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盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢与超微弱发光的关系

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摘 要:【目的】解析盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢与超微弱发光(ultraweak luminescence, UWL)的变化规律及二者之间的关系。【方法】以蒙原金秋欧李[Cerasus humilis (Bge.) Sok.]盆栽苗为试材,采用浓度为400 mmol·L⁻¹、800 mmol·L⁻¹的NaCl分别进行轻度和重度盐胁迫处理,测定UWL强度和叶绿素代谢相关指标的变化规律并进行相关性分析。【结果】 (1)不同程度盐胁迫下,与对照相比,轻度和重度盐胁迫下欧李叶片7种叶绿素合成前体物质(ALA、PBG、UroIII、CopIII、ProtoIX、Pchl)含量均下降,主要合成过程酶(ALAD、MgCH)及叶绿素酶(Chlase)含量均表现为上升,叶绿素(Chla、Chlb、Chla+b)含量均下降;同时叶片UWL强度也持续下降。(2)2种盐胁迫下,重度胁迫导致叶绿素代谢各指标及UWL强度的下降或上升幅度均较轻度胁迫更大。(3)相关分析显示,2种盐胁迫下,叶片UWL强度均与叶绿素合成前体物质含量及叶绿素含量呈显著正相关,与叶绿素酶含量呈显著负相关。【结论】欧李叶片UWL与叶绿素代谢密切相关:盐胁迫下,随着叶片叶绿素合成前体物质含量下降及叶绿素酶含量的上升,叶绿素合成代谢减弱而降解代谢加强,引起叶绿素含量下降;以上叶绿素代谢变化导致叶片UWL强度降低。

关键词:蒙原金秋欧李;盐胁迫;叶片;超微弱发光;叶绿素代谢

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The relationship between chlorophyll metabolism and ultraweak luminescence of leaves under salt stress in *Cerasus humilis*

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Abstract: [Objective] Ultraweak luminescence (UWL) is a natural luminescence phenomenon in all living organisms. However, the understanding of the mechanism of luminescence is still limited. In order to analyze the excitation mechanism of UWL in plants, this study investigated the changes in UWL intensity, chlorophyll metabolism, and chlorophyll content in leaves of Cerasus humilis under salt stress, and carried out correlation analysis. The purpose was to reveal the relationship between plant physiological status and UWL, with focus on chlorophyll metabolism so as to provide understandings related to physiology of UWL emission in plants. [Methods] The potted seedlings of biennial C. humilis were taken as the materials in this study. The seedlings were subjected to mild and severe stress treatments with 400 mmol \cdot L⁻¹ and 800 mmol \cdot L⁻¹ NaCl, respectively. Each potted seedling was irrigated with 400 mL of salt solution at different concentrations, and irrigation with the same amount of water was taken as the control. The UWL intensity, main precursor substances of chlorophyll (ALA, PBG, UroIII, CopIII, ProtoIX, Mg-protoIX, and Pchl), main chlorophyll synthetases (ALAD and MgCH), enzymes related to chlorophyll degradation, and chlorophyll contents (Chla, Chlb, and Chla+b) in the leaves of C. humilis were measured every 2 days. The correlation between the indexes of chlorophyll metabolism and UWL was analyzed. About 10-20 mature leaves were selected from the base of the branches for measurement of the UWL intensity using an UWL test system (BPCL-2-SH, Beijing). Take 5 leaves

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from each treatment, and take samples from the top, middle, and bottom three parts of each leaf to measure UWL. Then, take a sufficient amount of leaves that were washed with distilled water and dried. After removal of the main leaf veins, they were quickly frozen with liquid nitrogen and stored at -80 °C to measure chlorophyll metabolism and contents. The tests were repeated three times, each with three biological repeats. [Results] (1) With the extension of stress time, the UWL intensity of C. humilis leaves under different levels of salt stress showed a decreasing trend, which was 40.80% and 83.26% lower in mild and severe stresses than that before the stress, respectively. During the whole stress period, UWL in severe stress treatment decreased more rapidly compared with that in the mild stress treatment, and at the end of the experiment, it decreased by 35.93% and 81.88%, compared with the control respectively. (2) With the extension of stress time, the contents of seven chlorophyll synthesis precursors (ALA, PBG, Uro III, Cop III, Proto IX, Mg-proto IX, and Pchl) in C. humilis leaves under different salt stress treatments showed a decreasing trend. Among them, Cop III decreased fastest under mild stress with a reduction of 57.97% compared with that before stress, and Pchl decreased fastest under severe stress with a reduction of 67.17% compared with that before stress. The contents of the main synthetase (ALAD and MgCH) and the degrading enzymes chlorophyllase (Chlase) showed an increasing trend. Under mild and severe stress treatments, ALAD increased the fastest and was 1.59 times and 1.27 times higher than before stress, respectively. Chlorophyll (Chla, Chlb, and Chla+b) contents showed a decreasing trend, among which Chlb decreased fastest under mild stress with a reduction of 39.47% compared with that before stress, and Chla decreased fastest under severe stress with a reduction of 76.66%. At the same time, the severe stress led to greater changes in chlorophyll metabolism indicators than mild stress. (3) Correlation analysis showed that under the two salt stress treatments, the UWL intensity of leaves was significantly positively correlated with the contents of chlorophylls and their precursors, and was significantly negatively correlated with the content of chlorophyll metabolism enzymes. Under mild stress, the intensity of UWL was significantly positively correlated with the chlorophyll precursors, ALA, PBG, and Mg-proto IX, as well as Chla and Chla+b, but significantly negatively correlated with metabolism-related enzymes, ALAD and Chlase. Under severe stress, UWL intensity was significantly positively correlated with chlorophyll precursor PBG, Uro III, and Cop III, as well as Chla, Chlb and Chla+b, but negatively correlated with metabolic enzyme Chlase. [Conclusion] Salt stress blocked the chlorophyll synthesis process of leaves in C. humilis, enhanced the degradation enzymes, and decreased the chlorophyll content. The UWL intensity decreased with the decrease in chlorophyll synthesis precursors, chlorophyll enzyme activity, and chlorophyll content. The above changes in chlorophyll metabolism may lead to changes in leaf UWL intensity. Therefore, the UWL of leaves in C. humilis is closely related to chlorophyll metabolism. Salt stress led to the decrease in UWL emission, and the decrease becomes faster under more severe salt stresses.

Key words: Cerasus humilis; Salt stress; Leaves; Ultraweak luminescence; Chlorophyll metabol

任何生物组织或细胞在生命活动的代谢过程中, 都自发地辐射出一种超弱电子流,其强度仅为在1s 内1cm²上几个至几千个光子(10[°]~10³ hv·s⁻¹·cm⁻²),波 长范围为180~800 nm^[1],称为生物超微弱发光(ultraweak luminescence, UWL; ultraweak photon emission, UPE)。UWL 是一种来自细胞内的本源信号, 检测这种信号并破译其所携带的与生命活动相关的 信息,可以了解各种生命过程的真实现象;未来 UWL可能是研究植物信号识别、信息传递、细胞衰 老等基本生命过程的重要工具^[2]。1923年苏联细胞 生物学家最早在"洋葱实验"中发现了UWL现象^[3], 一直到20世纪80年代,随着超高灵敏度的弱光图像 探测器的发展,UWL的研究进入到一个新的阶段, 开始在生命科学、医学、食品等领域开展研究^[45]。自 20世纪90年代UWL进入到农业领域开始,多数研 究集中在UWL与环境因素及植物抗逆性的关系, 如董家伦等^[6]研究沙生植物的UWL,发现其与树木 品种之间的抗旱性有关;在低温和高温条件下,抗性 强的品种具有更高的UWL强度^[7],同时种子的发光 强度也随着温度的升高而增强^[8];盐胁迫会导致植 物UWL强度的降低,与抗性弱的品种相比,抗性强 的品种种子的发芽率和UWL强度较高^[9];因此, UWL也有望作为抗性品种鉴定和评价的有力工 具。另外,有少数研究初步探索了UWL与植物部 分生长发育进程的关系^[10-12],但植物整个生命周期与 UWL的关系如何?以及UWL产生的来源和机制均 不够清楚完整,仍有待于更多的、大量的试验来研究 验证。

关于UWL产生机制,生物化学的观点认为, UWL有可能来源于能级跃迁、活性氧发光、DNA发 光和能量转换发光等方面,对于以上假设观点,已进 行部分研究加以验证。张新华等^[13]对植物体外线粒 体UWL的初步探索发现,线粒体提取液的UWL强 度与线粒体浓度呈正相关。前人^[14-19]对草莓 (*Fragaria*×*ananassa* Duch.)果实采后衰老过程中 线粒体及其呼吸作用中能量代谢及活性氧与UWL 的关系进行了研究,发现UWL强度可以反映果实 的衰老程度;线粒体呼吸代谢的能量水平和生成效 率与UWL的强度呈显著正相关,活性氧主要通过 影响线粒体功能而影响UWL强度,活性氧爆发导 致线粒体功能下降,从而导致UWL强度下降。以 上研究进一步验证了线粒体是UWL产生的来源之 一,能量代谢和活性氧水平与UWL激发有关。

那么,作为植物细胞中进行光合作用和能量转换主要细胞器的叶绿体,从其承担的作用与功能来看,应与植物中UWL的产生来源有关。针对该假设,笔者团队前期以欧李[*Cerasus humilis* (Bge.) Sok.]和德景天(*Sedum hybridus* L.)作为材料研究发现,干旱胁迫下两者叶片的净光合速率、蒸腾速率、胞间二氧化碳浓度、气孔导度均与UWL强度显著相关^[20-21],初步说明植物光合作用与UWL有关,而叶绿体主要光能吸收色素一叶绿素及其代谢在其中扮演怎样的角色仍未可知。另外,光合作用为植物生长发育提供能量和物质,是对盐胁迫最敏感的生理过程之一;同时,欧李具有耐盐碱的特点,但有关盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢与UWL激发关系的

研究还鲜见报道。故笔者在本研究中以欧李为试验 材料,在前期初步探索的基础上,进一步对盐胁迫下 欧李叶片叶绿素代谢及UWL的变化规律进行研究, 解析植物叶绿素代谢与UWL发生的关系,为揭示逆 境胁迫下植物光合作用与UWL的关系及植物中 UWL产生的来源提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验以内蒙古农业大学欧李科研基地的2年生蒙原金秋欧李(C. humilis)盆栽苗为材料。

1.2 试验方法

选择生长正常、长势一致的欧李盆栽苗进行盐 胁迫处理。根据预试验结果,采用 NaCl浓度为 400 mmol·L¹、800 mmol·L¹分别进行轻度和重度盐 胁迫。两种盐胁迫均以浇灌法进行处理,每盆一次 性浇400 mL不同浓度盐溶液,重复将浇灌后流出的 盐溶液倒回盆内直至达到完全吸收;对照(Control) 浇等量清水。各处理材料按完全随机排列,每处理 每重复各10盆,5次重复。分别于胁迫0、2、4、6、8、 10、12 d取样,取样时选取欧李植株当年基生枝由 基部向上10~20枚之间的成熟叶片,用于UWL测定 的叶片用冰盒带回,进行叶绿素代谢相关指标测定 的叶片以蒸馏水洗净擦干去除主叶脉后,液氮速冻 带回。

1.3 试验指标及测定方法

1.3.1 UWL 的测定 使用超微弱发光测试系统 (BPCL-2-SH,北京)进行测定。开机后调制高压 1100 V,预热30 min,用打孔器(10 mm)对所取欧李 叶片进行打孔,迅速将打孔部分叶片平铺于测量杯 中,打开光窗立即测定。每个处理每次取5枚叶片, 每片叶取样3次。以15次减去本底值的最大值的平 均值表示UWL强度。

1.3.2 叶绿素代谢试验指标的测定 叶绿素合成前 体物质的测定:δ-氨基乙酰丙酸(ALA)含量测定参照 金鑫^[22]的方法;胆色素原(PBG)、尿卟啉原III(UroIII) 和粪卟啉原III(CopIII)含量的测定按照 Bogorad^[23] 的方法;原卟啉IX(ProtoIX)、Mg-原卟啉IX(Mg-ProtoIX)和原叶绿素酸酯(Pchl)含量的测定参照 Liu 等^[24]的方法。

叶绿素代谢酶含量的测定:用购自睿信生物科 技有限公司(泉州)的Elasa试剂盒测定δ-氨基酮戊

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酸脱水酶(ALAD)、镁螯合酶(MgCH)、叶绿素酶 (Chlase)含量。具体方法按操作说明进行。

叶绿素含量的测定参照李合生[25]的方法。

以上指标测定均重复3次试验,每次试验3个生 物重复。

1.4 数据处理与方法

采用 Excel 统计软件进行数据处理,采用 Origin 软件绘图,采用 SPSS 软件进行相关性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 盐胁迫下欧李叶片超微弱发光的变化

随着胁迫时间的延长,对照叶片的UWL强度 基本保持不变,2种盐胁迫下叶片的UWL强度均整 体呈下降趋势。轻度胁迫下UWL强度缓慢下降, 胁迫结束时UWL强度为1 392.47 count·s⁻¹,比胁迫 前降低了40.80%;重度胁迫下UWL强度于前8d快 速下降,之后基本不变,胁迫结束时UWL强度为 393.81 count·s⁻¹,比胁迫前降低了83.26%。整个胁 迫期间,2种盐胁迫下UWL强度均明显低于对照, 且重度胁迫的UWL强度明显低于轻度胁迫;胁迫 结束时轻度胁迫下比对照降低了35.93%,重度胁迫 下比对照降低了81.88%(图1)。可见盐胁迫会导致 欧李叶片UWL强度下降,盐浓度越大UWL强度下 降幅度越大。







2.2 盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢及叶绿素含量 的变化

2.2.1 叶绿素代谢合成前体物质含量的变化 随着

胁迫时间的延长,对照叶片的ALA、PBG、UroIII、 CopIII、ProtoIX、Mg-ProtoIX及Pchl含量均基本保持 不变,2种盐胁迫下叶片的以上7项指标值均整体呈 下降趋势。轻度胁迫下叶片7项指标均下降较为缓 慢,重度胁迫下7项指标的下降幅度均不同程度地 大于轻度胁迫。整个胁迫期间,2种盐胁迫下叶片 的7项指标均低于对照,且重度胁迫下7项指标均低 于轻度胁迫;其中,2种盐胁迫下叶片的UroIII和 CopIII含量均明显低于对照,重度胁迫下叶片的ProtoIX、Mg-ProtoIX及Pchl含量均明显低于对照(图 2)。以上不同程度盐胁迫下7项指标的变化表明, 盐胁迫会导致欧李叶片叶绿素代谢过程中主要合成 前体物质含量下降,盐浓度越大合成前体物质含量 下降幅度越大。

2.2.2 叶绿素代谢过程中代谢相关酶含量的变化 随着胁迫时间的延长,对照叶片的叶绿素代谢合成 过程酶 ALAD、MgCH及 Chlase 含量均基本保持稳 定,2种盐胁迫下叶片的以上3种酶含量均整体呈上 升趋势。轻度胁迫下叶片3种酶含量均上升较为缓 慢,重度胁迫下3种酶含量的上升幅度均不同程度 地大于轻度胁迫。整个胁迫期间,2种盐胁迫下叶 片的3种酶含量均明显高于对照,且重度胁迫下3种 酶含量均不同程度地高于轻度胁迫(图3)。以上不 同程度盐胁迫下叶绿素代谢合成过程酶及叶绿素酶 含量的变化表明,盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢2 种合成过程酶及叶绿素降解酶的含量均表现为增加 趋势,盐浓度越大以上各种酶的含量上升幅度越大。 2.2.3 叶绿素含量的变化 随着胁迫时间的延长, 对照叶片的Chla、Chlb及Chla+b含量的变化小有起 伏,整体上保持平稳;2种盐胁迫下叶片的3种叶绿 素含量均整体呈下降趋势。轻度胁迫下叶片3种叶 绿素含量均下降较为缓慢,胁迫结束时 Chla、Chlb 及 Chla+b 含量比胁迫前分别降低了 26.38%、 39.47%、29.73%;重度胁迫下3种叶绿素含量的下降 幅度均不同程度地大于轻度胁迫,比胁迫前分别降 低了76.66%、72.16%、75.51%。整个胁迫期间,2种 盐胁迫下3种叶绿素含量均低于对照,且重度胁迫 下3种叶绿素含量均低于轻度胁迫;胁迫结束时轻 度胁迫下Chla、Chlb及Chla+b含量比对照分别降低 了 34.73%、39.84%、35.93%,重度胁迫下比对照分别 降低了79.31%、72.33%、77.67%(图4)。以上不同程 度盐胁迫下叶绿素含量的变化表明,盐胁迫会导致

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Fig. 2 The change of precursor substances for chlorophyll cynthesis in leaves of C. humilis under salt stress



欧李叶片叶绿素含量下降,盐浓度越大叶绿素含量 下降幅度越大。

2.3 盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢与UWL的关系

盐胁迫下,与对照相比,不同程度盐胁迫欧李 叶片叶绿素代谢过程中的7种合成前体物质含量均 下降,2种合成过程酶及叶绿素酶含量均表现为上 升, Chla、Chlb及Chla+b含量均下降;同时叶片 UWL 强度也下降。且盐浓度越高,以上叶绿素代 谢指标值及 UWL 强度的下降或上升的幅度越明 显。叶片叶绿素代谢与UWL的相关性分析显示, 对照叶片的UWL 强度与合成前体物质 PBG 含量及 合成过程酶MgCH含量呈显著正相关。轻度胁迫下, UWL强度与合成前体物质 ALA、PBG、Mg-proto IX 含量呈极显著正相关,与UroIII、CopIII含量呈显著 正相关;与代谢相关酶ALAD、Chlase含量极显著负 相关,与MgCH含量呈显著负相关;与Chla及Chla+b 含量呈极显著正相关,与Chlb含量呈显著正相 关。重度胁迫下,UWL强度与合成前体物质PBG、 UroIII、CopIII含量呈极显著正相关,与ProtoIX、MgprotoIX、Pchl含量呈显著正相关;与代谢酶 Chlase 含量呈极显著负相关,ALAD与MgCH含量呈显著 负相关;与Chla、Chlb和Chla+b含量均呈显著正相 关(表1)。以上盐胁迫下叶绿素代谢与UWL强度 的相关性分析表明,叶片UWL强度与叶绿素合成 前体物质、相关代谢酶及叶绿素含量密切相关。

综合盐胁迫下叶绿素代谢和UWL的变化规律 及两者之间的相关性关系,表明欧李叶片UWL强 度与叶绿素代谢密切相关。盐胁迫下,随着叶片叶 绿素合成前体物质含量下降、叶绿素酶含量的上 升,叶绿素合成代谢减弱而降解代谢占据优势,从 而引起叶绿素含量下降;以上叶绿素代谢变化导致 了叶片UWL强度降低。

3 讨论

植物在逆境胁迫中表现出不同的UWL现象已 有一些报道。如接玉玲等^[26]研究干旱胁迫下湖北海 棠[Malus hupehensis (Pamp.) Rehder]幼苗UWL的 变化发现,随着胁迫程度的加深,叶片UWL强度逐 渐降低。卜令豪等^[27]研究发现,盐胁迫下罗布麻 (Apocynum venetum L.)叶片UWL强度随胁迫时间 的延长而降低,且胁迫程度越重,UWL强度下降幅 表 1 盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢与 UWL 的相关性分析 Table 1 The correlation analysis between chlorophyll

metabolism and UWL in leaves of *C. humilis* under salt

stross

处理 Treatment	叶绿素代谢 Chlorophyll- metabolism	UWL 回归方程 UWL regression equation	相关系数 <i>R</i> ² Correlation coefficient <i>R</i> ²
	ALA	v = 3E-05x + 0.2065	0.049 1
Control	PBG	y = 4E - 05x + 0.1820	0.685 0*
	UroIII	y = -3E - 06x + 0.0406	0.095 2
	CopIII	y = -4E-07x + 0.0042	0.168 8
	ProtoIX	$v = 0.003 \ 3x + 31.429 \ 0$	0.059 6
	Mg-protoIX	$y = 0.000 \ 6x + 24.729 \ 0$	0.013 6
	Pchl	$y = -0.000\ 7x + 23.858\ 0$	0.020 7
	ALAD	y = 3E - 05x + 0.0536	0.210 6
	MgCH	$y = 0.000 \ 4x + 0.332 \ 9$	0.699 2*
	Chlase	$y = 1.555 \ 1x + 4 \ 360.3$	0.200 5
	Chla	$y = -0.000 \ 3x + 2.539 \ 5$	0.127 4
	Chlb	$y = -0.000 \ 3x + 1.291 \ 8$	4.16E-01
	Chla+b	$y = -0.000 \ 6x + 3.831 \ 3$	0.350 8
轻度	ALA	y = 9E-05x + 0.0811	0.890 8**
胁迫 Mild stress	PBG	y = 6E - 05x + 0.1341	0.897 0**
	UroIII	y = 4E - 06x + 0.0205	0.720 7*
	CopIII	y = 2E - 06x - 0.0016	0.743 2*
	ProtoIX	$y = 0.004 \ 5x + 15.543 \ 0$	0.508 7
	Mg-protoIX	$y = 0.008 \ 9x + 20.039 \ 0$	0.819 5**
	Pchl	$y = 0.002 \ 4x + 16.796$	0.478 1
	ALAD	$y = -0.000\ 2x + 0.603\ 2$	0.926 5**
	MgCH	$y = -0.000 \ 3x + 2.046 \ 5$	0.743 1*
	Chlase	<i>y</i> = -3.719 1 <i>x</i> + 1619 8	0.869 7**
	Chla	$y = 0.000 \ 4x + 0.654 \ 7$	0.821 2**
	Chlb	$y = 0.000 \ 2x + 0.112 \ 7$	0.647*
	Chla+b	$y = 0.000 \ 6x + 0.767 \ 4$	0.790 5**
重度 胁迫 Severe stress	ALA	y = 5E-05x + 0.1770	0.566 6
	PBG	y = 2E-05x + 0.218 3	0.866 1**
	UroIII	y = 3E-06x + 0.023 7	0.861 8**
	CopIII	y = 7E-07x + 0.0012	0.847 5**
	ProtoIX	$y = 0.006 \ 4x + 12.368 \ 0$	0.707 4*
	Mg-protoIX	$y = 0.010 \ 8x + 18.676 \ 0$	0.761 2*
	Pchl	$y = 0.005 \ 2x + 10.282 \ 0$	0.643 8*
	ALAD	y = -6E-05x + 0.3163	0.685 6*
	MgCH	$y = -0.000 \ 3x + 1.878$	0.674 1*
	Chlase	$y = -1.394 \ 2x + 11 \ 040$	0.825 8**
	Chla	$y = 0.000 \ 5x + 0.583 \ 2$	0.755 6*
	Chlb	$y = 0.000 \ 1x + 0.225 \ 4$	0.613 8*
	Chla+b	$y = 0.000 \ 6x + 0.808 \ 6$	0.735 4*

注:y为 UWL 强度:x为各指标:"*"和"**"分别表示在 p < 0.05和 p < 0.01水平相关性显著和极显著: $R^2 > 0.8$ 为高度相关, $0.5 < R^2 < 0.8$ 为中度相关, $0.3 < R^2 < 0.5$ 为低度相关, $R^2 < 0.3$ 表示基本不相关。

Note: *y* means UWL intensity; *x* for each indicator, "*" indicates significant correlation at the p < 0.05 level, and "**" indicates extremely significant correlation at the p < 0.01 level; $R^2 \ge 0.8$ is highly correlated, $0.5 \le R^2 < 0.8$ is moderately correlated, $0.3 \le R^2 < 0.5$ is low correlation, and $R^2 < 0.3$ means substantially irrelevant.

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度越大。类似地,笔者在研究中发现,轻度和重度盐胁迫下欧李叶片的UWL强度均低于未胁迫处理,随着胁迫时间延长,UWL强度持续下降;且重度胁迫下UWL强度的下降幅度更大。以上研究结果显示,植物受到逆境胁迫时会导致UWL强度下降,胁迫程度越重UWL强度下降幅度越大,UWL强度能够反映植物受到的逆境胁迫的程度。

李德红等^[28]早期对白菜(Brassica rapa var. glabra Regel)体外叶绿体的UWL进行了研究,发现叶 绿体的UWL不能简单地归因于该过程的自由基, 植物的UWL应与植物光形态建成和光合作用过程 相关。但具体与植物光合作用过程中哪些因素有关 的研究还未见报道。叶绿素作为叶绿体光合作用中 的聚光色素和反应中心色素,承担着光能的吸收和 传递、并通过光化学反应将光能转变为电能的职能, 开启了光合作用的第一步。闫妮等^[29]发现盐胁迫会 导致番茄(Solanum lycopersicum L.)叶绿素含量下 降,进而使光合作用效率降低。叶绿素代谢反映了 叶绿体功能及其光合作用的效能^[30],其过程分为叶 绿素合成与降解两部分,合成与降解的动态平衡决 定了叶绿素的含量。叶绿素的生物合成主要是通过 谷氨酸(Glu)→ALA→PBG→UroⅢ→CopⅢ→Prot IX→Mg-Proto IX→Pchl→Chla→Chlb 途径完成^[31]。 其中,ALA的合成和Mg离子插入ProtIX是叶绿素 合成的2个主要控制点;合成途径中任何一步发生 异常都会使叶绿素合成受阻,导致叶绿素含量下 降^[32]。Chlase是叶绿素降解的关键酶,催化Chla转 化为Chlidea,由此开启了叶绿素的降解。毛晶晶 等^[3]研究发现,低温胁迫下叶绿素合成途径中ALA 和Mg-Proto IX的积累量显著上升,PBG、Urogen III、 CoprogenIII、Proto IX、Mpe、Mpde、Pchlide 的积累量 低于常温,推测ALA向PBG的转化及Mg-Proto IX 向Mpe的转化过程受到低温胁迫抑制,从而导致玉 米(Zea mays L.)叶绿素含量下降,抑制了玉米的转 绿过程。王颖等¹⁴⁴研究发现,盐胁迫使菠菜(Spina*cia oleracea* L.)叶片 ALA 和 PBG 含量升高, 而 Uro III、Proto IX、Mg-Proto IX、Pchl、Chla、Chlb 及 Chla+b 含量均降低,说明盐胁迫下叶片叶绿素合成受阻位 点在PBG向UroIII的转化过程中。上述研究表明不 同环境因素对叶绿素合成途径的影响有所差异,这 种差异可能由植物种类及环境因子不同所致。笔者 在本试验中,不同程度盐胁迫下,与对照相比,欧李

叶片7种叶绿素合成前体物质ALA、PBG、UroⅢ、 CopIII、ProtoIX、Mg-protoIX、Pchl的含量均下降;主 要合成过程酶 ALAD、MgCH 的含量均表现为上升, Chlase含量大幅度上升;同时Chla、Chlb、Chla+b的 含量均下降。其中,叶绿素合成首要前体ALA含量 降低,因而造成后续叶绿素合成原料不足,应该是盐 胁迫下叶绿素合成代谢受阻的主要原因:兼之 Chlase含量明显上升,加快了叶绿素的分解进程。 以上两方面综合作用引起盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素 含量下降。同时,试验中盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素 合成主要酶 ALAD、MgCH 的含量均上升,且上升幅 度均为重度胁迫大于轻度胁迫,猜测该结果应该是 盐胁迫下欧李本身的一种应激反应,但仍有待于进 一步研究验证。盐胁迫下,在以上叶绿素代谢变化 的过程中,叶片UWL强度也持续下降;相关分析结 果显示,不同程度盐胁迫下,UWL强度均与叶绿素 合成前体物质含量及叶绿素含量呈显著正相关,与 叶绿素酶含量呈显著负相关。上述结果表明欧李叶 片叶绿素代谢与UWL密切相关。

4 结 论

盐胁迫下,随着叶片叶绿素合成前体物质含量 下降及叶绿素酶含量的上升,叶绿素合成代谢减弱 而降解代谢加强,从而引起叶绿素含量下降,以上叶 绿素代谢变化导致叶片UWL发生受阻,发光强度降 低,表明盐胁迫下欧李叶片叶绿素代谢与UWL激发 密切相关。

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