

黄颡鱼仔稚鱼胃肠发育的显微和超微结构研究

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摘要:利用光学显微技术和透射电镜技术,观察和研究了出膜后1—35日龄黄颡鱼(*Pelteobagrus fulvidraco*)仔稚鱼的胃肠发育。水温为23—25℃时,2日龄仔稚鱼的消化道分化出口咽腔、食道、胃、肠;3日龄肠道分化为前肠、中肠、后肠。3日龄黄颡鱼开口摄食时其胃贲门部黏膜层下出现胃腺,为已有鱼类研究报道中胃腺最早出现的日龄。超微结构显示3日龄胃腺细胞中可见胃蛋白酶原颗粒和丰富的管泡系统,为典型的泌酸胃酶细胞;随日龄增加,胃蛋白酶原颗粒越来越丰富而管泡系统越来越不明显。3日龄时前肠吸收细胞胞质中可见脂肪泡,后肠吸收细胞胞质中可见蛋白质饮体。直到25日龄后肠吸收细胞胞质中尚可见蛋白质饮体。以上结果表明黄颡鱼在3日龄开口摄食时消化道具备细胞外消化功能,但此功能不完善,期间继续通过胞饮作用等细胞内消化来弥补胞外消化的不足,直到25—30日龄后细胞外消化功能发育完善。采用符合其生理机能发育过程的投喂管理策略可以有效提高大规格苗种培育的成活率。

关键词:组织学;超微结构;胃;肠;仔稚鱼;黄颡鱼

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黄颡鱼(*Pelteobagrus fulvidraco*)隶属于鲇形目、鲿科、黄颡鱼属,在我国已开展黄颡鱼产业化生产,但在黄颡鱼人工繁育过程中,仔、稚鱼的死亡率很高,究其原因是黄颡鱼幼体发育的基础生物学特性尚不清楚,而有关的研究主要集中在黄颡鱼生物学及养殖技术^[1]、摄食节律^[2]、日龄和蛋白水平对消化酶活性及基因表达影响^[3]、饵料中添加大豆卵磷脂对仔稚鱼肠道和肝脏组织学的影响^[4]、寄生虫^[5]等方面,尚未见有仔稚鱼消化系统发育的报道。胃、肠是鱼类消化吸收的重要组织器官,了解黄颡鱼胃、肠发育的规律,是人工生产科学配制饲料、合理投喂,以提高苗种成活率的重要前提。因此,本文应用常规组织学切片观察方法和透射电镜技术,较为详细地研究黄颡鱼仔稚鱼胃、肠的发育,旨在丰富黄颡鱼生物学基础资料,同时为生产实践中提高苗种培育的成活率提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验鱼饲养及取样 试验鱼为湖泊野生黄颡鱼亲本经人工繁殖、孵化的鱼苗。出膜后鱼苗转移到室内水泥池饲养(水温23—25℃),每日饱食投喂2次(7:00和18:00),3—17日龄(出膜时记为0日龄)时投喂浮游生物,从10日龄起增加投喂水蚯蚓,18日龄后只投喂水蚯蚓。每次投喂前清理残饵。光照周期为自然光。鱼苗孵化出膜后20d内每天取样1次,20d后每隔5天取样1次,每日早上投喂前取样,每次取样15—20尾。取样持续到35日龄。组织学样品用Bouin氏液固定24h后,转入70%酒精中保存。透射电镜样品采样后,1—4日龄样品全鱼固定,4日龄后样品根据大小将相应组织解剖并切成1mm³大小的块状,放入预冷的2.5%戊二醛中前固定。

1.2 组织学样本制备与观察 将保存于70%酒精中的样品用系列酒精脱水、常规石蜡包埋,Leica RM

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2135型切片机连续切片,分别进行纵、横方向连续切片,切片厚度为 $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$,HE染色,中性树胶封片,Nikon显微镜下观察,照像。

1.3 透射电镜样本制备与观察 将经过前固定的样品用 0.1 mol/L PBS清洗3次,用1%锇酸后固定2h,再丙酮梯度脱水,SPI-812树脂渗透、包埋,Leica UC6超薄切片机切成 $60\text{--}80\text{ nm}$ 超薄切片,醋酸铀-柠檬酸铅双染色,用日立H-7650型透射电镜进行观察,Gatan 832数字成像系统记录、拍照。

2 结 果

2.1 胃

形态学及光镜观察 黄颡鱼刚出膜时,头部紧贴巨大的卵黄囊,消化管分化不明显。1日龄时即可见消化管近中部膨大,腔壁明显增厚,此处为胃原基(图版-1,3)。2日龄时胃体处弯曲,出现扩大的“U型内腔”(图版-2,4)。3日龄时胃体继续弯曲并延长,此时可将胃分为三个区即贲门部、胃体部和幽门部。与食道连接的贲门部,黏膜层胞质不着色的单层柱状细胞变为胞质红色的单层立方上皮。胃腺开始出现在固有膜层,由一圈排列规则的腺细胞围成圆形或椭圆形,中间形成一空腔。胃腺细胞柱状,核圆形。胃腔中可见少量摄入的内容物。4日龄时,贲门部、胃体部胃腺数量增多,细胞围成圈状形成胃腺腔。HE染色可见胃腺细胞核呈紫蓝色,胞质淡红色,可见着色较深的酶原颗粒(图版-5)。此时食道下方仍可见少量卵黄囊残余,可知3—4日龄为黄颡鱼的混合营养期。6日龄时,与前肠连接的幽门处黏膜层柱状细胞核上区出现HE染色不着色空泡(图版-6),到20日龄空泡更加明显(图版-7),35日龄与前肠连接处幽门无胃腺,黏膜层上皮为单层立方上皮,核圆形,核上区有空泡紧挨胞核,胞质顶区HE染色红色。而胃体部胃腺发达,黏膜层细胞高柱状,核中部,长柱形,核上区胞质红色,无空泡存在(图版-8)。

随着日龄增加,贲门部和胃体部胃腺数量继续增加,可见胃腺细胞胞质及表面布满红色的酶原颗粒。试验期间贲门部和胃体部黏膜层未观察到杯状细胞存在,幽门部一直未见胃腺分布。

透射电镜观察 3日龄黄颡鱼胃体部黏膜层细胞高柱状,核基部,核上区胞质中内质网丰富,顶区有大量黏原颗粒分布,有少量微绒毛伸向胃腔。细胞间存在细胞间隙,通过桥粒连接(图版-1)。胃腺细胞腺泡状分布于固有膜内,外有黏膜下层、肌肉

层和浆膜层包围(图版-2)。胃腺细胞核中部或基部,胞质内线粒体丰富,核上区有少量呈电子密集的酶原颗粒被发达的管泡系统包围。顶区有少量微绒毛伸入胃腺腔(图版-3)。

25日龄黄颡鱼胃体部黏膜层下胃腺腺泡型,腺泡由数个胃腺细胞围成圈状(图版-4)。胞质内含丰富的线粒体、酶原颗粒,管泡系统少见(图版-5)。胃腺颈细胞与胃黏膜上皮细胞相似,胞质内无酶原颗粒,顶区黏原颗粒丰富(图版-6)。

2.2 肠

形态学及光镜观察 黄颡鱼肠道发育过程中出现盘曲形成黏膜层及肠壁挤压部分称为肠阀。为方便描述,根据肠阀将肠道区分为中、后肠,并将中肠前部与胃幽门交界处称为前肠,后肠近肛门短直处称直肠。

刚出膜仔鱼消化管位于脊索与卵黄囊之间,离开卵黄囊处的后段可见透明空肠管。1日龄时,肠管为有空腔的直管状(图版-3)。2日龄时,肠道紧贴卵黄囊处仍为直管状,在与卵黄囊分离处肠腔膨大。肠内壁黏膜层厚度基本一致,黏膜上皮为单层的柱状上皮,游离端可见HE染色呈淡红色的纹状缘。疏松结缔组织构成的黏膜下层清晰可见,肌层不明显(图版-4)。3日龄时,肠道中后部黏膜上皮向肠腔突起形成黏膜褶,肠腔中出现少量食物糜状物,标志着进入混合营养期。黏膜上皮中出现少量不着色的小型空泡为杯状细胞,肠道中后部出现弯曲,形成肠阀。4日龄肠道黏膜层由单层柱状上皮组成,核基部,圆形或长椭圆形。与胃幽门部连接的前肠处膨大,肠腔内黏膜褶出现;中肠部分黏膜皱褶增多,黏膜层中不着色杯状细胞增多,纹状缘进一步增厚,肠道肌层不明显。后肠后段肠道无弯曲,称为直肠,黏膜层在近肛门处逐渐由单层柱状上皮转为复层扁平上皮,红色纹状缘也逐渐变薄至消失。7日龄前肠可见总胆管和胰腺管穿透肠壁伸入肠腔中。黏膜褶进一步增多,有少量杯状细胞出现。

透射电镜观察 1日龄黄颡鱼前肠黏膜层吸收细胞高柱状,核居中,核仁明显,核上及核下有大量不规则电子透明泡状物即线粒体存在,顶区可见大量微绒毛伸入肠腔,细胞间连接紧密,未见杯状细胞(图版-1)。后肠黏膜层无微绒毛,其他特征同前肠黏膜上皮细胞(图版-2)。3日龄时前肠黏膜层上皮由具微绒毛的柱状细胞和杯状细胞组成,肠细

胞通过连接复合部、桥粒在顶区表层相连,吸收细胞顶区有微绒毛,微绒毛长而整齐伸入肠腔,微绒毛基部有终网衬托,胞质内线粒体丰富,线粒体内嵴出现;杯状细胞顶区无微绒毛,胞质内充满黏原颗粒(图版-3)。吸收细胞高柱状,核基部,核仁明显,核上胞质中有电子密集的脂肪颗粒存在(图版-4)。后肠微绒毛基部无终网衬托,黏层吸收细胞长柱状,核基部,核仁明显,长椭圆形,核上区胞质线粒体、内质网丰富,微绒毛下方出现胞饮内陷,胞质中出现电子密集的黑色内容物为胞饮蛋白体(图版-5)。4日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼后肠黏膜层杯状细胞胞质中充满黏原颗粒并向肠腔中释放;吸收细胞胞质中可见电子密集的胞饮蛋白体和胞饮泡(图版-6)。13日龄时后肠吸收细胞核上胞质区内仍可见大量电子密集的蛋白质内含物,许多线粒体及内质网包围在内含物周围,可见有些内含物被分解成更小黑色颗粒,颜色逐渐变淡(图版-7),这一现象在25日龄后肠吸收细胞中仍然存在(图版-9)。而25日龄前肠微绒毛整齐,下衬明显的终末网,吸收细胞胞质中出现许多长条状线粒体,线粒体内嵴结构明显(图版-8)。到30日龄,后肠吸收细胞中线粒体、内质网非常丰富,未见黑色蛋白质内含物(图版-10)。

3 讨 论

3.1 胃的发育

在许多关于硬骨鱼仔鱼的研究中,从仔鱼开口摄食到完全分化的胃的形成需要数周的时间,综合多种海淡水鱼的胃腺出现时间^[6-21](表1),发现鱼类胃腺发育似乎与分类地位有关,鲇形目鱼类胃腺出现时间比其他目鱼类要早。而黄颡鱼胃腺出现日龄最早,在3日龄开口摄食时即出现胃腺,电镜观察可见胃腺细胞内的胃蛋白酶原颗粒。结合黄颡鱼3日龄即检测出微弱的胃蛋白酶活力^[3],表明3日龄起黄颡鱼胃即具备一定的细胞外消化功能。与哺乳动物胃腺中同时存在分泌酶原颗粒的主细胞和分泌盐酸的壁细胞不同,黄颡鱼胃腺细胞为同时具备分泌酶原颗粒和盐酸的泌酸胃酶细胞,3日龄胃腺细胞中丰富的管泡系统是泌酸功能处于非分泌期的标志^[22],随日龄增加胃腺细胞中的管泡系统少见,这暗示着黄颡鱼胃腺泌酸功能在增强,而胃蛋白酶原颗粒通过盐酸激活后才具备功能。综合胃蛋白酶原颗粒的分泌及管泡系统的变化表明黄颡鱼胃腺泌酸胃酶细胞的分泌胃蛋白酶原及分泌盐酸的功能发育不同步,黄颡鱼仔鱼胃的消化功能随日龄的增加、泌酸功能的逐步增强而逐步完善。

表1 不同鱼胃腺出现时间

Tab. 1 Age of the appearance of gastric glands in different species

鱼名 Fish species	目 Order	日龄 Age (DAH)	文献来源 Reference
黄颡鱼 <i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>	鲇形目 Siluriformes	3	本研究 This study
大鳍鳠 <i>Mystus macropterus</i>	鲇形目 Siluriformes	5	陈细香,等 ^[6]
鮀 <i>Silurus asotus</i>	鲇形目 Siluriformes	5	蒲红宇,等 ^[7]
金头鲷 <i>Spanus aurata</i>	鲈形目 Perciformes	60	Elbal, et al. ^[8]
黑鲷 <i>Spanus macrocephalus</i>	鲈形目 Perciformes	23	马爱军,等 ^[9]
绯海鲷 <i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	鲈形目 Perciformes	28	Micale, et al. ^[10]
黄尾鲷 <i>Seriola lalandi</i>	鲈形目 Perciformes	15	Chen, et al. ^[11]
军曹鱼 <i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	鲈形目 Perciformes	9—10	Faulk, et al. ^[12]
大黄鱼 <i>Pseudosciaena crocea</i>	鲈形目 Perciformes	21	Mai, et al. ^[13]
波纹短须石首鱼 <i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>	鲈形目 Perciformes	9	Zaiss, et al. ^[14]
犬齿牙鲆 <i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	鲽形目 Pleuronectiformes	31	Bisbal & Bengtson, ^[15]
北美牙鲆 <i>Paralichthys californicus</i>	鲽形目 Pleuronectiformes	27—30	Gibert, et al. ^[16]
大菱鲆 <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	鲽形目 Pleuronectiformes	15	陈慕雁,等 ^[17]
黄尾黄盖鲽 <i>Lamanda ferruginea</i>	鲽形目 Pleuronectiformes	36	Bagble, et al. ^[18]
欧洲鳎 <i>Solea solea</i>	鲽形目 Pleuronectiformes	22	Bouhlic & Gabaudan ^[19]
塞内加尔鳎 <i>S. senegalensis</i>	鲽形目 Pleuronectiformes	27	Ribeiro, et al. ^[20]
黑线鳕 <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	鳕形目 Gadiformes	33	Hanlin, et al. ^[21]

黄颡鱼胃腺主要分布于贲门部和胃体部,幽门部未见有胃腺分布,与欧洲鱥^[19]、犬齿牙鲆^[15]、黄尾黄盖鲽^[18]、塞内加尔鱥^[20]、北美牙鲆^[16]、大黄鱼^[13]、黄尾鮰^[11]、波纹短须石首鱼^[14]、军曹鱼^[12]的胃腺位置分布一致。胃腺的这种位置分布有利于分泌出的胃蛋白酶能在胃腔中与饵料充分接触,并在贲门、胃体部胃腔酸性环境下发挥其功能。

北美牙鲆胃体部单层长纤毛柱状上皮之间分布有能分泌中性糖蛋白的杯状细胞^[16],大黄鱼21日龄时胃体部黏膜中有嗜酸性杯状细胞分布^[13],犬齿牙鲆^[15]、黄尾鮰^[11]、绯海鲷^[10]胃上皮中则无杯状细胞分布。本研究中未在黄颡鱼贲门部和胃体部黏膜层中观察到杯状细胞的存在,电镜观察胃体部黏膜层高柱状细胞顶区含有大量黏原颗粒,表明这些细胞自身分泌大量黏物质保护黏膜层免遭胃腺分泌的盐酸腐蚀。这些细胞本身就是一种黏液细胞,其分泌物形成的黏液层既可起润滑作用,又可防止高酸度胃液与胃蛋白酶对黏膜的损伤。黄颡鱼幽门部黏膜细胞核上区存在核上空泡,这一现象在西伯利亚鲟中也有出现^[23],在对尼罗罗非鱼胃的研究中发现其功能区(胃中部)和黏膜层AB及PAS染色无阳性,而胃后部呈阳性反应,表明胃后部的腺体可能分泌黏多糖以防止酸性胃含物腐蚀肠道上皮^[24]。本研究在电镜观察中未能查明幽门部黏膜细胞核上区存在的核上空泡的超微结构,推测这种结构与以下功能有关:一是分泌黏多糖以防止酸性胃含物腐蚀上皮,二是分泌中和酸性物质的某些成分以实现幽门到前肠的pH平稳过渡,这需要用组织免疫化学等方法来证实。鱼类从胃体到前肠pH存在明显差异,究竟如何实现这种过渡,幽门部黏膜上皮及其中的核上空泡在其中起什么作用等问题,值得进一步开展深入研究。

3.2 肠道发育及其吸收机制

肠道是蛋白质、脂肪等各种营养物质消化吸收的主要部位。仔稚鱼消化功能的完善存在一个从细胞内消化到细胞外消化的过程。仔稚鱼肠道发育过程中出现弯曲形成的黏膜层挤压部分即肠阀将肠道区分为前肠、中肠^[13]或前后肠^[8, 10, 12, 14]或中后肠^[11]。一般认为仔稚鱼消化功能未完善的细胞内消化期间脂肪在肠道前段吸收,而蛋白质在肠道后段吸收,标志是前肠肠道黏膜上皮细胞中出现的脂肪泡及后肠黏膜上皮细胞中出现的嗜酸性核上泡。Govoni, et al.^[25]认为仔稚鱼中肠黏膜上皮细胞中的大型核上空泡、电子透明结构是脂肪在肠腔中水

解成脂肪酸、甘油单酯后在细胞内重新合成的脂粒,而后肠上皮细胞中的嗜酸性颗粒、核上电子不透明包含体是从肠腔胞饮吸收的蛋白质大分子。许多鱼中肠中出现嗜酸性核上泡标志着胃腺出现前的胞饮作用及细胞内消化的开始^[21, 26]。而核上泡消失意味着细胞内消化的结束及仔稚鱼消化功能的完善。Gisbert, et al. 报道北美牙鲆在胃腺出现并分化后嗜酸性核上泡数量减少^[16];黄尾鮰核上泡在4日龄开始出现,15日龄胃腺形成后核上泡数量减少,18日龄后在后肠中未观察到核上泡^[11],黄尾黄盖鲽^[18]、大黄鱼^[13]、军曹鱼^[12]后肠中大型嗜酸性核上泡的消失时间也与胃腺出现时间一致。这些研究表明当胃腺分泌消化酶后,蛋白质消化机制已由胞饮作用及细胞内消化转变为细胞外消化^[11]。

与前面所述鱼类不同,黄颡鱼在3日龄前肠吸收细胞核上胞质区出现脂肪粒,后肠吸收细胞顶区出现胞饮体;25日龄时后肠吸收细胞胞质中还有清晰可见的核上电子不透明包含体,表明尽管黄颡鱼3日龄即出现胃腺并观察到胃蛋白酶原颗粒的存在,但从胃腺出现到胃功能完善可能需要一段时间,需要继续通过胞饮作用及细胞内消化弥补细胞外消化功能不完善的不足。综合结果表明黄颡鱼消化吸收功能的完善时期在25—30日龄。

黄颡鱼苗种培育过程中死亡率很高。引起黄颡鱼死亡的原因有自身体质、外界环境及病原体数量等方面。尚未完善的消化系统的过度负荷可能降低其体质,一旦外界环境变化及病原菌的增多会导致苗种的大量死亡。因此在人工培养鱼苗种过程中应培育适量易消化吸收的轮虫及小型枝角类作为开口及前期饵料,而后逐渐增加饵料生物数量,待细胞外消化功能完善后及时转饵或投喂人工饵料;防止饵料生物携带病原体;保持养殖水体的健康环境,通过这些综合手段的施行提高苗种培育成活率。

3.3 结论

综合黄颡鱼胃、肠发育过程的组织学及超微结构变化,可知黄颡鱼在3日龄开口摄食时即出现胃腺并分泌胃蛋白酶原颗粒,胃肠具备一定的细胞外消化功能,但此功能完善需要一段时间,期间继续通过胞饮作用和细胞内消化来弥补胞外消化的不足,直到25—30日龄后细胞外消化功能完善。在培育黄颡鱼苗种过程中,前期要培育适量易消化的浮游生物作为开口及前期饵料,待细胞外消化功能完善后及时转饵或投喂人工饵料。符合其生理机能发育过程的投喂管理策略可以有效提高大规格苗种培育的成活率。

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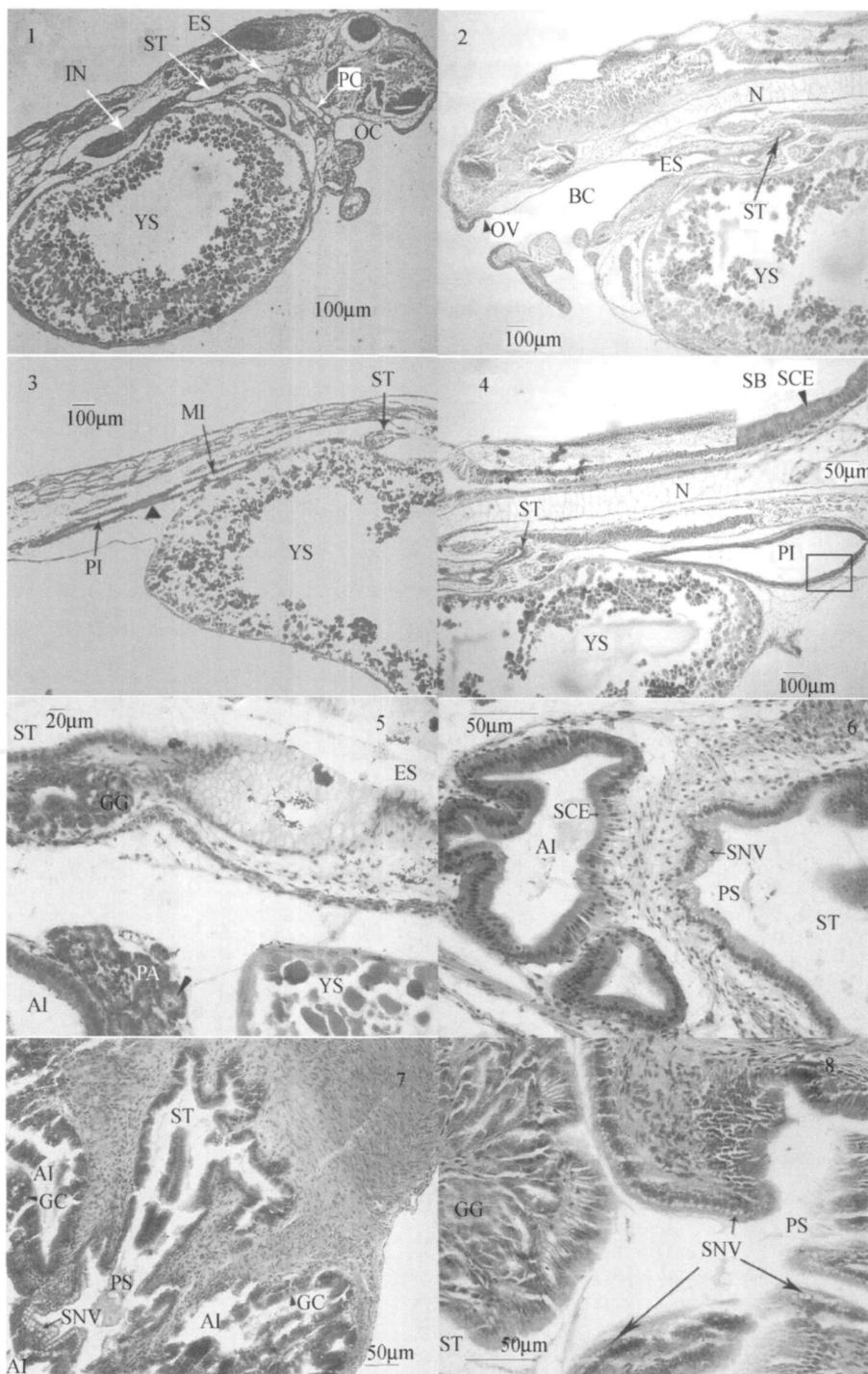
HISTOLOGICAL AND ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE IN LARVAE OF YELLOW CATFISH *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco*

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Abstract: Yellow catfish (*Pelteobagrus fulvidraco*) is an important commercial freshwater species in China. Due to its high market value, the culture of this species has increased rapidly in recent years. However, larvae rearing became a major bottleneck because of its high mortality. In order to enhance the success of larvae rearing of *P. fulvidraco*, we need to know the ontogeny of its digestive system thoroughly. The purpose of this study was to understand the morphological structure and the ultrastructure of digestive tract during the ontogeny of *P. fulvidraco*. We hope that this information would provide fundamental knowledge for larvae rearing management for this species. The histological and ultrastructural characteristic studies of the stomach and intestine of yellow catfish were carried out from hatching (0d after hatching (DAH)) until 35 DAH. Larvae were hatched from artificially spawned broodstock and maintained in the laboratory (water temperature was 23 - 25 °C). They were fed with zooplankton from 3 to 17 DAH, adding zoobenthos from 10 DAH, and only zoobenthos from 18 to 35 DAH. Development of the digestive tract in yellow catfish followed the general pattern described for other species. At hatching, it consisted of an undifferentiated straight tube laying over the yolk sac. The digestive tract was differentiated into buccopharynx, esophagus, initial stomach, and intestine by 2 DAH. The intestine became differentiated into anterior and posterior regions separated by a valve at 3 DAH. The gastric gland in cardiac stomach appeared at 3 DAH, the same time at the first feeding. In ultrastructure, oxynticopeptic cell contained pepsinogenic granules and abundant tubulovesicular systems at 3 DAH. The abundant visible tubulovesicular systems suggested that oxynticopeptic cell was still in rest phase with little hydrogen chloride (HCl) secreted at the first appearance time. As larvae grew, more pepsinogenic granules but less tubulovesicular systems were found in oxynticopeptic cell. There were abundant pepsinogenic granules but little tubulovesicular systems in gastric gland cell at 25 DAH. The epithelial absorptive cell of the anterior and posterior intestinal segment showed electron-opaque lipid droplets and heavy pinocytosis at 3 DAH. Heavy pinocytosis was observed in the posterior intestine between 3 and 25 DAH. The results of this study suggested that the development of digestive tract of yellow catfish larva was functional rapidly, but incomplete. Pinocytotic absorption and intracellular digestion of proteins can compensate for this incomplete extracellular digestion. It is suggested feeding management strategy in line with the physiological function development process in order to effectively increase the survival rate of larva and juvenile of yellow catfish.

Key words: Histology; Ultrastructure; Stomach; Intestine; Larvae; Yellow catfish *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco*

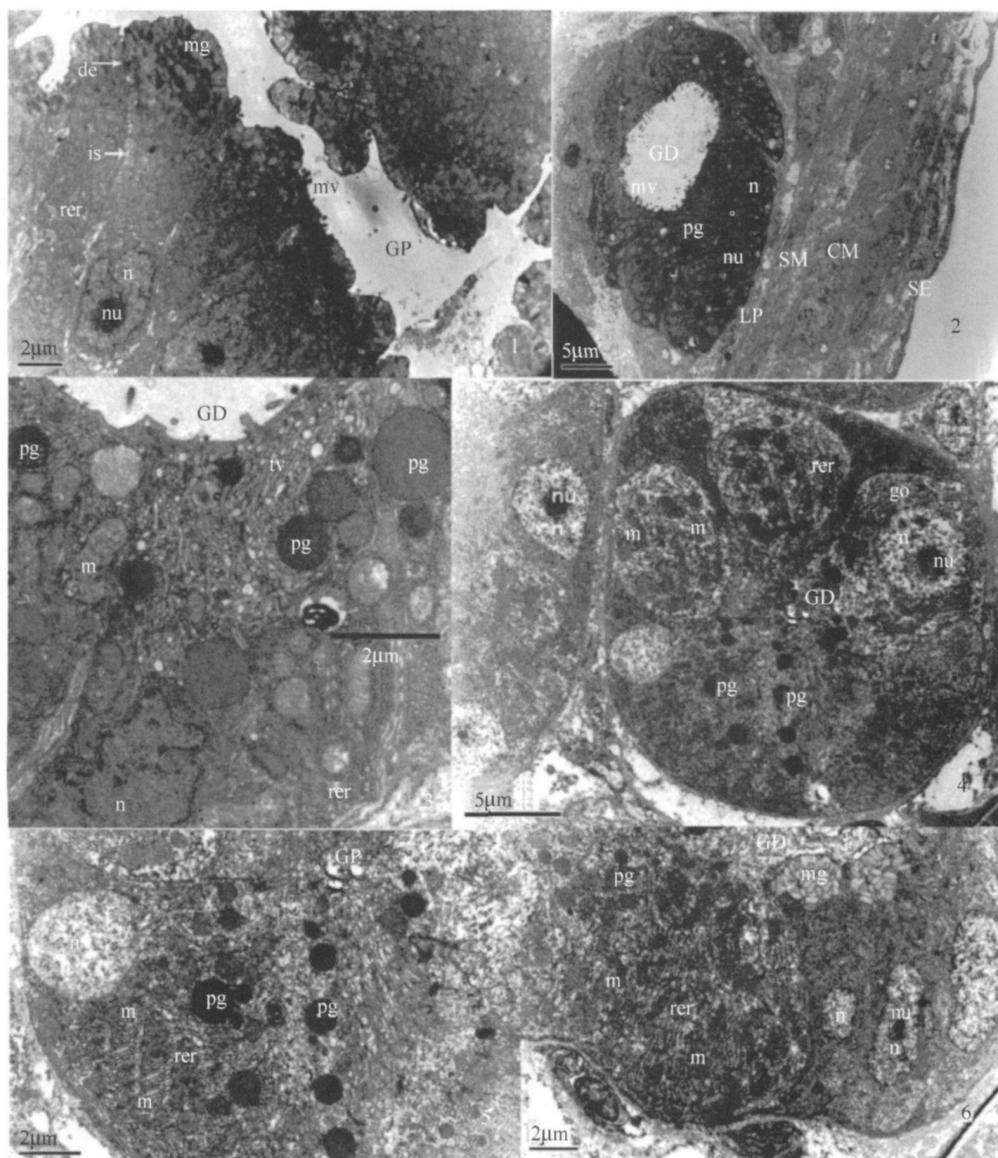


图版 黄颡鱼仔稚鱼纵切

Plate Sagittal section of yellow catfish larvae

1. 1日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼纵切,示胃腔出现;2. 2日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼纵切,示胃体出现弯曲;3. 1日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼纵切,示肠道直管状,中后肠分界处肠阀锥形出现(箭头);4. 2日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼纵切,示后肠黏膜上皮由单层柱状上皮构成,一薄层嗜酸性纹状缘伸向肠腔;5. 4日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼纵切,示贲门处黏膜层中胃腺,卵黄囊未消失;6. 6日龄胃-肠连接处纵切,幽门部无胃腺分布,幽门部黏膜层上皮细胞核上胞质区出现空泡;7. 20日龄胃-肠连接处纵切,幽门部无胃腺分布,幽门部黏膜层上皮细胞核上空泡大量存在;8. 35日龄胃体纵切,胃体部黏膜层中管状胃腺丰富,而幽门部无胃腺分布

1. Larva of 1 day after hatching (DAH), note the appearance of stomach lumen; 2. Larva of 2 DAH, note the presence of stomach lumen; 3. Larva at 1 DAH, note the nearly straight gut lying dorsally to the yolk sac and the future intestine valve (arrow head); 4. Larva at 2 DAH, note the mucosa of posterior intestine lined by simple columnar epithelium (black arrow head) and acidophilic striated border (white arrow head); 5. Larva of 4 DAH, note the presence of gastric glands in mucosa of cardiac stomach, and pancreas and yolk sac; 6. Larva of 6 DAH, note the presence of supranuclear vacuoles in mucosa of pyloric stomach and the absence of gastric glands; 7. Pyloric stomach of juvenile of 20 DAH, note the presence of supranuclear vacuoles in mucosa of pyloric stomach and the absence of gastric glands; 8. Stomach of 35 DAH juvenile, showing the difference between fundic stomach and pyloric stomach, mucosa in fundic portion lined by tall columnar epithelium absence of supranuclear vacuoles, while cardiac portion lined by columnar epithelium with abundant supranuclear vacuoles

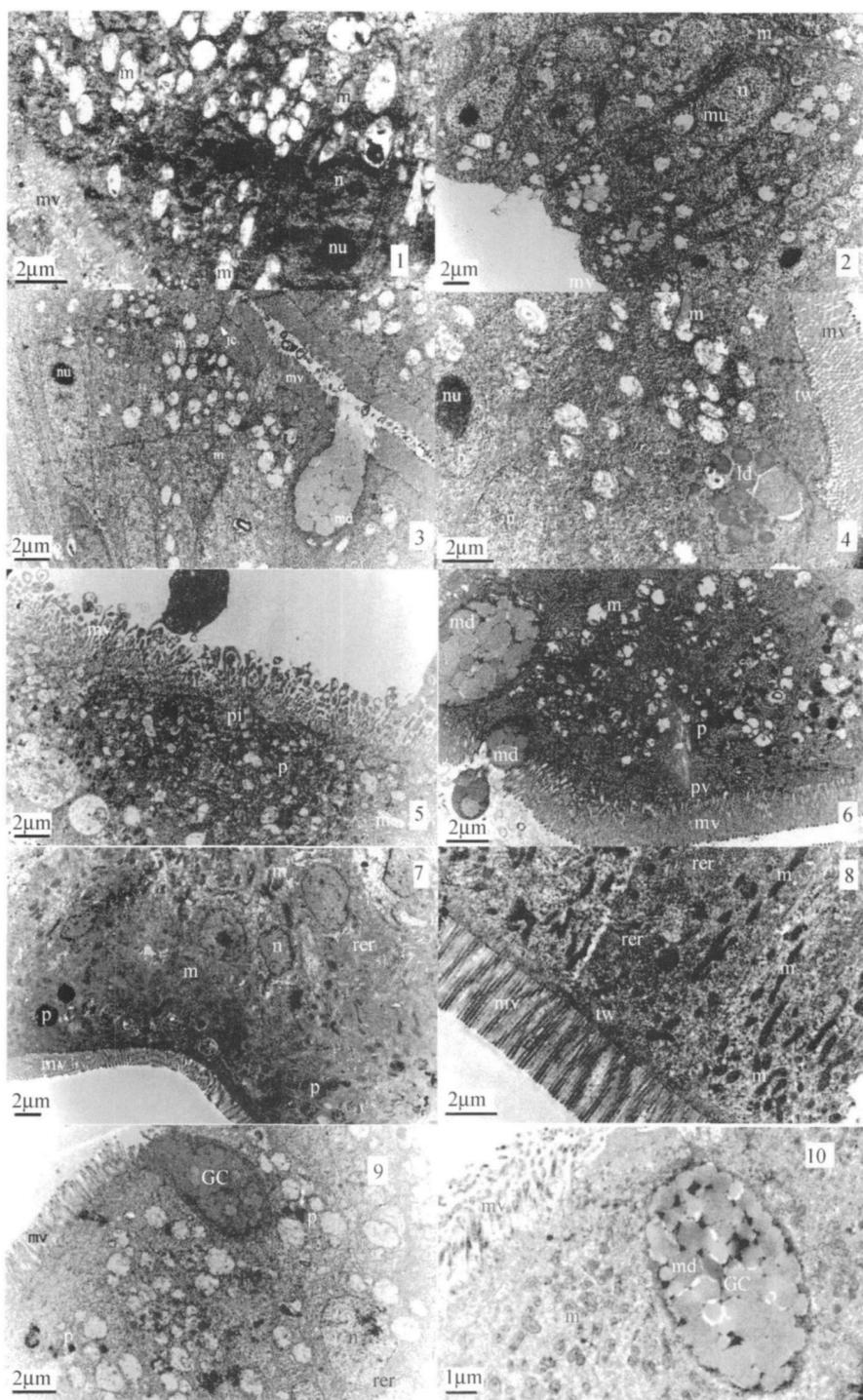


图版 黄颡鱼仔稚鱼胃体透射电镜观察

Plate Transmission electron micrograph (TEM) of stomach of yellow catfish larvae

1. 3日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼胃壁透射电镜观察;黏膜层下面出现腺泡型胃腺;2. 3日龄胃腺细胞透射电镜观察;胞核不规则形,胞质内可见丰富的管泡状结构及酶原颗粒;3. 3日龄胃黏膜上皮细胞透射电镜观察;核基部,核仁清晰,胞质顶区密布黏原颗粒,有少量微绒毛伸向胃腺腔;上皮细胞间有细胞间隙顶部有桥粒连接;4. 25日龄黄颡鱼腺泡型胃腺透射电镜观察,示腺泡由数个胃腺细胞围成圈状;5. 25日龄黄颡鱼胃腺细胞透射电镜观察;示胞质内含丰富的线粒体、酶原颗粒及内质网;6. 25日龄黄颡鱼胃腺细胞及颈黏液细胞透射电镜观察;胃腺细胞中内质网、酶原颗粒丰富;颈细胞与胃黏膜上皮细胞相似,顶区黏原颗粒丰富

1. Gastric gland acinar of 3 DAH larva; 2. Gastric gland cell, showing the abundant tubulovesicular system and pepsinogen granule; 3. Epithelium of stomach from a larva at 3 DAH, showing the sparsely spaced short microvillus extending to stomach lumen, rough endoplasmic reticulum, basal nucleus and mucous granule in apical cytoplasm; 4. Gastric gland acinar of 25 DAH juvenile; 5. Gastric gland cell from a juvenile at 25 DAH, showing abundant rough endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria and pepsinogen granule; 6. Gastric gland cell and mucous neck cell from a juvenile at 25 DAH, showing pepsinogen granule in gastric gland cell and mucous granule in mucous neck cell



图版 黄颡鱼仔稚鱼肠道组织电镜观察

Plate TEM of intestine of yellow catfish larvae

1. 1日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼前肠黏膜层吸收细胞透射电镜观察;顶区有微绒毛伸向肠腔,胞质内线粒体丰富;2. 1日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼后肠黏膜层吸收细胞透射电镜观察;无微绒毛,胞质内线粒体丰富;3. 3日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼前肠黏膜层透射电镜观察;吸收细胞顶区有微绒毛,胞质内线粒体丰富;杯状细胞顶区无微绒毛,胞质内充满黏原颗粒;4. 3日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼前肠黏膜层吸收细胞透射电镜观察;微绒毛基部有终网存在,核上胞质中存在电子密集的脂肪颗粒;5. 3日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼后肠黏膜层吸收细胞透射电镜观察;微绒毛基部无终网存在,胞质中出现电子密集的胞饮蛋白体和胞饮内陷;6. 4日龄黄颡鱼仔鱼后肠黏膜层透射电镜观察;胞质中可见电子密集的胞饮蛋白体和胞饮泡;7. 13日龄黄颡鱼后肠黏膜层吸收细胞透射电镜观察;示微绒毛、终网及胞质内丰富的线粒体和内质网;9. 25日龄黄颡鱼后肠黏膜层透射电镜观察;胞质中可见电子密集的胞饮蛋白体;10. 30日龄黄颡鱼后肠黏膜层透射电镜观察;吸收细胞胞质中未观察到电子密集的胞饮蛋白体

1. Anterior intestinal epithelium of 1 DAH larva, showing large mitochondria, nucleus and microvillus; 2. Posterior intestinal epithelium of 1 DAH larva, note the absence of microvillus; 3. Anterior intestinal epithelium of 3 DAH larva, showing the presence of microvillus in apical plasma membrane of absorptive cell while the absence of microvillus in apical plasma membrane of goblet cell in which full of mucous droplets; 4. Absorptive cell of anterior intestinal epithelium of 3 DAH larva, note the terminal web and electron-opaque supranuclear lipid droplets; 5. Absorptive cell of posterior intestinal epithelium of 3 DAH larva, note the lack of a terminal web, the presence of pinocytotic invagination and electron-opaque supranuclear protein inclusion bodies; 6. Posterior intestinal epithelium of 4 DAH larva, showing the presence of pinocytotic vesicles and electron-opaque supranuclear protein inclusion bodies; 7. Absorptive cell of posterior intestinal epithelium of 13 DAH larva, note the presence of electron-opaque supranuclear protein inclusion bodies; 8. Anterior intestinal epithelium of 25 DAH juvenile, showing the presence of microvillus, terminal web, rough endoplasmic reticulum and abundant mitochondria; 9. Posterior intestinal epithelium of 25 DAH juvenile, showing the presence of electron-opaque supranuclear protein inclusion bodies;

10. Posterior intestinal epithelium of 30 DAH juvenile, note the absence of protein inclusion bodies and the presence of abundant mitochondria
AI, 前肠; BC, 口咽腔; BD, 输胆管; CM, 环肌; de, 桥粒; ES, 食道; GC, 杯状细胞; GD, 胃腺腔; GG, 胃腺; N, 肠道; is, 细胞间隙; IV, 肠阀; jc, 连接复合体; JT, 颌齿; L, 肝; ld, 脂粒; LM, 纵肌; m, 线粒体; md, 黏颗粒; mg, 黏原颗粒; MI, 中肠; MM, 黏膜皱褶; mv, 微绒毛; N, 脊椎; n, 细胞核; nu, 核仁; OC, 口腔; OV, 口腔瓣; p, 蛋白质包涵体; PA, 胰腺; PC, 咽腔; pg, 胃蛋白酶原颗粒; pi, 胞饮内陷; PI, 后肠; PS, 幽门胃; pv, 胞饮颗粒; rer, 内质网; SB, 纹状缘; SCE, 单层柱状上皮; SE, 浆膜层; SM, 黏膜下层; SNV, 核上空泡; ST, 胃; SSE, 复层扁平上皮; tv, 管泡系统; tw, 终末网; YS, 卵黄囊

AI, anterior intestine; BC, buccopharyngeal cavity; BD, bile duct; CM, circular muscle; de, desmosome; ES, esophagus; GC, goblet cell; GD, gastric gland duct; GG, gastric gland; is, intercellular space; IV, intestine valve; jc, junction complexes; L, liver; ld, lipid droplet; LM, longitudinal muscle; m, mitochondrion; md, mucous droplet; mg, mucous granule; MI, intermediate intestine; MM, mucous membrane fold; mv, microvillus; N, notochord; n, nucleus; nu, nucleolus; p, protein inclusion bodies; PA, pancreas; pg, pepsinogen granule; pi, pinocytotic invaginations; PI, posterior intestine; PS, pyloric stomach; p, pinocytotic vesicles; rer, rough endoplasmic reticulum; SB, striated border; SCE, simple columnar epithelium; SE, serosa; SM, submucosa; SNV, supranuclear vesicle; ST, stomach; tv, tubulovesicular system; tw, terminal web; YS, yolk sac