



缺氧对瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织细胞周期、糖代谢及热休克蛋白基因的调控

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摘要:【目的】构建瓦氏黄颡鱼缺氧应激试验模型,明确鳃组织中相关基因对缺氧应激的响应机制,为深入探究其鳃组织缺氧适应性调控提供数据支撑,也为瓦氏黄颡鱼高适应性种群筛选提供理论依据。【方法】以1龄瓦氏黄颡鱼为研究对象,设3个处理组[对照组(C:溶解氧含量为 6.50 ± 0.10 mg/L)、缺氧组(H:溶解氧含量为 0.75 ± 0.10 mg/L, 6 h)及恢复组(R:溶解氧含量为 6.50 ± 0.10 mg/L, 6 h)],采集鳃组织样本提取RNA,通过转录组测序筛选出差异表达基因(DEGs)并进行GO功能注释分析及KEGG信号通路富集分析,采用实时荧光定量PCR进行验证。【结果】从C组、H组、R组共9个样本测序获得57.72 Gb的原始数据(Raw data),通过与参考基因组比对共注释到22116个基因,同时发现1824个新基因。从C组 vs H组中共鉴定出554个DEGs,其中270个DEGs呈上调表达、284个DEGs呈下调表达;从C组 vs R组中共鉴定出42个DEGs,其中12个DEGs呈上调表达、30个DEGs呈下调表达;从H组 vs R组中共鉴定出993个DEGs,其中470个DEGs呈上调表达、523个DEGs呈下调表达。DEGs主要注释到细胞过程、单生物体过程、代谢过程、结合、催化活性、核酸结合转录因子活性、信号转导活性、细胞部分、细胞膜及细胞等GO功能条目;KEGG信号通路富集分析发现,DEGs主要富集在乳腺癌、癌症途径、基底细胞癌、细胞因子-细胞因子受体相互作用、化学致癌-DNA加合物、细胞色素P450对外源物质的代谢等信号通路上。实时荧光定量PCR检测结果显示,各组间部分DEGs的表达趋势与转录组测序结果基本一致。【结论】缺氧应激一定程度上抑制了瓦氏黄颡鱼的细胞增殖及其信号通路,导致三羧酸循环受抑制,但无氧呼吸被激活,鳃组织通过上调糖代谢基因表达以促使更多葡萄糖分解供能;糖酵解途径活化引起丙酮酸累积,此时丙酮酸激酶转录水平被抑制,糖异生途径被局部激活;热休克蛋白基因的表达变化可能是通过抑制自噬途径以减少能量消耗,进而对抗低氧胁迫。

关键词:瓦氏黄颡鱼; 缺氧应激; 鳃组织; 糖代谢; 热休克蛋白

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Regulation of cell cycle, glycometabolism, and heat shock proteins in gill tissue of *Pelteobagrus vachelli* under hypoxia

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Abstract:【Objective】This study aimed to establish a hypoxia stress model for *Pelteobagrus vachelli*, clarify the response mechanism of related genes in the gill tissue to hypoxia stress, providing data support for further exploration of its

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gill tissue hypoxia adaptive regulation and theoretical basis for screening highly adaptive populations of *Pelteobagrus vachelli*. 【Method】One-year-old *Pelteobagrus vachelli* were used as research subjects, and three treatment groups were set [control group (C: dissolved oxygen content of 6.50 ± 0.10 mg/L), hypoxia group (H: dissolved oxygen content of 0.75 ± 0.10 mg/L, 6 h), and recovery group (R: dissolved oxygen content of 6.50 ± 0.10 mg/L, 6 h)]. Gill tissue samples were collected to extract RNA, and differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were screened by transcriptome sequencing. GO functional annotation analysis and KEGG signaling pathway enrichment analysis were performed, and real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR was used for verification. 【Result】The results showed that raw data of 57.72 Gb were detected through sequencing nine samples from Group C, Group H, and Group R. According to the reference genome, a total of 22116 genes were annotated and 1824 new genes were found. For the Group C vs Group H, 554 DEGs were detected, in which 270 were up-regulated and 284 were down-regulated; for the Group C vs Group R, 42 DEGs were detected, in which 12 were up-regulated and 30 were down-regulated; for the Group H vs Group R, 993 DEGs were detected, in which 470 were up-regulated and 523 were down-regulated. DEGs were mainly annotated to GO functional items such as cellular process, single-organism process, metabolic process, binding, catalytic activity, nucleic acid binding transcription factor activity, signal transducer activity, cell part, membrane, and cell. KEGG signaling pathway enrichment analysis found that DEGs were mainly enriched in signaling pathways such as breast cancer, pathways in cancer, basal cell carcinoma, cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, chemical carcinogenesis-DNA adducts, and metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450. The real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR detection results showed that the expression trends of partial DEGs between groups were overall consistent with the transcriptome sequencing results. 【Conclusion】Hypoxia stress inhibits the cell proliferation and signaling pathways of *Pelteobagrus vachelli* to some extent, leading to inhibition of the tricarboxylic acid cycle and anaerobic respiration activation, and gill tissue up-regulates expression of glycometabolism gene to promote glucose breakdown to produce energy. Activation of the glycolytic pathway leads to pyruvate accumulation, meanwhile, pyruvate kinase expression is inhibited at the transcriptional level, accompanied by a partial activation of gluconeogenesis pathway. Changes in heat shock protein gene expression may counteract hypoxic stress by inhibiting the autophagy pathway to reduce energy consumption.

Key words: *Pelteobagrus vachelli*; hypoxia stress; gill tissue; glycometabolism; heat shock protein

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0 引言

【研究意义】氧气是高等生物生存的必要条件,其中水体溶解氧(DO)含量制约着大多数水生生物的生存(王维政,2021;张婷等,2025)。溶解氧作为影响鱼类生存与生长的先决条件(Mariu et al.,2023),直接调控其健康状况,但水体溶解氧含量受鱼类摄食及排泄(Filbrun et al.,2013)、水源(Lau et al.,2021)、气候变化(Yaghouti et al.,2023)等因素的影响。缺氧是导致养殖鱼类生长性能受阻、免疫力下降及大规模死亡的首要非生物胁迫因子(李宏燕等,2025),因此探究鱼类应对缺氧应激的响应机制,对科学评估鱼类健康状况及依据鱼类缺氧适应性实时调整养殖策略具有重要意义。【前人研究进展】缺氧可通过诱导细胞周期停滞而抑制细胞增殖(Druker et al.,2021),如斑点叉尾鮰(*Ictalurus punctatus*)缺氧后其肌纤维增殖受抑制(Xiao et al.,2023),卵形鲳鲷(*Trachinotus ovatus*)在急性缺氧6 h后其肝脏细胞周期G1和G2受阻滞(Wang et al.,2024),即缺氧6 h是鱼类代谢改变及细胞维持稳态的关键时期,应及时实施复氧干预。此外,缺氧后机体的能量代谢会迅速发生改变,以应对缺氧导致能量不足带来的

影响(Sun et al.,2021a),同时热休克蛋白(Heat shock proteins,HSPs)家族在缺氧时被激活,以抵抗细胞凋亡(Wang et al.,2024)及自噬进程(Kobayashi et al.,2021)。黄颡鱼是我国重要的经济鱼类,因其肉质鲜美、营养丰富,而深受消费者喜爱。近年来,随着集约化、工厂化养殖技术的推广,黄颡鱼养殖密度越来越高,引起的水质恶化日趋严重,尤其是夏季高温会加快水体有机物分解,消耗大量溶解氧,持续的缺氧应激对黄颡鱼生存构成极大威胁,进而制约其养殖业的健康发展(Moulton et al.,2020),因此亟待探索黄颡鱼对缺氧胁迫的适应机制。至今,有关低氧或缺氧胁迫对黄颡鱼影响的研究已有较多报道。当水体溶解氧含量低于4.0 mg/L时黄颡鱼出现明显的呼吸急促反应(李杰,2023),溶解氧含量降至2.5 mg/L时黄颡鱼生长受抑制(Wang et al.,2025a)。Pei等(2021)系统研究了低氧胁迫对杂交黄颡鱼(*Pelteobagrus fulvidraco* ♀ × *Pelteobagrus vachelli* ♂)肝脏和脑组织中氧传感器、呼吸代谢及氧化应激的影响;Tao等(2021)对杂交黄颡鱼(*Tachysurus fulvidraco* ♀ × *Pseudobagrus vachellii* ♂)缺氧后其免疫应答和细胞凋亡机制进行了详细描述;Wang等(2022,

2024, 2025a)系统探究了缺氧对黄颡鱼生长发育、生理状态、肝脏糖代谢、呼吸代谢及消化酶活力的影响。此外,还有研究从组织抗氧化酶活性(Wang et al., 2021)、肠道微生物群落结构(Zheng et al., 2021)、肌肉多组学(Li et al., 2022)及免疫抗氧化能力(Wang et al., 2023)等多个维度解析缺氧对黄颡鱼的影响。【本研究切入点】鳃是鱼类与外界进行气体交换的重要器官,也是缺氧环境中首个作用靶点(Tiedke et al., 2015; 李若汐等, 2025),兼顾了离子调节、酸碱平衡及含氮废物排泄的重要功能(Evans et al., 2005)。缺氧后无磷鲢(*Gymnocypris przewalskii*)鳃上皮细胞的细胞质收缩、线粒体扩张,细胞凋亡数量随缺氧时间的延长而增加(Chen et al., 2022); 鲫(*Carassius auratus*)的鳃层间细胞团块在缺氧后缩小,鳃片上皮细胞变稀疏且排列松散(Xing et al., 2025)。可见,鳃组织不仅是气体交换的器官,更是感知水体溶解氧下降并启动全身适应性反射的第一站,但至今有关急性缺氧应激下瓦氏黄颡鱼(*Pelteobagrus vachelli*)鳃组织相关信号通路及其分子表达差异的研究鲜见报道。【拟解决的关键问题】以1龄瓦氏黄颡鱼为研究对象,经急性缺氧应激6 h并恢复供氧6 h后,比较鳃组织中相应差异表达基因(Differentially expressed genes, DEGs)的表达机制,旨在构建瓦氏黄颡鱼缺氧应激试验模型,明确鳃组织中相关基因对缺氧应激的响应机制,为深入探究其鳃组织缺氧适应性调控提供数据支撑,也为瓦氏黄颡鱼高适应性种群筛选提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

1龄瓦氏黄颡鱼由四川省农业科学院水产研究所(四川省水产研究所)提供,暂养2周后选择体质量 51.04 ± 3.31 g、体长 15.66 ± 0.58 cm的健康瓦氏黄颡鱼进行急性缺氧预试验,以确定缺氧耐受参数。当水体溶解氧含量为2.00 mg/L时鱼体出现浮头现象,水体溶解氧含量下降至0.55 mg/L时鱼体出现窒息现象,故将水体溶解氧含量设为0.75 mg/L,以确保试验期间鱼体能正常存活。试验共设3个处理组,分别是对照组(C:溶解氧含量为 6.50 ± 0.10 mg/L)、缺氧组(H:溶解氧含量为 0.75 ± 0.10 mg/L, 6 h)及恢复组(R:溶解氧含量为 6.50 ± 0.10 mg/L, 6 h)。每个处理组设3个平行,每个平行(100 cm×50 cm×35 cm的玻璃缸)放入12尾瓦氏黄颡鱼,通过氧气和氮气对水体溶解氧含量进行调节。试验开始前,以MS-222麻醉瓦氏黄颡鱼,采集其鳃组织样本(每个平行

2尾),液氮速冻后置于-80℃冰箱保存备用。然后向水体中充氮气进行缺氧处理,2 h内将水体溶解氧含量逐渐下降至0.75 mg/L,在缺氧应激6 h后采集鳃组织样本;R组则在恢复水体溶解氧含量6 h后采样。动物试验由四川省农业科学院水产研究所实验动物伦理委员会审核批准,批准号20240527002A。

1.2 RNA提取及文库构建

每个处理组选择3份鳃组织样本,通过TRIzol提取鳃组织RNA后用磁珠富集mRNA,质检合格后将mRNA进行片段化处理;在逆转录酶混合体系中合成cDNA第一链,合成cDNA第二链的同时完成末端修复、加poly(A)尾及连接接头,纯化目标片段后进行PCR文库扩增;最后通过Illumina NovaSeq™ X Plus平台完成高通量测序。

1.3 下机数据筛选与基因注释

采用Fastp v0.20.0对测序获得的原始序列(Raw reads)进行质量控制,过滤低质量数据后得到有效序列(Clean reads)。基于课题组前期研究的参考基因组数据,利用HISAT2对Clean reads进行比对分析。通过StringTie重构转录本,筛选出未被参考基因组收录的新基因(Novel gene);然后根据HISAT2比对分析结果,利用RSEM计算各样本中所有基因的相对转录水平,并计算样本间的Pearson相关系数。

1.4 组间差异分析

使用DESeq2进行组间差异分析,对Clean reads进行标准化后计算假设检验概率(P),经多重假设检验校正后得到FDR。基于组间差异分析结果,筛选 $FDR < 0.05$ 且 $|\log_2 \text{Fold Change}| > 1$ 的基因即为DEGs;然后基于GO(<http://www.geneontology.org/>)和KEGG(<https://www.genome.jp/kegg/>)数据库分别进行GO功能注释分析及KEGG信号通路富集分析(周子豪等, 2025)。

1.5 DEGs验证与分析

从鳃组织测序结果中筛选相应的DEGs进行表达验证,其中,C组vs H组选取*il1b*、*notch1a*、*slc2a1*、*hk1*、*hk2*、*ccnd1*、*hsp70*及*hspa8*等8个基因,H组vs R组选取*il8*、*hif1a*、*slc2a1*、*hk1*、*hk2*、*ccnd1*、*hsp70*及*hspa8*等8个基因,C组vs R组选取*slc4a1*、*cyp1a*、*slc2a1*、*hk1*、*hk2*、*ccnd1*、*hsp70*和*hspa8*等8个基因。采用DNAMAN 6.0依据DEGs序列设计实时荧光定量PCR扩增引物(表1),并委托生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成,确保其扩增效率在95%~105%。使用RR047试剂盒(TaKaRa)将1.2提取的鳃组织RNA反转录合成cDNA。实时荧光定量PCR扩增体系20.0 μL:TB Green® Premix Ex Taq™ II

表1 实时荧光定量PCR扩增引物序列信息

Table 1 Information of amplification primer sequences of real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR

基因 Gene	上游引物 Forward primer	下游引物 Reverse primer
<i>ccnd1</i>	5'-AATGAAGGAAACGGTGCC-3'	5'-TTGGTGCTCTGGTGAATG-3'
<i>cyp1a</i>	5'-ACACATCAGCAAAGAGGGC-3'	5'-TTGGTTGAACTCGTCGCT-3'
<i>hif1a</i>	5'-GGAGTCAGGAAACAGAGGTG-3'	5'-GTGATGCCGATAAACTTGCT-3'
<i>hsp70</i>	5'-CGAGGGCATCTTTGAAGTG-3'	5'-GGTTCTCTTGGCTCTCTCACA-3'
<i>hspa8</i>	5'-GGAAACAGAACTACGCCCA-3'	5'-GTCAAATCGCCGACCAAT-3'
<i>il1b</i>	5'-GTCACCAAGGAGCCTCTTAG-3'	5'-CTCTGGGATTCACTACACTTCA-3'
<i>il8</i>	5'-TTCTAACCTGTGCTCTCTTGG-3'	5'-TTTGAACCCACTCGTCTTC-3'
<i>notch1a</i>	5'-GCGTTATTGCCAACTTCC-3'	5'-TGTAGCCCGATTCTTGATTA-3'
<i>slc2a1</i>	5'-CCGTTGGTCTCTTTGTCAA-3'	5'-CTGTGCTATCAGGATGCCTA-3'
<i>slc4a1</i>	5'-TGGTGATGGACGGGATTAT-3'	5'-TTGGAAGCGGATGATTGG-3'
<i>hk1</i>	5'-GGAGGCACAACTTTAGGGT-3'	5'-CTTGCGTTCTTCATTCCCAT-3'
<i>hk2</i>	5'-CGCTGAATGTTTGCTAAC-3'	5'-CCTCTCTCTTGATGGCTT-3'
18S rRNA	5'-CCTGAGAAACGGCTACCACATCC-3'	5'-AGCAACTTTAATATACGCTATTGGAG-3'

(Tli RNaseH Plus) 10.0 μL, 上、下游引物各 0.5 μL, cDNA 模板 2.0 μL, ddH₂O 7.0 μL。扩增程序: 98 °C 预变性 2 min; 98 °C 5 s, 57.1 °C 10 s, 72 °C 15 s, 进行 40 个循环(吴晓雲等, 2025)。以 18S rRNA 为内参基因, 通过 2^{-ΔΔC_t} 法计算 DEGs 的相对表达量, 并采用 SPSS 22.0 进行独立样本 *t* 检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 转录组测序分析结果

从 C 组、H 组、R 组共 9 个样本测序获得 57.72 Gb 的原始数据(Raw data), 经质控过滤后最终得到 56.99 Gb 的 Clean data。由表 2 可知, 能比对到基因组的 Clean reads 占 Clean reads 总数的 93.37%~95.21%, 其中, 比对到唯一位置的 Clean reads 占 Clean reads 总数的 85.09%~88.03%, 比对到多个位置的 Clean reads 占 Clean reads 总数的 6.08%~8.55%。此外, Clean reads 比对到参考基因组的区域分布情况表现为: 外显子区域占 71.57%~74.02%, 内含子区域占 12.97%~15.06%, 基因间隔区占 12.30%~13.64%(图 1-A)。经 StringTie 重构转录本, 最终确定有 22116 个基因在参

考基因组中得到注释(占 92.38%), 同时发现 1824 个新基因(占 7.62%)。

2.2 DEGs 筛选结果

基于 FDR<0.05 且 |log₂ Fold Change|>1 的筛选标准, 从 C 组 vs H 组中共鉴定出 554 个 DEGs, 其中 270 个 DEGs 呈上调表达、284 个 DEGs 呈下调表达(图 2-A 和图 2-D); 从 C 组 vs R 组中共鉴定出 42 个 DEGs, 其中 12 个 DEGs 呈上调表达、30 个 DEGs 呈下调表达(图 2-B 和图 2-D); 从 H 组 vs R 组中共鉴定出 993 个 DEGs, 其中 470 个 DEGs 呈上调表达、523 个 DEGs 呈下调表达(图 2-C 和图 2-D)。

2.3 DEGs 的 GO 功能注释分析结果

GO 功能注释分析结果显示: C 组 vs H 组的 DEGs(图 3-A)中有 43 个 DEGs(23 个呈上调表达, 21 个呈下调表达)注释到生物过程(Biological process)类别, 主要涉及细胞过程(Cellular process)、单生物体过程(Single-organism process)、代谢过程(Metabolic process)等 GO 功能条目; 有 22 个 DEGs(12 个呈上调表达, 10 个呈下调表达)注释到分子功能(Molecular function)类别, 主要涉及结合(Binding)、

表2 质控过滤后 Clean reads 与参考基因组的比对情况

Table 2 Mapping of clean reads and reference genome after quality control and filtration

样本 Sample	有效序列 Clean reads	Clean reads 比对情况 Mapping of clean reads			
		未比对到基因组 Unmapped reads	比对到唯一位置 Uniquely mapped reads	比对到多个位置 Multiple-mapped reads	比对到基因组 Total mapped reads
C1	35837926	1904024(5.31%)	31387663(87.58%)	2546239(7.10%)	33933902(94.69%)
C2	43067322	2586968(6.01%)	37304974(86.62%)	3175380(7.37%)	40480354(93.99%)
C3	51352416	3075666(5.99%)	44723866(87.09%)	3552884(6.92%)	48276750(94.01%)
H1	37636524	2308488(6.13%)	33039542(87.79%)	2288494(6.08%)	35328036(93.87%)
H2	41599246	2756148(6.63%)	36055150(86.67%)	2787948(6.70%)	38843098(93.37%)
H3	42468160	2699639(6.36%)	36137696(85.09%)	3630825(8.55%)	39768521(93.64%)
R1	41687930	2554150(6.13%)	36398787(87.31%)	2734993(6.56%)	39133780(93.87%)
R2	42326010	2027476(4.79%)	37259813(88.03%)	3038721(7.18%)	40298534(95.21%)
R3	45777604	2376435(5.19%)	39918668(87.20%)	3482501(7.61%)	43401169(94.81%)

括号内数据为 Clean reads 的比对率
The data in parentheses indicated mapping rates of clean reads

催化活性(Catalytic activity)、核酸结合转录因子活性(Nucleic acid binding transcription factor activity)、信号转导活性(Signal transducer activity)等GO功能条目;有31个DEGs(15个呈上调表达,16个呈下调表达)注释到细胞组分(Cellular component)类别,主

要涉及细胞部分(Cell part)、细胞膜(Membrane)、细胞(Cell)、细胞器(Organelle)等GO功能条目。

H组 vs R组的DEGs(图3-B)中有46个DEGs(23个呈上调表达,23个呈下调表达)注释到生物过程类别,主要涉及细胞过程、单生物体过程、代谢过

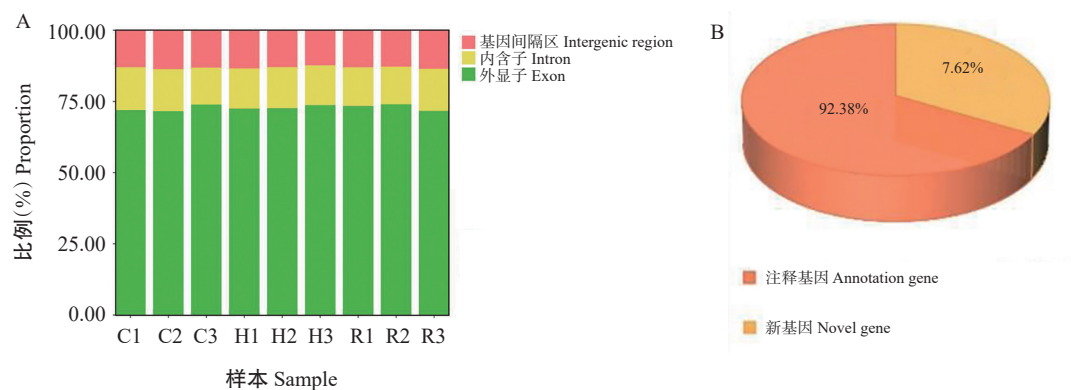


图1 Clean reads 比对到参考基因组的区域分布情况(A)及基因注释比例(B)

Fig. 1 Regional distribution (A) and gene annotation ratio (B) of clean reads mapped with reference genomes

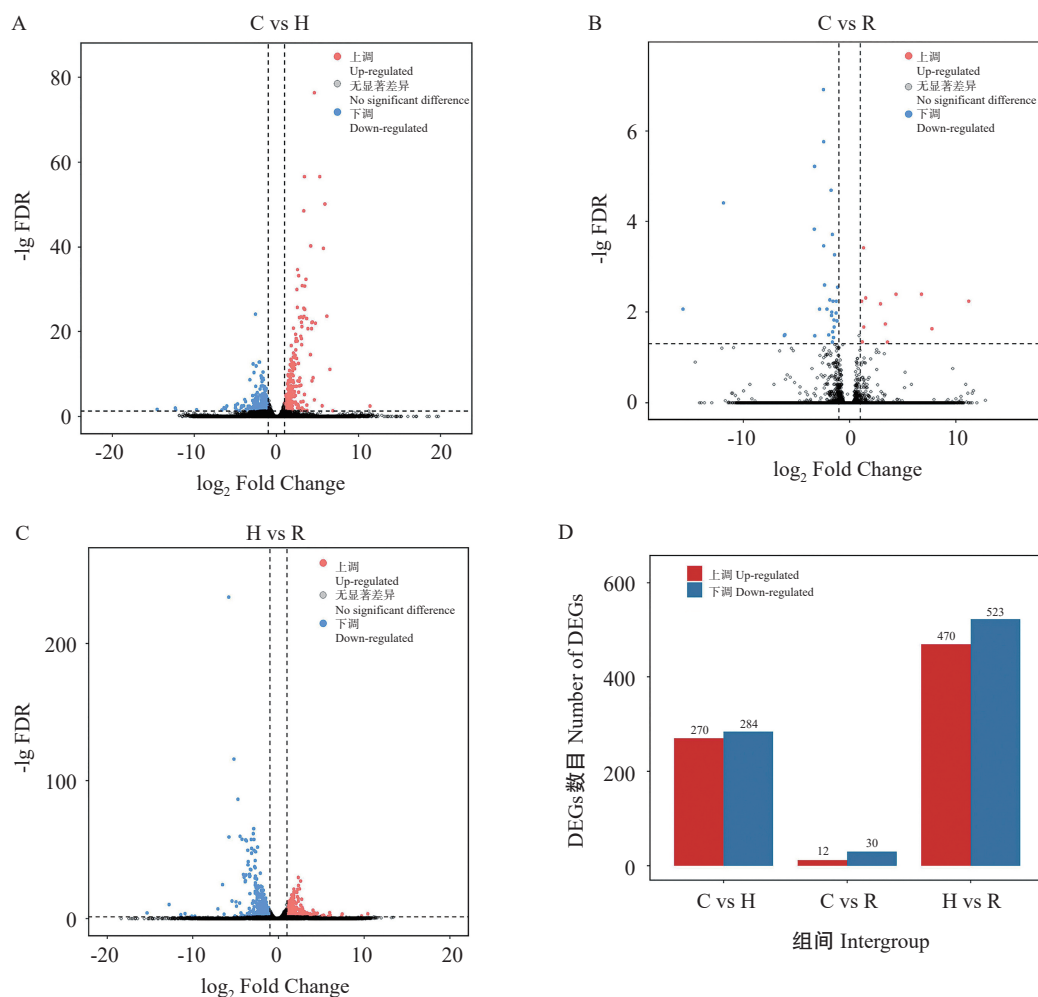


图2 不同组间DEGs的火山图及其统计结果

Fig. 2 Volcano plots and statistics of DEGs between groups

A: C组 vs H组的DEGs火山图; B: C组 vs R组的DEGs火山图; C: H组 vs R组的DEGs火山图; D: DEGs统计结果

A: Volcano plot of DEGs between Group C and Group H; B: Volcano plot of DEGs between Group C and Group R;

C: Volcano plot of DEGs between Group H and Group R; D: Statistics of DEGs

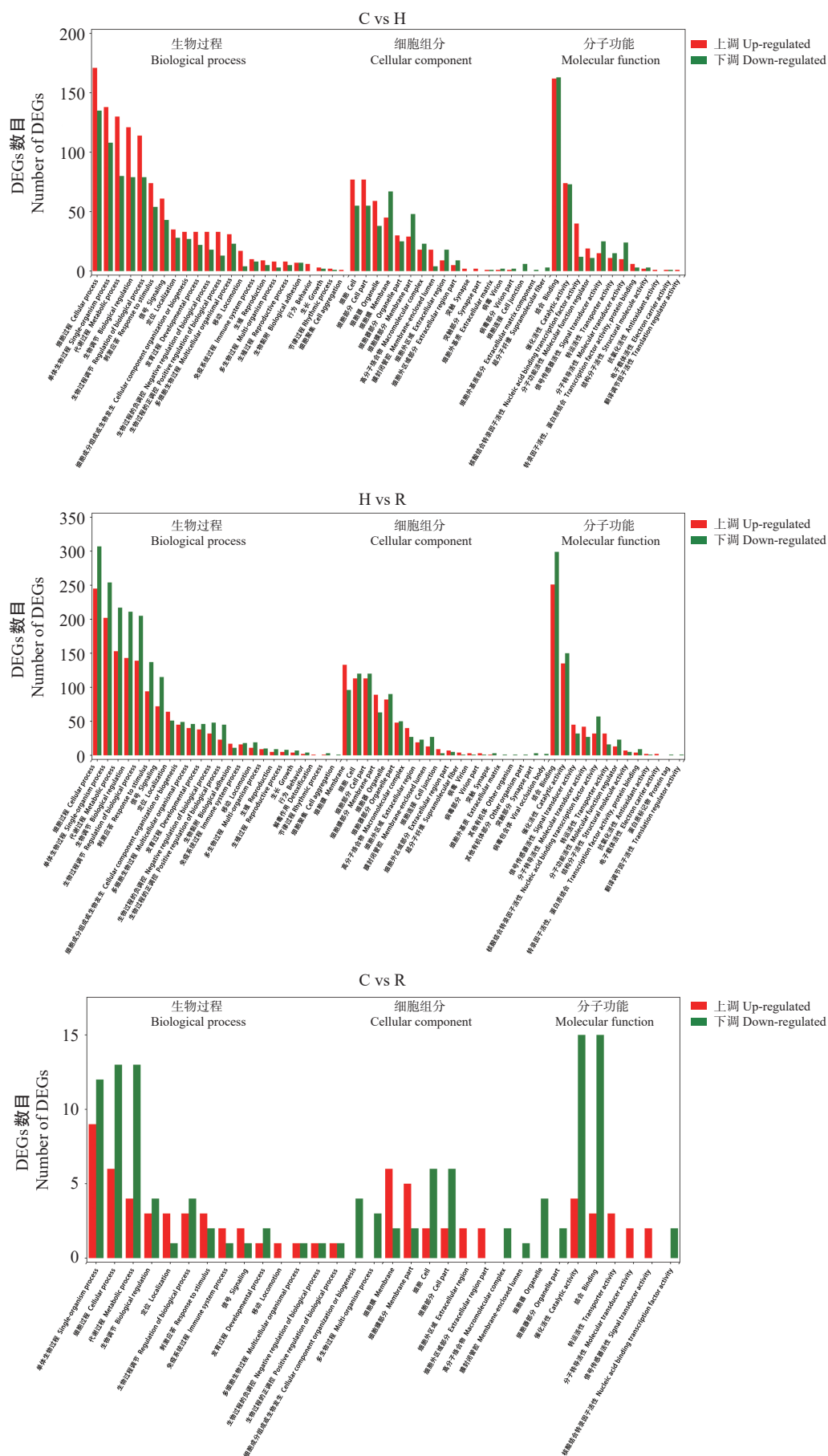


图3 不同组间DEGs的GO功能注释分析结果

Fig. 3 GO functional annotation analysis results of DEGs between different groups

程等GO功能条目;有23个DEGs(11个呈上调表达,12个呈下调表达)注释到分子功能类别,主要涉及结合、催化活性、信号转导活性、核酸结合转录因子活性等GO功能条目;有35个DEGs(15个呈上调表达,20个呈下调表达)注释到细胞组分类别,主要涉及细胞膜、细胞部分、细胞等GO功能条目。

C组 vs R组的DEGs(图3-C)中有29个DEGs(14个呈上调表达,15个呈下调表达)注释到生物过程类别,主要涉及单生物体过程、细胞过程、代谢过程等GO功能条目;有8个DEGs(5个呈上调表达,3个呈下调表达)注释到分子功能类别,主要涉及催化活性、结合、信号转导活性、核酸结合转录因子活性等GO功能条目;有14个DEGs(6个呈上调表达,8个呈下调表达)注释到细胞组分类别,主要涉及细胞膜、细胞膜部分(Membrane part)、细胞、细胞部分、细胞器等GO功能条目。

2.4 DEGs的KEGG信号通路富集分析结果

KEGG信号通路富集分析结果显示:C组 vs H组的DEGs主要富集在信号转导(Signal transduction)、癌症:综述(Cancer: Overview)及内分泌系统(Endocrine system)等类别上,富集DEGs数目排名前3的信号通路分别是乳腺癌(Breast cancer)、癌症途径(Pathways in cancer)和基底细胞癌(Basal cell carcinoma)(图4-A)。H组 vs R组的DEGs主要富集在信号转导、癌症:综述及全局总览图谱(Global and overview maps)等类别上,富集DEGs数目排名前3的信号通路分别是乳腺癌、癌症途径和细胞因子—细胞因子受体相互作用(Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction)(图4-B)。C组 vs R组的DEGs主要富集在癌症:综述和全局总览图谱两大类上,其次是信号转导和脂质代谢(Lipid metabolism),富集DEGs数目排名前3的信号通路分别是化学致癌—DNA加合物(Chemical carcinogenesis-DNA adducts)、细胞色素P450对外源物质的代谢(Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450)和卟啉代谢(Porphyrin metabolism)(图4-C)。

2.5 DEGs的验证结果

为了验证转录组测序结果的准确性,采用实时荧光定量PCR对不同组间的部分DEGs进行检测,结果(图5)显示,各组间部分DEGs的表达趋势与转录组测序结果基本一致,表明通过转录组测序获得的DEGs结果可靠,可用于后续的基因功能研究及分子标记开发。

3 讨论

3.1 缺氧应激及恢复供氧对瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织细胞周期相关基因表达的影响

Wnt信号通路可调控细胞增殖、迁移与分化(Niu et al., 2019),通过内质网中的fzd家族受体实现信号传递(Funa et al., 2024),并激活*ccnd1*基因转录(Katoh and Katoh, 2007)。Cyclin D家族(*ccnd1*、*ccnd2*和*ccnd3*)是一种细胞周期蛋白,在细胞周期G1期充当有丝分裂原传感器,与*cdk4*或*cdk6*结合形成的复合物可促进细胞增殖(Sherr et al., 2016)。Cyclin G2能抑制细胞增殖,是细胞周期的负调控因子(Liu et al., 2004)。缺氧应激后,瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织中*wnt2b*、*fzd2*、*fzd7a*、*fzd8*、*fzd9*、*fzd10b*、*ccnd1*及*ccnd2*基因的表达显著下调,而*ccng2*基因的表达显著上调(表3),说明缺氧应激后鳃组织细胞的增殖受到抑制;当恢复供氧后*wnt2b*、*fzd2*、*fzd7a*、*fzd8*、*fzd9*、*fzd10b*及*ccnd1*基因的表达显著上调,*ccng2*基因的表达则显著下调(表4),说明鳃组织细胞的增殖功能恢复正常。

3.2 缺氧应激及恢复供氧对瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织*hif1a*相关基因表达的影响

缺氧诱导因子-1(HIF-1)是动物细胞适应低氧环境的关键转录调控因子(Mandic et al., 2021),而葡萄糖转运蛋白1(GLUT1)是哺乳动物细胞葡萄糖转运的重要载体,在缺氧条件下HIF-1可介导多种细胞中的*glut1*基因表达及葡萄糖转运(Chen et al., 2001),补偿线粒体呼吸链活性的降低(Minchenko et al., 2003)。急性应激可显著上调日本沼虾(*Macrobrachium nipponense*)*hif1a*和*glut1*基因表达(Sun et al., 2023),在大口黑鲈(*Micropterus salmoides*)肝脏和脑组织中也有相似结论(陆建等, 2021);鲢(*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)*glut1*基因的表达受*hif1a*调控,且在缺氧条件下通过增强葡萄糖转运以维持能量守恒(Zhang et al., 2023)。本研究发现,缺氧应激并未引起瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织*hif1a*基因表达显著变化,但*glut1*和*hif1a*基因的表达水平在缺氧后显著上升,与Li等(2017)对罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*)的研究结果相似,即缺氧应激6、12、24 h后鳃组织中的*hif1a*和*hif1an*基因表达水平平均升高,可能是用于应对*hif1a*的累积(Sun et al., 2016; 赖星星, 2022)。此外,在H组 vs R组的DEGs中*glut1*、*hif1a*和*hif1an*基因的表达显著下调,说明*hif1a*基因参与

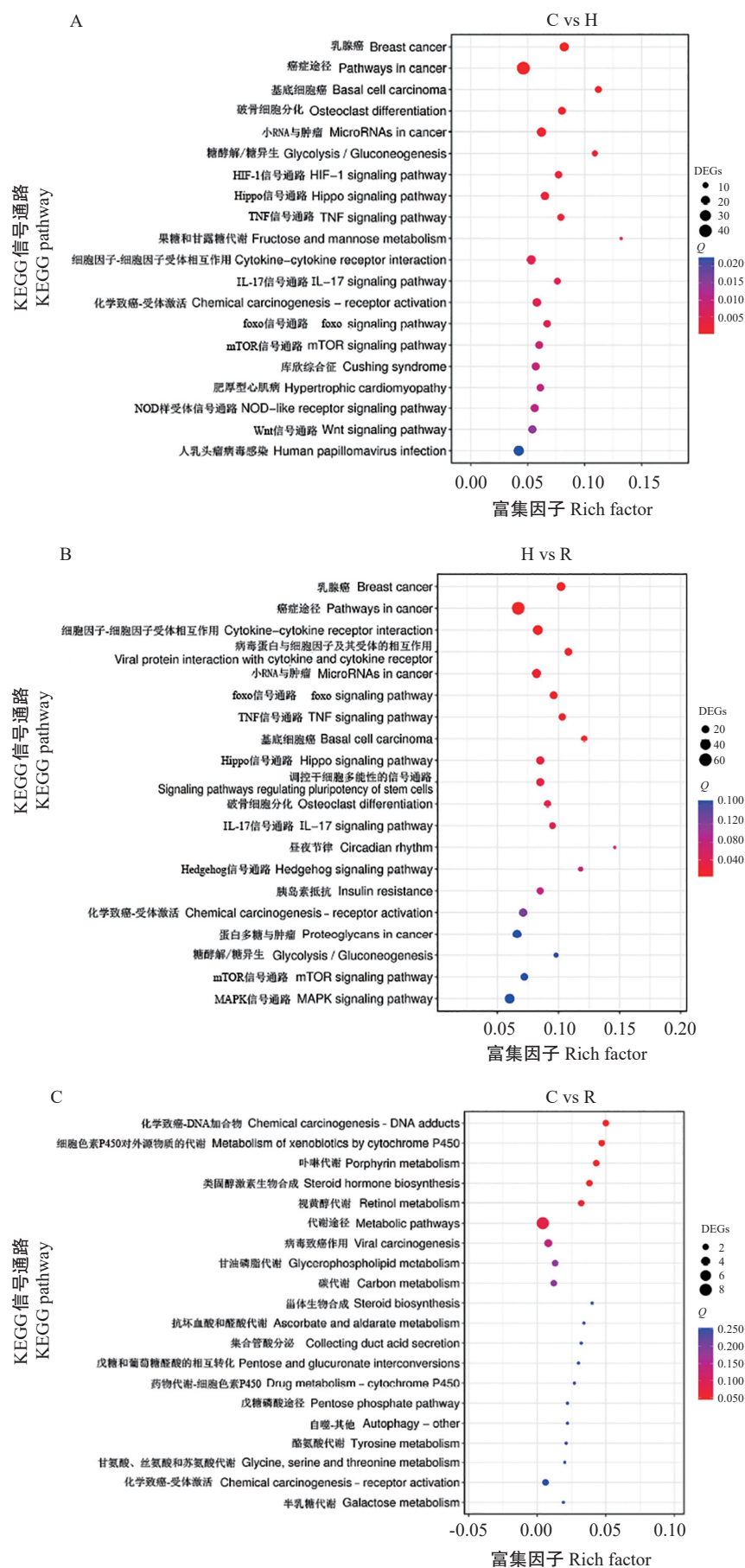


图4 不同组间DEGs的KEGG信号通路富集分析结果

Fig. 4 KEGG signaling pathway enrichment analysis results of DEGs between different groups

了瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织的缺氧响应。

3.3 缺氧应激及恢复供氧对瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织糖代谢相关基因表达的影响

在缺氧条件下,瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织中的 *glut1* 基因表达上调,暗示鳃组织中可能存在较活跃的糖代谢反应。丙酮酸激酶(PK)是糖酵解的限速酶,可将葡萄糖转化为葡萄糖-6-磷酸(Wilson, 2003;陈锋等,

2025)。本研究发现,H组瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织中的己糖激酶1基因(*hk1*)和己糖激酶2基因(*hk2*)高表达。日本沼虾的 *hk* 基因在缺氧时被诱导表达(Sun et al., 2017);小黄鱼(*Larimichthys polyactis*)缺氧时其肝脏中的HK活性及 *hk2* 基因表达水平显著上调(Wang et al., 2025b);低氧胁迫下虹鳟肌肉组织的HK活性显著升高(Wang et al., 2025c)。可见,HK是 *hif1a* 信

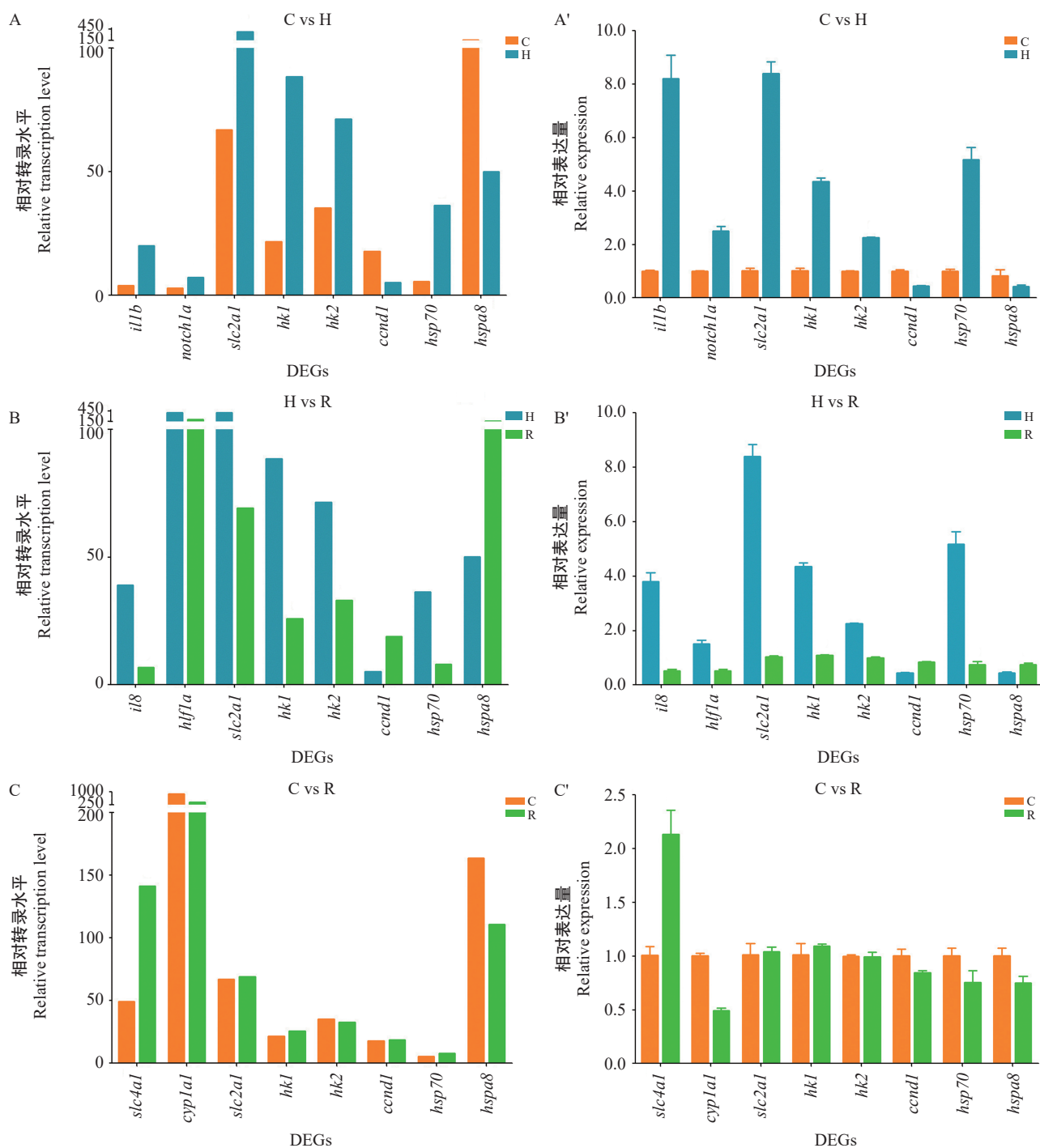


图5 DEGs的实时荧光定量PCR验证结果

Fig. 5 Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR verification results of DEGs

A、B、C: 转录组测序获得的DEGs相对转录水平; A'、B'、C': 实时荧光定量PCR验证结果

A, B, C: Relative transcription level of DEGs obtained by transcriptome sequencing; A', B', C': Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR verification results

表3 C组 vs H组部分 DEGs 的表达趋势

Table 3 Expression trend of partial DEGs in Group C vs Group H

DEGs	C组 Group C	H组 Group H	FDR	表达趋势 Expression trend
HSPs 家族 HSPs family				
<i>hsp70</i>	5.671	36.369	0.0011	上调
<i>hspa8</i>	163.549	50.152	0.0007	下调
糖代谢 Glycometabolism				
<i>hk1</i>	21.714	88.562	0.0000	上调
<i>hk2</i>	35.477	71.421	0.0007	上调
<i>pfk</i>	8.500	43.893	0.0000	上调
<i>pck</i>	48.289	98.050	0.0015	上调
<i>ldh</i>	183.895	717.955	0.0006	上调
<i>pfkfb3</i>	17.613	39.877	0.0342	上调
<i>pk</i>	370.288	117.811	0.0160	下调
<i>glut1</i>	67.012	392.794	0.0000	上调
细胞周期 Cell cycle				
<i>ccnd1</i>	17.887	5.211	0.0006	下调
<i>ccnd2</i>	24.155	11.892	0.0053	下调
<i>ccng2</i>	25.986	127.722	0.0000	上调
Wnt 信号 Wnt signaling				
<i>fzd10b</i>	8.648	2.337	0.0035	下调
<i>fzd2</i>	46.711	18.103	0.0000	下调
<i>fzd7a</i>	22.746	9.801	0.0000	下调
<i>fzd8</i>	27.695	4.745	0.0000	下调
<i>Fzd9</i>	76.908	21.275	0.0000	下调
<i>wnt2b</i>	4.340	1.313	0.0052	下调
其他 Others				
<i>hif1an</i>	21.279	180.497	0.0000	上调

表4 H组 vs R组部分 DEGs 的表达趋势

Table 4 Expression trend of partial DEGs in Group H vs Group R

DEGs	H组 Group H	R组 Group R	FDR	表达趋势 Expression trend
HSPs 家族 HSPs family				
<i>hsp70</i>	36.369	7.952	0.0000	下调
<i>hspa8</i>	50.152	110.984	0.0000	上调
糖代谢 Glycometabolism				
<i>pck</i>	98.050	43.698	0.0000	下调
<i>ldh</i>	717.955	211.087	0.0000	下调
<i>pfkfb3</i>	39.877	11.585	0.0000	下调
<i>pfk</i>	43.893	3.068	0.0000	下调
<i>hk1</i>	88.562	25.834	0.0000	下调
<i>hk2</i>	71.421	33.009	0.0000	下调
<i>glut1</i>	392.794	69.296	0.0000	下调
细胞周期 Cell cycle				
<i>ccnd1</i>	5.211	18.859	0.0000	上调
<i>ccng2</i>	127.722	17.647	0.0000	下调
Wnt 信号 Wnt signaling				
<i>fzd10b</i>	2.337	7.526	0.0009	上调
<i>fzd2</i>	18.103	54.931	0.0000	上调
<i>fzd7a</i>	9.801	38.071	0.0000	上调
<i>fzd8</i>	4.745	28.628	0.0000	上调
<i>fzd9</i>	21.275	99.979	0.0000	上调
<i>wnt2b</i>	1.313	3.132	0.0251	上调
其他 Others				
<i>hif1a</i>	400.715	171.056	0.0000	下调
<i>hif1an</i>	180.497	25.928	0.0000	下调

号通路的关键调控组件。6-磷酸果糖激酶(PFK)是调控糖酵解过程的关键生物酶,其活性受柠檬酸抑制,而柠檬酸是三羧酸循环的早期中间产物。6-磷酸果糖-2-激酶/果糖-2,6-二磷酸酶3(PFKFB3)是6-磷酸果糖激酶-1(PFK-1)的强效变构调节剂,同时能抑

制果糖-1,2-二磷酸酶(FBP)的活性(Minchenko et al., 2003),因此*pfkfb3*基因表达上调对糖酵解有积极促进作用,同时抑制糖异生过程。缺氧应激时,瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织中的*pfk*和*pfkfb3*基因表达显著上调,说明缺氧条件下三羧酸循环受到抑制,与此同

时糖异生受到抑制。PK是糖酵解过程中的第三限速酶,主要调控丙酮酸的生成。乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)是丙酮酸在无氧条件下转变为乳酸的催化剂。Qin等(2023)研究表明,在缺氧临界点或失衡状态下许氏平鲷(*Sebastes schlegelii*)肝脏中的 $pfkfb3$ 、 $glut1$ 和 ldh 基因表达显著上调。本研究发现,缺氧条件下瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织中的 pk 基因表达显著下调,而 ldh 基因表达显著上调,说明三羧酸循环受抑制,但无氧呼吸被激活(Chen et al., 2025)。此外,还观察到磷酸烯醇丙酮酸羧激酶基因(pck)在缺氧条件下显著上调表达,与Le Moullac等(2007)对太平洋牡蛎(*Crassostrea gigas*)、Han等(2022)对虹鳟(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)的研究结果相似,故推测 pck 基因上调表达是为了避免过度依赖乳酸生成,同时实现烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NAD^+)再生。在H组 vs R组的DEGs中, pck 、 ldh 、 $pfkfb3$ 、 pfk 、 $hk1$ 和 $hk2$ 基因显著下调表达,说明恢复供氧后瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织中的糖代谢得到恢复。

3.4 缺氧应激及恢复供氧对瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织HSPs家族基因表达的影响

HSPs对维持蛋白稳态及各种逆境胁迫后的细胞恢复至关重要(Sun et al., 2021b)。hsp70家族分为诱导型hsp70和组成型hsc70($hspa8$)(Kampinga et al., 2009)。其中,hsp70对维持细胞氧化还原稳态及抵抗氧化应激至关重要,受应激反应的诱导(Franzellitti and Fabbri, 2005; Luo et al., 2021)。在低氧胁迫下,黑鲷(*Acanthopagrus schlegelii*)(Shi et al., 2020)、军曹鱼(*Rachycentron canadum*)(王维政, 2021)和大黄鱼(*Larimichthys crocea*)(Luo et al., 2021)肝脏中的hsp70基因均显著上调表达。此外,热应激可迅速引起贻贝(*Mytilus galloprovincialis*)的hsp70基因上调表达,但 $hspa8$ 基因的表达水平无明显变化(Franzellitti and Fabbri, 2005)。本研究发现,瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织中的hsp70和 $hspa8$ 基因在缺氧条件下的表达趋势截然相反,与Franzellitti和Fabbri(2005)对贻贝的研究结果相似。除了参与调节蛋白折叠外, $hspa8$ 还调控自噬功能(Stricher et al., 2013)。已有研究证实, $hspa8$ 可识别并结合hif1a,并将其运送至溶酶体中进行降解(Hubbi et al., 2013; Kobayashi et al., 2021)。这也合理解释了缺氧条件下瓦氏黄颡鱼鳃组织 $hspa8$ 基因表达显著下调的现象,即缺氧应激能抑制hif1a的降解水平。

4 结论

缺氧应激一定程度上抑制了瓦氏黄颡鱼的细胞

增殖及其信号通路,导致三羧酸循环受抑制,但无氧呼吸被激活,鳃组织通过上调糖代谢基因表达以促使更多葡萄糖分解供能;糖酵解途径活化引起丙酮酸累积,此时丙酮酸激酶转录水平被抑制,糖异生途径被局部激活;热休克蛋白基因的表达变化可能是通过抑制自噬途径以减少能量消耗,进而对抗低氧胁迫。

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