

Effects of Ozone Stress on Secondary Metabolism and Antioxidant Capacity in Soybean Roots

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Abstract. In this paper, to examine the effects of elevated ozone on secondary metabolism and antioxidant capacity in soybean roots, as well as reactive oxygen species and antioxidant enzymes activity. Soybean grown in open top chambers (OTCs) were exposed to ambient air ($[O_3]=40\text{nmol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) and elevated ozone ($[O_3]=110\pm 10\text{nmol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). The results revealed that with ozone concentration rising, compared with control, the O_3 stress induced the total flavonoids content in soybean root of all treatments showed a significant rising trend ($P<0.05$), and the total polyphenols content showed a rising trend but not significant. The PAL and PPO activity of soybean root was always lower than that of CK, the LOX activity of soybean root was always higher than that of CK, but the PAL \square LOX and PPO activity of soybean root expressed an increased trend with the increase of soybean growth period. However, variation of antioxidant enzymes activity in soybean roots was very different from each other. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity was lower than the CK treatment at flowering and podding stages under elevated ozone stress, it presents a volatility changes. During the whole growth stage, elevated ozone stress induced a decrease on activity of catalase (CAT) except for flowering stage, it had a significant increase ($p<0.05$), the ozone treatment was higher than the CK treatment in general except flowering stage. Activity of peroxidase (POD) was increased under elevated ozone. It had a higher representation ($p<0.05$) than the CK treatment at every stage. It can be concluded that the ozone stress has significant effects on soybean roots, and effects on soybean roots' normal growth.

Introduction

Ozone (O_3), is one of the most important air pollutants, has increased considerably since pre-industrial times, fast consumption of the fossil fuels is mainly responsible for significant increase in the atmospheric O_3 concentration, and is predicated to exceed 80 ppb [1]. Tropospheric ozone is formed by photochemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen, CO, methane and other volatile organic compound in the presence of sunlight. O_3 concentration as an important issues, has attracted attention of the world's scientists and the public [2].

Open top chamber (OTC) to carry out the high concentration of O_3 , many domestic and foreign scholars have did a lot of exploring on plant morphology, growth development and physiological and biochemical characteristics through OTC. The results show that O_3 stress could inhibit the activity of protective enzymes and

protective substances in wheat and soybean [3], and that drought and salinity stress can relatively promote root reducing strength and nitrate reductase activity [4].

Containing rich protein and other high-quality nutrients, soybean is not only one old crop, but one of the global five main crops. The past researches of root mostly happened on nutrient press, water stress and salinity stress, as for O₃ stress, the results as follow: O₃ treatment could produce negative effect of reducing carbon distribution for root [5]. This experiment took soybean roots as the test material, researching secondary metabolism and antioxidant enzymes activity to provide correlation evidences.

Materials and Methods

Plant Materials

Soybean (*Glycine Max.*) cultivars "iron 29" as the test materials, and this experiment was started at May to September in 2010 at the national field research station of Shenyang agroecosystems, Liaoning.

Experimental Design

This experiment was used open top chambers (OTCs) to realize O₃ stress of soybean processing. Ozone was generated by ozone generator (GP - 5 j, China) and ozone sensor (S-900, New Zealand), and the O₃ concentrations was controlled by computers, and used automatic pneumatic system to analyses the date. This test set CK (control of air chamber, O₃ concentrations of about 40 nmol mol⁻¹) and O₃ (elevated O₃ concentration, compared to 110+10 nmol ·mol⁻¹) two processing. Each processing set three times repeated. On May 20, sowing seeds, soybeans emergence after 20 days began to ozone stress, in total 9 hours (8:00 am to 17:00 PM), soy branching period (July 6) respectively, flowering period (August 1) and podding period (23 August), soybean stop stress treatment when mature. Rinse after each sampling root, select of soybean root parts same as the test materials, determination of related indicators.

Indicators and Measuring Method

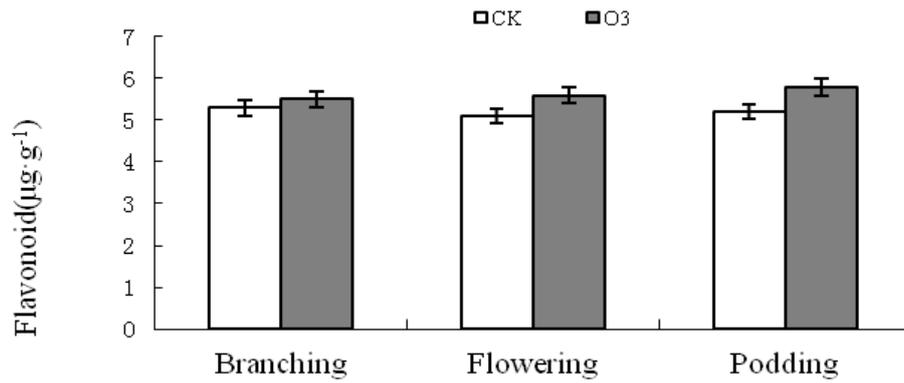
Total flavonoids□the total polyphenol□ lipoxygenase (LOX) and polyphenol oxidase (PPO) activity was assayed by Kong [6]; henylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL) activity was measured by Li [7], SOD□ CAT and POD activity was assayed by ultraviolet absorption method [8].

All date were subjected to statistical analyzed by one-way analysis of variance using SPSS 22.0 and Microsoft Excel 2003 software. Significance was fixed at the 0.05 level throughout the study.

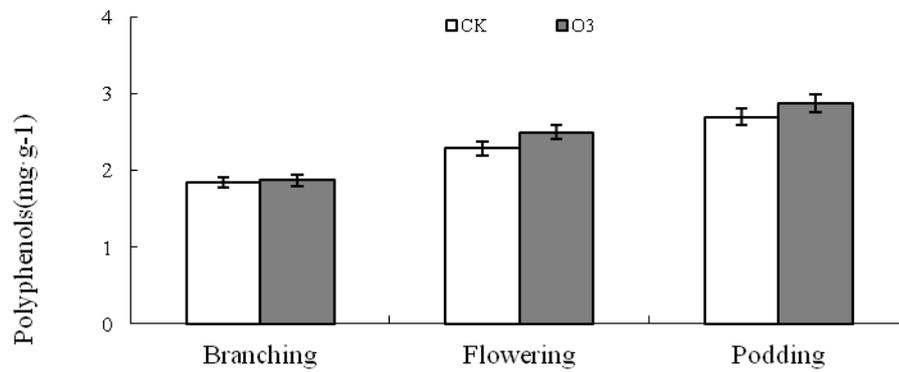
Results

The Flavonoids and Polyphenols Content in Soybean Roots under Ozone Stress

From the Fig.1, with the soybean growing period, the total flavonoids content (1) and the total polyphenols content (2) in soybean root of all treatments showed a rising trend, and presented CK<O₃. The content of total flavonoids reached significant in podding stage (P<0.05), and in the remaining two period is not significant. But the content of total flavonoids not reached significant in all stages.



(1)

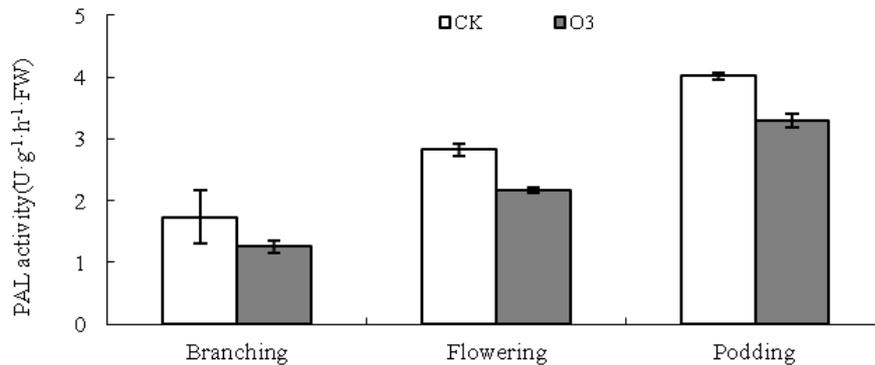


(2)

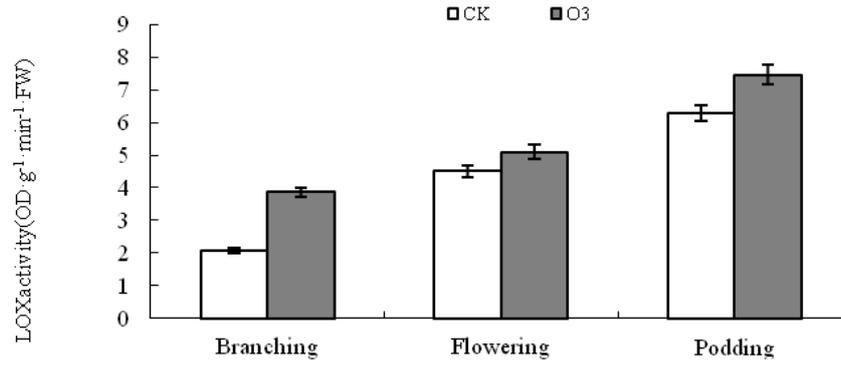
Figure 1 Variation of flavonoids and polyphenols content in soybean roots under ozone stress

The PAL □ LOX and PPO Activity of Soybean Root under Ozone Stress

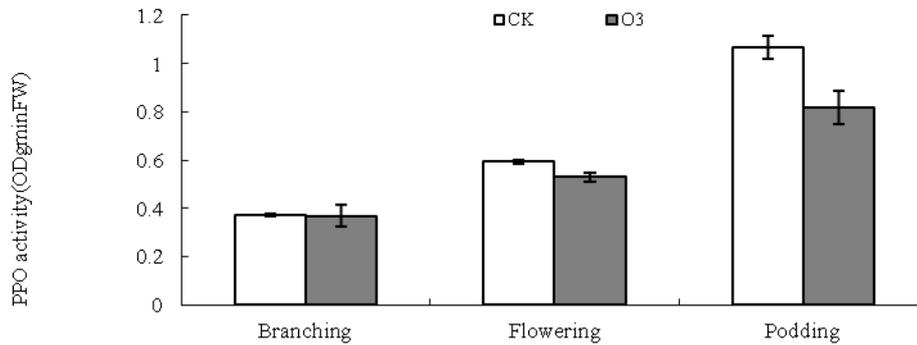
Fig. 2 results showed that the PAL(1) □ LOX(2) and PPO(3) activity of soybean roots expressed an increased trend with the increase of soybean growth period. Compared with the control, the PAL and PPO activity of soybean root was always lower than CK, and the expression was CK>O₃, and reached significant in all stages (P<0.05). But the LOX activity of soybean root was always higher than CK, and the expression was CK<O₃.



(1)



(2)

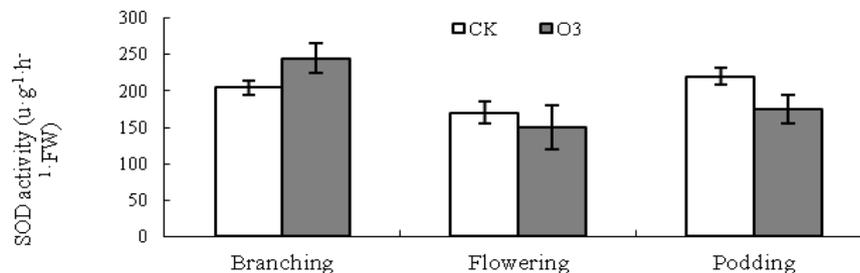


(3)

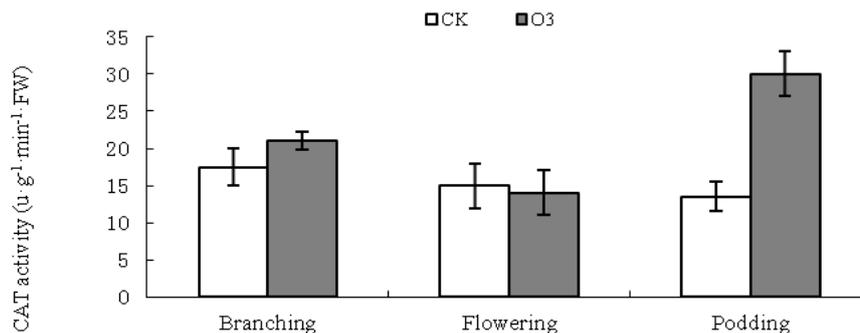
Figure. 2 Variation of PAL, LOX and PPO activity in soybean roots under ozone stress

The Antioxidant Enzymes Enzyme Activity of Soybean Root under Ozone Stress

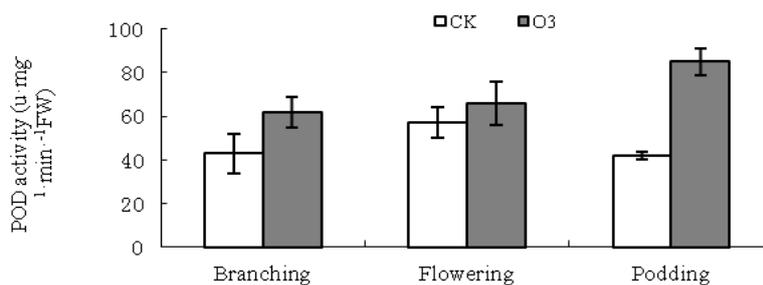
Fig. 3 (1) reveals SOD activity had volatility of early increase and late decrease in general in the whole growth. These results show that O₃ stress has boosted SOD activity in a short run, but would damage the plant cell and devitalize the SOD as the stress extended. Under the O₃ stress (Fig. 3(2)), while in flowering CAT activity was lower than CK treatment, yet in the other two stages higher than the latter, especially in the podding stage, and reach significant level ($P < 0.05$). Fig. 3 (3) reveals POD activity a volatility of early increased. Each stage witnessed a POD activity of O₃ treatment than that of CK treatment, especially in the podding stage, and reach significant level ($P < 0.05$).



(1)



(2)



(3)

Figure. 3 Variation of SOD □ POD and CAT activity in soybean roots under ozone stress

Discussion

Phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL) is an important enzyme of plant secondary metabolism process, and make up a key enzyme in phenylpropanoid metabolism and enzyme [9]. O₃ stress had a certain influence on total polyphenols content of soybean roots. The metabolism of phenolic compounds in plants is regulated by polyphenol oxidase (PPO), which is a direct result of the oxidation of phenolic compounds. In this experiment, the PAL and PPO activity of soybean roots expressed an upward trend under the condition of O₃, and reached the highest at podding stage, and the content of total flavonoids and total polyphenols content also reached the peak in pod period, which proves that the level of PAL activity can reflect the formation rate of the total flavonoids in size, those all related to the O₃ stress. The antioxidant activity of phenolic compounds is one of the important ways to defend the O₃ damage, it is mainly manifested in two aspects: the generation of free radicals and the elimination of free radicals. The present study showed that with the increase of O₃ concentration, the activity of LOX was increased, it was show that the concentration of ozone stress could induce the increase of total flavonoids and total polyphenols in soybean roots, which was consisted with the results of Valencia-Islas [10].

In its long evolution, plant has developed an integral defense system that will be activated to protect its cells from injury of reactive oxygen when it is invaded from outside. SOD, CAT and POD are main ones of the antioxidant enzymes within the plant. O₂⁻ can be developed to be O₂ and H₂O₂ by SOD that plays a core role in the protective enzymes system, for it is the only antioxidant enzyme which can reduce O₂⁻ to be H₂O₂ and oxidize it to be O₂. In the study, SOD activity was higher than CK first then lower than CK. In the study of O₃ effects upon winter wheat leaf, we have found that SOD activity would firstly increase at a low concentration of O₃, and then had a slump[11]. High concentration of O₃ (150nmol•mol⁻¹) wholly resulted in a bit

higher SOD activity than that of CK treatment[12]. So the O₃ stress has the ability of restraining SOD activity in root cells and damaging the antioxidation system. CAT is crucial to remove H₂O₂ within C₃ plant and has ability to catalyze H₂O₂ into H₂O; and POD mainly functions as catalyst of H₂O₂ and organic peroxide. In the experiment, O₃ stress heightened CAT and POD activity of soybean root, we could find that CAT and POD increased, and removed redundant reactive oxygen protecting the cells from injury. Two different mechanisms of peroxide enzymes exist within plant: one will turn out to be protective when the plant suffers the early stage of adversities and aging, and the other can be harmful when the plant undergoes the late stage of adversities and aging[13]. The inconsistent results perhaps came from different protective enzyme mechanisms in plant, and in the experiment, it turned to be protective when the activity of POD increased.

Acknowledgments

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