DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1118.2011.00918

### 多效价载体疫苗免疫大菱鲆效果评价

王秀华1,周凌云2,王玉娟1,刘琴2

- 1. 中国水产科学研究院 黄海水产研究所, 山东 青岛 266071;
- 2. 华东理工大学, 上海 200237

摘要:采用注射与浸泡 2 种方法,对构建的多效价载体疫苗 MVAV6203A-1 进行了免疫保护效果和血清效价的研究。结果显示,用多效价载体疫苗注射免疫大菱鲆(Scophthalmus maximus),可同时获得对鳗弧菌(Vibrio anguillarum)和嗜水气单胞菌(Aeromonas hydrophila)的免疫保护效果,免疫相对保护率分别为 80.6%和 77.0%;用 ELISA 方法测定血清效价的结果显示,免疫 MVAV6203A-1 后大菱鲆血清效价最高达到 2 048,均值为 891,明显高于对照组的 97;用多效价载体疫苗浸泡免疫大菱鲆后,对鳗弧菌与嗜水气单胞菌的免疫相对保护率分别为 62.2%和 11.7%。血清效价分析显示,实验组与对照组的均值均为 64。上述结果表明,所构建的疫苗 MVAV6203A-1 可有效提高大菱鲆对鳗弧菌和嗜水气单胞菌的免疫力,并且免疫和攻毒的途径可能是影响免疫保护效果的因子。本研究旨在为鳗弧菌与嗜水气单胞菌引起的鱼类疾病防治提供技术支撑。

关键词: 多效价载体疫苗; 大菱鲆; 鳗弧菌; 嗜水气单胞菌; 免疫保护率; 抗体效价 中图分类号: S96 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1005-8737-(2011)04-0918-06

细菌性疾病已成为危害水产养殖动物的主要病因<sup>[1]</sup>,在所报道的鱼类病原菌中,鳗弧菌(Vibrio anguillarum)与嗜水气单胞菌(Aeromonas hydrophila)是危害养殖鱼类较重的 2 种病原,该病原菌能够感染淡水及海水鱼类,并且在世界范围内流行<sup>[2-5]</sup>。为防治鱼类细菌病,许多国家已进行了鱼类细菌疫苗产品的开发<sup>[6]</sup>,并已取得了显著的效果<sup>[7]</sup>。中国鱼类疫苗产业起步晚,从 1993年至今,仅有 3 个鱼类疫苗获得渔药许可,而正式推广使用的国产商品化鱼用疫苗尚为空白。

针对鳗弧菌与嗜水气单胞菌引起的鱼类疾病, Zhou 等<sup>[8]</sup>利用减毒的鳗弧菌为疫苗载体,将嗜水 气单胞菌甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(GAPDH)基因导 入疫苗载体中,构建了抗鳗弧菌与嗜水气单胞菌 的多效价载体疫苗,为评价该载体疫苗的免疫效 果,本研究从注射和浸泡免疫保护效果及血清效 价等方面进行了评价分析。

### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 材料

- 1.1.1 实验材料与饲育 实验用鱼为养殖大菱鲆,体长为 8.99~9.72 cm,购于海阳市黄海水产有限公司。养殖用水为地下海水与淡水勾兑,盐度 28,恒温 17.5 ,pH 8.0。实验鱼经暂养 10 d 后用于实验,免疫后流水养殖,日投喂配合饵料 2 次,日投饵量占体质量的 1.5%。
- 1.1.2 疫苗及毒株 按照 Zhou [8]的方法分别制备 疫苗鳗弧菌减毒株 MVAV6203(空载体)疫苗和多效价载体疫苗 MVAV6203A-1。攻毒用菌株, 为鳗 弧菌 MVM425 和嗜水气单胞菌菌株 LSA34。
- 1.1.3 抗大菱鲆 IgM 抗体 抗大菱鲆 IgM 单克隆 抗体(Product no:F08)购于英国 Aquatic Diagnostic

收稿日期: 2010-07-08; 修订日期: 2010-11-22.

基金项目: 国家"863"计划项目(2006AA100310); 国家科技支撑计划项目(2006BAD03B0504); 山东省科技攻关计划项目 (2006GG2205005); 基本科研业务费专项资金资助项目(2007-GY-03).

作者简介: 王秀华(1969-),男,副研究员,主要从事水产养殖动物病害控制及免疫学研究. E-mail: wangxh@ysfri.ac.cn

Ltd。HRP 标记的羊抗鼠  $IgG(Lot^{\#}6117)$ 购于天根生化科技(北京)有限公司。

#### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 免疫方法 疫苗免疫实验在山东潍坊实验点进行,养殖用水族箱为直径 1.0 m 的圆形玻璃钢桶(有效水体 0.5 m³)。免疫分组及免疫剂量见表1。注射免疫组分别使用了 MVAV6203A-1、MVAV6203 和生理盐水,后二者作为对照;浸泡组使用了 MVAV6203A-1、 MVAV6203 和海水,后二者亦为对照。注射免疫剂量为 0.1 mL/尾,浸泡免疫的时间为 30 min。

1.2.2 攻毒感染与免疫相对保护率 免疫 30 d 后,将受免鱼随机分成 3 个攻毒组,每组 18~22 尾,分别用鳗弧菌 MVM425 和嗜水气单胞菌 LSA34 攻毒,经预实验确定,攻毒用 MVM425 和 LSA34 浓度分别为 2×10<sup>8</sup> CFU/mL 与 5×10<sup>8</sup> CFU/mL,注射体积为 0.1 mL/尾。攻毒 2 周后,计算免疫相对

保护率(RPS)。 RPS = (1 - <u>免疫组死亡率</u>) × 100%。 1.2.3 血清采集 免疫 30 d 后, 各组取鱼 5 尾,

- 尾静脉采血。将采集的血液置于灭菌的 EP 管中, 4 静置过夜, 次日 3 000 g 离心, 移取血清、-20 暂存待测。
- 1.2.4 血清效价 ELISA 检测 血清抗体效价检测 参照抗体使用说明进行,具体步骤:用含 0.05% 多聚赖氨酸的包被缓冲液(w/v)包被 96 孔酶标板 ( $50~\mu$ L/well), $60~\min$  后低盐洗液洗板 2 次;每孔加

入 100 μL MVM425 细菌悬液(浓度 1.3×10<sup>8</sup> cell/mL)4 过夜; 再向每孔加入 0.05%(v/v) 戊二 醛 PBS 溶液 50 μL/well, 22 放置 20 min, 之后低 盐洗液洗板 3 次, 用 250 μL 1%(w/v)的 BSA 封闭, 22 过夜,次日低盐洗液洗板 3 次;再分别向每 孔中加入 100 µL 不同稀释倍数的鱼血清与空白 对照 PBS, 每个稀释度作 2 个平行, 22 放置 3 h 后高盐洗液洗板 5 次; 然后每孔加入 100 μL 再生 的抗大菱鲆 IgM 单抗, 22 放置 1 h 后, 高盐洗液 洗板 5 次; 再向每孔中加入 100 μL 1 1 000 稀释 的 HRP 标记的羊抗鼠二抗, 22 放置 60 min, 用 高盐洗液洗板 5 次; 之后每孔加入 100 µL 显色底 物溶液, 22 显色 10 min; 最后每孔加入 50 μL H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (2 mol/L)终止反应, 用酶标仪在 450 nm 处 读 OD 值。结果判定参照 Kim Thompson<sup>1)</sup>推荐的 方法(2008 个人通信): 分析波长 450 nm 处样品 (P)和空白对照(N)的 OD 值, 计算 P/N 比值, P/N 3.0 时样品为阳性, P/N <3.0 时样品为阴性。

**1.2.5** 血清平均效价的计算 按照加权法计算各 平行样品的平均效价 G,  $G=\lg^{-1}(flgx/f)$ 。

### 2 结果与分析

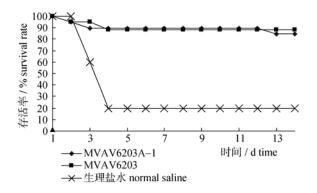
2.1 注射免疫组攻毒后的存活率及免疫相对保护率 图 1 是注射免疫 MVAV6203A-1 和 MVAV6203、且用 MVM425 攻毒后的大菱鲆存活率,分别为 84.6%和 88.2%,均高于对照组的 20%。图 2 是注射免疫各组大菱鲆用 LSA34 攻毒 2 周后的存

表 1 免疫鱼实验分组、尾数和免疫剂量
Tab.1 Design of immune groups, dose of vaccine and number of immunized fish

免疫方法 way of immunization	疫苗分组 vaccine group	免疫鱼数/尾 number of immunized fish	疫苗浓度/( $CFU \cdot mL^{-1}$ ) concentration of vaccine
注射免疫 intraperitoneal injection immunization	MVAV6203A-1	80	1×10 <sup>7</sup>
	MVAV6203	80	1×10 <sup>7</sup>
	生理盐水 normal saline	80	-
浸泡免疫 immersion immunization	MVAV6203A-1	80	1×10 <sup>8</sup>
	MVAV6203	80	1×10 <sup>8</sup>
	海水 sea water	80	_

<sup>1)</sup> Aquatic Diagnostic Ltd., Institute of Aquaculture University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, FK9 4LA

活率,分别为 89.7%和 66.7%, 对照组仅为 50%。 图 3 是 MVAV6203A-1 和 MVAV6203 注射免疫后 的大菱鲆对 MVM425与 LSA34的相对保护率,可 见 MVAV6203A-1 组分别为 80.6%和 77.0%, MVAV



### 图 1 注射免疫各组大菱鲆用 MVM425 攻毒, 2 周内的存活率

Fig. 1 Survival rate of turbot in 2 weeks after challenged with *V. anguillarum* virulent strain MVM425 in i.p. immunized groups

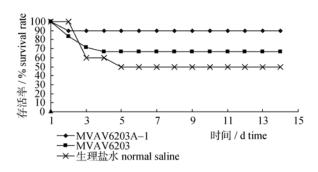
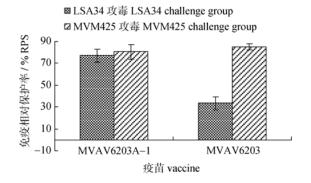


图 2 注射免疫各组大菱鲆用 LSA34 攻毒, 2 周内的存活率 Fig. 2 Survival rate of turbot in 2 weeks after challenged with A. hydrophila virulent strain LSA34 in i.p. immunized groups



### 图 3 MVAV6203A-1 与 MVAV6203 两和疫苗注射免疫大 菱鲆 30 d 后, 对 MVM425 和 LSA34 的相对保护率

Fig. 3 Relative percent survival(RPS) of vaccines MVAV6203A-1 and MVAV6203 immunized turbot 30 d later by i.p. against virulent strain *V. anguillarum* MVM425 and *A. hydrophila* LSA34 by i.p. challenge

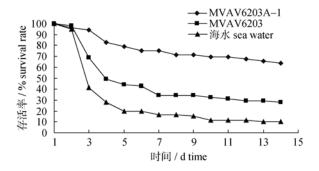
6203 组分别为 85.3%、33.3%。

## 2.2 浸泡免疫组大菱鲆攻毒后的存活率及免疫相对保护率

如图 4 所示, 大菱鲆经浸泡免疫 30 d 后, 用 MVM425 攻毒感染 2 周后, MVAV6203A-1 与 MVAV6203 组的存活率分别为 63.0%、27.9%, 均 高于海水对照组的存活率 10%; 如图 5 所示, 用 LSA34 攻毒 2 周后, MVAV6203A-1 与 MVAV6203 组的存活率分别为 26.9%、18.0%; 如图 6 所示, MVAV6203A-1 免疫组对 MVM425 及 LSA34 的免疫保护率分别为 62.2%、11.7%, MVAV6203 免疫组对 MVM425 及 LSA34 的免疫保护率分别为 25.3%、8.9%,。

### 2.3 血清效价

对免疫 30 天后的实验鱼血清进行抗体效价分析,结果显示,注射免疫 MVAV6203A-1、MVAV6203的两组鱼,其血清效价最高、分别为891与512,是空白对照组的9和5倍;浸泡免疫



### 图 4 浸泡免疫各组大菱鲆用 MVM425 攻毒 2 周内的存活率

Fig. 4 Survival rate of turbot in 2 weeks after challenged with V. anguillarum virulent strain MVM425 in immersion immunized groups

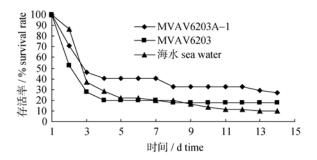


图 5 浸泡免疫各组大菱鲆用 LSA34 攻毒 ,2 周内的存活率 Fig. 5 Survival rate of turbot in 2 weeks after challenged with A. hydrophila virulent strain LSA34 in immersion immunized groups

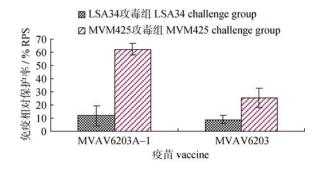


图 6 MVAV6203A-1 与 MVAV6203 两种疫苗浸泡免疫大 菱鲆 30 d 后对 MVM425 与 LSA34 的相对保护率

Fig.6 RPS of vaccines MVAV6203A-1 and MVAV6203 immunized turbot 30 d later by immersion against virulent strain *V. anguillarum* MVM425 and *A. hydrophila* LSA34 by i.p. challenge

各组的血清效价均为 64, 疫苗组与对照组间没有差别。各组血清抗体效价的检测结果见表 2.

### 3 讨论

海水养殖鱼类病原菌种类较多,应用单价疫苗进行鱼病免疫防治往往不能收到显著的防病效果,因此研究开发多效价的疫苗产品,达到经过一次免疫可同时实现对多种病原的免疫防治是未来疫苗研究的重要方向。本研究从免疫保护率与血清抗体效价 2 个方面评价了多效价载体疫苗MVAV6203A-1 的免疫效果,发现大菱鲆腹腔注射免疫多效价载体疫苗 MVAV6203A-1 后,不仅可获得对鳗弧菌的免疫保护(PRS=80.2%),同时还获得了对嗜水气单胞菌的免疫保护(RPS=78.9%)。血清效价检测发现,大菱鲆经 MVAV6203A-1 免疫后,血清中抗体的平均效价是对照组的 9 倍,提示疫苗免疫后,鳗弧菌载体中导入的嗜水气单胞菌保护性抗原 GAPDH 蛋白被鱼体免疫系统有

效识别加工并提呈。

GAPDH 在哺乳动物细胞内除了具有糖酵解功能外,还具有膜融合、微管成束、DNA 复制与修复等多种生物学功能<sup>[9]</sup>, GAPHD 也存在于革兰氏阳性与阴性细菌中<sup>[10-11]</sup>,在革兰氏阴性细菌中GAPHD 高度保守,且同源性较高<sup>[12]</sup>。在病原微生物中,GAPDH 具有毒力因子作用<sup>[13]</sup>及免疫原性<sup>[14]</sup>,研究者利用从迟缓爱德华氏菌中分离出的GAPDH 免疫牙鲆后,发现免疫后的牙鲆对鳗弧菌具有免疫保护效果<sup>[11]</sup>。本实验中应用鳗弧菌空载体疫苗免疫大菱鲆时,对嗜水气单胞菌的免疫保护效果可能是由于鳗弧菌空载体中的 GAPDH 发挥了一定的免疫效果,而将嗜水气单胞菌 GAPHD 基因导入鳗弧菌空载体后、其效果得到显著提高(图 3)。

实验中应用多效价载体疫苗进行浸泡免疫时,免疫保护率低于注射组的免疫保护率,类似结果在前人的研究中也有发现<sup>[15-16]</sup>。作者推测这种现象可能与攻毒感染的评价方法有关,由于鱼类免疫系统中黏膜免疫相对独立于系统免疫之外<sup>[17-18]</sup>,浸泡免疫时体表黏膜免疫系统鳃和皮肤发挥作用<sup>[19]</sup>,浸泡免疫提高黏膜中抗体效价优于口服与注射免疫<sup>[17]</sup>,皮肤黏液中的抗体效价提高可以增强疫苗浸泡免疫的保护效果<sup>[20]</sup>。注射免疫能够提高外周血液中的抗体效价,浸泡免疫不能(表 2)。在攻毒方式上,采用腹腔注射攻毒可使病原直接进入到鱼体内部,导致浸泡免疫后体表黏膜中抗体的保护作用降低。由此可推测,采用注射攻毒的方法不能确切地反映浸泡免疫的实际保护效果、

表 2 注射与浸泡免疫各组大菱鲆血清效价分析

Tab.2 Antibody titer in plasma of turbot in i.p. and immersion immunized groups

免疫方式	疫苗组别	抗体效价范围(均值)
way of immunization	vaccine group	scope of antibody titer (mean)
注射免疫	MVAV6203A-1	256-2048(891)
intraperitoneal injection	MVAV6203	512-512(512)
immunization	生理盐水 normal saline	64-256(97)
)= <u>}</u>	MVAV6203A-1	32-128(64)
浸泡免疫 immersion immunization	MVAV6203	32-128(64)
minicision minumzation	海水 sea water	32-128(64)

在后续研究中也发现,浸泡疫苗免疫后采用浸泡 攻毒获得的免疫保护效果明显高于注射攻毒(待 发表论文),在翘嘴鳜细菌浸泡疫苗研究结果中也 有得出相同的结论<sup>[21]</sup>。因此,在对疫苗进行免疫 保护效果评价时,对采用的免疫与感染途径需进 行综合考虑,以获得疫苗的最佳评价效果。另外, 本研究中浸泡免疫后,尚未测试浸泡攻毒感染的免 疫保护效果研究及黏膜中抗体效价,有待进一步的 研究。

### 参考文献:

- [1] Toranzo A E, Magariños B, Romalde J L. A review of the main bacterial fish diseases in mariculture systems[J]. Aquaculture, 2005, 246: 37–61.
- [2] Toranzo A E, Barja J L. A review of the taxonomy and seroepizootiology of vibrio anguillarum, with special reference to aquaculture in the Northwest of Spain[J]. Dis Aquat Org , 1990, 9: 73–82.
- [3] 陈吉祥, 李彩凤, 颜显辉, 等. 大菱鲆病原鳗弧菌生物学及分子特征研究[J]. 高技术通讯, 2005, 15(6): 92–96.
- [4] Jiravanichpaisal P, Roos S, Edsman L, et al. A highly virulent pathogen, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, from the freshwater cray-fish Pacifastacus leniusculus[J] . J Invertebr Pathol, 2009, 10(1): 56–66.
- [5] 刘金玉,杨五名,李爱华,等.斑点叉尾鮰套肠症的病原学初步研究[J]. 水生生物学报,2008,32(6):824-831.
- [6] Vinitnantharat S, Gravningen K, Greger E. Fish vaccines[J]. Adv Vet Med, 1999, 41: 539–550.
- [7] Sommerset I, Krossøy B, Biering E, et al. Vaccines for fish in aquaculture[J]. Expert Rev Vaccines, 2005, 4(1): 89–101.
- [8] Zhou L Y, Wang X H, Liu Q, et al. A novel multivalent vaccine based on secretary antigen-delivery induces protective immunity against *Vibrio anguillarum* and *Aeromonas hydrophila*[J]. J Biotechnol, 2010, 146: 25–30.
- [9] Sirover M A. New insights into an old protein: the functional diversity of mammalian glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase[J]. Biochim Biophys Acta, 1999, 1432(2): 159–184.
- [10] Iddar A, Valverde F, Assobhei O, et al. Widespread occurrence of non-phosphorylating glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase among gram-positive bacteria[J]. Int

- Microbiol 2005, 8: 251-258.
- [11] Liu Y, Oshima S, Kawai K. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase of Edwardsiella tarda has protective antigenicity against *Vibrio anguillarum* in Japanese flounder[J]. Dis Aquat Org, 2007, 75: 217–220.
- [12] Liu Y, Oshima S, Kurohara K, et al. Vaccine efficacy of recombinant GAPDH of *Edwardsiella tarda* against edwardsiellosis[J]. Microbiol Immunol, 2005, 49: 605–612.
- [13] Vijay P, Gursharan S C. Housekeeping enzymes as virulence factors for pathogens[J]. J Med Microbiol, 2003, 293: 391–401.
- [14] 朱洪伟, 朱战波, 崔玉东,等.金黄色葡萄球菌重组 GapC 蛋白的 GAPDH 活性及免疫原性分析[J].生物工程学报, 2008, 24(5): 754-759.
- [15] Crosbie P B B, Nowak B F. Immune responses of barramundi, *Lates calcarifer* (Bloch), after administration of an experimental Vibrio harveyi bacterin by intraperitoneal injection, anal intubation and immersion[J]. J Fish Dis, 2004, 27: 623–632.
- [16] 吴志鹏, 王三英. 三联疫苗对大黄鱼常见细菌性疾病免疫保护的实验研究[J]. 厦门大学学报: 自然科学版, 2004, 43(1): 115-118.
- [17] Xu Z, Chen C F, Mao Z J, et al. Detection of serum and mucosal antibody production and antibody secreting cells (ASCs) in large yellow croaker (*Pseudosciaena crocea*) following vaccination with *Vibrio harveyi* via different routes[J]. Aquaculture, 2009, 287: 243–247.
- [18] 罗霞, 潘厚军, 巩华, 等.鳜浸泡嗜水气单胞菌全菌疫苗后皮肤黏液抗体的变化[J].中国水产科学, 2007, 14(5): 824-828.
- [19] Vervarcke S, Ollevier F, Kinget R. Mucosal response in African catfish after administration of *Vibrio anguillarum* O2 antigens via different routes[J]. Fish Shellf Immunol, 2005, 18: 125–133.
- [20] Esteve-Gassent M D, Nielsen M E, Amaro C. The kinetics of antibody production in mucus and serum of European eel (Anguilla anguilla L.) after vaccination against Vibrio vulnificus: development of a new method for antibody quantification in skin mucus[J]. Fish Shellf Immunol, 2003, 15: 51–61.
- [21] 陈昌福, 李静, 杨广, 等. 浸泡接种疫苗对翘嘴鳜细菌性 烂鳃病的免疫效果[J].华中农业大学学报, 1996, 15(1): 52-55.

# Evaluation of immune effects of a multivalent vector vaccine in turbot, *Scophthalmus maximus*

WANG Xiuhua<sup>1</sup>, ZHOU Lingyun<sup>2</sup>, WANG Yujuan<sup>1</sup>, LIU Qin<sup>2</sup>

- 1. Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Qingdao 266071, China;
- 2. East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, China

Abstract: Vibrio anguillarum and Aeromonas hydrophila are the primary cause of mortality in marine and fresh water aquaculture. Mortality, due to disease from these two pathogens, has resulted in significant economic loss. Historically, infected fish have been treated with antibiotics, leading to widespread drug resistance among pathogenic bacteria. More recently, a number of vaccines against pathogenic bacteria have been developed and approved for use in aquaculture. Although China has a long history of intensive fish culture, there has been little progress in developing/using vaccines for the treatment of fish diseases in this region. Our objective was to develop a combined, single application vaccine against V. anguillarum and A. hydrophila. We constructed a multivalent vector vaccine (MVAV6203A-1) by fusing glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) from pathogenic A. hydrophila to attenuated V. anguillarum. We then evaluated the effectiveness of this vaccine against the two pathogens. Turbot, body length (8.99±0.73) cm, were immunized with the vaccine (MVAV6203A-1) by intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) or immersion. The fish were then challenged with virulent strain V. anguillarum MVM425 and A. hydrophila LSA34 by i.p injection and held for 30 d. We measured the relative percent survival (RPS) and antibody titers in the plasma against V. anguillarum by indirect ELISA at the end of the experiment. Fish that were given the vaccine by i.p. injection had high protections against MVM425 and LSA34 with RPS of 80.6% and 77.0% respectively. Similarly, the fish that were immersed in the vaccine also had a protection against MVM425 (RPS 62.2%), but had a low protection against LSA34 (RPS 11.7%). The plasma antibody titers were higher in the i.p. vaccination group (max: 2048, mean: 891) than in the control (mean: 97). Conversely, there was no difference in the mean antibody titer between the immersion treatment group and the control (mean: 64). Thus, our data suggest that the multivalent vector vaccine MVAV6203A-1 is effective in protecting turbot against bacterial disease caused by Vibrio anguillarum and/or Aeromonas hydrophila.

We discuss the limitations of evaluating vaccine efficiency using RPS and plasma antibody titers. The RPS and antibody titer were lower in the immersion immunization group than in the i.p. immunization group. However, this does not imply that immersion in the vaccine is associated with a weaker immune response in turbot. A number of studies have shown that immersion challenge (not i.p. challenge) may be more suitable for evaluating the efficacy of vaccines that are delivered by immersion. This is because of differences in the antibody titer in the cutaneous mucus relative to the plasma.

**Key words:** multivalent vector vaccine; *Scophthalmus maximus*; *Vibrio anguillarum*; *Aeromonas hydrophila*; relative percent survival; antibody titers