

NaCl 胁迫对芹菜幼苗生理生化特性的影响

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摘要 [目的]探究盐胁迫对芹菜幼苗生理生化特性的影响。[方法]用不同浓度(0、50、100、150 mmol/L)的 NaCl 溶液模拟盐胁迫,研究其对盆栽芹菜幼苗生理生化特性的影响。[结果]NaCl 胁迫下过氧化氢酶活性、丙二醛含量均呈现随着盐浓度、处理天数的增加而升高的趋势;过氧化物酶活性、可溶性糖含量、可溶性蛋白质含量的变化则是在一定的盐浓度范围内随着处理天数的增加而升高,但当盐浓度超过一定的阈值后则表现为随着处理天数的增加先升高后降低的趋势;叶绿素含量的变化则是随着盐浓度和处理天数的增加而下降。[结论]试验结果为我国盐碱地地区芹菜种植提供了理论依据。

关键词 芹菜幼苗;NaCl 胁迫;生理生化特性

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Effects of NaCl Stress on Physiological and Biochemical Characteristics of Celery Seedlings

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Abstract [Objective] The aim was to explore effects of NaCl stress on physiological and biochemical characteristics of celery seedlings. [Method] The effects of salt stress on physiological and biochemical characteristics of celery seedlings under different concentrations of NaCl at 0, 50, 100 and 150 mmol/L. [Result] The CAT activity and content of MDA increased with the increase of NaCl concentration and treating days. The POD activity, content of soluble protein and soluble sugar increased with the increase of treating days within certain NaCl concentration, while they increased firstly but declined later under higher NaCl concentration. The content of chlorophyll declined with the increase of NaCl concentration and treating days. [Conclusion] The results provide theoretical basis for celery planting of saline-alkali land in China.

Key words Celery seedlings; NaCl stress; Physiological and biochemical characteristics

目前,我国不同程度盐渍化土壤面积约为 1 亿 hm^2 ,约占全国可耕种土地面积的 25%。在蔬菜种植中,土壤盐碱化会导致蔬菜不出苗、出苗延迟、产量及品质下降等情况的发生^[1]。芹菜含有丰富的营养物质,可作为食物和药物。目前,关于盐胁迫对芹菜生理生化特性影响的研究少有报道。鉴于此,笔者选用盆栽的芹菜作为研究对象,探究了不同盐浓度对芹菜幼苗生理生化指标的影响,以期为我国盐碱地地区芹菜种植提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 试验材料为 4 叶 1 心的芹菜幼苗,其养分由蛭石、草炭和鸡粪按照 36:12:1 的比例混合配制的培养基提供^[2]。

1.2 试验方法 选择长势均一的幼苗,移植至 27 cm × 20 cm 的塑料盆中,每盆 8 棵,移植后缓苗 14 d。用不同浓度(0、50、100、150 mmol/L)的 NaCl 溶液浇灌,每处理 3 次重复,处理前取样测定 1 次,然后每隔 2 d 测定 1 次。

1.3 测定指标 包括叶绿素含量、可溶性糖含量、可溶性蛋白质含量、丙二醛(MDA)含量、过氧化物酶(POD)活性和过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性^[3]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 NaCl 胁迫对 POD 活性的影响 由图 1 可知,POD 活性在一定盐浓度范围内随着处理天数的增加而升高,当盐浓度高于 150 mmol/L 时 POD 活性初期升高,随后降低,在处理第 6 天出现最低活性(150 mmol/L NaCl 处理)和最高活性(100 mmol/L NaCl 处理)。这可能是由于在低盐条件下植物

为维持自身正常生长而出现的一种“自卫”现象。而当盐浓度高于一定的值之后,由于盐浓度过高而永久性损害了植物细胞,从而导致 POD 合成受阻,活性下降。

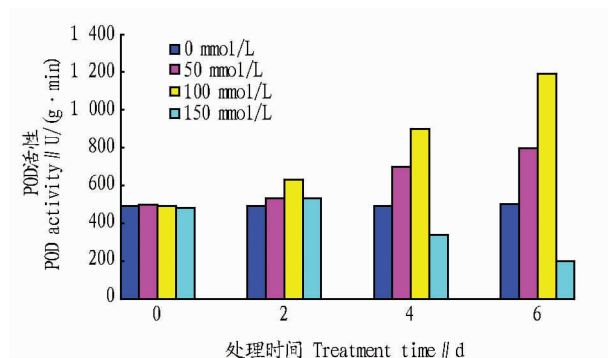


图 1 NaCl 胁迫对 POD 活性的影响

Fig.1 Effect of NaCl stress on POD activity

2.2 NaCl 胁迫对 CAT 活性的影响 由图 2 可知,CAT 活性在处理范围内随着盐浓度、处理天数的增加呈上升趋势,在 150 mmol/L NaCl 处理条件下升高速度最快,在第 6 天达到最高。

2.3 NaCl 胁迫对 MDA 含量的影响 MDA 是细胞膜脂过氧化的最终产物之一,在特定的情况下可以作为测定细胞膜脂过氧化情况以及植物在逆境条件下反应强弱的一项指标。由图 3 可知,MDA 含量随着盐浓度和处理天数的增加而增加;在最高的盐浓度条件下 MDA 含量升高最快。这可能是由于在盐胁迫下植物细胞膜氧化加快,从而导致植物中 MDA 含量增加。

2.4 NaCl 胁迫对叶绿素含量的影响 植物叶片中的叶绿素含量与植物的光合速率和营养状况密切相关。在盐胁迫的环境中生长的植物,其叶绿体结构会遭到破坏,可直接影响植物的光合作用。由图 4 可知,在选定的盐浓度范围内随

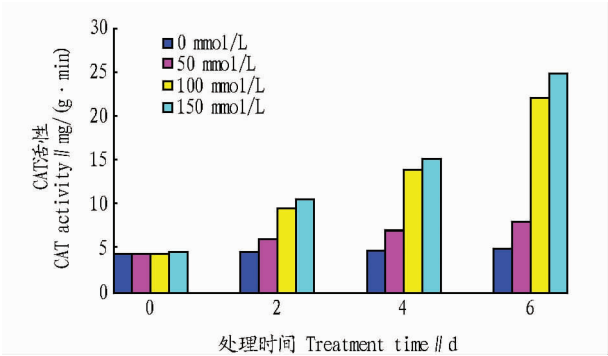


图2 NaCl胁迫对CAT活性的影响
Fig.2 Effect of NaCl stress on CAT activity

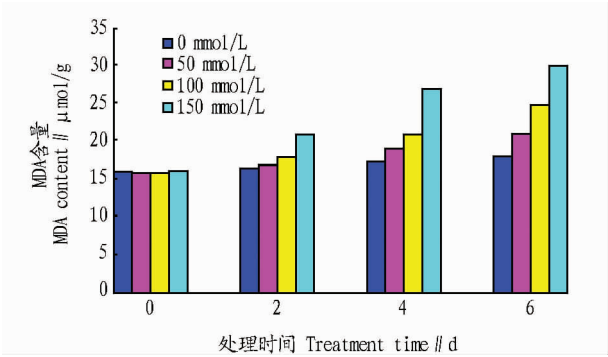


图3 NaCl胁迫对MDA含量的影响
Fig.3 Effect of NaCl stress on MDA activity

着浓度和处理天数的增加,叶绿素含量呈下降趋势,且在最高浓度NaCl处理条件下下降速度最快。这可能是由于盐胁迫影响了植物本身的生理代谢和叶绿素的合成机制,从而使叶绿素含量表现出下降趋势。

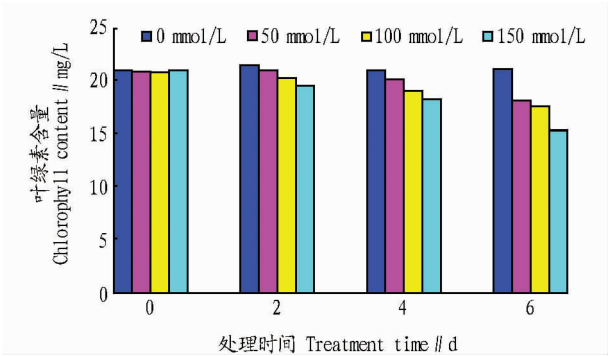


图4 NaCl胁迫对叶绿素含量的影响
Fig.4 Effect of NaCl stress on chlorophyll content

2.5 NaCl胁迫对可溶性糖含量的影响 由图5可知,在一定的盐浓度范围内随着盐浓度和处理天数的增加,可溶性糖含量表现出增加趋势。这与可溶性糖可以调控细胞的渗透势进而适应环境有关。

2.6 NaCl胁迫对可溶性蛋白质含量的影响 由图6可知,在一定的范围内随着盐浓度和处理天数的增加,可溶性蛋白质含量呈上升趋势,当盐浓度超过一定范围后,随着处理天数的增加,可溶性蛋白质含量呈先升高后降低的趋势。升高是基于逆境胁迫下植物自身为了适应环境做出的应急反应。

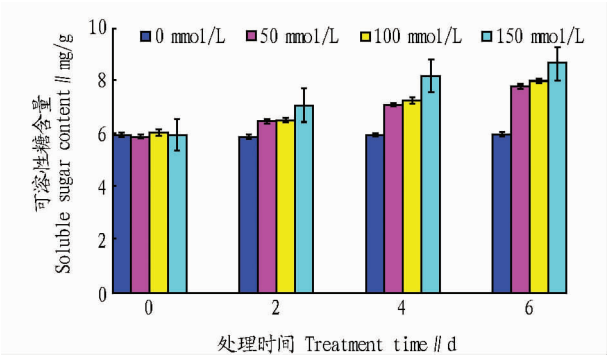


图5 NaCl胁迫对可溶性糖含量的影响
Fig.5 Effect of NaCl on soluble sugar content

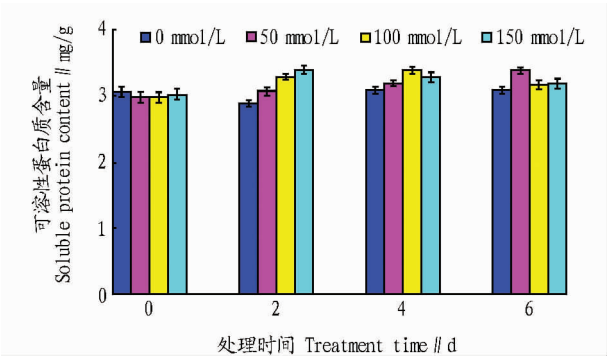


图6 NaCl胁迫对可溶性蛋白质含量的影响
Fig.6 Effect of NaCl on stress soluble protein content

3 结论与讨论

植物在高于正常盐浓度的环境中生长时,大多数植物的生理生化指标都会表现出不同程度的抑制现象^[4-5]。许多研究表明,盐的浓度是影响植物生长的主要环境因素之一^[6],如白菜^[7]、番茄^[8]、辣椒^[9]等材料在不同浓度盐处理下,其生长有明显变化。

POD的主要作用是去除胞浆中过量的H₂O₂。该试验结果表明,芹菜在一定浓度盐环境中生长时,POD的活性随着处理天数的增加而升高,而当盐浓度高于一个阈值之后初期升高,随后又会出现降低趋势,说明在一定的盐浓度范围内POD的清除活性氧能力增强,但超过一定的盐浓度后,清除能力降低。CAT活性在处理盐浓度范围内也是随着盐浓度的升高、处理天数的增加而呈上升趋势,CAT的清除能力一直在增强说明CAT适应盐胁迫的能力强于POD。MDA是膜脂过氧化的终产物之一,在一定条件下可以作为测定细胞膜脂过氧化程度以及植物在逆境环境下生长状况的一项生理指标^[9]。该研究表明,在处理盐浓度范围内MDA的含量随着盐浓度的升高和处理天数的增加而增加,说明随着处理盐浓度的增加和处理天数的延长细胞膜脂的过氧化程度也越严重,植物遭受的伤害也加强。随着处理盐浓度的增加和处理天数的延长,叶绿素的含量表现出下降趋势,说明在处理盐浓度范围内,植物的生理机制受到了一定程度的破坏,从而影响了叶绿素的合成。可溶性糖在植物中起调控植物细胞渗透势的作用,当芹菜生长在超过正常盐度的环境中时,可以通过改变自身细胞内可溶性糖含量来维持自身的正常

生理状况,该试验结果也证明了这点。随着盐浓度的升高以及处理天数的延长,可溶性蛋白质含量也在上升,但当盐浓度超过一定的范围后随着处理天数的延长,可溶性蛋白质含量先升高后下降,说明在一定的处理盐浓度范围内,芹菜可以通过增加自身可溶性蛋白质含量来改变细胞渗透势和促进功能蛋白的合成,进而有助于植物细胞维持自身的生理代谢。

综上所述,在低盐处理条件下,芹菜幼苗会表现出一定的抗性以适应不利因素的影响,而当盐浓度过高时则会对植物造成不可逆的损害。植物耐盐性的机制相对复杂,芹菜的耐盐性机理还有待于进一步研究。

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