

类花生酸在昆虫细胞免疫中的作用研究进展^{*}

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Research advance in role of eicosanoids in insect cellular immunity. ZHAO Yao, ZHAO Fu, ZHU Fen^{**}
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Abstract Eicosanoids, including prostaglandin, thromboxane and leucotriene, are widely studied in higher animals. A few researchers have found that eicosanoids play an important role in insect cellular immunity. Here, we report the role of eicosanoids in resistance to invasive bacteria, fungi, parasites and viruses in insects, and address potential issues for future research.

Key words eicosanoids, insect, cellular immunity

摘 要 类花生酸包括前列腺素类,凝血恶烷类和白细胞三烯类等,在高等动物中的作用研究较多,后来有许多学者发现类花生酸在昆虫的细胞免疫反应中发挥了重要作用。本文就类花生酸在昆虫清除细菌、真菌、寄生物及病毒等过程中发挥的作用进行了综述,并就深入研究方向进行了展望。

关键词 类花生酸,昆虫,细胞免疫

类花生酸(eicosanoids)是C20不饱和脂肪酸氧化代谢物的统称,主要包括前列腺素类(prostaglandin),凝血恶烷类(thromboxane)和白细胞三烯类(leucotriene),由磷脂产生的花生四烯酸代谢而来(图1),参与该过程的酶类主要有磷脂酶A₂(phospholipase A₂)、环氧化酶(cyclooxygenase)和脂氧合酶(lipoxygenase)^[1]。人们在研究哺乳动物的细胞天然反应中发现类花生酸发挥了重要作用。由于大量的研究表明昆虫与哺乳动物的天然免疫机理具有许多相似之处。因此,Stanley-Samuelson等提出了类花生酸学说,认为类花生酸可以调节昆虫血细胞清除细菌的细胞免疫过程^[1]。随后有许多学者发现类花生酸在昆虫清除细菌、真菌、寄生物及病毒等过程中发挥了重要作用。本文就以上研究进展进行了总结。

1 类花生酸学说

昆虫适应能力强、防御机制高效,是地球上种类最多的生物类群,在长期的进化过程中形成了一套独特的免疫系统抵御外来物的感染和

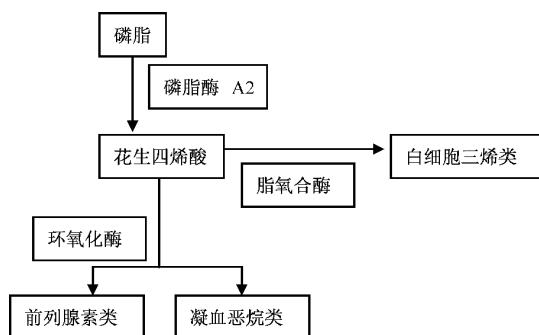
天敌的攻击,包括细胞免疫(cellular immunity)和体液免疫(humoral immunity)。人们通过向昆虫体内注射病原微生物及多种化合物如昆虫布多糖等发现昆虫能及时启动免疫反应。在受到损伤或在适当条件下用超声波、电波、微振荡等物理因素刺激时昆虫也会启动免疫反应^[1]。研究证明,昆虫能够对很多种病原物进行识别并产生免疫反应,包括细菌、真菌、原虫和寄生虫等^[4-7]。

类花生酸学说在很多昆虫的细胞免疫研究中得到证实。用类花生酸生物合成抑制剂处理被外来物感染的昆虫时,成瘤作用(nodule formation)受到抑制,而加入花生四烯酸(类花生酸合成的前体物)时则可以逆转这种反应,这说明类花生酸在这些昆虫的血细胞成瘤反应中起着重要的调节作用^[1]。随后,人们发现类

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图1 类花生酸的生物合成途径^[1]

花生酸也参与调节果蝇的抗寄生反应。Stanley等将类花生酸学说进行了拓展,认为类花生酸学说可能适用于所有能产生细胞免疫功能的昆虫种类,但需要更多的试验支持^[1]。

2 类花生酸对昆虫细胞免疫的调节作用

2.1 类花生酸在昆虫清除细菌中的作用

Stanley-Samuelson等发现在烟草天蛾 *Manduca sexta* 幼虫体内注入类花生酸生物合成抑制剂后再注入昆虫病原菌——粘质沙雷氏菌 *Serratia marcescens*, 然后收集血淋巴培养,发现有很多病原菌,证明类花生酸在昆虫清除细菌的过程中发挥了作用^[1]。这一发现在多种昆虫中得到验证。如鳞翅目小地老虎 *Agrotis ipsilon* 和美洲粘虫 *Pseudaletia unipuncta*^[60]、家蚕 *Bombyx mori*^[61]、苜蓿粉蝶 *Colias eurytheme*^[62]、甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua*^[63]、欧洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia nubilalis*^[64]；直翅目蟋蟀 *Gryllus assimilis*^[65]、*G. firmus*^[66]；蜚蠊目美洲大蠊 *Periplaneta americana*^[67]；同翅目十七年蝉 *Magicicada septendecim* 和 *M. cassini*^[68]；鞘翅目拟步甲 *Zophobas atratus*^[69]、膜翅目蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera*^[60]等。最近有研究表明甜菜夜蛾血淋巴感染嗜线虫致病杆菌 *Xenorhabdus nematophila* 后,磷脂酶 A₂ 抑制剂能使粒细胞和浆细胞的噬菌作用急剧减弱,但花生四烯酸能逆转磷脂酶 A₂ 抑制剂的作用^[61]。甜菜夜蛾感染后,血淋巴磷脂酶 A₂ (PLA₂) 活性显著也降

低,表明嗜线虫致病杆菌感染甜菜夜蛾也是作用于类花生酸合成途径。

2.2 类花生酸在昆虫清除真菌中的作用

向烟草天蛾幼虫体内注射金龟子绿僵菌 *Metarhizium anisopliae* 后,幼虫体重增加缓慢并最终致死,若同时注射菌液和类花生酸生物合成抑制剂,则幼虫体重增加更慢死亡率更高,但同时注射菌液、类花生酸生物合成抑制剂和花生四烯酸后,幼虫体重增加和死亡情况与仅注射菌液相同。这表明烟草天蛾对金龟子绿僵菌的免疫反应受类花生酸调节^[62]。Lord向烟草天蛾幼虫体内注射球孢白僵菌 *Beauveria bassiana*^[63]、Tunaz向大菜粉蝶 *Pieris brassicae* 幼虫体内注射球孢白僵菌也观察到了同样的现象^[64]。

2.3 类花生酸在昆虫清除病毒中的作用

牛单纯疱疹病毒 (BHSV-1) 注入7龄大蜡螟 *Galleria mellonella*^[6] 幼虫后引起了成瘤反应且注入越多黑瘤越多,但注入抑制前列腺素生成的茚甲新后黑瘤从每头幼虫150个减少至每头幼虫低于50个,表明前列腺素可以调节大蜡螟对病毒的免疫反应。姬蜂 *Pimpla turionellae* 对牛单纯疱疹病毒及舞毒蛾 *Lymantria dispar* 对舞毒蛾核型多角体病毒 (LdMNPV) 的免疫反应也受类花生酸调节^[7]。

2.4 类花生酸在昆虫清除其他外来物中的作用

黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 幼虫在被黄蜂 *Leptopilina boulardi* 寄生之前若注入了类

花生酸合成抑制剂,则果蝇对黄蜂卵形成的包被数量减少,表明类花生酸在果蝇包被免疫反应中是作为细胞信号传导分子^[5]。长红锥蝽 *Rhodnius prolixus* 感染让氏锥虫 *Trypanosoma rangeli* 后血淋巴细胞形成微聚体,磷脂酶 A₂ 抑制剂、环氧化酶抑制剂和脂氧合酶抑制剂都能使血细胞微聚体减少,但花生四烯酸能逆转这种反应^[6]。昆布多糖 (laminarin) 注入麻蝇 *Neobellieria bullata* 幼虫体内后,血淋巴细胞黑瘤的形成量与注入的量成正相关,但类花生酸合成抑制剂能破坏麻蝇血细胞形成黑瘤的能力^[8]。

3 类花生酸对昆虫细胞免疫的调节机理

烟草天蛾是通过成瘤反应清除血液循环中的细菌^[7], Miller 等推测类花生酸是作用于昆虫抗细菌感染的微聚反应和成瘤反应^[8]。在烟草天蛾体内注入细菌后 6 h,每头幼虫体内约有 120 个黑瘤,而用类花生酸生物合成抑制剂处理的幼虫每头只有约 20 个黑瘤,且类花生酸生物合成抑制剂剂量越大,黑瘤数越少,若随后又注入花生四烯酸,则黑瘤数又逐渐增多^[9]。Stanley-Samuelson 等证实类花生酸的合成会受到阻碍,清除外来物感染的能力也大大下降,类花生酸可调节粒细胞和浆细胞的免疫反应,即微聚反应和成瘤反应^[1]。

细胞扩张是黑瘤形成的一个重要阶段,类花生酸也可作用于细胞的运动过程,如扩张过程和迁移过程。烟草天蛾的幼虫感染细菌时,浆细胞的扩张过程受到类花生酸的调节^[10,31]。Merchant 等还发现烟草天蛾在感染大肠杆菌时类花生酸可调节血细胞的迁移过程^[12]。

酚氧化酶是昆虫血细胞黑瘤形成后清除细菌的关键酶类之一,其前体物为酚氧化酶原。Shrestha 等报道甜菜夜蛾感染粘质沙雷氏菌时类花生酸可以调节类缘色细胞中酚氧化酶原的释放,从而影响甜菜夜蛾血细胞对粘质沙雷氏菌的清除作用^[3]。

有研究证实类花生酸还有信号转导作用。

Kim 等的实验证明甜菜夜蛾的章鱼胺和复合胺可以通过类花生酸转导的信号调节噬菌作用和成瘤作用^[34]。

4 研究展望

类花生酸对昆虫细胞免疫反应的调节作用仅在鳞翅目、直翅目、鞘翅目、同翅目、膜翅目、双翅目、半翅目昆虫中有报道,但是其他目昆虫相关报道较少。另外,外源感染物也仅限于细菌、真菌、寄生物、化合物及病毒等。作者实验室以双翅目昆虫大头金蝇感染支原体的细胞免疫反应进行了相关的研究,并对类花生酸是否能发挥作用进行了验证^[5]。首先,感染支原体后实验组幼虫产生的黑瘤显著多于对照组幼虫;其次,血淋巴细胞成瘤反应不仅随反应时间而增强(8 h 时达到最大),还随支原体感染剂量增加而增强。表明大头金蝇幼虫血细胞能够识别支原体并产生细胞免疫反应。另外,我们还发现类花生酸生物合成途径的环氧化酶和磷脂酶 A₂ 的抑制剂可削弱血淋巴细胞对支原体感染的成瘤反应,且对黑瘤数的影响呈剂量依赖方式,但花生四烯酸可以扭转磷脂酶 A₂ 抑制剂的影响,因此证实类花生酸参与调节大头金蝇幼虫抗支原体感染的成瘤反应。原虫为单细胞真核动物,许多感染人体的原虫如疟原虫、利什曼原虫常可以逃避宿主抗体的杀伤、或抑制宿主的细胞免疫功能、或使已产生的特异性免疫失败。因此,探讨昆虫的细胞免疫系统能否识别原虫并产生相应的细胞免疫反应,其研究结果将有助于帮助人类解决原虫感染的问题。大头金蝇作为一种重要的法医昆虫将成为该研究的重要研究材料之一。

尽管已有学者开始探讨类花生酸调节昆虫细胞免疫反应的机理,但相关研究只针对了不同昆虫感染不同病原物时细胞免疫的不同过程,没能阐明同一种昆虫在感染相同的病原物时类花生酸究竟是如何调节昆虫的细胞免疫过程的。另外,不同的病原物其结构及化学组成并不一样,同一种昆虫感染不同的病原物时,类花生酸的调节机制是否相同也需要进一步研

究。

病原物干扰昆虫免疫功能的机制等也是重要的研究方向,阐明病原物如何使昆虫寄主的免疫系统瘫痪对提高生物防治效率具有巨大而深远的意义,这种联系揭示了利用类花生酸调节免疫对改善一些生物防治剂的防效具有积极的作用。

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