

大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜消化酶活性的比较^{*}

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摘要 采用酶学分析的方法, 研究了大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜的麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、乳糖酶、海藻糖酶、纤维二糖酶、碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 8 种消化酶的活性。结果表明: 1) 大弹涂鱼肠 II 刷状缘膜的麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、乳糖酶、海藻糖酶和纤维二糖酶等 5 种二糖酶的比活力均显著高于肠 I 和肠 III ($P < 0.05$); 中华乌塘鳢肠 I 刷状缘膜除乳糖酶外, 其余 4 种二糖酶的比活力均显著高于肠 II 和肠 III ($P < 0.05$); 大弹涂鱼肠 III 碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶的比活力均显著高于肠 I 和肠 II ($P < 0.05$); 中华乌塘鳢肠 II 的这 3 种消化酶的比活力均显著高于肠 I 和肠 III ($P < 0.05$); 2) 大弹涂鱼各段肠刷状缘膜的 5 种二糖酶的比活力均显著高于中华乌塘鳢 ($P < 0.05$), 前者肠刷状缘膜碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶的比活力整体上也稍微高于后者。由此说明: 8 种消化酶的活性在大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜中的分布模式明显不同, 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢对二糖的消化和吸收的主要部位分别是在肠 II 和肠 I, 而二者对蛋白质、脂类和无机盐等营养吸收的主要部位分别是在肠 III 和肠 II; 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜的 5 种二糖酶的活性与两者的食性关系密切, 而碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶的活性与两者的食性并无密切的相关性 [动物学报 52 (6): 1088—1095, 2009]。

关键词 大弹涂鱼 中华乌塘鳢 肠刷状缘膜 消化酶 食性

Comparison of the activities of digestive enzymes in the intestinal brush border membrane between the mudskipper *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* and Chinese black sleeper *Bostrichthys sinensis*^{*}

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Abstract The activities of eight digestive enzymes (maltase, sucrase, lactase, trehalase, cellobiase, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), aminopeptidase (AP) and γ -glutamyltranspeptidase (γ -GT)) of the intestinal brush border membrane (BBM) of the adult mudskipper *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* and Chinese black sleeper *Bostrichthys sinensis* were investigated by means of enzyme analyses. The results showed that the specific activities of five disaccharidases (maltase, sucrase, lactase, trehalase and cellobiase) of the intestinal BBM of the intestine II were significantly higher than ($P < 0.05$) those of both the intestine I and intestine III in the mudskipper, while the specific activities of these five disaccharidases except lactase of the intestinal BBM of the intestine I were significantly higher than ($P < 0.05$) those of both the intestine II and intestine in the Chinese black sleeper. The specific activities of three digestive enzymes (ALP, AP and γ -GT) of the intestinal BBM of the intestine III were significantly higher than ($P < 0.05$) those of both the intestine I and intestine

2006-05-16 收稿, 2006-09-14 接受

^{*} 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (No. 40476056)、福建省重大科技项目 (2003No26) 和福建省科技重大专项 (2004SZ01-02) 共同资助 [This research was funded by the grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 40476056) and the Key Projects of Science and Technology of Fujian Province (2003No26 and 2004SZ01-02)]

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II in the mudskipper, while the specific activities of these three digestive enzymes of the intestine II were significantly higher than ($P < 0.05$) those of both the intestine I and intestine III in the Chinese black sleeper. The activities of five disaccharidases of the intestinal BBM of each intestinal section in the mudskipper were significantly higher than ($P < 0.05$) those in the Chinese black sleeper. Generally, the specific activities of three digestive enzymes (ALP, AP and γ -GT) of the intestinal BBM of the mudskipper were also slightly higher than those of the Chinese black sleeper. In conclusion, the distribution patterns of eight digestive enzymes of the intestinal BBM are different between the mudskipper and Chinese black sleeper. The major regions for disaccharide digestion and absorption in the mudskipper and Chinese black sleeper are intestine II and intestine I, respectively. And, the major regions for nutrient absorption, such as protein, lipid and inorganic salts and etc., in the mudskipper and Chinese black sleeper are intestine III and intestine II, respectively. The activities of five disaccharidases of the intestinal BBM in both the mudskipper and Chinese black sleeper are well correlated with their feeding habits. However, the lack of a clear-cut correlation between the activities of three digestive enzymes (ALP, AP and γ -GT) and diets was found in the present study [*Acta Zoologica Sinica* 52 (6): 1088—1095, 2006] .

Key words Mudskipper, *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris*, Chinese black sleeper, *Bostrichthys sinensis*, Intestinal brush border membrane, Digestive enzyme, Feeding habit

动物肠刷状缘膜(肠黏膜上皮细胞的微绒毛)含有大量水解酶和转运系统,具有消化和吸收营养物质的双重功能(Eichhole, 1967; Dauca et al., 1980; Proulx, 1991)。那些高度富集在肠刷状缘膜中的水解酶,即肠刷状缘膜消化酶,是各种营养物质最终消化的承担者,在食物的消化过程中起着关键性的作用(Proulx, 1991; Boge et al., 1993)。而葡萄糖、氨基酸、微量元素有机螯合物等营养物质的跨膜转运和吸收均依赖于肠刷状缘膜的转运系统(Storelli et al., 1986; Boge et al., 2002)。因此,动物肠刷状缘膜这种特殊的双重功能已引起研究者的高度关注。

有关鱼类肠刷状缘膜的制备方法、结构、脂类组成以及转运机制等方面的研究已有一些报道。Crane et al. (1979)报道了小点猫鲨(*Scyliorhinus canicula*)肠刷状缘膜的制备方法。Di Costanzo et al. (1983)对硬头鲈(*Salmo gairdneri*)肠刷状缘膜的结构和功能进行了研究。Drai et al. (1990)探讨了舌齿鲈(*Dicentrarchus labrax*)肠刷状缘膜和基底侧膜的制备方法、结构及转运特征。Cahu et al. (2000)研究了饲料中的脂肪含量对舌齿鲈幼鱼肠刷状缘膜的水解酶活性及其脂肪酸组成的影响。Boge et al. (2002)对多带牛眼鲷(*Boops salpa*)肠刷状缘膜的氨基酸转运进行了研究。鱼类肠刷状缘膜消化酶活性的研究主要集中在几种海水鱼类仔稚鱼上,如舌齿鲈(Cahu and Zambonino-Infante, 1995)、塞内加尔鲷(*Solea senegalensis*) (Ribeiro et al., 1999)和大黄鱼(*Pseudosciaena crocea*) (Ma et al., 2005)等。

大弹涂鱼(*Boleophthalmus pectinirostris*)和中华乌塘鳢(*Bostrichthys sinensis*)均为海洋潮间带洞穴鱼类,而其食性却截然不同。大弹涂鱼主要

摄食底栖硅藻和颗粒有机碎屑,系植食性的底栖鱼类(朱友芳、张其永, 1993);而中华乌塘鳢为凶猛肉食性鱼类,摄食虾类、蟹类等底栖无脊椎动物和其它小型鱼类(张健东, 2002)。有关海洋潮间带鱼类肠刷状缘膜消化酶活性的研究,迄今国内外尚未见有报道。本实验对成体大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢两种不同食性的海洋潮间带鱼类肠刷状缘膜消化酶的活性进行比较,以期了解海洋潮间带鱼类消化酶活性与其食性之间的关系及其消化生理特征。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验材料

大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢各 40 尾,于 2005 年 8 月捕自福建省福宁湾自然海区潮间带滩涂,活鱼运回室内,于水族缸中充气暂养,暂养期间水温($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$),盐度 16,饥饿 12 h 后取样。大弹涂鱼的平均体长和体重分别为 9.42 ± 0.74 cm 和 11.00 ± 1.96 g,中华乌塘鳢的平均体长和体重分别为 13.06 ± 1.11 cm 和 38.18 ± 5.37 g,两者年龄均为 1⁺。

1.2 样品制备

1.2.1 肠粗酶液制备 在冰盘上逐尾解剖活鱼,迅速取出内脏,分离出肠道,剔除表面脂肪组织。然后剪开肠道,将肠道从前部到后部切成三等分,分别称为肠 I、肠 II 和肠 III,大弹涂鱼或中华乌塘鳢均由每 8 尾鱼的同一肠段组成 1 个混合样品,每个样品设 5 个平行组。用 4°C 双蒸水将肠道冲洗干净,滤纸吸干各肠段水分,用盖玻片将各肠段的表面黏膜刮下,然后加入适量 4°C 的 2 mmol/L Tris-HCl 缓冲液 ($\text{pH} = 7.1$),高速组织匀浆机 (Polytron, PT-MR 2100) 匀浆,离心 30 min (2°C , $4\ 000 \times g$),取其上清液,即肠粗酶液。取部分肠

粗酶液保存于 -80°C 冰箱中,用于酶活力和蛋白质含量测定。

1.2.2 肠刷状缘膜制备 本实验采用 CaCl_2 沉淀方法来制备肠刷状缘膜 (Boge et al., 1982); 向部分肠粗酶液中加入 CaCl_2 , 使终溶液中 Ca^{2+} 浓度达到 10 mmol/L ; 冰浴中静置 15 min , 离心 10 min (2°C , $9\ 000\times g$); 弃沉淀物, 收集上清液; 离心 20 min (2°C , $43\ 000\times g$), 弃上清液, 收集沉淀物; 将沉淀物悬浮于 50 mmol/L 的甘露醇溶液 (2 mmol/L Tris-HCl 缓冲液配制, $\text{pH}=7.1$) 中; 离心 20 min (2°C , $43\ 000\times g$), 弃上清液, 收集沉淀物; 悬浮于甘露醇溶液中, 即为肠刷状缘膜, 并保存于 -80°C 冰箱中, 用于酶活力和蛋白质含量测定。

1.3 酶活力测定和酶活性定义

麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 5 种消化酶是肠刷状缘膜的标志酶; 而 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP}$ 酶是基底侧膜的标志酶, 经常用于评价肠刷状缘膜所受的污染程度 (Crane et al., 1979; Boge et al., 1993)。因此, 由这些酶的富集系数可以评价所制备的肠刷状缘膜的纯度 (Di Costanzo et al., 1983)。富集系数是指肠刷状缘膜中各种酶的比活力与肠粗酶液中相应酶的比活力的比值。

用 Cary 50 型分光光度计测定肠粗酶液和肠刷状缘膜中各种酶的活力, 测定方法参照如下文献: 麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、乳糖酶、海藻糖酶以及纤维二糖酶 (Dahlquist, 1968)、碱性磷酸酶 (Bessey et al., 1946)、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶 (George and Kenny, 1973)、 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP}$ 酶 (Quigley and Gotterer, 1969)。各种酶的反应温度均为 37°C 。酶液中蛋白质含量的测定采用考马斯亮蓝染色法 (Bradford, 1976)。

γ -谷氨酰转肽酶和 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP}$ 酶的活力单位定义为酶液每小时水解产生 $1\ \mu\text{mol}$ 产物所需的酶量为 1 个活力单位 (u), 其余消化酶的活力单位定义为酶液每分钟水解产生 $1\ \mu\text{mol}$ 产物所需的酶量为 1 个活力单位 (u)。酶活性单位表示为比活力, 即酶液每毫克蛋白的酶活力单位 ($\text{u}/\text{mg protein}$)。

1.4 数据处理

实验数据以平均值 \pm 标准差 ($n=5$) 表示, 采用 SPSS 11.0 统计软件进行单因素方差分析, 检验各实验组间数据的差异显著性, $P<0.05$ 为差异

显著。

2 结果

2.1 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜消化酶的富集系数

表 1、2 表明, 经过添加 CaCl_2 沉淀剂的处理, 麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 5 种消化酶的比活力均有大幅度的增加。这 5 种消化酶在大弹涂鱼各段肠刷状缘膜中的富集系数为 $4.9-15.4$, 在中华乌塘鳢 I 和肠 II 刷状缘膜中的富集系数为 $6.0-17.6$ (表 2)。中华乌塘鳢肠 III 刷状缘膜 8 种消化酶 (麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、乳糖酶、海藻糖酶、纤维二糖酶、碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶) 的比活力和富集系数均明显小于肠 I 和肠 II, 而在大弹涂鱼肠刷状缘膜中却没有出现这种情况。 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP}$ 酶在大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢各段肠刷状缘膜中的富集系数为 $1.1-1.4$ (表 2)。

2.2 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜消化酶活性的分布

从表 1、2 看出, 各种消化酶的比活力在同一种鱼的肠粗酶液和肠刷状缘膜中的分布模式并不相同。每一种消化酶的比活力在大弹涂鱼或中华乌塘鳢各段肠刷状缘膜中差异显著 (表 2), 而在各段肠粗酶液中差异并不明显 (表 1)。表 2 表明, 8 种消化酶的比活力在大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜中的分布模式有所差别, 即大弹涂鱼肠 II 刷状缘膜的麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、乳糖酶、海藻糖酶和纤维二糖酶等 5 种二糖酶的比活力均显著高于肠 I 和肠 III ($P<0.05$); 而中华乌塘鳢肠 I 刷状缘膜除乳糖酶外, 其余 4 种二糖酶的比活力均显著高于肠 II 和肠 III ($P<0.05$)。大弹涂鱼肠 III 刷状缘膜的碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶的比活力均显著高于肠 I 和肠 II ($P<0.05$); 而中华乌塘鳢肠 II 刷状缘膜的这 3 种消化酶的比活力均显著高于肠 I 和肠 III ($P<0.05$)。

2.3 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜消化酶活性的比较

大弹涂鱼各段肠刷状缘膜的麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、乳糖酶、海藻糖酶和纤维二糖酶等 5 种二糖酶的比活力均显著高于中华乌塘鳢 ($P<0.05$) (表 2)。从整体上来看, 大弹涂鱼各段肠刷状缘膜的碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶的比活力稍微高于中华乌塘鳢 (表 2)。

表 1 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢各段肠粗酶液中各种酶的比活力

Table 1 Specific activities of various enzymes in crude enzyme extracts from different intestinal sections of *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* and *Bostrichthys sinensis*

	M	S	L	T	C	ALP	AP	γ GT	$\text{Na}^+ \cdot \text{K}^+ \text{-ATPase}$
大弹涂鱼 <i>Boleophthalmus pectinirostris</i>									
肠 I Intestine I	4.45 ± 0.34 ^b	1.10 ± 0.08 ^c	2.18 ± 0.56 ^a	3.54 ± 0.48 ^{ab}	3.01 ± 0.41 ^b	3.99 ± 0.94 ^c	1.47 ± 0.10 ^b	0.95 ± 0.09 ^b	20.01 ± 5.22 ^a
肠 II Intestine II	6.66 ± 0.57 ^a	3.19 ± 0.35 ^a	2.74 ± 0.39 ^a	3.62 ± 0.20 ^a	5.64 ± 0.54 ^a	7.41 ± 0.73 ^b	1.51 ± 0.21 ^b	1.71 ± 0.32 ^a	14.24 ± 4.71 ^a
肠 III Intestine III	4.93 ± 0.29 ^b	1.51 ± 0.21 ^b	2.21 ± 0.42 ^a	2.95 ± 0.39 ^b	6.05 ± 0.63 ^a	9.87 ± 0.61 ^a	2.16 ± 0.30 ^a	1.56 ± 0.26 ^a	16.19 ± 3.74 ^b
中华乌塘鳢 <i>Bostrichthys sinensis</i>									
肠 I Intestine I	0.97 ± 0.26 ^{ab}	0.39 ± 0.06 ^{ac}	0.08 ± 0.02 ^a	0.73 ± 0.13 ^{ac}	0.10 ± 0.03 ^{ac}	4.35 ± 1.49 ^{ab}	0.95 ± 0.12 ^{bc}	0.97 ± 0.10 ^b	7.96 ± 1.71 ^{bc}
肠 II Intestine II	0.74 ± 0.20 ^{bc}	0.34 ± 0.04 ^{ac}	0.09 ± 0.03 ^a	0.52 ± 0.05 ^{bc}	0.09 ± 0.03 ^{ac}	4.96 ± 0.98 ^{ac}	1.14 ± 0.30 ^{ab}	1.23 ± 0.20 ^{ac}	15.73 ± 3.65 ^a
肠 III Intestine III	1.27 ± 0.39 ^{ac}	0.30 ± 0.05 ^{ac}	0.13 ± 0.04 ^a	0.32 ± 0.08 ^{ac}	0.07 ± 0.02 ^{ac}	3.63 ± 0.91 ^{bc}	1.48 ± 0.39 ^{ac}	1.05 ± 0.24 ^{ab}	8.18 ± 2.10 ^{bc}

M: 麦芽糖酶; S: 蔗糖酶; L: 乳糖酶; T: 海藻糖酶; C: 纤维二糖酶; ALP: 碱性磷酸酶; AP: 氨基肽酶; γ GT: γ -谷氨酰转肽酶; $\text{Na}^+ \cdot \text{K}^+ \text{-ATPase}$: $\text{Na}^+ \cdot \text{K}^+ \text{-ATPase}$ 酶。

表中同一种鱼同一列数值标有不同英文字母的表示差异性显著 ($P < 0.05$), 两种鱼同一列同一肠断数值标有星号的表示差异性显著 ($P < 0.05$)。

M: Maltase; S: Sucrase; L: Lactase; T: Trehalase; C: Cellobiase; ALP: Alkaline phosphatase; AP: Aminopeptidase; γ GT: γ -glutamyltranspeptidase. The values in the same column bearing different letters represent the significant difference ($P < 0.05$) among the different sections of the same fish, the values with an asterisk represent the significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between different fish with respect to each of the intestinal sections.

表 2 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢各段肠刷状缘膜各种酶的比活力和富积系数

Table 2 Specific activities and enrichment factors of various enzymes in the brush border membranes of *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* and *Bostrichthys sinensis*

	M	S	L	T	C	ALP	AP	γ GT	$\text{Na}^+ \text{K}^+ \text{-ATPase}$
<i>Boleophthalmus pectinirostris</i>									
肠 I	29.16 ± 1.06 ^c (6.6)	5.72 ± 0.75 ^c (5.2)	5.72 ± 0.98 ^b (2.6)	18.40 ± 4.78 ^c (5.2)	15.50 ± 4.03 ^c (5.1)	29.15 ± 4.69 ^c (7.3)	7.33 ± 1.34 ^c (5.0)	9.36 ± 2.96 ^c (9.9)	24.35 ± 3.10 ^a (1.2)
肠 II	60.26 ± 11.01 ^a (9.0)	15.97 ± 4.40 ^a (5.0)	8.15 ± 1.17 ^a (3.0)	50.41 ± 9.03 ^a (13.9)	38.91 ± 6.21 ^a (6.9)	39.79 ± 5.96 ^b (5.4)	11.10 ± 2.05 ^b (7.4)	18.86 ± 2.82 ^b (11.0)	18.52 ± 2.34 ^b (1.3)
肠 III	37.28 ± 4.11 ^b (7.6)	7.41 ± 0.90 ^b (4.9)	1.96 ± 0.59 ^c (0.9)	27.28 ± 3.49 ^b (9.2)	25.65 ± 3.72 ^b (4.2)	50.35 ± 9.12 ^a (5.7)	15.45 ± 2.01 ^a (7.2)	24.05 ± 3.28 ^a (15.4)	17.80 ± 3.78 ^b (1.1)
<i>Bostrichthys sinensis</i>									
肠 I	6.95 ± 0.64 ^{ab} (7.2)	2.87 ± 0.39 ^{ab} (7.4)	0.38 ± 0.10 ^{ab} (4.8)	0.31 ± 0.04 ^{ab} (0.4)	0.29 ± 0.09 ^{ab} (2.9)	34.49 ± 8.35 ^b (7.9)	8.02 ± 2.69 ^b (8.4)	15.20 ± 2.12 ^b (15.7)	10.14 ± 2.92 ^{ab} (1.3)
肠 II	4.94 ± 0.42 ^{ab} (6.7)	2.04 ± 0.16 ^{ab} (6.0)	0.37 ± 0.04 ^{ab} (4.1)	0.25 ± 0.04 ^{ab} (0.5)	0.18 ± 0.04 ^{ab} (2.0)	48.89 ± 5.86 ^a (9.9)	17.31 ± 1.05 ^a (15.2)	21.65 ± 4.75 ^a (17.6)	17.04 ± 2.49 ^a (1.1)
肠 III	3.88 ± 0.26 ^{ab} (2.7)	0.75 ± 0.14 ^{ab} (2.5)	0.24 ± 0.11 ^{ab} (1.8)	0.10 ± 0.03 ^{ab} (0.3)	0.09 ± 0.04 ^{ab} (1.3)	13.53 ± 4.80 ^{ab} (3.7)	5.11 ± 0.94 ^{ab} (3.5)	8.55 ± 1.85 ^{ab} (8.1)	11.47 ± 1.34 ^{ab} (1.4)

M: 麦芽糖酶; S: 蔗糖酶; L: 乳糖酶; T: 海藻糖酶; C: 纤维二糖酶; ALP: 碱性磷酸酶; AP: 氨基肽酶; γ GT: γ -谷氨酰转肽酶; $\text{Na}^+ \text{K}^+ \text{-ATPase}$: $\text{Na}^+ \text{K}^+ \text{-ATPase}$ 。

表中括号内的数值表示每一种酶的富积系数。表中同一种鱼同一列数值标有不同英文字母的表示差异性显著($P < 0.05$), 两种鱼同一列同一肠段数值标有星号的表示差异性显著($P < 0.05$)。

M: Maltase; S: Sucrase; L: lactase; T: Trehalase; C: Cellobiase; ALP: Alkaline phosphatase; AP: Aminopeptidase; γ GT: γ -glutamyltranspeptidase.

The values in parentheses represent the enrichment factors for each enzyme. The values in the same column bearing different letters represent the significant difference ($P < 0.05$) among the different sections of the same fish, the values with an asterisk represent the significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between different fish with respect to each of the same intestinal sections.

3 讨论

3.1 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜的纯度

大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢各段肠刷状缘膜 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+$ -ATP 酶的富集系数均大于 1.0, 表明所制备的肠刷状缘膜只受到了基底侧膜的轻微污染。这种污染的现象广泛存在于鱼类和哺乳动物肠刷状缘膜的制备过程中 (Boge et al., 1982; Ibrahim et al., 1995; Cahu et al., 2000)。麦芽糖酶、蔗糖酶、碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 5 种肠刷状缘膜的标志酶在大弹涂鱼各段肠刷状缘膜和中华乌塘鳢肠 I 和肠 II 刷状缘膜中的富集系数为 4.9—17.6, 与舌齿鲈、金头鲷 (*Sparus aurata*) 和大黄鱼等肠刷状缘膜标志酶的富集系数相近 (Boge et al., 1993; Sala-Rabanal et al., 2004; Ma et al., 2005), 这表明所提纯的肠刷状缘膜是有效的。因此, 在本实验中基底侧膜对所制备的肠刷状缘膜的污染程度并不影响本实验结果。

3.2 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜消化酶活性分布的比较

由实验结果可知, 每一种消化酶的比活力在大弹涂鱼或中华乌塘鳢各段肠刷状缘膜中差异显著, 而在各段肠粗酶液中差异并不明显。这与 Dopido et al. (2004) 对金头鲷 5 种肠刷状缘膜消化酶的研究结果相一致。由于肠粗酶液中可能混有与消化和吸收无直接相关的非上皮组织 (主要是黏膜下层和肌肉层), 而肠刷状缘膜则是营养物质进行最终消化和吸收的场所 (Dopido et al., 2004)。因此, 基于肠刷状缘膜的研究结果比肠粗酶液的更为客观和准确 (Fraiss et al., 1981; Buddington et al., 1997; Dopido et al., 2004)。

8 种消化酶的活性在大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜中的分布模式差异明显, 即前者 5 种二糖酶活性以肠 II 刷状缘膜的最高, 而后者则以肠 I 刷状缘膜的最高, 表明大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢对二糖消化和吸收的主要部位分别是在肠 II 和肠 I。大弹涂鱼碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶活性以肠 II 刷状缘膜的最高, 而中华乌塘鳢的这 3 种消化酶活性则以肠 II 刷状缘膜的最高。碱性磷酸酶参与脂类、葡萄糖、钙和无机磷等营养的吸收和转运 (Tengjaroenkul et al., 2002), 是营养物质吸收的标志酶 (Cara et al., 2003), 而氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶除消化功能外, 还具有转运氨基酸的功能 (Fraisse et al., 1981; Zambonino-

Infante and Cahu, 1994; Harpaz and Uni, 1999)。这表明, 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢对蛋白质、脂类和无机盐等养分吸收的主要部位分别是在肠 II 和肠 I。

大弹涂鱼肠刷状缘膜的碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶活性的最高值出现在肠 III, 说明其肠 II 具有“重吸收”作用, 这在一定程度上弥补了其胃的弱消化能力 (朱友芳、张其永, 1993)。植食性鱼类所摄食的食物中含有较多不易消化的物质 (Kapoor et al., 1975), 因此大弹涂鱼肠 II 刷状缘膜具有较高的酶活性, 对其充分利用食物具有重要作用。植食性或杂食性鱼类末段肠对营养物质的这种“重吸收”作用在一些种类中已有研究报道 (Hofer and Schiemer, 1981)。中华乌塘鳢的胃能够对食物进行比较充分的消化 (吴仁协等, 未发表数据), 因此胃分解产物的进一步消化和吸收的主要部位可能是在肠 I 和肠 II。中华乌塘鳢肠 II 刷状缘膜 8 种消化酶的比活力和富集系数均明显的低于肠 I 和肠 II, 表明其肠 II 在消化和吸收上的地位并不重要, 这与肉食性的硬头鲷肠刷状缘膜消化酶的研究结果相一致 (Di Costanzo et al., 1983)。由此可见, 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢 8 种消化酶活性在肠道的分布与其消化道的结构和食性有关。

3.3 大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜消化酶活性与食性的关系

大弹涂鱼各段肠刷状缘膜的 5 种二糖酶活性均显著高于中华乌塘鳢 ($P < 0.05$), 表明二糖酶活性与食性关系密切, 即植食性鱼类的二糖酶活性显著高于肉食性鱼类。这与 Ugolev and Kuz'mina (1994) 对 14 种淡水鱼类和 Harpaz and Uni (1999) 对 3 种不同食性鱼类的二糖酶活性的研究结果相一致。麦芽糖酶和蔗糖酶通常以复合体的形式存在于肠刷状缘膜中, 在糖类的最终消化过程中有着重要的作用, 因此也经常高度富集于肉食性鱼类的肠刷状缘膜中 (Boge et al., 1993; Dopido et al., 2004; Sala-Rabanal et al., 2004)。本实验的研究结果也证实了该结论。Crane et al. (1979) 在小点猫鲨的肠刷状缘膜中检测不到乳糖酶的活性, 在本实验中乳糖酶并没有高度富集于大弹涂鱼的肠刷状缘膜中, 这表明在某些鱼类乳糖酶可能不富集于肠刷状缘膜中。然而, 植食性的大弹涂鱼肠刷状缘膜的乳糖酶活性显著高于肉食性的中华乌塘鳢 ($P < 0.05$), 表明乳糖酶活性与二者的食性紧密相关。

海藻糖广泛存在于海藻、地衣等低等植物中 (Dunagan and Yan, 1968), 在甲壳动物和昆虫的血淋巴中也发现有海藻糖 (Chang and O'Connor, 1983)。因此, 大弹涂鱼肠刷状缘膜中较高的海藻糖酶活性与其主要摄食底栖硅藻的食性有关。这与植食性的遮目鱼 (*Chanos chanos*) (Chiu and Benitez, 1981) 因摄食藻类而在其肠道中检测到较高的海藻糖酶活性的研究结果相一致。中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜中微量的海藻糖酶活性可能是由于摄食甲壳动物所致。Buddington and Hilton (1987) 以及 Sabapathy and Teo (1993) 也分别在肉食性的硬头鲷和尖吻鲈 (*Lates calcarifer*) 的肠道和幽门盲囊中检测到海藻糖酶的活性, 认为与二者分别所摄食的甲壳动物和水生昆虫有关。在大多数所研究的鱼类中检测不到纤维二糖酶的活性 (Ushiyama et al., 1965; Kawai and Ikeda, 1971; Chiu and Benitez, 1981; Clark et al., 1984)。Nagayama and Saito (1968) 对 8 种不同食性鱼类糖酶活性的研究结果表明纤维二糖酶的活性与食性无明显的关系。然而, 本实验的研究结果表明大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜的纤维二糖酶活性与其食性存在明显的关系。

中华乌塘鳢各段肠刷状缘膜 5 种二糖酶的活性显著低于大弹涂鱼 ($P < 0.05$), 表明中华乌塘鳢只能以较低的速率将二糖分解为单糖从而将其吸收。由于在肠道中, 过多的单糖产生会抑制氨基酸转运 (Munilla-Moran and Saborido-Rsy, 1996)。因此, 中华乌塘鳢这种低速率的单糖产生反而有利于该种类对蛋白质/氨基酸的利用。虽然大弹涂鱼各段肠刷状缘膜 5 种二糖酶的活性较高, 但并不会出现单糖的大量堆积, 这是由于植食性鱼类的葡萄糖同化效率明显高于肉食性鱼类 (Ferraris and Ahearn, 1984; Buddington, 1987)。可见, 二糖酶活性在大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢两种不同食性鱼类肠道中的差异有其营养吸收上的合理性。

植食性或杂食性鱼类的蛋白酶 (包括肠肽酶) 活性不低于肉食性鱼类, 这表明蛋白酶活性与鱼类的食性并无明显的相关性, 这在一些种类中已有研究报道 (Kapoor et al., 1975; Chakrabarti et al., 1995; Hidalgo et al., 1999; Chan et al., 2004)。因此, 植食性的大弹涂鱼肠刷状缘膜的碱性磷酸酶、氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶等 3 种消化酶的比活力整体上稍微高于肉食性的中华乌塘鳢并不意外。Fraiss et al. (1981) 也发现杂食性的鲤鱼

(*Cyprinus carpio*) 肠细胞中这 3 种消化酶的活性高于肉食性的云斑 (*Ameiurus nebulosus*)。从能量学的角度来看, 不同食性鱼类之间对蛋白质摄入量的变化比糖类的小 (Buddington et al., 1997)。相应地, 肉食性、杂食性和植食性鱼类之间肠刷状缘膜肽酶活性的变化远小于糖酶活性的变化 (Buddington et al., 1997)。本实验对大弹涂鱼和中华乌塘鳢肠刷状缘膜的 2 种肽酶 (氨基肽酶和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶) 和 5 种二糖酶活性的研究结果也证实了该观点。植食性鱼类能够通过增加摄食量和产生更多的消化酶以补偿食物中低含量的可利用蛋白质 (Hofer, 1982)。因此, 大弹涂鱼肠刷状缘膜 8 种消化酶的活性高于中华乌塘鳢, 可能是由于植食性的大弹涂鱼最大限度地利用低蛋白食物所采取的消化和吸收策略。

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