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发酵中药渣对断奶仔猪血浆生化参数和抗氧化指标的影响

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摘要:为了探究发酵中药渣在断奶仔猪养殖中应用的可行性,选用21日龄断奶仔猪120头,随机分为对照组、中药渣组、发酵中药渣组和抗生素组,研究发酵中药渣对仔猪血浆生化参数和抗氧化指标的影响。结果表明:实验第7 d,发酵中药渣组血浆总蛋白含量显著高于抗生素组($P < 0.05$),中药渣组血浆丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)活性显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。实验第28 d,发酵中药渣组血浆过氧化氢酶和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性以及谷胱甘肽含量均高于、丙二醛含量均低于抗生素组($P > 0.05$);但其血浆总蛋白、球蛋白、甘油三酯、总胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇和低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇含量以及天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶和 ALT 活性与抗生素组无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。上述结果提示,发酵中药渣在保护肝脏、调节血脂浓度方面可发挥一定的作用;发酵中药渣可提高断奶仔猪的抗氧化能力,效果优于抗生素。

关键词:中药渣;发酵;断奶仔猪;生化指标;抗氧化指标

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Effects of Fermented Chinese Herb Residues on Plasma Biochemical Parameters and Antioxidant Indexes of Weaned Piglets

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Abstract: The present study was conducted to evaluate the possibility of the application of fermented Chinese herb residues (CHR) in diets of weaned piglets. A total of 120 piglets weaned at 21 days of age were randomly assigned to one of four treatment groups, representing control group, CHR group, fermented CHR group and antibiotic group, to evaluate the effects of fermented CHR on biochemical parameters and antioxidant indexes of weaned piglets. Results showed that at day 7 of the experiment, the plasmatal protein content of the fermented CHR group was significantly higher than that of the antibiotic group ($P < 0.05$); the plasma alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity of the CHR group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). At day 28 of the experiment, the plasma activities of catalase, glutathione peroxidase and the contents of glutathione of the fermented CHR group were higher, while the contents of malondialdehyde was lower than those of the antibiotic group ($P > 0.05$); but there were no significant differences in the plasma contents of total protein, globulin, triglyceride, total cholesterol, high density lipoprotein-cholesterol and low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, as well as the activities of aspartate aminotransferase and ALT between the fermented CHR group and antibiotic group ($P > 0.05$). Collectively, these findings suggested that the fermented CHR presented certain roles in protecting liver and regulating plasma lipid concentration of weaned piglets; dietary supplementation with the fermented CHR

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improved the antioxidant capacity, which was stronger than the antibiotics.

Key words: Chinese herb residues; fermentation; weaned piglets; biochemical parameters; antioxidant indexes

早期断奶易导致仔猪消化吸收不良、生长性能下降、腹泻甚至死亡,给养猪业造成严重的经济损失。抗生素因具有明显的促生长、抗病和防腹泻作用而被广泛添加在断奶仔猪饲料中^[1]。但是,鉴于饲用抗生素对人类健康与环境可能造成的危害,有些国家已经或开始准备禁用饲用抗生素^[2]。所以,新型、绿色、无公害抗生素替代品成为未来研发的热点和主要方向。中药加工过程中产生的大量中药渣中残留有多种生物活性成分和营养物质,其功效与原料中药类似,因此受到广泛关注。而中药渣经过微生物发酵,残留的功能物质得以充分释放,产生新的生物活性物质;营养物质的消化利用率提高,纤维素等被转化为营养物质^[3]。虽然目前关于发酵中药在养猪生产中的应用研究报道相对较多^[4],但关于微生物发酵中药渣用于断奶仔猪养殖中的报道较少。笔者前期研究发现,由熟地、山楂、陈皮、麦芽和甘草组成的中药渣发酵产物可以提高饲料养分消化率,增加空肠吸收面积,从而降低断奶仔猪的料重比^[5]。因此,为了进一步研究发酵中药渣作为饲料添加剂替代饲用抗生素的可行性,本实验测定了发酵中药渣对断奶仔猪血浆生化参数和抗氧化指标的影响,为其在断奶仔猪养殖中的应用提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 中药渣制备与成分

中药渣由湖南圣雅凯生物科技有限公司提供。取经水提后的中药渣,按熟地4、山楂2、陈皮2、麦

芽1、甘草1配比(以干品计),药渣含水量为40%~60%。接种0.4%复合菌种(含枯草芽孢杆菌、酵母菌、乳酸菌和丁酸梭菌等),活菌量 $\geq 2 \times 10^{10}$ cfu/g,置于30~33℃条件下发酵。每天翻动1~2次,发酵1周后,减压真空干燥,粉碎,包装。经测定,中药渣和发酵中药渣中总能、粗蛋白、酸性洗涤纤维、中性洗涤纤维、粗脂肪和粗灰分的含量分别为13.15和16.11 MJ/kg、7.75%和11.51%、49.51%和26.64%、40.50%和33.11%、6.39%和4.93%、25.66%和10.97%^[3]。

1.2 实验动物、饲养管理及处理

动物实验在中国科学院亚热带农业生态研究所新五丰永安实验基地进行,时间为2015年7月16日至8月14日,实验期为28 d。实验选用21日龄断奶、体重为6 kg左右的杜×长×大杂交仔猪120头,公、母各半,随机分为4组,每组5个重复,每个重复6头仔猪。4个实验组分别为对照组(不添加抗生素和氧化锌)、中药渣组(添加5 kg/t中药渣)、发酵中药渣组(添加5 kg/t发酵中药渣)和抗生素组(添加0.04 kg/t速大肥+0.2 kg/t抗敌素+3000 mg/kg 氧化锌)。中药渣和发酵中药渣的添加剂量根据预实验结果确定;速大肥、抗敌素和氧化锌的添加剂量根据商业化饲料生产要求确定。基础饲粮参照NRC(2012)^[6]营养需要配制成粉料,其原料组成及营养水平见表1。实验期间,每次饲料添加量以吃饱后槽内略有余料为度,自由饮水。

表1 基础饲粮组成及营养成分(饲喂基础)

Table 1 Composition and nutrient levels of basic diet (fed-basis)

原料 Ingredients	比例 Ratio (%)	营养成分 Nutrient ²	含量 Content (%)
玉米 Corn	22.0	消化能 DE(MJ/kg)	14.23
碎米 Broken rice	25.0	粗蛋白质 CP	18.02
小麦粉 Wheat flour	12.0	粗脂肪 EE	4.37
葡萄糖 Glucose	3.0	粗灰分 ASH	3.82
豆粕 Soybean meal(46% CP)	10.5	粗纤维 CF	2.31
膨化大豆 Puffed soybean	10.0	钙 Ca	0.80
发酵豆粕 Fermented soybean meal	2.5	总磷 TP	0.55
鱼粉 Fish meal	3.0	有效磷 AP	0.40
低蛋白乳清粉 Low-protein whey powder	5.0	赖氨酸 Lys	1.38
鸡蛋粉 Egg powder	0.5	蛋氨酸 Met	0.49
豆油 Soybean oil	1.0	苏氨酸 Thr	0.87

原料 Ingredients	比例 Ratio (%)	营养成分 Nutrient ²	含量 Content (%)
柠檬酸 Citric acid	1.5	色氨酸 Trp	0.24
预混料 Premix ¹	4.0		
合计 Total	100.0		

注:¹⁾预混料组成符合 NRC(2012)推荐的保育猪营养需要量;²⁾营养成分含量均为计算值。

Note:¹⁾The composition of premix meets the nutritional needs that NRC (2012) recommended for nursery piglets;²⁾Nutrient contents were calculated values.

1.3 样品采集与分析

分别于实验第 7 d 和 28 d, 每栏取 1 头仔猪前腔静脉采血, 肝素抗凝, 4000 r/min 离心 15 min, 取上清于-20 ℃保存。

采用 CX4 型全自动血液生化分析仪(Beckman 公司产品)测定血浆中总蛋白(TP)、球蛋白(GLB)、甘油三酯(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(HDL-C)和低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(LDL-C)的含量以及天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)和碱性磷酸酶(ALP)的活性, 生化试剂购自北京利德曼生化技术有限公司; 用试剂盒检测血浆中丙二醛(MDA)和谷胱甘肽(GSH)的含量以及过氧化氢酶(CAT)和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-PX)的活性, 试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所。

1.4 数据统计与分析

实验数据以“平均值±标准误”表示, 用

表 2 发酵中药渣对断奶仔猪血浆氮代谢相关生化参数的影响(*n*=5)

Table 2 Effects of fermented CHR on plasma biochemical parameters related to nitrogen metabolism in weaned piglets (*n*=5)

项目 Items	对照组 Control group	中药渣组 CHR group	发酵中药渣组 Fermented CHR group	抗生素组 Antibiotic group
总蛋白 TP (g/L)				
7 d	50.09 ± 1.12 ^{ab}	49.91 ± 1.07 ^{ab}	53.00 ± 1.50 ^a	47.50 ± 1.31 ^b
28 d	45.64 ± 5.12 ^a	31.94 ± 2.75 ^b	33.62 ± 3.06 ^b	34.18 ± 2.68 ^b
球蛋白 GLB (g/L)				
7 d	21.39 ± 1.15	21.67 ± 0.90	22.68 ± 0.94	20.07 ± 0.85
28 d	21.90 ± 4.67 ^a	11.78 ± 1.75 ^b	12.18 ± 1.15 ^b	12.40 ± 1.48 ^b
天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 AST (U/L)				
7 d	97.59 ± 20.34 ^a	44.14 ± 7.40 ^b	59.93 ± 7.13 ^b	42.97 ± 4.45 ^b
28 d	104.52 ± 10.85	79.40 ± 12.67	111.34 ± 23.75	89.88 ± 12.66
丙氨酸氨基转移酶 ALT (U/L)				
7 d	45.51 ± 7.22 ^a	32.84 ± 2.41 ^b	35.38 ± 2.71 ^{ab}	36.94 ± 2.12 ^{ab}
28 d	38.90 ± 5.22	34.10 ± 5.64	37.62 ± 3.52	44.96 ± 7.97
碱性磷酸酶 ALP (U/L)				
7 d	255.98 ± 25.58 ^b	204.91 ± 16.46 ^b	236.66 ± 16.96 ^b	374.15 ± 29.24 ^a
28 d	185.06 ± 29.71 ^{ab}	150.48 ± 12.24 ^b	210.48 ± 26.05 ^{ab}	292.18 ± 54.65 ^a

注: 同行数据肩标不同字母表示差异显著(*P*<0.05)。下表同。

Note: Data in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly (*P*<0.05). Same as below.

2.2 发酵中药渣对断奶仔猪血浆脂质代谢相关生化参数的影响

由表3可知,除了实验第28 d,中药渣组、发酵

中药渣组和抗生素组LDL-C含量显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)外,各实验组之间其他与脂质代谢相关生化参数均无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

表3 发酵中药渣对断奶仔猪血浆脂质代谢相关生化参数的影响($n=5$)

Table 3 Effects of fermented CHR on plasma biochemical parameters related to lipid metabolism in weaned piglets ($n=5$)

项目 Items	对照组 Control group	中药渣组 CHR group	发酵中药渣组 Fermented CHR group	抗生素组 Antibiotic group
甘油三酯 TG (mmol/L)				
7 d	0.41 ± 0.05	0.34 ± 0.04	0.37 ± 0.05	0.26 ± 0.02
28 d	0.38 ± 0.03	0.35 ± 0.06	0.25 ± 0.04	0.34 ± 0.05
总胆固醇 TC (mmol/L)				
7 d	1.59 ± 0.05	1.59 ± 0.03	1.71 ± 0.08	1.94 ± 0.32
28 d	1.78 ± 0.16	1.39 ± 0.13	1.44 ± 0.14	1.38 ± 0.13
高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇 HDL-C (mmol/L)				
7 d	0.64 ± 0.04	0.63 ± 0.02	0.67 ± 0.03	0.63 ± 0.03
28 d	0.48 ± 0.04	0.41 ± 0.05	0.45 ± 0.06	0.39 ± 0.06
低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇 LDL-C (mmol/L)				
7 d	0.66 ± 0.02	0.70 ± 0.02	0.74 ± 0.06	0.95 ± 0.22
28 d	0.97 ± 0.1 ^a	0.64 ± 0.05 ^b	0.66 ± 0.06 ^b	0.71 ± 0.07 ^b

2.3 发酵中药渣对断奶仔猪血浆抗氧化功能的影响

由表4可知,添加发酵中药渣可增加仔猪血浆中CAT和GSH-PX活性以及GSH含量、降低MDA含量;除了实验第28 d中药渣组GSH含量显著低于发酵中药渣组($P < 0.05$)外,其他抗氧化指标无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论与结论

血浆TP、GLB含量代表了机体蛋白质吸收、合成和代谢能力,而机体蛋白质可为免疫球蛋白的合成提供原料,所以在一定程度上也反映了机体的免疫力^[7,8]。AST和ALT是动物体内重要的转氨酶,在非必需氨基酸合成和蛋白质分解代谢、糖脂代谢

表4 发酵中药渣对断奶仔猪抗氧化能力的影响($n=5$)

Table 4 Effects of fermented CHR on plasma antioxidant ability in weaned piglets ($n=5$)

项目 Items	对照组 Control group	中药渣组 CHR group	发酵中药渣组 Fermented CHR group	抗生素组 Antibiotic group
过氧化氢酶 CAT (U/mL)				
7 d	53.83 ± 9.43	45.01 ± 15.16	77.78 ± 8.36	64.65 ± 14.62
28 d	50.61 ± 12.79	61.23 ± 15.81	77.47 ± 9.65	61.74 ± 13.67
谷胱甘肽 GSH (μmol/L)				
7 d	4.09 ± 2.39	2.97 ± 0.86	5.36 ± 3.67	2.20 ± 0.38
28 d	2.62 ± 0.44 ^{ab}	1.79 ± 0.53 ^b	7.49 ± 3.30 ^a	4.78 ± 1.64 ^{ab}
谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 GSH-PX (U/mL)				
7 d	353.76 ± 30.62	344.70 ± 41.19	470.10 ± 39.77	379.99 ± 43.33
28 d	445.61 ± 78.68	412.23 ± 42.53	421.53 ± 27.69	379.92 ± 22.16
丙二醛 MDA (nmol/mL)				
7 d	47.53 ± 5.93	36.00 ± 11.43	39.73 ± 5.28	41.67 ± 3.79
28 d	48.27 ± 7.99	58.93 ± 14.57	61.53 ± 7.16	78.73 ± 15.94

转换过程中起着重要作用^[9]。本实验中,饲粮添加发酵中药渣28 d时,仔猪血浆中TP和GLB含量、AST和ALT活性与抗生素组无显著差异,提示发酵中药渣对机体氮代谢和糖脂代谢的调控作用与抗生素相当。另外,血浆中ALT和AST活性可反映肝脏功能状况。史自涛等^[1]研究发现,抗生素对仔猪肝脏具有一定的保护作用。上述结果提示,中药渣和发酵中药渣与抗生素一样可能也具有保护肝脏的功能。血清ALP活性的高低可反映动物的生长状况,ALP活性与猪的日增重呈正相关^[8]。本实验结果表明,实验第7和28 d,饲粮中添加发酵中药渣对ALP活性的影响均大于中药渣,这与实验各阶段发酵中药渣组平均日增重高于中药渣组一致^[5]。

血液中TC、TG、HDL-C和LDL-C的浓度是衡量机体脂类代谢强弱的重要指标。脂肪组织发育和脂肪沉积取决于血液中的TG水平,TG浓度降低预示着脂肪的沉积减少^[10];血液中的HDL-C和LDL-C与体内脂类的转运密切相关^[11]。本实验中,中药渣和发酵中药渣对血浆TC、TG、HDL-C和LDL-C浓度的影响与抗生素相当,这与其对生长性能的影响一致,同时也说明在脂类沉积和转运方面,中药渣、发酵中药渣和抗生素效果相当。高鹏辉等^[12]也有类似的报道。这可能与中药渣中含有的山楂有关。现代药理研究表明^[13,14],山楂总黄酮具有降血压、增加冠脉流量、促进胆固醇排泄和调血脂等作用。

CAT是机体内重要的抗氧化酶,对机体自由基的清除发挥着重要作用,其活性直接反映出机体的抗氧化能力。GSH在清除自由基、抗氧化损伤和维持细胞结构功能方面起着重要的作用。GSH-PX可减轻细胞膜上多不饱和脂肪酸的过氧化作用,减少自由基的产生。MDA是脂质过氧化反应链式终止阶段产生的小分子产物,其含量间接反映自由基的产生情况和机体组织细胞脂质过氧化的程度^[15,16]。本实验中,与抗生素组相比,饲粮添加发酵中药渣可增加仔猪血浆中CAT和GSH-PX活性以及GSH含量、降低MDA含量,提示发酵中药渣增强机体抗氧化能力的效果稍优于抗生素^[17]。这可能与中药渣中含有的熟地具有提高机体抗氧化力和免疫力等作用有关。杨兵等^[18]也报道,饲粮中添加适量熟地黄多糖可显著提高血清中CAT和GSH-PX活性以及T-AOC含量,而降低血清MDA含量。

发酵中药渣在保护肝脏,调节血脂浓度方面可发挥一定的作用,同时可提高断奶仔猪的抗氧化能

力,效果优于抗生素。

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