



读书报告

吴胜奎

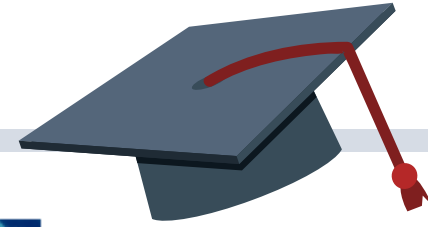
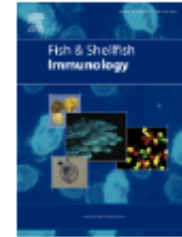
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Full length article

Effects of dietary mixed probiotics on growth, non-specific immunity, intestinal morphology and microbiota of juvenile pacific white shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei*

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Yong-Jian Liu ^a, Jin Niu ^a  

01

Introduction

Materials

Methods

02

03

Results

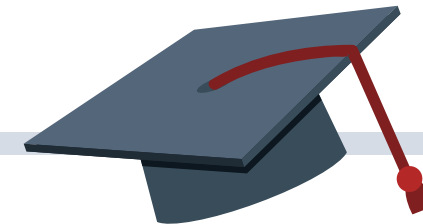
Discussion

04



Introduction

Introduction



集约化养殖带来的压力
导致疾病的爆发

抗生素和化学药物治疗的
弊端

益生菌作为抗生素的
替代品

促进水产养殖业的发展

减轻集约化养殖的压力

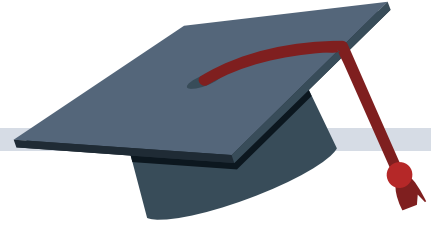
益生菌的联合作用





Materials and methods

Materials and methods



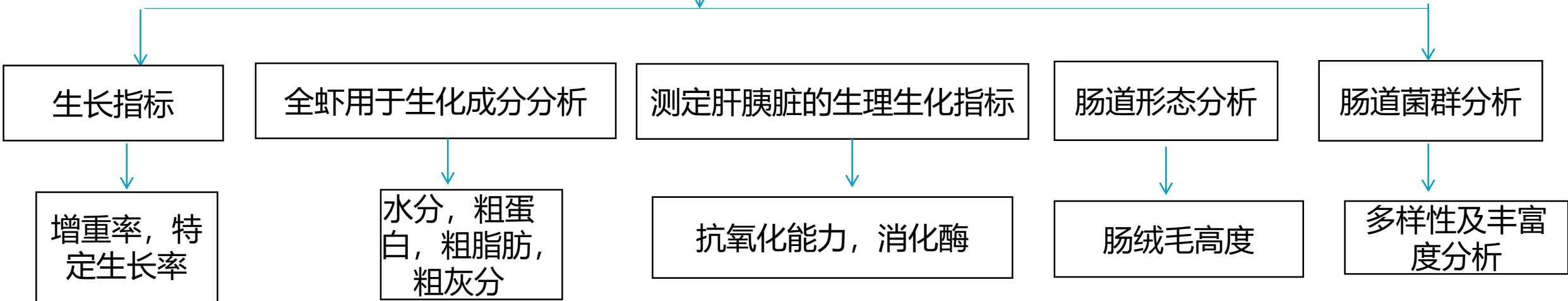


Results

将凡纳滨对虾暂养2周，分为1个对照5个实验组，每组4个重复，分别饲喂不同浓度的混合益生菌。养殖8周

1.8×10^8 CFU 枯草芽孢杆菌,
 2×10^7 CFU 地衣芽孢杆菌和
 3×10^7 CFU 乳酸杆菌 / 千克

养殖结束后，饥饿24小时，每个重复随机取10只虾，4只用于全身分析，6只取肝胰脏和肠道。



补充混合益生菌可以促进幼小南美白对虾的生长性能，增强非特异性免疫力。饲料中推荐的最佳剂量为2000 mg / kg。

饲料配方

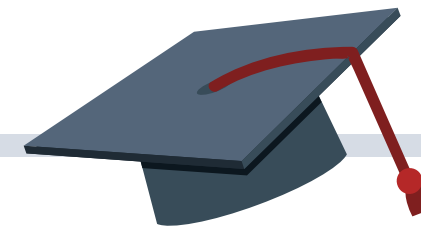


Table 1. Ingredients and proximate composition¹ of the four experimental diets (%).

Ingredients (mg kg ⁻¹)	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
	0	1000	2000	4000	6000	8000
Fish meal	12	12	12	12	12	12
Soybean meal	26	26	26	26	26	26
Peanut meal	12	12	12	12	12	12
Peanut meal	23.23	23.13	23.03	22.83	22.63	22.43
Shrimp head meals	5	5	5	5	5	5
Beer yeast	4	4	4	4	4	4
Chicken powder	5	5	5	5	5	5
Soybean lecithin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fish oil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soybean oil	1	1	1	1	1	1
CaH ₂ PO ₄	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vitamin premix ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral premix ²	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ascorbic Phosphate ester	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
lysine	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
DL-Methionine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mixed probiotics	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
Y ₂ O ₃	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Alginic acid sodium	1	1	1	1	1	1
Proximate composition						
Crude protein	40.51	41.40	41.18	40.54	40.83	40.36
Crude lipid	5.57	5.78	5.98	5.86	5.77	6.32
ash	9.95	9.75	9.82	9.69	9.83	9.81
Moisture	10.50	10.58	12.17	11.17	11.97	11.77

饲料配方，其中混合益生菌浓度为F1:0 mg / kg益生菌; F2: 1000 mg / kg益生菌; F3: 2000 mg / kg益生菌; F4: 4000 mg / kg复方益生菌; F5: 6000mg / kg益生菌; F6: 8000mg / kg益生菌。

生长性能

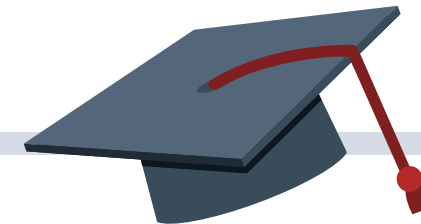


Table 2. Effects of different levels of dietary mixed probiotics on growth performance of white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*).

mg/kg	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
	0	1000	2000	4000	6000	8000
IBW(g)	1.20±0.01	1.20±0.01	1.21±0.01	1.22±0.01	1.20±0.01	1.22±0.01
FBW(g)	23.96±0.28 ^a	27.10±0.51 ^{bc}	27.74±0.15 ^c	26.54±0.30 ^{bc}	25.92±0.56 ^b	26.80±0.28 ^{bc}
WG (%)	1893±23.69 ^a	2157±24.02 ^{cd}	2204±25.03 ^d	2080±28.87 ^{bc}	2052±36.83 ^b	2101±18.36 ^{bc}
SGR	5.34±0.02 ^a	5.56±0.02 ^{bc}	5.60±0.02 ^c	5.50±0.02 ^{bc}	5.48±0.03 ^b	5.52±0.01 ^{bc}
FCR	1.24±0.01 ^c	1.10±0.02 ^b	1.04±0.01 ^a	1.02±0.02 ^a	1.03±0.02 ^a	1.01±0.04 ^a
SR (%)	97.5±1.44	99.17±0.83	97.5±1.44	100±0	98.33±0.83	100±0

与对照组F1相比，实验组在末重，增重率，特定生长率方面都有显著性的差异。存活率和饲料转化率无显著差异。

全虾和肌肉成分的影响

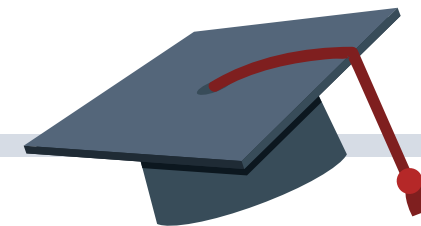


Table 3. Effects of different levels of dietary mixed probiotics on whole shrimp and muscle composition of white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*).

Whole shrimp	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
	0	1000	2000	4000	6000	8000
Moisture	76.07±0.51 ^b	75.11±0.25 ^{ab}	75.17±0.25 ^{ab}	74.71±0.25 ^a	74.07±0.55 ^a	74.32±0.44 ^a
Crude protein	75.53±0.13	76.45±0.23	75.76±0.06	75.97±0.88	75.99±0.39	76.14±0.19
Crude Lipid	4.51±0.22 ^b	3.98±0.08 ^a	3.69±0.04 ^a	3.53±0.18 ^a	3.78±0.12 ^a	4.43±0.08 ^b
Ash	13.99±0.38 ^b	13.14±0.54 ^{ab}	13.25±0.26 ^{ab}	12.60±0.45 ^{ab}	12.23±0.67 ^a	12.95±0.50 ^{ab}
Muscle composition						
Moisture	74.92±0.09	74.56±0.47	74.60±0.26	74.17±0.53	74.23±0.38	74.19±0.16
Crude protein	88.02±0.16	88.46±0.87	88.09±0.53	88.20±0.26	87.50±0.11	87.82±0.17
Crude Lipid	2.43±0.23	2.45±0.07	2.05±0.10	2.26±0.17	2.10±0.09	2.22±0.05
Ash	6.41±0.10 ^b	6.13±0.04 ^a	6.22±0.09 ^{ab}	6.17±0.05 ^a	6.24±0.08 ^{ab}	6.14±0.03 ^a

补充混合益生菌后，水分下降，对照组全虾显著高于F4，F5和F6。对照组粗脂肪含量显著高于其他组，F6除外。全虾和肌肉的灰分降低。

消化酶分析

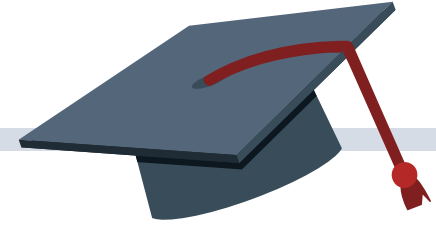


Table 4. Effect of different levels of dietary mixed probiotics on hepatopancreas antioxidative indices of white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*).

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
	0	1000	2000	4000	6000	8000
T-AOC,U/mgprot	2.02±0.10 ^a	2.78±0.16 ^b	2.95±0.03 ^b	2.09±0.15 ^a	2.35±0.18 ^a	2.11±0.10 ^a
SOD,U/mgprot	179.30±12.9 ^a	200.19±2.5 ^{ab}	201.60±9.1 ^{ab}	294.14±17.9 ^c	218.55±5.2 ^b	187.27±1.9 ^{ab}
CAT,U/mgprot	17.94±1.52 ^a	26.83±3.69 ^b	45.28±0.35 ^c	43.63±2.24 ^c	37.92±2.83 ^c	39.56±3.49 ^c
MDA, nmol/mgprot	1.70±0.28 ^c	1.15±0.14 ^{abc}	1.60±0.08 ^{bc}	1.25±0.03 ^{abc}	0.90±0.12 ^a	1.31±0.15 ^{abc}
ALP,KU/gprot	5.81±0.36 ^a	7.20±0.52 ^{ab}	9.20±0.34 ^b	8.44±1.27 ^b	8.16±0.89 ^b	8.05±0.11 ^{ab}
ACP,KU/gprot	12.90±0.46 ^a	14.16±0.78 ^a	18.24±1.04 ^b	13.05±0.86 ^a	13.07±0.41 ^a	15.11±0.45 ^a
LZM,U/mgprot	12.30±1.38 ^a	15.87±0.47 ^{ab}	16.67±0.39 ^b	23.33±1.61 ^c	20.26±0.33 ^{bc}	17.87±1.05 ^{bc}

T-AOC, total antioxidant capacity; SOD, superoxide dismutase; CAT, catalase; MDA, malondialdehyde; ALP, Alkaline phosphatase; ACP, Acid phosphatase; LZM, lysozyme.

结果显示，混物质益生菌补充0至2000 mg / kg时T-AOC显著增加，2000 mg / kg混合物种益生菌补充组最高。SOD先增加后减少。4000mg / kg组的活性显著高于其他任何组。MDA呈下降趋势，6000 mg / kg组最低。碱性磷酸酶和酸性磷酸酶先升高后降低；LZM最高值显示在4000 mg / kg组

肠道消化酶的影响

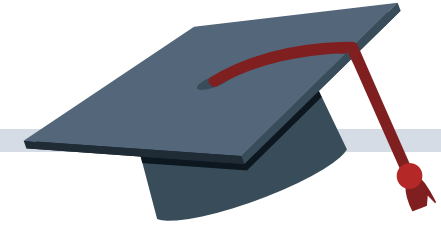
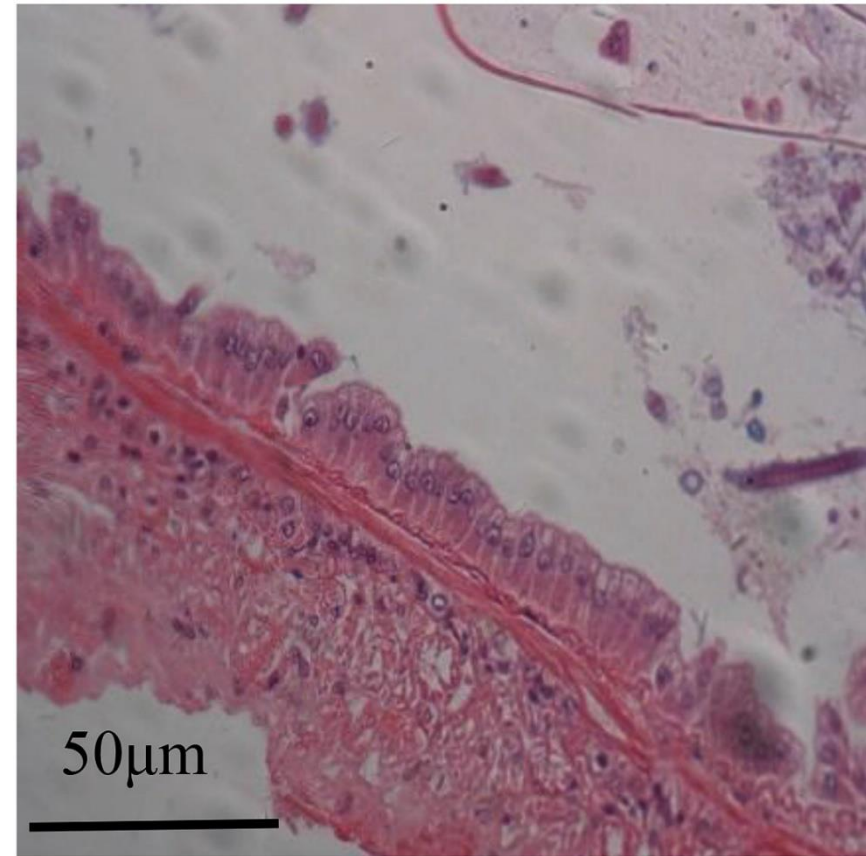
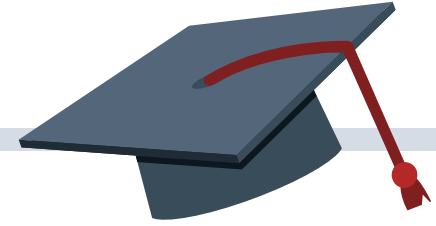


Table 5. Effect of different levels of dietary mixed probiotics on intestinal digestive enzymes of white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*).

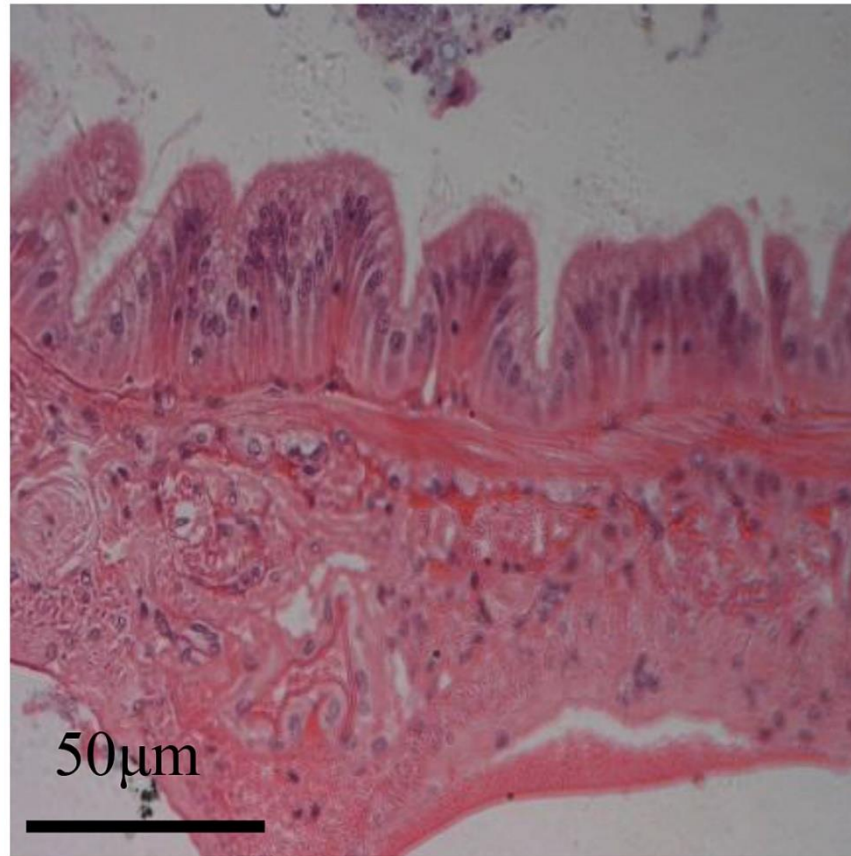
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
	0	1000	2000	4000	6000	8000
Lipase (U/gprot)	5.82±0.38 ^a	8.50±0.70 ^{ab}	9.47±0.91 ^b	7.97±0.94 ^{ab}	7.08±0.45 ^{ab}	9.25±0.49 ^b
Amylase (U/mgprot)	0.68±0.03 ^a	0.81±0.02 ^{ab}	0.83±0.03 ^b	0.70±0.06 ^{ab}	0.72±0.03 ^{ab}	0.81±0.03 ^{ab}

喂食混合益生菌组的虾中脂肪酶和淀粉酶较高。2000 mg / kg复合益生菌脂肪酶和淀粉酶活性显著高于对照组

肠道绒毛的影响



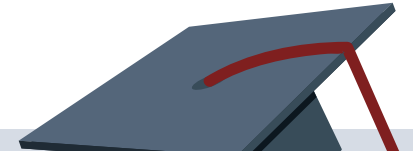
F1



F3

肠绒毛的高度先增加后减小并趋于平稳。喂食含有2000 mg / kg混合益生菌的虾的虾最高肠绒毛，显著高于F1，F2和F5组。除1000mg / kg外的所有处理均显著高于对照组

丰富性及多样性指数



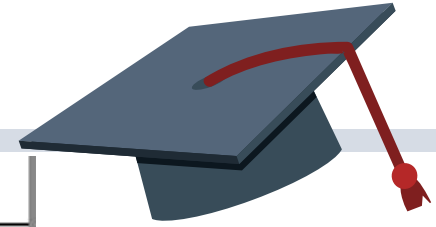
818

Table 6 Richness and diversity indices used in this study.

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
Observed species	1402.33±84.05cd	1903.67±75.34e	1655.00±67.68de	1180.00±140.83bc	794.67±84.36a	1026.00±121.13ab
Chao1	1653.24±107.91a	2992.58±873.43b	1908.33±65.13ab	1410.54±152.01a	896.94±94.59a	1206.94±159.94a
ACE	1711.28±114.55bc	2431.90±256.52d	1,974.31±64.22cd	1491.37±157.67bc	921.29±93.34a	1296.08±179.29ab
Shannon	5.90±0.21ab	7.14±0.11c	6.54±0.13bc	5.56±0.51a	5.62±0.32ab	5.55±0.27a
PD whole tree	102.80±4.71cd	129.19±4.95e	116.01±3.19de	86.76±8.71bc	65.08±4.61a	81.17±7.03ab

F2组最大计数为2992，与F3无显著差异，与其他组差异显著。相对较高的益生菌补充量（4000,6000和8000 mg / kg）的OUT低于对照组，但差异不显著。

肠道各种细菌的变化



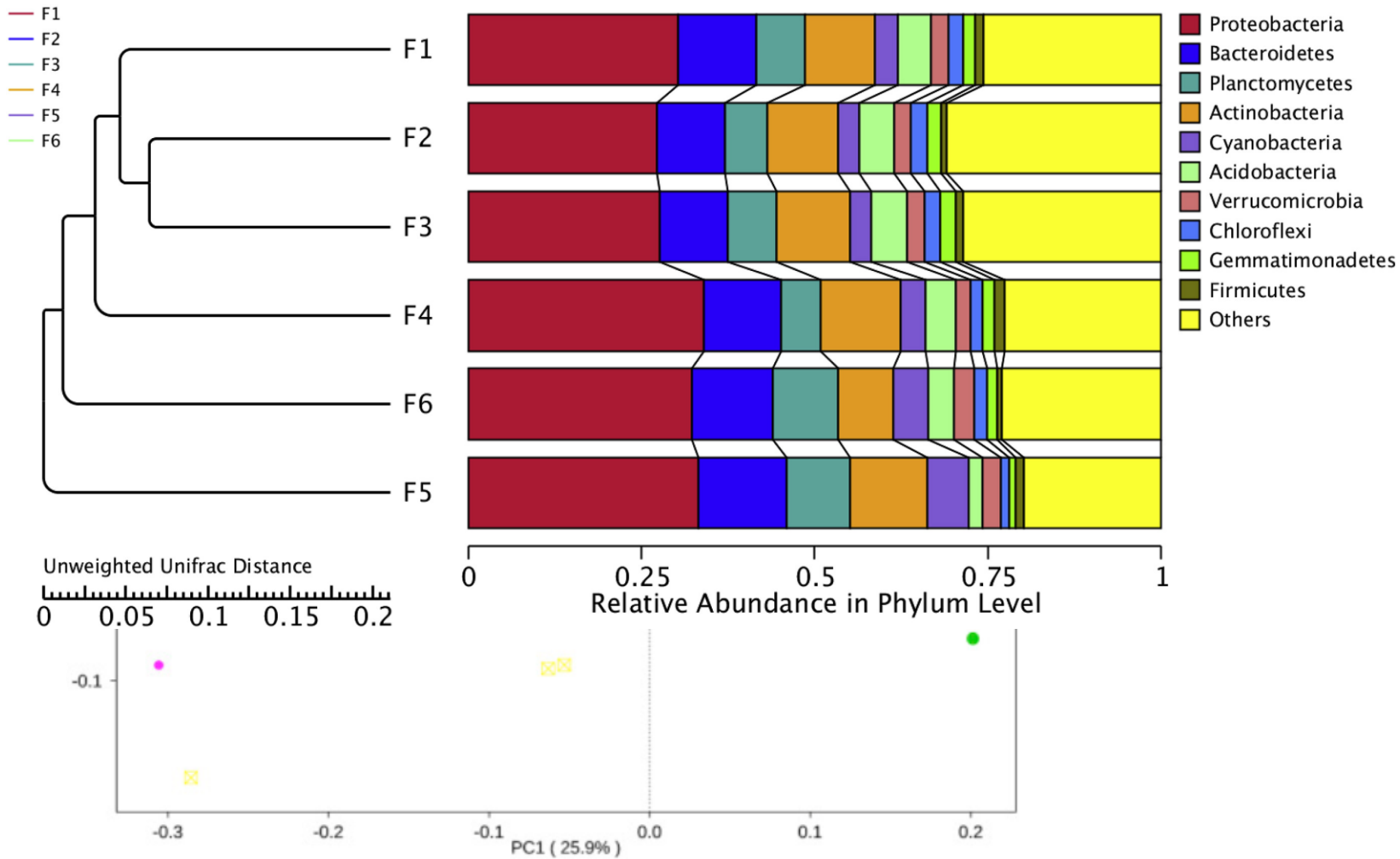
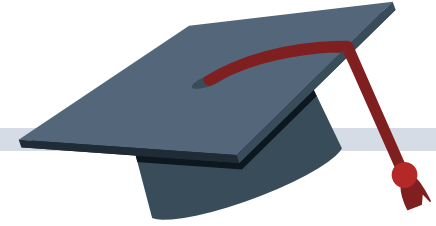
839

Table 7 Changes of various bacteria in shrimps fed with graded probiotics.

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
Gemmatimonadetes	0.40±0.07a	0.96±0.20b	0.69±0.09ab	0.29±0.06a	0.33±0.17a	0.37±0.14a
Acidobacteria	0.47±0.06b	1.07±0.05c	1.08±0.10c	0.31±0.13ab	0.08±0.04a	0.17±0.07a
Deltaproteobacteria	0.77±0.15ab	1.48±0.10c	1.13±0.25bc	0.69±0.21ab	0.36±0.14a	0.62±0.12ab
Cytophagales	24.21±4.51b	11.55±1.75ab	14.01±5.02ab	14.58±3.60ab	12.90±3.82ab	10.73±3.77a
Rhodobacterales	15.66±1.67ab	9.11±2.19a	12.64±2.74ab	20.08±3.57b	10.43±2.78a	12.97±3.14a
Xanthomonadales	1.77±0.25a	3.96±0.46b	2.69±0.42ab	1.62±0.49a	1.82±0.48a	2.15±0.43a
Cyclobacteriaceae	19.11±5.09b	1.82±0.21a	5.03±1.25a	8.03±5.01a	5.87±2.75a	5.23±2.77a
Rhodobacteraceae	15.66±1.67ab	9.11±2.19a	12.64±2.74ab	20.08±3.57b	10.43±2.78a	12.97±3.14a
Algoriphagus	19.11±5.09b	1.82±0.21a	5.03±1.25a	8.03±5.01a	5.87±2.75a	5.23±2.77a
Bacillales	0.085±0.016a	0.138±0.017ab	0.224±0.058b	0.094±0.003a	0.070±0.010a	0.040±0.029
Bacillaceae	0.058±0.016a	0.083±0.015ab	0.153±0.050b	0.213±0.141ab	0.034±0.016a	0.009±0.005
Bacillus	0.046±0.005a	0.085±0.009a	0.153±0.050b	0.075±0.003a	0.056±0.011a	0.016±0.003

F2和F3组在其肠中具有较高的微生物多样性

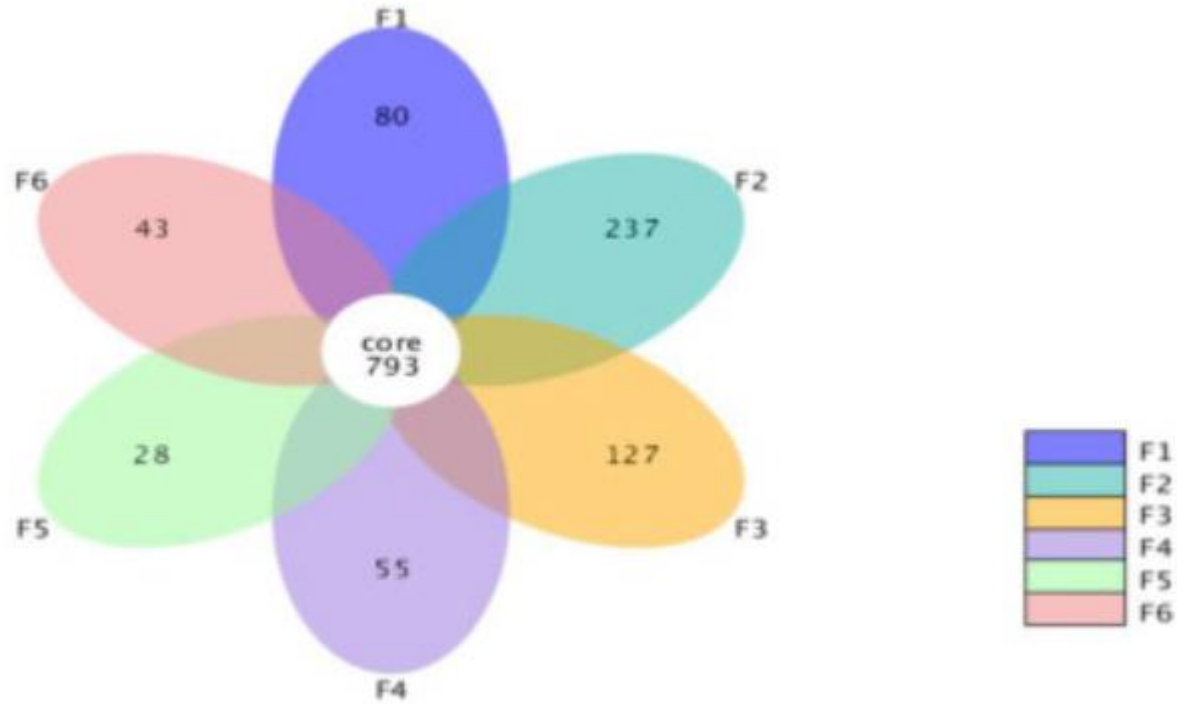
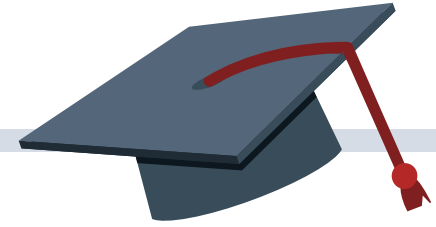
PCA分析



所有组中的优势门是
Proteobacteria
($36.86 \pm 1.27\%$) ,
Bacteroidetes
($29.80 \pm 2.02\%$) 和
Actinobacteria
($17.48 \pm 2.20\%$)

分析显示F2和F3与F1相似，与F5和F6不同

OUT思维图

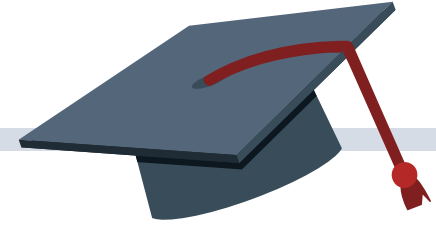


该观察结果表明，
虾对不同分级益
生菌的暴露导致
选择独特的微生
物种群。



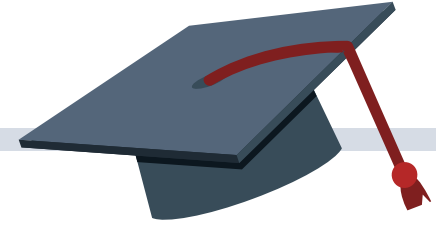
Discussion

Discussion



- 益生菌处理中消化酶活性的增加可能导致消化增强和食物吸收增加，从而**有助于改善生长性能和饲料利用率**。除了**酶的活性**增加外，虾饲料补充混合物种益生菌的肠绒毛高于对照组。绒毛对肠道的消化和吸收很重要。在某种程度上，绒毛高度反映了肠壁的功能。
- 与单独的益生菌相比，**混合益生菌**可以诱导对虾的**最佳生长性能**。更好的生长性能可能是由于**益生菌**影响酶介导的消化反应。

Discussion



- 补充混合物种益生菌可以促进幼小南美白对虾的生长性能，增强非特异性免疫力，通过增加芽孢杆菌的丰度来影响微生物群。饲料中推荐的最佳剂量为2000 mg / kg。



Thanks

吴胜奎

2019.05.26