

ISSN 1000-0933

CN 11-2031/Q

生态学报

Acta Ecologica Sinica



第31卷 第12期 Vol.31 No.12 2011

中国生态学学会

中国科学院生态环境研究中心

科学出版社

主办

出版



中国科学院科学出版基金资助出版

生态学报 (SHENTAI XUEBAO)

第31卷 第12期 2011年6月 (半月刊)

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期刊基本参数:CN 11-2031/Q * 1981 * m * 16 * 304 * zh * P * ¥ 70.00 * 1510 * 35 * 2011-06



封面图说:自然奇观红海滩·辽宁省盘锦市——在辽河入海口生长着大片的潮间带植物碱蓬草,举目望去,如霞似火,蔚为壮观,人们习惯地称之为红海滩。粗壮的根系加快着海滩土壤的脱盐过程,掉下的茎叶腐质后肥化了土壤,它是大海的生态屏障。

彩图提供:段文科先生 中国鸟网 <http://www.birdnet.cn> E-mail:dwk9911@126.com

丛枝菌根真菌对低温下黄瓜幼苗光合生理 和抗氧化酶活性的影响

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摘要:塑料连栋大棚栽培条件下,研究接种丛枝菌根真菌(AMF) *Glomus mossea-2* 对低温下黄瓜(*Cucumis sativus L.*)幼苗同化产物积累、光合生理和过氧化氢酶(CAT)、过氧化物酶(POD)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)的活性及基因表达的影响。结果表明:低温显著抑制了AMF对黄瓜根系的侵染能力和菌根相对依赖性。接菌后30—45d AMF为快速侵染期。接种AMF植株的鲜重根冠比、总干重、总鲜重均显著大于未接菌处理。低温胁迫下,接种AMF延缓了光合速率、根系活力、羧化效率和叶绿素、可溶性蛋白含量的下降,并且使丙二醛(MDA)的含量保持相对较低的水平,诱导了抗氧化酶基因的表达及活性提高。接种AMF可以使叶片维持较高的抗氧化酶水平和光合能力,增强了对低温胁迫的抗性。

关键词:黄瓜;丛枝菌根真菌;低温;抗氧化酶

Effects of AM fungi on leaf photosynthetic physiological parameters and antioxidant enzyme activities under low temperature

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Abstract: Chilling stress may reduce plant growth by affecting physiological and metabolic processes. It is well known that that a symbiotic association of plant roots with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) improves plant cold tolerance and related studies have received extensive attention during the last decade. Root colonization by AMF might strengthen the ability of cold tolerance in plants through attenuating membrane lipid peroxidation and plasma membrane permeability, and increasing osmolyte accumulation as well. Among a large number of vegetable crops which could be infected by AM fungi, cucumber is relatively easy to establish symbiotic associations with vesicular arbuscular mycorrhizae (VAM). Previous studies have reported the relief of chilling stress through the use of AMF. However, these were more focused on plant growth and chlorophyll parameters. The biochemical mechanism underlying AMF-mediated low temperature tolerance in vegetable crops warrants further in depth investigation.

Under greenhouse condition, the combined effects of AM fungi and low temperature on cucumber seedlings were investigated with respects to assimilate accumulation, photosynthetic rate, carboxylation efficiency, activities of antioxidant enzymes and related gene expression. AMF inoculums used in this study consisted of spores, soil, hyphae and infected maize root fragment from a stock culture of *Glomus mossea-2*, which were propagated by AMF inoculums. The experimental design consisted of four treatments crossing two mycorrhizal inoculations levels (non-AMF and *Glomus mossea-2*) with two temperature levels (25/15°C, 15/10°C). The inoculated dosage was 20 g of inoculums per pot containing. Repeat 3 times for each treatment, 10 plants per replicate.

基金项目:国家科技支撑计划项目(2008BADA6B04, 2011BAD12B03); 国家自然科学基金项目(30700002, 40971156); 博士后基金项目(20070411191, 20090461397); 河南省自然科学基金(2008B210002, 2009B210004)

收稿日期:2010-06-19; **修订日期:**2010-11-11

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The results showed that mycorrhizal colonization abilities and mycorrhizal dependency were significantly inhibited by low temperature. Fungal growth accelerated considerably during the period from 30 d to 45 d after inoculation with AMF. At 45 d after inoculation, mycorrhizal colonization ratio on cucumber roots was 42.68% and 32.15% under room temperature and low temperature, respectively. Mycorrhizal dependency was 21.42% and 5.46% under room temperature and low temperature respectively and this indicated a significant reduction in low temperature ($P < 0.05$). Regardless of the temperature, the root-shoot ratio, total dry weight and fresh weight of AMF inoculated seedlings were significantly higher than that of the non-AMF control ($P < 0.05$). The photosynthesis, root activity, carboxylation efficiency, contents of chlorophyll and soluble proteins increased by 23.67%, 29.13%, 33.10% and 11.78% compared with the control under low temperature. Moreover, Malondialdehyde content stayed at relatively low level in AMF-treated seedlings. On the other hand, the AMF treatment enhanced the activities and transcript levels of antioxidant enzymes.

Superoxide dismutase (SOD), peroxidase (POD), catalase (CAT), ascorbate peroxidase (APX) expressions of the AMF-inoculated seedlings were increased by 1.35, 1.44, 1.70, 2.46 folds respectively compared with CK₁. Under chilling stress, the expression levels of SOD, G-POD, CAT and APX genes in the AMF-inoculated seedling were increased by 1.68, 1.37, 1.52 and 1.83 folds respectively in control under normal temperature (CK₁) compared with those under low temperature (CK₂). These results indicated that antioxidant enzymes might play a crucial role in AMF-mediated tolerance to chilling stress, thereby maintaining a high photosynthetic capacity in cucumber seedlings.

Key Words: arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; cucumber; low temperature; antioxidant enzymes

丛枝菌根真菌(arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF)是陆地植物根内广泛存在的一类内生菌根真菌,可以不同方式和途径影响植物代谢过程^[1]。已有研究对其资源、抗病、生理生态等方面进行了广泛探索^[2-3]。不同蔬菜作物对 AMF 的依赖程度不同,洋葱被认为是蔬菜中最易形成 VA 菌根的种类之一,黄瓜、莴苣、芦笋、辣椒、番茄、茄子、豇豆、马铃薯、草莓、西瓜等也易形成 VA 菌根^[4]。接种 AMF 能有效提高蔬菜作物对干旱、盐碱、寒热、重金属等逆境的抵抗能力,改善寄主植物的营养状况,从而促进蔬菜生长和提高产量^[5-6],这种有益作用促使人们不断尝试把 AMF 应用到农业生产中。

接种 AMF 能增强植物耐低温的能力。El-Tohamy 等研究指出,接种 AMF 可提高菜豆的抗低温能力,这种能力在水分胁迫下更为显著^[6]。在低温条件下,接种 AMF 的韭菜植株其细胞受冻害程度远低于对照,其机制可能是因为接种植株增强了 P 素的吸收,增加细胞膜稳定性^[7]。玉米接种 AMF 可以减少极端温度胁迫带来的伤害,通过降低膜脂过氧化和质膜相对透性,提高渗透调节物质的积累,从而提高寄主的生物量积累和植株长势^[8]。但以上研究多集中在生长发育和叶绿素参数。而蔬菜作物接种 AMF 提高低温抗性的生理和分子作用机制尚缺乏更深入的分析。本试验旨在明确 AMF 与黄瓜共生后黄瓜生长、抗氧化酶活性及表达以及光合特性变化,以探讨 AMF 提高黄瓜耐低温性的可能生理机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

供试黄瓜(*Cucumis sativus* L.)品种为津春2号,由天津科润农业科技股份有限公司选育。供试 AMF 菌剂 *Glomus mossea-2* 由匈牙利科学院土壤科学与农业化学研究所 Tunde Takacs 博士提供。接种物为经玉米栽培后扩繁的含孢子、菌丝和侵染根段的沙性根际土。

黄瓜育苗基质由腐熟秸秆、有机肥与土壤混合配制而成,基本理化性状为:pH 值 7.26,有机质 131g/kg,速效磷 165mg/kg,速效氮 442mg/kg,速效钾 509mg/kg。于烘箱中 121℃ 高温灭菌 2h,自然冷却后继续 80℃ 烘 2h 后放置室温备用。

总 RNA 微提试剂盒、RNA 纯化试剂盒购自 Axygen 公司,反转录试剂盒购自 Fermentas 公司,iQ 多色实时定量 PCR 检测系统购自伯乐公司。

1.2 试验设计

试验在中国农业科学院蔬菜花卉研究所塑料连栋大棚进行。2010年3月11日温汤浸种后28℃催芽。育苗营养钵用70%酒精擦拭后晾干。2010年3月13日播种,每处理重复3次,每重复10株。播种时接种处理每钵接种20 g接种剂,对照接种等量的灭菌接种物和10 mL无灭菌接种物水滤液,昼温27—30℃、夜温16—18℃培育幼苗。待幼苗接种20d时,选整齐一致的幼苗进行低温处理。试验分4个处理:①常温(CK₁):基质+10g灭菌接种剂,昼/夜温度25/15℃处理;②低温(CK₂):基质+10g灭菌接种物,昼/夜温度15/10℃;③接菌处理(GM):基质+10g接种剂,昼/夜温度25/15℃处理;④接菌低温处理(GML):基质+10g接种剂,昼/夜温度15/10℃。接种45d时测定幼苗光合生理指标、抗氧化酶活性、MDA含量。

1.3 试验方法

接种30、45、60d后取各处理根段测定菌根侵染率。取黄瓜根系鲜样,将30个根段采用苯胺蓝染色,镜检后通过频率标准法计算^[9]。采用TTC还原法测定接种45d时根系活力^[10]。参照Plenchette等的方法计算植物的菌根相对依赖性,按下式计算:菌根依赖性(%)=(接种处理干重-不接种处理干重)/接种处理干重×100^[11]。

1.3.1 酶液提取与活性测定

酶液的提取:取0.5 g叶片加3 mL pH 7.8 50 mmol/L磷酸缓冲液(含1% PVP,0.2 mmol/LEDTA)及少量石英砂,于冰浴中研磨提取,匀浆液于15 000 g下4℃离心20 min。上清液用于测定酶活性、丙二醛和可溶性蛋白含量。

参照Patra的方法测定过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性^[12],参照Nakano和Asada的方法测定抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)活性^[13],参照Cakmak和Marschner的方法测定愈创木酚过氧化物酶(G-POD)活性^[14],参照Giannopolitis和Ries的方法测定超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性^[15],按Hodges的方法测定丙二醛(MDA)含量^[16],用Bradford法测定可溶性蛋白含量^[17]。

1.3.2 抗性相关基因表达分析

接种AMF 45d时,取根系样品迅速用液氮保存进行RNA提取和基因表达分析。总RNA用总RNA微提试剂盒提取,以RNA纯化试剂盒进行纯化。用反转录试剂盒合成cDNA的第一条链,作为RT-PCR的模板。实时定量PCR iQ多色实时定量PCR检测系统中进行。25 μL反应体系中包含:iQ SYBR Green超混合液12.5 μL,cDNA 1 μL、上下游引物各0.2 μmol/L。PCR反应程序:95℃预变性3 min;95℃变性10 s,58℃退火45 s,40个循环。荧光数据在每个循环的退火末期采集。黄瓜中actin基因的荧光值作为计算的内标,相对基因表达水平的计算参照Livak和Schmittgen的2^{-ΔΔC(T)}法^[18],重复3次。用于扩增基因的特异引物序列见表1。

表1 实时定量PCR分析的基因和引物

Table 1 Genes and primers used in Real-time PCR analysis

基因 Gene	上游引物 Forward primer	下游引物 Reverse primer
CAT	5'-TGGACTCTGGTGATGGTGTAA-3'	5'-CAATGAGGGATGGCTGGAAAA-3'
POD	5'-AGTGCTTGCCAGGAGTTGA-3'	5'-AGGGATGAAGTGGATAAAG-3'
Fe-SOD	5'-ATGAAAACATACAAAAAAGG-3'	5'-ATGGACTCCCAGAGAAAATC -3'
cAPX	5'-ATGGGAAAGTGCTACCCTGTT-3'	5'-ACAATGTCCTGGTCCGAAAG-3'
Actin	5'-AAAGATGACGCAGATAAT-3'	5'-GAGAGATGGCTGGAATAG-3'

1.3.3 数据处理

应用DPS v 7.05软件进行数据分析,采用Duncan氏法进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 低温对黄瓜幼苗根系不同时期菌根侵染的影响

由表2可知,低温下菌根侵染率均低于常温,表明低温显著抑制了AMF对黄瓜根系的侵染能力。接菌后

45d时菌种侵染率和菌根依赖性比接菌后30d有大幅度提高,表明接菌后30—45d AMF进入了快速侵染期。接种AMF 45 d时,常温和低温下AMF对黄瓜根系侵染率分别为42.68%和32.15%,菌根依赖性分别为21.42%和5.46%,均显著高于低温处理。

表2 低温对黄瓜幼苗根系不同时期菌根侵染的影响

Table 2 Root AMF colonization ratio in cucumber seedling under low temperature

处理 Treatment	30d		45d		60 d	
	菌根侵染率/% Mycorrhizal colonization ratio	菌根依赖性/% Mycorrhizal dependency	菌根侵染率/% Mycorrhizal colonization ratio	菌根依赖性/% Mycorrhizal dependency	菌根侵染率/% Mycorrhizal colonization ratio	菌根依赖性/% Mycorrhizal dependency
常温 CK1	0	0	0	0	0	0
接菌处理 GM	36.42a	18.21a	42.68a	21.42a	44.21a	23.56a
低温 CK2	0	0	0	0	0	0
接菌低温 处理 GML	24.76b	3.64b	32.15b	5.46b	32.97b	5.86b

同列数值间字母不同表明Duncan's多重比较差异显著($P<0.05$)

2.2 AMF对低温下黄瓜幼苗同化产物积累的影响

低温胁迫下,黄瓜幼苗地上部和地下部的干鲜重明显降低。低温下CK₂和接种处理的总鲜重分别较常温CK₁和GM处理降低了17.49%和17.47%,总干重分别降低了14.93%和20.08%。与未接菌植株相比,接种AMF促进了幼苗总鲜重、总干重和鲜重根冠比的增加。干重根冠比无显著差异(表3)。表明接种AMF后可以减缓物质积累的降低程度,促进黄瓜幼苗地下部的生长。

表3 AMF对低温胁迫下黄瓜幼苗同化产物积累的影响

Table 3 Effect of AMF on assimilation production stored of cucumber under low temperature

处理 Treatment	地上部/(g/株) Shoot/(g/plant)		地下部/(g/株) Root/(g/plant)		根冠比 Root-shoot ratio		总鲜重/g Total fresh weight	总干重/g Total dry weight
	鲜重 Fresh weight	干重 Dry weight	鲜重 Fresh weight	干重 Dry weight	鲜重 Fresh weight	干重 Dry weight		
	16.09b	1.67b	2.84bc	0.34b	0.177b	0.204a	18.93b	2.01b
接菌处理 GM	17.51a	2.02a	5.04a	0.42a	0.288a	0.208a	22.55a	2.44a
低温 CK2	12.99c	1.42b	2.63c	0.29b	0.202b	0.204a	15.62c	1.71c
接菌低温 处理 GML	14.63c	1.58b	3.98b	0.37b	0.272a	0.228a	18.61b	1.95b

2.3 AMF对低温下黄瓜幼苗光合生理指标的影响

常温下,接种AMF提高了黄瓜幼苗叶片叶绿素含量,显著增加了光合速率和根系活力,分别较CK₁增加了12.11%、23.67%、29.13%(表4)。低温下,接种AMF可有效缓解植株叶片叶绿素含量、光合速率、根系活力和羧化效率的降低,分别较低温对照(CK₂)增加33.10%、53.50%、37.80%、11.78%。

表4 AMF对低温下黄瓜幼苗光合生理指标的影响

Table 4 Effect of AMF on photosynthetic physiological parameters in cucumber seedling under low temperature

处理 Treatment	叶绿素含量 /(mg/g) Chlorophyll content		光合速率 /(μmol CO ₂ ·m ⁻² ·s ⁻¹) Photosynthetic rate		根系活力 /(μg·g ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹) Roots activity		羧化效率 Carboxylation efficiency	
常温 CK1	41.20ab		6.76b		0.436b		1.16b	
接菌处理 GM	46.19a		8.36a		0.563a		1.35a	
低温 CK2	28.67c		4.43c		0.328c		0.09c	
接菌低温处理 GML	38.16b		6.80b		0.452b		1.15b	

2.4 AMF 对低温下黄瓜幼苗抗氧化酶活性和 MDA 含量的影响

常温下,接种 AMF 提高了黄瓜幼苗叶片 SOD、POD、CAT 和 APX 的活性,分别较常温对照增加 21.47%、23.16%、38.29% 和 20.62%;低温下接种 AMF 较 CK₂ 分别增加了 10.59%、20.78%、19.31% 和 20.44%。低温下接种 AMF 降低了黄瓜幼苗叶片 MDA 含量,提高了叶片中可溶性蛋白含量(表 5)。

表 5 AMF 对低温下黄瓜幼苗抗氧化酶活性和 MDA 含量的影响

Table 5 Effect of AMF on activities of antioxidant enzymes and MDA content of cucumber under low temperature

处理 Treatment	丙二醛 MDA /(μmol/g 鲜重)	SOD 活性 SOD activity /(U/g 鲜重)	POD 活性 POD activity /(U·g ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹ 鲜重)	CAT 活性 CAT activity /(U·g ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹ 鲜重)	APX 活性 APX activity /(U·g ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹ 鲜重)	可溶性蛋白含量 Soluble protein content /(μg/g 鲜重)
常温 CK1	5.06 c	171.03 d	66.84 d	208.82 c	29.58 c	16.58 b
接菌处理 GM	5.14 c	207.75 c	82.32 bc	288.78 b	35.68 b	17.13 b
低温 CK2	6.22 a	242.81 b	104.76 b	296.41 b	37.85 ab	18.58 b
接菌低温处理 GML	5.73 b	268.52 a	126.53 a	353.64 a	42.56 a	21.04 a

2.4 AMF 对低温下黄瓜幼苗抗氧化酶基因表达的影响

常温下,接种 AMF 促进了黄瓜幼苗叶片 SOD、G-POD、CAT、APX 的表达,分别较常温对照增加 1.35、1.44、1.70、2.46 倍。低温对照 CK₂ 黄瓜叶片中的抗氧化酶相关基因 SOD、G-POD、CAT、APX 表达量分别比常温对照增加 2.74、3.49、3.06、2.96 倍。低温胁迫下,接菌植株叶片 SOD、G-POD、CAT、APX 基因表达量分别比低温对照增加了 1.68、1.37、1.52、1.83 倍(图 1)。

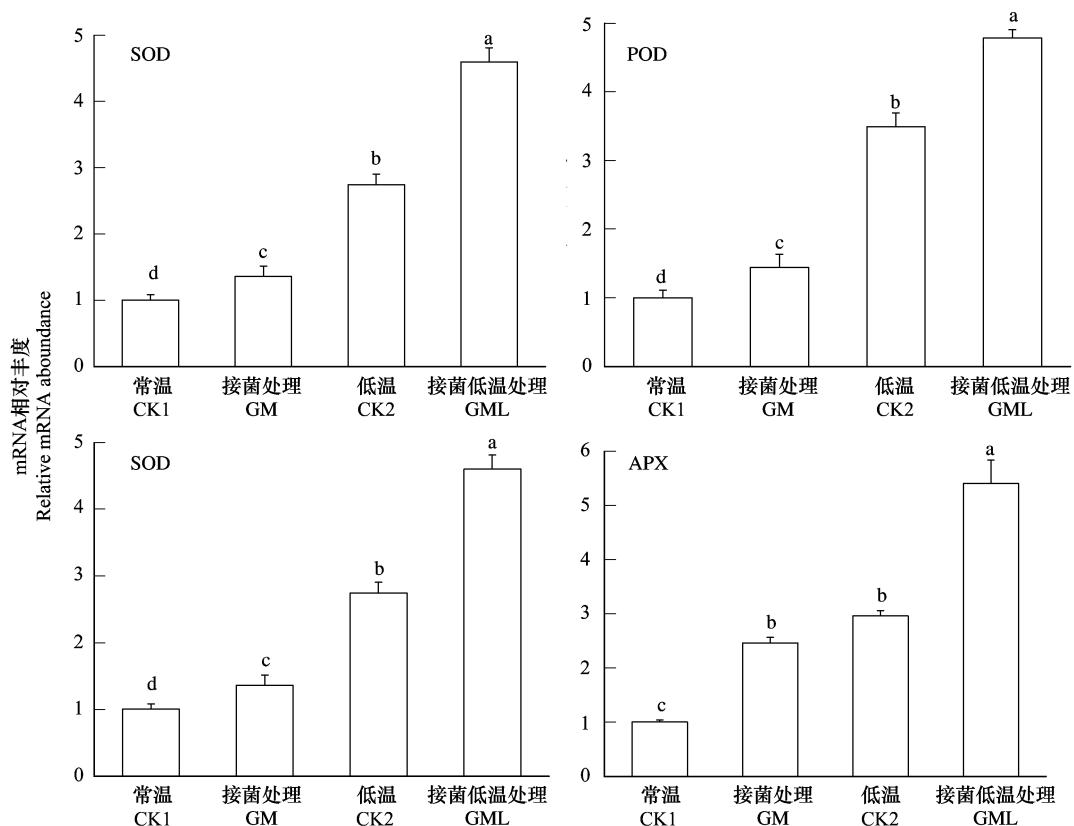


图 1 AMF 对低温下对黄瓜叶片中基因转录水平的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of AMF on the transcripts abundance in cucumber leaves under low temperature

3 讨论

AMF 的接种效应不仅与菌种、土壤环境有关,而且与菌种与寄主间的亲和性及侵染时期有密切关系,导致不同种类的 AMF 促进植物生长发育的效果有差异^[19]。有研究表明,接种摩西球囊霉 *Glomus mosseae* 能提高高温胁迫下猕猴桃苗体内渗透调节物质的含量,从而增强植株的抗热性。同时透光球囊霉 *G. diaphanum* 和地表球囊霉 *G. versiforme* 的作用效果具有一定差异^[20]。表明接种 AMF 对植株细胞膜的保护作用也随菌种有所差异,并非接种 AMF 就一定能缓解逆境胁迫对寄主植株的伤害。同时,本研究还表明,低温影响了 AMF 的生长和活性,低温条件下菌根侵染率和菌根依赖性受到明显抑制,这与 Liu 等^[21]研究的高粱根际低温降低了丛枝菌根定植率的结果相一致。

植物进行光合作用的主要色素是叶绿素和类胡萝卜素。低温下植株的叶绿素含量降低,而接种 AMF 可提高低温下植株叶片的叶绿素含量^[22]。本试验结果也证明了这一点。接种 AMF 菌剂 *Glomus mossea-2* 可促进黄瓜幼苗地下部的生长和干物质的积累,提高了叶绿素含量、光合速率、羧化效率。这可能是因为接种 AMF 促进了黄瓜叶片叶绿素和类胡萝卜素的合成速率,加强了水分和其他营养成分的吸收与转运,使之有利于菌根植物的气体交换,从而有利于光合作用。同时接种 AMF 可以使低温下植株通过提高叶片可溶性蛋白含量来进行渗透调节,同时增加植株抗氧化酶活性并促进了这 3 种酶在 mRNA 水平上的表达,从而降低膜质过氧化程度,缓解了低温胁迫对细胞的伤害。

本研究中育苗基质由腐熟秸秆、有机肥与土壤混合配制而成。一些研究结果表明多年使用的有机栽培土壤不利于 AMF 菌种的高效繁殖^[23],然而有机栽培下土壤的低磷条件比普通土壤更有利于 AMF 的生长^[24],所以保证有机基质的更新可使 AMF 高效发挥作用。本试验所用基质为新配基质,营养物含量较高,因而为黄瓜生长提供了适宜的生存环境,通过在苗期接种 AMF,使其促生效果更加显著。

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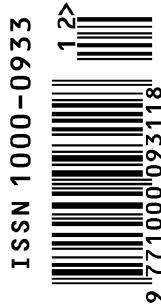
编辑部主任 孔红梅

执行编辑 刘天星 段 靖

生态学报
(SHENGTAI XUEBAO)
(半月刊 1981 年 3 月创刊)
第 31 卷 第 12 期 (2011 年 6 月)

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA
(Semimonthly, Started in 1981)
Vol. 31 No. 12 2011

编 辑	《生态学报》编辑部 地址: 北京海淀区双清路 18 号 邮政编码: 100085 电话: (010) 62941099 www. ecologica. cn shengtaixuebao@ rcees. ac. cn	Edited by Editorial board of ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China Tel: (010) 62941099 www. ecologica. cn Shengtaixuebao@ rcees. ac. cn
主 编	冯宗炜	Editor-in-chief FENG Zong-Wei
主 管	中国科学技术协会	Supervised by China Association for Science and Technology
主 办	中国生态学学会 中国科学院生态环境研究中心 地址: 北京海淀区双清路 18 号 邮政编码: 100085	Sponsored by Ecological Society of China Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences, CAS Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China
出 版	科学出版社 地址: 北京东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码: 100717	Published by Science Press Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street, Beijing 100717, China
印 刷	北京北林印刷厂	Printed by Beijing Bei Lin Printing House, Beijing 100083, China
发 行	科学出版社 地址: 东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码: 100717 电话: (010) 64034563 E-mail: journal@ cspg. net	Distributed by Science Press Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street, Beijing 100717, China Tel: (010) 64034563 E-mail: journal@ cspg. net
订 购	全国各地邮局	Domestic All Local Post Offices in China
国外发行	中国国际图书贸易总公司 地址: 北京 399 信箱 邮政编码: 100044	Foreign China International Book Trading Corporation Add: P. O. Box 399 Beijing 100044, China
广告经营 许 可 证	京海工商广字第 8013 号	



ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

国内外公开发行

国内邮发代号 82-7

国外发行代号 M670

定价 70.00 元