

低温对氯化钠胁迫下蓝藻固氮活性的影响

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摘 要

低温加剧氯化钠对蓝藻固氮的抑制, 营养液中氯化钠浓度增高时, 抑制程度更甚。能源受限(暗处理和加抑制制时的光合受抑, N_2 和 Ar 的厌氧下呼吸代谢受阻) 和氧下固氮酶受到伤害时, 低温处理使氯化钠对蓝藻固氮的抑制进一步加剧。在能源和还原剂供应, 合成固氮酶蛋白的物质基础(如 CO_2 和 N_2 的加合)。光合作用正常进行的条件得到改善和保证, 以及供应 CO_2 、外源蔗糖和氮氧加合时, 低温加剧氯化钠对蓝藻固氮的抑制程度明显变小。

关键词: 鱼腥藻; 低温; 氯化钠胁迫; 固氮; 生理条件

不同逆境因素对蓝藻固氮的影响在分子结构和功能机制上虽然各异, 但也有相同之处。Bhagwat 等报道, 受热击、盐和渗透胁迫的鱼腥藻体内诱导形成的蛋白质都有专一和共同的胁迫蛋白之分。我们曾观察到, 热击, NaCl 和渗透胁迫下的蓝藻固氮及其去铵阻抑速率, 均受能源、碳架和合成固氮酶的物质基础所制约, 其生理变化规律基本上相同^[3-7], 这些资料显示, 各种逆境因素对蓝藻固氮的胁迫作用, 在结构和功能变化上是一致而相互协调的, 为了查明这一现象的普遍性, 本文对低温影响下受氯化钠胁迫的蓝藻固氮及其生理基础作了一些探讨, 现报道如下。

材料和方法

蓝藻 *Anabaena* 7120 按前文方法^[2]培养和收集。收集的藻体经洗涤后以营养液悬浮, 藻液分成两组: 一组置 0-4 °C 冰浴中照光处理 4-5h; 另一组放在 30 °C 光照下作为对照。之后, 两组藻液各自分别放到含有不同浓度氯化钠营养液的血清瓶中, 根据实验方案有些还要加入一些物质或进行处理。经抽气并按 9:1 的比例充入 Ar 和 C_2H_2 后, 置 30 °C 水浴中于 16000lx 光强的光照下振荡保温, 反应中止后, 以气相层析仪测定固氮活性。其它指标均按前文方法^[2]测定。

实验结果

一. 低温对氯化钠胁迫下蓝藻固氮活性的影响

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低温预处理明显加剧氯化钠对蓝藻固氮的胁迫。表1显示,经低温预处理的蓝藻固氮活性下降,营养液中 NaCl 浓度增高时,下降程度更大。这与前文中低温削弱蓝藻固氮过程中抗渗透胁迫能力的结果是一致的,显示不同逆境因素之间具有相同的胁迫机制。

表1 低温对氯化钠胁迫下蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 1 The effect of low temperature on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* under NaCl stress

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (nmol C ₂ H ₄ · ml ⁻¹ algal suspension h ⁻¹)	
	No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
5 × 10 ⁻³	190.3 (100)	106.9 (100)
5 × 10 ⁻²	131.3 (69.0)	63.0 (58.9)
1 × 10 ⁻¹	49.1 (25.8)	17.2 (16.1)

二. 低温和氯化钠对蓝藻固氮的胁迫与能量的关系

前文已揭示,蓝藻固氮过程中的抗逆境胁迫能力,受能量及其供应水平的制约^[3-7]。低温虽然加剧 NaCl 对蓝藻固氮的胁迫,但如果能量供应情况得到改善,此种胁迫作用可以得到一定程度的缓和。我们的实验结果表明:

(一)在光合作用不能进行(预先暗处理)或受到抑制(添加光合抑制剂)的情况下,低温进一步削弱蓝藻固氮抗 NaCl 胁迫的能力(表2,3)。

表2 光和暗处理对氯化钠胁迫下经低温处理的蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 2 The effect of light and dark on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (% of control)	
	No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
Light	5 × 10 ⁻³	100
	7.5 × 10 ⁻²	53.5
Dark	5 × 10 ⁻³	10.2
	7.5 × 10 ⁻²	4.6

表3 光合抑制剂对氯化钠胁迫下经低温处理的蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 3 The effect of photosynthetic inhibitors on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Inhibitors (1 × 10 ⁻⁴ mol/L)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (% of control)	
		No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
5 × 10 ⁻³	No added	100	100
	DNP	62.1	50.1
	CCCP	73.2	61.4
5 × 10 ⁻²	No added	43.3	36.2
	DNP	13.4	6.1
	CCCP	16.2	8.9

(二)利用羟化反应提供额外能量,也能制约低温加剧 NaCl 对蓝藻固氮的胁迫。与单加氧的固氮活性进一步下降的结果相反,同时供给 H₂ 和 O₂, 明显缓和低温与 NaCl 对固氮的协同胁迫(表 4)

表 4 氢和氧加合对氯化钠胁迫下经低温处理的蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 4 The effect of addition of O₂ together with H₂ on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Added(+) or no added(-) H ₂ (20%)	Added(+) or no added(-) O ₂ (20%)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (% of control)	
			No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
5 × 10 ⁻³	-	-	100	100
	-	+	54.2	38.5
	+	+	120.7	98.7
7.5 × 10 ⁻²	-	-	68.1	43.3
	-	+	24.7	16.2
	+	+	55.5	41.6

(三)需氧代谢中产生的能量,在制约低温对 NaCl 胁迫下蓝藻固氮活性也有一定的作用。低温预处理后,空气中生长的蓝藻固氮受到 NaCl 胁迫的程度已加剧,厌氧(Ar)条件下更加显著(表 5)。

表 5 厌氧条件下低温对氯化钠胁迫下蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 5 The effect of low temperature on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* under NaCl stress and anaerobic condition

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (% of control)	
	No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
In air		
5 × 10 ⁻³	100	100
7.5 × 10 ⁻²	58.9 ¹	44.4
In Ar		
5 × 10 ⁻³	77.1	63.3
7.5 × 10 ⁻²	32.5	28.4

三. 碳源和分子氮在蓝藻固氮受低温和氯化钠胁迫中的作用

在低温和 NaCl 协同抑制蓝藻固氮中,预先以分子氮处理的蓝藻固氮活性进一步下降,而以 CO₂ 预处理的则明显受到促进,且后者可以部分缓和分子氮加剧低温和 NaCl 对固氮的抑制

(表6, 7)。

表6 二氧化碳对氯化钠胁迫下经低温处理的蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 6 The effect of CO₂ on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Added(+) or no added(-) CO ₂ (5%)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (% of control)	
		No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
5 × 10 ⁻³	-	100	100
	+	273.6	205.3
7.5 × 10 ⁻²	-	61.2	46.1
	+	177.0	132.0

表7 二氧化碳和分子氮加合对氯化钠胁迫下经低温处理的蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 7 The effect of addition of CO₂ together with N₂ on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Added(+) or no added(-) CO ₂ (5%)	Added(+) or no added(-) N ₂ (20%)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (% of control)	
			No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
5 × 10 ⁻³	-	-	100	100
	-	+	41.2	34.5
	+	+	365.8	301.2
7.5 × 10 ⁻²	-	-	41.8	31.2
	-	+	12.4	9.4
	+	+	227.3	180.5

外源蔗糖也和 CO₂ 一样, 有削弱低温对 NaCl 胁迫下的蓝藻固氮活性的抑制作用(表8)。这与正常和其它逆境条件下加入外源蔗糖有利于蓝藻固氮的结果一致^[3-7]。

表8 蔗糖对氯化钠胁迫下经低温处理的蓝藻固氮活性的影响

Table 8 The effect of external sucrose on nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress

Concentration of NaCl (mol/L)	Added(+) or no added(-) sucrose (0.1%)	Nitrogen-fixing activity (% of control)	
		No preincubation at low temperature	Preincubated at low temperature
5 × 10 ⁻³	-	100	100
	+	146.2	124.0
7.5 × 10 ⁻²	-	60.8	44.0
	+	107.8	93.2

讨 论

前人和我们对逆境因素与蓝藻固氮(包括去铵阻抑)的关系及其生理机制和变化规律已多次作过报道^[1,3-7,10,11] 本文结果又进一步明确了以下几个问题:

1. 不同逆境因素影响蓝藻固氮的方式和途径虽然彼此有异,但受影响的蓝藻固氮生理特性和变化规律却有许多相似之处。这表现在:在各种逆境因素胁迫下,(1) 蓝藻固氮作用的强弱均受能量和还原剂供应水平制约。能量和还原剂供应充分或得到改善时,逆境胁迫对固氮能力的影响较小,反之则大;(2) 逆境因素对蓝藻固氮过程的影响,随碳氮源和光合固氮酶蛋白的物质代谢状况而异。代谢运转顺利或正常时,逆境胁迫的程度即明显减小,反之则大;(3) 对其它影响固氮的不良因素的适应亦明显减弱。这些由于逆境因素引起蓝藻固氮功能上的生理变化规律,与 Bhagwat 等人在不同逆境因素胁迫下鱼腥藻体内诱导形成共性胁迫蛋白的结果^[9]相呼应,显示不同逆境因素胁迫之间有共同的调节机制。

2. 根据固氮酶中铁蛋白对零上低温(0-4℃)敏感的特性^[8]和此种低温加剧对蓝藻固氮的渗透胁迫、以及渗透胁迫对蓝藻固氮的影响尚取决于能量供应水平的结果,我们在前文中曾提出低温减弱蓝藻固氮作用,除了与低温降低蓝藻细胞中其它生理代谢活动,从而减弱固氮能力之外,就固氮酶本身功能部位来说,亦可能与行使电子活化和传递功能的铁蛋白是逆境因素胁迫的敏感部位。本文中低温加剧 NaCl 对蓝藻固氮的胁迫,以及加剧程度明显受能量和合成固氮酶蛋白的物质供应水平制约的结果,再次证实上述推论的可能性。至于逆境胁迫蓝藻固氮的生理,乃至分子基础如何?其调节机制又怎样?各种逆境因素对蓝藻固氮的胁迫作用有何异同?都有待深入探讨。

3. 某一逆境因素对包括蓝藻在内的植物或微生物生长及生理代谢的胁迫所表现出的效应,往往是与其它逆境或仅对生长有某种程度影响的因素彼此交叉或协同作用的结果,且其对机体的影响程度远比单一的逆境因素作用为甚。前文和本文中低温加剧 NaCl 和渗透对蓝藻固氮的胁迫,且固氮酶活性对氧的不稳定性(这是铁蛋白的另一特性)增大^[7],这既说明了上述现象的存在,且意味着在探讨逆境胁迫蓝藻固氮(其它生理生化过程乃至其分子基础也都是如此)时,应该注意各种逆境因素的综合影响,并在此基础上,进一步寻求减轻逆境胁迫,以提高固氮效率的途径。这从生物固氮的实际应用来说,也是有意义的。

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EFFECT OF LOW TEMPERATURE ON NITROGEN-FIXING ACTIVITY OF BLUE-GREEN ALGAE *ANABAENA* 7120 UNDER SODIUM CHLORIDE STRESS

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Abstract

The nitrogen-fixing activity of blue-green algae *Anabaena* 7120 treated by low temperature was markedly declined with increase of NaCl concentration in medium under NaCl stress. When the precubation of algal cells was done in dark before experiment for 24 hours of in presence of photosynthetic inhibitors, such as DNP and CCCP, a synergetic great inhibition of nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress was observed. Nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* influenced by NaCl and low temperature were accelerated in the addition of external sucrose and O₂, together with H₂, while it was depressed by the O₂ alone. Under an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ or addition of 5% CO₂, together with 20% N₂, the nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress was enhanced. But a marked inaction in nitrogen-fixing activity of *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress was occurred when N₂ or Ar were respectively introduced into the test system alone.

The physiological mechanism and its regulation of nitrogen fixation by *Anabaena* treated by low temperature under NaCl stress were discussed.

Key words: *Anabaena*; Low temperature; NaCl stress; Nitrogen fixation; Physiological condition