

鱼类嗅觉神经行为在海洋生态毒理学研究中的应用和展望

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摘要: 鱼类可通过嗅觉系统感知水环境中极微量的化学物质, 获取重要的环境信息, 从而调节觅食、求偶、迁徙和躲避敌害等多种生命行为。因其对污染物的高敏感性, 鱼类嗅觉神经行为可作为一个理想的毒性终点。将鱼类嗅觉神经行为应用于海洋生态毒理学研究, 有助于深化对海洋环境中低浓度污染物生态风险的认知, 为海水水质基准的制定提供科学依据。本文浅述鱼类嗅觉系统和嗅觉功能的分子神经过程, 总结鱼类嗅觉神经行为在生态毒理学领域应用的现状, 并对研究前景作了展望。

关键词: 嗅觉神经行为; 海洋生态毒理学; 生态风险评估

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Application and prospects of fish olfactory neurobehavior in marine ecotoxicology

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Abstract: Fish can obtain important environmental information in the water by perceiving chemicals at minute amounts using their olfactory system, and thereby adjust various life behaviors including predation, courtship, migration and avoiding predators. Fish olfactory neurobehavior is an ideal toxicological endpoint due to its sensitivity to pollutants and ecological importance. Applying fish olfactory neurobehavior to marine ecotoxicology studies will deepen our understanding of the ecological risks of marine pollutants and provide scientific bases for the formulation of marine water quality criteria. This article briefly describes the olfactory system and the molecular neural processes of olfaction in fish and summarizes the current application and prospects of fish olfactory neurobehavior in the field of ecotoxicology.

Key words: olfactory neurobehavior; marine ecotoxicology; ecological risk assessment

近几十年来, 我国海洋经济高速发展, 随之而来的海洋环境污染问题也逐年加剧。为了制定海洋环境保护相关政策, 我国开展了大量海洋生态毒理学研究。除了传统的毒性测试终点(如死亡率、产卵率等), 更敏感且具有生态意义的

毒性测试终点成为了学者们关注的重点。

鱼类能够通过嗅觉系统感知水环境中的多种化学物质(包括氨基酸、核苷酸、类固醇、前列腺素和胆汁酸等)^[1], 帮助其完成觅食、迁徙、交配繁殖、躲避敌害和种间个体识别等行为活动,

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对鱼类种群繁衍至关重要^[2]。鱼类的嗅感觉器官(嗅囊)位于头部背侧的成对嗅窝中,经前后鼻孔与外部水环境直接接触^[3],使其能够高效地感知水环境中浓度极低的气味分子,这也导致嗅感觉器官成为水环境中污染物攻击的首要靶器官之一^[4]。已有研究表明,水环境中的重金属、农药、表面活性剂等污染物会损害鱼类嗅觉系统的结构和功能,从而影响其对气味分子的感知能力,最终导致鱼类在觅食、求偶、躲避敌害等多种行为活动中出现异常^[5]。与生存等毒性终点相比,行为效应对环境污染物的敏感性通常要高出 10~100 倍^[6]。鉴于其对污染物的高敏感性和生态重要性,鱼类嗅觉神经行为可以作为一个理想的毒性测试终点。

1 鱼类嗅觉系统

1.1 嗅囊

鱼类的嗅觉系统主要分为 3 个部分:嗅囊、嗅球和嗅神经束。嗅囊位于头部背侧的嗅窝中,主要由嗅囊膜、嗅轴和嗅板组成(图 1)^[7]。嗅板是感知水环境中气味分子的主要部位,分为嗅上皮和中央髓^[8]。中央髓位于嗅板的中央腔内,由胶原纤维、网状纤维等疏松结缔组织和大量

的毛细血管组成^[9];嗅上皮排列于中央髓两侧,主要由嗅感觉神经元细胞(olfactory sensory neurons, OSNs)、支持细胞(supporting cell)、黏液细胞(mucous cell)和基细胞(basal cell)组成^[10-11]。其中 OSNs 负责感知水环境中化学物质,能够识别浓度低至 10^{-12} ~ 10^{-9} M 的气味分子^[12]。

目前已知的鱼类 OSNs 有 5 类,分别是纤毛感觉神经元(ciliated neuron)、微绒毛感觉神经元(microvillous neuron)、隐窝感觉神经元(crypt neuron)、Kappe 感觉神经元(kappe neuron)和 Pear 感觉神经元(pear neuron)(图 1)^[13]。纤毛感觉神经元胞体位于嗅上皮的底层,其纤毛长树突延伸至嗅上皮表面参与警报气味的感知;微绒毛感觉神经元胞体位于嗅觉上皮的中间层,中等长度的树突可延伸至嗅上皮表面,其功能可能与食物气味感知有关^[14];隐窝感觉神经元呈球状,胞体靠近嗅上皮表面,树突上具有少量的纤毛和微绒毛,与信息素的感知有关^[15];Kappe 感觉神经元胞体位于嗅上皮顶端,呈球形,胞体短,其特征是顶端突触带有微绒毛^[16];Pear 感觉神经元胞体也位于嗅上皮顶端,呈“梨”状,顶端树突非常短。

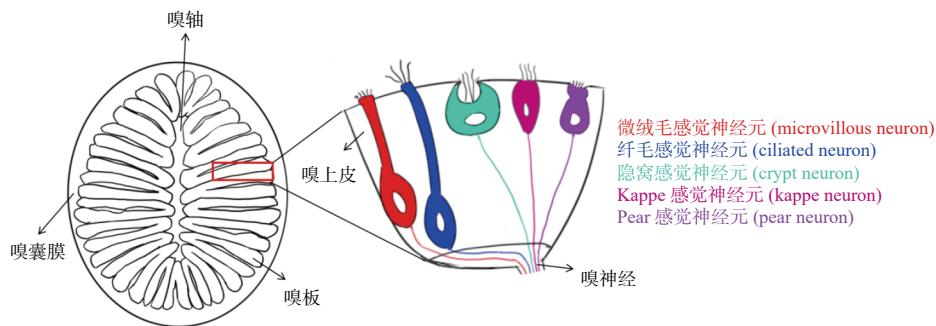


图 1 鱼类嗅囊和嗅上皮中 5 种嗅感觉神经元^[17]

Fig. 1 Fish olfactory rosette and five types of olfactory sensory neurons in the olfactory epithelium

OSNs 对气味分子的感知主要通过其树突上表达的 G 蛋白偶联受体(G-protein coupled receptors, GPCRs)完成^[18],目前已证实的气味受体 GPCRs 有 4 个家族:(1)嗅觉受体(olfactory receptors, ORs);(2)痕量胺相关受体(trace amine-associated receptors, TAARs);(3)犁鼻器型受体(vomeranasal type-1 receptors, V1Rs; vomeronasal

type-2 receptors, V2Rs);(4)甲酰基肽受体(formyl peptide receptors, FPRs)^[19]。例如,在斑马鱼基因组中,共发现 143 个 ORs、56 个 V1Rs 和 V2Rs、109 个 TAARs,未见 FPRs^[20]。不同的感觉神经元表达不同的气味受体:纤毛感觉神经元表达 ORs 和 TAARs,主要感知胆汁酸;微绒毛感觉神经元表达 V1Rs 和 V2Rs,主要感知氨基酸^[21];隐

窝神经元则表达 V1Rs, 能够感知信息素; Kappe 感觉神经元所表达的受体尚不清楚。有研究发现 Pear 感觉神经元可表达新的受体 A2c, 对腺苷和腺嘌呤核苷酸有反应^[22]。

1.2 嗅球

嗅球被称为嗅觉信号的“解码(decode)”中心, 嗅上皮感知气味分子后产生电信号, 在嗅球中经过处理然后投射到对应的脑区^[23]。嗅球中有上千个神经细胞, 由4层球状组织构成(图2)。以斑马鱼为例, 嗅球从外层到内层分别为: (1)初级嗅神经层(primary olfactory fiber layer, POFL), 由 OSNs 轴突形成; (2)嗅小球层(glomerular layer, GL), 大约由140个球形嗅小球形成, 是参与气味信息“解码”的重要单元; (3)外细胞层(external cell layer, ECL), 由僧帽细胞(mitral cells)和羽状细胞(ruffed cells)组成;

(4)内细胞层(internal cell layer, ICL), 由不同细胞神经元胞体以及颗粒细胞(granular cells)树突组成。僧帽细胞和羽状细胞是鱼类嗅球的重要细胞。僧帽细胞的顶端树突接收来自 OSNs 的轴突, 并投射到端脑和间脑等区域。羽状细胞不受 OSNs 的支配, 而是接收僧帽细胞和其他神经细胞的轴突^[24]。

嗅小球是气味信息功能表征的最小可检测单位^[25]。表达同一种气味受体的 OSNs 将其轴突投射到同一嗅小球中进行处理。感知胆汁酸的纤毛感觉神经元轴突投射到背侧、腹侧和内侧的嗅小球; 感知氨基酸的微绒毛感觉神经元轴突主要投射到外侧的嗅小球。隐窝、Kappe 和 Pear 感觉神经元分别支配3个离散的嗅小球(图2)。并非所有 OSNs 的轴突都终止于嗅球, 部分神经元直接投射到端脑的腹内侧区域^[26]。

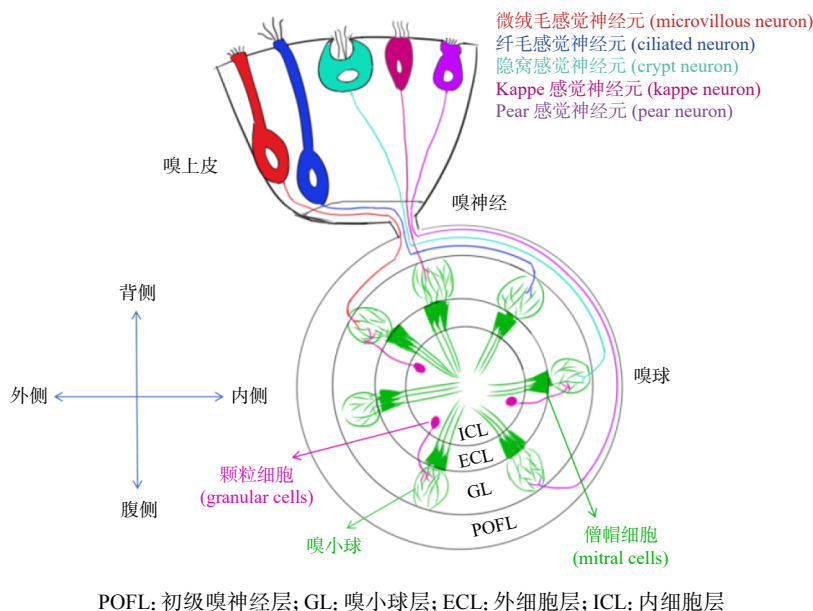


图2 鱼类嗅感觉神经元轴突投射至嗅球示意图^[24]

Fig. 2 Projection of olfactory sensory neuron axons to olfactory bulb in fish

1.3 嗅神经束

嗅球中的僧帽细胞将轴突通过嗅神经束投射到脑组织的各个区域^[27]。根据解剖位置可将其分为内侧嗅束(media olfactory tract, MOT)和外侧嗅束(lateral olfactory tract, LOT), 每个束都有内侧和外侧两部分^[28]。刺激 MOT 的内侧可诱发报警反应, 刺激 MOT 的外侧可诱导生殖行为; 刺激 LOT 可诱导不同的摄食行为^[29]。

1.4 嗅觉信号传导过程

鱼类嗅觉信号传导过程包括气味分子的感知、电信号的传递和处理、神经行为的产生^[30]。首先, OSNs 树突上的特定气味受体蛋白(受体)与气味分子(配体)相偶联, 激活两种信号传导途径: 腺苷酸环化酶(adenylyl cyclase, AC)和磷脂酶-C(phospholipase-C, PLC)^[31]。AC 信号传导通路: 气味分子与纤毛感觉神经元上的受体结合并

解有机碳等)会影响鱼类嗅觉功能,从而影响对污染物嗅觉神经行为毒性的评估^[45]。在高盐环境下,虹鳟(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)的嗅觉功能更容易受到有机磷农药毒死蜱(*Chlorpyrifos*)的负面影响^[46]。农药混合物对大鳞大麻哈鱼(*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)的嗅觉神经行为毒性在高温环境下更为明显^[47]。海水酸化会影响黑边公子小丑鱼(*Amphiprion percula*)对捕食者气味的识别^[48]。与水质硬度密切相关的钙离子(Ca^{2+})参与了鱼类嗅觉信号转化过程(化学信号到电信号的转换),在缺乏 Ca^{2+} 的人工海水中,金头鲷(*Sparus aurata*)对L-丝氨酸的嗅电生理反应(EOG)减弱^[49]。铜暴露会抑制黑头呆鱼(*Pimephales promelas*)对L-丙氨酸的嗅电生理反应,水体中的 Ca^{2+} 会加重铜暴露引起的嗅觉损伤^[50]。水体中的溶解有机碳对铜暴露导致的嗅觉神经行为异常具有减缓作用,其可能原因是溶解有机碳与铜形成有机配合物,从而降低了铜的生物可利用性^[51]。因此,在实验室进行嗅觉神经行为毒性研究时,需要尽可能模拟现实环境情况,并严格控制关键环境因素。此外,在实验室暴露实验基础上,还需增加半现场和现场暴露实验,使得研究结果对评估污染物在现实环境中的毒性效应和生态风险更具有参考和指导意义^[52]。

3 污染物对鱼类嗅觉神经行为的毒性效应及机制

3.1 重金属

重金属污染物由工业活动、核能生产、采矿、化肥使用以及其他人为活动所产生。金属离子可通过改变离子通道特性来影响细胞膜上 Ca^{2+} 和 Na^{+} 通道的活性,从而改变神经元的兴奋性并破坏细胞内 Ca^{2+} 稳态。因此,普遍认为重金属污染物具有较强的神经毒性。此外,一些OSNs上的ORs含有金属结合位点,对重金属污染物更为敏感(表1)^[53]。

已有研究表明,铜暴露会导致鱼类嗅上皮中OSNs死亡,抑制嗅上皮 Ca^{2+} -ATP酶和 $\text{Na}^{+}/\text{K}^{+}$ -ATP酶活性,干扰OSNs将气味信息转化为电信号,影响嗅觉信号传导关键基因的转录,降低对警觉气味的回避行为^[54-58]。锌暴露会引起OSNs发育缺陷,减少纤毛感觉神经元数量,诱发嗅上

皮特异性炎症,改变端脑中嗅觉相关神经元的活动,影响对警觉气味的回避行为^[59-60]。汞暴露会导致嗅上皮变薄,引起OSNs死亡(敏感性排序为微绒毛感觉神经元>隐窝感觉神经元>纤毛感觉神经元)^[61]。镉暴露会破坏纤毛感觉神经元的细胞结构,导致嗅上皮坏死,镉还可通过OSNs的轴突运输至嗅球,并在嗅球前端的神经末梢中积聚,影响对食物气味的偏好行为^[62-64]。铊暴露会引起嗅球形态学损伤,严重破坏嗅小球结构,导致与嗅觉相关的基因失调^[65]。暴露在非金属元素砷的鱼类胚胎会出现胚胎发育和细胞增殖迟缓的现象,神经干细胞在嗅上皮中的分化减少,进而导致纤毛感觉神经元数量的减少和对信息素做出反应的时间延长^[66]。目前,重金属对鱼类嗅觉神经行为的毒理学研究主要集中在嗅觉信号传导的前端(嗅囊和嗅球阶段)和最终的行为反应,而对嗅觉信号传导的末端过程(即在脑组织中的神经回路)关注较少。重金属可穿过血脑屏障(blood-brain barrier),直接攻击脑组织中的神经细胞^[67]。未来,重金属污染物对鱼类嗅觉信号在脑组织中神经回路的影响值得深入研究。

3.2 农药

农药是广泛存在的农业污染物,对鱼类嗅觉具有毒性作用(表1)^[68]。有机磷农药毒死蜱暴露会下调神经元生长和再生、嗅觉信号传导以及OSNs功能相关基因的转录,引起神经递质乙酰胆碱浓度升高,降低嗅上皮对胆汁酸的嗅电生理反应,影响对氨基酸的偏好行为^[69-70]。二嗪农(diazinon)暴露会影响OSNs数量,下调嗅觉信号传导相关基因的表达,破坏嗅觉功能^[71]。鱼藤酮(rotenone)暴露会抑制线粒体复合体I的功能,导致多巴胺能神经元的死亡,影响对氨基酸的嗅觉偏好^[72-73]。环境中的农药污染物可在生物作用和非生物作用下发生降解,产生新的代谢物^[74]。例如,毒死蜱代谢可产生氧毒死蜱(*chlorpyrifos oxon*)和3,5,6-三氯-2-羟基吡啶(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol),对生物的毒性效应更强^[75]。因此,在研究环境中农药污染物对鱼类的嗅觉神经毒性时,还需关注其代谢物。

3.3 其他污染物

表面活性剂对鱼类具有嗅觉神经毒性,曲拉

通 X-100(Triton X-100)暴露会引起嗅上皮变薄、OSNs 死亡和炎症反应,导致嗅球传入神经功能衰退和嗅球萎缩,影响对警觉气味的回避行为以及对食物气味的偏好行为^[76-77]。微塑料作为海洋新污染物之一,被证实可对鱼类嗅觉系统产生负面影响^[78]。微塑料暴露会导致嗅觉受体表达量下调,阻碍气味识别能力,抑制嗅上皮中的 Ca^{2+} -ATP 酶和 $\text{Na}^{+}/\text{K}^{+}$ -ATP 酶活性,改变体内神经递

质(乙酰胆碱、多巴胺和 γ -氨基丁酸)水平,影响对食物气味的偏好行为^[79]。目前,仍有许多环境污染物(特别是新污染物)的嗅觉神经毒性未被充分研究,其对鱼类的潜在生态风险有待进一步揭示。新污染物种类繁多且化学性质各异,利用计算毒理学技术(如分子对接)高通量分析其与鱼类嗅觉相关蛋白分子的结合模式和亲和力,是研究新污染物对鱼类嗅觉神经毒性的有力方法。

表 1 污染物对鱼类嗅觉神经行为影响
Tab.1 Effects of pollutants on fish olfactory neurobehavior

污染物	暴露时间	鱼种类	对嗅囊的影响	对嗅球和脑的影响	对行为的影响	参考文献
铜	24 h	虹鳟 (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	影响钙稳态、嗅觉信号和突触囊泡信号传导			[58]
	96 h		破坏嗅觉黏膜的神经再生			
			引起嗅觉黏膜系统免疫功能障碍			
	48 h	黑头呆鱼 (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	减弱对牛磺胆酸/L-丙氨酸的嗅电生理反应			[54,80]
		黄金鲈 (<i>Perca flavescens</i>)				
	24 h	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	纤毛和微绒毛感觉神经元损伤 影响钙离子信号传导 影响嗅觉信号传导通路 神经干细胞相关基因表达失调		影响对牛磺胆酸的厌恶行为	[53,57]
锌	24 h	七鳃鳗 (<i>Petromyzon marinu</i>)	抑制嗅觉受体相关基因的表达 抑制嗅觉信号传导通路 嗅上皮组织坏死			[81]
	4 h	银鲑 (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	嗅上皮细胞凋亡 III型腺苷酸环化酶缺失			[82]
	24 h	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	引起嗅囊和OSNs的氧化应激反应	引起嗅球氧化应激反应	影响对1,5-戊二胺的厌恶行为	[59]
	72 h		引起OSNs发育缺陷和死亡 嗅上皮局部炎症	改变了与气味处理相关的端脑区域的神经元活动		
镉			引起嗅上皮损伤 引起嗅上皮细胞空泡和水肿		影响对食物气味的偏好行为	[60]
	24 h	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	嗅上皮形态学损伤 纤毛感觉神经元死亡	诱导嗅球抗氧化反应	影响对L-半胱氨酸和牛磺胆酸的行为反应	[62-64]
	96 h		OSNs相关基因表达减少		影响对同类气味的行为反应	
	48 h	银鲑 (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	抑制嗅觉受体相关基因表达 嗅上皮细胞数量减少 嗅上皮形态学损伤		影响对L-半胱氨酸的行为反应 影响对同类气味的行为反应	[83-84]

续表

污染物	暴露时间	鱼种类	对嗅囊的影响	对嗅球和脑的影响	对行为的影响	参考文献
镍	48 h 4 d	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	嗅上皮变薄 纤毛和微绒毛感神经元 死亡			[85]
汞	96 h	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	嗅上皮变薄 OSNs死亡 细胞增殖活性降低 嗅上皮黏液腺数量增加		影响对L-丝氨酸的 行为反应	[61]
	2 d	银鲑 (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	汞抑制了L-丝氨酸与嗅 觉受体结合 嗅上皮出血		影响对L-丝氨酸的 行为反应	[86]
砷	40 w	鲮鱼 (<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>)	神经元前体细胞死亡 纤毛OSNs死亡		影响对鲮鱼信息素提取 物的行为反应	[66]
毒死蜱 (Chlorpyrifos)	24 h	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	影响嗅觉相关基因的 表达	嗅球和脑中神经元修复 再生通路受损		[69]
	96 h	虹鳟 (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	减弱对L-丝氨酸和牛磺 胆酸的嗅电生理反应 神经元信号传导相关基 因失调 影响离子通道以及腺苷 酸环化酶信号通路的相关 基因表达		盐度驯化加上毒死蜱暴 露导致了对丝氨酸的回 避行为转变为偏好行为	[46]
鱼藤酮 (Rotenone)	4 w	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)		脑组织中神经递质 多巴胺减少	影响对氨基酸混合物的 行为偏好	[73]
二嗪农 (Diazinon)	7 d	波斯鲷 (<i>Acipenser persicus</i>)	OSNs显著减少 影响嗅觉信号传导相关 基因的表达			[71]
马拉硫磷 (malathion) 毒死蜱	24 h	银鲑 (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	抑制嗅囊线粒体功能 引起嗅囊氧化应激反应 影响嗅觉信号传导通路	脑中乙酰胆碱酯酶 活性显著降低	影响捕食和回避行为	[87]
农药混合物	14 d	大鳞大麻哈鱼 (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶活性	脑中嗅觉相关基因失调	影响对L-丝氨酸的 行为反应	[47,88]
农药混合物	96 h	虹鳟 (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	减弱对氨基酸的嗅电生 理反应			[89]
Triton X-100	2 min	斑马鱼 (<i>Danio rerio</i>)	嗅上皮变薄 OSNs死亡 嗅板融合	破坏嗅小球形态结构	影响对胆盐混合物的 行为反应	[76-77]
全氟丁烷磺酸 (perfluorobutane sulfonate)	15 d	海水青鳉 (<i>Oryzias melastigma</i>)	嗅觉受体跨膜信号传导 相关基因失调 嗅觉受体相关基因表达 失调			[90]
三氯生/三氯二 苯脲 (Triclosan/triclo carban)	30 d	金鱼 (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)	嗅上皮细胞凋亡 显著抑制嗅觉受体在嗅 上皮的表达 削弱对氨基酸的嗅电生 理反应 抑制cAMP合成 ATP酶活性减弱	嗅球细胞凋亡 嗅球细胞炎症	影响对氨基酸的 行为反应	[91]

续表

污染物	暴露时间	鱼种类	对嗅囊的影响	对嗅球和脑的影响	对行为的影响	参考文献
氟西汀 (Fluoxetine)	28 d	金鱼 (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)	嗅上皮组织病变 OSNs凋亡 显著抑制嗅觉受体在嗅 上皮的表达 减弱对氨基酸的嗅电生 理反应 抑制cAMP合成 ATP酶活性减弱	嗅球组织病变 (毛细血管充血、细胞空 泡化) 嗅球细胞凋亡 脂质过氧化 影响神经递质相关基因 表达	影响对氨基酸的 行为反应	[30]
聚苯乙烯 (Polystyrene) 微塑料	28 d	金鱼 (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)	显著抑制嗅觉受体在嗅 上皮的表达 抑制cAMP合成 ATP酶活性减弱	嗅球组织病变 (毛细血管充血、组织空 泡化) 细胞炎症 影响神经递质浓度及相 应的调节酶和受体表达 水平	影响对氨基酸的 行为反应	[79]

4 展 望

鱼类的嗅觉功能对个体存活和种群繁衍至关重要,同时对水环境中污染物有着较高的敏感性,是一个理想的毒性测试终点。现有的鱼类嗅觉神经行为的毒理学研究主要集中在淡水鱼类中,而在海水鱼类中的研究较少。海水环境与淡水环境中的盐度、pH、溶解有机碳和离子浓度等理化参数存在明显差异,海水鱼类和淡水鱼类的部分生理机能(如渗透压调节)也不尽相同。因此,海水鱼类的嗅觉神经行为毒理学研究还需要更深入的探索,开发一种适合嗅觉神经行为毒理学研究的模式海洋鱼类是当前的主要目标。此外,目前研究主要基于个体水平,评估污染物影响鱼类个体对食物气味、警觉气味的行为反应,而对鱼类种群间嗅觉交流(如性信息素、个体识别气味等)的关注较少。未来,鱼类嗅觉神经行为的毒理学研究需将污染物暴露引起的嗅觉功能损伤与鱼类群体行为的影响联系起来,以便综合反映真实环境中污染物的生态风险。

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