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· 综述 ·

水解鱼蛋白的营养特征及其在水产动物 营养饲料中的研究进展

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摘要: 鱼粉短缺是当今水产饲料行业中亟待解决的难题, 而水产品加工副产品占水产品的总重量超过60%, 因此, 充分利用水产品加工副产品, 提高其营养价值, 是解决鱼粉短缺的重要途径。水解鱼蛋白是水解水产品加工副产品而得到的富含游离氨基酸和不同肽链长度的蛋白寡肽, 目前, 越来越多的研究证明, 其对水产养殖动物的生长性能具有重要的促进作用。本文从水解鱼蛋白的制备、营养特性及水产饲料中的研究和应用方面展开综述, 系统论述近年来水解鱼蛋白在水产动物营养相关领域的研究成果, 并提出在水产饲料中的进一步研究方向, 以期为水解鱼蛋白在水产动物营养学研究及其在水产饲料中的应用提供参考。

关键词: 水解鱼蛋白; 营养; 饲料; 水产品加工副产品

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1 引言

水产养殖依赖于水产饲料, 特别是作为蛋白源的鱼粉, 2001—2016年间, 全球水产养殖总量以平均每年5.8%的速率增长, 但全球鱼粉产量从1994年开始至今, 保持在500~700万t^[1]。显然, 如果未来水产养殖产量继续保持稳定的增长, 全球鱼粉产量终将无法满足水产养殖业的需求。因此, 解决水产饲料中鱼粉短缺仍然是当今水产动物营养学研究的热点与难点。

现有解决鱼粉短缺的措施主要是利用其他的动植物蛋白源替代鱼粉, 经过多年研究, 大部分现有相关蛋白源的替代潜力已得到充分挖掘, 主要的养殖品种, 包括淡水鱼类、海水鱼类、虾类和蟹类配合饲料的平均鱼粉使用量和平均饲料转化率均有逐年降低的趋势, 但遗憾的是水产饲料总的鱼粉使用量并没有随之显著降低^[2]。这表明随着养殖产量的进一步提高, 现

有的替代技术尽管能够降低某一养殖品种饲料的鱼粉使用量, 但由于总的水产养殖产量不断增加, 使得全球性鱼粉短缺问题仍得不到有效缓解。基于这一现实, 一些学者提出, 既然无法从根本上解决水产饲料对鱼粉等海洋性蛋白源的依赖, 那么提高对现有蛋白源的利用效率, 特别是占水产品总重超过60%的各类水产品加工的副产品或废弃物的利用效率, 是解决鱼粉短缺另一种重要途径^[3-7], 而且, 从某种意义上讲, 这一途径可能是可持续的, 因为水产养殖产量越高, 水产品加工副产品产量也会随之提高。水解鱼蛋白便是基于此提出的, 它是利用水产品加工副产品或废弃物作为原料加工得到的蛋白质寡肽, 由于其加工过程需要对其中的蛋白质进行水解, 因此不仅其自身蛋白质含量有显著提高, 而且富含游离氨基酸和不同肽链长度的混合多肽, 从而实现水产品下脚料或废弃物变废为宝的目的^[8-10]。

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2 水解鱼蛋白的制备

水产品在加工过程中, 会产生鱼皮、鱼头、肌肉、内脏、肝脏、鱼排骨等下脚料, 过去这些下脚料部分被用于制作鱼粉, 但由于下脚料中骨骼占很大的比例, 制成的鱼粉由于灰分含量过高使得质量很差^[11]。而水解鱼蛋白是通过水解的方法将其中的蛋白质水解为蛋白质寡肽, 既提高了下脚料中蛋白的回收效率, 也提高了蛋白质的营养价值^[12]。因此, 开展水解鱼蛋白制备方法研究及其在水产饲料中的应用, 具有重要的意义。目前, 主要的制备水解鱼蛋白的方法可以分为化学法和生物化学法两种^[13]。

2.1 化学法制备水解鱼蛋白

化学法制备水解鱼蛋白包括酸水解和碱水解2种方法。碱水解由于会破坏除色氨酸以外的大部分氨基酸, 因此目前该方法很少使用^[14]。当前, 使用最多的制备水解鱼蛋白的化学法是酸水解, 它是一种简单便宜的方法, 通过在下脚料中加入有机酸如甲酸、丙酸等或有机酸与无机酸的混合酸, 使下脚料水解液的pH低于4, 从而阻止微生物繁殖, 然后利用下脚料自身所含有的来自内脏中的主要成分为胃蛋白酶等的酸性水解酶类, 水解下脚料中所含的蛋白质, 而对于下脚料中缺乏含有胃蛋白酶的胃时, 为加快水解的速率, 通常会加入外源性酸性蛋白酶从而加快水解^[15]。但是, 酸水解同样会破坏色氨酸、部分蛋氨酸, 使谷氨酰胺和天冬酰胺分别转变成谷氨酸和天冬氨酸, 从而降低了水解蛋白的营养价值^[12, 14]。

2.2 生物化学法制备水解鱼蛋白

生物化学法主要是指酶解法, 它通常使用外源酶, 相对于化学法具有反应条件更加温和、过程容易控制、水解速率快、对蛋白质的营养价值破坏小、蛋白回收率高等优点, 被认为是当前最有效率的方法^[10]。通常情况下, 酶解法的酶解反应过程可分为以下四个步骤: 下脚料自身内源性酶的灭活、下脚料的水解、酶解的终止和酶解产物的干燥; 相应的酶解参数主要有4个方面: 酶与底物的比例、反应的pH、反应温度和反应时间^[4]。但是, 目前酶解法获得的水解鱼蛋白在水产饲料上应用, 仍然需要面对一个非常棘手的问题, 即如果水解鱼蛋白以浓

缩液的形式保存, 酶解获得的寡肽蛋白极易腐败变质, 如果通过喷雾或冷冻干燥, 得到的水解鱼蛋白又非常容易吸潮, 需要添加额外的载体, 但这样又降低了水解鱼蛋白的营养价值^[16-17], 因此, 解决水解鱼蛋白的保存和运输问题对于水解鱼蛋白的应用也非常关键。根据现有的商品酶及可用于水解的下脚料, 研究者已进行了不同鱼种酶解工艺参数的优化(表1^[18-31])。

3 水解鱼蛋白的营养特性

水解鱼蛋白是通过水解水产品加工下脚料得到的富含游离氨基酸和不同肽链长度的寡肽蛋白, 相比自然状态下的鱼粉、豆粕等完整蛋白, 有其自身独特的组成特点。

3.1 水解鱼蛋白的化学组成特点

第一, 在蛋白质组成和含量方面, 由于大部分水解鱼蛋白在制备过程中, 需要经过过滤和离心等步骤除去未水解的部分, 因此其蛋白质含量相对较高, 一般为60%~90%, 且主要是小分子肽类和游离氨基酸^[3, 32-35]。而在组成蛋白质的氨基酸方面, 水解鱼蛋白中亲水性氨基酸含量较高, 疏水性氨基酸含量则较低, 具体到每种氨基酸上, 含量较高的有谷氨酸、天冬氨酸、赖氨酸和亮氨酸^[36], 色氨酸一般含量很低。第二, 在含氮小分子化合物方面, 水解鱼蛋白本质上是属于动物性蛋白源, 加之在制备过程中通过水解作用的富集, 因此, 具有植物性蛋白质所不具有或者含量很低的含氮小分子化合物, 目前, 已知的有牛磺酸、羟脯氨酸、鹅肌肽、肌肽等, 这些小分子化合物被认为是水解鱼蛋白能够促进鱼类生长的重要营养物质^[37-40]。在这些小分子含氮化合物中, 牛磺酸由于在水解鱼蛋白中含量特别高, 因而具有较高的研究价值, 已经在大西洋鲑(*Salmo salar*)、大菱鲆(*Scophthalmus maximus*)等肉食性鱼类中开展了初步研究^[41-45]。第三, 在脂肪含量方面, 大部分报道表明水解鱼蛋白的脂肪含量非常低, 一般不超过5%, 有的甚至低至0.1%, 其原因主要是在制备过程中包括脂肪在内不溶解于水的成分已经被离心去除掉^[3, 46]。第四, 在灰分含量方面, 水解鱼蛋白的灰分含量从0.45%到27%均有报道, Chalamaiah等^[3]认为这主要是因为水解过程需要加入酸或者碱来调节pH值, 因此使骨骼

表 1 水解鱼蛋白的适宜水解条件

Tab. 1 Parameters of optimized enzymatic hydrolysis

鱼种 fish species	水解酶 enzyme	酶浓度或活性 enzyme concentration/activity	酶解温度/°C Temperature	酸碱度 pH	参考文献 reference
黑海鳕 <i>Huso huso</i>	复合蛋白酶	27.41 AU/kg	39.21		[18]
斑点叉尾鲷 <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	碱性蛋白酶	4 000 U/mL	50	9.5	[19]
金枪鱼 <i>Thunnus sp.</i>	碱性蛋白酶	1%	55	8.5	[20]
	中性蛋白酶	1%	55	8.5	
鳗 <i>Monopterus sp.</i>	碱性蛋白酶	1.80%	55.76	9	[21]
黄鳍金枪鱼 <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	碱性蛋白酶	28.3 AU/kg	50	8	[22]
大西洋鳕 <i>Gadus morhua</i>	风味蛋白酶	0.10%	50	7	[23]
	中性蛋白酶	0.30%	50	7	
金色小沙丁鱼 <i>Sardinella aurita</i>	碱性蛋白酶	727.26 U/g	50	8	[24]
喀拉鲷 <i>Catla catla</i>	碱性蛋白酶	1.50%	55	8.5	[25]
波斯鲟 <i>Acipenser persicus</i>	碱性蛋白酶	0.10%	55	8.5	[26]
沙丁鱼 <i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	复合蛋白酶	0.10%	50	8	[27]
	碱性蛋白酶	0.10%	50	8	
	风味蛋白酶	0.10%	50	8	
黑等鳍叉尾带鱼 <i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	复合蛋白酶	0.5%~4%	50	7.5	[28]
乌鲔 <i>Parastromateus niger</i>	胃蛋白酶、胰蛋白酶、 糜蛋白酶	1.00%	37	2.5	[29]
鲭 <i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	碱性蛋白酶	1.50%	40	8	[30]
尼罗罗非鱼 <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	中性蛋白酶	0.50%	55	7	[31]

中的矿物元素释放并影响灰分含量。第五,在维生素组成和含量方面,水解鱼蛋白的维生素主要为B族水溶性维生素,含量较高的有核黄素(维生素B₂)、烟酸(维生素B₃)和泛酸(维生素B₅),脂溶性维生素则含量偏低^[9-10]。第六,在矿物元素组成和含量方面,研究发现水解鱼蛋白含有丰富的矿物元素,常量元素以钠、钾、镁等含量最高,微量元素中,以碘和硒的含量最高,而有毒的重金属砷、铬、汞、铅等含量则很低^[9-10,33,47]。

3.2 影响水解鱼蛋白营养价值的因素

水解鱼蛋白的制备方法是影响水解鱼蛋白营养价值的首要因素,正如前文所说,化学法相比酶解法,会显著降低水解鱼蛋白的营养价值。而对于酶解法得到的水解鱼蛋白,其营养价值的高低首先与酶解条件密切相关,包括水解温度、起始pH值、使用的商品蛋白酶种类及酶浓度和水解反应时间。根据Halim等^[4]总结制

备水解鱼蛋白的酶解法,酶解法所用的商品酶有复合蛋白酶、碱性蛋白酶、风味蛋白酶、胃蛋白酶、菠萝蛋白酶等,酶浓度一般为0.01%~5.00%,温度一般为35~60 °C, pH值一般为1.5~11,反应时间一般为10~1 440 min。因此,使用酶解法在制备水解鱼蛋白时,要选择合适的水解蛋白酶,根据氮回收率及水解度对酶解条件进行优化。其次,水解鱼蛋白的营养价值还与下脚料的鱼种相关。Liaset等^[9]比较分析绿青鳕(*Pollachius virens*)、大西洋鳕和大西洋鲑的下脚料制备的鱼蛋白水解物后发现,3种水解鱼蛋白在氨基酸组成、微量元素含量、维生素和生物胺的含量上均有差异,特别是大西洋鲑的B族维生素中的烟酸、泛酸和生物胺中的尸胺含量显著高于其他2种水解鱼蛋白。最后,水解鱼蛋白的营养价值还与其分子量大小相关。Foh等^[48]利用1 000、3 000和5 000 u的超滤膜分馏得到不同

分子量的水解蛋白, 通过体外实验表明, 1 000 u 的超滤膜截留的水解蛋白具有最强的抗氧化能力和清除自由基的能力。

4 水解鱼蛋白在水产动物营养方面的研究

4.1 水解鱼蛋白对水产动物生长性能的影响

水解鱼蛋白在鱼类配合饲料上一个重要的应用是在仔稚鱼阶段, 鱼类在这一生长阶段, 消化系统发育不够完善, 研究者对自然状态下仔稚鱼摄食轮虫、卤虫、挠足类、枝角类等浮游生物营养成分的分析发现, 其含有超过10%的分子量低于500 u并且容易消化吸收的氨基酸、二肽和三肽; 而水解鱼蛋白是通过体外提前水解完整蛋白而获得的, 富含低分子量小肽和游离氨基酸, 因此, 这一发现暗示可以利用水解鱼蛋白模拟生物饵料, 将其应用于仔稚鱼微颗粒饲料的开发, 减少对生物饵料的依赖^[49]。目前, 已有研究者将水解鱼蛋白应用在大西洋鲑、舌齿鲈(*Dicentrarchus labrax*)、波斯鲟、尖吻鲈(*Lates calcarifer*)、虹鳟(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)、大黄鱼(*Larimichthys crocea*)、半滑舌鳎(*Cynoglossus semilaevis*)、军曹鱼(*Rachycentron canadum*)等鱼种开展研究^[50-61], 大部分的研究结果都表明, 水解鱼蛋白的适量添加能够促进仔稚鱼肠道上皮细胞的发育和成熟, 提高氨基酸利用效率, 并通过胆对胆囊收缩素、小肽转运载体和胰蛋白酶活性的调节, 来增加对蛋白质的消化和吸收, 从而促进仔稚鱼的生长和发育^[50-51, 62]。

在理想状态下, 配合饲料中完整蛋白质、多肽和氨基酸应该有合适的比例, 在这一比例下, 水产动物对饲料中的蛋白质和氨基酸的利用效率最高^[63]。考虑到水解鱼蛋白含有丰富的游离氨基酸和多肽的混合物, 在水解鱼蛋白对幼鱼生长性能影响的研究中, 探索合适的比例, 使得配合饲料中完整蛋白质、多肽和游离氨基酸的比例接近理想状态, 是提高饲料蛋白质利用效率的重要途径。为实现这一目的, 水解鱼蛋白在幼体快速生长阶段的研究主要从两方面开展: 第一, 研究饲料中不同水平的水解鱼蛋白替代鱼粉对鱼类生长和代谢的影响。近年来, 水解鱼蛋白添加到不同鱼种饲料中的研究结果表明(表2^[64-86]), 水解鱼蛋白在幼鱼饲料中的添加量一般为3%~18%, 且不同鱼类的适宜添加

表 2 鱼类饲料中水解鱼蛋白的适宜添加水平
(% 饲料干物质)

Tab. 2 Optimal dietary level of fish protein hydrolysate (FPH) for various fishes(% diet dry matter)

鱼种 fish species	初始体质量 initial weight	水解鱼蛋白 添加水平/% level of FPH in diets	参考 文献 reference
大菱鲆 <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	28	3.7	[64]
	4	3.1~6.2	[65]
	16	5.4	[66]
牙鲆 <i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i>	39	4.5	[67]
	25	4.2	[68]
大黄鱼 <i>Larimichthys crocea</i>	163	10	[69]
军曹鱼 <i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	108	13	[70]
花鲈 <i>Lateolabrax japonicus</i>	58	8.1	[71]
尖吻鲈 <i>Lates calcarifer</i>	12	6.1	[72]
	2.6	2.5~7.5	[73]
舌齿鲈 <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	2.2	5	[74]
大西洋鲑 <i>Salmo salar</i>	58	12	[75]
	163	15	[76]
	174	9.2~12.1	[77]
	213	13	[75]
	380	15	[78]
大西洋鳕 <i>Gadus morhua</i>	84	5.9	[39]
虹鳟 <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	149	14	[40]
莫桑比克罗非鱼 <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	10	6~16.5	[79]
棕点石斑鱼 <i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	3	15	[80]
真鲷 <i>Pagrus major</i>	5	2.9	[68]
	29	4.2	[81]
尼罗罗非鱼 <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	8	13.4	[82]
	0.4	4.75	[83]
尖齿胡鲶 <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	1	3.8	[84]
革胡鲶 <i>Clarias lazera</i>	11	17.9	[82]
斑马鱼 <i>Danio rerio</i>	0.51	5	[85]
砂栖卡颞银汉鱼 <i>Chirostoma estor</i>	1.36	15	[86]

量差异很大。对生长结果的影响, 大部分的研究结果认为适量水平的水解鱼蛋白能够促进鱼类的摄食, 提高蛋白质和氨基酸的消化吸收, 上

调血浆和肝脏IGF-1(insulin-like growth factor 1)基因表达等,进而能够促进鱼类的生长^[36, 75-76, 87];而饲料中添加高水平水解鱼蛋白后,由于军曹鱼吸收水解蛋白提供的氨基酸速率快于完整蛋白质提供的氨基酸,造成肠道中氨基酸吸收不平衡,从而显著抑制鱼类的生长^[88]。这一结果也在不同生长阶段凡纳滨对虾饲料适宜添加量的研究中发现(表3^[89-91]),表明这一规律可能适用于所有水产动物。第二,研究水解鱼蛋白中分子量变化对鱼类生长的影响。水解鱼蛋白分子量的变化,实际是由多肽链的长度变化引起,但由于水解鱼蛋白是混合多肽,不能够直接检测不同长度肽链的含量,因此,大部分学者通过分析水解鱼蛋白分子量变化来研究其如何影响鱼类的生长及代谢^[38-40, 49, 57]。Kousoulaki等^[43]研究发现,水解鱼蛋白中有利利于大西洋鲑生长的部分,其分子量分布主要为100~5 000 u,当分子量高于5 000 u或者小于100 u,生长都会显著降低。Aksnes等^[39]在对大西洋鲑的研究中发现,水解鱼蛋白中有利利于生长的部分主要在1 000 u以下,随后Aksnes等^[40]在对虹鳟的研究中,也发现对生长有利的部分在1 000 u以下。本团队在对大菱鲆和牙鲆中的研究也发现了与大西洋鲑和虹鳟相似的结果,即对生长有利的水解鱼蛋白的分子量分布主要在1 000 u以下^[36, 87]。这些研究结果表明,尽管不同鱼类对水解鱼蛋白中促生长部分的分子量大小不完全一致,但可能主要分布在1 000 u以下。但是,对生长起有利作用的水解鱼蛋白并不是水解度越高,分子量越低越好,如在黄颡鱼(*Pelteobagrus fulvidraco*)中,Wu等^[70]报道,当水解鱼蛋白中低于500 u的部分含量过多时,也会对鱼的生长产生抑制作用。基于此,在制备水解鱼蛋白时,选择合适的水解度及其对应的分子量分布,也是研究水解鱼蛋白影响鱼类生长性能的重要因素。

4.2 比较水解鱼蛋白与鱼下脚料及水解其他蛋白源对水产动物生长的影响

将水解的鱼蛋白和未水解的鱼下脚料对水产动物生长性能进行对比研究,可以直接了解通过水解过程对水产品加工下脚料的营养价值的提升情况。在这方面,Nguyen等^[92]将金枪鱼头、金枪鱼头水解鱼蛋白、不能溶解的部分和水解后不离心仅过滤掉骨头的部分分别干燥

表3 凡纳滨对虾不同生长阶段水解鱼蛋白的适宜添加水平(% 饲料干物质)

Tab. 3 Optimal dietary level of fish protein hydrolysate for *Litopenaeus vannamei* in different growth stages (% diet dry matter)

初始体质量 initial weight	水解鱼种类 fish species	适宜添加水平/% optimal dietary level	参考文献 references
2 mg	白氏金线鱼 <i>Nemipterus bleekeri</i> 远东拟沙丁鱼	21.22~26.35	[89]
0.44 g	<i>Sardinops melanostictus</i> 金枪鱼下脚料	1.0~1.5	[90]
1.6 g	tuna-processing by-product	4.4	[91]

后,添加到凡纳滨对虾饲料中进行对比实验,结果表明金枪鱼头水解鱼蛋白效果最好,其次是不能溶解部分,其余2种的生长效果都很差,且无显著差异,该研究直接证明通过酶水解可以提高金枪鱼头的营养价值,达到变废为宝的目的。另外,考虑到水解蛋白的营养价值与水解原料密切相关,一些研究者对比了鱼蛋白水解物和来自其他植物、陆生动物、海洋动物及单细胞真菌蛋白水解物对水产动物生长的影响。结果表明,在幼体阶段,水解鱼蛋白对大菱鲆、花鲈及凡纳滨对虾生长的促进作用优于酵母、豆粕、鸡肉、猪血等植物或陆生动物水解物^[93-96];但水解鱼蛋白与磷虾水解物、对虾和鱿鱼水解物鱼物相比,其对真鲷、牙鲆和尖吻鲈的生长无显著影响^[60, 68, 97],这表明包括鱼类在内的海洋性蛋白水解物可能优于陆生动物及植物的蛋白水解物,但不同海洋性水解蛋白对鱼类生长性能的影响差异较小。

4.3 水解鱼蛋白对水产动物蛋白质代谢的影响

水解鱼蛋白是通过体外水解完整蛋白而得到的寡肽蛋白,相比完整蛋白质和晶体氨基酸对鱼类的蛋白质代谢具有特殊的调控作用。首先,水解鱼蛋白对鱼类氨基酸吸收的影响。饲料中蛋白质被消化酶水解后,会分解成游离氨基酸和二肽及三肽形式的小肽,再通过氨基酸转运载体或者小肽转运载体吸收^[98-99],而水解鱼蛋白是提前在体外完成了水解过程,其对肠道中氨基酸及小肽的吸收可能与完整蛋白并不相同^[100]。因此,研究者分析了水解鱼蛋白对小肽和氨基酸转运载体基因表达的影响,发现饲料中高水平水解鱼蛋白会下调前肠小肽转运载体

1(peptide transporter 1, PepT1)的表达水平^[66, 70], 同时, 也会下调前肠不同类型氨基酸转运载体(B^0 neutral AA transporter 1, B^0 AT1; cationic AA transporter 1, CAT1; proton-coupled AA transporter 1, PAT1; γ^+ L-type AA transporter 2, γ +LAT2)的基因表达, 这表明当鱼类摄食高水平水解鱼蛋白时, 由于水解鱼蛋白提供的游离氨基酸和小肽高于完整蛋白, 鱼类可能会通过小肽和氨基酸转运载体的负反馈调节机制, 实现对水解鱼蛋白的高效利用^[101]。另外, 本团队在对大菱鲆的研究中, 通过对不同时间段血清中游离氨基酸含量变化规律的分析, 发现水解鱼蛋白在高植物蛋白饲料中, 对氨基酸吸收的一个重要作用是可以缓解饲料中鱼粉被植物蛋白替代后一些必需氨基酸吸收峰值的延迟, 从而增强对植物蛋白的利用^[101-103]。其次, 水解鱼蛋白对鱼类蛋白质合成也具有重要的作用。肌肉游离氨基酸是肌肉蛋白质合成的物质基础, 以往的研究发现游离氨基酸含量变化会调控TOR(target of rapamycin)信号通路进而影响肌肉蛋白质合成^[103-105], 而本团队最近的研究进一步发现, 高水平水解鱼蛋白会上调肌肉蛋白质代谢相关通路IGF-1/Akt(AKT serine/threonine protein kinase)中与蛋白质合成相关的4E-BP1(eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1)和蛋白质分解相关的FOXO1(forkhead box O 1)的基因表达, 表明饲料中高水平水解鱼蛋白可能同时加快了肌肉中蛋白质的合成和分解, 即提高蛋白的周转效率来提高蛋白质的合成^[101]。最后, 由于肌肉蛋白质是肌肉组成的重要物质基础, 因此, 水解鱼蛋白对肌肉蛋白质合成代谢的调控, 可能还对鱼类的肌肉生成有重要作用。在这方面, Hevrøy等^[106]报道, 与完整蛋白鱼粉相比, 水解鱼蛋白会上调大西洋鲑肌肉MyHC(myosin heavy chain)的表达, da Silva等^[83]报道, 适量水解鱼蛋白能影响尼罗罗非鱼仔稚鱼20 μ m以下肌纤维所占比例, 并认为水解鱼蛋白主要影响肌肉的增生, 即肌纤维数量的增加。另外, 李本相等^[107]的研究还发现, 水解鱼蛋白还会影响肌肉的肌纤维横截面积和肌纤维密度。然而, 现有的研究主要是从肌纤维形态结构等方面开展, 并没有涉及对肌肉生成重要的调控因子的研究, 考虑到肌肉是鱼体最大的组织, 也是鱼类养殖者最关注的经济指标。因此, 研究水解鱼蛋白对其生成的影响具

有重要意义, 在今后开展水解鱼蛋白对肌肉生成调控作用的研究中, 需要进一步探究其可能的机制。

4.4 水解鱼蛋白对水产动物脂肪代谢的影响

在哺乳动物中, 一些研究表明水解鱼蛋白能够调节小鼠机体组织中的脂肪酸及血清中的胆汁酸含量, 降低高脂饲料引起的脂类代谢综合征^[108-110]。在鱼类中, 尽管如猪血、豆粕、酵母等植物或动物水解物对鱼体及内脏脂肪的降脂作用并不明显^[111], 但是水解鱼蛋白却可能具有降低鱼体脂肪沉积的作用, 如在大菱鲆中发现, 饲料中的高水平水解鱼蛋白除能够有效降低血清甘油三酯、总胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇外, 还能降低内脏和鱼体的脂肪含量^[65], 类似的结果也在大西洋鲑中被发现。Xu等^[65]和Espe等^[78]认为水解鱼蛋白降低鱼体及内脏脂肪沉积的可能机制是水解鱼蛋白增加脂肪氧化和供能, 降低了内脏和肌肉中的中性脂类, 同时, 通过调节脂肪酸的从头合成, 减少内脏和肌肉中C16:0的脂肪酸。另外, Wei等^[112]利用核磁共振的代谢组学方法发现, 高水平水解鱼蛋白还可能通过影响胆碱的分解代谢, 进而影响肝脏的脂肪代谢。这些研究证明, 水解鱼蛋白对鱼类的脂肪代谢, 特别是降低高脂饲料中脂肪在鱼体内的沉积具有重要作用, 但遗憾的是相关的分子机制的研究目前并未开展。

5 水解鱼蛋白在水产饲料中的研究展望

将水产品加工下脚料制成水解鱼蛋白, 对其废物利用, 可缓解水产饲料将要面临的鱼粉短缺, 是将水解鱼蛋白应用到水产饲料中的最终目的。为了达到这一目的, 在今后开展的研究中, 需要继续从以下几方面开展。首先, 根据水解鱼蛋白对不同鱼类生长影响的差异, 完善水解鱼蛋白在不同养殖鱼类饲料配方中的适宜添加量, 建立完整的水解鱼蛋白在不同养殖鱼类、不同生长阶段的适宜添加量数据库。其次, 水解鱼蛋白本质是一种混合多肽蛋白, 不同于完整蛋白, 因此, 从机理上对不同鱼类蛋白质代谢、肌肉生成、脂肪代谢等方面作用机制的差异开展研究, 以理解水解鱼蛋白在水产饲料中的利用价值。最后, 由于水解鱼蛋白制

备原料主要来自鱼类加工的下脚料, 而养殖鱼类种类繁多, 目前仅开展了金枪鱼、虹鳟、罗非鱼等少数几种鱼的加工下脚料的水解工艺研究, 因此, 在未来研究中, 需要根据鱼的种类建立独特的水解工艺, 以便使不同鱼种的下脚料都能通过制备水解鱼蛋白提高其营养价值。此外, 还需要研究防止水解鱼蛋白吸潮的合适载体, 从而保证得到的水解鱼蛋白更容易保存和运输, 且能够方便地添加到水产饲料中。

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Nutritional characteristics of fish protein hydrolysate and related research progress in aquaculture nutrition

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Abstract: The shortage of fishmeal is an urgent problem to be solved in the research of aquaculture nutrition. Given that fish by-product accounts for more than 60% of processed fish biomass, more efficient use of marine protein from fish by-products and improving their nutritional value are important ways to alleviate fish meal shortage at present. Fish protein hydrolysate, which mainly contains a mixture of small peptides and free amino acids, is produced by hydrolyzing fish by-products. More and more studies have proved that fish protein hydrolysate has a beneficial effect on the growth performance of aquatic animals. This paper reviews the preparation of fish protein hydrolysate, its nutritional characteristics and study on aquaculture nutrition. This study systematically discusses the research results of fish protein hydrolysate in the field of aquaculture nutrition in recent years, and proposes further research directions in aquafeed, in order to provide reference for the study of fish protein hydrolysate in aquaculture nutrition and aquafeed application.

Key words: fish protein hydrolysate; nutrition; feed; fish by-products

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