

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-1787.2024.02.003

不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生对 2 种寄主脂肪体组织的影响

付浪^{1,2}, 孟娥³, 付婷婷^{1,2}, 乔婷^{1,2}, 吴江林^{1,2}, 林亚平^{1,2}, 汤宝珍^{1,2*}, 侯有明^{1,2*}
¹福建农林大学闽台作物有害生物生态防控国家重点实验室, 福建 福州 350002; ²福建省昆虫生态
重点实验室, 福建 福州 350002; ³德州学院乡村振兴研究院, 山东 德州 253023

摘要:【目的】探究不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂(水椰八角铁甲繁育的 Tb-On 品系, 椰心叶甲繁育的 Tb-BI 品系)寄生对水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂肪滴形态的影响, 为解析该蜂调控靶标寄主脂肪体代谢过程提供科学依据。【方法】利用油红 O 染色观察椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体内脂肪滴以及被寄生的水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂肪体组织结构的动态变化。【结果】在相同发育时段(在寄主体内分别发育至 48、72 和 96 h)内, Tb-On 品系与 Tb-BI 品系幼体脂肪滴的形态及分布无明显区别, 在发育早期仅头部及表皮可见少量脂肪滴, 随着发育时间的延长, 脂肪滴逐渐充满整个幼体体腔。不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂分别寄生同一种类寄主时, 不同处理寄主间的脂肪体组织结构变化无明显差异; 但同一品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生不同寄主时, 不同处理寄主间的脂肪体组织结构变化存在明显差异, 水椰八角铁甲蛹被寄生后 24 h 脂肪滴逐步裂解, 脂肪滴的染色面积上升而光密度值下降, 而椰心叶甲蛹在被寄生后 48 h 其体内的脂肪滴才逐步裂解。随着寄生蜂幼体的不断发育, 2 种寄主蛹内脂肪滴染色面积和光密度值均呈持续下降趋势, 脂肪滴着色逐渐变浅甚至消失。【结论】不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体脂肪滴的形态及分布在相同发育时段内无明显区别; 被同一品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生后, 水椰八角铁甲蛹脂肪体组织的裂解早于椰心叶甲, 裂解出的脂肪滴可为椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体的生长发育提供脂类营养物质来源。

关键词: 椰扁甲啮小蜂; 水椰八角铁甲; 椰心叶甲; 脂肪滴; 寄生; 幼蜂



开放科学标识码
(OSID 码)

Effect of parasitization by different strains of *Tetrastichus brontispae* on the fat body of two hosts

FU Lang^{1,2}, MENG E³, FU Tingting^{1,2}, QIAO Ting^{1,2}, WU Jianglin^{1,2},
LIN Yaping^{1,2}, TANG Baozhen^{1,2*}, HOU Youming^{1,2*}
¹State Key Laboratory of Ecological Pest Control for Fujian and Taiwan Crops, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, China; ²Fujian Provincial Key Laboratory of Insect Ecology, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, China; ³College of Rural Revitalization Research, Dezhou University, Dezhou, Shandong 253023, China

Abstract: 【Aim】 This study explored the effect of parasitization by different strains of *Tetrastichus brontispae* (Tb-On and Tb-BI strains reared on *Octodonta nipae* and *Brontispa longissima* pupae, respectively) on lipid droplets of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae to provide a scientific basis for understanding the effect of parasitization on the lipid metabolism of two beetles. 【Method】 The morphology of lipid droplets from two strains of *T. brontispae* larvae and fat body tissues from host beetle pupae parasitized by *T. brontispae* was analyzed using Oil red O staining. 【Result】 The lipid droplets in two strains of wasp larvae had a similar configuration and distribution during development in the egg stage at 48, 72, and 96 h. Few lipid droplets on the head and cuticle of wasp larvae were found at the early stage of development, thereafter the number of lipid droplets in larvae increased gradually until they filled the hemocoel. There was no significant difference between the lipid droplets from the same host pupa post-parasitized by different strains of *T. brontispae*. However, a significant difference was presented in the impact on lipid droplets of different host pupae post-parasitized by the same strain of *T. brontispae*. The lipid droplets in *O. nipae* pupae started to be decomposed at 24 h post-parasitization of *T. brontispae*, and their Oil red O relative area and optical density value increased and decreased, respectively. The lipid droplets in *B. longissima* pupae started to be decomposed at 48 h post-parasitization by *T. brontispae*. This demonstrated that the Oil red O rela-

收稿日期(Received): 2022-12-27 接受日期(Accepted): 2023-02-28
基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31471829、32072492)
作者简介: 付浪, 男, 博士研究生。研究方向: 入侵生物学。E-mail: m18305918768@163.com
* 通信作者(Author for correspondence), 汤宝珍, E-mail: tangbaozhen@fafu.edu.cn; 侯有明, E-mail: ymhou@fafu.edu.cn.

tive area and integral optical density of the two hosts decreased during the development of the wasp larvae. Thereafter, the lipid droplets became paler or even disappeared. 【Conclusion】 There was no significant difference in the configuration and distribution of lipid droplets in different strains of *T. brontispae* during their development. After parasitization of the same strain of *T. brontispae*, the fat body in *O. nipae* pupae was decomposed earlier than that in *B. longissima* pupae. The lysed lipid droplets likely provide lipid nutrients for the development of *T. brontispae* larvae.

Key words: *Tetrastichus brontispae*; *Octodonta nipae*; *Brontispa longissima*; lipid droplet; parasitization; parasitoid larvae

昆虫脂肪体的功能类似于哺乳动物的肝脏和脂肪组织,是参与多种重要新陈代谢的器官组织、物质代谢合成及转运的中间场所,同时也是主要的能源物质储存组织(魏琪和苏建亚,2016; Dong *et al.*, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2019)。被寄生蜂寄生后,寄主体内的各种组织受到不同程度的破坏,其中最明显的就是脂肪体组织的解体(白素芬等,2005; 郦卫弟等,2007; 汪海燕等,2006)。脂肪体组织在解体过程中可释放出大量的脂滴(lipid droplet),而脂滴作为重要的动态多功能细胞器,在细胞的脂类合成与代谢、能量物质的平衡和运输及细胞信号转导过程中起着关键的作用,为昆虫的生长发育提供重要的能量物质(Kühnlein, 2012)。释放的脂滴通常借助某些载体悬浮于血淋巴中,也可被寄主体内的血细胞吞噬,这些悬浮或被血细胞吞噬的脂滴可被寄生蜂幼体直接取食(Nakamatsu *et al.*, 2002; Nakamatsu & Tanaka, 2004a),或被寄生蜂幼体表皮吸收(Caccia *et al.*, 2012)。

冰冻切片技术是研究脂肪组织内脂滴形态及数量变化的常用观察技术,通过油红 O 对脂肪组织染色,可清楚地显示脂肪组织内脂滴的分布和密度(王肖燕等,2014)。脂滴被油红 O 染色后,除可直接观察其形态特征和分布外,也可通过平面光密度检测法测量染色面积、累积光密度(integrated optical density)、周长和费雷特直径(feret diameter)等指标参数,用于分析脂滴在组织水平上的动态变化(秦先红等, 2014; 王树党, 2003; Boschi *et al.*, 2019; Rizzatti *et al.*, 2013)。

水椰八角铁甲 *Octodonta nipae* (Maulik) 和椰心叶甲 *Brontispa longissima* (Gestro) 是我国棕榈科植物的重要入侵性食叶害虫(侯有明等, 2011; 苏璐等, 2019; Hou & Weng, 2010; Lu & Peng, 2017; Tang & Hou, 2017), 而椰扁甲啮小蜂 *Tetrastichus brontispae* Ferrière 是水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹期的重要寄生性天敌(吕宝乾等, 2006; Tang *et al.*, 2014b; Voegelé, 1989)。前期研究发现,椰心叶甲

繁育的椰扁甲啮小蜂 Tb-BI 品系在经历长达 120 多代的以水椰八角铁甲为寄主的选择压力后(即 Tb-On 品系),椰扁甲啮小蜂发生了适应性变化,表现为 Tb-On 品系的主要寄生因子毒液蛋白成分发生了变化,毒力更强,但 Tb-On 品系出蜂总数和逐日产卵量数均少于 Tb-BI 品系(林亚平, 2018; Tang *et al.*, 2019; Zhang *et al.*, 2021)。水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲的蛹均可用于椰扁甲啮小蜂的室内规模化繁育,但目前尚未有从脂肪体组织结构变化角度探讨不同繁育寄主对寄生蜂形态特征以及同一种类/品系寄生蜂寄生对不同寄主脂滴形态影响方面的报道。本研究拟采用油红 O 染色观察不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂以及 2 种寄主水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲脂滴的形态特征,比较分析寄生蜂寄生对 2 种寄主蛹脂滴的分布和动态变化差异,为从形态学角度阐明椰扁甲啮小蜂对水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹营养代谢的调节利用机制提供相关科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源和室内饲养方法

水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲分别于 2017 年采自福建省漳州市漳浦台湾农民创业园(N24° 30' 60.72", E117° 69' 14.82") 和广东省广州市南沙区安广高新产业园(N22° 77' 82.64", E113° 54' 73.66"),带回室内采用加拿利海枣 *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb. 叶片饲养 3 代,建立稳定的室内种群,具体饲养方法参考 Li *et al.* (2014)。

椰扁甲啮小蜂最初引自中国热带农业科学院环境与植物保护研究所,原始寄主为椰心叶甲,引入本实验室后部分椰扁甲啮小蜂采用水椰八角铁甲繁育至少 120 代以上,在本研究中用椰心叶甲繁育的椰扁甲啮小蜂以 Tb-BI 表示,用水椰八角铁甲繁育的以 Tb-On 表示,椰扁甲啮小蜂的繁育方法参考 Tang *et al.* (2014a)。

饲养条件: 温度(27 ± 1)℃, 相对湿度(65 ~ 75)%, 光周期 12 L : 12 D (DRX-260 型人工气候

箱,宁波赛福实验仪器有限公司)。

1.2 寄生蜂幼体和寄主蛹脂肪体的收集

将不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂分别与水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹进行组合,共形成4对寄生蜂-寄主组合处理。为初羽化的椰扁甲啮小蜂提供10%蔗糖水作为补充营养,待充分交配24 h后,按1:1比例为椰扁甲啮小蜂雌蜂提供相应数量的水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹(蛹龄≤1 d),观察寄生蜂的寄生行为,将被寄生的寄主蛹(仅被寄生1次)及时挑出并移至新的玻璃指形管(直径1.5 cm,长9 cm)内进行单头单管饲养,对每个指形管编号。饲养环境条件同1.1。

解剖被不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生48、72和96 h的水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹,小心挑出体型完整的椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体,移置4%多聚甲醛中,常温固定,备用,每个处理挑取3头椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体。

选取被不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生12、24、48、72和96 h的水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹,将寄主蛹固定,用手术剪紧贴蛹背从尾至头慢慢将蛹表皮剪开,取出脂肪体组织,移置4%多聚甲醛中,常温固定,备用。以同期未被寄生的水椰八角铁甲/椰心叶甲蛹作为对照。每个处理解剖5头水椰八角铁甲/椰心叶甲蛹。

1.3 脂滴形态的观察

1.3.1 样品的冰冻切片 将1.2中固定好的寄生蜂幼体或寄主蛹脂肪体取出,移至带有标记的EP管(内置15%蔗糖溶液)内,脱水沉底后转至新的EP管(内置15%蔗糖溶液);将已脱水的样品取出,置入包埋台中并滴上OCT包埋剂后,移至速冻台进行速冻包埋,待OCT变白变硬后在切片机上粗修,最后将整修好的样品放于冰冻切片机上切片,切片厚度为10 μm,将切好的样品置于载玻片上,-20℃保存,备用。

1.3.2 油红O染色 将处理好的冰冻切片复温干燥,并移入4%多聚甲醛液中,固定15 min,用PBS稍洗3次,每次5 min,晾干;将样品切片置于油红O工作液中侵染10 min,用PBS稍洗3次,每次5 min,然后再用油红O工作液染色1 h;用75%乙醇分化2 s,用蒸馏水稍洗1 min;Harris苏木素复染细胞核3 min,用蒸馏水稍洗,1%的盐酸酒精快速分化2 s,用蒸馏水冲洗,氨水水溶液返蓝,纯净水冲洗样品切片;用滤纸吸去样品切片周边的水分,甘

油明胶封片;在光学显微镜(Nikon Eclipse E100)下观察幼蜂和2种寄主脂滴的分布情况,并拍照保存图片。

1.4 数据分析

采用Image pro plus 6.0软件测定不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂及水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂滴经油红O染色的相对面积(Oil red O relative areas, %)和光密度值(Boschi et al., 2019; Rizzatti et al., 2013)。每个样品中选取10张图片,重复3次。数据均采用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析,采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)对不同处理间的脂滴面积和光密度值进行差异分析,采用Duncan's新复极差法进行均数间的多重比较,显著性水平设定为P=0.05,数据用平均值±标准误表示。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体脂滴比较

经油红O染色脂滴呈鲜(橘)红色。Tb-On品系(图1A)和Tb-BI品系(图1B)幼体发育至48 h时,头部及表皮具少量的脂滴,但体腔内无脂滴或脂滴着色较少。

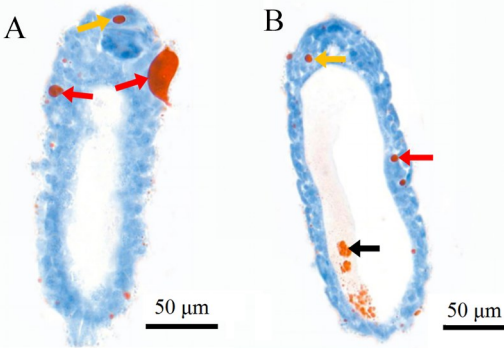


图1 椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体的纵切面(48 h)

Fig.1 Longitudinal view of *T. brontispaе* larvae (48 h)

A: Tb-On 品系; B: Tb-BI 品系; 鲜(橘)红色颗粒表示经油红O染色的脂滴, 橙色箭头表示头部的脂滴, 红色箭头表示表皮的脂滴, 黑色箭头表示体腔内的脂滴。

A: Tb-On strain; B: Tb-BI strain; Lipid droplets appear fresh red or orange red when stained with Oil red O, the orange arrow indicates lipid droplets in the head, the red arrow indicates lipid droplets in the cuticle, the black arrow indicates lipid droplets in the haemocoel.

待发育至72 h时,椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体头部及表皮脂滴数量增加,体腔内也出现大量脂滴,脂滴呈不规则颗粒,在体腔内随机分布,脂滴着色明显(图2)。

待发育至96 h时,椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体头部及表皮脂滴呈不规则圆形或椭圆形颗粒状,清晰可见;整个体腔充满脂滴,且着色更为明显(图3)。

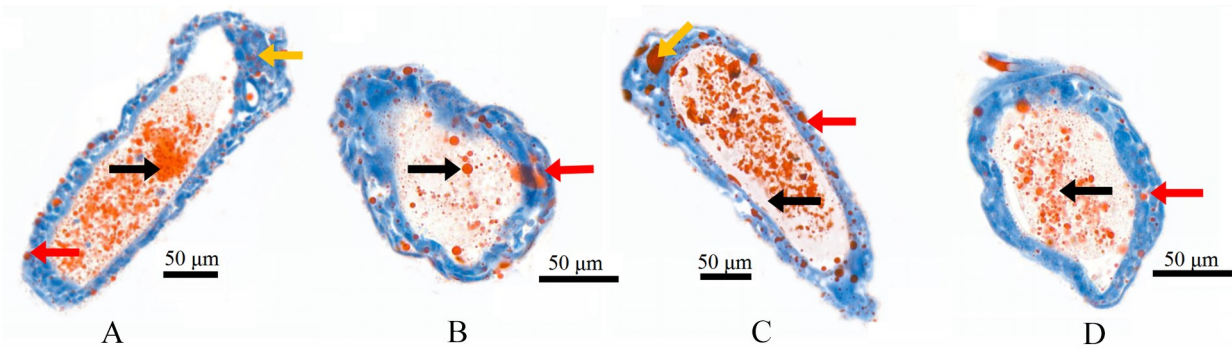


图 2 椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体纵切面(A 和 C)及横切面(B 和 D)(72 h)

Fig.2 Longitudinal (A and C) and transverse (B and D) view of *T. brontispae* larvae (72 h)

A 和 B: Tb-On 品系; C 和 D: Tb-BI 品系; 鲜(橘)红色颗粒表示经油红 O 染色的脂滴, 橙色箭头表示头部的脂滴, 红色箭头表示表皮的脂滴, 黑色箭头表示体腔内的脂滴。

A and B: Tb-On strain; C and D: Tb-BI strain; Lipid droplets appear fresh red or orange red when stained with Oil red O, the orange arrow indicates lipid droplets in the head, the red arrow indicates lipid droplets in the cuticle, the black arrow indicates lipid droplets in the haemocoel.

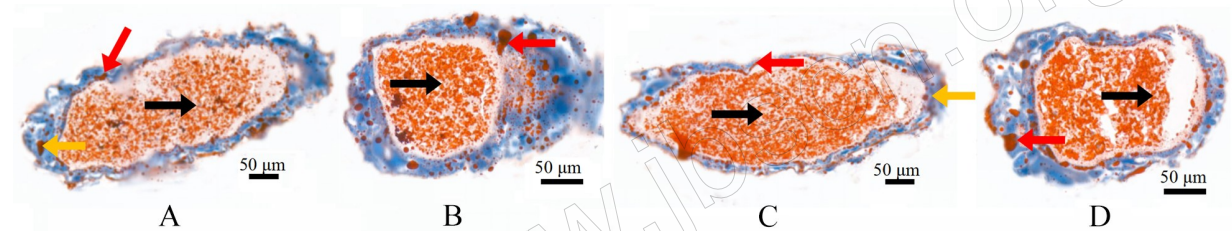


图 3 椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体纵切面(A 和 C)及横切面(B 和 D)(96 h)

Fig.3 Longitudinal (A and C) and transverse (B and D) view of *T. brontispae* larvae (96 h)

A 和 B: Tb-On 品系; C 和 D: Tb-BI 品系; 鲜(橘)红色颗粒表示经油红 O 染色的脂滴, 橙色箭头表示头部的脂滴, 红色箭头表示表皮的脂滴, 黑色箭头表示体腔内的脂滴。

A and B: Tb-On strain; C and D: Tb-BI strain; Lipid droplets appear fresh red or orange red when stained with Oil red O, the orange arrow indicates lipid droplets in the head, the red arrow indicates lipid droplets in the cuticle, the black arrow indicates lipid droplets in the haemocoel.

2.2 椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生对寄主脂肪体组织的影响

水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹被寄生后 12 h, 油红 O 染色显示, 2 种寄主都含有大量的脂滴, 部分聚集成堆, 染色较深(图 4), 但脂滴的形态变化特征不明显, 且被不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生的同种寄主、未被寄生寄主的脂滴染色面积占比(水椰八角铁甲: $F_{2,87} = 0.808, P = 0.449$; 椰心叶甲: $F_{2,87} = 0.181, P = 0.835$)和光密度值(水椰八角铁甲: $F_{2,87} = 1.228, P = 0.281$; 椰心叶甲: $F_{2,87} = 2.778, P = 0.068$)均无显著差异(表 1)。这说明被椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生后 12 h, 寄主尚未出现明显裂解的脂滴。

24 h 后, 与对照相比, 被寄生的水椰八角铁甲与和椰心叶甲蛹脂滴的相对染色面积和光密度值开始出现分化(图 5)。与对照相比, 被寄生的水椰八角铁甲蛹脂滴相对染色面积明显增加($F_{2,87} = 37.049, P \leq 0.05$), 而光密度值下降($F_{2,87} = 71.332,$

$P \leq 0.05$), 但被不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生的水椰八角铁甲蛹之间无差异; 而被不同品系椰扁甲啮小蜂寄生的椰心叶甲蛹以及对照之间的脂滴的相对染色面积($F_{2,87} = 1.577, P = 0.212$)和光密度值($F_{2,87} = 0.284, P = 0.754$)均无明显差异(表 2)。说明被寄生后 24 h, 水椰八角铁甲蛹的脂滴含量及理化性状受寄生影响开始产生变化。

48 h 后, 水椰八角铁甲蛹脂滴形状开始变小, 且脂滴周围出现空白区域, 与对照相比, 染色面积占比($F_{2,87} = 204.667, P \leq 0.01$)及光密度值($F_{2,87} = 274.292, P \leq 0.01$)均明显下降; 椰心叶甲蛹脂滴的形状、染色面积占比($F_{2,87} = 202.443, P \leq 0.01$)及光密度值($F_{2,87} = 310.665, P \leq 0.01$)也表现出与水椰八角铁甲蛹相似的趋势(图 6, 表 3)。这表明被寄生后 48 h, 椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体开始不断裂解寄主的脂肪体组织。

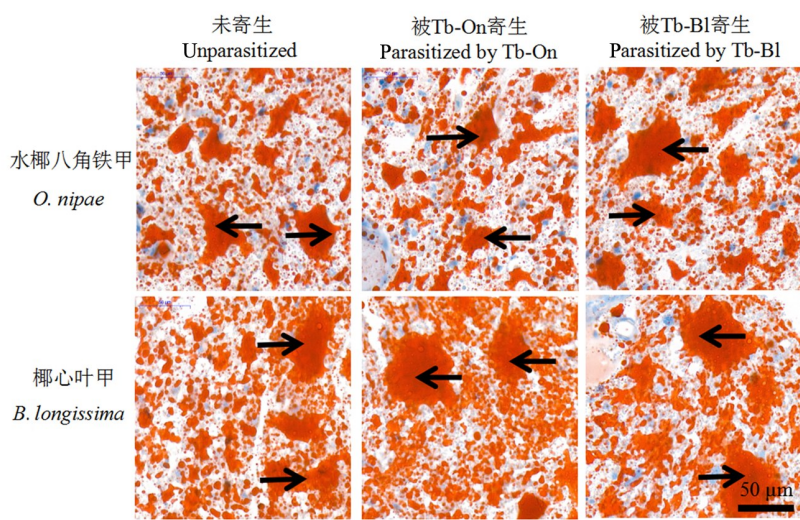


图 4 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹的脂滴形态(被寄生后 12 h)

Fig.4 The configuration of lipid droplets of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (12 h after being parasitized)

鲜(橘)红色区域表示被油红 O 染色的脂滴,黑色箭头所指区域表示脂滴聚集区。

Lipid droplets appear fresh red or orange red when stained with Oil red O, the areas indicated by the black arrow indicates the lipid droplets accumulate together.

表 1 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂滴的相对染色面积和光密度值(被寄生后 12 h)

Table 1 The relative areas stained by Oil red O and integral optical density of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (12 h after being parasitized)

寄主 Host	处理 Treatment	相对染色面积 Oil red O relative area/%	光密度值 Integral optical density
水椰八角铁甲 <i>O. nipae</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	32.77±0.79	88769.53±507.21
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	34.31±0.88	88036.40±591.04
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	33.24±0.96	87496.16±587.39
椰心叶甲 <i>B. longissima</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	50.46±0.40	111928.40±4109.43
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	50.30±0.61	105714.40±4515.68
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	50.08±0.31	118518.73±2645.69

表中数据为平均值±标准误。
Data in the table are shown as mean±SE.

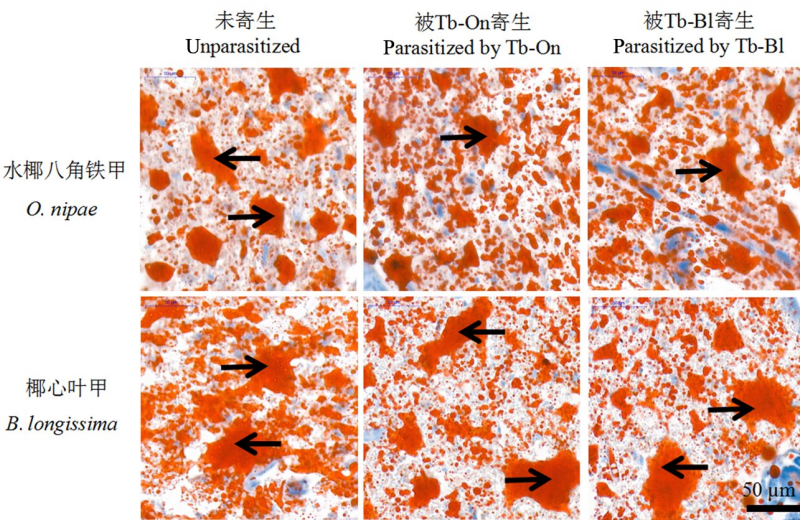


图 5 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹的脂滴形态(被寄生后 24 h)

Fig.5 The configuration of lipid droplets of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (24 h after being parasitized)

鲜(橘)红色区域表示被油红 O 染色的脂滴,黑色箭头所指区域表示脂滴聚集区。

Lipid droplets appear fresh red or orange red when stained with Oil red O, the areas indicated by the black arrow indicates the lipid droplets accumulate together.

表 2 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂滴的相对染色面积和光密度值(被寄生后 24 h)
Table 2 The relative areas stained by Oil red O and integral optical density of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (24 h after being parasitized)

寄主 Host	处理 Treatment	相对染色面积 Oil red O relative area/%	光密度值 Integral optical density
水椰八角铁甲 <i>O. nipae</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	32.61±0.78b	87898.86±345.32a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	39.73±0.66a	79585.20±614.80b
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	40.32±0.67a	78726.40±763.07b
椰心叶甲 <i>B. longissima</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	50.92±0.47a	120710.56±2323.65a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	49.61±0.69a	120487.23±4163.11a
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	50.32±0.39a	117846.00±2022.56a

表中数据为平均值±标准误;相同寄主同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。
Data in the table are shown as mean±SE. Different lowercase letters within the same column denote significant differences ($P<0.05$).

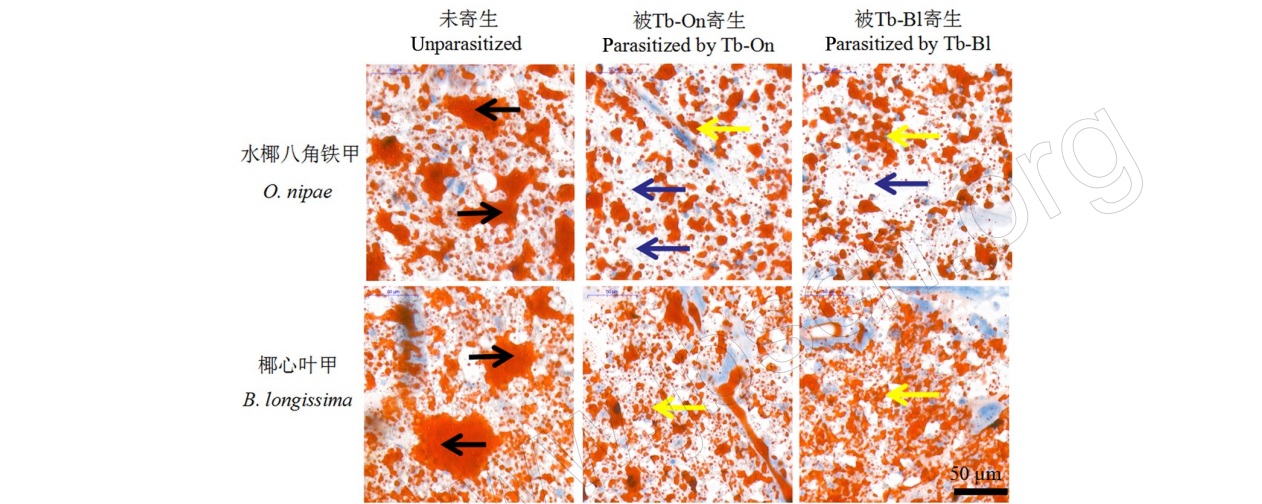


图 6 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹的脂滴形态(被寄生后 48 h)

Fig.6 The configuration of lipid droplets of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (48 h after being parasitized)

黑色箭头和黄色箭头分别代表大脂滴和小脂滴,蓝色箭头显示脂滴裂解后的空白区域。

The areas indicated by the black and yellow arrows represent the big and small lipid droplets, the areas indicated by the blue arrows represent the blank areas around the lipid droplets.

表 3 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂滴的相对染色面积和光密度值(被寄生后 48 h)
Table 3 The relative areas stained by Oil red O and integral optical density of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (48 h after being parasitized)

寄主 Host	处理 Treatment	相对染色面积 Oil red O relative area/%	光密度值 Integral optical density
水椰八角铁甲 <i>O. nipae</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	35.92±0.82a	88288.16±471.72a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	21.61±0.42b	60659.23±995.47b
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	20.83±0.45b	60687.33±1251.67b
椰心叶甲 <i>B. longissima</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	50.18±0.42a	114859.26±2366.60a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	39.63±0.43b	69505.06±992.08b
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	40.26±0.39b	68202.56±481.74b

表中数据为平均值±标准误;相同寄主同列数据后不同小写字母差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。
Data in the table are shown as mean±SE. Different lowercase letters within the same column denote significant differences ($P<0.05$).

72 h 后,水椰八角铁甲蛹脂滴呈小而疏松的分布状态,且周边空白区域明显,与对照相比,染色面积占比($F_{2,87}=326.178,P\leq 0.01$)及光密度值($F_{2,87}=1978.95,P\leq 0.01$)进一步下降;椰心叶甲蛹的脂滴形状、染色面积占比($F_{2,87}=715.337,P\leq 0.01$)及光密度值($F_{2,87}=174.29,P\leq 0.01$)变化与水椰八角铁甲蛹类似(图 7,表 4)。说明被寄生后 72 h,2

种蛹的脂肪体组织裂解加剧,脂滴消耗明显。

96 h 后,水椰八角铁甲蛹脂滴染色明显变浅,周边出现大量的空白区域,与对照相比,染色面积占比($F_{2,87}=882.863,P<0.01$)及光密度值($F_{2,87}=3188.11,P\leq 0.01$)急剧下降;椰心叶甲蛹的脂滴形态、染色面积占比($F_{2,87}=2014.27,P<0.01$)及光密度值($F_{2,87}=1117.29,P<0.01$)变化与水椰八角铁甲

蛹相似(图 8,表 5)。说明被寄生后 96 h,2 种蛹的脂 肪体组织接近完全解体,绝大部分脂滴被消耗掉。

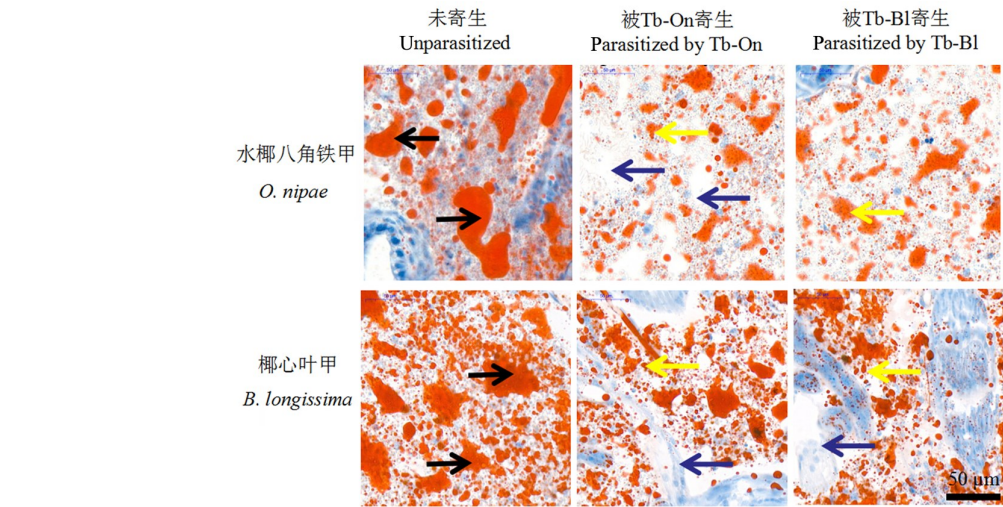


图 7 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹的脂滴形态(被寄生后 72 h)
Fig.7 The configuration of lipid droplets of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (72 h after being parasitized)

黑色箭头和黄色箭头分别代表大脂滴和小脂滴,蓝色箭头显示脂滴裂解后的空白区域。

The areas indicated by the black and yellow arrows represent the big and small lipid droplets, the areas indicated by the blue arrows represent the blank areas around the lipid droplets.

表 4 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂滴的相对染色面积和光密度值(被寄生后 72 h)
Table 4 The relative areas stained by Oil red O and integral optical density of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (72 h after being parasitized)

寄主 Host	处理 Treatment	相对染色面积 Oil red O relative area/%	光密度值 Integral optical density
水椰八角铁甲 <i>O. nipae</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	33.21±0.79a	88797.4±392.09a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	15.88±0.32b	28816.73±634.93b
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	16.97±0.40b	30558.17±1099.92b
椰心叶甲 <i>B. longissima</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	50.39±0.42a	116967.13±4356.76a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	29.71±0.51b	57661.56±624.23b
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	30.79±0.36b	59697.26±376.77b

表中数据为平均值±标准误;相同寄主同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。
Data in the table are shown as mean±SE. Different lowercase letters within the same column denote significant differences ($P<0.05$).

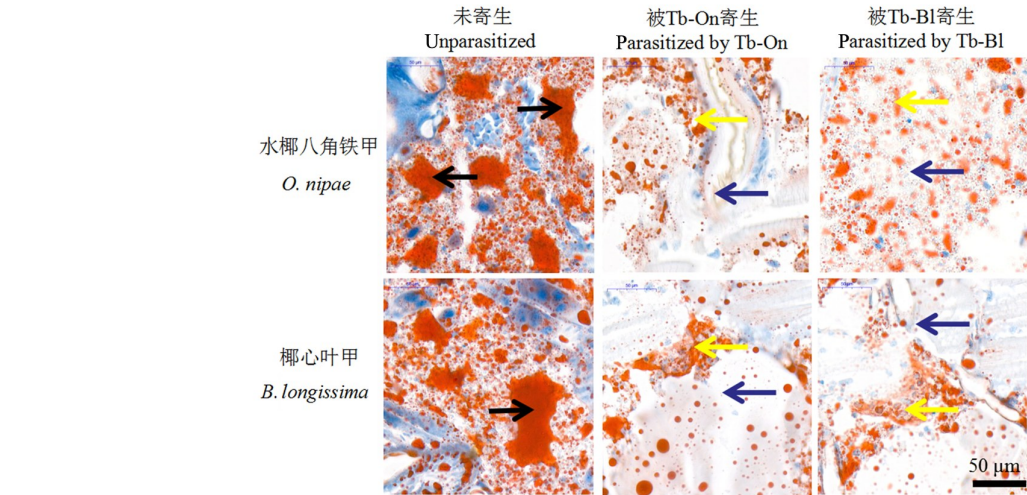


图 8 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹的脂滴形态(被寄生后 96 h)
Fig.8 The configuration of lipid droplets of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (96 h after being parasitized)

黑色箭头和黄色箭头分别代表大脂滴和小脂滴,蓝色箭头显示脂滴裂解后的空白区域。

The areas indicated by the black and yellow arrows represent the big and small lipid droplets, the areas indicated by the blue arrows represent the blank areas around the lipid droplets.

表 5 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲蛹脂滴的相对染色面积和光密度值(被寄生后 96 h)
Table 5 The relative areas stained by Oil red O and integral optical density of *O. nipae* and *B. longissima* pupae (96 h after being parasitized)

寄主 Host	处理 Treatment	相对染色面积 Oil red O relative area/%	光密度值 Integral optical density
水椰八角铁甲 <i>O. nipae</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	33.93±0.65a	87354.63±404.57a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	8.68±0.29b	18762.90±637.14b
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	9.06±0.45b	19928.00±938.86b
椰心叶甲 <i>B. longissima</i>	未寄生 Unparasitized	49.75±0.31a	121520.90±2322.00a
	被 Tb-On 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-On	22.03±0.34b	36971.76±930.34b
	被 Tb-BI 寄生 Parasitized by Tb-BI	21.47±0.42b	35079.20±536.01b

表中数据为平均值±标准误;相同寄主同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。
Data in the table are shown as mean±SE. Different lowercase letters within the same column denote significant differences ($P<0.05$).

3 讨论与结论

本研究结果表明,椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体发育早期(≤48 h),仅头部和表皮附着少量脂滴,而体内脂滴甚少或几乎无,说明椰扁甲啮小蜂低龄幼虫体内的营养物极少。这与菜蛾盘绒茧蜂 *Cotesia plutellae* Kurdjumov 幼虫早期虫体呈透明白色状(汪海燕等, 2006)的现象类似。随着幼虫的生长发育,椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体内的脂滴(空泡状物质)或脂类物质着色明显增多,头部和表皮内的脂滴也逐渐清晰可见,这表明椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体获取脂类物质的能力逐渐加强。Caccia *et al.* (2012)发现,阿尔蚜茧蜂 *Aphidius ervi* Haliday 幼体可通过其表皮吸收寄主豌豆蚜 *Acyrtosiphon pisum* (Harris) 裂解的脂滴。因而推测椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体的脂滴可能通过直接取食或表皮吸收这 2 个途径获取寄主裂解的脂滴。

观察发现,被寄生后 48 h,水椰八角铁甲及椰心叶甲蛹体内脂肪体组织不断裂解,而脂滴含量呈同步下降的趋势。类似的结果在其他寄生蜂的研究中也有报道,如黏虫盘绒茧蜂 *Cotesia kariyai* (Watanabe) 的寄生可破坏寄主东方黏虫 *Pseudaletia separata* (Walker) 的脂滴(Nakamatsu & Tanaka, 2004b),海灰翅夜蛾 *Spodoptera littoralis* Boisduval 被黑胸茧蜂 *Bracon nigricans* Szépligeti 寄生 48 h 后其脂滴结构被裂解(Becchimanzi *et al.*, 2017)。出现这种现象的原因是寄生蜂调控了寄主的脂质营养代谢过程,使寄主的脂滴遭到破坏,从而被寄生蜂取食和利用(时敏和陈学新,2015)。另外,本研究中共生的水椰八角铁甲蛹脂肪体出现裂解的时间早于椰心叶甲蛹,即前者在被寄生后 24 h 脂滴面积和密度就发生改变,而后者在被寄生后 48 h 才出现类似变化,造成这种差异的原因可能与不同寄主的免疫能力有关。而使用不同寄主繁育的椰扁甲

啮小蜂寄生同一种类寄主时,寄主脂肪体组织结构的动态变化并无明显差异,说明本试验中采用不同品系的寄生蜂在对寄主脂质营养代谢调控能力方面尚未出现明显变化。

本研究从形态学角度证明了椰扁甲啮小蜂幼体主要直接取食和表皮吸收这 2 个途径获取生长发育过程中必需的脂类营养物质,而脂滴来自寄主脂肪体组织的裂解,且裂解时效与寄主种类有关。研究结果为解析椰扁甲啮小蜂如何调控寄主脂肪体代谢机理提供了相关科学依据,也为进一步利用该蜂有效防控水椰八角铁甲及椰心叶甲这 2 种入侵性害虫提供新的思路。后续研究可侧重于 2 种寄主自身脂质水平的差异以及椰扁甲啮小蜂对寄主脂滴的直接利用途径等,以进一步明确不同寄主脂肪体组织产生差异变化的原因。

参考文献

白素芬, 陈学新, 程家安, 符文俊, 何俊华, 2005. 菜蛾盘绒茧蜂主要寄生因子导致的寄主小菜蛾幼虫脂肪体结构的变化. 昆虫学报, 48(2): 166–171.
侯有明, 吴祖建, 王长方, 2011. 福建生物入侵现状与危害 // 谢联辉, 尤民生, 侯有明. 生物入侵——问题与对策. 北京: 科学出版社: 104–132.
林亚平, 2018. 椰扁甲啮小蜂在两种寄主上的适应性分析. 硕士学位论文. 福州: 福建农林大学.
邝卫弟, 时敏, 陈学新, 2007. 颈双缘姬蜂寄生引起小菜蛾蛹脂肪体形态和超微结构的变化. 昆虫学报, 50(7): 662–666.
吕宝乾, 彭正强, 许春霁, 唐超, 符悦冠, 杜予州, 万方浩, 2006. 椰心叶甲蛹寄生蜂——椰心叶甲啮小蜂的生物学特性. 昆虫学报, 49(4): 643–649.
秦先红, 潘红梅, 张亮, 陈磊, 王金勇, 朱砺, 2014. 细胞内脂滴定量分析的方法比较. 中国农业大学学报, 19(5): 140–145.

- 时敏, 陈学新, 2015. 我国寄生蜂调控寄主生理的研究进展. 中国生物防治学报, 31(5): 620–637.
- 苏璐, 吕宝乾, 彭正强, 周世豪, 符舜, 潘铭河, 2019. 水椰八角铁甲和椰心叶甲对椰子和银海枣的寄主选择性. 生物安全学报, 28(1): 24–28.
- 汪海燕, 余虹, 万志伟, 徐鹏, 陈学新, 2006. 菜蛾盘绒茧蜂对寄主小菜蛾幼虫营养的调节和利用. 昆虫学报, 49(4): 574–581.
- 王树党, 2003. 图像分析系统中光度学参数——灰度与光密度的应用. 山西医科大学学报, 34(5): 462.
- 王肖燕, 王金泉, 姚刚, 张继红, 2014. 脂肪组织冰冻切片油红O滴染法的建立. 家畜生态学报, 35(8): 58–60, 96.
- 魏琪, 苏建亚, 2016. 昆虫糖脂代谢研究进展. 昆虫学报, 59(8): 906–916.
- BECCHIMANZI A, AVOLIO M, LELIO I D, MARINELLI A, VARRICCHIO P, GRIMALDI A, DE EGUILEOR M, PENNACCHIO F, CACCIA S, 2017. Host regulation by the ectoparasitoid wasp *Bracon nigricans*. *Journal of Insect Physiology*, 101: 73–81.
- BOSCHI F, RIZZATTI V, ZOICO E, MONTANARI T, ZAMBONI M, SBARBATI A, COLITTI M, 2019. Relationship between lipid droplets size and integrated optical density. *European Journal of Histochemistry*, 63(1): 53–57.
- CACCIA S, GRIMALDI A, CASARTELLI M, FALABELLA P, DE EGUILEOR M, PENNACCHIO F, GIORDANA B, 2012. Functional analysis of a fatty acid binding protein produced by *Aphidius ervi* teratocytes. *Journal of Insect Physiology*, 58: 621–627.
- DONG B, MIAO G X, HAYASHI S, 2014. A fat body-derived apical extracellular matrix enzyme is transported to the tracheal lumen and is required for tube morphogenesis in *Drosophila*. *Development*, 141(21): 4104–4109.
- HOU Y M, WENG Z Q, 2010. Temperature-dependent development and life table parameters of *Octodonta nipae* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *Environmental Entomology*, 39(5): 1676–1684.
- KÜHNLEIN R P, 2012. Lipid droplet-based storage fat metabolism in *Drosophila*: thematic review series; lipid droplet synthesis and metabolism: from yeast to man. *Journal of Lipid Research*, 53(8): 1430–1436.
- LI J L, ZHANG X, HOU Y M, TANG B Z, 2014. Effects of multiple mating on the fecundity of an invasive pest (*Octodonta nipae*): the existence of an intermediate optimal female mating rate. *Physiological Entomology*, 39: 348–354.
- LI S, YU X Q, FENG Q L, 2019. Fat body biology in the last decade. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 64: 315–333.
- LU B Q, PENG Z Q, 2017. Coconut leaf beetle *Brontispa longissima* Gestro // WAN F H, JIANG M X, ZHAN A B. *Biological invasions and its management in China*. The Netherlands: Springer Nature: 229–243.
- NAKAMATSU Y, FUJII S, TANAKA T, 2002. Larvae of an endoparasitoid, *Cotesia kariyai* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), feed on the host fat body directly in the second stadium with the help of teratocytes. *Journal of Insect Physiology*, 48: 1041–1052.
- NAKAMATSU Y, TANAKA T, 2004a. Venom of *Euplectrus separatae* causes hyperlipidemia by lysis of host fat body cells. *Journal of Insect Physiology*, 50(4): 267–275.
- NAKAMATSU Y, TANAKA T, 2004b. Correlation between concentration of hemolymph nutrients and amount of fat body consumed in lightly and heavily parasitized hosts (*Pseudaletia separata*). *Journal of Insect Physiology*, 50(2/3): 135–141.
- RIZZATTI V, BOSCHI F, PEDROTTI M, ZOICO E, SBARBATI A, ZAMBONI M, 2013. Lipid droplets characterization in adipocyte differentiated 3T3-L1 cells: size and optical density distribution. *European Journal of Histochemistry*, 57(3): e24.
- TANG B Z, HOU Y M, 2017. Nipa palm hispid beetle *Octodonta nipae* (Maulik) // WAN F H, JIANG M X, ZHAN A B. *Biological invasions and its management in China*. The Netherlands: Springer Nature: 257–266.
- TANG B Z, MENG E, ZHANG H J, ZHANG X M, SASSAN A, LIN Y P, LIN Y Y, PENG Z Q, QIAO T, ZHANG X F, HOU Y M, 2019. Combination of label-free quantitative proteomics and transcriptomics reveals intraspecific venom variation between the two strains of *Tetrastichus brontispae*, a parasitoid of two invasive beetles. *Journal of Proteomics*, 192: 37–53.
- TANG B Z, CHEN J, HOU Y M, MENG E, 2014a. Transcriptome immune analysis of the invasive beetle *Octodonta nipae* (Maulik) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) parasitized by *Tetrastichus brontispae* Ferrière (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae). *PLoS ONE*, 9(3): e91482.
- TANG B Z, XU L, HOU Y M, 2014b. Effects of rearing conditions on the parasitism of *Tetrastichus brontispae* on its pupal host *Octodonta nipae*. *Biocontrol*, 59(6): 647–657.
- VOEGELE J M, 1989. Biological control of *Brontispa longissima* in western samoa: an ecological and economic evaluation // PAOLETTI M G, STINNER B R, LORENZONI G G. *Agricultural ecology and environment*. Amsterdam: Elsevier: 315–329.
- ZHANG H J, LIN Y P, LI H Y, WANG R, FU L, JIA Q C, HOU Y M, TANG B Z, 2021. Variation in parasitoid virulence of *Tetrastichus brontispae* during the targeting of two host beetles. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 22: e3518.