



· 综述 ·

鲨类的脂质代谢及其生理生态作用

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摘要: 鲨类生活过程中的能量来源于脂质代谢。肝脏是鲨类储存脂质的最主要器官, 其储存的甘油三酯和游离脂肪酸为主要能量来源。消化吸收食物中的脂质是鲨类脂质积累的外源性途径, 而肝脏内合成脂质是脂质积累的内源性途径。鲨类体内脂质的储存和代谢途径与硬骨鱼类相比, 具有特异性, 鲨类血液中游离脂肪酸与脂蛋白结合运输; 将脂质储存在肝脏内; 肝外组织脂肪酸氧化有限, 更依赖于酮体的代谢产能, 这些特征均与硬骨鱼类的脂质代谢途径相异。繁殖过程中, 鲨类通过脂质以卵黄的形式为后代提供生长发育所需的营养。此外, 肝脏和肌肉内的脂肪酸组成可用于分析鲨鱼的摄食信息。掌握鲨类的脂质代谢途径, 对了解其生活史, 揭示鲨类物种进化过程, 制定有效的物种资源保护策略, 具有重要的指导意义。

关键词: 鲨类; 脂质代谢; 摄食生态; 脂肪酸

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鲨类(鱼)隶属于脊椎动物门(Chordata)、软骨鱼纲(Chondrichthyes), 共分9目34科, 约500余种, 主要分布于热带、亚热带海域^[1], 处于食物网的顶端或近顶端, 多为海洋生态系统中的关键性物种, 对食物网结构和功能起重要的调控作用^[2]。由于鲨类古老的进化地位、重要的生态作用及特殊的身体构造, 一直是遗传进化学、保护生物学和比较生理学等领域的研究热点。近几十年来, 由于全球鲨鱼渔获量的持续上升, 资源状态不容乐观, 80%大洋性种类被IUCN(International Union for Conservation of Nature)评估为近危(near endangered)状态。尽管如此, 目前

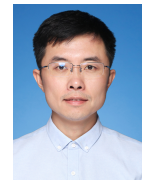
对鲨类的基础生物学、生理学和生态学等重要生活史过程仍知之甚少, 这阻碍了对其资源的有效监管和保护。

作为中高级捕食者, 鲨类整个生活史过程中对能量的需求较高, 具有较高能量密度的脂质是鲨类能量储存和利用的首选^[3]。鲨类体内脂质最主要的储存、合成及代谢场所是肝脏^[4]。鲨类肝脏约占体质量的20%~25%, 肝体指数(hepatosomatic index, HSI)远高于其他鱼类^[5]。鲨类的脂质积累主要来自消化吸收食物的外源性途径和自身合成的内源性途径(图1), 脂质种类主要为三酰甘油(triacylglycerol, TAG)、烷基二酰

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甘油(alkyldiacylglycerol, ADAG)、蜡酯(wax ester, WE) 3种中性脂质和碳氢化合物如角鲨烯(squalene, SQ)和姥鲛烷(pristane), 以及少量的磷脂(phospholipid, PL)和胆固醇(cholesterol, CHOL)(图2)。3种中性脂质代谢是鲨类能量的主要来源, 其含量可快速反映鲨类的摄食变化; 肝脏的脂肪

酸组成亦被广泛应用于鲨类的食物溯源; 繁殖过程中肝脏脂质种类和含量的动态变化则能揭示鲨类的生殖策略及能量分配模式^[6-8]。因此, 对鲨类脂质代谢途径及过程的深入探究, 将对进一步掌握其基础生理生态学特征, 揭示这一古老类群的生活史, 为制定针对性保护政策提供理论支持。

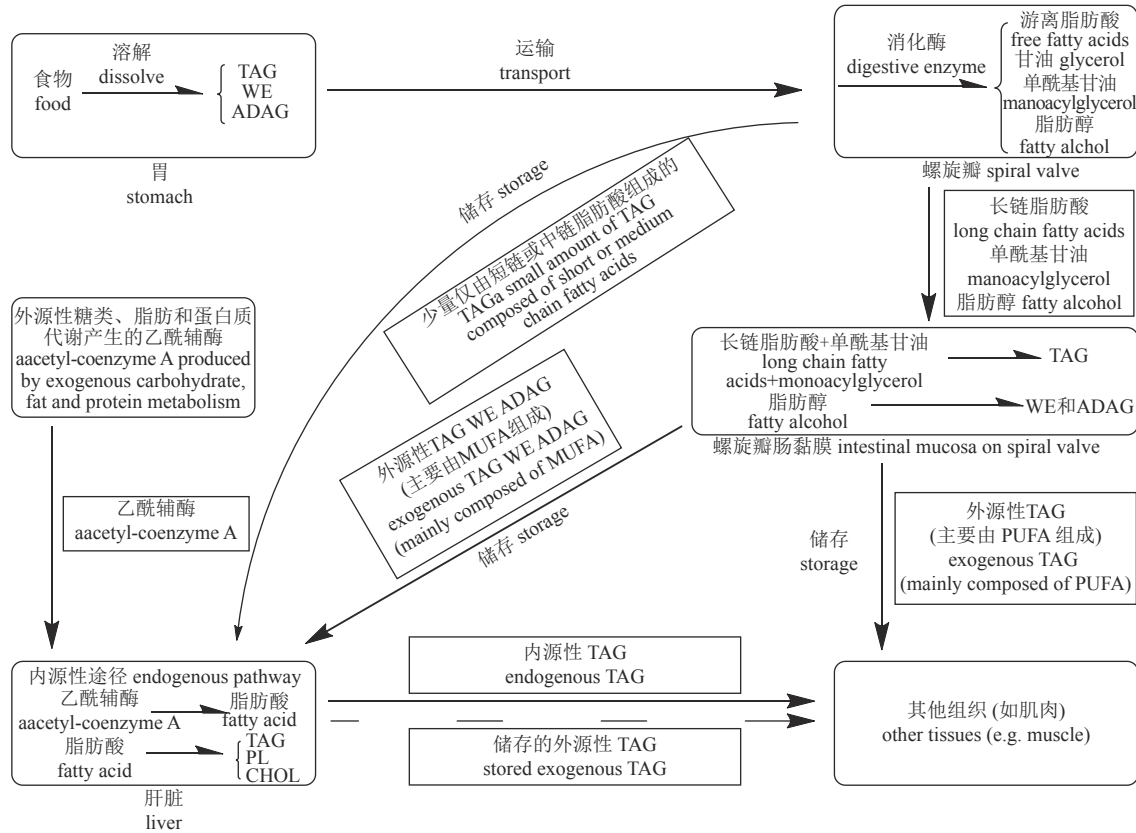


图1 鲨类体内脂质代谢途径

Fig. 1 The lipid metabolism pathways in sharks

1 脂质累积途径

1.1 脂质累积的外源性途径

绝大多数鲨类为肉食性, 多猎食富含TAG、WE和蛋白质的猎物。与硬骨鱼类不同, 鲨类无咽齿进行二级机械消化, 因此, 多数鲨类选择吞食^[9-10], 食物通过食道运送至胃^[11], 在胃中受到胃壁肌肉的机械性消化和胃液的化学性消化, 溶解为脂肪等物质, 脂肪通过幽门排入近端肠^[12](图1), 伴随胆汁和胰液的分泌流入^[13-14], 共同进入肠道螺旋瓣, 螺旋瓣是脂肪消化吸收的最主要场所^[9, 15-16]。在螺旋瓣内, 胆汁中的胆盐将脂肪乳化为极小的脂肪微滴, 以扩大与胰脂肪酶的接触面积。肝脏特异性产生的胆盐则以胆固

醇为合成原料, 主要成分为5 α -醇硫酸盐(5 alpha-alcohol sulfates)^[17]。胰液中的胰脂肪酶水解脂肪, 生成游离脂肪酸(free fatty acids, FFA)、甘油、单酰甘油(monoacylglycerol)和脂肪醇(fatty alcohols)等^[18], 如半带皱唇鲨(*Triakis semifasciata*)胰液中胰脂肪酶水解外源性TAG和WE, 其中, 水解WE速度相对较慢^[19]。此外, 多数鲨类肠道内的胰脂肪酶对TAG的1-和3-位脂肪酸具有选择特异性, 且其活性较硬骨鱼类高10~100倍^[14, 18]。胰液中的胰辅脂酶同样参与消化脂肪^[14], Mulley等^[20]在小点猫鲨(*Scyliorhinus canicula*)的肠道内检测出胰辅脂酶, 其与海洋哺乳动物的有相似特性, 即在胆盐存在的条件下可激活鲨类肠道内的胰脂肪酶^[14]。

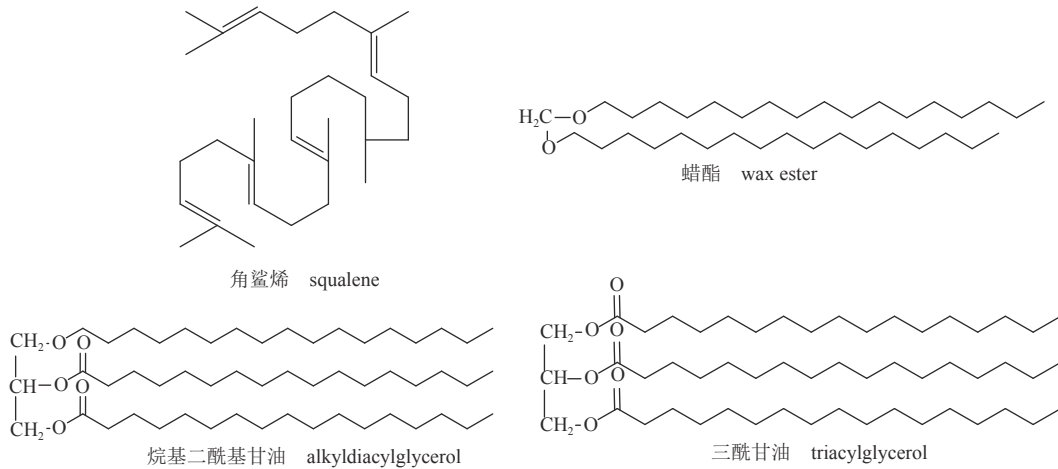


图 2 鲨类肝脏主要储存脂质结构式

Fig. 2 Structural formula of lipid storage in shark liver

螺旋瓣中水溶性脂肪水解产物, 如甘油和短链脂肪酸 (short-chain fatty acid, SCFA), 经肠黏膜上的毛细血管直接进入血液循环^[16]。大部分 SCFA 通过脂蛋白运输到肝脏中即时氧化产能或储存, 也有部分运输到肝外组织如肌肉中氧化产能^[21]。难溶或不溶于水的脂肪水解产物, 如单酰甘油和长链脂肪酸 (long-chain fatty acid, LCFA), 则需在肠上皮细胞中重新合成为 TAG^[21-22]。部分 LCFA 在肠道酶作用下被还原为相应的脂肪醇, 并可进一步合成为 WE^[21-22]。合成的 TAG、WE 与载脂蛋白结合成乳糜微粒 (chylomicron, CM), 通过淋巴系统进入血液循环^[16], 大部分均匀沉积于肝脏中^[18, 23-24], 仅少量 CM 被运输至肌肉中储存^[25]。由于鲨类通过延长和去饱和来改变外源性脂肪酸的能力有限, 这些 LCFA 的链长和双键位置较为稳固^[18], 以保守形态沉积于组织中。Beckmann 等^[25]对波氏虎鲨 (*Heterodontus portusjacksoni*) 的投喂实验发现, 投喂 10 周后, 其肝脏 LCFA 组成与食物的 LCFA 组成相近, 食物中的脂肪酸主要运输至肝脏中, 当有较高能量需求时, 再以 TAG 形式运输至肌肉中利用或储存。此外, 鲨类可选择性地将不同脂肪酸纳入不同组织。投喂实验显示, 波氏虎鲨肝脏和肌肉脂肪酸种类分别以单不饱和脂肪酸 (monounsaturated fatty acid, MUFA) 和多不饱和脂肪酸 (polyunsaturated fatty acids, PUFA) 为主^[25]。

1.2 脂质累积的内源性途径

肝脏中脂肪的合成 鲨类肝脏中合成脂肪酸和脂肪是脂质累积的内源性途径。乙酰辅

酶 A (acetyl-coenzyme A) 在线粒体内与草酰乙酸 (oxaloacetic acid) 缩合成柠檬酸 (citric acid, CA), 柠檬酸裂解酶 (citrate lyase) 将线粒体排出的 CA 裂解为乙酰辅酶 A, 继而消耗三磷酸腺苷 (adenosine triphosphate, ATP) 和还原型辅酶 II (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH) 合成脂肪酸^[26-29]。作为海洋中的顶级捕食者, 其食物中已包含足量的长链多不饱和脂肪酸 (long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid, LCPUFA), 通过摄食即可满足生理需求, 无需自身大量合成^[18]。因此, 鲨类自身合成的脂肪酸种类较少, 且主要为短链且去饱和度较低的种类, 如 14:0、16:0 和 18:0 及其在 Δ^9 去饱和酶作用下产生的 14:1 ω 5、16:1 ω 7 和 18:1 ω 9^[18]。

鲨类自身合成 (de novo synthesis) 的脂肪酸在肝脏内可进一步酯化为 TAG^[22]。游离甘油在甘油激酶 (glycerokinase) 的作用下被活化, 继而在酰基转移酶 (acyltransferase, ACT) 作用下, 与 2 分子脂酰辅酶 A (acyl-coenzyme A) 反应, 生成 TAG (图 3)^[5, 22]。Sargent 等^[22]发现, 白斑角鲨 (*Squalus acanthias*) 肝脏中甘油激酶含量高, 而肌肉中含量极低, 表明肝脏是 TAG 合成的主要部位, 但 TAG 的周转率仍有待探究^[21]。

鲨类通过脂酰辅酶 A 还原酶 (acyl-CoA reductase, FAR) 消耗 NADPH 将脂酰辅酶 A 还原为脂肪醇, 再由蜡酯合成酶 (wax synthase, WS) 催化脂肪酸和脂肪醇的转酯反应生成 WE (图 3)^[30]。肝脏内 TAG 和 WE 的合成反应竞争脂酰辅酶 A。然而, 白斑角鲨肝脏内 TAG 和 WE 的合成速率相

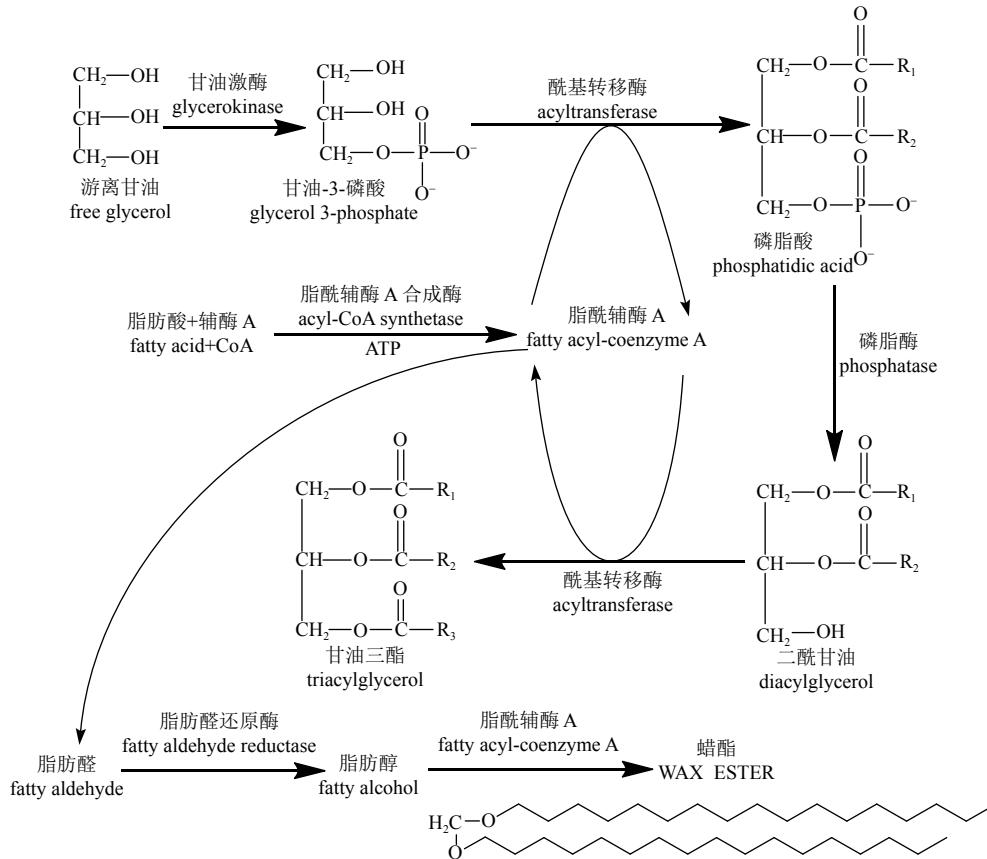


图 3 鲨类肝脏内中性脂肪合成示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of neutral fat synthesis in shark liver

似, 2 种脂肪可能在肝细胞的不同细胞器中合成^[22]。鲨类 ADAG 在肝脏内的合成过程尚不清楚, 但 Friedberg 等^[31]认为, 消化食物产生的脂肪醇在肠黏膜上酯化为 ADAG 再运输至肝脏。

肝脏中角鲨烯的合成 Bakes 等^[32]研究显示, 深海鲨类肝脏内 SQ 含量极高^[32], 如南方乌鲨 (*Etmopterus granulosus*)、欧氏荆鲨 (*Centroscyrmnus owstoni*)^[33] 和铠鲨 (*Dalatias licha*)^[34] 等。肝脏中 SQ 的合成途径较为复杂, 由乙酰辅酶 A 和乙酰乙酰辅酶 A (acetoacetyl-CoA) 为合成原料, 关键酶是 β-羟-β-甲戊二酰-辅酶 a 还原酶 (β-hydroxy-β-methyl glutaryl CoA reductase, HMGR)(图 4)。SQ 难以进一步合成为 CHOL^[35-36], 因此 CHOL 主要由外源性途径获得。而哺乳动物的 SQ 在羊毛固醇合成酶 (lanosterol synthetase) 的作用下生成羊毛酯固醇 (lanosterol), 再合成 CHOL, 并可进一步代谢为胆汁酸和类固醇激素^[37]。今后的研究应探究鲨类肝脏内 SQ 和 CHOL 的合成途径, 特别是检测 SQ 转化为 CHOL 的关键酶羊毛甾醇合成酶是否存在, 以期进一步理解 SQ 和 CHOL 的生

理性作用, 为鲨类的人工饲养和繁育提供理论支撑。

2 鲨类与硬骨鱼类在脂质代谢方面的差异

2.1 脂质运输方式的差异

白蛋白是硬骨鱼类血液中 FFA 主要的结合蛋白^[38], 用以运输 LCPUFA^[39]。鲨类则不同, FFA 由脂蛋白运输, 缺失白蛋白^[39]。鲨类储存大量尿素于血液中以调节渗透压^[40-41], 而尿素可破坏白蛋白的三维结构和疏水作用力^[6]。Atallahbenson 等^[42]、Otway^[43] 通过血清蛋白电泳分别证明锥齿鲨 (*Carcharias taurus*) 和较口鲨 (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) 血清中缺失白蛋白。白蛋白的同源基因可能存在于鲨鱼体内, 但是否被转录和翻译, 或者该基因产物是否用于运输 FFA 仍有待确定^[5]。鲨类血液中存在 4 种脂蛋白, 包括 CM、极低密度脂蛋白 (very low density lipoprotein, VLDL)、低密度脂蛋白 (low density lipoprotein, LDL) 和高密度脂蛋白 (high density lipoprotein, HDL)^[44]。鲨

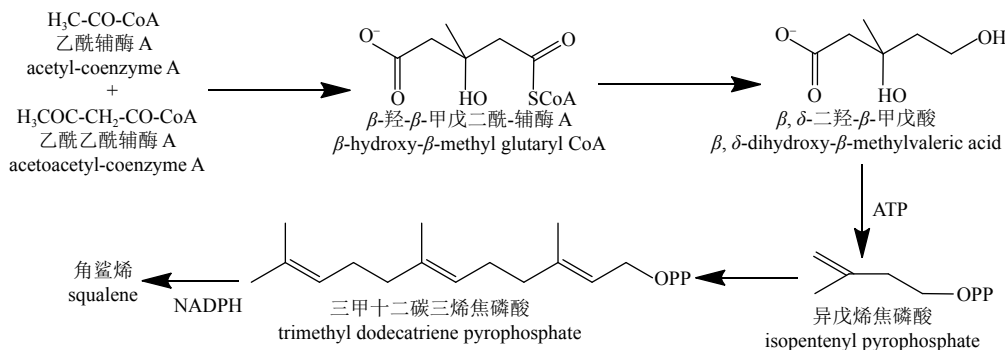


图4 鲨类肝脏内角鲨烯合成示意图

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of squalene synthesis in shark liver

类CM的作用与硬骨鱼类相似,用以运输外源性TAG、CHOL和FFA^[38,45],其余3种则运输内源性FFA^[46]。如扁头哈那鲨(*Notorynchus cepedianus*)、白斑角鲨和翅鲨(*Galeorhinus galeus*)血液中缺失白蛋白,以VLDL和LDL结合运输内源性棕榈酸(palmitic acid, C16:0)^[39]。Mills等^[45]发现,叶鳞刺鲨(*Centrophorus squamosus*)血液中VLDL含量最高,LDL其次,HDL最低。3种脂蛋白与硬骨鱼类的脂蛋白的基础物理性质相似^[45],且VADL和LDL含量与硬骨鱼类相近,但HDL含量显著低于硬骨鱼类^[44,47]。

2.2 脂质储存方式的差异

硬骨鱼类通常将外源性摄取和内源性合成的脂质储存于脂肪组织(adipose tissue)^[48-49]。脂肪组织由脂肪细胞构成,存在于硬骨鱼类的不同部位,如牙鲆(*Paralichthys olivaceus*)的鳍骨屈肌、香鱼(*Plecoglossus altivelis*)的背鳍根部肌肉、以及太平洋鲱(*Clupea pallasii*)和秋刀鱼(*Cololabis saira*)的皮下脂层^[50]。鲨类体内无脂肪组织,主要靠肝脏储存脂质^[6,23]。与硬骨鱼类相比,鲨类肝脏较大,尤其是大型中上层鲨类和深海鲨类,其HSI均大于25%^[5,6,51]。Remme等^[52]定量分析3种鲨鱼体组织脂质含量,肝脏总脂含量是其他组织的30倍以上;Davidson等^[53]和Pethybridge等^[33]亦发现,路氏双髻鲨(*Sphyrna lewini*)、锤头双髻鲨(*S. zygaena*)和18种深海鲨类肝脏内总脂含量显著高于心脏和腹部肌肉内总脂含量。

鲨类肝脏内储存以供能的脂质种类较硬骨鱼类多,TAG和ADAG用于能量的短期储备,而WE用于长期储存^[26,54-55]。通过肝脏内储存低密度SQ以提供浮力^[5]。在结构性脂质方面,肝脏内PL含量较低且主要是磷脂酰胆碱(卵磷脂,

phosphatidylcholine, PC, 含量85%~97%),磷酰乙醇胺(脑磷脂, phosphatidylethanolamine, PE, 含量3-13%)和少量心磷脂(cardiolipin, CL, 含量<2%),这与硬骨鱼类相似^[33,56-57]。然而,鲨类肝脏内线粒体膜上PL的 $\omega 3/\omega 6$ PUFA含量比值明显低于硬骨鱼类,在温度、盐度和食物供应相同的环境条件下,鲨类线粒体膜上PL的饱和脂肪酸(saturated fatty acid, SFA)含量更高^[58],这可能与稳定膜蛋白,降低尿素的破坏作用有关^[58]。

2.3 组织能量供给方式的差异

脂肪酸氧化是机体组织能量供给的主要方式,鲨类各组织间脂肪酸氧化水平存在显著差异^[5,6,59],Speers-Roesch等^[60]测定了点斑竹鲨(*Chiloscyllium punctatum*)不同组织内参与脂肪酸氧化的关键酶活性,发现肝脏中脂肪酸氧化水平最高,肾脏、直肠腺和心脏中次之,肌肉中最低,推测肝外组织产能不依赖脂肪酸氧化。这与硬骨鱼类不同,红旗东方鲀(*Takifugu rubripes*)的肝脏仅能储存脂质,脂肪酸氧化水平极低^[61];三倍体虹鳟(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)的心脏和肌肉组织中脂肪酸氧化水平也显著高于肝脏^[62]。

鲨类肝外组织主要利用酮体(ketone body, KET)氧化产能。在肝脏中,脂肪酸 β 氧化产生的部分乙酰辅酶A在硫解酶(thiolase)催化下生成乙酰乙酰辅酶A,再与乙酰辅酶A在 β -羟- β -甲戊二酰-辅酶A合成酶(β -hydroxy- β -methyl glutaryl CoA synthetase, HMGs)的作用下缩合形成HMG CoA,进一步代谢为KET(图5)^[5,63]。生成的KET随血液运输至肝外组织,且运输不需要载体蛋白^[64]。肝外组织氧化KET的能力通过检测3-酮酰辅酶A转移酶(3-ketoyl CoA transferase, OAT)的含量来评估,OAT能将KET转化为乙酰辅酶

A 进入三羧酸循环 (tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA cycle) 以产能^[63]。能量供给方面, 脂肪酸在肝脏内直接进行脂肪酸 β 氧化, 与先代谢为 KET, 再运输至肝外组织氧化所产生的能量相同^[65]。Watson 等^[63] 发现, 太平洋 10 种中上层鲨类肝脏中 HMGS 含量较高, 而 OAT 含量极低, 在肌肉和心脏中则结果相反, 表明肝脏内生酮作用显著

但不利用 KET 氧化产能, 而肌肉和心脏内 KET 氧化效率高, 这与 Speers-Roesch 等^[60] 关于点斑竹鲨的研究结果一致。然而, KET 在硬骨鱼类正常生理状态下的重要性极低, 仅在饥饿时作为替代能源^[66]。三倍体虹鳟禁食期间, 肝脏中 KET 合成率升高, 并运输至肌肉中产能。投喂食物后, 其肝脏内 KET 合成率则立即显著下降^[67]。

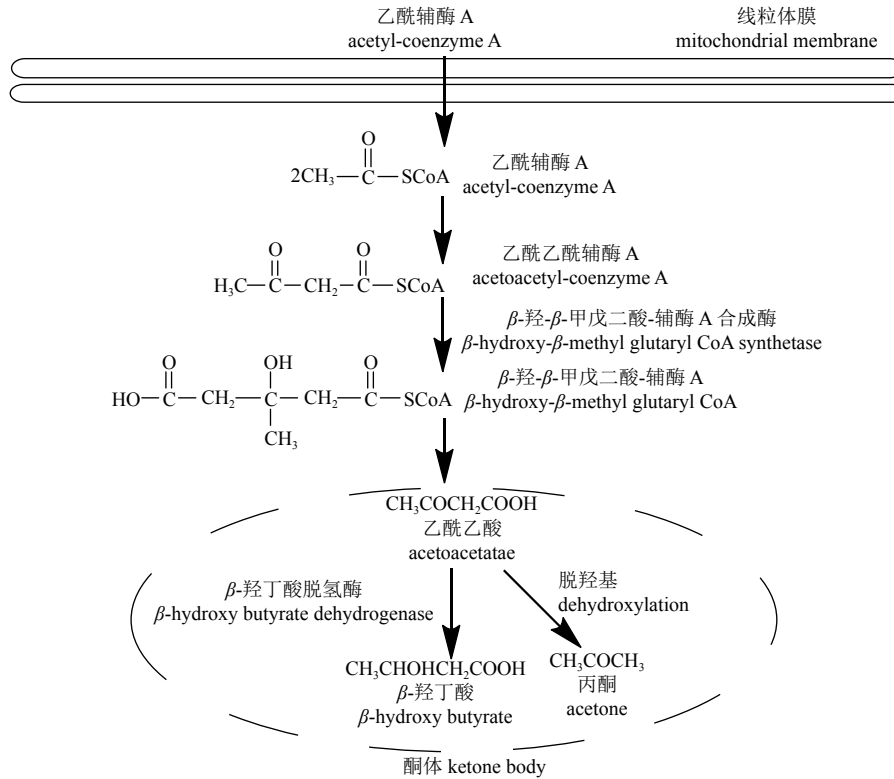


图 5 鲨类肝脏内酮体合成示意图

Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of ketone body synthesis in shark liver

3 肝脏脂质在鲨类生长发育和繁殖中的作用

3.1 肝脏脂质提供能量

鲨类肝脏内的 3 种中性脂质 TAG、ADAG 和 WE 为重要储能物质^[33]。当需求能量时, 储存于肝脏的中性脂质水解为甘油和 FFA, FFA 进行脂肪酸 β 氧化 (β -oxidation) 以产能。肝脏内 FFA 存在于线粒体基质外, SCFA 可直接进入, LCFA 则需通过肉碱酰基转移酶 (carnitine acyltransferase) 转移至线粒体基质内, 使脂肪酸活化成脂酰辅酶 A 以参与 β 氧化^[6], 脂肪酸 β 氧化不直接产生 ATP, 其产物乙酰辅酶 A 通过 TCA cycle 和氧化磷酸化 (oxidative phosphorylation) 产生大量 ATP^[5]。

Speers-Roesch 等^[60] 在点斑竹鲨肝脏内检测出肉碱棕榈酰基转移酶 (carnitine palmitoyltransferase, CPT), 证实了 CPT 是 LCFA 进行 β 氧化的关键酶。此外, 在点斑竹鲨肝脏中也检测出羟脂酰辅酶 A 脱氢酶 (hydroxyacyl CoA dehydrogenase, HOAD) 和肉碱辛酰基转移酶 (carnitine octyltransferase, COT)^[68]。HOAD 同样参与脂肪酸 β 氧化, COT 运输过氧化物酶体 (peroxisome) 氧化中链脂肪酸 (medium chain fatty acids, MCFA)^[60]。

能量供给方面, 肝脏可为鲨类捕食和活动储存大量能量, 噬人鲨 (*Carcharodon carcharias*) 肝脏的能量密度达到 (34.10±3.20) kJ/g, 而肌肉只有 (18.40±0.10) kJ/g^[69]; 太平洋鼠鲨 (*Lamna ditropis*) 游泳能力极强, 其肝脏内储存了大量 TAG(80%)^[70]。

FFA 是供能的首选分子, Gallagher 等^[7]发现, 2 种游动性较强的鲨鱼: 黑梢真鲨 (*Carcharhinus limbatus*) 和低鳍真鲨 (*C.leucas*), 其血浆中 FFA 浓度高, 均值分别为 0.80 mmol/L 和 0.67 mmol/L; 而相对温顺的绞口鲨, 新陈代谢较低, 其血浆 FFA 浓度仅有 0.13 mmol/L, 血浆中多为储存类脂质, 如 TAG 浓度较高, 可达 1.66 mmol/L。

3.2 肝脏脂质提供浮力

鲨鱼肝脏由低密度脂质积聚而成, SQ 和 WE 的密度为 0.86 g/mL, ADAG 密度为 0.91 g/mL, TAG 的密度最大, 为 0.93 g/mL。由于生活方式和栖息环境的差异, 鲨鱼通过调节肝脏内各低密度脂质含量以控制浮力^[71-72], 降低游动阻力^[73]。中上层鲨鱼肝脏内总脂量约为 26%~60%, 主要成分为 TAG(72%~80%), 仅含有少量 SQ 和 ADAG, 游动依赖由鳍产生的水驱动力; 而深海鲨鱼主要通过将摄取的外源性 SQ 和自身合成的内源性 SQ 封存在肝脏中(可达总脂含量的 90%)以维持浮力, 减少能量消耗^[6, 33, 74-75]。浮力的改变会对鲨类的生理活动产生影响, 如噬人鲨在长距离迁徙过程中会消耗大量肝脏内储备的脂质, 导致浮力下降, 使漂移速度(drift rate, 游动时的垂直速度分量)持续增加^[3]。Pinte 等^[73]对 3 种游动缓慢的深海鲨鱼研究发现, 莫氏乌鲨 (*E.molleri*)、黑腹乌鲨 (*E.spinax*) 和巴西达摩鲨 (*Isistius brasiliensis*) 主要依靠肝脏提供浮力, 由红肌提供驱动力。

3.3 肝脏脂质为幼鲨发育提供营养

鲨鱼营卵生、卵胎生和胎生 3 种生殖方式^[69]。繁殖前, 其储存大量脂质于肝脏中, 而幼鲨发育所需的能量及营养主要由母体肝脏脂质提供^[76]。

卵生鲨鱼多栖息于近岸, 胚胎发育阶段所需营养均由卵黄(yolk)提供^[77]。卵黄主要成分为母体肝脏提供的 TAG、二酰甘油醚(diacylglycerol ether, DAGE)、WE 和 PC^[78-79]。其中, TAG 含量最高, 约占胚胎总脂质含量的 36%~55%, 是发育重要的能量来源^[78]。PC 是胚胎发育最重要的脂质, 可参与合成生物膜且促进脑细胞发育^[79]。对深海鲨鱼胚胎脂肪酸组成的分析发现, 二十二碳六烯酸(docosahexaenoic acid, DHA)是含量最高的 PUFA, 对幼鲨脑和神经系统发育及功能维持至关重要^[78-79]。此外, 胚胎内花生四烯酸(arachidonic

acid, ARA)的浓度是普通鲨鱼体内含量的 8 倍, 亦有助于胚胎发育^[77]。Beckmann 等^[77]对波氏虎鲨的研究表明, 胚胎和母体肝脏内的脂质组成具有极高的相关性, 母体通过合成相关的脂质营养运输至卵细胞并通过繁殖期间食物营养积累形成胚胎发育所需的卵黄。

营卵胎生的鲨鱼将卵留在体内孵化, 但胚胎发育仍由卵黄提供。孵化后的幼鲨可在母体子宫中继续吸收母体供给的营养^[78]。但亦有少数种类仅从卵黄获得营养, 如六鳃鲨属 (*Hexanchus*) 和皱鳃鲨属 (*Chlamydoselachus*)。Castro 等^[80]研究显示, 居氏鼬鲨 (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) 母体在胚胎吸收完卵黄营养后, 继续分泌宫腔液(uterine fluid)孕育胚胎, 而宫腔液主要由母体肝脏所提供的大量脂质构成。锥齿鲨则通过持续性排卵为孵化的幼鲨提供营养^[23, 81]。研究发现, 巴氏乌鲨 (*E. baxteri*) 和大眼角鲨 (*S. megalops*) 等七种卵胎生鲨鱼母体提供的主要脂质为 TAG 和 PL, 脂肪酸则主要为油酸(oleic acid, C18:1)、棕榈酸、DHA 和 ARA^[78-79]。

胎生是大部分真鲨目鲨鱼(Carcharhiniformes)的生殖方式, 幼鲨通过胎盘导管(placental conduit)与母体子宫壁连接, 吸收营养^[78], 母体肝脏持续为胚胎提供脂质营养^[82]。目前, 对胎生鲨鱼脂质能量分配和传输的研究仍较少。

3.4 肝脏脂肪酸组成揭示鲨鱼摄食生态

脂肪酸组成分析是近年来在生态学领域兴起的一项技术, 在海洋生态系统研究中已得到广泛应用, 可用于反映鲨鱼与其猎物之间的动态关系和能量流^[83]。作为顶级捕食者, 鲨鱼摄入的外源性 LCFA 通常以保守形态沉积于组织中, 可间接性指示食物来源^[18, 83]。肝脏是新陈代谢率极高的能量贮存组织, 更易受食物脂肪酸的影响, 多用以分析鲨鱼短期食性^[18]。投喂 10 周后的波氏虎鲨的肝脏脂肪酸组成与所摄食物的脂肪酸组成极为相似, 表明食物中的 LCFA 保守性地储存于肝脏中^[21]。应用脂肪酸组成对噬人鲨食性分析发现, 其肝脏内 LCFA 主要为 22:6 ω 3、18:1 ω 9 和 16:1 ω 7, 而鲸类富含 18:1 ω 9、16:1 ω 7 和 20:5 ω 3, 鱼类和头足类动物富含 22:6 ω 3、16:0 和 18:0, 因此噬人鲨短期内可能猎食过鲸类、鱼类和头足类^[84]。澳大利亚东南海域 14 种底栖鲨类的肝脏主要脂肪酸为 18:1 ω 9、16:1 ω 7、22:1 ω 11 和 14:0,

并结合胃含物分析, 确定主要摄食对象为头足类、桡足类、哺乳类和鱼类, 并量化评估了各食物组成的贡献率^[85]。

4 展望

由于鲨类在鱼类进化史中的独特地位及其生理结构、生态功能的独特性和关键性, 一直被广泛关注。脂质是生物生存的重要能量储备和来源。鲨类通过消化食物的外源性途径和自身合成的内源性途径在肝脏中储存脂质。肝脏也是脂肪合成、脂肪酸氧化和酮体合成的主要场所, 而肝外组织中脂肪酸氧化能力低, 主要依靠酮体代谢产能。此外, 肝脏有提供能量和维持浮力的作用, 且在繁殖期为胚胎以卵黄的形式提供脂质营养。鲨类肝脏脂肪酸组成分析结合胃含物分析还可揭示鲨类的摄食生态。鲨类独特的脂质代谢途径, 已广泛应用于软骨鱼类遗传进化学、发育生理学和摄食生态学等领域。国外学者在此方面研究较多且较为深入, 我国在这些方面, 尤其是鲨类的脂质代谢及应用研究仍处于起步阶段, 将来需加大研究力度。

在脂质代谢与合成方面, 中性脂质在鲨类螺旋瓣内的消化过程已较为清楚, 但对于磷脂和胆固醇的消化过程仍不明确。而磷脂和胆固醇在鲨类代谢过程中起着维持生物膜结构和功能和合成甾体激素的重要作用, 且激素对鲨类的正常生理活动起调节作用, 对其代谢过程的进一步了解将有望为鲨类的人工饲养和繁育提供重要理论支撑。在脂质合成方面, 除提供部分浮力外, 角鲨烯在鲨类体内的功能及在肝脏中合成代谢过程仍不明确, 且存在种间差异。研究表明, 不同生活习性(近岸底栖、大洋性及深海)鲨类体内的角鲨烯含量可能与其栖息环境密切相关, 但其含量的动态变化规律与种间差异仍未得到机理性的解释。

在繁殖方面, 已证实鲨类在妊娠期通过肝脏为胚胎发育提供脂质, 然而提供的脂质种类仍不明确, 且缺少种间、不同生殖类型间能量供给的比较研究。此外, 妊娠期鲨类将摄食食物中的脂质和肝脏自身合成的脂质供给胚胎, 2种途径为胚胎发育所提供的脂质的种类、含量及动态分配比例仍有待确定。这对了解鲨类的生殖策略, 制定相应濒危物种的保育政策具有

重要的理论意义。

脂肪酸组成分析已成为研究鱼类摄食生态的重要辅助手段之一。多选择新陈代谢率高的能量贮存组织以分析捕食者短期食性。鲨类多位于食物网顶端, 对长链脂肪酸的修饰能力有限, 且由于鲨类特殊的脂质代谢途径, 肝脏一般为脂肪酸分析的首选组织, 但肝脏取样对鱼体损伤较大, 难以适用于濒危物种。血浆代谢率与肝脏相似, 起运输脂质的作用, 其长链脂肪酸组成亦能较快反映短期摄食信息。此外, 血细胞代谢率相对较高, 其脂肪酸组成可反映长期食性。同时, 对于鲨类的血液取样属非致命性, 可减少鱼体损伤。脂肪酸组成与稳定同位素等方法相结合, 更有利于对大型濒危物种的生理生态学研究。但未来仍应加强实验室投喂实验, 以确定不同组织脂肪酸的周转时间及组织间脂肪酸组成差异所代表的生态学意义。

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Lipid metabolism and its physiological and ecological effects of sharks

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Abstract: As the key species, sharks play an important role in regulating the structure and function of the food web of marine ecosystems. In recent decades, due to the continuous increase of global shark catches, the resource status is not optimistic. Eighty percent of marine species are assessed as near endangered by International Union for Conservation of Nature. However, the lack of knowledge on the basic biology, physiology, ecology and other important life history processes of sharks hinders the effective regulation and protection of shark resources. In this paper, we summarized the lipid metabolism pathways of sharks and its effects and the differences of lipid metabolism between sharks and teleosts, in order to further understand the life history of sharks. Shark's liver is the primary organ where the lipid storage and synthesis, fatty acid oxidation and ketone body formation occur. Digestion and absorption of lipids from diet is the exogenous pathway and lipid synthesis in liver is the endogenous pathway of lipid accumulation of sharks. The lipid metabolism pathways in shark are unique compared with those of the teleost fish. The free fatty acids in shark's blood are transported by binding with lipoproteins, while those in teleost are carried by albumin and usually have adipose tissues. The oxidation of fatty acids in extrahepatic tissues is limited, which is more dependent on the metabolic capacity of the ketone body which plays a limited role and is only used as alternative sources in the teleost fish. Triacylglycerol and free fatty acid in shark's liver are the main energy sources, and squalene can provide additional buoyancy. During reproduction, female sharks provide nutrients for their offspring with yolk sac. The fatty acid profiles in the liver and muscles can be used to investigate the trophic ecology on ecological roles, resource partitioning and nutritional physiology of the shark species. Understanding the lipid metabolism pathways of sharks is of great significance for revealing their evolutionary process, understanding their mysterious life history and making effective management strategies for shark conservation.

Key words: shark; lipid metabolism; trophic; fatty acids

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