

镉对离体叶片光合、呼吸强度及细胞膜透性的影响

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摘要 用镉处理离体的烟草叶片, 0.005mmol/L 镉处理就引起光合速率降低, 0.027mmol/L 镉处理引起叶绿素含量下降, 0.1mmol/L 镉处理引起膜透性增加, 随着处理浓度的增加及处理时间的延长, 光合速率、叶绿素含量下降程度增加, 膜受损程度也增加, 而呼吸速率则呈现出降低—增加—降低的变化。

关键词 镉处理 细胞膜透性 净光合速率 暗呼吸速率 叶绿素含量

重金属镉作为一种环境污染物^[1,2], 其对植物的危害已受到很多人的注意和研究^[3,4,5,6,7], 已有资料表明镉处理整体植株引起光合速率下降^[8,9,10]及膜透性增加^[11,12]。烟草是一种对镉吸收积累较强的作物^[13,14], 本文以离体的烟草叶片为实验材料, 研究镉处理后对其细胞质膜透性及光合、呼吸速率的影响, 为研究镉对植物的危害提供参考。

1 材料与方法

以盆栽于自然环境下二个月的烟草 (*Nicotiana tabacum*) 完全伸展的叶为实验材料。叶经洗净吸干水份后以内径 0.5cm 打孔器取叶 0.5 克, 浸入不同浓度镉液 (30mL) 中抽气使之下沉, 置室温暗处放 30 分钟, 再用重蒸水洗净后, 重新放入 30ml 重蒸水中 (同时做平行样测定镉含量)。经室温暗处放置 24 小时后, 用 DDS—11A 型电导仪测定外渗液电导率, 以可渗率代表电解质外渗程度, 用 WYX—402 型原子吸收分光光度计测定外渗液中 K^+ 含量。另外, 取完全伸展叶切成 2.5mm 见方的小块按上述方法处理放置室温暗处后, 经不同时间按李德耀等^[15,16]、李双须等^[18]方法测定叶片光合速率及暗呼吸速率, 测定时的反应液组成、pH 值、温度及测光合时所用的光源、光强与李双须等^[18]相同。叶绿素含量按 Arnon 法^[17]测定。

2 结果与分析

2.1 镉处理离体叶片对细胞膜透性的影响

经不同浓度镉处理后, 叶中电解质及 K^+ 外渗的变化结果表明 (图 1), 镉处理离体叶片引起细胞质膜完整度受损, 电解质及 K^+ 外漏增加。经 0.1mmol/L 镉浓度处理后, 电解质及 K^+ 外渗量增加 39% 及 31%, 而 5mmol/L 镉处理后, 电解质及 K^+ 外漏量分别增加 61% 及 60%。

离体叶片经镉处理引起膜透性增加，与镉作用于整体植株^[11,12]的效果一致。另从图1还可见，叶组织的膜受害程度与叶组织中镉含量成正比，镉含量越高，膜受损程度就越大。

2.2 镉处理离体叶片对光合、呼吸速率及叶绿素含量的影响

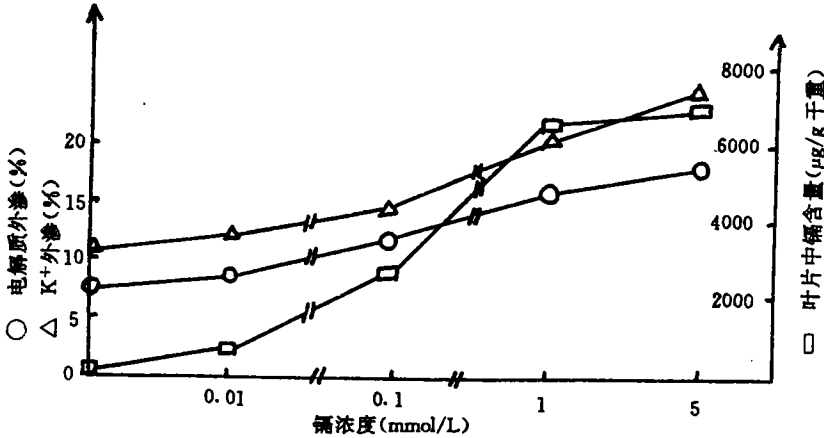


图1 烟草离体叶片受不同浓度镉处理后电解质及钾离子外渗变化与叶片中镉含量

长，净光合速率下降程度越大。图3表明镉处理也引起叶片叶绿素含量下降，且随镉浓度的增加和时间的延长，下降程度增大，但远不如光合速率下降程度大，这说明镉引起叶片光合速率下降的原因不是单一地破坏叶绿素。

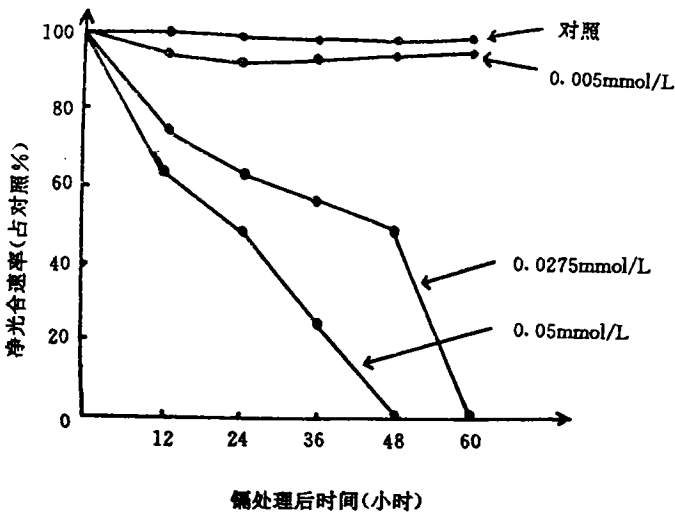


图2 镉对离体叶片光合速率的影响 (对照初值为 $350 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \cdot \text{dm}^{-2} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)

叶片经不同浓度的镉处理后，其光合及叶绿素含量的动态变化(图2、图3)表明，与对照相比，0.005mmol/L的镉处理对净光合速率无多大的影响，而经0.0275mmol/L镉处理24小时后，光合速率下降27%，60小时后降为零。浓度越大、时间越

经0.005及0.0275 mmol/L镉处理后，叶片暗呼吸速率先是下降，继而在24小时有一呼吸跃升，随后急速下降，而0.05mmol/L的镉处理未见上升值(图4)，说明在这种浓度下呼吸系统可能受到较严重的损害。连抗逆性反应(呼吸增强)也未能产生，并且在处理48小时后呼吸能力完全丧失。

叶片经镉处理后，叶内镉含量(图5)表明叶组织中镉含量是与镉处理液中镉浓度成正比的。

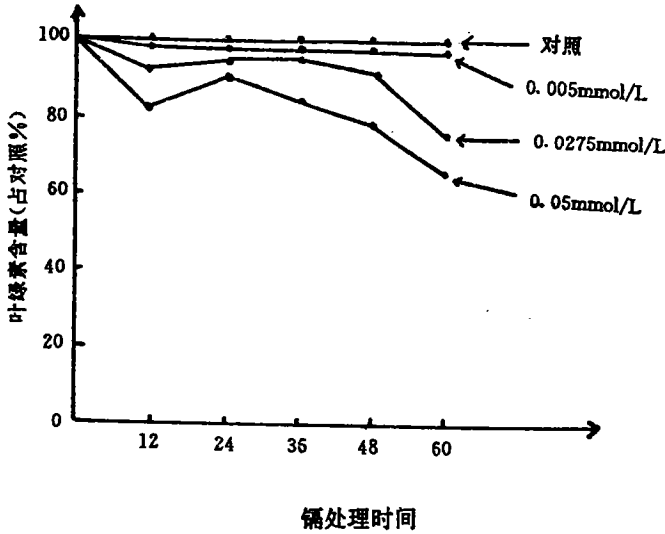


图3 镉对离体叶片叶绿素含量的影响
(对照初值为 2.20mgchl (a+b) /g 鲜重)

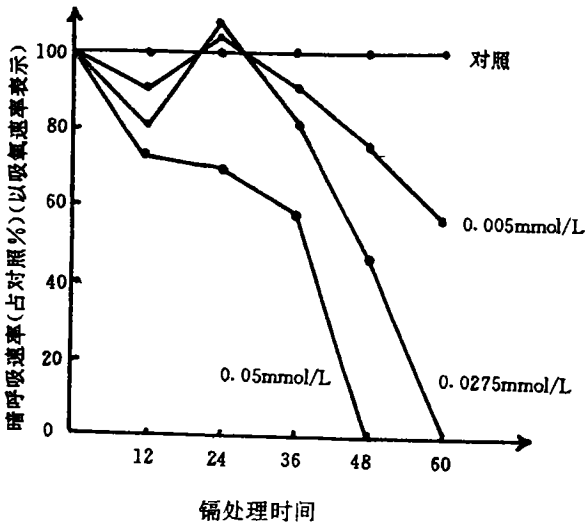


图4 镉对离体烟草叶片呼吸速率的影响
(对照初值为 $110\mu\text{mol O}_2$ (呼吸) $\text{dm}^{-2} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)

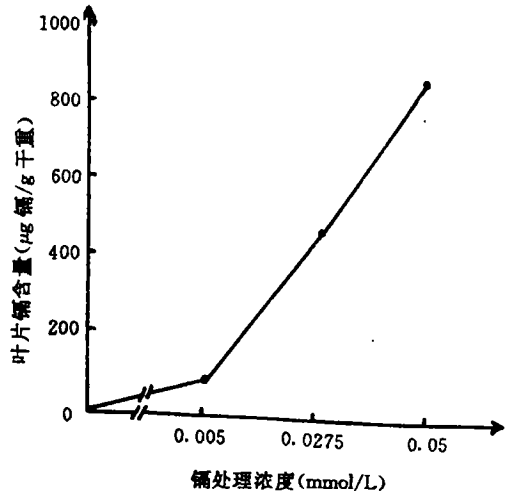


图5 镉处理叶片后叶组织中镉含量变化

3 讨论

镉处理离体烟草叶引起细胞膜透性增加, 光合速率降低, 叶绿素含量下降。镉浓度越大, 处理时间越长, 危害程度就愈大 (图 1, 2, 3)。镉对离体叶片膜透性及光合速率的影响与对整体植株的影响^[8,9,10,11,12]相似。从本实验还可见, 镉破坏叶绿素不是降低叶片光合速率的唯一原因, 镉可能还通过其它原因来抑制叶片光合作用。镉在一定浓度范围内引起叶片呼吸速率呈现出降—增—降的现象, 中间的增值部分可能是膜透性增加而导致的。看来, 重金属镉对叶片的细胞膜结构、光合器系统及呼吸系统有破坏作用。

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(下转第21页)

(Maleic Hydrazide) for positive control. The results indicate that the mutagenic frequency of Banlate (0.1%) is far higher than the negative control, and in this concentration there are many tetrads whose nucleus and protoplasm couldn't be distinguished clearly (both sections are dyed deep red); when the solution is diluted to 0.05%, its mutagenic frequency would be higher than 0.1%, but few tetrads whose both sections are dyed deep red. All these show that Banlate not only is an effective mutagen but also could destroy the membranes system in cell and mix up protoplasm and nucleoplasm. Thiophante was a strong mutagen too, it is an effective mutagen also. In China Thiophante was used widely in fruit store such as apples and oranges, and this is a remarkable problem.

Key words bactericide agents, minimal effective dose, mutagenicity

(上接第25页)

Effect of Cadmium on Photosynthetic Rate, Respiratory Rate and Membrane Permeability of Isolated Leaf Disc

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Abstract Isolated tobacco leaves were treated with cadmium, the treatment of 0.005mmolCd/L caused the decreasing of photosynthetic rate, 0.0275 mmolCd/L resulted in decreasing of chlorophyll content and 0.1 mmolCd/L caused the increasing of cell membrane permeability. As the increment of Cd concentration and the duration of treatment, the photosynthetic rate and chlorophyll content decreased further, the damaging degree of membrane increased, while the variation of respiratory rate appeared decreasing—increasing—decreasing.

Key words cadmium treatment, cell membrane permeability, net photosynthetic rate, dark respiratory rate, chlorophyll content