

## 논토양의 Indole Acetic Acid 생성능

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### Indole Acetic Acid Production of Rice Paddy Soils

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**This study was conducted to evaluate the indole acetic acid (IAA) formation in soils as a biological indicator for the health of rice paddy soils with control, nitrogen sole, chemical fertilizer (NPK), and chemical fertilizer plus compost (CNPK) plots. There was a positive relationship between colorimetric method and high performance liquid chromatography for IAA in soils determined, and the values were similar between two methods, as 0.83~1.23  $\mu\text{g IAA g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$  in colorimetric method, 0.80~1.29  $\mu\text{g IAA g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$  in HPLC method.**

**Numbers of dehydrogenase-producing bacteria and the IAA production in soils were high in NPK and CNPK plots comparing with control and nitrogen sole plots. Also there was high correlation between numbers of dehydrogenase-producing bacteria and IAA production in soils.**

**Key words :** Dehydrogenase, IAA production, Soil

## 서 언

토양의 질은 작물생산성 및 물과 공기의 질 그리고 인간과 자연의 건전성을 유지하는 토양의 능력으로 (Papendick and Parr, 1992), 토양의 물리화학 및 생물학적 작용이 상호 긴밀하게 작용하여 생태계를 유지하는 기능이라 할 수 있다. 특히 토양의 생화학적 작용은 생태계 순환과 밀접히 관련된 중요한 기작으로 토양에서의 실제적인 생물적 특성이라 할 수 있다. 이들 특성 가운데 효소는 모든 생화학적 작용을 제어하는 기능을 가지고 있기 때문에 토양의 물질순환에 있어 핵심적인 주체라 할 수 있다 (Benitez et al., 2006). 또한 생물학적 활성과의 연관성, 측정의 손쉬움, 환경변화에 대한 민감성 등의 장점을 가지고 있는 효소의 이러한 특징은 토양질 평가에 대한 잠재적 지표로 제안되어오고 있다 (Pankhurst et al., 1997).

토양에는 효소에 의해 생성되는 화합물중 오옥신과 유사한 기능을 가지고 있는 화합물이 함유되어 있는데 indole 3-acetic acid (IAA)가 토양의 주요 오옥신이며, 토양의 IAA 생성능은 토양의 비옥도 및 유기물 함량에 영향을 받는다고 보고되고 있다 (Chandramohan and Mahadevan, 1968). 식물과 협생

하고 있는 미생물에 의한 오옥신, 지베렐린 및 사이토키닌과 같은 식물호르몬 생성은 숙주식물과 미생물 간의 상호작용에 있어 매우 중요한 형태로 인식되고 있다. 특히 IAA는 식물세포와 조직의 분열, 증식, 분화와 밀접히 관련되어 있어 그 중요성이 높이 평가되고 있다 (Tsavkelova et al., 2005). 토양의 IAA 생성능이 유기물함량과 관련되어 있다는 것은, 오옥신이 근분비물질은 물론 유기물 분해작용 등에 의해 생성되는 트립토판을 전구물질로 하여 합성된다 (Purushothaman et al., 1974)는 것을 설명하는 것이라 할 수 있다.

일반적으로 근권이나 근면에서 분리된 미생물의 오옥신 생성능이 비근권 토양에서 분리된 종류보다 높은 것은 근권 토양에서의 오옥신 생성이 기질과 미생물의 풍부성에 크게 의존하고 있음을 의미한다 (Strzelczyk and Pokojaska-Burdziej, 1984). 따라서 토양에 존재하는 오옥신은 작물생육에 영향을 주는 미생물학적으로 중요한 인자라 할 수 있다 (Sarwar et al., 1992). 한편 유기물시용에 의해 작물재배시스템을 조절할 수 있다는 보고와 같이 (Benitez et al., 2006), 유기물 종류 및 시용방법 등 영농형태에 따라 토양의 생화학적 특성이 달라진다. 따라서 유기물분해와 식물호르몬 생성 등의 작용은 작물재배에 영향을 주는 토양의 생물학적 주요 요인이라 할 수 있다.

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IAA

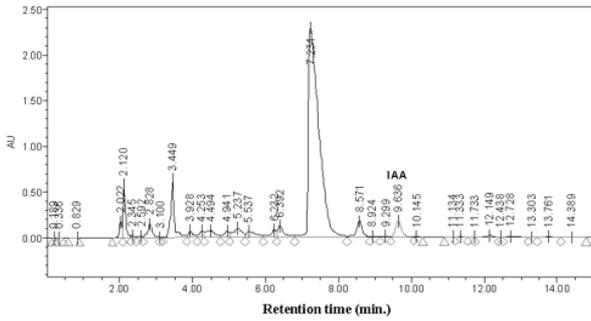
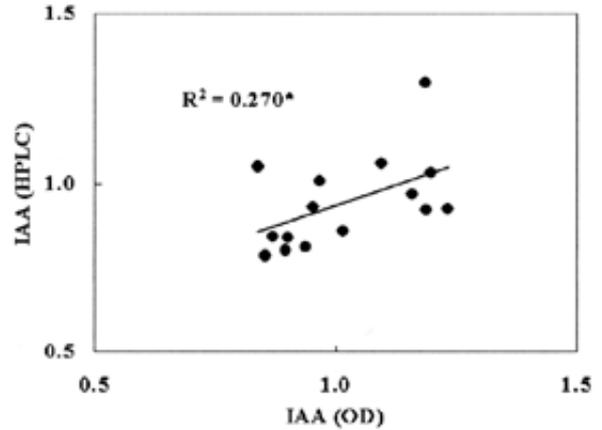


Fig. 1. Analysis of Indole acetic acid by the high performance liquid chromatography.



Statistical significance shown : \*  $P \leq 0.05$

Fig. 2 Relationship between colorimetric method and high performance liquid chromatography for IAA analysis of soils.

IAA  
가  
IAA, gibberellin, cytokinin  
가  
IAA  
가  
IAA  
Pseudomonas,  
Agrobacterium, Azospirillum, Azotobacter, Alcaligenes,  
Enterobacter, Acetobacter, Rhizobium,  
Bradyrhizobium, Bacillus, Arthrobacter, Herbaspirillum,  
Xanthomonas, Klebsiella, Methylobacterium,  
Methylovorus, Aminobacter, Paracoccus,  
Mycobacterium, Rhodococcus, Sphingomonas,  
Micrococcus, Cellulomonas  
(Tsavkelova et al.,  
2005).

가  
가  
가  
가  
(Camina et al., 1998; De Leij et al., 1993;  
Praveen-Kumar and Tarafdar, 2003; Ross, 1971;  
Saviozzi et al., 2002). Vivas et al. (2005)  
가  
가  
가  
IAA

Fig. 3  
pH  
CNPK NPK 가 N  
CNPK  
NPK

Figure 4  
가  
IAA  
IAA  
가

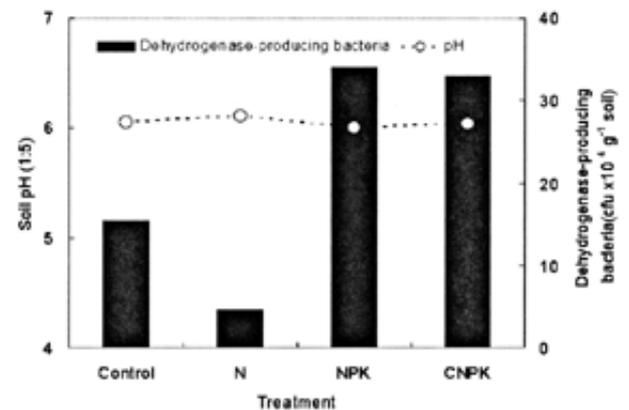


Fig. 3. Changes of dehydrogenase-producing bacteria in rice paddy soils on the treatments.

IAA Tryptophan IAA

가

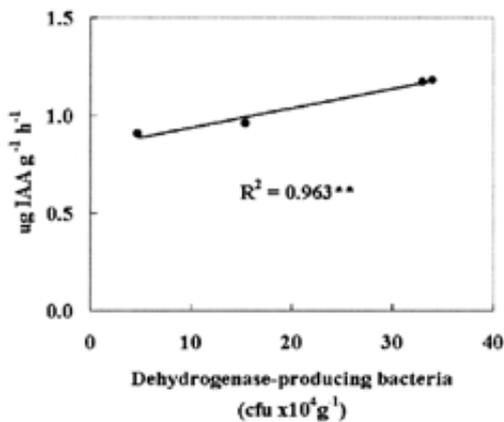
IAA Dendrobium moschatum  
tryptophan ml 200  $\mu$ g

, Sphingomonas, Microbacterium, Bacillus,  
Rhizobium 50.2, 53.1, 92.9, 37.6  $\mu$ g IAA  
ml<sup>-1</sup>, Acampe papillosa  
Sphingomonas, Rhodococcus, Cellulomonas,  
Pseudomonas, Micrococcus 69.4, 49.6, 53.9,  
31.0, 39.2  $\mu$ g IAA ml<sup>-1</sup>

IAA가  
(Tsavkelova et al., 2005).

pink-pigmented facultative  
methylotropic bacteria (PPFMs) IAA L-  
tryptophan (Omer et  
al., 2004). IAA

serine,  
glycine, histidine, arginine, threonine, alanine, proline,  
tyrosine, valine, methionine, cysteine, isoleucine,  
leucine, phenylalanine, lysine  
arabinose, mannose, galactose, glucose, glucuronic acid  
가 (Bacilio-Jimenez et al., 2003),  
(Cajanus) glutamate, isoleucine,  
methionine, tryptophan  
(Pandya et  
al., 1999)



Statistical significance shown : \*\*  $P \leq 0.01$

Fig. 4. Correlation between dehydrogenase-producing culturable bacteria and IAA production in soils.

가 IAA

IAA 가

Fig. 5

NPK 가 CNPK

(Bacilio-Jimenez  
et al., 2003) NPK CNPK

IAA  
17 g kg<sup>-1</sup>, 20 g kg<sup>-1</sup>, 3 23 g kg<sup>-1</sup>,  
3 29 g kg<sup>-1</sup>

IAA  
(Tsavkelova et  
al., 2005)

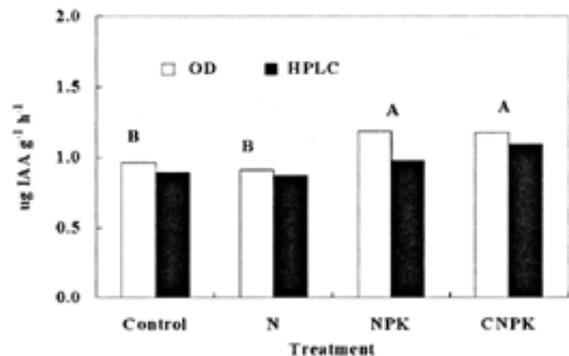
가

가

IAA

IAA Rhodococcus,  
Rhizobium, Arthrobacter, Bacillus, Xanthomonas,  
Flavobacterium, Micrococcus, Mycobacterium,  
Pseudomonas 가 가

IAA Pseudomonas  
(Tsavkelova et al., 2005)



Mean values (three replicates) not sharing a letter differ significantly according to Duncan's multiple range test ( $P \leq 0.05$ )

Fig. 5. Indole acetic acid production in rice paddy soils on the treatments.

**Table 1. Colony forming units (cfu) of microbes in soils on different treatments**

(cfu × 10<sup>4</sup>)

Treatment	Aerobic bacteria	Actinomycetes	Fungi	Gram negative bacteria	Fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	Mesophilic <i>Bacillus</i>
Control	479.7c	80.6b	2.7a	1.8b	0.9c	16.0b
N	865.8b	33.3c	0.4b	1.2b	0.4cd	16.4b
NPK	1234.8a	97.0b	0.9b	10.1a	1.6b	20.2a
CNPK	1479.6a	164.5a	1.2b	4.4b	2.7a	96.5a

C: rice straw compost, N; ammonium sulphate  
Same letters are not significant at P 0.05

<p>가 Bacillus Pseudomonas</p> <p>Table 1 NPK</p> <p>CNPK 가</p> <p>IAA Bacillus</p> <p>Pseudomonas IAA</p> <p>가</p> <p>가</p> <p>가</p> <p>IAA</p> <p>(Tsavkelova et al., 2005).</p> <p>Pseudomonas</p> <p>가</p> <p>3</p> <p>IAA HPLC 가</p> <p>IAA HPLC 0.83 1.23 μg IAA g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup></p>	<p>IAA N</p> <p>NPK CNPK</p> <p>IAA</p> <p>Bacilio-Jimenez, M., A. Aguilar-Flores, E. Ventura-Zapata, E. Perez-Campos, S. Bouquelet, and E. Zenteno. 2003. Chemical characterization of root exudates from rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.) and their effects on the chemotactic response of endophytic bacteria. <i>Plant &amp; Soil</i>. 249:271-277.</p> <p>Benitez E., R. Nogales, M. Campos, and F. Ruano. 2005. Biochemical variability of olive-orchard soils under different management systems. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i>. Article in press.</p> <p>Camina F., C. Trasar-Cepeda, F. Gil-Sotres, and C. Leiros. 1998. Measurement of dehydrogenase activity in acid soils rich in organic matter. <i>Soil Biol. Biochem.</i> 30:1005-1011.</p> <p>Chandramohan, D., and A. Mahadevan. 1968. Indole acetic acid metabolism in soils. <i>Curr. Sci.</i> 37:112-113.</p> <p>De Leij F.A.A.M., J.M. Whipps, and J.M. Lynch. 1993. The use of colony development for the characterization of bacterial communities in soil and on roots. <i>Microb. Ecol.</i> 27:81-97.</p> <p>Omer Z.S., R. tombolini, A. Broberg, and B. Gerhardson. 2004. Indole-3-acetic acid production by pink-pigmented facultative methylotrophic bacteria. <i>Plant growth Regulation</i>. 43:93-96.</p> <p>Pandya S., P. Lyer, V. Gaitonde, T. Parekh, A. Desai. 1999. Chemotaxis of <i>rhizobium</i> sp. S2 towards <i>Cajanus cajan</i> root exudate and its major components. <i>current microbiology</i>. 38:205-209.</p> <p>Pankhurst C.E., B.M. Doube., V.V.S.R. Gupta. 1997. Biological indicators of soil health. p 5-7. CAB international. New York. USA.</p> <p>Papendick, R.I., J.F Parr. 1992. Soil quality - the key to a sustainable agriculture. <i>Am. J. Alter. Agric.</i> 7:2-3.</p> <p>Praveen-Kumar, and J.C. Tarafdar. 2003. 2,3,5-Triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) as electron acceptor of culturable soil bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes. <i>Biol Fertil. Soils</i>. 38:186-189.</p> <p>Purushothaman, D., T. Marimuthu, C.V. Venkataramanan, and R. Kesavan R. 1974. Role of actinomycetes in the biosynthesis of</p>
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