

文章编号:1000-0615(2014)07-0965-08

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1231.2014.49080

Pb²⁺ 对泥蚶鳃、肝脏等组织结构的影响

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摘要:为了进一步了解重金属 Pb 对贝类的毒性毒理影响,研究了 4 个暴毒浓度(5、15、45 和 90 μg/L)Pb²⁺ 对泥蚶鳃和肝脏组织显微结构的影响,及其中 2 个高浓度组 Pb²⁺ 暴毒对泥蚶鳃和肝脏组织超微结构的影响,处理时间为 96 h。结果显示,低浓度组 Pb²⁺ 造成泥蚶鳃丝脱离其相连的软骨组织;高浓度组 Pb²⁺ 使其鳃丝呼吸上皮细胞出现脱落,鳃腔肿胀、内有血细胞堆积,鳃丝断裂;超微结构分析发现,随着浓度的升高,鳃上皮细胞中次级溶酶体和线粒体数量均增加。Pb 对泥蚶肝脏组织的显微结构影响仅见高浓度组肝小管附近有黄色物质沉积,消化管界限缺失,超微结构表明随着浓度的升高,肝细胞内沉积大量的黑色嗜锇性物质,次级溶酶体亦大量增加,细胞胞质及细胞核出现空泡,最后将导致细胞坏死,造成肝细胞永久性损伤。结合其他重金属毒性研究可发现,重金属引起的病理学变化并不具有金属特异性,主要还是氧化胁迫造成的氧化损伤。研究推测,生物体的抗氧化体系在重金属解毒中发挥了重要作用。

关键词:泥蚶; 铅离子; 鳃; 肝脏; 超微结构

中图分类号: S 917.4

文献标志码:A

近年来,重金属污染事件频繁发生,已受到国家的高度重视。重金属来源方式很多,但最终基本上都流入海洋中,使得中国海域普遍受到 Pb、Cd、Hg 等重金属的污染,而且海洋生物对重金属具有生物富集及生物放大效应。与鱼类、甲壳类相比,贝类具有更强的富集能力^[1],因此贝类产品质量检测中经常发现 Pb、Cd 等重金属含量超标,严重威胁着人类的健康。目前,Pb 对海洋生物影响的研究主要集中在生物富集^[2]、急性毒性^[3]等方面,对鳃、肝脏等重要功能组织的显微、超微结构影响研究极少^[4],且尚无对近岸滩涂埋栖型贝类相关功能组织影响的研究。

泥蚶 (*Tegillarca granosa*),俗称血蚶,属软体动物门 (Mollusca)、瓣鳃纲 (Lamellibranchia)、列齿目 (Taxodonta)、蚶科 (Arcidae),是浙江省最主要的滩涂养殖品种之一,也是中国重要的传统经

济贝类,味道鲜美、营养价值高,极受人们的喜爱,但目前存在严重的 Pb、Cd 等超标现象。因此,本实验选取泥蚶作为实验对象,研究短期 Pb²⁺ 暴毒对其鳃、肝脏组织的超微结构影响,在亚细胞水平上探讨 Pb 对泥蚶鳃、肝脏等功能组织的影响原因及其解毒机制,以期为滩涂贝类生态毒理学研究提供基础理论资料。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

实验用泥蚶采集自宁波市甬盛水产种业有限公司,所选泥蚶均健康无病、壳体完整、壳表干净、无损伤。泥蚶平均壳长为 (31.25 ± 0.73) mm, 平均壳高为 (23.46 ± 1.06) mm。所选泥蚶先用象山港的自然海水暂养 7 d, 海水盐度 19, 温度 (20 ± 1) °C, 连续充气, 日换水量 50%, 期间投喂适量藻类。

收稿日期:2014-01-06 修回日期:2014-04-21

资助项目:国家贝类产业技术体系 (CARS—48); 浙江省重点科技创新团队 (2010R50029-18); 宁波市海洋贝类科技创新团队 (2011B82017); 浙江万里学院省重中之重学科资助 (ZS2012005, KF2014001)

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1.2 实验方法

实验前期处理 根据《渔业水质标准 GB 11607-89》及前期重金属暴毒预实验,设计4个 Pb^{2+} 浓度梯度,分别为5、15、45和90 $\mu g/L$ 。实验用 $Pb(NO_3)_2$ 进行各级浓度暴毒水体的配制。所有 Pb^{2+} 处理组均设3个平行,以不添加任何重金属离子组为对照,暴毒期间不投喂。养殖用水中 Pb^{2+} 浓度为0.06 $\mu g/L$ 。

于2010年11月进行 Pb^{2+} 暴毒实验,每组处理组均放置50只泥蚶,连续充气,日换水量为100% (用于消除重金属附壁等作用而导致实验用水中重金属浓度的降低)。实验处理时间为96 h,所有处理组泥蚶鳃及肝脏组织均进行光镜观察,高浓度处理组(45和90 $\mu g/L$)泥蚶鳃及肝脏组织还用于电镜观察。取样时每次随机从各处理组抽取3只泥蚶样品,对于高浓度处理组泥蚶,将其组织样品一分为二,一部分用作光镜观察,余下部分用作电镜观察。

光镜样品的制备与观察 解剖泥蚶,得到其鳃及肝脏组织,用Bouin氏液固定、梯度酒精脱水、透明、透蜡和石蜡包埋等步骤进行组织包埋;后进行切片,切片厚度为7 μm ;采用传统的苏木精—伊红染色法(H. E)染色,尼康80i显微拍照系统进行观察并拍照。

电镜样品的制备与观察 用于电镜观察的鳃及肝脏组织用2.5%戊二醛固定液前固定3 h (4℃),1%锇酸后固定2 h,之后进行乙醇梯度脱水,环氧树脂812包埋,RMC POWER-TOME XL超薄切片机切片,最后超薄切片用柠檬酸铅和醋酸双氧铀染色,日立透射电镜H-7650观察和拍摄。

2 结果

2.1 Pb^{2+} 对泥蚶鳃显微和超微结构的影响

泥蚶的鳃为瓣状鳃,位于外套腔中,身体两侧均有2列悬挂式鳃丝。鳃丝由表面的单层扁平上皮细胞和其中的鳃腔组成(图版I-1)。鳃腔内充盈着结缔组织,同列众多鳃丝由丝间联结连接而形成鳃瓣。

暴毒组泥蚶鳃的显微结构发生了一系列的病理变化。在低浓度组,鳃丝开始遭到破坏,部分鳃丝脱离其相连的软骨组织(图版I-2);到高浓度组,鳃丝表面的单层扁平呼吸上皮细胞开始出现

脱落(图版I-3),鳃腔肿胀,内有血细胞堆积(图版I-4),鳃丝甚至出现断裂现象(图版I-3)。

45 $\mu g/L$ Pb^{2+} 处理96 h时,泥蚶鳃上皮细胞超微结构中开始出现次级溶酶体,线粒体较对照组(图版II-1)开始增多(图版II-2);90 $\mu g/L$ Pb^{2+} 处理96 h时,次级溶酶体和线粒体数量继续增加(图版II-3,4)。

2.2 Pb^{2+} 对泥蚶肝脏显微和超微结构的影响

肝脏是瓣鳃纲软体动物营代谢和解毒功能的重要消化腺,其主要结构和功能单位是肝小管,为椭圆形或圆形结构,由柱状上皮细胞组成(图版III-1)。 Pb^{2+} 对泥蚶肝脏的显微结构影响主要表现为,高浓度组肝小管附近有黄色物质沉积,消化管界限缺失(图版III-2)。

超微结构观察得出,45 $\mu g/L$ Pb^{2+} 处理96 h时,肝细胞内沉积大量黑色嗜锇性物质(图版IV-2),且细胞内次级溶酶体也随之出现,细胞核开始出现空泡(图版IV-3);90 $\mu g/L$ Pb^{2+} 处理96 h时,肝细胞质出现空泡,沉积的黑色嗜锇性物质和溶酶体继续大幅增加(图版IV-4,5),且细胞核空泡现象更加严重,细胞开始凋亡(图版IV-6)。

3 讨论

在生物监测项目和毒理学研究中,双壳贝类是水生生物中最常被研究的群体之一^[5-6]。其主要特点是分布广、迁移性差、能富集浓度比水体高 $10^2 \sim 10^5$ 数量级的化合物^[7]。鳃和消化腺是重金属富集的主要部位,两者的组织病理学评价可用于鉴定暴毒污染物导致的损伤。

3.1 Pb^{2+} 对泥蚶鳃结构和功能的影响

鳃是双壳贝类在水中进行气体交换和过滤食物的重要器官。鳃丝结构的损坏往往降低其呼吸作用、食物摄取及破坏离子平衡。这些变化如鳃丝融合、上皮细胞剥离等,都被作为双壳贝类鳃的重要终端(endpoint)被报道^[7-9]。本研究中泥蚶鳃丝的显微结构表明,随着 Pb^{2+} 浓度的增加,鳃丝受损程度越严重,上皮细胞开始脱落,随之鳃腔肿胀和血细胞堆积,甚至鳃丝断裂,这与其他贝类的研究结果相同。通过研究Cd对泥蚶鳃的显微结构影响,结果表明其鳃中均出现了上述病理变化^[1]。采集自重金属污染(Pb 、 Cd 、 Cr 、 Cu 和 Zn)区域的大西洋种红树牡蛎(*Crassostrea rhizophorae*),也被发现其鳃丝出现融合和上皮细

胞脱落解体等现象^[10]。把紫贻贝(*Mytilus edulis*)暴露在Cd和其他重金属中后发现其鳃血腔膨大、血细胞聚集^[11]。此类组织病理学变化也发生在重金属对鱼类鳃的结构影响中。Cr⁶⁺能造成纹鱠(*Channa punctatus*)鳃片肿胀、上皮细胞剥离、坏死和脱落^[12]。来源于Pb、Cd污染位点的尼罗罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*),其鳃也出现了鳃小片融合、呼吸上皮细胞剥离等畸变^[13]。综上可见,此类组织病理学变化不具有重金属特异性,但都跟重金属直接或者间接引起氧化应激有关^[14],病理变化都会降低鳃的气体交换效率,造成贝类摄食困难^[15]。Cd对泥蚶鳃的超微结构表明,鳃上皮细胞中线粒体数量和溶酶体数量都出现一定程度的升高。前者数量的增加,与显微结构中鳃腔充血现象相吻合,推测可能是对呼吸作用受到抑制的一种补偿机制。后者具有一定的重金属解毒功能,可通过滞留或者细胞分泌等途径减轻重金属对生物体的毒性作用^[16]。另外,在泥蚶的超微结构中并未出现嗜锇性物质,这与同等浓度及作用时间下重金属Cd对泥蚶的研究结果不同^[1]。这与Winter等^[17]的研究结果一致,在84.3 μg/L Cd及155.4 μg/L Pb混合液中,Cd-结合能力要大于Pb-结合能力。由此可见,泥蚶对重金属Pb的富集能力要小于重金属Cd。另外,泥蚶肝的超微结构中嗜锇性物质的沉积量均小于相同Cd处理条件下其肝中嗜锇性物质的沉积量,也支持这个推测。

3.2 Pb²⁺对泥蚶肝脏结构和功能的影响

肝脏是双壳贝类解毒和代谢的重要功能器官,是重金属和其他污染物富集的主要部位。重金属对生物体的危害作用,主要是由于其能诱导产生活性氧自由基从而造成氧化损伤^[14,18-19]。因此,当重金属积累到阈值,超过了肝脏的解毒能力,就会对肝脏的组织结构产生不同程度的影响^[20]。本研究发现,高浓度Pb²⁺处理组可见肝小管附近有黄色物质沉积,与陈彩芳等^[1]的研究结果类似,推测可能是富集在肝脏内的重金属沉积物。此现象也与本实验中泥蚶肝脏的超微结构相吻合,高浓度Pb²⁺处理组泥蚶肝细胞内沉积有大量黑色嗜锇性物质。超微结构还表明:这些富集在泥蚶体内的重金属Pb引起肝细胞内次级溶酶体增加,细胞胞质及细胞核出现空泡,最后细胞坏死,肝小管界限缺失。肝细胞质空泡化现象在

鱼类中也有发现。罗非鱼、银无须魮(*Puntius gonoronotus*)、纹鱠分别暴露于重金属污染的水体后,其肝细胞也出现了空泡化^[12-13,21]。将紫贻贝分别暴露于不同浓度Cu、Hg和Cd下则出现消化管界限缺失、坏死等现象^[22-24]。次级溶酶体是软体动物存储重金属并对其进行解毒的重要细胞器^[16]。除此之外,生物体内还会启动一系列的防御和解毒过程。银无须魮暴毒于0.06 mg/L Cd 60 d后,肝脏MT mRNA表达升高^[21]。一种淡水贝(*Diplodon chilensis*)饲喂含Cu的藻类6周后,贝体消化管萎缩,氧化损伤程度显著增加,SOD、GST、CAT、GSH等抗氧化酶含量均显著增加^[25]。抗氧化防御体系、MT基因均具有很强的氧自由基清除能力^[26-27],使机体免受氧化损伤。本实验中线粒体、内质网等敏感细胞器均未有损伤现象,推测可能是Pb²⁺暴毒浓度低及处理时间短,并未超出泥蚶的免疫防御能力,其体内的上述抗氧化体系和解毒系统有效地将Pb引起的氧化胁迫降至最低。

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Effect of Pb²⁺ on the microstructure and ultrastructure of gill and hepatopancreas in *Tegillarca granosa*

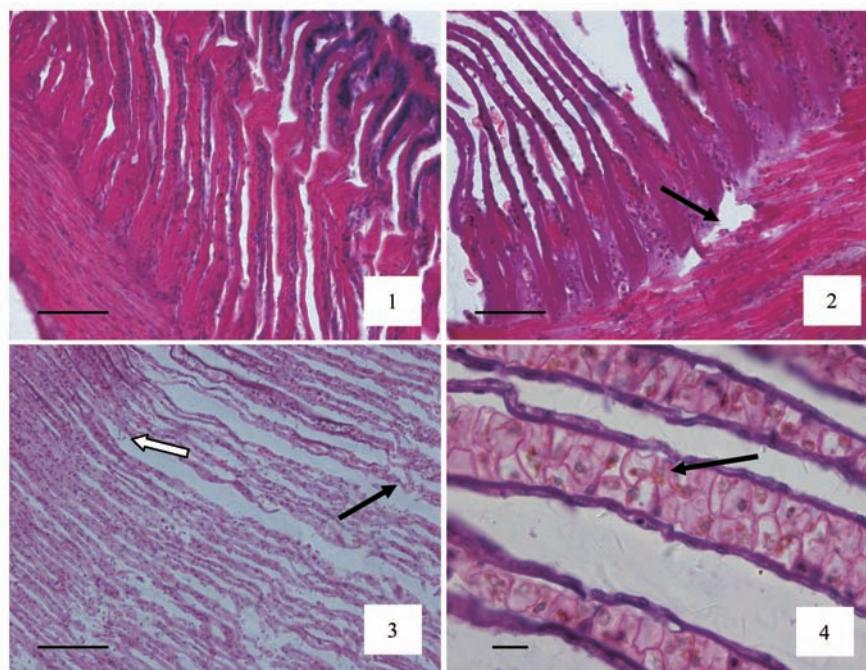
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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to investigate the toxic effects of Pb²⁺ on the histopathological changes of gill and hepatopancreas in *Tegillarca granosa* exposed to four concentrations of Pb²⁺ (5, 15, 45 and 90 μg/L). The experiment lasted for 96 hours. The results are as follows: for the groups of low Pb²⁺ concentrations, the gill isolated from the cartilage tissue, and for the groups of the high concentrations, the epithelia cells dropped, gill cavity swelled, which stored lots of haemocytes; finally the gill broke. The findings of gill ultrastructure showed that the number of secondary lysosome and mitochondrion increased. The influence of Pb²⁺ on the microstructure of hepatic cells only occurred in the groups of high concentrations, turning up some yellow sediment and a loss of dividing lines of the digestive tubules. Its ultrastructure results indicated that with the increasing metal concentrations, there was granular osmophilic material, and the secondary lysosome increased as well; furthermore, the vacuoles were also present in the cytoplasm and nucleus of hepatic cells, suggesting the cells were irreversibly damaged. Combined with previous studies, we conclude that the histopathological alterations caused by heavy metals are not metal-specific but mainly because of oxidative stress. The antioxidant system is inferred to play a central role in the metal detoxification.

Key words: *Tegillarca granosa*; Pb²⁺; gill; hepatopancreas; ultrastructure

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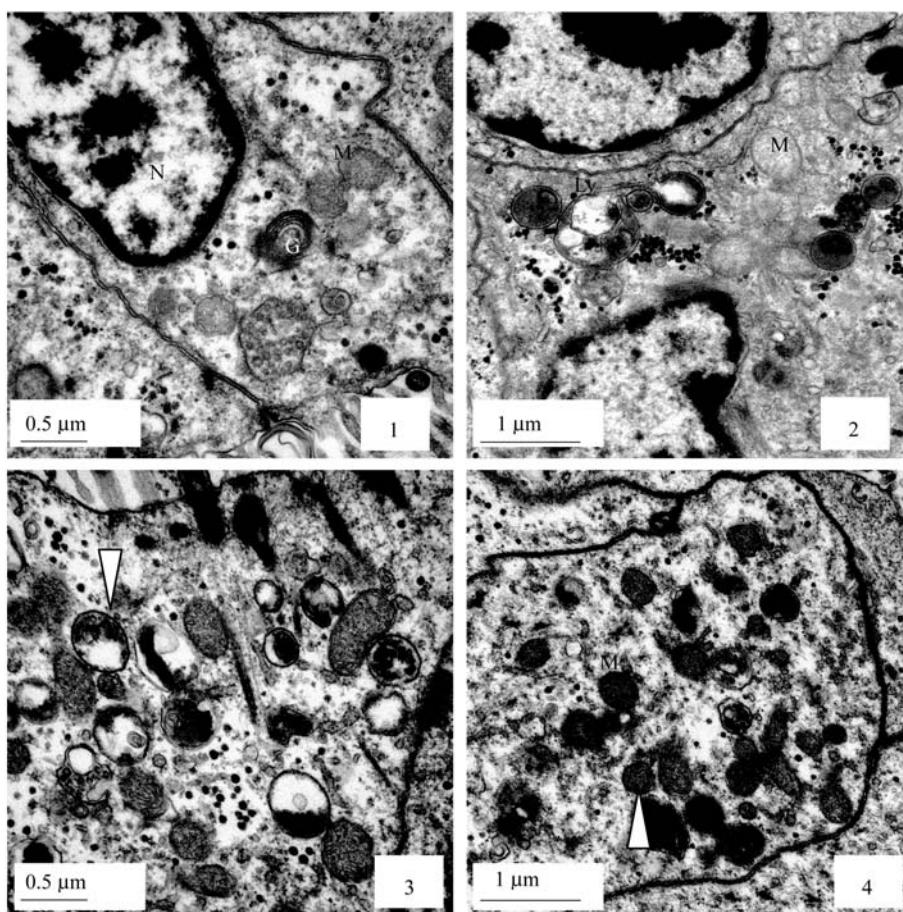


图版 I Pb^{2+} 对泥蚶鳃丝显微结构的影响

1. 对照组鳃结构($\times 400$)；2. 低浓度组泥蚶鳃丝结构($\times 400$)，黑箭头示鳃丝脱离软骨组织；3. 高浓度组泥蚶鳃丝结构($\times 200$)，白箭头示鳃上皮细胞脱落，黑箭头示鳃丝断裂；4. 高浓度组泥蚶鳃丝结构($\times 1\,000$)，黑箭头示鳃腔膨大，血细胞大量堆积

Plate I Effects of Pb^{2+} on gill microstructure in *T. granosa*

1. microstructure of gill in control group ($\times 400$) ; 2. microstructure of gill in low concentration group ($\times 400$), black arrow shows gill isolating from the cartilage tissue; 3. microstructure of gill exposed to high concentration group ($\times 200$), white arrow shows epithelia cells dropping, black arrow shows gill broking; 4. microstructure of gill exposed to high concentration group ($\times 1\,000$), black arrow shows gill cavity swelling and haemocytes assembling

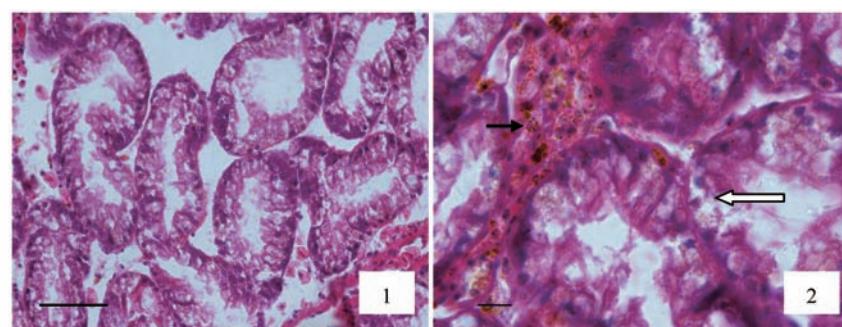


图版II Pb²⁺对泥蚶鳃丝超微结构的影响

1. 对照组鳃超微结构($\times 40000$)；2. 45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ Pb²⁺处理96 h 泥蚶鳃上皮细胞出现次级溶酶体,线粒体开始增加($\times 30000$)；3. 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ Pb²⁺处理96 h 泥蚶鳃上皮细胞内次级溶酶体增加($\times 40000$,白箭头所示)；4. 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ Pb²⁺处理96 h 泥蚶鳃上皮细胞内线粒体数量增加($\times 30000$,白箭头所示)(G:高尔基体,M:线粒体,N:细胞核,Ly:溶酶体)

Plate II Effects of Pb²⁺ on gill ultrastructure in *T. granosa*

1. ultrastructure of gill in control group($\times 40000$)；2. mitochondrion and secondary lysosome of gill epithelia cells increasing in 45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ Pb²⁺ group exposed for 96 h($\times 30000$)；3. secondary lysosome continuously increasing in gill epithelia cells in 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ Pb²⁺ group exposed for 96 h($\times 40000$,white arrow shows)；4. mitochondrion continuously increasing in gill epithelia cells in 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ Pb²⁺ group exposed for 96 h($\times 30000$,white arrow shows) (G:golgi complexe,M:Mitochondrion,N:nucleus,Ly:lysosome)

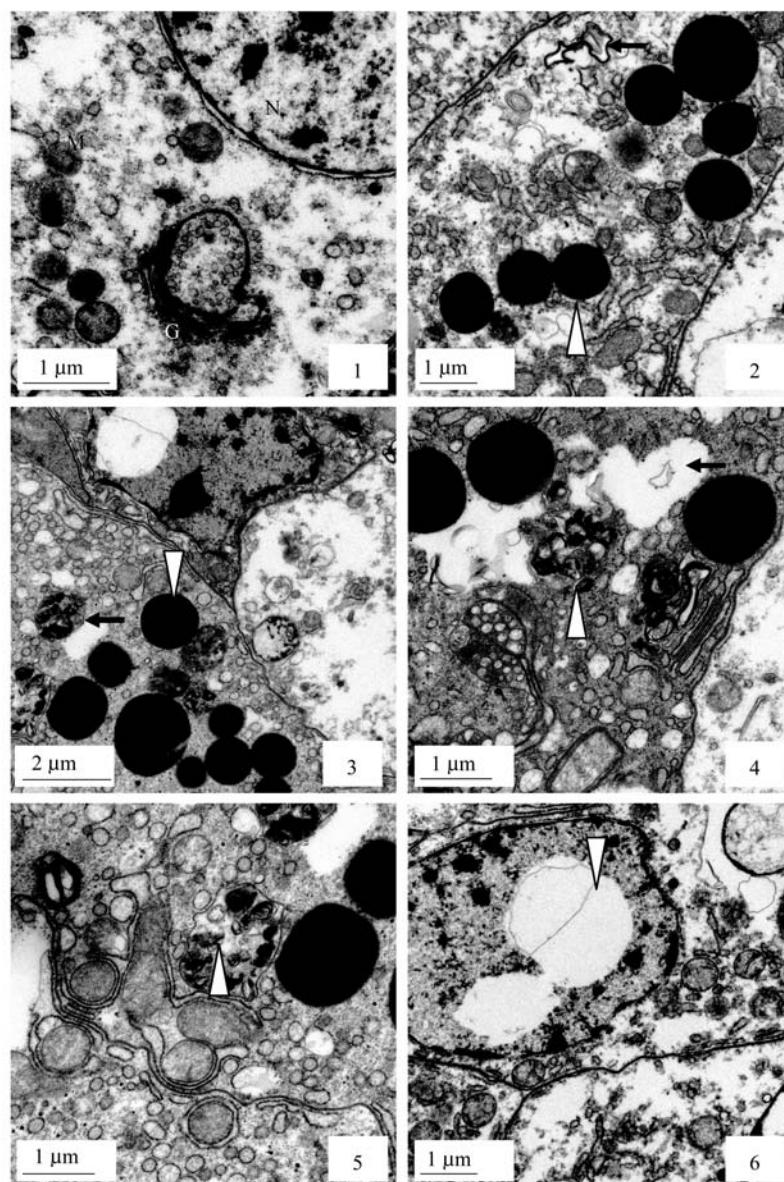


图版III Pb²⁺对泥蚶肝脏显微结构的影响

1. 对照组肝脏结构($\times 400$)；2. 高浓度组泥蚶肝细胞内有黄色物质沉积(黑箭头所示)、界限不明显(白箭头所示)($\times 1000$)

Plate III Effects of Pb²⁺ on hepatopancreas microstructure in *T. granosa*

1. microstructure of hepatopancreas in control group($\times 400$)；2. hepatic cells in high concentration group($\times 1000$),black arrow shows yellow sediment,white arrow shows a loss of a loss of definition of the digestive tubules



图版IV Pb^{2+} 对泥蚶肝脏超微结构的影响

1. 对照组肝细胞超微结构($\times 30\,000$)；2. $45 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ 处理 96 h 泥蚶肝细胞出现嗜锇性物质(白箭头所示)和次级溶酶体(黑箭头所示)($\times 20\,000$)；3. $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ 处理 96 h 泥蚶肝细胞继续沉积大量嗜锇性物质(白箭头所示), 次级溶酶体继续增加(黑箭头所示)($\times 15\,000$)；4. $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ 处理 96 h 泥蚶肝细胞胞质出现空泡(黑箭头所示), 次级溶酶体增加(白箭头所示)($\times 25\,000$,)；5. $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ 处理 96 h 泥蚶肝细胞内次级溶酶体数量增加($\times 25\,000$,白箭头所示)；6. $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ 处理 96 h 泥蚶肝细胞细胞核皱缩出现空泡($\times 20\,000$,白箭头所示)(G:高尔基体,M:线粒体,N:细胞核)

Plate IV Effects of Pb^{2+} on hepatopancreas ultrastructure in *T. granosa*

1. ultrastructure of hepatopancreas in control group ($\times 30\,000$) ; 2. granular osmiophilic material (white arrow shows) and secondary lysosome(black arrow shows) of hepatic cells in $45 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ group exposed for 96 h ($\times 20\,000$) ; 3. lots of granular osmiophilic material(white arrow shows) and secondary lysosome increasing(black arrow shows) in hepatic cells in $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ group exposed for 96 h($\times 15\,000$) ; 4. cytoplasm vacuolating (black arrow shows) and secondary lysosome increasing(white arrow shows) in hepatic cells in $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ group exposed for 96 h($\times 25\,000$) ; 5. secondary lysosome increasing in hepatic cells in $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ group exposed for 96 h($\times 25\,000$,white arrow shows) ; 6. nucleus shrinking ,even vacuolating in hepatic cells in $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} \text{Pb}^{2+}$ group exposed for 96 h($\times 20\,000$,white arrow shows) (G:golgi complexe,M:Mitochondrion,N:nucleus)