

# 澳洲坚果根系溶提物对 AM 真菌孢子萌发和 菌丝生长的影响

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**摘要** 澳洲坚果(*Macadamia integrifolia*)根系甲醇溶提物影响离体培养条件下丛枝菌根真菌孢子生长发育的试验结果表明,澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对离体条件下丛枝菌根真菌(*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita*)孢子生长发育有明显的促进作用,能显著提高孢子萌发率,增加菌丝长度。浓度为 20% ~ 100% 的甲醇溶提物均可显著促进丛枝菌根真菌孢子的生长发育,其孢子萌发率和菌丝长度均显著高于对照,60% 的甲醇溶提物效果最明显。*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita* 孢子萌发率随着甲醇溶提物浓度的升高而增加,60% 甲醇溶提物孢子萌发率达到最高,分别为 81.7% 和 76.0%。*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita* 孢子菌丝长度也表现为随洗脱剂浓度的升高,菌丝生长呈先增强后减弱趋势,洗脱剂浓度为 60% 时菌丝长度达最长,分别为 31.2 和 28.0 mm。澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物中含丰富的黄酮类物质,其含量与甲醇洗脱剂的浓度有关,当浓度为 60% 时,黄酮类物质含量最高。通过对澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物中黄酮类物质含量与丛枝菌根真菌孢子生长发育的相关性分析发现,甲醇溶提物中黄酮类物质含量与离体条件下丛枝菌根真菌孢子的生长发育表现为极显著的正相关。甲醇溶提物中黄酮类物质含量越高,其对丛枝菌根真菌孢子的生长发育促进作用越大。

**关键词** 澳洲坚果 甲醇溶提物 丛枝菌根真菌 孢子萌发 菌丝生长 离体培养

## INFLUENCE OF METHANOL ELUATES FRACTIONATED FROM *MACADAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA* ROOTS ON SPORE GERMINATION AND HYPHAL GROWTH OF AM FUNGI

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**Abstract** *Macadamia integrifolia* originated from Australia where it grows in the rainforests of the eastern coastal areas of the Northern Rivers district of New South Wales and South-East Queensland. The *Macadamia* tree belongs to Proteaceae. The *Macadamia* was in fact the only native Australian plant ever developed to a commercial food crop. Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) form symbiotic associations with the roots of approximately 90% of terrestrial plant species. These fungi are an important component of ecosystems, and the diversity of the AMF could largely influence plant biodiversity, ecosystem variability and productivity.

We examined the role of *M. integrifolia* root exudates in stimulating the germination and growth of AMF. In September 2003, 100 g of *M. integrifolia* roots were sampled, dried and crushed. The roots were then extracted for two hours in a 70% methanol solution, stirred in 80 °C water and filtered. The extract was diluted to 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% with methanol. The AMF cultures were sterilized, and the spores of *Gornas mosseae* and *Gigaspora margarita* were inoculated and cultured at 25 °C in the dark for 20 days. The number of spores that germinated was counted and the length of the mycelium measured.

When the concentration of the extract was diluted by 60% methanol, spore germination of *Gornas mosseae* and *Gigaspora margarita* reached maximum levels of 81.7% and 76.0%, respectively. At higher extract dilution levels, spore germination decreased, and at 100% dilution, spore germination was lower than 65%. The mycelium reached maximum lengths when the extract was diluted by 60%. The length of *Gornas mosseae* was 31.2 mm and *Gigaspora margarita* was 28.0 mm. Mycelium growth declined when the extract dilution increased, especially at 100% dilution. At lower dilutions of 20%, the growth of *Gornas mosseae* appeared to

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be stimulated but no effect on *Gigaspora margarita* growth was observed. At the zero percent dilution, the promotion of mycelium growth was not observed. The concentration of flavones in the extract was the greatest in the 60% methanol dilution (19.26%) but was lower at lower dilutions and only 2.56% in the zero percent dilution. Flavone concentrations also decreased at higher dilutions and the content of flavones was lower than 80% at 100% dilution. There were significant positive correlations (correlation coefficient > 0.95) between the concentration of flavones in the extract and spore germination and mycelium growth of AMF.

**Key words** *Macadamia integrifolia*, Methanol eluates, Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF), Spores germination, Hyphal growth, *In vitro* culture

菌根是真菌和高等植物形成的联合共生体,丛枝菌根(Arbuscular mycorrhizae, AM)是菌根类型中最重要的一类。丛枝菌根真菌和90%以上的植物种类都能形成菌根共生体,对植物产生多方面的影响(张英等,2003)。在共生体形成前,AM真菌孢子的萌发及菌丝生长需要一定的生长促进物质的诱导(张勇等,2003;董昌金和赵斌,2003)。有人认为,在此时期真菌生长依靠孢子的营养储存,而宿主植物的根系分泌物可以调控AM真菌使用内源营养物质的能力(Giovannetti & Citeresi, 1993)。研究者观察到植物根提取物及其层析柱洗脱物可促进孢子萌发及菌丝生长,诱导孢囊和高度分支菌丝的形成及促进离体条件下的宿主植物菌根形成(Ishii *et al.*, 1997; 张勇等, 2003; 董昌金和赵斌, 2003)。经鉴定,根提取物中刺激AM真菌孢子萌发及菌丝生长的活性物质多为黄酮类物质(Siqueira *et al.*, 1991; 张勇等, 2003),从而认为黄酮类物质可能参与了AM真菌孢子的早期发育和菌丝生长。

澳洲坚果(*Macadamia integrifolia*)系山龙眼科澳洲坚果属植物,原产于澳大利亚昆士兰与新南威尔士洲的亚热带雨林。澳洲坚果在贫瘠的土地上生长良好,特别在低磷土壤上根系有适应性反应,其山龙眼状根结构有利于根系对磷的吸收(刘建福等,2003)。对澳洲坚果根组织解剖、镜检鉴定确定为内生菌根树种,澳洲坚果林地土壤中AM真菌侵染澳洲坚果是自然现象。黄酮类物质是大部分植物根器官中的重要成分(Bécard & Fortin, 1988; 刘润进和李晓林, 2000)。但到目前为止,关于澳洲坚果根系内含物对AM真菌孢子生长发育的影响国内外尚未见报道。本试验旨在通过提取及粗分离澳洲坚果根系内含物,研究其对离体培养条件下AM真菌孢子生长发育的影响。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

供试植物为云南热带作物科学研究所澳洲坚果

品种园内8年生澳洲坚果植株。AM真菌菌剂:*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita* 孢子菌剂由日本东京大学提供。

### 1.2 试验设计

#### 1.2.1 取样方法

于2003年9月中旬进行采样。每取样点按树冠滴水线东西南北4个方向、地表下15 cm根系集中分布层掘取土和须根。4个方向的土和根混合后作为该样点的样品,随机取样4次。

#### 1.2.2 黄酮类物质提取

取100 g澳洲坚果根样,80℃烘干至恒重,粉碎过50目筛。用70%的甲醇于80℃水浴搅拌浸提2 h,过滤。滤渣用同法再提取2次,合并滤液,定容至50 ml。获得的溶提液按(Ishii *et al.*, 2000; 张勇等, 2003)的方法,用浓度为0(为不含甲醇的蒸馏水)、20%、40%、60%和100%的甲醇溶液在层析柱(d=25 mm, 硅胶G)上进行层析分离,获得的各层析分离液经45℃减压浓缩后分别用100 ml浓度为70%甲醇溶液收集保存。

#### 1.2.3 培养基配制

取1 ml溶提浓缩物,用电吹风吹干收集保存液中的甲醇,加9 ml水和0.15 g琼脂。设4个重复,每重复3个培养皿,对照为1.5%水琼脂培养基。培养基经高温高压灭菌15 min后,凉至室温取出,移入超净工作台内备用。

#### 1.2.4 AM真菌孢子接种与培养

分别取*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita* 孢子菌剂,用湿筛倾析法纯化提取孢子,体视显微镜下挑取细胞质均匀一致的生活孢子,于42 kHz超声水浴振荡片刻去掉孢子表面杂质,蒸馏水漂洗数次。将孢子转入直径3.0 cm培养皿,移入超净工作台内,加几滴5%氯铵T-0.04%链霉素-吐温20液,表面消毒15 min,无菌水漂洗数次。每个培养皿正方形接种4个孢子,于恒温培养箱内(25±0.5)℃暗培养20 d。

#### 1.2.5 测定方法

在 $(25 \pm 0.5)$  °C暗培养20 d后,于体视显微镜下观察并按萌发率(%) = (萌发孢子数/总孢子数)  $\times 100\%$ 计算AM真菌孢子萌发率。AM真菌菌丝长度根据(张勇等,2003)方法测定。澳洲坚果黄酮类物质含量按(张勇等,2004)方法进行测定。

### 1.3 数据处理

试验数据用本试验室自行编制的统计软件进行多重方差分析,数据的变异幅度用标准误差表示;用MS-DOS-STATGRAF软件进行相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 甲醇溶提物对AM真菌孢子萌发的影响

试验结果表明,澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对AM真菌孢子萌发有显著的促进作用,且随浓度的升高孢子萌发率有增加的趋势。由图1和图2可知甲醇溶提物对*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita*

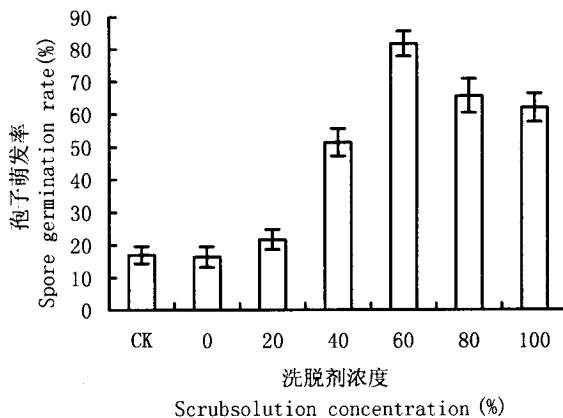


图1 澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对*Glomus mosseae* 孢子萌发的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of *Macadamia integrifolia* flavonoid on spore germination of *Glomus mosseae*

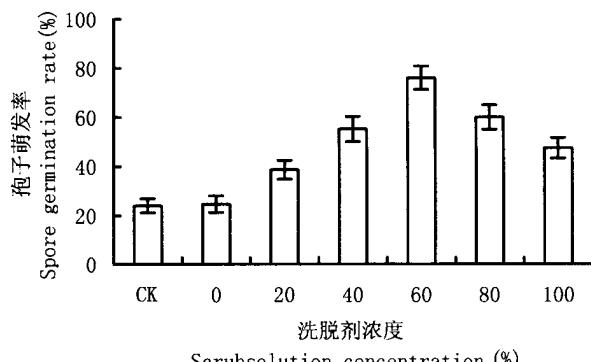


图2 澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对*Gigaspora margarita* 孢子萌发的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of *Macadamia integrifolia* flavonoid on spore germination of *Gigaspora margarita*

孢子萌发有显著的促进作用,其孢子萌发率均显著高于对照(CK)。当洗脱剂浓度为60%时,*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita* 孢子的萌发率均达到最高,分别为81.7%和76.0%。但是,随着洗脱剂浓度的进一步升高,孢子萌发率反而下降,洗脱剂浓度达100%时,孢子萌发率低于65%。洗脱剂浓度为0即以蒸馏水为洗脱剂时,孢子萌发率与对照(CK)相比无显著变化。

### 2.2 甲醇溶提物对AM真菌孢子菌丝生长的影响

在加有澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物的培养基上离体培养*Glomus mosseae* 和 *Gigaspora margarita* 孢子3周后观察菌丝生长情况,结果如图3和图4所示。澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对AM真菌孢子的菌丝生长有显著的促进作用,其菌丝长度均显著长于对照(CK)。随洗脱剂浓度的升高,菌丝生长呈先增强后减弱趋势,洗脱剂浓度为60%时菌丝长度达最长,*Glomus mosseae* 为31.2 mm, *Gigaspora margarita* 为28.0 mm。但当洗脱剂浓度继续升高时菌丝生长反

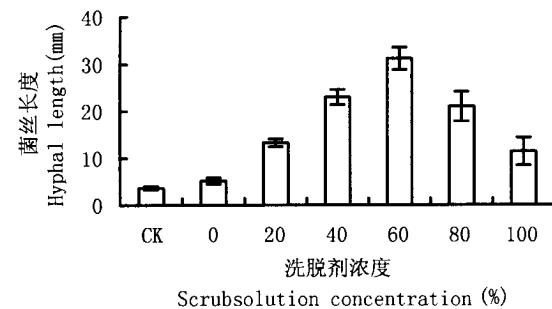


图3 澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对*Glomus mosseae* 菌丝生长的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of *Macadamia integrifolia* flavonoid on hyphal growth of *Glomus mosseae*

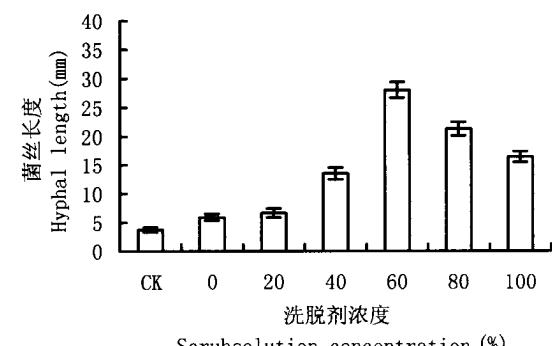


图4 澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对*Gigaspora margarita* 菌丝生长的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of *Macadamia integrifolia* flavonoid on hyphal growth of *Gigaspora margarita*

而有下降趋势, 洗脱剂浓度为 100% 时菌丝长度显著降低。浓度为 20% 时, 对 *Glomus mosseae* 菌丝生长有一定促进作用, 但对 *Gigaspora margarita* 无明显作用。洗脱剂浓度为 0 时与对照(CK)相比, 菌丝生长的促进作用不明显。

### 2.3 不同浓度甲醇溶提物中黄酮类物质的含量

澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物中含有丰富的黄酮类物质, 不同浓度甲醇洗脱剂中澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物的黄酮类物质含量变化规律如表 1 所示。除甲醇洗脱剂浓度为 20% 时澳洲坚果根系溶提物的黄酮类物质含量与甲醇浓度为 0 相比差异不明显外, 随洗脱剂浓度的升高黄酮类物质含量有明显的递增趋势, 且均显著高于 0(黄酮类物质含量为 2.56%)。当浓度为 60% 时, 澳洲坚果黄酮类物质含量达最高

(19.26%), 但随后黄酮类物质含量随洗脱剂浓度的升高而呈下降趋势, 甲醇浓度为 100% 时, 黄酮类物质含量明显低于 80% 的含量。

### 2.4 黄酮类物质含量与 AM 真菌孢子生长发育的关系

通过澳洲坚果根系不同浓度甲醇溶提物中黄酮类物质含量与 AM 真菌孢子生长发育的相关性分析(表 2)可知, 黄酮类物质含量与 AM 真菌孢子萌发率、菌丝长度存在正相关关系, 相关系数都高于 0.95, 达极显著水平。可见, 澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物中的黄酮类物质与 AM 真菌孢子生长发育有关, 其含量与 AM 真菌孢子生长发育呈显著正相关, 即澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物中黄酮类物质含量越高, AM 真菌孢子的生长发育越好。

表 1 洗脱剂浓度与黄酮类物质含量的关系

Table 1 Correlation between flavonoid content and scrubsolution concentration

洗脱剂浓度 Scrubsolution concentration (%)	0	20	40	60	80	100
黄酮类物质含量 Flavonoid content (%)	2.56 ± 0.113 <sup>1)d2)</sup>	4.87 ± 0.368 <sup>d</sup>	14.69 ± 0.426 <sup>c</sup>	19.26 ± 0.673 <sup>b</sup>	16.89 ± 0.379 <sup>a</sup>	13.9 ± 0.358 <sup>b</sup>

1): 平均值 ± 标准误差 Mean ± SE 2): 邓肯氏多重比较 Duncan's new multiple range test ( $p < 0.05$ )

表 2 黄酮类物质含量与 AM 真菌孢子生长发育相关性分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis between the flavonoids content and spore germination rate and hyphal length of *Glomus mosseae* and *Gigaspora margarita*

项目 Item	<i>Glomus mosseae</i>		<i>Gigaspora margarita</i>	
	相关方程 Correlative model	相关系数 Correlative coefficient	相关方程 Correlative model	相关系数 Correlative coefficient
黄酮类物质含量与孢子萌发率 Flavonoids content and spore germination rate	$y = 2.676x + 13.594$ 7	$r = 0.984$ 5 **	$y = 4.350$ 4x + 6.369 1	$r = 0.978$ 3 **
黄酮类物质含量与菌丝长度 Flavonoids content and hyphal length	$y = 1.892x + 5.243$ 6	$r = 0.963$ 9 **	$y = 1.169$ 0x + 3.146 2	$r = 0.990$ 1 **

\*\* :  $p < 0.01$

## 3 讨论

许多研究已经发现, 植物的根提取物对 AM 真菌孢子的生长发育有一定影响。在离体培养实验中发现, 根提取物能促进孢子的萌发和菌丝的生长(Bécard & Fortin, 1988), 根提取物对植物根在离体条件下的菌根形成具有正效应(张勇等, 2003)。宿主植物根系中黄酮类物质与 AM 真菌孢子的生长发育及菌根的形成密切相关(张勇等, 2004)。本试验通过研究不同浓度洗脱剂的澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物与 AM 真菌孢子生长发育的关系, 发现澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物对离体条件下 AM 真菌孢子生长发育有明显的促进作用, 能显著提高孢子萌发率, 增加菌

丝生长长度。而且, 其促进作用的强弱与甲醇溶提物的浓度有关, 在一定浓度范围内, 甲醇浓度越高, AM 真菌的孢子萌发率越高, 菌丝生长越强。

AM 真菌是植物的共生有益真菌, 能够增强植物根系的活力, 促进植物对矿质营养元素(尤其是磷元素)和水分的吸收, 促进植物生长, 增强植物抗逆能力, 是降低生产投入、保持水土、维护生态平衡的重要微生物(梁宇等, 2002)。因此, 在离体条件下大规模生产 AM 真菌菌剂对农业可持续发展战略有重要意义。但是, AM 真菌是专性活体营养微生物, 目前还没有掌握在无宿主植物存在的离体纯培养中使其完成整个生活史的技术(杨晓红等, 2004)。澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物为 AM 真菌孢子的离体培养

引入了黄酮类物质,且可以促进AM真菌的孢子萌发和菌丝生长,如果其还能进一步促进AM真菌孢子在离体条件下完成生活史,则为AM真菌孢子的离体培养及进一步开发高纯度、无污染、低成本的AM真菌菌剂提供了一种重要的生长促进物质。因此,澳洲坚果根系黄酮类物质对离体条件下AM真菌孢子生长发育的影响还有待深入研究。另外,澳洲坚果根系甲醇溶提物中是否还含有其它对AM真菌孢子生长发育有重要作用的生长促进物质也有待进一步实验验证。

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