# 干旱胁迫下内生真菌感染对黑麦草叶 内几种同工酶的影响

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摘要:以内生真菌感染(endophyte-infected, EI)与不感染(endophyte-free, EF)的黑麦草(Lolium perenne L.)种子建立实验种

群,分别对其施加长时间不同强度的干旱胁迫,通过比较黑麦草体内过氧化物酶(POD)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、多酚氧化酶(PPO)活性及其同工酶谱的变化以探讨保护酶系统在内生真菌——植物共生体的抗旱性方面所作的贡献。研究结果表明,水分胁迫和内生真菌对黑麦草 3 种酶的影响不仅表现在总量上而且表现在同工酶的酶谱及各区带的酶活力上。就总酶活力而言,EI和 EF 植株中 POD、SOD和 PPO的活性均随着干旱胁迫强度的增加而增加,进一步将 EI和 EF 植株的酶活力进行比较,发现与 EF 植株相比,EI 植株中 POD和 PPO的活性相对较低,而 SOD的活性相对较高。从同工酶的谱带数量和强弱来看,POD同工酶各区带活力均随干旱胁迫强度的增加而增加,EI 植株叶片增加的幅度高于 EF 叶片,而且 EI叶片在重度胁迫下出现了1条新带;SOD同工酶各区带活力在 EI叶片中有随干旱胁迫增加而增加的趋势,而在 EF 叶片中有些区带酶活力增强,有些区带酶活力减弱,且 EI叶片在中度胁迫下出现了1条新带;PPO同工酶随干旱胁迫的增强,EI和 EF 叶片均表现为有些区带酶活力增强,有些区带酶活力减弱。总之,内生真菌的感染虽然没有显著提高宿主植物黑麦草 POD、SOD和 PPO的活性,但使宿主黑麦草对干旱胁迫的反应更为迅速,其中既包括 POD、SOD等酶活力的迅速升高,也包括新酶带的产生。

关键词:多年生黑麦草;内生真菌;干旱胁迫;同工酶

# ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) under different water conditions

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Abstract: Neotyphodium endophytes are a group of clavicipitaceous fungi that form symbiotic associations with a broad

Effects of endophyte infection on POD, SOD and PPO isozymes in perennial

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spectrum of grasses within the *Pooideae* family. The major benefits for grass endophytes are access to nutrients from the apoplast and a means of dissemination through the seed. Benefits to the host include protection from mammalian and insect herbivory, resistance to nematodes and some fungal pathogens, drought tolerance and greater field persistence. Since Read & Camp first reported the close relationship of endophyte infection to drought resistance of tall fescue in 1986, a lot of research work has been done on the effect of endophyte infection on drought resistance of its host grass. In response to endophyte infection, increased root dry matter and rolled leaves have frequently been reported in perennial ryegrass and tall fescue. Endophyte presence in shoots was shown to affect stomatal behavior in its host grass. Stomatal conductance of water-stressed endophyte-infected (EI) fescues declined earlier and faster than that of endophyte-free (EF) plants, suggesting more rapid

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stomatal closing. In some EI grasses, water content of tiller bases may be maintained at high levels than those in EF plants

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during drought. Here one question may be asked whether protective enzyme systems in the host grass are affected by endophyte infection. Recently we reported the effect of endophyte infection on protective enzyme activities in leaves of perennial ryegrass underv drought stress. In this paper *Lolium perenne* cv Pinnacle infected by *Neotyphodium lolii* was still chosen as the experimental material. Activities of POD, SOD, PPO and their isozymes were compared between EI and EF plants to study the contribution of the endophyte to improve the drought resistance of its host plant.

Seeds of *Lolium perenne* cv Pinnacle (from Oregon Seed Company, USA) were treated in two different ways; some were placed on moist filter paper and germinated under room temperature to get EI plants, others were exposed to heat treatment in a bath (43 C 15min, then 57 C 35min) and then placed on moist filter paper to get EF plants. EI and EF plants were selected and transferred to plastic pots (25 cm in diameter and 21 cm in depth). A two-factor randomized-block design was used. The first factor was sustained drought stress with four levels of water stress imposed, which included the control (80% FC, Field water capacity), mild stress (60% FC), moderate stress (45% FC) and severe stress (30% FC). The other factor was endophyte status, including EI and EF. Each treatment was replicated three times. The drought stress was from October 5 to November 5, 1999. When the period ended, a newly expanded leaf was taken for the determination of activities of POD, SOD, PPO and their isozymes. Isozymes were analyzed by perpendicular discontinuous polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. All of these isozymes were first electrophoresed under 180V constant pressure, when bromophenol blue went into the separation gel, constant pressure was changed to 250V for two to three hours until finished. The processes of electrophoresis were operated at 4 C. After staining, pictures were taken of the gels or they were scanned and analyzed by Pharmacia Image Master VDS immediately.

Drought stress and endophyte infection affected activities of POD, SOD and PPO as well as spectrums and activities of their isozymes. Drought stress raised activities of POD, SOD and PPO, but the activities of POD and PPO of EI leaves were lower while SOD activity was higher when compared with EF leaves. POD isozymes' activity of both EI and EF leaves increased when drought stress was strengthened, but EI leaves increased more rapidly and had a new spectrum band under severe drought stress, which suggested that POD activities of EI leaves were more sensitive to drought stress than those of EF leaves. SOD isozymes' activity of EI leaves tended to increase following drought stress and a new band appeared under moderate stress, while SOD isozymes' activity of EF leaves increased or decreased in different spectrum bands. Under different water stresses, however, SOD activity of EI leaves were all higher than those of EF leaves, only that the difference increased with strengthening the drought stress. As far as PPO isozymes' activity was concerned, some bands increased while the others decreased in both EI and EF leaves under drought stress. As a whole, although endophyte didn't evidently enhanced the activity of POD, SOD and PPO, it did improve the responses of the host plant to drought stress, which included rapid increase of enzyme activities and appearance of new spectrum bands. The fact that POD and PPO activities of EI leaves were lower than those of EF leaves showed that endophytes did not trigger the defense mechanism of host plants, which further confirmed the mutualistic relationship of endophytes and their host plants.

Key words: Lolium perenne L.; endophyte; drought stress; isozyme 文章编号:1000-0933(2004)07-1323-07 中图分类号:Q945 文献标识码:A

内生真菌在植物抗逆性上的作用可以分为对非生物胁迫的抗性和对生物胁迫的抗性两方面,前者主要包括对干旱和高温的耐性,后者主要包括阻抑昆虫和食草动物的采食、抵抗病原性真菌和线虫的危害等。自 Read & Camp<sup>[2]</sup>首次报道内生真菌与高羊茅抗旱性有关以来,关于植物——内生真菌共生体的抗旱机制已经进行了大量的研究,已有工作表明,与未感染植株相比,干旱条件下感染植株的根系生长更为旺盛<sup>[3,4]</sup>、有更多的叶卷曲<sup>[5]</sup>、气孔导度下降更早、更快,气孔关闭更为迅速<sup>[6,7]</sup>;也有些感染植株,其分蘖基部具有贮水功能<sup>[8,9]</sup>;此外,内生真菌能提高一些宿主植物的渗透调节能力<sup>[7]</sup>,而渗透调节能力的增强又与分蘖在干旱条件下的存活率以及后期的恢复生长密切相关。

在干旱胁迫下,耐旱性植物可动员酶性的和非酶性的防御系统保护细胞免遭氧化伤害,前者包括超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化物酶(POD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、抗坏血酸还原酶(AsAPOD)等[10~12]。然而到目前为止关于水分胁迫下内生真菌对植物体内保护酶活性的影响国内外报道甚少,最近报道了水分胁迫下内生真菌感染对黑麦草叶内保护酶系统活力的影响[13]。本文仍以黑麦草为实验数据,通过比较不同强度水分胁迫条件下内生真菌感染与未感染植株体内几种保护酶的同工酶酶谱,进一步探讨保护酶在内生真菌。牧草共生体的抗旱性方面所作的贡献。

#### 1 材料和方法

#### 1.1 实验材料

选择黑麦草( $Lolium\ perenne\ L.$ )为实验材料,品种为 Pinnacle。黑麦草是优良的牧草和草坪草,在世界温带地区广泛栽培,常与内生真菌  $Neotyphodium\ lolii$  构成共生关系。 $Pinnacle\ 种子自美国俄勒冈种子公司购进,内生真菌侵染率高于 <math>90\%$ 。

选取均匀、饱满的种子,洗净后一部分直接摆放于湿滤纸上,室温萌发;另一部分经热处理(先经过 43 C 恒温水浴保温 15 min,再升温至 57 C 恒温水浴保温 35 min)后,摆放于湿滤纸上,室温萌发。 1 周后,将已萌发的种子移至蛭石中。每天浇 1 次水,每  $2\sim3$  周施 1 次肥,以保证充足的水分和养分供应。移栽 5 周后进行内生真菌感染率的检测。根据检测结果,建立 EI 和 EF 两个实验种群①。种子和叶鞘中内生真菌的检测、内生真菌的活力判断以及构建 EF 种群方法的可行性见参考文献 EI 。

#### 1.2 实验方法

- 1. 2.1 EI 和 EF 实验种群的建植 挑选长势良好、大小一致的 EI 和 EF 植株移入直径  $25 \,\mathrm{cm}$ 、高  $21 \,\mathrm{cm}$  的塑料盆中,每盆装填  $8 \,\mathrm{kg}$  复合土壤(土:沙=1:1),土壤田间持水量为 20.37%,萎蔫系数为 6.31%。 每盆移入 24 株苗,EI 和 EF 种群分别移栽 12 盆,共 24 盆。
- 1.2.2 干旱胁迫处理 采用两因素随机区组实验设计,因素之一为干旱胁迫,分对照、轻度、中度、重度 4 个水平;因素之二为内生真菌感染率,分 EI 和 EF 2 个水平。将  $4\times2$  共 8 个处理各重复 3 次。干旱胁迫强度为:对照 80% FC (Field Capacity,田间持水量),轻度 60% FC,中度 45% FC,重度 30% FC。干旱胁迫实验从 1999 年 10 月 5 日~11 月 5 日共持续 32d。胁迫开始时,充分灌水,使土壤含水量达到田间持水量水平,然后停止供水使其自然下降,当达到预定的胁迫强度下限后,每天称重浇水使其水分含量维持在胁迫水平。于 10 月 30 日剪取植株叶片进行 SOD 及其同工酶的分析,11 月 5 日胁迫实验周期结束时剪取植株叶片进行 POD 和多酚氧化酶 (PPO)的活性及其同工酶的分析。

胺,用少量无水已醇溶解,再用 0.2 mol/L pH6.8 磷酸缓冲液定容到 100ml,染色 20min。所有同工酶均先在 180V 恒压下电泳,当溴酚蓝进入分离胶后,在 250V 恒压下电泳 2~3h,直至完成(均在 4℃下进行)。染色后立即照相或用 Pharmacia Image Master VDS 影像摄录系统进行图像分析和扫描。

#### 2 结果与分析

# 2.1 干旱胁迫对黑麦草叶内过氧化物酶(POD)活性及其同工酶的影响

POD 活性在 EI 和 EF 叶片中均随干旱胁迫强度的增加而增加(图 1),内生真菌的感染不仅没有提高宿主植物 POD 的活性,相反无论在充足供水的对照条件下,还是在不同程度的干旱胁迫条件下,EI 叶片的 POD 活性均低于 EF 叶片,但二者之间的差异随干旱胁迫的增加有减小的趋势,表明与 EF 叶片相比,EI 叶片的 POD 活性对干旱胁迫的反应更为迅速。

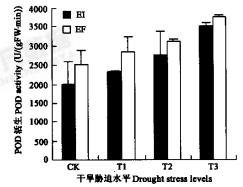


图 1 不同强度干旱胁迫对黑麦草 POD 活性的影响 Fig. 1 Changes of POD activity under different drought levels CK 80% FC;T1 60% FC;T2 45% FC;T3 30% FC

POD 同工酶染色后呈棕红色(图 2)。整体来看,不同强度的干旱胁迫和内生真菌感染状态对 POD 同工酶酶带数影响不大,多数情况下酶带数均为 3 条(分别表示为 G1、G2、G3 区),表明实验种群在遗传背景上的同源性,但各区带的酶活力因干旱胁迫强度的不同及内生真菌感染状态的不同而有明显差异。随着干旱胁迫强度的增加,EI 和 EF 叶片 POD 同工酶的活性均有升高

① 按照文献**惯例,数据**内生真菌侵染(endophyte-infected)的植株简称为 EI 植株,将未被内生真菌侵染(endophyte-free)的植株简称为 EF 植株

的趋势,且这一变化在  $G_2$  和  $G_3$  区更趋明显。从区带的积分 OD 值 (IOD)来看,EI 叶片  $G_2$  区带的活力随干旱胁迫强度的增强而显著增加,EF 叶片在该区的酶活力虽然在轻、中度干旱胁迫下有增加的趋势,但在重度胁迫下表现为活力下降,而且对照和各处理之间的活力差异不明显;在  $G_3$  区 EI 和 EF 叶片的酶活力变化比较接近,均在轻、中度胁迫下增加,而在重度胁迫下下降,只是 EI 下降的幅度更大;至于  $G_1$  区,EI 和 EF 叶片的酶活力差异较大,EI 叶片在对照和轻、中度胁迫下都有一个明显的峰值,而在重度胁迫下峰值不明显,与之相反,EF 叶片只在重度胁迫下有一明显峰值。

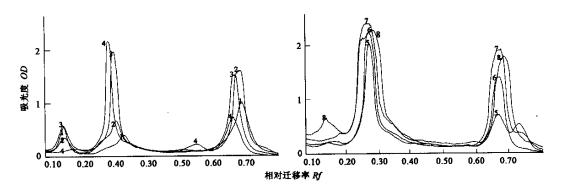


图 2 不同强度干旱胁迫对黑麦草叶内过氧化物酶同工酶活性的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different intensity of drought stress on POD isozyme of perennial

进一步对 EI 和 EF 叶片 POD 同工酶活性进行比较,发现无论在对照条件下还是在不同强度的干旱胁迫条件下,EI 叶片 POD 同工酶的总活力均低于 EF 叶片,但与各自的对照组相比,干旱胁迫导致 EI 叶片同工酶活性增加的幅度显著高于 EF 叶片,而且 EI 叶片在重度胁迫下在 G2 和 G3 区之间出现了 1 条新带,而 EF 叶片在对照条件下在 EF 区有 EF 、随着干旱胁迫程度的增加,该区只剩下 EF 、由此推测,干旱胁迫下 EF 叶片 EF 中片 EF 的迅速增加以及新酶带的出现可能与 EF 种群对干旱的适应性更强有关。

#### 2.2 干旱胁迫对黑麦草叶内超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性及其同工酶的影响

在 EI 和 EF 叶片中 SOD 活性均随干旱胁迫强度的增加趋于增加,内生真菌的感染有提高宿主植物 SOD 活性的趋势(图 3)。与对 POD 活性影响相一致,内生真菌的感染也使宿主植物 SOD 活性对干旱胁迫的反应更为迅速,表现为随干旱胁迫强度的增加,EI 叶片趋向于比 EF 叶片的 SOD 活性更高。

SOD 同工酶经 NBT 法染色后背景为深蓝色,酶带无色透明(图 4),各实验种群的同工酶主带均为 3 条(分别表示为 G1、G2、G3 区),但各区带的活力随干旱胁迫强度的不同及内生真菌的感染与否各有差异。对于 EI 叶片,各区带的酶活力随着干旱胁迫强度的增加趋于增加,这一变化趋势在 G3 区表现最为明显,而在 G1 和 G2 区重度胁迫下的酶活力低于中度胁迫,因此在这两个区内以中度胁迫下的叶片酶活力最高,而且在 G2 区中度胁迫还导致 1 条新酶带的出现;对于 EF 叶片,G1 和 G2 区带的酶活力随干旱胁迫强度的增加分别有降低和升高趋势,但对照和各处理之间的酶活性差异不显著,只在 G3 区,酶活力随干旱胁迫强度的增加而显著降低。进一步对 EI 和 EF 叶片各酶带的活力进行比较,发现在 G1 区,所有处理条件下 EI 叶片的酶活力均高于 EF 叶片;在 G2 区,二者在各处理条件下的酶活力比较接近,且均以中度胁迫下的酶活力为最高;在 G3 区,对照条件下

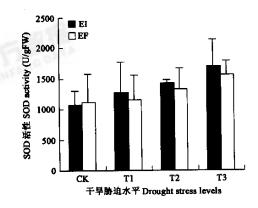


图 3 不同强度干旱胁迫对黑麦草 SOD 活性的影响 Fig. 3 Changes of SOD activity under different drought levels CK 80% FC;T1 60% FC;T2 45% FC;T3 30% FC

EI 叶片的酶活力小于 EF 叶片,但随着干旱胁迫强度的增加,EI 叶片的活力显著增加,而 EF 叶片的活力显著降低,致使在重度胁迫下,EI 叶片的酶活力显著高于 EF 叶片,由此推测 G3 区带可能与黑麦草抗旱性的关系最为密切。

#### 2.3 干旱胁迫对黑麦草叶内多酚氧化酶(PPO)同工酶的影响

 度增加而增加的趋势,而 G3 区带的活力则以充足灌水的对照组为最高。随着干旱胁迫强度的增加,G3 区带的酶活力逐渐减小。与 EI 叶片的变化程度不同,EF 叶片的 G2,G3,G4 区带的活力随干旱胁迫强度的增加均有上升趋势,而 G1 区带的活力则以充足灌水的对照组为最高,以重度干旱胁迫组为最低。总体来看,G1 和 G2 区带的活力以 EF 叶片高于 EI 叶片,G3 和 G4 区带的活力二者之间比较接近,总体表现为 EF 叶片的 PPO 同工酶活力高于 EI 叶片。

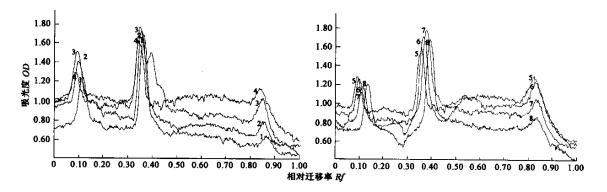


图 4 不同强度干旱胁迫对黑麦草叶内超氧化物歧化酶同工酶活性的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of different intensity of drought stress on SOD isozyme of perennial ryegrass EI:1~4,1 80% FC(Field Capacity);2 60% FC;3 45% FC;4 30% FC;EF:5~8,5 80% F

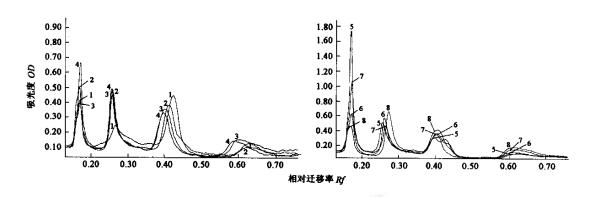


图 5 不同强度干旱胁迫对黑麦草叶内多酚氧化酶同工酶活性的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of different intensity of drought stress on PPO isozyme of perennial ryegrass

EI:1~4,1 80% FC(Field Capacity); 2 60% FC; 3 45% FC; 4 30% FC; 5~8, EF; 5 80% FC; 6 60% FC; 7 45% FC; 8 30% FC

#### 3 讨论

同工酶作为植物体内最活跃的酶之一,它的合成和活性始终受到体内遗传基因的控制和调节。不良环境的影响常引起基因的变异而导致酶结构及其活性的改变,这种改变反映在同工酶的酶谱上便出现了不同数量及不同迁移率的谱带。因此,从同工酶的分析中可以初步了解各种植物对不良环境的适应情况及基因的变异情况[20]。

### 3.1 POD 同工酶变化对干旱胁迫和内生真菌感染的反应

关于水分胁迫对 POD 同工酶的影响,20 世纪 90 年代以来已有不少报道,赵会贤等[21]的实验表明,在水分胁迫条件下,抗旱小麦品种的 POD 同工酶谱带增加,原有某些酶带的活性亦增强;莫饶和郑成木[22]对水稻的研究表明,水分胁迫并未引起POD 同工酶酶带数的变化,只是导致若干酶带活性的增加。本文对多年生黑麦草的研究表明,随着干旱胁迫强度的增加,EI 和EF 叶片 POD 同工酶活性均有增强的趋势,而且 EI 叶片在重度胁迫下出现了1条新带。

至于内生真菌对 POD 活性及同工酶的影响,虽然在 20 世纪 90 年代初期就由一些学者所提出,但该方面进行的研究较少。自 Roberts 等[23]发现内生真菌的存在可改变宿主植物几丁质酶的合成以来,有人提出植物 POD 活性也可能被内生真菌所影响,其后 Naffaa 等[24]以高羊茅、黑麦草为材料,采用人工接种的方法获得牧草-内生真菌的多个共生体。研究结果表明,多数 EI 叶鞘的 POI**)活件数据**于 EF 叶鞘;Bonnet 等[25]以 10mmol/L ZnSO<sub>4</sub> 处理内生真菌感染与未感染的黑麦草,发现 EF 叶片的抗坏血酸过氧化物酶的活性显著高于 EI 叶片;胡桂馨等[26]在对高羊茅的干旱胁迫研究中,也发现 EI 植株 POD 活性显著低于

EF 植株。本文对黑麦草 POD 活性及其同工酶的研究中也表明,无论在充足供水条件下,还是在不同程度的干旱胁迫条件下, EF 叶片的 POD 活性均高于 EI 叶片,与已有的报道相一致。另外,本文从 POD 同工酶谱的研究中进一步发现,与各自的对照相比,EI 叶片的活性变化比 EF 叶片更为迅速,而且 EI 叶片在重度胁迫下出现了 1 条新带,说明内生真菌的存在虽然没有提高宿主植物 POD 的活性,但提高了宿主植物遭受干旱胁迫时的 POD 调节能力,其中既包括 POD 活力的迅速增加,也包括新酶带的产生。

### 3.2 SOD 同工酶变化对干旱胁迫和内生真菌感染的反应

SOD 在控制脂质过氧化和防止膜系统受伤等方面有一定的保护作用,与植物的抗旱性有关 $[^{13}]$ 。关于 SOD 同工酶与植物抗旱性关系的研究报道较少,莫饶和郑成木 $[^{22}]$ 的研究表明,水分胁迫不影响水、旱稻 SOD 同工酶的酶带数,但各区带酶活性分别表现出增强或减弱,而且同工酶活性的增强或减弱与水、旱稻的抗旱性似乎不存在相关性。至于内生真菌对植物 SOD 活性的影响,目前的报道就更少。Bonnet 等 $[^{25}]$ 以不同浓度的  $ZnSO_4$  处理内生真菌感染和不感染的黑麦草,发现 SOD 活性在 EI 和 EF 叶片之间无明显差异。本文的研究结果也表明,随着干旱胁迫强度的增加,EI 和 EF 叶片的 SOD 活性均趋于升高,而且 EI 叶片的 SOD 活性有高于 EF 叶片的趋势。进一步对二者的同工酶谱进行分析,发现内生真菌的存在虽然没有显著提高宿主植物 SOD 的活性,但 SOD 活性随干旱胁迫强度增加而升高在 EI 和 EF 叶片中是通过同工酶各区带有差别的变化而实现的,EI 叶片 SOD 同工酶对干旱胁迫的反应更为敏感,说明内生真菌的存在可能改变了宿主植物的 SOD 同工酶活性表达的调节能力。

### 3.3 PPO 同工酶变化对干旱胁迫和内生真菌感染的反应

PPO 是普遍存在于植物体内的一种生理防御性酶类。目前对 PPO 生理功能的研究比较多地集中在它与植物的抗病性关系上,至于多酚氧化酶活性与植物抗旱性之间的关系如何,已有的报道较少。商振清等[27]在温室中用 PEG 处理水稻幼苗,发现处理后的幼苗体内 PPO 活性有所升高;李天星等[28]在田间环境下对云南松进行水分处理,结果表明随水分亏缺程度的增加,PPO 活性逐渐增加。本研究结果也表明,无论是 EI 叶片还是 EF 叶片,其 PPO 活性均随干旱胁迫强度的增加而增加,可见干旱和病原菌侵染一样都会使 PPO 活性升高。对 EI 和 EF 叶片同工酶活力进行比较,发现内生真菌感染并未提高宿主植物的 PPO 活性,说明与病原菌不同,内生真菌并未触发宿主植物的自我防御反应,从而进一步证明了内生真菌与宿主植物是互利共生的[29]。

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