

## 棉花花生间作田中花生蚜对吡虫啉代谢抗性机制初步研究

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**摘要:**【目的】探讨棉花花生间作田中棉蚜(*Aphis gossypii* Glover)和花生蚜(*Aphis craccivora* Koch.)对吡虫啉抗性的差异以及花生蚜对吡虫啉代谢抗性的机制,以科学有效防治这一类害虫,避免其对吡虫啉的抗性快速发展。【方法】采集山东巨野和临清2个地区的棉花花生间作农田中的棉蚜和花生蚜,对这两个地区的地理种群和室内敏感品系进行了吡虫啉的室内毒力测定;使用增效剂顺丁烯二酸二乙酯(Diethyl maleate, DEM)、胡椒基丁醚(Piperomyl butoxide, PBO)和磷酸三苯酯(Triphenyl phosphate, TPP)3种增效剂进行了增效剂效果试验;并检测了2个地理种群和室内敏感品系花生蚜细胞色素P450单加氧酶(Cytochrome P450 monooxygenase, P450)、谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(Glutathione S-transferase, GST)和羧酸酯酶(Carboxylesterase, CarE)3种解毒代谢酶的活性。【结果】临清和巨野2个地区的棉蚜对吡虫啉抗性处于中等水平,抗性倍数分别为43.2倍和54.6倍;而花生蚜对吡虫啉则处于敏感或低水平抗性,2个种群抗性倍数分别为3.7倍和8.3倍。防治花生蚜的增效剂试验结果表明,巨野种群中,PBO、DEM对吡虫啉具有显著的增效作用,增效比分别达到3.63、1.95,而TPP不具有增效作用;在临清种群中,PBO对吡虫啉具有显著的增效作用,增效比达到3.05,而DEM和TPP不具有增效作用。对花生蚜的代谢酶活力测定发现,巨野种群与敏感品系相比,CarE活性没有显著差异,而P450和GST活性显著高于敏感品系;临清种群与敏感品系相比,CarE和GST活性无显著性差异,而P450活性显著高于敏感品系。【结论】间作农田中2种蚜虫对吡虫啉的敏感性差异较大,需要合理施药延缓抗药性的增强,同时推断P450和GST在花生蚜对吡虫啉的抗药性中发挥一定的作用。

**关键词:**棉蚜;花生蚜;间作农田;吡虫啉;代谢抗性

## Preliminary Study on Metabolic Resistance Mechanism of *Aphis craccivora* in Intercropping Field of Cotton and Peanut to Imidacloprid

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**Abstract:** [Objective] This study aims to explore the difference of imidacloprid resistance between *Aphid gossypii* and *Aphid craccivora* in intercropping field of cotton and peanut, and the mechanism of imidacloprid resistance to *A. craccivora*, so as to scientifically control these pests and to effectively avoid the rapid development of the resistance to imidacloprid. [Method] Two *A. gossypii* field populations and two *A. craccivora* field populations were collected from intercropping field of cotton and peanut in Juye and Linqing county of Shandong province, China. The bioassay experiment with two *A. gossypii* field populations, the bioassay and synergism experiment in two *A. craccivora* field populations were performed by the leaf dipping method. In addition, the activities of carboxylesterase (CarE), glutathione S-transferase (GST) and cytochrome P450 monooxygenase (P450) were assayed in the susceptible strain and two field populations of *A. craccivora*. [Result] Two *A. gossypii* field populations from Linqing and Juye exhibited moderate levels of resistance to imidacloprid, with the resistance ratios of 43.2- and 54.6-fold, while two *A. craccivora* field populations from Linqing and Juye showed susceptible and low level of resistance to imidacloprid, with the resistance ratio of 3.7- and 8.3-fold, respectively. According to the synergistic experiments, PBO and DEM significantly synergized imidacloprid in *A. gossypii* field population of Juye with the synergistic ratio of 3.63- and 1.95-fold, respectively, and TPP had no effect on imidacloprid toxicity. In *A. craccivora* field population of

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Linqing, PBO significantly synergized imidacloprid with the synergistic ratio of 3.05-fold, and DEM and TPP had no effect on imidacloprid. Further enzyme activity tests revealed that the activities of P450 and GST in Juye *A. craccivora* population were significantly higher than susceptible strain, and the activity of CarE had no significant difference between Juye *A. craccivora* population and susceptible strain. However, the activity of P450 in Linqing *A. craccivora* population was higher than susceptible strain, and the activities of CarE and GST had no significant differences. [Conclusion] Sensitivity of the two aphids in intercropping field of cotton and peanut to imidacloprid were greatly different, and P450 and GST may play an important role in resistance of *A. craccivora* to imidacloprid. The results are valuable for reasonable use of pesticides to delay the development of pesticide resistance of two aphids.

**Keywords:** *Aphid gossypii*; *Aphis craccivora*; intercropping field; imidacloprid; metabolic resistance

棉花是我国重要的经济作物,棉田间作模式多样。花生作为重要的油料作物和经济作物,是棉花间作种植的主要作物之一。棉花花生间作是一种集约利用农业资源、提高土壤肥力的优化种植模式,能够大幅提高产量、经济、生态及社会效益<sup>[1]</sup>。合理的间作套种可以通过改变农田的生态结构和环境条件,提高天敌的种群数量,降低或抑制害虫的种群密度,进而起到有效控制害虫的作用。同时,间作套种模式增加了田间作物物种的多样性,使作物的群体结构更加复杂<sup>[2]</sup>,不同间作作物病虫害发生的种类、抗药性、防治方法和防治时期均存在一定的差异,同时对不同作物上的一类害虫而言,在施药情况完全相同的情况下不利于抗药性的延缓。

棉蚜(*Aphis gossypii* Glover)是棉花上的主要害虫,以直接刺吸汁液为害,同时排泄蜜露,影响棉花的光合作用,还可作为媒介传播多种病毒,导致棉花产量和品质降低<sup>[3]</sup>。花生蚜(*Aphis craccivora* Koch.)又称豆蚜、苜蓿蚜,主要取食花生、豌豆、豇豆和苜蓿等豆科植物。花生蚜是我国花生产区的一种常发性害虫,并且是花生病害的重要传播媒介,严重影响花生产量和品质,一般年份减产5%~10%,严重时达20%~30%<sup>[4]</sup>。吡虫啉是新烟碱类杀虫剂的代表,由于其高效性、持效性以及对哺乳动物低毒而广泛应用于刺吸式口器等害虫的防治<sup>[5]</sup>,对许多种类的昆虫产生了抗药性。自20世纪末至今,粉虱、飞虱、马铃薯甲虫、蚜虫等对吡虫啉产生抗药性相继被报道<sup>[3,6-9]</sup>。吡虫啉在棉田和花生田中的应用都比较多,对蚜虫、蓟马、叶螨以及地下害虫都具有较好的防治效果。在棉花花生间作的农田中,蚜虫是2

种作物上的重要害虫。棉蚜对吡虫啉的抗药性机制研究相对较多,而花生蚜的相关研究相对较少<sup>[4,10-11]</sup>。本研究比较了棉花花生间作农田中棉蚜和花生蚜对吡虫啉毒力的差异,并初步探讨了花生蚜对吡虫啉代谢抗药性的机制,以期为该类间作农田合理用药提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试昆虫

敏感品系的棉蚜为2016年采自山东临清棉田,连续室内饲养,不接触任何杀虫剂的相对敏感品系。敏感品系花生蚜为国家南方农药创制中心上海基地提供原始敏感品系,后经华东理工大学须志平副教授室内连续饲养,于2018年赠与,饲养过程中不接触任何杀虫剂。2个花生蚜和棉蚜田间种群于2019年分别采自山东巨野(JY)及山东临清(LQ)的棉花花生间作的田中。饲养条件为(25±1)℃、光周期16 h:8 h、相对湿度70%~80%。

### 1.2 试验方法

**1.2.1 毒力测定。**采用浸叶法对棉蚜和花生蚜进行毒力测定<sup>[12]</sup>。将吡虫啉原药用二甲基亚砜(Dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO)溶解后,用含0.05%(体积分数)TritonX-100的清水将吡虫啉稀释成5个系列浓度,以含有体积分数为0.05%的TritonX-100和1%的DMSO的蒸馏水作空白对照。选择带虫棉花或花生叶,剔除有翅成蚜和若蚜后,保留大小一致的无翅成蚜作为试虫,在药液中浸渍5 s后,用干净的滤纸吸去多余的药液,详细记录各处理的试虫数后,放入养虫盒内。每处理4次重复,每重复不少于40头。将处理好的试

虫置于温度(25±1)℃、相对湿度70%~80%、光周期16 h:8 h的人工气候室中饲养观察。处理24 h后,检查记录试虫死亡情况。

**1.2.2 酶抑制剂对杀虫剂毒力的影响测定。**分别将顺丁烯二酸二乙酯(Diethyl maleate, DEM)、胡椒基丁醚(Piperomyl butoxide, PBO)和磷酸三苯酯(Triphenyl phosphate, TPP)3种酶抑制剂溶于DMSO中,并使用含体积分数为0.05%的TritonX-100的清水将其稀释至20 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,于浸药前1 h通过带虫浸液法处理2种蚜虫。随后进行杀虫剂毒力测定,24 h后统计蚜虫死亡率。

**1.2.3 花生蚜解毒酶活力测定。**(1)酶液制备。分别收集敏感品系、2个地理种群活成虫,每处理重复3次,冻于液氮中,用于后续所需的酶液制备。向冻存的蚜虫中加入1.5 mL浓度为0.1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>(pH 7.4)的磷酸缓冲液,进行冰浴研磨,于10 000×g(4℃)下离心20 min,取上清液作为谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶(Glutathione S-transferase, GST)和羧酸酯酶(Carboxylesterase, CarE)的酶源,每个处理重复3次。

向冻存的蚜虫中加入含0.1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>(pH 7.4)的磷酸缓冲液、1 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>四元羧酸乙二胺四乙酸(Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA)、0.1 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>二硫苏糖醇(Dithiothreitol, DTT)、1 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>丙硫氧嘧啶(Propylthiouracil, PTU)和1 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>苯甲基磺酰氟(Phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, PMSF)的研磨液研磨后,于10<sup>4</sup>×g(4℃)下离心30 min。取上清液,于10<sup>5</sup>×g(4℃)下离心60 min。用含体积分数20%的甘油研磨液重悬浮离心后的沉淀物,将其作为细胞色素P450单加氧酶(Cytochrome P450 monooxygenase, P450)的酶源,每个处理重复3次。

蛋白含量使用考马斯亮蓝方法测定<sup>[13]</sup>。

(2)GST酶活力测定。向30 μL酶液中加入20 μL浓度为0.01 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>的还原型谷胱甘肽(Glutathione, GSH)溶液,100 μL浓度为0.1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>的磷酸缓冲液(pH 7.4),80 μL浓度为0.01 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>的1-氯-2,4-二硝基苯(CDNB)溶液。27℃水浴条件下孵育20 min,在340 nm下测定OD值。参考Gao等方法计算GST酶活力<sup>[14]</sup>。

(3)P450酶活力测定。取450 μL酶液,分

别加入1 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷磷酸(NADPH)和0.4 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的7-乙氧基香豆素各25 μL,放置于30℃下反应30 min。然后加入0.03 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>的氧化型谷胱甘肽35 μL和0.5 U的谷胱甘肽转移酶35 μL,于室温下静置10 min以除去荧光背景。加入含体积分数50%乙腈的Tris溶液570 μL以终止反应。检测荧光值,激发波长为390 nm,发射波长为465 nm。每处理重复3次,参考Kwon等的方法计算P450酶活力<sup>[15]</sup>。

(4)CarE酶活力测定。取30 μL酶液,加入0.1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>(pH 7.4)的磷酸缓冲液40 μL,底物100 μL(0.3 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>的α-醋酸萘酯中含有0.01 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的毒扁豆碱)。于30℃下孵育20 min。加入30 μL显色剂(质量分数为1%固兰B水溶液与5%十二烷基磺酸钠体积比2:5,现配现用),室温下静置30 min,测定600 nm下的OD值,每处理重复3次。参考Saito的方法计算CarE酶活力<sup>[16]</sup>。

### 1.3 数据统计分析

用SPSS 23软件计算各供试药剂的毒力回归方程LC<sub>50</sub>和95%置信区间,利用t检验分析2组数据之间的差异显著性,数据表示为平均数±标准误,显著性差异水平为0.05。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 吡虫啉对棉蚜和花生蚜的毒力测定

毒力测定结果(表1)显示,巨野和临清2个田间棉蚜种群的抗性倍数为43.2倍和54.6倍,达到了中等抗性水平。巨野和临清2个花生蚜田间种群的LC<sub>50</sub>分别是2.971 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>和1.313 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,是室内敏感品系的8.3倍和3.7倍,分别处于低等抗性水平和敏感水平。

### 2.2 花生蚜中不同酶抑制剂对吡虫啉的增效作用

如表2所示,在花生蚜中,3种酶抑制剂对吡虫啉的增效作用不同。在巨野种群中,PBO和DEM对吡虫啉都具有一定的增效作用,PBO的增效作用较大,增效比达到了3.63,DEM的增效比为1.95。在临清种群中,只有PBO对吡虫啉具有明显的增效作用,而DEM和TPP对吡虫啉不具有增效作用。由此推测,P450和GST在花生蚜对吡虫啉的抗药性中发挥重要作用。

表 1 不同蚜虫种群对吡虫啉的抗性水平

Table 1 Resistance of different populations of aphids to imidacloprid

种群 Population	致死中浓度 $LC_{50}$ (95%置信区间) Median lethal concentration, $LC_{50}$ (95% confidence interval) /(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	抗性倍数 Resistance ratio
Ag-SUS	0.608(0.302~1.549)	1.0
Ag-JY	33.198(26.597~40.659)	54.6
Ag-LQ	26.239(16.035~36.756)	43.2
Ac-SUS	0.357(0.254~0.489)	1.0
Ac-JY	2.971(2.167~4.182)	8.3
Ac-LQ	1.313(0.962~1.803)	3.7

注: Ag 和 Ac 分别代表棉蚜和花生蚜,SUS、JY、LQ 分别代表敏感、巨野、临清种群;  $LC_{50}$  数据为至少 3 次独立试验的平均值。

Note: Ag, Ac indicate *A. gossypii* and *Aphis craccivora*, respectively; SUS, JY, LQ indicate the susceptible, Juye, Linqing population, respectively. Data of  $LC_{50}$  were means at least three independent experiments.

表 2 花生蚜中增效剂对吡虫啉增效作用

Table 2 Synergic effects of synergist on the toxicity of imidacloprid in *A. craccivora*

种群 Population	杀虫剂 Insecticide	致死中浓度 $LC_{50}$ (95%置信区间) Median lethal concentration, $LC_{50}$ (95% confidence interval) /(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	增效比 Synergic ratio
SUS	IMI	0.357(0.254~0.489)	
	IMI+PBO	0.317(0.233~0.424)	1.13
	IMI+DEM	0.323(0.048~1.068)	1.11
	IMI+TPP	0.477(0.263~0.521)	0.95
JY	IMI	2.971(2.167~4.182)	
	IMI+PBO	0.818(0.600~1.111)	3.63
	IMI+DEM	1.526(1.116~2.111)	1.95
	IMI+TPP	3.448(1.546~9.821)	0.86
LQ	IMI	1.313(0.962~1.803)	
	IMI+PBO	0.423(0.295~0.591)	3.10
	IMI+DEM	0.777(0.567~1.060)	1.69
	IMI+TPP	1.351(0.616~3.148)	0.97

注:SUS、JY、LQ 分别代表敏感、巨野、临清种群;  $LC_{50}$  数据为至少 3 次独立试验的平均值; 空白表示无此项。

Note: SUS, JY, LQ indicate the susceptible, Juye, Linqing population, respectively. Data of  $LC_{50}$  were means at least three independent experiments. The blank spaces in the table indicate no such element.

### 2.3 花生蚜不同地理种群间解毒酶活性差异

花生蚜不同地理种群 3 种解毒酶活性检测结果见表 3。巨野种群与敏感品系相比,CarE 活性没有显著性差异,而 P450 和 GST 活性前者显著高于后者。在临清种群中,只有 P450 活性显著高于敏感品系,而 CarE 和 GST 活性与敏感品系没有显著性差异。

### 3 讨论与结论

昆虫抗药性的分子机制主要包括靶标敏感性的降低和解毒代谢作用的增强<sup>[17]</sup>。杀虫剂有效成分到达靶标的量只占进入体内总药量的很小一部分,大部分都被解毒代谢酶代谢后贮存于脂肪体中或排出体外。因此,本研究中处于低水平抗性时期的田间种群主要是解毒代谢酶发挥作用

表 3 不同地理种群花生蚜解毒酶活性

Table 3 The activities of detoxification enzyme in different *A. craccivora* populations

种群 Population	酶活力 Enzyme activity/(mmol·g <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup> )		
	P450s	GSTs	CarEs
SUS	1.671±0.097	2.058±0.090	0.450±0.027
JY	1.951±0.078*	3.123±0.187*	0.459±0.040
LQ	1.770±0.033*	2.307±0.146	0.454±0.058

注:SUS、JY、LQ 分别代表敏感、巨野、临清种群;数据为 3 次重复的平均值土标准误;\* 表示不同地理种群与室内敏感品系差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。

Note: SUS, JY, LQ indicate the susceptible, Juye, Linqing population, respectively; data were means ± standard error of mean for at least three independent experiments. \* means significant difference at 0.05 probability level ( $P<0.05$ ).

用<sup>[17]</sup>。P450 是具有多重功能的超基因家族,在昆虫中,其可以通过羟基化、环氧化等作用代谢有机磷、拟除虫菊酯、新烟碱类等多种杀虫剂,使昆虫产生抗药性<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

在昆虫中,某些 P450 基因在对吡虫啉抗药性中发挥重要作用,如果蝇的 CYP6G1<sup>[19]</sup>、家蝇的 CYP6D1<sup>[20]</sup>、烟粉虱的 CYP6CM1<sup>[6]</sup>、库蚊的 CYP9M10<sup>[21]</sup>、褐飞虱的 CYP6AY1、CYP6ER1、CYP4CE1、CYP6CW1<sup>[22]</sup>,其体外表达的蛋白质产物能够代谢吡虫啉。Zhang 等在褐飞虱的研究中发现,PBO 能够增加抗性种群对吡虫啉的敏感性<sup>[23]</sup>,表明 P450 在田间抗吡虫啉的褐飞虱种群中发挥重要作用,这与本研究结果一致。许多研究表明,与杀虫剂解毒代谢相关的 P450 基因通过表达量上调使蛋白量和活性升高。在本研究中,PBO 降低了田间花生蚜种群对吡虫啉的抗药性,并且抗性种群中 P450 酶活性显著高于敏感品系,二者结果是一致的。因此,认为 P450 在花生蚜对吡虫啉的抗药性中发挥了重要作用,并且推断可能是一个或多个 P450 基因调控作用的结果。P450 主要通过基因过量表达和点突变介导害虫抗药性。因此,应进一步检测抗性种群与敏感品系中 P450 基因序列以及表达量的差异,找出关键 P450 基因,利用异源表达系统对上述鉴定到的关键 P450 基因进行体外表达,分离纯化表达的蛋白,并通过液质联控技术检测其对吡虫啉的代谢能力;利用 RNAi 技术检测干扰后的田间种群对吡虫啉的敏感性变化,从而确定在花生蚜中对吡虫啉抗性具有作用的 P450 基因,进而明确花生蚜对吡虫啉代谢抗性的机理。

棉花花生间作是一种集约利用农业资源、提高土壤肥力的优化种植模式,大幅提高了产量、经济、生态和社会效益<sup>[24]</sup>,但存在用药量大、害虫抗性增长等问题。棉蚜是棉田中的一种主要害虫,目前防治方式主要以化学防治为主,药剂主要选择新烟碱类等杀虫剂等,这种对农药的依赖性导致棉蚜抗药性问题日益严重。因此,棉蚜抗药性问题的研究相对较多。Hirata 等研究表明,棉蚜 nAChR β1 亚基 R81T 突变导致其对新烟碱类杀虫剂产生抗药性<sup>[25]</sup>;Peng 等研究表明,CYP6A2 与棉蚜对螺虫乙酯抗药性相关,并且介导其与 α-氰戊菊酯的交互抗性<sup>[26]</sup>;张国福等研究发现 CYP6CY3 与棉蚜对吡虫啉抗性相关<sup>[27]</sup>;相关研究发现 CYP6CY14、UTGs 与棉蚜对噻虫嗪抗性相关<sup>[18,28]</sup>。本研究发现,2 种间作作物上的蚜虫对吡虫啉的抗药性存在显著性差异,2 个地理种群的棉蚜对吡虫啉的抗药性处于中等水平。此结果与之前报道的结果一致,崔丽等发现在河北廊坊、山东德州、新疆阿克苏和奎屯地区棉蚜对吡虫啉也处于中等抗性水平<sup>[3]</sup>。而本研究发现 2 个花生蚜田间种群对吡虫啉则分别处于敏感和低水平抗性,推测是由于近年来吡虫啉以拌种的形式应用于防治花生地下害虫,同时对苗期的花生蚜具有防治作用,但吡虫啉等新烟碱类杀虫剂在花生田中的应用相对比棉田少而导致其抗性水平还没有升高,从而出现了在棉花花生间作田中,花生蚜和棉蚜对吡虫啉抗药性存在一定差异的现象。

综上,如在间作农田中对 2 种作物上一致施药,不仅会导致花生田中农药的浪费,同时会对

天敌产生不利影响，并且会加速花生蚜对吡虫啉抗药性的发生。因此，建议在防治棉花花生间作农田中蚜虫时，应针对2种作物分别施药，并且施药时间和施药次数都要有所差异，或者选择其他可替代的新烟碱类杀虫剂轮流使用，以此来降低吡虫啉等化学药剂对花生蚜的选择压，同时保护天敌、非靶标生物，并且减少环境污染和对植物的药害等，以科学有效防治该类间作农田中的蚜虫。

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