营养代谢过程中黄条鰤幼鱼消化道菌群的演变趋势

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摘要:为认识消化道菌群结构在宿主营养代谢过程中的变化规律,并探讨饵料菌群对其的影响,采用 16S rDNA 高 通量测序技术,对黄条鰤(Seriola lalandi)幼鱼一个完整摄食周期内的消化道菌群结构特征进行研究,并解析其与 饵料菌群的相关性。结果显示,乳杆菌属(Lactobacillus)、假单胞菌属(Pseudomonas)、不动杆菌属(Acinetobacter)、 鞘氨醇单胞菌属(Sphingomonas)、拟杆菌属(Bacteroides)、气单胞菌属(Aeromonas)、弧菌属(Vibrio)和 Faecalibacterium等是黄条鰤胃、幽门盲囊和肠道的共有优势定植菌群。结合营养代谢过程中优势菌属变化规律,将 乳杆菌属、肠弧菌属(Enterovibrio)、双歧杆菌属(Bifidobacterium)、假单胞菌属、不动杆菌属、芽孢杆菌属(Bacillus)、 Escherichia-Shigella、类芽孢杆菌属(Paenibacillus)、鞘氨醇单胞菌属、拟杆菌属、甲基单胞菌属(Methylomonas)、 链霉菌属(Streptomyces)、气单胞菌属、弧菌属、普氏菌属(Prevotella)、芽孢乳杆菌属(Sporolactobacillus)、发光杆 菌属(Photobacterium)和 Faecalibacterium 作为本研究黄条鰤幼鱼消化道的核心菌群;其中的乳杆菌属、芽孢杆菌 属、双歧杆菌属、芽孢乳杆菌属是水产养殖中常见的潜在益生菌;而假单胞菌属、气单胞菌属、弧菌属和发光杆 菌属中的部分菌株被视为潜在病原菌;研究结果揭示了潜在益生菌与致病菌始终以动态平衡的状态定植于健康幼 鱼的消化道内,并参与宿主生理活动,从微生态角度保障宿主健康。通过优势菌群结构演变趋势分析发现,饵料菌 群对营养代谢过程消化道菌群相对丰度的影响较大,进一步揭示了饵料微生物安全的重要性。

关键词: 黄条鰤; 消化道; 核心菌群; 演变趋势; 高通量测序 中图分类号: S917 ______文献标志码: A _______文章编号: 1005--8737--(2022)02--0252--12

在所有生命体中共存在 130 种水解酶、22 种 多糖裂解酶、16 种碳水化合物酯酶, 而微生物基 因组能够编码其中的大部分^[1-2]。消化道中定植着 数以万亿计的微生物, 其组成、活性与宿主的遗 传信息、营养水平及生存环境等息息相关^[3-5]。研 究显示, 肠道菌群有助于鱼体能量的吸收^[6], 并 且肉食性鱼类肠道中产蛋白酶的菌群丰度较高, 而草食性鱼类肠道中产淀粉酶和纤维素酶的菌群 占据优势地位^[7]。可见, 消化道菌群在宿主营养消 化吸收过程中发挥了至关重要的作用。

黄条鰤(Seriola lalandi)是一种全球性分布的 大洋性经济鱼类,因其具有生长速度快、个体大、 营养丰富、口感佳等特点,成为我国发展深远海 养殖的优良鱼种^[8]。伴随着我国相关单位的不断 深入研究,其繁育与养殖技术逐渐趋于成熟。目前, 关于黄条鰤种质遗传特性^[9-10]、生理生态环境^[11]、 生殖与生长内分泌调控机制^[12-14]等方面的研究已 取得一定成果。然而,关于黄条鰤消化道菌群组

收稿日期: 2021-06-29; 修订日期: 2021-08-16.

基金项目:国家重点研发计划项目(2018YFD0901204, 2019YFD0900901);中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费专项经费项目(20603022021011, TD47, 2021GH05);山东省支持青岛海洋科学与技术试点国家实验室重大科技专项(2018SDKJ0303-1).

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成信息与分布特征方面的研究较少,尤其是关于 其营养消化吸收过程中消化道菌群演变趋势研究 更是鲜有报道。本研究针对人工养殖环境条件下 黄条鰤幼鱼消化道菌群结构特征开展研究,并以 此为基础,追踪完整摄食周期内消化道各组织菌 群结构的变化规律,明确黄条鰤幼鱼消化道中的 核心菌群,为黄条鰤本土益生菌群的筛选提供基 础数据,并为从微生态调控角度促进营养消化吸 收提供理论参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

本研究在海阳市黄海水产有限公司的工厂化 循环水车间开展,实验用黄条鰤均来自于当年同 一批受精卵孵化而来的幼鱼,随机挑选 200 尾体 表无任何病症的健康黄条鰤幼鱼进行实验,其体 重为(246.31±42.30)g,体长为(22.62±1.17) cm。

1.2 实验设计

将挑选的实验鱼随机分布于2个3m×3m×2m 的工厂化循环水养殖池中,水深1.5 m,每个养殖 池 100 尾幼鱼。2 个养殖池位于黄条鰤幼鱼养殖 车间,实验幼鱼养殖水环境条件、饵料类型等与 工厂化养殖的幼鱼的养殖管理完全相同。幼鱼入 池后先进行一段时间的驯化, 驯化期间饵料为冰 冻玉筋鱼(Ammodytes personatus)(实验幼鱼驯化 与正式实验期间,冰鲜饵料均经简单冲洗后再投 喂),每天7:00和17:00分别进行饱食投喂,每次 摄食结束 30 min 后换水 1/2, 养殖池内始终保持 流水状态。每次投喂时观察实验鱼摄食情况,准 确称量、计算并记录每次的摄食量,当幼鱼连续3d 的摄食量相对稳定后开始正式实验。正式实验开 始前先对幼鱼进行 48 h 的饥饿处理, 开始后按照 驯化期间的投喂频率与时间进行饱食投喂,摄食 结束后捞出养殖池内残余的饵料,实验期间的养 殖管理与驯化期间的相同。驯化与实验期间,水 温 19~21 ℃, 溶解氧不低于 5 mg/L, 盐度 29~31, 氨氮浓度低于 0.1 mg/L。

1.3 实验样品采集与预处理

由于黄条鰤游速快且极易受惊,在现有条件 下,为避免受惊对营养消化吸收造成不良影响, 本实验对 2 个养殖池采取轮流采集及小范围围捕的策略, 以最大程度降低捞鱼操作对实验鱼的惊扰。

以正式实验开始时的幼鱼第一个完整摄食周 期为目标,即正式实验开始的第一次投喂前(0 h), 摄食结束后的1h、2h、4h、6h、8h、10h分别 从2个养殖池中轮流取样,每次随机捞取3尾,经 MS-222 (Fluka, USA)麻醉后, 于无菌环境下解剖 并迅速取出消化道, 剔除消化道表面的血管和脂 肪组织后用 75%乙醇迅速擦拭表面, 再用预冷的 无菌生理盐水冲洗后于无菌条件下分离胃、幽门 盲囊和肠道组织。将幽门盲囊和肠道分别采用无 菌冻存管保存于液氮中备用,将胃组织于无菌环 境下纵向剖开,如果胃组织内存在块/粒状内容物, 则用无菌镊子轻轻夹出丢弃,将剩余半流体状态 的内容物与胃组织一同采用无菌冻存管于液氮中 保存备用。同时,在投喂前随机选取3尾完整的 冰鲜鱼饵料采用无菌冻存管于液氮中保存备用。 具体的样品采集信息见表 1。

表 1 采集样品编号信息表 Tab. 1 The ID information of collected samples

 世 gammla	采集时间/h collecting time						
1十日 Sample	0	1	2	4	6	8	10
胃 stomach	AS	BS	CS	DS	ES	FS	GS
幽门盲囊 pyloric caecum	AP	BP	СР	DP	EP	FP	GP
肠道 gut	AG	BG	CG	DG	EG	FG	GG
饵料 feed				F			

1.4 微生物总 DNA 提取与高通量测序

将液氮中保存的样本取出,分别于低温条件 下充分研磨、混匀后,分别取一小部分采用 Soil DNA Kit (OMEGA, USA)试剂盒提取微生物总 DNA,通过 barcode 的特异性引物(341F: 5'-CC-TACGGGNGGCWGCAG-3', 806R: 3'-GGACTAC-HVGGGTATCTAAT-5')扩增 16S rDNA V3~V4 高 变区序列,然后 PCR 扩增产物切胶回收,用 QuantiFluorTM荧光计进行定量。将纯化的扩增产 物进行等量混合,连接测序接头,构建测序文库, 采用 Hiseq2500 的 PE250 模式上机测序。

1.5 数据处理

对测序所得的原始数据进行质控、拼接、过

滤和去嵌合体等一系列处理,得到有效序列。按 照相似性高于 97%的序列聚类为 1 个 OTU (operational taxonomic nnits)的原则,采用 Uparse (usearch v9.2.64)软件对所有的有效序列进行归类 操作,并选取每一个 OTU 的代表性序列,通过 RDP Classifier (version 2.2)与 Silva (version v128) 数据库进行物种注释,其中的置信度阈值为 0.8~1;采用 Tax4fun (0.3.1)进行 Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG)功能预测。

通过 SPSS 25.0 对结果数据进行单因素方差 分析(ANOVA),利用 Duncan's 检验对同一消化道 组织不同取样时间点间的差异性进行多重比较, 显著性水平为 P < 0.05。所有数值均采用平均值± 标准误($\overline{x} \pm SE$)表示。

2 结果与分析

2.1 测序结果

通过对测序数据的一系列处理,共得到 2450752 条有效序列,平均每个样品测序深度为 37133 条,结合基于 OTU 水平的稀释曲线可以看 出,该实验的测序深度已经基本覆盖到样品中的 所有物种(图 1)。基于 OTU 水平的秩丰度(rank abundance)曲线如图 2 所示,从图中可以看出,实 验样品的菌群丰富度均较高,并且物种的分布也 相对比较均匀。

2.2 消化道菌群结构特征

在胃内,魏斯氏菌属(Weissella)、乳杆菌属 (Lactobacillus)、假单胞菌属(Pseudomonas)、不动 杆菌属(Acinetobacter)、乳球菌属(Lactococcus)、 弧菌属(Vibrio)和普氏菌属(Prevotella)等为摄食前 的优势菌属(图 3a)。摄食后 1 h 时,魏斯氏菌属、 乳杆菌属、乳球菌属、弧菌属等的相对丰度迅速 下降,而不动杆菌属、鞘氨醇单胞菌属(Sphingomonas)、假单胞菌属、Escherichia-Shigella 和拟 杆菌属(Bacteroides)等的相对丰度迅速上升。随着 营养的消化吸收,魏斯氏菌属、乳球菌属、假单 胞菌属整体呈现逐渐下降的趋势;乳杆菌属、弧 菌属的相对丰度在 2 h 时出现上升趋势,之后相 对比较稳定,但是 10 h 时乳杆菌属的相对丰度低 于摄食前,而弧菌属的则高于摄食前。不动杆菌 属、鞘氨醇单胞菌属、Escherichia-Shigella 和拟 杆菌属的相对丰度在 2 h 时出现下降趋势,随后 又出现一定范围的波动,但 10 h 时的相对丰度仍 然高于摄食前的。双歧杆菌属(Bifidobacterium)整 体呈现上升-下降-上升的趋势,在4h和10h时相 对丰度较高。

幽门盲囊内乳杆菌属、不动杆菌属、假单胞 菌属、弧菌属、鲸杆菌属(Cetobacterium)、发光



图 1 黄条鰤幼鱼消化道和饵料样品的稀释曲线 AS、BS、CS、DS、ES、FS和GS分别表示不同取样时间0h、 1h、2h、4h、6h、8h和10h的胃组织,其中,AS1、AS2和 AS3分别表示0h时胃组织的3个平行样本;AP、BP、CP、DP、 EP、FP和GP分别表示不同取样时间0h、1h、2h、4h、6h、 8h和10h的幽门盲囊样品,其中,AP1、AP2和AP3分别表 示0h时幽门盲囊的3个平行样本;AG、BG、CG、DG、EG、 FG和GG分别表示不同取样时间0h、1h、2h、4h、6h、 8h和10h的肠道组织,其中,AG1、AG2和AG3分别表示0h 时肠道组织的3个平行样本;F表示饵料,其中,F1、F2和F3 分别表示3个平行样本.

Fig. 1 Rarefaction curves of juvenile *Seriola lalandi* gastrointestinal tract and feed

AS, BS, CS, DS, ES, FS and GS represent the stomach samples at 0 h, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 6 h, 8 h, 10 h, respectively, while AS1, AS2 and AS3 represent three parallel samples for AS. The same for other stomach samples. AP, BP, CP, DP, EP, FP and GP

represent the pyloric caecum sample at 0 h, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 6 h, 8 h, 10 h, respectively, while AP1, AP2 and AP3 represent three parallel samples for AP. The same for other pyloric caecum samples. AG, BG, CG, DG, EG, FG and GG represent the gut sample at 0 h, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 6 h, 8 h, 10 h, respectively, while AG1, AG2 and AG3 represent three parallel samples for AG.

The same for other gut samples. F represents the feed samples, while F1, F2 and F3 represent three parallel samples.





AS、BS、CS、DS、ES、FS和GS分别表示不同取样时间0h、 1h、2h、4h、6h、8h和10h的胃组织,其中,AS1、AS2 和AS3分别表示0h时胃组织的3个平行样本;AP、BP、CP、 DP、EP、FP和GP分别表示不同取样时间0h、1h、2h、4h、 6h、8h和10h的幽门盲囊样品,其中,AP1、AP2和AP3 分别表示0h时幽门盲囊的3个平行样本;AG、BG、CG、 DG、EG、FG和GG分别表示不同取样时间0h、1h、2h、 4h、6h、8h和10h的肠道组织,其中,AG1、AG2和AG3 分别表示0h时肠道组织的3个平行样本;F表示饵料,其中,

F1、F2和F3分别表示3个平行样本.

Fig. 2 The Rank-abundance distribution curves of juvenile *Seriola lalandi* gastrointestinal tract and feed

AS, BS, CS, DS, ES, FS and GS represent the stomach samples at 0 h, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 6 h, 8 h, 10 h, respectively, while AS1, AS2 and AS3 represent three parallel samples for AS. The same for other stomach samples. AP, BP, CP, DP, EP, FP and GP represent the pyloric caecum sample at 0 h, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 6 h, 8 h, 10 h, respectively, while AP1, AP2 and AP3 represent three parallel samples for AP. The same for other pyloric caecum samples. AG, BG, CG, DG, EG, FG and GG represent the gut sample at 0 h, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 6 h, 8 h, 10 h, respectively, while AG1, AG2 and AG3 represent three parallel samples for AG. The same for other gut samples. F represents the feed samples, while F1, F2 and F3 represent three parallel samples.

杆菌属(Photobacterium)和拟杆菌属等为摄食前的优势菌属(图 3b)。摄食后 1 h 时,乳杆菌属、不动杆菌属、假单胞菌属、弧菌属、鲸杆菌属和发 光杆菌属相对丰度均出现下降趋势,而拟杆菌属、普氏菌属、Faecalibacterium 和双歧杆菌属等,则出现上升趋势。伴随营养的消化吸收,乳杆菌属、弧菌属、普氏菌属整体呈现下降-上升-下降的趋势,乳杆菌属 8 h 时相对丰度(4.17%)仍然低于摄食前(5.01%),普氏菌属在 6 h 时相对丰度(2.38%)高于摄食前(1.49%);不动杆菌属、假单胞菌属、发光杆菌属呈现先下降后上升趋势,分别在 4 h、2 h 和 6 h 时相对丰度最低,均在 10 h 时

最高(分别为33.89%、6.56%和4.81%); 鲸杆菌属、 拟杆菌属、双歧杆菌属和拟杆菌属整体呈现先上 升后下降趋势, 分别在4h、2h、6h和2h时相 对丰度最高(分别为 1.66%、6.56%、2.27%和 6.56%)。

肠道内的鞘氨醇单胞菌属、不动杆菌属、克 雷伯氏菌属(Klebsiella)、乳球菌属、乳杆菌属、 魏斯氏菌属和 Escherichia-Shigella 等为摄食前的 优势菌属(图 3c)。摄食后 1 h 时, 除弧菌属、拟杆 菌属和发光杆菌属相对丰度上升外,其余优势菌 属相对丰度均下降。随着营养的消化吸收, 鞘氨 醇单胞菌属、乳杆菌属呈现下降-上升-下降趋势, 鞘氨醇单胞菌属 6 h 时相对丰度(3.26%)低于摄食 前(8.91%), 乳杆菌属 4 h 时相对丰度(3.36%)高于 摄食前(2.53%);不动杆菌属、假单胞菌属整体呈 现上升趋势,均在 10 h 时相对丰度最高(分别为 29.98%、10.05%); 克雷伯氏菌属相对丰度在摄食 后均低于 0.05%; 乳球菌属、魏斯氏菌属、 Escherichia-Shigella、普氏菌属、拟杆菌属和发光 杆菌属整体呈现先上升后下降趋势,分别在2h、 4h、8h、2h和2h时相对丰度最高(分别为2.91%、 8.09%、4.19%、1.92%和32.78%)。

2.3 饵料菌群结构特征

饵料中相对丰度高于 1%的优势菌属组成信息如表 2 所示。从图中可以看出,饵料中发光杆菌属相对丰度最高,为 38.74%,希瓦氏菌属 (Shewanella)(19.45%)次之,弧菌属相对丰度为 9.47%,不动杆菌属相对丰度为 3.45%。

表 2 黄条鰤幼鱼饵料中优势菌	ī属的组成
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Tab. 2	The composition of dominant microbiota in fee	d for
	juvenile Seriola lalandi at the genus level	%

J	8
属 genus	相对丰度 relative abundance
发光杆菌属 Photobacterium	38.74
希瓦氏菌属 Shewanella	19.45
弧菌属 Vibrio	9.47
Aliivibrio	6.37
不动杆菌属 Acinetobacter	3.45
乳球菌属 Lactococcus	1.37
假单胞菌属 Pseudomonas	1.25
其他 others	19.90
发光杆菌属 Photobacterium	38.74
希瓦氏菌属 Shewanella	19.45

2.4 菌群结构相似性分析

在主成分分析中,可以看出主成分一和主成 分二的贡献率分别为 60.3%~70.2%、17.3%~33.1% (图 4)。在黄条鰤幼鱼消化道各组织中,与饵料中 的菌群相比,营养消化吸收的不同时间点间的菌 群组成与分布更为相近。在胃内,摄食前的菌群 结构与摄食后1h的相似性最小,与4~6h时的相 似性也不高,而与8~10h时的相似性较高(图4a)。











幽门盲囊内, 摄食前的菌群结构与摄食后 10 h 的 相似性最小, 与摄食后 6~8 h时的相似性次之, 而 与 1~4 h 时的相似性最高(图 4b)。肠道内, 除摄食 后 2 h 的外, 其余时间点的菌群结构相似性情况 均与幽门盲囊内的相近(图 4c)。

2.5 消化道菌群功能特征分析

通过 KEGG Pathyway 分析可以发现,一级水 平下菌群基因参与的信号通路大部分为新陈代谢 通路;在三级水平下,对消化道各组织菌群参与 的环境信息处理、新陈代谢、遗传信息处理通路 的基因相对丰度进行分析(图 5 和表 3)。消化道各 组织中菌群基因参与的主要信号通路相同,但在 基因丰度方面存在一定差异,按菌群基因丰度排 列主要包括环境信息处理中的 ABC 转运载体 (7.43%~8.87%)和双组分系统(6.89%~8.08%)、新 陈代谢中的嘌呤代谢(3.24%~3.54%)、遗传信息处 理中的氨酰生物合成(2.69%~3.18%)、新陈代谢中 的嘧啶代谢(2.14%~2.40%)等。

摄食后,胃内菌群基因参与 ABC 转运载体、 双组分系统、氨酰生物合成、嘧啶代谢、氧化磷 酸化、淀粉和蔗糖代谢等信号通路的相对丰度在 摄食后出现短暂的小幅下降后逐渐上升并保持相 对稳定,参与嘌呤代谢的相对丰度基本保持平稳 状态,参与氮代谢和细菌分泌系统的相对丰度呈 现缓慢升高的趋势,参与精氨酸和脯氨酸代谢的 相对丰度出现先升高后下降趋势并逐渐趋于稳 定。摄食后、幽门盲囊内菌群基因参与 ABC 转运 载体、双组分系统、嘌呤代谢、氮代谢、精氨酸 和脯氨酸代谢的相对丰度呈现缓慢升高的趋势, 参与氨酰生物合成、嘧啶代谢的相对丰度基本保 持平稳状态,参与淀粉和蔗糖代谢的相对丰度呈 现下降-升高-下降的趋势, 氨基糖和核苷糖代谢、 氧化磷酸化的相对丰度呈现缓慢下降趋势。摄食 后,肠道内菌群基因参与双组分系统的相对丰度 呈现缓慢升高的趋势,参与嘌呤代谢、氨酰生物 合成的相对丰度呈现相对平稳状态,参与ABC转 运载体、嘧啶代谢的相对丰度呈现一定的下降趋 势,参与淀粉和蔗糖代谢、氨基糖和核苷糖代谢 的相对丰度呈现先上升后下降的趋势。









3 讨论

3.1 黄条鰤幼鱼消化道核心菌群

在正式实验开始前对实验鱼进行饥饿处理, 使黄条鰤幼鱼处于空腹状态以确保其营养代谢水

表 3 KEGG 途径注释信息

Tab. 3 The annotation information of KEGG pathway

 $n=3; \overline{x} \pm SE$

ko00051 新床代書:或大化合物代書:果糖和甘露糖代菌 metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; fuctose and mannose metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; oxidative phosphorylation ko00190 metabolism; energy metabolism; oxidative phosphorylation ko00230 前床代書: 板苷酸代酮 metabolism; nucleotide metabolism; purime metabolism ko00240 前床代書: 板茸酸代酮 metabolism; nucleotide metabolism; pyrimidine metabolism ko00260 前床代書: 気基酸代菌: 甘氨酸, 丝氨酸和药氨酸代菌 metabolism; anno acid metabolism; gycine, serine and threanine metabolism metabolism; anno acid metabolism; gycine, serine and threanine metabolism ko00300 metabolism; anino acid metabolism; arginine and proline metabolism metabolism; anino acid metabolism; starch and sucrose metabolism ko00500 metabolism; arion orgin metabolism; starch and sucrose metabolism metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; starch and sucrose metabolism metabolism; earbohydrate metabolism; starch and sucrose metabolism ko00520 新床代書: 多素生地含点成与代謝: 以某果椰生地含合成 metabolism; energy metabolism; anino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; methane metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; methane metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; methane metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; introgen metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; introgen metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; introgen metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism ko00910 斯床代書: 製酸花: 動量 特定 製金素 metabolism environmental information processing; remaltano; aninoacyl-trna biosynthesis ko02020 扩育信	途径 pathway	注释信息 annotation information
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ko00190 新除代语: 能量代谢: 完全了報告心, vidative phosphorylation metabolism: energy metabolism, vidative phosphorylation 新陈代语: 核苷酸代谢: 嘌呤代谢 metabolism: nucleotide metabolism, purine metabolism metabolism: nucleotide metabolism, purine metabolism ko00240 新陈代语: 核草酸代谢: 有支酸, 经支限和为支限代谢 metabolism: anno acid metabolism; gycine, serine and threonine metabolism metabolism; anno acid metabolism; arginine and proline metabolism ko00260 新陈代语: 氨基酸代谢: 精复数和脯氨酸代谢 metabolism; anno acid metabolism; starch and sucrose metabolism ko00500 新陈代语: 豪本化合物代谢: 袋和和菌素代谢 metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; starch and sucrose metabolism ko00520 新陈代谢: 豪本化合物代谢: 医基甲核苷 播化分词 metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; and nucleotide sugar metabolism ko00550 新陈代谢: 能量化增; 伊袋代谢 metabolism; energy metabolism; methan metabolism ko00680 metabolism; energy metabolism; methan metabolism pediabolism; metabolism ko00680 新陈代谢: 能量代谢: 原代化谢 metabolism ko00970 資信息及理: 翻译, gg能士物合成 genetic information processing; translation; ninosocyl-trna biosynthesis ko00970 genetic information processing; translation; ninosome metabolism; frequenciabolism ko03010 metabolism; frequencindo, sothog genetic information processing; run	K000031	metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; fructose and mannose metabolism
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ko00520新陈代谢; 碳水化合物代谢; 氨基糖和核苷糖代谢 metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism 新陈代谢; 多糖生物合成 metabolism; glycan biosynthesis and metabolism; peptidoglycan biosynthesis 新陈代谢; 能量代谢; 肛尿糖生物合成 metabolism; glycan biosynthesis and metabolism metabolism; energy metabolism; nema netabolism for for for for for for for for for for	K000300	metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; starch and sucrose metabolism
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ko00550新陈代谢;多糖生物合成与代谢;肽聚糖生物合成 metabolism; glycan biosynthesis and metabolism; peptidoglycan biosynthesis metabolism; etabolism; peptidoglycan biosynthesis 新陈代谢;能量代谢;甲烷代谢 metabolism; methane metabolism 新陈代谢; 辅酶因子和维生素代谢; 卟啉和叶绿素代谢 metabolism; metabolism; metabolism; porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism metabolism; metabolism; nitrogen metabolism genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesis fr境信息处理; 韻转运; ale 转运载体 environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system 遗传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 遗传信息处理; 韻琴运; 分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 誤转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 誤转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 疑转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 誤转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 疑射云; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation mientabolism; environmental information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation mientabolise processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination metabolise; and the processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination ametabilise; and processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination ametabilise; and processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination ametabilise; ametabilise; ametabili	1000020	metabolism; carbohydrate metabolism; amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism
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ko00680新陈代娟; 能童代娟; 形元代娟 metabolism; energy metabolism; metapolism; metap		metabolism; glycan biosynthesis and metabolism; peptidoglycan biosynthesis
ko00860 新陈代谢; 辅酶因子和维生素代谢; 卟啉和叶绿素代谢 metabolism, netabolism of cofactors and vitamins; porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism metabolism; netabolism; netabolism; introgen metabolism metabolism; netabolism; netabolism; netabolism metabolism; netabolism; netabolism; netabolism; porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism metabolism; netabolism; nitrogen metabolism ko00910 遊传信息处理; 翻译; 氨酰生物合成 genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesis xo02010 环境信息处理; 膜转运; abc 转运载体 environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transporters xo03010 遊传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 遗传信息处理; 新量; 核糖体 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation xo03010 环境信息处理; 斯查、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation ko03018 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 metabolish genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination	ko00680	新陈代谢, 能重代谢, 甲烷代谢
ko00860新爾代蘭、福爾阿利和主主新代蘭、阿林和阿瑟斯代蘭 metabolism of cofactors and vitamins; porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism 新陈代谢; 能量代谢; 氯代谢 metabolism, energy metabolism, introgen metabolism 進传信息处理; 翻译; 氢酰生物合成 genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesis 环境信息处理; 原转运; abc 转运载体 environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transporters 环境信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 遗传信息处理; 新香、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 颠转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 颠转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 颠转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 4003440		metabolism, energy metabolism, methane metabolism 新咗化油, 補酝田工和维仕妻化油, IN啉和吐婦妻化油
ko00910新陈代谢; 能量代谢; 氯代谢 metabolism; intergy metabolism; nitrogen metabolismko00970遗传信息处理; 翻译; 氨酰生物合成 genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesisko02010环境信息处理; 膜转运; abc 转运载体 environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transportersko02020环境信息处理; 信号转导; 双组分系统 environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system 遗传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 遗传信息处理; 新叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 膜转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 膜转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 细胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	ko00860	別が10切, 抽時四 J 神理主系10切, 門物作甲門球系10切 metabolism: metabolism of cofactors and vitamins: nornbyrin and chloronbyll metabolism
ko00910あわもあ, energy metabolism, introgen metabolismmetabolism; energy metabolism, introgen metabolismb00970genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesisko02010rvicinental information processing; membrane transport; abc transportersko02020rvicinental information processing; signal transduction; two-component systemgenetic information processing; translation; ribosomegenetic information processing; translation; ribosomegenetic information processing; translation; ribosomegenetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradationko03010ko03010ko03010ko03010genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradationrviconmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion systemgenetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombinationumb\$\vec{t}(12)umb\$\vec{t}(21)umb\$\vec{t}(22)umb\$\vec{t}(22)umb\$\vec{t}(23)umb\$\vec{t}(23)umb\$\vec{t}(23)umb\$\vec{t}(23)umb\$\vec{t}(23)umb\$\vec{t}(23)umb\$\vec{t}(23		新陈代谢·能量代谢·氦代谢
ko00970遗传信息处理; 翻译; 氨酰生物合成 genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesis 环境信息处理; 膜转运; abc 转运载体 environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transporters 环境信息处理; 信号转导; 双组分系统 environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system 遗传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 	ko00910	metabolism; energy metabolism; nitrogen metabolism
k000970 genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesis k002010 环境信息处理; 膜转运; abc 转运载体 environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transporters x002020 环境信息处理; 信号转导; 双组分系统 environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system b 遗传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome b 遗传信息处理; 折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation xv境信息处理; 膜转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 腹转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination mb转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	100070	遗传信息处理;翻译;氨酰生物合成
ko02010环境信息处理; 膜转运; abc 转运载体 environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transporters 环境信息处理; 信号转导; 双组分系统 environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system 遗传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 遗传信息处理; 折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 旗转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 细胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	K000970	genetic information processing; translation; aminoacyl-trna biosynthesis
k002010 environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transporters k002020 环境信息处理; 信号转导; 双组分系统 environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system 遗传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 遗传信息处理; 折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 膜转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination m胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	ko02010	环境信息处理; 膜转运; abc 转运载体
ko02020 环境信息处理;信号转导;双组分系统 environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system 遗传信息处理;翻译;核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 遗传信息处理;折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 斯香、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation 环境信息处理; 膜转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 细胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	K002010	environmental information processing; membrane transport; abc transporters
ko03010 過传信息处理;翻译;核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome bc03018 遗传信息处理;折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation rs/fiel息处理; 旗转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination m胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	ko02020	环境信息处理; 信号转导; 双组分系统
ko03010 遺传信息处理; 翻译; 核糖体 genetic information processing; translation; ribosome bc03018 遺传信息处理; 折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation rx境信息处理; 胼转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 细胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属		environmental information processing; signal transduction; two-component system
ko03018 還传信息处理;折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 ko03070 遊传信息处理;折叠、分类和降解; rna 降解 ko03440 环境信息处理; 扳音、分类和降解; rna 降解 ko03440 亚胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡: 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	ko03010	遗传信息处理,翻译,核糖体
ko03018 週代信息处理; 折畳、开架和碎肿; fna 碎肿 genetic information processing; folding, sorting and degradation; rna degradation ko03070 环境信息处理; 膜转运; 细菌分泌系统 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 细胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属		genetic information processing; translation; ribosome 惠住信白仏冊, 七憂, 八米和欧姆, mg, 欧姆
ko03070 环境信息处理; 膜转运; 细菌分泌系统 ko03440 运传信息处理; 复制和修复; 同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 4 04112	ko03018	返货信息处理,机量、刀尖和解肼, IIIa 解肼
ko03070 环境活动定建,展行定,编国方边示式 environmental information processing; membrane transport; bacterial secretion system 遗传信息处理;复制和修复;同源重组 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 细胞转化;细胞生长和死亡;细胞循环-柄杆菌属		环倍信自处理·腊柱法·细菌分泌系统
ko03440 b 04112 ko03440 c m胞转化;细胞生长和死亡:细胞循环-柄杆菌属	ko03070	environmental information processing: membrane transport: bacterial secretion system
ko03440 genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination 细胞转化; 细胞生长和死亡; 细胞循环-柄杆菌属	1.02440	溃传信息处理:复制和修复:同源重组
细胞转化;细胞生长和死亡;细胞循环-柄杆菌属	ko03440	genetic information processing; replication and repair; homologous recombination
	ko04112	细胞转化;细胞生长和死亡;细胞循环-柄杆菌属
cellular processes; cell growth and death; cell cycle-caulobacter	K004112	cellular processes; cell growth and death; cell cycle-caulobacter

平一致,因此,在黄条鰤幼鱼摄食前其消化道中 的菌群为定植菌属。结合消化道各组织菌群结构 特点,乳杆菌属、假单胞菌属、不动杆菌属、鞘 氨醇单胞菌属、拟杆菌属、气单胞菌属、弧菌属、 普氏菌属、发光杆菌属和 *Faecalibacterium* 是消 化道定植菌属。其中,不动杆菌属、发光杆菌属、 弧菌属、假单胞菌属、普氏菌属和乳杆菌属的相 对丰度均高于 1%。朱伟星等^[15]研究发现,养殖斑 点叉尾鮰(*Ictalurus punctatus*)消化道各段消化酶 活性在摄食 3 h 内显著上升, 3~30 h 内保持相对平 稳,之后呈现显著下降趋势;在养殖牙鲆(*Parali*-

chthys olivaceus)消化道蛋白酶活性研究中发现, 摄食后 5~8 h 时肠道蛋白酶活性比较高^[16]。可见 养殖鱼摄食后均会出现一个消化酶活性较高的阶 段,揭示此阶段内对营养的消化吸收比较旺盛, 但是由于鱼的品种、养殖环境、实验条件的不同 而存在一定差异。笔者发现,黄条鰤摄食后 4~6 h 各消化酶活性较高(相关研究待发表)。此阶段消 化道各组织中部分菌群的相对丰度达最高值,包 括胃内的肠弧菌属、弧菌属、双歧杆菌属,幽门 盲囊内的 *Faecalibacterium*、甲基单胞菌属、连霉 菌属、拟杆菌属、普氏菌属、双歧杆菌属、芽孢 杆菌属,肠道内的 Escherichia-Shigella、类芽孢杆 菌属、气单胞菌属、乳杆菌属和芽孢乳杆菌属。 因此,根据消化道的共有定植菌属和消化生理特 性,将乳杆菌属、肠弧菌属、双歧杆菌属、假单 胞菌属、不动杆菌属、芽孢杆菌属、Escherichia-Shigella、类芽孢杆菌属、鞘氨醇单胞菌属、拟杆 菌属、甲基单胞菌属、链霉菌属、气单胞菌属、 弧菌属、普氏菌属、芽孢乳杆菌属、发光杆菌属 和 Faecalibacterium 作为本实验黄条鰤幼鱼消化 道核心菌群。

黄条鰤幼鱼消化道核心菌群中的乳杆菌属、 芽孢杆菌属、双歧杆菌属、芽孢乳杆菌属是常见 的潜在益生菌,其中的乳杆菌属、双歧杆菌属、 芽孢杆菌属能够促进鲟(Acipenser baerii)幼鱼的 生长[17-19]。并且,女性在孕期中经常食用鱼类,能 够对出生婴儿粪便微生物群产生有益影响, 使其 以双歧杆菌为主而非大肠杆菌^[20]。Yaghoubfar 等^[21] 研究发现, Faecalibacterium 在微生物法治疗肠炎 中具有重要作用: 拟杆菌属中的部分菌株能够合 成并分泌具有抗炎特性的多聚糖 A^[22]; 链霉菌属 微生物是抗生素类的重要源泉之一[23-24];类芽孢 杆菌属因能够合成并分泌葡萄糖化酶、几丁质酶 等而成为植物健康生长的重要益生菌^[25-27]:人肠 道中普氏菌属的丰度增加可能有助于膳食纤维诱 导的葡萄糖代谢改善^[28];甲基单胞菌属是甲烷氧 化菌的一种,能够以甲烷为主要碳源合成并分泌 琥珀酸盐, 而琥珀酸盐是农业、食品和制药行业 中最重要的化学原料之一^[29]。并且,目前在海水 鱼类养殖过程中也尚未有上述几类菌致病的报道, 因此,本实验条件下,将上述几类微生物视为非 致病菌。不动杆菌属中的多数菌株是水产养殖中 的潜在病原菌^[30-31], 但是, 从废水中分离的 Acinetobacter towneri 和 PDD-57b-25 鞘氨醇单胞菌对 氨氮、亚硝酸盐氮、硝酸盐氮和总磷具有很好的 生物净化能力,能够使蟹的工厂化循环水养殖系 统中无机氮和总磷水平保持在临界值以下,并且 还能促进养殖蟹的产量和质量^[32]。有研究发现 Escherichia-Shigella 可能不利于心脏瓣膜置换患 者对相关抗凝治疗的反应^[33],但未见 Escherichia-Shigellal 对养殖鱼类致病的研究报道。在水产养

殖中,假单胞菌属、气单胞菌属、弧菌属和发光 杆菌属中的部分菌株经常被视为潜在病原菌^[34-36], 这些有害菌属能够正常定植于健康养殖鱼类消化 道内壁上^[35,37],并且与潜在益生菌间维持动态平 衡关系,是保障肠道健康的关键因素之一。

3.2 黄条鰤幼鱼消化道菌群演变规律

本研究中, 通过 Rank-abundance 曲线可以看 出, 饵料中菌群丰富度相对比较高, 携带微生物 的饵料进入黄条鰤幼鱼胃内后逐渐被消化至半流 体状态才能逐渐进入幽门盲囊、肠道,在消化道 各组织内进行自身生长繁殖的同时参与宿主的各 种生理活动,并与消化道内定植菌群间形成竞争 或协同的作用,从而导致摄食1h时消化道内菌 群相对丰度发生较大改变,随后伴随着营养的消 化吸收,消化道各组织内相对应的核心菌群相对 丰度整体呈现先上升后下降趋势,在 4~6 h 时达 到一个较高值。在消化道排空速度研究中发现, 摄食冰鲜鱼后1h时矛尾复虾虎鱼(Synechogobius hasta)前肠内就能监测到食糜、3 h 时中肠能检测 到食糜^[38]。另外,在营养代谢过程中,食糜中的 大分子营养物质在消化道各组织内不断被降解为 小分子易被吸收的营养成分, 使消化道各组织内 的营养水平不断发生变化^[38],而营养组分的变化 能明显改变消化道菌群结构^[39],这可能也是摄食 后胃、幽门盲囊、肠道内菌群结构发生变化的主 要原因。同时,冰鲜鱼饵料携带的发光杆菌属和 弧菌属等相对丰度较高, 推测消化道各组织中发 光杆菌属、弧菌属等相对丰度的不断变化与饵料 携带菌群有直接关系, 而消化道各组织内的菌群 处于动态平衡状态之中,这两个菌属相对丰度 的变动必然引起其他相关菌属的改变。通过研究 发现,鱼的种类、摄食习性、生理阶段、养殖环 境条件等因素都能够不同程度影响消化道排空 的时间^[15,40-41]。本实验中、黄条鰤幼鱼的投喂频率 与时间间隔参照养殖场的管理进行,至10h时幼 鱼胃内仍含有少量食糜(均为半流体状态), 推测 这可能是实验结束时消化道各组织内菌群结构与 摄食前存在较大差异的主要原因。由此可见,在 黄条鰤幼鱼营养代谢过程中,摄食饵料中的菌群 对消化道优势菌群结构的影响比较明显,这与

Jiang 等^[42]研究结果一致。并且,本实验中所用冰 鲜鱼饵料未经任何处理,其携带的潜在病原菌相 对丰度较高,如若长期投喂势必打破消化道菌群 的平衡状态,导致疾病暴发,这也从侧面警示从 业人员要特别重视冰鲜饵料投喂前的处理,以保 障养殖动物饵料的微生物安全。

3.3 消化道菌群功能变化趋势

消化道是一个复杂的生态系统,其内部定植 菌群携带的基因数量远超宿主基因组的上百倍, 并且可通过内部结构调整使自身功能基因在某一 信号通路中富集,从而在营养、免疫等多方面参 与并影响宿主的生理活动^[3,6-7]。本研究中, 通过 菌群基因主要富集的信号通路可以看出, 消化道 菌群功能主要包括碳水化合物代谢、氨基酸代谢、 能量代谢、核苷酸代谢、膜转运和信号转导等。 黄条鰤幼鱼摄食后, 消化道各组织中菌群结构发 生变化,其协同宿主进行的各种生理活动也随之 改变, 分子层面的表现主要为信号通路富集的基 因相对丰度出现波动。从而导致双组分系统、ABC 转运载体、嘌呤代谢和嘧啶代谢、遗传信息处理 下的氨酰生物合成信号通路富集的基因相对丰度 出现一定波动。其中, 细菌和古细菌基因组中大 概有1%~3%的基因是编码ABC转运载体蛋白的, 可以说 ABC 转运载体蛋白家族是目前已知的最 大蛋白家族,其底物种类比较广泛^[43];双组分系统 是菌群对环境刺激作出反应的多重信号转导过程, 是某些菌群应对高浓度氨氮环境的主要方式[44-45], 而消化道营养代谢过程中形成的氨基酸经脱氨基 作用产生大量的氨、氨不稳定常常以 NH4⁺的形式 存在,这可能是双组分系统和ABC转运载体等始 终占据优势地位的一个主要原因。由此推测,营 养代谢过程中消化道内的氨氮浓度相对较高,后 续可针对营养代谢过程中黄条鰤幼鱼消化道中的 核心菌群进行分离培养, 以获取与 N、P 降解相关 的菌群并开展工厂化循环水调控研究, 为构建高 效的生物膜系统提供理论参考。

4 结论

通过对定植菌群和营养代谢过程中优势菌群 演变趋势分析,获得黄条鰤幼鱼消化道核心菌群, 主要包括乳杆菌属、双歧杆菌属、假单胞菌属、 不动杆菌属、芽孢杆菌属、拟杆菌属、链霉菌属、 弧菌属、芽孢乳杆菌属、发光杆菌属和 *Faecalibacterium*等;营养代谢过程中,消化道内 的潜在益生菌群与致病菌群间仍然保持动态平衡 状态;结合摄食饵料菌群结构特征,揭示饵料菌 群对营养代谢过程中消化道菌群影响明显,进而 提示从业者应注重微生物质量安全问题。

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Analysis of the evolution trend of gastrointestinal tract microflora of juvenile yellowtail kingfish, *Seriola lalandi* during nutrient metabolism

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Abstract: The yellowtail kingfish (Seriola lalandi) is a globally distributed marine economic fish. The consumer demand for this fish is growing because of its delicious taste and high nutritional value. With increasing catch numbers, its natural resources are gradually declining. Many countries, including China, have begun to artificially culture this species. We found that the development of the juvenile yellowtail kingfish gastrointestinal tract (stomach, pyloric caecum, and gut) was evident and strong, with a fast growth rate. Evaluating the characteristics of microbiota structure may contribute to analyzing the effect of the microbiota, introduced by feed, on the change rule of gastrointestinal tract microbiota during nutrient metabolism. In this study, 16S rDNA high-throughput sequencing was used to assess the characteristics of gastrointestinal tract microbiota structure of yellowtail kingfish juveniles during the whole feeding cycle and analyze the correlation with the microbiota in feed. Results showed that Lactobacillus, Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter, Sphingomonas, Bacteroides, Aeromonas, Vibrio, and Faecali*bacterium* were the shared and dominant genera colonizing the stomach, pyloric caecum, and gut. In combination with the changes in dominant genera during nutrient metabolism, Lactobacillus, Enterovibrio, Bifidobacterium, Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter, Bacillus, Escherichia-Shigella, Paenibacillus, Sphingomonas, Bacteroides, Methylomonas, Streptomyces, Aeromonas, Vibrio and Faecalibacterium were selected as the core microbiota in the gastrointestinal tract of yellowtail kingfish juveniles. These core microbiota contained both potential probiotics and pathogens; the relationship between the potential probiotics and pathogens in the gastrointestinal tract was maintained in a dynamic balance during nutrient metabolism of the host, which will protect the health of the host from a microecological perspective. Through analysis of the evolution trend of dominant microbiota structure, it was found that the microbiota introduced by feed had a great influence on the relative abundances of gastrointestinal tract microbiota during nutrient metabolism, which revealed the importance of the safety of the microbiota in feed. Our findings provide theoretical support for the screening of local probiotics of yellowtail kingfish juveniles and a reference for healthy culture management of the species.

Key words: *Seriola lalandi*; gastrointestinal tract; core microbiota; evolution trend; high-throughput sequencing Corresponding author: LIU Xuezhou. E-mail: liuxz@ysfri.ac.cn