

转 Bt-cry1Ah 基因玉米花粉对意大利蜜蜂幼虫的影响^{*}

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摘要 新型杀虫蛋白基因 *cry1Ah* 基因是中国农业科学院植物保护研究所从 Bt 菌株 BT8 中鉴定克隆的, 其编码蛋白对鳞翅目害虫具有强毒力, 尤其对亚洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée) 的毒力强于目前使用的 *cry1A* 类基因。转 *cry1Ah* 基因抗虫玉米具有很好的应用前景。花粉是蜜蜂重要的食物来源, 蜜蜂是转基因植物安全性评价的关键测试生物。因此, 开展转 *cry1Ah* 基因玉米对蜜蜂的安全性研究很有必要。给意大利蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera ligustica* Spinola 蜂群中 4~6 日龄幼虫饲喂转基因玉米花粉、常规玉米花粉、杂花粉, 哺育蜂饲喂为对照。转基因玉米花粉对意大利蜜蜂封盖率、出房率和发育历期没有显著影响。表明转 *cry1Ah* 基因玉米花粉对意大利蜜蜂幼虫的存活和发育没有不良影响。

关键词 蜜蜂, 幼虫, 转基因玉米, *cry1Ah* 基因, 花粉

Effects of Bt-cry1Ah corn pollen on larvae of *Apis mellifera ligustica*

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Abstract The *cry1Ah* gene, which displays high toxicity against Lepidopteran larvae, was one of the novel insecticidal genes cloned from *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolate BT8. Cry1Ah protein have higher toxicity to the Asian corn borer (*Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée)) than any other *cry1A* genes. The *cry1Ah* gene was therefore a candidate gene for insect resistant transgenic corn research. Pollen is a significant component of the diet of honeybees. Thus the honeybee may serve as one of the key species to be tested for the potential adverse effects of transgenic crops and assessment of impacts on honeybees is an essential part of the risk assessment process for Bt *cry1Ah* gene corn. The effects of dietary transgenic Bt corn pollen on honeybee worker larvae of *Apis mellifera ligustica* Spinola was examined. We measured cap rate, emergence rate, and immature stage after 4-6-day-old larvae were fed either *cry1Ah* corn pollen, regular corn pollen, mixed bee pollen and a control. There were no significant differences in all the parameters measured between bees fed these diets. These results suggest that transgenic Bt corn pollen does not pose a threat to honeybee larval development.

Key words honeybee, larvae, transgenic corn, *cry1Ah* gene, pollen

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转Bt玉米在近几年的种植面积大幅增加(James, 2010)。非靶标效应是商业化种植转基因植物环境风险评估的重要内容(Romeis et al., 2008, 2011; Lovei et al., 2009; Desneux and Bernal, 2010; Lu et al., 2010; Then, 2010)。蜜蜂能够给人类提供大量营养丰富的蜂产品,更重要的作用是为农作物授粉和通过授粉维持生态平衡。据联合国粮农组织(The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), 2005)估计,为146个国家提供了90%食物的100余种作物中的71种需要蜜蜂授粉。花粉是蜜蜂重要的食物来源,蜜蜂生物量大,在田间的出现频率高,通过采集花粉极易暴露在转基因植物杀虫蛋白下(Babendreier et al., 2005)。因此,蜜蜂是转基因植物安全性评价的关键测试生物。转基因植物品种推广前开展对蜜蜂的风险评估很有必要。转基因植物对蜜蜂的安全性评价包括实验室测验、小规模田间试验以及实际农业生态条件下的大规模田间试验(张永军等, 2002; Duan et al., 2009)。一些报道已概述了转基因产物对蜜蜂的安全性研究(Malone and Pham-Delègue, 2001; O'callaghan et al., 2005; Duan et al., 2008)。已报道对蜜蜂的安全性研究包括杀虫蛋白对工蜂死亡率(Sims, 1995; Liu et al., 2009);寿命和食物消耗(Malone et al., 1999; Han et al., 2010a);飞行能力(Malone et al., 2001);采集力和学习行为(Ramirez-Romero et al., 2005, 2008; Han et al., 2010b);王浆腺发育(Malone et al., 2004; Babendreier et al., 2005);酶活性(田岩等, 2006a)及肠道微生物(Babendreier et al., 2007; 姜玮瑜等, 2010)的影响。实验室水平上研究纯化Bt毒素对蜜蜂的影响是转基因植物对蜜蜂安全性评价的一部分(Dai et al., 2012b)。一些室内研究显示纯化转基因产物对蜜蜂的不利影响,例如Cry1Ab对意大利蜜蜂*Apis mellifera ligustica* Spinola花粉消耗和学习行为有影响(Ramirez-Romero et al., 2008), Cry1Ac对意大利蜜蜂花粉消耗有影响(Han et al., 2010a)。从室内试验结果直接评价转基因植物对蜜蜂的生态风险是困难的,还需在实验室评价的基础上开展半大田和大田研究,因为室内试验设计中无法体现现实的农业生态条件。例如,直接给蜜蜂饲喂纯化的转基因表达蛋白不同于蜜蜂直接取食转基因植物花

粉。为了补充转基因产物对蜜蜂的效应室内评价的不足,一些研究用转基因植物花粉替代纯化毒蛋白评价对蜜蜂的影响(Hanley et al., 2003; Babendreier et al., 2004; Huang et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2005; Rose et al., 2007; Dai et al., 2012a)。目前,转基因植物对蜜蜂安全性研究主要集中在成年蜂,而对幼虫的研究较少(Arpaia, 1996; Malone et al., 2002; Hanley et al., 2003; Brødsgaard et al., 2003; Hendriksma et al., 2011)。转基因植物对蜜蜂存活和发育的影响是转基因生态风险评估的重要组成部分。由于实验室水平上的研究具有一定的局限性。当工蜂在试验蜂笼中时,没有蜂王、幼虫,不同日龄工蜂的比例组成不平衡,缺乏飞翔的空间、不便排泄,不同于蜜蜂在蜂群中的状态。转基因植物对蜜蜂的潜在风险主要来自蜜蜂取食转基因植物花粉。转基因产物对蜜蜂影响的报道主要集中在对成年蜜蜂的研究上,对蜜蜂幼虫的研究较少。而花粉是蜜蜂幼虫的主要食物之一,因此要得出较全面的结论,还需开展转基因植物花粉对蜜蜂幼虫的安全性试验。新型杀虫蛋白基因cry1Ah是中国农业科学院植物保护研究所从Bt菌株BT8中鉴定克隆的,与cry1Ac基因的同源性最高,其编码蛋白对鳞翅目害虫具有强毒力,对亚洲玉米螟*Ostrinia furnacalis*、小菜蛾*Plutella xylostella*、棉铃虫*Helicoverpa armigera*和水稻二化螟*Chilo suppressalis*均具有显著的杀虫活性,这种毒力强于目前国际上发现的cry1Ac, cry1Ab和cry1Ia基因(Xue et al., 2008a, 2008b)。利用cry1Ah基因进行抗虫玉米的研发具有很好的应用前景(Wang et al., 2008)。因此,本研究选择意大利蜜蜂幼虫作为转cry1Ah基因玉米对非靶标昆虫安全性研究的对象,研究转Bt-cry1Ah基因玉米花粉对意大利蜜蜂幼虫生存和发育的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试玉米花粉

转cry1Ah基因玉米花粉和常规玉米花粉由植物保护研究所和生物技术研究所提供(植保所廊坊试验基地收集)。杂花粉从蜜蜂研究所蜜蜂保护与生物安全研究室意大利蜜蜂蜂场收集。所有花粉存于-20℃备用。

1.2 试验方法

选群势相当的5群意大利蜜蜂蜂群作为试验蜂群,蜂王为姊妹王,试验阶段避开流蜜期。利用立式隔王板控制蜂王在一张空巢脾上产卵1 d,然后标记该巢脾并换至蜂箱内其它位置,避免蜂王在该巢脾上继续产卵。卵孵化4 d后均为4日龄幼虫,用透明塑料纸标记同日龄幼虫巢房位置,每脾分4个区域,为4个花粉处理,每区域标记50头幼虫,每头幼虫每天饲喂6 μ L含花粉的糖水(含3 mg花粉)。花粉混匀在50%糖水中,分装于5 mL离心管中冷藏备用。花粉处理分别为:(1)饲喂转 $cryIAh$ 基因玉米花粉;(2)饲喂常规玉米花粉;(3)饲喂蜜蜂采集的杂花粉;(4)CK,蜂群自行采集花粉,由哺育蜂饲喂。

每天观察标记巢脾,记录幼虫和蛹的存活情况,若标记巢房为空,则表明幼虫或蛹死亡。拍照并拷贝至电脑,核查结果。为检查蜜蜂出房,标记巢脾封盖后9 d,标记的巢脾装入纱网袋,放入培

养箱((34 \pm 1) °C, RH 60% \pm 10%, 黑暗),检查出房情况,统计未成熟发育历期。

1.3 数据分析

采用SAS8.1数理统计软件(Cary, NC, USA)分析数据,存活曲线用Life tables测验,封盖率和出房率需进行反正弦代换后进行方差分析,发育历期通过方差分析(ANOVA),若 $P < 0.05$,用Tukey's HSD测验进行多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 转 $cryIAh$ 基因玉米花粉对未成熟期蜜蜂存活率的影响

取食Bt玉米花粉与取食常规玉米花粉、杂花粉以及哺育蜂饲喂相比,意大利蜜蜂存活率均未受不利影响($\chi^2 = 5.1752$, $df = 3$, $P = 0.1594$;图1)。

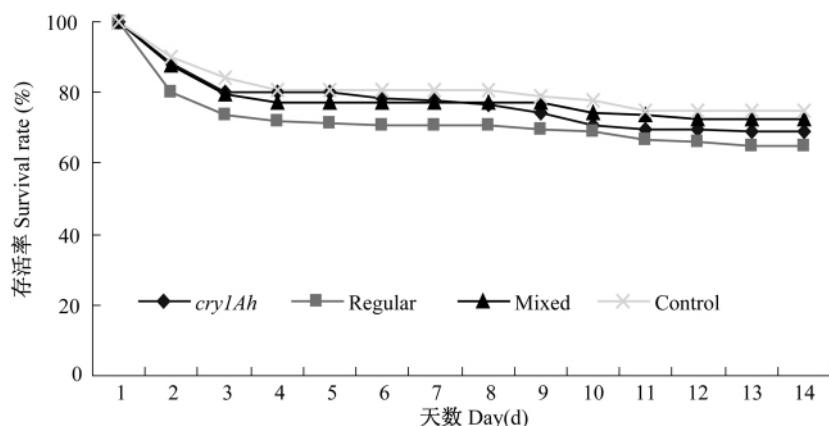


图1 饲喂不同花粉后意大利蜜蜂存活率曲线

Fig. 1 Survival curves for *Apis mellifera ligustica* fed with pollens of *cryIAh* gene corn, regular corn, mixed and control

cryIAh—Bt *cryIAh*玉米花粉; Regular—常规玉米花粉; Mixed—杂花粉;
Control—哺育蜂饲喂; 下图同 the same below.

注:第1天从4日龄幼虫起。

The first day is from 4-day larva.

2.2 转 $cryIAh$ 基因玉米花粉对意大利蜜蜂发育的影响

2.2.1 封盖率 蜜蜂取食转 $cryIAh$ 基因玉米花粉、常规玉米花粉、杂花粉和蜂群自行采集的花粉,封盖率在4个处理之间没有显著差异($P = 0.9190$; 图2)。

0.7743; 图2)。

2.2.2 出房率 蜜蜂取食转 $cryIAh$ 基因玉米花粉、常规玉米花粉、杂花粉和蜂群自行采集的花粉,出房率在4个处理之间没有显著差异($P = 0.9190$; 图3)。

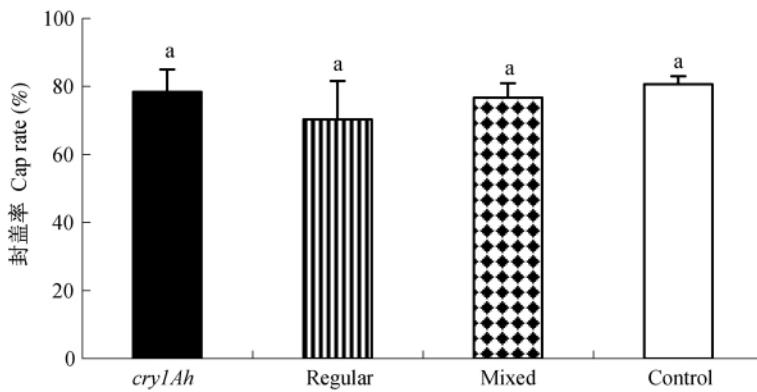


图2 饲喂不同花粉后意大利蜜蜂封盖率(平均值±标准误)

Fig. 2 Cap rate (mean ± SE) of the honeybee *Apis mellifera ligustica* on *cry1Ah* gene corn pollen, regular (non-transgenic corn pollen), mixed (bee-collected pollen), and control (larvae not fed)

注:柱上标不同字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)。下图同。

Histograms with different letters indicate significantly different at 0.05 level. The same below.

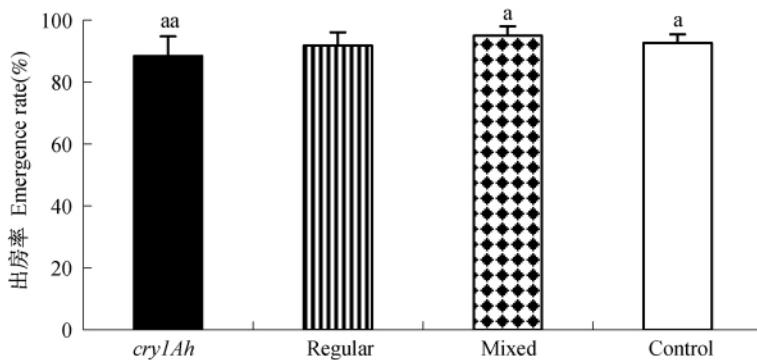


图3 饲喂不同花粉后意大利蜜蜂出房率

Fig. 3 Emergence rate of the honeybee *Apis mellifera ligustica* on *cry1Ah* gene corn pollen, regular (non-transgenic corn pollen), mixed (bee-collected pollen), and control (larvae not fed)

2.2.3 未成熟发育历程 蜜蜂取食转 *cry1Ah* 基因玉米花粉、常规玉米花粉、杂花粉和蜂群自行采

集的花粉,未成熟期在4个处理之间没有显著差异($P = 0.1376$; 图4)。

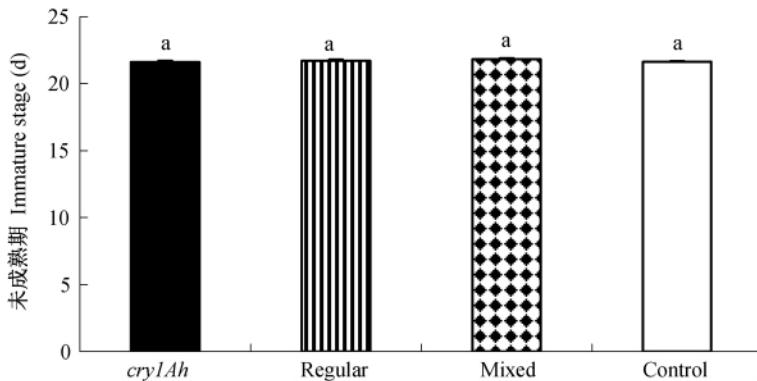


图4 饲喂不同花粉后意大利蜜蜂未成熟发育期

Fig. 4 Immature stage of the honeybee *Apis mellifera ligustica* on *cry1Ah* gene corn pollen, regular (non-transgenic corn pollen), mixed (bee-collected pollen), and control (larvae not fed)

3 讨论

花粉是蜜蜂幼虫和新出房幼蜂的主要食物,转基因植物对蜜蜂的潜在风险主要来自蜜蜂取食转基因植物花粉。每头工蜂幼虫每天约消耗 1.52~2.04 mg 玉米花粉 (Babendreier *et al.*, 2004),人工饲喂花粉的 80% 可被幼虫取食 (Malone *et al.*, 2002)。本试验方法主要参考 Babendreier 等(2004) 关于幼虫取食花粉的报道。

存活和发育与群势有着直接的联系。转 *cry1Ah* 基因玉米花粉与常规玉米花粉、杂花粉和蜜蜂自行采集的花粉相比,对蜜蜂存活率、封盖率、出房率、发育历期没有显著影响,表明蜜蜂幼虫取食转 *cry1Ah* 基因玉米花粉对未成熟期的发育没有不利影响。这与已报道的其它转基因植物对蜜蜂幼虫的安全性评价结果相近。蜜蜂幼虫取食含 20 μg/mL *Cry1Ac* 毒素的饲料,幼虫死亡率没有显著增加 (Sims, 1995)。Arpaia (1996) 给蜜蜂饲喂 *Cry3B* 毒素,对幼虫死亡率没有显著影响。给蜂群饲喂 *Cry1Ab* 蛋白对蜜蜂的死亡率和幼虫发育没有影响 (Malone *et al.*, 2001)。Hanley 采用蜂群幼虫标记饲喂的方法,发现转 Bt-*cry1Ab* 和 *cry1F* 玉米花粉对蜜蜂幼虫死亡率无影响 (Hanley *et al.*, 2003)。取食转 *cry1Ah* 基因抗虫玉米花粉和转 *cry1Ac* 基因棉花花粉的意大利蜜蜂与取食非转基因花粉的蜜蜂相比,幼虫及蛹的历期也没有显著差异 (田岩等, 2006a, 2006b)。

亚致死效应越来越广泛地应用在转基因植物对蜜蜂的潜在风险研究中。Desneux 等 (2007) 概述了杀虫活性物质对蜜蜂的亚致死效应及其研究方法。幼蜂摄入 Bt 花粉也许影响咽下腺的发育以及哺育幼虫的能力,可能对工蜂在发现食物源时的定位、采集和交流行为有影响。最新研究发现蜜蜂取食 *Cry1Ac* + *CpTI* 棉花花粉 7 d 后产生了一定的拒食效应 (Han *et al.*, 2010a)。高浓度 (5 000 μg/kg) *Cry1Ab* 蛋白对蜜蜂取食行为和学习行为有影响 (Ramirez-Romero *et al.*, 2008)。嗅觉学习行为直接关系到蜜蜂的采集效率 (Ramirez-Romero *et al.*, 2005; Han *et al.*, 2010b)。喙伸反应是测定蜜蜂嗅觉学习行为的经典方法,可用来测定转基因植物对蜜蜂学习行为的影响 (Ramirez-Romero *et al.*, 2005, 2008; Han *et al.*, 2010b)。采集力是衡量转基因植物对蜜蜂影响的重要指标

之一 (Rose *et al.*, 2007),转基因植物是否导致植物结构的变化,对蜜蜂的吸引力有无改变等因素均可通过测试采集力来研究。蜂群取食溶有 *Cry1Ab* 蛋白的糖水 (1 000 μg/kg),工蜂采集活动较处理前显著减少 (Ramirez-Romero *et al.*, 2005)。目前,产生拒食效应的机理还不清楚,在研究对蜜蜂致死亚致死效应的基础上应开展其作用机理的研究。

蜜蜂是高度进化的群居社会性昆虫,由于种类多、种群数量庞大、杂食性等特点,受影响环境因素较多。Bt 毒素在转基因植物花粉中的表达量以及蜜蜂接触的剂量虽然低,但由于暴露时间长,因此研究转基因植物对蜜蜂的风险,不仅要研究短期致死亚致死效应,还需从农业生态系统的整体出发,跟踪监测大规模商业化种植的转基因植物对蜜蜂的长期影响。

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