

## 鲈鱼对 7 种饲料原料的表观消化率及其对肝脏、肠道组织结构的影响

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**摘 要** 试验以  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  为指示物, 以 70% 基础饲料和 30% 的待测饲料原料组成试验饲料, 在室内流水养殖系统中, 采用虹吸法收集粪便, 测定了初始体重为  $30 \pm 2.3 \text{ g}$  的鲈鱼 *Lateolabrax japonicus* 对白鱼粉、血粉、虾糠、羽毛粉、双低菜粕、高筋粉和米糠中干物质、粗蛋白和能量的表观消化率。试验结果表明, 鲈鱼对不同饲料原料的干物质表观消化率为 98.71%~41.84%。其中白鱼粉为 98.71%, 显著高于其他各组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。鲈鱼对白鱼粉和米糠的蛋白表观消化率很高, 均在 98% 以上, 双低菜粕也较高, 为 86.86%, 血粉、羽毛粉和高筋粉在 62.94%~71.08% 之间, 虾糠仅为 45.01%, 显著低于其他各组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。鲈鱼对不同饲料原料的能量表观消化率为 95.24%~65.54%, 对白鱼粉和高筋粉在 90% 以上, 对血粉、羽毛粉、双低菜粕和米糠的能量表观消化率在 74% 以上。进行 70 d 的饲养实验后, 取鲈鱼肝脏和肠道组织制作切片。观察到血粉、羽毛粉、双低菜粕、高筋粉和米糠对鲈鱼肝脏表现出肝损害所致的组织炎症反应、肝细胞水样变性和脂肪变性等病理特征。血粉、羽毛粉、双低菜粕组鲈鱼肠道皱襞出现顶端上皮细胞脱落、炎症细胞浸润等病理症状。

**关键词** 鲈鱼 饲料原料 消化率 肝脏 肠道

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## Effects of seven feed ingredients on growth performance, and liver and intestine histology of *Lateolabrax japonicus*

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**ABSTRACT** A digestive experiment was conducted on Japanese sea bass *Lateolabrax japonicus* weighing  $30 \pm 2.3 \text{ g}$  at  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ . Chromic oxide ( $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) was used as the inert indicator. The apparent digestibility of dry matter, protein, lipid, energy, and amino acids in seven feed ingredients (white meal, blood meal, shrimp meal, feather meal, double low rapeseed meal, high-gluten flour, and rice bran) were determined. The test diets were composed of 70% refer-

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ence diet and 30% test ingredient. The results showed that the apparent digestibility of dry matter was in the range of 98.71%~41.84%, among which the fish meal (98.71%) was the highest compared to the others. Digestible protein from these ingredients was in the range of 45.01%~86.86%, comparatively, above 98% for fish meal and rice bran. The assimilation of energy was the highest in the fish meal (95.24%) and the lowest in the shrimp meal (65.54%). The liver histology has been affected by the diets containing blood meal, feather meal, double low rapeseed meal, high-gluten flour, and rice bran after 70 days experiment. The lesions occurred, including fatty degeneration and leukocyte of infiltration in the hepatic tissue, and aquatic degeneration, etc. With blood meal, feather meal, and double low rapeseed meal replacements, pathological disruption of intestine was observed, characterized by sloughing of epithelium cell and increasing amounts of leukocytes in it.

**KEY WORDS** *Lateolabrax japonicas* Feed ingredient Digestibility Liver intestine

鲈鱼为凶猛肉食性鱼类,因其具有生长快、病害少、适应广、效益好等特点(王 艳等 2007),现为浙江、福建、广东、山东海面网箱主要养殖鱼类。鱼粉为鲈鱼饲料主要蛋白质来源,但随着集约化养殖的迅猛发展,鱼粉的需求量急剧上升,价格暴涨,对水产养殖业和饲料生产企业造成严重冲击,找到能部分或完全替代鱼粉的蛋白源已成为水产动物营养研究中的一个热点。

饲料原料的营养价值不仅取决于它的化学组成,而且取决于鱼类对这些养分的吸收和利用率。消化率测定是饲料营养价值评定的重要内容,也是配制平衡饲料的前提。因此,了解鱼类对不同饲料原料蛋白质消化率,并以此来评定饲料原料质量,指导营养平衡合理的饲料配方设计有较大意义。本试验测定了鲈鱼对 7 种饲料原料干物质、蛋白质和能量的表观消化率,并进一步探讨了白鱼粉、血粉、虾糠、羽毛粉、双低菜粕、高筋粉、米糠对鲈鱼肝脏、肠道组织影响,以期开发适用于鲈鱼的人工配合饲料提供依据。

表 1 基础饲料配方及营养成分

Table 1 Reference diet formulation and chemical composition

饲料原料 Ingredient	配比 Content (%)	饲料原料 Ingredient	配比 Content (%)
鱼粉 Fish meal	30	矿物质混合物 Mineral premix <sup>2</sup>	1
豆粕 Soybean meal	20	氯化胆碱 Choline chloride	0.5
花生粕 Peanut meal	20	维生素 C Vitamin C	0.2
酵母 Yeast	5	粗蛋白 Crude protein	39.5
次粉 Wheat flour	15.3	粗脂肪 Crude lipid	6.28
磷酸二氢钙 Ca(H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2	粗灰分 Ash	18.82
鱼油 Fish oil	5	总能 Gross energy(MJ/kg)	17.46
维生素混合物 Vitamin premix <sup>1</sup>	1		

注:1:维生素混合物(mg or g/kg 饲料):硫胺素 25mg;核黄素 45mg;盐酸吡哆醇 20mg;维生素 B<sub>12</sub> 0.1mg;维生素 K<sub>3</sub> 10mg;肌醇 800mg;泛酸 60mg;烟酸 200mg;叶酸 20mg;生物素 1.20mg;维生素 A 32mg;维生素 D 5mg;维生素 E 120mg;次粉 18.67g

注:2:无机盐混合物(mg or g/kg 饲料):氟化钠 2mg;碘化钾 0.8mg;氯化钴 50mg;硫酸铜 10mg;硫酸铁 80mg;硫酸锌 50mg;硫酸镁 1 200mg;磷酸二氢钙 3 000mg;氯化钠 100mg;沸石粉 15.51g

Note:1: Vitamin premix (mg or g/kg diet): Thiamine 25mg, Riboflavin 45mg, Pyridoxine 20mg, Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> 0.1mg, Menadione 10mg, Inositol 800mg, Pantothenate 60mg, Tocopherol acetate 200mg, Folic acid 20mg, Biotin 1.2mg, Vitamin A 32mg, Vitamin D 5mg, Vitamin E 120 mg, Wheat flour 18.67g

Note:2: Mineral premix (mg or g/kg diet): NaF 2mg, KI 0.8mg, CoCl<sub>2</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O 50mg, CuSO<sub>4</sub> · 5H<sub>2</sub>O 10mg, FeSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O 80g, ZnSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O 50mg, MnSO<sub>4</sub> · 4H<sub>2</sub>O 1200mg, Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O 3 000g, NaCl 100g, Mordenzco 15.51g

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 实验饲料

原料为白鱼粉、血粉、虾糠、羽毛粉、双低菜粕、高筋粉和米糠 7 种。本试验采用了 Cho 等(1979)介绍的

70%基础饲料和30%试验原料方法配制实验饲料。基础饲料配方和营养成分见表1,试验原料营养指标见表2。饲料原料均粉碎到60目以上,添加0.5% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,混匀后用2%的明胶做粘合剂,制成粒径为3mm的颗粒饲料,干燥保存。

## 1.2 实验鱼和饲养管理

实验鱼均重30±2.3g,经基础饲料饲喂30d后随机分组,总共10组,每组3个平行,每个处理组养鱼15尾。首先用不含Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>的基础饲料饲养7d,然后投喂含Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>的基础饲料和试验饲料3d,此后开始收集粪便。试验期间日投饵量为4%~5%,每天9:00和17:00各投喂1次,每次投饵30min后清除残饵及排泄物,每隔2h用虹吸法收集1次粪便(排粪高峰期一般在摄食后4~6h),试验共进行30d。挑选包膜完整的粪便置于称量瓶中,70℃烘干,保存在-20℃条件下待测。

## 1.3 组织切片制作与观察

实验结束后,各处理组分别停食24h,进行随机取样。每处理组取5尾鱼,分离肝脏、前肠、中肠和后肠,Davidson's固定液固定,乙醇脱水,石蜡包埋,横纵方向连续切片,切片厚度为6μm,H.E染色,中性树脂封片,Nikon显微镜下观察、拍片。

## 1.4 分析测试及计算、统计方法

饲料、各原料及粪便样品均在70℃烘干至恒重后,求得干物质含量,然后进行生化分析。样品中Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>的测定通过湿法消化后,比色求得,粗蛋白质以凯氏定氮法测定,粗脂肪含量采用索氏抽提法测定,能量的测定用Parr 1281型能量测定仪测定。

基础饲料和试验饲料干物质、营养成分和能量表观消化率计算公式为:

$$\text{饲料干物质表观消化率}(\%) = (1 - \text{饲料中 Cr}_2\text{O}_3\% / \text{粪便中 Cr}_2\text{O}_3\%) \times 100$$

$$\text{营养成分或能量表观消化率}(\%) = [1 - (\text{饲料中 Cr}_2\text{O}_3\% \times \text{粪便营养成分或能量}\%) / (\text{粪便中 Cr}_2\text{O}_3\% \times \text{饲料营养成分或能量}\%)] \times 100$$

$$\text{饲料原料中营养物质表观消化率}(\%) = \text{试验饲料某营养成分的表观消化率} + [(1 - 0.3) \times \text{基础饲料某营养成分或能量}\% / 0.3 \times \text{饲料某营养成分或能量}\%] \times (\text{实验饲料某营养成分的表观消化率} - \text{基础饲料某营养成分的表观消化率})$$

所得数据以平均数±标准差表示,并以SPSS分析软件进行方差分析和多重比较,显著性水平为 $P < 0.05$ 。

表2 饲料原料的营养成分(%)

Table 2 Chemical composition of the feed ingredients(%)

饲料原料 Ingredient	水分 Moisture	粗蛋白 Crude protein	粗脂肪 Crude lipid	粗灰分 Crude ash
白鱼粉 White fish meal	6.54	67.20	5.30	19.90
血粉 Blood meal	5.25	84.10	0.59	7.22
虾糠 Shrimp meal	6.21	39.50	1.22	31.00
羽毛粉 Feather meal	4.98	80.30	1.01	9.84
双低菜粕 Double low rapeseed meal	5.81	39.20	1.93	7.63
高筋粉 High-gluten flour	13.40	13.10	1.05	0.54
米糠 Rice bran	6.83	11.30	13.45	8.93

## 2 结果和分析

### 2.1 鲈鱼对7种饲料原料的表观消化率

本试验测定了白鱼粉、血粉、虾糠、羽毛粉、双低菜粕、高筋粉、米糠7种原料的干物质、粗蛋白和能量的表观消化率,结果见表3。鲈鱼对7种饲料原料的干物质表观消化率各组之间差异显著,其中对白鱼粉为

98.71%, 显著高于其他各组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。鲈鱼对白鱼粉和米糠的蛋白表观消化率很高, 均在 98% 以上, 对双低菜粕也较高, 为 86.86%, 对血粉、羽毛粉和高筋粉在 62.94%~71.08% 之间, 对虾糠仅为 47.19%。鲈鱼对白鱼粉和高筋粉的能量表观消化率在 90% 以上, 对血粉、羽毛粉、双低菜粕和米糠的能量表观消化率在 74% 以上。

## 2.2 7 种饲料原料对鲈鱼肝脏组织结构的影响

肝脏不仅是鱼类最大的消化腺、最主要的解毒器官, 而且还是最多样化的新陈代谢器官之一。肝脏功能的正常与否与鱼体的生长发育至关重要。白鱼粉组鲈鱼肝细胞界限清楚, 肝细胞呈不规则多边形, 具球形胞核, 肝细胞索明显, 由两列细胞组成, 以中央静脉为中心呈放射状排列, 空泡极少 (图版 I-1)。虾糠组和对照组肝细胞界限清楚, 细胞、细胞核等细胞结构基本保持正常形态。

本实验中血粉、羽毛粉、高筋粉和米糠各组鲈鱼肝脏组织出现病变, 病理现象主要表现在: 肝组织脂肪变性和炎症细胞浸润的炎症反应; 肝门静脉及其分支血管回流受阻, 窦状隙扩张而淤血、血肿; 肝细胞坏死和变性; 结缔组织增生, 纤维变性或肝硬化等 (图版 I-2~9)。



图版 I 7 种饲料原料对鲈鱼肝组织结构的影响

Plate I Histology appearance of liver from Japanese sea bass of different diets treatments

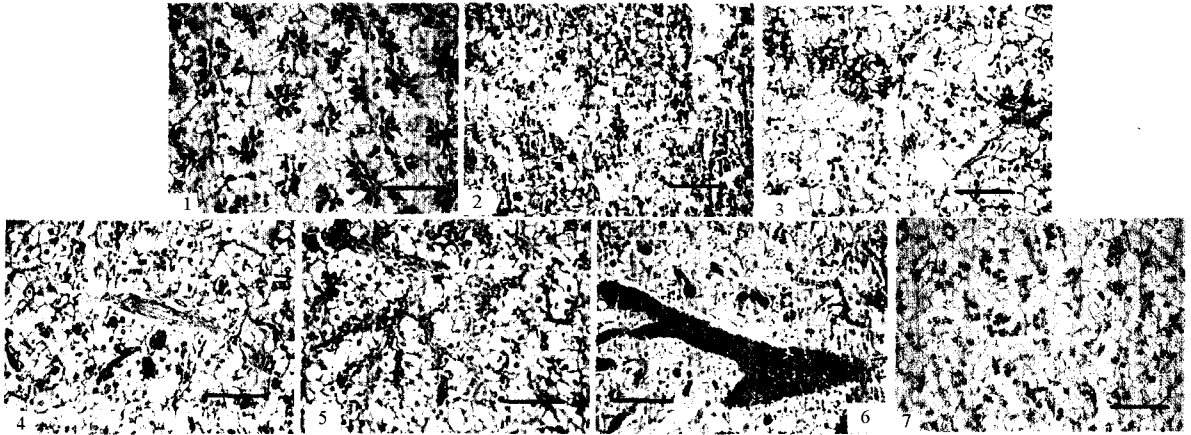
1. 白鱼粉组正常鲈鱼肝细胞, 界限清楚, 肝细胞索明显, 空泡极少; 2. 血粉组肝脏组织水样变性, 部分肝细胞坏死, 红细胞渗出, 细胞界限模糊, 细胞核萎缩或溶解; 3. 羽毛粉组肝静脉破裂, 肝组织中淤血, 静脉管壁增厚纤维化; 4. 双低菜粕组肝脏组织, 肝血窦、肝门静脉腔隙扩大, 内充满血细胞, 肝组织间红细胞大量渗出; 5. 高筋粉组肝脏组织, 肝血窦、肝门静脉内充血, 内含大量白细胞和淋巴细胞; 6. 米糠组肝脏组织脂肪性变性, 胞核溶解或变形, 肝血窦和肝门静脉内大量充血, 内含大量炎症细胞, 结缔组织异常增生; 7. 虾糠粉组正常花鲈肝细胞, 界限清楚, 肝细胞索明显, 空泡极少。所有标尺=50 $\mu$ m

1. Normal hepatic tissue of Japanese sea bass fed with white fish meal; 2. The aquatic degeneration in liver of Japanese sea bass fed with blood meal, hepatic tissue was focal necrosis, nucleus were atrophy or even dissolved. Red-cell has immunopathologic reaction; 3. The liver of Japanese sea bass fed with feather meal, hepatic venous rupture caused liver tissues congestion, hepatic vascular proliferation and fibrosis; 4. The liver of Japanese sea bass fed with double low rapeseed meal, the hepatic sinusoid and veins expendable, inflammatory infiltration. Red-cell has immunopathologic reaction; 5. The liver of Japanese sea bass fed with high-gluten flour. congestion and hemorrhage of the liver, lymphocyte infiltration of the liver sinusoids; 6. The liver of Japanese sea bass fed with rice bran, hepatic tissue was lipid degeneration, hepatic venous rupture caused liver tissues congestion, hepatic vascular proliferation and fibrosis. 7. Normal hepatic tissue of Japanese sea bass fed with shrimp meal. All bars=50 $\mu$ m

## 2.3 7 种饲料原料对鲈鱼肠上皮结构和肠细胞结构的影响

白鱼粉组、虾糠组、高筋粉组、米糠组和对照组鲈鱼肠道褶皱壁结构完整, 排列整齐, 细长而呈指状。上皮细胞细胞核整齐排列在细胞基部, 纹状缘完整, 吸收小泡丰富且大小均一, 杯状细胞稀疏分布 (图版 II-1)。血粉、羽毛粉和双低菜粕对鲈鱼肠上皮结构和肠细胞结构均造成不同程度的破坏, 但后肠破坏程度更严重, 主要表现

在后肠上皮黏膜过度增生、上皮细胞核排列紊乱、固有层变宽、毛细血管破裂、结缔组织数量增加,杯状细胞增多,后肠上皮细胞顶端脱落,固有层及黏膜下层炎症细胞浸润等(图版Ⅱ-2~6)。



图版Ⅱ 7种饲料原料对鲈鱼肠组织结构的影响

Plate II Histology appearance of intestine from Japanese sea bass of different diets treatment

1. 白鱼粉组肠道褶皱壁结构完整,上皮细胞细胞核整齐排列在细胞基部,纹状缘完整;2. 血粉组后肠皱襞微绒毛散乱,脱落,上皮细胞核排列紊乱,甚至溶解,固有层炎症细胞浸润;3. 羽毛粉组后肠褶皱壁纹状缘变矮,上皮细胞核排列紊乱,杯状细胞数量显著增多,炎症细胞大量浸润;4. 双低菜粕组后肠黏膜上皮出现大面积的破损和脱落现象,上皮细胞核排列紊乱,固有层变宽,毛细血管破裂出血,固有层炎症细胞浸润;5. 高筋粉组肠道褶皱壁结构完整,上皮细胞细胞核整齐排列在细胞基部,纹状缘完整;6. 高筋粉组肠道褶皱壁结构完整,上皮细胞细胞核整齐排列在细胞基部,纹状缘完整;7. 虾糠粉组肠道褶皱壁结构完整,上皮细胞细胞核整齐排列在细胞基部,纹状缘完整。所有标尺=50 $\mu$ m

1. Normal intestine of Japanese sea bass fed with white fish meal, the nuclei were located in the lower part of vacuolated cells, well-differentiated enterocytes and delicate stroma were visible; 2. The intestine of Japanese sea bass fed with blood meal, epithelium cell sloughed, lamina propria widened and amounts of leukocytes increased in it; 3. The intestine of Japanese sea bass fed with feather meal, inflammatory cell infiltrated in lamina propria, the regular arrangement of enterocyte nuclei was lost, goblet cells were prominent; 4. The intestine of Japanese sea bass fed with double low rapeseed meal, the regular arrangement of enterocyte nuclei was lost, blood capillary were hemorrhage; 5. Normal intestine of Japanese sea bass fed with high-gluten flour, the nuclei were located in the lower part of vacuolated cells, well-differentiated enterocytes and delicate stroma were visible; 6. Normal intestine of Japanese sea bass fed with rice bran, the nuclei were located in the lower part of vacuolated cells, well-differentiated enterocytes and delicate stroma were visible; 7. Normal intestine of Japanese sea bass fed with shrimp meal, the nuclei were located in the lower part of vacuolate cells, well-differentiated enterocytes and delicate stroma were visible. All bars=50 $\mu$ m

表3 鲈鱼对饲料原料中干物质、粗蛋白和能量的表现消化率(平均数±标准差)(%)

Table 3 Apparent digestibility coefficients of dry matter, protein, fat and energy of the feed ingredients for Japanese sea bass(%)

饲料原料 Ingredient	干物质 Dry matter	粗蛋白 Crude protein	能量 Energy
白鱼粉 White fish meal	98.71 $\pm$ 1.31 <sup>c</sup>	98.87 $\pm$ 0.96 <sup>c</sup>	95.24 $\pm$ 1.70 <sup>d</sup>
血粉 Blood meal	77.08 $\pm$ 6.69 <sup>d</sup>	62.94 $\pm$ 2.82 <sup>b</sup>	76.27 $\pm$ 5.29 <sup>bc</sup>
虾糠 Shrimp meal	41.84 $\pm$ 1.58 <sup>a</sup>	45.01 $\pm$ 2.21 <sup>a</sup>	65.54 $\pm$ 0.99 <sup>a</sup>
羽毛粉 Feather meal	55.94 $\pm$ 3.49 <sup>b</sup>	68.39 $\pm$ 1.04 <sup>bc</sup>	74.07 $\pm$ 2.47 <sup>b</sup>
双低菜粕 Double low rapeseed meal	70.56 $\pm$ 4.07 <sup>cd</sup>	86.86 $\pm$ 2.06 <sup>d</sup>	82.48 $\pm$ 2.92 <sup>c</sup>
高筋粉 High-gluten flour	63.50 $\pm$ 1.57 <sup>bc</sup>	71.08 $\pm$ 2.09 <sup>c</sup>	90.38 $\pm$ 0.99 <sup>d</sup>
米糠 Rice bran	63.52 $\pm$ 8.62 <sup>bc</sup>	98.27 $\pm$ 8.64 <sup>c</sup>	78.00 $\pm$ 6.10 <sup>bc</sup>

注:同一列内不同字母上标表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ )

Note: Values with different superscripts in the same column differ significantly ( $P<0.05$ )

### 3 讨论

饲料原料中蛋白质质量是影响鱼类生长的主要因素,蛋白质消化率是测定鱼类对饲料利用率最重要的指标。本实验中鲈鱼对白鱼粉有很高的蛋白质表观消化率,鱼粉蛋白能被大多数肉食性鱼类很好的消化(Wilson *et al.* 1985;McGoogan *et al.* 1996;Sugiura *et al.* 1998;常青等 2005),这与本实验研究结果一致。本实验中鲈鱼对血粉的蛋白质消化率仅为 62.94%,低于许氏平鲈、黑鲷及虹鳟对血粉的蛋白质消化率。不同研究报告中血粉消化率数值差异较大(Cho *et al.* 1979,1982;Smith *et al.* 1980;Asgard *et al.* 1988;Bureau *et al.* 1999),鱼的种类、血粉加工工艺及质量是引起这种差异的主要原因。饲料加工中,加热过程会破坏饲料中的蛋白质,显著影响鱼类对血粉的蛋白质消化率(Cho *et al.* 1982)。鲈鱼对虾糠的蛋白质消化率仅为 45%,低于大西洋鳕、黑线鳕和庸鲽对虾糠的蛋白消化率(67%、74%和 82%);(Tibbetts *et al.* 2006;Tibbetts *et al.* 2004;Peach 2005)。可能是因为本实验中虾糠灰分含量高(31%),影响了鲈鱼对虾糠的消化利用,优质的虾糠灰分含量应低于 30%。Tibbetts 等(2006)也推测可能是较高的灰分含量(38%)造成了鳕鱼对虾糠较差的粗蛋白消化率。鲈鱼对羽毛粉的粗蛋白消化率为 68.39%,与大西洋鳕对水解羽毛粉消化率(62%)相似,但低于鲑鱼对水解羽毛粉的 71%~87%蛋白质消化率(Hajen *et al.* 1993;Sugiura *et al.* 1998,2000;Bureau *et al.* 1999;Cheng *et al.* 2004)。虽然羽毛粉中蛋白含量高于鱼粉,但羽毛粉中角蛋白中存在大量的二硫键,不易被消化,可能因此造成了鲈鱼对羽毛粉较低蛋白质消化率。Bureau 等(1999)在研究中指出,应用合理的加工工艺可以提高虹鳟对水解羽毛粉的表观消化率。

Allan 等(2000)认为植物性饲料消化率低的原因可能是受到抗营养因子等原因的限制,如蛋白酶抑制因子、硫葡萄糖甙等。另外,植物蛋白中碳水化合物及纤维素含量较高,也可能降低了鱼类对植物饲料中蛋白质的消化(Wee 1992)。但是另有研究认为许多植物原料也能像动物原料一样有效地被鱼类消化(Wilson *et al.* 1985;Chao *et al.* 1991;Sullivan *et al.* 1995)。鲈鱼对米糠表现出很高的粗蛋白消化率(98.27%),高于草鱼和老鼠斑对米糠的粗蛋白消化率(76.36%,59.5%)(罗莉等 2001,Laining *et al.* 2001)。鲈鱼对双低菜粕的粗蛋白消化率与银鲈相似(83%)(Allan *et al.* 2000),高于大西洋鳕(76%)(Tibbetts *et al.* 2006)。

一般认为肉食性鱼类对动物性原料干物质和能量的消化率比对植物性产品的高,可能与一些植物性原料所含碳水化合物的含量和组成有关。水生动物缺乏消化纤维素的酶系统,饲料中的纤维素不易被鱼类消化吸收,高含量的纤维素(>8%)可能降低鱼类对饲料干物质和能量的消化率(Sullivan *et al.* 1995;McGoogan *et al.* 1996)。另外,饲料原料中高含量的灰分也会降低干物质和能量的表观消化率(Bureau *et al.* 1999;Lee 2002)。本实验中,除高筋粉和米糠外,饲料原料总能表观消化率的变化趋势与干物质消化率类似,这与 Lee (2002)报道的一致。白鱼粉的干物质和能量表观消化率都得到很高的数值,本研究中虾糠原料中灰分含量高达 31%,干物质和能量消化率都较低。高筋粉得到较好的能量表观消化率,可能是因为高筋粉原料中灰分含量很低(0.54%),而且缺乏抗营养因子和异味物质,能较好的被鲈鱼消化。

动物性饲料由于氨基酸组成不平衡、消化率差、质量差异大等原因在水产动物饲料中的应用受到限制。本实验中,血粉中亮氨酸和异亮氨酸含量不平衡,赖氨酸、蛋氨酸和精氨酸含量较低,羽毛粉中缺乏赖氨酸、蛋氨酸、组氨酸。蛋氨酸和赖氨酸都是鱼类的必需氨基酸,可参加蛋白质的合成,其缺乏都会引起体蛋白和肝蛋白合成下降,抑制鱼类的生长,妨碍脂蛋白的合成,影响脂肪代谢,从而导致脂肪肝发生(周小秋等 2001;林建斌 2006)。营养不良、肠外营养等因素会导致肠黏膜的损伤,一些特殊营养物质如谷氨酰胺、精氨酸、赖氨酸等能促进胃肠道发育,有利于黏膜损伤后的恢复(何伟等 2008)。谷氨酰胺是肠道黏膜主要能量物质,能够维护肠道黏膜结构,增强肠道免疫功能(屠伟峰 1997)。亮氨酸在通过肠黏膜时有一定量被截留下来分别用于肠道氨基酸分解代谢和蛋白质的合成(苏宁等 2000)。叶元土等(2007)报道,谷氨酰胺能显著增加草鱼肠道对亮氨酸和脯氨酸的吸收量,增加肠道蛋白质的合成代谢。肠蛋白含量可反映肠道发育状况(Lopez-Pedrosa *et al.* 1999)。赵春蓉等(2005)的研究报道,建鲤饲料中添加合成赖氨酸可以促进肠蛋白合成,从而促进肠道发育。在陆生动物中,补充精氨酸有利于保护肠黏膜的正常形态结构,提高肠黏膜细胞增殖速度,促进肠黏膜细胞的分化、成熟(Sukhotnik *et al.* 2005),抑制肠黏膜细胞的凋亡(鲍倩玲等 2007)。精氨酸对水生动

物肠道形态结构及免疫的影响还需进一步研究。

植物性饲料中存在抗营养因子及适口性差等因素限制了植物性饲料在水产上的应用。双低菜粕中含有硫甙。及植酸、芥子碱、单宁等抗营养因子,硫甙会分解为硫氰酸盐、异硫氰酸盐(ITC)、噁唑烷硫酮(OZT)、腈等有毒物,腈对动物肝脏和肾脏有明显的损害,可使肝脏和肾脏肿大和出血(高贵琴等 2001)。马利等(2005)报道,高含量的双低菜粕会明显破坏草鱼、鲤鱼的甲状腺、肾和肝。米糠中存在内源脂肪酶和过氧化物酶易将饲料中脂肪氧化(Martin *et al.* 1993),脂肪氧化分解所产生的醛类物质具有很大的毒性,直接损害肝脏,影响正常的肝功能(姜礼燧 1997)。高筋粉含有大量碳水化合物(CHO),已有研究认为,饲料 CHO 对肉食性鱼类可能是一种营养胁迫(Pieper *et al.* 1980),摄食 CHO 饲料后,鱼体血糖水平通常持续增高(Hemre 2002),肝指数增大(Lee 2002),免疫力降低(Lin *et al.* 2003)。摄食较高水平碳水化合物饲料对鲈鱼肝脏组织结构有轻微淤血、炎症现象,说明鲈鱼对 CHO 的耐受性较差。

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