Research Article

Modulation and Interaction of Immune-Associated Parameters with Antioxidant in the Immunocytes of Crab 
Scylla paramamosain Challenged with Lipopolysaccharides

Singaram Gopalakrishnan, Fang-Yi Chen, Harikrishnan Thilagam, Kun Qiao, Wan-Fang Xu, and Ke-Jian Wang

State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science, College of Oceanography and Environmental Science, Xiamen University, Xiamen, Fujian 361005, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Ke-Jian Wang, wkjian@xmu.edu.cn

Received 14 January 2011; Accepted 16 April 2011

Copyright © 2011 Singaram Gopalakrishnan et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Invertebrates are dependent on cellular and humoral immune defences against microbial infection. Scylla paramamosain is an important commercial species, but the fundamental knowledge on its immune defense related to the antioxidant and immune-associated reactions is still lacking. The study was to differentiate the responses of immune-associated parameters of haemolymph components in S. paramamosain when challenged with bacterial lipopolysaccharides (LPSs). The immunostimulating effects of LPS in crab by triggering various immune parameters (phagocytosis, lysozyme, antibacterial activity, phenoloxidase, and the generation of superoxide and nitric oxide) were investigated. Results showed that the generation of free radicals, phenoloxidase, lysozyme and antibacterial activities was significantly increased through the exposure periods. Conversely, total hemocyte count and lysosomal membrane stability decreased significantly as the exposure period extended to 96 h. The relationship between the antioxidant enzymes and immune reactions due to LPS was highly significant. In addition, ROS production was positively correlated with antioxidant showing immediate response of antioxidant defense to the oxyradicals generated. Overall, the study indicated that nonspecific immune components in hemocytes of crab showed active response to the LPS stimulation, and their responses suggested that many immune-associated parameters could be modulated and interrelated with the influence of antioxidants in crustaceans.

1. Introduction

Hemocytes play a fundamental role in invertebrate innate immune system [1] and its functional role includes phagocytosis of nonself molecule [2, 3]. NADPH-oxidase driven “respiratory burst” is characteristic of invertebrate phagocytes [4, 5], and the phagocytic defences are highly dependent on generation of superoxide anion and production of other reactive oxyradical species during the respiratory burst. In aerobic organisms, reactive oxygen species (ROS) can be continually generated in response to both external and internal stimuli [6], and the reactive oxygen intermediates produced during the process are highly toxic to microbes and recognized to have an important role in immune defense and could play multiple functions in many biological processes [7]. On the other hand, excess production of ROS could cause deleterious effects on biomolecules, and hence need to be scavenge by the cellular antioxidant defense system.

Previous studies have reported ROS production, antioxidant enzyme defences and oxidative damage in invertebrates [8–10]. Importantly, recent research in crustaceans shows that ROS-dependent immunity is critical for host survival [11–13]; in addition, it has been reported that the antioxidant enzymes such as CAT and SOD could participate in crustaceans innate immune defense against immunostimulant [14–16]. Recently, a few studies have been undertaken on immunomodulation in crustaceans [17, 18]. However, little is known about the responses of these antioxidant enzymes (CAT and SOD) and their interaction with ROS production and other immune reaction in farmed crabs after the challenge of immune stimulant such as LPSs, which is an important component of Gram-negative bacterium.
Our previous studies reported that antioxidant enzyme Sp-CAT and Sp-SOD gene expression were induced towards LPSs challenge in crab [19, 20], and it has been well documented that these antioxidant activities or their gene expression increased parallally to immunostimulant challenge or pathogen infections in crustaceans [14, 16]. Following our previous work, the present study was designed to evaluate the hemocyte immune functions when the crab challenged with LPSs. The immune parameters analyzed include total hemocyte counts, membrane stability, phagocytosis, superoxide anion generation, nitric oxide production, phenoloxidase, lysozyme, and antibacterial activity. In addition, the relationship between the immune parameters with the antioxidant enzymes such as SOD and CAT was also analyzed. This investigation will provide valuable information on the immunomodulation of many immune-associated parameters and their interrelation with the antioxidants generated in *S. paramamosain* due to LPSs challenge.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Collection and Maintenance of Mud Crab *S. paramamosain*. *S. paramamosain* (300 ± 50 g in weight) purchased from a local commercial crab farm in Xiamen, Fujian Province, China were acclimatized at 25 ± 2°C for one week before the experiments were carried out.

2.2. Lipopolysaccharide (LPSs) Injection. LPSs from *E. coli* (L2880, Sigma, USA) was prepared as described previously [19, 20]. To study the immune parameters, 36 crabs were injected with a dose of 0.1 and 0.5 mg kg⁻¹ LPSs, respectively, and the other 18 individuals were injected with an equal volume of sterile saline solution as control treatments. The crabs for each group (3 crabs per group) were separately reared in individual container under the same culture conditions. Meanwhile, three normal crabs were reared in an individual tank as a normal control group. Sampling was performed at different time intervals (3, 6, 12, 24, 48, and 96 h) after LPSs challenge. Haemolymph collection and separation of hemocytes and preparation of serum and hemocyte lysate suspension were described in detail in our earlier study [19, 20].

2.3. Total Hemocyte Count. Total hemocytes in haemolymph were determined by using hemocytometer. A sample of 20 μL of diluted haemolymph was added to a hemocytometer and counted in microscope under 40x magnifications.

2.4. Superoxide Anion Production by Hemocytes. The generation of superoxide anion (O₂⁻) by hemocytes of individual crab was quantified by measuring the reduction of nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) following the procedure of Arumugam et al. [4]. Briefly, hemocyte suspension obtained from individual crab was incubated with 1 mg mL⁻¹ of NBT at 22°C for 15 min. At the end of incubation, the reaction was stopped by adding 70% methanol and centrifuged (1500 rpm, 10 min, 4°C). Two mL of extraction fluid (6 mL KOH + 7 mL DMSO) were added to the pellet, to dissolve the insoluble formazan formed from NBT reduction. The samples were further centrifuged (8,000 rpm, 15 min, 4°C), and the O.D. was measured at 625 nm using spectrophotometer, against a reagent blank.

2.5. Nitrite Production. Nitric oxide (NO) production by crab hemocyte lysate was evaluated as described previously [21] by the Griess reaction, which quantifies the nitrite (NO₂⁻) content of supernatants. Aliquots of HLS was incubated for 10 min in the dark with 1% (w/v) sulphanalimide in 5% H₃PO₄ and 0.1% (w/v) N-(1-naphthy)-ethylenediamine dihydrochloride. The O.D. of the samples was measured at 540 nm in a spectrophotometer against a suitable reagent blank. The molar concentration of nitrite in the samples was determined from a standard curve generated using known concentrations of sodium nitrite and was represented as μM nitrite.

2.6. Detection of Phenoloxidase (PO). Plasma PO was investigated following the procedure of Asokan et al. [22]. Briefly, plasma samples (100 μL) were preincubated with the same volume of L-dihydroxyphenyl-alanine (L-DOPA) or with TBS for 20 min at 22°C. All incubation experiments were performed in the dark. The O.D. of both control and experimental was measured at 460 nm. Plasma samples were estimated for protein content by Bradford [23].

2.7. In Vitro Phagocytosis. Suspensions of lyophilised *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* were prepared in a sterile saline solution (0.15 M NaCl). The cells were washed three times with saline solution and suspended (10⁶ cells mL⁻¹) in 0.45 M NaCl. Hemocyte monolayers were prepared on glass slides, allowing the cells to attach for 15–20 min at 20°C. The monolayers were carefully rinsed with TBS and incubated with suspension of *S. cerevisiae* for 1 h at room temperature. After incubation, the monolayers were carefully rinsed with TBS, fixed for 10 min in methanol, stained with Giemsa for 20 min, and rinsed with distilled water [24]. Then, the slides were mounted and examined under the light microscope to record the phagocytosis of the yeast by the hemocytes.

2.8. Lysozyme Assay. Serum lysozyme assay was determined by using modified turbidimetric assay developed by Hutchinson and Manning [25]. Briefly, 0.3 mg mL⁻¹ suspension of freeze-dried *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* was prepared in 0.05 M Na₂HPO₄ buffer immediately before use and the pH adjusted to 6.0 using 1.0 M NaOH. Ten microlitres of serum were added to 250 μL of the bacterial suspension and allowed to equilibrate at 28°C. Hen egg white lysozyme (HEWL), with a specified activity of 46 200 Units mg⁻¹ was used as an external standard. The reduction in O.D. at 450 nm was determined over a 10 min period at 28°C in a microplate reader. The standard curve was constructed by using HEWL. The amount of lysozyme present in the serum was calculated from the standard.

2.9. Lysosomal Membrane Stability. Haemolymph (100 μL) sample pipetted into 0.5 mL centrifuge tube and aliquots
(10 μL) of 0.33% neutral red (Sigma) solution in TBS was added to each tube, and the tube was incubated for 1 h at 10°C. The tubes were then centrifuged for 5 min and washed twice in TBS. Aliquots (100 μL) of 1% acetic acid in 50% ethanol were added to all tubes. The tubes were covered with foil, incubated for 15 min at 20°C, and then read at 550 nm.

2.10. Antibacterial Activity of Haemolymph. Antibacterial activity of the haemolymph was investigated by measurement of growth inhibition by turbidometry [26]. Briefly, 100 μL of serum from both control and experimental groups were added to 96 wells plate. A log phase broth culture of Aeromonas hydrophilla suspension (100 μL) in NB was prepared (−10^8 bacteria mL^-1; OD 600 = 0.509) and added to each of the experimental and control wells. Positive control with broth and bacteria were also maintained. Aliquots of 100 μL sterile TBS and 100 μL sterile broth were added to a well to act as a blank. The plate was incubated at room temperature and absorbance measured after 0, 1, and 24 h, respectively.

2.11. Statistical Analyses. The SPSS software version 11.0 for Windows was used for the statistical analysis. Results are reported as mean ± S.D. of three individuals per group per time point (n = 3). The data were processed by two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey’s multiple-comparison post hoc test to identify statistical differences. Pearson correlation coefficient was used in the correlation matrix. Differences were statistically significant when P < .05 and .01.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Total Hemocyte Count (THC). THC plays an important role in regulating the physiological functions including haemolymph coagulation, phagocytosis, encapsulation, and confinement of invasive organisms. In addition, it also involves in hardening of exoskeleton, carbohydrate metabolism, and transport or storage of protein and amino acid [27, 28], and more important THC will reflect the health status of the host. There was no significant difference in THC for crabs challenged with LPSs up to 24 h with the respective control groups; however, after 48 h, the THC decreased significantly in both groups challenged with LPSs (Figure 1(A)). Similar decrease in THC due to nonself challenge in crustaceans was described previously, which led to the rapid reduction in the numbers of circulating hemocytes [29–31]. Variations in hemocyte numbers may result in different defense activities including hemocyte migration to the injection site and hemocyte lysis [32]. The loss of hemocytes from the haemolymph might result from degranulation, lysis, and the formation of cell clumps or nodules [30].

3.2. Phagocytosis. Phagocytosis is one of the most important parameter associated with immune reaction in both invertebrates and vertebrates [24, 33], which normally mobilizes lysosomes for the invading phagocytosed materials [34]. The effect of endotoxin on the phagocytic ability of the hemocytes of S. paramamosain is shown in Figure 1(B). After LPSs injection, the phagocytic ability of hemocytes of the crab was triggered significantly in both groups. Though increase in phagocytosis was observed after LPSs challenge in both groups, such increase in activity was significant only after 3 h and at 24 h after challenge. The similar result was observed in crustacean hemocytes as described previously, as the phagocytic activity triggered by LPSs was able to accelerate the cellular reactions [35].

3.3. Superoxide Anion Generation. Phagocytosis is also associated with the production of ROS namely superoxide anion generation (O_2^-) which is highly microbicidal [36]. Although ROS play an important role in host defense, over-induced and residual ROS may lead to cellular damage in the host. Consequently, phagocytosis becomes essential for cells exerting proper functions to rapidly eliminate excessive ROS, and thus maintain the homeostasis of organisms. This cellular reaction is immunologically vital and studied in crustaceans [18, 37]. Significant induction of superoxide generation observed following LPSs challenge in both groups indicated that the bacterial endotoxin can stimulate generation of superoxide in S. paramamosain even at a low dose (Figure 1(C)). These results were similar to those of Song and Hsieh [38] in which the relative in vitro intracellular O_2^- production was enhanced twice for Penaeus monodon hemocytes treated by heat killed Vibrio vulnificus, β-1,3-1,6-glucan and zymosan. However, whether such induction would help crabs survival for a longer time if the crabs suffered from a pathogen remains to be further elucidated.

3.4. Nitric Oxide Generation. LPSs injection also stimulated an increased level of nitric oxide, a molecule considered as precursor of a variety of reactive nitrogen intermediates. As shown in Figure 1(D), there was up to 3- and 4-fold increase in nitrite generation in the case of hemocytes collected from LPSs-injected crab, and this increase was significant during the exposure period. The maximum nitrite generation was observed after 12 h after injection of 0.5 mg of LPSs to crab. As observed in crayfish Procambarus clarkii by Yeh et al. [39], the hemocyte-derived NO increased by two-fold following LPSs challenge.

3.5. Phenoloxidase Activity. Phenoloxidase (PO) is an important humoral defense component in crustaceans, as it can be activated by nonself material. Its activation results in induction of a number of potent bioactive products which assist phagocytosis, cell adhesion, and formation of melanin deposits [40]. In general, PO is present in crab plasma in an inactive proPO state. Modulations in the levels of this important defense enzyme will have positively influence on the survivability of animals upon challenge with infectious pathogens. Earlier studies showed that LPSs induce phenoloxidase activation and melanisation reactions [31, 41]. Significant induction of plasma PO due to endotoxin was observed when the crab was injected with LPSs, the levels of PO activity in the plasma were altered in both groups.
of LPS-injected crabs, indicating active responses of proPO to a nonself molecule (Figure 2(A)). Earlier research on crustaceans’ species demonstrated that PO activation by glucans or other nonself molecules generates a range of immunoactive agents and activities, including peroxinectin and ROS [42].

3.6. Lysosomal Membrane Stability. Stability of lysosomal membranes in hemocytes of *S. paramamosain* following LPSs injection was evaluated by the neutral red retention assay. Membrane stability is a sensitive indicator of lipid membrane integrity in shellfish [43]. Membrane stability can be affected by both chemical and nonchemical stressors, suggesting that hemocyte viability itself is central to the response to both immunological challenge and other stressors [44]. The results of the present study indicated that lysosomal membrane stability was significantly reduced after 24 h of LPSs challenge when compared to respective control groups (Figure 2(B)). With the challenge time increased, the membrane stability became weaker and the figure clearly showed that LPSs affected the lysosomal membrane. The stability of hemocyte lysosomal membranes following LPSs injection decreased and well correlated with the decrease of THCs. The similar phenomenon was founded in other studies [45].

3.7. Lysozyme Activity. Lysozyme is a lysosomal enzyme secreted by the host during phagocytosis and has an important bacteriolytic characteristic in the immune system of crustaceans against pathogenic bacteria. In the study, significant induction of lysozyme activity was only observed after 12 and 24 h post challenge in both groups (Figure 2(C)). An increase in phagocytic activity observed in *S. paramamosain* after LPSs injection reflected the involvement of induced lysozyme activity. In addition, the lysozyme activity began to raise after 12 h LPSs injection, which suggests that the cellular reactions are in the first line of defense followed by an increase in antimicrobial activity [35]. The present results were consistent with previous study in which lysozyme activity in the shrimp *Fenneropenaeus chinensis* increased by nonself molecule [46].

3.8. Antibacterial Activity. Earlier reports revealed that crustacean haemolymph has the ability to inhibit bacterial
growth [39, 47, 48]. Yeh et al. [39] reported that hemocyte-derived NO promotes bacterial adhesion to hemocytes and increase the bactericidal activity of hemocytes. Bacterial growth was significantly slower in serum of LPSs challenged crab, indicating the antibacterial activity in serum was growth [39, 47, 48]. Yeh et al. [39] reported that hemocyte-derived NO promotes bacterial adhesion to hemocytes and increase the bactericidal activity of hemocytes. Bacterial growth was significantly slower in serum of LPSs challenged crab, indicating the antibacterial activity in serum was triggered due to endotoxin (Figure 2(D)). It was noted that the results were accompanying to the decrease in lysosomal membrane stability after 24 h LPSs injection in both groups. Similar findings were observed for the Chinese shrimp hemocytes as a response to injection with *Vibrio anguillarum* [49]. However, the high dose of LPSs injection suppresses the bacterial growth in all the exposure periods.

3.9. Correlation Analyses and Summary. In earlier study, we reported that the gene expression of antioxidants such as SOD and CAT and their activities were induced significantly when the crab were challenged with LPSs [19, 20]; correspondingly, it was found in the present study that there was a relationship between the immune associated parameters and the antioxidants (Table 1). The correlation between the antioxidant and immune parameters such as phenoloxidase, antibacterial activity, phagocytosis, superoxide generation, and nitric oxide production was much high. In higher invertebrate species like arthropods and molluscs, NADPH-oxidase and phenoloxidase are two redox-catalyzing systems which play important physiological roles including immunological functions [4, 50, 51]. Though these two enzymes play different roles, the common function is the generation of superoxide radicals (NADPH-oxidase) and by lesser extent in producing phenoloxidase.

Moreover, these two enzymes remain in an inactive state in the cytosol and are activated by various stimulants [5, 52]. Upon stimulation, phenoloxidase is activated, catalyzes the melanin synthesis, and deposits near the pathogen, and this cascade reaction is characterized by numerous redox intermediates which generate the superoxide [53, 54]. On the other hand, during phagocytosis, there will be an increase in production of ROS as a positive immune reaction by the host to invade the pathogen. It has been reported that nonself induced nitric oxide generation involving nitric oxide synthase in crustacean hemocytes and the generation of nitric oxide during phagocytosis as a cellular immune reaction [18]. In the immune system of higher invertebrates like arthropods and molluscs, lysozyme is one of the most important bacteriolytic agents against corresponding species of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and during phagocytosis, the hemocytes produce lysozyme which actively participate in the inactivation of invading pathogens. In addition, the breakage of membrane of hemocyte might have increased acid phosphates activity which contributed...
in lysis and eventual decomposition of pathogens and by the evident of antibacterial activity shown to increase in the present study. All these cellular defense reactions were vital in immune response and have been well characterized in invertebrates.

The correlation between antioxidant enzyme and oxyradicals produced were high in the present study. Increase in these oxyradicals can cause direct or indirect damage to the membrane and DNA. SOD is the first enzyme to deal with oxyradicals by accelerating the dismutation of superoxide generated, and CAT is a peroxisomal haemoprotein which catalyses the removal of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ formed during the reaction catalyzed by SOD. ROS, thus, generated may modulate the levels of SOD, which leads to alteration of CAT activity as a chain reaction. In this sense, the antioxidants interact with excess oxyradicals produced in aerobic animals. Hence, the net result of these antioxidant enzymes provides a postphagocytosis self-protection in the host. Correlation between the free radicals generated in hemocytes and the antioxidants produced to counteract the free radicals were significantly high indicating that the antioxidant enzymes (SOD and CAT) detoxify the free radicals generated and these enzymes might act as important acute defense molecules under stress of immunostimulant challenge or microbial infection.

The present study showed that LPSs could modulate the immune parameters of the crab, and the response was quick, time dependent/dose dependent. The immune parameters such as phagocytosis, phenoloxidase, lysozyme, and antibacterial activity were all significantly induced after LPSs after injection indicating that crabs respond positively to LPSs stimulation. The overall results indicated that nonspecific components actively responded to the bacterial endotoxic stimulation and their responses implied that the immune-related parameters were involved in the immunomodulation of crustacean's immune system. Furthermore, the correlation existing between the immune associated parameters and antioxidants strongly supports our previous work that the antioxidant enzymes play an important role in ROS detoxification in host-microbe interactions. Future work will be focus on evaluating whether the induced antioxidant and immune-associated reactions provoked by LPSs will together enhance the capability of S. paramamosain resistant to an infection caused by live pathogenic bacteria.

### Acknowledgments

This work was supported by a grant (2007AA091406) from the National High Technology Research and Development Program of China (863 Program), by program for Changjiang Scholars and Innovative Research Team in University (PCSIRT, IRT0941), and the Minjiang Scholar Program to K.-J. Wang (2009). S. Gopalakrishnan and F.-Y. Chen contributed equally to this work.

### References

[1] T. Koshiba, T. Hashii, and S. Kawabata, “A structural perspective on the interaction between lipopolysaccharide and factor C, a receptor involved in recognition of gram-negative bacteria,” *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. 282, no. 6, pp. 3962–3967, 2007.

[2] G. G. Martin, D. Poole, C. Poole et al., “Clearance of bacteria injected into the hemolymph of the penaeid shrimp, *Sicyonia ingentis*,” *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, vol. 62, no. 3, pp. 308–315, 1993.

[3] S. Iwanaga and B. L. Lee, “Recent advances in the innate immunity of invertebrate animals,” *Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 128–150, 2005.
[4] M. Arumugam, B. Romestand, J. Torreilles, and P. Roch, "In vitro production of superoxide and nitric oxide (as nitrite and nitrate) by Mytilus galloprovincialis haemocytes upon incubation with PMA or laminarin or during yeast phagocytosis," European Journal of Cell Biology, vol. 79, no. 7, pp. 513–519, 2000.

[5] S. Y. Lee and K. Söderhäll, "Early events in crustacean innate immunity," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 421–437, 2002.

[6] J. M. Gates, C. Perez-Gomez, and I. N. de Castro, "Antioxidant enzymes and human diseases," Clinical Biochemistry, vol. 32, no. 8, pp. 593–603, 1999.

[7] J. D. Lambeth, "NOX enzymes and the biology of reactive oxygen," Nature Reviews Immunology, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 181–189, 2004.

[8] S. Arun, P. Krishnamoorthy, and P. Subramanian, "Properties of glutathione peroxidase from the hepatopancreas of freshwater prawn Macrobrachium malcolmsonii," International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, vol. 31, no. 6, pp. 725–732, 1999.

[9] R. T. Di Giulio, W. H. Benson, B. M. Sanders, and P. A. Van Veld, "Biochemical mechanisms: metabolism, adaptation and toxicity," in Fundamentals of Aquatic Toxicology. Effects, Environmental Fate, and Risk Assessment, G. Rand, Ed., pp. 523–561, Taylor and Francis, London, UK, 1995.

[10] A. D. Correia, M. H. Costa, O. J. Luis, and D. R. Livingstone, "Age-related changes in antioxidant enzyme activities, fatty acid composition and lipid peroxidation in whole body Gammarus locusta (Crustacea: Amphipoda)," Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, vol. 289, no. 1, pp. 83–101, 2003.

[11] E. M. Ha, C. T. Oh, Y. S. Bae, and W. J. Lee, "A direct role for double oxidase in Drosophila gut immunity," Science, vol. 310, no. 5749, pp. 847–850, 2005.

[12] E. M. Ha, C. T. Oh, J. H. Ryu et al., "An antioxidant system required for host protection against gut infection in Drosophila," Developmental Cell, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 125–132, 2005.

[13] U. E. Zelck, B. Janke, and O. Schneider, "Superoxide dismutase expression and H2O2 production by hemocytes of the trematode intermediate host Lymnaea stagnalis (Gastropoda)," Developmental and Comparative Immunology, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 305–314, 2005.

[14] A. I. Campa-Cordova, N. Y. Hernandez-Saavedra, R. De Philippis, and F. Ascencio, "Generation of superoxide anion and SOD activity in haemocytes and muscle of American white shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei) as a response to beta-glucan and sulphated polysaccharide," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 353–362, 2002.

[15] S. Mathew, K. A. Kumar, R. Anandan, P. G. Viswanathan Nair, and K. Devadasan, "Changes in tissue defence system in white spot syndrome virus (WSSV) infected Penaeus monodon," Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, vol. 145, no. 3, pp. 315–320, 2007.

[16] P. F. Ji, C. L. Yao, and Z. Y. Wang, "Immune response and gene expression in shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei) hemocytes and hepatopancreas against some pathogen-associated molecular patterns," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 563–570, 2009.

[17] V. J. Smith, J. H. Brown, and C. Hauton, "Immuno-stimulation in crustaceans: does it really protect against infection?" Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 71–90, 2003.

[18] R. Thiagarajan, M. Arumugam, and P. Mullainathan, "Agglutinin-mediated phagocytosis-associated generation of superoxide anion and nitric oxide by the hemocytes of the giant freshwater prawn Macrobrachium rosenbergii," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 337–345, 2008.

[19] F. Y. Chen, H. P. Liu, J. Bo, H. L. Ren, and K. J. Wang, "Identification of genes differentially expressed in hemocytes of Scylla paramamosain in response to lipopolysaccharide," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 167–177, 2010.

[20] H. P. Liu, F. Y. Chen, S. Gopalakrishnan, K. Qiao, J. Bo, and K. J. Wang, "Antioxidant enzymes from the crab Scylla paramamosain: gene cloning and gene/protein expression profiles against LPS challenge," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 28, no. 5–6, pp. 862–871, 2010.

[21] C. L. Green, A. D. Wagner, J. Glogowski, L. P. Skipper, S. J. Wishnok, and S. R. Tannenbaum, "Analysis of nitrate, nitrite and [15N] nitrate in biological fluids," Analytical Biochemistry, vol. 126, no. 1, pp. 131–138, 1982.

[22] R. Asokan, M. Arumugam, and P. Mullainathan, "Activation of prophenoloxidase in the plasma and haemocytes of the marine mussel Perna viridis Linnaeus," Developmental and Comparative Immunology, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 1997.

[23] M. M. Bradford, "A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein dye binding," Analytical Biochemistry, vol. 72, no. 1–2, pp. 248–254, 1976.

[24] R. Thiagarajan, S. Gopalakrishnan, and H. Thilagam, "Immunomodulation the marine green mussel Perna viridis exposed to sub-lethal concentrations of Cu and Hg," Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, vol. 51, no. 3, pp. 392–399, 2006.

[25] T. H. Hutchinson and M. J. Manning, "Seasonal trends in serum lysozyme activity and total protein concentration in dab (Limanda limanda L.) sampled from Lyme Bay, U.K," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 6, no. 7, pp. 473–482, 1996.

[26] E. C. Wootton, E. A. Dyrynda, R. K. Pipe, and N. A. Ratcliffe, "Comparisons of PAH-induced immunomodulation in three bivalve molluscs," Aquatic Toxicology, vol. 65, no. 1, pp. 13–23, 2003.

[27] G. G. Martin, J. E. Hose, S. Omori, C. Chong, T. Hoodhoy, and N. McKrell, "Localization and roles of coagulogen and transglutaminase in hemolymph coagulation in decapod crustaceans," Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, vol. 100, no. 3, pp. 517–522, 1991.

[28] C. B. T. Van de Braak, M. H. A. Botterblom, W. Liu, N. Taverner, W. P. W. van de Knaap, and J. H. W. M. Rombout, "The role of the haematopoietic tissue in haemocyte production and maturation in the black tiger shrimp (Penaeus monodon)," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 253–272, 2002.

[29] S. Lorenzon, S. de Guarrini, V. J. Smith, and E. A. Ferrero, "Effects of LPS injection on circulating haemocytes in crustaceans in vivo," Cell and Tissue Research, vol. 233, no. 2, pp. 295–303, 1983.

[30] V. J. Smith and K. Söderhäll, "Induction of degranulation and lysis of haemocytes in the freshwater crayfish, Astacus astacus by components of the prophenoloxidase activating system in vitro," Cell and Tissue Research, vol. 233, no. 2, pp. 295–303, 1983.

[31] S. Omori, G. G. Martin, and J. E. Hose, "Morphology of hemocyte lysis and clotting in the ridgeback prawn, Scylla
ingentis," Cell And Tissue Research, vol. 255, no. 1, pp. 117–123, 1989.

[33] W. Cheng, F. M. Juang, and J. C. Chen, “The immune response of Taiwan abalone Haliotis diversicolor supertexta and its susceptibility to Vibrio parahaemolyticus at different salinity levels," Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 295–306, 2004.

[34] C. J. Bayne, “Phagocytosis and non-self recognition in invertebrates: phagocytosis appears to be an ancient line of defense,” BioScience, vol. 40, pp. 723–731, 1990.

[35] D. Wittwer, C. Weise, P. Götz, and A. Wiesner, “LPS (Lipopolysaccharide)-activated immune responses in a hemocyte cell line from Estigmene actae (Lepidoptera),” Developmental and Comparative Immunology, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 323–336, 1997.

[36] A. I. Campa-Córdova, N. Y. Hernández-Saavedra, and F. Ascencio, “Superoxide dismutase as modulator of immune function in American white shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei),” Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, vol. 133, no. 4, pp. 557–565, 2002.

[37] M. H. Lee and S. Y. Shiau, “Dietary vitamin C and its derivatives affect immune responses in grass shrimp, Penaeus monodon,” Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 119–129, 2002.

[38] Y. L. Song and Y. T. Hsieh, “Immunostimulation of tiger shrimp (Penaeus monodon) hemocytes for generation of microbicidal substances: analysis of reactive oxygen species,” Developmental and Comparative Immunology, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 201–209, 1994.

[39] F. C. Yeh, S. H. Wu, C. Y. Lai, and C. Y. Lee, “Demonstration of nitric oxide synthase activity in crustacean hemocytes and anti-microbial activity of hemocyte-derived nitric oxide,” Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, vol. 144, no. 1, pp. 11–17, 2006.

[40] K. Söderhäll and L. Cerenius, “Role of the prophenoloxidase-activating system in invertebrate immunity,” Current Opinion in Immunology, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 23–28, 1998.

[41] M. Ashida and K. Söderhäll, “The prophenoloxidase activating system in crayfish,” Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, vol. 77, no. 1, pp. 21–26, 1984.

[42] T. Holmblad and K. Söderhäll, “Cell adhesion molecules and antioxidative enzymes in a crustacean, possible role in immunity,” Aquaculture, vol. 172, no. 1-2, pp. 111–123, 1999.

[43] D. M. Lowe, V. U. Fossato, and M. H. Depledge, “Contaminant-induced lysosomal membrane damage in blood cells of mussels Mytilus galloprovincialis from the Venice Lagoon: an in vitro study,” Marine Ecology Progress Series, vol. 129, no. 1–3, pp. 189–196, 1995.

[44] T. S. Galloway and M. H. Depledge, “Immunotoxicity in invertebrates: measurement and ecotoxicological relevance,” Ecotoxicology, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 5–23, 2001.

[45] P. K. Sahoo, B. R. Pillai, J. Mohanty, J. Kumari, S. Mohanty, and B. K. Mishra, “In vivo humoral and cellular reactions, and fate of injected bacteria Aeromonas hydrophila in freshwater prawn Macrobrachium rosenbergii,” Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 327–340, 2007.

[46] C. L. Yao, C. G. Wu, J. H. Xiang, F. Li, Z. Y. Wang, and X. Han, “The lysosome and lysozyme response in Chinese shrimp Fenneropenaeus chinensis to Vibrio anguillarum and laminarin stimulation,” Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, vol. 363, no. 1-2, pp. 124–129, 2008.

[47] D. Descombes, M. Muñoz, C. Cosseau et al., “Penaeidins, antimicrobial peptides with chitin-binding activity, are produced and stored in shrimp granulocytes and released after microbial challenge,” Journal of Cell Science, vol. 113, no. 3, pp. 461–469, 2000.

[48] M. Muñoz, F. Vandenbulcke, D. Saulnier, and E. Bachère, “Expression and distribution of penaeidin antimicrobial peptides are regulated by haemocyte reactions in microbial challenged shrimp,” European Journal of Biochemistry, vol. 269, no. 11, pp. 2678–2689, 2002.

[49] Z. Zhao, Z. Yin, S. Weng et al., “Profiling of differentially expressed genes in hepatopancreas of white spot syndrome virus-resistant shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei) by suppression subtractive hybridisation,” Fish and Shellfish Immunology, vol. 22, no. 5, pp. 520–534, 2007.

[50] H. Peltoche-Lacsaahuanga, N. Schnitzler, S. Schmidt, K. Tintelnot, R. Lüticken, and G. Haase, “Phagocytosis, oxidative burst, and killing of Candida dubliniensis and Candida albicans by human neutrophils,” FEMS Microbiology Letters, vol. 191, no. 1, pp. 151–155, 2000.

[51] E. P. Reeves, H. Lu, H. L. Jacobs et al., “Killing activity of neutrophils is mediated through activation of proteases by K1 flux,” Nature, vol. 416, no. 6878, pp. 291–297, 2002.

[52] K. Söderhäll and V. J. Smith, “The prophenoloxidase activating cascade as a recognition and defence system in arthropod,” in Hemocytic and Humoral Immunity in Arthropods, A. P. Gupta, Ed., pp. 251–285, Wiley Interscience Publication, New York, NY, USA, 1986.

[53] A. J. Nappi, E. Vass, F. Frey, and Y. Carton, “Superoxide anion generation in Drosophila during melanotic encapsulation of parasites,” European Journal of Cell Biology, vol. 68, no. 4, pp. 450–456, 1995.

[54] J. L. Freeman and J. D. Lambeth, “NADPH oxidase activity is independent of p47phox in vitro,” Journal of Biological Chemistry, vol. 271, no. 37, pp. 22578–22582, 1996.