

镧对酸雨胁迫下大豆萌发种子能量动态变化的影响

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摘要:为了探索 La(Ⅲ)对酸雨胁迫下大豆种子萌发时能量动态变化的影响,以 pH 2.5、4.0 模拟酸雨和 La(Ⅲ)(25 mg·L⁻¹)处理大豆种子,采用培养皿恒温培养箱培养方法,测定了 La(Ⅲ)对不同酸雨强度胁迫下大豆种子萌发时 ATP 含量、能荷、过氧化氢酶活性、线粒体活性及呼吸速率的影响。结果表明,随着酸雨胁迫强度的增加,大豆种子萌发 ATP 含量、EC 含量、CAT 活性、线粒体活性和呼吸速率均降低;La(Ⅲ)预处理可缓解酸雨胁迫对大豆种子萌发 ATP 含量、EC 含量、CAT 活性、线粒体活性和呼吸速率的影响,增强种子抗酸雨胁迫能力。说明 La(Ⅲ)可通过增强能量代谢来缓解酸雨对大豆萌发种子的伤害,增强种子抗酸雨能力。

关键词:大豆;酸雨胁迫;镧;种子萌发;能量代谢

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Dynamic Effects of La Energy Metabolism of Soybean Seed Germination Under Acid Rain Stress

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Abstract: In order to explore the dynamic effects of La(Ⅲ) on energy metabolism of soybean seed germination under different acid rain intensity stress. Two simulated acid rain(SAR) solutions with pH 2.5, 4.0, respectively, and neutral solution(pH 7.0) as control were designed. Seeds were treated with LaCl₃(25 mg·L⁻¹) and placed in culture dishes with filter sheets to germinate in a culture container kept at a constant temperature of 20 °C. Each treated group involved three dishes and each dish received 30 seeds. During germination, seeds were exposed to simulated acid rain with pH 2.5, 4.0 for 7 d respectively, until the germination was over. The effects of La(Ⅲ) on the ATP content, energy charge(EC), catalase(CAT) activity, mitochondrial activity, respiratory rate were investigated during seed germination under acid rain stress. The results showed that with the enhancing strength of acid rain stress, the energy metabolism indexes of ATP content, energy charge, CAT activity, mitochondrial activity and respiratory rate were decreased. Compared with the treatment with only acid rain stress, the ATP content, energy charge, the CAT activity, mitochondrial activity and respiratory rate in seeds under acid rain stress when seed were pretreated with La(Ⅲ) were increased. These results showed that La(Ⅲ) could alleviate the damage of acid rain to seed germination by enhancing the energy metabolism, and then increase the ability of seed germination to resist acid rain.

Keywords: soybean; acid rain stress; lanthanum; seed germination; energy metabolism

酸雨(Acid rain, AR)为国际社会最为关注的全球大气环境问题之一,引起国内外学者的广泛关注。目前,我国 AR 正呈蔓延之势,集中表现为 AR 降水面占国土总面积的比例不断扩大,降水等值线也从长

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江以南地区大幅度向西北移动,越过了长江和黄河^[1]。种子萌发是作物生命进程的起点,其萌发率的高低、萌发生理进程等皆影响作物后期生育状况。众多研究报道发现,AR 可抑制作物种子萌发^[2-3]。稀土(RE)农用为中国科学家首创、居世界领先水平的技术。稀土元素具有促进作物种子萌发,提高作物产量、品质,增强植物抗性等效用^[4-5],因而被用于缓解酸雨对植物的伤害^[6]。鉴于种子萌发时,种子内有机物的分解、合成与转变以及营养物质的运输均需要能量,研究能量代谢这一过程实有必要。

本实验在前期研究基础上^[7],以大豆为试材,研究镧[La(Ⅲ)]对AR胁迫下大豆萌发种子能量代谢的影响,进一步揭示酸雨对作物伤害效应和稀土增强大豆抗御酸雨能力的作用机理,为寻求减轻AR伤害的措施提供借鉴。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料处理

模拟酸雨(AR)配制参考文献[8],先配制好pH为1.0模拟酸雨母液,硫酸和硝酸的体积比为4.7:1,将母液分别调配成pH 2.5、4.0的AR溶液,并经pHS-29A酸度计(上海精密科学仪器有限公司)校准。选取大豆(台湾292)种子144份,每份30粒,0.1%HgCl₂溶液消毒15 min,去离子水冲洗3次,自然晾干至恒重,称每份种子重量。常温下,将72份大豆于浓度为25 mg·L⁻¹ LaCl₃溶液中浸种,另72份大豆于蒸馏水中浸种,浸种时间为24 h。浸种结束后,每个处理大豆种子均匀排列在直径12 cm垫有两层滤纸的培养皿中,每皿30粒,进行酸雨胁迫处理,(20±1)℃恒温培养箱培养,每日更换相应强度的溶液(20 mL),萌发7 d结束,从萌发第1 d开始隔天测定呼吸速率、CAT活性、ATP含量及能荷EC。对实验数据进行统计处理。本实验设置2个AR处理组(pH 2.5, 4.0)和一个对照组(CK, pH 7.0),每处理3皿(即3个平行样)。

1.2 指标测定

呼吸速率和过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性测定参照文

献[10];线粒体提取参照文献[11];ATP含量测定与能荷(EC)=[(ATP)+1/2 [ADP])/([ATP]+[ADP]+[AMP])计算参照文献[12]。

2 实验结果

2.1 La(Ⅲ)对不同强度AR胁迫下大豆萌发种子ATP和EC含量的影响

图1显示,与CK相比,La(Ⅲ)组种子ATP和EC含量均高于CK;AR组和La(Ⅲ)+AR组大豆萌发种子ATP和EC含量随AR胁迫时间先升后降,且整个胁迫期内(1~7 d),ATP和EC含量均低于CK。与CK相比,各处理组ATP和EC含量增幅均遵循下面规律:La(Ⅲ)组>AR(pH4.0)+La(Ⅲ)组>AR4.0组>AR(pH2.5)+La(Ⅲ)组>AR2.5组。这表明:①随着AR胁迫强度增加,大豆种子萌发ATP和EC含量降低;②La(Ⅲ)预处理可缓解AR对大豆种子萌发ATP和EC含量的降低。

2.2 La(Ⅲ)对不同强度AR胁迫下大豆萌发种子CAT与线粒体活性及呼吸速率的影响

图2显示,La(Ⅲ)组种子CAT活性、线粒体活性和呼吸速率均高于CK,整个胁迫期内(1~7 d),AR组和La(Ⅲ)+AR组种子CAT活性、线粒体活性和呼吸速率均低于CK。与CK相比,CAT活性、线粒体活性和呼吸速率增幅均遵循下面规律:La(Ⅲ)组>CK组>AR(pH4.0)+La(Ⅲ)组>AR(pH4.0)组>AR(pH2.5)+La(Ⅲ)组>AR(pH2.5)组。这表明:①随着AR胁迫强度的增加,大豆种子萌发CAT活性、线粒体活性和呼

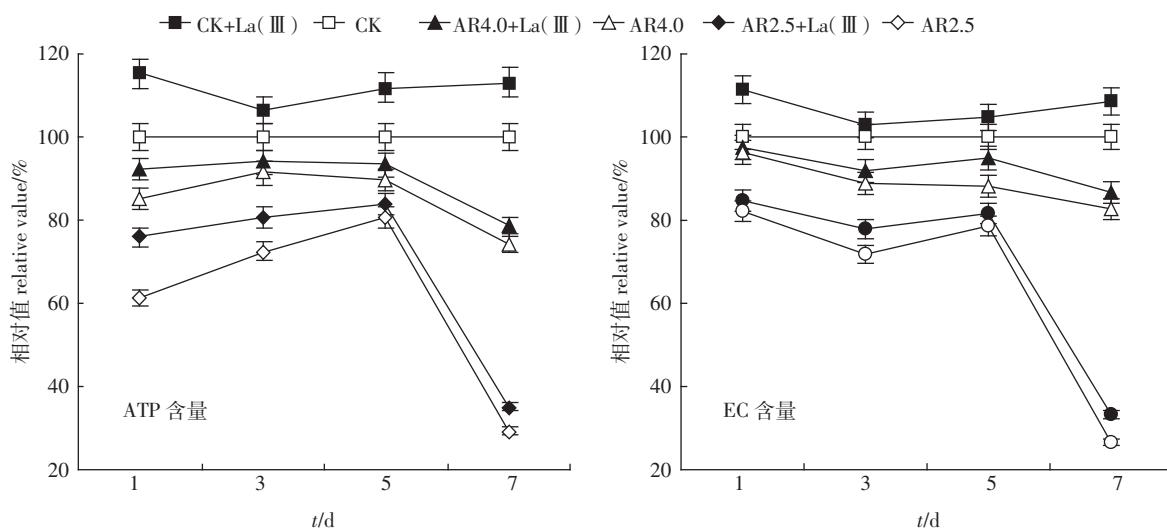


图1 镧对酸雨胁迫下大豆种子ATP与EC含量的动态影响

Figure 1 Dynamic effects of La(Ⅲ) on content of germination ATP and EC in soybean seed under acid rain stress

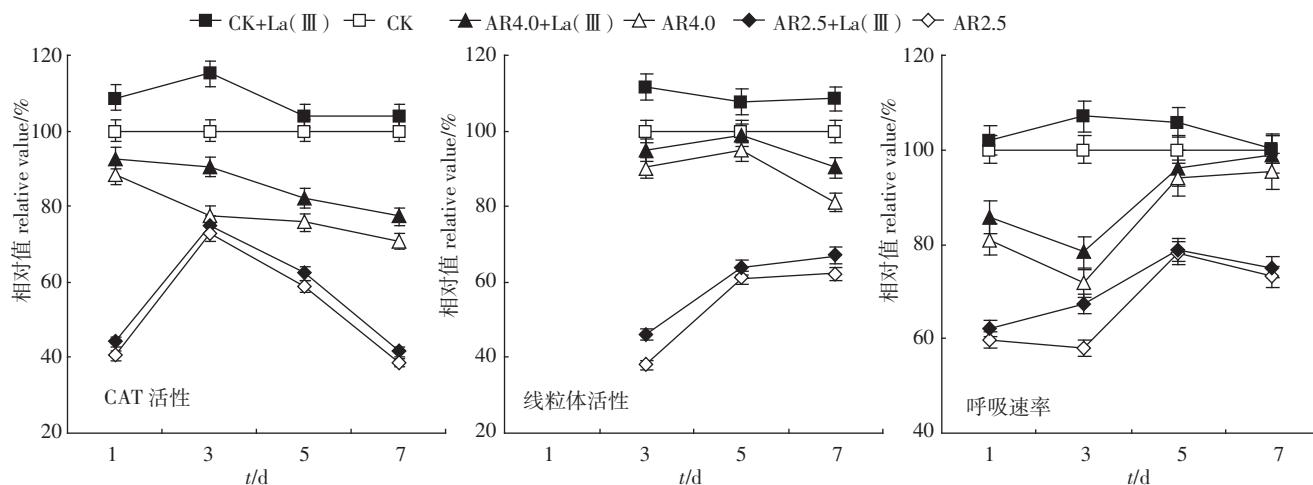


图2 镧对酸雨胁迫下大豆种子CAT活性、线粒体活性和呼吸速率的动态影响

Figure 2 Dynamic effects of La(III) on the CAT activity, mitochondrial activity and respiration rate in soybean seed under acid rain stress

吸速率降低;②La(III)预处理可缓解AR胁迫对大豆种子萌发CAT活性、线粒体活性和呼吸速率的影响,增强种子抗AR胁迫能力。

3 讨论

本实验结果表明,AR胁迫(pH 2.5,4.0)抑制大豆种子呼吸和能量代谢,表现为ATP含量、能荷、CAT活性与线粒体活性及呼吸速率均低于CK,且降低程度与AR胁迫强度正相关。已有报道^[7,12]和本文研究结果显示,AR胁迫对大豆萌发种子的可能伤害机理是:①AR胁迫条件下,H⁺大量进入细胞,破坏种子内环境酸度平衡,改变与呼吸有关的酶活性,使呼吸功能受抑,ATP与EC合成、转换受阻;②在AR(pH 2.5,4.0)胁迫下,CAT活性降低,清除自由基能力下降,引起自由基积累,过量自由基攻击线粒体膜结构,触发膜脂过氧化反应,引发线粒体结构受损,呼吸作用受抑制,使得ATP合成受阻,EC含量降低。

La(III)处理后大豆萌发种子ATP含量、能荷、CAT与线粒体活性及呼吸速率均高于单一酸雨处理组,表明在pH 2.5、4.0的AR胁迫下,La(III)处理大豆种子虽未完全避免AR胁迫引起伤害,但危害程度已得到缓解,反映出La(III)可以通过促进萌发种子呼吸和能量代谢来缓解AR胁迫对萌发种子伤害。推测其防护机理可能是:①La(III)直接提高种子呼吸速率,增加糖类呼吸基质比例,动员能量物质流向胚根细胞而促进了其早期生长,提高了种子活力及对AR胁迫的耐受力;②La(III)缓解AR胁迫导致的细胞CAT活性降低,有效抑制AR诱发的自由基积累对种

子线粒体造成的损伤,促进细胞呼吸作用,提高种子ATP合成速率,为抵抗AR胁迫提供更多能量,最终提高种子萌发对AR胁迫的耐受能力。本实验提示在农业生产中,可以采用La(III)溶液浸种减轻AR对大豆萌发种子损伤,从而一定程度上减轻农业损失。

综合上述得知:①AR能够明显抑制大豆萌发种子能量代谢,且抑制强度与AR胁迫强度呈正相关;②La(III)预处理可缓解AR胁迫对大豆萌发种子能量代谢的伤害,增强种子抗AR胁迫能力。

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