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锰胁迫对甘蔗幼苗缺铁和失绿的影响

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摘要: 近年来, 甘蔗主产区的甘蔗幼苗出现严重的缺铁失绿问题, 影响了我国甘蔗生产及食糖安全。为了揭示锰诱导甘蔗幼苗缺铁失绿机制, 该研究采用水培试验法, 对过多锰诱导的甘蔗幼叶失绿及其与铁素营养的关系进行了探讨。结果表明: 过多锰胁迫下随着甘蔗中锰含量的增加, 幼叶明显失绿。250、500、750 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 处理 10 d 后, 幼叶中的叶绿素含量分别从对照处理的 $1.71 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ FW 下降至 $0.86, 0.85, 0.64 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ FW。过多锰抑制甘蔗对铁的吸收, 每株植株对铁吸收量($3.22 \sim 4.40 \text{ mg}$)显著减少。幼叶中铁含量($116.8 \sim 128.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ DW)也随着锰处理浓度的增加而显著降低。250~750 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 处理的甘蔗幼叶中铁的含量仅相当于对照处理的 $89.4\% \sim 81.2\%$ 。相反, 锰处理后根和茎中铁的含量却显著增加。锰胁迫下幼叶中活性铁含量和活性铁与全铁比值($0.14 \sim 0.21$)也显著降低。高锰胁迫下, 幼叶中的活性铁含量($4.1 \sim 6.9 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ FW)相当于对照处理的 $25.5\% \sim 55.2\%$ 。相关分析结果显示, 锰胁迫下的甘蔗叶片中活性铁含量与叶绿素含量呈显著的正相关; 锰处理后幼叶中活性铁与锰含量的比值从对照的 0.71 下降至 0.04~0.01。这说明过多的锰可诱导甘蔗幼叶失绿, 而失绿与过多的锰胁迫下甘蔗对铁的吸收、运输受阻及铁的钝化有关。

关键词: 甘蔗; 失绿; 锰; 铁

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Impact of manganese stress on chlorosis and iron-deficiency in sugarcane seedlings

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Abstract: The main sugarcane production areas of China have been suffered from sugarcane seedlings chlorosis for several years, which affected sugarcane production and threatened sugar security of China. Manganese (Mn)-induced chlorosis and its relationship to iron nutrition in sugarcane seedlings were investigated by hydroponic experiments to elucidate mechanisms for the chlorosis in plants. The results indicated that a significant chlorosis symptom was exhibited on young leaves of sugarcane seedlings with the increase of Mn content in sugarcane under excessive Mn stress. Chlorophyll content in young leaves decreased from $1.71 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ FW (control) to $0.86, 0.85, 0.64 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ FW, respectively, after the sugarcane seedlings were exposed to 250, 500 or 750 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Mn solution for 10 d. Excess Mn inhibited iron (Fe) acquisition by sugarcane seedlings, which resulted in significant decrease in Fe acquisition rate ($3.22 \sim 4.40 \text{ mg per plant}$). Fe content ($116.8 \sim 128.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ DW) in young leaves decreased significantly with the increase of Mn-treatment concentration. After the treatment with 250~750 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Mn, Fe content in the leaves was equal to $89.4\% \sim 81.2\%$ of that in control. On the contrary, excess Mn resulted in significant increase in Fe con-

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tent in roots and stems. Moreover, both active iron content [Fe (H)] and the ratio of Fe (H) to total Fe (0.14—0.21) in young leaves under Mn stress declined significantly. Active iron content [Fe (H), 4.1—6.9 mg · kg⁻¹ FW] in the leaves was equated to only 25.5%—55.2% of that in control. The results of correlation analysis showed that chlorophyll content was positive related to Fe (H) in the leaves under Mn stress. On the other hand, the ratio of Fe (H) to total Mn in young leaves after the treatment with Mn declined to 0.04—0.01 while that in control was 0.71. These results indicated that excessive Mn could induce the chlorosis in sugarcane seedlings, and the inhibition of acquisition, transportation and activation of Fe by Mn are involved in the induction of the chlorosis.

Key words: sugarcane; chlorosis; manganese; iron

甘蔗(*Saccharum officinarum*)是我国制糖工业最主要的原料,而广西是我国最大的蔗糖生产基地,甘蔗种植面积和产糖量均占全国的比例在60%以上。广西甘蔗产业的健康发展,对我国食糖的有效供给和国家食糖安全起到举足轻重的作用(李杨瑞等,2010)。然而,近年来在广西甘蔗主产区酸性土壤上出现严重的甘蔗幼苗失绿的现象(龙光霞等,2011;唐仕云等,2009)。甘蔗幼苗失绿的解决对于我国甘蔗产业的健康发展意义重大。

揭示甘蔗幼苗失绿机理是失绿问题解决的基础。我们在前期研究中发现,强酸性土壤中甘蔗幼苗失绿由过多的锰引起(龙光霞等,2011)。过多的锰抑制叶绿素合成,阻碍光合作用,增加活性氧积累,破坏体内激素,扰乱营养元素失衡,进而诱发叶片失绿、阻碍植物生长(尹文彦等,2011;严炜等,2010;臧小平,1999;Führs *et al.*, 2010)。过多的锰诱导幼叶缺铁失绿现象已在菠萝(*Ananas comosus*)、大麦(*Hordeum vulgare*)、水稻(*Oryza sativa*)先后被发现(何勇强等,1996;黎晓峰等,1996;Alam *et al.*, 2001)。然而,过多的锰对甘蔗幼苗失绿的诱导及相关机制的研究至今尚未见有报道。本文对锰胁迫下甘蔗幼叶叶绿素含量、植株的铁素营养及其与幼叶失绿的关系进行了探讨,旨在为揭示过多的锰诱导甘蔗幼苗失绿的机制及酸性土壤中甘蔗幼苗失绿问题的解决提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 幼苗培养

甘蔗(新台糖22)种茎经饱和Ca(OH)₂溶液浸泡8~12 h后置于育苗基质中催芽。出苗并长出2片真叶后,挑选长势一致的幼苗移植于4.8 L的黑色塑料布包裹的塑料桶中在人工温室中培养。培养室光照强度为8 000 lx,每天光照/黑暗时间为14 h/10 h,温度25 ℃。培养溶液为1 mmol · L⁻¹CaCl₂

溶液,每隔3 d更换培养液,每1 h通气15 min。1周后以1/5 Hoagland营养液预培养幼苗。培养液中含5 μmol · L⁻¹ EDTA-Fe、1 μmol · L⁻¹ MnCl₂。

1.2 锰处理

预培养1周后的幼苗,分别浸入至添加0、250、500、750 μmol · L⁻¹ MnCl₂的1/5 Hoagland营养液,以0.1 mol · L⁻¹ HCl调至pH值4.5。基础培养液含1 μmol · L⁻¹ Mn。每隔2 d更换营养液一次。每个处理3次重复。处理24 d后收获植株,称重,分析幼叶(+2叶及以上叶)叶绿素、活性铁、Mn含量。样品烘干后,分别测定根、茎、叶中的锰、铁含量,计算植株对铁的吸收量。培养34 d后观察叶色,拍照对照及Mn(750 μmol · L⁻¹)处理植株。

1.3 分析方法

铁、锰含量的测定-红外消煮(HNO₃、HClO₄百分浓度比为5:2)-原子吸收分光光度法(ZEEnit 700P,德国耶拿公司)(文建成等,2010);叶绿素一分光光度法(吴凯朝等,2011)。

1.4 统计分析

用Duncan新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 过多的锰诱导甘蔗幼叶失绿

250、500、750 μmol · L⁻¹ Mn处理24 d后甘蔗幼叶中Mn含量显著增加(图1),分别达到对照处理(0 μmol · L⁻¹ Mn)的14.0、18.7、21.9倍。Mn处理后随着植株中Mn含量的增加,幼叶叶色褪淡,叶绿素含量显著降低。而且,随着锰处理浓度的升高和处理时间的延长而加重。锰处理10 d后,幼叶中叶绿素含量已有降低的趋势。250、500、750 μmol · L⁻¹ 锰处理的叶绿素含量仅为(0.86±0.04)、(0.85±0.09)、(0.64±0.10) mg · g⁻¹ FW,分别相当于对照(1.71±0.05) mg · g⁻¹ FW的50.4%、49.9%、37.5%(图2)。锰处理34 d后,甘蔗幼叶叶色进一步褪淡,

+1~+2叶的叶片明显黄化(图3),脉间失绿,叶脉保持绿色。可见,过多的锰诱导甘蔗幼叶失绿。

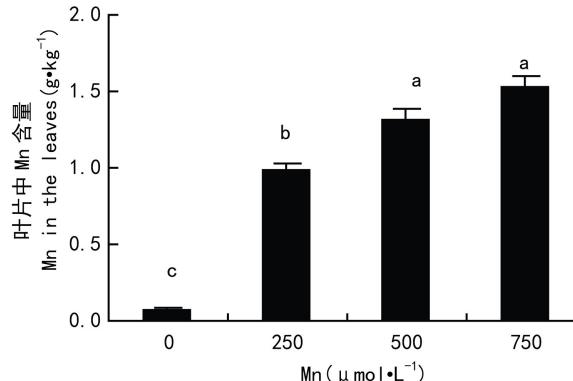


图1 锰(Mn)胁迫下甘蔗幼叶中的锰含量
不同字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$),下同。

Fig. 1 Mn content in young leaves of the sugarcane under excess stress. Columns with different letters are significantly different at $P<0.05$ level, the same below.

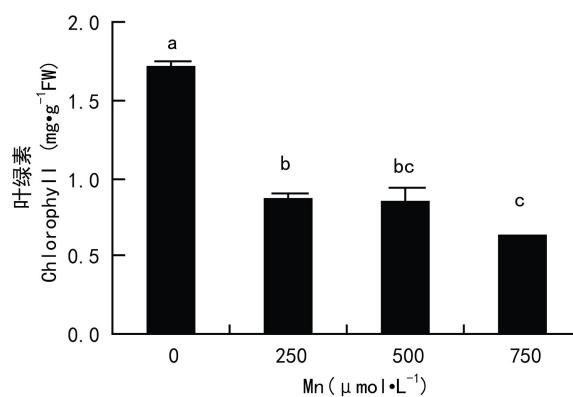


图2 过多的锰对幼叶叶绿素含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of excessive Mn on chlorophyll in young leaves

2.2 锰对甘蔗铁吸收和分布的影响

过多的Mn显著抑制甘蔗对铁的吸收(图4)。由图4可知,250、500 μmol·L⁻¹锰处理24 d后,甘蔗铁的吸收量每株分别为(4.40±0.45)、(3.98±0.45) mg,与对照(4.86±0.57) mg相比每株少0.46、0.88 mg。锰处理浓度增加至750 μmol·L⁻¹后,每株植株铁吸收量(3.22±0.03) mg显著低于对照处理。

锰胁迫环境下,甘蔗根系和茎中铁的含量显著增加(表1)。从表1看出,250~750 μmol·L⁻¹锰处理后,根中铁含量增加至(260.0±7.30)~(290.0±5.73) mg·kg⁻¹ DW,而茎中铁含量增加至(108.7±5.41)~(132.8±5.70) mg·kg⁻¹ DW,分别比对照



图3 对照(CK)及锰处理后幼叶黄化的甘蔗(Mn)
Fig. 3 Sugarcane with chlorosis leaves after treatment with excessive Mn (Mn) or not(CK)

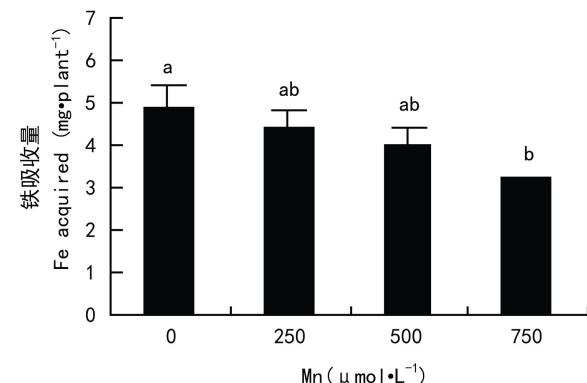


图4 锰对铁吸收的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of Mn on Fe aquisition.

表1 锰胁迫下甘蔗不同器官中铁含量(μmol·kg⁻¹ DW)

Table 1 Fe content in organs of sugarcane under Mn stress

Mn (μmol·L⁻¹)	根 Root	茎 Stem	老叶 Old leaf	幼叶 Young leaf
0	248.0±4.3d	107.5±1.5c	234.6±3.7a	143.9±1.9a
250	260.0±7.3c	108.7±5.4c	229.6±5.6a	128.6±3.1b
500	271.9±7.7b	117.4±5.2b	189.2±2.3b	125.1±5.4b
750	290.0±5.7a	132.8±5.7a	152.4±5.0c	116.8±3.5c

处理的高4.84%~16.94%和0.93%~23.15%。然而,Mn胁迫环境下,叶片中铁的含量均显著降低。250、500、750 μmol·L⁻¹锰处理后,幼叶中铁的含量分别下降至(128.6±3.13)、(125.1±5.44)、(116.8±3.48) mg·kg⁻¹ DW,均显著低于对照(143.9±1.90) mg·kg⁻¹。这说明过多的锰增加铁在根、茎中的沉积而减少铁在叶片中的分布。

2.3 过多的锰对幼叶铁活性的影响

过多锰胁迫下甘蔗幼叶活性铁的含量显著降

低,且有随着锰处理浓度增加而降低的趋势(图5)。250~500 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 锰处理后,幼叶中活性铁与铁含量之比 $\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Fe}$ 和对照处理的相当(表2)。当锰处理浓度增至750 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时, $\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Fe}$ (0.14±0.02)比值显著降低。这说明过多的锰不仅使甘蔗幼叶中活性铁含量降低,而且导致铁活性降低。在锰胁迫下甘蔗幼叶中的活性铁含量与叶绿素含量呈直线正相关(图6)。可见,过多锰胁迫下,甘蔗叶片失绿与叶片中活性铁含量减少密切相关。

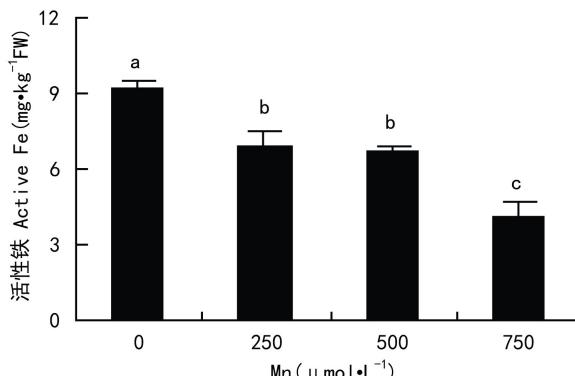


图5 过多的锰对甘蔗幼叶活性铁含量的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of excessive Mn on the content of active iron in younger leaves

表2 过多的锰对幼叶铁活性与全铁、锰比值的影响

Table 2 Effects of excessive Mn on $\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Fe}$ and $\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Mn}$ in younger leaves

比值 Ratio	Mn ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)			
	0	250	500	750
$\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Fe}$	0.21±0.01a	0.20±0.02a	0.20±0.01a	0.14±0.02b
$\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Mn}$	0.71±0.07a	0.04±0.00b	0.02±0.00b	0.01±0.00b

3 讨论与结论

本研究发现,过多的锰抑制甘蔗对铁的吸收,增加铁在甘蔗根系和茎中的沉积,减少铁向叶片的运输和累积,从而可诱导甘蔗幼叶失绿。锰胁迫下油菜根、茎、叶中的锰含量显著增加,而茎、叶中的铁含量显著降低(曾琦等,2004)。由于 Mn^{2+} 、 Fe^{2+} 离子半径相似、电价相同,锰铁的拮抗作用可能是 Mn 影响植物铁吸收的重要因素(臧小平,1999)。生长介质中过多的锰不仅减少水稻铁的吸收,还增加铁在水稻根系的沉积(黎晓峰等,1996)。过多的锰也增加棉花根系中铁的含量(张西科等,1994)。可见,在

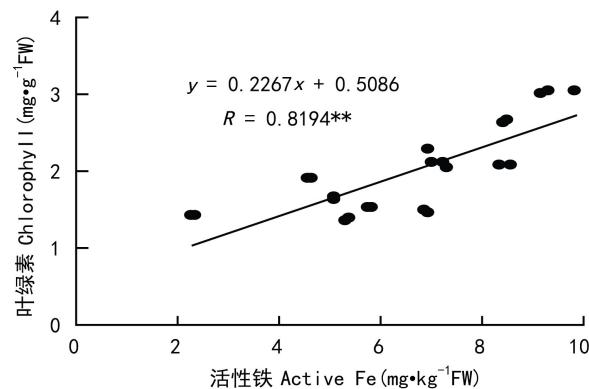


图6 叶绿素与幼叶活性铁含量的相关性

Fig. 6 Relationship between chlorophyll content and active Fe in the younger leaves

锰胁迫下,甘蔗幼苗铁吸收受阻及铁在根系中的沉积可能是甘蔗幼叶失绿的主要因素。

铁是叶绿素合成必需的营养元素。锰处理能降低水稻叶片活性铁水平(黎晓峰等,1996)。本研究表明,过多的锰胁迫下,甘蔗叶片中的铁含量显著降低,活性铁含量也显著减少。叶片中活性铁含量与叶绿素含量呈显著正相关。可见,过多的锰胁迫下幼叶失绿可能与叶片中铁含量及活性降低引起的叶绿素合成受阻有关。

植物正常生长发育需要维持体内正常的铁锰平衡,锰在植株体内的毒性取决于体内铁锰的比值,体内活性铁与全锰的比值能更好地反映这种关系(黎晓峰等,1996)。本研究表明,在过多的锰胁迫下,甘蔗幼叶活性铁与全锰含量的比值极显著降低,说明甘蔗幼叶中铁锰平衡被破坏。 $\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Mn}$ 的比值与铁素营养关系密切(黎晓峰等,1996)。本研究发现,锰胁迫导致甘蔗幼叶 $\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Mn}$ 的比值极显著降低。柑橘叶片 $\text{Fe(H)}/\text{Mn}$ 的比值与失绿的关系明显(黎晓峰等,1996)。可见,过多的锰胁迫下幼苗缺铁黄化可能与植株中铁锰平衡失调有关。由此可推断,增加铁的供应、调控植株的铁锰平衡是克服酸性土壤中锰过多引起的失绿问题的可能途径。

综上表明,生长介质中过多的锰会减少植株对铁的吸收和铁向叶片的运输,同时降低叶片中铁的含量和活性,引起植株中锰铁平衡失调,导致甘蔗幼叶缺铁失绿。

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