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## 急性氨氮胁迫及毒后恢复对团头鲂幼鱼鳃、 肝和肾组织结构的影响

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**摘要:**为进一步了解氨氮对团头鲂幼鱼的毒性毒理影响,以体质量为( $14.27 \pm 0.01$ )g的团头鲂幼鱼为研究对象,研究了氨氮胁迫对其鳃、肝、肾组织结构的影响。实验首先进行96 h的氨氮胁迫,得出96 h LC<sub>50</sub>,在此基础上,设置对照(0.472 mg/L)和实验(25 mg/L)2个氨氮浓度处理组,进行0、6、12、24和48 h的氨氮胁迫,取样后剩余团头鲂幼鱼移入曝气自来水进行96 h的毒后恢复实验。结果表明,96 h LC<sub>50</sub>为56.492 mg/L。3种组织观察表明,氨氮胁迫6 h,鳃丝毛细血管扩张,上皮组织增生;肝细胞肿胀,细胞核肿大,肝细胞空泡化;肾小球萎缩,肾小囊腔膨大,肾小管管腔缩小。胁迫12 h,泌氯细胞增生,呼吸上皮细胞出现部分脱落;肝细胞水样变性、血窦扩张、细胞轮廓模糊,形成点状病灶;肾小管上皮细胞肿大、水样变性、浊肿。胁迫24 h,鳃小片融合、变短,呼吸上皮细胞大面积脱落;肝细胞水样变性、血窦扩张严重,形成局部病灶;肾组织淋巴细胞浸润严重,充血,肾小球坏死,肾小管坏死。胁迫48 h,鳃小片卷曲,上皮细胞部分脱落;肝细胞部分溶解、血窦扩张,形成点状病灶;肾小管上皮细胞坏死,肾小球坏死。96 h恢复后,泌氯细胞和上皮组织增生严重;肝组织大面积细胞核肿大,血窦扩张;肾组织淋巴细胞浸润严重,肾小管坏死,肾小球坏死。实验表明,不同的器官之间病症的损伤程度不同,肝组织的损伤最严重,然后依次是鳃和肾。随着胁迫时间延长,鳃、肝和肾组织受到的损害增加,同时鱼体也产生防御反应,但96 h的恢复期不足以让团头鲂幼鱼在胁迫中完全恢复,而恢复能力最差的是肾组织。

**关键词:**团头鲂;急性氨氮胁迫;半致死浓度;毒后恢复;组织结构

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氨氮是鱼类蛋白质代谢的最终产物,占鱼类氮代谢的60%~80%<sup>[1]</sup>。水中氨氮浓度是以总氨氮浓度来表示的,总氨氮包括离子氨和非离子氨,其中离子氨对鱼类的毒性较小,氨氮的毒性主要来自非离子氨。非离子氨的毒性主要是由于其具有脂溶性和非离子性,从而能够在鳃膜上扩散,而离子氨由于具有较大的水合物实体,因而不能从鳃膜上扩散<sup>[2]</sup>。高密度集约化养殖中,水产养殖动物残饵和排泄物的氨化作用是诱发鱼病的主要环境因子<sup>[3]</sup>。鱼类经常会受到持续性的氨氮胁

迫,水体中氨氮浓度可能在短时间内急剧升高,从而会对鱼类造成急性氨氮胁迫伤害<sup>[4]</sup>。水体中氨氮浓度过高会导致水生动物肝、鳃、肾等组织结构发生病变<sup>[5]</sup>、免疫力下降<sup>[6]</sup>等。

团头鲂(*Megalobrama amblycephala*),又称武昌鱼,隶属于硬骨鱼纲(Osteichthyes),鲤形目(Cypriniformes),鲤科(Cyprinidae),鮰亚科(Culterinae),是我国主要淡水养殖品种之一。其肉质鲜美、生长快、经济价值高,但其不耐低氧和运输,因此在养殖生产过程中经常受到外界不利

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因素的影响产生应激,造成受伤、生病和死亡,影响了团头鲂的正常生长与繁殖。目前国内外有许多关于氨氮胁迫对水生动物影响的报道,如吉富罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*)<sup>[7]</sup>、青鱼(*Mylopharyngodon piceus*)<sup>[8]</sup>、红螯光壳螯虾(*Cherax quadricarinatus*)<sup>[9]</sup>、庸鲽(*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)<sup>[4]</sup>等。然而,氨氮胁迫对团头鲂的影响主要集中在生长、免疫机能及存活率上<sup>[10-11]</sup>,对组织结构的变化以及胁迫后的恢复能力研究还鲜有报道。本研究通过实验确定团头鲂幼鱼的半致死浓度,并应用光学显微镜观察急性氨氮胁迫下不同时间段团头鲂幼鱼的肝、鳃和肾的组织结构变化以及毒后的恢复情况,探讨氨氮胁迫对团头鲂的毒性作用机制,旨在为团头鲂及其他淡水鱼养殖中氨氮胁迫的应激反应评估提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验用鱼

团头鲂由中国水产科学研究院淡水渔业研究中心南泉渔场提供。挑选同一批次的鱼苗,体质量为(14.27 ± 0.01)g,正式实验前先在可控温循环流水圆形蓄养槽(规格为直径 820 mm × 700 mm)内驯养 2 周,每天投喂商品饲料 3 次(8:00, 12:00 和 16:00),日夜连续充气增氧,保证充足的氧气,减少人为干扰,保持安静,防止额外应激,每天按时排污,定时检查系统,根据具体情况再进行换水处理,每次换四分之一的水。暂养期间,水温(24.34 ± 0.11)℃,pH 7.94 ± 0.10,溶氧(7.34 ± 0.23)mg/L,根据《水和废水监测分析方法》<sup>[12]</sup>采用纳氏试剂法测定水体的氨氮浓度,总氨氮值小于或等于 0.5 mg/L。

### 1.2 急性毒性实验

急性毒性实验在圆形蓄养槽内进行,以 24 h 内未见死亡组的最大浓度和 24 h 内全部死亡的最小浓度为区间,再以此作等对数区间划分,分别为 50、56.234、63.241、71.121 和 79.983 mg/L,每组浓度设 3 个平行,每个平行放 20 尾鱼,进行氨氮急性胁迫实验,期间记录团头鲂幼鱼活动及中毒症状,并将死鱼及时捞出,分别记录 24、48、72 和 96 h 的团头鲂死亡数。每天使用纳氏试剂法检测并及时调整水体氨氮浓度,使其维持在初始浓度水平,每组浓度实测值分别为(50.13 ±

0.21)、(56.35 ± 0.46)、(63.52 ± 0.59)、(71.38 ± 0.76) 和 (80.26 ± 0.48) mg/L。水温为(23.84 ± 0.30)℃, pH 8.33 ± 0.03, 溶氧(7.49 ± 0.21) mg/L。

### 1.3 氨氮胁迫实验

实验组设置 在通过预实验得出团头鲂幼鱼 96 h 氨氮半致死浓度的基础上,设计低氨氮组(对照组 0 mg/L)和高氨氮组(25 mg/L),实测值分别为(0.47 ± 0.06)和(25.13 ± 0.52) mg/L。每个处理设置 3 个平行,用氯化铵为母液配置实验组的总氨氮浓度。挑选体色正常、健康的团头鲂幼鱼随机放入 6 个圆形蓄养槽内,每桶 40 尾。实验期间停止喂食,每隔 4 h 进行总氨氮浓度的测定。水温(24.90 ± 0.10)℃, pH 8.21 ± 0.03, 溶氧(7.68 ± 0.17) mg/L。

样品采集与分析 氨氮胁迫实验期间,分别于 0、6、12、24 和 48 h 采集样品,然后将胁迫 48 h 后的鱼放入正常的圆形蓄养槽中进行恢复,96 h 后再采样 1 次。每次从每个循环桶中随机取出 3 尾进行活体解剖,取各实验组的肝、鳃和肾经生理盐水漂洗后,用 Bouin 氏液固定,用各级乙醇逐级脱水、包埋、定位、切片、H.E 染色,显微观察并拍照。

### 1.4 数据分析

急性毒性实验使用 SPSS 17.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences 17.0) 处理实验数据,采用直线内插法<sup>[13]</sup>求出 LC<sub>50</sub>,安全浓度(SC)计算如下,

$$SC = 0.1 \times 96 h LC_{50}$$

非离子氨浓度<sup>[14]</sup>的计算公式:

$$C_1 = 1.216 \times f \times \frac{C_2}{100}$$

$$f = \frac{100}{(10^{pK_a - pH} + 1)}$$

$$pK_a = 0.09018 + \frac{2729.92}{T}$$

$$T = 273.15 + t$$

式中:C<sub>1</sub> 为非离子氨浓度(mg/L);f 为氨的水溶液中非离子氨的摩尔百分比(%);C<sub>2</sub> 为氨氮浓度(mg/L);T 为绝对温度(K);t 为摄氏温度(℃)。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 氨氮半致死浓度(LC<sub>50</sub>)的测定

随着氨氮浓度的升高,团头鲂幼鱼死亡率也

相应增加(表1),通过直线内插法求出氨氮对团头鲂幼鱼的24、48、72和96 h的半致死浓度( $LC_{50}$ )分别为65.277、59.420、57.151和56.492 mg/L,转换成非离子氨分别为7.972、7.257、6.980和6.899 mg/L;其氨氮和非离子氨安全浓度分别为5.649和0.690 mg/L(表2)。

表1 氨氮浓度对团头鲂幼鱼死亡率的影响

Tab. 1 The effect of ammonia nitrogen concentration on the mortality in juvenile *M. amblycephala*

氨氮浓度/(mg/L) ammonia nitrogen concentration	非离子氨浓度/(mg/L) non-ionic ammonia concentration	不同时间团头鲂死亡率/% mortality			
		24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h
50	6.107	0	0	0	0
56.234	6.868	0	25	35	50
63.241	7.724	50	90	100	100
71.121	8.686	90	100	100	100
79.983	9.768	100	100	100	100

表2 不同处理时间下氨氮及非离子氨对团头鲂幼鱼的半致死浓度和安全浓度

Tab. 2 The median lethal concentration and safe concentration of ammonia nitrogen and non-ionic ammonia to juvenile *M. amblycephala* at difference times

项目 item	半致死浓度/(mg/L) median lethal concentration ( $LC_{50}$ )				安全浓度/(mg/L) safe concentration
	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h	
氨氮浓度/(mg/L) ammonia nitrogen concentration	65.277	59.420	57.151	56.492	5.649
非离子氨浓度/(mg/L) non-ionic ammonia concentration	7.972	7.257	6.980	6.899	0.690

## 2.2 氨氮胁迫后团头鲂幼鱼肝、鳃和肾组织的显微观察

氨氮胁迫对鳃组织结构的影响 氨氮胁迫前,团头鲂幼鱼的鳃丝和鳃小片泌氯细胞较少,呼吸上皮细胞与柱状细胞排列整齐规则(图版I-1)。氨氮胁迫6 h,鳃丝毛细血管扩张,柱状细胞空泡变形,上皮组织增生,部分泌氯细胞肿大空泡化(图版I-2)。胁迫12 h,泌氯细胞增生,呼吸上皮细胞水

肿变性,并且出现部分脱落,鳃小片基部毛细血管破裂,红细胞溢出,柱状细胞排列不规则,鳃小片卷曲(图版I-3)。胁迫24 h,鳃小片融合、变短,基部毛细血管破裂,呼吸上皮细胞大面积脱落(图版I-4);胁迫48 h,鳃小片卷曲、变短,呼吸上皮细胞水肿变性,上皮细胞部分脱落(图版I-5);96 h恢复后,泌氯细胞增生严重,上皮组织增生,上皮细胞部分坏死脱落,鳃小片卷曲(图版I-6)(表3)。

表3 急性氨氮胁迫及其毒后恢复对团头鲂幼鱼鳃组织结构的影响

Tab. 3 Acute effect of ammonia exposure and its post-recovery on histopathology of gill in juvenile *M. amblycephala*

组织与组织结构特征 tissue and histopathology	对照组 control group	氨氮浓度/(mg/L) ammonia nitrogen concentration				
		6 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	48 h + 96 h
充血 hyperemia	-	+	++	++	++	++
上皮组织增生 epithelial hyperplasia	-	+	++	++	++	+++
泌氯细胞增生 chloride cell hyperplasia	-	+	++	+++	++	+++
毛细血管扩张 telangiectasis	-	+	+	+	+	+
上皮细胞坏死和脱落 epithelial necrosis and desquamation	-	+	+	+++	++	+
上皮细胞水肿变性 epithelial and oedema	-	+	+	++	++	+
鳃小片融合 lamellar fusion	-	-	+	++	+	+
鳃小片卷曲 curling of secondary lamellae	-	-	++	++	++	+
鳃小片变短 shortening of secondary lamellae	-	-	+	++	++	+

注:(-)无组织结构病变;(+)发生组织结构病变的区域<20%;(++)发生组织结构病变的区域在20%~60%;(++)发生组织结构病变的区域>60%,下同

Notes: (-) no histopathology; (+) histopathology in <20% of fields; (++) histopathology in 20%~60% of fields; (++) histopathology in >60% of fields, the same as below

**氨氮胁迫对肝组织结构的影响** 氨氮胁迫前,肝细胞排列整齐,细胞轮廓清晰,肝血窦大小正常(图版II-1)。氨氮胁迫6 h,肝细胞肿胀,细胞核肿大、偏移和溶解,肝细胞空泡化(图版II-2)。胁迫12 h,肝细胞空泡化严重,胞浆疏松透明,水样变性,血窦扩张,充血,肝细胞轮廓模糊,细胞分解,形成点状病灶(图版II-3)。胁迫24 h,肝细胞水样变性严重,细胞溶解、轮廓模糊,血窦扩张严重,形成局部病灶(图版II-4);胁迫48 h,肝细胞部分溶解、轮廓模糊,血窦扩张,形成点状病灶(图版II-5);96 h恢复后,大面积细胞核肿大,轮廓模糊,血窦扩张(图版II-6)(表4)。

**氨氮胁迫对肾组织结构的影响** 氨氮胁迫

前,肾小球、肾小管和造血组织均完整正常(图版III-1)。氨氮胁迫6 h,肾小球萎缩,肾小囊腔膨大,淋巴细胞浸润,肾小管管腔缩小,肾小管上皮细胞坏死、空泡化(图版III-2)。胁迫12 h,肾小管胞浆疏松透明,上皮细胞肿大、水样变性、浊肿(图版III-3)。胁迫24 h,淋巴细胞浸润严重,充血,肾小球坏死,肾小管坏死(图版III-4)。胁迫48 h,淋巴细胞浸润,水样变性,肾小管上皮细胞坏死,肾小球坏死(图版III-5)。96 h恢复后,淋巴细胞浸润严重,肾小管坏死,肾小球坏死(图版III-5)(表5),由表可知,总体来看,随着时间延长,氨氮对肾组织结构的损害程度比肝和鳃小,但肾的恢复能力最差。

表4 急性氨氮胁迫及其毒后恢复对团头鲂幼鱼肝组织结构的影响

Tab. 4 Acute effect of ammonia exposure and its post-recovery on histopathology of liver in juvenile *M. amblycephala*

组织与组织结构特征 tissue and histopathology	氨氮浓度/(mg/L) ammonia nitrogen concentration					
	对照组 control group	6 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	48 h + 96 h
肝细胞肿大 hypertrophy of hepatocytes	-	+	++	+	++	++
混浊变性 cloudy degeneration	-	+	++	+	++	++
细胞核溶解 karyolysis	-	+	++	++	+	+
细胞核偏移 cellular peripheral nucleus	-	+	+	+	+	+
细胞核肿胀 nuclear hypertrophy	-	++	++	+	++	+++
肝细胞空泡化 hepato cellular vacuolation	-	+	++	++	+	+
血窦扩张 dilatation in sinusoids	-	-	++	+++	++	+
充血 congestion	-	-	++	++	++	++
水样变性 hydropic degeneration	-	+	++	+++	+	+
坏死 necrosis	-	-	++	+++	++	+
细胞轮廓模糊 cellular outline indistinguishable	-	+	++	+++	++	+++
细胞溶解 cytolysis	-	+	++	++	+	+

表5 急性氨氮胁迫及其毒后恢复对团头鲂幼鱼肾组织结构的影响

Tab. 5 Acute effect of ammonia exposure and its post-recovery on histopathology of kidney in juvenile *M. amblycephala*

组织与组织结构特征 tissue and histopathology	氨氮浓度/(mg/L) ammonia nitrogen concentration					
	对照组 control group	6 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	48 h + 96 h
肾小管上皮细胞肿大 hypertrophied epithelial cells of renal tubules	-	+	++	++	++	+
肾小管管腔缩小 reduction of space inside renal tubules	-	+	++	++	++	+
肾小囊腔膨大 expansion of space inside Bowman's capsule	-	+	+	+	+	+
肾小球萎缩 contraction of the glomerulus	-	+	+	+	+	+
肾小管上皮细胞坏死 necrosis in tubular epithelium	-	+	+	++	++	+
肾小管上皮细胞浊肿 cloudy swelling of epithelial cells of renal tubules	-	+	++	+	++	++
肾小管坏死 tubular necrosis	-	-	+	++	++	+
淋巴细胞浸润 lymphocytic cell infiltration	-	++	++	+++	++	+++
肾小管上皮细胞空泡化 renal tubules epithelial cells vacuolation	-	+	++	++	++	+
水样变性 hydropic degeneration	-	+	++	++	++	+
充血 hyperemia	-	+	+	++	++	++
肾小球坏死 glomerulus necrosis	-	-	+	++	+	+

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 氨氮对团头鲂幼鱼的急性毒性

氨氮是养殖水体中主要的污染物之一。在集约化水产养殖中,高放养密度和高投饲率会提高养殖水体中的氨氮浓度<sup>[15]</sup>,对鱼类造成伤害。本实验研究结果表明,随着氨氮胁迫时间增加,团头鲂幼鱼的死亡率也随之升高。大量的研究表明,不同种类鱼类的氨氮耐受性也不同,如在相同的环境条件下,氨氮胁迫96 h后,青鱼幼鱼的LC<sub>50</sub>为37.59 mg/L<sup>[8]</sup>,泥鳅(*Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*)的LC<sub>50</sub>为164.42 mg/L<sup>[16]</sup>,而团头鲂在氨氮胁迫96 h后的LC<sub>50</sub>为56.492 mg/L,其氨氮耐受性高于青鱼幼鱼,低于泥鳅,可能与鱼类自身的氮代谢途径有关,如一些排尿素鱼类通过鸟氨酸循环将体内过多的氨氮转化为尿素,或者通过谷氨酰胺合成酶来合成谷氨酸盐等含氮代谢物排出体外<sup>[17]</sup>,也可能与鱼类生活的水层有关,如长期生活在水层底部的泥鳅,可以利用后肠呼吸。

#### 3.2 氨氮胁迫对团头鲂幼鱼鳃组织结构的影响

鳃是鱼类呼吸、渗透调节、过滤食物以及氨氮排泄的主要器官,鳃结构的损伤往往会影响鳃的呼吸作用、离子平衡、酸碱平衡、食物摄取及含氮废物的排泄等正常的生理活动<sup>[18]</sup>,非离子氨具有脂溶性和非离子性,能够在鳃膜上扩散,从而引起鳃组织的损伤<sup>[2]</sup>。本实验研究表明,氨氮胁迫下团头鲂幼鱼主要的组织病理学影响是鳃丝毛细血管扩张,上皮组织增生,泌氯细胞增生,呼吸上皮细胞水肿变性,鳃小片卷曲、融合、变短,呼吸上皮细胞大面积脱落(表3)。Benli等<sup>[5]</sup>研究发现尼罗罗非鱼在慢性氨氮胁迫下出现毛细血管扩张、泌氯细胞增生、鳃小片聚拢和充血;周鑫等<sup>[19]</sup>观察到草鱼(*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)在急性氨氮胁迫(220 mg/L TAN)24 h后出现鳃小片融合现象;郝小风等<sup>[16]</sup>指出泥鳅在50和150 mg/L氨氮浓度胁迫下出现上皮细胞水肿,250 mg/L氨氮浓度胁迫下鳃小片聚拢,450 mg/L氨氮浓度胁迫下鳃上皮细胞坏死,这与本实验研究结果相吻合。据报道,鱼类鳃组织受环境毒物作用发生的损伤基本可以分为2大类<sup>[20]</sup>,一是防御反应而引起的损伤,如草甘膦类除草剂对细鳞肥脂鲤(*Piaractus mesopotamicus*)等早期造成的上皮细胞增生、肿

大等属于此类损伤<sup>[21]</sup>;二是直接损伤,如高效氯氟氰菊酯对麦瑞加拉鲮(*Cirrhinus mrigala*)鳃上皮细胞坏死和脱落等组织损伤<sup>[22]</sup>。本实验表明,氨氮胁迫6 h时,团头鲂幼鱼鱼体处于应激防御阶段;胁迫12 h,防御与损伤处于平衡状态;胁迫24和48 h后,随着胁迫时间延长,平衡系统被打破,组织发生损伤,但96 h的恢复时间不足以让团头鲂幼鱼在胁迫中完全恢复。童燕等<sup>[23]</sup>研究指出,急性盐度胁迫下,施氏鲟(*Acipenser schrenckii*)鳃泌氯细胞增多,激活了渗透调节机制。胡毅等<sup>[8]</sup>研究表明,氨氮浓度为10 mg/L胁迫12 h及20 mg/L胁迫6 h后,青鱼幼鱼鳃泌氯细胞数量开始增加,同时,位于泌氯细胞及细胞器的膜上,对鱼体的渗透调节有着重要影响的Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATP酶<sup>[24]</sup>的活性也随着泌氯细胞的增加而开始提高,主动渗透调节机制被激活。本实验中,通过光学显微镜观察,氨氮胁迫12 h后,泌氯细胞增生,说明氨氮胁迫能够激活团头鲂幼鱼的渗透调节机制,但是防御反应会降低鱼类的呼吸效率,最终对呼吸系统造成的伤害作用会大于它的保护作用<sup>[25]</sup>。由上述可知,不同鱼类在氨氮胁迫下鳃组织有类似的组织结构变化,可能是由于氨氮激活了鱼类鳃的主动渗透调节机制参与防御反应,但随着氨氮胁迫时间的延长或者浓度的增加,防御系统平衡被打破,鱼类鳃组织被破坏,从而造成鱼类呼吸受阻,引起鱼类死亡。

#### 3.3 氨氮胁迫对团头鲂幼鱼肝组织结构的影响

肝脏是鱼类重要的解毒和代谢器官,是许多污染物富集的主要部位。氨氮能够作为一种营养物质通过肝门静脉到达肝脏,参与肝的代谢反应<sup>[26]</sup>。同样,氨氮作为一种环境污染物,浓度过高也会对鱼体健康造成影响。鉴于肝脏所具有的功能、所处的位置以及血液运输的特性,因此肝脏也是受水体污染物影响最大的器官之一<sup>[27]</sup>。本实验中,氨氮对肝脏最主要的组织结构影响表现为肝细胞肿大、细胞核溶解、肝细胞空泡化、充血、血窦扩张、水样变性、细胞坏死和细胞轮廓模糊(表4)。在其他的水体污染物中也出现类似的结果,如鱼类在有机化合物胁迫下出现充血、血窦扩张<sup>[28]</sup>,翠鳢(*Channa punctata*)<sup>[29]</sup>等在重金属污染下肝细胞出现空泡化,慢性氨氮胁迫下尼罗罗非鱼肝组织出现细胞浑浊和水样变性<sup>[5]</sup>,草甘膦类除草剂造成细鳞肥脂鲤肝细胞肿大、核仁消失、

坏死<sup>[21]</sup>。肝细胞肿大表明细胞活性的增加,但是细胞质空泡化和脂质堆积说明肝功能受到了影响<sup>[30]</sup>,本实验中,氨氮胁迫6 h,肝细胞肿大,说明氨氮胁迫初期使得团头鲂幼鱼活性增加,可能是氨氮影响了肝脏抗氧化酶的活性<sup>[7]</sup>,胁迫12 h,细胞空泡化严重,说明肝功能受到了影响。细胞变形、核仁消失、细胞核空泡化是细胞坏死的先兆<sup>[21,31]</sup>,氨氮胁迫24和48 h后,团头鲂幼鱼肝细胞坏死,同样的,48 h的损伤程度较24 h轻,这可能与氨氮胁迫下,鱼体的抗氧化酶活性变化有关<sup>[8]</sup>,恢复96 h后,大面积的肝细胞核肿大,且损伤程度较胁迫48 h时轻,表明氨氮胁迫对团头鲂幼鱼肝的毒性作用具有可恢复性。这些结果表明长时间或者高浓度的氨氮胁迫下,可能由于肝细胞的坏死增加导致肝功能的损伤。

### 3.4 氨氮胁迫对团头鲂幼鱼肾组织结构的影响

肾脏是鱼类的排泄器官,鱼体新陈代谢的产物通过肾脏排出体外,同时肾脏还能够调节体内渗透压和离子的平衡。肾脏损伤可以作为环境污染的良好指标<sup>[31]</sup>。本实验中,氨氮对肾脏的主要影响为肾小球萎缩,肾小囊腔膨大,淋巴细胞浸润,肾小管管腔缩小,肾小管上皮细胞肿大、坏死、空泡化、水样变性、淋巴细胞浸润严重,充血,肾小球坏死,肾小管坏死(表5)。Mishra等<sup>[29]</sup>研究发现重铬酸钾( $K_2Cr_2O_7$ )对翠鳢肾脏产生肾小管上皮细胞肿大、肾小球囊膨大、肾小球萎缩、肾小管管腔缩小等组织病变;Velmurugan等<sup>[22]</sup>观察到麦瑞加拉鲮在高效氯氟氰菊酯胁迫下,出现肾小管上皮细胞坏死、浑浊、肾小球囊膨大、肾小球萎缩、肾小管管腔缩小;草鱼在氰戊菊酯胁迫下出现充血、水样变性、炎症细胞浸润、肾小管间质细胞增生等现象<sup>[32]</sup>;炎症细胞的大量积累,可能是造成肾小管上皮细胞变性以及肾小管坏死等病理变化的原因<sup>[29]</sup>。本实验中,随着胁迫时间延长,炎症细胞增多,肾脏损伤程度增加,在24 h损伤程度达到最大,但在48 h症状有所缓解,说明团头鲂幼鱼肾脏在氨氮胁迫下具有自我修复功能;恢复96 h后,肾小球与肾小管依然出现坏死,说明氨氮胁迫下,团头鲂幼鱼肾脏受到损害后,恢复能力比鳃和肝差。

通过对组织结构的分析,急性氨氮胁迫下,不同的器官受到的损伤程度显然是不同的,从本实验来看,损伤程度最严重的是肝,其次是鳃和肾。

同时,氨氮胁迫下,团头鲂幼鱼鳃、肝和肾均表现出可恢复性,但96 h的恢复时间不足以使团头鲂幼鱼在胁迫中完全恢复,因此,在生产中应当注意水质的监测和管理,防止氨氮对团头鲂幼鱼的毒性效应。

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## Acute effects of ammonia exposure on histopathology of gill, liver and kidney in juvenile *Megalobrama amblycephala* and the post-exposure recovery

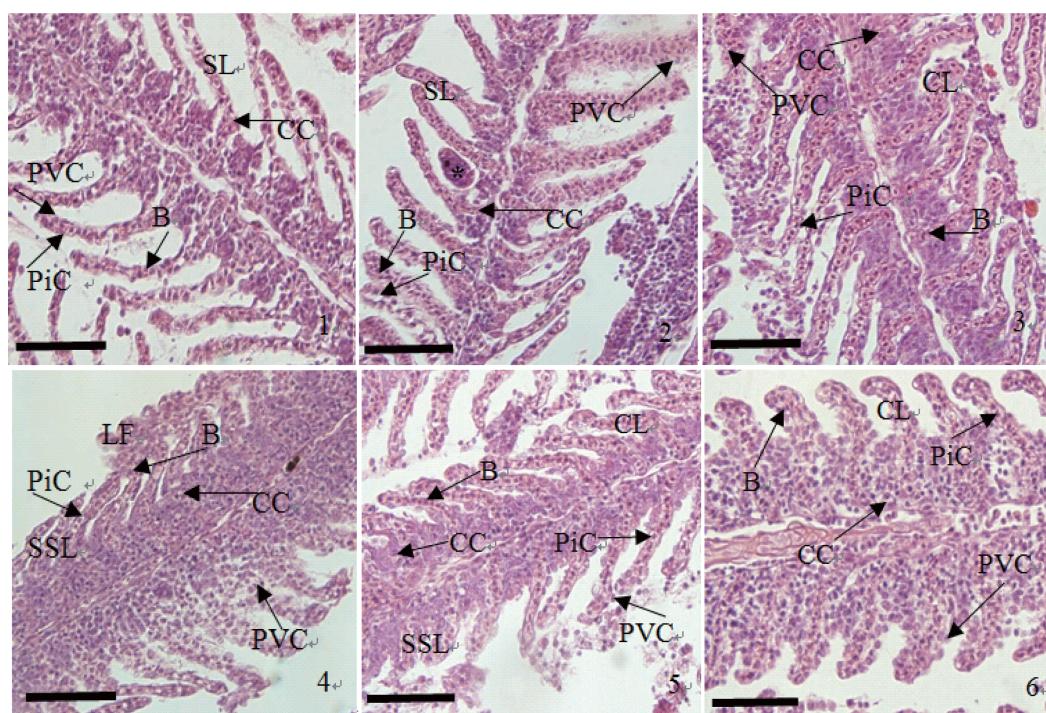
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**Abstract:** The aim of this paper is to investigate the toxic effects of ammonia-N stress on the histopathological changes of gill, liver and kidney of juvenile *Megalobrama amblycephala*. The *M. amblycephala*, whose initial average weight was ( $14.27 \pm 0.01$ ) g, were first exposed to ammonia-N for 96 hours and then obtained the 96 hours median lethal concentration. Based on this, the juvenile *M. amblycephala* were exposed to two ammonia-N levels: 0.472 mg/L (control group) and 25 mg/L (experimental group), each ammonia-N level was respectively sampled at 0, 6, 12, 24, 48 h, then the remainder of them were moved into aerated tap water for a 96 h post-exposure recovery. The results showed that the 96 h LC<sub>50</sub> of ammonia-N were found to be 56.492 mg/L. Fish exposed to different ammonia concentrations displayed histopathologic alterations in the gills, liver and kidney. Gill tissues displayed hyperemia, epithelial hyperplasia, chloride cell hyperplasia, telangiectasis, epithelial necrosis and desquamation, epithelial and oedema, lamellar fusion curling of secondary lamellae as well as shortening of secondary lamellae. The liver showed hypertrophy of hepatocytes, cloudy degeneration, karyolysis, cellular peripheral nucleus, nuclear hypertrophy, hepato cellular vacuolation, dilatation in sinusoids, congestion, hydropic degeneration, necrosis, cellular outline indistinguishable and cytolysis; hypertrophied epithelial cells of renal tubules, reduction of space inside renal tubules, expansion of space inside, Bowman's capsule, contraction of the glomerulus, necrosis in tubular epithelium, cloudy swelling of epithelial cells of renal tubules, tubular necrosis, lymphocytic cell infiltration, renal tubules epithelial cells vacuolation, hydropic degeneration and hyperemia were observed in kidney. The results indicate that the severity of lesions clearly differed among organs with the liver showing the most extensive damages followed in order by the gills and kidney. The damages of gill, liver and kidney increase with increasing exposure time, in the meanwhile, the fish showed the self-regulation ability, however, it could not fully recover after a 96-hour post-exposure recovery and the kidney showed the worst recovery ability.

**Key words:** *Megalobrama amblycephala*; acute ammonia exposure; median lethal concentration; post-exposure recovery; histopathology

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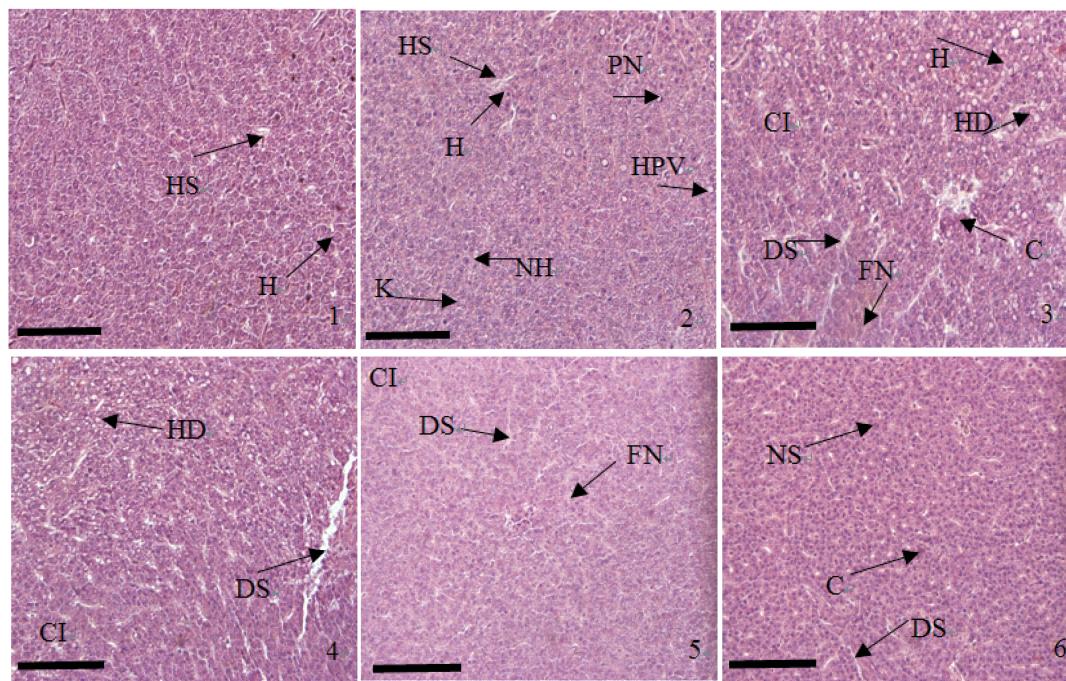
图版 I 氨氮胁迫及毒后恢复对团头鲂幼鱼鳃丝显微结构的影响

1 表示氨氮胁迫 0 h(对照组),H. E 染色,标尺 75  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 2~5 分别表示氨氮浓度(25 mg/L)胁迫 6、12、24 和 48 h 鳃丝组织显微结构图,H. E 染色,标尺 75  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 6 表示 96 h 恢复后鳃丝组织显微结构图,H. E 染色,标尺 75  $\mu\text{m}$

CC: 泌氯细胞; PVC: 呼吸上皮细胞; PiC: 柱状细胞; B: 血细胞; SL: 鳃小片; CL: 鳃小片卷曲; LF: 鳃小片融合; SSL: 鳃小片变短; (\*) : 毛细血管扩张

#### Plate I Effect of ammonia exposure and its post-exposure recovery on gill microstructure in juvenile *M. amblycephala*

1. means the microscopical gill structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* exposure ammonia at 0 h, H. E, bar = 75  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 2~5 means the microscopical gill structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* exposure ammonia(25 mg/L) at 6, 12, 24, 48 h, H. E, bar = 75  $\mu\text{m}$ . 6 means the microscopical gill structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* after a 96 h post-exposure recovery, bar = 75  $\mu\text{m}$   
 CC: chloride cells; PVC: pavement cells; PiC: pillar cells; B: blood cells; SL: secondary lamellae; CL: curling of secondary lamellae; LF: lamellar fusion; SSL: shortening of secondary lamellae; \*: telangiectasis



**图版II 氨氮胁迫及毒后恢复对团头鲂幼鱼肝脏显微结构的影响**

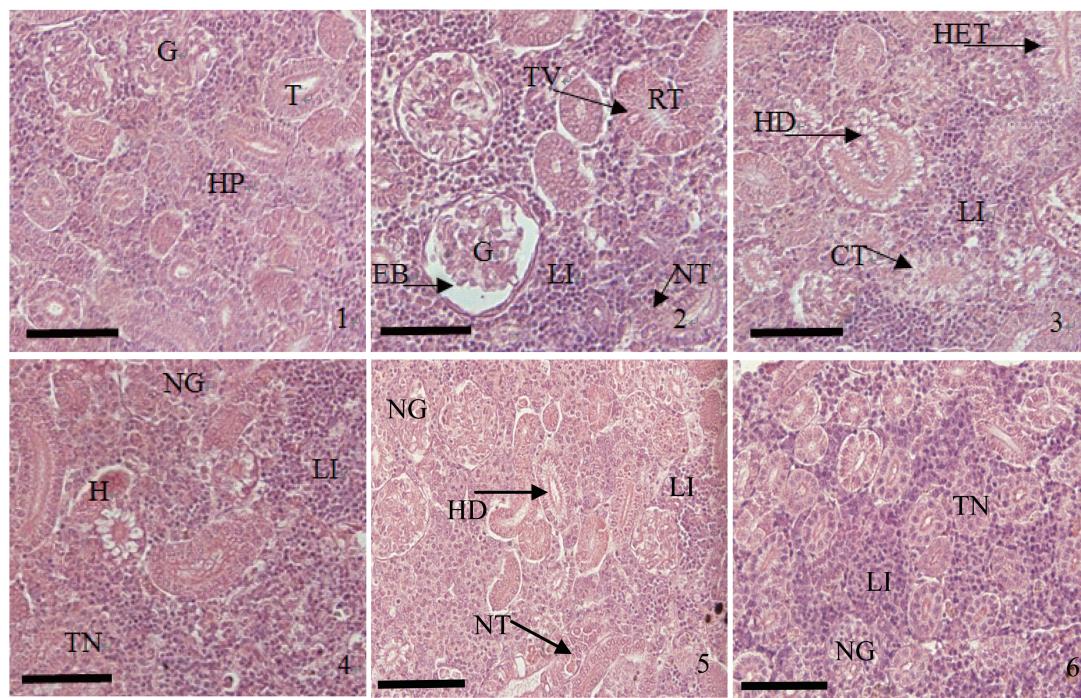
1表示氨氮胁迫0 h(对照组),H.E染色,标尺75 μm;2~5分别表示氨氮浓度(25 mg/L)胁迫6、12、24和48 h肝组织显微结构图,H.E染色,标尺75 μm;6表示96 h恢复后肝组织显微结构图,H.E染色,标尺75 μm

肝细胞(H);肝血窦(HS);细胞核偏移(PN);细胞核肿大(NH);细胞核溶解(K);肝细胞空泡化(HPV);肝细胞水样变性(HD);充血(C);细胞轮廓模糊(CI);血窦扩张(DS);点状病灶(FN)

**Plate II Effect of ammonia exposure and its post-exposure recovery on liver microstructure in juvenile *M. amblycephala***

1. means the microscopical liver structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* exposure ammonia at 0 h, H. E, bar = 75 μm; 2 ~ 5 means the microscopical liver structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* exposure ammonia(25 mg/L) at 6, 12, 24, 48 h. H. E, bar = 75 μm. 6 means the microscopical liver structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* after a 96 h post-exposure recovery. H. E, bar = 75 μm

H. hepatocytes; HS. sinusoids. PN. cellular peripheral nucleus; NH. nuclear hypertrophy; K. karyolysis; HPV. hepato cellular vacuolation; HD. hydropic degeneration; C. congestion; CI. cellular outline indistinguishable; DS. dilatation in sinusoids; FN. focal necrosis



图版III 氨氮胁迫及毒后恢复对团头鲂幼鱼肾脏显微结构的影响

1 表示氨氮胁迫 0 h (对照组), H. E 染色, 标尺 75 μm; 2~5 分别表示氨氮浓度(25 mg/L)胁迫 6、12、24 和 48 h 肾组织显微结构图, H. E 染色, 标尺 75 μm; 6 表示 96 h 恢复后肾组织显微结构图, H. E 染色, 标尺 75 μm

TV: 上皮细胞空泡化; RT: 肾小管管腔缩小; EB: 肾小囊腔膨大; LI: 淋巴细胞浸润; NT: 肾小管上皮细胞坏死; HET: 肾小管上皮细胞肿大; HD: 水样变性; CT: 肾小管上皮细胞浊肿; NG: 肾小球坏死; H: 充血; TN: 肾小管坏死

### Plate III Effect of ammonia exposure and its post-exposure recovery on kidney microstructure in juvenile *M. amblycephala*

1. means the microscopical kidney structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* exposure ammonia at 0 h, H. E, bar = 75 μm; 2~5 means the microscopical kidney structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* exposure ammonia(25 mg/L) at 6, 12, 24, 48 h. H. E, bar = 75 μm. 6 means the microscopical kidney structure of juvenile *M. amblycephala* after a 96 h post-exposure recovery. H. E, bar = 75 μm

TV. renal tubules epithelial cells vacuolation; RT. reduction of space inside renal tubules; EB. expansion of space inside Bowman's capsule; LI. lymphocytic cell infiltration; NT. necrosis in tubular epithelium; HET. hypertrophied epithelial cells of renal tubules; HD. hydropic degeneration; CT. cloudy swelling of epithelial cells of renal tubules; NG. glomerulus necrosis; H. hyperemia; TN. tubular necrosis