

# sRNA 移动在植物与植食性昆虫互作中的作用



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**摘要:** 植食性昆虫与植物间存在多种互作, 涉及到基因表达、代谢组学变化和植物激素串扰等多个方面。小 RNA(small RNA, sRNA)作为一种植食性昆虫与植物间的调节因子可在基因转录或转录后起作用, 主要表现为控制染色体的剪接和翻译, 诱导信使 RNA(messenger RNA, mRNA)抑制和指导靶转录本降解等。因此, sRNA 介导的基因调控是植食性昆虫与植物互作研究中的重要内容。其中, 外源 sRNA 在植食性昆虫和植物细胞间、细胞外以及生物体间的信号分子作用备受关注, 且基于 sRNA 的生物防治技术研究也逐渐被应用于实践。该文主要对 sRNA 在植食性昆虫和植物间的迁移方式及 sRNA 在植食性昆虫和植物生长发育过程中产生的影响进行综述, 探讨 sRNA 对植物-寄生体-植食性昆虫体系的影响, 并对 sRNA 在农业重大虫害生物防治领域的应用前景进行展望, 以期开发绿色高效的生物防治药剂, 减少化学农药用量, 创造更高的经济价值和环保价值。

**关键词:** 小 RNA; 移动方式; 害虫生物防治; 植物; 植食性昆虫; 互作

## Research progress on the interaction between plants and herbivorous insects based on sRNA movement

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**Abstract:** The interactions between herbivorous insects and plants involve various processes, including gene expression, metabolomic changes, and plant hormone crosstalk. As a key regulatory factor between herbivorous insects and plants, small RNA (sRNA) plays a crucial role in gene transcription or post-transcription by controlling chromosome splicing, translation, inhibiting messenger RNA (mRNA) and guiding target transcript degradation. Therefore, RNA-mediated gene regulation is essential for understanding the interaction between herbivorous insects and plants. The research on signaling molecules of exogenous sRNA between herbivorous insects and plant cells, as well as within extracellular and biological systems, is gaining popularity. Additionally, studies on sRNA-based biological control are developing vigorously. This review summarized the migration mode of sRNA between herbivorous insects and plants, the influence of sRNA on their growth and development, and explored the influence of sRNA on the plant-parasite-herbivorous insect system. In addition, the biotechnology prospects of sRNA in agricultural pest control were also outlined, with the aim of developing green and efficient biological control agents, reducing pesticide use and creating higher economic and environmental values.

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**Key words:** small RNA; movement mode; biological pest control; plant; phytophagous insect; interaction

昆虫是地球上最大、最多样化的生物群落之一,是生态系统中不可或缺的一部分,影响着人类生活的诸多方面(Vogel et al., 2019)。数百万年来,植物与植食性昆虫相互竞争、相互影响,存在多种相互作用。如昆虫可作为植物传粉媒介和农业病毒传播媒介,促进植物授粉和农业病毒扩散(Rader et al., 2016),昆虫还有利于传播植物种子和丰富植物多样性(Becerra, 2015),此外,植物的叶边界层可影响昆虫卵的沉积和卵内胚胎的发育(Hilker & Meiners, 2011)等。基于植物与植食性昆虫之间的研究十分广泛,主要涉及基因表达、蛋白质翻译、代谢组学变化、植物激素串扰和物种间相互作用等方面(Stam et al., 2014),但两者间仍存在许多未解之谜。植食性昆虫与植物间最为常见的互作现象是植食性昆虫在机械损伤植物叶片后,会导致植物细胞内质膜离子通量不平衡,使得植物中离子外流或内流,诱导丝裂原活化蛋白激酶活化或蛋白酶去磷酸化,致使植物体内出现水杨酸和茉莉酸含量增加等现象(Zebelo & Maffei, 2015; 徐丽萍等, 2018)。这些现象的产生多受基因控制,因此目前对于植食性昆虫与植物间的互作研究主要着力于基因层面。已有研究证明在基因层面对RNA调控及其通路的研究更多集中于细胞内,而细胞外RNA作为细胞间信号分子的研究多聚集于物种间的信息传递,并逐渐成为研究热点(Das, 2019)。此外,基于RNA移动的植食性昆虫-植物-寄生虫或寄生植物相互作用间的信号传递也是一个新的研究方向(Asgari, 2017; Hudzik et al., 2020)。因此, RNA信息转移的研究不仅有望为植食性昆虫和植物间的基因调控提供新见解,而且还可为植物与昆虫生长发育调控、植物对病虫害抗性调控方面的生物技术应用提供新的思路。

在植物和植食性昆虫互作过程中存在一种重要的RNA调节因子,即内源性非编码小RNA(small RNA, sRNA),长度为20~30 nt,通常含有3'-延伸和5'-磷酸化末端2个核苷酸(Bernstein et al., 2001; Lee et al., 2003)。这类sRNA通过控制染色体的剪接和翻译,诱导信使RNA(messenger RNA, mRNA)抑制和指导靶转录本降解,通过调节与其具有互补关系的基因来控制关键基因的表达。sRNA主要是在基因转录或转录后起作用,诱导植物或昆虫体内的基因调控,从而控制生物体的整体代谢和生理过程(Goswami et al., 2024)。在植物和植食性昆虫中

存在2类常见的sRNA,即微小RNA(microRNA, miRNA)和短干扰RNA(small interfering RNA, siRNA),它们都可被Dicer样蛋白加工成sRNA,然后装载到Argonaute(Ago)蛋白中,形成RNA诱导的沉默复合物(RNA-induced silencing complex, RISC),用于序列特异性识别RNA靶标,沉默某些基因的表达(Vazquez et al., 2004; Bordoloi & Agarwala, 2021; Goswami et al., 2024)。即 Ago识别并整合成熟的sRNA来执行sRNA引导的靶基因抑制(Fagard et al., 2000; Fabian et al., 2010; Wu et al., 2010)。

尽管siRNA和miRNA的作用机制几乎相似,但二者遵循的生物合成路径不同。siRNA由较长的RNA或双链RNA(double stranded RNA, dsRNA)通过内切酶的加工得到,起源于由RNA依赖性RNA聚合酶(RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, RdRp)合成的dsRNA前体;但miRNA是由局部DNA的转录加工得到,起源于单链RNA(single-stranded RNA, ssRNA)前体(Bartel & Bartel, 2003)。且siRNA的靶向位点主要来源于其自身相同位点的转录本,而miRNA的靶向位点是与自身不同的前体位点(Hudzik et al., 2020)。此外,siRNA的生物合成需要RdRp的激活,RdRp利用ssRNA转录物作为模板来合成作为siRNA前体的长链dsRNA,以干扰某些关键基因的表达(Wassenegger & Krczal, 2006)。如植物利用外源性病毒衍生的siRNA(virus small RNA, vsiRNA)启动病毒转录本的基因沉默,从而干扰病毒的复制和增殖,这被认为是植物通过自身合成siRNA应对病毒的自我防御机制(Yang & Li, 2018)。然而,在某些情况下,vsiRNA也可诱导宿主基因的RNA沉默,以促进病毒侵染(Xia et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2020)。因此,植物与植食性昆虫两者之间的调节因子miRNA和siRNA对其本身可能有利,也可能有害,而合理利用调节因子来限制昆虫对植物的侵害是目前生物防治的研究热点之一。自sRNA被首次在秀丽隐杆线虫 *Caenorhabditis elegans* 中发现以来,基于siRNA或者miRNA介导的RNA干扰(RNA interference, RNAi)技术已被广泛用于多个昆虫目和植物的遗传研究,包括双翅目、鞘翅目、直翅目、鳞翅目、半翅目等害虫和拟南芥 *Arabidopsis thaliana*、水稻 *Oryza sativa*、番茄 *Solanum lycopersicum*、苹果 *Malus pumila*、柑橘 *Citrus reticulata* 等植物(Yu et al., 2016; Feng et al., 2021)。本文主要总结了sRNA在

植物与植食性昆虫间的迁移方式及对它们的影响,探讨了sRNA对植物-寄生体-植食性昆虫体系的影响,并基于sRNA的研究提出了农业害虫生物防治的新方向,以期开发绿色高效的生物防治药剂,减少农药用量,创造更高的经济价值和环保价值。

## 1 植物与昆虫间sRNA的移动

### 1.1 植物源sRNA在植食性昆虫体内的移动

sRNA是不同物种间相互联系的介质,它们可以通过食物链进行相互转移(Zhang et al., 2019a)。植物源sRNA在植食性昆虫体内存在多种移动方式,这已在鳞翅目昆虫谷实夜蛾 *Helicoverpa zea* 和草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda*、鞘翅目昆虫玉米根萤叶甲 *Diabrotica virgifera* 和膜翅目昆虫东方蜜蜂 *Apis cerana* 的控制饮食试验中得到证实(Zhang et al., 2012; Gharehdaghi et al., 2021)。最常见的转移方式是通过昆虫的摄食行为主动摄入植物源sRNA,进入昆虫体内的植物源sRNA可穿过其肠道进入各个循环系统内,进而分布于昆虫全身(Zhang et al., 2012; Ivashuta et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2019b);如家蚕 *Bombyx mori* 在取食桑树 *Morus alba* 叶片后,依靠血淋巴系统的转运功能将穿过肠道屏障的桑树miRNA转运至其靶细胞内(Zhou et al., 2024)。值得注意的是,植物源miRNA与siRNA在穿过昆虫肠道屏障时均不能以单体的形式在昆虫体内移动,需依靠某些介质才能进行转移。例如黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 可通过胞外凝集素将外源sRNA吸收到细胞内(Chen & Rechavi, 2022)。植物源miRNA可与昆虫内跨膜蛋白如Ago蛋白和脂蛋白进行结合,从而在昆虫细胞间移动,最终到达受体细胞,并通过切割mRNA的方式来发挥作用(Voinnet, 2009; Ramu et al., 2018);植物源siRNA也可依靠昆虫体内巨噬受体细胞的内吞作用来完成在昆虫体内的移动(Vogel et al., 2019),例如黑腹果蝇和赤拟谷盗 *Tribolium castaneum* 均可依靠这种方式将植物源siRNA移动到靶细胞内(Chen & Rechavi, 2022)。此外,有研究发现黑腹果蝇体内的外源siRNA还可通过外泌体囊泡进入血淋巴系统,继而达到运输的目的(Tassetto et al., 2017)。但也有研究证实外源siRNA在昆虫肠腔和血淋巴系统中均不会被其核酸酶完全降解,具有较高的稳定性(Niu et al., 2018)。

### 1.2 外源sRNA在植物中的移动

植物可通过维管系统、RNA结合蛋白和细胞外囊泡等方式将昆虫唾液或黏液中的多种sRNA转移

到植物受体细胞内。植物中的营养物质从植物胞间膜穿过细胞壁与相邻细胞连接,通过细胞质与韧皮部相连,从而达到运输营养成分的目的。因此,外源sRNA也可利用该通道在植物中进行短距离移动,从而进入受体细胞内(Wang & Dean, 2020)。同时,外源sRNA依靠胞浆模式(植物细胞间存在一种可跨越细胞壁连接内质网和细胞质的膜结构)进行的移动也是一种短距离移动,而外源sRNA长距离移动则需要依靠植物的维管进行,可将其从植物根部移动到远叶端(Santos et al., 2021)。例如拟南芥叶片中外源sRNA依靠韧皮部的伴侣细胞下沉到植物根部,再借助胞间膜穿过细胞壁和细胞膜到达受体细胞(Melnyk et al., 2011)。此外,外源sRNA还可通过与特异性蛋白结合的方式在植物中进行移动,如在南瓜 *Cucurbita moschata* 的韧皮部中外源sRNA与RNA结合蛋白相结合并进行磷酸化,从而形成稳定的复合物,转运至靶细胞后由植物体中的磷酸激酶将其分解,使sRNA进入植物靶细胞内(Ham et al., 2014);植物中的细胞外囊泡是由外泌体、微囊泡和凋亡体组成的特异性组合,可将蛋白质、脂质和RNA等大分子转运至受体细胞(Samuel et al., 2015; Vidal, 2019),植物中外源sRNA正是借助这种特性实现移动。Cai et al.(2018)的研究结果也证实了这一观点。

## 2 sRNA对植物与植食性昆虫的影响

植物在植食性昆虫取食环境下形成了本体防御和诱导防御策略(Aljbory & Chen, 2018),而植食性昆虫也进化出了克服这种植物防御的机制(Alba et al., 2011)。因此,在漫长的进化过程中,植物发展出了阻止食草动物取食和吸引益虫的生存策略(Sattar & Thompson, 2016)。尽管sRNA在这种三级营养相互关系中的作用研究尚处于起步阶段,但已经确定多种外源sRNA可为植物提供抗生物胁迫的表观遗传能力(Sattar & Thompson, 2016; Brant & Budak, 2018)。目前,已经发现miRNA和siRNA分别调节植物和昆虫的防御机制以及进攻策略的证据(Goswami et al., 2024)。此外,部分植物源的miRNA和siRNA在昆虫中存在靶标基因,能够有效调控昆虫生理活动的观点已经得到证实。如在蜜蜂、蚜虫和螨虫等昆虫体内均能找到植物源sRNA的靶标基因,从而调控昆虫生长发育等生理活动(Gogoi et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2017; Zhu et al., 2017)。

### 2.1 植物源sRNA对植食性昆虫的影响

在植食性昆虫中,miRNA和siRNA介导的RNA

沉默过程分别由Dicer样蛋白-1和Dicer样蛋白-2启动(Lee et al., 2004),其中miRNA发挥功能时需要Ago1的激活,而siRNA的合成和激活RISC复合物的形成则依赖于Ago2(Lee et al., 2004)。进入植食性昆虫体内的植物源内源性非编码sRNA在昆虫多种生物过程中发挥着重要作用,如抑制其mRNA翻译、与多种前体蛋白组合形成复合物、调控某些特异性蛋白合成、调节其发育和免疫等(Sattar & Thompson, 2016)。

植物源的sRNA可沉默植食性昆虫体内的关键基因,控制植物对食草昆虫的防御反应,进而影响昆虫的生理活动。斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura* 体内约150种miRNA的调控因其取食寄主茶树 *Camellia sinensis* 而发生改变(Jeyaraj et al., 2017)。同样,甜瓜 *Cucumis melo* 抗蚜品系和易感品系的近等基因对棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 的攻击表现出不同的miRNA谱(Sattar et al., 2012),表明miRNA参与了甜瓜对棉蚜攻击的防御过程。而在水稻对褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 的抗性研究中,水稻体内的特异性miR396对水稻的抗性和类黄酮合成产生了不利影响,增加了水稻的易感性(Dai et al., 2019)。

植物源sRNA还可延缓植食性昆虫的生长发育,减少其取食行为。例如家蚕取食辅有桑树miRNA的饲料后,其幼虫体长增加,丝素蛋白合成相关基因的表达增强,进而促进了蚕丝蛋白的合成(Zhou et al., 2024)。果蝇幼虫在以特定植物喂食时,其体内的21个miRNA表达异常,这些靶基因可干扰幼虫的生长和取食等生理活动(Lemos-Lucumi et al., 2022);当烟草天蛾 *Manduca sexta* 幼虫取食转 *VDPS-CYP4M1* 基因的渐狭叶烟草 *Nicotiana attenuata* 时,植物源sRNA可沉默其中肠内的目标基因,导致其体重下降,生长延缓(Kumar et al., 2012)。

植物源sRNA可以调控植食性昆虫的解毒基因表达,增强其解毒能力。如在麦二叉蚜 *Schizaphis graminum* 和甘蔗黄蚜 *Sipha flava* 中检测出13个(8个已知和5个新的)高粱 *Sorghum bicolor* 来源的miRNA和3个(新的)大麦 *Hordeum vulgare* 来源的miRNA,并在京都基因与基因组数据库(Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes, KEGG)代谢通路分析中发现经高粱来源的miRNA驱动的靶基因可能存在解毒作用(Wang et al., 2017)。

此外,植物源sRNA对昆虫的生殖行为也存在影响。如甜瓜抗蚜品系对棉蚜的抗性是通过阻碍韧皮部汁液流动和影响棉蚜繁殖力的双重机制形成的(Sattar et al., 2012);Zhu et al.(2017)也发现花粉来

源的miR-162a可通过抑制蜜蜂的 *AmTOR* 基因表达来延缓幼蜂卵巢的发育,诱导其向工蜂转化;喂食含有16种花粉相关miRNA混合物饮食的蜜蜂幼虫羽化为体型更小、繁殖能力更低的成虫(Sagili et al., 2018),从而进一步证实花粉来源的miRNA可能参与蜜蜂阶层分化的调控。

应用到植物叶片上的外源dsRNA可从局部叶片迅速移动到全身叶片,并被桃蚜 *Myzus persicae*、白粉虱 *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* 和二斑叶螨 *Tetranychus urticae* 等农业害虫取食吸收,可干扰农业害虫重要基因的表达,从而影响其生理活动(Gogoi et al., 2017)。在农业生产中可利用植物源sRNA对植食性昆虫的负作用来沉默有害昆虫的关键基因,影响其生长发育、生殖以及产卵等行为,从而降低农业损失。

## 2.2 植食性昆虫源sRNA对植物的影响

植食性昆虫来源的sRNA经取食过程进入植物体内,可沉默或干扰植物关键RNA的表达,以调节其免疫防御机制,进而影响植物对植食性昆虫的抗性(Ma et al., 2024)。例如褐飞虱的唾液蛋白和miRNA经取食进入水稻内,可使水稻 *OsRLCK185* 基因的表达水平下调,降低水稻自身的免疫(Guo et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2024);当外源sRNA将渐狭叶烟草中的 *RDR1* 基因沉默后,其对烟草天蛾的防御能力显著下降(Huang et al., 2016);渐狭叶烟草经烟草天蛾唾液分泌物处理后,烟草中miR390的表达量显著增加,虽然增加了防御性代谢产物尼古丁的积累,但也抑制了该烟草根结构的发育(Bozorov et al., 2012)。这是一个有趣的现象,但目前仍缺乏大量的试验结果来验证。

植食性昆虫源的sRNA还可参与植物内RNA的转录复制,参与植物体内多种代谢物的合成,增加了植物对害虫的易感性,例如桃蚜在取食过程中可将体内的 *Ya* 基因转录本转移到植物叶片中,且桃蚜在蕴含了 *Ya* 基因RNA的植物叶片上繁殖活动增加(Chen et al., 2020);白粉虱在取食叶片时,其腺囊分泌的miRNA29-b可依靠外泌体进入植物体内,通过抑制苯丙氨酸解氨酶的表达和降低水杨酸的合成来降低植物的抗虫能力(Han et al., 2023)。

## 3 sRNA在植物、寄生体和昆虫间的作用

sRNA的移动在寄生体、寄主植物和植食性昆虫三者之间也存在,并参与了三者的基因调控,达到相互平衡。如桃蚜取食菟丝子 *Cuscuta chinensis* 时,桃蚜中的sRNA可进入菟丝子的寄主植物大豆 *Gly-*

*cine max*体内,增加其茉莉酸合成,激活大豆植株对斜纹夜蛾和桃蚜的抗性,形成植食性昆虫-菟丝子-寄主植物三级营养体系(Zhuang et al., 2018)。该现象也在桃蚜-菟丝子-南瓜的三级营养体系中得到了证实(Song et al., 2022)。

此外,在植食性昆虫携带的病菌中,一些ss-RNA可借助植物维管或依靠植物病毒蛋白中的运动蛋白进行长距离移动,形成植食性昆虫-病原菌-植物的感染模式。如弗洛克豪斯病毒(Flockhouse virus, FHSV)只能通过运动蛋白在植物中进行细胞间或细胞内的长距离移动(Dasgupta et al., 2001)。柑橘煤烟病和黄龙病分别以桃蚜和柑橘木虱*Diasphorina citri*为载体,从而致使柑橘感染以上病害。黄瓜花叶病毒(cucumber mosaic virus, CMV)在感染渐狭叶烟草后,烟叶中含有CMV特有的sRNA,可使烟叶吸引蚜虫富集,加速蚜虫的翅发育,从而扩大CMV的传播(Jayasinghe et al., 2021)。而且,感染CMV的番茄植株对欧洲熊蜂*Bombus terrestris*的吸引力增强,这增加了不健康植物的授粉频率(Groen et al., 2016)。但水稻条纹病毒(rice stripe virus, RSV)在水稻内的增殖会被昆虫体内mRNA上的N<sup>6</sup>-甲基腺苷影响,进而降低了RSV对植物的侵染速率(Zhu et al., 2024)。这表明昆虫体内部分mRNA可作为阻断病原体对植物侵染的基因药剂。还有研究发现当沉默植物中的某些RNA后,植物可以产生第二类更大的siRNA(大小介于24~26 nt),它们似乎参与系统信号传导,并被认为可在病毒入侵之前到达不同的植物器官以抵抗病毒和害虫(Hemmes et al., 2007),这将为植保中生物防治技术的研发提供新方向。

#### 4 sRNA的应用前景

虫害一直是农业生产中不可忽视的主要问题之一,而在农业生产中众多化学杀虫剂的使用,致使一些农业害虫已经产生抗药性(Tabashnik et al., 2013)。sRNA在生物体内的调控是一种自然机制,通过对目标mRNA的降解来减少或消除靶基因表达的方式进而影响生物体的生理活动,基于此理论的研究进展致使现代农业进入第三次绿色革命(Cagliari et al., 2019)。如sRNA可介导植食性昆虫关键基因沉默,致使其发育延缓或死亡,有助于实现目标害虫的生物防治,因此sRNA可作为一种很好的生物药剂原材料。2017年美国批准开发了Smart-Stax和SmartStax PRO玉米,用于防治玉米根蚜叶

甲,这是sRNA技术在农业生产中的一次重要实践(Head et al., 2017)。

sRNA在害虫的防治应用中,其递送方式主要有2种:一是通过转基因植物,如将调控桃蚜乙酰胆碱酯酶1(acetylcholinesterase 1, Ace 1)编码基因的miRNA转入到良种番茄植株内,此类miRNA可专性沉默摄食桃蚜中Ace 1基因的表达,从而提高番茄植株的抗虫性(Faisal et al., 2021);二是通过喷洒、注射含sRNA的试剂,例如向水果、蔬菜和花卉表面喷洒含有灰霉菌小RNA(*Botrytis cinerea* delivers small RNA, Bc-sRNA)的试剂,Bc-sRNA可定向沉默灰霉菌中的Dicer-like(DCL)蛋白的编码基因DCL1和DCL2,极大地减缓了水果、蔬菜和花卉等植物上灰霉菌的生长,减轻了植株的灰霉病症状(Wang et al., 2016)。此外,也可通过sRNA来提高真菌毒力,增加真菌类杀虫剂对昆虫的杀伤力,如通过改造球孢白僵菌*Beauveria bassiana*,使其表达蚊虫免疫抑制相关的sRNA(miR-8和miR-375),增加球孢白僵菌对蚊虫的毒力(Cui et al., 2022)。

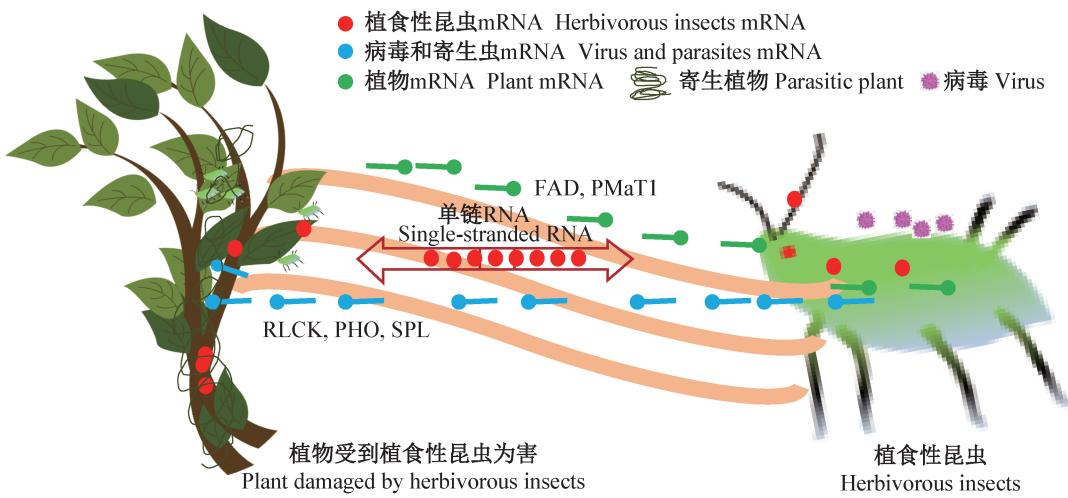
在利用sRNA防治农业虫害的应用中也应考虑昆虫及病原体的耐药性及防效等问题。如转基因植物长期合成目标sRNA,造成其对昆虫和病原体的刺激周期延长,可能会导致该目标基因发生突变,致使目标昆虫产生耐药性;而以喷洒sRNA试剂的方式防治害虫的刺激周期短,且易被环境稀释,其产生耐药性的可能性较低,但防效有待进一步研究验证。不可否认的是,利用昆虫与植物及病原体间的互作效应,特别是sRNA特殊的转移机制和功能机制,有望精准高效防治农业害虫,因此sRNA是未来害虫生物防治的重要工具。然而,选用何种方式将sRNA应用于虫害防治还需大量研究论证。

#### 5 展望

在植食性昆虫和植物互作机制中,sRNA作为一种新型信号分子受到广泛认可。虽然sRNA在植食性昆虫和植物间的功能还未被完全挖掘,但越来越多的证据表明sRNA在植食性昆虫和植物的互作中发挥着独特作用。如外源sRNA在昆虫体内依靠特异性蛋白和巨噬细胞内吞作用到达受体细胞并发挥作用;同时,外源sRNA也可在植物间通过维管、RNA结合蛋白和囊泡进行移动,且miRNA和siRNA还可作为一种信号分子来增强植物的抗虫能力(图1)。然而,目前关于sRNA对植食性昆虫和植物间的影响研究未体现整个昆虫纲的维度和多样性,

也未涵盖昆虫与植物间广泛的相互作用,需要对这些生物体细胞间sRNA的移动进行更广泛和更深入的研究。考虑到sRNA在虫害防治上的专一性及生物安全性,需更深入思考基于转基因植物对害虫的防治是否会对人体产生影响,且在喷洒含sRNA试

剂的应用中也需论证是否会对环境和人体造成损害。因此,只有解决这些问题后才能更全面了解自然界中植物与植食性昆虫的互作效应,更好地将sRNA应用于虫害防治领域,得到更高的经济价值和农业价值。



FAD: 脂肪酸去饱和酶; PMaT1: 酚糖丙二酰基转移酶1; RLCK: 类受体蛋白激酶; PHO: 磷酸化酶; SPL: Squamosa启动子结合蛋白。FAD: Fatty acid desaturase; PMaT1: phenol sugar malonyl transferase 1; RLCK: receptor-like cytoplasmic kinase; PHO: phosphorylase; SPL: Squamosa promoter binding protein-like.

图1 mRNA在植物-植食性昆虫-寄生体之间的移动及作用示意图

Fig. 1 The movement and function of mRNA between plants, herbivorous insects, and parasites

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