



致瘿昆虫对寄主植物生理和代谢的影响

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摘要:虫瘿是致瘿昆虫刺激植物后诱导形成的畸形结构, 是研究植物与昆虫协同进化的理想材料, 同时致瘿昆虫通常还是重要的农林害虫。因此, 研究致瘿昆虫对寄主植物的影响, 一方面可进一步揭示致瘿昆虫与植物的关系, 有助于揭示成瘿植物生长的一般过程; 另一方面, 了解成瘿植物对致瘿昆虫的响应有助于筛选植物抗性指标、抗性基因、敏感基因等, 为抗性育种提供理论基础。本文主要围绕致瘿昆虫对寄主植物光合作用、生理和代谢活动的影响等进行了综述。致瘿昆虫普遍引起寄主植物光合色素减少、光合速率降低, 虫瘿内部组织中糖类、氨基酸类等初生代谢物质含量增加, 虫瘿外部组织中酚类、黄酮类等非挥发性和萜类为主的挥发性次生代谢物质含量增加, 寄主植物 POD 和 SOD 等保护酶活性增强, 以及 IAA, SA 和 JA 等植物激素含量提高。现有研究资料显示, 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物生理和代谢影响的研究仍处于初级阶段, 其影响机制还需要进一步研究。

关键词:致瘿昆虫; 寄主植物; 光合作用; 生理; 代谢; 协同进化

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Influences of gall-inducing insects on the physiology and metabolism of host plants

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Abstract: Plant galls, the abnormal outgrowths of plant tissues induced by gall-inducing insects, are ideal materials to investigate the co-evolution between plants and insects. Gall-inducing insects are also important pests in agriculture and forestry. Investigations into the effects of gall-inducing insects on their host plants are useful to reveal the relationships between gall-inducing insects and plants, and can also help reveal the growth process of host plants. Besides, investigations into the responses of galled plants to gall-inducing insects are helpful to screen out the resistance indexes, resistance genes and sensitive genes of plants, providing a theoretical basis for resistance breeding. This review focuses mainly on the effects of gall-inducing insects on the photosynthesis, physiology and metabolism of their host plants. Gall-inducing insects generally reduce the photosynthetic pigments and photosynthetic rate of host plants, raise the contents of primary metabolites such as sugars and amino acids in inner tissues of galls, raise the contents of secondary metabolites such as non-volatile phenols and flavonoids and volatile terpenoids in outer tissues of galls, raise the activities of protective enzymes such as POD and SOD, and raise the contents of phytohormones such as IAA, SA and JA in host plants. The current research data indicate that investigations into the influences of gall-inducing insects on the physiology and metabolism of host plants are even in their infancy, and the influencing mechanisms still need to be further explored.

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瘿(gall)在植物病理学上是指植物受刺激导致非正常发育的细胞、组织或器官,在病毒、细菌、真菌、线虫、螨类及昆虫等生物影响下,植物细胞非正常增殖和分化而形成,是自然界极其常见的生物学现象(Mani, 1964)。由于昆虫是最主要的致瘿类群(gall-inducers/galler),因此,狭义上把植物上的瘿普遍称为虫瘿,这类昆虫称为致瘿昆虫(gall-inducing insects)。据统计,全世界约有130 000种昆虫可诱导植物形成虫瘿(Espírito-Santo et al., 2007),主要集中于缨翅目、半翅目、鞘翅目、鳞翅目、双翅目和膜翅目(Raman et al., 2009);植物几乎每个部位都可形成虫瘿,如根、茎、叶、花、果实等,其中75%以上的虫瘿产生于叶缘、叶片、叶脉和叶柄(Inbar et al., 2004)(表1)。大部分致瘿昆虫的寄主植物种类单

一,一种昆虫只能在某种特定植物、特定器官或亲缘关系相近的植物上形成虫瘿(Abrahamson et al., 1998)。绵蚜亚科(Eriosomatinae)主要在榆属 *Ulmus* 植物上形成虫瘿,瘿绵蚜亚科(Pemphiginae)主要在杨属 *Populus* 植物上形成虫瘿,五节根蚜亚科(Fordinae)主要在黄连木属 *Pistacia* 和盐肤木属 *Rhus* 植物上形成虫瘿(申洁等, 2016)。

致瘿昆虫几乎整个生活史都在虫瘿内完成,与寄主植物关系十分密切。致瘿昆虫对植物的影响主要体现在两个方面:(1)影响寄主植物细胞和组织结构,如引起植物细胞空泡化、染色质和细胞器增加、细胞壁变薄、胞间连丝变大和气孔导度降低等(Florentine et al., 2005; Giron et al., 2016; 林晨等, 2016),造成植物叶片卷曲、斑状突起或畸形膨大,甚

表1 主要致瘿昆虫

Table 1 Main gall-inducing insects

目名 Order	科名 Family	种 Species	形成部位及特征 Formation sites and characteristics	参考文献 References
缨翅目 Thysanoptera	管蓟马科 Phlaeothripidae	榕管蓟马 <i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i>	叶片: 沿中脉折叠形成饺子状虫瘿 Leaf: leaves fold along the midrib to form dumpling-like galls	陈红星和童晓立, 2014
半翅目 Hemiptera	木虱科 Chermidae	蒲桃木虱 <i>Trioza syzygii</i>	叶片: 叶面凸起形成瘤状虫瘿 Leaf: leaves swell up to form tumour-like galls	谢道同和陆温, 1991
	球蚜科 Adelgidae	落叶松球蚜 <i>Adelges laricis</i>	叶片: 球状虫瘿 Leaf: spherical galls	梅雪莉等, 2011
	根瘤蚜科 Phylloxeridae	葡萄根瘤蚜 <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	根部及叶片: 根部形成肿瘤状结节, 叶部形成粒状虫瘿 Root and leaf: tubercle galls in root, and granular galls on leaf	Powell et al., 2013
	瘿绵蚜科 Pemphigidae	五倍子蚜 <i>Melaphis chinensis</i>	叶片: 菱形/纺锤形囊状虫瘿 Leaf: rhombic/spindle-shaped pouch galls	李秀萍等, 2002
鞘翅目 Coleoptera	天牛科 Cerambycidae	青杨天牛 <i>Saperda populnea</i>	茎和枝干: 纺锤状虫瘿 Stem and branch: spindle-shaped galls	Georgiev et al., 2004
	象甲科 Curculionidae	蚊母草直喙象 <i>Gymnetron miyoshii</i>	花(子房): 球状虫瘿 Flower(ovary): spherical galls	Jiang and Zhang, 2015
鳞翅目 Lepidoptera	透翅蛾科 Sesiidae	白杨透翅蛾 <i>Paranthrene tabaniformis</i>	枝干: 瘤状虫瘿 Branch: tumour-like galls	万涛等, 2009
双翅目 Diptera	瘿蚊科 Cecidomyiidae	菊瘿蚊 <i>Diarhronomyia chrysanthemi</i>	叶片: 疣状虫瘿 Leaf: bullous galls	蒋细旺等, 2002
膜翅目 Hymenoptera	叶蜂科 Tenthredinidae	柳枝瘿叶蜂 <i>Pontania viminalis</i>	叶片: 球状虫瘿 Leaf: spherical galls	Zinovjev, 1994
	金小蜂科 Pteromalidae	云翅短腿金小蜂 <i>Hemadas nubilipennis</i>	茎: 椭圆球形虫瘿 Stem: ellipsoidal galls	Bagatto and Shorthouse, 1994
	榕小蜂科 Agaonidae	聚果榕小蜂 <i>Ceratosolen fusciceps</i>	花(子房): 球状虫瘿 Flower(ovary): spherical galls	甄文全等, 2004
	瘿蜂科 Cynipidae	栗瘿蜂 <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	嫩芽及叶片: 球状虫瘿 Shoot and leaf: spherical galls	李香妹和杨筱慧, 2019
	姬小蜂科 Eulophidae	桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 <i>Leptocybe invasa</i>	嫩枝及叶片: 囊状虫瘿 Shoot and leaf: pouch galls	Li et al., 2017

至形成更为复杂的虫瘿结构以保护致瘿昆虫(Hartley, 1998; Stone and Schönrogge, 2003)。(2)影响寄主植物的生理和代谢,如影响叶片光合作用(Patankar et al., 2011),汇聚更多营养物质及次生物质(Martinson et al., 2015),而有利于虫瘿内致瘿昆虫的生长发育(Nabity et al., 2013)。虫瘿是研究昆虫与植物协同进化的最佳模式材料,明确致瘿昆虫对寄主植物的影响不仅有助于进一步认识致瘿昆虫与植物的关系,为致瘿昆虫与植物协同进化提供理论支撑,而且有助于了解植物对生物胁迫的响应过程,从而为生物因子与植物互作研究提供指导和借鉴。

1 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物光合作用的影响

绿色植物通过光合作用为各种生理活动提供能量来源,也为植物抵御不良环境和生物胁迫提供物质基础,致瘿昆虫可影响植物叶绿素含量(Carneiro et al., 2014),调节植物光合速率(Patankar et al., 2011),甚至影响寄主的代谢产物分布和防御响应(Bagatto et al., 1996; Larson, 1998)。致瘿昆虫对寄主植物光合作用的影响,主要表现在光合色素、光合速率和叶绿素荧光参数3个方面(表2)。

表2 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物光合作用的影响

Table 2 Influences of gall-inducing insects on the photosynthesis of host plants

致瘿昆虫 Gall-inducing insect species	寄主植物 Host plant species	研究结果 Results	参考文献 References
木虱 <i>Nothotriozza myrtoidis</i>	桃金娘 <i>Psidium myrtoides</i>	叶绿素含量减少 Chlorophyll content decreased	Carneiro et al., 2014
花木虱 <i>Pseudaphocopteron sp.</i>	白竖木 <i>Aspidosperma australe</i>	叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量减少,叶绿素荧光未受影响 Chlorophyll and carotenoid contents decreased, and chlorophyll fluorescence unchanged	Oliveira et al., 2011
橄榄星室木虱 <i>Pseudaphocopteron aspidospermi</i>	白竖木 <i>Aspidosperma australe</i>	净光合速率无影响 Net photosynthetic rate unchanged	Malenovsky et al., 2015
毡蚧 <i>Bystracoccus mataybae</i>	无患子 <i>Matayba guianensis</i>	叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量减少,叶绿素荧光降低 Chlorophyll and carotenoid contents decreased, and chlorophyll fluorescence decreased	Oliveira et al., 2017
北美五倍子蚜 <i>Melaphis rhois</i>	光叶漆 <i>Rhus glabra</i>	净光合速率减少 Net photosynthetic rate decreased	Larson, 1998
豚草卷蛾 <i>Epiblema strenuana</i>	银胶菊 <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	净光合速率减少 Net photosynthetic rate decreased	Florentine et al., 2005
瘿蚊 <i>Daphnephila spp.</i>	红楠 <i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	叶绿素含量减少,叶绿素荧光降低 Chlorophyll content decreased and chlorophyll fluorescence decreased	Huang et al., 2011
瘿蚊 <i>Bruggmanniella sp.</i>	长叶木姜子 <i>Litsea acuminata</i>	叶绿素荧光降低 Chlorophyll fluorescence decreased	Huang et al., 2015
瘿蜂 <i>Antistrophus silphii</i>	松香草属植物 <i>Silphium speciosum</i>	净光合速率增加 Net photosynthetic rate increased	Fay et al., 1993
栗瘿蜂 <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	欧洲栗 <i>Castanea sativa</i>	净光合速率减少 Net photosynthetic rate decreased	Ugolini et al., 2014
金小蜂 <i>Trichilogaster signiventris</i>	蜜花相思树 <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	净光合速率增加 Net photosynthetic rate increased	Dorchin et al., 2006
樱桃植羽瘿螨 <i>Phytoptus cerasicrumena</i>	黑野樱 <i>Prunus serotina</i>	净光合速率减少 Net photosynthetic rate decreased	Larson, 1998
枸杞瘿螨 <i>Aceria pallida</i>	宁夏枸杞 <i>Lycium barbarum</i>	叶绿素含量减少 Chlorophyll content decreased	林晨等, 2016
瘿螨 <i>Vasates aceriscrumena</i>	糖槭 <i>Acer saccharum</i>	净光合速率减少 Net photosynthetic rate decreased	Patankar et al., 2011

光合色素是植物光合作用中参与光能吸收、传递以及引起原初光化学反应的色素,包括叶绿素和类胡萝卜素两大类,均排列在叶绿体的类囊体膜上(潘瑞炽等,2004)。叶绿素是高等植物参与光合作用的重要色素,与光合能力以及发育阶段有较好的相关性,类胡萝卜素则是植物光合作用的重要辅助色素(张金恒等,2003)。致瘿昆虫能够影响植物叶绿素含量及其生物合成,几乎所有虫瘿都存在叶绿素含量减少的现象,如木虱科昆虫 *Nothotrioza myrtoidis* 在桃金娘科植物 *Psidium myrtoides* 上诱导形成的虫瘿,其叶绿素含量显著低于健康叶片(Carneiro et al., 2014)。而且,一些虫瘿不同部位的叶绿素降解代谢也有所差异,如红楠 *Machilus thunbergii* 非虫瘿部位叶绿素降解途径为:叶绿素(chlorophyll)→叶黄素(pheophytin)→脱镁叶绿酸(pheophorbide),而虫瘿部位为:叶绿素→脱植基叶绿素(chlorophyllide)→脱镁叶绿酸(Yang et al., 2003)。虫瘿部位类胡萝卜素也有减少的现象,如木虱科昆虫 *Pseudophacopteron* sp. 在白坚木属植物 *Aspidosperma australe* 上形成的虫瘿中类胡萝卜素含量显著低于健康叶片(Oliveira et al., 2011)。

绝大多数致瘿昆虫会导致植物净光合速率降低,如亚洲栗瘿蜂 *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* 使虫瘿叶片 CO₂ 同化率降低 30% (Ugolini et al., 2014)。樱桃植羽瘿螨 *Phytoptus cerasicrumena* 和北美五倍子蚜 *Melaphis rhois* 在黑野樱 *Prunus serotina* 和光叶漆 *Rhus glabra* 上形成虫瘿后,两种虫瘿叶片光合速率分别比健康株叶片降低了 47% 和 50%;樱桃植羽瘿螨致瘿株系统叶片光合速率比健康株叶片降低了 24%,五倍子蚜致瘿株系统叶片光合速率与健康株相比无显著变化(Larson, 1998)。然而,也有些致瘿昆虫对寄主植物的光合速率并无显著影响,如橄榄星室木虱 *Pseudophacopteron aspidospermi* 在白坚木属植物 *A. australe* 上诱导的虫瘿叶片和健康叶片相比,光合速率无显著差异(Malenovsky et al., 2015),甚至某些致瘿昆虫还会为植物提供“好处”,即增强植物光合作用,如瘿蜂 *Antistrophus silphii* 在松香草属植物 *Silphium speciosum* 上形成虫瘿后可显著提高木质部水势,保证叶片在干旱条件下的含水量,进而提高光合速率(Fay et al., 1993)。金小蜂 *Trichilogaster signiventris* 在密花相思 *Acacia pycnantha* 的叶状柄上形成虫瘿后通过提高寄主光合速率以满足自身营养需求,改变与相邻组织间的“源-库”关系(Dorchin et al., 2006)。

叶绿素荧光参数具有反映植物光合作用“内在性”的特点,借助叶绿素荧光技术发现虫瘿部位的实际光合效率 YII、最大光合效率 Fv/Fm 等光合参数也受到了影响(Oliveira et al., 2011),如致瘿昆虫毡蚧 *Bystracoccus mataybae* 诱导的虫瘿部位实际光合效率低于健康叶片(Oliveira et al., 2017),红楠 *M. thunbergii* 上两种瘿蚊 *Daphnephila sueyenae* 和 *D. taiwanensis* 诱导的虫瘿部位最大光合效率均低于健康部位(Huang et al., 2011),一种瘿蚊 *Bruggmanniella* sp. 在长叶木姜子 *Litsea acuminata* 上诱导的虫瘿部位最大光合效率较同一叶片的非虫瘿部位和健康叶片显著降低(Huang et al., 2015)。

2 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物初生代谢的影响

致瘿昆虫生活史中大部分时间在虫瘿内部,因此致瘿昆虫对寄主植物营养物质产生特异性依赖(Florentine et al., 2005)。虫瘿形成的“营养假说”(nutrition hypothesis)也认为虫瘿的形成是为了给致瘿昆虫提供营养物质(Stone and Schönrogge, 2003)。虫瘿富含可溶性糖、蛋白质、脂类等营养物质(Raman, 2010)(表 3)。

2.1 对糖类物质的影响

糖类是致瘿昆虫的主要能源物质,致瘿昆虫普遍引起被害叶片可溶性糖、淀粉等糖类物质增加,如长叶木姜子 *L. acuminata* 上的一种瘿蚊 *Bruggmanniella* sp. 诱导形成的虫瘿叶片可溶性糖含量高于健康叶片(Huang et al., 2015);龙眼叶瘿蚊 *Asphondylia* sp. 在龙眼 *Dimocarpus longana* 叶片致瘿后可溶性总糖和蔗糖含量显著高于正常叶片(胡菡青等,2014)。虫瘿组织和非虫瘿组织的糖类含量也有差异,如小麦瘿蚊 *Mayetiola destructor* 在小麦叶片致瘿后还原糖、总可溶性糖、淀粉等营养物质表现为从虫瘿周边组织向虫瘿部位转移(Rani et al., 2017)。同时,致瘿昆虫还会影响寄主植物体内糖类代谢路径基因表达,如葡萄根瘤蚜 *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* 为害葡萄 *Vitis riparia* 叶片后可引起寄主体内与糖类转运和降解相关基因普遍上调表达(Nabity et al., 2013),这些现象为虫瘿形成的“营养假说”提供了有力证据。

2.2 对蛋白质和氨基酸的影响

蛋白质和氨基酸是一切生命体及生命活动的物质基础,虫瘿为致瘿昆虫提供了丰富的蛋白质和氨基酸营养,如梨瘿螨 *Eriophyes pyri* 致瘿后可引起秋

表 3 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物初生代谢的影响

Table 3 Influences of gall-inducing insects on the primary metabolism of host plants

致瘿昆虫 Gall-inducing insect species	寄主植物 Host plant species	研究结果 Results	参考文献 References
木虱 <i>Nothotriozia myrtoidis</i>	桃金娘 <i>Psidium myrtoides</i>	多糖含量增加, 氮素含量减少 Polysaccharide content increased and nitrogen content decreased	Carneiro et al., 2014
毡蚧 <i>Bystracoccus mataybae</i>	无患子 <i>Matayba guianensis</i>	多糖、淀粉含量增加, 氮素含量减少 Polysaccharides and starch contents increased, and nitrogen content decreased	Oliveira et al., 2017
葡萄根瘤蚜 <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	葡萄 <i>Vitis riparia</i>	糖酵解和氨基酸编码转录本上调 Transcripts involved in glycolysis and encoding amino acid increased	Nabity et al., 2013
黑选麦蛾 <i>Gnorimoschema gallaesolidaginis</i>	北美一枝黄花 <i>Solidago altissima</i>	亚麻酸和亚油酸含量增加 Linolenic and linoleic acid contents increased	Tooker and De Moraes, 2009
瘿蚊 <i>Bruggmanniella sp.</i>	长叶木姜子 <i>Litsea acuminata</i>	可溶性糖含量增加 Soluble sugar content increased	Huang et al., 2015
龙眼叶瘿蚊 <i>Asphondylia sp.</i>	龙眼 <i>Euphoria longana</i>	可溶性糖、游离氨基酸含量增加 Soluble sugar and free amino acid contents increased	胡菡青等, 2014
小麦瘿蚊 <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	小麦 <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	谷胱甘肽含量增加 Glutathione content increased 肉桂酸含量降低, 棕榈酸含量增加 Cinnamic acid content decreased, and palmitic acid content increased	Liu et al., 2015; Zhu et al., 2011
	水稻 <i>Oryza sativa</i>	肉桂酸和棕榈酸含量增加 Cinnamic and palmitic acid contents increased	Zhu et al., 2011
栗瘿蜂 <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	欧洲栗 <i>Castanea sativa</i>	糖类含量增加 Carbohydrate content increased	Ugolini et al., 2014
传粉榕小蜂 Pollinating fig wasps	榕属植物 <i>Ficus obtusifolia</i>	糖类合成转录本增加 Transcripts in carbohydrate biosynthesis increased	Martinson et al., 2015
桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 <i>Leptocybe invasa</i>	桉树 <i>Eucalyptus</i>	氮素含量增加 Nitrogen content increased	Li et al., 2017
	赤桉 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	虫瘿内部: 脂类含量增加 Inner of gall: lipid content increased	Isaias et al., 2018
枸杞瘿螨 <i>Aceria pallida</i>	宁夏枸杞 <i>Lycium barbarum</i>	多糖含量减少 Polysaccharide content decreased	段文昌等, 2012
梨瘿螨 <i>Eriophyes pyri</i>	秋子梨 <i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	可溶性糖含量减少, 可溶性蛋白、游离氨基酸含量增加 Soluble sugar content decreased, soluble protein and free amino acid contents increased	陈应武等, 2004

子梨 *Pyrus ussuriensis* 叶片中可溶性蛋白质含量上升 34.14%, 游离氨基酸含量上升 29.95%, 游离脯氨酸含量上升 84.08% (陈应武等, 2004)。葡萄根瘤蚜 *D. vitifoliae* 为害葡萄 *V. riparia* 叶片后可引起编码氨基酸和寡肽合成的基因上调表达 (Nabity et al., 2013)。此外, 虫瘿的某些蛋白还有特异性分布的现象, 2 种瘿蜂 *Andricus quercusalicis* 和 *Diplolepis spinosa* 分别在橡树 *Quercus robur* 和犬蔷薇 *Rosa*

canina 上诱导形成的虫瘿中检测出了两个含量非常丰富的蛋白序列, 相对分子质量分别为 62 和 43 kD (Schönrogge et al., 2000)。植物体内某些抗性相关蛋白含量的增加还与其发挥防御功能有关, 如小麦瘿蚊 *M. destructor* 持续侵染小麦 72 h 后, 叶片中谷胱甘肽含量显著增加, 谷胱甘肽能够在酸性条件、渗透压异常情况下保护细胞免受损伤, 同时还参与植物防御生物和非生物胁迫时的信号转导 (Ghanta

and Chattopadhyay, 2011; Liu et al., 2015)。

2.3 对脂类物质的影响

脂类是致瘿昆虫的重要储能物质,但绝大多数致瘿昆虫自身无法合成脂肪酸,致瘿后通常可引起虫瘿部位脂类物质含量增加,如致瘿昆虫黑选麦蛾 *Gnorimoschema gallaesolidaginis* 在北美一枝黄花 *Solidago altissima* 上诱导的虫瘿中,亚麻酸和亚油酸含量显著高于健康叶片,这两种游离脂肪酸均是鳞翅目昆虫幼虫发育和成虫羽化的必需脂肪酸(Tooker and De Moraes, 2009)。此外,脂类还可作为植物的抗性物质发挥防御作用,如小麦瘿蚊 *M. destructor* 为害可快速引起水稻叶片中软脂酸、硬脂酸和油酸3种脂肪酸含量增加,其中软脂酸和硬脂酸是植物表面蜡质合成的前体物质(Zhu et al., 2011)。黄连木角瘿绵蚜 *Baizongia pistaciae* 在黄连

木属植物 *Pistacia palaestina* 上诱导的虫瘿中富含大量的油性树脂,该成分还能够保护叶片免受动物取食和微生物侵染(Rand et al., 2014)。

3 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物次生代谢的影响

次生代谢物质是植物适应各种环境胁迫(生物的和非生物的)的重要手段,致瘿昆虫作为一种特殊的生物胁迫因子,与植物有着特殊的关系。一方面植物产生大量的次生物质以防御致瘿昆虫为害,另一方面致瘿昆虫利用这些次生物质以保护虫瘿不被其他植食者取食。目前对于虫瘿中次生代谢产物的研究以非挥发性物质酚类和挥发性物质萜类两类成分为主(表4),主要从两个层面进行了研究:(1)宏观层面将叶片分为虫瘿组织和非虫瘿组织,普遍

表4 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物次生代谢的影响

Table 4 Influences of gall-inducing insects on the secondary metabolism of host plants

致瘿昆虫 Gall-inducing insect species	寄主植物 Host plant species	研究结果 Results	参考文献 References
丽木虱 <i>Calophya duvauae</i>	漆树 <i>Schinus polygamus</i>	花青素:红色虫瘿 > 绿色虫瘿 Anthocyanin: red gall > green gall	Dias et al., 2013
瘿绵蚜 <i>Slavum wertheimae</i>	黄连木属植物 <i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	挥发性萜类含量增加 Volatile terpenoid content increased	Rostas et al., 2013
黄连木角瘿绵蚜 <i>Baizongia pistaciae</i>	黄连木属植物 <i>Pistacia palaestina</i>	挥发性单萜含量增加 Volatile monoterpane content increased	Rand et al., 2014
葡萄根瘤蚜 <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	葡萄 <i>Vitis riparia</i>	萜类合成转录本减少 Transcripts in terpenoid biosynthesis decreased	Nabity et al., 2013
瘿蚊 <i>Daphnephila</i> spp.	红楠 <i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	花青素含量增加 Anthocyanin content increased	Huang et al., 2011
小麦瘿蚊 <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	二穗短柄草 <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	苯丙素合成通路转录本增加 Transcripts in phenylpropanoid biosynthesis increased	Subramanyam et al., 2019
瘿蜂 <i>Andricus petiolicolus</i>	栗栎 <i>Quercus prinus</i>	虫瘿表皮:单宁含量增加 Epidermis of gall: tannin content increased	Allison and Schultz, 2005
传粉榕小蜂 Pollinating fig wasps	榕属植物 <i>Ficus obtusifolia</i>	黄酮合成转录本增加 Transcripts in flavonoid biosynthesis increased	Martinson et al., 2015
桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 <i>Leptocybe invasa</i>	赤桉 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	虫瘿外部:槲皮素、山奈酚含量增加 Outer of gall: quercetin and kaempferol contents increased	Isaias et al., 2018
	黄花柳 <i>Salix caprea</i>	酚类含量增加 Phenol content increased	
桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 <i>Leptocybe invasa</i>	桉树 <i>Eucalyptus</i>	总酚和单宁含量增加 Total phenol and tannin contents increased	Li et al., 2017
实蝇 <i>Eurosta solidaginis</i>	北美一枝黄花 <i>Solidago altissima</i>	挥发物未受影响 The contents of volatiles unchanged	Tooker and De Moraes, 2008
瘿螨 <i>Eriophyes cladophthirus</i>	欧白英 <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	多酚含量增加 Polyphenol content increased	Westphal et al., 1981
拟大枸杞瘤瘿螨 <i>Aceria kuko</i>	中华枸杞 <i>Lycium chinense</i>	多酚、芦丁、绿原酸含量增加 Polyphenol, rutin and chlorogenic acid contents increased	Chen et al., 2020
枸杞瘿螨 <i>Aceria pallida</i>	宁夏枸杞 <i>Lycium barbarum</i>	东莨菪内酯和阿魏酸含量增加 Scopoletin and ferulic acid contents increased	杨孟可等, 2020

认为虫瘿组织比非虫瘿组织含有更多的次生代谢物质(Hall et al., 2016);(2)微观层面将虫瘿结构分为内部营养组织和外部防御组织,营养组织富含营养物质,防御组织富含生物碱、黄酮类、酚类等次生物质,保障致瘿昆虫免受其他生物的寄生或捕食(Bragança et al., 2016)。

3.1 对非挥发性次生代谢物质的影响

非挥发性次生代谢物质通常被视为植物的直接防御手段,许多植物遭受植食性昆虫为害后会积累大量次生代谢物质。致瘿昆虫常诱导寄主植物合成大量酚类物质,且随虫瘿的生长而变化,如两种叶蜂 *Pontania proxima* 和 *Pontania pedunculi* 分别诱导白柳 *Salix alba* 和黄花柳 *Salix caprea* 叶片致瘿并合成酚类物质,虫瘿中酚类含量随虫瘿成熟而降低,且始终高于正常叶片,但在致瘿初期除去幼虫后,虫瘿中酚类含量迅速降至正常水平(Hartley, 1998)。多项研究表明酚类在致瘿昆虫与植物互作中发挥了重要作用,主要体现在:(1)植物对致瘿昆虫的抗性与酚类化合物含量呈正相关,致瘿昆虫的存活率与虫瘿中酚类含量呈负相关(Westphal et al., 1981)。(2)酚类化合物参与寄主植物的基因表达和生长发育的调控,酚类已被证实在根瘤菌诱导寄主根部形成虫瘿的过程中充当入侵植物组织的信号物质(Ranade and David, 1985; Dakora et al., 1993)。(3)酚类化合物可充当植物体内吲哚-3-乙酸氧化酶抑制剂,高浓度酚类抑制吲哚-3-乙酸(IAA)降解从而调控致瘿部位的细胞增大和分化(Carneiro et al., 2014)。单宁(又称鞣酸、鞣质)是一类重要的酚类物质,虫瘿组织单宁含量通常高于非虫瘿组织,甚至达某些虫瘿干重的 60%~70% (Howes, 1953)。中药五倍子来源于瘿绵蚜科五倍子蚜 *Melaphis chinensis* 寄生在盐肤木 *Rhus chinensis* 及其同属其他植物形成的虫瘿,其单宁含量平均在 40% 左右,最高可达 70% 以上(李秀萍等, 2002)。

致瘿昆虫通常还会引起虫瘿部位颜色的变化,其中起主导作用的是酚类中的花青素,它是植物体内一种重要的保护性色素,能够保护植物组织免受致瘿昆虫引起的氧化应激损伤(Vanderauwera et al., 2009)。致瘿昆虫丽木虱 *Calophya duvauiae* 诱导的红色虫瘿中花青素含量显著高于绿色虫瘿及正常叶片,Dias 等(2013)推断这是由于红色虫瘿内有致瘿昆虫的持续刺激,而绿色虫瘿内致瘿昆虫被天敌寄生而无法持续刺激。由于致瘿昆虫移动能力有限,只能通过对寄主植物的调控降低生存风险,一方面

操控寄主组织结构(虫瘿)进行物理防御,另一方面操控寄主次生代谢进行化学防御。虫瘿内部组织作为致瘿昆虫赖以生存的营养供给站,而外部组织则是致瘿昆虫抵抗风险的保护伞。因此,虫瘿内部组织通常富含较多的营养物质,虫瘿外部组织则含有较多的次生物质,如桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 *L. invasa* 在赤桉 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* 叶片上诱导的虫瘿中,外部组织比内部组织含有更高浓度的槲皮素和山奈酚衍生物,黄酮类化合物有助于植物抵抗紫外辐射和调节细胞氧化还原稳态,从而保护虫瘿(Isaias et al., 2018)。

3.2 对挥发性次生代谢物质的影响

挥发性有机化合物(volatile organic compounds, VOCs)是植物的一种间接防御手段,许多植物受植食性昆虫取食后会释放萜类等挥发性有机物,这些挥发性有机物可作为信号物质吸引天敌或驱避竞争者(Turlings and Ton, 2006)。高等植物中萜类物质的生物合成需消耗大量能量,虫瘿内积累的大量萜类物质可能是由植物叶片或其他组织合成后转运而来(Gershenzon, 1994; Larson and Whitham, 1997)。致瘿昆虫能够诱导植物产生 VOCs,如黄连木角瘿绵蚜 *B. pistaciae* 诱导黄连木属植物 *P. palaestina* 形成的虫瘿中萜类含量超出健康叶片 10~60 倍,且虫瘿叶片和非虫瘿叶片的萜类组成有所不同,虫瘿中的萜类是以 α -蒎烯和柠檬烯为主的单萜类型,叶片中的萜类是以 E-石竹烯、吉玛烯 D 和 δ -卡丁烯为主的倍半萜类型(Rand et al., 2014)。但也有研究发现致瘿昆虫对寄主植物产生的 VOCs 无显著影响或抑制寄主植物产生 VOCs,如致瘿昆虫实蝇 *Eurosta solidaginis* 和黑选麦蛾 *G. gallaesolidaginis* 幼虫均未引起寄主北美一枝黄花 *S. altissima* 挥发物含量发生显著变化,而且还可抑制其他昆虫烟芽夜蛾 *Heliothis virescens* 诱导产生 VOCs (Tooker et al., 2008)。此外,虫瘿挥发物还可抑制其他植食者取食,如瘿绵蚜 *Slavum wertheimae* 诱导黄连木属植物 *Pistacia atlantica* 形成的虫瘿后,其挥发物能对山羊产生明显驱避作用(Rostas et al., 2013)。

4 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物保护酶的影响

抗氧化酶系统是植物遭受环境胁迫时的重要防御系统,致瘿昆虫作为一种生物胁迫因子,会破坏寄主细胞内的稳态环境,引起细胞内活性氧含量增加,使植物细胞中一系列保护酶活性发生变化,包括超

氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)、过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)、多酚氧化酶(polyphenol oxidase, PPO)等组成的蛋白酶系统,以减轻对植物的损伤(杨舒贻等,2016)(表5)。刺桐姬小蜂*Quadrastichus erythrinae*为害引起刺桐*Erythrina variegata*叶片尤其是虫瘿组织中SOD, CAT和PPO活性显著提高(汪少妃等,2014)。瘿蜂*Andricus petiolicolus*在栗栎*Quercus prinus*上诱导的虫瘿中皮层和表皮的POD含量高于内部营养组织,由于POD可激活和聚合植物体内的多酚,显示虫瘿不仅可以为致瘿昆虫提供生长发育所需营养,而且虫瘿外部高活性的POD可抵御其他昆虫和病原菌,以保护虫瘿内部组织(Allison and Schultz, 2005)。

蛋白酶抑制剂(protease inhibitors, PIs)和苯丙氨酸解氨酶(phenylalanine ammonia lyase, PAL)也在植物抗逆过程中发挥了重要作用。PIs可与昆虫肠

道内蛋白水解酶结合,抑制肠道对蛋白质的消化,导致昆虫营养不良和生长发育受阻(曹鑫等,2011);PAL是植物体内连接初生代谢和次生代谢的桥梁物质,在细胞分化、木质化、黄酮类、生物碱类等次生代谢物质合成方面发挥重要作用(黄小贞和赵德刚,2017)。已有研究显示致瘿昆虫普遍引起植物PIs和PAL活性升高,如两种叶蜂*P. proxima*和*P. pedunculi*侵染早期,虫瘿组织中PAL活性高于非虫瘿组织(Hartley, 1998),枸杞瘿螨*Aceria pallida*为害可引起宁夏枸杞*Lycium barbarum*叶片中的PIs和PAL活性提高(段文昌等,2012),在小麦瘿蚊*M. destructor*为害1,3和5 d后,二穗短柄草*Brachypodium distachyon*叶片中18个PIs合成相关的差异表达基因(differentially expressed genes, DEGs)逐渐上调表达(Subramanyam et al., 2019)。虫瘿部位PIs和PAL酶活增强预示该部位次生代谢物质合成活跃,一方面用于防御致瘿昆虫,同时还可抵御其他病虫为害。

表5 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物保护酶的影响

Table 5 Influences of gall-inducing insects on the defensive enzymes in host plants

致瘿昆虫 Gall-inducing insect species	寄主植物 Host plant species	研究结果 Results	参考文献 References
榆瘿蚜 <i>Tetran euraakinire</i>	榆树 <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	PPO 和 POD 活性增强 PPO and POD activities increased	黄志鸿等, 2016
小麦瘿蚊 <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	二穗短柄草 <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	PIs 相关转录本增加 Transcripts associated with PIs increased	Subramanyam et al., 2019
叶蜂 <i>Pontania proxima</i>	白柳 <i>Salix alba</i> 黄花柳 <i>Salix caprea</i>	PAL 活性增强 PAL activity increased PAL 活性增强 PAL activity increased	Hartley, 1998
瘿蜂 <i>Andricus petiolicolus</i>	栗栎 <i>Quercus prinus</i>	虫瘿表皮; POD 活性增强 Epidermis of gall; POD activity increased	Allison and Schultz, 2005
刺桐姬小蜂 <i>Quadrastichus erythrinae</i>	刺桐 <i>Erythrina variegata</i>	SOD, POD, CAT 和 PPO 活性增强 SOD, POD, CAT and PPO activities increased	汪少妃等, 2014
枸杞瘿螨 <i>Aceria pallida</i>	宁夏枸杞 <i>Lycium barbarum</i>	SOD, PIs 和 PAL 活性增强 SOD, PIs and PAL activities increased	段文昌等, 2012

5 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物内源激素的影响

植物内源激素不仅是植物生长发育的重要调节物质,还与虫瘿形成及发育密切相关(表6),目前生长素(indol-3-acetic acid, IAA)和细胞分裂素(cytokinin, CTK)被广泛认为在虫瘿形成过程中起主导作用,包括刺激寄主植物细胞生长和分化(Tooker and Helms, 2014)。如致瘿昆虫黑选麦蛾

*G. gallaesolidaginis*为害引起寄主北美一枝黄花*S. altissima*茎中IAA含量显著增加,且随着虫瘿成熟而逐渐减少(Tooker and De Moraes, 2011)。除了在植物组织中检测到IAA,在致瘿昆虫体内也存在IAA,如一种叶蜂*Pontania* sp.的幼虫已被证实可以利用色氨酸合成IAA,致瘿后的寄主柳属植物*Salix japonica*转录组结果显示,虫瘿部位的生长素合成相关基因较其他组织显著上调表达(Yamaguchi et al., 2012)。某些虫瘿形态存在性别二态性也与雌雄幼

表 6 致瘿昆虫对寄主植物内源激素的影响

Table 6 Influences of gall-inducing insects on phytohormones in host plants

致瘿昆虫 Gall-inducing insect species	寄主植物 Host plant species	研究结果 Results	参考文献 References
朴奶头瘿木虱 <i>Pachypsylla celtidismamma</i>	美洲朴 <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	致瘿昆虫含有 CTK 和 ABA <i>P. celtidis</i> contained CTK and ABA	Straka et al., 2010
甜菜瘿绵蚜 <i>Pemphigus betae</i>	杨属植物 <i>Populus angustifolia</i>	SA 和 JA 含量增加 SA and JA contents increased	Body et al., 2019
叶蝉 <i>Cicadulina bipunctata</i>	玉米 <i>Zea mays</i>	GA 含量减少, ABA 含量增加 GA content decreased, and ABA content increased	Tokuda et al., 2013
黑选麦蛾 <i>Gnorimoschema gallaesolidaginis</i>	水稻 <i>Oryza sativa</i>	JA 含量未受影响, ABA 含量减少 JA content unchanged, and ABA content decreased	Zhu et al., 2011
	北美一枝黄花 <i>Solidago altissima</i>	IAA 和 ABA 含量增加 IAA and ABA contents increased	Tooker and De Moraes, 2011
小麦瘿蚊 <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	二穗短柄草 <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	SA 通路转录本未受影响, JA 通路转录本增加 Transcripts in SA pathway unchanged, and transcripts in JA pathway increased	Subramanyam et al., 2019
	小麦 <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	JA 含量增加, ABA 含量减少 JA content increased, and ABA content decreased	Zhu et al., 2011
叶蜂 <i>Pontania</i> sp.	柳属植物 <i>Salix japonica</i>	致瘿昆虫含有 IAA, 虫瘿组织 IAA 相关转录本增加 <i>Pontania</i> sp. contained IAA, and the transcripts of IAA in gall tissue increased	Yamaguchi et al., 2012
桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 <i>Leptocybe invasa</i>	桉树 <i>Eucalyptus</i>	ABA 含量增加 ABA content increased	Li et al., 2017
桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 <i>Leptocybe invasa</i>	桉树 <i>Eucalyptus</i>	IAA 含量增加 IAA content increased	Li et al., 2017
实蝇 <i>Eurosta solidaginis</i>	北美一枝黄花 <i>Solidago altissima</i>	SA 和 JA 含量未受影响 SA and JA contents unchanged	Tooker and De Moraes, 2008

虫体内 IAA 含量差异有关, 如一种金小蜂 *Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae* 在长叶相思树 *Acacia longifolia* 上诱导的虫瘿结构与金小蜂的性别相关, 雌蜂诱导的虫室体积、贮藏组织和维管组织分别是雄蜂诱导的 3.3, 1.5 和 3.5 倍, 这与雌性幼虫体内 IAA 含量高活性强而雄性幼虫体内 IAA 活性相对较弱有关 (Dorchin et al., 2009)。赤霉素 (gibberellin, GA)、脱落酸 (abscisic acid, ABA) 等激素也与虫瘿的生长发育有关, 如桉树枝瘿姬小蜂 *L. invasa* 在桉树 *Eucalyptus exserta* 叶片上诱导的虫瘿中积累大量的 GA (Li et al., 2017), 而一种叶蝉 *Cicadulina bipunctata* 在玉米上诱导的虫瘿中 GA₁ 和 GA₂ 含量减少, 移除 *C. bipunctata* 后 GA₁ 和 GA₂ 含量与对照组相当, 显示致瘿昆虫是诱导寄主植物内源激素变化的诱因 (Tokuda et al., 2013)。朴奶头瘿木虱 *Pachypsylla celtidismamma* 致瘿后引起美洲朴 *Celtis occidentalis* 叶片组织中 ABA 含量增加 (Straka et al., 2010), 而小麦瘿蚊 *M. destructor* 不同侵染阶段均引

起两种寄主小麦和水稻体内 ABA 含量减少 (Zhu et al., 2011)。

植物内源激素不仅与虫瘿生长密切相关, 还是介导寄主植物防御反应的重要信号分子, 主要包括水杨酸 (salicylic acid, SA)、茉莉酸 (jasmonic acid, JA) 和乙烯 (ethylene, ET) 3 种激素。一般情况下, 咀嚼式口器昆虫诱导植物体内 SA 途径, 刺吸式口器昆虫诱导植物体内 JA 途径, 而致瘿昆虫包括咀嚼式口器和刺吸式口器两类昆虫, 因此这一类昆虫可诱导 JA 途径和 SA 途径 (Tooker and Helms, 2014)。致瘿昆虫致瘿可引起植物 SA 或 JA 含量单独增加, 如小麦瘿蚊 *M. destructor* 分别侵染水稻 6, 24 和 48 h 后均导致 SA 含量显著增加, 但对 JA 含量无显著影响 (Zhu et al., 2011); 榆瘿蚜 *Tetran euraakinire* 为害不同时期均引起榆树 *Ulmus pumila* 叶片中 JA 含量显著增加, 但对 SA 含量无显著影响 (黄智鸿等, 2016)。也有研究显示致瘿昆虫可诱导 SA 和 JA 含量同时增加, 如致瘿昆虫甜菜瘿绵蚜 *Pemphigus*

betae 为害引起寄主杨属植物 *Populus angustifolia* 叶片中 SA 和 JA 含量均显著增加,且在 5 种杨树品种中,品种抗性越强则 SA 和 JA 含量越高(Body et al., 2019)。然而,也有不少研究显示致瘿昆虫还可抑制植物抗性反应,对防御激素的影响不明显,如致瘿昆虫实蝇 *E. solidaginis* 和黑选麦蛾 *G. gallaesolidaginis* 为害均未引起寄主北美一枝黄花 *S. altissima* 体内的 JA 含量发生明显变化(Tooker and De Moraes, 2008)。

植物内源激素不仅能够单独发挥效应,不同激素组合还能发挥协同或拮抗效应。已有研究显示,IAA 与 SA/JA 存在负向交互作用,即 IAA 增加可抑制 SA/JA 的合成(Erb et al., 2012),在虫瘿形成的过程中,寄主植物体内(尤其是虫瘿部位) IAA 含量普遍增加,推测这有利于抑制寄主植物产生 SA/JA 抗性,从而利于致瘿昆虫。

6 小结与展望

虫瘿是自然界极为常见的生物现象,形态多样结构复杂,致瘿生物类别众多,其中昆虫是最主要的致瘿生物。致瘿昆虫一方面可改变寄主植物细胞结构和细胞器数目,引起寄主植物组织增生和分化,将自己保护在虫瘿内部,另一方面,致瘿昆虫还可调控寄主植物光合作用实现对初生和次生代谢产物的调配,从而让虫瘿成为营养洼地(nutrient sink),汇聚周围组织营养以满足自身需求,并通过对寄主体内保护酶和防御激素的调控,降低植物对自身的防御响应,同时在虫瘿内外分别构建营养组织和防御组织,利用植物防御产生的大量次生代谢物质“保护自己”,致瘿昆虫的“生存智慧”可见一斑。

虫瘿通常富含某些特定成分,自然界虫瘿种类极为丰富,将来如何系统性研究不同虫瘿化学成分差异,以及某些特征化合物与致瘿昆虫或寄主植物科属之间的关系具有重要意义。同时,虫瘿中丰富的代谢产物开发利用还值得继续深入研究,尤其是在医药卫生领域的开发。如五倍子蚜形成的虫瘿,不仅含有丰富的单宁酸、没食子酸和焦性没食子酸,其极性溶剂提取物还具有强抗氧化活性和抗菌活性(Tian et al., 2009; 查玉平等, 2016)。枸杞瘤螨 *A. pallida* 虫瘿叶片中具有抗炎、降压活性的东莨菪内酯等物质含量显著提高(杨孟可等, 2020)。拟大枸杞瘤螨 *Aceria kuko* 在中华枸杞 *Lycium chinense* 上致瘿后,虫瘿叶片中绿原酸含量较非虫瘿叶片提高

了 36%,且 90% 甲醇提取液也显示虫瘿叶片具有更高的抗氧化活性和清除 1,1-二苯基-2-吡啶酰肼(DPPH)自由基能力(Chen et al., 2020)。

目前对于虫瘿的研究多集中在健康叶片和虫瘿叶片的整体比较,较少关注虫瘿部位及虫瘿周边组织的局部比较,以及致瘿过程中的动态变化,在未来的研究中应更加关注致瘿过程在空间及时间上的转录组、代谢组等多组学的动态变化,以更深入了解致瘿过程的特点及其分子机制。最后,致瘿昆虫作为生态系统工程师(ecosystem engineers),对寄主植物各个层面的影响是否会对生态系统中的其他共栖生物产生深远的影响,致瘿昆虫的致瘿行为除满足自身所需外,是否还会延伸影响到其他生物(竞争者、天敌、植物病原菌)也是值得关注的领域。

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