

激素缓释制剂诱导海水养殖鱼类性腺发育成熟与生殖行为的研究进展

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摘要:综述促性腺素释放激素类似物(GnRH-a)缓释制剂(SRDS)、人绒毛膜促性腺激素(HCG) SRDS、类固醇激素SRDS;雄烯二酮(ADSD)和17 α -甲基睾丸酮(MT)以及鲤垂体匀浆(CPE)混合SRDS诱导海水养殖鱼类性腺发育成熟和生殖行为的效果。认为采用GnRH-a SRDS处理性腺发育良好的鲈形目鱼类和鲆鲽鱼类,可以显著提高血液促性腺激素(GtH)水平,且持续时间长,诱导排卵成功;HCG乳胶SRDS可诱导日本鳗鲡(*Anguila japonicus*)血液GtH持续升高,性成熟系数明显升高并且性腺发育成熟;HCG和CPE水/油/W(W/O/W)复乳SRDS对日本鳗鲡的催熟效果显著,采用ADSD和MT SRDS SRDS可成功诱导日本鳗鲡性腺成熟与排卵。

关键词:缓释制剂;性腺;成熟;驯养

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给予激素缓释制剂(sustained-release delivery systems, SRDS)是诱导因驯养而导致性腺发育不良鱼类性成熟和生殖的方法之一。近年来,随着海水养殖业的迅速发展,这种方法的应用范围不断扩展,给药途径多样化(埋植和注射)、激素单一或混合使用,操作简便、激素作用持续时间长、对不易驯化的海水鱼类诱导生殖效果好。本文就近年来国内外在该领域的研究进展,在促性腺素释放激素类似物(GnRH-a)缓释制剂、促性腺激素(GtH)缓释制剂、类固醇激素缓释制剂;雄烯二酮(ADSD)和17 α -甲基睾丸酮(MT)以及混合激素制剂诱导海水养殖鱼类性腺发育成熟和生殖过程的效果作一综述,以期为海水鱼类的人工繁殖和苗种培育提供参考。

1 GnRH-a SRDS 诱导海水鱼类生殖

早在20世纪50年代,人们就发现连续注射脑垂体匀浆能够提高鱼类的催产效果,但是多次处理会产生许多不利影

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响,如激素重复处理需要大量的人力、物力,操作麻烦;重复处理会对鱼类产生胁迫(stress)作用,易导致产前死亡,至少影响卵母细胞达到最后成熟(final oocyte maturation, FOM)。用激素处理后的条纹狼鲈(*Morone saxatilis*)很难预测准确的排卵时间,挖卵检查显示,过早或过晚的人工挤卵会降低卵的质量^[1]。大量研究表明,与天然大马哈鱼类促性腺素释放激素(sGnRH)相比,注射GnRH-a能更好地抵抗血液中酶的降解,从而延长GtH的释放时间^[2-6]。由于GnRH-a在血液中的存留时间不长,诱导的GtH峰值维持时间较短^[4,7-10],因此1次注射难以诱导鱼类FOM与排卵和产卵。在已研究的鱼类中,绝大多数采用2次注射GnRH-a才能诱导排卵。如大眼梭鲈(*Stizostedion vitreum*)、黄鲈(*Percula flavescens*)^[11]、舌齿鲈(*Dicentrarchus labrax*)^[12]、亚洲尖吻鲈(*Lates calcarifer*)^[13]和大多数鲑鱼^[14-15]。而有些种类,即便是2次注射也不会诱导排卵。如条纹狼鲈在驯养条件下只能完成卵黄沉积,却达不到FOM;2次注射使血液中GnRH-a含量提高(维持约7 d),GtH、雌二醇(E₂)和睾酮(T)也随之升高,当GnRH-a被清除,血液中的GtH、E₂和T下降到处理前的水平。17 α ,20 β -21三羟孕酮(20 β -S)是条纹狼鲈卵母细胞成熟诱导的类固醇^[16],它在2次注射GnRH-a后并没有显著升高,卵母细胞的成熟度没有明显进展。因此,只有使用缓慢释放激素制剂才能诱导条纹狼鲈FOM与排卵和产卵。

1.1 GnRH-a SRDS 的类型

(1) 采用胆固醇和纤维素为制备基质, 可以调节激素释放的速度^[17, 18], 快速GnRH-a SRDS可以诱导血液中GtH的峰值维持8 d, 慢速SRDS激素释放至少可以维持8周。这种SRDS可以制成圆形柱状体丸剂(直径3 mm), 使用专门的器具进行肌肉埋植。它制作简单、价格低廉, 但GnRH-a释放量在个体间存在较大差异^[17, 18]。

(2) GnRH-a SRDS做成直径为5~200 μm的微球, 其基质成份是可被生物降解的乳酸和乙醇酸的聚合物(LGA)。微球采用双层乳胶包埋。使用时, 将微球溶解在粘性载体溶液中, 用注射器进行肌肉注射。微球中的GnRH-a缓慢释放并能持续几个月, 其效果主要取决于乳酸和乙醇酸的比例(即聚合物的比重)。在鱼类中应用的LGA制剂基质^[2, 7, 19, 20]大多数都是在人类或家畜中使用的。鉴于鱼类的体温较低, 专门研制了鱼型LGA SRDS, 并已成功用于金头鲷(*Sparus auratus*)、太平洋鲑和大西洋鲑等^[4, 21, 22]。另一种可被生物降解的微球基质是多酰酐聚合物, 主要是脂肪酸二聚体和癸二酸(Fad-sa)。这种微球也采用乳胶包埋, GnRH-a可持续释放至少8周^[23]。其最大优点是相同的制剂可用于不同规格的鱼类, 根据载体的体积与鱼体重进行调整; 另外, 微球降解的单体成分都是天然产物(乳酸、乙醇酸和癸二酸), 当被亲鱼吸收后不会对人类构成威胁。

(3) 以非降解聚合物为基质制成GnRH-a SRDS, 多采用乙烯和乙烯基乙酸(EVAc)聚合而成。这种SRDS的激素释放速度是通过改变聚合物比重、基质的量、基质的亲水性和疏水性、形状以及是否包衣等进行调节^[24]。EVAc SRDS持续释放时间为2~5周^[22, 25, 26]。通常这种制剂的形状为直径2 mm的片状物, 肌肉埋植。与生物可降解微球和胆固醇基质丸剂不同的是, EVAc片剂储藏期长, 在干燥条件下可放置3年(20℃)。

1.2 GnRH-a SRDS诱导雌鱼FOM、排卵和产卵

采用GnRH-a SRDS处理卵巢发育良好的雌鱼, 可以显著提高血液GtH水平, 并导致排卵^[7, 9, 22, 25]。GtH对GnRH-a SRDS的反应类型在种间存在较大差异, 如条纹狼鲈^[26]和金眼狼鲈^[27], 即使血液中的GnRH-a始终维持在较高水平(10~14 d), 而GtH含量慢慢升高, 在排卵前出现峰值, 这个结果与产卵期间的野生条纹狼鲈情况相似^[28]。这可能是由于脑垂体对GnRH刺激的敏感性存在差异, 而能根据性腺不同发育期调节适当的GtH分泌量。另一种情况是: 采用GnRH-a SRDS能迅速提高血液GtH水平, 并在FOM、排卵和产卵过程中始终保持较高含量, 结果显示血液GtH水平变动与来自SRDS的GnRH-a变化相一致^[22, 25]。这种情况也存在于金头鲷中, 它每天都能进行排卵和产卵^[4], 血液中持续升高的GtH水平并不是其真实情况, 当不给予外源激素时, GtH含量会出现波动^[29]。金头鲷在排卵前8 h血液GtH含量达到最大, 排卵后迅速下降50%, 无论使用哪种SRDS都能诱导其每天FOM、自发排卵和产卵^[4], 产卵的数量、质量、受精率和孵化率与对照组无显著差异^[20]。GnRH-

a SRDS可以提前6周给药, 80%~100%的亲鱼在给药2周后排卵^[25, 30], 由于GnRH-a SRDS能在自然产卵期前诱导排卵发生, 这种方法在太平洋鲑鱼苗种的商业化生产中已经广泛使用, 显著减少了因产前亲鱼死亡而造成卵的损失, 利用GnRH-a SRDS诱导鱼类排卵不影响卵的质量、受精率和孵化率^[19, 21, 25, 30, 31]。GnRH-a SRDS在诱导分批成熟多次产卵的海水鱼类具有广阔的应用前景, 如欧洲狼鲈在生殖期内产卵3~4次, 持续4~6周, 采用2次注射GnRH-a方法, 效应期为12 h^[12], 之后的产卵需要另外注射GnRH-a。而采用GnRH-a SRDS(EVAc或LGA类型)1次给药就可以诱导3~4次排卵^[32]。采用1次注射GnRH-a只能使20%的金头鲷启动正常的每天产卵周期, 当给予GnRH-a SRDS时, 80%的雌鱼能够完成FOM、排卵和产卵并持续几周^[4, 7, 20]。用同样的方法也能诱导地中海赤鲷(*Pagrus pagrus*)每日产卵周期, 注射GnRH-a可以增加受精卵的产出量(给药后3 d)。绝大多数卵的产出是在给予GnRH-a SRDS 3 d以后, 产卵期持续31 d。鲆鲽鱼类养殖是刚刚兴起的产业, 亲鱼主要依靠天然捕捞, 采用GnRH-a SRDS诱导排卵和产卵也取得了令人满意的效果。如EVAc Ead-sa SRDS使大西洋鲽(*Pleuronectes ferrugineus*)的总产卵量和优质卵数量增加3倍^[33]。太平洋牙鲆(*Paralichthys dentatus*)的亲鱼也来自野生种群, 1次GnRH-a SRDS处理就可以诱导连续8次排卵^[34], 而用鲤脑垂体匀浆(CPE)注射3~5次/d, 最多排卵5次, 而对照组鱼卵巢没有达到FOM的迹象。尽管鱥(*P. platessa*)在驯养条件下可以产卵, 但采用椰子油或异丁醇树脂GnRH-a SRDS注射处理可明显提高产卵量, 持续时间为20 d^[35]。对大菱鲆(*Scophthalmus maximus*)的研究表明^[36], 采用GnRH SRDS处理1次可以获得100%产卵率, 雌鱼的产卵时间明显提前, 生殖期缩短近一半。对南方鲆(*P. lethostigma*)的研究也得出了类似结果^[37], 通过给予GnRH SRDS成功诱导南方鲆重复产卵。以上结果说明, GnRH SRDS能有效提高GtH水平并维持峰值, 对诱导分批产卵鱼类FOM和排卵是有效的。

1.3 GnRH-a SRDS促进雄鱼性腺成熟与精子生成和排精

采用GnRH-a SRDS处理能明显提高雄鱼的精液产量, 与注射GtH或GnRH制品相比有许多优点。

(1) 1次注射激素诱导精液量快速增加, 而精子数量没有明显增多。但是, 在大多数情况下, 只简单增加精液量效果不一定很好。如在生产杂交条纹狼鲈时, 由于反复人工挤精液与母本受精, 经过一段时间后雄鱼精液量明显减少^[38]。而采用GnRH-a SRDS处理, 不仅能显著提高精液产量, 而且精子的密度、活力和受精能力不受影响^[38]。有时, 精子密度太大对养殖鱼类亦不利, 尤其是鲆鲽类。例如, 野生鲽正常精液的精子密度为60%, 且具有良好的流动性, 在人工驯养时精子密度超过85%, 且非常粘稠^[39], 由于其难与水混合而不能用于人工授精。相似的情况也见于庸鲽(*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), 采用GnRH-a SRDS处理产生的精液、精子

密度适合进行人工授精,而对照组精液过于粘稠^[40]。

(2)1次注射GnRH-a刺激精液产量升高,维持时间短。如点蓝子鱼(*Siganus guttatus*)在注射GnRH-a后24 h精液产量明显增加,48 h后恢复到处理前水平;鲤,每日注射GnRH-a,持续升高的精液产量只能维持5 d,之后降到处理前水平;美洲拟鲽(*P. americanus*),1次注射GnRH-a不能显著增加精液产量,间隔24 h的2次注射仅能产生少量精液^[41]。以上实验结果说明有必要在鱼类的血液中维持GnRH-a水平,以便诱导长期的精液产出。GnRH-a SRDS诱导鱼类排精研究,最早始于鲆类。胆固醇基质丸剂、EVAc埋植物、LGA和Fad-sa微球都已经成功用于诱导多种鱼类提早精子生成和提高精液产生量,诸如大西洋鲑^[22~23]、鳟(*Salmo trutta*)^[30]、虹鳟(*S. gairdneri*)^[19]、大鳞大马哈鱼(*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)^[41]、银大马哈鱼(*O. kisutch*)^[25,30]和红大马哈鱼(*O. nerka*)。在鮨科鱼类中也有类似记载,如1次注射GnRH-a使欧洲狼鲈精液产量增加,仅持续7 d;采用2种类型的GnRH-a SRDS诱导精液产量上升,且维持28~35 d,对精子的密度和活力没有影响^[42]。同样的处理,在条纹狼鲈也获得了较好效果(精液高水平产量持续14~20 d)^[43,44]。与雌鱼相同,GnRH-a SRDS促进了血液GtH水平的提高,进而生成20 β -S和11-酮基睾酮,诱导精子成熟和排精^[38,39,43,44]。

2 GtH SRDS诱导海水鱼类生殖

尽管GnRH-a SRDS对诱导雌鱼FOM、排卵和产卵以及提高雄鱼精液产量和质量有较好效果,但是对未完成性腺发育的鱼类诱导是无效的。如在性腺发育早期对太平洋鲱鱼(*Clupeaharengus pallasi*)进行激素处理,未发现对性腺发育有任何促进^[17]。相反,在性腺发育晚期进行激素处理可以诱导FOM和精子生成。在南方鲆^[37]和太平洋牙鲆(*P. dentatus*)^[34],性腺处于早期或中期时使用GnRH-a SRDS诱导FOM是无效的,而注射CPE可有效地促进卵母细胞生长和FOM。在几种鱼类中发现GnRH-a只能在性腺发育到一定阶段后,才能促进卵黄沉积和精子生成,这可能是由于在性腺发育成熟以前,脑垂体对GnRH-a刺激的敏感性较低,GtH不能合成和释放^[45]。有些鱼类,GnRH-a与T联合处理可以诱导GtH合成、释放和性腺成熟^[46],这说明脑垂体必需首先接受性腺类固醇激素的刺激,GnRH-a才能促进它释放GtH。所以,对于性腺发育早期的鱼类来说,GtH制品可能比GnRH-a更有效,对日本鳗鲡(*Anguilla japonicus*)的研究已经证明了这一点。用HCG或大马哈鱼GtH(sGtH-II)处理能诱导日本鳗鲡性腺发育完成^[47,48],但必需每周进行处理,并连续几周。这种方法繁杂且易导致鱼类受伤,如采用SRDS可以使处理次数减少至2~3次。近年来,生产了亲脂明胶(LG)和脂酰制成GtH乳胶SRDS^[49,50],LG乳胶表面包被有纯化的sGtH-II。对日本鳗鲡实验表明:血液中sGtH可持续升高24 h,对照组每周注射1次sGtH-II,结果

LG激素处理组在9周后性成熟系数明显升高并性腺发育成熟^[50],最后采用GtH和17,20-P诱导排卵成功。另一种GtH SRDS是采用可被生物降解的多邻位酯聚合物制成^[51],基质外包被有HCG粉末,将这种GtH SRDS制作成粘度较大的液体,进行肌肉注射。

将几种激素混合做成复合制剂,也可以起到延长激素作用时间的目的,其中复乳(multiple emulsion) SRDS对日本鳗的催熟作用显著。Sato等^[50]采用16烷酸酐和明胶为材料直接制成激素复乳SRDS,对日本鳗鲡进行催熟取得了满意效果。之后,邓岳松等^[52]在此基础上制成了含有HCG和CPE水/油/W/O/W复乳SRDS对塘养雌性日本鳗鲡进行催熟,结果表明,雌鳗鲡GSI平均增加7.9%;用含有促黄体素释放激素类似物(LHRH-A)、HCG和CPE的复乳和DOM生理盐水的混合悬剂对达到性成熟的鳗鲡进行催产,排卵率为75%,显著高于对照组,同时注射复乳制剂的实验组鳗鲡血清GtH长期保持高水平,而且其波动比对照组缓和。

3 性类固醇激素缓释制剂诱导鱼类生殖

我国采用类固醇激素SRDS成功诱导日本鳗鲡性腺成熟与排精、排卵。Lin^[53]研究表明:8次埋植MT或ADSD SRDS(剂量为50 μ g/g体重,持续15 d),明显促进雌鳗鲡性腺成熟(GSI升高11%);同样方法对雄鳗鲡也有显著的促性腺发育作用(GSI提高1.4%)。MT或ADSD SRDS埋植可显著提高脑垂体和血清GtH水平,以及雌鱼E₂水平和雄鱼T水平,表明性类固醇激素可以在下丘脑-垂体-性腺轴水平上诱导日本鳗鲡性腺发育成熟,并具有正反馈作用。后来的实验进一步证明了这一结果,雄烯二酮ADSD SRDS埋植成功诱导雄性日本鳗鲡达到性成熟^[54],7尾对照组鱼类没有性成熟鱼类,实验组15尾亲鱼在70 d有11尾达性成熟,成熟率为73.3%,其中有2/3的鳗鲡是在埋植后60 d内达性成熟的。张利红等^[55]对日本鳗鲡埋植ADSD和MT后的血清GtH动态进行了研究,认为1次或者多次埋植ADSD,第1~5 d,血清GtH水平上升,然后开始下降,血清GtH水平上升的幅度随着埋植次数的增加而增加。埋植MT 7次后,血清GtH水平显著升高(低于ADSD组),说明ADSD促进GtH分泌的作用高于MT。另外ADSD能够促进鳗鲡垂体和脑中哺乳类促性激素释放激素(mGnRH)的合成与释放,说明雄激素对性腺未成熟的雌鳗鲡在脑和垂体2个水平上存在正反馈作用。

4 鱼类诱导生殖方法的进一步研究和展望

业已证明,驯养鱼类不能达到FOM、排精、排卵和产卵,是因为脑垂体不能正常分泌和释放GtH。以前大量的研究都集中在外源GnRH对GtH释放的影响以及性腺最后成熟的各个环节。在驯养条件下,亲鱼脑垂体受到不利的环境因素影响而导致GnRH系统失去正常功能。进一步的研究应

侧重GnRH系统在驯养条件下所发生的改变和纠正方法,因此应对养殖鱼类的GnRH系统进行更深入研究。目前一致认为绝大多数硬骨鱼类都含有2种或更多形式的GnRH。在金头鲷脑中发现存在3种形式的内源GnRH^[56~58],前2种为sGnRH和鸡GnRH(cGnRH-II),第3种为鲷所特有(sbGnRH),后来发现其他鲈鱼中也有类似现象。似乎在所有的鲈形目鱼类脑中都同时存在3种形式的GnRH,而鲈形目鱼类也是养殖种类和生殖障碍最多的类群。上述3种GnRH在脑垂体中的定位、GTH释放活性和生理学变化以及mRNA水平的系统研究结果认为^[4,5],在金头鲷和其他的鲈形目鱼类中, sbGnRH是主要的GTH释放刺激因子,与FOM、排卵和产卵密切相关。这说明以前完全忽视了对sbGnRH的研究,今后应主要研究驯养对GnRH系统的影响以及在此条件下鱼类产生生殖障碍的原因。对高效GnRH类似物的研究应注重高效、低价,尤其要深入研究sbGnRH和cGnRH-II类似物^[4,5]。这2种形式的GnRH存在于已经完成性腺发育的鱼类脑垂体中,在金头鲷,它的合成峰值在排卵后8 h^[29],sbGnRH与cGnRH-II类似物联合给予应更有效促进排卵和产卵。对野生和驯养条件下的条纹狼鲈3种GnRH含量和基因表达的研究结果发现,驯养能显著影响sbGnRH的含量及其mRNA水平,表明与鱼类生殖相关的GnRH的合成和释放在驯养状态下受到影响。最近从鲈形目鱼类中克隆到3种GnRH和它的cDNA。研究环境和内分泌因子对这些基因表达的影响有可能简化特异性GnRH基因调控方法,有望克服驯养条件对GnRH系统的不利影响,最终完成卵母细胞和精子生成过程。性细胞生成的激素调节原理与转基因技术结合有可能建立携带有环境调控因子的转GnRH基因鱼类,从而人类可以随意“开启”和“关闭”GnRH基因,控制性腺发育时间。

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Study advance on induction of gonadal development & maturation and reproductive performance by sustained-hormone-releasing delivery systems in marine fishes

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Abstract: Induced gonadal maturation and reproductive performance using sustained-release delivery systems (SRDS) of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analog (GnRH-a), human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG), and rostenedione (ADSD) and 17 α -methyltestosterone (MT), multiple emulsion containing HCG and carp pituitary extraction (CPE) in marine fish are reviewed. GnRH-a SRDS can induce a high serum gonadotropin (GtH) levels and long duration in perciform fish and flounder at the final stages of gonadal development, subsequently, ovulating and spawning. Emulsion HCG SRDS can induce a high serum GtH level and long duration in Japanese eel (*Anguilla japonicus*), and subsequently, the increase of gonadal somatic index (GSI) and the maturation of gonad. A significant induced gonad maturation can be obtained using multiple emulsion containing HCG and CPE SRDS (water/oil/water) in Japanese eel. ADSD and MT SRDS can also induce the gonadal maturation and ovulation in Japanese eel.

Key words: sustained-release delivery systems (SRDS); gonad; maturation; in capitivity

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