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大黄鱼弧菌病研究

一病原生物学及免疫学研究

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# 大黄鱼弧菌病研究 一病原生物学及免疫学研究

Studies on Vibriosis of *Pseudosciaene crocea*—Pathogen Biology and Immunology

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# 目 次

中文摘要6
英文摘要9
第一章 病原性副溶血弧菌在天然海水中的饥饿耐受研究13
引言13
材料与方法14
结果与分析16
讨论23
结论27
参考文献28
第二章 溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼肠粘液的粘附研究32
引 宣
材料与方法····································
$n \wedge j \wedge m$
讨论39
结论42
参考文献43
第三章 溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼表皮粘液的粘附研究46
引言46
材料与方法46
结果与分析
讨论64
结论68
参考文献69
第四章 大黄鱼血清 lgM 纯化及其兔抗血清的制备 ······72
引言72
材料与方法72
结果与分析75
讨论78
结论79
参考文献 ······79

第五章		
弓	言 8	1
材	<b>材料与方法</b> 8	2
结	·果与分析···································	4
讨	†论····································	3
结	吉果与分析	6
参	\$考文献·······9 ······10	7
致谢…		0
博士后	后期间完成的科研成果·······10	1
个人简	<b>筍 历 ··· ··· ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·</b>	3
永久通	<b>.</b>	

## 内容摘要

- 1、将副溶血弧菌培养至对数生长期,用天然海水洗脱,调整菌浓度至 10<sup>7</sup>cells/mL左右后置于 28℃恒温培养箱进行饥饿试验。结果表明:在饥饿初期细菌总数、CFU 和活菌数都有较大幅度上升;在饥饿中、后期,细菌总数、CFU 和活菌数都呈下降趋势,其中总菌数与活菌数缓慢下降,而 CFU 数降低速度较快。结晶紫染色观察的结果表明:饥饿前副溶血弧菌呈短杆状,染色均匀;饥饿后许多细胞中央出现染色较浅的区域,而且细胞形态也变为椭圆形。以对数生长期的副溶血弧菌为对照,对饥饿 60d 的副溶血弧菌进行热处理和紫外线处理。结果表明饥饿 60d 的副溶血弧菌对热和紫外线更敏感。用间接 ELISA 测定饥饿前后副溶血弧菌的最低检测限,饥饿 60d 的副溶血弧菌的检测限略低于饥饿前。采用细菌计数法测定不同饥饿时期副溶血弧菌对大黄鱼表皮粘液的粘附情况,结果表明溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼表皮粘液的粘附量随着饥饿时间延长而急剧下降,饥饿 7d 后的粘附量接近于空白。提取副溶血弧菌的全蛋白,用 SDS-PAGE 分析不同饥饿时期蛋白质的差异,结果表明:饥饿 30d 后菌蛋白质条带比饥饿前的蛋白质条带少;饥饿 60d 后蛋白质条带比饥饿 30d 后菌蛋白质条带又有所增加,但比饥饿前少。
- 2、采用荧光标记计数法测定溶藻弧菌的粘附作用。结果表明溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼肠粘液的粘附量随菌浓度的升高而升高并在 1~1.5h 内趋于饱和;粘附作用在温度 15~30℃、pH 偏酸时较强;盐度在 5~35 范围内对前肠粘液的粘附作用影响不明显,后肠粘液的粘附作用在此范围内随盐度增大而加强,在盐度为 0 时,溶藻弧菌对前、后肠粘液都无粘附作用;56℃热处理 5min 及 60℃处理 1h 均能大幅减弱溶藻弧菌对两种肠粘液的粘附作用,表明溶藻弧菌表面的某些热敏结构在粘附作用中起着重要作用。根据以上结果可以认为溶藻弧菌能够很好地粘附于大黄鱼肠粘液层,其粘附作用受温度、盐度、pH 值等环境因子影响很大,溶藻弧菌表面的某些热敏结构可能在粘附过程中起着重要

作用。

- 3、采用 °H-TdR 同位素示踪方法研究了环境因子对溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼表皮粘液粘附作用的影响。试验结果表明溶藻弧菌能很好地粘附于大黄鱼表皮粘液,其粘附量在菌浓度不超过 6.52×10°cfu/ml 情况下随菌浓度的升高而升高;粘附量在 25℃下孵育 180min 趋于饱和,在 180min 以内与孵育时间呈正相关关系;粘附作用在温度 25~30℃、pH 偏酸、盐度 35 条件下较强;在盐度为0时,无粘附作用;Ca²\*能显著加强溶藻弧菌的粘附作用,而 Mg²\*作用不明显;溶藻弧菌经营养饥饿、热处理、抗体处理、蛋白酶及高碘酸处理后粘附作用有明显下降;在 8 种碳水化合物的干扰下溶藻弧菌的粘附作用会有一定程度的变化,其中葡萄糖、果糖、甘露糖能明显促进溶藻弧菌的粘附作用;溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼表皮粘液中较大分子量的物质有较强的亲和力。这些结果表明溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼表皮粘液有较强的粘附作用,其粘附作用受温度、盐度、pH 等环境因子的影响,溶藻弧菌对大黄鱼表皮粘液存在特异性粘附作用,这种粘附与细菌活力,其表面的蛋白类、糖类等物质以及粘液的化学组成都有密切关系。
- 4、分别用饱和硫酸铵二次盐析法和蛋白 A 亲和层析法对健康大黄鱼 (Pseudosciaena crocea) 血清中的免疫球蛋白(IgM)进行分离纯化,所得产物用 SDS-PAGE 进行检测。结果表明:蛋白 A 亲和层析法可以较好地分离到高纯度的大黄鱼血清 IgM,产物的电泳胶中只有重链和轻链 2 个条带;饱和硫酸铵二次盐析法除了有这 2 个条带,还有很多杂带,而且蛋白 A 亲和层析法更为简便、快速,因此用蛋白 A 亲和层析法分离纯化 IgM 优于饱和硫酸铵二次盐析法;大黄鱼免疫球蛋白重链的分子量在 76kDa 左右;轻链分子量在 28kDa 左右。用纯化的大黄鱼 IgM 免疫实验兔,获得效价高达 1:40960 的兔抗鱼 IgM 血清。本文所建立的蛋白 A 亲和层析法提取大黄鱼血清 IgM 可以方便、快捷地获得高纯度的产物,适合在实验室中纯化鱼类 IgM。
- 5、用浓度为 2×10<sup>6</sup>cfu/ml 的溶藻弧菌通过背部肌肉注射感染大黄鱼,每尾大黄

鱼注射 0. 2m1,对照组大黄鱼每尾注射 0. 2m1 灭菌生理盐水,注射后第 1 天、第 2 天、第 4 天、第 8 天、第 12 天、第 16 天、第 20 天取两组大黄鱼各 6 尾,从尾静脉取血,进行各项免疫学指标检测。结果显示:感染组的抗菌活力在第 2 天至第 8 天中比对照组显著增高 (P<0.05),且感染组的抗菌活力在第 8 天达到峰值,达 58.6±4.1%;感染组的 ELISA 和试管凝集反应结果显示抗体效价均在第 16 天达到峰值;感染组 ACP 活力在第 12 天比对照组显著性低 (P<0.05);感染组 SOD 活力与对照组在各时相均无显著性差异 (P>0.05)。

关键词:大黄鱼,副溶血弧菌,饥饿,溶藻弧菌,粘附,免疫球蛋白,免疫指标

#### **Abstract**

1, Pathogenic Vibrio parahaemolyticus in log-phase were collected and the concentration was adjusted to 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ mL in natural sea water for starvation studies. The results showed that: all of the total bacteria number , viable bacteria number and CFU number of V. parahaemolyticus increased remarkably at the initial starvation stages; all of the total bacteria number viable bacteria number and CFU number fall at metaphase and anaphase, among them, the total bacteria number and viable bacteria number fall slowly while the CFU number fall more quickly. The results obtained by microscopical observation after crystal purple dyeing showed that: the V. parahaemolyticus cells were short rods and dyed equably before starvation; after starvation, a light area appeared at the cell centre and some cells turn into oval. Results obtained showed that: compared to the log-phase ones, V. parahaemolyticus after starved for 60d showed more sensitivity to heat and UV treatments; the lowest detection limits of V. parahaemolyticus after starved for 60d was a little lower than the unstarved ones determined by indirect ELISA. The adhesive quantity of V. parahaemolyticus to the large yellow croaker epidermal mucus dropped sharply after starvation, the adhesive quantity fall approaches the blank after starved for 7d and more. The total protein of V. parahaemolyticus was extracted and analyzed by SDS-PAGE, the results showed that: bacteria starved for 30d had less protein belts in the gel than the unstarved ones; bacteria starved for 60d had more protein belts compared to those starved for 30d, but less than the unstarved ones. The results indicated: Pathogenic V. parahaemolyticus might survive for a long time in the natural seawater; the cellular form of *V. parahaemolyticus* changed obviously in the starvation process, while the antigen structures at cell surface didn't changed obviously; the resistance of starved bacteria to

heat and UV weakened; changes happened both in the quantity and component of protein during the starvation process; the adhesion affinity of starved *V. parahaemolyticus* to the large yellow croaker epidermal mucus slacked.

- 2、 In vitro adhesion assay of V. alginolyticus to the intestinal mucus of Pseudosciaene crocea were carried out by bacterial counting after labeled with fluorescein. The results showed that the adhesive quantity of V. alginolyticus increases with bacterial concentrations and reached equilibrium after incubated 1-1.5h; the higher adhesive quantity was achieved at 15~ 30°C and sourish condition; adhesion of V. alginolyticus to the mucus of foregut was not obvious variety with salinity ( $5 \sim 35$ ), but adhesive quantity to the hindgut mucus enhances while salinity increases; V. alginolyticus could not adhere to intestinal mucus without salinity; adhesive quantity reduced remarkably after heat treatment of the germ (56°C5min, 60°C1h), which indicated that heat sensitive structure of V. alginolyticus might played an important role in adhesion. The conclusions of this paper were: V. alginolyticus could adhere to intestinal mucus of P. crocea facilely in seawater; this adhesion was remarkably affected by environmental factors, such as temperature, pH and salinity; V. alginolyticus adhered to the intestinal mucus of *P. crocea* by specific adhesion, some heat-sensitive structures on *V*. alginolyticus surface played a crucial role in adherence of the bacteria to gill mucus. The results indicated that the bacterial adhesion of V. alginolyticus to intestinal mucus of *P. crocea* was governable.
- Adhesion of *V. alginolyticus* to the skin mucus of *Pseudosciaene crocea* was investigated by the method of isotope tracer. The results showed that the adhesive quantity of *V. alginolyticus* increases with bacterial concentrations and reached equilibrium after incubated 180min; the higher adhesive quantity was achieved at 25~30°C, sourish condition,35 salinity; *V. alginolyticus* could not adhere to skin mucus without salinity; adhesion of *V. alginolyticus* is

obviously influenced by Ca<sup>2+</sup>,not by Mg<sup>2+</sup>; adhesion of *V. alginolyticus* was inhibited evidently by starvation, heat treatment, antibody, protease, periodic acid; bacterial adhesion was influenced by 8 carbohydrates, glucose, fructose, mannose of which significantly enhanced the adhesion of *V. alginolyticus*; *V. alginolyticus* has a strong affinity to higher molecular weight component of skin mucus. The results indicated that *V. alginolyticus* adheres to the skin mucus of *Pseudosciaene crocea* strongly, which is influence by environmental factor; *V. alginolyticus* adheres to the skin mucus of *Pseudosciaene crocea* by specific adhesion, this adhesion has closely relation with superficial protein, saccharide and activity of the bacteria as well as the chemical component of skin mucus.

- 4、 The serum IgM of healthy large yellow croaker (Pseudosciaena crocea) was purified by twice salt out of saturated (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and protein A-sepharose affinity chromatography. The productions were examined by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis. The results showed that: the production of protein A-sepharose affinity chromatography had only two bands (heavy chain and light chain) in SDS-PAGE, while the production of twice salt out of saturated (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> has several other bands; moreover, using protein A-sepharose affinity chromatography to purify IgM is more simple, convenient and fast, so protein A-sepharose affinity chromatography was better than twice salt out of saturated (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at the purification of IgM; the molecular weight of heavy chain and light chain of Pseudosciaena crocea IgM were 76 kDa and 28 kDa respectively. Sera anti-IgM of *Pseudosciaena crocea* had been prepared by repetitious immunize New Zealand rabbits with purified IgM, the titers of anti-sera obtained up to 1: 40960, examined by indirect ELISA. The results indicated that protein A-sepharose affinity chromatography was feasible in purification of IgM of *Pseudosciaena crocea*.
- 5. Each big yellow croaker in infection group was injected with 0.2ml *Vibrio* alginolyticus suspension, while each fish in control group was injected with

0.2ml physiological salt solutioni. Blood was extracted from fish in either group to prepare serum for further detection at 1st day ,2nd day ,4th day, 8th day ,12th day,16th day,20th day post-infection. The results showed that the antibacterial activity of serum from infection group were significantly higher than those from control group during 1th to 8th day post-infection , the highest value (58.6±4.1%) present at 8th day post-infection . The antibody titer value increased at 8th day post-infection,and reached the peak value at 16th day. The activity of acid phosphytase of serum from infection groups is significantly lower than those from control group.at 12th day. There was no significantly statistic difference between infection group and control groups for SOD.

Keywords: Pseudosciaena crocea, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Starvation, Vibrio alginolyticus, Adhesion, Immunoglobulin, Immuno-index.

### 第一章 病原性副溶血弧菌在天然海水中的饥饿耐受研究

在自然生态系统中,营养缺乏是影响微生物生存的常规不利条件,不同的微生物对这一环境压力形成了不同的生存机制。Morita指出,自然界细菌的生长和存活通常受环境营养物质的限制而处于饥饿存活状态<sup>[1~3]</sup>,有的细菌在长期饥饿条件下进入休眠状态,呈活的非可培养(Viable but nonculturable,VBNC)状态<sup>[4~5]</sup>。许多海洋细菌,特别是弧菌,它们可以通过细胞形态和细胞生理结构的逐步变化能在贫营养的条件下存活相当长的时间[6~8]。了解微生物在营养缺乏条件下的生存及生理、生化特征的变化规律有助于阐明微生物在自然环境中的分布规律,对于病原微生物而言,更有助于揭示其流行病学特征,对于疾病的防治有重要的指导意义。

副溶血弧菌(Vibrio parahaemolyticus)是一种嗜盐性革兰氏阴性菌,广泛存在于世界上的水产养殖水域中,是水产养殖中主要的病原菌之一<sup>[9,10]</sup>。由弧菌引起的疾病,因其发病率高、流行范围广、危害最为严重,每年都给养殖从业者造成了极大的经济损失<sup>[11,12]</sup>。此外,副溶血弧菌存在食品中,食入可引起肠胃炎疾病<sup>[13,14]</sup>。由于副溶血弧菌是重要的人鱼共患病原,其在自然环境中的饥饿存活规律引起了广泛的关注。许多研究表明<sup>[15~17]</sup>,营养缺乏和低温是导致弧菌进入VBNC状态的主要原因。Xiuping Jiang等<sup>[9]</sup>对副溶血弧菌在这两种情况细胞形态的改变、存活曲线、细菌计数方法进行了研究,同时研究了改变温度使VBNC状态的细菌复苏的可能性;H.C.wong等<sup>[18]</sup>诱导副溶血弧菌进入VBNC状态,有效的缩短了细菌进入VBNC状态时间;同时研究了VBNC细胞对低盐、热、酸的敏感程度。M.D. Johnston和M. D. Johnston等<sup>[7]</sup>研究了副溶血弧菌在人工海水(ASW)低温条件下的生存机制以及抗逆性,研究结果表明:弧菌可通过形态的改变度过不利的环境条件,对饥饿细菌进行热处理,饥饿细菌的细胞膜易损伤。从饥饿的角度研究副溶血弧菌在饥饿过程中的存活、生理变化及抗逆性对

了解副溶血弧菌如何度过不良的环境压力具有重要意义。

在饥饿条件下,弧菌的抗原性和致病性有何变化呢?本文以从患病大黄鱼中分离的病原性副溶血弧菌为研究对象,研究其天然海水中饥饿过程中的存活、细胞表面抗原结构、抗逆性、细胞形态、细胞全蛋白质以及粘附能力等的变化情况,以期为研究副溶血弧菌的流行病学特征和制定疾病的防治措施等提供有价值的参考。

#### 1. 材料与方法

#### 1.1 菌株和实验海水

试验所用副溶血弧菌分离自宁德患病大黄鱼,保存于本实验室-80℃低温冰箱。沙滤天然海水5000mL取自位于厦门集美的我校海水养殖试验场,经0.2μm 微孔滤膜过滤,在121℃高压灭菌20min后用于饥饿试验。

#### 1.2 饥饿实验

将副溶血弧菌接种在盐度为 1%的牛肉膏蛋白胨琼脂斜面上 27℃过夜培养至对数生长期,用 5mL 已制备的海水进行洗脱菌苔并稀释至菌浓度为 10<sup>7</sup> cells/mL 左右,将菌液分装于 40 个冻藏管,每管 1mL,置 27℃恒温培养箱进行饥饿试验。

#### 1.3 细菌计数.

在饥饿1、3、5、10、20、30、40、50、60d时取样,采用血球计数板计数法(DC)、平板涂布计数法(PC)、吖啶橙(acridine orange,AO)—碘化丙啶(propidium iodide,PI)荧光染色计数法(AO-PI法)<sup>[19]</sup>分别测定样品中副溶血弧菌的总菌数、可培养菌数及死活菌比例。AO-PI染液的制备和计数方法如下: 5mg PI(购自上海生工)溶解于49ml PBS(pH值为6.8)中,1.5mg AO(购自上海生工)溶解于1ml 乙醇,将二者混匀,56°C水浴30min,-20°C储存备用。将菌液与AO-PI液以1:1

的比例于离心管中混匀,室温放置10min,取80 μ L滴加于玻片上,加盖玻片,在 荧光显微镜(×1000)下观察,激发光为450~490nm,死细胞呈红色,活细胞呈 绿色。随机计数200个细胞,计算出死、活细胞的比例。

#### 1.4 细菌细胞形态观察

取饥饿0、10、15、40、60d的样品制片,用结晶紫染色后在油镜下观察不同饥饿时相细菌细胞形态。

#### 1.5 体外粘附实验

利用保存于实验室-80℃的表皮粘液进行体外粘附实验,具体步骤如下:取50μL粘液滴于载玻片(25.4×76.2mm)中央,然后用盖玻片(22×22mm)均匀涂开,与盖玻片大小相同,放置在超净台中过夜干燥后用甲醇固定20min。将涂有粘液的载玻片放入装有20mL菌液的培养皿中孵育一定时间,取出后在无菌生理盐水中振荡清洗5次以洗去未粘附的细菌,自然干燥后用甲醇固定20min。用结晶紫染色3min,清洗待干燥后在普通光学显微镜(×1000)下随机选取20个视野,用数码相机拍照后在电脑上计数,取平均值后结果换算为单位面积的细胞数(cell/mm²)。每个试验设3个平行组,以不涂粘液的载玻片为空白对照。

#### 1.6 ELISA 检测 ■

用间接ELISA测定饥饿0、60d副溶血弧菌的最低检测限。具体步骤如下:菌液用生理盐水进行二倍系列稀释,取各稀释度菌液100μl分别加入到96孔酶标板各孔中,阴性对照孔中加入100μl生理盐水,60℃烘干包被,用含0.05% Tween20的0.01mol/mL PBST(pH7.4)洗涤液满孔洗涤3次,每次3min,然后用3%的牛血清白蛋白于37℃封闭1h,同上洗涤3次,各孔依次加入稀释1000倍的兔抗副溶血弧菌血清100μL,37℃温育1h,同上洗涤3次,每孔加入100μL羊抗兔IgG-HRP,37℃

温育1h,同上洗涤3次,每孔加入100μL新鲜配置的0PD-H₂0₂底物溶液,于避光处反应30min,然后每孔加入50μL 2mol/L硫酸溶液中止反应,于492nm下检测每孔0D值。

#### 1.7 抗逆性检测

1.7.1 紫外线处理 取饥饿0、60d的样品经十倍系列稀释后涂布于盐度为1%的牛肉膏蛋白胨琼脂平板,然后在紫外灯(波长253.77nm,功率20W)下照射处理。照射时间设为30s、60s、180s、300s。尔后立即置于27℃培养箱避光培养24h后计数。

1.7.2 热处理 取饥饿0、60天的样品在45℃水浴中进行热处理,处理时间设为5min、10min、20min。用平板涂布计数法测定处理后的样品中的菌落形成单位数。

1.8 细菌蛋白分析 取饥饿 0、30、60d 的菌液各 1mL, 10000rpm 离心 10min, 吸出上清,加入 15ul 上样缓冲液(50mmol/L Tris.Cl (ph 6.8), 100mmol/L 二硫苏糖醇, 2%SDS, 0.1%溴酚篮, 10%甘油)。煮沸 5min, 10000rpm 离心 1min,取上清 10μL 跑电泳。按照 Daniel R. Marshak 方法<sup>[20]</sup>进行,压缩胶电流 10mA,分离胶电流 18mA。用银染法染色。

#### 2. 结果与分析

#### 2.1 饥饿对副溶血弧菌存活的影响

菌液经两种荧光染料染色后在荧光显微镜下观察,可以清晰地看到活细胞呈绿色,死细胞呈红色,非常容易辨别(图1)。用AO-PI法测定不同饥饿时期的样品中副溶血弧菌的死、活菌比例。结果表明随着饥饿时间的延长菌液中的

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