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## 可降解螯合剂对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系形态及生理生化特征的影响

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**摘要:**采用盆栽试验研究了可降解螯合剂 EDDS 和 NTA 对镉胁迫下籽粒苋(*Amaranthus hybridus* L.)根系形态及生理生化特征的影响。结果表明:当螯合剂施入 10 mg/kg 的镉污染土壤后,籽粒苋根系生物量和总长等根系形态指标与对照无显著差异,过氧化物酶(POD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性、谷胱甘肽(GSH)和可溶性蛋白含量显著上升。当螯合剂施入 100 mg/kg 的镉污染土壤后,籽粒苋根系生物量、总长、表面积、体积及侧根数比对照显著减少了 12.30%—23.98%、17.01%—24.90%、41.87%—57.93%、16.46%—32.94% 和 23.48%—53.35%;EDDS 的施入使籽粒苋根系 POD、CAT 活性、GSH 和可溶性蛋白含量显著升高;而 NTA 施入后,根系中的 POD 活性比对照降低了 4.12%—35.95%,并且 CAT 活性和可溶性蛋白含量在 2 mmol/kg NTA 处理下分别显著降低了 14.66%—15.79% 和 26.81%—30.48%;EDDS 和 NTA 施入后, GSH 含量比对照显著升高了 14.73%—65.65% 和 28.05%—84.10%。当镉处理浓度分别为 10 mg/kg 和 100 mg/kg 时,螯合剂的施入显著增强了籽粒苋根系对镉的吸收,比对照分别增加了 40.76%—103.10% 和 15.03%—49.49%。因此,EDDS 和 NTA 施入镉污染土壤后,通过影响籽粒苋根系形态和生理生化过程以响应重金属镉的胁迫。

**关键词:**镉;螯合剂;籽粒苋;根系形态;生理生化特征

## Effects of biodegradable chelants on the root morphology and physiological-biochemical characteristics of *Amaranthus hybridus* L. in cadmium contaminated soils

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**Abstract:** Heavy metal pollution in soil is a compelling global problem. Particularly, cadmium as a non-essential element negatively affects human health by way of food chain, even at low concentrations. In recent years, Cd concentrations in soils have dramatically increased with the development of industrial and agricultural and rural urbanization. Therefore, cleanup of Cd contaminated soils is emergent and imperative. Phytoremediation of heavy metal-contaminated soils has received increasing attention for its environmental benefits. However, phytoremediation efficiency was largely restricted by the bioavailability of heavy metal. Therefore, chelant-assisted phytoextraction has been proposed an alternative. In the phytoextraction process, roots contact with the toxic metal irons and plants usually adapt to the environment stress by changing their root morphology, and thus directly affect the physiological metabolic activity of the roots. However, there was little information dealing with the toxicity and mechanisms behind Cd tolerance concerning the roots under the chelant

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treatments. The objectives of the present study were to investigate the effects of biodegradable chelants on the root morphology and physiological-biochemical responses of *Amaranthus hybridus* L. root to cadmium stress. The soils in pot experiments were contaminated artificially with the Cd concentrations of 10 and 100 mg/kg soil, respectively. 0.52 g nitrogen, 0.40 g phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) and 0.36 g potassium ( $K_2O$ ) were applied in every pot as a base fertilizer. After the soils were incubated for 4 weeks, four uniform *A. hybridus* seedlings (5—6 cm high with 3—4 fronds) were transplanted into each pot. Four replicates were run for each treatment and the experiment was arranged in a completely randomized design. Chelants assisted phytoextraction, EDDS and NTA, were added on the 65th and 75th day of transplanting at a concentration of 0 (Control), 1 and 2 mmol/kg. Finally, plant samples for evaluating root morphology, root biomass, the activities of peroxidase (POD), catalase (CAT), glutathione (GSH) concentration and soluble protein content (SP) were determined at the mature stages (90 days after transplanting). The results showed that under the treatments of EDDS and NTA, no significant differences were observed for the root biomass, root length, root surface area, root volume and lateral roots of *A. hybridus* in 10 mg/kg Cd contaminated soil. Moreover, chelant addition significantly increased the POD and CAT activities, glutathione (GSH) concentration and soluble protein content in roots of *A. hybridus* in 10 mg/kg Cd contaminated soil. When EDDS and NTA were applied to the 100 mg/kg Cd contaminated soil, root biomass, root length, root surface area, root volume and lateral roots of *A. hybridus* decreased by 12.30%—23.98%, 17.01%—24.90%, 41.87%—57.93%, 16.46%—32.94% and 23.48%—3.35%, and EDDS addition significantly improved the POD and CAT activities, GSH concentration and soluble protein content in roots. However, under the application of NTA, POD activities in roots were decreased by 4.12%—35.95%, and CAT activities and soluble protein content in roots significantly decreased by 14.66%—15.79% and 26.81%—30.48% compared to the control, respectively after the addition of 2 mmol/kg NTA. Moreover, under the addition of EDDS and NTA, GSH concentration increased by 14.73%—65.65% and 28.05%—84.10%, respectively. When the Cd concentrations were 10 and 100 mg/kg, the application of chelants significantly enhanced the Cd concentrations in roots of *A. hybridus* by 40.76%—103.10% and 15.03%—49.49%, respectively. In conclusion, the application of biodegradable EDDS and NTA in Cd contaminated soils could influence the root morphology and physiological-biochemical characteristics to resist the increased Cd concentrations.

**Key Words:** Cadmium; biodegradable chelants; *Amaranthus hybridus* L.; root morphology; physiological-biochemical characteristics

随着我国工农业发展和乡村城市化,土壤重金属镉污染日趋严重。这不仅直接影响到农作物产量和质量,还可通过食物链威胁人类健康<sup>[1-2]</sup>。近年来植物修复技术以其无二次污染等优点备受关注,但其修复效果很大程度上受到重金属生物有效性的制约<sup>[3-4]</sup>。因此,通过向重金属污染土壤添加螯合剂以增强植物提取效率成为研究热点<sup>[5-8]</sup>。根系直接与重金属污染土壤接触,是最先受到逆境胁迫的器官,植物常通过改变根系的形态及分布来适应不利的生长环境<sup>[9]</sup>。根系形态的变化可直接影响到根的生理代谢活动,从而影响植物生长<sup>[10]</sup>。目前在植物修复过程中重金属镉对植物根系的影响研究多集中于根系生物量和根长的研究<sup>[11-12]</sup>,对根系其他方面的研究较少,特别是关于施入螯合剂对镉胁迫下植物根

系的影响研究鲜见报道。所以,在镉污染土壤中施入螯合剂后,对植物根系形态、生理生化响应以及根系对镉的吸收研究具有重要意义。

籽粒苋是一种生物量大、对镉胁迫耐性及富集能力均强的修复植物<sup>[13-14]</sup>。本文以籽粒苋(*Amaranthus hybridus* L.)为材料,研究施加可降解螯合剂 EDDS 和 NTA 对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系形态及生理生化过程的影响,以期为籽粒苋及螯合剂辅助植物提取技术在重金属镉污染土壤修复研究提供科学理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验材料

试验用籽粒苋种子采自四川省汉源县富泉铅锌

矿区。

## 1.2 盆栽试验

盆栽试验于2011年4月至2011年8月在四川农业大学农场进行。供试土壤粘粒含量为190 g/kg, 粉砂粒含量为382 g/kg, 砂粒含量为428 g/kg; 土壤有机质含量为22.21 g/kg, 全氮为1.12 g/kg, 速效氮为126.5 mg/kg, 速效磷为17.6 mg/kg, 速效钾为170.2 mg/kg, pH值为6.54。土壤经风干、压碎、过5 mm筛备用, 然后装入试验塑料盆中(40 cm ×

30 cm), 每盆装入8 kg土并混入纯氮1.2 g、磷( $P_2O_5$ )0.32 g、钾( $K_2O$ )2.4 g。将浓度分别为10 mg/kg和100 mg/kg重金属镉以 $CdCl_2 \cdot 2.5H_2O$ 的固体形态添加到土壤中, 混匀土壤后放置4周后选择长势一致的籽粒苋幼苗(高8—10cm)移栽到镉污染土壤的塑料盆中, 每盆4株。然后, 按照实验设计表1于植物移栽65 d和75 d后分别施入可降解螯合剂EDDS和NTA, 每个处理设4个重复, 定期观察并记录植物的生长状况, 90d后收获。

表1 盆栽试验螯合剂施用方案

Table 1 The application of chelants in pot experiment

螯合剂添加时间 Addition time	螯合剂处理 Chelant treatments	65 d				75 d			
		乙二胺二琥珀酸 EDDS/(mmol/kg)	氨三乙酸 NTA/(mmol/kg)	乙二胺二琥珀酸 EDDS/(mmol/kg)	氨三乙酸 NTA/(mmol/kg)	乙二胺二琥珀酸 EDDS/(mmol/kg)	氨三乙酸 NTA/(mmol/kg)	乙二胺二琥珀酸 EDDS/(mmol/kg)	氨三乙酸 NTA/(mmol/kg)
CK1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
镉处理浓度	10	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Cd concentration/(mg/kg)	CK2	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	100	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

“—”表示无螯合剂处理; “65 d、75 d”表示螯合剂分别于植物移栽65天和75天后施加

## 1.3 测定项目与方法

### 1.3.1 根系形态指标测定

根系样品在105 °C下杀青30 min, 在60 °C下烘干至恒重, 测定其干物质重以计算生物量。根长、根表面积、体积和侧根数量等指标采用全自动根系扫描分析仪测定, 分析软件为Regentinstruments公司提供的WinRHIZO。

### 1.3.2 根系生理指标测定

植物抗氧化酶系统分析方法: 在对抗氧化酶系统进行测定前, 取新鲜根0.5 g, 置于冰浴中的研钵内, 加入10 mL pH值为7.8的磷酸缓冲液(内含50 mmol/L磷酸钠缓冲液), 1 mmol/L  $Na_2EDTA$ , 少量石英砂, 研磨成匀浆于4 °C、12000 r/min离心20 min, 上清液即为酶提取液。该上清液用于过氧化物酶POD(Peroxidase)和过氧化氢酶CAT(Catalase)活性的测定。过氧化物酶(POD)活性测定采用愈创木酚法<sup>[15]</sup>, 以单位质量每1 min吸光度的变化值表示酶活性大小; 过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性测定采用紫外分光光度法<sup>[16]</sup>, 以每1 min单位质量根组织分解 $H_2O_2$ 毫克数的50%作为酶活性大小。可溶性蛋白含量测定采用考马斯亮蓝法测定<sup>[17]</sup>; 谷胱甘肽GSH含量的测定参照Guri的方法<sup>[18]</sup>。

### 1.3.3 根系镉含量测定

将植物各部位烘干样品磨细, 过60目筛, 准确称取植物样品0.3000 g于三角瓶中, 加入 $HNO_3$ 和 $HClO_4$ 之比为4:1的混合酸20 mL, 浸泡5 h后, 于电热板上消煮, 至溶液接近无色透明且无油层, 定容至100 mL, 用原子吸收分光光度计测定根系重金属元素镉含量。

### 1.4 数据处理与分析

采用SPSS 13.0软件对数据进行统计分析, 包括方差分析(ANVON)和LSD检验。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同螯合剂处理下籽粒苋的根系形态指标

螯合剂EDDS和NTA对籽粒苋根系生物量的影响表明(表2):当镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时, 融合剂施入后, 籽粒苋根系生物量与对照无显著差异( $P > 0.05$ )。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时, 施入1 mmol/kg的EDDS和NTA后, 根系生物量与对照无显著差异; 而螯合剂施入量达2 mmol/kg时, 籽粒苋根系生物量比对照显著减少了12.30%—23.98%( $P < 0.05$ )。

螯合剂对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系长度的影响表明(表2):当镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时, EDDS和NTA

施入后使籽粒苋根系长度与对照无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时,两种螯合剂施入后使籽粒苋根系长度受到显著抑制( $P<0.05$ ),比对照显著减少了17.01%—24.90%。

根系表面积和体积的大小能够影响修复植物对重金属离子的吸收效果<sup>[19]</sup>。两种螯合剂对籽粒苋根系表面积和体积的影响具有相似性(表2)。当镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时,EDDS和NTA施入后使籽粒苋根系表面积和体积与对照无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时,两种螯合剂

施用后使籽粒苋根系表面积和体积比对照分别显著减少了41.87%—57.93%和16.46%—32.94%。

侧根分布大小能够影响修复植物对营养元素的吸收<sup>[19]</sup>。从表2可以看出,当镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时,螯合剂施入后使籽粒苋侧根数比对照显著增加了49.95%—85.11%( $P<0.05$ )。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时,螯合剂施入后使籽粒苋侧根数显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),比对照减少了23.48%—53.35%。

表2 融合剂EDDS和NTA处理对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系形态和根系生物量的影响

Table 2 Effects of EDDS and NTA on the root morphology parameters of *A. hybridus* in Cd contaminated soils

镉处理浓度 Cd concentration/ (mg/kg)	处理 Treatment	根系生物量 Root biomass/ (g/株)		根长度 Root length/ (cm/株)		根表面积 Root surface area/ (cm <sup>2</sup> /株)		根体积 Root volume/ (cm <sup>3</sup> /株)		侧根数 Lateral Roots	
		65 d	75 d	65 d	75 d	65 d	75 d	65 d	75 d	65 d	75 d
10	CK1	3.35a (0.37)	3.35a (0.37)	1939.10b (46.87)	1939.10a (46.86)	276.97a (44.00)	276.97a (44.00)	19.15a (1.30)	19.15a (1.30)	4345d (341)	4345d (341)
	E1	3.37a (0.25)	3.17a (0.59)	1917.05b (41.06)	1913.14a (57.72)	281.46a (63.38)	268.13a (56.21)	18.78a (1.23)	18.68a (0.56)	6515c (408)	6532c (392)
	E2	3.24a (0.39)	3.24a (0.21)	1943.31b (86.98)	1927.59a (38.38)	282.71a (63.85)	279.71a (42.12)	18.91a (1.27)	18.84a (1.12)	7167b (425)	7162b (477)
	N1	3.10a (0.28)	3.63a (1.08)	1962.32ab (76.19)	1945.27a (95.73)	289.65a (64.70)	277.78a (62.10)	19.40a (1.19)	19.54a (0.93)	6772bc (206)	6596bc (145)
	N2	3.41a (0.21)	3.45a (0.18)	2059.64a (64.40)	1982.52a (51.30)	314.82a (59.19)	306.46a (44.77)	20.16a (0.71)	19.87a (0.75)	8042a (546)	7902a (486)
	CK2	2.81a (0.05)	2.81a (0.05)	1317.68a (91.80)	1317.68a (91.80)	181.72a (30.57)	181.72a (30.57)	11.52a (0.81)	11.52a (0.81)	4115a (677)	4115a (677)
100	E1	2.72ab (0.46)	2.70ab (0.36)	1027.89b (48.37)	1093.59b (81.36)	98.96b (12.98)	105.63b (11.12)	9.76b (0.46)	9.60b (0.48)	3127b (655)	3148b (660)
	E2	2.44bc (0.20)	2.46b (0.23)	1011.46b (53.50)	1036.89b (31.02)	95.21b (20.29)	99.71b (10.31)	8.97b (0.81)	9.12b (0.81)	2677bc (727)	2704bc (698)
	N1	2.49ab (0.12)	2.67ab (0.18)	1033.23b (46.95)	1063.70b (37.92)	94.65b (14.93)	97.78b (7.86)	9.39b (0.44)	9.62b (0.57)	3050b (603)	3115b (590)
	N2	2.13c (0.06)	2.40b (0.14)	989.64b (12.64)	1026.64b (27.12)	76.46b (8.69)	92.32b (12.06)	7.72c (0.57)	8.78b (0.59)	1920c (599)	2001c (516)

同列数据后标不同字母者表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ );“E1、E2”分别表示1 mmol/kg和2 mmol/kg的EDDS;“N1、N2”分别表示1 mmol/kg和2 mmol/kg的NTA;65 d、75 d表示螯合剂分别于植物移栽65天和75天后施加;括号内为标准差

## 2.2 不同螯合剂处理下籽粒苋根系的生理特征

过氧化物酶(POD)是植物体内重要的保护酶,能有效清除逆境条件下细胞中产生的自由基,在抗逆境胁迫中起着关键作用<sup>[20]</sup>。图1表明,镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时,螯合剂施入后使籽粒苋根系中的POD活性比对照显著升高了32.43%—238.64%( $P<0.05$ )。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时,EDDS施用后使籽粒苋根系中的POD活性仍显著升高( $P<0.05$ );而NTA施用后使籽粒苋根系中的POD活性比对照降低了4.12%—35.95%。

从螯合剂EDDS和NTA对籽粒苋根系中过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性的影响来看(图2),当镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时,两种螯合剂的施入使籽粒苋根系中的CAT活性比对照显著升高了55.26%—212.54%( $P<0.05$ )。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时,除了2 mmol/kg NTA施入后使籽粒苋根系中的CAT活性比对照显著降低了14.66%—15.79%( $P<0.05$ ),其余螯合剂处理均使籽粒苋根系中的CAT活性较对照升高了29.46%—78.95%。

谷胱甘肽(GSH)是植物体内一种重要的小分子

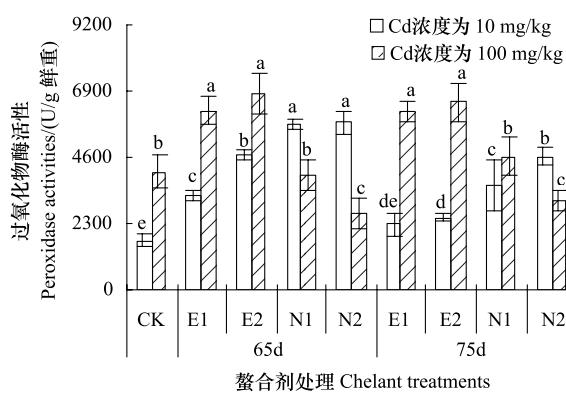


图1 融合剂对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系过氧化物酶活性的影响  
Fig.1 Effects of chelants on peroxidase activities in root of *A. hybridus*

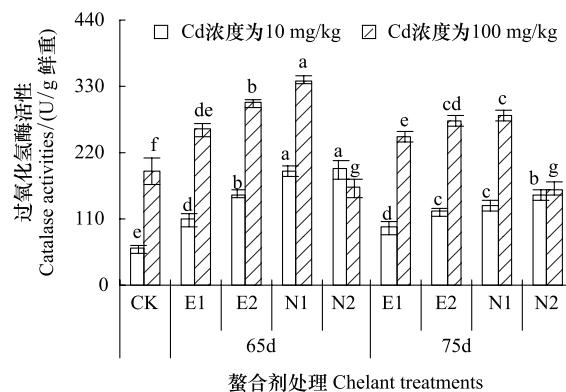


图2 融合剂对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系过氧化氢酶活性的影响  
Fig.2 Effects of chelants on catalase activities in root of *A. hybridus*

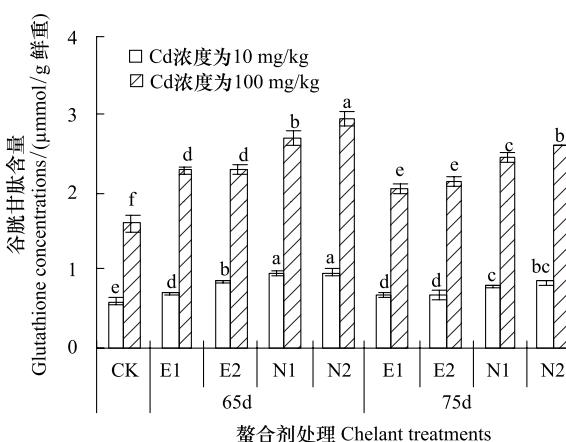


图3 融合剂对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系谷胱甘肽含量的影响  
Fig.3 Effects of chelants on glutathione concentrations in root of *A. hybridus*

抗氧化物质<sup>[21]</sup>。由图3可以看出，当镉处理浓度分别为10 mg/kg和100 mg/kg时，融合剂施入后使籽

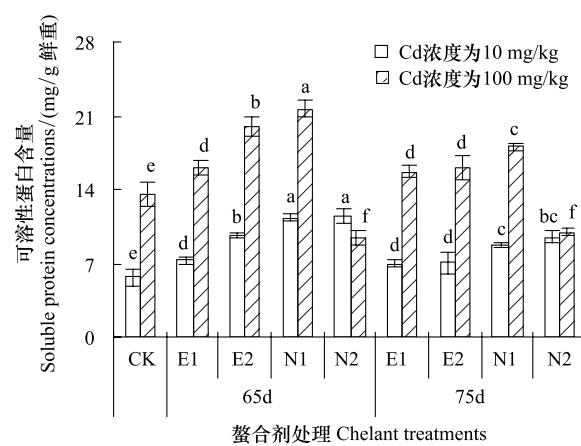


图4 融合剂对镉胁迫下籽粒苋根系可溶性蛋白含量的影响  
Fig.4 Effects of chelants on soluble protein concentrations in root of *A. hybridus*

粒苋根系中的GSH含量比对照分别显著升高了14.73%—65.65%和28.05%—84.10% ( $P<0.05$ )。

植物可溶性蛋白含量(SP)是植物体总代谢的一个重要指标，当重金属对植物胁迫加剧时可导致可溶性蛋白的降解<sup>[22]</sup>。当镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时，融合剂施入后，籽粒苋根系中的可溶性蛋白含量比对照显著增加了22.42%—100.04% ( $P<0.05$ )。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时，除了2 mmol/kg NTA施入后使籽粒苋根系中的可溶性蛋白含量比对照显著降低了26.81%—30.48% ( $P<0.05$ )，其余融合剂处理均使其较对照升高了16.03%—60.08%。这与CAT活性的变化趋势一致(图4)。

### 2.3 不同融合剂处理下籽粒苋根系对镉的吸收

在植物修复过程中辅助施以融合剂可以提高重金属的生物有效性，从而增强植物对目标重金属的吸收<sup>[7]</sup>。当镉处理浓度为10 mg/kg时，两种融合剂的施入显著增强了籽粒苋根系对镉的吸收 ( $P<0.05$ )，比对照增加了40.76%—103.10% (图5)。这与EDDS和NTA增强甘蓝型油菜根系吸收镉的研究结果相似<sup>[23]</sup>，表明融合剂的施入能够提高重金属镉的生物有效性，促进植物根系对镉的吸收。当镉处理浓度为100 mg/kg时，EDDS和NTA的施入同样也显著增强了籽粒苋根系对镉的吸收 ( $P<0.05$ )，较对照增加了15.03%—49.49%，但是EDDS于植物移栽75 d后施加这一处理并没有显著增强籽粒苋根部的镉含量(图5)。这和Wang等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究结果一致，表明较短的EDDS处理时间并不能充分发挥融合剂自身活化重金属的能力。

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 EDDS 和 NTA 对籽粒苋根系形态的影响

植物修复过程中施加螯合剂能够活化土壤中的重金属,提高重金属的生物有效性,因此可能抑制植物的生长<sup>[25-26]</sup>。本研究结果表明在镉浓度为 10 mg/kg 的土壤中,螯合剂施入后籽粒苋根系仍能正常生长。这表明将螯合剂施入低浓度镉污染土壤中时,土壤中的镉含量还不足以抑制植物的正常生长。然而,将较高浓度(2 mmol/kg)的 EDDS 和 NTA 于植物移栽 65 d 后施入 100 mg/kg 镉污染土壤中时,籽粒苋根系生物量显著降低。这可能是由于土壤镉的生物活性组分本身浓度较高,当较高浓度的螯合剂施入后进一步提高其生物活性,从而加剧了镉对植物生长的胁迫<sup>[27]</sup>。

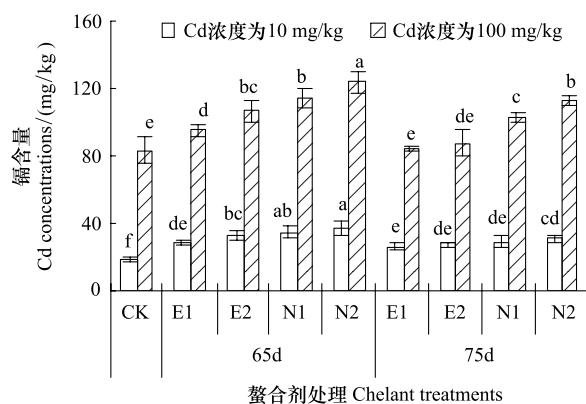


图 5 融合剂对籽粒苋根系镉含量的影响

Fig.5 Effects of chelants on the Cd concentrations in root of *A. hybridus*

根系是植物吸收水分和矿质养分的重要器官,它能通过改变自身形态及分布来适应环境胁迫<sup>[28]</sup>。因此,籽粒苋根长、根表面积、体积和侧根数在很大程度上决定植物生长发育的能力。本研究结果表明,当镉处理浓度为 10 mg/kg 时,与对照相比大部分螯合剂处理对籽粒苋根系总长、根表面积、体积和侧根数无显著影响。该结果表明将螯合剂施入低浓度镉污染土壤虽然增加籽粒苋根系中的镉浓度,但并不足以显著抑制其根系生长。但当向 100 mg/kg 镉污染土壤中施入螯合剂后,籽粒苋根系生长受到抑制是由于过高的镉胁迫导致细胞分裂减少,生长发育严重受阻<sup>[10, 29]</sup>。

#### 3.2 EDDS 和 NTA 对籽粒苋根系生理生化特征的影响

重金属胁迫可以引起植物根系活性氧累积,导致根系组织内的氧化胁迫和膜损伤,改变抗氧化酶系的活性,从而抑制植物的生长<sup>[30]</sup>。然而耐性较强的植物可以通过 POD、SOD 和 CAT 组成的抗氧化酶系统有效清除体内的活性氧自由基,使细胞免受活性氧的损害,提高植物的抗逆能力<sup>[31]</sup>。本研究结果表明,当镉处理浓度为 10 mg/kg 时,两种螯合剂均显著增加了籽粒苋根系中的 POD 和 CAT 活性。表明螯合剂施入后,土壤溶液中增加的镉含量启动了籽粒苋根系的抗氧化酶保护系统并刺激 POD 和 CAT 活性的增强,从而在一定程度上减轻活性氧对根细胞的伤害,提高了其抗逆能力<sup>[32]</sup>。然而,当镉处理浓度为 100 mg/kg 时,施入 2 mmol/kg NTA 使籽粒苋根系 POD 和 CAT 活性显著降低。这一结论与前人报道的水稻在镉处理浓度为 50 μmol/L 时的结果相似<sup>[33]</sup>。其原因可能是由于螯合剂的施入增加了土壤溶液中的重金属浓度,导致活性氧 O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 等活性氧类物质增多,超过了抗氧化能力限度,引起细胞代谢失调,抑制了酶的合成。

在抗氧化系统中,除 POD 和 CAT 等抗氧化酶外,非酶物质 GSH 也对 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 起消除作用<sup>[21]</sup>。于方明<sup>[34]</sup>研究发现,GSH 在保护水稻细胞膜的过程中起着重要作用。本研究中,当镉处理浓度分别为 10 mg/kg 和 100 mg/kg 时,两种螯合剂施入后均使籽粒苋根系中的 GSH 含量显著升高,表明螯合剂可增加对植物根系细胞损害的镉胁迫,刺激 GSH 的生物合成,从而清除重金属镉产生的过量活性氧,达到降低活性氧物质对根系胁迫的目的。

在重金属胁迫条件下,植物根系可溶性蛋白含量的提高有助于维持其根系细胞的正常代谢,提高根系对重金属的抗逆能力<sup>[22]</sup>;同时还能钝化有毒金属,减小植物的受害程度<sup>[35]</sup>。在本研究中,当镉处理浓度为 10 mg/kg 时,EDDS 和 NTA 的施入使籽粒苋根系中的可溶性蛋白含量显著增加,表明向低浓度镉污染土壤中施入螯合剂有利于籽粒苋细胞蛋白质合成,保持细胞抗氧化系统的稳定。然而,当向 100 mg/kg 镉污染土壤施入 2 mmol/kg NTA 后,籽粒苋根系中的可溶性蛋白含量显著降低,表明这一螯合剂处理导致镉对籽粒苋根系的胁迫加剧,使根系

合成可溶性蛋白的能力受阻,不能有效抵御重金属镉的毒性,从而导致籽粒苋根系生物量的减少<sup>[20]</sup>。

综上所述,EDDS 和 NTA 施入镉污染土壤后,通过影响籽粒苋根系形态和生理生化过程以响应重金属镉的胁迫,其中 NTA 更适合作为螯合剂使用,处理时间为 25 d 更合适。

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