Quantitative analysis of phosphorus, iron, and arsenic in the roots or root apoplast of barley grown on water medium with arsenic and iron

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Abstract

An experiment with arsenic (As) and barley (Hordeum vulgare L. cv. Minorimugi) grown hydroponically was conducted to observe the effects of phosphorus (P) status on the formation of iron (Fe)-plaque. Plants were grown for 16 days treated with 10 µM As in presence or in absence of P. A set of treatment was without As and P. Phosphorus was used as ammonium phosphate (NH₄H₂PO₄) and As was used as sodium meta-arsenite (NaAsO₂). The ¹/₂-strength nutrient solution was used at pH 5.5. Plants were treated with 10 μ M As + 500 μ M P, 10 μ M As + 250 μ M P, 10 μ M As + 50 μ M P, 10 μ M As + 0 μ M P and 0 μ M As + 0 μ M P for 16 days. Iron-plaque with root reddish color was clearly visible in barley roots grown in As-treated and P-depleted condition. However, Fe-plaque with reddish color was not found in P-depleted and As containing medium, suggesting that As played a vital role in the formation of Fe-plaque in P-depleted condition. Intensity of reddish color intensity increased with decreasing P concentration in the medium. Apoplastic-Fe together with other elements were extracted by the method of Bienfait et al.. Contents of macro and microelements occurred as Fe³⁺-complex in apoplast and in roots were determined. Particular emphasis was given on the concentration of P, Fe and As. Arsenic decreased root dry weight (DW) with decreasing P concentration in the medium. Detectable amount of P was not found in apoplastic portion in all treatments, indicating that P might not be complexed with apoplastic-Fe. Phosphorus may be present inside of roots as organic or inorganic phosphate. Iron was mostly concentrated in apoplast. However, As was mostly concentrated in roots and a little portion was found to be complexed with Fe³⁺ in the apoplast. Our result suggested that P might repress the formation of As-Fe complex in the apoplast, somehow.