

栉孔扇贝异精雌核发育四倍体早期胚胎发育的细胞学荧光显微观察

迟长凤^{1,2}杨爱国¹,王清印²,刘志鸿²,周丽青²

(1. 中国海洋大学 生命科学与技术学部, 山东 青岛 266003; 2. 农业部海洋渔业资源可持续发展利用重点实验室, 中国水产科学研究院 黄海水产研究所, 山东 青岛 266071)

摘要:用 $1\ 500\ \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ 的紫外线照射长牡蛎 (*Crassostrea gigas*) 精子 60 s 以进行灭活处理, 并使之与栉孔扇贝 (*Chlamys farreri*) 卵子受精, 在卵子受精后排出第一极体前用 6-DMAP (50 mg/L) 处理受精卵, 持续处理 35 min, 抑制第一极体和第二极体的排放, 诱导异精雌核发育四倍体。采用二脒基苯基吡啶 (DAPI) 荧光染色显微观察法, 对灭活的长牡蛎精子诱导的栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体早期胚胎发育过程进行细胞学观察。结果表明: 经紫外线灭活过的长牡蛎精子进入栉孔扇贝卵子后发生轻微膨胀; 在第一次卵裂中期, 精核形成一致密的染色质小体 (DCB), 位于两组分开的母本染色体之间, 不参与核分裂; 第一次卵裂结束时 DCB 滞留于两卵裂球的分裂沟上或进入其中一分裂球中; 第二次卵裂过程中, DCB 的去向与第一次卵裂时基本一致。6-DMAP 处理有效地抑制了第一极体和第二极体的排出, 从而使雌核四倍化。对担轮幼虫染色体倍性分析结果表明, 通过本方法可以获得 6.25% 的四倍体幼虫。本研究还对灭活的异源长牡蛎精子诱导栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体过程中产生的复杂倍性、核物质分离紊乱及多精附卵现象进行了观察和分析。[中国水产科学, 2007, 14 (2): 175–182]

关键词: 栉孔扇贝; 异精雌核发育; 四倍体; 细胞学; 荧光显微观察

中图分类号: Q959.215

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1005–8737–(2007)02–0175–08

近年来栉孔扇贝 (*Chlamys farreri*) 在养殖中出现了品种退化、产量降低、品质下降等现象, 因此人工诱导多倍体为改善栉孔扇贝目前的养殖状况提供了新的思路。栉孔扇贝三倍体在生长、群体产量及抗病力等方面都表现出明显的优势^[1], 但是, 由于三倍体扇贝不育, 不能自我延续种群, 需每年诱导, 操作难度大, 培育四倍体是解决这一问题的有效途径。四倍体与二倍体杂交可产生 100% 三倍体, 该获取三倍体的方法操作简单、方便实用, 避免了理化处理对胚胎发育的影响, 提高了胚胎的孵化率和幼虫的存活率, 适合于产业化应用。因此四倍体扇贝育种研究对水产养殖具有重大的意义^[2]。

关于栉孔扇贝四倍体的育种研究^[3–6]已多有开展, 但尚未见用异源灭活精子诱导栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体的报道。长牡蛎 (*Crassostrea gigas*) 和栉孔扇贝同目不同科, 亲缘关系较远, 但本实验室前期研究工作结果^[7]表明, 长牡蛎精子在不失活的条

件下能够与栉孔扇贝卵子正常结合, 受精率一般在 40% 左右, 且受精卵可以发育, 但发育到担轮幼虫阶段便全部死亡, 即不能形成存活后代, 这为雌核发育的诱导提供可能, 且为后代的鉴定提供了方便。但长牡蛎精子不经过 UV 处理并不能起到诱导雌核发育的作用。细胞学观察结果表明, 未灭活的长牡蛎精子入卵后精核发生解凝缩而膨胀形成雄性原核, 而后雌雄原核融合^[7]。因此为有效避免外源精子基因组的干扰, 长牡蛎精子必须经过灭活处理。本研究采用灭活的长牡蛎精子与栉孔扇贝卵子受精, 诱导栉孔扇贝雌核发育成四倍体, 其基本原理为遗传失活的异源精子进入卵子后, 采用理化方法抑制受精卵第一极体和第二极体的排出, 使卵内保留 4 套染色体, 最终发育形成四倍体。Guo 等^[8]应用这种方法, 诱导获得高达 95% 的长牡蛎四倍体胚胎。本研究通过荧光显微镜观察遗传灭活的长牡蛎精子激发栉孔扇贝卵子受精, 第一极体和第二极体的释

收稿日期: 2006–04–05; 修订日期: 2006–08–31.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (30600465); 国家高技术研究发展计划“863”资助课题 (2003AA603022); 国家重大基础研究发展规划“973”资助课题 (G1999012009); 国家科技攻关计划项目 (2004BA526B0103)。

作者简介: 迟长凤 (1979–), 女, 博士研究生, 主要从事贝类遗传育种研究。E-mail: amycf@126.com

通讯作者: 王清印。Tel: 0532–85822959; E-mail: qywang@public.qd.sd.cn

放被抑制后染色体的行为变化,探讨了雌核发育四倍体形成的机理和规律,旨在诱导栉孔扇贝雌核发育成四倍体的诱导研究提供细胞学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与主要试剂

长牡蛎 (*C. gigas*) 亲贝♂ (壳长 8~9 cm) 于 2005 年 2 月下旬购自山东省青岛市南山水产品市场。栉孔扇贝 (*C. farreri*) 亲贝♀ (壳高 7~9 cm), 于 2005 年 4 月取自山东省胶南市育苗厂。6-二甲氨基嘌呤 (6-dimethylaminopurine, 6-DMAP) 和 4',6'-二脒基苯基吲哚 (4',6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole hydrochloride, DAPI) 均为 Sigma 公司产品。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 亲贝暂养与精、卵的获得 亲贝取回后用海水把外壳反复刷洗干净,暂养于实验室水族箱中,分别缓慢升温至 22.5℃ (长牡蛎♂) 和 19℃ (栉孔扇贝♀) 左右,促使性腺成熟。混合投喂小球藻 (*Nannochloropsis oculata*)、三角褐指藻 (*Phaeodactylum tricornutum*)、叉鞭金藻 (*Dicrateria zhanjiangensis*) 和螺旋藻粉 (*Spirulina powder*) 等饵料。性腺成熟后,采用阴干升温法刺激栉孔扇贝产卵,300 目和 500 目筛绢过滤收集,过滤海水洗卵。人工剖取长牡蛎精子,性腺剖取液采用 500 目筛绢过滤,用过滤海水稀释。

1.2.2 紫外线照射精子及授精 取稀释后长牡蛎精液 3 mL 置于直径为 9 cm 的塑料培养皿中,轻微振荡使之平铺于培养皿底部。培养皿放在紫外照射仪的摇床上,震动频率为 60 次/min。紫外灭菌灯 (20 W, 253.7 nm) 照射 60 s。用 UV-B 的紫外辐射强度仪测得此处紫外辐射强度为 1 500 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ 。照射后的精液立即倒入盛有 300 mL 栉孔扇贝卵液的烧杯中,玻璃棒搅拌均匀,避光 30 min。授精时的精卵比例以 1 个卵子周围附着 10 个左右精子为宜。受精卵在 22℃ 条件下培养。对照组用未经照射处理的精子。实验设 3 个重复,每组精卵的来源亲贝均为不同个体。

1.2.3 雌核发育四倍体的诱导 显微镜下观察到有少数受精卵排出第一极体时即向处理组加入 6-DMAP,使其终质量浓度为 50 mg/L,持续处理 35 min,抑制第一极体和第二极体的排放。处理结束后过滤海水洗卵 3 次,移入 1 000 mL 烧杯中培养。

1.2.4 受精卵早期胚胎发育的细胞学观察 6-DMAP 处理前、后每 5 min 取样 1 次;发育到 2 细胞期以后每隔 10 min 取样一次。固定液为过滤海水配制的 2% 戊二醛和 2.5% 多聚甲醛。更换固定液 2~3 次,4℃ 保存。荧光显微镜观察前用 pH 7.4 磷酸缓冲液洗卵 3 次,DAPI 染色, Nikon E-800 荧光显微镜 365 nm 下观察,数码相机拍照。取处理组担轮幼虫,热滴片法制备染色体,选取分散好的分裂相进行计数统计并拍照。

2 结果与分析

2.1 6-DMAP 抑制第一极体和第二极体排放的核行为特征

2.1.1 减数分裂过程中的核行为 观察表明,经紫外线灭活的长牡蛎精子入卵后能够激发栉孔扇贝卵子的发育,只是时间上比对照组迟缓。灭活后的精核入卵后发生轻微膨胀 (图版 I-3)。经 6-DMAP (50 mg/L) 处理 35 min 后,受精卵的两次减数分裂受到抑制,即两个极体的排出被抑制,从而形成四倍性雌核。在此过程中精核并未与雌原核相融合,而是形成致密的染色质小体 (Dense chromatin body, DCB),游离于母本染色体之外 (图版 I-4a,4b)。

2.1.2 两次卵裂过程中的核行为 第一次卵裂后期,母本染色体在纺锤丝的牵引下已移向两极,而 DCB 则进入其中一个卵裂球的细胞质中 (图版 I-5) 或滞留于两组母本染色体之间 (图版 I-6)。2 细胞期,DCB 位于两个卵裂球之间的卵裂沟上 (图版 I-7) 或进入其中一个卵裂球的细胞质中 (图版 I-8)。4 细胞期可见 DCB 位于其中相邻两细胞的卵裂沟上 (图版 I-9a,9b) 或其中一个细胞内紧靠卵裂沟处 (图版 I-10)。

2.2 雌核发育四倍体诱导及发育过程中出现的其他倍性

2.2.1 雌核发育单倍体 第一次卵裂中期、后期,当雌核分裂为两部分时,观察到停留于其间的 DCB,与极叶相对一端有 2 个极体,为雌核发育单倍体胚胎。此时有的精核游离于两个卵裂球之间的卵裂沟上 (图版 II-A4) 或进入其中一个卵裂球中 (图版 II-A2、A3)。

2.2.2 雌核发育二倍体 第一次卵裂中、后期雌核发生分离时,可观察到游离于其间的 DCB,与极叶相对一端见到只有 1 个极体排出 (图版 II-B1、B2、B3、B6),为雌核发育二倍体胚胎。发育至 2 细胞

时,仍能看到1个极体和位于其中1个卵裂球中的DCB(图版II-B4、B5)。

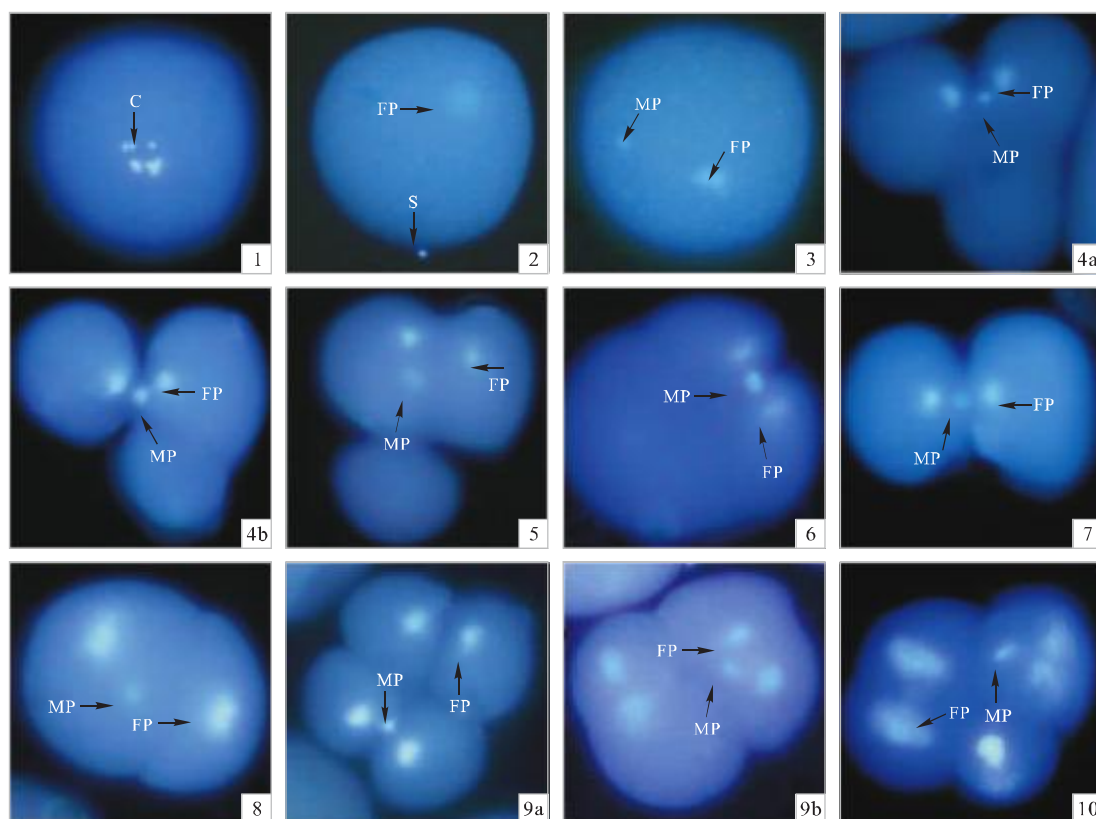
2.3 核物质分离紊乱与多精附卵现象

雌核发育四倍性的雌核与精核在移动和分离过程中发生紊乱(图版II-C1、C2、C3)。观察过程中发现一定比例的受精卵呈图版II-C4状态,推测可能为精核进入极叶或者形成第三细胞。4细胞期雌

核分离过程中发生紊乱(图版II-D)。观察过程中发现普遍存在多精附卵现象(图版II-E)。

2.4 雌核发育胚胎的倍性比例

处理组中担轮幼虫的倍性组成包括单倍体、二倍体、三倍体、四倍体和大量的非整倍体,其比例依次为8.33%、13.54%、5.21%、6.25%和66.67%。各倍性担轮幼虫分裂相如图版III所示。



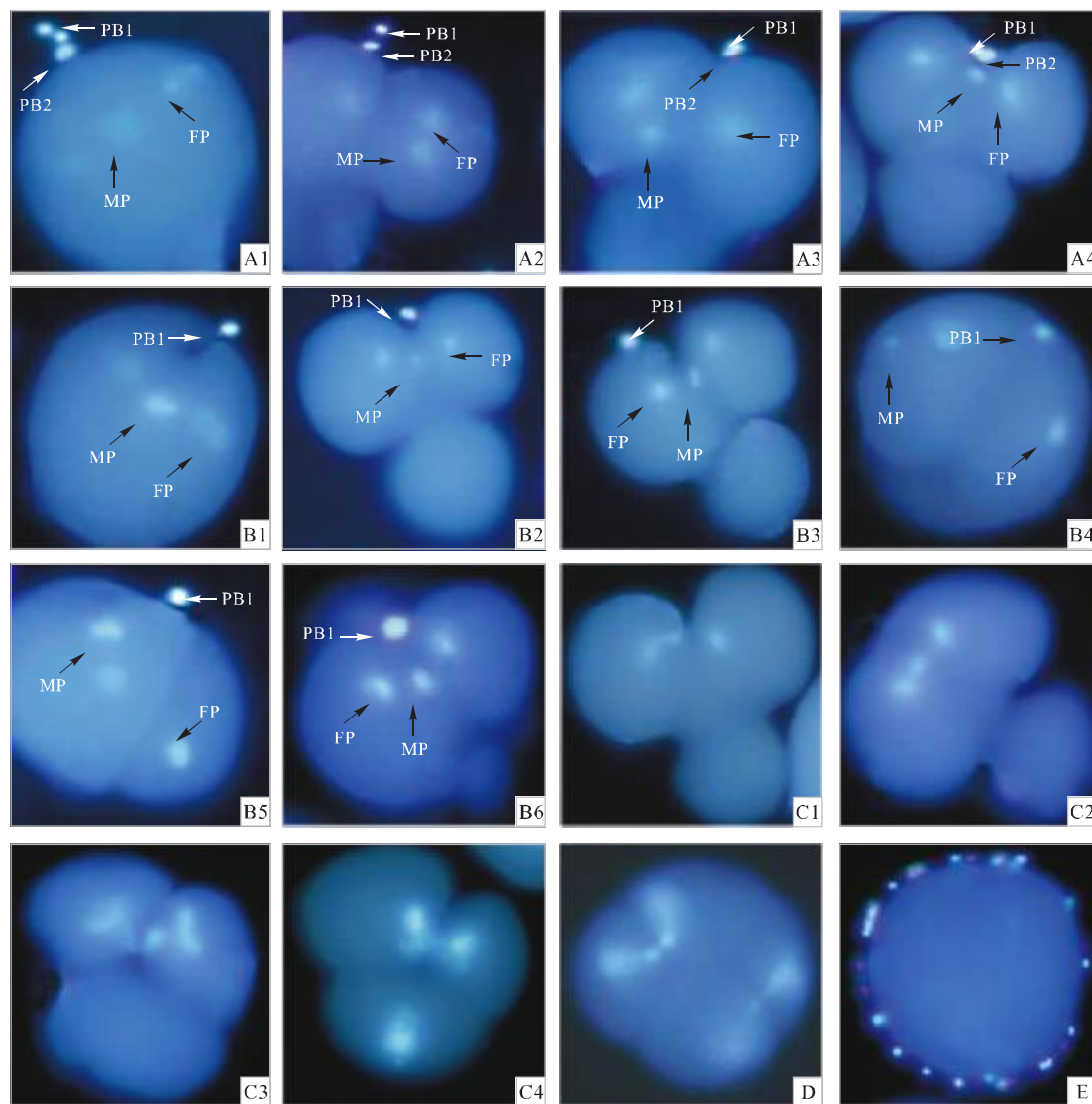
图版 I 栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体诱导及卵裂过程中的核行为变化($\times 500$)

1: 未受精的成熟卵子; 2: 精子附卵; 3: 精子入卵; 4a、4b、5、6: 第一次卵裂后期; 7: 2细胞期(精核位于卵裂沟上); 8: 2细胞期(精核进入1个卵裂球中); 9a、9b: 4细胞期(精核位于卵裂沟上); 10: 4细胞期(精核进入一个卵裂球中)。
C: 染色体; FP: 雌核; MP: 雄核; S: 精子。

Plate I Nuclear behaviors in fertilized eggs of allogynogenetic tetraploidy of *Chlamys farreri* during induction and cleavage ($\times 500$)

1: Unfertilized mature egg; 2: Sperm attaching to egg; 3: Sperm penetrating into egg; 4a、4b、5、6: Anaphase of the first cleavage; 7: 2-cell phase (sperm nucleus in the cleavage furrow); 8: 2-cell phase (sperm nucleus in one of the two blastomeres); 9a、9b: 4-cell phase (sperm nucleus in the cleavage furrow); 10: 4-cell phase (sperm nucleus in one of the four blastomeres).

C: chromosome; FP: female pronucleus; MP: male pronucleus; S: sperm.



图版II 栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体诱导中产生的其他倍性胚胎的核相以及核物质分离紊乱($\times 500$)

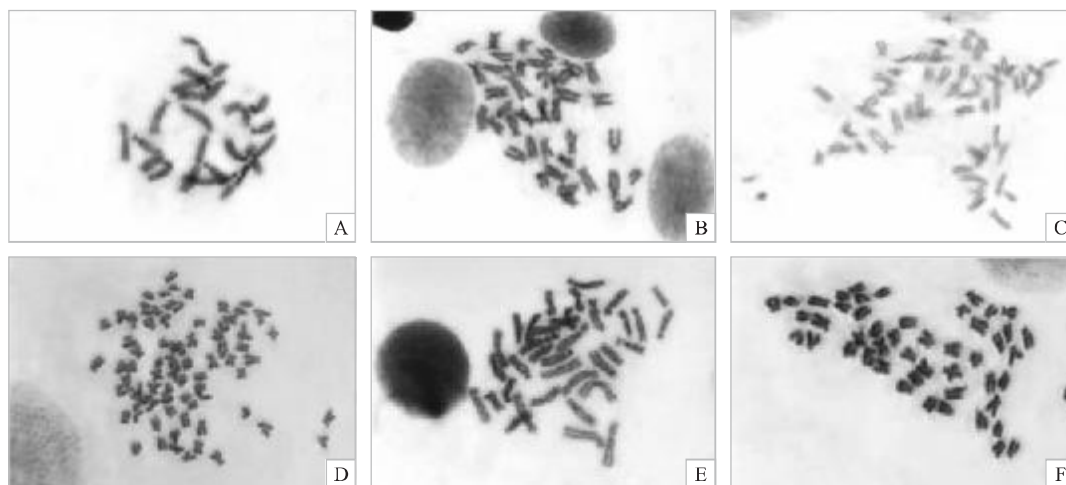
A1~A4: 雌核发育单倍体(第1次卵裂中期、后期); B1~B6: 雌核发育二倍体(第1次卵裂中期、后期、2细胞期); C1~C4: 雌核发育四倍体核物质分离紊乱(第1次卵裂后期); D: 核物质分离紊乱(4细胞期); E: 多精附卵。

FP: 雌核; MP: 雄核; PB1: 第一极体; PB2: 第二极体。

Plate II Nucleus behavior of other ploidy embryos and irregular division of nuclear materials in the process of inducing allogynogenetic tetraploidy of *Chlamys farreri* ($\times 500$)

A1 - A4: gynogenetic haploidy (metaphase and anaphase of the first cleavage); B1 - B6: gynogenetic diploidy (metaphase and anaphase of the first cleavage and 2-cell phase); C1 - C4: allogynogenetic tetraploidy irregular division of nuclear materials (anaphase of the first cleavage); D: gynogenetic tetraploidy irregular division of nuclear materials (4-cell phase); E: multi heterogenous sperms attaching to the eggs.

FP: Female pronucleus; MP: Male pronucleus; PB1: the first polar body; PB2: the second polar body.



图版Ⅲ 栉孔扇贝异精雌核发育四倍体诱导过程中产生的担轮幼虫的染色体倍性检测($\times 1\,000$)

A: 单倍体($n=19$); B: 二倍体($2n=38$); C: 三倍体($3n=57$); D: 四倍体($4n=76$); E, F: 非整倍体($n=36/49$).

Plate Ⅲ Varied ploidy of trochophores induced during the process of allogynogenetic tetraploid induction of *Chlamys farreri* ($\times 1\,000$)

A: haploidy($n=19$); B: diploidy($2n=38$); C: triploidy($3n=57$); D: tetraploidy($4n=76$); E, F: aneuploidy(36, 49).

3 讨论

3.1 栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体的诱导

人工诱导雌核发育四倍体是通过精子的遗传失活和卵子染色体四倍化两个步骤来实现的。采用灭活的长牡蛎精子来激发栉孔扇贝卵子的发育是在实验室前期工作^[7]的基础上选择确定的。栉孔扇贝和长牡蛎都是重要的海水养殖贝类,两者分属不同科,亲缘关系较远,但栉孔扇贝的卵子与长牡蛎的精子可以正常识别受精^[7]使本实验成为可能。任建峰等^[7]对栉孔扇贝(♀) $\times$ 长牡蛎(♂)受精过程进行了荧光显微观察,为探讨异源精子诱导栉孔扇贝雌核发育的技术路线提供了依据。选择和确定精子遗传失活的适宜处理参数,既使精子有效失活又保证其具有良好的激发卵子发育的能力进而获得高比率的雌核单倍体,是成功诱导雌核发育四倍体的先决条件。紫外线照射法因其易于操作、价廉高效、照射后精核染色体碎片少^[9]等优点而被广泛应用于精子染色体的遗传失活处理中。本实验中长牡蛎精子遗传失活的参数是在参考李雅娟等^[10]的实验结果的基础上,通过单倍体诱导实验的结果选择确定的,紫外强度为 $1\,500\,\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$,照射 $60\,\text{s}$ 。

与CB相比,6-DMAP价格便宜、低毒、易溶于水、诱导率高^[11],它作为一种蛋白激酶抑制剂,可通

过对磷酸化激酶的抑制,使蛋白质发生去磷酸化作用,从而最终抑制极体形成^[12],近年来已被广泛用于贝类多倍体诱导研究中。本实验通过用6-DMAP阻止栉孔扇贝卵子与灭活的长牡蛎精子受精后第一极体和第二极体的排出,使卵子雌核四倍化。在诱导雌核发育成四倍体的过程中,决定染色体加倍的主要因素有诱导时机、6-DMAP的浓度和处理时间等。本研究结果表明,栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体的诱导,在受精后显微镜下观察到个别卵子排出第一极体时以 $50\,\text{mg}/\text{L}$ 的6-DMAP处理受精卵 $35\,\text{min}$ 能够诱导出一定比例的雌核发育四倍体,但比率较低,诱导条件有待进一步优化。

3.2 精核的命运

观察结果显示,UV照射处理的长牡蛎精子入卵后能够激发栉孔扇贝卵子的发育,精子不能形成雄性原核,不与雌性原核融合,在第一次有丝分裂时形成一致密的染色质小体(DCB),游离于雌性原核形成的两组染色体之外。这与诱导长牡蛎(*Crasostrea gigas*)^[13]、皱纹盘鲍(*Haliotis discus hannai*)^[14]、贻贝(*Mytilus edulis*)^[15]、侏儒蛤(*Mulinia lateralis*)^[16]雌核发育中的精核行为相似,与Pan等^[17]诱导栉孔扇贝雌核发育二倍体的观察结果一致。经UV处理后的精子,核DNA失活,核蛋白遭受部分破坏,精子入卵后不能形成具正常功能的雄

原核,受精卵由母本染色体控制发育,形成雌核发育个体。

对于遗传失活的精核在雌核发育卵子中的最终去向和作用,至今尚无定论。本研究采用荧光显微技术对栉孔扇贝雌核发育四倍体第二次卵裂结束前的精核去向进行连续跟踪观察。结果显示,其第二次卵裂中精核的去向与第一次卵裂时的去向一致,DCB游离于卵裂沟上或进入其中一个卵裂球中,胚胎仍能正常发育。对4细胞期以后DCB去向,尚需新的方法进行研究观察。

3.3 诱导雌核发育四倍体过程中出现的复杂倍性

通过荧光显微镜观察和染色体倍性研究,在处理组中发现单倍体(图版Ⅲ-A)、二倍体(图版Ⅲ-B)、三倍体(图版Ⅲ-C)、四倍体(图版Ⅲ-D)和大量的非整倍体(图版Ⅲ-E、F),证实了诱导雌核发育四倍体过程中复杂倍性的存在。推测起关键作用的因素为受精卵第一极体和第二极体的排出受到抑制,从而导致减数分裂过程中染色体分离复杂化,发生多极分离,产生大量的非整倍体。在雌核发育四倍体的诱导过程中,精子遗传失活的程度和6-DMAP处理是否成功,以及受精卵发育是否同步也是很重要的因素。

3.4 多精附卵与核物质分离紊乱现象

栉孔扇贝普遍存在着多精受精现象。荧光观察结果发现精卵混合后发生严重的多精附卵现象,但是观察结果并未观察到多精受精现象。分析其原因可能为大部分遗传失活的长牡蛎精子虽然能够附着栉孔扇贝卵子但不具备进入卵内激发卵子的能力,也可能是长牡蛎精子虽然经过紫外线灭活但对于栉孔扇贝卵子来说仍为异源精子,可能存在某种保护屏障机制。

同时处理组中产生一定比例的核物质分离紊乱现象,可能是紫外线照射引起精核染色体部分失活所致^[18-19]。受精卵第一极体和第二极体的抑制导致减数分裂过程中染色体分离复杂化,发生多极分离,可能为核物质发生紊乱分离的重要原因之一。

参考文献:

- [1] 杨爱国,王清印,张岩,等.栉孔扇贝三倍体与二倍体的生长比较[J].海洋科学,2000,24(8):21-23.
- [2] 王昭萍,李慷均,于瑞海,等.贝类四倍体育种研究进展[J].中国海洋大学学报,2004,34(2):195-202.
- [3] 杨蕙萍,王如才,郭希明,等.栉孔扇贝四倍体的研究: I 细胞松弛素B诱导[J].青岛海洋大学学报,1997,27(2):166-172.
- [4] 龚丽贞,张国范.栉孔扇贝四倍体诱导效果的早期分析方法[J].海洋科学,2003,27(7):57-62.
- [5] 阙华勇,张国范,张丽瑛,等.栉孔扇贝四倍体幼虫的诱导研究[J].高技术通讯,2004,12:103-105.
- [6] Yang H, Zhang F, Guo X. Triploid and Tetraploid Zhikong Scallop, *Chlamys farreri* Jones et Preston, Produced by Inhibiting Polar Body I [J]. Mar Biotechnol, 2000, 2(5): 466-475.
- [7] 任建峰,杨爱国,董迎辉,等.栉孔扇贝(♀)×长牡蛎(♂)受精过程的荧光显微观察[J].中国水产科学,2005,12(15):643-647.
- [8] Guo X, Hershberger W K, Cooper K, et al. Artificial gynogenesis with ultraviolet light irradiated sperm in the Pacific Oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*. I. Induction and survival [J]. Aquaculture, 1993, 113: 201-214.
- [9] Arai K, Fujino N, Kawamura M. Estimating rate of gene-centromere recombination at eleven isozyme loci in the *Salvelinus* species [J]. Bull Jpn Soc Sci Fish, 1991, 57: 1 043-1 055.
- [10] 李雅娟,毛连菊,李霞,等.太平洋牡蛎人工诱导雌核发育精子遗传失活的初步研究[J].大连水产学院学报,2003,18(2):109-113.
- [11] Gerard A, Naciri Y, Peignon J M, et al. Optimization of triploid induction by the use of 6-DMAP for the oyster *Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg) [J]. Aqu Fish Manag, 1994, 25(7): 697-708.
- [12] Neant I, Guerrier P. 6-Dimethylaminopurine blocks starfish oocyte maturation by inhibiting a relevant protein kinase activity [J]. Exp Cell Res, 1988, 176(1): 68-79.
- [13] Qi LI, Osada M, Kashiara M, et al. Cytological Observations on Nuclear Behavior in Normal and Gynogenetic Eggs of the Pacific Oyster, *Crassostrea gigas* [J]. Suisanzoshoku, 2000, 48(2): 193-198.
- [14] Qi LI, Osada M, Kashiara M, et al. Cytological studies on artificially induced gynogenesis in the Pacific abalone [J]. Fisheries Science, 2000, 66(4): 701-707.
- [15] Fairbrother J E. Viable gynogenetic diploid *Mytilus edulis* (L.) larvae produced by ultraviolet light irradiation and cytochalasin B shock [J]. Aquaculture, 1994, 126: 25-34.
- [16] Longo F J, Scarpa J. Expansion of the sperm nucleus and association of the maternal and paternal genomes in fertilized *Mulinia lateralis* eggs [J]. Biol Bull, 1991, 180: 56-64.
- [17] Pan Ying, Li Qi, Yu R H, et al. Induction of gynogenetic diploids and cytological studies in the zhikong scallop, *Chlamys farreri* [J]. Aquat Living Resour, 2004, 17: 201-206.
- [18] Guo X, Hershberger W K, Cooper K, et al. Artificial gynogenesis with ultraviolet light irradiated sperm in the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas* I. Induction and survival [J]. Aquaculture, 1993, 113: 201-214.
- [19] Li Q, Osada M, Kashiara M, et al. Cytological observations on nuclear behavior in normal and gynogenesis eggs of the Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas* [J]. Suisanzoshoku, 2000, 48(2): 193-198.

Cytological observations on development of early embryos of allogynogenetic tetraploids of *Chlamys farreri*

CHI Chang-feng^{1,2}, YANG Ai-guo², WANG Qing-yin², LIU Zhi-hong², ZHOU Li-qing²

(1. Faculty of Life Science and Technology, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266003, China; 2. Key Laboratory for Sustainable Utilization of Marine Fisheries Resources, Minister of Agriculture, Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Qingdao 266071, China)

Abstract: Zhikong scallop plays an important role in aquaculture in north of China because of their economic benefits. However, in recent years, culturable scallop sometime dies abnormally in different sea areas, and its yield and quality per unit reduce. Artificial polyploid provides a new way for us to improve the serious situation. Triploid shellfish are of great interest in aquaculture because of their sterility, improved meat quality, and superior growth. But the triploid population is hard to be used in production abroad because they can't reproduce and must be induced each year. Tetraploid breeding can solve the problem because that induced tetraploids provide an alternative method for mass production of triploids by mating them with normal diploids. The method is the best one for producing triploids in factory. Then study on the technique of tetraploid breeding is meaningful for triploid industrialization.

The work results of our lab before showed that sperm of *Crassostrea gigas* could attach *Chlamys farreri* egg rapidly and penetrate into it after insemination, and sperm nucleus diffused and formed male pronucleus. Egg of *Chlamys farreri* resumed meiosis, released polar body and formed female pronucleus when it was activated by the heterogenous sperms. At last, male and female pronuclei fused and fertilized egg began the first cleavage. The chromosome could not be distributed equally into two cells in most of the zygote during the first cleavage, which resulted in that the hybrids between Zhikong scallop and Pacific oyster are not viable. In order to prevent any genetic paternal contamination, sperm of *Crassostrea gigas* must be genetically inactivated. This study aims to induce allogynogenesis tetraploid with 6-DMAP by inhibiting the release of the first and the second polar bodies, and observe cytological process of fertilization and the early embryo development of allogynogenetic tetraploid, which can provide us some evidence for inducing allogynogenetic tetraploid and finding its mechanism.

Allogynogenetic tetraploidy of scallop *Chlamys farreri* was induced by UV-irradiated heterogenous sperms of Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. The induction was attempted by blocking release of the first and second polar bodies from fertilized eggs with 6-dimethylaminopurine (6-DMAP, 50 mg/L, 35 min), which was applied just before the first polar body was going to be expelled from the fertilized eggs. Heterogenous sperms were ultraviolet-irradiated for 60 s at an intensity of 1 500 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$. The cytological process of fertilization and development of early embryos of gynogenetic tetraploidy were investigated under fluorescent microscope with DAPI stained. Cytological observation revealed that nucleus of ultraviolet-irradiated sperm expanded after penetrating into eggs of *Chlamys farreri*. At metaphase of the first cleavage, male pronucleus became a dense chromatin body (DCB), which did not participated in karyokinesis and located between the two maternal chromosomes. At completion of the first cleavage, DCB was observed either in region of the first cleavage furrow or in one of the two blastomeres. During the second cleavage, the experience of DCB was fundamentally identical to that the first cleavage's. Treatment with 6-DMAP effectively blocked release of the first and second polar bodies, and resulted in big tetraploid female pronucleus.

Percentage of tetraploids produced in the study was much lower than that produced with other methods

though we did get the allogynogenetic tetraploids. Levels of allogynogenetic tetraploids in eggs treated with 6-DMAP may be due to four factors. The first factor was inactivation of heterogenous sperm which involved intensity of irradiation, concentration of sperm and irradiation time. The second one was treatment of reduplication which included the duration of 6-DMAP treatment, treatment opportunity and concentration of 6-DMAP. The third one was condition of cultivation which was also very important. And the fourth factor was whether development of treated eggs was synchronized or not. Synchronization of egg development in zhikong scallop was greatly affected by female condition and other environmental factors. The results may suggest that a longer duration of 6-DMAP may produce more tetraploids than a shorter duration. Further studies are needed to define optimum condition for the induction of allogynogenetic tetraploids in the future.

Many results of gynogenetic cytological observation proved that sperm nucleus was in condensation after penetrating into egg and did not disperse. Results of cytological observation documented that during the second cleavage, experience of DCB was fundamentally identical to the first cleavage's in which DCB was observed either in the region of the first cleavage furrow or in one of the two blastomeres. Fate of the irradiation male pronucleus after 4-cell stage was unknown which need a new way. In addition, the embryos with varied polyploid, irregular division of nuclear materials and multi heterogenous sperms attaching to the eggs were observed and discussed in the paper. [Journal of Fishery Sciences of China, 2007, 14 (2): 175-182]

Key words: heterogenous sperm, *Chlamys farreri*, allogynogenetic tetraploid, cytological observation

Corresponding author: WANG Qing-yin. E-mail: qywang@public.qd.sd.cn

书 讯

由中国工程院院士、我国著名鱼类生理学家林浩然教授和他的助手刘晓春博士编著的《鱼类生理学实验技术和方法》一书已于2006年12月由广东高等教育出版社正式出版发行。

该书以中山大学生命科学学院水生经济动物研究所鱼类生理学研究室教学工作中编写的实验课教材和科学研究中使用的技术方法为基础,吸收当前国内外鱼类生理学研究的一些新技术综合整理编写而成。全书包括营养、消化、吸收、血液和血液循环、排泄、渗透压调节、生殖、内分泌、神经和感觉等鱼类生理学各个主要方面的实验技术与方法共42个。除了保留一些经典性的实验方法外,着重介绍当前国内外鱼类生理学研究较常用的新技术。书末还有6个附录,介绍鱼类生理学实验和研究的常用操作方法和基本技能。

该书可供综合性大学、师范院校、水产院校和农业院校的生物学专业、动物学专业、鱼类学专业、水产学专业、海洋生物学专业以及其他有关专业的大专、本科学生和研究生作为实验课教材,也可供从事动物生理学、鱼类生理学、比较生理学、环境生理学、比较内分泌学、生物工程学、水产养殖学、海洋生物学等研究工作的专业科技人员参考。

目前,该书已开始发行,定价:38元。需要购书者可与广东高教出版社联系(地址:广州市天河区林和西横路,邮编:510500)。亦可直接与刘晓春博士联系(广州市新港西路135号,中山大学生命科学学院,邮编:510275, E-mail: lsslx@mail.sysu.edu.cn)。