

# 奶牛乳腺炎分离细菌裂解苗免疫试验\*

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[摘要] 应用自奶牛乳房炎检测为阳性的牛乳汁中分离的4种优势G<sup>+</sup>菌, 分别与葡聚糖、油佐剂和FIA-3种佐剂制成细菌裂解苗免疫家兔。于免疫后第7天开始, 每隔7 d采集心脏血, 分离血清, 以试管凝集试验检测血清中抗体效价, 以此评价所分离细菌的免疫原性和所用佐剂的免疫促进作用, 筛选出适宜的佐剂。结果显示, 所分离的优势G<sup>+</sup>菌刺激家兔机体后可产生高效价的抗体, 免疫后第7天, 抗体效价开始明显上升, 第28天左右达到峰值, 并一直持续到试验结束(63 d)。比较3种佐剂的免疫促进效果, 以FIA效果最好, 但3种疫苗间的免疫效果差异不显著, 而与对照组相比, 差异均达极显著( $P < 0.01$ )。

[关键词] 乳房炎; 疫苗; 免疫; 抗体效价

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乳房炎(mastitis)是奶牛的一种多发病, 特别是隐性乳房炎, 在我国牛群中的阳性率可高达40%~80%<sup>[1~4]</sup>。患隐性乳房炎的奶牛, 头均日产奶量减少1.17 kg<sup>[5]</sup>。由此可见, 隐性乳房炎会给乳业生产带来巨大的经济损失<sup>[6]</sup>, 同时也会引起乳品质下降, 这也是造成奶牛被淘汰的主要因素之一。尽管各国兽医工作者多年来对该病的预防与治疗研究付出了极大的努力, 但仍无满意的结果, 至今仍以抗生素治疗为主。由于抗生素残留和耐药菌株的出现, 造成了奶品质下降和治疗难度增加, 所以迫切需要研究新的预防与治疗方法。各国研究证实, 乳房炎重在预防, 而目前尚未找到有效的预防方法。据报道<sup>[7]</sup>, J5菌苗对于G<sup>-</sup>杆菌引起的乳房炎保护率在85%以上, 但有关G<sup>+</sup>菌苗的报道很少。而在我国, 奶牛隐性乳房炎的主要病原菌即是G<sup>+</sup>菌, 因此, 对于G<sup>+</sup>菌苗的研究具有重要的应用价值。本研究旨在确证所分离的4种优势G<sup>+</sup>菌的免疫原性, 并筛选出合适的佐剂, 为制备预防奶牛隐性乳房炎的G<sup>+</sup>菌菌苗奠定基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 菌苗制备

菌株 金黄色葡萄球菌(*S. tapylococcus aureus*)、无乳链球菌(*S. treptococcus agalactiae*)、停

乳链球菌(*S. dysgalactiae*)和乳房链球菌(*S. uberis*), 由本实验室自西安、杨凌等地奶牛场患乳房炎的奶牛乳汁中分离, 经培养、生化鉴定, 筛选出生化反应典型、毒力强的菌株。

佐剂 分别将精致石蜡油、10号白油、葡聚糖(分子质量为2万u)等加入免疫增强剂混合配制而成。共制备3种佐剂, 分别记为A、B、C。

疫苗制备 分别取上述菌株培养18~24 h, 比浊法测定并调整细菌浓度, 超声裂解, 镜检无完整细菌细胞, 并经培养确定无细菌生长后, 分别与佐剂按比例混合, 充分研磨乳化, 4℃保存备用。

### 1.2 试验动物

试验用兔购自杨凌某兔场, 体重1.5~2 kg, 体形均匀, 临床检查健康。

### 1.3 兔血清抗体效价测定

将39只兔随机分成13组, 每组3只, 每只免于腹股沟皮下注射疫苗1 mL, 对照组不注射疫苗, 从注苗后第7天起采集心脏血, 每隔7 d采血1次, 分离血清, 用试管凝集法测定抗体效价。

## 2 结果与分析

注射疫苗后第7天, 各试验组兔的血清中均出现高效价的特异抗体, 在此后的35 d内, 抗体效价均呈明显上升趋势, 28~35 d时抗体效价达到最高

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(表1~4)。比较佐剂的作用,各细菌均以FIA最好。但油佐剂与葡聚糖的作用效果在不同细菌中表现不同,对于金黄色葡萄球菌和无乳链球菌,油佐剂效果优于葡聚糖;而对于停乳链球菌与乳房链球菌,则以

葡聚糖效果较好。对供试的4种细菌,3种疫苗在9周内的抗体效价平均值差异均不显著,但与对照组的差异均达极显著水平( $P < 0.01$ )。

表1 金黄色葡萄球菌血清抗体效价

Table 1 The titer of *S. aureus* at different time after immunization by vaccine

时间/d Time	疫苗组别(n=3) Vaccine group			
	葡聚糖 Dextran group	油佐剂 White oil group	FIA	CK
7	3.67 ± 0.58	6.67 ± 1.15	8.67 ± 1.15	1.33 ± 0.58
14	7.67 ± 1.53	7.67 ± 1.15	10.33 ± 0.58	1 ± 0
21	8 ± 0	7.67 ± 0.58	10.67 ± 0.58	1 ± 0
28	10.33 ± 0.58	9.33 ± 0.58	11.33 ± 0.58	0.67 ± 0.58
35	10 ± 0	10 ± 1	12 ± 0	0.67 ± 0.58
42	9 ± 0	10 ± 0	11.33 ± 0.580	1 ± 0
49	7.67 ± 0.58	8 ± 0	9.33 ± 0	1 ± 0
56	6 ± 0	6.33 ± 0.58	8.67 ± 0.58	0.67 ± 0.58
63	5 ± 0	6 ± 0	7.67 ± 0.58	0.67 ± 0.58

由表1可知,对于金黄色葡萄球菌来说,FIA疫苗的效果优于其他2种疫苗。注苗后,油苗与FIA苗抗体效价于第28天达到峰值,随后开始下降。

表2 无乳链球菌血清抗体效价

Table 2 The titer of *S. agalactiae* at different time after immunization by vaccine

时间/d Time	疫苗组别(n=3) Vaccine group			
	葡聚糖 Dextran group	油佐剂 White oil group	FIA	CK
7	6.33 ± 0.58	8.33 ± 0.58	9 ± 0	0.67 ± 0.58
14	8.33 ± 0.58	8.33 ± 0.58	9 ± 1	1 ± 0
21	9.33 ± 0.58	9.67 ± 1.15	10.67 ± 1.15	1.33 ± 0.58
28	11.33 ± 0.58	11.67 ± 0.58	12 ± 0	0.67 ± 0.58
35	12 ± 0	12 ± 1	11.33 ± 0.58	0.67 ± 0.58
42	11.33 ± 0.58	11.67 ± 0.58	10 ± 0	0.33 ± 0.58
49	9.67 ± 0.58	8.67 ± 0.58	9.33 ± 0.58	0.33 ± 0.58
56	8.67 ± 0.58	7 ± 0	9 ± 1	0.67 ± 0.58
63	8 ± 0	6.33 ± 0.58	7.67 ± 0.58	0.33 ± 0.58

由表2可知,对于无乳链球菌疫苗,3种疫苗免疫效果变化趋势基本相同。FIA苗抗体效价于免疫后第28天达到峰值,另外二者于第35天时达到峰

值。从抗体效价来看,9周内抗体效价平均值差异不显著。

表3 停乳链球菌抗体效价

Table 3 The titer of *S. dysgalactiae* at different time after immunization by vaccine

时间/d Time	疫苗组别(n=3) Vaccine group			
	葡聚糖 Dextran group	油佐剂 White oil group	FIA	CK
7	9.33 ± 1.15	6.67 ± 1.15	9.33 ± 0.58	2.33 ± 0.58
14	9.33 ± 0.58	7 ± 0	9.33 ± 0.58	2 ± 0
21	9.33 ± 0.58	9 ± 1.73	10.33 ± 1.53	1.67 ± 0.58
28	12 ± 0	11.33 ± 0	11.33 ± 0.58	1.33 ± 0.58
35	13.33 ± 1.53	12.33 ± 0.58	14.33 ± 0.58	1.33 ± 0.58
42	12.33 ± 1.53	10.33 ± 0.58	12 ± 0	1 ± 0
49	10 ± 0	8.67 ± 1.15	11.67 ± 0.58	1.33 ± 0.58
56	9 ± 0	6.67 ± 0.58	9.67 ± 0	1.33 ± 0.58
63	8.67 ± 0.58	6.67 ± 0.58	8 ± 0	1 ± 0

由表3可知,对于停乳链球菌疫苗,FIA疫苗与葡聚糖疫苗的免疫效果优于油苗。三者变化趋势基

本相似,均于免疫后第35天达到峰值,而后开始下降。

表4 乳房链球菌抗体效价

Table 4 The titer of *S. uberis* at different time after immunization by vaccine

时间/d Time	疫苗组别(n=3) Vaccine group			
	葡聚糖 Dextran group	油佐剂 White oil group	FIA	CK
7	7.33 ± 1.53	6.67 ± 1.15	9.67 ± 0.58	1.33 ± 0.58
14	8 ± 0	8.33 ± 0.58	9.67 ± 0.58	1 ± 0
21	8.33 ± 1.53	9.33 ± 2.31	11.33 ± 0.58	1 ± 0
28	11 ± 0	11.67 ± 0.58	12 ± 0	1.67 ± 0.58
35	10.67 ± 0.58	10.33 ± 0.58	10 ± 0	1.33 ± 0.58
42	10.33 ± 0.58	9 ± 0	10 ± 0	1 ± 0
49	8.33 ± 0.58	8.67 ± 0.58	9.67 ± 0.58	1.33 ± 0.58
56	8 ± 0	8.33 ± 0.58	9.33 ± 0.58	1.33 ± 0.58
63	7.67 ± 0.58	8 ± 0	9 ± 0	1.67 ± 0.58

表4表明,对于乳房链球菌, FIA 疫苗优于其他2种疫苗。三者均于注苗后第28天抗体效价达到峰值,而后开始下降。

### 3 讨 论

目前,对奶牛隐性乳房炎病原学已有了较为清楚的认识,但由于受乳腺局部特殊的免疫和生理环境的影响,有关疫苗的研究进展缓慢,本试验采用经过分离鉴定的主要病原性球菌制备成裂解苗,证明所选的菌株具有良好的免疫原性,可有效刺激家兔产生特异性抗体,为进一步研究奠定了基础。

有研究表明<sup>[8]</sup>,噬中性粒细胞 (polymorphonuclear neutrophils PMN) 是乳腺局部抵御病原微生物的主要细胞,但由于吞噬了脂滴及酪蛋白而使其吞噬病原微生物的能力大大下降。要想有效抵御微生物就必须有足够的 PMN ( $9 \times 10^5 / \text{mL}$ ),但正常

乳腺不会有如此高数量的 PMN。如果能够刺激机体产生有效的调理素,也可以弥补 PMN 数量不足这一问题。目前,奶牛隐性乳房炎疫苗的研究只注重免疫后抗体总水平的测定,但值得注意的是, IgG<sub>1</sub> 对 PMN 的调理能力较弱,甚至会抑制 IgG<sub>2</sub> 和 IgM 的调理素活性,而 IgG<sub>2</sub> 才是 PMN 的有效的调理素<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究采用免疫增强剂的目的就在于增强 IgG<sub>2</sub> 的水平,它的效果需进一步验证。

目前用于疫苗制备的佐剂较多,主要为 FIA 和油佐剂。本试验选用了上述2种佐剂,并加入了免疫增强剂,对三者的免疫效果进行了比较。证明3种佐剂均有较好的免疫促进作用,但以 FIA 效果最佳,加入免疫增强剂后,油佐剂的效果与 FIA 之间差异不显著,因而认为用油佐剂即可达到预期效果。从所产生的抗体的亚类上比较,应用哪种佐剂效果更好,则需做进一步的研究。

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## Effect of adding different amount of alfalfa meal to gestational diet on the performance in sows and their piglets

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**Abstract:** Using a single-factor and randomized block design, 48 multiparous Yorkshire sows, whose mating date and parity were similar, were selected in order to study the effects of adding different amount of alfalfa meal to gestational diet on performance of sows and their piglets and economic benefit. The result showed that: (1) It increased feed intake of diet and its nutrient ingredient ( $P < 0.05$ ); decreased the loss of Back-fat thickness during lactation, but they had no difference among the groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). (2) Compared with the control group, piglets born of the treatment, which additive amount of alfalfa meal in diet was 200 g/kg, were enhanced most: 12.78% (1.63 pig) ( $P > 0.05$ ); and there was no significant difference in born litter weight, piglet weight gain and survival rate of piglet ( $P > 0.05$ ), but additive alfalfa meal increased significantly the litter weight of weaned piglets and average litter daily weight gain ( $P < 0.05$ ). (3) Compared with the control group, economic benefit was also improved, and treatment 4 was best, which increased 30.73%. It indicated 200 g/kg was suitable additive level of alfalfa meal in gestational diet.

**Key words:** alfalfa meal; gestational sows; performance; economic benefit

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## Immunization with lysate bacteria isolated from mastitis bovine milk

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**Abstract:** 4 kinds of predominant G<sup>+</sup> bacteria isolated from mastitis bovine milk were used to prepare lysate vaccine mixed with 3 sorts of adjuvants. After immunization, the rabbits blood samples were collected every 7 d from 7th day postimmunization. In order to determine if these 4 kinds of predominant G<sup>+</sup> bacteria have better antigenicity and select proper adjuvant, we collected sera to determine agglutination titer by agglutination reaction test tube. The result revealed, agglutination titer has arised after immunization and increased to peak about 28th day postimmunization. It sustained at high lever at 63rd day postimmunization. Adjuvant C is the best among these 3 sorts of adjuvants, but there are no difference in statistics. Compared to control group, all these 3 kinds of adjuvants are significantly different in statistics ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Key words:** mastitis; vaccine; immunization; agglutination titer