

高浓度镉、锌及其复合作用对烟草抗氧化系统的影响

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摘 要 采用水培方法, 研究高浓度镉($0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+}$)、锌($0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$)及其复合作用($0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+} + 0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$)对烟草种子的萌发率、幼苗叶片活性氧(ROS)水平、抗氧化物浓度、抗氧化酶活性及膜脂过氧化程度的影响。结果表明: 单因子条件下, 与对照相比, 高浓度镉、锌处理烟草种子萌发率降低; 叶片超氧自由基($\text{O}_2^{\cdot -}$)产生速率与过氧化氢(H_2O_2)含量升高; 过氧化氢酶(CAT)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)、脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶(DHAR)、单脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶(MDAR)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)活性升高; 谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量及其与氧化型谷胱甘肽比值(GSH/GSSG)下降; 丙二醛(MDA)含量升高。与镉、锌单因子处理相比, 镉、锌复合处理的烟草种子萌发率显著升高; $\text{O}_2^{\cdot -}$ 产生速率、 H_2O_2 和MDA含量降低; CAT、APX、MDAR活性在处理末期升高。镉、锌胁迫对烟草可造成生理水平上的损伤, 且毒性效应随着处理时间的延长而增强。镉、锌复合作用可缓解镉、锌单因子胁迫对烟草幼苗的毒害。

关键词 高浓度镉; 高浓度锌; 复合影响; 烟草; 抗氧化系统

Effects of elevated Cd, Zn and their combined effects on antioxidant system of tobacco.
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Abstract: A solution culture was conducted to study the effects of elevated Cd and/or Zn ions ($0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+}$, $0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$, $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+} + 0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$) on seed germination rate and reactive oxygen species (ROS) level, antioxidants contents, antioxidant enzyme activities and product of membrane lipid peroxidation in tobacco seedling leaves. The results showed that compared to control, the seed germination rate decreased under elevated level of Cd^{2+} or Zn^{2+} , the superoxide radical ($\text{O}_2^{\cdot -}$) generation rate and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) content in tobacco seedlings increased, the activities of catalase (CAT), ascorbate peroxidase (APX), dehydroascorbate reductase (DHAR), monodehydroascorbate reductase (MDAR), and glutathione reductase (GR) increased, content of glutathione (GSH) and GSH/GSSG (oxidized glutathione) ratio decreased, and malondialdehyde (MDA) content increased. Compared to elevation of the level of only Cd^{2+} or Zn^{2+} , the seed germination rate under elevation of both Cd^{2+} and Zn^{2+} levels was enhanced significantly; $\text{O}_2^{\cdot -}$ generation rate, contents of H_2O_2 and MDA decreased; CAT, APX and MDAR activities increased in the last stage of Cd^{2+} and Zn^{2+} exposure. Heavy metal Cd^{2+} or Zn^{2+} could induce the physiological injury to tobacco seedlings, and the toxic effects increased with prolonged stress time. The combined treatment of Cd and Zn could alleviate the toxicity of single stress on tobacco seedlings.

Key words: elevated Cd^{2+} ; elevated Zn^{2+} ; combined effect; tobacco; antioxidant system.

随着经济的飞速发展,重金属污染已成为严重的环境问题^[1].镉(Cd)是土壤中最常见的重金属之一,当叶片干质量中的Cd浓度累计达到5~10 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 时,会导致植物死亡^[2].虽然Cd不具有氧化还原活性,在植物体中不能直接催化Fenton-Haber-Waiss反应,但可以通过置换金属蛋白扰乱离子传递链、影响维持细胞氧化还原电位的酶^[3],加强谷胱甘肽螯合作用,导致细胞内谷胱甘肽含量下降^[4],间接诱导活性氧(ROS)的产生,在植物细胞内诱导氧化胁迫,从而造成细胞水平的伤害^[5].在烟草水培试验中,当镉浓度达到500 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,烟草叶片细胞中细胞膜发生破裂,植物在生理水平上受到显著伤害^[6].锌(Zn)是植物生长、发育必需的微量元素,当叶片生长所需Zn含量达到15~20 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 时,表现为促进作用,并作为生物体内一些重要酶的辅酶成分参与一系列生理生化过程^[7].有试验证实,植物在受到重金属胁迫时,低浓度 Zn^{2+} 可在植物体内通过合成非蛋白巯基来缓解Cd在生理水平上产生的重金属毒性效应^[8];高浓度条件下(400 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),会扰乱植物光合作用、叶绿素合成、细胞质膜整合及其他一些新陈代谢过程^[9],对植物产生生理毒害作用,导致植物生长受阻,引起生物量降低^[10].在水培试验中,高浓度锌(100 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)处理的汉麻幼苗叶片的叶绿素a、b和类胡萝卜素含量均下降,植物生长受到显著影响^[11].

当植物遭受重金属胁迫,包括抗氧化酶和低分子非酶物质的抗氧化系统发挥作用,形成抗氧化防御机制,以清除胁迫产生的ROS,缓解重金属诱导的胁迫伤害,保证植物体的正常生理代谢功能^[12].有研究表明,天蓝遏蓝菜(*Thlaspi caerulescens*)^[13]、东南景天(*Sedum alfredii*)^[14]、龙葵(*Solanum nigrum*)^[15]等不同Cd富集植物的抗氧化系统对重金属胁迫的响应差异较大,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、过氧化物酶(POD)等抗氧化物质在Cd胁迫下的表现尚无明显的规律性可循.逆境激活抗氧化酶的同时,非酶类抗氧化物也会显著积累,如谷胱甘肽(GSH),可以抵抗重金属离子的毒害作用、参与细胞防卫反应、清除重金属诱导的ROS、保护细胞免受氧化胁迫的损伤^[16].

目前,重金属胁迫试验大多只关注单离子重金属对植物的毒性作用及机理研究.但在自然环境中,重金属通常以复合形式对植物产生危害作用,从而阻碍植物生长和发育.尽管有试验对复合重金属胁迫机制进行了报道,如铜、铅和镉对黄瓜幼苗、根和

芽的影响研究,但关于锌镉复合作用的研究甚少^[17].而当镉、锌共存于同一环境时,由于因子间的相互作用,其单一因子与复合因子效应也不尽相同.重金属从土壤到植物的转移过程受到化学及生理生化条件的制约^[18],而水培试验在整个生长过程中的可操作性更强、更易分析,所以水培试验被作为研究重金属吸收修复机制的重要方法.因此,本文以烟草幼苗为试验材料,在高浓度镉、锌单因子及复合条件下,检测短期水培烟草幼苗叶片抗氧化酶活性、谷胱甘肽含量及膜脂过氧化程度等变化情况,分析复合重金属胁迫对烟草幼苗的影响,以期能为植物重金属污染修复提供理论依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料与设计

烟草(*Nicotiana tabacum*)种子由辽宁省农业科学院提供.将无菌的烟草种子接种于3层纱布和2层滤纸的无菌培养皿中,并置于相对湿度为70%、光周期16 h/8 h、昼/夜温度为25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ /15 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、光强度为120 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 光照培养箱(PQX-1000,宁波东南仪器有限公司)中培养,每皿加5 mL 1/4 霍格兰营养液,待其发芽.当幼苗长至2片真叶后,开始处理.将幼苗设为4个处理组,每个处理组含4皿幼苗,每皿幼苗用1/2 霍格兰营养液培养,分别通过添加 $\text{CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 和 $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 提高 Cd^{2+} 、 Zn^{2+} 浓度.根据预试验结果设定4个处理分别为:对照、0.1 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Cd^{2+} 、0.15 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Zn^{2+} 、0.1 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Cd^{2+} +0.15 $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Zn^{2+} .根据烟草在培养皿中的生长状况,每个处理组分别在第3、6、9、12天取样,并将样品置于-80 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱保存备用.

1.2 测定项目

1.2.1 种子萌发率检测 将100粒种子接种于培养皿中,每组处理设3次重复.分别置于相对湿度70%、昼/夜温度25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ /15 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、光照强度120 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 的光照培养箱(PQX-1000,宁波东南仪器有限公司)中培养7和14 d,分别检测4组处理烟草种子的发芽率(GP). $\text{GP} = (\text{发芽种子的数量}/\text{种子总数}) \times 100\%$.

1.2.2 超氧自由基产生速率与过氧化氢含量检测 烟草叶片中 $\text{O}_2^{\cdot -}$ 产生速率、 H_2O_2 含量使用Foyer等^[19]改良方法进行测定.

1.2.3 酶提取及活性检测 过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性检测参考Aebi^[20]的方法,并进行改进.抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)活性参考Nakano等^[21]的方法进行

测定.单脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶(MDAR)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)活性检测如 Duarte 等^[22]所述.脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶(DHAR)活性测定参考 Nakano 等^[21]的方法,并略作修改.

1.2.4 丙二醛含量测定 参考 Velikova 等^[23]的方法测定丙二醛(MDA)含量,并略微改动.

1.2.5 谷胱甘肽含量测定 采用 Griffith^[24]的方法测定还原型谷胱甘肽含量,采用 Kosugi 等^[25]的方法测定总谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量.利用总谷胱甘肽含量与还原型谷胱甘肽含量的差值,计算出氧化型谷胱甘肽(GSSG)含量,然后可得 GSH/GSSG 值.

1.3 数据处理

应用 SPSS 17.0 进行单因素方差分析和 Duncan 多重比较,分析烟草幼苗在水培条件下受重金属胁迫时的 O_2^- 产生速率和 H_2O_2 、MDA 和 GSH 含量及酶活指标的变化.各处理数据均为平均值 \pm 标准误.

2 结果与分析

2.1 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草种子发芽率的影响

由图 1 可以看出,高浓度镉、锌条件下,烟草幼苗叶片发芽率降低.在处理第 14 天时,镉、锌处理的烟草发芽率分别下降 7.4% 和 13.7%,均显著低于对照($P < 0.05$);镉、锌复合处理的烟草发芽率显著高于镉、锌单独处理,且与对照无显著差异.

2.2 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草幼苗活性氧水平和膜脂过氧化程度的影响

由图 2 可以看出,镉、锌复合胁迫下的烟草幼苗

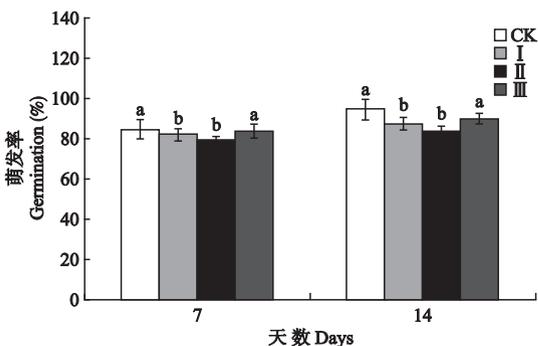


图 1 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草种子发芽率的影响

Fig.1 Effects of elevated Cd^{2+} and/or Zn^{2+} on germination rate of tobacco seeds.

CK: 对照 Control; I: $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+}$; II: $0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$; III: $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+} + 0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$.图中不同小写字母表示不同处理之间差异显著($P < 0.05$) Different small letters meant significant differences among different treatments at 0.05 level.下同 The same below.

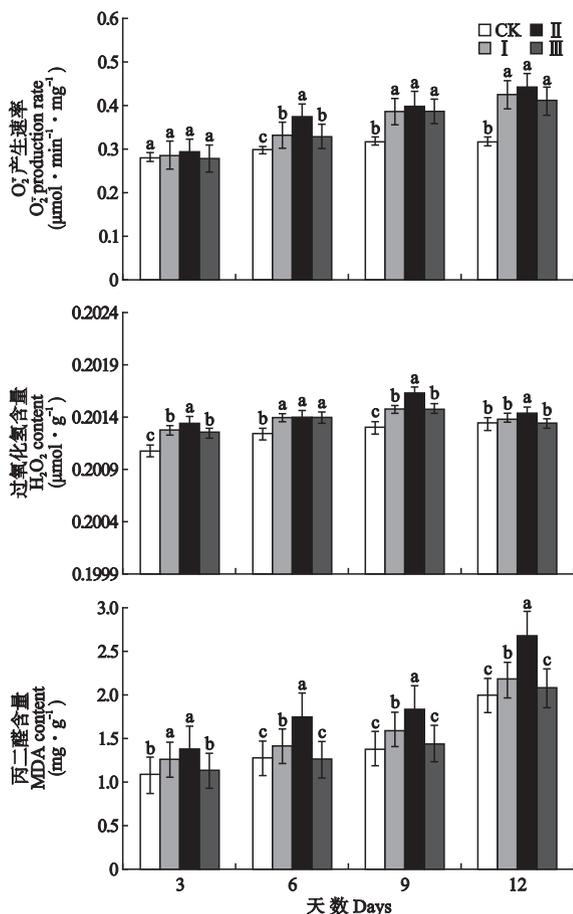


图 2 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草幼苗叶片 O_2^- 产生速率、 H_2O_2 及 MDA 含量的影响

Fig.2 Effects of elevated Cd^{2+} and/or Zn^{2+} on O_2^- production rate, H_2O_2 and MDA contents in leaves of tobacco seedling.

O_2^- 产生速率均低于锌离子胁迫,且高于单镉离子胁迫,但差异不显著(除第 6 天单独锌离子胁迫显著高于其他处理).3 d 之后,与对照相比,同一时间不同重金属胁迫处理的 O_2^- 产生速率均显著增加,处理 12 d 时, $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+}$ 、 $0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$ 、 $0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Cd}^{2+} + 0.15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{ Zn}^{2+}$ 胁迫下烟草幼苗 O_2^- 产生速率分别显著增加 35%、41% 和 32% ($P < 0.05$).随着处理时间的延长,所有处理组的 O_2^- 产生速率均呈上升趋势.

第 9 日之前,所有处理烟草幼苗叶片 H_2O_2 含量与对照组相比均显著增加.第 9 天,所有浓度的烟草幼苗叶片 H_2O_2 含量均达到最大值,随后有所降低.单因子锌胁迫条件下 H_2O_2 含量始终显著高于镉、锌复合胁迫下的 H_2O_2 含量.第 12 天,单因子镉及镉、锌复合胁迫下烟草幼苗叶片 H_2O_2 含量且与对照无显著差异($P > 0.05$),但锌处理显著高于其他 3 种处理.

试验期间,单因子镉、锌处理烟草幼苗叶片MDA含量均显著高于镉、锌复合及对照($P<0.05$),并且在处理3 d之后,锌处理烟草幼苗叶片MDA含量显著高于镉处理.随着处理时间的延长,所有处理组烟草幼苗叶片MDA含量呈上升趋势.

2.3 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草幼苗抗氧化酶活性的影响

由图3可见,单因子镉、锌处理3 d的烟草幼苗叶片CAT活性显著高于对照($P<0.05$);3 d之后,单因子镉处理的烟草幼苗叶片CAT活性显著高于其他处理;镉、锌复合处理的CAT活性始终低于单因子镉、锌处理.处理第12天,单因子镉、锌及复合条件下的CAT活性分别比对照增加25.4%、18.3%、14.1%.

由图4可见,处理3 d时,所有处理烟草幼苗叶片APX活性与对照无显著差异;6 d时,镉处理APX活性显著高于对照;9 d时,锌处理APX活性显著高于对照;12 d时,镉锌复合处理APX活性极显著高于对照($P<0.01$);随着处理时间的延长,4个处理烟草幼苗叶片APX活性均呈增加趋势.单因子镉、锌处理导致烟草幼苗叶片DHAR活性显著升高(除9 d时单独镉离子胁迫低于对照),镉锌复合条件下DHAR活性的升高表现滞后(处理9 d之后),在12 d时,镉、锌单因子及复合处理的烟草幼苗叶片DHAR活性均显著高于对照.3 d之后,单因子镉、锌处理的烟草幼苗叶片MDAR活性均显著高于对

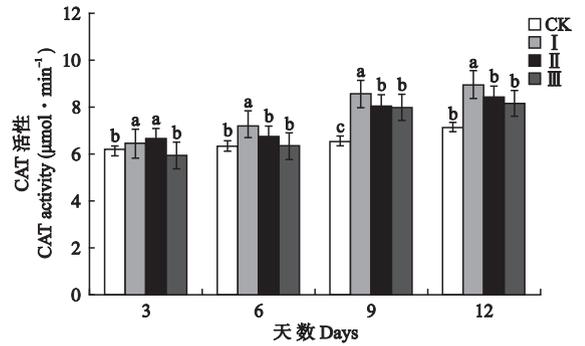


图3 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草幼苗叶片CAT活性的影响

Fig.3 Effects of elevated Cd^{2+} and/or Zn^{2+} on CAT activities in tobacco seedling leaves.

照和镉锌复合处理,镉锌复合处理的MDAR活性与对照始终无显著差异.9 d之前,单因子镉、锌处理的烟草幼苗叶片GR酶活性均显著高于对照;第12天,锌处理下GR酶活性显著高于其他处理,单因子镉和镉锌复合处理的GR酶活性显著低于对照.

2.4 不同浓度重金属胁迫对烟草幼苗GSH含量及GSH/GSSG的影响

由图5可见,试验期间,镉、锌及其复合处理的烟草幼苗叶片GSH含量始终显著小于对照,除第3天时,镉、锌复合处理的GSH含量与对照无显著差异;6 d之后,镉、锌复合的GSH含量高于单因子镉处理,与单因子锌处理无显著差异.试验期间,镉、锌单因子及复合处理的烟草幼苗叶片GSH/GSSG值均显著低于对照($P<0.05$);9 d之后,镉、锌单因子

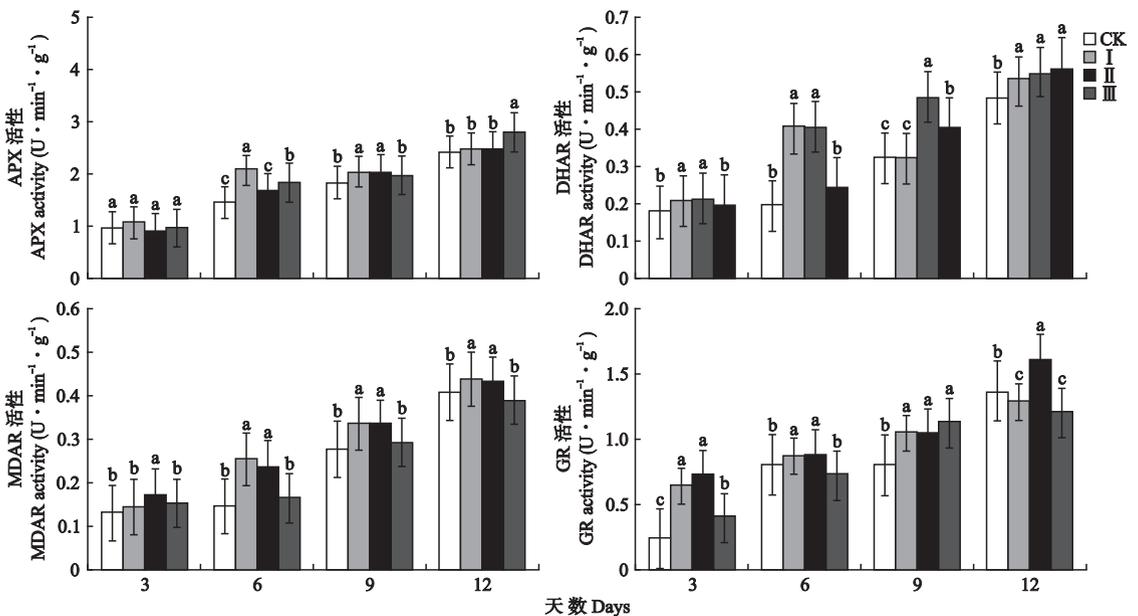


图4 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草幼苗叶片APX、DHAR、MDAR和GR活性的影响

Fig.4 Effects of elevated Cd^{2+} and/or Zn^{2+} on APX, DHAR, MDAR, GR activities in tobacco seedling leaves.

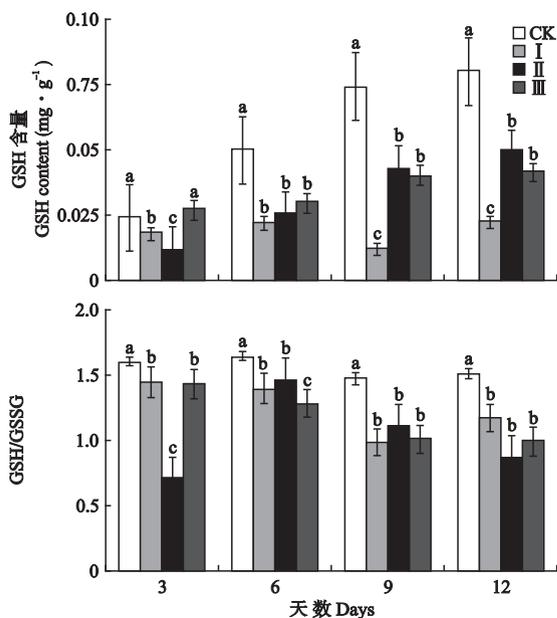


图5 高浓度镉、锌及复合作用对烟草幼苗叶片谷胱甘肽含量和GSH/GSSG的影响

Fig.5 Effects of elevated Cd²⁺ and/or Zn²⁺ on GSH contents, GSH/GSSG in tobacco seedling leaves.

及复合处理之间的差异不显著。

3 讨 论

当植物体受到重金属胁迫时,其在形态、结构、生理水平上的参数会发生改变^[26]。当这些参数发生改变时,可能会抑制植物生长,最终导致植物死亡^[27-28]。种子萌发率、活性氧水平、抗氧化酶活性及抗氧化物浓度都是衡量植物生长状态的重要参数。本文中镉、锌单因子浓度条件下,烟草种子萌发率显著下降($P < 0.01$,图1)。锌处理烟草幼苗叶片O₂^{·-}产生速率和H₂O₂含量显著升高。这与Balen等^[29]的研究结果一致,说明外源添加锌元素可缓解镉胁迫诱导的氧化性伤害。由此推断,高浓度锌、镉对烟草幼苗具有毒性效应,但锌镉复合作用可缓解单因子的毒性效应。在高浓度镉、锌条件下,烟草幼苗MDA含量显著升高。MDA是膜脂过氧化的终产物,可抑制植物体内抗氧化酶活性、降低抗氧化物含量,继而引发膜脂过氧化伤害^[30]。

植物在遭受外界环境刺激或胁迫时会有大量的活性氧产生,同时植物细胞启动抗氧化系统抵御氧化伤害^[21]。本文中单因子镉、锌处理使烟草幼苗CAT活性显著升高。有研究表明,单镉胁迫中醉马草(*Achnatherum inebrians*)CAT活性升高^[31];转基因烟草也在镉、锌胁迫中表现出CAT活性升高^[32]。APX

广泛存在于叶绿体中,是清除H₂O₂的重要酶类之一^[33],APX活性可随着镉浓度的升高而改变^[30],锌胁迫也可以使转基因烟草的APX活性升高^[32]。本试验中,镉、锌复合处理的烟草叶片APX活性达到最大值,而且APX活性升幅远大于MDHAR和DHAR活性之和,抗坏血酸(AsA)再生量小于消耗量。

谷胱甘肽(GSH)可参与植物体内解毒反应和光合作用等代谢过程,并在氧化平衡和新陈代谢过程中常伴随着化学结构上的改变^[34-35]。当植物受到氧化胁迫产生大量ROS时,可通过迅速消耗体内还原型的GSH含量来维持体内氧化平衡,促使体内氧化型的GSSG含量增加^[36-38]。烟草幼苗在镉、锌胁迫条件下,叶片中总GSH含量和GSH/GSSG值下降。在植物遭受臭氧胁迫时,氧化型GSSG含量升高,可引发植物体内应对氧化胁迫的机制即AsA-GSH循环机制的改变^[39-41]。高GSH/GSSG值在维持植物体内氧化平衡和降低重金属胁迫伤害方面发挥重要作用^[42],可作为检测植物生理毒性的重要指标^[43]。

环境中诸多的生物因素和非生物因素都可以发生互作,产生相加作用(等于单独作用之和)、协同作用(大于单独作用之和)和拮抗作用(小于单独作用)^[44]。研究表明,Cd²⁺和Cu²⁺复合胁迫对敏感型欧洲油菜(*Brassica napus*)会产生协同效应,并引发氧化性伤害^[45];外源添加高浓度Ca²⁺,可缓解重金属Cd²⁺对东南景天(*Sedum alfredii*)造成的形态及生理水平上的伤害,同时也降低了植物体内镉元素的积累^[46]。在高浓度锌、镉单因子胁迫条件下,烟草幼苗在生理水平上受到显著伤害;在单因子条件下,锌胁迫对植物造成的毒性效应更强,但复合条件下二者产生了拮抗效应,缓解了烟草幼苗生理水平上的损伤。但镉、锌离子浓度升高对植物生长与生理变化的影响不是简单的叠加。不同植物体内具有不同的金属转运系统,高浓度重金属的添加会诱导特异性结合金属蛋白转运体的功能发生改变,从而造成植物体内重金属平衡系统紊乱^[47]。

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