基因有阻公司产品服务周 2013-10

常见的光合/荧光实验设计 仪器操作及数据分析

北京力高泰科技有限公司 技术支持部

武汉 乌鲁木齐 济南 北京

主要实验类型

- 1、植物光合季节动态监测
- 2、植物光合日动态测定
- 3、光响应曲线 (Light Curve)
- 4、CO₂响应曲线 (ACi Curve)
- 5、温度响应曲线
- 6、湿度响应曲线
- 7、叶绿素荧光三个基本实验
- 8、荧光光响应曲线 (Flr Light Curve)
- 9、荧光CO₂响应曲线 (Flr ACi Curve)
- 10、荧光诱导动力学曲线(Fluorescence Induction Curve)
- 11、暗驰豫动力学曲线(Relaxation of the Kautsky Curve)

植物光合季节动态监测

- ❖能够解释什么问题?研究意义? (举例说明)
- *实验设计及注意事项
- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能?现场演示

植物光合季节动态变化监测 (案例)

❖能够解释什么问题?研究意义? (举例说明)

CSIRO PUBLISHING Functional Plant Biology, 2012, 39, 332–341 http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/FP11232

Differences in morpho-physiological leaf traits reflect the response of growth to drought in a seeder but not in a resprouter Mediterranean species

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植物光合季节动态监测案例

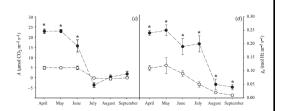
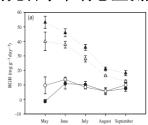


Fig. 3. Average monthly values of (c) net carbon assimilation, A; (d) stomatal conductance, gs; in Cistus ladanifer (filled symbols) and Erica arborea (open symbols). Asterisks indicate significant differences (P < 0.05) between species in each month assessed by one-way ANOVA. Error bars represent s.e.

植物光合季节动态监测案例



Average monthly values of (a) relative growth rate (RGR) after the onset of our experiment (April 2009). Triangles and circles correspond to Cistus ladanifer and Erica arborea species. respectively. The 'historical control' and 'severe drought' treatments are represented by filled and open symbols respectively. Error bars represent s.e.

光合季节动态解释的问题 (案例)

• 不同种植物对降水格局变化的响应

The relationship between water availability, and RGR and carbon assimilation in *C. ladanifer*, and the lack of any relationship in *E. arborea* suggest that the former has an enhanced capacity to harness unpredictable rainfall pulses compared with the latter.

• 改变群落中植物种的优势地位

These contrasting responses to water availability indicate that the projected changes in rainfall with global warming could alter the competitive ability of these two species, and contribute to changes in plant dominance in Mediterranean shrublands.

(David A. Ramírez et al. 2012)

植物光合季节动态监测(案例)

实验设计(来自案例)及注意事项:

- > 测量时间: early in the morning (08:00 hours solar time); avoid midday photo inhibition.
- ▶ 环境条件的控制尽可能接近生长季早晨的天气状况:
 - ✓ photosynthetically active radiation at 1000umol m⁻²s⁻¹;

注意:一般设定饱和光强或者特定实验设计要求的光强

√ reference CO₂ concentration at 400ppm;

注意:控制Sample CO2更有助于数据的稳定,减少波动。

✓ leaf temperature at 25°C;

注意:一般多控制25℃,但也可以根据具体实验设计控制。

√ vapour pressure deficit at 1.5-2.0kPa.

注意: VPD的控制要根据具体的研究对象来定,不是固定的。

(David A. Ramírez et al. 2012)

植物光合季节动态监测

- ❖ LI-6400XT如何实现这些功能?环境控制实验
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



植物光合日动态测定

❖能够解释什么问题?研究意义? (举例说明)

植物生态学报 2012, 36 (1): 72-80 Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology doi: 10.3724/SP.J.1258.2012.00072 http://www.plant-ecology.com

水分对苜蓿叶片光合特性的影响

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植物光合日动态测定 (案例) 25 (1-S₂-III) 20 15 P_n (µmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹) 00 10 00 7-(mmol-10 10 5 5 6:00 10:00 14:00 6:00 10:00 14:00 点钟 O'clock 2005-7-23 R_n (µmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹) 4 2 0 0 点钟 O'clock 点钟 O'clock 图1 苜蓿叶片净光合速率(Pa)和蒸腾速率(Ta)的日变化。 $\diamondsuit W_2$ W_0 、 W_1 、 W_2 、 W_3 分别表示不灌水、每茬灌水1次、 (孙东宝,王庆锁,2012)

光合**/**荧光参数日动态解释的问题 (案例)

- · 灌水改变了苜蓿叶片Pn的日变化格局。
- 灌水较多的处理(W3 和W2), 苜蓿叶片没有 出现光合"午休"现象, Pn 的日变化趋势 呈现"单峰"型。
- 而灌水较少和不灌水的处理(W1 和W0), 苜蓿叶片出现了明显的光合"午休"现象, 其Pn的日变化进程呈现"双峰"型。

(孙东宝&王庆锁, 2012)

植物光合日动态测定(案例)

- ❖实验设计(案例)及注意事项(调查类实验)
- ✓ 环境条件: 最好选择晴朗天气, 利用自然环境, 不进行环境控制;
- ✓ 测定时间:从6:00~18:00,每隔2小时,测定一次;
- 注意:测定间隔和时间根据具体实验设计调整。
- ✓ 样品选择:每个小区选择3片不同植株上的生长健 康、长势一致、光照均一的同一叶位叶片(植株顶 端第一个完全展开三叶的中间小叶)。
- 注意: 样品选择要根据具体实验来定, 一般要保证 足够的重复数,以保证取样的代表性,具体参考 统计学要求。

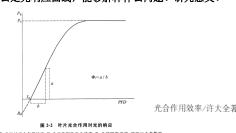
植物光合日动态测定

- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能?不进行环境控制的调查 类实验
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



光响应曲线(Light Curve)测定

❖什么是光响应曲线,能够解释什么问题?研究意义?



光合作用效率/许大全著

 P_a 为叶片光合作用速率,为光饱和的光合速率,R. 为喻呼吸速率,前面三个参数的单位均为 μ mol $CO_2 \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$; PPD 为发射到叶片表面的光壁 无通量密度, I_a 为光朴信点,两者单位均为 μ mol \cdot $m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$; Φ , 为表现先合量子效率,单位为 mol \cdot mol \cdot

光响应曲线(Light Curve)测定案例

Physiologia Plantarum 144: 111-122. 2012

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Could shading reduce the negative impacts of drought on coffee? A morphophysiological analysis

Paulo C. Cavatte, Álvaro A. G. Oliveira, Leandro E. Morais, Samuel C. V. Martins, Lílian M. V. P. Sanglard and Fábio M. DaMatta*

Departamento de Biologia Vegetal, Universidade Federal de Vicosa, 36570-000 Vicosa, MG, Brazil

光响应曲线(Light Curve)测定案例

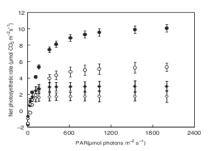


Fig. 3. Net photosynthetic rate (n = 5 \pm ss) as a function of PAR in coffee plants subjected to varied light [high light (circles) and low light (diamonds)] and water [high (closed symbols) and low (open

光响应曲线 (测定案例)解释的问题

- · 光补偿点LCP的变化
- · increases in SLA were reflected in an increased LUE in the shade, particularly because such increases were accompanied by concomitant physiological (increases in Chl concentrations on a mass basis and lower LCP) and morphological (LAR) changes for the optimization of light capture Other structural changes, such as chloroplast movements and lower palisade-to-spongy parenchyma ratio that scatters irradiance within mesophyll, have also been associated with improved LUE.

(Paulo et al. 2012)

光响应曲线 (测定案例) 解释的问题

- 结论(Results): Shading should not be recommended as a cultural management practice to alleviate the impacts of drought on the coffee tree, unless the trees are growing in areas subjected to a combination of drought and elevated temperatures.
- 遮荫处理不能减小干旱胁迫对咖啡的不利影响, 除非咖啡树生在同时受干旱和高温胁迫的环境中。

(Paulo et al. 2012)

光响应曲线(Light Curve)测定

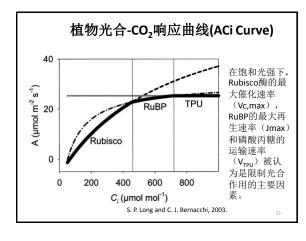
- ❖实验设计及注意事项 (环境控制实验)
- ✓ 天气情况: 晴天,植物处于光适应状态,不需要进行人工光诱导,节约时间和电力; 阴天,提前进行光诱导20分钟以上;
- ✓测定时间:上午(最佳),大气CO₂浓度、温湿度相对稳定,且避免植物光合"午休"、光抑制等影响;
- ✓ 人工环境控制: CO₂浓度(自然环境浓度,如400ppm,或实验设计要求浓度)、温度(例如25℃或其他实验设计要求温度)、湿度(50%或实验设计要求)。
- ✓注意: 植物在测定前要完全适应目前的所控环境条件。

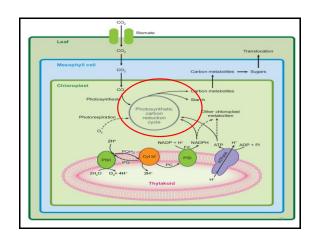
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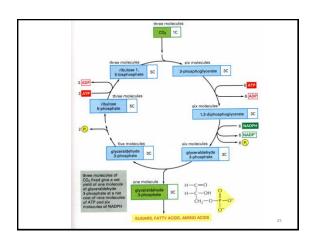
光响应曲线(Light Curve)测定

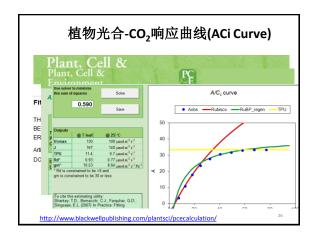
- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能?光响应曲线测定的自动程序设定及注意事项
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)











ACi Curve测定案例

Physiologia Plantarum 201

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Photosynthetic downregulation in leaves of the Japanese white birch grown under elevated ${\rm CO}_2$ concentration does not change their temperature-dependent susceptibility to photoinhibition

Masabumi Komatsu^a, Hiroyuki Tobita^a, Makoto Watanabe^b, Kenichi Yazaki^a, Takayoshi Koike^b and Mitsutoshi Kitao^{8,4}

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ACi Curve测定案例

❖ 研究对象: 一年生日本白桦幼苗(B. platyphylla var. japonica)

❖ 培育条件: 人工气候室+limited nitrogen supply

光线环境: 自然光;

CO₂环境: 自然环境 (400ppm)、倍增 (800ppm);

温度控制: 06:00-12:00, 从20℃升高到26℃, 线性升高;

12:00-15:00,保持26℃

15:00-18:00, 从26℃降低到20℃, 线性降低;

18:00-06:00,保持20℃

湿度控制: RH 70 ± 3%

limited nitrogen supply: 90 mg N plant⁻¹

(Masabumi et al. 2012)

ACi Curve测定案例 Provided in the control of the cont

Fig. 1. Net photosynthetic rate under saturating light (P_n) as a function

of intercellular CO_2 in leaves of the Japanese white birch grown under elevated (800 µmol mol $^{-1}$, closed) and ambient CO_2 concentration (400 µmol mol $^{-1}$, open circle). Measurements were made at a PFD of 1000 µmol m $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ and 25°C. Values are mean \pm \approx (n = 8).

ACI曲线解释的问题 (案例)

- 生在在高二氧化碳浓度下的植物Rubisco羧化能力下降
 Plants grown under elevated [CO₂] exhibited photosynthetic
 down regulation, indicated by a decrease in the carboxylation
 capacity of Rubisco.
- 白桦树幼苗最大羧化速率和RuBP再生速率下降
 White birch seedlings grown at elevated [CO₂] under limited N supply showed photosynthetic down regulation, indicated by decreases in the maximum rates of RuBP carboxylation (Vcmax) and RuBP regeneration(Jmax)
- 结论:生长在高二氧化碳浓度N供应有限环境下的白桦树表现出明显的光合下调作用。

植物光合-CO,响应曲线(ACi Curve)

- ❖ 实验设计及注意事项 (环境控制实验)
- ✓ 天气情况: 晴天最佳: 阴天光诱导(同光响应曲线);
- ✓ 测定时间:上午(最佳),光强及空气温湿度相对稳定, 且避免植物光合"午休"、光抑制等影响;
- ✓ 人工环境控制:光强(饱和光强或实验设计要求的强度)、 温度(例如25℃或其他实验设计要求温度)、湿度(50% 或实验设计要求,案例70%)。
- ✓ 注意: CO₂浓度梯度需要先从环境浓度开始,逐渐下降到 50ppm再回到环境浓度,再逐渐升高,以尽可能减少气孔 及Rubisco酶活性改变对后续测定的影响;
- ✓ 注意: 植物在测定前要完全适应目前的所控环境条件。

植物光合-CO。响应曲线(ACi Curve)

- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能? CO₂响应曲线测定的自动 程序设定及注意事项
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



植物光合温度响应曲线测定

❖能够解释什么问题?研究意义? (举例说明)

Photosynthetic downregulation in leaves of the Japanese white birch grown under elevated CO₂ concentration does not change their temperature-dependent susceptibility to photoinhibition

Masabumi Komatsu^a, Hiroyuki Tobita^a, Makoto Watanabe^b, Kenichi Yazaki^a, Takayoshi Koike^b and Mitsutoshi Kitao^{a, a}

*Department of Plant Ecology, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Matsunosato 1, Tsukuba 305-8687, Japan *Department of Forest Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8589, Japan

植物光合温度响应曲线测定案例

- ❖ 研究对象: 一年生日本白桦幼苗(B. platyphylla var. japonica)
- ❖ 培育条件: 人工气候室+limited nitrogen supply

光线环境: 自然光;

CO₂环境: 自然环境(400ppm)、倍增(800ppm); 温度控制: 06:00-12:00, 从20℃升高到26℃, 线性升高;

12:00-15:00, 保持26℃

15:00-18:00, 从26℃降低到20℃, 线性降低;

18:00-06:00, 保持20℃

湿度控制: RH70 ± 3%

limited nitrogen supply: 90 mg N plant⁻¹

(Masabumi et al. 2012)

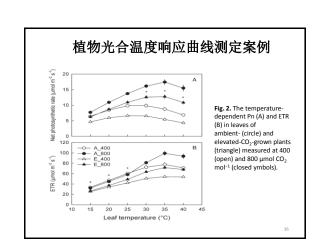
植物光合温度响应曲线测定案例

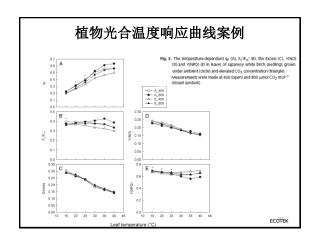
基于温度依赖性的实验设计:

- ▶ 条件控制: RH: 70%; PFD: LSP-1000umol/m²/s; CO₂: 400ppm and 800ppm;
- ▶ 梯度设计: 15、20、25、30、35、40 ℃
- ➤ 指标测定: Gas exchange and chlorophyll fluorescence measurements

(Masabumi et al. 2012)

FCOTEK





植物光合温度响应曲线解释的问题 (案例)

- 温度与二氧化碳存在协同作用
- 高温下,二氧化碳对光合的促进现象
- 结论: 氮素供应有限的前提下,升高CO2浓度会导致在日本 白桦幼苗光合下调。但是即使出现光合下调,较高的温度 下,升高CO2浓度还是会提高光合碳同化。此外,在一个有 限的供氮条件下,升高CO2引起的下调可能不会加剧白桦树 光抑制随温度变化(从15到40°C)的敏感性。

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植物光合温度响应曲线实验设计 (案例)

- ❖实验设计及注意事项(环境控制类实验)
 - ✔采样: 生长50天完全展开的叶片
 - ✓重复数: n=8
 - ✓光适应: 30分钟
 - ✓温度: 适应某个温度至少30分钟
 - ✔二氧化碳浓度: 控制
 - ✓湿度:控制(详见原文)

...

植物光合温度响应曲线测定

- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能?温度响应曲线测定的自 动程序设定及注意事项
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



植物光合湿度响应曲线测定

❖湿度响应曲线能够解释什么问题?研究意义? (举例说明)

中原章等通過 2012,28(07):165-170 Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin

设施栽培对杨梅光合特性的影响

顾礼力,彭晓丹,周志龙,赵 翔,杨再强 (南京信息工程大学/江苏省农业气象重点实验室,南京 210044)

植物光合湿度响应曲线(案例) 10 ([s, m), ourl) | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |

植物光合湿度响应曲线解释的问题 (案例)

• 设施栽培中需要精细化管理,使大棚中保持适宜的温湿度,从而提高杨梅净光 合速率。

(顾礼力等,2012)

植物光合湿度响应曲线测定

- ❖实验设计及注意事项(环境控制实验)
- ✓ 光强控制: 饱和光强或者实验设计要求强度;
- ✓ CO,浓度控制:环境CO,浓度或实验设计要求浓度;
- ✓ 温度控制: 25℃或其他实验设计要求温度。
- ✓ 注意:要想测定出植物光合受湿度的影响,一定要控制稳定的光环境、CO₂环境,及温度环境;否则其他因素改变导致的光合变化很大程度上干扰湿度对光合的影响。

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植物光合湿度响应曲线测定

- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能?湿度响应曲线测定的自 动程序设定及注意事项
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



叶绿素荧光三个基本实验

- 实验一、 PS II 最大光化学效率的测量Fv/Fm
- 实验二、PSⅡ实际效率测定,PhiPS2,ETR
- 实验三、荧光淬灭测量 qP, qN, NPQ
 - 9容;
 - ▶参数含义及荧光理论见前一天讲解内容:
 - >具体操作现场演示,详细步骤见讲义。

荧光光响应曲线 (Flr Light Curve)

❖能够解释什么问题?研究意义? (举例说明)

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Leaves of Japanese oak (Quercus mongolica var. crispula) mitigate photoinhibition by adjusting electron transport capacities and thermal energy dissipation along the intra-canopy light gradient

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*Department of Plant Ecology, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Matsunosato 1, Tsukuba 305–8687, Japan *Hukkkaido Research Center, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Sapporo 062–8516, Japan *Department of Forest Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060–8589, Japan

荧光-光响应曲线解释的问题(案例)

- · The shade leaves of the Japanese oak grown within a crown were suggested to adjust their N investment to maintain higher photosynthetic capacities compared with those required to maximize the net carbon gain, which may facilitate the dissipation of the excessive light energy of sunflecks to circumvent photoinhibition in cooperation with thermal energy dissipation.
- 生在在其他树冠下的日本橡胶树, 要想保证最大的净碳增 益,需要调节N投入以保持较高的光合能力,这样也可能 有助于其耗散光斑造成的过剩光能,并结合热耗散方式规 避光抑制的产生。

荧光光响应曲线测定

- ❖实验设计及注意事项 (环境控制实验)
- ✓ 天气条件: 同光响应曲线;
- ✓ CO,浓度控制:环境CO,浓度或实验设计要求浓度;
- ✓ 温度控制: 25℃或具体实验设计要求温度;
- ✓ 湿度控制: 50%以上或者具体实验设计要求湿度。
- ✓ 注意: 植物测定前要充分适应所控环境。

荧光光响应曲线测定

- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能? 荧光光响应曲线测定的 自动程序设定及注意事项
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



荧光CO₂响应曲线 (Flr ACi Curve)

- ❖能够解释什么问题?研究意义?
- ❖实验设计及注意事项(同ACi Curve)
- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能?
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



荧光诱导动力学曲线

- ❖ 荧光诱导曲线又称荧光动力学曲线是研究植物叶 片从黑暗条件下转入光下的活化过程中各参数的 变化.
- Fluorescence induction curve: The quenching of the fluorescence signal during light induction depends on the generation of NPQ (Lambrev et al. 2007).

荧光诱导动力学曲线

❖能够解释什么问题?研究意义? (举例说明)

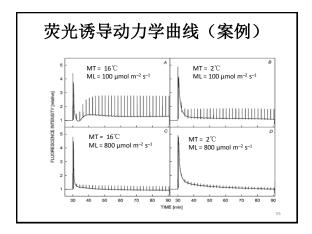
DOI: 10.1007/s11099-011-0015-1

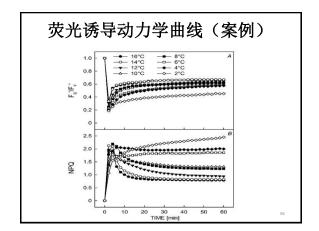
PHOTOSYNTHETICA 49 (2): 161-171, 2011

Evaluation of cold stress of young industrial chicory (Cichorium intybus L.) plants by chlorophyll a fluorescence imaging. I. Light induction curve

S. DEVACHT*", P. LOOTENS**, J. BAERT*, J. VAN WAES*, E. VAN BOCKSTAELE*", and I. ROLDÁN-RUIZ*

Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO), Plant Sciences Unit, Caritasstraat 21, B-9090 Melle, Belgium Ghent University, Faculty Bioscience Engineering, Department of Plant Production, Coupure Links 653, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium





荧光诱导动力学曲线解释的问题 (案例)

- The quenching of the fluorescence signal during light induction depends on the generation of NPQ (Lambrev et al. 2007).
- Our results also demonstrate that the activation of NPQ is not only a light-dependent process (since the function of NPQ is to dissipate excess light energy), it is also strongly affected by temperature.
- The combination of light and temperature stress affected the PSII efficiency more than each condition on its own.
 (S. DEVACHT et al. 2011)

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荧光诱导动力学曲线

- ❖实验设计及注意事项(环境控制实验)
- ✓ 叶片准备: 充分暗适应叶片;
- ✓ CO₂浓度控制:环境CO₂浓度或实验设计要求浓度;
- ✓ 温度控制: 25℃或具体实验设计要求温度;
- ✓ 湿度控制: 50%以上或者具体实验设计要求湿度。

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荧光诱导动力学曲线

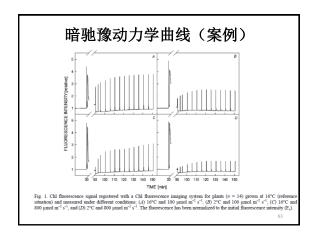
- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能? 荧光诱导动力学曲线测 定的自动程序设定及注意事项
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)

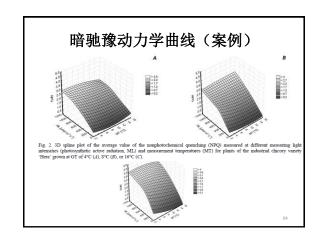


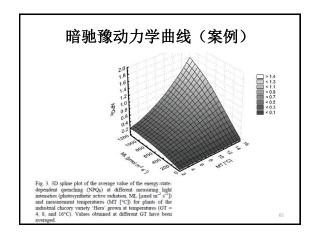
暗驰豫动力学曲线

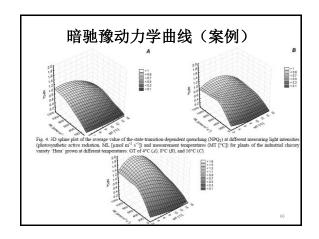
*暗弛豫动力学(Dark relaxation kinetics or Relaxation of the Kautsky Curve)曲线是研究植物 叶片从光照条件下转入黑暗条件后荧光信号衰减 的动态过程。主要是研究NPQ的三相分离。

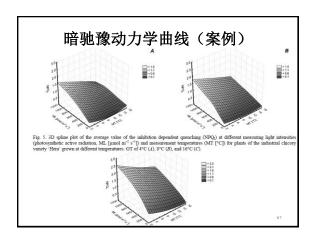












暗弛豫荧光诱导动力学曲线

- ❖实验设计及注意事项 (环境控制实验)
- ✓ 叶片准备: 充分暗适应叶片;
- ✓ CO₂浓度控制:环境CO₂浓度或实验设计要求浓度;
- ✓ 温度控制: 25℃或具体实验设计要求温度;
- ✓ 湿度控制: 50%以上或者具体实验设计要求湿度。

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暗弛豫荧光诱导动力学曲线

√ 测量过程:

✓ 案例: During this dark period a saturation pulse was given twice after 2.5 min and every five minutes thereafter during 1 h to determine the different components of the relaxation process (NPQE, NPQT, and NPQI).

暗弛豫荧光诱导动力学曲线

- ❖仪器如何实现这些功能? 荧光诱导动力学曲线测定的自动程序设定及注意事项
- ❖现场演示(步骤见讲义)



Thank You!

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