

‘砀山酥梨’黄化叶复绿过程中铁和氮的增益作用

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摘要:【目的】探讨梨黄化叶片复绿过程中铁氮协同机制。【方法】以‘砀山酥梨’为试材, 生长期喷施 FeSO_4 溶液, 测定叶片总Chl、总Fe、 Fe^{2+} 和N含量, 分析Fe、N代谢相关基因的表达量和N代谢相关酶活性。【结果】0.20% FeSO_4 处理复绿最明显, 但叶色仍不如正常叶片浓绿。复绿叶片中总Chl、总Fe、 Fe^{2+} 和N含量显著高于黄化叶片。0.20% FeSO_4 处理复绿叶类囊体片层结构清晰, 与正常叶片相比, 仍有断裂片层。 FeSO_4 处理黄化叶片8 d和12 d, *FER1*、*FER2*、*FER3*、*FER4*、*FD1*和*FD2*相对表达量显著高于黄化叶片。0.10%、0.15%和0.20% FeSO_4 处理后4 d和8 d, *IRT*相对表达量显著高于黄化叶片。 FeSO_4 处理显著提高了黄化叶片中*NR*、*NiR*、*GLIE*和*NADH-GOGAT*相对表达量及其酶活性。【结论】外源 FeSO_4 促进了黄化叶片中铁的贮藏、还原与转运, 也促进了氮的代谢。

关键词: ‘砀山酥梨’; 复绿; 铁; 氮; 增益作用

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Reinforced effect of iron and nitrogen in the process of chlorotic leaves re-greening of ‘Dangshansuli’ pear

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Abstract: 【Objective】China has the largest pear cultivation area in the world. In 2017, the total cultivated area was about 960 000 hm^2 , and the total output was about 16.53 million tons, accounting for 69.1% and 68.4% of the total cultivated area and total output of the world, respectively. ‘Dangshansuli’ pear (*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.) is the largest cultivated variety of pear tree in China, and it was extensively cultivated in the largest region of continuous cultivation, The Old Yellow River Course Region, in Anhui province. In recent years, the phenomenon of iron-deficiency chlorosis in the local areas was carried out. 【Methods】The chlorotic and normal sample trees of ‘Dangshansuli’ pear were used for the experiment in the Horticulture Farm of Dangshan County, Anhui province in May 2020, and the following treatments were carried out by using a powered backpack sprayer during the growth period with one non-sprayed tree left as a buffer between the treated trees: (1) CK, normal leaf (N) and chlorotic leaf (C) treated with distilled water; (2) T1, 0.05% FeSO_4 solution; (3) T2, 0.10% FeSO_4 solution; (4) T3, 0.15% FeSO_4 solution; (5) T4, 0.20% FeSO_4 solution. Three replicate experiments were adopted for each treatment, and each single experimental unit consisted of three replicate trees. All trees were relatively consistent in tree shape and vigor, spaced at 4 m \times 6 m, with seamless crops between the rows, training with the open center system, and the orchard was managed as usual. The retrieved green status was observed on the 4th, 8th and 12th day after treatments, the leaf samples were taken back to the laboratory and quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in the refrigerator at $-80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for further analysis. The content of total Chlorophyll in the leaf was determined by 80% acetone extraction; the contents of total Fe and Fe^{2+} were respectively measured by the inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spec-

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tomety (ICP-AES) and the phenanthroline colorimetric method; the content of N was determined by micro-kjeldahl method; the chloroplast ultra structure was observed under electron microscope; the total RNA of leaf samples was extracted by the RNAPrep Pure Plant Plus Kit (TIANGEN Biochemical Technology Co. Ltd., Beijing, P.R. of China), the cDNA was synthesized using a fluorescence reverse transcription kit (TaKaRa Biotechnology Co. Ltd., Dalian, P.R. of China) and the related genes expression of Fe and N metabolism was analyzed by qRT-PCR conducted on an AB StepOne RT-PCR cyclor (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA); and the related enzymes activity of N metabolism was detected by the ultraviolet spectrophotometry colorimetry. 【Results】The more retrieved green spots was formed with 0.05% and 0.10% FeSO_4 , and the more retrieved green patches formed with 0.15% and 0.20% FeSO_4 on the 12th day, and the retrieved green effect of the 0.20% FeSO_4 was the most obvious, but the leave color was not as deeply green as the normal leaves. Compared to chlorotic leaves, FeSO_4 treatment significantly increased the contents of total Chl, total Fe, Fe^{2+} and N in retrieved green leaves, but the contents of total Chl and N were still significantly lower than those in normal leaves. On the 12th day after treatment with 0.20% FeSO_4 , the grana lamellae of thylakoid in the leaf were clearer than those of chlorotic leaves, but compared with the normal leaves there were still broken grana lamellae, the chlorotics leaves treated with FeSO_4 solution could recover green color to a certain extent, but not completely. The relative expression of *FER1*, *FER2*, *FER3* and *FER4* on the 8th and 12th day after FeSO_4 treatment was not only significantly higher than that in the chlorotic leaves, but also significantly higher than that in the normal leaves; the relative expression of *FD1* and *FD2* was also significantly higher than that in the chlorotic leaves. On the 4th and 8th day, the relative expression of *IRT* treated with 0.10%, 0.15% and 0.20% FeSO_4 was significantly higher than that in the chlorotic leaves. The relative expression of *NR*, *NIR*, *GLIE* and *NADH-GOGAT* genes with FeSO_4 treatment increased significantly than that with chlorotic leaves, and the relative enzymes activities were also significantly higher. 【Conclusion】Therefore, the chlorotic leaves showed a certain degree of retrieved green color, but still could not completely retrieve green color after application of FeSO_4 in different concentrations. The exogenous FeSO_4 not only promoted the storage, reduction and transport of iron in chlorotic leaves, but also promoted the reduction of nitric acid and nitrite, to synthesize the glutamic acid and glutamine. The results revealed that iron and nitrogen had a certain synergistic effect in retrieved green process of the chlorotic leaves in ‘Dangshansuli’ pear.

Key words: ‘Dangshansuli’ pear; Retrieved green; Iron; Nitrogen; Reinforced effect

我国是世界上梨栽培面积最大的国家,2017年,我国梨树栽培总面积约96万 hm^2 ,总产量约1653万t,分别占世界总面积和总产量的69.1%和68.4%^[1]。‘砀山酥梨’具有抗逆性强、产量高、耐粗放管理等优点,成为我国栽培面积最大的梨品种。黄河故道地区是我国梨主产区之一,其主栽品种‘砀山酥梨’缺铁黄化现象严重,制约着当地梨产业的进一步发展。

铁是植物生长发育过程中必需的微量元素,参与包括光合作用在内的许多新陈代谢反应,作为决定细胞色素结构-卟啉环合成途径中多种酶活性的主要影响因素,在呼吸和光合作用这两个细胞能量

的主要来源过程中起着重要作用,影响着氮代谢、有机酸代谢、碳水化合物代谢及原生质性状等许多生理过程^[2]。缺铁会导致光合电子传递受阻,光合作用以及叶绿体合成受阻,造成幼叶表现出典型的缺铁失绿症^[3]。铁不是叶绿素的组成成分,但在其前体物质的合成以及功能完善中发挥着重要作用^[4]。植物细胞内的铁多数均匀分布在类囊体膜上,并与叶绿素的含量具有很好的相关性,因此,植物缺铁时,类囊体易解体,叶绿素含量降低^[5-6]。

氮是叶绿素的组成成分,缺氮会导致叶片快速衰老^[7-8], NO_3^- 在被根系吸收以后,大部分通过蒸腾作用产生的蒸腾拉力被转运到叶片叶肉细胞中,在硝

酸还原酶的作用下被还原为 NO_2^- , 并进一步在亚硝酸还原酶的作用下被还原为 NH_4^+ , 之后进入叶绿体, 在谷氨酰胺合成酶和谷氨酸合酶的作用下, NH_4^+ 被进一步同化为谷氨酰胺和谷氨酸^[9-13]。

对‘南丰蜜橘’缺 Fe、Mn 和 Zn 处理后, 除显著降低植株各部位 Fe、Mn 和 Zn 含量, 对其他矿质元素的含量也有不同程度的影响^[14]。‘砀山酥梨’不同黄化程度叶片中矿质元素的测定结果表明, 缺铁黄化叶片中不仅 Fe 含量显著低于正常叶片, 其 N、P、K 等元素含量也显著低于正常叶片^[15]。外源 Fe 处理黄化叶片复绿过程中, 叶绿素含量增加, N 是叶绿素组成成分, 理论上也应增加, Fe 与 N 可能存在着协同作用。试验以‘砀山酥梨’叶片为试材, 测定了正常叶片、黄化叶片及外源 Fe 处理黄化叶片中 Fe、N 含量, 通过荧光定量 PCR 技术, 分析了 Fe、N 代谢相关基因的表达量及 N 代谢相关酶活性, 拟揭示‘砀山酥梨’黄化叶复绿过程中铁氮的协同作用的机理。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

本试验于 2020 年 5 月, 在安徽省砀山县园艺场进行, 试验以正常、黄化‘砀山酥梨’(*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.) 梨树为材料, 于其生长期(花后 35 d) 叶面喷施不同浓度的 FeSO_4 溶液。试验设 4 个处理 T1(0.05% FeSO_4)、T2(0.10% FeSO_4)、T3(0.15% FeSO_4) 和 T4(0.20% FeSO_4), 对照组为喷施清水的正常梨树叶片 N(Normal) 和喷施清水的黄化梨树叶片 C(Chlorosis), 单次试验处理为 3 株梨树, 3 次重复。分别于处理后 4 d、8 d 和 12 d 采取叶片样品, 保存于 -80°C 中备用。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 叶绿素含量的测定 叶绿素含量的测定采用 80% 的丙酮浸提法。于 663 nm 及 645 nm 波长下, 用 752 型分光光度计测定光密度值, 计算叶绿素 a (Chlorophyll a, Chla) 和叶绿素 b (Chlorophyll b, Chlb) 的含量, 其中 Chla+Chlb 为总叶绿素含量。

1.2.2 叶绿体显微结构观察 叶片样品放置于 2.5% 戊二醛溶液中, 用真空泵抽气, 以叶片刚沉落瓶底为宜, 4°C 下固定 24 h; 用 $0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ pH=7.0 的磷酸缓冲液漂洗 3 次, 每次 15 min, 1% 锇酸固定 1~2 h; 用 $0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ pH=7.0 的磷酸缓冲液漂洗 3 次, 每次 15 min, 分别用 50%、70%、90% 和 100% 的乙醇进行

逐级脱水; 脱水后用 Epon 812 环氧树脂包埋; 用 LKB NOVE 超薄切片机切片, 厚度为 70~90 nm; 再用醋酸双氧铀-柠檬酸铅对超薄切片进行染色; 最后在 JEM-1230 型透射电镜下观察并拍照^[16]。

1.2.3 矿质元素的测定 测定叶片矿质元素含量前, 以 0.1% 十二烷基磺酸钠溶液洗涤叶片, 然后用自来水冲洗干净, 再用无离子水冲洗 3 次^[17]。叶片中总 Fe 含量的测定采用电感耦合等离子体原子发射光谱法^[18], Fe^{2+} 含量的测定采用稀盐酸浸提法以及邻菲罗啉比色法^[17,19]; N 含量的测定采用凯氏定氮法(参照中华人民共和国林业行业标准, LY/T 1228-2005); 每处理 30 枚叶片, 采用混样处理, 设 3 次重复。

1.2.4 酶活性的测定 硝酸还原酶活性的测定参照高俊山等^[20]的方法; 亚硝酸盐还原酶活性的测定参照樊超等^[21]的方法; 谷氨酸合酶活性的测定参照王新超等^[22]的方法; 谷氨酰胺合成酶活性的测定参照陈煜等^[23]的方法。

1.2.5 总 RNA 的提取及 cDNA 合成 RNA 提取使用 StarSpin Plant RNA Mini Kit 试剂盒(Genstar, 北京), cDNA 合成采用 M-MLV RTase cDNA Synthesis Kit 试剂盒(TaKaRa, 大连)。

1.2.6 实时荧光定量 PCR 从梨基因组数据库中以及 NCBI 查询获得 Fe 代谢及 N 代谢转录相关基因的全长序列, 并根据获得的序列使用 Premier 5.0 软件设计实时荧光定量 PCR 引物(表 1), 内参为梨 GAPDH 基因。基因的表达量采用相对定量的方法, 即 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}}$ 法^[24]。

1.2.7 数据分析 数据运用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)的方法, 以 Duncan 多重极差法进行各处理的平均值检验, 并以 Excel 2019、GraphPad Prism 8 和 SPSS 23 软件(SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) 在 $p \leq 0.05$ 的水平上计算最小显著性差异(LSD)值, 分析各处理间的差异显著性。

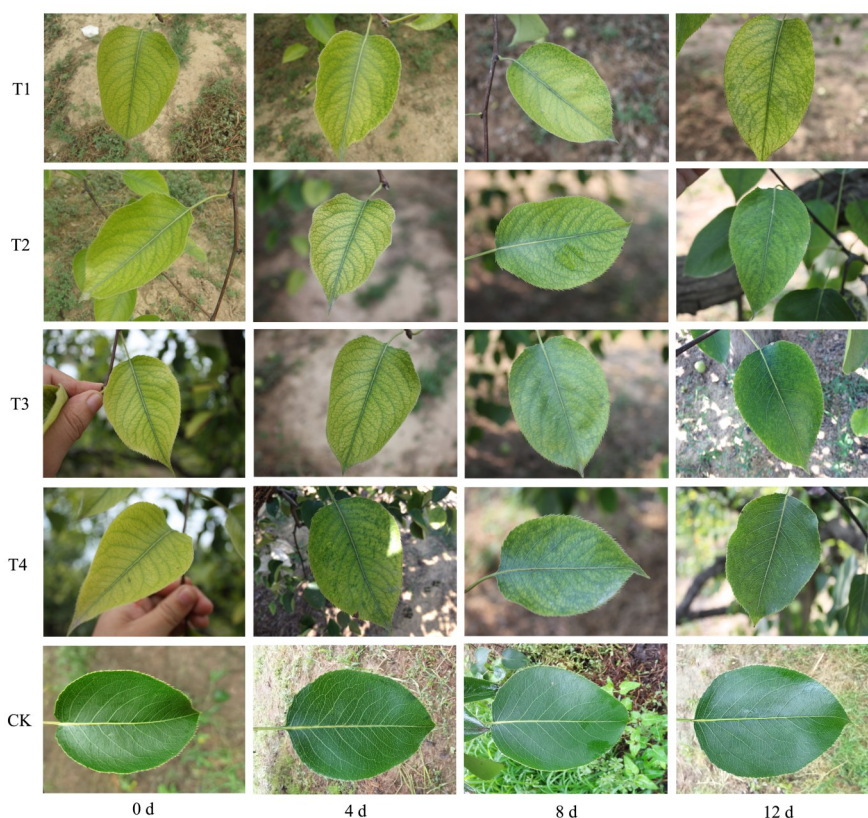
2 结果与分析

2.1 FeSO_4 处理对黄化叶片复绿的效应

‘砀山酥梨’黄化植株喷施不同浓度的 FeSO_4 溶液, 叶片复绿情况如图 1 所示, 处理后 4 d, 0.20% FeSO_4 处理复绿明显, 脉间出现不均一复绿斑点, 其他处理复绿不明显; 处理后 8 d, 所有处理均出现不同程度的复绿, 其中 0.15% FeSO_4 、0.20% FeSO_4 处理

表 1 实时荧光定量 PCR 引物序列
Table 1 The primers for qRT-PCR

引物名称 Premier name	引物序列 Primers sequence(5'→3')	引物名称 Premier name	引物序列 Primers sequence(5'→3')
<i>Fer1 F</i>	CGTTGACCGGAGTCGTGTCCAG	<i>FD3 F</i>	AGTATACAAGGTTAAACTGATT
<i>Fer1 R</i>	CAIGTTCTCTTCTTCCTCGCTTG	<i>FD3 R</i>	CGAGACACAAGTCAGCACAT
<i>Fer2 F</i>	GAGCAGGTGGAAGCAATCAAG	<i>IRT F</i>	CATGCACGTTTTGCCTGATT
<i>Fer2 R</i>	ACGCACCAGACAACATAACA	<i>IRT R</i>	TCCAGGGCTGGATTATCACC
<i>Fer3 F</i>	GATCACCTCCTCCGCTCTGAGCTCA	<i>NR F</i>	CCCAATTTACCAAGTGGCTCA
<i>Fer3 R</i>	TTATGGCGGCTTCGGGCTCG	<i>NR R</i>	CTCAGCACACTCTCCGTGATGAA
<i>Fer4 F</i>	TTATGGCGGCTTCGGGCTCG	<i>NiR F</i>	TCTGCAGAGTGGCATGGAC
<i>Fer4 R</i>	CCTAAACAGCTACAATCAG	<i>NiR R</i>	GTAAGCAAGATCGTTGATG
<i>FD1 F</i>	CCTGAGGACGTATACATTCTCGA	<i>GS F</i>	GTTCTGTCATTTGATCCCAAG
<i>FD1 R</i>	AGGTCAGCACAAATCCACCG	<i>GS R</i>	GAATGTGTTGATATCAGCTG
<i>FD2 F</i>	AGCAGATTGATGGTGGATTCTG	<i>GOGAT F</i>	GACCTGGTCGATTTTACGTCAC
<i>FD2 R</i>	CAACCTTATCCTGGAACAAACTAAA	<i>GOGAT R</i>	ACAATGTCCTTGAGCTCAATCT



T1. 0.05% FeSO₄; T2. 0.10% FeSO₄; T3. 0.15% FeSO₄; T4. 0.20% FeSO₄.

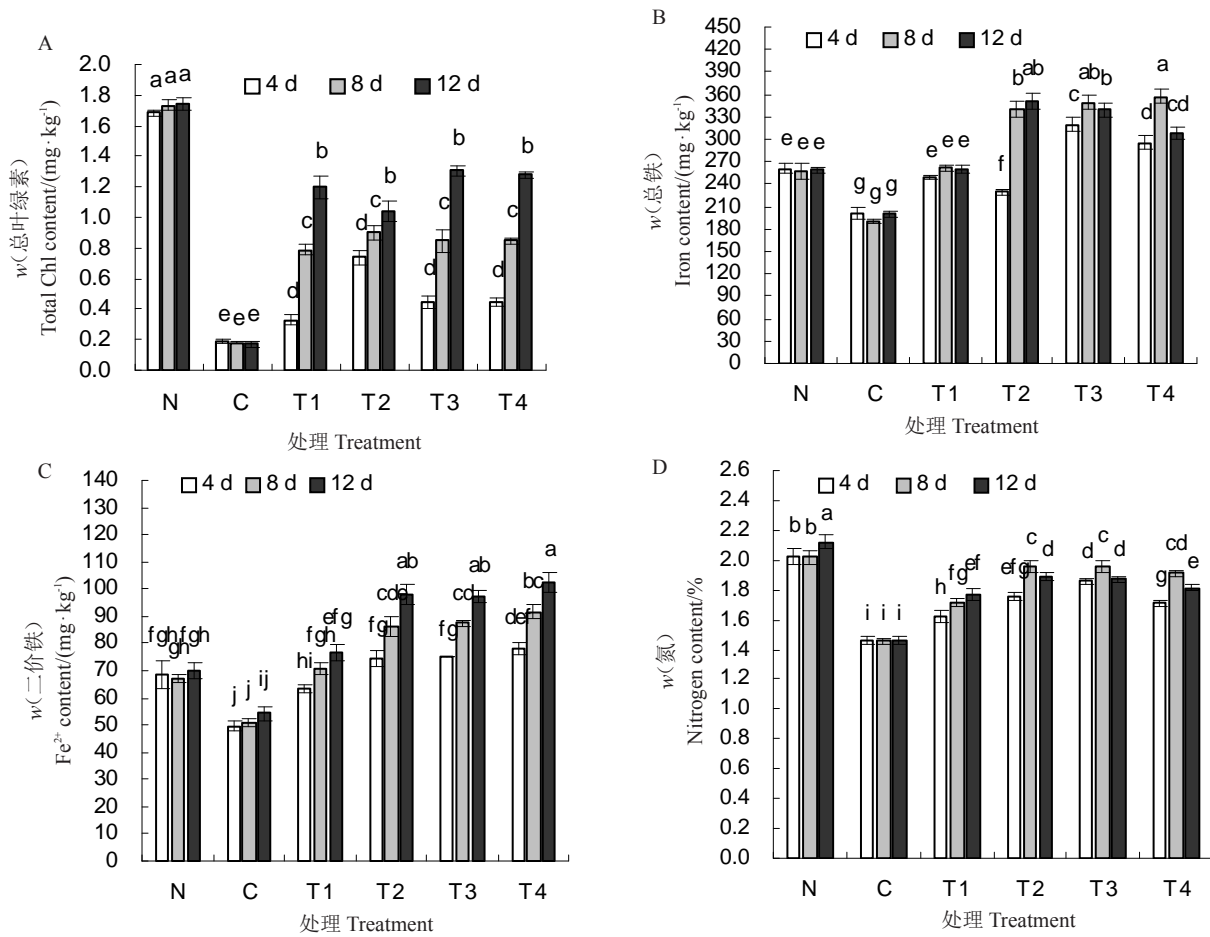
图 1 ‘砀山酥梨’喷施 FeSO₄ 后黄化叶片的复绿情况

Fig. 1 Regreening performance of the chlorotic leaves treated by FeSO₄ solutions on ‘Dangshansuli’ pear

复绿斑点多,多处形成了复绿斑块;处理后 12 d, 0.05% FeSO₄和 0.10% FeSO₄处理形成较多复绿斑点,0.15% FeSO₄和 0.20% FeSO₄处理形成复绿斑块,其中,0.20% FeSO₄黄化叶片复绿最明显,叶片大面积复绿,但叶身留有少量没有复绿的不规则黄色斑块,与正常叶片相比,叶色不够浓绿。

2.2 FeSO₄对黄化叶 Chl、Fe 和 N 含量的影响

‘砀山酥梨’叶片中 Chl、Fe、N 含量的测定结果如图 2 所示,清水处理黄化叶片中的总 Chl 含量显著低于清水处理正常叶片,不同浓度 FeSO₄处理,黄化叶片中总 Chl 含量均显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,且处理后 4 d、8 d、12 d,总 Chl 含量逐渐升高,但



N. 正常叶片; C. 黄化叶片; T1. 0.05% FeSO₄; T2. 0.10% FeSO₄; T3. 0.15% FeSO₄; T4. 0.20% FeSO₄。不同小写字母表示不同处理在 $p \leq 0.05$ 水平的差异显著。下同。

N. Normal leaves; C. Chlorotic leaves; T1. 0.05% FeSO₄; T2. 0.10% FeSO₄; T3. 0.15% FeSO₄; T4. 0.20% FeSO₄. Different lowercases letters indicate significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

图2 FeSO₄处理对叶片中叶绿素、铁和氮含量的影响

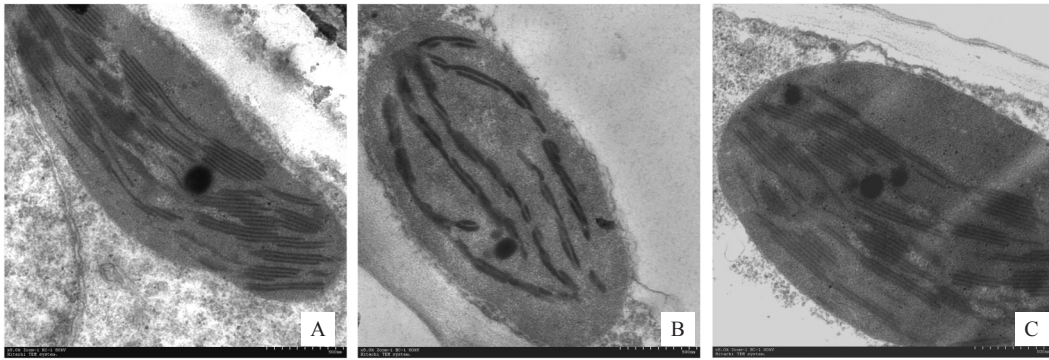
Fig. 2 The chlorophyll, iron and nitrogen content in leaf with the FeSO₄ solutions treatment

仍显著低于正常叶片中总Chl含量(图2-A)。清水处理黄化叶片中总Fe含量显著低于正常叶片,不同浓度FeSO₄处理,黄化叶片中总Fe含量均显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片。其中0.15% FeSO₄和0.20% FeSO₄处理各时期黄化叶片中Fe含量不仅显著高于清水处理黄化叶片,还显著高于正常叶片(图2-B);清水处理黄化叶片中Fe²⁺含量显著低于正常叶片,除0.05% FeSO₄处理外,其他处理黄化叶片中Fe²⁺含量均显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,且处理后4 d、8 d和12 d,Fe²⁺含量逐渐升高,其中0.10% FeSO₄、0.15% FeSO₄和0.20% FeSO₄处理,8 d、12 d黄化叶片中Fe含量不仅显著高于清水处理黄化叶片,还显著高于正常叶片(图2-C);清水处理黄化叶片中的N含量显著低于正常叶片,不同浓度FeSO₄处理,黄化叶片中的N含量均显著高于清水处理黄化叶片,但

仍然显著低于正常叶片(图2-D)。因此,叶面喷施FeSO₄显著提高了黄化叶片中总Fe、Fe²⁺、总Chl和N含量,其中0.10% FeSO₄、0.15% FeSO₄和0.20% FeSO₄处理,第8天和第12天黄化叶片中总Fe和Fe²⁺含量还显著高于正常叶片,但总Chl和N含量仍未达到正常叶片水平。

2.3 FeSO₄处理对叶绿体超微结构的影响

叶片的电镜显微观察结果表明(图3),正常叶片叶肉细胞叶绿体中,类囊体基粒呈片层状有序地排列,结构清晰可见(图3-A),黄化叶片叶肉细胞类囊体基粒片层结构解体,呈片断状,模糊不清(图3-B),0.20% FeSO₄处理后12 d的复绿叶片类囊体基粒片层结构较黄化叶片排列有序,断裂的片层明显少,较清晰(图3-C),但与正常叶片相比,仍有断裂片层,片层结构不如正常叶片清晰。



A. 正常叶片中叶绿体片层结构电镜图;B. 黄化叶片中叶绿体片层结构电镜图;C. 0.20% FeSO₄处理后 12 d 叶片叶绿体片层结构电镜图。

A. The grana lamellae ultrastructure of chloroplast in normal leaves; B. The grana lamellae ultrastructure of chloroplast in chlorotic leaves leaf; C. The grana lamellae ultrastructure of chloroplast in chlorotic leaves treated with 0.20% FeSO₄ after 12 d.

图3 FeSO₄处理对叶绿体超微结构的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of the FeSO₄ treatment on chloroplast ultrastructure

如上所述,不同外源FeSO₄处理,黄化叶复绿效果观察表明,0.20% FeSO₄黄化叶片复绿最明显,但叶身仍留有少量没有复绿的不规则黄色斑块,与正常叶片相比,叶色不够浓绿;复绿叶中总Chl和N含量测定结果表明,尽管总Chl和N含量显著高于黄化叶片对照,但与仍显著低于正常叶片中总Chl和N含量。超微结构观察表明,0.20% FeSO₄处理能使黄化叶片叶绿体中类囊体部分基粒断裂片层重新连接,片层结构变得较清晰,但仍达不到正常叶片的清晰程度,说明不同浓度的FeSO₄处理,黄化叶能呈现一定程度的复绿,但仍不能完全复绿。

2.4 FeSO₄对铁代谢相关基因表达的影响

外源FeSO₄对‘砀山酥梨’叶片中Fe代谢相关基因的表达量的影响如图4所示,清水处理黄化叶片中铁贮藏蛋白基因*FER2*和*FER4*相对表达量显著低于正常叶片,*FER1*和*FER3*相对表达量与正常叶片之间无显著性差异。外源FeSO₄处理黄化叶片后8 d和12 d时,*FER1*、*FER2*、*FER3*、*FER4*相对表达量不仅显著高于清水处理黄化叶片,还显著高于正常叶片(图4-A~D)。因此,FeSO₄能诱导黄化叶片内铁贮藏蛋白基因*FER1*、*FER2*、*FER3*和*FER4*的表达。

清水处理黄化叶片中铁氧还蛋白基因*FD1*、*FD2*和*FD3*相对表达量显著低于正常叶片,外源FeSO₄处理黄化叶片8 d和12 d,*FD1*和*FD2*相对表达量显著高于清水处理黄化叶片,除0.05% FeSO₄处理外,*FD3*相对表达量在4 d时显著高于清水处理黄化叶片(图4-E~G)。因此,外源FeSO₄能诱导*FD1*和*FD2*的表达,促进叶片内铁的还原。

清水处理黄化叶片中铁转运蛋白基因*IRT*相对表达量与正常叶无显著差异,0.10% FeSO₄、0.15% FeSO₄和0.20% FeSO₄处理*IRT*相对表达量在4 d时迅速上升,后逐渐下降,且4 d和8 d时,其相对表达量显著高于清水处理黄化叶片(图4-H)。因此,高浓度的外源FeSO₄能迅速诱导*IRT*的表达,从而促进叶片内铁的转运。

2.5 FeSO₄对氮代谢相关基因表达及酶活性的影响

外源FeSO₄对‘砀山酥梨’叶片中N代谢相关基因的表达量的影响如图5所示,黄化叶片中*NiR*、*GLIE*和*NADH-GOGAT*基因相对表达量均显著低于正常叶片(图5-B~D),*NR*基因相对表达量较正常叶片无明显差异(图5-A)。外源FeSO₄处理黄化叶片中*NR*、*NiR*、*GLIE*和*NADH-GOGAT*基因相对表达量均显著增加(图5-A~D)。除0.05% FeSO₄处理外,8 d、12 d的*NR*、*NiR*基因相对表达量不仅显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,还显著高于正常叶片(图5-A~B)。

外源FeSO₄对‘砀山酥梨’叶片中N代谢相关酶活性的影响如图6所示,黄化叶片中*NR*、*NiR*、*GS*和*GOGAT*活性均显著低于正常叶片,外源FeSO₄处理后,黄化叶片中*NR*、*NiR*、*GS*和*GOGAT*活性均显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,其中,外源FeSO₄处理后,黄化叶片中*NR*、*GOGAT*活性是清水处理黄化叶片的2倍以上(图6-A~D)。

因此,外源FeSO₄提高了黄化叶片N代谢途径中*NR*、*NiR*、*GS*和*GOGAT*基因的表达量和相关酶的活性,促进了叶片中硝酸、亚硝酸的还原,最终转化

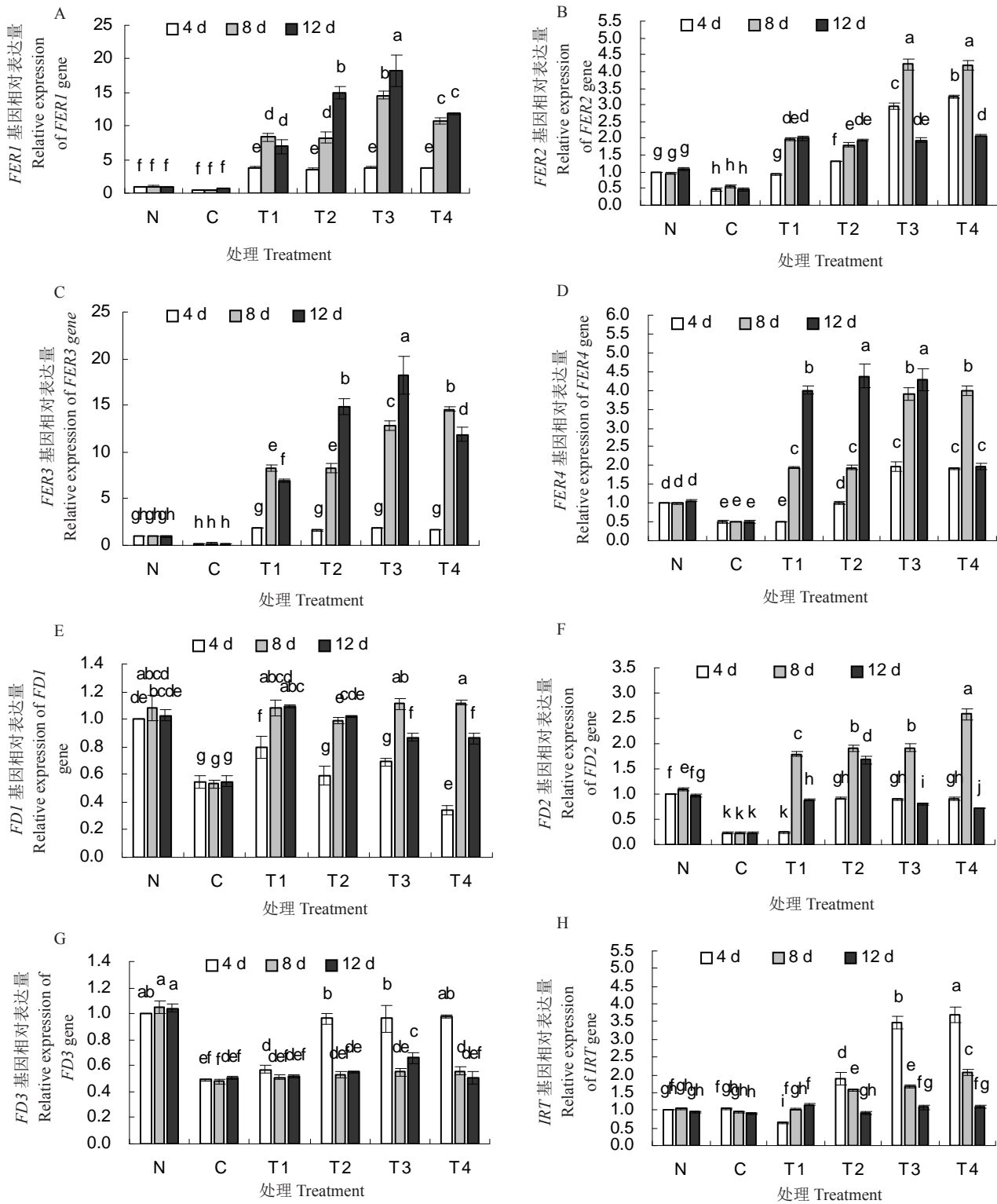


图 4 FeSO₄ 处理对铁代谢相关基因表达的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of the FeSO₄ treatment on the expression of the genes related to iron metabolism

为谷氨酸,进入氨基酸合成途径。

3 讨论

果树在养分亏缺时,体内会调控各种离子之间

的平衡关系,微量元素如锌、铜、镁、铁等的缺乏能引起对其他元素和水分吸收的效率降低^[25]。‘南丰蜜橘’微量元素缺乏时,会引起其他矿质元素含量的变化,维持矿质元素之间的平衡关系^[14]。‘砀山酥梨’缺

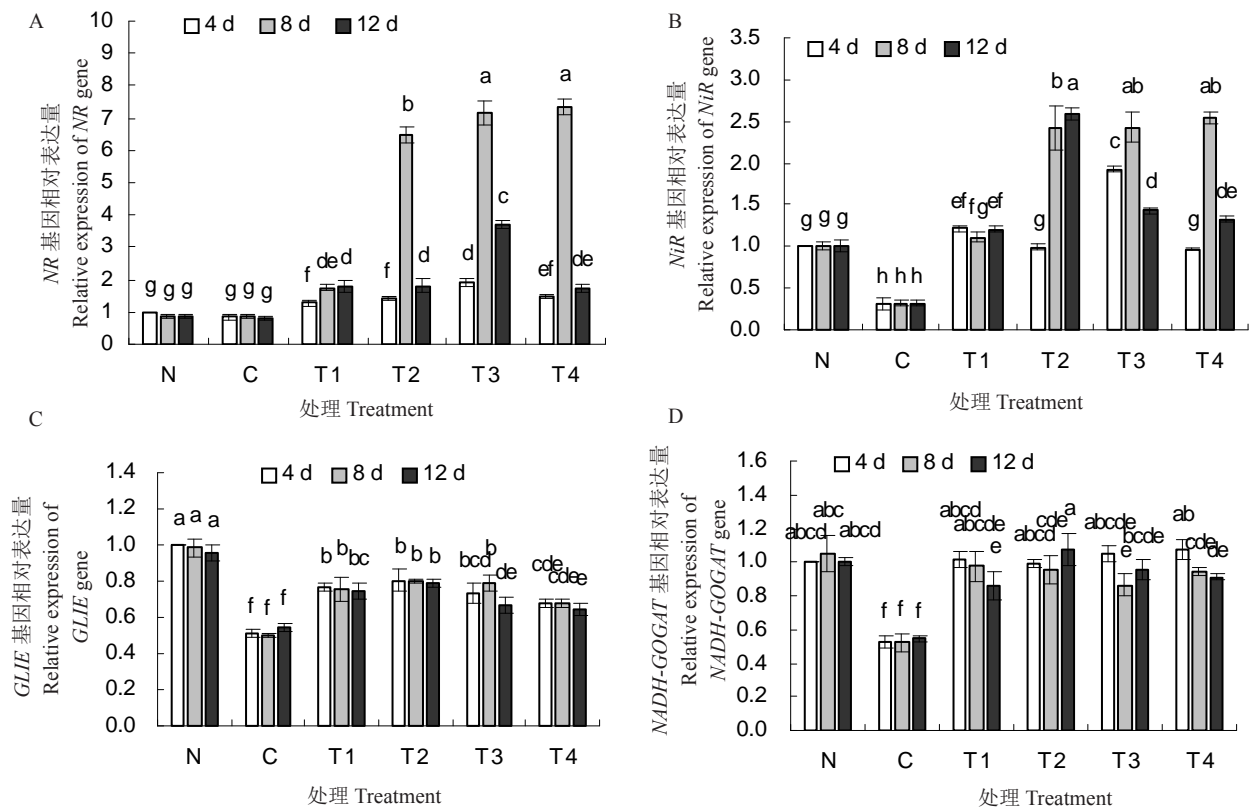


图 5 FeSO₄处理对氮代谢相关基因表达的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of the FeSO₄ treatment on the expression of the genes related to nitrogen metabolism

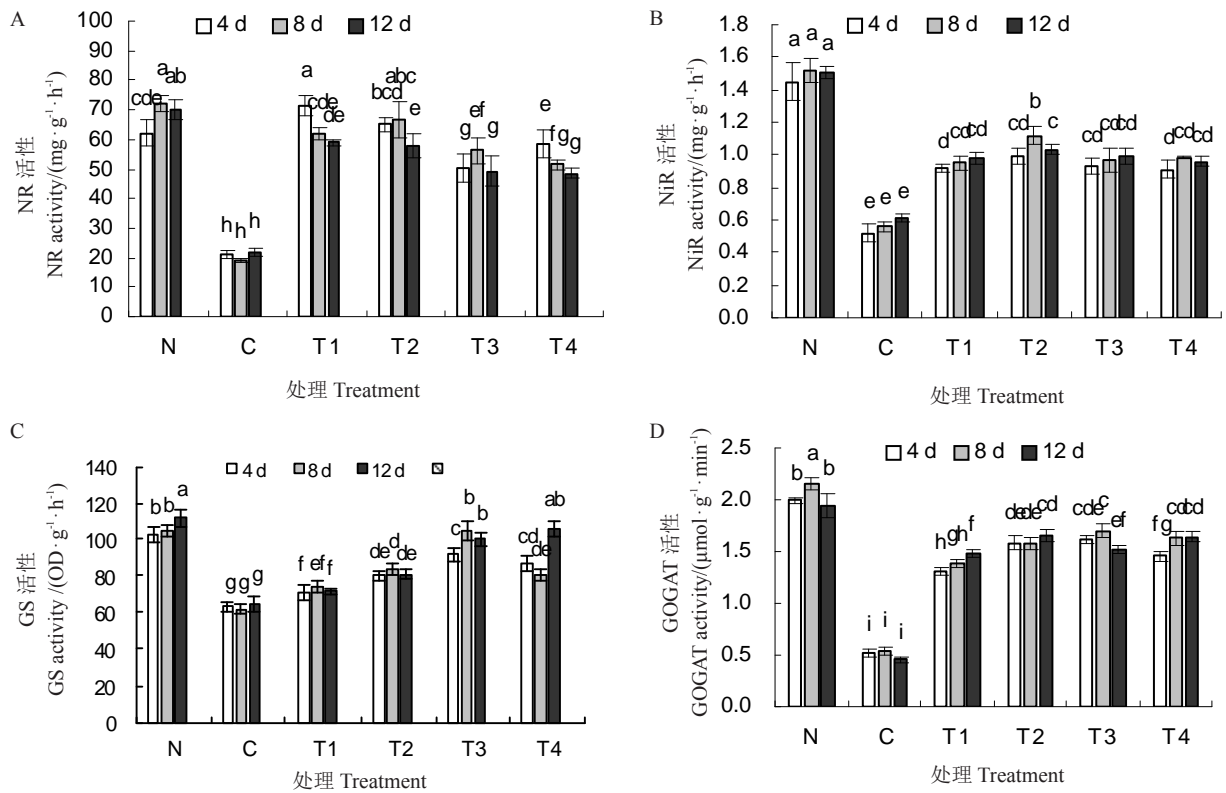


图 6 FeSO₄处理对氮代谢相关酶活性的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of the FeSO₄ treatment on the expression of enzyme activity related to nitrogen metabolism

铁黄化叶片中,不仅Fe含量显著低于正常叶片,其N、P、K等元素含量也显著低于正常叶片^[15]。本试验中,‘砀山酥梨’黄化叶片中不仅Fe含量显著低于正常叶片,其N含量也显著低于正常叶片。外源FeSO₄处理一定时间后,黄化叶片均能出现复绿斑点或形成复绿斑块,黄化症状得到明显缓解,且黄化叶片复绿后,不仅Fe含量显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,N含量也均显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,说明外源Fe处理不仅能促进了黄化叶片对Fe的吸收,也促进了对N的吸收。

有研究表明一定浓度的Mn²⁺和Zn²⁺可以诱导柑橘*FRO2*、*IRT1*和*NRAMP3*等铁代谢相关基因的表达^[26]。本试验中,外源FeSO₄处理黄化叶片后8d和12d时,*FER1*、*FER2*、*FER3*和*FER4*相对表达量不仅显著高于黄化叶片,还显著高于正常叶片;外源FeSO₄处理黄化叶片8d和12d时,*FD1*和*FD2*相对表达量也显著高于黄化叶片,除0.05% FeSO₄处理外,*FD3*相对表达量在4d时显著高于黄化叶片;0.10% FeSO₄、0.15% FeSO₄和0.20% FeSO₄处理*IRT*相对表达量在4d时迅速上升,后逐渐下降,且在4d和8d时,其相对表达量显著高于清水处理黄化叶片。因此,一定浓度的外源FeSO₄能促进黄化叶片内铁的贮藏、还原与转运。

姚宇洁等^[27]研究表明,缺Fe不仅显著降低了枳和枳橙两种柑橘砧木叶片中叶绿素的含量,同时也改变了其叶绿体的超微结构,片层结构模糊,叶绿体数增加,叶绿体长度、厚度与对照相比均显著降低。叶绿体是叶绿素合成所需的众多酶体蛋白质前体的修饰场所,叶绿素合成酶蛋白质前体N末端的一段转运肽,都必须跨越叶绿体的双层膜而被转运到叶绿体内进行加工、切除,从而形成成熟的酶蛋白质,参与调控叶绿素的合成^[28]。本试验中,外源FeSO₄处理能使‘砀山酥梨’黄化叶片复绿,叶片的电镜显微观察也表明,0.20% FeSO₄处理使叶绿体中类囊体部分基粒断裂片层重新连接,片层结构变得较清晰,但仍达不到正常叶片的清晰程度,而随着FeSO₄浓度的增加,其黄化叶复绿效果不佳,部分黄化叶出现黑斑,甚至落叶(文中未展示),因此,缺铁黄化叶的最佳复绿浓度为0.20%左右,这也为实际生产上的梨树缺铁黄化矫正提供了科学依据。另一方面,复绿叶总Chl和N含量显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,但仍显著低于清水处理正常叶片。说明不同浓

度的FeSO₄处理,虽然会造成黄化叶片出现复绿,但受限于受损的叶绿体结构以及显著低于正常的总Chl和N含量,其叶绿素合成显著低于正常叶,造成其叶色较正常叶而言,仍不够浓绿。

缺铁胁迫会引起氮代谢所需的碳水化合物骨架明显减少,氨基酸等合成受到影响,并抑制NR的活性^[29]。玉米缺铁时,体内NR活性也降低^[30]。马宗桓等^[31]研究发现,氮素通过诱导叶片*GS*和*GOGAT*基因的表达,从而调控氮代谢相关酶活性。冯卓等^[32]发现,在低氮条件下,黄瓜*GS*基因表达量低,随着氮素的增加,*GS*基因表达量增加。张翼飞^[33]在甜菜上的研究表明,供氮能提高*GOGAT*基因表达量。缺氮会导致叶绿体的降解,氮的吸收和同化能力显著降低^[34]。缺氮会影响氮同化和再活化相关酶活性,包括硝酸还原酶(NR)、亚硝酸还原酶(NiR)、谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)和谷氨酸合酶(GOGAT)等,也直接影响叶绿体的稳定性^[35]。在这些酶中NR是氮同化的主要限速酶^[36],GS是氮同化和再活化的关键酶^[37]。本试验中,外源Fe处理,黄化叶片中不仅Fe含量显著增加,N含量也显著增加,同时,氮代谢过程中*NR*、*NiR*、*GLIE*和*NADH-GOGAT*基因相对表达量均显著增加,除0.05% FeSO₄处理外,8d和12d时,*NR*和*NiR*基因相对表达量不仅显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片,还显著高于正常叶片;同时,外源FeSO₄处理,黄化叶片中NR、NiR、GS和GOGAT酶活性均显著高于清水处理的黄化叶片。因此,外源FeSO₄处理提高了黄化叶片N代谢途径中*NR*、*NiR*、*GS*和*GOGAT*基因的表达量,造成NR、NiR、GS和GOGAT酶活性增强,促进了叶片中硝酸、亚硝酸的还原,最终转化为谷氨酸,进入氨基酸合成途径。与此同时,外源FeSO₄处理黄化叶中相关酶的活性的增强可能与叶内N含量的显著增加有关。

综上所述,铁胁迫抑制铁代谢的同时,也会影响氮代谢。一定浓度的外源FeSO₄能促进黄化叶片内铁的贮藏、还原与转运,同时也提高了黄化叶片N代谢途径中*NR*、*NiR*、*GS*和*GOGAT*基因的表达量和相关酶的活性,在‘砀山酥梨’黄化叶片复绿过程中,铁、氮存在一定的增益作用。

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