

苷肽注射液对猪生产性能的影响

曲桂娟¹,程培英^{1*},董晓庆¹,梁艳君²

(1.吉林农业大学动物科技学院,吉林长春 130118;2.吉林省蛟河市畜牧局,吉林蛟河 132500)

摘要 [目的]为新型动物免疫制剂苷肽注射液的应用提供试验依据。[方法]给不同发育阶段的猪肌肉注射不同剂量的苷肽注射液,观察其对猪的增重性能和抗病效应的影响。[结果]在哺乳期和保育期给药,试验组和对照组20~50日龄猪的增重差异不显著;50~120日龄猪的增重差异显著;120~150日龄猪的增重差异不显著。试验组中20日龄前用药猪的发病率和死亡率分别为8.16%和2.04%;对照组中20日龄前用药猪的发病率和死亡率分别为6.52%和2.17%。试验组50日龄前用药猪的发病率率为2.08%,没有死亡;对照组50日龄前用药猪的发病率和死亡率分别为11.11%和2.22%。试验组和对照组120日龄猪的体重差异显著。试验组育成期开始给药猪的增重大于对照组。[结论]苷肽注射液是一种值得开发和应用的新兽药。

关键词 苷肽注射液;猪;发育阶段;增重性能;抗病效应

中图分类号 S858.28 文献标识码 A 文章编号 0517-6611(2009)26-12575-02

Influence of Glucoside Peptide Injecta on the Production Performance of Pigs

QU Gui-juan et al (College of Animal Science and Technology, Jilin Agricultural University, Changchun, Jilin 130118)

Abstract [Objective] The purpose of the research was to supply experimental foundation for the application of a new type of animal immunizing preparation-glucoside peptide injecta. [Method] The pigs in different developmental stages were injected with different dosages of glucoside peptide injecta through intramuscular injection and then their influence on the weight increase performance and disease-resistant effect of pigs was observed. [Result] The weight increase difference of 20~50 days old pigs injected with the medicine in sucking period and nursing stage between experimental group and control group was not significant; that of 50~120 days old pigs was significant and that of 120~150 days old pigs was not significant. The sickness rate and mortality of pigs injected with the medicine before they were 20 days old in experimental group were 8.16% and 2.04% resp. and that in control group were 6.52% and 2.17% resp. The sickness rate of pigs injected with the medicine before they were 50 days old in experimental group was 2.08% and there was no pig dead. The sickness rate and mortality of pigs injected with the medicine before they were 50 days old in control group were 11.11% and 2.22% resp. The bodyweight difference of 120 days old pigs between experimental group and control group was significant. The weight increase of pigs, which began to be injected with the medicine in formative stage, in experimental group was greater than that in control group. [Conclusion] Glucoside peptide injecta was a new animal remedy, which was worthy of development and application.

Key words Glucoside peptide injecta; Pigs; Developmental stage; Weight increase performance; Disease-resistant effect

苷肽注射液作为免疫增强剂和免疫调节剂,已应用于人医临床,取得显著效果。免疫增强剂包括生物产物如胸腺肽、转移因子、干扰素等,化学合成物如表面活性分子、中草药和微生物等。免疫增强剂的作用主要是增强机体免疫机能,提高机体的防疫和抗病能力^[1~4]。苷肽注射液是一种理想的新型动物免疫制剂,可防治疾病、促进动物生长,既提高了经济效益,又可改善肉质、减少残留、减少耐药性的产生,从而减少对人体健康构成的威胁,提供真正的绿色食品。笔者在试验研究的基础上,给不同发育阶段的猪肌肉注射不同剂量的苷肽注射液,观察其对猪的增重效果和抗病效应的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验药品 苷肽注射液,由吉林省天达动物药业有限责任公司提供。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 仔猪哺乳期和保育期(1~50日龄)用药观察。选择10窝95头哺乳仔猪,5窝试验组注射苷肽注射液,5窝对照组注射生理盐水。试验组分别于仔猪20、27、34、41日龄注射苷肽注射液,按照0.25 ml/kg给药;对照组亦注射4次,每次注射生理盐水2 ml/头。对刚出生的仔猪以及于试验的20、50、120、150日龄的猪分别于早饲前空腹称重,计算增重情况,并仔细观察记录发病情况。各窝仔猪定时、定量饲喂,即

哺乳期饲喂仔猪代乳饲料,断乳后饲喂保育期饲料。

1.2.2 猪生长期(50~120日龄)用药观察。选择10窝82头生长期仔猪,随机分为10组,5窝试验组注射苷肽注射液,5窝为对照组注射生理盐水,试验组猪分别于50、57、64、71日龄注射苷肽注射液,按照0.25 ml/kg给药;对照组亦注射4次,每次注射生理盐水4 ml/头。各组猪均在50、120、150日龄早饲前空腹称重,计算增重情况,并仔细观察记录发病情况。

1.2.3 猪育成期(120~150日龄)用药观察。选择10窝87头育成期猪,随机分为10组,5窝试验组注射苷肽注射液,5窝对照组注射生理盐水,试验组育成猪分别于120、127、134、141日龄注射苷肽注射液,按照0.125 ml/kg给药;对照组亦注射4次,每次注射生理盐水6 ml/头。各组猪均在120、150日龄早饲前空腹称重,计算增重情况,并仔细观察记录发病情况。

2 结果与分析

2.1 哺乳期和保育期猪用药的增重情况 由表1可见,在哺乳期和保育期给药,在此期间(20~50日龄)经t检验增重差异不显著($P>0.05$);而对生长期(50~120日龄)经t检验增重差异显著($P<0.05$);对育成期(120~150日龄)的增重差异不显著($P>0.05$)。

2.2 在哺乳期和保育期用药后的发病情况 由表2可见,在20日龄前用药,试验组和对照组发病率分别为8.16%和6.52%,死亡率为2.04%和2.17%,在用药后,50日龄前,试验组发病率2.08%,没有死亡,而对照组发病率11.11%,死亡率2.22%。表明苷肽注射液对哺乳和保育期仔猪的防病

基金项目 吉林省科技厅项目(20060205-02)。

作者简介 曲桂娟(1974-),女,吉林长春人,在读博士,讲师,从事动物营养及饲料科学研究。*通讯作者,教授。

收稿日期 2009-05-11

效果是确切的。50 日龄后发病无差异。

表 1 猪哺乳期和保育期给药增重情况

Table 1 Increase weight situation of pig in lactation period and rear period after treatment

组别 Group	头数 Headage	仔猪出生重 Grice weight	20 日龄体重 20 days old	50 日龄体重 50 days old	20~50 日龄增重 20~50 days old gain weight	120 日龄体重 120 days old weight	50~120 日龄增重 50~120 days old gain weight	150 日龄体重 150 days old weight	120~150 日龄增重 120~150 days old gain weight
			weight	weight	old gain weight	old weight	old gain weight	old weight	old gain weight
试验组	1	11	1.59 ± 0.16	10.90 ± 0.16	19.80 ± 0.86	8.90 ± 0.18	77.80 ± 1.69	58.00 ± 1.08	106.40 ± 2.26
Test group	2	10	1.48 ± 0.08	8.50 ± 0.08	18.40 ± 0.68	9.90 ± 2.62	77.90 ± 1.43	59.50 ± 0.79	107.80 ± 1.88
	3	11	1.37 ± 0.11	7.00 ± 0.11	17.80 ± 0.72	10.80 ± 2.96	77.70 ± 1.08	59.90 ± 0.96	104.50 ± 1.94
	4	8	1.61 ± 0.12	10.00 ± 0.12	18.92 ± 1.07	8.92 ± 1.49	80.90 ± 2.96	61.98 ± 0.63	112.80 ± 2.82
	5	9	1.57 ± 0.10	9.10 ± 0.10	18.68 ± 0.73	9.58 ± 1.72	73.40 ± 1.98	54.72 ± 1.07	98.60 ± 1.95
对照组	1	8	1.38 ± 0.19	7.00 ± 0.86	16.20 ± 1.22	9.20 ± 1.58	62.80 ± 1.94	46.60 ± 0.86	89.90 ± 2.98
Control group	2	10	1.37 ± 0.15	7.29 ± 0.55	16.50 ± 1.38	9.20 ± 1.30	63.80 ± 1.46	47.30 ± 0.93	93.50 ± 4.70
	3	11	1.41 ± 0.12	8.10 ± 0.64	17.20 ± 1.06	9.10 ± 1.06	58.50 ± 2.43	41.30 ± 1.26	88.60 ± 3.34
	4	8	1.49 ± 0.15	8.50 ± 0.78	17.80 ± 1.58	9.30 ± 1.82	60.40 ± 2.98	42.60 ± 0.82	91.20 ± 2.43
	5	9	1.51 ± 1.32	9.20 ± 0.72	16.80 ± 1.30	7.60 ± 2.26	59.20 ± 1.74	42.40 ± 0.85	84.80 ± 2.62

注: * 为去除死亡数后的增重。

Note: * Increase weight after removing death number.

表 2 猪哺乳期和保育期给药后发病情况

Table 2 Disease situation of pig in lactation period and rear period after treatment

组别 Group	头数 Headage	20 日龄 20 days old		50 日龄 50 days old		120 日龄 120 days old	
		发病数 Disease number	死亡数 Death number	发病数 Disease number	死亡数 Death number	发病数 Disease number	死亡数 Death number
试验组	1	11	1	0	0	0	0
Test group	2	10	1	0	0	0	0
	3	11	2	1	0	1	0
	4	8	0	0	0	0	0
	5	9	1	0	0	0	0
对照组	1	8	1	1	0	0	0
Control group	2	10	0	0	0	1	0
	3	11	0	2	1	0	0
	4	8	1	1	0	1	0
	5	9	1	1	0	0	0

注: 发病种类主要是腹泻和上呼吸道感染。150 日龄的发病数、死亡数均为 0。

Note: Main disease species were diarrhea and upper respiratory tract infection. The disease and death number of 150 days old were 0.

2.3 猪生长期(50~120 日龄)用药后的增重情况 由表 3

可见,50 日龄开始第 4 次用药,120 日龄称重,试验组和对照

组经 t 检验差异显著($P < 0.05$)。

2.4 猪育成期给药后的增重情况 由表 4 可见,猪在育成

表 3 猪生长期用药后增重情况

Table 3 Increase weight situation of pig in grow period after medication

组别 Group	头数 Headage	50 日龄体重 50 days old	120 日龄体重 120 days old	50~120 日龄增重 50~120 days old gain weight	150 日龄体重 150 days old	120~150 日龄增重 120~150 days old gain weight	
		body weight	body weight	gain weight	body weight	gain weight	
试验组	1	8	14.5 ± 1.25	69.7 ± 2.56	55.25 ± 4.23	99.40 ± 1.82	29.65 ± 2.23
Test group	2	10	16.5 ± 2.08	81.5 ± 3.33	55.00 ± 4.81	111.80 ± 3.80	29.30 ± 2.35
	3	7	16.8 ± 1.72	74.8 ± 1.75	58.00 ± 5.80	103.40 ± 2.19	28.60 ± 2.74
	4	9	18.5 ± 2.51	80.2 ± 3.01	61.70 ± 4.48	106.80 ± 3.10	26.60 ± 2.28
	5	8	16.2 ± 2.18	76.8 ± 2.02	50.60 ± 5.56	102.50 ± 2.40	25.70 ± 3.14
对照组	1	9	13.8 ± 1.68	54.2 ± 2.63	40.48 ± 3.71	83.80 ± 4.44	29.50 ± 5.56
Control group	2	8	17.5 ± 1.82	60.8 ± 2.65	43.30 ± 2.98	90.40 ± 2.50	29.60 ± 5.29
	3	7	17.2 ± 1.46	57.8 ± 3.27	40.60 ± 5.29	89.20 ± 1.80	31.40 ± 4.23
	4	8	18.4 ± 1.80	63.2 ± 2.65	44.80 ± 2.44	93.60 ± 3.09	30.40 ± 4.48
	5	8	16.5 ± 2.22	62.8 ± 1.72	46.30 ± 4.44	91.20 ± 3.65	28.40 ± 3.78

期(120 日龄)开始给药,试验组增重大于对照组增重,经 t 检验差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论与结论

该试验对 20 日龄 4 次用药猪的增重和发病情况进行出

栏前的全程观察。结果发现:给猪(20 日龄)4 次用药,猪精神状态好,发病率降低,与对照组同等饲喂量的情况下,在生长期增重显著,说明肽注射液改善和增强了猪的免疫功

(下转第 12588 页)

量显示农田土绿地高于客土绿地,总氮含量在常绿阔叶和针叶落叶绿地中接近,落叶阔叶绿地中差异大,这可能造成2种不同落叶阔叶树间的差异,同时客土绿地中可能常有人为性动物氮肥添加到土壤里,造成客土绿地中局部土壤总氮含量较农田土高地高;农田土绿地土壤性质要优于客土绿地,可能影响凋落物中土壤动物群落结构和多样性,农田土绿地优于客土绿地。可见,由于不同土壤背景绿地凋落物中土壤动物群落结构不同,从而影响凋落物的分解过程与土壤养分循环等过程,最终影响到绿地生态系统,因此要加强对本源土壤的保护。

参考文献

- [1] 易兰,由文辉,宋永昌.天童常绿阔叶林五个演替阶段凋落物中的土壤动物群落[J].生态学报,2005(5):466~478.
- [2] WARDLE D A. The influence of plant litter diversity on decomposer abundance and diversity [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2006, 38: 1052~1062.
- [3] BRUSSAARD L. Soil fauna, guilds, functional groups and ecosystem processes [J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 1998, 9: 123~35.
- [4] HAIMI J. Decomposer animals and bioremediation of soils [J]. Environmental Pollution, 2000, 107: 233~238.
- [5] 林成芳,李震,牛志鹏,等.福建柏人工林凋落物的养分动态特征[J].福建农林大学学报:自然科学版,2005,34(1):64~66.
- [6] 殷秀琴,辛未冬,齐艳红,等.温带红松阔叶混交林凋落叶与主要大型土壤动物热值的季节变化[J].应用生态学报,2007,18(4):756~760.
- [7] 林英华,杨德付,张夫道,等.栎林凋落层土壤动物群落结构及其在凋落物分解中的变化[J].林业科学研究,2006,19(3):331~336.
- [8] SANTOSA E M R, FRANKLIN E, LUIZAO F J. Litter manipulation and associated invertebrate fauna in secondary forest, central Amazonia, Brazil [J]. Actao Actao Ecologica, 2008, 34(3): 274~284.
- [9] FROUZ J, ELHOTTOVA D, PIZL V, et al. The effect of litter quality and soil faunal composition on organic matter dynamics in post-mining soil: a laboratory study [J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 2007, 37: 72~80.
- [10] 张瑞清,孙振钧,王冲.西双版纳热带雨林凋落叶分解的生态过程. I凋落叶分解动态[J].植物生态学报,2006,30(5):780~790.
- [11] CAROLINA LYON PARIS, MARINA GONZALEZ POLO, CRISTINA GARBAGNOLI, et al. Litter decomposition and soil organisms within and outside of camponotus punctulatus nests in sown pasture in North-eastern Argentina [J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 2008, 40: 271~282.
- [12] HOUA P C L, ZOUA X M, HUANG CHING Y, et al. Plant litter decomposition influenced by soil animals and disturbance in a subtropical rainforest of Taiwan [J]. Pedobiologia, 2005, 49: 539~547.
- [13] 王金凤,由文辉,易兰.上海宝钢工业区凋落物中土壤动物群落结构及季节变化[J].生物多样性,2007(15):463~469.
- [14] MCILTYRE N E, RANCO J, FAGANB W F, et al. Ground arthropod community structure in a heterogeneous urban environment [J]. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2001, 52(4): 257~274.
- [15] 刘漫萍,刘武惠,崔志兴,等.上海城市绿化带土壤螨类群落结构与生物指标[J].生态学杂志,2007,26(10):1555~1562.
- [16] LADISLAV HÁ NE. Nematode assemblages indicate soil restoration on colliery spoils afforested by planting different tree species and by natural succession [J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 2008, 40: 86~99.
- [17] SUTHAR S. Earthworm communities a bioindicator of arable land management practices: A case study in semiarid region of India [J]. Ecological Indicators, 2009, 9(3): 588~594.
- [18] 王金凤,由文辉.上海城市绿地地中春季大型土壤动物群落结构研究[J].生态与农村环境学报,2007,23(1):19~23.
- [19] 王金凤,由文辉.上海市不同土地利用类型春季中小型土壤动物群落结构研究[J].生态环境,2007,16(4):1238~1243.
- [20] 尹文英.中国亚热带土壤动物[M].北京:科学出版社,1992.
- [21] 尹文英.中国土壤动物检索图鉴[M].北京:科学出版社,1998.
- [22] 周影波,苏永春.土壤温度和含水量对螨类和弹尾目类动物数量的影响[J].常熟理工学院学报:自然科学版,2007,21(2):57~62.
- [23] 王军,姚海元,麦俊伟,等.广州长岗山森林凋落物土壤动物群落结构及季节变化[J].生态学杂志,2008,27(3):408~413.
- [24] ZACHARY A HICKMAN, BRIAN J REID. The co-application of earthworms (*Dendrobaena veneta*) and compost to increase hydrocarbon losses from diesel contaminated soils [J]. Environment International, 2008, 34: 1016~1022.
- [25] PETERSEN H. Effects of non-inverting deep tillage vs conventional ploughing on collembolan populations in an organic wheat field [J]. Eur J Soil Biol, 2002, 38: 177~180.
- [26] 林英华,张夫道,张俊清,等.鼎湖山不同自然植被土壤动物群落结构时空变化[J].生态学报,2005,25(10):2616~2622.

(上接第 12576 页)

能,提高了饲料的消化率和利用率,增加猪的体能,从而达到显著增重的效果。给生长期猪(50 日龄)4 次用药(50、57、64、71 日龄),用药量 0.25 ml/kg,120 日龄称重,试验组与对照组差异显著,但与 20 日龄猪 4 次用药的猪相比,增重效果

表 4 猪育成期给药后增重情况

Table 4 Increase weight situation of pig in nurture period after medication kg/头

组别 Group	头数 Headage	120 日龄均重 120 days old average weight	150 日龄均重 150 days old average weight	120~150 日龄 平均总增重 120~150 days old average gain weight
		64.20 ± 2.55	89.80 ± 3.94	27.40 ± 3.39
试验组 Test group	1	58.20 ± 1.83	94.10 ± 2.982	35.80 ± 2.71
	2	60.90 ± 3.85	96.20 ± 3.54	35.30 ± 3.00
	3	64.20 ± 4.55	90.80 ± 2.62	26.60 ± 4.01
	4	61.70 ± 3.87	94.68 ± 4.87	32.98 ± 2.85
	5	61.40 ± 2.45	90.80 ± 3.80	29.40 ± 3.36
对照组 Control group	1	59.78 ± 3.22	87.80 ± 3.80	28.02 ± 2.93
	2	58.50 ± 2.76	86.20 ± 3.09	27.70 ± 3.15
	3	57.80 ± 3.37	91.20 ± 4.44	33.40 ± 3.11
	4	61.60 ± 3.20	93.60 ± 6.00	32.00 ± 2.37
	5			

有所降低。给猪(20 日龄)4 次用药(20、27、34、41 日龄)后的发病率与对照组相比差异显著。由于仔猪发病率较高,因此在 20 日龄用药效果好。50 日龄前给药,发病率和死亡率明显降低。这些结论与郭成留等^[5]、卢元成等^[6]、姚金水等^[7]、

王忠等^[8]报道的免疫增强剂提高了动物免疫机能的结果是一致的。余斌等^[9]在对鸡的试验中也证明在雏肉鸡日粮中添加一定量的胸腺肽可调节鸡只内分泌活动,提高机体免疫功能,促进鸡只生长发育。该试验说明肽注射液对哺乳和保育期仔猪的防病效果是确切的。免疫增强剂的使用无疑提高了动物的生产性能。肽注射液作为一种理想的新型动物免疫制剂,真正提高了动物的免疫机能,促进了动物生长,同时有效地预防动物疾病的发生,是值得开发和应用的新兽药。

参考文献

- [1] 谢庆阁,翟中和.畜禽重大疫病免疫防制研究进展[M].北京:中国农业科技出版社,1996:161~168.
- [2] 谢明权,宋长绪.5 种免疫增强剂对兔 PBMC 增殖反应的影响[J].中国兽医学报,2000(5):485~486.
- [3] 李相安,杨林.鸡脾转移因子对雏鸡免疫功能的影响[J].山东家禽,2001(1):9~10.
- [4] 王建文.鸡脾特异性转移因子对雏鸡生长发育免疫功能及预防球虫病的效果试验[J].中国兽医科技,1994(11):26~28.
- [5] 郭成留,程会昌.动物转移因子及其研究进展[J].河南农业科学,2003(6):46~48.
- [6] 卢元成,郭宝福.转移因子制剂临床效果观察[J].黑龙江畜牧兽医,1995(6):26~27.
- [7] 姚金水,黄一帆,李沁光.免疫增强剂对蛋用雏鸡免疫功能的影响[J].福建农业大学学报,1994,23(2):199~202.
- [8] 王忠,张玉芝,杨旭丽.鸟鸡转移因子对小鼠 T、B 淋巴细胞及体重增长的影响[J].黑龙江畜牧兽医,1998(7):5~6.
- [9] 余斌,傅伟龙.饲粮添加胸腺肽对肉鸡增重、免疫及内分泌的影响[J].华南农业大学学报,1997(S1):6~11.