

高温下花红苋和绿叶苋叶片生理特性变化的比较

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摘要: 40℃连续6 d处理苋菜(*Amaranthus tricolor*)两个栽培品种花红苋和绿叶苋,探讨热胁迫下它们生理特性的改变。结果表明:与绿叶苋相比,高温下花红苋叶中可溶性糖和脯氨酸含量明显增加,PPO(多酚氧化酶)和POD(过氧化物酶)活性增强,苋菜红素显著积累。绿叶苋对高温表现敏感,苋菜红素含量在处理2 d后明显降低,膜脂过氧化产物丙二醛和质膜透性均高于花红苋,叶片呈现较明显的氧化漂白症状。与常温对照相比,高温下两种苋菜的总酚含量变化不大。热胁迫下花红苋积累较多的苋菜红素和渗透调节物质,酶活性提高,可能是其对高温逆境具有较好耐受能力的生理基础。

关键词: 高温; 苋菜; 苋菜红素; 生理特性

中图分类号: Q945.78

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1005-3395(2009)04-0378-05

Comparison of Physiological Characteristics in Leaves of *Amaranthus tricolor* L. 'Red flower' and 'Green leaf' under High Temperature

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Abstract: The changes in some physiological characteristics in two cultivars of *Amaranthus tricolor* L., such as 'Red flower' and 'Green leaf', were investigated under 40℃ for 6 days. The results showed that the contents of soluble sugar and proline, the activities of polyphenol oxidase (PPO) and peroxidase (POD) were enhanced in 'Red flower' under high temperature, compared with 'Green leaf', while amaranthine content in 'Red flower' was remarkably accumulated under 40℃. The 'Green leaf' exhibited sensitively to high temperature, in which the content of amaranthine decreased, malondialdehyde (MDA) content and membrane leakage rate increased, as well as the visible damage symptom appeared during heat stress. In comparison with, the content of total phenolic in leaves of two cultivars under 40℃ had no significant difference from that in the control under 30℃. It was suggested that the accumulation of osmoregulatory matter and amaranthine, and enhancement of the activities of enzymes might be the physiological basis of 'Red flower' resistant to heat stress.

Key words: High temperature; *Amaranthus tricolor*; Amaranthine; Physiological characteristics

苋菜(*Amaranthus tricolor* L.)是亚洲地区的一种重要淡季蔬菜,除了食用和作天然色素外,其叶片和茎的提取物半乳糖二酰基甘油酯具有抑制人类肿瘤细胞的功能^[1]。苋菜的栽培品种依据其茎、

叶的形态与色泽可分为绿苋、红苋和花红苋3大类^[2]。其中,红苋和花红苋富含1种有别于花色素苷的天然色素—苋菜红素(Amaranthine),是红苋、花红苋与绿叶苋的主要区别特征^[3-4]。苋菜红素是1

收稿日期:2007-09-09 接受日期:2008-01-12

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(30770173);肇庆学院自然科学研究项目(0415)资助

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种紫红色的水溶性含氮色素,存在于植物细胞的液泡中,分子结构上含有多个共轭双键,具有与花色素苷(Anthocyanins)相类似的抗氧化性能,可提高植物对逆境的适应能力^[5]。苋菜红素属于甜菜素(Betalain)类中甜菜红素(Betacyanins)亚型的生物色素,是1种酮类和醌类的植物次生代谢物,与蛋白质紧密结合,干色素粗提取物含28%的蛋白质和21种氨基酸^[6],主要分布于苋科(Amaranthaceae)苋属植物红色的根、茎、叶中^[3,6]。

近年,随着气候逐渐变暖和夏季高温的频繁出现,持续高温下苋菜生产中出现新叶反卷、植株生长不良和过早抽苔等现象,直接影响到苋菜的产量及品质。目前,有关苋菜的分类、栽培及光合特性等方面已有一些研究报道^[7-8],但对环境胁迫尤其是高温条件下,红色苋菜和绿色苋菜的生长、生理特性和苋菜红素的生物合成调节的了解不多。因此,本文以绿叶苋菜为对照,研究花红苋菜在40℃热胁迫时的一些生理变化,为认识苋菜红素的耐热性生理功能和选育耐热性较强的苋菜品种提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

苋菜(*Amaranthus tricolor* L.)品种为‘新选大红苋菜’和‘严选青叶苋菜’,种子由南海市大沥江志清子公司提供,于广东肇庆学院生物园盆栽后用于试验。植株生长到4~5片叶时(约35 d,此时是叶片色素形成的高值期),选取生长状态和盆栽株数一致的幼苗置于光强 $80 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$,光周期12 h/12 h(光/暗),相对湿度为60%的培养箱(LRH-800-G型,广东省医疗器械厂生产)中昼夜40℃全株处理6 d。同时以在30℃生长的植株作为对照。处理过程中每2 d取样一次,随机剪取自顶部向下数的第3~4位成熟叶片,进行生理指标测定和拍照。试验重复4~5次。

1.2 生理指标测定

苋菜红素含量参考 Stintzing 等^[9]的方法,用岛津 UV-2550 紫外分光光度计(下同)测定。总酚含量按 Fukumoto 和 Mazza^[10]的方法测定。细胞膜渗漏率用电导率法测定^[11],质膜相对透性以百分比表示。丙二醛(MDA)和可溶性糖的含量用硫代巴比妥酸法测定^[11]。脯氨酸含量以磺基水杨酸法测

定^[11]。测定过氧化物酶(POD)和多酚氧化酶(PPO)活性时,POD活性单位以每分钟 OD₄₇₀变化0.01表示;以每分钟 OD₃₉₈变化0.001作为1个PPO酶活力单位(U),酶活性均以 $\text{U mg}^{-1} \text{FW}$ 表示^[12]。试验所得的数据用 Excel 进行数据处理,用 Duncan 新复极差法检验数据间的差异显著性^[13]。

2 结果和分析

2.1 高温胁迫对叶色的影响

高温对植物生理机制的伤害最终表现于植物外部形态的改变。经40℃持续胁迫6 d后,与常温对照相比,绿叶苋叶片明显褪绿,表面出现较多白斑(图1a,c);花红苋的叶边缘部分变黄,白斑较少,其主脉两侧红色素(即苋菜红素)积累面积明显增大(图1b,d)。这表明高温胁迫对花红苋和绿叶苋叶表观伤害状况有较明显的差别,绿叶苋出现显著的热伤害症状。

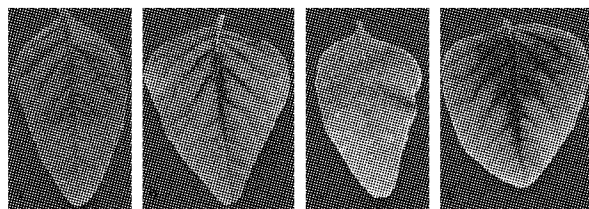


图1 40℃处理6 d后两种苋菜叶色的变化情况

Fig. 1 Changes in leaf colour of two cultivars under 40℃ for 6 days

- a. 绿叶苋(常温) Green leaf at room temperature;
- b. 花红苋(常温) Red flower at room temperature;
- c. 绿叶苋(40℃) Green leaf at 40℃ for 6 days;
- d. 花红苋(40℃) Red flower at 40℃ for 6 days.

2.2 高温对苋菜红素和总酚含量的影响

高温胁迫下花红苋和绿叶苋叶片中的苋菜红素含量变化见表1。与常温对照相比,绿叶苋高温处理6 d的苋菜红素含量变化不大;而花红苋的苋菜红素含量增加,处理4 d和6 d的苋菜红素含量是对照的130%~142%,差异达极显著($P < 0.01$)水平。而两种苋菜高温处理的总酚含量与对照差异不明显,总酚含量相对恒定。

2.3 可溶性糖和脯氨酸含量的变化

可溶性糖和脯氨酸是植物细胞内重要的渗透调节物质。从图2 a可见,高温提高了花红苋和绿叶苋叶中可溶性糖的含量,分别增加了67%和35%。同时,热胁迫处理4~6 d,花红苋中的脯氨酸含量明显大于绿叶苋(图2 b)。

表 1 40℃下苋菜叶片的苋菜红素和总酚含量的变化

Table 1 Changes in contents of amaranthin and total phenolics in leaves of amaranth under 40℃

品种 Cultivars		苋菜红素 Amaranthin ($A_{538}(100 \text{ mg})^{-1} \text{ FW}$)				总酚 Total phenolics ($A_{325}(100 \text{ mg})^{-1} \text{ FW}$)			
		0 d	2 d	4 d	6 d	0 d	2 d	4 d	6 d
绿叶苋 Green leaf	对照 Control	0.199 ± 0.012	0.208 ± 0.006	0.214 ± 0.007	0.209 ± 0.021	0.911 ± 0.027	0.939 ± 0.030	0.960 ± 0.001	0.941 ± 0.022
	处理 Treatment	0.199 ± 0.012	0.182 ± 0.005	0.187 ± 0.029	0.202 ± 0.010	0.911 ± 0.027	0.925 ± 0.012	1.003 ± 0.001	0.966 ± 0.009
花红苋 Green leaf	对照 Control	0.237 ± 0.003	0.241 ± 0.007	0.271 ± 0.008	0.305 ± 0.007	0.875 ± 0.018	0.909 ± 0.004	0.941 ± 0.001	0.972 ± 0.005
	处理 Treatment	0.237 ± 0.003	0.269 ± 0.001	0.353 ± 0.014	0.429 ± 0.001	0.875 ± 0.018	0.897 ± 0.026	0.998 ± 0.024	0.982 ± 0.025

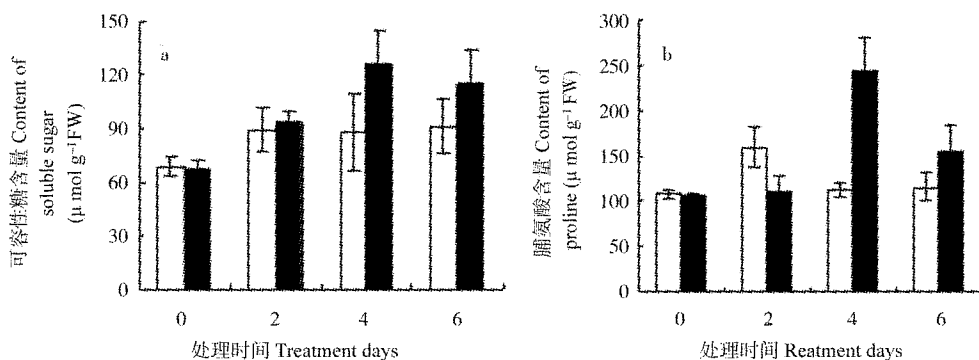


图 2 40℃下苋菜叶片中可溶性糖(a)和脯氨酸(b)的含量

Fig. 2 The contents soluble sugar (a) and proline (b) in leaves of amaranth under 40℃

□绿叶苋 Green leaf; ■花红苋 Red flower

2.4 高温对过氧化物酶和多酚氧化酶活性的影响

POD 参与植物细胞内活性氧的脱毒过程,与体内的抗氧化系统相关^[14]。PPO 具有催化酚类物质氧化的作用^[15]。热胁迫下两种苋菜叶片的 POD 和 PPO 酶活性变化见图 3。绿叶苋的 POD 活性受

胁迫而下降,但花红苋的 POD 酶活性则有增强,处理 6 d 的酶活性仍维持在较高的水平。花红苋和绿叶苋的 PPO 活性变化相似,均先升高后降低,且花红苋的酶活性较强。

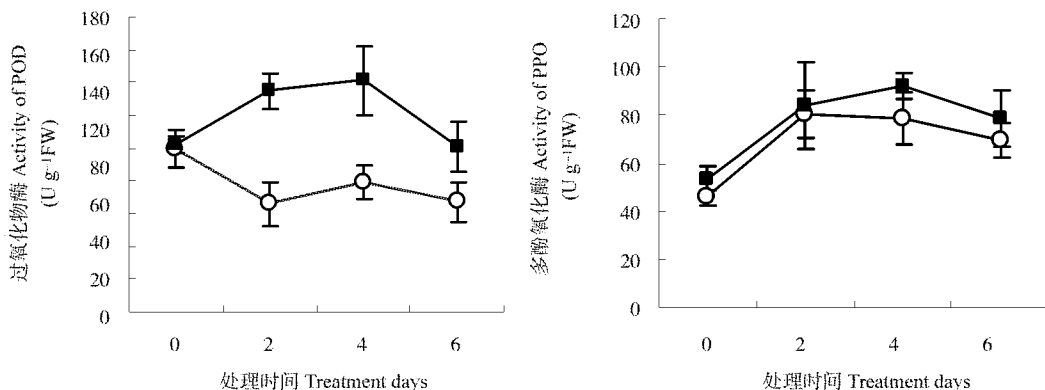


图 3 40℃对苋菜叶片中过氧化物酶和多酚氧化酶活性的影响

Fig. 3 Effects on the activities of peroxidase (POD) and polyphenol oxidase (PPO) in leaves of amaranth under 40℃

○—绿叶苋 Green leaf; ■—花红苋 Red flower

2.5 高温胁迫下质膜透性和丙二醛含量的变化

丙二醛(MDA)是膜脂过氧化的最终产物,用作

膜损伤程度的指标^[16]。图 4 a 可见,随高温时间延长,两种苋菜的 MDA 含量增高;对 MDA 含量与处

理时间之间作回归方程,花红苋的直线斜率为0.009,低于绿叶苋的0.023,显示花红苋叶片受到膜脂过氧化的伤害程度相对较轻。图4 b可见,胁

迫6 d后花红苋的膜渗透率提高18.8%,而绿叶苋提高27.3%,表明绿叶苋质膜受热损伤程度较重。

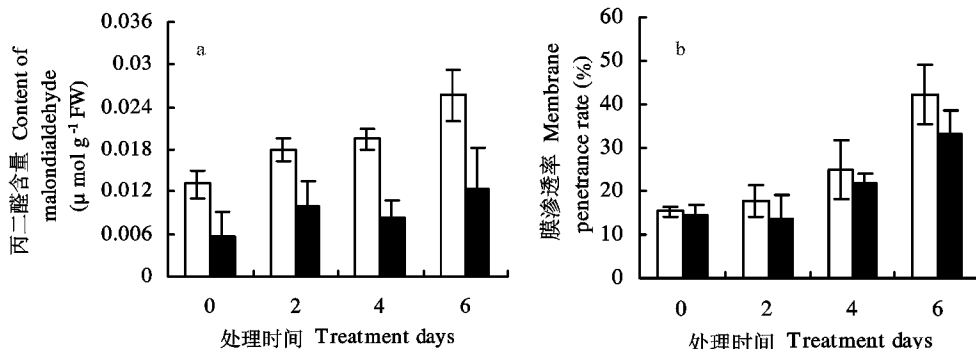


图4 40℃下苋菜叶片的丙二醛含量(a)和膜渗透率(b)

Fig. 4 The content of malondialdehyde (a) and membrane leakage rate (b) in leaves of amaranth under 40℃

□绿叶苋 Green leaf; ■花红苋 Red flower

3 讨论

苋菜为C₄植物,喜温暖,对热、干旱和盐环境的适应能力较强,光合作用和生长的最适温度为30~35℃,高于C₃植物的5~10℃^[17-18]。肇庆市蔬菜基地夏季高温持续期田间实测温度常高于40℃,本文选用40℃作为胁迫温度。持续6 d的热胁迫对苋菜生理代谢过程造成了一定伤害,但花红苋和绿叶苋对高温的生理特性响应存在差异。从叶的表现热害症状和细胞电解质的渗漏率评估可知,花红苋比绿叶苋表现出较强的耐高温能力。

经高温处理的花红苋叶中苋菜红素的分布面积明显扩大,含量也显著提高(图1,表1)。这与Cai等^[19]报道苋菜红素的粗提物对高温和光的敏感性不同。在完整的叶片中,苋菜红素是与蛋白质紧密结合的形式而存在^[5],因而比游离的提取色素更稳定。花红苋叶中的苋菜红素大量合成,可能是植株应对热胁迫的一种保护性反应。Wang等发现*Sudeda solsa*根部施用含H₂O₂的水可诱导苋菜红素的积累^[20]。我们曾报道热胁迫下苋菜叶片中有H₂O₂的积累,绿叶苋的H₂O₂含量明显比花红苋高^[21]。据此推测花红苋中少量的H₂O₂可能作为细胞中的胁迫信号分子诱导苋菜红素的合成,而绿叶苋中大量H₂O₂的存在则导致胞内的氧化胁迫,而造成氧化伤害,伴随着MDA含量和膜渗透率的显著提高。热胁迫处理后花红苋和绿叶苋的总酚含量变化不大,对热的敏感性较小,估计40℃高温

可能改变了总酚中不同组分的配比,因而不影响其总量,这与彭长连^[22]等报道光氧化下紫色水稻中酚类物质的变化情况一致。

植物中苋菜红素通常以糖苷的形式存在于液泡内,活性单糖有利于其生物合成及化学性质的稳定^[23]。高温逆境下,植物往往会主动积累一些可溶性糖,提高细胞的渗透势,以适应外界环境的变化^[24]。本研究结果也表明,高温使两种苋菜叶片中的可溶性糖含量增加,这可能是高温加速淀粉水解成可溶性糖或使叶片中的光合同化物输出受阻,较多的光合产物滞留于叶中所致^[25]。叶片中较多的可溶性糖也有利于脯氨酸的积累^[26]。与绿叶苋相比,高温逆境下花红苋叶中较多可溶性糖、脯氨酸和苋菜红素等渗透物质的积累,提高了叶细胞的渗透势,有助于减轻热胁迫损伤。

在高温胁迫下植物PPO活性增强有利于对叶片亚细胞结构的损伤修复或调节叶绿体中有害的光氧化反应速度^[15]。花红苋叶中两种酶(PPO和POD)活性的增幅明显比绿叶苋高,表明相同胁迫条件下该品系具有较强的活性氧清除能力,植株对高温的耐受性也较高。

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