

# 滲透壓誘導水稻癒合組織植株再生過程中過氧化酵素之變化

黃文理<sup>1</sup>、劉麗飛<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 輔英科技大學生物技術系

<sup>2</sup> 國立臺灣大學農藝學系

## 摘要

本研究主要探討水稻癒合組織植株再生過程中過氧化酵素活性與同功酵素之變化。結果顯示具高分化能力TN5-M<sub>6</sub>癒合組織在植株再生過程中，不論是可溶性(soluble)與細胞壁結合(wall-bound)過氧化酵素活性均明顯高於不具分化能力的TN5-M<sub>0</sub>，其中wall-bound過氧化酵素活性呈現雙高峰曲線，且其活性變化與癒合組織綠點及小苗形成有密切相關。此外，作者建立以等電點電泳分析過氧化酵素同功酵素圖譜技術，發現在移到分化培養基後第一天，具高分化能力TN5-M<sub>6</sub>癒合組織中pI 4.5與pI 5.1同功酵素即明顯表現，而在第3天綠點形成後，pI 4.7與pI 6.2同功酵素表現愈來愈明顯，顯示癒合組織不同發育階段有不同過氧化酵素表現，極適合作為水稻癒合組織植株再生之標誌酵素。

**關鍵詞：**水稻、植株再生、過氧化酵素、同功酵素、等電點電泳。

## Changes in Isoperoxidases in Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) Callus During Shoot Regeneration Induced by Osmotic Stress

Wen-Lii Huang<sup>1</sup> and Li-Fei Liu<sup>2\*</sup>

\* 通信作者, lliu@ntu.edu.tw

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189 Chung-Cheng Rd., Wufeng, Taichung Hsien 41301, Taiwan ROC

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biotechnology, Fooyin University, Kaohsiung Hsien 831, Taiwan ROC

<sup>2</sup> Department of Agronomy, National Taiwan University, Taipei 10617, Taiwan ROC

## ABSTRACT

Changes of peroxidase activity and isozyme pattern in rice callus during shoot regeneration induced by osmotic stress were investigated. The results showed that shoot regeneration in rice callus was accompanied by an increase in specific activity either soluble or wall-bound peroxidase. Besides, the peroxidase isozyme patterns were separated using isoelectric focusing (IEF) electrophoresis. It showed that the pI 4.5 and pI 5.1 were predominant isozymes in TN5-M<sub>6</sub>, the highly regenerative callus, at the first day on regeneration medium. The pI 4.7 and pI 6.2 isozymes were also significant before plantlet formation. Results indicate that different peroxidase isozymes are expressed at callus and shoot regeneration stage and can be easily monitored by IEF analysis. These isozymes are useful markers for shoot regeneration in rice callus.

**Key words:** *Oryza sativa*, Shoot regeneration, Peroxidase, Isozymes, Isoelectric focusing electrophoresis.

## 前言

植株再生系統之建立是植物基因轉殖成功與否的重要關鍵之一，尤其是被認為再生較困難的禾本科與豆科作物(Tran Thanh Van 1981)。由於不同品種或品系植株再生能力有顯著差異，為提高基因轉殖效率，材料選擇實為要務之一(Huang *et al.* 2002, Toonen and De Vries 1996, Tran Thanh



Van 1981)。近年來學者們針對培養細胞植株再生能力開發可信度高的篩選指標，期望縮短品種篩選時程。作者曾發現分化初期高葡萄糖含量為水稻癒合組織植株再生重要因子(Huang and Liu 2002)，也曾發現特定蛋白質分子與水稻芽體形成有關(Huang and Liu 1999)，兩者可作為水稻再生能力初步篩選生理指標。另外，Thorpe *et al.* (1978)發現過氧化酵素(peroxidase, POD)與菸草癒合組織器官形成有關，進一步發現特定的POD同功酵素可作為細胞分化的指標(Thorpe and Gaspar 1978, Kay and Basile 1987)，在白楊(Wolter and Gordon 1975)、蘋果(Berger *et al.* 1985)、胡蘿蔔(Cordewener *et al.* 1991, Joersbo *et al.* 1989)、棉花(Mellon 1991)、*Linum usitatissimum* (McDougall *et al.* 1992)、*Phoenix dactylifera* (El Hadrami and Baaziz 1995)、*Zinnia* (Sato *et al.* 1995)、草莓(Tian *et al.* 2003)等也有類似報導。本研究即擬針對POD，探討其是否可作為水稻癒合組織植株再生的標誌酵素。

POD普遍存在植物體中，具許多同功酵素(isozymes)，可區分為可溶性(soluble form)、與細胞壁結合者(wall-bound form)及分泌到細胞外(extracellular form)共三大類，隨不同發育時期、環境條件，在不同部位可能就有不同POD表現(Passardi *et al.* 2004)。一般認為POD可能與植物的生長、老化、木質化(lignification)、生長素代謝及各種逆境的抗性有關(Fang and Kao 2000, Lee and Lin 1995, Lin and Kao 2005, Passardi *et al.* 2004, Sharma and Dubey 2004, Tang *et al.* 2004, Tian *et al.* 2003, Yi and Lee 2003)。近來由於生物技術的快速發展，有愈來愈多研究指出POD也在植物的生長與分化上扮演重要角色，然而不同物種間，POD表現常無一致性，必須依各物種狀況探討之。許多研究顯示植株再生時，POD活性或其同功酵素有變化，但活性究竟增加或減少則無一致的結論，且POD真正的作用為何亦不清楚。

雖然已有許多關於POD同功酵素可作為植株再生指標之報導，惟各培養系統多數以水平式或垂直式澱粉電泳(slab or vertical starch gel electrophoresis)或以原式蛋白質電泳分析(native polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, native-PAGE)進行蛋白質分離，再進行POD活性染色，分離的效果有限，因此幾乎都是以手繪模式圖表示，無法真實地呈現結果。Pedersen and Andersen (1993)曾以等電點(isoelectric focusing, IEF)電泳分離大麥蛋白質，不過電泳解析度仍不理想。本研究利用已建立之高濃度滲透壓處理可大幅提高水稻癒合組織植株再生能力培養系統為材料(Huang and Liu 2002)，並克服實驗操作上的困難，以IEF電泳原圖呈現水稻培養細胞POD分析結果，並分析在水稻癒合組織植株再生過程中POD活性變化，以探討POD同功酵素是否可作為水稻植株再生的指標。

## 材料與方法

### 一、植物材料與組織培養

本試驗以水稻台南5號(*Oryza sativa* L. cv. Tainan 5, TN5)為材料，挑取授粉後約10-12天的未成熟胚，消毒後分別接種在有、無0.6 M mannitol處理癒合組織誘導培養基(MS基礎培養基中添加10  $\mu$ M 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, MSD<sub>10</sub>)中(Murashige and Skoog 1962)，分別以TN5-M<sub>6</sub>與TN5-M<sub>0</sub>表示之，於28°C連續光照下培養28天，調查癒合組織鮮重變化。並將14天癒合組織分別移至分化培養基(MS基礎培養基中添加20  $\mu$ M kinetin與10  $\mu$ M  $\alpha$ -naphthaleneacetic acid)，觀察植株再生情形，並分別於第1、3、5、7、9、11、13、14天取樣、固定，進行各項酵素分析(Huang and Liu 2002, Huang *et al.* 2002)。

### 二、過氧化酵素(peroxidase; POD)萃取與活性分析

將收集的組織加入5% ampholine (pH 3-10, Pharmacia)於低溫研鉢中磨碎後，4°C下離心15分鐘，收集上清液，進行soluble POD酵素活性分析與IEF電泳分析。離心後的沈澱物，先以5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.0)含1% Triton X-100之緩衝液清洗一次，另以不含Triton之相同緩衝液再清洗兩次，最後以50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.0)含3M NaCl 之緩衝液將沈澱物充分懸浮後，置於4°C冰箱中至少12小時。低溫離心後，收集上清液，進行wall-bound POD活性分析(Huang and Liu 1999, Lee and Lin 1995, Kay and Basile 1987)，由於此樣品含高量離子，經數次透析後，仍無法順利進行IEF電泳分析(資料未列)。

本試驗以分光光度計(U2000, Hitachi)呈色法於波長470 nm下測定POD酵素活性。soluble POD反應液中包含50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.0)、21.6 mM guaiacol、9 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>及稀釋的萃取液，最後體積為3 mL，反應從H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>加入開始測定(Fang and Kao 2000, Sato *et al.* 1995)。Wall-bound POD活性測定如同soluble POD測定方法，惟以100 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (pH 5.8)取代Tris-HCl緩衝液(Sato *et al.* 1995)。酵素活性單位以每分鐘每毫克蛋白質為基礎，蛋白質含量測定依據Bradford dye-binding方法(Bradford 1976)，並以小牛血清蛋白為標準液。

### 三、IEF 電泳分析

於10% acrylamide電泳膠片中含5% ampholine (80% pH 3-6與20% pH 3-10)，以垂直式電泳系統(10 × 8 cm, Hofer)進行酵素分離，每樣品注入20 μg蛋白質。以20 mM NaCl為陰極槽(cathode)緩衝液，10 mM H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>為陽極槽(anode)緩衝液。膠片在樣品加入前，先以500 volts預跑30分鐘，形成pH梯度。樣品加入後，分別以200、400、600、800、1000 volts進行30分鐘電泳，膠片取出後先以100 mM sodium acetate (pH 4.5)含0.1% benzidine之緩衝液平衡，再加入

0.007% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>呈色，等POD條帶出現後再終止反應(Fang and Kao 2000, Pedersen and Andersen 1993)。

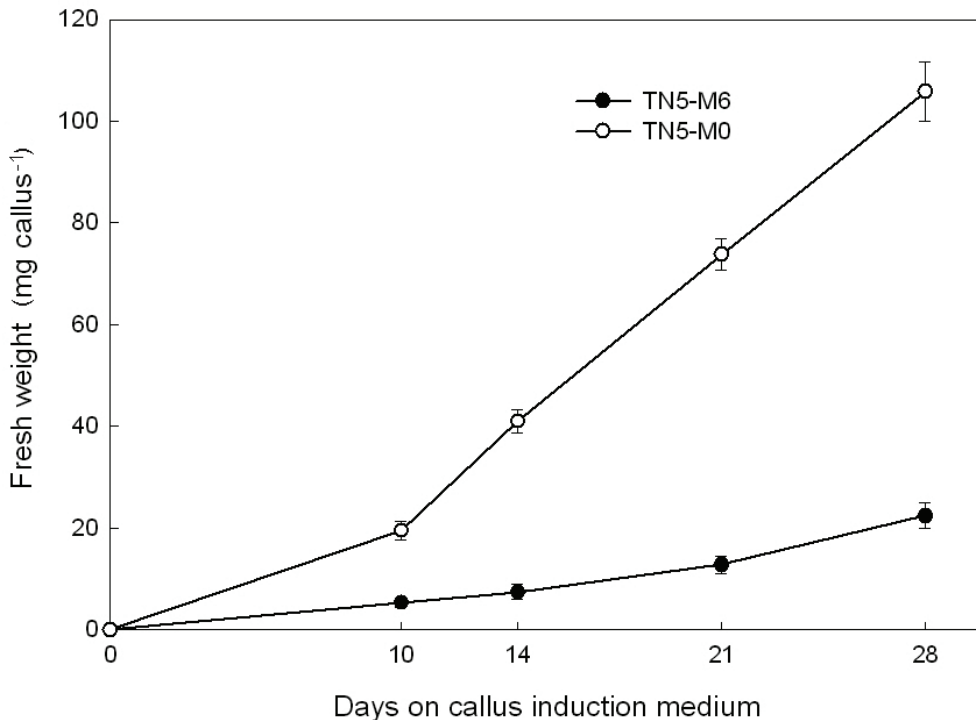
## 結果與討論

### 一、癒合組織生長與植株再生

將TN5未成熟胚接種在癒合組織誘導培養基(TN5-M<sub>0</sub>)中，隨著培養天數增加，癒合組織鮮重明顯增加(Fig. 1)，四週後平均每個癒合組織鮮重可達100 mg。將其誘導兩週癒合組織移到分化培養基後，約第5天會有綠點形成，但一直到四週後只有少數根形成，幾乎沒有芽體再生。若在癒合組織誘導時添加0.6 M mannitol (TN5-M<sub>6</sub>)，癒合組織生長明顯減緩，四週後每個癒合組織鮮重平均約只有20 mg左右(Fig. 1)。若將TN5-M<sub>6</sub>癒合組織移到分化培養基後3天即可見到綠點形成，綠點持續擴大，第10天左右於接觸培養基部位開始有芽體形成，四週後植株再生率可達80%，此結果與之前的觀察類似(Huang and Liu 1998, 2002, Huang *et al.* 2002)。滲透壓處理有助於植株再生，許多培養系統中均有類似報導(Brown *et al.* 1979, Ho and Vasil 1983, Lu *et al.* 1983、1984, Wetherell 1984)。上述結果也顯示此培養系統極適合用來探討水稻癒合組織植株再生過程中POD之變化。

### 二、POD 活性分析

本研究分析水稻癒合組織植株再生過程中soluble與wall-bound POD酵素活性變化，結果顯示在植株再生過程中具高分化能力TN5-M<sub>6</sub>癒合組織中，不論是soluble POD或wall-bound POD活性均明顯高於不具分化能力的TN5-M<sub>0</sub> (Fig. 2)，其中TN5-M<sub>6</sub> soluble POD在移到分化培養基後第一天，酵素活性顯著下降，之後直到芽體形成均沒有明顯變化(Fig. 2a)，此酵素活性變化，亦可從同功酵素電泳分析上發現(Fig. 3)。而wall-bound POD活性在植株再生初期顯著提高，之後逐漸下降，在第10天小苗形成後



**Fig. 1.** Changes in the fresh weight of callus derived from TN5 immature embryos inoculated on MSD<sub>10</sub> medium without (TN5-M<sub>0</sub>) or with (TN5-M<sub>6</sub>) mannitol treatment. Vertical bars represent standard errors (n = 3). Only those standard bars larger than the symbol are shown.

酵素活性則有再明顯增高趨勢，形成雙高峰曲線(Fig. 2b)。此現象在菸草(Thorpe and Gaspar 1978)、苜蓿(Hurbcova *et al.* 1994)與 *Linum usitatissimum* (McDougall *et al.* 1992) 中也有類似結果。El Hadrami and Baaziz (1995) 指出高 POD 活性有利於 *Phoenix dactylifera* 體胚形成，在 *Hevea brasiliensis* (El Hadrami and d'Auzac 1992)、萵苣(Zhou *et al.* 1992)、胡蘿蔔(Cordewener *et al.* 1991, Joersbo *et al.* 1989)、苜蓿(Hurbcova *et al.* 1994)、草莓(Tian *et al.* 2003)等都有類似報導。

POD在植株再生過程中扮演的角色雖仍不清楚，一般認為高POD活性可能促進內生生長素分解，導致cytokinin / auxin比例改變，有利於植株再生(El Hadrami and Baaziz

1995, Thorpe *et al.* 1978, Tran Thanh Van 1981)。此外，POD亦被認為與維持細胞壁結構緊密有關(Fry 1986, Kolattukudy *et al.* 1992, Lin and Kao 2005, Tran Thanh Van 1981)。Van Engelen and De Vries (1992)以胡蘿蔔懸浮細胞為材料，從可體胚形成的培養基中純化一38 kD蛋白質，經證實是 wall-bound POD，將其添加到受 tunicamycin 抑制體胚形成的細胞中，可恢復其體胚形成能力，直接證明POD確與植株再生有關。作者推測POD會促使細胞壁木質化，由於木質素累積，在細胞外圍形成一特殊結構，誘導管胞分子(tracheary elements)形成，有利於體胚形成(Cordewener *et al.* 1991, De Jong *et al.* 1992, Van Engelen and De Vries 1992)。

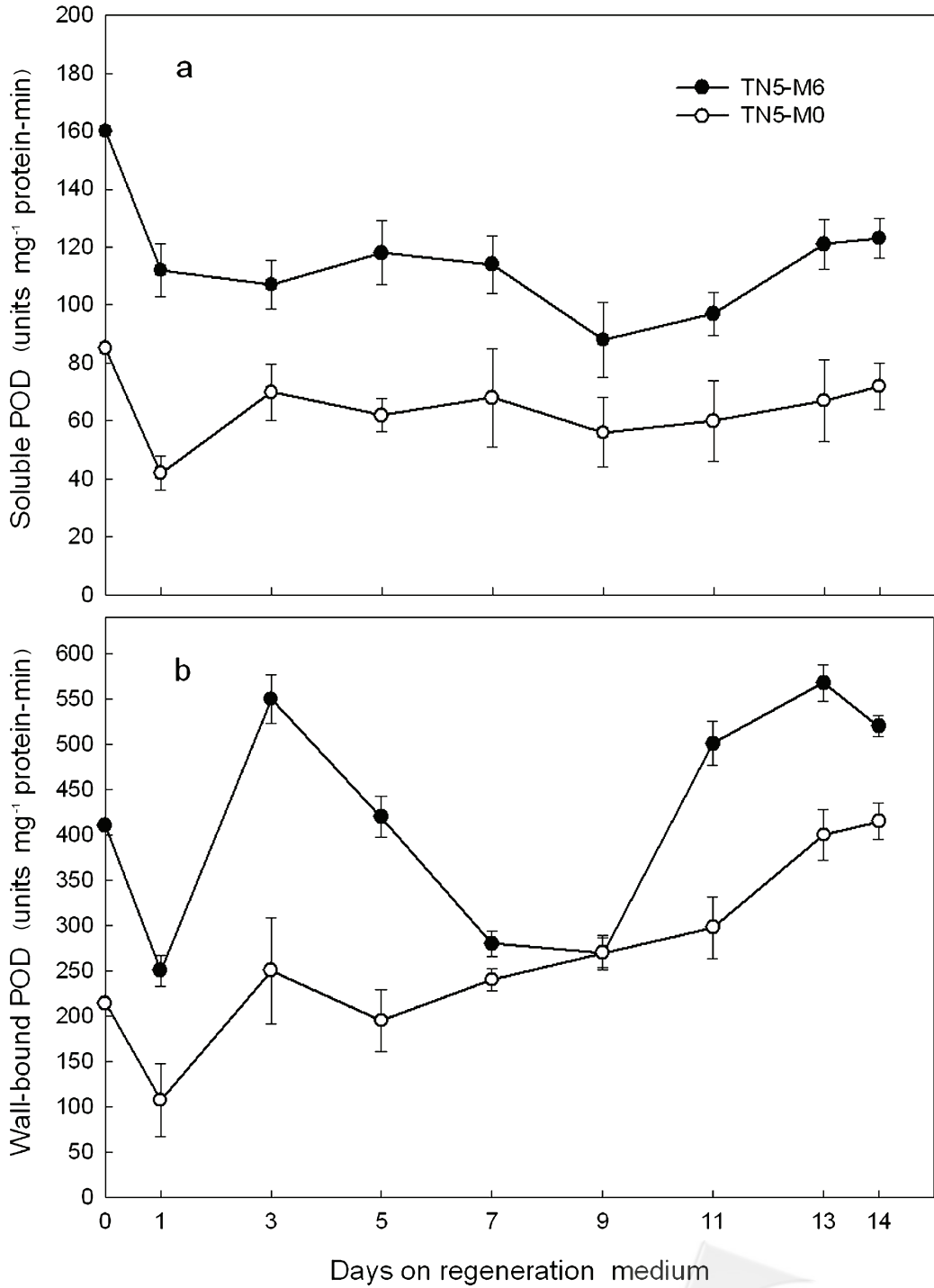
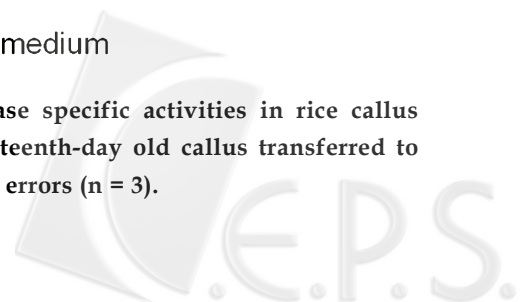


Fig. 2. Changes of soluble (a) and wall-bound (b) peroxidase specific activities in rice callus during shoot regeneration. Day 0 represents the fourteenth-day old callus transferred to regeneration medium. Vertical bars represent standard errors (n = 3).





是原式蛋白質電泳(native-PAGE)進行蛋白質分離,再進行POD活性染色,且都是以模式圖呈現結果。本研究曾利用native-PAGE進行相關分析,無法有效分離水稻培養細胞內蛋白質(資料未列),進一步利用IEF等電點電泳進行水稻癒合組織POD同功酵素分析,獲得十分顯著結果,此技術應可應用於不同物種分析上,實為一大突破。

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