

饵料中添加海洋红酵母(*Rhodotorula sp.*) C11 对幼参消化酶及免疫反应的影响*

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摘要 将海洋红酵母(*Rhodotorula sp.*) C11以 10^4 、 10^5 和 10^6 CFU/g饵料添加到基础饵料中,每一剂量组设3个平行,每一平行50头幼参,用100 L塑料桶进行30 d静水充气养殖试验。试验期间每日投饵1次,投喂量为幼参体重的5%。投喂试验结束后,评估其对幼参消化酶及免疫反应的影响。结果显示,与对照组比较,投喂海洋红酵母C11 10^4 、 10^5 CFU/g,显著提高了幼参肠道胰蛋白酶活力($P<0.05$);投喂海洋红酵母C11 10^4 CFU/g,显著增加淀粉酶活力($P<0.05$)。投喂海洋红酵母C11 10^5 CFU/g,幼参体腔细胞的吞噬活力显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。与投喂基础饵料的幼参比较,投喂海洋红酵母C11 10^5 、 10^6 CFU/g,幼参具有较高的体腔液溶菌酶(LSZ)活力($P<0.05$)。投喂海洋红酵母C11 10^4 CFU/g,幼参具有较高的体腔细胞裂解液(CLS)LSZ活力($P<0.05$)。投喂海洋红酵母C11 10^4 CFU/g,幼参体腔液总一氧化氮合酶(T-NOS)活力显著增加($P<0.05$),投喂海洋红酵母C11 10^4 、 10^5 、 10^6 CFU/g,幼参CLS的T-NOS活力显著提高($P<0.05$)。本研究表明,饵料补充海洋红酵母C11可促进幼参的消化酶活力和免疫反应。

关键词 幼参;海洋红酵母C11;消化酶活力;免疫反应

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益生菌是活的微生物,供给适量时,有益于宿主健康(FAO/WHO Report, 2001)。我国水产养殖业从1980年代开始使用益生菌,其应用呈指数增长(Qi *et al.*, 2009)。海洋酵母的适当应用可促进鲍鱼和幼参肠道消化酶活力(Macey *et al.*, 2005; Ma *et al.*, 2014; Yang *et al.*, 2014)。先前的研究表明,海洋酵母是南非鲍 *Haliotis midae* (Macey *et al.*, 2005)、印度明对虾 *Fenneropenaeus indicus* (Sajeevan *et al.*, 2006; Sarlin *et al.*, 2011)、斑节对虾 *Penaeus monodon* (Divya *et al.*, 2013)和幼参 *Apostichopus japonicus* (Liu *et al.*, 2012; Ma *et al.*, 2013)养殖中有效的免疫增强剂。海洋红酵母 *Rhodotorula sp.* C11 体外可抑制幼参病原菌的生长(李明等, 2012)。本研究的目的是研究饵料中添加该酵母对幼参消化酶活力和先天性免疫反应的影响,及其在幼参养殖中用作益生菌的潜力。

1 材料与方法

1.1 酵母菌

海洋红酵母C11从健康幼参肠道分离获得,体外可抑制幼参病原菌黄海希瓦氏菌 *Shewanella marisflavi* AP629和灿烂弧菌 *Vibrio splendidus* NB13的生长(李明等, 2012)。

1.2 安全性试验

选用健康的幼参(1-2 g)进行试验菌株的安全性试验。将80头幼参饲养在盛有70 L过滤海水的100 L塑料桶中,每桶10头,水温14℃,暂养14 d。实验组幼参每头腹腔注射浓度为 10^7 CFU/ml的待测菌株菌液(10头),投喂含菌株 10^8 CFU/g饵料(30头),每日投喂1次,对照组幼参注射等量的无菌生理盐水(10头),

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投喂基础饵料(30头)(表1),记录30d养殖过程中幼参发病和死亡情况。试验期间每天按幼参体重的5%投饵,每2d换水1/2并吸底去除残饵及粪便。

表1 幼参饵料配方及化学组成(g/kg干物质)

Tab.1 Formulation and chemical proximate composition of experimental diets for sea cucumber *Apostichopus japonicus* (g/kg dry matter)

组分 Ingredients	含量 Concentration(g/kg)
豆粕 Soybean meal	100
鱼粉 Fish meal	80
马尾藻粉 <i>Sargassum</i> sp. meal	250
脱胶海带粉 Degumming kelp powder	300
麦饭石 Maifanitem	100
石粉 Stone-powder	165
多维预混料 Multidimensional premix	5
粗蛋白质 Crude protein	163
粗脂肪 Crude lipid	55
粗纤维 Crude fiber	161
粗灰分 Ash	308

1.3 含菌饵料的制备与试验设计

将海洋红酵母 C11 接种酵母膏蛋白胨葡萄糖(YPD)液体培养基中,25℃下震荡培养12h,细胞悬液以4000 r/min离心10min,细胞用生理盐水重悬,平板菌落计数,添加到幼参基础饲料,制备 10^4 、 10^5 、 10^6 CFU/g含菌饲料。

将健康幼参在水温14℃条件下暂养14d开始投喂试验。选择 (1.374 ± 0.558) g幼参随机分配到12个盛过滤海水100L的塑料桶中,每桶放50头幼参,用3个浓度的含菌饵料和基础饵料分别投喂一组幼参,每组均设3个平行,每日投喂1次,投喂量为幼参体重的5%,每2d换水1/2并吸底去除残饵及粪便。试验期间温度为7–14℃,pH为7.8–8.2,盐度为33–34。

1.4 样品采集与处理

投喂试验结束后,将幼参转移至另一盛有海水的桶中16h使肠道内容物排空。随机取5头幼参用灭菌海水冲洗体表,立即断尾解剖,取体腔液500 μl加入盛有等体积抗凝剂(0.02 mol/L EDTA, 0.34 mol/L NaCl, 0.019 mol/L KCl, 0.068 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH 8.0)(Xing *et al*, 1998)的离心管中,混合均匀,取300 μl做吞噬实验,剩余的体腔液在6000 r/min下离心10min,取上清液,测定其溶菌酶(LSZ)和总一氧化氮合酶(T-NOS)活力;沉淀用体腔细胞等渗液(0.001 mol/L EDTA, 0.34 mol/L NaCl, 0.01 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH 8.0

(Xing *et al*, 1998)重悬,将重悬液在冰浴中用超声波破碎机破碎,然后在10000 r/min下离心10min,上清液为体腔细胞裂解液(CLS),分析其LSZ和T-NOS活力。同时取出肠道,合并称重,加入盛有9倍体积(w/v)预冷的生理盐水离心管中,可调速匀浆器匀浆,将匀浆液离心(6000 r/min, 4℃, 10min),收集上清液用于消化酶活力的测定。

1.5 蛋白含量测定

肠道上清液和体腔液中总蛋白含量测定采用考马斯亮蓝法(Bradford, 1976),用牛血清白蛋白作标准。

1.6 消化酶活力测定

胰蛋白酶和淀粉酶活力的测定均使用南京建成科技有限公司生产的试剂盒产品,并参照试剂盒说明书进行操作。1个胰蛋白酶活力单位定义为pH 8.0, 37℃条件下,肠道中每毫克蛋白每分钟使吸光度变化0.003所需要的酶量;1个淀粉酶活力单位定义为37℃条件下,肠道中每毫克蛋白与底物作用30min,水解10mg淀粉所需的酶量。

1.7 免疫指标测定

依据Hannam等(2010)的方法,通过测定中性红染过的酿酒酵母颗粒确定体腔细胞的吞噬活力,体腔细胞对酵母颗粒的吞噬吸收通过标准曲线计算,以50 μl样品中每毫克蛋白吞噬的酵母细胞数量表示吞噬活力。LSZ活力测定以溶壁微球菌冻干粉为底物,按Hultmark等(1980)的方法进行,并加以改进。用0.1 mol/L、pH 6.4的磷酸盐缓冲液配成底物($OD_{570\text{ nm}} \approx 0.3$),取300 μl该悬液于试管内置冰浴中,再加入5 μl待测样品混匀,测定 A_0 ,然后将试液置入37℃水浴中保温30min,取出后立刻置于冰浴中10min以终止反应,测其A值。LSZ活力 $U=(A_0-A)/A$ 。T-NOS活力的测定使用南京建成科技有限公司生产的试剂盒产品,并参照试剂盒说明书进行操作,1个T-NOS活力单位定义为每分钟生成1 nmol NO所需要的酶量。

1.8 数据统计分析

数据用SPSS19.0软件进行单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA)以及Dunnuncan多重比较法,结果以平均值±标准差($X \pm SD$)表示,当 $P < 0.05$ 时认为差异显著。

2 结果

2.1 安全性试验

试验组幼参注射细胞浓度为 10^7 CFU/ml菌悬液

0.1 ml, 投喂含菌株 10^8 CFU/g 饵料, 饲养观察 30 d, 试验组和对照组幼参均无发病和死亡现象, 因此海洋红酵母 C11 在试验浓度下同对照组一样对幼参无毒力。

2.2 饵料中添加海洋红酵母 C11 对幼参消化酶活力的影响

幼参投喂海洋红酵母 C11 10^4 、 10^5 CFU/g, 肠道胰蛋白酶活力显著高于对照组($P<0.05$; 图 1); 与对照组比较, 饵料中添加海洋红酵母 C11 10^4 CFU/g, 可使幼参肠道淀粉酶活力显著增加($P<0.05$; 图 2)。

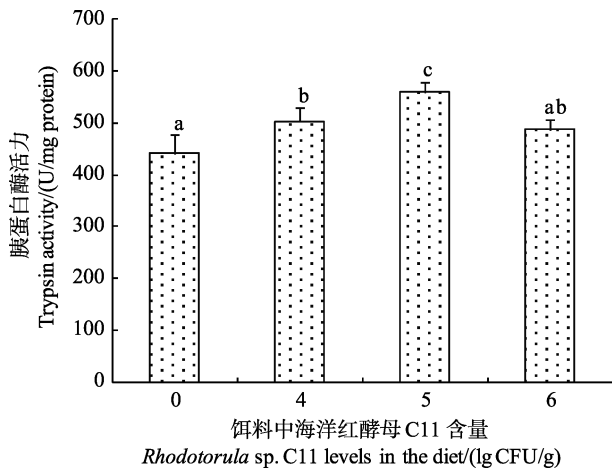


图 1 海洋红酵母 C11 对幼参肠道胰蛋白酶活力的影响

Fig.1 Effect of *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 on intestinal trypsin activity of juvenile *A. japonicus*

不同的字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$), 误差线表示标准差($n = 3$)

Means with different letters are significantly different ($P<0.05$). Error bars represent standard deviations ($n = 3$)

2.3 饵料中添加海洋红酵母 C11 对幼参免疫指标的影响

幼参投喂海洋红酵母 C11 10^5 CFU/g, 体腔细胞的吞噬活力显著高于对照组($P<0.05$; 图 3)。与投喂基础饵料的幼参比较, 投喂海洋红酵母 C11 10^5 、 10^6 CFU/g 幼参具有较高的体腔液溶菌酶(LSZ)活力($P<0.05$; 图 4A), 投喂海洋红酵母 C11 10^4 CFU/g, 幼参 CLS 具有较高的 LSZ 活力($P<0.05$; 图 4B); 投喂海洋红酵母 C11 10^4 CFU/g 幼参体腔液 T-NOS 活力显著增加($P<0.05$; 图 5A), 投喂海洋红酵母 C11 10^4 、 10^5 和 10^6 CFU/g, 幼参 CLS 的 T-NOS 活力显著提高($P<0.05$; 图 5B)。

3 讨论

幼参肠道含有消化酶, 如蛋白酶、淀粉酶和脂肪

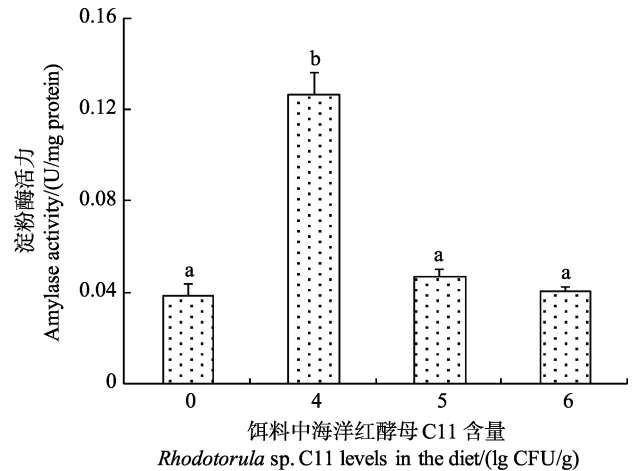


图 2 海洋红酵母 C11 对幼参肠道淀粉酶活力的影响
Fig.2 Effect of *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 on intestinal amylase activity of juvenile *A. japonicus*

不同的字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$), 误差线表示标准差($n = 3$)

Means with different letters are significantly different ($P<0.05$). Error bars represent standard deviations ($n = 3$)

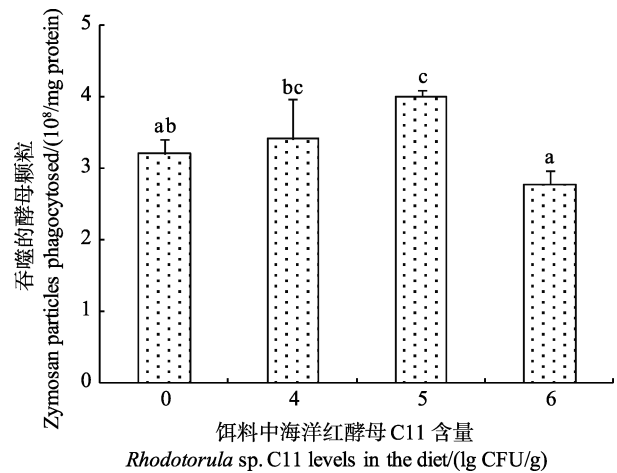


图 3 海洋红酵母 C11 对幼参吞噬活力的影响
Fig. 3 Effect of *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 on phagocytic activity of juvenile *A. japonicus*

不同的字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$), 误差线表示标准差($n = 3$)

Means with different letters are significantly different ($P<0.05$). Error bars represent standard deviations ($n = 3$)

酶(Fu *et al*, 2005; Gao *et al*, 2009; 唐黎等, 2010)。幼参投喂添加海洋酵母梅奇酵母 *Metschnikowia* sp. C14 和仙人掌有孢汉逊酵母 *Hanseniopsis opuntiae* C21 的饵料, 其肠道蛋白酶和脂肪酶活力显著提高(Ma *et al*, 2014; Yang *et al*, 2014)。本研究结果显示, 饵料中添加海洋红酵母 C11 可使幼参肠道胰蛋白酶和淀粉酶活力显著增加, 这很可能促进饵料的消化和吸收。类

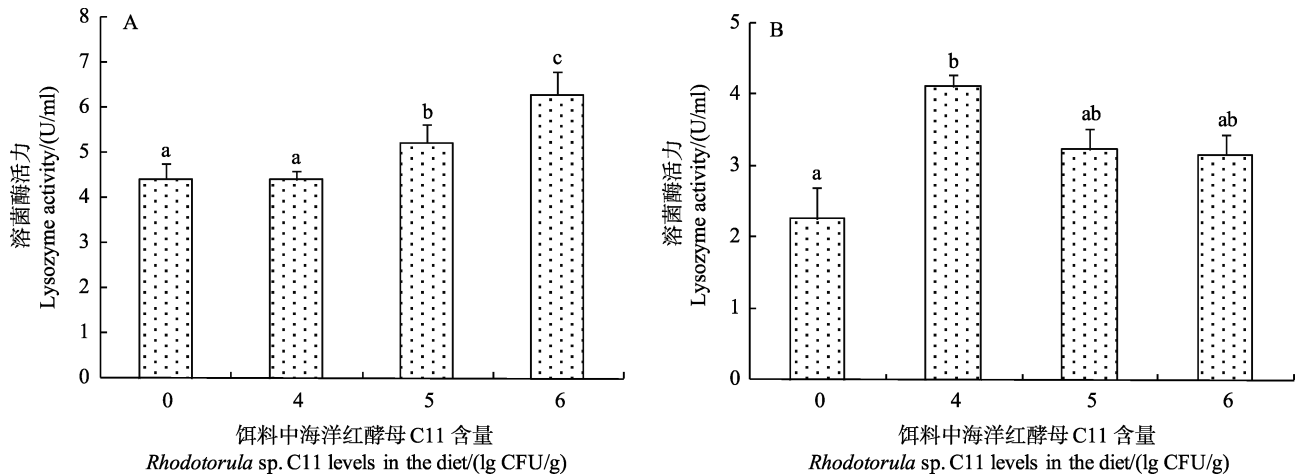


图4 海洋红酵母 C11 对幼参体腔液(A)和体腔细胞裂解液(B)溶菌酶活力影响

Fig.4 Effect of *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 on lysozyme activity in coelomic fluid (A) and coelomocyte lysate supernatant (B) of juvenile *A. japonicus*

不同的字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$), 误差线表示标准差($n = 3$)

Means with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$). Error bars represent standard deviations ($n = 3$)

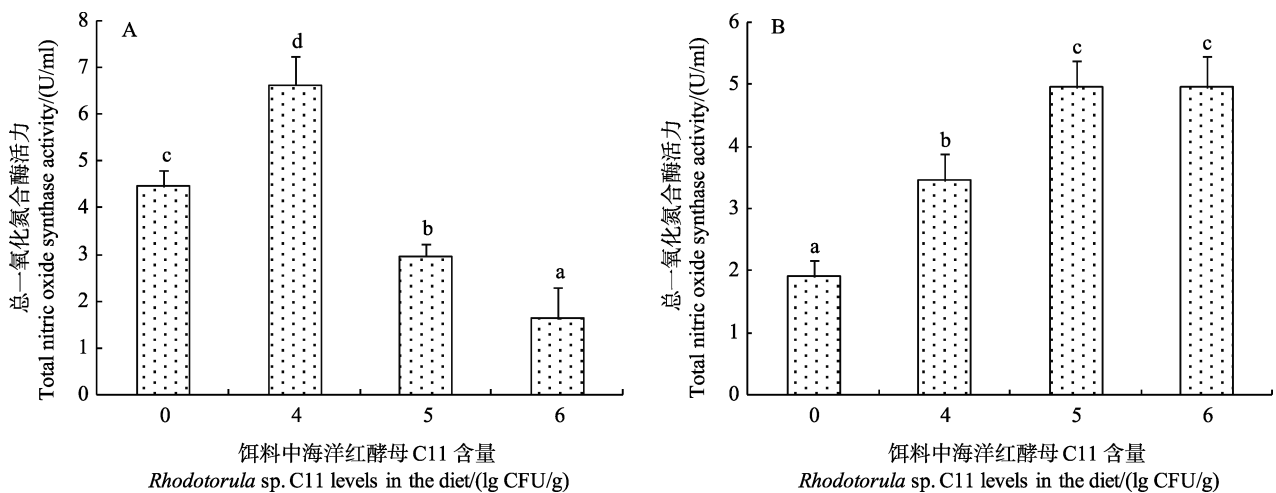


图5 海洋红酵母 C11 对幼参体腔液(A)和体腔细胞裂解液(B)总一氧化氮合酶活力影响

Fig.5 Effect of *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 on total nitric oxide synthase activity in coelomic fluid (A) and coelomocyte lysate supernatant (B) of juvenile *A. japonicus*

不同的字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$), 误差线表示标准差($n = 3$)

Means with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$). Error bars represent standard deviations ($n = 3$)

似地, 3株益生菌(2株酵母菌和1株细菌)的使用可使南非鲍消化道肠区蛋白酶活力显著增加, 这与鲍鱼消化道该区蛋白消化和吸收量的显著增加相关(Macey *et al.*, 2005)。

一般认为, 幼参缺乏适应性免疫, 完全依赖其先天性免疫防御外来病原菌。酵母菌通常是蛋白质、核酸、维生素和多糖良好的来源。在过去的几十年, 使用酵母菌作为免疫刺激剂来源有所增加(Sajeevan *et al.*, 2006; Reyes-Becerril *et al.*, 2008; Sarlin *et al.*, 2011; Divya *et al.*, 2013)。本研究证明, 饲料中添加海洋红

酵母 C11 投喂幼参具有免疫刺激效果。

体腔细胞是棘皮动物抵御感染和损伤的第一道防线, 起吞噬、诱捕和包裹入侵微生物的作用(Gliński *et al.*, 2000)。饲料中添加梅奇酵母 C14 和仙人掌有孢汉逊酵母 C21 投喂幼参, 可提高其体腔细胞的吞噬活力(Liu *et al.*, 2012; Ma *et al.*, 2013)。本研究表明, 幼参投喂含海洋红酵母 C11 的饵料时, 其体腔细胞的吞噬活力显著增强。类似地, 金头鲷 *Sparus aurata* 投喂汉逊德巴利酵母 *Debaryomyces hansenii* CBS 8339 14 d, 其头肾白细胞的吞噬活力显著增加(Reyes-Becerril *et al.*,

2008)。

溶菌酶广泛分布在动物界,其作用机制主要是催化细菌尤其是革兰氏阳性细菌细胞壁中肽聚糖组分 N-乙酰葡萄糖胺和 N-乙酰胞壁酸之间的 β -1, 4 糖苷键的水解,作为非特异性免疫分子抵抗细菌病原的侵入(Jollès *et al*, 1984)。通常,棘皮动物的溶菌酶主要存在于体腔细胞和体腔液中(Canicatti *et al*, 1989; Shimizu *et al*, 1999)。本研究中,与对照组比较,饲喂含海洋红酵母 C11 饵料的幼参体腔液和 CLS 的溶菌酶活力显著提高。梅奇酵母 *Metschnikowia* sp. C14 和仙人掌有孢汉逊酵母 *H. opuntiae* C21 也有类似的有益效果(Liu *et al*, 2012; Ma *et al*, 2013)。金头鲷投喂酿酒酵母 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* fks-1 14 d 和 28 d 后可促进其血清溶菌酶活力(Rodríguez *et al*, 2003)。

软体动物和甲壳动物血细胞中存在一氧化氮合酶(Conte *et al*, 1995; Novas *et al*, 2004; Yeh *et al*, 2006)。由一氧化氮合酶催化 L-精氨酸与氧分子经多步氧化还原反应生成一氧化氮,一氧化氮被认为是软体动物和甲壳动物免疫细胞利用的杀细菌分子(Yeh *et al*, 2006; Ottaviani *et al*, 1993)。饵料中添加梅奇酵母 *Metschnikowia* sp. C14 和仙人掌有孢汉逊酵母 *H. opuntiae* C21 可使幼参体腔液和 CLS 的 T-NOS 活力显著提高(Liu *et al*, 2012; Ma *et al*, 2013)。本研究中,投喂含海洋红酵母 *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 饵料也能使幼参体腔液和 CLS 的一氧化氮合酶活力显著增加。

总之,海洋红酵母 C11 是幼参益生菌,不仅能提高幼参肠道消化酶活力,而且可刺激幼参的非特异性免疫反应。

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Effects of Dietary Supplementation of Marine Yeast *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 on Digestive Enzyme Activity and Immune Response in Juvenile Sea Cucumber *Apostichopus japonicus*

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Abstract Here we conducted a feeding experiment to investigate the effects of *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 on the digestive enzyme activity and the immune response of juvenile *Apostichopus japonicus*, and to explore its potential use as probiotics in the aquaculture of sea cucumbers. *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 was added to the diets at the concentrations of 0 (control), 10^4 , 10^5 and 10^6 CFU/g feed. The juvenile sea cucumbers were randomly allocated in 12 plastic tanks (100 L) with 50 individuals per tank. During the 30 day trial, all experimental sea cucumbers were fed one dose of diet per that weighed 5% of their body mass. At the end of the trial we measured the activities of the intestinal digestive enzyme and immunological parameters of the sea cucumbers. Data were analyzed with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Duncan's multiple comparison of the means with SPSS 19.0 software. A statistical difference was considered significant when $P < 0.05$. It was shown that comparing to the control *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 at the concentration of 10^4 and 10^5 CFU/g feed significantly enhanced the activity of the intestinal trypsin, and at 10^4 CFU/g feed, *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 boosted the activity of amylase ($P < 0.05$). *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 at the concentration of 10^5 CFU/g feed also increased the phagocytic activity in coelomocytes of sea cucumbers ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, dietary *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 at the concentrations of 10^5 and 10^6 CFU/g feed significantly elevated the activities of lysozyme (LSZ) in the coelomic fluid, while that at 10^4 CFU/g feed increased LSZ activities in the coelomocyte lysate supernatant (CLS) respectively ($P < 0.05$). Comparing to the control, the activity of total nitric oxide synthase (T-NOS) in the coelomic fluid was enhanced by *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 at 10^4 CFU/g feed, and the activity of this enzyme in CLS was elevated at 10^4 , 10^5 and 10^6 CFU/g feed ($P < 0.05$). Our results indicated that live yeast *Rhodotorula* sp. C11 could improve the activity of the intestinal digestive enzyme and activate the innate immune response of *A. japonicus*, therefore, it could potentially be used as an effective probiotic in sea cucumber farming.

Key words *Apostichopus japonicus*; *Rhodotorula* sp. C11; Digestive enzyme activity; Immune response

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