

干旱胁迫下内生真菌感染对黑麦草 光合色素和光合产物的影响

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摘要:以含有内生真菌的黑麦草(*Lolium perenne* L.)种子为材料,采用加热处理方式构建内生真菌非感染的黑麦草种群,通过比较内生真菌感染(EI)和非感染(EF)植株在正常条件下和干旱胁迫条件下叶片相对水分含量、叶绿素、可溶性糖和淀粉含量等指标的差异,探讨黑麦草 EI 和 EF 种群对于干旱胁迫的适应性差异。结果表明:在中度胁迫后期, EI 植株叶片的 RWC 显著高于 EF 植株,即 EI 植株的保水能力更强。轻度水分胁迫下,内生真菌感染可使其宿主植物的可溶性糖含量增加,以增强宿主的渗透调节能力,随着干旱胁迫强度的加大,内生真菌的这一增益效应不再起作用,此时,宿主植物将更多的光合产物——淀粉积累于体内,以度过不良环境。第 2 年春天 EI 和 EF 种群的恢复生长情况进一步表明,经过中度干旱胁迫后, EI 种群的恢复更为迅速。生物量的大小是植物种群净光合作用能力的直接体现,研究中在中度干旱胁迫条件下,黑麦草 EI 种群的生物量显著高于 EF 种群,但从光合色素的变化来看,相同水分状况下 EI 和 EF 植株的 Chla、Chlb 以及 Car 的变化趋势比较接近,这说明内生真菌感染并未缓解干旱胁迫对光合色素的破坏,内生真菌可能通过其它途径来改善宿主植物的光合能力。

关键词:内生真菌;黑麦草;RWC;可溶性糖;淀粉

Photosynthetic pigments and photosynthetic products of endophyte-infection and endophyte-free *Lolium perenne* L. under drought stress conditions

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Abstract: Endophytes and their host grasses are mutually symbiotic. On one hand, the grasses provide photosynthates for the fungi; on the other hand, the endophytes may enhance the host's growth and protect the host from biotic stresses (such as mammalian, insect, and nematode herbivores) and abiotic stresses (such as drought and high temperature). In the past, much research work has been done on the beneficial effect of endophyte infection on biotic stress resistance of grasses. When abiotic stress, such as drought, was regarded, most research work focused on several agronomy indexes. Thus, in this paper *Lolium perenne* cv SR4000 infected by *Neotyphodium lolii* was chosen as experimental material. Relative water content (RWC), chlorophyll, soluble sugar and starch content of endophyte-infected (EI) and endophyte-free (EF) populations under normal and drought stress conditions were compared.

EI seeds of *Lolium perenne* L. were used to attain EF population by heating the seeds at 43 C for 15 min and then 57 C for 25min. The experimental seedling was bred in winter during 1998, and then populations were constructed twice with ramets in April 1999 and April 2000 separately. EI and EF populations were transplanted into the soil column system designed for the experiment. Each system was comprised of a cylinder-shaped tinplate sleeve filled with soil and fixed in the ground. The

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展规划资助项目(G2000018601);国家自然科学基金资助项目(30370239);教育部科学技术研究重点资助项目(03046)

收稿日期:2003-12-12;**修订日期:**2004-12-15

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Foundation item: National Key Basic Research Special Foundation Project (No. G2000018601), National Natural Science Foundation Grant (No. 30370239) and Ministry of Education Key Grant (No. 03046)

Received date: 2004-12-15 **Accepted date:** 2004-12-15

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system was 25cm in diameter and 60cm in depth. The top 0~25cm layer was filled with a compound of soil, sand and biological fertilizer (soil : sand : biological fertilizer=18 : 10 : 1). Each column contained approximately 14.3kg oven-dried soil. Field capacity and permanent wilting point were 18.53% and 8.31% respectively. Eighteen column systems were made as required.

The experimental populations were treated by cyclic drought stress where three stress levels were designed, i.e. control, mild and moderate level. The stress treatment period was from Sep. 29, 2000 to Nov. 7, 2000, and sustained for 40 days. In this period, the control set was watered once per six days; the mild stress set was watered on the 10th, 25th and 40th day, respectively; and the moderate stress set was watered only once at the end of the period. When watered, all populations were watered to field capacity. When the stress period ended, the shoots were harvested, leaving a stubble height of about 4cm. The remaining plant parts lived through the winter in their natural condition. During the next spring, the regeneration characters of each population were investigated.

A newly expanded leaf, or the second leaf down which had recently fully expanded, was taken for the determination of relative water content (RWC), chlorophyll, soluble sugar and starch content. The leaf samples were taken between 2:00 and 2:30 pm. The sampling work was carried out at three-day intervals.

The results showed that RWC of EI leaves was close to that of EF leaves under controlled and mild stress, while under moderate stress, RWC of EI leaves was significantly higher than that of EF leaves, i.e. EI plants took more advantage over EF plants in water-holding ability. When carbohydrate accumulation was regarded, the endophyte could enhance soluble sugars in host plants to improve their osmotic ability under mild stress. With stress intensification, the improvement of the endophyte no longer existed, but at this time more photosynthetic products (such as starch) accumulated in EI plants, which could be beneficial for the host grass to survive through the undesirable conditions, such as winter. During the next spring, EI populations recovered more rapidly than EF populations. Especially after moderate drought stress treatment, EI populations had significantly more regeneration tillers than EF populations. The biomass of a population is closely related to its photosynthesis. Under moderate stress, EI populations accumulated significantly more biomass than EF populations, which suggests that endophyte infection could alleviate photosynthesis inhibition of drought stress on ryegrass. As far as photosynthesis pigments were concerned, contents of Chla, Chlb and Car of EI plants were close to those of EF plants, which showed that endophyte infection didn't protect photosynthesis pigments from being destroyed by drought stress, and the endophyte may improve photosynthesis ability of its host plant in other ways.

Key words: endophyte; *Lolium perenne* L.; RWC; soluble sugar; starch

文章编号:1000-0933(2005)02-0225-07 中图分类号:Q142,Q945,Q948 文献标识码:A

关于内生真菌对禾本科植物抗逆性影响的研究,目前的工作集中在对生物胁迫的抗性方面,至于对干旱等非生物胁迫的抗性,以往的研究重点多放在几个农学指标上。关于感染内生真菌的禾本科植物对干旱胁迫的生理反应的报道相对较少,尤其是内生真菌提高植物抗旱性机制的研究多处在推测阶段。就报道较多的分蘖数和产量变化而言,研究结果也很不一致,有的报道为正效应^[1~3];有的报道为无显著效应^[4,5];还有的报道为负效应^[6,7]。造成这些差异的原因在于禾本科植物——内生真菌共生体的相互作用既与宿主植物的基因型、内生真菌的基因型及双方的生活史对策有关,也与它们所处的环境条件密切相关^[8~12]。因而 Belesky 等^[13]、Cheplick & Cho^[14]均认为内生真菌对宿主植物的增益效应是以特定的共生体和特定的环境条件为基础的,不能简单地外推到其它的共生体。本文以感染内生真菌的黑麦草为材料,构建内生真菌感染和非感染的黑麦草种群,并在田间环境模拟周期性干旱胁迫,通过比较叶片相对水分含量、叶绿素、淀粉、可溶性糖含量等生理生化指标的差异,探讨黑麦草 EI 和 EF 种群对干旱胁迫的适应性差异,以了解内生真菌在黑麦草抗旱性方面所产生的有益影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验材料

实验材料为多年生黑麦草品种 SR4000,采取加热处理方法(先经过 43℃ 恒温水浴保温 15min,再经过 57℃ 恒温水浴保温 25min)以获得非感染内生真菌的黑麦草植株,本研究所采用的实验种群于 1998 年冬季育苗,并于 1999 年 4 月和 2000 年 4 月两次采用无性系构建种群。

1.2 干旱胁迫处理

1.2.1 实验设计 将长势良好、大小一致的 EI 和 EF 植株栽植于自行设计、制作的圆柱形铁皮支撑套栽培装置中。支撑套壁的上沿略高于地面,支撑套口直径和深度分别为 25cm 和 60cm。该装置被固定在实验区内挖成的空洞中,空洞的底部铺有 8cm

厚的碎石作为隔离层以阻断毛管水上升但同时允许重力水下渗。碎石层以上铺有 3cm 厚的粗沙层,中间层装填田间土壤(按照其原来层次依次装填)至距套口上沿 2cm 处,上部 0~25cm 层的装填土按照土:沙:生物菌肥(体积比)=18:10:1 的比例拌入生物菌肥。每只栽植桶平均装填土壤重量为 14.3kg(按烘干土重计)。测定土壤田间持水量为 18.53%,萎蔫系数为 8.31%。EI 和 EF 分别移栽 9 桶,共 18 桶。

实验采取周期性干旱胁迫,设对照、轻度和中度 3 个水平,胁迫实验从 2000 年 9 月 29 日开始至 11 月 7 日结束,共持续 40 天。整个周期内对照组每 6d 浇水 1 次;轻度胁迫组分别在胁迫开始的第 10、25、40 天共浇水 3 次;中度胁迫组只在胁迫周期结束的最后 1 天(第 40 天)浇水 1 次。无论是对照还是处理,每次浇水都使土壤水分含量达到田间持水量。实验周期结束后将地上部分收获,保留地下部分自然越冬,到第二年春天对各实验种群的恢复生长情况进行统计。

1.2.2 生理生化指标的测定 每 3d 取样 1 次,取样时间为 14:00~14:30。测定指标有叶片相对水分含量(RWC)、光合色素含量、可溶性糖和淀粉含量。RWC 的测定采用称重法;光合色素含量的测定采用混合液法^[15];可溶性糖和淀粉含量的测定参照华东师范大学编写的植物生理学实验指导^[16]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 EI 和 EF 植株叶片相对水分含量(RWC)的变化

黑麦草品种 SR4000 EI 和 EF 植株叶片 RWC 的变化与土壤供水情况密切相关(图 1)。在充足供水的条件下,EI 和 EF 植株的 RWC 均一直维持在 90%以上;轻度水分胁迫导致 EI 和 EF 植株叶片 RWC 稍有下降;中度水分胁迫下,EI 和 EF 植株的 RWC 均随胁迫时间的延续而明显下降。对 3 种不同水分条件下 EI 和 EF 叶片的 RWC 进行比较,发现在对照和轻度胁迫条件下,二者之间均无显著差异,只有在中度胁迫后期,二者之间才出现显著差异,表现为 EI 植株叶片的 RWC 显著高于 EF 植株。说明中度胁迫下黑麦草品种 SR4000 的保水能力因内生真菌的共生而得到改善。

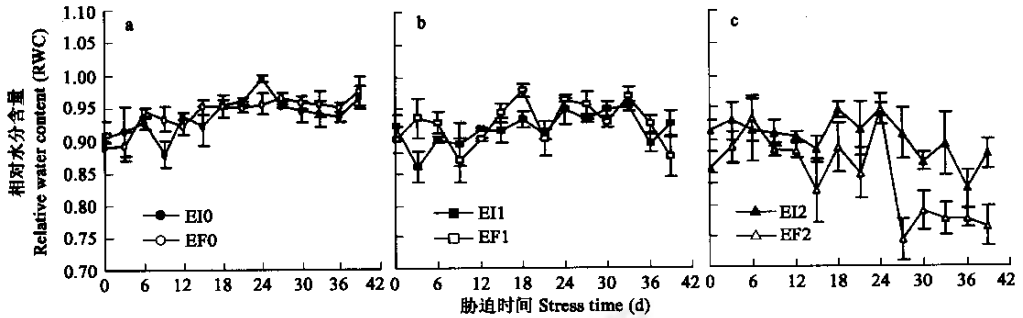


图1 不同水分条件下 EI 和 EF 植株叶片相对水分含量(RWC)的变化

Fig. 1 Relative water content of EI and EF leaves under different water conditions

a 对照 Control; b 轻度胁迫 Mild stress; c 中度胁迫 Moderate stress 下同 the same below

2.2 EI 和 EF 植株叶绿素(Chl)和类胡萝卜素(Car)含量的变化

在本实验所采用的 3 种不同的水分条件下,Chla、Chlb 和 Car 含量的变化趋势均趋于一致(图 2),无论是轻度胁迫还是中度胁迫都没有造成 3 种色素含量的显著下降,就整个胁迫期而言,3 种色素都有随胁迫时间的延续而下降的趋势,只是下降的速度有所不同,Chla 下降最快,Chlb 次之,Car 的变化最为平缓。

对不同水分条件下 EI 和 EF 植株 3 种色素含量分别进行比较,可以看出在充足供水的情况下,EF 植株的 3 种色素含量普遍高于 EI 植株(图 2a),随着水分胁迫强度的增加,在少数几个测定日中,EI 植株的 3 种色素含量高于 EF 植株(图 2b),到中度胁迫情况下,在多数测定日中,EI 植株的 3 种色素含量高于 EF 植株(图 2c),说明随着水分胁迫强度的增加,内生真菌感染有使宿主植物光合色素含量增加的趋势。

2.3 EI 和 EF 植株淀粉和可溶性糖含量的变化

干旱胁迫对黑麦草 EI 和 EF 植株中淀粉和可溶性糖的含量均有影响(图 3)。随着干旱胁迫强度的增加,植株中的淀粉含量明显降低,可溶性糖含量在轻度缺水条件下稍有升高,然后随着胁迫的进一步加强,可溶性糖含量也趋于下降。对 EI 和 EF 植株进行比较,在充足供水的条件下,二者的淀粉和可溶性糖含量的变化趋势很接近,虽然从数值上来看,EI 植株的淀粉和可溶性糖的含量均高于 EF 植株的趋势,但均无显著差异;在轻度缺水条件下,几乎所有的测定日中,EI 植株的淀粉和可溶性糖的

含量均明显高于 EF 植株;随着水分胁迫强度的进一步加强, EI 和 EF 植株的淀粉和可溶性糖含量都迅速下降,但 EI 植株可溶性糖含量下降更快,并在数值上有低于 EF 植株的趋势。

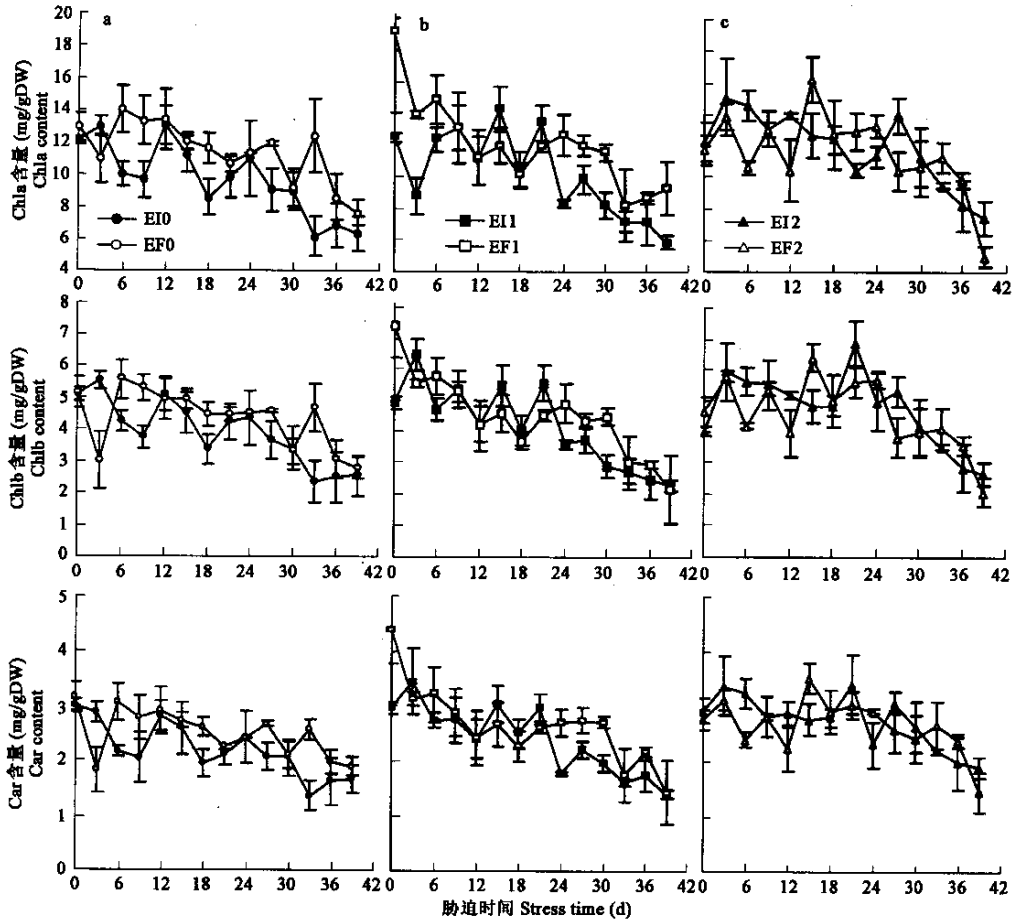


图 2 不同水分条件下 EI 和 EF 植株叶片叶绿素 a、b 和类胡萝卜素的含量变化

Fig. 2 Contents of chlorophyll a, b and carotenoid of EI and EF leaves under different water conditions

2.4 EI 和 EF 种群地上部分生物量

胁迫周期结束后,对所有实验种群的地上部分进行收获,并称量各种群的生物量(图 4)。结果表明,干旱胁迫有使实验种群地上部分的生物量降低的趋势,只是变化幅度因胁迫强度及内生真菌感染情况的不同而不同。对于 EI 种群,干旱胁迫虽有降低其生物量的倾向,但无论是轻度还是中度胁迫下, EI 种群的生物量均与对照无显著差异; EF 种群的变化与 EI 种群有所不同,其生物量随干旱胁迫强度的增加而明显下降,并且中度胁迫下 EF 种群的生物量显著低于对照。进一步对 EI 和 EF 种群进行比较,发现在对照和轻度胁迫下,二者的生物量之间无显著差异,但在中度胁迫下,因 EF 种群生物量的迅速下降而使其显著低于 EI 种群的生物量。

2.5 EI 和 EF 种群的恢复生长

地上部分收获后的实验种群在田间自然越冬,到第 2 年春天恢复生长后,对各实验种群的分蘖数进行统计(图 5),结果发现,干旱胁迫对所有实验种群的恢复生长均有影响,表现为轻度和中度干旱胁迫组实验种群恢复生长的分蘖数均显著低于充足供水的对照组。对于 EI 种群,干旱胁迫虽然使其恢复生长分蘖数明显减少,但由于重复之间偏差较大而使差异不显著;对于 EF 种群,干旱胁迫强度越大,其恢复生长情况越差,并且 3 种水分条件下的恢复生长分蘖数之间具有显著差异。对 EI 和 EF 种群进行比较,发现在对照和轻度胁迫下,二者之间均无显著差异,只有在中度干旱胁迫下, EI 种群的恢复生长分蘖数才显著高于 EF 种群。

万方数据

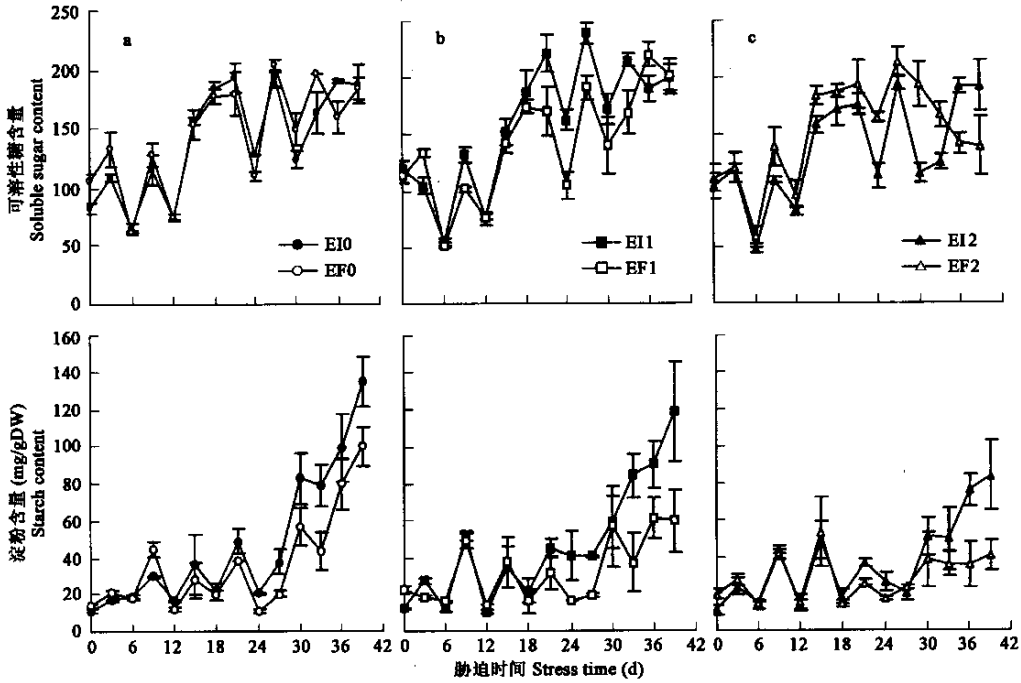


图 3 不同水分条件下 EI 和 EF 植株叶片淀粉和可溶性糖含量的变化
Fig. 3 Contents of starch and soluble sugar of EI and EF leaves under different water conditions

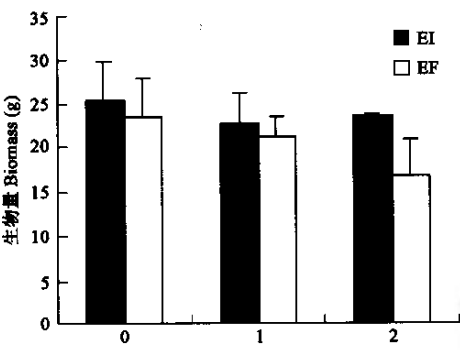


图 4 干旱胁迫末实验种群地上部分生物量
Fig. 4 Shoot biomass of EI and EF populations at the end of stress

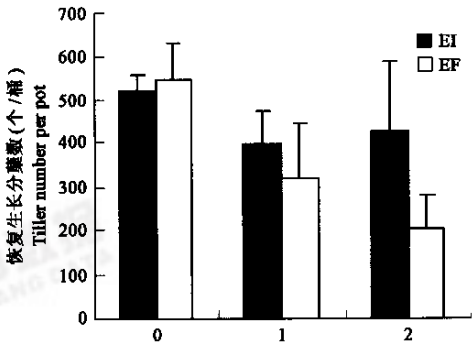


图 5 恢复生长后实验种群的分蘖数
Fig. 5 Tiller number per pot of EI and EF populations

3 讨论

在干旱胁迫条件下,植物可能作出多方面的适应性反应,渗透调节是其中的一个重要方面.对于一些耐旱的植物品种而言,干旱胁迫可诱使细胞内溶质积累,渗透势降低,从而保证组织水势下降时细胞膨压得以维持.

可溶性糖作为一种渗透调节物质,干旱胁迫条件下其含量的增加是植物对干旱胁迫的一种适应性反应^[17].最近 Karsten 等^[18]报道在干旱胁迫下,黑麦草和高羊茅叶鞘中六碳糖和蔗糖的含量均增加以降低渗透势,而且黑麦草的这一调节能力要高于高羊茅.非干旱条件下碳水化合物的积累和干旱胁迫下碳水化合物的运输可增强内生真菌感染植物的耐旱性.据报道,在充足供水条件下,一些内生真菌——高羊茅共生体可将比非感染植物更多的非结构碳水化合物积累于分蘖中^[19],一旦干旱来临,这些碳水化合物可能迅速分配,这些碳水化合物有可能在宿主植物的渗透调节中具有重要作用.关于内生真菌对碳水化合物的影响,目前的研究结果有所不同. Hardy^[20]报道,在充足灌水的条件下,高羊茅(品种名为 Kentucky-31)叶片内可溶性糖含量不受内生真菌感染影响, Hill^[21]在干旱胁迫条件下对相同品种高羊茅的研究中也得出相同的结论; Richardson^[22]以基因为 CB1 的高羊茅为材料,发现干旱胁迫下内生真菌感染植株比未感染植株在叶片和叶鞘中都积累更多的葡萄糖和果糖;而 Hill

等^[23]以高羊茅的 5 个不同基因型为材料则发现,植物叶片中非结构碳水化合物浓度的浓度在其中 3 个基因型中表现为 $EI < EF$, 1 个基因型中为 $EI > EF$, 1 个基因型中二者之间无差异,这一结果说明相同环境条件下被相同内生真菌感染的植物,其宿主的反应不仅随宿主种、品种而且随同一品种的不同基因型而各不相同。

本研究在对黑麦草的研究中发现,品种 SR4000 EI 植株的可溶性糖含量在轻度缺水情况下高于 EF 植株,在对照和中度胁迫情况下与 EF 植株趋于接近,说明轻度水分胁迫下,内生真菌感染可使其宿主植物的可溶性糖含量增加,以增强宿主的渗透调节能力,随着干旱胁迫强度的加大,内生真菌的这一增益效应不再起作用,此时,宿主植物将更多的光合产物——淀粉积累于体内,以度过不良环境。第二年春天 EI 和 EF 种群的恢复生长情况进一步表明,经过中度干旱胁迫后, EI 种群的恢复更为迅速。Malinowski 等^[24]也认为,在干旱胁迫条件下,内生真菌有可能帮助宿主植物以降低生长为代价以维持生理生化过程,当复水后有助于宿主植物迅速恢复生长,本实验支持这一观点。

生物量的大小是植物种群净光合作用能力的直接体现,本研究中在中度干旱胁迫条件下,黑麦草 EI 种群的生物量显著高于 EF 种群,干旱对 EI 种群净光合能力的影响较小,这一结论与 Richardson 等^[25]中的结论相一致。但从光合色素的变化来看, EI 和 EF 植株的 Chla、Chlb 以及 Car 的变化趋势相当接近,这说明内生真菌感染并未缓解干旱胁迫对光合色素的破坏。Bonnet 等^[26]在锌胁迫对感染内生真菌黑麦草的研究中也得出了相同的结论。说明内生真菌可能通过其它途径来改善宿主植物的光合能力。

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