

# 外源一氧化氮供体硝普钠浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗碳氮代谢及抗氧化系统的影响

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**摘要:**预先用 0.1 mmol/L 的 SNP(硝普钠, NO 供体)浸种, 研究 NO 预处理对 120 mmol/L NaCl 胁迫下两小麦品种(扬麦 12 和淮麦 17)幼苗叶片抗氧化系统、碳氮代谢及蛋白酶活性的影响。结果表明, NO 预处理能有效地抑制 NaCl 胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片超氧阴离子释放( $O_2^-$ )和过氧化氢( $H_2O_2$ )积累, 提高超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性, 降低丙二醛(MDA)含量, 提高叶绿素、类胡萝卜素和可溶性总糖含量。另外, NO 预处理显著提高叶片可溶性蛋白质含量, 以及内肽酶和羧肽酶活性。分析表明, NO 有利于维持盐胁迫下小麦碳氮代谢正常运转, 从而促进植株生长, 提高小麦幼苗株高、鲜重和干重。试验条件下, NO 对淮麦 17 的促进作用大于扬麦 12。

**关键词:**一氧化氮; 盐胁迫; 小麦; 碳氮代谢; 抗氧化系统; 蛋白水解酶

## Effects nitroprusside, a nitric oxide donor, on carbon and nitrogen metabolism and the activity of the antioxidation system in wheat seedlings under salt stress

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**Abstract:** Seeds of two wheat cultivars (Huaimai and Yangmai) were pre-soaked with 0.1 mmol/L SNP (sodium nitroprusside, a nitric oxide donor) to study the effects of nitric oxide (NO) on the activity of the antioxidation system, carbon and nitrogen metabolism, and activities of proteinase in wheat seedlings growing with 120 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl. Exogenous NO significantly reduced the  $O_2^-$  (superoxide anion) release rate as well as  $H_2O_2$  content. The activities of SOD (superoxide dismutase) and CAT (catalase) increased, which resulted in a decrease in malondialdehyde (MDA) content in leaves of the seedlings growing under salt stress. In addition, exogenous NO increased the contents of chlorophyll, carotenoids, and the total soluble sugars. Compared with the salt stress treatment alone, the NO pre-treatment significantly increased the content of soluble protein and enhanced the activities of both endopeptidase and carboxypeptidase in leaves. Thus, NO effectively contributed to a better balance between carbon and nitrogen metabolism in seedlings growing under salt stress, and this pre-treatment increased growth rates, as increases in plant height, fresh and dry weight were observed. In addition, Huaimai 17 was more responsive to exogenous NO than Yangmai 12 in this study.

**Key Words:** nitric oxide; salt stress; wheat; carbon/nitrogen metabolism; antioxidation system; proteinases

土壤盐害是制约作物生产的重要逆境之一<sup>[1]</sup>, 可导致植物细胞活性氧积累、破坏叶片光合作用、干扰蛋白合成和阻碍能量代谢, 抑制生长<sup>[2]</sup>。植物则通过提高抗氧化系统酶活性、调节蛋白质水解、促进氨基酸积

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累<sup>[3-4]</sup>,提高色素含量,改善叶片光合作用<sup>[5]</sup>等途径,减轻盐胁迫的伤害。

一氧化氮(NO)作为一个重要的信号分子参与植物体内多种生理过程的调节<sup>[6]</sup>,尤其在逆境条件下,其作用更为显著。如,NO可促进铜胁迫下小麦萌发<sup>[7]</sup>、盐胁迫下玉米幼苗生长<sup>[8]</sup>,提高镉胁迫下小麦根系抗氧化系统活性<sup>[9]</sup>、盐胁迫下黄瓜根系线粒体抗氧化系统活性及质膜和液泡囊H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase和H<sup>+</sup>-PPase活性<sup>[10]</sup>。Ruan等也发现NO缓减盐胁迫下小麦叶片的氧化损伤<sup>[11]</sup>。Xue等亦证实了一定浓度的NO促进紫外线胁迫下藻青菌的生长,其机理是提高叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量及ROS清除酶活性<sup>[12]</sup>。此外,NO还能改变植物氨基酸和可溶性蛋白质含量<sup>[13-14]</sup>。然而,NO供体浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗生长与叶片碳氮代谢的调节效应,以及蛋白水解酶活性的影响,目前尚未报道。为此,本文探讨NO预处理对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗碳氮代谢、主要蛋白水解酶活性、以及抗氧化系统的影响,以期为揭示作物耐盐性机理与提高作物抗盐途径提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料与处理

供试品种为淮麦17和扬麦12。选取籽粒饱满,大小一致的小麦种子,经10%次氯酸钠消毒10—15 min,蒸馏水冲洗干净,尔后将种子分成两份,分别在(26±1)℃黑暗条件下用蒸馏水或浓度0.1 mmol/L SNP浸种20 h催芽。催芽后,挑选露白一致的种子,置于直径为9 cm铺有一层滤纸的培养皿中进行处理。试验设置4个处理:未用SNP预处理的种子加7 ml蒸馏水为对照(CK);未用SNP预处理的种子加7 ml 120 mmol/L NaCl为盐害处理(N);SNP预处理的种子加7 ml蒸馏水为NO处理(S),SNP预处理的种子加7 ml 120 mmol/L NaCl作为缓解处理(NS)。每个处理设3次重复,每重复为50粒种子。培养条件为:温度(26±1)℃,光照时间12 h/d,每天定时更换一次处理液。在处理后第6、7、8天和第9天取样测定生理指标,每次每处理取3个重复。硝普钠[Na<sub>2</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>5</sub>].NO现配现用。

### 1.2 测定项目与方法

#### 1.2.1 形态指标的测定

在处理后第9天时,每重复取10株幼苗(不含种子和根),蒸馏水冲洗数次,然后吸干,称鲜重后于105℃烘箱中杀青10 min,75℃下烘至恒重,称干重并计算植株含水量。使用直尺测量株高,每个处理重复10次。

#### 1.2.2 叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量的测定

称0.1 g叶片,剪成数段放入50 ml提取液(1:1的无水乙醇和丙酮)中,在25℃黑暗条件下提取24 h,测定提取液在663、645 nm和470 nm处的吸光值,叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量按照李合生的公式计算<sup>[15]</sup>。

#### 1.2.3 可溶性糖、氨基酸和可溶性蛋白含量的测定

分别采用蒽酮法<sup>[16]</sup>和茚三酮比色法<sup>[15]</sup>测定幼苗叶片的可溶性糖、氨基酸含量。可溶性蛋白含量测定采用考马斯亮蓝G-250染色法<sup>[17]</sup>

#### 1.2.4 抗氧化酶活性、MDA、超氧阴离子(O<sub>2</sub><sup>·-</sup>)产生速率和H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>含量的测定

按Tan等的方法测定<sup>[18]</sup>,取0.5 g叶片,加5 ml 50 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> pH7.0磷酸提取液冰浴研磨,4℃(10000×g)离心30 min,上清液为待测提取液。用氯化硝基四氮唑蓝(NBT)法,560 nm比色测定超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性;愈木酚法测定过氧化酶(POD)活性;按Du和Bramlage的方法<sup>[19]</sup>测定MDA含量。0.5 mL上清液加入0.5 mL 50 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>磷酸缓冲液(pH7.8),1 mL 1 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>盐酸羟胺,摇匀,于25℃中保温1 h,然后按照Sui等的方法测定<sup>[20]</sup>超氧阴离子(O<sub>2</sub><sup>·-</sup>)产生速率。1 mL上清液加入0.1 mL 20% TiCl<sub>4</sub>摇匀,然后加入0.2 mL浓氨水,采用Moloi等的方法测定<sup>[21]</sup> H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>含量。

#### 1.2.5 叶片内肽酶和羧肽酶的活性测定

酶液提取和测定采用王东等的方法<sup>[22]</sup>。0.3 g鲜样加Tris-HCl缓冲液5 ml(pH 7.5,内含4 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>DTT,1 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>EDTA,1% PVP)冰浴研磨,4℃下15000×g离心30 min,上清液用于茚三酮反应,在570 nm下测内肽酶和羧肽酶活性。

### 1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS 10.0和SigmaPlot 10.0软件对试验数据进行方差分析和显著性测验。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 外源 NO 对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗鲜重、干重以及叶片含水量的影响

盐胁迫下两小麦品种植株鲜重和干重均显著降低(图1),扬麦12鲜重和干重分别下降了40.2%和39.6%,淮麦17分别下降了49.6%和41.5%,表明盐胁迫对淮麦17的抑制效应比扬麦12明显。NO处理显著提高了盐胁迫下幼苗植株鲜重和干重。与对照相比,外源NO处理在一定程度上提高了小麦生物量,但处理间差异不显著。

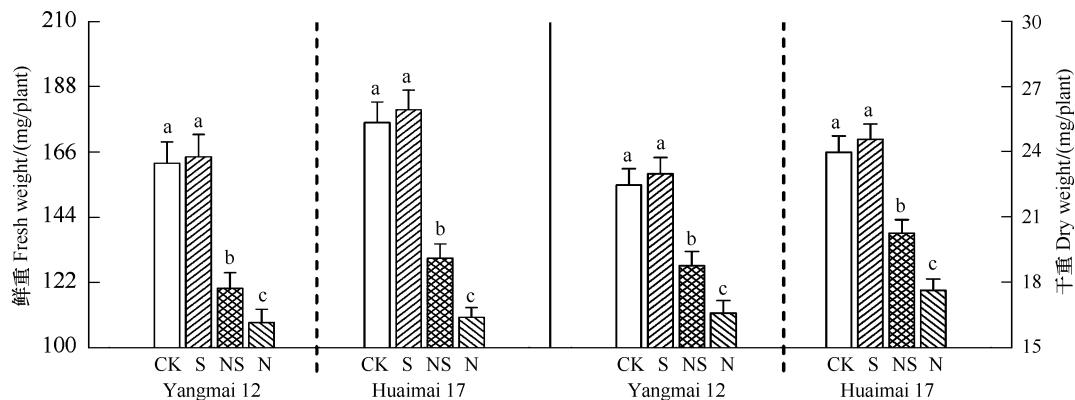


图1 外源NO供体 SNP 浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗鲜重和干重的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of seed pre-soaked with exogenesis nitric oxide donor SNP on fresh and dry weights of wheat seedling under salt stress  
不同字母表示处理间差异达显著水平( $P < 0.05$ )；下同

与对照相比,NO处理提高正常生长条件下小麦叶片含水量,也显著提高了盐胁迫下叶片含水量(图2)。盐胁迫处理显著抑制小麦幼苗株高,而NO处理能够显著提高盐胁迫下小麦株高,促进逆境下植株生长,说明

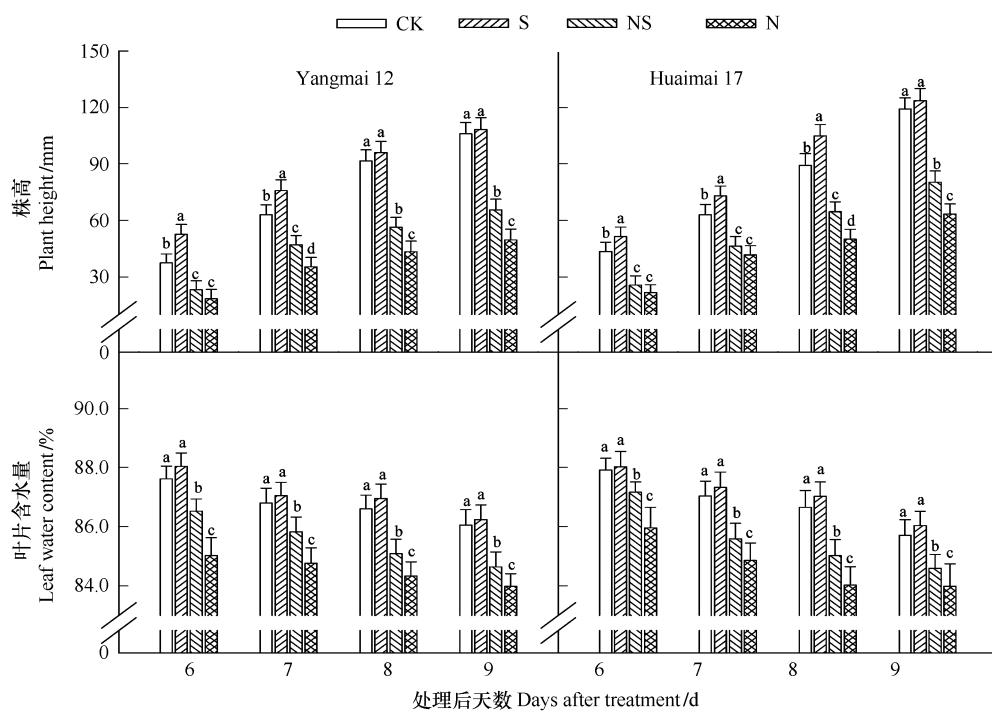


图2 外源NO供体 SNP 浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗株高和叶片含水量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of seed pre-soaked with exogenesis nitric oxide donor SNP on plant height and leaf water content in wheat seedling under salt stress

外源 NO 能够缓解盐胁迫对植株的抑制效应。

## 2.2 外源 NO 对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片可溶性总糖、叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量的影响

盐胁迫条件下两小麦品种植株可溶性总糖含量均显著下降,淮麦 17 下降更为显著(图 3)。外源 NO 可显著减缓盐胁迫下淮麦 17 植株可溶性总糖含量的下降,但仅在处理后 8d、9d 时才对扬麦 12 有明显的缓减效应。在处理后第 8、9 天时,NO 处理使盐胁迫下扬麦 12 可溶性总糖含量分别提高 13.8% 和 18.3%,而淮麦 17 分别提高了 25.2% 和 23.3%。

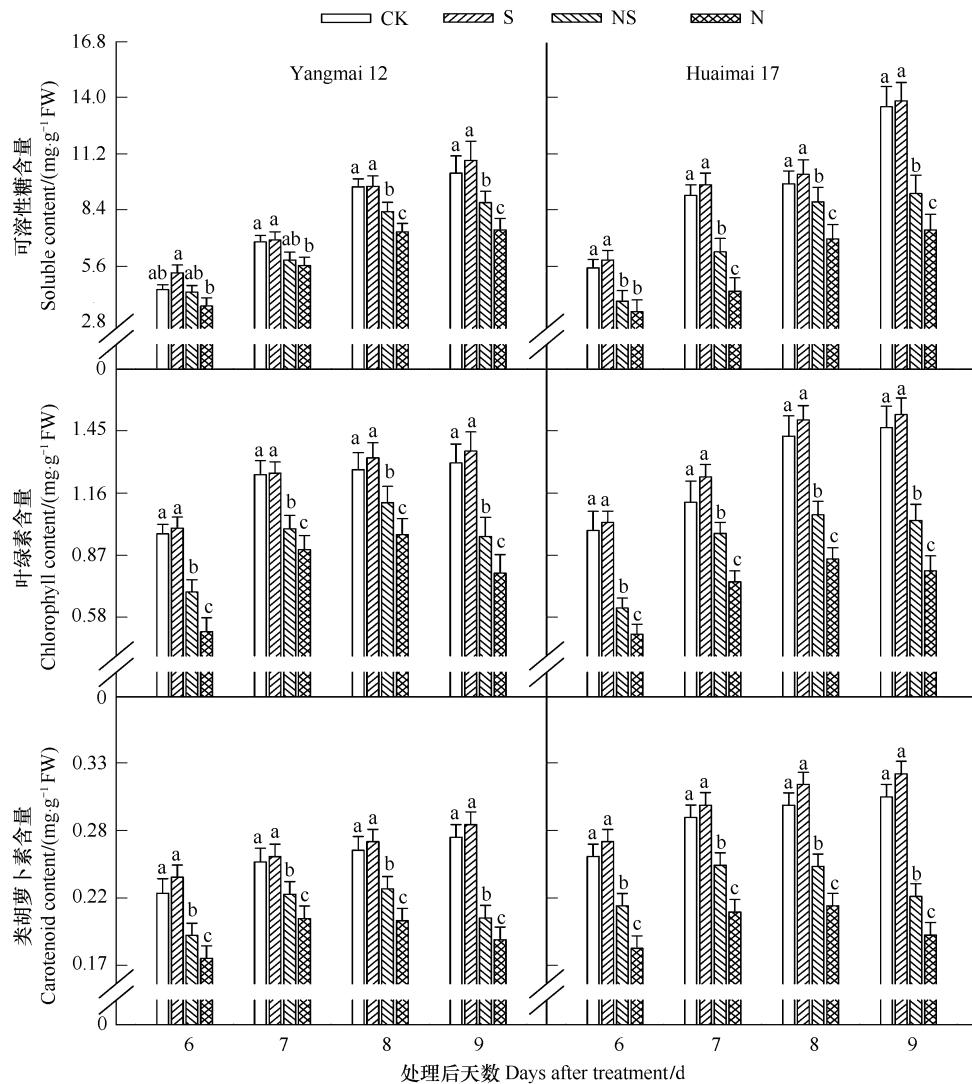


图 3 外源 NO 供体 SNP 浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片可溶性糖、叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of seed pre-soaked with exogenesis nitric oxide donor SNP on leaf soluble sugar, chlorophyll and carotenoid contents in wheat seedling under salt stress

无盐胁迫时,小麦叶片叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量均随幼苗生长而逐渐提高,而盐胁迫下叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量却呈先升后降的趋势(图 3)。盐胁迫处理显著降低色素含量,在处理后 9d 时,扬麦 12 叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量分别降低了 65.4% 和 44.9%,淮麦 17 分别降低了 83.9% 和 59.4%。NO 显著提高盐胁迫下小麦叶片色素含量,在处理后第 9 天时,NO 预处理的扬麦 12 叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量较无 NO 预处理的高 21.7% 和 9.8%,淮麦 17 分别高 30.4% 和 16.7%。

### 2.3 外源 NO 对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片 $O_2^-$ 产生速率、 $H_2O_2$ 含量和 MDA 含量及 SOD 与 CAT 活性的影响

无盐胁迫时对照和 NO 处理小麦叶片  $O_2^-$  产生速率、 $H_2O_2$  含量随幼苗生长无显著变化,两处理间差异也不显著(图4)。盐胁迫下  $O_2^-$  释放速率和  $H_2O_2$  含量均显著提高,特别是在处理后第 9 天。NO 则显著降低了盐胁迫下  $O_2^-$  产生速率和  $H_2O_2$  含量,在处理后第 9 天时,扬麦 12 叶片中  $O_2^-$  产生速率、 $H_2O_2$  含量分别降低 12.9% 和 7.1%,而淮麦 17 分别降低 30.3% 和 24.3%。表明 NO 抑制盐胁迫下淮麦 17 活性氧积累的效应较扬麦 12 显著。

小麦叶片 MDA 含量随处理时间延长而缓慢提高,NO 在一定程度上缓减了 MDA 含量的增加,但与对照间差异不明显(图4)。盐胁迫显著提高了幼苗 MDA 含量,NO 预处理则显著降低了盐胁迫下幼苗 MDA 含量的增加,在处理后第 6、7、8 天和第 9 天时,扬麦 12 叶片中 MDA 含量分别降低了 15.2%、11.9%、15.5% 和 8.9%,而淮麦 17 分别降低了 20.1%、16.9%、18.1% 和 19.8%。

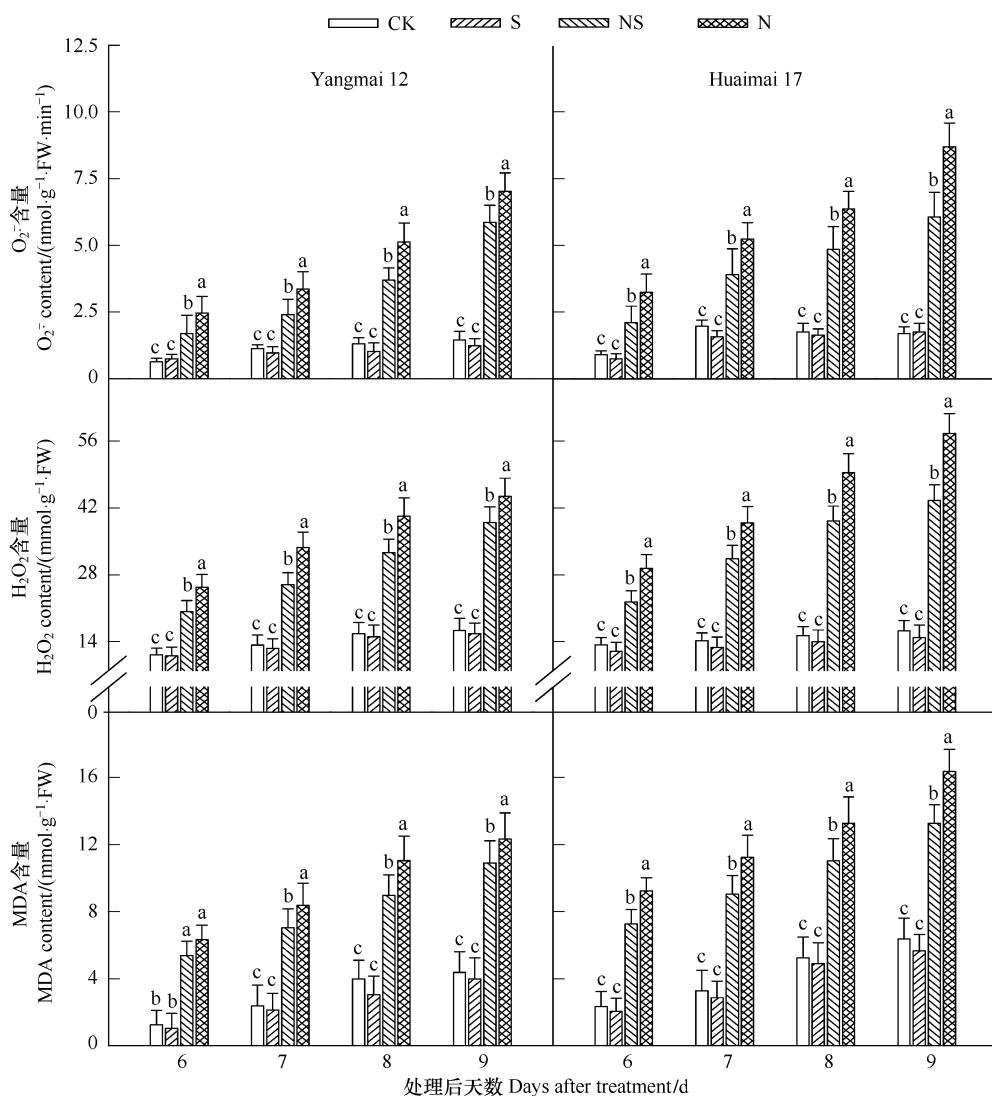


图 4 外源 NO 供体 SNP 浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片  $O_2^-$  产生速率、 $H_2O_2$  和 MDA 含量的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of seed pre-soaked with exogenous nitric oxide donor SNP on leaf  $O_2^-$  production rate,  $H_2O_2$  and MDA contents in wheat seedling under salt stress

无盐胁迫时,小麦幼苗 SOD 和 CAT 活性均随植株生长而缓慢上升(图5),而盐胁迫显著提高了 SOD 活

性,降低了CAT活性。NO处理提高了小麦幼苗叶片SOD和CAT活性,尤以盐胁迫下的效应更为显著。此外,盐胁迫下NO对淮麦17叶片SOD和CAT活性的提高幅度大于扬麦12。

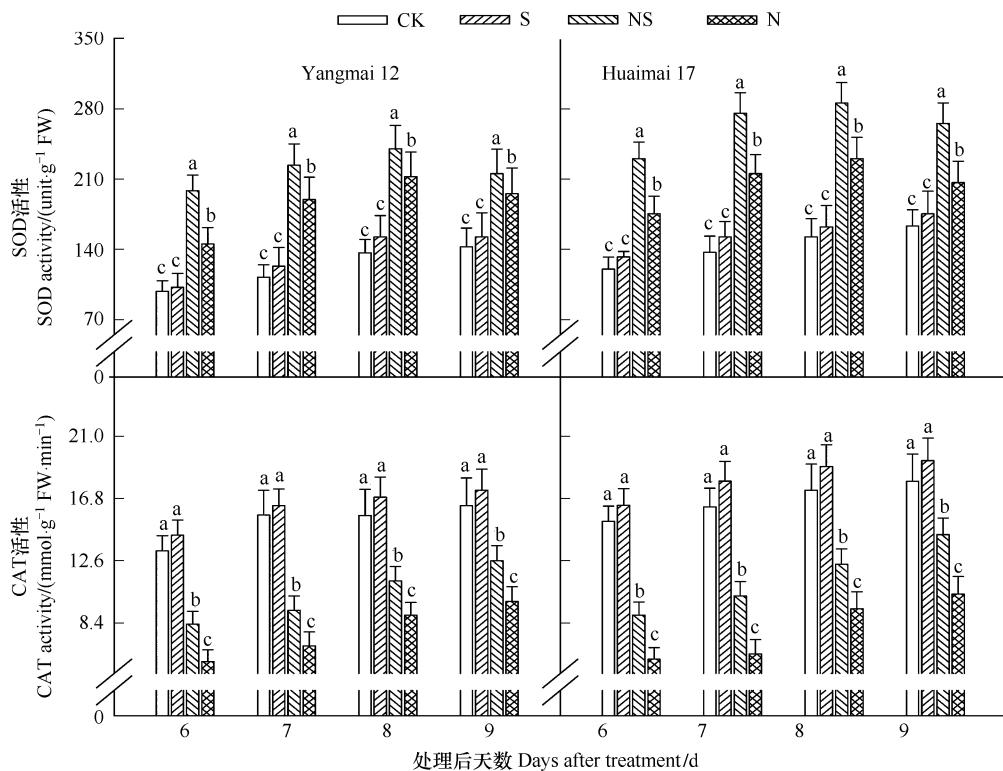


图5 外源NO供体SNP浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶SOD和CAT活性的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of seed pre-soaked with exogenesis nitric oxide donor SNP on activities of SOD and CAT in wheat seedling under salt stress

## 2.4 外源NO对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片可溶性蛋白质、氨基酸、蛋白水解酶活性的影响

小麦叶片可溶性蛋白和氨基酸含量均随幼苗生长而上升,盐胁迫显著降低了叶片可溶性蛋白和氨基酸含量(图6)。NO显著提高了盐胁迫下小麦叶片可溶性蛋白和氨基酸含量,并对淮麦17的效应强于扬麦12,如处理后第9天时,淮麦17叶片可溶性蛋白和氨基酸含量分别提高了17.9%和45.6%,而扬麦12仅提高了12.5%和23.1%。

小麦叶片内肽酶活性随幼苗生长呈上升趋势,羧肽酶活性则呈先增后降的趋势(图7)。非盐胁迫下,NO处理显著提高了两小麦品种叶片内肽酶活性和淮麦17羧肽酶活性,但对扬麦12叶片羧肽酶活性影响不显著。盐胁迫均不同程度地降低了两小麦品种叶片蛋白水解酶活性,在处理后第9天时,扬麦12叶片内肽酶和羧肽酶活性分别降低了18.0%和27.9%,而淮麦17分别降低了29.1%和33.8%。NO处理可显著缓解盐胁迫下叶片蛋白水解酶活性的下降,且对淮麦17号的作用更加明显,在处理后第9天时,NO处理使盐胁迫下扬麦12内肽酶和羧肽酶活性分别升高了9.1%和21.2%,而淮麦17分别提高了32.2%和23.9%。

## 3 讨论

盐胁迫下黑麦草幼苗叶片O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>和H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>显著积累,SOD、CAT、POD、APX和GSH活性降低,膜脂过氧化产物MDA含量提高,并抑制叶绿素合成,致使光合功能降低<sup>[23]</sup>。Yang等也发现,随着盐浓度增加,小麦幼苗叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量显著下降,光合作用迅速下降,相对生长速率、叶面积和水分含量降低<sup>[24]</sup>。外源NO能够维持盐胁迫下番茄叶片较高的叶绿素含量,有助于植物对光能的吸收和利用<sup>[25-26]</sup>,NO还提高盐胁迫下大麦幼苗叶片SOD、APX和CAT活性,减少MDA积累<sup>[27]</sup>,同样的作用还表现在干旱胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片和芦苇上<sup>[28-29]</sup>。本研究发现,盐胁迫下小麦叶片O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>释放速率、H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>及MDA含量随着盐处理时间延长逐渐增大,表明盐对小麦的氧化胁迫对膜脂的伤害逐渐增大。NO可显著提高盐胁迫下幼苗叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含

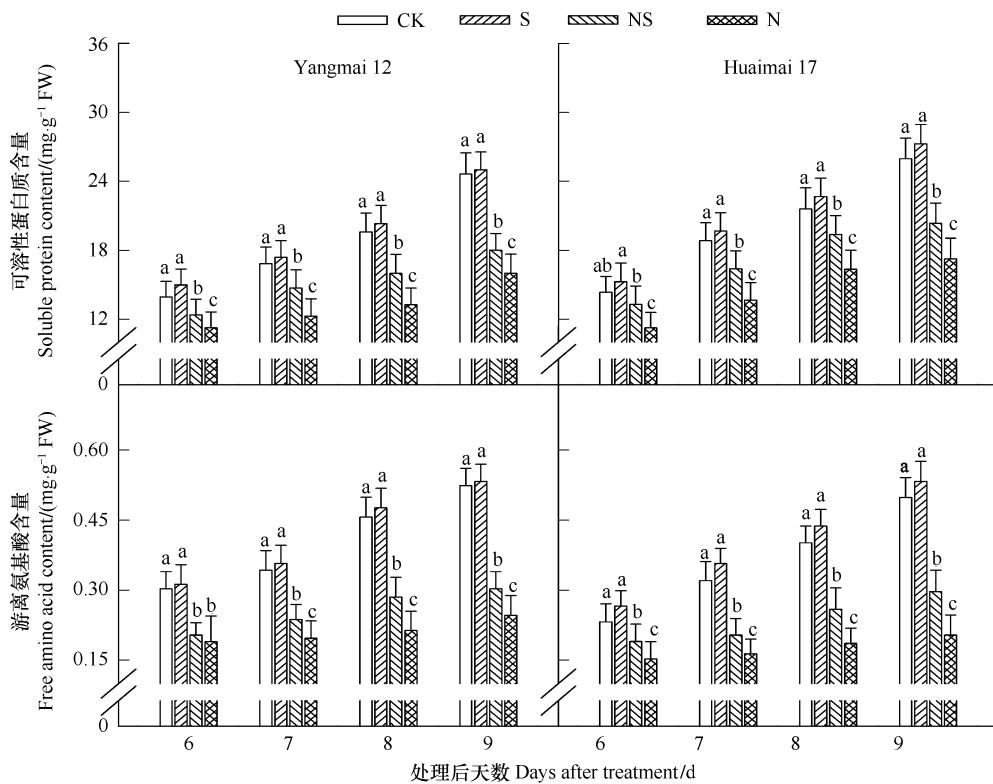


图6 外源 NO 供体 SNP 浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片可溶性蛋白质和游离氨基酸含量的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of seed pre-soaked with exogenous nitric oxide donor SNP on leaf soluble protein and free amino acid contents in wheat seedling under salt stress

量,抑制  $O_2^-$  释放和  $H_2O_2$  积累,提高 SOD 和 CAT 活性,降低 MDA 含量,这与在黑麦草和黄瓜幼苗上研究一致<sup>[30-31]</sup>。因此,NO 能促进盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片叶绿素和类胡萝卜素合成,减少膜脂过氧化反应,加速小麦可溶性糖含量的合成,促进幼苗的生长。NO 提高叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量和抗氧化酶活性的原因可能与其参与保护叶绿体膜结构的完整性、调节叶绿体内抗氧化系统平衡有关,这还有待于进一步研究。另外,NO 对植物的作用具有双重性,它不仅参与植物的生长发育以及环境适应信号转导过程,还能与  $O_2^-$  反应产生对植物有毒害作用的过氧亚硝酸基阴离子( $ONOO^-$ )<sup>[32-33]</sup>。在本试验中,NO 显著提高了盐胁迫下 SOD 活性,抑制  $O_2^-$  积累,因此,本研究中 NO 可能未参与活性氧反应产生过氧亚硝酸根。本研究还发现,外源 NO 能显著抑制盐胁迫下  $H_2O_2$  含量的增加,提高 CAT 活性,表明 NO 也可直接与 CAT、APX 等抗氧化酶类中血红素铁结合来调节它们的活性<sup>[34]</sup>,促进  $H_2O_2$  分解为  $H_2O$  与  $O_2$ 。此外,NO 对盐胁迫下淮麦 17 叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量和抗氧化酶活性的提高,以及对活性氧(ROS)释放和 MDA 积累的减缓效应较扬麦 12 显著。

碳、氮代谢是植物体内两大主要的代谢过程,光合功能的衰退能够引起叶片总氮和可溶性蛋白质不断下降<sup>[35-36]</sup>。本研究表明,盐胁迫处理抑制小麦幼苗叶片可溶性蛋白质合成,降低可溶性蛋白质含量。叶片蛋白质降解是由内肽酶和外肽酶(氨肽酶和羧肽酶)共同完成,内肽酶能够将蛋白质水解为小肽,小肽则被外肽酶进一步水解为氨基酸<sup>[37]</sup>。本研究进一步表明,叶片内肽酶活性受盐胁迫的严重抑制,但并未随处理延长而下降,羧肽酶活性在处理一定时间后明显下降,表明盐胁迫显著降低内肽酶活性,蛋白质降解受阻,而羧肽酶活性受抑制更显明显,导致小肽水解成氨基酸过程受阻,降低氨基酸合成。还发现,外源 NO 明显提高盐胁迫下内肽酶活性和羧肽酶活性,从而加快可溶性蛋白降解,提高氨基酸含量。

综上所述,盐胁迫抑制了小麦幼苗叶绿素和类胡萝卜素合成与碳/氮代谢,膜脂过氧化作用增加,植株生长受抑,生物量下降。NO 预处理能显著提高盐胁迫下幼苗叶片抗氧化酶 SOD 和 CAT 活性、以及蛋白水解酶

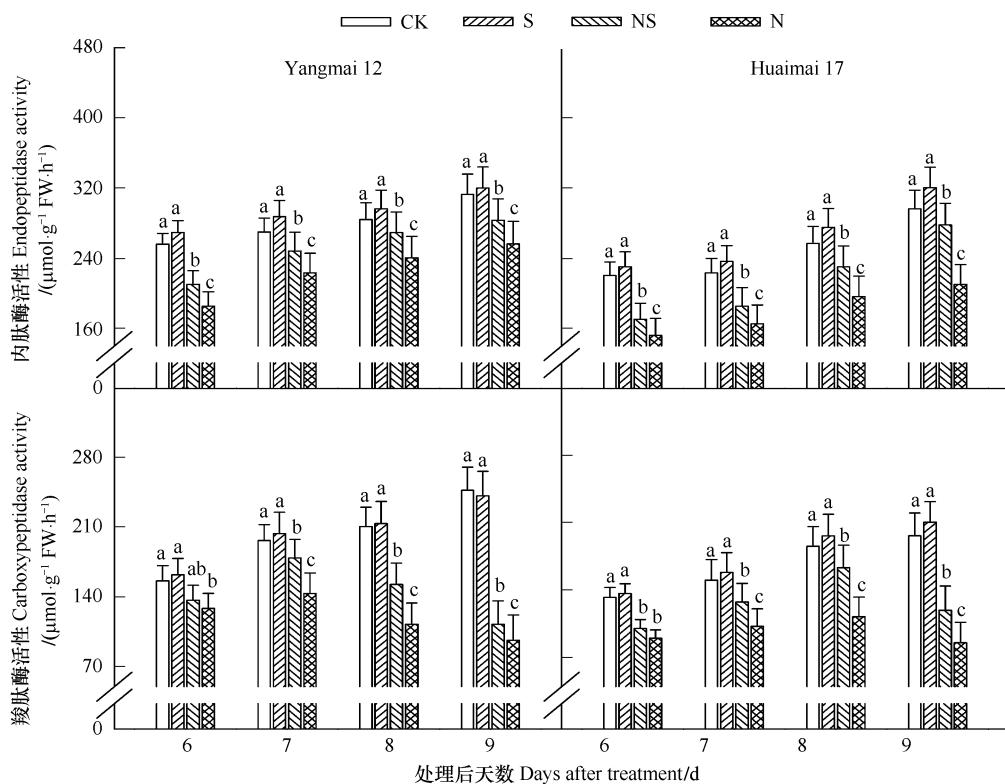


图7 外源NO供体SNP浸种对盐胁迫下小麦幼苗叶片内肽酶和羧肽酶活性的影响

**Fig. 7 Effect of seed pre-soaked with exogenous nitric oxide donor SNP on activities of endopeptidase and carboxypeptidase in wheat seedling under salt stress**

活性,抑制活性氧( $O_2^-$ 、 $H_2O_2$ )积累,维持较高的色素含量,促进可溶性糖和可溶性蛋白积累,从而促进了盐胁迫下幼苗叶片碳氮代谢,缓解了盐胁迫对小麦幼苗的伤害。

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