



读书报告

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Growth performance and immune response of channel catfish (*Ictalurus puctatus*) fed diets containing graded levels of gossypol–acetic acid

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CONTENTS 研究背景与意义











一、研究背景与意义——1. gossypol





棉酚是棉植物(棉属)中一种有毒的天然多酚物质。棉籽中棉酚的含量取决于环境因素和棉花种类。整个种子中的所有棉酚都是游离形式。在加工过程中,不同量的游离棉酚被转化为具有降低生物活性的结合形式。由于棉酚具有生物活性,因此受到了天然产物化学家,营养学家和医学研究人员的广泛关注。



一、研究背景与意义——1. gossypol

优点:

棉酚使植物具有抗药性,还表现出其他的生物学活性,包括抗肿瘤、抗寄生虫、抗菌等优点。

缺点:

影响生物体的红细胞水平,携氧能力,呼吸速率,肝功能,饲料摄入,生长以及生产和繁殖效率。



一、研究背景与意义——2. letalurus Punetaus





斑点叉尾鮰(letalurus Punetaus)又称沟鲶、钳鱼,属于鲶形目、鮰科鱼类。原产于北美洲,是一种大型淡水鱼类,具有食性杂、生长快、适应性广、抗病力强、肉质好等优点。20世纪80年代中期,由美国引入中国,因其具有生长快、适温范围广、产量高和肉嫩味美等特点而备受人们青睐,已成为中国重要的经济养殖鱼类之一。但是,在养殖过程中斑点叉尾鮰容易感染鮰爱德华氏菌,这给渔业养殖方面带来了很大的经济损失。



一、研究背景与意义——3.Edwardsiella ictaluri



鮰爱德华氏菌(Edwardsiella ictaluri),革兰氏阴性、发酵型的杆菌,以周生鞭毛运动,兼性厌氧。该菌很易通过肠粘膜。鮰爱德华氏菌是一种细胞内病原菌,即胞内菌。其感染鱼类的途径有三个:①经鼻孔侵入嗅神经,然后进入脑内,最后侵害颅骨和皮肤;②经肠壁进入血液引起败血症;③经鳃感染。





作者利用棉酚具有抗菌活性这一 特性,用含有不同浓度棉酚的纯化 饲料饲喂幼龄斑点叉尾鮰,探究棉 酚对其生长性能,血液学,免疫反 应以及对鮰爱德华氏菌抗菌性的影 响。





第二章 CONTENTS

研究过程与方法











饲料基础配方:

Table 1							
Percentage	composition	and	estimated	nutrient	content	of basal	diet

Ingredients	Percent in diet
Casein, vitamin-free	32
Gelatin	8
Corn starch	33
Cod liver oil	3
Soybean oil	3
Vitamin premix ^a	1
Mineral premix ^b	4
CMC	3
Celufil	13
Estimated nutrient	
Crude protein (%)	34.0
Crude fat (%)	6.0
Digestible energy (kcal/g)	3.2

二、研究过程与方法

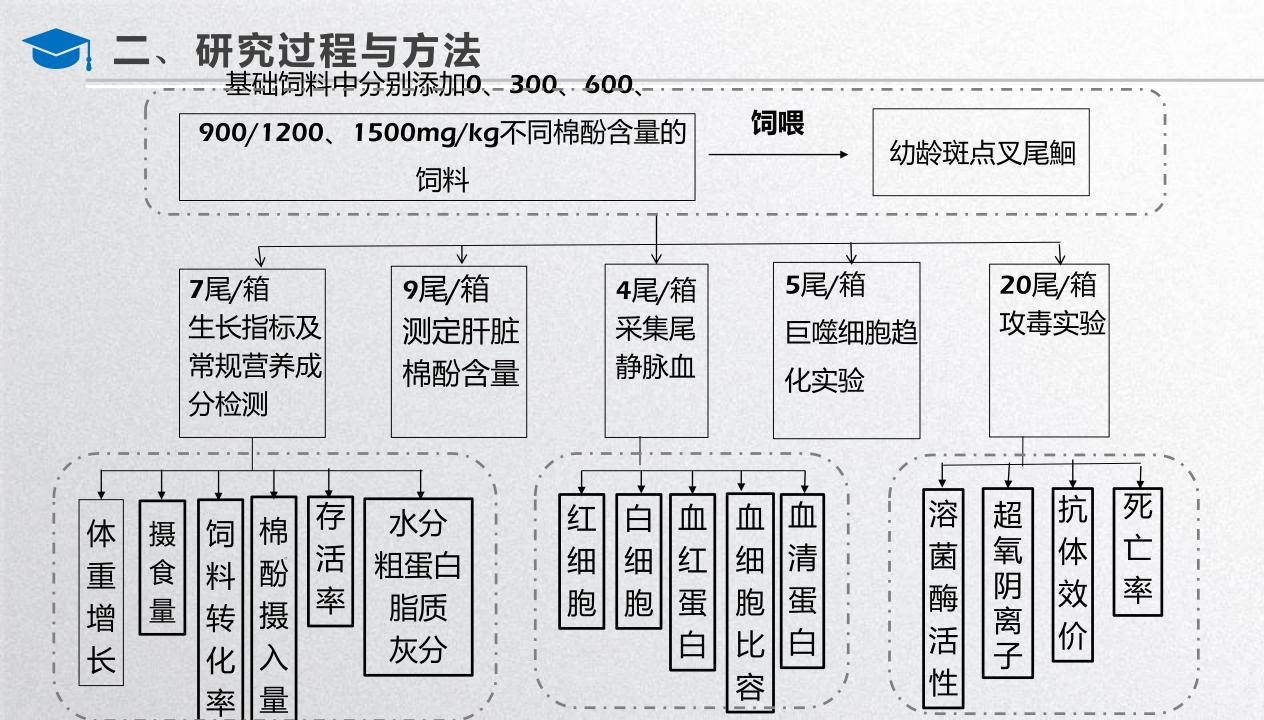
材料:

◆斑点叉尾鮰6.22±0.25 g

养殖条件:

- ◆水温平均为26.3±1.3°C,溶解氧平均为6.4±0.6 mg/L。
- ◆110L的水族箱,50尾/水族箱。
- ◆光周期维持在12:12 h的光照/黑暗时间表。
- ◆每天上午7:30-8:30、下午15:00-16:00进行饱食投喂,饲喂12周。







三 CONTENTS 结果与讨论











三、结果与讨论——1. Weight gain, feed intake and FER

Table 2 Mean final body weight gain, feed intake, feed efficiency ratio (FER), gossypol intake and survival of channel catfish fed diets containing various levels of gossypol for 12 weeks*

Dietary level of gossypol (mg/kg)	Weight gain (g)	Feed intake (g)	FER**	Gossypol intake (mg/g wt. gain)	Survival (%)
0	32.4 ^a	37.23 ^a	0.94 ^a	_	92
300	28.9 ^b	34.87 ^a	0.88^{ab}	0.36^{d}	97
600	18.7 ^c	23.70 ^b	0.85^{b}	$0.76^{\rm cd}$	94
900	7.1 ^d	12.73°	0.61 ^c	1.62°	94
1200	3.1 ^e	8.01 ^d	0.43 ^d	3.13 ^b	96
1500	1.4 ^e	7.24 ^d	0.21 ^e	8.22 ^a	96
Pooled SEM	0.97	1.01	0.02	0.33	1.94

^{*}Values are means of 4 replicates/treatment. Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different at P < 0.05.

^{**}FER = Weight gain (g)/dry feed fed (g).



三、结果与讨论——2. Whole body composition

Table 3 Whole body proximate composition of channel catfish fed diet containing various levels of gossypol for 12 weeks*

Dietary level of	Moisture (%)	Percent wet weight basis		
gossypol (mg/kg)		Protein	Lipid	Ash
0	71.69 ^d	15.16 ^a	8.28 ^a	3.58 ^b
300	72.43 ^d	14.95 ^a	7.89 ^a	3.66^{b}
600	74.19 ^c	15.20 ^a	5.97 ^b	3.67 ^b
900	76.28 ^b	14.85 ^a	3.28°	3.99 ^b
1200	77.02 ^b	14.98 ^a	1.50 ^d	4.59 ^a
1500	78.18 ^a	14.34 ^b	$0.64^{\rm d}$	5.00^{a}
Pooled SEM	0.36	0.15	0.35	0.19

^{*}Values are means of 4 replicates/treatment. Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different at P < 0.05.



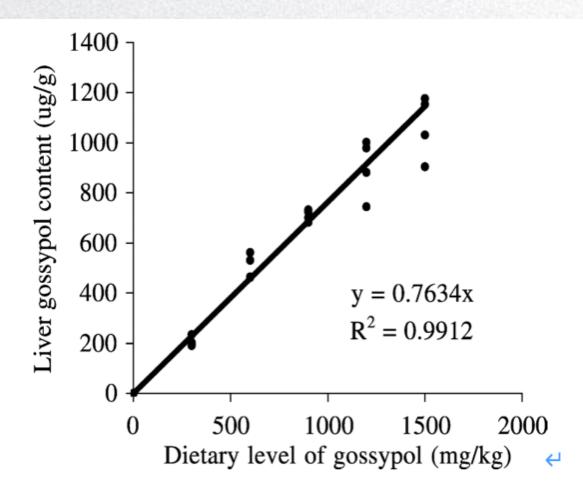


Fig. 1. Relationship between dietary levels of total gossypol (mg/kg) and liver total gossypol content (Ag/g dry matter). Values are means of 4 replicates/treatment.←



Table 4

Total and (+ and −) isomers of gossypol accumulation in the liver of channel catfish fed diets containing various levels of gossypol for 12 weeks*

Dietary level of	Liver gossypol	Liver gossypol content (µg/g dry matter)				
gossypol (mg/kg)	Total	(+) isomer	(–) isomer	(+):(-) Ratio		
0	0	_	_	_		
300	207.3 ^e	113.13 ^e	92.29 ^e	1.226°		
600	505.17 ^d	276.63 ^d	229.29^{d}	1.206°		
900	709.65°	391.22 ^c	318.43°	1.229 ^{bc}		
1200	901.42 ^b	502.58 ^b	398.84 ^b	1.260 ^{ba}		
1500	1066.06 ^a	594.05 ^a	472.01 ^a	1.259 ^a		
Pooled SEM	37.8	20.14	16.81	0.01		

^{*}Values are means of 4 replicates/treatment. Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different at P < 0.05.



三、结果与讨论——4.. Hematology and serum protein

Table 5 Mean red cell count, white blood cell count, hemoglobin, hematocrit and serum protein of channel catfish fed diets containing various levels of gossypol for 12 weeks*

Dietary level of gossypol (mg/kg)	Red blood cell $(\times 10^6/\mu l)$	White blood cell ($\times 10^5/\mu l$)	Hemoglobin (g/dl)	Hematocrit (%)	Serum protein (mg/ml)
0	2.40 ^a	4.52	9.79 ^a	39.35 ^a	29.00 ^a
300	2.15 ^{ab}	4.82	9.42 ^a	38.40^{ab}	27.16 ^a
600	2.07^{ab}	4.64	8.79 ^a	35.10 ^b	26.76 ^a
900	1.94 ^{ab}	4.52	7.52 ^b	28.55°	23.33 ^{bc}
1200	1.70^{b}	3.71	6.69 ^b	24.83 ^d	22.59 ^c
1500	1.61 ^b ♥	4.17	6.35 ^b	20.80 ^e	21.72°
Pooled SEM	0.17	0.57	0.41	1.19	1.18

^{*} Values are means of 16 determinations/treatment. Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different at P < 0.05.



Table 6
Mean macrophage migration and chemotaxis ratio of channel catfish fed diet containing various levels of gossypol for 12 weeks*

Dietary level of gossypol (mg/kg)	Mean macrophage mi	Macrophage	
	Control (0 μg exoantigen)	Test (140 μg exoantigen)	chemotaxis ratio**
0	7.83 ^a	7.77 ^{ab}	0.47 ^b
300	6.20^{ab}	9.12 ^a	0.68^{a}
600	4.50 ^{ab}	8.38 ^{ab}	0.66^{a}
900	2.37 ^b	5.00^{b}	0.67^{a}
1200	3.60 ^{ab}	6.18 ^{ab}	0.63 ^a
1500	3.15 ^b	5.03 ^b	0.62^{a}
Pooled SEM	1.34	1.4	0.04

^{*} Values are means of 12 determinations/treatment. Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different at P < 0.05.

^{**}Chemotaxis ratio represents the number of migrating cells in the presence of *E. ictaluri* exoantigen divided by the sum of the number migrating cells without (control) and with *E. ictaluri* exoantigen.



Table 7
Lysozyme activity, superoxide anion production (NBT) and antibody titers against *E. ictaluri* of channel catfish fed diets containing various levels of gossypol for 12 weeks*

Dietary level of gossypol (mg/kg)	Lysozyme activity** (µg/ml)	NBT*** (cells/field)	Antibody titer**** (log ₁₀)
0	5.19 ^d	0.40	_
300	5.21 ^d	0.65	2.51
600	5.91 ^{cd}	0.52	2.05
900	6.96 ^{cb}	0.77	2.00
1200	8.21 ^{ba}	0.78	2.07
1500	8.30^{a}	1.06	2.05
Pooled SEM	0.44	0.19	0.21

^{*} Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different at P < 0.05.

^{**} Values are means of 16 determinations per treatment.

^{***} Values are means of 12 determinations per treatment.

^{****} Values are means of surviving fish (0, 2, 3, 10, 15 and 12 for treatments 300, 600, 900, 1200 and 1500 mg gossypol/kg diet, respectively).

Table 8

Means days to first mortality and cumulative mortality of channel catfish at 15 days post-challenge with *E. ictaluri**

Dietary level of gossypol (mg/kg)	Days to first mortality	Cumulative mortality** (%)
0	3.0	100.0 ^a
300	3.0	97.5 ^a
600	3.0	96.3 ^a
900	3.5	87.5 ^b
1200	3.5	81.3 ^b
1500	3.0	85.0 ^b
Pooled SEM	0.40	0.02

^{*} Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different at P < 0.05.

^{**} Values are means of 4 replicates/treatment.



四 CONTENTS 结论与思考









四、结论

- 1、本研究表明,棉酚-乙酸中的棉酚浓度为300 mg/kg时,会导致幼龄斑点叉尾鮰的生长受到抑制。
- 2、由于本研究中使用的基础纯化饮食含有幼龄斑点叉尾鮰所需的足够水平的必需营养素,因此生长,摄食量和FER的降低是棉酚毒性的作用导致的。
- 3、肝脏是保留棉酚的主要器官(Roehm等, 1967; Smith和Clowson, 1970)。肝脏中总棉酚的浓度随膳食中棉酚含量的增加而线性增加。
- 4、棉酚的毒性与血红蛋白浓度和血细胞比容降低有关。
- 5、当饲料中棉酚含量在300到900 mg/kg不等时,巨噬细胞趋化比,溶菌酶活性和鱼类对鮰爱德华氏菌的抗性增强。





请各位老师批评指正!

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