Research Article

Seasonal and spatial distribution of glomalin-related soil protein and sequestered metals affected by AM fungi in the citrus rizosphere

Abstract

In a controlled pot experiment, *Poncirus trifoliata* and *Citrus reticulate* seedlings were inoculated with arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi, *Glomus epigaeum*. Seasonal (June, September, December and March) and spatial distribution (0-2 cm, 2-4 cm and 4-8 cm away from the taproot in horizon) of glomalin-related soil protein (GRSP) and sequestered heavy metals were studied. The results showed that the hyphal length was in the following order 0-2 cm>2-4 cm>4-8 cm in horizontal distribution, which was the highest in March, lowest in December. The easily extractable Bradford-reactive soil protein (EE-BRSP) and total Bradford-reactive soil protein (T-BRSP) arranged between 1.0-2.6 mg g⁻¹ and 2.0-5.8 mg g⁻¹. DW soil in the biosphere of *P. trifoliata*, 1.3-2.5 mg g⁻¹ and 2.5-5.0 mg g⁻¹, DW soil in *C. reticulate*. Both EE-BRSP and T-BRSP in June were significantly higher than those in December. However, the two BRSPs did not decrease with the extension of horizon (0-8 cm), but ranked at 2-4 cm>4-8 cm>0-2 cm. The amounts of Fe bound to GRSP varied between 5.11 mg g⁻¹ to 14.01 mg g⁻¹, DW GRSP, and Mn 76.28-244.48 µg g⁻¹ DW GRSP, Cu 18.11-91.00 µg g⁻¹ DW GRSP, and Zn 62.97-315.83 µg g⁻¹ DW GRSP. All the heavy metals (HMs) bound to GRSP were highest in June, lowest in December. In horizontal distribution, those HMs were followed by 2-4 cm>4-8 cm>0-2 cm, consistent with EE-BRSP and T-BRSP. Our results demonstrated that the seasonal and spatial distribution of GRSP is significantly different in horizontal soil.

Keywords: seasonal and spatial distribution, glomalin-related, soil protein, heavy metals, citrus, glomus epigaeum

Abbreviations: AM, arbuscular mycorrhizal; GRSP, glomalin-related soil protein; EE-BRSP, easily extractable bradford-reactive soil protein; HMs, heavy metals; T-BRSP, total bradford-reactive soil protein

Introduction

Glomalin, produced by arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi, exists in most soil ecosystem and is quantified as glomalin-related soil protein (GRSP)² which contains two kinds of protein, easily extractable BRSP (EE-BRSP) and total BRSP (T-BRSP) arranged. GRSP may influence soil fertility due to its complex with 0.04-8.8% iron,³ remedy soil contamination by sequestering potentially toxic elements, such as Zn, Cu, Cd, Pb⁴ and alleviate biotic and abiotic stresses.⁵-⁶ GRSP has been suggested to be used as biological indicators of soil quality.² However, as an alkaline-soluble protein material, the production of GRSP is affected by kinds of environmental factors, such as host plant species, soil amendment and fertilizer, tillage.⁷-⁸ The distribution of GRSP in rhizospheric soil has been studied. Guo et al.,⁹ thought the GRSP contents changed following the soil depth extension, and most of GRSP existed in 0-20 cm soil. Vasconcellos et al.,¹⁰ found that the concentration of EE-BRSP and T-BRSP were strong related to the ages of recovery after reforestation in the Atlantic forest in Brazil. In general, most documents report the vertical and spatial distribution of GRSP in the soil. However, both the GRSP in vertical and horizontal distribution are important towards plants and land ecological system. To deep understanding the function of GRSP, it is necessary to evaluate the horizontal distribution in soil. Although GRSP concentration was much different in different seasons, it was in tropical forest which was obviously different to terrestrial system.¹⁰

In China, trifoliate orange (*Poncirus trifoliata* L. Raf) and red tangerine (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco) are widely used as rootstocks in citrus orchards.¹¹ In this paper, two-compartment systems in pot culture was set up, which citrus lateral roots in the main soil compartment was separated from by a nylon mesh that prevented penetration by roots but not fungal hyphae. The purpose is to explore the GRSP in horizontal distribution and how to vary following the season, helping to analyze the microenvironment which GRSP distributes and play function in the soil.

Materials and methods

Experimental site, pot culture and mycorrhizal inoculum

A glasshouse experiment was conducted in 2014 at Huqiao University. The soil was from the vegetable land, which the basic physical-chemical characteristics were pH 4.63, alkaline nitrogen 84.53 mg kg⁻¹, available phosphorus 26.11 mg kg⁻¹, available potassium 144.79 mg kg⁻¹ and organic matter 54.60 g kg⁻¹. The soil was autoclaved at 121°C, 0.11 MPa for 2h, and cooled at room temperature, and then distributed into 17-cm-diameter plastic pots with 5.0 kg per pot.

Seeds of trifoliate orange (*P. trifoliata* L. Raf) and red tangerine (*C. reticulata* Blanco) were surface-sterilized with 75% (v/v) ethanol for 10 min and germinated on wet filter paper at 26°C. Two weeks
later, seedling was transplanted to a plastic pot containing 5kg of above soil. Before sowing, two-compartment systems in pot culture were set up by nylon mesh bags. The nylon mesh bag was 4cm in diameter and 20cm in depth opening with one end. The AM fungus Glomus epigaeum was provided by the Institute of Plant Nutrition and Resources, Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences. The soil was inoculated with 1488 spores and filled into the nylon mesh bags. One seedling was sown in the centre of each bag, which citrus lateral roots the main soil compartment was separated from by a nylon mesh that prevented penetration by roots but not fungal hyphae. Then, the bag with the seedling was put into the above pot which was full of sterilized soil.

**Experimental design**

Soil samples in 0-2cm, 2-4cm and 4-8cm away from taproot of the host plant, were collected with punching bear on 15th in June, September, December in 2014 and March in 2015, respectively. The soil samples from six random pots were mixed and sub-sample was taken for determination of hyphal length, GRSP and HMs sequestered by GRSP.

**Determination of hyphal length**

Hyphal length was measured according to Bethlenfalvay et al. Approx.1.0 to 1.5g air dried soil was placed in 50ml of a pH 7.0 phosphate-buffered salt solution. The soil solution mixture was blended for 30s, and 1.0ml sample of this solution was placed in a centrifuge tube containing 0.5 ml of 0.05% trypan blue. After water bath at 70°C for 20min, a known volume of the solution containing the hyphae was prepared on the slides. The slide containing sample solution was under a microscope and nine triplicates were observed for each soil sample. The hyphal length was calculated by knowing the volume of suspension within each slide, the volume of the original suspension and the dry weight of each soil sample.

**Analysis of GRSP and HMs sequestered by GRSP**

The GRSP including the easily extractable BRSP (EE-BRSP) and total BRSP (T-BRSP) was extracted by the Bradford method as Bradford-reactive soil proteins (BRSPs). Determination of the two BRSPs was carried out following Bedini et al. The GRSP content was extrapolated tomg g\(^{-1}\) dry weight of the soil samples. To determine HMs bound to GRSP, the method was followed González-Chávez et al. and the measurement following Bradford et al.

**Statistical analyses**

Data were statistically tested by two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) using the SAS version 8.1 software package (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). Probabilities of significance were used to test the significance among treatments, and least significant difference (LSD) \((P<0.05)\) was used to compare the means.

**Results and discussion**

**Varies of hyphal length**

Both the two citrus cultivars were colonized by AM fungi, but the hyphal length varied following the season and horizontal distance (Figure 1). The hyphal length ranked at September=Mach=June>December. Significant difference was found between the ones in September and December \((P<0.05)\). In addition, the hyphal length was significantly higher in 0-2cm soil compared to that in 4-8cm soil in the same season \((P<0.05)\). The highest hyphal length was 0.68 m g\(^{-1}\) dry soil in *P. trifoliate* (Figure 1A), and 0.59m g\(^{-1}\) dry soil in *C. reticulate* (Figure 1B). In horizon distribution, the hyphal length was highest in 0-2cm soil, whereas it was the lowest in 4-8cm soil. The results showed that hyphal length could be found in 4-8cm soil far away from the citrus taproot, which was in accord with the results of Steinberg et al. Furthermore, a clear decrease of hyphal length in the order of 0-2cm> 2-4 cm> 4-8 cm in horizon emerged, suggesting that hyphal growth got more difficult following the distance away from the infection point.

**Figure 1** The hyphal length in the rhizosphere of *Poncirus trifoliate* (A) and *Citrus reticulate* (B). Data are expressed as means \((n=6)\).

Few studies have examined the seasonality of external hyphae in pot culture. In general, the abundance of AM hyphae fluctuates in one season of the host plants growth, because of mycorrhizal obligate symbiont with live plants. Treseder et al. found the production and turnover of fungal hyphae was at low rates throughout the dry season, but no significant difference. Our experiment results were in accordance with the former research. The hyphal length was lowest in December, highest in March. It was likely that plants were under severe temperature stress, and the carbon allocation from plant to fungus decreased. As a consequence, hyphal growth was limited due to lack of enough nutrition. Subramanian et al. also reported that soil organic carbon could not build up under the temperature stress.

**Analysis of EE-GRSP and T-GRSP**

EE-GRSP concentration of both *P. trifoliate* and *C. reticulate* in different rhizosphere were higher in June and Mach, lower in December. The maximum was present in June (2.58mg g\(^{-1}\) DW soil in *P. trifoliate* and 2.57mg g\(^{-1}\)DW soil in *C. reticulate*), significantly higher than those in December which showed the minimum (1.31mg g\(^{-1}\) DW soil in *P. trifoliate* and 1.02mg g\(^{-1}\) DW soil in *C. reticulate*).

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Contents of easily extractable Bradford-reactive soil protein

P. trifoliate and C. reticulate in rhizosphere were followed by June > March > September > December, and the maximum was present in June (5.76 g g\(^{-1}\) DW soil in P. trifoliate and 4.98 g g\(^{-1}\) DW soil in C. reticulate), significantly higher than those in December (2.03 g g\(^{-1}\) DW soil in P. trifoliate and 2.45 g g\(^{-1}\) DW soil in C. reticulate) (P<0.05) (Figure 2B) (Figure 3B). In horizontal soil, the T-BRSP ranked at 2-4 cm > 4-8 cm > 0-2 cm in both the two citrus species. However, no significant difference was found between the ones at 2-4 cm and 4-8 cm and 0-2 cm soil within the same season. Actually, a range of 1.02-2.65 g g\(^{-1}\) DW soil EE-BRSP in the citrus rhizosphere was lower than those (3.87-3.94 g g\(^{-1}\) in Manawatu and Ngamoko grass in New Zealand.\(^{21}\) In addition, a range of 2.03-5.76 g g\(^{-1}\) DW soil T-BRSP was also lower compared with that in grassland soils (9.3-2.0 mg g\(^{-1}\) DW soil),\(^{2}\) but higher than Otindag sandy land, China (0.26-0.93 mg g\(^{-1}\) DW soil).\(^{3}\) This may be due to different AM fungi species and the different soil management.\(^{1}\)

Concentration of the HMs sequestered by GRSP

HMs (Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn) bound to GRSP in the rhizosphere of both two citrus species were showed in Figure 4 and Figure 5. The Fe content varied from 5.11-9.20 Ugg \(^{-1}\) and Mn 76.28-202.57 Ugg \(^{-1}\), Cu 25.51-88.14 Ugg \(^{-1}\) and Zn 62.97-297.03 Ugg \(^{-1}\) in P. trifoliate. The HMs contents in June were significantly higher than those in December (P<0.05). In the same season, the HMs bound to GRSP ranked at 2-4 cm > 4-8 cm > 0-2 cm in horizontal distribution (Figure 4). The Fe content varied from 5.11-9.20 Ugg \(^{-1}\) and Mn 86.60-244.48 Ugg \(^{-1}\), Cu 18.11-91 Ugg \(^{-1}\) and Zn 80.36-315.83 Ugg \(^{-1}\) in C. reticulate. The changes in horizontal distribution were consistent with that in P. trifoliate (Figure 5).

Many reports have been shown that heavy metals (HMs) (Cu, Cd, Pb and so on) can be absorbed and accumulated in host plants with the help of AM fungi.\(^{25,26}\) One of the most important factors is GRSP, which binds HMs to avoid the HMs toxicity on soil environment.\(^{27}\) In this study, Fe, Cu, Mn and Zn bound to GRSP were higher in June and March, and lower in December. Thus, the changes in seasonal and horizontal distribution were consistent with the ones of GRSP, suggesting that GRSP had a fair capacity for HMs. A range of 5.11-

9.20mg g⁻¹ of Fe and 76.28-244.48ug g⁻¹ of Mn bound to BRSP was comparable with that in Devon Consol Mines, England,¹ and a range of 18.11-91.00ug g⁻¹ of Cu and 18.11-91.00ug g⁻¹ of Zn bound to BRSP was comparable with that in Mediterranean ecosystem.²⁸ AM fungus could alleviate the toxicity of HMs to host plant, not only by colonized roots, but also by the hyphae and the glomalin in soil.

**Figure 4** The amount of Fe, Cu, Mn and Zn bound to GRSP in the rhizosphere of Poncirus trifoliate. Data are expressed as means (n=6).

**Figure 5** The amount of Fe, Cu, Mn and Zn bound to GRSP in the rhizosphere of Citrus reticulate. Data are expressed as means (n=6).

**Conclusion**

The hyphal length changed following the season and ranked at September> Mach>June>December in a year. The distribution of EE-GRSP and T-GRSP were affected significantly by AM fungi, *Glomus epigaeum*. The concentration were following at 2-4 cm>4-8 cm> 0-2cm in horizontal soil in both the two citrus species. The HMs bound to GRSP were comparable with the documents reported, and the seasonal changes were consistent with the GRSP.

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**Conflict of interest**

All authors declare that no any conflict of interest exists.

**References**


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