

不同氮收获指数水稻基因型的氮代谢特征

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摘要:采用土培盆栽试验,以3个氮收获指数(NHI)有显著差异的水稻基因型4434(低NHI)、滇瑞302(中NHI)和余赤23(高NHI)为材料,研究了灌浆期叶片、穗颈和籽粒的氮代谢特点及与NHI的关系。结果表明,各基因型的籽粒产量、收获指数和籽粒氮积累量与NHI的变化一致,均以余赤231最大。花后植株氮素转运量表现为4434<滇瑞302<余赤231,基因型间差异极显著,而氮素转运率和转运氮的贡献率差异较小。成熟期水稻茎叶和籽粒的全氮含量、蛋白氮和非蛋白氮含量均表现为4434<滇瑞302<余赤231,全氮含量和蛋白氮含量存在显著差异,而非蛋白氮无显著差异;余赤231茎叶蛋白氮积累量显著低于4434和滇瑞302,而籽粒蛋白氮积累量显著升高,是高NHI水稻氮积累的主要特征。余赤231灌浆期叶片和籽粒谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)和谷氨酰胺合成酶(GOGAT)活性显著高于4434和滇瑞302,有利于叶片游离氨基酸合成及外运,使得穗颈节伤流强度和游离氨基酸含量升高,为籽粒氮积累提供了物质基础;同时,较高的籽粒GS和GOGAT活性促进了籽粒蛋白质合成,提高了NHI。逐步回归表明,灌浆期较高的穗颈伤流游离氨基酸含量是高NHI水稻氮代谢的主要生理特征,与较高的花后氮转运量和籽粒蛋白氮积累量可共同作为水稻氮素高效管理与遗传改良的可靠指标。

关键词:水稻;基因型;氮收获指数(NHI);氮代谢

Nitrogen Metabolic Characteristics in Rice Genotypes with Different Nitrogen Harvest Index (NHI)

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Abstract: Nitrogen harvest index (NHI), defined as ratio of nitrogen accumulation in economic organs to whole plant at harvest, is an important index for evaluating nitrogen utilization efficiency, but less information is available on its physiological mechanisms and regulation methods in rice cultivation. Pot experiment was conducted using three rice genotypes including 4434 (low NHI), Dianrui 302 (medium NHI), and Yuchi 231 (high NHI) to elucidate nitrogen metabolism characteristics in leaves, panicle internodes and grains during grain filling and their relationships to NHI. The results showed that change patterns of grain yield, harvest index and nitrogen accumulation in grains were consistent with that of NHI among three rice genotypes, and all the parameters were the highest in Yuchi 231. Highly significant differences were observed in nitrogen translocation amount after anthesis in plants with the order of 4434 < Dianrui 302 < Yuchi 231, while rate of N translocation and contribution rate of translocated N to grain had no significant difference among three genotypes. At maturity, the contents of total nitrogen, protein nitrogen and non-protein nitrogen in leaf-stems and grains exhibited the order of 4434 < Dianrui 302 < Yuchi 231 with significant genotypic differences for the parameters but non-protein nitrogen. Protein nitrogen accumulation in leaf-stems of Yuchi 231 was significantly lower than those of 4434 and Dianrui 302, while that was significantly higher in grains, suggesting higher nitrogen accumulation in grains was a key characteristic of the rice genotype with high NHI. Moreover, the activities of glutamine synthetase (GS) and glutamate synthase (GOGAT) in leaves of Yuchi 231 were highly significantly higher than those of 4434 and Dianrui 302 at filling, which would be in favor of the formation of free amino acids in leaves and its translocation to grain, and resulted in higher bleeding intensity and free amino acid content in panicle internodes and providing the substrate for nitrogen accumulation in grains. Meantime, activities of GS and GOGAT in grains were higher in Yuchi 231 than in 4434 and Dianrui 302 which accelerated more proteins synthesis in grains. Stepwise regression indicated that free amino acid content in bleedings of

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panicle internode was a main physiological index involving in nitrogen assimilation related to NHI. The above results suggest that higher post-anthesis nitrogen translocation amount, protein nitrogen accumulation in grains and free amino acid content in bleedings of panicle internode are more beneficial indicators for enhancing rice NHI in nitrogen management and genetic improvement.

Keywords: Rice; Genotype; Nitrogen harvest index (NHI); Nitrogen metabolism

氮是作物生长最常见的限制因子。随着半矮秆耐肥型常规稻和杂交稻的培育与推广,氮肥施用量越来越高,加重了氮的径流、挥发和硝化-反硝化等损失,使氮肥利用率及稻米品质下降,也严重危及生态环境安全和人类健康^[1]。为此,围绕水稻氮素吸收利用规律及提高途径进行了大量研究,但忽视了植株体内向经济器官分配氮的能力^[2-4]。氮收获指数(NHI)指收获时经济器官中氮素占整株植物中氮素的比例,是反映作物氮素利用效率的重要指标,与收获器官产量和营养品质密切相关^[3-4]。NHI越高,表明植株积累的氮较多地分配到籽粒,减少了氮在秸秆中无效积累引起的流失,促进了氮的高效循环^[3-5];同时使籽粒蛋白质含量和积累量增多,营养品质变好,种子萌发成苗和生长更好^[3-5]。已有研究在水稻NHI的基因型差异鉴定与评价方面取得了较大的进展,但有关NHI遗传差异的生理机制及调控途径尚缺乏深入的探索^[2-7]。为此,本试验分析了不同NHI水稻基因型灌浆期植株各器官氮代谢的生理差异及与NHI的关系,旨在为提高水稻NHI的栽培调控和遗传改良提供理论依据与技术途径。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

土培盆栽试验于2004年7~10月在江西农业大学植物生理研究室进行。选用3个生育期基本一致但NHI极显著差异的水稻基因型:4434(低NHI)、滇瑞302(中NHI)和余赤231(高NHI)^[8]。盆钵上内径为24 cm、下内径为18 cm、高17 cm,每盆装水稻土5 kg。土壤为潴育型水稻土,含有机质25.46 g kg⁻¹、全氮1.97 g kg⁻¹、碱解氮74.25 mg kg⁻¹,容重1.07 g cm⁻³,pH 6.12。常规露地湿润育秧,5叶1心期选取生长一致的秧苗移栽,单本种植,每盆4株,每基因型20盆。为保证各基因型水稻NHI潜势的充分发挥,采用最适氮素水平0.250 g N kg⁻¹土^[8]。

1.2 测定指标及方法

1.2.1 产量、器官氮含量和花后氮积累与转运

在水稻开花期和成熟期,每基因型取代表性水稻6盆,每2盆为1个重复。水稻植株冲洗干净后,分为

根系、茎叶和籽粒三部分,105℃下杀青,80℃烘至恒重,称取各器官干重。器官全氮用H₂SO₄及混合催化剂消化样品,凯氏定氮法(Auto Kjeldhal Nitrogen Analyzer,意大利VELP公司)测定^[9];非蛋白氮用三氯乙酸沉淀,凯氏定氮法测定^[9];蛋白氮为全氮减去非蛋白氮的差值。成熟期的各器官干重之和为生物产量,籽粒干重为籽粒产量。

氮积累与转运指标按下列方法计算^[10]:(1)氮积累总量=成熟期根、茎叶(含叶鞘)、穗和籽粒氮积累量总和;(2)开花期氮积累量=开花期根、茎叶(含叶鞘)和穗氮积累量总和;(3)花后氮积累量=氮积累总量-开花期氮积累量;(4)贮存氮转运量=开花期氮同化量-成熟期植株氮积累量(不含籽粒);(5)氮转运率=贮存氮转运量/开花期氮积累量×100%;(6)转运氮贡献率(%)=贮存氮转运量/籽粒氮积累量×100%;(7)氮收获指数(NHI)=籽粒氮积累量/植株氮积累量(含根系)×100%。

1.2.2 穗颈伤流液的收集与测定 齐穗后15 d,每基因型选生长势一致的8株水稻,参照常江等方法^[11]收集穗颈伤流液,收集时间统一为6:00~12:00。伤流液带回实验室称重,取出脱脂棉放入注射器中挤出伤流液,贮于瓶中密封,于-25℃保存待测。伤流液中游离氨基酸含量采用茚三酮比色法^[9]测定。

1.2.3 氮代谢酶活性 齐穗后15 d,取顶1、顶2、顶3叶各20片,穗10个,液氮速冻备测酶活性。谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)和谷氨酰合酶(GOGAT)活性测定参照Zhang等方法^[12],测定时叶片取中段1 cm混合样,籽粒取穗中部1 cm混合样^[13-14]。

1.3 数据分析

数据均以平均数±标准误(Mean ± SE)表示,进行显著性测验;并进行基因型间达极显著差异的测定指标与NHI进行逐步回归。用SPSS11.5统计软件分析数据。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同水稻基因型产量与氮收获指数(NHI)

不同水稻基因型间生物产量无显著差异,但籽

粒产量和收获指数差异极显著,均以余赤231最高(表1);植株氮积累量的基因型差异不显著,但籽粒氮积累量和氮收获指数存在极显著差异,也以余赤

231最高,4434最低。表明水稻籽粒产量、收获指数和籽粒氮积累量与NHI的变化存在一致性。

表1 不同水稻基因型产量和氮素收获指数的差异

Table 1 Differences of grain yield and nitrogen harvest index (NHI) in three rice genotypes

基因型 Genotype	生物产量 Biomass (g plant ⁻¹)	籽粒产量 Grain yield (g plant ⁻¹)	收获指数 Harvest index (%)	植株氮积累量 Plant N accumulation (mg plant ⁻¹)	籽粒氮积累量 N accumulation in grains (mg plant ⁻¹)	氮收获指数 N harvest index (%)
4434	68.6 ± 1.8 a	27.3 ± 1.5 c B	39.8 ± 1.9 C	255.3 ± 8.1 a	130.2 ± 5.3 C	51.0 ± 1.7 C
滇瑞302 Dianrui 302	67.7 ± 1.0 a	29.6 ± 1.1 b AB	43.7 ± 1.5 B	264.2 ± 7.1 a	153.5 ± 6.8 B	58.1 ± 2.5 B
余赤231 Yuchi 231	66.2 ± 1.6 a	32.5 ± 1.4 a A	49.1 ± 2.1 A	268.4 ± 7.6 a	185.7 ± 4.1 A	69.2 ± 2.8 A

大、小字母分别表示1%和5%差异显著水平。

Values followed by a different capital and small letter are significantly different at 1% and 5% probability levels, respectively.

2.2 不同水稻基因型氮素积累与转运

不同NHI水稻基因型间开花期植株氮积累量(PRNA)无显著差异,但花后氮积累量(PSNA)和花后氮转运量(NTA)的差异极显著,均表现为4434 < 滇瑞302 < 余赤231,且花后氮转运量差异大于花后

氮积累量(表2)。余赤231的花后氮转运率(RNT)和转运氮贡献率(CRN)比4434高10%以上。这表明花后氮转运量是导致水稻NHI基因型差异的主要原因。

表2 不同水稻基因型氮素积累与转运的差异

Table 2 Differences of nitrogen accumulation and translocation in three rice genotypes

基因型 Genotype	PRNA (mg plant ⁻¹)	PSNA (mg plant ⁻¹)	NTA (mg plant ⁻¹)	RNT (%)	CRN (%)
4434	239.5 ± 6.4 a	15.8 ± 0.9 bB	72.9 ± 2.1 C	38.5	55.1
滇瑞302 Dianrui 302	237.5 ± 5.4 a	26.7 ± 0.8 aA	86.6 ± 2.4 B	46.2	62.5
余赤231 Yuchi 231	239.8 ± 7.6 a	28.6 ± 1.3 aA	95.3 ± 3.5 A	49.6	67.1

PRNA=开花期氮积累量;PSNA=花后氮积累量;NTA=花后氮转运量;RNT=花后氮转运率;CRN=转运氮贡献率。大、小字母分别表示1%和5%差异显著水平。

PRNA=Pre-anthesis nitrogen accumulation; PSNA=Post-anthesis N accumulation; NTA=N translocation amount after anthesis; RNT=Rate of N translocation to grain; CRN=Contribution rate of translocated N to grain. Values followed by a different capital and small letter are significantly different at 1% and 5% probability levels, respectively.

2.3 水稻不同氮形态含量和积累量

成熟期不同水稻基因型间茎叶和籽粒的全氮含量、蛋白氮和非蛋白氮含量均表现为余赤231>滇瑞302>4434,籽粒全氮含量、茎叶和籽粒蛋白氮含量差异显著,而非蛋白氮差异不显著(图1)。因此不同基因型茎叶和籽粒蛋白氮含量的差异可能是导致NHI不同的主要原因。

茎叶蛋白氮积累量及茎叶和籽粒非蛋白氮积累量表现为余赤231<滇瑞302<4434,而籽粒蛋白氮积累量和蛋白氮/全氮比则相反(图2)。其中,茎叶和籽粒蛋白氮积累量在基因型间差异极显著,茎叶和籽粒非蛋白氮积累量差异显著,而茎叶蛋白氮/全氮积累无基因型差异(图2)。此外,余赤231叶片蛋白氮积累量最低和籽粒蛋白氮积累量最高。上述结果表明较低的茎叶蛋白氮积累量和较高的籽粒蛋白

氮积累量是高NHI水稻的氮积累的重要特征。

2.4 不同水稻基因型穗颈伤流强度及其组分

穗颈是连接茎与穗的最重要输导组织,行使“流”的重要功能^[16]。灌浆期穗颈伤流强度和游离氨基酸含量的节约型差异达极显著水平,以余赤231最大,4434最小(表3)。说明高NHI水稻具有较强的游离氨基酸供应和运输能力,为水稻籽粒蛋白氮和总氮的积累提供了充足的原料。

2.5 不同水稻基因型叶片和籽粒代谢酶活性

谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)和谷氨酸合成酶(GOGAT)是高等植物氮同化的关键酶^[17]。灌浆期不同水稻基因型叶片、籽粒的GS和GOGAT活性均表现为余赤231>滇瑞302>4434,且差异极显著(表4)。不同器官间比较,叶片GS和GOGAT活性高于籽粒,分别是籽粒的3.69~3.87倍和4.17~

4.34倍,但基因型间差异不显著。这表明高NHI水稻基因型的叶片和籽粒氮同化能力较强,有利于氮素同化和向籽粒运转,这也可能是穗颈伤流中游离氨基酸较高的原因。

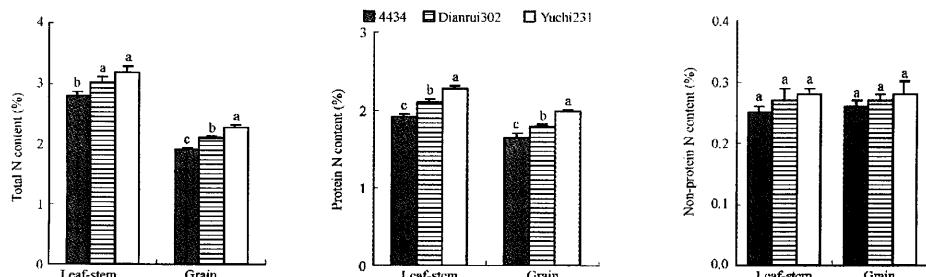


图 1 不同水稻基因型茎叶和籽粒全氮、蛋白氮及非蛋白氮含量的差异

Fig.1 Differences of contents of total nitrogen, protein nitrogen and non-protein nitrogen in leaves-stems and grains in three rice genotypes
小字母表示 5% 差异显著水平。

The small letter above the error bar denotes significantly different at 5% probability level.

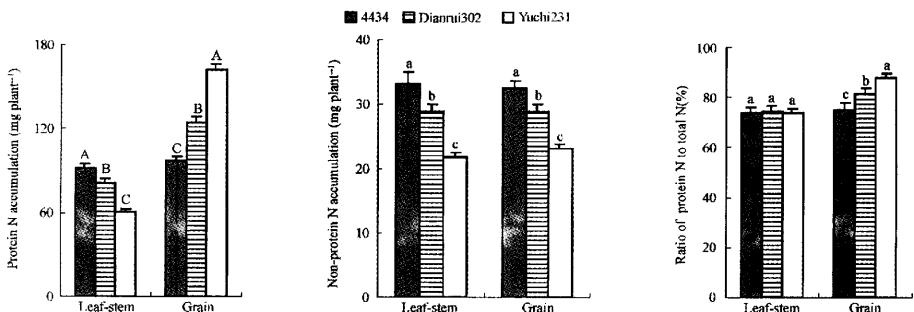


图 2 不同水稻基因型茎叶和籽粒中蛋白氮和非蛋白氮积累量的差异

Fig.2 Differences of accumulation of protein N and non-protein N in leaves-stems and grains in three rice genotypes
小字母表示 5% 差异显著水平。

The small letter above the error bar denotes significantly different at 5% probability level.

表 3 不同 NHI 水稻基因型间穗颈节伤流的差异

Table 3 Differences of bleeding in panicle internodes of three rice genotypes

基因型 Genotype	伤流强度 Bleeding intensity (mg h⁻¹ stem⁻¹)	游离氨基酸总含量 Total free amino acid content (mg L⁻¹)
4434	2.12 ± 0.10 C	5.07 ± 0.12 C
滇瑞 302 Dianrui 302	2.77 ± 0.13 B	7.23 ± 0.14 B
余赤 231 Yuchi 231	3.53 ± 0.12 A	9.26 ± 0.14 A

大写字母表示 1% 差异显著水平。

Values followed by a different capital letter are significantly different at 1% probability level.

2.6 水稻叶片和籽粒氮代谢与 NHI 的关系

以水稻成熟期 NHI 为因变量,以灌浆期基因型间存在极显著差异的氮代谢指标为自变量进行逐步回归(表 5)的结果表明,灌浆期穗颈伤流游离氨基

酸含量决定了水稻 NHI 的 81.4%;穗颈伤流液游离氨基酸含量和叶片 GOGAT 活性共同决定了水稻 NHI 的 87.4%;穗颈伤流液游离氨基酸含量、叶片和籽粒 GOGAT 活性决定了水稻 NHI 的 92.7%,效应为穗颈伤流液游离氨基酸含量 > 叶片 GOGAT 活性 > 穗颈伤流液游离氨基酸活性。这表明穗颈伤流游离氨基酸含量差异是水稻 NHI 基因型差异的主要生理表现,为水稻 NHI 的栽培调控和遗传改良的重要选择指标。

3 讨论

水稻籽粒灌浆所需的氮主要来源于开花后植株营养器官的转运^[18]。Ntanos 等研究表明,不同水稻

表4 不同水稻基因型叶片和籽粒代谢酶活性的差异

Table 4 Differences of metabolic enzyme activities in leaves and grains of three rice genotypes

器官 Organ	基因型 Genotype	谷氨酰胺合成酶 GS ($\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ FW)	谷氨酰胺酶 GOGAT ($\mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ FW)
叶片 Leaf	4434	148.6 ± 3.8 C	20.8 ± 1.6 C
	滇瑞 302 Dianrui 302	194.6 ± 4.4 B	26.2 ± 1.9 B
	余赤 231 Yuchi 231	246.9 ± 5.1 A	31.1 ± 2.1 A
籽粒 Grain	4434	39.9 ± 1.2 C	5.0 ± 0.1 C
	滇瑞 302 Dianrui 302	52.9 ± 2.4 B	6.0 ± 0.1 B
	余赤 231 Yuchi 231	63.6 ± 2.7 A	7.4 ± 0.1 A
叶片/籽粒 Leaf/grain	4434	3.73 ± 0.12 a	4.17 ± 0.13 a
	滇瑞 302 Dianrui 302	3.68 ± 0.16 a	4.34 ± 0.11 a
	余赤 231 Yuchi 231	3.87 ± 0.21 a	4.2 ± 0.12 a

大、小字母分别表示 1% 和 5% 差异显著水平。

Values followed by a different capital and small letter are significantly different at 1% and 5% probability levels, respectively.

表5 水稻乳熟期植株氮、碳代谢与 NHI 的逐步回归

Table 5 Stepwise regression of NHI to leaf physiological traits at milky ripeness in rice

模型 Model	入选变量 Selected dependent	回归方程 Regression equation	决定系数 R^2
1	伤流游离氨基酸总量 (X_1)	$Y = 18.636 + 5.514 X_1$	0.814 **
	Free amino acid content in bleedings		
2	叶 COCAT (X_1)	$Y = 12.284 + 0.722 X_1 + 3.764 X_2$	0.874 **
	GOCAT activity in leaves		
3	伤流游离氨基酸总量 (X_2)		
	Free amino acid content in bleedings		
4	叶 COCAT (X_1)	$Y = 18.790 + 0.654 X_1 + 5.721 X_2 - 3.09 X_3$	0.927 **
	GOCAT activity in leaves		
5	伤流游离氨基酸总量 (X_2)		
	Free amino acid content in bleedings		
6	籽粒 GOGAT (X_3)		
	COCAT activity in grains		

** 表示 0.01 水平的差异显著性。

** indicates significantly different at 1% probability level.

基因型的氮素转运率和转运氮贡献率变化在 44.7% ~ 66.7% 和 29.6% ~ 59.7% 之间,且与品种类型、生育期和株高密切相关^[10]; Norman 等指出开花后水稻植株营养器官转运的氮素占籽粒氮素积累量的 80% 左右^[19]。本研究发现,3 个 NHI 不同水稻基因型植株氮积累量和开花期氮积累量无显著差异,但花后氮积累量和花后氮转运量差异极显著,而花后氮转运量差异大于花后氮积累量,其变化趋势与 NHI 变化相一致。说明花后氮转运量是导致水稻 NHI 基因型差异的重要来源,这点被穗颈伤流强度及其内游离氨基酸含量的生理差异所解释。高 NHI 水稻的产量、籽粒氮积累量和收获指数较高,这与单玉华等^[7]和黄见良等^[20]研究结论一致,暗示着高 NHI 可结合在高产中进行选择,有望选育出既高产又高 NHI 的水稻基因型。

作物体内的氮形态可分为蛋白氮和非蛋白氮,不同形态氮素在器官间的含量与比例可反映作物氮

素营养状况和生理功能的强弱,成为影响氮素在体内分配的一个重要内部因素^[21]。江立庚等研究指出,不同形态氮素积累动态不同,品种间也存在差异,其中蛋白氮占植株总氮量的 74.27% ~ 87.14%,与植株氮含量和氮积累量呈极显著正相关^[22]。本研究表明,不同 NHI 水稻茎叶蛋白氮占茎叶总氮量的 73.52% ~ 74.03%,基因型间无显著差异;4434、滇瑞 302 和余赤 231 的籽粒蛋白氮占籽粒总氮量分别为 75.04%、81.27% 和 87.55%,达显著差异。高 NHI 水稻茎叶和籽粒的全氮含量、蛋白氮含量和籽粒蛋白氮积累量较高,茎叶和籽粒非蛋白氮积累量较低,这意味着降低茎叶和籽粒非蛋白氮积累量,提高籽粒蛋白氮含量和积累量可能是提高水稻 NHI 的重要途径。

籽粒灌浆时植株体内氮素水平对籽粒生长发育和源供应能力的维持具有重要影响^[23]。本研究中,高 NHI 水稻灌浆期穗颈伤流游离氨基酸含量较高,

导致花后氮转运量大,是由高NHI水稻叶片高活性的GS和GOGAT促进游离氨基酸的大量形成和向外输出引起的^[24];同时,籽粒GS和GOGAT将运送来的含氮化合物迅速同化成蛋白质,提高了籽粒蛋白氮含量和积累量,实现水稻高NHI^[14]。逐步回归表明,81.4%的水稻NHI基因型差异来源于灌浆期穗颈伤流游离氨基酸含量,可作为水稻氮素高效管理和遗传改良的可靠生理指标。此外,GOGAT活性对水稻NHI的影响大于GS活性,但能否说明GS主要参与氮还原,而GOGAT主要参与还原氮再分配,仍需进一步深入研究。

4 结论

1) 高NHI水稻氮代谢具有茎叶和籽粒蛋白氮含量高,花后氮转运量大、叶片蛋白氮积累量低和籽粒蛋白氮积累量高的特征,是导致不同水稻基因型NHI差异的主要原因。

2) 灌浆期,高NHI水稻叶片谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)和谷氨酰胺合成酶(GOGAT)活性高,有利于叶片氮素同化、游离氨基酸形成和向籽粒运转,使得穗颈节伤流强度和游离氨基酸含量升高,为水稻籽粒蛋白氮和全氮的积累提供了充足的原料;同时,籽粒GS和GOGAT的活性高,有利于籽粒蛋白质合成,促进籽粒蛋白氮的积累。

3) 灌浆期,高穗颈伤流游离氨基酸含量是高NHI水稻氮代谢的主要生理基础,高花后氮转运量和籽粒蛋白氮积累量分别是高NHI水稻氮代谢的主要转运和积累特征,均可作为提高水稻NHI的氮素管理和遗传改良的可靠指标。

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