

转植酸酶玉米大田种植对根际土壤磷含量及组成的影响*

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摘 要 转基因作物种植推广中的生态风险是广泛关注的焦点。转植酸酶玉米可以提高动物对玉米籽粒的磷素利用率, 但是对土壤磷素的影响尚未见报道。本研究基于 2011 年开始的田间实验, 通过 2012 年和 2013 年玉米生长季的动态采样, 研究转植酸酶玉米种植对土壤磷含量和组成的影响。结果表明, 与亲本相比, 转植酸酶玉米对土壤磷的影响强烈依赖于采样时间和磷形态, 2012 年玉米播种前和 2013 年抽穗期土壤水溶态磷 ($H_2O\text{-Pi}$)、氢氧化钠提取态无机磷 ($NaOH\text{-Pi}$) 和氢氧化钠提取态有机磷 ($NaOH\text{-Po}$) 含量均显著低于对照; 碳酸氢钠提取态有机磷 ($NaHCO_3\text{-Po}$) 在 2012 年播种前和 2013 年成熟期显著低于对照, 而微生物生物量磷 (MBP) 只在 2013 年成熟期有显著差异。种植转植酸酶玉米没有影响土壤全磷 (TP)、稀盐酸提取态无机磷 (Dil. HCl-Pi)、浓盐酸提取态无机磷 (Conc. HCl-Pi)、浓盐酸提取态有机磷 (Conc. HCl-Po) 和残留态磷 (Residual-P) 含量。总之, 连续 3 年种植转植酸酶玉米仅在某些采样期对土壤高活性和中等活性磷产生影响。转植酸酶玉米种植对土壤磷素影响的评价和影响机制研究需要结合植物和土壤, 并在不同地点开展长期监测。

关键词 转基因作物; 植酸酶; 大田试验; 磷分级; 生态评估

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玉米作为动物的主要能量饲料来源, 尽管有机磷含量高, 但 65% 以上以植酸的形式存在。由于单胃动物体内缺乏内源植酸酶, 造成有机磷利用率仅在 0%~40%^[1], 未利用的有机磷随粪便直接排除体外, 造成土壤和水源的污染。同时植酸也是抗营养因子, 严重影响动物对钙、铁、锌等元素的吸收^[2]。目前饲料中大多通过添加微生物发酵外源植酸酶以提高植酸磷的利用率, 但微生物发酵提取植酸酶生产成本较高。Chen 等将黑曲霉产生的植酸酶基因导入玉米胚乳, 得到含有产生黑曲霉植酸酶的玉米籽粒, 研制出转植酸酶基因玉米^[3], 提高了猪和鸡等单胃动物对磷的利用率, 减少了粪便中磷的含量^[4-6], 从而减轻了环境中的磷污染^[7]。

经中国农业部综合评价, 转植酸酶基因玉米在 2009 年获得山东省生产应用安全证书^[8]。转基因作物带来巨大的经济效益的同时, 其对生态

环境的影响一直是国内外关注的焦点。虽然与同期获得安全证书的转 Bt 水稻相比, 转植酸酶基因玉米是从营养角度对玉米基因进行调控, 因此可能对生态环境及人类的影响相对较少。然而, 磷是植物主要的营养元素之一, 同时也是水环境恶化的重要污染元素^[8]。一方面, 转植酸酶玉米通过向土壤释放植酸酶而直接影响土壤磷水平^[9-10]; 另一方面, 转植酸酶玉米的根系、秸秆等作物残体化学组成或质量的变化会进一步影响土壤生物群落和土壤生化活性, 进而影响包括土壤无机和有机磷的固定和矿化释放过程^[11-12]。因此, 种植转植酸酶玉米理论上会对土壤磷的转化过程产生影响, 这种影响可能进一步改变农田土壤肥力和周边水体的质量。

近来, 有关转植酸酶玉米种植的生态风险评价多集中于土壤动物^[13]、非靶标害虫及捕食天敌^[14], 单胃动物的消化利用^[4]及植物对磷的利用方面^[15]。

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侯文通等^[16]报道遗传转化的黑曲霉植酸酶基因(*phyA2*)玉米提高利用土壤有机磷的能力,增加玉米体内磷的积累,改善玉米的生长状况;Richardson等^[17]将黑曲霉产生的植酸酶基因导入拟南芥,通过室内试验研究发现拟南芥分泌的外源植酸酶是提高土壤磷素利用率的主要因素。迄今为止,基于田间实验进行有关种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤磷素含量及其组成的研究尚未见报道。

土壤磷素分级的目的是评价土壤有效磷库大小和土壤磷素供应状况。本研究基于种植 1 年以上的转植酸酶玉米田间种植试验,通过连续两年对玉米不同生长期的土壤磷素组分含量的动态调查,探讨转植酸酶玉米的种植对土壤磷素水平含量的动态影响,为进一步了解转植酸酶玉米种植对土壤肥力影响的评价提供基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验区概况

田间试验从 2011 年 6 月开始,在山东省宁津县(37°38'N, 116°48'E)进行,分别种植转植酸酶玉米及其亲本非转植酸酶玉米。该地区土壤类型为蒙淤砂白土,属于潮砂土,耕作层(0 ~ 20 cm)土壤 pH、有机碳、全氮、全磷、速效磷和速效钾含量分别为 7.96 g kg⁻¹、6.63 g kg⁻¹、0.67 g kg⁻¹、0.76 g kg⁻¹、28.97 mg kg⁻¹和 99.84 mg kg⁻¹。

1.2 供试材料与试验设计

种植的玉米品种包括转植酸酶玉米 BV-LA430101(Phytase transgenic corn, 简写 PTC)和其亲本非转植酸酶玉米蠡玉 35(简写 CK),种子由北京奥瑞金种业有限公司提供。田间试验开始于 2011 年 6 月,每个处理重复 5 次,随机排列,共计 10 个小区。各区组间设置高粱隔离带,小区面积 6 m × 30 m,株距 20 cm,行距 40 cm。2011 年 6 月 14 日播种,10 月 3 日收获;2012 年 6 月 22 日播种,10 月 17 日收获;2013 年 6 月 13 日播种,9 月 25 日收获。在玉米播种时施复合肥 600 kg hm⁻²(N:P₂O₅:K₂O 质量比 = 15:10:10),生育期内不施肥不喷洒农药,灌溉和人工除草等田间管理按当地常规玉米管理措施。长期定位试验每年尽量采用相同的农田管理措施,以便于评价转植酸酶玉米的土壤生态效应。按照转基因玉米环境安全管理要求,该试验区在转基因玉米生长季节之外休耕,休耕期不种植任何其他作物,也不进行施肥等其他农田管理活动。

在田间试验进行 1 a 后进行本研究,分别于 2012 年 6 月 22 日(播种前)、9 月 14 日(抽穗期)、10 月 17 日(成熟期)、2013 年 6 月 13 日(播种前)、8 月 13 日(抽穗期)和 9 月 17 日(成熟期)进行 6 次土壤样品采集。每个小区取 8 次,采样时将玉米植株整株拔出,取贴近根系的土壤,混合成一个根际土壤样品。除去根系和有机残体后,一部分鲜土过 2 mm 筛,用于测定土壤微生物生物量磷、碱性磷酸酶和植酸酶活性;剩余土壤在室内风干,过 100 目筛测定全磷和磷素分级。

1.3 测定指标及方法

土壤磷素形态分级采用 Tiessen 和 Mior 等^[18]修正后的 Hedley 等^[19]磷素分级方法。Hedley 磷素分级方法是按照土壤磷素活性的高低,提取出不同形态的磷,克服了以往分级方法无法兼顾无机磷和有机磷分级的缺点^[20]。该分级方法采用具有不同溶解特性和提取能力的提取剂进行连续浸提,逐级加入去离子水、0.5 mol L⁻¹ NaHCO₃ (pH8.5) 溶液、0.1 mol L⁻¹ NaOH 溶液、1.0 mol L⁻¹ 稀 HCl 溶液和浓 HCl 提出土壤稳定性由弱到强的各级磷素形态,其中 NaHCO₃、NaOH、浓 HCl 提取态磷又分为无机态和有机态磷,依次为水溶态磷(H₂O-Pi)、碳酸氢钠提取态无机磷(NaHCO₃-Pi)、碳酸氢钠提取态有机磷(NaHCO₃-Po)、氢氧化钠提取态无机磷(NaOH-Pi)、氢氧化钠提取态有机磷(NaOH-Po)、稀盐酸提取态无机磷(Dil. HCl-Pi)、浓盐酸提取态无机磷(Conc. HCl-Pi)、浓盐酸提取态有机磷(Conc. HCl-Po)和残留态磷(Residual-P),分级中土壤无机磷含量的测定采用钼蓝比色法^[21],各级全磷量用过硫酸钾消解后钼蓝比色法测定,有机磷用各级全磷量减去无机磷量求得。微生物生物量磷采用氯仿熏蒸-NaHCO₃浸提法^[22],全磷用 H₂SO₄-HClO₄消煮法^[21]。碱性磷酸酶测定用磷酸苯二钠法^[23];植酸酶活性采用植酸钠为底物,钒钼法测定^[15],在温度 37℃、pH 5.5 条件下,每分钟从浓度为 5 mmol L⁻¹ 植酸钠溶液中释放 1 μmol 无机磷,即为一个植酸酶活性单位(以 U 表示)。

1.4 数据处理

采用重复测量方差分析(RM-ANOVA)分析时间及其与品种之间的交互影响。基于时间的影响一般达到显著水平,因此在每一采样时间采用 t 检验分析玉米品种对土壤不同磷素形态的影响。如不特别说明,显著水平均为 $p < 0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤碱性磷酸酶和植酸酶活性的影响

转植酸酶玉米在整个生育期内明显提高植酸酶的活性(图 1a),在 2012 年播种前、2013 年生长季显著提高碱性磷酸酶的活性(图 1b),二者均随采样时间发生显著变化($p < 0.05$,表 1)。

2.2 种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤微生物生物量磷及不同形态无机磷的影响

与亲本相比,转植酸酶玉米在 2013 年成熟期显著提高了土壤微生物生物量磷(MBP)含量(图 2a),

MBP 含量受品种和采样期的显著影响($p < 0.05$,表 1)。

在多数采样期具有降低水溶态磷(H_2O-Pi)和碳酸氢钠提取态无机磷($NaHCO_3-Pi$)含量的趋势,尤其在 2012 年播种前和 2013 年抽穗期种植转植酸酶玉米土壤两种形态磷含量显著低于亲本(图 2b 和图 2c)。 H_2O-Pi 和 $NaHCO_3-Pi$ 含量均随采样时间发生显著变化($p < 0.05$,表 1)。

种植转植酸酶玉米总体上降低了土壤氢氧化钠提取态无机磷($NaOH-Pi$)含量,2012 年播种前和 2013 年抽穗期含量显著低于亲本含量(图 2d), $NaOH-Pi$ 含量随采样时间发生极显著变化($p < 0.01$,表 1)。

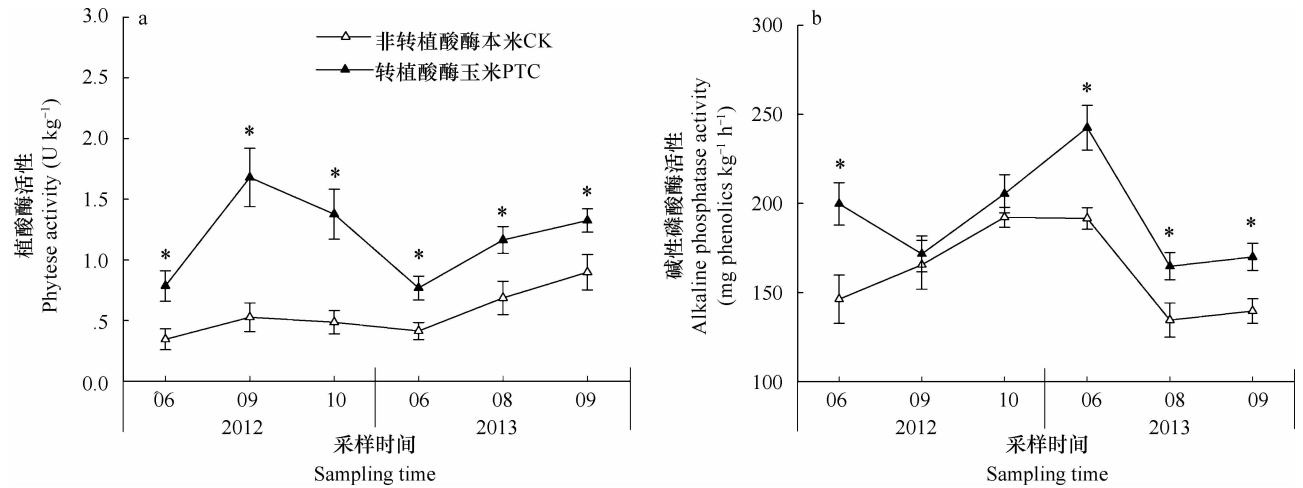


图 1 在不同生长季转植酸酶玉米 (PTC) 和亲本 (CK) 种植对植酸酶 (a) 和土壤碱性磷酸酶 (b) 活性的影响 (平均值 ± 标准误) (* $p < 0.05$,下同)

Fig. 1 Effects of planting phytase transgenic corn (PTC) and isogenic corn (CK) on activities of soil phytase (a) and soil alkaline phosphatase (b) at different growth stages (mean ± SE) (* $p < 0.05$, the same below)

注:2012 年 6 月 - 播种前,2012 年 9 月 - 抽穗期,2012 年 10 月 - 成熟期;2013 年 6 月 - 播种前,2013 年 8 月 - 抽穗期,2013 年 9 月 - 成熟期,下同 Note: June 2012-Before seeding; September 2012-Heading stage; October 2012-Maturity stage; June 2013-Before seeding; August 2013-Heading stage; September 2013-Maturity stage. The same below

表 1 转植酸酶玉米 (PTC) 和亲本 (CK) 对土壤植酸酶、磷酸酶、微生物生物量磷和无机磷含量影响的重复测量方差分析结果

Table 1 Repeated-measure ANOVA of the effect of planting phytase transgenic corn (PTC) and isogenic corn (CK) on phytase, alkaline phosphatase activities and contents of MBP, soil inorganic phosphorus (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$)

效应 Effect	自由度 df	植酸酶 Phytase	磷酸酶 Phosphatase	微生物生物 量磷 MBP	水溶 态磷 H_2O-Pi	碳酸氢钠提 取态无机磷 $NaHCO_3-Pi$	氢氧化钠提 取态无机磷 $NaOH-Pi$	稀盐酸提取 态无机磷 Dil. HCl-Pi	浓盐酸提取 态无机磷 Conc. HCl-Pi
品种 Variety	1	38.54 **	12.95 **	9.88 *	1.46	0.70	11.42 **	0.53	0.95
采样期 Sampling time	5	33.76 **	10.51 **	18.59 **	8.74 **	11.68 **	113.2 **	27.05 **	47.80 **
交互作用 Interaction	5	14.65 **	12.02 **	1.48	1.30	1.45	0.99	1.88	0.33

稀盐酸提取态无机磷 (Dil. HCl-Pi) 和浓盐酸提取态无机磷 (Conc. HCl-Pi) 含量与亲本相比没有显著差异 (图 2e 和图 2f); 但均随采样时间发生极显著变化 ($p < 0.01$, 表 1)。两种无机磷含量的年际

间变化较大, Dil. HCl-Pi 含量 2013 年明显高于 2012 年, Conc. HCl-Pi 表现则刚好相反, 但均未受到转植酸酶玉米的影响。

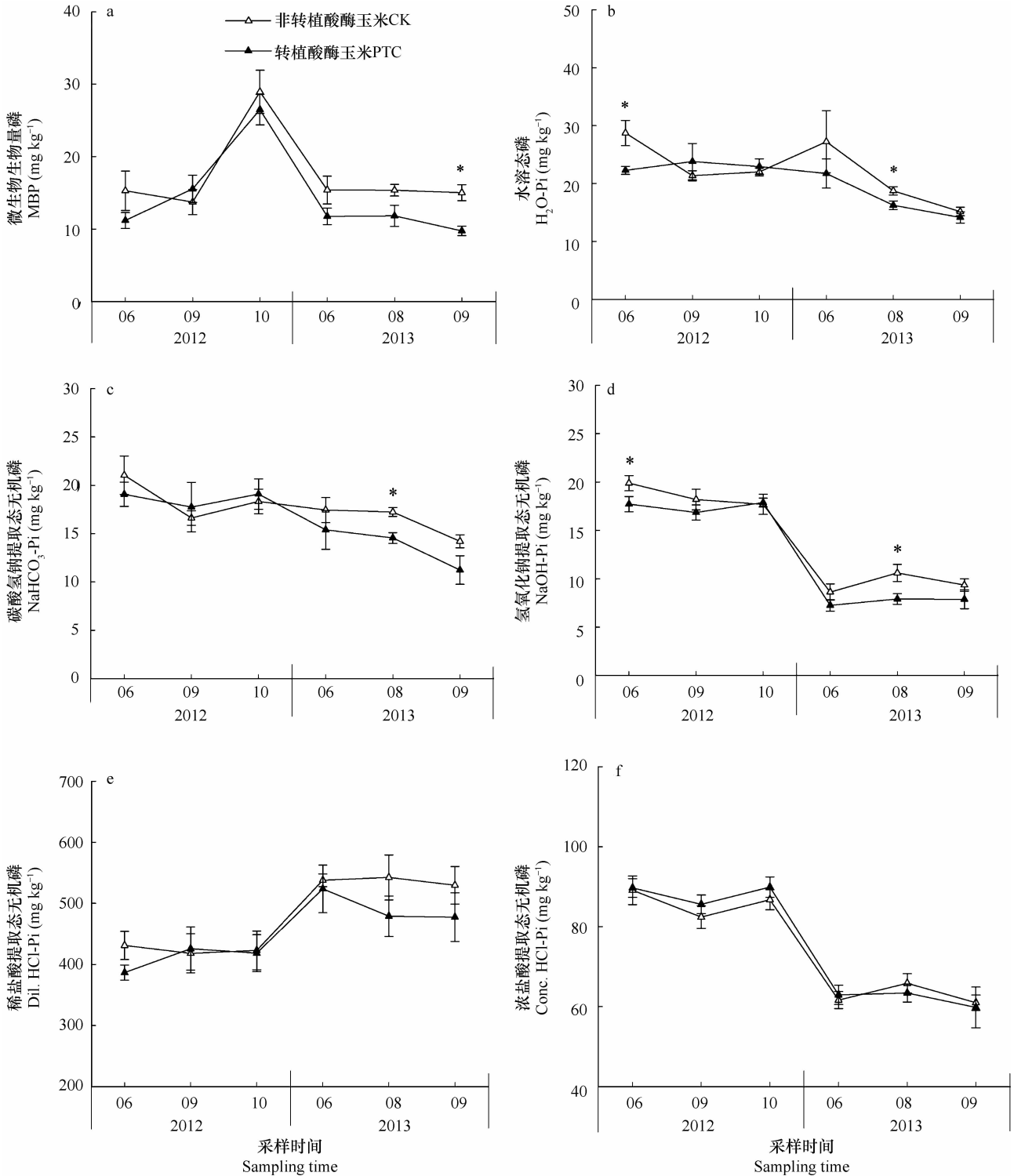


图 2 在不同生长季转植酸酶玉米 (PTC) 和亲本 (CK) 种植对微生物量磷 (a) 和土壤无机态磷 (b、c、d、e、f) 含量的影响 (平均值 ± 标准误)

Fig. 2 Effects of planting phytase transgenic corn (PTC) and isogenic corn (CK) on contents of soil MBP (a) and inorganic phosphorus (b, c, d, e, f) at different growth stages (mean ± SE)

2.3 种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤不同形态有机磷的影响

碳酸氢钠提取态有机磷 ($\text{NaHCO}_3\text{-Po}$) 含量在 2012 年播种前和 2013 年成熟期显著低于对照 (图 3a), 氢氧化钠提取态有机磷 (NaOH-Po) 含量在 2012 年和 2013 年播种前显著低于对照 (图 3b)。

浓盐酸提取态有机磷 (Conc. HCl-Po) 在多数采样期有升高的趋势 (图 3c)。三种形态的有机磷随采样时间发生显著变化 ($p < 0.05$), 转植酸酶玉米对土壤 $\text{NaHCO}_3\text{-Po}$ 和 NaOH-Po 含量的影响总体达显著水平, 且依赖于采样时间 (表 2)。

表 2 转植酸酶玉米 (PTC) 和亲本 (CK) 对有机态磷、残留态磷和全磷含量影响的重复测量方差分析结果

Table 2 Repeated-measure ANOVA of the effect of planting phytase transgenic corn (PTC) and isogenic corn (CK) on content of soil organic phosphorus, residual-P and TP content (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$)

效应 Effect	自由度 df	碳酸氢钠提取态 有机磷 $\text{NaHCO}_3\text{-Po}$	氢氧化钠提取态 有机磷 NaOH-Po	浓盐酸提取态 有机磷 Conc. HCl-Po	残留态磷 Residual-P	全磷 TP
品种 Variety	1	9.26 *	29.06 **	0.13	0.67	0.67
采样期 Sampling time	5	12.10 **	127.9 **	41.58 **	34.01 **	28.86 **
交互作用 Interaction	5	1.35	5.53 **	1.97	3.46 *	2.02

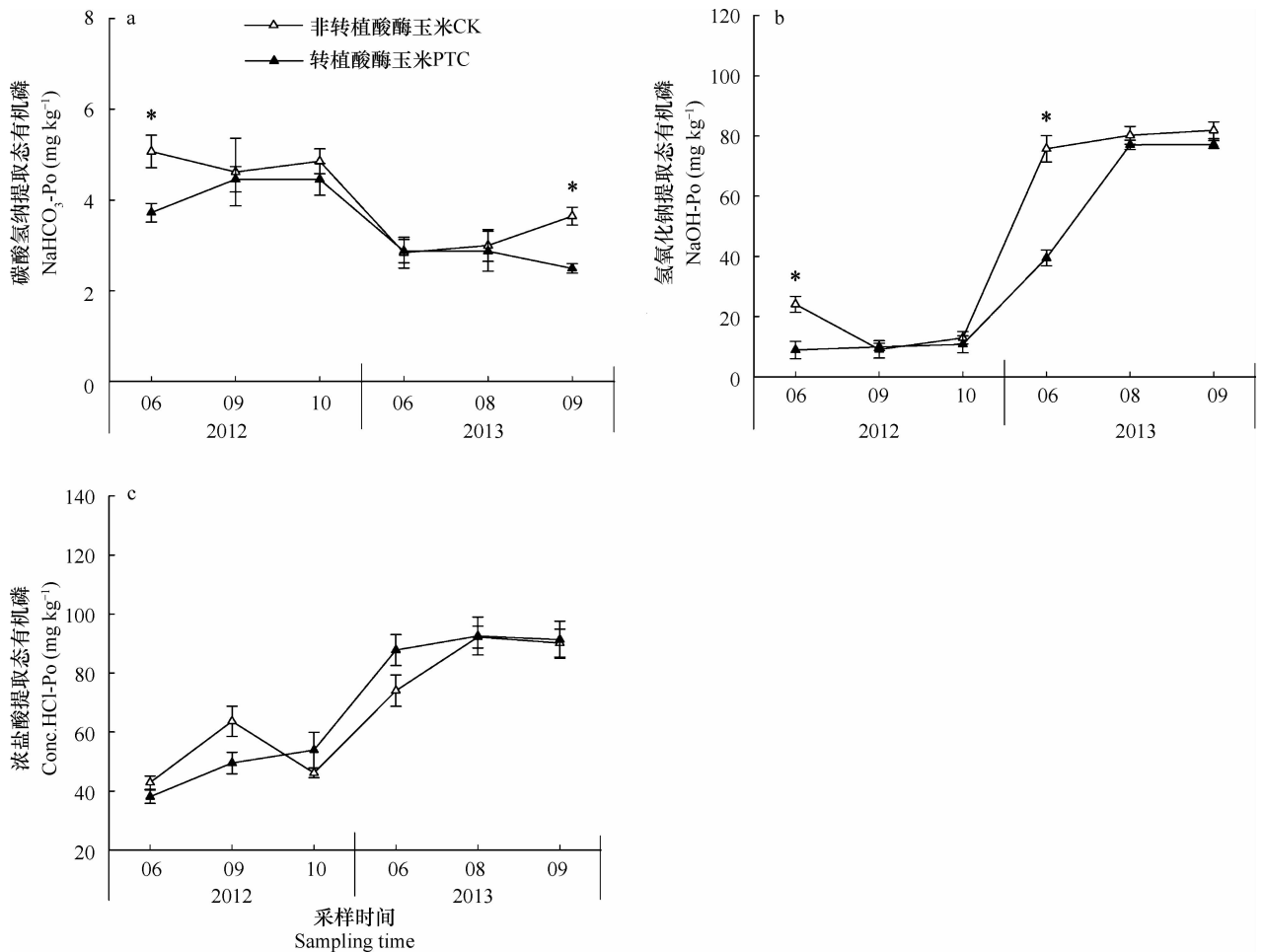
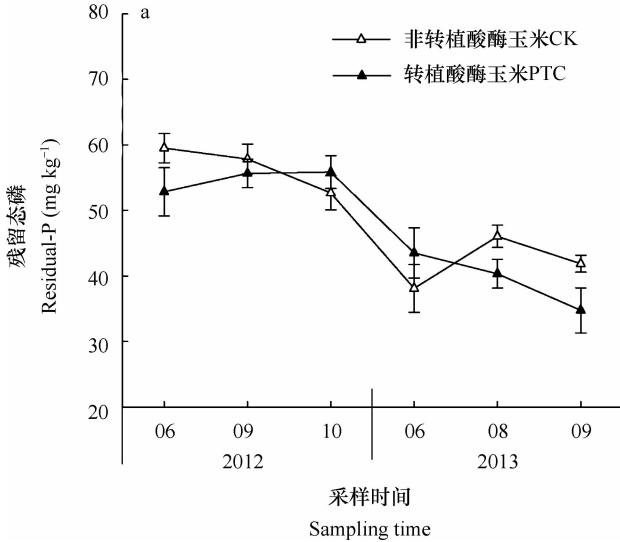


图 3 在不同生长季转植酸酶玉米 (PTC) 和亲本 (CK) 种植对土壤有机态磷含量的影响 (平均值 \pm 标准误)

Fig. 3 Effects of planting phytase transgenic corn (PTC) and isogenic corn (CK) on content of soil organic phosphorus at different growth stages (mean \pm SE)

2.4 种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤残留态磷和全磷的影响

残留态磷 (Residual-P) 含量总体呈降低的趋势 (图 4a)。随采样时间发生显著变化 ($p < 0.05$),



处理和采样期的交互作用对 Residual-P 有显著影响 ($p < 0.05$, 表 2)。全磷含量在整个生育期无显著差异, 采样期对全磷有显著影响 (表 2), 全磷在整个生育期总体上升高 (图 4b)。

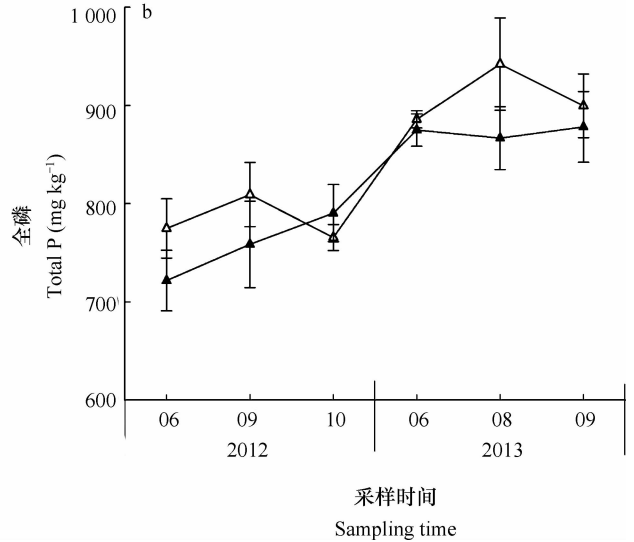


图 4 在不同生长季转植酸酶玉米 (PTC) 和亲本 (CK) 种植对土壤残留态磷 (a) 和全磷 (b) 含量的影响 (平均值 \pm 标准误)

Fig. 4 Effects of planting phytase transgenic corn and isogenic corn on contents of soil residual-P (a) and total phosphorus (b) at different growth stages (mean \pm SE)

3 讨论

3.1 种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤活性磷的影响

水溶态磷是土壤中活性最高的磷组分, 碳酸氢钠提取态无机磷主要是吸附在土壤表面的磷, 而碳酸氢钠提取态有机磷主要是易于矿化的有机磷^[24], 这 3 种形态的磷是土壤中生物有效磷的主要部分^[24]。本研究中多数采样期转植酸酶玉米均有降低上述高活性磷的趋势, 说明这 3 种形态的植物有效磷是易被转植酸酶玉米吸收或其释放的植酸酶活化。在 2012 年播种前和 2013 年抽穗期种植转植酸酶玉米后上述形态磷的含量显著降低, 可能是由于转植酸酶玉米自身转入的植酸酶基因, 使得植株吸磷量高于亲本, 本研究发现转植酸酶玉米在两年田间试验产量均显著高于其亲本产量, 如 PTC 在 2012 年和 2013 年的产量 (平均值 \pm 标准误) 分别为 $9\ 167 \pm 162\ \text{kg}\ \text{hm}^{-2}$ 和 $9\ 600 \pm 115\ \text{kg}\ \text{hm}^{-2}$, 而亲本对应的产量分别为 $8\ 179 \pm 129\ \text{kg}\ \text{hm}^{-2}$ 和 $8\ 836 \pm 45\ \text{kg}\ \text{hm}^{-2}$, 间接证明转植酸酶玉米吸磷量高于亲本, 从而导致种植转植酸酶玉米土壤活性磷含量低于亲本土壤含量。在抽穗期转植酸酶玉米通过根系分泌植酸酶旺盛, 也会对 $\text{NaHCO}_3\text{-Pi}$ 和 $\text{NaHCO}_3\text{-Po}$

含量产生显著影响。在自然条件下, 由于微生物分解或矿物固定等原因, 植酸酶作用不稳定, 需要进一步研究克服土壤中的限制因素, 才能使转基因植物充分发挥作用^[25]。

土壤微生物生物量磷是指土壤中所有活体微生物中所含有的磷, 尽管在土壤中含量很低, 但是由于周转速度快, 因此对调控土壤磷的植物有效性具有十分重要的意义^[26]。本研究中转植酸酶玉米土壤微生物生物量磷含量在 2012 年成熟期大幅度升高, 只在 2013 年成熟期显著低于亲本, 可能是由于在玉米生长后期, 土壤有效磷含量减少, 低磷胁迫会提高植物根系分泌物的活性^[27], 其他形态的磷素向 MBP 转化。有研究指出, MBP 含量与土壤 Al-P ^[28] 和磷酸酶活性^[29] 呈显著的正相关关系。本研究成熟期 MBP 含量低于亲本可能是由于种植转植酸酶玉米和亲本土壤在玉米成熟期碱性磷酸酶活性和中等活性磷含量差异所致。同样, Sarkar 等^[30] 研究发现 MBP 含量随着转 *Bt* 棉花的生长逐渐升高, 并在成熟期达极值。

3.2 种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤中等活性磷的影响

氢氧化钠提取态无机磷和有机磷分别是化学作用吸附于土壤 Fe、Al 表面^[19] 及腐殖酸和褐腐素等有机磷组成^[31], 属于潜在的植物有效磷^[32]。本

试验中上述 2 种磷的含量在 2012 年播种前和 2013 年抽穗期受到转植酸酶玉米的显著影响。上一季残留的转植酸酶玉米根系和凋落物在微生物作用下分解释放植酸酶。抽穗期是玉米吸收磷素的最大效率期,玉米对磷素的需求量最大,吸收速度快,这个时期转植酸酶玉米根系分泌释放植酸酶也较多。有报道表明植酸酶对中等活性有机磷有活化作用^[16],本试验转植酸酶玉米分泌的植酸酶增加了对土壤有机磷的活化,从而造成中等活性磷的减少,这可能是转植酸酶玉米土壤中等活性磷含量低于亲本的原因之一,与其他转植酸酶基因作物土壤磷素 Hedley 分级结果类似^[33]。碱性磷酸酶能显著提高与 Fe、Al 结合的磷素活性^[34],且向外分泌植酸酶的多少直接影响根际土壤中磷酸酶的活性^[16],本试验种植转植酸酶玉米土壤碱性磷酸酶活性高于亲本活性,这也是种植转植酸酶玉米土壤氢氧化钠提取态磷含量低于亲本含量的另一原因。有研究表明,植物根际有机磷的含量与磷酸酶活性密切相关,根际磷酸酶活性越强,有机磷的含量越低^[35]。Subbarao 等^[36]研究表明根系分泌物能够溶解 Fe、Al 结合态磷,使其转化为活性较高的磷。种植转植酸酶玉米总体上降低了土壤 NaOH-Pi 含量,增加了土壤 NaOH-Po 含量,可能是由于 NaOH-Pi 作为潜在植物有效磷活化为植物可利用的活性磷形态,而施用化学磷肥可以提高土壤中等活性有机磷的积累^[37]。2013 年土壤磷含量较 2012 年增多,其他形态的磷转化为 NaOH-Po 固定在土壤中,这与施用化肥可引起潜在活性有机磷(NaOH-Po)增加的机制相似^[38]。

3.3 种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤难溶性磷、残留态磷和全磷的影响

稀盐酸提取态无机磷和有机磷含量在转植酸酶玉米和亲本间无显著差异,2013 年明显高于 2012 年,这可能与上一年度施肥的残余影响有关,即多余的磷肥被固定至稳定形态,这部分磷主要由难溶性的碳酸钙矿物组成,一般不被植物吸收利用,在土壤中也易被溶解释放,在碱性条件下尤为稳定,碱性磷酸酶和植酸酶很难对其形态产生影响,或作用很小,这与李文华等^[39]的结果相似。浓盐酸提取态无机磷与钙结合的比较稳定的无机态磷,主要是一些化学性质十分稳定的有机磷^[24],对植物有效性很低。残留态磷在转植酸酶玉米与亲本间无显著差异,但与采样时间有显著交互作用,总体呈下降的趋势,可能是 Residual-P 转变为其他形

式的磷,而现有磷分级方法难以检测这种形态的磷^[40]。全磷含量在转植酸酶玉米和亲本间没有显著差异,总体呈升高的趋势,可能由于连年磷肥施用产生的影响^[41]。其他研究也表明种植转基因作物一般不会对土壤全磷产生明显影响,如王建武等^[42]对转 *Bt* 玉米及吴凡等^[43]对转 *AtPAP15* 基因大豆的研究。

4 结 论

与亲本相比,种植转植酸酶玉米对土壤磷的影响强烈依赖于采样时间和磷素形态,在特定的玉米生长季种植转植酸酶玉米土壤活性磷(微生物生物量磷、水溶态磷、碳酸氢钠提取态无机磷、碳酸氢钠提取态有机磷)和中等活性磷(氢氧化钠提取态无机磷和有机磷)含量显著低于亲本,而对难溶性磷(稀盐酸提取态无机磷、浓盐酸提取态无机磷和有机磷)和残留态磷、全磷含量没有显著影响。评价转植酸酶玉米种植对土壤磷的影响及机制还需要结合植物和土壤的总体分析及长期定位研究来进一步确定。

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EFFECTS OF PHYTASE TRANSGENIC CORN ON CONTENT AND COMPOSITION OF PHOSPHORUS IN RHIZOSPHERE SOIL UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

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Abstract Phosphorus (P) is one of the mineral elements essential to growth of all animals. However, corn as a major source of energy and feed to animals, is fairly low in content of P available to monogastric animals and about 80% of the phosphorus in corn is phytate-P. In monogastric animals, phytate-P is very low in utilization rate because the animals lack endogenous phytase. Therefore, inorganic P is routinely added to the feed of the animals to satisfy their requirement for P. As a result, a unutilized portion of the dietary P is excreted with faeces of the animals, thus polluting the soil and water sources. Moreover, phytic acid is also a kind of anti-nutritional factor that seriously affects animal uptake of Ca, Fe, Zn, and some other nutrient elements. Supplementation of exogenous phytase extracted from microbial fermentation into feed has been considered to be one of the most effective ways to reduce P output. However, the extraction of phytase is

rather costly, thus limiting its extensive commercial use. Phytase genes of *Aspergillus niger* were transferred into the endosperm of corn, turning out corn seeds that contain *Aspergillus niger* phytase. After generations of breeding and screening, obtained was a corn homozygous line of phytase transgenic corn (PTC) that is able to stably express phytase and inherit stably generation after generation. Feeding this kind of corn can improve P utilization rate of monogastric animals and reduce P content in their faeces, thus eliminating P pollution of the environment. Compared with conventional corn, PTC planted in the field may have some potential risks. However, phosphorus is a nutrient element essential to crops and an important pollutant as well deteriorating water environments. Commercial plantation of PTC has aroused ecological concerns with respect to potential effect on content and composition of soil P. On the one hand, PTC may directly affect soil P level through release of phytase into the soil, and on the other hand, the changes in chemical composition or quality of crop residues, like roots and straw left in the soil may have some effect on soil biological communities and biochemical activity of the soil, thus in the end affecting the processes of fixation and mineralization-release of soil inorganic and organic P. Therefore, theoretically planting PTC will generate some effect on soil P transformation processes, and in turn further alter soil fertility of the field and quality of its surrounding water bodies. Nevertheless, to our knowledge, little has been reported on effects of planting PTC on soil P. A field experiment started in 2011, planting phytase transgenic corn (BVLA430101) and isogenic corn (Yingyu 35), separately, as Treatment PTC and Treatment CK, each of which has 5 replicates, making up a total of 10 plots. Soil samples were collected at different corn growing stages in 2012 and 2013 for analysis using the modified Hedley phosphorus fractionation method to investigate effects of planting PTC on content and compositions of soil P. Results show that the effects of PTC on soil P varied with timing of sampling and fraction of P. The soil in Treatment PTC was much lower than the soil in Treatment CK in content of water soluble P (H_2O -Pi), NaOH extractable inorganic P (NaOH-Pi) and NaOH extractable organic P (NaOH-Po) before seeding in 2012 and at the heading stage in 2013, and in content of $NaHCO_3$ extractable organic P ($NaHCO_3$ -Po) before seeding in 2012 and at the maturing stage in 2013. However, the two soils differed significantly in content of microbial biomass P (MBP) only at the maturing stage in 2013. Growing PTC had no significant effects on the contents of total P (TP), diluted HCl extractable inorganic P (Dil. HCl-Pi), concentrated HCl extractable inorganic P (Conc. HCl-Pi), concentrated HCl extractable organic P (Conc. HCl-Po) and residual P (Residual-P). The soil in Treatment PTC was much higher than the soil in Treatment CK in phytase activity throughout the two corn growing seasons, and in alkaline phosphatase activity as well before seeding in 2012 and during the whole corn growing season in 2013. Anyway, growing PTC three years in row had some effects on contents of labile P and moderately labile P and activity of alkaline phosphatase in the soil only at certain growth stages, and significant effects on phytase activity during the two corn growing seasons. It is, therefore, necessary to take into account the crop and the soil related in evaluating effects of planting PTC on soil P and studying mechanisms of the effects, and what is more, to maintain long term monitoring at different sites.

Key words Transgenic crops; Phytase; Field experiment; Soil phosphorus fractionation; Ecological assessment

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