

棉粕替代豆粕对斑点叉尾鮰生长、血清生化、体色、肉色以及肠道菌群的影响 郭勇, 胡毅, 易新文, 刘祥, 罗湘, 胡亚军, 石勇, 钟蕾

Effects of cottonseed meal replacing soybean meal on growth, serum biochemistry, skin color, flesh color and intestinal flora of channel catfish(*Ictalurus punctatus*)

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棉粕替代豆粕对斑点叉尾蛔生长、血清生化、体色、肉色以及肠道菌群的影响

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摘 要:为了探究饲料中添加不同棉粕水平对斑点叉尾鲖(Ictalurus punctatus)生长、体色、肉色、血清生化指标以及肠道菌群结构的影响。挑选 750 尾初始体质量为(49.95±0.05)g的斑点叉尾鲖,随机分为3组,每组5个网箱,每个网箱50 尾鱼,以无棉粕替代的基础饲料为对照组,以7%(M1组)和14%(M2组)棉粕分别替代基础饲料中25.8%和51.7%的豆粕,配制3种等氮等脂试验饲料,养殖周期为60d。实验结果表明:与对照组相比,棉粕替代豆粕对斑点叉尾鲖的增重率、饵料系数和形体指标无显著影响;棉粕替代豆粕对血清中补体3、补体4、总胆固醇及甘油三酯含量均无显著影响;与对照组相比,棉粕替代豆粕对斑点叉尾鲖侧面皮肤的亮度、红度、黄度值以及腹部皮肤红度、黄度值均无显著影响,但高棉粕组(M2)使其腹部皮肤亮度值显著升高;棉粕饲料能够显著提高斑点叉尾鲖背部肌肉的红度值,但各处理组间亮度与黄度值无显著变化;与对照组相比,低棉粕饲料(M1)显著降低肠道梭杆菌门相对丰度,显著提高厚壁菌门相对丰度。综上,当饲料中的棉粕替代低于51.7%豆粕时,不影响斑点叉尾鲖的生长性能,但会影响鱼体体色和肌肉颜色。

关键词:棉粕;斑点叉尾鮰;生长;品质;血清生化指标;肠道菌群结构

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近年来,随着国内水产养殖业的快速发展,水产饲料产量逐年增长。豆粕作为水产饲料重要的植物蛋白源之一,其需求量也不断上涨,受气候和国际贸易环境影响,大豆价格连年上长,导致水产饲料成本不断提高,因此,寻求一种质优价廉、来源广泛的替代豆粕的蛋白源对促进水产饲料可持续发展至关重要。我国是世界第一产棉大国,2019年棉籽产量近7500万t,棉粕是棉籽榨油后得到的副产物,是我国仅次于豆粕和菜籽粕的第三大油粕产品,其不仅蛋白质含量高、价格低廉,且不易受国际贸易影响[14]。棉粕在水产饲料中已有广泛研究和应用。研究[5-6]表明,在雄性尼罗罗非鱼(Oreochromis niloticus)、鲤(Cyprinus carpio)幼鱼的日粮中添加适量棉粕替代豆粕,不会对其生长产生不利影响,但棉粕添

加水平过高会抑制生长、降低红细胞压积和血红蛋白值。

斑点叉尾鲴(Ictalurus punctatus)是我国重要的名优经济品种,一直以来被广大养殖户喜爱并广泛养殖,体色、肉色是影响其市场可接受度与经济价值的重要因素,而斑点叉尾鲴体色和肉色的变化与饲料中色素密切相关^[78]。随着全国水产养殖模式升级、养殖规模扩大以及集约化程度的提高,斑点叉尾鲴人工配合饲料的需求量也在不断增加,且其饲料成本占总成本的65%左右^[9]。因此,为降低斑点叉尾鲴饲料成本,但又不影响其养殖效益对斑点叉尾鲴饲料成本,但又不影响其养殖效益对斑点叉尾鲴的持续健康养殖具有重要意义。本试验利用不同水平的棉粕替代基础饲料中的豆粕,探究棉粕对斑点叉尾鲴生长、血清生化指标、鱼体品质以及肠道菌群结

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构的影响,为棉粕在斑点叉尾鲴饲料中的应用提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验饲料

以鱼粉、豆粕等为主要蛋白质源,豆油为脂

肪源,配制成3种等氮等脂试验日粮,试验饲料组成及营养水平如表1所示。棉粕添加水平分别为0%(对照组,基础饲料)、7%(M1组)、14%(M2组),其中M1组、M2组分别替代基础饲料中25.8%、51.7%的豆粕。

表1 试验饲料组成及营养水平(风干基础)

Tab. 1 Composition and nutrient levels of experimental diets (air-dry basis)

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项目	组别 Groups		
Items	对照 Control	M1	M2
原料 Ingredients			
鱼粉 Fish meal(68.21% CP)	4.00	4.00	4.00
豆粕 Soybean meal (46% CP)	30.00	22.25	14.50
棉粕 Cottonseed meal(50% CP)	0.00	7.00	14.00
鸡肉粉 poultry powder	13.00	13.00	13.00
血粉 Blood meal	1.25	1.25	1.25
菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal	7.50	7.50	7.50
米糠 Rice bran	3.23	3.23	3.23
面粉 Flour	31.52	32.19	32.85
豆油 Soybean oil	5.50	5.58	5.67
磷酸二氢钙 Ca(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂	2.00	2.00	2.00
维生素预混料 Vitamin premix1	1.00	1.00	1.00
矿物质预混料 Mineral premix ²	1.00	1.00	1.00
合计 Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
营养水平 Nutrient levels			
水分 Moisture	10.75	10.75	10.75
粗蛋白质 Crude protein	32.27	32.28	32.28
粗脂肪 Crude lipid	8.16	8.17	8.18
粗灰分 Ash	5.27	5.32	5.37

注:1. 维生素预混料为每千克饲料提供:维生素 A \geqslant 37 500 IU,维生素 D $_3 \geqslant$ 15 000 IU,维生素 E \geqslant 400 mg,维生素 K \geqslant 40 mg,维生素 B $_1 \geqslant$ 60 mg,维生素 B $_2 \geqslant$ 96 mg,维生素 B $_6 \geqslant$ 82 mg,维生素 B $_1 \geqslant$ 0. 2 mg,烟酰胺 \geqslant 500 mg,D-泛酸 \geqslant 220 mg,D-生物素 \geqslant 0. 8 mg,叶酸 \geqslant 20 mg,维生素 C \geqslant 1 400 mg, 肌醇 \geqslant 1 200 mg; 2. 矿物质预混料为每千克饲料提供:铁 650 mg,铜7.5 mg,锰 49.5 mg,锌 11.5 mg。 Notes:1. Vitamin premix provided the following for per kg of diets: $V_A \geqslant$ 37 500 IU, $V_{D3} \geqslant$ 15 000 IU, $V_E \geqslant$ 400 mg, $V_{K3} \geqslant$ 40 mg, $V_{B1} \geqslant$ 60 mg, $V_{B2} \geqslant$ 96 mg, $V_{B6} \geqslant$ 82 mg, $V_{B12} \geqslant$ 0. 2 mg, niacinamide \geqslant 500 mg, D-pantothenic acid \geqslant 220 mg, D-biotin \geqslant 0. 8 mg, folic acid \geqslant 20 mg, inositol \geqslant 1 200 mg; 2. Mineral premix provided the following for per kg of diets: Fe 650 mg, Cu 7.5 mg, Mn 49.5 mg, Zn 11.5 mg.

1.2 试验设计与养殖管理

养殖试验在湖南省新化县车田江水库试验基地进行,鱼苗购入后暂养30d,分组前停食1d。挑选750尾初始体质量为(49.95±0.05)g的斑点叉尾鲫,消毒后随机分为3组,每组5个网箱,每个网箱(1.5 m×1.5 m×2.0 m)50尾鱼。养殖试验持续60d,投喂量以斑点叉尾鲫体质量的3%~6%进行投喂,每天投喂3次(6:00、12:00、18:00),并根据摄食及天气情况进行调整,记录养殖期间的饲料投喂量以及斑点叉尾鲫的死亡情况。养殖期间水温为(27.00±1.50)℃,pH为7.50~7.90,水体溶氧质量浓度>4.90 mg/L,氨氮质量浓度<0.120 mg/L。

1.3 样品采集与指标测定

1.3.1 生长性能

养殖试验结束时,停食1d,记录各网箱中斑点叉尾鲫数量、质量、投喂饲料总量等用于计算

存活率(Survival rate, SR)、增重率(Weight gain rate, WGR)、饲料效率(Feed conversion rate, FCR)、特定生长率(Specific growth rate, SGR)。

$$S_{\rm R} = N_1 / N_0 \times 100 \tag{1}$$

$$W_{\rm GR} = (W_1 - W_0) / W_0 \times 100 \tag{2}$$

$$F_{\rm CR} = W_{\rm f} / (W_{\rm t} - W_{\rm 0}) \tag{3}$$

$$S_{GR} = (\ln W_1 - \ln W_0) / t \times 100 \tag{4}$$

式中: S_R 为存活率,%; W_{CR} 为增重率,%; F_{CR} 为饲料效率; S_{CR} 为特定生长率,%/d; N_t 为终末尾数,尾; N_0 为初始尾数,尾; W_t 为终末体质量,g; W_0 为初始体质量,g; W_f 为摄入饲料量,g; t 为饲喂天数,d。

从每个网箱中随机取 4 尾鱼称量体长、体质量,于解剖盘上迅速解剖,并称取内脏、肝脏、腹脂质量(为腹腔内所有脂肪质量,将鱼解剖后取出腹腔内脂肪,并将肠道取出,捋顺,用解剖刀将肠系膜脂肪准确剥离),用于计算肥满度

(Condition factor, CF)、腹脂率(Abdomen fat percentage, AFP)、肝体比(Hepatosomatic index, HSI)、脏体比(Viserosomatic index, VSI)。

$$C_{\rm F} = W \times 100/L^3 \tag{5}$$

$$H_{\rm SI} = W_{\rm h}/W \times 100 \tag{6}$$

$$V_{\rm SI} = W_{\rm v}/W \times 100 \tag{7}$$

$$A_{\rm FP} = W_{\circ}/W \times 100 \tag{8}$$

式中: C_F 为肥满度, g/cm^3 ; H_{SI} 为肝体比, %; V_{SI} 为脏体比, %; A_{FP} 为腹脂率, %; W_h 为鱼肝脏质量, g; W_v 为鱼内脏质量, g; W_a 为鱼腹脂质量, g; W 为鱼体质量, g; U 为鱼体长, em。

1.3.2 血清生化指标

养殖实验结束后,参考耿彬等^[10]方法,使用南京建成生物工程研究所试剂盒测定斑点叉尾鲫血清中总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)含量。使用浙江伊利康生物有限公司试剂盒测定斑点叉尾鲫补体3(C3)、补体4(C4)。

1.3.3 体色和肉色

养殖实验结束后,参考梁高杨等[11]的方法,使用色差仪(NR110,广东省深圳市三恩时科技有限公司)测定斑点叉尾鲖腹部皮肤、侧面皮肤及背部肌肉的亮度(L^*)、红度(a^*)、黄度(b^*)值。见图 1。

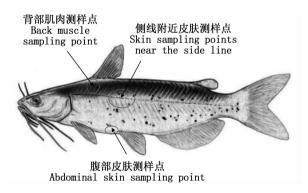


图 1 斑点叉尾鮰肉色、体色测样点
Fig. 1 Flesh color and body color measurement
points of channel catfish

1.3.4 肠道菌群结构

养殖实验结束后,参考耿彬等^[10]方法,提取 斑点叉尾蛔肠道菌群 DNA,送至北京诺禾致源生 物科技有限公司进行测序,后续利用诺禾致源售 后工具平台进行数据统计分析。

1.4 数据统计与分析

试验数据利用 Excel 2020 和 SPSS 24.0 进行统计分析,数据通过单因素方差分析(One-way

ANOVA)。使用 Duncan 氏法检验组间差异,结果以平均值 \pm 标准误(Mean \pm SE)表示,显著性水平选择为 P < 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 棉粕对斑点叉尾蛔生长性能的影响

由表2可知,各处理组斑点叉尾鲫的存活率、终末体质量、增重率、饲料系数、特定生长率、脏体比、肥满度、肝体比、腹脂率均无显著差异(P>0.05),说明饲料中棉粕添加量达14%不会对斑点叉尾鲫的生长性能产生负面影响。

表 2 棉粕对斑点叉尾鮰生长性能的影响 Tab. 2 Effect of cottonseed meal on growth

performance of channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus)

项目		组别 Groups	
Items	对照 Control	M1	M2
初均质量 IBW/g	49.83 ± 0.03	50.00 ± 0.05	50.03 ± 0.12
末均质量 FBW/g	156.90 ± 0.56	154.13 ± 7.67	148.26 ± 2.06
增重率 WGR/%	214.88 ± 0.95	208.23 ± 15.49	196.27 ± 3.66
饲料效率 FCR	1.47 ± 0.05	1.42 ± 0.10	1.50 ± 0.03
特定生长率 SGR/(%/d)	1.88 ±0.03	1.91 ±0.08	1.83 ±0.02
存活率 SR/%	98.00 ± 1.15	100.00 ± 0	100.00 ± 0
肥满度 CF/ (g/cm³)	1.86 ±0.10	1.80 ± 0.09	1.75 ± 0.07
肝体比 HSI/%	2.10 ± 0.06	2.21 ± 0.15	2.07 ± 0.17
脏体比 VSI/%	14.65 ± 0.90	16.67 ± 2.42	13.56 ± 1.43
腹脂率 AFP/%	5.39 ±0.11	5.25 ± 0.25	5.18 ± 0.20

注:同行数据肩标不同字母表示差异显著 (P < 0.05),无字母或相同字母表示差异不显著 (P > 0.05)。

Notes: In the same row, values with different letter superscripts mean significant difference (P < 0.05), values with the same or no letter superscripts mean no significant difference (P > 0.05).

2.2 棉粕对斑点叉尾鮰血清生化指标的影响

由图 2 可知,饲料中添加 7% 和 14% 的棉粕替代豆粕对斑点叉尾鲴血清 C3、C4、TG、TC 均无显著影响(P>0.05),表明饲料中添加 7% 和 14% 的棉粕不会影响斑点叉尾鲴的脂质代谢及免疫反应。

2.3 棉粕对斑点叉尾鮰皮肤及肌肉色度值的影响

由表 3 可知,与对照组相比,棉粕替代豆粕对斑点叉尾鲫侧面皮肤亮度、红度、黄度无显著差异(P>0.05),而 M2 组亮度显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。随着棉粕水平增加,背部肌肉亮度呈先下降后上升趋势(P>0.05),黄度呈先上升后下降趋势(P>0.05),而红度呈上升趋势,且M1 与 M2 组红度均显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。

在本实验条件下,饲料中棉粕添加超7%时会影响斑点叉尾鲖背部肌肉红度,添加量达14%时会影响斑点叉尾鲖腹部皮肤亮度。

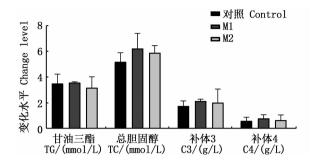


图 2 棉粕对斑点叉尾鮰血清生化指标的影响 Fig. 2 Effect of cottonseed meal on the serum biochemical indexes of channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus)

表 3 棉粕对斑点叉尾鮰皮肤及肌肉色度值的影响 Tab. 3 Effects of cottonseed meal on color values of skin and muscle of channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)

项目		组别 Groups		
Items	对照 Control	M1	M2	
腹部皮肤 Abdominal skin				
亮度 L*	84.20 ± 0.70 ^a	85.19 ± 0.67^{ab}	$86.92 \pm 0.59^{\rm b}$	
红度 a*	0.43 ± 0.11	1.12 ± 0.52	1.36 ± 0.12	
黄度 b*	-0.43 ± 0.25	0.83 ± 0.72	0.90 ± 0.50	
侧面皮肤 Lateral skin				
亮度 L*	32.37 ± 2.72	35.54 ± 2.53	35.27 ±3.96	
红度 a*	-0.35 ± 0.12	-0.54 ± 0.38	-0.36 ± 0.17	
黄度 b*	1.21 ± 0.10	1.83 ± 0.26	1.98 ± 0.25	
背部肌肉 Dorsal muscle				
亮度 L*	51.36 ± 0.35	50.68 ± 1.53	51.23 ±1.04	
红度 a*	-1.52 ± 0.52^{a}	$0.68 \pm 0.18^{\rm b}$	$0.72 \pm 0.25^{\rm b}$	
黄度 b*	0.58 ± 0.26	1.50 ± 0.39	1.17 ±0.15	

注:同行数据肩标不同字母表示差异显著(P < 0.05),无字母或相同字母表示差异不显著(P > 0.05)。

Notes: In the same row, values with different letter superscripts mean significant difference (P < 0.05), values with the same or no letter superscripts mean no significant difference (P > 0.05).

2.4 棉粕对斑点叉尾鮰肠道菌群结构的影响

由韦恩图(图 3)可知,在不同的棉粕水平下斑点叉尾鮰肠道中存在核心的 OTU 以及各组特有的 OTU。其中,197 个 OTU 在所有斑点叉尾鮰肠道样品中是共有的。相比之下,有 106 个 OTU、180 个 OTU 和 43 个 OTU 分别为对照组、M1 组和 M2 组所特有。

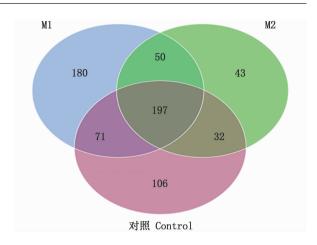


图 3 OTU 韦恩图 Fig. 3 OTU Venn chart

由表 4 可知, 梭杆菌门(Fusobacteria) 相对丰度水平随着棉粕水平增加呈先下降后上升趋势,且 M1 组梭杆菌门相对丰度水平显著低于对照组与 M2 组(P < 0.05),而厚壁菌门(Firmicutes) 相对丰度水平则呈与之相反趋势,且 M1 组厚壁菌门相对丰度水平显著高于对照组与 M2 组(P < 0.05),说明饲料中添加7%的棉粕能影响斑点叉尾鲫肠道菌门结构。

由表 5 可知:随着棉粕水平增加,乳球菌属 (Lactococcus) 相对丰度水平呈先上升后下降趋势,且 M1 组乳球菌属相对丰度水平显著高于对照组与 M2 组 (P < 0.05);而鲸杆菌属 (Cetobacterium)、邻单胞菌属 (Plesiomonas) 相对丰度水平随着棉粕水平增加呈先下降后上升趋势,且 M1 组鲸杆菌属与邻单胞菌属相对丰度水平显著低于对照组与 M2 组(P < 0.05)。在本实验条件下,饲料中添加 7% 的棉粕能改善斑点叉尾鲴肠道菌属结构。

3 讨论

研究^[12]表明,用 16. 64% 的棉粕替代饲料中35%的豆粕,对草鱼(Ctenopharyngodon idella)幼鱼生长、饲料利用率没有负面影响。本试验中,饲料中添加 7% 和 14% 的棉粕替代豆粕对斑点叉尾鲫的生长性能、形体指标均无显著影响。与在鲤^[13]、凡纳滨对虾(Litopenaeus vannamei)^[14]、乌苏里拟鲿幼鱼(Pseudobagrus ussuriensis)^[15]、黑鲷(Acanthopagrus schlegelii)^[16]、 团 头 鲂(Megalobrama amblycephala)^[17]、大 菱 鲆(Scophthalmus maximus)^[18]幼鱼上的研究结果相

似。与棉粕使用相关的关键是其游离棉酚和有效赖氨酸含量^[19-20]。有研究^[21]发现,在斑点叉尾 鲖饲料中添加 25% ~30% 的低棉酚棉粕不会对 斑点叉尾鲖产生有害影响。但 BARROS 等^[22]研究发现,即使在斑点叉尾鲖饲料中添加赖氨酸(饲料中赖氨酸总含量为饲料蛋白质的 6.2%),用棉粕(游离棉酚 0.122%)完全替代豆粕也会降

低其增重率和采食量。这说明鱼类对饲料中游离棉酚比较敏感,当饲料中游离棉酚的含量较高时,可能会损害鱼类的生长性能。本试验中,用棉粕最高添加量 14%组,未对斑点叉尾鲴的生长产生不利影响。这与 SU 等^[13] 在鲤鱼饲料中用 31%的棉粕替代 75%的豆粕对鲤鱼生长性能无负面影响结果相似。

表 4 门水平排名前 5 的物种相对丰度

Tab. 4 Relative abundance of top 5 species at phylum level

	组别 Groups		
Items	对照 Control	M1	M2
梭杆菌门 Fusobacteria	0.726 0 ± 0.013 2°	0.234 0 ± 0.094 6 ^b	0.916 9 ± 0.015 7ª
厚壁菌门 Firmicutes	$0.237\ 5\pm0.007\ 5^{a}$	0.7249 ± 0.1228^{b}	0.0525 ± 0.0101^{a}
变形菌门 Proteobacteria	0.0306 ± 0.0066	0.0268 ± 0.0162	$0.028\ 0\pm0.004\ 5$
拟杆菌门 Bacteroidetes	0.0021 ± 0	$0.011\ 2\pm0.009\ 8$	0.0018 ± 0.0001
放线菌门 Actinobacteria	0.0035 ± 0.0018	0.0009 ± 0.0005	0.0006 ± 0.0002

注:同行数据肩标不同字母表示差异显著(P < 0.05),无字母或相同字母表示差异不显著(P > 0.05)。

Notes: In the same row, values with different letter superscripts mean significant difference (P < 0.05), values with the same or no letter superscripts mean no significant difference (P > 0.05).

表 5 属水平排名前 5 的物种相对丰度

Tab. 5 Relative abundance of top 5 species at genus level

项目	组别 Groups		
Items	对照 Control	M1	M2
鲸杆菌属 Cetobacterium	0.726 ± 0.013 a	0.234 ± 0.094 b	0.917 ± 0.013 ^a
乳球菌属 Lactococcus	0.222 ± 0.009^{a}	$0.698 \pm 0.136^{\rm b}$	0.043 ± 0.010^{a}
邻单胞菌属 Plesiomonas	0.017 ± 0.005^{a}	0.002 ± 0.001 b	0.021 ± 0.001 a
假纤细芽胞杆菌属 Pseudogracilibacillus	0.002 ± 0.001	0.008 ± 0.004	0.001 ± 0
假单胞菌属 Pseudomonas	0.0010 ± 0.0005	0.0036 ± 0.0034	0.0006 ± 0.0005

注:同行数据肩标不同字母表示差异显著(P < 0.05),无字母或相同字母表示差异不显著(P > 0.05)。

Notes: In the same row, values with different letter superscripts mean significant difference (P < 0.05), values with the same or no letter superscripts mean no significant difference (P > 0.05).

血清生化参数是反映动物健康的重要指标^[23]。血清中TG和TC被统称为血脂,能够反映出鱼类脂质代谢的程度^[24]。TG在鱼体内主要以脂肪的形式存在,为鱼体提供能量,其含量能反映鱼类脂质代谢状态,进而影响鱼的生长性能^[25]。本试验中,各组间血清TG、TC含量无明显变化,与YU等^[26]的研究结果相似。这说明饲料中适量添加棉粕不会对脂质吸收代谢产生不利影响。补体系统是抵抗微生物感染的重要组成部分,也是衡量免疫状态的指标之一,其主要成分是C3和C4^[27]。在本研究中,在饲料中适量添加棉粕对斑点叉尾鲴血清中C3、C4水平无显著影响,这与LIU等^[28]的研究结果相似。这些结果表明,在本试验的条件下,棉粕替代部分豆粕对草鱼的血清生理生化指标无显著影响,并未显

著影响生理功能,这与生长指标趋势相一致。

类胡萝卜素是影响鱼类颜色变化的重要营养素,但鱼类自身无法合成类胡萝卜素^[29],而棉粕中含有较高的类胡萝卜素^[30]。本试验中,M1组、M2组背部肌肉红度显著升高,M2组腹部皮肤亮度显著高于对照组,各组间斑点叉尾鲖侧面皮肤亮度、红度、黄度,腹部皮肤红度、黄度,背部肌肉亮度、黄度无显著变化。目前,关于棉粕对水产动物皮肤和肌肉颜色变化影响的研究很少。王星凌等^[31]研究表明,棉粕作为杂交牛唯一蛋白源饲料,对杂交肉牛屠宰后的肉色影响显著。袁超等^[32]研究发现鸡饲料中添加6%棉粕与对照组相比蛋黄颜色加深了34.78%。本实验中,可能是棉粕含有的类胡萝卜素导致斑点叉尾鲖体色、肉色的变化。

微生物群落是发挥正常的肠道功能和维持 肠道内环境稳定的重要组成[33]。肠道微生物群 落的组成受宿主基因型和环境的共同影响[34]。 通常食物被认为是最容易影响肠道微生物群落 的一种外源性因素[35-36]。通过 OTU 韦恩图发现, 有 197 个 OTU 在所有斑点叉尾鲴肠道样品中是 共有的,说明在相同的培养环境中,不同的棉粕 添加水平仍然有固有的核心菌群。这与 WONG 等[37] 在虹鳟(Oncorhynchus mykiss)上的研究结果 相似。此外,本试验中,斑点叉尾鲴肠道优势菌 群由梭杆菌门、厚壁菌门、变形菌门组成,但随着 棉粕替代豆粕比例的变化,各组间的绝对优势菌 群也有所改变。在门水平上对照组、M2 组斑点 叉尾鲖肠道中绝对优势菌门为梭杆菌门,而 M1 组斑点叉尾鲴肠道中绝对优势菌门为厚壁菌门, 并且与对照组和 M2 组相比, M1 组斑点叉尾鮰肠 道中厚壁菌门的相对丰度显著上升,而梭杆菌门 的相对丰度显著下降。有研究[38]报道,在胖小鼠 与瘦小鼠肠道菌群研究中,胖小鼠厚壁菌门相对 丰度较大,而瘦小鼠厚壁菌门相对丰度较小,认 为厚壁菌门相对丰度变化与小鼠能量吸收和生 长密切相关。PEDERSEN等[39]研究发现,瘦猪肠 道中厚壁菌门相对丰度与肥胖猪肠道中厚壁菌 门相对丰度相比较低。大多数厚壁菌门的主要 代谢过程包括:发酵、硫酸盐还原和甲烷生成。 因此,厚壁菌门能为宿主提供营养来源[40]。此 外,厚壁菌门富含与营养转运体相关的基因,这 表明厚壁菌门水平上升能增加能量收获,提高宿 主生长性能,而厚壁菌门水平下降会减少能量吸 收,降低生长性能[41]。因而,推测厚壁菌门相对 丰度上升与斑点叉尾鲴生长具有相关性。目前, 关于梭杆菌门的研究相对较少,有研究[42]发现梭 杆菌门水平上升,可能导致一些疾病,降低饲料 利用率,导致鱼类的生长性能下降。

另一方面,在属水平上乳球菌属为 M1 组的绝对优势菌属,鲸杆菌属为对照组、M2 组肠道中绝对优势菌属,与对照组和 M2 组相比,M1 组乳球菌属的相对丰度显著上升,M1 组鲸杆菌属的相对丰度显著下降。LINH等^[43]研究发现在杜氏蛳饲料中添加乳酸乳球菌(Lactococcus lactis),饲喂杜氏蛳(Seriola dumerili),杜氏蛳生长性能得到显著上升。同样,ZHANG等^[44]研究中发现在鲤鱼饲料中补充 5×10⁸ CFU/g 乳酸乳球菌,能够诱

导鲤鱼肠道、脾脏、头肾等多个器官缺氧诱导因子基因家族(HIFs gene family)的表达来抵抗疾病和刺激免疫。推测乳球菌属相对丰度增加能提高斑点叉尾鲫生长性能和刺激鱼体非特异性免疫。这说明在斑点叉尾鲫饲料中用7%棉粕替代豆粕能增加斑点叉尾鲫肠道有益菌的数量,并降低肠道有害菌的数量。有研究^[45]表明,鱼类肠道微生物区系的物种丰度随着饲料中植物蛋白替代水平的不同而改变,这可能与植物蛋白种类和添加水平有关,也可能是引起本研究中各组间斑点叉尾鲫肠道中绝对优势菌群发生变化的原因,但其内在机制仍需进一步研究。

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Effects of cottonseed meal replacing soybean meal on growth, serum biochemistry, skin color, flesh color and intestinal flora of channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)

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Abstract: To investigate the effects of different levels of cottonseed meal added to the feed on the growth, skin color, flesh color, serum biochemical indices and intestinal flora structure of channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus), seven hundred and fifty channel catfish with an initial body mass of (49.95 \pm 0.05) g were selected and randomly divided into three groups of five nets each, with 50 fish in each net cage. The base feed without cottonseed meal substitution was used as the control group, and three isonitrogenous and isolipid test feeds were formulated with 7% (group M1) and 14% (group M2) cottonseed meal replacing 25.8% and 51.7% of soybean meal in the base feed, respectively for 60 days. The experimental results showed that: Compared with the control group, cottonseed meal substituted for soybean meal had no significant effect on weight gain rate, feed coefficient and morphological indexes of channel catfish; Cottonseed meal substituted for soybean meal had no significant effect on serum levels of complement 3, complement 4, total cholesterol and triglycerides; Compared with the control group, cottonseed meal substituted for soybean meal had no significant effect on lateral skin of channel catfish, but the high cottonseed meal group (M2) significantly increased the brightness of the abdominal skin; cottonseed meal significantly increased the redness of the back muscles of the channel catfish, but there was no significant change in the brightness and yellowness values among the treatment groups. The cottonseed meal group had no significant effect on the brightness, redness and yellowness of the abdominal skin of the channel catfish. Compared with the control group, the low cottonseed meal feed (M1) significantly reduced the relative abundance of Fusobacteria and significantly increased the relative abundance of Firmicutes. In conclusion, when cottonseed meal in the feed was replaced by less than 51.7% soybean meal, it did not affect the growth performance of channel catfish, but it affected the skin color and flesh color of the fish.

Key words: cottonseed meal; *Ictalurus punctatus*; growth; quality; serum biochemistry index; intestinal flora structure