

东澳棕叶片和根系对干旱和复水的生理响应

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摘要:为了研究植物整体对干旱胁迫和复水的生理响应,以2年生的东澳棕(*Carpentaria acuminata*)实生苗为材料,分别进行干旱胁迫0、7、14 d和21 d,再复水3 d和6 d,测定叶片和根系的超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性、脯氨酸(Pro)含量、可溶性蛋白含量、丙二醛(MDA)含量、相对电导率和叶绿素含量的生理指标,用于明确东澳棕叶片和根系对干旱胁迫和复水的生理响应。结果表明:叶片的SOD活性、Pro含量、可溶性蛋白含量、MDA含量在轻度干旱胁迫7 d时显著增加,随着干旱进行而减少,复水后又增加,相对电导率的变化规律与之相反。叶绿素含量在干旱胁迫21 d时达到最大值,复水后降低。根系的SOD活性只在干旱胁迫21 d时显著提高,复水后显著降低;Pro含量在干旱胁迫14 d时升高,后降低,复水后升高;可溶性蛋白含量在干旱胁迫7 d时升高,后降低,复水后升高,MDA含量在干旱胁迫7 d时降低,干旱胁迫21 d时升高,复水后降低,根系的相对电导率在干旱胁迫7 d时略增加,后降低。叶片的SOD活性和MDA含量在干旱7 d-复水期间的变化趋势相同,根系的SOD活性和MDA含量在干旱7 d-复水期间的变化趋势也相同,说明叶片和根系之间、SOD和MDA之间具有协同效应。干旱7 d-复水期间叶片的SOD活性和MDA含量显著高于根系,干旱14 d-复水期间叶片的Pro含量显著低于根系。植物地上部和根系之间存在协同和互补效应,有利于提高植物的水分的适应性。

关键词:东澳棕;干旱胁迫;复水;叶片;根系;生理响应

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Physiological Changes in the Leaves and Roots of *Carpentaria acuminata*
to Drought Stress and Re-watering Process

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Abstract: To evaluate the physiological responses of *Carpentaria acuminata* to drought stress and re-watering process, the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and the contents of malondialdehyde (MDA), proline, soluble protein, relative electrical conductivity, chlorophyll a, b and chlorophyll (a+b) in the leaves and roots of *C. acuminata* were determined when the two-year seedlings were subjected to 0 d (control), 7 d, 14 d, 21 d drought stresses, and 3 d, 6 d re-watering. The results showed the activities of SOD, the contents of proline, the contents of soluble protein and the contents of MDA in the leaves increased significantly under 7 d drought stress, then decreased, which were contrary to the pattern for the relative conductivity in the leaves. The contents of chlorophyll could reach to the maximum value under 21 d drought stress then dropped steeply after re-watering. The activities of SOD in the roots increased significantly under 21 d drought stress and decreased significantly under re-watering. The contents of proline in the roots increased under 14 d drought stress, then decreased, and improved when re-watering. The contents of soluble protein

in the roots increased under 7 d drought stress, then decreased, and improved when re-watering. The contents of MDA in the roots decreased under 7 d drought stress, then significantly increased under 21 d drought stress and decreased under re-watering. The relative conductivity in the roots increased slightly under 7 d drought stress, and then decreased. The activities of SOD and the contents of MDA in the leaves had the same dynamic tendency from 7d drought stress to re-watering. The same change trend was observed in the roots for the activities of SOD and the contents of MDA from 7 d drought stress to re-watering. The activities of SOD and the contents of MDA in the leaves were significantly higher than those in the roots. However, the contents of proline in the leaves were drastically lower than those in the roots. The synergistic and compensation effects for the leaves and roots were beneficial for the enhancement of plant drought resistance.

Key words: *Carpentaria acuminata*; drought stress; re-watering; leaf; root; physiological effect

我国南方地区经常出现季节性干旱而且降雨不均^[1],植物经常会受到干旱危害,因此,对植物进行干旱胁迫和复水后恢复适应能力的研究具有重要意义。近年来棕榈科等热带植物在我国园林绿化中应用广泛^[2],到目前为止对棕榈科植物干旱的研究多集中在干旱状态下植物生长和生理生化的影响方面^[3-12],而没有涉及干旱和复水过程中的生理生化变化,而且根系是在土壤—植物—大气间的水分循环过程中最关键的部分,但到目前为止仍没有综合研究干旱和复水过程中根系和地上部的生理生化变化规律。棕榈科植物东澳棕(*Carpentaria acuminata*)原产澳大利亚北部,生于低海拔雨林中,树形优美,羽状叶,茎银灰色,果实鲜红色,具有极高的观赏价值,在热带、亚热带地区生长迅速,具有广阔的推广应用前景^[13]。基于此,本研究着重测定了东澳棕叶片和根系的几个重要生理指标,探讨地上部分和地下部对干旱和复水的生理变化过程,以期揭示植物整体抗旱响应和适应对策,结果可为园林植物的抗旱节水栽培和科学养护管理提供实践指导,并为抗旱选育提供理论基础,对提高植物水分利用率具有重要意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料和处理方法

选用厦门植物园棕榈植物资源基地(24°27' N附近,属于南亚热带海洋性季风气候型,年平均气温20.8°C)中所培育的2年生盆栽东澳棕实生苗,幼苗大小基本一致,生长状况良好而且无病虫害,平均株高为60 cm,叶片数4,种植盆的高度为13 cm,口径为15 cm,栽培基质按腐殖土:园土=1:1配比而成,其中有机质59%,全N 0.68%,全P 0.66%,全K 0.42%,田间最大持水量(FC)为28%。

于2014年10月在温室进行,白天气温为30~32°C,夜间气温为22~25°C,湿度65%~75%,光照

平均时间为13~14 h。选择大小基本一致盆栽苗72盆,每盆3株,随机排列,盆底的地面铺有塑料膜,用塑料薄膜覆盖盆中裸土以排除土壤水分蒸发。试验设置6个水分处理,每一处理9株苗,傍晚浇透水,第2天早晨7:00取样作为对照(土壤相对含水量83%);干旱处理为不浇水,共胁迫21 d,分别在第7天、第14天和第21天7:00取样,即为轻度、中度和重度干旱胁迫(土壤相对含水量分别为70%、62%和55%);复水处理为重度胁迫结束后,即从第21天傍晚开始每天浇透水,在复水的3 d和6 d 7:00取样(土壤相对含水量分别为76%和86%),分别为标记为F3和F6。每一处理设3个重复,每一重复从3盆幼苗中选取完全展开的叶片后用湿纱布擦干,生长势一致的地下部初生根系用常规水冲洗干净,分别测定各项指标。

1.2 生理指标测定

相对电导率的测定采用的是浸泡法^[14],取叶片和根系用自来水洗净后再用蒸馏水冲洗3次,用滤纸吸干表面水分,将叶片剪成适宜长度的长条,快速称取鲜样3份,每份0.1 g,分别置于10 mL去离子水的刻度试管中,盖上玻璃塞置于室温下浸泡处理12 h,用EC215型电导仪测定浸提液电导(R1),然后沸水浴加热30 min,冷却至室温后摇匀,再次测定浸提液电导(R2),相对电导率R1/R2×100%。

超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性的测定采用氮蓝四唑(NBT)法^[15],以反应抑制NBT光氧化还原50%的酶量为1个酶活力单位(U),酶活力用U·g⁻¹ FW表示。

脯氨酸(Pro)含量的测定采用磺基水杨酸法提取茚三酮比色法^[16]。

可溶性蛋白质含量的测定采用考马斯亮蓝G-250染色法,并用牛血清蛋白作标准曲线^[17]。

丙二醛(MDA)含量的测定采用硫代巴比妥酸(TBA)法^[18]。

叶绿素含量的测定采用丙酮直接浸提法^[23]。生理指标的测定用 UV-2450/2550 型分光光度仪进行测定。

1.3 数据统计与分析

试验采用完全随机设计,所有试验处理的数据采用3个重复的平均值+标准差,用SPSS19.0进行单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)和最小显著差异法(LSD)进行差异显著性分析。所有的图表制作均在Microsoft Excel2003软件系统下完成,均值差的显著性水平设定为 $P<0.05$ 。

2 结果与分析

2.1 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系相对电导率的影响

由图1可以看出,叶片中的相对电导率在干旱21 d时显著增加($P<0.05$),复水6 d才显著下降($P<0.05$)。根系中的相对电导率在干旱7~14 d显著下降,在干旱14 d~复水6 d期间没有显著变化。

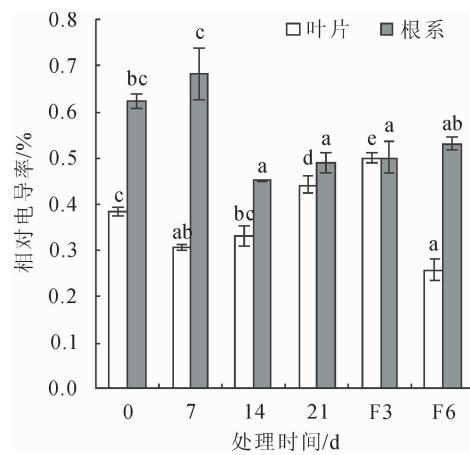


图1 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系相对电导率的影响

Fig. 1 Changes of relative conductivity in the leaves and roots of *C. acuminata* during drought stress and re-watering process

2.2 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系SOD活性的影响

SOD是植物氧化代谢的关键酶,是水分胁迫的评价指标。从图2可看出,在干旱及复水期间东澳棕叶片的SOD活性显著高于对照($P<0.05$),在干旱处理7 d时达到最大值,此时叶片中的SOD活性比对照组增加了79.10%。根系SOD活性呈现出先上升后下降的趋势,在21 d时达到峰值4.48 U·g⁻¹,是对照组的2.22倍,复水后显著降低。在轻度干旱和中度干旱SOD叶/根显著升高,叶片的SOD活性占主导地位,重度干旱时SOD叶/根显著降低,叶片和根系的SOD活性趋向相同,复水后SOD的比值和对照相同。

2.3 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系Pro含量的影响

植物在正常环境条件下,植物体内Pro含量相对较低,但受到胁迫后往往急剧增加,所以Pro含量作为植物抗逆性响应的指标之一。由图3可知,叶片的Pro含量在干旱7 d时比对照增加了98.10%,达到最大值,干旱14 d时Pro的含量最低,复水后增加。根系中Pro含量在干旱14 d时显著升高并达到最高值,在干旱21 d时降低,但仍为对照的3倍,复水后显著增加($P<0.05$),复水6 d时,达到最高值9.41 μg·g⁻¹。通过自身的适应性调节机制,叶片的Pro含量在轻度干旱胁迫时占主导地位;根系的Pro响应干旱缓慢,在中度、重度胁迫和复水后占主导地位;叶片比根系更早积累了较多的Pro以降低渗透势和水势,产生水势差,从而保持了较强的渗透调节能力和吸水能力,使植物保持良好的水分状况,达到自身的保护作用。

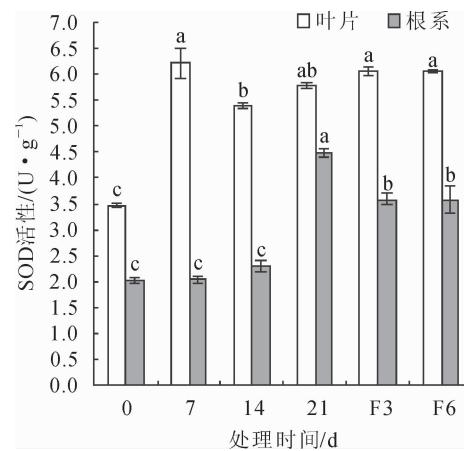


图2 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系SOD活性的影响

Fig. 2 Changes of SOD activity in the leaves and roots of *C. acuminata* during drought stress and re-watering process

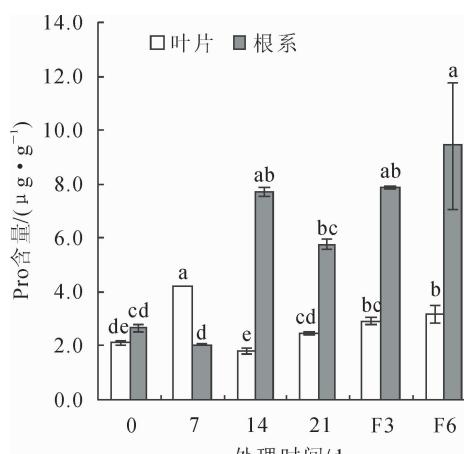


图3 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系Pro含量的影响

Fig. 3 Changes of proline in the leaves and roots of *C. acuminata* during drought stress and re-watering process

2.4 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系可溶性蛋白含量的影响

水分胁迫能够诱导植物产生特异性蛋白,而且这些蛋白的产生与植物生理生化过程有关。由图4可知,叶片的可溶性蛋白含量在干旱7 d时显著高于对照($P<0.05$),增加了66.40%达到最高值,在14 d和21 d时持续降低,复水后显著升高。根系可溶性蛋白含量除复水6 d时显著高与对照外,其他处理期间变化趋于平缓,变化幅度均低于15%。轻度胁迫下叶片的可溶性蛋白含量的增加有利于提高细胞膜透水性,便于水分摄入,从而使干旱胁迫下的细胞保持一定的膨压,以维持正常的生命活动。根系中可溶性蛋白的稳定性有利于创造一种起保护作用的水相环境,防止细胞在干旱胁迫时水分流失。

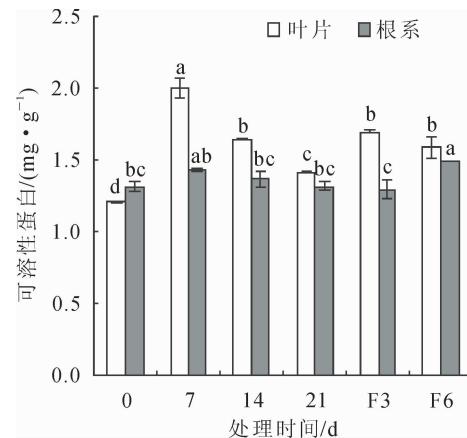


图4 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系可溶性蛋白含量的影响

Fig. 4 Changes of soluble protein in the leaves and roots of *C. acuminata* during drought stress and re-watering process

2.5 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系MDA含量的影响

植物在干旱条件下产生大量自由基会引发膜脂过氧化作用,造成细胞膜系统破坏,由图5可看出,植物通过代谢调节和抗氧化反应来调节膜质过氧化程度,MDA含量并非随着胁迫程度加剧而持续增加,叶片的MDA含量在干旱7 d时显著增加($P<0.05$),由 $24.89 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 上升至 $59.77 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,变化幅度为对照的2.4倍,在干旱7~14 d时显著下降($P<0.05$),干旱14~21 d和复水后持续增加。根系中的MDA含量在干旱期间和复水期间均显著低于对照,降低幅度均在30%~50%之间。叶片和根MDA含量在干旱7 d~复水期间的变化趋势一样。

2.6 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片叶绿素含量的影响

叶绿素作为植物进行光合作用的主要色素,是

影响光合作用的物质基础,在光合作用中起到接受和转换能量的作用,与植物的生理活动有密切关系。由图6可看出,在干旱处理期间叶绿素a、叶绿素b和叶绿素总量升高,在干旱21 d时达到最大值分别比对照增加了13.68%、29.13%和18.79%;复水后叶绿素b和叶绿素总量下降。

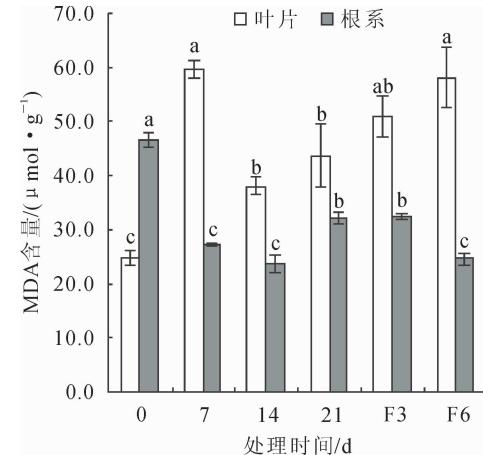


图5 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片和根系MDA含量的影响

Fig. 5 Changes of MDA in the leaves and roots of *C. acuminata* during drought stress and re-watering process

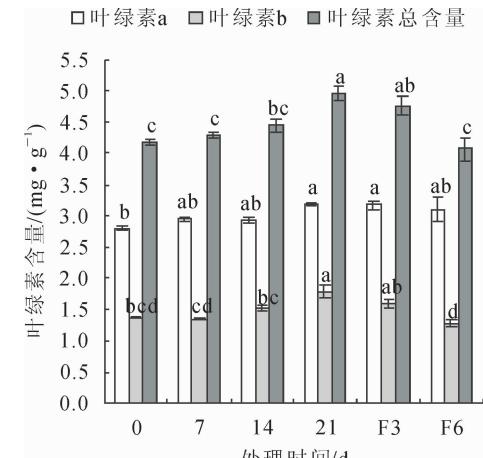


图6 干旱及复水处理对东澳棕叶片叶绿素含量的影响

Fig. 6 Changes of chlorophyll in the leaves of *C. acuminata* during drought stress and re-watering process

3 结论与讨论

水分胁迫下植物体内积累活性氧,植物本身对活性氧的伤害有精细而复杂的防御体系,SOD作为一种重要氧自由基的酶促清除系统,以保持植物细胞的正常机能。东澳棕的叶片和根系的SOD活性变化不同于其他植物随干旱胁迫时间延长而持续升高^[8,10,20],东澳棕叶片的SOD活性在轻度胁迫后就维持在高水平,根系的在重度胁迫才显著升高,复水后显著降低,说明叶片和根系分别在轻度和重度

干旱胁迫启动保护酶诱导反应,导致本试验叶片的相对电导率在轻度干旱和复水低,根系的相对电导率在重度干旱胁迫时低有一定关系,说明 SOD 活性和相对电导率之间存在着互补效应。所以,在水分胁迫下 SOD 有利于清除过多的氧自由基,以减少对质膜的伤害。

游离脯氨酸是一种良好的相容性物质,在植物水分生理、能量代谢及清除活性氧等方面均起重要作用^[21],游离脯氨酸是植物对水分胁迫的一种普遍反映,具有清除活性氧的作用^[22],其含量的变化可以维持细胞的渗透压来抵抗干旱胁迫带来的伤害^[4-5,23],是植物对干旱的反应,游离脯氨酸干旱和复水的变化过程中,合成代谢与分解代谢比例发生变化,使植物体内适应机制趋于完善^[24]。本试验的叶片和根系的脯氨酸在干旱胁迫时变化趋势相反,出现了彼此消长的不同响应关系,以维持相互间的功能平衡,而且高水平的根系脯氨酸的含量有利于建立明显的水势梯度以加速水分运动,使植物更迅速地吸收水分,表现出较强的渗透调节能力;干旱 14 d-复水期间叶片的 SOD 活性显著高于根系,叶片的 Pro 含量显著低于根系,2 个指标之间存在协同效应,游离脯氨酸作为电子受体,避免多余氧自由基对植物的伤害。

可溶性蛋白与植物细胞的渗透调节有关,可改变细胞的渗透势,抵抗干旱带来的伤害,维持细胞内正常的新陈代谢,使植物体内的生理生化反应正常进行^[25]。康俊梅^[26]等认为可溶性蛋白的变化与干旱强度呈正相关,本试验中叶片的可溶性蛋白的含量在干旱和复水期间出现波动变化,而且维持在高水平,而且与 SOD 活性的变化规律一样,根系的可溶性蛋白含量变化平缓,可溶性蛋白的增加有利于增强蛋白与蛋白之间的水合作用。

干旱胁迫条件下,幼苗的膜脂过氧化产物 MDA 含量出现增高^[8,10,27]。试验表明,叶片 MDA 在轻度干旱显著增加,与黄承玲^[28]等在迷人杜鹃和露珠杜鹃上的研究结果一致,表明轻度干旱胁迫引起细胞水平的生理生化调整,启动了防御机制,抑制了膜脂过氧化作用。叶片中的 MDA 含量在干旱期间和复水期间均高于对照,根系中的 MDA 含量在干旱期间和复水期间均低于对照,两者具有协同互补的消长关系。另外,叶片的 SOD 活性和 MDA 含量在干旱 7 d-复水期间的升降变化趋势相同,根系的 SOD 活性和 MDA 含量在干旱 7 d-复水期间的升降变化趋势也相同,说明叶片和根系之间、SOD 和 MDA 之间具有协同效应,可能是有害氧自由基积累启动了膜脂过氧化使 MDA 含量增加,也直接

或间接启动了保护酶系统的功能,进一步导致 MDA 下降,两者密切相关,互为因果。所以,在干旱胁迫下,植物中的 MDA 的积累是膜脂过氧化的结果所致,而且反映了植物的同步修复机制。

叶绿素作为参与光合作用的重要物质,测定叶片中叶绿素含量,对评价植物受胁迫程度具有重要的意义。干旱胁迫下叶绿素含量的变化可以指示植物对干旱胁迫的敏感性,植物受到干旱胁迫时,由于叶片失水,常常造成细胞质破坏,叶绿素随之降解^[29],但也有研究表明在水分胁迫时叶绿素总量增加^[19,30]。而本试验表明,叶绿素增加有助于清除过多的氧自由基,提高植物的抗旱性。

植物对一定程度的干旱胁迫和复水的响应是一个适应过程,往往会产生生长、生理上的补偿^[31]。本研究结果显示,叶片和根系对生理变化有协同和互效应。根系不仅是土壤水分的直接吸收和利用者,而且能迅速产生化学信号向上传递以促使气孔关闭,减少水分散失^[32];本研究发现,根系产生的信号还影响着整株的生理生化特征来适应水分的变化,而且植物对水分的反应互为因果,一方面干旱使生理变化,另一方面生理变化对干旱适应性加强。所以,植物作为一个整体的反应系统,依靠自身各部分对外界环境做出综合响应,以适应环境改变,表现出自调节及自适应的许多变化过程。其中各种因素间存在着相互协同、相互补偿作用,共同作用构成一个复杂的调控网络^[33]。通过植物对水分反应的调控网络值得深入研究,为利用生物工程途径培育高效耐旱植物开辟新途径。这种适当干旱后的复水,有利于提高植物的抗旱适应性,也为植物节水高效栽培提供技术措施。

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