

昆虫共生细菌 *Wolbachia* 的研究进展

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摘要: *Wolbachia* 是广泛分布在节肢动物生殖组织中的一类细胞质遗传的细菌。它们能通过多种机制调节寄主的生殖, 包括诱导细胞质不亲和、孤雌生殖和遗传上的雄性雌化。目前对这些微生物的研究已取得了可喜的进展。通过主要综述 *Wolbachia* 的分布、功能、系统发育、多样性及时空动态, 也讨论了将来的研究方向。

关键词: *Wolbachia*; 细胞质不亲和; 孤雌生殖; 系统发育; 时空动态

Progress in the Studies of Insect Symbiont *Wolbachia*

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Abstract: We reviewed the distribution, functions, phylogeny, diversity, and spatial and temporal variation of *Wolbachia*. *Wolbachia* are cytoplasmically inherited bacteria and widely found in reproductive tissues of arthropods. Systematic surveys of *Wolbachia* distribution and diversity are now possible using PCR-based methodologies. The 16S rDNA and *ftsZ* studies have provided a number of useful molecular tools for such surveys. A survey of Panamanian rainforest insects and the members of two temperate host-parasitoid food webs detected *Wolbachia* strains in 18.6% of species sampled, with a corresponding figure of 17.9% for Hymenoptera. So far, *Wolbachia* has been detected in 31 genera and 70 species of parasitic Hymenoptera, as well as in three dipteran parasitoids. Estimates of prevalence in different parasitoid taxa or assemblages yield an overall mean of 26%. However, it should be borne in mind that these surveys inevitably underestimate the number of species that harbor *Wolbachia*. The number of known infected species has been increasing rapidly each year but the limits of distribution for this bacterial group are yet unknown. *Wolbachia* have evolved various mechanisms for manipulating reproduction of their hosts to enhance their transmission, including induction of reproductive incompatibility, parthenogenesis, and genetic male feminization. *Wolbachia*-induced cytoplasmic incompatibility (CI) is a reproductive incompatibility between sperm and egg. They are chiefly transmitted in eggs. CI takes two forms, unidirectional and bidirectional. But the biochemical mechanisms of CI still remain unknown. The presence of CI was confirmed by mating experiments with the small brown planthoppers, *Laodelphax striatellus* Fallen from six locations in China and one from Japan. A number of factors including bacterial strain, host genotype and bacterial density can interact with each other in complex ways to influence strength and direction of CI. Parthenogenesis induction (PI)-*Wolbachia* cause thelytoky in arrhenotokous parasitoids by generating diploid(rather than haploid) unfertilized wasp eggs. It occurs because in the first mitotic division the chromosomes condense properly in prophase but fail to segregate in metaphase, resulting in diploidization of the nucleus. Antibiotic curing and heat treatment (>30°C) can reverse to male production with elimination of the bacteria. And the relative fitness of infected and uninfected hosts is important to the population

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dynamics of PI *Wolbachia*. Female sex determination in the woodlouse *Armadillidium vulgare* is frequently under the control of feminizing parasitic sex factors (PSF), one of these PSF is intracytoplasmic *Wolbachia* bacteria (F), while the other (f) is suspected of being an F-bacterial DNA sequence unstably integrated into the host genome. In most wild populations harboring PSF, all individuals are genetic males (ZZ), and female phenotypes occur only due to the presence of PSF which overrides the male determinant carried by the Z chromosome. There is a conflict between these PSF and a dominant autosomal masculinizing gene (M) on phenotypes. The M gene is able to override the feminizing effect of the f sex factor but it can not restore male sex when competing with the F bacteria. Maximum parsimony analysis of the nearly full-length sequence of *Wolbachia pipiensis* from *Culex pipiens* tissue, aligned with representative eubacteria, revealed that *W. pipiensis* is situated in the α -subdivision of the Proteobacteria. The genus *Wolbachia* as currently defined is polyphyletic. From the comparison of the sequence of *W. persica* and *W. pipiensis*, it is clear that the two bacteria are not closely related. *Wolbachia persica*, the only other member of the genus *Wolbachia*, belongs to the γ -subdivision of the Proteobacteria. The *ftsZ* study for 38 different *Wolbachia* strains from 33 host species uncovered considerable variation among *Wolbachia* strains. There are two major subdivisions, A and B. At the same time, the *ftsZ* phylogeny shows horizontal transmission of *Wolbachia*, especially A-division strain. And horizontal transmission has also been detected in B-*Wolbachia*. In Japan, *Wolbachia* infection rate of the southwestern population *L. striatellus* is higher than that of the northeastern populations, while in population which originated from the boundary regions between the southwestern and northeastern populations, the infected and uninfected cytotype coexisted. Between 1984 and 1994 there were four additional fully infected populations (URW, KNS, TKS and UCH). Some populations (YIT, KRY, SDI) have been changed from the uninfected to the partly infected state, with infection rates being 93%, 33% and 8%, respectively. The only purely uninfected population was FRK. Therefore SDI and FRK might be in the early stage of *Wolbachia* sweep into the populations. The direction of *Wolbachia* infected planthoppers populations is broadly the same to that of the long distance migration of planthoppers. This review shows that significant advances have been made in the study of these interesting microorganisms. Future research directions of these microorganisms were also discussed.

Key words: *Wolbachia*; cytoplasmic incompatibility; parthenogenesis; phylogeny; spatial and temporal change

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1924年,Hertig 和 Wolbach 在尖音库蚊 *Culex pipiens* 的生殖组织里首次发现细胞内细菌并将此命名为 *Wolbachia pipiensis*^[1]。1950年,Ghelelovitch 和 Laven 发现尖音库蚊某种内交配是不亲和的,因为它们很少产生或不产生后代。随后,Laven 证明这种不亲和因素具有细胞质遗传特性(雌性遗传),继而把这种现象命名为细胞质不亲和(Cytoplasmic Incompatibility,以下简称CI)^[2]。直到1970年早期,当 Yen 和 Barr 通过抗生素处理消除 *Wolbachia* 后,发现感染菌株的雄性与感染同一菌株且用抗生素处理过的雌性是不亲和的,但反交是亲和的(单向不亲和),这才证实 CI 是跟细菌的存在有关^[3]。随后的 25a 间,在许多昆虫内都发现了 CI 的现象,包括赤拟谷盗^[4]、苜蓿叶象甲^[5]、寄生蜂^[6,7]、飞虱^[8,9]、地中海粉螟^[10]、伊蚊^[11]和果蝇^[12~14]。最典型的 CI 现象是株系间杂交后代数目会减少,并且在随后的交配中会出现细胞质遗传。大量的事例已从微观上证实了细菌存在于昆虫卵巢或睾丸内,并通过抗生素或高温处理将其去除。然而,直到1990年早期,人们才知道存在不同寄主昆虫的生殖组织中的 CI 细菌间系统发育的亲缘关系。在相关的研究中,1987年 Legrand 和他的同事们在等足目动物中发现了诱导雌性化(feminization)的细胞质遗传因素^[15];1990年 Gitterer 等发现赤眼蜂某株系的孤雌生殖能够通过抗生素处理消除,即抗生素处理后的株系能恢复雄性生殖^[16]。现今用 *ftsZ*(细胞分裂基因)^[17,18]、16S rDNA^[8,17,18]、*Wsp*(外膜蛋白基因)^[6]设计

的特异性引物进行 PCR, 已证明细胞质不亲和细菌、诱导孤雌生殖 (parthenogenesis induction, 以下简称 PI) 细菌和等足目动物雌性化细菌共同组成了一类家族——*Wolbachia*^[18~20]。*Wolbachia* 在自然界中分布非常广泛, 在占 16% 以上的昆虫种类中存在着这类细菌, 并已涉及到昆虫纲的各主要目^[21]。用细胞学和分子生物学方法可以准确地检测该菌的存在^[22], 抗生素和 >30℃ 的高温处理可使该菌失活^[14, 16, 22]。细胞学方法是利用 Lacmoid 染色, 但只对用高温或抗生素处理后可从孤雌生殖转为产两性生殖的寄生蜂进行检测; 分子生物学方法是用 *Wolbachia* 的特异性引物进行 PCR 检测, 精确性很高, 并已被广泛用于 *Wolbachia* 检测。*Wolbachia* 的研究具有其重要的理论和实践意义。利用 *Wolbachia* 在寄主上的广泛分布和影响, 对于研究一些重要的进化进程, 尤其是快速物种的形成机制具有重要的价值; 并且又可利用 *Wolbachia* 改变寄主早期发育和有丝分裂进程的特点来研究这些基础进程; 同时, 作为一种微生物“天敌”, 可利用 *Wolbachia* 来加强天敌的生殖率或作为一种媒介在昆虫种群中传播人为改变的遗传特征, 达到生物防治的目的。本文主要对 *Wolbachia* 的研究作一个简短的历史性概括, 回顾它近年来的进展及讨论它将来研究的发展方向^[20]。

1 *Wolbachia* 的分布

Wolbachia 在自然界中的分布非常广泛。根据 Werren 等 1995 年对巴拿马热带雨林及 West 等 1998 年对温带地区寄主——拟寄生物间的调查, 在所有取样的昆虫中检测到带有 *Wolbachia* 的占 18.6%, 其中膜翅目占 17%。但查到的这些数据是假设对于给定种的所有成员来说, *Wolbachia* 要么存在, 要么缺失。而实际上自然界中, 并不是认定一种昆虫的所有种群都感染 *Wolbachia*, 并且感染和未感染的个体经常出现在同一种群中。因而这些查到的数据实际上都远远低估了自然界中带有 *Wolbachia* 的昆虫种类^[6]。人们又根据现阶段地球上存在的昆虫种类(1000~3000 万种)进行推测, 认为在世界范围内感染 *Wolbachia* 的昆虫种类至少为 150~500 万种。据此 *Wolbachia* 很可能是现阶段寄生细菌中最为丰富的类群^[20]。现得到的关于 *Wolbachia* 在拟寄生物种类间的盛行率见表 1^[6]。并且人们已在膜翅目昆虫的 31 个属、71 个种及 3 种双翅目拟寄生物上检测到 *Wolbachia*(表 2)^[6]。

表 1 *Wolbachia* 在拟寄生物种类间的盛行率^[6]

Table 1 Prevalence of *Wolbachia* infection across parasitoid species^[6]

研究组群 Study group	感染 种数 Infected species	总的 种数 Total species	百分率(%) Percentage	参考文献 Refence
潜叶蝇拟寄生物 Leaf-miner parasitoids	5	18	28	West et al. (1998)
蚜虫拟寄生物 Aphid parasitoids	0	17	0	West et al. (1998)
栎瘿蜂 Oak gall wasps from <i>Diplolepis rosae</i> galls	5	8	62.5	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1998)
瘿蜂 Diplolepis species	11	20	55	Plantard et al. (1998)
Aylacini species	4	8	50	Plantard et al. (1998)
鳞翅目拟寄生物: Parasitoids of Lepidoptera:				
(a) 姬蜂总科 Ichneumonoidea	3	52	5.8	Butcher and Cook(u/d)
(b) 其它膜翅目 Other Hymenoptera	7	16	43.8	Butcher and Cook(u/d)
(c) 双翅目(寄蝇科) Diptera(Tachinidae)	3	7	42.8	Butcher and Cook(u/d)
总计 Overall	38	146	26.0	

万方数据

2 功能

Wolbachia 是广泛分布在节肢动物生殖组织中的一类细菌。这些细菌主要通过卵细胞传递给后代, 并通过各种机制, 包括 CI、PI 和雌性化, 操纵寄主的生殖。

2.1 细胞质不亲和

诱导 *Wolbachia* CI, 是精子和卵间的生殖不亲和。CI 不亲和有两种形式: 单向不亲和和双向不亲和。当感染 *Wolbachia* 的精子与未感染 *Wolbachia* 的卵细胞进行受精时会发生单向不亲和, 但未感染的雄性与感染的雌性的正反交都是亲和的; 当雄性和雌性包含有互相不亲和的不同的 *Wolbachia* 株系时就会发生双向不亲和。尽管准确的机制还不清楚, 但

表 2 带有 *Wolbachia* 的拟寄生物种类及依据^[6]Table 2 Parasitoid species and its evidence known to harbor *Wolbachia*^[6]

感染种类 Species infected	作用 Effect	(显微)镜检测 Microscopy	例子 Example	聚合酶链式反应 PCR
膜翅目				
Hymenoptera				
小蜂总科 Chalcidoidea				
无花果小蜂科 Agaonidae				
<i>Tetrabas costaricensis</i>	?	—	—	Werren et al. (1995b)
蚜小蜂科 Aphelinidae				
<i>Aphytis chilensis</i>	PI	—	—	Gottlieb et al. (1998)
<i>Aphytis chrysomphae</i>	PI	—	—	Gottlieb et al. (1998)
<i>Aphytis diaspidis</i>	PI	—	Zchori-Fein et al. (1995)	Gottlieb et al. (1998)
<i>Aphytis lingnanensis</i>	PI	Zchori-Fein et al. (1998)	Zchori-Fein et al. (1995)	
<i>Aphytis yanonensis</i>	?	Zchori-Fein et al. (1995)	Werren et al. (1995a)	
<i>Encarsia formosa</i>	PI	—	Zchori-Fein et al. (1995)	Werren et al. (1995a)
跳小蜂科 Encyrtidae				
<i>Apoanagyrus diversicornis</i>	PI?	—	Pijls et al. (1996)	
姬小蜂科 Eulophidae				
<i>Achrysocharoides niveipes</i>	?	—	—	West et al. (1998)
<i>Achrysocharoides latreilli</i>	?	—	—	West et al. (1998)
<i>Colipoclypeus florus</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Eulophus bicolor</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Eulophus larvarum</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Melitobia</i> sp.	?	—	—	Werren et al. (1995a)
<i>Pediobius alcaeus</i>	?	—	—	West et al. (1998)
<i>Pediobius saulius</i>	?	—	—	West et al. (1998)
<i>Tetrastichus galactopus</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
金小蜂科 Pteromalidae				
<i>Coruna clavata</i>	?	—	—	West et al. (1998)
<i>Habrocytus bedeguaris</i>	?	—	—	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1998)
<i>Muscidifurax uniraptor</i>	PI	—	Stouthamer et al. (1994)	Stouthamer et al. (1993)
<i>Nasonia giraulti</i>	CI	—	Breeuwer and Warren (1990)	Breeuwer et al. (1992)
<i>Nasonia longicornis</i>	CI	—	—	Breeuwer et al. (1992)
<i>Nasonia vitripennis</i>	CI	—	Saul (1961)	Breeuwer et al. (1992)
<i>Psychophagus omnivorus</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Pteromalus puparum</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Pteromalus vibulisi</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Spalangia fuscipes</i>	?	—	—	Werren et al. (1995a)
长尾小蜂科 Torymidae				
<i>Torymus bedeguaris</i>	?	—	—	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1998)
<i>Torymus rubi</i>	?	—	—	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1998)
赤眼蜂科 Trichogrammatidae				
<i>Trichogramma bourarachae</i>	—	Girin and Bouletreau (1995)	Vavre et al. (1999)	Vavre et al. (1999)
<i>Trichogramma brevicapillum</i>	PI	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Werren et al. (1995a)
<i>Trichogramma chilonis</i>	PI	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Stouthamer et al. (1990a)	—
<i>Trichogramma cordubensis</i>	PI	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Stouthamer et al. (1990a)	Rousset et al. (1992a)

续表 2

感染种类 Species infected	作用 Effect	(显微)镜检测 Microscopy	例子 Example	聚合酶链式反应 PCR
<i>Trichogramma deion</i>	PI	—	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1990a)	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1993)
<i>Trichogramma nr. deion</i>	PI	Stouthamer (1993)	Stouthamer and Kazmer (1994)	—
<i>Trichogramma embryophagum</i>	PI	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1990a)	—
<i>Trichogramma evanescens</i>	PI	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1990a)	—
<i>Trichogramma kaykai</i>	PI	—	—	Schilthuizen <i>et al.</i> (1998)
<i>Trichogramma nubilale</i>	PI	—	—	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1997)
<i>Trichogramma oleae</i>	PI	Louis <i>et al.</i> (1993)	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1990a)	Rousset <i>et al.</i> (1992a)
<i>Trichogramma platneri</i>	PI	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1990a)	—
<i>Trichogramma pretiosum</i>	PI	Stouthamer and Werren (1993)	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1990a)	Stouthamer <i>et al.</i> (1993)
<i>Trichogramma nr. pretiosum</i>	PI	—	—	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1997)
<i>Trichogramma sibericum</i>	PI	—	—	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1997)
<i>Trichogramma nr. sibericum</i>	PI	—	—	Schilthuizen <i>et al.</i> (1998)
瘦蜂总科 Cynipoidea				
瘦蜂科 Cynipidae				
<i>Diplolepis bicolor</i>	?	—	—	Van Meer <i>et al.</i> (1995)
<i>Diplolepis californica</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis eglanteriae</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis fructuum</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis mayri</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis nodulosa</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis polita</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis radicum</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	PI	—	—	Van Meer <i>et al.</i> (1995)
<i>Diplolepis spinosa</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Diplolepis spinosissimae</i>	PI?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (1998)
<i>Liposthenes glechoma</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Timaspis lampsanae</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Phanacis hypochaeridis</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
<i>Phanacis centaurea</i>	?	—	—	Plantard <i>et al.</i> (submitted)
隆脊瘦蜂科 Eucoilidae				
<i>Leptopilina australis</i>	PI	—	Werren and O'Neill (1997)	Werren <i>et al.</i> (1995a)

续表 2

感染种类 Species infected	作用 Effect	(显微)镜检测 Microscopy	例子 Example	聚合酶链式反应 PCR
<i>Leptopilina clavipes</i>	PI	—	Werren and O'Neill (1997)	Werren et al. (1995a)
<i>Leptopilina heterotoma</i>	CI	—	Butcher et al. (u/d)	Butcher et al. (u/d)
姬蜂总科 Ichneumonoidea				
茧蜂科 Braconidae				
<i>Asobara tabida</i>	CI	—	Werren et al. (1995a)	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Colastes braconius</i>	?	—	—	West et al. (1998)
<i>Cotesia glomerata</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
姬蜂科 Ichneumonidae				
<i>Orthopelma mediator</i>	?	—	—	Schilthuizen and Stouthamer (1998)
<i>Diadegma chrysostictos</i>	CI	—	Butcher (1998)	Butcher (1998)
<i>Venturia canescens</i>	CI	—	Butcher et al. (u/d)	Butcher et al. (u/d)
<i>Trieces tricarinatus</i>	?	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
细蜂总科 Proctotrupoidea				
细蜂科 Proctotrupidae				
<i>Trichopria drosophilae</i>	CI	—	Data in Werren and O'Neill (1997)	Werren et al. (1995a)
双翅目 Diptera				
寄蝇科 Tachinidae				
<i>Exorista larvarum</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Phryxe nemen</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)
<i>Platynya timbriata</i>	?	—	—	Butcher and Cook (u/d)

“PI”代表诱导孤雌生殖;“CI”代表细胞质不亲和;“u/d”代表未发表的例子;“PI?”代表 *Wolbachia* 对其寄主的影响缺乏有力的证据;“?”代表目前还不知道其对寄主生理的影响

表 3 不同地区灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* 的交配试验结果

Table 3 The result of crosses between *Laodelphax striatellus* in different region

雌虫 Female	雄虫 Male	F ₁ 代 若虫数 F ₁ Off-spring	雌虫 Female	雄虫 Male	F ₁ 代 若虫数 F ₁ Off-spring
云南 ^{①+}	上海+	35	北京 ^{④+}	上海+	15
	北京+	59		辽宁+	21
	四川+	71		四川+	61
	辽宁+	8		云南+	0
	宁夏-	37		辽宁+	0
	上海+	47		宁夏-	4
上海 ^{②+}	北京+	78	宁夏 ^{⑥-}	上海+	0
	辽宁+	47		云南+	0
	宁夏-	29		北京+	0
	上海+	59		辽宁+	0
辽宁 ^{③+}	云南+	29	四川 ^{⑤-}	四川-	23
	上海-	39		筑波 ^{⑦-}	上海+
	四川-	51		宁夏-	15

“+”代表感染 *Wolbachia*, “-”代表未感染 *Wolbachia*.

① Yunnan, ② Shanghai, ③ Liaoning, ④ Beijing, ⑤ Sichuan,

⑥ Ningxia, ⑦ Zhubo

万方数据

很明显不亲和包括两个组成系统,精子的细菌“改变(modification)”和受精卵的细菌“营救(rescue)”。根据这个模型,在睾丸中存在的细菌“改变”精子的发育(很可能通过染色质结合蛋白进行)。为了“营救”这个“改变”,卵中必定存在着同样的细菌株系。假如这个“营救”不发生,那么卵和精子间必将导致不亲和。这个模型跟单向不亲和(感染雄虫精子的“改变”没有被未感染的卵所“营救”)和双向不亲和(不同的细菌株系采用不同的“改变-营救”系统)相一致。现已提出两个一般性的生化模式:(1)雄性中的 *Wolbachia* 产生了在卵中破坏精子进程的产物(除非被“营救”);(2)雄性中的 *Wolbachia* 扮演了一个“Sink”,给合了卵中正常精子进程必须具备的产物^[20]。CI 不亲和的生化机制到目前还不为人知。但近来,同“Sink”假说相一致,发现许多寄主染色质结合蛋白(比如 HI. histone-like-protein)结合了寄主细胞中的 *Wolbachia*^[23]。

感染 *Wolbachia pipiensis* 的各地区灰飞虱 *Laodelphax Striatellus*。它们之间的交配实验证明了 *Wolbachia* 引起的细胞质不亲和(CI)现象的存在。感染 *Wolbachia* 的雌虫与未感染和感染的雄虫均可交配,并有后代出现,而未感染 *Wolbachia* 的雌虫只能在与未感染的雄虫交配时,才有 F1 代出现。各地区间的灰飞虱交配结果,均符合 CI 的表现规律(表 3)^[9]。

现已提出大量影响 CI 表达的因素,包括细菌株系、寄主基因型和细菌密度^[20]。这些因素能够彼此互相作用,以复合的方式影响 CI 的强度和方向。其中,细菌株系扮演了一个很重要的角色。现已发现有诱导 CI 和不诱导 CI 的株系;另外,根据 16S rDNA 或 *ftsZ* 的序列不同,发现双向不亲和发生在不同的 *Wolbachia* 株系之间^[6,24]。寄主基因型对 *Wolbachia* 表达的影响还在推测之中,到目前为止还未发现种内寄主遗传变化会影响 CI 的表达。微注射的研究表明,细菌的密度同 CI-*Wolbachia* 的表达和转移都相关^[6,24,25]。一旦细菌密度增加,CI 表达和转移率都会随之提高。降低细菌密度的抗生素处理能导致亲和力的上升,提高不亲和力的选择能导致更高的细菌密度。

2.2 诱导孤雌生殖

在自然情况下,寄生蜂的生殖方式多种多样。在主要行两性生殖的同时,相当一部分类群行孤雌生殖(parthenogenesis),后者又可分为产雄孤雌生殖(arrhenotoky, AY)和产雌孤雌生殖(thelytoky, TY),也即未经交配的雌性蜂分别只产生雄性和雌性后代。目前普遍认为产雌孤雌生殖方式主要有以下两方面的原因:减数分裂驱动(meiotic drive)和共生微生物引起的细胞质性比偏离因子(cytoplasmic sex ratio distorters)^[26]。引起寄生蜂产雌孤雌生殖的微生物主要有细菌、病毒、原生动物,尤其是细菌 *Wolbachia*,它广泛存在于昆虫中,已在赤眼蜂科、蚜小蜂科、瘿蜂科、隆脊瘿蜂科及拉美掠蝇金小蜂 *Muscidifurax uniraptor* 等寄生蜂中发现。该菌使第一次有丝分裂过程中的染色体不分离,形成二倍体卵,发育成雌性子代。抗生素和高温处理可使该菌失活,从而使未交配的雌性蜂恢复行产雄孤雌生殖;细胞学和分子生物学方法可以准确地检测该菌的存在^[6,16,19,22]。

同时, *Wolbachia* 对宿主种群适合度存在一定的影响。单倍-二倍体物种预先适应了诱导配子复制的 PI-*Wolbachia* 的侵入。配子复制导致彻底的纯合化,在正常的双倍体杂交中暴露了隐性的有害突变。相反,假如它们的雄性是单倍体的,则单倍-二倍体有害隐性的频率却是很低的。这是因为,一方面,配子复制对于带有单-位点性别决定的单倍-二倍体是不起作用的,因为它导致产生双倍体的雄性而不是双倍体的雌性;另一方面,也能提高在单倍-二倍体中的 PI 细菌—没有受精的单倍体卵开始发育。因而,相对于许多双倍体物种,单倍-二倍体物种不需专门诱导卵活化的机制。所以,只要孤雌生殖的雌性蜂产出的感染雌性后代比该种群一般雌性产出的雌性后代数多,那么在两性种群中 PI 细菌的频率就会上升。假如转移是相当完全,那么种内 PI 的感染很易扩展到一个固定数(fixation),导致完全的孤雌生殖。但对于 PI 感染的二性生殖的雌性种群例如 *Trichogramma deion* 则是多态的。这是因为感染 PI 的雌性具有一定的适合度,赤眼蜂种群的无性生殖降低了其子代数。当寄主丰富时,无性生殖产生的雌性子代比有性生殖少;而当寄主稀少时,无性生殖则产生更多的雌性子代。因而,寄主的丰富度影响着无性生殖后代雌性率的增加或减少^[20,27]。

2.3 雌性化

迄今,诱导雌性化的 *Wolbachia* 主要发现于甲壳纲等足目的动物中。最佳例子是一种叫鼠妇 *Armadillidium vulgare* 的土鳖^[28]。它的雌性化性别决定受雌性化寄生性别因子(feminizing parasitic sex factors,以下简称 PSF)控制。其中有一个 PSF 为 *Wolbachia* 细菌(简称为 F);另外其它所有的因子(简称为 f)则是随机整合进入寄主基因组的 F-*Wolbachia* 的 DNA。鼠妇大多数的野生种群都带有 PSF,所有的个体从原则上来都是遗传雄性(zz),只有当 PSF 存在并制服 override Z 染色体上携带的雄性决定子时才产生雌性子代(因而新雌性子代一般为 zz+F 或 zz+f)。但鼠妇常染色体上的显性雄性化基因(masculinizing gene,以下简称 M)却能通过制服 f 的雌性化作用而恢复雄性性别;只有当其与 F-*Wolbachia* 竞争时才不能恢复。由此可得,不同的雌性化决定子,M 的作用也不同,这也反映了 F 和 f 两个行为模式间的根本性区别。并且 F 定位于细胞质的事实也表明了 F 抑制(inhibit)雄性决定子的方式远比 f 复杂。

根据 Fischer 1930 年的预见,在性别比率均衡的种群中,M 基因在逻辑上是不能被选择的。但在偏-雌(female-biased)种群中,只有当 f 为唯一的雌性决定子时,M 这种雄性恢复基因才有可能被选择并进行扩散。并且理论上,只有在一个完全由 f- 侵染的种群,且该种群内所有的雌性子代都为 zz+f, 雄性子代为 zz 时,f 和 M 才能根据各自出现的频率(frequency)决定该种群的性别比率,才能定留(establish)M 基因, 种群性别比率才能达到 1:1, 雄性为 1/2Mm+f, 雌性为 1/2mm+f。但令人惊奇的是,事实上,M 在 F/f 混合种群中出现的频率大约为 30%,而在只带有 f 的种群中出现的频率却少于 10%,并且在雌性的个体之间、同一谱系的各代之间、甚至同一母亲的各窝子代间,f 的传播率都不同,因而每一代中所得到的雄性物质比率也都不确定。但有一点可以肯定,尽管 M 能潜在性地恢复其种群的雄性性别,但相对于雌性化因子,它被选择的能力是很低的。并且 M 有利于 f 的传播,随着 f 传播率的提高,f 的雌性化效率也随之提高。这也很可能就造成了鼠妇中 PSF 控制其性别决定的复杂性。并且,种群动态参数(例如:空间组织、建立者效应、迁移率等)都可能有利于其可能进化途径的多样性^[29]。

3 多样性与系统发育

100 base substitutions

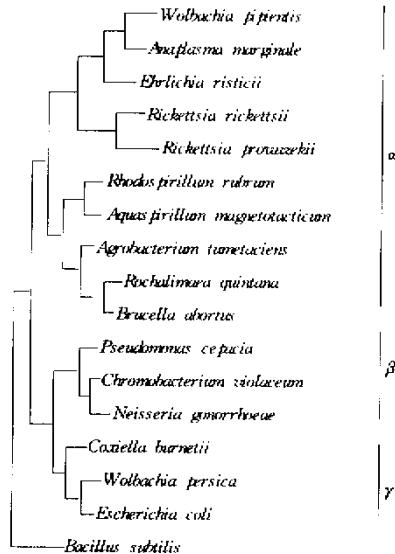


图 1 由 *Wolbachia pipiens*(取自尖音库蚊)及 α 、 β 、 γ 亚门的其它蛋白细菌组成的系统树。采用的是 Exhaustive algorithm 的 PAUP 3.0 版。*Bacillus subtilis* 在此作为外类群

Fig. 1 Phylogenetic tree derived from *W. pipiens* (taken from *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes) and other representative proteobacteria from the α , β , and γ subdivisions. The topology shown in this figure was confirmed by the Exhaustive algorithm of PAUP Version 3.0. And the Gram-positive bacterium *Bacillus subtilis* was used as the outgroup.

1988 年,Stackebrand 等对来自尖音库蚊 *Culex pipiens* 组织的 *Wolbachia pipiens* 序列经过仔细分析后,认为 *W. pipiens* 属于蛋白细菌的 α -亚门(图 1)^[18]。这个亚门包括大多数的紫色非硫光合菌和许多真核生物细胞内的非光合内共生体。*W. pipiens* 最近的亲属是 *Anaplasma marginale*、*Ehrlichia risticii* 及立克次氏体。其中 *Anaplasma marginale* 是 *Wolbachia pipiens* 的姐妹群。序列分析的结果也表明,*Wolbachia* 属是多元的,除了 *Wolbachia pipiens* 外,还有 *Wolbachia persica*,但它属于蛋白细菌的 γ -亚门,也是从 *Wolbachia* 属唯一分离出去的成员^[18]。这里值得提醒的是,本文中所指的 *Wolbachia* 都是指 *Wolbachia pipiens* 亚属中的成员。

对来自 33 个不同寄主的 38 个不同 *Wolbachia* 株系的 *ftsZ* 研究表明,*Wolbachia* 株系间存在着很大的差异。*Wolbachia* 株系分为 A 组群和 B 组群。同义替代率的研究表明,A-Wolbachia 和 B-Wolbachia 在 5800~6700 万 a 前就已互相分离,两组群间很少发生或不发生基因重组,16S rDNA 的差异为 2%^[20]。*Wolbachia* 同时存在着水平传播(horizontal transmission)^[6],水平传播是指 *Wolbachia* 在寄主种间的传播;相应地,*Wolbachia* 在寄主各代间的传播称之为垂直传播(vertical transmission)^[22]。利用 *ftsZ* 研究发现,在鞘翅目、双翅目、膜翅目、鳞翅目的不同寄主上存在着不同 A-Wolbachia 隔离种群,这些菌估计在 0~1.6 百万年前分离,而它们的寄主则在 200 多百万年前就已分离。并且水平传播已在 B-Wolbachia 上作了检测,认为这可能是寄生物和寄主之间交换的一种机制^[20]。

4 时空动态方数据

1994 年秋,Sugihiko Hoshizaki 等在日本 Honshu 中心收集了灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* 的 9 个自

来说还很不完善,因为在很多方面,Wolbachia 的具体机制还不清楚。譬如,CI、PI 和雌性化的生化机制是什么? Wolbachia 是如何广泛分布的? Wolbachia 在种内与种间的进化轨迹是怎样的? Wolbachia 能促进物种进化吗? Wolbachia 能有效地用于生物防治吗? 等等,都需要进一步的研究。

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