

烟粉虱不同发育阶段解毒代谢酶基因的特异性表达

杨妮娜^{1,2}, 张友军², 杨鑫², 黄大野³, 龙同³, 万鹏^{1,*}

(1. 湖北省农业科学院植物保护土肥研究所, 农业部华中作物有害生物综合治理重点实验室, 武汉 430064;

2. 中国农业科学院蔬菜花卉研究所, 北京 100081; 3. 湖北省生物农药工程研究中心, 武汉 430064)

摘要:【目的】基于烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 转录组数据,系统分析了烟粉虱解毒代谢酶基因在噻虫嗪抗性品系中的表达模式,探讨了这些基因在烟粉虱不同发育阶段差异表达的生物学意义。【方法】分别收集室内长期饲养的烟粉虱噻虫嗪抗性和敏感品系的卵、4龄若虫和刚羽化1d的雌成虫,在烟粉虱转录组数据库中挑选8394条解毒代谢相关基因设计探针,通过探针杂交,得到烟粉虱噻虫嗪抗性品系表达谱芯片,比较了这些基因在抗性烟粉虱3个不同发育阶段的表达情况。并随机挑选了9个基因,在抗感品系间3个不同发育阶段进行了荧光定量PCR验证。【结果】在抗性烟粉虱的卵和4龄若虫发育阶段,共有3424个差异表达基因,其中489个是编码3类解毒代谢酶(羧酸酯酶、谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶和细胞色素P450多功能氧化酶)的基因;有14个基因在4龄若虫发育阶段过量表达,其中10个为P450基因,4个为GST家族基因。在抗性烟粉虱的4龄若虫和雌成虫发育阶段,总共有1273个差异表达基因,193个为3类解毒代谢酶家族的基因,其中有9个P450家族基因在雌成虫期的表达量超过4龄若虫期的10倍。此外,表达谱芯片分析还筛选到了一些候选抗性基因。qRT-PCR验证显示在这些候选基因中,与敏感品系相比,9个基因在抗性烟粉虱的3个不同发育阶段表达上调,其中GST基因家族的p_06027和P450基因p_06013在抗性品系的卵和4龄若虫中过量表达;p_05885和p_07806和编码CYP6家族蛋白的p_00988在抗性品系的4龄若虫期的表达量上调;p_05916和p_00478在抗性品系卵和4龄若虫期表达量很低,而在成虫期过量表达;而p_00059和p_00428在抗性品系雌成虫发育阶段表达量显著上调,其中编码CYP4C1的p_00059的差异表达倍数在雌成虫期约为15.15倍。【结论】表达谱芯片分析结果提示,CYP6和CYP4C1基因的过量表达可能会是烟粉虱抗性产生的机制之一。解毒代谢酶基因在烟粉虱不同发育阶段的特异性表达,可能与其在抵御杀虫剂胁迫时体内能量的分布及有效利用率有关,也可能是害虫在环境选择压下的一种适应机制。

关键词: 烟粉虱; 抗性; 噻虫嗪; 解毒代谢酶; 表达谱芯片; 发育阶段特异性

中图分类号: Q966 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0454-6296(2016)11-1166-08

Differential expression of the detoxification enzyme genes in different developmental stages of the whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae)

YANG Ni-Na^{1,2}, ZHANG You-Jun², YANG Xin², HUANG Da-Ye³, LONG Tong³, WAN Peng^{1,*} (1. Key Laboratory of Integrated Pest Management for Crops in Central China, Institute of Plant Protection and Soil Science, Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Wuhan 430064, China; 2. Institute of Vegetables and Flowers, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100081, China; 3. Hubei Biopesticide Engineering Research Center, Wuhan 430064, China)

Abstract: 【Aim】Based on the transcriptome data of the whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci*, this study aims to

基金项目: 公益性行业(农业)科研专项(201203038); 湖北省农业科技创新中心项目(2015-620-003-001); 湖北省农科院青年基金项目(2014NKYJJ10); 农业部华中作物有害生物综合治理重点实验室/农作物重大病虫害防控湖北省重点实验室开放基金课题(2015ZTSJJ13)

作者简介: 杨妮娜, 女, 1983年8月生, 湖北宜昌人, 博士, 助理研究员, 主要从事害虫抗药性治理研究工作, E-mail: nina809@163.com

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: wanpenghb@126.com

收稿日期 Received: 2016-08-04; 接受日期 Accepted: 2016-11-18

systematically analyze the expression profiles of genes encoding detoxification enzymes in thiamethoxam resistant strain, and to focus on discussing the biological significance of developmental stage specific differential expression of these genes. 【Methods】Thiamethoxam resistant (TH-R) and susceptible (TH-S) strains of *B. tabaci* were maintained in a greenhouse, and individuals at three developmental stages (egg, the 4th instar nymph and 1 day-old unmated female adult) were collected from the TH-R and TH-S strains. The array design was based on 8 394 ESTs from transcriptome of *B. tabaci* with putative association with insecticide resistance. By using a custom made microarray, the gene expression in eggs, nymphs and female adults of the TH-R strain of *B. tabaci* was compared. Nine ESTs were randomly selected for quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) analysis to validate the microarray response between the TH-R and TH-S strains at three different developmental stages. 【Results】In the TH-R strain, a total of 3 424 ESTs were differentially expressed between the egg and 4th instar nymphal stages. Among them, 489 ESTs encode detoxification enzymes (carboxylesterase, glutathione S-transferases, cytochrome P450 monooxygenases). Fourteen ESTs (10 ESTs encoding P450s, and 4 ESTs encoding GSTs) were overexpressed in the 4th instar nymphal stage. There were 1 273 ESTs which were differentially expressed between the 4th instar nymphal and female adult stages. Among them, 193 genes encoding detoxification enzymes and nine ESTs encoding P450s showed higher expression level (10-fold) in the female adult stage rather than the 4th instar nymphal stage. The qRT-PCR results revealed that nine ESTs were up-regulated in the TH-R strain at three developmental stages compared to those in the TH-S strain. The EST p_06027 and the EST p_06013 encoding P450s were overexpressed in egg and the 4th instar nymphal stage of the TH-R strain. The ESTs p_05885, p_07806 and the EST p_00988 encoding P450s were highly overexpressed in the 4th instar nymphal stage of the TH-R strain. The ESTs p_05916 and p_00478 had low expression levels in the egg and 4th instar nymphal stages but overexpressed in the female adult stage of the TH-R strain. The ESTs p_00059 and p_00428 were significantly up-regulated in the female adult stage but had low expression level in the other two immature stages of TH-R strain, and the EST p_00059 encoding CYP4C1 with the highest expression level (~15.15-fold) was seen in the female adult stage. 【Conclusion】The results suggest that the overexpression of CYP4C1 and CYP6B may underlie the resistance to thiamethoxam in *B. tabaci*. According to the microarray data analyzed, the detoxification enzyme genes are differentially expressed in different developmental stages of *B. tabaci*, which may be associated with the distribution and effective utilization of energy under the stress of insecticides and also an adaptive mechanism under the environmental selection pressures.

Key words: *Bemisia tabaci*; resistance; thiamethoxam; detoxification enzyme; microarray; developmental stage specificity

烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 是一种世界性害虫,主要通过吸取植物的汁液、传播植物病毒和分泌蜜露产生煤污病等方式为害农作物,是热带和亚热带地区的农业、园艺及观赏作物 (Dinsdale *et al.*, 2010; Navas-Castillo *et al.*, 2011; Pan *et al.*, 2012) 上的重要害虫。烟粉虱是个复合种,目前已报道的至少有 32 个不同的隐种,其中危害最严重的是 B 型烟粉虱 (即 B 生物型) 和 Q 型烟粉虱 (即 Q 生物型) (De Barro *et al.*, 2011; Boykin *et al.*, 2013)。B 型烟粉虱 20 世纪 90 年代中期开始在我国大暴发 (罗晨等, 2002); Q 型烟粉虱在我国首次发现是在 2003 年 (Chu *et al.*, 2006), 随后在全国范围内开始大暴发, 并逐渐取代了 B 型烟粉虱 (潘慧鹏等, 2010)。

由于长期大量使用化学农药,使得烟粉虱已对多种农药都产生了抗药性。烟粉虱的抗药性机制产生是多方面的。目前关于烟粉虱的抗药性机制的研究主要认为是跟细胞色素 P450 多功能氧化酶活性增强有关 (Rauch and Nauen, 2003; Feng *et al.*, 2010; Yang *et al.*, 2013b)。在烟粉虱研究中,有学者认为烟粉虱对吡虫啉产生抗性是跟 CYP6CM1 基因过量表达有关 (Karunker *et al.*, 2008, 2009); Karunker 和 Roditakis 研究发现在烟粉虱对吡虫啉抗性产生中,细胞色素解毒酶 P450 家族的基因发挥了至关重要的作用 (Karunker *et al.*, 2008, 2009; Roditakis *et al.*, 2011)。

通常认为,害虫对杀虫药剂的抗药性会在其整

个生活史中持续表达。如 Nauen 等(2008)发现,烟粉虱室内敏感品系的若虫对吡虫啉的敏感性要高出成虫 4~10 倍,而在田间抗性品系中,烟粉虱 2、3 龄若虫的抗性水平要比其成虫显著下降。本研究根据目前已知的烟粉虱转录组信息(Wang *et al.*, 2010; Xie *et al.*, 2012),设计得到了 B 型烟粉虱在 3 个发育阶段特异性表达的生物芯片。利用该芯片对烟粉虱抗性品系在不同发育阶段的差异表达基因进行了筛选,获得一些差异表达基因,并对这些基因进行了 qRT-PCR 验证。该研究结果将有助于深化对烟粉虱抗药性机制的理解,也对新型高效杀虫药剂的筛选以及延缓,甚至克服烟粉虱对噻虫嗪的抗药性有着重要的理论和实践意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试昆虫

所用虫源为 2000 年采自中国农业科学院蔬菜花卉研究所北京试验基地的甘蓝寄主上,其中一部分在实验室继续在无虫苗甘蓝(*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata*)寄主上饲养至今,期间未接触任何化学农药,命名为敏感品系 TH-S。另一部分则于同年在室内用噻虫嗪进行持续汰选至今,获得一个抗噻虫嗪的品系,命名为 TH-R。与敏感品系相比,该抗性品系对噻虫嗪的抗性上升了 70 倍。采集时基于 mtCOI 基因序列,根据潘慧鹏(2010)方法鉴定其生物型为 B 型。

分别收集 B 型烟粉虱噻虫嗪抗感品系卵、4 龄若虫和刚羽化 1 d 的雌成虫。卵和 4 龄若虫各收集约 0.007 g,刚羽化 1 d 的雌成虫收集约 400 头;每个发育阶段重复取样 3 次。将样本分装于 18 个离心管中,用液氮冷冻后置于 -80℃ 冰箱保存备用。

1.2 芯片设计

芯片采用 Agilent 8 × 15 k(Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA, USA)的商业化芯片,具体构建过程参见 Yang 等(2013a)。芯片设计使用 eArray 平台(<https://earray.chem.agilent.com/earray/>),所有数据可见 ArrayExpress(GSE42337)。总 RNA 提取按照 TRIzol 的试剂盒来操作(Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA),并用 Nanodrop ND1000(Nanodrop, Thermo Scientific, Wilmington, DE, USA)进行总 RNA 质量检测。

使用 T7 启动子引物和 Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus(M-MLV)反转录酶(Agilent Technologies)进行

cDNA 双链的合成。随后以合成好的双链 cDNA 为模板,用 T7 RNA 聚合酶合成 cRNA(coding RNA),然后进行 Cy3[Cy3 N-hydroxysuccinimide(NHS) ester, GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA, USA]标记。扩增的 cRNAs 按照 RNeasy Mini 试剂盒(Qiagen)进行纯化后重悬入 DEPC 水中。然后是芯片杂交,65℃ 10 r/min 滚动杂交 17 h。按照操作说明在洗涤液中进行芯片洗涤,最后在 Agilent 扫描仪(Agilent Technologies)中进行扫描,分辨率为 5 μmol/L。

1.3 qRT-PCR 验证

取抗感品系 B 型烟粉虱 3 个发育阶段的样本开展了 qRT-PCR 验证。各样本的总 RNA 提取按照 TRIzol 的试剂盒来操作,通过琼脂糖凝胶电泳和 Nanodrop 2000 检测 RNA 质量,运用 SYBR PrimerScript 反转录试剂盒进行 cDNA 合成(TaKaRa, Kyoto, Japan)。随机筛选出 9 个差异表达基因,设计特异性引物(表 1),进行 qRT-PCR 验证。荧光定量 PCR 反应体系为 SYBR Green Real-time PCR Master Mix(2 ×) 11.25 μL, PCR Forward Primer(10 μmol/L) 0.5 μL, PCR Reverse Primer(10 μmol/L) 0.5 μL, cDNA 模板 1.0 μL, 加入 ddH₂O 补足至 25 μL。Real-time PCR 反应程序为:95℃ 预变性 3 min,接下来 40 个循环,95℃ 变性 30 s, 55℃ 退火 30 s, 72℃ 延伸 40 s(收集荧光信号)。基因表达量分析以敏感品系 TH-S 相应的 3 个不同发育阶段作为对照,相对表达量分析采用 2^{-ΔΔC_t}方法(Pfaffl, 2001),选用 *NADPH* 和 *EF-1a* 作为内参基因(Li *et al.*, 2013)。

1.4 数据分析

芯片数据的处理借助 Limma 程序包(Smyth, 2004)进行。差异基因筛选的统计方法是 *t* 检验(两个独立或相关总体均值比较),同时设定 FDR 的阈值为 0.001,在本实验中,差异基因的筛选阈值的标准为:log₂Ratio ≤ -1 或者 ≥ 1,并且 FDR ≤ 0.001。

2 结果

2.1 烟粉虱抗性品系不同发育阶段的差异表达基因分析

对抗噻虫嗪 B 型烟粉虱品系的表达谱芯片分析显示,在卵和 4 龄若虫发育阶段,总共有 3 424 个差异表达基因,其中与卵期相比,在 4 龄若虫期表达上调的基因有 1 345 个,表达下调的基因有 2 079 个(FDR ≤ 0.001, |log₂Ratio| ≥ 1)(图 1: A)。1 778 个

表 1 荧光定量 PCR 引物

Table 1 Quantitative real-time PCR primers

基因 Gene	基因描述 Gene description	正向引物(5'-3') Forward primer	反向引物(5'-3') Reverse primer	产物长度(bp) Product size
p_06013	Cytochrome P450	GTCCGTTGTGGAGCCTAT	TTGCCGAGAAGTGGGTAT	177
p_05916	Cytochrome P450 4G43	AGCAGGGCTCATAGACGA	CTCCCATCATACAGAGGAAGAA	197
p_00478	Cytochrome P450 CYPm3r9	TCTCGGGCTATCCTTACTG	TGTGGTGTGTGCTTTTCG	145
p_00059	Cytochrome P450 CYP4C1	AGCAGGGCTCAAAGACGA	CTCCCATCATACAAAGGAAGAA	197
p_07806	Glutathione-S-transferase-like protein	CCGTTAGACGAAGTCAAGT	AGCAAGAACAGCATCAGC	120
p_00428	Cytochrome P450 CYP6K1	GGCACCGATTACACTTTC	CCTTTACCGCAGCCAATA	167
p_00988	Cytochrome P450 6B20	GTCTCAGTTTGTCTCTTGC	GTCTCAGTTTGTCTCTTGC	131
p_05885	Glutathione S-transferase 3	GCCACCGAGGTCAAGTTA	GTCCACGACGAGGAGTTA	136
p_06027	Glutathione-S-transferase	AGGTGCTGGCGAAACAAT	CGTAGAAGTCTGAGTGGC	166
EF-1a	EF-1a	AGATGGACTCCACCGAACCAC	CGGAAATTGGCACAAGGCT	121
NADPH	NADPH	ATAGTTGGCTGTAGAACCAAGTGC	ACACGAAGGGAAGAGCACATA	96

基因(约 52%)在两种虫态中的差异表达倍数在 1~2 倍之间(图 1: B)。在 4 龄若虫和雌成虫发育阶段,总共有 1 273 个差异表达基因,其中与 4 龄若虫期相比,雌成虫发育阶段有 582 个基因表达量上调,691 个基因表达量下调($FDR \leq 0.001$, $|\log_2 \text{Ratio}| \geq 1$)(图

1: C)。有 936 个基因(约 74%)在两虫态中的差异表达倍数在 1~2 倍之间(图 1: D)。卵和 4 龄若虫发育阶段的差异表达基因要远多于 4 龄若虫和雌成虫发育阶段的差异表达基因。

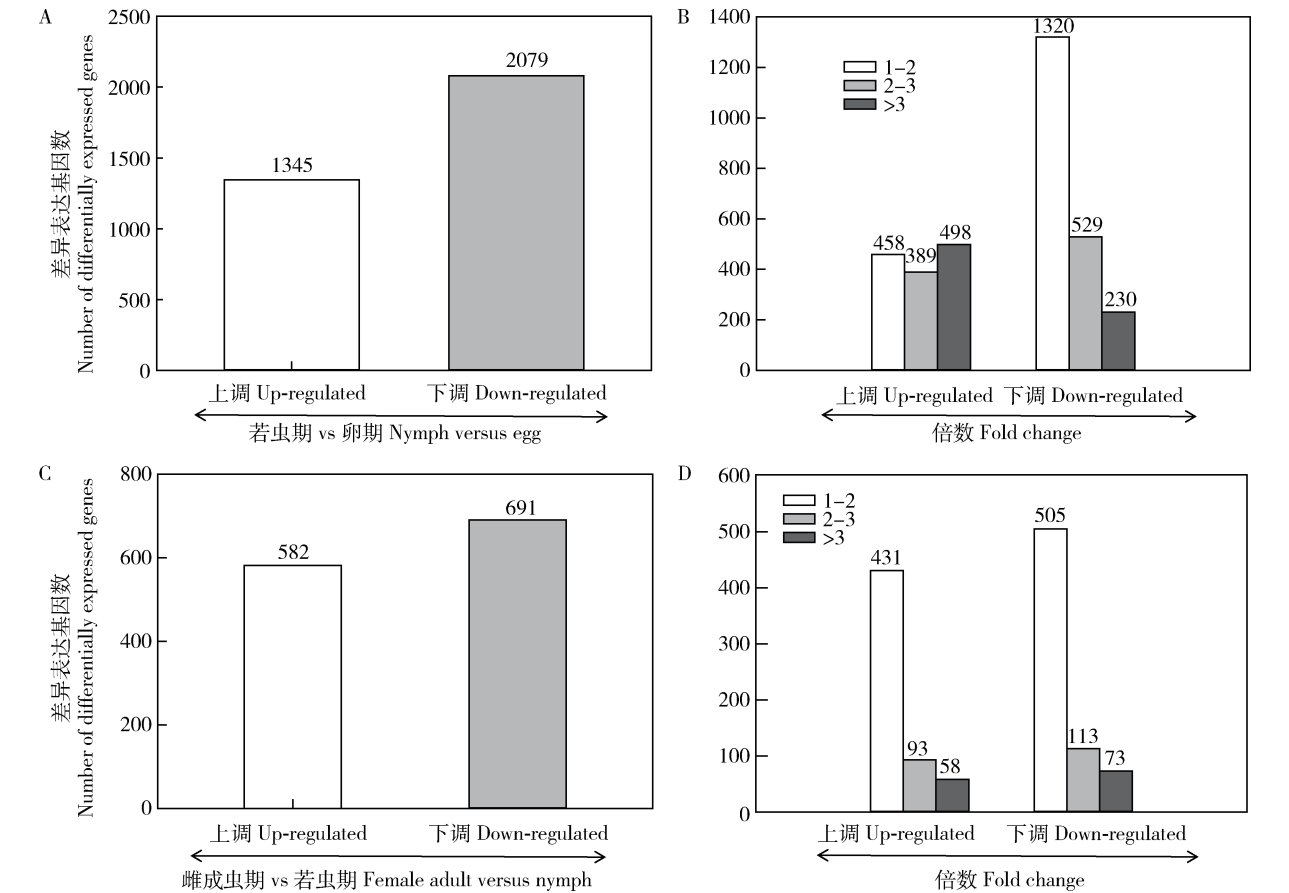


图 1 烟粉虱抗性品系不同发育阶段基因的差异表达模式

Fig. 1 Developmental stage specific expression patterns of genes in the thiamethoxam resistant strain of *Bemisia tabaci*

A: 表达谱芯片中卵和 4 龄若虫期差异表达基因 Genes differentially expressed between the egg and 4th instar nymphal stages in microarray analysis;

B: 在卵和 4 龄若虫期差异表达基因倍数分布 Fold change distribution of differentially expressed genes between the egg and 4th instar nymphal stages;

C: 表达谱芯片中 4 龄若虫和雌成虫期差异表达基因 Gene expressed between the 4th instar nymphal and female adult stages in microarray analysis;

D: 在 4 龄若虫和雌成虫期差异表达基因倍数分布 Fold change distribution of differentially expressed genes between the 4th instar nymphal and female adult stages.

2.2 卵和若虫发育阶段差异表达基因

在抗性品系卵和4龄若虫发育阶段,有489个差异表达基因是编码三大解毒代谢酶的基因(细胞色素P450多功能氧化酶基因、谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶基因、羧酸酯酶基因),其中,P450家族的基因有351个,GST家族的基因有59个,CarE家族的基因有79个(图2)。有14个基因在4龄若虫的表达量超过卵期的32倍($\log_2\text{Ratio} > 5$, $\text{FDR} \leq 0.001$),这些基因分别为10个P450基因(p_06013, p_00051, p_05903, p_06267, p_07785, p_06056, p_00443, p_00398, p_03733和p_08318)和4个谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶基因(p_07806, p_01115, p_06027和p_08162)(图3)。

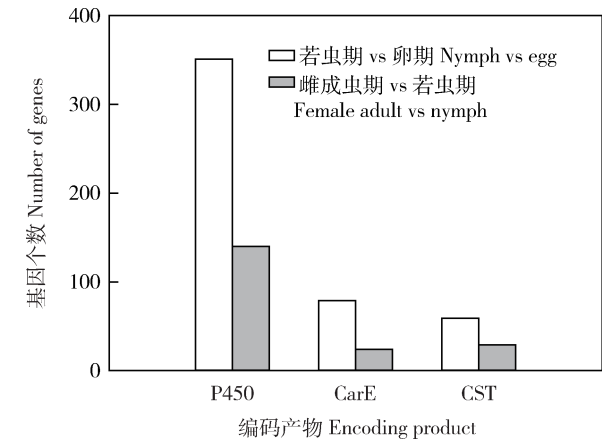


图2 表达谱芯片中解毒代谢酶相关基因在烟粉虱抗性品系不同发育阶段中的分布

Fig. 2 Expression profiles of expressed sequence tags encoding detoxification-related proteins in the thiamethoxam resistant strain of *Bemisia tabaci* at different developmental stages

P450: 细胞色素多功能氧化酶 Cytochrome P450; GST: 谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶 Glutathione S-transferase; CarE: 羧酸酯酶 Carboxylesterase.

2.3 若虫和雌成虫发育阶段差异表达基因

在抗性品系4龄若虫期和雌成虫期,有193个差异表达基因编码三大解毒代谢酶($\text{FDR} \leq 0.001$, $|\log_2\text{Ratio}| \geq 1$)。这些基因在雌成虫期表达上调的有104个,表达下调的有89个。有9个编码P450家族蛋白的基因(p_00813, p_00059, p_06556, p_05916, p_07120, p_00478, p_00988, p_00498和p_00316)在雌成虫体内的表达量超过若虫期的10倍($\text{FDR} \leq 0.001$, $\log_2\text{Ratio} \geq 3$)(图4)。有135个基因(约70%)在两种虫态中的差异表达倍数在1~2倍之间。其中包括24个羧酸酯酶基因,29个谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶基因和140个P450家族基因(图2)。

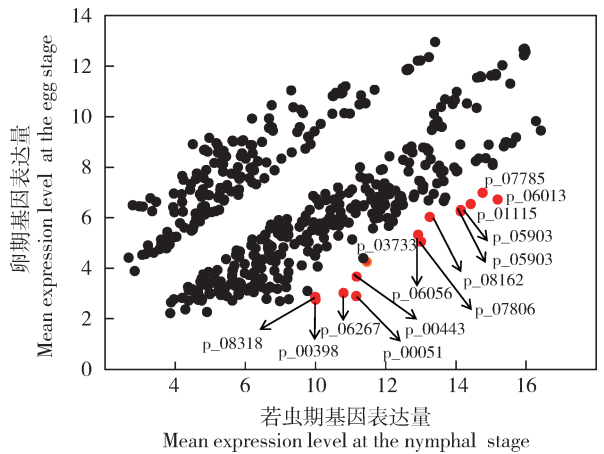


图3 烟粉虱抗性品系卵和4龄若虫期解毒代谢酶相关基因的差异表达

Fig. 3 Differential expression of detoxification enzyme genes in the thiamethoxam resistant strain of *Bemisia tabaci* between the egg and 4th instar nymphal stages

表达量倍数 = 若虫期表达量/卵期表达量;红点表示4龄若虫期表达倍数在32倍以上(t 检验, $P < 0.001$)。Expression ratio = Expression level at the nymphal stage/expression level at the egg stage. Red pots indicate a 32-fold up-regulation in the 4th instar nymphal stage (t -test, $P < 0.001$).

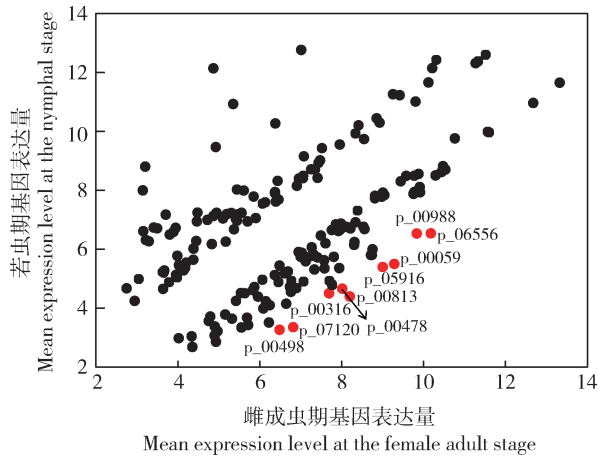


图4 烟粉虱抗性品系4龄若虫和雌成虫期解毒代谢酶相关基因的差异表达

Fig. 4 Differential expression of detoxification enzyme genes in the thiamethoxam resistant strain of *Bemisia tabaci* between the 4th instar nymphal and female adult stages

表达量倍数 = 成虫期表达量/若虫期表达量;红点表示雌成虫期表达倍数在10倍以上(t 检验, $P < 0.001$)。Expression ratio = Expression level at the adult stage/expression level at the nymphal stage. Red pots indicate a 10-fold up-regulation in female adult stage (t -test, $P < 0.001$).

2.4 qRT-PCR 验证9个基因在烟粉虱3个不同发育阶段的表达量

从表达谱芯片里随机挑取了9个基因在烟粉虱抗性品系的3个不同发育阶段进行了qRT-PCR验证。结果表明,与敏感品系相比,这9个基因在抗性烟粉虱的3个虫态中均存在特异性表达。有6个

基因(p_06027, p_00988, p_05916, p_06013, p_07806 和 p_05885)在抗性品系 3 个虫态的表达量均高于敏感品系 2 倍以上。其中 p_06027 在抗性品系 4 龄若虫期的表达量较相同虫态敏感品系高出 19.21 倍, p_00059 在抗性品系成虫期的表达量是同一虫态敏感品系的 15.15 倍, 其他基因在抗性品系的表达量也高出相同虫态敏感品系 2~5 倍; 有 3 个基因(p_05916, p_00478 和 p_00428)仅在 1 个或 2 个虫态中的表达量显著高于敏感品系(图 5)。

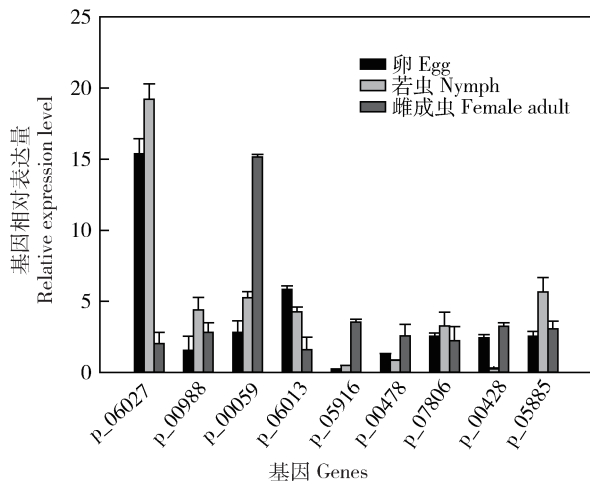


图 5 荧光定量 PCR 检测 9 个基因在烟粉虱卵、4 龄若虫和雌成虫中的表达量

Fig. 5 Expression level of nine genes in eggs, the 4th instar nymphs and female adults of *Bemisia tabaci* detected by real-time quantitative PCR

以 *EF-1a* 和 *NADPH* 为内参基因, 以敏感品系为对照, 用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 方法检测待测样品的 Ct 值。数据为平均值 $\pm$ 标准误。The Ct values normalized to *EF-1a* and *NADPH* are calculated relative to a calibrator using the formula $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ compared with that in the susceptible strain. Data are mean $\pm$ SE.

3 讨论

害虫抗性机制的研究对于抗药性监测和抗性治理、新型高效杀虫剂的开发与持续应用有重要意义, 许多节肢动物对杀虫剂抗性的产生都跟 P450s, GSTs 和 COEs 家族的基因有关 (Li *et al.*, 2007)。这 3 类基因控制编码昆虫体内的各种解毒酶。害虫通常通过对这些基因的扩增或过量表达使体内的代谢酶活性增强, 从而导致抗性产生 (Joußen *et al.*, 2012; Zimmer *et al.*, 2014)。如 Puinean 等 (2010) 研究发现桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 对吡虫啉、噻虫嗪等烟碱类杀虫剂产生抗性是由其体内 *CYP6CY3* 基因扩

增所导致; 褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 体内 *CYP6AY1* 基因的过量表达与其对吡虫啉抗性相关 (Ding *et al.*, 2013); B 型和 Q 型烟粉虱 *CYP6CM1* 基因的过量表达是它们对吡虫啉产生抗性的重要原因 (Karunker *et al.*, 2008, 2009), 而 *CYP4v2* 基因的表达上调则与 B 型烟粉虱对噻虫嗪的抗性相关 (Xie *et al.*, 2012)。此外, 在部分害虫体内, GST 家族基因活性的上升也能导致它们对杀虫剂抗性的产生 (Syvanen *et al.*, 1996; Stumpf *et al.*, 2002; Vontas *et al.*, 2002; Lumjuan *et al.*, 2005), 桃蚜、麦二叉蚜和褐飞虱中羧酸酯酶基因过量表达则分别跟这些害虫对有机磷药剂、氨基甲酸酯类药剂和拟除虫聚酯类药剂的抗性产生有关 (Ono *et al.*, 1999; Hemingway *et al.*, 2000; Small *et al.*, 2000)。在本研究中, 我们通过表达谱芯片分析, 了解了抗噻虫嗪的 B 型烟粉虱品系在卵、若虫及成虫期的基因表达情况, 也发现了大量编码这三类解毒代谢酶家族的基因在该抗性品系的 3 个虫态中较敏感品系的表达量均有显著上调。

然而, 已有研究结果表明, 烟粉虱对新烟碱类杀虫剂产生抗性主要与其体内的细胞色素 P450 多功能氧化酶的活性增强有关 (Rauch and Nauen, 2003; Feng *et al.*, 2010; Yang *et al.*, 2013a), 这些酶的活性大都受 CYP6 和 CYP4 家族的基因调控 (Puinean *et al.*, 2010; Karatolos *et al.*, 2012; Yang *et al.*, 2013a)。本研究中, 我们也发现编码 P450 第 4 和第 6 家族的基因在抗噻虫嗪品系的 3 个不同发育阶段均过量表达, 其中 *CYP6B* 基因在若虫阶段中的表达量为敏感品系的 4 倍, *CYP4C1* 基因在成虫阶段的表达量则高出敏感品系 15 倍之多。因此我们可以大胆推测, 在该抗性品系中, CYP4 和 CYP6 家族基因的上调表达可能也导致了其对噻虫嗪抗性的产生。此外, 我们的研究还发现, 有一个编码 GST 的基因 (p_06027) 在烟粉虱抗性品系的卵和若虫发育阶段的表达量显著高于相同虫态的敏感品系, 差异表达倍数分别达到了 15.38 倍和 19.21 倍, 但其在成虫阶段的表达量与敏感品系相比无显著差异。由于 GST 在昆虫体内主要负责能量代谢, 已有的报道并未显示出其与烟粉虱对新烟碱类杀虫剂的抗性相关 (Yang *et al.*, 2013a), 因此我们推测, p_06027 基因在该抗性品系的表达上调可能与其体内的能量代谢及利用有关。

害虫对杀虫剂抗性的产生受基因调控, 这些与抗性相关基因的表达又与害虫所处的生育期密切相关。Prabhaker 等 (1989) 很早就指出, 烟粉虱对有机

磷和拟除虫聚酯类药剂产生抗性就跟其龄期有关。Nauen 等(2008)研究发现,B 型和 Q 型烟粉虱成虫对吡虫啉的抗性是其若虫期的 580 倍。Jones 等(2011)发现,在抗吡虫啉的 B 型和 Q 型烟粉虱中,*CYP6CM1* 基因在成虫阶段的表达量显著高于卵和若虫期。在抗拟除虫聚酯的非洲冈比亚按蚊品系中,*CYP6P9* 基因在卵和成虫阶段均过量表达,而在幼虫阶段不表达,导致该抗性品系成虫对苄氯菊酯的抗性倍数是 4 龄若虫的 47.2 倍(Amenya *et al.*, 2008)。本研究也发现,*CYP6B* 和 *CYP4C1* 基因在烟粉虱抗性品系的成虫阶段表达量显著高于其他两个虫态,这些基因在抗性品系不同虫态中的差异表达,可能跟该品系不同发育时期对噻虫嗪的抗性水平不一致有关。至于它们是如何参与烟粉虱的抗性产生,还需要开展进一步的体外代谢研究。

综合多种解毒代谢酶基因在害虫不同生长发育阶段的表达模式,发现这些基因的表达有显著的生育期差异。这种基因表达的差异性可能和害虫在各虫态时抵御药剂胁迫有关。在 B 型烟粉虱应对噻虫嗪的解毒代谢过程中,主要涉及 CYP4 和 CYP6 家族的基因。它们中的多数基因在烟粉虱成虫发育阶段的表达量变化较为显著,表明成虫期可能是 B 型烟粉虱应对药剂代谢合成酶的主要发育阶段。因此建议在生产上防治时,把防治时期提前到烟粉虱的卵到若虫阶段,而不是在成虫期。

参考文献 (References)

- Amenya DA, Naguran R, Lo TCM, Ranson H, Spillings BL, Wood OR, Brooke BD, Coetzee M, Koekemoer LL, 2008. Over-expression of a cytochrome P450 (CYP6P9) in a major African malaria vector, *Anopheles funestus*, resistant to pyrethroids. *Insect Mol. Biol.*, 7: 19–25.
- Boykin LM, Bell CD, Evans G, Small I, De Barro PJ, 2013. Is agriculture driving the diversification of the *Bemisia tabaci* species complex (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha: Aleyrodidae)? Dating, diversification and biogeographic evidence revealed. *BMC Evol. Biol.*, 13(1): 228–238.
- Chu D, Zhang YJ, Brown JK, Cong B, Xu BY, Wu QJ, Zhu GR, 2006. The introduction of the exotic Q biotype of *Bemisia tabaci* from the Mediterranean region into China on ornamental crops. *Fla. Entomol.*, 89: 168–174.
- De Barro PJ, Liu SS, Boykin LM, Dinsdale AB, 2011. *Bemisia tabaci*: a statement of species status. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.*, 56: 1–19.
- Ding ZP, Wen YC, Yang B, Zhang Y, Liu S, Liu Z, Han ZJ, 2013. Biochemical mechanisms of imidacloprid resistance in *Nilaparvata lugens*: over-expression of cytochrome P450 CYP6AY1. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 43(1): 1021–1027.
- Dinsdale A, Cook L, Riginos C, Buckley YM, De Barro PJ, 2010. Refined global analysis of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha: Aleyrodoidea: Aleyrodidae) mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase 1 to identify species level genetic boundaries. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.*, 103(2): 196–208.
- Feng YT, Wu QJ, Wang SL, Chang XL, Xie W, Xu BY, Zhang YJ, 2010. Cross-resistance study and biochemical mechanisms of thiamethoxam resistance in B-biotype *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae). *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 66(3): 313–318.
- Hemingway J, 2000. The molecular basis of two contrasting metabolic mechanisms of insecticide resistance. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 30: 1009–1015.
- Jones CM, Daniels M, Andrews M, Slater R, Lind RJ, Gorman K, Williamson MS, Denholm I, 2011. Age-specific expression of a P450 monooxygenase (CYP6CM1) correlates with neonicotinoid resistance in *Bemisia tabaci*. *Pestic. Biochem. Physiol.*, 101: 53–58.
- Joußen N, Agnolet S, Lorenz S, Schone SE, Ellinger R, Schneider B, Heckel DG, 2012. Resistance of Australian *Helicoverpa armigera* to fenvalerate is due to the chimeric P450 enzyme CYP337B3. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 109(38): 15206–15211.
- Karatolos N, Williamson MS, Denholm I, Gorman K, French-Constant RH, Bass C, 2012. Over-expression of a cytochrome P450 is associated with resistance to pyriproxyfen in the greenhouse whitefly *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*. *PLoS ONE*, 7(2): e31077.
- Karunker I, Benting J, Lueke B, Ponge T, Nauen R, Roditakis E, Vontas J, Gorman K, Denholm I, Morin S, 2008. Over-expression of cytochrome P450 CYP6CM1 is associated with high resistance to imidacloprid in the B and Q biotypes of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae). *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 38(6): 634–644.
- Karunker I, Morou E, Nikou D, Nauen R, Sertchook R, Stevenson BJ, Paine MJ, Morin S, Vontas J, 2009. Structural model and functional characterization of the *Bemisia tabaci* CYP6CM1vQ, a cytochrome P450 associated with high levels of imidacloprid resistance. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 39(10): 697–706.
- Li RM, Xie W, Wang SL, Su Q, Yang NN, Yang X, Pan HP, Zhou X, Liu BM, Xu BY, Zhou XG, Zhang YJ, 2013. Reference gene selection for qRT-PCR analysis in the sweetpotato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae). *PLoS ONE*, 8(1): e53006.
- Li X, Schuler MA, Berenbaum MR, 2007. Molecular mechanisms of metabolic resistance to synthetic and natural xenobiotics. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.*, 52: 231–253.
- Luo C, Yao Y, Wang RJ, Yan FM, Hu DX, Zhang ZL, 2002. The use of mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase (mtCOI) gene sequences for the identification of biotypes of *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) in China. *Acta Entomol. Sin.*, 45(6): 759–763. [罗晨, 姚远, 王戎疆, 闫凤鸣, 胡敦孝, 张芝利, 2002. 利用 mtDNA COI 基因序列鉴定我国烟粉虱的生物型. 昆虫学报, 45(6): 759–763]
- Lumjuan N, McCarroll L, Prapanthadara La-aied, Hemingway J, Ranson H, 2005. Elevated activity of an Epsilon class glutathione transferase confers DDT resistance in the dengue vector, *Aedes aegypti*. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 35: 861–871.

- Nauen R, Bielza P, Denholm, Gorman K, 2008. Age-specific expression of resistance to a neonicotinoid insecticide in the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci*. *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 64: 1106 – 1110.
- Navas-Castillo J, Fiallo-Olivé E, Sánchez-Campos S, 2011. Emerging virus diseases transmitted by whiteflies. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.*, 49(1): 219 – 248.
- Ono M, Swanson JJ, Field LM, Devonshire AL, Siegfried BD, 1999. Amplification and methylation of an esterase gene associated with insecticide-resistance in greenbugs, *Schizaphis graminum* (Rondani) (Homoptera: Aphididae). *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 29: 1065 – 1073.
- Pan HP, Chu D, Yan WQ, Su Q, Liu BM, Wang SL, Wu QJ, Xie W, Jiao XG, Li RM, Yang NN, Yang X, Xu BY, Brown JK, Zhou XG, Zhang YJ, 2012. Rapid spread of tomato yellow leaf curl virus in China is aided differentially by two invasive whiteflies. *PLoS ONE*, 7(4): e34817.
- Pan HP, Ge DQ, Wang SL, Wu QJ, Xu BY, Xie W, Zhang YJ, 2010. Q biotype whiteflies instead of B biotype in Beijing and partial of Hebei province. *Plant Protection*, 36(6): 40 – 44. [潘慧鹏, 戈大庆, 王少丽, 吴青君, 徐宝云, 谢文, 张友军, 2010. 在北京和河北局部地区 Q 型烟粉虱取代了 B 型烟粉虱. 植物保护, 36(6): 40 – 44]
- Pfaffl MW, 2001. A new mathematical model for relative quantification in real-time RT-PCR. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 29(9): e45.
- Prabhaker N, Toscano NC, Coudriet DL, 1989. Susceptibility of the immature and adult stages of the sweetpotato whitefly (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) to selected insecticides. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 182: 983 – 988.
- Puinean AM, Foster SP, Oliphant L, Denholm I, Field LM, Millar NS, Williamson MS, Bass C, 2010. Amplification of a cytochrome p450 gene is associated with resistance to neonicotinoid insecticides in the aphid *Myzus persicae*. *PLoS Genet.*, 6(6): e1000999.
- Rauch N, Nauen R, 2003. Biochemical markers linked to neonicotinoid cross-resistance in *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae). *Arch. Insect Biochem. Physiol.*, 54(4): 165 – 176.
- Roditakis E, Morou E, Tsagkarakou A, Riga M, Nauen R, Paine M, Morin S, Vontas J, 2011. Assessment of the *Bemisia tabaci* CYP6CM1vQ transcript and protein levels in laboratory and field-derived imidacloprid-resistant insects and cross-metabolism potential of the recombinant enzyme. *Insect Sci.*, 18(1): 23 – 29.
- Small GJ, Hemingway J, 2000. Molecular characterization of the amplified carboxylesterase gene associated with organophosphorus insecticide resistance in the brown planthopper, *Nilaparvata lugens*. *Insect Mol. Biol.*, 9: 647 – 653.
- Smyth GK, 2004. Linear models and empirical Bayes methods for assessing differential expression in microarray experiments. *Stat. Appl. Genet. Mol. Biol.*, 3: Article 3.
- Stumpf N, Nauen R, 2002. Biochemical markers linked to abamectin resistance in *Tetranychus urticae* (Acari: Tetranychidae). *Pest Biochem. Physiol.*, 72: 111 – 121.
- Syvanen M, Zhou Z, Wharton J, Goldsbury C, Clark A. 1996. Heterogeneity of the glutathione transferase genes encoding enzymes responsible for insecticide degradation in the housefly. *J. Mol. Evol.*, 43: 236 – 240.
- Vontas JG, Small GJ, Dimitra DC, Ranson H, Hemingway J, 2002. Purification, molecular cloning and heterologous expression of a glutathione S-transferase involved in insecticide resistance from the rice brown planthopper, *Nilaparvata lugens*. *J. Biochem.*, 362: 329 – 337.
- Wang XW, Luan JB, Li JM, Bao YY, Zhang CX, Li SS, 2010. *De novo* characterization of a whitefly transcriptome and analysis of its gene expression during development. *BMC Genomics*, 11: 400 – 410.
- Xie W, Meng QS, Wu QJ, Wang SL, Yang X, Yang NN, Li RM, Jiao XG, Pan HP, Liu BM, Su Q, Xu BY, Hu SN, Zhou XG, Zhang YJ, 2012. Pyrosequencing the *Bemisia tabaci* transcriptome reveals a highly diverse bacterial community and a robust system for insecticide resistance. *PLoS ONE*, 7(4): e35181.
- Yang NN, Xie W, Jones CM, Bass C, Jiao XG, Yang X, Liu BM, Li RM, Zhang YJ, 2013a. Transcriptome profiling of the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci*, reveals stage-specific gene expression signatures for thiamethoxam resistance. *Insect Mol. Biol.*, 22(5): 485 – 496.
- Yang NN, Xie W, Yang X, Wang SL, Wu QJ, Li RM, Pan HP, Liu BM, Shi XB, Fang Y, Xu BY, Zhou XG, Zhang YJ, 2013b. Transcriptomic and proteomic responses of sweet potato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci*, to thiamethoxam. *PLoS ONE*, 8(5): e61820.
- Zhuang HM, Wang KF, Zheng L, Wu ZJ, Miyata T, Wu G, 2011. Identification and characterization of a cytochrome P450 *CYP6CX1* putatively associated with insecticide resistance in *Bemisia tabaci*. *Insect Sci.*, 18(5): 484 – 494.
- Zimmer CT, Bass C, Williamson MS, Wolfel K, Gutbrod O, Nauen R, 2014. Molecular and functional characterization of Cyp6bq23, a cytochrome P450 conferring resistance to pyrethroids in European populations of pollen beetle, *Meligethes aeneus*. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 45: 18 – 29.

(责任编辑: 袁德成)