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腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原螯虾生长性能、抗氧化能力和免疫酶活的影响

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摘要 为选出适宜的饲料添加剂增强克氏原螯虾的抗逆性,提高养殖经济效益,试验选取(13.59 ± 0.25) g 克氏原螯虾360尾,随机分为4个处理组,分别投喂基础饲粮(对照)、添加0.5%枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*, BS)、添加0.5%腐殖酸钠(sodium humate, HNa)和联合添加0.5%腐殖酸钠+0.5%枯草芽孢杆菌(BS+HNa)的饲料,探究腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原螯虾生长、抗氧化能力和免疫酶活的影响。结果显示:生长性能方面,BS、HNa和BS+HNa组的饲料系数均显著低于对照组,蛋白质效率显著高于对照组;BS+HNa组的饲料系数显著高于BS和HNa组,增重率、特定增长率和蛋白质效率显著高于对照组。抗氧化性能方面,BS+HNa组血淋巴和肝胰腺组织的过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性和总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)水平显著高于其他各组,丙二醛(MDA)含量显著低于其他各组,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平显著高于对照组,并且腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对试验虾MDA的降低产生了显著的交互作用。免疫酶活方面,BS、HNa和BS+HNa组血淋巴和肝胰腺组织的碱性磷酸酶(AKP)和酸性磷酸酶(ACP)活性显著高于对照组,且BS+HNa组活性显著高于BS和HNa组。以上结果表明,单独或联合添加0.5%腐殖酸钠和0.5%枯草芽孢杆菌均能改善克氏原螯虾生长性能、抗氧化能力和免疫性能,且联合添加的效果优于单独添加,建议克氏原螯虾养殖中联合使用腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌。

关键词 克氏原螯虾;腐殖酸钠;枯草芽孢杆菌;生长性能;抗氧化能力;免疫酶活

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克氏原螯虾(*Procambarus clarkii*)原产于北美地区,1929年首次引入我国南京^[1],2023年产量已达到316.1万t,在淡水甲壳类养殖中排名第一^[2]。但克氏原螯虾养殖过程中仍存在饲料品质不稳定^[3]、投喂过度导致水质恶化以及拥挤胁迫^[4]等问题,导致其抵抗力低下,病害频发。腐殖酸钠是腐殖酸的钠盐,作为绿色添加剂,含有多种生物活性物质和矿物元素^[5],可以调节水质^[6]和养殖动物肠道的菌群平衡^[7]、增强其消化酶活性及抗氧化能力^[8],具有无残留、成本低的特点;但过量添加会导致鱼类鳃和肝脏组织细胞损伤^[9],且克氏原螯虾幼虾的鳃组织对添加剂更加敏感,故评估腐殖酸钠对克氏原螯虾机体的潜在影响具有重要意义。枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)是

一种革兰氏阳性菌,可将营养物质分解为易消化组分,提高养殖动物消化酶活性并优化肠道组织结构,从而提高其抗氧化性能^[10]、生长性能和存活率^[11];联合添加核糖核苷酸^[12]或戊糖片球菌^[13]可以显著提高水生动物的消化、生长和抗氧化性能,但枯草芽孢杆菌对不同养殖动物的作用效果差异较大^[11],且目前枯草芽孢杆菌和腐殖酸钠在水产动物上的联合使用鲜有报道。为解析腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原螯虾的功效,本研究以克氏原螯虾幼虾为试验对象,探究饲料中添加腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对其生长性能、抗氧化能力和免疫酶活的影响,以期为克氏原螯虾养殖过程中饲料添加剂的选择和科学投喂提供理论依据。

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1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计和饲养管理

试验对象为克氏原螯虾,以市售克氏原螯虾饲料为基础饲料(粗蛋白质水平为30%;粗脂肪水平为6%);在对照组饲粮的基础上添加腐殖酸钠(武汉市宇铭生物科技有限公司;纯度99%)和枯草芽孢杆菌(蔚蓝生物科技有限公司;有效活菌数 $\geq 1.0 \times 10^{11}$ CFU/g)。养殖试验在湖北省武汉市华中农业大学健康淡水养殖基地温室循环水养殖系统中进行。试验虾暂养于网箱中,2周后选取规格相近、生长状态良好的克氏原螯虾360尾[初始体质量(13.59 \pm 0.25)g],随机分为4组:对照组投喂基础饲料,试验组设为枯草芽孢杆菌添加组(*Bacillus subtilis*, BS)、腐殖酸钠添加组(sodium humate, HNa)和联合添加组(BS+HNa)。BS组在基础饲料中添加0.5%枯草芽孢杆菌,HNa组在基础饲料中添加0.5%腐殖酸钠的,BS+HNa组在基础饲料中添加0.5%腐殖酸钠和0.5%枯草芽孢杆菌。试验前先将腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌溶解到适量的水中,均匀喷涂到饲料上,再置于45℃烘箱中烘干至水分含量低于10%,用自封袋密封保存于-20℃冰箱备用。

试验虾分组后转移到装有曝气设备和脱氯自来水的纤维玻璃养殖缸(1.20 m \times 0.60 m \times 0.45 m)中,每个缸放置15根PVC管(25 cm \times 7.5 cm)作为试验虾的栖息场所。试验期间,每天使用曝气自来水换水30%~40%以维持养殖水体的健康状态,养殖水质情况:水温24.1~26.8℃,溶解氧含量5.7~7.6 mg/L,pH值7.2~8.1,总氮0.032~0.071 mg/L。每天08:00和18:00投喂,投喂量为虾体质量的2%~3%,每天记录每缸投喂量,观察试验虾停止摄食后,使用虹吸法移除养殖缸底部的粪便和残饵,将未摄食完的饲料烘干至恒质量,用于估算饲料消耗量。试验过程中及时捞出死虾并记录,饲养试验进行6周。

1.2 样品采集

养殖试验结束后试验虾禁食24 h,每个玻璃缸中选取3尾虾用丁香酚麻醉,记录终末体质量(final body weight, FBW)、肝胰腺质量和尾部肌肉质量以计算增重率(weight gain rate, WGR)、特定生长率(special growth ratio, SGR)、饲料系数(feed conversion ratio, FCR)、蛋白质效率(protein efficiency ratio, PER)、存活率(survival rate, SR)、肝体比(hepat-

osomatic index, HSI)和出肉率(dressing percentage, DP),计算公式参照文献[14]。使用1 mL无菌注射器从虾的头胸甲后部刺入心脏,抽取0.5 mL血淋巴,放入1.5 mL装有等量抗凝剂的离心管内,4℃静置4 h后12 000 r/min离心20 min,取上清液保存;分离出肝胰腺组织置于1.5 mL离心管后转移至-80℃冰箱中保存,以检测抗氧化和免疫酶活水平。

1.3 血淋巴和肝胰腺抗氧化能力、免疫酶活的测定

取少量肝胰腺组织装入2 mL离心管,加9倍体积的预冷生理盐水进行机械匀浆,于4℃下2 500 r/min离心10 min,收集上清液备用。采用南京建成生物工程研究所试剂盒测定克氏原螯虾血淋巴和肝胰腺的总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、碱性磷酸酶(AKP)和酸性磷酸酶(ACP)的活性以及丙二醛(MDA)的含量,并严格按照说明书进行操作。

1.4 数据分析

数据均采用SPSS 19软件进行分析,先进行单因素分析(One-way ANOVA)和邓肯氏新复极差检验(Duncan's test)($\alpha=0.05$),然后采用双因素方差分析检验腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原螯虾是否存在交互作用(Two-way ANOVA),结果以平均值 \pm 标准差(mean \pm SD)表示。

2 结果与分析

2.1 克氏原螯虾的生长性能

由表1可知,联合添加腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌组试验虾的终末体质量(FBW)、增重率(WGR)和特定生长率(SGR)均为最高,均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),并且随着腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌添加量的升高,FBW、WGR和SGR有增加的趋势,但BS组、HNa组与对照组之间没有显著差异($P>0.05$);BS+HNa组的饲料系数(FCR)最低,BS+HNa、BS和HNa组试验虾的FCR均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。双因素分析结果显示:试验虾的FBW受到单一因素腐殖酸钠的影响显著($P<0.05$);WGR和SGR受到单一因素枯草芽孢杆菌的影响显著($P<0.05$);腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌的交互作用对试验虾生长性能的提高未产生显著影响($P>0.05$),为单纯的叠加作用。

由表2可知,BS+HNa组试验虾的蛋白质效率(PER)、存活率(SR)和出肉率(DP)均为最高,BS、

表1 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌不同添加水平下克氏原螯虾的生长性能

Table 1 The growth performance of *Procambarus clarkii* under different supplementation levels of sodium humate and *Bacillus subtilis*

腐殖酸钠/% Sodium humate	枯草芽孢杆菌/% <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	初始体质量/g Initial body weight	终末体质量/g FBW	增重率/% WGR	特定增长率/(%/d) SGR	饲料系数 FCR
0	0	13.62±0.21	23.15±1.69b	70.08±14.93b	1.26±0.22b	1.95±0.17a
0	0.5	13.34±0.29	24.31±2.62ab	82.06±16.50ab	1.42±0.22ab	1.59±0.15b
0.5	0	13.76±0.09	24.59±1.53ab	78.78±12.41b	1.38±0.16ab	1.58±0.12b
0.5	0.5	13.63±0.24	27.84±0.98a	104.20±4.49a	1.70±0.05a	1.35±0.04b
HNa			0.044	0.073	0.087	0.003
P值 P value		BS	0.067	0.037	0.045	0.005
HNa×BS			0.344	0.395	0.445	0.448

注:同列数据无字母或标相同字母表示没有显著差异($P>0.05$);不同字母表示存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。“HNa”表示腐殖酸钠;“BS”表示枯草芽孢杆菌;“HNa×BS”表示腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌的相互作用,下表同。Note: Within the same column, values without letters or sharing the same lowercase letter indicate no significant difference ($P>0.05$), while different letters denote significant differences ($P<0.05$)。 “HNa” represents sodium humate; “BS” represents *Bacillus subtilis*; “HNa × BS” indicates the interaction between sodium humate and *Bacillus subtilis*. The same as below.

HNa和BS+HNa组的PER均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),且BS+HNa组PER显著高于BS和HNa组($P<0.05$);HNa组和BS+HNa组的DP显著高于BS组和对照组($P<0.05$),但各组之间的SR没有显著差异($P>0.05$)。BS+HNa组试验虾的肝体比

(HSI)最低,显著低于其他各组($P<0.05$)。统计结果显示:试验虾的DP受到单一因素腐殖酸钠的影响显著($P<0.05$);试验虾的PER和HSI受到枯草芽孢杆菌和腐殖酸钠的影响显著($P<0.05$),但为单纯的叠加作用,未出现显著的交互作用($P>0.05$)。

表2 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌不同添加水平下克氏原螯虾的蛋白质效率、存活率、肝体比和出肉率

Table 2 The protein efficiency ratio, survival rate, hepatosomatic index, and dressing percentage of *Procambarus clarkii* under different supplementation levels of sodium humate and *Bacillus subtilis*

腐殖酸钠/% Sodium humate	枯草芽孢杆菌/% <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	蛋白质效率 PER	存活率/% SR	肝体比/% HSI	出肉率/% DP
0	0	1.72±0.15c	73.33±3.33	7.88±0.59a	10.32±0.47b
0	0.5	2.10±0.19b	77.78±6.94	7.49±0.06a	10.21±0.39b
0.5	0	2.11±0.16b	77.78±10.18	7.37±0.28a	11.55±0.49a
0.5	0.5	2.47±0.07a	83.33±3.34	6.16±0.45b	12.34±0.76a
HNa		0.002	0.226	0.004	0.001
P值 P value		BS	0.002	0.226	0.008
HNa×BS			0.908	0.888	0.110
					0.189

2.2 克氏原螯虾的抗氧化能力

由表3可知,BS+HNa组血淋巴CAT、SOD活性和T-AOC水平均为最高,均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),并且CAT活性和T-AOC水平显著高于BS组和HNa组($P<0.05$);BS+HNa组的MDA含量最低,显著低于BS组、HNa组和对照组($P<0.05$),并且BS和HNa组的MDA含量显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。双因素分析结果显示,单一因素腐殖酸钠对试验虾血淋巴的CAT、T-AOC水平

和MDA含量的影响极显著($P<0.001$),对试验虾血淋巴的SOD活性的影响显著($P<0.05$);单一因素枯草芽孢杆菌对试验虾血淋巴的CAT活性和MDA含量的影响极显著($P<0.001$),对试验虾血淋巴的T-AOC水平的影响显著($P<0.05$);腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌的交互作用对试验虾血淋巴MDA的含量影响显著($P<0.05$),对试验虾血淋巴CAT、T-AOC水平和SOD活性未产生显著影响($P>0.05$),为单纯的叠加作用。

表3 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌不同添加水平下克氏原螯虾血淋巴的抗氧化性能

Table 3 The antioxidant capacity of hemolymph in *Procambarus clarkii* under different supplementation levels of sodium humate and *Bacillus subtilis*

腐殖酸钠/% Sodium humate	枯草芽孢杆菌/% <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	CAT/(U/mL)	MDA/(nmol/mL)	SOD/(U/mL)	T-AOC/(mmol/L)
0	0	4.29±0.72c	5.52±0.24a	5.36±1.24c	0.56±0.10c
0	0.5	7.64±0.43b	2.91±0.14b	8.30±1.18bc	0.98±0.14b
0.5	0	8.05±1.91b	2.37±0.20c	12.39±2.28ab	1.22±0.35b
0.5	0.5	11.89±1.05a	1.47±0.14d	15.49±4.75a	1.71±0.05a
	HN _a	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001
P值 P value	BS	<0.001	<0.001	0.095	0.004
	HN _a ×BS	0.613	<0.001	0.963	0.753

由表4可知,BS+HN_a组试验虾肝胰腺的CAT、SOD活性和T-AOC的水平均为最高,均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),其中CAT的活性显著高于BS、HN_a组($P<0.05$),是对照组的2.94倍,T-AOC的水平与BS和HN_a组没有显著差异($P>0.05$)。BS+HN_a组试验虾肝胰腺的MDA含量最低,为(13.13±1.08)nmol/mL,显著低于BS、HN_a和对照组($P<0.05$),BS和HN_a组试验虾肝胰腺的MDA含量也显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。

照组($P<0.05$)。双因素分析结果显示,单一因素腐殖酸钠对试验虾肝胰腺的CAT活性和MDA含量影响极显著($P<0.001$),单一因素枯草芽孢杆菌对试验虾肝胰腺的CAT活性和MDA含量影响极显著($P<0.001$),对试验虾肝胰腺的SOD活性影响显著($P<0.05$);枯草芽孢杆菌和腐殖酸钠的交互作用对试验虾肝胰腺抗氧化性能的影响并不显著($P>0.05$)。

表4 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌不同添加水平下克氏原螯虾肝胰腺的抗氧化性能

Table 4 The antioxidant capacity of hepatopancreas in *Procambarus clarkii* under different supplementation levels of sodium humate and *Bacillus subtilis*

腐殖酸钠/% Sodium humate	枯草芽孢杆菌/% <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	CAT/(U/mL)	MDA/(nmol/mL)	SOD/(U/mL)	T-AOC/(mmol/L)
0	0	17.66±0.67d	33.56±1.63a	97.46±24.23b	0.70±0.09b
0	0.5	37.98±3.24b	21.07±2.52b	122.45±11.21ab	0.76±0.12ab
0.5	0	30.13±2.73c	21.95±4.04b	111.73±19.54b	0.84±0.16ab
0.5	0.5	51.92±3.51a	13.13±1.08c	153.50±8.44a	1.24±0.46a
	HN _a	<0.001	<0.001	0.051	0.065
P值 P value	BS	<0.001	<0.001	0.010	0.151
	HN _a ×BS	0.657	0.250	0.420	0.274

2.3 克氏原螯虾的免疫酶活性

由表5可知,BS+HN_a组试验虾血淋巴和肝胰腺的AKP和ACP的活性最高,均显著高于BS、HN_a和对照组($P<0.05$),并且与对照组相比,BS和HN_a组试验虾血淋巴和肝胰腺的AKP、ACP活性均显著提高($P<0.05$),但BS和HN_a组之间没有显著差异($P>0.05$)。双因素分析结果显示,克氏原螯虾血淋巴和肝胰腺中ACP和AKP活性受到腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌的影响显著($P<0.05$),其中枯草芽孢杆菌对试验虾肝胰腺的AKP活性的影响极显著($P<0.001$),而枯草芽孢杆菌和腐殖酸钠的交互作用

对克氏原螯虾血淋巴中ACP、AKP无显著影响($P>0.05$)。

3 讨 论

3.1 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原螯虾生长性能的影响

饲料中添加腐殖酸钠^[15]或枯草芽孢杆菌^[16]能显著改善养殖动物的生长性能和肠道健康,本研究中,联合添加枯草芽孢杆菌和腐殖酸钠可以显著提高克氏原螯虾的终末体质量、增重率、出肉率、蛋白质效率和特定生长率,显著降低其饲料系数和肝体

表5 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌不同添加水平下克氏原鳌虾的免疫酶活性

Table 5 The immune enzyme activities of *Procambarus clarkii* under different supplementation levels of sodium humate and *Bacillus subtilis*

腐殖酸钠/% Sodium humate	枯草芽孢杆菌/% <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	血淋巴 Hemolymph		肝胰腺 Hepatopancreas		U/mL
		AKP	ACP	AKP	ACP	
0	0	0.98±0.16c	4.25±0.69c	24.20±7.26c	100.13±11.32c	
0	0.5	1.29±0.23b	6.41±1.17b	43.41±4.92b	123.48±6.04b	
0.5	0	1.43±0.07b	6.44±1.27b	37.71±7.14b	128.18±8.6b	
0.5	0.5	1.75±0.11a	8.94±0.77a	65.12±4.32a	145.89±7.12a	
	HNa	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.001	
P值 P value	BS	0.008	0.004	<0.001	0.003	
	HNa×BS	0.986	0.783	0.274	0.582	

比,并且相比单独添加枯草芽孢杆菌或腐殖酸钠的试验组其增重率、蛋白质效率和出肉率也显著提高。研究发现饲料中添加360 mg/kg的腐殖酸钠^[9]可以略微提高鲤的生长性能和饲料利用效率,但添加腐殖酸钠会导致鲤鳃和肝组织损伤,与本试验结果有一定的差异,推测其添加量过高产生了负面影响;研究者发现添加枯草芽孢杆菌可以显著提高红鳌鳌虾(*Cherax quadricarinatus*)^[17]和凡纳滨对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)^[18]终末体质量、特定增长率和饲料利用率,与本试验结果类似。已有研究证实腐殖酸钠可以刺激养殖动物肠绒毛长度增加^[19],从而促进养殖动物的营养摄取,并且腐殖酸钠^[20]和枯草芽孢杆菌^[21]可以增加肠道菌群有益菌丰度,而定植的枯草芽孢杆菌和其他益生菌在肠道本身可以分泌一些重要的营养物质(如维生素K、维生素B₁₂和氨基酸)^[22]来补充养殖动物的营养需求,本研究中二者促生长作用的叠加使得克氏原鳌虾的生长性能显著提升,但具体的分子调控机制还有待转录组或代谢组学的深入分析。

3.2 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原鳌虾抗氧化能力的影响

生物体内活性氧的生成和消除为动态平衡,平衡状态被打破,会引起体内脂肪的过度氧化,产生具有生物毒性的MDA,该指标反映了机体氧化损伤的程度,抗氧化酶系统可以分解过量的自由基,缓解机体中脂肪产生的过氧化反应^[23]。本研究中,单独或联合添加腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌均能显著提高克氏原鳌虾血淋巴和肝胰腺的CAT、SOD活性和T-AOC水平,降低MDA含量,并且联合添加效果优于单独添加效果,腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原

鳌虾血淋巴中MDA含量的降低产生了显著的交互作用。在Deng等^[24]研究中,添加3%的腐殖酸钠能显著提升尼罗罗非鱼的生长性能和中肠的抗氧化性能,但对罗非鱼血浆CAT、SOD的活性无显著影响,与本研究结果有一定的差异,推测甲壳类动物免疫防御更依赖血淋巴,所以对肠道吸收的外源添加剂更敏感,而鱼类血浆中的酶活性变化阈值较高;在张冬梅等^[25]研究中,枯草芽孢杆菌可以显著提升大口黑鲈幼鱼的抗氧化性能,并且显著降低MDA含量,与本研究结果类似。SOD活性与乳酸菌丰度正相关,MDA含量和乳酸菌和双歧杆菌丰度负相关^[26],而腐殖酸钠^[27]和枯草芽孢杆菌^[21]都可以促进乳酸菌和双歧杆菌的定植,从而提高机体抗氧化能力,推测协同效应的产生可能是腐殖酸钠通过调节肠道pH值^[8]和促进枯草芽孢杆菌定植,而枯草芽孢杆菌则是通过分泌代谢产物增强腐殖酸钠的抗氧化效果^[22]。综上,单独或联合添加枯草芽孢杆菌和腐殖酸钠能提高克氏原鳌虾抗氧化应激能力,但产生协同效应的具体机制仍需要进一步的探索。

3.3 腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌对克氏原鳌虾免疫酶活的影响

由于缺少特异性的免疫球蛋白,甲壳类动物免疫反应主要依赖于机体分泌的多种细胞及体液免疫因子^[28]。其中,ACP和AKP是重要的非特异性免疫酶类,在机体的体液免疫及疾病防御等方面发挥着重要作用^[29]。研究发现腐殖酸钠可以显著提升尼罗罗非鱼^[24]的免疫功能,枯草芽孢杆菌可以显著提高凡纳滨对虾^[18]的免疫球蛋白水平,这与本研究结果类似,本研究中单独或联合添加腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌可显著提高克氏原鳌虾血淋巴和肝胰腺ACP

和AKP的活性,并且联合添加效果优于单独添加。已有研究证实枯草芽孢杆菌定植后可以产生多种抗菌代谢物如细菌素、枯草芽孢杆菌素和表面活性素等,从而增强养殖动物的抗病力^[30],推测联合添加效果更佳可能是腐殖酸钠促进枯草芽孢杆菌定植从而显著提升克氏原螯虾的非特异性免疫能力。联合添加枯草芽孢杆菌和腐殖酸钠有助于提升克氏原螯虾幼虾的免疫性能,但二者联合显著提高克氏原螯虾免疫酶活的途径和机理还有待于进一步探究。

本研究中饲料单独或联合添加0.5%腐殖酸钠和0.5%枯草芽孢杆菌能有效提高克氏原螯虾幼虾的生长性能、抗氧化性能和免疫酶活水平,并且二者联合使用效果更佳,建议克氏原螯虾养殖过程中联合使用腐殖酸钠和枯草芽孢杆菌,以达到更好的综合养殖效益。

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Effects of sodium humate and *Bacillus subtilis* on growth performance, antioxidant capacity and immunoenzyme activity of *Procambarus clarkii*

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Abstract To enhance the stress resistance of *Procambarus clarkii* and improve the economic and ecological benefits of its aquaculture by identifying suitable feed additives, this study selected 360 *P. clarkii* [(13.59±0.25) g] and randomly divided them into four treatment groups. The subjects were fed a basal diet (control, CN), a basal diet supplemented with 0.5% *Bacillus subtilis* (BS), 0.5% sodium humate (HNa), or a combination of 0.5% sodium humate +0.5% *B. subtilis* (BS+HNa), respectively, to investigate the effects of sodium humate and *B. subtilis* supplementation on the growth performance, antioxidant capacity, and immunoenzyme activity of *P. clarkii*. The results showed that, regarding growth performance, the feed conversion ratio in the BS, HNa and BS+HNa groups was significantly lower than that in the CN group. Conversely, the protein efficiency ratio in the BS, HNa, and BS+HNa groups was significantly higher than that in the CN group. Additionally, the feed conversion ratio in the BS+HNa group was significantly lower than that in the BS and HNa groups. The weight gain rate, specific growth rate, and protein efficiency ratio in the experimental groups were significantly higher than those in the CN group. Regarding antioxidant property, the activities of catalase (CAT) and total antioxidant capacity (T-AOC) in the hemolymphatic and hepatopancreas tissues of the BS+HNa group were significantly higher than those in the other groups. Additionally, the malondialdehyde (MDA) content was significantly lower than that in the other groups, and the superoxide dismutase (SOD) level was significantly higher than that in the CN group. Moreover, sodium humate and *B. subtilis* exhibited significant interaction in reducing MDA levels in shrimp. Regarding immunoenzyme activity, the alkaline phosphatase (AKP) and acid phosphatase (ACP) activities activity levels in the hemolymph and hepatopancreas of the BS, HNa and BS+HNa groups were significantly higher than those in the CN group. Furthermore, the activity levels in the BS+HNa group were significantly greater than those in the BS and HNa groups. These results indicate that both individual and combined supplementation with 0.5% sodium humate and 0.5% *B. subtilis* both improved the growth performance, antioxidant capacity, and immune performance of *P. clarkii*, with the combined supplementation showing superior effects compared to individual treatment. Therefore, the combined use of sodium humate and *B. subtilis* is recommended.

Keywords *Procambarus clarkii*; sodium humate; *Bacillus subtilis*; growth performance; antioxidant capacity; immunoenzyme activity

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