

## Cadmium Induced Changes of Proline in Two Ecotypes of *Thlaspi Caerulescens*

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**Abstract.** A *Thlaspi caerulescens* (J. & C. PRESL) was used to study the effect of cadmium on the content of free amino acids and ability accumulation of Cd in ecotypes of this plant species. In pot experiment two ecotypes *T. caerulescens* were used: Ganges ecotype from France and Mežica ecotype from Slovenia. The plants were grown in soil (chernozem – Suchbát) spiked with NPK and three different concentration of Cd: 30, 60 and 90 mg/kg. The content of Cd was measured in the above-ground biomass and roots using ICP-OES. Accumulation of Cd was higher in the Mežica ecotype in contrast to the low Cd-accumulating the Ganges ecotype. Analyses of free amino acids contents were measured by GC-MS method. The content of free amino acids in above-ground biomass of the Mežica ecotype declined progressively with increasing concentrations of Cd. Opposite trend was observed in roots of this ecotype. The increase of free amino acids contents in above-ground biomass and roots of the Ganges ecotype were detected. The results of specific amino acids free proline showed increased content in plant biomass with increasing Cd contamination of soil. A statistically significant increase was observed between control plants (0 mg/kg Cd) and variant Cd3 (90 mg/kg Cd) for both ecotypes. The statistically significant decrease of free proline was observed in the Mežica ecotype roots. Opposite trend was observed in roots of Ganges ecotype - increasing trend of free proline content. These results indicate a correlation between content of Cd and content of free proline in different parts of the plant. We can speculate that the mechanism of Cd hyperaccumulation and metabolism of free proline are not identical in ecotypes of this species.

**Key words:** Heavy metals, amino acids, contamination, hyperaccumulator plant, accumulation

### Introduction

Cadmium (Cd) is a non-essential element that can be highly phytotoxic. Influences of cadmium on plant growth and the mechanism of its accumulation in plants are major aspects of the studies on the eco-environmental effects of cadmium (Chen et al., 2003).

Cd accumulation in plants causes DNA repair inhibition (Banerjee and Flores-Rozas, 2005), reduction in photosynthesis, water and nutrient uptake (Sanità di Toppi and Gabbriellini, 1999), and visible symptoms of injury such as chlorosis, growth inhibition, browning of root tips, and finally death (Hassan and Aarts, 2010). Some plants have developed the ability to survive in highly Cd-contaminated soils and to accumulate large amounts of Cd in their tissues. These plants are called as hyperaccumulators. Baker et al. (2000) defined hyperaccumulator plants as plants which accumulate up

to 100 mg Cd kg<sup>-1</sup> in shoots. However, to date, only a few plant species have been identified as Cd-hyperaccumulators: *Thlaspi caerulescens* (J. & C. PRESL), *Thlaspi goesingense* (Halácsy), *Thlaspi praecox* (Wulfen), *Arabidopsis halleri* (O'KANE a AL SHEHBAZ), *Sedum alfredii* (Hance) and *Rubia tinctorum* (L.) (Lombi et al., 2000; Yang et al., 2004; Deng et al., 2007). Hyperaccumulation of heavy metals by higher plants is a complex phenomenon. It is likely to involve several steps, including metal transport across plasma membranes of root cells, xylem loading and translocation, detoxification, and sequestration of metals at the whole plant and cellular level (Lombi et al., 2002). It is assumed that most of the hyperaccumulated metals are bound to ligands such as organic acids, amino acids, peptides, and proteins (Sun et al., 2011).

*T. caerulescens* (J. & C. PRESL) is the best known hyperaccumulator and is widespread in Western Europe

on various metalliferous soil types, including mine wastes or smelter sites (Reeves et al., 2001). *T. caerulescens*, population in the Ganges region (South of France) has been proposed as the most promising population as a model hyperaccumulator (Peer et al., 2003). Moreover, this population was shown to hyperaccumulate Cd in its shoot, to a level probably unprecedented in living organisms, without apparent toxicity symptoms (Roosens et al. 2005). In *T. caerulescens*, Cd has been found in the apoplast and in the vacuole (Cosio et al., 2004). It has been demonstrated that the physiological mechanism of Cd tolerance is not based on an enhanced synthesis of phytochelatins (Schat et al., 2002). Upon exposure to Cd and other heavy metals, plants often synthesize a set of diverse metabolites that accumulate to concentrations in the millimolar range, particularly peptides, phytochelatins, amines and specific amino acids (Sharma and Dietz, 2006). One of specific amino acids, which heavy metals stress leads to accumulation is proline (Pro). Proline accumulation, accepted as an indicator of environmental stresses, is also considered to have important protective roles (Sharma et al., 1998). Although much is now known about proline metabolism, some aspects of its biological functions are still unclear (Szabados and Savaouré, 2010).

## Materials and Methods

**Pot experiment:** The effect of Cd concentration on the levels of free amino acids was investigated in the pot experiment. For the pot experiment, we selected 2 ecotypes of *Thlaspi caerulescens* (J. & C. PRESL): Ganges (France) and Mežica (Slovenia). The ecotypes were planted into plastic pots containing soil - 3 kg of Chernozem (Table 1). Soil was thoroughly mixed with 0.3 g N, 0.10 g P, and 0.24 g K applied in the form of ammonium nitrate and potassium hydrogen phosphate for control treatment and with the same amount of nutrients plus Cd in form  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in concentrations: 0 (control), 30 (Cd1), 60 (Cd2) and 90 (Cd3)  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , for treated variants. The plants were cultivated under natural light and temperature conditions at the experimental hall. Plants were harvested 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after treatment. Samples were kept frozen in liquid N for transport and then at  $-30^\circ\text{C}$  until extraction procedure.

**Determination of Cd:** Plant samples were decomposed using the dry ashing procedure as follows: an aliquot (~0.5 g) of the dried and powdered biomass was weighed into silica glass test-beaker and burned at 160, 220, 280, 350, 450  $^\circ\text{C}$  (for 1h) and 500  $^\circ\text{C}$  for 15h. The ash was dissolved in 20 mL of 1.5%  $\text{HNO}_3$  (v/v) (electronic grade purity, Analytika Ltd., Czech Republic) (Miholová et al., 1993). The concentrations of Cd were determined by ICP-OES (VarianVistaPro, Varian, Australia).

**Determination of free AA:** Samples were homogenized in liquid N and free AA compounds were extracted from 0.5 g (fresh weight) frozen plant tissue

**Table 1.** Basic characteristics and total element contents in experimental soil.

Soil type	Chernozem
pH	$7.2 \pm 0.1$
$C_{\text{org}}$ (%)	$1.83 \pm 0.01$
CEC ( $\text{mmol}_{(+)}/\text{kg}$ )	$258 \pm 0.1$
Cd ( $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$ )	$0.42 \pm 0.05$

with 10 ml of methanol and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in ratio 7:3 (v/v) for 24h.

Homogenate was centrifuged 20 min at 9 000 g. In supernatant were determined the free AA using EZ:faast amino acid analysis procedure (Phenomenex, USA). Samples were analyzed for free AA content by GC/MS using HewlettPackard 6890N/5975 MSD (Agilent Technologies, USA; Pavlík et al. 2010).

**Statistical analysis:** All statistical analyses were performed using hierarchic analyses of variance (ANOVA) with interactions at a 95% ( $P < 0.05$ ) significance level with a subsequent Tukey's HSD test. All analyses were performed by using the Statistica 9.1 software (StatSoft, USA).

## Results and Discussion

The results indicated different accumulation of Cd between ecotypes *T. caerulescens* (Figure 1 and 2). The Mežica ecotype is more accumulates to Cd than the Ganges ecotype, but the Ganges ecotype is more tolerant to Cd. This is consistent with the results of Lombi et al. (2000), where different accumulation of Cd between ecotype Ganges and ecotype Prayon (Belgium) was observed. Figure 1 shows greater accumulation of Cd in roots the Ganges ecotype. Opposite phenomenon was showed of the Mežica ecotype. This result is in contrast with claim Benavides et al. (2005) which indicate that most Cd is stored in the roots.

The content of total free AA showed decrease trend in above-ground biomass ecotype Ganges and opposite trend was found in the roots. The ecotype Mežica did not show significant trend in content of total free AA. The presence of Cd in soil induced the accumulation of free Pro in above-ground biomass both ecotypes of *T. caerulescens*. According to Alia and Saradhe (1991) Cd proved to be strong inducer of free Pro in plant species.

In the above-ground biomass of both ecotypes increase of free Pro (Figure 3 and 4). Accumulation of free proline in response to trace elements exposure seems widespread among plants (Costa and Morel 1994). Zengin and Munzuroglu (2006) reported similar results of increasing Pro content by  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  in sunflower.

Content of free Pro in roots ecotype Ganges increase with increasing concentration of Cd in soil (Figure 3). Opposite trend decreased content of free Pro was found in roots ecotype Mežica (Figure 4).

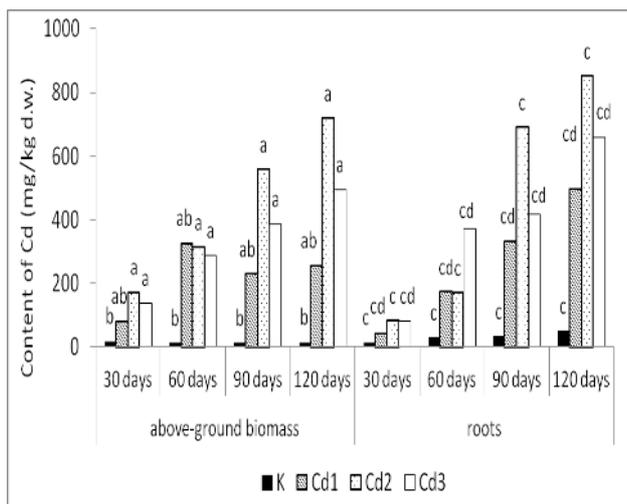


Fig. 1. Total content of Cd in above-ground and roots ecotypes Ganges (n=2; n=1).

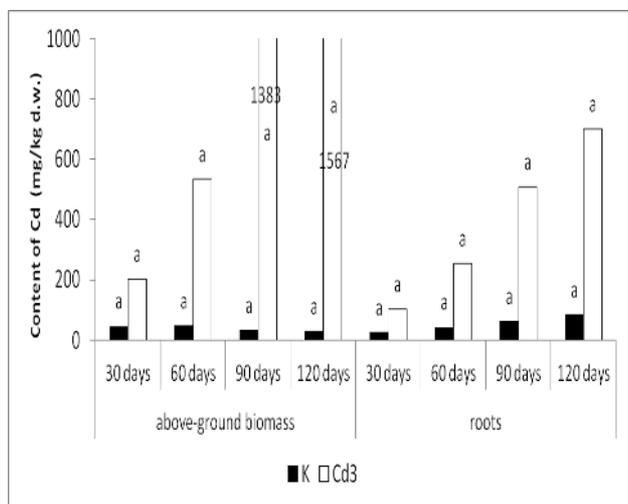
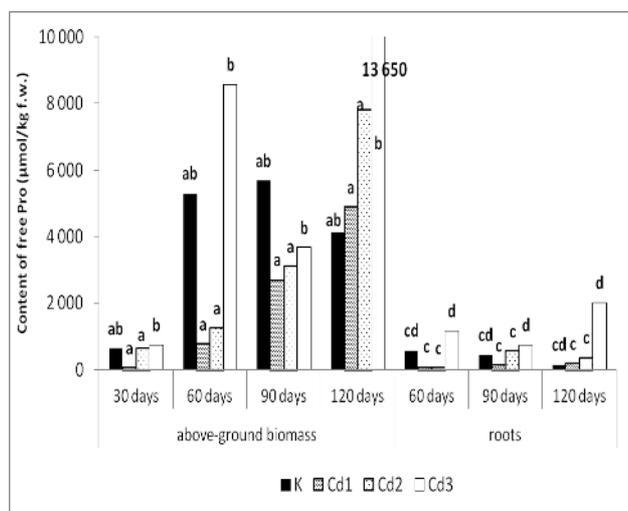
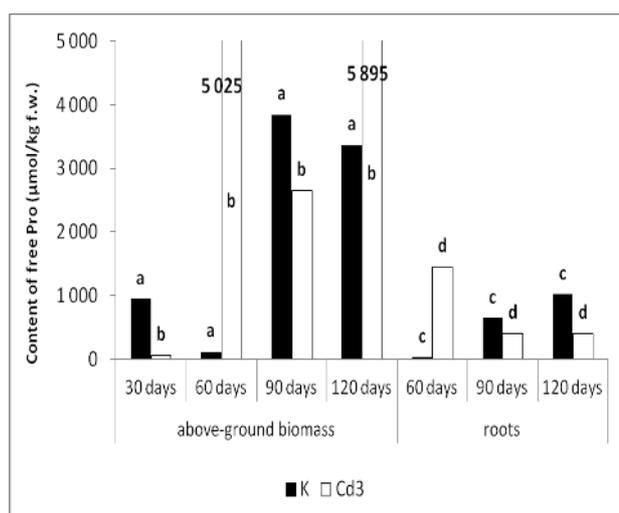


Fig. 2. Total content of Cd in above-ground and roots ecotypes Mežica (n=2; n=1).



\* in an 30 days is not data due to lack of biomass for analysis AA in roots

Fig. 3. Content of free Pro in above-ground and roots ecotype Ganges depending on the dose Cd in soil (n=3).



\* in a 30 days is not data due to lack of biomass for analysis AA in roots

Fig. 4. Content of free Pro in above-ground and roots ecotype Mežica depending on the dose Cd in soil (n=3).

Conclusion

The results of pot experiment focused on Cd hyperaccumulator *Thlaspi caerulescens* show different behavior of two ecotypes of this plant species. Accumulation of Cd is higher in the Mežica ecotype than the Ganges ecotype. However tolerance to Cd is better in the Ganges ecotype. The differences in metabolism of free amino acids, especially free proline, were determined. The results indicate a correlation between content of free proline and content of Cd in plant. It was confirmed that the two ecotypes of this plant species are differed in metabolism.

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