

盐胁迫下过量硼对植物毒害效应的研究综述

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摘 要: 分别从植物生长发育、生理特性以及硼的富集等方面, 综述盐胁迫下过量硼对植物的毒害效应, 分析盐分如何通过调节植物蒸腾作用、离子吸收以及水通道蛋白活性等机制影响硼的吸收和富集, 并展望了相关研究的发展趋势。

关键词: 硼毒害; 盐胁迫; 耐受性; 硼的吸收

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Boron Toxicity to Plant Under Salinity Stress: A Review

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Abstract: In this paper, the effects of salinity stress on boron toxicity to plants were reviewed in respect of plant growth, physiological characteristics, and boron uptake and accumulation. The mechanisms involving the regulation of plant transpiration and ion uptake, and the activity of aquaporins were also discussed. Further studies were proposed on the effects of other soil conditions and the effect of excess boron on salinity stress using molecular technique.

Keywords: boron toxicity; salinity stress; tolerance; boron uptake

硼(B)是高等植物生长发育必需的微量元素, 参与植物细胞壁的组成、酶活化、膜维护、核酸和糖代谢等生理活动^[1], 但是如果硼在土壤中过量存在, 则会对植物产生毒害效应^[2]。高浓度的硼会导致植物细胞损伤、叶尖坏死^[3], 使植物生命力变弱、农作物减产^[4]。目前, 土壤硼污染已经成为世界许多地区重要的环境问题, 例如澳大利亚、西亚、北非等地^[5]。在有些地区, 土壤形成的母质来自硼含量较高的海洋沉积物或火山灰。另外, 高硼地下水的灌溉也会使表层土壤积累过多的硼^[6]。硼矿开采、硼肥的过量施用、含硼粉煤灰和污泥废渣的农田利用等也是土壤硼污染的重要来源^[7]。

自然界中, 土壤硼毒害常与高盐同时发生^[8], 尤其在排水性差的地区^[9]。美国加利福尼亚的 San Joaquin 河谷、智利的 Lluta 河谷等地是作物同时遭受高硼和高盐胁迫的典型区域^[10-11]。盐分会导致特定的离子毒害、水分缺乏和植物体内营养失衡^[12]。研究表明, 尽管植物对硼胁迫和盐胁迫的耐受机制相似, 但是土壤高盐条件的存在, 使硼对植物的毒害效应复杂化, 给高硼土壤的农业生产和植物修复带来极大的挑战^[6, 13]。而针对盐胁迫对硼毒害的影响, 目前尚无一致的结论^[13]。有研究认为, 高盐不会影响硼的可利用性和对植物的毒害效应^[14]; 然而更多的研究则发现, 高盐会显著影响过量硼对植物的毒害作用。一些研究表明, 高盐会加重硼对小麦^[8]、黄瓜^[15]、玉米^[11]等植物的硼毒害。也有一些研究发现, 高盐会抑制过量硼对鹰嘴豆^[16]、辣椒^[17]、甜瓜^[18]、番茄^[19]、小麦^[20]等植物的毒害作用。还有研究发现, 高盐对硼毒害的影响在不同品种植物上表现不同, 甚至同一品种植物在不同条件下的表现也不

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同^[21]。总体上,关于高盐胁迫下植物受高硼毒害的响应机制,还缺乏较为一致的结论和明确的解释。因此,有必要对相关研究进行归纳和梳理,从而为多重胁迫下抗性物种的选育以及植物修复技术应用于污染土壤治理的深入研究提供参考。

本文试图从植物生长发育、生理特性、硼的富集等方面阐述盐胁迫下过量硼对植物的毒害效应,综述当前的研究进展,并分析相关机理。在此基础上,对未来的研究进行展望。

1 植物生长发育

1.1 毒害症状

硼毒害会严重影响植物的生长发育,其毒害症状常出现在植物叶片上。有研究发现,硼毒害会导致海枣树(*Phoenix dactylifera* L., cv. Medjool)叶片出现变色病和叶缘坏死症状,但是随着介质盐浓度的增加,海枣树叶片坏死面积明显降低^[22]。高盐胁迫下植物硼毒害症状有明显缓解,可能是由于随着盐胁迫程度逐渐加重,当盐分变成主导胁迫时,硼对植物的不利影响被大大削弱,从而缓解了过量硼的毒害效应^[23]。然而,在另外一些作物上则出现盐分加重硼毒害症状的现象。有研究发现,高盐能够加重硼胁迫下黄瓜(*Cucumis sativus* L. cv. Santana F1)叶尖坏死的程度^[15];还有研究发现,单独的硼胁迫会使樱桃(*Prunus cerasus*)叶缘出现褪绿病症状,外施高盐后叶片逐渐变白,出现更严重的叶烧病的症状^[24]。对于盐胁迫下植物受硼毒害症状加重的现象,有研究认为这是由于盐胁迫影响了水分吸收,从而导致植物细胞间和细胞内可溶性硼浓度增加而引起的^[10]。

1.2 生物量/产量

过量硼不仅会导致植物叶片损伤,还会降低其生物量和作物产量,而盐胁迫亦会造成一定的影响。据报道,当植物同时遭受两者或两者以上胁迫时,通常是较严重的胁迫因素决定植物的产量^[25]。研究发现在较低盐分水平下,叶片中硼浓度与油菜(*Brassica napus* L.)产量呈显著负相关;随着盐分的增加,硼浓度与产量的线性关系逐渐被削弱^[26]。对辣椒(*Capsicum annuum* L.)^[17]、番茄(*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.)^[25]的研究也发现,外加盐分可以缓解过量硼对其产量的抑制作用。然而在某些作物上,盐分则加重了硼毒害对植物产量的不利影响,这种现象在对盐敏感的作物上表现得更为明显。有研究发现,10 mg·kg⁻¹硼胁迫下黄瓜产量降低了21%,在此基础上施加30 mmol·L⁻¹

盐后产量则降低了77%^[15]。另有研究发现,当介质硼浓度为12 mg·L⁻¹,花椰菜(*Brassica oleracea* L.)单株产量随盐分从2 dS·m⁻¹增大到19 dS·m⁻¹的过程中显著降低了40%^[27]。高盐胁迫加剧硼毒害对植物产量抑制的现象也出现在小麦(*Triticum aestivum* L.)^[8, 10, 28]、玉米(*Zea mays* L.)和高粱(*Sorghum bicolor* L.)^[29]等作物上。

2 植物生理特性

2.1 膜渗透性

盐胁迫会导致植物细胞水分状况发生变化,膜渗透性会增大,且随着硼胁迫程度的加强,膜渗透性显著增大^[15, 25, 30]。膜的损伤会增大硼的被动扩散速率,进而导致更多的硼积累在植物体内^[31]。在高硼条件下,施加高盐胁迫会对有些植物造成更严重的膜损伤^[29]。有研究发现,莴苣(*Lactuca sativa* L.)叶片膜渗透率不受单独硼胁迫的影响。但是,外加盐胁迫后,膜渗透率开始有明显的增大^[32]。有研究发现,当加入40 mmol·L⁻¹盐后,番茄细胞内膜渗透性比20 mg·kg⁻¹硼单独胁迫时增大了35.1%^[15]。还有研究发现,在盐胁迫下,盐敏感基因型(黄瓜)比耐盐基因型(番茄)作物积累更多的硼。这可能是由于敏感型植物在盐胁迫下膜渗透性更大,从而导致其细胞膜限制硼吸收的能力较弱^[33]。

2.2 抗氧化代谢

在逆境胁迫下,植物体内会产生大量强氧化剂活性氧(ROS),它们会对膜脂和蛋白质造成氧化损伤。与此同时,植物体内会启动自身防御机制,清除氧自由基,分解H₂O₂等活性氧^[34]。有人对莴苣的研究发现,高硼处理下过氧化氢酶(CAT)的活性没有明显变化,而外加盐分在引起氧化胁迫的同时会显著增强CAT的活性,从而减轻了过量硼对植物的氧化伤害^[32]。尽管超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)的活性相比单独硼胁迫时没有显著增强甚至下降,但是在对盐胁迫产生的大量H₂O₂进行解毒的过程中,CAT比APX的解毒能力更强^[35]。因此总体来说,硼盐联合胁迫下植物体内抗氧化酶活性有所提高,并有效缓解了氧化损伤。Masood等^[28]也得到类似的结论,并指出植物总抗氧化能力(TAC)在硼胁迫时施加盐处理后显著增强。基于硼在维持细胞壁和质膜完整性中的重要作用^[36],此时产生的一些渗透物质与硼结合后,使得TAC增大,进而削弱了盐胁迫造成的膜损伤。

3 硼的富集

3.1 盐分的影响

盐分对硼富集的影响在不同植物上可能会呈现出促进或抑制两种相反的效应。例如:当灌溉水盐度提高时,耐盐植物番茄体内富集的硼会相应地减少^[25];对于玉米等对盐敏感的作物,则经常出现盐分促进硼吸收的情况^[11]。

在不同程度的硼胁迫下,植物体内硼浓度受介质盐分的影响不同。有研究发现,当基质中硼浓度较低时($0.046 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$),花椰菜叶片中硼浓度不随盐分增加而变化;当基质中硼浓度增大至 $1.11 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,随着介质盐度的升高,花椰菜叶片中硼浓度显著降低(从 $25 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 降至 $11 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)^[4]。有研究认为,植物对硼的耐受机制与对盐的耐受机制相似,耐盐植物的拒盐机制也会抑制硼在植物体内的积累^[15],这主要是通过限制硼从根部向地上部的运输来实现的^[2]。

3.2 影响机制

(1)盐分通过改变蒸腾作用而影响硼的运输。高硼处理下,硼的吸收主要通过被动扩散进行^[2],扩散过程受到水分的蒸腾拉力的驱动^[37]。此时,蒸腾作用是影响硼在植物地上部积累的主导因素^[38]。有研究发现,盐胁迫导致气孔关闭,使植物蒸腾速率降低,从而避免组织进一步脱水并抑制水溶性离子态硼通过木质部向地上部的长距离运输,最终限制了硼在叶片中的积累^[39-40]。然而,硼在植物地上部的富集并不是简单的被动吸收过程^[41]。在介质硼浓度较低时,施加盐分则会促进硼在地上部的积累,此时大部分硼通过主动运输的方式被植物吸收^[42],有的植物体内会产生 BOR1 转运蛋白,它作为载体在蒸腾拉力的作用下将硼转运到地上部^[43]。除此之外,盐胁迫还会诱导植物体内产生渗透物质,其中一些渗透物质可与硼结合,从而在特定的介质硼浓度下加强可溶性硼向地上部的主动运输^[28]。

(2)盐分通过改变无机离子浓度影响硼的吸收。有研究发现,叶片中硼浓度的降低主要受灌溉水中 Cl⁻浓度的影响。在 $1.11 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 硼胁迫下,随着盐分的增加,辣椒植株内 Cl⁻浓度从 $290 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 增大到 $620 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,此时叶片中硼浓度从 $155 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 降低到 $117 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[17]。有研究认为,Cl⁻浓度的升高会导致根区膜透性增大,从而使得更多的硼和 Na⁺进入植物体内并产生离子毒害^[44]。Wimmer 等^[10]指出,盐胁迫会通过改变膜结构削弱对 Ca²⁺的吸收,进而削弱

其参与运输硼的能力,从而抑制硼的吸收。但沈振国等^[45]则指出这种情况仅在低硼时出现。有研究证实,当植物生长在含过量硼的土壤中,植物组织中硼和 Ca²⁺是显著的拮抗作用关系^[46],即一种元素的增加会抑制植物对另一种元素的吸收,它们的相对含量,决定了植物对硼的耐受能力^[47]。

(3)盐分通过改变水通道蛋白活性影响硼的吸收。水通道蛋白(Aquaporins, AQPs)是一类高效特异的转运水及其他小分子底物的跨膜蛋白^[48],为水分自由通过细胞膜提供通路^[49],植物体内水溶性硼的吸收可能与质膜上水通道蛋白功能有关^[50-52]。研究表明,植物体内富集的大量硼除了通过被动的脂溶扩散运输,还经由质膜水通道蛋白运输^[48]。在高硼胁迫下,盐分会使气孔关闭并削弱水通道蛋白功能,活性改变后的水通道蛋白可调节渗透系数^[53],从而抑制硼通过水通道蛋白进行的吸收和转运,避免硼在植物体内的过度累积,在一定程度上缓解了过量硼的毒害效应。

4 展望

(1)加强分子生物学水平上的研究。近年来,关于硼毒害的研究越来越多地深入到分子水平,硼转运蛋白^[54]、参与硼运输的氨基酸和相关基因^[55]等都已在硼毒害机理的研究中得到深入探讨,但尚未被用于解释盐胁迫与硼毒害之间的关系。

(2)结合其他环境因素进行研究。土壤可利用的硼受到硼在土壤溶液和植物体内吸附平衡的控制^[56],而 pH、土壤类型、温度、湿度、有机质等对吸附平衡起到调控的作用^[57],特别是土壤湿度是一个重要的环境因素,因为在干旱区土壤高盐和高硼经常与干旱胁迫同时发生^[9]。

(3)过量硼对盐胁迫的影响。尽管本文重点讨论了盐胁迫对硼毒害的影响,但实际上二者的作用是相互的。对于硼对盐胁迫的影响,还需进行深入系统的讨论。

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