

专 论 与 综 述

Reviews

麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性研究进展

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摘要 麦蚜是为害小麦的一类重要害虫, 广泛分布于我国各小麦种植区。2016年—2018年我国麦蚜总体偏重发生, 严重影响小麦产量和品质, 造成巨大的经济损失。拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂是防治麦蚜的主要杀虫剂类型之一, 但由于化学农药的长期使用, 麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂产生了不同程度的抗性。本文综述了拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂作用机制、麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性现状以及近年来拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性机制研究的主要进展。

关键词 麦蚜; 拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂; 抗药性

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Research advances in pyrethroid insecticide resistance in wheat aphids

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Abstract Wheat aphids are a group of important pests that infect wheat cereal and are widely distributed in China. The overall occurrence of wheat aphids in China in 2016—2018 has seriously affected wheat yield and quality, causing huge economic losses. Pyrethroid insecticides are among the main types of insecticides for controlling the wheat aphid. However, due to the long-term use of chemical insecticides, wheat aphids have developed varying degrees of resistance to pyrethroid insecticides. This article reviewed the mechanisms of action of pyrethroid insecticides, the current status of resistance of wheat aphids to pyrethroid insecticides, and the main advances in the research of pyrethroid insecticide resistance mechanisms in recent years.

Key words wheat aphids; pyrethroid insecticides; pesticide resistance

小麦在世界各地广泛种植, 是我国主要的粮食作物之一, 年播种面积仅次于水稻和玉米。小麦蚜虫是小麦上的重要害虫之一, 在我国为害小麦的蚜虫种类主要有麦长管蚜 *Sitobion miscanthi* (Fabricius)、禾谷缢管蚜 *Rhopalosiphum padi* (Linnaeus)、麦二叉蚜 *Schizaphis graminum* (Rondani) 和麦无网长管蚜 *Metopolophium dirhodum* (Walker)。麦蚜属于半翅目 Hemiptera 蚜科 Aphididae, 以成蚜、若蚜吸食小麦叶、茎、嫩穗的汁液引起植株营养恶化, 造成小麦籽粒饥瘦或不能结实, 排泄的蜜露覆盖在叶片

表面, 影响呼吸和光合作用。此外, 麦蚜也是传播植物病毒的重要昆虫媒介, 造成小麦黄矮病^[1]。近年来由于全球气候变暖, 北方地区冬季温暖少雨, 年后气温回升快等气候条件, 麦蚜呈现出虫害发生提前、为害期长、峰期蚜量大等特点, 严重影响小麦品质和产量, 造成巨大损失^[2]。目前生产上对麦蚜的防治仍以化学防治为主, 而化学防治引起的抗药性问题是导致防效降低, 甚至防治失败的重要原因。麦蚜对各类常用杀虫剂的抗性报道也越来越多^[3-4]。

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1 拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂

拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂是从天然除虫菊素衍生而来的一类化学农药。天然除虫菊素包括除虫菊素 I (pyrethrins I)、除虫菊素 II (pyrethrins II)、瓜叶除虫菊素 I (cinerin I)、瓜叶除虫菊素 II (cinerin II)、茉莉除虫菊素 I (jasmolin I) 和茉莉除虫菊素 II (jasmolin II) 6 种结构相似的化合物,它们的共同特征是具有酯的结构。除了除虫菊素 I 外的其他 5 种除虫菊素对蚊、蝇有很高的杀虫活性,其中除虫菊素 II 有较快的击倒作用。化学家们在保持除虫菊素基本骨架的基础上,通过改变和简化菊酸部分的结构,先后仿制合成了一系列除虫菊素衍生物——拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂。和除虫菊素相比,拟除虫菊酯类化合物具有更高的光稳定性和杀虫效力。根据结构中是否含有氰基以及对昆虫产生毒性作用的特点,拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂可分为 I 型和 II 型两类^[5]。I 型拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂不含 α -氰基,包括联苯菊酯、氯菊酯、胺菊酯等;II 型拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂含有 α -氰基,包括氰戊菊酯、甲氰菊酯、氟氰戊菊酯和溴氰菊酯等,拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂自应用以来在全球杀虫剂市场中一直占据着重要位置。新烟碱类杀虫剂销售额在杀虫剂中占比 18.0%~21.8% 长期位居第一^[6],然而有研究表明暴露于亚致死浓度新烟碱杀虫剂中会导致非靶标生物如蜜蜂的神经疾病^[7],部分地区新烟碱类杀虫剂被禁限使用,为拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂提供了机遇。

2 麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂抗性现状

拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂因其杀虫活性高、击倒速度快、杀虫谱广、对哺乳动物低毒、对有机磷和氨基甲酸酯抗性品系有效、环境中易降解等特性被广泛应用于蔬菜害虫、果树害虫和卫生传染媒介害虫如家蝇 *Musca domestica*^[8] 和蚊子 *Culicidae*^[9] 的防治。拟除虫菊素是蚊香、蚊蝇喷雾和动物体外寄生虫杀虫剂的主要成分,由于拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的大量使用,抗药性问题日益严重。

我国麦蚜田间种群对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂也产生了不同程度的抗性。2013 年吉林白城、河北保定、甘肃兰州、山东淄博、河南南阳和贵州贵阳等全国 12 个不同地区的禾谷缢管蚜抗性监测结果表明,各田间种群对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性水平处于敏感或

敏感性下降水平^[10]。2015 年—2016 年四川成都、雅安和绵阳地区抗性监测结果表明,禾谷缢管蚜对高效氯氰菊酯抗性水平较低^[11]。2016 年陕西关中泾阳、礼泉、岐山等地区抗性监测发现泾阳禾谷缢管蚜田间种群对高效氯氰菊酯产生高水平抗性,抗性倍数为 40.27。礼泉和岐山禾谷缢管蚜田间种群对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性倍数也有所增加。2017 年陕西凤翔地区对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性倍数高达 72.50 倍。陕西关中地区禾谷缢管蚜田间种群对溴氰菊酯均表现为敏感性下降或低水平抗性^[12]。2017 年北京市上庄镇、河南省许昌市等地抗性监测结果表明,禾谷缢管蚜田间种群对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性倍数为 0.28~7.20,其中河南省许昌地区的禾谷缢管蚜种群对高效氯氰菊酯产生了 7.20 倍的抗性。麦长管蚜田间种群对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性倍数为 0.37~9.17,其中湖北省枣阳地区的麦长管蚜种群对高效氯氰菊酯产生 9.17 倍的抗性^[13]。这些研究表明各地区麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性水平普遍较低,说明拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂在麦蚜的防治中仍十分有效,但存在抗性上升的风险。拟除虫菊酯类农药是麦蚜防治的主要杀虫剂种类之一,研究麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性机理对合理使用此类杀虫剂及延缓抗药性的产生具有重要意义。

3 害虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性机制

3.1 代谢抗性

解毒代谢能力的增强是害虫产生抗药性的普遍机制。细胞色素多功能氧化酶(P450s)是昆虫的主要解毒酶之一,由 P450s 活性升高所导致的氧化代谢能力增强是昆虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂产生代谢抗性的普遍机制,在拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性品系昆虫中,部分 P450s 基因(表 1)的过量表达增强了其对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的代谢能力,从而导致了代谢抗性的产生^[14]。灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* CYP439A1v3 基因的过表达与溴氰菊酯的抗性相关,通过体外表达重组 CYP439A1v3 蛋白可催化溴氰菊酯发生羟基化反应将其代谢为毒性较小的羟溴氰菊酯^[15]。沉默东亚飞蝗 *Locusta migratoria manilensis* 若虫 CYP6 家族的 CYP6HL1 或 CYP6HQ1 基因后再用氯氰菊酯和氰戊菊酯处理,其死亡率显著提高^[16]。梁晓等^[17] 研究表明赤拟谷盗 CYP4 家族 P450 基因 CYP4G7 在使用氯氰菊酯、氟氯氰菊酯和氯菊酯处理后

表达量显著提高。Yan 等^[18] 研究发现 CYP6Z2, CYP6P3v1, CYP6P3v2, CYP9J5 和 CYP306A1 在 3 个抗拟除虫菊酯中华按蚊 *Anopheles sinensis* 种群中显著上调表达。不吉按蚊 *A. funestus* CYP6P9 和 CYP6P4 基因上调表达和功能多态性与拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂抗性相关,初步研究表明这两个基因表达翻译的酶都能在体外代谢拟除虫菊酯^[19]。在甲氰菊酯抗性柑橘全爪螨 *Panonychus citri* 中谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶基因 *PcGSTd1* 上调表达,并且甲氰菊酯对 *PcGSTd1* 的转录具有诱导作用且呈时间依赖性。重组 *PcGSTd1* 蛋白的体外抑制试验和代谢测定发现甲氰菊酯可能不会被该蛋白直接代谢,但反向遗传试验证明了其在减轻甲氰菊酯引起的氧化应激中具有抗氧化作用^[20]。Labade 等^[21] 从饲喂农药混合物 (10 mg/L) 的棉铃虫幼虫中分离出谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶基因 *HaGST-8*,并在酵母中

重组表达,发现 *HaGST-8* 可有效消除有机磷类农药,部分降低了溶液中氯氰菊酯的含量 (53%)。与未转化的酵母不同,含 *HaGST-8* 蛋白的酵母能在含有农药的培养基中有效生长,表明 *HaGST-8* 蛋白具有解毒能力。

目前对于昆虫代谢抗性机制的研究很多只是发现了参与杀虫剂代谢的解毒酶基因,而对解毒酶基因是如何被调控表达的深层机制仍知之甚少,有研究证明转录因子协同调节甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* GST 基因的表达从而影响斜纹夜蛾对毒死蜱和氯氰菊酯的抗性^[22]。除解毒酶相关基因外,也有其他基因可能与害虫对杀虫剂的抗性相关,Ying 等^[23] 研究发现敲除小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 泛素基因 *UB* 和 *L40* 后显著降低了小菜蛾对溴氰菊酯的抗性水平。

表 1 与昆虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂代谢相关的 P450 基因

Table 1 Insect P450 genes involved in metabolic resistance to pyrethroid insecticides

杀虫剂 Insecticide	昆虫种类 Insect species	P450 基因 P450 genes	参考文献 Reference
氯菊酯 permethrin	冈比亚按蚊 <i>Anopheles gambiae</i>	CYP6Z1, CYP6P3, CYP6M2	[24 - 26]
溴氰菊酯 deltamethrin	淡色库蚊 <i>Culex pipiens pallens</i>	CYP9J35, CYP325BG3	[27]
	埃及伊蚊 <i>Aedes aegypti</i>	CYP6BB2, CYP6M11, CYP6N12, CYP9J9, CYP9J10	[28]
	不吉按蚊 <i>Anopheles funestus</i>	CYP6P9a, CYP6P9b	[29]
氰戊菊酯 fenvalerate	棉铃虫 <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	CYP337B3	[30 - 31]
高效氯氟氰菊酯	地中海实蝇 <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CYP6A51	[32]
lambda-cyhalothrin	油菜花露尾甲 <i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	CYP6BQ23	[33]
	黏虫 <i>Mythimna separata</i>	CYP9A112, CYP9A113	[34]
甲氰菊酯 fenpropathrin	朱砂叶螨 <i>Tetranychus cinnabarinus</i>	CYP389B1, CYP392A26	[35]
氯氰菊酯 cypermethrin	花生红灯蛾 <i>Amsacta albistriga</i>	CYP4M44, CYP9A77, CYP6B47	[36]

3.2 击倒抗性(kdr)

击倒抗性(knockdown resistance, *kdr*)是指由于昆虫钠离子通道(voltage-gated sodium channel, VGSC)靶标部位敏感度降低而引起的对 DDT 和拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性,是昆虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂产生抗性的主要机制之一^[37]。Pauron 等^[38] 在 1989 年证实 *kdr* 抗性是由钠离子通道的结构变化引起的,钠离子通道有选择地改变与杀虫剂的结合部位从而降低了钠离子通道对拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂的敏感性。随着抗性发展,抗性突变也在不断进化,突变类型变得更加复杂。在害虫中检测到的 *kdr* 突变越来越多,分布也更加广泛。Scott^[39] 综合目前已发生的 VGSC 变化,以家蝇、埃及伊蚊、马铃薯甲虫 *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* 和黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 等 4 个经过充分研究的物种作为进化

差异的例子,综合分析了 *kdr* 突变的进化,讨论了研究中的经验教训和未来的研究方向。MacKenzie 等^[40] 调查了加拿大纽省地区马铃薯田采集的蚜虫中与拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性相关的钠离子通道基因突变的发生和频率,结果发现已报道的在桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 中具有抗性的特定基因突变型从 2015 年的 76% 上升至 2016 年的 96%,并且鉴定出几个此前未在蚜虫中报道过的新的突变。除桃蚜外的其他蚜虫中的突变频率较低,但由 2015 年的 3% 上升至 2016 年 13%。Balvín 等^[41] 从温带臭虫 *Cimex lectularius* 中鉴定出 3 个与拟除虫菊酯抗性相关突变位点 V419L, L925I 和 I936F,之前仅在以色列和澳大利亚报道过的 I936F 突变如今在捷克和瑞士等几个欧洲国家的 9 个种群中均有分布。L925V 被证实与狄斯瓦螨 *Varroa destructor* 对拟除虫菊酯

抗性相关,该突变在欧洲地区狄斯瓦螨中广泛存在^[42]。Yessinou 等^[43]在贝宁 Kpinnou 地区和 Opkara 地区微小牛虻 *Rhipicephalus microplus* 中检测到与拟除虫菊酯抗性相关的 C190A 的突变频率分别为 86.67% 和 56.67%,幼虫中具有抗性纯合子。Lopez-Monroy 等^[44]在墨西哥埃及伊蚊中发现 V1016I 突变和 F1534C 突变与拟除虫菊酯抗性相关,Granada 等^[45]在哥伦比亚地区埃及伊蚊中也检测到了这两个突变,突变频率分别为 4% 和 41%,此外,新发现 V419L 突变参与了埃及伊蚊对 λ -氯氟氰菊酯的抗性。Rasli 等^[46]利用埃及伊蚊室内氯菊酯抗、敏品系以及田间种群进行解毒酶定量试验和钠离子通道结构域测序,结果发现在抗性种群中存在氧化酶活性升高和靶标位点突变两种抗性机制,突

变包含单独的 V1023G 突变和 V1023G 与 S996P 的组合突变。Chen 等^[47]将抗氯氰菊酯棉铃虫和烟芽夜蛾 *Heliothis virescens* 钠离子通道 IIIS6 片段胞质末端的 2 个酸性残基突变 D3i28V 和 E3i32G 引入到蟑螂钠离子通道 BgNav1-1a 中,通过昆虫钠离子通道上的双重拟除虫菊酯受体模型计算分析,预测出 D3i28V 和 E3i32G 是通过变构机制对通道进行门控和拟除虫菊酯相互作用产生影响从而发挥作用的。综上可知,一些 *kdr* 突变位点仅在单个物种中检测到,而有一些突变已在多个物种中都检测到了。目前在蚜虫中报道的与抗性相关的钠离子通道突变位点并不多(表 2),因此我们应该时刻关注田间麦蚜种群对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的敏感性,延缓抗性的发展速率。

表 2 在蚜虫中报道的与害虫抗药性相关的钠离子通道突变位点

Table 2 The pyrethroid resistance-associated mutations in sodium channel reported in aphids

物种 Species	突变位点 Mutation	参考文献 Reference
棉蚜 <i>Aphis gossypii</i>	M918L, M918T, L1014F	[48-51]
桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i>	M918L, M918T, L1014F, F979S	[52-54]
欧洲麦长管蚜 <i>Sitobion avenae</i>	L1014F	[55]
禾谷缢管蚜 <i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i>	M918L	[56]

有研究发现 VGSC 并不是拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的唯一作用靶标。棉铃虫神经细胞上存在大电导钙激活钾通道(large conductance calcium-activated potassium channels, BKCa),藏媛媛等通过全细胞膜片钳技术首次记录了棉铃虫中枢神经细胞 BKCa 通道的电流,并分析了七氟菊酯和溴氰菊酯对 BKCa 通道的影响,结果发现棉铃虫神经细胞膜上表达 BKCa 通道,而七氟菊酯和溴氰菊酯均能显著抑制 BKCa 通道的峰值电流,使 BKCa 通道激活的电压依赖性发生改变,证实该通道是七氟菊酯和溴氰菊酯的作用靶标^[57]。

4 麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性机制

关于麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性机制的研究在现阶段并不多,这可能与目前麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂仍处于敏感和低水平抗性有关。左亚运进行禾谷缢管蚜抗高效氯氰菊酯品系的筛选,筛选至 20 代,抗性系数增长为 9.89。比较禾谷缢管蚜抗性品系和敏感品系羧酸酯酶和多功能氧化酶-O 脱甲基酶的活性,发现抗性品系的羧酸酯酶比活力是敏感品系的 1.63 倍;抗性品系的多功能氧化酶-

O-脱甲基酶比活力是敏感品系的 1.90 倍,并在抗性监测中发现河南南阳禾谷缢管蚜田间种群中存在 M918L 突变^[58]。Foster 等^[55]在麦长管蚜中检测到钠离子通道突变位点 L1014F 的存在,并证实该突变与麦长管蚜对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性相关。虽然麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂的抗性不像家蝇、淡色库蚊和埃及伊蚊等媒介昆虫那样严重,但仍存在抗性风险,麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性机制的研究仍处于与解毒酶活性相关的生理生化水平。

目前,棉蚜和桃蚜已经对拟除虫菊酯产生了较高的抗性,综合已有文献报道可知麦蚜存在对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂产生抗性突变的风险。抗性监测是了解害虫田间种群对杀虫剂敏感性最直接有效的方法。褐飞虱、棉蚜和桃蚜等很多重要害虫的抗药性监测工作也一直在开展,这些都为麦蚜抗性监测工作的开展和抗性机理的研究提供了宝贵的借鉴经验。通过抗性监测了解麦蚜田间种群对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性水平和相关解毒酶活性水平的变化情况,从中发掘出与拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性相关的解毒酶系及相关基因;对于田间发现的高抗种群,通过建立一定数量的单雌系品系进一步筛选出纯合

的高抗品系,测定其解毒酶活性水平,并对已在其他害虫中报道的钠离子突变位点进行检测,同时可以利用转录组测序技术分析敏感品系和抗性品系的基因表达情况等。这些工作对于田间麦蚜化学防治用药策略的调整具有重要的指导作用,对于延缓麦蚜对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性发展速率和开展麦蚜抗药性机制的研究具有重要意义。

5 展望

麦蚜种类多、分布广泛、生殖方式多样、生活史相对复杂并且具有迁飞性,这使得麦蚜的防治和抗药性研究变得比较困难。麦蚜抗性问题的日趋严重,拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂作为防治麦蚜的一类主要杀虫剂,研究明确其产生抗药性的机制对于丰富麦蚜的防治手段、提高防治效果、延缓麦蚜抗药性的发展和延长拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的使用寿命具有积极意义。

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