



# 晒田环境胁迫下克氏原螯虾卵巢的转录组学分析

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**摘要:**【目的】运用转录组测序技术探究不同晒田环境胁迫下克氏原螯虾卵巢的基因表达变化, 筛选出与其卵巢发育相关的候选基因及信号通路, 为研究晒田胁迫方式促进克氏原螯虾卵巢发育的作用机制提供理论依据。【方法】以雌性克氏原螯虾为研究对象, 分别在晒田环境胁迫0 d(CK)、3 d(T1)、7 d(T2)和10 d(T3)时采样, 构建卵巢cDNA文库进行转录组测序, 对差异表达基因(DEGs)进行GO功能注释及KEGG信号通路富集分析。【结果】共获得86377个Unigenes, 在Nr、KOG/COG、Swiss-Prot和KEGG库中成功注释到22712个Unigenes; 获得1115个胁迫组(T1、T2和T3)与CK的DEGs。KEGG信号通路富集分析结果表明, DEGs富集的PI3K-Akt信号通路、GnRH信号通路和雌激素信号通路与卵巢发育相关。实时荧光定量PCR验证结果表明, 3个DEGs的表达模式与转录组分析结果基本一致, 证明转录组数据准确可靠。筛选得到*B2M*、*TUBA1B*、*MT-CYB*、*MT-ND1*、*MT-ND2*、*MT-ND4*、*DSX*、*Pck2*、*PIM3*和*serine protease nudel-like*等10个与卵巢发育相关的DEGs, 并对其表达量进行分析, 结果表明各基因在晒田胁迫期间均可调控卵巢发育。【结论】*B2M*、*TUBA1B*、*MT-CYB*、*MT-ND1*、*MT-ND2*、*MT-ND4*、*DSX*、*Pck2*、*PIM3*和*serine protease nudel-like*等10个DEGs及PI3K-Akt信号通路、GnRH信号通路、雌激素信号通路等3个富集通路在晒田胁迫期间参与卵巢发育调控。

**关键词:** 克氏原螯虾; 卵巢; 发育调控; 晒田环境胁迫; 转录组

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## Transcriptomic analysis of ovary of *Procambarus clarkii* under sun-drying environmental stress

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】The purpose of the study was to explore the gene expression changes in ovaries of *Procambarus clarkii* under different sun-drying stresses by transcriptomic sequencing technology, and to screen out the candidate genes and signaling pathways related to ovarian development, so as to provide a theoretical basis for studying the mechanism of sun-drying stress in promoting the ovarian development of *P. clarkii*. 【Method】The female *P. clarkii* were sampled at 0 d (CK), 3 d (T1), 7 d (T2) and 10 d (T3) of sun-drying environmental stress, and ovary cDNA libraries were constructed for transcriptome sequencing, and the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were subjected to GO functional annotation and KEGG signaling pathway enrichment analysis. 【Result】A total of 86377 Unigenes were obtained. Of these, 22712 Unigenes were successfully annotated in Nr, KOG/COG, Swiss-Prot and KEGG databases. A total of 1115 DEGs were obtained between the stress group (T1, T2, T3) and the CK. The results of KEGG signaling pathway enrichment analysis showed that DEGs enriched on the pathways associated with ovarian development, including PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, GnRH signaling pathway and estrogen signaling pathway. The real-time fluorescence quantitative

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PCR verification results showed that the expression patterns of the three DEGs was basically consistent with the results of transcriptome analysis, proving that the transcriptome data were accurate and reliable. The ten DEGs related to ovarian development were screened out, including *B2M*, *TUBA1B*, *MT-CYB*, *MT-ND1*, *MT-ND2*, *MT-ND4*, *DSX*, *Pck2*, *PIM3*, and *serine protease nudel-like*. The expressions of these DEGs were analyzed, and the results showed that these genes regulated ovarian development during the period of sun-drying environmental stress. 【Conclusion】In this study, ten DEGs including *B2M*, *TUBA1B*, *MT-CYB*, *MT-ND1*, *MT-ND2*, *MT-ND4*, *DSX*, *Pck2*, *PIM3* and *serine protease nudel-like*, and three enriched pathway including PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, GnRH signaling pathway, and estrogen signaling pathway are involved in the regulation of ovarian development during the period of sun-drying environmental stress.

**Key words:** *Procambarus clarkii*; ovary; developmental regulation; sun-drying environmental stress; transcriptome

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## 0 引言

【研究意义】克氏原螯虾(*Procambarus clarkii*) 又称小龙虾,在20世纪初被引入我国,是我国养殖面积最广和产量最大的淡水虾,也是淡水水产出口创汇的主导产品。克氏原螯虾广泛分布于湖北、江苏等省份,由于冬春季市场价格过高,其人工养殖产业逐渐向气候温暖适宜的华南地区发展。克氏原螯虾的主要养殖模式为稻田养殖,效益最佳的冬闲田养殖阶段在每年10月至次年4月;获得苗种的主要途径为人工繁殖,出苗量最大的长江中下游地区供苗高峰期在每年4—6月,与冬闲田养殖存在时间差。为保障秋冬季养殖的苗种供应,提高苗种产量,优化繁育促熟技术迫在眉睫。克氏原螯虾繁殖期时间跨度大,雌雄交配现象在每年春冬季外的大部分时间均可发现,当雌虾卵巢未成熟时也会发生交配,交配后,雄虾精子排入雌虾纳精囊内保存,直到卵巢成熟、排卵,产生抱卵现象(王庆,2012;徐增洪等,2014)。生产实践表明,晒田能提高克氏原螯虾卵巢成熟的同步性,促使其提前抱卵,提高抱卵同步率,且具备杀灭敌害生物的效果,在生产上已广泛使用。因此,了解晒田促熟卵巢的分子机制,对发展新的繁殖相关技术具有重要意义。【前人研究进展】转录组测序技术已广泛应用于水产动物的病原体感染(Lee et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2021; Yang et al., 2022)、免疫调节(Jiao et al., 2019; Jiang et al., 2021; Ding et al., 2022)、神经调节(Veenstra, 2015; He et al., 2019; Costa et al., 2021)和性腺发育(Wang et al., 2020; Zheng et al., 2021; Zhong et al., 2021)等方面的分子机制研究。近年来,转录组技术作为研究虾类性腺发育的重要手段,对探寻提升虾类繁殖性能具有重要意义。相关报道表明,在克氏原螯虾中,DNA复制、细胞周期、错配修复、嘧啶代谢、减数分裂酵母和核苷酸切除修复等KEGG通路及*Vg*、*cyclin B*、*CDK2*和*Dmcl*等差异基因共同参与调节性腺发育(Jiang et al., 2014; Shen et al., 2014);对雌性斑节对

虾(*Penaeus monodon*)投喂多毛类动物并切除单侧眼柄后,参与调控脂肪酸调节、能量生成和激素介导卵母细胞成熟等通路的重要基因,如*MAPKK*、*PGM-RC1*及*cytochrome*等高表达,协同诱导卵巢成熟(Sit-tikankaew et al., 2020);日本沼虾(*Macrobrachium nipponense*)卵巢在繁殖期间可快速且周期性成熟,其溶酶体通路中富集的相关基因*cathepins*、*legumains*和*cystatin*,可保护卵黄原蛋白水解,且*myosin heavy chain 67*参与了卵母细胞的排出(Zhang et al., 2021);通过增加甘油三酯和甾醇等营养物质的含量及提高雌激素、雌二醇、甲基法尼苷等相关激素的分泌,从而促进雌性南美白对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)卵巢发育(Liang et al., 2022)。根据有关研究报道,温度(张聚涛,2011;王庆等,2012)、隐蔽物(宋光同等,2015)、光照(孙珂,2019)等环境因素可促进克氏原螯虾卵巢成熟,通过温棚反季繁育(文玲梅等,2018;刘国峰等,2021;宋光同等,2022)及工厂化离体繁育(许洪杰等,2020)等方式可促进亲虾繁育,但还未有生产技术可实现克氏原螯虾卵巢稳定成熟。环境胁迫会影响能量的最佳分配,包括生长、繁殖和储存等(Sokolova, 2013)。卵黄是胚胎发育主要的能量储备,卵黄生成的平衡改变可能会导致严重的生殖障碍(Arambourou et al., 2020);纳米聚苯乙烯(PS NPs)与除草剂阿特拉津胁迫克氏原螯虾卵巢发育,导致其卵黄原蛋白(Vtg)表达下调、卵母细胞较小(Silveyra et al., 2018; Capanni et al., 2021);茶会引起卵巢封闭,促使卵黄发生前期和卵黄发生期的卵母细胞退化(Sarojini et al., 1995)。但也有学者曾尝试利用胁迫因素加强克氏原螯虾卵巢发育,以了解其发育的分子机制,曾有研究发现使用法尼酸甲酯(MF)胁迫可刺激卵母细胞成熟,促进卵巢成熟(Laufer et al., 1998)。【本研究切入点】目前,生产中已广泛使用晒田方式对雌虾卵巢进行促熟,进而提高克氏原螯虾的繁殖能力。但晒田促熟卵巢的分子机制尚不明确,仍需深入探讨。【拟解决的关键问题】

从晒田环境胁迫着手,基于转录组技术对克氏原螯虾晒田胁迫期间卵巢发育的分子机制进行分析,筛选出与卵巢发育相关的候选基因及信号通路,为研究晒田胁迫方式促进克氏原螯虾卵巢发育的作用机制提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 样本处理与预试验

供试克氏原螯虾来自广西来宾市商业养殖场,该场采用稻虾共作养殖模式。选取有环沟的露天池塘,在环沟靠田面一侧顶部,用铁棒和塑料网将田面围住,防止克氏原螯虾逃离田面至环沟掘洞。选取50 kg雌虾,逐个称重后放入池塘,水深控制在30~40 cm,让其适应新池塘环境,3 d后将水排干,充分自然曝晒进行晒田环境胁迫,同时停止喂料,促使雌虾在田面掘洞进入繁殖状态。2021年9月20—30日期间进行晒田试验,分别于晒田0 d(CK)、3 d(T1)、7 d(T2)和10 d(T3)捕获雌虾,每个时期捕获9只雌虾,随机分成3组样本(每3只雌虾1组),共收集12组样本。收集后的样本立即浸泡在RNA保存缓冲液中,当天转移到-80 °C冰箱保存备用。

晒田可诱导克氏原螯虾掘洞、交配、产卵,是其繁育促熟的关键(奚业文等,2021)。为验证这一观点,本研究采用上述晒田方法,先进行10 d晒田预试验,利用Zhong等(2021)对克氏原螯虾卵巢发育分期的鉴定方法,将晒田前后随机捕获的40只雌虾解剖,其卵巢生长至IV期确定为卵巢成熟,结果见表1。最终晒田后的雌虾卵巢成熟率为92.5%,表明生产上晒田可促熟克氏原螯虾卵巢。

### 1.2 RNA提取、cDNA文库构建和Illumina测序

通过TRIzol试剂盒提取每个卵巢样本的总RNA,用琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测RNA完整性和基因组DNA污染情况,根据试剂盒构建克氏原螯虾卵巢cDNA文库(包括mRNA分离及打断、cDNA双链合成和纯化、cDNA末端修复、加poly(A)尾并连接到Illumina测序适配器、筛选200 bp左右cDNA片段、PCR扩增并纯化其产物),使用Illumina NovaSeq 6000测序仪对cDNA文库进行测序。

### 1.3 测序数据组装和功能注释

原始Reads通过fastp(Chen et al., 2018)进行质控。过滤掉含有序列适配器、超过10%未知核苷酸(N)和超过50%低质量(Q值 $\leq 20$ )碱基的数据,得到的高质量数据使用Trinity(Grabherr et al., 2011)拼接成转录本。使用BUSCO(Simão et al., 2015)对组装转录本进行完整性评估,取每个聚类中最长的转录本作为Unigene参考序列进行后续分析。用BLAST在Nr、Swiss-Prot、KEGG和KOG/COG数据库进行基因功能注释分析;根据NR数据库注释信息,使用Blast2GO(Conesa, 2005)进行GO功能注释。

### 1.4 差异表达与基因富集分析

将各样本测序得到的Reads在Unigene数据库进行比对,根据比对结果,使用RSEM进行基因表达量水平统计(Li and Dewey, 2011)。采用FPKM法表示基因表达量统计和表达量丰度(Pertea et al., 2015, 2016)。计算得到的基因表达量可直接用于比较不同样品间的基因表达差异(DEGs)。采用DESeq2(Love et al., 2014)进行样品组间的差异表达分析,获得晒田期间不同阶段的差异表达基因。分析过程:对read count进行标准化(normalization),根据模型计算假设检验概率(P),对得到的P进行多重假设检验校正,得到错误发现率(FDR),筛选条件为取FDR $< 0.05$ 且 $|\log_2 \text{Fold Change}| > 1$ 的基因为显著DEGs。对DEGs进行GO功能注释及KEGG通路富集分析,获得DEGs相对应的各种注释信息。

### 1.5 实时荧光定量PCR验证

为检测转录组测序的准确可靠性,随机选择3个DEGs [*Pck2* (phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase)、*PIM3* (serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-1-like)、*serine protease nudel-like*]进行验证。利用Primer 6.0设计引物,以*GAPDH*为内参基因,实时荧光定量PCR引物序列见表2,按照 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 方法计算基因相对表达量。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 转录组数据组装结果

对照样品CK(0 d:CK-1、CK-2、CK-3)和胁迫样品

表 1 晒田环境胁迫前后克氏原螯虾的卵巢各发育时期数量及成熟率

Table 1 Changes in the number and maturation rate of *P. clarkii* ovaries in different developmental stages before and after sun-drying environmental stress

时间 Time	解剖数量 Number of dissections	I期数量 Number of phase I	II期数量 Number of phase II	III期数量 Number of phase III	IV期数量 Number of phase IV	成熟率(%) Maturity rate
晒田前(0 d)Before sun-drying	40	3	9	25	3	7.5
晒田后(10 d)After sun-drying	40	0	0	3	37	92.5

T1(3 d:T1-1、T1-2、T1-3)、T2(7 d:T2-1、T2-2、T2-3)、T3(10 d:T3-1、T3-2、T3-3)分别进行转录组测序。获得12个样本的原始数据37334066~53041744条,原始GC含量为43.50%~44.20%;得到高质量数据37199296~52819840条,质控GC含量为43.41%~44.10%,且Q30占比达93.61%以上(表3)。对高质量数据进行组装,共获得86377个Unigenes,长度在201~31884 bp,平均长度为1051 bp,小于1000 bp的Unigenes占73.72%(图1)。

**2.2 转录组序列注释结果**

对照组和胁迫组样本序列组装总共获得86377个Unigenes,将其与Nr、KOG/COG、Swiss-Prot和KEGG 4个数据库进行比对(参数为 $evalue < 0.00001$ ),其中22712个Unigenes在库中得到注释,未被注释部分有

63665个,占总Unigenes数量的73.71%(表4)。测序数据中有11906个Unigenes与同为节肢动物门十足目的南美白对虾基因同源性匹配最好,且与其他生物匹配差异明显,表明序列注释准确度较高(图2)。

**2.3 晒田胁迫下卵巢DEGs的表达分析结果**

胁迫组(T1、T2、T3)与CK对比的3个比较组,共鉴定出1115个显著DEGs。在3个比较组中,T3 vs CK组上调和下调的显著DEGs均最多,表达上调和下调显著DEGs最少的是T2 vs CK组(表5)。

**2.4 DEGs的GO功能注释分析结果**

胁迫组(T1、T2、T3)与CK对比后,结果显示,3个比较组的DEGs在GO各二级功能分类的富集情况大致相似,表明克氏原螯虾卵巢组织在不同晒田环境胁迫时间(3、7和10 d)下,适应环境胁迫的主要

表 2 实时荧光定量PCR扩增引物序列信息

Table2 Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR amplified primer sequence information

基因名称 Gene	正向引物 Forward primer	反向引物 Reverse primer
<i>Pck2</i>	5'-AACGAGGTGCGGGAACAAC-3'	5'-TGAATCCAGTCAGCAAAAACCA-3'
<i>PIM3</i>	5'-AAGGACGAAAACCTGCTCATA-3'	5'-TCTGACACTCTTCGAAAATGG-3'
<i>serine protease nudel-like</i>	5'-ATGGAGTGCGAGGGGACGA-3'	5'-TCTTCTTGAGCGGGACACAC-3'

表 3 晒田环境胁迫克氏原螯虾卵巢的转录组数据统计结果

Table3 Statistics of the ovary transcriptome of *P. clarkii* under sun-drying environmental stress

样品名 Sample	原始数据(条) Raw reads	原始GC含量(%) Raw GC content	质控数据(条) Clean reads	质控GC含量(%) Clean GC content	Q30 (%)
CK-1	44378114	43.61	44213736	43.51	94.29
CK-2	44994332	44.17	44823748	44.08	94.27
CK-3	39698776	43.92	39546716	43.83	94.22
T1-1	45856476	43.84	45669424	43.73	94.34
T1-2	53041744	43.73	52819840	43.62	94.23
T1-3	47680870	43.68	47484048	43.58	94.21
T2-1	44983332	44.20	44805014	44.10	94.47
T2-2	43008730	43.59	42846322	43.50	93.96
T2-3	37334066	43.79	37199296	43.71	94.34
T3-1	43437166	43.57	43276806	43.48	94.02
T3-2	42958550	43.57	42801432	43.47	93.61
T3-3	38695144	43.50	38560918	43.41	94.24

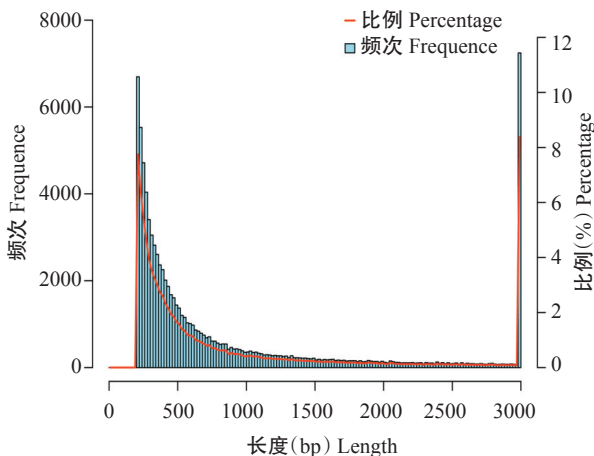


图 1 组装Unigenes长度分布情况

Fig.1 Assembled Unigenes length distribution map

生理过程大致相似。生物学过程主要涉及细胞过程(Cellular process)、代谢过程(Metabolic process)和单一生物过程(Sing-organism process)等,细胞组分主要涉及细胞(Cell)、细胞区域(Cellpart)和膜类(Membrane)等,分子功能主要涉及黏合(Binding)、催化活性(Catalyticactivity)和转运蛋白活性(Transporter activity)等(图3)。

**2.5 DEGs的KEGG信号通路富集分析结果**

Q值 $\leq 0.05$ 的通路定义为显著富集,找出晒田胁迫时期克氏原螯虾卵巢DEGs显著富集的通路,以确定其参与的最主要代谢通路和转导通路。在3个比较组中,T1 vs CK比较组共124个DEGs注释到195条KEGG通路中,前10通路包括溶酶体、抗原加工和呈

表 4 晒田环境胁迫下克氏原螯虾卵巢基因注释统计结果

Table 4 Annotation statistics of ovary gene of *P. clarkii* under sun-drying environmental stress

注释数据库 Annotation database	基因数目 Number of genes	比例(%) Percentage
Annotated in Nr	22167	25.66
Annotated in KEGG	20672	23.93
Annotated in KOG/COG	12635	14.63
Annotated in Swiss-Prot	13840	16.02
Annotated in all database	11677	13.52
Annotated in at least one database	22712	26.29
Without annotation in database	63665	73.71
Total genes	86377	100.00

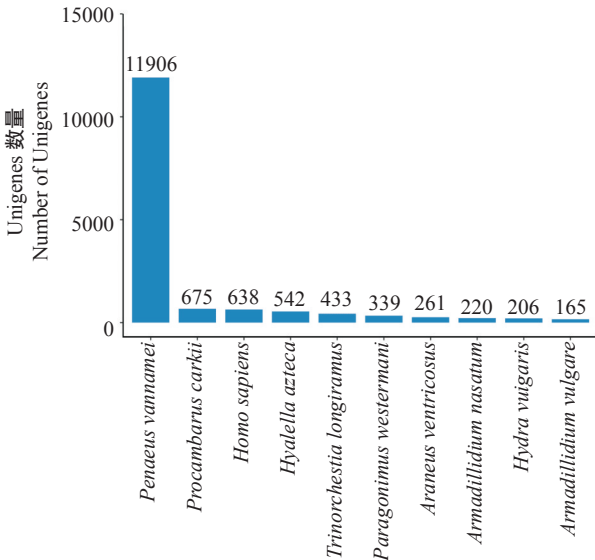


图 2 组装Unigenes比对物种数量统计结果

Fig.2 Statistics of number of assembled Unigenes compared to the species

表 5 晒田环境胁迫下克氏原螯虾卵巢显著DEGs统计结果

Table 5 Statistics of significantly DEGs in *P. clarkii* ovary under sun-drying environmental stress

比较组 Comparison group	上调 Up-regulation	下调 Down-regulation	合计 Total
T1 vs CK	115	372	487
T2 vs CK	75	175	250
T3 vs CK	178	514	692

递、氨基糖和核苷酸糖代谢等通路。T2 vs CK比较组共55个DEGs注释到193条KEGG通路中,前10通路包括淀粉和蔗糖代谢、心肌收缩、近端小管碳酸氢盐再生等通路。T3 vs CK比较组共有143个DEGs注释到255个途径中,前10通路包括流体剪切应力和动脉粥样硬化、抗原加工和呈递、IL-17信号途径等通路(表6)。其中与卵巢发育相关的信号转导通路有GnRH信号通路、PI3K-Akt信号通路、雌激素信号通路。前10通路中,3个比较组共同具备的通路为淀粉与蔗糖代谢,此通路中共同存在的基因有 $\alpha$ -淀粉酶和内切葡聚糖酶。T1 vs CK与T3 vs CK比较组在该通路中共同存在麦芽糖酶-葡糖淀粉酶和海藻糖6-

磷酸合酶/磷酸酶,T2 vs CK比较组特有的基因是葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶和葡萄糖-6-磷酸异构酶(表7)。此外,前10通路中,3个比较组间也存在较多不同的通路,如溶酶体、心肌收缩、流体剪切应力和动脉粥样硬化等通路(表6)。

## 2.6 DEGs的实时荧光定量PCR验证结果

为验证转录组数据的准确性,本研究随机挑选3个DEGs(*Pck2*、*PIM3*、*serine protease nudel-like*)进行实时荧光定量PCR检测。结果显示,*serine protease nudel-like*在T1、T2和T3时期表达上调,*Pck2*和*PIM3*在T1、T2和T3时期均表达下调,3个DEGs的表达趋势与转录组测序结果基本一致,表明转录组测序数据准确可信(表8和图4)。在转录组数据中继续筛选到7个与卵巢发育相关的DEGs(*B2M*、*TUBA1B*、*MT-CYB*、*MT-ND1*、*MT-ND2*、*MT-ND4*和*DSX*)准备进行后续研究(表8)。

## 3 讨论

有研究表明,一些胁迫因子会对性腺产生影响,如常见的重金属铜,通过干扰人类、猪、小鼠等哺乳动物雄性和雌性的生殖系统来影响其繁殖功能(Roychoudhury et al., 2016);铜可使精巢中活性氧和丙二醛水平升高,导致雄性克氏原螯虾精巢组织氧化损伤(Zhao et al., 2019);铜纳米粒子(CuNPs)的形状和支撑也会对猪卵巢细胞的基础功能造成直接的刺激性影响(Sirotkin et al., 2020)。研究发现克氏原螯虾体内铁蛋白基因(*PcFer*)可能具有免疫防御作用,保护克氏原螯虾免受重金属因子胁迫(Liu et al., 2017),为重金属刺激卵巢发育提供研究思路。此外,An等(2018)使用微囊藻毒素-LR(非重金属因子)对克氏原螯虾进行胁迫试验后发现,虾青素可在一定程度上阻止微囊藻毒素-LR在肝胰腺和卵巢中产生生物蓄积,说明环境因素可影响物种的卵巢发育。

本研究对晒田胁迫0、3、7和10 d的克氏原螯虾卵巢组织进行转录组测序,共组装获得86377个

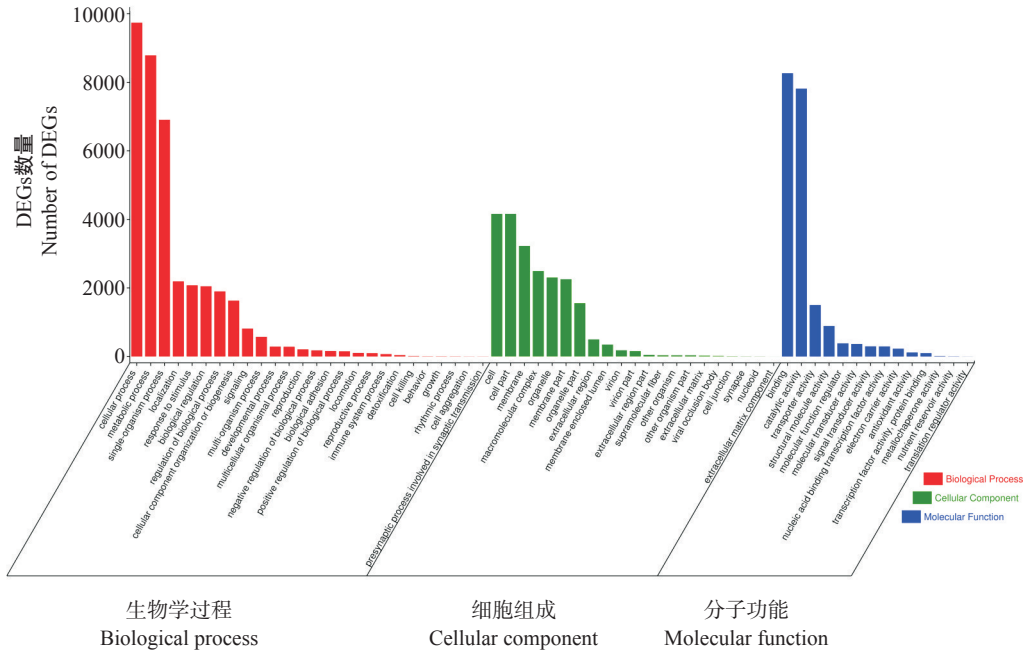


图 3 DEGs的GO功能注释分析结果

Fig.3 Results of GO functional annotation analysis of DEGs

表 6 根据Q值排列的晒田胁迫时期克氏原螯虾卵巢DEGs富集的前10条KEGG信号通路

Table 6 The top 10 KEGG pathways of DEGs in *P. cruzi* ovary under sun-drying stress ranked according environmental to Q value

比较组 Comparison group	通路名称 Pathway	通路ID Pathway ID	DEGs总数 Total DEGs	Q值 Q value
T1 vs CK	溶酶体 Lysosome	ko04142	26	0
	抗原加工和呈递 Antigen processing and presentation	ko04612	14	0
	氨基糖和核苷酸糖代谢 Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism	ko00520	13	0.000002
	细胞凋亡 Apoptosis	ko04210	15	0.00003
	胰腺分泌物 Pancreatic secretion	ko04972	12	0.000093
	自噬—动物 Autophagy-animal	ko04140	12	0.00084
	胰岛素抵抗 Insulin resistance	ko04931	9	0.00092
	类风湿关节炎 Rheumatoid arthritis	ko05323	9	0.00092
	脂肪细胞因子信号通路 Adipocytokine signaling pathway	ko04920	7	0.001392
	淀粉和蔗糖代谢 Starch and sucrose metabolism	ko00500	8	0.001392
T2 vs CK	淀粉和蔗糖代谢 Starch and sucrose metabolism	ko00500	6	0.000032
	心肌收缩 Cardiac muscle contraction	ko04260	7	0.000198
	近端小管碳酸氢盐再生 Proximal tubule bicarbonate reclamation	ko04964	4	0.000286
	AGE-RAGE信号通路在糖尿病并发症中的作用 AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications	ko04933	5	0.000326
	胰岛素抵抗 Insulin resistance	ko04931	5	0.000786
	碳水化合物的消化和吸收 Carbohydrate digestion and absorption	ko04973	4	0.000915
	脂肪细胞因子信号通路 Adipocytokine signaling pathway	ko04920	4	0.001084
	心肌细胞中的肾上腺素能信号传导 Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes	ko04261	6	0.00117
	胰岛素信号通路 Insulin signaling pathway	ko04910	6	0.001205
	蛋白质消化吸收 Protein digestion and absorption	ko04974	5	0.001258
T3 vs CK	流体剪切应力和动脉粥样硬化 Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis	ko05418	14	0.000011
	抗原加工和呈递 Antigen processing and presentation	ko04612	10	0.000038
	IL-17信号通路 IL-17 signaling pathway	ko04657	7	0.000095
	癌症中的蛋白聚糖 Proteoglycans in cancer	ko05205	14	0.00011
	淀粉和蔗糖代谢 Starch and sucrose metabolism	ko00500	8	0.000194
	C型凝集素受体信号通路 C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway	ko04625	8	0.000261
	GnRH信号通路 GnRH signaling pathway	ko04912	8	0.000395
	PI3K-Akt 信号通路 PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	ko04151	15	0.00047
	雌激素信号通路 Estrogen signaling pathway	ko04915	10	0.000476
	细胞凋亡 Apoptosis	ko04210	11	0.001141

表 7 淀粉与蔗糖代谢通路中的部分基因在不同比较组中的分布情况

Table 7 The distribution of some genes in starch and sucrose metabolic pathways in different comparison groups

通路名称 Pathway	基因 Gene	T1 vs CK	T2 vs CK	T3 vs CK
淀粉和蔗糖代谢 Starch and sucrose metabolism	葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶基因 <i>G6PC</i>		√	
	葡萄糖-6-磷酸异构酶基因 <i>GPI, pgi</i>		√	
	$\alpha$ -淀粉酶基因 <i>AMY, amyA, malS</i>	√	√	√
	内切葡聚糖酶基因 <i>E3.2.1.4</i>	√	√	√
	海藻糖6-磷酸合酶/磷酸酶基因 <i>TPS</i>	√		√
	麦芽糖酶-葡糖淀粉酶基因 <i>MGAM</i>	√		√

表 8 晒田胁迫下克氏原螯虾卵巢部分DEGs

Table 8 DEGs in *P. clarkii* ovary under sun-drying environmental stress

基因 ID Gene ID	基因 Gene	log <sub>2</sub> Fold Change		
		T1/CK	T2/CK	T3/CK
Unigene0014813	Cysteine peptidase ( <i>LCPI</i> )	-10.0856	-8.4815	-9.5595
Unigene0039338	Trypsin ( <i>Prss2</i> )	-8.1833	-8.7146	-10.0134
Unigene0011669	Carboxypeptidase B ( <i>Cpa2</i> )	-7.2707	-8.0749	-8.3337
Unigene0070513	Calmodulin ( <i>CML2</i> )	-5.5977	1.4134	-10.1421
Unigene0030244	Early growth response protein 1-like isoform X1 ( <i>EGRI</i> )	-3.4114	-2.5307	-2.2322
Unigene0050500	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase ( <i>Pck2</i> )	-3.0519	-1.4021	-2.1269
Unigene0035910	Serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-1-like ( <i>PIM3</i> )	-1.3880	-1.7340	-2.2611
Unigene0011445	Reverse transcriptase	1.3709	-0.4232	-0.4261
Unigene0071042	Beta-2-microglobulin ( <i>B2M</i> )	1.2360	1.8001	4.0400
Unigene0039020	Cytochrome b ( <i>MT-CYB</i> )	0.6112	1.0401	1.5706
Unigene0078190	Serine protease <i>nudel-like</i>	0.6360	0.6983	1.4028
Unigene0000330	Tubulin alpha-1B chain ( <i>TUBA1B</i> )	0.6098	0.7348	1.3851
Unigene0068020	NADH dehydrogenase subunit 2 ( <i>MT-ND2</i> )	0.3283	0.7895	1.3228
Unigene0027933	Doublesex ( <i>DSX</i> )	0.4784	0.4587	1.1703
Unigene0071689	NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4 ( <i>MT-ND4</i> )	0.2447	0.9223	1.1265
Unigene0067002	NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 ( <i>MT-ND1</i> )	0.3909	0.9941	1.0912

Unigenes, 注释成功率为26.29%, 73.71%的Unigenes未得到注释, 推测尚有许多特有功能的新基因未在库中注释。GO功能注释是根据NR数据库注释信息使用软件分析获得, 共有593个Unigenes在发育过程、生殖过程、生殖等GO功能术语中得到注释, 表明这些相关基因在克氏原螯虾卵巢发育过程中发挥重要作用。卵巢发育涉及的通路复杂, 已有前人报道出一些通路参与性腺发育, 如PI3K-Akt信号通路、cGMP-PKG信号通路、卵巢发育、泛素蛋白酶体通路和细胞周期调节蛋白等 (Jiang et al., 2014; Tian et al., 2018; Li and Bai, 2020; Li et al., 2021)。本研究的KEGG富集分析显示, PI3K-Akt信号通路、GnRH信号通路和雌激素信号通路参与卵巢发育。PI3K-Akt信号通路已被证明可调控小鼠卵巢功能的恢复, 抑制卵巢早衰 (Yin et al., 2018); 在卵泡发育过程中可调控减数分裂, 从而影响卵母细胞的成熟分化程度 (Song et al., 2018)。此外, FoxO蛋白和*FecB*基因通过PI3K-Akt信号通路参与调节卵母细胞生长、原始卵泡发育及细胞增值和细胞凋零 (Tzivion et al., 2011; Li et al., 2021)。在哺乳动物的下丘脑—垂体—性腺生殖轴内, GnRH信号通过受体所在的离散膜隔室启动, 激活细胞外信号调节激酶 (*ERKs 1/2*), 以

调节生殖能力 (Bliss et al., 2010); 虾夷扇贝 (*Patinopecten yessoensis*) 足神经节中潜在的GnRH信号通路 (GnRH-GnRHR-GPB5-LGR/LGR5L) 可能参与调节性激素 (Zhang et al., 2020)。在半滑舌鲷 (*Cynoglossus semilaevis*) 生殖过程中, lncRNA调控与卵巢生长、成熟和排卵相关的基因表达, 并参与孕酮介导的GnRH信号通路 (Dong et al., 2021)。目前, 已在斑节对虾 (Ngernsoungnern et al., 2008)、南美白对虾 (Tinikul et al., 2011)、美国蜚螯 (*Triops longicaudatus*) (Amano et al., 2021) 等甲壳类动物中发现GnRH及其受体, 主要在神经节和生殖腺中表达, 其功能与生殖有关 (Treen et al., 2012)。雌激素信号通路主要通过ER (雌激素受体) 介导, ER包括*Era*、*Erb*和*GPR30*等 (Cui et al., 2013)。其中*Era*在卵巢癌中以不依赖配体的方式介导瘦素诱导细胞增殖, 在卵巢免疫方面起重要作用 (Choi et al., 2011); 在雌性中, 雌激素水平升高会刺激血清瘦素水平升高, 从而影响生殖, 在血清瘦素水平的正常范围 (10~20 ng/mL) 内, 促性腺激素和生长因子能促使卵巢颗粒、膜细胞功能及卵母细胞达到成熟 (Childs et al., 2021)。

此外, 3个比较组中共同具备的通路为淀粉与

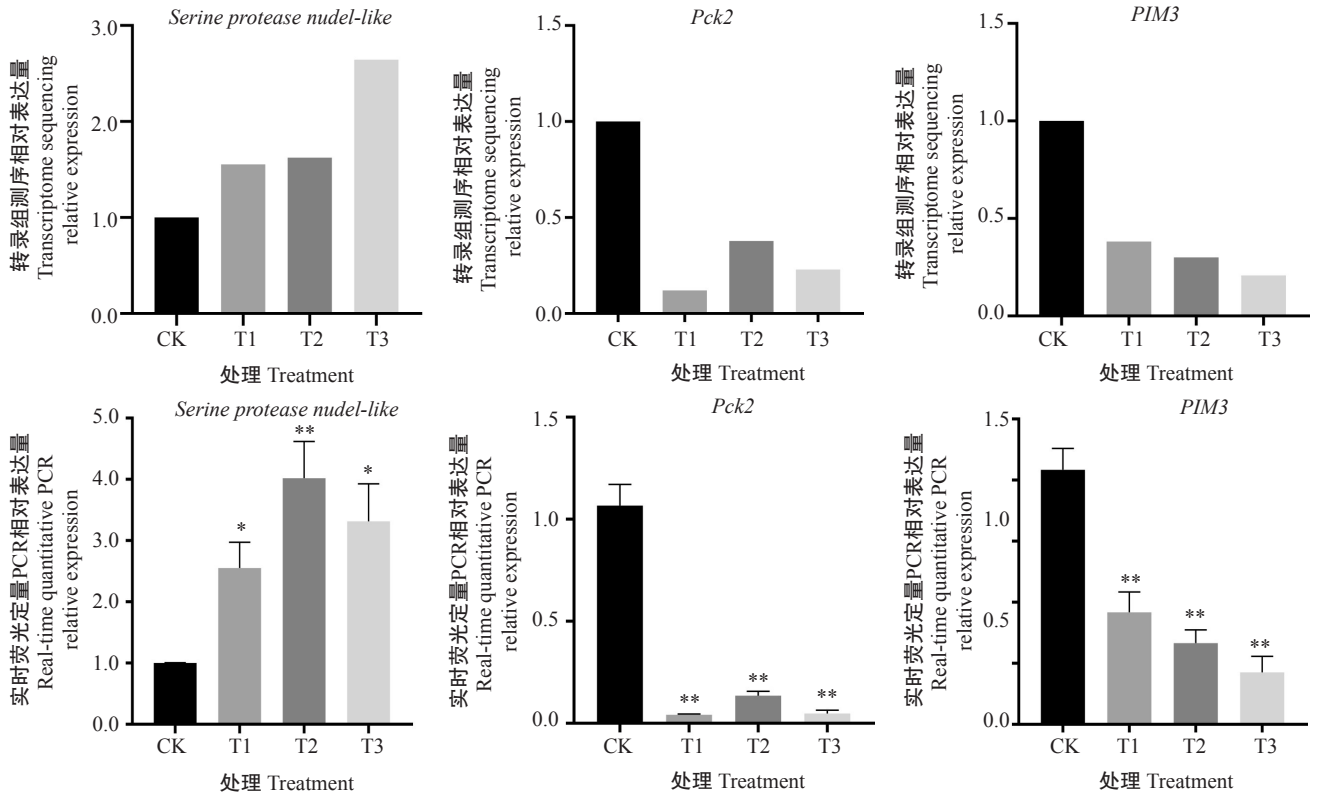


图 4 DEGs的实时荧光定量PCR验证结果

Fig.4 Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR verification results of DEGs

\*表示与对照相比差异显著( $P<0.05$ ), \*\*表示与对照相比差异极显著( $P<0.01$ )

\*represented significant difference compared to CK ( $P<0.05$ ), \*\* represented extremely significant difference compared to CK ( $P<0.01$ )

蔗糖代谢,不同比较组在该通路中DEGs略有不同。其中, $\alpha$ -淀粉酶、内切葡聚糖酶、麦芽糖酶-葡糖淀粉酶、海藻糖6-磷酸合酶/磷酸酶、葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶和葡萄糖-6-磷酸异构酶在不同比较组中的表达有所不同,推测是晒田促使卵巢内发生糖类代谢,产生能量变化。研究发现, $\alpha$ -淀粉酶(*AMY*、*amyA*和*mals*)是最广泛的淀粉水解酶,可裂解淀粉和其他相关多糖的 $\alpha$ -(1,4)-D-糖苷键,生成葡萄糖、麦芽糖及极限糊精等单糖,产生能量(Paul et al., 2021);海藻糖6-磷酸合酶/磷酸酶(*TPS*)通过海藻糖生物合成途径产生海藻糖(Tang et al., 2018),可能是为维持血糖稳态;麦芽糖酶-葡糖淀粉酶(*MGAM*)将淀粉消化为葡萄糖,作为即时的能量来源(Diaz-Sotomayor et al., 2013);葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶(*G6PC*)可造成糖异生和糖原分解,减少能量(Hernández-Aguirre et al., 2021);葡萄糖-6-磷酸异构酶(*GPI*, *pgi*)以一种限速酶的方式调控*G6PC*,使其转化为果糖-6-磷酸,参与能量代谢(Guo et al., 2019)。

本研究筛选出10个与卵巢发育相关的DEGs:*B2M*、*TUBA1B*、*MT-CYB*、*MT-ND1*、*MT-ND2*、*MT-ND4*、*DSX*、*PCK2*、*PIM3*及*serine protease nudel-like*。 $\beta$ -2-微球蛋白(*B2M*)是与免疫球蛋白具有序列同源性的低

分子量蛋白质,作为一种保守的多功能调节剂,可调节激素、生长因子和同源受体等(Li et al., 2016)。研究发现,*B2M*在人体卵巢髓质组织分离卵泡的过程中基因表达稳定性最佳,可有效完成卵巢活动(Cadenas et al., 2022)。微管由 $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -tubulin蛋白异二聚体聚合而成,在细胞增殖、细胞形态维持及细胞内物质转运等细胞功能中扮演重要角色,而 $\alpha$ -tubulin作为组成微管结构的异构体之一,存在许多亚型,不同基因亚型在不同组织中含量不同,也参与不同的细胞功能(刘汉杰, 2018)。微管蛋白 $\alpha$ -1B(*TUBA1B*)作为 $\alpha$ -tubulin的一种基因亚型,在猪繁殖过程的卵巢内膜组织中具有调控卵巢细胞骨架和GTP结合的作用,对其卵巢发育有重要影响(Steinhauser et al., 2017)。双性基因(*DSX*)在实蝇属的两性发育早期存在初级转录产物,随后通过选择性拼接产生性别特异性mRNA,控制性别分化并直接决定性别发育,还可调控卵巢卵黄蛋白的表达,以及外周神经系统的感觉通路的形成(周伟, 2014)。*DSX*还会影响拟穴青蟹(*Scylla paramamosain*)卵巢中卵黄蛋白原(*vtg*)和卵黄蛋白受体(*vtgR*)的表达水平,具有调控卵巢发育及繁殖系统的重要作用(Wan et al., 2022)。磷酸烯醇丙酮酸羧激酶(*Pck2*)是糖异生途



径中的关键酶,在甘油异生、合成代谢及蛋白激酶方面发挥重要作用(Yu et al., 2021)。Pck2在人体中可调控卵巢卵丘细胞增殖和分化、胰岛素抵抗、细胞凋亡及早期胚胎发育过程中的葡萄糖代谢(Chehin et al., 2020)。PIM激酶也称丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,存在3种不同类型(PIM1、PIM2和PIM3),这些激酶分布广泛并涉及多种生物过程,包括细胞增殖、细胞分化和细胞凋亡等(Asati et al., 2019)。PIM3在银鲑卵母细胞生长过程中受促卵泡激素影响,能调控细胞通讯、存活和分化及细胞外基质重塑等过程,可为生成卵黄做准备(Luckenbach et al., 2013)。丝氨酸蛋白酶及其同源丝氨酸蛋白酶类抑制剂具有参与卵泡发育、排卵、黄体形成和维持受控蛋白水解的功能(Zhang et al., 2007)。丝氨酸蛋白酶核样(serine protease nudel-like)为核基因产物,是一种具有中央丝氨酸蛋白酶结构域的大型镶嵌蛋白,在卵巢卵泡细胞中,核基因的活性为胚胎提供背腹位置信息,从而在卵巢发育中发挥作用(LeMosy et al., 1998)。serine protease nudel-like在卵母细胞周围的卵泡细胞中高表达,并将乳草长蝻(*Oncopeltus fasciatus*)卵室的背腹极性传递给胚胎(Chen, 2015)。

NADH脱氢酶家族对能量供应至关重要,是呼吸系统电子传递链中最大的复合物,从糖和脂质氧化产生的NADH中获得能量,并将能量转化为横跨线粒体内膜的电位差,被用于合成ATP(秦敏等, 2020)。NADH脱氢酶亚基1(MT-ND1)、NADH脱氢酶亚基2(MT-ND2)、NADH脱氢酶亚基4(MT-ND4)作为NADH脱氢酶家族成员,在卵巢中皆参与能量供应。MT-ND1在塞内加尔鲷(*Solea senegalensis*)卵巢的卵黄生成过程中影响能量生成,可产生较高能量,从而促进卵巢发育(Tingaud-Sequeira et al., 2009);MT-ND2参与调控老鼠卵巢的能量供应,基因表达下调时会导致卵巢功能障碍(Xiong et al., 2018);MT-ND4是老鼠卵巢线粒体DNA的编码基因,与MT-ND2等基因一同参与卵巢内ATP合成,在卵丘细胞中重复的超排卵会导致其基因表达发生改变,基因表达增加会支持卵母细胞成熟(Xie et al., 2016)。此外,细胞色素b(MT-CYB)是线粒体蛋白,作为电子传递链的一部分,是跨膜细胞色素bc1和b6f复合物的主要亚基,通过氧化磷酸化影响能量代谢(Pal et al., 2019)。MT-CYB在日本鳗鲡(*Anguilla japonica*)卵巢线粒体内的mRNA水平随着性成熟程度增加而增加,且在卵巢卵子生成的过程及早期受精卵发育的过程中可加强建立ATP合成机制(Lok-

man et al., 2003)。

本研究中,B2M、TUBA1B、MT-CYB、MT-ND1、MT-ND2、MT-ND4、DSX、Pck2、PIM3和serine protease nudel-like等DEGs均在克氏原螯虾卵巢中高丰度表达,与上述研究结果基本一致,表明这10个基因在晒田胁迫期间全程参与卵巢发育过程,但各基因功能还需进一步验证。

## 4 结论

B2M、TUBA1B、MT-CYB、MT-ND1、MT-ND2、MT-ND4、DSX、Pck2、PIM3和serine protease nudel-like等10个DEGs及PI3K-Akt信号通路、GnRH信号通路和雌激素信号通路等3个富集通路在晒田胁迫期间参与卵巢发育调控。

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