酸性磷酸酶在萌发大豆种子中子叶细胞壁上的分布*

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摘 要

本文应用光镜、电镜酸性磷酸酶的细胞化学定位法,对大豆种子萌发过程中酸性磷酸酶在子叶细胞壁上的分布进行了详细的观察与分析。大豆种子吸水膨胀1天时,子叶细胞的胞间层首先表现出酸性磷酸酶的活性;播种1-2天后,除胞间层外,胞间隙也表现了酸性磷酸酶的活性;播种4-6天期间,酸性磷酸酶不仅在胞间层、胞间隙处表现出活性,而且在细胞壁及质膜上也表现出较强的活性。根据本文的观察结果我们推测,萌发的大豆子叶细胞壁上分布的酸性磷酸酶,是在种子形成过程中合成并积累于此处的。

关键词 大豆;子叶;细胞壁;酸性磷酸酶

前 言

酸性磷酸酶是很重要的一类酶。在种子萌发时,种子细胞内会合成并释放出一系列酶(包括酸性磷酸酶)供胚和子叶(或胚乳)利用。一些作者曾描述了萌发大豆种子子叶细胞的超微结构变化[11-13,15,16],但关于其中的酸性磷酸酶细胞化学研究尚未见报道。本文应用光镜、电镜酸性磷酸酶的细胞化学定位法,详细地观察了大豆种子萌发过程中酸性磷酸酶在子叶细胞壁上的分布和变化,现将结果报告如下。

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材料与方法

一、材料

大豆(Glycine max L.)品种"吉林 13号"种子经吸水而膨胀,1-2天后,种子开始萌发。 将萌发的种子播种于温室潮湿的蛭石中,播种后 1-10天,每日取材一次。

二、方法

1. 光镜下酸性磷酸酶的细胞学定位

将子叶横切成 5mm 厚的小块,固定于 10%的福尔马林溶液中 1 小时(0-4℃),经醋酸 一醋酸钠缓冲液 (pH4.6)冲洗后,用 Leitz 冰冻切片机切片(-25℃),切片厚度为 25mm。切片经蒸馏水冲洗后,加入含底物(β-甘油磷酸钠)的酸性磷酸酶作用液[1](对照反应中,将切片放入无β-甘油磷酸钠的醋酸一醋酸钠缓冲液中)培育 30 分钟(37℃)。水洗后,置于 1%硫化铵溶液中,再经水洗后,在 Nikon 光学显微镜下观察照像。

2. 电镜下酸性磷酸酶的细胞学定位

将子叶中部切成 0.5mm³ 的小块,固定于 4%甲醛 - 2.5%戊二醛溶液(用 0.2mol/L 二甲胂酸钠缓冲液配制,pH7.2)中 0.5 小时(室温);经二甲胂酸钠及醋酸一醋酸钠(pH4.6)缓冲液冲洗后,将材料转移至预培养液中预培养(0-4℃,30分钟);然后转入酸性磷酸酶作用液(pH5.0)^[2](对照反应中材料放入不含β-甘油磷酸钠的预培养液中)中培养 2 小时(22℃)。经二甲胂酸钠缓冲液冲洗后,固定于 1%锇酸溶液中 2 小时或过夜(0-4℃)。用重蒸馏水冲洗,乙醇及丙酮系列脱水;Epon 812 环氧树脂渗透包埋。用 LKB-V 型超薄切片机切片,切片厚度为 70nm。在 HITACHI-600 型透射电镜下观察照像。电压75KV。

结 果

一、光镜下酸性磷酸酶在子叶细胞壁上的分布

应用光镜下酸性磷酸酶的细胞化学定位方法,观察大豆种子从吸胀到播种后6天期间,酸性磷酸酶在子叶远轴侧叶肉细胞的细胞壁上的分布情况。

大豆种子吸水 1 天时,在相邻两细胞的胞间层可见一明显的铅沉淀带,而细胞质中仅有少量的铅颗粒存在(图版 I,1、2)。这一现象表明,此时子叶细胞中的酸性磷酸酶主要分布在子叶细胞的胞间层。

播种后 1-2 天的大豆子叶细胞,不仅胞间层存在酸性磷酸酶的活性,而且在细胞间 隙以及相邻两细胞的一侧细胞壁上也出现了铅沉淀(图版 I,3、4)。

播种 4-6 天后期间,酸性磷酸酶的活性除分布在胞间层、胞间隙、一侧细胞壁外,还 表现在相邻两细胞的两侧细胞壁上(图版 I,5)。

可以看出,在大豆种子萌发早期(吸水膨胀一播种后2天期间),酸性磷酸酶在子叶细胞壁上的分布呈非连续的,不均匀的分布。

在对照材料中,子叶细胞壁上和细胞质内均呈现铅沉淀的负反应(图版 I,6)。

二、电镜观察酸性磷酸酶在子叶细胞壁上的分布

大豆种子播种 4-8 天期间,子叶细胞的胞间隙及胞间层表现出较强的酸性磷酸酶活性(图板 $\mathbb{I}_{1},1,2$)。此外,在相邻两细胞的一侧细胞壁及质膜上弥散并附着许多铅颗粒,而在另一侧细胞的细胞壁及质膜上,则没有或很少有铅颗粒的存在(图版 $\mathbb{I}_{1},3,4$)。

有少部分细胞,其相邻两细胞的质膜上均有较强的酸性磷酸酶活性,并且在两细胞的 壁上也弥散着少量的铅沉淀(图版 I,5)。

由此看出,电镜下酸性磷酸酶在子叶细胞壁及质膜上的分布多为不均匀的。这一现象与光镜下的观察结果相一致。

在对照材料中,子叶细胞壁和细胞内均为酸性磷酸酶的负反应,即无铅沉淀分布(图版 \mathbb{I} ,6)。

讨 论

一些作者曾报道了大豆种子中酸性磷酸酶的来源。认为在种子形成过程中可以合成部分酸性水解酶^[8-10],并且在干种子中检测到了酸性水解酶的活性^[8,0]。根据本实验结果可以看出,大豆种子吸水膨胀 1 天,胞间层首先表现出酸性磷酸酶活性,而此时细胞中未见内质网,这说明这时的子叶细胞尚不具有合成蛋白质和酶的能力(将另文报道)。由此推测,此时分布于胞间层的酸性磷酸酶是在大豆种子发育过程中合成并积累于其中的。

关于酸性磷酸酶在种子细胞内的分布也曾有过一些报道。如:Van der Wilden (1983) 在发育的菜豆种子中检测到三种 α一甘露糖甘酶(一类酸性水解酶,pH4.5)的活性,其中酶 I 和酶 I 积累于胞质中的蛋白体内,酶 II 分布于细胞壁上,这些酶活性随种子的成熟而逐渐降低[14]。还有一些作者曾较详细地观察了某些禾本科植物种子萌发时酸性磷酶酶在糊粉层细胞内的分布[3-7]。Ashford 等和徐是雄等(1981)认为,在大麦和小麦种子萌发前和萌发早期,酸性磷酸酶就已大量积累于糊粉层细胞的壁上、胞间层和胞间连丝内[3.6]。另一方面,徐是雄(1984)报道,在燕麦种子未萌发和萌发早期糊粉层细胞壁是没有酸性磷酸酶活性的,而到后期壁内才出现酶活性[4]。因此徐是雄推测,大麦和小麦与燕麦糊粉层细胞壁的结构成分和功能很可能是不相同的[4]。在本实验中,我们观察到,大豆种子萌发早期(从吸水膨胀一播种后2天),其子叶细胞的胞间层和壁内即有较强的酸性磷酸酶活性。由此推测,大豆子叶细胞壁和菜豆子叶细胞壁可能与大麦、小麦的糊粉层细胞壁在结构成分和功能上有一定的相似之处,而与燕麦是不同的。关于大豆子叶细胞壁的结构成分和功能,有待进一步研究。

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LOCALIZATION OF THE ACID PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY ON THE PORTIONS OF COTYLEDON CELL WALL

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Abstract

Acid phosphatase activity was located by cytochemical techniques on the portions of cotyledon cell wall of germinating soybean, When soybean seeds started to germinate for the lst day, the acid phosphatase activity first appeared in regions of the middle lamella between two cotyledon cells. At 1-2 days after planting, the activity was present in the corners among the cells as well as the middle lamalla. At 4-6 days after planting, the enzyme activity showed also in the portions of cell wall and on plasmalamma. Based on the above results, we draw a comclution that the acid phosphatase activity on the portions of the cell wall of germinating cotyledons was synthesized and deposited when the seeds were developing.

Key words Soybean; Cotyledon; Cell wall; Acid phosphstase

图版说明

CW,细胞壁;CYT,胞质;PB,蛋白体;OB,油滴;V,胞质小泡。

图版 I 酸性磷酸酶在大豆子叶远轴侧叶肉细胞的细胞壁上分布的光镜照片。

图 1、2 吸水 1 天时, 胞间层有明显的铅沉淀带(空心箭头所示), 胞质内仅有少量的铅沉淀(见小箭头)。图 $I \times 1,800$, 图 2×1200 。

图 3、4 播种 1-2 天时,铅沉淀主要分布于胞间层(空心箭头)、胞间隙及相邻两细胞的一侧细胞壁的部分区域(实心箭头所示)。图 3×1,800;图 4,×1,300。

图 5 播种 5 天时, 胞间层可见铅沉淀带(空心箭头所示), 在相邻两细胞壁部分也均有铅沉淀(实心箭头所示)。×1,800。

图 6 播种 2 天的大豆子叶远轴侧叶肉细胞。无反应底物对照实验照片。子叶细胞内和细胞壁上均呈酶的负反应。×1,100。

图版 I 酸性磷酸酶在子叶细胞壁上分布的电镜照片

图 1 播种 5 天的大豆子叶细胞。在胞间层(空心箭头所示)和胞间隙(实心箭头所示) 表现出很强的酸性磷酸酶活性。蛋白体(PB)中也分布着明显的铅沉淀。×4,000。

图 2 播种 6 天的大豆子叶细胞。胞间隙(实心箭头示)、胞间层(空心箭头示)及一侧细胞壁和质膜上(大箭头所示)弥散和附着许多铅颗粒。×5,250。

图 3、4 播种 6 天的大豆子叶细胞。铅颗粒主要附着于相邻两细胞的一侧质膜上(如箭 所示),表明酸性磷酸酶在细胞膜上分布的不对称性。近质膜的胞质小泡(V)内也充满铅沉淀。图 3 ×5,000;图 4×10,000。

图 5 播种 6 天的大豆子叶细胞。相邻两细胞质膜(箭头示)上附着较多的铅颗粒,胞壁上也弥散着少量的铅颗粒。×7,800。

图 6 播种 8 天的大豆子叶细胞。无反应底物的对照实验照片。胞间层、细胞壁、质膜、蛋白体内均无铅沉淀。×3,500。

Explanation of plates

Abbreviation

CW cell wall; CYT cytoplasm; PB protein bodise;

OB; oil bodies; V; vacuole.

- Plate I:Light microscopies showing acid phosphatase(AP) activity located in the cell walls of the periphery parts in germinating cotyledons
- Fig. 1,2,At lst day of germination, there is a band of lead sediment in the regions of middle lamella between the two cells(empty arrows). There is only a trace of lead sediment in the cytoplasm(small arrows)Fig. 1, \times 1800;Fig. 2, \times 1200.
- Fig 3,4. At 1-2 days of planting , the lead sediment is mainly located in the regions of middle lamella (empty arrows) and cell corners (some solid arrows) among the cells and in some parts of one side of the wall (some solid arrows) linking with middle lamella. Fig. 3, \times 1800; Fig. 4×1300
- Fig. 5,At 5 days of planting , the lead particles are present in some parts of the regions of the wall between two cells(solid arrows) as well as in the areas of the lamella(empty arrows). \times 1800
- Fig. 6, At 2 days of planting . The control photography showing negative reaction without the substance on the cell wall. $\times 1100$
- Plate I Electromicroscopies showing acid phosphatase activity located in the cotyledon cell wall.
- Fig. 1. Part of a soybean cotyledon cell at 5 days after planting. Note that there are the activity in the areas of the middle lamella between two cells (empty arrows), in parts of cell corners among cells (solid arrows) and in some protein bodies (PBs). $\times 4000$
- Fig. 2. Part of a cotyledon cell at 6 days after planting. Many lead particles are dispersed in the corners among the cells (solid arrows), in the regions of the middle lamella between the two cells (empty arrows), in the areas of one side of the cell wall, and are attached on the outside of the plasmalamma (bigger arrows). $\times 5250$
- Fig. 3, 4. Parts of a cotyledon cell at 6 days after planting. The particles are mainly attached on one of the plasmalamma of two neighbore cells (arrows), indicating that there is unsymmetry of distribution of the AP activity in the plasmalamma. Note that some vesicles in the cytoplasm near plasmalamma are full of the lead particles. Fig. 3. $\times 5000$; Fig. 4. $\times 10000$
- Fig. 5. Part of a cotyledon cell at 6 days after planting. Many lead particles are attached to two sides of plasmalamma (arrows), and some are dispersed in the regions of the cell wall. \times 7800
- Fig. 6. Part of a cotyledon cells at 8 days after planting. A control electromicroscopy showing negative reaction without any lead particles in the regions of middle lamella, cell wall, plasmalamma, and protein bodies (PBs). \times 3500

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Gao Yang et al. ¿Localization of the acid phosphatase activity on the portions of cotyledon cell wall

图版 I

