

ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

生态学报

Acta Ecologica Sinica



第31卷 第16期 Vol.31 No.16 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16期 2011年8月 (半月刊)

目 次

人工和天然湿地芦苇根际土壤细菌群落结构多样性的比较	汪仲琼,王为东,祝贵兵,等 (4489)
不同土壤水分下山杏光合作用光响应过程及其模拟	郎 莹,张光灿,张征坤,等 (4499)
不同颜色遮阳网遮光对丘陵茶园夏秋茶和春茶产量及主要生化成分的影响	秦志敏,付晓青,肖润林,等 (4509)
辐射迫对烟草叶激素水平、光合特性、荧光特性的影响	吴 坤,吴中红,邹付菊,等 (4517)
条浒苔和缘管浒苔对辐射迫的生理响应比较	蒋和平,郑青松,朱 明,等 (4525)
盐胁迫对拟南芥和盐芥莲座叶芥子油苷含量的影响	庞秋颖,陈思学,于 涛,等 (4534)
长期双季稻绿肥轮作对水稻产量及稻田土壤有机质的影响	高菊生,曹卫东,李冬初,等 (4542)
基于水量平衡下灌区农田系统中氮素迁移及平衡的分析	杜 军,杨培岭,李云开,等 (4549)
苏北海滨湿地互花米草种子特征及实生苗生长	徐伟伟,王国祥,刘金娥,等 (4560)
基于AnnAGNPS模型的三峡库区秭归县非点源污染输出评价	田耀武,黄志霖,肖文发 (4568)
镉污染对不同生境拟水狼蛛氧化酶和金属硫蛋白应激的影响	张征田,庞振凌,夏 敏,等 (4579)
印度洋南赤道流区水体叶绿素a的分布及粒级结构	周亚东,王春生,王小谷,等 (4586)
长江口滩涂围垦后水鸟群落结构的变化——以南汇东滩为例	张 斌,袁 晓,裴恩乐,等 (4599)
应用鱼类完整性指数(FAII)评价长江口沿岸碎波带健康状况	毛成贵,钟俊生,蒋日进,等 (4609)
基于渔业调查的南极半岛北部水域南极磷虾种群年龄结构分析	朱国平,吴 强,冯春雷,等 (4620)
水稻模型ORYZA2000在湖南双季稻区的验证与适应性评价	莫志鸿,冯利平,邹海平,等 (4628)
旱地农田不同耕作系统的能量/碳平衡	王小彬,王 燕,代 快,等 (4638)
宁夏黄灌区稻田冬春休闲期硝态氮淋失量	王永生,杨世琦 (4653)
太湖沉积物有机碳与氮的来源	倪兆奎,李跃进,王圣瑞,等 (4661)
日偏食对乌鲁木齐空气可培养细菌群落的影响	马 晶,孙 建,张 涛,等 (4671)
灰飞虱与褐飞虱种内和种间密度效应比较	吕 进,曹婷婷,王丽萍,等 (4680)
圈养马来熊行为节律和时间分配的季节变化	兰存子,刘振生,王爱善,等 (4689)
塔里木荒漠河岸林干扰状况与林隙特征	韩 路,王海珍,陈加利,等 (4699)
珍稀植物伯乐树一年生更新幼苗的死亡原因和保育策略	乔 琦,秦新生,邢福武,等 (4709)
垃圾堆肥复合菌剂对干旱胁迫下草坪植物生理生态特性的影响	多立安,王晶晶,赵树兰 (4717)
CLM3.0-DGVM中植物叶面积指数与气候因子的时空关系	邵 璞,曾晓东 (4725)
基于生态效率的辽宁省循环经济分析	韩瑞玲,佟连军,宋亚楠 (4732)
专论与综述	
土壤食物网中的真菌/细菌比率及测定方法	曹志平,李德鹏,韩雪梅 (4741)
生态社区评价指标体系研究进展	周传斌,戴 欣,王如松,等 (4749)
问题讨论	
不同胁迫条件下化感与非化感水稻PAL多基因家族的差异表达	方长旬,王清水,余 彦,等 (4760)
研究简报	
钦州湾大型底栖动物生态学研究	王 迪,陈丕茂,马 媛 (4768)
人工恢复黄河三角洲湿地土壤碳氮含量变化特征	董凯凯,王 惠,杨丽原,等 (4778)
基于地统计学丰林自然保护区森林生物量估测及空间格局分析	刘晓梅,布仁仓,邓华卫,等 (4783)
晋西黄土区辽东栎、山杨树干液流比较研究	隋旭红,张建军,文万荣 (4791)
小兴安岭典型苔草和灌木沼泽N ₂ O排放及影响因子	石兰英,牟长城,田新民,等 (4799)

期刊基本参数:CN 11-2031/Q * 1981 * m * 16 * 316 * zh * P * ¥ 70.00 * 1510 * 35 * 2011-08



封面图说: 在长白山麓低海拔地区的晚秋季节,成片的白桦林用无数根白色的树干、树枝烘托着林冠上跳动的金黄色叶片,共生的柞木树冠用更浓重的颜色显示了它的存在,整个山梁层林尽染,秋意浓浓。

彩图提供: 陈建伟教授 国家林业局 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

方长旬,王清水,余彦,罗美蓉,黄力坤,熊君,沈荔花,林文雄. 不同胁迫条件下化感与非化感水稻 *PAL* 多基因家族的差异表达. 生态学报, 2011, 31(16):4760-4767.

Fang C X, Wang Q S, Yu Y, Luo M R, Huang L K, Xiong J, Shen L H, Lin W X. Differential expression of *PAL* multigene family in allelopathic rice and its counterpart exposed to stressful conditions. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2011, 31(16):4760-4767.

不同胁迫条件下化感与非化感水稻 *PAL* 多基因家族的差异表达

方长旬¹, 王清水¹, 余彦¹, 罗美蓉¹, 黄力坤¹, 熊君¹, 沈荔花¹, 林文雄^{1,2,*}

(1. 福建农林大学生命科学学院农业生态研究所, 福州 350002; 2. 教育部生物农药与化学生物学重点实验室, 福州 350002)

摘要: 水稻苯丙氨酸解氨酶(*PAL*)调控酚酸类化感物质的合成代谢。编码 *PAL* 的基因是一个基因家族, 包含至少 11 个基因成员, 并受不同环境条件的调控。为了明确 *PAL* 基因家族中调控水稻化感作用的特定基因成员, 运用实时荧光定量 PCR 技术分析了低氮及稗草胁迫条件下强化感水稻 PI312777 与非化感水稻 Lemont 中根系的 11 个 *PAL* 成员基因的表达差异。结果表明, 低氮和稗草胁迫条件下, PI312777 和 Lemont 中的 *PAL4* 和 *PAL10* 均不表达, 其余 9 个 *PAL* 基因成员发生了不同程度的表达变化。其中, *PAL11* 均上调表达, 其分别在低氮处理和稗草胁迫的 PI312777 中上调 3.29 倍和 1.07 倍, 而在相同处理下的 Lemont 中上调 3.92 倍和 1.08 倍; *PAL3* 和 *PAL9* 则仅在低氮和稗草胁迫条件下的 PI312777 中上调表达, 低氮胁迫分别为 1.83 倍和 2.66 倍, 稗草胁迫为 1.46 倍和 2.65 倍; 而这两个基因在相同处理下的 Lemont 中表达下调, 低氮胁迫下调 1.05 和 1.24 倍, 稗草胁迫下调 1.14 和 1.16 倍, 推测 *PAL3* 和 *PAL9* 可能与胁迫初期调控水稻化感作用有关。

关键词: 水稻; 胁迫; 化感作用; 苯丙氨酸解氨酶基因; 实时荧光定量 PCR

Differential expression of *PAL* multigene family in allelopathic rice and its counterpart exposed to stressful conditions

FANG Changxun¹, WANG Qingshui¹, YU Yan¹, LUO Meirong¹, HUANG Likun¹, XIONG Jun¹, SHEN Lihua¹, LIN Wenxiong^{1,2,*}

1 Institute of Agroecology, School of Life Sciences, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (FAFU), Fuzhou 350002, China

2 Key Laboratory of Biopesticide and Chemical Biology, Ministry of Education, Fuzhou 350002, China

Abstract: As an ecological weed control method, allelopathy is considered a potential sustainable approach for controlling weed population in the 21st Century. Therefore it has received increasing attention. Our previous studies showed that the allelopathic effect on the target weed, barnyardgrass, was enhanced when the allelopathic rice cultivar PI312777 was exposed to limited nutrient conditions. Furthermore, the enzymatic activities of protective enzymes increased, and the expression of genes associated with phenylpropanoid metabolism was also up-regulated. This activated phenylpropanoid metabolism functions in the *de novo* synthesis of allelochemicals, and hence increases the contents of phenolic allelochemicals contributing to stronger ability of the allelopathic rice to suppress the target weeds. It was also found that the allelopathic potential of rice was dependent mainly on the species and content of allelochemicals produced in phenylpropanoid metabolism pathway. Activation of genes encoding key enzymes participated in the phenylpropanoid pathway leads to increased releases of allelochemicals, and in turn suppresses growth of accompanying weeds in hydroponics. Activation of these genes can be regulated by various biotic or abiotic factors. The phenomena complicate the

基金项目:福建省自然科学基金(2009J05045, 2010J05045, 2007J0304)

收稿日期:2010-08-19; 修订日期:2011-01-25

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: wenxiong181@163.com

elucidation of the underlying mechanism. Further understanding of the functional genes of allelopathic rice in regulating the adaptation of plants to stressful conditions will help explore a possible method of enhancing rice allelopathic potential through biotechnology. The ubiquitous higher plant enzyme phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (*PAL*) is the first key biosynthetic catalyst in phenylpropanoid assembly, which catalyses the non-oxidative deamination of L-phenylalanine to trans-cinnamic acid and regulates phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. *PAL* is encoded by a small multigene family; the gene transcript level of *PAL* is responsive to a variety of environmental stimuli including nutrient deficiency, UV irradiation, pathogen infection, wounding, extreme temperatures and other stress conditions. Silenced or disrupted *PAL* genes result in retarded plant growth and development as well as responses to environmental stresses. Rice contains at least 11 individual *PAL* genes and is regulated by various environment factors. The present study was to identify the specific members of the *PAL* family that regulate allelopathy in rice. Specific primers for each putative *PAL* gene were designed by the Primer Premier 5.0 software. And, the real time quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR) was used to investigate the differential expression patterns of 11 *PAL* genes in allelopathic rice PI312777 and its counterpart, Lemont. The result showed that a detectable amplification product was obtained for 9 genes out of 11, and 9 of the *PAL* genes, which were differentially expressed. Among them, *PAL11* was up-regulated in the two rice accessions, with 3.29- and 1.07-folds up-regulation in PI312777 and 3.92- and 1.08-folds up-regulation in Lemont when exposed to lower nitrogen and high density of barnyardgrass stress, respectively. *PAL3* and *PAL9* were only up-regulated in PI312777, with 1.83 and 2.66 folds under lower nitrogen condition, and 1.46 and 2.65 folds under barndyardgrass stress condition respectively. These two genes were down-regulated in Lemont under same stress conditions, with 1.05-fold for *PAL3* and 1.24-fold for *PAL9* under nitrogen deficiency and 1.14- and 1.16-folds for *PAL3* and *PAL9*, respectively, under barndyardgrass stress condition. No expression of *PAL4* and *PAL10* was detected in the two rice accessions under the same stressful conditions. The findings suggested that *PAL3* and *PAL9* genes may participate in regulating allelopathic potential of allelopathic rice in early stress response.

Key Words: rice; stress; allelopathy; phenylalanine ammonia-lyase; real time quantitative PCR

植物化感作用是指一种活体植物(供体)生成并通过挥发、淋溶、分泌和分解等方式向环境释放某些化学物质而影响周围其它植物(受体)的生长和发育的化学生态学现象^[1]。水稻作为世界上重要的粮食作物之一,其3%—4%的种质资源也具有通过化感作用抵制伴生杂草生长的能力^[2],这种利用植物体自身化学生物防御抑制杂草生长的方法与化学农药除草相比具有降低农残,减轻环境污染,提高稻米品质的优点,同时也符合绿色农业的发展目标。

水稻化感作用属数量性状,易被环境所调控^[3];环境胁迫(低氮、稗草等)下,水稻化感作用增强,酚酸类化感物质增加,并与其苯丙氨酸解氨酶(*PAL*)活性增强有关^[4-7]。*PAL*作为植物酚酸类物质代谢的关键酶,是由小的多基因组成基因家族,如菜豆有3个基因^[8],烟草有4个基因^[9],番茄有5个基因^[10]。水稻*PAL*也是一个基因家族,包含至少11个基因成员,不同的基因成员调控不同的防御机制,而其中哪些基因成员特异调控着水稻的化感作用特性亟需深入揭示。

近年来,随着转录组学研究的不断深入,分析不同时间、空间条件下,特定基因的实时表达量能够回答特定基因是否通过有效调节表达丰度响应的环境变化。实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)则能够准确地检测特定基因在不同时间、空间的表达量,适合于快速、精确地检测基因的表达丰度,因而广泛运用于基因表达的研究^[11-12]。据此,本研究拟运用qRT-PCR技术,分析低氮及高密度稗草胁迫下的强化感水稻PI312777及非化感水稻Lemont根系*PAL*各基因成员的表达变化,明确*PAL*基因家族中调控水稻化感作用的特定基因成员,从而为实现化感作用水稻的分子育种,促进水稻化感作用的实际运用提供理论依据和技术支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

采用国际上公认的强化感作用水稻品种PI312777(美国)和非化感作用水稻品种Lemont(美国)为供体

材料;以稗草(*Echinochloa crus-galli* L.)为受体材料。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 供试材料种植

将预萌发的水稻和稗草种子播于秧盘,二叶一芯期时,挑选长势均匀的水稻及稗草幼苗,分别移至盛有10 L完全营养液的塑料盆(45 cm×35 cm×15 cm)恢复培养7 d。塑料盆中悬浮一厚为1.5 cm的塑料泡沫板,在泡沫板上均匀分布直径2 cm的小孔40个(8×5),水稻和稗草分别移植于孔中并用棉花固定,每孔1株。恢复培养7 d后,根据完全营养液换算,用于培养水稻的完全营养液由NH₄NO₃、K₂SO₄和KH₂PO₄3种化合物组成,其中N、P、K的浓度分别为20 mg/L、5.65 mg/L和42.72 mg/L^[4,13-14]。

(1) 低氮胁迫

低氮胁迫的供试材料为每盆30株水稻和10株靶标稗草,株行距为5 cm×5 cm,稗草集中位于水稻植株的中央。处理组用低氮(5 mg/L)营养液培养,对照组用正常氮(20 mg/L)营养液培养^[14],处理组和对照组各设3个重复。在低氮处理24 h后的分别取处理、对照水稻的根尖,液氮速冻,保存于-80 °C。

(2) 稗草胁迫

稗草胁迫的供试材料采用正常氮营养液进行培养,处理组为每盆20株水稻和20株靶标稗草,对照组为40株水稻,处理组和对照组均设3个重复。在与稗草共培24 h后,分别取处理、对照水稻的根尖,液氮速冻,保存于-80 °C。

1.2.2 总RNA提取

液氮条件下分别将水稻根研磨成粉末后采用TRIzol(Invitrogen)法进行总RNA的提取。总RNA用DNase I(Takara)降解痕量基因组DNA,紫外可见光分度计(Cary50, Varian)检测所得RNA样品的浓度和纯度,1.2%的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测各RNA样品的完整性。

1.2.3 cDNA的合成

cDNA合成参照北京天根的TIANScript RT Kit说明书的步骤进行。

1.2.4 qRT-PCR检测

按照标准qRT-PCR引物设计原则设计水稻苯丙烷代谢途径关键酶PAL基因的qRT-PCR引物(表1),以水稻肌动蛋白Actin为内标基因。荧光实时分析在Eppendorf的realplex⁴定量PCR仪中进行。反应体系配置参照北京天根RealMasterMix(SYBR Green)使用说明书。20.0 μL反应体系中:2.5×RealMasterMix/20×SYBR solution 9 μL,正向和反向引物各1.0 μL,cDNA模板1.0 μL,无菌水8.0 μL。

表1 PAL基因家族的qRT-PCR扩增引物

Table 1 Specific primers of each putative PAL genes used to qRT-PCR

基因名称(Gene)	正向引物序列(Forward primer)	反向引物序列(Reverse primer)
PAL1	5'-CAAGCTCATGACCTCACCT-3'	5'-TCATGGTGAGCACCTTCTG-3'
PAL2	5'-GCGATCGTAAGCTCATGTT-3'	5'-CCTTGAAGCCGTACTCCAAG-3'
PAL3	5'-CTTCTACAGCAACGGCCTTC-3'	5'-GTCTGCACATGGTGGTCAC-3'
PAL4	5'-TCATGTCCTCCACCTCCTC-3'	5'-GTTGGTGCTCAGCGTCTTCT-3'
PAL5	5'-GCCAGGAAGACTCTGAGCAC-3'	5'-GCTTCTTCATCAGCGGGTAG-3'
PAL6	5'-CCGTGCTTTGAGGCTAAC-3'	5'-GATGGTGCTTGAGCTTGTGA-3'
PAL7	5'-TCCTCCGTGTTCTCCAAGAT-3'	5'-GCTCTCCTTGATCCTGTTGG-3'
PAL8	5'-TACTGCTCCGAGCTCCAGTT-3'	5'-TGAGCTTCAGGATGTCGATG-3'
PAL9	5'-AACACCTGGGACAAATGCTC-3'	5'-TCCCTTGCTGCTGGAAACT-3'
PAL10	5'-CTCCCCGCTCGTCTCCTACGC-3'	5'-CCTTGGCGAACACTGAGG-3'
PAL11	5'-CACGTGATGTTGCTGCTTCT-3'	5'-GTGGGGAGCTCACAACAT-3'
Actin	5'-CTGCGGGTATCCATGAGACT-3'	5'-GCAATGCCAGGGAACATAGT-3'

2 结果与分析

2.1 RNA 纯度和完整性检测

利用TRIzol试剂分别提取的不同处理下化感水稻PI312777及非化感水稻Lemont根系总RNA完整性好,OD₂₆₀/OD₂₈₀在1.9—2.0范围内,28S rRNA和18S rRNA条带完整清晰,没有拖尾现象(图1)。

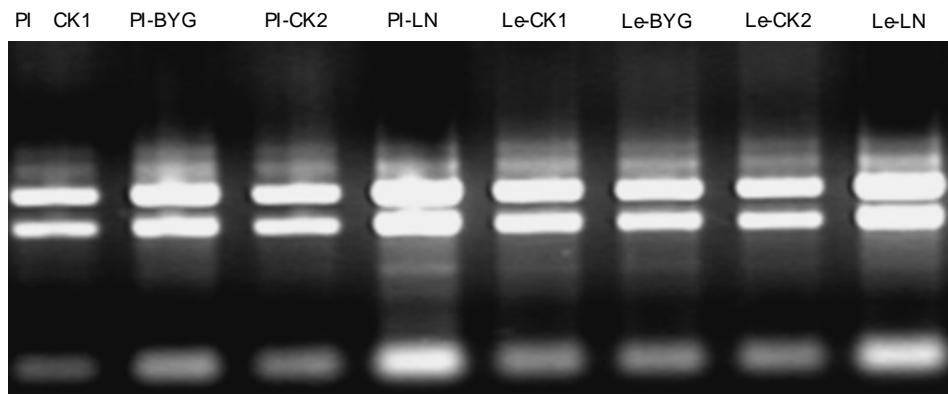


图1 不同胁迫条件下化感水稻PI312777和非化感水稻Lemont根系的总RNA

Fig. 1 Root total RNA from allelopathic rice PI312777 and non-allelopathic rice Lemont under different stress conditions

PI-CK1:稗草胁迫处理的对照PI312777; PI-BYG:稗草胁迫处理的PI312777; PI-CK2:低氮处理的对照PI312777; PI-LN:低氮处理的PI312777; Le-CK1:稗草胁迫处理的对照Lemont; Le-BYG:稗草胁迫处理的Lemont; Le-CK2:低氮处理的对照Lemont; Le-LN:低氮处理的Lemont

2.2 化感水稻PI312777与非化感水稻Lemont中*PAL*的各成员基因的qRT-PCR扩增曲线与融解曲线分析

经逆转录形成cDNA后用于*PAL*基因的qRT-PCR分析。从图2可以看出荧光定量动力学曲线基线平整;指数区较明显,是理想的扩增曲线。从图3中可以看出各成员基因的融解曲线,在所检测的温度范围内只有单一的峰型,说明在PCR扩增过程中没有非特异性扩增产物及引物二聚体。

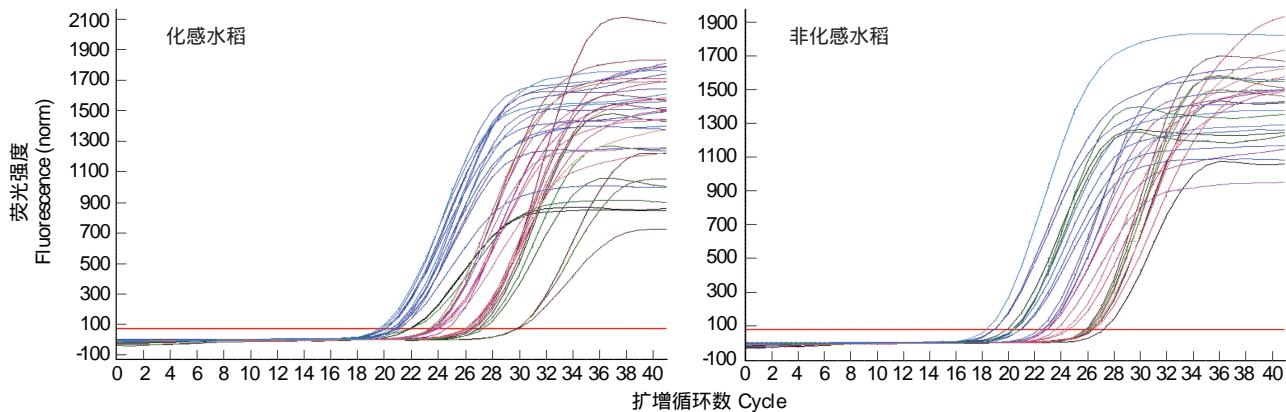


图2 化感水稻PI312777和非化感水稻Lemont中*PAL*基因成员的qRT-PCR扩增曲线

Fig. 2 Amplification curves of *PAL* multigene family in allelopathic rice PI312777 and non-allelopathic rice Lemont

2.3 低氮胁迫下化感水稻PI312777和非化感水稻Lemont的*PAL*中各成员基因的差异表达分析

低氮胁迫下PI312777和Lemont根系的11个*PAL*基因成员的表达模式有所不同(图4),其中*PAL4*和*PAL10*均不表达。与对照相比,化感水稻PI312777根系中*PAL3*、*PAL5*、*PAL6*、*PAL7*、*PAL8*、*PAL9*、*PAL11*均上调表达,分别为对照材料的1.83、1.84、1.39、1.18、1.04、2.66、3.29倍,而*PAL1*、*PAL2*则分别下调了1.66倍和1.3倍;相同条件下的非化感水稻Lemont中仅*PAL5*、*PAL6*、*PAL8*、*PAL11*上调表达,分别为正常氮素条件下的1.05、1.09、4.11、3.92倍;*PAL1*、*PAL2*、*PAL3*、*PAL7*、*PAL9*则分别比正常氮素条件下调1.78、4.17、1.05、

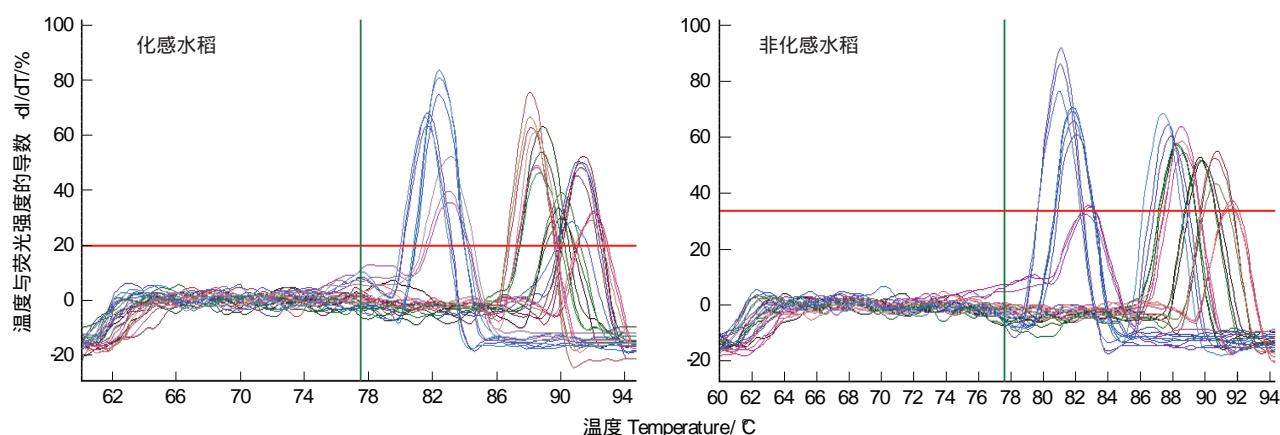


图3 化感水稻 PI312777 和非化感水稻 Lemont 中 *PAL* 基因成员的 qRT-PCR 熔解曲线

Fig. 3 Melting curve of *PAL* multigene family in allelopathic rice PI312777 and non-allelopathic rice Lemont

1.31、1.24倍。由此可见,稻稗共培条件下的化感水稻PI312777在低氮胁迫后,其根系 *PAL* 家族基因大部分明显上调表达,有利于产生更多的酚类化感物质,增强化感潜力^[4]。与此相对,非化感水稻Lemont仅 *PAL8* 和 *PAL11* 明显上调表达,化学防御能力较弱。

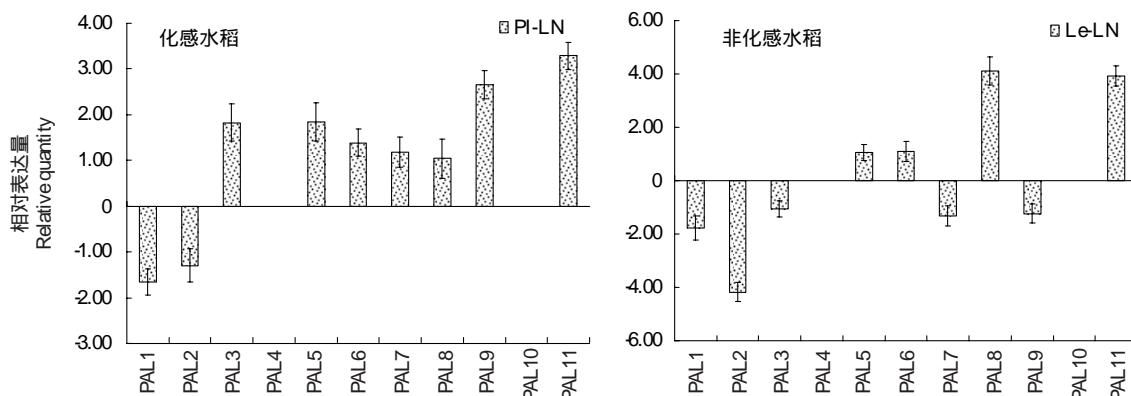


图4 低氮胁迫下化感水稻 PI 和非化感水稻 Lemont 中 *PAL* 的 11 个成员基因的相对表达分析

Fig. 4 Relative expression analysis of the genes encoding *PAL* multigene family in allelopathic rice accession PI312777 and its counterpart Lemont under lower nitrogen treatment by using qRT-PCR analysis

2.4 稗草胁迫下化感水稻 PI312777 和非化感水稻 Lemont 的 *PAL* 中各成员基因的差异表达分析

从图5可以看出在高密度稗草胁迫下,化感水稻PI312777和非化感水稻Lemont的 *PAL4*、*PAL10*也不表达。除此之外,高密度稗草胁迫下的化感水稻PI312777有8个 *PAL* 基因上调表达,其中, *PAL3* 表达量为对照的1.46倍, *PAL9* 表达量为对照的2.65倍, *PAL1*、*PAL2*、*PAL5*、*PAL6*、*PAL8*、*PAL11* 则分别上调1.01、2.41、1.44、1.56、1.76、1.07倍。然而,相同条件下的非化感水稻Lemont仅 *PAL1*、*PAL5* 和 *PAL11* 的表达微弱上调,分别为对照的1.01倍、1.03倍和1.08倍; *PAL2*、*PAL3*、*PAL6*、*PAL7*、*PAL8*、*PAL9* 则分别下调1.79、1.14、1.29、1.54、2.21、1.16倍。此结果表明化感水稻PI312777的 *PAL* 基因对高密度稗草因子的响应灵敏,从而增强其在异种(稗草)竞争的化学防御能力;与此相反,非化感水稻Lemont在高密度稗草环境条件下,大部分 *PAL* 基因表达下调,酚酸类化感物质合成能力降低,化感潜力下降。

2.5 低氮和稗草胁迫条件下化感水稻 PI312777 和非化感水稻 Lemont 中 *PAL* 基因的表达异同

比较低氮和稗草胁迫条件下,化感水稻PI312777和非化感水稻Lemont根系 *PAL* 基因的表达变化(图6),结果显示 *PAL11* 在不同胁迫下化感水稻PI312777和非化感水稻Lemont中均上调表达,推测 *PAL11* 是水

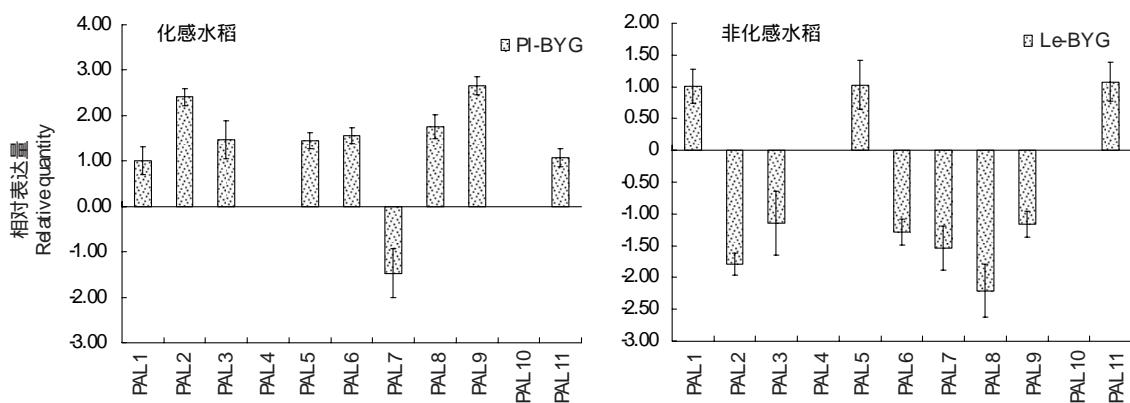


图 5 稗草胁迫下化感水稻 PI312777 和非化感水稻 Lemont 中 *PAL* 的 11 个成员基因的相对表达分析

Fig. 5 Relative expression levels of the genes encoding *PAL* multigene family in allelopathic rice accession PI312777 and its counterpart Lemont under barnyardgrass stress by using qRT-PCR analysis

稻初期响应逆境胁迫的防御基因。此外, *PAL3* 和 *PAL9* 在低氮及稗草胁迫下的化感水稻 PI312777 中均表达上调,而在相同处理下的非化感水稻 Lemont 中下调表达,表明 *PAL3* 和 *PAL9* 基因在调节逆境胁迫下的水稻化感潜力中起重要作用。

3 讨论

植物体在生长发育进程中受遗传信息和外界环境信息的调控,环境胁迫如营养匮乏能够激活植物体内存在的一种胁迫反应的中心系统,从而通过某种机制来调控植物的生长速率和物质分配^[15]。熊君等^[16]运用化感--竞争分离法有效地区分了不同氮素条件下水稻化感作用与资源竞争的生物干扰现象,结果表明,在稻/稗共生系统中不同化感潜力水稻干扰伴生杂草生长的生态对策不同,具有化感作用的水稻品种在氮素胁迫(资源短缺)下,主要采取提高化感抑草能力而抑制伴生杂草生长的生存策略,而弱化感作用的水稻品种主要通过对环境资源竞争力度从而影响伴生杂草生长的生存对策。Ridenour 和 Callaway^[17]发现入侵斑点矢车菊 (*Centaurea maculosa*) 对北美洲西部本土的羊茅属丛生禾草的根长抑制率达 50%,然而,如果在此过程中加入活性炭吸附矢车菊根系分泌的化感物质,其化感效应则比未添加活性炭的情况降低 85%,此研究结果说明了化感作用在此竞争过程中起着主导地位。同时,其他学者在研究扩散矢车菊 (*C. diffusa*) 和与之近属的俄罗斯矢车菊 (*Acroptilon repens*) 的入侵过程中也得到了相似的结果^[18-19]。Wu 等^[20]研究表明环境胁迫能调节化感植物的基因表达,加快化感物质的合成,促进化感物质从植物内部释放到外部环境中,提高植物的化感作用潜力。*PAL* 作为水稻酚酸类化感物质合成的关键酶,前期研究表明,逆境条件下水稻化感作用增强与 *PAL* 活性增强,进而促进酚酸类物质的合成和分泌有关^[4,7,13]。*PAL* 基因的表达及 *PAL* 活性受多种因素的影响,研究表明在不同处理(光照、机械伤害、病原感染)下,植物体能够合成特异的 *PAL* 多肽链,说明 *PAL* 基因的选择性表达受到复杂调控,这些调控因子包括与发育有关的因素、影响苯丙烷代谢途径的环境因子^[21]。菜豆基因组包含 3 个 *PAL* 基因,即 *PAL1*、*PAL2*、*PAL3*。这 3 个 *PAL* 基因都能被机械损伤诱导,而 *PAL1* 和 *PAL2* 能被真菌细胞壁诱导因子所诱导。柑橘果实受机械损伤后,

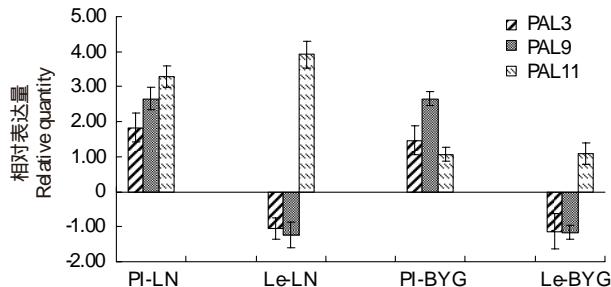


图 6 不同胁迫下化感水稻 PI312777 和非化感水稻 Lemont 中 *PAL3*、*PAL9*、*PAL11* 成员基因的相对表达分析

Fig. 6 Relative expression levels of the genes encoding *PAL3*, *PAL9* and *PAL11* in allelopathic rice accession PI312777 and its counterpart Lemont under different stress conditions by using real time RT-PCR analysis

PI-LN: 低氮处理的 PI312777; Le -LN: 低氮处理的 Lemont; PI-BYG: 稗草胁迫处理的 PI312777; Le -BYG: 稗草胁迫处理的 Lemont

PAL2、*PAL6* 基因的表达比对照明显增强, *PAL* 的活性显著提高^[22]。水稻的 *PAL* 是由 11 个基因编码的基因家族, 不同 *PAL* 成员基因受不同环境条件的调控, 然而能够调节水稻化感作用潜力的 *PAL* 成员基因还未揭示。本研究发现逆境胁迫下不同化感潜力水稻 *PAL* 基因的表达有所不同, 化感水稻 PI312777 根系 *PAL* 基因家族在低氮及稗草胁迫下多数增强表达, 有利于提高 *PAL* 酶活性, 促进酚酸类化感物质的合成, 增强大化感潜力; 其中, *PAL3* 和 *PAL9* 在低氮及稗草胁迫下的 PI312777 中均上调表达, 但其在相同处理下的非化感水稻中表达下调, 暗示 *PAL3* 和 *PAL9* 可能与胁迫早期化感水稻增强化学防御能力有关。此外, 不同化感潜力水稻在环境胁迫下根系的 *PAL11* 均增强表达, 推测其可能是水稻响应不同逆境因子的共表达基因。在稻稗共培体系中, 稗草作为化感作用的诱发因子, 能够促发化感水稻的抑草潜力, 低氮胁迫及高密度的稗草环境能够诱发化感水稻这一特性的增强。进一步运用反向遗传学技术研究特异调控水稻化感作用的 *PAL* 基因成员的生物学功能, 对于运用现代分子育种培育强化化感潜力水稻具有重要的理论和实际意义。

References:

- [1] Rice E L. Allelopathy. 2nd ed. New York: Academic Press, 1984: 1-1.
- [2] Kim K U, Shin D H. Allelopathic research and development-A world view on breeding of allelopathic rice// Proceedings of 20th Asian-Pacific Weed Sciences Society Conference. Ho Chi Minh City: Cuu Long Delta Rice Research Institute, 2005: 35-44.
- [3] Xiong J, Jia X L, Deng J Y, Jiang B Y, He H B, Lin W X. Analysis of epistatic effect and QTL interactions with environment for allelopathy in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). Allelopathy Journal, 2007, 20(2): 259-268.
- [4] Song B Q, Xiong J, Fang C X, Qiu L, Lin R Y, Liang Y Y, Lin W X. Allelopathic enhancement and differential gene expression in rice under low nitrogen treatment. Journal of Chemical Ecology, 2008, 34(5): 688-695.
- [5] Wang H B, He H B, Xiong J, Qiu L, Fang C X, Zeng C M, Yan L, Lin W X. Effects of potassium stress on allelopathic potential of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2008, 28(12): 6219-6227.
- [6] Wang H B, He H B, Ye C Y, Qiu L, Fang C X, Lin W X. Photosynthetic physiology of different allelopathic rice accessions at seedling stage under potassium stress. Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture, 2008, 16(6): 1474-1477.
- [7] Wang H B, He H B, Zeng C M, Wu L Z, Shen L H, Xiong J, Lin R Y, Lin W X. Molecular physiological properties of different rice accessions mediated by different phosphorus supplies at seedling stage. Chinese Journal of Applied & Environmental Biology, 2008, 14(5): 593-598.
- [8] Cramer C L, Edwards K, Dron M, Liang X W, Dildine S L, Bolwell G P, Dixon R A, Lamb C J, Schuch W. Phenylalanine ammonium-lyase gene organization and structure. Plant Molecular Biology, 1989, 12(4): 367-383.
- [9] Fukasawa-Akada T, Kung S D, Watson J C. Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase gene structure, expression and evolution in Nicotiana. Plant Molecular Biology, 1996, 30(4): 711-722.
- [10] Yeo Y S, Lee S W, Kim Y H, Eun Y, Chang Y D. Restriction mapping of Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase gene family in tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*). RDA Journal of Agricultural Science Biotechnology, 1994, 36(2): 187-192.
- [11] Pfaffl M W. A new mathematical model for relative quantification in real-time RT-PCR. Nucleic Acids Research, 2001, 29(9): e45-e45.
- [12] Schena L, Nigro F, Ippolito A, Gallitelli D. Real-time quantitative PCR: a new technology to detect and study phytopathogenic and antagonistic fungi. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2004, 110(9): 893-908.
- [13] Xiong J, Wang H B, Fang C X, Qiu L, Wu W X, He H B, Lin W X. The differential expression of the genes of the key enzymes involved in phenolic compound metabolism in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) under different nitrogen supply. Journal of Plant Physiology and Molecular Biology, 2007, 33(5): 387-394.
- [14] Wang H B, Xiong J, Fang C X, Qiu L, Wu W X, He H B, Lin W X. FQ-PCR analysis on the differential expression of the key enzyme genes involved in isoprenoid metabolic pathway in allelopathic and weak allelopathic rice accessions (*Oryza sativa* L.) under nitrogen stress condition. Acta Agronomica Sinica, 2007, 33(8): 1316-1321.
- [15] Chapin F S III. Effects of nutrient deficiency on plant growth: evidence for a centralized stress-response system// Davies W J, Jeffcoat B, eds. Importance of Root to Shoot Communication in the Responses to Environmental Stress. Bristol: British Society for Plant Regulation, 1990: 135-148.
- [16] Xiong J, Lin W X, Zhou J J, Wu M H, Chen X X, He H Q, Guo Y C, Liang Y Y. Allelopathy and resources competition of rice under different nitrogen supplies. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2005, 16(5): 885-889.
- [17] Ridenour W M, Callaway R M. The relative importance of allelopathy in interference: the effects of an invasive weed on a native bunchgrass. Oecologia, 2001, 126(3): 444-450.

- [18] Bais H P, Walker T S, Stermitz F R, Hufbauer R A, Vivanco J M. Enantiomeric-dependent phytotoxic and antimicrobial activity of (\pm)-catechin. A rhizosecreted racemic mixture from spotted knapweed. *Plant Physiology*, 2002, 128(4): 1173-1179.
- [19] Gosle S C, Peters D P C, Beck K G. Modeling invasive weeds in grasslands: the role of allelopathy in *Acroptilon repens* invasion. *Ecological Modelling*, 2001, 139(1): 31-45.
- [20] Wu H, Pratley J, Lemerle D, Haig T. Crop cultivars with allelopathic capability. *Weed Research*, 1999, 39(3): 171-180.
- [21] Liang X W, Dron M, Semid J, Dixon R A, Lamb C J. Developmental and environmental regulation of a phenylalanine ammonia-lyase- β -glucuronidase gene fusion in transgenic tobacco plants. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 1989, 86(23): 9284-9288.
- [22] Li Z G, Gao X, Fan J, Yang Y W, Li D G, Kanellis A K. The relationship between activity and gene expression of phenylalanine ammonia-lyase and peel pitting in 'Fengjie' navel orange fruits. *Journal of Plant Physiology and Molecular Biology*, 2006, 32(3): 381-386.

参考文献:

- [5] 王海斌, 何海斌, 熊君, 邱龙, 方长旬, 曾聪明, 严琳, 林文雄. 低钾胁迫对水稻(*Oryza sativa* L.)化感潜力变化的影响. *生态学报*, 2008, 28(12): 6219-6227.
- [6] 王海斌, 何海斌, 叶陈英, 邱龙, 方长旬, 林文雄. 不同化感潜力水稻秧苗响应低钾的光合生理特性. *中国生态农业学报*, 2008, 16(6): 1474-1477.
- [7] 王海斌, 何海斌, 曾聪明, 吴良展, 沈荔花, 熊君, 林瑞余, 林文雄. 低磷胁迫下不同品种水稻秧苗生长的分子生理特性. *应用与环境生物学报*, 2008, 14(5): 593-598.
- [13] 熊君, 王海斌, 方长旬, 邱龙, 吴文祥, 何海斌, 林文雄. 不同氮素供应下水稻酚类物质代谢关键酶基因差异表达. *植物生理与分子生物学学报*, 2007, 33(5): 387-394.
- [14] 王海斌, 熊君, 方长旬, 邱龙, 吴文祥, 何海斌, 林文雄. 氮素胁迫下强、弱化感水稻萜类代谢途径中关键酶基因差异表达的FQ-PCR分析. *作物学报*, 2007, 33(8): 1316-1321.
- [16] 熊君, 林文雄, 周军建, 吴敏鸿, 陈祥旭, 何华勤, 郭玉春, 梁义元. 不同供氮条件下水稻的化感抑草作用与资源竞争分析. *应用生态学报*, 2005, 16(5): 885-889.
- [22] 李正国, 高雪, 樊晶, 杨迎伍, 李道高, Kanellis A K. 奉节脐橙果实苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性及其基因表达与果皮褐变的关系. *植物生理与分子生物学学报*, 2006, 32(3): 381-386.

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 31 ,No. 16 August, 2011 (Semimonthly)

CONTENTS

- A comparative study on the diversity of rhizospheric bacteria community structure in constructed wetland and natural wetland with reed domination WANG Zhongqiong, WANG Weidong, ZHU Guibing, et al (4489)
- Light response of photosynthesis and its simulation in leaves of *Prunus sibirica* L. under different soil water conditions LANG Ying, ZHANG Guangcan, ZHANG Zhengkun, et al (4499)
- Effects of colour shading on the yield and main biochemical components of summer-autumn tea and spring tea in a hilly tea field QIN Zhimin, FU Xiaoqing, XIAO Runlin, et al (4509)
- Effects of cadmium on the contents of phytohormones, photosynthetic performance and fluorescent characteristics in tobacco leaves WU Kun, WU Zhonghong, TAI Fujie, et al (4517)
- Comparative physiological responses of cadmium stress on *Enteromorpha clathrata* and *Enteromorpha linza* JIANG Heping, ZHENG Qingsong, ZHU Ming, et al (4525)
- Effects of salt stress on glucosinolate contents in *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Thellungiella halophila* rosette leaves PANG Qiuying, CHEN Sixue, YU Tao, et al (4534)
- Effects of long-term double-rice and green manure rotation on rice yield and soil organic matter in paddy field GAO Jusheng, CAO Weidong, LI Dongchu, et al (4542)
- Nitrogen balance in the farmland system based on water balance in Hetao irrigation district, Inner Mongolia DU Jun, YANG Peiling, LI Yunkai, et al (4549)
- Seed characteristics and seedling growth of *Spartina alterniflora* on coastal wetland of North Jiangsu XU Weiwei, WANG Guoxiang, LIU Jin'e, et al (4560)
- Assessment of non-point source pollution export from Zigui county in the Three Gorges Reservoir area using the AnnAGNPS model TIAN Yaowu, HUANG Zhilin, XIAO Wenfa (4568)
- Effects of Cadmium pollution on oxidative stress and metallothionein content in *Pirata subpiraticus* (Araneae: Lycosidae) in different habitats ZHANG Zhengtian, PANG Zhenling, XIA Min, et al (4579)
- The distribution of size-fractionated chlorophyll a in the Indian Ocean South Equatorial Current ZHOU Yadong, WANG Chunsheng, WANG Xiaogu, et al (4586)
- Change of waterbird community structure after the intertidal mudflat reclamation in the Yangtze River Mouth: a case study of NanHui Dongtan area ZHANG Bin, YUAN Xiao, PEI Enle, et al (4599)
- Application of fish assemblage integrity index(FAII) in the environment quality assessment of surf zone of Yangtze River estuary MAO Chengze, ZHONG Junsheng, JIANG Rijin, et al (4609)
- Population age structure of Antarctic krill *Euphausia superba* off the northern Antarctic Peninsula based on fishery survey ZHU Guoping, WU Qiang, FENG Chunlei, et al (4620)
- Validation and adaptability evaluation of rice growth model ORYZA2000 in double cropping rice area of Hunan Province MO Zhihong, FENG Liping, ZOU Haiping, et al (4628)
- Coupled energy and carbon balance analysis under dryland tillage systems WANG Xiaobin, WANG Yan, DAI Kuai, et al (4638)
- The nitrate-nitrogen leaching amount in paddy winter-spring fallow period WANG Yongsheng, YANG Shiqi (4653)
- The sources of organic carbon and nitrogen in sediment of Taihu Lake NI Zhaokui, LI Yuejin, WANG Shengrui, et al (4661)
- Effect of partial solar eclipse on airborne culturable bacterial community in Urumqi MA Jing, SUN Jian, ZHANG Tao, et al (4671)
- Comparative study on density related intra- and inter-specific effects in *Laodelphax striatellus* (Fallen) and *Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål) LÜ Jin, CAO Tingting, WANG Liping, et al (4680)
- Behavior rhythm and seasonal variation of time budget of sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) in captivity LAN Cunzi, LIU Zhenheng, WANG Aishan, et al (4689)
- Disturbance regimes and gaps characteristics of the desert riparian forest at the middle reaches of Tarim River HAN Lu, WANG Haizhen, CHEN Jiali, et al (4699)
- Death causes and conservation strategies of the annual regenerated seedlings of rare plant, *Bretschneidera sinensis* QIAO Qi, QIN Xinsheng, XING Fuwu, et al (4709)
- Effects of municipal compost extracted complex microbial communities on physio-ecological characteristics of turfgrass under drought stress DUO Lian, WANG Jingjing, ZHAO Shulan (4717)
- Spatiotemporal relationship of leaf area index simulated by CLM3.0-DGVM and climatic factors SHAO Pu, ZENG Xiaodong (4725)
- Analysis of circular economy of Liaoning Province based on eco-efficiency HAN Ruiling, TONG Lianjun, SONG Yanan (4732)
- Review and Monograph**
- The fungal to bacterial ratio in soil food webs, and its measurement CAO Zhiping, LI Depeng, HAN Xuemei (4741)
- Indicators for evaluating sustainable communities: a review ZHOU Chuanbin, DAI Xin, WANG Rusong, et al (4749)
- Discussion**
- Differential expression of *PAL* multigene family in allelopathic rice and its counterpart exposed to stressful conditions FANG Changxun, WANG Qingshui, YU Yan, et al (4760)
- Scientific Note**
- Ecology study on the benthic animals of QinZhou Bay WANG Di, CHEN Pimao, MA Yuan (4768)
- Change characteristics of soil carbon and nitrogen contents in the Yellow River Delta soil after artificial restoration DONG Kaikai, WANG Hui, YANG Liyuan, et al (4778)
- Estimation and spatial pattern analysis of forest biomass in Fenglin Nature Reserve based on Geostatistics LIU Xiaomei, BU Rencang, DENG Huawei, et al (4783)
- Study on sap flow in forest of *Quercus liaotungensis* and *Populus davidiana* by using the TDP method SUI Xuhong, ZHANG Jianjun, WEN Wanrong (4791)
- N_2O Emission and its driving factors from typical marsh and shrub swamp in Xiaoxing'an Mountains, Northeast China SHI Lanying, MU Changcheng, TIAN Xinmin, et al (4799)

2009 年度生物学科总被引频次和影响因子前 10 名期刊*

(源于 2010 年版 CSTPCD 数据库)

排序 Order	期刊 Journal	总被引频次 Total citation	排序 Order	期刊 Journal	影响因子 Impact factor
1	生态学报	11764	1	生态学报	1.812
2	应用生态学报	9430	2	植物生态学报	1.771
3	植物生态学报	4384	3	应用生态学报	1.733
4	西北植物学报	4177	4	生物多样性	1.553
5	生态学杂志	4048	5	生态学杂志	1.396
6	植物生理学通讯	3362	6	西北植物学报	0.986
7	JOURNAL OF INTEGRATIVE PLANT BIOLOGY	3327	7	兽类学报	0.894
8	MOLECULAR PLANT	1788	8	CELL RESEARCH	0.873
9	水生生物学报	1773	9	植物学报	0.841
10	遗传学报	1667	10	植物研究	0.809

*《生态学报》2009 年在核心版的 1964 种科技期刊排序中总被引频次 11764 次, 全国排名第 1; 影响因子 1.812, 全国排名第 14; 第 1—9 届连续 9 年入围中国百种杰出学术期刊; 中国精品科技期刊

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 16 期 (2011 年 8 月)

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA
(Semimonthly, Started in 1981)
Vol. 31 No. 16 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	

