

黄蝉和姜花生殖细胞内肌动蛋白微丝的定位

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摘 要

用荧光标记的鬼笔碱染色, 对离体的黄蝉和姜花的生殖细胞内肌动蛋白微丝的分布进行了研究, 结果证明两种植物的生殖细胞内部都存在一个微丝网络, 黄蝉生殖细胞的比姜花的简单, 微丝束较粗。但姜花生殖细胞的网络微丝束比黄蝉的更紧密地环绕着核。用免疫荧光技术在黄蝉生殖细胞的分裂前期和中期, 可以观察到一些微丝束的存在, 但在分裂后期和末期细胞内的肌动蛋白则变为颗粒状。

关键词: 离体生殖细胞; 肌动蛋白微丝; 黄蝉; 姜花

在植物体细胞^[8, 14, 17, 19, 20, 28]、花粉和正在萌发的花粉内^[1-5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 21, 22, 27], 有关肌动蛋白微丝的结构和功能已有许多报道。一般认为微丝在植物细胞内除起着骨架作用外, 还具有推动细胞质和细胞器流动的功能^[1-5, 15, 18, 23-25]。

在花粉和花粉管内, 微丝的结构可以成功地用荧光标记的鬼笔碱显示出来。但存在于生殖细胞内的微丝结构, 用同样的方法却不容易显示^[6, 22]。最近 Taylor 等^[26]用免疫荧光技术首次证实, 在杜鹃花花粉管中的生殖细胞内存在着肌动蛋白微丝。为了进一步了解微丝在生殖细胞内的结构、分布和功能, 我们采用荧光标记鬼笔碱染色技术、免疫荧光技术以及共焦镜对黄蝉和姜花的离体生殖细胞进行了研究, 得到一些新的结果。

材料和方法

一、分离生殖细胞

用 Zee 和 Aziz-Un-Nisa^[29] 的方法, 分别从黄蝉 (*Allamanda schoteii* Pohl.) 和姜花 (*Hedyotis coronarium* Koenig) 的正在萌发的花粉管分离出生殖细胞。花粉萌发液内的蔗糖浓度分别为 50% 和 15%。培养 2h, 然后蔗糖浓度分别降至 30% 和 10%, 以爆破花粉管释出生殖细胞。

二、鬼笔碱染色方法

将未经固定的离体的生殖细胞悬浮液 10 μ l 放置在玻片上, 然后加入 TRITC-鬼笔碱 (Sigma 产品, T-5157) 染色液 10 μ l [染色液配制: 0.1mol/L 磷酸缓冲液 (钾盐) pH7.2, 附加

5%二甲基亚砷(DMSO)、5mmol/L EGTA, 10%蔗糖(黄蝉生殖细胞为30%)和2 μ mol/L TRITC-鬼笔碱]。黑暗中染色半小时封片观察。

对照用未标记的鬼笔碱(Phalloiden, Sigma 产品 T-2141)浓度为5 μ mol/L,处理1h,然后再用TRITC-鬼笔碱染色,未显示微丝结构。

三、免疫荧光处理

采用 Taylor 等^[26]的方法,并稍作修改。将所获得的黄蝉生殖细胞固定于附加27%蔗糖的3.7%聚甲醛固定液中(缓冲液为MSB;100mmol/L Pipes;5mmol/L EGTA, 5mmol/L MgSO₄, pH6.9)。固定30min,然后换入不加蔗糖同样的固定液继续固定30min,用PBS清洗。用多聚赖氨酸将细胞粘在玻璃片上,在3%NONIDET P-40抽提液中抽提1.5h, PBS清洗后置NaBH₄溶液(溶于PBS, 1mg/ml)中处理15min(3 \times 5min),清洗。第一抗体为单克隆抗微丝抗体(Amersham 产品, N-350),稀释度为1:500, 37 $^{\circ}$ C恒温培育3小时。第二抗体采用抗鼠-FITC(Sigma 产品, F-0257)或抗鼠-Texas Red (Amersham 产品, N-2031)稀释度为1:16和1:10, 37 $^{\circ}$ C培育40min,清洗后用含50%甘油的AFT溶液封片。对照用PBS代替第一抗体, FITC和Texas Red染色都未显示微丝结构。

四、观察

采用一台Bio Rad, MRC-600 Confocal Laser (Argon) Scanning Microscope共聚焦观察。物镜用100 \times /1.3NA,得到的图像经电脑程序系统处理,然后再用TMAX-100黑白片拍照。

观察结果

一、离体生殖细胞的微丝

用非固定的荧光标记鬼笔碱染色方法可以清楚地观察到离体生殖细胞内的微丝结构。在黄蝉(图版I, 1, 2)的生殖细胞内的微丝组成一个网络。这一网络结构疏松,微丝束粗短,有些微丝束似乎围绕着核,在核膜处还有一些肌动蛋白颗粒(图版I, 1)。在姜花的离体生殖细胞内,微丝网络则较为紧密,微丝束幼细,交叉点较多,微丝束比黄蝉还要更紧密的包围着核(图版I, 3, 4)。

二、黄蝉生殖细胞分裂期的微丝

我们同时着重跟踪观察了黄蝉生殖细胞在各分裂阶段的微丝的定位和分布情形。但用荧光标记的鬼笔碱不能清楚地显示出微丝在黄蝉离体分裂生殖细胞内的结构形态和变化情形。故只能用免疫荧光技术来做肌动蛋白的定位。我们发现黄蝉离体生殖细胞分裂的前期,亦有一个微丝网络,它的微丝束排列比用荧光标记的鬼笔碱显示的微丝束较为稀疏(图版I, 5)。在细胞分裂中期,这一微丝网络便能变为纺锤体形(图版I, 6)。在这纺锤体形内仍可以清楚地看到几条微丝束。当细胞进入分裂后期和末期时,微丝束消失,在细胞质内只能见到一些颗粒状的肌动蛋白(图版I, 7, 8)。由于黄蝉生殖细胞不形成成膜体,因此也看不到与成膜体有关的肌动蛋白。

讨 论

多位研究者应用荧光标记鬼笔碱染色方法,不论在花粉抑或在正在萌发的花粉管中都未能观察到生殖细胞内微丝结构的存在。但在黄蝉和姜花的离体生殖细胞内我们已清楚地观察到肌动蛋白微丝的结构。在花粉和花粉管内的生殖细胞之所以未能被荧光标记的鬼笔碱染色,我们认为主要原因可能是因为染料未能有效的渗入花粉或花粉管中的生殖细胞内。当生殖细胞从花粉或花粉管中分离出来之后,荧光标记的鬼笔碱渗入生殖细胞就较为容易,因此,生殖细胞内的微丝也就容易着色。一般从花粉或花粉管分离出来之后的生殖细胞的形态会由纺锤形变为圆球形^[29,30]。本研究首次显示在这些圆球形细胞内存在一个排列相当复杂的微丝网络。最近 Zee 和 Aziz-Un-Nisa^[29] 证实在黄蝉的离体生殖细胞内有一个相当复杂的微管网络,其结构形态比微丝网络看来较为复杂。至于两者之间的关系如何?是否重叠等,尚需进一步研究。

Taylor 等^[26]用免疫荧光技术在萌发的花粉管内的生殖细胞的多个分裂阶段(中期除外),都看到肌动蛋白的存在。在离体的黄蝉生殖细胞内,我们同样也观察到肌动蛋白是存在于细胞分裂的各阶段的,包括中期。这些结果清楚表明,肌动蛋白不但存在于生殖细胞内,它在生殖细胞分裂的各个过程中,可能还有一些功能尚未被发现。

在杜鹃花花粉管中的生殖细胞内,肌动蛋白除以微丝束的形式存在之外,并且还以一种弥散(diffuse)状结集在生殖细胞内^[26]。但在黄蝉生殖细胞内除了微丝束之外,在细胞分裂的后期和末期,肌动蛋白还形成许多颗粒状的微粒,与 McCurdy 等^[19]在分裂的小麦根尖细胞内所见到的相同。由此可见,肌动蛋白除以微丝或微丝束的形式存在外,还可能以其他形式存在。

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图版 I 说明

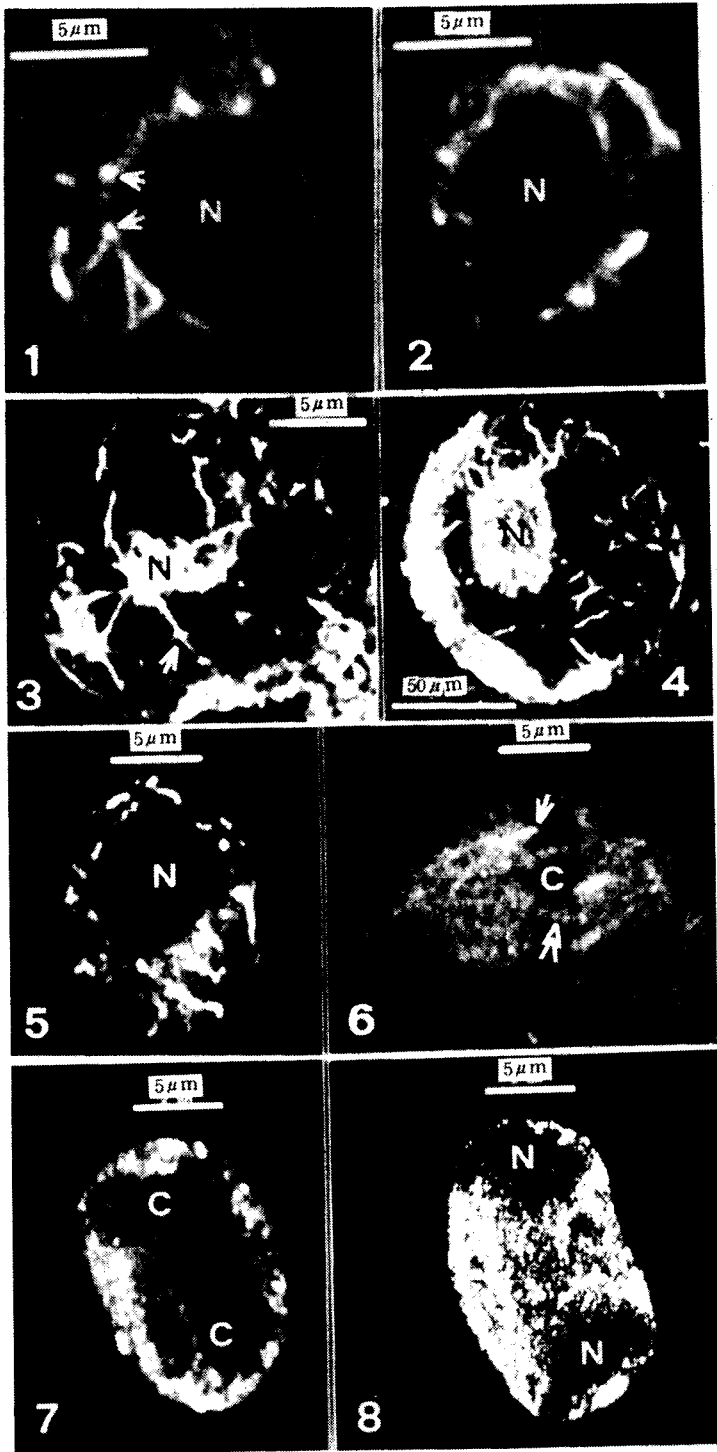
图 1—4 离体生殖细胞,用非固定及荧光标记的鬼笔碱染色。图 1 和图 2,黄蝉的生殖细胞。图 3 和图 4,姜花的生殖细胞。图 1 箭头示处于核膜部位的肌动蛋白颗粒。图 3 箭头示微丝束的交叉点;N=核部位。注意在图 3 和图 4 中微丝网络紧密地围绕着核,并且与胞质内的网络相连。图 5—8 示黄蝉离体生殖细胞的四个不同的分裂阶段,肌动蛋白微丝的分布情形。图 5 和图 6 为 Texas Red 染色。图 5,分裂前期。N=核。图 6,分裂中期。箭头示有些微丝束与染色体(C)相连接。双箭头示在一些未被染色体占去的部位,微丝束仍可以从纺锤体的一半(half spindle)延伸至另一半。图 7 和图 8 为 FITC 染色。图 7,分裂后期。示肌动蛋白微丝已转化为颗粒状。C=染色体集结区。图 8,分裂末期。示肌动蛋白以微粒的形式分布在细胞内。N=核部位。

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

PLATE I

Figs. 1—4. Isolated generative cells after staining with fluorescence labeled phalloidin showing the pattern of distribution of actin filaments in the cell. Figs. 1 and 2. Isolated generative cells from *Allamanda schoteii*. Note the presence of thick actin bundles and granules (arrows) in the nuclear envelope region. N=nuclear region. Figs. 3 and 4. Generative cells of *Hedychium coronarium*. Arrow shows a junction point between two actin bundles. N=actin network around the nucleus. Note that some of the bundles in the cytoplasm are in connection with the actin network around the nucleus.

图版 I 黄蝉和姜花生殖细胞内肌动蛋白微丝的定位



Figs. 5—8 Four different mitotic stages of isolated generative cells of *Allamanda schoteii* labeled for actin using the immunofluorescence technique. Fig. 5. Prophase. N=nucleus. Fig. 6. Metaphase, showing actin arranged in a spindle-shaped array. Some actin bundles (arrow) are in connection with the chromosomes (C) at the equatorial plate region. Double arrow head=showing actin filament extending from one half of the spindle to the other half. Fig. 7. An anaphase cell showing actin fluorescence mainly in the cortical region of the cell. C=chromosome clusters. Fig. 8. Telophase. Punctate anti-actin fluorescence is present in the cytoplasm. Note there is no 'phragmoplast' in the telophase generative cell of *Allamanda schoteii*.

THE LOCALIZATION OF ACTIN FILAMENTS IN THE ISOLATED GENERATIVE CELLS OF *ALLAMANDA* AND *HEDYCHIUM*

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Abstract

Actin filaments were localized in the isolated generative cells of *Allamanda schoteii* and *Hedychium coronarium* using fluorescence labeled phalloidin. In the generative cells of *A. schoteii* an actin cytoskeleton was revealed. This cytoskeleton was characterized by having a network consisting of thick bundles in the cytoplasm and around the nucleus. The pattern of organization of the actin filament cytoskeleton in the generative cell of *H. coronarium* was slightly different. It possessed a more well developed cytoskeleton consisting of an actin network and a more tightly packed mass of actin filaments around the nucleus. The pattern of distribution of the actin filaments in the dividing generative cells of *A. schoteii* was also followed. This was done by using immunofluorescence technique instead of fluorescence labeled phalloidin, because the fluorescence labeled phalloidin failed to stain the actin in the dividing cells. Using the immunofluorescence technique an actin network in the prophase cell was observed. When the cell entered metaphase the actin filaments reorganized into a spindle-shaped structure. In the anaphase and telophase cell, filaments were no longer seen. The cell became filled with punctate anti-actin fluorescence not unlike that seen in the root-tip cells of wheat by McCurdy and Gunning.

Key words: Actin filaments; Isolated Generative Cell; *Allamanda schoteii*; *Hedychium coronarium*