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## 摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹蜕皮激素与几丁质酶含量和 $\beta$ -NAGase活性的影响

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**摘要:**为探索摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹蜕皮机制的影响,采用灼伤挤压法摘除眼柄后,运用ELISA技术检测了河南华溪蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素的含量和表皮组织中几丁质酶的含量,同时用比色法测定了表皮中N-乙酰- $\beta$ -D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶( $\beta$ -NAGase)的活性。结果显示,摘除眼柄后河南华溪蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素的含量出现先升高后下降的总趋势,在摘除眼柄96 h时,血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量上升到最大值[♂:(23.25±4.56)ng/L;♀:(35.75±7.15)ng/L]。表皮中几丁质酶的含量在摘除眼柄后亦出现先升高后下降的变化趋势,在摘除眼柄48 h达到最大[♂:(16.29±3.91)ng/L;♀:(30.49±5.28)ng/L],到120 h仍显著高于对照组。表皮中N-乙酰- $\beta$ -D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶( $\beta$ -NAGase)的活性在摘除眼柄后持续升高,在144 h时达到最大[♂:(400.44±21.00)U/g;♀:(216.94±23.97)U/g],后逐渐下降,但依旧高于对照组。研究推测,摘除眼柄通过增加蜕皮激素含量、几丁质酶的含量和 $\beta$ -NAGase的活性来促进河南华溪蟹蜕皮。实验将为进一步研究甲壳动物蜕皮生长的调控机制提供新的理论基础。

**关键词:**河南华溪蟹;蜕皮;蜕皮激素;几丁质酶;N-乙酰- $\beta$ -D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶

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蜕皮,即蜕去旧的几丁质外壳并长出新外壳的过程。甲壳动物生长变化、生殖发育和断肢再生等,都要通过蜕皮来完成<sup>[1]</sup>。蜕皮是蟹类个体发育的一个标志,也是个体生长的一个必要阶段<sup>[2]</sup>。河南华溪蟹(*Sinopotamon henanense*)属于直接发育,蜕皮对于其生长发育尤为重要。蜕皮过程主要由Y-器分泌的蜕皮激素和X-器窦腺复合体分泌的蜕皮抑制激素(molt-inhibiting hormone, MIH)调控<sup>[3]</sup>。位于甲壳动物头胸部前端的Y-器分泌蜕皮激素促进蜕皮<sup>[4]</sup>;眼柄内的X-器窦腺复合体分泌的蜕皮抑制激素(MIH)抑制蜕皮<sup>[5-6]</sup>。当MIH的分泌量减少或不分泌时,蜕皮才会发生<sup>[7-8]</sup>。

Zeleny等<sup>[9]</sup>首次发现,摘除眼柄可以缩短蜕皮间期从而加速蜕皮。随后,国外许多学者研究了摘除眼柄对甲壳动物的影响,发现摘除眼柄能诱导斑

节对虾(*Penaeus monodon*)、日本沼虾(*Macrobrachium nobilii*)和中国对虾(*Penaeus chinensis*)的蜕皮,促进生长<sup>[10-11]</sup>。张海燕等<sup>[12]</sup>研究了摘除日本沼虾的两侧眼柄可以加速其蜕壳和抱卵;王芳等<sup>[13]</sup>研究发现,摘除凡纳滨对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)眼柄能明显缩短稚虾的蜕皮周期,加快蜕皮。崔青曼等<sup>[14]</sup>研究发现,摘除中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)幼蟹的双侧眼柄,可以导致体质量增长变快,蜕皮加速。殷海成<sup>[15]</sup>发现,摘除眼柄后,克氏原螯虾(*Procambarus clarkia*)蜕皮加快,蜕皮周期缩短,生长速度同比例增长。

在生产实践中,通过摘除眼柄来解除MIH对蜕皮过程的抑制,从而缩短蟹的蜕皮周期,促进蟹的生长发育。但是,摘除眼柄是影响了甲壳动物的哪些生化指标来缩短蜕皮周期加速蜕皮的,却

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不是十分清楚。

几丁质(Chitin),又名甲壳素、甲壳质等,是许多甲壳动物如虾、蟹等外壳的重要成分<sup>[16]</sup>。甲壳动物的外壳可分为4个主要部分:表皮、色素层、钙化层和膜层。表皮由蛋白质和脂类构成,质地比较均匀,是蜕皮激素调控蜕皮过程的主要靶组织<sup>[17]</sup>。表皮细胞在蜕皮过程中周期性地合成并分泌一系列特异性水解几丁质的酶<sup>[18]</sup>,在蜕皮前期表皮分泌几丁质酶,在合成新外壳的同时降解旧外壳的内层<sup>[19]</sup>。按其作用于几丁质的酶切位点和作用方式的不同分为几丁质内切酶、几丁质外切酶和N-乙酰- $\beta$ -D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶(简称 $\beta$ -NAGase)。几丁质内切酶和几丁质外切酶可以切断几丁质多聚体之间的化学键,形成寡聚片段和几丁质二糖,寡聚片段和几丁质二糖随后被 $\beta$ -NAGase水解成N-乙酰- $\beta$ -D-氨基葡萄糖<sup>[19-20]</sup>。3者协同作用将几丁质分解成N-乙酰- $\beta$ -D-氨基葡萄糖。但是,摘除眼柄是否通过影响河南华溪蟹表皮几丁质酶的含量或者活力来加速蜕皮,也不是很清楚。

因此,本实验通过摘除眼柄去除MIH对河南华溪蟹蜕皮的抑制作用,研究摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量、表皮中几丁质酶含量和 $\beta$ -NAGase活力的影响,为人工调控甲壳动物的生长、成熟探寻一种切实可行的技术手段,同时为进一步研究甲壳动物蜕皮生长的调控机制提供新的理论基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料

河南华溪蟹(以下简称“溪蟹”),购自太原市五龙口东安水产批发市场,在实验室水族缸(45 cm×30 cm×30 cm)中暂养2周(雌/雄分开)。选取头胸甲宽约3~5 cm的健康溪蟹,置于盛有2 L且已曝气2 d的自来水的水族缸(45 cm×30 cm×30 cm)中。

### 1.2 主要试剂

乙醇、磷酸氢二钠(Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>)、磷酸二氢钠(NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)、氯化钠、氯化钾等(购于北京化工厂)。

### 1.3 样品处理

眼柄摘除 采用灼烧挤压法,用75%乙醇擦拭镊子及溪蟹眼柄,用手术剪压碎眼柄的基部并摘除双侧眼柄,后用烧红的镊子灼烧使伤口愈合。双侧眼柄摘除后放回缸中饲养。分别在24、

48、72、96、120、144和168 h随机选取雌、雄各3只溪蟹进行实验,每次实验随机选取未摘除眼柄的雌蟹和雄蟹各3只作为对照,实验重复3次。

蜕皮激素含量的测定 用1 mL一次性注射器从溪蟹第3或第4步足基部关节软膜处,倾斜30°插入混合体腔中抽取血淋巴,加入等体积的抗凝剂混匀<sup>[21]</sup>,冰浴静置10 min后4 ℃离心(6 000 r/min,20 min),小心吸取上清液存储于冻存管中,-80 ℃保存备用。从每个样品取10 μL,采用螃蟹蜕皮激素(Ecdysone)Elisa试剂盒(购于上海雅吉生物科技有限公司)测定血淋巴中蜕皮激素的含量。

几丁质酶含量的测定 取处理后的溪蟹剖开头胸甲,用定性滤纸拭干头胸甲内表面的水分,称取0.05 g表皮组织,迅速置于液氮中速冻,取材后放入-80 ℃冰箱保存。实验时,在表皮组织中加入预冷的磷酸缓冲液(PBS,pH=7.4);用电动匀浆器将其制成1%的组织匀浆液(冰浴操作)。匀浆液在4 ℃、10 000 × g条件下离心20 min,去色素层。取上清液10 μL,采用螃蟹几丁质酶(Chitinase)Elisa试剂盒(购于上海雅吉生物科技有限公司)测定几丁质酶的含量。

$\beta$ -NAGase活性的测定 溪蟹处理后取0.05 g头胸甲内表皮组织,按测定几丁质酶含量中的方法制成1%的组织匀浆液,离心后取上清液10 μL,采用 $\beta$ -NAGase测试盒(购于南京建成生物工程研究所)测定 $\beta$ -NAGase的活性。反应底物在 $\beta$ -NAGase作用下水解,释放出的产物在碱性溶液中终止反应并显色。显色后通过酶标仪在400 nm处测吸光度值,读数后计算出酶活力单位。

### 1.4 数据处理

实验所得数据利用SPSS 15.0统计软件分析,检验其正态分布性,进行单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA),实验结果用平均值±标准差(mean ± SD)表示, $P < 0.05$ 表示有显著性差异, $P < 0.01$ 表示有极显著差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹蜕皮激素含量的影响

摘除眼柄48 h后,雄蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素的含量高于对照组( $P < 0.01$ ),在摘除眼柄96 h时,血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量最高,随后开始下降,但直到168 h时,血淋巴中蜕皮激素的含量仍高于对

照组(图1-a);与雄蟹相比,雌蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量的上升较为缓慢,直到摘除眼柄72 h才出现明显升高,但同样也在96 h时达到峰值( $P < 0.05$ ),之后迅速下降,到144 h,血淋巴中蜕皮激素的水平与对照组持平(图1-b)。虽然摘除眼柄对雌蟹和雄蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量的影响有差异,但是摘除眼柄对溪蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量的影响呈现先升高后降低的整体趋势,并且血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量在摘除眼柄96 h时均达到最高水平( $P < 0.05$ )。

## 2.2 摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹表皮组织几丁质酶总含量的影响

摘除双侧眼柄后,雄蟹表皮组织中几丁质酶

的总量显著高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),在摘除眼柄48~120 h期间,几丁质酶的含量与对照相比显著升高( $P < 0.05$ );120 h后,几丁质酶的含量逐渐下降,到144和168 h时,与对照组相比无明显差异(图2-a)。雌蟹在摘除眼柄后,表皮组织中几丁质酶的含量迅速升高,24 h时与对照组存在显著差异,到48 h达到最大值,之后逐渐下降,在72和96 h时仍明显高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),在120 h后降至对照组水平(图2-b)。雌蟹和雄蟹几丁质酶的含量虽然表现出一定的差异,但二者的几丁质酶含量在48 h时达到最高水平,而且摘除眼柄后表皮中几丁质酶的含量呈现先升高后降低的整体趋势。

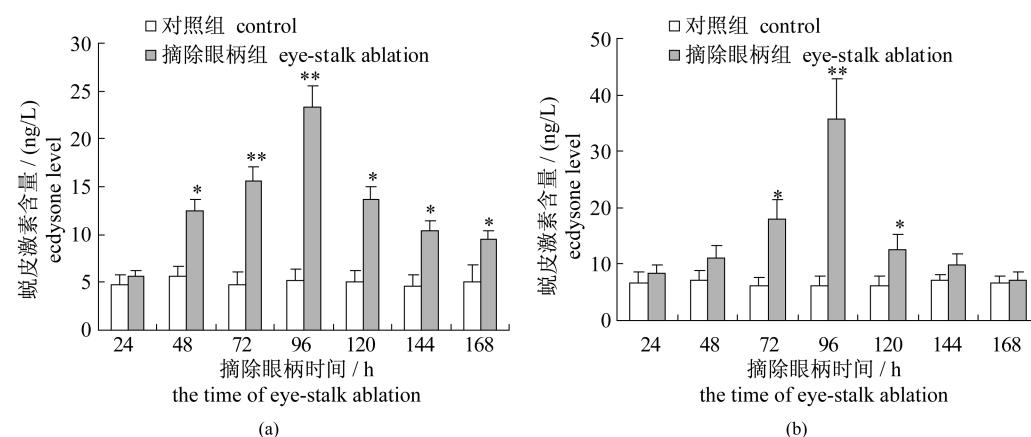


图1 摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量的影响

(a) 雄蟹; (b) 雌蟹(\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , n = 3)

Fig. 1 Effects of eye-stalk ablation on ecdysone level in haemolymph of the crab *S. henanense*

(a) male crab; (b) female crab(\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , n = 3)

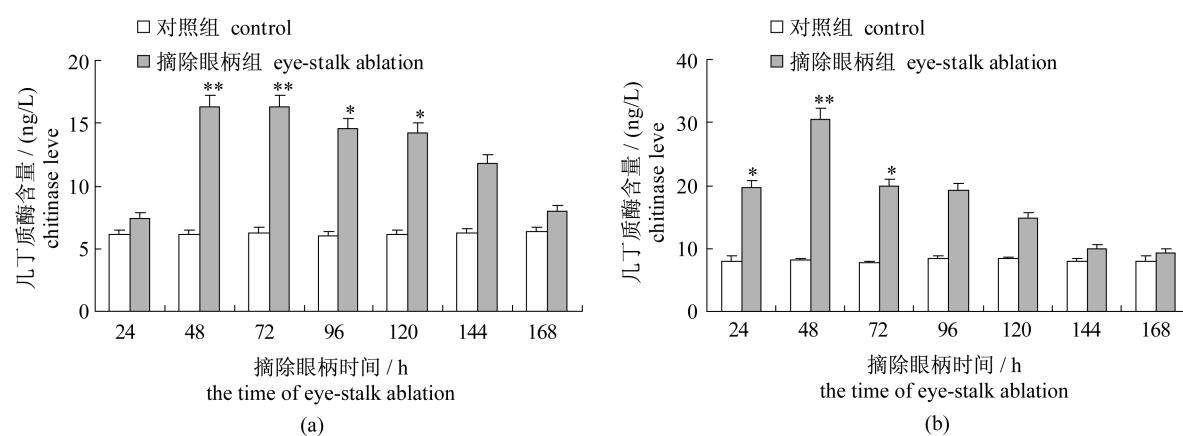


图2 摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹表皮组织中几丁质酶含量的影响

(a) 雄蟹; (b) 雌蟹(\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , n = 3)

Fig. 2 Effects of eye-stalk ablation on the chitinase level in epidermis of the crab *S. henanense*

(a) male crab; (b) female crab(\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , n = 3)

### 2.3 摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹表皮组织 $\beta$ -NAGase活力的影响

$\beta$ -NAGase是几丁质酶系的关键酶,其活力直接影响蜕皮过程。在摘除眼柄72、96、120和168 h时,雄蟹 $\beta$ -NAGase活力与对照相比出现显著升高( $P < 0.05$ ),在144 h达到最大后逐步降

低,但依旧高于对照组(图3-a);摘除了双侧眼柄的雌蟹,表皮组织中 $\beta$ -NAGase活力从96 h开始较对照组显著升高,至144 h时达到最大值( $P < 0.01$ ),在168 h时雌蟹 $\beta$ -NAGase活性虽仍然高于对照组,但是与144 h相比,已经明显下降(图3-b)。

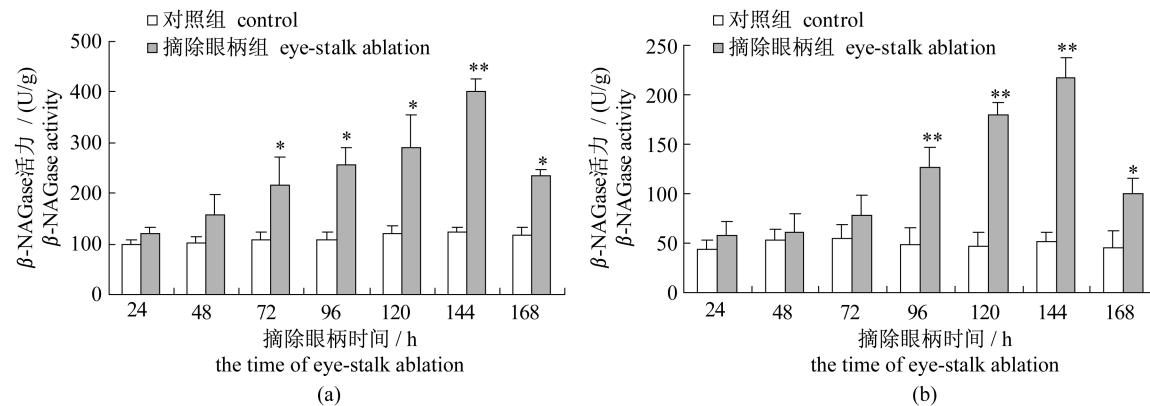


图3 摘除眼柄对河南华溪蟹表皮 $\beta$ -NAGase活力的影响

(a) 雄蟹; (b) 雌蟹(\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ )

Fig. 3 Effects of eye-stalk ablation on the  $\beta$ -NAGase activity in epidermis of the crab *S. henanense*

(a) male crab; (b) female crab(\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ ,  $n = 3$ )

### 3 讨论

甲壳类的蜕皮是通过Y-器分泌固醇类蜕皮激素进入血淋巴循环来调节的<sup>[3]</sup>。在蜕皮过程中,甲壳动物体内蜕皮激素浓度呈现周期性变化。Lee等<sup>[22]</sup>发现,蓝蟹(*Callinectes sapidus*)在蜕皮后或蜕皮间期均可测得蜕皮类固醇,而在蜕皮前期,蜕皮激素的浓度猛增,待蜕皮后又很快地下降,降至一定程度又慢慢回升到某一范围。在蜕皮周期中Y-器的分泌活动也有周期性的变化,Y-器分泌蜕皮激素的分泌率比血淋巴中的浓度峰值约提前4 d。本实验在摘除溪蟹眼柄后,血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量迅速上升,并在96 h时达到最大,之后随时间延长蜕皮激素含量逐渐下降(图1)。这与罗荣兰等<sup>[23]</sup>研究结果相近,该研究认为中华绒螯蟹摘除双侧眼柄后,血淋巴中20-羟蜕皮酮含量逐渐增高,在第10天后迅速下降,下降可能与性腺发育有关。还有研究发现,在中华绒螯蟹蜕壳前1~2 d,血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量达到最高峰;蜕壳时,血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量下降至最低值;蜕壳完成后1~2 d回升,但仍处于较低水平<sup>[24]</sup>。以上结果提示,摘除眼柄后蜕皮抑制激素的抑制

作用去除,Y-器的分泌活动迅速增强,促使血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量上升,为进一步蜕皮提供必要准备。

甲壳动物的蜕皮过程受控于多种激素,但是却受到蜕皮激素(20-hydroxyecdysone)的直接调控<sup>[19,25]</sup>。蜕皮激素与蜕皮激素受体结合形成异源二聚体,这种异源二聚体结合DNA反应元件,调控基因的转录<sup>[26]</sup>。某些被调控的基因参与几丁质外壳的降解<sup>[19]</sup>。几丁质的降解受到表皮组织分泌的几丁质酶和 $\beta$ -NAGase的调控<sup>[27]</sup>。有研究表明, $\beta$ -NAGase是甲壳动物蜕皮激素的调控对象。例如,蜕皮激素显著提高招潮蟹(*Uca pugilator*)表皮内 $\beta$ -NAGase的活力<sup>[28]</sup>。表皮内 $\beta$ -NAGase的活力在蜕皮前期D<sub>3</sub>~D<sub>4</sub>显著高于D<sub>0</sub>和D<sub>1</sub>期,在蜕皮后A~B期和间期C期活力均较低。表明了几丁质酶的产生与蜕皮激素分泌量密切相关,预示着几丁质酶mRNA的表达可能是受到了蜕皮激素的调节。Espie等<sup>[29]</sup>发现,在大型溞(*Daphnia magna*)蜕皮前0~6 h, $\beta$ -NAGase活力达到最高峰;并且在蜕皮阶段,表皮中氨基葡萄糖苷酶活力和血淋巴中的蜕皮激素含量成正相关。此外,在锯齿长臂虾(*Palaemon*

*serratus*)表皮中发现<sup>[30]</sup>,在蜕皮前D<sub>2</sub>和蜕皮后A~B期分别出现两个N-乙酰-β-D氨基葡萄糖苷酶活力峰。这些均表明了几丁质酶受到蜕皮激素的调控,在节肢动物蜕皮中具有重要的生理功能。

本实验结果显示,几丁质酶含量的升高和β-NAGase活力的升高没有在时间上保持一致,而是出现先后次序(图2,图3)。这可能是因为在摘除眼柄的早期,几丁质内切酶和几丁质外切酶的含量较高,表现为几丁质酶的总量在摘除眼柄早期就有升高,而β-NAGase的含量并没有在早期的几丁质酶系成分中占主导。但随着眼柄摘除时间的延长,β-NAGase的含量和活力都占主导<sup>[31]</sup>。尽管在甲壳动物体内,几丁质酶系的表达受控于蜕皮激素这样的实验证据还不是很多,但在昆虫体内的调控已十分清楚,几丁质酶基因的活性受到蜕皮激素的正向调节和保幼激素的负向作用<sup>[32]</sup>。切除眼柄能够引起表皮组织中几丁质酶总量的升高,在48 h时达到峰值(图2)。而这一峰值的出现早于血淋巴中蜕皮激素含量峰值出现的时间(96 h,图1),表明对河南华溪蟹而言,在切除眼柄的早期,除蜕皮激素外,几丁质酶的合成可能还受到其他信号的控制。眼柄或许不是唯一调控蜕皮发生的器官,可能神经系统和内分泌系统的其他因子也参与了调控。目前已报道的参与蜕皮调控相关因子还有CHH、MOIH、cAMP、cGMP、FaMeT和Ca<sup>2+</sup>等,这些调控相关因子都可能直接或间接调控蜕皮<sup>[6,33~36]</sup>,详细的调控机制还有待进一步研究。

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## Effects of eyestalk ablation on the ecdysone and chitinase levels and N-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glicosaminidase activity of the freshwater crab (*Sinopotamon henanense*)

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**Abstract:** Molting is an essential stage during the growth of crustacean, which is coordinated by ecdysone secreted by Y-organ, chitinase synthesized by the epidermis; while negatively regulated by molting-inhibiting hormone secreted by X-organ sinus-gland complex at the bottom of eyestalk. However, the specific mechanisms of the molting triggered by eyestalk ablation are still unknown. In this study, two eyestalks were ablated and the ecdysone level in *Sinopotamon henanense* haemolymph and chitinase level in the epidermis were measured by ELISA, and N-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glicosaminidase ( $\beta$ -NAGase) activity in the epidermis was measured by colormetry. Crabs were divided into one control group and seven eyestalk ablation groups respectively (from 24 hours to 168 hours). Our results showed that the level of ecdysone in haemolymph showed an increase at first and then decrease, with the maximum value at 96 h [♂ : (23.25 ± 4.56) ng/L; ♀ : (35.75 ± 7.15) ng/L,  $P < 0.01$ ]. This tendency was accompanied by similar changes as that of chitinase levels in the epidermis. After the two eyestalks were ablated for 48 h to 120 h, chitinase level increased significantly (compared with the control group,  $P < 0.05$ ). Activity of  $\beta$ -NAGase increased continuously by the eyestalk ablation and reached the maximum value at 144 h [♂ : (400.44 ± 21.00) U/g; ♀ : (216.94 ± 23.97) U/g,  $P < 0.05$ ]. Then the activity of  $\beta$ -NAGase decreased gradually, but still higher than that of control group. The results imply that eyestalk ablation may affect the molting process by increasing the levels of ecdysone in the haemolymph, chitinase in the epidermis and the activity of  $\beta$ -NAGase. This study will provide the theoretical basis for the further study on the physiological regulation of crustacean molting and growth.

**Key words:** *Sinopotamon henanense*; molting; ecdysone; chitinase; N-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glicosaminidase

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