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半翅目昆虫卵黄原蛋白及其合成调控的研究进展

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摘要: 昆虫卵黄原蛋白 (Vitellogenins, Vg) 是一种多功能的生殖发育关键调控蛋白, 在不同昆虫体内的结构、合成调控及功能不尽相同。随着基因编辑技术的成熟, 运用分子手段调控 Vg 的合成, 可减少卵黄发生, 降低昆虫的繁殖力, 成为有效防治害虫的优势方法之一。因此, Vg 及其合成调控的研究受到广泛关注。半翅目害虫是农林业的重点防治对象之一, 除直接刺吸为害寄主外, 其常传播植物病原体, 对农业生产造成了严重危害。半翅目昆虫 Vg 除在生殖发育中的关键作用外, 还与病原菌的传播、寄主免疫等密切相关, 可成为分子水平防治半翅目害虫及其继发病害的优势靶标。因此, 本文总结了半翅目昆虫 Vg 的合成方式、合成场所, 指明了其结构上蛋白亚基数目的差异, 概述了其昆虫免疫反应、植物防御、病毒传播等有关的研究进展, 总结了其合成的保幼激素 (包括保幼激素受体 Methoprene-tolerant 和转录因子 Krüppel homolog 1 等关键调控因子等)、蜕皮激素和胰岛素信号通路等主要的内分泌激素调控通路, 以及以营养信号调控为主的非激素调控通路, 为探索半翅目害虫的分子防控手段提供理论依据。

关键词: 卵黄原蛋白; 半翅目; 激素调控; 调控因子

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Advances in vitellogenin and its synthesis regulation in Hemiptera

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Abstract: Vitellogenin (Vg) is a multifunctional biological protein that can regulate key regulatory factors of insect reproductive development, and its structure, synthetic regulation and function are different in different insects. With the maturity of gene editing technology, the use of molecular means to regulate the synthesis of Vg, reduce the occurrence of yolk, and reduce the fertility of insects, has become one of the important advantages of effective pest control methods. Therefore, the research of Vg and its synthesis regulation has attracted extensive attention. Hemipteran pests are one of the key prevention and control objects in agriculture and forestry. In addition to directly stinging and sucking hosts, hemipteran pests

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often spread plant pathogens, and cause serious harm to agricultural production. In addition to its key role in reproduction and development, Vg of hemipteran insects is closely related to the spread of pathogenic bacteria and host immunity. It can be a dominant target for controlling hemipteran pest and secondary diseases that they cause at the molecular level. Therefore, this paper summarizes that the synthesis of Vg in hemipteran insects is exogenous, and the synthesis site is mainly in fat body. It also indicates differences in the number of protein bundles in its structure of Vg. The research progress related to insect immune response, plant defense and virus transmission is also reviewed. The main endocrine hormone regulation pathways such as juvenile hormone (including key regulatory factors such as juvenile hormone receptor Methoprene-tolerant and transcription factor Krüppel homolog 1), 20-hydroxyecdysone and insulin signal pathway, as well as the non-hormone regulation pathway mainly based on nutrition signal regulation, are summarized. These information can provide theoretical basis for exploring the molecular control methods of hemipteran pest.

Key words: Vitellogenin; Hemiptera; hormone regulation; regulatory factor

卵黄发生 (Vitellogenesis) 是卵生动物性成熟时卵黄产生的过程, 是繁殖所必需的生理活动。在卵黄发生时期, 沉积在卵内且为发育中的卵母细胞直接提供营养性及功能性物质的蛋白被称为卵黄蛋白 (Yolk protein, Yp) 或卵黄磷蛋白 (Vitellin, Vn) (Tufail *et al.*, 2008)。在昆虫生殖发育过程中, 卵母细胞积累大量的卵黄蛋白, 以确保给胚胎提供足够的核酸、蛋白质、脂质、磷酸盐、碳水化合物等营养物质 (Tufail *et al.*, 2009)。而卵黄原蛋白 (Vitellogenin, Vg) 是卵黄蛋白的前体物质, 一类大分子量的糖脂复合蛋白, 广泛存在于卵生脊椎动物和非脊椎动物的血淋巴、肝脏 (脂肪体) 和卵中 (严盈等, 2010)。昆虫 Vg 除在生殖发育起重要调控作用外, 还能够作为载体传播病毒、参与各种形式的免疫应答反应等多种功能 (李佳鹏等, 2022)。半翅目 Hemiptera 隶属于节肢动物门昆虫纲, 由异翅亚目、胸喙亚目、头喙亚目和鞘喙亚目组成, 是昆虫纲中最大的非完全变态的目 (Li *et al.*, 2017)。半翅目昆虫体积小、繁殖能力强、种群数量大、寄主范围广, 以刺吸式口器吸食果树、蔬菜等农作物的嫩芽、嫩枝、叶、花蕾、花、果实等的汁液, 造成植物组织坏死、严重影响作物的产量和质量, 是重要的农林害虫类群之一, 如蚜虫 Aphidoidea、粉虱 Aleyrodidae 等 (Forero *et al.*, 2008; Tsuchida *et al.*, 2010; 王颖颖等, 2014)。此外, 半翅目害虫的取食方式使其极易成为植物病原体的传播介体, 加重其为害 (章攀等, 2019)。例如, 柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* 传播的韧皮部杆菌亚洲种 *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, 能引起柑橘黄龙

病, 对柑橘产业极具破坏性 (Djeddour *et al.*, 2021); 灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus*、白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 分别传播的水稻条纹叶枯病病毒 (Rice stripe virus, RSV) 和南方水稻黑条矮缩病毒 (Southern rice black-streaked dwarf virus, SRBSDV), 均对水稻生产造成严重危害 (Nemoto *et al.*, 1994; 周国辉等, 2010)。基于半翅目昆虫产卵量大、繁殖速度快的特点, 从减少产卵、阻碍病原传播作为防治切入点可以达到降低害虫种群数量、遏制继发病害的效果。因此, 明确重要产卵相关基因 Vg 及其调控机制, 可为半翅目昆虫防控的提供新思路, 对有效减少农林业损失有重要意义。

1 半翅目昆虫的卵黄原蛋白

1.1 半翅目昆虫卵黄原蛋白的合成

1.1.1 合成方式

Vg 合成的主要方式为外源性卵黄合成 (Heterosynthesis), 即由卵母细胞以外的器官或组织合成 Vg, 随之 Vg 被分泌到循环系统中并被运输到卵巢组织, 发育中的卵母细胞通过受体传递介导的胞吞作用将 Vg 摄取, 最后在卵母细胞中被吸收、裂解, 形成卵黄蛋白, 并以卵黄颗粒或球状物的形式储存在卵细胞质中 (李兆杰等, 2010)。Vg 还有另一合成方式为内源性卵黄合成或自动合成 (Autosynthesis), 即由卵母细胞自身的内质网、高尔基体、线粒体等细胞器上直接合成, 可从形态学上观察到合成过程 (Bilinski, 1976; 张士瑾等, 2002)。大多数昆虫的 Vg 合成方式都为外源性合成, 甚至在最原始的无翅亚纲昆虫中也发现

有外源合成卵黄发生 (Raikhel *et al.*, 1992)。内源性合成在软体动物、环节动物、节肢动物甲壳类等发生较常见, 在昆虫内只发现在巨型跳虫 *Tetrodontophora bielanensis* (Waga) 和 *Acerentomon gallicum* Jonescu (Protura) 两种无翅亚纲昆虫的超微结构观察表明卵黄发生有自合成 (Bilinski, 1976; Klag, 1978)。

1.1.2 合成场所

昆虫中, 主要由卵巢外组织—脂肪体合成 Vg 并分泌到血淋巴中, 然后由卵母细胞摄取转化为卵黄蛋白存储, 为胚胎发育提供物质和能量 (Postlethwait *et al.*, 1985; Raikhel *et al.*, 1992)。例如, 印度谷蛾 *Plodia interpunctella* (Shirk *et al.*, 1984)、美洲蜚蠊 *Periplanet americana*、埃及伊蚊 *Aedes aegypti*、刻克罗斯普斯蚕蛾 *Hyalophora cecropia* (Pan *et al.*, 1969)、飞蝗 *Locusta migrataria* (Engelmann, 1979) 等。目前, 只在一些高等双翅目和鞘翅目昆虫中发现卵巢具有合成 Vg 的能力。例如, 果蝇 *Drosophila* 的卵巢和脂肪体一样能产生 Vg (Bownes, 1982); 加勒比按实蝇 *Anastrepha suspensa* 的 Vg 多来源于卵巢, 少量来自血淋巴细胞 (Handler *et al.*, 1988); 而厩螫蝇 *Stomoxys calcitrans* 的卵巢是 Vg 的唯一来源 (Jon *et al.*, 1986)。这可能是由于蝇类的 Vg 较为特殊, 与哺乳动物的三酰基甘油酯酶的氨基酸序列相似 (Hagedorn and Kunkel, 1979)。此外, 某些鞘翅目昆虫的卵巢和脂肪体都有合成 Vg 的能力, 如马铃薯甲虫 *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Peferoen and Loof, 1986)、七星瓢虫 *Coccinella septempunctata* (Zhai *et al.*, 1984) 等。对于半翅目昆虫, Tufail 等 (2010) 通过 Northern 杂交法检测 Vg 在褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 不同性别、组织和阶段特异表达, 结果只在褐飞虱雌虫脂肪体中检测到 Vg。相同结果在骚扰锥蝽 *Triatoma infestans*、绿盲蝽 *Apolygus lucorum* 和臭虫 *Cimex lectularius* 中也有报道 (Blariza *et al.*, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2016; Moriyama *et al.*, 2016)。因此, 半翅目昆虫 Vg 的合成场所主要在脂肪体。

1.2 半翅目昆虫卵黄原蛋白的结构

昆虫脂肪体内合成的 Vg 分子量约为 200 kDa, 等电点为 6.1~6.3, 其单体可由 1~4 个亚基构成 (Pateraki *et al.*, 2000)。根据昆虫中的 Vg 前体是否被转化酶水解或分解后亚基组成和分子量大小可将昆虫分为 3 种类型 (戈林泉和吴进才,

2010)。第一类转化酶将 Vg 前体酶切成一个分子量大于 180 kDa 的大亚基和分子量小于 50 kDa 的小亚基, 多数昆虫为此类, 如飞蝗 (Chen *et al.*, 1979)、德国小蠊 *Blattella germanica* (Comas *et al.*, 2000) 等。第二类 Vg 前体没有被转化酶水解, Vg 基因中编码小亚基的部分没有表达活性, 编码大亚基的部分具有表达活性, 故只有一个大分子量的亚基, 一般为膜翅目昆虫, 如意大利蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera* (Piulachs *et al.*, 2003)、低等的双翅目, 如埃及伊蚊 (Chen *et al.*, 1994) 及少数鳞翅目昆虫, 如柞蚕 *Anteraea pernyi* (Liu *et al.*, 2001)。第三类 Vg 前体被酶解为几个分子量约为 80~110 kDa 的多肽, 主要包括不完全变态昆虫, 如半翅目的棒蜂缘蝽 *Riptortus clavatus* 等 (戈林泉和吴进才, 2010)。

半翅目昆虫的卵黄蛋白亚基数目差异大。在刺肩蝽 *Podisus maculiventris*, 只有一个蛋白亚基, 重量为 171 kDa (Shapiro *et al.*, 2000); 始红蝽 *Pyrrhocoris apterus* 有两个蛋白亚基, 重量分别为 185 kDa 和 150 kDa (Socha *et al.*, 1991); 短箭痕腺长蝽 *Spilostethus pandurus* 有 3 个蛋白亚基, 重量分别为 176、166 和 156 kDa (Ibáñez *et al.*, 1992); 长红锥蝽 *Rhodnius prolixus* 有 4 个蛋白亚基, 重量分别为 180、158、44、38 kDa (Masuda *et al.*, 1985); 点蜂缘蝽 *Riptortus clavatus* Vg1 有 7 个蛋白亚基, 分别为 210、160、120、105、82、63 和 54 kDa, Vg2 有 5 个蛋白亚基, 分别为 170、120、105、72 和 50 kDa (Shinoda *et al.*, 1996); 二点益蝽 *Perillus bioculatus* 有 3 个卵黄蛋白亚基, 重量分别为 177、84 和 59 kDa (Adams *et al.*, 2002)。

1.3 半翅目昆虫卵黄原蛋白的非蛋黄前体效应

在半翅目昆虫中, Vg 除了传统的蛋黄前体功能, 还与昆虫免疫反应、植物防御、病毒传播等有关, 对其生理发育及环境适应性有很大影响。近年来, 半翅目昆虫 Vg 被证实可以提高其自身免疫反应、降低寄主植物的防御功能。马铃薯木虱 *Bactericera cockerelli* 的 Vg1-like 是一种传统的 Vg, 保留了其作为蛋黄前体的功能; 而在马铃薯木虱取食受细菌性植物病原体 *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* 感染的番茄植株后, Vg6-like 在其消化道中表达量显著增加, 在免疫防御中发挥作用 (Ibanez *et al.*, 2018)。叶蝉 *Nephotettix cincticeps* 唾液 Vg 蛋白可削弱植物的免疫反应 (Wang *et al.*, 2021); 灰飞虱唾液 Vg 蛋白的末端多肽 VgC 通过

与水稻抗灰飞虱转录因子蛋白 OsWRKY71 直接相互作用, 抑制水稻 H₂O₂ 的积累和抗灰飞虱取食的防御水平, 体现了半翅目昆虫 Vg 与植物免疫调节剂对植物防御体系的联合效应 (Ji *et al.*, 2021)。Vg 与半翅目昆虫传播病毒密切相关。在烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabacia* MED 型感染番茄褪绿病毒 (ToCV) 后, Vg 的相对表达量上升, 其繁殖力提高, 扩大了烟粉虱对 ToCV 的传播 (Huang *et al.*, 2021)。Vg 影响植物的免疫防御系统有利于昆虫病毒入侵植株, 同时一些病毒能够在传毒昆虫体内留存也与 Vg 有关。在灰飞虱中, 只有当 Vg 存在时, 水稻条纹病毒才能传播到卵母细胞 (Huo *et al.*, 2014); He 等 (2021) 研究发现番茄黄叶卷曲病毒 (TYLCV) 的外壳蛋白与烟粉虱中肠中的 Vg 结合形成复合物后, 促进病毒穿过昆虫载体的中肠屏障。Vg 还与半翅目昆虫体内的共生菌传播有关。例如, 褐飞虱中的酵母类共生体可通过 Vg 经卵巢传播 (Cheng *et al.*, 2005); 烟粉虱 Vg 蛋白影响其体内共生立克次体 *Rickettsia* 的水平 (Brumin *et al.*, 2020)。共生菌沃尔巴克氏菌 *Wolbachia* 利用灰飞虱的 Vg 蛋白跨卵运输系统进入卵巢, 并通过滋养索进入发育中的卵母细胞, 从而实现垂直传播。干扰灰飞虱 Vg 表达后, 卵巢中及传递至卵母细胞的 *Wolbachia* 的数量均下降 (Guo *et al.*, 2018)。

2 半翅目昆虫 Vg 合成的激素调控

不同昆虫 Vg 的合成调控机制不同。内分泌激素调控昆虫 Vg 的合成主要发生在转录水平, 包括保幼激素 (Juvenile hormone, JH)、蜕皮激素 (20-hydroxyecdysone, 20E) 和胰岛素样多肽 (Insulin-like peptide, ILP) 信号通路等 (Engelmann, 1984; Koeppe *et al.*, 1985)。在鳞翅目昆虫中, 卵黄发生主要由保幼激素、蜕皮激素和胰岛素等来共同调控 (Tufail *et al.*, 2014); 在双翅目昆虫中, 卵黄发生主要由保幼激素和蜕皮激素二者共同调节 (Kelly *et al.*, 1987)。而在半翅目昆虫中, 卵黄发生主要受保幼激素的调控 (Wyatt *et al.*, 1996), 同时与蜕皮激素和胰岛素激素等调控通路相互影响, 共同调控 Vg 的合成。

2.1 保幼激素调控

JH 由咽侧体 (Corpora allata, CA) 细胞分泌, 是控制昆虫生长、发育、滞育及产卵等主要生理活动的关键信号通路之一 (Lin *et al.*,

2015)。昆虫体内已经发现 7 种 JH, 包括 JH0、JH1、JHII、JHIII、4-methyl-JH1、JHB3 和 JHSB3, 其中 JHIII 是昆虫中分布最广的 JH, 而 JH0、JH1、JHII 仅在鳞翅目中发现, 而 JHB3 仅在高等双翅目中发现 (Matsumoto *et al.*, 2021), JHSB3 是在半翅目中发现的一种以跳跃双环氧化物结构为特征的新型 JH (Kotaki, 1993)。半翅目昆虫 JH 有 JHIII 和 JHSB3 两种类别 (表 1)。

表 1 半翅目昆虫发现的主要保幼激素种类
Table 1 Major juvenile hormone category found in Hemiptera

物种 Species	JH 类别 Category	参考文献 References
黄角椿象 <i>Aspongopus chinensis</i>	JHIII	Zhou <i>et al.</i> , 2022
白背飞虱 <i>Sogatella furcifera</i>	JHIII	毛敏, 2018
灰飞虱 <i>Laodelphax striatellus</i>	JHIII	Zhai <i>et al.</i> , 2017
柑橘木虱 <i>Diaphorina citri</i>	JHIII	Ekert <i>et al.</i> , 2015
豌豆蚜 <i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>	JHIII	Ishikawa <i>et al.</i> , 2012
烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	JHIII	Gelman <i>et al.</i> , 2007
褐飞虱 <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>	JHIII	Bertuso and Tojo, 2002
点蜂缘蝽 <i>Riptortus pedestris</i>	JHSB3	Ando <i>et al.</i> , 2020
茶翅蝽 <i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	JHSB3	Kotaki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
染锥猎蝽 <i>Triatoma infestans</i>	JHSB3	Matsumoto <i>et al.</i> , 2020
长红锥蝽 <i>Rhodnius prolixus</i>	JHSB3	Matsumoto <i>et al.</i> , 2020
斯氏珀蝽 <i>Plautia stali</i>	JHSB3	Kotaki <i>et al.</i> , 2009
稻绿蝽 <i>Nezara viridula</i>	JHSB3	Kotaki, 1993

JH 作为半翅目昆虫中最主要的激素调控通路, 对 Vg 的合成有重要影响。最早, Wigglesworth 等 (1936) 证实在长红猎蝽 *Bhodnis provirus* 中 JH 对卵成熟是必要的。Venugopal 等 (2000) 在红蝽 *Dysdercus koenigii* 中发现 JH 对合成和摄取 Vg 均有作用。在二点益蝽中, JHIII 对中血淋巴 Vg 的组成有影响, 外源 JHIII 处理会使其 Vg 提前合成 (Coudron *et al.*, 2005)。Ramos 等 (2020) 在猎蝽科昆虫 *Dipetalogaster maxima* 中发现 JH 可以调节脂肪体中的 Vg 基因和卵巢中 VgR 基因的表达, 对卵母细胞中的脂质储存至关重要。

保幼激素主要通过调节脂肪体中 Vg 的合成和促进 Vg 受体介导的内吞作用从血淋巴选择性摄取 Vg 蛋白 (Santos *et al.*, 2019)。Vg 摄取过程中, 昆虫的卵母细胞被一层紧密排列的卵泡上皮细胞包被, Vg 等大分子营养物质必须要穿过上皮细胞层才能到达卵母细胞。研究发现, 保幼激素可以增加卵巢卵泡上层细胞膜上 $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+ - \text{ATPase}$ 的活力, 从而改变细胞内离子浓度平衡, 导致细胞失水体积减少, 卵泡上皮细胞之间出现大的胞间通道, 帮助 Vg 到达卵母细胞 (张闪静, 2020)。一方面 JH 能够通过其受体 Methoprene-tolerant (Met) 介导的直接转录调控途径, 调控昆虫 Vg 表达。Met 是 bHLH-PAS 家族的一类转录因子, 具有 bHLH、PAS-A、PAS-B 以及 C 末端等多个功能结构域, 其中 PAS-B 可直接结合 JH (Charles *et al.*, 2011)。干扰褐飞虱的 Met 基因, 其卵的发生和 Vg 的表达均受到影响 (Lin *et al.*, 2015)。另一方面, JH 通过其受体 Met 触发其它转录因子, 即 Met 结构中的 bHLH 与靶基因启动子上的保幼激素响应元件的 JHRE 结合, 继而间接调控 Vg 基因的表达 (Charles *et al.*, 2011; 李东, 2019)。未与 JH 结合的 Met 以同源二聚体的形式存在, 当 JH 存在时, 二聚体分离, Met 与 JH 结合, 同时 Met-JH 复合物与结合配体 Steroid Receptor Coactivator (SRC) 或 Taiman (Tai) 结合形成复合体, Met-JH-SRC/Met-JH-Tai 复合体与 Krüppel homolog 1 (Kr-h1) 等 JH 靶基因的启动子区域的 JHRE 结合, 调控下游靶基因的转录 (Jindra *et al.*, 2015), 这个过程需要磷脂酶 C (PLC) 在 JH 作用下使 Met 与 SRC/Tai 磷酸化, 最终结合形成复合体 (Ojani *et al.*, 2016)。例如, 始红蝽生殖发育过程中 JH 受体 Met 和其结合配体 Tai 作为关键的 JH 信号基因对 Vg 蛋白有调控作用, 在诱导生殖条件下对 Met 或 Tai 基因进行

RNA 干扰可阻断始红蝽的卵巢发育、抑制 Vg 表达。在生殖滞育期间, Met 和 Tai 的缺失与咽侧体的消融或 JH 的自然缺失有相同的影响, 因此, Met-JH-Tai 复合体在卵黄发生过程发挥作用 (Smykal *et al.*, 2014)。

JH 也可以直接通过 Kr-h1 对 Vg 蛋白进行调控。Kr-h1 被认为是 JH 早期诱导基因, 是一种锌指蛋白, 作用于 Met 的下游, 参与卵黄发生和卵子发生。在褐飞虱中发现保幼激素受体 Met 基因和下游转录因子 Kr-h1 基因对卵巢发育和卵成熟有重要调控作用, 在 JH 信号转导中表达 (Gujar *et al.*, 2016)。Ibanez 等 (2019) 发现 Kr-h1 是柑橘木虱参与卵黄发生和卵子发生的重要的转录因子。

由此可知, JH 调控半翅目昆虫 Vg 合成的主要过程是: 咽侧体分泌 JH, 通过受体 Met、PLC 磷酸化、受体结合配体 SRC/Tai 及关键转录因子 Kr-h1 间的作用控制 Vg 遗传信息的转录, 随后在脂肪体细胞的粗糙内质网上的核糖体进行翻译, 最终合成的卵黄原蛋白被分泌到血淋巴中, 被生长的卵母细胞摄取, 摄取过程也受 JH 控制 (图 1)。

2.2 蜕皮激素调控

蜕皮激素是一类具有强蜕皮活性的类固醇激素, 主要以 20E 形式存在, 调控昆虫许多关键的发育阶段, 包括蜕皮、变态和繁殖等 (Wu *et al.*, 2021)。20E 在半翅目 Vg 合成和卵巢发育中的作用也得到部分证实, 且与 JH 有一定互作 (Cardinal-Aucoin *et al.*, 2013)。直接敲除褐飞虱蜕皮激素合成酶基因, 其卵黄减少、产卵下降、胚胎发育不足 (Zhou *et al.*, 2020)。敲除其他合成及调控 20E 的基因, 半翅目昆虫的卵巢发育同样受到影响。例如, 在马利筋长蝽 *Oncopeltus fasciatus* 中参与 JH 和 20E 合成的关键 POU 域转录因子 (Ventral veins lacking, Vvl), 可以调节 20E 和 JH 合成基因的表达, 进而影响 Vg 的合成 (Sarwar *et al.*, 2019); 在绿盲蝽中沉默参与 20E 信号的转导的必需磷脂酶 C (PLC), 影响其 Vg 表达量和卵巢发育 (Tan *et al.*, 2021); 在黑肩绿盲蝽 *Cyrtorhinus lividipennis* 中, 沉默参与 20E 合成的 Shadow (Sad) 基因显著降低了其 Vg 的表达和产卵量 (Hu *et al.*, 2021)。

2.3 胰岛素激素调控

胰岛素信号通路在昆虫中主要起营养调节作

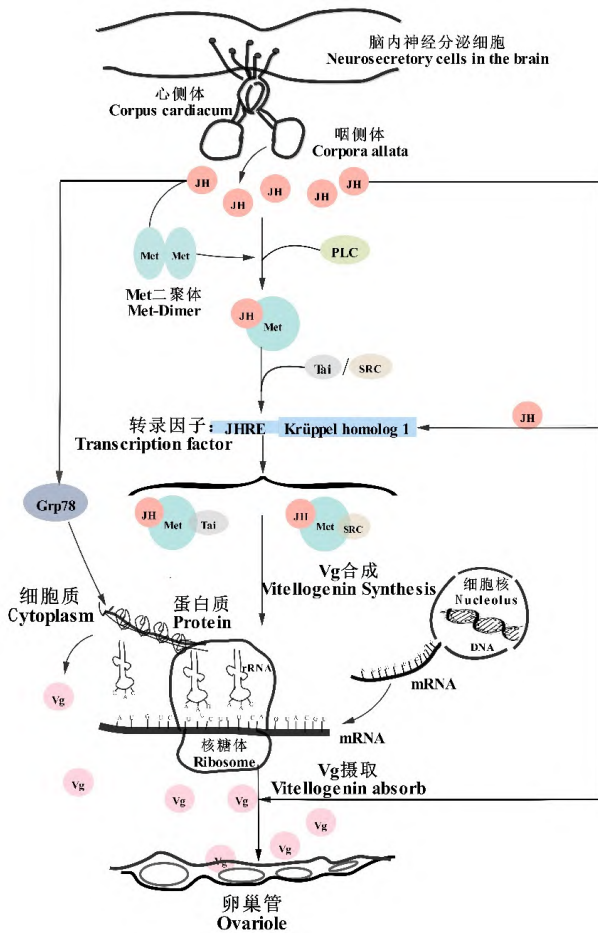


图1 半翅目昆虫保幼激素调控 Vg 合成的简要过程

Fig. 1 Regulation of Vg synthesis by insect juvenile hormones in Hemiptera

注: PLC, Phospholipase C, 使保幼激素受体 Met 与结合配体 SRC/Tai 磷酸化; Tai/SRC, Taiman/Steroid receptor coactivator, 一种 bHLH PAS 家族蛋白即类固醇受体共激活剂, 与保幼激素受体 Met 重新形成复合物, 调控后续转录; JHER, Krüppel homolog 1 启动子区域的保幼激素反应元件。Note: PLC, Phospholipase C, phosphorylate juvenile hormone receptor Met and binding ligand SRC/Tai; Tai/SRC, Taiman/Steroid receptor coactivator, a bHLH PAS family protein, namely steroid receptor coactivator, re-formed complex with juvenile hormone receptor Met to regulate subsequent transcription; JHER, Juvenile hormone response element in the Krüppel homolog 1 promoter region.

用, 影响生殖系统、调控 JH 和 20E 的生物合成 (Smykal *et al.*, 2015)。胰岛素信号通过胰岛素样肽 (ILPs) 和胰岛素受体 (InR), 通过结合胰岛素同源受体底物 (Chico)、蛋白激酶 B (Akt)、磷酸肌醇 3 激酶 (PI3K) 等分子, 进而激活 PI3K 途径和 Akt 途径等发挥作用。Akt 是胰岛素信号传导

的主要效应蛋白, 可以通过抑制负调控物 TSC1 and 2 (Tuberous sclerosis complexes 1 and 2) 来激活 Vg 合成的另一调控机制——“雷帕霉素靶位” (Target of rapamycin, TOR) 营养信号通路 (Wullschlegler *et al.*, 2006)。卵黄发生受神经肽 ILPs 的控制, 与胰岛素信号级联的下游靶标 TOR 一起, 通过充当营养传感器在昆虫繁殖中发挥重要作用 (Badisco *et al.*, 2013)。在褐飞虱中沉默 *InR* 基因导致 *Chico*、*Akt*、*PI3K* 基因表达下降, 影响 Vg 的表达 (Liu *et al.*, 2020); 长红锥蝽中胰岛素/ToR 信号传导直接参与 Vg 的合成、影响产卵数量 (Leyria *et al.*, 2021)。胰岛素信号通路也通过一些转录因子间接实现对 Vg 的调控。胰岛素信号通路的末端转录因子 FoxO, 可通过调节 JH 的降解控制昆虫的生长发育 (曹冬梅和卢建, 2006)。在褐飞虱中, *FoxO* 基因直接与 Vg 外显子结合, 影响 Vg 表达, 调节其生殖力 (Dong *et al.*, 2021)。

3 半翅目昆虫 Vg 合成的非激素调控

3.1 TOR 营养信号通路调控

TOR 营养信号通路调控是通过控制 JH 和 20E 的生物合成和分泌来调节昆虫的营养状态, 间接调节卵黄发生, 刺激 Vg 的合成, 激活卵子发生 (Lu *et al.*, 2016)。在多数昆虫中, 蛋白质或氨基酸 (AAs) 的摄入是激活卵黄发生的关键因素, 其触发必需依赖 TOR 的上游调控因子小 GTP 酶 Ras 同系物 (Rheb), 而 TOR 的下游靶标 S6 蛋白激酶 (S6K) 的磷酸化是将 AAs 营养信号传导至繁殖雌性卵发育的关键步骤。RNAi 介导的 *S6K* 或 *Rheb* 基因缺失会破坏 Vg 的表达并阻断卵子成熟, 这表明 TOR 途径对于 Vg 合成和卵母细胞成熟的营养激活起重要作用 (Hansen *et al.*, 2005; Roy *et al.*, 2011)。研究证实, 需要蛋白质或氨基酸营养物质来启动 Vg 合成的昆虫, 需要通过 TOR 传输大量营养物质刺激来调节生殖系统发育 (Pérez-Hedo *et al.*, 2013)。在褐飞虱中 TOR 途径可诱导 JH 生物合成, 进而调节氨基酸介导的 Vg 合成 (Lu *et al.*, 2016); 白背飞虱的 TOR 在马氏管中高表达, 沉默 TOR 后, 导致 Vg 表达显著降低, 雌虫不产卵 (Yi *et al.*, 2021); 黑肩绿盲蝽的 TOR 途径调节 Vg 的合成、繁殖和种群增长 (Zhu *et al.*, 2020)。Guo 等 (2021) 发现沉默柑橘木虱的 TOR

途径的正调控基因 *Rheb* , 会导致其 20E 和 JH 水平降低、*Vg* 合成减少, 生殖能力下降。

3.2 其他基因间接调控

研究人员陆续新发现一些非激素调控的基因对 *Vg* 的表达有影响。例如, 在褐飞虱中发现了一种鞘磷脂酶 (Sphingomyelinases, SMases), 敲除 *SMase* 后, 褐飞虱甘油二酯 (DAG) 代谢紊乱, 中断 *Vg* 积累, 导致其卵巢畸形 (Shi *et al.* , 2022)。另有一类驱动蛋白超家族蛋白 (Kinesin superfamily proteins, KIFs), 能利用 ATP 的水解来推动微管的定向运动。下调 *KIF2A* 后, 褐飞虱在转录和翻译水平上显著降低了 *Vg* 的表达 (Gao *et al.* , 2021)。此外, Kang 等 (2018) 在褐飞虱中发现有 29 个味觉受体 *Grs* , 其中有 27 个 *Grs* 与 *Vg* 和 *VgR* 的转录水平有关 (Kang *et al.* , 2018), 干扰褐飞虱雌成虫的 *G7* 后, 其卵巢中的 *Vg* 减少 (Ojha and Zhang , 2021)。Zhang 等 (2022) 沉默褐飞虱章鱼胺 (OA) 的受体 *OA2B2* 基因后, 发现其卵巢和脂肪体中总蛋白浓度降低, *Vg* 和 *VgR* 表达减少, 卵巢发育和卵巢管中卵母细胞生长受到抑制, 卵母细胞中 *Vg* 摄取的严重减少, 繁殖和种群增长下降。

4 展望

昆虫生殖发育机制复杂, 卵黄原蛋白及其受体的研究是昆虫生殖生理学研究的热点。除调控产卵等传统功能外, 半翅目昆虫 *Vg* 的其他功能研究同样具有重要意义。超过一半的植物病毒由半翅目昆虫传播, 包括蚜虫、粉虱、叶蝉、飞虱和蓟马等。半翅目昆虫唾液中普遍存在 *Vg* (Wang *et al.* , 2021), 其种类和功能分析是虫媒病毒-宿主相互作用研究领域的新热点, 或可成为病虫害防治的新靶标。半翅目昆虫 *Vg* 合成主要以 JH 调控为主, 其他激素调控还有待更深入的探索。例如, 一般蜕皮激素可以通过简单的扩散穿过细胞膜进入靶细胞, 但最新研究证明, 黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 细胞摄取蜕皮激素需要一种蜕皮激素导入物 (*EcI*) 的膜转运蛋白, 才能进入靶细胞结合蜕皮激素受体 *EcR* 发挥其基因组效应 (Okamoto and Yamanaka , 2020), Hun 等 (2022) 在蚊子体内也同样发现了这种蜕皮激素导入物 (Hun *et al.* , 2022), 而在半翅目昆虫内是否有还未被发现的 *EcI* 基因类似导入物, 这些也是值得探

讨的研究方向。此外, 不同半翅目昆虫在 JH 调控 *Vg* 合成中参与的调控因子也不尽相同, 在研究中应注意物种差异性。例如, *Kr-h1* 在始红蝽中参与卵黄发生和卵子发生, 而在臭虫中则不影响 *Vg* 的合成 (Smykal *et al.* , 2014; Gujar *et al.* , 2016)。这些研究将有助于进一步揭示半翅目昆虫的卵黄原蛋白的作用机理, 能有效压低其种群数量并减少其扩散。同时从 *Vg* 合成调控机制中寻找靶标基因, 通过基因编辑技术手段, 研发有效靶标基因的 dsRNA 制剂等, 为半翅目害虫的绿色防控、植株抗虫分子育种提供参考依据。

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