低氧和复氧对日本沼虾抗氧化酶活力及组织结构的影响

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摘要:为研究低氧胁迫及恢复后日本沼虾(Macrobrachium nipponense)抗氧化酶活力和组织结构的变化,将体重 (2.0±0.2)g的日本沼虾暴露于(2.0±0.2)mg/L低氧环境中 24 h,设定溶解氧(6.0±0.2)mg/L为对照组,每组设置 3 个 重复,于低氧胁迫 0 h、6 h、12 h、24 h 及复氧 1 h、6 h、12 h、24 h 分别采集实验组及对照组鳃、肝胰腺及肌肉 组织,测定这些组织的抗氧化酶活力,并进行组织切片观察。实验结果表明,低氧胁迫期间肌肉组织中超氧化物歧 化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GPX)活力先升高后下降,3 种酶活力在低氧胁迫 12 h 时显著 高于对照组(P<0.05),复氧阶段肌肉组织中 SOD、CAT 酶活力呈波动性变化,GPX 酶活力在复氧 24 h 时显著低于 对照组(P<0.05)。鳃组织中 SOD、CAT 和 GPX 酶活力在低氧胁迫 12 h 时显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。GPX 酶活力在 复氧 24 h 时显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。在低氧胁迫期间肝胰腺 SOD、CAT 和 GPX 酶活力在低氧 6 h 均达到最大值 并显著高于对照组(P<0.05),复氧阶段 3 种酶活力均呈现波动性变化,肝胰腺中丙二醛(MDA)含量在低氧及复氧阶 段均显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。低氧胁迫及恢复并未对肌肉组织结构产生明显的影响。鳃组织在低氧胁迫期间鳃小 片上皮细胞与支柱细胞排列发生素乱,次级层片发生肥大的现象且有红细胞流入,泌氯细胞形态发生变化且细胞 数目有所增加,但复氧后均得到一定程度的恢复。肝胰腺组织在低氧胁迫期间 B 细胞数量逐渐降低,胞内运转泡 体积减小,复氧阶段 B 细胞数量及体积恢复明显。结果表明急性低氧胁迫能够导致日本沼虾肝胰腺和鳃组织结构 损伤并引起抗氧化酶活力发生显著变化,且 24 h 恢复期不足以让日本沼虾在低氧胁迫中完全恢复。

溶解氧(dissolved oxygen, DO)对水生动物而 言至关重要,是其获得氧气的主要来源以及赖以 生存的前提条件,在其生长、发育和能量代谢等 方面发挥重要作用。近年来,养殖池塘中低氧现 象日益频繁,水产品在长途运输过程中也常面临 缺氧难题^[1]。当低氧胁迫时间过长或者胁迫压力 过大时,会造成水生动物机体不可逆损伤使其无 法维持正常的能量代谢平衡,最终导致免疫力下 降、代谢紊乱等,甚至导致个体死亡^[2]。迄今为止, 有关甲壳动物低氧胁迫响应的研究已从行为反 应、生长繁殖和免疫机能等生化层面^[3-8],延伸至 低氧信号传导、基因转录调控和关键蛋白功能等 分子层面^[9-12],但低氧胁迫对经济虾蟹组织结构 的影响鲜有报道,仅见魏琳等^[13]比较研究了低氧 胁迫对 2 个凡纳滨对虾品系的肌肉和鳃组织线粒 体超微结构的影响。

日本沼虾(Macrobrachium nipponense)俗称河 虾、青虾,隶属于十足目(Decapoda),长臂虾科

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(Palaemonidae), 沼虾属, 据渔业年鉴统计, 2016 年全国日本沼虾养殖总产量已达到 27.26 万 t^[14], 是中国产量较高的淡水养殖经济虾类之一。近年 来由于日本沼虾养殖规模的扩大、集约化程度的 提高导致池塘养殖密度过大, 加之日本沼虾自身 不耐低氧的生物学特性, 水体的溶解氧含量已成 为影响日本沼虾产量的重要环境因素之一^[15]。近 年来,本实验室对日本沼虾在低氧应激的响应及 其耐受机制方面进行了大量研究, 但主要集中在 基因克隆与表达^[16-18]、代谢组学相关分析^[19]等方 面,有关低氧对日本沼虾组织结构影响的研究较 少, 仅见慢性低氧胁迫对日本沼虾肝胰腺和鳃组 织结构的影响^[20], 尚未见急性低氧胁迫对日本沼 虾组织结构变化影响的研究。

本研究首先通过实验确定了低氧胁迫下日本 沼虾 8 h 半致死浓度,依据半致死浓度设置胁迫 浓度,分析低氧及复氧条件下日本沼虾抗氧化酶 活力的变化,同时结合肌肉、肝胰腺和鳃的组织 结构变化,从生理和组织水平深入分析日本沼虾 低氧应激的生理响应过程,为日本沼虾健康养殖 以及耐低氧群体选育提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验用虾

本实验用虾为人工养殖日本沼虾,取自靠近 无锡太湖湖区的大浦养殖基地,选取体重 (2.0±0.2)g健康活泼的日本沼虾在室内玻璃缸 (120 L,93.5 cm×43.5 cm×30.5 cm)中暂养 14 d,按 其体重的 3%~5%定时投喂配合饲料,每 2~3 d换 水 1 次,换水量为总水体体积 50%。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 8 h 半致死实验 通过预实验测定日本沼 虾水体溶氧耐受范围,并根据实验所需设置实验 水体溶氧梯度,实验过程中每隔 2~3 h 用 Mettler Seven2Go Pro S9 型便携式溶氧仪(Mettler 公司, 瑞士)监测水缸中 DO 浓度。通过补充氮气以调节 水中的 DO 质量浓度,使其维持在设定范围内。 确定日本沼虾 8 h 全部死亡和 8 h 全部存活的溶氧量 在 0.4~6 mg/L。在此基础上设置 0.5 mg/L、1 mg/L、 2 mg/L、6 mg/L 共 4 个溶氧梯度,每个梯度设置 3 个平行组,每个平行放 10 尾虾。依照文献[21]随时观察并记录日本沼虾活动情况及死亡数量,调整水体溶氧含量并及时捞出死虾,采用寇氏法计算日本沼虾低氧胁迫 8 h 半致死浓度。

1.2.2 样品的采集与处理 根据急性低氧胁迫下 日本沼虾 8 h 半致死浓度,设置对照组[DO (6.0± 0.2) mg/L]及实验组[DO (2.0±0.2) mg/L]每组各设 3 个平行组,每个平行放养 35 尾虾,每隔 2~3 h 测定并调整 DO 值。水温为(23±0.10)℃,pH 8.01± 0.03。分别在低氧 0 h、6 h、12 h、24 h 及复氧 1 h、 6 h、12 h、24 h 时,从各缸随机选取 5 尾日本沼 虾取样,获取完整的鳃、肌肉和肝胰腺组织用液 氮速冻后,放入-80℃冰箱中保存用于酶活力的 测定,剩余肌肉、鳃和肝胰腺组织放入 Bouin's 液 中固定用于组织切片的制作与观察。

1.2.3 酶活力测定 鳃、肌肉及肝胰腺样品解冻 后,准确称取组织重量,按重量体积比 1:9 加入 生理盐水将其制成 10%的组织匀浆,离心并取上 清液待测。其中虾肌肉再用生理盐水稀释 20 倍, 取样 50 μL 测定,日本沼虾肝胰腺再用生理盐水 稀释 10 倍,取样 50 μL 测定。

1.2.4 鳃、肌肉和肝胰腺组织的石蜡切片制作 固 定好的样品首先经过酒精梯度脱水,二甲苯透明,石蜡包埋,轮转式切片机连续切片,切片约 5 μm 厚度,用苏木精-伊红进行染色,中性树胶封片,OlympusBX-50 型荧光显微镜观察并拍照。

1.3 数据分析

采用 SPSS Statistics 22.0 分析数据,实验结果 以平均数±标准误(x±SE)来表示。同一个时间点 两组间的数据运用独立样本 t 检验进行比较,同 一组不同时间点的数据运用 One-Way ANOVA 进 行比较且差异显著时采用 Duncan's 多重比较, P<0.05 认为差异显著。

2 结果与分析:

2.1 日本沼虾 8 h 半致死浓度(LC₅₀)的测定

如表1所示,日本沼虾低氧胁迫8h的死亡 率随溶解氧浓度的降低逐渐上升(表1),以此数据 为基础,通过运用寇氏法公式进行计算求得日本 沼虾8h水体溶解氧半致死浓度为0.85 mg/L。

表 1 不同溶氧水平对日本沼虾死亡率的影响 Tab. 1 Effect of different DO level on the mortality of *Macrobrachium nipponense*

				$n=10, \overline{x} \pm SE$
溶解氧 //mg/L)	8h 死亡数/尾 8h mortality amount			平均死亡率/%
DO	Ι	Π	III	average mortality
0.5	8	10	8	$86.67{\pm}6.70^{a}$
1	5	6	5	$53.33{\pm}5.80^{\text{b}}$
2	1	2	0	$10{\pm}5.80^{\circ}$
6	0	0	0	0^d

注:不同小写字母表示不同溶氧处理间死亡率存在显著差异 (P<0.05).

Note: The different lowercase superscripts mean significant differences in mortality of different DO level (P<0.05).

2.2 低氧胁迫对日本沼虾抗氧化能力的影响

2.2.1 日本沼虾肌肉氧化应激指标的变化 由图 1 可知,随着低氧胁迫时间的延长,实验组日本 沼虾肌肉 SOD、CAT、GPX 3 种酶活力均呈现先 升高后降低的变化趋势,且在低氧胁迫 12 h (H12) 时均显著升高(P<0.05)并达到最大值;低氧胁迫 24 h (H24)时 3 种抗氧化酶活力均有下降, 其中实 验组 SOD 酶活力显著高于对照组(P<0.05, 图 1A), CAT、GPX 酶活力显著低于对照组(P<0.05, 图 1B, 图 1C); 复氧期间, 实验组 SOD 酶活力与 CAT 酶 活力变化趋势相反, 复氧 24 h (F24) 时实验组 SOD、CAT 酶活力(图 1A, 图 1B)均与对照组无显 著差异(P>0.05), 实验组 GPX 酶活力呈现先升高 后降低再升高的变化规律, 复氧 24 h 时实验组 GPX 酶活力显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。

2.2.2 日本沼虾鳃组织氧化应激指标的变化 由 图 2 可知,随着低氧胁迫时间的延长,实验组日 本沼虾鳃组织 SOD、CAT 酶活力呈现出先升高后 下降趋势,且在低氧胁迫 12 h (H12)时均显著升 高(P<0.05)并达到最大值,低氧胁迫 24 h (H24) 时 SOD、CAT 2 种抗氧化酶活力均有下降,其中 SOD 酶活力显著高于对照组(P<0.05,图 2A), CAT 酶活力显著低于对照组(P<0.05,图 2B);实 验组 GPX 酶活力在低氧胁迫期间逐渐升高,在低 氧处理 24 h (H24)时实验组 GPX 酶活力达到最 大值并显著高于对照组(P<0.05,图 2C)。复氧 1 h (F1)时 SOD 酶活力显著高于对照组,随后实验 组 SOD 酶活力与对照组无显著差异(P>0.05);实 验组 CAT 酶活力在复氧期间整体呈现出下降的 趋势, 复氧 1 h (F1) CAT 酶活力最高且显著高于 对照组(P<0.05), 复氧 24 h 时实验组与对照组无 显著差异(P>0.05); GPX 酶活力在复氧期间逐渐 升高且复氧 24 h 时(F24)显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。



图 1 低氧及其恢复对日本沼虾肌肉组织 SOD (A), CAT (B)和 GPX (C)活力的影响 不同小写字母表示同一处理不同时间点之间差异显著 (P<0.05),*表示实验组和对照组在胁迫后同一时间点 差异显著(P<0.05).

H0, H6, H12, H24 分别代表低氧胁迫 0 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h; F1, F6, F12, F24 分别代表溶氧恢复 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h.

Fig. 1 Effect of hypoxia and reoxygenation on SOD(A),

CAT(B) and GPX (C) activities in muscle of *Macrobrachium* nipponense

Different lowercase superscripts mean significant differences (P < 0.05) within the same treatment among different times.

- *means significant differences (P<0.05) between hypoxia group and the control group at the same time.
- H0, H6, H12, H24 represent hypoxia stress at 0 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, respectively; F1, F6, F12, F24 represent reoxygenation at 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, respectively.



H0, H6, H12, H24 represent hypoxia stress at 0 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, respectively; F1, F6, F12, F24 represent reoxygenation at 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, respectively.

2.2.3 日本沼虾肝胰腺氧化应激指标及丙二醛 (MDA)含量的变化 由图 3 可知,实验组肝胰腺 SOD酶活力随着胁迫时间的延长呈先升高后降低 趋势且显著高于对照组(P<0.05,图 3A),复氧期 间实验组 SOD 酶活力逐渐下降且复氧 24 h 时显

著低于对照组(P<0.05)。实验组肝胰腺组织中 CAT 酶活力在低氧胁迫期间先升高后降低, 低氧 6 h 时实验组酶活力达到最大值并显著高于对照 组(P<0.05, 图 3B), 低氧胁迫 12 h 时 CAT 酶活力 显著低于对照组(P<0.05), 低氧胁迫 24 h 实验组 CAT 酶活力有所上升且与对照组无显著差异 (P>0.05); 复氧期间实验组 CAT 酶活力呈波动性 变化,复氧1h和12h时实验组CAT酶活力与对 照组无显著差异(P>0.05), 复氧6h和24h时实验 组 CAT 酶活力显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。实验组 肝胰腺组织中 GPX 酶活力在低氧胁迫期间先升 高后降低(图 3C), 低氧 6 h 实验组 GPX 酶活力达 到最大值后显著下降(P<0.05), 复氧期间实验组 GPX 酶活力逐渐下降且复氧 24 h 显著低于对照组 (P<0.05)。实验组肝胰腺组织中 MDA 含量在低氧 及复氧期间均表现出先升高后下降的趋势并显著 高于对照组(P<0.05,图 3D)。

2.3 低氧胁迫对日本沼虾肌肉组织结构的影响

如图 4 所示,日本沼虾肌肉组织显微结构在 经过低氧胁迫及恢复时,其肌肉组织结构排列依 然较为整齐,肌纤维数目均无明显差异,肌纤维 间隙未出现显著变化。

2.4 低氧胁迫对日本沼虾鳃组织结构的影响

胁迫0h(图5a)时,日本沼虾鳃组织结构完整, 呼吸上皮细胞及支柱细胞排列整齐,细胞结构以 及次级层片形态结构正常。在低氧胁迫12h(图5b) 时上皮与支柱细胞排列发生紊乱现象,次级层片 开始肥大。低氧胁迫24h(图5c)时泌氯细胞数目 增加且形态由椭圆形向圆形转化,以此增加细胞 接触面积,次级层片肥大加剧,且有红细胞流入。 复氧1h(图5d)时次级层片肥大状态有所恢复, 且次级层片内部血细胞数量有所减少。复氧12h (图5e)时次级层片开始萎缩,复氧24h(图5f)后泌 氯细胞形态逐渐向椭圆形态恢复且数目逐渐减少, 上皮及支柱细胞排列逐渐恢复正常。

2.5 低氧胁迫对日本沼虾肝胰腺组织结构的影响

胁迫 0 h(图 6a)时,日本沼虾肝胰腺中细胞结构正常且分布较为均匀,低氧胁迫 12 h (图 6b)时 B 细胞及其内部运转泡体积明显减少,运转泡内部颗粒物质逐渐消失,低氧胁迫 24 h (图 6c)时,R 细



图 3 低氧及其恢复对日本沼虾肝胰腺 SOD(A), CAT(B), GPX (C)活力及 MDA(D)含量的影响 不同小写字母表示同一处理不同时间点之间差异显著(P<0.05); *表示实验组和对照组在胁迫后同一时间点差异显著(P<0.05). H0, H6, H12, H24 分别代表低氧胁迫 0 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h; F1, F6, F12, F24 分别代表溶氧恢复 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h. Fig. 3 Effect of hypoxia and reoxygenation on SOD (A), CAT (B), GPX (C) activities and MDA

(D) content in hepatopancreas of Macrobrachium nipponense

Different lowercase superscripts mean significant differences (P < 0.05) within the same treatment among different times.

*means significant differences ($P \le 0.05$) between hypoxia group and the control group at the same time.

H0, H6, H12, H24 represent hypoxia stress at 0 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, respectively; F1, F6, F12,

F24 represent reoxygenation at 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, respectively.



图 4 低氧胁迫及复氧对日本沼虾肌肉显微结构的影响

a. 低氧胁迫 0 h (对照组)肌肉组织显微结构图, HE 染色; b. 低氧胁迫 12 h 肌肉组织显微结构图, HE 染色; c. 低氧胁迫 24 h 肌肉组织显微结构图, HE 染色; d. 复氧 1 h 后肌肉组织显微结构图, HE 染色; e. 复氧 12 h 后肌肉组织显微结构图, HE 染色; f. 复氧 24 h 后肌肉组织显微结构图, HE 染色.

Fig. 4 Effect of hypoxia and reoxygenation on muscle microstructure of Macrobrachium nipponense

a. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 0 h, HE; b. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 12 h; HE; c. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 24 h, HE; d. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 1 h, HE; e. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 1 h, HE; e. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE; f. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE; f. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE; f. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE; f. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE; f. The microscopical muscle structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE.



图 5 低氧胁迫及复氧对日本沼虾鳃丝显微结构的影响

a. 低氧胁迫 0 h (对照组)鳃丝组织显微结构图, HE 染色; b. 低氧胁迫 12 h 鳃丝组织显微结构图, HE 染色;

c. 低氧胁迫 24h 鳃丝组织显微结构图, HE 染色; d. 复氧1h 后鳃丝组织显微结构图, HE 染色; e. 复氧 12h 后

鳃丝组织显微结构图, HE 染色; f. 复氧 24 h 后鳃丝组织显微结构图, HE 染色.

CC: 泌氯细胞; CL: 次级片层卷曲; EC: 上皮细胞; ECAD: 上皮细胞排列紊乱; PIC: 支柱细胞排列紊乱; SL: 次级层片.

Fig. 5 Effect of hypoxia and reoxygenation on gill microstructure in Macrobrachium nipponense

a. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 0 h; b. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 12 h, HE; c. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 24 h, HE; d. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 1 h, HE; e. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE; f. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 12 h, HE; f. The microscopical gill structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE.

CC: chloride cells; CL: curling of secondary lamellae; EC: epithelial cells; ECAD: epithelial cells arranged disorder; PIC: pillar cells arranged disorder; SL: secondary lamellae.

胞数量相比对照组无显著变化,B 细胞内部运转 泡体积显著降低,细胞数量相比对照组显著减少, 肝小管的形态结构明显收缩变形。复氧1h(图 6d) 时,B细胞数量及内部运转泡体积有所增加,复氧 12h(图 6e)时,B细胞数量开始大量增加但其内部 运转泡体积变化较小,肝小管形态结构有所恢复, 复氧24h(图 6f)时,R 细胞数量与对照组相比并未 出现明显减少,B细胞数量有所降低,其内部运转 泡示体积显著增加,且其内部出现颗粒物质。

3 讨论

3.1 低氧胁迫对日本沼虾的急性毒理效应

水体溶氧过低会对水生生物个体生长发育造 成直接或间接影响,甚至将导致其生物个体死亡, 而水生生物的窒息点则能直观地反映出对低氧胁 迫的耐受性^[22]。本实验中日本沼虾的低氧胁迫 8 h 半致死浓度(LC50)为 0.85 mg/L,而据报道刀额对 虾低氧胁迫 8 h 的 LC50 为 0.77 mg/L^[21]。日本沼 虾低氧胁迫半致死浓度高于刀额对虾恰恰说明日 本沼虾是低氧敏感虾类,同时本研究发现低氧导 致死亡主要发生在前 5 h 内,当低氧胁迫达到 8 h 时,其致死数基本不会发生改变,这表明日本沼 虾群体中存在耐低氧能力较强的个体,它能够通 过生理生化、呼吸代谢调节来逐渐适应低氧环境。

3.2 低氧胁迫对日本沼虾抗氧化酶活力的影响

当机体受到胁迫时其体内 ROS 含量会迅速增加,而未能被抗氧化系统及时清除的 ROS 将会促进细胞膜脂质过氧化物形成,从而对机体造成氧化损伤^[23]。具有清除氧自由基作用的抗氧化酶主要包括 SOD、CAT 和 GPX,酶系统可将超氧自由



图 6 低氧胁迫及复氧对日本沼虾肝胰腺显微结构的影响

- a. 表示低氧胁迫 0 h (对照组)肝胰腺组织显微结构图, HE 染色; b. 表示低氧胁迫 12 h 肝胰腺组织显微结构图, HE 染色;
- c. 表示低氧胁迫 24 h 肝胰腺组织显微结构图, HE 染色; d. 表示复氧 1 h 后肝胰腺组织显微结构图; e. 表示复氧 12 h 后
 - 肝胰腺组织显微结构图, HE 染色; f. 表示复氧 24 h 后肝胰腺组织显微结构图. HE 染色.

B: 分泌细胞, BM: 基膜, L 管腔, R: 储存细胞, TV: 转运泡.

Fig. 6 Effect of hypoxia and reoxygenation on hepatopancreas microstructure in Macrobrachium nipponense

a. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 0 h, HE; b. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 12 h, HE; c. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to hypoxia at 24 h, HE; d. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 1 h, HE m; e. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 1 h, HE m; e. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE m; e. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE m; e. The microscopical hepatopancreas structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense* in response to reoxygenation at 24 h, HE.

B: secretory cells; BM: basement membrane; L: lumen; R: storage cells; TV: transferred vacuoles.

基(O²)转化为对生物体无毒的 H₂O 和 O₂^[24-25]。因此,低氧胁迫下日本沼虾体内 SOD、CAT、GPX 3 种抗氧化酶活力均显著升高,表明由于低氧胁迫的影响造成日本沼虾体内 ROS 含量显著升高,进而导致其相应抗氧化酶的活力增强,这与南美白对虾(*Penaeus vannamei*)的研究结果相吻合^[26]。虽然在胁迫前期抗氧化系统被激活,但是 MDA 含量依然在显著提升,说明机体仍然处于脂质过氧化状态。与对照组相比,当低氧 6 h 时肝胰腺中 CAT 酶活性显著升高,但当低氧 12~24 h 时肝胰腺中 CAT 酶活力显著下降,其原因是 SOD 酶通过歧化反应产生过量的 H₂O₂ 超出了其承受范围,导致其活力受到抑制,这与大黄鱼(*Larimichthys crocea*)在低氧胁迫后期结果相类似^[27],这也间接证实低氧会导致肝胰腺组织损伤。在日本沼虾复氧

期间,日本沼虾肌肉组织中 SOD、GPX 两种抗氧化 酶活力显著降低,这可能是由于复氧导致代谢速 率忽然升高,并抑制抗氧化系统发挥作用。在整个 研究过程中,鳃作为日本沼虾的呼吸器官,其抗氧 化酶活力变化范围小于肌肉和肝胰腺组织,这可能 得益于鳃组织在面对低氧环境时可以通过组织结 构变化来获得更强的摄氧能力,这与凡纳滨对虾 和卵形鲳鲹的相关研究结果一致^[28-30]。肝胰腺抗氧 化酶活力远远高于肌肉和鳃组织,这可能与肝胰 腺在甲壳动物中具有消化、吸收、解毒等多方面 作用且具有较高的代谢速率^[31]相关。研究结果表 明,低氧胁迫前期体内抗氧化功能被激活,胁迫 后期肌肉与鳃组织抗氧化功能有所恢复,低氧胁 迫下抗氧化酶活力变化受生理功能及代谢速率的 影响,且存在一定的组织特异性。

3.3 低氧胁迫对肌肉、鳃和肝胰腺组织结构的影响 在生物体面临低氧胁迫时,其体内不同组织 由于其结构与功能的不同而产生的应激反应也是 不同的。本研究中, 肌肉组织结构在低氧胁迫与 恢复过程中并未发现明显的组织结构上的变化。 这一结果与团头鲂在面临低氧胁迫时的情况相类 似^[32]。鳃作为气体交换和离子调节的关键部位, 在水体生物受到环境胁迫后往往最先受到影响并 造成损伤^[33]。本研究中,随着低氧胁迫时间的延 长,日本沼虾鳃组织结构形态发生改变,包括其 微血腔增大,上皮与支柱细胞排列发生紊乱,黏 液分泌增加, 泌氯细胞数目增加, 次级层片肥大 且有红细胞流入等现象,而在复氧阶段其组织形 态结构显著恢复,这一结果与低氧胁迫下虹鳟 (Oncorhynchus mykiss)^[34]、鲫(Carassius auratus)^[35]、 青海湖裸鲤(Gymnocypris przewalskii)^[36]等鳃组织 结构变化规律的结果相一致。结合抗氧化酶活力 变化可发现低氧胁迫对肌肉组织与鳃组织均产生 了氧化应激反应, 但是肌肉组织并不能通过改变 形态结构来减少其所面临的氧化压力, 而鳃组织 则可以。日本沼虾肝胰腺主要细胞中分泌细胞(B 细胞)与储存细胞(R 细胞)数量较多^[37]。在本研究 中,低氧胁迫导致日本沼虾肝胰腺内 B 细胞运转 泡体积减小,数量降低;复氧情况下 B 细胞数量 及运转泡体积逐渐恢复。而在克氏原螯虾^[31]中低 pH 胁迫导致其肝胰腺 B 细胞数量增加且其细胞 内运转泡体积增大; 三疣梭子蟹^[38]在低盐暴露下 R 细胞减少, B 细胞数量增加, 胞内运转泡体积增 大; 中华绒螯蟹^[39]在氨氮胁迫下 B 细胞及其运转 泡数量和体积增加,这些现象均与本研究中复氧 阶段结果相类似。在复氧阶段,相对低氧胁迫阶 段 B 细胞数量及运转泡体积的均显著增加, 原因 可能是随着氧气供应的恢复,其分泌活动也逐渐 恢复,进而使其数量及体积逐渐增加。整个低氧-复氧阶段,R细胞数量均未发生明显变化,表明急 性低氧胁迫并不会对日本沼虾的营养物质储存产 生显著影响。本研究可以看出低氧胁迫会对日本 沼虾肌肉、鳃和肝胰腺等组织正常的生理代谢产 生影响,并对鳃及肝胰腺形态结构造成损伤,当 胁迫超出其组织承受范围时可能导致其代谢功能

发生紊乱并可能导致个体的死亡。但是其影响可随着溶氧的恢复而逐渐得到恢复。肝胰腺组织在胁迫后期受到一定抑制,且24h恢复期不足以让日本沼虾在低氧胁迫中完全恢复。

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Hypoxia and reoxygenation on antioxidant enzyme activities and histological structure of *Macrobrachium nipponense*

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Abstract: This study examined the effects of hypoxia and reoxygenation on antioxidant enzyme activities and the change in histological structure in *Macrobrachium nipponense* with the body weight of (2.0 ± 0.2) g. Experimental prawns were placed in a normal (control) group or hypoxia group with given dissolved oxygen of (6.0 ± 0.2) mg/L and (2.0 ± 0.2) mg/L, respectively. Each group was sampled in triplicate to measure the activities of antioxidant enzymes in the muscle, gill, and hepatopancreas under hypoxia at 0 h, 6 h, 12 h, and 24 h, and under reoxygenation at 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, and 24 h. The histological structures of gill, muscle, and hepatopancreas were also observed. The results showed that the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GPX), and catalase (CAT) enzymes in the muscle, gill, and hepatopancreas from the experimental group first increased and then declined, and the activities of the three enzymes were significantly higher than those of the control group at 12 h under hypoxia stress (P < 0.05). The activities of SOD and CAT in the muscle tissue of prawns in response to reoxygenation was fluctuated over time, and the activities of GPX under reoxygenation at 24 h was significantly lower than that of the control group (P<0.05). The activities of SOD, CAT, and GPX in gill under hypoxia at 12 h were both significantly higher than that of the control group (P < 0.05), and there was significantly higher GPX enzyme activity under reoxygenation at 24 h than that of the control group (P < 0.05). Compared with the control group, the significantly higher SOD, CAT, and GPX activities in the hepatopancreas of prawns were observed at 6 h (P < 0.05), and the content of MDA in the hepatopancreas of prawns in response to hypoxia and reoxygenation was significantly higher than that that of the control group (P < 0.05). Observation of tissue by paraffin section revealed that hypoxia and recovery did not affect muscle tissue structure. Through the observation of the tissue section of the gill, it was found that the epithelial cells and the pillar cells were disordered after 12 h of hypoxia stress, and the secondary layer was hypertrophied. After 24 h of hypoxia, the secondary layer of hypertrophy was intensified and red blood cells inflowed. The morphology of the cells changed, and the number of cells increased, but it recovered to some extent after reoxygenation. During hypoxia stress, the number of B cells in the hepatopancreatic tissues significantly decreased, but the number and apparent volume of B cells recovered to the level of the control group after reoxygenation. The results showed that acute hypoxia can cause damage to the hepatopancreas and gill of *M. nipponense*, and affect the activities of antioxidant enzymes. Furthermore, the results showed that acute hypoxia can cause damage to the hepatopancreas and gill of M. nipponense, and affect the activities of antioxidant enzymes. The 24 h recovery period was not sufficient for M. nipponense to completely recover from hypoxia stress.

Key words: *Macrobrachium nipponense*; hypoxia; enzyme activity; tissue section; semilethal concentration Corresponding author: FU Hongtuo. E-mail: fuht@ffrc.cn