

滤光膜对黄檗幼苗生物量及初级氮同化酶活性的影响*

李霞^{1,2} 阎秀峰^{1,*} 于涛¹

(¹东北林业大学生命科学学院, 哈尔滨 150040; ²吉林师范大学生命科学学院, 四平 136000)

【摘要】 以日光为对照,采用红色、黄色、蓝色和绿色4种滤光膜遮光处理温室栽培的黄檗幼苗100 d,测定了不同光环境下幼苗生物量、叶片叶绿素含量、可溶性蛋白含量、硝酸还原酶(NR)活性及谷氨酰胺合成酶(CS)活性的变化.结果表明,4种滤光膜处理均抑制黄檗幼苗的生长,黄檗幼苗的全株生物量与日光下的差异均达到显著水平($P < 0.05$).4种滤光膜对黄檗幼苗株高、茎径的影响与对全株生物量的影响相似;红膜和黄膜处理对黄檗幼苗根冠比影响不明显,蓝膜和绿膜处理明显抑制地下部分的生长($P < 0.05$);蓝膜、绿膜和红膜遮光的黄檗幼苗叶片叶绿素含量显著高于日光下的黄檗幼苗($P < 0.05$),以蓝膜处理最为突出;红膜处理增加了叶绿素a的比例,而蓝膜处理则使叶绿素a比例减少.经滤光膜遮光处理的黄檗幼苗可溶性蛋白含量均显著高于对照,且叶片NR和CS活性也显著高于日光下对照.

关键词 滤光膜 黄檗 生物量 氮同化

文章编号 1001-9332(2006)11-2020-04 **中图分类号** Q945.79 **文献标识码** A

Effects of color films shading on *Phellodendron amurense* seedlings biomass and primary nitrogen-assimilation enzyme activities. LI Xia^{1,2}, YAN Xiufeng¹, YU Tao¹ (¹ College of Life Sciences, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040, China; ² School of Life Sciences, Jilin Normal University, Siping 136000, China). -*Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.*, 2006, 17(11): 2020 ~ 2023.

In this paper, greenhouse *Phellodendron amurense* seedlings were shaded with red, yellow, blue, and green films for 100 days, and their biomass, chlorophyll and soluble protein contents, and nitrate reductase and glutamine synthetase activities were determined. Compared with exposure under sunlight, color films shading decreased the seedlings biomass significantly. Plant height and stem diameter had the similar trend with plant biomass. Root/shoot ratio was less affected by red and yellow films shading, while root biomass was decreased significantly under blue and green films shading. Leaf chlorophyll content was increased significantly under the shading with blue, green and red films, especially with blue film. Red film shading increased the chlorophyll a/b ratio, while blue film shading was in adverse. Under color films shading, soluble protein content and nitrate reductase and glutamine synthetase activities were significantly higher than the control.

Key words Color film, *Phellodendron amurense*, Biomass, Nitrogen assimilation.

1 引言

光既是光合作用的能量来源,同时作为一种环境信号调控植物的生长发育^[6-9,18,21].由于纬度、海拔高度和日照角度等因素的影响,光照强度和光质成分都随时间和空间的变化呈明显变化.目前,有关光环境对植物生长发育、光合特性、产量、品质、组织培养特性^[4,10,14,22-24],以及光质对氮同化过程及酶活性的影响研究,多以农作物和蔬菜为研究对象,对木本植物的研究相对较少^[5,19,25].另一方面,在光质处理上,由于可控光源和纯光质荧光灯管或滤光片的成本较高,在大规模育苗生产实践中,普遍采用滤光膜遮光来获得特殊的光照环境^[22-24].

黄檗(*Phellodendron amurense*)为芸香科黄檗属的阔叶乔木,主要分布于我国东北地区,是我国东北

阔叶红松林的重要伴生树种,既是珍贵的用材树种,也是我国名贵中药黄柏的药源植物.本文以滤光膜处理温室的黄檗幼苗为研究对象,观察了不同滤光膜处理的光环境对黄檗幼苗生长及次生代谢产物(药用有效成分),特别是初级氮代谢有关酶活性的影响,期望能为黄檗人工种植提供参考资料.

2 材料与方法

2.1 试验设计

本实验在吉林师范大学温室内进行.黄檗种子在0~5℃冰箱内沙藏3个月后,温室中播种育苗(自然光照,最大光强约1000 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$).将育好的黄檗幼苗定植于长

* 国家自然科学基金项目(30271045)和黑龙江省杰出青年基金资助项目(JC-02-11).

** 通讯联系人. E-mail: xyfan@mail.hl.cn

2005-11-03 收稿,2006-08-02 接受.

×宽为 1.2 m×1 m、深 0.35 m 的土壤池,株距和行距均为 20 cm.2004 年 6 月 28 日开始滤光膜处理,分别遮以红色、黄色、蓝色和绿色的滤光膜,各种膜下光强(光合光子通量密度的日累积值)分别为全光照的 52%、61%、27% 和 25%.其透射光谱见图 1.每个处理重复 5 次(5 池),随机区组排列,并以日光作为对照.处理后,分别于 7 月 18 日、8 月 7 日、8 月 27 日、9 月 16 日、10 月 6 日于 8:00~9:00 时取样,共取样 5 次.每次在各重复池内随机抽取生长正常的黄檗幼苗 1 株,取幼苗顶端完全展开的第 1 片成熟叶片待测.

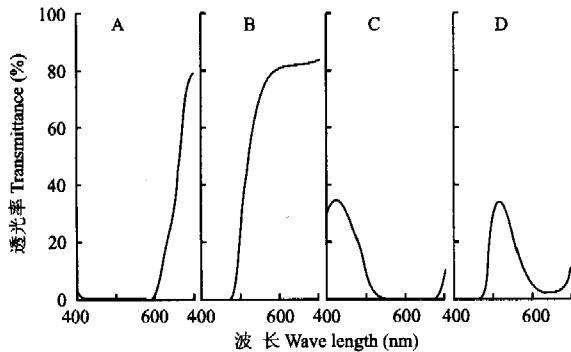


图 1 不同滤光膜的透射光谱

Fig. 1 Transmission spectrum of different films.

A: 红膜 Red film; B: 黄膜 Yellow film; C: 蓝膜 Blue film; D: 绿膜 Green film; CK: 日光 Sun film. 下同 The same below.

2.2 测定方法

叶绿素含量采用丙酮提取比色法测定^[26];可溶性蛋白含量采用考马斯亮蓝比色法测定^[1];硝酸还原酶活性采用活体法测定^[26];谷氨酰胺合成酶活性按 Miflin 和 Lea 的方法测定^[16].以上测定各 3 个重复.处理后第 100 天,测量黄檗幼苗的株高、茎直径(基部)和生物量(烘干称重法),每个处理重复 5~8 株.

所有数据均用 SAS Ver 8.1 for Windows 进行统计分析,采用 Duncan 法进行多重比较.

3 结果与分析

3.1 不同遮光处理对黄檗幼苗生物量和叶片叶绿素含量的影响

滤光膜遮光对黄檗幼苗的生物量有明显影响.红膜、黄膜、蓝膜、绿膜处理下,黄檗幼苗的全株生物量分别为日光下的 55.96%、67.77%、43.67% 和 41.61%.相对于蓝膜和绿膜,黄膜和红膜对全株生物量影响较小,但与日光下黄檗幼苗生物量的差异也达到了显著水平($P < 0.05$).4 种滤光膜对黄檗幼苗株高、茎径的影响与对全株生物量的影响相似.红膜和黄膜处理对黄檗幼苗根冠比影响不明显,蓝膜和绿膜处理对地下部分抑制作用更明显,与日光下的差异均达到显著水平($P < 0.05$)(图 2).

黄檗幼苗叶片的叶绿素含量随着幼苗生长而增加,在处理 80 d 时达到最大值,而后由于叶片衰老而迅速减少.滤光膜的处理效果从处理 40 d 时开始显现,在处理 80 d 时,蓝膜、绿膜和红膜遮光处理的黄檗幼苗叶片叶绿素含量显著高于日光下,而以蓝膜处理最为突出.黄膜遮光处理的黄檗幼苗叶片叶绿素含量则与日光下的黄檗幼苗相近.从叶绿素 a/b 比值来看,红膜处理使黄檗幼苗叶片叶绿素 a 比例提高,而蓝膜处理则使叶绿素 a 比例减少(图 3).

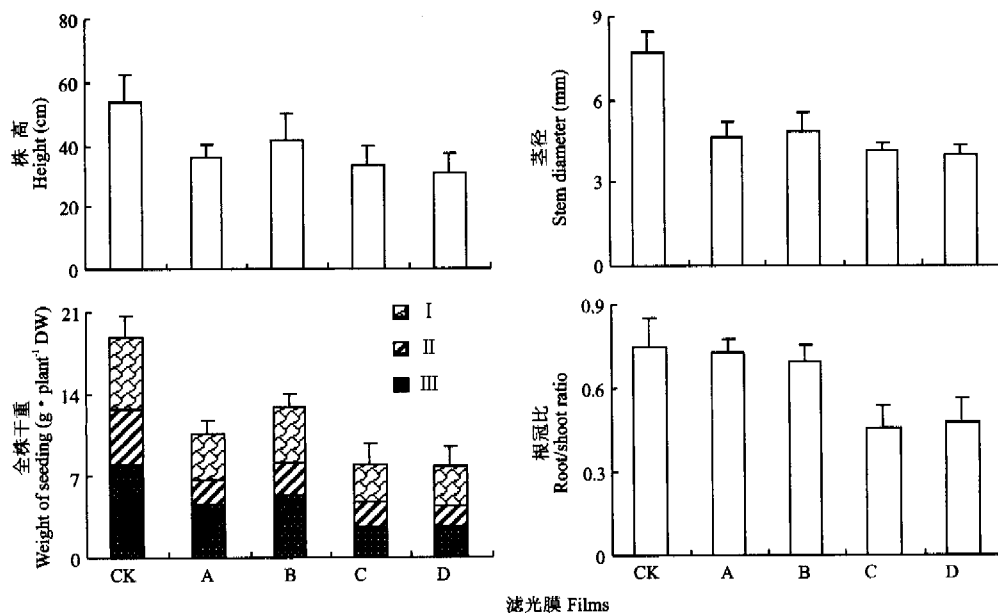


图 2 滤光膜对黄檗幼苗生长的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of color films on growth of *P. amurensis* seedlings.

I: 叶 Leaf; II: 茎 Stem; III: 根 Root.

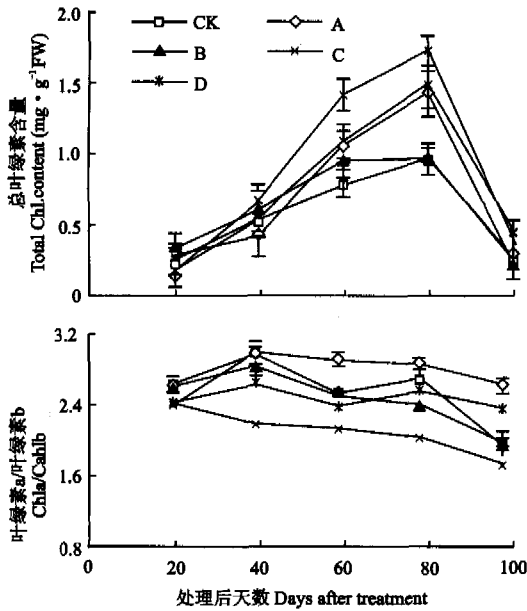


图3 滤光膜对黄檗幼苗叶片叶绿素含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of color films on chlorophyll content of in leaves of *P. amurense* seedlings.

3.2 不同遮光处理对黄檗幼苗叶片可溶性蛋白含量的影响

滤光膜遮光处理对黄檗幼苗叶片可溶性蛋白含量的影响比较显著,4种滤光膜处理的可溶性蛋白含量均高于对照,蓝膜处理最为显著.红膜、黄膜和绿膜处理在处理的前60 d差异不明显,处理60 d后,绿膜处理的可溶性蛋白含量始终低于红膜和黄膜处理而高于日光下(图4).

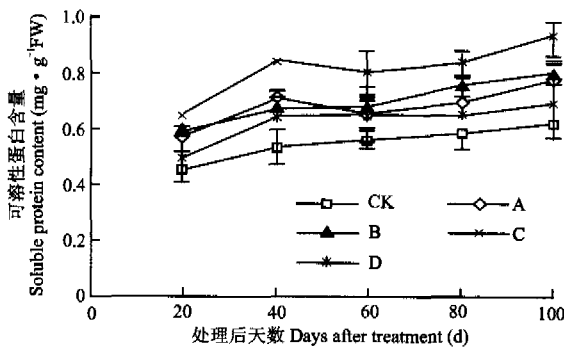


图4 滤光膜对黄檗幼苗叶片可溶性蛋白含量的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of color films on soluble protein content of in leaves of *P. amurense* seedlings.

3.3 不同遮光处理对黄檗幼苗叶片硝酸还原酶(NR)和谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)活性的影响

由图5可以看出,在日光下,黄檗幼苗叶片的NR随生育期的进程呈现和缓的单峰曲线,处理60 d时活性最高.红膜、黄膜和绿膜遮光处理的黄檗幼苗叶片的NR活性变化规律与日光下的黄檗幼苗相似,但红膜、黄膜遮光处理的NR活性与日光下的差

异较小,绿膜遮光处理的NR活性则显著低于日光下.而蓝膜遮光处理的黄檗幼苗叶片NR活性的生育期变化规律则是越到生育后期,与其他幼苗的NR活性差异越大,而且活性最大值出现在处理80 d.

黄檗幼苗叶片的GS活性与NR有着相似的规律,只是绿膜遮光处理的GS活性与日光下的相近,而蓝膜遮光处理的GS活性明显高于其他幼苗.

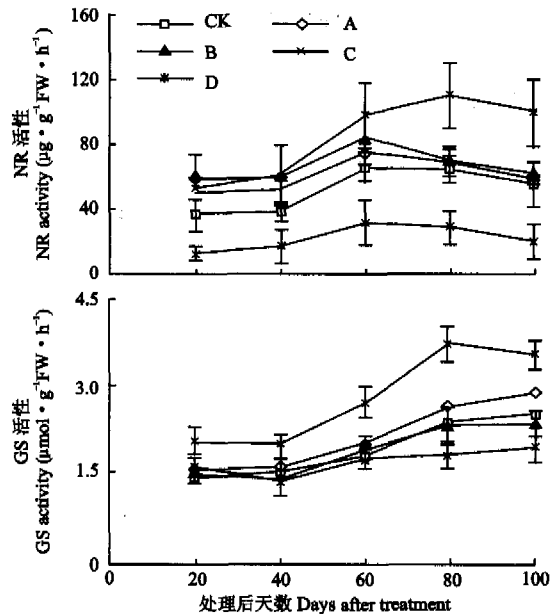


图5 滤光膜对黄檗幼苗叶片NR和GS活性的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of color films on glutamine synthetase and nitrate reductase activities of in leaves of *P. amurense* seedlings.

4 讨论

本实验结果表明,与日光相比,4种滤光膜处理均对黄檗幼苗的生长有抑制作用,而且蓝膜和绿膜的抑制作用更为显著.滤光膜处理在改变了光质的同时,也显著地减弱了光强,可能是黄檗幼苗生长受抑的原因之一.一般认为,红光会降低植物体内赤霉素的含量,从而减小节间长度和植株高度,而蓝光能提高吲哚乙酸氧化酶的活性,降低吲哚乙酸的水平,从而抑制植物的伸长生长^[15].蓝膜遮光处理的黄檗幼苗叶片的叶绿素含量高而叶绿素a/b低.这与大多研究报告相一致^[2,4].

光质影响植物的氮代谢过程,调节高等植物的碳水化合物和蛋白质代谢.通常,红光下生长的植物碳水化合物含量较高,而在蓝光下生长的植物蛋白质含量较高^[6,12,13,15,20].滤光膜遮光处理导致黄檗幼苗叶片的可溶性蛋白含量提高,而以蓝膜处理的效果最为显著.有研究表明,隐花色素作为蓝光受体将蓝光信号传向下游^[17],而其生色团中的黄素和嘌呤

恰是 NR 的辅基^[3],因而蓝光对 NR 的调控作用可能是直接的. 本实验结果表明,蓝光对 NR 活性的调控是正向的,可能是其他光质成分对 NR 活性的负向调控被减弱的结果. 滤光膜遮光处理同样提高了黄檗幼苗叶片的 GS 活性,与 NR 的情况相似,也是蓝膜处理的 GS 活性最高. 有关光质对 GS 活性的调控,可能是蓝光通过增强叶绿体的功能,产生较多的 NADPH 或 ATP,从而提高了 GS 活性^[11].

参考文献

- Bradford MM. 1976. A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein dyebinding. *Anal Chem*, **72**: 248 ~ 254
- Buschmann C, Meier D, Kleudgen HK, et al. 1978. Regulation of chloroplast development by red and blue light. *Photochem Photobiol*, **27**: 195 ~ 198
- Campbell WH. 1996. Nitrate reductase biochemistry comes of age. *Plant Physiol*, **111**: 355 ~ 361
- Chu Z-X (储钟稀), Tong Z (童哲), Feng L-J (冯丽洁), et al. 1999. Effect of different light quality on photosynthetic characteristics of cucumber leaves. *Acta Bot Sin (植物学报)*, **41**(8): 867 ~ 870 (in Chinese)
- Deng J-M (邓江明), Bin J-H (宾金华), Pan R-C (潘瑞炽). 2000. Effects of light quality on the primary nitrogen assimilation of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) seedlings. *Acta Bot Sin (植物学报)*, **42**(3): 234 ~ 238 (in Chinese)
- Deng J-M (邓江明), Cai Q-Y (蔡群英), Pan R-C (潘瑞炽). 2000. Effect of light quality on the contents of protein and free amino acids in rice seedlings. *Chin Bull Bot (植物学通报)*, **17**(5): 419 ~ 423 (in Chinese)
- Du J-F (杜建芳), Liao M-R (廖祥儒), Ye B-Q (叶步青), et al. 2002. Effect of light quality on the growth and antioxidant enzyme activities of rape seedlings. *Chin Bull Bot (植物学通报)*, **19**(6): 743 ~ 745 (in Chinese)
- Duan Y-S (段远霖), Li H-S (李合生). 1999. Effect of different quality of light and calcium on nitrate reductase and glutamine synthetase activity of wheat seedlings. *Plant Physiol Commun (植物生理学通讯)*, **35**(2): 122 ~ 125 (in Chinese)
- Duan Y-S (段远霖), Li H-S (李合生), Wu S-H (伍素辉), et al. 2003. Effects of blue-light and calcium on the activities of glutamate synthetase and enzymes belonging to calcium signal systems in seedlings of wheat. *J Fujian Agric For Univ (福建农林大学学报)*, **32**(2): 209 ~ 212 (in Chinese)
- Heo JW, Lee CW, Murthy HN, et al. 2003. Influence of light quality and photoperiod on flowering of *Cyclamen persicum* Mill. cv. Dixie White. *Plant Growth Regul*, **40**: 7 ~ 10
- Kendrick RE, Kroneberg GHM. 1994. Photo Morphogenesis in Plants. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers. 234 ~ 237
- Kowalik W. 1982. Blue light effects on respiration. *Annu Rev Plant Physiol*, **33**: 51 ~ 72
- Lam HM, Coschigano KT, Oliveira IC, et al. 1996. The molecular genetics of nitrogen assimilation into amino acids in higher plants. *Annu Rev Plant Physiol Plant Mol Biol*, **47**: 569 ~ 593
- Leng P-S (冷平生), Su S-C (苏淑钗), Wang T-H (王天华), et al. 2002. Effect of light intensity and light quality on photosynthesis, flavonol glycoside and terpenoid lactone contents of *Ginkgo biloba* L. seedlings. *J Plant Res Environ (植物资源与环境学报)*, **11**(1): 1 ~ 4 (in Chinese)
- Li S-S (李韶山), Pan R-C (潘瑞炽). 1995. Effect of blue light on metabolism of carbohydrate and protein in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) seedlings. *Acta Phytophysiol Sin (植物生理学报)*, **21**(1): 22 ~ 29 (in Chinese)
- Miflin BJ, Lea PJ. 1977. Ammonia metabolism. *Annu Rev Plant Physiol*, **28**: 288 ~ 329
- Ninnemann H. 1995. Some aspects of blue light research during last decade. *Photochem Photobiol*, **61**: 22 ~ 31
- Voskresinskaia NP. 1972. Blue light and carbon metabolism. *Annu Rev Plant Physiol*, **23**: 219 ~ 234
- Voskresenskaya NP, Nechayeva EP, Vlasova MP, et al. 1968. The significance blue light and kinetin for restoration of the photosynthetic apparatus in aging narlev leaves. *Fiziol Rast*, **15**: 890
- Wang M (王曼), Wang X-J (王小菁). 2002. Photoreceptors of ultraviolet light and blue light and induction of CHS expression. *Chin Bull Bot (植物学通报)*, **19**(3): 265 ~ 271 (in Chinese)
- Wang X-M (王晓明), Wang X-J (王小菁), Pan R-C (潘瑞炽). 1999. Effects of blue light on protein metabolism during the formation and growth of mung bean hypocotyl calli. *Acta Phytophysiol Sin (植物生理学报)*, **25**(4): 321 ~ 326 (in Chinese)
- Yan X-F (阎秀峰), Wang Y (王洋), Shang X-H (尚辛亥), et al. 2004. Effects of field light intensity and quality on biomass and salidroside content in roots of *Rhodiola sachalinensis*. *Acta Ecol Sin (生态学报)*, **24**(4): 674 ~ 679 (in Chinese)
- Yan X-F (阎秀峰), Wang Y (王洋), Shang X-H (尚辛亥). 2003. Effects of greenhouse light intensity and quality on biomass and salidroside content in roots of *Rhodiola sachalinensis*. *Acta Ecol Sin (生态学报)*, **23**(5): 841 ~ 849 (in Chinese)
- Choi YW. 2003. Effect of red, blue, and far-red LEDs for night break on growth, flowering, and photosynthetic rate in *Perilla ocyroides*. *J Korean Soc Hort Sci*, **44**: 442 ~ 446
- Zhang Z-L (张志良), Qu W-J (瞿伟菁). 2003. Experimental Guidance of Plant Physiology. Beijing: Higher Education Press. 41 ~ 43, 67 ~ 70 (in Chinese)
- Zhuo S (周树), Zheng X-M (郑相穆). 1985. Discuss on the analytic method of NR in vitro. *Plant Physiol Commun (植物生理学通讯)*, **107**(1): 47 ~ 49 (in Chinese)

作者简介 李霞,女,1959年生,博士研究生,副教授.主要从事植物生理生态学研究,发表论文 10 余篇. Tel:0434-3290095;E-mail:lixia0095@163.com

责任编辑 李凤琴