



# 咖啡豹蠹蛾普通气味结合蛋白 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 同源建模及其与 杜仲挥发物分子对接\*

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**摘要** 【目的】为揭示钻蛀性害虫咖啡豹蠹蛾 *Zeuzera coffeae* 选择杜仲作为寄主的嗅觉识别机制。【方法】借助咖啡豹蠹蛾转录组数据开展普通气味结合蛋白 (General odorant binding proteins, GOBPs) 基因鉴定, 然后通过同源建模和分子对接预测了这些蛋白与杜仲挥发物的结合特性。【结果】从咖啡豹蠹蛾中鉴定得到 2 个普通气味结合蛋白基因 (*ZcofGOBP1* 和 *ZcofGOBP2*), 这 2 个基因编码的蛋白为水溶性蛋白, 包含 6 个  $\alpha$  螺旋和 6 个保守的半胱氨酸残基。同源建模发现 *ZcofGOBP1* 和 *ZcofGOBP2* 的保守半胱氨酸残基参与了 3 个二硫键的形成, 这些二硫键将  $\alpha$ -螺旋约束呈特定的立体结构,  $\alpha$ -螺旋围绕的空间形成了一个开口位于蛋白表面的配体结合空腔。分子对接发现, *ZcofGOBP1* 与植醇、11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯等 5 种杜仲挥发物结合能小于 -7 kJ/mol, *ZcofGOBP2* 与软脂酸乙酯和大马烯酮等 5 种杜仲挥发物结合能小于 -7 kJ/mol; 氢键、共价键、范德华力在这两个蛋白与配体的相互作用中发挥了重要作用。【结论】咖啡豹蠹蛾 *ZcofGOBP1* 和 *ZcofGOBP2* 是具有配体结合空腔的可溶性蛋白, 可能通过结合和转运寄主挥发物分子参与该虫对杜仲的嗅觉识别。

**关键词** 咖啡豹蠹蛾; 分子对接; 普通气味结合蛋白; 杜仲; 挥发物

## Homology modelling of general odorant binding proteins (ZcofGOBP1 and ZcofGOBP 2) in *Zeuzera coffeae* and their molecular docking with volatiles of *Eucommia ulmoides*

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**Abstract** [Aim] To elucidate the olfactory mechanisms of the wood-boring pest *Zeuzera coffeae* selecting *Eucommia ulmoides* as host plant. [Methods] General odorant binding proteins (GOBPs) in *Z. coffeae* were identified by transcriptome data analysis. Homology modelling and molecular docking were performed to predict the binding properties of these proteins with volatile compounds from *E. ulmoides*. [Results] Two GOBP genes (*ZcofGOBP1* and *ZcofGOBP2*) were identified in *Z. coffeae*. The proteins encoded by these genes were soluble proteins with six  $\alpha$ -helices and six conserved cysteine residues. Homology modelling indicated that the conserved cysteine residues form three disulfide bonds and the  $\alpha$ -helices were fixed by

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钻蛀害虫(冯荣扬等, 2000)。寄主植物已知 24 科 34 种, 包括蔷薇科(苹果、梨、桃等)、茶科(茶)和杜仲科(杜仲)等, 分布范围遍布我国南方各省, 在陕西、河南、山东也有所分布(冯荣扬等, 2000)。在杜仲林, 咖啡豹蠹蛾以幼虫钻蛀杜仲枝干为害, 被害的杜仲枝干在风力作用下易折断掉落, 长期为害可导致树势低下甚至枯死(周云龙等, 1996)。咖啡豹蠹蛾为害时间长且隐蔽, 传统的化学防治手段难以控制, 且导致环境污染和杜仲产品农药残留。因此, 查明咖啡豹蠹蛾为害杜仲的嗅觉识别机制, 发展基于嗅觉功能的咖啡豹蠹蛾防治策略具有广阔的应用前景。本研究从咖啡豹蠹蛾转录组数据中鉴定得到 2 个普通气味结合蛋白基因(ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2), 并通过蛋白同源建模和分子对接分析了这 2 个基因编码的蛋白与杜仲挥发物的结合特性; 研究结果有助于揭示咖啡豹蠹蛾选择杜仲作为寄主的嗅觉识别机制。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验材料

咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 基因序列来自转录组(GenBank 登录号: PRJNA972835), 基因的 GenBank 登录号分别为 PP097392 和 PP097393。采用的杜仲挥发性化合物为文献报道的鲜活杜仲组织挥发物(李岩和赵德刚, 2010), 化合物分子模型来自 PubChem 有机小分子生物活性数据库(<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>)。

### 1.2 序列分析

通过 Blastp 线上服务(<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast>)分析咖啡豹蠹蛾 GOBPs 与其他昆虫 OBPs 的序列一致性; 采用 TMHMM-2.0(<https://services.healthtech.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM-2.0/>)进行跨膜区域分析; 使用 ProtScale 线上服务(<https://web.expasy.org/protscale/>)分析蛋白亲/疏水性。通过 Clustal Omega(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/>)进行蛋白序列比对, 查找保守的氨基酸残基。

### 1.3 同源建模和分子对接

通过 Blastp 在 Protein Data Bank proteins 数据库中查找蛋白空间结构模板; 采用 SWISS-MODEL 线上服务(<https://swissmodel.expasy.org>)进行蛋白三维结构模拟。使用在线工具 Proteinplus(<https://proteins.plus/>)预测蛋白的配体结合空腔。在 SAVES v6.0 线上服务(<https://saves.mbi.ucla.edu/>)中使用 ERRAT 和 PROCHECK 对蛋白结构预测质量进行评估; ERRAT 主要分析不同原子类型之间的非键相互作用, ERRAT 值通常要求大于 50%; PROCHECK 通过分析氨基酸残基间的几何结构和蛋白整体几何结构来检查蛋白结构的立体化学性能, 输出的拉氏构象图以不同颜色的区域表示氨基酸残基所在位置的合理性, 红色为最佳区域, 亮黄色为许可区域, 浅黄色为勉强许可区域, 白色为不合理区域。

通过 Open Babel GUI 软件([http://openbabel.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://openbabel.org/wiki/Main_Page))将下载的化合物分子模型文件转换成 PDB 格式; 在 AutoDock 软件中进行 OBPs 与气味化合物的分子对接。在 Discovery Studio 4.5 Client (Dassault Systèmes Biovia, USA)中分析并展示 OBPs 与气味化合物对接的相互作用。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBPs 同源建模与模型评价

咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 去除信号肽的成熟蛋白分别包含 145 和 141 个氨基酸残基, 二者之间的氨基酸序列一致性为 52.99%; 跨膜区域预测和疏水性分析发现, 这 2 个蛋白均为不包含跨膜区域的可溶性蛋白。将 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 与同源建模参考家蚕 *Bombyx mori* 蛋白 BmorGOBP2 进行序列比对, 它们与 BmorGOBP2 的序列一致性分别为 51.77% 和 78.57% (图 1: A, F)。构建的 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 三维模型分别包含 6 个  $\alpha$  螺旋 ( $\alpha 1a/b$ 、 $\alpha 2$ 、 $\alpha 3$ 、 $\alpha 4$ 、 $\alpha 5$  和  $\alpha 6$ ) 和 6 个保守的半胱氨酸残基 (Cys1- Cys 6), 其中 Cys1 位于  $\alpha 1b$ , Cys2

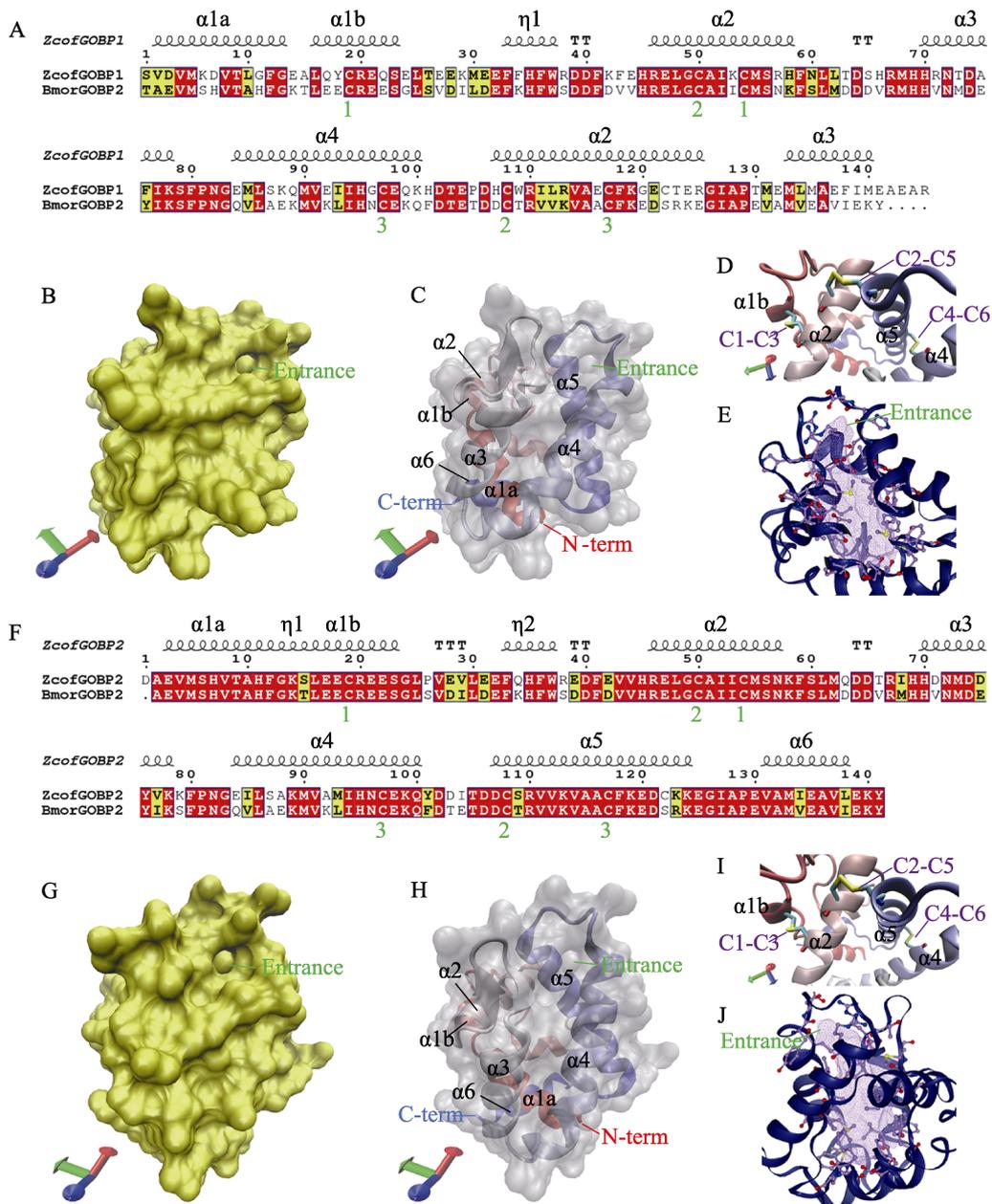


图 1 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBPs 的二级结构和三维结构

Fig. 1 Secondary and three-dimensional structures of ZcofGOBPs of *Zeuzera coffeae*

A. ZcofGOBP1 与模板 BmorGOBP2 序列比对; B. ZcofGOBP1 蛋白外形; C. ZcofGOBP1 三维结构; D. ZcofGOBP1 二硫键分布; E. ZcofGOBP1 配体结合空腔预测; F. ZcofGOBP2 与模板 BmorGOBP2 序列比对; G. ZcofGOBP2 蛋白外形; H. ZcofGOBP2 三维结构; I. ZcofGOBP2 二硫键分布; J. ZcofGOBP2 配体结合空腔预测。Entrance 表示底物结合空腔开口; N-term 表示氮端; C-term 表示碳端; C1-C3 表示 Cys1 与 Cys3 形成的二硫键; C2-C5 表示 Cys2 与 Cys5 形成的二硫键; C4-C6 表示 Cys4 与 Cys6 形成的二硫键; 紫色阴影区域为配体结合空腔。

A. Alignment of ZcofGOBP1 and BmorGOBP2; B. Surface of ZcofGOBP1; C. Three-dimensional structures of ZcofGOBP1; D. Distribution of disulfide bonds in ZcofGOBP1; E. Predicted ligand binding pocket of ZcofGOBP1; F. Alignment of ZcofGOBP2 and BmorGOBP2; G. Surface of ZcofGOBP2; H. Three-dimensional structures of ZcofGOBP2; I. Distribution of disulfide bonds in ZcofGOBP2; J. Predicted ligand binding pocket of ZcofGOBP2. Entrance of the ligand binding pocket is indicated by "Entrance"; N-terminal of the protein is indicated by "N-term"; C-terminal of the protein is indicated by C-term; C1-C3 is the disulfide bonds formed by Cys1 and Cys3; C2-C5 is the disulfide bonds formed by Cys2 and Cys5; C4-C6 is the disulfide bonds formed by Cys4 and Cys5; Predicted ligand binding pocket is marked by purple shadow.

和 Cys3 位于  $\alpha_2$ , Cys4 位于  $\alpha_4$ , Cys5 和 Cys6 位于  $\alpha_5$  (图 1: B-E, G-J); 这些半胱氨酸残基形成的 3 个二硫键 (Cys1-Cys3、Cys2-Cys5 和 Cys4-Cys6), 将  $\alpha$  螺旋约束呈特定的空间结构, 形成了一个开口位于蛋白表面的配体结合空腔。通过 Proteinplus 预测 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 配体结合空腔, 发现 ZcofGOBP1 的结合空腔的面积为  $536.02\text{\AA}^2$ , 容积为  $676.03\text{\AA}^3$ ; ZcofGOBP2 的结合空腔的面积为  $369.20\text{\AA}^2$ , 容积为  $554.05\text{\AA}^3$ 。

通过 ERRAT 统计蛋白结构中不同原子之间非键相互作用的整体性能, ERRAT 值通常要求大于 0.50。ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 空间结构的 ERRAT 值分别为 0.91 和 0.89, 均符合要求(图 2: A, B)。采用拉氏构象图评价蛋白模型的立体化学特性, ZcofGOBP1 中 93.8% 的氨基酸残基位于最佳区域, 6.2% 的氨基酸残基位于许可区域,

无氨基酸残基位于勉强许可区域和不合理区域 (图 2: C)。ZcofGOBP2 中 95.4% 的氨基酸残基位于最佳区域, 4.6% 的氨基酸残基位于许可区域, 无氨基酸残基位于勉强许可区域和不合理区域 (图 2: D)。

## 2.2 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBPs 与杜仲挥发物分子对接

将 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 分别与 20 种杜仲挥发性化合物进行分子对接, 预测的结合能分别为  $-7.68$  -  $-3.39$  kJ/mol 和  $-7.62$  -  $-3.51$  kJ/mol, ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 与这些挥发物的相互作用主要包括氢键、共价键和范德华力 (表 1, 表 2)。ZcofGOBP1 与 5 种挥发物的结合能低于  $-7$  kJ/mol, 由低到高依次为植醇 ( $-7.68$  kJ/mol)、11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯 ( $-7.51$  kJ/mol)、大马烯酮 ( $-7.39$  kJ/mol)、

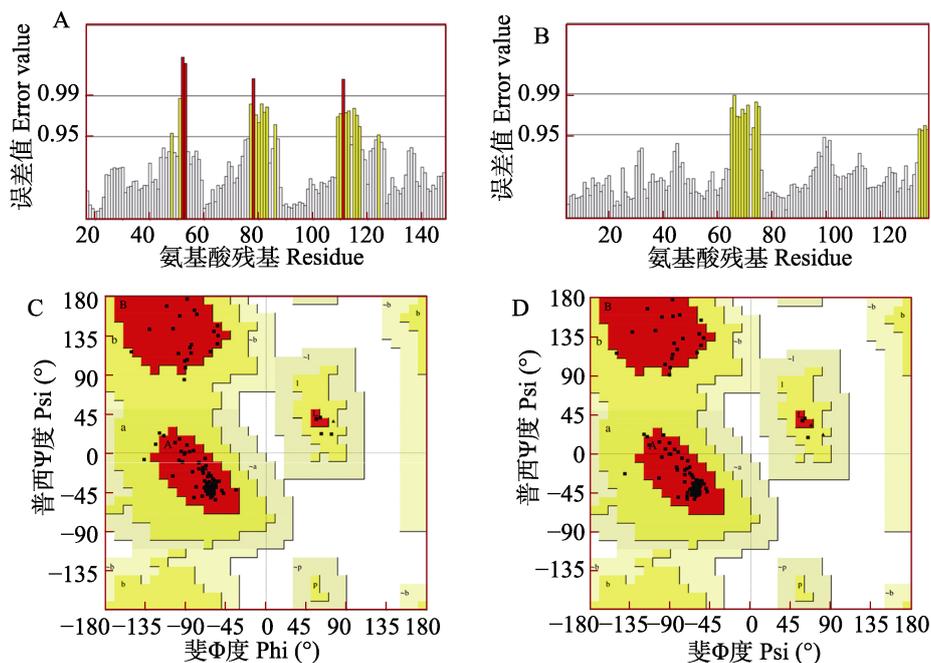


图 2 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBPs 三维结构模型评估

Fig. 2 Evaluation of the three-dimensional structures of ZcofGOBPs of *Zeuzera coffeae*

A. ZcofGOBP1 模型 ERRAT 统计结果; B. ZcofGOBP2 模型 ERRAT 统计结果; C. ZcofGOBP1 模型拉氏构象图; D. ZcofGOBP2 模型拉氏构象图。ERRAT 图中白色表示误差值  $<0.95$ , 黄色表示误差值  $<0.99$ , 红色表示误差值  $\geq 0.99$ ; 拉氏图中红色为最佳区域, 亮黄色为许可区域, 浅黄色为勉强许可区域, 白色为不合理区域。

A. ERRAT of ZcofGOBP1 model; B. ERRAT of ZcofGOBP2 model; C. Ramachandran plot of ZcofGOBP1;

D. Ramachandran plot of ZcofGOBP2. In the ERRAT, white indicates the error value  $<0.95$ , yellow indicates the error value  $<0.99$ , and red indicates the error value  $\geq 0.99$ ; In the Ramachandran plot, red indicates the most favoured regions, gloss yellow indicates the additional regions, light yellow indicates the allowed regions; white indicates the disallowed regions.

表 1 咖啡豹蠹蛾 *ZcofGOBP1* 与杜仲挥发物的分子对接结果Table 1 Molecular docking of *ZcofGOBP1* of *Zeuzera coffeae* to volatile compounds of *Eucommia ulmoides*

挥发性化合物 Volatile compounds (CAS)	结合能 (kJ/mol) Binding energy (kJ/mol)	氢键 Hydrogen	共价键 Covalent bond	范德华力 van der Waals
植醇 Phytol (150-86-7)	- 7.68	Ser56	Val8, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Ile52, Leu61, Met68, Ile94, Val114, Phe118,	Thr9, Trp37, Leu62, Met90, Ile111, Ala115
11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯 Methyl cis-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate (55682-88-7)	- 7.51	/	Leu61, Ile94	Val8, Thr9, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Thr73, Phe76, Met90, Ile111, Val114, Ala115, Phe118
大马烯酮 Damascenone (23726-93-4)	- 7.39	/	Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Met90, Ala115, Phe118	Val8, Thr9, Ile52, Ile94, Val114
软脂酸乙酯 Ethyl palmitate (628-97-7)	- 7.36	Trp37	Met5, Val8, Phe36, Met90, Ile111, Val114	Thr9, Phe33, Ile52, Leu62, Ile94, Ala115, Phe118
十八酸甲酯 Methyl stearate (112-61-8)	- 7.08	Thr9	Ile111	Met5, Val8, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, HIS66, ARG67, Met68, Phe76, Met90, GLU98, ARG110, Val114, Ala115, Phe118
$\alpha$ -环柠檬醛 $\alpha$ -Cyclocitral (432-24-6)	- 5.91	/	Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Phe118	Met5, Val8, Thr9, Ile52, Met90, Ala115
芳樟醇 Linalool (78-70-6)	- 5.67	Thr9	Met5, Val8, Ala115, Phe118	Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ile94, Val114
反-11-十四烯-1-醇 E-11-tetradecenol (35153-18-5)	- 5.63	Thr9	Ile94, Val114	Met5, Val8, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ala115, Phe118
罗勒烯 Ocimene (13877-91-3)	- 5.5	/	Met5, Val8, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Ile52, Phe76, Ala115, Phe118	Thr9, Trp37, Met90
2-异丙基-5-甲基-1-己醇 Tetrahydrolavandulol (2051-33-4)	- 5.36	Thr9	Met5, Val8, Phe12P, Phe33P, Phe36, Ile52, Ala115, Phe118	Trp37, Phe76, Met90
橙花醇 Nerol (106-25-2)	- 5.19	Thr9	Phe12, Ile52, Ile94, Val114, Ala115, Phe118	Met5, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile111
十二醛 Lauraldehyde (112-54-9)	- 5.07	/	Met5, Val8, Phe12	Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ile94, Ile111, Val114, Ala115, Phe118
软脂酸 Palmitic acid (21096)	- 5.04	Ser56	Phe12	Met5, Val8, Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Leu61, Leu62, Met68, Phe76, Met90, Ile94, Ile111, Ala115, Phe118
2-丙基-1-庚醇 2-Propyl-1-heptanol (10042-59-8)	- 5.02	Thr9	Val8, Phe12, Ile94, Phe118	Met5, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ala115
2-癸烯-1-醇 <i>trans</i> -2-decen-1-ol (18409-18-2)	- 4.64	Thr9	Ile94, Val114, Phe118	Met5, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Ile111, Ala115
3-呋喃甲基醋酸酯 3-Furylmethyl acetate (30614-67-6)	- 4.23	/	Met5, Val8	Thr9, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ala115, Phe118
庚醛 Heptaldehyde (111-71-7)	- 3.73	/	Met5, Val8	Thr9, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Phe118
2-己烯醛 Hex-2-enal (505-57-7)	- 3.63	/	Met5, Val8, Phe36	Thr9, Phe12, Phe33, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ala115, Phe118
反-3-己烯-1-醇 <i>Trans</i> -3-hexen-1-ol (928-97-2)	- 3.57	Thr9	Phe36, Ile52, Ala115, Phe118	Met5, Phe12, Phe33
呋喃甲醇 Furfuryl alcohol (98-00-0)	- 3.39	Thr9	Val8, Phe12	Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Met90, Phe118

表 2 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBP2 与杜仲挥发物的分子对接结果

Table 2 Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP2 of *Zeuzera coffeae* to volatile compounds of *Eucommia ulmoides*

挥发性化合物 Volatile compounds (CAS)	结合能 (kJ/mol) Binding energy (kJ/mol)	氢键 Hydrogen	共价键 Covalent bond	范德华力 van der Waals
软脂酸乙酯 Ethyl palmitate (628-97-7)	- 7.62	/	Val111, Val114	Val8, Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met62, TYR76, Met90, Ile94, Ala115, Phe118
大马烯酮 Damascenone (23726-93-4)	- 7.35	/	Val8, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Met90, Ile94, Ala115, Phe118	Thr9, Ile52, Met73, Val114
11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯 Methyl <i>cis</i> -11,14,17-eicosatrienoate (55682-88-7)	- 7.26	/	Phe12, Leu61, Met73, TYR76	Met5, Val8, Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ile94, Val111, Val114, Ala115, Phe118
十八酸甲酯 Methyl stearate (112-61-8)	- 7.19	/	Val8, Phe12, TYR76	Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Leu61, Met62, Met90, Ile94, Val111, Val114, Ala115, Phe118
植醇 Phytol (150-86-7)	- 7.09	/	Val8, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Ile94, Val111, Val114, Ala115	Met5, Thr9, Ser56, Leu61, Met62, Met73, TYR76, Met90, Phe118
$\alpha$ -环柠檬醛 $\alpha$ -Cyclocitral (432-24-6)	- 5.95	Trp37	Met5, Val8, Phe12, Phe36, Met90, Ile94, Phe118	Thr9, Phe33, Trp37, TYR76
反-11-十四烯-1-醇 E-11-tetradecenol (35153-18-5)	- 5.9	Thr9	Met5, Val8, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ala115, Phe118	Ile94, Val114
芳樟醇 Linalool (78-70-6)	- 5.86	Thr9	Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Met73, TYR76, Met90	Leu61, Met5, Val8, Trp37, Phe118
2-异丙基-5-甲基-1-己醇 Tetrahydrolavandulol (2051-33-4)	- 5.52	Thr9	Met5, Val8, Phe12, Phe36, Ile52, Ala115, Phe118	Phe33, Trp37, TYR76, Met90
罗勒烯 Ocimene (13877-91-3)	- 5.51	/	Met5, Val8, Phe12, Ile52, Ala115, Phe118	Phe33, Thr9, Phe36, Trp37, Met90
橙花醇 Nerol (106-25-2)	- 5.47	Thr9	Phe12, Ile52, Ile94, Val111, Val114, Ala115, Phe118	Phe33, Phe36
软脂酸 Palmitic acid (57-10-3)	- 5.37	Thr9	Phe12, Met62, Ile94	Met5, Val8, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Ser56, Ile68, Met73, TYR76, Met90, Val111, Val114, Ala115, Phe118
2-丙基-1-庚醇 2-Propyl-1-heptanol (10042-59-8)	- 5.2	Thr9	Met5, Val8, Ala115, Phe118	Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90
十二醛 Lauraldehyde (112-54-9)	- 5.19	/	Val8, Phe12, Met73, TYR76	Met5, Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Leu61, Met90, Ile94, Val114, Ala115, Phe118
2-癸烯-1-醇 <i>trans</i> -2-decen-1-ol (18409-18-2)	- 5.03	Thr9	Val111, Val114	Met5, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met62, Ile94, Ala115, Phe118
3-呋喃甲基醋酸酯 3-Furylmethylacetate (30614-67-6)	- 4.17	/	Val8	Thr9, Phe12, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Ile52, Met90, Ala115, Phe118
反-3-己烯-1-醇 <i>trans</i> -3-hexen-1-ol (928-97-2)	- 3.83	Thr9	Val8, Phe12, Met73, TYR76	Met5, Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, Leu61, Met90, Phe118
庚醛 Heptaldehyde (111-71-7)	- 3.82	Trp37	Phe12, Leu61, Met73, TYR76	Met5, Val8, Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Met90, Phe118
2-己烯醛 Hex-2-enal (505-57-7)	- 3.69	Trp37	Val8, Phe12, Leu61, Met73, TYR76	Thr9, Phe33, Phe36, Met90, Phe118
2-呋喃甲醇 Furfuryl alcohol (98-00-0)	- 3.51	Thr9	Val8, Phe12	Phe33, Phe36, Trp37, TYR76, Met90, Phe118

软脂酸乙酯 ( - 7.36 kJ/mol ) 和十八酸甲酯 ( - 7.08 kJ/mol ); Thr9、Ser56 和 Trp37 参与 ZcofGOBP1 与配体间氢键的形成, 18 个氨基酸残基参与了 ZcofGOBP1 与配体间共价键作用, 23 个氨基酸残基参与了 ZcofGOBP1 与配体间的范德华力。ZcofGOBP2 也与植醇等 5 种挥发物亲和性最高, 但结合能高低略有差异, 由低到高依次为软脂酸乙酯 ( - 7.62 kJ/mol)、大马烯酮 ( - 7.35 kJ/mol)、11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯 ( - 7.26 kJ/mol)、十八酸甲酯 ( - 7.19 kJ/mol)、植醇 ( - 7.09 kJ/mol)。ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 与庚醛、2-己烯醛、反-3-己烯-1-醇和 2-呋喃甲醇 4 种亲和性较低, 结合能均高于 - 4 kJ/mol。Trp37 和 Thr9 参与了 ZcofGOBP2 与配体间氢键的形成, 8 个氨基酸残基参与了 ZcofGOBP2 与配体间共价键作用, 20 个氨基酸残基参与了 ZcofGOBP2 与配体间的范德华力。

### 2.3 ZcofGOBPs 与 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯和软脂酸乙酯的结合特性

为揭示 ZcofGOBPs 与长链有机化合物的结合特性, 我们比较了 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 的氨基酸残基与长链脂类化合物 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯和软脂酸乙酯相互作用。在打分最高的分子对接结果中, 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯在 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 底物结合空腔中发生了大幅度的弯曲; 软脂酸在 ZcofGOBP1 底物结合空腔中生成了大幅度的弯曲, 但在 ZcofGOBP2 底物结合空腔中伸展为直链(图 3)。ZcofGOBP1 与 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯的相互作用包括共价键和范德华力, 氨基酸残基 (Leu61 和 Ile94) 参与了共价键的形成, 14 个氨基酸残基 (Val8、Thr9、Phe12、Phe33、Phe36、Trp37、Ile52、Thr73、Phe76、Met90、Ile111、Val114、Ala115 和 Phe118) 参与了 ZcofGOBP1 和 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯之间的范德华力作用(图 3: A, A', A'')。ZcofGOBP2 与 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯之间的相互作用也包括共价键和范德华力, 4 个氨基酸残基 (Phe12、Leu61、Met73 和 Tyr76) 参与了共价键的形成, 13 个氨基酸残基 (Met5、Val8、Thr9、Phe33、Phe36、Trp37、Ile52、Met90、Ile94、Val111、

Val114、Ala115 和 Phe118) 与范德华力作用有关(图 3: B, B', B'')。ZcofGOBP1 与软脂酸乙酯的相互作用包括氢键、共价键和范德华力, 氨基酸残基 Trp37 参与了氢键的形成, 6 个氨基酸残基 (Met5、Val8、Phe36、Met90、Ile111 和 Val114) 参与了共价键的形成, 7 个氨基酸残基 (Thr9、Phe33、Ile52、Leu62、Ile94、Ala115 和 Phe118) 与范德华力的形成有关(图 3: C, C', C'')。ZcofGOBP2 与软脂酸乙酯的相互作用包括共价键和范德华力, 未发现氢键; 2 个氨基酸残基 (Val111 和 Val114) 参与了共价键的形成; 12 个氨基酸残基 (Val8、Thr9、Phe33、Phe36、Trp37、Ile52、Met62、Tyr76、Met90、Ile94、Ala115 和 Phe118) 与范德华力作用有关(图 3: D, D', D'')。

### 2.4 ZcofGOBPs 与植醇和大马烯酮的结合特性

为揭示 ZcofGOBPs 与包含侧链和碳环的有机化合物的结合特性, 我们分析了 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 的氨基酸残基与富含侧链的植醇和包含碳环的大马烯酮之间的结合特征。在 ZcofGOBP1 与植醇分子对接结果中, ZcofGOBP1 的 SER56 参与了氢键的形成, 并以 10 个氨基酸残基 (Val8、Phe12、Phe33、Phe36、Ile52、Leu61、Met68、Ile94、Val11 和 Phe118) 形成共价键, 以 6 个氨基酸残基 (Thr9、Trp37、Leu62、Met90、Ile111 和 Ala115) 产生范德华力作用(图 4: A, A', A'')。ZcofGOBP2 与植醇之间未发现氢键, 10 个氨基酸残基 (Val8、Phe12、Phe33、Phe36、Trp37、Ile52、Ile94、Val111、Val114 和 Ala115) 参与了共价键的形成, 9 个氨基酸残基 (Met5、Thr9、SER56、Leu61、Met62、Met73、Tyr76、Met90 和 Phe118) 与范德华力作用有关(图 4: B, B', B'')。ZcofGOBP1 和大马烯酮的分子对接未发现氢键, ZcofGOBP1 以 7 个氨基酸残基 (Phe12、Phe33、Phe36、Trp37、Met90、Ala115 和 Phe118) 与大马烯酮形成共价键, 以 5 个氨基酸残基 (Val8、Thr9、Ile52、Ile94 和 Val114) 产生范德华力作用(图 4: C, C', C'')。ZcofGOBP2 与大马烯酮之间也没有形成氢键, 9 个氨基酸残基 (Val8、Phe12、Phe33、Phe36、Trp37、Met90、Ile94、Ala115 和 Phe118) 参与了共价键的形成,

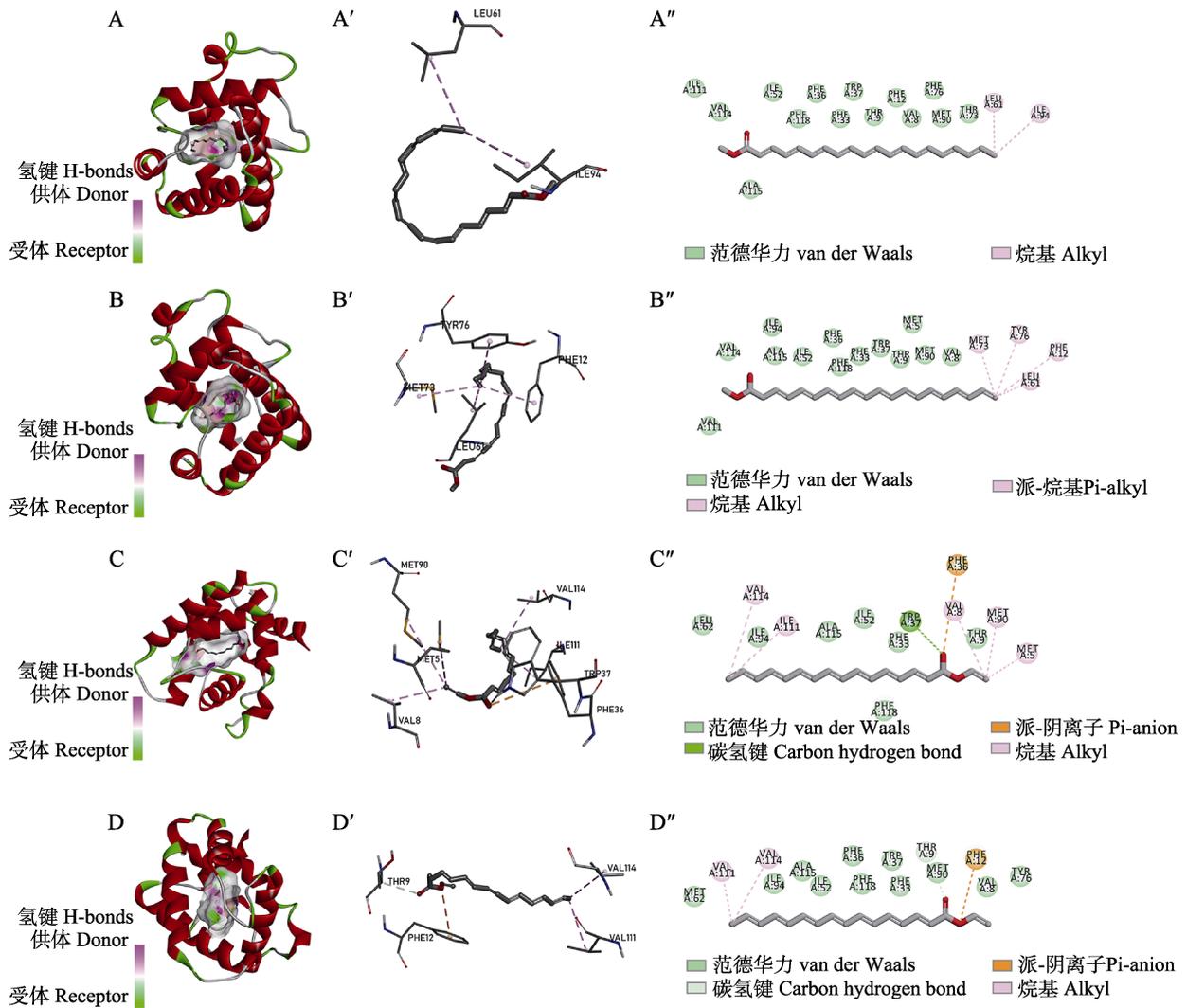


图3 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBPs 与 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯和软脂酸乙酯分子对接展示  
 Fig. 3 Molecular docking of ZcofGOBPs of *Zeuzera coffeae* with methyl *cis*-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate and ethyl palmitate

A. ZcofGOBP1 与 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯分子对接; A'. 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; A''. 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示; B. ZcofGOBP2 与 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯分子对接; B'. 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; B''. 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示; C. ZcofGOBP1 与软脂酸乙酯分子对接; C'. 软脂酸乙酯与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; C''. 软脂酸乙酯与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示; D. ZcofGOBP2 与软脂酸乙酯分子对接; D'. 软脂酸乙酯与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; D''. 软脂酸乙酯与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示。范德华力、碳氢键和派-阴离子属于静电力作用; 烷基和派-烷基属于疏水作用; 派-阴离子为静电力和疏水混合作用。

A. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP1 with methyl *cis*-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate; A'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of methyl *cis*-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate with ZcofGOBP1 residues; A''. Two-dimensional display of the interaction of methyl *cis*-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate with ZcofGOBP1 residues; B. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP2 with methyl *cis*-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate; B'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of methyl *cis*-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate with ZcofGOBP2 residues; B''. Two-dimensional display of the interaction of methyl *cis*-11,14,17-eicosatrienoate with ZcofGOBP2 residues; C. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP1 with ethyl palmitate; C'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of ethyl palmitate with ZcofGOBP1 residues; C''. Two-dimensional display of the interaction of ethyl palmitate with ZcofGOBP1 residues; D. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP2 with ethyl palmitate; D'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of ethyl palmitate with ZcofGOBP2 residues; D''. Two-dimensional display of the interaction of ethyl palmitate with ZcofGOBP2 residues. The van der Waals, carbon hydrogen bond and pi-action belong to electrostatic interaction; alkyl and pi-alkyl belong to hydrophobic interaction; pi-action is mixed.

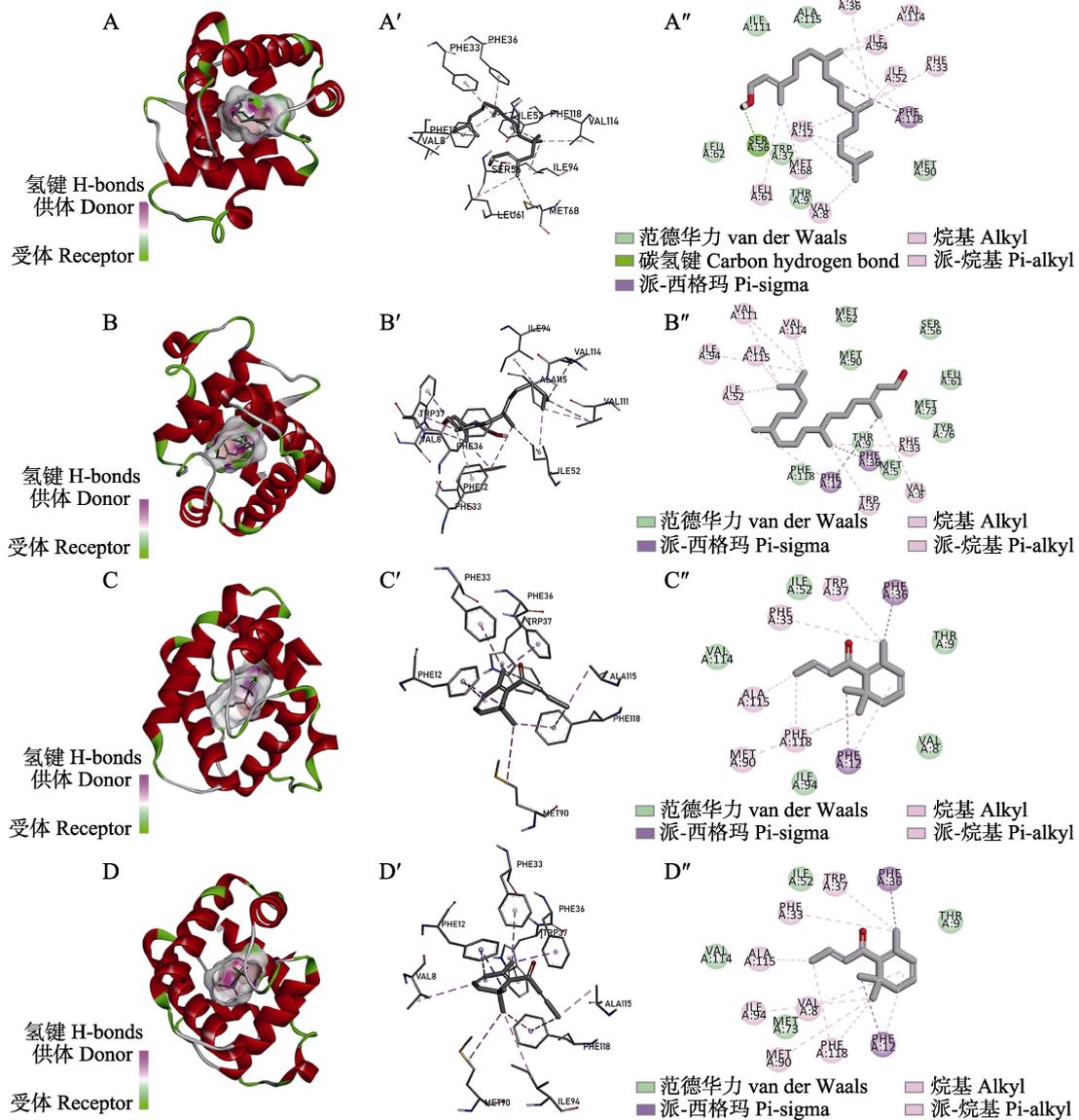


图 4 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBPs 与植醇和大马烯酮分子对接展示

Fig. 4 Molecular docking of ZcofGOBPs of *Zeuzera coffeae* with phytol and damascenone

A. ZcofGOBP1 与植醇分子对接; A'. 植醇与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; A". 植醇与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示; B. ZcofGOBP2 与植醇分子对接; B'. 植醇与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; B". 植醇与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示; C. ZcofGOBP1 与大马烯酮分子对接; C'. 大马烯酮与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; C". 大马烯酮与 ZcofGOBP1 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示; D. ZcofGOBP2 与大马烯酮分子对接; D'. 大马烯酮与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用三维展示; D". 大马烯酮与 ZcofGOBP2 氨基酸残基相互作用二维展示。范德华力和碳氢键属于静电力作用; 烷基、派-烷基和派-西格玛属于疏水作用。

A. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP1 with phytol; A'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of phytol with ZcofGOBP1 residues; A". Two-dimensional display of the interaction of phytol with ZcofGOBP1 residues; B. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP2 with phytol; B'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of phytol with ZcofGOBP2 residues; B". Two-dimensional display of the interaction of phytol with ZcofGOBP2 residues; C. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP1 with damascenone; C'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of damascenone with ZcofGOBP1 residues; C". Two-dimensional display of the interaction of damascenone with ZcofGOBP1 residues; D. Molecular docking of ZcofGOBP2 with damascenone; D'. Three-dimensional display of the interaction of damascenone with ZcofGOBP2 residues; D". Two-dimensional display of the interaction of damascenone with ZcofGOBP2 residues. The van der Waals and carbon hydrogen bond belong to electrostatic interaction; alkyl, pi-alkyl and pi-sigma are hydrophobic interaction.

4个氨基酸残基(Thr9、Ile52、Met73和Val114)参与了范德华力作用(图4: D, D', D'')。

### 3 结论与讨论

在昆虫感知气味挥发物的嗅觉过程中,到达嗅觉感受器的气味分子由OBPs等特异性结合和转运到嗅觉神经元树突,探究昆虫OBPs与气味分子的结合特性可以为揭示昆虫对寄主植物的嗅觉识别提供数据(Renou and Anton, 2020; Tang *et al.*, 2023)。随着生物信息学的发展,蛋白三维结构模拟和分子对接越来越广泛的用于昆虫OBPs与配体的结合性能分析(Zhuang *et al.*, 2014; Okoli *et al.*, 2021)。本研究从广食性钻蛀害虫咖啡豹蠹蛾中鉴定得到2个GOBPs基因(ZcofGOBP1和ZcofGOBP2)。这2个基因编码的蛋白包含6个 $\alpha$ -螺旋和6个保守的半胱氨酸残基;保守半胱氨酸残基形成的3个二硫键将 $\alpha$ -螺旋约束为特定的空间结构,形成了一个开口位于蛋白表面的配体结合空腔。分子对接发现,ZcofGOBP1和ZcofGOBP2与杜仲挥发性物质植醇、11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯、大马烯酮、软脂酸乙酯和十八酸甲酯亲和性较高;进一步分析发现ZcofGOBP1与这些挥发性物质的相互作用主要包括氢键、共价键、范德华力,ZcofGOBP2与这些挥发性物质的相互作用主要包括共价键和范德华力;与ZcofGOBP1和ZcofGOBP2结合能较低的杜仲挥发性物质可作为候选的咖啡豹蠹蛾嗅觉行为调节物质,用于后续的咖啡豹蠹蛾嗅觉行为研究。

昆虫OBPs主体由6-8个 $\alpha$ 螺旋构成,内部或者二聚体之间的空腔能够结合气味化合物分子(Tsitsanou *et al.*, 2013; Zheng *et al.*, 2016)。华北鳃金龟*Holotrichia oblita* HoblOBP1通过内部的空腔结合苯甲酸己酯,氢键和范德华力在二者的结合中发挥了重要作用,参与氢键形成的Tyr111和参与范德华力的Met48和Ile80是决定HoblOBP1配体结合特性的关键氨基酸残基(Zhuang *et al.*, 2014)。对绿盲蝽*Apolygus lucorum* AlucOBP22配体结合特性的研究也发现,氨基酸残基Leu5、Ile40、Met41、Val44和

Met45在配体结合中与氢键的形成有关,定点突变将Leu5或Ile40替换为丙氨酸会大幅降低AlucOBP22对寄主植物挥发物石竹烯的结合能力(Liu *et al.*, 2019)。在苹果小吉丁*Agilus mali* AmalOBP8对甲酸香叶酯的结合中,位于空腔的氨基酸残基Trp106、Tyr105、Tyr46和Gly34参与了蛋白与配体间的相互作用,分别贡献了-2.84、-2.37、-2.11和-2.11 kJ/mol结合能;氨基酸残基Trp106未参与配体结合空腔的形成,但该残基与配体之间形成的氢键在AmalOBP8对甲酸香叶酯的结合中发挥了重要作用(Li *et al.*, 2021)。我们的研究发现,咖啡豹蠹蛾ZcofGOBP1和ZcofGOBP2与多种杜仲挥发物亲和性较高,众多氨基酸残基参与了它们与杜仲挥发物之间的相互作用;以ZcofGOBP1对植醇的结合为例,它们的相互作用包括氢键、共价键和范德华力,共有16个氨基酸残基参与了这些的相互作用。综上,临近和位于OBPs配体结合空腔表面的氨基酸残基在昆虫OBPs与气味化合物的结合中发挥了重要作用,这些氨基酸残基与气味分子间的相互作用可能决定了OBPs结合配体的种类和结合特性。

OBPs结合的气味挥发物种类与昆虫对寄主的嗅觉识别关系密切(罗娟等, 2023)。在麦长管蚜*Sitobion avenae*上的研究发现,SaveOBP10在该虫对寄主挥发物和趋避剂的嗅觉识别中发挥了重要作用,降低SaveOBP10基因的表达水平可以改变麦长管蚜对寄主植物和趋避剂的行为反应(Ullah *et al.*, 2022)。对东亚飞蝗*Locusta migratoria* OBP1的研究发现, RNA干扰敲低OBP1基因表达显著降低该虫对顺-3-己烯基乙酸酯等5种玉米挥发物的嗅觉电位反应,进一步的取食行为试验证实,下调OBP1基因表达会显著降低4龄若虫对玉米叶片的取食量(Li *et al.*, 2016)。鉴于OBPs在昆虫寄主识别中的作用,Leal等(2008)提出通过检测OBPs与寄主挥发物的结合特性来筛选调节昆虫嗅觉行为的活性物质。Hu等(2019)分析了白背飞虱*Sogatella furcifera* 4个OBPs与水稻挥发物的结合特性,结合RNA干扰和嗅觉行为试验筛选得到多个对

白背飞虱有引诱或驱避作用的气味化合物。Zhou 等 (2022) 研究了红脉穗螟 *Tirathaba rufivena* TrufOBP4 对寄主植物 19 种挥发性化合物的结合特性, 筛选得到 4 种能够高效诱捕该虫的气味化合物, 为开展基于该虫嗅觉功能的害虫防治手段提供了材料。本研究发现咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 与不同杜仲挥发物的结合性能存在差异, 它们与植醇等 5 种挥发物的亲和性较高 (结合能低于  $-7$  kJ/mol), 与 2-呋喃甲醇等多种挥发物的亲和性较低 (结合能高于  $-4$  kJ/mol), 这些结果表明 ZcofGOBPs 可能参与了咖啡豹蠹蛾对杜仲的嗅觉识别, 植醇等与 ZcofOBPs 亲和性较高的挥发物可能作为候选的气味化合物用于咖啡豹蠹蛾对杜仲的嗅觉识别研究。

研究昆虫 OBPs 对气味挥发物的结合特性不仅有助于揭示昆虫的嗅觉功能, 还可能为培育新的抗虫作物品种提供数据。Ali 等 (2022) 在对马铃薯植株挥发物的研究中发现, 与栽培品种马铃薯相比, 野生型马铃薯释放的挥发物中对蚜虫有引诱作用的化合物含量较少, 但对害虫有趋避作用的化合物种类丰富, 且含量较高; 野生型马铃薯可以作为育种材料用于改良马铃薯栽培品种的挥发物成分和抗虫性能。Zhan 等 (2021) 通过远缘杂交获得了抗麦长管蚜的小麦新品种, 该品种在杂交过程中获得的 *OtLIS* 基因能够促进芳樟醇的合成, 该化合物作为蚜虫趋避剂降低了麦长管蚜对该小麦品种的为害。最近的一项研究还展示了转基因技术改变植物气味在害虫防治中的应用前景, 二化螟 *Chilo suppressalis* 信息素合成途径中的 3 个关键酶基因被转入非寄主植物烟草, 转基因烟草成功合成了二化螟信息素成分 (Z)-11-十六碳烯醇和 (Z)-11-十六烯醛, 这两种化合物与二化螟雄蛾对雌蛾的嗅觉识别有关, 它们的异源释放可能干扰二化螟雄蛾与雌蛾的交配行为 (Xia *et al.*, 2022)。

综上, 咖啡豹蠹蛾 ZcofGOBP1 和 ZcofGOBP2 具有开口位于蛋白表面的配体结合空腔; ZcofGOBP1 与植醇和 11,14,17-三烯酸甲酯等 5 种挥发物结合能较低, ZcofGOBP2 与软脂酸乙

酯和大马烯酮等 5 种挥发物结合能较低; 氨基酸残基与化合物间的相互作用在 ZcofGOBPs 对气味化合物的特异性结合中发挥了关键作用。但是 ZcofGOBPs 和杜仲气味化合物在咖啡豹蠹蛾对寄主嗅觉识别过程中的具体作用仍有待蛋白功能试验和昆虫行为试验验证。

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