

## 翡翠贻贝血淋巴细胞亚群鉴定及相关免疫功能的流式细胞分析

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**摘要:**为更好地了解翡翠贻贝血淋巴细胞的免疫功能和拓展该贝类在环境免疫学中的应用,本研究调查了其血淋巴细胞亚群分类,并运用流式细胞术分析了各个亚群的相关免疫功能。结果显示,在翡翠贻贝的血淋巴中主要存在3种血淋巴细胞,包括粒细胞、半粒细胞(分大小2种)和透明细胞。粒细胞占细胞总数的 $40.4\% \pm 8.4\%$ ,直径 $(7.49 \pm 1.32) \mu\text{m}$ ,细胞内部充满颗粒;半粒细胞占 $34.6\% \pm 9.4\%$ ,直径 $(12.45 \pm 2.21) \mu\text{m}$ ,内部含有部分颗粒,其中小半粒细胞直径 $(6.64 \pm 1.05) \mu\text{m}$ ;透明细胞占 $15.6\% \pm 4.8\%$ ,直径 $(4.69 \pm 1.01) \mu\text{m}$ ,细胞内部基本无颗粒。流式细胞分析显示,粒细胞在吞噬作用上最为活跃,粒细胞和半粒细胞在非特异性酯酶和活性氧分子产量上没有差异,均高于透明细胞。透明细胞在吞噬活性、酶活性和活性氧分子产量上均显著低于其他两类细胞,且细胞死亡率显著高于其他两类细胞。流式细胞术显示,在翡翠贻贝中,粒细胞是参与免疫防御的主要血淋巴细胞。

**关键词:**翡翠贻贝;血淋巴细胞;免疫功能;流式细胞术

**中图分类号:**S 917.4

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免疫分为两种主要类型,先天免疫和适应性免疫。无脊椎动物不具备适应性免疫,其血管组织来源于心腔,体内存在一些较大的窦和腔隙,内部充满血淋巴<sup>[1]</sup>。血淋巴在无脊椎动物免疫防御中起着关键作用,参与免疫防御的细胞就称为血淋巴细胞<sup>[3-4]</sup>。

贝类对环境和疾病等胁迫的生理反应,部分通过血淋巴细胞调节<sup>[5]</sup>。血淋巴细胞执行各种重要的免疫功能,包括杀死病原体<sup>[6]</sup>,吞噬外来物质等<sup>[7]</sup>,伴随着吞噬作用也包括活性氧分子的生产。翡翠贻贝(*Perna viridis*)血淋巴细胞的分类和功能不甚清楚,所以有关其免疫功能和环境的关系鲜有报道。为了更好地理解血淋巴细胞的免疫功能和加强翡翠贻贝在生态免疫学上的应用,有必要进行血淋巴细胞的亚群鉴定和功能评估。

翡翠贻贝在亚太地区是一个最重要的双壳类水产养殖品种,也是被广泛用作监测海洋环境的生物

指示种。研究翡翠贻贝的血淋巴细胞对于进一步研究其对病原体、环境压力(例如气候变化、缺氧、盐度和海洋酸化)和海洋污染物(重金属、农药、持久性有机污染物和纳米材料)的免疫应答具有重要意义。

在其他双壳类物种中已有一些关于血淋巴细胞形态学和功能的研究报道,但有关翡翠贻贝的血淋巴细胞目前还没有系统的研究。在本实验中,使用显微学方法和流式细胞术研究了翡翠贻贝血淋巴细胞的分类和相关免疫功能。通过流式细胞术对血淋巴细胞免疫功能进行调查,包括细胞死亡率、吞噬作用、非特异性酯酶、活性氧分子和溶酶体含量。本实验为进一步研究环境变化对翡翠贻贝免疫功能的影响和该物种在水产养殖上的环境适应性提供基础资料。

### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 贻贝的采集

成体翡翠贻贝[壳长度: $(80.1 \pm 9.1) \text{mm}$ ;湿重:

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( $32.9 \pm 4.6$ ) g]采自香港榕树澳渔排。贻贝运回实验室后,暂养在温度( $20 \pm 0.5$ ) °C连续充气并配备生物活性过滤系统的玻璃纤维水族箱中(500 L),经过沙滤和紫外消毒的养殖海水盐度为( $30 \pm 1$ )。饲养期间每天投喂硅藻(*Thalassiosira pseudonana*),浓度为 $1.0 \times 10^5$  个/mL,实验开始前暂养5 d。

### 1.2 血淋巴采集和总血球计数(THC)

使用配有22G针头的1 mL注射器从贻贝闭壳肌处抽取血淋巴。每个贻贝收集1 mL血淋巴,为了减少个体差异,每次取6只贻贝的血淋巴液混合进行分析。血淋巴在冰上储存直至处理,以最大限度地减少细胞自然凝集。使用Multisizer™ 3库尔特颗粒计数仪(Beckman Coulter公司)测定血淋巴中细胞的浓度(每毫升的细胞数)和大小频率分布。检测时,将0.5 mL血淋巴加入到9.5 mL ISOTON® II溶液中,每次对1 000  $\mu$ L混合溶液进行计数。用Multisizer™ 3软件进行数据分析(Beckman Coulter, Inc. · 4300 N. Harbor Boulevard, Box 3100 · Fullerton, California 92834-3100, USA)。

### 1.3 流式细胞术

采集的血淋巴液由BD FACSCALIBUR流式细胞仪(BD Biosciences公司)分析,每个指标的检测重复6次。检测之前,首先对FSC阈值进行设定,以消除细胞碎片和其他杂质的干扰。细胞分布图以细胞相对大小(FSC值)和粒度(SSC值)表示。每次测试,对20 000个细胞进行分析,流速调整保持低于250个/s。采用BD CellQuest™ Pro软件进行数据分析。

**细胞死亡率** 使用碘化丙啶(PI)测定血细胞死亡率,PI不能穿透活细胞的膜,但可以进入死细胞进行DNA染色,从而根据死细胞的染色比例来确定细胞死亡率。将10  $\mu$ L的1 mg/mL的PI溶液(Sigma Aldrich)加入到400  $\mu$ L血淋巴中,然后在黑暗中孵化30 min。通过显示PI荧光的细胞相对于总血球数的百分比计算细胞死亡率。

**吞噬作用** 使用体外细胞吞噬荧光微球的能力评价分析。以细胞吞噬了3个或以上的荧光珠评估细胞的吞噬功能,以百分比或荧光强度为评价标准。400  $\mu$ L血淋巴加入10  $\mu$ L的1/10稀释的Fluorospheres®改性羧酸微球(直径1  $\mu$ m,黄绿色荧光,Invitrogen)在黑暗室温下孵化1 h。

**非特异性酯酶** 使用非特异性脂溶的荧光

素二乙酸酯(FDA, Sigma)对非特异性酯酶活性进行评价。FDA溶解在二甲亚砜(DMSO)中,浓度为0.04 mmol/L,储存于-20 °C作为母液。FDA工作液(400  $\mu$ mol/L)用过滤灭菌海水10倍稀释母液而成。400  $\mu$ L血淋巴加入2  $\mu$ L FDA工作液在黑暗室温下孵化15 min。产生荧光的细胞占有细胞的百分比来评估其酯酶活性。

**活性氧分子** 活性氧分子的产量使用2'7'-二氯双乙酸钠(DCFH-DA, Sigma)测量。DCFH-DA扩散进入细胞水解成DCFH,细胞内的DCFH被活性氧分子氧化成高荧光的DCF。10 mmol/L DCFH-DA加入到DMSO溶液中,用过滤灭菌海水将溶液稀释10倍。每次分析将4  $\mu$ L DCFH-DA加入到400  $\mu$ L的血淋巴中,在室温下避光孵化15 min进行过氧化物酶检测<sup>[8]</sup>。

活性氧分子在本研究中还使用二氢罗丹明123(DHR123, Sigma-Aldrich)检测。5.0 mg DHR123加入到10 mL的DMSO配成DHR123工作液(145  $\mu$ mol/L)。400  $\mu$ L血淋巴添加2  $\mu$ L的DHR123工作液孵化30 min。用CellQuest软件中的专有单位(arbitrary unit)表示活性氧分子产量(A. U.)。

**溶酶体含量** 溶酶体含量的测定使用溶酶体追踪试剂盒(LysoTracker® yellow HCK-123, 1 mmol/L in DMSO, Invitrogen)。1  $\mu$ L的LysoTracker加入到400  $\mu$ L的血淋巴中,在黑暗中室温下孵化2 h。用CellQuest软件中的的专有单位(arbitrary unit)表示溶酶体含量(A. U.)。

### 1.4 细胞显微分析

翡翠贻贝抽取血淋巴后,将50  $\mu$ L血淋巴滴在载玻片上(Menzel-Glaser, Germany)。细胞黏着在玻片上静置20 min,然后在戊二醛中固定20 min,接着用曙红亚甲基蓝II染色。玻片转移到Giemsa中染色30 min,再用磷酸缓冲液清洗(PBS: 136 mmol/L NaCl, 2.68 mmol/L KCl, 10.14 mmol/L Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 1.76 mmol/L KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.5)后空气中干燥。处理后碱性颗粒被染成蓝色,酸性颗粒被染成粉红色。玻片用中性树胶封片剂(Fisher Scientific, USA)封片,然后在光学显微镜下观察(Axioplan 2 Imaging, Carl Zeiss, Germany)。显微图像使用Color-View II CCD摄像机(Olympus/Soft Imaging System, Germany)拍照。细胞和细胞核的直径用图像分析软件(Olympus Soft Imaging Solutions GmbH, Germany)测量。

在流式细胞术分析后,收集每种免疫荧光染色血淋巴样品 50  $\mu\text{L}$ ,包括用 PI,Fluorospheres,FDA,DCFH-DA,DHR123 和 LysoTracker 等染色后的样品,按上述步骤在荧光显微镜下进行细胞免疫染色观察(Leica DMI3000 B,Germany)。落射荧光照明由汞弧灯(HBO-100W)提供,使用 Y5(激发:BP620/60;发射:BP700/75)滤光片观察 PI 染色的血淋巴细胞,GFP(激发:BP 470/40;发射:BP 525/50)滤光片观察和其他参数的染色。血淋巴细胞用冷光 CCD 摄像机(Leica DFC 420 C,Germany)拍照。

### 1.5 统计分析

分析之前,数据经 Shapiro-Wilk's 检验检查正态分布性,用 Levene's 检验检查方差同质性,所有数据分析使用 SPSS 16.0 统计软件。百分比

数据在分析前进行反正弦转换。使用单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA)和 Tukey 多重比较进行不同血淋巴细胞亚群的特点比较。以  $P < 0.05$  代表差异显著,结果表示为  $\text{mean} \pm \text{SD}$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 血淋巴细胞的显微观察

翡翠贻贝血淋巴细胞涂片染色显示出各种单独的或聚合的细胞,并展现出不同大小和颜色(图 1)。大量细胞表现出丰富的红色颗粒和少量的蓝色颗粒。根据传统的细胞染色,这些细胞被确定为嗜酸性粒细胞。这些粒细胞根据大小和粒度可进一步分为 3 种类型:粒细胞,半粒细胞和小半粒细胞。第二个细胞亚群含有很少或者没有颗

表 1 每种细胞的细胞核和细胞直径以及核/质比

Tab.1 Nucleus and cell diameters and nucleus/cell (N/C) ratio of each hemocyte type

样本量 n	细胞核/ $\mu\text{m}$ nucleus			细胞/ $\mu\text{m}$ cell			核/质比 N/C ratio			
	平均值 $\pm$ 标准差	最小值	最大值	平均值 $\pm$ 标准差	最小值	最大值	平均值 $\pm$ 标准差	最小值	最大值	
	mean $\pm$ SD	min	max	mean $\pm$ SD	min	max	mean $\pm$ SD	min	max	
H	123	2.35 $\pm$ 0.53 <sup>b</sup>	1.17	3.89	4.69 $\pm$ 1.01 <sup>a</sup>	2.33	7.45	0.50 $\pm$ 0.06 <sup>c</sup>	0.41	0.63
G	143	2.05 $\pm$ 0.40 <sup>a</sup>	1.42	2.62	7.49 $\pm$ 1.32 <sup>b</sup>	5.39	11.02	0.28 $\pm$ 0.05 <sup>b</sup>	0.20	0.39
SSG	137	1.96 $\pm$ 0.28 <sup>a</sup>	1.43	2.39	6.64 $\pm$ 1.05 <sup>b</sup>	4.87	9.21	0.30 $\pm$ 0.04 <sup>b</sup>	0.23	0.38
SG	118	2.73 $\pm$ 0.52 <sup>c</sup>	1.93	4.21	12.45 $\pm$ 2.21 <sup>c</sup>	9.29	18.70	0.22 $\pm$ 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	0.34

注:每一列的不同肩标字母代表不同亚群间差异显著(ANOVA Tukey  $P < 0.05$ )。n:细胞分析数量;SD:标准差;min:最小值;max:最大值;H:透明细胞;G:粒细胞;SSG:小半粒细胞;SG:半粒细胞

Notes: Different superscript letters in the mean values columns represent significant differences among hemocyte subpopulations(ANOVA Tukey  $P < 0.05$ ). n: number of samples analysed; SD: standard deviation; min: minimum value; max: maximum value; H: hyalinocytes; G: granulocytes; SSG: small semi-granulocytes; SG: semi-granulocytes

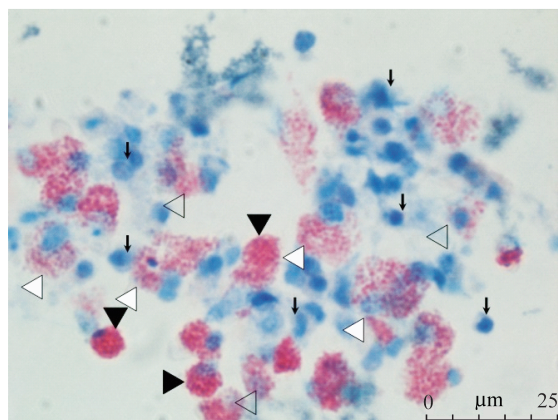


图 1 翡翠贻贝血细胞的光学显微图

箭头指示透明细胞,黑色三角形指示粒细胞,白色三角形指示半粒细胞,透明三角形指示小半粒细胞

Fig.1 Light micrographs of hemocytes of *P. viridis*

Arrow indicated hyalinocyte, black triangle indicated granulocyte, white triangle indicated semi-granulocyte, translucent triangle indicated small semi-granulocyte

粒,并呈现淡蓝色的细胞质背景和较大的核/质比(图 1)。这种亚群被命名为透明细胞或无颗粒细胞。透明细胞在显微镜下根据其大小、细胞质和细胞核表现出多种不同形式。透明细胞常呈现出不同的核/质比例,血淋巴细胞可以形成大小不同的凝集团,其特征是中心部位聚集各种大小的透明细胞,而粒细胞呈圆环环绕分布于中心周围(图 2)。在光学显微镜下,4 种类型的血淋巴细胞被鉴定出来,分别为无颗粒血淋巴细胞(透明细胞),粒细胞,半粒细胞和小半粒细胞。表 1 单因素方差分析结果显示,不同细胞间细胞和细胞核直径大小和核质比例具有显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ )。荧光显微镜下观察发现,不同免疫荧光染料成功在翡翠贻贝的血淋巴细胞中染色(图 3)。

### 2.2 总血球计数

用库尔特计数法对总血球计数和细胞频率分布进行了评估(图 4)。翡翠贻贝血淋巴细胞浓

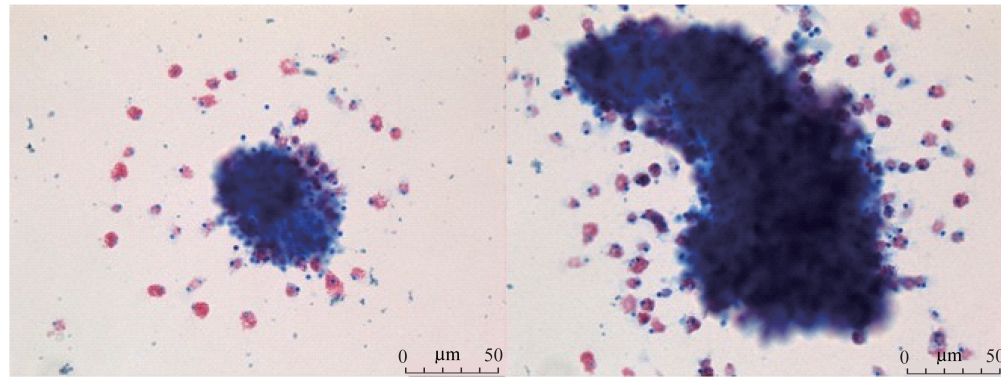


图2 两种不同大小的透明细胞聚集现象

外周红色细胞代表粒细胞和半粒细胞,中心蓝色细胞为透明细胞

Fig. 2 Two aggregates of different sizes under identical magnification

Red hemocytes indicated granulocytes and semi-granulocytes, and blue hemocytes indicated hyalinocytes

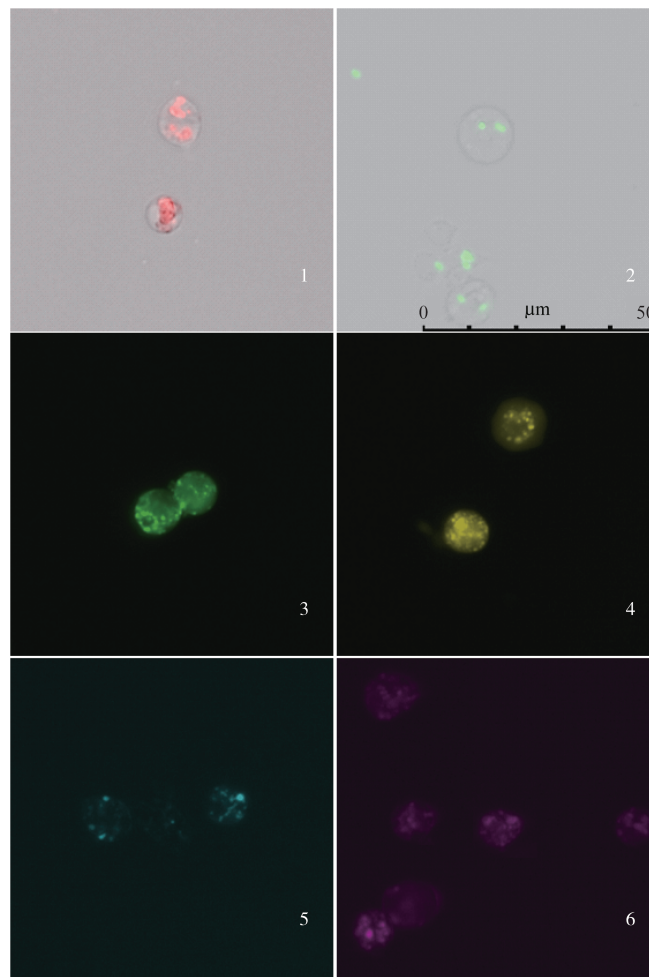


图3 不同荧光染料染色的血细胞荧光显微图

1. 死亡血细胞的细胞核被 PI 染色(红色); 2. 具吞噬作用的细胞含有绿色荧光微球(绿色); 3. 细胞非特异性酯酶被 FDA 染色(绿色); 4. 细胞 ROS 被 DCFH-DA 染色(黄色); 5. 细胞 ROS 被 DHR123 染色(蓝色); 6. 细胞溶酶体被 LysoTracker 染色(紫色)

Fig. 3 Fluorescent micrographs of hemocytes stained by different fluorescent dyes

1. Cell nucleus stained (red) by PI for hemocyte mortality; 2. Cell contained green fluorescent microspheres (green) for phagocytosis; 3. Cell esterase stained (green) by FDA; 4. Cell ROS stained (yellow) by DCFH-DA; 5. Cell ROS stained (blue) by DHR123; 6. Cell lysosome stained (purple) by LysoTracker



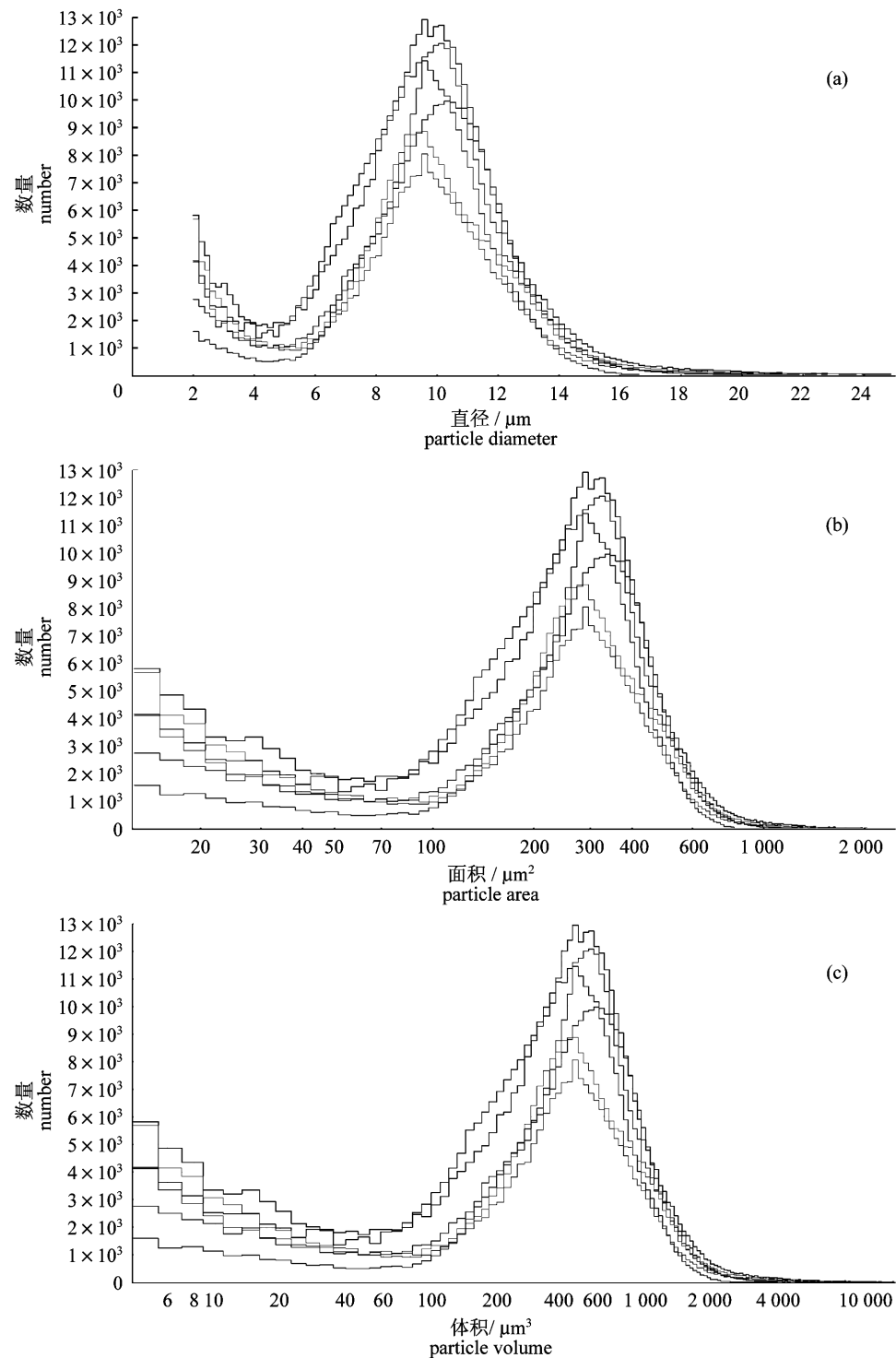


图4 库尔特计数器测量血细胞大小频率分布 (Multisizer 3)

(a) 血球直径, 单位  $\mu\text{m}$ ; (b) 血球面积, 单位  $\mu\text{m}^2$ ; (c) 血球体积, 单位  $\mu\text{m}^3$ 。每只贻贝采集 1.0 mL 血淋巴, 每个分析汇集 10 个样品, 检测 6 次 ( $n=6$ ), 检测时 0.5 mL 样品中加入 9.5 mL isoton II 稀释剂, 对 1 mL 样品进行分析。总血球计数 (THC) 由库尔特计数器评估为每毫升血淋巴中细胞为  $(5.54 \pm 1.30) \times 10^6$  个

Fig. 4 Hemocyte size frequency distribution measured by Coulter counter (Multisizer 3)

(a) hemocyte diameter, unit  $\mu\text{m}$ ; (b) hemocyte area, unit  $\mu\text{m}^2$ ; (c) hemocyte volume, unit  $\mu\text{m}^3$ . For one mussel, 1.0 mL hemolymph was sampled, and ten samples were pooled for each analysis ( $n=6$ ), then 0.5 mL sample was added into 9.5 mL isoton II diluent, 1 mL mixed sample was analysed. Total hemocyte count (THC) evaluated by Multisizer 3 was  $(5.54 \pm 1.30) \times 10^6$  cell/mL hemolymph

度为  $(5.54 \pm 1.30) \times 10^6$  个/mL 血淋巴。频率大小分布表明,细胞直径范围为  $2 \sim 16 \mu\text{m}$ ,在  $8 \sim 10 \mu\text{m}$  处出现峰值。细胞表面积介于  $10 \sim 30$  至  $100 \sim 600 \mu\text{m}^2$ ,最多集中为  $200 \sim 400 \mu\text{m}^2$ 。细胞体积与细胞表面积分布趋势相同,主峰为  $200 \sim 1\,000 \mu\text{m}^3$ 。

### 2.3 基于流式细胞分析的亚群分类

根据细胞大小(FSC)和复杂性(SSC)血淋巴细胞主要分布在3个集群点云带(图5)。分布在

中部靠上的细胞具有最高的复杂度和中等大小,定为粒细胞,构成亚群1。在亚群2,细胞的直径最大,细胞内复杂度表现出中等程度,定为半粒细胞。亚群3在细胞大小和内部复杂程度上均为最小,定为透明细胞。以上3个亚群在20 000个细胞中的相对含量百分比分别为  $40.4\% \pm 8.4\%$ 、 $34.6\% \pm 9.4\%$ 、 $15.6\% \pm 4.8\%$ (图5)。基于流式细胞术专有单位检测3个细胞亚群的复杂性和大小具有显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ )。

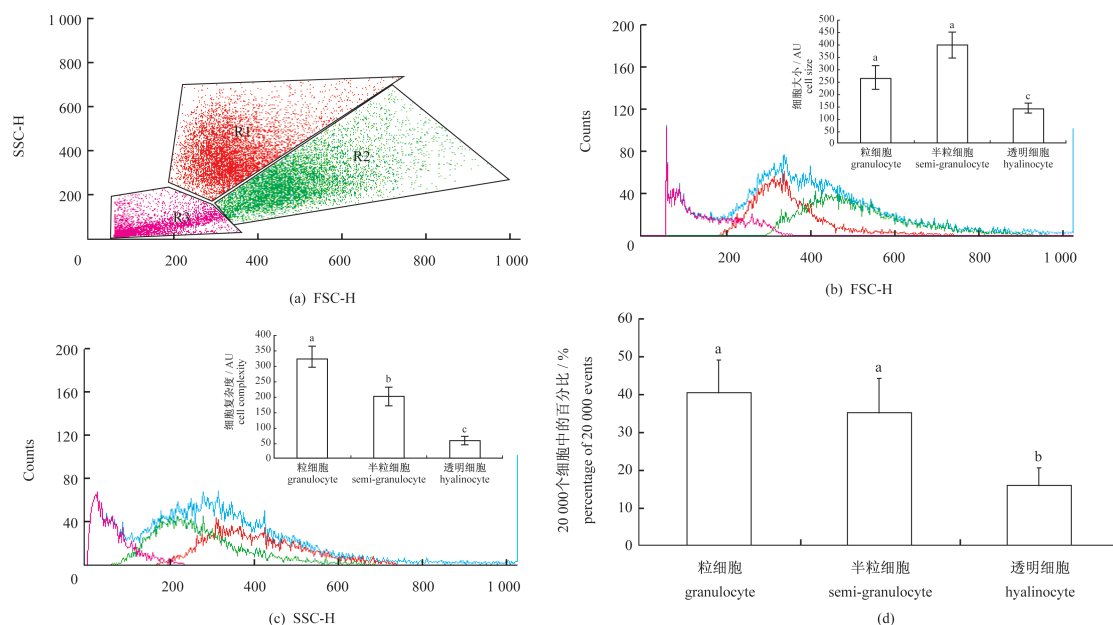


图5 血淋巴细胞亚群分类的流式细胞分析

(a) 血细胞散点图,表示细胞大小(前向散射,FSC值),细胞的复杂性(侧向散射光,SSC值)。3个血淋巴细胞亚群分界的离线分析[编号R1(红,粒细胞),R2(绿色,半粒)和R3(紫色,透明细胞)]。(b)根据FSC值在血球样品中细胞的大小比较和分布( $n = 12$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F = 100.197$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。用相应的颜色对3个亚群细胞大小分布示意,蓝线表示总分布。(c)根据SSC值在血球样品中细胞的复杂性比较和分布( $n = 12$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F = 302.606$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。3个亚群的SSC信号展示在相应的颜色上蓝线表示总分布。(d)在20 000个细胞中3个不同的血细胞百分比比较( $n = 7$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F = 40.835$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ),不同字母表示组间显著差异

Fig. 5 Classification of hemocyte subpopulations by flow cytometric analysis

(a) dot plot displaying of blood cells, expressed as cell size (forward scatter, FSC value), versus cell complexity (side scatter, SSC value). Three subpopulations of hemocytes were delimited by off-line analysis [numbered R1 (red, granulocyte), R2 (green, semi-granulocyte) and R3 (purple, hyalinocyte)]. (b) distribution and comparison of cell size in terms of FSC value in the hemocyte sample ( $n = 12$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F = 100.197$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Cell sizes of the three subpopulations were superimposed in the corresponding colours, blue line indicated total distribution. (c) distribution and comparison of cell complexity in terms of SSC value in the hemocyte sample ( $n = 12$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F = 302.606$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). SSC signals of the three subpopulations are superimposed in the corresponding colours, blue line indicated total distribution. (d) comparison of numbers of three different hemocytes in 20 000 events ( $n = 7$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F = 40.835$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), different letters means significant difference among groups

### 2.4 流式细胞免疫参数分析

细胞死亡率 血淋巴细胞的死亡率较低(图6),平均不到5.0%。对于3个亚群的死亡率

比较分析,透明细胞的死亡率明显高于其他两个类型( $P < 0.05$ )。

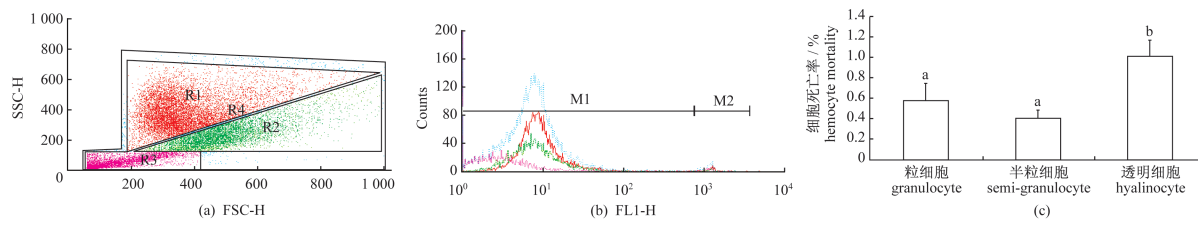


图 6 细胞亚群点状图及其相关死亡率分析

(a) 血细胞点状图。(b) 频率分布图显示在一个 log-mode 下 PI 标志的血细胞的相对荧光强度。在 M1 区可以观察到形态完整活细胞的 DNA 含量,通过设置 M2 区对更高相对荧光强度的凋亡细胞进行 PI 染色。红色表示粒细胞,绿色表示半粒细胞,紫色表示透明细胞。(c) 3 个不同血细胞的死亡率比较 ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=26.016$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), 不同字母表示组间的显著差异

Fig. 6 Dot plot of hemocyte subpopulations and their related mortality

(a) dot plot displaying of blood cells. (b) The frequency histogram shows in a log-mode the relative fluorescence intensities of hemocytes marked with PI. Morphologically intact cells with intact DNA content could be observed in the gate M1, by setting the gate M2 with higher relative fluorescence intensity apoptotic cells are stained by PI. Red colour means granulocyte, green colour means semi-granulocyte, purple colour means hyalinocyte. (c) comparison of mortality ratio of three different hemocytes ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=26.016$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), different letters means significant difference among groups

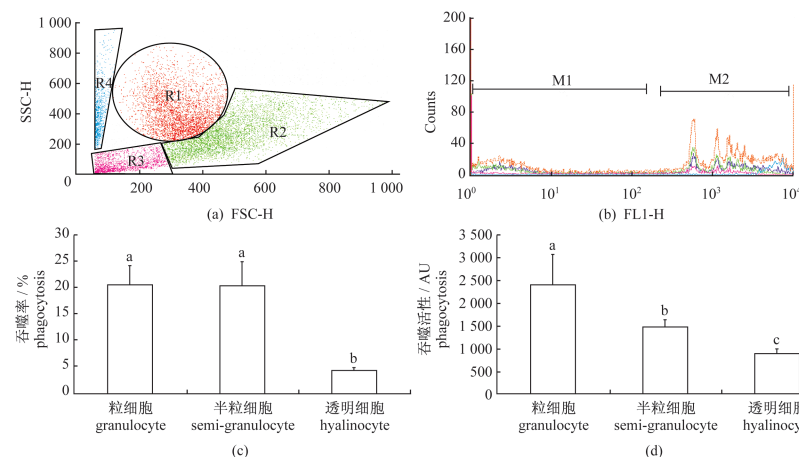


图 7 血细胞亚群和血细胞荧光微球孵育的相对吞噬荧光强度的散点图

(a) 血细胞和荧光珠散点图。(b) 频率分布图,无荧光微球的细胞(M1)区别于吞噬荧光微球的血细胞(M2)。M2 的位置用于量化吞噬一个或更多微球细胞的比例或性能。红色表示粒细胞,绿色表示半粒细胞,紫色表示透明细胞,橙红色表示总体,蓝色表示荧光微球。(c) 3 个不同血细胞的吞噬百分率比较 ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=44.629$ ,  $P<0.001$ )。 (d) 3 个不同的血细胞的整个吞噬性能比较 ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=23.545$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), 不同字母表示组间的显著差异

Fig. 7 Dot plot of hemocyte subpopulations and related phagocytosis fluorescent intensity of haemocytes incubated with fluorescent beads

(a) dot plot displaying of blood cells and fluorescent beads. (b) The frequency histogram, the endogenous fluorescence of cells without beads (M1) is easily distinguished from that of hemocytes (M2) phagocytizing beads. The bar M2 represents the position of the marker used to quantify the proportion/performance of cells that had phagocytized one or more beads. Red colour means granulocyte, green colour means semi-granulocyte, purple colour means hyalinocyte, orange-red colour means total, blue colour means fluorescent beads. (c) comparison of phagocytosis percentage of three different hemocytes ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=44.629$ ,  $P<0.001$ ). (d) comparison of entire phagocytosis performance of three different hemocytes ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=23.545$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), different letters means significant difference among groups

非特异性酯酶 两种粒细胞的酯酶活性显著高于透明细胞 ( $P<0.05$ ),但在两种粒细胞间没有显著差异(图 8)。

活性氧分子产量 使用 DCFH-DA 染色显示,与透明细胞相比,颗粒细胞有较高的活性氧比

例 ( $P<0.05$ ),然而两种粒细胞之间并没有显著的差异(图 9)。根据 DHR123 染色的荧光强度结果来看,粒细胞的活性氧产量显著高于透明细胞 ( $P<0.05$ ),两种粒细胞之间没有显著性差异(图 10)。

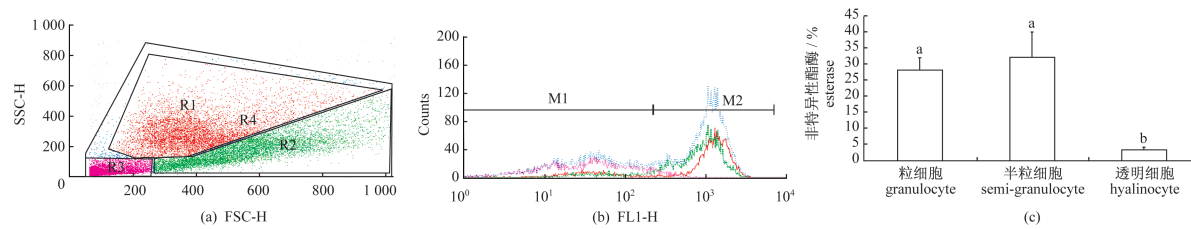


图8 血细胞亚群和酯酶相关荧光强度的散点图

(a) 显示血细胞的散点图。(b) 频率分布图, 没有酯酶的细胞(M1)区别于 FDA 染色的血细胞(M2)。M2 代表位置用于量化有酯酶的细胞比例。红色表示粒细胞, 绿色表示半粒细胞, 紫色表示透明细胞, 蓝色表示总体。(c) 3 个不同的血细胞酯酶活性的百分比比较 ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=57.607$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), 不同字母表示组间显著差异

Fig. 8 Dot plot of hemocyte subpopulations and related esterase fluorescent intensity of haemocytes

(a) dot plot displaying of blood cells. (b) The frequency histogram, endogenous fluorescence of cells without esterase (M1) is easily distinguished from that of haemocytes stained by FDA (M2). The bar M2 represents the position of the marker used to quantify the proportion of cells that contained esterase. Red colour means granulocyte, green colour means semi-granulocyte, purple colour means hyalinocyte, blue colour means total. (c) comparison of percentages of three different hemocytes showing esterase activity ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=57.607$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), different letters means significant difference among groups

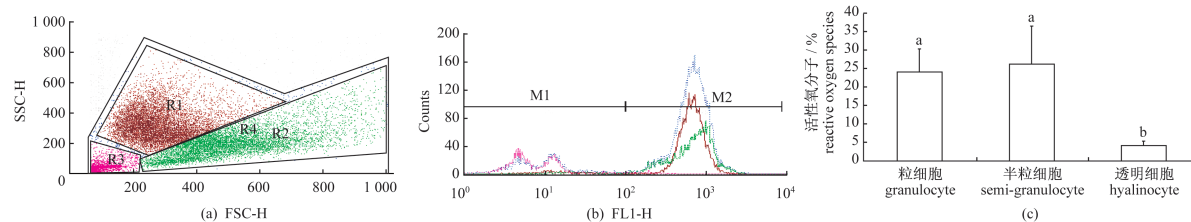


图9 血细胞亚群和 DCFH-DA 染色的血细胞相关 ROS 的荧光强度的散点图

(a) 血细胞散点图。(b) 频率分布图, 没有过氧化物酶的细胞(M1)区别于 DCFH-DA 染色的血细胞(M2)。M2 代表位置用于量化含有 ROS 的比例。红色表示粒细胞, 绿色表示半粒细胞, 紫色表示透明细胞, 蓝色表示总体。(c) 3 个不同的血细胞过氧化物酶活性的百分比比较 ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=17.867$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), 不同字母表示组间的显著差异

Fig. 9 Dot plot of hemocyte subpopulations and related ROS fluorescent intensity of hemocytes incubated with DCFH-DA

(a) dot plot displaying of blood cells. (b) The frequency histogram, endogenous fluorescence of cells without peroxidase (M1) is easily distinguished from that of hemocytes stained by DCFH-DA (M2). The bar M2 represents the position of the marker used to quantify the proportion of cells that contained ROS. Red colour means granulocyte, green colour means semi-granulocyte, purple colour means hyalinocyte, blue colour means total. (c) comparison of percentages of three different hemocytes showing peroxidase activity ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=17.867$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), different letters means significant difference among groups

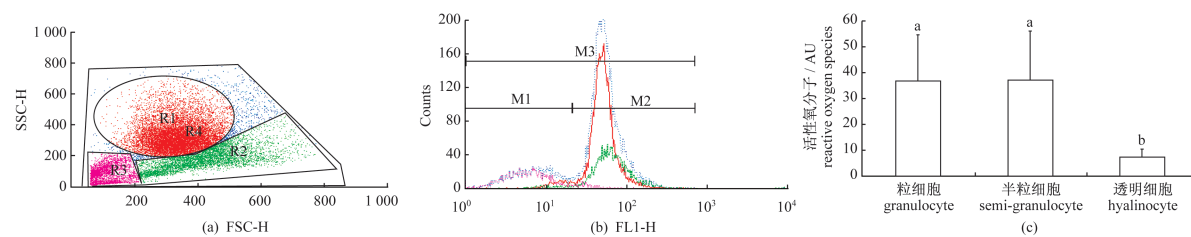


图10 血细胞亚群和 DHR-123 染色血细胞相关 ROS 的荧光强度的散点图

(a) 血细胞散点图。(b) 频率分布图, 没有 ROS 的内源性细胞(M1)区别于 DHR-123 染色的血细胞(M2)。M2 代表位置用于量化包含 ROS 细胞的百分比。红色表示粒细胞, 绿色表示半粒细胞, 紫色表示透明细胞, 蓝色表示总体。(c) 3 个不同的血细胞 ROS 的百分比比较 ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=7.319$ ,  $P=0.006$ ), 不同的字母表示组间的显著差异

Fig. 10 Dot plot of hemocyte subpopulations and related ROS fluorescent intensity of haemocytes incubated with DHR-123

(a) dot plot displaying of blood cells. (b) The frequency histogram, endogenous fluorescence of cells without ROS (M1) is distinguished from that of haemocytes stained by DHR-123 (M2). The bar M2 represents the position of the marker used to quantify the performance of cells that contained ROS. Red colour means granulocyte, green colour means semi-granulocyte, purple colour means hyalinocyte, blue colour means total. (c) comparison of percentages of three different hemocytes showing ROS ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=7.319$ ,  $P=0.006$ ), different letters means significant difference among groups



溶酶体含量 根据 Lyso tracker 在血淋巴 量明显不同,在粒细胞中含量最高,半粒细胞次 细胞中的荧光强度,3 个血淋巴细胞的溶酶体含 之,透明细胞含量最低(图 11)。

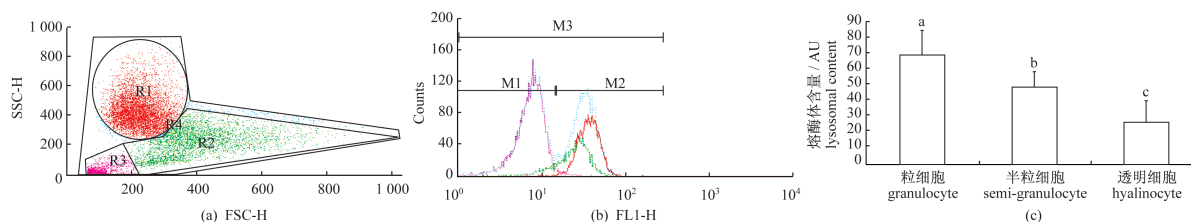


图 11 血细胞亚群和 Lyso-tracker 染色的血细胞溶酶体的荧光强度散点图

(a) 血细胞散点图。(b) 频率分布图,没有溶酶体的内源性细胞(M1)区别于 Lyso-tracker 染色的血细胞(M2)。M2 代表位置用于量化含有溶酶体细胞的百分比。红色表示粒细胞,绿色表示半粒细胞,紫色表示透明细胞,蓝色表示总体。(c) 3 种不同的血细胞溶酶体的百分比比较( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=7.319$ ,  $P=0.006$ ),不同的字母表示组间的显著差异

Fig. 11 Dot plot of hemocyte subpopulations and related Lysosome fluorescent intensity of haemocytes incubated with lyso-tracker

(a) dot plot displaying of blood cells. (b) The frequency histogram, endogenous fluorescence of cells without lysosome (M1) is distinguished from that of haemocytes stained by lyso-tracker(M2). The bar M2 represents the position of the marker used to quantify the performance of cells that contained lysosome. Red colour means granulocyte, green colour means semi-granulocyte, purple colour means hyalinocyte, blue colour means total. (c) comparison of percentages of three different hemocytes containing lysosome ( $n=6$ , one way ANOVA Tukey test,  $F=15.813$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), different letters means significant difference among groups

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 血淋巴细胞分类

已有研究表明,双壳类血淋巴细胞在适应环境变化上起重要作用<sup>[9]</sup>。众多研究涉及贝类暴露于环境胁迫或微生物后血淋巴细胞的免疫反应,如吞噬作用<sup>[10]</sup>、活性氧分子的产生<sup>[11-12]</sup>、溶酶体活性等<sup>[43]</sup>。这些功能也被用以评估如注射细菌后<sup>[14-15]</sup>和暴露于污染物下贝类<sup>[16-17]</sup>个体的免疫系统状态。在这些研究中,血淋巴细胞通常被作为单一的体系研究。然而,基于显微下的形态差异和近年来流式细胞术的应用<sup>[15]</sup>,在贻贝中已经发现血淋巴细胞存在不同的亚群<sup>[7]</sup>。

根据显微学翡翠贻贝的血淋巴细胞分为粒细胞、半粒细胞、小半粒细胞和透明细胞;根据流式细胞术分为粒细胞,半粒细胞和透明细胞。血细胞的分类取决于很多方面,如形状、大小、表面结构、内部结构、功能和一定条件下生化生理的变化<sup>[18]</sup>。许多双壳类物种的血淋巴细胞已被分类,然而,贝类血细胞亚群的分类存在争议<sup>[19]</sup>。首先,缺乏统一的贝类血细胞分类标准,特别是血淋巴细胞的起源、发育途径、生命周期和寿命仍是未知的,每种类型细胞的作用尚未完全阐明<sup>[20]</sup>。例如, Mix<sup>[21]</sup>提出透明细胞是粒细胞的前体形式。 Ottaviani 等<sup>[22]</sup>提出,在紫贻贝 (*Mytilus*

*galloprovincialis*)中,只存一种细胞类型,但是分为两个发育阶段,符合 Mix<sup>[21]</sup>一种细胞模型说法,透明细胞为细胞增殖阶段,成熟时成为粒细胞。然而, Wen 等<sup>[23]</sup>反对这种观点,原因是在透明细胞中发现了较多的高尔基体。因此, Mix<sup>[21]</sup>的一种细胞模型可能无法反映所有双壳贝类血细胞的分类状况。

尽管贝类血淋巴细胞分类存在争议,两种主要类型的血淋巴细胞已确定,即胞内有大量颗粒的粒细胞和颗粒很少或没有的透明细胞(或无颗粒细胞)<sup>[2,5]</sup>。在本研究中,翡翠贻贝的粒细胞和无颗粒细胞在其他双壳类中描述过<sup>[2,6]</sup>,类似的结果在美洲牡蛎 (*Crassostrea virginica*)<sup>[24]</sup>, 欧洲平牡蛎 (*Ostrea edulis*)、长牡蛎 (*C. gigas*)<sup>[25-26]</sup>、硬壳蛤 (*Mercenaria mercenaria*)<sup>[27]</sup>、紫贻贝 (*Mytilus edulis*)<sup>[18]</sup>、地中海贻贝 (*M. galloprovincialis*)<sup>[28]</sup>、菲律宾蛤仔 (*Ruditapes philippinarum*)<sup>[29]</sup>、海湾扇贝 (*Argopecten irradians*)和栉孔扇贝 (*Chlamys farreri*)<sup>[30]</sup>中发现。

经迈格吉染色后,4 个不同细胞亚群被鉴别出来,包括 3 种粒细胞和 1 种无颗粒细胞。染色表明,颗粒细胞大多数是嗜酸的,而无颗粒细胞呈现出嗜碱性,这种情况在砗磲 (*Tridacna crocea*)<sup>[30]</sup>和绿贻贝 (*Perna perna*)<sup>[31]</sup>中也被观

察到。然而,在其他一些双壳类,如长牡蛎<sup>[6]</sup>、美洲牡蛎、紫贻贝<sup>[7]</sup>、地中海贻贝<sup>[32]</sup>、菲律宾蛤仔<sup>[29]</sup>和浅沟蛤(*Scrobicularia plana*)<sup>[33]</sup>的研究中,根据染色情况,粒细胞被分成两个子类:嗜碱性和嗜酸性粒细胞。Cheng<sup>[2]</sup>认为,不成熟的粒细胞的颗粒可能是嗜碱性的,成熟时成为嗜酸性。在翡翠贻贝中没有发现嗜碱性粒细胞,具体原因需要进一步研究。

在光学显微镜下,根据粒度和细胞大小,粒细胞可进一步分为3个亚群,即粒细胞、半粒细胞和小半粒细胞。一些作者根据颗粒大小划分成两种类型的颗粒细胞,如在海湾扇贝<sup>[34]</sup>和褶纹冠蚌(*Cristaria plicata*)<sup>[35]</sup>中的小粒细胞和大粒细胞。他们认为,小颗粒和大颗粒分别代表未成熟和成熟的粒细胞<sup>[9]</sup>。在本研究中,看不到粒细胞颗粒之间的显著差异。我们认为颗粒的特殊性应由其来源或功能决定,而不是由它们的大小决定<sup>[34]</sup>。无颗粒细胞(透明细胞)不同于粒细胞,直径较小,缺少有色颗粒,胞浆和细胞核轮廓鲜明,具有较高的核/质比。这些细胞易形成聚合物,由粒细胞包围(图2)。粒细胞核/质比值小于无颗粒细胞,并存在显著性差,其他贝类中也发现了类似的结果<sup>[34]</sup>。翡翠贻贝的无颗粒细胞中细胞器的数量很少,与蛤仔<sup>[36]</sup>、犁沟壳蛤(*S. plana*)<sup>[33]</sup>和文蛤(*M. meretrix*)<sup>[34]</sup>的透明细胞相似,表明该细胞类型具有较低的消化和吞噬能力。虽然无颗粒细胞的具体功能还不清楚,但有报道称珍珠贝(*Pinctada fucata*)在伤口愈合时产生大量无颗粒细胞聚集<sup>[37]</sup>,这也可解释在本研究中透明细胞产生的聚集现象。

### 3.2 吞噬作用

在贝类中吞噬功能通常被认为是一个最重要的细胞介导的免疫反应。透明细胞和粒细胞都具有吞噬功能<sup>[6]</sup>。在本研究中,粒细胞比透明细胞展现出更大的吞噬活性。Donaghy等<sup>[38]</sup>发现近江牡蛎(*C. ariakensis*)的粒细胞比透明细胞更具吞噬活性。在先前的一些双壳类研究中,粒细胞已被证实为活性最高的吞噬细胞<sup>[39-42,34]</sup>。细胞化学分析表明粒细胞内的颗粒包含许多抗菌化合物,如超氧阴离子和黑色素,以及防御性的酶,如酚氧化酶(PO)、酸性磷酸酶和过氧化物酶,但这些物质在透明细胞中很少。在贝类中,细胞内酶的活性与吞噬作用后杀死病原体的能力是相关联

的。例如,在紫贻贝和地中海贻贝产生的超氧阴离子和过氧化氢与吞噬作用直接关联<sup>[43]</sup>,这就是粒细胞的吞噬能力高于透明细胞的原因。在本研究中,翡翠贻贝的粒细胞,半粒细胞和透明细胞都能吞噬荧光微球。粒细胞的吞噬能力最强,第二是半粒细胞,最低的是透明细胞,在褶纹冠蚌(*C. plicata*)中也是这样的情况<sup>[35]</sup>。

### 3.3 流式细胞术

Xue等<sup>[44]</sup>和Hegaret等<sup>[45]</sup>指出显微观察不利于血淋巴细胞亚群的定量功能评估,而流式细胞术可以快速、准确和定量分析血细胞形态学和相关免疫功能,为研究双壳类血淋巴细胞提供了一个工具<sup>[46]</sup>。流式细胞仪在检测各种双壳类血淋巴细胞免疫功能中已经成功地得到了应用<sup>[8,26,44]</sup>。本研究中最重要发现是通过流式细胞仪检测发现翡翠贻贝不同类型的血淋巴细胞其免疫功能上存在差异。先前通过流式细胞仪分析贻贝血淋巴细胞亚群,可以分为2个<sup>[47]</sup>、3个<sup>[15]</sup>或4个<sup>[48]</sup>。在本研究中,根据FSC/SSC标准鉴定出了3个较为明显的亚群(图5)。细胞点状图表明,区域1为粒细胞,这些细胞含有许多颗粒,与光显微镜下一致,为吞噬活性最高的细胞。2区的代表为半粒细胞,在这部分中没有分辨出在光镜下出现的小半粒细胞,因为这两种类型在点状图上并没有一个明确的划分界线。2区细胞群显示出次级的复杂性,和光学显微镜下的结果一致。3区细胞亚群的复杂性和细胞直径均为最低值,代表该亚群主要为无颗粒细胞(透明细胞)。类似的结果在许多种双壳类中已得到验证<sup>[44-45]</sup>。

在细胞的点状分布图中(图5),粒细胞数量最多,其次是半粒细胞,最少的是透明细胞。这在其他双壳类中也有类似情况,如菲律宾蛤仔<sup>[29]</sup>、栉孔扇贝<sup>[49]</sup>、拾贝(*C. edule*)<sup>[50]</sup>和鸟蛤(*C. glaucum*)<sup>[51]</sup>。Cajaraville等<sup>[52]</sup>也描述了在地中海贻贝中粒细胞占细胞总数60%以上。在硬蛤(*M. mercenaria*)中,粒细胞也占主导地位,约占总数的75%<sup>[41]</sup>。流式细胞分析研究表明,长牡蛎的血淋巴细胞中无颗粒细胞约占细胞总数的15%。相反,在鸡帘蛤(*Chamelea gallina*)中发现较高比例的透明细胞(79%)<sup>[53]</sup>,类似的还有绿贻贝(60%)<sup>[31]</sup>和海湾扇贝(55%)<sup>[34]</sup>。以上数据表明,不同贝类血淋巴细胞种类的比例不同。

### 3.4 血淋巴细胞免疫功能

总血球计数结果表明,翡翠贻贝的血淋巴细胞数量不是固定的,其他双壳类也有类似的情况<sup>[34]</sup>。一些外源性(如水温、盐度、污染物、地理位置)和内源性因素(如年龄、性别、动物的生育期)可以影响贝类的血淋巴细胞总数和亚群的比例<sup>[38,54-55]</sup>。在本研究中,翡翠贻贝来自香港的榕树澳海域,其总血球数的变化主要归因于内源性因素。相比传统的血球计数板法,本研究总血球计数由库尔特计数器评估,具有更高的精确度和高效性。

细胞完成吞噬过程后,外源异质一般都经血细胞内的溶酶体水解酶降解<sup>[56]</sup>。作为主要的杀菌器官,溶酶体通过水解细菌的细胞壁和胞内消化完成杀菌过程<sup>[19]</sup>。在吞噬过程中,双壳类血淋巴细胞中可以合成溶菌酶,然后分泌到血淋巴中<sup>[40]</sup>,在软体动物的非特异性免疫防御中发挥着重要作用<sup>[57]</sup>。本研究中结果表明,溶酶体在粒细胞中含量高于透明细胞,意味着翡翠贻贝中的粒细胞在免疫反应中发挥重要作用。使用相同的方法,Mateo 等<sup>[32]</sup>在大海螂蛤(*Mya arenaria*)中得出了相似的结论。

血淋巴细胞死亡是通过坏死或凋亡的过程<sup>[45]</sup>。采用流式细胞术检测血淋巴细胞死亡率是一个很好的评估贝类免疫反应的方法<sup>[8]</sup>。鉴于贻贝的血淋巴细胞的性质和功能,其较低(小于5%)的死亡率是比较正常的,非活性的血淋巴细胞可以由其他血淋巴细胞回收利用,而不是累积在血淋巴液中<sup>[26]</sup>。本研究中,较低的血淋巴细胞死亡率与美洲牡蛎<sup>[26]</sup>和长牡蛎<sup>[8]</sup>的研究结果类似。然而,透明细胞比粒细胞显著较高的死亡率,表明粒细胞在免疫防御上作用更加积极。

本研究首次比较了翡翠贻贝不同血淋巴细胞酯酶的活性。利用流式细胞术研究各种污染下的长牡蛎酯酶活性被广泛报道<sup>[58]</sup>。酯酶是一种在水解过程中把酯类分解成酸和醇的水解酶,可水解胆碱酯类<sup>[59]</sup>,在贻贝的免疫防御中发挥着重要作用<sup>[60]</sup>。贻贝的酯酶经常被作为神经毒化合物<sup>[59]</sup>和重金属生物标志物评估污染物的毒理效应。本研究结果表明,酯酶活性变化与不同类型的血淋巴细胞有关。

软体动物通过血淋巴细胞释放活性氧分子杀菌被认为是另一重要的体内防御机制<sup>[61]</sup>,包括虾

夷盘扇贝(*Patinopecten yessoensis*)<sup>[62]</sup>、欧洲大扇贝(*Pecten maximus*)<sup>[63]</sup>、紫贻贝<sup>[43]</sup>、地中海贻贝<sup>[10]</sup>和美洲牡蛎<sup>[64]</sup>。最重要的活性氧产物包括超氧阴离子( $O_2^-$ )、过氧化氢( $H_2O_2$ )、单态氧( $^1O_2$ )和羟基(OH)<sup>[24]</sup>。然而,如果抗氧化防御的能力低于 ROS 的产生,过多的活性氧(ROS)可引起细胞的氧化性损伤(如膜脂损伤、DNA 断裂、钙稳态的改变、酶失活和氨基酸氧化)<sup>[65]</sup>。许多研究已证实,粒细胞是海洋双壳类生产 ROS 的主要血细胞群体<sup>[41]</sup>。在本研究中,粒细胞自发产生的活性氧比透明细胞高,类似的结果在太平洋牡蛎、美洲牡蛎<sup>[26]</sup>和近江牡蛎<sup>[38]</sup>的研究中也曾观察到。

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## Characterization of the subpopulation and flow cytometric analysis of immune-related parameters of hemocytes in the green-lipped mussel *Perna viridis*

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**Abstract:** To provide a better understanding of the role of hemocytes in internal defence and to expand the knowledge of environmental immunotoxicology in *P. viridis*, it is essential to explore the fundamental knowledge of hemocytes. Three major types of hemocytes were identified in the hemolymph, including granulocyte, semi-granulocyte (small and large sizes) and hyalinocyte. Granulocytes were intermediate-sized cells with diameter of  $(7.49 \pm 1.32) \mu\text{m}$  and accounted for  $40.4\% \pm 8.4\%$ , containing numerous granules in the cytoplasm. Semi-granulocytes were the largest cells with diameter of  $(12.45 \pm 2.21) \mu\text{m}$  and percentage of  $34.6\% \pm 9.4\%$ , containing some granules. Small semi-granulocytes were only different from semi-granulocytes in the cell size with diameter of  $(6.64 \pm 1.05) \mu\text{m}$ . Hyalinocytes were the smallest [diameter,  $(4.69 \pm 1.01) \mu\text{m}$ ] and least abundant ( $15.6\% \pm 4.8\%$ ) with few granules. Flow cytometry has revealed that the dense-granulocytes are the most active in cell phagocytosis, whereas the dense-granulocytes and semi-granulocytes have similar activities in terms of esterase activity and reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation. In contrast, the hyalinocytes showed the lowest levels in phagocytosis, enzymatic activities and ROS production. Hyalinocyte mortality was higher compared with the other two hemocytes. The immune functions assessed by the flow cytometry indicated that the granulocytes are the main hemocytes involved in the cellular defence in the green-lipped mussel.

**Key words:** *Perna viridis*; hemocyte; immune function; flow cytometry

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