



不同条件下水杨酸对蚕豆气孔开度的影响

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EFFECT OF SALICYLIC ACID ON STOMATAL APERTURE OF VICICA FABA L. UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

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Abstract The effect of salicylic acid (SA) on stomatal aperture of 3 ~ 4 weeks' *Vicia faba* L. under different conditions was investigated. It was shown that stomatal closure responded to SA after 3 hours treatment. The concentration and pH of SA solution at different media affected SA to different extents. The degree of effects was concentration - dependent. With increasing SA concentration, the promotion effect on stomatal closure was enhanced. At 10^{-3} mol L⁻¹ SA exerted the most effect. The effect of SA was dependent on the pH of the solution. In the range of 10^{-6} ~ 10^{-3} mol L⁻¹ as pH decreased, the effect of SA on stomatal closure was enhanced. SA 10^{-4} mol L⁻¹ in distilled water at pH 4 the percentage of inhibition on the stomatal aperture was 67%, while at pH 7 the percentage of inhibition was only 20%. The degrees of SA effect on stomatal aperture in distilled water、MES buffer solution and citric acid buffer solution were different. In MES buffer the effect of SA was lower than that in distilled water, or in citric acid buffer.

Keywords salicylic acid; stomatal aperture; *Vicia faba* L.

水杨酸(SA)被认为是一种在植物体内广泛存在的新的植物生长调节物质^[1],能够调节植物体内的许多生理过程,如产热、开花、性别分化、离子吸收、乙烯的合成、气孔开闭等等,并与植物的抗病性密切相关,可能作为植物的防御信号^[2].有报道,蚕豆表皮条细胞对SA高度敏感, 10^{-6} mol L⁻¹ SA就可使气孔关闭^[3],SA能降低菜豆和鸭趾草的蒸腾^[4],但也有SA逆转ABA诱导的气孔关闭的报道^[5].因此,有必要对SA和气孔运动的关系进行研究,以探索SA是否作为一种信号,参与对气孔运动的调节,进而影响其他生理活动.

1 材料与方法

1.1 材 料

蚕豆(*Vicia faba* L.)种子 HgCl₂灭菌后,浸种 12 h,25℃催芽 24 h,播种于生长室营养土中. 培养条件为 12 h/d 光照、光强 $200 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{S}^{-1}$ 、昼夜温差 24℃/18℃、相对湿度 50%. 培养 3~4 周后供试验用.

1.2 方 法

1.2.1 SA 处理方法 $c(\text{SA})$ 分设 10^{-3} 、 10^{-4} 、 10^{-5} 、 10^{-6} mol L⁻¹ 4 个水平. SA 的介质: 蒸馏水(pH 4, 5, 6, 7)、MES 缓冲液($c(\text{MES/KOH}) = 10 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, $c(\text{KCl}) = 50 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$, $c(\text{CaCl}_2) = 100 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$, pH 6.1)、柠檬酸

缓冲液(pH 4, 5, 6, 7).

1.2.2 气孔开度测定 取3~4周令蚕豆幼苗刚完全展开的第4叶片,放入盛有蒸馏水的培养皿中,光诱导2h使气孔完全张开。小心撕取其下表皮,并用毛笔刷除去上面粘附的叶肉细胞。用显微测微尺测量气孔的初始孔径,测量时随机选取5个视野,每个视野内随机选取10个气孔。然后,用不同浓度、不同pH、不同介质的SA处理表皮3h。记录终态孔径。每个处理重复5次以上。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同介质和不同SA浓度对蚕豆气孔开度的影响

表1表明,在pH为6的不同介质中SA对气孔开度的影响是不同的。SA在蒸馏水和柠檬酸缓冲液中对气孔的作用相似,当SA在蒸馏水溶液的浓度为 10^{-6} 、 10^{-5} 、 10^{-4} 、 10^{-3} mol L⁻¹时,它对表皮条上气孔孔径的抑制百分率分别为12%、28%、38%、52%,在同样浓度下SA在柠檬酸缓冲液中对表皮上气孔孔径的抑制百分率分别为19%、28%、36%、42%。而在同样浓度下SA在MES缓冲液中对蚕豆气孔的抑制率为19%、24%、30%、37%,这种差异可能与缓冲液的成分有关。

表1 不同介质中SA对气孔开度的影响($d/\mu\text{m}$)

Table 1 Effects of different media and concentrations of SA on stomatal aperture

处理(pH 6) Treatment	CK		c(SA)/mol L ⁻¹			
	初始态 Initial state	终止态 Terminal state				
			10^{-6}	10^{-3}	10^{-4}	10^{-3}
蒸馏水 Distilled water	7.25 ± 0.40	7.25 ± 0.40	6.35 ± 0.20	5.25 ± 0.55	4.50 ± 0.60	3.50 ± 0.53
MES缓冲液 MES buffer	7.68 ± 0.53	7.25 ± 0.55	6.25 ± 0.35	5.83 ± 0.33	5.33 ± 0.53	4.83 ± 0.63
柠檬酸缓冲液 Citric acid buffer	8.08 ± 0.43	7.91 ± 0.30	6.54 ± 0.23	5.80 ± 0.30	5.20 ± 0.13	4.65 ± 0.13

2.2 不同pH条件下SA对气孔开度的影响

表2显示,当气孔的初始孔径已达到最大时,不同pH梯度(pH 4, 5, 6, 7)的蒸馏水溶液和柠檬酸缓冲溶液对气孔开度几乎没有影响,但SA在不同pH梯度(pH 4, 5, 6, 7)的蒸馏水溶液和柠檬酸缓冲溶液中对气孔开度的作用存在显著差异。SA在酸性环境中(pH 4)能明显促进气孔关闭,甚至会使气孔完全关闭,并且在酸性介质中 10^{-4} mol L⁻¹与 10^{-3} mol L⁻¹的作用效果相当。这表明SA介质的pH大小与SA的生理作用密切相关。

表2 不同pH条件下SA对气孔开度的作用($d/\mu\text{m}$)

Table 2 Effect of medium pH of SA on stomatal aperture

处理 Treatment		4	5	6	7
		蒸馏水 Distilled water	7.33 ± 0.75	7.00 ± 0.20	7.00 ± 0.40
CK	柠檬酸缓冲液 Citric acid buffer	8.75 ± 0.32	8.83 ± 0.31	9.08 ± 0.13	9.08 ± 0.13
SA/柠檬酸 SA/Citric acid buffer	10^{-3} mol L ⁻¹	1.25 ± 0.73	4.00 ± 0.83	5.08 ± 0.73	6.50 ± 0.70
	10^{-4} mol L ⁻¹	1.50 ± 0.93	4.00 ± 1.43	5.83 ± 1.15	6.83 ± 0.65

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