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蛋鸡啄羽行为的影响因素与遗传调控基础研究进展

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摘要: 啄羽是蛋鸡生产中一个常见的严重破坏行为, 会造成被啄鸡羽毛和皮肤受损, 甚至相互啄食导致鸡只死亡。啄羽不仅对蛋鸡的健康和福祉造成了负面影响, 也进一步影响蛋鸡养殖效益, 因此受到蛋鸡产业和研究的广泛关注。本文将综合已有的研究成果, 探讨蛋鸡啄羽行为的外在影响因素和遗传调控机制, 以促进对蛋鸡啄羽行为的深入理解, 并提出未来研究方向。为制定可持续解决方案, 进一步改善蛋鸡福利水平和提高生产效益奠定基础。

关键词: 蛋鸡; 啄羽; 动物福利; 影响因素; 行为学

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Research Progress on Influencing Factors and Genetic Architecture of Feather Pecking in Laying Hens

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Abstract: Feather pecking is a common and serious act of destruction in the production of laying hens, which can cause damage to the feathers and skin of the pecked chickens, and even results in mortality. Feather pecking not only does negative impact on the health and well-being of laying hens, but also further affects the benefit of farming layers, therefore received extensive attention from the layer industry and research. This review aims to synthesize the existing research results to explore the external influencing factors and genetic regulatory mechanisms of feather pecking behavior of laying hens, so as to promote the in-depth understanding of feather pecking behavior of laying hens, and put forward future research directions. This provides the basis for developing sustainable solutions, improving the welfare of laying hens, and increasing production efficiency.

Key words: laying hens; feather pecking; animal welfare; factors; ethology

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商业蛋(种)鸡的成活率是重要的经济和福利特征,而成活率下降的一个重要原因是啄羽以及由啄羽转变的同类相食造成死亡^[1-2],强行去除羽毛和用力啄食皮肤还会导致被啄鸡伤口疼痛和恐惧心理^[3-4]。啄羽传播性很广,一旦在个别鸡中出现,就会迅速在整个鸡群中传播开来^[5],很难消除,并且发生频率会随周龄增长而显著增加^[6-7]。因此,啄羽程度已成为评估蛋鸡福利的五大指标之一^[8]。且被啄鸡只通常覆羽不良,只能通过增加采食量弥补体热散失,继而降低饲料转化效率,影响生长和产蛋性能,导致养殖成本增加。有数据表明羽毛不完整的鸡需要多采食高达 40% 的饲料来维持体温;而在鸡群淘汰时,因羽毛覆盖不全致使出售价格降低又会进一步降低养殖收益^[9]。欧盟理事会 1999/74/欧盟指令,从 2012 年开始禁止了用传统笼子饲养蛋鸡,许多欧洲国家已禁止断喙。在种鸡上,随着人工授精成本不断提升,越来越多的蛋种鸡采用本交笼养模式。与小笼养殖系统相比,饲养在大笼系统或者非笼养系统中的母鸡啄羽和死亡的风险更高^[10-12]。因此,解决这个福利问题变得比以往任何时候都更加紧迫^[1,10]。研究蛋鸡啄羽行为有助于深入了解家禽的行为模式、社会结构和生态适应性^[13],有助于制定有效的管理和预防策略,以减少啄羽行为对禽类健康和生产性能的负面影响。本文将综合已有的研究成果,探讨蛋鸡啄羽行为的调控机制和影响因素,并展望未来研究方向,以期改善

蛋鸡福利,提高生产效益提供理论基础。

1 啄羽的定义及其与其他啄斗行为的区别

啄羽与攻击性啄食是不同的行为类型(表 1)。啄羽一般指鸡啄食、拔出和食用同类羽毛的行为。虽然啄羽的伤害性很大,但在大多数情况下,啄羽是非攻击性的,与啄肛、啄趾和啄蛋等行为都属于啄癖行为。而攻击性啄食通常伴随威胁行为,是一种正常行为,用于建立或确保鸡群的社会等级顺序^[14]。啄羽目标是正在安静采食或正在沙浴的鸡,全身都可能被啄。而攻击性啄食的目标是群体中社会等级较低的鸡,且鸡头和颈是重点攻击部位。

啄羽一般进一步分为两种类型,即温和啄羽(gentle feather pecking,GFP)和导致羽毛损伤的严重啄羽(severe feather pecking,SFP)^[1]。温和啄羽大多是一种探索行为,多发生在育雏期,甚至早在刚出雏时就会出现。温和啄羽一般不会把羽毛啄掉,并且被啄者也不躲离^[14],所以经常被忽视,但是这种行为可能表明啄羽的鸡已存在福利问题。严重啄羽是用力地啄和拉扯羽毛,导致被啄鸡的背部、泄殖腔和尾部的羽毛脱落。严重啄羽也是目前啄羽研究中主要的目标性状。严重啄羽大多与进食和觅食行为有关,属于转移式行为,通常在鸡只难以应对环境压力的情况下发生^[1],即在简单笼养等贫瘠环境饲养时,鸡的觅食动机无法实现,继而从啄击物体转移到啄击同伴羽毛上^[15]。

表 1 温和啄羽、严重啄羽和攻击性啄食行为描述

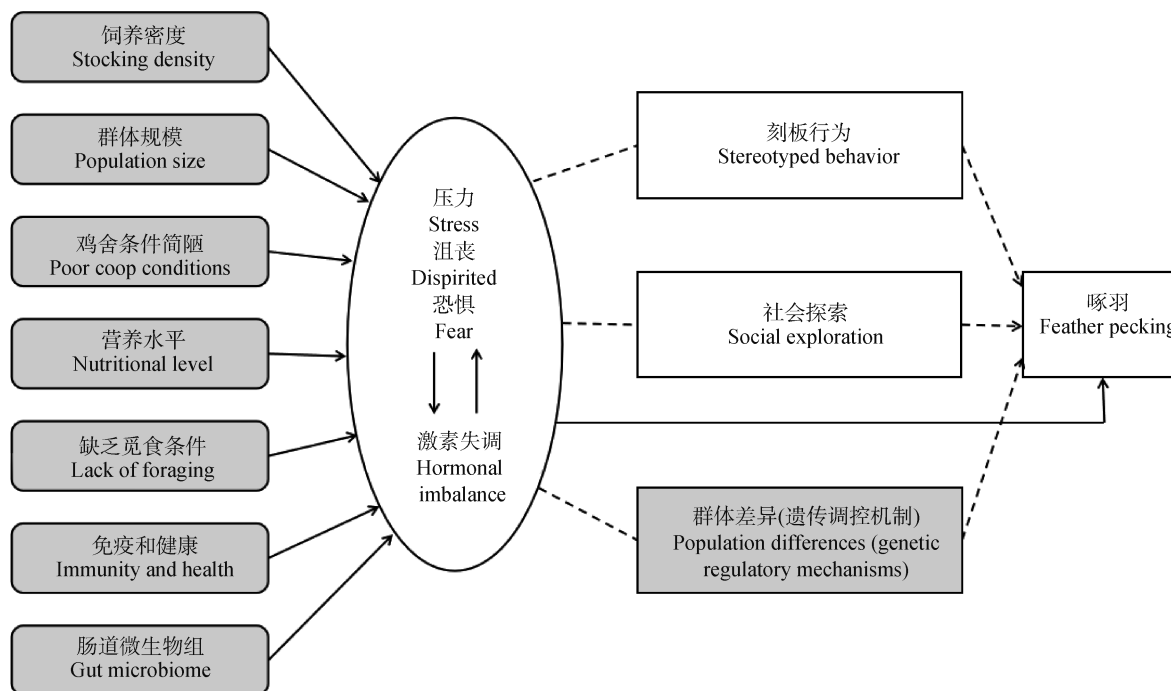
Table 1 Description of gentle feather pecking, severe feather pecking, and aggressive pecking behavior

行为 Behavior	描述 Description
温和啄羽 Gentle feather pecking	啄羽鸡温柔地轻啄羽毛,被啄鸡通常没有反应,颈部保持静止
严重啄羽 Severe feather pecking	啄羽鸡严重地啄食羽毛,被啄鸡反应强烈,颈部扭动
攻击性啄食 Aggressive pecking	啄羽鸡带有支配性地啄食,通常直接攻击头部、颈部或背部

2 啄羽行为的影响因素

整体而言,啄羽具有很多影响因素(图 1)。饲养密度等一系列因素都可能导致鸡只处于压力、沮丧和恐惧等的状态,从而造成鸡只体内激素不平衡,激素不平衡也会反过来导致鸡只出现这些不良状

态,上述要素可能是鸡只出现刻板行为、社会探索行为以及群体差别(遗传调控机制)的原因,同时导致啄羽的众多因素和机制^[16]。下文将广泛讨论饲养管理、营养水平、环境富集的可用性、生理因素以及肠道微生物对啄羽行为的影响以及啄羽行为的遗传调控机制。



实线箭头表示影响,虚线或虚线箭头表示联系。灰色突出显示的为本文重点介绍内容

Solid arrows indicate influences, and dotted or dashed arrows indicate connections. The content highlighted in gray is the main content of this review

图 1 鸡只啄羽的相关因素与机制以及各板块间因果关系的假设

Fig. 1 The related factors and mechanisms of chicken feather pecking and the hypothesis of causality among different plates

2.1 饲养管理

饲养密度和群体规模会对蛋鸡啄羽行为产生一定影响^[17]。育雏期前 4 周饲养密度过高是育成期和产蛋期啄羽高发的原因之一^[12,18]。Zepp 等^[19]观察蛋鸡育雏期不同饲养密度对啄羽的影响,发现与高密度(22.9 只·m⁻²)饲养相比,较低的饲养密度(19.1 只·m⁻²)可以降低啄羽的发生率和鸡只的死亡率。Bilcik 和 Keeling^[20]研究海塞克斯白鸡在 4 种笼养规模(每笼 15、30、60 和 120 只)的啄羽行为,发现大多数啄羽活动发生在群体规模最大的组。

光照也会影响蛋鸡啄羽行为,一般情况下过度光照会引发啄羽^[3,21],而低光强度会缓解啄羽^[22-23]。特别是育雏期的光照对蛋鸡啄羽行为发生的影响很大^[24]。杜永所等^[25]选用 1 日龄京红 1 号父母代蛋雏鸡,发现育雏期光照强度最强的中层笼出现啄羽鸡的概率最高。Geng 等^[26]的研究表明,在自由放养条件下,间歇性照明更有利于提高蛋鸡的羽毛覆盖度,这可能是通过影响母鸡的节律活动从而减少啄羽^[27]。目前暗环境育雏已经被用来作为预防蛋鸡啄羽的一个重要的管理调控技术^[28-29]。除了光照强度,光的质量也影响蛋鸡行为。Shi 等^[30]研究

了 4 种光色 LED 灯(白、红、黄橙和蓝绿)对啄羽行为的影响,结果表明与其他两种光色相比,红光和蓝绿光处理组的母鸡的羽毛状况更好,并且低光照强度(10 lx)红光处理的母鸡表现出更低的严重啄羽频率,更少的羽毛损伤以及更低的同类相食死亡率。因此,生产中可以使用特定波长的光,如红色、蓝色或紫外线,来控制啄羽^[22]。孵化期的光照也可以调节蛋鸡的啄食倾向。Özkan 等^[31]的研究评估了孵化期间光照节律为 16L:8D 的绿光和白光对啄羽的影响,结果表明从 16 周开始随着年龄的增长,孵化期绿光组母鸡表现出更多的温和啄羽,白光组母鸡在 16 周温和啄羽频率最高,而在 24 和 32 周时,温和啄羽频率开始降低,但严重啄羽和攻击性啄羽行为增加。

2.2 营养

饲料营养水平也可能在影响啄羽行为方面发挥关键作用。禽类能在短时间内发现粗蛋白、氨基酸和矿物质的缺乏,从而表现出更多的探索行为。这种行为会将它们的注意力转移到同伴的羽毛上,从而形成啄羽^[32]。李梦瑶和王长平^[33]选取 9~10 周龄海兰白蛋鸡分别饲喂蛋白浓度为 14%、17% 和

19%的饲料,结果表明随着蛋白浓度的增加,育成期蛋鸡的啄羽行为次数呈下降趋势。色氨酸及其代谢物是调节啄羽行为的神经递质 5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)生成的底物,色氨酸羟化酶可将色氨酸催化生成 5-羟色氨酸,再经脱羧酶转化为 5-HT^[34],可能对啄羽行为有不可或缺的作用^[35]。刘萌等^[36]选取 64 周龄本交笼父母代海兰褐蛋种鸡,采用 2×3 双因素试验设计,给羽毛完整和羽毛损伤严重鸡只分别饲喂色氨酸含量为 0.16%、0.24%和 0.32%的玉米-豆粕型饲料,结果表明随着周龄的增加,0.24%色氨酸水平组的鸡啄地、啄物、盯物、啄羽行为发生次数逐渐减少,采食行为发生次数逐渐增加,推测适当提高饲料色氨酸水平可通过增强血浆 5-HT 代谢途径缓解啄羽发生。此外,其他氨基酸含量对啄羽行为也有一定影响,如适当提高饲料中赖氨酸、蛋氨酸和胱氨酸等的含量可以缓解啄羽行为^[32]。不溶性纤维可以刺激肠道发育,也可能对啄羽行为和同类相食有一定的预防作用^[37]。Patt 等^[38]研究代谢能相同但不溶性膳食纤维比例不同的三种饲料(3%、6%和 9%)对罗曼母鸡啄羽行为的影响,结果表明,随着纤维含量的增加,每只鸡每 30 min 的严重啄羽次数减少(3%: 0.78 次,6%: 0.31 次,9%: 0.12 次)。Van Krimpen 等^[39]研究了日粮能量水平、非淀粉多糖浓度和添加非淀粉多糖源的粒径对蛋鸡进食行为和啄羽行为的影响,结果表明,通过喂食能量水平低、粗磨不溶性非淀粉多糖含量高或两者兼而有之的日粮,会增加鸡群进食时间,减少啄羽行为。此外,日粮中干物质和磷含量偏低也会成为啄羽行为的危险关键因素^[40]。

2.3 环境富集

环境富集是指圈养动物的生物功能由于环境的改变而得到改善^[41]。通过养殖环境富集,给予鸡只发挥动物本能的条件可能是减少啄羽发生的重要途径^[42]。这其中也包括结构复杂的饲养系统,通过添加物理、感官和刺激性物质来丰富饲养环境,优化福利^[43]。对蛋鸡来说,用来觅食的落叶、用来栖息的栖木和用来产蛋的巢箱都被视为养殖环境中的“富集”^[44-45]。

鸡只在出雏后第 1 周就开始轻啄并觅食,用喙探索周围的环境^[46-47]。所以在早期的饲养环境中添加富集基质来刺激觅食对于防止啄羽是很重要的^[48-49]。Gilani 等^[50]通过建立对雏鸡后期啄羽影

响的 3 个模型,发现在与富集有关的模型中,饲养后期严重啄羽的问题均得到一定改善。De Jong 等^[51]通过对雏鸡的饲养环境进行不同处理(木屑垫料和铁丝网)来探究幼年富集是否减少成年期的啄羽,发现蛋鸡在啄食行为方面可以表现出相当大的灵活性,尽管木屑组蛋鸡表现出更多温和啄羽行为,但早期饲养环境中缺乏垫料并不会增加成年后发生严重啄羽啄食行为的风险。Dixon 等^[52]将 14 周龄蛋鸡分别饲养于草料、新颖物品、沙浴垫料处理组和无垫料富集对照组,结果显示,无富集组的啄羽频率显著高于三个垫料富集组。此外在禽舍中放置可供啄食的白绳^[53]或者石头^[54-55]都能够避免蛋鸡将啄食目标转为同伴羽毛。但是也有研究并未发现环境富集对蛋鸡啄羽和羽毛状况有显著影响。例如 Son 等^[56]发现,浮石和苜蓿干草富集对海兰褐蛋鸡的啄羽状况没有显著影响。

声音刺激作为一种潜在的环境富集方法被越来越多的人用于减少圈养动物的异常行为,改善动物的身体健康等。曹诗文^[57]的研究表明,马路噪声显著提高了绿壳蛋鸡的应激水平,增加啄羽行为,而器乐则可以增加蛋鸡修饰行为,减少啄羽发生。Zhao 等^[58]对育成期罗曼白蛋鸡进行音乐刺激,发现短期的古典音乐刺激能够有效减少啄羽行为和攻击性啄羽,增加鸡只舒适和修饰行为,这可能是由于适宜的音乐转移了对其他鸡只的注意力。

Van Staaveren 等^[59]通过荟萃分析证实了环境富集在减少啄羽行为方面的有效性,不过环境富集对减少羽毛损伤的程度毕竟有限,这种有效性有时也具有时效性或者品种特异性^[60],提倡环境富集应当与其他管理策略相结合。

2.4 生理因素

一些神经递质,包括 5-HT 和多巴胺,对啄羽行为有一定影响^[61-62]。Kops 等^[63]分别测定 33 周龄严重啄羽鸡、严重啄羽接收鸡和非啄羽鸡不同脑区的单胺代谢,结果表明,与非啄羽鸡相比,严重啄羽鸡具有更高水平的 5-羟基吲哚乙酸和更高的丘脑背侧 5-HT 周转率,非啄羽鸡的内侧纹状体中 5-HT 水平高于严重啄羽鸡。Van Hierden 等^[64]研究了高啄羽和低啄羽雏鸡在出生后 8 周内肾上腺皮质活性以及 28 日龄高啄羽和低啄羽鸡脑内多巴胺和 5-羟色胺的转换,发现高啄羽雏鸡的血浆皮质酮水平较低,5-HT 和多巴胺的周转率也较低。Huang 等^[65]发现高啄羽鸡的血清中色氨酸和 5-HT 水平

低于低啄羽鸡。Huang 等^[66]通过向 11 日龄胚胎中注射不同剂量 5-HT(生理盐水对照、5 μg 低剂量组和 15 μg 高剂量组),发现高剂量组雏鸡的攻击性啄食显著低于对照组。因此,脑组织合成 5-HT 不足或者 5-HT 受体等缺陷可能会导致啄羽的发生。

2.5 肠道微生物组菌群

有研究表明,肠道微生物可以调节大脑功能、影响心理和情绪稳定性,微生物组-肠-脑轴即肠道微生物群在肠道和大脑之间的双向相互作用中发挥着重要作用^[67],它与哺乳动物行为障碍有关,可能对鸡的啄羽行为也有着潜在作用^[68]。鸡肠道微生物群有大量的拟杆菌门(*Bacteroides*)和厚壁菌门(*Firmicutes*),其中包括大多数产生短链脂肪酸(short chain fatty acids, SCFAs)的细菌。SCFAs 和 5-HT 等肠道微生物代谢产物是微生物组-肠-脑轴的重要介质,例如,SCFAs 影响外周和中枢 5-羟色胺能系统,肠嗜铬细胞分泌的 5-HT 可以通过迷走神经刺激中枢神经系统,与啄羽行为产生潜在联系^[69](图 2)。Van Der Eijk 等^[70]检测啄羽性状双选系的肠道微生物区别,发现与低啄羽系鸡相比,高啄羽系鸡肠道中的梭菌(*Clostridiales*)的相对丰度较高,但乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)的相对丰度较低,并且高啄羽系鸡微生物群具有更高的多样性和均匀性。Van Der Eijk 等^[71]通过对 2 周龄高啄羽和低啄羽雏鸡进行微生物菌群移植,发现移植虽然对微生物群组成、生理应激反应(皮质酮)和育成期啄羽的影响有限,但因其影响与啄羽相关的生理特征的变化,包括天然抗体水平等免疫特征和外周 5-HT 激素水平等,因此它可能影响啄羽行为在饲养后期的发展。Wang 等^[72]研究了 12 周龄啄羽鸡和非啄羽鸡盲肠微生物的差异,发现啄羽鸡的芽殖菌(*Gemmiger*)和拟杆菌(*Bacteroides*)丰度高,而罗氏菌(*Roseburia*)、瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcus*)、粪厌氧棒杆菌(*Anaerostipes*)、毛螺菌(*Lachnospiracea incertae sedis*)和甲烷短杆菌(*Methanobrevibacter*)丰度低,血浆 L-色氨酸(L-tryptophan)、 β -酪氨酸(β -tyrosine)和 L-组氨酸(L-histidine)水平显著升高,进而推测肠道微生物群通过改变色氨酸、组氨酸和酪氨酸的代谢来调节中枢谷氨酸神经系统,继而对啄羽行为产生一定影响。Huang 等^[65]检测 60 周龄高啄羽和低啄羽蛋种鸡之间的微生物群多样性、肠道微生物代谢物以及炎症反应的差异,结果表明与低啄羽鸡相比,高啄羽鸡的肠道微生物群的

厚壁菌门(*Firmicutes*)和乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)的丰度降低,且与啄羽表型相关的肠道差异代谢物也主要富集于色氨酸代谢途径,与低啄羽鸡相比,高啄羽鸡有更高的色氨酸代谢物和更灵敏的免疫系统,推测啄羽行为与影响宿主情绪和社会行为的微生物组-肠-脑轴功能的改变有关。

因此,微生物组-肠-脑轴对蛋鸡啄羽行为可能有一定影响,微生物群可能是通过其代谢物影响宿主精神健康。然而,对于蛋鸡啄羽行为和肠道微生物组之间的关系还需要更多的研究来深入理解和验证。

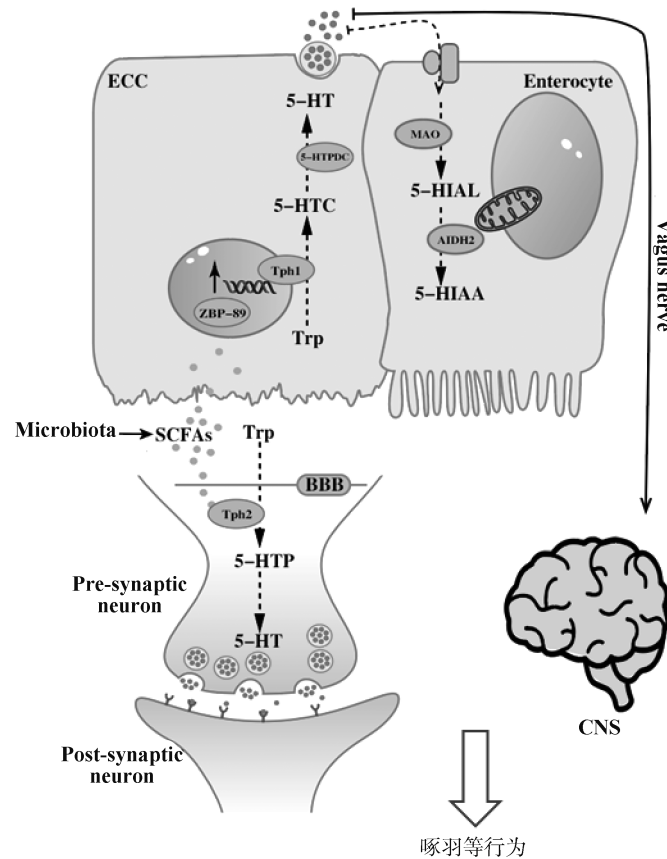
3 啄羽行为的遗传调控机制

3.1 遗传参数估计

遗传学研究表明,蛋鸡啄羽是一个多因素调控的复杂数量性状,遗传力在 0.01 到 0.38 之间,属于中低等遗传力。具体数值则取决于性状的定义、鸡群周龄、性状观测时间的长短以及遗传参数估计的模型等(表 2)。这说明啄羽一定程度上受到遗传变异的调控,可以通过选择进行性状的改良。与断喙和光照调控等管理技术相比,更有利于从根本上减少啄羽行为发生。

3.2 相关调控基因及机制通路

很多遗传学研究发现了与啄羽性状相关的基因。Kjaer 等^[73]在 1996 年就在白来航鸡中构建了啄羽行为的双向选择试验群体,选育性状是 39 周龄前后每小时的啄羽次数。一次啄羽是指对同一只鸡同一身体部位的数次连续啄食。每个世代根据啄羽次数育种值从 200 只母鸡和 60 只公鸡的后备群体中分别选留高啄羽和低啄羽的 30 只母鸡和 10 只公鸡进行继代繁育。选育第二世代,双选系即表现出显著的表型差异(3.10 次 vs. 1.37 次)。该群体后续也一直被用于啄羽性状的遗传学研究。Grams 等^[74]对啄羽双选系第 11 世代的 41 只高啄羽和 34 只低啄羽的母鸡进行全基因组测序和选择信号分析,发现了位于 3 号和 4 号染色体上的 17 个 SNPs 可能与啄羽相关。Iffland 等^[75]对第 15 世代的高啄羽系和低啄羽系鸡进行选择清除分析和全基因组关联分析,虽然基于种群内单倍型的综合单倍型评分(integrated haplotype score, iHs)和基于种群间单倍型的 FST 指数等指标均未鉴定到与啄羽性状相关联的选择性清除基因组区域,但 GWAS 鉴定到 1 号染色体上的一个 QTL,该区间的候选基



ECC. 肠嗜铬细胞; Enterocyte. 肠上皮细胞; SCFAs. 短链脂肪酸; ZBP-89. 锌指转录蛋白; Trp. 色氨酸; TPH1. 色氨酸羟化酶 1; 5-HTP. 5-羟色氨酸; 5-HTPDC. 5-羟色氨酸脱羧酶; 5-HT. 5-羟色胺; SERT. 5-羟色胺转运蛋白; MAO. 单胺氧化酶; 5-HIAL. 5-羟基吲哚乙醛; ALDH2. 醛脱氢酶; 5-HIAA. 5-羟基吲哚乙酸; TPH2. 色氨酸羟化酶 2; Microbiota. 微生物群; BBB. 血脑屏障; Pre-synaptic neuron. 突触前神经元; Post-synaptic neuron. 突触后神经元; Vagus nerve. 迷走神经; CNS. 中枢神经系统

ECC. Enterochromaffin cell; SCFAs. Short chain fatty acids; Trp. Tryptophan; TPH1. Tryptophan hydroxylase1; 5-HTP. 5-hydroxytryptophane; 5-HTPDC. 5-hydroxytryptophan decarboxylase; 5-HT. 5-hydroxytryptamine; SERT. Serotonin transporter; MAO. Monoamine oxidase; 5-HIAL. 5-hydroxyindole acetaldehyde; ALDH2. Aldehyde dehydrogenase; 5-HIAA. 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid; TPH2. Tryptophan hydroxylase2; BBB. Blood brain barrier; CNS. Central nervous system

图 2 微生物组-肠-脑轴对啄羽影响的机制

Fig. 2 The mechanism of microbiota-gut-brain axis affecting feather pecking

因 GABRA5、GABRB3 和 GABRBG3 分别编码亚基 $\alpha 5$ 、 $\beta 3$ 和 $\gamma 3$ ，它们都是 γ -氨基丁酸能 (γ -aminobutyric acid, GABAergic) 系统的重要组成部分。 γ -氨基丁酸是神经递质的主要抑制剂，与 5-HT 紧密关联，这两者均被报道与啄羽性状形成相关^[27,76]。覆羽状况与蛋鸡的啄羽行为密切相关，既受到自身对啄羽的接受度的直接遗传效应，也受到同笼饲养鸡只的啄羽行为的间接遗传效应的影响。Biscarini 等^[77]对 9 个蛋鸡品系进行覆羽状况评分，通过全基因组关联分析共鉴定出 81 个与覆羽状况相关的 SNPs，其中 4 号染色体上 5-HT 受体 2C 基因被发现在关联区间，这一结果支持了 5-HT 在蛋

鸡啄羽行为形成中的重要作用；此外与免疫相关的白细胞介素-9 (interleukin 9, *IL-9*)、白细胞介素-4 (interleukin 4, *IL-4*)、趋化因子 C-C-基元配体 4 (C-C motif chemokine ligand 4, *CCL4*) 和核因子- κ B (nuclear factor kappa-B, *NF- κ B*) 等基因也被发现与羽毛状况有关，揭示了免疫系统和啄羽行为之间的关系。Falker-Gieske 等^[78]对选育了 15 个世代的高啄羽系鸡和低啄羽系鸡的脑组织转录组进行了比较分析，发现了 423 个差异表达基因，广泛参与胆碱能信号转导和免疫系统，推测是胆碱能信号传导直接或通过 γ -氨基丁酸或谷氨酸信号传导影响单胺信号传导，并提出啄羽行为是中枢神经系统中的胆

表 2 不同周龄所观测到的与啄羽行为相关的性状的遗传力估计

Table 2 Heritability estimates of traits associated with feather pecking behavior observed at different weeks of age

周龄	群体	性状描述	遗传力	文献
Week	Breed	Character description	Heritability	Reference
6、38、69	白来航	鸡只发出啄羽的次数	0.06、0.14、0.38	[84]
6、38、69	白来航	鸡只发出啄羽的回合次数	0.13、0.13、0.35	[84]
6、38、69	白来航	鸡只接收啄羽的次数	0.15、0.00、0.04	[84]
6、38、69	白来航	鸡只接收啄羽的回合次数	0.15、0.00、0.00	[84]
6、30	白来航啄羽性状 F2 群体	鸡只发出啄羽的次数	0.00、0.07	[85]
6、30	白来航啄羽性状 F2 群体	鸡只发出啄羽的回合次数	0.00、0.06	[85]
27	白来航啄羽性状 F2 群体	鸡只发出啄羽的次数	0.11	[86]
27	白来航啄羽性状 F2 群体	鸡只被啄羽的次数	<0.01	[86]
27	白来航啄羽性状 F2 群体	鸡只发出啄羽的次数	0.14	[87]

记录啄羽次数时是指鸡每啄一下记为 1 次;记录啄羽回合时是指特定时间内鸡对同只鸡同一部位连续啄记为 1 回合

Recording the number of pecking feathers means that each peck of the chicken is recorded as one peck; Recording the bout of pecking feathers means that the chicken pecks the same part of the same chicken continuously for one bout within a designated time

碱能、单胺能和 γ -氨基丁酸能信号相互作用结果的新思路。Mott 等^[79]利用 167 只鸡脑组织转录组学和表型数据绘制了数量性状基因座的表达图谱,并利用关联权重矩阵方法鉴定对啄羽行为有显著影响的调控基因,结果显示高啄羽和低啄羽的鸡群之间的差异表达基因与 Kruppel 样因子 14(kruppel-like factor 14, KLF14)附近的遗传变异显著相关,推断 KLF14 基因可能是啄羽的关键调控因子,这些差异表达基因大多与自然杀伤细胞(natural killer cell, NKC)有关,其主要功能障碍与精神和情感障碍相关(如抑郁症和精神症等)。Falker-Gieske 等^[80]基于 F2 群体和半同胞家系群体的填充全基因组序列,除了 SNPs 外,进一步挖掘结构变异(structural variation, SVs)、串联重复序列(tandem repeats, TRs)和小片段序列插入缺失变异(insertions and deletions, InDels)等基因组变异,进行全基因组关联分析,发现了啄羽与影响 GABAergic 系统的多种变异关联,包括 GABA 受体亚基 β -3 (GABA receptor subunit beta-3, GABRB3) 基因、靶向 GABA 受体基因的两个 miRNAs 以及直接调控 GABA 受体簇的抗肌萎缩蛋白(dystrophin, DMD);对半同胞家系群体构建关联权重矩阵开展 eQTL 分析,找到了转录因子 Ets 变异体 1(ets variant 1, ETV1),转录因子结合位点富集分析发现 SMAD 家族成员 4(SMAD family member 4, SMAD4)和 KLF14 等差异表达基因附近的 ETV1 结合位点显著富集,进一步说明他们在

啄羽行为形成中协同发挥作用。Falker-Gieske 等^[81]通过荟萃分析鉴定到与啄羽相关的基因组变异,这些变异主要影响精神和神经疾病相关的基因,如 SPATS2 样蛋白(SPATS2-like protein, SPATS2L)、锌指 E-box 结合同源盒 2(zinc finger E-box binding homeobox 2, ZEB2)和成纤维细胞生长因子 18(fibroblast growth factor 18, FGF18)等,另外作者基于基因聚类分析和蛋白质相互作用聚类的结果还提出磷脂酰肌醇信号通路、高尔基体的干扰和大脑结构异常可能是影响啄羽行为的因素。

上述研究结果表明,大量基因可能对啄羽表型有贡献。因此,啄羽是一种典型的数量性状,通过选育可以显著降低啄羽行为^[82]。但是如何在群体饲养时高通量、准确和长期跟踪测定啄羽性状,以及开发遗传评估模型也是这一类行为性状改良的难点^[83]。

4 小结与展望

蛋鸡啄羽行为是广泛存在的问题,不仅对鸡只的生产性能造成了负面影响,还对其健康和福利构成了威胁。尤其是在福利散养和本交笼养趋势的背景下,啄羽的控制对于提高养殖整体效益尤为重要。从环境控制、营养调控、富集等养殖工艺改进和遗传选育等方面都可以降低啄羽的发生。后续可以进一步加强该行为的基础研究,包括 γ -氨基丁酸、谷氨

酸和 5-羟色胺如何具体作用于蛋鸡啄羽行为;利用交叉学科优势加快研究进展,包括开发性状监测和智能识别技术,在生产上有助于更早地识别啄羽行为个体,及早采取干预措施,在研究上可以更加批量和准确地进行性状测定。这些新思路和未来前景有望为减少蛋鸡啄羽行为提供更多的解决方案,提高生产效率,同时也有助于满足消费者对动物福祉的日益增长的需求。

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