

Evaluation of Allelopathic Effect of a Brown Alga Sargassum horneri Inhibiting the Growth of Diatom Skeletonema costatum

著者	武田 文彦
号	51
学位授与番号	3834
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10097/37502

たけ だ ふみ ひこ

氏 名武田文彦

授 与 学 位 博士(工学)

学位授与年月日 平成19年3月27日

学位授与の根拠法規 学位規則第4条第1項

研究科, 専攻の名称 東北大学大学院工学研究科 (博士課程) 土木工学専攻

学位論文題目 Evaluation of Allelopathic Effect of a Brown Alga Sargassum horneri Inhibiting the Growth of Diatom Skeletonema costatum

(珪藻 Skeletonema costatum の増殖を抑制する褐藻アカモク Sargassum horneri のアレロパシー効果の評価)

指 導 教 員 東北大学教授 西村 修

論 文 審 査 委 員 主査 東北大学教授 西村 修 東北大学教授 大村 達夫 東北大学教授 原田 秀樹 東北大学助教授 中野 和典

論 文 内 容 要 旨

Allelopathy is defined as an interaction that a substance released from a plant induces some effects or changes against other plants. The substance causing allelopathy is called an allelochemical. It is known that a lot of plants or microorganisms have an effect promoting or inhibiting the growth of surrounding living things. The production and excretion of allelochemicals by aquatic macrophytes could be an effective defense strategy against other photosynthetic organisms like attached algae and phytoplankton competing for light and nutrients. Furthermore, it has been considered that the metabolites of macrophyte play an important role in the formation of coastal ecosystems. Study on allelopathic action would be valuable for the environmental restoration and preservation.

Many researches confirmed existence of allelopathic effect. However, the researchers have not been possible to conduct the quantitative evaluation. Furthermore, previous researchers just revealed that the culture solution or extracts of a macrophyte included allelochemicals inhibiting the growth of microalgae, i.e. it is unclear if allelopathy of a macrophyte is effective in an actual aquatic environment and how much the inhibitory effect is. Therefore the purposes of this study are; first, development of a novel bioassay method that can determine the allelopathic effect of a macrophyte on microalgae on the basis of the influence on the maximum specific growth rate. Second, examination of seawater obtained from seaweed bed to evaluate the

existence of allelopathic effect based on the constructed methods. Finally evaluation of some factors affecting allelopathic effect quantitatively, and construction of a model enabling to simulate growth of microalgae considering allelopathic effect. In this study, a brown alga *Sargassum horneri* and diatom *Skeletonema costatum* were used as a macrophyte and microalgae, respectively.

The first chapter explains why this study was conducted and shows the objectives of the study. The importance of restoration and preservation of coastal ecosystems utilizing ecotechnology, especially from a view of growth inhibition by allelopathic effect of a macrophyte on harmful microalgae is stated.

The second Chapter summarizes the previous studies about allelopathy of a macrophyte on the growth of microalgae. From the summary, the subjects were proposed and examined in the following chapters.

Chapter 3 provides the establishment of a novel bioassay method for quantitative evaluation of allelopathic effect of S. horneri on S. costatum. S. costatum during stationary growth at preculture using f/2 medium could show the maximum specific growth rate from the start of bioassay under both poor and rich nutrient condition for 12 h. Using these growth characteristics, a novel bioassay method was constructed on the basis of the following conditions; prepare S. costatum during stationary growth at preculture using f/2 medium, and inoculate the test microalgae into sample water and culture under an illumination of 65μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹ for 12 h at 20° C.

The constructed method enabled to evaluate allelopathic effect quantitatively as decrease of the specific growth rate of test microalgae based on the difference from maximum specific growth rate (Fig. 1). Using the method, the relationship between the concentration of the extract of *S horneri* and the inhibitory effect was expressed by Monod equation. Furthermore it was revealed that nutrient addition to sample water decreased allelopathic effect and suggested the problem that the effect might be underestimated in previous studies.

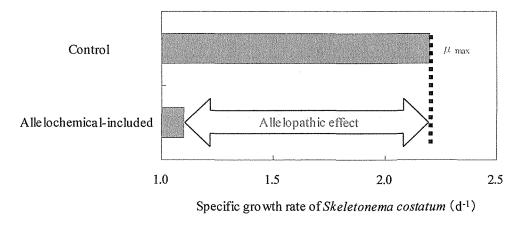


Fig. 1 Quantification of allelopathic effect based on the maximum specific growth rate μ_{max} of *Skeletonema costatum*.

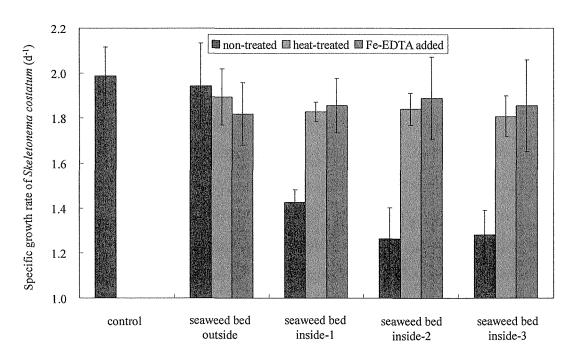


Fig. 2 Specific growth rate of *Skeletonema costatum* cultured by seaweed bed inside and outside obtained in May.

From bioassay of the culture solution of *S. horneri*, the allelochemicals have some characteristics that they are heat-unstable (treated 90°C for 30 min) and lose the allelopathic effect by Fe-EDTA addition. Among four kinds of extracts of *S. horneri*, only WMA (chemicals in the fraction eluted with methanol/distilled water/ammonia from activated charcoal column, extracted from the body of a brown alga *Sargassum horneri*) had same characteristics as the culture solution. From vanillin assay and heat-unstable characteristic, it was suggested that polyphenols be the allelochemicals.

In Chapter 4, seaweed bed inside (seawater collected from the sea surface of seaweed bed of *S. horneri*) and outside (seawater obtained at non-seaweed bed area) was collected in April, May and June 2004 and assayed based on the novel bioassay method constructed in chapter 3 (Fig. 2). Seaweed bed outside showed no inhibitory effect on the growth of *S. costatum*, but seaweed bed inside significantly decreased the specific growth rate. Moreover, , inhibitory effect of seaweed bed inside was disappeared by heat treatment (90°C for 30 min) and Fe-EDTA addition, which is as same as the culture solution of *S. horneri*. Therefore it was considered that the inhibitory effect was due to allelopathy of *S. horneri*.

Chapter 5 shows model construction concerning allelopathic effect of S. horneri on the growth of S. costatum. The relationships between (a) allelopathic effect and allelochemical concentration, (b) degradation of allelochemicals and cell concentration of S. costatum and (c) release of allelochemicals and growth conditions of S. horneri were formulated from culture and bioassay. Though the allelochemicals of S. horneri have not been identified, in this study 'virtual allelochemical (C_{VA})', calculated by allelopathic effect k_A was utilized. Allelopathic effect was proportional to C_{VA} . Degradation of virtual

allelochemical was evaluated quantitatively on the assumption that the decrease is caused by reaction with *S. costatum*. For release of allelochemicals by *S. horneri*, more release was observed as light irradiation increased, though supply of nitrogen and phosphorus had no effect on the release.

Simulation by the above models agreed well with experimental data (Fig. 3). The models might be able to be a basic one to apply for actual sea areas. An ecosystem model considering interaction of nutrient competition and allelopathic effect between *S. horneri* and *S. costatum* was constructed. Allelopathic effect was simulated in a virtual enclosed sea area. Under possible conditions of nutrient loading and *S. horneri* density, nutrient absorption had little effect on microalgae, whereas allelopathy significantly decreased them. As same as the bioassay result shown in Chapter 4, the simulation indicated that allelopathy of *S. horneri* inhibiting the growth of *S. costatum* exists in sea areas.

Summary of all the results is presented in Chapter 6. The prospects for further studies are discussed.

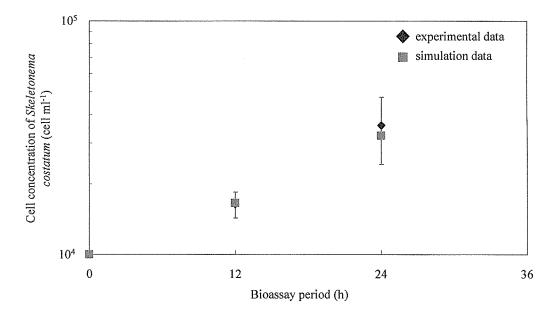


Fig. 3 Comparison of cell concentration of *Skeletonema costatum* after 12 and 24 h between obtained by experimental data and calculated by simulation model.

論文審査結果の要旨

閉鎖性水域の富栄養化は世界的に深刻であり、様々な対策にもかかわらず改善の兆しは見えない。その理由の1つとして水域生態系のもつ浄化機能の低下が言われているが、浄化機能を担う生物の働きについては未解明の部分が多い。海藻が体外に放出する代謝物による微細藻類の増殖抑制効果、いわゆるアレロパシーもその一つであり、その存在は様々な植物種の組み合わせで確かめられているが、アレロパシー効果の評価は定性的レベルにとどまっており、実際の水域でその効果が働いているかについては確認されていない。

本論文は以上の背景に鑑み、海藻アカモク Sargassum horneri と赤潮藻類 Skeletonema costatum を用いて、アレロパシー効果を定量的に評価するためのバイオアッセイ手法を構築し、アレロパシー物質の特性を明らかにするとともに、構築した手法を用いて実際の藻場海域でのアレロパシー効果を評価し、さらにアレロパシー効果を組み込んだ沿岸域生態系モデルによって S. horneri による S. costatumへのアレロパシー効果のシミュレーション解析を行ったもので、全編6章からなる.

第1章「序論」では、本研究の背景および目的について述べている.

第2章「微細藻類の増殖に及ぼす大型植物の代謝物質の影響に関する既往の研究」では、アレロパシーに関する既往の研究を整理し、アレロパシー効果の定量的評価、実際の水域でのアレロパシー効果の存在の検証が主要な研究課題であることをまとめている。

第3章「アレロパシー効果の評価のためのバイオアッセイ手法の構築とアレロパシー物質の特性の解明」では、S costatumの前培養を f/2 培地で行い,定常期にある細胞を試験水に添加して 12 時間の培養を行うことで,試験水の栄養条件にかかわらず最大比増殖速度を示し,アレロパシー効果は最大比増殖速度に対する比増殖速度の低下効果として定量評価できることを明らかにした. さらにアレロパシー物質を含む試験水を加熱処理(90° C、30分),あるいは Fe-EDTA 添加処理することで,アレロパシー効果が低下・消失することが明らかになった. また,S horneri 藻体から抽出・分画した 4種の物質群において,水溶性メタノール/蒸留水/アンモニア溶出画分に含まれる物質のみアカモク培養液同様の性質を有したことなどから,S horneri のアレロパシー物質はポリフェノールであることが示唆された. これらは本研究における新規かつ有用な成果である.

第4章「Sargassum horneri の藻場におけるアレロパシー効果の証明」では、3章で構築したバイオアッセイ手法を実際の藻場海水に適用し、藻場外の海水に比べ藻場内の海水では S. costatum の比増殖速度が有意に低下すること、海水に対する加熱処理、Fe-EDTA 添加処理によって最大比増殖速度に回復すること、これらの結果から、実際の水域でもアレロパシー効果が働いて、大型海藻による赤潮藻類の増殖抑制効果が作用している可能性が高いことを明らかにした。これは重要な知見である。

第5章「アレロパシー効果のモデル構築と解析」では、アレロパシー物質の濃度と効果の関係、アレロパシー物質の生産に対する S. horneri 増殖因子の影響、アレロパシー物質の S. costatum との反応による分解について実験的に解析し、それらを組み込んだ沿岸域生態系モデルを構築して数値実験を行い、栄養塩競合効果に比してアレロパシー効果がより S. costatumの増殖抑制をもたらすことを明らかにした。これらは新しい重要な知見である.

第6章「総括および結論」では、本研究で得られた知見を総括として示した.

以上要するに本論文は、アレロパシー効果を定量的に評価するためのバイオアッセイ手法を開発し、実際の水域でのアレロパシー効果を明らかにし、さらにアレロパシー効果を組み込んだ沿岸域生態系モデルによって生態系の浄化機能の解析を行ったもので、環境工学の発展に寄与するところが少なくない。

よって、本論文は博士(工学)の学位論文として合格と認める.