



黏着箭菌 JB19 对菊苣幼苗铅镉抗性及其黄酮生物合成的影响

李春月, 刘本松, 刘博, 齐欣, 解琳, 刘丽杰, 张艳馥, 潘林, 金忠民*

齐齐哈尔大学生命科学与农林学院, 黑龙江 齐齐哈尔 161006

李春月, 刘本松, 刘博, 齐欣, 解琳, 刘丽杰, 张艳馥, 潘林, 金忠民. 黏着箭菌 JB19 对菊苣幼苗铅镉抗性及其黄酮生物合成的影响[J]. 微生物学报, 2023, 63(4): 1566-1574.

LI Chunyue, LIU Bensong, LIU Bo, QI Xin, XIE Lin, LIU Lijie, ZHANG Yanfu, PAN Lin, JIN Zhongmin. Effect of *Ensifer adhaerens* JB19 on lead and cadmium resistance and flavonoid synthesis in chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) seedlings[J]. Acta Microbiologica Sinica, 2023, 63(4): 1566-1574.

摘要:【目的】探讨耐重金属细菌对铅(lead, Pb)和镉(cadmium, Cd)胁迫下菊苣(*Cichorium intybus* L.) 幼苗 Pb、Cd 抗性和黄酮生物合成的调控作用。【方法】在不同浓度 Pb 和 Cd [(200+20) mg/kg、(400+40) mg/kg、(800+80) mg/kg]处理下, 接种菌株 JB19 并测定菊苣幼苗生长指标、Pb 和 Cd 含量、抗氧化酶活性、总黄酮含量和黄酮生物合成相关基因表达量。【结果】菌株 JB19 可显著提高不同浓度 Pb 和 Cd 处理下菊苣的生物量和叶绿素含量; 减少氧化损伤, 地上部和根部 Pb、Cd 含量均降低, 其中在(Pb200+Cd20) mg/kg 处理下 H₂O₂ 和丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量分别比对照降低了 25.7%和 26.1%, 地上部 Pb、Cd 含量降低的幅度最大, 分别降低了 53.2%和 54.1%; 加强了菊苣幼苗的抗氧化酶防御系统, 黄酮生物合成相关基因均显著上调, 其中在(Pb400+Cd40) mg/kg 处理下黄酮类化合物的含量增加了 105.2%, 查尔酮异构酶基因上调最显著, 达 458.9%。【结论】菌株 JB19 在减少植株体内重金属积累的同时, 还可以通过增加植物生物量、抑制活性氧和膜脂过氧化水平、增强抗氧化酶活性和改变次级代谢产物黄酮类化合物的水平, 提高菊苣幼苗的 Pb、Cd 抗性。

关键词: 耐 Pb 和 Cd 细菌; Pb 和 Cd 胁迫; 菊苣; 黄酮类化合物; 基因表达

资助项目: 黑龙江省省属高等学校基本科研业务费科研项目(135509131)

This work was supported by the Scientific Research Project of Basic Scientific Research Business Expenses of Heilongjiang Provincial Colleges and Universities (135509131).

*Corresponding author. E-mail: yyy6768@163.com

Received: 2022-09-05; Accepted: 2022-10-24; Published online: 2022-10-27

Effect of *Ensifer adhaerens* JB19 on lead and cadmium resistance and flavonoid synthesis in chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) seedlings

LI Chunyue, LIU Bensong, LIU Bo, QI Xin, XIE Lin, LIU Lijie, ZHANG Yanfu, PAN Lin, JIN Zhongmin*

College of Life Science and Agriculture and Forestry, Qiqihar University, Qiqihar 161006, Heilongjiang, China

Abstract: [Objective] To investigate the regulatory effect of the heavy metal-resistant bacteria on lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) resistance and flavonoid biosynthesis in chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.) seedlings under Pb and Cd stress. [Methods] After inoculation of *Ensifer adhaerens* JB19, the growth indicators, the content of Pb and Cd, the activities of antioxidant enzymes, the content of total flavonoids, and the expression of genes related to flavonoid biosynthesis in the chicory seedlings exposed to different concentrations of Pb and Cd ((200+20) mg/kg, (400+40) mg/kg, (800+80) mg/kg) were determined. [Results] Strain JB19 significantly increased the biomass and chlorophyll content of chicory seedlings exposed to different concentrations of Pb and Cd. Under the Pb+Cd treatment of (200+20) mg/kg, the inoculation of strain JB19 decreased the content of H₂O₂, MDA, and Pb and Cd in the shoot by 25.7%, 26.1%, 53.2%, and 54.1%, respectively, compared with the control. Moreover, the strain strengthened the antioxidant enzyme system and up-regulated expression of the genes involved in flavonoid biosynthesis of chicory seedlings. Under the Pb+Cd treatment of (400+40) mg/kg, the strain increased the flavonoid content by 105.2% and up-regulated the expression of chalcone isomerase gene to reach 458.9%. [Conclusion] *E. adhaerens* JB19 can reduce the accumulation of heavy metals and improve the Pb and Cd resistance of chicory seedlings by increasing plant biomass, reducing active oxygen, inhibiting membrane lipid peroxidation, enhancing the activities of antioxidant enzymes, and regulating the levels of flavonoids.

Keywords: Pb- and Cd-resistant bacteria; Pb and Cd stress; chicory; flavonoids; gene expression

菊苣(*Cichorium intybus* L.)是一种营养价值极高的药食两用植物, 含有丰富的黄酮类化合物、碳水化合物、倍半萜内酯和矿物质等^[1], 在功能性食品领域有巨大的应用潜力。持续全球工业化加剧了环境污染, 其中重金属污染最为突出^[2]。农田土壤重金属污染加剧, 严重威胁菊苣等药用植物的质量安全。Meng等^[3]通过对比分析8种重金属在中药材中的残留特性, 发现铅(Pb)、镉(Cd)污染对中药材的药品品质影

响最大。减少Pb、Cd等重金属从污染土壤向药用植物的迁移, 并开发利用药用植物的活性成分, 对丰富药用植物资源、促进药用植物有效可持续发展具有重要意义。

重金属污染土壤中含有多种微生物, 利用微生物提高植物重金属抗性已广泛应用于农田植物, 微生物与植物之间的相互作用是增强植物重金属抗性的关键。应用耐重金属细菌接种植物, 细菌表面可吸附大量土壤重金属^[4], 有

效减少植物对重金属的吸收或向植物地上部分的转移^[5-6]。应用重金属抗性细菌降低植物体内重金属的含量是一种生态无害的方法。据报道,根瘤菌(*Neorhizobium huautlense*) T1-17 可刺激 Pb 和 Cd 污染土壤中白菜(*Brassica campestris*)和萝卜(*Raphanus sativus*)生长,减少植物对 Pb 和 Cd 的吸收和转运^[7]。此外,植物体内重金属浓度的增加导致活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)过度产生,严重影响植物 ROS 稳态。重金属抗性细菌可诱导植物合成抗氧化酶^[8-9]和非酶抗氧化物如黄酮类化合物^[10]等,降低有害羟基自由基的水平,间接消除重金属诱导的氧化损伤^[11],增强植物重金属抗性。Islam 等^[12]的研究发现,铜绿假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*)诱导的抗氧化酶活性和抗氧化物(抗坏血酸和总黄酮)含量的增加是改善 Pb 和 Cd 胁迫诱导的氧化应激对小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)不利影响的主要原因。

本研究利用 Pb 和 Cd 抗性菌株——粘着箭菌(*Ensifer adhaerens*) JB19, 研究 Pb 和 Cd 胁迫下菌株 JB19 对菊苣 Pb、Cd 抗性及其次生代谢产物黄酮类化合物生物合成的影响。为重金属抗性细菌增强药用植物重金属抗性及其药用活性成分的含量提供理论依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 试验材料

菊苣种子由河南华丰草业提供。盆栽土壤经自然风干,过筛,在塑料花盆中加入含 Pb 和 Cd 浓度分别为(200+20) mg/kg、(400+40) mg/kg 和(800+80) mg/kg 的土壤 500 g,充分混匀,老化 8 周待用。重金属抗性菌株选择对 Pb 和 Cd 具有高度抗性的粘着箭菌^[13],登录号为 MZ157028,命名为菌株 JB19。

1.2 盆栽管理与采样方法

处理分为未接种细菌(对照)和接种菌株 JB19,各处理 3 次重复。对种子表面进行消毒和清洗。每个塑料花盆放入 10 粒种子。菌株 JB19 在 LB 培养基中培养,离心、洗涤后将培养物转移至无菌离心管中,使用无菌去离子水收集的菌体 2 次,形成 $OD_{600}=1.0$ 的菌悬液,待植株生长 2 周后在根部周围按 2%接种量进行接种处理。接种 3 周后收获。

1.3 生物量及铅镉含量的测定

将植物分为地上部和根部,置于烘箱 105 °C 烘干 30 min,75 °C 烘干至恒重,称重。采用电感耦合等离子质谱法(inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, ICP-MS)测定重金属含量^[14]。称取烘干后的植物样品 0.200 0 g (准确到 ± 0.001 g)于微波消解罐中,加入 3 mL 浓 HCl 和 1 mL 浓 HNO₃,盖紧消解罐盖子,放入微波消解仪中,设定程序。消解完毕后取出消解罐冷却至室温,将消解液全部转移至 25 mL 容量瓶中定容,3 次平行。

1.4 生理指标测定

过氧化氢(H₂O₂)含量采用氧化还原法测定。丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量测定采用硫代巴比妥酸比色法测定;超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)活性测定采用氮蓝四唑(nitrotetrazolium blue chloride, NBT)还原法;抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase, APX)的活性测定参照 Wang 等^[15]的方法。总黄酮含量的测定采用硝酸铝显色法测定^[16]。

1.5 黄酮生物合成相关基因表达量分析

使用植物总 RNA 提取试剂盒(天根生化科技(北京)有限公司, DP432)提取植物总 RNA。cDNA 第 1 条链的合成参照 HiScript[®] III 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit 试剂盒(南京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司, R312-01)说明书进行操作,完成后置于-80 °C 保存。使用 ChamQ[™] Universal

SYBR[®] qPCR Master Mix 试剂盒(南京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司, Q711-02)进行黄酮生物合成相关基因的 qRT-PCR 分析。每个处理 3 次重复, 利用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 法^[17]处理相关数据。特异性引物列于表 1, 以植物 18S rRNA 基因作为内部对照, 将测定的基因表达水平进行归一化。

1.6 数据分析

使用 SPSS 24.0 软件对实验数据进行统计

学分析, 绘图使用 Origin 2021。

2 结果与分析

2.1 铅镉不同复合浓度下菌株 JB19 对菊苣幼苗生长的影响

由图 1 可知, Pb 和 Cd 胁迫降低了地上部和根部干重、株高和叶绿素含量, 在 (Pb200+Cd20) mg/kg 和 (Pb400+Cd40) mg/kg 处

表 1 引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences

Gene name	Forward primer (5'→3')	Reverse primer (5'→3')	$T_m/^\circ\text{C}$
<i>PAL</i>	TGCCCTAAGAACATCGCCTC	TTACGAGCTCGGAGAATTGG	52
<i>CHS</i>	ACGGACATTTGAGGGAGGTG	CTCTCATCTTCTCCTCCTTG	54
<i>CHI3</i>	TGGAAAGGTAAATCTGGAAC	CCTCTTCTCCTCTTCGTAC	54
18S rRNA	AGCCTTGC GACCATATCCC	CCATAAACGATGCCGACCAG	52

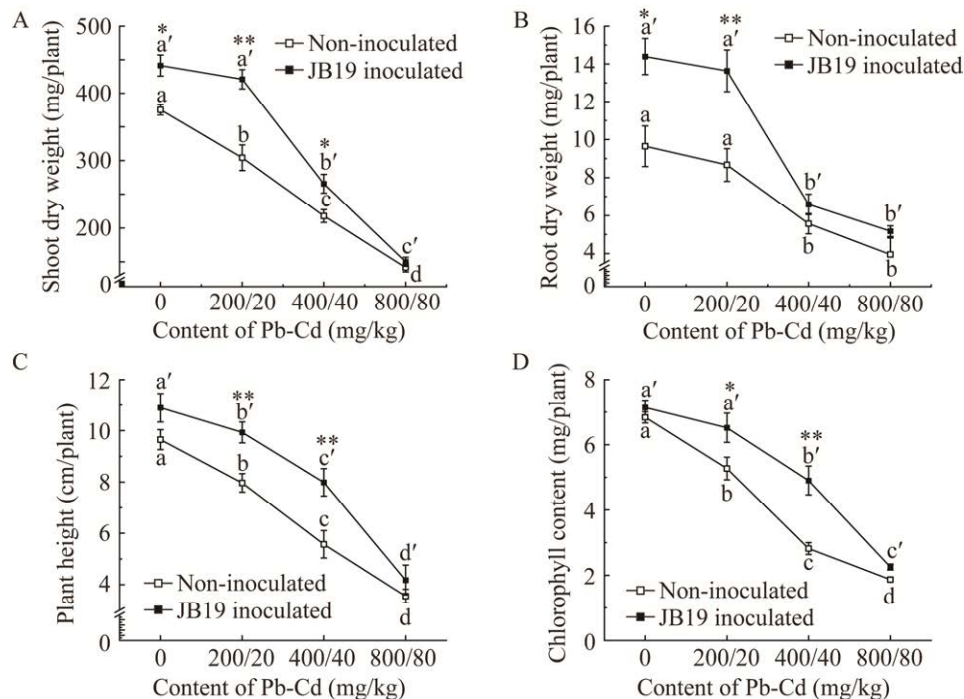


图 1 菌株 JB19 对菊苣幼苗地上部和根部干重、株高和叶绿素含量的影响

Figure 1 Effect of strain JB19 on shoot and root dry weight, plant height and chlorophyll content of chicory seedlings. A: Effect of strain JB19 on shoot dry weight of chicory seedlings. B: Effect of strain JB19 on root dry weight of chicory seedlings. C: Effect of strain JB19 on plant height of chicory seedlings. D: Effect of strain JB19 on chlorophyll content of chicory seedlings. The different letters indicate significant differences among treatments at $P < 0.05$ in shoot and root, respectively. Asterisk (*) and double asterisks (**) indicate $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively, for student's t -test carried out between JB19 non-inoculated and JB19-inoculated treatment.

理下,接种菌株 JB19 显著增加了植株的生长指标和叶绿素含量($P<0.05$)。菌株 JB19 能够减轻 Pb 和 Cd 胁迫对菊苣生长的抑制作用。

2.2 铅镉不同复合浓度下菌株 JB19 对菊苣幼苗铅和镉含量的影响

由图 2 可知,地上部和根部 Pb 和 Cd 含量随土壤 Pb 和 Cd 浓度提高而增加。根部含量远大于地上部,说明 Pb 和 Cd 主要在根部积累。除(Pb800+Cd80) mg/kg 处理外,菌株 JB19 显著降低了幼苗 Pb 和 Cd 含量($P<0.05$)。菌株 JB19 通过吸附土壤中的 Pb 和 Cd,降低了土壤 Pb 和 Cd 含量,减少了 Pb 和 Cd 在菊苣幼苗中的积累。

2.3 铅镉不同复合浓度下菌株 JB19 对菊苣幼苗抗氧化系统的影响

如图 3 所示,随着土壤 Pb 和 Cd 浓度的增加, H_2O_2 和 MDA 含量增加。在(Pb200+Cd20) mg/kg

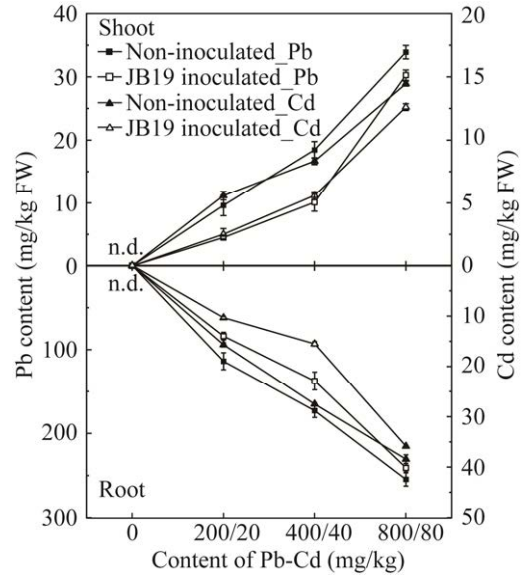


图 2 菌株 JB19 对菊苣幼苗地上部和根系中铅和镉含量的影响

Figure 2 Effect of strain JB19 on Pb and Cd contents in shoot and root of chicory seedlings.

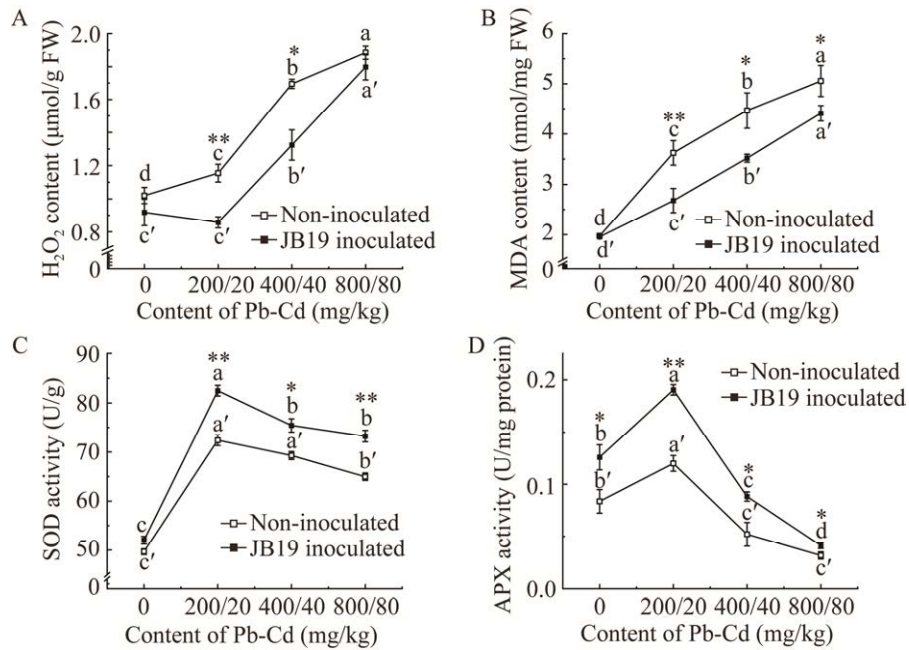


图 3 菌株 JB19 对菊苣幼苗 H_2O_2 、MDA、SOD 和 APX 活性的影响

Figure 3 Effect of strain JB19 on activities of H_2O_2 , MDA, SOD and APX of chicory seedlings. A: Effect of strain JB19 on H_2O_2 content of chicory seedlings. B: Effect of strain JB19 on MDA content of chicory seedlings. C: Effect of strain JB19 on SOD activity of chicory seedlings. D: Effect of strain JB19 on APX activity of chicory seedlings. The different letters indicate significant differences among treatments at $P<0.05$ in shoot and root, respectively. Asterisk (*) and double asterisks (**) indicate $P<0.05$ and $P<0.01$, respectively, for student's t -test carried out between JB19 non-inoculated and JB19-inoculated treatment.

处理下, 菌株 JB19 显著降低 H_2O_2 和 MDA 含量 ($P<0.01$)。SOD 和 APX 活性在 (Pb200+Cd20) mg/kg 处理下达到峰值, 而后逐渐降低。接种菌株 JB19 后, SOD 和 APX 活性进一步增强。菌株 JB19 通过增强抗氧化酶活性, 降低了活性氧和膜脂过氧化指标水平, 缓解了 Pb 和 Cd 胁迫造成的氧化损伤。

2.4 铅镉不同复合浓度下菌株 JB19 对菊苣总黄酮生物合成的影响

如图 4 所示, 苯丙氨酸解氨酶基因(*PAL*)、查尔酮合酶基因(*CHS*)和查尔酮异构酶基因(*CHI3*)经 Pb 和 Cd 处理后上调, 接种菌株 JB19 后进一步促进了各基因的表达, 其中 *CHI3* 基因较未接种处理上调 459.9%; *CHS* 基因较未接种处理上调 156.7%。Pb 和 Cd 胁迫降低了总黄

酮含量, 接种菌株 JB19 后, 总黄酮含量较未接种处理增加 104.9%。菌株 JB19 可能是通过上调 *CHS* 和 *CHI3* 基因的表达, 进而促进了菊苣叶片总黄酮的积累。

3 讨论与结论

3.1 菌株 JB19 降低菊苣幼苗铅、镉含量, 促进幼苗生长

重金属抗性菌株对减少植物体内重金属积累具有重要意义。一些细菌被证明可吸附土壤重金属, 降低土壤重金属含量进而减少植物对重金属的积累^[18]。本研究中, 菌株 JB19 显著降低植株 Pb、Cd 积累, 这可能是由于细菌细胞表面吸附和固定了 Pb 和 Cd^[19], 或者是细菌接种后根际土壤小团聚体比例增加, 吸附了土壤

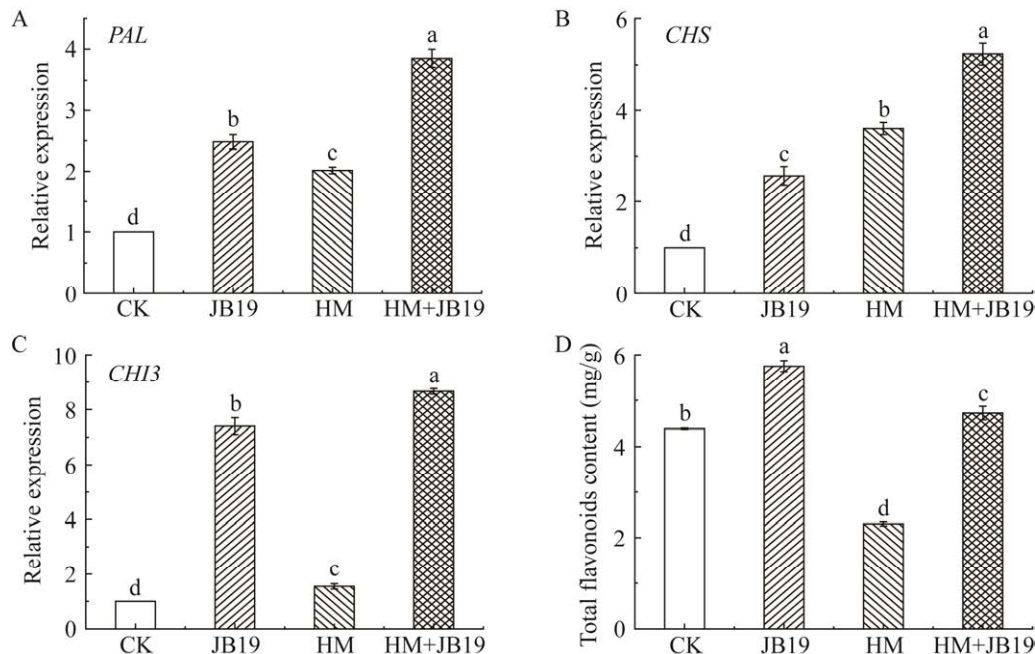


图 4 菌株 JB19 对菊苣幼苗总黄酮生物合成的影响

Figure 4 Effect of strain JB19 on total flavonoid biosynthesis in chicory seedlings. A: Effect of strain JB19 on *PAL* gene expression in chicory leaves. B: Effect of strain JB19 on *CHS* gene expression in chicory leaves. C: Effect of strain JB19 on *CHI3* gene expression in chicory leaves. D: Effect of strain JB19 on the content of total flavonoids in chicory leaves. *PAL*: Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase; *CHS*: Chalcone synthase; *CHI3*: Chalcone isomerase 3. CK: No heavy metal treatment; HM: (Pb400+Cd40) mg/kg treatment. The different letters indicate significant differences among treatments at $P<0.05$ in shoot and root, respectively.

中较多的 Pb 和 Cd^[20]。Pb 和 Cd 会对细胞分裂和细胞伸长产生负面影响,导致植株发育不良,本研究中 Pb 和 Cd 胁迫显著降低了菊苣幼苗生物量和叶绿素含量,接种菌株 JB19 可显著提高植株的干重、株高以及叶绿素含量,这可能是由于菌株 JB19 吸附了土壤中的 Pb 和 Cd,降低了植株体内 Pb 和 Cd 含量,减少了 Pb 和 Cd 毒性对植株造成的损伤。一些重金属抗性菌株对植物的生长有明显促进作用,例如耐寒短杆菌(*Brevibacterium frigoritolerans*)、副地衣芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus paralicheniformis*)^[21]和链霉菌(*Streptomyces*)^[14]等可分泌代谢化合物活化植物根际重金属,改变重金属的移动性、溶解性和运输,降低重金属的生物利用率^[22]。此外,巨型芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus megaterium* N3)和液化沙雷氏菌(*Serratia liquefaciens* H12)等耐重金属细菌可产生多种促植物生长的物质如有机酸、铁载体和植物激素等,促进植株的生长^[23]。菌株 JB19 适宜应用于重金属污染土壤,可作为增强植物重金属抗性的候选菌株。

3.2 菌株 JB19 提高菊苣幼苗抗氧化能力,增强幼苗铅镉抗性

一些研究表明,重金属会对植株抗氧化系统产生严重影响,并通过升高 MDA 水平和活性氧(ROS)来诱导植物产生氧化应激反应^[24-26]。脂质过氧化物含量的增加是 ROS 含量高于正常的指标之一。本研究中, Pb 和 Cd 诱导菊苣幼苗 H₂O₂ 和 MDA 含量升高,出现氧化应激反应。菊苣可通过协同调节抗氧化酶防御途径(提高 SOD、POD、CAT 和 APX 活性)清除 ROS^[27]。本研究中,植株 SOD 和 APX 活性随 Pb 和 Cd 浓度的升高逐渐降低,这可能与菊苣对 Pb 和 Cd 的解毒能力有限有关。接种菌株 JB19 促进 SOD 和 APX 的活性。APX 活性的提高可以进一步催化 H₂O₂ 生成分子氧和水,降低了植株

H₂O₂ 含量。Yu 等^[28]的研究结果表明,肠杆菌(*Enterobacter* sp. FM-1)诱导的抗氧化酶(SOD、POD 和 CAT)活性的增加是改善 Cd 和 Pb 胁迫诱导的氧化应激对小白菜(*Brassica campestris*)不利影响的主要原因。菌株 JB19 可消除 Pb 和 Cd 诱导的氧化胁迫对菊苣幼苗抗氧化酶活性的抑制作用,增强菊苣幼苗 Pb、Cd 抗性。

3.3 菌株 JB19 调控黄酮生物合成相关基因的表达,促进总黄酮积累

植物具有丰富的重金属毒性管理机制,可以通过产生代谢产物如有机酸、氨基酸、酚类化合物和黄酮类化合物等对重金属进行螯合解毒^[9,15]。黄酮类化合物具有渗透调节、金属螯合和 ROS 清除特性,可使植物免受重金属胁迫等非生物胁迫的不良影响^[29]。本研究中, Pb 和 Cd 处理导致菊苣幼苗总黄酮含量减少,接菌 JB19 后其含量显著上升($P < 0.05$)。在重金属胁迫下,接种洋葱伯克霍尔德菌(*Burkholderia cepacia* CS8)^[30]和荧光假单胞菌(*Fluorescent Pseudomonas*)^[31]可通过调节酚类物质水平和作为 ROS 清除介质来减轻重金属毒性。添加微生物细菌会增加重金属胁迫下植物黄酮类化合物的含量以及与黄酮生物合成相关酶的活性。酶性能的增强往往伴随着编码合成酶基因转录水平的上调。随后的 qRT-PCR 分析进一步证实,菌株 JB19 可提高黄酮生物合成相关基因 *PAL*、*CHS* 和 *CHI* 基因的表达水平。Khanna 等^[9]的研究发现, Cd 胁迫下接种唐菖蒲伯克霍尔德氏菌(*Burkholderia gladioli*)的番茄(*Solanum lycopersicum*)中 *PAL* 和 *CHS* 基因的相对表达量分别上升了 50%和 30%。菌株 JB19 通过激活苯丙烷代谢途径作为防御反应,提高次生代谢物黄酮类化合物的水平来增强抗氧化防御反应,从而增强植株 Pb、Cd 抗性。植物在逆境条件下产生的代谢物被微生物提高,这可能是

一种应对逆境的策略。黄酮类化合物含量升高可能是菌株 JB19 提高菊苣 Pb、Cd 抗性的主要方式之一。因此, 菌株 JB19 能够有效阻控菊苣吸收 Pb 和 Cd, 通过促进抗氧化酶活性及增加黄酮类化合物的含量提高菊苣 Pb、Cd 抗性。本研究为重金属抗性细菌增强菊苣 Pb、Cd 抗性提供了理论依据。

参考文献

- [1] PEROVIĆ J, TUMBAS ŠAPONJAC V, KOJIĆ J, KRULJ J, MORENO DA, GARCÍA-VIGUERA C, BODROŽA-SOLAROV M, ILIĆ N. Chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.) as a food ingredient-nutritional composition, bioactivity, safety, and health claims: a review[J]. Food Chemistry, 2021, 336: 127676.
- [2] REBELLO S, SIVAPRASAD MS, ANOOPKUMAR AN, JAYAKRISHNAN L, ANEESH EM, NARISSETTY V, SINDHU R, BINOD P, PUGAZHENDHI A, PANDEY A. Cleaner technologies to combat heavy metal toxicity[J]. Journal of Environmental Management, 2021, 296: 113231.
- [3] MENG CY, WANG P, HAO ZL, GAO ZJ, LI Q, GAO HX, LIU YL, LI QZ, WANG Q, FENG FM. Ecological and health risk assessment of heavy metals in soil and Chinese herbal medicines[J]. Environmental Geochemistry and Health, 2022, 44(3): 817-828.
- [4] JIN ZM, XIE L, ZHANG T, LIU LJ, BLACK T, JONES KC, ZHANG H, WANG XZ, JIN NF, ZHANG DY. Interrogating cadmium and lead biosorption mechanisms by *Simplicillium chinense* via infrared spectroscopy[J]. Environmental Pollution, 2020, 263: 114419.
- [5] CHEN C, WANG M, ZHU JZ, TANG YW, ZHANG HC, ZHAO QM, JING MY, CHEN YH, XU XH, JIANG JD, SHEN ZG. Long-term effect of epigenetic modification in plant-microbe interactions: modification of DNA methylation induced by plant growth-promoting bacteria mediates promotion process[J]. Microbiome, 2022, 10(1): 36.
- [6] TENG ZD, SHAO W, ZHANG KY, HUO YQ, LI M. Characterization of phosphate solubilizing bacteria isolated from heavy metal contaminated soils and their potential for lead immobilization[J]. Journal of Environmental Management, 2019, 231: 189-197.
- [7] WANG Q, CHEN L, HE LY, SHENG XF. Increased biomass and reduced heavy metal accumulation of edible tissues of vegetable crops in the presence of plant growth-promoting *Neorhizobium huautlense* T1-17 and biochar[J]. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment, 2016, 228: 9-18.
- [8] DAI S, CHEN Q, JIANG M, WANG BQ, XIE ZM, YU N, ZHOU YL, LI S, WANG LY, HUA YJ, TIAN B. Colonized extremophile *Deinococcus radiodurans* alleviates toxicity of cadmium and lead by suppressing heavy metal accumulation and improving antioxidant system in rice[J]. Environmental Pollution, 2021, 284: 117127.
- [9] KHANNA K, JAMWAL VL, SHARMA A, GANDHI SG, OHRI P, BHARDWAJ R, AL-HUQAIL AA, SIDDIQUI MH, ALI HM, AHMAD P. Supplementation with plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) alleviates cadmium toxicity in *Solanum lycopersicum* by modulating the expression of secondary metabolites[J]. Chemosphere, 2019, 230: 628-639.
- [10] HANDA N, KOHLI SK, SHARMA A, THUKRAL AK, BHARDWAJ R, ALYEMENI MN, WIJAYA L, AHMAD P. Selenium ameliorates chromium toxicity through modifications in pigment system, antioxidative capacity, osmotic system, and metal chelators in *Brassica juncea* seedlings[J]. South African Journal of Botany, 2018, 119: 1-10.
- [11] HANDA N, KOHLI SK, SHARMA A, THUKRAL AK, BHARDWAJ R, ABD-ALLAH EF, ALQARAWI AA, AHMAD P. Selenium modulates dynamics of antioxidative defence expression, photosynthetic attributes and secondary metabolites to mitigate chromium toxicity in *Brassica juncea* L. plants[J]. Environmental and Experimental Botany, 2019, 161: 180-192.
- [12] ISLAM F, YASMEEN T, ALI Q, ALI S, ARIF MS, HUSSAIN S, RIZVI H. Influence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* as PGPR on oxidative stress tolerance in wheat under Zn stress[J]. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2014, 104: 285-293.
- [13] 金忠民, 于保刚, 李馨园, 刘丽杰, 刘博, 李春月, 齐欣, 刘本松, 刘宇恒. 粘着箭菌 JB19 在修复重金属污染土壤中的应用[P]. 黑龙江省: CN114042748A. 2022-02-15.
- [14] JIN ZM, YU BG, LI XY, LIU LJ, LIU B, LI CY, QI X, LIU BS, LIU YH. Application of *Fusarium adhesion* strain JB19 in remediation of heavy metal contaminated soil. Heilongjiang Province: CN114042748A. 2022-02-15. (in Chinese).
- [14] ZŁOCH M, KOWALKOWSKI T, TYBURSKI J,

- HRYNKIEWICZ K. Modeling of phytoextraction efficiency of microbially stimulated *Salix dasyclados* L. in the soils with different speciation of heavy metals[J]. *International Journal of Phytoremediation*, 2017, 19(12): 1150-1164.
- [15] WANG Q, GE CF, XU SA, WU YJ, SAHITO ZA, MA LY, PAN FS, ZHOU QY, HUANG LK, FENG Y, YANG XE. The endophytic bacterium *Sphingomonas* SaMR12 alleviates Cd stress in oilseed rape through regulation of the GSH-AsA cycle and antioxidative enzymes[J]. *BMC Plant Biology*, 2020, 20(1): 63.
- [16] KURKINA AV, SAVEL'EVA AE, KURKIN VA. Quantitative determination of total flavonoids in *Tagetes patula* marigold flowers[J]. *Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal*, 2021, 55(2): 165-169.
- [17] LIVAK KJ, SCHMITTGEN TD. Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method[J]. *Methods*, 2001, 25(4): 402-408.
- [18] ETESAMI H. Bacterial mediated alleviation of heavy metal stress and decreased accumulation of metals in plant tissues: mechanisms and future prospects[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2018, 147: 175-191.
- [19] JIN ZM, DENG SQ, WEN YC, JIN YF, PAN L, ZHANG YF, BLACK T, JONES KC, ZHANG H, ZHANG DY. Application of *Simplicillium chinense* for Cd and Pb biosorption and enhancing heavy metal phytoremediation of soils[J]. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 2019, 697: 134148.
- [20] HAN H, SHENG XF, HU JW, HE LY, WANG Q. Metal-immobilizing *Serratia liquefaciens* CL-1 and *Bacillus thuringiensis* X30 increase biomass and reduce heavy metal accumulation of radish under field conditions[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2018, 161: 526-533.
- [21] YAHAGHI Z, SHIRVANI M, NOURBAKHS F, de la PEÑA TC, PUEYO JÉJ, TALEBI M. Isolation and characterization of Pb-solubilizing bacteria and their effects on Pb uptake by *Brassica juncea*: implications for microbe-assisted phytoremediation[J]. *Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 2018, 28(7): 1156-1167.
- [22] MOHAMMADZADEH A, TAVAKOLI M, MOTESHAREZADEH B, CHAICHI MR. Effects of plant growth-promoting bacteria on the phytoremediation of cadmium-contaminated soil by sunflower[J]. *Archives of Agronomy and Soil Science*, 2017, 63(6): 807-816.
- [23] HAN H, CAI H, WANG XY, HU XM, CHEN ZJ, YAO LG. Heavy metal-immobilizing bacteria increase the biomass and reduce the Cd and Pb uptake by pakchoi (*Brassica chinensis* L.) in heavy metal-contaminated soil[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2020, 195: 110375.
- [24] SEVAK PI, PUSHKAR BK, KAPADNE PN. Lead pollution and bacterial bioremediation: a review[J]. *Environmental Chemistry Letters*, 2021, 19(6): 4463-4488.
- [25] LI S, WU JL, HUO YL, ZHAO X, XUE LG. Profiling multiple heavy metal contamination and bacterial communities surrounding an iron tailing pond in Northwest China[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2021, 752: 141827.
- [26] HASANUZZAMAN M, RAIHAN MRH, MASUD AAC, RAHMAN K, NOWROZ F, RAHMAN M, NAHAR K, FUJITA M. Regulation of reactive oxygen species and antioxidant defense in plants under salinity[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2021, 22(17): 9326.
- [27] MALIK B, PIRZADAH TB, TAHIR I, HAKEEM KR, RATHER IA, SABIR JSM, REHMAN RU. Lead and aluminium-induced oxidative stress and alteration in the activities of antioxidant enzymes in chicory plants[J]. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2021, 278: 109847.
- [28] YU FM, YAO YW, FENG JP, WANG XR, MA JM, LIU KH, LI Y. *Enterobacter* sp. FM-1 inoculation influenced heavy metal-induced oxidative stress in pakchoi (*Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *chinensis* Makino) and water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatic* F.) cultivated in cadmium and lead co-contaminated soils[J]. *Plant and Soil*, 2021, 459(12): 155-171.
- [29] WANG JC, YANG K, YAO LR, MA ZK, LI CD, SI EJ, LI BC, MENG YX, MA XL, SHANG XW, WANG HJ. Metabolomics analyses provide insights into nutritional value and abiotic stress tolerance in halophyte *Halogeton glomeratus*[J]. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 2021, 12: 703255.
- [30] KHAN WU, YASIN NA, AHMAD SR, ALI A, AHMAD A, AKRAM W, FAISAL M. Role of *Burkholderia cepacia* CS8 in Cd-stress alleviation and phytoremediation by *Catharanthus roseus*[J]. *International Journal of Phytoremediation*, 2018, 20(6): 581-592.
- [31] VARSHA T, KUMUDINI BS. Fluorescent *Pseudomonas* mediated alleviation of trivalent chromium toxicity in ragi through enhanced antioxidant activities[J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India Section B: Biological Sciences*, 2018, 88(2): 779-787.