

# 镉胁迫对珍珠梅生理生态特征的影响

王晶晶, 杨春文, 蔡 赫, 李然红, 张莹莹, 马 威

(牡丹江师范学院, 黑龙江 牡丹江 157012)

**摘 要:** 研究了不同浓度镉(Cd)胁迫对珍珠梅生理生态特性的影响。结果表明: 与对照相比, 低浓度镉胁迫下, 珍珠梅含水量、叶绿素含量、丙二醛含量和超氧化物歧化酶活性均有提高, 说明珍珠梅对Cd具有较强的抗性; 叶和根中的可溶性蛋白含量随着镉浓度的增加而降低; 高浓度镉胁迫下, 珍珠梅各器官含水量、叶绿素含量、丙二醛含量和超氧化物歧化酶活性均有所降低。

**关键词:** 珍珠梅; 镉; 叶绿素; 超氧化物歧化酶; 丙二醛

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随着社会经济的迅速发展, 源于各种途径的重金属污染严重影响着人类赖以生存的土壤<sup>[1]</sup>, 土壤的修复问题也逐渐受到重视<sup>[2]</sup>。

镉是农业环境中较危险的重金属之一<sup>[3]</sup>, 据不完全统计, 我国受镉污染的农田面积达到  $2.8 \times 10^5 \text{ hm}^2$ , 每年生产的镉含量超标的农产品量超过  $1.46 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg}$ <sup>[4]</sup>, 镉经植物吸收后, 由食物链进入人体, 造成人体的慢性损伤。

珍珠梅(*Sorbaria sorbifolia*)蔷薇科珍珠梅属多年

生灌木, 在自然状态下适应性强、产量高, 盛夏开花且花期长, 外型美观适用于园林造景<sup>[5]</sup>, 对多种有害细菌具有杀灭或抑制作用。

试验通过研究镉污染胁迫对珍珠梅一些生理生态特性的影响, 为珍珠梅途径监测大气重金属污染提供科学依据, 并为珍珠梅途径修复土壤镉污染提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验材料

珍珠梅取自黑龙江省牡丹峰。

### 1.2 试验方法

选取 8 cm 左右的粗细一致的珍珠梅枝条, 营养钵中扦插培养至长出 3 片左右的真叶, 取出冲洗干净根部

第一作者简介: 王晶晶(1980-), 女, 硕士, 讲师, 现主要从事生物修复与生物化学研究工作。

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## Effects on Bulb Sprouting and Flower Regulation at Different Storage Temperatures of *Lilium formolongi*

NING Yun-fen<sup>1</sup>, LONG Ming-hua<sup>1,2</sup>, YE Ming-qin<sup>1</sup>

(1. Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, Guangxi University, Nanning, Guangxi 530004; 2. Institute of Horticulture, Guangxi University, Nanning, Guangxi 530004)

**Abstract:** This paper studied bulbs of *Lilium formolongi* cv. Raizan which stored at 4, 8, 12℃, and the connection of sprouting and flower regulation. The results indicated that during low temperature storage, the higher storage temperature it was, the earlier terminal bud elongation in bulb. That was to say, the speeds of terminal bud and new roots elongation at 12℃ were faster than that at 8℃ and 4℃. Bulbs were planted after low temperature treatment, it was clear that there were significantly negative correlations between sprouting time or growth period and treating time of lily bulb stored at the same temperature from 4~12℃. With the increase of treating temperature and the prolongation of treating time, the uniformity of sprouting, plant height, stem diameter and flower of lily were improved. If the low temperature treatment was insufficient, the regularity of lily bulbs sprout, plantlet emergence and growth was bad, and they even could not emergence plantlet in the planting years, thus the growth periods were prolonged. The results above indicated that five-week storage was a suitable for the dormancy release of 'Raizan' bulb.

**Key words:** Lily bulb; low temperature; sprouting; flowering regulation

后,放入加有不同浓度的Cd全营养液中培养,Cd浓度设置为0、10、20、40、60、80 mg/L,以CdCl<sub>2</sub>(分析纯)形态加入每个处理6株植株,设置3次重复,每天注意测量并调节pH值至5.8,2 d更换1次营养液,3周后取样检测,检测前用20 mmol/L Na<sub>2</sub>-EDTA交换15 min,以去除根系表面吸附的Cd<sup>2+</sup>,然后用去离子水冲洗干净,最后用吸水纸吸干水分,分别检测。

采用丙酮—分光光度法测定叶绿素含量<sup>[6]</sup>;考马斯亮蓝G-250法测定可溶性蛋白含量<sup>[7]</sup>;TBA法<sup>[8]</sup>测定丙二醛(MDA)含量;氮蓝四唑(NBT)法<sup>[9]</sup>测定超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活力。

2 结果与分析

2.1 镉胁迫对珍珠梅含水量的影响

镉处理3周后,由图1可见,与对照相比,低浓度(10 mg/L)Cd处理下,其根、茎和叶分别增加了3.03%、

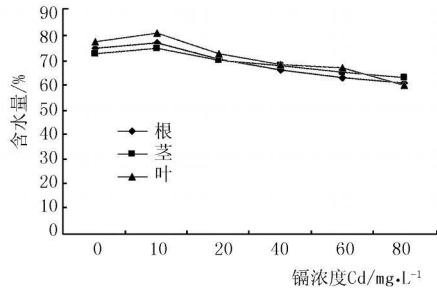


图1 镉对珍珠梅根、茎、叶含水量的影响

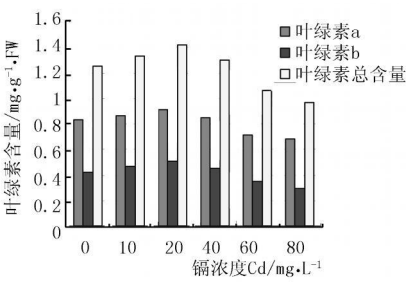


图2 镉对珍珠梅叶绿素含量的影响

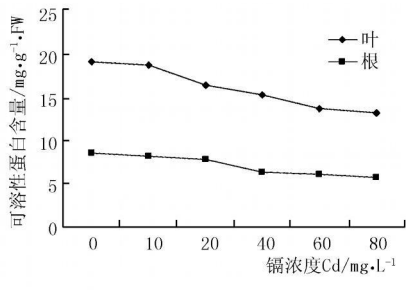


图3 镉对珍珠梅可溶性蛋白含量的影响

2.4 镉胁迫对珍珠梅中丙二醛(MDA)含量的影响

由图4可见,根和叶中MDA含量随Cd浓度的升高呈现先上升后下降的趋势,MDA含量在Cd浓度为40 mg/L时达到最高,试验结果表明,重金属Cd可能诱发珍珠梅幼苗的膜脂过氧化。

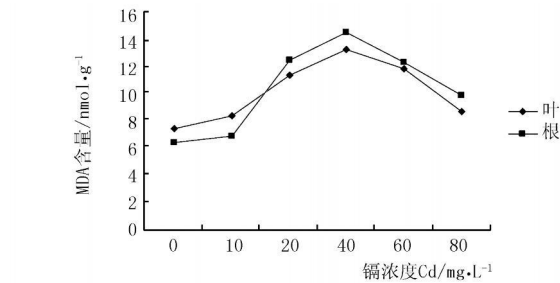


图4 镉对珍珠梅MDA含量的影响

2.5 镉胁迫对珍珠梅中超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性的影响

由图5可见,随着Cd浓度的增加,珍珠梅根和叶中SOD活性均呈先上升后下降的趋势。在20 mg/L Cd处理时,根中SOD含量达到最高,为364.5 U/g,随后,根

2.65%和4.40%;而在80 mg/L Cd处理下则分别减少了18.62%、13.30%和22.82%。由此可见,低浓度Cd促进了植株的生长,高浓度Cd处理对植株生长具有抑制作用。

2.2 镉胁迫对珍珠梅叶绿素含量的影响

由图2可见,随着Cd处理浓度的增加,珍珠梅中的叶绿素a、叶绿素b和总含量均呈先上升后下降的变化趋势。其中,当Cd处理浓度为20 mg/L时,总叶绿素含量达到最大值,为对照的113.6%。然后开始呈下降的趋势。表明低浓度的金属Cd对珍珠梅叶片的叶绿素合成有促进作用。

2.3 镉胁迫对珍珠梅中可溶性蛋白含量的影响

由图3可见,Cd处理21 d后,植株的叶和根中的可溶性蛋白含量均比对照有所降低。

中SOD活性随镉离子浓度升高而下降,镉离子浓度为40 mg/L时,叶中SOD含量达到峰值,为605.5 U/g,随后,随着Cd浓度的增大,叶中SOD活性下降,表明珍珠梅体内抗氧化系统被破坏。

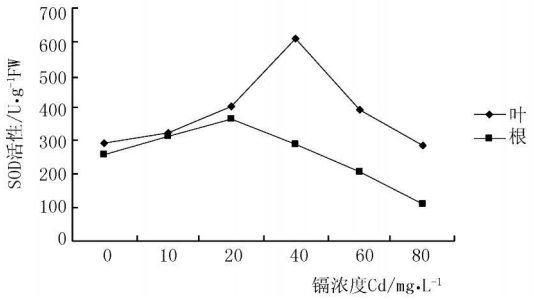


图5 镉对珍珠梅SOD活性的影响

3 讨论

试验结果表明,随着Cd处理浓度的增加,珍珠梅各器官含水量先升高,后逐渐降低,可能是由于较高浓度Cd引发叶绿体内膜系统被破坏<sup>[10]</sup>,使光合作用受阻,导致叶片的光合、蒸腾作用减弱。

叶绿素含量易受重金属胁迫影响,该试验结果表

明,低浓度镉对叶绿素合成有刺激作用,使叶绿素含量增加,高浓度镉对叶绿素合成有抑制作用,使叶绿素含量下降。因此珍珠梅总叶绿素含量的变化可以作为监测大气镉污染的一个生理指标。

随着镉浓度的升高,珍珠梅叶和根中可溶性蛋白含量均降低。推测可能由于 $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ 与 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ 存在竞争抑制了蛋白质合成的启动,也有可能是由于镉胁迫抑制了某些蛋白质合成所需酶的活性。

MDA含量的变化可以作为植物过氧化损伤的指标<sup>[11]</sup>。植物受镉胁迫时,活性氧在体内大量沉积,会引起植物体内的膜脂过氧化并生成产物MDA,MDA可以与生物活性物质结合形成脂褐素,抑制植物的生命活动,同时过氧化产物也会严重抑制膜蛋白在膜平面的运动性,引起膜功能失常。镉胁迫能引起珍珠梅膜质结构和功能失常,这与刘周莉<sup>[12]</sup>、Hegedu<sup>[9]</sup>的研究结果一致。

植物体内某些酶具有清除逆境下产生的过氧化物和自由基能力<sup>[13]</sup>,SOD作为其中之一,对清除AOS起到重要作用。该试验中,低浓度镉胁迫下SOD活性增加,说明产生的 $\text{O}_2^-$ 激活了SOD的表达,高浓度镉胁迫使SOD活性降低,说明可能高浓度镉导致珍珠梅SOD结构被破坏。

综上所述,低浓度Cd对珍珠梅生长有一定的促进作用,高浓度镉胁迫下膜脂过氧化严重可能是抑制和破坏珍珠梅生长的主要原因,因此,可作为珍珠梅对环境中Cd胁迫响应的重要生物指标。目前,国内未见珍珠梅途径的生物修复的相关文献,通过该试验可知,珍珠梅对Cd胁迫具有较高的抗性,同时,珍珠梅也具有较高的观赏价值和药用价值,因此,通过进一步研究探讨珍珠梅能否成为修复城市镉污染土壤的途径之一具有一定意义。

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## Effects of Cadmium Stress on the Growth and Physiological Characteristics of *Sorbaria sorbifolia*

WANG Jing-jing, YANG Chun-wen, CAI He, LI Ran-hong, ZHANG Ying-ying, MA Wei  
(Mudanjiang Normal University, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang 157012)

**Abstract:** The growth and physiological characteristics of *Sorbaria sorbifolia* at different concentrations of cadmium (Cd) were studied. The results showed that compared with the control, the water and chlorophyll and MDA contents and SOD activity increased to some extent at low concentration of Cd, illustrating that *Sorbaria sorbifolia* had stronger resistance against Cd; with increase of Cd concentration, the protein contents in leaf and root had some decrease; the water and chlorophyll and MDA contents and SOD activity decreased at high concentration of Cd.

**Key words:** *Sorbaria sorbifolia*; cadmium; chlorophyll; superoxide dismutase; malondialdehyde