

丝光绿蝇触角鞭节感受器官超显微形态研究*

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摘要 【目的】观察研究重要的医学昆虫丝光绿蝇 *Lucilia sericata* 触角感受器的形态, 以明确不同类型感受器的结构及功能。【方法】采用透射电镜与激光共聚焦显微镜技术相结合的方法。【结果】明确并详细描述了毛型感受器、锥型感受器、腔锥型感受器及感觉囊的形态结构。【结论】毛型感受器和锥型感受器可能为化学感受器, 腔锥型感受器可能为温湿度感受器; 感觉囊中的无孔锥型感受器可能为温湿度感受器, 类锥型感受器及类腔锥型感受器可能为化学感受器, 各类型感受器同时行使功能, 表明感觉囊为一个功能复合体。蝇类触角的感器类型多样、囊结构复杂, 可作为研究昆虫触角感器形态、功能及演化的模式类群。

关键词 丝光绿蝇, 触角鞭节, 透射电镜, 激光共聚焦显微镜, 感受器, 感觉囊

Ultrastructure of the antennal funiculus sensory organs of adult *Lucilia sericata* (Meigen) (Diptera: Calliphoridae)

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Abstract [Objectives] To investigate the ultrastructure, and discuss the potential functions of antennal sensilla on funiculus of *Lucilia sericata*, which is a synanthropic fly of great medical importance. **[Methods]** Using transmission electron microscopy and a laser scanning confocal microscope. **[Results]** The ultrastructure of four types of sensilla, including trichoid sensilla (Tr), basiconic sensilla (Ba), coeloconic sensilla (Co), and sensory sacculus (SS), were identified and described. **[Conclusion]** Tr and Ba may function as olfactory receptors, while Co might be involved in thermo- or hygro- reception. In the sensory sacculus, non-pore basiconic sensilla could be hygro- and thermo- sensilla, whereas basiconic-like sensilla and coeloconic-like sensilla might indicate a potential chemoreceptor function. Sensilla in the sacculus can function together, which demonstrates that the sensory sacculus acts as a functional complex. Due to the various types of sensilla and the complex sacculus, the antennae of flies could be a useful model for morphological, functional and evolutionary research on insect antennae.

Key words *Lucilia sericata*, antennal funiculus, TEM, LSCM, sensilla, sensory sacculus

丝光绿蝇 *Lucilia sericata* 是世界性分布、中国广布的重要医学及法医学昆虫(薛万琦和赵建铭, 1998; Grassberger and Reiter, 2001), 其幼虫可引起人和家畜的消化道蝇蛆病、鼻蝇蛆病

(余小辉和涂小云, 2010) 以及羊皮肤蝇蛆病 (MacLeod, 1943; Tenquist and Wright, 1976; Wall *et al.*, 1992; 薛万琦和赵建铭, 1998), 特别是后者可导致羊群大量死亡, 造成羊养殖业的

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巨大损失(MacLeod , 1943 ; Tenquist and Wright , 1976 ; Wall *et al.* , 1992)。该蝇种成虫机械传播病毒、细菌和寄生虫卵等病原微生物，在人群中引发传染病，是公共卫生健康关注的热点和重点媒介昆虫(薛万琦和赵建铭 , 1998)。此外，丝光绿蝇雌性成虫嗅觉灵敏，其幼虫是人尸自然分解的先锋、优势种群，是准确判断死亡时间的重要法医昆虫(薛万琦和赵建铭 , 1998 ; Grassberger and Reiter , 2001)。

蝇类是昆虫进化中四大快速辐射类群之一，是动物界的主要组成部分(Wiegmann *et al.* , 2011)。触角是蝇类完成取食、交配、产卵等生活史关键环节的重要嗅觉器官(Amer and Mehlhorn , 2006 ; Guha *et al.* , 2012 ; Wang *et al.* , 2012)，不同类型触角感受器的形态和功能是蝇类与环境长期适应演化的结果，感器的形态结构研究能够在揭示蝇类物种的适应演化机制方面提供重要依据。前人研究表明，蝇类触角感器已经在进化过程中出现了多种适应性特征，以提高其生存适应性(Ross , 1992 ; Sukontason *et al.* , 2004 ; Zhang *et al.* , 2012 , 2013a , 2013b)。McAlpine(2011)在蝇类触角第二节端部观察到钟形感受器，推测其具有压力感受功能；Shanbhag 等(1995)于黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 触角中发现了感觉囊结构，Zhang 等(2013b , 2014)分别对瘤胫厕蝇 *Fannia scalaris* 、夏厕蝇 *Fannia canicularis* 和叉丽蝇 *Triceratopyga calliphoroides* 触角鞭节中的感觉囊进行了形态学研究，认为触角囊增大了触角表面积，具有聚集气味分子，增强嗅觉灵敏性的作用。本研究以有瓣蝇类中的常见物种丝光绿蝇的触角为研究对象，以前期对该物种触角感器外部形态研究为基础(Zhang *et al.* , 2013c)，通过对触角鞭节各类感受器内部形态结构的超显微研究，量化和比较了各类型感器形态结构的数据，提供了精确划分并定义感受器类型的依据，探讨了各类感受器在蝇类生活史关键环节中的功能。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品的采集与固定

2013 年 6—8 月于北京林业大学校园采集成蝇，参照范滋德(1992)的检索表进行物种鉴定。将鉴定为丝光绿蝇的活体成蝇装入塑料袋置于 -20 ℃ 冰箱冷冻处死。利用 Olympus SZX16(Olympus Corp. , Japan) 解剖镜对触角进行观察，并用尖头镊子将触角与头部进行解剖、分离，将触角样品浸泡在固定液(2.5% 戊二醛，由西陇化工股份有限公司提供)中置于在 4 ℃ 固定 24 h 备用。

1.2 透射电子显微镜样品制备及观察

于固定液中取出触角，用磷酸缓冲液(pH 7.0)清洗 3 次。将样品置于 1% 铁酸(由广州竟瀛化工科技有限公司提供) 中固定 2 h 后，用磷酸缓冲液(pH 7.0)清洗 3 次。于酒精中梯度脱水(梯度浓度为 30% , 50% , 70% , 80% , 90% , 95% , 100%)，每个浓度脱水 3 h。脱水后，分别用包埋剂与丙酮 1 : 1 及纯包埋剂(由西陇化工股份有限公司提供) 进行置换，每次 1 h。包埋后，将样品置于纯包埋剂中，60 ℃ 包埋 24 h，待包埋剂冷凝后，利用 Leica EM UC6 超薄切片机(Leica Microsystems Inc. , Germany) 进行超薄切片。切片通过透射电子显微镜 JEM 1010(Jeol Ltd. , Korea) 进行观察、拍照。

1.3 激光共聚焦显微镜样品制备及观察

完成固定的触角样品，经梯度酒精脱水、浸蜡、包埋(60 ℃)后制成蜡块，并使用石蜡切片机进行连续切片(厚度 6~7 μm)。切片经展片后粘附在载玻片上。切片经 37 ℃ 烤片 24 h，脱蜡，经苏木精-伊红(由北京雷根生物技术有限公司提供) 染色后，封片，利用光学显微镜及激光共聚焦显微镜 Leica TCS SP5 (Leica Microsystems Inc. , Germany) 观察触角鞭节表皮凹陷中的感受器的内部结构。

1.4 图片处理

拍摄的照片采用 Helicon Focus(Helicon Soft

Ltd., Ukraine) 和 Adobe Photoshop CS5 (Adobe Systems Inc., USA) 软件进行后期处理。

2 结果与分析

通过对丝光绿蝇触角鞭节感受器的超显微形态观察,发现主要感受器类型为毛型感受器、锥型感受器、腔锥型感受器(图1,表1)及感觉囊(图2,表2)。

2.1 毛型感受器 (Trichoid sensilla, Tr)

毛型感受器是触角鞭节感受器中长度最长、分布最广、体壁最厚(0.64 ± 0.082) μm 的感受器(表1),其长度从十几微米到数十微米,一些较大的毛型感受器在光学显微镜下即可观察到。毛型感受器一般发生于一个明显隆起的光滑基部,向上逐渐延伸变细,形成一个尖末端。毛型感受器的分布从触角基部向端部,其密度逐渐增大,长度逐渐增加。毛型感受器表面具有微孔结构(图1:E),基部横切显示其中具有1~2个树突处于感受器内腔的淋巴液中(图1:B,C,H;表1)。而接近其端部的横切则显示树突逐渐分为细枝(图1:A,D)。

2.2 锥型感受器 (Basiconic sensilla, Ba)

锥型感受器是除毛型感受器外,分布最广、数量最多、体壁最厚(表1)的感受器类型。锥型感受器的分布没有呈现出明显的差异性,几近均匀地随机排列在触角鞭节表面,分布差别仅为在鞭节的背侧密度较腹侧的高。锥型感受器表面具有明显微孔结构(图1:I),基部具有2~3个树突进入感受器(图1:B,H;表1),向上产生大量分枝,甚至可充满整个感受器内腔(图1:F,G,J)。根据锥型感受器体壁厚度不同,将其分为两个亚型I和II。锥型感受器I型体壁(0.49 ± 0.008) μm ,较锥型感受器II型(0.28 ± 0.040) μm 厚。

2.3 腔锥型感受器 (Coeloconic sensilla, Co)

腔锥型感受器分布也较广泛,但数量较少。该类型感受器通常着生于一个表皮凹陷中,长度

一般小于 $5\mu\text{m}$,表面具数道沿长轴方向的指状凸起,因此其横切面可观察到数个表皮凸起(图1:L~N)。腔锥型感受器具有双层体壁结构,外层体壁较内层体壁厚(表1),感受器基部具有2个树突(图1:H,表1),向上逐渐分枝(图1:K~N)。根据腔锥型感受器指状凸是否延伸至基部,将其分为两个亚型I和II。腔锥型感受器I型基部裸(图1:K),腔锥型感受器II型指状凸延伸至基部(图1:L),二者体壁厚度相近,外层体壁厚度约 $0.23\mu\text{m}$,内层体壁厚度约 $0.10\mu\text{m}$ (表1)。

2.4 感觉囊 (Sensory sacculus, SS)

除上述单个散布在触角表面的感受器以外,还存在聚集着生于表皮凹陷中的感受器,形成感觉囊结构(图2:A~C)。在感觉囊中发现了3种感受器:无孔锥型感受器(图2:D,G)类锥型感受器(图2:E,H)和类腔锥型感受器(图2:F,I)。无孔锥型感受器表面光滑无孔,内部具2个树突结构(图2:D;表2)。类锥型感受与锥型感受器形态结构相似,表面具微孔(图2:H),内部具1~2个树突,但体壁厚度较无孔锥型感受器薄(表2),树突在端部未见分枝(图2:H)。类腔锥型感受器与腔锥型感受器形态结构相似,基部具2个树突(图2:I;表2),向上逐渐分为多枝,虽形态大小比腔锥型感受器大,但外层体壁厚度比腔锥型感受器薄(图2:F;表1;表2)。

3 讨论

丝光绿蝇触角鞭节表面共存在3种蝇类中较为常见的感受器类型,分别为毛型感受器,锥型感受器和腔锥型感受器(Honda, 1983; Sutcliffe et al., 1990; Ross and Anderson, 1991; Gianguliani et al., 1994; Rahal et al., 1996; Shanbhag et al., 1999; Fernandes et al., 2004; Sukontason et al., 2004, 2007; Smallegange et al., 2008)。与黑腹果蝇和寄生蚤蝇 *Pseudacteon tricuspis* 相同,丝光绿蝇毛型感受器的体壁上也

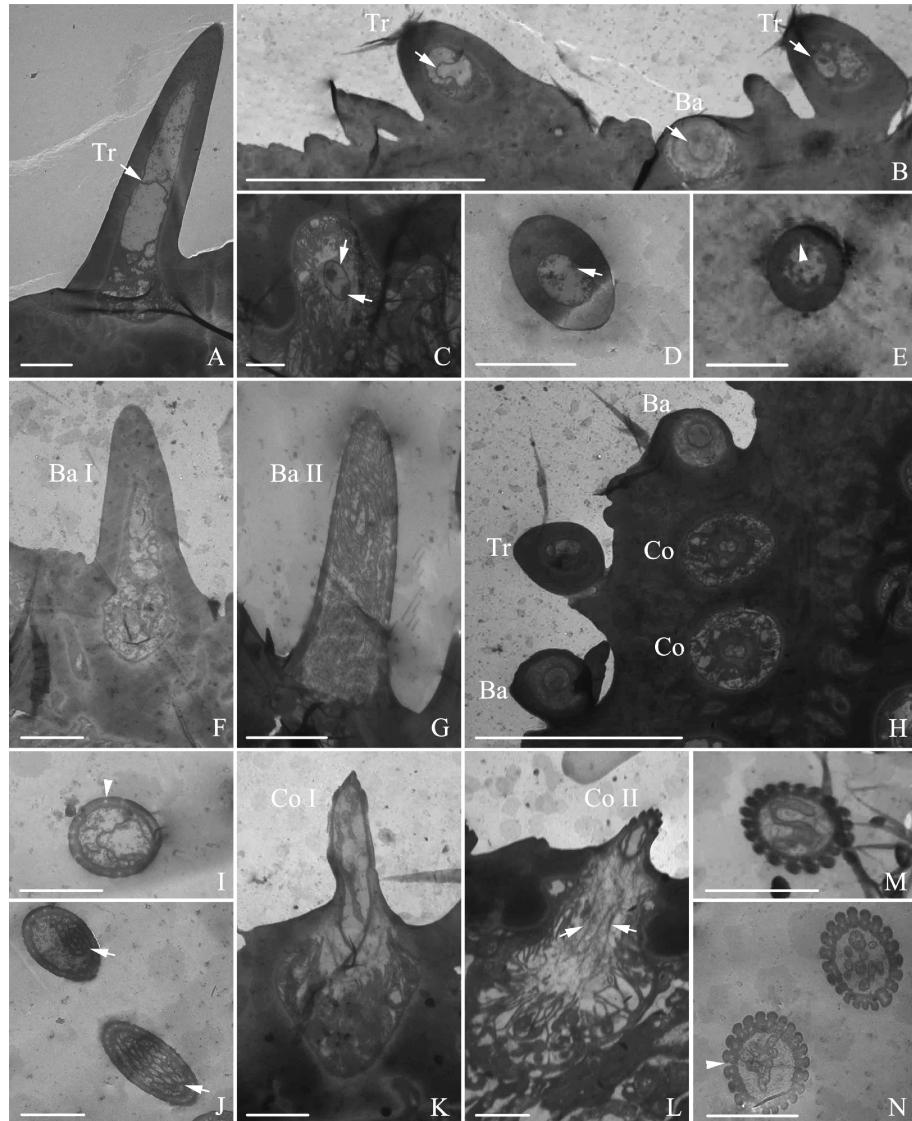


图 1 丝光绿蝇触角鞭节表面感受器内部结构

Fig. 1 The internal structure of funicular surface sensilla in *Lucilia sericata*

A. 毛型感受器纵切，箭头指示神经树突分枝；B. 毛型感受器及锥型感受器基部横切比较，箭头指示神经树突；C. 毛型感受器基部具有两个树突；D. 毛型感受器近端部横切，箭头指示神经树突分枝；E. 毛型感受器近端部横切，三角指示感受器表面孔结构；F. 锥型感受器 I 纵切；G. 锥型感受器 II 纵切；H. 不同类型感受器基部横切比较；I. 锥型感受器近端部横切，三角指示感受器表面孔结构；J. 锥型感受器近端部横切，箭头指示神经树突分为多枝；K. 腔锥型感受器 I 纵切；L. 腔锥型感受器 II 纵切，箭头指示神经树突；M. 腔锥型感受器近基部横切，示神经树突分枝形态；N. 腔锥型感受器近端部横切，三角指示感受器表面孔道结构。Tr：毛型感受器；Ba：锥型感受器；Co：腔锥型感受器。比例尺：A、C~G、I~N=2 μm；B、H=10 μm。

A. Section through trichoid sensillum, arrow points to the nerve dendritic branches; B. Comparative cross-sections between trichoid sensilla and basiconic sensilla, arrow points to the nerve dendrites; C. Two dendrites in the base of trichoid sensillum; D. Cross-sections through base (bottom) of trichoid sensillum, arrow points to the nerve dendritic branches;

E. Cross-sections through tip (top) of trichoid sensilla, triangle points to the pore of sensillum surface; F. Section through basiconic sensillum I; G. Section through basiconic sensillum II; H. Comparative cross-sections through base (bottom) among different sensilla; I. Cross-sections through tip (top) of basiconic sensilla, triangle points to the pore of sensillum surface;

J. Cross-sections through tip (top) of basiconic sensilla, triangle points to the pore of sensillum surface; K. Section through coeloconic sensillum I; L. Section through coeloconic sensillum II, arrow points to the nerve dendritic branches; M.

Cross-sections through base (bottom) of coeloconic sensillum; N. Cross-sections through tip (top) of coeloconic sensilla, triangle points to the pore of sensillum surface. Tr: Trichoid sensillum; Ba: Basiconic sensillum; Co: Coeloconic sensillum. Scale bar: A, C~G, I~N=2 μm; B, H=10 μm.

表 1 丝光绿蝇触角鞭节感受器形态特征(体壁层数、厚度及树突数目)(n=20)

Table 1 Morphological features (wall number, thickness and dendrite number) of antennal sensilla in *Lucilia sericata* (Meigen) (mean±SD) (n=20)

感受器类型 Sensillum type	毛型感受器 Trichoid sensilla	锥型感受器 I Basiconic sensilla I	锥型感受器 II Basiconic sensilla II	腔锥形感受器 I Coeloconic sensilla I	腔锥形感受器 II Coeloconic sensilla II
体壁层数 Wall number	1	1	1	2	2
外层体壁厚度(μm) External wall thickness(μm)	0.64±0.082	0.49±0.008	0.28±0.040	0.22±0.028	0.24±0.037
内层体壁厚度(μm) Internal wall thickness(μm)	-	-	-	0.09±0.011	0.12±0.020
树突数目 Dendrite number	1-2	2-3	2-3	2	2
体壁外层形态 External surface	光滑 Smooth	光滑 Smooth	光滑 Smooth	19~21个指状凸起 19-21 grooves with slit	19~21个指状凸起 19-21 grooves with slit

存在微孔结构(Stocker, 1994; Riesgo-Escovar et al., 1997; Shanbhag et al., 1999; Chen and Fadamiro, 2007)。Shanbhag 等(1999)研究发现, 化学信号分子可通过毛型感受器体壁上的微孔结构进入感受器内部, 与其中的神经元相互作用产生信号, 因此被认为是化学感受器。Clyne 等(1997)和 Riesgo-Escovar 等(1997)通过触角电生理实验证实了黑腹果蝇触角鞭节毛型感受器的嗅觉功能。因此, 推测丝光绿蝇触角鞭节上广泛分布的毛型感受器也具有化学感受功能。毛型感受器为丝光绿蝇触角鞭节上形态最大(Zhang et al., 2013c)外壁最厚的感器, 表明较厚的外壁具有更强的保护和支持作用, 减弱并防止外界对感器的物理、化学损伤。相较于毛型感受器, 锥型感受器体壁更薄, 微孔密度更高, 感受器内的树突分枝更多, 表明锥型感受器属于典型化学感受器(Shanbhag et al., 1999)。同时, 锥型感受器的化学感受功能也在黑腹果蝇和桉嗜木天牛 *Phoracantha semipunctata* 的触角电生理实验中得到证实(Siddiqi, 1983, 1987; Lopes et al., 2002)。在本研究中, 丝光绿蝇触角鞭节表面不同亚型的锥型感受器的树突形态和数量相近, 但锥型感受器 I 较锥型感受器 II 的外壁厚, 暗示了不同亚型的锥型感受器具有相似的功能,

但形态较大的锥型感受器 I(Zhang et al., 2013c)需较厚的外壁提供防护和支持。不同于以上两种感受器, 腔锥型感受器表面不具微孔结构, 为典型的温湿度感受器。Schneider 和 Steinbrecht(1968)通过电生理实验发现部分昆虫的腔锥型感受器可对 CO₂、温度和湿度的变化产生应答。Shanbhag 等(1995)通过观察感受器超薄切片中神经元的形态结构, 认为黑腹果蝇触角鞭节感觉囊内的无孔腔锥型感受器具有感受温湿度变化的功能, 而多孔腔锥型感受器则被认为具有化学感受功能(Schneider and Steinbrecht, 1968; Steinbrech, 1997; Clyne et al., 1997; Shanbhag et al., 1999)。本研究并未发现丝光绿蝇触角鞭节表面的腔锥型感受器具有微孔结构, 且不同亚型的腔锥型感受器内部结构相似, 均为由两个温度感受神经元和一个温度感受神经元组成的三细胞结构, 因此推测其均为温湿度感受器(Altner et al., 1978; Steinbrecht, 1989; Steinbrecht and Mfiller, 1991)。

相较于黑腹果蝇(Shanbhag et al., 1995)、厕蝇 *Fannia* spp.(Zhang et al., 2013b)触角鞭节中仅具有的3室感觉囊结构(Shanbhag et al., 1995; Zhang et al., 2013b), 丝光绿蝇触角鞭节中发现的感觉囊结构极其复杂。虽然感觉囊结构

为鞭节上最大、最复杂的感受器官，但由于其开口通常被鞭节表面的微毛所掩盖，因而通过扫描电镜观察难以发现，一直以来没有引起蝇类触角相关研究人员应有的重视，囊中隐藏的感受器也

少有学者进行研究 (Zhang et al., 2013b)，仅 Itoh 等 (1991) 和 Shanbhag 等 (1995) 对黑腹果蝇的感觉囊及其中的感受器作过详细报道，Zhang 等 (2014) 在叉丽蝇中发现了复杂感觉囊结构。

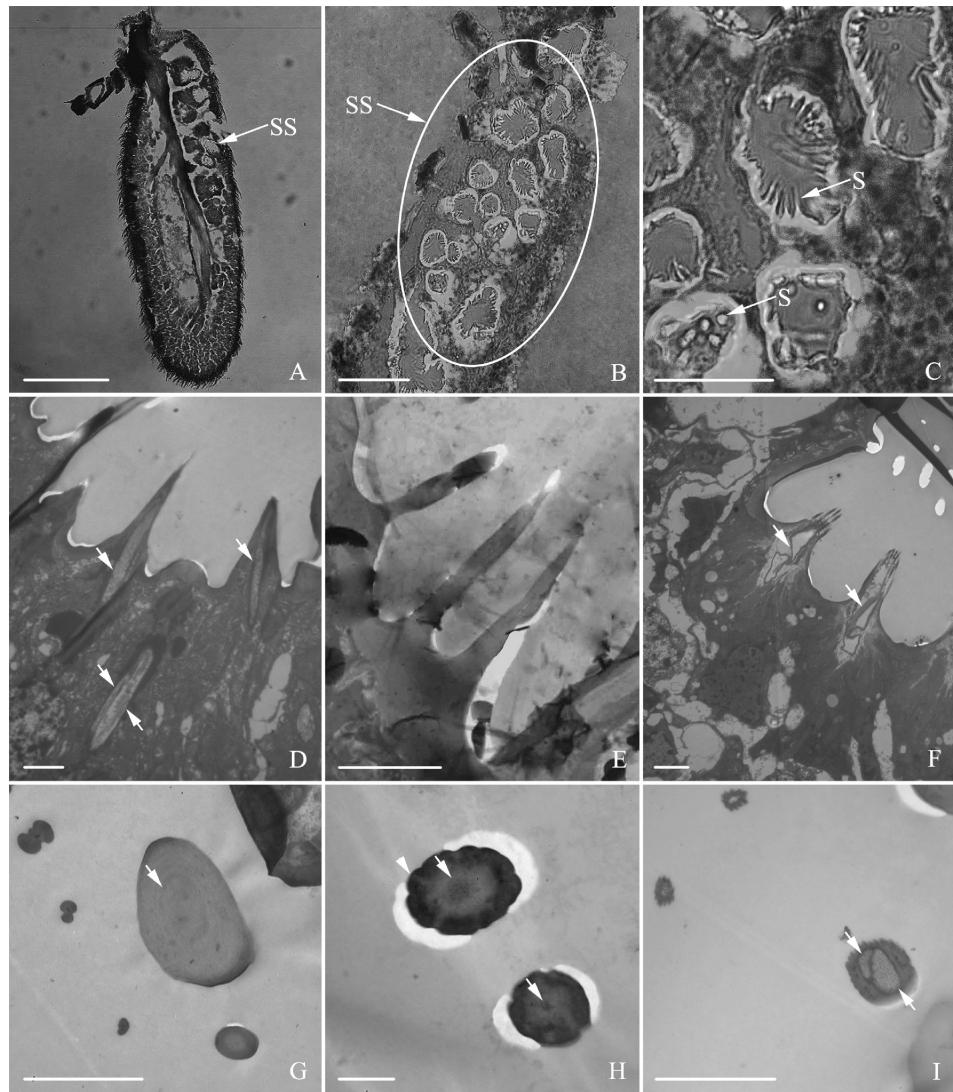


图 2 丝光绿蝇感觉囊及其感受器内部结构

Fig. 2 Sensory sacculus of *Lucilia sericata* and internal structure of sensilla inside

A. 触角鞭节过神经纤维纵切，箭头指示感觉囊结构；B. 感觉囊结构；C. 感觉囊室放大，箭头指示内部感受器；D. 无孔锥型感受器纵切，箭头指示神经树突；E. 类锥形感受器纵切；F. 类腔锥型感受器纵切，箭头指示神经树突分枝；G. 无孔锥型感受器横切，箭头指示神经树突；H. 类锥形感受器近端部横切，箭头指示神经树突，三角指示感受器表面孔道结构；I. 类腔锥型感受器横切，箭头指示神经树突。S：感受器；SS：感觉囊。比例尺：A=150 μm；B=50 μm；C=25 μm；D-G、I=2 μm；H=500 nm。

A. Section through nerve dendritic branches of antenna funiculus, arrow points to sacculus; B. Sacculus; C. Magnification of sacculus, arrows points to internal sensilla; D. Section through non-pore basiconic sensilla, arrows points to the nerve dendrites; E. Section through non-pore basiconic sensilla; F. Section through coeloconic-like sensilla, arrows points to the nerve dendritic branches; G. Cross-sections through non-pore basiconic sensillum, arrow points to the nerve dendrites, triangle points to the pore of sensilla surface; H. Cross-sections through tip (top) of basiconic sensilla, arrows points to the nerve dendrites, triangle points to the pore of sensilla surface; I. Cross-sections through coeloconic-like sensilla, arrows points to the nerve dendrites. S: Sensillum; SS: Sacculus. Scale bar: A=150 μm; B=50 μm; C=25 μm; D-G, I=2 μm; H=500 nm.

表 2 丝光绿蝇感觉囊感受器形态特征(体壁层数、厚度及树突数目)(n=20)

Table 2 Morphological features (wall number, thickness and dendrite number) of antennal sensory sacculus sensilla in *Lucilia sericata* (mean±SD) (n=20)

感觉囊 Sensory sacculus	无孔锥型感受器 Non-pore basiconic sensilla	类锥型感受器 Basiconic-like sensilla	类腔锥型感受器 Coeloconic-like sensilla
体壁层数 Wall number	1	1	1
外层体壁厚度(μm) External wall thickness (μm)	0.33 ± 0.0210	0.21 ± 0.0004	0.14 ± 0.0012
树突数目 Dendrite number	2	1-2	2
体壁外层形态 External surface	光滑 Smooth	光滑 Smooth	15~19个指状突起 15-19 grooves with slit

丝光绿蝇的感觉囊结构与叉丽蝇的感觉囊结构相似,二者均比黑腹果蝇的感觉囊结构内表面积大(Shanbhag *et al.*, 1995),无疑为感受器提供了更多附着位点,使该物种不仅在触角表面具有大量的感受器,还使其内部也同样具有数量较大且类型丰富的感受器结构(Zhang *et al.*, 2014)。研究发现丝光绿蝇触角鞭节内部数目众多的感受器可分为3种类型:无孔锥型感受器、类锥型感受器和类腔锥型感受器。其中,无孔锥型感受器不具有允许气味分子进入内部的孔结构,因此为温湿度感受器(Shanbhag *et al.*, 1995),而类锥型感受器和类腔锥型感受器因其表面具微孔,气味信号分子可进入感受器内部与神经相互作用,为化学感受器(Rospars, 1988; Shanbhag *et al.*, 1995, 1999, 2000; Hallem *et al.*, 2006),这种温湿度感受器与化学感受器并存于感觉囊中的现象,与黑腹果蝇触角的情况十分类似,进一步证明了感觉囊中各类感受器可同时行使功能,为一个功能的复合体(Zhang *et al.*, 2014)。同时,根据前人研究,感觉囊不仅具有聚集气味分子,提高化学感受器灵敏度的作用,而且还能有效避免和防止感受器的损伤,为感觉囊中的感受器提供稳定微环境,减缓感受器水分散失(Ross, 1992; Shanbhag *et al.*, 1995; Hunter and Adserballe, 1996; Bruyne *et al.*, 2001; Sukontason *et al.*, 2004; Poddighe *et al.*, 2010; Zhang *et al.*,

2012, 2013b)。丝光绿蝇感觉囊中感受器的外层体壁厚度均比形态相似的鞭节表面感受器的外层体壁薄(表1,表2),表明感觉囊为其中的感受器提供了相对安全和稳定的微环境,相对薄的体壁有利于提高感受器识别的准确性和灵敏性。因此,丝光绿蝇触角鞭节中复杂的感觉囊结构,有效的提高了其生存适应性。

本研究发现并明确了丝光绿蝇触角鞭节上不同类型感受器官的内部形态结构。感觉囊作为蝇类触角鞭节上最复杂的感受器官,对其研究仍然很薄弱。感觉囊结构形成的原因与过程及各个囊室是相互连通形成功能复合整体,还是相互独立完成感受功能,仍需更深入的验证。随着电子计算机断层扫描技术和三维重建技术的发展,将明确感觉囊的发育历程及各个囊室间的相互关系。蝇类作为在进化过程中成功快速辐射的繁盛类群,其分布广、种类多、数量大、适应强、食性多样(Wiegmann *et al.*, 2011),具有高度丰富的感器类型,特别是其鞭节中复杂囊结构的起源和演化对于揭示昆虫触角的演化具有重要作用,可作为研究昆虫触角感器形态、结构、功能的模式类群。

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