

Research Article



CrossMark Open Access

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

Hyo-Joon Lee, Jin-Hyuk Chun and Sun-Ju Kim* (Department of Bio-Environmental Chemistry, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Chungnam National University, Daejeon 34134, Korea)

Received: 30 May 2010 / Revised: 15 June 2010 / Accepted: 22 June 2010

Copyright © 2017 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution

Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID

Sun-Ju Kim

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4872-9637>

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, α -carotene, zeaxanthin, β -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 α -carotene, and 41.4% for β -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 α -carotene content showed no significant difference between the treatments. However, zeaxanthin content was higher during 4-10 days and β -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.

*Corresponding author: Sun-Ju Kim

Phone: +82-42-821-6738; Fax: +82-42-821-7142;

E-mail: kimsunju@cnu.ac.kr

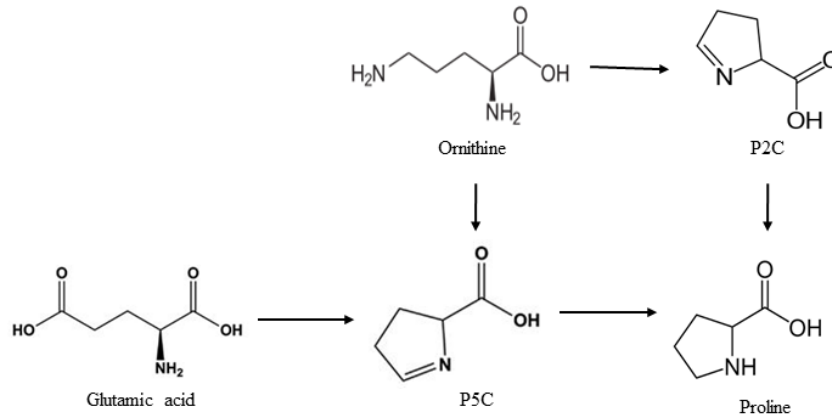


Fig. 1. The proline biosynthesis in plants (modified from Delauney *et al.*, 1993). P2C, delta-pyrroline-2-carboxylate; P5C, delta-pyrroline-5-carboxylate.

oleracea) 가 , pyrophosphate (IPP)가 40 phytoene
 (Balkaya and Yanmaz, 2005). , , (Fig. 2). Phytoene
 (Brassicaceae) B. α , β . α -
oleracea , , β (①), β -
 (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 (glutamic acid)(1.1)
 (mild) 가 1998). (ornithine)(1.2)
 (severe) (Finkelstein *et al.*, 2002). (, ,)
 (Delauney, 1993)(Fig. 1).
 (phytochemicals) → P5C (delta-pyrroline-5-carboxylate)
 (Abscisic acid, ABA) → (1.1)
 40 가 → P5C/P2C (delta-pyrroline-2-carboxylate)
 polyene chain 15 → (1.2)
 가 (Hirschberg, 2001). 600
 (lycopene), β -
 hydrocarbon (lutein), (compatible osmolytes)
 (zeaxanthin) xanthophyll (Jaleel *et al.*, 2009)
 (Kishor *et al.*, 1995)
 isopentenyl (Mansour *et al.*, 1998)

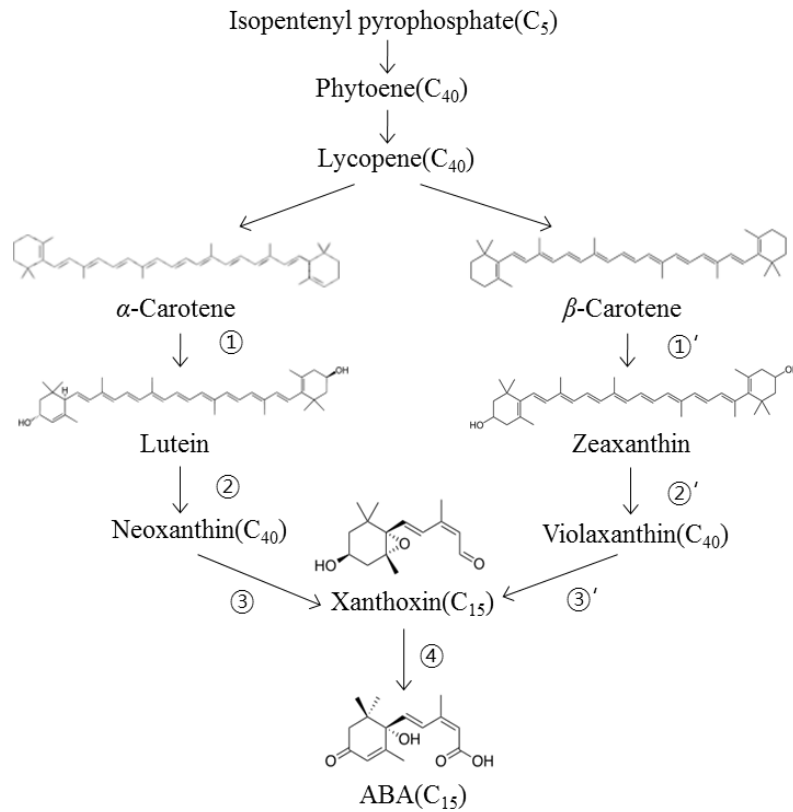


Fig. 2. The carotenoid biosynthesis in plants (modified from Bartley and Scolnik, 1995).

(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
 가

시약

Dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) Merck KGaA (Darmstadt, Germany), ethyl acetate (CH₃COOC₂H₅) 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 (C₂H₅OH) hexane (C₆H₁₄) Fisher Scientific Korea, Ltd. (Seoul, Korea). Methanol (CH₃OH) J.T. Baker Chemical Co. (Phillipsburg, NJ, USA), potassium hydroxide (KOH) Daejung Chemicals & Metals Co., Ltd. (Siheung, Korea). Sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate (NaH₂PO₄·H₂O) lutein, zeaxanthin Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co. (St Louis, MO, USA), trichloroacetic acid (CCl₃COOH)

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⁻²·s⁻¹ 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 NaH₂PO₄, (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[®] version 21 (one-way ANOVA) , (post-hoc analysis) (P) 0.05 Tukey

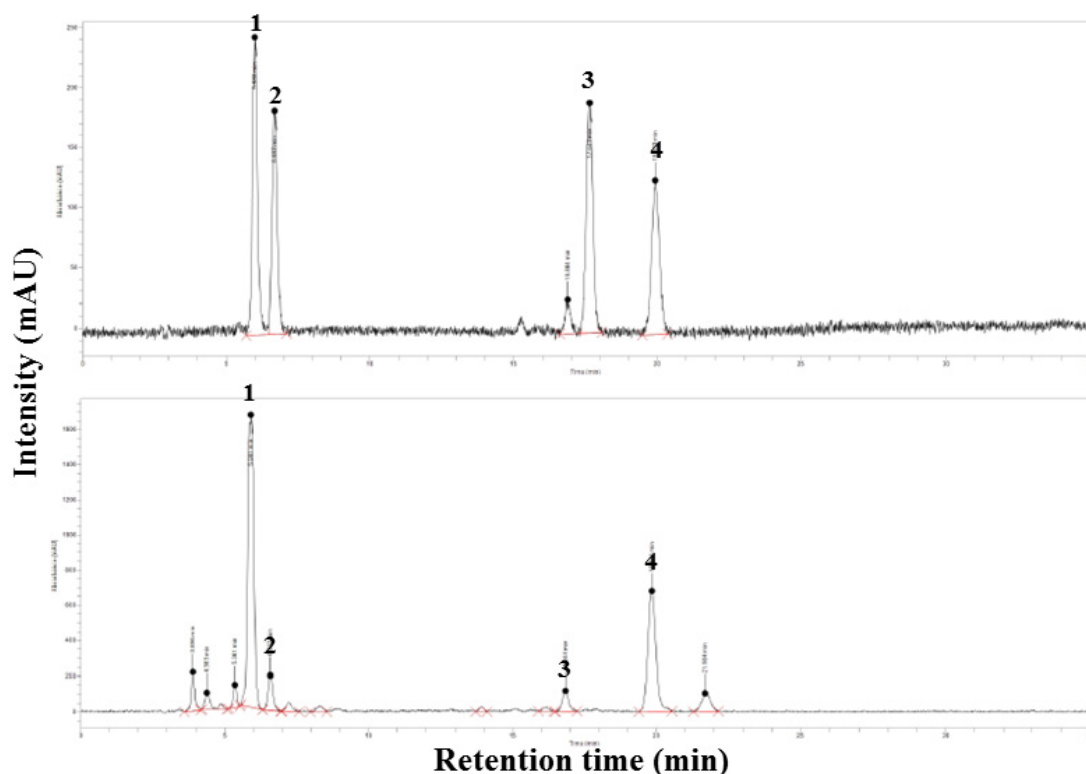


Fig. 3. HPLC chromatogram of four carotenoid standards and kale. Peak 1, Lutein; 2, Zeaxanthin; 3, α -Carotene; 4, β -Carotene.

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		α -Carotene		β -Carotene		Total	
	WW	WS	WW	WS	WW	WS	WW	WS	WW	WS
1	514.4±37.1 a ³⁾	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

^{a)} 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 37.8 mg/kg dry wt.
 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). α - WW WS 4.8 가 (Iturbe-Ormaetxe
 / 가 . WW et al., 1998). WW β - '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 ^{a)}	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

^{a)}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%
 β
 38.0% (Iturbe-Ormaetxe *et al.*, 1998). WS
 α
 WS 3
 days WW, β
 6 days WW
 (Fig. 2). α α
 가 β β
 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 (*Mafekey et al.*, 2010),
 4.0 가 (*Xiao et al.*,
 2008). WS 가
 (Xiao *et al.*, 2008)

Acknowledgment

This research was supported by Golden Seed Project (311022-05-5-SB020), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Rural Development Administration and Korea Forest Service.

References

Aktas, L. Y., Akca, B. T. H., & Parlak, S. (2007). Role of abscisic acid and proline treatment on induction of antioxidant enzyme activities and drought tolerance responses of *Laurus nobilis* L. seedlings. *Fen Bilimleri Dergisi*, 28(1) pp. 14-27.
 Balkaya, A., & Yanmaz, R. (2005). Promising kale (*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*) populations from Black Sea region, Turkey. *New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science*, 33(1), 1-7.
 Bartels, D., & Sunkar, R. (2005). Drought and salt tolerance in plants. *Plant Sciences*, 24(1), 23-58.
 Bray, E. A. (1997). Plant responses to water deficit. *Trends in Plant Science*, 2(2), 48-54.
 Chaves, M. M. (1991). Effects of water deficits on carbon assimilation. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 42(1), 1-16.
 Delauney, A. J., & Verma, D. P. S. (1993). Proline biosynthesis and osmoregulation in plants. *The Plant Journal*, 4(2), 215-223.
 Demmig-Adams, B., & Adams, W. W. (2002). Antioxidants in photosynthesis and human nutrition. *Science*, 298 (5601), 2149-2153.
 Finkelstein, R. R., Gampala, S. S., & Rock, C. D. (2002). Abscisic acid signaling in seeds and seedlings. *The Plant Cell Online*, 14(suppl 1), S15-S45.
 Ha, S. H., Jeong, Y. S., Lim, S. H., Kim, J. K., Lee, D. H., Lee, J. Y., & Kim, Y. M. (2012). Carotenoid metabolic engineering in flowering plants. *Korean Journal of Science and Technology*, 30(2), 107-122.

- Hare, P. D., Cress, W. A., & Staden, J. V. (1998). Dissecting the roles of osmolyte accumulation during stress. *Plant, Cell & Environment*, 21(6), 535-553.
- Henderson, J. W., Ricker, R. D., Bidlingmeyer, B. A., & Woodward, C. (2000). Rapid, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible HPLC analysis of amino acids. *Amino acid analysis using Zorbax Eclipse-AAA columns and the Agilent, 1100*, 1-10.
- Heo, J. W., Kim, H. H., Lee, K. J., Yoon, J. B., Lee, J. K., Huh, Y. S., & Lee, K. Y. (2015). Effect of supplementary radiation on growth of greenhouse-grown kales. *Korean Journal of Environmental Agriculture*, 34(1), 38-45.
- Hirschberg, J. (2001). Carotenoid biosynthesis in flowering plants. *Current Opinion in Plant Biology*, 4(3), 210-218.
- Hong, Y. N. (2009). Introduction of Plant Physiology, 4th ed., (eds. Hopkins, W. G., Hüner, N. P. A.), pp. 230-248. World Science Publishing, Seoul, Korea.
- Iturbe-Ormaetxe, I., Escuredo, P. R., Arrese-Igor, C., & Becana, M. (1998). Oxidative damage in pea plants exposed to water deficit or paraquat. *Plant Physiology*, 116(1), 173-181.
- Jaleel, C. A., Manivannan, P., Wahid, A., Farooq, M., Somasundaram, R., & Panneerselvam, R. (2009). Drought stress in plants : A review on morphological characteristics and pigments composition. *International Journal of Agriculture and Biology*, 11(1), 100-105.
- Jeong, N. R., Chun, J. H., Park, E. J., Lim, Y. H., & Kim, S. J. (2015). Variations of glucosinolates in kale leaves (*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*) treated with drought-stress in autumn and spring seasons. *CNU Journal of Agricultural Science*, 42(3), 167-175.
- Kang, S. J., & Park, M. (2013). Relationship between relative water content and ascorbate redox enzymes activity in lettuce leaves subjected to soil water stress. *Korean Journal of Soil Science and Fertilizer*, 46(1), 32-39.
- Kim, G. N., & Han, S. H. (2015). Effects on growth, photosynthesis and pigment contents of *Liriodendron tulipifera* under elevated temperature and drought. *Korean Journal of Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 17(1), 75-84.
- Kim, G. N., Han, S. H., Park, G. S. (2014). Differences on growth, photosynthesis and pigment contents of open-pollinated *Pinus densiflora* families under elevated temperature and drought. *Korean Journal of Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 15(4), 285-296.
- Kim, H. K., Chun, J. H., Kim S. J. (2015). Method development and analysis of carotenoid compositions in various tomatoes. *Korean Journal of Environmental Agriculture*, 34(3), 196-203.
- Kishor, P. B. K., Hong, Z., Miao, G. H., Hu, C. A. A., & Verma, D. P. S. (1995). Overexpression of delta-pyrroline-5-carboxylate synthetase increases proline production and confer osmotolerance in transgenic plants. *Plant Physiology*, 108, 1387-1394.
- Kovtun, Y., Chiu, W. L., Tena, G., & Sheen, J. (2000). Functional analysis of oxidative stress-activated mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade in plants. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 97(6), 2940-2945.
- Kozłowski, T. T., & Pallardy, S. G. (2002). Acclimation and adaptive responses of woody plants to environmental stresses. *The Botanical Review*, 68(2), 270-334.
- Lefsrud, M., Kopsell, D., Wenzel, A., & Sheehan, J. (2007). Changes in kale (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *acephala*) carotenoid and chlorophyll pigment concentrations during leaf ontogeny. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 112(2), 136-141.
- Mafakheri, A., Siosemardeh, A., Bahramnejad, B., Struik, P. C., & Sohrabi, Y. (2010). Effect of drought stress on yield, proline and chlorophyll contents in three chickpea cultivars. *Australian Journal of Crop Science*, 4(8), 580-585.
- Mansour, M. F. (1998). Protection of plasma membrane of onion epidermal cells by glycinebetaine and proline against NaCl stress. *Plant Physiology and Biochemistry*, 36(10), 767-772.
- Oh, C. Y., Han, S. H., Kim, Y. Y., & Lee, J. C. (2005). Changes of drought tolerance and photosynthetic characteristics of *Populus davidiana* dode according to REG concentration. *Korean Journal of Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 7(4), 296-302.
- Perng, Z., Lu, Q., & Verma, D. P. S. (1996). Reciprocal regulation of delta 1-pyrroline-5-carboxylate synthetase and proline dehydrogenase genes controls proline levels during and after osmotic stress in plants. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics*, 253(3), 334-341.
- Podsedek, A. (2007). Natural antioxidants and antioxidant capacity of Brassica vegetables: A review. *LWT - Food Science and Technology*, 40(1), 1-11.
- Rajendrakumar, C. S., Reddy, B. V., & Reddy, A. R. (1994). Proline-protein interactions: protection of structural and functional integrity of M4 lactate dehydrogenase. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*, 201(2), 957-963.
- Rudolph, A., Crowe, J. H., & Crowe, L. M. (1986). Effects of three stabilizing agents-proline, betaine, and trehalose

- on membrane phospholipids. *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, 245(1), 134-143.
- Schmidt, S., Zietz, M., Schreiner, M., Rohn, S., & Kroh, L. W., Krumbein, A. (2010). Genotypic and climatic influences on the concentration and composition of flavonoids in kale (*Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*). *Food Chemistry*, 119(4), 1293-1299.
- Seki, M., Umezawa, T., Urano, K., & Shinozaki, K. (2007). Regulatory metabolic networks in drought stress responses. *Current Opinion in Plant Biology*, 10(3), 296-302.
- Seo, M., & Koshiba, T. (2002). Complex regulation of ABA biosynthesis in plants. *Trends in Plant Science*, 7(1), 41-48.
- Verbruggen, N., Hua, X. J., May, M., & Montagu, M. V. (1996). Environmental and developmental signals modulate proline homeostasis: Evidence for a negative transcriptional regulator. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 93(16), 8787-8791.
- Xiao, X., Xu, X., & Yang, F. (2008). Adaptive responses to progressive drought stress in two *Populus cathayana* populations. *Silva Fennica*, 42(5), 705-179.
- Xiong, L., Wang, R. G., Mao, G., & Koczan, J. M. (2006). Identification of drought tolerance determinants by genetic analysis of root response to drought stress and abscisic acid. *Plant Physiology*, 142(3), 1065-1074.
- Zhu, J. K. (2002). Salt and drought stress signal transduction in plants. *Annual Review of Plant Biology*, 53(1), 247-273.