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The Effect of Sugars on IAA-Induced Growth, PH, and Cell Wall Polysaccharides

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〈实验 目的〉

植物外生菌絲急速伸長而生理活性質變工 A A 才引起機作用於外
側物生長是該導管才是證明計卫本生育的關鍵內生物質即糖類合成轉位
分離，Uronic acid 生成是酵素活性的開始 Sucrose 與 Myo-inositol 的影響
調查計卫本試驗是進行研究中。

〈材料 及 方法〉

양주재배 시험에 활용되는 특수한 터보는 1cm의 특수한 터보를 100개로 3~4 터보를 1 처리로 하는 Pump System을 연결하여 2mM KCl, 0.5 mM CaCl₂, ± 100 μM AA 및 27 mM의 Sucrose와 MgO-inorganic을 조성한 용액을 1분당 180 ml로試料에 투여하여 헤드체인과 함께 pH 측정기, Double pen recorder로 두 가지 반응을同時に 측정할 수 있다. 또한 1cm 특수한 터보를 양주 재배 시험에 사용하는 수작으로 배양 터보에 반응을 외부로 기록할 수 있는 터보이다.

處理毛 藥料毛之 内生物質 分析是 為由 Bonner 及 Terry (1980)가 用器皿 遠心分離
法으로 抽出計味之時 糖類이 分別是量之 Alditol acetate 分解率에 依하여 結果를 有
Gas chromatograph에 A 分析할때 同時에 in-vitro에 A Oxaloacetate, Aspartate,
 α -kg 等이 基質反應 試驗은 遂行 有矣.

〈結果と考察〉

IAA 및 처리제가 많은條件下에서 Sucrose 및 Myo-inositol 및 α-ᴅ-glucopyranose의 生長은良好하게 하였으나, IAA誘導生長은 Myo-inositol存在下에서 크게伸長하였다(그림 1) 그러나 H^+ 分泌作用과 xylose와 glucose生成率은 Sucrose보다 Myo-inositol의 시
각에 따라 각각(그림 2, 3)

이外로는 세포는 Sucrose 및 IAA誘導生長의 H^+ 分泌作用과 Xyloglucan 合成酶活性에
依存 것과는 관계 Myo-inositol은 Uronic acid等의 基質로 有效하게 작용하고,
IAA에 依하여 製備되어 細胞壁蛋白 促進시키는 것으로 生長生中. IAA處理는
Myo-inositol存在下에서 Uronic acid 生成을 현저하게 增大시켜 同時に 生長生도
Sucrose 대사 보다 크게 增加시킨다. (註 4)

酵素活性에 대한 IAA의 영향을 調査其結果 細胞内 合成量 較核 酵素 POD, MDA, GOT, 뇌 活性을 쟁여 分析上에, H^+ 分泌抑制作用은 特と CO 處理에 IAA에 依한 酵素活性 減少率은 抑制特と 之으로 由 IAA의 細胞内 生長促進之細胞壁糖類 H^+ 分泌, 酵素活性과의 関聯性이 매우 好은 之으로 思料生す.

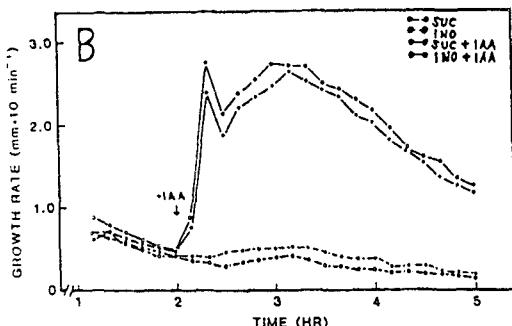


Figure 1A & 1B. The effects of 17 μ M IAA on the growth of 7-1 cm stem sections in the presence of 29 mM sucrose or myo-inositol. Growth was continuously monitored with angular transducers.

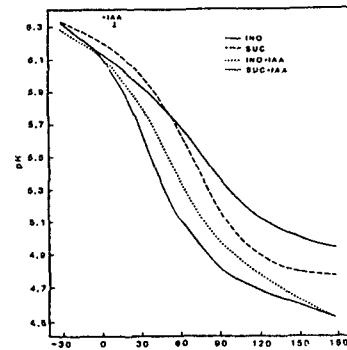


Figure 2. The effects of sucrose and myo-inositol on IAA-induced proton secretion. pH was measured continuously by inserting a pH electrode into the continuously flowing solution during the culture of sections.

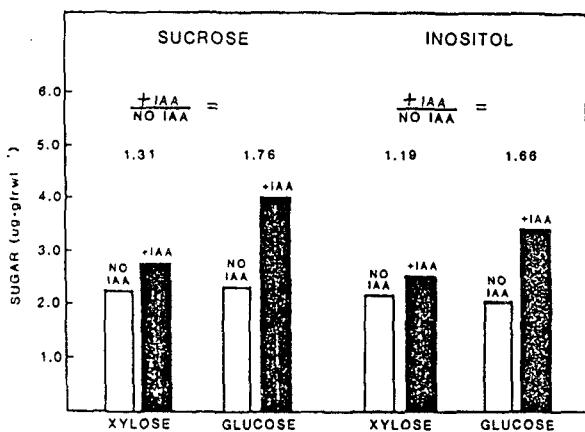


Figure 3. The effects of sucrose and inositol on the levels of ethanol-insoluble xylose and glucose centrifuged from tubes of sections at 1000 g following vacuum infiltration with ice-water. Sugars were separated gas chromatographically as alditol acetates.

Table 4. The effect of sucrose and myo-inositol on IAA-induced uronic acid

	IAA	F. W. (g/packet)	Uronic acid (total-insoluble) (μg/g F.W.)
Sucrose	+	10.06	3.03
	-	9.60	2.83
myo-inositol	+	1.05	1.07
	-	10.42	4.45
	+	9.90	2.78
	-	1.05	1.60

Table 4c. The change in absorbance for assays of POD, GOT and MDH from homogenized pea sections treated \pm 17 μ M IAA for 3h. The homogenized peas were first extracted with 50 mM HEPES (pH 7) and then re-extracted with 1 M NaCl.

time (hours)	treatment (+/- IAA)	increase in wet (g)	$A^{\prime} \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{gram fresh weight}^{-1}$					
			POD		GOT		MDH	
			HEPES	NaCl	HEPES	NaCl	HEPES	NaCl
0.0	+	3.17	.1219	.1219	.5638	.5638	1.8657	1.8657
	-	3.17	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.5	+	1.00	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
	-	3.34	2.992	1.019	3.531	.3783	15.77	3.411
3.0	+	4.38	.1991	.0984	.8532	.3057	16.19	2.051
	-	4.05	.3845	.1231	1.493	2.303	21.935	2.695
	+/	1.08	0.32	0.80	0.57	0.13	0.74	0.76

Table 5. The effects of cobalt on IAA-induced decreases in POD, MDH and GOT. Replacing calcium with 0.1 mM Co in the pump system had little effect on growth but inhibited the decrease in POD and GOT normally caused by IAA after three hours of treatment.

Co +/- IAA	increase in fr. wgt (g)	$A^{\prime} \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{gram fresh weight}^{-1} \times 10^2$		
		POD	GOT	MDH
+ IAA	3.28	2.93	1.15	41.97
- IAA	3.08	3.54	1.25	45.27
+/	1.07	0.82	0.92	0.93