

文章编号: 1000-0615(2004)03-0292-05

海湾扇贝一种球形病毒的形态发生及细胞病理学观察

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摘要: 2001 年 3—5 月, 青岛海区养殖海湾扇贝发生外套膜“糜烂病”并导致约 50% 亲贝死亡, 主要表现为外套膜糜烂; 严重者, 约 2/3 的外套膜溃烂呈胶水状。电镜检测发现病贝体内感染有病毒等病原微生物。本文报道了该病毒粒子的形态、发生及宿主细胞由此所产生的细胞病理学变化。成熟的病毒粒子近球形, 直径 150~180nm, 具囊膜, 在细胞核附近的溶酶体内发生和增殖。发生初期溶酶体内形成板层髓样结构, 随后形成块状、泡状、絮状等多形态的病毒发生基质及具有正方形花样的蛋白质晶格结构。最后, 大量的病毒粒子装配形成, 填充在溶酶体内。该病毒粒子主要存在于消化盲囊上皮细胞及结缔组织细胞的胞质中。受感染的宿主细胞线粒体肿胀、嵴溶解, 内质网肿胀、核糖体脱落, 溶酶体数量增多, 核膜膨胀、溶解等, 大部分细胞器受损。

关键词: 海湾扇贝; 外套膜糜烂病; 球形病毒; 形态发生; 细胞病理学

中图分类号: S944 文献标识码: A

Observation on morphogenesis and cytopathology of a spherical virus found in *Argopecten irradians*

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Abstract: Bay scallop is one of the main culture species in China. But in recent years, a disease frequently occurred on cultured scallop, and led to a serious loss. In spring of 2001, a mantle erosion disease of cultured scallop *Argopecten irradians* Lamarck broke out in Qingdao, Shangdong Province, which led to death of 50% parent scallop. It was first found in indoor cultured parent scallop in March. From April to May, the scallop cultured in sea area took on the similar symptoms. With the rise of water temperature the death rate increased. The main clinic symptoms of diseased scallop are the erosion of the mantle, and visceral mass thin. To the serious ones, about 2/3 of the diseased scallop's mantle ulcerated like glue-water, digestive diverticula became loose, gonad shrunk, adductor had no force to open or close, gills slightly ulcerated. Vivisecting the diseased scallop, fixing the mantle, gill, digestive diverticula, gonad and etc. in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, and post fixing in 1% osmium tetroxide to prepare electron microscopy specimen. Two parasitic micro-organisms were found in diseased scallop by the transmission electron microscopy. The virus is mainly found in digestive diverticula epithelium and connective tissue cytoplasm. The present paper reports the morphology, morphogenesis and cytopathology of the spherical virus. The

收稿日期: 2003-01-06

资助项目: 国家 973 项目(G1999012001)、“长江学者奖励计划”及水产养殖教育部重点实验室开放课题

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mature virus is approximately 150—180nm in diameter and possess a bilaminar envelopes. The formation and multiplication process of the virus occurred in lysosome near the nucleus. In the beginning, the myeloid body was formed in lysosome, and with the process of the virus formation the layers of the myeloid body increased and formed polymorphological virogenic stromas. The proteinic crystal structure was found in the virogenic stroma, and is a regular square structure. It is the initial report on mussel in the world. At post development of the process, the myeloid body disappeared, and many virus particles were filled in lysosome. As a definite feature in cells infected by the virus, most organelles were damaged, e.g. the endoplasmic reticulum was swelling and a lot of ribosomes detaching from it. The mitochondria was swelling, deforming and the crest were dissolving. The nuclear membranes were swelling or dissolving, and the amount of lysosome increased. No virus but many Chlamydia-like organisms were found in the epithelial cells of mantle and gonad. The result of observation showed that the virus and the Chlamydia-like organisms were correlated with the disease of scallop.

Key words: *Argopecten irradians*; mantle erosion disease; spherical virus; morphogenesis; cytopathology

海湾扇贝具有适应广、生长快、养殖周期短等特点,自20世纪80年代初期从美国引进后已成为我国主要贝类养殖种类之一。但近年来,扇贝病害常常发生,甚至导致了大规模死亡,给贝类养殖业造成了严重的经济损失。2001年春,青岛市沿海区域暂养亲贝中发生外套膜“糜烂病”,导致约50%的亲贝死亡。此病症于3月中旬初发现于室内培养亲贝(当时培养水温为13~14℃),4月下旬至5月初,海区暂养亲贝中也出现相同病症。随着温度升高,病症越加严重并陆续出现死亡现象。电镜检测发现病贝体内感染有病毒等病原微生物。本文主要报道了一种球形病毒颗粒的形态、发生及宿主细胞所产生的病理学变化。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

患病海湾扇贝于2001年4月下旬取自中国海洋大学太平角养殖实验基地,壳高 5.5 ± 0.2 cm。

1.2 方法

活体解剖病贝,取鳃、外套膜、消化盲囊、性腺等部位,用2.5%戊二醛及1%锇酸双固定,梯度乙醇脱水,Epon812环氧树脂包埋,LKB超薄切片机制片,醋酸铀柠檬酸铅双重染色,日立H-7000型透射电镜下观察。

2 研究结果

2.1 病贝临床症状

患病贝主要表现为外套膜糜烂,软体部消瘦;严重者,约2/3的外套膜溃烂成胶状;消化盲囊松软,性腺萎缩,鳃灰白色并呈轻度糜烂状,闭壳肌

开合无力。

2.2 病毒粒子的形态结构

超薄切片观察显示,该病毒粒子主要存在于消化盲囊上皮细胞及结缔组织细胞质中。成熟病毒粒子近球形,直径约150~180nm,由外部囊膜和内部核衣壳组成。核衣壳直径约120~130nm,结构均匀、电子密度高。囊膜与核衣壳之间具有明显腔隙,间距约11~20nm(图版—1, V)。部分病毒颗粒囊膜有缺失,可能与制片有关。未成熟的病毒粒子,核衣壳电子密度稍低,结构疏松(图版—6, IV)。

2.3 病毒粒子的发生

病毒粒子在细胞质内增殖,发生于细胞核附近的溶酶体内。发生初期,溶酶体内(图版—2, L)形成板层状髓样结构(图版—2, MB, 箭头表示),内含球形中等电子密度颗粒。随着发育的进行,板层数目增多,呈细纤维状并逐渐融合成电子密度较高的病毒发生基质(图版—3, VS)。此时在基质内可见具有正方形花样的蛋白质晶格结构正在形成(图版—3, PC, 箭头表示)。晶格外形不规则,内部呈规则的正方形花样,边长约25nm。在有些溶酶体内,板层状髓样结构未形成大型块状基质及蛋白质晶格结构,而是形成不规则、具较低电子密度的絮状(图版—4, F)或囊泡状(图版—5, VE)发生基质,病毒粒子在絮状基质表面及囊泡内形成(图版—4, 5, 箭头表示)。可观察到两个病毒粒子的病毒束存在(图版—4, VB)。发育后期,溶酶体内板层状髓样结构完全消失,大量病毒颗粒填充在其中(图版—6, IV)。病贝鳃上皮细胞溶酶体内观察到与消化盲囊病毒发生基质相似的结构(图版—7, MB),但未发现病毒粒子,估计此阶段可能正处于病毒发生

早期。在外套膜、性腺等组织器官中,也未见病毒发生基质及病毒粒子存在,但发现大量衣原体样原核生物寄生在外套膜组织细胞中。

2.4 细胞病理学变化

宿主细胞的病理学变化主要表现为核膜膨胀或溶解(图版—2, 8, N); 线粒体肿胀变形, 嵴溶解或消失(图版—3, 8, M); 内质网肿胀、膨大为潴泡状(图版—3, 4, 8, RER); 细胞器减少, 溶酶体数量增多, 细胞质中还出现了大量管泡状结构(图版—3, 箭头表示)。在外套膜及其它组织细胞的病理变化也十分明显, 同样表现为线粒体、内质网和细胞核等细胞器肿胀、变形, 数量减少等(图版—7)。

3 讨论

目前国内外学者已从海湾扇贝体内检测到帕金虫(*Perkinsus*)^[1-5]、细菌^[3, 6]、衣原体(*CLO*)^[7]等多种病原微生物的寄生与感染, 但有关病毒病方面的研究极少。姜静颖等^[8]从海湾扇贝种贝与浮游幼虫中分离、纯化出一种球状病毒, 具囊膜, 直径约200nm被认为是疱疹病毒。本研究观察到的病毒颗粒也为具囊膜的球状病毒, 一般形态学特征与王崇明等^[9]等所报道的自栉孔扇贝体内发现的病毒十分相似。由于其装配、增殖均在细胞质内进行, 因而应当不属于疱疹病毒^[10]。有关其分类地位等尚需进一步研究。

根据前人的报道, 昆虫痘病毒粒子在装配过程中, 细胞质内出现两种不同类型的病毒发生基质, 一种是电子致密度高的无定型团块状物质, 称为病毒发生基质 I; 另一种为分散的小囊泡或絮状物, 称为病毒发生基质 II。由于两种病毒发生基质的存在, 病毒粒子的装配可能按两种途径来进行^[11]。本观察结果显示, 存在于海湾扇贝体内的病毒粒子, 在溶酶体内增殖, 发生过程中形成3种不同形态的病毒发生基质并可观察到病毒的形成(絮状和囊泡状发生基质中)。因此, 该病毒粒子的装配方式可能有以下几种: (1)蛋白质晶格内包装形成病毒粒子; (2)在絮状病毒发生基质周围形成囊膜并包裹絮状物质形成病毒粒子; (3)囊泡结构内逐渐出现电子密度物质形成病毒粒子。以上方式与昆虫痘病毒粒子的装配过程相似^[11]。

蛋白质晶格的出现是病毒发生过程中的一个重要阶段, 是病毒发生的前体。有关蛋白质晶格结构, 在昆虫^[12]、对虾^[13]等均有过相关报道, 但该结

构在贝类有关病毒报道和描述中尚属首次。

除消化盲囊中感染有球状病毒外, 病贝外套膜中同时还可可见大量的衣原体样病原微生物(另文报道)。不同病原微生物的并发感染, 不仅导致靶细胞的细胞器衰竭、崩溃, 同时也在未见感染病原感染的细胞内也表现出明显的病理症状。因此, 我们有理由推测, 可能正是由于这种交叉重复性感染才造成了宿主在短时间内的死亡。

中国海洋大学水产学院养殖系王德秀老师协助采样, 在此致以衷心感谢!

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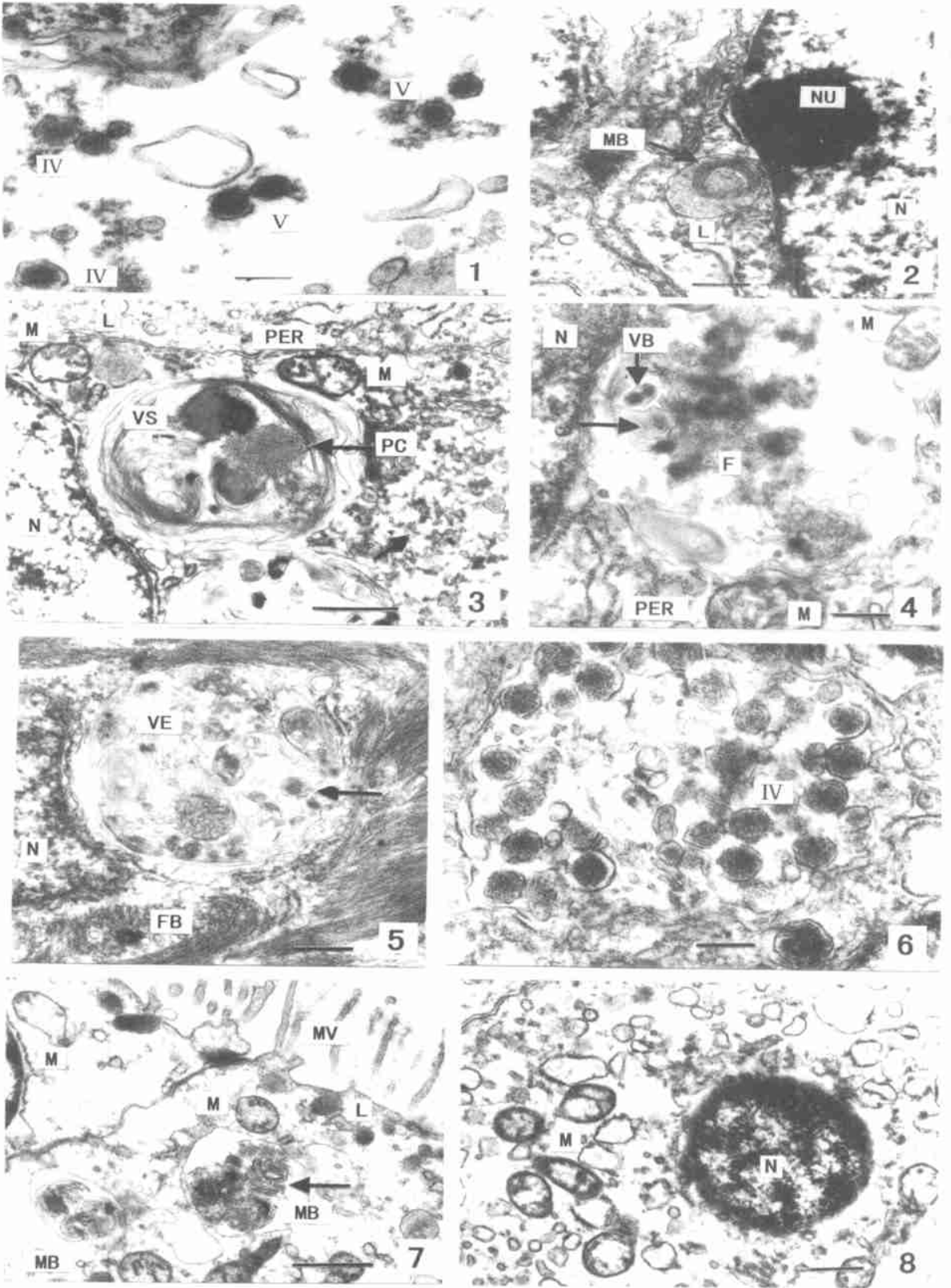
图版说明

Explanation of Plate

1. 消化盲囊细胞质中的病毒颗粒; 2. 溶酶体内的髓样结构; 3. 病毒发生基质及蛋白质晶格结构形成; 4. 溶酶体内形成的絮状结构; 5. 溶酶体内形成的囊泡状结构; 6. 大量病毒粒子形成; 7. 鳃上皮溶酶体中的髓样结构; 8. 腺上皮的病理学变化

1. Virus-like particles in the cytoplasm of digestive diverticulum. Bar=220nm; 2. The myeloid body in lysosome. Bar=0.4 μ m; 3. Formation of the virogenic stroma and proteinic crystal in lysosome. Bar=1 μ m; 4. The floccule-like structure formed in lysosome. Bar=0.4 μ m; 5. The vesicle-like structure formed in lysosome. Bar=0.4 μ m; 6. Plenty of virus formed. Bar=220 nm; 7. The myeloid body in the cell of gill. Bar=5 μ m; 8. Cytopathological changes in the cell of digestive diverticulum. Bar=0.6 μ m

FB: fibre(纤维); F: floccule(絮状结构); IV: immature virus(未成熟病毒粒子); L: lysosome(溶酶体); M: mitochondria(线粒体); MB: myeloid body(髓样小体); MV: microvilli(微绒毛); N: nucleus(细胞核); NU: nucleolus(核仁); PC: proteinic crystal(蛋白质晶格); RER: rough endoplasmic reticulum(粗面内质网); V: virus(病毒粒子); VB: virus bundle(病毒束); VE: vesicle(囊泡结构); VS: virogenic stroma(病毒发生基质)



图版 Plate