

棉铃虫田间种群抗药性的生态学干扰和生化机制研究

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摘要:从生态遗传学角度和抗性机制两个方面研究了作物布局和解毒酶系对棉铃虫高效氯氰菊酯抗药性的影响。通过田间采样,测定了姜堰、如皋、兴化 3 个地区的棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗药性。结果表明,作物布局对棉铃虫菊酯抗性的发展具有明显的影响,寄主相对单一的棉花连片种植区(兴化)棉田棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性水平最高,是棉花春玉米混栽区(如皋)棉田棉铃虫抗药性的 3.5 倍。在邻近春玉米种植区的稻棉区(姜堰),棉田棉铃虫的抗药性水平,是 4~5 km 外玉米田棉铃虫的 4.8 倍。研究同时表明,四代棉铃虫的抗药性比 3 代棉铃虫的抗药性下降了 2.3 倍。棉铃虫离体解毒酶和乙酰胆碱酯酶活性测定表明,棉铃虫的羧酸酯酶、谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶和乙酰胆碱酯酶活性与棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗药性水平有显著的相关性。对姜堰南部棉田和如皋戴庄棉田棉铃虫的活体增效试验表明,多功能氧化酶是抗性棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯重要的解毒酶系,增效醚可分别增效 22.79 倍和 12.33 倍。羧酸酯酶对抗性棉铃虫的解毒代谢也有部分贡献,磷酸三苯酯可分别增效 4.41 倍和 3.70 倍。

关键词:棉铃虫;作物布局;抗药性;高效氯氰菊酯;解毒酶

Studies on the ecological disturbance on resistance of *Helicoverpa armigera* and biochemical mechanism

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Abstract: The cotton bollworm *Heliiothis Armigera* is a serious pest of cotton and other economic crops in China, where it has developed resistance to several kinds of insecticides, such as pyrethroids, cabamates and organophosphates, and has caused huge economic loss and even catastrophe to cotton production. In turn, the cotton bollworm has received much attention in the past decade in toxicological studies. However, classic research on resistant cotton bollworm is mainly limited to the laboratory study, little attention has been paid to the ecological factors in field, such as crop patterns. It is evident that crop patterns may influence the source of susceptible individual by affecting the distributive density and inhabit location of cotton bollworm, and as a result, influence the gene dilution of susceptible individual to the gene pool of inhabit. Secondly, it has been verified that semichemicals in different host plants may induce the tolerance of cotton bollworm to several insecticides. Finally, application patterns and level of insecticides tend to vary among different crops, which result in different selective pressure and resistance mechanism. Furthermore, the capacity of facultative and distant migration in cotton bollworm make it possible for the diffusion and intercommunion of resistant and susceptible gene among different regions. All these demonstrated that crop patterns may influence the developmental rate of insecticide resistance of the field population. But up to know, there is still few report home and abroad on the influence of resistant and susceptible gene intercommunion among different inhabits and crops on the insecticide resistance dynamics of cotton

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bollworm.

In this paper, the effects of the crop patterns and the detoxification enzymes on the resistance of cotton bollworm to betacypermethrin have been studied. By taking sample from the fields with different crop patterns, we assayed the resistance factor of cotton bollworm to betacypermethrin in Jiangyan, Rugao, Xinghua area by topical application method recommended by FAO using the fourth-instar larvae. The results indicated that the resistance factor of cotton bollworm to betacypermethrin is the highest in the single planting area of cotton, which is 3.5 times as high as that of cotton bollworm in the multi-planting area of cotton and spring corn. In the rice-cotton planting area adjacent to the spring corn planting area, the resistance factor of cotton bollworm in cotton field is 4.8 times as high as that in corn field. Research also revealed that resistance factor in the fourth generation of Southern Jiangyan dropped 2.3 times compared with that in the third generation. The results of enzymic activity analysis showed that the activity of carboxylesterase, glutathione S-transferase and acetylcholinesterase in different field-selected resistant populations of cotton bollworm is correlated to the betacypermethrin resistance factor, with correlation coefficient being 0.9283, 0.9671 and 0.9463, respectively. The synergist experiments with cotton bollworm in vivo showed that monooxygenase is the most important detoxification enzyme, the synergistic values of the PBO, an inhibitor of mixed-function oxidase, were 22.79 fold and 12.33 fold, respectively. Carboxylesterase also partly contributes to the metabolic detoxification, the synergistic values of TPP, an inhibitor of carboxylesterase, were 4.41 fold and 3.70 fold, respectively.

In view of the results obtained in this study, the conclusion may be drawn that crop patterns may influence the development of insecticide resistance in cotton bollworm to some extent. First, in the single planting area of cotton, the population treated with insecticides is relatively bigger, which results in relatively higher selective pressure, and migration coefficient and the effect of gene flow are relatively smaller, so resistance factor in this area is the highest compared with that of other crop patterns. Secondly, due to the migration of cotton bollworm from corn field or broomcorn field to cotton field in the fourth generation, the effect of gene flow weakens the selection pressure of insecticides, which results in the dropped resistance level of the fourth generation compared to that of the third generation. So, from the point of ecological management of resistance, we suggested that large single planting area of cotton should be avoided if possible, and in those regions where cotton bollworm seriously occurred in the third and fourth generation, pyrethroid should be restricted to use in the fourth generation to make good use of gene dilution effect on development of resistance.

Previous studies have revealed that carboxylesterase, glutathione S-transferase and mixed-function oxidase are involved in resistance of cotton bollworm to pyrethroids. In this study by biochemical assay and synergist experiments, it was found that these three detoxification enzymes may be partially responsible for resistance of cotton bollworm to betacypermethrin, especially the latter.

Key words: *Helicoverpa armigera*; crop pattern; resistance; betacypermethrin; detoxification enzyme

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棉铃虫是许多经济作物的重要害虫,近年来,由于棉铃虫田间种群对多种杀虫剂产生了抗药性,原有化学农药的防治效果显著下降,给我国的农业生产、国民经济造成了巨大的损失。传统的棉铃虫抗性研究以室内研究为主,而田间条件下影响棉铃虫抗性发展的生态因素却很少受到重视。国内外的研究表明,农田作物布局除影响棉铃虫的栖息、繁殖场所和食物条件外,还可能对棉铃虫的抗药性产生影响,这主要表现为:(1)作物布局影响棉铃虫的分布密度和栖息场所,从而影响本地域敏感个体资源,最终影响棉铃虫敏感个体对整个栖息地基因库的基因稀释作用;(2)不同寄主植物所含次生物质对棉铃虫抗药性的诱导作用;

(3)不同作物品种的用药品种和用药水平不同,从而导致选择压力和抗性机制的不同^[1,2]。另外,Farrow、郭予元等研究表明,棉铃虫具有兼性迁飞特性和远距离迁移的能力^[3~5],可导致不同地区或斑块间棉铃虫种群的抗性基因与敏感基因的扩散与交流。但是,对棉铃虫在不同斑块与作物间抗感种群的基因交流及其对抗性动态的影响至今国内外尚无系统的研究报道。作者于1997年在江苏选择了3个具有不同作物布局的棉谷区,对不同作物布局的棉区棉铃虫进行了高效氯氰菊酯抗性测定和解毒酶活性测定,旨在探讨棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯抗性的生化机制及作物布局对其抗性发生、发展的影响,从而更有效地指导棉铃虫抗性治理实践。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

本试验供试棉铃虫均采自田间,在室内饲养一代后,3龄幼虫供抗性测定和解毒酶活性测定。

1.2 供试药剂

高效氯氰菊酯原药(93.3%),扬州农药厂技术部提供。

1.3 生物测定

采用FAO推荐的点滴法。将原药溶于丙酮,配成5~7个浓度,用毛细点滴管将0.05~0.08 μ l药液点滴在3龄幼虫前胸背部,每个浓度重复3次。以丙酮为对照。处理后于25℃、70%相对湿度(RH)下饲以人工饲料,48h检查结果。

在活体增效作用测定时,用高效氯氰菊酯棉铃虫抗性品系的3龄幼虫,先点滴一定量的增效剂(4 μ g/头),1h后再点滴高效氯氰菊酯。增效剂为增效醚(PBO)和磷酸三苯酯(TPP)。

1.4 生化测定

1.4.1 酶液制备 取3龄幼虫,放在玻璃匀浆器中,按5头/ml加入冰冷的重蒸馏水冰浴匀浆(乙酰胆碱酯酶研究中,匀浆液含0.01%的Triton-X100),匀浆液在10000g、4℃中离心10min,上清液用作酶源。

1.4.2 羧酸酯酶活性测定 参考Van Asperen^[6]方法,以 α -乙酸萘酯为底物。在试管中加入5ml磷酸缓冲液(4 $\times 10^{-2}$ mol/L, pH7.0)稀释的含 10^{-7} mol/L毒扁豆碱的 α -乙酸萘酯(3 $\times 10^{-4}$ mol/L)溶液,置25℃下平衡5min,加入酶液1ml,摇匀计时,37℃恒温水浴中反应30min,立即加入显示剂1ml,在722分光光度计上测 OD_{600} 。

1.4.3 谷胱甘肽S-转移酶活性测定 参考Clark等^[7]和Booth等^[8]方法。反应体系中含0.1ml酶液,0.1mol/L、pH为6.5的磷酸缓冲液,还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)与1-氯2,4-二硝基苯(CDNB)均为1mmol/L,反应总体积为4ml,25℃水浴中反应5min,722分光光度计上测 OD_{340} 。

1.4.4 乙酰胆碱酯酶活性测定 参照Ellman^[9]方法。4.8ml反应体系中含0.1ml 0.08mol/L的碘化硫代乙酰胆碱(ASCh)、1ml酶液及0.04mol/L、pH为8.0的磷酸缓冲液,0.2ml 5 $\times 10^{-3}$ mol/L二硫双硝基苯甲酸液(DTNB),于25℃水浴中反应15min,加入0.2ml 5 $\times 10^{-3}$ mol/L毒扁豆碱溶液,722分光光度计上测 OD_{410} 值。

1.4.5 蛋白质含量测定 采用Lowry^[10]方法测定,以BSA作标准曲线。

2 结果和分析

2.1 三代棉铃虫抗性测定结果

对相距4~5km的姜堰玉米栽植区玉米田与稻棉区棉田的3代棉铃虫进行了抗性测定。结果表明,姜堰玉米田抗性较低, LD_{50} 为0.03945 μ g/虫,姜堰南部棉田抗性较高, LD_{50} 为0.1877 μ g/虫,两者相差4.76倍(表1)。这首先是因为该地农民对玉米上的棉铃虫很少用拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂进行防治,玉米田使用拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的频率很低,杀虫剂的选择强度相对也低,其次可能与食料对棉铃虫体内解毒酶的诱导有关。

2.2 四代棉铃虫抗性测定结果

对棉花玉米混栽区的兴化棉田、棉花玉米混栽区的如皋江防棉田与如皋戴庄棉田、距玉米栽植区4~5km的姜堰南部棉田的四代棉铃虫以及作为相对敏感种群的扬州大学农学院试验棉田棉铃虫进行了高效

氯氰菊酯抗性测定。结果表明,农学院棉田棉铃虫抗性最低, LD_{50} 为 $0.007901\mu\text{g}/\text{虫}$,兴化棉田棉铃虫抗性最高,姜堰南部棉田棉铃虫抗性次之,两者分别是农学院棉田棉铃虫抗药性的 22.21 和 10.37 倍(表 2),表明对于 3 种作物布局的棉谷区棉田的棉铃虫,棉花连片种植区棉铃虫的抗性水平最高,邻近春玉米种植区的稻棉区的棉铃虫的抗性水平次之,棉花春玉米混栽区棉铃虫抗性水平最低。

表 1 田间种群三代棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性

Table 1 Resistance of 3 rd generation cotton bollworm in field populations to betacypermethrin				
棉铃虫种群 Populations	毒力回归式 LD -p line	$LD_{50}(\mu\text{g}/\text{虫})$ (95% FL)	卡方值 χ^2	抗性倍数 RR
姜堰玉米田 Jiangyan corn field	$Y=6.8005+1.2825X$	0.03945	2.1679	1.00
姜堰南部棉田 Southern Jiangyan cotton field		0.0278~0.06		
	$Y=5.6543+0.9006X$	0.1877	0.2407	4.76
		0.106~0.4151		

表 2 田间种群四代棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性

Table 2 Resistance of 4 th generation cotton bollworm in field populations to betacypermethrin				
棉铃虫种群 Populations	毒力回归式 LD -p line	$LD_{50}(\mu\text{g}/\text{虫})$ (95% FL)	卡方值 χ^2	抗性倍数 RR
农学院棉田 Agriculture college	$Y=8.6161+1.7210X$	0.007901	0.414	1.00
如皋戴庄棉田 Rugao Daizhuang		0.0058~0.0106		
如皋江防棉田 Rugao Jiangfang	$Y=6.3802+1.0663X$	0.05035	0.7381	6.37
姜堰南部棉田 Southern Jiangyan		0.0307~0.0813		
兴化棉田 Xinghua	$Y=6.9518+1.5517X$	0.05523	0.9107	6.99
		0.0399~0.0785		
	$Y=6.2997+1.1962X$	0.08194	0.1792	10.37
		0.0548~0.1233		
	$Y=5.8545+1.1306X$	0.1755	0.845	22.21
		0.1011~0.3031		

2.3 田间种群三、四代棉铃虫抗药性的变化

表 3 表明,四代棉铃虫的抗药性有降低趋势,与三代棉铃虫相比,抗性降低 2.29 倍。作者认为,这主要是因为中晚熟玉米老熟后,抗性水平较低的玉米田三代棉铃虫大量迁移至棉田,从而稀释了邻近棉田棉铃虫的抗性基因频率,导致四代棉铃虫抗性的下降。

表 3 姜堰南部棉田三、四代棉铃虫田间种群对高效氯氰菊酯的抗药性

Table 3 Resistance of 3 rd and 4 th generation cotton bollworm in field populations to betacypermethrin				
代数 Generations	毒力回归式 LD -p line	$LD_{50}(\mu\text{g}/\text{虫})$ (95% FL)	卡方值 χ^2	抗性倍数 RR
四代 4th generation	$Y=6.2997+1.1962X$	0.08194	0.1792	1.00
		0.0548~0.1233		
三代 3rd generation	$Y=5.6543+0.9006X$	0.1877	0.2407	2.29
		0.106~0.4151		

2.4 棉铃虫抗药性与羧酸酯酶的关系

由表 4 看出,抗性水平最高的兴化棉田和抗性水平最低的农学院棉田棉铃虫的羧酸酯酶活性水平也相应最高和最低,其活性分别为 $4.49\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$ 和 $0.58\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$,两者相差 7.74 倍。从总体上看,抗性水平和羧酸酯酶活性水平存在显著相关性,相关系数为 0.9283。

2.5 棉铃虫抗药性与谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶的关系

同羧酸酯酶一样,谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶也是昆虫体内重要的解毒酶。从表 5 可以看出,与羧酸酯酶相似,抗性水平最高的兴化棉田和抗性水平最低的农学院棉田棉铃虫的谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活性水平也相应最高和最低,其活性分别为 7.22 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$ 和 0.30 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$,两者相差 24.07 倍。从总体上看,抗性水平和谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活性水平存在极显著相关性,相关系数为 0.9671。

表 4 四代棉铃虫田间种群羧酸酯酶活性
Table 4 Activity of carboxylesterase in 4th generation cotton bollworm in field populations

棉铃虫种群 Populations	羧酸酯酶活性 ($\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$)	酶活比值 Ratio
农学院棉田 ^①	0.58 \pm 0.024	1.00
如皋江防棉田 ^②	0.74 \pm 0.088	1.27
姜堰南部棉田 ^③	0.95 \pm 0.028	1.64
如皋戴庄棉田 ^④	1.27 \pm 0.094	2.19
兴化棉田 ^⑤	4.49 \pm 0.12	7.74

① Agriculture college; ② Rugao Jiangfang; ③ Southern Jiangyan; ④ Rugao Daizhuang; ⑤ Xinghua

表 5 四代棉铃虫田间种群谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活性
Table 5 Activity of glutathione S-transferase in 4th generation cotton bollworm in field populations

棉铃虫种群 Populations	谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活性 ($\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$)	酶活比值 Ratio
农学院棉田 ^①	0.30 \pm 0.011	1.00
如皋戴庄棉田 ^②	1.50 \pm 0.075	5.00
姜堰南部棉田 ^③	2.35 \pm 0.054	7.83
如皋江防棉田 ^④	3.03 \pm 0.046	10.10
兴化棉田 ^⑤	7.22 \pm 1.20	24.07

① Agriculture college; ② Rugao Daizhuang; ③ Southern Jiangyan; ④ Rugao Jiangfang; ⑤ Xinghua

2.6 棉铃虫抗药性与乙酰胆碱酯酶的关系

乙酰胆碱酯酶为非解毒酶,但表 6 可以看出,四代棉铃虫田间种群乙酰胆碱酯酶活性的变化规律与羧酸酯酶和谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶这两种解毒酶的活性变化规律一致。抗性水平最高的兴化棉田和抗性水平最低农学院棉田棉铃虫的乙酰胆碱酯酶活性水平也相应最高和最低,其活性分别为 5.32 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$ 和 0.24 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$,两者相差 22.17 倍。同羧酸酯酶一样,抗性水平和乙酰胆碱酯酶活性水平存在显著相关性,相关系数为 0.9463。

2.7 增效剂对抗性棉铃虫田间种群的增效作用

从表 7 可以看出,多功能氧化酶抑制剂增效醚对姜堰南部棉田和如皋戴庄棉田抗性棉铃虫的增效倍数分别达到 22.79 和 12.33 倍,表明多功能氧化酶是棉铃虫田间种群对高效氯氰菊酯产生抗药性的重要机制。羧酸酯酶抑制剂磷酸三苯酯对姜堰南部棉田和如皋戴庄棉田抗性棉铃虫的增效倍数分别为 4.41 和 3.70 倍,表明羧酸酯酶对棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性也有部分贡献。

表 6 四代棉铃虫田间种群乙酰胆碱酯酶活性
Table 6 Activity of acetylcholinesterase in 4th generation cotton bollworm in field populations

棉铃虫种群 Populations	乙酰胆碱酯酶活性 ($\mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg pro} \cdot \text{min})$)	酶活比值 Ratio
农学院棉田 ^①	0.24 \pm 0.024	1.00
姜堰南部棉田 ^②	1.11 \pm 0.0067	4.62
如皋戴庄棉田 ^③	1.18 \pm 0.064	4.92
如皋江防棉田 ^④	1.91 \pm 0.030	7.96
兴化棉田 ^⑤	5.32 \pm 0.038	22.17

① Agriculture college; ② Southern Jiangyan; ③ Rugao Daizhuang; ④ Rugao Jiangfang; ⑤ Xinghua

3 讨论

3.1 选择和基因流动对棉铃虫田间抗药性的影响
抗药性是生物进化现象。突变、选择和基因流动及随机遗传漂变等进化要素间复杂互动而引起的基因频率的改变是抗性进化的动力。在一个新的杀虫剂引入之前,抗性等位基因频率主要取决于突变、选择和随机遗传漂变,一旦杀虫剂广泛使用,选择和基因流动将成为主要影响因素^[11]。杀虫剂的选择是通过区分不同的基因型使得敏感种群内部存在的抗性基因频率增加到一个显著程度,形成抗性种群。选择强度与使用杀虫剂的频率、被处理种群的大小、使用的剂量以及杀虫剂的残效期有

关。基因流动就是抗性种群和敏感种群间个体的相互迁移,敏感个体迁入到处理区可以通过增加处理区种群的敏感基因频率而延缓抗性的发展^[12,13]。农区的不同斑块,即不同作物田块间,由于其使用杀虫剂的频率、使用剂量以及被处理种群的大小不同,必然造成选择作用的强弱和抗药性的差异。作物布局在影响害虫分布密度和庇护场所,从而影响本地域敏感个体资源的同时,通过影响基因流动及其与选择的联合作用而影响抗药性的发展。棉铃虫是重要的农业害虫,棉铃虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗药性已经成为一个世界性问题。在研究棉铃虫抗药性的发生、发展时,不仅要研究棉铃虫与杀虫剂之间的相互关系,而且还要考虑空间异质性,特别是农田作物布局对棉铃虫抗药性发生发展的影响。本文的研究结果表明,寄主相对单一的棉花连片种植区棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯产生的抗性水平最高,四代棉铃虫的抗性水平与三代棉铃虫的抗性水平相比有下降趋势。作者认为,前者主要是因为棉花连片种植区被处理种群较大,选择强度相对较高,而迁移系数和基因流动作用相对较小;后者主要是因为三代棉铃虫成虫大量从老熟的玉米、高粱等寄主植物上迁移到棉田,基因流动的作用减弱了杀虫剂的选择作用。因此,从抗性生态治理的角度出发,作者建议在棉粮混栽区且条件许可时:(1)应尽量避免棉花的大面积连片种植;(2)在三、四代重发区,可将拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂限制在第四代棉铃虫上使用,以充分发挥敏感基因的稀释作用,降低其选择压力。

表7 两种增效剂对四代棉铃虫田间种群3龄幼虫的增效作用

Table 7 Synergistic effects of PBO and TPP to betacypermethrin in 3rd instar larvae of 4th generation cotton bollworm in field populations

田间种群 Population	LD ₅₀ (μg/虫)(95% FL)			增效比	
	高效氯氰菊酯	高效氯氰菊酯+PB	高效氯氰菊酯+TPP	S. R.	
	Betacypermethrin	Betacypermethrin +PB	Betacypermethrin + TPP	PB	TPP
姜堰南部棉田	0.08194	0.003596	0.01859	22.79	4.41
Southern Jiangyan	0.0548~0.1792	0.0024~0.005	0.0137~0.0263		
如皋戴庄棉田	0.05035	0.004083	0.01361	12.33	3.70
Rugao Daizhuang	0.0307~0.0813	0.0032~0.0054	0.0102~0.0188		

3.2 棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯抗性的生化机制

研究表明,棉铃虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性机制包括代谢能力增强、表皮穿透减少以及神经敏感性降低^[14~17]。但抗性的产生具有明显的地域特点,田间用药历史不同,其抗性机制也可能不同。Gunning等^[14]认为澳大利亚棉铃虫种群对菊酯的抗性机制主要包括多功能氧化酶代谢、神经敏感性下降,以及表皮穿透减少,而与酯酶的关系不大,并且随着菊酯杀虫剂的限制使用,主导抗性机制由神经敏感性降低转变为多功能氧化酶代谢。张友军等^[18,19]通过对抗性棉铃虫田间种群的神经电生理研究和代谢酶研究,认为我国田间棉铃虫种群对菊酯的抗性是由多功能氧化酶代谢、酯酶代谢和神经敏感性降低几种机制综合作用的结果。本文通过离体解毒酶活性测定和活体增效试验表明,多功能氧化酶代谢和酯酶代谢参与了棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性。

乙酰胆碱酯酶是有机磷和氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂的靶标酶,一般认为与拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性无关。然而,最近谭维嘉等^[20]的研究却表明,棉铃虫对溴氰菊酯的敏感种群和抗性种群的乙酰胆碱酯酶对特异性抑制剂表现了不同的亲和力,且活性存在显著差异。据此,谭维嘉认为,我国北方棉铃虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性应属于水解酯酶、多功能氧化酶、乙酰胆碱酯酶和中枢神经系统敏感度下降的联合机理。本文的试验结果也表明,不同抗性水平的棉铃虫田间种群,其乙酰胆碱酯酶活性存在显著差异。但作者认为,这种差异可能是棉铃虫自身生理代谢、拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂和其它杀虫剂的共同选择以及生态环境因子综合影响、联合作用的结果。

目前,关于苏式转移酶在昆虫抗性中的作用的研究多局限于有机磷类杀虫剂。Ibrahim等^[21]研究了烟芽夜蛾田间氯氰菊酯抗性种群和敏感品系5龄幼虫和3龄幼虫体内谷胱甘肽S-转移酶活性的变化

情况,结果表明,田间氯氰菊酯抗性种群 5 龄幼虫的谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活性显著高于敏感品系。张文吉等^[22]的研究发现,棉铃虫氰戊菊酯抗性种群 4 龄幼虫谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活性是敏感种群的 2.33 倍,并且棉铃虫从 2 日龄发育到 4 龄,两种群谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活力的比值逐渐增大,表明谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶在氯氰菊酯抗性机制中的作用越来越大。本文的研究结果显示,棉铃虫高效氯氰抗性种群的谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶活性与其抗性水平显著相关,这表明谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶在棉铃虫对高效氯氰菊酯抗药性中也有一定作用。

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