

锰胁迫对大豆氮代谢相关酶活性的影响

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摘要:采用沙培的方法,以最适锰浓度为对照,设置重度锰缺乏(对照浓度的1/25,S1表示)、中度锰缺乏(对照浓度的1/5,S2表示)、中度锰过量(对照浓度的5倍,S3表示)、重度锰过量(对照浓度的25倍,S4表示)不同程度锰缺乏和锰过量处理,研究了锰胁迫对大豆氮代谢关键酶活性的影响。结果表明:不同程度锰缺乏胁迫抑制了叶片GS和GOGAT活性,而锰过量胁迫则起促进作用;锰缺乏胁迫对根GS无显著影响,锰过量胁迫则起抑制作用;不同程度锰胁迫对根GOGAT活性均起抑制作用,而对茎GS和GOGAT活性则无显著影响;重度锰胁迫(S1和S4)对叶片GDH起促进作用,轻度锰胁迫(S2和S3)起抑制作用;不同程度锰胁迫对茎和根GDH活性均起抑制作用。综合分析表明,大豆叶、茎、根GS、GOGAT、GDH活性对锰胁迫的响应不同,这可能与上述氮代谢相关酶在不同器官中的氮代谢功能、同工酶组成不同有关,并最终导致大豆氮代谢状况发生改变。

关键词:锰胁迫;大豆;GS;GOGAT;GDH

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Effect of Manganese Stress on Activities of Enzymes Involved in Nitrogen Metabolism of Soybean

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Abstract: Soybean was cultivated with sand culture method, and optimal Mn concentration was used as control, and 4 manganese stress treatments including 2 manganese deficiency treatments (including serious stress and light stress which were 1/25 and 1/5 of optimal manganese concentration respectively, expressed by S1 and S2) and 2 excess stress treatments (including serious stress and light stress which were 5 and 25 times of optimal Mn concentration respectively, expressed by S3 and S4) were set to study the effect of manganese stress on activities of enzymes involved in nitrogen metabolism. The results showed that: activities of GS and GOGAT in leaf were inhibited by manganese deficiency stress in different degree, but promoted by manganese excess stress. Activities of GS of root was not affected by manganese deficiency stress (S1 and S2), but inhibited by manganese excess stress (S3 and S4). All manganese stress significantly inhibited the activities of GOGAT in root, but had no effect on the activities of GS and GOGAT in stem. Activities of GDH in leaf were promoted by serious manganese stress (S1 and S4), while inhibited by light manganese stress (S2 and S3). All manganese stress inhibited the activities of GDH in stem and root. In conclusion, the activities of GS, GOGAT, GDH in leaves, stems, roots were all influenced by manganese stress in different form because of different metabolic function and composition of isoenzymes in different organs, which lead the change of nitrogen metabolic state.

Keywords: Manganese stress; Soybean; GS; GOGAT; GDH

氮素吸收、转化对于作物生长发育、干物质积累以及产量至关重要^[1],被高等植物吸收的无机氮首先转化为铵,而后进入有机氮循环^[2]。硝态氮还原为铵态氮需要经过两个不同的酶催化,首先在质体内由NR还原为亚硝态氮^[3],而后亚硝态氮被转移到叶绿体,由亚硝酸还原酶进一步还原为铵态氮^[2]。铵态氮被同化为谷氨酸和谷氨酰胺,并作为合成其它氨基酸、核酸、叶绿素等含氮化合物的氮素供体。目前已经确认谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS,包括质体型和叶绿体型)、谷氨酸合酶(GOGAT,包括

NADH-GOGAT 和 FD-GOGA)、以及谷氨酸脱氢酶(GDH,包括 NADH-GDH 和 NADPH-GDH)在3个主要的铵态氮同化过程中起重要作用,包括铵的初级同化、光呼吸产生铵的次级同化、以及循环氮的再同化^[2]。铵经过GS/GOGAT循环,得到净产物是谷氨酸,通过氨基转移酶或转氨酶可以被转化为其它氨基酸^[4]。关于GDH在高等植物氮代谢中的作用仍存在一定争议,但可以确定的是GDH与氮、碳循环密切相关^[5,6]。

锰作为作物生长发育必需微量元素之一,与氮

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素同化^[7-9]和蛋白质合成^[10]密切相关,因此锰素营养状况必然会影响大豆氮代谢。由于土壤pH、有机质含量、水分含量、以及耕作措施如喷施除草剂等因素造成土壤溶液中大豆可利用锰数量减少或增加,进而造成锰缺乏或锰过量胁迫,影响大豆氮代谢。本试验以最适锰浓度为对照,设置不同程度锰缺乏和锰过量胁迫,研究锰胁迫对大豆GS、GOGAT、GDH活性的影响,丰富锰胁迫与大豆氮代谢相关研究内容。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

为了更好地控制试验条件,采用沙培方式培养大豆。沙培用桶高0.33 m,桶上沿直径0.38 m,桶底钻3个1 cm直径小孔。江沙经过筛和自来水清洗,除去较大石块和杂质,再用蒸馏水冲洗3遍。根瘤菌接种方法、营养液组分同金喜军等^[11]的方法。供试品种为东农48,由东北农业大学大豆研究所提供。

1.2 试验设计

以Hoaland营养液中锰浓度为对照CK(参考梁文斌等的方法)^[12],分别设置对照浓度的1/25为重度锰缺乏处理S1($MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ 为0.054 mg·L⁻¹)、对照浓度的1/5为中度锰缺乏处理S2($MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$

为0.272 mg·L⁻¹)、对照浓度的5倍为中度锰过量处理S3($MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ 为6.800 mg·L⁻¹)、以及对照浓度的25倍为重度锰过量处理S4($MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ 为34.000 mg·L⁻¹)。每盆每天淋浇500 mL营养液,在温度较高的7、8月份,每天补浇500 mL蒸馏水,防止蒸发量过大对大豆植株造成伤害。

分别在苗期(V4)、盛花期(R2)、结荚期(R4)、鼓粒期(R6)取样,选择晴天上午9:00进行。将大豆叶片、茎尖、根尖用锡纸包好,放入液氮中冷冻,而后转移到-80℃冰箱中保存待用。测定GS、GOGAT、GDH活性,参照Cao等^[13]的方法。

1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS 16.0进行数据分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 锰胁迫对GS活性的影响

如表1所示,锰胁迫对大豆叶片、茎、根GS活性产生不同程度影响。除苗期外的其它时期,轻度锰过量处理(S3)叶片GS活性均表现较对照高,而重度锰过量处理(S4)在盛花期和结荚期也较其它胁迫处理和对照高,表明一定程度的锰过量胁迫有促进大豆叶片GS活性提高的趋势。而锰缺乏处理(S1和S2)大体上表现为低于对照,表明锰缺乏胁迫抑制了大豆叶片GS活性。

表1 锰胁迫对GS活性的影响

Table 1 Effect of manganese stress on GS activities ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ FW} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$)

Treatments	器官 Organs	V4	R2	R4	R6
S1	叶	$1.07 \pm 0.02 \text{ cC}$	$0.79 \pm 0.01 \text{ bB}$	$1.17 \pm 0.02 \text{ bB}$	$0.62 \pm 0.06 \text{ aA}$
S2	Leaf	$1.06 \pm 0.01 \text{ cC}$	$0.79 \pm 0.02 \text{ bB}$	$1.10 \pm 0.06 \text{ abAB}$	$0.75 \pm 0.07 \text{ bAB}$
CK		$1.07 \pm 0.03 \text{ cC}$	$0.59 \pm 0.03 \text{ aA}$	$1.02 \pm 0.08 \text{ aAB}$	$0.77 \pm 0.03 \text{ bAB}$
S3		$0.96 \pm 0.02 \text{ bB}$	$1.17 \pm 0.01 \text{ cC}$	$1.40 \pm 0.03 \text{ cC}$	$0.78 \pm 0.05 \text{ bB}$
S4		$0.76 \pm 0.06 \text{ aA}$	$0.80 \pm 0.10 \text{ bB}$	$0.99 \pm 0.07 \text{ aA}$	$0.89 \pm 0.06 \text{ cB}$
S1	茎	$0.69 \pm 0.04 \text{ aA}$	$0.81 \pm 0.03 \text{ aA}$	$0.58 \pm 0.05 \text{ aA}$	$0.55 \pm 0.03 \text{ aA}$
S2	Stem	$0.67 \pm 0.07 \text{ aA}$	$0.93 \pm 0.01 \text{ aA}$	$0.65 \pm 0.04 \text{ aA}$	$0.58 \pm 0.04 \text{ aA}$
CK		$0.64 \pm 0.01 \text{ aA}$	$0.94 \pm 0.05 \text{ aA}$	$0.66 \pm 0.06 \text{ aA}$	$0.60 \pm 0.02 \text{ aA}$
S3		$0.61 \pm 0.02 \text{ aA}$	$0.89 \pm 0.04 \text{ aA}$	$0.58 \pm 0.30 \text{ aA}$	$0.57 \pm 0.05 \text{ aA}$
S4		$0.77 \pm 0.05 \text{ aA}$	$0.75 \pm 0.07 \text{ aA}$	$0.53 \pm 0.06 \text{ aA}$	$0.68 \pm 0.07 \text{ aA}$
S1	根	$0.33 \pm 0.03 \text{ aA}$	$0.46 \pm 0.02 \text{ aA}$	$0.49 \pm 0.04 \text{ bA}$	$0.42 \pm 0.01 \text{ bA}$
S2	Root	$0.39 \pm 0.02 \text{ bA}$	$0.41 \pm 0.05 \text{ aA}$	$0.48 \pm 0.03 \text{ bA}$	$0.41 \pm 0.04 \text{ bA}$
CK		$0.39 \pm 0.01 \text{ bA}$	$0.44 \pm 0.04 \text{ aA}$	$0.48 \pm 0.02 \text{ bA}$	$0.41 \pm 0.02 \text{ bA}$
S3		$0.38 \pm 0.04 \text{ abA}$	$0.48 \pm 0.03 \text{ aA}$	$0.52 \pm 0.03 \text{ bA}$	$0.33 \pm 0.04 \text{ aA}$
S4		$0.39 \pm 0.03 \text{ bA}$	$0.41 \pm 0.05 \text{ aA}$	$0.40 \pm 0.02 \text{ aA}$	$0.33 \pm 0.02 \text{ aA}$

平均值±标准误;不同大、小写字母分别表示差异达1%、5%显著水平;下同。

Means ± standard error; Values followed by different letters are significantly different at 1% (capital letter) and 5% (lowercase letter) probability levels, respectively. The same below.

整体来看,锰胁迫对茎部 GS 活性无显著影响。与对照相比,锰缺乏胁迫也未影响根 GS 活性,而锰过量胁迫则在一定程度上起抑制作用($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 锰胁迫对 GOGAT 活性的影响

如表 2 所示,比较不同时期各胁迫处理和对照叶片 GOGAT 活性大小可知,锰缺乏处理(S1 和 S2)在整个生育进程中一直表现出较低水平,尤其重度缺乏胁迫(S1)极显著低于对照和锰过量处理($P < 0.01$)。与对照相比,锰过量处理(S3 和 S4)促进了盛花期以前大豆叶片 GOGAT 活性的提高。

与对照相比,重度锰胁迫(S1 和 S4)降低了生育期间茎部活性($P < 0.01$),而中度锰缺乏胁迫(S2)对除鼓粒期以外其它时期茎 GOGAT 活性无显著影响,在鼓粒期起抑制作用,中度锰过量胁迫(S3)明显抑制了苗期和鼓粒期茎 GOGAT 活性($P < 0.05$),而对盛花期和结荚期无显著影响。不同程度锰胁迫处理均对根 GOGAT 活性起抑制作用,这种抑制作用在结荚期和鼓粒期更为显著($P < 0.01$),并随胁迫程度的加重而加重。

表 2 锰胁迫对 GOGAT 活性的影响

Table 2 Effect of manganese stress on GOGAT activities ($\text{OD} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{FW} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)

处理 Treatments	器官 Organs	V4	R2	R4	R6
S1	叶	25.02 ± 3.84 aA	29.22 ± 2.84 aA	44.88 ± 3.20 aA	28.88 ± 2.00 aA
S2	Leaf	33.64 ± 1.62 bB	62.48 ± 4.35 bB	40.04 ± 4.80 aA	24.54 ± 4.83 abA
CK		43.67 ± 2.20 cCD	72.65 ± 6.35 cB	73.85 ± 6.06 cdB	40.34 ± 4.34 cBC
S3		38.23 ± 3.33 bcBC	92.44 ± 7.40 bC	64.67 ± 6.46 bB	32.64 ± 2.45 bAB
S4		33.65 ± 3.60 bB	85.26 ± 4.43 bC	65.22 ± 4.43 bcdB	48.34 ± 5.98 dC
S1	茎	50.22 ± 4.21 aA	60.28 ± 3.22 aA	60.18 ± 6.34 aA	40.00 ± 3.36 aAB
S2	Stem	108.18 ± 10.12 dC	99.22 ± 12.68 dCD	142.43 ± 9.28 cC	52.88 ± 5.61 bBC
CK		111.47 ± 13.45 dC	88.97 ± 7.47 cdCD	160.00 ± 13.22 cdC	81.56 ± 7.16 cD
S3		70.34 ± 7.32 bAB	80.83 ± 5.74 bcBCD	163.42 ± 12.56 dC	32.66 ± 4.77 aA
S4		88.23 ± 4.18 cBC	67.27 ± 6.64 abA	92.18 ± 7.86 bB	56.24 ± 4.80 bC
S1	根	65.78 ± 5.14 aA	50.22 ± 4.62 aA	60.58 ± 3.12 aA	40.56 ± 4.36 aAB
S2	Root	142.43 ± 11.78 cB	108.60 ± 9.32 dCD	89.21 ± 7.68 bC	52.58 ± 4.46 bB
CK		160.32 ± 13.22 cB	114.52 ± 11.75 dD	125.65 ± 10.80 cD	81.63 ± 7.60 cC
S3		163.12 ± 15.86 cB	70.34 ± 6.12 bAB	80.78 ± 4.87 bBC	32.13 ± 3.65 aA
S4		92.8 ± 8.65 bA	88.43 ± 4.58 cBC	67.27 ± 6.14 aAB	51.37 ± 5.12 bB

2.3 锰胁迫对 GDH 活性的影响

如表 3 所示,与对照相比,重度锰胁迫处理(S1 和 S4)不同程度地提高了除苗期以外其它时期大豆叶片 GDH 活性,而轻度锰胁迫处理(S2 和 S3)相对降低了大豆叶片谷 GDH 活性。

与叶片不同,不同程度锰胁迫处理对茎部 GDH 活性起抑制作用,尤其是重度锰缺乏胁迫(S1)极显著低于对照和其他处理($P < 0.01$)。不同程度锰胁迫处理同样抑制了根 GDH 活性,其中重度锰缺乏胁迫(S1)的抑制作用最强。

表 3 锰胁迫对 GDH 活性的影响

Table 3 Effect of manganese stress on GDH activities ($\text{OD} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{FW} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)

处理 Treatments	器官 Organs	V4	R2	R4	R6
S1	叶	43.34 ± 3.34 cB	86.58 ± 6.77 cC	45.99 ± 3.41 cCD	43.32 ± 2.26 cC
S2	Leaf	25.56 ± 2.67 aA	43.11 ± 1.24 aA	25.65 ± 3.32 aA	35.24 ± 1.62 bAB
CK		30.44 ± 1.76 bA	59.62 ± 2.45 bB	35.12 ± 2.82 bB	40.38 ± 3.36 bcBC
S3		28.78 ± 2.21 abA	35.32 ± 3.12 aA	40.00 ± 3.16 bcBC	29.24 ± 2.33 aA
S4		23.98 ± 2.43 aA	113.68 ± 11.78 dD	54.39 ± 4.54 dD	54.37 ± 4.44 dD
S1	茎	24.45 ± 1.46 aA	27.63 ± 2.44 aA	20.78 ± 1.98 aA	28.57 ± 2.27 aA
S2	Stem	35.67 ± 3.42 cC	38.85 ± 4.45 bcBC	45.91 ± 3.21 cC	33.56 ± 4.83 aAB
CK		37.56 ± 1.14 cC	48.61 ± 4.94 dC	82.34 ± 2.24 eD	59.42 ± 3.86 cC
S3		33.43 ± 2.00 cBC	37.87 ± 1.87 bB	34.77 ± 2.54 bB	28.49 ± 2.54 aA
S4		28.99 ± 3.11 bAB	45.54 ± 3.80 cdBC	76.32 ± 2.26 dD	41.56 ± 3.61 bB

续表3

处理 Treatments	器官 Organs	V4	R2	R4	R6
S1	根 Root	13.64 ± 1.26 aA	17.68 ± 1.69 aA	44.76 ± 4.17 aA	36.11 ± 2.53 aA
S2		70.45 ± 3.32 dD	27.32 ± 1.56 bB	57.43 ± 4.65 bcAB	46.28 ± 4.27 bcAB
CK		75.46 ± 2.54 eD	53.22 ± 5.65 cC	78.93 ± 6.73 dC	51.65 ± 4.43 cB
S3		31.63 ± 3.14 cC	20.81 ± 1.67 aAB	52.11 ± 4.11 abAB	43.23 ± 3.35 bAB
S4		24.64 ± 1.47 bB	28.49 ± 2.43 bB	64.45 ± 5.32 cB	47.34 ± 3.99 bcB

3 结论与讨论

叶片 GS 和 GOGAT 作为大豆植株同化 NO_3^- 还原和光呼吸产生的 NH_4^+ 最主要途径^[14], 在响应锰胁迫时表现出相同的规律性, 即锰缺乏胁迫降低叶片 GS 和 GOGAT 活性, 而锰过量胁迫则起促进作用, 这充分体现了 GS/GOGAT 循环的同步性。与叶片不同, 锰胁迫对根 GS 和 GOGAT 活性起抑制作用, 对茎 GS 和 GOGAT 活性无显著影响, 这可能与叶片和根中 GS 和 GOGAT 同工酶^[15]、以及可利用碳架数量之间存在差异所致^[16]。

理论上认为, GDH 作为代谢过程中起提供碳架的作用^[17-18], 锰过量胁迫导致的氧化胁迫会刺激植株合成抗氧化物质, 因此需要较多碳架, 因而会促进 GDH 活性的升高; 而锰缺乏胁迫导致光合能力下降, 碳水化合物供应能力不足, 同样需要 GDH 活性提高, 分解出更多碳架来维持较高的代谢水平。本试验数据显示, 重度锰缺乏(S4)和重度锰过量(S4)胁迫均大幅度提高了叶片 GDH 活性, 与理论推测相一致。而不同程度锰胁迫对茎和根 GDH 活性均起抑制作用, 这可能由 GDH 同工酶种类、不同器官氮代谢特性不同所致。

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