

Research Article



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## 수분스트레스가 케일 잎의 카로티노이드 및 프롤린 함량에 미치는 영향

이효준, 천진혁, 김선주\*

### Effects of Water Stress on Carotenoid and Proline Contents in Kale (*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*) leaves

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#### Abstract

**BACKGROUND :** Environmental stress has a major effect on the growth and yields of vegetables, and can significantly affect nutritionally important phytochemicals, causing large economic losses.

**METHODS AND RESULTS :** The present study was aimed at exploring the effects of water stress on the carotenoid and proline contents in kale leaves to understand drought tolerance of kale plants. Kale was randomly divided into two groups at 57 days after sowing (DAS). One of the groups was well-watered (WW) and the other was water stressed (WS). Harvesting of kale leaves was started one day after treatment (58 DAS) and continued for 10 days (~67 DAS). We investigated the status of plant growth (leaf number, length, width, fresh weight) of kale throughout the study. Carotenoid (lutein,  $\alpha$ -carotene, zeaxanthin,  $\beta$ -carotene) and proline contents were analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Our results showed that the total carotenoid contents ranged from 926.0 to 1,212.0 mg/kg dry wt. (at 3 and 2 days, respectively) in WW treatment and 887.8 to 1,157.4 mg/kg dry wt. (at 10 and 4 days, respectively) in WS treatment. The ratio of individual

carotenoid to the total carotenoid contents of kale leaves was 51.4 for lutein, 4.44 for zeaxanthin, 2.76 for  $\alpha$ -carotene, and 41.4% for  $\beta$ -carotene. Total carotenoid contents showed a significant reduction from 7 days (1,037.2 mg/kg dry wt.) to 10 days (887.8 mg/kg dry wt.) in WS treatment. The lutein content did not show a significant difference in WW between 7 and 10 days after treatment but showed a significant difference in WS treatment. The  $\alpha$ -carotene content showed no significant difference between the treatments. However, zeaxanthin content was higher during 4-10 days and  $\beta$ -carotene content was lower during 6-10 days in WS than in WW on each harvest day. In WW, the proline content showed no significant difference, but in WS, the proline content started to increase at 7 days and almost doubled in 10 days.

**CONCLUSION :** The marked increase in zeaxanthin and proline contents in kale leaves indicated that the two phytochemicals are associated with drought tolerance in the plant.

**Key words:** Carotenoids, HPLC analysis, Kale, Proline, Water stress

#### 서론

(*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *acephala*) (B.

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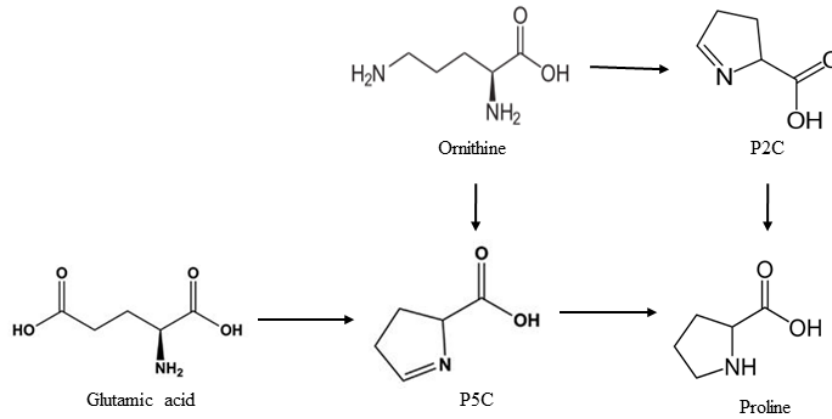


Fig. 1. The proline biosynthesis in plants (modified from Delauney *et al.*, 1993). P2C, delta-pyrroline-2-carboxylate; P5C, delta-pyrroline-5-carboxylate.

oleracea) 가 , pyrophosphate (IPP)가 40 phytoene  
 (Balkaya and Yanmaz, 2005). , , (Fig. 2). Phytoene  
 (Brassicaceae) B.  $\alpha$  ,  $\beta$  .  $\alpha$ -  
*oleracea* , ,  $\beta$  (①),  $\beta$ -  
 (Podse-dek, 2007). (USDA, 2002), (①'). 가  
 (glucosinolates, GSLs) (neoxanthin)(②)  
 (Schmidt *et al.*, 2010). (violaxanthin)(②') xanthoxin  
 (Heo *et al.*, 2015). (③, ③') ABA가 (④)(Seo and  
 (water/drought stress) (Koshiba, 2002; Ha *et al.*, 2012).  
 가 .  
 가  
 (Ok *et al.*, 2005; Xiong *et al.*,  
 2006). (species),  
 (Bray, 1997), 가 (Hong, 2009).  
 (Zhu, 2002). 가 (Hare *et al.*,  
 (Seki *et al.*, 2007), 가 1998). (glutamic acid)(1.1)  
 (mild) 가 (ornithine)(1.2)  
 (severe) (Finkelstein *et al.*, 2002). ( , , )  
 (phytochemicals) (Delauney, 1993)(Fig. 1).  
 (Abscisic acid, ABA) → P5C (delta-pyrroline-5-carboxylate)  
 40 가 → (1.1)  
 polyene chain 15 → P5C/P2C (delta-pyrroline-2-carboxylate)  
 가 (Hirschberg, 2001). 600 → (1.2)  
 (lycopene),  $\beta$ -  
 hydrocarbon (lutein), (compatible osmolytes)  
 (zeaxanthin) xanthophyll (Jaleel *et al.*, 2009) (Kishor *et al.*, 1995)  
 isopentenyl (Mansour *et al.*, 1998)

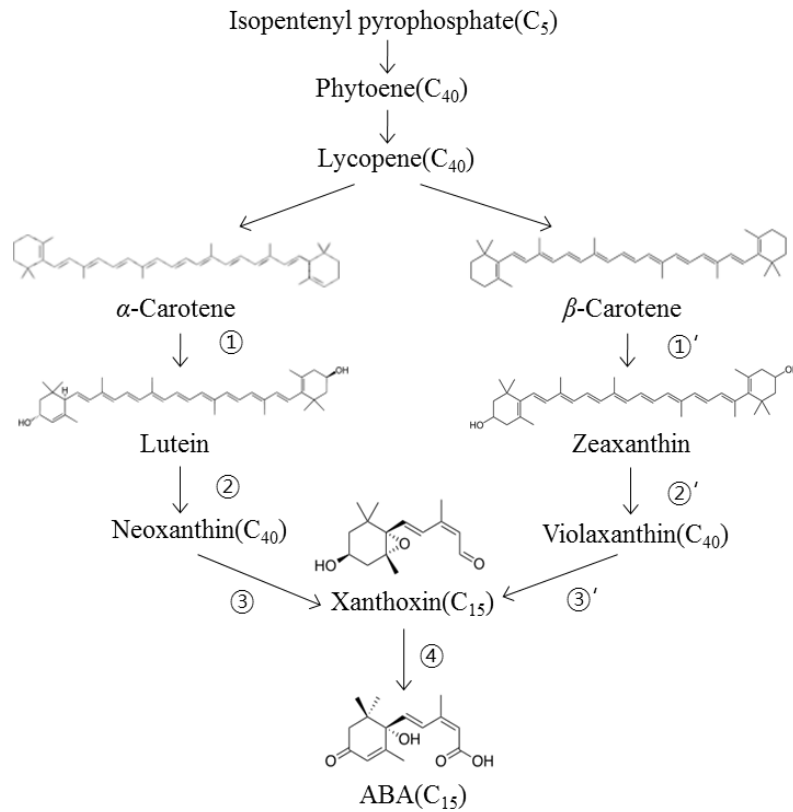


Fig. 2. The carotenoid biosynthesis in plants (modified from Bartley and Scolnik, 1995).

(Verbruggen *et al.*, 1996),  
 (Peng *et al.*, 1996; Bartels and Sunkar, 2005).  
 (Rajendrakumar *et al.*, 1994),  
 (Rudolph *et al.*, 1986).

**재료 및 방법**

(Verbruggen *et al.*,  
 1996).  
 ABA 가  
 (Finkelstein *et al.*, 2002).  
 ABA ,  
 (Seo and Koshiba, 2002). ABA  
 (Bray, 1997),  
 (Zhu, 2002; Bartels and Sunkar, 2005).  
 ABA  
 xanthoxin (Fig. 2)(Seki *et al.*,  
 2007).  
 20 가  
 가 가 가  
 가

**시약**

Dicholormethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) Merck KGaA (Dermstadt, Germany), ethyl acetate (CH<sub>3</sub>COOC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) Burdick & Jackson (Ulsan, Korea). Borate buffer (0.4 N in water, pH 10.2), OPA reagent (conc.), FMOC reagent (conc.), 22 amino acid Agilent Technologies, Inc. (Santa Clara, CA, USA). α-Carotene, β-carotene Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). Ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) hexane (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>) Fisher Scientific Korea, Ltd. (Seoul, Korea). Methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH) J.T. Baker Chemical Co. (Phillipsburg, NJ, USA), potassium hydroxide (KOH) Daejung Chemicals & Metals Co., Ltd. (Siheung, Korea). Sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate (NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O) lutein, zeaxanthin Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co. (St Louis, MO, USA), trichloroacetic acid (CCl<sub>3</sub>COOH)

Samchun Pure Chemical Co., Ltd. (Pyeongtaek, Korea)

**케일 재배 및 수분스트레스 처리**  
 'TBC' (Asia seed Co., Ltd., Seoul, Korea) (plug tray 72 ) (High, ( ) ) 가 21 (days after sowing, DAS) 120 가 90 (18 cm×18 cm×20 cm) 2 24.9°C, 20%, 321 μmol·m<sup>-2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup> 57 DAS (well-watered treatment, WW) (water stressed treatment, WS) WW , WS 1 58 DAS(1 day) WW WS 10 10 (58~67 DAS) 67 , -70°C (SFDSF 12, Samwon Freezing Engineering Co., Busan, Korea)

**카로티노이드 추출**  
 (Kim *et al.*, 2015). 500 mg 50.0 mL-Falcon tube ethanol (5 mL) , (vortex) (75°C) 5 . 80% KOH (1.5 mL) (75°C) 10 (-0.5°C) 1 (2.5 mL) hexane (2.5 mL) (3,000 rpm, 3 min) (hexane ) 3 (40°C) , dichloromethane: methanol=50:50 (v/v) 1 mL sonicator ( 30 ) . 0.45 μm hydrophilic PTFE syringe filter( 13 mm) , HPLC vial HPLC

**카로티노이드 HPLC 분석**  
 YMC carotenoid C30 column (250×4.6 mm I.D., particle size 5 μm) HPLC (Perkin Elmer Flexar, Inc.,

MA, USA) (detection wavelength) 454 nm, (flow rate) 1.0 mL/min, (column temperature) 40°C 10.0 μL A [water: methanol=25:75(v/v)] B (ethyl acetate) B 60% 4 70% 가 . 9 75% 가 20 . 23 100% 가 28 , 28.1 60% 35 ( 35 ). 4가 ( , , α- , β- )

HPLC

**프롤린 추출**  
 HPLC Agilent Technologies (Henderson *et al.*, 2000). 100 mg 2.0 mL-Eppendorf tube 5% trichloroacetic acid 1.2 mL , 1 (15,000 rpm, 15 min, 4°C) 0.45 μm hydrophilic PTFE syringe filter( 13 mm) , HPLC vial HPLC

**프롤린 HPLC 분석**  
 Zorbax Eclipse AAA Analytical (150×4.6 mm I.D., particle size 5 μm) 1200 series HPLC (Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA) 262 nm, 2.0 mL/min, 40°C 1.0 μL 10.0 μL , borate buffer 2.5 μL, OPA 0.5 μL, FMOC 0.5 μL, water ( ) 32.0 μL A[40 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, (pH 7.8)] B(acetonitrile: methanol: water=45:45:10) B 0% 1.9 , 21.1 57% 가 . 21.6 100% 가 25 . 25.1 0% 30 ( 30 ). HPLC peak

**통계분석**  
 HPLC Microsoft Office Excel 2010 (n=3)

(SD, standard deviation) . IBM SPSS<sup>®</sup> version 21 (one-way ANOVA) , (post-hoc analysis) (P) 0.05 Tukey .

**Table 1. Plant growth of kale leaves treated with well-watered (WW) and water stress (WS)**

Treatment	Duration of water stress (days)	Leaf number	Leaf length (cm)	Leaf width (cm)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Water content (%)
WW	1	14±1.5abc	26.9±2.5a	18.8±0.7a	113.3±8.1a	12.9±0.7a	88.6±0.2a
	2	12±0.0c	26.0±1.8a	18.9±0.3a	123.6±14.4a	14.5±2.2a	88.3±0.6a
	3	14±0.0abc	26.2±0.8a	19.2±0.5a	117.4±14.5a	11.7±3.3a	90.1±1.6a
	4	14±1.5abc	25.7±0.8a	18.7±1.2a	135.3±3.4a	14.9±1.9a	89.0±1.3a
	5	14±1.5abc	26.0±0.9a	17.5±4.7a	120.9±8.6a	16.0±5.4a	86.8±4.1a
	6	15±1.5abc	25.1±1.4a	17.8±1.9a	121.0±21.0a	15.0±2.8a	87.6±0.5a
	7	17±0.6a	25.6±1.1a	18.2±0.3a	143.1±12.3a	16.7±2.1a	88.3±0.4a
	8	13±1.2bc	24.5±2.3a	18.3±1.2a	117.8±8.7a	15.7±2.2a	86.7±1.1a
	9	16±0.6abc	24.0±0.8a	17.4±1.8a	145.3±15.5a	17.8±0.4a	87.7±1.1a
	10	16±0.6ab	25.9±2.5a	14.7±5.6a	151.5±24.0a	18.9±3.0a	87.5±0.3a
WS	1	13±1.0a	24.6±0.8ab	16.8±0.5a	86.6±14.2a	10.8±1.7a	87.5±0.6a
	2	12±0.6a	25.6±1.4a	17.9±1.2a	85.7±8.2a	10.9±0.4a	87.2±0.8a
	3	13±0.6a	24.0±1.8ab	16.9±1.9a	73.5±11.7ab	11.0±2.5a	84.8±3.5ab
	4	13±2.1a	24.1±2.0a	16.4±1.7a	66.8±16.4abc	11.8±2.4a	82.2±0.8ab
	5	13±1.2a	22.3±0.8ab	17.0±1.8a	62.6±26.6abcd	12.7±3.8a	78.1±9.1ab
	6	13±1.5a	24.4±1.1ab	16.4±1.6a	55.7±11.1abcd	10.4±1.2a	81.0±2.4ab
	7	13±0.6a	21.2±2.0b	15.0±1.0a	40.5±4.9bcd	9.1±0.9a	77.6±1.2ab
	8	12±0.6a	23.2±0.2ab	15.7±0.6a	43.8±5.3de	9.4±1.5a	78.2±5.3aaa
	9	12±0.6a	21.4±0.4b	14.9±1.4a	33.1±8.2de	8.6±1.2a	72.9±8.6bc
	10	13±0.6a	22.2±0.5ab	14.2±0.6a	26.3±2.6e	9.9±0.5a	68.2±4.5c

<sup>a)</sup>Within each column, values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at  $P \leq 0.05$ , using Tukey's multiple range test ( $n=3$ ).

**결과 및 고찰**

**케일의 생장**

WW (well watered treatment, WW) 67 DAS (10 days) 16, 25.9 cm, 14.7 cm, 151.5 g (Table 1). WS (water stress treatment, WS) 13, 22.2 cm, 14.2 cm, 26.3 g. WW 가 . WS 가 . WW 가 . WS 3 days WW 가 , 10 days (68.2%) 가 . (Shoot) (Root) (S/R) (Kim et al., 2014).

**수분스트레스에 따른 카로티노이드 함량**

4 ( , , a )가 . ( ~ ) WW 926.0 (3 days)~1,212.0 (2 days), WS 887.8(10 days)~1,157.7 (4 days) mg/kg dry wt. (Table 2). (51.4)> $\beta$  (41.4)> (4.44)> $\alpha$ - (2.76%) . WW . WS 7 days 10 days WW 19.2% . (Liriodendron tulipifera L.) (Kim and Han, 2015). (Populus cathayana) 6 1.6 가 (Xiao et al., 2008), (Lactuca sativa L.) 1.4 가 (Kang and Park, 2013).

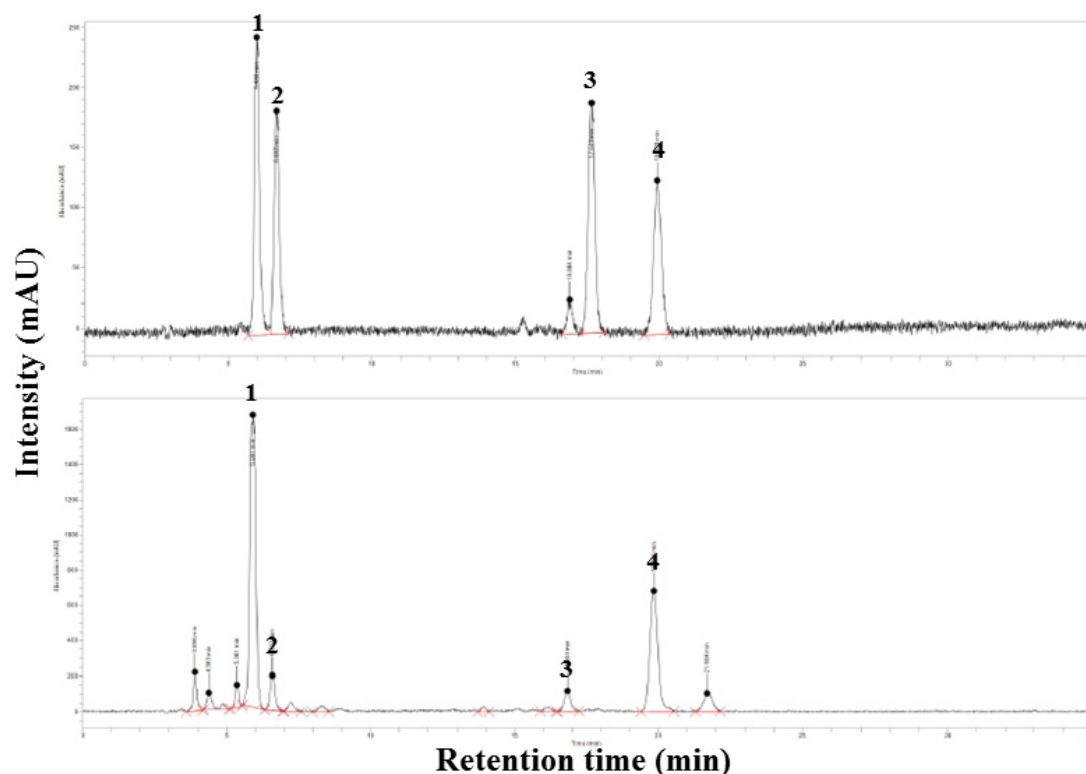


Fig. 3. HPLC chromatogram of four carotenoid standards and kale. Peak 1, Lutein; 2, Zeaxanthin; 3,  $\alpha$ -Carotene; 4,  $\beta$ -Carotene.

Table 2. Carotenoid contents (mg/kg dry wt.) of kale leaves under well-watered (WW) and water stressed (WS) conditions

Duration of water stress (days)	Lutein		Zeaxanthin		$\alpha$ -Carotene		$\beta$ -Carotene		Total	
	WW	WS	WW	WS	WW	WS	WW	WS	WW	WS
1	514.4±37.1 a <sup>3)</sup>	545.6±27.4 ab	89.1±18.0 a	70.4±18.2 abc	23.6±2.3 a	26.6±6.4 a	388.7±85.2 ab	458.5±82.8 ab	1015.8±78.6 ab	1101.1±117.3 ab
2	571.7±39.7 a	575.4±14.8 ab	65.5±33.1 ab	23.1±6.5 cd	35.2±8.1 a	28.8±1.4 a	539.6±79.5 a	451.4±6.7 ab	1212.0±95.5 a	1078.7±20.4 ab
3	552.9±31.0 a	566.4±27.1 ab	15.6±6.7 b	33.4±13.0 bcd	21.3±7.1 a	32.7±4.2 a	336.2±99.6 b	504.6±38.4 a	926.0±140.2 b	1137.1±32.1 ab
4	554.7±11.6 a	584.1±20.9 a	41.1±9.4 ab	75.0±24.1 abc	31.7±2.1 a	28.6±5.1 a	506.5±40.7 ab	469.7±17.2 ab	1134.1±55.3 ab	1157.4±30.1 ab
5	550.0±16.2 a	525.6±10.1 ab	26.7±12.0 b	43.1±17.6 abcd	26.7±8.3 a	27.4±6.4 a	402.0±89.5 ab	425.2±80.9 ab	1005.4±117.1 ab	1021.4±79.7 ab
6	548.0±14.6 a	555.2±20.7 ab	22.9±6.5 b	91.0±10.7 a	30.8±2.0 a	29.0±2.8 a	463.5±27.5 ab	440.6±26.7 ab	1065.1±41.3 ab	1115.9±59.4 ab
7	557.9±16.3 a	528.8±12.0 ab	29.3±30.1 b	84.4±28.0 ab	38.4±4.8 a	24.2±2.0 a	538.0±74.4 a	399.7±63.8 ab	1163.5±55.1 ab	1037.2±78.4 ab
8	539.5±9.0 a	561.6±57.5 ab	23.4±5.1 b	43.8±15.0 abcd	32.0±3.0 a	26.8±8.1 a	466.5±20.2 ab	420.8±106.5 ab	1061.4±36.9 ab	1053.2±157.0 ab
9	557.6±27.8 a	532.2±35.9 ab	24.3±14.5 b	46.8±13.6 abcd	33.2±5.1 a	21.4±5.8 a	512.6±72.0 ab	350.6±77.5 ab	1127.6±91.8 ab	951.1±130.2 ab
10	556.7±11.2 a	497.5±46.0 b	40.0±13.9 ab	49.0±6.9 abcd	31.0±1.0 a	40.6±45.2 a	470.5±47.8 ab	300.7±46.1 b	1098.3±53.1 ab	887.8±133.0 b
Ave	550.4±15.1	547.2±25.5	37.8±22.9	56.0±20.8	30.4±5.2	28.6±5.0	462.4±67.7	422.2±73.5	1080.9±84.3	1054.1±99.3

<sup>a)</sup> Within each column, values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at  $P \leq 0.05$ , using Tukey's multiple range test ( $n=3$ ).

WW  
 가 . WS  
 . WS  
 3 days (33.4) 4  
 WW  
 days (75.0 mg/kg dry wt.) 2.2 가  
 가 . 9  
 , 3 days 10 days WW  
 (Pisum sativum L.) , 6 days WW 4.0  
 23.0% (Iturbe-Ormaetxe et 가 가 가 .  
 al., 1998).  $\alpha$ - WW WS 4.8 가 (Iturbe-Ormaetxe  
 / 가 . WW et al., 1998). WW  $\beta$ - 'M'  
 2 days (65.5) 3 days (15.6 . WS 6 days 10 days  
 mg/kg dry wt.) 68.0% WW ,

**Table 3. Proline contents (mg/100g fresh wt.) in kale leaves under well-watered (WW) and water stressed (WS) conditions**

Duration of water stress (days)	Proline	
	WW	WS
1	2.33±2.45a <sup>a)</sup>	1.52±0.24bc
2	1.50±0.87a	1.02±0.33c
3	0.68±0.30a	1.55±0.31bc
4	1.27±0.46a	1.49±0.51bc
5	0.95±0.08a	1.35±0.34c
6	1.10±0.29a	1.21±0.37c
7	1.10±0.06a	1.17±0.31c
8	1.12±0.21a	1.74±0.69c
9	1.63±0.43a	2.45±0.35b
10	1.98±0.11a	4.03±0.34

<sup>a)</sup>Within each column, values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at  $P \leq 0.05$ , using Tukey's multiple range test ( $n=3$ ).

가 10 days  
 WW 36.1%  
 38.0% (Iturbe-Ormaetxe *et al.*, 1998). WS  
 a- WS 3  
 days WW,  $\beta$   
 6 days WW  
 (Fig. 2). a- a-  
 가  $\beta$   $\beta$   
 가 ,  
 가 가 .  
**수분스트레스에 따른 프롤린 함량**  
 WW 0.68 (3 days)~2.33  
 (1 day) , WS 1.02 (2 days)~4.03(10  
 days) mg/100g fresh wt. (Table 3). WW  
 가 .  
 WS 1 day 6 days 1.02  
 (2 days)~1.55 (3 days) mg/100g fresh wt. , 7 days  
 (1.17) 10 days (4.03 mg/100g fresh wt.)  
 가 10 days 가 3  
 days 10 days WS  
 WW , 10 days WW  
 2.0 . 1

day 10 days 가 , WS  
 2.7 가 .  
 (*Cicer arietinum* L.) 가  
 10 가 (Mafekery *et al.*, 2010),  
 4.0 가 (Xiao *et al.*, 2008).  
 WS 가  
 (Xiao *et al.*, 2008)

**Acknowledgment**

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