

生物活性肽调节断奶仔猪肠道健康研究进展

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摘要 本文介绍了仔猪断奶应激产生的原因、危害及具体的作用机制,综述了生物活性肽的相关研究现状,分析了其通过仔猪肠道免疫、肠道微生物稳态及肠-脑轴对仔猪肠道健康的调节作用,以期为加深生物活性肽的开发和利用提供参考。

关键词 仔猪;断奶应激;生物活性肽;肠道屏障;肠道微生物

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Research Progress on Bioactive Peptides Regulate Intestinal Health of Weaned Piglets

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Abstract This paper introduced the causes, harm and specific mechanism of weaned stress in piglets, reviewed the research status of bioactive peptides, and analyzed their regulatory effects on piglet intestinal health through piglet intestinal immunity, intestinal microbial homeostasis and intestines-brain axis, in order to provide reference for he further development and utilization of bioactive peptides.

Keywords piglet; weaned stress; bioactive peptide; intestinal barrier; intestinal microorganism

断奶是养猪业中最具挑战性的阶段,对仔猪生长性能及之后的发育有着重要的影响。断奶给仔猪的肠道发育和健康带来了极大的挑战,可能导致采食量减少、生长速率降低、发病率和死亡率增加。

1 仔猪断奶应激研究现状

在自然状态下,断奶在 10~12 周龄开始发生,这段时间胃肠道(gastrointestinal tract, GIT)接近成熟;而在集约化养殖中,断奶发生在 3~4 周龄之间,这大大增加了断奶仔猪的压力^[1]。在断奶期间,母、仔分离是最大的压力源之一,但也有社会心理应激源,包括运输、混养和建立新的社会等级制度,或免疫应激如疫苗接种等,使仔猪易腹泻和肠道损伤,这可能对它们在早期和脆弱阶段的生存造成不利影响^[2-3]。此外,不成熟的消化系统需要适应从乳基饲料到固体基饲料的突然转变,这可能导致营养物质消化不良和吸收能力下降,其原因可能是胃酸分泌不足,无法产生足量或合适的消化酶来应对新的饮食成分^[3]。断奶会损害仔猪的肠道完整性,扰乱消化吸收能力,增加肠道氧化应激和疾病易感性^[4-5]。同时,断奶后仔猪体重与最终体

重、高度相关。改善肠道发育和健康对提高断奶仔猪营养物质消化能力和抗病性至关重要,可以提高断奶仔猪在这一最脆弱阶段的存活率和后期整体生产性能。健康的肠道包括以下几个重要特征:肠道上皮细胞(intestinal epithelial cells, IECs)的健康增殖、完整的肠道屏障功能、良好或平衡的肠道微生物群以及发育良好的肠道黏膜免疫等^[6-8]。断奶给仔猪的肠道发育和健康带来了极大的挑战,可能导致采食量减少、生长速率降低、发病率和死亡率增加。

1.1 断奶仔猪胃肠道屏障

胃肠道屏障在动物和人类生存及机体健康中起着至关重要的作用,而这离不开上皮细胞的增殖、分化和修复等功能及组织损伤后的恢复作用。肠上皮中的隐窝细胞快速增殖,然后内陷到下层的间质和绒毛中^[9]。肠上皮细胞在 4~5 d 内连续快速更新^[10]。隐窝中的干细胞增殖产生的传递-放大细胞(transit-amplifying cell, TA)最终分化为 4 种细胞类型:1 种吸收性细胞(肠上皮细胞)和 3 种分泌细胞(肠内分泌细胞、杯状细胞和 Paneth 细胞)^[11]。吸收性肠上皮细胞占隐窝绒毛轴上皮细胞的 90%^[12]。潘氏细胞迁移到隐窝底部,而肠内分泌细胞和杯状细胞迁移至绒毛^[13]。IECs 通过刷状缘酶活性以及顶端和基底外侧的营养转运蛋白促进营养的分解和吸收,同时通过电解质转运蛋白、通

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道和泵促进大量的双向水交换^[14-15]。肠道屏障是由上皮细胞、免疫系统和肠神经系统组成的防御机制,它们处理控制正常的肠道功能,如消化、吸收、分泌和免疫等,同时为肠道环境中的不利条件提供屏障,并充当第一道防线。IECs 提供了几种外在和内在的防御机制。其中,最关键的机制之一是建立通透性屏障,此过程主要有紧密连接调节。紧密连接由许多细胞内部和顶端的质膜蛋白构成,质膜蛋白主要包括 Occludin 和 Claudins^[16]。紧密连接蛋白行使“门功能”,通过选择性地调节离子和上皮孔径大小来调节上皮的渗漏^[17]。肠泄露会导致许多重要肠道疾病,包括慢性炎症、过敏性疾病及败血症等疾病,所以保持肠道屏障功能的完整性对维持肠道健康具有重要意义^[18-20]。

1.2 断奶仔猪肠黏膜免疫

肠道上皮细胞包含了大量的先天性和后天性免疫细胞,它们在调节黏膜屏障和宿主免疫反应中起着至关重要的作用^[21]。在这些免疫细胞中,先天性淋巴细胞和肥大细胞是免疫反应的关键参与者,它们在维持肠道内环境平衡和先天性免疫监视中具有多重作用,不仅可以保护宿主免受肠道病原体的入侵,同时也是黏膜区的守卫者^[22]。炎症是考察胃肠道功能一个基本的方面。一般情况下,人们认为健康的猪肠道不会发生炎症反应;而事实上与无菌猪相比,在常规环境中生长的猪肠道中表现出明显上调的促炎细胞因子表达、免疫细胞浸润、淋巴滤泡和派耶氏斑组织^[23]。因此,与正常共生菌群相关的胃肠道免疫系统激活对肠道形态、营养物质消化和吸收能力有着显著的影响。当明显的肠道感染(如 enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* 和 *Salmonella typhimurium* 感染)发生时,炎症反应急剧增加,肠道形态和功能进一步受损。此外,断奶等应激引起的炎症对肠道有着重大影响^[24-26]。此外,肠道形态和功能在断奶期间发生诸多变化,这些变化引起以渗透性增加为特征的肠上皮屏障衰竭,仔猪过早断奶表现更为明显^[27-29]。肠通透性增加伴随绒毛的变化,有研究表明,绒毛高度在断奶后至少 3 d 内萎缩^[30-32],同时对肠隐窝上皮细胞的增殖产生负面影响^[33]。

1.3 断奶仔猪肠道微生物变化

据估计,肠道菌群的基因数量是哺乳动物基因组的 100 倍以上,并且有可能增加宿主缺乏的许多生活性^[34-35]。源于母体阴道和粪便的微生物及通过接触环境得到的微生物构成了新生儿胃肠道中的第一批定植者^[36]。猪肠道最早的定植者为以大肠杆菌为主的大肠菌群,它们在 48 h 内迅速被梭状芽孢杆菌和乳酸杆菌所取代^[37]。猪肠道菌群的组成及多样性随时间推移

而发生动态变化,在断奶过渡期 *Lactobacillus* group 的相对丰度降低,而梭状芽孢杆菌、普氏菌、变形杆菌科和大肠杆菌增加,导致微生物多样性的丧失^[38-40]。断奶仔猪肠道微生物群的组成和多样性也受到断奶仔猪日粮中蛋白或纤维含量及其来源的极大影响^[41]。肠细胞与肠道菌群之间的营养相互作用对胃肠道营养池的循环及维持至关重要^[42-44]。相反,一个平衡的营养库对肠道细胞的更新、增殖以及维持一个相对平衡的微生物群落同样重要^[41,45]。由于断奶应激,仔猪断奶后的采食量急剧减少。因此,猪肠道内微生物生存和增殖所需的营养物质有限。病原菌能够利用共生菌无法分解的特殊营养物质(如乙醇胺)增强其毒力因子的表达^[46-47]。例如,*Salmonella* 和 enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* 可以利用乙醇胺作为碳源或氮源,在与其他菌群的竞争中获得营养优势^[41,46,48]。enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* 也可以利用岩藻糖激活 III 型分泌系统,促进这些致病菌与宿主肠上皮细胞的黏附^[49-50]。因此,断奶仔猪由于病原菌的快速增殖和微生物多样性丧失,更容易发生肠道炎症和断奶后腹泻^[51]。

1.4 断奶仔猪营养调控

仔猪在断奶期间需要承受来自环境、社群和心理的应激,这些应激源对肠道健康和整体生长性能有着直接或间接的影响。养猪场的饲养管理一般包括保持卫生标准、疾病预防方案、营养管理和动物福利等。不良的饲养方式会导致仔猪采食量降低,增加应激和疾病的发生,从而影响断奶仔猪的肠道健康和生长性能。断奶应激会降低仔猪生长性能、增加致病菌增殖,继而导致腹泻及刺激免疫反应并干扰肠道有益微生物的作用^[52]。改善肠道健康和最大限度地提高断奶仔猪的产量实践中应用了许多营养策略:优化饲料配方、断奶后使用低蛋白日粮配方、增强饲料的加工和生产,及添加不同的饲料添加剂^[2,53-55]。其主要目的是改善营养物质的消化和吸收、调节肠道菌群、增加更有利的细菌种类、强化免疫系统、增强断奶仔猪的抗病能力等^[56]。如今大量饲料添加剂已投入市场,可帮助提高肠道免疫力和调节肠道菌群,从而减少断奶对仔猪的负面影响等。其中,抗菌肽、黏土、益生菌、益生元、酸化剂、微量元素、植物化学物质和其他饲料添加剂已被证明并取得良好的效果。

2 生物活性肽研究现状

肽被定义为由 2 个或多个氨基酸(amino acid, AA)残基通过肽键连接而成的有机分子^[57]。1 个肽键的形成去除了 1 个水分子。在大多数肽中,典型的肽键是由相邻的 AA 的 α -氨基和 α -羧基形成的。肽可以根

据 AA 残基的数量进行分类,寡肽是由 2~20 个 AA 残基组成;含有 ≤ 10 个 AA 残基的寡肽称为小寡肽或小肽;而含有 10~20 个 AA 残基的寡肽称为大寡肽或大肽;含有 ≥ 21 个 AA 残基且无三维结构的肽称为多肽^[58]。肽参与着机体重要的生理调节。从动物、植物、真菌和细菌中分离出的具有生物活性的小分子,包括内源性生物活性肽(动物生物活性肽和植物生物活性肽)和外源生物活性肽,外源生物活性肽是机体产生的具有生理作用的一些肽类,包括肽激素和肽类生长因子,它们在宿主防御感染和免疫中发挥着重要的作用。

2.1 生物活性肽对免疫防御的影响

有一部分抗菌肽(antibacterial peptide, AMP)是由特殊细胞产生的广谱天然抗生素,同时也广泛来源于所有上皮细胞和循环炎症细胞^[59]。AMP 隐含着直接抗菌活性的含义,表示其具有天然抗生素的功能,从而推迟了它们在免疫中其他作用的发现^[60-61]。AMPs 可以作为有效的免疫调节因子改变宿主基因表达,也可以作为趋化因子诱导趋化因子的产生,抑制 LPS 或透明质酸诱导的促炎性细胞因子的产生,促进伤口愈合并调节树突状细胞或 T 细胞的适应性免疫反应。这样,AMPs 可以被视为先天性免疫和适应性免疫之间的桥梁。这些功能有助于缓解或消除感染和逆转潜在的有害炎症,补充直接的抗菌作用^[62-64]。局部细胞受到病原体刺激后,在感染或损伤部位释放 AMP 起到保护作用^[65]。除抑制微生物生长外,其中一些 AMP 可直接招募白细胞或诱导趋化因子或细胞因子的表达,包括 CXCL8(IL-8)、CCL2(单核细胞趋化蛋白, MCP-1)和干扰素 α (IFN- α),从而间接促进效应细胞的募集,如中性粒细胞、单核细胞、巨噬细胞、未成熟的树突状细胞和 T 细胞。如人的 α -防御素 HNP-1 和 HNP-2 具有趋化活性,介导单核细胞募集到炎症部位^[66]。

2.2 生物活性肽对宿主-微生物稳态的影响

在机体器官或系统进化过程中,长期的相互作用在宿主和微生物之间产生了一种稳态和互利的关系。肠道共生微生物享有一个较理想的栖息地,为其提供恒定的温度和持续的营养供应,同时机体也获得相当大的好处,如某些维生素能合成或分解其他无法消化的营养成分^[59]。然而,这种相对和平的体内平衡,即宿主-微生物共存与感染期间病原体的有害相互作用之间的区别主要取决于肠黏膜可以阻挡病原体的定植。正常情况下,宿主-微生物的平衡共存依赖于复杂的多层次肠屏障^[67]。肠上皮细胞利用不同的保护机制形成一个复杂的先天免疫网络,利用模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptor, PPRs)监测驻留的肠道微

生物群。与适应性免疫受体不同,这些受体不需要基因片段重排,并通过基本和高度保守的“病原体相关分子模式(PAMPs)”或“微生物相关分子模式(MAMPs)”来识别微生物^[68]。当它们被各自的配体刺激时,PPRs 诱导快速而持续的第一道防线并起到屏障作用,这包括 AMPs 及协调信号分子和黏蛋白的产生和释放^[69-70]。研究表明:卵黏蛋白对 *Escherichia coli*、*Salmonella* 和 *Staphylococcus aureus* 具有良好的黏附活性^[71],可以抑制这些细菌在肠道上皮细胞上定植^[72]。生物活性肽 EF V12 能够结合脂多糖(LPS)并抵消其炎症损伤,从而阻止 LPS 对 Toll 样受体 4 的作用,从而干扰细胞外信号调节激酶、p38 和 Jun N 端激酶、促分裂原活化蛋白激酶的信号传导途径,促进加氏乳杆菌诱导的肠道稳态和抵消肠道病原体^[73]。

2.3 生物活性肽对肠-脑轴的影响

沿着整个肠道的微生物定位和密度的变化具有重要的病理和生理学意义^[74]。维持体内微生物平衡是必要的,当微生物失调时,微生物群不仅促进肠道疾病的发展进程,还会影响远端的器官。大脑和肠道通过许多复杂的通路进行沟通,其中包括大脑中枢神经和自主神经系统、下丘脑-垂体轴和肠神经丛^[75]。肠道疾病会影响大脑,反之亦然,即肠-脑轴以双向方式相互作用。在某些情况下,个体分类群与一种疾病相关,而在其他疾病中则相反,可以发现整体组成特征的显著变化^[76]。生物活性肽特别是 AMPs 在肠-脑轴中发挥着核心作用,因为它们是微生物的主要调节因子,有利于某些细菌的生长并抑制其他细菌的生长。AMP 生物学中的失调必然是导致生态失调的重要原因,生态失调在炎症和感染性疾病的发展中起着关键作用,并对中枢神经系统有显著的影响^[77]。此外,肠道微生物代谢产生的 SCFA 可以刺激肠上皮的肠内分泌细胞产生多种神经肽,包括神经肽 Y/P 和许多其他物质,这些物质通过固有层扩散进入血液。神经肽是与 AMPs 进化相关的小分子,它们在大脑和全身均有产生,在神经炎症中发挥着重要作用^[78]。有研究表明,在日粮中添加神经肽 Y 可增加肉鸡采食量,且不受饮食种类的影响,使肉鸡先摄取蛋白质和碳水化合物^[79]。研究发现了 2 种新的果蝇生物活性肽 dRYamide-1 和 dRYamide-2 为神经肽 Y 样受体的配体^[80]。此外,研究者在未受精的蛋清中发现了神经肽 Y 的存在,并通过细胞抗氧化评估发现蛋清中有 6 种肽具有抗氧化特性,这证明了蛋清中存在天然抗氧化肽^[81]。

3 展望

畜牧业的主要目标是提高奶、肉和蛋生产中饲料

的利用率^[82]。小肠作为膳食营养物质消化和吸收的最终部位,需要最佳的营养条件来支持^[83]。从植物和动物蛋白水解或酶解产生的肽添加到饲料中,用于饲养猪、禽、鱼和伴侣动物,对改善饲养动物肠道健康、生长和生长性能具有积极的成本效益^[84]。此外,在猪的营养研究中,关于断奶仔猪饲料中添加肽的大多数研究是为了改善适口性、生长性能、健康和饲料效率^[85-86]。这主要是因为幼龄动物的消化系统和免疫系统仍不成熟,断奶仔猪会出现采食量少、肠道萎缩、腹泻和生长受损等问题,但是其相关具体的作用机制有待进一步研究。

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天然抗菌剂,可降解微生物产生的有害次级衍生物,且对 ZEA 有一定的脱毒效果,植物精油对 ZEA 脱毒机制及发挥作用的成分尚需进一步研究。

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期科学产检,可以清楚了解胎儿发育情况以及胎位状况,如果胎位不正可及早送医院进行剖宫产,避免因胎位不正而出现胎儿窒息死亡或母体生产大出血情况。这些工作不仅可以提高胎儿成活率,还可以保障种母猫的健康。

3 结语

在繁育过程中,加菲猫产出死胎的情况多于其他品种的猫,研究提高加菲猫妊娠期胎儿成活率的措施可尽可能地减少损失。出现死胎后首先要分析原因,

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将可疑的组织或器官采样进行病原培养并确定原因,进而排除这些因素,以提高下一胎的成活率。

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