

杀虫药剂的神经毒理学研究进展

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摘要: 大多数杀虫药剂都具有较强的神经毒性, 它们对神经系统的作用靶标不同。有机磷类杀虫剂不仅抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶活性和乙酰胆碱受体功能, 影响乙酰胆碱的释放, 而且还具有非胆碱能毒性, 有些有机磷杀虫剂还能引发迟发性神经毒性。新烟碱类杀虫剂作为烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体(nAChR)的激动剂, 作用于该类受体的 α 亚基; 它对昆虫的毒性比对哺乳动物的毒性大得多, 乃是因为它对昆虫和哺乳动物nAChR的作用位点不同。拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂主要作用于神经细胞钠通道, 引起持续开放, 导致传导阻滞; 该类杀虫剂也可抑制钙通道。另外, 这类杀虫剂还干扰谷氨酸递质和多巴胺神经元递质的释放。拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂对昆虫的选择毒性很可能是因为昆虫神经元的钠通道结构与哺乳动物的不同。阿维菌素类杀虫剂主要作用于 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)受体, 它能促进GABA的释放, 增强GABA与GABA受体的结合, 使氯离子内流增加, 导致突触后膜超级化。由于这类杀虫剂难以穿透脊椎动物的血脑屏障而与中枢神经系统的GABA受体结合, 故该类杀虫剂对脊椎动物的毒性远低于对昆虫的毒性。多杀菌素类杀虫剂可与中枢神经系统的nAChR作用, 引起ACh长时间释放, 此外, 这类杀虫剂还可作用于昆虫的GABA受体, 改变GABA门控氯通道的功能。

关键词: 杀虫剂; 神经毒性; 离子通道; 受体; 递质

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Recent advances in insecticide neurotoxicology

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Abstract: Most insecticides are potent neurotoxicants that act on various targets in the nerve systems. Organophosphorus (OP) insecticides inhibit not only acetylcholinesterase activity and acetylcholine (ACh) receptor function, affecting the release of ACh from presynaptic membrane, but also the development of nerve cells, indicating the noncholinergic effects of these insecticides. Some of the OP insecticides can induce delayed neurotoxicity in mammals. Neonicotinoid insecticides, agonists of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs), act on the α subunit of the receptors, which increases their postsynaptic potential. These kind of insecticides show selective toxicity for insects over vertebrates because they act on different subunits of the nAChRs from those in vertebrates. Pyrethroid insecticides act mainly on the sodium channels, keeping the channels open leading to the blocking of signal transmission. In addition, pyrethroids can inhibit the activity of calcium channels and interfere with the release of glutamates and dopamines. The selective toxicity of pyrethroids for insects probably resulted from configuration differences of the sodium ion channels in nerve cells between insects and mammals. Avermectin insecticides can cause the release of γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) and enhance the affinity of GABA with GABA receptors, leading to chloride influx and postsynaptic hyperpolarization. Owing to the difficulty of penetrating the blood brain barrier to bind to GABA receptors in central nervous system (CNS) of vertebrates, the toxicity of the avermectins to vertebrates is much lower than to insects. Spinosad insecticides act not only on the nAChRs in the CNS of insects, inducing long-term release of the ACh, but also on the GABA receptors, affecting the function of GABA-gated chloride ion channels.

Key words: insecticide; neurotoxicity; ion channel; receptor; transmitter

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目前广泛使用的杀虫药剂多为神经毒剂, 包括有机磷酸酯类、氨基甲酸酯类、拟除虫菊酯类、烟碱类、沙蚕毒素类、多杀菌素类、甲脒类和阿维菌素类杀虫剂。不同类型的神经毒性杀虫剂作用于不同的靶标位点, 如离子通道、受体和酶系等, 因而, 它们对害虫的毒杀机制和毒性效果及其对环境的影响也很不相同。

1 有机磷和氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂

有机磷酸酯类杀虫剂和氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂是开发应用较早的化学杀虫剂。这类杀虫剂的杀虫范围广, 对害虫的毒杀效果好, 因而得到了广泛的应用, 特别是有机磷杀虫剂, 一直是我国用于害虫防治的最主要的化学杀虫剂, 也是目前使用量最大的杀虫剂。

有机磷类和氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂主要作用于昆虫及高等动物体内的乙酰胆碱酯酶 (acetylcholinesterase, AChE), 它们与机体内的 AChE 结合, 使其催化活性受抑制。由于乙酰胆碱 (acetylcholine, ACh) 是神经突触的信号传递介质 (高等动物神经肌肉接头的递质也是 ACh), AChE 活性被抑制后, ACh 不能被及时分解而在突触间隙内堆积, 信号传递被阻断, 出现运动障碍、呼吸麻痹的中毒症状, 最终导致生物死亡 (冷欣夫等, 1996)。另一方面, 由于 AChE 的活性表达与轴突的延伸有关 (Srivatsan, 1999), AChE 的催化作用能增强神经轴突的生长 (Das and Barone, 1999), 因而, 在 AChE 活性被有机磷杀虫剂抑制后, 即使未致死亡, 机体神经细胞的生长发育也受到阻碍。研究发现, 毒死蜱 (chlorpyrifos) 可以抑制 PC12 细胞的有丝分裂和轴突的长出 (Crumpton, 2000), 抑制神经细胞 DNA 的合成 (Qiao *et al.*, 2001), 在远低于使 AChE 活性抑制所需要的浓度时即可引起与脑发育有关的分子——磷酸化的 Ca^{2+} /cAMP 介导的反应元件结合蛋白 (CREB) 的活性增加 (Schuh *et al.*, 2002)。可见, 有机磷杀虫剂不仅具有胆碱能毒性, 还具有非胆碱能毒性作用。

然而, 有机磷酸酯类和氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂除了抑制 AChE 外, 还可抑制乙酰胆碱受体 (acetylcholine receptor, AChR) 的功能。AChR 在突触膜上与神经递质 ACh 特异性结合, 产生一系列生物学效应。通常根据作用方式和药理学的不同将 AChR 分为两类: 蕈毒碱型乙酰胆碱受体 (muscarinic acetylcholine receptor, mAChR) 和烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体 (nicotinic

acetylcholine receptor, nAChR)。此外, 在昆虫的脑部和神经肌肉接头处还有一种可被蕈毒酮激活的蕈毒酮样受体 (muscaronic receptor)。研究发现, 有机磷杀虫剂乐果 (dimethoate) 可以增强肌细胞膜上的 nAChR 的表达。它可通过结合到非竞争性位点改变该受体的构型或是直接阻断 nAChR 通道而抑制其功能, 此外, 还发现乐果可以快速诱导即早基因 *c-fos* 的表达, 而 *c-fos* 又可能作为一种转导因子在接触有机磷杀虫剂后增强了 nAChR 的表达 (Yang *et al.*, 2001)。

近年来的研究发现, 有机磷杀虫剂可以影响神经突触的 ACh 的释放, 用毒死蜱所作的实验表明, 有机磷杀虫剂可以作用于突触膜上的自主型 nAChR, 抑制这些自主受体的功能, 从而影响 ACh 的释放 (Liu *et al.*, 2002)。用毒死蜱所作的实验发现, 有机磷杀虫剂不仅可以抑制脑突触体的 mAChR 功能, 而且也抑制 nAChR 的功能, 并且表现出年龄的差异 (Won *et al.*, 2001; Wu *et al.*, 2003)。此外, 有机磷杀虫剂还对大脑突触体的钙离子通道功能有抑制作用, 例如: 甲胺磷 (methamidophos) 可以使脑突触体钙摄取减少, 用钙通道阻断剂所作的实验提示, 甲胺磷很可能阻断突触膜上的 L 型钙通道, 在培养的成神经细胞瘤细胞 (SH-SY5Y) 上所作的实验也得到类似的甲胺磷减少细胞钙摄取的结果 (作者待发表资料), 提示甲胺磷影响了膜上的电压敏感型钙离子通道。

此外, 一些有机磷杀虫剂, 如甲胺磷、蝇毒磷、敌敌畏等, 还可作用于高等动物的神经病靶标酯酶 (neuropathy target esterase) (伍一军和冷欣夫, 1996; 李明等, 2000), 引发人畜产生程度不等的迟发性神经毒性 (organophosphate-induced delayed neurotoxicity, OPIDN) (Barber *et al.*, 2001; Li *et al.*, 2002; Choudhary *et al.*, 2002), 其确切的发生机理尚不明了。

2 新烟碱类杀虫剂

新烟碱类杀虫剂实际上是在分析烟碱结构的基础上开发出来的新型杀虫剂, 也是目前受到特别关注的一类高效低毒杀虫剂 (Motohiro, 2001)。新烟碱类杀虫剂具有触杀和胃毒作用, 其特点是高效、低毒、安全、广谱, 尤其是对刺吸式口器害虫的防治特别有效。目前已经商品化的新烟碱类杀虫剂有啉虫脒 (吡虫清) (acetamiprid)、吡虫啉 (imidacloprid)、烯啉虫胺 (nitenpyram)、噻虫啉 (thiacloprid)、噻虫嗪 (thiamethoxam) 等, 其中最具代表性的是吡虫啉和噻虫

噤。

吡虫啉属于第一代新烟碱类杀虫剂——氯代烟酰胺类杀虫剂,有关吡虫啉对害虫毒杀作用的田间和实验室研究都已经开展,药剂也已经大量商品化(Nauen *et al.*, 1998; Tharp, 2000; Suchail *et al.*, 2001; Nishiwaki *et al.*, 2001; Naeun *et al.*, 2001; Kagabu *et al.*, 2002)。据试验,吡虫啉对粉虱和桃蚜成虫具有较高的内吸毒性(Horowitz *et al.*, 1998; Chao *et al.*, 1997; Lind *et al.*, 1998),可使桃蚜产生强烈的拒食作用,并使其后代若虫数大幅度下降(Nauen, 1995; Devine *et al.*, 1996)。噤虫噤则是第二代新烟碱类杀虫剂——硫代烟酰胺类杀虫剂(Wiesner and Kayser, 2000)。它具有很高的触杀与内吸作用,对同翅目害虫具有更好的毒杀效果(Maienfish *et al.*, 2001; McLeod *et al.*, 2002)。

上述新烟碱类杀虫剂是 nAChR 的激动剂(Kagabu *et al.*, 2002; Matsuda *et al.*, 2001)。用 $[^3\text{H}]$ 标记的吡虫啉研究其对家蝇头部神经膜的结合发现,吡虫啉作用于多种类型的 nAChR(Liu *et al.*, 1993; Chao *et al.*, 1997)。用美洲蜚蠊和蝗虫所做的电生理研究表明,作为 nAChR 的激动剂,吡虫啉及其类似化合物可以增强神经突触后电位(Nishimura *et al.*, 1994; Zwart *et al.*, 1994; Nagata *et al.*, 1998)。分子生物学研究显示,新烟碱类杀虫剂主要作用于昆虫 nAChR 的 α 亚基,这与其他杀虫剂的作用机制不同(Matsuda *et al.*, 1999),因此该类杀虫剂与其它杀虫剂一般无交互抗性(Lind *et al.*, 1998; Narahashi, 2002),但这类杀虫剂的毒性具有选择性,也就是说,它们对昆虫比对哺乳动物有更强的毒性作用(Tomizawa *et al.*, 2000; Tomizawa and Casida, 2003)。这主要是由于这类杀虫剂所作用的 nAChR 的位点不同,其 N 位未被取代的亚胺基作用于哺乳动物 nAChR 的 $\alpha 4\beta 2$ 亚单位,而杀虫剂分子中带负电荷的部分则作用于昆虫的 nAChR 的阳离子亚单位(Zhang *et al.*, 2002; Shimomura *et al.*, 2002)。采用定位诱变(site-directed mutagenesis)技术研究表明, nAChR 的 α 亚单位的谷氨酰胺残基很可能位于靠近 nAChR-杀虫剂复合物中的杀虫剂的硝基附近,推测 nAChR 的谷氨酰胺残基参与了 nAChR-新烟碱类杀虫剂的相互作用(Shimomura *et al.*, 2002; Tomizawa and Casida, 2003)。

3 拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂

拟除虫菊酯(pyrethroid)是根据天然除虫菊素的

结构人工合成的一类农药,具有杀虫谱广、高效、低毒、低残留等特点,因而广泛用于防治农业、林业及家庭中的害虫。拟除虫菊酯按其结构大致可分为两型:无 α 氰基的 I 型和有 α 氰基的 II 型(Ray and Forshaw, 2000),前者以胺菊酯(tetramethrin)为代表,后者以溴氰菊酯(deltamethrin)为代表(Tabarean and Narahashi, 2001)。电生理研究表明,II 型拟除虫菊酯影响钠通道的门控过程,使钠通道长时间不关闭(de Weille *et al.*, 1990),但对电压门控氯通道的作用却相反,即减少氯通道的关闭时间(Forshaw *et al.*, 2000),这似乎对拟除虫菊酯由钠通道引发的毒性效果起了补充或放大作用。用氰戊菊酯(fenvalerate)和胺菊酯对大鼠神经细胞所做的研究表明,这类杀虫剂对钠及钙通道的作用特点为:低剂量时激活,高剂量时抑制,但激活作用较弱,抑制明显(贺锡雯等, 1997)。用三氟氯氰菊酯(cyhalothrin)对棉铃虫神经细胞所做的研究也表明此类杀虫剂对钠及钙通道的作用(贺秉军等, 2002)。Narahashi 研究小组用膜片钳技术证实拟除虫菊酯引起神经兴奋性毒性是因为延迟神经细胞钠通道的关闭过程,也就是拟除虫菊酯占领钠通道结构部位 VI(位于钠通道内外两侧之间的疏水性区域),延迟钠通道的失活过程,产生持久的活化,导致重复后放(Narahashi, 1992, 1996; Narahashi *et al.*, 1998, 2000; Narahashi, 2002)。进一步在分子水平上的研究发现,拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂对电压敏感的钙通道的作用和对钠通道的作用互不影响(Tabarean and Narahashi, 2001; Soderlund, 2002)。钠通道是拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的主要作用靶标,且拟除虫菊酯主要作用于钠通道的 α 亚单位的 S6 片段上的位点(Wang *et al.*, 2001; Wang and Wang, 2003)。电生理学实验研究提示,哺乳动物神经元钠通道在相当于昆虫钠通道 super-kdr 的位置上的氨基酸残基是异亮氨酸而不是蛋氨酸,当用蛋氨酸取代野生大鼠的钠通道的异亮氨酸时可使其对溴氰菊酯的敏感性增加 100 倍(Vais *et al.*, 2001)。这也许就解释了为什么拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂对哺乳动物毒性较低,而对昆虫有强烈的毒杀作用。近年来,有关拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的神经毒性机理的研究有了很大的进展。已经知道,谷氨酸(glutamic acid, Glu)是昆虫的神经-肌肉联结处和哺乳动物脑中的兴奋型神经递质。研究发现,溴氰菊酯可作用于大脑突触膜上的 Glu 和谷氨酸受体(glutamic acid receptor, GluR),促进 Glu 的合成,并使 Glu 与 GluR 的结合量明显增加(严红等, 2000)。除了 GluR 以外,

溴氰菊酯还对蛋白激酶 C(PKC)具有直接的刺激作用。研究发现,溴氰菊酯可引起神经细胞内游离钙水平明显升高,这种游离钙浓度升高可能是溴氰菊酯引起 N-甲基-D-天门冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-Aspartic acid, NMDA)受体激活,增强了 PKC 的活性所致(牛玉杰等, 2001)。然而, PKC 活性的增高,一方面可诱导即早基因,如 *c-fos* 和 *c-jun* 的表达(Wu *et al.*, 2000),另一方面可能调节抑癌基因 *p53* 的活性从而参与溴氰菊酯引起的神经细胞凋亡(Wu and Liu, 2000)。上述情况的发生被认为是拟除虫菊酯干扰了 Glu 递质合成与释放,使得信号传递发生紊乱所致。另外,最近还发现拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂不仅影响钠通道、氯通道与谷氨酸受体通道,而且还能增强多巴胺神经元递质的释放(Karen *et al.*, 2001; Bloomquist *et al.*, 2002)。

4 阿维菌素类和苯基吡唑类杀虫剂

阿维菌素类(ivermectin)和苯基吡唑类杀虫剂是近年来广泛使用的高效低毒的杀虫剂。苯基吡唑类杀虫剂的代表品种是氟虫腈(fipronil),它对鳞翅目的幼虫、飞虱、蚜虫、叶蝉等重要农作物害虫具有很强的毒杀活性,但对农作物本身比较安全(Hooper-Bui and Rust, 2000; Leirs *et al.*, 2001)。阿维菌素则是一个十六元大环内酯化合物,共有 8 种组份,分别为 A1a、A1b、A2a、A2b、B1a、B1b、B2a 和 B2b。该类化合物主要是通过触杀和胃毒作用来发挥对害虫的毒杀效果(Leirs *et al.*, 2001; Metzger and Rust, 2002)。

阿维菌素类和苯基吡唑类杀虫剂均可作用于外周神经系统的 γ -氨基丁酸(*gamma*-aminobutyric acid, GABA)受体(Ikeda *et al.*, 2001; Narahashi, 2002)。GABA 是动物体内非常重要的抑制性神经递质。脊椎动物体内的 GABA 受体有两类: GABA_A 和 GABA_B。在突触前膜既有 GABA_A 也有 GABA_B,但在突触后膜只有 GABA_A。GABA_A 是神经组织内的主要的抑制性受体,它被激活后,氯离子通道的通透性改变,突触后膜超级化,神经传导被抑制(冷欣夫等, 1996);而 GABA_B 则与氯离子通道的通透性无关,但与钾、钙通道相偶联,参与控制突触前膜 GABA 的释放(刘惠霞等, 1998)。昆虫体内的 GABA 受体主要类似于 GABA_A,在中枢神经系统(central nerve system, CNS)和外周神经肌肉结点处都有分布。与脊椎动物的不同,昆虫调节运动神经的递质是 GABA 或

Glu 或者两者都参与其神经调节(冷欣夫等, 1996)。值得注意的是,无脊椎动物体内有 Glu 门控氯通道,而哺乳动物却无此通道。因而,阿维菌素类和苯基吡唑类杀虫剂虽不能穿透脊椎动物的 CNS 使其中毒或致死(脊椎动物的 GABA 受体位于 CNS),但可以通过 Glu 门控氯通道作用于昆虫的 GABA 或 GluR。这或许是阿维菌素类和苯基吡唑类杀虫剂对哺乳动物较为安全的主要原因。此外,阿维菌素类杀虫剂与哺乳动物神经系统其他门控氯通道受体的结合率也比较低,加之这类杀虫剂又难以通过哺乳动物的血脑屏障,所以,这类杀虫剂对哺乳动物相对安全。

神经毒理学研究表明,阿维菌素能促进 GABA 从神经末梢释放,增强 GABA 与线虫抑制性运动神经元突触后膜上受体以及昆虫和其他节肢动物突触后节点肌细胞膜上受体的结合力,并通过激活氯通道引起突触小泡中氯离子的释放,使进入细胞内的氯离子增加,细胞膜超极化,导致神经信号传导阻滞(Soderlund *et al.*, 1987)。它还可能作用于昆虫和线虫骨骼肌中 Glu 门控氯通道,导致昆虫或线虫因肌肉麻痹而死(Soderlund *et al.*, 1989; 胡兆农等, 2001)。

5 多杀菌素类杀虫剂

多杀菌素(spinosad)类化合物是近年来开发出来的新型天然杀虫剂,来源于土壤放线菌多刺糖多孢菌 *Saccharopolyspora spinosa* 在培养介质中经有氧发酵所获得的次级代谢产物,其有效成分是大环多杀菌素: spinosyn A 和 spinosyn D(高菊芳和亦冰, 2001)。已经至少有 20 多种 spinosyn 和 800 多种 spinosoid(半合成的同系物)被分离或合成出来了(Sparks *et al.*, 2001), spinosyn 的基本结构是含有 21 个碳的四环内酯,环上连接有甲基鼠李糖。有关 spinosyn 的不同组份在多刺糖多孢菌中的基因编码及调节情况请参阅美国陶氏农科所(Dow Agro-Science)研究人员发表的实验报告(Waldron *et al.*, 2001; Madduri *et al.*, 2001a, 2001b)。

多杀菌素类杀虫剂可望取代氨基甲酸酯类和拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂作为害虫防治的主要杀虫剂(McLeod *et al.*, 2002),它对害虫的毒杀作用主要是触杀和胃毒作用,以胃毒作用为主,对昆虫击倒力强,在作物上有很强的渗透性。可以引起靶标植食性昆虫,如毛虫、潜叶虫、蓟马和食叶性甲虫等迅速

死亡,能有效防治蔬菜上的鳞翅目、双翅目、缨翅目和鞘翅目的害虫,被认为是治理抗性小菜蛾的首选杀虫剂(高菊芳和亦冰, 2001; Fang *et al.*, 2002a)。在美国,多杀菌素有可能取代马拉硫磷(malathion)成为防治地中海实蝇的重要药剂(Vargas *et al.*, 2001; Peck and McQuate, 2000)。此外,多杀菌素还被用于林业害虫、仓储粮食害虫和家畜皮肤寄生虫的防治(Nowak *et al.*, 2001; Thompson *et al.*, 2002; Fang *et al.*, 2002b; Davey *et al.*, 2002)。过去实验室测试认为多杀菌素对蜜蜂有剧毒作用,但最近的野外试验显示,在实际使用条件下多杀菌素对蜜蜂的影响很小(Cleveland *et al.*, 2002)。多杀菌素对温血动物的毒性较低,用大鼠、小鼠、家兔所做的毒性测试均未见有致癌毒性,也未见有遗传发育毒性和生殖毒性(Yano *et al.*, 2002; Hanley *et al.*, 2002; Breslin *et al.*, 2002; Stebbins *et al.*, 2002)。

多杀菌素类杀虫剂的作用机制与其他各类杀虫剂不同,它可作用于昆虫的 CNS,增加其自发活性,导致非自主性肌肉收缩、颤抖、衰竭和麻痹,显示出 nAChR 被持续激活引起 ACh 延长释放反应(Narahashi, 2002)。同时,这类杀虫剂还可作用于昆虫的 GABA 受体,改变 GABA 门控氯通道的功能(Crouse *et al.*, 2001)。另外,用烟芽夜蛾幼虫所做的试验表明,与拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂不同,多杀菌素类杀虫剂(如 spinosyn A)可缓慢穿透幼虫进入体内,但一旦进入虫体后则不被代谢(Sparks *et al.*, 2001)。由于多杀菌素类杀虫剂的作用机制很特别,不同于一般的杀虫剂,也不同于新烟碱类杀虫剂,故这类杀虫剂很少与其它各类杀虫剂有交互抗性(Liu and Yue, 2000)。

6 结语

综上所述,各类杀虫药剂对害虫的毒杀机制不同,神经毒性杀虫剂的毒理学特性则又依其对神经系统的作用方式不同而有所差别,这些差别与杀虫剂的杀虫效果和环境安全性密切相关。

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