

镧对酸雨胁迫下水稻萌发种子 POD 与质膜透性 动态变化的影响^{*}

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摘 要 采用模拟酸雨和镧复合处理水稻 (*O. sativa*) 种子, 测定不同酸雨胁迫强度下镧对种子质膜透性 ($E\%$) 和过氧化物酶 (POD) 活性的影响. 结果表明, 用 pH 4.0 和 pH 2.5 的酸雨连续胁迫 7d, 随着胁迫时间的增加, 水稻种子的质膜透性呈现先减小后逐渐增大再减小的趋势, 过氧化物酶 (POD) 活性一直保持升高的趋势. 经镧处理后, 水稻种子的质膜透性变小, POD 活性有所增高. 而在第 5 天和第 3 天, pH = 2.5 和 pH = 4.0 酸雨胁迫下的水稻种子换用隔夜自来水培养, 使得其质膜透性有所减少, 过氧化物酶活性得以回升. 镧对种子的萌发具有一定的防护效应, 减轻了酸雨对萌发期间的伤害程度, 增强了种子抗酸雨的能力.
关键词 镧, 酸雨, 水稻, 过氧化物酶, 质膜透性.

酸雨 (AR) 能够降低植物细胞内过氧化物酶 (POD) 活性, 导致活性氧 (ROS) 积累, 过量的 ROS 攻击细胞质膜中的不饱和脂肪酸, 引发膜脂过氧化损伤是其抑制植物种子萌发和幼苗生长的重要原因之一^[1-3]. La(III) 具有提高植物种子中多种酶活性、加快胚乳储藏细胞中大分子物质分解与合成、提供种子萌发所需的能量和养分、促进种子萌发和增强作物抵御逆境胁迫之作用^[4-7].

本文以水稻种子为对象, 初步探讨了模拟酸雨不同胁迫时间对种子萌发时 POD 与细胞质膜透性的影响, 以及 La(III) 浸种对酸雨胁迫下种子 POD 与细胞质膜透性变化的效应.

1 材料与方法

首先配制 pH 1.0 模拟酸雨母液, 以硫酸和硝酸体积比为 4:7:1, 将母液分别调配成 pH 为 2.5 和 4.0 的模拟酸雨溶液, 对照 (CK) 实验是与母液离子成分相同的中性溶液 (pH 7.0).

选取均匀饱满的宁粳 1 号水稻种子 (*O. sativa*), 用 0.1% HgCl₂ 溶液消毒 15min, 去离子水洗净. 设置酸雨和 La(III) + 酸雨 2 个处理组, 酸雨组用 pH 7.0 去离子水浸种, La(III) + 酸雨复合组用 $1\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ LaCl₃ 溶液浸种, 时间均为 24 h. 将水稻种子均匀排列在直径 12 cm、垫有两层滤纸的培养皿中, 每皿 50 粒, 恒温培养箱中 ($28 \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$) 中萌发, 其后进行酸雨胁迫实验.

动态实验分为 3 个系列: 第 1 系列为酸雨胁迫 3d 后转为正常萌发 (中性溶液内 4d), 记为 3AR + 4W; 第 2 系列为酸雨连续胁迫 5d 后转为正常萌发 (中性溶液内 2 d), 记为 5AR + 2W; 第 3 系列为酸雨连续胁迫 7d, 记为 7AR. 酸雨组强度为: 高强度 (pH 2.5)、中强度 (pH 4.0) 和 CK (pH 7.0), La(III) + 酸雨组的酸雨强度和 CK 与前述相同, 每处理 3 皿, 恒温培养箱中 ($28 \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$) 萌发. 每天更换相应酸液, 萌发 7d 结束. 其间, 每天测定质膜透性 ($E\%$) 和 POD 活性, 并对数据进行统计学处理.

2 镧对酸雨胁迫下水稻种子质膜透性的影响

逆境胁迫对植物的伤害首先作用于质膜. 表 1 数据显示, 伴随种子的萌发进程, CK 组种子的质膜透性较为平稳, 仅在第 7 天下降; La(III) 组走势与之相同, 但均低于 CK, 说明 La(III) 有降低质膜透性的作用; 酸雨组及 La(III) + 酸雨组的变化趋势与 CK 相同, 区别在于: 随酸雨胁迫时间的延长, (1) 酸雨组始终高于 CK, 且变化幅度是 pH 2.5 > pH 4.0 > CK, 7AR > 5AR + 2W > 3AR + 4W. 说明酸雨胁迫强度与时间影响 O₂⁻ 和 H₂O₂ 的生成量, 继而影响细胞质膜过氧化损伤强度和膜透性增加幅度; (2) 酸雨胁迫解除后 4d (3AR + 4W), 质膜透性递减并趋向 CK, 说明水稻种子具有自身修复能力;

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(3) La(III) + 酸雨组低于酸雨组, 表明 La(III)有缓解酸雨伤害种子生理功能, 维持质膜透性的作用, 且 La(III)对中强度酸雨 (pH4.0) 效果优与高强度酸雨 (pH2.5).

表 1 镧对酸雨胁迫下种子质膜透性的影响 (E%)
Table 1 Effects of La(III) on the membrane permeability of rice seeds under acid rain stress(E%)

	La(III)	pH	1d	2 d	3 d	4 d	5 d	6 d	7 d
CK	0	7.0	62.16ab	61.61a	62.66a	57.81a	59.10a	52.67a	47.82a
	La(III)	7.0	57.50c	52.56c	58.26b	54.36b	56.04a	49.42a	42.22a
7AR	0	4.0	62.43ab	62.25a	63.31a	67.98c	69.85b	63.31b	53.48b
	La(III)	4.0	61.41b	54.25bc	60.77a	59.06a	64.47b	61.39b	49.04ab
	0	2.5	62.09ab	63.65a	78.68d	80.44e	86.85d	86.64d	69.12c
	La(III)	2.5	60.37b	53.43c	76.34cd	73.48d	80.29c	79.34c	58.32b
5AR+ 2W	0	4.0	62.43ab	62.25a	63.31a	67.98c	69.85b	58.16ab	58.49b
	La(III)	4.0	61.41b	54.25bc	60.77a	59.06a	64.47b	55.71a	54.21ab
	0	2.5	62.09ab	63.65a	78.68d	80.44e	86.85d	65.75c	74.18d
	La(III)	2.5	60.37b	53.43c	76.34cd	73.48d	80.29c	61.15bc	68.75c
3AR+ 4W	0	4.0	62.43ab	62.25a	63.31a	61.41a	60.69a	58.03ab	56.88b
	La(III)	4.0	61.41b	54.25bc	60.77a	58.71a	58.69a	54.19ab	49.21a
	0	2.5	62.09ab	63.65a	78.68d	76.59b	65.75b	60.66c	48.53a
	La(III)	2.5	60.37b	53.43c	76.34cd	74.52b	63.97ab	58.07b	48.13a

注: 表中不同字母表示同列中各处理间差异显著 (P<0.05), 下同.

3 镧对酸雨胁迫下水稻种子 POD活性的影响
酸雨胁迫下, 镧对水稻种子 POD 活性的影响见表 2

表 2 镧对酸雨胁迫下种子 POD活性 (ΔA470• m in⁻¹• g⁻¹) 的影响
Table 2 Effects of La on POD activity of rice seeds under acid rain stress of seven days (ΔA470• m in⁻¹• g⁻¹)

	La(III)	pH	1d	2 d	3 d	4 d	5 d	6 d	7 d
CK	0	7.0	8.68a	15.74a	22.19a	26.60a	32.90a	49.96a	51.11a
	La(III)	7.0	16.68d	19.47b	22.58a	30.39ab	34.78a	50.32a	53.01a
7AR	0	4.0	13.57bc	21.42c	24.35ab	30.36ab	38.79b	62.35b	61.86b
	La(III)	4.0	14.47c	22.11c	26.29b	33.19b	40.14c	63.40b	70.65c
	0	2.5	12.18b	16.12a	16.64c	18.25c	26.61b	33.46c	32.83d
	La(III)	2.5	12.72b	19.62bc	20.67a	23.11a	26.68b	36.64e	35.21d
5AR+ 2W	0	4.0	13.57bc	21.42c	24.35ab	30.36ab	38.79b	66.08c	77.02c
	La(III)	4.0	14.47c	22.11c	26.29b	33.19b	40.14c	74.78d	78.85c
	0	2.5	12.18b	16.12a	16.64c	18.25c	26.61b	39.82b	54.71ab
	La(III)	2.5	12.72b	19.62bc	20.67a	23.11a	26.68b	40.67b	55.43b
3AR+ 4W	0	4.0	13.57bc	21.42c	24.35ab	27.62a	41.69cd	59.76c	58.53bc
	La(III)	4.0	14.47c	22.11c	26.29b	33.32c	42.86d	68.53d	79.88d
	0	2.5	12.18b	16.12a	16.64c	19.89cb	28.13b	42.19b	55.92ab
	La(III)	2.5	12.72b	19.62bc	20.67a	23.92b	29.08ab	47.28ab	60.75c

表 2 数据显示, 伴随种子的萌发进程, CK组种子的 POD逐渐升高, 第 7天达到最高; La(III)组走势与之相同, 但均高于 CK, 说明 La(III)有提高 POD活性的作用; 酸雨组及 La(III) + 酸雨组变化趋势与也 CK 相同, 区别在于: 随酸雨胁迫时间的延长, (1) pH4.0酸雨组始终> CK 和 pH2.5酸雨组, 且 5AR+ 2W 的变化幅度> 7AR> 3AR+ 4W, 说明酸雨诱发 POD保护反应, 且与酸雨强度和时间相关; (2) pH2.5酸雨组的 POD活性大多小于 CK, 仅 5AR+ 2W 和 3AR+ 4W 的第 7d略高于 CK; (3) La(III) + 酸雨组> CK 和对应的酸雨组, 表明 La(III)有缓解酸雨对种子萌发时 POD的抑制, 减轻

ROS对膜系统伤害, 维持质膜透性, 提高水稻种子对酸化土壤的耐受性的作用, 且 La(III)对中强度酸雨效果优与高强度酸雨. 酸雨胁迫解除后 2d和 4d POD 活性逐渐超越 CK, 表现为 pH4.0酸雨组 > pH 2.5酸雨组 > CK. 推测这与酸雨胁迫结束后, 种子细胞内 POD 等抗氧化酶与物质逐渐恢复或增加, ROS产生与清除系统间的平衡恢复有关^[5], 说明水稻种子自身修复能力较强, 中强度酸雨胁迫下的恢复效果好于高强度酸雨胁迫.

综上所述, (1)水稻种子萌发时 POD和质膜透性随酸雨胁迫时间的延长而改变, 变化幅度为胁迫 7d> 5d> 3d (2)当酸雨胁迫时间 ≤ 5d时, 种子通过自修复可在一定程度上恢复 POD活性与质膜功能, 且中强度酸雨胁迫下的恢复效果好于高强度酸雨胁迫; (3) La(III)浸种能够明显缓解酸雨对水稻种子质膜功能与 POD活性的伤害, 且对中强度酸雨的缓解效应优于高强度酸雨.

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EFFECT OF LANTHANUM ON POD AND MEMBRANE PERMEABILITY OF RICE UNDER ACID RAIN STRESS

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ABSTRACT

To explore if rare earth element lanthanum could protect from the damage of the germination of rice seed under different acid rain stresses, the activity of peroxidase (POD) and the membrane permeability were investigated. Two simulated acid rain (SAR) solutions of pH 2.5 and 4.0 and neutral solution as control group were used in this study. Rice seeds pretreated with lanthanum were placed in culture dishes and kept at the normal temperature, in which each treatment group involved three dishes and each dish received 50 seeds. During germination, seeds were exposed to simulated acid rain that was replaced everyday to keep a certain pH. The results showed that under the stress of constant acid rain (pH = 4.0 and pH = 2.5) for 7 days, with the increasing stress time, the change trend in the membrane permeability of the rice seeds were followed the order " increase-decrease-increase ". And the activity of POD was increased during all the time. The membrane permeability of the rice seeds was decrease and the activity of POD of rice seed treated with lanthanum were increased compared with that of only stress of acid rain. When cultivated with control solution instead of acid rain (pH = 2.5 and pH = 4.0) after 5 days, the membrane permeability was decreased and the activity of POD were increased compared with that of stress of acid rain for 7 days. The results in this study showed that lanthanum could alleviate the damage of acid rain to germination of rice seeds by increasing the ability to repair by themselves of the rice seeds.

Keywords lanthanum, acid rain, rice, peroxidase, membrane permeability