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# Physiological role of dietary vitamin C in penaeid shrimp

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## Look for signs of 'Black Death'

Penaeid shrimp including important commercially cultured species such as tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*), white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*), blue shrimp (*L. stylirostris*) and kuruma prawn (*Marsupenaeus japonicus*) require dietary vitamin C for maximum growth and survival. Guary et al., 1976 were the first to observe that vitamin C was required for maximum growth in penaeid shrimp. In 1977 and 1979, a vitamin C deficiency disease of penaeid shrimp was described (Lightner et al., 1977; Magarelli et al., 1979).

## Deficiency symptoms

Vitamin C deficiency disease (often called Black Death), is characterized by black melanized lesions of the loose connective tissues of the body, especially under the carapace, the abdomen, the gills, and in the foregut and hindgut. Gross lesions may show a series of black bands at the articulations of the abdominal segments, giving the affected animal a striped appearance (Fig. 1).

Histological examination reveals multiple melanized lesions composed of hemocytes and associated with inflammatory cells (Fig. 2). In experimentally induced vitamin C deficiency, shrimp with disease signs and mortalities occur starting in weeks 3-5. Daily mortalities in a deficient population may reach 1 to 3 percent per day, and some but not all mortalities will display Black Death signs. Once an animal

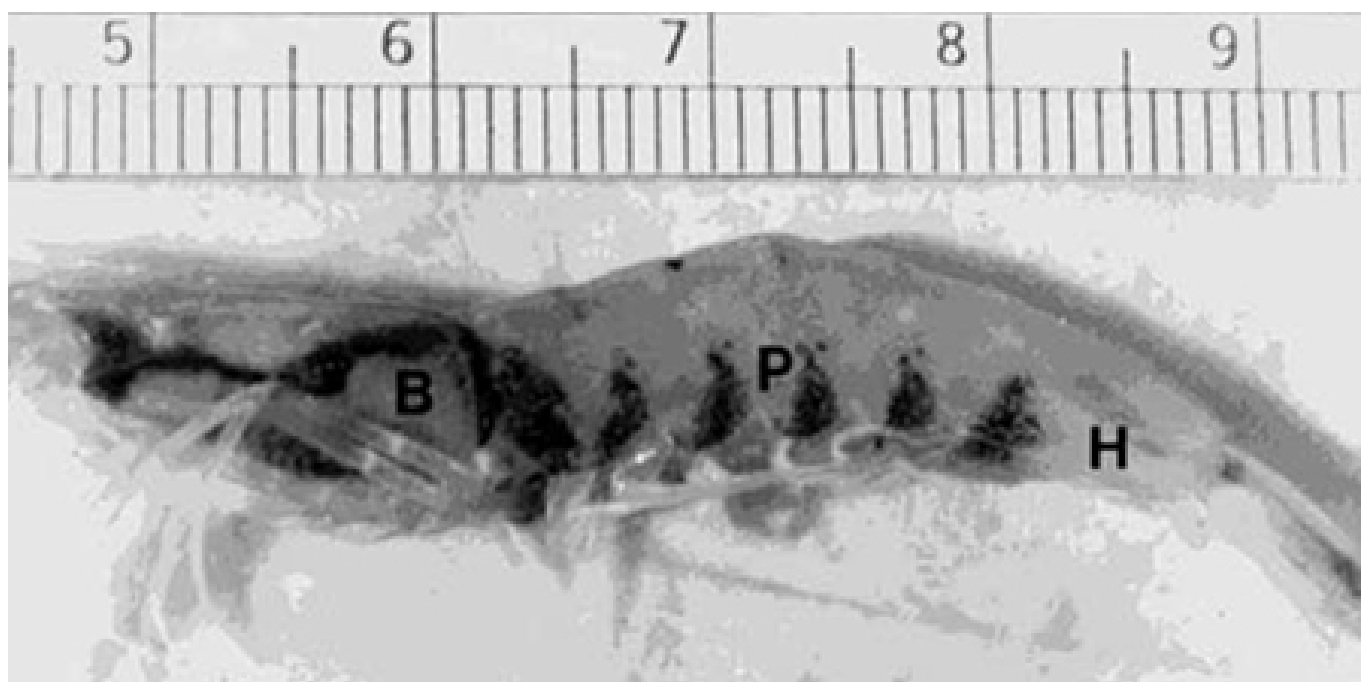


Fig. 1: Gross photograph of *Penaeus californiensis* with vitamin C deficiency disease, showing extensive melanization of the branchial cavity (B) tissues underlying the articulations of the abdominal segments (P), and the hindgut (H).

shows Black Death signs, cessation of feeding and death invariably occur within 24 to 72 hours. Without addition of dietary vitamin C, mortalities may approach 100%. However, if vitamin C is added to the diet of the deficient population, the disease and resulting mortalities may be arrested.

## Physiology

In 1979, Hunter et al. were able to show that shrimp, like other vertebrates, require vitamin C for proline hydroxylation of collagen. In growing shrimp without access to vitamin C, the collagen support structure of the shrimp is not properly formed, which leads to the disease signs previously described. Hunter (1979), and Lightner et al. (1979), showed that dietary vitamin C was also required for wound repair of penaeid shrimp, another role of structurally sound collagen formed by shrimp with adequate vitamin C supply (Figures 3 and 4).

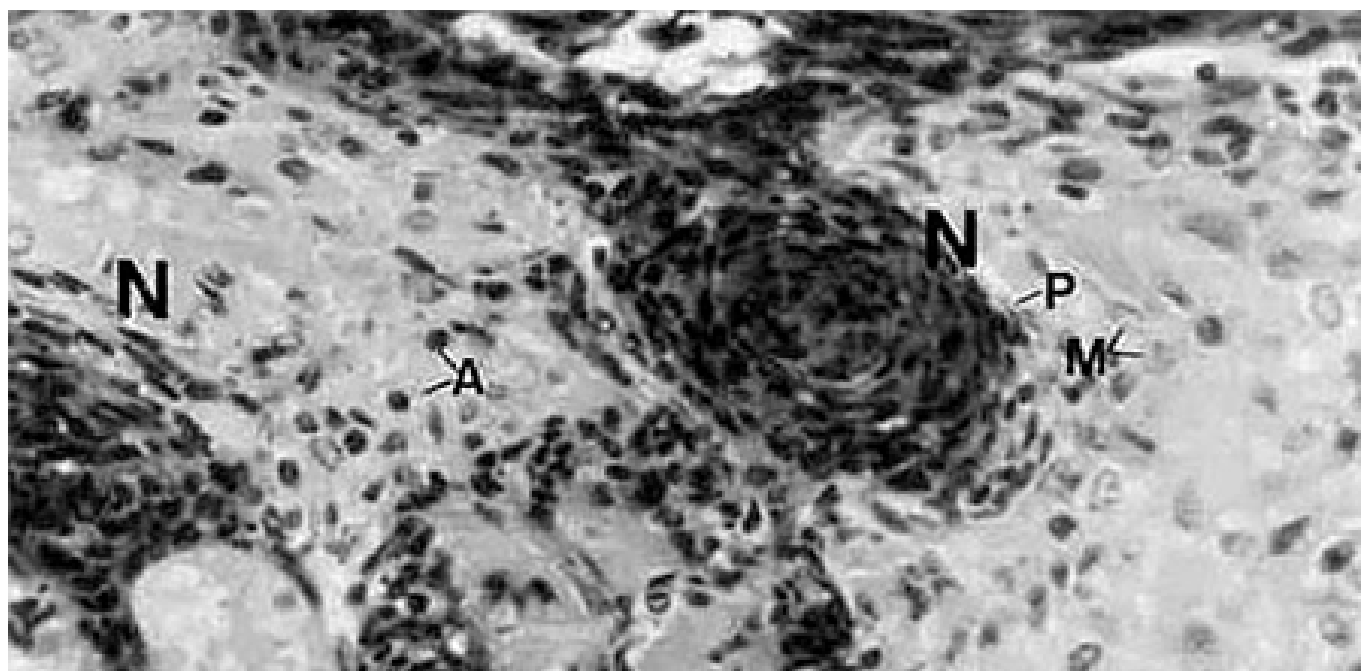


Fig. 2: Light micrograph of vitamin C deficiency disease lesion in *Penaeus stylirostris*, showing melanized nodules (N) of flattened hemocytes and inflammatory cells (A and M).

## Quantitative requirement

Early researchers studying shrimp vitamin C concluded that the requirement was as high as 3,000-10,000 PPM. These studies were conducted using crystalline vitamin C (ascorbic acid), and much of this form was destroyed by pelleting or leached from the diet prior to consumption. Estimates of minimum vitamin C requirements for penaeid shrimp determined using stable phosphorylated forms are much lower, due to the stability of ascorbyl phosphates to oxidation and to their limited water solubility. Estimates for ascorbyl phosphate requirements in penaeid shrimp have ranged from 40 to 430 ppm (Shigueno and Itoh, 1888; He and Lawrence, 1993; Shiau and Hsu, 1994).

## Benefits of elevated doses

Other nutritional research has shown that vitamin C serves a protective role against disease and physiological stress at dietary inclusion levels which are often higher than the levels established for growth requirement. Table 1 summarizes the effect of dietary vitamin C on survival of penaeid shrimp subjected to physiological and pathogenic challenges in lab trials.

Takahashi et al. (1989) found that 200 ppm AP resulted in increased survival of *M. japonicus* following an injection of pathogenic *Vibrio* compared to a no-vitamin-C control. They also reported impaired phagocytosis in vitamin- C-deficient *M. japonicus*. Kanazawa (1995) also found an improvement in survival of *M. japonicus* fed AP following injected *Vibrio* challenge compared to non-supplemented shrimp. Merchie et al. (1995) found that dietary AP enhanced survival of *L. vannamei* during a natural epizootic of *Vibrio harveyi*. Supplementation of shrimp diets with 20 ppm to 100 ppm APP enhanced survival compared to a no-vitamin- C control. Survival was much higher for shrimp receiving 2,000 ppm of AP.

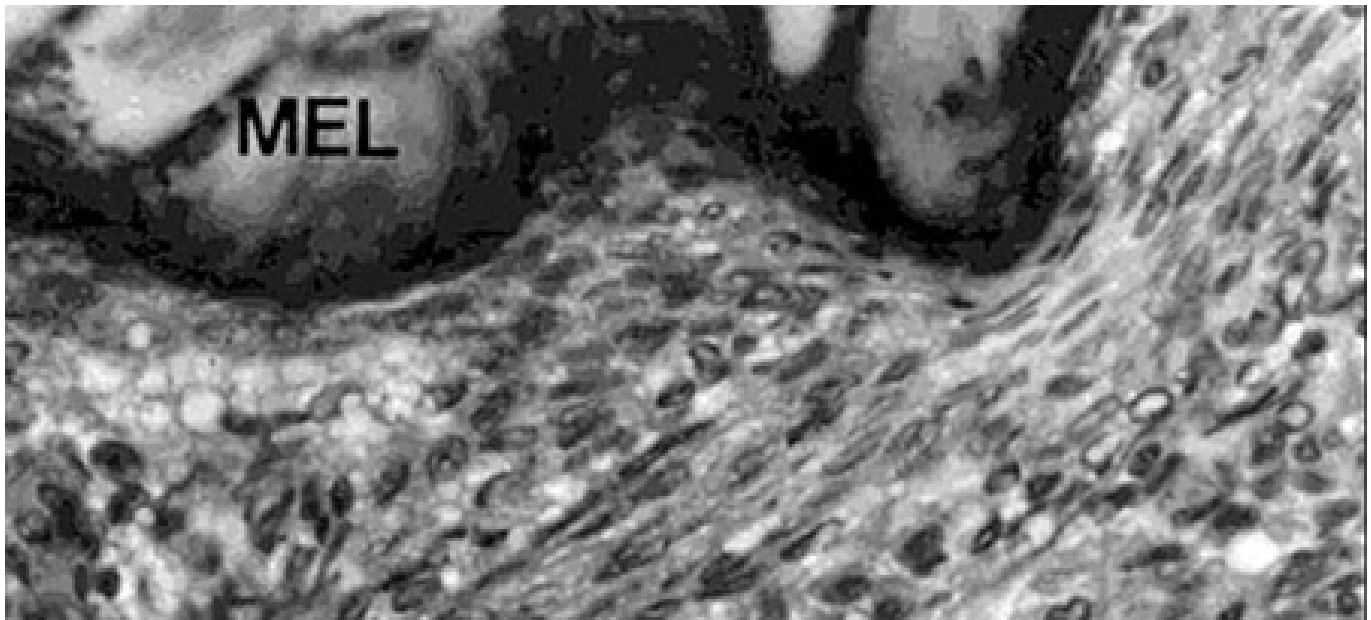


Fig. 3: Vitamin C deficient *Penaeus californiensis*, 15 days post-wounding showing massive melanized wound plug (MEL) surrounded by extensive granuloma tissue.

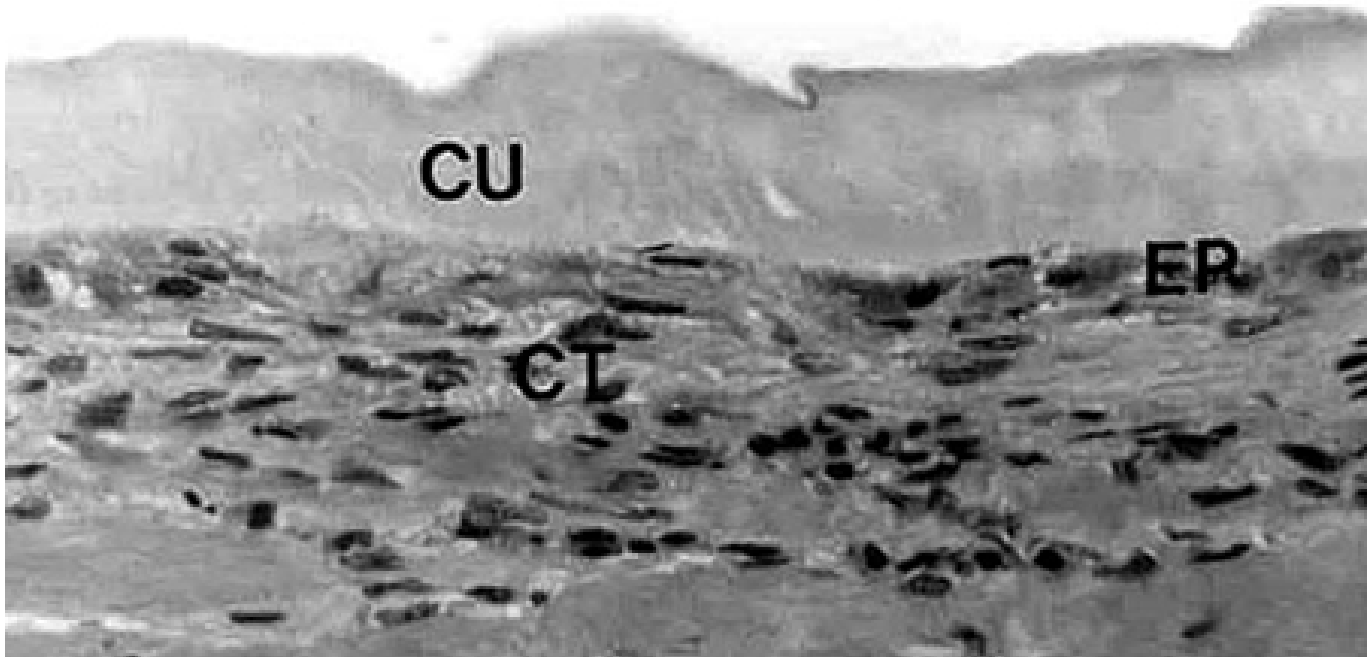


Fig. 4: Vitamin C supplemented *Penaeus californiensis*, 15 days post-wounding showing new epithelia (EP), new cuticle (CU), and a thin fibrous connective tissue layer.

At least four studies have shown that dietary vitamin C affects survival of shrimp following osmolarity stress, a common occurrence in shrimp ponds after heavy rain. Merchie et al. (1995a), found *L. vannamei* post-larvae fed 0 or 20 ppm of AP had lower survival than those fed 40 or 100 ppm of AP following instantaneous salinity drop to 0 ppt. The highest survival was achieved when shrimp were fed 2,000 ppm of AP. In a similar osmolarity study, Merchie et al. (1995b) found *P. monodon* post-larvae survival higher for treatments receiving 200 ppm AP or 2000 ppm AP than for those receiving 0, 20 or 40 ppm AP.

A second confirmatory trial documented the effect of vitamin C on survival of *P. monodon* post-larvae subjected to 0 ppt salinity (Merchie et al., 1996). Survival was highest for shrimp receiving 3,400 or 1,700 ppm AP, compared to shrimp receiving 100 ppm AP. A relation between dietary vitamin C intake and survival of juvenile *P. monodon* following osmolarity stress was also found (Hunter et al., 1998). Survival was greatest for shrimp receiving 189 ppm AP, intermediate for shrimp receiving 53 ppm AP, and lowest for shrimp receiving no vitamin C following gradual salinity reduction to 0 ppt.

**Table 1. Vitamin C effect on survival of shrimp following stresses.**

Species	Size	Challenge	Vitamin C Type and Level*	Survival
<i>M. japonicus</i>	Not stated	Injected <i>Vibrio</i> sp.	0ppm AP 50ppm AP	14% 80%
<i>L. vannamei</i>	Post-larvae	<i>V. harveyi</i> epizootic	0ppm AP 20ppm AP 40ppm AP 100ppm AP 2000ppm AP	27.5% 34.4% 37.5% 37.5% 95.8%
<i>P. monodon</i>	4-5 g	Salinity Drop to 0ppt	0ppm AP 53ppm AP 189ppm AP	33.3% 53.6% 73.3%
<i>L. vannamei</i>	Post-larvae	Salinity Drop to 0ppt	0ppm AP 20ppm AP 40ppm AP 100ppm AP 2000ppm AP	32.5% 32.5% 62.5% 62.5% 90.0%
<i>P. monodon</i>	Post-larvae	Salinity Drop to 0ppt	0, 20, or 40ppm AP 200 or 2000ppm AP	25-30% 75%
<i>P. monodon</i>	Post-larvae	Salinity Drop to 0ppt	100ppm AP 1700ppm AP 3400ppm AP	16.7% 43.7% 61.7%
<i>P. monodon</i> (Cold Adapted)	2-10 g	Temperature Increase to 32° C	0ppm AP 30ppm AP 60ppm AP 100ppm AP	46% 71% 67% 67%
<i>P. californiensis</i>	0.7 g	Experimental Wounding	0ppm AA 2000ppm AA	73% 92%
<i>L. stylirostris</i>	0.07 g	Experimental Wounding	0ppm AA 2000ppm AA	76% 87%

\*AA = ascorbic acid, AP = various ascorbyl phosphates

Survival of penaeid shrimp following temperature stress or experimental wound healing was also improved following dietary vitamin C supplementation. Machigashira et al. (1991) found that cold-adapted *P. monodon* survival following temperature increase to 32 degrees-C was higher for treatments receiving 30, 60 or 90 ppm AP compared to the no vitamin C treatment. Hunter (1979) and Lightner et

al. (1979) found that survival of *P. californiensis* juveniles and *L. stylirostris* juveniles were higher following experimental wounding for shrimp fed a diet with 2,000 ppm added AA compared to shrimp fed a diet without added AA.

## Conclusions

Vitamin C is required by shrimp for proper collagen formation and wound repair. Severe deficiency can result in “Black Death” syndrome, which is characterized by black melanized lesions. The vitamin C requirement for shrimp was originally overestimated due to use of crystalline forms of vitamin C, which are susceptible to high losses due to feed processing, storage, and leaching. The estimated requirement using stable phosphorylated forms ranges from 40 to 430 ppm for various species and life stages. Elevated dietary levels of vitamin C have been shown to improve resistance to disease, salinity shock, and other stresses.

*(Cited references may be requested from the author.)*

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