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枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂 对鸡坏死性肠炎的预防效果

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摘要 为了研发有效预防鸡坏死性肠炎(necrotic enteritis, NE)的微生态制剂,选用1日龄817雏鸡120只,随机分为4个处理组,其中,空白对照(Control)组和坏死性肠炎(NE)组(用G型产气荚膜梭菌感染肉仔鸡建立NE模型)饲喂基础日粮、预防1(Prob1)组在基础日粮中添加0.2%的微生物制剂1、预防2(Prob2)组在基础日粮中添加0.2%的微生物制剂2;试验第14~16天Prob1组、Prob2组和NE组肉鸡连续灌胃产气荚膜梭菌(*Clostridium perfringens*, CP),探究在饲料中添加不同的枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂对该病的预防作用。结果显示:NE组肉鸡体质量低于Control组,试验第17、23天Prob1组、Prob2组体质量显著高于NE组($P<0.05$)。NE组肉鸡空肠上皮细胞坏死脱落、绒毛变短、隐窝加深、绒隐比降低,使用枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂后肉鸡空肠绒毛结构较完整、绒毛长度和绒隐比显著高于NE组。NE组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-SOD、T-AOC、AKP活性低于Control组;试验第17天Prob1组、Prob2组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-AOC、AKP活性显著高于NE组,Prob1组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-SOD活性显著高于NE组;试验第23天,Prob1组、Prob2组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-SOD、T-AOC、AKP活性高于NE组,无显著差异;NE组肉鸡空肠黏膜MDA含量高于Control组,试验第17、23天Prob1组、Prob2组肉鸡空肠黏膜MDA含量低于NE组。NE组肉鸡的肠道紧密连接蛋白CLDN1、ZO-2基因表达量低于Control组,在试验第17天有显著差异;试验第17、23天,Prob1组、Prob2组肉鸡肠道紧密连接蛋白CLDN1、ZO-2基因表达量高于NE组,试验第23天Prob1组、Prob2组ZO-1基因表达量显著高于NE组。研究表明,日粮中添加枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂可以改善坏死性肠炎鸡的生长发育、提高肉鸡抗氧化能力以及肠道紧密连接蛋白基因表达量,且枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂1对鸡坏死性肠炎有较好的预防作用。

关键词 鸡;枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂;坏死性肠炎;产气荚膜梭菌

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鸡坏死性肠炎(necrotic enteritis, NE)是由产气荚膜梭菌(*Clostridium perfringens*, CP)毒素引起的一种以空肠组织病变为为主的肠道疾病,产气荚膜梭菌毒素主要有 α 、 β 、 ϵ 、 ι 、肠毒素、坏死性肠炎B样毒素^[1]。坏死性肠炎造成全球家禽业经济损失每年高达60亿美元^[2]。长期以来家禽饲料中添加抗生素以控制NE的发生^[3],自2020年7月1日起我国禁止在畜禽饲料中添加抗生素。研究表明,益生元、益生菌、精油、植物提取物和有机酸可以作为抗生素的潜在替代品^[4],但寻找1种对鸡坏死性肠炎安全有效的抗生素替代品尤为重要。有研究表明日粮中添加枯草芽孢杆菌可以提高饲料转化率、改善肠道形态、降低肠道病变评分,调控肠道微生物群^[5-6]。但有关枯

草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂对坏死性肠炎肉鸡的影响报道较少。因此,本研究通过在日粮中分别添加以枯草芽孢杆菌、香芹酚、百里香酚、肉桂醛为主的微生物制剂和以枯草芽孢杆菌及其低温发酵产物为主的微生物制剂,探讨枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂对肉鸡感染CP后体质量、肠道形态、抗氧化能力和肠道紧密连接蛋白表达的影响,旨在为该微生物制剂应用于实际生产提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计与饲养管理

1日龄健康817雏鸡120只(购自襄阳正大农牧有限公司),随机分成4个处理组,每组3个重复,每

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个重复10只:空白对照(Control)组、预防1(Prob1)组、预防2(Prob2)组、坏死性肠炎(NE)组。试验第1~16天Control组、NE组肉鸡饲喂基础日粮,Prob1组肉鸡饲喂基础日粮和微生物制剂1,Prob2组肉鸡饲喂基础日粮和微生物制剂2;试验第14~16天,Prob1、Prob2、NE组每只肉鸡灌胃CP(3×10^8 cfu/d);试验第17~23天所有组肉鸡饲喂基础日粮。整个试验周期为23 d。

基础日粮为510肉小鸡饲料,购自襄阳正大农牧有限公司,饲料组成:粗蛋白质 $\geq 20\%$ 、粗纤维 $\leq 6\%$ 、粗灰分 $\leq 8\%$ 、钙0.6%~1.2%、总磷 $\geq 0.5\%$ 、氯化钠0.2%~0.8%、蛋氨酸和胱氨酸 $\geq 0.74\%$ 、水分 $\leq 14\%$ 。G型产气荚膜梭菌由华中农业大学基础兽医病理实验室分离鉴定保存,攻菌前用FTG(液体硫乙醇酸盐培养基)增菌培养至 3×10^8 cfu/mL;复合微生物制剂由武汉新联大生物有限公司提供,微生物制剂的添加剂量为0.2%。微生物制剂1主要成分:枯草芽孢杆菌(10^9 cfu/g)、2%香芹酚、2.5%百里香酚、8%肉桂醛;微生物制剂2主要成分:枯草芽孢杆菌(10^7 cfu/g)及其低温发酵产物(小肽20.79%)。

1.2 主要试剂及仪器

主要试剂:总超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)、碱性磷酸酶(AKP)、丙二醛(MDA)检测试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所;RNA Isolater Total RNA Extraction Reagen、HiScript II Q RT SuperMix for qPCR (+gDNA wiper)、ChamQ Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix购自南京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司。

表1 荧光定量PCR引物
Table 1 Primers for fluorescent quantitative PCR

基因 Gene	上游引物 Forward primer	下游引物 Reverse primer
Claudin-1(CLDN-1)	GTTGTCAGAGGCATCAGGTATC	GTCAGGTCAAACAGAGGTACAA
Zonula occluden-1(ZO-1)	GGAGTACGAGCAGTCAACATAC	GAGGCGCACGATCTTCATAA
Zonula occluden-2(ZO-2)	GCGTCCCATTGAGAAATAC	CTTGTTCACTCCCTCCTCTTC

根据反转录试剂盒操作说明将总RNA反转录为cDNA。qRT-PCR扩增体系(10 μL):cDNA模板0.5 μL,上下游引物各0.2 μL,2×chamQ Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix 5 μL,ddH₂O 4.5 μL。反应程序为95 °C预变性5 min;95 °C 5 s,56 °C 45 s,共40个循环;95 °C 15 s。采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算CLDN-1、ZO-1、ZO-2基因的mRNA相对表达量。

1.4 数据统计分析

使用统计软件SPSS 25.0分析数据,以One-way

主要仪器:ELX800酶标仪(BIO-TEK公司);Step One Plus荧光定量PCR仪(美国ABI公司);Nano-300超微量分光光度计(杭州奥盛仪器有限公司)。

1.3 测定指标及方法

1)肉鸡体质量和平均日增重的测定。于试验第14、23天对肉鸡称质量并计算平均日增重(average daily gain,ADG)。

2)肉鸡空肠形态观察。于试验第17、23天,每个处理组随机选取10只鸡进行屠宰,剪取空肠部位2 cm于4%甲醛中固定后制成石蜡切片,用轮式切片机制作成4 μm切片,常规苏木精-伊红(HE)染色后观察各组肉鸡肠道组织形态结构。采用Nikon 80i生物光学显微镜及高清晰度彩色图文分析系统测量肉鸡空肠绒毛长度(villus length, VL)和隐窝深度(crypt depth, CD),并计算绒隐比。选取5张切片进行测定,取平均值。

3)肉鸡空肠黏膜抗氧化指标的测定。采用试剂盒测定总超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)、碱性磷酸酶(AKP)活性、丙二醛(MDA)含量。

4)肉鸡空肠紧密连接蛋白基因表达的测定。根据Trizol法提取肠道黏膜RNA,采用超微量分光光度计测定RNA浓度和纯度。采用荧光定量RT-PCR(qRT-PCR)检测各组肉鸡空肠紧密连接蛋白闭合蛋白(claudin, CLDN)-1、闭合小环蛋白(zonula occludens, ZO)-1和ZO-2的基因表达。参照文献[7]设计引物(表1)。

ANOVA进行Duncan's多重比较,结果用“平均值±标准差”表示。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂对肉鸡生长发育的影响

由表2可知,试验第14天,NE组肉鸡体质量和平均日增重低于Control组但无显著差异($P > 0.05$);Prob1组肉鸡体质量显著高于NE组($P < 0.05$),日增

表2 肉鸡体质量和平均日增重

Table 2 Body weight and average daily gain of broilers

时间/d Time	指标 Index	Control	Prob1	Prob2	NE
14	体质量/g BW	131.83±13.15b	137.40±14.34ab	144.15±17.45a	129.224±12.22b
	平均日增重/g ADG	7.54±1.05b	7.25±1.40b	8.62±1.28a	6.94±1.44b
23	体质量/g BW	282.88±23.04bc	307.68±20.61a	292.68±14.03ab	270.16±20.95c
	平均日增重/g ADG	17.03±2.52bc	20.28±1.07a	18.82±2.91b	15.06±2.36c

注:同行数据标注不同字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$),相同或无字母表示差异不显著($P>0.05$),下同。Note:Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference ($P<0.05$), while the same or no letters indicate no significant difference ($P>0.05$), the same as below.

重无差异($P>0.05$); Prob2组肉鸡体质量和日增重显著高于NE组($P<0.05$)。试验第23天,NE组肉鸡体质量和平均日增重显著低于Control组($P<0.05$); Prob1组和Prob2组肉鸡体质量和日增重均显著高于NE组($P<0.05$)。

2.2 枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂对肉鸡空肠形态结构的影响

由图1可见,NE组鸡空肠绒毛顶端黏膜上皮可见变性坏死,脱落入管腔(图1D、H),Control组肉鸡肠绒毛完整,未见明显异常(图1A、E);试验第17、23天,Prob1组(图1B、F)、Prob2组(图1C、G)肉鸡肠道

结构完整,无明显病理变化。

由表3可知,试验第17、23天NE组肉鸡空肠绒毛长度、绒隐比显著低于Control组($P<0.05$),试验第17天NE组肉鸡空肠隐窝深度显著高于Control组($P<0.05$),试验第23天无显著差异($P>0.05$)。试验第17、23天,Prob1、Prob2组空肠绒毛长度、绒隐比显著高于NE组($P<0.05$),试验第17天Prob1组隐窝深度与NE组无显著差异($P>0.05$),Prob2组隐窝深度显著低于NE组($P<0.05$),第23天Prob1、Prob2组隐窝深度与NE组无显著差异($P>0.05$)。

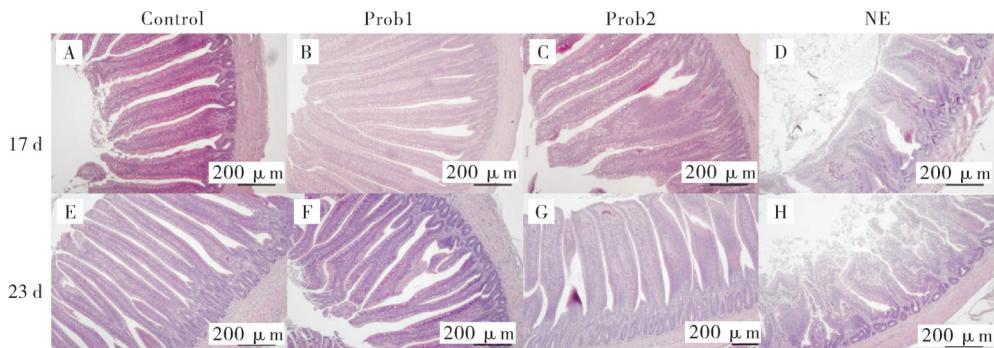


图1 肉鸡空肠的组织病理学变化(10×)

Fig.1 The histopathological lesions of jejunum of broilers (10×)

表3 肉鸡空肠黏膜层的变化

Table 3 The mucosa changes of jejunum of broilers

时间/d Time	指标 Index	Control	Prob1	Prob2	NE
17	绒毛长度/μm VL	517.64±4.01b	690.70±9.51a	558.06±22.57b	275.53±18.69c
	隐窝深度/μm CD	84.37±3.10b	99.82±6.81a	96.82±2.65ab	97.90±2.90a
	绒隐比 VL/CD	6.17±0.25a	6.74±0.47a	5.79±0.33a	2.82±0.20b
23	绒毛长度/μm VL	650.20±25.63a	679.77±9.74a	672.36±13.22a	453.11±12.38b
	隐窝深度/μm CD	115.67±9.14	120.16±5.39	116.98±4.40	112.77±4.09
	绒隐比 VL/CD	5.72±0.37a	5.70±0.25a	5.78±0.21a	4.03±0.13b

2.3 枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂对肉鸡空肠黏膜抗氧化指标的影响

由表4可知,试验第17天,NE组肉鸡空肠黏膜

T-SOD、T-AOC、AKP活性显著低于Control组($P<0.05$); Prob1组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-SOD、T-AOC、AKP活性显著高于NE组($P<0.05$); Prob2组肉鸡

空肠黏膜T-SOD活性高于NE组但无显著差异($P>0.05$)，T-AOC、AKP活性显著高于NE组($P<0.05$)；试验第23天，NE组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-SOD、活性显著低于Control组($P<0.05$)，NE组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-AOC、AKP活性低于Control组但无显著差异

($P<0.05$)；Prob1组、Prob2组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-SOD、T-AOC、AKP活性高于NE组，差异不显著($P>0.05$)。试验第17、23天，NE组肉鸡空肠黏膜MDA含量高于Control组，而Prob1、Prob2组肉鸡空肠黏膜MDA含量低于NE组，但均无显著差异($P>0.05$)。

表4 肉鸡空肠黏膜抗氧化指标

Table 4 Antioxidant indexes of jejunum mucosa of broilers

时间/d Time	指标 Index	Control	Prob1	Prob2	NE
17	T-SOD/(U/mg)	298.82±60.80a	351.37±82.84a	142.26±40.94b	116.17±12.24b
	T-AOC/(mmol/L)	0.85±0.03a	0.76±0.05ab	0.73±0.06ab	0.67±0.05b
	AKP/(U/mg)	398.99±105.43a	492.77±187.10a	291.87±46.70ab	186.41±89.97b
23	MDA/(nmol/mg)	3.67±0.67	4.62±0.91	3.97±1.75	5.21±0.38
	T-SOD/(U/mg)	258.38±23.73a	197.88±45.62b	196.75±12.14b	183.63±42.77b
	T-AOC/(mmol/L)	0.53±0.05	0.60±0.08	0.36±0.09	0.35±0.07
	AKP/(U/mg)	564.13±82.18	575.89±243.68	742.02±223.44	536.31±216.88
	MDA/(nmol/mg)	4.88±0.69	5.16±0.60	4.40±1.06	6.49±1.90

2.4 枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂对肉鸡空肠紧密连接蛋白基因表达的影响

由表5可知，试验第17天，NE组肉鸡空肠CLDN-1和ZO-2基因表达量显著低于Control组($P<0.05$)，ZO-1基因表达量低于Control组但差异不显著($P>0.05$)；Prob1肉鸡空肠ZO-1、ZO-2基因表达量高于NE组，无显著差异($P>0.05$)；Prob2组肉鸡

空肠CLDN-1、ZO-1、ZO-2基因表达量高于NE组，无显著差异($P>0.05$)。试验第23天，NE组肉鸡空肠CLDN-1、ZO-1、ZO-2基因表达量低于Control组，无显著差异($P>0.05$)，ZO-1基因表达量显著低于Control组($P<0.05$)；Prob1组、Prob2组肉鸡空肠CLDN-1、ZO-2基因表达量高于NE组，无显著差异($P>0.05$)，ZO-1基因表达量显著高于NE组($P<0.05$)。

表5 肉鸡空肠紧密连接蛋白基因表达量

Table 5 Expression of jejunum mucosal barrier gene in broilers

时间/d Time	基因 Gene	Control	Prob1	Prob2	NE
17	CLDN-1	1.00±0.19a	0.31±0.08b	0.39±0.17b	0.32±0.13b
	ZO-1	1.00±0.11	1.05±0.25	1.50±1.20	0.31±0.34
	ZO-2	1.00±0.14a	0.32±0.25b	0.39±0.04b	0.25±0.02b
23	CLDN-1	1.00±0.37	1.34±0.77	1.58±0.56	0.84±0.16
	ZO-1	1.00±0.22abc	1.11±0.60ab	0.69±0.17abc	0.42±0.18c
	ZO-2	1.00±0.21	1.18±0.91	0.85±0.12	0.78±0.28

3 讨论

自畜禽饲料中禁止添加抗生素以来，益生菌、植物精油等抗生素替代品在养殖业尤其是预防畜禽胃肠道疾病中逐步受到重视^[4]。

通常情况下，肉鸡感染CP会引起肠道黏膜受损，导致鸡生长迟缓和饲料转化率降低^[8]。本研究的组织学结果表明NE组肉鸡肠道上皮细胞坏死，2种枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂不同程度缓解肠道病变。本研究鸡群感染CP后体质量降低，这与Grilli

等^[9]报道的结果相似。在本研究中，枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂可以显著提高肉鸡的体质量和日增重，同时感染CP 7 d后Prob1组肉鸡体质量显著高于Prob2组，添加以枯草芽孢杆菌为主要成分的微生物制剂可以明显改善患有NE鸡群的生长性能，这与胡均等^[10]报道的结果类似，可能是微生物制剂可以调节肠道pH值而抑制病原体的生长。

小肠是机体营养物质吸收的主要场所，绒毛(VL)越长、隐窝(CD)越浅、VL/CD值越大，代表小肠吸收能力越强^[11]。连丽娜等^[12]研究发现复合益

生菌制剂可以显著提高肠道绒毛长度和绒隐比,促进绒毛生长。本试验中NE组肉鸡肠绒毛变短并且绒毛长度与隐窝深度的比值降低,通过在日粮中添加枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂可以提高肉鸡的绒毛长度、绒隐比且Prob1组肉鸡肠绒毛长度要高于Prob2组。

CLDN、ZO是紧密连接蛋白,紧密连接蛋白对维持肠道屏障功能至关重要,具有调节免疫、转运物质、防止病原体入侵等作用^[13-14]。本研究发现,NE组空肠绒毛顶端黏膜上皮可见变性坏死、脱落入管腔,表明肠上皮细胞紧密连接受损,同时紧密连接蛋白基因表达量下降也印证了这一点。本研究使用枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂使空肠组织CLDN1、ZO-1、ZO-2基因表达量有所升高,提高了肠道黏膜屏障的防御能力。

MDA是脂质过氧化产物,而SOD是一种抗氧化物酶,高活性SOD可以清除氧自由基,减少脂质过氧化的发生^[15]。有研究通过饲喂重组枯草芽孢杆菌制剂提高肉鸡的SOD活性、降低MDA含量来提高机体的抗氧化能力^[16];而联合添加益生菌和酶制剂也可以减少肠道脂质过氧化的发生,显著降低肠道MDA含量,同时提高SOD活性^[17]。同时,有文献报道香芹酚、百里香酚、肉桂醛等精油具有抗氧化作用^[18]。因此本研究设计中Prob1组将枯草芽孢杆菌和植物精油同时添加。结果表明CP可引起肉鸡肠道内SOD活性和总抗氧化能力T-AOC活性降低,MDA含量升高;Prob1组、Prob2组肉鸡空肠黏膜T-SOD活性高于NE组,MDA含量均低于NE组。说明在日粮中添加枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂可以提高肉鸡的抗氧化能力,Prob1组肉鸡抗氧化能力要高于Prob2组可能是因为枯草芽孢杆菌和植物精油的协同作用。

碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase,AKP)是广泛分布于机体组织器官的单磷脂水解酶,主要分为组织非特异性和组织特异性AKP,如肠碱性磷酸酶(intestinal alkaline phosphatase,IAP)^[19]。IAP过表达可以提高肠道紧密连接蛋白基因ZO-1、ZO-2表达量,调节肠道屏障功能^[20]。本试验中,感染CP后肠道黏膜AKP活性降低,Prob1、Prob2组空肠黏膜的AKP活性升高,说明枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂可能通过提高空肠的AKP活性从而调节肠道紧密连接蛋白基因表达量。

综上,日粮添加枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂

可以促进肉鸡生长、改善肠道形态、提高肠道紧密连接蛋白基因表达和机体抗氧化能力,其中枯草芽孢杆菌复合微生物制剂1的预防效果更好。

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Preventive effect of *Bacillus subtilis* compound microbial preparation on chicken necrotic enteritis

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Abstract In order to find effective microecological preparations for preventing necrotic enteritis (NE) in chickens in this study, a total of 120 one-day-old 817 chickens were randomly divided into four treatment groups. Control group and NE group (broiler model of NE established by infecting with *Clostridium perfringens* type G) were fed a basal diet. Probiotic group (Prob1) was fed a basal diet supplemented with 0.2% microbial agent 1, and probiotic group (Prob2) was fed a basal diet supplemented with 0.2% microbial agent 2. On days 14 to 16, broilers in Prob1, Prob2 and NE groups were treated with *Clostridium perfringens* (CP) by continuous gavage. The preventive effects of the two different *Bacillus subtilis* compound microbial preparations on NE of broilers were evaluated in the 23-day trial period. The results showed that, on day 17, the body weight of broilers in the NE group was lower than that of the control

group. However, broilers in the Prob1 and Prob2 groups had a higher body weight at the 17th and 23rd days of the experiment compared to the NE group. The jejunal epithelial cells of broilers in the NE group were necrotic and exfoliated, with a shorter villus, deeper crypt, and smaller villus length and villus crypt ratio compared to the NE group treated with *B. subtilis* compound microbial preparation. The activities of T-SOD, T-AOC and AKP in the jejunal mucosa of broilers in the NE group were lower than those in the Control group. However, on day 17, the T-AOC and AKP activities in the jejunal mucosa of broilers in the Prob1 and Prob2 groups were significantly higher than those in the NE group, and the T-SOD activity of jejunal mucosa of broilers in Prob1 group was significantly higher than that in NE group. On day 23, the activities of T-SOD, T-AOC and AKP in jejunal mucosa of broilers in the Prob1 and Prob2 groups were higher than those in the NE group, and there were no significant differences. The content of MDA in jejunal mucosa of broilers in the NE group was higher than that in the control group, and the content of MDA in the Prob1 and Prob2 groups was lower than that in the NE group at the 17th and 23rd days. The gene expressions of intestinal tight junction protein CLDN1 and ZO-2 in the NE group were lower than those in the Control group, and there were significant differences on day 17 of the experiment. On the 17th and 23rd days of the experiment, expressions of the intestinal tight junction protein *CLDN1* and *ZO-2* genes in the Prob1 and Prob2 groups were higher than those in the NE group, and the expressions of *ZO-1* gene in the Prob1 and Prob2 groups were significantly higher than those in the NE group. The results showed that adding *B. subtilis* compound microbial preparation to the diet could improve the growth and development of chickens with necrotizing enteritis, increase the antioxidant capacity and intestinal tight junction protein gene expression of broilers, and *B. subtilis* compound microbial preparation 1 had a better preventive effect on chicken necrotic enteritis.

Keywords chiken; *Bacillus subtilis* compound microbial preparation; necrotic enteritis; *Clostridium perfringens*

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