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甲壳动物学分会

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摘要集

目 录

大会报告（按报告顺序排列）

中国近海底栖生态系统正在发生着什么？.....	1
对虾病害生态防控基础与绿色防控技术.....	2
海洋动物新型抗菌肽的研究与利用.....	3
Regulation of circulating hemocytes proliferation in crustacean.....	4
中国淡水蟹类多样性保护研究进展.....	5
对虾血蓝蛋白免疫代谢调控功能与分子机制.....	6
拟穴青蟹短神经肽 F (sNPF) 的生理多效性.....	7
南美白对虾规模化家系选育技术研究进展.....	8
中华锯齿米虾作为经济甲壳动物研究模型的研究进展.....	9

甲壳动物免疫与病害

Epidemiology and pathogenic mechanism of covert mortality nodavirus.....	10
Exosomes regulated the intestinal cell proliferation to resist the invasion of pathogens through Wnt pathway.....	11
拟穴青蟹 JAK/STAT 通路负反馈调控机制及抗病毒效应.....	12
The microbial composition of penaeid shrimps' hepatopancreas is modulated by hemocyanin.....	13
Dephosphorylation of T517 on hemocyanin is required for antibacterial activity in <i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	14
微孢子虫感染对中华绒螯蟹的肠道微生物组成及蛋白质组的影响.....	15
中华绒螯蟹螺原体 RPA 和 RPA-LFD 检测方法的建立及应用.....	16
副溶血性弧菌在中华锯齿米虾体内的动态分布及其引发的免疫响应机制.....	17
Transcriptome Analysis and Characterization of Innate Immune System Pathways from Hepatopancreas in <i>Portunus trituberculatus</i> Infected with <i>Vibrio natriegens</i>	18
中华绒螯蟹 Rab7 蛋白在螺原体侵染过程中的功能研究.....	19
低氧胁迫条件下 HIF-1 α 对凡纳滨对虾免疫性能的调控作用.....	20
中华绒螯蟹 Rab5 蛋白增强细胞吞噬以抵抗螺原体侵染.....	21
中华绒螯蟹 VEGFR 基因在螺原体感染过程中的功能研究.....	22
凡纳滨对虾类神经营养因子 MANF 在炎症调控中的功能与作用机制研究.....	23
日本沼虾免疫 ncRNA 和 mRNA 系统挖掘及其抗病分子机制初探.....	24
Expression profile analysis of toll-like receptors in Pacific white shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>) responds to fungal (<i>Fusarium solani</i>) infection.....	25
基于单细胞测序技术解析凡纳滨对虾血细胞功能亚群及其对 WSSV 侵染的应答特征.....	26
微孢子虫 <i>Hepatospora eriocheir</i> 与中华绒螯蟹的互作机制研究.....	27
以凡纳对虾为模型的甲壳动物细胞免疫学研究.....	28
Deacetylation of K481 and K484 on penaeid shrimp hemocyanin is critical for antibacterial activity.....	29
中国对虾不同血细胞亚群对 WSSV 侵染的差异应答研究.....	30
<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> Notch interacts with COP9 signalosome complex subunit 1 (CSN1) to negatively regulate the NF- κ B pathway.....	31
<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> vesicle-associated membrane protein can enhance host cell phagocytosis to resist <i>Spiroplasma eriocheiris</i> infection.....	32
中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 蛋白在中华绒螯蟹螺原体侵染过程中的功能研究.....	33

MnSVWC 作为日本沼虾的模式识别受体增强宿主对 WSSV 的防御.....	34
The <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II activates apoptosis to resist <i>Spiroplasma eriocheiris</i> infection.....	35
外泌体调控中华绒螯蟹血淋巴细胞吞噬作用抵御螺原体侵染.....	36
Fucosyltransferase 2 exerts immune-related functions by modulating antimicrobial peptides' expression in <i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	37
The shrimp C-type lectins modulate intestinal microbiota homeostasis in Microsporidia infection.....	38
低氧胁迫和螺原体感染对中华绒螯蟹存活和细胞凋亡的影响.....	39
A member of the immunoglobulin superfamily <i>lrig-1</i> is involved in the immune priming of <i>Scylla paramamosain</i> in response to the infection and re-infection by <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	40
Cloning, identification and functional characterization of a novel prophenoloxidasases (<i>ShproPO</i>) from the freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i> in response to cadmium exposure and <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> infection.....	41
Functional characterization of arginine metabolic pathway enzymes in penaeid shrimp antibacterial immune response.....	42
Immune responses of <i>Shcrusin</i> from the freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i> to cadmium exposure and <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> infection.....	43
Interaction of <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> hemocyanin and $\alpha 2$ -macroglobulin modulates the phenoloxidase activity.....	44
KIF2A upregulates PI3K/AKT signaling through polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1) then inhibits apoptosis and induces cell proliferation during <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> spermatogenesis.....	45
KLF13 induces apoptotic cell clearance in <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> as an essential part of shrimp innate immune response.....	46
LvHemB1, a novel cationic antimicrobial peptide derived from the hemocyanin of <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> , induces cancer cell death by targeting mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel 1.....	47
PtP38 may increase the immune ability of <i>Portunus trituberculatus</i> stimulated by LPS imitating a gram-negative bacterial infection.....	48
河南华溪蟹 JIP4 基因克隆和生物信息学分析.....	49
The involvement of hypoxia inducible factor-1 α on the proportion of three types of haemocytes in Chinese mitten crab under hypoxia stress.....	50
河南华溪蟹核转录因子 Dorsal 的基因克隆和免疫功能研究.....	51
基于 CRISPR/Cas14a 系统的磁性纳米探针超灵敏检测水产病原.....	52
近缘新对虾 <i>STAT</i> 基因的克隆及弧菌胁迫下的表达变化.....	53
长毛明对虾 Toll 样受体基因的克隆与表达分析.....	54

甲壳动物生长发育与营养调控

Identification of GnRH-like peptide and its potential signaling pathway involved in the oocyte meiotic maturation in the Chinese mitten crab, <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	55
甲壳类甲基化尼酯结合蛋白的发现与功能研究.....	56
The function of dynein light chain Pt-km23 in transport signaling pathway protein Pt-Smad2 during spermatogenesis in <i>Portunus trituberculatus</i>	57
饲料硒营养对凡纳滨对虾生长和健康的影响及调控机制研究.....	58
胞苷脱氨酶基因的克隆及其在甲壳动物基因编辑中的应用.....	59
Ammonia stress changes the molecular structure and modifies penaeid shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>) hemocyanin to modulate its functions.....	60

Transcriptome and proteome reveal abnormal spermatozoa in precocious Chinese mitten crab, <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	61
mTORC1/C2 regulate spermatogenesis in <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> via alterations in the actin filament network and cell junctions.....	62
Biological function of crustacyanin genes (<i>NdCRCNs</i>) from <i>Neocaridina denticulata sinensis</i> : Based on bioinformatics, RNAi, and RNA-seq analysis.....	63
A new alternative splice variant of ecdysteroid receptor (EcR) transcript differentially expressed during embryogenesis in the oriental river prawn <i>Macrobrachium nipponense</i>	64
饲料胆固醇水平对雌性凡纳滨对虾亲体生理健康及卵巢发育的影响探究.....	65
激素调控泛甲壳动物卵黄蛋白原合成机制的研究进展及罗氏沼虾卵黄蛋白原基因家族的鉴定.....	66
Effects of high salinity on the expression of aquaporin and ion transport related genes in <i>Fenneropenaeus chinensis</i> with different specifications.....	67
Two short repeats in the 5' untranslated region of insulin-like androgenic gland factor in <i>Procambarus clarkii</i> (<i>PcIAG</i>) that regulate <i>PcIAG</i> expression.....	68
Aquatic hypoxia disturbs oriental river prawn (<i>Macrobrachium nipponense</i>) testicular development: A cross-generational study.....	69
热带大型海藻对凡纳滨对虾生理健康功效的研究.....	70
卤虫卵巢发育的时空规律及 VgR 在卵子发生中的功能.....	71
基于波纹龙虾(<i>Panulirus homarus</i>)肝胰腺全长转录组数据鉴定其分泌蛋白.....	72
Roles of insulin-like androgenic gland hormone in sexual differentiation in the peppermint shrimp, <i>Lysmata vittata</i>	73
脊尾白虾 VBP 基因的克隆及其功能初步研究.....	74
Myosin VI 通过 MAPK 信号通路影响中华绒螯蟹血淋巴-精巢屏障完整性和精子发生.....	75
中华锯齿米虾海藻糖酶在调控蜕皮激素合成及细胞保护中的作用.....	76
Rab2 and Rab6 are implicated in acrosome formation during spermatogenesis in <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	77
The juvenile hormone epoxide hydrolase homolog in <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> plays immune-related functions.....	78
饲料不同甾醇源调控雌性红螯螯虾生长、脂质代谢、激素分泌和早期卵巢发育的探究.....	79
Identification of sex-specific markers and ZW-chromosome DNA clones from the genomic BAC library of the Chinese mitten crab <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	80
红尾仙女虾 (<i>Branchinella thailandensis</i>) 成体营养成分分析及评价.....	81
肌醇对凡纳滨对虾渗透压调节的影响.....	82
An insight into genetic potential for growth and survival of the Pacific white shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>) in the context of low-protein and low-fishmeal diet use.....	83
Characterization of the B-type allatostatin signalling in the mud crab and its roles in ovarian development and ecdysteroid biosynthesis.....	84
Effect of hemolytic lecithin replacement of soybean lecithin oil on the growth performance and immunity of <i>Macrobrachium nipponense</i> juveniles.....	85
Effects of dietary plant-protein sources intake on growth, digestive enzyme activity, edible tissue nutritional status and intestinal health of the omnivorous Redclaw crayfish, <i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>	86
es-Arp3 and es-Eps8 regulate spermatogenesis via microfilaments in the seminiferous tubule of <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	87
ES- β -CATENIN 对中华绒螯蟹精子发生的影响.....	88
Identification and expression pattern of the sex determination gene fruitless-like in <i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>	89
Identification and expression pattern of three sex-Related gens in the shrimp <i>Neocaridina denticulate</i>	

<i>sinensis</i> (decapoda,caridea).....	90
Molecular identification of insulin-like peptide in the swimming crab <i>Portunus trituberculatus</i> : Involvement in the metabolic homeostasis of hemolymph glucose.....	91
PIWIs maintain testis apoptosis to remove abnormal germ cells in <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	92
Proteomic analysis of individual giant freshwater prawns <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> growth retardants.	93
RNA sequencing and functional analysis of adult gonadal tissue to identify candidate key genes in <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> sex development.....	94
Roles of PIWIs in maintenance of spermatogonia and quality control of mature sperm in <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	95
Transcriptional regulation of <i>IAG</i> by <i>dsx</i> and <i>foxl-2</i> in <i>Scylla paramamosain</i>	96
豆粕和棉籽粕混合替代鱼粉后补充赖氨酸或苏氨酸对红螯螯虾生长、消化酶活性、抗氧化能力和肠道健康的影响.....	97
多组学分析中华绒螯蟹精子内基因表达调控网络.....	98
凡纳滨对虾 CHH 基因在 MF 和 20E 作用下的表达分析.....	99
凡纳滨对虾类胰岛素生长因子结合蛋白 (IGFBP) 的基因结构和表达研究.....	100
红螯螯虾雌性亲体营养强化阶段饲料最适磷虾油添加量的探究.....	101
囊泡介导的转运相关基因在中华绒螯蟹精子顶体反应中表达及调控机制.....	102
拟穴青蟹 <i>SpDmrt-3</i> 基因的表达、功能分析及 miRNA 的调控.....	103
三疣梭子蟹胰岛素样受体的鉴定与功能探究.....	104
饲料不同甾醇源调控雄性红螯螯虾生长、脂质代谢、激素分泌和早期精巢发育的探究.....	105
饲料中添加植物甾醇对克氏原螯虾生长、消化、抗氧化和免疫的影响.....	106
外泌体源 miRNA 调控染色质重塑蛋白参与中华绒螯蟹中核非浓缩的机制研究.....	107
中华绒螯蟹精子顶体反应中 novel_mir679 抑制依赖细胞骨架的物质转运基因表达.....	108
中华绒螯蟹精子顶体反应中泛素化相关基因的表达及调控机制.....	109
转录组分析根头目寄生虫簇生蟹奴诱导雄性中华绒螯蟹生殖细胞基因表达变化.....	110

甲壳动物系统发育与生态适应

河南华溪蟹 ShCdMT 和 ShCuMT 的金属结合特性与机理研究.....	111
河流生境碎片化驱动浮游甲壳动物快速进化.....	112
凡纳对虾环境胁迫适应性调节机制及营养调控策略.....	113
基于线粒体基因组的系统发生研究揭示中国近溪蟹亚科淡水蟹的起源和多样化.....	114
复活生态学重建浮游动物对蓝藻水华的多特征进化过程.....	115
大型蚤小热休克蛋白对重金属暴露的保护作用.....	116
三疣梭子蟹对遮蔽物属性偏好的实验研究.....	117
Genetic modifications of metallothionein enhance the tolerance and bioaccumulation of heavy metals in <i>Escherichia coli</i>	118
结合转录组和生理分析揭示大型蚤对纳米三氧化二锡的基本反应.....	119
基于多元数据解析鳃虱科物种的寄生方式与系统演化关系.....	120
氨氮胁迫下凡纳对虾钙离子稳态、内质网应激和脂类代谢的响应.....	121
中国海域梭子蟹科物种名录修订.....	122
陆生等足类部分科的分类学研究及系统发育研究现状.....	123
Transcriptome analysis of multiple tissues of <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> reveals the typical physiological response to the invasion of three pathogens.....	124
A taxonomic revision of the subfamily Orbioninae Codreanu, 1967 (Crustacea: Isopoda) based on mitochondrial and nuclear data with evidence that supports Epicaridea Latreille, 1825 as a suborder.....	125

The role of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and its related genes (LV-ACE, LV-APN, LV-AT1R, and LV-RR) in salinity adaptation in Pacific white shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>).....	126
基于靶向测序重构坚壳蟹亚科 (Ebaliinae) 分类系统的初探研究.....	127
Sea-land transition drove terrestrial amphipod diversification in East Asia.....	128
Mitigative effects of zinc on cadmium-induced reproductive toxicity in the freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i>	129
纳米二氧化钛通过氧化应激影响中华绒螯蟹血淋巴-精巢屏障.....	130
中国海域扇蟹科 (Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838) 分类学研究.....	131
Reproductive toxicity of quantum dots on gonads of the fresh water crab <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i>	132
Phylogeny of caridean shrimps (Crustacea: Decapoda) based on mitogenomic analyses.....	133
Multilocus phylogeny of the endemic Chinese freshwater crabs genus <i>Tenuipotamon</i> sensu lato reveals a distinct species division and pronounced effect of sky islands.....	134
轮胎磨损颗粒引起的浮游动物城市径流死亡综合征.....	135
共生行为驱动下的珊瑚蟹物种多样性演化研究.....	136
微塑料 PVC 与磺胺甲恶唑对大型溞的联合毒性及作用机制.....	137
近鳃虱科 (等足目: 寄生亚目) 的分类学研究进展.....	138
An investigation of gene expression patterns in response to osmotic stresses in kuruma shrimp (<i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i>).....	139
Convergent evolution of barnacles and molluscs sheds lights in origin and diversification of calcareous shell and sessile lifestyle.....	140
Hsp40 family of genes in <i>Charybdis japonica</i> : genome-wide identification and expression analysis under thermal stress.....	141
Toxicity of chronic waterborne zinc exposure in the hepatopancreas of white shrimp <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>	142
Transcriptome and histopathology analysis of the gills of <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> provide novel insights into the molecular mechanism of Pb stress.....	143
红螯螯虾核糖体 DNA-ITS 区序列特征.....	144

甲壳动物遗传育种与养殖

基于对虾 IHHNV 病毒全基因组的对虾高效基因转移与表达系统的构建与应用.....	145
河蟹公母分养关键技术的研究进展.....	146
多组学技术揭示了拟穴青蟹适应内陆低盐盐碱水的机制.....	147
基于工程细菌载体的异阿脑虫 (<i>Mesanophrys</i> sp.) 基因编辑工具开发.....	148
中华锯齿米虾基因组测序、组装及初步分析.....	149
基于全基因组开发 SSR 及 SNP 分子标记并比较二者在评估中华绒螯蟹野生群体遗传多样性中的差异.....	150
基于 SSR 和 SNP 标记的三疣梭子蟹遗传多样性分析.....	151
Cas9 假型昆虫杆状病毒的构建及其在对虾基因编辑中的应用.....	152
脱脂大麦虫幼虫粉替代鱼粉对凡纳滨对虾生长、生理、生化、肝胰腺组织学、肌肉品质和肠道微生物群的影响.....	153
An effective modified HRM method for SNP genotyping after the correlation analysis of the SNPs with WSSV-resistant traits.....	154
广东省匙指虾科代表物种的群体遗传结构及其对保护遗传学的启示.....	155
发酵菜籽粕替代豆粕对凡纳滨对虾幼虾生长性能、血清生化和肝胰腺健康的影响.....	156

热应激下日本螯 Hsp40 基因家族的全基因组鉴定和表达分析.....	157
Effect of application frequency with β -glucan on the growth performance, physiology response and gut microbiota of the Pacific white shrimp, <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> under low salinity.....	158
工厂化循环水养虾及其无人化、智能化管理.....	159
基于中华绒螯蟹研究的水产品高质量发展思考.....	160
卤虫高密度遗传连锁图谱构建及其性别与生长相关性状 QLT 定位.....	161
不同食物和配偶资源下三疣梭子蟹的争斗行为.....	162
中华锯齿米虾雌、雄蜕皮激素变化特征及 Msl3 基因功能初步探究.....	163
4 个对虾 U6 启动子的克隆及活性分析.....	164
凡纳滨对虾-硬壳蛤池塘综合养殖系统水-气界面 CO ₂ 通量及其与环境因子的关系.....	165
蔗糖和甘蔗渣形成的生物絮团在对虾养殖中应用效果的比较分析.....	166
沉水植物对罗氏沼虾养殖系统的水质调控效应研究.....	167
凡纳对虾盐田养殖模式水质、浮游生物和对虾天然食物源.....	168
三种中草药活性提取物对红螯螯虾生理健康功效的研究.....	169
不同浓度硝态氮胁迫对南美白对虾生长与免疫功能的影响.....	170
唑虫酰胺对凡纳滨对虾的毒性效应研究.....	171
Mass artificial incubation of redclaw crayfish eggs in a recirculating mechanical pulling device.....	172
丁香酚对脊尾白虾成虾的麻醉效果及其在长途运输中的保护作用研究.....	173
凡纳滨对虾耐高盐性状遗传解析及基因组育种研究.....	174
河南华溪蟹 HSP70 基因克隆、生物信息学分析及原核表达.....	175
新疆阿拉哈克盐湖卤虫种质转变原因探析——基于西北气候暖湿化背景下的思考.....	176
野生合浦绒螯蟹和中华绒螯蟹的可食率和营养组成比较.....	177
中华绒螯蟹-日本沼虾池塘套养大规格罗氏沼虾模式氮磷收支及养殖效果研究.....	178

中国近海底栖生态系统正在发生着什么？ ----中国近海大型底栖动物群落长期演变规律及影响机制研究

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摘要：大型底栖生物群落长期变动模式可有效指示海洋生态系统的长期变化。本研究首次在 60 年时间尺度上系统研究全球气候变化和人类活动影响下，中国近海大型底栖动物群落长期演变特征及影响机制两个关键科学问题。量化了不同区域人类活动和气候变化在上述演变过程中的贡献比例；阐明了黑潮入侵对大型底栖动物群落空间格局的影响和机制，发现在黑潮影响下东海近海大型底栖动物群落在近年呈现“三明治”状空间分布格局，即黑潮分支流经海域的大型底栖动物群落物种组成区别于黑潮分支两侧的群落；整个黄东海大型底栖生物主要种类呈现出分布区缩小、北移、片段化，而数量减少等趋势特征；南黄海沿北纬 32°线出现出一条明显的南北分布的阻隔带；针对性选出 AMBI 和 M-AMBI 两个生物指数作为评价我国不同海域的底栖生态健康状况的指标。

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对虾病害生态防控基础与绿色防控技术

何建国

有害生物控制与资源利用国家重点实验室/中山大学生命科学学

摘要: 对虾是我国主要的水产养殖种类，也是全球水产贸易量最多的品种之一，病害是近 30 年影响对虾养殖产业发展的主要瓶颈之一。本文介绍了对虾主要疫病白斑综合征（WSS），病原白斑综合征病毒（WSSV），流行病学规律，包括 WSSV 的宿主范围、感染传播途径、致病性特征、环境因子和先天性免疫因子调控 WSSV 潜伏感染转为急性感染的分子机制，挖掘出控制 WSS 爆发流行的三个关键点，建立无特定病原（SPF）、调控环境防控、生物防控等绿色防控技术和控病养殖模式。也介绍了对虾细菌性疾病发生的生态学基础、提出的鉴定病因的微生态科赫氏法则（Microecological Koch's postulates）、确定的基于细菌性疾病发生和有毒理化因子的对虾养殖环境容纳量标准，基于生态学理论和养殖环境容纳量建立的对虾绿色养殖模式。

关键词: 对虾；白斑综合征；细菌性疾病；生态防控

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何建国，中山大学教授，国家杰出青年基金获得者，农业农村部国家虾蟹产业技术体系首席科学家，有害生物控制与资源利用国家重点实验室主任，中国-东盟海水养殖技术“一带一路”联合实验室主任，农业农村部水产养殖疾病防控专家委员会副主任，中山大学水生经济动物研究所所长。主要致力于水生经济动物病害控制理论与关键技术、对虾健康养殖理论与技术、对虾抗病良种培育等研究。发表学术论文 600 多篇，其中 SCI 收率 450 多篇，获得国家授权专利 80 多件。

海洋动物新型抗菌肽的研究与利用

王克坚

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摘要：略

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Regulation of circulating hemocytes proliferation in crustacean

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Abstract: Hemocytes, are invertebrate immune cells that are similar to blood cells in vertebrates and play a crucial role in innate immunity. Previous work has found that mature circulating hemocytes lack the ability to proliferate. However, recent scRNA-Seq studies in arthropod have challenged this view. In the present study, we demonstrated the phenomenon of circulating hemocytes proliferation in Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*), and uncovered the function of membrane-bound Dscam, IL-16/Integrin β 1 axis and CSN5 on hemocytes proliferation. Dscam generates tens of thousands of isoforms by alternative splicing, thereby providing crucial functions during immune responses. Bacterial infection induced ADAM10 binding with the ectodomain of Dscam and mediated its shedding, then g-secretase cleavage the intracellular domains (ICDs) of Dscam, the released ICDs carrying specific alternatively spliced exons could directly interact with IPO5 to facilitate nuclear translocation. Nuclear imported ICDs thus promoted hemocyte proliferation and protect the host from bacterial infection. Interleukins (ILs) are cytokines with crucial functions in innate and adaptive immunity. Furthermore, we found the mature IL-16 that generated by the cleavage of caspase-3 could binding with the cell-membrane receptor Integrin β 1, and the IL-16/Integrin β 1 axis significantly promoted the crab hemocytes proliferation. The constitutively photomorphogenic 9 (COP9) signalosome (CSN) is a conserved protein complex found throughout the animal kingdom, and typically consists of eight subunits designated CSN1-CSN8. Here we found the expression of CSN5 in hemocyte was rapidly down-regulated post bacterial infection, which eliminate its ability to ubiquitinate and degrade Cyclin E protein. This rapidly initiates transition of the cell cycle from early to late G1 phase, activating the proliferation of crab hemocytes, and exerting antibacterial immune effects. Collective data demonstrated the preliminary network for hemocytes proliferation in crab, and indicated the complicated positive and negative regulation role of proliferation.

Keywords: Chinese mitten crab; Hemocytes; Proliferation

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中国淡水蟹类多样性保护研究进展

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摘要: 中国是全球淡水蟹类多样性分布热点中的热点, 是世界上拥有淡水蟹类种数最多的国家。已记述的中国淡水蟹类有 360 余种, 隶属溪蟹科 (Potamidae) 和拟地蟹科 (Gecarcinucidae) 2 科、50 余属 (本课题组未发表数据)。中国淡水蟹类在世界淡水蟹类以及世界淡水大型底栖动物中占有十分重要的地位。淡水蟹类的区系分布具有显著的特有性现象。中国丰富独特的淡水蟹类等底栖大型无脊椎动物类群对维持淡水生态系统的功能完整性和可持续发展起到关键的生态作用。本文总结了世界自然保护联盟 (International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN) 物种存续委员会 (Species Survival Commission, SSC) 对中国淡水蟹类受威胁状况的评估, 概括了国内外学者对中国淡水蟹类物种多样性现状评估的进展; 论文还总结了淡水蟹类系统发生与多样化研究的最新进展; 并结合本课题组对淡水蟹类物种多样性分布格局的叠加分析、以及基于分子系统发生重建与系统发生区划识别的淡水蟹类生物多样性关键区 (Key Biodiversity Area, KBA) 和关键进化支系, 提出了初步的中国淡水蟹类动物地理区划方案。开展淡水蟹类多样性保护研究有望为未来进一步合理布局国家公园和国家湿地公园等保护地建设, 加强淡水生态系统的生物多样性保护提供必要的理论依据与数据支撑。

关键词: 淡水蟹类; 物种多样性; 保护研究

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对虾血蓝蛋白免疫代谢调控功能与分子机制

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摘要: 血蓝蛋白是位于节肢动物(螯肢类、甲壳类、多足类和蜘蛛类)和软体动物(腹足类和头足类)血淋巴中的含铜呼吸蛋白。有趣的是,近年来学者们证实,对虾血蓝蛋白不仅具有抗病毒、抑菌等多种免疫学活性,而且还可以参与免疫代谢调控。在此基础之上,课题组采取多组学、分子生物学、分子免疫学、生物信息学等策略,以凡纳滨对虾血蓝蛋白为研究对象,对其免疫代谢调控进行了全面而深入的研究。所获主要研究结果如下:1)血蓝蛋白可通过 MKK4-p38-c-Jun 信号通路轴调控 ALF1/2/3、CRU1/2/3 和 PEN2/3/4 等抗菌肽的表达;2)血蓝蛋白可与 TGase、 α 2-巨球蛋白等相结合,参与对血液凝结和酚氧化酶等信号通路的调控;3)血蓝蛋白可与 SREBP 形成正反馈环而参与对 DHA 等不饱和脂肪酸代谢的调控;4)血蓝蛋白具有调节对虾肝胰腺菌群平衡和血淋巴弧菌丰度的功能,其作用机制可能与血蓝蛋白调控线粒体 ROS 的产生和血淋巴烟酰胺的水平有关。所获研究结果为深入揭示对虾血蓝蛋白的免疫代谢调控机制,探索对虾抵病原微生物的免疫代谢网络奠定了良好的基础。同时,为建立对虾病害的生态学防治方法和血蓝蛋白潜在的应用提供了新的策略和思路。

关键词: 凡纳滨对虾, 血蓝蛋白, 免疫代谢, 菌群平衡, 调控, 分子机制

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拟穴青蟹短神经肽 F (sNPF) 的生理多效性

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摘要: 神经肽广泛存在于动物体内, 生命活动发挥着重要的调控作用。甲壳动物神经肽的研究主要集中于眼柄神经节的 CHH 家族, 迄今其它神经肽的研究还十分匮乏。本研究从拟穴青蟹 (*Scylla paramamosain*) 鉴定了短神经肽 F (sNPF) 及其受体, 并发现该神经肽参与了青蟹的神经内分泌、卵巢发育和免疫调节的过程。主要研究结果如下:

(1) 通过转录组测序和生物信息学的分析, 我们获得 sNPF 及其候选受体的转录本, 采用 HEK293T 细胞表达系统鉴定了该受体可以被 sNPF 特异性激活, 首次从甲壳动物鉴定获得了 sNPF 受体 (sNPF_R)。RT-PCR 实验表明, sNPF 主要分布于神经节、卵巢等, 而 sNPF_R 可分布于神经节、卵巢、血细胞等。

(2) 注射人工合成的 sNPF 肽, 对青蟹眼柄神经节的神经肽 VIH、MIH 和 CHH3 基因表达具有促进作用; 注射 sNPF dsRNA 或 sNPF_R dsRNA, 则抑制了 VIH、MIH 和 CHH3 基因表达。本研究显示 sNPF 对眼柄神经内分泌的调节作用为激活效应。

(3) 通过卵黄发生前期卵巢的原位杂交定位以及在剥离的卵母细胞和滤泡细胞层的 RT-PCR 检测, 我们发现 sNPF 特异性地表达于滤泡细胞中, 而 sNPF_R 则在滤泡细胞和卵母细胞中均有表达。同时, 研究结果显示 sNPF 可部分抑制裸露卵母细胞的自发成熟, 并伴随着细胞内的 cAMP 积累和 Ca²⁺动员。此外, 注射 sNPF 肽可以抑制卵黄蛋白原及其受体的基因表达水平。本研究表明 sNPF 可以作为卵巢内部自分泌/旁分泌因子抑制青蟹卵母细胞成熟及卵黄发生。

(4) 在 LPS 和 Poly (I:C) 免疫刺激下, 青蟹脑神经节 sNPF 和血细胞 sNPF_R 的表达水平显著提升。离体实验表明, 添加 sNPF 肽显著增强了原代培养血细胞的吞噬能力, 并且该增强效果可以被 sNPF_R dsRNA 和腺苷酸环化酶抑制剂 SQ 22536 阻断。同时, 添加 sNPF 肽可以显著提高血细胞中信号传导分子腺苷酸环化酶 (AC)、环磷酸腺苷 (cAMP) 和蛋白激酶 A (PKA) 的含量。此外, 添加 sNPF 肽后也可以显著提高血细胞 sNPF_R、NF-κB 信号通路因子 (Dorsal 和 Relish)、促炎细胞因子 (IL-16)、酚氧化酶 (PO)、凝集素 (C-lectin) 和抗菌肽 (Lyz、Crustin、ALF1、ALF2、Hyastatin) 的表达水平。在体实验表明, 注射 sNPF 肽显著增加了青蟹体内血细胞中受体和免疫效应分子的表达水平, 并提高了 NO 浓度和吞噬活性。上述实验结果表明, sNPF 可以通过其受体偶联的 AC-cAMP-PKA 途径介导血细胞的吞噬作用, 参与了青蟹的先天免疫反应过程。

关键词: 短神经肽 F; 神经内分泌; 生殖; 免疫; 甲壳动物

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南美白对虾规模化家系选育技术研究进展

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摘要: 南美白对虾是一个世界性的养殖种类, 在全球 30 多个国家和地区都有养殖, 全球产量超过 500 万吨, 对优质种苗的需求极为迫切。然而, 南美白对虾繁殖力高, 易因近交产生性状衰退, 养殖业病害多, 亟需高效率的选种、保种和制种技术。规模化家系选育技术是支撑南美白对虾新品种选育和优质种虾扩繁的核心技术。本文回顾了规模化家系选育技术的研究背景, 总结了项目组针对 SPF 家系构建与培育、高通量表型测定、奠基者群体亲缘关系分析、家系早期混合养殖测试、社会交互效应分析、重要经济性状遗传评定、基因组选择等关键技术的研究进展, 展望了南美白对虾育种群体构建、高通量表型组分析、精准遗传评估等技术的发展趋势。

关键词: 南美白对虾; 种业; 规模化家系; 遗传参数; 基因组选择

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主要从事以规模化家系为基础的鱼虾种业关键技术研究。设计了重要经济性状的精准测试模式和高通量测定方法, 研发出活体对虾生长表型高通量测定系统; 研制出首个凡纳滨对虾液相育种芯片“黄海芯 1 号”, 建立了重要经济性状的一步法基因组评估技术; 突破了多项规模化家系选育关键技术, 作为核心成员选育出凡纳滨对虾“壬海 1 号”等国家级水产新品种 9 个。主持国家、省部级等课题 19 项。发表学术论文 100 余篇, 授权国家发明专利 17 项。

获山东省技术发明奖等省部级一等奖 5 项。获农业农村部神农青年英才、山东省有突出贡献的中青年专家等荣誉称号。

中华锯齿米虾作为经济甲壳动物研究模型的研究进展

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摘要: 虾蟹类经济甲壳动物是水产养殖的重要组成部分, 养殖品种众多, 国内外学者以不同的物种为研究对象, 开展了一系列的研究工作。研究物种的多样化, 造成了很多研究工作存在内容重复, 同时也造成了经济甲壳动物基础研究的整体水平不高。基于此, 本团队自 2018 年开始, 以中华锯齿米虾为研究对虾, 着手开展作为经济甲壳动物基础研究动物模型的研究, 先后完成了中华锯齿米虾的基因组测序与组装(基因组大小 4.73 G)、基因编辑与基因单碱基编辑、新型外源物质导入受精卵方式的建立等工作, 初步将中华锯齿米虾建成经济甲壳动物基础研究动物模型, 为经济甲壳动物基础研究的深入开展做出了一点有益的探索。

关键词: 经济甲壳动物; 中华锯齿米虾; 全基因组解析; 基因编辑

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Epidemiology and pathogenic mechanism of covert mortality nodavirus

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Abstract: Covert mortality nodavirus (CMNV), the pathogen of viral covert mortality disease (VCMD), has caused serious economic losses of shrimp aquaculture in Southeast Asian countries and China in past decade. CMNV is proved to be capable of naturally crossing the species barrier and infecting both vertebrates and invertebrates in the investigation of past years. In outdoor pond, VCMD causes the affected shrimp die at a lower ratio every day, but the daily death of the diseased individuals will occur continuously throughout the culture period; so VCMD was initially called as “running mortality syndrome (RMS)”. The challenge test showed that a low CMNV infectious dose caused cumulative mortality of $66.7\% \pm 6.7\%$ and $33.3\% \pm 3.6\%$ of shrimp in the 31-day outdoor and indoor farming trials, respectively. The shrimp in the infection group grew slower than those in the control group; and the percentage of soft-shell individuals in the infection group (42.9%) was much higher than that of control group (17.1%). The histopathological and ISH examinations of individuals artificially infected with CMNV revealed that severe cellular damage, including vacuolation, karyopyknosis, and structural failure, occurred not only in the cells of the refraction part of the ommatidiums, but also in the cells of the nerve enrichment and hormone secretion zones. And the pathological damages were severe in the nerve cells of both the ventral nerve cord and segmental nerve of the pleopods. TEM examination revealed the ultrastructural pathological changes and vast amounts of CMNV-like particles in the above-mentioned tissues. The differential transcriptome analysis showed that the CMNV infection resulted in the significant down-regulated expression of genes of photo-transduction, digestion, absorption, and growth hormones, which might be the reason for the slow growth of shrimp infected by CMNV. In summary, the investigations revealed the CMNV's epidemiology characteristics and pathogenic mechanism, and also reminded that it needed to pay close attention to the high risk of CMNV spread or epidemic among cultured marine animals.

Keywords: Covert mortality nodavirus (CMNV); host jump, epidemiology; pathogenic mechanism, viral covert mortality disease (VCMD); running mortality syndrome (RMS)

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Exosomes regulated the intestinal cell proliferation to resist the invasion of pathogens through Wnt pathway

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Abstract: Mud crab (*Scylla paramamosain*) is an important economic crab on the southeast coast of China. However, the diseases caused by bacterial infection seriously affects the sustainable development of crab farming. The preliminary studies reported that *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (Vp) was one of the most important pathogens causing disease outbreaks in mud crabs. Exosome, as a new object of concern, has been found to play important roles in regulation of the innate immunity in maricultures recently. Therefore, it is of great significance to further study the molecular mechanism of the innate immune defense of *V. parahaemolyticus* infection in mud crabs through the exosomal pathway. In this study, the intestinal cells of *S. paramamosain* were isolated and cultured *in vitro*, and the intestinal cell-derived exosomes were extracted, purified and identified. Further study showed that intestinal cell-derived exosomes could regulate the proliferation and migration of intestinal cells through Wnt signaling pathway. Oral infection experiments in mud crab showed exosomes played anti-inflammatory functions upon the *V. parahaemolyticus* infection, as well as improving the survival rate of mud crabs after the pathogen infection, *in vivo*. This study theoretically obtained a new understanding of the mechanism of intestinal exosomes regulating innate immunity in mud crab, providing a better knowledge for further investigations for exosomal function in innate immunity in invertebrates.

Keywords: *Scylla paramamosain*, Intestinal exosomes, Cell proliferation, Wnt signal pathway

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拟穴青蟹 JAK/STAT 通路负反馈调控机制及抗病毒效应

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摘要: 在 JAK/STAT 通路中获取了青蟹的 *SpJAK*、*SpSTAT* 及 *SpSOCS2* 基因序列全长, 全长分别为 3906、2952 和 1942 bp, ORF 分别为 3300、2388 和 1068 bp, 编码蛋白大小分别为 125.40、91.29 和 37.8 kDa, 分别与凡纳滨对虾的 JAK、STAT 及 SOCS2 同源性较高。亚细胞定位发现 *SpJAK* 和 *SpSOCS2* 定位在 S2 细胞的细胞质中, *SpSTAT* 主要分布在细胞质中, 少量入核。组织分布分析显示, *SpJAK* 在脑、神经和肠中表达量较高, 在肌肉中表达量最低; *SpSTAT* 在肠和眼柄较高, 心脏中表达量最低; *SpSOCS2* 在鳃、肠和心脏中较高, 表皮和性腺中表达量较低。免疫刺激分析显示, *SpJAK* 在 MCRV、Poly(I:C)、副溶血弧菌 (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Vpa*) 和金黄色葡萄球菌 (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Sau*) 刺激后均呈显著上调; MCRV、Poly(I:C)、LPS 和 *Sau* 刺激后 *SpSTAT* 变化显著, *Vpa* 刺激后变化不明显; *SpSOCS2* 显著响应 *Sau*、Poly(I:C) 及 MCRV 的免疫刺激。敲降 *SpJAK*、*SpSTAT* 及 *SpSOCS2* 后, 感染 MCRV 的青蟹累计死亡率及病毒拷贝数均显著高于对照组, 说明 JAK/STAT 通路的关键基因在机体抗病毒免疫中均发挥重要作用。

SpJAK 可以通过与 *SpSTAT* 相互作用磷酸化 *SpSTAT*, 并促使其入核; Poly(I:C)、LPS 及 *SpVagos* 均可以促进 *SpSTAT* 入核。入核的 *SpSTAT* 可以激活下游效应因子 *SpISG12* 及 *SpSOCS2* 启动子活性, 说明 JAK/STAT 通路可以正向调控 *SpSOCS2* 的表达。免疫共沉淀结果显示, *SpSOCS2* 通过 SH2 结构域与 *SpJAK* 相互作用, 在 *SpSTAT* 存在情况下, 不会影响 *SpSOCS2* 与 *SpJAK* 的相互作用, 但 *SpSOCS2* 可以抑制 *SpJAK* 和 *SpSTAT* 的相互作用, 进而使 *SpSTAT* 磷酸化水平降低, 入核减少, 说明 *SpSOCS2* 可以通过竞争性结合 *SpJAK* 而抑制 *SpSTAT* 的激活及入核。拟穴青蟹细胞 *SpSOCS2* 被敲降后 Poly(I:C) 刺激会引起 STAT 表达量上调, 说明 *SpSOCS2* 可抑制 STAT 的激活及表达, 说明 *SpSOCS2* 负反馈调控 JAK/STAT 通路。进一步研究表明 *SpSOCS2* 可通过 *socs_box* 结构域与 ElonginC 发生相互作用, 促进其自身的泛素化降解, 同时促进 *SpJAK* 的泛素化降解。综上, 本研究阐明了 JAK/STAT 通路调节 *SpSOCS2* 及 *SpSOCS2* 负反馈调节 JAK/STAT 通路的分子机制。

关键词: 拟穴青蟹; JAK/STAT; SOCS2; 调控机制; 抗病毒免疫反应

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The microbial composition of penaeid shrimps' hepatopancreas is modulated by hemocyanin

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Abstract: Aquatic environments are inundated with numerous microorganisms some of which gain access into organisms. Thus, most have had to produce proteins or factors that help maintain stable relationship with microbiota. Relatively few of these host factors have been characterized in aquatic invertebrates such as penaeid shrimps. We showed that the respiratory glycoprotein hemocyanin is a crucial host factor that modulates shrimp hepatopancreas microbiota. Diseased penaeid shrimps (*Penaeus vannamei*) expressed low hemocyanin, had empty gastrointestinal tract (GIT) with atrophied hepatopancreas, and high total bacterial abundance, with *Vibrio* as dominant opportunistic bacteria. Hemocyanin-depleted shrimps displayed similar features as diseased shrimp, coupled with mitochondrial depolarization, increased reactive oxygen species (ROS) production, and dysregulation of several genes involved in glucose and fatty acid metabolism (energy metabolism). Treatment with N-acetylcysteine (ROS scavenger) after hemocyanin silencing improved bacterial diversity and decreased *Vibrio* dominance in shrimp hepatopancreas. Fecal microbiota transplantation after hemocyanin depletion could not restore the microbial dysbiosis in hepatopancreas. This work reveals that hemocyanin is pivotal in the modulation of shrimp hepatopancreas microbial composition, via its effect on energy metabolism and ROS production in shrimp hepatopancreas. Our current work provides new insight into the pleiotropic functions of hemocyanin in penaeid shrimps, especially its role in metabolic-immune regulation.

Keywords: penaeid shrimp; microbial composition; hemocyanin; hepatopancreas; energy metabolism; reactive oxygen species (ROS); fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT)

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Dephosphorylation of T517 on hemocyanin is required for antibacterial activity in *Penaeus vannamei*

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Abstract: Post-translational modifications expand the functions of immune-related proteins, especially during infections. The respiratory glycoprotein, hemocyanin, has been implicated in many other functions, but the role of phosphorylation modification in its functional diversity is not fully understood. Here, we show that *Penaeus vannamei* hemocyanin (PvHMC) undergoes phosphorylation modification during bacteria infection. Dephosphorylation of PvHMC mediated by *P. vannamei* protein phosphatase 2A catalytic (PvPP2AC) increases its *in vitro* antibacterial activity, whereas phosphorylation by *P. vannamei* casein-kinase-2 catalytic subunit α (PvCK2 α) decreases its oxygen-carrying capacity and attenuate its *in vitro* antibacterial activity. Mechanistically, we show that Thr-517 is a critical phosphorylation modification site on PvHMC to modulate its functions, which when mutated attenuates the action of PvCK2 α and PvPP2AC to abolish the antibacterial activity of PvHMC. Our results reveal that the phosphorylation modification of PvHMC modulates its antimicrobial-related functions in penaeid shrimp.

Keywords: dephosphorylation; antibacterial activity; hemocyanin; *Penaeus vannamei*; CK2 α /PP2AC

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微孢子虫感染对中华绒螯蟹的肠道微生物组成及蛋白质组的影响

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摘要: 肠道微生物群在动物健康和疾病中发挥着重要作用。中华绒螯蟹是渔业贸易中重要的产品之一。由微孢子虫造成的中华绒螯蟹肝胰腺坏死病经常在养殖过程中发生, 并造成巨大的经济损失。然而, 微孢子虫是如何影响中华绒螯蟹肠道微生物组成的我们还尚不清楚。在本研究中, 我们通过16srRNA 测序技术对比了微孢子虫感染蟹和健康蟹的肠道微生物组成。与健康蟹相比, 微孢子虫感染蟹肠道微生物群落 α 多样性变化不明显, 但与健康蟹的肠道微生物组成存在显著差异; 在优势菌门中, 拟杆菌门相对丰度降低, 变形菌门相对丰度升高; 在属水平上, 拟杆菌 *Bacteroides*、黄杆菌 *flavobacterium* 的相对丰度降低, 而 *Candidatus Bacilloplasma*、*Dysgonomonas* 等潜在致病菌相对丰度增加。PICRUSt 功能预测表明, 参与碳水化合物代谢、氨基酸代谢以及遗传信息处理的基因的数量在微孢子虫感染后发生了显著变化。与健康对虾相比, 微孢子虫感染导致中华绒螯蟹肠道中 420 个蛋白差异表达, 其中 292 个上调表达、128 个下调表达。GO 功能注释分析发现, 差异蛋白主要与细胞过程、代谢过程、生物调节、分子结合和细胞组分有关。KEGG 通路分析发现, 差异蛋白主要富集在能量代谢、排泄系统、免疫疾病及细菌感染疾病相关通路。这些发现表明微孢子虫感染会使中华绒螯蟹的代谢能力和免疫能力显著下降, 同时, 也可以通过影响肠道微生物组成来进一步降低蟹的代谢和免疫能力, 最终造成宿主的病变、死亡。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 中华绒螯蟹微孢子虫; 肠道微生物; 蛋白质组

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中华绒螯蟹螺原体 RPA 和 RPA-LFD 检测方法的建立及应用

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摘要: 由中华绒螯蟹螺原体 (*Spiroplasma eriocheiris*) 引起的河蟹 (*Eriocheir sinensis*) 螺原体病 (Tremor disease) 是河蟹养殖过程中危害最严重的一种疾病。本实验旨在建立一种快速简便常温恒温核酸扩增技术, 即重组酶聚合酶扩增 (Recombinase Polymerase Amplification, RPA), 结合侧向流层析 (lateral flow dipstick, LFD) 试纸条, 用于中华绒螯蟹螺原体的检测。根据中华绒螯蟹螺原体基因组特异性序列设计并筛选出特异性扩增引物, 对筛选出的特异性扩增引物进行标记物修饰, 并设计对应的特异性探针引物, 随后对 RPA 及 RPA-LFD 反应条件进行优化, 结果显示在 37°C 下 30 分钟内即可实现检测。对三种革兰氏阴性菌、三种革兰氏阳性菌、螺原体共 7 种病菌进行 RPA、RPA-LFD 特异性检测。通过 RPA、RPA-LFD、PCR 三种检测方法的灵敏度对比, 显示出 RPA、RPA-LFD 最低检测限度为 10 pg/μL, 而普通 PCR 检测限度为 1 ng/μL。综上所述, 建立的 RPA、RPA-LFD 检测方法具有快速、灵敏、特异性强、不需要特殊仪器等优点, 适合样品的快速检测。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹螺原体; RPA; RPA-LFD; 检测

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副溶血性弧菌在中华锯齿米虾体内的动态分布及其引发的免疫响应机制

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摘要: 副溶血性弧菌 (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*) 是一种水产养殖动物的条件病原菌, 能引起世界范围内的 50 多种淡海水养殖动物感染弧菌病。中华锯齿米虾 (*Neocaridina denticulata sinensis*) 具有生长迅速, 生长周期短、易饲养等特点, 便于实验室人工养殖和进行实验研究, 是生态、生理和毒理等实验的良好材料, 可为其他甲壳动物的研究提供重要的理论参考和依据。然而目前对于副溶血性弧菌感染中华锯齿米虾后引发的免疫响应机理还未有深入研究。因此, 本研究通过电击转化法将携带增强型绿色荧光蛋白基因的重组表达质粒 pCT7-CHISP6H-EGFP (Kan^R) 导入副溶血性弧菌, 对病原菌进行标记, 观察副溶血性弧菌在中华锯齿米虾体内的动态分布和参与免疫响应的组织/器官。之后利用转录组测序技术分析中华锯齿米虾响应副溶血性弧菌感染的分子调控机制, 进一步筛选和分析后, 得到许多与免疫相关的基因, 涉及溶酶体通路、代谢过程、几丁质结合蛋白、丝氨酸蛋白酶等, 以期中华锯齿米虾免疫机理的研究和弧菌病害防治提供理论依据。

关键词: 副溶血性弧菌; 中华锯齿米虾; 增强型绿色荧光蛋白; 转录组; 免疫机理

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Transcriptome Analysis and Characterization of Innate Immune System Pathways from Hepatopancreas in *Portunus trituberculatus* Infected with *Vibrio natriegens*

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Abstract: The swimming crab, *Portunus trituberculatus*, is an economically important marine culture species in Asia-Pacific countries. Vibriosis disease caused by *Vibrio* spp. have become a major issue, resulting in economic losses for crab culture. However, little information is available on the mechanisms involved in the immune response of this species to vibrio infection. In this study, we analyzed the transcriptome and comparative expression profiles of the hepatopancreas from this swimming crab infected with *Vibrio natriegens*. A total of 35,259,994 raw reads were obtained from the control group, and 37,049,004 reads from the *Vibrio*-infected group. Via de novo assembly by Trinity assembler, 71,291 control unigenes and 72,825 *Vibrio*-infected group unigenes were obtained. By clustering unigenes from both libraries, a total of 81,552 standard unigenes were produced. The standard unigenes were annotated against the NCBI non-redundant, Swiss-Prot, Orthologous Groups of Proteins (COG) databases and Kyoto Encyclopaedia of Genes and Genome pathway(KEGG), with 34,030(41.73%), 27,994(34.33%), 13,886(17.03%) and 25,191(30.89%)hits respectively, giving a final total of 41,396 significant hits(50.76% of all unigenes). A Gene Ontology (GO) analysis search using the Blast2GO program resulted in 10,422 unigenes(12.79%) being categorized into 56 functional groups. A differential gene expression analysis produced a total of 23,950 unigenes aberrantly expressed, with 10,402 unigenes significantly up-regulated and 13,548 unigenes significantly down-regulated. The differentially expressed immune genes fall under various processes of the animal immune system. The present results have provided an insight into the antibacterial mechanism in *P. trituberculatus* and the role of differentially expressed immune genes in response to *V. natriegens* infection. Furthermore, this study has generated an abundant list of transcript from *P. trituberculatus* which will provide a fundamental basis for future genomics research in this field.

Keywords: *Portunus trituberculatus*; *Vibrio natriegens*; Innate Immune System Pathways; Transcriptome Analysis

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中华绒螯蟹 Rab7 蛋白在螺原体侵染过程中的功能研究

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摘要: 中华绒螯蟹“颤抖病”是河蟹养殖中一种危害极大的疾病, 其病原是中华绒螯蟹螺原体 (*Spiroplasma eriocheiris*), 其首先侵染河蟹的血淋巴细胞, 然后通过血淋巴循环侵染肌肉和神经等组织, 导致中华绒螯蟹附肢颤抖直至死亡。本实验在目前已有的研究基础上, 首先通过 RACE 技术扩增了 EsRab7 的基因全长, 并成功在体外完成原核表达、纯化以及多克隆抗体的制备。螺原体感染后, qRT-PCR 检测螺原体感染下河蟹血细胞和神经组织中 EsRab7 mRNA 表达变化, 均呈显著上调的趋势, 说明 EsRab7 参与螺原体侵染的过程。利用体外转录合成的 dsRNA 将 EsRab7 沉默后, 血淋巴细胞中抗菌肽基因(EsALF1、EsALF2、EsALF3)显著下调; EsRab7 沉默后再用螺原体感染河蟹, 血淋巴细胞中螺原体拷贝数显著增多, 河蟹存活率显著降低。EsRab7 沉默后检测血淋巴细胞对螺原体的吞噬率和吞噬指数均显著降低。果蝇 S2 细胞中过表达 EsRab7 后, 细胞对螺原体的吞噬能力显著增强。激光共聚焦分析显示, EsRab7 与微丝和溶酶体存在明显的共定位, 且过表达 EsRab7 会促进螺原体与溶酶体的融合。以上结果表明, EsRab7 通过促进抗菌肽的表达和细胞吞噬作用帮助宿主抵御螺原体的侵染。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 中华绒螯蟹螺原体; Rab7; 吞噬作用

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低氧胁迫条件下 *HIF-1 α* 对凡纳滨对虾免疫性能的调控作用

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摘要: 本研究通过对凡纳滨对虾体内注射dsRNA从而干扰*HIF-1 α* 基因的表达, 24h后对其进行急性低氧胁迫。旨在探究低氧胁迫下凡纳滨对虾*HIF-1 α* 基因表达水平对免疫指标的影响。结果表明, 当*HIF-1 α* 基因被沉默后, 凡纳滨对虾的多个免疫相关基因在血细胞、鳃和肝胰腺组织受到显著影响, 如*Astakine*、*Hemocyte homeostasis-associated protein (HHAP)*、*Hemocyanin*、*Ferritin*。免疫活性指标结果显示, 沉默*HIF-1 α* 后, 凡纳滨对虾的血细胞数显著减少; 并且明显抑制了血蓝蛋白含量的上升; 酸性磷酸酶 (ACP)、碱性磷酸酶 (AKP) 和酚氧化酶 (PO) 三种免疫相关酶的活性在不同的组织中有显著的降低, 实验证明了凡纳滨对虾中的*HIF-1 α* 基因在免疫方面发挥着重要的作用。

关键词: 凡纳滨对虾; *HIF-1 α* ; 基因; 酶活; 免疫

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中华绒螯蟹 Rab5 蛋白增强细胞吞噬以抵抗螺原体侵染

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摘要: 中华绒螯蟹螺原体(*Spiroplasma eriocheiris*)引起的中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)颤抖病是近几年来大面积暴发的一种蟹类病害。Rab蛋白属于小GTP酶家族, 在真核细胞中广泛表达, 调控了胞内各种膜转运过程, 包括吞噬过程。在以往研究中, 发现中华绒螯蟹Rab5 蛋白表达量在螺原体刺激后显著变化, 预示它参与了螺原体感染中华绒螯蟹的进程, 但具体功能并不清楚。本实验研究了EsRab5在螺原体侵染中华绒螯蟹过程中的作用。qRT-PCR表明EsRab5在河蟹肝胰腺中高表达, 其次是肠组织和血淋巴, 在螺原体刺激后, EsRab5在血淋巴中的mRNA水平显著上调, 在第三天达到峰值, 后缓慢下降至正常水平。免疫荧光显示, EsRab5主要分布在河蟹血淋巴细胞的细胞质中。将EsRab5在S2细胞中过表达, 发现EsRab5定位于细胞核和细胞质, 在螺原体刺激后, 过表达组细胞形态与细胞活力均优于对照组, 与此同时, 过表达组的螺原体拷贝数也明显少于对照组。共聚焦和流式细胞仪结果显示, 过表达组的细胞吞噬率及吞噬指数均显著高于对照组。使用siRNA将EsRab5沉默后, 用螺原体刺激, 结果显示血淋巴细胞中的螺原体拷贝数明显升高, 实验组的细胞吞噬率及吞噬指数均低于对照组。以上实验结果说明, EsRab5在中华绒螯蟹抵御螺原体侵染以及吞噬螺原体的过程中起到重要的作用。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 中华绒螯蟹螺原体; Rab5; 吞噬; siRNA

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中华绒螯蟹 VEGFR 基因在螺原体感染过程中的功能研究

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摘要: 中华绒螯蟹的“颤抖病”的病原体是螺原体, 发病时主要表现为附肢颤抖, 直至死亡。VEGFR 为膜镶嵌蛋白, 与血管的生长密切相关。前期我们通过 TMT 技术筛选到了一些螺原体感染早期血淋巴细胞差异表达蛋白, 其中包括 EsVEGFR。接着利用 RACE 技术克隆得到了 EsVEGFR1 和 EsVEGFR2 基因序列, EsVEGFR1 在神经组织中表达量最高, EsVEGFR2 在血淋巴细胞中表达量最高, 其次是鳃。用螺原体刺激后, 这两者在血淋巴细胞中的表达量变化趋势相反; 再对 EsVEGFR1 和 EsVEGFR2 进行了原核蛋白表达, 纯化后的蛋白可与螺原体结合。说明了两组相互调节共同参与螺原体侵染过程。接下来利用干扰和胞内区过表达实验, 探究了 EsVEGFR 在螺原体侵染过程中的作用。结果显示, 在小鼠巨噬细胞过表达 EsVEGFR1 后, ERK、P38 和 JNK 的总蛋白水平以及 ERK 和 JNK 的磷酸化水平都上调, P38 的磷酸化水平下调, 而 EsVEGFR2 组相反; 接下来再用螺原体刺激, 发现两组的细胞活力都明显降低; EsVEGFR1 组的螺原体拷贝数也明显降低, 而 EsVEGFR2 组的螺原体拷贝数明显增加。将 EsVEGFR1 沉默后再用螺原体刺激, 血淋巴细胞内的螺原体拷贝数明显增加, 第七天开始螃蟹死亡率增加。实验结果表明 EsVEGFR1 和 EsVEGFR2 相互调节 MAPK 通路共同抵御螺原体侵染过程, 且在中华绒螯蟹先天免疫过程中发挥重要作用, 为明确螺原体的侵染机制和中华绒螯蟹的免疫机制奠定基础。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 中华绒螯蟹螺原体; EsVEGFR; 先天性免疫

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凡纳滨对虾类神经营养因子 MANF 在炎症调控中的功能与作用机制研究

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摘要: 细胞因子是由细胞合成和分泌的一类具有广泛生物学活性的小分子蛋白质, 具有调节免疫、细胞生长、组织修复等多种功能, 对生物体的多种性状具有关键性的调控作用。在本研究中, 我们在前期通过生化方法鉴定出 700 多种对虾血清蛋白的基础上发现了一种高度保守的对虾抗炎细胞因子-中脑星形胶质细胞源性神经营养因子 (MANF)。在血细胞外, 该蛋白是一种 LPS 诱导的血浆蛋白, 其通过抑制 ERK 磷酸化和 Dorsal 表达来降低血细胞在 LPS 刺激下的炎症反应。GST-pull down、免疫沉淀、免疫荧光及体内敲降实验表明对虾血浆 MANF 可以通过一种蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 (RPTP) 抑制 ERK 磷酸化和 Dorsal 表达。进一步在 293T 细胞中过表达对虾 RPTP 蛋白可将对虾和人 MANF 介导的对 ERK 通路的激活转换为抑制。在血细胞内, 敲降对虾 MANF 后, 血细胞密度显著性下降且 Caspase3/7 指标显著性上升、qPCR 检测发现凋亡相关基因显著增强, 进一步通过 Co-IP 和敲降对虾 MANF 后检测酪氨酸磷酸化情况表明对虾 MANF 和 Abl 互作并可通过增强 Abl 介导的酪氨酸磷酸化来维持血细胞活性。总体而言, 我们的研究发现了凡纳滨对虾血浆中神经营养因子 MANF 通过一种保守机制来抑制炎症反应, 在血细胞内对虾 MANF 通过增强 Abl 介导的酪氨酸磷酸化来维持血细胞活性。

关键词: 凡纳滨对虾; 类神经营养因子; 炎症调控; ERK 通路; 酪氨酸磷酸化

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日本沼虾免疫 ncRNA 和 mRNA 系统挖掘及其抗病分子机制初探

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摘要: 日本沼虾 (*Macrobrachium nipponense*) 俗名青虾, 是我国重要经济虾种之一。近年来, 由中华绒螯蟹螺原体 (河蟹螺原体) (*Spiroplasma eriocheiris*) 感染引起的水产疫病给青虾养殖业造成了严重的经济损失。因此, 本文利用二、三代测序技术、RNA 干扰 (RNAi) 技术、实时荧光定量 PCR 技术和系统网络生物学, 对日本沼虾免疫相关 ncRNA (miRNA、lncRNA 等) 和 mRNA 进行系统挖掘并对其抗病分子机制进行初步探索。结果表明: 首先, 共筛选出 4 种关键免疫基因: MNK1, CTL4, GILT 和 ALF。随后, 系统筛选免疫相关 ncRNA 及其靶标, 对免疫相关 miRNA 和 mRNA 的综合分析得到, 具有显著差异 ($P < 0.05$) 的 miRNA (如 ame-miR-29b-3p, dpu-miR-1 和 PC-3p-945_4074), 与 118 个重要免疫基因 (如 *Relish*, *Dorsal*, *Caspase-3* 和 *NF- κ B*) 均具有相应的免疫调控关系。最后, 构建关键 lncRNAs 的相关 ceRNA 网络。该网络显示, DE lnc RNAs (transcript_18441、transcript_11191、transcript_10673、transcript_10806 和 transcript_17607)、DE miRNAs (miR-2c、miR-71-3p、miR-423-5p 和 miR-423a) 和 DET mRNAs (ALF、PCE 和 PPAE) 均参与了日本沼虾抵抗螺原体侵染的免疫防御机制。综上所述, 本研究鉴定并验证了河蟹螺原体感染时日本沼虾血细胞中的 4 种关键免疫基因, 并全面筛选日本沼虾的应对河蟹螺原体感染的相关 ncRNA 和 mRNA 及其基因, 进一步阐释日本沼虾应对河蟹螺原体的免疫防御机制; 最后构建了 lncRNA 相关的 ceRNAs 网络, 为开发基于 ceRNA 机制的螺原体疾病预防和控制策略开拓了一条新途径。

关键词: 日本沼虾; 中华绒螯蟹螺原体; 血细胞; 转录组; lncRNA-mRNA-miRNA 网络

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Expression profile analysis of toll-like receptors in Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) responds to fungal (*Fusarium solani*) infection

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Abstract: Aquaculture farming generally faces many challenges; most notably, an infection caused by *Fusarium solani*, in particular, were reported to cause high mortality to shrimp after exposure. Understanding the response of TLR genes concerning fungal pathogens is required for rising approaches to checking disease eruption in cultured shrimp production systems. This study evaluates the response of the 11 TLR genes to fungal infection and predicts their transcription factors. The TLR genes are expressed differently in the three immune organs after infection with *F. solani* at particular time points. Moreover, the TLR downstream genes (MyD88, IL1, and TNF-alpha) were significantly up-regulated after fungal infection. Notably, expression of IL-1 and TNF α was detected from 12 to 96 h, whereas MyD88 was expressed higher from 24 to 96 h post-infection with *F. solani*. The promoter analyses of the 11 TLR genes contained 320 recognized transcription factors (TFs). Though ten TFs, including WT-1, C/EBP, GATA, Oct, TBP, Sox, RAP1, SRF, NF-1, and Sp1, were the most frequent in the eleven TLR genes analyzed, assuming that they might be complicated in modulating the expression of those genes. Together, we proposed that the excessive expression of TLR genes in the three immune tissues can take part in the immune reaction in case of fungal infection in *L. vannamei*. These findings form the basis for further research to discover the molecular mechanisms and how the predicated TFs control the expression of the 11 TLR genes, which will perhaps accord to aquaculture's sustenance.

Keywords: Fungal infection; Toll-like receptor; Immunity; Expression gene; Transcription factors.

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基于单细胞测序技术解析凡纳滨对虾血细胞功能亚群及其对 WSSV 感染的应答特征

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摘要: 血细胞是对虾抵御病原体侵染的重要免疫细胞。目前针对对虾血细胞的分群研究主要基于形态学特征, 使血细胞的功能分群和谱系分化仍较为模糊。为了系统深入探究对虾血细胞功能分化, 本研究利用单细胞转录组测序技术, 结合 RNA-FISH 和流式细胞仪分选, 鉴定显示健康凡纳滨对虾血细胞可分为 TGase⁺细胞、CTL⁺细胞和 Crustin⁺细胞三类血细胞亚群, 并对它们的功能特性、分化轨迹及其与不同形态亚群的对应关系进行了解析。分析发现, TGase⁺细胞主要负责凝血级联应答, 表现出透明血细胞的免疫特征, 处于血细胞分化发育的早期阶段。CTL⁺细胞和 Crustin⁺细胞是处于分化后期的细胞类型, 主要参与外来病原体的识别, 启动和介导免疫防御反应, 富含颗粒血细胞的特征。同时, 基于参与细胞周期调控和细胞分化相关基因的表达特征, 揭示了三类血细胞的功能亚群及其潜在的分化成熟途径。进而, 对 WSSV 感染条件下的凡纳滨对虾血细胞进行了单细胞转录组测序分析, 结合比对健康凡纳滨对虾 scRNA-seq 结果, 共计获得了基于基因表达差异的 16 个血细胞亚群, 并初步描述了不同细胞亚群的功能特征差异, 从单细胞分子水平表征了病毒侵染与血细胞免疫之间的互作特征。研究结果为系统全面解析对虾血细胞基础免疫特性及其抗病毒免疫功能提供了重要基础。

关键词: 血细胞; 血细胞亚群; 白斑综合征病毒; 差异应答

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微孢子虫 *Hepatospora eriocheir* 与中华绒螯蟹的互作机制研究

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摘要: 微孢子虫 (Microsporidia) 被称为自然界最“成功”的寄生者, 但其对养殖虾蟹的影响仍待深入研究。本研究提出了微孢子虫 *Hepatospora eriocheir* 是危害中华绒螯蟹养殖的重要寄生性病原, 揭示了该微孢子虫具有明显的组织嗜性, 肝胰腺是其侵染的主要靶器官, 而且大量“招募”肝胰腺细胞的线粒体, 调控宿主能量代谢, 这与虾蟹的其它常见病原 (螺原体和 WSSV 等) 显著不同。比较基因组分析也发现, 中华绒螯蟹微孢子虫在舍弃氧化磷酸化能量合成能力的基础上, 又进一步缺失了糖酵解通路的绝大部分基因, 自身合成能量的能力极度退化, 高度依赖从寄主体内“窃取”能量。此外比较脂质组结果表明, 该微孢子虫显著调控了中华绒螯蟹的脂质代谢, 有助于其改善生活微环境, 帮助其在宿主中生存、增殖及免疫逃逸, 这种调控在肝胰腺的脂代谢通路、脂代谢产物浓度上体现得非常明显, 特别是甘油三酯 (TG) 和甘油二酯 (DG) 在感染前后的浓度下降最为显著; 而且因为脂质含量的下降, 主要脂溶性色素含量也随之下降, 因此肝胰腺颜色变浅, 由金黄色变为灰白色。本研究不仅对分析中华绒螯蟹微孢子虫的致病机制具有重要帮助, 更重要的是为揭示微孢子虫这一古老又特殊的单细胞真核生物的能量代谢进化提供了有价值信息。

关键词: 微孢子虫; 中华绒螯蟹; 能量代谢

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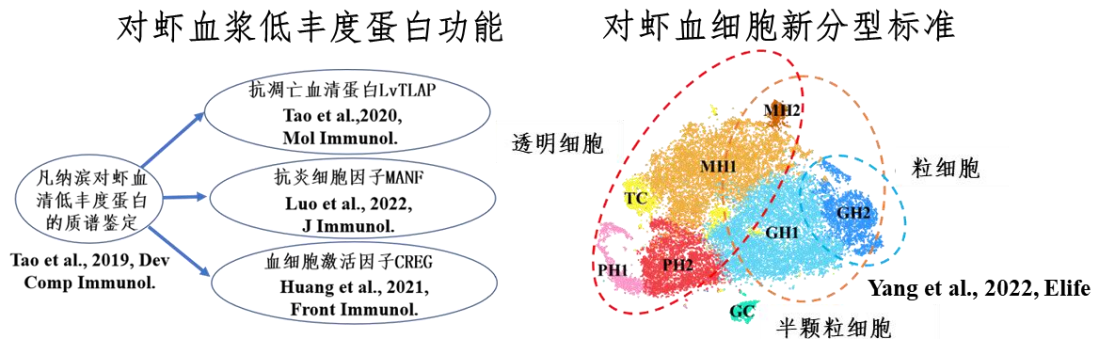
以凡纳对虾为模型的甲壳动物细胞免疫学研究

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摘要: 细胞免疫学是研究免疫细胞的发生、分化和介质功能以及免疫细胞间的相互作用的学科。近年来本课题组以凡纳对虾为模型, 在甲壳动物细胞免疫学领域展开了一系列原创性工作, 发现对虾血浆中的抗凋亡因子 LvTLAP, 抑炎细胞因子 MANF, 激活因子 CREG, 鉴定了对虾免疫细胞的三种主要亚型: 前血细胞, 单核血细胞, 粒细胞; 并发现单核血细胞在病原刺激下可以分化为类巨噬细胞, 该细胞具有类似人巨噬细胞的标记基因和功能, 是对虾体内抵抗有害细菌及白斑病毒感染的主要效应细胞。我们的研究为对虾抗病育种和病害防控提供了新思路。



关键词: 凡纳对虾; 细胞因子; 血细胞分型;

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Deacetylation of K481 and K484 on penaeid shrimp hemocyanin is critical for antibacterial activity

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Abstract: Although invertebrates' innate immunity relies on several immune-like molecules, the diversity of these molecules and their immune response mechanisms is not well understood. Here, we show that *Penaeus vannamei* hemocyanin (PvHMC) undergoes specific deacetylation under *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge. *In vitro* deacetylation of PvHMC increases its binding capacity with LPS and antibacterial activity against Gram-negative bacteria. Lysine residues K481 and K484 on the Ig-like domain of PvHMC are the main acetylation sites modulated by the acetyltransferase TIP60 and deacetylase HDAC3. Deacetylation of PvHMC on K481 and K484 allows PvHMC to form a positively charged binding pocket that interacts directly with LPS, while acetylation abrogates the positive charge to decrease PvHMC-LPS attraction. Besides, *V. parahaemolyticus* and LPS challenge increases the expression of *Pvhdac3* to induce PvHMC deacetylation. This work indicates that during bacterial infections, deacetylation of hemocyanin is crucial for binding with LPS to clear Gram-negative bacteria in crustaceans.

Keywords: deacetylation; penaeid shrimp; hemocyanin; Gram-negative bacteria; antibacterial activity

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中国对虾不同血细胞亚群对 WSSV 侵染的差异应答研究

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摘要: 基于形态学特征差异可将对虾血细胞分为两大类, 即透明细胞和含颗粒细胞, 但目前对于这两类细胞亚群的基本特征及其对 WSSV 感染的差异应答特点仍未深入解析。本研究利用免疫磁珠分选技术获得了高纯度血细胞亚群, 并尝试从蛋白表达特征差异、抗病毒蛋白应答差异、WSSV 结合蛋白差异、磷酸化水平差异、病毒侵染进程差异以及凋亡应答差异六个方面研究中国对虾不同血细胞亚群应答 WSSV 侵染的差异特征。双向电泳结合质谱技术鉴定了 WSSV 感染前后中国对虾不同血细胞亚群的差异表达蛋白, 发现在健康颗粒细胞中特异表达的蛋白点有 4 个, 显著高表达蛋白点有 4 个, 透明细胞中显著高表达蛋白点有 13 个。之后, 在感染 WSSV 后的中国对虾颗粒细胞中鉴定到 24 个差异表达蛋白, 其中 13 个上调表达, 11 个下调表达, GO 分析表明这些差异应答蛋白主要集中在氧化还原及钙离子调控相关功能; 透明细胞中鉴定到 23 个差异蛋白, 其中 15 个上调表达, 8 个下调表达, 这些差异蛋白主要与吞噬作用及能量代谢相关。通过二维 VOPBA 与质谱技术在中国对虾含颗粒细胞中鉴定到 9 个 WSSV 结合蛋白, 而透明细胞仅鉴定到了 3 个 WSSV 结合蛋白。在感染 WSSV 后, 中国对虾血细胞磷酸化水平出现显著变化, 磷酸化组学及代谢组学显示 WSSV 感染使血细胞代谢发生紊乱; 同时中国对虾颗粒细胞中蛋白酪氨酸磷酸化水平出现显著波动且高于透明细胞, 并在颗粒细胞中鉴定到 14 个差异酪氨酸磷酸化蛋白, 而透明细胞中仅鉴定到 5 个。此外, 免疫双荧光流式细胞术检测结果显示, WSSV 阳性颗粒细胞比例显著高于 WSSV 阳性透明细胞, 并且颗粒细胞中病毒拷贝数始终高于透明细胞。利用 TUNEL 法检测到颗粒细胞凋亡率在病毒感染期间显著高于透明细胞, 二者于 WSSV 感染后 48 小时到达峰值, 分别为 $18\pm 2.1\%$ 和 $4\pm 1.5\%$ 。研究结果为深入揭示对虾不同血细胞亚群在抗病毒免疫防御中的功能差异特征提供了数据。

关键词: 中国对虾; 白斑综合征病毒; 血细胞亚群; 差异应答

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***Litopenaeus vannamei* Notch interacts with COP9 signalosome complex subunit 1 (CSN1) to negatively regulate the NF- κ B pathway**

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Abstract: Notch signaling pathway is a highly evolutionary conserved signaling pathway, which modulates many biological processes such as cell differentiation, tissue development and immune response. Our previous study revealed that *Litopenaeus vannamei* Notch (*LvNotch*) was involved in immune response by regulating reactive oxygen species (ROS) production in hemocytes. However, the immune regulatory networks mediated by *LvNotch* remain unclear in shrimp. In this study, 21 proteins that potentially interact with *LvNotch* were identified by GST pull-down and liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) analyses. Among these proteins, COP9 signalosome complex subunit 1 (CSN1) was chosen for further studies due to its putative role in immune response. The interaction between *LvNotch* and *LvCSN1* was confirmed by Far-Western blot and GST pull-down analyses. *In vivo* knockdown of *LvNotch* resulted in an increase in *LvCSN1* expression in hemocytes, which suggest that the COP9 signalosome complex might be negatively regulated by *LvNotch*. In addition, *in vivo* silencing of *LvNotch* upregulated the expression of *LvDorsal*, *LvTNFSF* and *LvCrustin2* (NF- κ B pathway related-genes), while their expression decreased after *LvCSN1* depletion. Collectively, the current results indicate that *LvNotch* negatively regulates the NF- κ B pathway by modulating *LvCSN1* in shrimp.

Keywords: *Litopenaeus vannamei*; *LvNotch*; *LvCSN1*; NF- κ B pathway; Cross-talk

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***Eriocheir sinensis* vesicle-associated membrane protein can enhance host cell phagocytosis to resist *Spiroplasma eriocheiris* infection**

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Abstract: Vesicle-associated membrane protein (VAMP) belongs to the receptor protein on the membrane of the secretory transport vesicle and involves in host immune function. The intracellular pathogen *Spiroplasma eriocheiris* could cause *Eriocheir sinensis* tremor disease. In a previous study, it was found *E. sinensis* VAMP (EsVAMP) was differently expressed in *S. eriocheiris* infection by proteomics analysis. This study mainly aims at the function of EsVAMP in the process of the *S. eriocheiris* infection. The length of EsVAMP gene was 1681 bp, which contained a 395 bp open reading frame, 90 bp 5' -non-coding region (UTR) and 1277 bp 3' -UTR. The results of qPCR showed that EsVAMP was expressed highly in hemocytes and nerves, followed by gills, intestines and hepatopancreas, and lowly expressed in heart and muscles. EsVAMP in hemocytes was up-regulated after *S. eriocheiris* infection. After EsVAMP over-expression and *S. eriocheiris* infection, the RAW264.7 cell morphology and cell viability of the experiment group were significantly better than the control group. Meanwhile, the copy number of *S. eriocheiris* in the experiment group was significantly lower than that in the control group. After EsVAMP and pCMV-CremCherry were ligated and transfected into RAW264.7 cells, it was found that EsVAMP and lysosome colocalized. Meanwhile, the phagocytosed inactivated *S. eriocheiris* number and phagocytosed efficiency in RAW264.7 cells were increased significantly. The interference experiment was carried out by synthesizing EsVAMP dsRNA to verify that the EsVAMP transcriptions were successfully suppressed. The *S. eriocheiris* copy number and the mortality of crab increased significantly after EsVAMP RNAi and *S. eriocheiris* infection. Meanwhile, the phagocytosed inactivated *S. eriocheiris* number and phagocytosed efficiency in hemocytes decreased significantly after EsVAMP RNAi and *S. eriocheiris* infection. These results showed that VAMP was involved in the cell phagocytosis to resist pathogen infection.

Keywords: *Eriocheir sinensis*; Vesicle-associated membrane protein; *Spiroplasma eriocheiris*; RNA interference; Phagocytosis

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中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 蛋白在中华绒螯蟹螺原体侵染过程中的功能研究

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摘要: 近年来, 由中华绒螯蟹螺原体引起的甲壳类动物的疾病, 极大地增加了中华绒螯蟹等水产经济动物的感染及死亡, 给我国水产行业造成了巨大的经济损失。自噬相关蛋白 ATG7 是一种泛素蛋白 E1 连接酶, 它可以激活并与两个泛素蛋白 ATG8 和 ATG12 结合形成硫酯键, 还可以转移到特定的泛素蛋白 E2、ATG3 和 ATG10, 并与磷脂酰乙醇胺和 ATG5 缀合, 这两个系统在自噬中都发挥重要作用。在中华绒螯蟹各组织中, 中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 在血淋巴细胞和肝胰腺中高度表达; 说明中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 可能在螺原体侵染宿主过程中起着重要的免疫作用。将中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 进行克隆、连接原核表达载体 pET-28a(+), 成功表达中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 蛋白并制备有效的多克隆抗体。利用不同浓度的自噬激活剂雷帕霉素处理中华绒螯蟹的血淋巴细胞, 利用 western blot 技术观察到雷帕霉素浓度为 50 nM 时, 中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 蛋白量表达开始显著升高。与对照组相比, 50 nM 的雷帕霉素处理后的中华绒螯蟹的血淋巴细胞在螺原体侵染 24 h 后, 细胞形态更加完整。利用不同浓度的自噬抑制剂 3-Methyladenine 处理中华绒螯蟹的血淋巴细胞, 观察到 3-Methyladenine 浓度为 5 mM 并在 24 h 时, 中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 蛋白量表达显著降低。接着利用人工转录合成的 siRNA-EsATG7 成功沉默中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 基因后, 与对照组相比, 中华绒螯蟹螺原体拷贝数显著增加。实验结果说明中华绒螯蟹 ATG7 基因在中华绒螯蟹先天免疫系统中发挥作用, 提高宿主抵抗螺原体侵染的能力。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 中华绒螯蟹螺原体; ATG7; 雷帕霉素; 3-Methyladenine

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MnSVWC 作为日本沼虾的模式识别受体增强宿主对 WSSV 的防御

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摘要: SVWC (Single domain von Willebrand factor type C) 蛋白家族是在无脊椎动物体内发现的含有 8 个保守的半胱氨酸结构的小分子蛋白家族。SVWC 在抗病毒免疫中占有重要地位, 但其详细的分子机制仍未阐明。此前提出 SVWC 通过作为干扰素类似物来诱导抗病毒活性。在这里, 我们说明了日本沼虾 SVWC 的同源物(MnSVWC)作为一种模式识别受体(PRR), 对白斑综合症病毒(WSSV)具有防御作用。qRT-PCR 分析表明, WSSV 感染沼虾后, MnSVWC 在包括鳃、神经和血细胞在内的所有组织中的表达均增强。用重组蛋白 MnSVWC(rMnSVWC)包被 WSSV 可促进血细胞的吞噬活性和对侵袭性 WSSV 的清除。另一方面, 通过 RNAi 敲低 MnSVWC 后, 提高了 WSSV 在沼虾体内的增殖能力。ELISA 和 Western blot 分析表明, rMnSVWC 通过与病毒膜囊蛋白 VP26 和 VP28 相互作用而与 WSSV 结合。Co-IP 分析证实了 MnSVWC 与钙调蛋白(MnCaM)之间的相互作用, 揭示了血细胞介导的抗 WSSV 吞噬作用依赖于膜囊蛋白-SVWC-钙调蛋白-网格蛋白这一分子机制。并且认为 MnSVWC 能够激活转录因子 STAT 和干扰素刺激基因 Viperin 的表达, 说明其在 WSSV 感染后通过激活 JAK/STAT 途径参与了体液免疫的调节。这些结果表明, MnSVWC 可以作为模式识别受体与 WSSV 结合, 参与日本沼虾血细胞介导的吞噬功能和 JAK/STAT 途径的激活。

关键词: 日本沼虾; SVWC 蛋白; 抗病毒免疫; 模式识别受体; 吞噬作用

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The *Eriocheir sinensis* calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II activates apoptosis to resist *Spiroplasma eriocheiris* infection

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Abstract: Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II is a downstream mediator of calcium signalling and participates in the regulation of various cellular physiological functions. In previous studies, the expression of *Eriocheir sinensis* *CaMKII* (*EsCaMKII*) was significantly decreased in the thoracic ganglion after *Spiroplasma eriocheiris* infection, as shown using TMT-based quantitative proteomic analysis; however, the specific functions of *EsCaMKII* are still unclear. In this study, the full-length cDNA of *EsCaMKII* was 3,314 bp long, consisting of a 1,605 bp open reading frame encoding a protein of 535 amino acids, including a 258 aa serine/threonine protein kinase catalytic domain (*EsCaMKII*-CD). *EsCaMKII* is highly transcribed in haemocytes, nerves (thoracic ganglion), gills, and muscles, but lowly transcribed in the hepatopancreas, heart, and intestines. The transcription levels of *EsCaMKII* were altered in *E. sinensis* haemocytes after *S. eriocheiris* infection. After the over-expression of *EsCaMKII*-CD in RAW264.7 cells, the apoptosis rate of RAW264.7 cells was significantly increased. After the over-expression of *EsCaMKII*-CD, the morphology of RAW264.7 cells became worse after being infected with *S. eriocheiris*. Meanwhile, the copy number of *S. eriocheiris* in RAW264.7 cells was significantly decreased. From 48 h to 96 h after *EsCaMKII* RNA interference, the transcription levels of *EsCaMKII* decreased significantly. The transcription of apoptosis genes and cell apoptosis were also inhibited in haemocytes after *EsCaMKII* RNAi. The knockdown of *EsCaMKII* by RNAi resulted in significant increases in the copy number of *S. eriocheiris* and in the mortality of crabs during *S. eriocheiris* infection. These results indicate that *EsCaMKII* could promote the apoptosis of *E. sinensis* and enhance its ability to resist *S. eriocheiris* infection.

Keywords: *Eriocheir sinensis*; Calcium/Calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II; *Spiroplasma eriocheiris*; RNA interference

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外泌体调控中华绒螯蟹血淋巴细胞吞噬作用抵御螺原体侵染

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摘要: 中华绒螯蟹是我国重要的水产经济动物, 由中华绒螯蟹螺原体引起的“颤抖病”严重影响着河蟹养殖业的发展。外泌体可以参与调控多种免疫反应和病毒发病机制, 本研究从被螺原体侵染且发病的中华绒螯蟹血淋巴中分离出外泌体, 基于 TMT 标记定量蛋白质组学方法分析外泌体中差异表达蛋白的功能。我们观察到感染螺原体血淋巴中分离的外泌体可以通过促进血淋巴细胞凋亡以及吞噬作用抑制螺原体对宿主的侵染。此外, 四次跨膜蛋白(Tetraspanin)在螺原体侵染后的外泌体中表达显著上调, 将四次跨膜蛋白沉默后血淋巴细胞吞噬活性显著降低并促进螺原体侵染。体外培养血淋巴细胞用 Tetraspanin 多克隆抗体封闭后, 细胞吞噬活性显著降低, 螺原体感染 12 h 后, 血淋巴细胞内螺原体拷贝数开始急剧增加, 并在感染 24 h 后, 血淋巴细胞大量死亡。此外, 我们发现 Tetraspanin 可以通过其大胞外段 LEL 与螺原体结合, 注射 LEL 重组蛋白可以抑制螺原体侵染。随后, 在果蝇 S2 细胞中过表达 Tetraspanin, 螺原体感染 48 h 后, 果蝇 S2 细胞活力显著提高并抑制螺原体侵染。本研究证明了外泌体在抵御中华绒螯蟹螺原体侵染过程中发挥重要的作用, 可能为外泌体在甲壳动物先天免疫的研究提供参考。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 中华绒螯蟹螺原体; 外泌体; 吞噬作用; 四次跨膜蛋白

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Fucosyltransferase 2 exerts immune-related functions by modulating antimicrobial peptides' expression in *Penaeus vannamei*

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Abstract: In mammals fucosyltransferase 2 (FUT2) plays an important regulatory role in inflammation, bacterial or viral infection, and tumor metastasis. However, the specific role of FUT2 in invertebrate immunity has not been reported. Here, the FUT2 homolog of *Penaeus vannamei* (designated as *PvFUT2*) was cloned and found to have a full-length cDNA of 1104 bp with an open reading frame (ORF) encoding 316 amino acids. *PvFUT2* is constitutively expressed in all shrimp tissues tested with the highest found in intestines. Moreover, *PvFUT2* was induced in the main immune organs (hemocytes and hepatopancreas) of shrimp by Gram-positive (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*), Gram-negative (*Streptococcus iniae*) bacteria and virus (White Spot Syndrome Virus, WSSV), indicating the involvement of *PvFUT2* in shrimp antimicrobial response. Intriguingly, *PvFUT2* knockdown with or without pathogen challenge reduced the expression of *Pv*β-catenin and antimicrobial peptides genes, particularly anti lipopolysaccharide factor and lysozyme. Further analysis revealed that knockdown of *PvFUT2* increased *Vibrio* abundance in hemolymph and resulted in an increase in shrimp cumulative mortality rate. Thus, during pathogen challenge, the expression of *PvFUT2* is induced to regulate β-catenin and subsequently antimicrobial peptides expression to augment shrimp antimicrobial immune response.

Keywords: fucosyltransferase 2; *Penaeus vannamei*; antimicrobial peptides; immune response

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The shrimp C-type lectins modulate intestinal microbiota homeostasis in Microsporidia infection

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Abstract: *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP) is abundant in the shrimp hepatopancreas and intestines and can be transmitted through the digestive system. But the relationship between EHP and intestines or gut microbiota is still unclear. In this study, the microbiome and proteome of shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* intestine were used to analyze the changes of the gut microbiome and the immune protein after EHP infection. We found that EHP infection led to a significant increase in the proportion of pathogenic bacteria, such as *Shigella*, *Aeromonas*, *Faecalibacterium*, and *Streptococcus*. Proteome results showed that down-regulated proteins were mainly concentrated in immune-related domains such as C-type lectins (CTLs), immunoglobulin, hemoglobin, and glutathione transferase, suggesting that EHP infection would lead to the increasing of pathogenic bacteria and the weakening of innate immunity of shrimp. In shrimp, CTLs can involve in innate immunity by regulating the expression of antimicrobial peptides, and directly participate in the inhibition of bacteria through binding and agglutination. On this basis, after successfully cloned and recombination expressed, three down-regulated CTLs (perlucin, mannose receptor 1 and c-type lectin domain family 17 with typical CTL domains) were proved to have binding and agglutinin ability against four pathogenic bacteria (*Enterococcus faecalis*, *Shigella castellani*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*). These results suggested that EHP infection led to decrease the expression of three CTLs and increase secondary infection caused by pathogenic bacteria. And CTLs played important roles in maintaining the balance of shrimp gut microbiome in microsporidia infection.

Keywords: Microsporidia; Shrimp; Proteomics; Microbiome; C-type lectin

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低氧胁迫和螺原体感染对中华绒螯蟹存活和细胞凋亡的影响

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摘要: 为了探究低氧胁迫对螺原体(*Spiroplasma eriocheiris*)感染中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)的影响, 以中华绒螯蟹为研究对象, 在低氧胁迫后, 取中华绒螯蟹肝胰腺和鳃组织加入组织固定液, 进行 HE 染色。在低氧条件下使螺原体感染中华绒螯蟹, 计算螺原体拷贝数, 并对血淋巴细胞进行细胞凋亡、细胞坏死和线粒体膜电位检测。结果显示, 与对照组相比, 处于长时间低氧胁迫状态下的中华绒螯蟹肝胰腺组织疏松, 出现大量小空泡, 鳃轴结构弥散, 组织结构被破坏。此外, 低氧组的中华绒螯蟹感染螺原体后的死亡速度相对于常氧组明显加快, 血细胞内的螺原体数量、线粒体膜电位、血细胞凋亡率和坏死率相较于常氧组均显著升高。以上研究说明低氧胁迫可以加速螺原体的感染, 使河蟹死亡速度变快, 使血淋巴细胞凋亡和坏死更显著, 不利于河蟹的生理生化。

关键词: 螺原体; 低氧胁迫; 血淋巴细胞; 细胞凋亡; 中华绒螯蟹

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A member of the immunoglobulin superfamily *lrig-1* is involved in the immune priming of *Scylla paramamosain* in response to the infection and re-infection by *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

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Abstract: Recently, it has been well documented that "Immune priming" is a crucial part of the immune system and widely exist in invertebrates, protecting the host from recurrent infections by pathogens, such as bacterium, virus and fungus, while the knowledge about relevant genes and mechanisms involved in "Immune priming" remain incompletely understood. In the present study, a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily designated as *lrig-1* (leucine-rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains protein 1) encoded 1109 amino acids protein with characteristic IGc2 domain was identified from transcriptome data of *Scylla paramamosain*. LRIG-1 contained a signal peptide, a leucine-rich repeat N-terminal domain (LRR_NT), Nine leucine-rich repeats (LRR), three LRR_TYP, a leucine-rich repeat C-terminal domain (LRR_CT), three immunoglobulin C-2 type (IGc2), a transmembrane region, and a C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. The transcript of *lrig-1* was widely expressed in all tested tissues of mud crab and was responsive to first and second *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* infection in hemocytes. The knockdown of *lrig-1* mediated by RNAi significantly repressed the expression of several antimicrobial peptides. Meanwhile, its orthologues in the other 19 crustacean species were identified with the same method and showed high conservation with *S. paramamosain*. These results suggested that *lrig-1* played a vital role in mud crabs against *V. parahaemolyticus* infection through activating antibacterial immune signaling pathways. The results obtained in the present study confirmed the immune priming roles of the immunoglobulin superfamily in invertebrates.

Keywords: Immune priming; immunoglobulin superfamily; *lrig-1*; *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*; *Scylla paramamosain*

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Cloning, identification and functional characterization of a novel prophenoloxidasases (*ShproPO*) from the freshwater crab *Sinopotamon henanense* in response to cadmium exposure and *Aeromonas hydrophila* infection

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Abstract: Prophenoloxidase (proPO) is essential in the prophenoloxidase-activating system which is important for defense against foreign infection in crustaceans. However, only few studies have focused on its expression in response to the presence of environmental pollutants and pathogenic bacteria, such as cadmium and *Aeromonas hydrophila*. Our study aimed to investigate the proPO in the freshwater crab *Sinopotamon henanense* and its expression changes by Cd and infection of *A. hydrophila*. The results show that the full-length cDNA of *ShproPO* was 2620 bp, with an ORF of 2037 bp. The *ShproPO* protein could be found in both of the granular and the semi-granular haemocytes. The *ShproPO* mRNA was also found to be abundantly expressed in haemocytes and the expression could be influenced by *A. hydrophila* infection. Low concentrations of Cd could promote its expression after infection with *A. hydrophila*. Thus, it is reasonable to postulate that Cd may change the crab's susceptibility to *A. hydrophila* infection. In addition, *in vivo* knockdown of *ShproPO* in crab's haemocytes could significantly reduce PO activity even in the presence of *A. hydrophila* infection.

Keywords: *Sinopotamon henanense*; *Aeromonas hydrophila*; Prophenoloxidasases; Prophenoloxidase activation system; Cadmium

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Functional characterization of arginine metabolic pathway enzymes in penaeid shrimp antibacterial immune response

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Abstract: Arginine, its metabolism pathway enzymes, and metabolic products are important modulators of several physiological processes in animals, including immune response. Although some components of the arginine metabolic pathway in penaeid shrimps have been reported, no systematic study has explored all the key pathway enzymes involved in shrimp antimicrobial response. Here, we explored the role of the three key arginine metabolism enzymes (nitric-oxide synthase (NOS), arginase (ARG), agmatinase (AGM)) in *Penaeus vannamei* antimicrobial immunity. First, *P. vannamei* homologs of ARG and AGM (*PvARG* and *PvAGM*) were cloned and found to be evolutionally conserved, with close relationship with invertebrate counterparts. Transcript levels of *PvARG*, *PvAGM*, and *PvNOS* were ubiquitously expressed healthy shrimp tissues and induced in hemocytes and hepatopancreas upon challenge with Gram-negative (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*) and Gram-positive (*Streptococcus iniae*) bacteria, suggesting their involvement in shrimp antimicrobial immune response. Besides, RNA interference knockdown and enzyme activity assay revealed an antagonistic relationship between *PvARG/PvAGM* and *PvNOS*, while this relationship was broken upon pathogen stimulation, i.e., increased transcript levels and enzyme activity. Interestingly, knockdown of *PvNOS* increased *Vibrio* abundance in shrimp hemolymph, whereas depletion of *PvAGR* transcript levels reduced *Vibrio* abundance. Taken together, our present data reveals how the key arginine metabolism pathway enzymes homologs (*PvARG*, *PvAGM*, and *PvNOS*) in penaeid shrimp systematically modulate antibacterial immune response.

Keywords: Nitric-oxide synthase; arginase; agmatinase; antimicrobial immune response; antagonistic relationship

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Immune responses of *Shcrustin* from the freshwater crab *Sinopotamon henanense* to cadmium exposure and *Aeromonas hydrophila* infection

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Abstract: Antimicrobial peptides are essential to the innate immune system and are important in invertebrates' defense against bacterial, fungal and viral infections. Although several *crustin* genes have been identified in crustaceans, they have not been found in freshwater crabs. In this study, we cloned a *crustin* gene (*Shcrustin*) from *Sinopotamon henanense*. The full length cDNA of the *Shcrustin* gene is 691 bp, which encoded a protein of 170 amino acids, with a signal peptide sequence located at the N-terminus, and a WAP domain located at C-terminus. The WAP domain of ShCrustin contains four disulfide bonds composed of eight characteristic cysteine residues. Based on domain and phylogenetic analysis, ShCrustin is a type II Crustin antimicrobial peptide due to its glycine and cysteine rich regions. Tissue distribution results showed that *Shcrustin* was widely expressed in different tissues, with the highest expression in gills. The expression of *Shcrustin* in gills and hemolymph was significantly upregulated when *A. hydrophila* was challenged alone. However, the expression of *Shcrustin* was significantly reduced under the combined stress of cadmium and *A. hydrophila*.

Keywords: *Sinopotamon honanense*; *Aeromonas hydrophila*; Crustins; Innate immunity; Cadmium

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Interaction of *Penaeus vannamei* hemocyanin and $\alpha 2$ -macroglobulin modulates the phenoloxidase activity

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Abstract: Prophenoloxidase (proPO)-activating system is a critical innate immune defense in invertebrates. However, the mechanisms involved in regulating the phenoloxidase (PO) activity in shrimp hemolymph remain ill-defined. Our previous studies showed that *Penaeus vannamei* hemocyanin (HMC) and $\alpha 2$ -macroglobulin ($\alpha 2M$), two key regulators of proPO-activating system in plasma, might interact with each other, indicating that this interaction could be implicated in controlling PO activity. Herein, we further confirmed that HMC specifically bind to $\alpha 2M$ using Pull down and Far-Western blot analyses. Further studies demonstrated that HMC could directly interact with the receptor binding domain of $\alpha 2M$. In addition, HMC and $\alpha 2M$ followed similar expression pattern upon *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* infection, suggesting the interaction of HMC and $\alpha 2M$ might have a role in immune response. Finally, we found that $\alpha 2M$, as a broad-spectrum proteinase inhibitor, suppressed the serum PO activity in vitro, while hemocyanin could partially restore this inhibitory effect. In sum, the present data indicate that HMC interacts with $\alpha 2M$ and therefore modulates the PO activity. This finding contributes to better understanding of stable state maintenance of PO activity in shrimp.

Keywords: *Penaeus vannamei*, Hemocyanin, Interaction, $\alpha 2M$, PO activity

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KIF2A upregulates PI3K/AKT signaling through polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1) then inhibits apoptosis and induces cell proliferation during *Eriocheir sinensis* spermatogenesis

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Abstract: Motor proteins, including kinesin family members, play an important role in many processes in cell growth and development. The study of kinesin-13 KIF2A mainly focused on the cell division, while the relationship between KIF2A and signaling pathways, like PI3K/AKT, is rarely understood. In this paper, we knocked down KIF2A through injecting dsRNA in *Eriocheir sinensis*, and overexpressed KIF2A in HEK293 cell line in vitro. Then we detected the changes of PI3K/AKT pathway related proteins, apoptosis proteins and cell proliferation proteins, respectively. In addition, TUNEL Staining, Edu Staining, Flow Cytometry and HE Staining were also used to detect the changes of apoptosis and proliferation levels. We observed that, after KIF2A knockdown, the apoptosis of spermatogenic cells increased and proliferation decreased, while the opposite after KIF2A overexpression. To further explore how KIF2A affects PI3K/AKT, we introduced a KIF2A interacting protein, polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1), which has been shown in a cancer article to be involved in the PI3K/AKT pathway. And we found that both PLK1 knockdown and overexpression had the same phenomena as KIF2A, however, KIF2A knockdown decreased the expression of PLK1 while PLK1 knockdown didn't change the expression of KIF2A, indicating PLK1 may be a downstream protein of KIF2A. In conclusion, these results show that KIF2A regulates the PI3K/AKT signaling pathway by influencing the expression of PLK1 during spermatogenesis in *Eriocheir sinensis*.

Keywords: KIF2A; PI3K/AKT signaling; PLK1; spermatogenesis; *Eriocheir sinensis*

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KLF13 induces apoptotic cell clearance in *Penaeus vannamei* as an essential part of shrimp innate immune response

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Abstract: Although, in mammals, the Krüppel-like transcription factor 13 (KLF13) plays an essential role in cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, apoptosis, tumorigenesis, immune regulation, and inflammation, its role in penaeid shrimp is unclear. In the current study, we characterized a KLF13 homolog in *Penaeus vannamei* (*PvKLF13*), with full-length cDNA of 1677 bp and 1068 bp open reading frame (ORF) encoding a putative protein of 355 amino acids, which contains three ZnF_C2H2 domains. Sequence and phylogenetic analysis revealed that *PvKLF13* shares a close evolutionary relationship with KLF13 from invertebrates. Transcript levels of *PvKLF13* were ubiquitously expressed in shrimp and induced in hemocytes upon challenge with *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Streptococcus iniae*, and white spot syndrome virus (WSSV), suggesting the involvement of *PvKLF13* in shrimp immune response. Besides, knockdown of *PvKLF13* decreased hemocytes apoptosis in terms of increased expression of pro-survival *PvBcl-2*, but decreased expression of pro-apoptotic *PvBax* and *PvCytochrome C*, coupled with high *PvCaspase3/7* activity, especially upon *V. parahaemolyticus* challenge. The findings here indicate the involvement of *PvKLF13* in apoptotic cell clearance as an essential part of shrimp innate immune response to pathogens.

Keywords: Penaeid shrimp, Krüppel-like transcription factor 13, hemocytes apoptosis, innate immune response

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LvHemB1, a novel cationic antimicrobial peptide derived from the hemocyanin of *Litopenaeus vannamei*, induces cancer cell death by targeting mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel 1

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Abstract: Current cancer treatment regimens such as chemotherapy and traditional chemical drugs have adverse side effects including the appearance of drug-resistant tumor cells. For these reasons, it is imperative to find novel therapeutic agents that overcome these factors. To this end, we explored a cationic antimicrobial peptide derived from *Litopenaeus vannamei* hemocyanin (designated LvHemB1) that induces cancer cell death, but sparing normal cells. LvHemB1 inhibits the proliferation of human cervical (HeLa), esophageal (EC109), hepatocellular (HepG2), and bladder (EJ) cancer cell lines, but had no significant effect on normal liver cell lines (T-antigen-immortalized human liver epithelial (THLE-3) cells). In addition to its antiproliferative effects, LvHemB1 induced apoptosis, by permeating cells and targeting mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel 1 (VDAC1). Colocalization studies revealed the localization of LvHemB1 in mitochondria, while molecular docking and pull-down analyses confirmed LvHemB1-VDAC1 interaction. Moreover, LvHemB1 causes loss in mitochondrial membrane potential and increases levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and apoptotic proteins (caspase-9, caspase-3, and Bax (Bcl-2-associated X)), which results in mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis. Thus, peptide LvHemB1 has the potential of being used as an anticancer agent due to its antiproliferation effect and targeting to VDAC1 to cause mitochondrial dysfunction in cancer cells, as well as its ability to induce apoptosis by increasing ROS levels, and the expression of proapoptotic proteins.

Keywords: Cationic antimicrobial peptide, *Litopenaeus vannamei* hemocyanin, Antiproliferative effect, Mitochondrial dysfunction, Apoptosis, Anticancer

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PtP38 may increase the immune ability of *Portunus trituberculatus* stimulated by LPS imitating a gram-negative bacterial infection

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Abstract: The P38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signal transduction pathway is widespread in organisms and plays important roles in immune activities. The infection mechanism of environmental gram-negative bacteria on crustaceans is an important scientific problem. In this study, the cDNA full-length sequence of *Portunus trituberculatus* P38 (PtP38) was cloned and its structure was analyzed by bioinformatics methods. To study the function of the PtP38 gene after a Gram-negative bacterial infection, we injected *P. trituberculatus* with LPS to activate the immune response instead of directly infecting with Gram-negative bacteria. With LPS stimulation, the expression of the PtP38 gene in different tissues increased significantly. At the same time, the expression of immune-related genes (ALF and crustin) in the hepatopancreas, activities of antioxidant enzymes [superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) enzymes], and expression of apoptosis-related genes (caspase2 and caspase3) were increased significantly. To further conform the function of PtP38 in the immune response, we injected *P. trituberculatus* with P38 inhibitor and subsequently injected with LPS. The results showed that the expression of immune-related genes was inhibited, the activity of antioxidant enzymes was decreased, and the expression of apoptosis-related genes were inhibited. Thus, we speculated that PtP38 may increase the immune ability by improving the expression of antimicrobial peptides, increasing the activity of oxidative stress-related enzymes, and promoting cell apoptosis in infected *P. trituberculatus*. This study also laid the foundation for further study of the P38 MAPK signaling pathway and immune mechanism of *P. trituberculatus*.

Keywords: *Portunus trituberculatus*; P38; MAPK; LPS; immunity

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河南华溪蟹 JIP4 基因克隆和生物信息学分析

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摘要: JIP (JNK-interacting protein) 是JNK MAPK (应激活化蛋白激酶-丝裂原活化蛋白激酶) 信号通路中的支架蛋白, 支架蛋白没有蛋白酶活性, 可以通过与JNK MAPK信号通路中的其他成员相互作用, 参与大脑发育、神经元运输、凋亡等生理过程。JIP4为JIP家族中的一员, 由*jip4*基因编码, 存在于哺乳动物精细胞中并且可以参与雄性生殖过程。本研究以河南华溪蟹 (*Sinopotamon henanense*) 作为研究对象, 对其*jip4*基因序列以及组织表达模式进行了研究。实验采用RACE-PCR的技术克隆JIP4的基因cDNA全长并通过生物信息学软件进行分析及功能预测。同时, 通过实时荧光定量技术检测了*jip4*基因在不同组织中的分布情况。结果显示: (1) *shjip4*基因序列全长共3357 bp, 包括编码区 (ORF) 2628 bp, 5'非编码区 (UTR) 有62 bp, 3'非编码区 (UTR) 有667 bp, 其中ORF区编码875个氨基酸。河南华溪蟹JIP4蛋白氨基端含有保守的JNK-SapK_ap_N功能域, 该功能域含有参与顶体形成的多肽结合位点(MyoVa-GTD)。通过构建系统进化树分析得出, 河南华溪蟹JIP4蛋白先与节肢动物门甲壳纲中华绒螯蟹JIP4聚为一支, 再与脊椎动物鱼纲、鸟纲、哺乳纲聚为一支, 与传统分类学一致。(2) 组织分布模式显示河南华溪蟹*jip4*基因在精巢、副性腺、卵巢、肌肉、鳃、血淋巴、中肠和肝胰腺八种组织中均有分布, 且在精巢中高表达。该研究为进一步探究ShJIP4功能提供了序列基础。

关键词: 河南华溪蟹; JIP4; 基因克隆; 组织分布;

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The involvement of hypoxia inducible factor-1 α on the proportion of three types of haemocytes in Chinese mitten crab under hypoxia stress

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Abstract: Hypoxia triggers diverse cell physiological processes, and the hypoxia inducible factors (HIFs) are a family of heterodimeric transcription factors that function as master regulators to respond to hypoxia in different cells. However, the knowledge about the hypoxic responses especially cell alteration mediated by HIFs under hypoxia stress is still limited in crustaceans. In the present study, a hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α) gene was identified (designed as *EsHIF-1 α*). The relative mRNA expression level of *EsHIF-1 α* was highest in hyalinocytes and lowest in granulocytes among three types of haemocytes in crabs. Hypoxia could significantly increase the *EsHIF-1 α* protein expression level in haemocytes. Meanwhile, the proportion of hyalinocytes began to increase from 3 h post hypoxia treatment, and reached the highest level at 24 h. However, the opposite variation in proportion of granulocytes was observed under hypoxia stress. Further investigation showed that the inhibition of *EsHIF-1 α* induced by KC7F2 (HIF-1 α inhibitor) could lead to the significant decrease in the proportion of hyalinocytes under hypoxia stress, and also resulted in a increase of granulocytes proportion. While, after *EsHIF-1 α* was activated by IOX4 (HIF-1 α activator), the proportion of hyalinocytes was significantly up-regulated and the proportion of granulocytes was significantly down-regulated under post hypoxia treatment. These results collectively suggested that *EsHIF-1 α* was involved in the regulation of proportion of three types of haemocytes induced by hypoxia stress, which provided vital insight into the understanding of the crosstalk between hypoxia and cell development in invertebrates.

Keywords: HIF-1 α ; hypoxia stress; haemocytes; *Eriocheir sinensis*

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河南华溪蟹核转录因子 Dorsal 的基因克隆和免疫功能研究

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摘要: Dorsal 是 Toll 信号通路的核转录因子, 作为 NF- κ B 转录因子家族的一员, 可以介导产生抗菌肽来响应病原微生物侵害, 在无脊椎动物先天免疫中发挥着重要的作用。本文首先克隆获得了河南华溪蟹 (*Sinopotamon henanense*) dorsal 基因 (*Shdorsal*) 序列全长, 并对基因序列进行生物信息学分析。*Shdorsal* 基因全长 2483 bp, 其中包含开放阅读框 1644 bp, 共编码 547 个氨基酸; 蛋白结构预测分析 ShDorsal 蛋白含有保守的 RHD 和 IPT 结构域, 属于 II 类 NF- κ B 转录因子。系统发育进化分析 ShDorsal 与拟穴青蟹 (*Scylla paramamosain*) SpDorsal 和三疣梭子蟹 (*Portunus trituberculatus*) PtDorsal 蛋白聚为一支。此外, 实时荧光定量检测到 *Shdorsal* 基因在肌肉、鳃、血淋巴、中肠、肝胰腺、卵巢和精巢七种组织中均有分布, 且在血淋巴表达水平最高。嗜水气单胞菌 (*Aeromonas hydrophila*) 攻毒后, 溪蟹鳃和血淋巴中 *Shdorsal* 基因表达量与对照组相比具有显著性差异, 说明 *Shdorsal* 基因对 *A. hydrophila* 攻毒有明显响应。不同浓度镉 (Cadmium, Cd) 与 *A. hydrophila* 联合攻毒溪蟹, 鳃和血淋巴中 *Shdorsal* 基因表达水平显著降低, 说明 Cd 对溪蟹 *Shdorsal* 基因功能具有抑制作用, 进而影响溪蟹抗菌免疫。最后, 运用 RNA 干扰技术验证了河南华溪蟹 *Shdorsal* 基因对下游相关抗菌肽基因具有调控作用。综上所述, 本文探究了 ShDorsal 的抗菌特征和对镉的应答机制, 并对 Toll 信号通路响应镉胁迫调控机制进行补充, 为系统了解甲壳动物的先天性免疫机制提供科学依据。

关键词: 河南华溪蟹; Dorsal; 镉; 抗菌免疫

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基于 CRISPR/Cas14a 系统的磁性纳米探针超灵敏检测水产病原

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摘要: CRISPR/Cas 系统是细菌和古细菌抵抗噬菌体、质粒等外源遗传物质的一种适应性免疫系统, 该系统利用一种特殊 RNA 分子 (即 CRISPR RNA, crRNA) 指导的内切酶 (即 Cas 效应蛋白) 来切割与 crRNA 互补的外源遗传物质, 从而阻碍外源核酸的侵染。其中, 第二大类 CRISPR/Cas 系统 CRISPR-Cas12/ Cas13/ Cas14 由于独特的“附属切割”特性, 近年来成为 CRISPR 分子诊断领域的研究热点。Cas14a1 是目前发现的第二大类 CRISPR 系统中分子量最小的 Cas 蛋白, 可被 ssDNA 激活 ssDNA 的反式切割性能。本文通过设计间隔序列标签化的正向引物和生物素化的反向引物, 利用磁性纳米探针针对靶标产物的分离机制, 成功构筑一种不等长 PCR 依赖的 CRISPR/Cas14a 通用病原微生物传感检测系统, 实现病原微生物核酸的超灵敏荧光检测。该系统具有通用 gRNA, 且无需 PAM 位点, 检测过程简易化, 可以实现粪肠球菌、大肠杆菌、沙门氏菌等水产中常见食源性病原核酸的特异性检测, 灵敏度达 1aM, 同时做到了细菌和病毒的通用检测, 应用范围广, 实用性强。

关键词: CRISPR/Cas14a; 水产病原检测; 生物传感器

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近缘新对虾 *STAT* 基因的克隆及弧菌胁迫下的表达变化

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摘要: 对虾的养殖过程中易受疾病困扰, 对对虾免疫调控机制的研究是十分必要的。近缘新对虾是北部湾海域的特色物种, 经济价值高。JAK/STAT 通路作为天然免疫的重要组成部分, 在免疫应答中发挥了至关重要的作用。本研究利用 PCR 技术克隆了近缘新对虾 (*Metapenaeus affinis*) *STAT* 基因, 并命名为 *MaSTAT*。通过 ORF finder 和 ExPASy 程序预测出近缘新对虾 *MaSTAT* 编码区全长 2370bp, 编码 789 个氨基酸, 含量第一的是亮氨酸为 9.9%, 其次是谷氨酰胺为 8.1%, 分子量为 90.44kD, 等电点为 5.95, 蛋白分子式为 C₄₀₀₂H₆₂₅₃N₁₁₂₁O₁₁₉₉S₃₇, 亲水性平均系数显示该蛋白为亲水性蛋白。应用 SignalP 预测信号肽显示 *MaSTAT* 蛋白无信号肽, 用 Softberry 分析 *MaSTAT* 蛋白亚细胞定位情况, 表明其位于细胞质。蛋白质二级结构显示其包含 29 个 α 螺旋, 44 个 β 折叠。同源性分析显示 *MaSTAT* 序列与其他物种的 *STAT* 高度相似。系统进化树分析表明 *MaSTAT* 基因均分别与甲壳动物聚集在一个分支, 与其他物种的亲缘关系相对较远。qRT-PCR 分析表明, *MaSTAT* 基因在血细胞、心脏、肝胰脏、鳃、肠道、性腺、肌肉、神经和胃中都有表达, 在肌肉中表达量最高, 在肝胰脏中表达量最低。在溶藻弧菌和副溶血弧菌胁迫下, 近缘新对虾 *MaSTAT* 基因在免疫器官中的不同时间段的表达模式发生了变化, 在鳃、肝胰脏和心脏中均有上调的趋势, 表明 *MaSTAT* 基因参与了近缘新对虾的抗细菌的免疫反应。本研究为后续深入开展对虾免疫机制的研究和对虾疾病防治奠定了基础。

关键词: 近缘新对虾; *STAT* 基因; 细菌胁迫; 克隆与表达

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长毛明对虾 Toll 样受体基因的克隆与表达分析

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摘要: 我国乃至世界的对虾产业一直受到各种虾病的困扰, 对虾养殖业严重受阻。长毛明对虾是我国自然分布的重要经济物种, 曾经是主要的养殖对象, 目前仅以捕捞为主, 且被列为红皮书物种。Toll 样受体在无脊椎动物的先天性免疫中, 起着极为重要的作用。本研究利用 PCR、RACE 技术克隆了长毛明对虾 (*Fenneropenaeus penicillatus*) Toll 样受体, 并命名为 FpToll。FpToll 基因 cDNA 全长为 4093 bp, 其中 5'-UTR 350 bp, 3'-UTR 965 bp, 编码 924 个氨基酸, 蛋白分子式为 C₄₇₆₀H₇₄₅₆N₁₂₅₄O₁₃₉₁S₄₁。FpToll 蛋白属于 I 型跨膜蛋白, 由胞外区、跨膜区和胞质区三部分组成, 存在 LRR 和 TIR 等结构域。序列对比和系统进化树分析表明, FpToll 基因均与甲壳动物聚为一支, 与其他无脊椎动物的亲缘关系相对较远。qRT-PCR 分析表明, FpToll 基因在检测的 9 个组织中都有表达, 最高表达量是鳃组织, 最低表达量是肝胰脏, 鳃的表达量大约是肝胰脏的 30 倍。在细菌感染下改变了 FpToll 基因在长毛明对虾免疫器官中的表达模式, 嗜水气单胞菌感染后 24 h 和溶藻弧菌感染后 3 h, FpToll 表达量最高, 均为对照组的 1.9 倍。在肝胰脏中, 嗜水气单胞菌感染后 48h 和溶藻弧菌感染后 6 h, FpToll 表达量最高, 分别为对照组的 9.8 倍和 3.9 倍。本研究表明 FpToll 基因在长毛明对虾免疫调控中发挥了重要作用, 为对虾免疫机制的研究和对虾疾病防治奠定了基础。

关键词: 长毛明对虾; Toll 样受体; 克隆与表达; 细菌感染

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Identification of GnRH-like peptide and its potential signaling pathway involved in the oocyte meiotic maturation in the Chinese mitten crab, *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) plays a pivotal role in reproductive regulation. GnRH works by binding with its receptor (GnRHR) to activate the downstream signaling cascades for inducing the synthesis and secretion of pituitary gonadotropins in vertebrates. However, the GnRH peptide was rarely isolated and its function remains poorly characterized in invertebrates. In this study, we isolated and identified two GnRH-like peptides with 11 amino acids from the brain tissues of the Chinese mitten crab *Eriocheir sinensis*. Immunolocalization showed that the presence of EsGnRH-like peptide in brain, ovary and hepatopancreas. Synthetic EsGnRH-like peptides can induce germinal vesicle breakdown (GVBD) of oocyte during meiotic maturation. Similar in vertebrates, ovarian transcriptomic analysis revealed a GnRH signaling pathway in the crab, in which most genes exhibited dramatically high expression at GVBD. RNAi knockdown of *EsGnRHR* suppressed most of genes expression in the pathway. Co-transfection of the expression plasmid pcDNA3.1-*EsGnRHR* with reporter plasmid CRE-luc or SRE-luc into 293T cells showed that EsGnRHR transduces its signal via cAMP-PKA and Ca²⁺/DAG-PKC signaling transduction cascades. In vitro incubation of the crab oocyte with EsGnRH-like peptide confirmed the cAMP-PKA cascade but lack of a Ca²⁺/DAG-PKC cascade in the oocytes. Our data present the first direct evidence of the existence of GnRH-like peptides in the crab and demonstrated its conserved role in the oocyte meiotic maturation as a neurohormone.

Keywords: GnRH; oocyte meiotic maturation; RNAi; signaling transduction pathway; Chinese mitten crab

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甲壳类甲基法尼酯结合蛋白的发现与功能研究

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摘要: 保幼激素 (JH) 是昆虫类调控变态发育和繁殖的关键激素, 而在节肢动物另一个主要类群甲壳类中, JH 的功能主要由其前体甲基法尼酯 (MF) 所执行, 因而 MF 被认为是“甲壳类的保幼激素”。在昆虫中, 保幼激素结合蛋白 (JHBP) 保护血淋巴循环的 JH 不被酯酶降解, 但不会和 JH 的各种前体如 MF 结合。甲壳类不能合成 JH, 但基因组中发现 JHBP 的同源基因。另一方面, 上世纪 90 年代在甲壳类血淋巴中发现存在与 MF 结合的蛋白, 但 30 年来一直不清楚这些蛋白由什么基因编码。

本研究中, 比较基因组学分析发现 JHBP 结构域只存在于节肢动物, 在冠轮动物、后口动物和蜕皮动物的其他类群中均不存在。系统发生学分析表明含有 JHBP 结构域的基因分为两大支, 一支为昆虫类独有, 另一支则在节肢动物各类群包括甲壳类中均存在。凡纳滨对虾 (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) 基因组共 11 个含有 JHBP 结构域的基因, 其中 XP_027209752.1 在成体和胚胎期的表达量均远超其他基因。XP_027209752.1 基因在肝胰腺中特异表达, 其编码蛋白分泌到血淋巴中。等温滴定量热 (ITC) 实验表明, XP_027209752.1 重组蛋白与 MF 有强结合能力, 而与 JH 及 JH 其他前体法尼醇 (FN)、法尼酸 (FA) 和 JH 类似物烯虫酯 (Met) 均没有结合能力。表面等离子体共振 (SPR) 实验表明 XP_027209752.1 与 MF 的结合存在剂量依赖。因此, 我们将凡纳滨对虾 XP_027209752.1 命名为甲基法尼酯结合蛋白 (MFBP)。通过 AlphaFold2 获得 MFBP 的高精度三维结构, 与飞蛾 JHBP 比较 N 端保守而 C 端差异较大; 预测到 MFBP 蛋白可能存在 4 个与 MF 结合的口袋, 其中口袋 A 的 13 个氨基酸形成疏水区并通过缬氨酸 95 与 MF 形成氢键, 使 MF 比 JH 相比与 MFBP 的结合亲和力更高, 支持了 ITC 和 SPR 的结果。在肝胰腺原细胞培养中, MFBP 重组蛋白可以保护 MF 不被酯酶降解为 FA。在凡纳滨对虾蜕皮过程的蜕皮期和卵巢发育过程的卵细胞成熟期, MFBP mRNA 表达量均会急剧下降, 与 MF 下降的趋势一致。对 MFBP 基因表达进行 RNAi 敲降, 会促进凡纳滨对虾蜕皮。综合, 本研究发现甲壳类的 MFBP 是昆虫 JHBP 的同源基因, 并且通过保护 MF 不被降解, 对蜕皮和繁殖起作用。

关键词: 甲基法尼酯结合蛋白, 甲基法尼酯, 凡纳滨对虾, 甲壳动物, 蜕皮, 繁殖

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The function of dynein light chain Pt-km23 in transport signaling pathway protein Pt-Smad2 during spermatogenesis in *Portunus trituberculatus*

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Abstract: The dynamic mechanism of sperm morphogenesis in crab is one of the hot topics in crustacean reproductive biology. The molecular mechanism of dynein involvement in crab spermatogenesis is poorly understood until today. Cytoplasmic dynein is a protein complex composed of multiple subunits, studies have shown that the activation of dynein light chain km23 affects its function. Meanwhile, the function of km23 may be related to TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway. However, the function of Pt-km23 and Pt-Smad2 in the spermatogenesis of crustaceans has not been reported. We cloned the complete cDNA sequences of *Pt-km23* and *Pt-smad2* of *Portunus trituberculatus* and bioinformatics analysis was carried out on them. Through bioinformatics analysis, we found that *Pt-km23* and *Pt-smad2* are very conservative in evolution; Semi-quantitative analysis showed that the mRNA of *Pt-km23* and *Pt-smad2* were highly expressed in testis, indicating that they are vital to testis development and spermatogenesis. Then we detected the colocalization of Pt-km23 with Pt-Smad2、Pt-DHC and α -Tubulin proteins in spermatogenesis by immunofluorescence. Pt-km23 with Pt-DHC or α -Tubulin signals were highly colocalized during spermatogenesis, indicating that Pt-km23 assisted dynein in transporting cargo along microtubules. Pt-km23 and Pt-Smad2 were also high colocalization in spermatogenesis, suggesting that Pt-km23 may be related to cell division, acrosome formation and nuclear deformation during spermatogenesis. In order to further verify its function, we further designed in vivo interference experiment, and the study showed that the expression and distribution of Pt-Smad2 were disordered after *Pt-km23* silencing, and the morphology of spermatocytes was changed. This study indicates that Pt-km23 mediates cytoplasmic dynein to participate in the transport of Pt-Smad2 during spermatogenesis.

Keywords: dynein; km23; Smad2; spermatogenesis; *Portunus trituberculatus*

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饲料硒营养对凡纳滨对虾生长和健康的影响及调控机制研究

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摘要: 本研究分别探讨了饲料硒水平、硒源对凡纳滨对虾生长、健康和抗低盐的影响和机制。1) 基础饲料中添加 0.13 (对照)、0.20、0.45 和 0.81 mg Se/kg, 饲养 8 周。0.45 和 0.81 mg Se/kg 组增重率显著高于对照组, 0.45 mg Se/kg 饲料较其他饲料显著下调了内质网应激基因表达, 抗氧化酶活性随硒水平的提升而增强。甘氨酸、丝氨酸和苏氨酸代谢、戊糖磷酸途径、抗坏血酸代谢基因在 0.45 mg Se/kg 组中显著富集, *PINK1* 和 *Innexin* 可能是受硒调控的关键基因。2) 饲料中添加 0.40 mg Se/kg 的亚硒酸钠 (对照)、L-硒代蛋氨酸、酵母硒和纳米硒, 饲养 8 周。硒代蛋氨酸和酵母硒较对照组显著增加了增重率和肝体比。硒代蛋氨酸组显著提高了抗氧化能力, 影响了肠道菌群中 *Rubrobacter* 和 *Rubritalea* 的丰度, 花生四烯酸通路被显著富集。3) 饲料中分别添加 0.4, 0.8 和 1.6 mg Se/kg 的 L-硒代蛋氨酸, 海水对照组投喂 0.4 mg Se/kg 饲料; 低盐 (3 psu) 投喂 0.4 (低盐对照)、0.8 mg/kg 和 1.6 mg/kg 饲料, 养殖 8 周。0.8 mg Se/kg 组增重率显著高于其他低盐组, 0.8 和 1.6 mg Se/kg 组抗氧化酶活性提升。0.8 mg Se/kg 组较低盐对照差异基因富集于视黄醇代谢和甾体激素生物合成通路; 1.6 mg Se/kg 组差异基因显著富集于果糖和甘露糖代谢和谷胱甘肽代谢等代谢通路。本研究表明, 硒通过提升 GPx 活性、参与 PI3K-Akt 信号通路和甘氨酸、丝氨酸的代谢, 促进 GSH 的合成, 调节凡纳滨对虾的碳水化合物代谢、抗氧化系统以及激素的合成以应对低盐胁迫的负面影响。

关键词: 硒, 凡纳滨对虾, 低盐胁迫, 硒源, 硒代蛋氨酸

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胞苷脱氨酶基因的克隆及其在甲壳动物基因编辑中的应用

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摘要: 随着高通量测序技术的进步, 多种甲壳动物基因组测序已经或即将完成, 大量功能基因被发掘出来。研究发现, 甲壳动物基因组中存在大量的单核苷酸多态性 (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, SNP) 位点, 对于甲壳动物的繁殖发育、生长和抗逆等具有重要影响。然而, 甲壳动物 SNP 的在体研究目前尚无合适的技术手段。基于胞苷脱氨酶 (Cytidine Deaminase, CDA) 的单碱基基因编辑技术可以实现基因组上 G-C 碱基对到为 A-T 碱基对的突变, 为研究甲壳动物 SNP 的功能提供新的思路。本研究克隆了脊尾白虾 CDA 基因 (EcCDA), 并构建了其与 D10A 缺陷型 Cas9 蛋白 (nCAs9) 基因的重组质粒 (pnCas9-EcCDA)。在此基础上, 针对中华锯齿米虾蜕皮抑制激素 (NdMIH) 基因设计了 gRNA 序列, 并通过体外转录获得了 nCas9-EcCDA mRNA 和 NdMIH gRNA。将其显微共注射到中华锯齿米虾 I 细胞期受精卵中, 成功实现了 gRNA 附近个别碱基对 G-C→A-T 的转换, 并获得了 NdMIH 基因单碱基突变型的中华锯齿米虾成体。本研究的顺利实施推动了中华米虾功能基因组的研究, 对今后开展经济甲壳动物的分子精准育种具有重要的理论和现实意义。

关键词: 胞苷脱氨酶; CRISPR/Cas9; SNP 位点; 蜕皮抑制激素

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Ammonia stress changes the molecular structure and modifies penaeid shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) hemocyanin to modulate its functions

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Abstract: Anthropogenic factors and climate change have a serious effect on aquatic ecosystems, and therefore aquaculture. Among the environmental factors that has great impact on aquaculture organisms such as penaeid shrimp is ammonia. In this study, the effects of ammonia stress (0, 50, 100, and 150 mg/L) on the molecular structure and functions of the multifunctional respiratory protein hemocyanin (HMC) in *Penaeus vannamei* was investigated. Using several techniques and methods including RNA interference, in vitro kinase assay, dynamic light scattering, in vitro bacteria binding assays, etc., we revealed that under ammonia stress conditions, penaeid shrimp HMC (PvHMC) undergoes phosphorylation and glycosylation modifications to modulate its functions. Ammonia stress induced the expression of HMC, trypsin, and PP2A but decreased that of CK2 in shrimp hemocytes. On the other hand, in plasma, oxygenated HMC (OxyHMC) and phosphorylated HMC levels decreased, whereas glycosylated HCM levels were elevated, due to changes in the molecular structure of HMC, which enhances the degradation of the modified HMC by trypsin into fragments. Moreover, under moderate ammonia stress conditions, the modified HMC and its degraded fragments, have enhanced antibacterial activity, especially, against Gram-negative bacteria (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*) compared with Gram-positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*), although HMC's ability to bind oxygen was attenuated. These results indicate that penaeid shrimp hemocyanin undergoes adaptive molecular modifications under ammonia stress to enable shrimp survive and counteract the consequences of the stress.

Keywords: ammonia stress; penaeid shrimp; hemocyanin; oxygen carriage; post-translational modification; antibacterial activity.

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Transcriptome and proteome reveal abnormal spermatozoa in precocious Chinese mitten crab, *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: In juvenile Chinese mitten crabs, *Eriocheir sinensis*, the occurrence of sexual gland maturation in the first year is known as precocity and significantly affects culture productivity and profitability. The miniaturization of individuals is a key characteristic of precocious crabs. Most related studies focus on the underlying causes, nutritional quality, biochemical components and differentially expressed mRNAs of precocious crab individuals and tissues. The reproductive performance of precocious crabs is evaluated based on offspring quality. However, the status of precocious parental gametes (especially spermatozoa) directly related to the offspring has not been reported. To clarify the differences in spermatozoa between precocious and normal mature crabs, spermatozoal transcriptome and proteome data were obtained via high-throughput sequencing technology. The results revealed a total of 856 differentially expressed genes and 150 differentially expressed proteins in spermatozoa. Functional analysis showed that these genes and proteins identified in the spermatozoa of precocious *E. sinensis* were significantly enriched in the categories of substance and energy metabolism. And more, the miniaturization of spermatogenic cells was also identified in precocious crabs. This indicates that metabolic disorders might be the main reason for the miniaturization of spermatogenic cells in precocious *E. sinensis* males. The molecular defects in precocious sperm were closely related to the imbalances in essential substance and energy metabolism. These findings provide foundational information and insights into hidden biological irregularities associated with precocious phenotypes and will contribute to the further study of precocious *E. sinensis* males and even other crustaceans.

Keywords: *Eriocheir sinensis*; Precocious puberty; Sperm proteome; Transcriptome; Abnormal sperm metabolism

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mTORC1/C2 regulate spermatogenesis in *Eriocheir sinensis* via alterations in the actin filament network and cell junctions

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Abstract: Spermatogenesis is a finely regulated process of germ cell proliferation and differentiation that leads to the production of sperm in seminiferous tubules. Although the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signaling pathway is crucial for spermatogenesis in mammals, its functions and molecular mechanisms in spermatogenesis remain largely unknown in nonmammalian species, particularly in Crustacea. In this study, we first identified es-Raptor (the core component of mTOR complex 1) and es-Rictor (the core component of mTOR complex 2) from the testis of *Eriocheir sinensis*. Dynamic localization of es-Raptor and es-Rictor implied that these proteins were indispensable for the spermatogenesis of *E. sinensis*. Furthermore, es-Raptor and es-Rictor knockdown results showed that the mature sperm failed to be released, causing almost empty lumens in the testis. We investigated the reasons for these effects and found that the actin-based cytoskeleton was disrupted in the knockdown groups. In addition, the integrity of the testis barrier (similar to the blood-testis barrier in mammals) was impaired and affected the expression of cell junction proteins. Further study revealed that es-Raptor and es-Rictor may regulate spermatogenesis via both mTORC1- and mTORC2-dependent mechanisms that involve es-rpS6 and es-Akt/es-PKC, respectively. Moreover, to explore the testis barrier in *E. sinensis*, we established a cadmium chloride (CdCl₂)-induced testis barrier damage model as a positive control. Morphological and immunofluorescence results were similar to those of the es-Raptor and es-Rictor knockdown groups. Altogether, es-Raptor and es-Rictor were important for spermatogenesis through maintenance of the actin filament network and cell junctions in *E. sinensis*.

Keywords: mTORC1/C2; Spermatogenesis; cell junctions; microfilament; *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Biological function of crustacyanin genes (*NdCRCNs*) from *Neocaridina denticulata sinensis*: Based on bioinformatics, RNAi, and RNA-seq analysis

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Abstract: *Neocaridina denticulata sinensis* is a small freshwater crustacean, and it is suggested as an excellent laboratory model within Decapoda. Lipocalin is a large and complex family of proteins that transport small hydrophobic molecules, and members of the lipocalin protein family contain crustacyanin (CRCN), apolipoprotein D, retinol-binding protein, and others. CRCN can combine with astaxanthin -- a chromophore to form a multimeric protein complex which causes a bathochromic shift in the emission spectrum of astaxanthin from red to blue. Some studies have reported that there are only a few CRCN subunits in a species, but a dozen of CRCN subunit genes concatenating in the same chromosome were found in *N. denticulata sinensis*. Although CRCN was researched over body color and its structure, knowledge gaps remain in how CRCN works biological function on other aspects. Currently, we use a decapod shrimp model based on bioinformatics, RNA interference (RNAi), and RNA sequencing (RNA-Seq) to investigate *NdCRCN* biological function. Moreover, a semi-quantitative PCR method was performed to validate the accuracy of transcriptome sequencing and analyze the expression pattern of candidate differentially expressed genes (DEGs). Our transcriptomic data revealed DEGs associated with the biological function of antioxidant function, pigmentation, and molting. In summary, these results provide new insights into the relationship between the expression level of *NdCRCN* and body color variation, and the biological function of *NdCRCN* will be elucidated by comparative analysis of the transcriptome between the experiment and control groups.

Keywords: *Neocaridina denticulata sinensis*, crustacyanin, RNA interference, RNA-seq

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A new alternative splice variant of ecdysteroid receptor (EcR) transcript differentially expressed during embryogenesis in the oriental river prawn *Macrobrachium nipponense*

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Abstract: Ecdysteroids are well known as a class of steroid hormones, which not only mediate moulting in insects and crustaceans but also are involved in the reproduction and embryogenesis as well. To characterize the role of ecdysteroid receptor (EcR) in embryo genesis, a novel alternative splicing of *EcR* (*MnEcR*) was identified from the oriental river prawn *Macrobrachium nipponense*, and its spatio-temporal expression profile was examined during embryogenesis. The *MnEcR* cDNA is 2246 bp in length and encodes a protein with 487 amino acids. Quantitative real-time PCR analysis revealed that the relative amount of *MnEcR* transcripts was low at cleavage stage, gradually increased from blastula stage, and reached at a peak at the metanauplius when the Y-organ appeared and, thereafter, dramatically decreased at the protozoa and back to a low level at the zoea. Such a dynamic expression profile of *MnEcR* mRNA is paralleled by fluctuation of ecdysteroids during morphogenesis in the prawn *M. rosenbergii* and *Palaemon serratus*. Hybridization in situ demonstrated *MnEcR* transcripts were localized to the epidermis of appendage rudiments in metanauplius and the cuticle membrane of the thoracic legs and telson in zoeas, suggesting a role for *MnEcR* in the development of appendages. These results indicated that *MnEcR* associated with ecdysteroids might be essential for morphogenesis during embryogenesis in the prawn.

Keywords: alternative splicing; ecdysteroid receptor; embryogenesis; *macrobrachium nipponense*

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饲料胆固醇水平对雌性凡纳滨对虾亲体生理健康及卵巢发育的影响探究

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摘要: 本实验旨在研究饲料胆固醇水平对雌性凡纳滨对虾生长性能、抗氧化能力、脂质代谢、性激素分泌和卵巢发育的影响及作用机制, 并明确营养强化饲料中最佳胆固醇添加量。实验配制五种等氮等脂饲料, 分别添加 0.5%、1%、2%和 3%胆固醇形成四组实验饲料, 设置未额外添加胆固醇饲料为对照组, 开展为期 28 天的饲喂雌性凡纳滨对虾 ($39.5 \pm 4.3\text{g}$) 养殖实验。结果显示: 饲料添加胆固醇可显著改善雌性凡纳滨对虾生长性能并加快卵巢发育成熟。在 1%和 3%胆固醇添加组, 凡纳滨对虾具有最高增重率和性腺指数。与对照组相比, 饲料添加 1%胆固醇可使凡纳滨对虾获得最佳的抗氧化能力。1%胆固醇添加组的对虾肝胰腺中甘油三酯和总胆固醇等脂质物质含量蓄积明显, 且本饲料投喂组对虾血清中雌二醇和孕酮激素含量显著高于其他实验处理组。将对照和摄入 1%胆固醇饲料的对虾血清进行代谢组学分析, 1%胆固醇饲料摄入组对虾具有显著上调的羟脯氨酸等和其他有机酸代谢物含量, 占总代谢物含量的 22.43%。磷脂酰胆碱等脂质代谢物含量也显著高于对照组, 占总代谢物含量 21.45%。将血清代谢组学和卵巢转录组学联合分析发现, 血清差异代谢物和卵巢差异表达基因共同显著富集于谷胱甘肽代谢通路, 此外, 差异代谢物和差异表达基因分别显著富集于脂肪酸合成和甘油酯代谢通路。综上所述, 饲料添加 1%胆固醇可显著提高雌性凡纳滨对虾卵巢发育速度, 并提高机体抗氧化能力、促进雌虾健康生长。分别以增重率、特定增长率和性腺指数值为评价标准, 通过折线回归方程分析, 得到营养强化阶段凡纳滨对虾雌性亲虾饲料胆固醇的适宜添加量为 0.98~1.03%。

关键词: 凡纳滨对虾; 雌性亲虾; 胆固醇; 健康; 性腺发育

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激素调控泛甲壳动物卵黄蛋白原合成机制的研究进展及罗氏沼虾卵黄蛋白原基因家族的鉴定

姜凯¹ 谢持真¹ 邱高峰^{1*}

1. 国家实验渔业科学教育示范中心、教育部水产遗传资源开发利用重点实验室、农业部淡水水产遗传资源重点实验室、上海海洋大学上海水产养殖工程研究中心, 上海 201306

摘要: 昆虫和甲壳动物由于进化上亲缘关系近统称泛甲壳动物, 罗氏沼虾 (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) 是泛甲壳动物沼虾属 (*Macrobrachium*) 的一员, 也是我国重要的淡水养殖经济虾类之一。卵黄蛋白原 (Vg) 为雌性特异性蛋白, 是卵母细胞中储存的卵黄蛋白的前体, 可为胚胎发育提供营养和能量, 是决定繁殖性能的关键因素, 在生殖发育起着十分关键的作用。本实验室基于已有的罗氏沼虾基因组数据和进一步地测序验证, 在罗氏沼虾中发现了 8 个 Vg 亚型, 分别将它们命名为 *MrVg1*、*MrVg2*、*MrVg3*、*MrVg4*、*MrVg5*、*MrVg6*、*MrVg7a* 和 *MrVg7b*, 并预测了它们保守的功能结构域; 通过 RT-PCR 和 Q-PCR 等实验技术研究了 *MrVgs* 的组织分布和性腺发育过程的时空表达特征。这些结果为探究罗氏沼虾卵黄蛋白原合成的调控机制, 提供了更多的实验依据。

为了进一步探讨罗氏沼虾的卵黄蛋白原基因合成的调控机制, 优化罗氏沼虾的育苗方法和途径, 总结了近年来调控泛甲壳动物卵黄蛋白原合成的激素因子, 发现调控泛甲壳动物卵黄蛋白原的主要激素有保幼激素、蜕皮激素、神经肽和胰岛素样肽等。昆虫主要起调控作用的激素是保幼激素和蜕皮激素, 甲壳动物除了保幼激素与蜕皮激素外, 眼柄激素如高血糖激素 (CHH) 家族, 以及甲壳动物特有的促雄腺激素 (IAG), 都对卵黄蛋白原的合成调控都起着十分重要的作用。这为进一步研究罗氏沼虾卵黄蛋白原合成的调控机制提供了方向。

关键词: 罗氏沼虾 卵黄蛋白原 调控机制

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Effects of high salinity on the expression of aquaporin and ion transport related genes in *Fenneropenaeus chinensis* with different specifications

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Abstract: Salinity is one of the most common environmental stress factors, which has a substantial influence on crustacean growth, metabolism, physiology, and distribution, while ion transporters and aquaporins are considered to play important roles in response to salinity stress. *Fenneropenaeus chinensis* is an important shrimp species cultured in northern China and salinity conditions influence its commercial farming significantly. To investigate the function of ion transporters and aquaporins under high salinity, genes of ion transporters (Na^+/K^+ -ATPase (*FcNKA*), carbonic anhydrase (*FcCA*), and V-type H^+ -ATPase (*FcVHA*) and aquaporins (*FcAQP3* and *FcAQP4*) were first characterized and identified from transcriptomic data of *F. chinensis*. The tissue distribution analysis revealed the predominant expression of these genes in the gills. Then, this study examined the expression of the genes in the post-larvae and in the gills of adult shrimp in response to hyperosmotic challenges with two gradients (40‰, 45‰) as the experimental salinity and 30‰ as the control salinity. The results showed that the relative expression levels of these genes were significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) in post-larvae shrimp at 40‰ and 45‰ at 1 h and 3 h. As the stress continued, the expression levels of aquaporins genes recovered or exceeded the initial levels with the steadily reduced expression of ion transporter genes after 12 h of salinity stress, except that those of *FcNKA* and *FcVHA* could return to the initial levels only under 45‰ treatment. On the other hand, these genes were also significantly down-regulated ($p < 0.05$) and continuously decreased up to 12 h in the gills of adult shrimp under high salinity stress. The only exception was the expression of *FcVHA* at 45‰, which returned to the control level at 12 h. In general, *FcAQP3*, *FcAQP4*, *FcNKA*, *FcVHA*, and *FcCA* were down-regulated under raised salinities, whereas their expression patterns differed according to the developmental stages of shrimp. The results indicate that the above genes may play a key role in adaption to variable environmental salinity conditions in shrimp and provide basic data for revealing the osmoregulation mechanisms of *F. chinensis* in response to high salinity stress.

Keywords: *Fenneropenaeus chinensis*; salinity; aquaporins; ion transport gene

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Two short repeats in the 5' untranslated region of insulin-like androgenic gland factor in *Procambarus clarkii* (*PcIAG*) that regulate *PcIAG* expression

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Abstract: Insulin-like androgenic gland factor (*IAG*) plays an important role in sex manipulation in decapods. Understanding the molecular regulation mechanism of *IAG* in *Procambarus clarkii* (*PcIAG*) is important for realizing its sex control. Here, the promoter and gene structure of *PcIAG*, mRNA, and miRNA expression profiles after interfering with two siRNAs synthesized according to the two short repeats in the 5' untranslated regions (5'UTR) of *PcIAG* were analyzed, and miRNAs of exosomes were investigated to explore the role of the repeated sequences with tandem two short repeats located in the 5'UTR of *PcIAG* isolated from the androgenic gland (AG) in the regulation of *IAG* expression. The results showed that the repeated sequences of 5'UTR only occurred completely in the cDNA from AG. After interfering with siRNA, the differentially expressed genes and the target genes of differentially expressed miRNAs were enriched in sex-related pathways such as the Wnt signaling pathway, Oocyte meiosis, Estrogen signaling pathway, and GnRH signaling pathway, indicating the importance of *IAG* in sex regulation. The differentially expressed genes were enriched in sex-related GO terms after the GsiRNA and YsiRNA interference, while were not enriched in sex-related GO terms after WsiRNA (as a nontarget one) interference. It indicated that the two repeats might be related to the regulation of *PcIAG* expression in AG tissue. The difference in the GO enrichment results of differentially expressed genes and the target genes of differentially expressed miRNAs of the two siRNA groups indicated that although the two repeats differ by only one base, they were different in regulating the expression of *PcIAG*. And the difference in regulation appears to be related to the Wnt signaling pathway. Furthermore, we found that six miRNAs including miR-133, miR-193, miR-34, miR-1, miR-100, and let-7 might be involved in the regulation of the expression of *PcIAG*, wherein miR-133 might directly be related with the repeated sequences of 5'UTR.

Keywords: *Procambarus clarkii*; *PcIAG*; repeated sequences; RNAi; exosomes; mRNA; miRNA

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Aquatic hypoxia disturbs oriental river prawn (*Macrobrachium nipponense*) testicular development: A cross-generational study

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Abstract: The present study aimed to investigate hypoxia's toxic effects on the testicular function of oriental river prawns (*Macrobrachium nipponense*) and offspring development. Hypoxia disrupted testicular germ cells quality, caused sex hormone imbalance (testosterone and estradiol), and delayed testicular development. The F1 generation derived from male prawns exposed to hypoxia showed retarded embryonic development, and reduced hatching success and larval development, despite not being exposed to hypoxia. Analysis of the transcriptome the F0 generation (exposed to hypoxia) showed that the impaired testicular functions were associated with changes to mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation, apoptosis, and steroid biosynthesis. Interestingly, quantitative real-time PCR confirmed that hypoxia could significantly suppress the expression of antioxidant and gonad development-related genes in the testis of the F1 generations, with and without continued hypoxia exposures. In addition, paternal exposure to hypoxia could result in a higher production of reactive oxygen species in offspring testis tissue compared with those without hypoxia exposure. The cross-generational effects of testicular function implied that the sustainability of natural freshwater prawn populations would be threatened by chronic hypoxia

Keywords: Hypoxia, *Macrobrachium nipponense*, Transcriptomics, Testis

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热带大型海藻对凡纳滨对虾生理健康功效的研究

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摘要: 本实验旨在比较和评估海南本地热带大型海藻对凡纳滨对虾的生长性能和健康水平的影响。实验设计了 9 种热带大型海藻相同添加水平 (5%) 的等氮等能饲料: Con (不含大型海藻)、CRA (*Caulerpa racemosa*)、CLA (*Caulerpa lentillifera*)、CSS (*Caulerpa sertularioides*)、CLM (*Chaetomorpha linum*)、ULA (*Ulva lactuca*)、GBE (*Gracilaria bailinae*)、ASA (*Acanthopora spicifera*)、SVC (*Sargassumilicifolium var. conduplicatum*) 和 BGE (*Betaphycus gelatinae*)。结果表明, 投喂海藻粉饲料的各实验组对虾生长性能均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 其中 ASA 组和 CSS 组的增重率 (WG)、特定生长率 (SGR) 和肥满度 (CF) 显著高于其他海藻组 ($P < 0.05$), 然而各组之间的存活率 (SR) 和肝体比 (HI) 没有显著差异 ($P > 0.05$); 另外, 投喂海藻粉饲料的各实验组对虾免疫机能均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 其中投喂饲料中添加 *Acanthopora spicifera* 的对虾免疫防御能力 (血细胞总数、吞噬活力、呼吸爆发、proPO 系统功能及血浆凝集活性、溶菌活性、抗菌活性) 和抗氧化能力 (SOD、CAT、GPx、MDA) 均显著高于其它海藻组 ($P < 0.05$), 同时免疫和抗氧化相关基因表达水平也显著高于其它海藻组 ($P < 0.05$)。所有指标经过主成分分析后聚类为“生长性能”和“健康水平”两大类, 根据评价方程可知各海藻提升对虾生长性能和健康水平的功效排序为: ASA > CRA > BGE > CLA > SVC > GBE > ULA > CSS > CLM > Con。综合各项生理指标和主成分分析结果, 提升凡纳滨对虾生理健康水平最适合的热带大型海藻为 *Acanthopora spicifera*。

关键词: 热带大型海藻; 凡纳滨对虾; 生长; 免疫; 抗氧化

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卤虫卵巢发育的时空规律及 VgR 在卵子发生中的功能

段虎

天津科技大学

摘要：(略)

基于波纹龙虾(*Panulirus homarus*)肝胰腺全长转录组数据鉴定其分泌蛋白

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摘要: 肝胰腺的分泌功能在甲壳动物的蜕皮、生长和免疫等重要生理过程中扮演着关键作用。然而, 对于经济价值和养殖潜力巨大的波纹龙虾(*Panulirus homarus*)来说, 鲜有研究关注其肝胰腺的分泌功能。本研究采用全长转录组技术并结合信号肽预测分析模型解析肝胰腺的分泌蛋白, 并以重要的分泌蛋白几丁质酶的多态性为例探讨肝胰腺的重要分泌功能。本研究从波纹龙虾肝胰腺中测序共获得 9163 个 unigene, 其平均长度为 3148.45 bp, N50 为 3559 bp, N90 为 2040 bp。NR、GO、KEGG、eggNOG 和 Swiss-Prot 分别注释了 7838、6432、5072、6787、7643 和 7021 个 unigene, 有注释的基因占全部 unigene 的 89%。KEGG 二级通路注释到的 unigene 符合肝胰腺的典型功能通路, 包括信号传导、内分泌系统、免疫系统、碳水化合物代谢、脂质代谢、氨基酸代谢和转运与分解代谢。此外, KEGG 二级通路注释到的分泌蛋白也符合肝胰腺分泌的典型功能, 包括信号传导、信号分子及其相互作用、消化系统、免疫系统、内分泌系统、碳水化合物代谢、脂质代谢、多糖的生物合成与代谢、辅酶因子与维生素代谢。KEGG 富集到最多分泌蛋白的通路为代谢途径, 且有 35 个转录本均为几丁质酶。利用核苷酸序列构建 35 个转录本的系统发生树发现, 波纹龙虾肝胰腺分泌的几丁质酶有 3 类, 在去掉突变造成提前终止和编码相同氨基酸的转录本后, I 类有 21 个转录本, II 类和 III 类分别有 6 个转录本。对 3 类几丁质酶的氨基酸序列分析发现, 其序列的变异主要位于氨基酸序列后半部分, 尤其 350 个氨基酸之后。本研究通过龙虾肝胰腺的表达模式阐释其重要功能, 是波纹龙虾的分子研究的重要基础资料。此外, 本研究将信号肽模型分析引入到转录组学分析, 为转录组学数据的充分发掘提供参考, 也为内分泌的组学研究提供新的研究思路和方法。

关键词: 波纹龙虾; 肝胰腺; 全长转录组分析; 分泌蛋白

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Roles of insulin-like androgenic gland hormone in sexual differentiation in the peppermint shrimp, *Lysmata vittata*

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Abstract: Insulin-like androgenic gland hormone (IAG) plays a pivotal role in male sexual differentiation of dioecious crustaceans. However, until now the knowledge concerning its functions in hermaphroditic species is scanty. Herein, we expounded functions of *Lvit-IAG1* and *Lvit-IAG2* in the peppermint shrimp *Lysmata vittata*, a species characterized by a rare reproductive system of protandric simultaneous hermaphroditism (PSH). Both *Lvit-IAG1* and *Lvit-IAG2* gene were exclusively expressed in the androgenic gland (AG) and their expression levels were significantly higher at the male phase than the euhermaphrodite phase during the life cycle of the PSH species. Results of long-term silencing experiments revealed that *Lvit-IAG2* and *Lvit-IAG1* coordinatively functioned to modulate male sexual differentiation in *L. vittata*. *Lvit-IAG1* was suggested to be closely related to the normal development of both appendix masculina (AM) and male gonopores, and participates in primary-to-secondary spermatocyte transition. However, *Lvit-IAG2* was suggested to predominantly act on the normal development of AM, and participated in spermatocyte-to-spermatid transition. Notably, knockdown of *Lvit-IAG1* as well as *Lvit-IAG2* impeded the ovarian development. *Lvit-IAG1* was suggested to regulate the ovarian development by inhibiting *gonad-inhibiting hormone (Lvit-GIH)* expression in the eyestalk ganglion; while *Lvit-IAG2* might contribute to ovarian development via promoting the individual growth in *L. vittata*. Moreover, knockdown of these two *Lvit-IAGs* induced changes in gene expression of neuropeptides in the eyestalk ganglion, indicating that AG might have negative feedback on eyestalk ganglion of this PSH species.

Keywords: sexual differentiation; IAG; PSH; reproductive endocrine; crustaceans

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脊尾白虾 VBP 基因的克隆及其功能初步研究

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摘要: 近年来, 基于CRISPR/Cas9的甲壳动物基因组编辑已取得了重要进展。目前, 在模式动物中开展该技术主要是通过显微注射的方式将Cas9的mRNA或蛋白导入受精卵, 进而实现基因组编辑。但这种导入方式往往比较困难且效率低下, 在一些非模式生物中也由于多种原因难以被采用。因此, 开发一种基于非显微注射技术的外源蛋白导入方式具有重要意义。卵黄蛋白是昆虫和其它节肢动物胚胎及幼体早期发育的重要营养成分, 其前体通过与卵母细胞膜上的受体结合被吸收进卵巢, 最终形成胚胎发育所需的营养物质。本研究以脊尾白虾为实验动物, 克隆了一种卵黄蛋白结合蛋白(简称VBP)编码基因, 通过结构域预测发现VBP存在3个典型的结构域(EcVBP-PC1, EcVBP-PC2, EcVBP-PC3)。在此基础上, 利用本课题组构建的大肠杆菌高效分泌表达载体(pCT7-CHISP6H, 专利名称: 一种高效分泌表达异源蛋白的载体及其应用; 申请号: 1310314724.9), 分别将EcVBP-PC1, EcVBP-PC2, EcVBP-PC3 与EGFP 进行融合表达, 利用亲和层析柱进行纯化, 将纯化的融合蛋白注射入性腺发育成熟的中华锯齿米虾体液中, 在其交配后产出的受精卵中成功检测到了绿色荧光蛋白, 初步证明了VBP携带外源蛋白(EGFP)从中华锯齿米虾体液进入受精卵的可行性, 为今后开展经济甲壳动物非显微注射受精卵的基因编辑提供理论和实践基础。

关键词: 脊尾白虾; 卵黄蛋白结合蛋白; 中华锯齿米虾; 基因编辑

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Myosin VI 通过 MAPK 信号通路影响中华绒螯蟹血淋巴-精巢屏障完整性和精子发生

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摘要: 在哺乳动物和果蝇中, 肌球蛋白 VI (Myosin VI) 已被证实对精子发生具有关键作用, 但目前其在甲壳类中华绒螯蟹精子发生中的功能未知。我们首次在中华绒螯蟹中克隆了 *es-myosin VI* 基因, 并发现其在精巢中高表达, 暗示 *es-Myosin VI* 在精巢中的关键功能, 在精母细胞中的定位结果显示其与 F-actin 共定位, 符合 myosin 家族的基本特征。*es-Myosin VI* 敲降导致曲细精管中出现大量空腔, 成熟精子减少, 且血淋巴-精巢屏障的完整性被严重破坏, 关键连接蛋白 ZO-1、 α -catenin 等在精巢中的表达显著降低, 定位也由连续分布变为不均匀点状分布。*es-Myosin VI* 的敲降还导致 MAPK 信号通路中 ERK 表达显著降低, p38 MAPK 表达显著升高, 暗示 *es-Myosin VI* 可能通过调节 MAPK 信号通路影响中华绒螯蟹精子发生过程。促黄体生成素受体 (LHR) 调控雄性生殖, 其在细胞中的定位影响 MAPK 信号通路。同时, co-IP 结果表明 *es-Myosin VI* 与 *es-LHR* 在精巢中存在相互作用, *es-Myosin VI* 的敲降也导致 *es-LHR* 的分布从细胞膜转向细胞质。HE 染色结果表明干扰 *es-LHR* 的生精缺陷表型与 *es-Myosin VI* 敲降结果一致, 血淋巴-精巢屏障的完整性被破坏, 连接蛋白 ZO-1 的表达显著下调, MAPK 通路中 ERK 显著下调而 p38 MAPK 表达显著上升。总之, 这些结果共同表明, *es-Myosin VI* 通过影响 *es-LHR* 在细胞中的定位调节 MAPK 信号通路, 进而影响中华绒螯蟹精巢中正常的细胞间连接和精子发生过程。

关键词: myosin VI; MAPK; 精子发生; 细胞间连接; 中华绒螯蟹

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中华锯齿米虾海藻糖酶在调控蜕皮激素合成及细胞保护中的作用

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摘要: 虾类缺乏获得性免疫系统, 主要依靠细胞免疫和体液免疫组成的先天性免疫系统抵抗外界刺激并维持机体稳态。海藻糖作为一种胁迫保护剂可以与生物分子形成氢键, 通过增加自身粘度减小分子间扩散系数、维持分子间空间结构并形成保护膜保护蛋白质不变性失活。几丁质合成与代谢对虾类生长、繁殖具有重要作用, 海藻糖酶可以水解海藻糖为两分子葡萄糖参与甲壳动物能量代谢与细胞免疫。海藻糖酶是几丁质合成通路中第一个酶, 作为害虫防控的靶点已在昆虫抑制剂方面被广泛研究, 但在虾蟹体内海藻糖酶调控激素合成以及影响免疫的调节机制还未有报道。在这项研究中, 我们克隆了中华锯齿米虾中膜结合性海藻糖酶基因, 生信分析发现在多物种中基因高度保守。体外重组表达后对酶活进行检测, 最适 pH 为 8, 最适温度为 60°C。荧光定量显示海藻糖酶在鳃中表达量最高且金属及弧菌刺激后随时间变化, 意味其参与免疫调节。进一步对干扰后虾鳃转录组进行分析, 干扰后蜕皮激素合成增多且蜕皮激素会作为配体激活内源性线粒体通路和外源性受体配体通路引起细胞凋亡。除此之外, MAPK 信号通路也会被激活。以上结果将为探究海藻糖酶在免疫、生长发育的调控机制以及甲壳动物抗逆品系的培育提供科学理论依据。

关键词: 中华锯齿米虾; 可溶性海藻糖酶; 蜕皮激素; 细胞凋亡; MAPK 信号通路

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Rab2 and Rab6 are implicated in acrosome formation during spermatogenesis in *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: Rab2 and Rab6 belong to the Ras protein family and these GTP-dependent proteins are involved in vesicle transport, localization, and fusion. Rab2 is settled in the cis-Golgi apparatus while Rab6 is the most abundant Golgi-associated Rab protein. In mammals, vesicles induced by Rab proteins are involved in spermatogenesis and acrosome formation. However few studies have investigated Rab proteins in Decapoda reproduction. The acrosome is the most major organelle in the sperm of *Eriocheir sinensis* making that species an ideal experimental model for studying acrosome formation. In this study, Rab2 and Rab6 poly-clonal antibodies of *E.sinensis* were prepared. The characteristics of Rab2 and Rab6 were declared during spermatogenesis using immunofluorescence. We further verify the presence of the Golgi apparatus in the spermatocytes using transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The results suggest that Rab2 and Rab6 are involved in acrosome formation in *E.sinensis*. Our findings provide a better understanding of the roles of Rab proteins in reproduction and help us to recognize the potential functions of the Golgi apparatus in spermatogenesis in this crab.

Key words: *Eriocheir sinensis*; Rab2; Rab6; Golgi apparatus; spermatogenesis;

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The juvenile hormone epoxide hydrolase homolog in *Penaeus vannamei* plays immune-related functions

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Abstract: Juvenile hormone epoxide hydrolase (JHEH) participates in the degradation of juvenile hormone and also involved in the development and molting process in insects. Here, the JHEH homolog in *Penaeus vannamei* was cloned and found to consist of a full-length cDNA of 2543 bp and an open reading frame (ORF) of 1386 bp. Transcripts of *PvJHEH1* were expressed in most tissues of healthy shrimp with the highest found in the hepatopancreas and lowest in hemocytes. Both Gram-negative (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*) and Gram-positive (*Streptococcus iniae*) bacteria induced *PvJHEH1* expression in shrimp hemocytes and hepatopancreas, suggesting the involvement of *PvJHEH1* in *P. vannamei* immune responses. Moreover, the mRNA levels of ecdysone inducible nuclear transcription factor *PvE75* and crustacean hyperglycemic hormone (*PvCHH*), two endocrine-related genes with roles in shrimp innate immune response, decreased significantly in shrimp hemocytes after *PvJHEH1* knockdown. Shrimp survival was also affected after *PvJHEH1* knockdown followed by *V. parahaemolyticus* challenge, indicating that JHEH1 plays an essential role in shrimp survival during bacterial infection.

Keywords: Juvenile hormone epoxide hydrolase; *Penaeus vannamei*; Shrimp immunity; Bacterial infection; Endocrine-related genes

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饲料不同甾醇源调控雌性红螯螯虾生长、脂质代谢、激素分泌和早期卵巢发育的探究

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摘要: 本研究采用胆固醇、麦角甾醇、 β -谷固醇和岩藻甾醇作为四种不同来源甾醇设置实验组, 未添加甾醇的饲料作为对照组, 以雌性红螯螯虾(初始体重 11.71 ± 0.27) 为实验对象, 实验周期 8 周。实验结果表明, 摄入麦角甾醇饲料的螯虾增重率和特定生长率显著高于胆固醇、岩藻甾醇和对照饲料组; 各实验组螯虾肥满度无显著差异; 对照组螯虾肝体指数显著高于麦角甾醇和 β -谷固醇饲料组; 摄入麦角甾醇饲料的螯虾具有最高的性腺指数。摄入胆固醇饲料的螯虾具有显著高于其他处理组的肝胰腺总胆固醇含量; 肝胰腺三酰甘油含量在岩藻甾醇组最低。实验组螯虾卵巢组织中总胆固醇含量无显著差异。摄入 β -谷固醇饲料的螯虾血清极低密度脂蛋白含量最高, 但血清 3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A 还原酶活力最低。 β -谷固醇组螯虾具有最高的血清孕酮、睾酮、雌二醇、甲基法尼酯含量和环氧合酶-1 活力; 但具有最低的血清芳香化酶活力和性腺抑制激素含量。通过血清代谢组学分析, 雌性螯虾性腺发育早期阶段, β -谷固醇的摄入能够通过改善生物合成、代谢促进卵巢组织的发育。综上, 植物性的麦角甾醇摄入能够显著提高雌性螯虾早期性腺的发育速度, β -谷固醇能够显著提高螯虾促进类性激素含量, 但岩藻甾醇和胆固醇在红螯螯虾早期性腺发育中的促进作用不明显。

关键词: 红螯螯虾; 甾醇; 生长; 性激素; 代谢组学

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Identification of sex-specific markers and ZW-chromosome DNA clones from the genomic BAC library of the Chinese mitten crab *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: In this study, we successfully identified a sex-specific marker from sex-linked markers in the genetic map and verified in different wild populations of *Eriocheir sinensis*. To further identify ZW chromosome DNA, we constructed a highly redundant genomic bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) library for the Chinese mitten crab. By using sex specific markers, PCR-based screening was performed to identify ZW-derived BAC clones. Three W and Z-derived BAC clones were isolated, respectively. One of W-derived (P282E18) BAC clones was sequenced and assembled into a 43 kb contig without any gap. The W-derived BAC inserts can be mapped to an assembled contig of *E. sinensis* genome with 95% similarity in the aligned region, demonstrating that the BAC library is a valuable resource for discriminating Z and W chromosome contigs in the assembled haploid genome. The sex-specific marker provides a powerful tool not only for distinguishing the gender of larval or early juvenile *E. sinensis* without sexual dimorphism and sex-reversed individuals in monosex crab breeding, but also for identification of ZW-derived BAC clones used in the assembly of Z and W chromosomes in *E. sinensis*.

Keywords: *Eriocheir sinensis*; BAC library; Sex chromosome; Female-specific marker

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红尾仙女虾 (*Branchinella thailandensis*) 成体营养成分分析及评价

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摘要: 采用国家标准方法测定红尾仙女虾成体的常规营养成分、脂肪酸和氨基酸组分, 并通过氨基酸比值系数法对其营养价值进行分析评价, 研究红尾仙女虾作为替代鱼粉蛋白源饲料的潜力和适宜性。结果显示: 红尾仙女虾成体的水分含量接近 90%, 粗蛋白、粗脂肪和粗灰分的干物质含量分别为 72.31%、11.04%和 6.01%; 共检测出 22 种脂肪酸, 其中包括 8 种饱和脂肪酸、4 种单不饱和脂肪酸、10 种多不饱和脂肪酸和 6 种鱼类必需脂肪酸; 共检测出 18 种氨基酸, 其中包括 10 种鱼类必需氨基酸, 含量最高的是精氨酸, 其次为苯丙氨酸; 红尾仙女虾成体第一限制性氨基酸主要为胱氨酸和蛋氨酸, 其对参照水产养殖动物的 SRC 值依次为加州鲈>草鱼>尼罗罗非鱼>中华绒螯蟹>南美白对虾, 且均高于 69。结果表明: 红尾仙女虾成体能够满足水产动物对常规营养成分的需求, 具有较好的蛋白质组成, 营养价值较高, 能够有条件地作为饲料蛋白源替代鱼粉使用。

关键词: 红尾仙女虾; 营养成分; 氨基酸; 脂肪酸

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肌醇对凡纳滨对虾渗透压调节的影响

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摘要: 为了探究肌醇在缓解凡纳滨对虾低盐胁迫中的作用, 本实验共饲养了 480 只凡纳滨对虾, 在 5 种纯化饲料中添加不同水平的肌醇 (0, 250, 500, 1000, 2000 mg/Kg) 对低盐度 (3 盐度) 下的凡纳滨对虾分别饲喂, 同时设置 25 盐度下的凡纳滨对虾饲喂肌醇添加量为 0 mg/Kg 的纯化饲料作为对照组, 每组 4 个平行, 实验周期为 6 周。结果表明: 在低盐度下, 1000 mg/Kg 肌醇组对虾增重率及存活率显著高于低盐度的其他各组, 但其增重率显著低于对照组。0 mg/Kg、250 mg/Kg、500 mg/Kg 三组谷丙转氨酶活性显著高于 1000 mg/Kg、2000 mg/Kg 以及对照组, 而 0 mg/kg、500 mg/Kg、1000 mg/Kg 三组谷草转氨酶活性均显著高于对照组, 且各低盐度处理组酚氧化酶活性均显著高于对照组。0 mg/kg、250 mg/Kg、500 mg/Kg、2000 mg/Kg 四组血清肌醇含量显著高于对照组, 2000 mg/Kg 组皮质醇含量显著低于对照组, 250 mg/Kg 组醛固酮含量显著高于其他处理组。肝胰腺组织形态学表明, 当肌醇添加量在 1000 mg/kg 时 B 细胞数量减少, 肝小管更加完整。转录组分析结果表明, 肌醇可通过调节糖代谢, 脂代谢, 氨基酸代谢等相关基因参与凡纳滨对虾渗透压调节。此外, 低盐度下当肌醇水平在 500 mg/Kg 时, V- H⁺- ATPase, 磷脂酶 C, 碳酸酐酶, 钙调蛋白激酶 mRNA 表达水平显著升高。结果表明, 肌醇主要通过作为渗透压效应物直接参与渗透压调控和通过 G 蛋白偶联受体介导的磷脂酰肌醇信号通路来参与凡纳滨对虾应对低盐胁迫。在饲料中添加 1000 mg/Kg 的肌醇可有效缓解低盐度对凡纳滨对虾的胁迫效应。

关键词: 肌醇; 凡纳滨对虾; 渗透压

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An insight into genetic potential for growth and survival of the Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) in the context of low-protein and low-fishmeal diet use

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Abstract: This study assessed genetic parameters including genotype by diet interactions in growth and survival of Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) fed with a low-protein and low-fishmeal diet (protein: 35%, fishmeal: 9%) and a general commercial diet (protein: 42%, fishmeal: 25%). A total of 2774 shrimp from 38 families were divided into two groups for a feeding trial, an experimental group fed with the low-protein and low-fishmeal diet and a control one fed with the commercial diet. The variance components of body weight (BW) and survival were estimated using bivariate analysis, whether diet treatments were considered separately or combined. A 6.92% increase in BW and a 5.19% increase in survival rate of shrimp fed the control diet over the experimental diet were observed after 75 days of trial, implying that the current low protein and fishmeal content did not have any major devastating effect on shrimp growth and survival. The heritability estimate of BW on the experimental diet (0.671 ± 0.112) was higher than that on the control diet (0.585 ± 0.108), but not significantly ($P > 0.05$), and the estimate of survival on the experimental diet (0.199 ± 0.047) was significantly higher than that on the control diet (0.050 ± 0.019 ; $P < 0.01$). Genetic correlation between BW recorded on the two diets was very strong (0.928 ± 0.042), indicating an insignificant genotype by diet interaction effect for this trait. Relatively, genetic correlation for survival was moderate (0.361 ± 0.236), indicative of severe genotype by diet interaction effect. Our results indicate that 35% protein and 9% fishmeal in diets with high level of plant-based protein are feasible in inducing acceptable growth and survival of *L. vannamei*. This study confirms that the current low-protein and low-fishmeal diet is an appropriate environment for evaluating and selecting genotypes for improved growth of *L. vannamei*.

Keywords: genetic correlation; genotype by diet interaction; *Litopenaeus vannamei*; low-protein and low-fishmeal diet

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Characterization of the B-type allatostatin signalling in the mud crab and its roles in ovarian development and ecdysteroid biosynthesis

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Abstract: B-type allatostatins (AST-Bs) are a family of structurally related peptides that have potent inhibitory effect on juvenile hormone synthesis in insects. Recently studies have confirmed that AST-Bs have pleiotropic functions in insects, whereas in crustaceans the roles of AST-Bs in crustaceans is still unclear. To obtain new insights into the physiological roles of AST-Bs in crustaceans, here we have characterized the AST-B signaling system in the mud crab, *Scylla paramamosain*. RT-PCR suggested that *SpAST-B* was confined to the ovary and the nervous tissues whereas *SpAST-BR* was extensively expressed in the detected tissues except heart, indicating that *SpAST-B* might have a variety of physiological roles in mud crab. The expression patterns of both *SpAST-B* and *SpAST-BR* in the ovary were negatively correlated to vitellogenesis. Subsequently, the *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments demonstrated that *SpAST-B* had an inhibitory role in ovarian development of *S. paramamosain*. To investigate roles of *SpAST-B* in regulating other aspects of physiology in *S. paramamosian*, we examined the *in vitro* and *in vivo* effects of *SpAST-B* and found that it caused inhibition of ecdysteroid biosynthesis in the Y-organ and reduction in the levels of *SpMIH* expression in the eyestalk ganglion. Furthermore, analysis of the *in vitro* effects of *SpAST-B* on the mandibular organ activity revealed that it caused a significant decrease in the levels of *Thiol* gene expression, which suggested that *SpAST-B* might inhibit the biosynthesis of methyl farneside in *S. paramamosian*. In summary, our characterization of the physiological functions of AST-B peptides indicated that AST-B signaling had an inhibiting role in ovarian development and it might serve an evolutionarily ancient role in regulating the biosynthesis of ecdysteroid and methyl farneside.

Keywords: B-type allatostatin, mud crab, ovarian development, ecdysteroid

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Effect of hemolytic lecithin replacement of soybean lecithin oil on the growth performance and immunity of *Macrobrachium nipponense* juveniles

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Abstract: *Macrobrachium nipponense* is called the 'oriental river prawn' or 'blue prawn' and is an important aquaculture species in China. Their low growth rates, low survival rates, and immune systems are considered major hurdles in the production and breeding of these shrimp. Generally, soybean lecithin oil (SO) is used as a major source of phospholipids in aquatic animal feed. In the present study, hemolytic lecithin (HL) as a substitute for SO was used to observe the growth and immune performance of *M. nipponense*. Four types of diets containing similar basal compositions but differing in hemolytic lecithin HL ratios were used. HL 0.1% was added to all diets except the control diet (0.0% HL). Furthermore, antioxidant enzyme activity (T-SOD, AKP, ACP and POD) in the hepatopancreas, serum and muscle was determined. The maximum final weight gain rate (WGR) and standard growth rate (SGR) observed with Diet #4, showed average increases of 52.51 ± 7.91 and 0.702 ± 0.086 grams, respectively. This result suggests that the SGR and WGR of prawns fed a diet containing 0% SO were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than those of the other experimental groups. Furthermore, the survival rate also increased by decreasing the SO level in the feed contents. The lowest relative hepatosomatic index was observed in Diet4.

Keywords: Antioxidant enzyme, *Macrobrachium nipponense*, Growth, Survival, Immune system, Feed cost.

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Effects of dietary plant-protein sources intake on growth, digestive enzyme activity, edible tissue nutritional status and intestinal health of the omnivorous Redclaw crayfish, *Cherax quadricarinatus*

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Abstract: For omnivorous crayfish, plant raw materials can be good alternatives for the Redclaw crayfish *Cherax quadricarinatus*. A 56-day feeding trial was conducted in *C. quadricarinatus* (11.70 ± 0.13 g) fed with eight diets. Diet with 100% fishmeal (FM) as the protein source was the control. Seven experimental diets were formulated by replacing 75% or 100% of FM with soybean meal (SM75, SM100) or cottonseed meal (CM75 and CM100), and a mixture of SM and CM (protein content is 1:1) replacing 50%, 75% or 100% of FM (SC50, SC75, and SC100). Crayfish fed the CM100 and SC100 showed significantly lower WG, SGR, trypsin and pepsin activities compared to control diet. Crayfish in CM100 group showed significantly higher GPx, ALT, AST activities and MDA content than the control. SM100 and CM100 diets can cause slight separation of the peritrophic membrane from the intestinal folds. The pepsin activity of crayfish in SC50 were significantly higher than those in other experimental diets. The highest WG and muscle arginine content were also found in crayfish fed SC50. The relative abundance of *Proteobacteria* phylum, *Unclassified Enterobacteriaceae*, and *Candidatus Bacilloplasma* was significantly higher, but the relative abundance of *Actinobacteriota* phylum was significantly lower in crayfish fed SM100, CM100, and SC100 than those in control. Microbiota functional prediction indicated that the relative abundance of “cell motility” pathway in crayfish fed CM100 was significantly decreased compared to control. In conclusion, only half of the fishmeal can be effective substituted with a mixture of soybean meal and cottonseed meal (protein content is 1:1) for *C. quadricarinatus*.

Keywords: *Cherax quadricarinatus*; Plant protein sources; Growth; Digestive ability; Intestinal health

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es-Arp3 and es-Eps8 regulate spermatogenesis via microfilaments in the seminiferous tubule of *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: Spermatogenesis is a complicated process including spermatogonia differentiation, spermatocytes meiosis, spermatids spermiogenesis and final spermatozoa release. Actin-related protein 3 (Arp3) and epidermal growth factor receptor pathway substrate 8 (Eps8) are two actin binding proteins that regulate cell adhesion in seminiferous tubule during mammalian spermatogenesis. However, the functions of these two proteins during spermatogenesis in nonmammalian species, especially Crustacea, are still unknown. Here, we cloned *es-Arp3* and *es-Eps8* from the testis of Chinese mitten crab *Eriocheir sinensis*. *es-Arp3* and *es-Eps8* were located in spermatocytes, spermatids and spermatozoa. Knockdown of *es-Arp3* and *es-Eps8* *in vivo* caused morphological changes to seminiferous tubule including delayed spermatozoa release, shedding germ cells and vacuoles. Filamentous-actin (F-actin) network was disorganized due to deficiency of *es-Arp3* and *es-Eps8*. Accompany with this, four junctional proteins (α -catenin, β -catenin, pinnin and ZO1) displayed abnormal expression level as well as penetrated biotin signals in seminiferous tubule. We also used Arp2/3 complex inhibitor CK666 to block *es-Arp3* activity and supported *es-Arp3* knockdown results. To summary, our study demonstrated for the first time that *es-Arp3* and *es-Eps8* are important for spermatogenesis via regulating microfilaments mediated cell adhesion in *Eriocheir sinensis*.

Keywords: *es-Arp3*; *es-Eps8*; spermatogenesis; cell adhesion; microfilaments.

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ES- β -CATENIN 对中华绒螯蟹精子发生的影响

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摘要: β -CATENIN 是一种进化保守的多功能分子, 它既能以细胞骨架连接蛋白的身份维持细胞粘附从而保障哺乳动物血睾屏障的完整性, 还能以 WNT/ β -CATENIN 信号通路中关键信号分子的身份调控细胞增殖与凋亡。在甲壳动物中华绒螯蟹中, ES- β -CATENIN 已被证实参与了精子发生, 但甲壳动物血淋巴精巢屏障与哺乳动物血睾屏障具有较大差异, ES- β -CATENIN 在其中具有什么样的影响仍然是未知的。在本研究中, 我们发现 ES- β -CATENIN 仍与细胞骨架 F-actin 相互作用以维持血淋巴精巢屏障的稳定性, 但 ES- β -CATENIN 与 ES- α -CATENIN 及 ES-ZO-1 在血淋巴精巢屏障中具有与哺乳动物不同的连接方式, 同时 ES- β -CATENIN 水平的降低能够引起 ES- α -CATENIN 蛋白表达量的增加、F-actin 的扭曲变形以及 ES- α -CATENIN 与 ES-ZO-1 定位的紊乱。ES- β -CATENIN 的降低还会引起精子释放受损、血淋巴精巢屏障完整性丧失等现象的产生。曲细精管中成熟精子数量的减少是由 β -CATENIN 活性降低所导致。综上所述, ES- β -CATENIN 对维持中华绒螯蟹精子发生具有十分重要的作用。

关键词: ES- β -CATENIN; 血淋巴精巢屏障; Wnt/ β -CATENIN

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Identification and expression pattern of the sex determination gene *fruitless-like* in *Cherax quadricarinatus*

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Abstract: The fruitless (*fru*) gene has an important function in the courtship behavior and sex determination pathway of *Drosophila melanogaster*; however, the *fru* gene has never been reported in shrimps. In this study, the fruitless-like gene was identified in *Cherax quadricarinatus* (*Cqfru*) and is reported here for the first time. A sequence analysis revealed a conserved BTB domain in *Cqfru* which is the same as *fru* in *D. melanogaster*. An analysis of the expression level of *Cqfru* showed that it was highly expressed in the gastrula stage during embryonic development. Furthermore, in situ hybridization and expression distribution in tissues showed that its sexually dimorphic expression may be focused on the hepatopancreas, brains, and gonads. The gonads, brains, and hepatopancreas of males had a higher expression level of *Cqfru* than those of females; however, the expression level of the abdominal ganglion was found to be higher in females than in males in this study. The results of an RNA interference treatment showed that a knockdown of *Cqfru* reduced the expression of the insulin-like androgenic gland hormone (IAG) and tumor necrosis factor (TNF). The characteristic *fru* gene in shrimps is reported here for the first time, with the results providing basic information for research into the sex-determination mechanism in *C. quadricarinatus*.

Keywords: *Cherax quadricarinatus* ; Embryonic ; Fruitless; RNA interference ; Sex determination ; Sexually dimorphic expression

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Identification and expression pattern of three sex-Related gens in the shrimp *Neocaridina denticulate sinensis* (decapoda,caridea)

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Abstract: The sex determination and differentiation process of economically important crustaceans have been regarded as the focus of aquaculture for a long time, because of the sex-related weight differences. *Neocaridina denticulata sinensis* makes a suitable animal model for studying crustaceans because it can reproduce many times under artificial control and has a short reproductive cycle. Male and female sex characteristics of the adult rice shrimp *Neocaridina d. sinensis* are morphologically obvious, but not in embryos and juvenile stages. At present, sex-specific DNA markers have not yet been developed. To produce a reliable molecular marker for sex in *Neocaridina* and to investigate molecular sex differentiation, we therefore focused on identifying sex-specific transcriptomic differences. In this study, we found three sex-specific expression genes, *NDM*, *Sushi*, and *NDF*, after screening a large number of transcriptome data. *NDM* and *Sushi* are male-specific expression genes, and *NDF* is a female-specific expression gene. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis showed that *NDM* and *NDF* can act as molecular markers for the sex identification of *Neocaridina* in different developmental stages, especially sex identification for embryos and juveniles with the same morphological characteristics. However, *Sushi* can only act as a molecular marker for the sex identification of *Neocaridina* in adult stages. Furthermore, in situ hybridization showed that a strong positive signal of *NDM* was detected in the male testis. At the same time, we explored the relationship between these three genes and sex differentiation. The results of RNA interference treatment show that knockdown of *nd-IAG* (*Neocaridina denticulata sinensis* insulin-like androgenic gland hormone) can change the expression of *NDM* and *NDF*. On the basis of the expression of the male-specific gene *NDM* and the female-specific gene *NDF*, we developed a molecular test that for the first time allows the unambiguous sex determination of *Neocaridina* samples lacking external sex-specific features from juvenile stages onward.

Keywords: *Neocaridina denticulata sinensis*, RNA interference, sex differentiation, gene expression, transcriptome

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Molecular identification of insulin-like peptide in the swimming crab *Portunus trituberculatus*: Involvement in the metabolic homeostasis of hemolymph glucose

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Abstract: Insulin-like peptides (ILPs) are essential in regulating growth and development, reproduction, behavior, metabolism, and lifespan of the kingdom. Among crustaceans, a great deal of research has reported their functions in sex determination and reproduction. In contrast, there are fewer studies on whether ILPs function similarly to vertebrate insulin in glucoregulation. In this study, an Insulin-like peptide was identified in *Portunus trituberculatus*, to investigate whether and how PtILP regulates hemolymph glucose levels, exogenous glucose injection, RNA interference and recombinant protein injection were implemented. After the injection of exogenous glucose, the glucose level in the hemolymph decreased after a sharp climb, while the expression level of PtILP increased in 30 min. This implies that PtILP may be involved in hemolymph glucose regulation. But there was no significant difference in hemolymph glucose levels after 24 hours of RNAi with PtILP, suggesting that there may be a potential modulation of PtILP. Hence, subsequent assays to figure out the reason, exogenous glucose was injected along with RNAi to ensure that the expression of PtILP was inhibited while endogenous PtILP was depleted, revealed that hemolymph glucose levels decreased slower compared to the control group, while hemolymph glucose levels cleared faster after recombinant protein injection. In addition, detecting genes in the insulin/insulin-like growth factor signaling (IIS) pathway revealed that PtILP might involvement in the homeostasis of hemolymph glucose by regulating genes related to glycogen synthesis, glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. The above results suggest that PtILP is involved in the homeostasis of hemolymph glucose in *P. trituberculatus*.

Keywords: *Portunus trituberculatus*; Insulin-like peptide; hemolymph glucose; RNAi

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PIWIs maintain testis apoptosis to remove abnormal germ cells in *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: PIWI proteins play important roles in germline development in the mammals. However, the functions of PIWIs in crustaceans remain unknown. In the present study, we identified three *Piwis* from the testis of *Eriocheir sinensis* (*E. sinensis*). Three *Piwi* genes encoded proteins with typical features of PIWI subfamilies and were highly expressed in the testis. Three PIWIs could be detected in the cytoplasm of spermatocytes and spermatids, while in spermatozoa, we could only detect PIWI1 and PIWI3 in the nucleus. The knockdown of PIWIs by dsRNA significantly affected the formation of the nuclei in spermatozoa, which resulted in deviant and irregular nuclei. PIWI defects significantly inhibited the apoptosis of abnormal germ cells through the caspase-dependent apoptosis pathway and p53 pathway. Knockdown of PIWIs inhibited the expression of *caspase3*, *7*, *8*, and *p53* without affecting *Bcl2* (B-cell lymphoma gene 2), *Bax* (B-cell lymphoma-2-associated X) and *BaxI* (B-cell lymphoma-2-associated X inhibitor), which further significantly increased abnormal spermatozoa in the knockdown-group crabs. These results show a new role of PIWI proteins in crustaceans that is different from that in mammals. In summary, PIWIs play roles in the formation of the germline nucleus and can maintain apoptosis in abnormal germ cells to remove abnormal germ cells in *E. sinensis*.

Keywords: PIWI; abnormal germline; apoptosis; *E. sinensis*

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Proteomic analysis of individual giant freshwater prawns *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* growth retardants

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Abstract: “Iron prawn” means a condition with severe growth retardation called by fisherman. Many studies have investigated the giant river prawn, which contains high protein content and functional nutrients; however, no proteomic information is available for this species. Shotgun 2DLC-MS/MS proteomic analysis of the total protein from “iron prawn” *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* identified 19758 peptides corresponding to 2613 high-confidence proteins. These proteins range in size from 40 to 70 kDa. Gene Ontology (GO) analysis indicated that the proportions of the proteins’ roles were as follows: biological processes 36.1%, cell components 90.9%, and molecular functions 49.4%. KEGG analysis revealed that the largest group of 102 KEGG pathways proteins was involved in the comparison between the standard and “iron prawn.” Also, 7, 11, 1, 6, and 5 commercially important enzymes were found in the eyestalk, liver, muscle, ovary, and testis, respectively. The uses of these differently expressed enzymes could include immune system action against pathogens, muscle contraction, digestive system metabolism, cell differentiation, migration, and apoptosis in the severe growth retardation of “iron prawn.”

Keywords: *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*; proteomics; shotgun; label-free; iron prawn

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RNA sequencing and functional analysis of adult gonadal tissue to identify candidate key genes in *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* sex development

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Abstract: *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* is a typical aquatic organism with reversible gonadal development that is regulated by gene expression. The role of transcription factors in gonadal in adult shrimps remains unclear in *M. rosenbergii*. In this study, we sequenced the transcriptomes of adult shrimp testes, ovaries, and androgenic glands using second-generation sequencing. In total, 24,007 genes were identified and 9,199 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified by pair wise comparison. There were 272 differentially expressed transcription factors (TFs); 107, 152 and 13 differentially expressed TFs were identified in the testes, ovaries, and androgenic glands by three pair wise comparisons, respectively. GO and KEGG analyses of the TFs and DEGs involved in the MAPK signaling and transcriptional regulation pathways and play key roles in the cell cycle of the testes, whereas involved in the thyroid hormone signaling pathway and neuroactive ligand–receptor interaction play important roles in the ovary. We determined the existence of networks comprising important TFs related to sex development in adult *M. rosenbergii* gonads. The key TFs were *Piwi* (expressed only in the testes and ovaries) and *Argonaute 3* (expressed only in the ovaries), which might be involved in the regulation of testes and ovary development.

Keywords: *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, Transcriptome, Sex development, Transcription factors

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Roles of PIWIs in maintenance of spermatogonia and quality control of mature sperm in *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: Roles of PIWI in spermatogenesis of mammalian have been well illustrated but are largely unknown in Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*), which produces non-flagellar sperm. Here, we demonstrate that knockdown of PIWIs significantly promotes the transformation of spermatogonium to spermatocyte. Overexpression of PIWIs in HEK293 significantly inhibits cell proliferation through Wnt signaling pathway. PIWIs suppress transcriptional activity of Wnt pathway to down-regulate Cyclin D and Cyclin E by inhibiting β -catenin and the phosphorylation of β -catenin at Ser552. Intracellular structure of adherens junction is destroyed by PIWIs due to the downregulated α -catenin, β -catenin and ZO1. PIWIs do not affect the apoptosis in normal cells, but significantly induce apoptosis in damaged cells. Overall, our results suggest that PIWIs maintain spermatogonia through inhibiting Wnt signaling pathway and induce apoptosis in abnormal germ cells to remove abnormal germ cells in *E. sinensis*.

Keywords: PIWI; abnormal germline; apoptosis; *E. sinensis*

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Transcriptional regulation of *IAG* by *dsx* and *foxl-2* in *Scylla paramamosain*

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Abstract: *Scylla paramamosain* is an important cultured crab species in the southeast coast of China. However, the molecular mechanism and regulation mechanism of its gonadal development are still not thoroughly studied. *dsx* (doublesex) and *foxl-2* are important transcription factors involved in gonadal development. So far, the identification and function of *dsx* and *foxl-2* in crustaceans are very limited. Insulin-like androgenic gland hormone (IAG) is an effector molecule that regulates the differentiation, development and sex maintenance of testes in crustaceans and plays an important role in the process of sex differentiation. IAG is also known as the sex switch of crustaceans, or "IAG switch". In this study, *dsx* and *foxl-2* cDNA sequences were obtained from the full-length transcriptome database of mud crabs. qRT-PCR results showed that *Spdsx* gene was widely expressed in all tissues analyzed, and its expression level in the androgenic gland (AG) was significantly higher than that in other tissues, and its expression level in the ovary was higher than that in the testis. *Spfoxl-2* gene was mainly expressed in gonads, and its expression in the testis was significantly higher than that in the ovary. The promoter region of *SpIAG* was predicted, and several potential binding sites of *dsx* and *foxl-2* were found. Site-directed mutagenesis was performed on the predicted potential binding sites, and their promoter activity was analyzed. The results showed that there was a *dsx* and a *foxl-2* binding site, respectively, that could regulate the expression of *SpIAG*. In order to verify the regulatory effect of these two transcription factors on *SpIAG*, we constructed the expression plasmids of *dsx* and *foxl-2* and co-transfected them into 293T cell lines with the promoter of *SpIAG*, respectively. The results showed that *dsx* could significantly promote the expression of *SpIAG*, while *foxl-2* could inhibit its expression substantially. Then we carried out *in vivo* RNA interference experiment on mud crabs. The expression of *dsx* and *foxl-2* in crabs were interfered respectively. The results of qRT-PCR showed that the activity of *SpIAG* was significantly inhibited after interfering with *dsx*, while significantly increased after interfering with *foxl-2*, which was consistent with the cell experiment. In conclusion, *dsx* and *foxl-2* transcription factors play opposite roles in regulating the expression of *SpIAG*.

Keywords: *Scylla paramamosain*; *dsx*; *foxl-2*; Transcriptional regulation; *IAG*

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豆粕和棉籽粕混合替代鱼粉后补充赖氨酸或苏氨酸对红螯螯虾生长、消化酶活性、抗氧化能力和肠道健康的影响

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摘要: 本研究旨在探究在豆粕和棉籽粕混合替代鱼粉后补充赖氨酸或苏氨酸对红螯螯虾生长、消化酶活性、抗氧化能力和肠道健康的影响。以红螯螯虾 (11.52 ± 0.23 g) 为研究对象, 分别投喂基础饲料、添加 0.2% (L0.2) 或 0.4% (L0.4) 赖氨酸饲料以及添加 0.2% (T0.2) 或 0.4% (T0.4) 苏氨酸饲料, 实验周期为 8 周。结果表明: 1.L0.4 组和 T0.4 组螯虾增重率和特定生长率均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。2.L0.4 和 T0.4 组螯虾肝胰腺胰蛋白酶活性显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 而胃蛋白酶、脂肪酶和淀粉酶各组无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。3.各实验组螯虾肌肉组织中氨基酸含量无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。4.L0.4 组和 T0.4 组血清中谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 而丙二醛含量和谷丙转氨酶活性均显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。5.L0.4 组螯虾肠道微生物 Ace、Chao1 和 Shannon 指数显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。6.L0.4 组和 T0.4 组螯虾肠道微生物的相对丰度显著改变, L0.4 组螯虾肠道变形菌门的相对丰度比对照组显著增加 ($P < 0.05$), 而厚壁菌门、放线菌门、浮霉菌门的相对丰度显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。7.PICRUST 预测分析表明, L0.4 组螯虾肠道组织中脂肪酸的延长和细胞凋亡两条通路的丰富度显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。另外, T0.4 组螯虾肠道菌群相关性更紧密。结果表明, 在饲料中添加赖氨酸或苏氨酸均能显著促进螯虾的生长, 并改善肠道微生物多样性, 且以苏氨酸 0.4% 水平最好。

关键词: 红螯螯虾; 苏氨酸; 赖氨酸; 生长性能; 肠道健康

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多组学分析中华绒螯蟹精子内基因表达调控网络

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摘要：为了探讨非浓缩核精子中基因表达的调控模式，本文以中华绒螯蟹精子为研究对象，通过 DNA-seq、RNA-seq、lncRNA-seq、miRNA-seq 等高通量测序技术及生物信息学手段，分析基因表达及其与 DNA 甲基化、SNP 和 INDEL、lncRNA、miRNA 的相关性。基因甲基化和 SNV 分析显示，该物种精子中高甲基化低表达是主流趋势，但低甲基化不一定高表达，而 SNV 总发生频率与基因表达正相关，但与 INDEL 无相关性。lncRNA 分析显示，精子内存在 3000 多条 lncRNA，高表达 mRNA 与 lncRNA 表达呈正相关，但低表达 mRNA 与 lncRNA 表达的相关性低。miRNA 分析显示，精子中存在 1000 多种 miRNA，其总体表达与靶标基因表达呈负相关，但也有一些高表达 miRNA 的序列靶靶标高表达，后者的共同点是：都有对应的高表达 lncRNA。基因上游和下游 UTR 甲基化分析结果显示，低表达基因分为 UTR 调控和非 UTR 调控两类。由此我们将精子基因分为 4 类（表 1）：①非 ceRNA 调控的高表达 mRNA，多属于管家基因，占高表达基因中的大部分；②ceRNA 调控的高表达 mRNA，数量较少，应该属于条件诱导型功能基因；③miRNA 沉默的高表达 mRNA；④低表达基因。这 4 类基因的功能富集结果各不相同。这些结果说明，中华绒螯蟹精子基因表达调控方式是多样性、多层次性的。另外，具有稳定 DNA 的甲基化也是一种遗传物质的保护机制，这对于非浓缩核遗传物质尤为重要。

表 1 精子中的不同类型 mRNA 的功能分析

No.	Upstream methylated level	mRNA	lncRNA	miRNA
1	Low	High*	High*	Low*
2			High	
3	High	Low	Low	Low
4			High	
5	High*	Low*	Low*	High*
6			Low	
7	Low	High	High	High
8			Low	

Note: * indicates dominant trend

关键词：基因表达调控；精子；中华绒螯蟹；多组学分析

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凡纳滨对虾 CHH 基因在 MF 和 20E 作用下的表达分析

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摘要: 本研究首次利用凡纳滨对虾不同发育时期的幼体进行实验研究了甲基法尼酯 (MF) 和蜕皮激素 (20E) 的毒性作用, 并使用实时荧光定量 PCR 技术检测了在外源 MF 和 20E 作用下, II 型 CHH 基因家族在凡纳滨对虾仔虾的表达变化。研究发现, 早期阶段的幼体对 MF 和 20E 都表达出了很强的敏感性, 外源性 MF 或 20E 处理凡纳滨对虾后, 会导致与变态有关的蜕皮延迟, 幼虫存活率以剂量依赖的方式下降。无节幼体和蚤状幼体对 MF 的致死效应的敏感性高于 20E, MF 比 20E 能更有效地降低无节幼体和蚤状幼体阶段幼虫的存活率和延迟变态。然而, 从糠虾幼体开始, MF 和 20E 处理的剂量依赖效应减弱或者消失, 表明随着对虾逐渐发育成长, 其对外源性 MF 或 20E 耐受性提高。II 型 CHH 基因亚家族在仔虾中差异表达, 其中 LvMIH3 表达量最高, 其次是 LvMIH1 和 LvMIH7, 其余基因有微弱表达或者不表达。在本研究中, 通过外源 MF 和 20E 刺激下, LvMIH3 的表达均下调, 说明 LvMIH3 在对虾的蜕皮调控和变态调控中可能也发挥重要作用, LvMIH1 在 20E 的作用下表达量显著上升, 其表达趋势在外源 20E 的刺激下呈现一种负反馈调控机制: 即在外源 20E 刺激下, LvMIH1 表达上调, 增强其抑制蜕皮激素合成的作用, 维持对蜕皮活动的抑制能力。而 LvMIH7 在外源 20E 刺激下的表达趋势与 LvMIH1 相一致, 推测其可能也具有蜕皮调控功能。综上所述, 我们通过外源 MF 和 20E 刺激下, 凡纳滨对虾 II 型 CHH 基因的表达量和表达变化初步筛选出起主要蜕皮抑制功能的 MIH 基因: LvMIH1 和 LvMIH7。

关键词: CHH; 甲基法尼酯; 凡纳滨对虾; 蜕皮

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凡纳滨对虾类胰岛素生长因子结合蛋白（IGFBP）的基因结构和表达研究

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摘要: 胰岛素信号 (IIS) 通路在生物体的代谢、生长、发育、繁殖和寿命中发挥重要作用。胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白 (Insulin-like growth factor binding proteins, IGFBPs) 作为 IIS 通路的关键成员, 在无脊椎动物和脊椎动物中广泛分布。凡纳滨对虾 (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) 是我国和世界上最重要的海水养殖对虾种类, 其生长性状倍受关注。在本研究中, 我们在凡纳滨对虾基因组和转录组中鉴定出了三个 IGFBP 基因, 并分析了它们的基因结构、系统发育和表达谱。LvIGFBP1 包含三个结构域 (胰岛素生长因子结合域 (IB)、Kazal 型丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 (Kazal) 结构域和免疫球蛋白样 (IGc2) 结构域), 而 LvIGFBP2 和 LvIGFBP3 仅包含一个 IB 域。LvIGFBP1 基因在大多数组织和不同发育阶段均表现出高表达, 而 LvIGFBP2 和 LvIGFBP3 基因仅在血细胞中轻微表达。RNA 干扰 LvIGFBP1 基因后, 导致凡纳滨对虾体重增加显著少于对照组。本研究结果将促进我们对 IGFBP 基因结构和功能的理解, 并显示出该基因在对虾遗传育种中具有潜在应用价值。

关键词: 胰岛素生长因子结合蛋白; 凡纳滨对虾; 基因结构; 基因表达; 生长

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红螯螯虾雌性亲体营养强化阶段饲料最适磷虾油添加量的探究

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摘要: 前期研究发现, 磷虾油添加能够显著提高红螯螯虾雌性亲体卵巢发育质量。因此, 本研究针对营养强化阶段的雌性红螯螯虾, 分析其饲料中的最适磷虾油添加量。实验配制 5 种等氮等脂饲料, 分别添加不同水平 (0%、1%、2%、3%和 4%) 的磷虾油, 对红螯螯虾雌性预成体 ($38.82 \pm 2.84\text{g}$) 进行 10 周的营养强化实验。结果显示, 3%磷虾油饲料组螯虾的性腺指数显著高于其他实验组 ($P<0.05$); 0%组的螯虾肝体指数最低 ($P<0.05$), 其余各组之间无显著差异; 0%组螯虾肝胰腺和卵巢的总胆固醇含量显著高于其他实验组 ($P<0.05$); 3%组卵巢中的甘油三酯含量最高, 同时 3%组肝胰腺的卵黄蛋白原和卵黄蛋白原受体含量最高, 4%组肝胰腺中的卵黄蛋白原受体含量最低 ($P<0.05$)。3%组螯虾眼柄蜕皮抑制激素含量显著低于其他实验组 ($P<0.05$); 4%组卵巢中的甲基法尼酯含量最高, 3%组 17β -雌二醇和孕酮含量显著高于其他实验组 ($P<0.05$)。抗氧化能力方面, 3%组血淋巴中的丙二醛含量最低, 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶与超氧化物歧化酶活性最高 ($P<0.05$)。血淋巴代谢组学结果表明, 3%磷虾油能够显著提高甘氨酸、丝氨酸、苏氨酸、甘油磷脂、花生四烯酸、嘧啶的代谢水平, 促进螯虾卵巢发育。综上所述, 在红螯螯虾雌性亲体营养强化期饲料中, 3%的磷虾油为最适添加量。

关键词: 红螯螯虾; 磷虾油; 营养强化; 卵巢发育

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囊泡介导的转运相关基因在中华绒螯蟹精子顶体反应中表达及调控机制

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摘要: 为了了解囊泡介导转运相关基因在非浓缩核精子顶体反应(AR)中的表达及调控机制, 我们从中华绒螯蟹成蟹精荚中提取精子, 并经 A23187 及低温诱导精子发生 AR, 然后通过全转录组测序和生物信息学手段分析 AR 和非 AR 精子之间囊泡介导的转运相关的差异表达 (FDR<0.05, n=3, 下同) 基因、蛋白质及 miRNA。结果显示, 与非 AR 精子对比, AR 精子中的 *Vps11*、*Pclo*、*Fam160a2*、*Clasp1*、*Prg4*、*Exoc6b*、*Wipf3* 等 7 个囊泡介导的转运相关基因差异低表达并与 novel_mir331、novel_mir1339、novel_mir469 等 3 个差异高表达的 miRNA 有靶向关系。DAVID 功能富集则显示, *Vps11* 等 7 个基因主要存在于细胞质中, 共同参与表观遗传学的基因表达负调控。研究结果表明, *Vps11* 等 7 个基因在中华绒螯蟹非 AR 精子中的功能主要是参与表观遗传学的基因表达负调控, 而其在 AR 中的低表达减弱了这种负调控, 说明表观遗传学在 AR 过程发挥重要作用, 而这与 3 个新 miRNA novel_mir331、novel_mir1339、novel_mir469 对以上 7 个囊泡介导转运相关基因表达的抑制效应相关。

关键词: 囊泡转运; 顶体反应; 中华绒螯蟹; miRNA

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拟穴青蟹 *SpDmrt-3* 基因的表达、功能分析及 miRNA 的调控

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摘要: 拟穴青蟹 (*Scylla paramamosain*) 是我国重要的海水养殖蟹类, 其雌雄个体具有性别二态性, 雄蟹生长速度快, 而成熟雌蟹蟹膏丰腴, 了解其性别决定和性腺分化机制有助于单性养殖的发展。*Dmrt* (doublesex and mab-3 related transcription factor) 基因家族是进化过程中功能较为保守的一类转录因子, 其家族成员均含有一个或多个保守的 DM 结构域, 在动物的性别分化和性腺发育中起重要作用。本研究从拟穴青蟹转录组中筛选获得 *Dmrt* 基因家族成员 *SpDmrt-3*, 其 ORF 长 1308 bp, 拥有三个外显子, 两个内含子, 编码 435 个氨基酸, 含有 1 个 DM 结构域和一个 DMA 结构域。*SpDmrt-3* 氨基酸序列与其他物种序列在 DM 结构域有较高的保守性, 但 DMA 结构域仅在甲壳动物内部保守。实时定量 PCR 结果显示 *SpDmrt-3* 在精巢组织中的表达量显著高于其余组织 ($p < 0.05$); 在性腺发育过程中, 精巢 2 期表达量显著高于其余时期 ($p < 0.05$), 且在 T2 期的雄性生殖系统中均有表达。在体注射 dsRNA, 对 *SpDmrt-3* 进行敲降后, 精巢、促雄腺中 *SpDmrt-3* 表达水平显著降低 ($p < 0.05$)。精巢中 *Dmrt-like* 和 *foxl-2* 基因和促雄腺中 *IAG* 基因的表达均出现显著下调 ($p < 0.05$), 推测 *SpDmrt-3* 参与了拟穴青蟹性别分化及精巢发育。进一步地, 本研究发现 *SpDmrt-3* 基因 3'UTR 存在 miRNA-34 结合位点, 构建含有 *SpDmrt-3* 基因 3'UTR 的双荧光素酶报告基因质粒, 与 miRNA 模拟试剂共转染 HEK293T 细胞, 随后进行双荧光素酶报告基因检测。共转染 miRNA-34-mimics 的实验组比共转染 miRNA-34-mimics NC 的对照组荧光素酶活性有显著性降低 ($p < 0.05$); 共转染 miRNA-34-inhibitor 的实验组比共转染 miRNA-34-inhibitor NC 的对照组荧光素酶活性有显著性升高 ($p < 0.05$), 初步验证了 miRNA-34 对 *SpDmrt-3* 的靶向作用。

关键词: 拟穴青蟹; 精巢发育; *SpDmrt-3*; RNA 干扰; miR-34

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三疣梭子蟹胰岛素样受体的鉴定与功能探究

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摘要: 胰岛素样受体 (insulin-Like receptor, IR) 是四聚体型跨膜受体, 具有酪氨酸激酶活性, 在类胰岛素通路中具有关键调控作用。研究表明, 甲壳动物特有的胰岛素样促雄腺激素 (Insulin-like androgenic gland hormone, IAG) 与 IR 均在甲壳动物的雄性性腺发育、性别分化及维持第二性征方面发挥着重要作用。本研究鉴定两种三疣梭子蟹胰岛素样受体基因 Pt-IR1 和 Pt-IR2。RT-PCR 结果显示 Pt-IR1 主要分布于雄蟹的促雄腺、精巢、胸神经节中, 在眼柄和肌肉中仅有微量表达。Pt-IR2 同样主要分布于促雄腺中, 在精巢、眼柄、脑中仅有微量表达。QPCR 结果显示促雄腺中 Pt-IR1 与 Pt-IR2 的转录水平显著高于其他组织, 表明 Pt-IR1 和 Pt-IR2 特异性的指向性别分化与性腺发育相关组织。在精巢发育周期中的表达表明 Pt-IR1 和 Pt-IR2 在精巢快速发育的 8-9 月可能具有重要作用。荧光共定位结果显示 Pt-IR1 和 Pt-IR2 的配体结合区均能够与 Pt-IAG 共定位, 进一步确认两者作为 Pt-IAG 受体的可能。此外, 通过在离体培养的精巢中单独或联合添加促雄腺匀浆液、IR 拮抗剂探究 Pt-IR 对 MAPK 途径的调控, 结果显示, Pt-IR 可磷酸化激活 MAPK 信号途径。以上结果表明 Pt-IRs 可能通过与 Pt-IAG 结合来参与到甲壳动物胰岛素信号通路中。

关键词: 三疣梭子蟹, 胰岛素样受体, 荧光共定位, 离体培养, 磷酸化信号转导

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饲料不同甾醇源调控雄性红螯螯虾生长、脂质代谢、激素分泌和早期精巢发育的探究

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摘要: 本研究采用胆固醇、麦角甾醇、 β -谷固醇和岩藻甾醇作为四种不同来源甾醇设置实验组, 未额外添加甾醇的饲料作为对照组, 以雄性红螯螯虾(初始体重 11.81 ± 0.29 g)为实验对象, 实验周期为8周。实验结果表明, 摄入麦角甾醇和 β -谷固醇饲料的螯虾增重率和特定生长率显著高于胆固醇、岩藻甾醇和对照饲料组; β -谷固醇组肥满度显著低于对照、胆固醇和岩藻甾醇组; 对照组螯虾肝体指数显著高于麦角甾醇组; 对照组螯虾的性腺指数显著高于麦角甾醇、 β -谷固醇和岩藻甾醇。摄入胆固醇饲料的螯虾具有显著高于其他处理组的肝胰腺总胆固醇含量。实验组螯虾精巢组织中岩藻甾醇组总胆固醇含量显著高于对照组。摄入 β -谷固醇饲料的螯虾血清极低密度脂蛋白含量最高; β -谷固醇组螯虾具有最高的血清孕酮、甲基法尼酯含量和环氧合酶-1活力; 但具有最低的血清芳香化酶活力; 岩藻甾醇组具有最低的睾酮含量。通过血清代谢组学分析, 雄性螯虾性腺发育早期阶段, β -谷固醇的摄入能够通过改善生物合成、代谢促进精巢组织的发育。综上, 麦角甾醇和 β -谷固醇摄入能够显著提高雄性螯虾早期的生长速度, β -谷固醇能够显著提高螯虾促进类性激素含量, 岩藻甾醇和胆固醇在红螯螯虾早期性腺发育中的促进作用不明显。

关键词: 雄性红螯螯虾; 甾醇; 生长; 性激素; 代谢组学

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饲料中添加植物甾醇对克氏原螯虾生长、消化、抗氧化和免疫的影响

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摘要: 为研究植物甾醇对克氏原螯虾 (*Procambarus clarkii*) 生长、消化、抗氧化和免疫的影响, 在克氏原螯虾饲料中添加 0、0.1、0.19、0.38、0.76% 的植物甾醇, 制成 5 组等氮等脂饲料, 分别命名为 CON、P1、P2、P3 和 P4, 对 (9.36 ± 0.04) g 的克氏原螯虾进行为期 6 周的养殖实验。结果显示: ① 各组间存活率、肥满度、腹部含肉率、肝体比均无显著性差异。P2 组的克氏原螯虾有最高的生长性能, 且 P1 和 P2 组的增重率、特定生长率显著高于 CON、P3、P4 组。P1 和 P2 组的饲料系数显著低于 CON、P3、P4 组。② 在 P3 组, 肝胰腺蛋白酶、淀粉酶活性有最大值, 脂肪酶活性显著低于对照组。③ 在肝胰腺中, P1 组酸性磷酸酶显著高于 P2 组, CON 和 P1 碱性磷酸酶活性显著高于 P2 和 P4 组, 且 P1 组最高; 在血淋巴中, P1 和 P2 组碱性磷酸酶活性显著高于 P4 组。④ 在肝胰腺中, P1 组的总超氧化物歧化酶活性显著高于 P3 和 P4 组, P3 和 P4 组的过氧化氢酶活性显著高于其他组, P3 和 P4 组丙二醛含量显著低于 CON、P1 和 P2 组; 在血淋巴中, CON 组总超氧化物歧化酶活性显著高于其他组, P3 组过氧化氢酶活性显著高于 P2 组, P4 组的血淋巴丙二醛含量显著低于 P1 和 P3 组。⑤ 当植物甾醇水平超过 0.10% 时, 随着饲料植物甾醇水平的增高, 对克氏原螯虾的肝胰腺与肠道损伤加重。⑥ 随着摄食饲料中植物甾醇的添加量增多, 克氏原螯虾肝胰腺的 *NF-κB* 基因表达升高, 同 CON 组相比, P2 组的 *Hsp70* 基因表达无显著差异, 其他组显著高于 CON 组, P1 组的 *Hsp70* 基因表达显著高于其他组。研究表明, 本实验条件下克氏原螯虾饲料添加植物甾醇对克氏原螯虾的生长无负面影响, 添加 0.10% 植物甾醇有利于克氏原螯虾的生长, 随着添加水平的提高, 克氏原螯虾的抗氧化和免疫能力提高。

关键词: 植物甾醇; 消化; 免疫; 抗氧化; 克氏原螯虾

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外泌体源 miRNA 调控染色质重塑蛋白参与中华绒螯蟹中核非浓缩的机制研究

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摘要: 为了阐释外泌体 miRNA 参与中华绒螯蟹中核非浓缩的分子机制, 我们从中华绒螯蟹成蟹和幼蟹精巢中提取外泌体, 然后通过全转录组测序和生物信息学手段分析外泌体中差异表达的 miRNA、基因及蛋白质。结果显示, 与幼蟹精巢外泌体对比, 成蟹精巢外泌体中染色质重塑蛋白基因 *SIRT6*、*NACA* 差异高表达, 并与差异低表达的 miR-1c、miR-1-3p、miR-1b-5p_2 存在靶向关系。DAVID 功能富集则显示, *SIRT6*、*NACA* 主要存在于细胞核中, 在中华绒螯蟹精巢中共同参与基因转录调控过程。研究结果表明, 染色质重塑蛋白基因 *SIRT6*、*NACA* 在中华绒螯蟹精巢中的功能主要是参与基因转录调控, 而 miR-1-3p、miR-1b-5p_2 的低表达对染色质重塑蛋白基因 *SIRT6*、*NACA* 表达的促进效应相关。

关键词: 外泌体; 染色质重塑蛋白; 中华绒螯蟹; miRNA

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中华绒螯蟹精子顶体反应中 novel_mir679 抑制依赖细胞骨架的物质转运基因表达

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摘要: 细胞骨架是物质运输的重要通道。顶体反应 (AR) 中精子骨架发生着剧烈的变化, 因此物质运输的方式也可能发生改变。而非浓缩核精子的中华绒螯蟹 AR 中的物质转运发生了怎样的改变还不清楚。为此, 我们分别取中华绒螯蟹精荚中的未 AR 精子和低温及 A23187 诱导产生的 AR 精子, 通过 RNA-seq 和 miRNA-seq 及生物信息学等手段, 分析 AR 和非 AR 精子的中的差异表达基因和 miRNA, 筛选物质运输和转运有关的分子, 并分析其功能及作用的可能分子机制。结果显示, 两类精子之间存在多个差异表达 ($FDR < 0.05$, $P < 0.05$, $n=3$ 。下同) 的细胞骨架相关基因及与这些基因有靶标关系的差异表达 miRNA。通过 miRBase 等在线软件分析, 发现 novel_mir679 与 *Cdc42*、*Fmr1*、*Hap1* 均存在序列上的靶向关系。相较于非 AR 组, 在 AR 组上述基因均低表达, 而 miRNA 则高表达。通过 DAVID 功能富集显示, 上述基因主要存在于细胞骨架和胞质囊泡中, 并参与沿微管的囊泡运输等生物学过程。结果表明, 沿微管的囊泡运输可能是中华绒螯蟹精子 AR 前物质的重要转运方式, 而随着 AR 发生过程中骨架蛋白表达量的减少, 这一转运方式也明显减弱。而减弱的机制可能是通过 novel_mir679 抑制参与囊泡转运的细胞骨架基因 *Cdc42*、*Fmr1*、*Hap1* 的表达, 进而减少 AR 中精子的骨架结构来实现的。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 顶体反应; 细胞骨架; 细胞内转运

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中华绒螯蟹精子顶体反应中泛素化相关基因的表达及调控机制

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摘要: 为探讨泛素化相关基因在非浓缩核精子顶体反应 (Acrosome reaction, AR) 中的表达情况及可能调控机制, 我们取中华绒螯蟹成蟹的精荚, 经过玻璃匀浆器匀浆、冷冻离心机离心、A23187 和低温诱导等过程, 获得未 AR 和 AR 精子。然后通过全转录组测序和生物信息学手段筛选出差异表达的泛素化相关基因, 以及与其具有靶向关系的 miRNA, 并分析其功能。结果, 我们发现 15 个差异表达的泛素化相关基因和 34 个与其具有靶向关系的 miRNA。其中, novel_mir9 与 *Ube2c*、*Glmn*、*Hsp90aa1*、*Dnaja1*、*Limk1* 和 *daxx* 及 novel_mir842 与 *Sash1* 和 *Glmn* 之间均存在靶向关系。此外, 相较于未 AR 组, AR 组中上述基因均为低表达 (FDR<0.05, n=3), 而 novel_mir9 和 novel_mir842 则高表达 (FDR<0.05, n=3)。DAVID 功能富集显示, 上述基因具有泛素蛋白连接酶结合及 ATP 结合等分子功能, 并参与蛋白质泛素化调控等生物学过程。结果表明, novel_mir9 和 novel_mir842 在 AR 精子中的高表达增强了抑制效应并最终导致上述泛素化相关基因在 AR 精子中的低表达。由于泛素化途径是蛋白质降解的主要途径之一, 因此该途径在中华绒螯蟹精子 AR 前的蛋白质降解中可能发挥重要作用, 而 AR 发生后, novel_mir9 和 novel_mir842 则通过抑制泛素化相关基因的表达而减少该途径对蛋白质的降解。这主要应该归因于顶体酶对蛋白质的降解成为了 AR 中主要的蛋白降解方式, 另外这也有利于节约 AR 中的物质和能量。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 顶体反应; 泛素化; miRNA

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转录组分析根头目寄生虫簇生蟹奴诱导雄性中华绒螯蟹生殖细胞基因表达变化

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摘要: 簇生蟹奴寄生导致患病雄蟹腹部由狭窄的三角形变形为与雌蟹相似的半圆形, 在实际生产中极易被当做雌蟹引入养殖池塘用于种蟹培育。但是, 有关簇生蟹奴是否改变中华绒螯蟹生殖细胞的基因表达, 对患病雄蟹生殖力影响的研究较少。因此, 本研究通过转录组测序解析雄蟹被簇生蟹奴寄生后生殖细胞基因表达水平的变化, 为预测患病蟹进入淡水养殖池中的危害提供理论依据。结果表明, 与健康雄蟹相比, 患病雄蟹精巢中表达差异显著的基因有 104 个, 其中 79 个基因表达上调, 25 个基因表达下调。这些基因主要集中在细胞组分中的细胞骨架通路和生物过程中细胞蛋白复合物的组装通路上。其中抑制精子蛋白酶活性的 *kazal* 型蛋白酶抑制剂(*KPI*)表达上调, 而保幼激素羧酸酯酶 (*JHE6*) 表达上调, 推测精子成熟受到抑制。此外, 乳清酸性蛋白 (*DWD*)和丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 3 (*serpin3*)等免疫相关基因也显著上调, 暗示簇生蟹奴寄生改变了雄性宿主生殖细胞发育过程的同时, 宿主自身也会激活多种免疫途径来抵抗簇生蟹奴的入侵。

关键词: 簇生蟹奴; 寄生; 中华绒螯蟹; 生殖细胞

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河南华溪蟹 ShCdMT 和 ShCuMT 的金属结合特性与机理研究

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摘要: 在研究河南华溪蟹(*Sinopotamon henanense*)特异性结合镉离子的 MT 亚型(Cd²⁺ specific binding metallothioneins of *S. henanense*, ShCdMT)、特异性结合铜离子的 MT 亚型(Cu²⁺ specific binding metallothioneins of *S. henanense*, ShCuMT)的金属结合特性中得出以下结果: 一是, ShCdMT 对 Cd²⁺的结合具有偏好性, 属于 Cd-Specific MT 亚型, 具有无脊椎动物 MT 典型的β/β结构域, 能够与二价金属离子形成 M₆^{II}-ShCdMT 配位模式, 在生物体内, ShCdMT 具有解除 Cd²⁺的毒性和维持 Zn²⁺内稳态的生物学功能。二是, 体内合成的 ShCdMT 有较强的 Zn²⁺积累和 Cd²⁺吸收能力。在体内, Zn-ShCdMT 能够释放 Zn²⁺, 吸收 Cd²⁺、Cu²⁺和 Pb²⁺, 表明 Zn-ShCdMT 可以介导细胞内 Zn²⁺的转运和解除异质金属离子的毒性作用。三是, *shCumt* 基因 cDNA 全长为 198bp, 编码 65 个氨基酸, Cys 含量占 32.3%, 理论分子量 6293 Da。与其他 MT 亚型相似, ShCuMT 几乎不含任何二级结构元件, 等电点呈碱性。由进化树推测, ShCuMT 是一种典型的 Cu-Specific MT 亚型。四是, ShCuMT 是一种典型的特异性结合 Cu²⁺的 MT 亚型。虽然 ShCuMT 表现出较强的金属离子结合特性, 但是, 当异质金属离子入侵时, ShCuMT 不会表现出解除异质金属离子毒性的作用, 而是专一性地发挥维持 Cu²⁺内稳态的作用, 从而保证河南华溪蟹体内呼吸色素血蓝蛋白的正常合成。

关键词: 河南华溪蟹; ShCdMT; ShCuMT; 金属离子; 金属结合特性; 大肠杆菌

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河流生境碎片化驱动浮游甲壳动物快速进化

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摘要: 人类活动加剧导致的生境碎片化是全球生态系统生物多样性的主要威胁。研究生物种群如何响应碎片化的生境是生物学的前沿科学问题。本研究通过比较碎片化河流生境中不同浮游甲壳动物群体的形态、生活史和遗传特征, 验证了适应性进化可以快速发生在微观地理尺度上的假说。2003年, 由于城市道路建设, 作为黄浦江的支流, 樱桃河的一段被隔断形成独立的水体尚义湖。随着上海城市化进程不断加速, 樱桃河和上游水域淀山湖逐渐呈现水体富营养化状态, 水体中的蓝藻丰度逐年上升, 而尚义湖则始终维持着较低的蓝藻丰度。同质园实验结果显示, 不同水域中的浮游动物群体对蓝藻的多特征反应规范明显不同。相对于尚义湖, 樱桃河和淀山湖中的浮游动物群体在蓝藻处理时具有更高的内禀增长率, 淀山湖群体还显示出更高的身体增长率和更小的成熟年龄。此外, 樱桃河和淀山湖群体对蓝藻的抗性也显著强于尚义湖群体, 说明其对蓝藻已经产生适应性进化。群体遗传学分析显示, 不同水域中的浮游动物群体呈现显著遗传分化, 群体间的基因交流明显受限, 说明群体间遗传障碍已经形成。本研究证明, 城市化导致的河流生境碎片化可以驱动浮游甲壳动物的多特征快速适应性进化。

关键词: 生境碎片化; 适应性进化; 多特征反应规范; 遗传结构; 浮游动物

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凡纳对虾环境胁迫适应性调节机制及营养调控策略

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摘要: 氨氮和亚硝态氮是对虾养殖过程中常见的环境胁迫因子, 对养殖对虾生理代谢、免疫功能及存活等具有很强的毒性影响。对虾通过调节自身生理活动以应对外界环境的改变, 其中能量代谢调节是其适应环境的重要生理策略。另一方面, 营养强化是提高对虾环境适应性的重要途径。近期研究中, 我们发现: 1) 能量代谢在凡纳对虾(*Penaeus vannamei*)氨氮耐受中起到关键作用, 然而不同代谢途径的调控模式不同。氨氮胁迫前期, 糖酵解途径的加强有利于凡纳对虾氨氮耐受性的提高, 而脂类代谢途径的稳定在胁迫后期起到关键作用; 2) 氨氮胁迫降低了凡纳对虾肝胰腺、肌肉和鳃组织中的细胞能量水平, 从而诱导各组织中 AMPK 通路被激活。激活的 AMPK 通路提高了肝胰腺中脂类分解供能水平, 从而使肝胰腺中的细胞能量水平逐渐恢复; 3) 亚硝态氮胁迫下亚硝态氮会在对虾组织中迅速积累, 并引起能量代谢进程的加快; 胁迫解除后, 积累在体内的亚硝态氮能够迅速排出体外, 以减轻毒性影响; 4) 营养强化降低了氨氮胁迫下凡纳对虾机体氧化应激和内质网应激水平, 进而保证脂类的正常代谢, 从而提高凡纳对虾氨氮耐受性。以上研究可为建立缓解对虾环境胁迫效应的有效途径提供理论依据和技术方法, 对于甲壳动物健康养殖的可持续发展具有重要意义。

关键词: 对虾; 氨氮; 亚硝态氮; 能量代谢; 营养调控

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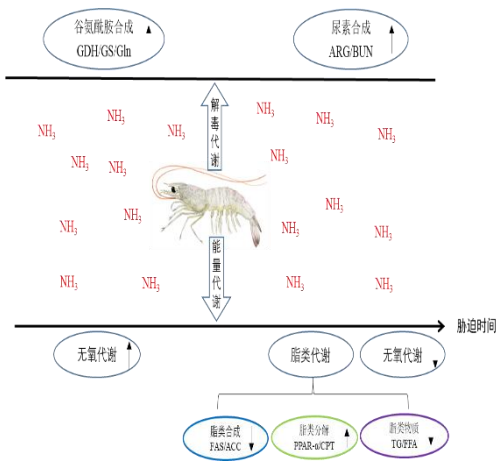


图1 凡纳对虾氨氮适应性调节策略

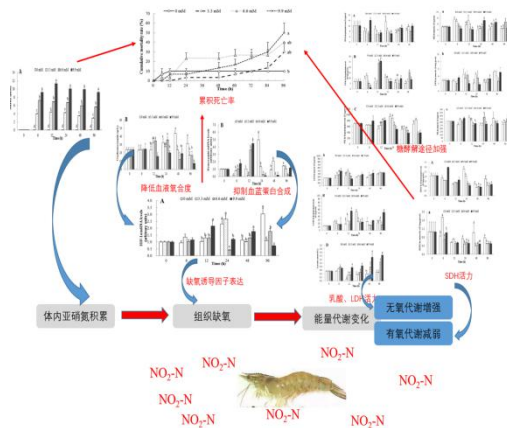


图2 凡纳对虾亚硝态氮适应性调节策略

基于线粒体基因组的系统发生研究揭示中国近溪蟹亚科淡水蟹的起源和多样化

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摘要: 中国有着全世界最高的淡水蟹多样性, 其组成以近溪蟹亚科为主, 目前已发现 318 种 52 属。然而, 目前对中国淡水蟹的进化历史和系统发生关系的研究仍然相对缺乏, 对中国淡水蟹起源于中南半岛的假说也没有通过分子系统学手段进行验证。本研究通过线粒体全基因组序列研究了中国溪蟹科淡水蟹的系统发生关系和生物地理历史, 数据集包含了 72 个亚洲淡水蟹物种的数据, 覆盖了 65% 的中国淡水蟹属, 其中 57 个物种的线粒体是首次被测定。系统发生重建的结果显示中国淡水蟹分为四个支系, 分别为西南中国支系 (SWC), 中南半岛-西南中国支系 (ISWC), 中部中国支系 (CC) 和南中国-周边岛屿支系 (SCI)

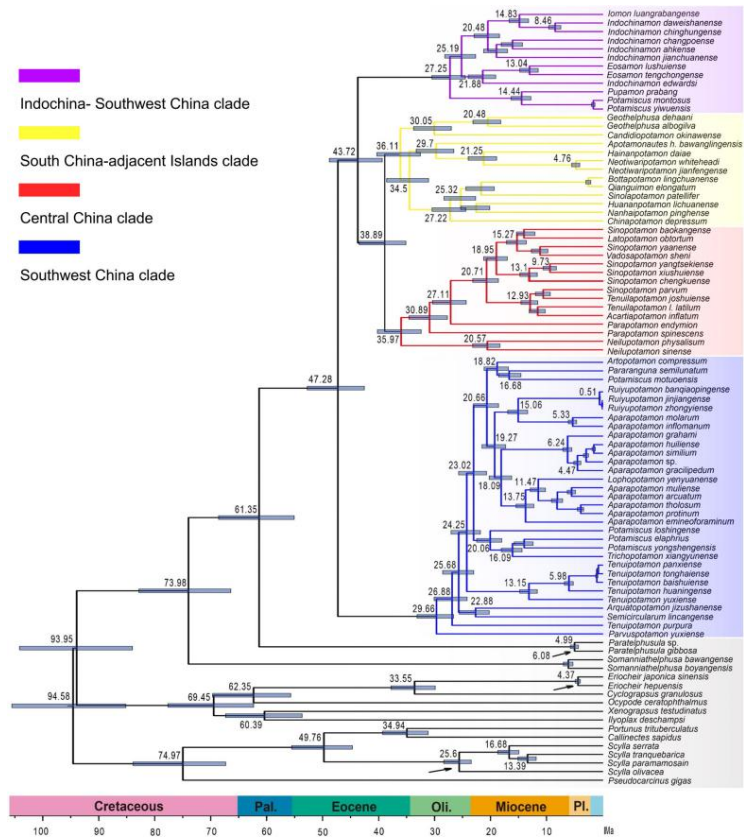
祖先分布区重建显示中国淡水蟹约在始新世起源于中南半岛。在始新世和渐新世开始形成的东亚季风可能导致了 CC 和 SCI 支系的多样化。而 ISWC 和 SWC 支系的多样化可能与横断山脉的隆起导致的局部降水增多有关。此外, 我们的系统发生分析还显示有 6 个属为非单系。本研究加深了我们对中国淡水蟹进化起源和多样化历程的理解。

关键词: 淡水蟹; 线粒体; 系统发生; 多样化

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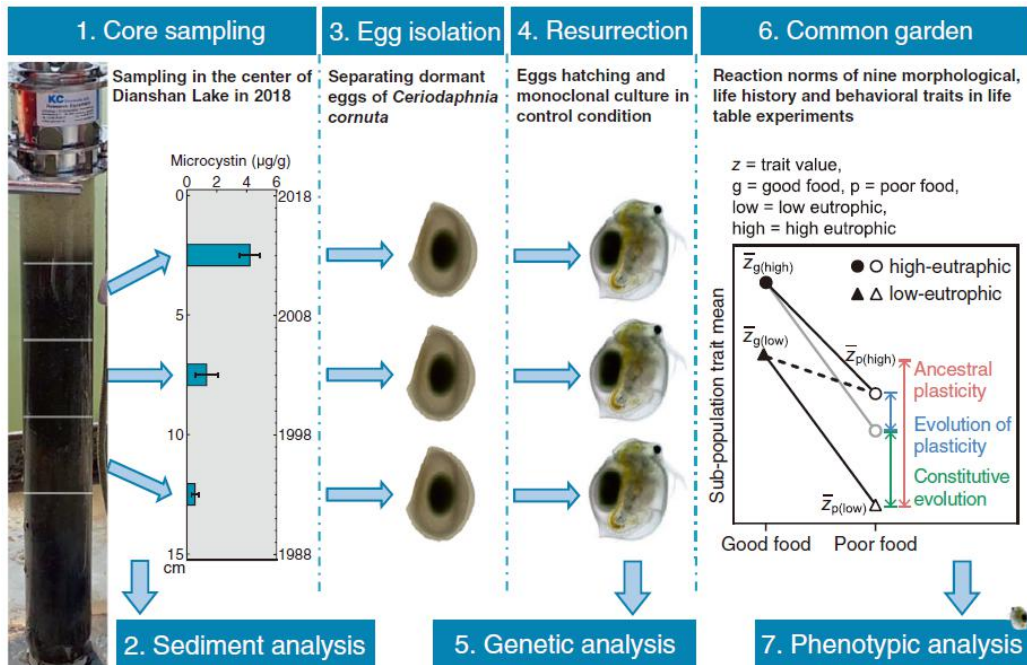
复活生态学重建浮游动物对蓝藻水华的多特征进化过程

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摘要: 水体富营养化引发的蓝藻水华正在全球范围威胁着生态环境和生态系统服务。滤食性浮游动物在控制水体中过量的浮游植物和能量传递等方面起着重要作用。本研究旨在探究浮游动物自然种群能否通过多特征进化反应快速适应蓝藻水华暴发, 并量化表型可塑性、结构性进化和可塑性进化在多特征反应中的相对贡献。过去 30 年里, 作为上海最大的淡水湖, 淀山湖的蓝藻丰度不断增加(沉积物中的微囊藻毒素含量增加约 7 倍)。利用复活生态学技术结合同位素 ^{137}Cs 测年法, 我们成功从淀山湖沉积柱样中分离并孵化了 3 个角突网纹溞历史种群, 分别对应过去 30 年以来的低、中、高 3 个富营养化时期。同质园实验结果显示, 不同历史种群对蓝藻水华具有明显不同的形态、生活史和行为等多特征反应规范。与低、中富营养化时期相比, 高富营养化时期的个体在出生和成熟时的体型更小, 并且繁殖力显著下降。表型轨迹分析显示不同历史种群在应对蓝藻水华时具有明显不同的多元反应轨迹。高富营养化时期的变化幅度最小, 说明其对蓝藻的抗性最强。可塑性在总特征反应中的贡献最大(22%–86%), 但所有特征变化中皆存在结构性进化和可塑性进化的贡献(1%–64%), 说明在多数情况下, 仅靠表型可塑性是不足以应对环境变化的。以上结果表明, 浮游动物自然种群可以通过多特征进化反应快速适应蓝藻水华暴发。面对快速变化的环境, 种群通过整合表型可塑性, 结构性进化和可塑性进化来实现多特征转变。这对种群的维持和生态系统的稳定具有重要意义。

关键词: 复活生态学; 多特征反应规范; 适应性进化; 蓝藻水华; 浮游动物



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大型溞小热休克蛋白对重金属暴露的保护作用

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摘要: 大型溞 (*Daphnia magna*) 是评估重金属和其他外源暴露的最普遍的模式生物之一。我们对重要应激分子了解较少, 以至于限制了我们对大型溞应激暴露后表型和生理特性改变的理解。本研究关注小热休克蛋白 (sHSP) 家族, 该家族在古细菌, 细菌和真核生物中都有存在, 并且具有重要的作用。从大型溞基因组中筛选鉴定出 11 个 sHSP 基因, qRT-PCR 和 RNA 序列分析了 sHSP 在重金属 (Cu^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Zn^{2+}) 和其他一些潜在污染物暴露期间的表达。结果显示 *DmsHSP1* 具有重要作用, 在大型溞中基础表达水平高, 暴露于重金属后显著上调。体外实验表明, 重组蛋白 *rDmsHSP1-21* 和 *rDmsHSP11-12.8* 不仅可以防止重金属或二巯苏糖醇 (DTT) 诱导的底物蛋白凝集, 还可以保护组织蛋白和酶免受重金属和高温引起的变性和失活。*DmsHSP1-21*, *DmsHSP11-12.8* 在大肠杆菌中的表达增强了宿主对 Cd^{2+} 、 Cu^{2+} 和吩嗪硫酸甲酯 (PMS) 非生物胁迫的抗性。RNAi 敲除 *DmsHSP1-21* 显著增加了重金属暴露对大型溞的损伤。本研究对大型溞 sHSP 的进化和功能进行系统的分析, 为大型溞在不利环境中的生存机制提供重要见解。

关键词: 大型溞; 小热休克蛋白; 分子伴侣; 重金属; 氧化应激

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三疣梭子蟹对遮蔽物属性偏好的实验研究

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摘要: 三疣梭子蟹 (*Portunus trituberculatus*) 是我国重要的养殖物种, 由于好斗的天性引起的同类相残限制了其养殖效益的提高。目前, 投放遮蔽物是缓解三疣梭子蟹池塘养殖争斗残食的重要方式, 但遮蔽物物理属性对庇护效果的影响尚不得知。为更好的指导养殖生产, 本研究采用自行设计的动物行为观察系统, 通过计算三疣梭子蟹对不同遮蔽物的偏好函数和偏好指数, 初步探究了蟹对遮蔽物物理属性的选择偏好。结果表明: 1.三疣梭子蟹对进深小、高度和宽度大的遮蔽物存在偏好, 其中遮蔽物的进深和高度是影响其选择的主要属性; 蟹的背甲宽度和遮蔽物选择间存在相关性; 2.三疣梭子蟹对圆形遮蔽物的占领倾向最强, 在圆形遮蔽物庇护下的争斗概率最低; 3.三疣梭子蟹对蓝色遮蔽物的占领倾向最强, 在蓝色遮蔽物庇护下的争斗概率相对较低。本研究为三疣梭子蟹池塘养殖遮蔽物和蟹公寓养殖容器提出了优化方案, 为池塘养殖中遮蔽物的科学投放提供了行为学依据。

关键词: 三疣梭子蟹; 遮蔽物物理属性; 偏好函数; 偏好指数

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Genetic modifications of metallothionein enhance the tolerance and bioaccumulation of heavy metals in *Escherichia coli*

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Abstract: Metallothioneins (MTs) are low molecular weight cysteine-rich proteins that bind to metals. Owing to their high cysteine (Cys) content, MTs are effective mediators of heavy metal detoxification. To enhance the heavy metal binding ability of MT from the freshwater crab *Sinopotamon henanense* (ShMT), sequence-based multiple sequence alignment (MSA) and structure-based molecular docking simulation (MDS) were conducted in order to identify amino acid residues that could be mutated to bolster such metal-binding activity. Site-directed mutagenesis was then used to modify the primary structure of ShMT, and the recombinant proteins were further enhanced using the SUMO fusion expression system to yield SUMO-ShMT1, SUMO-ShMT2, and SUMO-ShMT3 harboring one-, two-, and three- point mutations, respectively. The resultant modified proteins were primarily expressed in a soluble form and exhibited the ability to readily bind to heavy metals. Importantly, these modified proteins exhibited significantly enhanced heavy metal binding capacities, and they improved Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺ tolerance and bioaccumulation in *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) in a manner dependent upon the number of introduced point mutations (SUMO-ShMT3 > SUMO-ShMT2 > SUMO-ShMT1 > SUMO-ShMT > control). Indeed, *E. coli* cells harboring the pET28a-SUMO-ShMT3 expression vector exhibited maximal Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ bioaccumulation that was increased by 1.86±0.02-, 1.71±0.03-, and 2.13±0.02-fold relative to that in *E. coli* harboring the pET28a-SUMO-ShMT vector. The present study offers a basis for the preparation of genetically engineered bacteria that are better able to bioaccumulate and tolerate heavy metals, thus providing a foundation for biological heavy metal water pollution treatment.

Keywords: Metallothionein; Site-directed mutagenesis; SUMO expression system; Metal tolerance; Metal bioaccumulation

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结合转录组和生理分析揭示大型溞对纳米三氧化二锑的基本反应

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摘要: 锑污染已对水生生态系统构成严重威胁。然而, Sb 对水生生物的毒性机制还远未阐明。其中一个尚未解决的关键问题是 Sb(III) 的分子毒性的表征。本研究采用转录组学分析和生理特性分析相结合的方法, 研究了大型溞对纳米三氧化二锑 (nATO) 及其可溶性 Sb(III) 对应物酒石酸锑钾 (APT) 的反应。nATO 和 APT 均可诱导氧化应激的形成, 增强抗氧化酶活性, 改变异种生物代谢, 增加硫化氢 (H₂S) 和一氧化氮 (NO) 浓度, 并触发泛素介导的蛋白水解等自我保护机制。此外, nATO 和 APT 对大型溞神经系统有损伤作用, 并以浓度依赖的方式抑制其运动和营养吸收。此外, nATO 暴露增强了自噬活性, 表现为缺氧诱导因子-1 α 、钙调素依赖性蛋白激酶- β 和肌醇酶 1 的表达上调。本研究首次描绘了细胞对 nATO 反应的全系列图谱, 提供了 Sb(III) 对水生生物毒性的基本信息, 对制定 Sb 管理策略具有重要意义。

关键词: 三氧化二锑、纳米颗粒、大型溞、硫化氢

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基于多元数据解析鳃虱科物种的寄生方式与系统演化关系

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摘要: 鳃虱科 (Bopyridae) 隶属于节肢动物门, 甲壳动物亚门, 软甲纲, 等足目, 寄生亚目, 成体主要寄生于十足目甲壳类的鳃腔和腹部。寄生于寄主鳃腔的物种集中在褐虾鳃虱亚科、深海鳃虱亚科、真虾鳃虱亚科、蟹鳃虱亚科、对虾鳃虱亚科和假鳃虱亚科, 寄生于腹部的物种较少, 且集中于叶尾鳃虱亚科、背腹虱亚科、真腹虱亚科。背腹虱亚科的物种均寄生于寄主腹部背面的, 而真腹虱亚科的物种主要寄生于寄主腹部腹面, 二者都是腹部寄生物, 但它们的系统演化关系却差别较大。Markham(1986)通过形态特征分析, 认为腹部寄生的两个亚科之间具有较远的亲缘关系。基于形态特征分析, 背腹虱亚科较真腹虱亚科形态特征更接近于其他等足目类群, 如身体对称, 两侧育卵板构成育卵囊, 胸部分节明显等, 因此前者的分化时间可能较后者早。但由于寄生导致的形态变化大, 单从形态特征, 进行该类群系统发育分析, 存在较大误差。本项目组基于形态、分子序列、寄主和地理分布等数据, 开展系统发育关系分析, 结果表明, 寄生在腹部的背腹虱亚科和真腹虱亚科并没有聚为一支, 背腹虱亚科进化时间更早, 验证了腹腔寄生鳃虱是沿着完全不同的路线派生出来的观点。

关键词: 背腹虱亚科; 系统发育; 形态特征; 地理分布

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氨氮胁迫下凡纳对虾钙离子稳态、内质网应激和脂类代谢的响应

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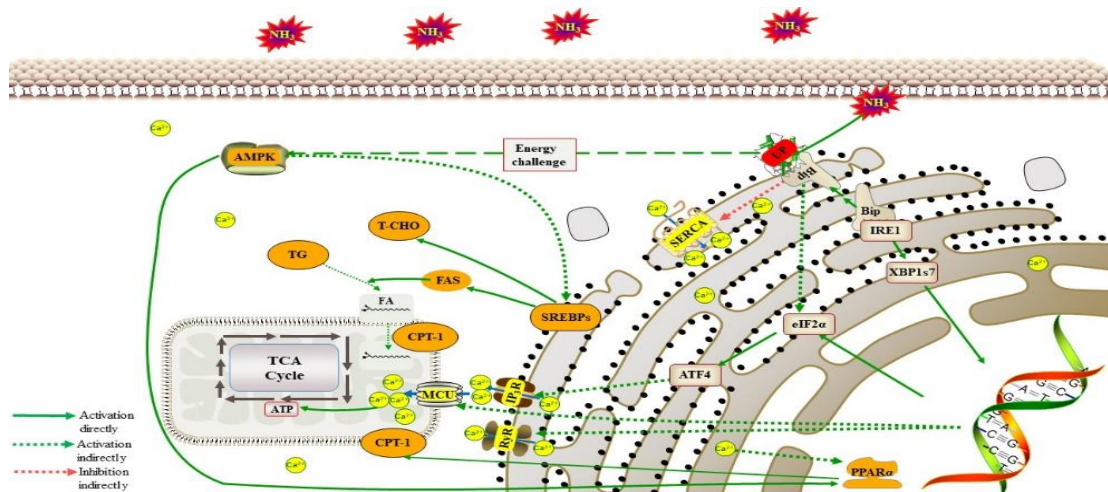
摘要: 本研究选取 360 尾凡纳滨对虾 (3.0 ± 0.4 g) 分别暴露于总氨氮浓度为 0 (对照组)、3.80、7.60 和 11.40 mg/L 的水体中, 进行 96 h 氨氮胁迫实验, 测定对虾肝胰腺内质网应激、 Ca^{2+} 稳态以及脂类代谢的相关指标。结果表明, 与对照组相比, 氨氮胁迫 12 h, 3.8 mg/L 组和 7.6 mg/L 组内质网应激相关基因 Bip、eIF2 α 、ATF4、IRE1、XBP1s 表达量显著上升, 调控 Ca^{2+} 流出内质网的相关基因 IP₃R、RyR 以及调控 Ca^{2+} 流入线粒体相关基因 MCU1 的表达量显著上升, 调控 Ca^{2+} 流入内质网基因 SERCA 表达量显著下降, 脂类代谢相关基因 AMPK、SREBPs 的表达量显著上升, TG 含量显著下降。氨氮胁迫 24 h, 3.8 mg/L 组和 7.6 mg/L 组 Bip、eIF2 α 、IRE1、MCU1、Letm1、PPAR- α 、SREBPs 表达量以及 TG 含量显著下降; 而 11.40 mg/L 组 eIF2 α 、ATF4、IRE1、XBP1s、SERCA、RyR、AMPK、SREBPs 表达量显著上升, MCU1、Letm1 表达量和 TG 含量显著下降, CPT-1、FAS 活性显著上升。氨氮胁迫 48 h, 各胁迫组 eIF2 α 、ATF4、IRE1、RyR、MCU1、SREBP 表达量和 TG 含量显著下降, Letm1 表达量和 CPT-1 活性上升。氨氮胁迫 96 h, 7.60 mg/L 组和 11.40 mg/L 组 Bip、eIF2 α 、XBP1s、SERCA、MCU1 表达量显著上升, RyR 表达量和 TG 含量显著下降。以上结果表明, 氨氮胁迫引起对虾内质网应激, 诱导内质网 Ca^{2+} 外流和线粒体 Ca^{2+} 内流, 引起脂类代谢增强, 消耗 TG 以应对氨氮胁迫。本研究从 Ca^{2+} 稳态的角度丰富了人们对对虾环境适应性的认知。

关键词: 凡纳对虾; 氨氮胁迫; 内质网应激; Ca^{2+} 稳态; 脂类代谢

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氨氮胁迫下凡纳对虾钙离子稳态、内质网应激和脂类代谢的连锁响应

中国海域梭子蟹科物种名录修订

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摘要: 梭子蟹科物种多样, 经济价值较高, 其分类系统近期发生了较大变动。本文根据中国科学院海洋研究所馆藏梭子蟹科样品, 并参考最新的短尾下目分类系统, 整理了中国海域梭子蟹科最新物种名录。截止 2022 年 9 月, 中国海域报道的所有梭子蟹科物种由先前的 6 亚科 16 属 120 种修订为 6 亚科 25 属 130 种, 有三分之一的物种所在属发生变动。亚科水平上, 原多样蟹亚科 (Polybiinae Ortmann, 1983) 被移出梭子蟹科并提升为多样蟹科, 增加狼牙蟹亚科 (Lupocyclus Alcock, 1899); 属水平上, 原多样蟹亚科中的 4 个属被移除, 增加 12 新属, 另有附齿螯亚属提升为附齿螯属 (*Goniosupradens* Davie, 2002); 种水平上, 移除了原多样蟹亚科的 5 个种, 取消 3 种同物异名, 增加了 18 个种, 包含 3 新记录种 (*Laeonectes kuriya*, *Caphyra tridens*, *Xiphonectes longispinosus*)。本名录可为我国经济蟹类养殖以及生物多样性保护提供科学依据。

关键词: 梭子蟹科; 物种多样性; 名录

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陆生等足类部分科的分类学研究现状与系统发育研究现状

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摘要: 潮虫亚目 (Oniscidea) 隶属于节肢动物门 (Arthropoda) 甲壳动物亚门 (Crustacea) 囊虾总目 (Peracarida) 等足目 (Isopoda)。这一类群的物种丰富度较高, 是研究物种从海洋到陆地进化比较好的类群。迄今为止, 潮虫亚目共含 38 个科, 569 个属, 4062 个种, 其中中国记录 15 科, 38 属, 121 种。本课题组通过查阅大量的文献, 总结出 36 个科代表物种的形态特征, 并绘制出形态特征图。潮虫亚目物种在中国主要分布在华东、华中、华南、华北、西北、西南、东北以及台港澳 8 个地理区域, 绝大多数物种分布于亚热带季风气候区, 其次是热带季风气候区。课题组对古北界优势类群, 气肢虫科 (Trachelipodidae) 和缘潮虫科 (Agnaridae) 进行了系统分类学研究, 总结 22 属及其代表性物种的形态特征, 并编制了检索表。然而, 由于分子实验数据的缺乏, 潮虫亚目及其主要科的单系性及内部系统发育关系一直存在争议。因此本课题组从 2012 年开始探索其线粒体基因组结构特征, 并基于三个不同数据集: 13 个蛋白编码基因、*Cox1-NAD5-12S-16S* (线粒体基因) 和 *18S-28S-NAK-PEPCK* (核基因) 构建了潮虫亚目系统发育树。结果显示, 13 个蛋白编码基因下所构建的系统发育树支持了潮虫亚目的单系性, 但另外两组数据集的分析最终呈现出了潮虫亚目的复系性。结合形态学特征分析, 本课题组认为: 潮虫亚目是一个复系类群, 并且基于核基因构建的系统发育树中缘潮虫科、气肢虫科、蚁虱科 (Platyarthridae)、鼠妇科 (Porcellionidae) 以及毛潮虫科 (Trichoniscidae) 均呈现出复系性分支。因此本课题组正在收集更多的分子数据, 希望将来可以理清潮虫亚目内部的系统发育关系。

关键词: 等足目; 潮虫亚目; 系统发育; 线粒体基因组; 核基因

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Transcriptome analysis of multiple tissues of *Penaeus vannamei* reveals the typical physiological response to the invasion of three pathogens

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Abstract: Penaeid shrimp aquaculture is affected by various diseases. However, most published studies have focused on the physiological changes of one or two tissues infected by a single pathogen, or the effects of two pathogens infecting a single penaeid shrimp tissue. There is no systematic observation of the common physiological changes of multiple tissues infected by various pathogens. Here, we examined the transcriptome data of multi-tissue under the infection of white spot syndrome virus (WSSV), *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (VPAHPND), and decapod iridovirus 1 (DIV1) to obtain new insights on the immune response of the most widely cultured penaeid shrimp, *Penaeus vannamei*. The results showed tissue-specific differences in the immune responses of penaeid shrimp tissues under the attack of pathogens. Gills' significant differentially expressed genes (DEGs) are mainly related to external information processing and molecular processes. DEGs in hemocytes are mostly involved in molecular processes, while DEGs in hepatopancreas is primarily associated with metabolism and organic systems. In addition, cytoskeleton-related proteins, MAPK signaling pathway, complement and coagulation level pathway, apoptosis, and thermogenesis may play key roles in the shrimp-pathogen interaction. These findings shed light on the typical immune response of *Penaeus vannamei* under the infection of three pathogens and contribute to the sustainable development of penaeid shrimp farming.

Keywords: *Penaeus vannamei*, WSSV, DIV1, VPAHPND, transcriptome

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A taxonomic revision of the subfamily Orbioninae Codreanu, 1967 (Crustacea: Isopoda) based on mitochondrial and nuclear data with evidence that supports Epicaridea Latreille, 1825 as a suborder

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Abstract: Epicaridea is a group of isopods with high morphological diversity, reduction and loss of characters, and strong sexual dimorphism due to their parasitic lifestyles but their systematics is not well understood. Nuclear and mitochondrial genes have been used to test the phylogeny of many invertebrate groups. However, few molecular data from epicarideans are known, especially from the subfamily Orbioninae, a group of obligate penaeoid shrimp parasites where the lack molecular data has hampered studies on the phylogeny of this group. To rectify this, mitochondrial and nuclear genes of 10 orbionine species are sequenced here. Compared to the isopod ground pattern, the sequences of orbionines seem to be more plastic near the control region and major translocations are located between rns and cob. *Orbione halipori* shows seven gene translocations. A phylogenetic analysis based on three data sets showed strong support for a monophyletic Orbioninae and that Epicaridea should be accepted at the rank of a suborder within Isopoda. The speciose genus *Parapenaemon* is revised based on morphological and molecular data and a new genus *Aparapenaemon* is erected for *Parapenaemon japonica* and five closely related species.

Keywords: 18s rRNA; Epicaridea; mitochondrial genome; Orbioninae; parasite

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The role of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and its related genes (LV-ACE, LV-APN, LV-AT1R, and LV-RR) in salinity adaptation in Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*)

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Abstract: The renin-angiotensin system (RAS) is a hormonal system that plays an important role in the regulation of blood pressure and cardiovascular homeostasis in mammals. In fishes, the RAS pathway participates in osmoregulation and salinity adaptation. However, the role of the RAS pathway in invertebrates, particularly in crustaceans, remains unknown. This study represents the first report on the involvement of the RAS pathway in an invertebrate species. In this study, four key genes of the RAS pathway (LV-ACE, LV-APN, LV-AT1R, and LV-RR) were cloned and characterized, and their expression levels were detected in the eyestalk, hepatopancreas, and muscle of *Litopenaeus vannamei* during long-term and short-term low salinity stress. The results showed that LV-ACE, LV-APN, LV-AT1R, and LV-RR encode 665, 936, 175, and 323 amino acids, respectively. The phylogenetic tree and sequence alignment revealed that LV-ACE, LV-APN, LV-AT1R, and LV-RR proteins had the closest evolutionary relationship with their homologous proteins in crustaceans. Low salinity stress downregulated the expression levels of LV-ACE, LV-APN, LV-AT1R, and LV-RR in *L. vannamei*, indicating that the RAS pathway was weakened under low salinity. These findings provide the first report on the role of the RAS pathway in a nonvertebrate species and the mechanism of salinity adaptation in *L. vannamei*.

Keywords: Characterization; Expression pattern; Renin-angiotensin system (RAS)

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基于靶向测序重构坚壳蟹亚科 (Ebaliinae) 分类系统的初探研究

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摘要: 构建异孔亚派单起源分类系统是螃蟹进化与多样性研究的热点, 玉蟹总科是关键类群, 因此基础分类研究具有价值。坚壳蟹亚科是玉蟹家族主要分支, 申请人前期联合形态类聚与串联单基因建构进化树的结果指出它仍属并系关系, 但受分析物种数量与分子技术方法的限制, 还无法提供证据来重构亚科分类系统。靶向测序技术具有对组织样本质量要求低、不需拼接基因组及大尺度获取目标基因序列等优势, 能弥补全基因组技术的缺点及活化老旧标本应用能力。本研究初步对 8 种玉蟹进行全转录本分析, 再根据核酸序列筛选同源单拷贝基因用于靶向测序探针设计, 目前已确定线粒体基因组计有 34 个基因 894 条可用探针; 随后依据核基因组分析基因家族扩张或收缩情况, 进一步注释扩张基因并探究玉蟹适应性, 为后续螃蟹适应演化研究提供重要参考数据。未来将进一步用靶向测序探针深入分析玉蟹家族的基因序列, 预期可大尺度定向获取基因数据共建玉蟹类的进化树, 联合形态特征类聚结果给出分类标准, 修订属级分类阶元, 并重构坚壳蟹亚科分类系统。

关键词: 玉蟹总科; 坚壳蟹亚科; 靶向测序; 系统分类学

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Sea–land transition drove terrestrial amphipod diversification in East Asia

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Abstract: Sea–land transition caused by marine incursion and regression is hypothesized to be a major driving force in terrestrial biodiversity. Sea–land transition provided an opportunity for marine ancestor to colonize terrestrial habitats and drove the vicariant speciation in distinct geographical regions. Here we test this hypothesis in East Asia using the amphipods of the *Morinoia japonica* complex. We constructed a dataset covering all known ranges of *Morinoia japonica* complex. Phylogenetic and biogeographic analyses revealed that marine–land transition during the Miocene incursion drove the coastal ancestor invaded the terrestrial habitats in East Asia, and subsequently split into different biogeographic lineages including eastern China, Korean Peninsula, Japanese Islands and some ancient Pacific islands. The type species *M. japonica* had a relatively wide distribution by stepping-stone dispersal.

Keywords: isolation; marine incursion; sea-level; species delimitation; stepping-stone

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Mitigative effects of zinc on cadmium-induced reproductive toxicity in the freshwater crab *Sinopotamon henanense*

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Abstract: Cadmium (Cd) is a highly harmful environmental contaminant, which can cause reproductive toxicity. Zinc (Zn) is an essential trace element that may protect the organism from the harmful effects of Cd. However, the mechanism of Zn against Cd-induced reproductive toxicity remained to be elucidated. The aim of this study was to assess the effects of subchronic exposure to Cd on the relative testis weight (RTW), the histopathology, the activity of stress marker antioxidant enzymes, the level of lipid peroxidation of testis, as well as the mitigative effects of Zn on Cd-induced reproductive toxicity in male freshwater crab *Sinopotamon henanense*. For this purpose, male crabs were divided into 10 groups including a control group (without metals) and metal exposure groups with Cd alone in 3 concentrations and Cd combined with Zn in 6 concentrations for 14 days. The results showed that Cd evoked concentration-dependent reproductive toxicity of male *Sinopotamon henanense* as showed by decreased RTW, appearance of morphological lesions, increased SOD, CAT, Gpx activity and MDA levels. Nevertheless, Zn combined with Cd exposure, significantly alleviated Cd-induced reproductive toxicity as proved by increased RTW, reappearance of normal histological morphology, increased SOD activity, recovered CAT and Gpx activity, decreased MDA levels in testis. Our study demonstrated that the application of Zn can mitigate Cd-induced reproductive toxicity by ameliorating the testicular oxidative stress and improving the antioxidant status.

Keywords: *Sinopotamon henanense*; Cadmium; Zinc; Reproductive toxicity; Oxidative stress

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纳米二氧化钛通过氧化应激影响中华绒螯蟹血淋巴-精巢屏障

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摘要: 纳米二氧化钛 (TiO₂) 目前是在医药卫生、日用化妆品、工业等方面应用最广泛的一种纳米材料。之前研究表明纳米二氧化钛存在一定的雄性生殖毒性, 主要机制是氧化应激。中华绒螯蟹作为甲壳动物的模式生物, 在本文中用于研究纳米二氧化钛对淡水生物雄性生殖的影响。分别向成年雄蟹注射 PBS、30ug/ml 的 2nm-TiO₂、25nm-TiO₂ 及同时注射 2nm-TiO₂ 和抗氧化剂 NAC。结果表明注射两种尺寸的 TiO₂ 都不会明显改变精巢的形态结构, 也不会引起凋亡。但是 2nm-TiO₂ 明显引起了氧化应激, 明显改变了血淋巴-精巢屏障相关蛋白 (α -catenin, β -catenin) 表达量, 并影响了 α -catenin 的定位。NAC 使这两个连接蛋白的表达量及 α -catenin 的定位恢复至正常水平。MAPK 和 mTOR 信号通路是精巢中调节血淋巴-精巢屏障的重要通路, 检测 2nm-TiO₂ 处理后精巢中这两个信号通路相关蛋白的表达量, 发现 mTOR 信号通路的 rps6 和 Akt 显著上调, 可能参与了纳米 TiO₂ 影响血淋巴-精巢屏障的过程。综上所述, 30ug/ml 时, 2nm-TiO₂ 比 25nm-TiO₂ 有更强的雄性生殖毒性, 并且是通过氧化应激及 mTOR 信号通路影响血淋巴-精巢屏障。

关键词: 纳米二氧化钛; 血淋巴-精巢屏障; 氧化应激; 紧密连接

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中国海域扇蟹科 (Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838) 分类学研究

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摘要: 扇蟹科 (Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838) 是短尾下目物种多样性最高的科之一, 目前全球范围内共记录了约 15 亚科 124 属 639 种, 我国目前报道了 11 亚科 68 属 188 种。该科物种广泛分布于印度-西太平洋海域的潮间带到浅海, 占据优势, 在生态系统中发挥着重要的作用。由于物种数量繁多, 且不同类群之间存在明显的趋同, 对扇蟹科物种的形态鉴定较为困难, 其分类系统也较为混乱。为掌握我国海扇蟹科的多样性情况, 本研究对大量标本进行镜检, 目前已鉴定出中国海扇蟹科 11 亚科 53 属 152 种, 其中包含 27 个新记录种, 3 个新记录属, 1 个新种, 并在形态学的基础上结合分子系统学方法, 对部分物种和类群的分类地位进行了讨论。本研究为进一步开展扇蟹科的分类和系统演化研究提供了基础。

关键词: 扇蟹科; 新记录种; 新种; 形态学; 中国海

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Reproductive toxicity of quantum dots on gonads of the fresh water crab *Sinopotamon henanense*

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Abstract: Since nano-quantum dots (QDs) are increasingly used as fluorescent dyes in biomedical sciences, the possibility of QDs contaminating aquatic environments is generally increasing. There is concern about potential toxicity of QDs. However, their risks in the aquatic environment are not entirely understood. In this study, the freshwater crab *Sinopotamon henanense* was exposed to cadmium telluride (CdTe) QDs by intraperitoneal injection to detect the reproductive toxicity of QDs (1/32, 1/16 and 1/4 LD₅₀; Crab was exposed for 1, 3, 5, and 7 days). After CdTe QD exposure, no significant effect was detected on the body weight and gonadosomatic index. Additionally, morphological observations showed tissue vacuolation in the testis, and inflammatory cell infiltration in the ovary. The submicroscopic structure showed that exposure to CdTe QDs damaged the organelles and cell structures of the gonads of *S. henanense*. Among the adverse effects, pathological changes in the nuclear membrane, mitochondria and lysosomes were particularly significant. Antioxidant enzymes responded differently to different doses of QDs. The 0.5-mg/kg dose induced superoxide dismutase activity in the testes. And in the 1-mg/kg and 4-mg/kg dose QD exposure test, the testis responded by activating glutathione peroxidase and inducing reduced glutathione and overconsuming glutathione peroxidase. Respectively, the ovaries responded by overconsuming superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase and reduced glutathione. Thus, we conclude that the gonads of *S. henanense* were injured by CdTe QD, and male are better indicators of the toxicity of QDs than female crabs according to greater alterations in tissue structure and antioxidant enzyme in the analyses.

Keywords: *Sinopotamon henanense*; Enzyme activity; Oxidative stress; Histopathological analysis; CdTe QDs

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Phylogeny of caridean shrimps (Crustacea: Decapoda) based on mitogenomic analyses

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Abstract: Caridea is the second most species-rich infraorder of decapod crustaceans with members occurring throughout marine and freshwater habitats. Therefore, elucidating the evolutionary history and rectifying the classification scheme of Caridea are crucial for various biodiversity and ecological research. Yet many important questions concerning the evolutionary origin and relationships of caridean shrimps remains unresolved, particularly those pertaining to the validity of the superfamilies and relationships among the higher taxa. The difficulty in determining relationships among higher caridean taxa owes to the non-uniform and insufficient coding of morphological characters. Moreover, previous molecular analyses relied on few gene markers, which are too deficient and opportunistic in establishing a robust phylogeny.

The present study focuses on phylogenetic analysis of Caridea among higher taxa using complete mitochondrial genomes. The analysis includes the mitochondrial genomes of 80 species from 28 families, including 53 species from 26 families that were newly sequenced in the present study, with 14 of the families sequenced and annotated for the first time. Furthermore, mitochondrial gene orders (MGOs) and gene rearrangement scenarios within Caridea were also examined. Based on the results, the monophyly of 16 families, is supported, while the monophyly of Hippolytidae and Pasiphaeidae is rejected. The monophyly of superfamilies Palaemonoidea (three families are included in the analysis) and Oplophoroidea (all families are included) is significantly supported in all the trees. The families Alpheoidea, Nematocarcinoidea, Bresilioidea and Pasiphaeidea are shown to be polyphyletic. Mitochondrial gene arrangements were observed only in 12 families which were all in a big clade containing 16 families, and other than the ancestral pancrustacean pattern, 18 patterns of gene order were observed, out of which ten were reported for the first time. Thus, Caridea presents high variability in MGO, which is informative to the study of phylogenetic relationships among the caridean taxa.

Keywords: Decapoda, Caridea; mitochondrial genome; gene order, phylogeny

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Multilocus phylogeny of the endemic Chinese freshwater crabs genus *Tenuipotamon* sensu lato reveals a distinct species division and pronounced effect of sky islands

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Abstract: Naturally fragmented islands of forests isolate terrestrial species, reducing dispersal distances and geographical ranges, and often resulting in adaptive evolution and local diversification. The Hengduan Mountains region (HMR) in southwestern China has massive “sky island” mountains and valleys with high altitudes, complex topology and fragmented discontinuous landscapes, hosting isolated patches of montane habitats and harboring exceptional species diversity and endemism. Studies documenting the impact of sky Islands on the diversification dynamics of freshwater organisms in Asia, however, are scarce. To explain the crucial role of the sky Islands in species diversification, we used the Chinese freshwater crab genus *Tenuipotamon* sensu lato, which is endemic to HMR and occurs in the montane and stream habitats of this ecosystem. The biogeographical relations were reconstructed using whole mitogenomes and four nuclear genes from 21 species. We also combined the 3D landscape data with phylogenetic information, to understand whether and how the sky Islands facilitated species diversification. *Tenuipotamon* s. l. is here shown to be not monophyletic and can be divided into two groups, with six species needing to be referred to a new genus. The 3D landscapes analyses and molecular dating indicated that the vicariance events of *Tenuipotamon* s. l. correlate well with the early uplifts of the Hengduan Mountains during the Late Oligocene. Furthermore, the isolated habitats of montane archipelagos and the Asian monsoon intensification promoted in situ diversification of *Tenuipotamon* s. l. In summary, we highlight that habitat fragmentation (sky islands isolating mechanisms) and new ecological opportunities (contributed by the intense Asian monsoon events) facilitated the local diversification of *Tenuipotamon* s. l.

Keywords: freshwater crab; phylogeny; speciation; sky islands; taxonomy.

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轮胎磨损颗粒引起的浮游动物城市径流死亡综合征

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摘要: 道路雨水径流严重威胁着全球的水质、水生生物, 甚至是整个生态系统。其中轮胎磨损颗粒 (TWP) 是雨水径流中携带的重要污染物质, 也是导致城市径流死亡综合征 (URMS) 现象的最主要原因, 目前有关浮游动物城市径流死亡综合征的研究相对较少。我们首先检验了城市道路径流杀死浮游动物的假设, 并发现道路径流和 TWP 渗滤液对浮游动物中的一种模式生物-蚤状溞 (*Daphnia pulex*) 均是致命的。然后通过生命表实验进一步揭示了当暴露于道路径流和 TWP 渗滤液中时, 蚤状溞的存活率、内禀增长率、平均寿命以及净生产率降低。其中发现轮胎橡胶抗氧化剂 N-(1,3-二甲基丁基)-N'-苯基对苯二胺 (6PPD) 可能是最主要导致 TWP 的毒性的物质。同时, 我们通过两次实验, 发现轮胎和 6PPD 提取物在自然环境具有不稳定性。最后我们通过对不同类群浮游动物的急性研究中发现枝角类和轮虫对 TWP 和 6PPD 比桡足类更敏感。这些结果表明, 浮游动物中确实存在着 URMS 现象, 并可能通过食物网级联并影响着整个水生生态系统。

关键词: 城市死亡综合征; 轮胎磨损颗粒; 浮游动物; 蚤状溞; 毒性

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共生行为驱动下的珊瑚蟹物种多样性演化研究

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摘要: 共生是生物多样性进化创新的潜在驱动力之一。共生演化理论认为, 专性共生是由自由生活物种经兼性共生阶段进化而来, 在此渐进式演化过程中可能伴随着物种多样性增加。迄今, 符合该物种多样性演化模式的生物学证据仍然有限, 且很少在大型动物共生类群中发现。珊瑚蟹(梯形蟹总科)与分枝珊瑚(鹿角珊瑚、杯型珊瑚等)的共生关系是珊瑚礁最广泛存在的甲壳类/珊瑚共生关系, 在珊瑚礁生态系统中发挥着重要的生态功能。珊瑚共生蟹具有很高的物种多样性, 并与分枝珊瑚形成了多样的共生关系。本研究对珊瑚共生蟹/珊瑚共生体系进行了系统性调查, 并对共生蟹进行系统进化分析和形态学比较。我国南海海域存在 18 种珊瑚蟹, 均与分枝珊瑚共生, 其中梯形蟹属(*Trapezia*)与杯形珊瑚科(Pocilloporidae)专性共生, 拟梯形蟹属(*Tetralia*)和鹿角珊瑚属(*Acropora*)专性共生, 圆顶蟹属(*Domecia*)与分枝珊瑚兼性共生。我们基于线粒体全基因组构建了短尾下目 71 个物种的系统发育树, 发现珊瑚蟹存在两个遗传距离较远的独立分支, 并且每个分支与邻近姐妹类群都表现出典型的专性共生--兼性共生--自由生活的连续演化谱系特征; 进一步的形态学比较分析发现, 两个分支适应共生生活的典型性状发生了典型的趋同演化, 包括适应珊瑚间隙环境的光滑扁平体型、适应领域行为的巨大螯足等。简言之, 珊瑚蟹物种多样性来源于两次独立祖先起源, 并都遵循兼性到专性的渐进式演化过程。此外, 珊瑚蟹与共生珊瑚宿主的物种多样性爆发时间相一致, 暗示物种共生系统相互作用可能对珊瑚礁生态系统物种多样性爆发具有更为复杂的影响。

关键词: 珊瑚共生蟹, 物种多样性, 系统发育, 趋同

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微塑料 PVC 与磺胺甲恶唑对大型溞的联合毒性及作用机制

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摘要: 我国是抗生素生产和消费大国, 抗生素在生物体吸收率低, 大部分排放进入环境。因此, 抗生素已成为一类重要的新兴污染物, 对生物体乃至生态系统造成威胁。此外, 环境中微塑料污染问题一直是毒理学研究热点。微塑料具有比表面积大、疏水性强、迁移范围广等特点, 可能与环境中其它污染物吸附互作而产生更为严重的生态危害。因此, 研究微塑料和抗生素的相互作用与联合毒性十分必要。本研究以环境毒理学模式生物大型溞为受试物种, 研究聚氯乙烯 (Polyvinyl chloride, PVC) 与磺胺甲恶唑 (Sulfamethoxazole, SMZ) 的联合毒性。48 h 急性毒理实验显示 PVC 和 SMZ 毒性之间存在对大型溞的毒性拮抗作用。在 21 d 慢性毒理实验中, SMZ 暴露导致引发大型溞生长繁殖能力损伤; 并且, PVC 的参与会导致 SMZ 毒性的“剂量延迟效应”。为探究其联合毒性的作用机理, 本研究通过生物浓度、肠道损伤测定和 PVC 理化性质表征等方法, 发现 PVC 可对 SMZ 产生物理吸附作用, 导致大型溞对 SMZ 的摄入量减少, 进而导致其毒性减弱。本研究旨在关注污染物之间相互作用和环境浓度引发的慢性毒理效应, 为微塑料-抗生素共存下引发的生理毒性和生态风险评估提供理论依据。

关键词: 抗生素、微塑料、大型溞、拮抗作用

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近鳃虱科（等足目：寄生亚目）的分类学研究进展

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摘要: 近鳃虱科 (Ionidae H. Milne Edwards, 1840) 隶属于节肢动物门 (Arthropoda) 甲壳动物亚门 (Crustacea) 软甲纲 (Malacostraca) 真软甲亚纲 (Eumalacostraca) 囊虾总目 (Peracarida) 等足目 (Isopoda) 寄生亚目 (Epicaridea) 鳃虱总科 (Bopyroidea)。由于近鳃虱科与鳃虱科 (Bopyridae) 之间的分类界限并不明确, 所以 Markham 和 Boyko (2003) 根据形态特征, 将 *Albunea* 属从近鳃虱科转移到鳃虱科的假鳃虱亚科。为了理清两者之间的关系, Boyko 等 (2013) 首次基于 18SrDNA 分析寄生亚目内部各类群的系统发育关系, 对分类系统进行了修订, 将原本属于鳃虱科的蟹鳃虱亚科进行分类体系更新, 将模式属蟹鳃虱属 (*Ione*) 提升到了科的水平, 建立了近鳃虱科 (Ionidae)。该科全部物种均寄生于十足目 (Decapoda) 螯蛄虾下目 (Axiidea) 美人虾科 (Callinassidae) 和 Callichiridae 的 5 属 11 种的鳃腔, 地理分布仅限于大西洋和太平洋。近鳃虱科与鳃虱科最大的区别在于前者雌性个体尾肢具侧甲, 且侧甲边缘密布细丝状物, 雄性个体腹部具明显腹肢。截至目前世界范围内该科仅报道 1 属, 8 种, 中国海域发现 2 种, 分别为具角近鳃虱 (*Ione cornata* Spence Bate, 1865), 分布于山东青岛, 台湾近鳃虱 (*Ione taiwanensis* Markham, 1995) 分布于台湾北部海域。本课题组首次获取具角近鳃虱的全线粒体基因组序列, 并基于线粒体基因组进行了寄生亚目的系统发育关系分析。

关键词: 近鳃虱科; 分类学; 鳃虱科; 寄生亚目; 地理分布

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An investigation of gene expression patterns in response to osmotic stresses in kuruma shrimp (*Marsupenaeus japonicus*)

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Abstract: Euryhaline crustaceans cope with external salinity changes by the mechanisms of osmoregulation. In the current study, we first cloned and confirmed the ORF sequences of ion-transporting related genes Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase α subunit (NKA α), cytoplasmic carbonic anhydrase (CAc), and V-type H⁺-ATPase G subunit (VHA-G), and water channels of aquaporins (AQP3, AQP4, and AQP11) from kuruma shrimp (*Marsupenaeus japonicus*). Further tissue expression patterns showed the higher expression of *MjAQP4*, *MjCAc*, *MjNKA α* , and *MjVHA-G* in the gills, as well as the higher expression of *MjAQP3* and *MjAQP11* separately in the intestine and muscle. Then, qPCR analysis was used to assess mRNA expression levels of those osmoregulatory genes in both post-larvae and adult shrimp when they were exposed to acute salinity stress or salinity acclimation. The results revealed significantly decreased expression levels of *MjAQP3*, *MjAQP11*, *MjNKA α* , and *MjCAc*, and higher expression levels of *MjAQP4* and *MjVHA-G* when post-larvae shrimp were directly subjected to 10‰ or 50‰ salinity. Moreover, similar expression patterns were also observed in post-larvae shrimp during the accommodation to 10‰ or 50‰ salinity. As to the adult shrimp, significantly higher expression levels of those genes had been observed in the gills after exposure to 10‰ salinity, whereas only the expression of *MjAQP3*, *MjAQP11*, and *MjNKA α* had been up-regulated in the gills at 40‰ salinity. In contrast, the *MjVHA-G* expression was significantly decreased at 40‰ salinity. Finally, during the acclimation to 10‰ salinity, the expression of *MjAQP3*, *MjAQP11*, and *MjNKA α* was also significantly elevated, while the expression of *MjCAc* was significantly decreased in the gills. In addition, the expression levels of *MjAQP3*, *MjAQP4*, *MjCAc*, and *MjVHA-G* were significantly declined in the gills during the acclimation to 55‰ salinity. The findings of the study suggest that the examined genes are critical for the adaptation of aquatic crustaceans to changing environmental salinity. Our study lays the foundation for further research on osmoregulation mechanisms in *M. japonicus*.

Keywords: Salinity; Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase; Carbonic anhydrase; V-type H⁺-ATPase; Aquaporin

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Convergent evolution of barnacles and molluscs sheds lights in origin and diversification of calcareous shell and sessile lifestyle

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Abstract: The calcareous shell and sessile lifestyle are the representative phenotypes of many molluscs, which happen to be present in barnacles, a group of unique crustaceans. The origin of these phenotypes is unclear, but it may be embodied in the convergent genetics of such distant groups (interphylum). Herein, we perform comprehensive comparative genomics analysis in barnacles and molluscs, and reveal a genome-wide strong convergent molecular evolution between them, including coexpansion of biomineralisation and organic matrix genes for shell formation, and origination of lineage-specific orphan genes for settlement. Notably, the expanded biomineralisation gene encoding alkaline phosphatase evolves a novel, highly conserved motif that may trigger the origin of barnacle shell formation. Unlike molluscs, barnacles adopt novel organic matrices and cement proteins for shell formation and settlement, respectively, and their calcareous shells have potentially originated from the cuticle system of crustaceans. Therefore, our study corroborates the idea that selection pressures driving convergent evolution may strongly act in organisms inhabiting similar environments regardless of phylogenetic distance. The convergence signatures shed light on the origin of the shell and sessile lifestyle of barnacles and molluscs. In addition, notable nonconvergence signatures are also present and may contribute to morphological and functional specificities.

Keywords: Convergent evolution, Barnacles and molluscs, Shell formation, Origin of sessile lifestyle, Morphological and functional specificity

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Hsp40 family of genes in *Charybdis japonica*: genome-wide identification and expression analysis under thermal stress

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Abstract: The heat shock protein 40 (Hsp40), also called J-domain protein (DNAJ), is the principal family of heat shock proteins (Hsps) gene superfamily. As the co-chaperone of Hsp70, which plays a key role in diverse biological processes to keep protein homeostasis, and participates in different stress responses. But to date, they have not been fully characterized in crustaceans, especially the expression pattern in response to thermal stress is unknown. This study identified 47 *Hsp40* gene members through the whole genome data of Asian paddle crab (*Charybdis japonica*). According to the phylogenetic relationship, they could be grouped into 24 distinct subfamilies. The extensive expansion of *DNAJ* genes from the DNAJA3, DNAJB11, DNAJC18, and DNAJC21 subfamilies in *C. japonica* with gene duplication events. Expression patterns demonstrated that *DNAJB11L*, *DNAJB11L.L*, and *DNAJC3* were remarkably upregulated after low-temperature treatment, but *DNAJC9* was remarkably downregulated. *DNAJB11L* was considerably downregulated after high-temperature treatment. The selective pressure analysis indicated that some Hsp40 subfamily gene pairs experienced pronounced purifying selection. This report may be the first to demonstrate the identification and bioinformatics analysis of the Hsp40 gene family in crustaceans. This study will help us to understand how *Hsp40* genes are regulated in intertidal crustaceans under thermal stress.

Keywords: *Charybdis japonica*; Hsp40; DNAJ; thermal stress

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Toxicity of chronic waterborne zinc exposure in the hepatopancreas of white shrimp *Litopenaeus vannamei*

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Abstract: Zinc (Zn) is necessary for the survival of aquatic organisms; nevertheless, the accumulation of Zn in excessive amounts may have toxic consequences. Few studies focusing on the biochemical, morphological, and transcriptional effects of aqueous Zn in *Litopenaeus vannamei* have been reported, and the underlying toxic mechanism remains largely unknown. The present study was performed to investigate the growth performance, morphological alterations, physiological changes, and transcriptional responses after Zn exposure at 0 (control), 0.01, 0.1, and 1 mg/L concentrations for 30 days in white shrimp *L. vannamei* hepatopancreas. The results found that survival rate (SR) and growth performance were significantly reduced in 1 mg/L Zn group. Significant structural damage and significant Zn accumulation in hepatopancreas were observed. The activities of trypsin and amylase (AMS), and the total antioxidant capacity (T-AOC) were attenuated, while the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and malondialdehyde (MDA) content were significantly increased after Zn exposure. Many differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were obtained after Zn exposure, and the majority of these DEGs were downregulated. Ten DEGs involved in oxidative stress, immunological response, apoptosis, and other processes were selected for qRT-PCR validation and the expression profiles of these DEGs kept well consistent with the transcriptome data, which confirmed the accuracy and reliability of the transcriptome results. Subsequently, we screened 12 genes to examine the changes of expression in different concentrations in more detail. All the results implying that Zn exposure caused severe histopathological changes and increased Zn accumulation in hepatopancreas, altered immune, antioxidant and detoxifying response by regulating the gene expressions of related genes, and eventually might trigger apoptosis. These findings provide valuable information and a new perspective on the molecular toxicity of crustaceans in response to environmental heavy metal exposure.

Keywords: Zinc, Toxicity, Hepatopancreas, Transcriptome, *Litopenaeus vannamei*

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Transcriptome and histopathology analysis of the gills of *Eriocheir sinensis* provide novel insights into the molecular mechanism of Pb stress

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Abstract: The Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*) is an important aquatic economic species in China, which is sensitive to many toxicants that are likely to occur in the environment and is usually used as the bio-indicator of environmental pollution. As a common contaminant and heavy metal, lead (Pb) easily causes potentially irreversible toxic effects on aquatic organisms. Although increasing attention has been paid to the effect of heavy metals on *E. sinensis*, the molecular mechanism responding to Pb exposure in *E. sinensis* has not been comprehensively studied. Therefore, based on histopathology and transcriptome, this study attempted to explore the molecular mechanism of exposure to Pb in gill tissues. Histological analysis showed that the gills were damaged under the Pb stress, affecting their biological functions. Additionally, transcriptome data identified 2,505 differentially expressed genes (DEGs), some of which were related to osmotic regulation, energy metabolism, immune defense, and apoptosis, playing vital roles in response to Pb stress. Our study revealed the molecular mechanism of *E. sinensis* responding to Pb exposure, providing an important foundation for understanding the harmfulness of Pb toxicity to *E. sinensis* during aquaculture.

Keywords: *Eriocheir sinensis*; Transcriptome analysis; Pb stress; Molecular mechanisms; Histopathology

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红螯螯虾核糖体 DNA-ITS 区序列特征

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摘要: 红螯螯虾(*Cherax quadricarinatus*)是一种原产于澳大利亚的淡水螯虾, 具有良好的养殖前景。为了从多角度提高对红螯螯虾群体遗传多样性的认识,通过 PCR 扩增了其内转录间隔区(Internal Transcribed Spacer,ITS)并进行了克隆测序, 采用生物信息学软件对其序列进行了比较分析。结果表明, 红螯螯虾 ITS 序列长度为 722-942bp, ITS1 长度短于 ITS2, 5.8S 和 ITS2 的 GC 含量较高。其中 ITS1 长度为 157-166bp, 平均 GC 含量为 42.3%-42.9%, 是迄今为止甲壳类中发现的最短的 ITS1 序列; 5.8S 除了有一条长度为 159bp 外, 其余 479 条序列均为 165bp, 平均 GC 含量为 55.6%-55.9%; ITS2 长度为 394-614bp, GC 含量为 53.6%-54.0%。序列比对显示, 整个 ITS 中微卫星序列(SSR)共有 4 处, 其中 ITS1 中有 1 处, 为(CAT)_n 类型; ITS2 中有 3 处, 分别为(AGGC)_n、(TGC)_n 和(TAA)_n。个体内差异分析表明, 红螯螯虾 ITS 个体内存在 SNP 位点, 而且由于 SSR 重复数不同在长度上存在个体内差异。相似性分析表明, 红螯螯虾 ITS1 和 ITS2 与其它甲壳动物相似性较低; 5.8S 与其他甲壳动物有着极高的相似性, 其中与中华绒螯蟹相似性达到 88%。基于 5.8S 构建的 NJ 树显示, 红螯螯虾与中华绒螯蟹亲缘关系最近聚为一支, 然后与克氏原螯虾聚为一支。这可能是目前螯虾属 ITS 序列较少的原因。当采用 ITS 进行红螯螯虾种质分析时, 需要在每个群体中取少量个体测定多个克隆的方法进行预实验。本研究结果补充了螯虾类 ITS 的序列资源, 为 ITS 在红螯螯虾遗传多样性分析中的应用提供了基础数据。

关键词: 红螯螯虾; 内转录间隔区; 微卫星; 序列分析

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基于对虾 IHHNV 病毒全基因组的对虾高效基因转移与表达系统的构建与应用

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摘要: 建立有效的对虾细胞基因转移技术, 对于成功建立对虾永生性细胞系以及促进对虾活体的基因转移与基因编辑研究均具有重要意义。考虑到对虾病毒在亲嗜性上具有哺乳动物病毒无法比拟的优势, 因此我们认为, 建立完全基于对虾病毒的基因转移与表达系统可能是解决对虾基因转移难的最终和唯一的选择。本研究 (1) 成功扩增得到对虾传染性皮下及造血组织坏死病毒 (IHHNV) 的基因组全长, 并构建了其环化质粒, 从而实现了在大肠杆菌细胞中扩增对虾病毒基因组 DNA 全长的目的; (2) 克隆了昆虫多角体蛋白基因启动子 (PH) 和 *GUS* 报告基因, 并将其引入上述环化质粒中 IHHNV 的 3'端, 成功构建了基于对虾 IHHNV 病毒全基因组的表达载体 pUC19-IHHNV-PH-GUS; (3) 将上述病毒表达载体单独转染昆虫 Sf9 细胞, 能够包装出 pUC19-IHHNV-PH-GUS 病毒粒子, 但检测不到 *GUS* 基因的表达; 但是将上述病毒表达质粒与昆虫杆状病毒质粒 Bacmid 共转染昆虫 Sf9 细胞时, 则能够检测到 *GUS* 报告基因的表达, 表明 PH 启动子需要昆虫杆状病毒的早期基因表达产物的激活, 而且在共转染后的 Sf9 细胞中同时包装出了 pUC19-IHHNV-PH-GUS 病毒粒子和 Bacmid 病毒粒子; (4) 将上述混合病毒感染对虾活体, 可在对虾心脏、鳃和 Oka 器官中检测到 *GUS* 基因的表达, 但是在肠和肌肉中没有检测到 *GUS* 基因的表达, 且 *GUS* 基因的表达随病毒注射剂量的增加而升高。这表明, 该混合病毒可以感染对虾活体, 并且具有组织特异性; (5) 通过拆分质粒的方式构建基于对虾 IHHNV 病毒的复制缺陷型的对虾基因转移与表达系统的工作也已有很大进展。上述结果表明, 我们已在世界上首次利用 Sf9 细胞成功包装得到了对虾病毒粒子, 初步建立了基于对虾 IHHNV 病毒的 *GUS* 报告基因转移与表达系统, 为对虾细胞的建系以及活体的基因转移与基因编辑研究奠定了技术基础。

关键词: 对虾; 病毒介导的基因转移与表达技术; 对虾传染性皮下及造血组织坏死病毒; 病毒包装; Sf9 细胞

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河蟹公母分养关键技术的研究进展

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摘要: 河蟹雌雄个体在生长速度、体重、摄食行为、蜕壳时间、性腺发育、营养需求和营养品质等方面均存在性别差异, 因此单性化养殖引起了产业界的关注, 具有一定的应用潜力。本文首先系统报道池塘养殖河蟹公母的生长、性腺发育和第二性征变化规律, 在此基础上报道了公母河蟹的营养需求差异, 最后报道了河蟹公母河蟹的适宜放养密度和应用情况。结果表明, (1) 池塘养殖河蟹成蟹自5月份开始公母体重差异显著, 雌体生殖蜕壳比雄体早15天左右, 雌蟹性成熟早于雄体; (2) 成蟹生长发育过程中, 雄体的第二性征变化主要为大螯, 雌蟹的主要第二性征则为腹脐, 大螯绒毛覆盖超过70%, 绒毛长度达到5mm以上时, 雄体已经完成生殖蜕壳; (3) 河蟹亚成体雌蟹营养需求差异显著, 雌体适宜的蛋白、总脂和虾青素含量分别为38%、12%和50mg/kg, 雄体分别为45%、6%和30mg/kg; (4) 池塘养殖条件下, 适宜的雌雄放养密度可以提高成活率、产量和经济效益, 过高的放养密度导致成活率低下和饲料系数上升, 雌雄适宜放养密度为2.5只/平方米和1.5只/平方米, 生殖蜕壳后雌雄个体的适宜育肥时间为40天和60天。相关技术集成后, 已经在上海、江苏和安徽进行小面积推广应用, 取得了显著的经济效益和社会效益。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 单性化养殖; 性别差异; 营养需求; 第二性征; 养殖模式

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多组学技术揭示了拟穴青蟹适应内陆低盐盐碱水的机制

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摘要: 拟穴青蟹是我国东南沿海重要的海水养殖甲壳动物, 为了解决其产能不足的问题, 本团队构建了黄河流域盐碱水青蟹养殖技术体系, 取得了良好的生产效益。尽管在沿黄低盐盐碱水青蟹养殖技术上取得重大突破, 但关于拟穴青蟹适应盐碱水的相关机制尚未报道。本研究利用多组学技术, 通过比较分析正常盐度海水、沿海低盐、内陆低盐盐碱水和急性海水低盐养殖四组拟穴青蟹后鳃的代谢谱和转录组, 血淋巴的代谢谱以及肠道菌群组成, 系统地探索了拟穴青蟹适应盐碱水的机制。结果表明, 细胞膜的组成(脂质)和游离氨基酸对拟穴青蟹的渗透调节起着至关重要的作用。氨基酸和能量代谢在长期低盐养殖中占主导地位。此外, 牛磺酸和次牛磺酸在拟穴青蟹适应内陆盐碱水域中起着至关重要的作用。 Ca^{2+} 、 Na^{+} 和 K^{+} 是拟穴青蟹适应内陆低盐度盐碱水体的关键物质, 这些离子的水平通过cAMP信号通路调节。拟杆菌门(*Bacteroidota*)在盐碱水组的相对丰度最高, 同时羧酸利用杆菌属(*Carboxylicivirga*)是盐碱水组的指示菌, 可能在拟穴青蟹适应盐碱水的过程中发挥了重要作用, 可作为盐碱水拟穴青蟹养殖的候选益生菌。本研究丰富了拟穴青蟹及水生甲壳动物渗透调节的基础理论, 为黄河流域乃至全国盐碱地青蟹养殖技术的开发和完善提供了指导意义。

关键词: 拟穴青蟹; 盐碱地; 低盐盐碱水; 适应机制; 多组学技术

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基于工程细菌载体的异阿脑虫 (*Mesanophrys* sp.) 基因编辑工具开发

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摘要: 由异阿脑虫 (*Mesanophrys* sp.) 引起的我国东部沿海三疣梭子蟹的盾纤虫病, 不仅给水产从业者带来了巨大的经济损失同时也产生了长远的养殖生态威胁。当前尚未有适用的基因编辑工具对异阿脑虫的毒力基因进行基因层面的阐释。基于此, 作者开展了适用于异阿脑虫基因编辑工具的开发。作者基于传统的同源重组方法进行敲除表达盒元件的设计, 同时另辟蹊径, 借助异阿脑虫摄食细菌的特性, 以工程细菌为载体进行编辑元件的递送; 进行了异阿脑虫多种抗生素敏感性实验, 最终确定筛选标记 neo 抗性基因与 G418 抗生素; 进行了多种适用于异阿脑虫的遗传表达元件, 如启动子、终止子的筛选, 成功筛选到两组功能完善的启动子-终止子体系; 经过梯度抗性实验, 成功筛选到具有 G418 抗性表型的异阿脑虫突变体; 测序结果显示靶向位点发生预期突变, 插入长达 2000bp 的外源 DNA 序列。综上, 作者成功的在异阿脑虫物种构建细菌-纤毛虫元件递送体系, 并利用 neo-G418 筛选体系筛选到预期突变体。实验证明基于同源重组机制的传统的敲除表达盒方法适用于非模式纤毛虫的基因编辑, 为异阿脑虫的基因功能解析奠定了技术与理论基础, 同时为其他纤毛虫的相关研究提供参考。

关键词: 异阿脑虫; 三疣梭子蟹; 工程细菌; 基因编辑

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中华锯齿米虾基因组测序、组装及初步分析

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摘要: 中华锯齿米虾作为一种除藻工具虾, 其对于维持水域生态环境有着重要作用。然而关于中华锯齿米虾各方面研究较少, 本研究的顺利进行能够推动中华锯齿米虾生长发育在分子层面的研究, 对雄安新区淡水生态环境保护及生物资源利用有重要的现实意义。

本研究以中华锯齿米虾为研究对象, 利用高通量测序技术进行了基因组测序与拼接, 得到了高质量的米虾基因组, 并以此解析了米虾的线粒体基因组; 利用了 Hi-C 技术辅助基因组组装, 得到了染色体水平基因组, 其基因组指标及挂载率均较好; 为 Hi-C 数据的后续分析顺利进行, 进行了核型分析; 甲壳动物中关于 Wnt 基因家族的研究较少, 并且该家族在生物体早期发育、免疫等方面发挥重要作用, 因此本研究借助米虾基因组和转录组, 发掘了米虾的 Wnt 基因家族, 实现对中华锯齿米虾基因组的进一步解析。

关键词: 中华锯齿米虾基因组; 核型分析; Wnt 基因家族; 线粒体基因组

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基于全基因组开发 SSR 及 SNP 分子标记并比较二者在评估中华绒螯蟹野生群体遗传多样性中的差异

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摘要: 本研究选取了中华绒螯蟹长江、黄河及辽河三水系野生群体进行重测序, 分析了不同群体的微卫星 (SSR) 及 SNP 分子标记在评估遗传多样性结果以及当 SNP 数目对遗传多样性评估结果的影响。研究结果表明长江野生群体平均每 Mb 含 1801.74 个 SSR 位点, 黄河野生群体平均每 Mb 含 1804.32 个 SSR 位点, 辽河野生群体 SSR 频率为 1937.95 个/Mb。中华绒螯蟹基因组中 SSR 种类丰富, 2-6 个核苷酸重复均能检测到。并且都随着重复核苷酸数目的增加而呈下降趋势, 二核苷酸及三核苷酸类型的 SSR 占总 SSR 的 90% 以上, 各水系间差异不大。筛选了 9 个多态性较高的位点进行遗传多样性评估, 总共 127 个等位基因数 (Na) 被检测到, 各位点的基数范围在 7-28 之间, 平均等位基因数为 14.1111; 有效等位基因数 (Ne) 在 3.5652-15.1694 之间, 平均值为 7.2483; 期望杂合度 (He) 在 0.7195-0.9341 之间, 平均值为 0.8337; 香农信息指数 (I) 介于 1.4235-2.9553 之间, 平均值为 2.1194; PIC 在 0.6716-0.9303 范围内, 平均值为 0.8140。在长江野生群体中检测到 SNP 数目为 34804977, 多等位基因位点 (number of multiallelic SNP sites) 占 6.76%, transitions/transversions (ts/tv) 为 1.47; 黄河野生群体中为 34451882 个, 多等位基因位点占 7.01%, ts/tv 为 1.48; 辽河野生群体中为 34452695 个, 多等位基因位点占 7.13%, ts/tv 为 1.48。Tajima.D 均为负值, 表明稀有等位基因频率增加, 群体扩张或者低频选择; 核苷酸多样性 (π) 均为 0.007; 辽河野生群体及黄河野生群体间 Fst 值最低, 为 0.022, 长江野生群体与黄河野生群体 Fst 值为 0.033, 长江野生群体与辽河野生群体间 Fst 值为 0.036, 三个群体间没有明显的分化。比较不同数目的 SNP 评估群体间的 Fst 值可以发现随着 SNP 数目的增加, Fst 值逐渐从波动变为稳定, 当 SNP 数目大于或等于 37853 个时, Fst 值趋于稳定。虽然从基因组中挖掘 SSR 相比传统开发 SSR 标记的方法更加快速便捷, 但筛选合格的位点仍然是繁琐的工作。相比起来, 基于基因组开发 SNP 标记具有成熟的分析流程及配套支持, 并且能够更加灵活地选择位点进行相关分析。因此在今后的研究中, SNP 将成为主流分子标记。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 重测序; 分子标记

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基于 SSR 和 SNP 标记的三疣梭子蟹遗传多样性分析

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摘要: 三疣梭子蟹是一种重要的海水养殖蟹类, 广泛分布于中国沿海, 其营养丰富, 经济价值高。本研究分别利用转录组测序和简化基因组测序开发三疣梭子蟹的 SSR 和 SNP 分子标记, 探索其遗传多样性水平和群体结构。转录组测序鉴定了 246,243 个 SSR 标记, 利用其中的 19 个多态性 SSRs 进行三疣梭子蟹的群体遗传学分析。SSR 分析结果表明, 黄骅养殖群体遗传多样性($H_o=0.688$, $H_e = 0.716$)低于野生群体(秦皇岛, 黄骅, 蓬莱)($H_o=0.675\sim 0.706$, $H_e=0.752\sim 0.76$), 其中黄骅野生群体遗传多样性最高。群体分化系数 $F_{st} = 0.001\sim 0.04 (<0.05)$, 表明这四个群体间存在低水平的遗传分化。群体结构分析表明, 3 个野生群体聚类不明显, 而黄骅养殖群体聚类相对集中。另外, 利用简化基因组测序(GBS)技术对 9 个三疣梭子蟹群体进行 SNP 基因分型, 质量过滤后, 共鉴定 203,814 个 SNPs。SNP 遗传多样性分析结果显示, 9 个群体(8 个野生群体:大连, 葫芦岛, 秦皇岛, 黄骅, 东营, 蓬莱, 连云港和宁波; 1 个养殖群体: 黄骅)表现出较低水平的遗传多样性($H_o=0.216\sim 0.241$, $H_e=0.253\sim 0.267$), 其中黄骅野生群体相对较高($H_o = 0.241$, $H_e = 0.267$)。 $F_{st}=0.0016\sim 0.0462$, 表明群体间遗传分化程度低。群体结构分析显示, 样本间聚类不明显, 表现出一定程度的遗传连通性。上述结果说明中国沿海三疣梭子蟹遗传多样性较低, 遗传分化不明显, 种质资源混杂, 有必要采取合理的措施进行管理和保护。另外, 黄骅野生群体可能存在较强的遗传潜力, 这可能与渤海湾适宜的生存环境有关, 可作为良种选育的亲本来源。本研究为三疣梭子蟹的分子标记辅助育种提供了重要的遗传标记, 为合理开发和充分利用三疣梭子蟹种质资源奠定了理论基础。

关键词: 三疣梭子蟹, SSR, SNP, 遗传多样性, 良种选育

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Cas9假型昆虫杆状病毒的构建及其在对虾基因编辑中的应用

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摘要: Cas9 蛋白是 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑系统的重要元件, 其有效递送和高效表达是 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑技术成功应用的先决条件。目前, 该技术在少数几种水生甲壳动物中的成功应用在很大程度上是得益于这些甲壳动物受精卵对显微注射操作技术的耐受能力。但是, 许多重要海水养殖经济物种如中国对虾、南美白对虾、刀额新对虾和日本囊对虾, 其受精卵为均黄卵, 针刺后极易破裂, 使得 Cas9 蛋白无法得到有效的递送和高效表达, 导致其基因编辑效率低下, 难以广泛开展。本研究成功构建了共表达蓝色荧光蛋白(P2A-gBFP)并携带虾源核定位信号(NLS)的不同启动子驱动以及不同方式包装的 4 种 Cas9 重组假型昆虫杆状病毒 (Bacmid-Cas9/VP28), 然后利用昆虫 Sf9 细胞和对虾体外培养血淋巴细胞, 分别比较了上述 4 种重组假型病毒的基因递送与表达效率。其中, 用于比较的启动子包括昆虫多角体蛋白基因启动子(PH)和对虾 IHNV 病毒 P2 启动子(P2); 不同的包装方式有 2 种: 一是将对虾 WSSV 病毒囊膜蛋白基因 (VP28) 表达质粒与 Cas9 重组杆状病毒表达质粒 (Bacmid-Cas9) 共转染 Sf9 包装细胞, 一是将囊膜蛋白基因 (VP28) 插入 Cas9 重组杆状病毒表达质粒中共表达。结果表明, Cas9 重组假型昆虫杆状病毒 (Bacmid-PH-P2-Cas9-P2A-gBFP-PH-VP28) 可获得最佳的基因递送与表达效率, 其在对虾血淋巴细胞中的感染效率可高达 51%, 在成体对虾中的表达效率可达 90% 以上, 但具有组织特异性。上述 Cas9 重组假型昆虫杆状病毒表达系统的成功构建, 实现了 Cas9 蛋白在高度分化的对虾血淋巴细胞以及对虾成体组织中的高效递送与表达, 为 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑技术在对虾中的成功应用奠定了基础。

关键词: CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑技术; 对虾; 杆状病毒; P2 启动子; VP28 囊膜蛋白

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脱脂大麦虫幼虫粉替代鱼粉对凡纳滨对虾生长、生理、生化、肝胰腺组织学、肌肉品质和肠道微生物群的影响

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摘要: 本研究评估了脱脂大麦虫(*Zophobas atratus*)幼虫粉作为凡纳滨对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)的替代蛋白成分的效果。用脱脂大麦虫幼虫粉(DBWLM)替代日粮鱼粉(FM), 研究不同替代水平对凡纳滨对虾的生长、生理、生化、肝胰腺组织学、肌肉品质和肠道微生物菌群的影响。用 DBWLM 分别替代 0、15、30、45、60 和 75% 的鱼粉(DBWLM0、DBWLM15、DBWLM30、DBWLM45、DBWLM60 和 DBWLM75), 分别投喂初始体质量为 $0.34 \pm 0.04\text{g}$ 的幼虾 56 天。结果显示, 用 DBWLM 替代高达 75% 的鱼粉对凡纳滨对虾的生长性能没有负面影响。DBWLM30 组虾的存活率最高, 而 DBWLM15 组虾的 WG、FCR、SGR、CF 和 ADC 最高。DBWLM 替代鱼粉可以促进脂质代谢, 降低血脂水平。同时, 对虾的肌肉质量得到改善。随着 DBWLM 水平的提高, 血清 ACP、AKP 活性和肠道炎症因子(IGF-1 和 IL-6)受到抑制, MDA 含量下降, T-AOC 水平和 SOD 活性明显提高。肝胰腺的组织学切片显示, 当 60% 或更多的 FM 被替换时, 肝胰腺萎缩, 并有不规则的管腔变形, 但细胞膜没有受损。微生物组学结果显示, DBWLM 组拟杆菌门和厚壁菌门丰度增加, 变形菌门丰度减少, 且富含 "代谢" 相关功能通路。结果表明, 45% 的鱼粉替代比例可以促进生长, 提高抗氧化能力和肌肉品质, 减少炎症, 增强肠道微生物群之间的互动。因此, 本实验条件下, 建议脱脂大麦虫替代鱼粉水平不应超过 60%。

关键词: 脱脂大麦虫幼虫粉; 鱼粉替代; 凡纳滨对虾; 生长; 健康

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An effective modified HRM method for SNP genotyping after the correlation analysis of the SNPs with WSSV-resistant traits

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Abstract: *Procambarus clarkii* is an important freshwater cultured crayfish in China. With the gradual development of its aquaculture industry, research on white spot disease, which is harmful to healthy culture of *P. clarkii*, increases gradually. The prophenoloxidase (proPO) system is an important part of crayfish's innate immunity and plays a role in virus resistance. Here, based on the early discovery of three SNP sites in the intron of *proPO* gene, the linkage disequilibrium and haplotype were analyzed for the SNPs, and it was found that there was a strong linkage disequilibrium relationship among them. Through the analysis on association between the haplotypes and genotype of each SNP site with the WSSV-resistant traits, the detection of the SNP_7081 genotype was considered as the most convenient and efficient way for WSSV-resistant group selection. Furtherly, the high-resolution melting curve (HRM), which is a rapid and economic genotyping method, was chosen to establish for SNP_7081 site genotyping. The 68 bp target fragment with 27.94% GC content was amplified and melting curve analysis were performed. However, the appearance of false negatives which led to unable automatically grouped although the melting curves of genotypes CC, C>T and T>C were obviously different. The low GC content which correlated with the Tm value, was confirmed as the reason for the false negatives by the assay about the recombinant plasmid PMD18-T-SNP_7081 constructed with 45.24% GC content. Eventually, the adaptor primers were used to increase the GC content of the target fragment to 36.14%, and a modified HRM method for genotyping SNP_7081 site that could group automatically was established, which could provide a new insight for the HRM method to genotype SNPs.

Keywords: High-resolution melting; Crayfish; White spot syndrome virus; Genotyping; SNP

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广东省匙指虾科代表物种的群体遗传结构及其对保护遗传学的启示

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摘要: 掌肢新米虾(*Caridina cantonensis*) 和广东米虾(*Neocaridina palmata*)两物种隶属于甲壳纲 Crustacea、十足目 Decapoda、匙指虾科 Atyidae, 两者皆为我国华南地区淡水流域分布广泛的底栖生物。本研究通过对广东米虾及掌肢新米虾 2 种逾 400 个个体进行 COI 及 NaK 基因测序, 以揭示匙指虾科的代表物种在广东地区的群体遗传结构, 并进一步从保护遗传学的角度出发, 引入 *heightened evolutionary distinctiveness* (HED) 这一多样性统计指标来定量评估其不同种群间保护的优先性。遗传多样性分析及系统发育树证明两物种具有截然不同的遗传结构及系统发育特征, 相关的测序结果补充了匙指虾科基因数据及 DNA 条形码数据库, 此外, 从种群角度出发的保护等级评估还可为日后其他同类物种的保育提供参考和借鉴。

关键词: 掌肢新米虾; 广东米虾; COI 基因; 群体遗传结构; 保护遗传学

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发酵菜籽粕替代豆粕对凡纳滨对虾幼虾生长性能、血清生化和肝胰腺健康的影响

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摘要: 本研究旨在探究发酵菜籽粕替代豆粕对凡纳滨对虾幼虾生长表现、血清生化和肝胰腺健康的影响。实验选取 600 尾初重为 (1.04 ± 0.04) g 的幼虾, 随机分成 6 组, 每组 4 个重复, 每个重复 25 尾。实验配制 6 组等氮等脂饲料, 试验幼虾分别饲喂正常鱼粉组(CON)以及使用发酵菜籽粕分别替代低鱼粉饲料中 0(FRM0)、25%(FRM25)、50%(FRM50)、75%(FRM75)和 100%(FRM100)豆粕的饲料, 养殖 8 周。结果表明: 1)实验各组之间的存活率和肥满度没有显著性差异, 但随着发酵菜籽粕添加水平的升高, 幼虾增重率显著降低, 肝体比显著升高。2)随着发酵菜籽粕替代豆粕水平的升高, 肝脏超氧化物歧化酶活性显著升高, 过氧化氢酶呈先升高再降低的趋势, 并均显著低于 CON 组。肝胰腺谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶的活性与 CAT 表现出相同趋势, 但低鱼粉组间无显著差异)。CON 组肝胰腺丙二醇含量显著高于 25%、50%、100%替代组。3)FRM50 组血清酚氧化酶活力显著高于其他组, 溶菌活力则随着替代水平的升高呈降低趋势。4)与对照组相比, 实验各组肝胰腺谷丙、谷草转氨酶活性没有显著差异。综合以上结果得出, 在低鱼粉饲料中, 发酵菜籽粕可以替代 25%的豆粕, 而不影响凡纳滨对虾的生长性能和肝胰腺健康, 并促进了其免疫能力和抗氧化作用。

关键词: 发酵菜籽粕; 凡纳滨对虾; 生长; 血清生化; 肝胰腺健康

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热应激下日本蟳 Hsp40 基因家族的全基因组鉴定和表达分析

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摘要: 热休克蛋白 40(Hsp40)又称 J 结构域蛋白(DNAJ), 是热休克蛋白(Hsps)基因超家族的主要家族, 其作为 Hsp70 的辅助伴侣蛋白, 广泛参与不同的应激反应, 在维持蛋白稳态的多种生物学过程中发挥关键作用。但迄今为止, 该基因家族在甲壳类动物中尚未被鉴定, 尤其是在响应热应激反应中的表达模式尚不清楚。本研究利用日本蟳全基因组数据, 鉴定出 47 个 Hsp40 基因成员, 根据系统发育关系可分为 24 个亚家族, DNAJA3, DNAJB11, DNAJC18 和 DNAJC21 亚家族的成员在日本蟳基因组中广泛扩张, 存在基因复制事件。表达模式显示 *DNAJB11L*、*DNAJB11L.L*、*DNAJC3* 基因在低温处理后显著上调, 但是 *DNAJC9* 表达下调。高温处理后, *DNAJB11L* 表达明显下调。选择压力分析表明, 部分 Hsp40 亚家族基因对经历了明显的纯化选择。本研究可能是首次在甲壳类动物中开展 Hsp40 基因家族的鉴定和生物信息学分析。通过这项研究, 有助于我们了解热应激下潮间带甲壳类动物的 Hsp40 基因家族是如何响应调控的。

关键词: 日本蟳; Hsp40; DNAJ; 热应激

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Effect of application frequency with β -glucan on the growth performance, physiology response and gut microbiota of the Pacific white shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei* under low salinity

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Abstract: An eight-week feeding trial was conducted to investigate the effects of different feeding patterns with dietary β -glucan on the growth performance, physiology response and intestinal microbiota of the Pacific white shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei* (0.49 ± 0.17 g) under low salinity. Six feeding patterns were set, including: no- β -glucan feeding diet continuously (NOF group), 0.1% β -glucan continuous feeding group (COF group) or every 1 (COF1/NOF6), 2 (COF2/NOF5), 3 (COF3/NOF4) and 4 (COF4/NOF3) days of the week, while β -glucan-free feed was used on the remaining days. At the end of the feeding trial, the results revealed that compared with NOF group, the growth performance in all groups of shrimps have no significant difference, but the condition factor in COF2/NOF5 group was significantly increased than those of groups. Total antioxidative capacity and glutathione peroxidase activity of the COF2/NOF5 group was significantly lower than those of NOF group. The mRNA expression of the gene penaeidin-3a in the hepatopancreas was significantly higher in the COF3/NOF4 group than those of NOF group. Interval feeding of β -glucan could eliminate the eliminated immunity fatigue. The diet supplemented with β -glucan changed the α diversity and altered the composition of gut microbiota in different feeding patterns. In particular, the abundance of the proteobacteria was increased at the phylum level with β -glucan. The results suggested that dietary supplementation with β -glucan had a positive influence on shrimp growth performance, antioxidant status and gut microbiota. These results should be taken into consideration that the 2 days and basic feed for 5 days feeding regimes of β -glucan seemed to be more optimum for preventing immune fatigue and promoting the health of juvenile *L. vannamei* at low salinity.

Keywords: *Litopenaeus vannamei*; Feeding patterns; Low salinity; Intestinal microbiota

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工厂化循环水养虾及其无人化、智能化管理

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摘要: 南美白对虾是最适于工厂化大规模养殖的经济品种, 目前国内多家水产龙头企业纷纷进军该领域。然而现有工厂化养殖模式的自动化程度低、精准化水平差、劳动力消耗多、资源浪费严重、病害防控困难、成功率不稳定、对环境影响较大等, 需要进行前瞻性创新研发与率先的规模化实施。

本文针对工厂化养虾的行业痛点与未来发展趋势, 从系统特征、产业需求、投入产出等方面具体分析循环水养虾的必然性, 解析了循环水系统的关键要点及工艺流程, 介绍了通威渔业循环水养虾的实施结果, 包括系统架构、水质规律、菌量变化、生长性能等数据, 为循环水养虾发展的可行性提供了依据; 同时, 作为配套支撑, 在国内率先实践了无人化、智能化操作以及生产数字化管理, 包括自动排污、进水、投饵、喷施、观察、采样、检测等全程无人化车间, 以及人、机、水、虾合一的生产全数字化管理平台, 从而大幅度减少人力, 保障生物安全, 实现程序化管控和精准化养殖; 最后从未来展望角度分析了环控、饲喂、防病、安保、巡检、追溯等智能化管控需求, 以及相应的智能化养虾发展策略。上述工作有望引领产业升级, 节约资源、精准可控、环境友好、产品安全、产出稳定, 综合效益巨大。

关键词: 对虾; 工厂化养殖; 循环水; 无人化; 智能化

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基于中华绒螯蟹研究的水产品高质量发展思考

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摘要：中华绒螯蟹（*Eriocheir sinensis*, 大闸蟹、河蟹）为我国水产品高值/品牌化建设的“旗舰种”，产地溯源/保护的“引领种”。作为“水土”环境终极因素，元素（含稳定同位素）在不同产地蟹的生物地球化学“指纹”应不同，且将关联到营养、形态和感官品质，进而左右消费者认知和产业发展实力。为证实上述“指纹”的差异性和稳定性，客观掌握其基础信息；本研究针对阳澄湖等产地大闸蟹的矿质元素、外部形态、口感滋味特征进行了比较探索，并跟踪了阳澄湖蟹元素“指纹”等形成规律及与“洗澡蟹”相关“指纹”的动态差异。元素、稳定同位素、形态、滋味特征分别用电感耦合等离子质谱、稳定同位素质谱、几何形态测量和电子舌技术来把握。阳澄湖等不同产地蟹第三步足中 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 、 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ 及10种元素“指纹”特征明显。蟹背甲形态的产地差异巨大。阳澄湖蟹第三步足上述“指纹”、背甲形态定型期各需3、7个月。非阳澄湖蟹即使在阳澄湖中“洗澡”1个月，上述“指纹”和背甲形态仍无法与原产蟹趋同。阳澄湖与其它产地蟹滋味区分主要在鲜味及其回味。上述一系列的研究结果表明，不同产地水产品可形成各自的形态、感官和营养品质特征，重视掌握这些特征的基础量化信息是其高值化、品牌化、实力化及产地保护等高质量发展的必要支撑。

关键词：大闸蟹；矿质元素；外部形态；口感滋味；品质；高质量发展

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卤虫高密度遗传连锁图谱构建及其性别与生长相关性状 QTL 定位

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摘要: 卤虫 (*Artemia*) 属小型甲壳动物, 广泛分布于内陆盐湖和日晒盐场等高盐水体中, 其幼体和成虫富含蛋白质和高级不饱和脂肪酸, 是海水苗种不可替代的鲜活饵料。分子标记辅助选择是目前基于基因型进行选择育种的一种非常有效的工具。数量性状位点(QTL)定位是一种有效的经济性状标记识别方法, 而遗传连锁图的构建是决定遗传性状的前提。本研究构建了卤虫首张高密度的遗传连锁图谱, 该图谱有 21 条连锁群, 包含 8709 个单核苷酸多态性位点, 总长度为 2636.4 cM, 图谱标记的平均间隔为 0.33 cM。每个连锁群的标记数从 137 到 677 不等, 长度范围是 87.96-194.17 cM, 连锁群平均长度为 125.54cM。每个连锁群的‘Gap ≤ 5 cM’值在 97.79%到 100% 之间。利用构建的卤虫高密度遗传图谱对性别和 4 个生长相关的性状进行了 QTL 定位。一共定位了 8 个 QTL, 其中性别、体长、全长、体重、和体宽的 QTL 数目分别为 1、2、2、1、2 个。这些 QTL 主要分布于 LG3 和 LG6 连锁群上, 可解释的表型变异值从 12.5%到 100%。其中与性别相关的 1 个 QTL 中, 分布在 LG6 的 58.5-167.4cM 区间, 并且表现出较高的可解释表型变异 (24.7% -100%), 说明与性别相关的基因很可能分布在这个区域。本研究构建的卤虫高密度遗传连锁图谱及其性别和生长相关性状的 QTL 可为甲壳类分子标记辅助育种和遗传改良提供了宝贵的遗传资源。

关键词: 卤虫; 遗传连锁图谱; 性别; 生长; QTL

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不同食物和配偶资源下三疣梭子蟹的争斗行为

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摘要: 在三疣梭子蟹(*Portunus trituberculatus*)池塘养殖中, 食物和配偶等有限资源是引发蟹争斗的重要因素。为探究食物和配偶资源对雄性三疣梭子蟹竞争策略和争斗行为的影响, 我们搭建室内争斗行为拍摄系统, 量化分析了三疣梭子蟹的争斗行为、争斗后的耗氧率和能量物质(糖原、葡萄糖)及代谢产物(乳酸)含量的变化。结果发现, 随食物资源量增加, 三疣梭子蟹争斗中的接触行为和关键行为发生次数、争斗持续时间、争斗强度呈先升高后降低的变化趋势, 耗氧率、糖原等能源物质消耗和乳酸产生先增多后减少的趋势; 随配偶资源量增加, 三疣梭子蟹争斗中的接触行为和关键行为发生次数、争斗持续时间、争斗强度持续升高, 耗氧率、糖原等能源物质消耗和乳酸产生持续增加。研究结果初步表明, 面对不同资源时, 三疣梭子蟹采取继续争斗且提高争斗强度或放弃争斗的两种竞争策略(当食物资源增加时争斗强度先增强后减弱, 配偶资源增加时争斗强度持续增强), 使争斗行为和生理代谢状况发生显著变化。在三疣梭子蟹池塘养殖中, 可通过增加投饵量和雌雄分养以减少争斗引起的肢体残缺或死亡, 提高其养殖成活率。

关键词: 三疣梭子蟹; 食物资源; 配偶资源; 争斗行为

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中华锯齿米虾雌、雄蜕皮激素变化特征及 Msl3 基因功能初步探究

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摘要: 采用酶联免疫法, 在不同蜕皮时期 (蜕皮前期 AB、蜕皮间期 C、蜕皮期 D0-D4), 研究血淋巴蜕皮激素(20E)的变化特征。结果表明, 在整个蜕皮周期过程中, 雌雄蜕皮激素浓度的变化趋势基本保持一致。在 C、D0 和 D1 时期, 20E 水平相对稳定, D2 和 D3 阶段, 20E 水平逐渐上升, 在 D4 阶段达到最高峰(雌性 230.97 ± 3.96 ng/L, 雄性 285.23 ± 5.81 ng/L)。雌雄血淋巴蜕皮激素水平在同一蜕皮时期中存在显著性差异($P < 0.01$), 推测其与雌雄不同的繁殖机制有关。由于中华锯齿米虾较小的体型及较短的蜕皮周期, 其蜕皮前期、间期及蜕皮期的 20E 水平并不存在显著的统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。在幼体发育过程中, 随着性腺的发生与发育, 蜕皮时间间隔呈现线性增长, 并在性成熟期达到稳定。Msl3 作为剂量补偿效应的重要成员之一, 在外部性征的形成及性别分化的过程中发挥重要作用。相比于肝胰腺、眼柄等其他组织, Msl3 在中华锯齿米虾成熟个体性腺中具有较高的表达量, 其功能性缺失可能与胚胎发育障碍有关。这些结果不仅表明了蜕皮激素及 Msl3 在中华锯齿米虾发育与繁殖过程中的重要功能, 也为深入研究甲壳动物蜕皮与性腺发育的分子机制提供参考。

关键词: 中华锯齿米虾; 蜕皮激素; 蜕皮周期; Msl3

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4 个对虾 U6 启动子的克隆及活性分析

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摘要: gRNA 的高效表达是 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑系统中 Cas9 蛋白实现精准、高效切割的首要限制条件, 而 U6 启动子是 gRNA 能否高效转录的决定因素。目前, 关于对虾内源性 U6 启动子方面的研究尚未见相关报道。体外培养的对虾细胞存在分裂停滞问题, 导致非虾源 U6 启动子驱动的各种 gRNA 表达载体在对虾细胞中的递送与表达效率都不高。因此, 为突破对虾基因编辑效率低的技术瓶颈, 我们从南美白对虾 (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) 基因组中筛选和克隆了 4 个对虾 U6 启动子 (LvU6A、LvU6B、LvU6C 和 LvU6D), 并利用昆虫杆状病毒 Bac to Bac 表达系统, 对上述 4 个对虾 U6 启动子驱动 shRNA 的表达效率进行了比较。生物信息学分析结果显示, 4 个 LvU6 启动子序列均含有远端序列元件 (DSE)、近端序列元件 (PSE) 及 TATA box RNA 聚合酶 III (polIII) U6 启动子的特征元件。本文以 VP28 假型昆虫杆状病毒 (Vp28-pseudotyped Bacmid) 作为递送载体, 分别构建 RNAi 双质粒 (Bacmid-P_{PH}-MCS-LvU6-shEGFP-P2-gBFP 和 Bacmid-P_{PH}-MCS-P2-EGFP) 递送系统和单质粒 (Bacmid-P_{PH}-EGFP-LvU6-shEGFP-P2-gBFP) 递送系统, 并分析其在 Sf9 细胞中对 EGFP 基因的沉默效果。结果显示, 4 个 LvU6 均可成功驱动 shEGFP 的表达, 干扰效率大小为 LvU6B > LvU6D > LvU6A > LvU6C, 且双质粒以 1: 0.1 摩尔比进行共转染时, LvU6B 的干扰效率最高, 可达 24.26%, 优于单质粒转染结果。下一步拟将 LvU6B 启动子应用于对虾细胞的 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑研究中, 以建立一种高效的对虾基因编辑操作体系。

关键词: 对虾; U6 启动子; RNAi; VP28 假型昆虫杆状病毒; CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑系统

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凡纳滨对虾-硬壳蛤池塘综合养殖系统水-气界面 CO₂ 通量及其与环境因子的关系

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摘要: 为探究不同凡纳滨对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)池塘养殖系统养殖期间水-气界面 CO₂ 通量及其影响因子,以凡纳滨对虾(*L. vannamei*)池塘单养系统(L)和凡纳滨对虾-硬壳蛤(*Mercenaria mercenaria*)池塘综合养殖系统(低密度硬壳蛤 LM-L、中密度硬壳蛤 LM-M、高密度硬壳蛤 LM-H)为研究对象,采用静态箱气相色谱法逐月监测了养殖期间(5-9月)水-气界面 CO₂ 通量,分析了 CO₂ 通量与环境因子的关系。主要研究结果如下:(1)对虾单养系统养殖期间水-气界面平均 CO₂ 通量为-12.66 mg/m²/h,整体表现为 CO₂ 的汇;(2)LM-L、LM-M 和 LM-H 综合养殖系统养殖期间水-气界面平均 CO₂ 通量分别为-16.02 mg/m²/h、-16.48 mg/m²/h 和-36.70 mg/m²/h,整体表现为 CO₂ 的汇,且随着硬壳蛤放养密度的增加其碳汇能力增强;LM-H 系统的 CO₂ 通量值显著低于 L、LM-L 和 LM-M 系统的 CO₂ 通量值($P<0.05$);(3)四种养殖系统水-气界面 CO₂ 通量与水体溶解氧浓度、叶绿素 a 含量和净初级生产力呈显著负相关关系($P<0.05$),水体净初级生产力是影响对虾养殖系统水-气界面 CO₂ 通量的关键驱动因子。以凡纳滨对虾-硬壳蛤综合养殖系统平均 CO₂ 通量为基准,推算该系统养殖期间可以吸收 626.75kg·ha⁻¹·110d⁻¹ 的二氧化碳。两种凡纳滨对虾池塘养殖系统在养殖期间均表现为碳汇,随着硬壳蛤放养密度的增加,水-气界面 CO₂ 的碳汇功能逐渐增强。

关键词: 凡纳滨对虾; 硬壳蛤; 池塘; 综合养殖; 二氧化碳通量; 环境因子

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蔗糖和甘蔗渣形成的生物絮团在对虾养殖中应用效果的比较分析

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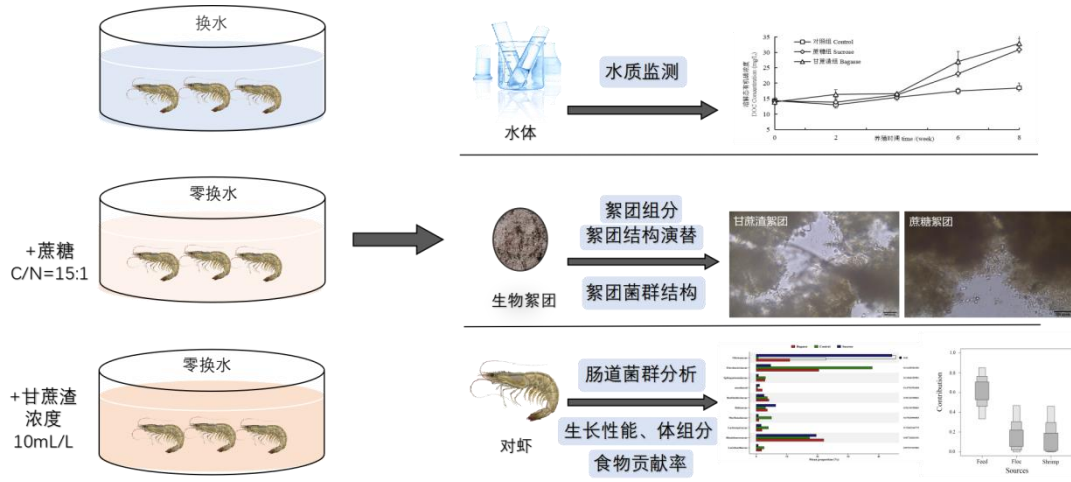
摘要: 为比较添加蔗糖和甘蔗渣所形成的生物絮团在对虾养殖中的应用效果, 将 9 个 1 m³ 的塑料桶, 随机分为 3 组, 设置对照组 (Control): 日换水量 20%~60%; 蔗糖组 (Sucrose): 不换水, 保持水体碳氮比 15: 1; 甘蔗渣组 (Bagasse): 不换水, 维持甘蔗渣含量 10 mL/L。按 300 尾/m³ 的密度投放规格为 0.75±0.34g/尾的凡纳对虾, 养殖周期 56 d。测定水质指标, 絮团组分、附着微生物群落组成和对虾食物贡献率, 对虾生长指标、体组分和肠道微生物群落组成。结果表明, Sucrose 组对虾成活率显著高于 Bagasse 组 ($P<0.05$), Sucrose 组和 Bagasse 组对虾终末体长、体重、特定增长率、相对增重率没有显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。Sucrose 组和 Bagasse 组总氨氮和 pH 在养殖后期显著低于 Control 组 ($P<0.05$)。Sucrose 组和 Bagasse 组亚硝氮、硝氮、总氮、DOC 和 POC 含量显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。水体中 POC 含量 Bagasse 组>Sucrose 组>Control 组。Bagasse 组生物絮团 (BF) 粗蛋白含量显著高于 Sucrose 组生物絮团 (SF), 灰分含量显著低于 SF ($P<0.05$)。BF 微生物群落多样性高于 SF, 两种生物絮团微生物群落组成相似。然而, SF 弧菌科丰度极显著高于 BF ($P<0.01$)。SF 和 BF 对对虾食物贡献率分别为 26.17%和 20.82%。Sucrose 组和 Bagasse 组对虾粗脂肪没有显著性差异 ($P>0.05$), 但均显著高于 Control 组 ($P<0.05$)。Control 组和 Bagasse 组对虾肠道内优势菌群科水平主要为黄杆菌科、红杆菌科; Sucrose 组主要为弧菌科。以上结果表明, 蔗糖生物絮团和甘蔗渣生物絮团调控水质的功效相似, 并且甘蔗渣能够向水体中提供有机碳, 效果与添加蔗糖相似; 两种生物絮团能够被对虾所摄食, 且影响对虾粗脂肪的含量; 两种生物絮团附着菌存在差异, 被摄食后引起了对虾肠道菌群的差异。

关键词: 生物絮团; 甘蔗渣; 蔗糖; 菌群结构; 食物贡献率。

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沉水植物对罗氏沼虾养殖系统的水质调控效应研究

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摘要: 为进行沉水植物对罗氏沼虾养殖系统的水质调控效应研究, 探讨了浮游植物、浮游动物、微生物优势种群与影响水质的环境因子之间的关系, 对比传统养殖组与基于沉水植物原位净化的生态养殖组在水质、浮游动植物和微生物群落结构特征差异。结果表明: 两组养殖水体水质与浮游生物群落结构均存在显著差异。生态养殖组的总磷(TP)、总氮(TN)、化学需氧量(COD)和叶绿素a(Chl-a)浓度均低于传统养殖组。传统养殖组浮游植物与浮游动物生物量均高于生态养殖组, 其中传统养殖组内蓝藻门生物量占比最高(91.8%), 两组浮游植物与浮游动物的多样性存在显著差异。微生物主要包括放线菌门、拟杆菌门、蓝细菌门和变形菌门, 其中生态养殖组放线菌门的丰度最高, 传统养殖组优势菌为蓝细菌门的微囊藻属、鱼腥藻属等以及拟杆菌门的黄杆菌属等。冗余分析表明TP、COD和溶解氧(DO)是影响水体浮游生物群落组成与分布的关键因子。利用沉水植物开展罗氏沼虾养殖水环境的原位净化, 可显著消减养殖水体氮、磷营养盐, 降低浮游动植物生物量, 提高水体菌群落结构稳定性, 改善养殖水环境。研究结果为沉水植物在罗氏沼虾养殖中的水质调控应用提供参考。

关键词: 沉水植物; 罗氏沼虾; 水环境; 原位净化

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凡纳对虾盐田养殖模式水质、浮游生物和对虾天然食物源

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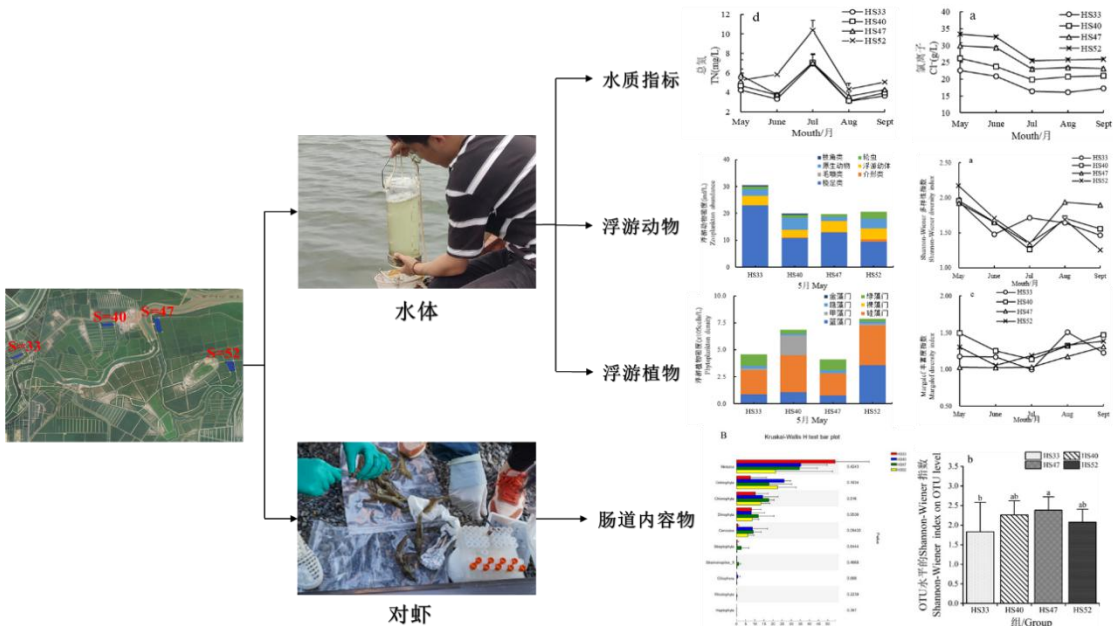
摘要: 盐田是指蒸发法制取盐的场地, 盐田池塘可用作对虾养殖, 从而提高海水资源的利用效率。为探究凡纳对虾盐田养殖模式水质、浮游生物和对虾天然食物源, 本研究选取33±5 (HS33)、40±5 (HS40)、47±5 (HS47) 和52±7 (HS52) 四个盐度的盐田池塘作为研究对象, 分析了水体中营养盐和离子的组成、浮游生物的多样性和优势种以及对虾的肠道内含物。研究表明, 不同盐田池塘中氮、磷的含量没有显著性差异, 无机氮和无机磷含量在0.14~0.32 mg/L和0.01~0.05 mg/L, 总氮和总磷含量在3.10~10.40 mg/L和0.04~0.55 mg/L。Cl⁻和Na⁺占水体中主要离子的84~91%, Mg²⁺、SO₄²⁻、K⁺、CO₃²⁻与盐度呈极显著正相关 ($P<0.01$), 而Ca²⁺、HCO₃⁻与盐度无显著相关性。不同盐度盐田间浮游植物的 α 多样性无显著差异, 各池塘硅藻门占据绝对优势, 占浮游植物种类的48~57%, 主要为宽角斜纹藻; 不同盐度盐田间浮游动物的 α 多样性无显著差异, 其中桡足类占据绝对优势, 占浮游动物种类的37~42%, 主要为沃氏纺锤水蚤。各池塘对虾肠道内含物浮游植物均以绿藻门的小球藻为主, 浮游动物均以轮虫类的角突臂尾轮虫为主。以上结果表明, 盐田水环境的氮、磷含量较低, 离子主要以Cl⁻和Na⁺为主; 不同盐度池塘浮游生物组成没有显著性差异; 盐田对虾摄食具有选择性, 摄食的浮游植物以绿藻门为主而非更丰富的硅藻门, 摄食的浮游动物以轮虫类为主而非更丰富的桡足类。

关键词: 盐田对虾; 凡纳对虾; 营养盐; 浮游生物; 食物源

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三种中草药活性提取物对红螯螯虾生理健康功效的研究

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摘要: 探究了黄芪、杜仲、黄连三种中草药活性提取物对红螯螯虾生理健康的影响。选取 720 尾红螯螯虾幼虾 (7.54 ± 0.04) g, 随机分成 8 组, 每组 3 个重复, 每个重复 30 尾。在基础饲料中分别添加一定浓度的黄芪、杜仲、黄连、黄芪+杜仲、黄芪+黄连、杜仲+黄连、黄芪+杜仲+黄连的活性提取物, 以基础饲料为对照, 连续投喂 1 周, 测定第 3、7 天以及停药第 3、7、10、14 天的生理健康指标。结果表明, 1) 各试验组免疫活性 (血细胞数量, 血细胞吞噬率、溶菌活力、抗菌活力、凝集活力等) 及抗氧化能力 (T-AOC、SOD、CAT、MDA) 均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 投喂第 7 天达到最高值后于停药第 10、14 天恢复至对照组水平; 2) 与对照组相比, 试验组肝胰腺中谷丙转氨酶、谷草转氨酶活力没有显著差异 ($P > 0.05$); 3) 黄芪+杜仲、杜仲+黄连、黄芪+杜仲+黄连处理组的免疫因子活性和肝胰腺抗氧化能力均显著高于其他试验组 ($P < 0.05$), 其中黄连+杜仲组为最适配伍方案。上述结果表明, 中草药饲料添加剂能促进红螯螯虾的免疫应答, 提高其抗氧化能力。

关键词: 红螯螯虾; 中草药; 配伍; 免疫; 抗氧化

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不同浓度硝态氮胁迫对南美白对虾生长与免疫功能的影响

任童童

北部湾大学

摘要：（略）

唑虫酰胺对凡纳滨对虾的毒性效应研究

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摘要: 在养殖环境污染问题日益突出的背景下, 农药对水生生物的污染成为研究焦点之一。本实验旨在探究新型杀虫剂唑虫酰胺 (TOL) 对凡纳滨对虾的慢性毒性效应。实验选取平均初重为 (0.163 ± 0.008) g 的幼虾 500 尾, 随机分成 5 组, 每组 3 个重复, 每个重复 20 尾。分别进行 0、10、20、40、80 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 浓度的 TOL 水体暴露处理, 饱食投喂 6 周。结果显示, 40 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 处理组对凡纳滨对虾增重率和特殊生长率显著性升高, 肝胰腺指数无显著性变化, 肥满度随 TOL 浓度增加而增加, 但幼虾的成活率随着 TFP 浓度升高而显著降低。在 TFP 暴露过程中, 与对照组相比, 40 $\mu\text{g/L}$ TOL 组 LDH 活性、GST 活性和 T-AOC 显著升高, 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 和 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$ TOL 组 LDH 活性显著降低。对幼虾中肠进行肠道内容物分析发现, 40 $\mu\text{g/L}$ TOL 组比对照组的肠道菌群的 Simpson 指数显著降低, Shannon 指数显著升高。与对照组相比, 40 $\mu\text{g/L}$ TOL 组变形菌门相对丰度显著升高, 拟杆菌门相对丰度显著降低, 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$ TOL 组的放线杆菌门相对丰度显著降低; 肠道中黄杆菌属相对丰度显著降低, *Ruegeria*、*Haloferula* 相对丰度显著升高。通过 PICRUSt2 功能预测发现, 与对照组相比, 40 $\mu\text{g/L}$ TOL 组的次生代谢物的生物合成和微生物在不同环境中代谢途径显著富集。研究表明, 暴露 TOL 会影响幼虾存活, 引起机体氧化损伤, 降低免疫能力, 肠道组织损伤。

关键词: 凡纳滨对虾; 唑虫酰胺; 氧化损伤; 肠道菌群

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Mass artificial incubation of redclaw crayfish eggs in a recirculating mechanical pulling device

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Abstract: To solve the problems involved in the mass artificial incubation of redclaw crayfish eggs. The results were obtained: 1) the hatching rates or survival rates of the groups with 7 pairs of appendages and well-formed eye pigments were significantly higher; 2) the hatching rates of eggs incubated at densities of 300 eggs/incubator box were significantly higher. The survival rates of eggs incubated at densities of 300 or 500 eggs/incubator box were significantly higher; 3) the survival rates of the group whose incubator received a sponge attachment were significantly higher than those of the group without a sponge; 4) the survival rates of the group with 2.5 or 3 cm width of the upper end of boxes were significantly higher than those of the group with 4 cm; and 5) the eggs with 7 pairs of appendages or well-formed eye pigments were selected, with a density of 300-500 eggs/incubator box, and the box was 2.5-cm wide, and a total of 240,031 specific pathogen-free seedlings were cultivated.

Keywords: *Cherax quadricarinatus*; embryo; in vitro incubation; technical optimization

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丁香酚对脊尾白虾成虾的麻醉效果及其在长途运输中的保护作用研究

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摘要: 脊尾白虾 (*Exopalaemon carinicauda*) 驯化程度低, 成体脊尾白虾在高温季节长途运输 ($\geq 8\text{h}$) 后 96h 的成活率极不理想 (低于 10%)。随着脊尾白虾优良品种的选育和推广使用, 成体脊尾白虾运输成活率低下的问题亟待解决。本研究以成体脊尾白虾为实验对象, 比较了不同浓度 (0、30、60、90、120、150、180mg/L) 丁香酚处理 30min 的麻醉效果, 并在 4 个浓度梯度下 (0、10、20、30mg/L) 进行了模拟运输以验证其在长途运输中的保护作用。实验结果表明, 浓度 30mg/L 的丁香酚处理 30min 无镇静和麻醉效果, 延长处理时间到 4h 后半数产生镇静效果; 60mg/L 组分别在 $13.6\pm 2.4\text{min}$ 和 $24.0\pm 2.6\text{min}$ 产生镇静和麻醉效果, 并在 1h 内全部恢复正常; 90mg/L 组分别在 $12.5\pm 2.7\text{min}$ 和 $21.6\pm 1.9\text{min}$ 产生镇静和麻醉效果, 并在 2h 内全部恢复正常; 120-180mg/L 范围内, 随着丁香酚浓度的增加, 丁香酚产生镇静和麻醉所需时间显著缩短, 恢复 2h 后的成活率也大幅降低; 120、150、180mg/L 组镇静所需时间分别为 4.5 ± 0.5 、 3.3 ± 0.4 和 $2.1\pm 0.6\text{min}$, 而麻醉所需时间分别为 14.1 ± 2.7 、 6.6 ± 0.5 和 $4.6\pm 0.7\text{min}$, 恢复 2h 的成活率分别为 75%、37.5%和 0%; 模拟运输 8h 后放到自然海水中恢复 4d 后的成活率分别为 $6.7\pm 4.7\%$ 、 $6.7\pm 4.7\%$ 、 $30\pm 8.2\%$ 和 $80\pm 8.2\%$ 。综合以上数据, 丁香酚对成体脊尾白虾有较好的麻醉效果, 30mg/L 丁香酚可大幅提高脊尾白虾长途运输后的成活率。本研究可为成体脊尾白虾长途运输成活率的提高提供数据支持。

关键词: 脊尾白虾; 丁香酚; 麻醉; 运输保护

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凡纳滨对虾耐高盐性状遗传解析及基因组育种研究

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摘要: 凡纳滨对虾是世界主导的对虾养殖品种, 该品种具有极强的盐度适应能力。近年来在环渤海地区, 利用高盐度的日晒盐池(盐度>40)进行凡纳滨对虾养殖已经成为一种新的绿色生态养殖模式。我国拥有近 400 万亩盐田水面, 盐田对虾养殖产业发展前景广阔, 但是在高盐度养殖条件下对虾生长缓慢且成活率低, 亟需培育专门化的耐高盐良种。深入解析凡纳滨对虾耐高盐分子机制, 研发耐高盐性状精准选育技术是加快良种培育的关键。本研究建立了对虾耐高盐性状的测试技术, 并利用该技术进行了耐高盐性状选育, 通过耐高盐家系和敏感家系的比较转录组分析, 获得与耐高盐性状相关重要基因。利用全基因组育种技术评估了对虾耐高盐性状的遗传力, 比较了 GBLUP、Bayes、机器学习等模型对耐高盐性状的预测准确性。利用建立的育种技术, 成功培育出首个耐高盐对虾新品种“渤海 1 号”, 显示出很好的应用开发潜力, 为盐田对虾产业的发展提供了重要支撑。

关键词: 凡纳滨对虾, 耐高盐, 遗传解析, 分子育种

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河南华溪蟹 HSP70 基因克隆、生物信息学分析及原核表达

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摘要: 为更好地理解水生生物在分子水平上对于复杂多变环境的适应性, 本研究以淡水甲壳类-河南华溪蟹(*Sinopotamon henanense*)为实验动物, 对河南华溪蟹 *ShHsp70*[热休克蛋白(Heat Shock Proteins, HSPs)家族成员]基因序列以及组织表达模式进行了研究。实验采用末端快速扩增技术(RACE)克隆了 *ShHsp70* 基因全长序列并通过生物信息学软件和程序对其序列信息进行了分析; 通过荧光定量 PCR 技术检测了该基因在不同组织的分布情况; 通过基因工程技术, 构建了 *pET-32a-ShHsp70* 原核表达载体, 并导入大肠杆菌进行原核表达, 经 Ni-NTA 亲和层析纯化得到 ShHsp70; 最后, 通过 RNAi 干扰技术, 敲低溪蟹 *ShHsp70* 基因表达。结果显示: (1) 溪蟹 *ShHsp70* 基因的全长为 2202 bp, 其中 5'非编码区(UTR)为 104 bp, 3'非编码区(UTR)为 142 bp, 编码区(ORF)为 1956 bp。氨基酸序列分析发现, 溪蟹 *ShHsp70* 基因共编码氨基酸 651 个, 理论分子量为 71.1KD, 含有 HSP70 家族的 3 个标签序列, 分别位于氨基酸序列的 9-16 (IDLGTTYYS), 197-210 (IFDLGGGTFDVSIL) 和 334-348 (IVLVGGSTRIPKIQK) 上; (2) 基因表达分析显示, 溪蟹 *ShHsp70* 在分析的组织中广泛表达; (3) SDS-PAGE 凝胶电泳结果显示, 经 Ni-NTA 亲和层析后, 纯化得到纯度较高的 ShHsp70; (4) 成功合成了用于干扰河南华溪蟹 *ShHsp70* 基因表达的 siRNA。该研究为进一步明确 ShHsp70 的分子伴侣功能, 和 ShHsp70 在河南华溪蟹体内的生理功能提供了可靠的理论基础和技术支撑。

关键词: 河南华溪蟹; HSP70; 基因克隆; 蛋白表达与纯化

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新疆阿拉哈克盐湖卤虫种质转变原因探析——基于西北气候暖湿化背景下的思考

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摘要: 全球变暖背景下近 30 年来西北地区尤其是新疆出现的由暖干向暖湿的气候转变, 引起了学术界以及社会大众的普遍关注, 暖湿化现象可能对盐湖生态系统造成灭顶之灾, 因此尤其值得关注。2019 年~2021 年项目组野外调查发现阿拉哈克盐湖卤虫种群几乎全为雌性, 与 1990s 文献报道的阿拉哈克盐湖卤虫为两性生殖卤虫不符, 通过对野外采集样本的性比统计以及休眠卵孵化养殖实验测定其雌、雄比分别为 1:0.0023 (± 0.0004) 和 1:0.0041 (± 0.0019); 通过室内大量孵化休眠卵养殖并挑选出 5 只雄性卤虫(罕见雄体)和 10 只雌性卤虫进行线粒体 *COI* 基因扩增, 分析遗传结构并构建分子系统发育树, 显示: 阿拉哈克盐湖卤虫 771bp 的 *COI* 基因序列中共检测出 12 个多态位点, 定义 4 种单倍型, 平均核苷酸多样性指数为 0.00234, 种群内部突变较少, 表明阿拉哈克盐湖卤虫种内遗传距离极近, 具有密切的亲缘关系, 在分子系统发育树中阿拉哈克盐湖卤虫均与孤雌卤虫 (*A. parthenogenetica*) 聚集在一起。性比统计和系统进化分析均表明该物种属于孤雌生殖卤虫种群。早先研究显示, 孤雌生殖卤虫比两性生殖卤虫对低盐和高温具有更强的耐受能力, 而阿拉哈克盐湖由两性卤虫转变为孤雌卤虫是否是西北气候暖湿化背景下种间竞争的结果亦或是其他原因造成值得进一步探讨。

关键词: 西北暖湿化; 阿拉哈克盐湖; 卤虫; 线粒体 *COI* 基因; 种质转变

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野生合浦绒螯蟹和中华绒螯蟹的可食率和营养组成比较

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摘要: 合浦绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir hepuensis*)(以下简称 HP)主要分布在广西沿海, 具有重要的经济价值和养殖潜力, 尚未见 HP 可食率和营养组成的报道。因此, 本研究以长江水系野生中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)(CJ)为对照, 测定和比较了野生 HP 和 CJ 成蟹的可食率、色度值、总类胡萝卜素含量、常规营养成分和脂肪酸组成。结果显示: (1)HP 雄体总可食率显著低于 CJ 雄体($P<0.05$), 但肝胰腺指数、性腺指数和出肉率无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。 (2)无论雌雄, HP 蟹壳湿样的 a^* 值和 b^* 值均显著高于 CJ($P<0.05$); HP 雄体肝胰腺的总类胡萝卜素含量显著高于 CJ 雄体($P<0.05$)。 (3)HP 雌体性腺中水分含量显著高于 CJ 雌体($P<0.05$), 而 HP 雌体肌肉中脂肪含量显著低于 CJ 雌体($P<0.05$); HP 雄体肌肉中水分含量、蛋白质含量显著低于 CJ 雄体($P<0.05$)。 (4)HP 雌体肝胰腺中 Σ SFA、肌肉中 C18:1n、 Σ MUFA、DHA/EPA 和卵巢中 C18:0、C20:1n9 含量均显著高于 CJ 雌体($P<0.05$); HP 雄体肝胰腺中 C22:6n3、 Σ PUFA 显著高于 CJ 雄体($P<0.05$)。 综上, HP 和 CJ 具有相似的组织系数, 但常规营养成分、类胡萝卜素含量和脂肪酸组成存在一定差异, 这可能与其遗传和生长环境有关。

关键词: 合浦绒螯蟹; 中华绒螯蟹; 常规生化成分; 类胡萝卜素; 脂肪酸组成

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中华绒螯蟹-日本沼虾池塘套养大规格罗氏沼虾模式氮磷收支及养殖效果研究

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摘要: 中文为揭示中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)—日本沼虾(*Macrobrachium nipponense*) 池塘内套养不同密度的大规格罗氏沼虾(*M. rosenbergii*) 的氮磷收支变化及养殖效果, 评价其生态和经济效益, 确定最佳套养密度, 本研究在中华绒螯蟹(10 kg/667m²)—日本沼虾(15 kg/667m²) 套养池塘内每 667 m² 分别投放规格为 75~80 只/kg 的罗氏沼虾 5kg(T1)、15kg(T2) 和 25 kg(T3), 并定期监测罗氏沼虾生长情况, 计算池塘氮磷收支, 分析成本和收益。结果显示: T1 罗氏沼虾生长速度要快于 T2 和 T3; 饲料为池塘氮、磷输入的主要来源, 分别占 T1、T2 和 T3 氮输入的(81.99±2.14)%、(81.94±2.20)% 和 (81.91±2.21)%, 磷输入的(85.16±2.33)%、(84.99±2.31)%和(84.85±2.40)%; 水生植物是主要支出方式, 分别占 T1、T2 和 T3 氮支出的(61.21±1.93)%、(56.99±2.03)%和(52.05±1.89)%, 磷支出的(38.90±1.34)%、(37.72±1.36)%和(33.75±1.33)%; T1 和 T2 的氮、磷相对和绝对利用率差异不显著, 均显著高于 T3; T1 和 T2 的氮、磷排污系数差异不大, 均显著低于 T3; T2 的单位面积效益要高于 T1 和 T3。结果表明, T2 密度套养具有较好的经济效益和生态效益, 最佳套养密度为每 667 m² 投放中华绒螯蟹 10 kg, 日本沼虾 15 kg 和罗氏沼虾 15 kg。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*); 日本沼虾(*Macrobrachium nipponense*); 罗氏沼虾(*M. rosenbergii*); 不同密度; 氮磷收支; 养殖效果

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