

靶标害虫对 Bt 玉米的抗性发展和治理策略*

王月琴** 何康来 王振营***

(中国农业科学院植物保护研究所, 植物病虫害生物学国家重点实验室, 北京 100193)

摘要 全生育期有效表达 Bt 杀虫蛋白的转基因抗虫玉米为靶标害虫的防治提供了新途径。但是, 靶标害虫抗性种群的发展严重威胁了转基因抗虫玉米的可持续应用。截止到 2018 年, 已经有 13 例报道表明靶标害虫对转基因抗虫玉米产生了田间抗性; 5 例监测结果表明靶标种群没有降低对 Bt 玉米的敏感性, 其中包括转 *vip3Aa* 玉米。抗性治理策略成功的关键主要包括: Bt 杀虫蛋白的高剂量表达、靶标害虫的隐性遗传、初始抗性等位基因频率较低、不完全抗性、适合度代价等。当抗性为非隐性遗传时, 可以通过增加庇护所的种植面积达到延缓抗性发展的目的。

关键词 转基因抗虫玉米; 靶标害虫; 田间抗性; 抗性治理

Evolution of resistance to transgenic *Bacillus thuringiensis* maize in pest insects and a strategy for managing this

WANG Yue-Qin** HE Kang-Lai WANG Zhen-Ying***

(State Key Laboratory for Biology of Plant Disease and Insect Pests, Institute of Plant Protection,
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100193, China)

Abstract Transgenic *Bacillus thuringiensis* maize expressing Bt toxins is a new tool for controlling target pest insects. However, the evolution of resistance within target pest populations threatens the sustainable utilization of Bt maize. By 2018 about 13 cases of resistance to Bt maize have been reported. In 5 other cases there was no significant decrease in susceptibility to Bt maize, including transgenic maize that produces the Vip3Aa protein. Factors that favor a successful resistance management strategy that can delay resistance include high-dosages, the recessive inheritance of resistance, low frequency of the alleles that confer resistance, incomplete resistance and fitness costs. When the inheritance of resistance is not recessive, increasing the size of refugia can still significantly delay the development of resistance.

Key words transgenic *Bacillus thuringiensis* maize; target pests; field resistance; resistance management

玉米作为重要的粮食作物、优质的饲料作物和高产的经济作物, 在世界粮食中占有举足轻重的地位。害虫为害每年都造成严重的产量损失, 对玉米生产和农业安全造成严重威胁。农药抗性的产生导致化学防治在生产中的应用受到一定的限制。利用苏云金芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus thuringiensis*, Bt) 杀虫晶体蛋白的植物基因工程研究为玉米害虫的防治提供了新途径。Bt 在芽孢形成的过程中产生的杀虫晶体蛋白 (Insecticidal

crystal protein, ICP) 对鳞翅目、鞘翅目、双翅目等多种害虫具有特异的杀虫作用, 是目前研究最多、应用最广泛的生物制剂 (Alyokhin, 2011; Sanahuja *et al.*, 2011; Pardo-López *et al.*, 2013; ISAAA, 2017)。Bt 在营养生长对数中期分泌的胞外蛋白——营养期杀虫蛋白 (Vegetative insecticidal proteins, VIP) 对鞘翅目和鳞翅目害虫具有特异性 (Ruiz *et al.*, 2014)。另外, Vip 蛋白和 Cry 蛋白不存在序列同源性、作用机理不

*资助项目 Supported projects: 国家转基因生物新品种培育科技重大专项 (2016ZX08011-003)

**第一作者 First author, E-mail: yueqinqueen@126.com

***通讯作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: wangzy61@163.com

收稿日期 Received: 2019-01-07; 接受日期 Accepted: 2019-01-19

同、受体位点不同,同多种 Cry 蛋白具有协同增效作用 (Estruch *et al.*, 1996; Lee *et al.*, 2003; Hernández-Martínez *et al.*, 2013)。1996 年,美国率先批准了转 *cry1Ab* 玉米 (Bt176) 的商业化种植。2003 年,美国开始商业化种植转 *cry1F* 玉米 (TC1507) 和转 *cry3Bb1* 玉米 (MON863), 分别防治欧洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia nubilalis* 和玉米根萤叶甲 *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*; 但是, 由于靶标害虫抗性种群的产生, 2010 年取消了 MON863 的商业化种植。同年, 菲律宾相关部门批准了转 *cry1Ab* 玉米 (Bt11) 的商业化种植, 用于防治亚洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia furnacalis*。巴西分别于 2008 年和 2009 年批准了转 *cry1Ab* 玉米 (MON810) 和转 *cry1F* 玉米 (TC1507) 的商业化种植, 用于防治草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda*。2010 年, 阿根廷商业化种植了表达 Cry1A.105 和 Cry2Ab2 杀虫蛋白的转基因抗虫玉米 (MON89034) 防治小蔗螟 *Diatraea saccharalis*。另外, 美国环境保护署 (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) 相继注册了转 *cry34/35Ab1* 玉米 (591227) 转 *mCry3A* 玉米 (MIR604) 转 *eCry3.1Ab* 玉米 (5307) 转 *Cry3Bb1* 玉米 (MON87411), 注册年限分别为 2005 年、2006 年、2012 年和 2015 年 (<https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/html/current-previously-registered-section-3-plant-incorporated.html>)。田间试验表明: 转 *cry1Ab* 玉米 (MON810 和 Bt11) 对亚洲玉米螟 (He *et al.*, 2003; 何康来等, 2004; 王冬妍等, 2004) 以及棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* (常雪艳等, 2006) 甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* (王振营等, 2005) 和黏虫 *Mythimna separata* (王振营等, 2005; 常雪等, 2007) 初孵幼虫具有很好的杀虫效果。虽然中国政府还没有批准转基因玉米的商业化种植, 但是科研工作者已经研发出一批性状良好的转基因玉米品种, 如转 *cry1Ie* 玉米 (IE034) (Zhang *et al.*, 2013) 转 *cry1Ac* 玉米 (BT799) (王月琴等, 2014) 转 *cry1Ah* 玉米 (HGK60) (宋苗等, 2016) 转 *cry1Ab/cry2Aj* 和 *G10evo* (EPSPS) (双

抗 12-5) (王江等, 2016) 转 *cry1Ah/cry1Ie* 玉米 (杨召军等, 2012) 转 *cry1Ac/cry1Ie* 玉米 (Jiang *et al.*, 2016) 均对亚洲玉米螟表现良好的抗虫性。

转基因抗虫玉米不仅能够有效防治靶标害虫, 增加作物产量, 还能大幅度降低化学农药的使用量, 保护环境和生物多样性 (He *et al.*, 2003; Duvick, 2005; Pereira *et al.*, 2008; Carpenter, 2010; Hutchison *et al.*, 2010; Li and Romeis, 2010; Osteen and Fernandez-Cornejo, 2013; Shi *et al.*, 2013)。

1996 年, 美国首次批准了转 *cry1Ab* 基因玉米 (BT176) 的商业化种植, 在随后的 21 年里, 转基因玉米在全球范围内得到了迅速的推广和应用, 为全球种植者带来 637 亿美元的经济收入 (ISAAA, 2017)。2017 年, 全球玉米种植总面积为 1.88 亿 hm^2 , 转基因玉米种植面积高达 5 970 万 hm^2 , 其中包括转基因抗虫玉米 530 万 hm^2 (Insect resistance, IR) 转基因耐除草剂玉米 630 万 hm^2 (Herbicide tolerant, HT) 复合性状转基因/耐除草剂玉米 4 810 万 hm^2 (Insect resistance/Herbicide tolerant, IR/HT)。大面积的连续种植转基因抗虫玉米, 使靶标害虫长期处于一定的筛选压下, 携带抗性等位基因的个体不断富集, 抗性等位基因频率不断增加, 削弱了转基因抗虫玉米的优势, 导致一些转基因抗虫玉米推广的失败甚至被强制撤回 (Van Rensburg, 2007; Storer *et al.*, 2010, 2012; Velez *et al.*, 2013; Farias *et al.*, 2014; Gassmann, 2016)。因此, 有必要实施抗性治理策略。

为了更加客观合理的分析田间抗性监测数据, 明确田间抗性发展水平, 实施抗性治理策略, 本文重新归纳了“田间抗性”的分类标准; 总结了现阶段靶标害虫对转基因抗虫玉米抗性发展的现状; 讨论了延缓抗性产生的主要策略; 最后, 分析了我国转基因抗虫玉米的研发现状和展望了种植前景。

1 田间抗性的分类

关于田间抗性的定义和标准一直存在争议,

IRAC (Insecticide Resistance Action Committee) 认为: 种植者严格按照相关说明种植转基因作物, 并期望达到防治靶标害虫的目的; 但是, 靶标害虫长期处于转基因抗虫作物的环境中, 敏感个体被淘汰, 抗性个体存活、繁衍、逐渐发展成为无法控制的抗性种群规模, 田间抗性产生, 导致转基因抗虫作物应用失败 (<http://www.irac-online.org/about/resistance/>)。Tabashnik 等认为: 田间抗性是指在田间条件下, 靶标害虫种群长期暴露在 Bt 杀虫蛋白选择压力之下, 引起基因水平上的变异, 最终导致该种群对 Bt 杀虫蛋白的敏感性降低 (Tabashnik *et al.*, 2009, 2013, 2014; Tabashnik and Carrière, 2017)。Tabashnik 和 Carrière (2017) 重新将田间抗性分为三类, 主要包括:

(1) 实质抗性 (Practical resistance)。田间抗性个体的数量 > 50%, 显著降低了 Bt 作物的防治效果, 且不能实际控制害虫抗性种群的发展。抗性个体的鉴定主要通过以下三种方式: 测定 Bt 杀虫蛋白对靶标害虫室内敏感品系的毒力, 取 LC_{99} 值 95% 置信区间的上限作为诊断剂量浓度, 在诊断剂量浓度下存活的个体即为抗性个体。该诊断剂量浓度能够杀死全部或者几乎全部的敏感个体 (Marçon *et al.*, 2000; Tabashnik *et al.*, 2013)。在转基因作物上能够完成一个世代, 且能产生可育后代的个体即为抗性个体 (Siegfried *et al.*, 2007; Tabashnik *et al.*, 2013, 2014)。若 Bt 杀虫蛋白对靶标害虫的毒力 LC_{50} 值大幅度增加, 则认为该种群 > 50% 的个体为抗性个体 (Tabashnik *et al.*, 2014)。

(2) 敏感水平 (No decrease in susceptibility)。田间害虫种群长期暴露在 Bt 杀虫蛋白下, 但是对 Bt 杀虫蛋白的敏感性没有显著下降 (Tabashnik *et al.*, 2013)。

(3) 早期预警抗性 (Early warning resistance)。害虫种群显著降低了对 Bt 杀虫蛋白的敏感性, 但是没有相关报道说明该转基因抗虫事件降低了防治效果 (Zhang *et al.*, 2011; Tabashnik and Carrière, 2017)。

2 靶标害虫对 Bt 玉米的抗性发展现状

2012 年, 仅有 3 例相关报道证实靶标害虫对转基因抗虫玉米产生了实质抗性。在波多黎各转 *cry1F* 基因玉米 TC1507 种植区监测到高水平抗性的草地贪夜蛾种群, 抗性种群的发展显著削弱了 TC1507 的防治效果, 导致该转基因事件被强制召回, 这是迄今为止因为抗性种群的产生导致转基因品种被强制召回的第一个事件 (Store *et al.*, 2010, 2012); 同时也是靶标害虫对 Bt 作物产生抗性历经时间最短的事件 (Gould *et al.*, 1997; Roush, 1997)。干旱的气候条件、转基因作物的大面积推广、庇护所的不合理设置等, 同抗性种群的产生密切相关 (Kruger *et al.*, 2009; Store *et al.*, 2010)。2007 年, 在南非表达 Cry1Ab 的 MON810 种植区采集的玉米蛀茎夜蛾 *Busseola fusca* 滞育种群, 其后代能够在 MON810 上存活, 对 Cry1Ab 产生了一定水平的抗性 (Van Rensburg, 2007)。Bt 作物对靶标害虫田间防治效果的降低先于抗性产生的生测记录, 同早期不积极采取措施进行抗性监测有关 (Kruger *et al.*, 2011, 2012; Store *et al.*, 2010, 2012)。2003 年, 美国注册并且批准了转 *cry3Bb1* 玉米 (MON863) 的商业化种植; 2009 年, 田间监测到玉米根萤叶甲抗性种群。Cry3Bb1 杀虫蛋白的非高剂量表达和适合度代价同抗性种群的产生密切相关 (Gassmann *et al.*, 2011, 2012; Gassmann, 2012, 2016)。

截止 2018 年, 13 例报道证实靶标害虫对表达不同杀虫蛋白的转基因抗虫玉米产生了实质抗性, 主要包括 7 种昆虫: 玉米蛀茎夜蛾 (对 Cry1Ab 杀虫蛋白) (Van Rensburg, 2007)、小蔗螟 (对 Cry1A.105 杀虫蛋白) (Blanco *et al.*, 2016; Grimi *et al.*, 2018)、玉米根萤叶甲 (对 Cry3Bb, Cry34/35Ab, mCry3A, eCry3.1Ab 杀虫蛋白) (Gassmann *et al.*, 2011, 2014, 2016; Andow *et al.*, 2015; Jakka *et al.*, 2016; Zukoff *et al.*, 2016)、草地贪夜蛾 (对 Cry1Ab、Cry1F 杀虫蛋白) (Storer *et al.*, 2010; Huang *et al.*, 2014;

Farias *et al.*, 2016; Omoto *et al.*, 2016) 西部豆夜蛾 *Striacosta albicosta* (对 Cry1F 杀虫蛋白) (Eichenseer *et al.*, 2008; Ostrem *et al.*, 2016) 美洲棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa zea* (对 Cry1Ab, Cry1A.105 杀虫蛋白) (Storer *et al.*, 2001; Dively *et al.*, 2016)。另外, 美国的小蔗螟 (对 Cry1Ab 杀虫蛋白) (Ghimire *et al.*, 2011; Huang *et al.*, 2012) 和菲律宾的亚洲玉米螟 (对 Cry1Ab 杀虫蛋白) (Alcantara *et al.*, 2011) 对转基因抗虫玉米处于早期预警抗性水平。2018 年在西班牙首次从田间种群中检测到地中海玉米蛀茎夜蛾 *Sesamia nonagrioides* 对 Cry1Ab 的抗性等位基因, 抗性等位基因频率高达 0.003 6 (Camargo *et al.*, 2018)。田间抗性种群的发展, 减少了有效防治害虫的 Bt 蛋白种类。因此, 有必要筛选新的杀虫基因和构建高毒力的工程菌。

全球抗性监测数据表明: 西南玉米秆草螟 *Diatraea grandiosella* 对 Cry1Ab 杀虫蛋白 (Huang *et al.*, 2010) 欧洲玉米螟对 Cry1Ab 及 Cry1F 杀虫蛋白 (Crespo *et al.*, 2010; Farinós *et al.*, 2010; Siegfried *et al.*, 2014; Thieme *et al.*, 2018) 以及草地贪夜蛾对 Vip3Aa20 杀虫蛋白 (Bernardi *et al.*, 2015) 的抗性依然处于敏感水平。

从转基因抗虫玉米的首次商业化种植到田间抗性种群的产生, 所需要的周期越来越短, 其中, 交互抗性是加速抗性发展的关键因素 (Tabashnik, 2016)。Cry3Bb 和 eCry3.1Ab 存在交互抗性。虽然表达 eCry3.1Ab 杀虫蛋白的转基因玉米还没有商业化种植, 但是, 田间已经监测到对 eCry3.1Ab 产生抗性的玉米根萤叶甲种群。这一案例直接说明交互抗性的存在能够加速田间抗性的发展 (Jakka *et al.*, 2016; Zukoff *et al.*, 2016)。巴西商业化种植 *cry1Ab* 玉米 (MON810) 和 *cry1F* 玉米 (TC1507) 两年后, 转基因抗虫玉米对草地贪夜蛾的防治效果明显下降。这一现象的发生, 同 Cry1Ab 和 Cry1F 杀虫蛋白之间存在交互抗性密切相关 (Farias *et al.*, 2014; Monnerat *et al.*, 2015; Omoto *et al.*, 2016)。

靶标害虫对 Bt 作物适应性的增强、庇护所种植面积减少、转基因作物种植面积的增加都

促进了田间抗性的发展。另外, 田间抗性产生的周期与昆虫发生代数呈负相关 (ISAAA, 2017; Tabashnik and Carrière, 2017)。

3 抗性治理策略

为了让 Bt 作物的优势得到最大程度的发挥, 更好的为人类服务, 科研工作者和监管部门一直致力于抗性治理策略 (Insect resistance management, IRM) 的研究。抗性治理策略, 就是采取一定的策略和方案, 阻止或者延缓靶标害虫抗性种群的发展, 实现转基因作物的可持续应用。目前, 应用最为广泛的抗性治理策略主要包括“庇护所”策略和“多基因”策略。

3.1 “庇护所”策略

2002 年以前, “庇护所”策略是应用最为广泛的田间抗性治理策略。在美国和澳大利亚等国家, 该策略均由政府部门强制执行 (Tabashnik *et al.*, 2008; Hutchison *et al.*, 2010)。该策略要求:

(1) 庇护所。在种植 Bt 抗虫作物的同时, 在其周边种植一定面积的非 Bt 作物, 以提供足够多的敏感个体, 与 Bt 作物区存活的少量抗性纯合子个体进行自由交配。产生的杂合子后代能够被高剂量表达的抗虫作物毒杀 (Liu and Tabashnik, 1997; Roush, 1997)。

(2) 高剂量表达 (隐性遗传)。转基因抗虫作物必须表达足够的杀虫蛋白剂量, 使靶标害虫种群内所有的抗性基因都为功能隐性遗传。杂合子后代不能在抗虫作物上存活, 从而达到延缓抗性发展的目的。因此, “庇护所”策略, 又称为“高剂量/庇护所”策略 (Tabashnik *et al.*, 2003)。

一般情况下, 通过评估抗性个体、敏感个体和抗性杂合子个体在抗虫作物上的存活情况, 判断该转基因事件是否为高剂量表达 (Tabashnik *et al.*, 2013)。生物参数为显性度 (h), 取值范围为 0 (完全隐性) - 1 (完全显性), 当 $h < 0.05$ 时, 即为高剂量表达 (Liu and Tabashnik, 1997; Tabashnik *et al.*, 2013)。EPA 规定: 当转基因抗虫作物杀虫蛋白表达剂量能够杀死至少 99.99% 的敏感个体时, 即为高剂量表达。如果敏感个体

的存活率 $>0.01\%$,该剂量浓度下杂合子个体的存活率会更高,抗性表现为不完全隐性遗传,反而会促进抗性的发展(Tabashnik *et al.*, 2013)。数学模型表明:当抗性为不完全隐性遗传时,增加庇护所的种植面积,依然能够达到延缓抗性产生的目的。比如:当初始抗性等位基因频率为0.001,且抗性为单基因调控的完全隐性遗传($h=0$)时,仅需5%的庇护所就能达到延缓20年产生抗性的目的;但是,当抗性为部分显性遗传时($h \geq 0.04$),需要50%的庇护所才能达到相同的效果(Tabashnik *et al.*, 2008)。

(3) 初始抗性等位基因频率要低。抗性等位基因频率要足够低(一般 <0.001),才能最大限度的使敏感个体和抗性个体进行交配,抗性基因主要以抗性杂合子的形式存在。杂合子个体不能在高剂量浓度下存活,从而达到稀释抗性基因的目的。数学模型表明:当存在适合度代价时,在抗性等位基因频率较高的情况下,“庇护所”策略依然能够有效发挥作用(Georghiou and Taylor, 1977; Carrière and Tabashnik, 2001; Pittendrigh *et al.*, 2004; Gould *et al.*, 2006)。比如:当抗性为隐性遗传、存在适合度代价、存在合理面积的庇护区域,“庇护所”策略有效发挥作用的抗性等位基因频率高达0.3(Carrière and Tabashnik, 2001)。

(4) 适合度代价。靶标害虫对Bt蛋白产生抗性是典型的生物进化现象,是抗性基因被选择的结果。因此,处于Bt杀虫蛋白筛选压下的抗性基因型适合度一般比敏感品系要好,但是,在不接触Bt杀虫蛋白的情况下,抗性个体的适合度一般较敏感个体低,抗性基因型的这种劣势,被称为“适合度代价”。如此,庇护所区域更有利于敏感个体的生存(Carrière and Tabashnik, 2001; Gassmann *et al.*, 2009)。

(5) 不完全抗性。如果抗性个体在转基因抗虫作物上的适合度低于常规作物,则这种抗性为不完全抗性(Carrière and Tabashnik, 2001; Carrière *et al.*, 2010)。

另外,成功实施该防治策略的难点主要表现在两个方面:1. 如何保证庇护所区域敏感个体

的数量,最大限度的实现敏感个体与Bt区存活的少量抗性个体的自由交配;2. 如何将庇护所区域的害虫为害降到最低,避免损失过量,最大限度的提高种植者的经济效益。如果庇护所区域的害虫为害造成巨大的经济损失,可能再次导致化学合成药剂的大量使用(Roush, 1998; Shelton *et al.*, 2000)。

3.2 “多基因”策略

2003年起,美国和澳大利亚率先商业化种植转 $cry1Ac+cry2Ab2$ 基因棉花(Bollgard II)防治美洲棉铃虫和棉铃虫(Brévault *et al.*, 2013)。“多基因”策略就是在同一株植物中同时导入两个或多个基因,用于防治同一种靶标害虫。主要达到:延缓或阻止抗性的产生与发展、提高转基因作物的防治效果、扩大杀虫谱等目的(Zhao *et al.*, 2005; Carrière *et al.*, 2015, 2016)。该策略要求:

(1) 不同Bt杀虫蛋白之间不存在交互抗性。交互抗性是指当害虫对一种选择制剂产生抗性后,对其他从未接触过的制剂同样产生抗性的现象(Tabashnik *et al.*, 2014)。只有导入的Bt杀虫蛋白不存在交互抗性,才能保证当靶标害虫对一种Bt杀虫蛋白产生抗性后,其他的Bt杀虫蛋白能够继续发挥作用,达到杀死抗性个体的目的(Zhao *et al.*, 2005; Brévault *et al.*, 2013)。高水平的交互抗性显著降低多价作物的超杀能力;如果害虫种群对Bt杀虫蛋白的固有敏感性较低,低水平的交互抗性也会促进抗性的发展(Carrière *et al.*, 2010, 2015; Brévault *et al.*, 2013; Welch *et al.*, 2015)。了解抗性机理和交互抗性水平,有利于为工程菌的构建和转基因抗虫作物的研发提供优良的杀虫基因组合(Carrière *et al.*, 2015; Welch *et al.*, 2015)。

(2) 高剂量表达。数学理论模型认为:每种Bt杀虫蛋白的剂量表达至少杀死95%的敏感个体,转双价基因作物才能更好的发挥作用(Roush, 1998)。当敏感个体的存活率增加时,显著降低多价作物的超杀效果(Carrière *et al.*, 2015)。

(3) 庇护所。种植一定面积的非 Bt 作物, 为目标害虫的敏感个体提供存活场所。相比“庇护所”策略, 该策略需要的庇护所面积相对较小, 能够大幅度提高种植者的经济效益 (Roush, 1998)。

(4) 避免同时种植转相同或者相似基因的单价基因作物。数学模型、室内试验和温室实验表明: 若同时种植转双价基因作物和相同或者相似基因的单价作物, 会促进抗性的发展, 大大削弱了多基因作物的有效性和持久性 (Zhao *et al.*, 2005; Onstad and Meinke, 2010; Santos-Amaya *et al.*, 2015)。比如: 在田间对转 *cry1F* 玉米产生抗性的草地贪夜蛾种群, 能够很快对转 *cry1A.105 + cry2Ab* 玉米产生抗性 (Santos-Amaya *et al.*, 2015)。

无论是第一代转单价基因作物, 还是第二代转多价基因作物, 庇护所都发挥着至关重要的作用。但是, 如何优化庇护所的空间结构, 一直存在争议。自 1996 年首次商业化种植转基因作物以来, 广泛采用“结构庇护所”模式, 即非 Bt 作物以块状模式种植在 Bt 作物区内或周边 (Carrière *et al.*, 2015, 2016)。从 2010 年开始使用种子混合法 (Refuge-in-a-bag) 延缓靶标害虫对转多价基因抗虫玉米产生抗性, 该方法降低了农民必须合理安排块状庇护所区域的要求 (Head *et al.*, 2014)。但是, 如果幼虫能够在 Bt 植株和非 Bt 植株间自由移动, 降低了敏感个体的存活率和庇护所的有效面积, 提高了杂合子个体的存活率和适合度, 反而会促进抗性的发展 (Heuberger *et al.*, 2011; Ives *et al.*, 2011; Head *et al.*, 2014; Brévault *et al.*, 2015)。

4 我国转基因抗虫玉米的研发和靶标害虫抗性演化与抗性机理研究现状

作为优质的生物燃料和动物饲料, 玉米是我国畜牧养殖业的支柱。病虫害是制约我国玉米生产的主要因素, 其中, 亚洲玉米螟是我国玉米生产中最重要害虫, 在大发生年份, 可导致玉米损失 30% 以上甚至是绝收 (王振营等, 2000)。

亚洲玉米螟为害亦能够加剧玉米镰孢穗腐病的发生, 导致玉米籽粒真菌毒素增加, 降低产品质量, 影响食用安全 (宋立秋等, 2009)。20 世纪 80 年代, 我国就开始了转基因抗虫玉米的研发工作。在国家转基因重大课题的支持下, 已经克隆了一批具有自主知识产权的功能基因、构建了成熟的转基因玉米技术体系、研发出一批性状良好的转基因玉米品种。*cry1Ah* 和 *cry1Ie* 是分别从菌株 BT8 和 Btc007 中分离克隆的、具有自主知识产权的新型杀虫蛋白基因, 其编码的 Cry1Ah 和 Cry1Ie 杀虫蛋白对亚洲玉米螟具有很高的毒力 (Wang *et al.*, 2017; Shabbir *et al.*, 2018)。田间抗性评价结果表明: 转 *cry1Ah* 玉米 (HGK60) 对亚洲玉米螟和棉铃虫具有很强的杀虫活性, 达到高抗级别; 对黏虫有一定的杀虫活性, 表现为抗性级别 (宋苗等, 2016)。转 *cry1Ie* 玉米 (IE034) 不仅能够有效防治亚洲玉米螟的危害, 同时对抗 Cry1Ac 的棉铃虫具有良好的杀虫作用 (Zhang *et al.*, 2013)。转 *cry1Ac* 玉米对亚洲玉米螟有很高的杀虫作用和良好的田间抗螟性 (王培等, 2013; 王月琴等, 2014)。转 *cry1Ac/cry1Ie* 双价抗虫基因玉米对亚洲玉米螟敏感品系、抗 Cry1Ac 品系和抗 Cry1Ie 品系均表现为良好的田间抗螟性 (Jiang *et al.*, 2016)。另外, 开展了多个有关亚洲玉米螟抗性演化和抗性机理的研究工作, 主要包括:

(1) 筛选和保持多个亚洲玉米螟抗性品系。以亚洲玉米螟敏感品系 (ACB-BtS) 为起始虫源, 采用人工饲料混合法进行幼虫全生育期汰选。经过多年的工作, 得到多个抗性品系: 抗 Cry1Ab 品系 ACB-AbR (Resistance ratio, RR > 190) (Zhang *et al.*, 2017) 抗 Cry1Ac 品系 ACB-AcR (RR > 3 000) (Zhang *et al.*, 2017) 抗 Cry1F 品系 ACB-FR (RR > 1754) (Wang *et al.*, 2016) 抗 Cry1Ie 品系 ACB-IeR (RR > 854.5) (Wang *et al.*, 2017) 抗 Cry1Ah 品系 ACB-AhR (RR > 193.7) (Shabbir *et al.*, 2018)。

(2) 评价了亚洲玉米螟抗性品系对其他 Bt 杀虫蛋白的交互抗性。Cry1Ab 和 Cry1Ac 之间存在高水平的交互抗性, 与两种蛋白氨基酸序列的

相似性 (>85%) 密切相关 (Hofte and Whiteley, 1989; Chamber *et al.*, 1991)。CryIIe 同其他 Bt 杀虫蛋白不存在交互抗性 (韩海亮等, 2009; 贺明霞等, 2013; Wang *et al.*, 2017)。CryIAb、CryIAc 同 CryIAh 和 CryIF 存在低水平的交互抗性 (Xu *et al.*, 2010; Wang *et al.*, 2016; Shabbir *et al.*, 2018)。

(3) 探讨了亚洲玉米螟对不同 Bt 杀虫蛋白的抗性遗传规律和抗性机理。ACB-AbR、ACB-FR、ACB-IeR、ACB-AhR 对汰选蛋白的抗性均为常染色体调控、显性度随着浓度的增加而降低, 且为多基因调控 (Zhang *et al.*, 2014; Wang *et al.*, 2016, 2017; Shabbir *et al.*, 2018)。当抗性水平较低时, ACB-AcR 对 CryIAc 的抗性为单基因调控; 当抗性水平增加时, 变为多基因调控 (Zhang *et al.*, 2014)。V-ATPase 亚基 A、热激蛋白 70、碱性磷酸酯酶被鉴定为亚洲玉米螟中肠上的受体蛋白 (徐丽娜, 2010; Jin *et al.*, 2016); ACB-AbR 对 CryIAb 杀虫蛋白的抗性水平上升与杀虫蛋白的降解作用以及细胞本身的修复作用增强有关 (Xu *et al.*, 2015); 亚洲玉米螟类钙黏蛋白的表达水平、MPR 区域突变尤其是缺失突变可能是对 CryIAc 杀虫蛋白产生抗性的原因 (Jin *et al.*, 2014)。

(4) 监测了亚洲玉米螟对 Bt 杀虫蛋白敏感性的时空变化。测定了多个亚洲玉米螟田间种群对 CryIAb、CryIAh、CryIIe 杀虫蛋白的敏感性, 虽然不同地理种群对杀虫蛋白的敏感性存在差异, 但是这种差异在自然差异范围之内, 依然处于敏感水平。以上相关研究为转基因抗虫玉米的商业化种植奠定了较为雄厚的基础。虽然中国政府还没有批准转基因抗虫玉米的商业化种植, 但是, 部分转基因事件已经进入生物安全评价或环境释放安全评价阶段。

总之, 转基因抗虫玉米长时间在世界范围内大面积的推广, 一方面实现了经济效益、环境效益和社会效益的统一, 另一方面也引发了靶标害虫抗性种群的产生。为了延缓抗性的产生, 有必要明确田间抗性发展水平, 积极开展抗性监测和抗性治理措施, 实现转基因玉米的可持续应用。

参考文献 (References)

- Alcantara E, Estrada A, Alpuerto V, Head G, 2011. Monitoring CryIAb susceptibility in Asian corn borer (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) on Bt corn in the Philippines. *Crop Prot.*, 30(5): 554–559.
- Alyokhin A, 2011. Scant evidence supports EPA's pyramided Bt corn refuge size of 5%. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 29(7): 577–578.
- Andow DA, Pueppke SG, Schaafsma AW, Gassmann AJ, Sappington TW, Meinke LJ, Mitchell PD, Hurley TM, Hellmich RL, Porter R, 2015. Early detection and mitigation of resistance to Bt maize by western corn rootworm (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 109(1): 1–12.
- Bernardi O, Bernardi D, Ribeiro RS, Amado D, Okuma D, Salmeron E, Fatoetto J, Burd AD, Omoto C, 2015. Frequency of resistance to Vip3Aa20 toxin from *Bacillus thuringiensis*, in *Spodoptera frugiperda*, (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) populations in Brazil. *Crop Prot.*, 76: 7–14.
- Blanco CA, Chiaravalle W, Dalla-Rizza M, Farias JR, García-Degano MF, Gastaminza G, Mota-Sánchez D, Murúa MG, Omoto C, Pieralisi BK, Rodríguez J, Rodríguez-Maciél JC, Terán-Santofimio H, Terán-Vargas AP, Valencia SJ, Willink E, 2016. Current situation of pests targeted by Bt crops in Latin America. *Curr. Opin. Insect Sci.*, 15: 131–138.
- Brévault T, Heuberger S, Zhang M, Ellers-Kirk C, Ni X, Masson L, Li X, Tabashnik BE, Carrière Y, 2013. Potential shortfall of pyramided transgenic cotton for insect resistance management. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 110(15): 5806–5811.
- Brévault T, Tabashnik BE, Carrière Y, 2015. A seed mixture increases dominance of resistance to Bt cotton in *Helicoverpa zea*. *Sci. Rep.*, 5: 9807.
- Camargo AM, Andow DA, Castañera P, Farinós GP, 2018. First detection of a *Sesamia nonagrioides* resistance allele to Bt maize in Europe. *Sci. Rep.*, 8(1): 3977.
- Carpenter JE, 2010. Peer-reviewed surveys indicate positive impact of commercialized GM crops. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 28(4): 319–321.
- Carrière Y, Crickmore N, Tabashnik BE, 2015. Optimizing pyramided transgenic Bt crops for sustainable pest management. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 33(2): 161–168.
- Carrière Y, Crowder DW, Tabashnik BE, 2010. Evolutionary ecology of adaptation to Bt crops. *Evol. Appl.*, 3(5/6): 561–573.
- Carrière Y, Fabrick JA, Tabashnik BE, 2016. Can pyramids and seed mixtures delay resistance to Bt crops? *Trends Biotechnol.*, 34(4): 291–302.
- Carrière Y, Tabashnik BE, 2001. Reversing insect adaptation to transgenic insecticidal plants. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B. Biol.*, 268 (1475): 1475–1480.

- Chambers JA, Jelen A, Gilbert MP, Jany CS, Johnson TB, Gawron-Burke C, 1991. Isolation and characterization of a novel insecticidal crystal protein gene from *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *aizawai*. *J. Bacteriol.*, 173(13): 3966–3976.
- Chang X, Chang XY, He KL, Wang ZY, Bai SX, 2007. Resistance evaluation of transgenic Bt maize to oriental armyworm. *Acta Phytophyl. Sin.*, 34(3): 225–228. [常雪, 常雪艳, 何康来, 王振营, 白树雄, 2007. 转 cry1Ab 基因玉米对粘虫的抗性评价. 植物保护学报, 34(3): 225–228.]
- Chang XY, He KL, Wang ZY, Bai SX, 2006. Evaluation of transgenic Bt maize for resistance to cotton bollworm. *Acta Phytophyl. Sin.*, 33(4): 374–378. [常雪艳, 何康来, 王振营, 白树雄, 2006. 转 Bt 基因玉米对棉铃虫的抗性评价. 植物保护学报, 33(4): 374–378.]
- Crespo AL, Spencer TA, Alves AP, Hellmich RL, Blankenship EE, Magalhaes LC, Siegfried BD, 2010. On-plant survival and inheritance of resistance to Cry1Ab toxin from *Bacillus thuringiensis* in a field-derived strain of European corn borer, *Ostrinia nubilalis*. *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 65(10): 1071–1081.
- Dively GP, Venugopal PD, Finkenbinder C, 2016. Field-evolved resistance in corn earworm to cry proteins expressed by transgenic sweet corn. *PLoS ONE*, 11(12): e0169115.
- Duvick DN, 2005. The contribution of breeding to yield advances in maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Adv. Agron.*, 86: 83–145.
- Eichenseer H, Strohhorn R, Burks J, 2008. Frequency and severity of western bean cutworm (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) ear damage in transgenic corn hybrids expressing different *Bacillus thuringiensis* cry toxins. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 101(2): 555–563.
- Estruch JJ, Warren GW, Mullins MA, Nye GJ, Craig JA, Koziel MG, 1996. Vip3A, a novel *Bacillus thuringiensis* vegetative insecticidal protein with a wide spectrum of activities against lepidopteran insects. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 93(11): 5389–5394.
- Farias JR, Andow DA, Horikoshi RJ, Sorgatto RJ, Fresia P, Santos ACD, Omoto C, 2016. Dominance of Cry1F resistance in *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) on TC1507 Bt maize in Brazil. *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 72(5): 974–979.
- Farias JR, Andow DA, Horikoshi RJ, Sorgatto RJ, Fresia P, Santos AC, Omoto C, 2014. Field-evolved resistance to Cry1F maize by *Spodoptera frugiperda*, (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in Brazil. *Crop Prot.*, 64: 150–158.
- Farinós GP, Poza MDL, Hernándezcrespo P, Ortego F, Castanera P, 2010. Resistance monitoring of field populations of the corn borers *Sesamia nonagrioides* and *Ostrinia nubilalis* after 5 years of Bt maize cultivation in Spain. *Entomol. Exp. Appl.*, 110(1): 23–30.
- Gassmann AJ, 2012. Field-evolved resistance to Bt maize by western corn rootworm: predictions from the laboratory and effects in the field. *J. Inverteb. Pathol.*, 110(3): 287–293.
- Gassmann AJ, 2016. Resistance to Bt maize by western corn rootworm: insights from the laboratory and the field. *Curr. Opin. Insect Sci.*, 15: 111–115.
- Gassmann AJ, Carrière Y, Tabashnik BE, 2009. Fitness costs of insect resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis*. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.*, 54: 147–163.
- Gassmann AJ, Petzold-Maxwell JL, Clifton EH, Dunbar MW, Hoffmann AM, Ingber DA, Keweshan RS, 2014. Field-evolved resistance by western corn rootworm to multiple *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins in transgenic maize. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 111(14): 5141–5146.
- Gassmann AJ, Petzold-Maxwell JL, Keweshan RS, Dunbar MW, 2011. Field-evolved resistance to Bt maize by western corn rootworm. *PLoS ONE*, 6(7): e22629.
- Gassmann AJ, Petzoldmaxwell JL, Keweshan RS, Dunbar MW, 2012. Western corn rootworm and Bt maize: challenges of pest resistance in the field. *GM Crops Food*, 3(3): 235–244.
- Gassmann AJ, Shrestha RB, Jakka SR, Dunbar MW, Clifton EH, Paolino AR, Ingber DA, French BW, Masloski KE, Dounda JW, St CCR, 2016. Evidence of resistance to Cry34/35Ab1 corn by western corn rootworm (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae): root injury in the field and larval survival in plant-based bioassay. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 109(4): 1872–1880.
- Georghiou GP, Taylor CE, 1977. Genetic and biological influences in the evolution of insecticide resistance. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 70(3): 319–323.
- Ghimire MN, Huang F, Leonard R, Head GP, Yang Y, 2011. Susceptibility of Cry1Ab-susceptible and -resistant sugarcane borer to transgenic corn plants containing single or pyramided *Bacillus thuringiensis* genes. *Crop Prot.*, 30(1): 74–81.
- Gould F, Anderson A, Jones A, Sumerford D, Heckel DG, Lopez J, Micinski S, Leonard R, Laster M, 1997. Initial frequency of alleles for resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins in field populations of *Heliothis virescens*. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 94(8): 3519–3523.
- Gould F, Cohen MB, Bentur JS, Kennedy GG, Van DJ, 2006. Impact of small fitness costs on pest adaptation to crop varieties with multiple toxins: a heuristic model. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 99(6): 2091–2099.
- Grimi DA, Parody B, Ramos ML, Machado M, Ocampo F, Willse A,

- Martinelli S, Head G, 2018. Field-evolved resistance to Bt maize in sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis*) in Argentina. *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 74(4): 905–913.
- Han HL, Li GT, Wang ZY, Zhang J, He KL, 2009. Cross-resistance of Cry1Ac-selected Asian corn borer to other Bt toxins. *Acta Phytophyl. Sin.*, 36(4): 329–334. [韩海亮, 李光涛, 王振营, 张杰, 何康来, 2009. Cry1Ac 抗性亚洲玉米螟对四种 Bt 蛋白的交互抗性. 植物保护学报, 36(4): 329–334.]
- He K, Wang Z, Wen L, Bai S, Ma X, Yao Z, 2005. Determination of baseline susceptibility to Cry1Ab protein for Asian corn borer (Lep., Crambidae). *J. Appl. Entomol.*, 129(8): 407–412.
- He KL, Wang ZY, Wen LP, Bai SX, Zhou DR, 2004. Transgenic maize evaluated for resistance to the Asian corn borer (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *Chin. Agri. Sci. Bull.*, 20(6): 240–246. [何康来, 王振营, 文丽萍, 白树雄, 周大荣, 2004. 转 Bt 基因玉米对亚洲玉米螟的抗性评价. 中国农学通报, 20(6): 240–246.]
- He KL, Wang ZY, Zhou DR, Wen LP, Song YY, Yao ZY, 2003. Evaluation of transgenic Bt corn for resistance to the Asian corn borer (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 96(3): 935–940.
- He MX, He KL, Wang ZY, Wang XY, Li Q, 2013. Selection for CryIIe resistance and cross-resistance of the selected strain to other Cry toxins in the Asian corn borer, *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae). *Acta Entomol. Sin.*, 56(10): 1135–1142. [贺明霞, 何康来, 王振营, 王新颖, 李庆, 2013. CryIIe 毒素胁迫下亚洲玉米螟的抗性发展及汰选种群对其他 Bt 毒素的交互抗性. 昆虫学报, 56(10): 1135–1142.]
- Head GP, Campbell LA, Carroll M, Clark T, Galvan TL, Hendrix WM, Prasifka PL, Price P, Storer NP, Stork LG, 2014. Movement and survival of corn rootworm in seed mixtures of SmartStax® insect-protected corn. *Crop Prot.*, 58: 14–24.
- Hernández-Martínez P, Hernández-Rodríguez CS, Rie JV, Escriche B, Ferré J, 2013. Insecticidal activity of Vip3Aa, Vip3Ad, Vip3Ae, and Vip3Af from *Bacillus thuringiensis* against lepidopteran corn pests. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.*, 113: (1): 78–81.
- Heuberger S, Crowder DW, Brévault T, Tabashnik BE, Carrière Y, 2011. Modeling the effects of plant-to-plant gene flow, larval behavior, and refuge size on pest resistance to Bt cotton. *Environ. Entomol.*, 40(2): 484–495.
- Hofte H, Whiteley HR, 1989. Insecticidal crystal proteins of *Bacillus thuringiensis*. *Microbiol. Rev.*, 53(2): 242–255.
- Huang F, Andow DA, Baldwin JL, Cook DR, Lee DR, Leonard BR, Tindall KV, Wu X, 2010. Frequency of alleles conferring resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* maize in Louisiana populations of the southwestern corn borer. *Entomol. Exp. Appl.*, 122(1): 53–58.
- Huang F, Qureshi JA, Jr RLM, Dominic D, Reisig DD, Head GP, Andow DA, Ni XZ, Kerns D, Buntin GD, Niu Y, Yang F, Dangal V, 2014. Cry1F resistance in fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda*: single gene versus pyramided Bt maize. *PLoS ONE*, 9(11): e112958.
- Huang FN, Ghimire MN, Leonard BR, Daves C, Levy R, Baldwin J, 2012. Extended monitoring of resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab maize in *Diatraea saccharalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae). *GM Crops Food*, 3(3): 245–254.
- Hutchison WD, Burkness EC, Mitchell PD, Moon RD, Leslie TW, Fleischer SJ, Abrahamson M, Hamilton KL, Steffey KL, Gray ME, Hellmich RL, Kaster LV, Hunt TE, Wright RJ, Pecinovsky K, Rabaey TL, Flood BR, Raun ES, 2010. Areawide suppression of European corn borer with Bt maize reaps savings to non-Bt maize growers. *Science*, 330(6001): 222–225.
- ISAAA, 2017. Global status of commercialized biotech/GM Crops in 2017: biotech crop adoption surges as economic benefits accumulate in 22 years. ISAAA Brief No. 53. ISAAA: Ithaca, NY.
- Ives AR, Glaum PR, Ziebarth NL, Andow DA, 2011. The evolution of resistance to two-toxin pyramid transgenic crops. *Ecol. Appl.*, 21(2): 503–515.
- Jakka SRK, Shrestha RB, Gassmann AJ, 2016. Broad-spectrum resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins by western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*). *Sci. Rep.*, 6: 27860.
- Jiang F, Zhang TT, Bai SX, Wang ZY, He KL, 2016. Evaluation of Bt corn with pyramided genes on efficacy and insect resistance management for the Asian corn borer in China. *PLoS ONE*, 11(12): e0168442.
- Jin TT, Chang X, Gatehouse AMR, Wang ZY, Edwards MG, He KL, 2014. Downregulation and mutation of a cadherin gene associated with Cry1Ac resistance in the Asian corn borer, *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée). *Toxins*, 6(9): 2676–2693.
- Jin TT, Duan XL, Bravo A, Soberón M, Wang ZY, He KL, 2016. Identification of an alkaline phosphatase as a putative Cry1Ac binding protein in *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée). *Pestic. Biochem. Phys.*, 131: 80–86.
- Kruger M, Rensburg JBJV, Berg JVD, 2009. Perspective on the development of stem borer resistance to Bt maize and refuge compliance at the Vaalharts irrigation scheme in South Africa. *Crop Prot.*, 28(8): 684–689.
- Kruger M, Rensburg JBJV, Berg JVD, 2012. Transgenic Bt maize: farmers' perceptions, refuge compliance and reports of stem borer resistance in South Africa. *J. Appl. Entomol.*, 136(1): 38–50.

- Kruger M, Van Rensburg JBJV, Van DBJ, 2011. Resistance to Bt maize in *Busseola fusca* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) from Vaalharts, South Africa. *Environ. Entomol.*, 40(2): 477–483.
- Lee MK, Walters FS, Hart H, Palekar N, Chen JS, 2003. The mode of action of the *Bacillus thuringiensis* vegetative insecticidal protein Vip3A differs from that of Cry1Ab δ -endotoxin. *Appl. Environ. Microb.*, 69(8): 4648–4657.
- Li YH, Romeis J, 2010. Bt Maize expressing Cry3Bb1 does not harm the spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae*, or its ladybird beetle predator, *Stethorus punctillum*. *Biol. Control*, 53(3): 337–344.
- Liu YB, Tabashnik BE, 1997. Experimental evidence that refuges delay insect adaptation to *Bacillus thuringiensis*. *P. Roy. Soc. B Biol. Sci.*, 264(1381): 605–610.
- Marçon PCRG, Siegfried BD, Spencer T, Hutchison WD, 2000. Development of diagnostic concentrations for monitoring *Bacillus thuringiensis* resistance in European corn borer (Lepidoptera: Crambidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 93(3): 925–930.
- Monnerat R, Martins E, Macedo C, Queiroz P, Praça L, Soares CM, Moreira H, Grisi I, Silva J, Soberon M, Bravo A, 2015. Evidence of field-evolved resistance of *Spodoptera frugiperda* to Bt corn expressing Cry1F in Brazil that is still sensitive to modified Bt toxins. *PLoS ONE*, 10(4): e0119544.
- Omoto C, Bernardi O, Salmeron E, Sorgatto RJ, Dourado PM, Crivellari A, Carvalho RA, Willse A, Martinelli S, Head GP, 2016. Field-evolved resistance to Cry1Ab maize by *Spodoptera frugiperda* in Brazil. *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 72(9): 1727–1736.
- Onstad DW, Meinke LJ, 2010. Modeling evolution of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) to transgenic corn with two insecticidal traits. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 103(3): 849–860.
- Osteen CD, Fernandez-Cornejo J, 2013. Economic and policy issues of U.S. agricultural pesticide use trends. *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 69(9): 1001–1025.
- Ostrem JS, Pan Z, Flexner JL, Owens E, Binning R, Higgins LS, 2016. Monitoring susceptibility of western bean cutworm (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) field populations to *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1F protein. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 109(2): 847–853.
- Pardo-López L, Soberón M, Bravo A, 2013. *Bacillus thuringiensis* insecticidal three-domain Cry toxins: mode of action, insect resistance and consequences for crop protection. *FEMS Microbiol. Rev.*, 37(1): 3–22.
- Pereira EJ, Storer NP, Siegfried BD, 2008. Inheritance of Cry1F resistance in laboratory-selected European corn borer and its survival on transgenic corn expressing the Cry1F toxin. *B. Entomol. Res.*, 98(6): 621–629.
- Pittendrigh BR, Gaffney PJ, Huesing JE, Onstad DW, Roush RT, Murdock LL, 2004. "Active" refuges can inhibit the evolution of resistance in insects towards transgenic insect-resistant plants. *J. Theor. Biol.*, 231(4): 461–474.
- Roush RT, 1997. Bt-transgenic crops: just another pretty insecticide or a chance for a new start in resistance management? *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 51(1): 328–334.
- Roush RT, 1998. Two-toxin strategies for management of insecticidal transgenic crops: can pyramiding succeed where pesticide mixtures have not? *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B.*, 353(1376): 1777–1786.
- Ruiz DEI, Banyuls N, Bel Y, Maeztu M, Escriche B, Munoz D, Caballero P, Ferré J, 2014. A screening of five *Bacillus thuringiensis*, Vip3A proteins for their activity against lepidopteran pests. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.*, 117(2): 51–55.
- Sanahuja G, Banakar R, Twyman RM, Capell T, Christou P, 2011. *Bacillus thuringiensis*: a century of research, development and commercial applications. *Plant Biotechnol. J.*, 9(3): 283–300.
- Santos-Amaya OF, Rodrigues JVC, Souza TC, Tavares CS, Campos SO, Guedes RN, Pereira EJG, 2015. Resistance to dual-gene Bt maize in *Spodoptera frugiperda*: selection, inheritance, and cross-resistance to other transgenic events. *Sci. Rep.*, 5: 18243.
- Shabbir MZ, Quan YD, Wang ZY, Bravo A, Soberón M, He KL, 2018. Characterization of the Cry1Ah resistance in Asian corn borer and its cross-resistance to other *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins. *Sci. Rep.*, 8(1): 234–242.
- Shelton AM, Tang JD, Roush RT, Metz TD, Earle ED, 2000. Field tests on managing resistance to Bt-engineered plants. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 18(3): 339–342.
- Shi G, Chavas JP, Lauer J, 2013. Commercialized transgenic traits, maize productivity and yield risk. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 31(2): 111–114.
- Siegfried BD, Rangasamy M, Wang H, Spencer T, Haridas CV, Tenhumberg B, Sumerford DV, Storer NP, 2014. Estimating the frequency of Cry1F resistance in field populations of the European corn borer (Lepidoptera: Crambidae). *Pest Manag. Sci.*, 70(5): 725–733.
- Siegfried BD, Spencer T, Crespo AL, Storer NP, Head GP, Owens ED, Guyer D, 2007. Ten years of Bt resistance monitoring in the European corn borer: what we know, what we don't know, and what we can do better. *Am. Entomol.*, 53(4): 208–214.
- Song LQ, Wei LM, Wang ZY, He KL, Cong B, 2009. Effect of infestation by the Asian corn borer together with *Fusarium verticillioides* on corn yield loss. *Acta Phytophyl. Sin.*, 36(6): 487–490. [宋立秋, 魏利民, 王振营, 何康来, 丛斌, 2009. 亚洲玉米螟与串珠镰孢菌复合侵染对玉米产量损失的影响. 植

- 物保护学报, 36(6): 487–490.]
- Song M, Wang H, Zhang J, He KL, Liang GM, Zhu L, Huang DF, Duan ZH, 2016. Resistance evaluation of Bt *cry1Ah*-transgenic maize to Asian corn borer, cotton bollworm and oriental armyworm. *Biotechnol. Bull.*, 32(6): 69–75. [宋苗, 汪海, 张杰, 何康来, 梁革梅, 朱莉, 黄大昉, 郎志宏, 2016. 转 Bt *cry1Ah* 基因抗虫玉米对亚洲玉米螟、棉铃虫和黏虫的抗性评价. 生物技术通报, 32(6): 69–75.]
- Storer NP, Babcock JM, Schlenz M, Meade T, Thompson GD, Bing JW, Huckaba RM, 2010. Discovery and characterization of field resistance to Bt maize: *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in Puerto Rico. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 103(4): 1031–1038.
- Storer NP, Duyn J WV, Kennedy GG, 2001. Life history traits of *Helicoverpa zea* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) on non-Bt and Bt transgenic corn hybrids in Eastern North Carolina. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 94(5): 1268–1279.
- Storer NP, Kubiszak ME, Ed KJ, Thompson GD, Santos AC, 2012. Status of resistance to Bt maize in *Spodoptera frugiperda*: lessons from Puerto Rico. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.*, 110(3): 294–300.
- Tabashnik BE, 2016. Tips for battling billion-dollar beetles. *Science*, 354(6312): 552–553.
- Tabashnik BE, Brévault T, Carrière Y, 2013. Insect resistance to Bt crops: lessons from the first billion acres. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 31(6): 510–521.
- Tabashnik BE, Carrière Y, 2017. Surge in insect resistance to transgenic crops and prospects for sustainability. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 35(10): 926–935.
- Tabashnik BE, Carrière Y, Dennehy TJ, Morin S, Sisterson MS, Roush RT, Shelton AM, Zhao JZ, 2003. Insect resistance to transgenic Bt crops: lessons from the laboratory and field. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 96(4): 1031–1038.
- Tabashnik BE, Gassmann AJ, Crowder DW, Carrière Y, 2008. Insect resistance to Bt crops: evidence versus theory. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 26(2): 199–202.
- Tabashnik BE, Mota-Sanchez D, Whalon ME, Hollingworth RM, Carrière Y, 2014. Defining terms for proactive management of resistance to Bt crops and pesticides. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 107(2): 496–507.
- Tabashnik BE, Rensburg JBJV, Carrière Y, 2009. Field-evolved insect resistance to Bt crops: definition, theory, and data. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 102(2): 2011–2025.
- Thieme TGM, Buuk C, Gloyna K, Ortego F, Farinós GP, 2018. Ten years of MON 810 resistance monitoring of field populations of *Ostrinia nubilalis* in Europe. *J. Appl. Entomol.*, 142(1/2): 192–200.
- Van Rensburg JBJ, 2007. First report of field resistance by the stem borer, *Busseola fusca* (Fuller) to Bt-transgenic maize. *S. Afr. J. Plant Soil*, 24(3): 147–151.
- Velez AM, Spencer TA, Alves AP, Moellenbeck D, Meagher RL, Chirakkal H, Siegfried BD, 2013. Inheritance of CryIF resistance, cross-resistance and frequency of resistant alleles in *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). *B. Entomol. Res.*, 103(6): 700–713.
- Wang DY, Wang ZY, He KL, Cong B, Bai SX, Wen LP, 2004. Temporal and spatial expression of Cry1Ab toxin in transgenic Bt corn and its effects on Asian corn borer, *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée). *Sci. Agri. Sin.*, 37(8): 1155–1159. [王冬妍, 王振营, 何康来, 丛斌, 白树雄, 文丽萍, 2004. Bt 玉米杀虫蛋白含量的时空表达及对亚洲玉米螟的杀虫效果. 中国农业科学, 37(8): 1155–1159.]
- Wang J, Wu FC, Liu XY, Feng SD, Song XY, 2016. Evaluation of transgenic maize ‘Shuangkang 12-5’ with complex traits of insect-resistance and glyphosate-resistance for the resistance to *Ostrinia furnacalis* and tolerance to glyphosate. *Plant Prot.*, 42(1): 45–50. [王江, 武奉慈, 刘新颖, 冯树丹, 宋新元, 2016. 转基因抗虫耐除草剂复合性状玉米“双抗 12-5”对亚洲玉米螟的抗性以及对草甘膦的耐受性研究. 植物保护, 42(1): 45–50.]
- Wang P, He KL, Wang ZY, Wang YL, 2012. Evaluating transgenic *cry1Ac* maize for resistance to *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée). *Acta Phytophyl. Sin.*, 39(5): 395–400. [王培, 何康来, 王振营, 王应伦, 2012. 转 *cry1Ac* 玉米对亚洲玉米螟的抗性评价. 植物保护学报, 39(5): 395–400.]
- Wang YQ, He KL, Jiang F, Wang YD, Zhang TT, Wang ZY, Bai SX, 2014. Resistance of transgenic Bt corn variety BT799 to the Asian corn borer. *Chin. J. Appl. Entomol.*, 51(3): 636–642. [王月琴, 何康来, 江帆, 王依冬, 张天涛, 王振营, 白树雄, 2014. BT799 玉米对亚洲玉米螟抗性研究. 应用昆虫学报, 51(3): 636–642.]
- Wang YQ, Wang YD, Wang ZY, Bravo A, Soberón M, He KL, 2016. Genetic basis of CryIF-resistance in a laboratory selected Asian corn borer strain and its cross-resistance to other *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins. *PLoS ONE*, 11(8): e0161189.
- Wang YQ, Yang J, Quan YD, Wang ZY, Cai WZ, He KL, 2017. Characterization of Asian corn borer resistance to Bt toxin CryIIc. *Toxins*, 9(6): 186–196.
- Wang ZY, Lu X, He KL, Zhou DR, 2000. Review of history, present situation and prospect of the Asian maize borer research in China. *J. Shenyang Agri. Univer.*, 31(5): 402–412. [王振营, 鲁新, 何

- 康来, 周大荣, 2000. 我国研究亚洲玉米螟历史、现状与展望. 沈阳农业大学学报, 31(5): 402–412.]
- Wang ZY, Wang DY, He KL, Bai SX, Cong B, 2005. Evaluation the control effects of the transgenic *Bacillus thuringiensis* corn expressing Cry1Ab protein on the larvae of *Mythimna separata* (Walker) in laboratory. *Acta Phytophyl. Sin.*, 32(2): 153–157. [王振营, 王冬妍, 何康来, 白树雄, 丛斌, 2005. 转 Bt 基因玉米对粘虫的室内杀虫效果评价. 植物保护学报, 32 (2): 153–157.]
- Wang ZY, Wang DY, He KL, Bai SX, Liu H, Cong B, 2005. Effects of transgenic corn hybrids expressing *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab toxin on survival and growth of the beet armyworm, *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner). *Acta Entomol. Sin.*, 48(2): 214–220. [王振营, 王冬妍, 何康来, 白树雄, 刘慧, 丛斌, 2005. 转 Bt 基因玉米对甜菜夜蛾幼虫存活和发育的影响. 昆虫学报, 48(2): 214–220.]
- Welch KL, Unnithan GC, Degain BA, Wei J, Zhang J, Li X, Tabashnik BE, Carrière Y, 2015. Cross-resistance to toxins used in pyramided Bt crops and resistance to Bt sprays in *Helicoverpa zea*. *J. Inverteb. Pathol.*, 132: 149–156.
- Xu L, Wang Z, Zhang J, He K, Ferry N, Gatehouse AMR, 2010. Cross-resistance of Cry1Ab-selected Asian corn borer to other Cry toxins. *J. Appl. Entomol.*, 134(5): 429–438.
- Xu LN, 2010. Cross-resistance and molecular mechanism of Cry1Ab-selected *Ostrinia furnacalis* to other Bt toxins. Doctoral dissertation. Beijing: Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. [徐丽娜, 2010. Cry1Ab 抗性亚洲玉米螟对不同 Bt 毒素的交互抗性及其产生的分子机理. 博士学位论文. 北京: 中国农业科学院.]
- Xu LN, Wang YQ, Wang ZY, Hu BJ, Ling YH, He KL, 2015. Transcriptome differences between Cry1Ab resistant and susceptible strains of Asian corn borer. *BMC Genomics*, 16(1): 173–187.
- Zhang HN, Yin W, Zhao J, Jin L, Yang YH, Wu SW, Tabashnik BE, Wu YD, 2011. Early warning of cotton bollworm resistance associated with intensive planting of Bt cotton in China. *PLoS ONE*, 6(8): e22874.
- Zhang TT, Coates BS, Wang YQ, Wang YD, Bai SX, Wang ZY, He KL, 2017. Down-regulation of aminopeptidase N and ABC transporter subfamily G transcripts in Cry1Ab and Cry1Ac resistant Asian corn borer, *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae). *Int. J. Biol. Sci.*, 13(7): 835–851.
- Zhang TT, He MX, Gatehouse AMR, Wang ZY, Edwards MG, Li Q, He KL, 2014. Inheritance patterns, dominance and cross-resistance of Cry1Ab- and Cry1Ac-selected *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guenée). *Toxins*, 6(9): 2694–2707.
- Zhang YW, Liu YJ, Ren Y, Liu Y, Liang GM, Song FP, Bai SX, Wang JH, Wang GY, 2013. Overexpression of a novel *cry1Ie* gene confers resistance to Cry1Ac-resistant cotton bollworm in transgenic lines of maize. *Plant Cell Tiss. Org.*, 115(2): 151–158.
- Zhao JZ, Cao J, Collins HL, Bates SL, Roush RT, Earle ED, Shelton AM, 2005. Concurrent use of transgenic plants expressing a single and two *Bacillus thuringiensis* genes speeds insect adaptation to pyramided plants. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 102(24): 8426–8430.
- Zukoff SN, Ostlie KR, Potter B, Meihls LN, Zukoff AL, French L, Ellersieck MR, French BW, Hibbard BE, 2016. Multiple assays indicate varying levels of cross resistance in Cry3Bb1-selected field populations of the western corn rootworm to mCry3A, eCry3.1Ab, and Cry34/35Ab1. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 109(3): 1387–1398.