

网络出版时间:2019-10-08 10:45 DOI:10.13207/j.cnki.jnwafu.2020.04.018  
网络出版地址:<http://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/61.1390.S.20191008.1044.036.html>

# 干旱胁迫对地梢瓜琥珀酸合成代谢的影响

张晓艳,杨忠仁,张凤兰,郝丽珍,赵宏宇,王彩霞,龙祥

(内蒙古农业大学 园艺与植物保护学院,内蒙古自治区野生特有蔬菜种质资源与种质创新重点实验室,内蒙古 呼和浩特 010019)

**[摘要]** 【目的】研究干旱胁迫对地梢瓜琥珀酸合成代谢的影响,为其琥珀酸开发利用提供理论依据。【方法】以地梢瓜和雀瓢幼苗为试材,设对照(土壤含水量为田间最大持水量(24.44%)的65%~70%,下同)、轻度(45%~50%)、中度(25%~30%)和重度(5%~10%)4个干旱胁迫处理,测定不同处理根、茎、叶中琥珀酸含量和琥珀酸合成酶活性,比较不同处理各指标的变化,分析琥珀酸与其合成酶的关联性。【结果】(1)琥珀酸在地梢瓜和雀瓢的根、茎、叶中均有分布,地梢瓜不同器官中的琥珀酸含量表现为叶>根>茎,而雀瓢则表现为叶>茎>根。(2)随着干旱程度的加重,地梢瓜和雀瓢叶、根中的琥珀酸含量先增加后减少,以中度干旱胁迫处理下最大。(3)地梢瓜和雀瓢叶中 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸脱氢酶( $\alpha$ -KGDH)、琥珀硫激酶(STK)、琥珀酸脱氢酶(SD)、谷氨酸脱羧酶(GAD)活性和 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸(GABA)含量均在重度干旱胁迫处理下最大。(4)相关性分析表明,地梢瓜和雀瓢叶中琥珀酸含量与GABA和SD活性呈负相关。【结论】适度干旱胁迫能够促进地梢瓜和雀瓢琥珀酸的积累。轻度和中度干旱胁迫下,琥珀酸合成以三羧酸循环途径(TCA)为主,重度干旱胁迫下以 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸代谢支路(GABA shunt)为主。

**[关键词]** 地梢瓜;雀瓢;干旱胁迫;琥珀酸; $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸

**[中图分类号]** S647.01;Q945.78

**[文献标志码]** A

**[文章编号]** 1671-9387(2020)04-0137-09

## Effect of drought stress on succinic acid biosynthesis in *Cynanchum thesioides*

ZHANG Xiaoyan, YANG Zhongren, ZHANG Fenglan, HAO Lizhen,  
ZHAO Hongyu, WANG Caixia, LONG Xiang

(Inner Mongolia Key Laboratory of Wild Peculiar Vegetable Germplasm Resource and Germplasm Enhancement,  
College of Horticultural and Plant Protection, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia 010019, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】This paper studied the effects of drought stress on succinic acid biosynthesis in *Cynanchum thesioides* to provide basis for development and utilization of succinic acid. 【Method】Succinic acid content and enzymes activity of succinic acid biosynthesis in roots, stems and leaves of *C. thesioides* were measured and analyzed under 4 different drought treatments including control (soil water content was 65%~70% of the maximum field water holding capacity (24.44%)), mild (45%~50%), moderate (25%~30%) and severe (5%~10%). The changes of various indexes were compared, and the correlation between succinic acid and its synthetic enzymes was analyzed. 【Result】(1) Succinic acid was distributed in leaves, roots and stems of *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. and *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. var. *australe* (Maxim.) Tsiang et P. T. Li. In the former, the order was leaves>roots>stems, while in the latter

**[收稿日期]** 2019-03-08

**[基金项目]** 国家自然科学基金项目(31760570,31101541,31160393);内蒙古自然科学基金项目(2015MS0359);内蒙古农业大学博士启动基金项目(BT09-17);公益性行业(农业)科研专项(201203004)

**[作者简介]** 张晓艳(1991—),女,内蒙古赤峰人,在读博士,主要从事野生蔬菜种质资源及种质创新研究。  
E-mail:zhangxiaoyan5329@163.com

**[通信作者]** 张凤兰(1979—),女,内蒙古赤峰人,副教授,主要从事蔬菜种质资源与生理生态研究。  
E-mail:zhangfenglan041105@163.com

the order was leaves>stems>roots. (2) With the increase of drought stress, the contents of succinic acid in *C. thesioides* leaves and roots first increased and then decreased with the highest under moderate drought stress. (3) The activities of  $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric dehydrogenase ( $\alpha$ -KGDH), succinatethiokinase (STK), succinate dehydrogenase (SD) and glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) and contents of  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) in *C. thesioides* leaves were the highest under severe drought stress. (4) The correlation analysis showed that there was negative correlation between succinic acid and activities of GABA and SD in leaves.

**【Conclusion】** Suitable drought stress improved the accumulation of succinic acid in *C. thesioides*. Tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA) was the main process for biosynthesis of succinic acid under mild and moderate drought stress, while GABA shunt dominated under severe drought stress.

**Key words:** *Cynanchum thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. ; *Cynanchum thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. var. *australe* (Maxim.) Tsiang et P. T. Li. ; drought stress; succinic acid;  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid

琥珀酸(succinic acid, SA)是一种重要的四碳二羧酸化合物,具有抑菌、抑制中枢神经、抗溃疡、解毒、促进炎症消散等药用价值<sup>[1-2]</sup>,其合成路径主要包括三羧酸(Tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA)循环和 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸代谢支路( $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid shunt, GABA shunt),GABA shunt起始于TCA的中间产物 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸,并连通碳和氮代谢。研究表明,琥珀酸和 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸( $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid, GABA)对植物响应逆境胁迫及增强植物耐逆性具有重要作用<sup>[3]</sup>;茶树受到干旱胁迫后体内的GABA含量增加<sup>[4]</sup>;阻断 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸脱氢酶( $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric dehydrogenase,  $\alpha$ -KGDH)能够影响GABA的产生<sup>[5]</sup>。

干旱胁迫是限制植物生长发育和产量提高的主要逆境因子之一,已成为严重制约植物生产的世界性问题<sup>[6-7]</sup>。幼苗阶段是植物在干旱环境下能够进行正常生长发育最为关键的时期<sup>[8]</sup>,同时干旱又影响植物体内次级代谢产物的变化,如干旱及复水情况下铁皮石斛的黄酮和生物碱含量增加<sup>[9]</sup>,而红松树皮绿色组织黄酮、单宁和原花青素含量均显著下降<sup>[10]</sup>。地梢瓜(*Cynanchum thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum.)是萝藦科鹅绒藤属多年旱生直立半灌木<sup>[11]</sup>,雀瓢(*Cynanchum thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. var. *australe* (Maxim.) Tsiang et P. T. Li.)为地梢瓜的变种,二者分布于中国、朝鲜、蒙古和俄罗斯等国家,具有饲用、食用、药用、工业原料和水土保持等多重功效<sup>[12-13]</sup>。目前,关于地梢瓜的研究主要集中在种子萌发<sup>[14]</sup>和人工驯化<sup>[13]</sup>等方面,而对干旱处理下地梢瓜幼苗琥珀酸含量变化的规律尚未可知。

因此,本试验拟探讨不同程度干旱胁迫下地梢瓜的琥珀酸含量及合成酶的变化规律,比较地梢瓜

与雀瓢之间的差异,探明干旱胁迫下琥珀酸的合成代谢,以期为后续在干旱半干旱地区种植地梢瓜以及琥珀酸的开发利用提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验材料与处理方法

地梢瓜和雀瓢种子采用体积分数2% NaClO消毒15 min,培养皿催芽<sup>[14]</sup>,将发芽的种子播入装有2.4 kg土壤(沙土、园土和羊粪体积比为7:5:2)的塑料花盆(高16 cm,内径23 cm,质量0.9 kg)中,每个花盆种8粒种子,待植株正常生长至10对叶1心时进行水分处理。共设置4个处理:对照(CK)及轻度(Mild)、中度(Moderate)和重度(Severe)干旱胁迫,对应土壤含水量分别控制在基质田间最大持水量(24.44%)的65%~70%,45%~50%,25%~30%和5%~10%,每个处理24盆。选择生长势比较一致的幼苗进行抗旱试验,干旱梯度形成前使各盆的土壤相对含水量基本达到饱和,然后停止浇水自然干旱至设定标准。每天下午17:00记录盆栽质量和土壤含水量,根据当日耗水量补充水分。达到各水分梯度持续5 d后,次日上午08:00选取第6~8叶位的叶片、茎和主根鲜样测定酶活性,干样测定琥珀酸含量,同时测定叶片相对含水量,每个指标重复4次。

### 1.2 测定指标及其方法

叶片相对含水量(relative water content, RWC)测算方法为:采集新鲜叶片称质量( $W_f$ )后,将其浸入水中过夜,至叶片质量不再变化时称饱和叶片质量( $W_t$ ),然后80 °C干燥24 h称其干质量( $W_d$ )。按下式计算RWC:

$$RWC = (W_f - W_d) / (W_t - W_d) \times 100\%$$

琥珀酸(Succinic acid, SA)含量测定参照王韦

岗等<sup>[15]</sup>的方法,柠檬酸合酶(Citrate synthase, CS)和异柠檬酸脱氢酶(Isocitrate dehydrogenase, IDH)活性测定参照 Jenner 等<sup>[16]</sup>的方法,顺乌头酸酶(Aconitase, ACO)活性测定参照 Navarre 等<sup>[17]</sup>的方法, $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸脱氢酶( $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric dehydrogenase,  $\alpha$ -KGDH)活性测定参照 Stuart 等<sup>[18]</sup>的方法,琥珀硫激酶(Succinatethiokinase, STK)活性测定参照 Kowlum 等<sup>[19]</sup>的方法,琥珀酸脱氢酶(Succinate dehydrogenase, SD)活性测定参照 Schreiber 等<sup>[20]</sup>的方法, $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸( $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid, GABA)含量和谷氨酸脱羧酶(Glutamate decarboxylase, GAD)活性测定参考姚森等<sup>[21]</sup>的方法, $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸转氨酶(GABA transaminase, GABA-T)活性测定参考 Ansari 等<sup>[22]</sup>的方法,琥珀酸半醛脱氢酶(Succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase, SSADH)活性测定参考李碧等<sup>[23]</sup>的方法。

表1 干旱胁迫下地梢瓜和雀瓢叶片相对含水量的变化

Table 1 The leaf relative water content in the leaves of *C. thesioides* under drought stress

名称 Name	叶片相对含水量/%			
	对照 CK	轻度 Mild	中度 Moderate	重度 Severe
地梢瓜 <i>C. thesioides</i> (Freyn) K. Schum.	60.30±2.53 b	65.04±1.31 a	60.00±3.13 b	32.29±3.01 c
雀瓢 <i>C. thesioides</i> (Freyn) K. Schum. var. <i>australe</i> (Maxim.) Tsiang et P. T. Li.	66.48±4.00 b	71.74±1.52 a	62.92±3.58 b	20.44±8.79 c

注:同行数据后标不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference ( $P<0.05$ ) between treatments.

## 2.2 干旱胁迫对地梢瓜和雀瓢琥珀酸含量的影响

由表2可见,随着干旱胁迫程度的加重,地梢瓜和雀瓢叶、根中琥珀酸含量表现为先增加后减少趋势,均在中度干旱胁迫处理下达到最高。雀瓢根中琥珀酸含量小于叶和茎,各处理间无显著差异;地梢

## 1.3 数据分析

试验数据采用 Origin 9.0 软件处理和作图,用 SAS 9.0 进行相关性和方差分析,以 Duncan's 新复极差法比较不同处理间的差异显著性。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 干旱胁迫对地梢瓜和雀瓢叶片相对含水量的影响

由表1可见,随着干旱胁迫程度的加剧,地梢瓜和雀瓢叶片相对含水量呈先增加后减少的变化趋势,均在轻度干旱胁迫处理下达到最大,对照和中度干旱胁迫处理次之,重度干旱胁迫处理下最小。地梢瓜和雀瓢叶片相对含水量在重度干旱胁迫处理下与对照相比分别显著减少 46.45% 和 69.25%,在轻度干旱胁迫处理下显著高于其他处理,在中度干旱胁迫处理下与对照差异不显著。

表2 干旱胁迫下地梢瓜和雀瓢体内琥珀酸含量的变化

Table 2 Succinic acid content of *C. thesioides* under drought stress

干旱胁迫 Drought stress	地梢瓜 <i>Cynanchum thesioides</i> (Freyn) K. Schum.			雀瓢 <i>Cynanchum thesioides</i> (Freyn) K. Schum. var. <i>australe</i> (Maxim.) Tsiang et P. T. Li.		
	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	根 Root	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	根 Root
对照 CK	558.60±18.16 Bb	268.67±9.51 Aa	427.44±16.10 Bb	593.46±7.87 Bb	368.69±25.9 Aa	141.08±6.06 Aa
轻度 Mild	666.08±20.55 ABa	197.76±17.1 Bb	466.80±7.55 Bb	825.52±57.78 Aa	287.20±15.49 Bb	148.90±7.89 Aa
中度 Moderate	839.46±10.97 Aa	185.87±15.6 Bb	612.65±11.86 Aa	828.82±12.29 Aa	291.35±7.74 Bb	160.06±10.78 Aa
重度 Severe	375.53±6.88 Cc	215.94±17.74 Bb	208.22±16.06 Cc	345.46±12.21 Cc	304.32±8.66 Bb	155.55±5.61 Aa

注:同列数据后标不同小写字母表示在  $P<0.05$  水平下差异显著,标不同大写字母表示在  $P<0.01$  水平下差异显著。

Note: Different lowercase letters show significant difference at  $P<0.05$  level and different capital letters show significant difference at  $P<0.01$  level.

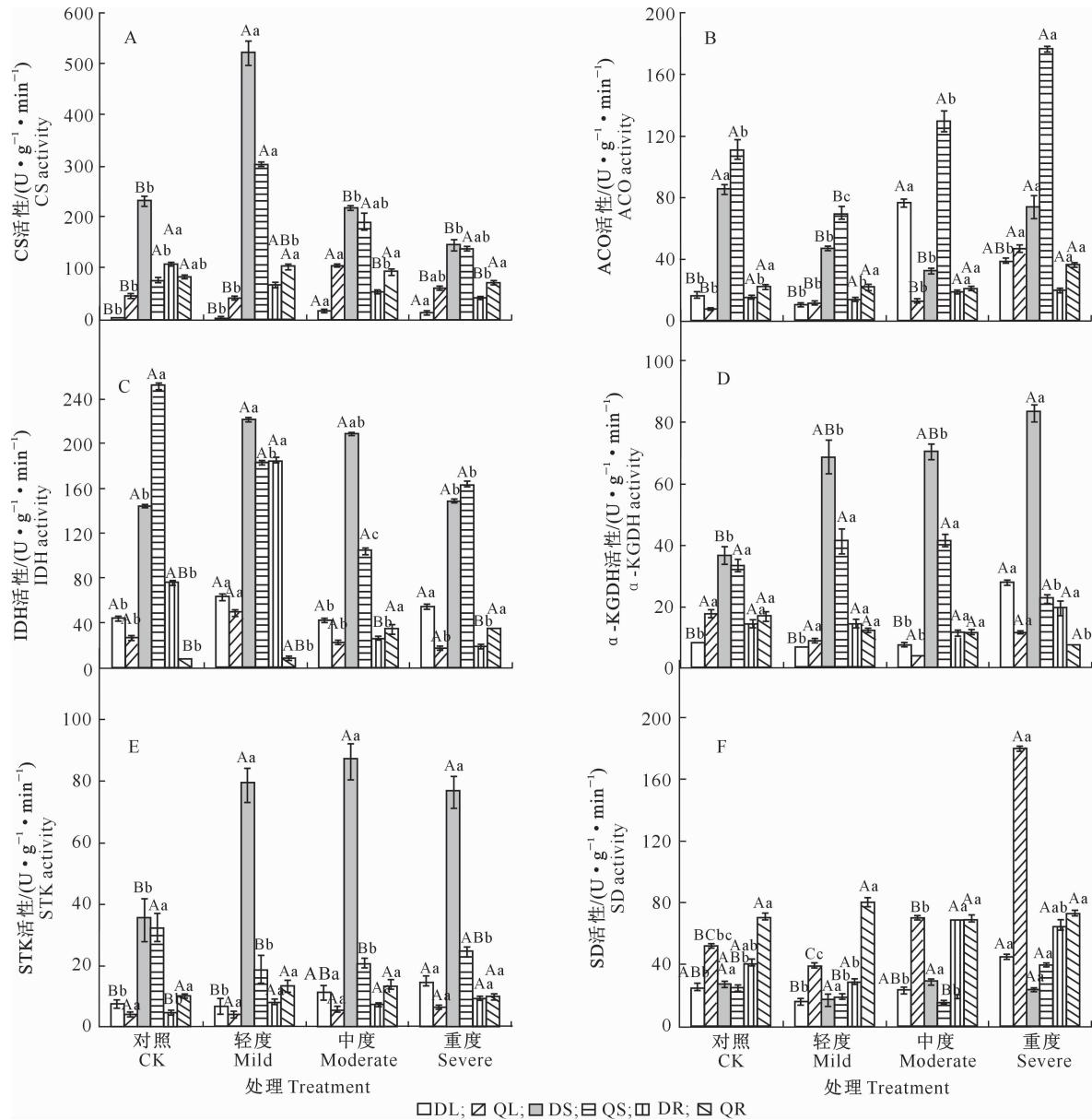
## 2.3 干旱胁迫对地梢瓜和雀瓢琥珀酸合成相关酶活性的影响

2.3.1 对 TCA 中相关酶活性的影响 随着干旱胁迫程度的加重,地梢瓜和雀瓢的 CS 活性均呈先升高后降低的变化趋势(地梢瓜根除外)(图 1-A)。

地梢瓜、雀瓢均以茎中的 CS 活性大于叶和根(雀瓢茎 CK 除外),并在轻度干旱胁迫处理下最大,分别为 522.223 和 301.563 U/(g·min);叶中 CS 活性在中度干旱胁迫处理下最大,其中雀瓢是地梢瓜的 6.67 倍。地梢瓜和雀瓢茎、根的 ACO 活性随着

干旱程度加重基本表现为先下降后升高的趋势,但雀瓢叶的 ACO 活性持续升高(图 1-B)。

由图 1-C 可知,干旱胁迫下,地梢瓜和雀瓢茎中 IDH 活性整体大于叶和根。地梢瓜叶、茎、根中 IDH 活性在轻度干旱处理下达最大,分别为



DL, DS 和 DR 分别代表地梢瓜的叶、茎和根, QL, QS 和 QR 分别代表雀瓢的叶、茎和根;

柱上标不同小写字母表示同一物种相同器官在不同干旱处理间差异显著( $P<0.05$ ), 标不同大写字母表示差异极显著( $P<0.01$ )。图 2 同

DL, DS and DR is the leaf, stem and root of *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum., respectively; QL, QS and QR is the leaf, stem and root of *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. var. *australe* (Maxim) Tsiang et P. T. Li., respectively. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference for same organ and species at  $P<0.05$  level among treatments, while different capital

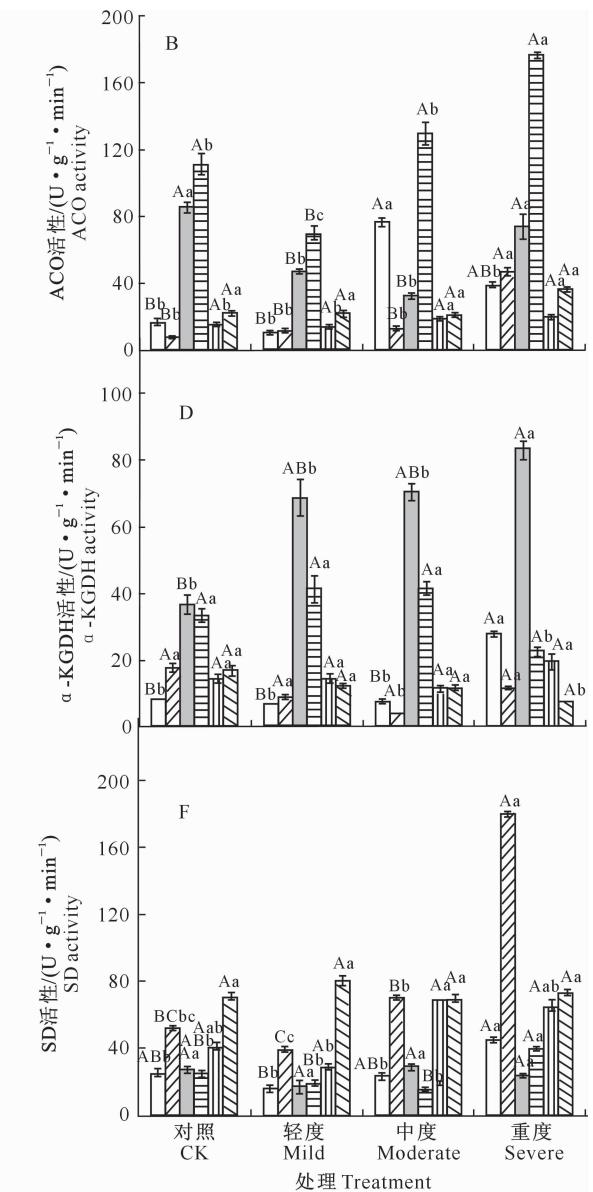
letters indicate extremely significant difference at  $P<0.01$  level. The same for Fig. 2

图 1 干旱胁迫下地梢瓜和雀瓢 CS、ACO、IDH、 $\alpha$ -KGDH、STK 和 SD 活性的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of CS, ACO, IDH,  $\alpha$ -KGDH, STK and SD activities in *C. thesioides* under drought stress

由图 1-D 可知,地梢瓜不同器官的  $\alpha$ -KGDH 活性均在重度干旱胁迫处理下最大,该处理下叶和茎的  $\alpha$ -KGDH 活性显著高于其他处理( $P<0.05$ ),而

63.323, 221.07 和 185.166 U/(g · min)。雀瓢叶、茎、根中 IDH 活性分别在轻度、CK 和中度干旱处理下达到最大值,分别为 49.526, 250.815 和 35.424 U/(g · min)。



根的  $\alpha$ -KGDH 活性与其他处理无显著差异;雀瓢叶和根的  $\alpha$ -KGDH 活性以 CK 处理最大,分别为 17.922 和 17.066 U/(g · min), 茎中  $\alpha$ -KGDH 活性

以重度胁迫处理显著( $P<0.05$ )低于其他处理。

由图1-E可知,地梢瓜叶STK活性以重度干旱胁迫处理最大,极显著高于CK和轻度干旱处理( $P<0.05$ );3个干旱胁迫处理茎、根的STK活性均极显著高于CK( $P<0.01$ )。雀瓢叶、茎、根的STK活性分别在重度、CK和轻度干旱处理下达到最大值,叶与根中STK活性在各处理之间无显著差异。

如图1-F所示,地梢瓜叶与雀瓢叶、茎的SD活性经重度干旱处理胁迫后最强,分别为45.341和180.362,39.671 U/(g·min),显著高于其他处理( $P<0.05$ )。可见TCA循环中参与琥珀酸合成的相关酶不仅受到干旱胁迫的影响,同时受到植物组织器官和种类的影响。

### 2.3.2 对GABA shunt中相关酶活性的影响

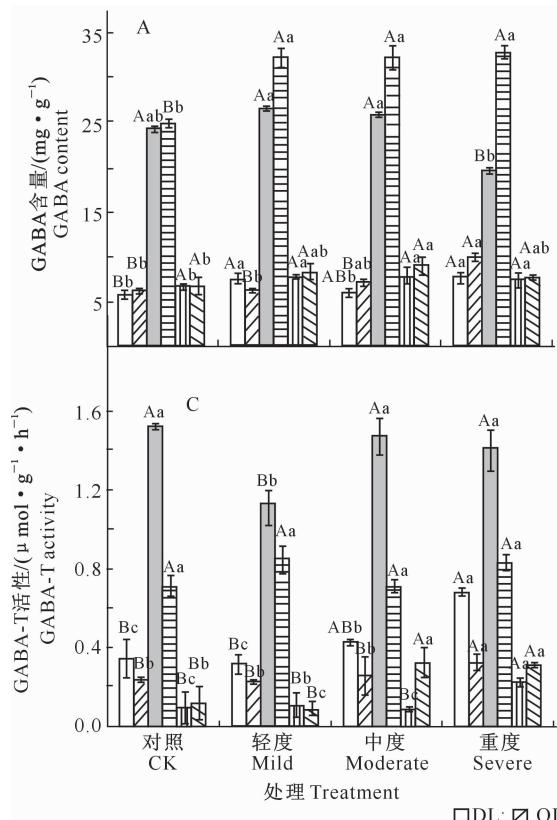


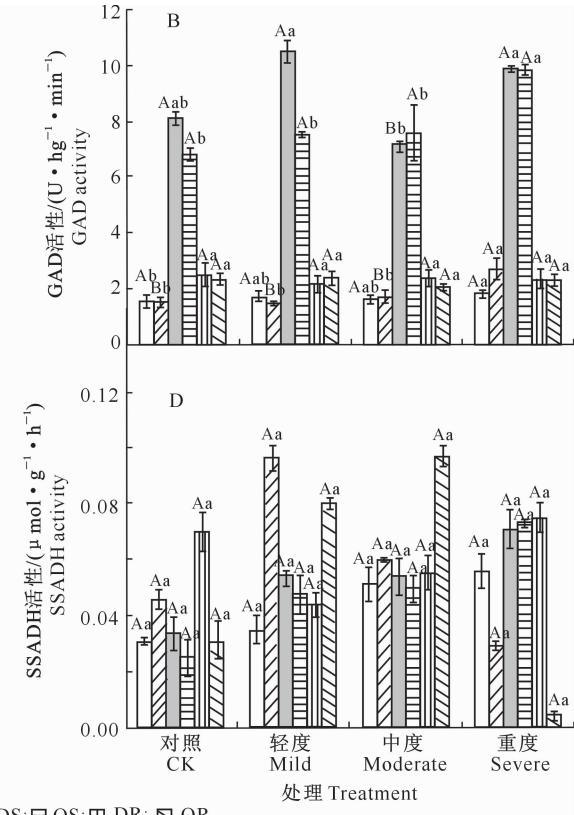
图2 干旱胁迫下地梢瓜和雀瓢GABA的变化

Fig. 2 Changes of GABA, GAD, GABA-T and SSADH in *C. thesioides* under drought stress

由图2-B可知,地梢瓜和雀瓢各器官中GAD活性变化不同,茎中GAD活性明显大于根和叶。地梢瓜和雀瓢叶中GAD活性均在重度干旱胁迫处理下最大,分别为1.811和2.696 U/(hg·min),显著( $P<0.05$ )高于CK。地梢瓜和雀瓢茎中GAD活性分别在轻度和重度干旱胁迫处理下最强,分别比CK增加29.36%和45.33%。

由图2-C可知,重度干旱胁迫处理下地梢瓜和

图2-A所示,3个干旱胁迫处理下地梢瓜和雀瓢各器官GABA含量均大于CK(地梢瓜茎除外),其中茎的GABA含量至少是叶和根的2倍。地梢瓜和雀瓢叶GABA含量在重度干旱胁迫处理下达到最大值,分别为7.627和10.065 mg/g,极显著( $P<0.01$ )高于CK。地梢瓜茎中GABA含量随胁迫程度加重呈先增加后减少的趋势,以轻度干旱胁迫处理下GABA含量最大,为26.614 mg/g,其次为中度干旱胁迫处理;干旱胁迫下雀瓢茎中GABA含量极显著( $P<0.01$ )高于CK,3个干旱处理之间差异不显著。地梢瓜和雀瓢根中GABA含量在中度干旱胁迫处理下达到最大,较CK分别显著( $P<0.05$ )增加18.51%和31.76%。



雀瓢叶中GABA-T活性显著( $P<0.05$ )高于其他处理,CK与轻度干旱胁迫处理之间无显著差异。CK处理下地梢瓜茎中GABA-T活性最强,为1.519  $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$ ;而雀瓢茎中GABA-T活性在轻度干旱胁迫处理下最强,为0.848  $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$ ,且各处理之间无显著差异。地梢瓜根中GABA-T活性随干旱胁迫加剧表现为先增加后减小再增大,于重度干旱胁迫处理下达到最强;雀瓢根中GABA-T活

性则是先减小再增大,以中度干旱胁迫处理下最强,且与重度干旱胁迫处理之间差异不显著。

由图 2-D 可知,CK 和干旱胁迫下地梢瓜、雀瓢各器官中 SSADH 活性均很小,介于  $0.005\sim0.097 \mu\text{mol}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{h})$ 。重度干旱胁迫处理下地梢瓜叶、茎、根中 SSADH 活性均最大,分别为  $0.056, 0.071$  和  $0.075 \mu\text{mol}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{h})$ ,且各处理之间差异均不显著。雀瓢叶、茎、根中 SSADH 活性分别在轻度、重度和中度干旱胁迫处理下最大,分别为  $0.096, 0.073$  和  $0.097 \mu\text{mol}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{h})$ ;重度干旱胁迫处理下叶和根中 SSADH 活性最小,分别为  $0.029$  和  $0.005 \mu\text{mol}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{h})$ ,且各处理之间差异不显著。

表 3 地梢瓜叶(右上)和雀瓢叶(左下)琥珀酸合成指标的相关性分析

Table 3 The correlation analysis of index related succinic acid synthesis in leaves of *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum (upper right) and *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. var. *australe* (Maxim) Tsiang et P. T. Li (lower left)

指标 Index	SA	CS	IDH	ACO	$\alpha$ -KGDH	STK	SD	GABA	GAD	GABA-T	SSADH
SA	1	0.053	-0.335	0.469	-0.818	-0.406	-0.784	-0.457	-0.425	-0.634	-0.148
CS	-0.495	1	-0.311	0.885	0.516	0.891	0.566	0.107	0.447	0.735	0.966 *
IDH	0.566	0.692	1	-0.584	0.228	-0.141	-0.024	0.902	0.697	0.049	-0.088
ACO	-0.987 *	0.582	-0.526	1	0.073	0.599	0.180	-0.272	0.056	0.353	0.738
$\alpha$ -KGDH	-0.179	-0.597	-0.124	0.020	1	0.842	0.966 *	0.565	0.714	0.959 *	0.689
STK	-0.666	0.948	-0.865	0.706	-0.309	1	0.875	0.299	0.595	0.960 *	0.950 *
SD	-0.978 *	0.663	-0.674	0.983 *	0.033	0.806	1	0.333	0.526	0.957 *	0.689
GABA	-0.966 *	0.725	-0.659	0.979 *	-0.074	0.837	0.994 **	1	0.937	0.453	0.343
GAD	-0.976 *	0.673	-0.641	0.989 *	-0.010	0.800	0.998 **	0.997 *	1	0.686	0.650
GABA-T	-0.947	0.729	-0.758	0.951 *	0.004	0.870	0.992 **	0.989 *	0.986 *	1	0.856
SSADH	0.711	-0.494	-0.942	-0.634	-0.400	-0.743	-0.751	-0.707	-0.714	-0.803	1

注: \* 表示在  $P<0.05$  水平上显著相关, \*\* 表示在  $P<0.01$  水平上显著相关。下表同。

Note: \* indicates a significant correlation at the  $P<0.05$  level. \*\* indicates a significant correlation at the  $P<0.01$  level. The following tables are the same.

由表 4 可知,地梢瓜茎 SA 与 STK 呈极显著负相关,GAD 与 SD 呈显著负相关,SSADH 与  $\alpha$ -KGDH 呈显著正相关。雀瓢茎 SA 与 STK 呈显著正

可见干旱胁迫下各器官中 GABA 含量总体增加,一部分用于提高植物的抗旱性,一部分转化成琥珀酸。

#### 2.4 地梢瓜和雀瓢琥珀酸合成指标的相关性分析

对地梢瓜不同种和不同器官琥珀酸(SA)与其合成酶的相关性进行分析,结果见表 3~5。由表 3 可知,地梢瓜叶 CS 与 SSADH 呈显著正相关,GA-BA-T 与  $\alpha$ -KGDH、STK 和 SD 呈显著正相关,  $\alpha$ -KGDH 与 SD 呈显著正相关,STK 与 SSADH 呈显著正相关。雀瓢叶 SA 与 ACO、SD、GABA 和 GAD 呈显著负相关;SD 与 GABA、GAD 和 GABA-T 呈极显著正相关,与 ACO 呈显著正相关。

表 4 地梢瓜茎(右上)和雀瓢茎(左下)琥珀酸合成指标的相关性分析

Table 4 The correlation analysis of index related succinic acid synthesis in stems of *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum (upper right) and *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. var. *australe* (Maxim) Tsiang et P. T. Li (lower left)

指标 Index	SA	CS	IDH	ACO	$\alpha$ -KGDH	STK	SD	GABA	GAD	GABA-T	SSADH
SA	1	-0.216	-0.667	0.769	-0.913	-0.994 **	0.382	-0.041	-0.276	0.490	-0.80
CS	-0.808	1	0.709	-0.373	-0.064	0.171	-0.719	0.693	0.524	-0.888	-0.178
IDH	0.824	-0.417	1	-0.919	0.310	0.683	-0.324	0.767	0.067	-0.630	0.100
ACO	0.018	-0.583	-0.293	1	-0.460	-0.813	0.036	-0.610	0.191	0.339	-0.249
$\alpha$ -KGDH	-0.297	0.601	-0.261	-0.791	1	0.890	-0.375	-0.369	0.382	-0.339	0.974 *
STK	0.979 *	-0.905	0.749	0.220	-0.453	1	-0.286	0.079	0.171	-0.417	0.765
SD	0.141	-0.421	0.213	0.728	-0.977 *	0.289	1	-0.006	-0.963 *	0.934	-0.385
GABA	-0.967 *	0.666	-0.817	0.215	0.046	-0.899	0.106	1	-0.251	-0.337	-0.561
GAD	-0.401	-0.050	-0.349	0.779	-0.754	-0.230	0.831	0.621	1	-0.803	0.451
GABA-T	-0.533	0.588	-0.024	-0.055	-0.265	-0.525	0.461	0.596	0.575	1	-0.269
SSADH	-0.581	0.216	-0.399	0.586	-0.597	-0.444	0.724	0.760	0.962 *	0.750	1

由表 5 可知,地梢瓜根 SA 与  $\alpha$ -KGDH 呈极显著负相关,SD 与 ACO 呈显著正相关。雀瓢根的

STK 与 SSADH 呈显著正相关, IDH 与 GABA-T 呈显著正相关。

表5 地梢瓜根(右上)和雀瓢根(左下)琥珀酸合成指标的相关性分析

Table 5 The correlation analysis of index related succinic acid synthesis in roots of *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum (upper right) and *C. thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum. var. *australe* (Maxim) Tsiang et P. T. Li (lower left)

指标 Index	SA	CS	IDH	ACO	$\alpha$ -KGDH	STK	SD	GABA	GAD	GABA-T	SSADH
SA	1	0.224	0.192	-0.323	-0.996 **	-0.419	-0.072	0.348	-0.021	-0.916	-0.682
CS	-0.069	1	0.347	-0.694	-0.303	-0.942	-0.643	-0.781	0.439	-0.585	0.045
IDH	0.916	-0.457	1	-0.912	-0.181	-0.109	-0.924	0.091	-0.690	-0.384	-0.721
ACO	0.268	-0.801	0.515	1	0.347	0.507	0.967 *	0.223	0.339	0.609	0.582
$\alpha$ -KGDH	-0.757	0.307	-0.751	-0.740	1	0.499	0.095	-0.262	-0.051	0.941	0.636
STK	0.428	0.871	0.039	-0.616	-0.069	1	0.391	0.704	-0.620	0.697	-0.074
SD	-0.248	0.481	-0.472	0.043	-0.204	0.280	1	0.297	0.387	0.388	0.454
GABA	0.825	0.505	0.537	-0.245	-0.455	0.864	0.022	1	-0.694	-0.005	-0.642
GAD	-0.686	-0.089	-0.626	0.326	0.055	-0.446	0.713	-0.674	1	-0.076	0.732
GABA-T	0.861	-0.529	0.988 *	0.492	-0.656	-0.048	-0.596	0.454	-0.665	1	0.611
SSADH	0.323	0.863	-0.031	-0.794	0.181	0.953 *	0.054	0.780	-0.577	-0.077	1

### 3 讨论

植物的次生代谢产物在种属间的差异与其适应环境的能力密切相关,外界环境改变可导致植物体内次生代谢产物的合成、积累和转运变化。其中,水分对植物体内次生代谢的影响极其重要<sup>[24]</sup>。本试验表明,地梢瓜和雀瓢不同器官中琥珀酸含量的变化不同,叶中的琥珀酸含量大于茎和根,同时适度干旱胁迫可增加叶和根中的琥珀酸含量,并表现为随干旱程度加重先增加后减少,这与李光跃等<sup>[25]</sup>、张宇等<sup>[26]</sup>、吴洪启等<sup>[27]</sup>、焦伟红<sup>[28]</sup>和陈燊等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究结果相似。由此可见,逆境胁迫会影响琥珀酸的含量,且不同器官、不同种的变化各异,表明琥珀酸在不同器官中的合成、运转、积累和消耗具有相对独立性。

植物体内琥珀酸主要的合成路径为TCA循环和 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸(GABA)支路<sup>[30]</sup>,其中琥珀酸是TCA循环中的关键中间体。GABA是一种抑制性神经递质,主要参与植物生长发育和响应胁迫<sup>[31-32]</sup>。GABA由GAD催化谷氨酸脱羧形成<sup>[33-34]</sup>,然后通过GABA-T的催化将GABA与丙酮酸和 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸反应生成琥珀酸半醛,最后琥珀酸半醛在SSADH催化下形成琥珀酸,最终进入TCA循环<sup>[33-35]</sup>。本试验研究表明,地梢瓜和雀瓢叶中 $\alpha$ -KGDH、STK、SD、GAD活性与GABA含量均在重度干旱胁迫处理下最大。 $\alpha$ -KGDH活性增强使得GABA shunt更活跃,一部分 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸转化为谷氨酸,同时干旱胁迫引起GAD活性增强进而导致GABA积累,与Shelp等<sup>[34]</sup>的研究结果相似,可能是由于细胞质内H<sup>+</sup>浓度或底物含量的增大影响了GAD的活性,导致GABA的积累。这是因为SSADH活性较小,因此仅有少量的GABA转化为琥珀酸,而大量的GABA用于抵抗干旱环境。另一

部分 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸在STK催化下形成琥珀酸。相关性分析显示,地梢瓜和雀瓢叶中琥珀酸含量与GABA含量和SD活性呈负相关,GABA含量与SD活性呈正相关,GABA积累导致SD活性增强,琥珀酸在SD的催化下生成延胡索酸,重度干旱胁迫下琥珀酸的分解作用大于合成,从而导致琥珀酸含量降低。轻度或中度干旱胁迫下,参与琥珀酸合成的上游催化酶CS、ACO、IDH、 $\alpha$ -KGDH和SD活性均增强,琥珀酸的合成作用大于分解作用,因此植物体内的琥珀酸含量逐渐积累。可见琥珀酸的合成途径在不同组织中具有相对独立性;不同干旱胁迫处理下地梢瓜和雀瓢的琥珀酸合成路径不同,轻度和中度干旱胁迫下琥珀酸合成主要以TCA循环为主,重度干旱胁迫下以GABA shunt为主。干旱胁迫下地梢瓜琥珀酸的代谢调控是一个复杂的过程,本试验仅从生理方面对其进行了初步研究,关于琥珀酸的代谢调控还需深入研究。

### [参考文献]

- [1] Song J F, Zhang H G, Duan C W, et al. Exogenous application of succinic acid enhances tolerance of *Larix olgensis* seedling to lead stress [J]. Journal of Forestry Research, 2018, 29(6): 1497-1505.
- [2] Vijayakumari K, Puthur J T.  $\gamma$ -Aminobutyric acid (GABA) priming enhances the osmotic stress tolerance in *Piper nigrum* Linn. plants subjected to PEG-induced stress [J]. Plant Growth Regul, 2016, 78(1): 57-67.
- [3] Yue J Y, Du C J, Ji J, et al. Inhibition of  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase activity affects adventitious root growth in poplar via changes in GABA shunt [J]. Planta, 2018, 248(4): 963-979.
- [4] Upadhyaya H, Panda S K, Dutta B K. Variation of physiological and antioxidative responses in tea cultivars subjected to elevated water stress followed by rehydration recovery [J]. Acta Physiologiae Plantarum, 2008, 30(4): 457-468.

- [5] 范学亮,杨春蕾,周建斌.水分胁迫下不同化学物质浸种对小麦发芽及幼苗生长的影响[J].干旱地区农业研究,2009,27(3):184-187,213.
- Yuan X L, Yang C L, Zhou J B. Effects of soaking seeds with different chemical substances on wheat germination and seedling growth under water stress [J]. Agricultural Research in the Arid Areas, 2009, 27(3): 184-187, 213.
- [6] 吴晓玲, Yuan J, Luo A X, et al. Drought stress and re-watering increase secondary metabolites and enzyme activity in *Dendrobium moniliforme* [J]. Industrial Crops and Products, 2016, 94(30): 385-393.
- [7] 张丹,任洁,刘红梅,等.干旱胁迫对红松主要次生代谢产物的含量及其DPPH清除能力的影响[J].植物研究,2016,36(4):542-548.
- Zhang D, Ren J, Liu H M, et al. Responses of main secondary metabolites and DPPH free radical scavenging activity of the Korean Pine to drought stress [J]. Bulletin of Botanical Research, 2016, 36(4): 542-548.
- [8] 荷占平,杨永建,赵汝能.甘肃省鹅绒藤属药用植物学名订正[J].西北药学杂志,2004,16(2):56-77.
- Gou Z P, Yang Y J, Zhao R N. Medicinal plant taxonomic revision of *Cynanchum* in Gansu province [J]. Northwest Pharmaceutical Journal, 2004, 16(2): 56-77.
- [9] 陈叶,梁军,罗光宏.水土保持植物地梢瓜驯化研究初探[J].林业实用技术,2008(2):35-36.
- Chen Y, Liang J, Luo G H. Preliminary study on domestication of soil and water conservation plants [J]. Forestry Practical Technology, 2008(2): 35-36.
- [10] 梁立梅.内蒙古奈曼旗蒙古族药用民族植物学的研究[D].呼和浩特:内蒙古师范大学,2012.
- Liang L M. Study on the medical ethnobotany of the Naiman banner Mongolians in Inner Mongolia [D]. Hohhot: Inner Mongolia Normal University, 2012.
- [11] 孔玥.浅谈地梢瓜中某些有效成分的药理药用[J].内蒙古民族大学学报,2012,18(2):26-27.
- Kong Y. Pharmacology of some active ingredients in *Cynanchum thesioides* (Freyn) K. Schum [J]. Journal of Inner Mongolia University for Nationalities, 2012, 18(2): 26-27.
- [12] 陈蓉,曹玉敏,郁鑫鑫,等.琥珀酸在免疫代谢中的研究进展[J].临床医药文献杂志,2018,5(42):194-195.
- Chen R, Cao Y M, Yu X X, et al. The research progress of succinate in immunometabolism [J]. Journal of Clinical Medical Literature, 2018, 5(42): 194-195.
- [13] AL-Quraan N A, Locy R D, Singh N K. Implications of paraquat and hydrogen peroxid-induced oxidative stress treatments on the GABA shunt pathway in *Arabidopsis thaliana* calmodulin mutants [J]. Plant Biotechnol Rep, 2011, 5(3): 225-234.
- [14] 张晓艳,杨忠仁,郝丽珍,等.温度及盐胁迫对地梢瓜种子萌发及抗氧化酶活性的影响[J].西北植物学报,2017,37(6):1166-1174.
- Zhang X Y, Yang Z R, Hao L Z, et al. Effect of temperature and salt stress on seed germination and antioxidant enzyme activities of *Cynanchum thesioides* (Freyn). K. Schum [J]. Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica, 2017, 37 (6): 1166-1174.
- [15] 王韦岗,唐双双,陆源.气相色谱法测定食品中12种有机酸[J].理化检验(化学分册),2017,53(11):1313-1317.
- Wang W G, Tang S S, Lu Y. GC determination of 12 organic acids in foods [J]. Physical Testing and Chemical Analysis (Part B:Chemical Analysis), 2017, 53(11): 1313-1317.
- [16] Jenner H L, Winning B M, Millar A H, et al. NAD malic enzyme and the control of carbohydrate metabolism in potato tubers [J]. Plant Physiology, 2001(126):1139-1149.
- [17] Navarre D A, Wendehenne D, Durmer J, et al. Nitric oxide modulates the activity of tobacco aconitase [J]. Plant Physiology, 2000, 122:573-578.
- [18] Stuart S D, Schauble A, Gupta S, et al. A strategically designed small molecule attacks alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase in tumor cells through a redox process [J]. Cancer & Metabolism, 2014, 2:4.
- [19] Kowluru K. Adenine and guanine nucleotide-specific succinyl-CoA synthetases in the clonal beta-cell mitochondria: implications in the beta-cell high-energy phosphate metabolism in relation to physiological insulin secretion [J]. Diabetologia, 2001, 44(1):89-94.
- [20] Schreiber J M, Pearl P L, Dustin I, et al. Biomarkers in a taurine trial for succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency [J]. JIMD Reports, 2016, 30:81-87.
- [21] 姚森,郑理,赵思明,等.发芽条件对发芽糙米中γ-氨基丁酸含量的影响[J].农业工程学报,2006,22(12):211-215.
- Yao S, Zheng L, Zhao S M, et al. Effect of germination conditions on γ-aminobutyric acid content of germinated brown rice [J]. Transactions of the CSAE, 2006, 22(12): 211-215.
- [22] Ansari M I, Lee R H, Chen S C G. A novel senescence-associated gene encoding aminobutyric acid (GABA): pyruvate transaminase is upregulated during rice leaf senescence [J]. Physiologia Plantarum, 2005, 123(1):1-8.
- [23] 李碧,方雄,褚福浩,等.琥珀酸半醛脱氢酶抑制剂筛选方法的建立及其在天麻成分筛选中的应用[J].北京中医药大学学报,2016,39(8):664-669.
- Li B, Fang X, Chu F H, et al. Screening succinate semialdehyde dehydrogenase inhibitors: an established model and its application in Tall Gastrodia Tuber [J]. Journal of Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2016, 39(8): 664-669.
- [24] 诸姮,胡宏友,卢昌义,等.植物体内的黄酮类化合物代谢及其调控研究进展[J].厦门大学学报(自然科学版),2007,46(S1):136-143.
- Zhu H, Hu H Y, Lu C Y, et al. Progresses on flavonoid metabolism in plants and its regulation [J]. Journal of Xiamen University (Natural Science), 2007, 46(S1):136-143.
- [25] 李光跃,罗晓雅,孙窗舒,等.干旱胁迫对黄芪植株生长中黄酮类成分积累的影响[J].西北植物学报,2017,37(1):138-143.
- Li G Y, Luo X Y, Sun C S, et al. Effect of progressive drought

- stress on the accumulation of flavonoids in the growth of *Astragalus membranaceus* var. *mongolicus* (Bge.) Hsiao [J]. *Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica*, 2017, 37(1): 138-143.
- [26] 张宇,周白云,夏鹏国,等.干旱胁迫对柴胡中皂苷合成关键酶基因表达及皂苷含量的影响[J].中国中药杂志,2016,41(4):643-647.
- Zhang Y, Zhou Z Y, Xia P G, et al. Expression of key enzyme genes and content of saikogenin in saikogenin biosynthesis under drought stress in *Bupleurum chinense* [J]. *China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica*, 2016, 41(4): 643-647.
- [27] 吴洪启,罗文巧,赵帅,等.干旱胁迫对番茄叶片蜡质积累的影响[J].西北农林科技大学学报(自然科学版),2017,45(7):73-80.
- Wu H Q, Luo W Q, Zhao S, et al. Effect of drought stress on wax accumulation in leaves of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) [J]. *Journal of Northwest A&F University (Natural Science Edition)*, 2017, 45(7): 73-80.
- [28] 焦伟红.燕麦耐盐碱渗透调节机制研究[D].呼和浩特:内蒙古农业大学,2011.
- Jiao W H. Study on osmotic regulation mechanism of salt and alkali tolerance in oats [D]. Hohhot: Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, 2011.
- [29] 陈燊,洪涌,何小三,等.镉胁迫下紫苏低分子量有机酸及镉含量变化[J].福建农林大学学报(自然科学版),2018,47(5):593-599.
- Chen S, Hong Y, He X S, et al. Changes of low molecular weight organic acids and cadmium in *Perilla frutescens* under cadmium stress [J]. *Journal of Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (Natural Science Edition)*, 2018, 47(5): 593-599.
- [30] Cheng K K, Wang G Y, Zeng J, et al. Improved succinate production by metabolic engineering [J]. *BioMed Research International*, 2013(7): 1-12.
- [31] Liu C L, Li Z L, Yu G H. The dominant glutamic acid metabolic flux to produce  $\gamma$ -amino butyric acid over proline in *Nicotiana tabacum* leaves under water stress relates to its significant role in antioxidant activity [J]. *Journal of Integrative Plant Biology*, 2011, 53(8): 608-618.
- [32] Yu G H, Zou J, Feng J, et al. Exogenous  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) affects pollen tube growth via modulating putative  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -permeable membrane channels and is coupled with negative regulation on glutamate decarboxylase [J]. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 2014, 65(10): 3235-3248.
- [33] Michaeli S, Fromm H. Closing the loop on the GABA shunt in plants: are GABA metabolism and signaling entwined? [J]. *Front Plant Sci*, 2015, 6: 419.
- [34] Shelp B J, Zarei A. Subcellular compartmentation of 4-aminobutyrate (GABA) metabolism in *Arabidopsis*: an update [J]. *Plant Signal Behav*, 2017, 12(5): 1559-2324.
- [35] Koch I, Nöthen J, Schleiff E. Modeling the metabolism of *Arabidopsis thaliana*: application of network decomposition and network reduction in the context of Petri nets [J]. *Front Genet*, 2017, 8: 85.

## (上接第136页)

- [21] Deinlein U, Stephan A B, Horie T, et al. Plant salt-tolerance mechanisms [J]. *Trends in Plant Science*, 2014, 19(6): 371-379.
- [22] Misic D, Siler B, Zivkovic J N, et al. Contribution of inorganic cations and organic compounds to osmotic adjustment in root cultures of two *Centaurium* species differing in tolerance to salt stress [J]. *Plant Cell Tissue & Organ Culture*, 2012, 108(3): 389-400.
- [23] 解则义,李洪民,马代夫,等.低温胁迫影响甘薯贮藏的研究进展[J].植物生理学报,2017,53(5):758-767.
- Xie Z Y, Li H M, Ma D F, et al. Research progress of the effects of low temperature stress on the sweetpotato during storage [J]. *Plant Physiology Journal*, 2017, 53(5): 758-767.
- [24] 肖强,郑海雷,陈瑶,等.盐度对互花米草生长及脯氨酸、可溶性糖和蛋白质含量的影响[J].生态学杂志,2005(4):373-376.
- Xiao Q, Zheng H L, Chen Y, et al. Effects of salinity on the growth and proline, soluble sugar and protein contents of *Spartina alterniflora* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 2005(4): 373-376.
- [25] 寇江涛,师尚礼.2,4-表油菜素内酯对NaCl胁迫下紫花苜蓿幼苗根系生长抑制及氧化损伤的缓解效应[J].中国生态农业学报,2015,23(8):1010-1019.
- Kou J T, Shi S L. 2,4-epibrassinolide protection against root growth inhibition and oxidative damage of *Medicago sativa* L. seedling under NaCl stress [J]. *Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture*, 2015, 23(8): 1010-1019.
- [26] 李悦,宋士清,王久兴.不同BR施用方式诱导黄瓜幼苗对Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>胁迫抗性的研究[J].西北植物学报,2016,36(2):377-382.
- Li Y, Song S Q, Wang J X. Inducing effects of exogenous BR application with different methods on Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> stress resistance of cucumber seedlings [J]. *Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica*, 2016, 36(2): 377-382.
- [27] 束红梅,郭书巧,巩元勇,等.油菜素内酯对NaCl胁迫下棉花叶片生理特征和基因表达谱的影响[J].应用生态学报,2016,27(1):150-156.
- Shu H M, Guo S Q, Gong Y Y, et al. Effects of brassinolide on leaf physiological characteristics and differential gene expression profiles of NaCl-stressed cotton [J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2016, 27(1): 150-156.
- [28] Chen S, Wang Z C, Guo X P, et al. Effects of vertically heterogeneous soil salinity on tomato photosynthesis and related physiological parameters [J]. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2019, 249, 120-130.
- [29] Kahlaoui B, Hachicha M, Misse E, et al. Physiological and biochemical responses to the exogenous application of proline of tomato plants irrigated with saline water [J]. *Journal of the Saudi Society of Agricultural Sciences*, 2018, 17(1): 17-23.