

## 急性低氧对团头鲂鳃组织氧化还原稳态及细胞凋亡的影响

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**摘要:** 为探究急性低氧对团头鲂(*Megalobrama amblycephala*)鳃组织氧化还原稳态及细胞凋亡的影响, 本研究通过测定超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutases, SOD)、过氧化氢酶(catalases, CAT)活性及丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)的含量, 检测急性低氧胁迫下鳃组织的氧化应激水平, 并采用 Hoechst 染色法观察了团头鲂鳃组织细胞的凋亡, 同时还利用 qRT-PCR 技术检测了团头鲂鳃组织中凋亡相关基因 *Caspase 3*、*Caspase 8* 的表达量。结果显示, 在溶解氧含量为(2.0±0.1) mg/L 的低氧环境下, 团头鲂鳃组织中 SOD、CAT 活性及 MDA 的含量均在 6 h、12 h 时显著增加( $P<0.05$ ); 且 SOD 活性与 MDA 含量的变化趋势相同, 均呈上升趋势。此外, 随低氧胁迫时间的延长, 在 6、12 及 24 h 时鳃组织细胞凋亡的平均荧光强度分别为 0 h 的 2.19 倍( $P<0.05$ )、2.32 倍( $P<0.05$ )及 2.59 倍( $P<0.05$ )。研究表明, 团头鲂在急性低氧的水环境中会提高自身的氧化应激水平, 激活凋亡相关基因 *Caspase 3*、*Caspase 8* 的活性, 最终促使团头鲂鳃组织发生细胞凋亡。本研究结果为急性低氧下团头鲂鳃组织的生理状态和细胞凋亡应答情况的研究提供参考。

**关键词:** 团头鲂; 急性低氧; 鳃; 氧化还原稳态; 细胞凋亡

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溶解氧(dissolved oxygen, DO)是鱼类生存环境中最重要的因子之一, 是鱼类健康养殖的基础<sup>[1]</sup>。水环境中溶解氧含量低不仅制约鱼类的生长发育, 而且还会使鱼类出现应激反应, 严重时会导致鱼类死亡<sup>[2]</sup>。鱼类在环境胁迫下其体内可产生大量的活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)<sup>[3]</sup>, 这会对鱼体造成不可逆的损伤。鱼类体内的抗氧化防御系统将会被激活, 从而帮助鱼体清除这些有害的代谢产物。目前, 关于低氧胁迫对机体抗氧化防御系统应激响应方面的研究, 已在青田田鲤(*Cyprinus carpio* var. *qingtianensis*)<sup>[4]</sup>、大菱鲆(*Scophthalmus maximus*)<sup>[5]</sup>及日本沼虾(*Macrobrachium nipponense*)<sup>[6]</sup>等中报道。因此, 探究低氧胁迫下鱼体氧化应激水平的变化规律有助于精准评估低氧对机体的损伤程度。

鳃是鱼类对于水环境变化最为敏感的器官<sup>[7-8]</sup>。经研究发现, 金鱼(*Carassius auratus*)<sup>[9]</sup>和鲫<sup>[10]</sup>在溶解氧含量较低的水环境时, 其鳃的组织形态结构及生理生化有着显著性的变化, 这一变化主要是由层间细胞团凋亡所引起的<sup>[11]</sup>。细胞凋亡是一种机体内程序性的死亡方式, 可以主动清除机体内受损细胞以维持内环境稳态<sup>[12]</sup>。半胱氨酸天冬氨酸水解(caspase)蛋白酶家族在细胞凋亡的过程中发挥着重要作用, 其中 *caspase 8* 与 *caspase 3*

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可通过与其他蛋白的协同作用来切割特定的下游底物，进而导致发生细胞凋亡<sup>[13]</sup>。

团头鲂(*Megalobrama amblycephala*)是我国主要养殖鱼类之一<sup>[14]</sup>，具有养殖成本低、味道鲜美等优点，但相较于鲤、鲫等鱼类，团头鲂极不耐低氧。团头鲂在养殖过程中经常会面临缺氧的情况，这严重制约了当地养殖经济的可持续发展<sup>[15]</sup>。因此，有必要针对团头鲂的低氧应答机制进行相关的研究。目前，关于团头鲂耐低氧的研究主要集中于利用组学对低氧相关基因的挖掘和分析<sup>[16-19]</sup>，而对于团头鲂鳃组织在低氧下细胞凋亡应答情况的研究较少。因此，本研究通过对团头鲂进行急性低氧处理，检测其鳃组织的氧化应激水平和相关凋亡基因 *Caspase 3*、*Caspase 8* 的表达量，探究急性低氧对团头鲂鳃组织细胞的凋亡情况，为后续鱼类响应低氧胁迫的研究提供参考。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料

本研究选用体重为(10±0.5) g 的团头鲂 40 条，由上海海洋大学农业农村部团头鲂遗传育种中心提供。实验鱼运回实验室后，暂养于玻璃水族箱(35 cm×55 cm×45 cm)中，水温(25.0±0.1) °C，溶解氧(7.9±0.1) mg/L，正式实验前 48 h 停止喂食。当暂养期间实验鱼死亡率小于 5%时，挑选身体健康，活泼的个体进行实验。

### 1.2 实验方法

**1.2.1 低氧胁迫及取样** 参考 Wang 等<sup>[20]</sup>研究中实验处理的方法，根据预实验，设置对照组(7.9±0.1) mg/L，低氧处理组(2.0±0.1) mg/L。将实验鱼放入玻璃箱中(50 cm×50 cm×35 cm)，通过 BAW 500 鱼类低氧胁迫实验工作站(重庆，江雪)进行处理，每组各设 3 个平行。各组分别在 0 h、低氧(6、12 和 24 h)和复氧(r3 h)后取 3 尾鱼，使用 120 mg/L 间氨基苯甲酸乙酯甲磺酸盐(MS-222)进行麻醉，每条鱼均取左侧第 2 个鳃弓，放入 1×PBS 缓冲液中进行清洗，并固定在 Bouin 氏液[生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司]中用于 Hoechst 染色观察；其余鳃置于-80 °C 冰箱用于后续实验。

**1.2.2 SOD、CAT 及 MDA 的测定** 对测定组织准确称取后，在冰水浴条件下按重量(g)：体积(mL)=1：9 的比例加入生理盐水，剪碎组织，在 4 °C、3000 r/min 条件下离心 10 min，取上清液分装后放入-20 °C 保存。上清液经离心后，采用南京建成生物工程研究所 SOD、CAT、MDA 试剂盒进行测定。

**1.2.3 Hoechst 染色及观察** 对组织进行脱水、透明、透蜡、包埋及切片处理后，使用 Hoechst 33342 (上海，碧云天)染色液染色，1×PBS 洗涤 2~3 次，每次 3~5 min。切片滴加抗淬灭封片液(上海，碧云天)，封片后使用荧光显微镜镜检。

**1.2.4 RNA 提取和定量 PCR 试验** 采用 TRIzol 试剂提取鳃组织的总 RNA。使用 Fast-King gDNA Dispelling Super-Mix (北京，天根)反转录合成 cDNA 用于后续实验。使用 Primer Premier 5 软件(加拿大，Premier)设计特定的引物对，内参基因选用 18S<sup>[21]</sup>(表 1)。样品的荧光定量分析通过使用实时 PCR 检测系统完成，使用 SYBR Green Ex Taq (北京，天根)在 CFX96 Touch real-time PCR 荧光定量仪进行 qRT-PCR 扩增。使用  $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$  计算方法<sup>[22]</sup>分析 *Caspase 3* 和 *Caspase 8* 基因的相对表达量。

表 1 荧光定量 PCR 引物序列  
Tab. 1 Primer sequence of qRT-PCR

引物名称 primer name	引物序列(5'-3') primer sequence (5'-3')
Caspase3-F	TACAGGCATGAACCAACGCA
Caspase3-R	AGGGATCCTCACTGGACCAT
Caspase8-F	AGAGGCTTGGGAAGACAACC
Caspase8-R	CAAGCGAGGCAACAGAAGAGC
18S-F	ACCGCAGCTAGGAATAATGG
18S-R	GGTCGGAACTACGACGGTAT

### 1.3 数据分析

用 Excel (2021)软件对所有实验数据进行常规统计，利用 GraphpadPrism 9.3.1 及 Image J 软件作图，所有的数据均用平均值±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm SD$ )表示，通过 SPSS 26.0 软件对实验数据进行单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA)，采用 Duncan 氏法进行比较分析，以  $P<0.05$  表示差异显著。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 急性低氧胁迫对团头鲂鳃组织氧化还原稳态的影响

团头鲂在低氧胁迫下, 鳃组织中 SOD、CAT 及 MDA 的含量均在 6 和 12 h 时显著增加( $P<0.05$ ), 其 SOD 与 MDA 的变化趋势相同, 并且随着处理

时间的增加, SOD 与 MDA 的活性呈上升趋势, 在低氧处理 24 h 时达到最高值(图 1a, c)。随着低氧胁迫时间的增加, 鳃组织中 CAT 的活性呈先升后降的趋势, 在低氧处理 12 h 时达到最高值(图 1b)。当在常氧水环境中恢复 3 h 后, 与低氧胁迫 24 h 相比, 鳃组织中的 SOD、CAT 及 MDA 的含量均显著下降( $P<0.05$ )(图 1)。

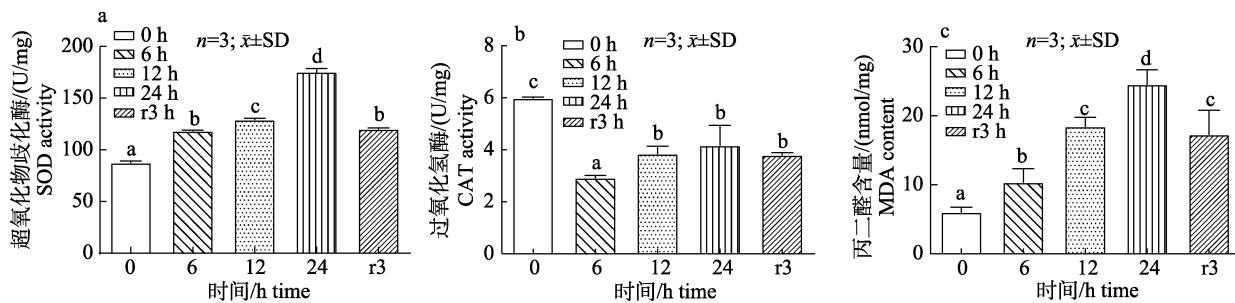


图 1 急性低氧胁迫对团头鲂鳃组织氧化应激指标的影响

不同字母上标表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。

Fig. 1 Changes of oxidative stress indicator in gill of *Megalobrama amblycephala* under acute hypoxia stress  
Values with different superscripts are significantly different ( $P<0.05$ ).

### 2.2 急性低氧胁迫对团头鲂鳃组织细胞凋亡的影响

低氧 0 h 时鳃组织中蓝色荧光的凋亡细胞较少(图 2a); 6 h 时蓝色荧光的凋亡细胞骤增(图 2b); 12 与 24 h 时蓝色荧光的凋亡细胞进一步增多(图 2c, d)。然而复氧 3 h 后, 团头鲂鳃组织中出现蓝色荧光凋亡细胞逐渐减少的现象(图 2e)。

由 Image J 对图 2 进行半定量分析, 发现团头鲂在急性低氧胁迫下鳃组织中的平均荧光强度逐渐增加, 其低氧 6、12 及 24 h 的平均荧光强度分别为 0 h 时的 2.19 倍( $P<0.05$ )、2.32 倍( $P<0.05$ )

及 2.59 倍( $P<0.05$ ), 置于常氧水环境中 3 h 后, 鳃组织的平均荧光强度为 0 h 的 2.03 倍( $P<0.05$ )。(图 3)

### 2.3 急性低氧胁迫对团头鲂鳃组织凋亡相关基因表达的影响

根据荧光定量 PCR 结果显示, 急性低氧下鳃组织中 Caspase 3 基因表达水平随低氧时间的增加均显著高于常氧组( $P<0.05$ ), 复氧 3 h 与低氧 12 h 间 Caspase 3 基因表达水平差异不显著( $P>0.05$ ) (图 4a)。图 4b 显示, 在低氧胁迫 12 及 24 h 时 Caspase 8 表达量均显著( $P<0.05$ )高于对照组, 复

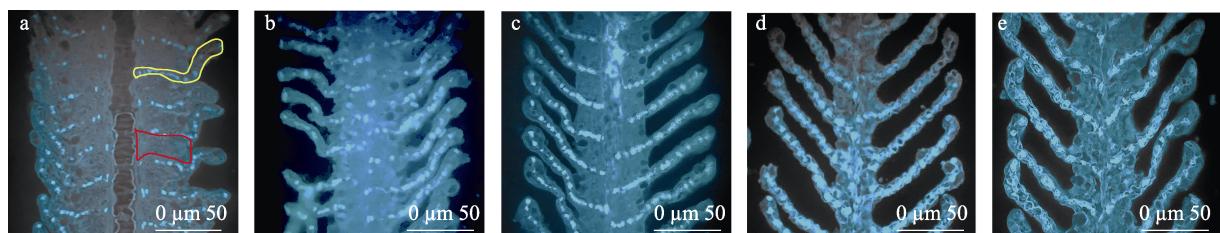


图 2 急性低氧胁迫对团头鲂鳃组织细胞凋亡的影响

a. 常氧 0 h; b. 急性低氧 6 h; c. 急性低氧 12 h; d. 急性低氧 24 h; e. 常氧恢复 3 h.  
红色线框表示层间细胞团; 黄色线框表示鳃小片. 比例尺=50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Fig. 2 Apoptosis in gills of *Megalobrama amblycephala* under acute hypoxia stress  
a. Normoxia 0 h; b. Acute hypoxia treated for 6 h; c. Acute hypoxia treated for 12 h; d. Acute hypoxia treated for 24 h;  
e. Reoxygenation treated for 3 h. The yellow wireframe indicates interlamellar cell mass (ILCM), and the red  
wireframe indicates the lamella. Scale bars=50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

低氧3 h与低氧0和6 h间Caspase 8基因表达水平差异不显著( $P>0.05$ )。

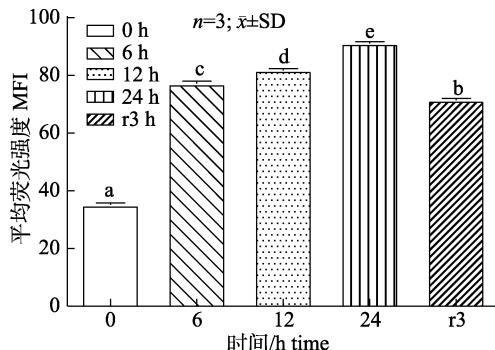


图3 急性低氧胁迫下团头鲂鳃组织细胞凋亡的平均荧光强度  
不同上标表示显著差异( $P<0.05$ )。

Fig. 3 Average fluorescence intensity of apoptosis in gill tissue of *Megalobrama amblycephala* under acute hypoxia stress

Values with different superscripts are significantly different ( $P<0.05$ ).

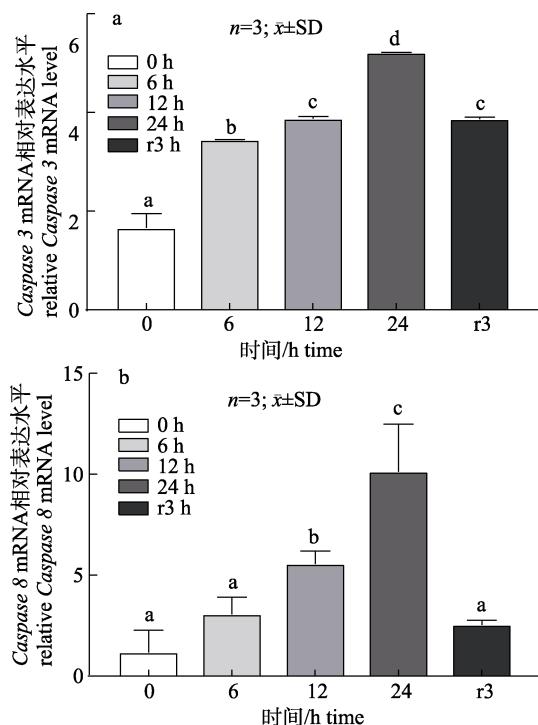


图4 急性低氧胁迫对团头鲂鳃组织Caspase 3(a)、Caspase 8(b)mRNA表达水平的影响  
柱上方不同字母表示显著差异( $P<0.05$ )。

Fig. 4 Effects of acute hypoxia stress on mRNA expression levels of Caspase 3 (a)、Caspase 8 (b) in gills of *Megalobrama amblycephala*  
Values with different letters are significantly different ( $P<0.05$ ).

### 3 讨论

鱼类在溶解氧较低的水环境时,为了维持正常的生命活动,体内的抗氧化防御系统将会被激活<sup>[23-26]</sup>。抗氧化防御系统主要由酶促抗氧化系统及非酶促抗氧化系统组成<sup>[27-28]</sup>,其中酶促抗氧化系统包括SOD、CAT、过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)等<sup>[29]</sup>,它们可以清除机体代谢产生的有害物质。SOD作为生物体内抗氧化防御系统的第一道屏障<sup>[30]</sup>,可以将超氧阴离子催化为H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>和O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup><sup>[31]</sup>,从而保护机体免受ROS的损害。CAT又称触酶,是一类酶类清洁剂,可以将H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>进行分解,防止在铁螯合物的作用下与O<sub>2</sub>进一步反应生成对机体危害更大的•OH<sup>[32]</sup>。本研究中,在急性低氧下团头鲂组织中SOD和CAT的活性与0 h相比均有显著变化,表明急性低氧能够激活团头鲂的酶促抗氧化防御系统,从而降低低氧环境对鱼体所带来的氧化损伤,这与段鹏飞等<sup>[33]</sup>对低氧胁迫下金虎石斑鱼(*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*♀×*E. tukula*♂)幼鱼肝脏中SOD和CAT活性的研究结果相一致。随着低氧时间的延长,团头鲂组织中SOD的活性显著增加,CAT也呈现出整体上升的趋势,然而在24 h时CAT的活性则出现了下降的现象,推测可能是因为在急性低氧处理初期,由于鱼体所处环境的突然改变导致SOD活性增加,以清除过多的•O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>,生成了大量的H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>,导致CAT清除H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>速率减慢,从而呈现出CAT的活性降低的现象。

当机体抗氧化防御系统无法清除ROS时,MDA便是ROS攻击脂质后生成的产物,MDA过多积累将会导致机体发生细胞凋亡或坏死。大量研究表明,MDA能够反映机体细胞受•O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>攻击的损害程度<sup>[7-8]</sup>。郭志雄等<sup>[34]</sup>在研究低氧胁迫对军曹鱼(*Rachycentron canadum*)肝脏氧化应激的影响中发现,其肝脏中MDA的含量随低氧时间的增加而显著升高,急性低氧可对军曹鱼肝脏造成氧化损伤,使其氧化应激水平升高,这与本研究结果相似。本研究结果显示,团头鲂组织中MDA的含量随低氧时间增加而逐渐升高,表明急性低氧胁迫能够使团头鲂氧化应激水平升高。经短暂的

复氧后, 团头鲂鳃组织中 MDA 的含量有所下降, 但仍高于 0 h, 说明复氧可使鱼体的氧化应激水平降低, 急性低氧并未将团头鲂的抗氧化能力完全破坏。

目前, 已有很多学者在欧洲川鲽(*Platichthys flesus*)<sup>[35]</sup>、斑马鱼(*Danio rerio*)<sup>[36]</sup>、鲢(*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)<sup>[37]</sup>等多种鱼类中发现, 当鱼类处于低氧环境时, 鱼体会出现细胞凋亡的现象。丁晨雨等<sup>[37]</sup>通过对鲢进行低氧处理发现, 随着水中溶解氧含量的下降, 鲢心肌细胞的凋亡数量会逐渐升高。李艳丽等<sup>[38]</sup>发现斑马鱼在低氧胁迫下胚胎成纤维细胞发生细胞凋亡, 且随着处理时间的增加, 其细胞凋亡率也显著增加。本研究中, 随着低氧胁迫时间的增加, 团头鲂鳃组织中处于凋亡期的细胞数量显著高于 0 h, 低氧 24 h 时鳃组织中平均荧光强度达到最高值, 这表明低氧会诱导团头鲂鳃组织发生细胞凋亡, 且随低氧时间的延长, 细胞凋亡得越多。

细胞凋亡主要分为两种途径, 一种为线粒体途径(mitochondrial pathway)或称为内源性途径(intrinsic pathway), 另一种为死亡受体途径(death receptor pathway)或外源性途径(extrinsic pathway)<sup>[39]</sup>。当细胞凋亡线粒体途径被激活时, 一些促凋亡蛋白会发生二聚化并在线粒体外膜上形成孔, 从而导致 Cyt C 被释放, 进而激活半胱天冬酶等下游蛋白<sup>[40]</sup>, Caspase 3 作为效应器, 进一步介导蛋白质降解, 促使细胞凋亡的发生<sup>[41]</sup>。在正常条件下, Caspase 3 以休眠的酶原形式存在于正常细胞中, 当其受到凋亡信号刺激后, 可以裂解特异性的蛋白质底物导致细胞凋亡。本研究中, 团头鲂鳃组织中的 Caspase 3 的表达量随着低氧胁迫时间的增加而不断增强, 这表明当鳃组织细胞受到低氧刺激时, 可以使 Caspase 3 激活, 触发半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶家族级联反应, 最终启动细胞凋亡, 这与在金鱼<sup>[42]</sup>、斑马鱼<sup>[43]</sup>和施氏鲟(*Acipenser shrenckii*)<sup>[44]</sup>中获得的结果一致。Caspase 8 是外源性途径凋亡引发剂<sup>[45]</sup>。一旦被激活, Caspase 8 能够通过蛋白水解直接激活下游效应半胱天冬酶。Caspase 8 还可以通过使 BID 激活间接途径放大凋亡信号<sup>[46]</sup>。本研究结果显示, Caspase 8 的表

达量随胁迫时间的增加而显著高于对照组, 表明急性低氧胁迫使团头鲂鳃组织中 Caspase 8 基因的表达量增加, 使其通过外源性凋亡通路来促进鳃组织中细胞的凋亡, 与之相似的结果在鱣(*Siniperca chuatsi*)的肝脏组织的研究中也有报道<sup>[47]</sup>。此外, 本研究中 Caspase 3 和 Caspase 8 的表达量均随着低氧胁迫时间的增加而不断增强, 这与 Hoechst 染色中鳃组织细胞凋亡的趋势相一致。因此, 推测这是由于急性低氧胁迫诱发了团头鲂鳃组织中线粒体途径及外源性途径介导所引起的细胞凋亡。

#### 4 结论

团头鲂在面对急性低氧的水环境时, 为了维持自身的稳态平衡, 其抗氧化防御系统将会被激活, 促使鱼体内氧化应激水平得到相应的提高, 从而保护鱼体健康生长发育。与此同时, 此过程中也会激活凋亡相关基因的活性, 最终诱导使团头鲂的鳃组织发生细胞凋亡。综上所述, 本研究结果可为进一步阐明鱼类低氧应答机制的研究积累生物学资料。

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## Effects of acute hypoxia stress on redox homeostasis and apoptosis in gill tissue of blunt snout bream (*Megalobrama amblycephala*)

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**Abstract:** Dissolved oxygen (DO) is the most important environmental factor for fish survival and indicates healthy fish culture. Low DO in the water environment restricts the growth and development of fish and causes stress reactions in some fish, which may lead to death in serious cases. Being an important organ for fish respiration, the gills are the most sensitive organs to changes in the water environment. The gills are also the main sites for maintaining osmotic pressure and metabolizing waste in the fish. Blunt snout bream (*Megalobrama amblycephala*) is one of the main cultured fish in China and has the advantages of low breeding cost and delicious taste. However, blunt snout breams are extremely susceptible to hypoxia compared to carp, crucian carp, and other fish. The blunt snout breams often face hypoxia during breeding, which severely restricts the sustainable development of its artificial culture. Therefore, conducting relevant research on its hypoxia response mechanism is necessary. To explore the effect of acute hypoxia on redox homeostasis and cell apoptosis in the gill tissue of blunt snout bream, the oxidative stress levels in the gill tissue under acute hypoxic stress were detected by measuring the activities of SOD, CAT, and MDA. Apoptosis in the gill tissue of the blunt snout bream was observed using Hoechst staining. In addition, the expression of apoptosis-related genes *Caspase 3* and *Caspase 8* in the gill tissue of blunt snout bream was detected using qRT-PCR. The results showed that the contents of SOD, CAT, and MDA in the gill tissue of its artificial culture increased significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) at 6 and 12 h under the hypoxic environment with DO of  $(2.0\pm0.1)$  mg/L. In addition, the activity of SOD and MDA similarly increased with increasing treatment time, reaching the highest value at 24 h of hypoxic treatment. However, with an increase in hypoxic stress time, the activity of CAT in the gill tissue showed a trend of first increasing and then decreasing, reaching its highest value after 12 h of hypoxia treatment. Fewer apoptotic cells were emitting blue fluorescence in the gill tissue at 0 h of hypoxia, while apoptotic cells with blue fluorescence increased sharply at 6 h of hypoxia, and apoptotic cells emitting blue fluorescence further increased at 12 and 24 h of hypoxia. In addition, with the prolongation of hypoxic stress time, the average fluorescence intensity of apoptosis in the gill tissue was 2.19 times ( $P<0.05$ ), 2.32 times ( $P<0.05$ ), and 2.59 times ( $P<0.05$ ) of that at 0 h at 6, 12, and 24 h, respectively. The expression of *Caspase 3* and *Caspase 8* in the gill tissue was significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) higher than that at 0 h. The results of this study suggest that the acute hypoxic water environment around blunt snout bream increases oxidative stress level and activates the apoptosis-related genes *Caspase 3* and *Caspase 8* in the blunt snout breams, which eventually leads to apoptosis in the gill tissue. In conclusion, these results provide biological information on the physiological status and apoptotic response of the gill tissue of blunt snout bream under acute hypoxia and provide important reference values for subsequent studies on the apoptotic mechanism of fish under hypoxia.

**Key words:** *Megalobrama amblycephala*; acute hypoxia; gill; redox homeostasis; apoptosis

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