

# CO<sub>2</sub>激光与外源NO对低温胁迫小麦的防护效应\*

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**摘要** 以冬小麦‘小偃22号’为试验材料,研究了CO<sub>2</sub>激光与外源一氧化氮(NO)复合作用对低温胁迫(4℃)下小麦幼苗自由基双氧水(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)、超氧阴离子(O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>)浓度,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、过氧化物酶(POD)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)、一氧化氮合成酶(NOS)活性,一氧化氮(NO)及蛋白质含量,及幼苗生长发育的影响。结果表明:与单独低温胁迫相比,外源NO处理后低温胁迫和CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理后低温胁迫都显著降低了H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>和O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>浓度,提高了SOD、CAT、POD、APX、NOS活性,NO和蛋白质含量,促进幼苗生长发育。外源NO处理后再进行CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐射,虽然可以降低低温胁迫下幼苗H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>和O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>浓度,提高SOD、CAT、POD、APX、NOS活性及NO和蛋白质浓度,促进幼苗生长发育,但其保护效应明显低于外源NO处理后低温胁迫和CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理后低温胁迫的效果。上述结果说明,NO对低温胁迫的防护效应优于NO和CO<sub>2</sub>激光复合处理。因此,建议在农业生产中单独采用NO处理或者CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理,可以促进农作物对低温胁迫的抗性。

**关键词** 小麦 低温胁迫 CO<sub>2</sub>激光 NO 抗氧化酶活性 自由基

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## Enhancing effects of laser and exogenous nitric oxide on chilling tolerance of wheat seedling

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**Abstract** Chilling stress, one of the most important limiting environmental factors, delays plants growth and development and reduces crops yield. The mechanisms of chilling stress is cell membrane damaged by chilling injury, which causes reactive oxygen species (ROS) overproduction such as superoxide (O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>), hydroxyl radicals (•OH) and hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). ROS is a cytotoxic compound and a mediator for the induction of stress tolerance. To protect cellular and organelle membranes from ROS damage, plants have evolved various enzymatic and non-enzymatic defense mechanisms for detoxifying free radicals and reducing oxidative stress. The antioxidant enzymes include superoxide dismutase (SOD), ascorbate peroxidase (APX), glutathione reductase (GR), catalase (CAT), peroxidases (POD), etc. Non-enzymatic antioxidants include glutathione, ascorbate, etc. In agriculture, scientists have attempted to seek some effective external physical ways to help plants eliminate the overproduction of ROS and enhance plant tolerance to environmental stress. Our previous studies also showed that CO<sub>2</sub> laser irradiation could enhance chilling tolerance by increasing the activities of nitric oxide synthase (NOS), CAT, POD, SOD and the concentrations of NO and glutathione. However, little is known about effects of laser and exogenous nitric oxide on chilling tolerance of wheat seedling. To determine the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> laser and exogenous nitric oxide on chilling tolerance of wheat seedling, seeds were exposed to different treatments and some physiological and biochemical parameters measured in 7-day-old seedlings. The results showed that compared with chilling stress (CS), wheat seedling subjected to sodium nitroprusside (SNP) and then followed by chilling stress (SNP+CS), decreased the concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> and at the same time increased the activities of SOD, APX, GR, CAT, POD and NOS, and also increased the concentrations of NO and protein and the lengths of roots and shoots. Moreover, CO<sub>2</sub> laser treatment followed by

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chilling stress (LR+CS) resulted in significant decrease in the concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, and increased activities of SOD, CAT, POD, APX GR, NOS and the concentrations of NO and protein and the lengths of roots and shoots. When wheat seedling was subjected to SNP and CO<sub>2</sub> laser followed by chilling stress (SNP+LR+CS), the concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> was higher and the above mentioned enzymes and seedling growth lower than that of SNP+CS. The results showed that SNP+LR had identical positive effects on enhancing chilling tolerance in wheat seedling. However, the effect of SNP+LR was less than that of SNP treatment. The results suggested that SNP and laser enhanced wheat seedling tolerance and recommended for application alone in agriculture.

**Keywords** Wheat; Chilling stress; CO<sub>2</sub> Laser; NO; Antioxidase activity; Free radical

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高温和低温胁迫对植物生长发育、生理生化代谢以及细胞结构均造成严重的影响, 胁迫下植物体内活性氧(ROS)动态平衡被打破, 导致产生过量ROS分子, 从而引起膜脂、蛋白质和核酸氧化损伤, 导致细胞衰老、死亡<sup>[1]</sup>。温度胁迫还能够影响核酸和蛋白质的构象<sup>[2-4]</sup>, 抑制光合作用、损害天然光系统Ⅱ的释氧中心(oxygen evolving complex, OEC)<sup>[5]</sup>, 降低核酮糖二磷酸羧化酶(Rubisco)活性<sup>[6]</sup>, 导致类囊体膜解聚<sup>[7]</sup>。因此, 低温胁迫是影响农作物产量的主要限制因子。全球每年因低温伤害造成的农作物损失高达数千亿元<sup>[8]</sup>。因此, 如何应对因环境变化引起的低温胁迫对农业生产的负面影响是农业生态科学的关键问题之一。

与普通光源相比, 激光具有极高的辐射能流, 高的功率密度, 优良的相干性, 单色性、方向性好<sup>[9]</sup>。目前激光被广泛应用于农业及生物学领域<sup>[10-11]</sup>。大量研究证明, 激光对植物有一定的生长调节效应。如CO<sub>2</sub>激光能促进种子萌发<sup>[12]</sup>, 提高幼苗酶活性及叶绿素含量<sup>[13]</sup>, 促进幼苗生长发育和生理生化代谢<sup>[14]</sup>, 显著提高农作物抗逆境能力<sup>[15]</sup>。最近, Chen等<sup>[15]</sup>发现CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐射小麦种子能显著提高幼苗对冷冻伤害的抵抗能力, 与对照相比, 低温降低了小麦超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、过氧化物酶(POD)、一氧化氮合成酶(NOS)活性, 降低了谷胱甘肽和一氧化氮(NO)含量, CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理后再经低温胁迫, 可显著提高小麦的SOD、CAT、POD、NOS活性, 提高谷胱甘肽和NO含量和生物光子辐射强度, 从而降低丙二醛(MDA)和氧化型谷胱甘肽含量, 促进低温胁迫下小麦幼苗生长。

一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)是生物体内一种广泛存在的信号传导分子<sup>[16]</sup>, 植物可以通过一氧化氮合成酶(NOS)、硝酸还原酶(NR)或者非酶促反应等途径合成NO<sup>[17]</sup>, 其生物学功能是调节植物的生长发育, 调节植物对逆境胁迫的应答响应。外源NO处理能提高植物对盐胁迫<sup>[18]</sup>、干旱胁迫<sup>[19]</sup>、紫外胁迫<sup>[20]</sup>、重金属胁迫<sup>[21]</sup>等适应能力, 提高植物抗逆境能力。然而外源NO与激光复合作用是否能提高农作物对

低温胁迫的适应能力, 这个问题尚不清楚。为此, 本研究采用外源NO和CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理小麦种子, 研究小麦苗期生理生化变化规律, 旨在探讨外源NO和CO<sub>2</sub>激光对低温胁迫下小麦幼苗的防护效应及机制, 为NO和激光在农业生产上的应用提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

以小麦(*Triticum aestivum* L., ‘小偃22号’)为试验材料, 种子购于杨凌种子公司。NO供体硝普钠(亚硝基铁氰化钠, sodium nitroprusside, SNP, 购自Sigma公司)浓度为50 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>(预试验发现50 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>浓度对小麦生长发育具有显著促进效应)。CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐照处理时间为6 min, CO<sub>2</sub>激光波长10 600 nm, 射束直径6 mm, 辐照功率密度20 mW·mm<sup>-2</sup>。

挑选大小均匀的种子, 流水清洗干净, 0.05%的升汞表面消毒10 min。无菌水冲洗3~5遍, 灭菌滤纸吸干表面水分, 种子随机分为4组: 蒸馏水浸种后低温(4 °C)胁迫处理组(CS); 50 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>SNP溶液浸种后低温胁迫处理组(SNP+CS); 50 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>SNP溶液浸种后CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐照处理组(SNP+LR); 50 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>SNP溶液浸种后CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐照, 然后低温胁迫处理组(SNP+LR+CS)。每个处理组设置3个重复。由于前期研究工作已经证明了低温胁迫对小麦正常生长的负效应以及CO<sub>2</sub>激光对缓解小麦低温胁迫的正防护效应<sup>[15]</sup>, 故本研究设置CS组为对照组。将种子播种于铺有2层滤纸的培养皿内, 每皿90粒, 置25 °C人工气候箱萌发, 8 h光照, 4 d后将CS、SNP+CS、SNP+LR+CS处理组幼苗放置于4 °C培养箱进行低温胁迫24 h, 低温胁迫结束后, 25 °C缓解24 h。

取7日龄小麦幼苗进行生理生化测定。每个处理组随机选取30株幼苗, 采用直尺测量株高和根长, 分别采用Lin等<sup>[22]</sup>、张志良等<sup>[23]</sup>的方法测定H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>、O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>含量, 采用文献[24-27]的方法测定SOD、CAT、POD、APX和GR活性, 采用Murphy和Noack<sup>[28]</sup>的方法测定NOS活性和NO含量, 采用Bradford<sup>[29]</sup>的方法测定可溶性蛋白含量。

数据处理与分析采用Excel软件和SPSS 16.0软件进行。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同处理对小麦幼苗活性氧(ROS)浓度的影响

ROS 浓度升高是小麦幼苗遭受低温胁迫的重要特征之一<sup>[15]</sup>。图 1 为不同处理下小麦幼苗体内  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  和  $\text{O}_2^-$  浓度的变化情况。从图 1 可以看出, 与低温胁迫组相比(CS), 外源 NO 预处理后经历低温胁迫(SNP+CS)、外源 NO 预处理后经历  $\text{CO}_2$  激光辐照(SNP+LR)、外源 NO 预处理后经历  $\text{CO}_2$  激光辐照再经过低温胁迫处理(SNP+LR+CS), 小麦幼苗体内  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  和  $\text{O}_2^-$  浓度均显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  浓度分别降低 20.3%、26.4% 和 13.5%,  $\text{O}_2^-$  浓度分别降低 12.0%、24.0% 和 20.0%。

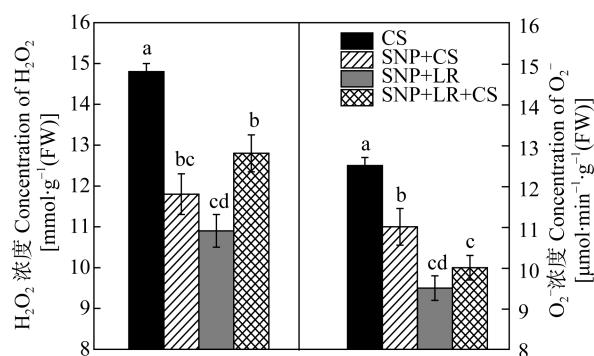


图 1 不同处理对小麦幼苗叶片  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  和  $\text{O}_2^-$  浓度的影响

Fig. 1 Influence of different treatments on  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2^-$  concentrations in wheat seedling leaves

CS: 4 °C 低温; SNP+CS: 50  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  SNP 与低温复合处理; SNP+LR: 50  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  SNP 与  $\text{CO}_2$  激光复合处理; SNP+LR+CS: 50  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  SNP 与  $\text{CO}_2$  激光、低温复合处理。下同。CS: chilling stress of 4 °C; SNP+CS: 50  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  SNP and chilling stress of 4 °C; SNP+LR: 50  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  SNP and  $\text{CO}_2$  laser irradiation; SNP+LR+CS: 50  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  SNP combined with  $\text{CO}_2$  laser irradiation and chilling stress of 4 °C. The same below.

### 2.2 不同处理对小麦幼苗抗氧化酶活性的影响

POD、APX、SOD、CAT 和 GR 等抗氧化酶组成了植物细胞内的酶促防御系统, 其生物学功能是清除自由基, 保护植物免受自由基损伤<sup>[15]</sup>。从图 2 可知, 与低温胁迫相比, 不同处理均能显著提高小麦幼苗 SOD、GR、CAT、APX 和 POD 活性。外源 NO 预处理后遭受低温胁迫(SNP+CS)小麦幼苗 SOD、GR、CAT、APX 和 POD 活性分别比对照(CS)处理提高 27.3%、57.8%、23.3%、42.4% 和 18.2%, 外源 NO 处理后经  $\text{CO}_2$  激光辐照(SNP+LR), 小麦幼苗 SOD、GR、CAT、APX 和 POD 活性分别提高 48.5%、113.3%、41.7%、60.0% 和 39.5%, 外源 NO 处理后经  $\text{CO}_2$  激光辐照, 然后经历低温胁迫(SNP+LR+CS), 小麦幼苗 SOD、GR、CAT、APX 和 POD 活性分别提高 15.2%、47.8%、10.0%、38.2% 和 11.6%。

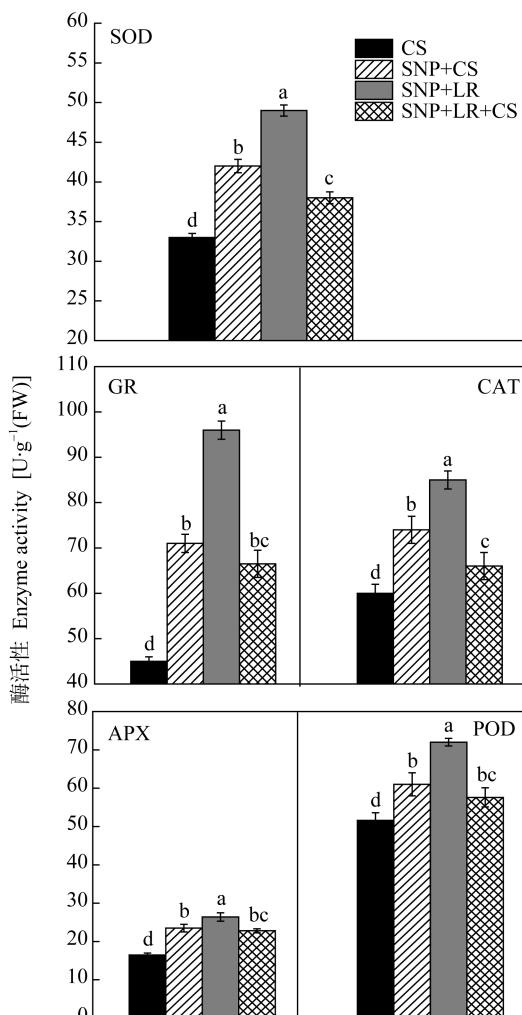


图 2 不同处理对小麦幼苗叶片抗氧化酶活性的影响

Fig. 2 Influence of different treatments on antioxidant enzyme activities in wheat seedling leaves

### 2.3 不同处理对小麦幼苗 NOS 活性和 NO 浓度的影响

从图 3 可以看出, 不同处理组 NOS 活性与 NO 浓度的变化趋势相似。与对照(CS)相比, 经外源 NO 处理后低温胁迫下的小麦幼苗 NOS 活性和 NO 浓度分别提高 37.6% 和 43.5%, 外源 NO 预处理后  $\text{CO}_2$  激

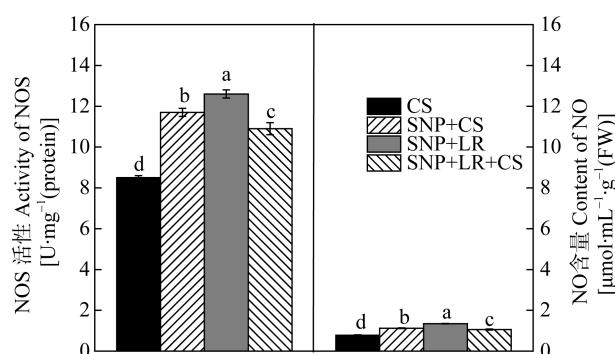


图 3 不同处理对小麦幼苗叶片 NOS 活性和 NO 浓度的影响

Fig. 3 Influence of different treatments on NOS activity and NO concentration of wheat seedling leaves

光处理, NOS活性和NO浓度分别提高48.2%和56.6%, 外源NO预处理后CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理遭受低温胁迫, NOS活性和NO浓度分别提高28.2%和28.2%。

#### 2.4 不同处理对小麦幼苗生长的影响

从图4可以看出, 外源NO预处理再经低温胁迫, 小麦抗低温胁迫能力显著增强, 地上和地下可溶性蛋白含量、株高和根长与低温胁迫相比均有显著的提高, 与对照(CS)相比分别增长29.8%、13.8%、23.4%和33.9%。CO<sub>2</sub>激光预处理后再经低温胁迫, 地上和地下部分蛋白质、株高和根长提高42.4%、26.4%、43.7%和54.8%。NO与CO<sub>2</sub>激光复合处理后低温胁迫, 幼苗地上和地下部分蛋白质、株高和根长比低温胁迫分别提高20.8%、10.3%、31.3%和41.9%。

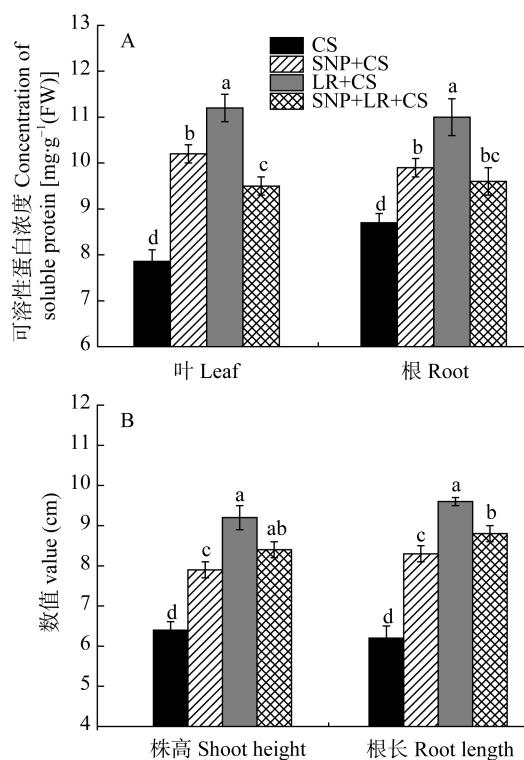


图4 不同处理对小麦幼苗可溶性蛋白含量(A)、株高和根长(B)的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of different treatments on soluble protein content (A) and root length and shoot height (B) of wheat seedling

### 3 讨论

低温胁迫是许多温带农作物正常生长的主要限制因子, 因此提高农作物的适应低温环境, 抗冻能力(提高低温应答基因的表达)一直是科学家关注的科学问题<sup>[30]</sup>。低温胁迫后植物体内的ROS代谢就会失调, 导致植物体内产生O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>、·OH、H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>等过量的自由基, 体内ROS积累, 植物的膜结构与功能就会受到损伤。植物在长期的进化过程中形成了清除自由基的抗氧化机制, 主要包括酶类和非酶类。SOD、GR、CAT、APX和POD为主要的抗氧化酶, 具有

很强的清除自由基功能。低温胁迫引起植物细胞膜的流动性降低, 体内产生多量的自由基, 降低抗氧化酶活性。本研究表明低温胁迫导致ROS显著增多, 与单独低温胁迫相比, 外源NO预处理后经低温胁迫(SNP+CS)小麦幼苗自由基浓度(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>和O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>)显著降低, SOD、GR、CAT、APX和POD活性显著升高; 外源NO预处理后经CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐照(SNP+LR), 小麦幼苗H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>和O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>浓度低于SNP+CS组, SOD、GR、CAT、APX和POD活性显著高于SNP+CS, 如果外源NO预处理后经CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐照后再经低温胁迫处理(SNP+LR+CS), SOD、GR、CAT、APX和POD活性显著低于SNP+CS组, 这说明外源NO预处理能显著提高农作物对低温胁迫的抗性; 虽然NO预处理后经CO<sub>2</sub>激光辐照也显著提高5种抗氧化酶活性, 但效果不如NO处理, 在农业生产上不宜复合施用。

低温胁迫引起植物最明显的生理变化是水分的丢失, 当温度下降到一定程度时, 细胞膜的流动性降低, 通透性增加, 使细胞内的渗透压失衡, 而渗透调节主要是维持细胞正常渗透压, 防止细胞过度失水。可溶性蛋白质是亲水性较强的胶体物质, 能够增加细胞的保水能力, 提高植物抗寒性。本研究结果表明, 小麦幼苗不同处理组之间地上、地下部分可溶性蛋白的变化趋势一致, 经外源NO处理的幼苗低温胁迫下可溶性蛋白含量较低温胁迫有明显提高, 外源NO复合CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理较低温胁迫也有所增加但幅度不如单独外源NO明显, 说明单独外源NO处理能显著提高幼苗的抗寒性。

植物早期生长发育对外界环境变化十分敏感, 它是植物生理生化响应的最终结果。外界环境剧烈变化(热胁迫、低温胁迫、重金属胁迫等)会导致植物生长发育受到抑制, 影响植物生物量积累。外源NO预处理后经过低温胁迫, 小麦生长发育受低温胁迫的抑制效应明显缓解。综上生理生化指标来看, 单独外源NO处理小麦幼苗可提高小麦幼苗抗氧化酶活性, 降低低温胁迫对小麦幼苗的伤害, 提高抗寒能力, 显著改善小麦幼苗在低温胁迫下的生长状况。外源NO结合CO<sub>2</sub>激光处理可显著降低小麦幼苗O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>浓度, 缓解ROS的伤害, 明显提高小麦幼苗可溶性蛋白含量, 增强小麦幼苗抗寒能力, 但是效果不如NO处理。结合以前的研究, 在农业宜单独采用NO处理或激光处理, 可提高幼苗抗低温胁迫能力, 两者不宜复合应用。

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