



**Selection and Breeding of Poplar for Decontamination
of Environmental Pollution using Bio-technology**

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1996

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1999. 11. 30.

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1999. 11. 30.

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가 가, ,
가, (Pb), (Cd)
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• (Landfilling,
Fixation, Leaching)
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1.

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가.

(1 15cm, 15 30cm)

pH ,

가

Pisolithus tinctorius, *Laccaria laccata*, *Suillus bovinus*

Suillus luteus 4

(Zn, Cu, Pb)

52

가

가

(*Populus alba*

× glandulosa),

(*Populus koreana* × *nigra* var. *italica.*),

(*Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii*),

(*Populus euramericana*)

(Cd, Pb)

clone unidirectional deletion
, sequencing .

clone

. **Metallothionein Ferritin**

Metallothionein Ferritin

Agrobacterium

Ti- plasmid

5' - virus cauliflower mosaic virus(CaMV)

promoter 35S promoter enhancer duplicate 35S promoter

bacteria

neomycin phosphotransferase II (NPT II)

가

MS , 4

A. tumefaciens

LB overnight

A. tumefaciens LBA4404 co- culture

, MS

2

2

.
 Antibiotics 가 DNA probe
 DNA-DNA hybridization Southern- blot analysis
 가 copy 가
 mRNA
 가 가 Northern- blot analysis .

. *in vitro*

3. NO2

NO2

NiR

가. NiR cloning

Spinacia oleracea RNA
 cDNA computer program
 transcription initiation site 5' primer(5'- GGA ATT CCA TCA GAT
 TAA CAT AAT TTC ACA AT-3') polyadenylation signal 3'
 primer(5'- GTA ATA TAA TTC TAA CAA TTA-3') reverse
 transcriptase RT-PCR . PCR
 DNA agarose gel kinase klenow enzyme
 plasmid vector(pUC18) blunt-end ligation cloning .

cloning dideoxynucleotide chain
 termination .
 clone unidirectional deletion clone
 , sequencing . NiR cDNA

. NiR

Spinacia oleracea NiR
 Agrobacterium
 Ti- plasmid
 5'- virus cauliflower mosaic virus(CaMV)
 promoter 35S promoter enhancer duplicate 35S promoter
 bacteria
 neomycin phosphotransferase II (NPT II)

가
 MS , 4
A. tumefaciens
 LB overnight
A. tumefaciens LBA4404 co- culture
 , MS ,
 2 2
 Antibiotics 가 DNA
 probe
 DNA- DNA hybridization Southern- blot analysis
 가 copy 가
 mRNA
 가 가 Northern- blot analysis
 NO2
 NO2 NO2
 , kjeldahl
 NO2

가 . 가
가
가

2.

metallothionein ferritin
vector
(Populus alba x P. glandulosa) Agrobacterium tumefaciens LBA4404
가
nptII
Southern hybridization, RT-PCR
, Evans blue, MTT
가
0.5mM
0.1mM 가
가 2
가 가
0.1mM

putrescine spermidine 가
 . Evans blue MTT
 가
 , 가
 가

3. NO2

3.0 Kb Nitrite reductase (NiR) PCR
 . NiR duplicated CaMV
 35S promoter vector pMY27 pMYN6
 . pMYN6 *A. tumefaciens* *A. tumefaciens*
 .
 PCR NiR
 가 Northern blot analysis .
 Wild type NiR 가
 3-4 NiR .
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SUMMARY

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I. Title of the Research

Selection and breeding of poplar for decontamination of environmental pollution using bio-technology

II. Objectives and Significance of the Research

Part I. Development of plants with high decontaminating ability using mycorrhizal fungi.

This study was conducted i) to evaluate heavy metal concentrations in the soil and plant of spoil mines, ii) to test the *in vitro* tolerance of ectomycorrhizal fungi against heavy metals commonly found in mine area. iii) to develop plants with high metal uptake ability using mycorrhizal fungi.

Part II. Development of transgenic poplars carrying heavy metal binding protein genes for cleaning of polluted soil

The objectives of this research were) to develop plant expression vectors carrying heavy metal binding protein genes for phytoremediation, ii) to regenerate

transgenic poplars that carry the genes, and iii) to develop tolerance test systems for the plants

The significance of the present work includes i) the development of transgenic poplars that have enhanced tolerance to cadmium, and ii) the application of a number of biochemical assay systems to the study of cellular response of transgenic plants to heavy metal stress.

The system we employed should be very useful to those who study stress using other plant cell culture systems.

Part III. Development of Air-Pollutant-Tolerant Plants by transformation of nitrite reductase

The objectives of this research was to develop "Air-Pollutant-Tolerant Plant" that can grow with atmospheric NO₂ as a sole nitrogen source.

III. Contents and Scope of the Research

Part I. Development of plants with high decontaminating ability using mycorrhizal fungi.

Soils and leaves, stems, and roots of tree species were collected from closed mine sites. Metal concentration in tissue and soil was analyzed, the relation to plant and soil was identified. Four mycorrhizal fungi (*Pisolithus tinctorius*, *Laccaria laccata*, *Suillus bovinus*, and *Suillus luteus*) were incubated on medium treated with heavy metals (Zn, Pb, and Cu) for 52 days. Their metal tolerance was tested through measuring the fungal growth and the metal concentration in

fungal mycelia. Four *Populus* species were inoculated with mycorrhiza(*Pisolithus tinctorius*), and were treated with Cd(0, 30ppm and 80ppm) and Pb(0, 50ppm and 300ppm) in soil. Physiological characters of poplars were measured for the growing season, and their heavy metal tolerance and metal uptake ability were analyzed at the end of the growing season,

Part II. Development of transgenic poplars carrying heavy metal binding protein genes for cleaning of polluted soil

This work basically aims at the development of transgenic poplars that could withstand heavy metal stress. Since no such systems were available at the beginning, this project dealt with all the steps to develop a phytoremediation system ranging from cloning the genes to tolerance test of transgenic poplars.

These are i) cloning of the MT and ferritin gene by RT-PCR, ii) construction of plant expression vectors using the genes, iii) transformation of poplar using the vectors, iv) regeneration and propagation of transgenic poplars for tolerance test, v) confirmation of both transformation and gene expression by PCR and RT-PCR, and vi) tolerance test using in vitro assays as well as by various biochemical methods.

Part III. Development of Air-Pollutant-Philic Plants by transformation of nitrite reductase

Nitrite reductase (NiR) is a key enzyme. NiR gene (3.0 Kb) from *Spinacia oleracea* was amplified by PCR and full length sequence was identified. The constructed vector which contains NiR gene of *Spinacia oleracea* was fused to the duplicated CaMV 35S promoter. The plasmid was introduced into tobacco and poplar plants using *A. tumefaciens* harboring NiR gene.

IV. Results and the Research and Suggestions for the Application

Part I. Development of plants with high decontaminating ability using mycorrhizal fungi.

Soils of the closed mine sites were not seriously contaminated by heavy metals, but Zn and Pb concentrations were at toxic level. The heavy metal concentration in soils decreased with increasing distance from spoil mining sites. *Populus alba* × *glandulosa* showed high heavy metal concentrations in the tissue. *Populus alba* × *glandulosa*, based on the high metal uptake ability, could be used for decontaminating heavy metals from contaminated soils, and *Pinus rigida* could be used as indicator which reflects the level of contamination in soils. Mycorrhizal fungi tested showed high tolerance against three heavy metals (Cu, Zn, and Pb), and also accumulated high amount of metals in mycelia. Poplars inoculated with mycorrhizal fungi showed increased heavy metal uptake ability and content in tissues with increasing the treatment concentration of metals. But metal uptake ability varied with tree species and kind of heavy metal. The physiological activity of poplars treated with heavy metal was inhibited or increased. Stem biomass of poplars transplanted to polluted soil with heavy metals was increased with mycorrhizal inoculation, In conclusion, most trees showed high uptake ability and tolerance for heavy metal, and thus mycorrhizal host trees may be used for revegetation and decontamination of soil polluted by heavy metals.

Further inoculation study is needed to verify the adaptability of fungi to polluted soil through interaction with ectomycorrhizal host trees.

Part II. Development of transgenic poplars carrying heavy metal binding protein genes for cleaning of polluted soil

As an approach to the phytoremediation of contaminated soil, transgenic poplars carrying heavy metal binding genes from other sources were developed. Both ferritin gene from tadpole and metallothionein gene from rat were PCR cloned and subcloned into plant expression vector pMY series. The resulting recombinant plasmids were transferred into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* LBA4404 for plant transformation. A hybrid poplar clone (*P. alba* x *P. glandulosa*) was transformed by the vectors and subsequently a number of transgenic plants were obtained. The transformation and expression of the genes were confirmed by genomic PCR, RT-PCR ELISA and resistance test to kanamycin.

The tolerance tests to cadmium at various concentrations were done both *in vitro* and in the greenhouse. As *in vitro* test, the stems of transgenic plants were cultured on the shoot inducing media containing various levels of cadmium. The ferritin gene transformed plants did better than control plants in shoot growth from axillary buds in the presence of cadmium. The total cellular cadmium contents were also compared after growing both transgenic and control plants on the media containing 0.1 mM cadmium. Transgenic plants contained about twice as much cadmium as did control plants suggesting that the transgenic plants have increased capacity of holding cadmium. In the greenhouse experiment, stems from the transgenic plants growing in the nursery were cultured in hydroponic solution containing several levels of cadmium. The transgenic poplars grew better than control at the concentration of 100 μ M cadmium in the culture. When these plants were assayed for their change in cellular polyamine levels, transgenic plants behaved differently from controls. Whereas transgenic plants did not respond to the addition of cadmium in the culture, control plants showed a sharp increase in putrescine level. However, in the case of cellular spermidine,

while control plants did not show any change, transgenic plants showed a peak within 24 hours of cadmium addition. Also tested were Evans blue assay for the integrity of protoplasmic membrane by heavy metals in cell culture and MTT for mitochondrial enzyme activity. Both indicated that the transgenic plants showed different pattern from control plants when heavy metal stress was imposed. Based on the above results, we propose here that it might be possible to apply genetic engineering techniques to clean the polluted environment by using woody plants.

Part III. Development of Air-Pollutant-Philic Plants by transformation of Nitrite reductase

We have been studying "Air-Pollutant-Philic Plant" that can grow with atmospheric NO₂ as a sole nitrogen source. Nitrite reductase (NiR) is a key enzyme. NiR gene (3.0 Kb) from *Spinacia oleracea* was amplified by PCR and full length sequence was identified. The constructed vector which contains NiR gene of *Spinacia oleracea* was fused to the duplicated CaMV 35S promoter. The plasmid was introduced into tobacco and poplar plants using *A. tumefaciens* harboring NiR gene. PCR and Northern blot analyses confirmed the introduction and expression of spinach NiR gene in the leaves of transgenic tobacco and poplar. Transgenic plants that exhibited the NiR enzyme activity more than 3-4 times higher than wild type were obtained.

CONTENTS

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SUMMARY	13
CONTENTS	19
INTRODUCTION	23
Chapter 1. Development of plants with high decontaminating ability using mycorrhizal fungi	26
Section 1. Introduction	27
Section 2. Materials and Methods	29
Section 3. Results and Discussion	34
Section 4. Conclusion	74
References	76
Chapter 2. Development of transgenic poplars carrying heavy metal binding protein genes for cleaning of polluted soil	82
Section 1. Introduction	83
Section 2. Materials and Methods	86
Section 3. Results and Discussion	90
Section 4. Conclusion	105
References	108

Chapter 3. Development of Air-Pollutant-Philic Plants by transformation of Nitrite reductase	112
Section 1. Introduction	113
Section 2. Materials and Methods	115
Section 3. Results and Discussion	119
Section 4. Conclusion	139
References	140

.....2

SUMMARY 13

CONTENTS 19

.....23

1

.....**26**

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3 34

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.....**82**

1 83

2 86

3 90

4 105

..... 108

3 NO2

..... **112**

1 113

2 115

3 119

4 139

..... 140

1

가 ,
 가, (Pb), (Cd)
 ,
 ,
 (Landfilling,
 Fixation, Leaching)
 ,
 가
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 가
 가
 가
 Cd, Cr, Pb, Co, Ag, Se
 ferritin
 가 , ferritin Fe³⁺ Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺, Pb²⁺,

가

가

가

1

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第 1 節 緒 說

가 , .
가 , 100
(Ross, 1994).
, , , , ,
가 가
가 .
가
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,
,
, (Ochiai, 1987).
,
가 (Baker, 1981),
(phytochelatins) (Cumming
Tomsett, 1992)
(Levitt, 1980; Colpaert Van Assche, 1992).
가 가
,
.
, 가

(Markert, 1993).

(Morselt , 1986; Brown Wilkins, 1985b).

(Jones
Hutchinson, 1986).

가 가 ,
63 (Bargagli Baldi, 1984).

(Brown , 1994; Salt , 1995),
가 ,
(, 1993; , 1994)

(Haselwandter Bowen, 1996).
가 .

第 2 節 材 料 方 法

1.

가.

2 ()

가 가 () 1997 4 9

1975 5 1991 3

50m 가 ,

18cm, 11m (*Populus alba* × *glandulosa*)

14cm, 11m (*Pinus rigida*)가 ,

(*Quercus variabilis*), (*Pinus densiflora*) ,

(*Corylus heterophylla*), (*Lindera obtusiloba*), (*Styrax japonicus*), (*Sorbus alnifolia*) ,

(*Rhododendron mucronulatum*)가 .

가 1912 , 1973

1Km , 297,419m³ ,

9cm, 13m

(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)가 , ,

(*Quercus mongolica*), (*Quercus acutissima*) ,

가 .

1997 9 50m,

500m, 1500m, 4000m 4 , 0

15cm 5 , 20 , 10g
 2mm .
 0.1N HCl 50ml 가 24
 , (農林水産技術協議事務局, 1972a, b).
 (Cd, Cu, Zn, Pb) (AA6401F SHIMADZU)

1997 9 , 3 5 ,
 70 24 .
 , 가 , 60mesh
 . 2g ternary solution(HNO3 : HClO4 :
 H2SO4 = 10 : 4 : 1) 20ml 가 180 210 가 가 ,
 가 가 가 가
 50ml ,
 (AA6401F SHIMADZU) (農林水産技術協議
 事務局, 1972c).

2.

가.

(*Pisolithus tinctorius*),
 (*Laccaria laccata*), (*Suillus bovinus*), (*Suillus luteus*)
 American Type Culture Collection 1997 8

가 , MMN(Modified
 Melin- Norkrans) (Marx, 1969) $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, PbCl_2 0
 ppm, 50 ppm, 200 ppm 가 5 .
 MMN pH 5.8 , 가 pH

MMN 가
 3 × 3 mm , 9cm Petri dish
 24 52 .

4 .
 가 ,
 4 , 9 , 11
 5 , colony area
 colony area ,

(Colpaert Van Assche, 1987).

$$(\text{Tolerance Index :TI}) = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100$$

3. 4

가.

(Pisolithus tinctorius) . vermuculite peat moss
 7:3 MMN , 24 28
 incubator 40 .
(Populus alba × glandulosa), *(Populus koreana × nigra var. italica)*,
(Populus nigra × maximiwiczii), *(Populus euramericana)* 15cm .
 peat moss, vermiculite, , 1:1:1:1
 , .
 , (Cd 30ppm, Cd 80ppm,
 Pb50ppm, Pb300ppm), + (Cd 30ppm, Cd 80ppm,
 Pb50ppm, Pb300ppm) 10 , 4
 10 .

2 가

,
 . 3 200ml
 , Pb(PbCl₂), Cd(3CdSO₄ · 8H₂O) .
 가 Li- 6400 (LI-COR, USA)

, DMSO
(Hiscox and Israelstam, 1979), Acid
phosphatase(Macfall, et al, 1991), nitrate reductase(Hogberg et al, 1986)

. , 3
48 , , 70
,

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, 10
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第 3 節 結果 考察

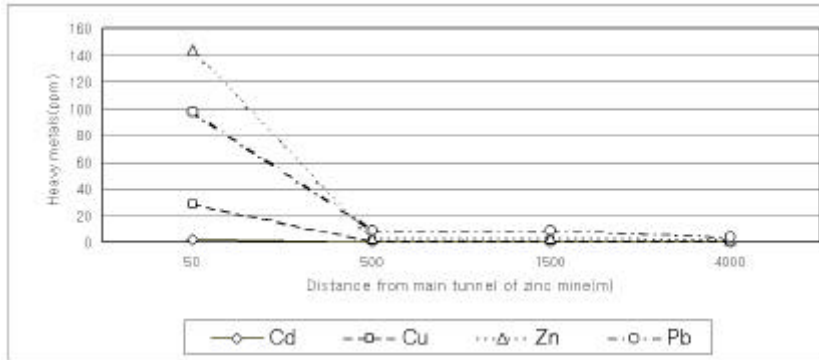
1.

가.

Figure 1 가

,
 . 50m 가 28 143ppm
 500m 30ppm . 50m
 4 가 Zn 가
 142.9ppm 51.7ppm , Pb 97.1ppm 45.1ppm, Cu 28.0ppm,
 27.7ppm , Cd 1.85ppm 1.05ppm 가 .
 Cd 0.01 7ppm, Cu 2 100ppm,
 Zn 10 300ppm, Pb 2 200ppm (Ross, 1994),
 Cd 3 8ppm, Cu 60 125ppm, Zn 70
 400ppm, Pb 100 400ppm .(Kabata-Pendias Pendias, 1984).
 가
 가
 , 가 50m
 50% . Zn, Pb
 142.9ppm, 97.1ppm .

(A)



(B)

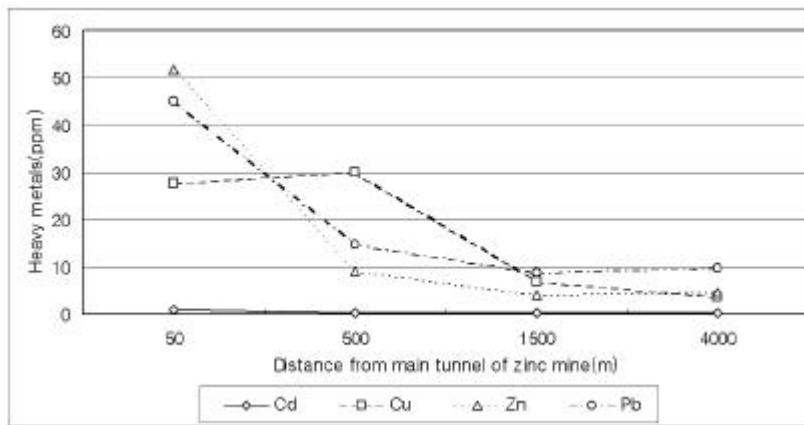


Figure 1. Average concentration of heavy metals in soil at various distance from main tunnel of Sambo(A) and Gahak Zinc Mines(B)

가 (Table 1). 가 Pb
 가 , Cd, Cu Zn 6.4ppm, 14.1ppm
 68.2ppm . Pb 가 가 7.8ppm ,

Zn 가
 , Cu, Pb, Cd
 가 Cd Zn 가
 , Cu Pb (Table 1). Cd
 가 가 1.6ppm 2 5
 , Zn 가 71.5ppm
 . Cu Pb 가 31.5ppm 13.6ppm
 . Zn 가 , Cu, Pb, Cd
 Cd 0.2 0.8ppm, Cu가 4 15ppm,
 Zn 8 400ppm, Pb 0.1 10ppm (Ross, 1994),
 Cd 5 30ppm, Cu가 20 100ppm, Zn 100 400ppm, Pb 30
 300ppm (Kabata-Pendias Pendias, 1984).
 Cd ,
 19.7ppm .
 . Cu 20ppm 가 , 가
 84.3ppm . Zn
 96.2ppm . Pb 가
 58.2ppm, 가 81.2ppm, 가 49.2ppm
 , ,
 , ,
 (Ross, 1994).

Table 1. Average heavy metal concentration(ranges in parenthesis) of leaves, branches, and roots for five tree species at Sambo and Gahak Zinc Mines

(unit :

ppm)

Site	Species	Cd	Cu	Zn	Pb
Sambo	<i>Corylus heterophylla</i>	0.74b* (0.13 2.37)	11.23a(5.31 17.37)	50.56ab(15.84 79.78)	2.71a(0.19 7.03)
	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	0.95b (0.07 3.65)	9.31a (4.20 23.12)	44.88b(23.23 92.87)	7.83a(0.89 58.16)
	<i>Populus alba × glandulosa</i>	6.44a (0.1 19.71)	14.14a(4.20 35.20)	68.20a(37.37- 96.24)	3.10a(0.95 11.33)
	<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	0.46b (0.23 0.78)	9.21a (4.89 21.10)	46.01b(16.44 73.93)	2.47a(0.58 10.19)
Gahak	<i>Corylus heterophylla</i>	0.64b (0.27 1.66)	31.5a (10.88 84.29)	59.17ab(31.70 74.92)	13.63a(4.14 81.24)
	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	0.67b (0.54 0.73)	10.84a(8.32 14.34)	50.22b(41.10 56.61)	3.80a(3.69 3.94)
	<i>Populus alba × glandulosa</i>	1.62a (0.66 2.96)	23.61a(12.34 41.58)	71.49a(61.03 79.40)	4.45a(3.27 5.79)
	<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	0.38b (0.12 1.34)	18.82a(7.31 41.34)	53.62b(35.55 71.68)	4.92a(2.52 9.04)
	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	0.81ab(0.11 3.93)	21.51a(7.00 56.44)	58.09ab(25.67 78.98)	8.43a(3.11 49.19)

* Means within the same metal with different letters indicate significant difference at p 0.05.

> >가 >

(Adriano, 1986),

(Garland , 1981).

Zn, Mn, Ni,

B

Cu,

Cd, Co, Mo, , Pb, Sn, Ti,
Ag, Cr, V 가 .

가 (Adriano, 1986).

가 (Table

2), Cd

가 1.30ppm

3 4 .

, Pb 가 9

18.7ppm . Zn

가 , Cu Cd

. Zn Pb

. Zn

Zn ,

. Zn

(Robson, 1993).

가

. Cd, Cu, Pb ,

, . Zn

가

Cu Cd, Cu .

Cd Cu가 ,

Cu 가 Cu 가

, , Cu 가

(Adriano, 1986).

, Pb, Zn가

, Cd 가 , Cu Pb,

Zn, Cd 가 (Heinrichs

Mayer, 1980).

Table 2. Average concentration(\pm sd) of heavy metals in leaf(L), branch(B) and root(R) of five tree species at Sambo and Gahak Zinc Mines.

(unit: ppm)

Site	Species	Plant parts	Cd	Cu	Zn	Pb
Sambo	<i>Corylus heterophylla</i>	L	0.34 \pm 0.20b	12.0 \pm 2.65a	43.20 \pm 15.45a	3.09 \pm 2.58a
		B	0.57 \pm 0.42ab	9.72 \pm 0.69a	51.29 \pm 24.04a	2.41 \pm 1.57a
		R	1.30 \pm 0.84a	11.98 \pm 5.21a	57.20 \pm 29.89a	2.62 \pm 2.95a
	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	L	0.71 \pm 0.75a	9.20 \pm 2.39a	47.37 \pm 18.47a	2.54 \pm 1.53a
		B	1.37 \pm 1.57a	8.44 \pm 2.27a	45.83 \pm 19.72a	2.22 \pm 0.91a
		R	0.76 \pm 0.96a	10.27 \pm 8.68a	41.43 \pm 34.31a	18.73 \pm 6.79a
	<i>Populus alba</i> \times <i>glandulosa</i>	L	10.79 \pm 9.05a	20.74 \pm 11.83a	91.00 \pm 5.61a	3.16 \pm 3.00a
		B	2.29 \pm 1.89a	14.73 \pm 13.90a	50.06 \pm 10.47ab	1.74 \pm 0.80a
		R	6.28 \pm 6.21a	8.60 \pm 3.70a	64.70 \pm 20.54b	4.07 \pm 4.04a
	<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	L	0.35 \pm 0.14a	9.42 \pm 1.28a	49.33 \pm 14.06a	2.31 \pm 2.54a
		B	0.51 \pm 0.22a	10.16 \pm 7.46a	37.37 \pm 24.46a	1.65 \pm 1.48a
		R	0.51 \pm 0.26a	8.05 \pm 3.31a	51.33 \pm 19.86a	3.46 \pm 4.49a
Gahak	<i>Corylus heterophylla</i>	L	0.41 \pm 0.14a	22.17 \pm 9.10a	52.68 \pm 5.04a	5.58 \pm 1.28a
		B	0.65 \pm 0.28a	18.06 \pm 10.09a	70.13 \pm 1.88a	4.91 \pm 0.81a
		R	0.87 \pm 0.71a	54.28 \pm 38.49a	54.70 \pm 21.74a	30.38 \pm 4.05a
	<i>Populus alba</i> \times <i>glandulosa</i>	L	2.06 \pm 1.27a	40.01 \pm 2.22a	78.44 \pm 1.36a	4.87 \pm 1.31a
		B	1.80 \pm 0.74a	16.24 \pm 5.51b	69.74 \pm 3.59a	3.68 \pm 0.57a
		R	1.01 \pm 0.49a	14.58 \pm 2.66b	66.30 \pm 7.45a	4.80 \pm 1.24a
	<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	L	0.19 \pm 0.06b	13.13 \pm 1.65b	54.04 \pm 9.81a	4.21 \pm 1.25a
		B	0.27 \pm 0.05ab	14.84 \pm 6.26ab	60.85 \pm 9.53a	4.98 \pm 1.01a
		R	0.67 \pm 0.48a	28.51 \pm 13.81a	45.95 \pm 9.74a	5.59 \pm 2.37a
	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	L	0.66 \pm 0.58a	15.70 \pm 4.63a	60.13 \pm 21.72a	4.19 \pm 1.15a
		B	0.59 \pm 0.58a	23.00 \pm 22.42a	58.10 \pm 22.96a	5.80 \pm 2.23a
		R	1.18 \pm 0.84a	25.83 \pm 21.39a	56.05 \pm 19.61a	4.22 \pm 0.51a

* Means with different letters indicate significant difference at p 0.05.

Table 3

, Cd , ,
 . Cu Zn , ,
 , Cu Zn
 Pb Cd, Cu, Zn 가
 가
 Pb , ,
 , 가 Zn, Cd, Cu 0.884, 0.883, 0.875
 , Pb (r=0.517)
 (Ross, 1994). 가

Table 3. Correlation coefficients between heavy metal concentration of soil and that of plant tissue in five tree species

Species	Cd	Cu	Zn	Pb
<i>Corylus heterophylla</i>	0.31	0.52*	0.53**	0.19
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	0.88**	0.72*	0.88*	0.53
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	0.83**	0.38	0.28	0.77**
<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	0.21	0.45*	0.60**	0.57**
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	0.87**	0.47	0.40	0.59*

* means statistically significant at 5% level and ** means statistically significant at 1% level

Chamberlain(1983)

(Concentration factors: CF)

Table 4 CF

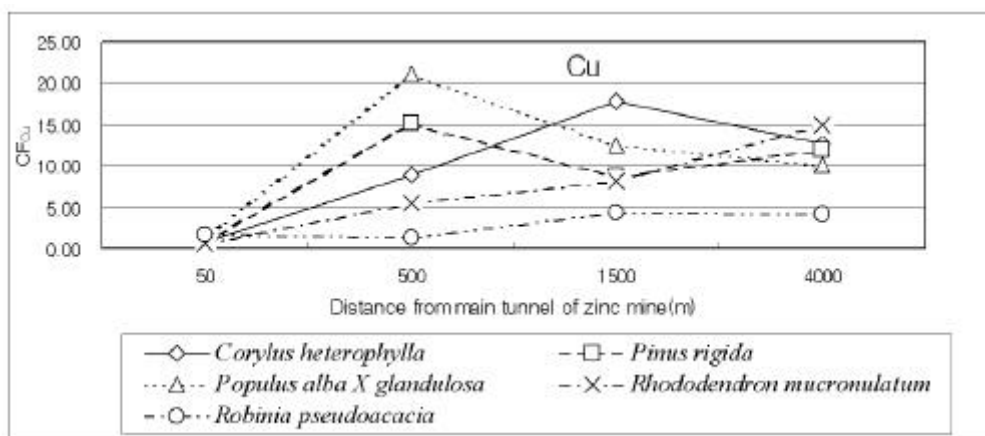
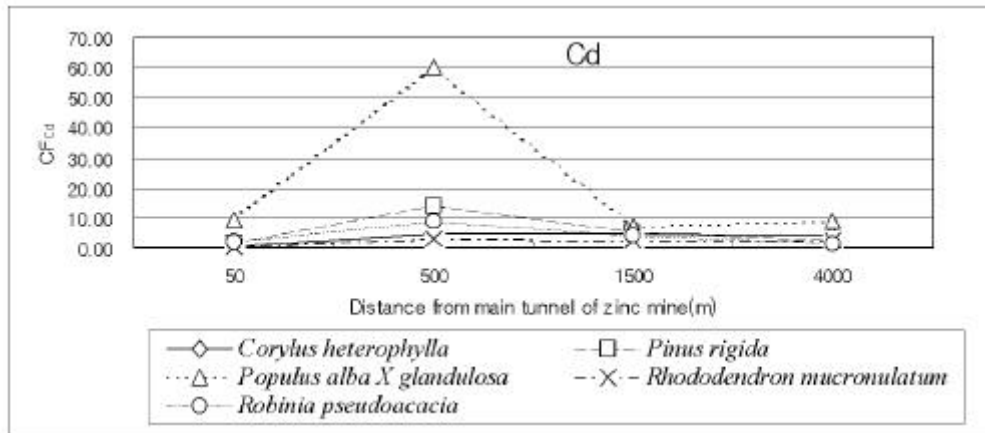
가 , Zn가 가 CF , Pb가 가
 CF Harrison Chirgawi(1989a, b)
 Zn CF Cd CF
 , , , CF
 Zn>Cu>Cd>Pb . 5 Cd, Cu, Zn 가
 CF 가 .

Table 4. The ratios of heavy metal concentration of plant tissue to that of soil(concentration factors : CF) of five tree species

Species	Cd	Cu	Zn	Pb
<i>Corylus heterophylla</i>	3.50(0.52 7.54)	8.89(0.44 21.55)	13.63(0.52 36.35)	0.38(0.06 0.69)
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	5.83(1.37 14.16)	8.99(0.55 15.73)	15.08(0.57 23.11)	1.41(0.23 2.43)
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	16.93(6.36 59.86)	11.19(0.97 21.40)	16.55(0.56 27.08)	0.39(0.09 0.70)
<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	2.29(0.25 3.90)	7.32(0.35 23.54)	12.92(0.49 33.03)	0.33(0.07 0.57)
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	4.14(1.43 8.78)	2.91(1.41 4.42)	6.28(1.42 10.69)	0.71(0.37 1.40)

Harrison Chirgawi(1989a, b) CF
 Zn>Cd>Ni>Cr>Pb , CF_{Zn} CF_{Cd}
 (mobility) (bioavailability)가
 가 CF
 가 , CF_{Zn}가 CF_{Ni} CF_{Cr}
 (Hutchinson Whitby, 1974). .

, CF (Figure 2).



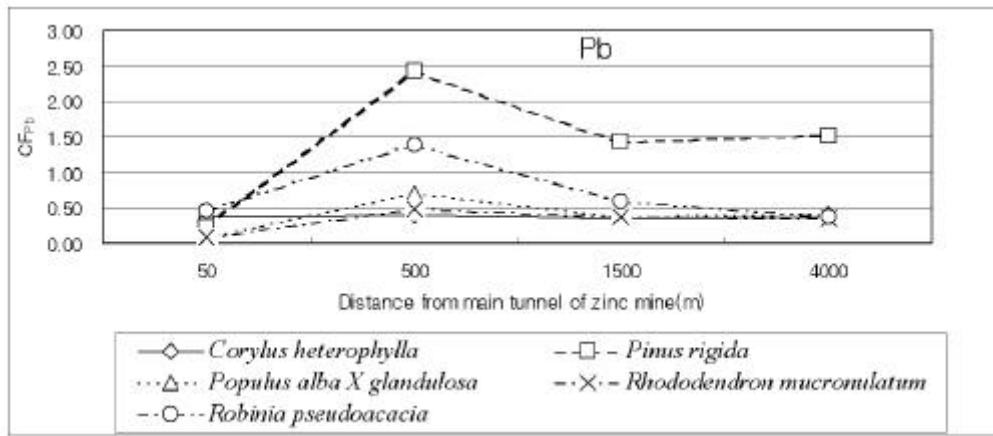
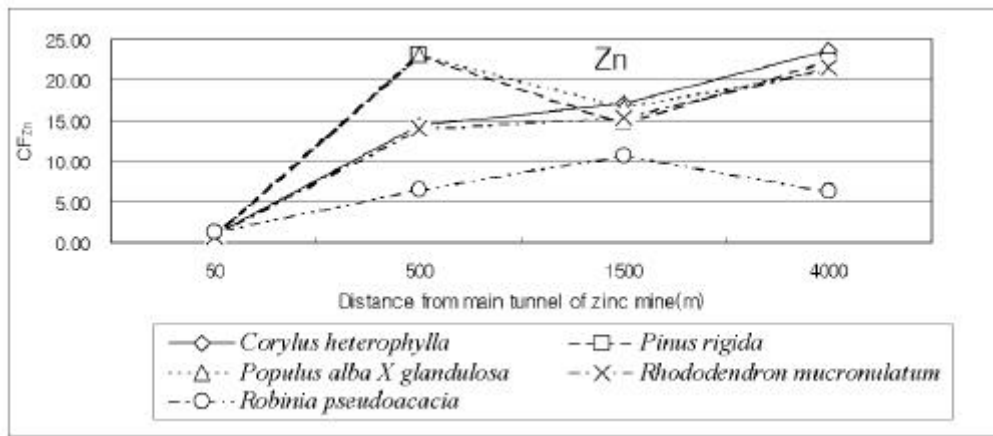


Figure 2. The ratios of heavy metal concentration of plant tissue to that of soil (concentration factors : CF) of five tree species growing at various distance from main tunnel of zinc mines.

2.

가. 4

Figure 3

가 16 26
 , 16 6472mm²
 Cu 200ppm
 11 , 26
 2050mm² 3 1
 52 (Figure 4).
 Pb ,
 Pb 50ppm, Pb 200ppm 2082mm², 1847mm², 2332mm²
 Zn Cu Zn 50ppm, 200ppm
 808mm², 994mm²,
 Cu 50ppm 972mm² , 200ppm

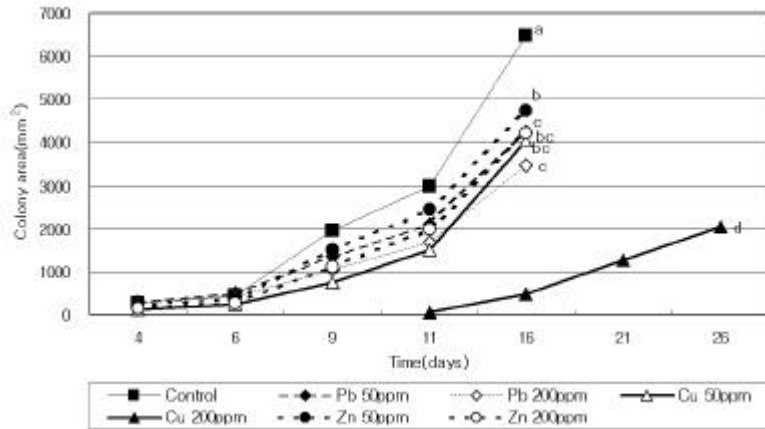


Figure 3. Initial delay and subsequent growth of *Pisolithus tinctorius* at different concentrations of Pb, Cu, and Zn

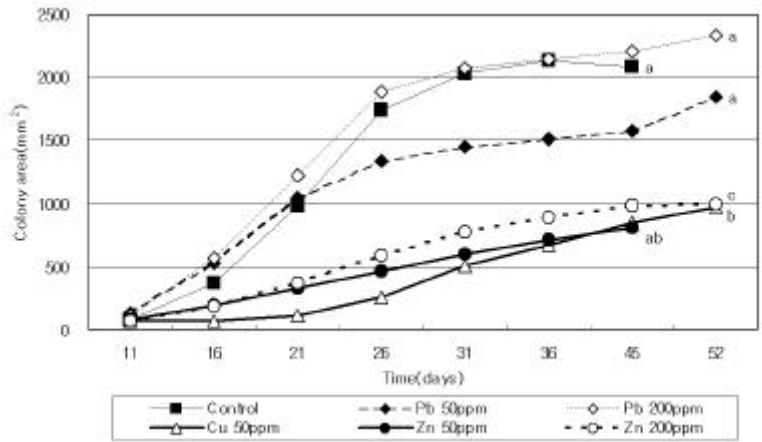


Figure 4. Initial delay and subsequent growth of *Laccaria laccata* at different concentrations of Pb, Cu, and Zn. Growth of *Laccaria laccata* was completely inhibited at 200ppm Cu

(Figure 5).

4945mm² 가 , Pb 50ppm, 200ppm
 4392mm², 3272mm²
 Zn 31 50ppm, 200ppm
 4665mm², 3263mm² Pb
 . Cu 50ppm 21 , 52
 477mm² , Cu 200ppm

Figure 6

2278mm² 가 , Pb 50ppm, 200ppm 2070mm², 2027mm²
 , Pb
 . Zn
 50ppm, 200ppm 1440mm², 1460mm²
 , Zn 50ppm Zn 200ppm
 . Cu 1420mm² Zn

, Cu 200ppm

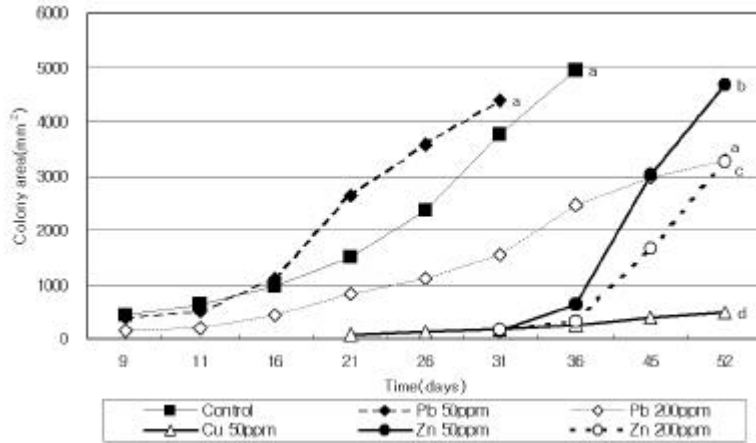


Figure 5. Initial delay and subsequent growth of *Suillus bovinus* at different concentrations of Pb, Cu, and Zn. Growth of *Suillus bovinus* was completely inhibited at 200ppm Cu

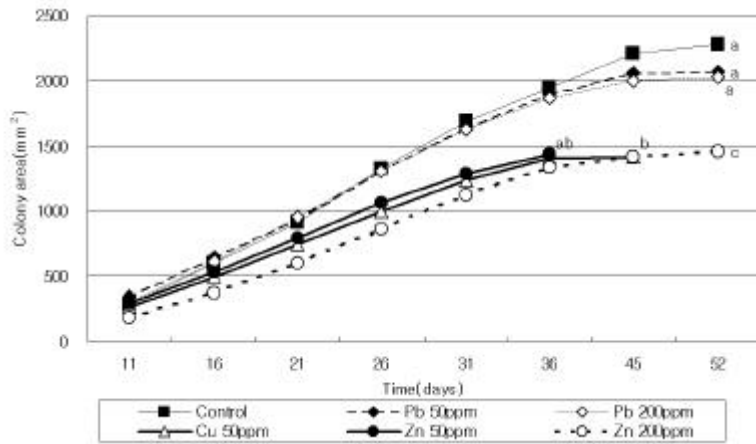


Figure 6. Initial delay and subsequent growth of *Suillus luteus* at different concentrations of Pb, Cu, and Zn. Growth of *Suillus luteus* was completely inhibited at 200ppm Cu

, Pb 100ppm ,
Laccaria laccata, *Suillus luteus* 1000ppm , 7 21
 가 (McCreight Schroeder, 1982).

, 가 (Brown
 Wilkins, 1985a; Colpaert Van Assche, 1987, 1992; Egerton-Warburton Griffin,
 1995; Jones Hutchinson, 1988) . , *Scleroderma flavidum* *Lactarius*
rufus Cu Ni (Jones Hutchinson,
 1988), *Amanita muscaria* Cd
 (Colpaert Van Assche, 1992).

•
 Table 5 가 4
 • , 가 , 가
 9
 Pb 가 ,
 50ppm 200ppm 238mm²/day, 216mm²/day ,
 가 38mm²/day . Pb 200ppm Pb
 50ppm . Cu 50ppm 가
 , 가 (9mm²/day) .
 Cu 200ppm , Cu 50ppm
 252mm²/day 78mm²/day . Zn
 가 , 50ppm, 200ppm
 295mm²/day, 264mm²/day , 50ppm 200ppm
 가 20mm²/day 21mm²/day .

(Shaw, 1989).

pH , *Penicillium nigricans*
 Cu, Co, Cr (Brown Hall, 1989),
 Cd actinomycetes
 Ni Pb (Brown Hall, 1989).

. Phosphate

. *Rhizobium* spp. Cd phosphate
 2.1mM phosphate Cd

Table 5. *In vitro* radial growth rate(mm²day⁻¹±sd) of four ectomycorrhizal fungi treated with Pb, Cu, and Zn

Metal Species	Control	Pb		Cu		Zn	
		50ppm	200ppm	50ppm	200ppm	50ppm	200ppm
<i>Pisolithus tinctorius</i>	404 ± 7a*	238 ± 58a	216 ± 53a	252 ± 19a	79 ± 11	295 ± 32a	264 ± 16a
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	57 ± 6c	38 ± 5c	66 ± 9b	18 ± 2c	N.G.	20 ± 1c	21 ± 4c
<i>Suillus bovinus</i>	137 ± 35b	141 ± 11b	66 ± 4b	9 ± 1c	N.G.	93 ± 13b	60 ± 18b
<i>Suillus luteus</i>	44 ± 4c	44 ± 4c	41 ± 2c	35 ± 5b	N.G.	40 ± 2c	29 ± 3c

* Means within the same metal with different letters indicate significant difference at p 0.05; N.G. indicates non-growth due to growth inhibition at 200ppm Cu.

가 , (Hartley , 1997).

가 MMN

(Gadd, 1992),

(Gadd, 1993).

(Table 6). Pb 50ppm , 가 103 가

99 .
58 , Pb 200ppm

105 , 53, 46

. Cu 50ppm 가 78 가

6 . Zn

88 가 ,

73, 67 , 36 .

Zn 200ppm 가 65, 64

43, 36 .

Rühling (1984)

가 가 가

Pb 50ppm

가

가 84 가

Table 6. Tolerance indexes of four ectomycorrhizal fungi against Pb, Cu and Zn

Metal Species	Pb		Cu		Zn		Average
	50ppm	200ppm	50ppm	200ppm	50ppm	200ppm	
<i>Pisolithus tinctorius</i>	58b*	53b	62b	19	73b	65a	55
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	67b	105a	32c	N.G.	36c	36b	55
<i>Suillus bovinus</i>	103a	46b	6d	N.G.	67b	43b	53
<i>Suillus luteus</i>	99a	91a	78a	N.G.	88a	64a	84

* Means within the same metal with different letters indicate significant difference at p 0.05. N.G. indicates non-growth due to growth inhibition at 200ppm Cu.

가 (Gadd, 1993).

(Table 7).

Pb 50ppm 가 1139ppm 1227ppm

Pb , Pb

(Markert,

1993), Pb 가

2 Pb

200ppm

가 가 .
 Cu , 1355ppm 2546ppm
 Cu ,
 Zn Pb Zn
 . 80 Zn 가 50- 300mg/kg
 , Zn , Zn
 (Markert, 1993).
 Zn 200ppm 2070ppm 2118ppm
 , 가
 . Zn 50ppm 1316ppm 4 가
 , 가 .

Table 7. Pb, Cu, and Zn concentrations(average ± sd) in fungal mycelium of four ectomycorrhizal fungi

(:ppm)

Metal Species	Pb		Cu		Zn	
	50	200	50	200	50	200
<i>Pisolithus tinctorius</i>	1139.3 ± 19.1b*	72.3 ± 12.6d	177.0 ± 12.0d	N.M.	615.3 ± 175.5b	396.3 ± 4.5d
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	1227.3 ± 7.4a	721.7 ± 19.4b	303.3 ± 9.7c	N.M.	110.0 ± 1.7c	595.3 ± 2.5c
<i>Suillus bovinus</i>	532.0 ± 10.1d	615.3 ± 20.8c	1355.0 ± 12.2b	N.M.	1316.6 ± 14.6a	2070.3 ± 21.2b
<i>Suillus luteus</i>	888.7 ± 32.6c	1014.6 ± 29.8a	2546.0 ± 11.5a	N.M.	503.3 ± 2.5b	2118.0 ± 21.7a

* Means within the same metal with different letters indicate significant difference at p 0.05. N.M. indicates no measurement due to growth inhibition of

the fungi.

4

Zn Cu

Pb

3.

4

가. 4 Cd

1) Cd

Cd 4 Cd Table 8

, Cd 가 가 가

가

Cd 80ppm Cd 가 3,245ppm

Cd

Cd 30ppm Cd 80ppm

477.6ppm 521.8ppm 가

, Cd 80ppm Cd 424.9ppm

8 10 Cd

가 , 가 가

가 , Cd 30ppm Cd

80ppm Cd 192.3ppm, 568.7ppm

Cd Cd 80ppm 가 453.1ppm

, Cd 30ppm 20.6ppm Cd

가 30ppm 80ppm 가 2 가

, Cd 30ppm Cd 80ppm

Cd 20.6ppm 48.9 ppm .

Table 8. Tissue concentrations and content of Cd in four *Populus* species treated with 0(control), 30 or 80 ppm of Cd in soil.

Species	Cd concentration added (ppm)	Cd concentration (ppm)			Cd content per seedling ($\mu\text{g}/\text{seedling}$)			
		Leaf	Stem	Root	Leaf	Stem	Root	Total
<i>Populus alba</i> \times <i>glandulosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	702.0	62.0	477.6	1614.6	260.4	1528.3	3403.3
	80	3245.0	131.5	521.8	8436	591.8	1617.6	10645.4
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	21.3	21.6	170.9	38.3	84.2	598.2	720.7
	80	67.7	57.5	424.9	121.9	258.8	1827.1	2207.8
<i>Populus nigra</i> \times <i>maximowiczii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	21.3	35.4	192.3	38.3	138.1	884.6	1061.0
	80	115.0	88.0	568.7	253.0	334.4	2957.2	3544.6
<i>Populus koreana</i> \times <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	37.5	20.6	176.9	75.0	74.2	583.8	733.0
	80	150.8	48.9	453.1	301.6	166.3	1495.2	1963.1

Cd 4 가 Cd Cd 80ppm 10,645 μg . 가
가 Cd 80ppm 1,963.1 μg .

2) Cd Cd Table 9
4 Cd

Cd 가 1417.1ppm

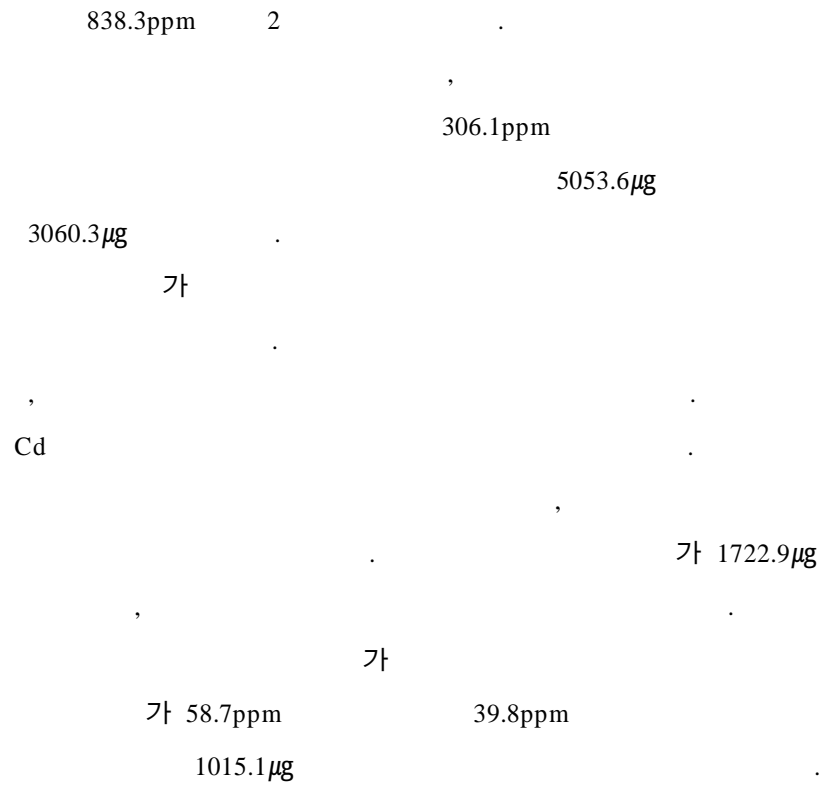


Table 9. Tissue concentrations and content of Cd in mycorrhizal(EM) and non-mycorrhizal(NON) seedlings of four *Populus* species exposed to 0(control), 30 or 80 ppm of Cd in soil.

Species	Mycorrhizal associate	Cd concentration (ppm)			Cd content per seedling (µg/seedling)			
		Leaf	Stem	Root	Leaf	Stem	Root	Total
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	EM	1417.1	56.0	289.4	3967.9	246.4	839.3	5053.6
	NON	838.3	55.0	306.1	1844.3	236.5	979.5	3060.3
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	EM	19.48	31.9	187.9	31.2	134.0	638.9	804.1
	NON	39.82	20.8	209.3	59.7	89.4	816.3	965.4
<i>Populus nigra</i> × <i>maximowiczii</i>	EM	42.4	45.1	320.7	76.3	171.4	1475.2	1722.9
	NON	48.5	37.2	186.6	92.2	141.4	877.0	1110.6
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	EM	39.8	26.9	224.9	63.7	96.8	854.6	1015.1
	NON	58.7	19.4	195.2	129.1	66.0	566.1	761.2

4 Pb

1) Pb

Pb

Table 10

Pb

Pb 300ppm

159.4ppm

가

. Pb 300ppm

Pb

1,210

μg

4

가

Table 10. Tissue concentrations and content of Pb in four *Populus* species treated with 0(control), 50 or 300 ppm of Pb in soil.

Species	Pb concentration added (ppm)	Pb concentration (ppm)			Pb content per seedling (μg/seedling)			
		Leaf	Stem	Root	Leaf	Stem	Root	Total
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	59.2	77.8	79.8	153.9	365.7	255.4	775.0
	300	68.0	159.4	87.8	183.6	781.1	245.8	1210.5
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	92.8	50.2	1470.5	176.3	241.0	5146.8	5564.1
	300	547.7	425.0	2237.9	1040.6	2082.5	9623.0	12746.1
<i>Populus nigra</i> × <i>maximowiczii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	114.5	31.6	589.6	251.9	132.7	2889.0	3273.6
	300	914.8	427.4	1300.8	2287.0	1666.9	5723.5	9677.4
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	347.9	38.0	630.3	1043.7	155.8	2143.0	3342.5
	300	983.0	260.0	1106.5	2162.6	910.0	3651.5	6724.1

Pb가

가

가 가

가

, 7 30
 , Pb 50ppm, Pb 300ppm 1470.5ppm, 2237.9ppm
 . Pb 300ppm Pb 12,746 μ g 4
 가 .
 Pb Pb .
 Pb 300ppm 1300.8ppm .
 Pb 300ppm 914.8ppm . Pb
 300ppm 9677.4 μ g .
 Pb ,
 가 가 가 . 3
 6 , Pb 300ppm 가
 1106.5ppm . Pb 300ppm
 6,724.1 μ g .
 2) Pb
 Pb
 (Table 11). 105ppm 가
 Pb , .
 , .
 가 ,
 2
 2.5 .
 381.2ppm 1.5
 , 2 734.5ppm .

Table 11. Tissue concentrations and content of Pb in mycorrhizal(EM) and non-mycorrhizal(NON) seedlings of four *Populus* species treated with 0(control), 50 or 300 ppm of Pb in soil.

Species	Mycorrhizal associate	Pb concentration (ppm)			Pb content per seedlings ($\mu\text{g}/\text{seedling}$)			
		Leaf	Stem	root	Leaf	Stem	Root	Total
<i>Populus alba</i> \times <i>glandulosa</i>	EM	48.1	46.3	59.8	144.3	222.2	173.4	539.9
	NON	36.7	105.3	52.0	80.7	484.4	150.0	715.1
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	EM	202.9	96.0	1250.3	344.9	412.8	4251.0	5008.7
	NON	224.1	220.7	1221.9	358.6	1081.4	4765.4	6205.4
<i>Populus nigra</i> \times <i>maximowiczii</i>	EM	501.1	208.4	567.3	952.1	812.8	2496.1	4261.0
	NON	185.1	97.7	692.9	425.7	381.0	3256.6	4063.3
<i>Populus koreana</i> \times <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	EM	506.0	93.3	734.5	1062.6	345.2	3011.5	4419.3
	NON	381.2	105.4	423.3	953.0	389.9	1142.9	2485.8

4. 4

가. 4

1) Cd Pb

Cd가

(Table 12).

Cd 가

T/R Cd 가

Cd

Cd 80ppm

. TR 가

가

Cd

가 가

가

Cd 가

Cd

Pb가 가 (Table 13). Pb Pb가 Pb , Pb 가 , TR Pb , Pb 50ppm 가 TR .

Table 12. Effects of Cd treatments in soil on leaf, stem, root, and total dry weight of four *Populus* species

Species	Cd concentration added (ppm)	Dry weight(g)				
		Leaf	Stem	Root	Total	Trunk/Root
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	0	2.5 ± 0.7	4.5 ± 0.8	2.8 ± 0.48b	9.8 ± 1.3	2.7 ± 0.81a
	30	2.3 ± 0.6	4.2 ± 0.8	3.2 ± 0.57a	9.7 ± 1.1	2.1 ± 0.38b
	80	2.6 ± 0.7	4.5 ± 1.0	3.1 ± 0.32ab	10.2 ± 1.3	2.3 ± 0.53ab
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	0	1.0 ± 0.4b	4.2 ± 1.3	3.2 ± 0.66b	8.4 ± 1.8	1.7 ± 0.55
	30	1.8 ± 0.7a	3.9 ± 0.9	3.5 ± 0.77b	9.2 ± 1.3	1.6 ± 0.33
	80	1.8 ± 0.4a	4.5 ± 0.6	4.3 ± 0.85a	10.6 ± 0.8	1.5 ± 0.48
<i>Populus nigra</i> × <i>maximowiczii</i>	0	1.5 ± 0.5b	3.6 ± 1.3	4.2 ± 1.48	9.3 ± 1.8	1.3 ± 0.41
	30	1.8 ± 0.7ab	3.9 ± 1.3	4.6 ± 1.46	10.3 ± 2.0	1.3 ± 0.36
	80	2.2 ± 0.4a	3.8 ± 0.6	5.2 ± 0.52	11.2 ± 0.9	1.2 ± 0.20
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	0	1.7 ± 0.9	3.6 ± 0.6	3.5 ± 1.04	8.8 ± 1.5	1.7 ± 0.77
	30	2.0 ± 1.0	3.6 ± 0.6	3.3 ± 1.11	8.9 ± 2.1	1.7 ± 0.44
	80	2.0 ± 0.9	3.4 ± 0.8	3.3 ± 1.02	8.7 ± 1.5	1.9 ± 1.06

* Means with the same letter are not significantly different at 5% level in Duncan's multiple range test

Table 13. Effects of Pb treatments in soil on leaf, stem, root, and total dry weight of four *Populus* species.

Species	Pb concentration added (ppm)	Dry weight(g)				
		Leaf	Stem	Root	Total	Trunk/Root
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	0	2.6 ± 0.7	4.5 ± 0.8	2.8 ± 0.4	9.9 ± 1.3	2.7 ± 0.81
	50	2.6 ± 0.9	4.7 ± 1.0	3.2 ± 0.7	10.5 ± 1.8	2.3 ± 0.66
	300	2.7 ± 0.8	4.9 ± 0.7	2.8 ± 0.7	10.4 ± 1.0	2.9 ± 0.76
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	0	1.0 ± 0.4b	4.3 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.8b	8.5 ± 0.8b	1.7 ± 0.48
	50	1.9 ± 0.3a	4.8 ± 1.1	3.5 ± 0.4ab	10.2 ± 1.3a	1.9 ± 0.49
	300	1.9 ± 0.5a	4.9 ± 0.8	4.3 ± 1.2a	11.1 ± 1.2a	1.7 ± 0.39
<i>Populus nigra</i> × <i>maximowiczii</i>	0	1.5 ± 0.5b	3.7 ± 1.3	4.2 ± 1.4	9.4 ± 1.4	1.3 ± 0.41
	50	2.2 ± 0.8b	4.2 ± 1.0	4.9 ± 0.7	11.3 ± 1.6	1.3 ± 0.4
	300	2.5 ± 0.1a	3.9 ± 0.6	4.4 ± 0.8	10.8 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.27
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	0	1.7 ± 0.9b	3.6 ± 0.6	3.5 ± 1.0	8.8 ± 1.6b	1.7 ± 0.77b
	50	3.0 ± 1.1a	4.1 ± 1.8	3.4 ± 1.8	10.5 ± 2.8a	2.4 ± 1.11a
	300	2.2 ± 0.8b	3.5 ± 0.7	3.3 ± 0.9	9.0 ± 1.2b	1.8 ± 0.65b

* Means with the same letter are not significantly different at 5% level in Duncan's multiple range test.

2)

Table 14

Cd가

가

, TR

가

가

, TR

가

가

가

. TR

Pb가

, TR

(Table 15).

가

가

, TR

가

가

가

가

가 , TR

Table 14. Effects of mycorrhizal associate on leaf, stem, root and total dry weight of four *Populus* species treated with 0, 30 or 80 ppm of Cd in soil.

Species	Mycorrhizal associate	Dry weight(g)				
		Leaf	Stem	Root	Total	Trunk/Root
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	NON	2.8 ± 0.5a	4.4 ± 0.8	2.9 ± 0.4	10.1 ± 1.2	2.6 ± 0.7a
	EM	2.2 ± 0.6b	4.3 ± 0.9	3.2 ± 0.5	9.7 ± 1.2	2.1 ± 0.4b
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	NON	1.6 ± 0.7	4.2 ± 0.7	3.4 ± 0.9b	9.2 ± 1.1	1.8 ± 0.4a
	EM	1.5 ± 0.6	4.3 ± 1.2	3.9 ± 0.6a	9.7 ± 1.7	1.5 ± 0.3b
<i>Populus nigra</i> × <i>maximowiczii</i>	NON	1.8 ± 0.6	3.8 ± 1.0	4.6 ± 1.3	10.2 ± 1.4	1.3 ± 0.3
	EM	1.9 ± 0.6	3.8 ± 1.1	4.7 ± 1.1	10.4 ± 1.6	1.3 ± 0.3
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	NON	1.6 ± 0.8b	3.6 ± 1.2	3.8 ± 1.0a	9.0 ± 1.9	1.4 ± 0.4b
	EM	2.2 ± 0.9a	3.4 ± 0.9	2.9 ± 0.8b	8.5 ± 1.5	2.1 ± 0.8a

* Means with the same letter are not significantly different at 5% level in Duncan's multiple range test. NON and EM represent mycorrhizal and

non-mycorrhizal seedlings, respectively

Table 15. Effects of mycorrhizal associate on leaf, stem, root and total dry weight of four *Populus* species treated with 0, 50 or 300 ppm of Pb in soil

Species	Mycorrhizal associate	Dry weight(g)				
		Leaf	Stem	Root	Total	Trunk/Root
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	NON	3.0 ± 0.5a	4.8 ± 0.9	2.9 ± 0.6	10.7 ± 1.2a	2.8 ± 0.72
	EM	2.2 ± 0.7b	4.6 ± 0.8	2.9 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 1.5b	2.5 ± 0.79
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	NON	1.7 ± 0.6	4.3 ± 0.6b	3.4 ± 0.7	9.4 ± 1.1	1.7 ± 0.40
	EM	1.6 ± 0.6	4.9 ± 1.0a	3.9 ± 1.1	10.4 ± 1.5	1.7 ± 0.52
<i>Populus nigra</i> × <i>maximowiczii</i>	NON	1.9 ± 0.6b	3.9 ± 0.8	4.4 ± 0.7	10.2 ± 1.1	1.4 ± 0.34
	EM	2.3 ± 0.7a	3.9 ± 1.1	4.7 ± 1.2	10.9 ± 1.6	1.4 ± 0.39
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	NON	2.1 ± 1.2	3.7 ± 1.5	4.1 ± 1.4a	9.9 ± 2.6	1.5 ± 0.56b
	EM	2.5 ± 1.0	3.7 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 0.6b	8.9 ± 1.4	2.5 ± 0.93a

* Means with the same letter are not significantly different at 5% level in Duncan's multiple range test. NON and EM represent mycorrhizal and non-mycorrhizal seedlings, respectively

1) Cd Pb
 Table 16 Cd가 Cd
 Cd 30ppm 가 , Cd
 80ppm 가 16.8 μ molCO₂/m²/s
 Cd 30ppm 가 0.76molH₂O/m²/s
 Cd 80ppm 가 4.87mmolH₂O/m²/s
 , Cd 30ppm 가 3.67mmolH₂O/m²/s . Cd
 Cd 80ppm 가 14.75 μ
 molCO₂/m²/s , Cd

Species	Metal concentration added (ppm)	Photosynthesis ($\mu\text{molCO}_2/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)	Stomatal conductance ($\text{molH}_2\text{O}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)	Transpiration rate ($\text{mmolH}_2\text{O}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	0	14.3 ± 0.98	0.33 ± 0.015	4.01 ± 0.125
	Cd 30	10.5 ± 1.52	0.76 ± 1.230	3.67 ± 0.543
	Cd 80	16.8 ± 1.64	0.44 ± 0.073	4.87 ± 0.438
	Pb 50	13.4 ± 2.00	0.45 ± 0.019	4.89 ± 0.115
	Pb 300		0.28 ± 0.039	3.72 ± 0.273
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	0	13.5 ± 0.59	0.30 ± 0.029	3.79 ± 0.250
	Cd 30	12.7 ± 1.44	0.32 ± 0.051	4.20 ± 0.430
	Cd 80	14.7 ± 2.25	0.33 ± 0.043	4.28 ± 0.224
	Pb 50	16.1 ± 0.33	0.43 ± 0.069	4.71 ± 0.306
	Pb 300	16.6 ± 1.05	0.37 ± 0.026	4.48 ± 0.206

Table 16. Effects of Cd and Pb treatments in soil on photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, and transpiration of two *Populus* species.

Cd , Cd
(Huang , 1974). Cd가
가 , Cd
(Shoeran , 1990).

2)
(Table
17),
가
0.30molH₂O/m²/s 0.34molH₂O/m²/s
4.19

Table 17. Effects of mycorrhizal associate on photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, and transpiration of two *Populus* species treated with Cd and Pb in soil

Species	Metal species	Mycorrhizal associate	Photosynthesis ($\mu\text{molCO}_2/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)	Stomatal conductance ($\text{molH}_2\text{O}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)	Transpiration rate ($\text{mmolH}_2\text{O}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)
<i>Populus alba</i> × <i>glandulosa</i>	Cd	NON	13.7 ± 3.90	0.35 ± 0.132	4.12 ± 0.91
		EM	14.0 ± 1.79	0.67 ± 0.972	4.24 ± 0.17
		NON	15.2 ± 1.84a	0.34 ± 0.077	4.14 ± 0.53
		EM	13.8 ± 1.52b	0.36 ± 0.085	4.26 ± 0.56
<i>Populus koreana</i> × <i>nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	Pb	NON	13.0 ± 1.25b	0.30 ± 0.042b	3.99 ± 0.42
		EM	14.4 ± 1.89a	0.34 ± 0.036a	4.19 ± 0.30
		NON	15.0 ± 1.52	0.32 ± 0.049b	4.07 ± 0.41b
		EM	15.7 ± 1.65	0.39 ± 0.069a	4.51 ± 0.43a

* Means with the same letter are not significantly different at 5% level in Duncan's multiple range test.

Pb가

, 가 , 가 ,

Cd

가

(Adriano, 1986).

(Simon , 1996)

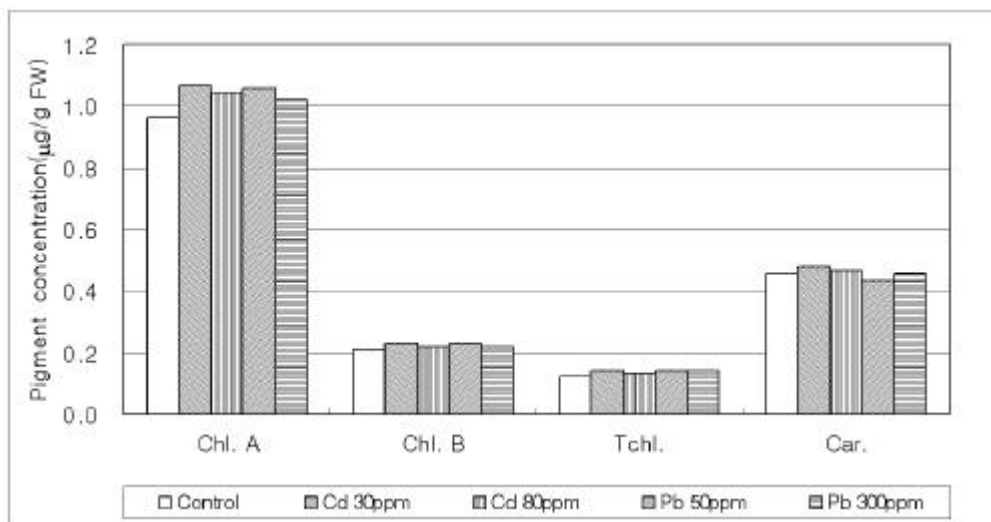


Figure 7. Effects of Cd and Pb treatment in soil on photosynthetic pigments in leaves of *Populus alba × glandulosa*. Chl. A = chlorophyll a, Chl. B= chlorophyll b, Tchl.= total chlorophyll, Car.= total carotenoids

, / 가 (Krupa, 1988).

. **acid phosphatase(AP)**

1)

Acid phosphatase phosphate ester 가
가 , Cd, Pb

(Vallee Ulmer, 1972).

Cd가 4 acid phosphatse(AP)

(Figure 9).

가

0.8mM/g

가

Cd

AP

Cd 30ppm

AP

Pb가

4

AP

가

가

. Pb

Pb

Pb 300ppm

AP

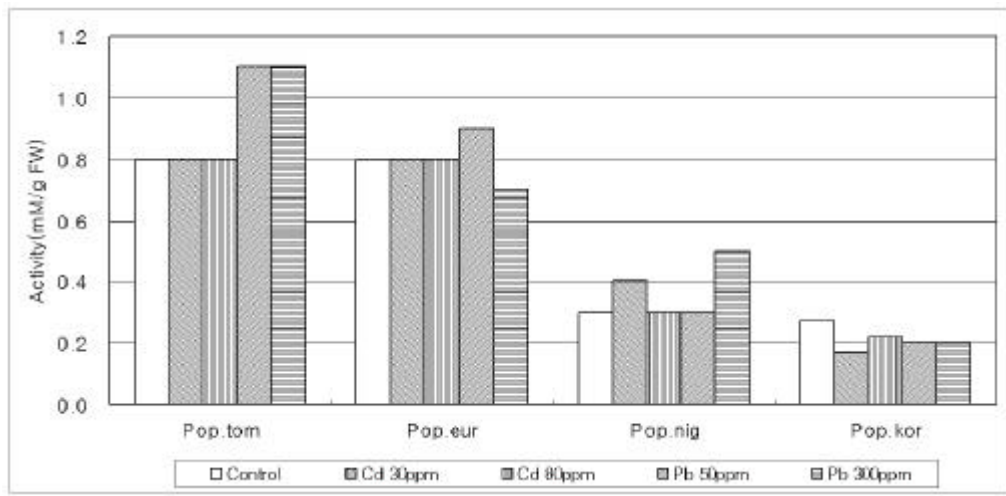


Figure 9. Effects of Cd and Pb treatment in soil on acid phosphatase activity in roots of four *Populus* species. Pop.tom=*Populus alba* × *glandulosa*, Pop.eur=*Populus euramericana*, Pop. nig=*Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii*, Pop.kor=*Populus koreana* × *nigra* var. *italica*

2)

Cd AP Figure 10

AP

Pb AP 4

Cd 가 가

가 가 가

(Turnau Dexheimer, 1995).

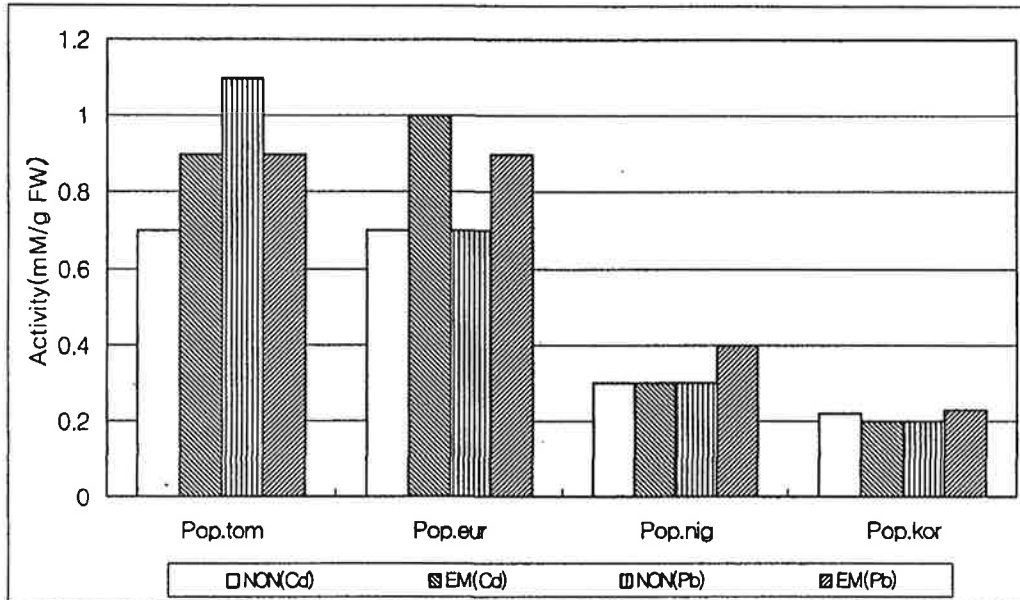


Table 10. Effects of mycorrhizal associate on acid phosphatase activity in roots of four *Populus* species treated with Cd and Pb in soil. Pop.tom=*Populus alba* × *glandulosa*, Pop.eur=*Populus euramericana*, Pop.nig=*Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii*, Pop.kor=*Populus koreana* × *nigra var. italica*, NON(Cd)=non-mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Cd, EM(Cd)=mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Cd in soil, NON(Pb)=non-mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Pb in soil, EM(Pb)=mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Pb in soil.

마. 뿌리의 질산환원효소(nitrate reductase; NR) 활성 변화

1) 중금속 처리에 따른 효과

질산환원효소는 토양 중의 질산을 동화하는데 있어 가장 중요한 효소 중의 하나이며, 질소 동화 속도를 조절한다. 이러한 질산환원효소의 활성은 질소의 상태와 생장 및 생산성과 상관성이 높다(Srivastava, 1980). Pb나 Cd 처리에 대한 식물의 반응은 종에 따라 다르게 나타나며, 유전적, 양료 및 환경 요인이 중금속에 대한 효소의 조절과

Figure 11 . Cd가 4 , Cd , Pb 가 가 Cd 30ppm , 가 가 Cd 가 1.0 μ M Cd (Rai, 1998). Cd phytochelatin complex 10 100 Cd²⁺ 가 (Kneer Zenk, 1992). Pb가 4 , Pb 50ppm , Pb 300ppm 가 가 Pb 300ppm Pb 가 *In vivo* *Sesamum indicum* (Bharti Singh, 1993), Pb²⁺ > Cu²⁺ > Cd²⁺ (Singh , 1994).

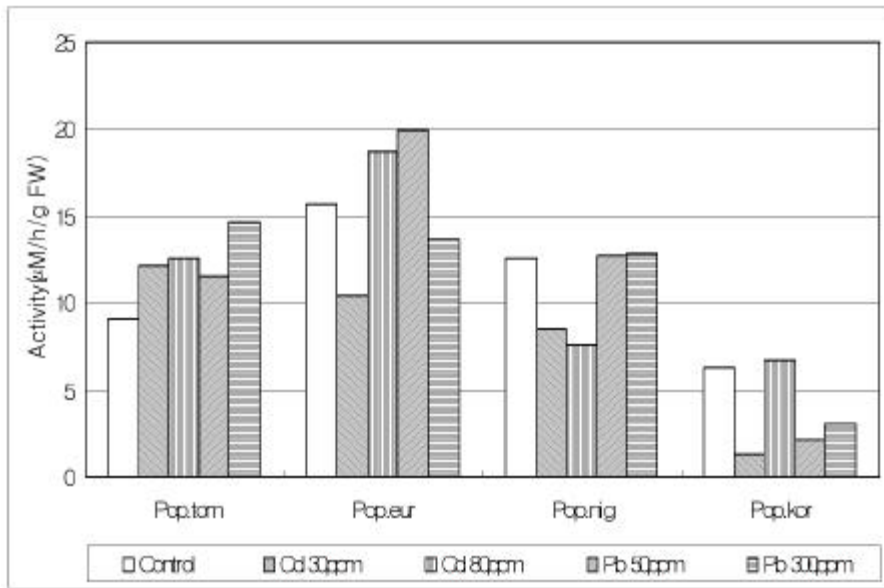


Figure 11. Effects of Cd and Pb exposure on nitrate reductase activity in roots of four *Populus* species. Pop.tom=*Populus alba* × *glandulosa*, Pop.eur=*Populus euramericana*, Pop. nig=*Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii*, Pop.kor=*Populus koreana* × *nigra* var. *italica*

2)

Figure 12

3

Pb가

, 4

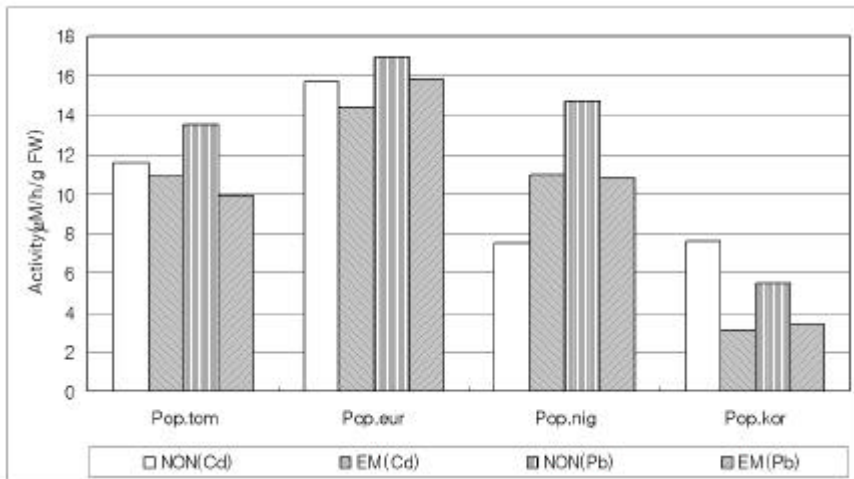


Figure 12. Effects of mycorrhizal associate on nitrate reductase activity in roots of four *Populus* species treated with Cd and Pb in soil. Pop.tom=*Populus alba* × *glandulosa*, Pop.eur=*Populus euramericana*, Pop.nig=*Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii*, Pop.kor=*Populus koreana* × *nigra* var. *italica*, NON(Cd)=non-mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Cd in soil, EM(Cd)=mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Cd in soil, NON(Pb)=non-mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Pb in soil, EM(Pb)=mycorrhizal seedlings treated with Pb in soil.

1) Cd Pb

1

(Figure 13).

4 가 ,

112.1g , Cd 80ppm

44.9g 가 . Cd 30ppm Cd 80ppm

Pb 50ppm

Pb 300ppm

장 컸으며, 모든 수종에서 동일한 결과가 얻어졌다. 이러한 결과는 Cd가 처리된 농도에서 식물의 생장을 저해하고 있음을 보여 주며, Pb는 Cd보다 수목에 대해 독성이 약하고, 300ppm 정도에서도 수목의 생장에 큰 영향을 미치지 않음을 의미한다. 또한 토양의 중금속에 대한 완충능력과 식물의 생장에 따른 체내 중금속 농도의 희석효과에 의해 독성이 감소되었을 가능성도 있다.

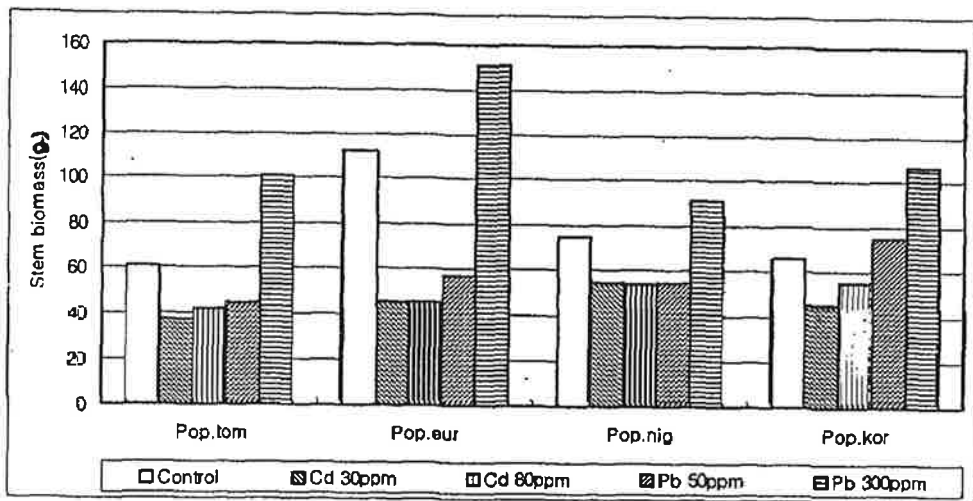


Figure 13. The biomass of stem of four *Populus* species transplanted to soil treated with Cd and Pb. Pop.tom=*Populus alba*×*glandulosa*, Pop.eur=*Populus euramericana*, Pop.nig=*Populus nigra*×*maximowiczii*, Pop.kor=*Populus koreana*×*nigra* var. *italica*,

2) 균근균을 접종한 포플러 이식묘의 줄기 성장량 비교

균근균 접종 효과는 Cd와 Pb가 처리된 모든 수종의 이식묘에서 나타났다(Figure 14). 특히 균근균 접종 효과가 좋았던 수종은 현사시나무와 수원포플러였으며, 줄기 성장량은 각각 33%와 30% 정도 증가하였다. 이대리포플러와 양황철도 균근균 접종에 따라 줄기 성장량이 증가하였으나 각각 10%와 20%로 비교적 적은 양이었다.

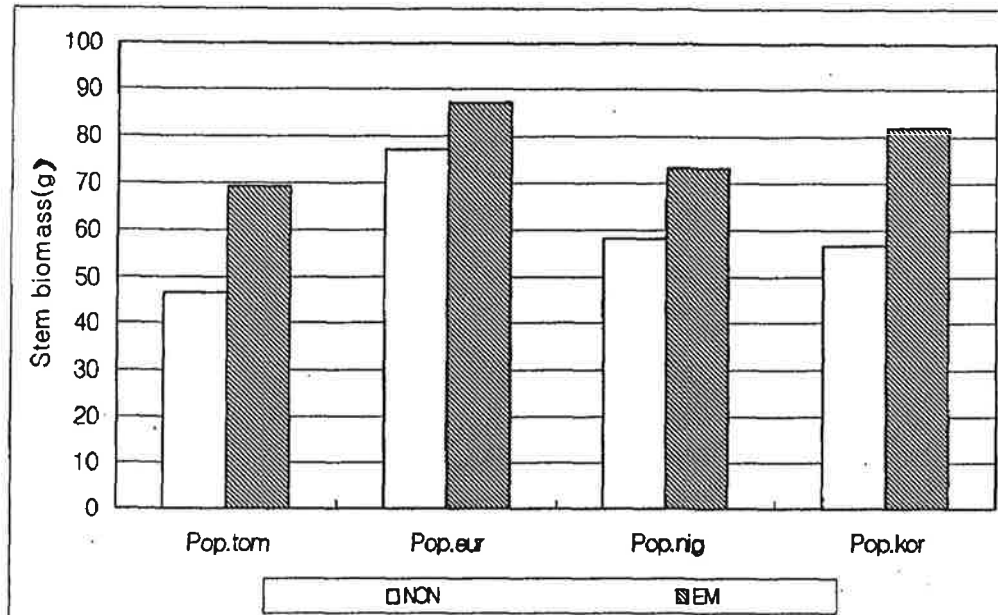


Figure 14. Effects of mycorrhizal associate on the biomass of stem of four *Populus* species transplanted to soil treated with Cd and Pb. Pop.tom=*Populus alba* × *glandulosa*, Pop.eur=*Populus euramericana*, Pop.nig=*Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii*, Pop.kor=*Populus koreana* × *nigra* var. *italica*, NON=non-mycorrhizal plant treated with Cd and Pb in soil, EM=mycorrhizal plant treated with Cd and Pb in soil.

가

가

가

가
가

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bioremediation

phytoremediation

가

metallothionein, ferritin

(Mn, Zn, Cu, Mg, Mo, possibly Ni)

Cd, Cr, Pb, Co, Ag, Se

ferritin

가

ferritin Fe³⁺

Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺, Pb²⁺, Cd²⁺, Bi²⁺, Al³⁺

in

vitro in vivo

ferritin

가

metallothionein

가

cystein

Ag, Zn, Cu, Cd,

Mimulus guttatus

metallothionein 가
Zinc-binding metallothionein Ec

가 가
metallothion

transgenic tobacco
(Misra and Gedamu, 1989).

가 가 가

biomass가 clone 가

가 ferritin metallothionein

第 2 節 材料 方法

1. **metallothionein ferritin cloning**
rat(Rattus norvegicus, Anderson et al., 1986) class-I metallothionein PCR primer
 5' primer (5'- TCGTCACTTCAGGCACAGCA- 3'), 3' primer (5'- TCGTCACTTCAGGCACAGCA- 3')
 class-I metallothionein rat mRNA
 reverse transcriptase first strand cDNA PCR initial
 denaturation (94 , 4), primer annealing(55 30), DNA polymerization(72 2)
) denaturation(94 30) 3 30 cycle
 DNA 5 last extension PCR 1%
 agarose gel . 208bp PCR product elution
 pGEM- T (Promega社) vector cloning .
 Ferritin cloning 5' primer(5'- GAATTCATGGATTCCCAGGTCCG C- 3') 3' primer(5'- GGATCCTCATGGGTGGGACACAGGTTA- 3')
 mRNA metallothionein
 pGEM- T vector cloning .

2. Metallothionein ferritin

Metallothionein ferritin
 . binary vector
 pMY10 . 5'- virus
 cauliflower mosaic virus(CaMV) promoter 35S
 promoter(Sanders *et al.*, 1987) enhancer duplicate 35S

promoter

bacteria neomycin phosphotransferase II(*npt* II)

가

3. Metallothionein ferritin

가.

70% (5), 2% (20)
 MS+BAP 0.2mg/L 4
 1/2 MS 4

MT ferritin 가 *A. tumefaciens* LBA 4404
 20 2 MS + 2.4- D 1.0mg/ , BA 0.1mg/ , NAA 0.01
 가 CIM (MS + 2.4- D 1.0mg/ , BA 0.1mg/ ,
 NAA 0.01mg/) callus

1)
 가 가 CIM 가 WPM + zeatin 1.0,
 BA 0.1, NAA 0.01mg/ 가
 가 1/2MS
 BA 0.2 mg/ 가

2)

npt assay,

genomic PCR RT PCR 1% agarose gel nylon
 membrane capillary transfer *npt* , ferritin DNA MT
 DNA probe hybridization .

4.

가. *In vitro*

CdCl₂ 가 (0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1 0.5mM) control
 1/2MS control 4
 0.1mM CdCl₂ 가 4
 ICP

가 (CdCl₂, FeSO₄, PbCl₂) 4 2
 Mosmann(1983) Ikekawa (1998)
 MTT mitochondria
 Evans blue mitochondria

PbCl₂가 2ml plating

CdCl₂ 0, 0.1, 0.5mM

. **polyamine**
polyamine
200mg sampling 5% percolic acid 3
polyamine dansyl chloride dansylation
HPLC polyamine .

5.

0.1mM CdCl₂

가

第 3 節 結果 考察

1.	metallothionein	ferritin	cloning
Rat(<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , Anderson et al., 1986)		class-I metallothionein	
rat	mRNA	RT-PCR	208bp
	pGEM-T vector	cloning	.
Ferritin			561bp
PCR	cloning	.	

2. Metallothionein Ferritin

Metallothionein Ferritin
Agrobacterium Ti-plasmid
 . (Fig. 1, 2, 3) 5' -
 virus cauliflower mosaic virus(CaMV) promoter 35S
 promoter enhancer duplicate 35S promoter(Fig. 2)

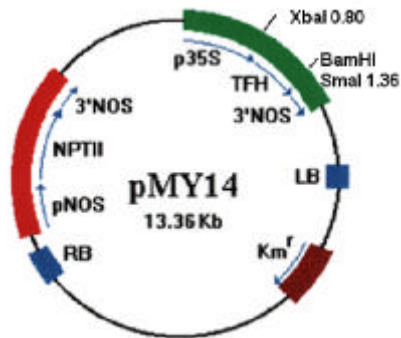


Fig. 1 Ferritin

vector pMY14

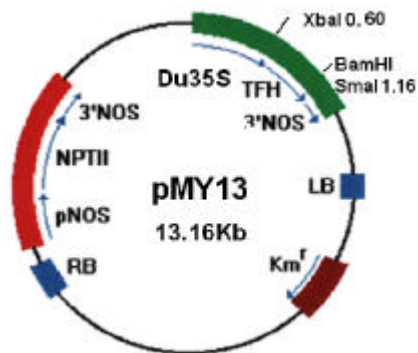


Fig. 2 Ferritin

vector pMY14

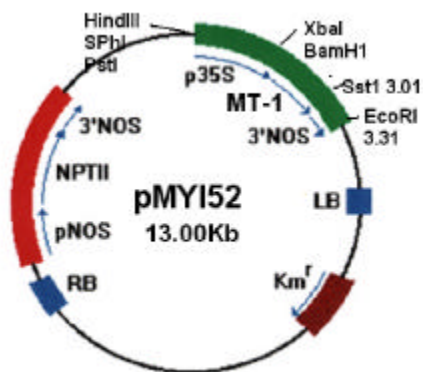


Fig. 3 Metallothionein

vector pMY152

3. Ferritin metallothionein

가.

Ferritin metallothionein

A. tumefaciens

20

0.85% NaCl

*Agrobacteria*가

(MS + 2.4-D 1.0, BA 0.1, NAA 0.01mg/)

2

kanamycin 가

kanamycin

kanamycin

30mg/

50mg/L

87% . kanamycin 가

4 . (Fig. 4)

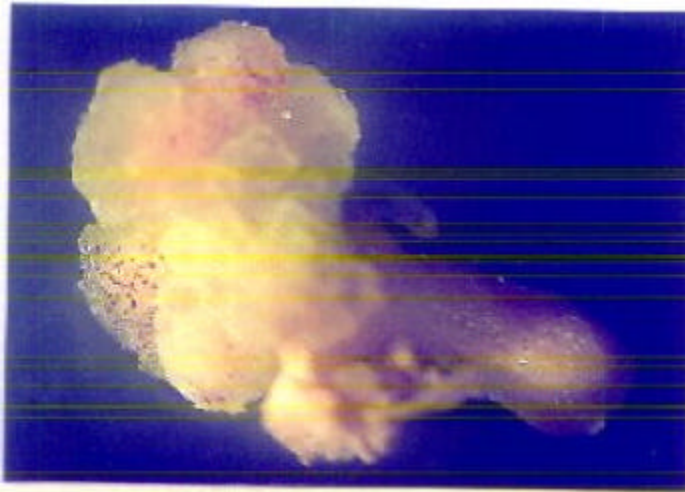


Fig. 4 Kanamycin

4.

가.

WPM + zeatin 1.0, BA 0.1, NAA 0.01 mg/
50mg/ kanamycin, 500mg/ cefotaxime 가
(Fig 5). 80%

MS BA 0.2mg/ 1/2
MS+IBA 0.1mg/ (Fig. 6)
(Fig 7)

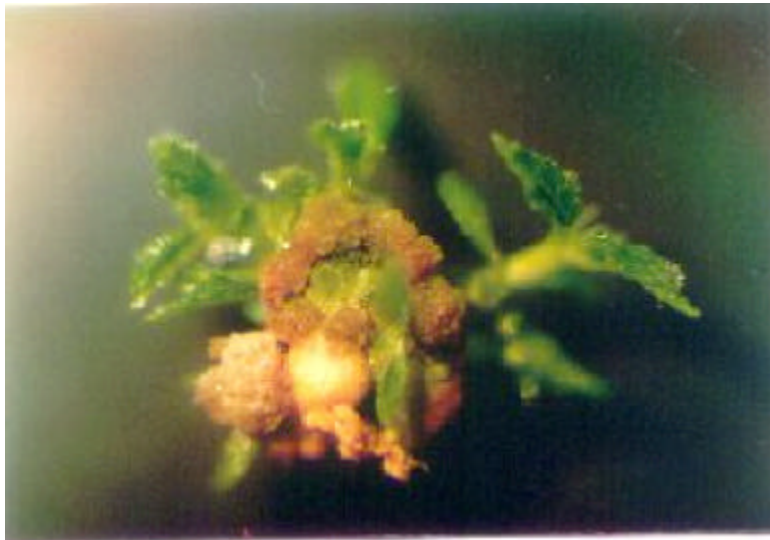


Fig. 5 callus

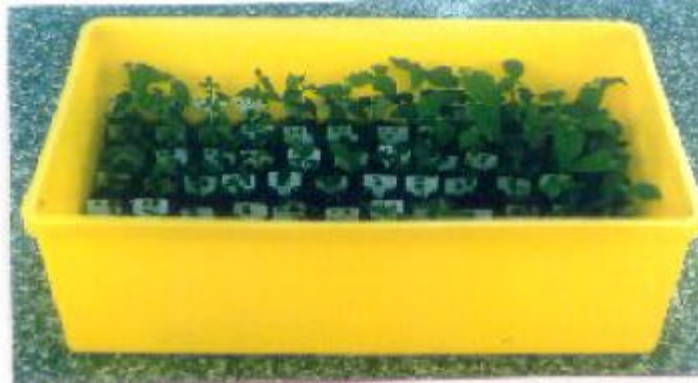


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

5.

Ferritin assay 가 control npt activity (Fig. 8)

Ferritin assay 가 genomic DNA PCR (Fig. 9).

RNA reverse transcriptase PCR total

RT PCR NPTII DNA ferritin DNA probe hybridization

ferritin assay 가 (Fig. 10)

Metallothionein assay 가 genomic DNA (Fig. 11)

PCR metallothionein assay 가 total RNA RT-PCR

metallothionein assay 가 metallothionein assay 가 (Fig. 12)

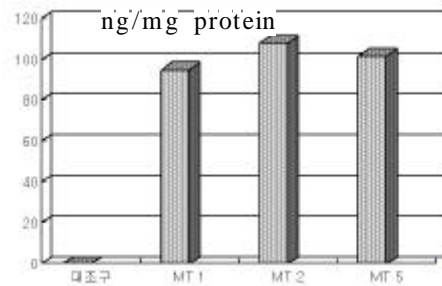


Fig. 8 ELISA metallothionein assay 가 NPT II activity

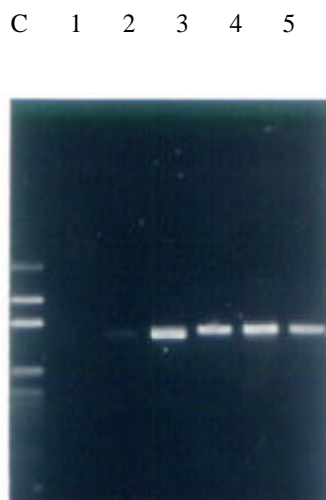


Fig. 9 Genomic PCR ferritin
 C : control plant, 1- 5 :

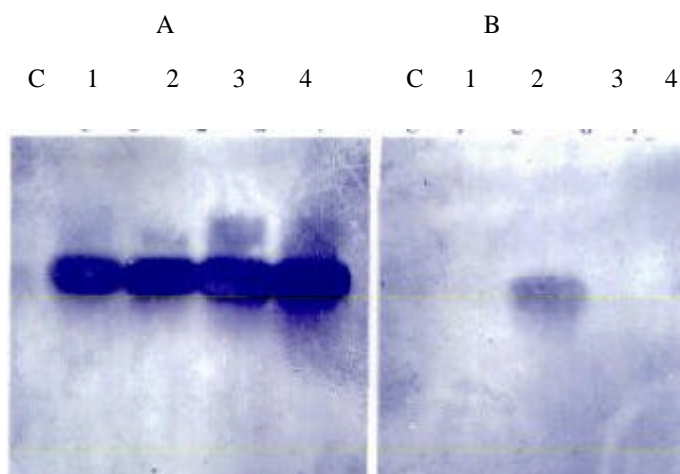


Fig 10. DNA probe RT-PCR (A: NPT II B: ferritin gene)
 C : control plant, 1- 4 :

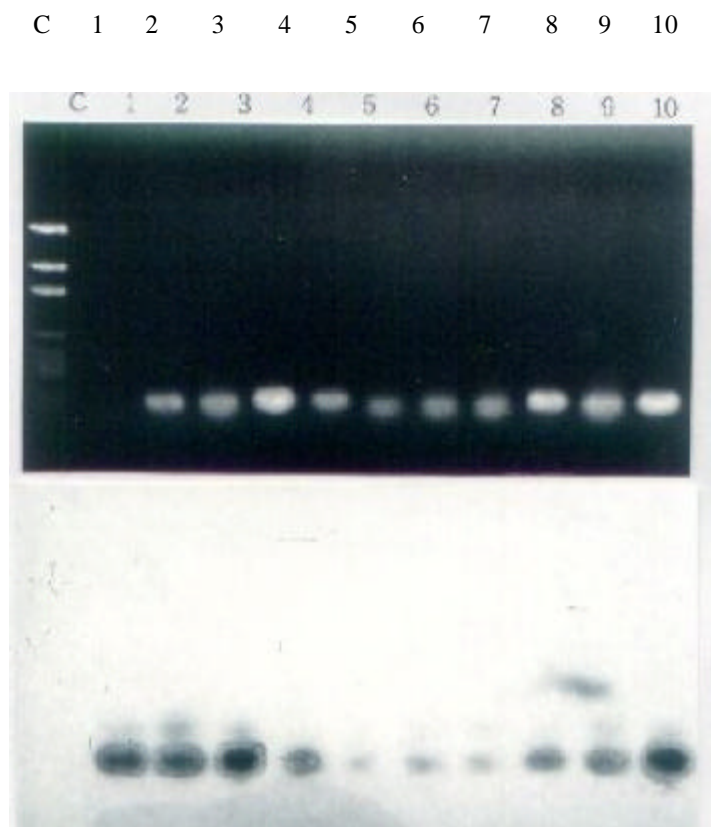


Fig 11. Genomic PCR metallothionein
DNA probe genomic PCR
C : control plant, 1- 10 :

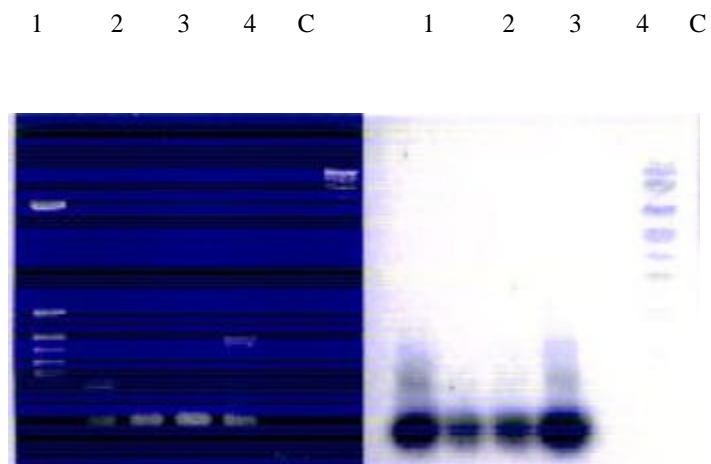


Fig. 12 RT-PCR metallothionein
 DNA probe RT-PCR
 C : control plant, 1-4:

6.

가. In vitro

CdCl₂ 가 (0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5) control
 0.1mM CdCl₂
 control
 0.5mM CdCl₂ 가 (Fig13,14)
 0.1mM CdCl₂ control plant ICP
 가 control
 (Fig. 15).

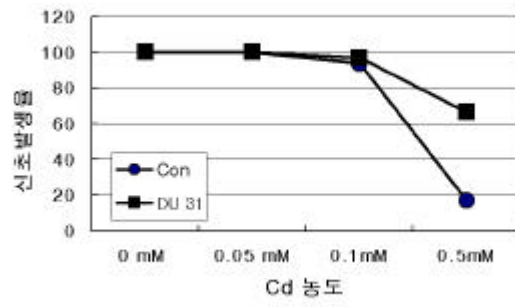


Fig 13. CdCl₂

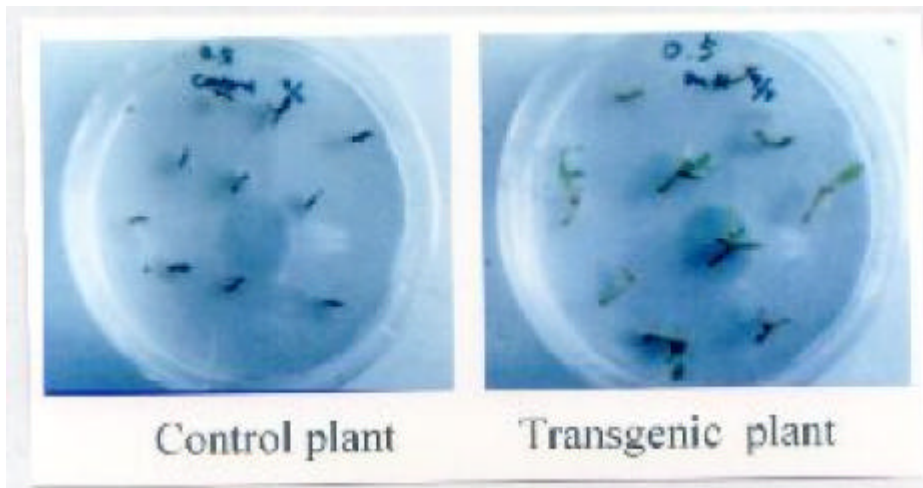


Fig 14. 0.1mM CdCl₂

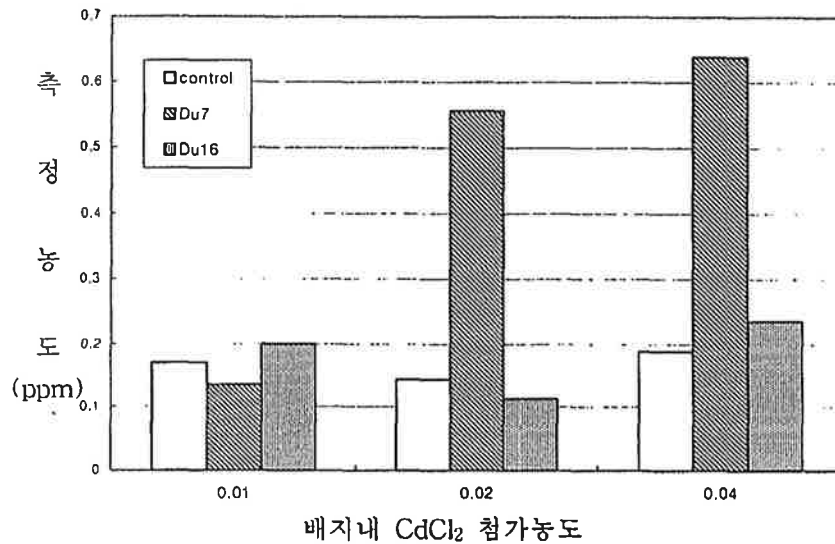


Fig 15. ICP분석으로 식물체내 중금속 축적량 분석

Du7, Du16 :형질전환된 식물체 clone

나. 현탁 배양을 이용한 중금속 내성 실험

세포수준에서 중금속에 대한 결합능력 및 내성을 검정하기 위하여 4주간 배양된 callus를 현탁배양하여 FeSO₄, PbCl₂를 처리 한 후 원형질막의 손상은 Evans blue 염색 후 분광광도계로 흡광도를 측정하여 추정하였다. MTT를 이용한 mitochondria의 활력을 조사하였다. FeSO₄ 500, 1500 μmol을 처리하여 24시간 후 형질전환체와 control plant의 MTT 및 evans blue 값을 조사하였다(Fig. 16). 원형질막 손상을 나타내는 evans blue 값은 control plant와 형질전환체를 비교한 결과 형질전환체가 비교적 원형질막 손상이 적은 것으로 나타났다. 미토콘드리아의 활성을 측정하는 MTT도 약간의 차이를 보이는 것으로 나타났다. 그러나 PbCl₂를 처리한 경우는 배지내의 양분과 반응으로 침전물이 생겨서 세포 성장 억제를 구명할 수 있는 적합한 농도를 확인 할 수 없었다.

또한 PbCl₂의 경우는 처리된 배지에서 현탁배양된 세포 2ml를 agar plate에

plating

가

ferritin

가

A

B

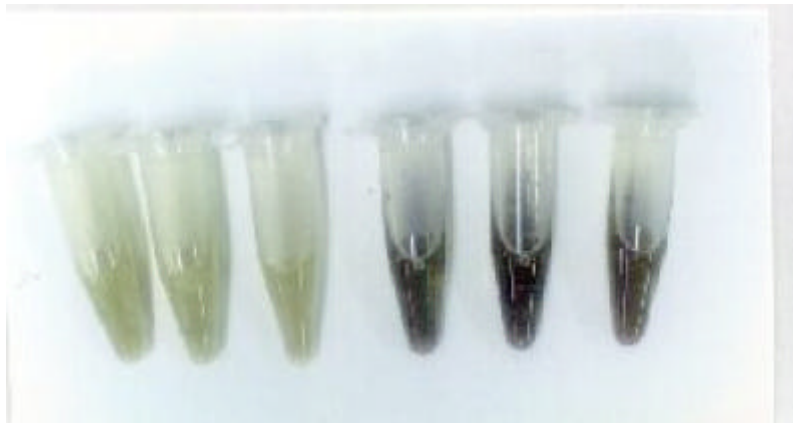


Fig. 16 MTT

A :

B :

control

0mM , 0,1mM, 0.5mM CdCl₂

control

(Fig. 17, 18)

pH 5.5

(Fig 19)

polyamine

polyamine

control plant

putrescine

spermidine

. Polyamine

control plant

가 polyamine

가

CdCl₂

가 control plant

(Fig 20)

putrescine

가

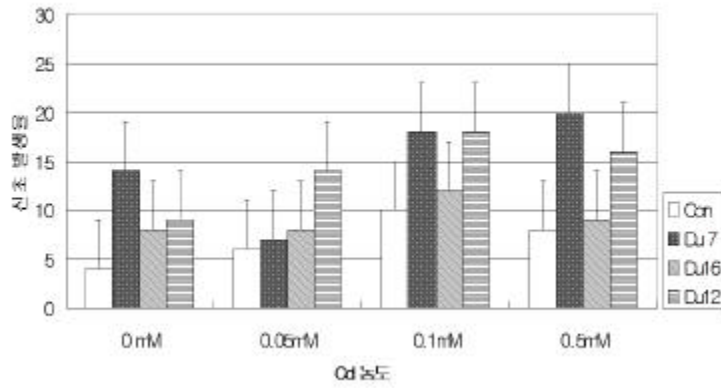


Fig 17.

CdCl2 가



Control plant

Transgenic plant

Fig 18.

0.1mM CdCl2 가

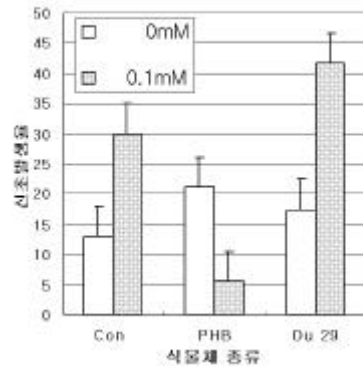
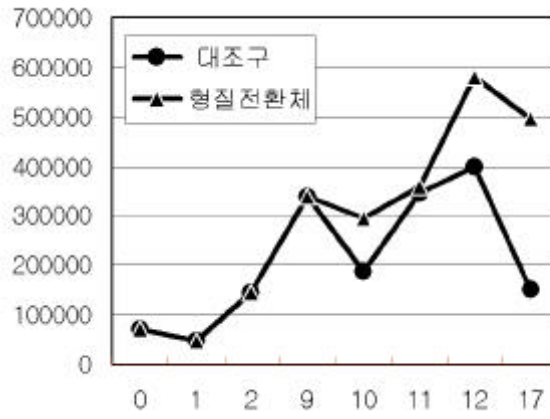


Fig 19.

CdCl₂ 가

(pH5.5)

A



B

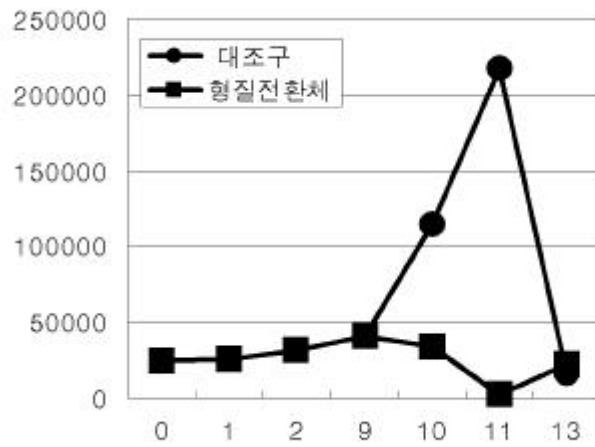


Fig. 20 polyamine

A : putresine B: spermidine

第 4 節 結 論

1.

1989 Misra
ferritin
vector
metallothionein
가
cloning
ferritin
cloning
가

2.

가
가
가

3.

npt II , genomic PCR, RT-PCR
copy
dot blot
promoter
ELISA
npt II
MT antibody
human ferritin antibody
western
ferritin
70%
가
(, ,)

pH

4.

가 . 0.1mM control plant

pH 5.5 0.1mM
2가

ICP

control 가
coding

polyamine control plant putrescine spermidine
. Polyamine
control plant가 polyamine 가 CdCl₂ 가 control plant

cell culture fresh weight , Evans blue, MTT

5.

Fe²⁺, Cd²⁺, Pb²⁺ 2가

가
가

가 가 가

가

. 2가

가
가

Nir, GR, SOD

가

가

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3 N02

:
:
:
:

第 1 節 緒 設

가 (O₃, NO₂, SO₂) ,
 , , ,
 , ,
 (Omasa *et al.* 1983).

가 .
 , ,
 .
 가 NO₂가
 가 . NO₂가
 H₂O NO₃⁻ NO₂⁻가 1:1
 H⁺가 . NO₃⁻ nitrate reductase(NR) NO₂⁻
 nitrite reductase(NiR) NH₄⁺
 . NH₄⁺ GS GOGAT
 (1, Yoneyama *et al.*, 1978).
 NO₂ SO₂ O₃

. NO₂⁻ 1hM NO₂
 NO₂ NR NO₃⁻ NO₂-가
 carbonic anhydrase ,
 CO₂ 가
 가 (Yoneyama and Sasakawa 1979; Yoneyama *et al.*, 1979)
 NO₂⁻ NiR NH₄⁺ GS,
 GOGAT
 . NiR
 . NO₂⁻
 (Ashenden *et al.*, 1978; Takeuchi *et al.*, 1985).
 NiR cloning , NiR
 NO₂⁻

第 2 節 材料 方法

NO2

NiR

1. NiR cloning

Polymerase chain reaction(PCR) cloning
Spinacia oleracea
RNA cDNA(Shiraish *et al.*, 1991)
computer program transcription initiation site
5' primer(5'-GGA ATT CCA TCA GAT TAA CAT AAT TTC ACA
AT-3') polyadenylation signal 3' primer(5'-GTA ATA TAA TTC
TAA CAA TTA-3') , reverse transcriptase RT-PCR
PCR DNA agarose gel
kinase klenow enzyme plasmid vector(pGEM-T) blunt-end
ligation cloning

2.

pGEM-T vector subcloning NiR
dideoxynucleotide chain termination (Sanger and Nicklen, 1977)
clone unidirectional
deletion (Henikoff, 1984) clone ,

sequencing . NiR DNA

3. NiR

Spinacia oleracea NiR
(*Agrobacterium* Ti- plasmid pMY27)
5'- virus
cauliflower mosaic virus(CaMV) promoter 35S
promoter(Sanders *et al.*, 1987) enhancer duplicate 35S
promoter(Kang *et al.*, 1987) .
bacteria neomycin phosphotransferase II (NPT II)

4.

가.

TPS *A. tumefaciens* LBA4404
NAA 0.1 mg/L, BA 1.0 mg/L, Km
100mg/L 가 .
가 MS .
가
, 70% ethylalcohol 30
, 2% sodium hypochlorite 10 3

MS(Murashige and Skoog 1962) . 0.5mg/L BAP가 가
 2,000 lux 16 25 ± 2
 가 4 0.2mg/L BAP가 가 MS 가 30ml
 5mm , ,
 5- 10mm *A. tumefaciens*
 acetosyringone 100 µ M 가 LB overnight
A. tumefaciens LBA4404 30 12 co- culture
 MS 25 2- 4 , ,
 cefotaxcime 500mg/L가 가 0.85% cefotaxcime 500mg/L
 Kanamycin 50mg/L 가 (CIM; Callus Induction Medium;
 MS + 2,4- D 1mg/L + BAP 0,1mg/L) 2 .
 cefotaxcime 500mg/L kanamycin 500mg/L 가 (MS + zeatin
 1mg/L + BAP 0.1mg/L) 2 , 25 ± 2
 2,000 lux 16 .
 (MS + IBA 0.2mg/L) ,

5.

Antibiotics 가 DNA
 DNA- DNA hybridization Southern- blot analysis probe
 mRNA Northern- blot analysis ,

6.

NiR

NO₂

MS (

KNO₃

)

2

2

. 2

NiR

, NiR

Schuster(1987)

NiR

第 3 節 結果 考察

1. NiR cloning

NiR *Spinacia oleracea* DNA RNA cDNA(Shiraish et al., 1991) 5' primer (5'-GGA ATT CCA TCA GAT TAA CAT AAT TTC ACA AT-3') 3' primer(5'-GTA ATA TAA TTC TAA CAA TTA-3') . primer PCR DNA NiR ORF 3.0kb 1.7kb NiR (Figure 1), PCR 3.0kb DNA pGEM-T vector cloning (Figure 2).

2. NiR

cloning dideoxynucleotide chain termination (Sanger and Nicklen, 1977) . NiR , clone unidirectional detection (Henikoff, 1984) clone , sequencing , DNA automatic DNA sequencer manual sequencing . NiR 가 (Figure 3).

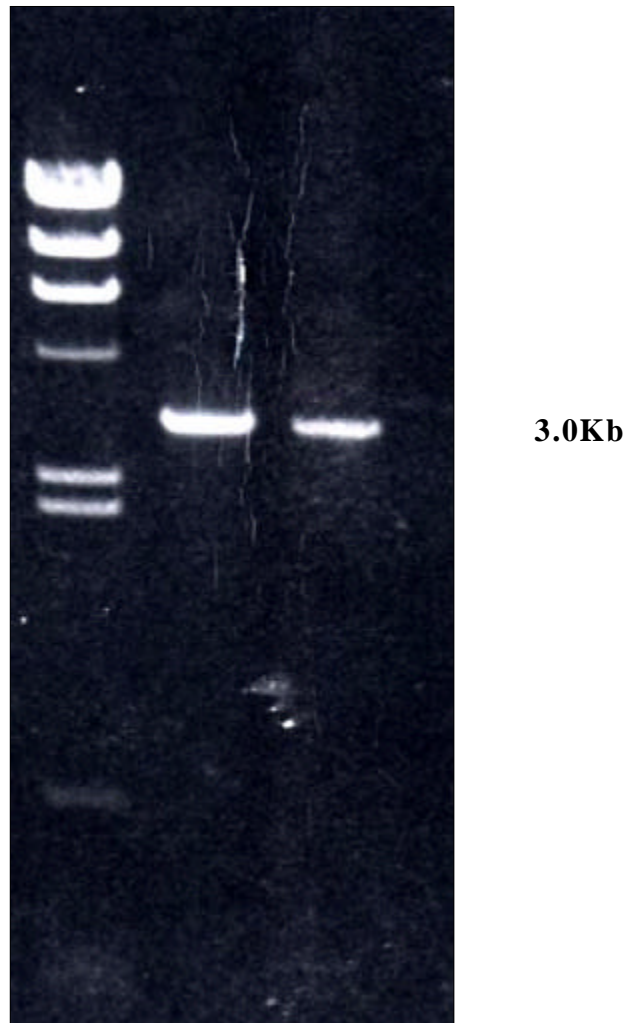


Figure 1. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products of *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene with NiR-F and NiR-R primers.

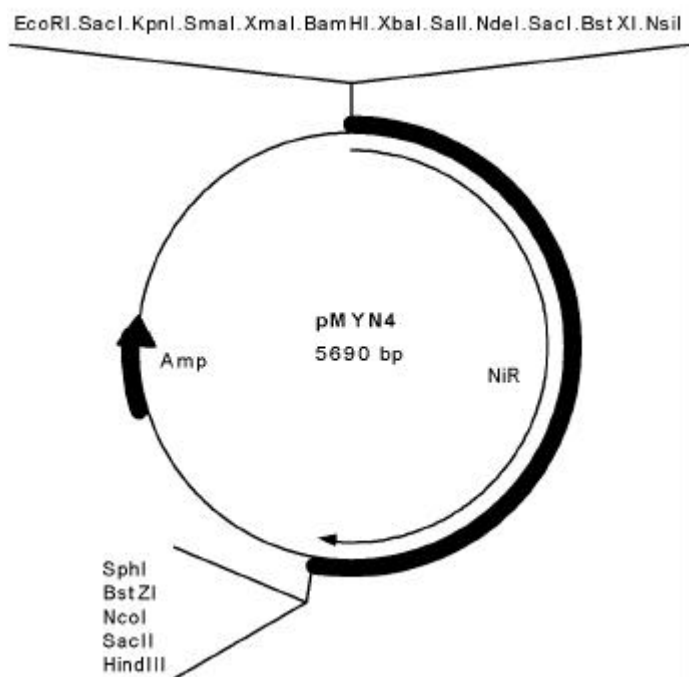


Figure 2. Schematic diagrams of pMYN4. DNA fragment of 3.0Kb containing the coding region of the of *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene.

10 20 30 40 50 60
 CICACCGTTT GICCTTCICC TCTTCTCTC TCCTCAATCA CCCTACATAA AAATACAATT
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 TCAATICCAC CACTAACTCA TCATCATCAT CATCATCTIC ATCTTCATCT TCATCATICA
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 TAGTTGCAAG AAACAGAGCA ACCAAAAAAA ATGGCAICAC TICCAGTCAA CAAGATCATA
 190 200 210 220 230 240
 CCATCATCAA CGACATIACT GTCATCGTCG AACAACAACA GAAGAAGAAA TAACTCATCA
 250 260 270 280 290 300
 ATTCGATGCC AGAAGGCGGT TTCACCCGCG GCAGAAACGG CTGCAGTGTG GCCGICTGTG
 310 320 330 340 350 360
 GACCGGCGGA GGCTGGAGCC GAGAGTGGAG GAGAGAGATG GGTITGGGT ATIGAAGGAG
 370 380 390 400 410 420
 GAATTIAGGA GTGGGATIAA CCCAGCTGAG AAAGTIAAGA TIGAGAAAGA CCCAATGAAG
 430 440 450 460 470 480
 TIGTTIATIG AGGATGGGAT TAGTATCTT GCTACTTGT CAATGGAGGA AGTIGATAAA
 490 500 510 520 530 540
 TCTAAGCATA ATAAGGATGA TATIGATGTT AGACICAAGT GGCTTGGACT TTCCATCGC
 550 560 570 580 590 600
 CGTAAACATC ACTGIAAGCT TAACIAACTT CCTAATIGIT GTGTATAAT TCGATTTTTT
 610 620 630 640 650 660
 TTIAAAAGAT TAGATGATIA ATTAGATCCA TTTTIAIGAT TGGTTTIGAT TCAATTIAAG
 670 680 690 700 710 720
 AGGTAAATIG CTIGATIAGG AGATATTTIC TGTGGTITAG TCAACGAATT TCATGTCGCA
 730 740 750 760 770 780
 ATCGCTIAAA AGGGATGTIG TIAGIATAAT CGIACGIAAT TAGCTTGTTA ATTIAAICAT

790 800 810 820 830 840
 TGAATATGGT TTTTATATCG TTTIGCTGAA AATTCGAAAC CCAGAAATCG GATTGAATAT
 850 860 870 880 890 900
 TGATGATIGA GGAATATGGT TAGAAGAAGT TATACTIGAA ATTCIAATTA GCTIAGIAAT
 910 920 930 940 950 960
 TGGATCATTT CATIAAATTT GAAATCCCGG AATCGGACTG AATATGGAGG AATICCGTAG
 970 980 990 1000 1010 1020
 TAAAACIGTA GCTIACGGAC TCAGTAGAAA TGAATTGICA GIATGATIGA TGGATAATGT
 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070 1080
 TAAATGTTTA TGIAATGGAG TGAGTCTGAT GGATGACTGT AAAAAATGGT GGAIGTIATT
 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140
 AGATGGGAGA TTCATGATGA GGTIGAAGCT GCCGAAATGG GIAACAACGA GTGAGCAGAC
 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200
 ACCGTACCTA GCAAGCGTGA TCAAGAAGTA CGGAAAAGAT GGATGTGCGG ATGTAAACAAC
 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260
 AAGGCAAAC TGGCAAATTA GAGGAGTGT TCTGCCIGAT GTGCCAGAGA TCATCAAAGG
 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310 1320
 GCTGGAATCC GTIGGTCTTA CCAGCTTACA GAGTGGGATG GACAATGIAA GGAACCTGT
 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380
 AGGTAACCTT CTIGCAGGGA TIGACCTICA TGAAATIGIT GACACCCGAC CTTTIACCAA
 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430 1440
 CCTAATTICC CAATTTGICA CTGCCAATTC GCGTGAAAC CTTICIATTA CCAATCTGTA
 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490 1500
 AGTCCTTICG GIATCTCTTT CAAGCATGTT ATGGIAAATC TGIATTAGTA ACTIGTIAGG
 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560
 CGCIGTIGTT TGTITIGAAC ATTGGTICAG GCCAAGGAAG TGGAAATCCAT GTGTIATTGG

1570 1580 1590 1600 1610 1620
 GICCCATGAT CTTIATGAGC ATCCACACAT CAATGACCTT GCTIACATGC CTGCTACAAA
 1630 1640 1650 1660 1670 1680
 GAATGGGAAA TTCGGGTTIA ATTIGTIGGT TGGAGGATIC TTIAGCATCA AAAGATGTGA
 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730 1740
 AGAGGCAATC CCACTAGACG CTGGGCTCTC AGCAGAAGAT GIGGTTCCTG TATGCAAAGC
 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790 1800
 TATGCTTGAA GCTTICAGGG ACCTTGGCTT TAGAGGAAAC AGGCAGAAGT GCAGAATGAT
 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860
 GIGGCTIATT GATGAGCTTG TGAGIACIAC TAACAAACAA CICICCTCTT ACTIAGTIAAT
 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920
 CIATTCIAAG TAATTIATCT AACIGIATTG CTCATICICC AAACAATGGC AGGGIATGGA
 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980
 AGCATICAGG GGAGAGGTIG AGAAGAGAAT GCCTGAGCAA GTTCTAGAAA GAGCATCCTC
 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040
 AGAAGAGCTG GTTCAGAAGG ACTGGGAGAG AAGAGAATAC TIAGGAGTTC ACCCICAGAA
 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100
 ACAACAAGGA CTIAGCTTIG TGGGCTICCA CATTCCIGIG GGCCGTCIGC AAGCTIGATGA
 2110 2120 2130 2140 2150 2160
 GATGGAAGAG TIAGCCCGIA TAGCTGATGT GIATGGATCA GGGGAGCTCC GTCIGACAGT
 2170 2180 2190 2200 2210 2220
 AGAGCAGAAC ATAATCATCC CAAATGTIGA AAACICAAAG ATAGATTAC TACTAAACGA
 2230 2240 2250 2260 2270 2280
 GCCTICGTIA AAAGAGCGTT ACTCCCCIGA ACCACCCAIC TIGATGAAGG GGCTTGTGGC
 2290 2300 2310 2320 2330 2340
 CTGIACGGGG AGCCAATTTT GIGGACAAGC CATTATCGAG ACCAAGGCTA GGGCACTCAA

2350 2360 2370 2380 2390 2400
 GGIGACAGAA GAGGIACAAC GACTAGTGTG TGIAACACGG CCTGTIAGGA TGCATIGGAC
 2410 2420 2430 2440 2450 2460
 CGGGTGTCTT AATAGTGTG GICAAGTACA AGTGGCTGAT ATTGGGTICA TGGGTTCAT
 2470 2480 2490 2500 2510 2520
 GACTAGGGAT GAGAACGGIA AGCCTIGTGA AGGAGCTGAT GIGTTGTIAG GAGGACGIAT
 2530 2540 2550 2560 2570 2580
 AGGAAGTGAC TCGCATCTAG GAGACATTTA CAAGAAGGCA GTCCCATGTA AAGATTGGT
 2590 2600 2610 2620 2630 2640
 GCCGTGTGTT GCTGAGATAT TGATCAACCA ATTCGGTGTG GTTCTIAGGG AGAGGGAAGA
 2650 2660 2670 2680 2690 2700
 GGCAGAGIAG TAGCTIAGACT GTTTGGGTG CCTGTCTGTG TIAACTGTIA TCGGIATTCG
 2710 2720 2730 2740 2750 2760
 GIAATIACTT GIAATATTIG CATTTTTTTT CAAGCATATA ATTAAATIGC ATAAAGATCC
 2770 2780 2790 2800 2810 2820
 CTGTATGTGC TGCATAACAA GATACICAGT TATGIAATGT CAATAGCAGG TTIACTTTGT
 2830 2840 2850 2860 2870 2880
 TIATCAATA GGCACGTGTA AAGGGAAAGT TCATIATICA TTICTCACAA TGTTCCAAT
 2890 2900 2910 2920 2930 2940
 TTGAGATCGA AAAAATATAT ATAATATIGT CIACATCATT TACGGIATIG GAACGTTCGC
 2950 2960 2970 2980 2990 3000
 TACAGAAAAA AAGAAAGTIG ACTIGATCAT TTGTIATCAT ATCIAAATTT CAACATATCG
 3010 3020 3030 3040 3050 3060
 CIATCTGICT TCGAAAGTAA AGATGCGAAA CCATCAGCAG AGAGGCAATT CAGGCAAACC
 3070 3080 3090 3100 3110 3120
 AGCATICAAG AAG.....

Figure 3. The nucleotide sequence of *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene.

3. NiR

NiR *Agrobacterium*
Ti- plasmid (Figure 4).
5'-
virus cauliflower mosaic virus(CaMV) promoter 35S
promoter(Sanders et al., 1987) .
Agrobacterium tumefaciens poplar
Agrobacterium tumefaciens LBA4404

4. NiR

가. NiR
NO2 ,
NO2
, NiR 가
가
. NiR *A. tumefaciens* LBA4404
4 NAA 0.05 mg/L, BA 1.0 mg/L, Km
100mg/L 가 5 ,
Spinacia oleracea NiR gene primer *Spinacia oleracea* NiR
gene ORF 500bpdp DNA *Spinacia oleracea*
NiR gene (Figure 5).

. NiR
(1)
NiR 가 pMYN6
, 10 15 .

0.85%

가

MS

2

가

가

MS + 2.4-D 0.5 1.0, NAA

0.01mg/

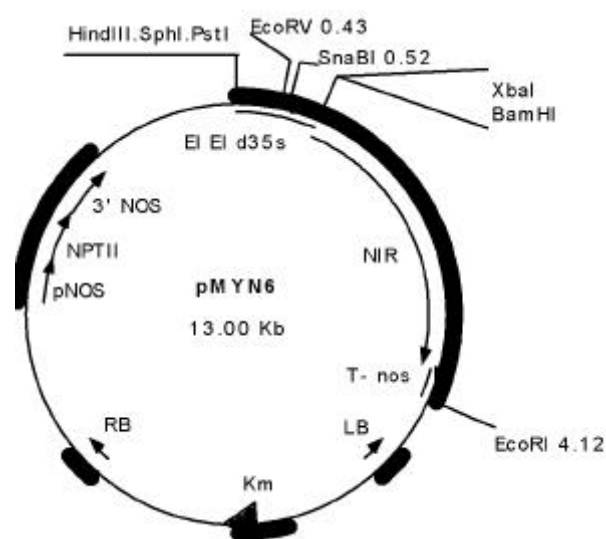


Figure 4. Schematic diagrams of pMYN6. DNA fragment of 3.0Kb containing the coding region of the of *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene was isolated from the pMYN4 by digestion with *Bam*HI and *Kpn*I, and then ligated into the binary vector pMY27.

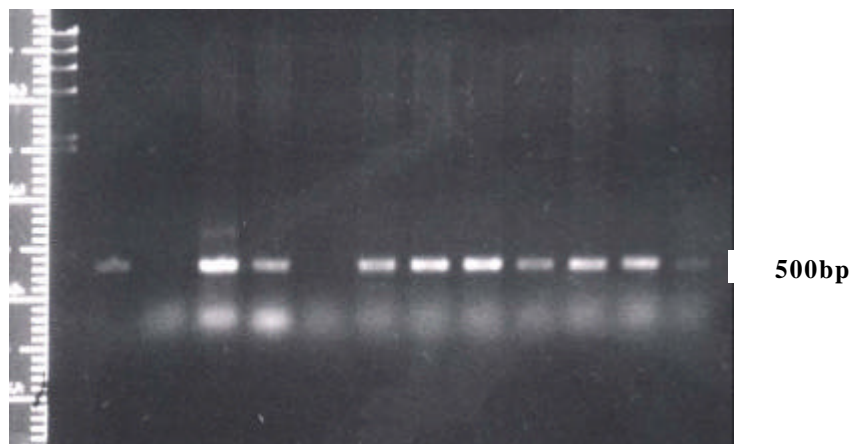


Figure 5. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products of *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene. PCR was performed onto genomic DNA which were isolated from each ten transformed (3 to 12) and wild type (2) tobacco plants.

(2)

4-6

가 ,

(Figure 6).

70%

가 , 가

가 가 50mg/

가

30mg/

50mg/

(3)

WPM + Zeatin 1.0, BA

0.1, NAA 0.01mg/

50mg/ 가

, 500mg/

가

30%

가

가

가

가

가

가

. Figure 7

가

가

15%

가 , 가

가

WPM MS BA 0.2mg/ zeatin 0.5 2.0mg/ 가
2 5 가 (Figure 8A).

(Figure 8B). gelrite

가

가 gum-agar gelrite ,

IBA 0.2 0.5mg/ 가 ,

가

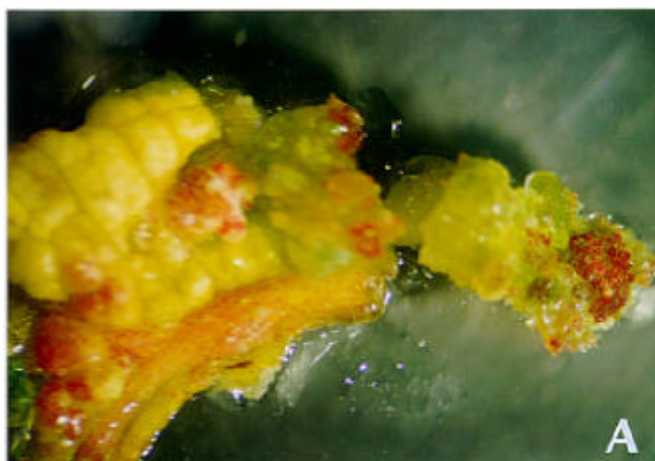


Figure 6. Transgenic callus of poplar with pMYN6 on the MS media containing of 50mg/ Kanamycin.

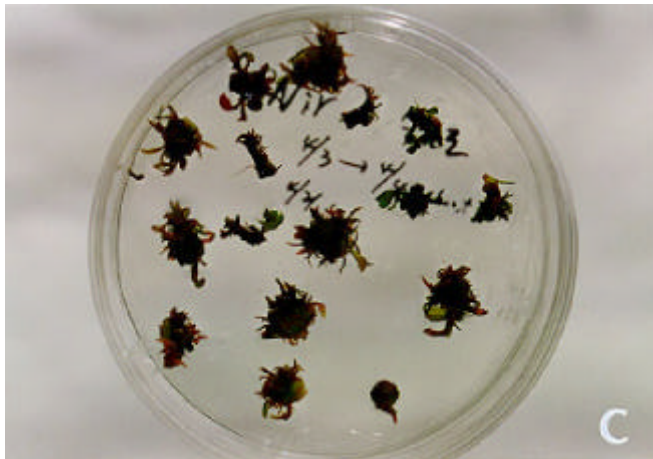


Figure 7. Transgenic poplar with pMYN6 on the MS media containing of 50mg/ Kanamycin.

A



B



Figure 8. Plant regeneration from the leaves of popular. (A) Multiple shoots regeneration from the cotyledon, (B) Shoot browning of multiple shoots on the growth regulator free-MS medium.

5.

가.

NiR

NiR

A. tumefaciens LBA4404

, *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene

primer

PCR

Spinacia oleracea NiR gene

(Figure 9). Northern-blot analysis

wild type

(WL)

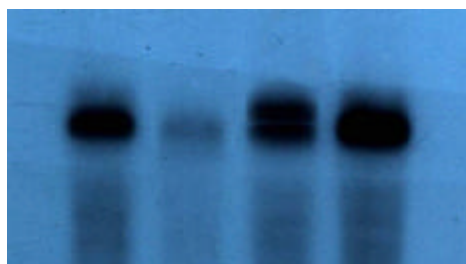
(WD).

NiR

NiR

가

WL WD TL TD



NiR gene

Figure 9. Northern blot analysis of NiR mRNA levels in leaves of both the wild-type(W) and transgenic tobacco(T). WL, wild type tobacco at 2 day after the transfer into continuous light condition; WD, wild type tobacco at 2 day after the transfer into continuous dark condition; TL, transgenic tobacco at 2 day after the transfer into continuous light condition; TD, transgenic tobacco at 2 day after the transfer into continuous dark condition.

. **NiR**
 NiR *A. tumefaciens* LBA4404
 , *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene
 primer PCR *Spinacia oleracea* NiR gene
 (Figure 10).
 Northern-blot analysis wild type
 (WL) (WD).
 NiR
 NiR 가 .

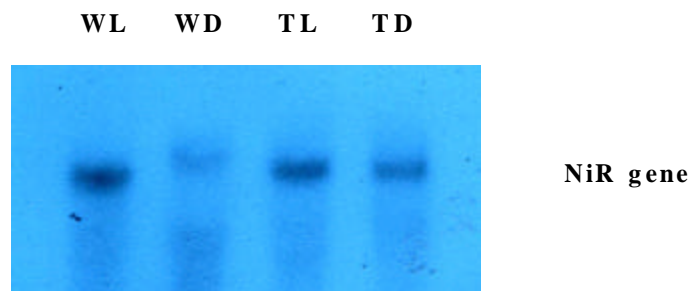


Figure 10. Northern blot analysis of NiR mRNA levels in leaves of both the wild-type(W) and transgenic popoular(T). WL, wild type popoular at 2 day after the transfer into continuous light condition; WD, wild type popoular at 2 day after the transfer into continuous dark condition; TL, transgenic popoular at 2 day after the transfer into continuous light condition; TD, transgenic popoular at 2 day after the transfer into continuous dark condition.

Northern-blot analysis

NiR 가

NiR

NiR

wild type

NiR

第 4 節 要約 結論

3.0 Kb Nitrite reductase (NiR) PCR
 . NiR duplicated CaMV
 35S promoter vector pMY27 pMYN6
 . pMYN6 *A. tumefaciens* *A. tumefaciens*

PCR . NiR
 가 Northern blot analysis .
 Wild type NiR 가
 3-4 NiR .

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