



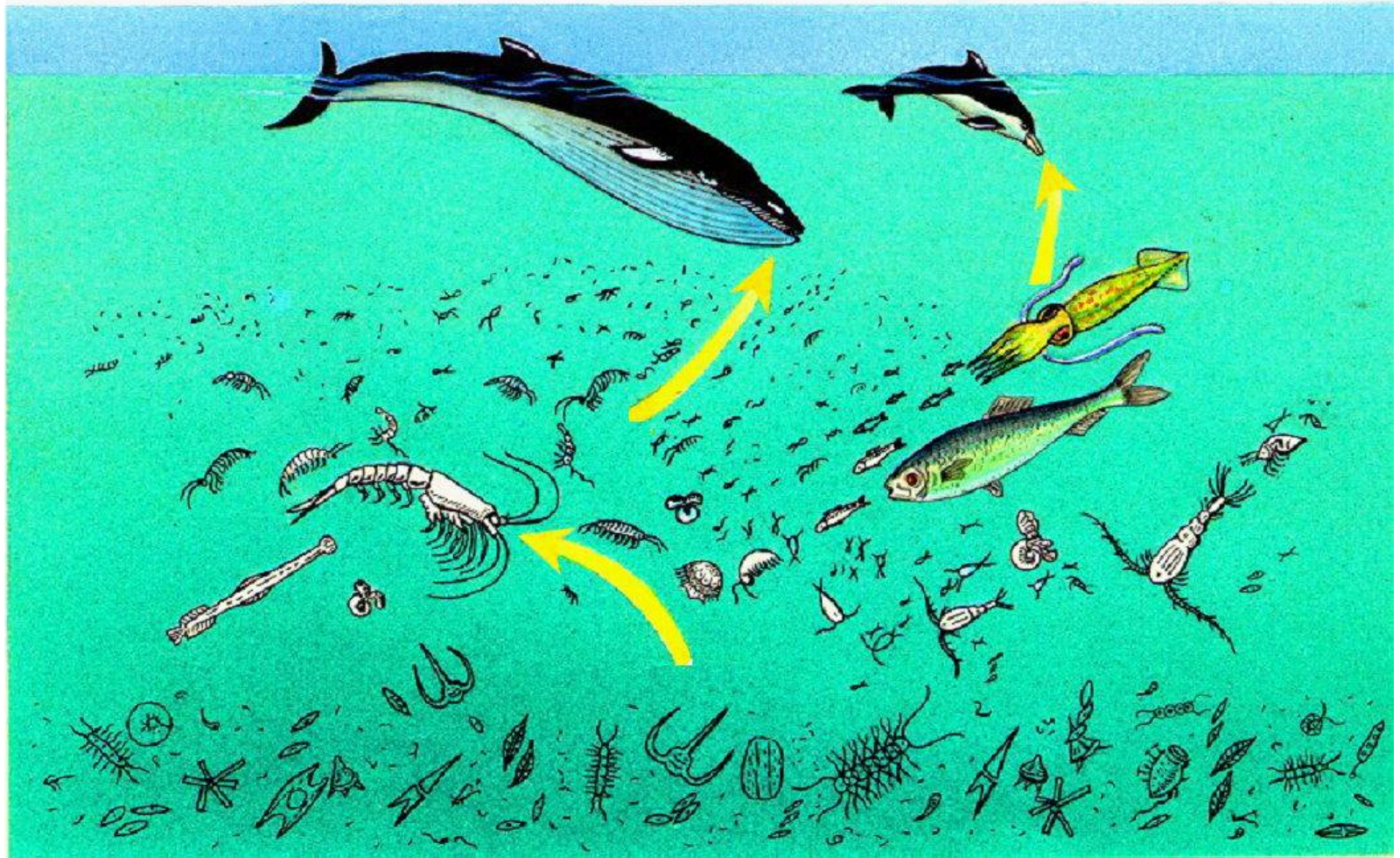
# 運用硝酸運輸基因指數來 評估東海浮游矽藻之氮利用情形

盧信名、張 正、康利國

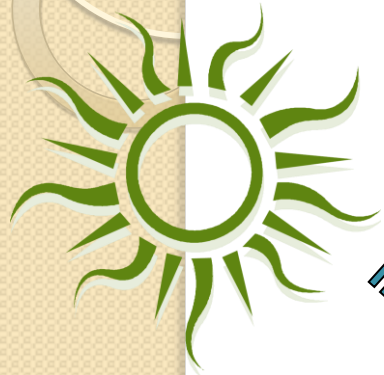
國立台灣海洋大學海洋環境化學  
與生態研究所、海洋生物研究所

102/09/09

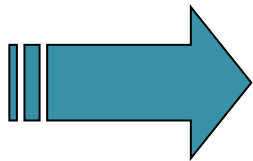
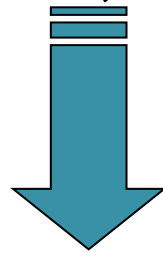
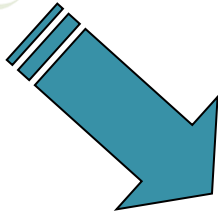
# 浮游植物在海洋生態中的角色



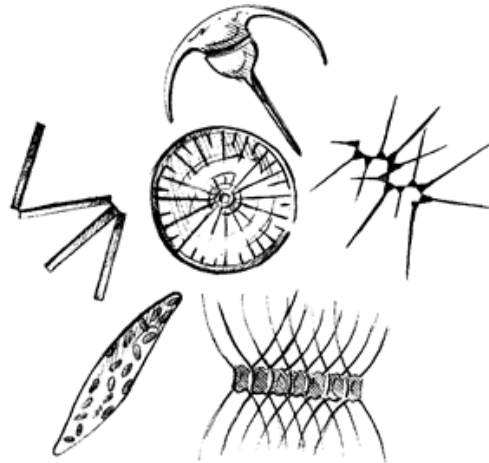
# 限制浮游植物生長的因子



Nutrients :N, P, Fe...



Temperature



Under stress



DNA

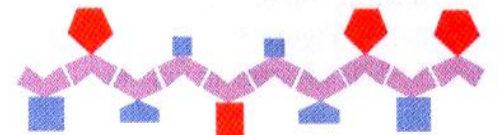
Transcription



Translation



mRNA

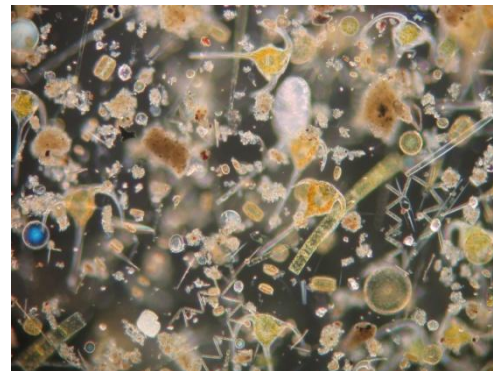
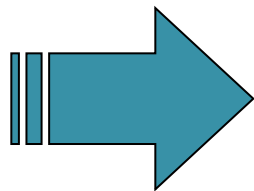


Enzyme/Protein

Molecular probe



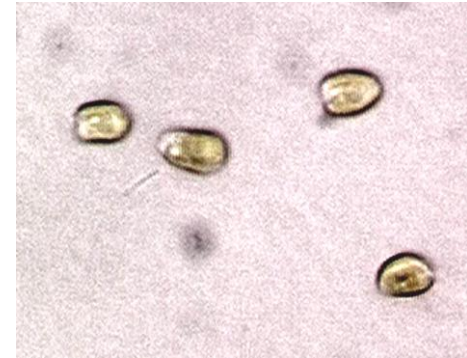
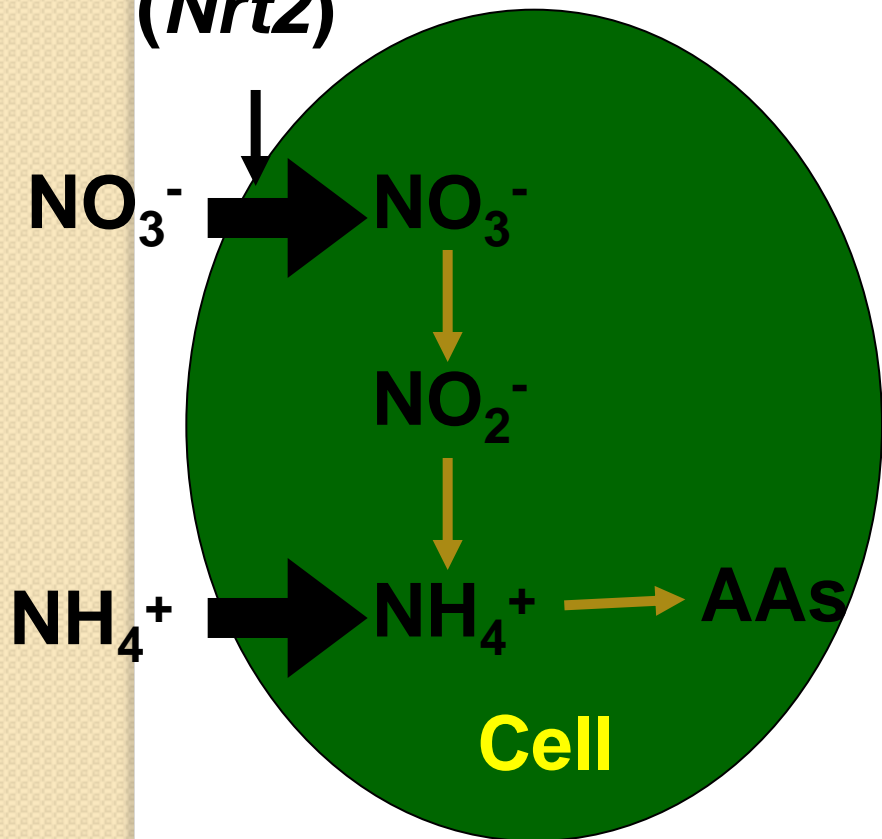
# 目標：發展指標基因來評估浮游植物之生理狀態



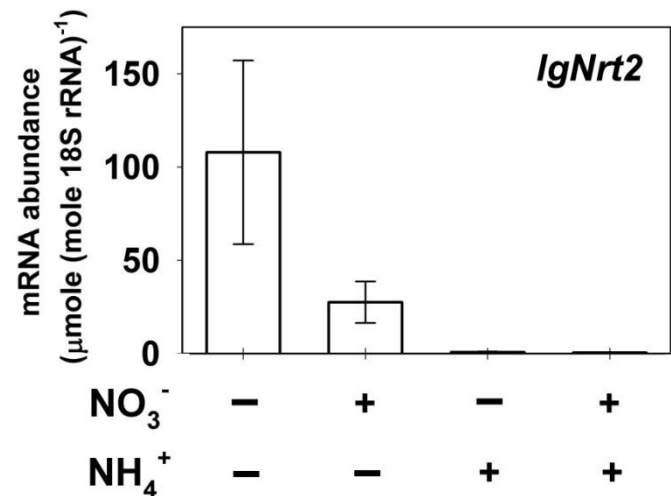
- 指標基因：氮指標 (硝酸運輸基因, *Nrt2*)

# 硝酸運輸基因 (*Nrt2*) 表現因應其氮環境變化之情形

Nitrate transporter  
(*Nrt2*)



*Isochrysis galbana*  
(Haptophyceae)



Kang et al., 2007

# 在其他矽藻種類中也有相似的 *Nrt2* 表現情形

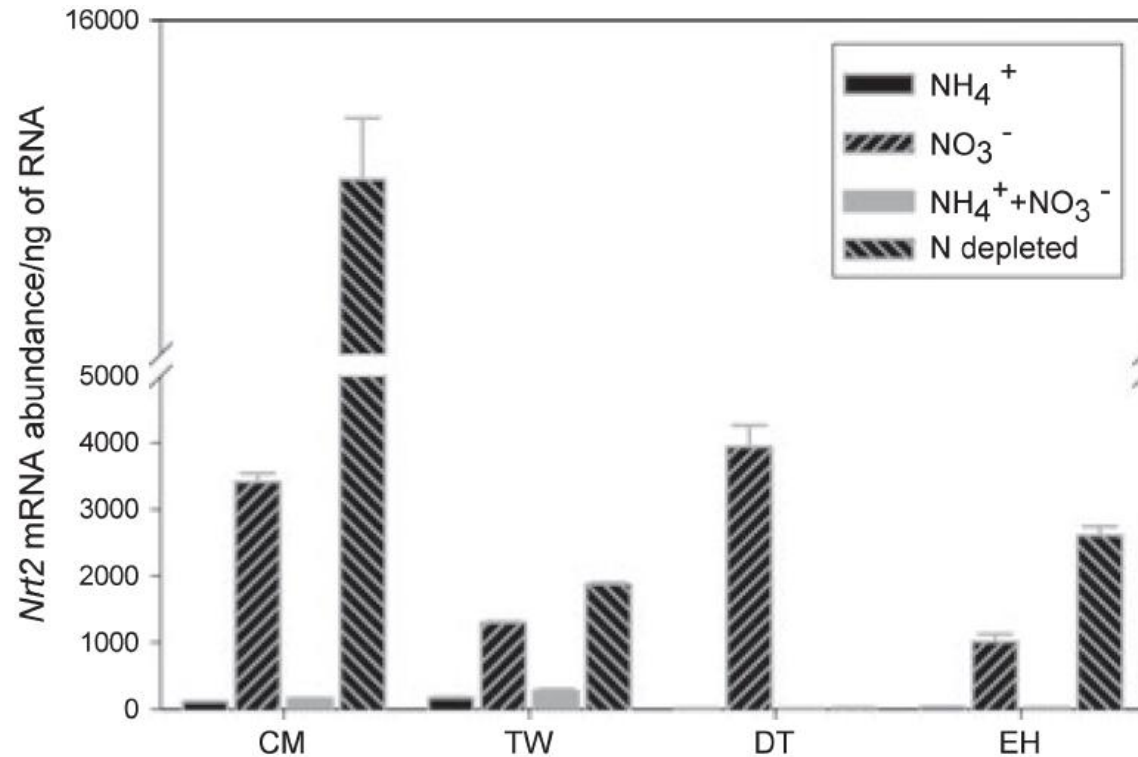
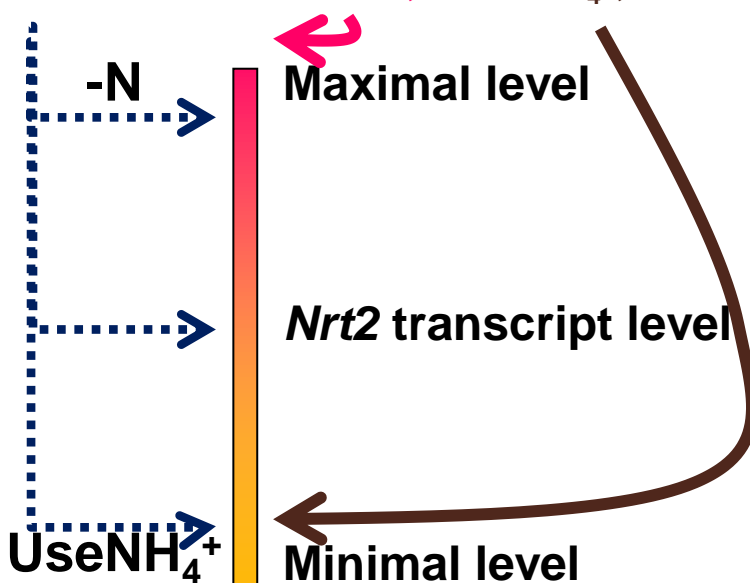
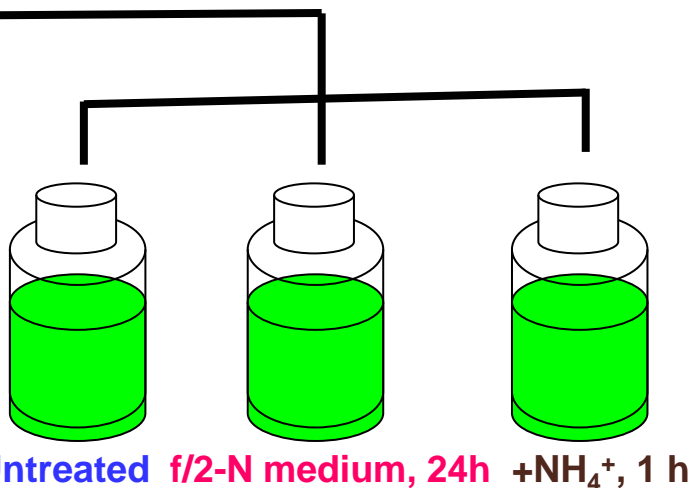
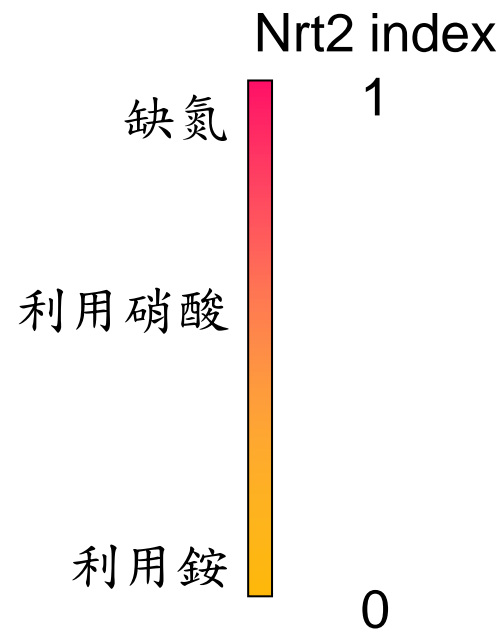


FIG. 4. Transcriptional abundance of high-affinity nitrate transporter (*Nrt2*) genes in phytoplankton species after overnight incubation under different nitrogen conditions. CM, *Chaetoceros muelleri*; TW, *Thalassiosira weissflogii*; DT, *Dunaliella tertiolecta*; EH, *Emiliana huxleyi*.

# 海上培養試驗及 Nrt2 指數

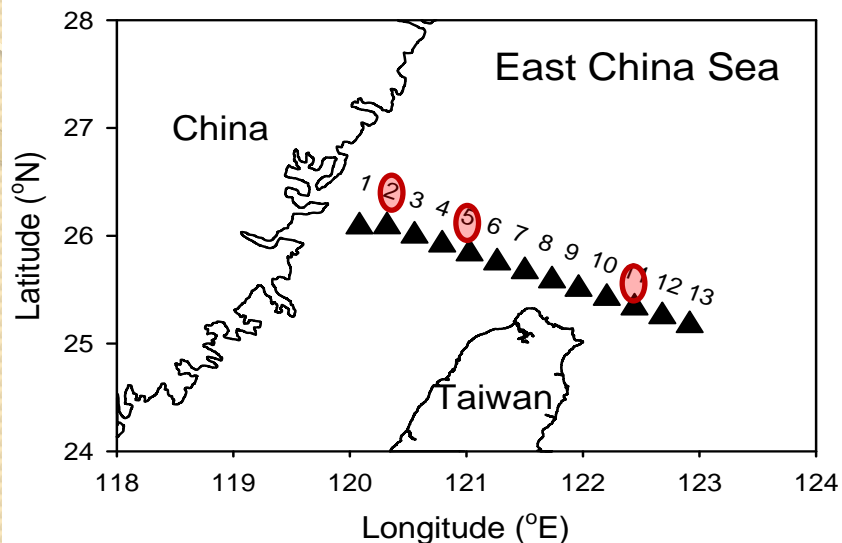


$$\text{Nrt2 index} = \frac{(\text{現場值} - \text{最小值}) \cdot (\log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{Org}} - \log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{Min}})}{(\text{最大值} - \text{最小值}) \cdot (\log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{Max}} - \log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{Min}})}$$

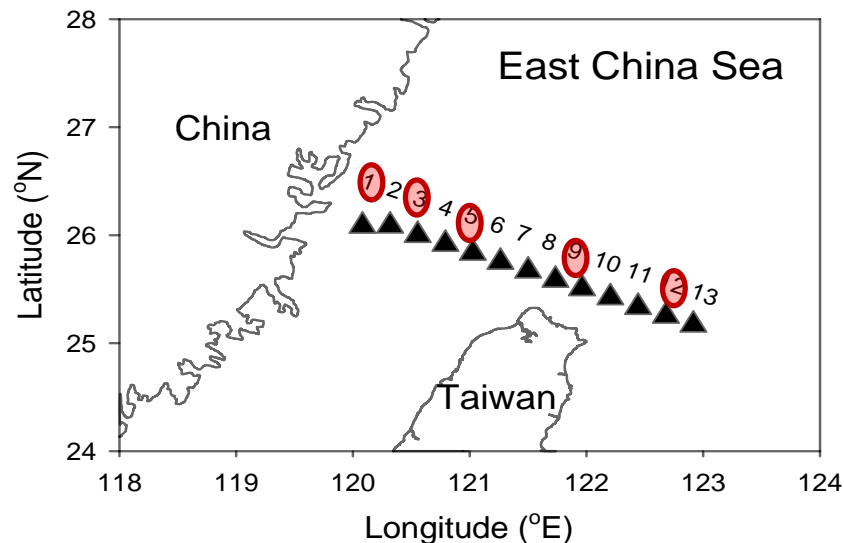


# 海研二號小東海航次

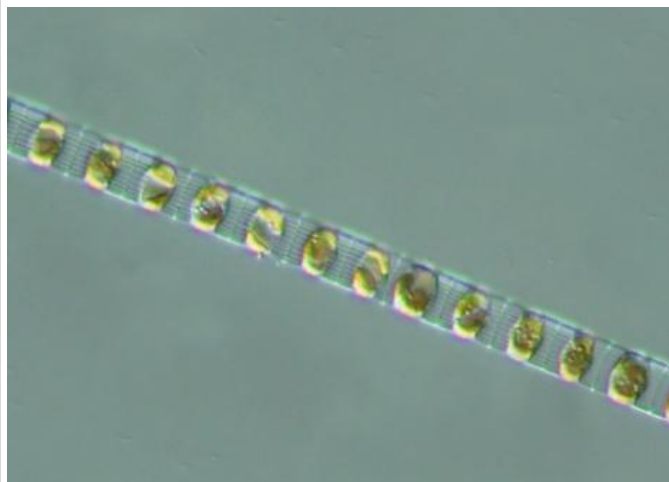
2010. 8. 2-4.



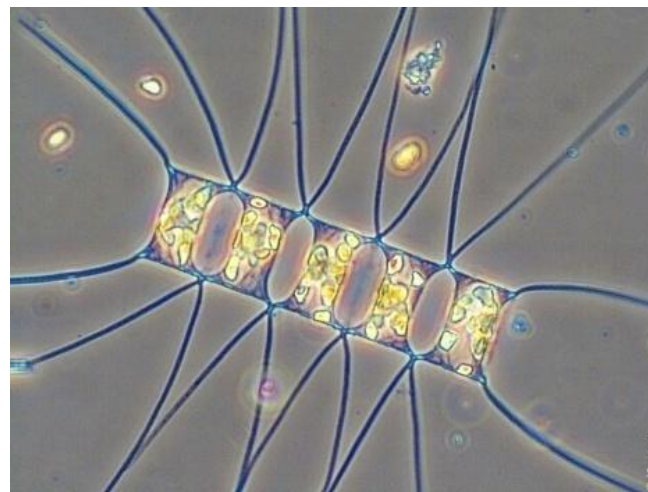
2011. 6. 8-10.



骨藻 *Skeletonema*

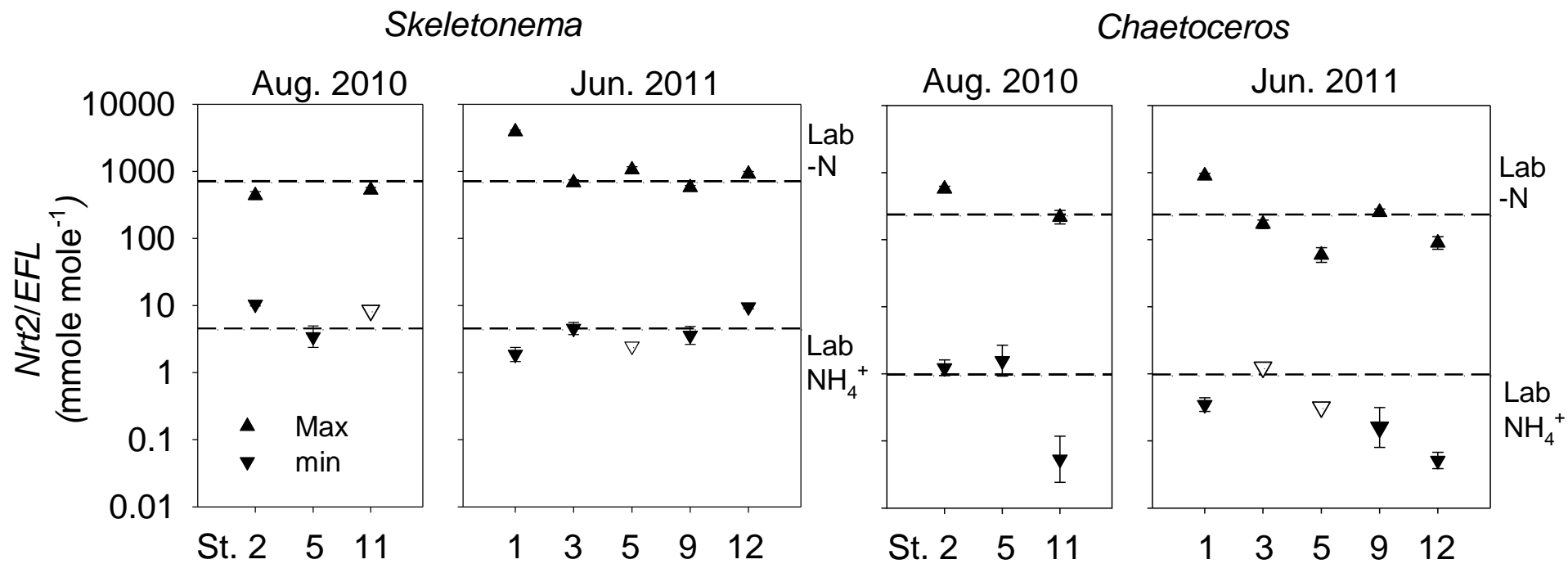


角刺藻 *Chaetoceros*





# 東海添加培養試驗結果

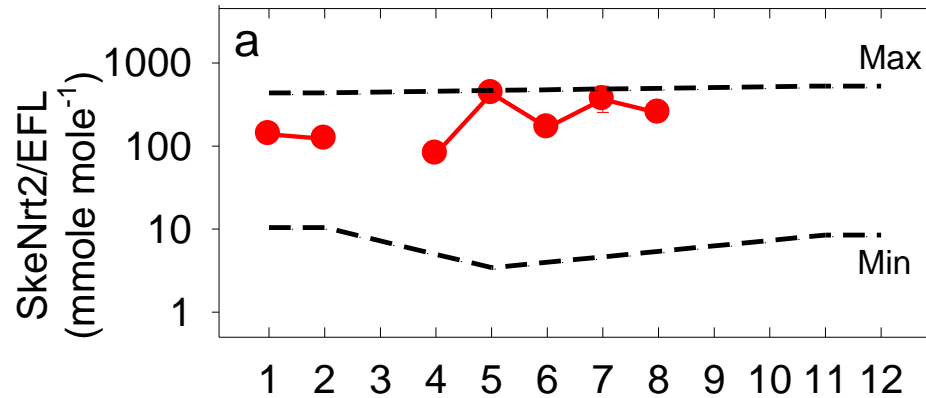


Lab: *Skeletonema costatum* (Kao)

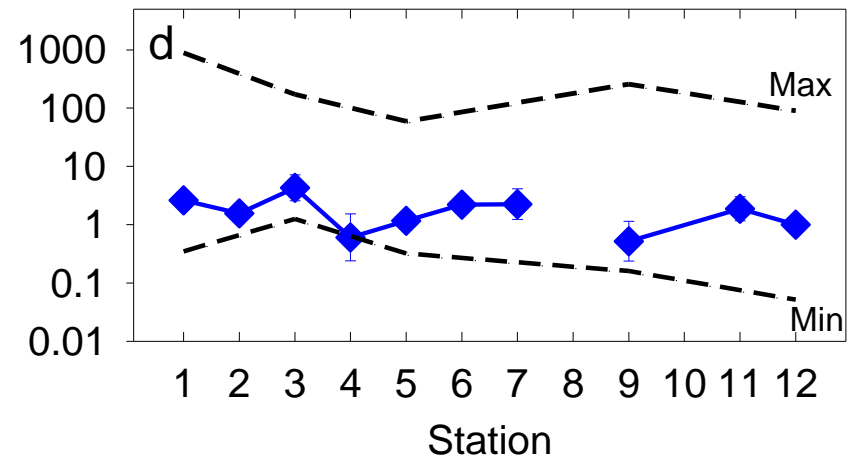
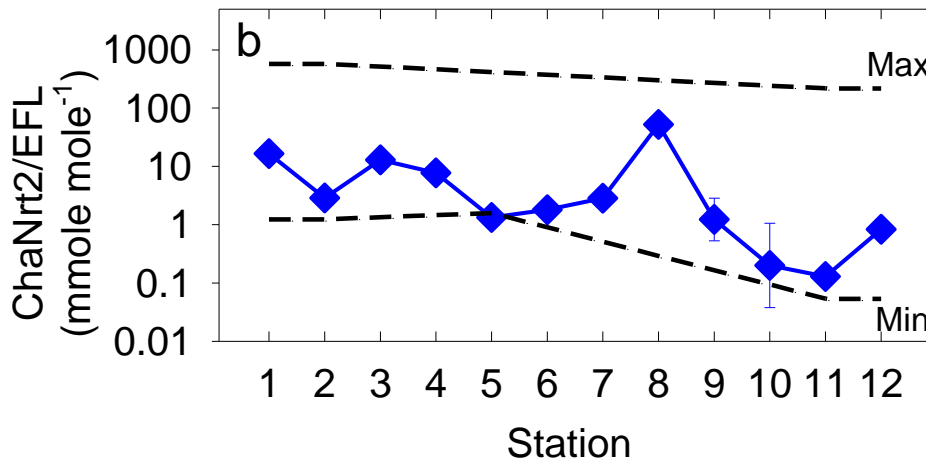
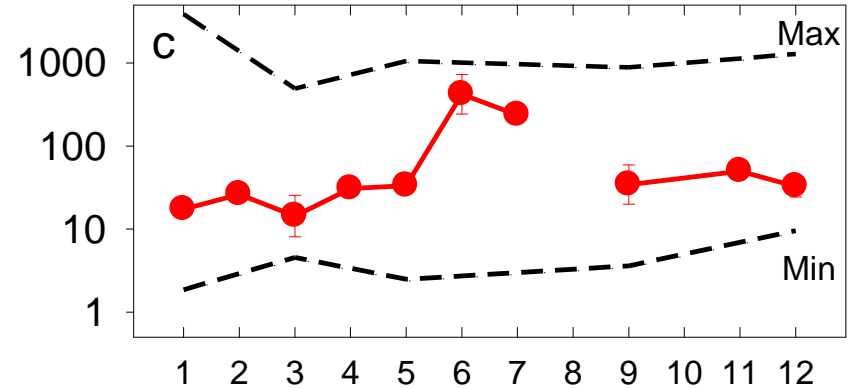
Lab: *Chaetoceros affinis* CCMP 160

$$\text{Nrt2 index} = \frac{\log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{org}} - \log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{Min}}}{\log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{Max}} - \log \text{Nrt2}_{\text{Min}}}$$

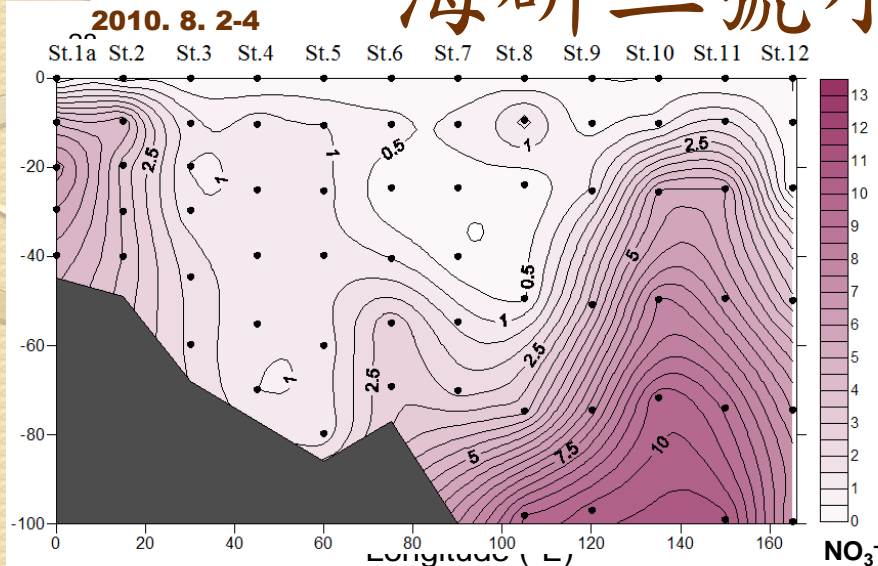
Aug. 2010



Jun. 2011

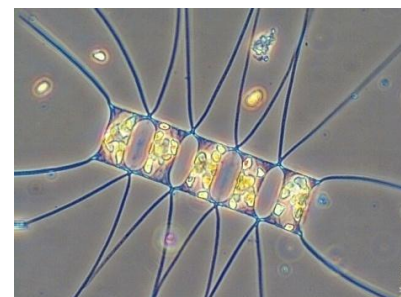
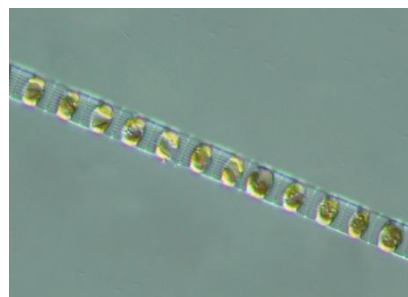


# 海研二號小東海航次

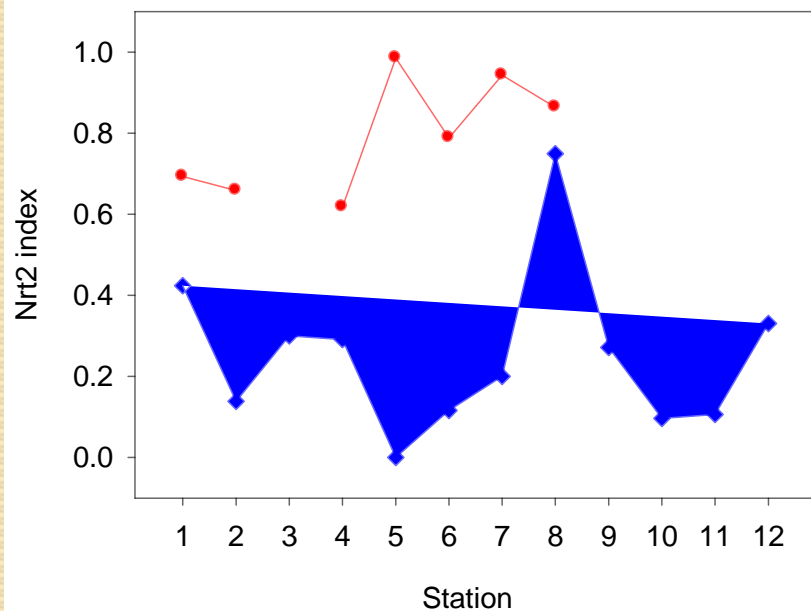


骨藻  
*Skeletonema*

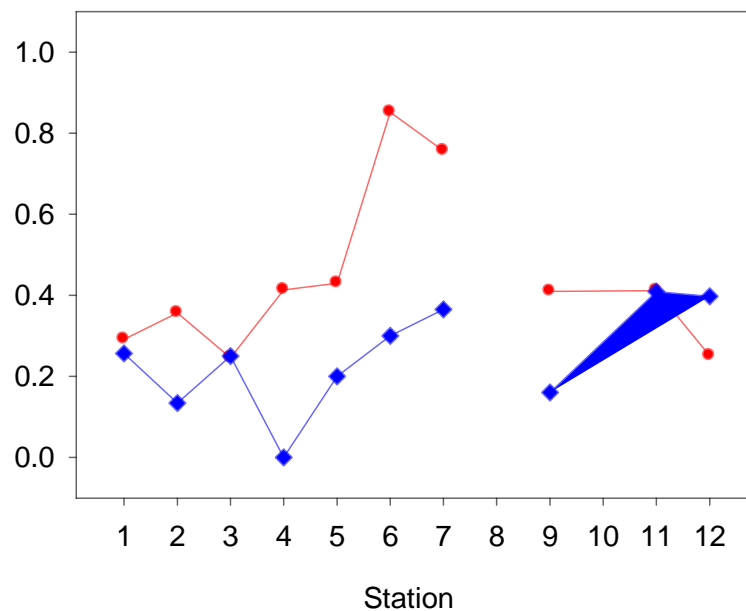
角刺藻  
*Chaetoceros*



2010. 8. 2-4.



2011. 6. 8-10.



# Summary

1. 研究目標：發展指標基因來評估浮游植物之生理狀態
2. 在氮限制方面，硝酸運輸基因 *Nrt2* 表現量可運用來作為矽藻氮利用之指標基因。
3. 首度利用海上培養試驗比較實驗室藻種與野外藻種之 *Nrt2* 基因表現範圍，所獲得之最大、最小值可用來做為野外 *Nrt2* 基因表現之判讀標準。
4. 運用硝酸運輸基因指數可比較不同矽藻種類之氮利用情形。





**Thanks for  
your attention!**

# References

- Kang, L. K., S. P. L. Hwang, G. C. Gong, H. J. Lin, P. C. Chen, and J. Chang (2007) Influences of nitrogen deficiency on the transcript levels of ammonium transporter, nitrate transporter and glutamine synthetase genes in *Isochrysis galbana* (Isochrysidales, Haptophyta). *Phycologia* 46:521-533.
- Kang, L. K., S. P. L. Hwang, H. J. Lin, P. C. Chen, and J. Chang (2009) Establishment of minimal and maximal transcript levels for nitrate transporter genes for detecting nitrogen deficiency in marine phytoplankton *Isochrysis galbana* (Prymnesiophyceae) and *Thalassiosira pseudonana* (Bacillariophyceae). *J. Phycol.* 45:864-872.
- Kang, L. K., H. F. Wang, and J. Chang (2011) Diversity of phytoplankton nitrate transporter sequences from isolated single cells and mixed samples from the East China Sea and mRNA quantification. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 77:122-130.