

# 低磷和铝毒胁迫条件下菜豆有机酸的分泌与累积

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**摘要:**以水培方式研究了低磷、铝毒胁迫条件下,不同菜豆基因型根系有机酸的分泌及其在植株不同部位的累积。结果表明,低磷、铝毒胁迫诱导菜豆有机酸的分泌与累积存在显著的基因型差异。低磷、铝毒胁迫诱导菜豆主要分泌柠檬酸、酒石酸和乙酸。其中,50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{Al}^{3+}$ 诱导柠檬酸分泌量最高;低磷(小于 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ )胁迫诱导柠檬酸分泌量显著高于高磷处理,但低磷处理之间差异不明显。铝毒胁迫诱导菜豆有机酸的分泌与累积显著高于低磷胁迫处理。低磷、铝毒胁迫植株不同部位有机酸的含量为叶片大于根系。低磷、铝毒胁迫时,G842 菜豆基因型柠檬酸和有机酸分泌总量显著高于 G273、AFR 和 ZPV;其干重和磷吸收量明显大于 G273、AFR 和 ZPV,且铝吸收量小于 G273、AFR 和 ZPV,说明,G842 菜豆基因型对低磷、铝毒的适应能力强于 G273、AFR 和 ZPV 基因型;菜豆有机酸,尤其柠檬酸的分泌是其适应低磷、铝毒胁迫的重要生理反应。

**关键词:**低磷和铝毒胁迫,有机酸,分泌与累积

## Exudation and Accumulation of Organic Acids in the Roots of Common Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) in Response to Low Phosphorus and Aluminum Toxicity Stress

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**Abstract:** Low availability of soil phosphorus (P) and high activity of aluminum (Al) ion are two primary constraints to crops grown on tropical acid soils. These two factors limited common bean production severely in South China. The proposed mechanisms of Al resistance in plants are usually divided into external exclusion and internal tolerance. However, the internal tolerance mechanism hypothesis could not explain how Al-sensitive apoplastic functions are protected from Al toxicity. Therefore, recent studies have focused on Al-exclusion mechanism. Exudation of organic acids from the roots under Al toxicity stress appears to be one of the important Al-resistance mechanisms by forming a stable complex with Al ion, preventing the binding of Al with extracellular and intracellular substances in the root. Similarly, organic acids can form a stable complex with Fe and Al ions to release phosphate, thereby increasing P uptake.

The main objective of the present study was to investigate the exudation and accumulation of organic acids in bean genotypes in response to low P and Al toxicity stress. With ion chromatography and high performance liquid chromatography, it was found that significant difference in the exudation and accumulation of organic acids existed among different genotypes under low P and Al toxicity stress. Three types of organic acids (e. g. citrate, tartrate and acetate) were secreted from the roots of common bean seedlings. Cit-

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rate was the dominant organic acid, which represented 35%~44% of the total organic acids. Higher amounts of organic acids were secreted by the roots of common bean seedlings induced by Al toxicity stress in comparison to low P stress. Low P-induced citrate secretion ( $<0, 2, 20 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) was significantly higher than high P treatment ( $>200, 1000 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ). A dose-response experiment indicated that the amount of secreted citrate in the roots of bean genotypes increased with increasing external Al concentrations which ranged from 0 to  $50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ . However, when Al concentration ranged from 50 to  $80 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , secreted citrate decreased with increasing external Al concentrations. Al concentration of  $50 \mu\text{mol/L}$  induced the highest amount of citrate secretion under the condition of different Al levels. Among different genotypes, G842 had higher secretions of citrate, tartrate, acetate, and total organic acids than AFR, ZPV and G273 under low P and Al toxicity conditions. The amounts of citrate and total organic acids secretion in AFR were flush with those in ZPV. G273 had the least secretion of citrate and total organic acid under low P condition, which was 52 and 54% of those by AFR, 65 and 80% of those by ZPV, 33 and 34% of those by G842 respectively. Increase and decrease in organic acid secretion among different genotypes under low P and Al toxicity stresses indicated that different mechanisms might be involved in organic acid secretion.

The leaves had higher organic acid concentrations than the roots of common bean. The concentrations of citrate in leaves were 380%~740% of those in roots under the normal growth condition, 386%~2697% under low P stress, and 174%~2086% under Al toxicity stress. The total organic acids in leaves exceeded almost 10 times of those in roots among 4 bean genotypes. The quantity of different organic acids in leaves was in the order of tartrate > citrate > acetate, differing from that in roots. Low P increased the accumulation of citrate, tartrate and acetate in the roots of G842, decreased the accumulation of citrate and tartrate in AFR, citrate and acetate in ZPV, and tartrate and acetate in G273. Aluminum induced significant increases in organic acids in the roots of three genotypes, which was 98%~383% higher than the control. Accumulation of organic acid in the leaves increased in response to low P and Al toxicity stress except citrate in AFR and acetate in G273.

Under low P condition, P uptake in G842 was 216, 176 and 154% of those in AFR, ZPV and G273. While Al uptake in G842 was 64, 66 and 59% of those in AFR, ZPV and G273 respectively under Al stress. Moreover, G842 had a higher dry weight compared with AFR, ZPV and G273 in low P and Al toxicity stress. Higher secretion of citrate and total organic acids, dry weight, P uptake, and lower Al uptake under low P and Al toxicity stress suggested that in comparison to AFR, ZPV and G273, G842 was more tolerant to low P and Al toxicity stresses. Higher tolerance to low P and Al toxicity stress in G842 was probably attributed to higher secretion of organic acids, especially citrate. Exudation of organic acids, especially citrate by the roots of common bean seedlings was an important physiological mechanism in response to low P and Al toxicity stress.

**Key words:** low phosphorus; aluminum toxicity; organic acids; exudation and accumulation

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酸性红壤中,有效磷含量低、铝离子活性高一直是限制作物生长的重要因素<sup>[1,2]</sup>。菜豆(*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)是一种经济价值较高的热带豆科作物,因其生物固氮能力、耐旱耐瘠、适应性强等特点而常被选用为瘦瘠土壤上的“先锋”作物,然而,在酸性红壤上种植菜豆也存在铝毒害、有效磷含量低的问题<sup>[3,4]</sup>。由于改良土壤需要花费大量的人力、物力和财力,而且过量施肥和石灰还会产生生态环境的问题,越来越多的学者们把注意力转移到植物自身潜力上<sup>[5,6]</sup>。有研究表明,植物分泌的有机酸对降解土壤铝毒、活化土壤难溶性磷方面具有重要的作用<sup>[7~10]</sup>。木豆在酸性半干旱土壤上生长良好,并能大量利用土壤中的铁磷化合物,这与木豆在低磷条件下专性分泌番石榴酸密切相关<sup>[9]</sup>。荞麦在铝毒胁迫条件下,根系大量分泌草酸,草

酸与铝离子络合形成草酸铝化合物,直接减轻了铝离子对根系的毒害作用,也减少了对铝离子的吸收<sup>[11]</sup>;另外,在植株体内,铝毒诱导草酸的大量累积,并与吸收到体内的活性铝离子以 1:3 形成无毒化合物,减少了活性铝离子对植株的毒害<sup>[12]</sup>。因此,有机酸的分泌与累积对缓解植物遭受低磷、铝毒胁迫具有重要的意义。目前,尚未见有低磷、铝毒胁迫条件下菜豆有机酸分泌的比较报告,本研究在已有的工作基础上,采用在酸性红壤中适应低磷、铝毒胁迫方面存在显著差异的菜豆基因型为材料,探讨了低磷、铝毒胁迫条件下,不同菜豆基因型有机酸的累积与分泌特性,以期了解菜豆适应低磷、铝毒胁迫的生理反应,为遗传改良菜豆磷效率和耐铝毒特性提供工作基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试材料

菜豆种子由哥伦比亚国际亚热带农业中心(CIAT)提供,选用菜豆种子包括 G842、AFR、ZPV 及 G273 4 种基因型,每处理选用大小一致的菜豆种子 6 粒于培养皿中,先用饱和  $\text{CaSO}_4$  溶液消毒 10 min,然后用 0.5 mmol/L  $\text{CaSO}_4$  的溶液浸泡 20 min,用蒸馏水饱和的滤纸盖上,以确保一定的空气湿度。待种子萌发后,取整齐度一致的幼苗放置在 1/2 浓度的营养液中生长两天,然后换至正常营养液中生长,电动泵通气,营养液 pH 调至 6.0,每 3d 换 1 次营养液,光照/黑暗时间分别为 14/10 h。整个试验在华南农业大学根系生物学研究中心网室进行。营养液成分(mmol/L)为: $\text{KNO}_3$ (4.5), $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ (1.2), $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (3.6), $\text{MgSO}_4$ (3.0), $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ (1.2), $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ (1.2), $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ (1.0), $\text{Fe-EDTA}$ ( $6 \times 10^{-3}$ ), $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ ( $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ ), $\text{MnSO}_4$ ( $4.5 \times 10^{-3}$ ), $\text{CuSO}_4$ ( $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ ), $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ( $4.5 \times 10^{-3}$ ), $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ( $4 \times 10^{-4}$ )。

### 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 试验处理与根分泌物收集** 菜豆幼苗正常生长两周后,设置低磷、铝毒及对照处理。铝毒胁迫为:将菜豆幼苗放入体积为 3 L 的铝毒营养液中,铝毒处理浓度为  $50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  的浓度为  $2 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , $\text{pH}=4.5$ ,其它成分与完全营养液均相同。低磷胁迫除营养液中磷浓度为  $2 \mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  外,其它成分与完全营养液均相同。植株干重、磷吸收量(低磷处理为  $2 \mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ )和铝吸收量(铝毒处理为  $50 \mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{AlCl}_3$ )试验胁迫处理时间为 6 d。根分泌物收集将铝毒(20,40,50,60 及  $80 \mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{AlCl}_3$ )和低磷胁迫(0、2、20、200 及  $1000 \mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ )处理 3 d 的菜豆根系于 8:00 静置在自来水中 0.5 h,然后用自来水轻轻清洗 5~10 次,蒸馏水清洗 3~5 次,去离子水清洗 2~3 次,最后将菜豆根系放置在盛有百里酚的  $0.5 \text{ mmol/L}$   $\text{CaSO}_4$  的去离子水溶液中生长 3 h,收集根分泌物。在旋转蒸发器上浓缩至一定倍数,过滤冰箱保存( $-20 \text{ C}$ )备用。

**1.2.2 根系和叶片提取物的制备** 将铝毒处理( $50 \mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{AlCl}_3$ )和低磷处理( $2 \mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ )3 d 的菜豆幼苗用自来水清洗 10 次,随后用蒸馏水和去离子水分别清洗 5 次和 3 次,用滤纸将植株表面的水珠吸干,用剪刀将菜豆植株第 3 片和第 4 片剪下,然后充分剪碎,称取植株鲜样 1g,放入研磨中,先加入 2 ml 去离子水,用力将样品充分磨碎,再加入 3 ml 去离子水一并装入离心管中,在转速为  $2000 \text{ g}$ ,温度为  $5 \text{ C}$  时离心 10 min;然后将上清液过阴离子交换柱( $15 \text{ mm} \times 25 \text{ cm}$ ,Amberlite IR-120B 树脂为 8 g,)、阳离子交换柱( $15 \text{ mm} \times 25 \text{ cm}$ ,AG 树脂,为 4 g,200 目),阳离子交换柱用  $5 \text{ mmol/L}$   $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  溶液洗脱,阴离子交换柱用  $2 \text{ mmol/L}$  甲酸溶液洗脱,部分收集器分管收集,旋转蒸发器浓缩,随后,用微孔滤膜过滤立即分析或放入冰箱( $4 \text{ C}$ )备用。

**1.2.3 有机酸的测定** 采用离子色谱仪测定,其测试条件如下:Dionex-120 离子色谱仪,IonpacAS11-HC 分离柱和 IonpacAS11-HC 保护柱,ASRS-II 阴离子微膜抑制器,电导检测器,CQ250 型脱气装置。标准物质均为分析纯试剂。Millipore 去离子纯水器。色谱柱温  $25 \text{ C}$ ,淋洗液为  $30 \text{ mmol/L}$   $\text{NaOH}$  溶液,淋洗液流速  $1.34 \text{ ml/min}$ ,进样量  $25 \mu\text{l}$ ,电导检测灵敏度为  $1 \mu\text{S}$ 。

**1.2.4 植株铝测定** 铝吸收采用铬天青 S-溴化十六烷基三甲铵-乙醇分光光度法<sup>[13]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计分析

水培试验有 4 种菜豆基因型、3 种处理(低磷、铝毒和对照),每个处理重复 3 次,采用完全随机排列,所有数据采用 EXCEL 和 SAS 软件分析并进行多重比较, $P < 0.05$  为显著水平。

## 2 结果与分析

**2.1 干重及磷铝吸收量** 逆境胁迫条件下, 植株生物量(以干重表示)是植物抗逆性的一个重要参数。低磷、铝毒胁迫条件下, 不同菜豆基因型生物量表现出明显的基因型差异(图 1)。低磷、铝毒胁迫显著降低菜豆生物量。与对照相比, 低磷诱导 G842、AFR、ZPV 和 G273 生物量减少分别 24%、52%、43%和 38%; 铝毒诱导 G842、AFR、ZPV 和 G273 生物量分别减少 29%、44%、46%和 35%。

低磷胁迫条件下, 菜豆基因型 G842 磷吸收量显著高于 AFR、ZPV 和 G273, 但 AFR、ZPV 和 G273 之间磷吸收量没有明显差异(图 2a); 4 种菜豆基因型之间铝吸收量没有显著差异(图 2b)。铝毒胁迫条件下, 菜豆基因型以 G842 铝吸收量最小, AFR、ZPV 和 G273 之间铝吸收量没有明显差异(图 3a)。铝毒条件下, 菜豆磷吸收量以 G842 显著高于 AFR、ZPV 和 G273, 但 AFR、ZPV 和 G273 之间磷吸收量差异不显著(图 3b)。

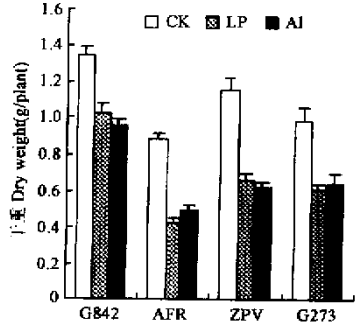


图 1 磷铝胁迫下菜豆干重

Fig. 1 Dry weight of common bean induced by low P and Al toxicity stress

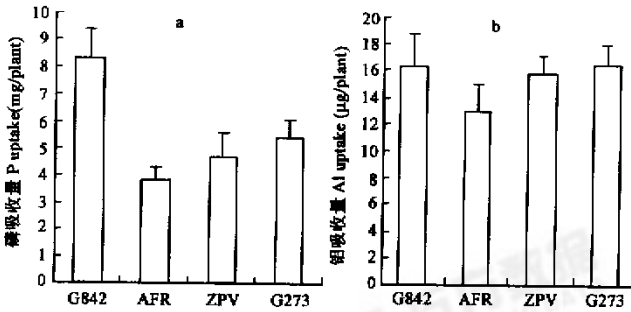


图 2 低磷胁迫下菜豆磷铝吸收量

Fig. 2 Phosphorus (a) and aluminum(b) uptake induced by low P stress

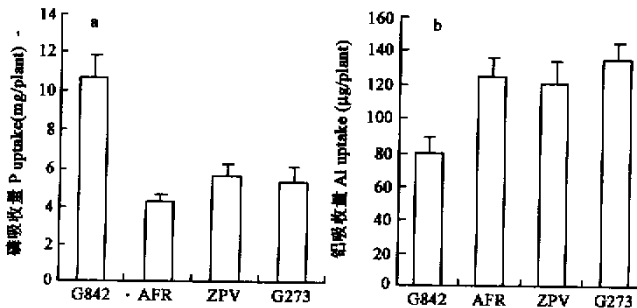


图 3 铝毒胁迫下菜豆磷铝吸收量

Fig. 3 Phosphorus(a) and aluminum (b) uptake induced by Al toxicity stress

低磷、铝毒胁迫条件下,菜豆有机酸的分泌表现出显著的基因型差异。低磷、铝毒胁迫诱导菜豆主要分泌柠檬酸、酒石酸和乙酸。除低磷诱导 ZPV 酒石酸分泌量小于对照外,低磷增加 4 种菜豆基因型有机酸分泌量。铝毒胁迫显著增加菜豆 3 种有机酸分泌量,比较低磷、铝毒胁迫处理可以发现,铝毒胁迫诱导有机酸分泌量显著高于低磷胁迫处理。不同菜豆基因型有机酸分泌总量以 G842 为最大。铝毒胁迫时,不同菜豆基因型分泌的柠檬酸含量顺序为:G842>AFR>ZPV>G273;不同菜豆基因型有机酸分泌总量与柠檬酸分泌量顺序表现一致(见表 1)。

表 1 菜豆根分泌有机酸(mg/(3h·plant))

Table 1 Exudation of organic acids in roots of common bean

品种 Traits	处理 Treatment	柠檬酸 Citrate	酒石酸 Tartrate	乙酸 Acetate	总酸量 Total organic acids
G842	CK	0.23±0.04*(53)**	0.15±0.05(35)	0.05±0.02(12)	0.43(100)*
	LP	0.33±0.05(37)	0.31±0.07(34)	0.26±0.07(29)	0.90(100)
	Al	0.80±0.01(38)	0.72±0.11(34)	0.59±0.2(28)	2.11(100)
AFR	CK	0.09±0.04(26)	0.14±0.03(41)	0.11±0.03(33)	0.34(100)
	LP	0.21±0.07(37)	0.19±0.04(33)	0.17±0.04(30)	0.57(100)
	Al	0.59±0.13(38)	0.57±0.09(37)	0.39±0.09(25)	1.55(100)
ZPV	CK	0.08±0.04(32)	0.1±0.03(40)	0.07±0.02(28)	0.25(100)
	LP	0.17±0.09(44)	0.08±0.03(21)	0.14±0.05(35)	0.39(100)
	Al	0.52±0.14(41)	0.41±0.08(32)	0.35±0.08(27)	1.28(100)
G273	CK	0.05±0.02(23)	0.15±0.04(68)	0.02±0.01(9)	0.22(100)
	LP	0.11±0.05(35)	0.17±0.06(55)	0.03±0.01(10)	0.31(100)
	Al	0.31±0.10(41)	0.38±0.09(51)	0.06±0.02(8)	0.75(100)

\* 为标准差 Standard difference. \*\* 括号中数据为每种酸占总酸量的百分数,下同 The data in the parenthesis were percentages of each organic acid over total organic acids, The same below

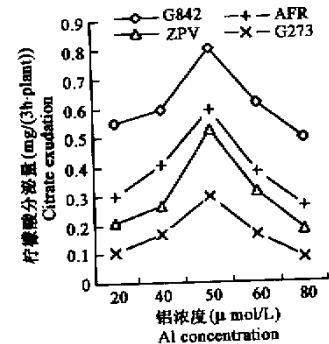


图 4 不同铝浓度诱导柠檬酸的分泌(短线代表标准差)

Fig. 4 Exudation of citrate induced by different Al concentrations (the bar represents standard difference)

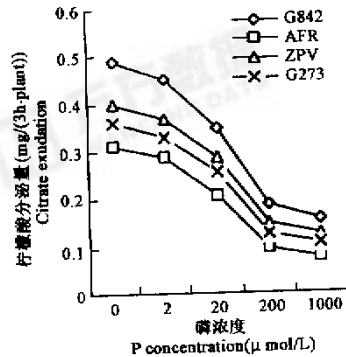


图 5 不同磷浓度诱导柠檬酸的分泌(短线代表标准差)

Fig. 5 Exudation of citrate induced by different P concentrations (the br represents standard difference)

不同铝毒水平诱导柠檬酸的分泌量差异显著(见图 4)。当铝离子浓度为 0~50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时,菜豆基因型柠檬酸分泌量随铝离子浓度的增大而增加;在 50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时,菜豆基因型柠檬酸分泌量达到最大值。当铝离子浓度为 100~800  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时,柠檬酸分泌量减少。铝毒胁迫时,不同菜豆基因型柠檬酸分泌量大小顺序为 G842 > AFR > ZPV > G273。低磷(小于 20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$   $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ )诱导菜豆柠檬酸分泌量显著高于高磷处

理(大于  $200\mu\text{mol/L KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ );但低磷处理之间(0,2 和  $20\mu\text{mol/L KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ),菜豆柠檬酸分泌量差异不显著(图 5)。

### 2.3 菜豆不同部位有机酸累积

低磷诱导不同菜豆基因型根系有机酸的累积差异显著,低磷胁迫诱导 G842 菜豆基因型根系柠檬酸、酒石酸及乙酸含量明显高于正常供磷处理。低磷胁迫降低 AFR 根系柠檬酸和酒石酸的累积量,降低 ZPV 根系柠檬酸和乙酸的累积量,降低 G273 根系酒石酸和乙酸的累积量。铝毒胁迫增加 4 种菜豆基因型根系柠檬酸、酒石酸和乙酸的累积量,其有机酸总量增加幅度为  $98\%\sim 383\%$ (表 2)。从表 2、表 3 可知,无论对照、还是低磷及铝毒胁迫处理,菜豆叶片有机酸含量显著高于根系。与对照相比,低磷胁迫只降低 AFR 叶片的柠檬酸和 G273 叶片的乙酸含量,提高了其它菜豆基因型有机酸在叶片中的含量。铝毒胁迫显著提高菜豆叶片中 3 种有机酸的含量。叶片中几种有机酸的含量大小为酒石酸>柠檬酸>乙酸。

表 2 低磷、铝毒胁迫条件下菜豆根系有机酸含量( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )

Table 2 Concentrations of organic acids in roots of common bean in response to low P and Al toxicity stress

品种 Traits	处理 Treatment	柠檬酸 Citrate	酒石酸 Tartrate	乙酸 Acetate	总酸量 Total organic acids
G842	CK	$2.20\pm 0.54$ (71)	$0.35\pm 0.08$ (11)	$0.54\pm 0.07$ (18)	3.09 (100)
	LP	$4.38\pm 0.75$ (49)	$3.38\pm 0.57$ (38)	$1.15\pm 0.12$ (13)	8.91 (100)
	Al	$6.45\pm 0.98$ (43)	$6.26\pm 1.1$ (42)	$2.21\pm 0.41$ (15)	14.92 (100)
AFR	CK	$1.27\pm 0.32$ (37)	$0.79\pm 0.15$ (23)	$1.39\pm 0.23$ (40)	3.45 (100)
	LP	$0.51\pm 0.11$ (18)	$0.55\pm 0.09$ (19)	$1.79\pm 0.35$ (63)	2.85 (100)
	Al	$2.13\pm 0.36$ (13)	$8.33\pm 1.02$ (52)	$5.45\pm 0.94$ (35)	15.9 (100)
ZPV	CK	$1.89\pm 0.41$ (35)	$2.69\pm 0.49$ (50)	$0.80\pm 0.12$ (15)	5.38 (100)
	LP	$1.32\pm 0.22$ (19)	$3.21\pm 0.42$ (75)	$0.38\pm 0.07$ (6)	6.91 (100)
	Al	$4.05\pm 0.87$ (35)	$3.78\pm 0.68$ (33)	$3.65\pm 0.38$ (32)	11.5 (100)
G273	CK	$0.84\pm 0.14$ (46)	$0.72\pm 0.06$ (40)	$0.25\pm 0.04$ (14)	1.81 (100)
	LP	$1.85\pm 0.24$ (75)	$0.45\pm 0.08$ (18)	$0.17\pm 0.03$ (7)	2.47 (100)
	Al	$2.17\pm 0.47$ (61)	$0.84\pm 0.11$ (23)	$0.57\pm 0.10$ (16)	3.58 (100)

表 3 低磷、铝毒胁迫条件下菜豆叶片有机酸含量( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )

Table 3 Concentrations of organic acids in leaves of common bean in response to low P and Al toxicity stress

品种 Traits	处理 Treatment	柠檬酸 Citrate	酒石酸 Tartrate	乙酸 Acetate	总酸量 Total organic acids
G842	CK	$8.35\pm 0.75$ (18)	$33.3\pm 3.60$ (73)	$4.14\pm 0.58$ (9)	45.79 (100)
	LP	$16.9\pm 2.56$ (25)	$44.9\pm 4.22$ (67)	$5.48\pm 0.92$ (8)	67.28 (100)
	Al	$11.2\pm 1.42$ (15)	$56.9\pm 5.12$ (76)	$7.26\pm 1.28$ (9)	75.36 (100)
AFR	CK	$9.12\pm 1.01$ (21)	$30.9\pm 2.88$ (71)	$3.75\pm 0.64$ (8)	43.77 (100)
	LP	$5.82\pm 0.48$ (11)	$42.9\pm 6.25$ (80)	$4.63\pm 0.72$ (9)	53.35 (100)
	Al	$21.9\pm 4.21$ (19)	$86.4\pm 11.2$ (75)	$6.18\pm 0.98$ (6)	114.5 (100)
ZPV	CK	$9.4\pm 1.25$ (27)	$23.0\pm 4.12$ (65)	$2.86\pm 0.35$ (8)	35.26 (100)
	LP	$35.6\pm 0.65$ (39)	$50.0\pm 6.68$ (55)	$6.12\pm 1.02$ (6)	91.72 (100)
	Al	$84.5\pm 11.6$ (45)	$94.4\pm 8.25$ (50)	$9.60\pm 1.38$ (5)	188.5 (100)
G273	CK	$6.22\pm 1.35$ (11)	$35.3\pm 2.56$ (65)	$13\pm 1.57$ (24)	54.52 (100)
	LP	$19.8\pm 2.78$ (24)	$53.4\pm 8.28$ (65)	$9.06\pm 0.86$ (11)	82.26 (100)
	Al	$31.7\pm 3.65$ (36)	$39.5\pm 3.95$ (45)	$16.1\pm 2.16$ (19)	87.3 (100)

### 3 讨论

低磷和铝毒胁迫明显降低菜豆生物量(图 1)。低磷使 DNA 合成速度变慢,光合产物向根系运输减缓,同时,根系吸收的矿质养分减少,植株生长速率下降,故生物量与对照相比,下降非常明显<sup>[14]</sup>。铝毒直接作用于根系,使根系生长减慢或停止,同时,铝毒与细胞膜作用,改变膜透性,使细胞内物质向外渗漏作用加强,用于植株正常生长发育的同化物减少,植株生长减缓,生物量下降<sup>[15]</sup>。由于不同植物、同一植物的不同基因型对低磷、铝毒敏感程度不同,低磷、铝毒胁迫诱导一系列的生理生化反应也不尽相同,耐性品种比敏感型品种在逆境下能维持较高的生物量<sup>[16]</sup>。白羽扇豆在低磷胁迫时,分泌可达总干重 15%~23%的有机酸于根际环境,活化难溶性磷以满足自身生长对磷的需要<sup>[17]</sup>。菜豆受低磷和铝毒胁迫诱导,其有机酸,尤其是柠檬酸分泌量表现出明显的基因型差异(表 1、图 4 和图 5)。低磷和铝毒胁迫条件下,菜豆 G842 干重减少量明显小于 AFR、ZPV 和 G273,具有较高的干重和磷吸收量;且铝毒胁迫时,铝吸收量较上述 3 种基因型小(图 1~图 3)。这表明菜豆 G842 较 AFR、ZPV 和 G273 对低磷、铝毒胁迫具有较强的适应能力。Yan 等认为<sup>[1]</sup>低磷胁迫时,来源于 Andeason 基因库的 G842 菜豆基因型比其它具有较高的磷效率,取决于该基因型特殊的根构型及较强的酸化能力,从柠檬酸和有机酸分泌总量来看,本文的结果进一步支持了这种观点。Ma 等人发现铝毒胁迫时,荞麦通过大量分泌草酸,缓解铝毒作用,而且草酸的分泌量与其解铝毒能力呈线性关系<sup>[11]</sup>;山芋解铝毒作用与其草酸分泌量关系密切<sup>[18]</sup>。由此可以推测,菜豆 G842 基因型对低磷、铝毒较强的适应能力很可能与其有机酸分泌有关。有研究表明,不同有机酸种类对难溶性磷的活化以及铝的络合能力取决于有机酸分子结构上的 OH/COOH 功能基在主链上的相对位置;柠檬酸和草酸与铝离子、三价铁离子络合易形成五元环和六元环的稳定结构,被认为是铝的强解毒剂以及难溶性磷的活化剂<sup>[19,20]</sup>。因此,菜豆对低磷、铝毒胁迫的适应能力主要与柠檬酸的分泌量关系密切。铝毒胁迫条件下菜豆不同部位柠檬酸的累积对缓解体内活性铝离子的毒害具有重要的生态学意义<sup>[21]</sup>。低磷、铝毒胁迫时,菜豆有机酸,尤其是柠檬酸的分泌及其在不同部位的累积是其适应低磷、铝毒胁迫的重要生理反应<sup>[22]</sup>。

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