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综 述 ·

## 对虾免疫机能研究概况

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### General situation of the immunological capability of shrimp

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**Abstract** : Shrimp farming is an important source of revenue and employment in many developing countries. However, infectious diseases have adversely affected the profitability of shrimp industry. For this reason, disease prevention is a priority and shrimp immunology has become a crucial research area of this field. In this paper, the current importance and problems of shrimp-culture were described and the research advances in shrimp immunological defence mechanisms were summarized. The immunological tools are powerful and useful to evaluate the health state of the shrimp. The immunologies of shrimp mainly consist of cellular immunity and humoral immunity. In regard to cellular parameters, they are composed of haemocyte count (THC), differential haemocyte count (DHC) and reactive oxygen intermediates (ROIs). The immunity cells exert their defence functions through phagocytizing, enveloping, *etc.*, and the changes of THC and DHC are related to health state of shrimp. The ROIs generated during post phagocytic event which maybe an important marker to evaluate the immunological capability and phenoloxidase activity have been considered as a potential marker which is relevant to the health of the shrimp too. Concerning humoral parameters, prophenoloxidase (ProPO) and phenoloxidase, antimicrobial peptides and proteins, hemagglutinin and plasma proteins were described. The determining methods of immunity parameters were discussed. The response of shrimp to pathogens such as bacteria, virus, *etc.* and environmental factors such as DO, pH, *etc.*, were also reviewed. It is well-known that the immune responses induced by immunizing crustacean or shrimp are mainly the non-specific immune responses. The potential of immunological parameters, including the changes of THC and DHC, the production of ROIs, phenoloxidase (PO) activity, antibacterial activity of plasma, and so on, to appraise the healthy state of shrimp were partly discussed. The future directions for the evaluation of the immunological capability of shrimp were proposed.

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世界对虾养殖业兴起于上个世纪70年代,并在80年代得到飞速发展。1984年,世界对虾养殖产量仅占对虾总产量的20%,而到1999年却达到总产量的50%,从1984年到1999年,养殖对虾产量增长了6倍,对虾总产量已占全部水产品总产量的14%,总产值达到47.5亿美元<sup>[1]</sup>。对虾养殖业已成为一个重要产业,而且已成为某些国家的主要产业。如在厄瓜多尔,对虾是该国的第三大重要出口产品并成为该国税收和就业的主要来源,可见其举足轻重的作用。而在我国,对虾产业很早就成为海水养殖业的重要支柱产业,给我国带来了十分明显的经济效益和社会效益<sup>[1]</sup>,诸如增加国民收入、出口创汇、提供就业机会等。

对虾养殖业虽然发展快速,但由此造成的养殖环境恶化,种质资源破坏和种质退化,非传染性疾病和传染性病害滋生等一系列问题,严重地制约着对虾养殖业的进一步发展。特别是传染性病害,主要包括细菌性、真菌性和病毒性病害<sup>[2-6]</sup>给对虾养殖业造成了巨大损失。因此,在某种程度上,对虾养殖业的可持续发展取决于对虾病害的控制和对虾健康状况的保持,而在生产实践中就是要正确处理病害与对虾健康这一矛盾。对虾免疫学的研究为对虾的健康养殖提供了广阔的前景,成为近年来研究的热点。特别是对对虾免疫机能的研究,因对对虾免疫机能的测定是对对虾健康状况的最好评估方法,采用简单、快捷而正确的评测方法,密切监测对虾免疫机能,了解对虾健康状况,必将对生产实践产生极大的现实指导意义。本文旨在对用于评价对虾免疫机能的免疫学指标如血相、活性氧、酚氧化酶原和酚氧化酶、抗菌肽和抗菌蛋白等的研究作一概述,以期对生产和科研作参考。

## 1 对虾血细胞及其免疫

由于对虾缺乏象高等动物由免疫球蛋白介导的特异性免疫,因此血细胞在对虾的非特异性免疫防御反应中起着主要作用。首先,它们通过吞噬、包囊、形成肉芽肿等防御反应清除血窦中侵入的异已颗粒<sup>[7]</sup>,其次它们通过定向移动参与伤口的愈合,通过释放胞浆凝结因子,转运和释放ProPO系统参与凝集过程<sup>[8-11]</sup>,此外他们还参与血淋巴重要免疫因子,如 $\alpha_2$ -巨球蛋白( $\alpha_2M$ )<sup>[12,13]</sup>、凝集素<sup>[5,13]</sup>、抗菌肽<sup>[14,15]</sup>的产生等。

### 1.1 血相变化

血相包括血细胞总数(total haemocytocyte count, THC)和不同血细胞数量(different haemocytocyte count, DHC)。血相总是随着对虾自身的生理状况及其周围水体环境条件的改变而不断发生变化,但总的说来,THC常常可作为对虾健康状况的评定指标。一般来说,患病对虾THC有减少的趋势,可能是血细胞为了抵抗外来病原,通过趋化作用迁移至病原体密集的部位,造成血淋巴中血细胞减少的缘

故<sup>[16]</sup>。血细胞总量的变化可说明其在甲壳动物抵抗病原入侵方面的重要作用。研究发现一种太平洋螯蛄属的小龙虾(*Pacifastacus leniusculus*)的THC与寄生性真菌变形藻丝囊霉(*Aphanomyces astaci*)的感染程度有着很强的相关性,THC的减少能导致潜伏感染该菌的小龙虾严重感染致死<sup>[17]</sup>;在低氧状态下蓝对虾(*Penaeus stylirostris*)的THC减少并导致对溶藻弧菌(*Vibrio alginolyticus*)易感<sup>[18]</sup>。在某些特定生理条件下,THC也有很强的变化,如已报道日本对虾(*P. japonicus*)<sup>[19]</sup>、蓝对虾<sup>[20]</sup>和印吉单肢虾(*Sicyonia ingentis*)<sup>[21]</sup>在蜕皮后THC显著增加,而在蜕皮期间THC则显著减少,这可能是因为在蜕皮期间虾体的代谢较弱,因此较少的血细胞即能满足自身的生理需要,而在蜕皮后血细胞增多是适应此时需较强的代谢活动以满足生长的需要。此外,环境因子如温度、盐度、pH等也影响THC。如罗氏沼虾(*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*)在较低温度时的THC较少,在一定温度范围温度内,THC与温度成正相关,但升高到一定温度后,THC又减少;低盐度下的THC与高盐度下的THC差异显著,且后者比前者多;该虾在pH7.5~7.7的THC与在pH4.6~5.0和在pH9.0~9.5的THC也有显著差异,后两者比前者少<sup>[22]</sup>。

目前,甲壳类动物包括对虾血细胞的分类还存在诸多异议,但大多数学者倾向于根据血细胞颗粒的有无及其大小、染色、核质比等将其分为3类,即大颗粒细胞(large granular haemocytocyte, LGH)、小颗粒细胞(small granular haemocytocyte, SGH)和透明细胞(hyaline cell, HC)。不同的血细胞在防御反应中担当不同的角色,如透明细胞专营吞噬异物;小颗粒细胞主要负责通过脱颗粒吸附在异物表面等过程来识别异物作出应答并参与对异物颗粒的吞噬<sup>[23,24]</sup>,同时也参与包囊反应<sup>[25]</sup>;大颗粒细胞也具有吞噬作用,但其吞噬作用较小颗粒细胞不显著<sup>[23]</sup>,其最重要的功能是在免疫防御中具有抗菌杀菌活性<sup>[26]</sup>,通过脱颗粒释放酚氧化酶原,从而激活酚氧化酶系统等<sup>[27]</sup>。

DHC的变化恰好反应了不同血细胞在抵抗不同病原的防御反应中的积极作用,如蓝对虾在抵抗溶藻弧菌感染的过程中,HC和SGH增多<sup>[20]</sup>,可能说明这两种细胞在抗该菌的感染中起着积极的作用,机体适应这种胁迫环境而产生了应答,即产生了更多的上述两种细胞,也可能是LGC在这种防御过程中起到了更为重要的作用,因为这种作用,如迁移至病菌较多的部位而使LGC数量减少,而使另两种细胞数量相对增多;蓝对虾<sup>[20]</sup>和印吉单肢虾<sup>[21]</sup>在蜕皮期内的LGH数量相对较多,这可能与虾体内血淋巴有较高的PO活性和较强的抗菌活性有关,这样就使对虾在蜕皮期内避免因体质弱而易于遭受外来病原侵害;而印吉单肢虾<sup>[21]</sup>和日本对虾<sup>[19]</sup>的HC在蜕皮期内显著增多,且对虾体内有较强的凝集效应,因此HC可能是凝集效应

(coagulation)的主要发起者和激活者,此外还可能参与对虾蜕皮后新甲壳的形成。

THC的测定较为简单,通常普通的血球计数器即能得到较为准确的结果,但是由于对虾血细胞比较脆弱,离体的血细胞易于变形破裂或相互粘附成团,常常影响血细胞计数的精确度,因此应选用适当的抗凝剂和缓冲液,防止血细胞凝集和破裂。采用改善的Alsever液(柠檬酸三钠 $19.3\text{mmol L}^{-1}$ ,氯化钠 $239.8\text{mmol L}^{-1}$ ,葡萄糖 $182.5\text{mmol L}^{-1}$ ,EDTA $6.2\text{mmol L}^{-1}$ )作抗凝剂能防止血细胞破裂和结团,并较长时间保持血细胞较完整的形态<sup>[22]</sup>。DHC的测定则较为复杂,用相差显微镜,依据细胞大小、形状及其折光性的差异可确定细胞种类<sup>[20,21]</sup>,但这种方法可因人解释的误差而使结果产生很大的差异,对同一样品,不同的实验人员可能得出完全不同的结果。细胞化学的研究结果也为DHC的测定提供了帮助,不同种类的血细胞所含的生物活性物质不同,如印吉单肢虾的小颗粒细胞富含酸性磷酸酶,透明细胞能被苏丹黑显著着色<sup>[23]</sup>,日本对虾只在大颗粒细胞中有过氧化物酶活性<sup>[19]</sup>,中国对虾(*P. chinensis*)的大颗粒细胞中的颗粒含有大量酚氧化酶原,而酸性磷酸酶和碱性磷酸酶则主要存在于小颗粒细胞的颗粒中<sup>[24]</sup>。此外,已有报道用血细胞的膜蛋白制备单克隆抗体用于检测不同的血细胞<sup>[22]</sup>,这种方法能使DHC的测定十分精确。

## 1.2 活性氧中间产物

吞噬是细胞防御中最为普遍的活动,它构成了血细胞防御的第一道防线。吞噬了异物颗粒或病原微生物的血细胞转变成空泡状具有消化性的吞噬小体,异源颗粒在细胞内的清除需要脱氢酶及活性氧中间产物(reactive oxygen intermediates, ROIs)的介入,后一过程就是所谓的呼吸爆发的过程。该过程先后产生超氧化物阴离子( $\text{O}_2^-$ ),过氧化氢( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ),羟原子团( $\text{OH}^-$ )以及单氧分子( $\text{O}_2$ ),再经过氧化氢-髓过氧化物酶(MPO)- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ -Cl系统,转变成次氯酸( $\text{HClO}$ )而形成潜在的抗菌系统<sup>[28,29]</sup>。活性氧中间产物量反应了血细胞的吞噬活性及其抗菌杀菌能力,哺乳动物的嗜中性白细胞和巨噬细胞的呼吸爆发现象最先被认识,随后又在无脊椎动物中相继发现,而在甲壳类中最早发现这种现象的是真蟹(*Carcinus maenas*)<sup>[30]</sup>。在对虾中,斑节对虾(*P. monodon*)的活性氧代谢机制已研究的较为透彻<sup>[31]</sup>。

活性氧中间产物量的测定可以作为对虾在细胞和组织水平免疫潜能的评估。呼吸爆发可经适当的效应刺激物如乙酸肉豆蔻佛波醇(phobol myristate acetate, PMA),植物凝集素(phytochemagglutinin, PHA),脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS),酵母聚糖(zymosan),细菌等诱发<sup>[32]</sup>。目前用于活性氧中间产物量的测定方法主要有用于细胞内 $\text{O}_2^-$ 定量测定的氮蓝四唑(nitro blue tetrazolium, NBT)还原法,用于细胞外 $\text{O}_2^-$ 测定的亚铁细胞色素C还

原法,用辣根过氧化物酶催化的酚红氧化法测定 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,以及活性氧中间产物化学发光测定的化学发光法等。

尽管目前在对虾方面关于呼吸爆发方面的研究较少,但却显示了其在对虾免疫机能的评估方面的价值。活性氧中间产物似乎可以作为环境因子的生物标签(marker),如在低氧条件下,活性氧中间产物量有减少的趋势<sup>[33]</sup>;另外呼吸爆发也可能提示了对虾的一种抗菌机制,如凡纳对虾(*P. vannamei*),在毒力较强的创伤弧菌(*V. vulnificus*)刺激下没有 $\text{O}_2^-$ 产生,而经其他毒力较弱的细菌如溶藻弧菌等刺激,则有大量的 $\text{O}_2^-$ 产生<sup>[34]</sup>。在海水动物中经研究发现,一些寄生性原虫经适应性调节,能逃避或绕过宿主的活性氧抗菌系统对它们的防御,这可能是他们成功的感染动物的条件之一<sup>[35-37]</sup>,这提示毒力较强的菌种可能形成了类似原虫侵染动物的逃避机制,侵染机体而机体自身没有活性氧防御反应,对弱毒性菌种活性氧反应强烈,说明机体能积极防御该菌的侵袭等<sup>[34]</sup>。

## 2 酚氧化酶原和酚氧化酶

酚氧化酶原(proPO)系统是对虾的重要防御和识别系统,它类似于脊椎动物补体级联系统。酚氧化酶以酶原的形式存在于大颗粒细胞和小颗粒细胞的颗粒中<sup>[19,38]</sup>,可被-葡聚糖、脂多糖<sup>[39]</sup>和肽聚糖<sup>[40]</sup>等激活,释放到血浆中,在丝氨酸蛋白酶的作用下转变成有活性的酚氧化酶(PO),PO可将酚催化成黑色素,黑色素及其中间产物可将一些病原杀死。酚氧化酶除在黑色素化(melanization)过程中有抗菌杀菌活性之外,还参与包囊作用(encapsulation),并在异己识别系统(non-self recognition system)中充当一定角色<sup>[41]</sup>。

PO活性的测定主要用左旋多巴(L-dihydrophenylalanine, L-DOPA)被催化生成多巴色素(色素),在490nm波长有最大吸收值,来判定PO活性的大小<sup>[42]</sup>。采用酶标板微量测定法可方便地对大量对虾的单个体样品进行PO的快速测定<sup>[43]</sup>。

酚氧化酶活力在一定程度上反应了机体的免疫机能状态,被病原感染的对虾,其自身免疫功能降低,易于继发感染,其中一个重要方面可能是酚氧化酶系统遭到破坏,如已报道中国对虾在注射一定量的弧菌和大肠杆菌后,其血淋巴酚氧化酶活力降低<sup>[44]</sup>,而严重感染白斑综合征病毒(white spot syndrome virus, WSSV)的中国对虾其酚氧化酶活性也显著下降<sup>[45]</sup>。病原的入侵抑制和破坏酚氧化酶系统往往并非一蹴而就的过程,相反这其中可能隐藏着复杂的抗感染机理,适当的病原菌刺激能激活酚氧化酶系统,如斑节对虾在饲喂活的芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus S11*)后,其酚氧化酶活力水平比对照组显著增高<sup>[46]</sup>,同样用活的嗜水气单胞菌(*Aeromonas hydrophila*)注射罗氏沼虾后,其血淋巴中的酚氧化酶活性增高4倍,而在24h后又恢复到原来的水平<sup>[47]</sup>。此外,酚氧化酶活力与对虾抗病力表

现为较复杂的关系,如已研究发现经弧菌、大肠杆菌注射感染濒死亡的对虾血淋巴 PO 活力较高<sup>[44]</sup>,而感染 WSSV 虾池存活个体 PO 活力较高,PO 活力与对虾感染 WSSV 的程度不显著相关等<sup>[45]</sup>。

酚氧化酶也可作为环境标签(marker),对水质进行监控,各种水环境因子,如溶氧(DO),水温,盐度等影响 PO 的活力。罗氏沼虾在  $2.75\text{mg L}^{-1}\text{DO}$  下 24h,PO 活力下降 33%<sup>[20]</sup>,而蓝对虾在  $1\text{mg L}^{-1}\text{DO}$  下 24h,PO 显著增高<sup>[48]</sup>;蓝虾(*P. californiensis*)在水温从 18 升高到 32 时,PO 活力相应升高<sup>[49]</sup>,蓝对虾在水温从 27 下降到 18 时,PO 活力也相应下降<sup>[50]</sup>;蓝虾在 25 下,盐度从 28 到 44,PO 活力有增高的趋势<sup>[49]</sup>。此外,污染物也影响 PO 活力,如螯虾(*Crangon crangon*)长期暴露在水中含有浓度为  $0.05\sim 500\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  多聚联苯氯(polychlorinated biphenyls,PCBs)的环境下,PO 活力显著升高<sup>[51]</sup>,蓝对虾在氨浓度  $1.5\text{mg L}^{-1}$  和  $3.0\text{mg L}^{-1}$  PO 活力则降低<sup>[50]</sup>。

### 3 抗菌肽和抗菌蛋白

抗菌肽和抗菌蛋白在节肢动物主要是昆虫和螯肢动物中研究较多,大量研究表明甲壳类血淋巴有抑制细菌生长的活性<sup>[52-54]</sup>,已在凡纳对虾、罗氏沼虾等的血淋巴中发现了抗菌物质,它们除有抗菌杀菌活性外,还有一定的调理功能。甲壳动物生活在水环境中,水环境中存在着的大量病原微生物,这些微生物随时都威胁着他们的健康,而抗菌肽和抗菌蛋白能抑制细菌生长甚至杀灭细菌,因此它对于缺乏特异性免疫功能的对虾来说,在抵抗病原入侵方面起着重要作用。

对虾抗菌活力的测定主要有 3 种方法,(1)抑菌圈法(zone inhibition assay)<sup>[55]</sup>,即根据抗菌活性物质抑制敏感菌在平板培养基中生长而形成抑菌圈大小来确定抗菌活力;(2)菌落形成单位抑制法(colony-forming units inhibition assay)<sup>[52]</sup>,即依据在抗菌物质作用下敏感菌形成菌落数量来确定抗菌活力;(3)比浊法(turbidometric assay)<sup>[56]</sup>,即根据抗菌物质抑制敏感菌在液体培养基中的生长,通过测定其吸光值的变化来测定抑菌大小。虽然上述 3 种方法都可用作检测对虾血淋巴抗菌活性,但从实用的角度来说,比浊法更适用于大量样品的一次性检测。

抗菌肽和抗菌蛋白经血细胞产生,并储存在血细胞中,在病原刺激下释放到血淋巴中。研究发现蓝虾的抗菌物质由颗粒细胞产生,在注射外源微生物后的 12h 内,颗粒细胞转移到病灶处,经脱颗粒和随后的细胞裂解释放大量抗菌物质<sup>[57]</sup>,在凡纳对虾中也发现了类似的情况<sup>[58]</sup>。用溶藻弧菌注射斑节对虾后,对虾的血淋巴对该菌和鳃弧菌(*V. anguillarum*)有较强的抑制活性,而对大肠杆菌(*E. coli*)的抑制活性不明显,这种活性在注射后 2d 最强,并能持续 5d,用灭活的该菌浸浴也得到同样的结果<sup>[52]</sup>。大肠杆菌注射中国对虾,并用其作测试菌,测得其抗菌活性与

菌液浓度相关, $1.2\times 10^8\text{cells}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  的菌液能显著提高对虾的抗菌活性,而  $3.6\times 10^8\text{cells}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  的菌液则降低抗菌活性<sup>[44]</sup>。感染 WSSV 的中国对虾的抗菌活力显著下降,但是并不与对虾的感染程度呈显著相关<sup>[45]</sup>。

### 4 凝集素

凝集素是存在于对虾体内的一种非特异性免疫因子,它是没有催化活性的蛋白质或糖蛋白,能与糖基结合,使不同细胞类型如哺乳动物的红细胞发生凝集,既可凝集微生物使其失去感染力,还可作为调理素调理血细胞与外来物的结合,促进吞噬细胞的吞噬和识别,是无脊椎动物免疫识别系统的重要参与者<sup>[59]</sup>。

采用对哺乳动物红细胞的凝集效价的测定可确定凝集活性,不同生物的凝集素对不同脊椎动物红细胞的凝集作用不一样,如凡纳对虾的凝集素对兔和鼠红细胞具有极高滴度,但对马红细胞的滴度则较低<sup>[60]</sup>,因此应选用适当的血细胞来评价凝集素的活性。

凝集素活性能经适当的效应刺激物诱导而加强。斑节对虾分别经万哈弗氏盐溶液(van Harrevald salt solution),以及该盐溶液悬浮的灭活溶藻弧菌浸浴和注射处理,均能诱使血淋巴凝集活性加强,且这种活性能持续 7d,其中菌液浸浴效果更明显<sup>[52]</sup>;用从斑节对虾血淋巴中提取的被称之为斑节对虾素(monodin)的物质注射斑节对虾能诱使其血淋巴对创伤弧菌的凝集活性增高<sup>[61]</sup>。此外,对虾的血淋巴的凝集活力与对虾的大小也有关系,对体长 8.5cm 至 16cm 蓝对虾的研究中发现,血蛋白的浓度不受对虾体长的影响,而血淋巴凝集活性则与对虾体长相关,对虾越小,凝集活性相应较小,可能是对虾较小,非特异免疫系统发育不完全的缘故<sup>[62]</sup>。

### 5 血清蛋白

血淋巴蛋白含量虽然不是一项免疫学指标,但能在某种程度上反应动物的健康状态,甲壳类具有开放式循环系统,其血淋巴担当了许多重要的生理功能,功能之一是转运生物活性物质如呼吸蛋白(即血蓝蛋白)、凝集蛋白及其它体液成分,而其中呼吸蛋白最多<sup>[63]</sup>,血清蛋白浓度的测量可采用多种方法进行,如 Lowry 法,考马斯亮蓝法,G-250 法,福林酚法等。

血清蛋白也可作为环境监测标签,如研究发现蓝蟹(*Callinectes sapidus*)在高温季节和低温季节血清蛋白浓度分别呈现出高低变化,在低溶氧条件下,血清蛋白浓度较低<sup>[64]</sup>;血清蛋白浓度也随着对虾生理状态而出现相应变化,如日本对虾在蜕皮前早期血清蛋白浓度较高,而在蜕皮后血清蛋白浓度较低<sup>[65]</sup>;病原入侵可能也会使对虾血清蛋白含量减少,感染斑节对虾杆状病毒的斑节对虾血清总蛋白浓度比健康对虾显著降低<sup>[66]</sup>,但用弧菌注射感染的中国对虾血清蛋白浓度与对照对虾相比并无明显差

异<sup>[44]</sup>,因此这方面的研究还有待深入。

## 6 结语

对虾免疫机能的评估将对养殖对虾的健康状况和疾病的监控起着积极作用。血相变化,酚氧化酶活性,抗菌活性,凝血活性及血蛋白浓度都能从一个角度去说明对虾的免疫机能状况和健康状况。相对于高等动物较多的健康评价标准,还不能界定哪种免疫指标对对虾的健康和对疾病的抵抗力来说最为重要,在生产实践中应该考虑各种免疫指标,来对对虾的免疫机能状况进行综合评定,以期能最大限度的正确了解对虾的健康状况。在科研工作中应尽快建立一套完善的免疫机能评测标准,进一步深入对对虾免疫机能与对虾健康状况关系的研究,特别是对虾免疫机能与病害的关系的研究,由于目前高密度精养,环境恶化等造成的水产动物疾病不但给水产养殖造成巨大的损失,而且还限制了对虾养殖业的进一步发展,因此加强这方面的研究有更重要的意义。

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