

日光温室不同结果枝类型对柑橘果实有机酸含量的影响

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摘 要:【目的】探明日光温室中柑橘结果枝类型对果实中有机酸含量的影响,为温室柑橘结果枝组的培养提供理论依据。【方法】以枳 [*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.] 砧‘南丰蜜橘’ (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco ‘Kinokuni’) 有叶结果枝和无叶结果枝果实为试材,对其糖酸含量、有机酸代谢相关酶活性以及基因表达量进行分析。【结果】‘南丰蜜橘’果实发育过程中蔗糖含量呈上升趋势,奎宁酸含量呈下降趋势,葡萄糖和果糖含量为先降后升,柠檬酸含量在果实成熟时与发育初期相近;无叶果和有叶果的糖酸含量变化趋势基本一致,但花后 30 d 无叶果苹果酸含量显著高于有叶果;2 类果实中柠檬酸合成酶 (citrate synthase, CS)、磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶 (phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase, PEPC)、乌头酸酶 (aconitate hydratase, ACO) 和苹果酸脱氢酶 (malate dehydrogenase, MDH) 4 种重要酶活性变化趋势基本一致;2 类果实多数基因的表达量都存在显著性差异,然而酶活性以及有机酸含量则未出现相应的显著性变化。【结论】‘南丰蜜橘’果实中糖酸含量以及有机酸代谢相关重要酶活性不受结果枝组类型的影响,因此,在日光温室中进行柑橘树体枝组修剪时,只需考虑果实产量即可,不必过多考虑其对果实糖酸等内在品质的影响。

关键词:‘南丰蜜橘’;有机酸;基因表达;结果枝;果实品质

中图分类号: S666.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2018)05-0565-09

Effect of different types of fruiting shoots on organic acid content in citrus fruit grown in a solar greenhouse

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Abstract: 【Objective】In order to provide a reference for pruning of fruiting branches in greenhouse-grown citrus, the experiment was carried out to explore the influence of different types of fruiting branches on the content of organic acids in citrus fruit. 【Methods】The experiment used ‘Nanfeng tangerine’ (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco ‘Kinokuni’) grafted on the rootstock of trifoliolate orange [*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.] as material. Gas chromatography was used to measure the contents of sugars and organic acids. The activities of enzymes involved in tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA) were analyzed, and key genes related to organic acid metabolism were analyzed by real-time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction. 【Results】Sucrose contents in fruits from both the leafy and leafless bearing shoots showed an increasing trend throughout the whole development period, and the accumulation of sucrose was accelerated from 120 days after flowering (DAF). Quinic acid content presented a decreasing trend during fruit development in both shoot types, and the decrease amplitude was largest from 30 DAF to 90 DAF, after which quinic acid content became relatively constant as fruit matured. Glucose and fructose levels dropped sharply from 30 DAF, and began to rise slowly from 60 DAF. The

收稿日期: 2017-11-09 接受日期: 2018-02-05

基金项目: 内蒙古自治区自然科学基金(2015BS0317)

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change trends of glucose and fructose were similar with slight fluctuation during the whole development period. Sucrose content was much higher than those of glucose and fructose when the fruit ripened. During the whole development period, changes in citric acid content in fruit from the two types of bearing shoots were similar but relatively complicated with fluctuations. The differences in citric acid content between the two types fruiting shoots were not significant. The change in malic acid content in fruit from the leafy and leafless shoots was great from 30 DAF to 120 DAF, and leveled off from 120 DAF. The change pattern of malic acid in the two shoot types was similar, but malic acid content in fruit from the leafless shoots was $2.53 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 30 DAF, which was significantly higher than that from the leafy shoots ($1.51 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). Malate dehydrogenase (MDH) activity in the fruit from the two shoot types showed a relatively constant increasing pattern. The activities of citrate synthase (CS) and aconitase (ACO) fluctuated significantly but displayed an increasing trend during the whole development period. Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase (PEPC) activity declined generally with some fluctuation at certain period. However, the change trends of the four important enzymes were consistent in the two shoot types, which had no significant difference in enzyme activities. The expression trends of CS and ACO were similar to that of citric acid content. The expression of the two genes in the leafy shoots was higher than in the leafless shoots in the early stages of development, but an opposite pattern was found in the late stages of development. The expression levels of SDH and FH in fruit from the leafless shoots were generally significantly higher than those from the leafy shoots, but the change trends of gene expression were of no defined pattern. The expression of MDH encoding the mitochondrion malate dehydrogenase in fruit from the leafy shoots was significantly higher than that from the leafless shoot at 30 DAF, after which it became significantly lower in the leafy shoot than that in the leafless shoots until the fruit became ripe at 210 DAF, when the expression of MDH became similar in the two shoot types. The expression of MDH encoding malate dehydrogenase in the cytoplasm had significant difference between the two shoot types at several developmental stages. The expressions of the above genes presented a pattern of declining at first and increasing later, and were similar in the two shoot types. The expression level of ME (malic enzyme) in the cytoplasm was significantly different between the two shoot types during the whole development period. ME expression in fruit from the leafy shoots increased slightly from 30 DAF to 60 DAF, then decreased until 150 DAF and rose again towards full maturation, while in the leafless shoots, it had two peaks throughout the whole development period. 【Conclusion】In the case of ‘Nanfeng tangerine’ grown in greenhouses, the types of fruiting shoots affect the fruit setting rate and yield, but not the contents of sugars and organic acids and the activities of key enzymes related to organic acid metabolism in fruit. Therefore, when we prune the citrus trees, we need to consider its impact on yield.

Key words: ‘Nanfeng tangerine’; Organic acid; Gene expression; Fruiting branches; Fruit quality

近几年,我国休闲农业作为一类新型产业悄然兴起,各类主题观光温室及观光、采摘、娱乐兼顾的大型日光温室在很多城市周边不断涌现,成为城市居民休闲娱乐的重要场所。为了满足人们对休闲农业和热带、亚热带水果采摘的需求,许多热带、亚热带果树也引入北方日光温室种植,其中温室柑橘的种植面积呈上升趋势。然而,温室栽培中加温时间长、温度过高以及光照不足等原因都会造成柑橘花

芽减少、落花落果加重,最终导致产量下降^[1]。研究表明,种植在大棚内的柑橘,其果实中可溶性固形物、总糖和维生素C含量均低于露地栽培果实,而有机酸含量则高于露地果实^[2]。基于以上栽培中出现的问题,提高日光温室栽培柑橘果实的品质尤为重要。

有机酸是影响柑橘果实风味和营养品质的重要因素,大多数柑橘品种在成熟期的糖酸比较低,严重

影响果实的风味品质,降低消费者的接受度,很大程度上制约了设施柑橘产业的发展^[3]。相对而言,柑橘果实中可溶性糖含量的变化幅度较小,而有机酸的种类以及含量变化幅度较大,因此,柑橘果实中有机酸含量对糖酸比的贡献更为显著^[4]。

在柑橘设施栽培中,果树生长发育的环境因子,如光照、温湿度、土壤、气体条件等均可人为控制,研究报道植物光合作用的源库比率、水分供给、矿物质营养和温度等环境因子影响着果实细胞中柠檬酸和苹果酸的积累,进一步阐明这些环境因子和细胞中有机酸代谢和贮藏之间的相互作用^[5-6]。此外,叶片作为植物光合作用的主要部位,为柑橘果实发育提供光合产物,碳水化合物供给的限制对于三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA)中代谢产物的积累是非常不利的^[7]。鉴于此,笔者以日光温室中种植的‘南丰蜜橘’为试材,选取有叶花枝和无叶花枝所结果实(以下称为有叶果和无叶果),测定其糖和有机酸含量,分析有机酸代谢重要酶的活性和相关基因表达量,旨在探明日光温室柑橘中不同结果枝对果实有机酸含量的影响,为研究日光温室中柑橘枝组修剪与果实品质之间的相关性提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料

试验材料为砧砣‘南丰蜜橘’,种植于内蒙古农业大学教学科研基地日光温室内。试验期间日光温室光照度最低为28 000 lx(11—12月),最高为44 000 lx(7—8月);最低温度为8℃(1—2月、11—12月),最高温度为45℃(7—8月);3—8月日光温室湿度为34%~87%,而在1—2月、9—12月湿度为28%~95%。在‘南丰蜜橘’完全谢花后(2015年4月24日),选取5株生长势较好且挂果量较大的植株挂牌。从2015年5月24日开始,每隔30 d对上述挂牌植株进行随机取样,分别采集有叶结果枝所结果实和无叶结果枝所结果实进行分析研究。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 果实中糖和有机酸含量的测定 果实中糖酸提取以及含量测定参考孙晓华^[8]的方法,称取1 g果肉组织于液氮中进行研磨,加入80%(φ ,后同)甲醇10 mL,将匀浆置于70℃恒温水浴锅温浴30 min,取出后冷却。上述匀浆于超声波中萃取90 min,4 000 g离心10 min,取上清液于10 mL容量瓶中,加入

0.2 mL现配的内标液,再加入80%甲醇定容,摇匀。取上述溶液2 mL置于2 mL离心管中,于12 000 g离心15 min,取上清液0.5 mL置于真空旋转浓缩仪中,于60℃干燥至无水状态。对干燥物进行衍生化反应,加入0.8 mL盐酸羟胺溶液,置于70℃反应1 h,冷却。依次迅速加入0.4 mL六甲基二硅胺烷(hexamethyldisilazane, HMDS)和0.2 mL三甲基氯硅烷(trimethylchlorosilane, TMCS),于70℃下再加热2 h。取上清液0.5 mL于2 mL自动进样瓶中,进行气相色谱火焰离子化检测(gas chromatography-flame ionization detection, GC-FID)分析,通过各个组分的保留时间进行定性。

1.2.2 有机酸代谢重要酶活性测定 (1)酶液的制备。酶液提取参照罗安才等^[9]的方法,果实剖开后对称取样,取果肉2 g加入2 mL缓冲液进行研磨,缓冲液为0.2 mol·L⁻¹ Tris-HCl(pH=8.2)、0.6 mol·L⁻¹蔗糖、10 mmol·L⁻¹异抗坏血酸,冰浴,4℃4 000 g离心20 min,取上清液定容至5 mL,其中2 mL 15 000 g离心15 min,取上清液用缓冲液提取,缓冲液为0.2 mol·L⁻¹ Tris-HCl(pH=8.2)、10 mmol·L⁻¹异抗坏血酸、0.1(ω)% TritonX-100,定容至4 mL即得细胞质乌头酸酶液(cyto-aconitase, EC 4.2.1.3),另外3 mL加入等体积提取缓冲液,即可用于苹果酸脱氢酶(MDH, EC 1.1.1.37)测定,取2 mL在大量透析液(即提取缓冲液)中4℃透析过夜,用新鲜透析液定容即得磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶(PEPC, EC 4.1.1.31)、柠檬酸合成酶(CS, EC 4.1.3.7)酶液。

(2)测定方法。上述酶活性测定参照Srene法^[10-11],略有改动。酶活反应体系设为0.5 mL,加入反应底物后立即用UV-8500型紫外分光光度计测定其吸光度值,以0.5 s为单位读数,共扫描3 min,记录吸光度值变化,3次重复;以1 min吸光度变化0.01作为1个酶单位,酶活性以每g鲜果肉每min表示(U·g⁻¹·min⁻¹)。

1.2.3 有机酸代谢途径中关键酶基因表达 采用Trizol法提取‘南丰蜜橘’果肉总RNA,具体操作参照刘庆^[12]的方法。cDNA合成利用MBI公司生产的RevertAid™ First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit完成。

检测所需引物利用Primer Express 2.0软件(Applied Biosystems, CA, USA)设计。以Actin作为内参基因,对目标基因的表达水平进行相对定量,其引物序列为ActinF(5'-CCAAGCAGCATGAAGAT-

CAA-3')、ActinR (5'-ATCTGCTGGAAGGTGCT-GAG-3')^[13]。试验检测有机酸代谢相关基因实时定

量 PCR 的引物信息^[14]见表 1。

采用 ABI 7500 实时定量 PCR 仪 (Applied Bio-

表 1 qRT-PCR 引物序列
Table 1 Specific primers used in qRT-PCR

基因名称 Gene name	探针号 Probe number	引物序列 Primer sequence (5'→3')	退火温度 Annealing temperature/°C	长度 Length/bp
苹果酸脱氢酶(细胞质) Malate dehydrogenase (cytosolic)	CUST_1159_PI402576686	F: TCATAACCACAGTCCAACAACG R: ACAATTGTCCATTCACCGTTGC	59	229
乌头酸水合酶 1 Aconitate hydratase 1	CUST_1342_PI402576686	F: TACAGAGGTGGAATTGGCTTACTT R: TCTTGGCGAATCATTGTCTCA	60	92
苹果酸脱氢酶(线粒体) Malate dehydrogenase (mitochondrial)	CUST_199_PI402576686	F: GGTGGGACAGAAGTTGTGGAAGC R: GGCTTCAGTTTTTCCAAGCCCTC	60	266
NADP-苹果酸酶 1(细胞质) NADP-malic enzyme 1 (cytosolic)	CUST_434_PI402576686	F: GCAAGTGGGAGCCCTTTGA R: GCTCTCAGCATACTTCACCAGGT	60	333
柠檬酸合成酶 5 Citrate synthase 5	CUST_602_PI402576686	F: GCCTGATGATCCATTGTTCAGC R: CGGTCCCATATCAACTGAGAGCA	60	216
琥珀酸脱氢酶 Succinate dehydrogenase	CUST_696_PI402576686	F: GTCCGAGCATTTCGAGTCAGG R: TGGTAATGCAAGCGGTGTGA	59	376
延胡索酸水化酶 1 Fumarate hydratase 1	CUST_77_PI402576686	F: TCTCTGGATCGCGGGTATTC R: CCAAATACACACGCAAAATAAGATG	60	64

systems, CA, USA)进行 qRT-PCR 扩增。将待检测基因和内参基因的特异引物与 SYBER® GREEN Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, CA, USA)混合,然后加入到含有模板的反应管中,反应体系为 10 μL: cDNA 模板 0.5 μL; 灭菌蒸馏水 3.5 μL; Mix 5 μL; 正反向引物各 0.5 μL。反应程序为: 50 °C 2 min, 95 °C 1 min, (95 °C 15 s, 60 °C 1 min)40 个循环。所产生的数据经 Sequence Detector Version 1.3.1 软件 (Applied Biosystems, CA, USA)转化后在 Excel 中进行分析。

1.2.4 统计分析 使用 Excel 2013 进行数据整理,并用 SPSS (19.0, IBM)软件进行显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 果实中糖和有机酸含量的变化

由图 1-A 可知,2 类果实中蔗糖含量的变化趋势一致,即在整个发育时期始终呈上升趋势,且在花后 120 d 积累加速。与之不同的是,葡萄糖(图 1-B)和果糖(图 1-C)含量在整个发育期内变化趋势一致,但在花后 30 d 急剧下降,60 d 再缓慢上升。2 类果实成熟后的蔗糖含量均远高于葡萄糖和果糖。

由图 1-D 可知,不论是有叶果还是无叶果,奎宁酸含量在整个发育期内呈现出下降趋势,且在花后 30~90 d 下降幅度较大,之后降低幅度较为平缓。2 类果实中柠檬酸含量变化趋势大体一致且较为复

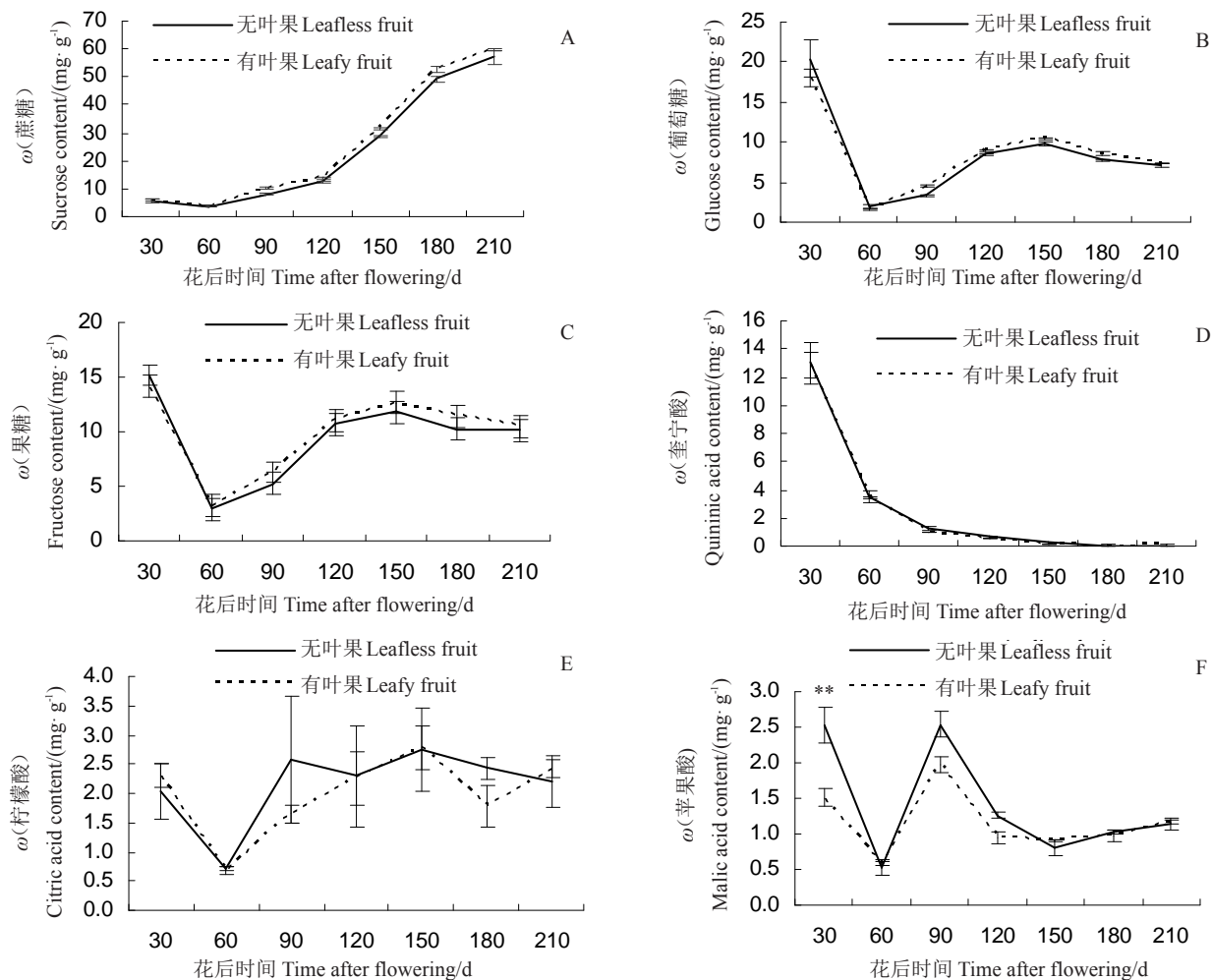
杂,在成熟时与发育初期的含量相近(图 1-E)。有叶果和无叶果中的苹果酸含量变化趋势基本一致,在花后 30~120 d 波动较明显,120 d 后变化趋于平缓。在花后 30 d 时,无叶果果实中苹果酸含量(ω , 后同)为 2.53 mg·g⁻¹,显著高于有叶果(1.51 mg·g⁻¹),但从花后 90 d 开始,苹果酸含量平稳降低,且有叶果和无叶果中的苹果酸含量变化趋势一致(图 1-F)。结果显示,果实成熟时 2 类果实中柠檬酸含量均高于苹果酸含量。

2.2 有机酸代谢相关酶活性变化

CS、PEPC、ACO 和 MDH 是影响柑橘果实中有机酸代谢的重要酶。有机酸类型不同的各类果实中,有机酸代谢酶活性存在很大差异。酶活性测定结果见图 2,2 类果实中 MDH 的活性呈现出较为平稳的上升趋势;CS 和 ACO 的活性在整个发育期内局部波动明显,但整体呈上升的趋势;而 PEPC 活性整体上略有降低,但是局部波动变化较为明显。4 种重要酶的活性变化趋势在 2 类果实中基本一致,无显著差异。

2.3 有机酸代谢相关酶基因表达

有机酸代谢相关酶基因表达量测定见图 3,2 类果实中 CS(图 3-A)和 ACO(图 3-B)表达量呈现为先降低后升高的趋势,这与柠檬酸含量整体变化趋势相似(柠檬酸含量在个别时期存在波动,但并不显著),但在时间上略有滞后,且二者的基因表达量多数为



**表示在0.01水平上差异极显著。下同。
** indicates significant difference at 0.01 level. The same below.

图1 ‘南丰蜜橘’果实中糖、酸含量变化
Fig. 1 Changes in the concentrations of sugars and organic acids in ‘Nanfeng tangerine’ fruit

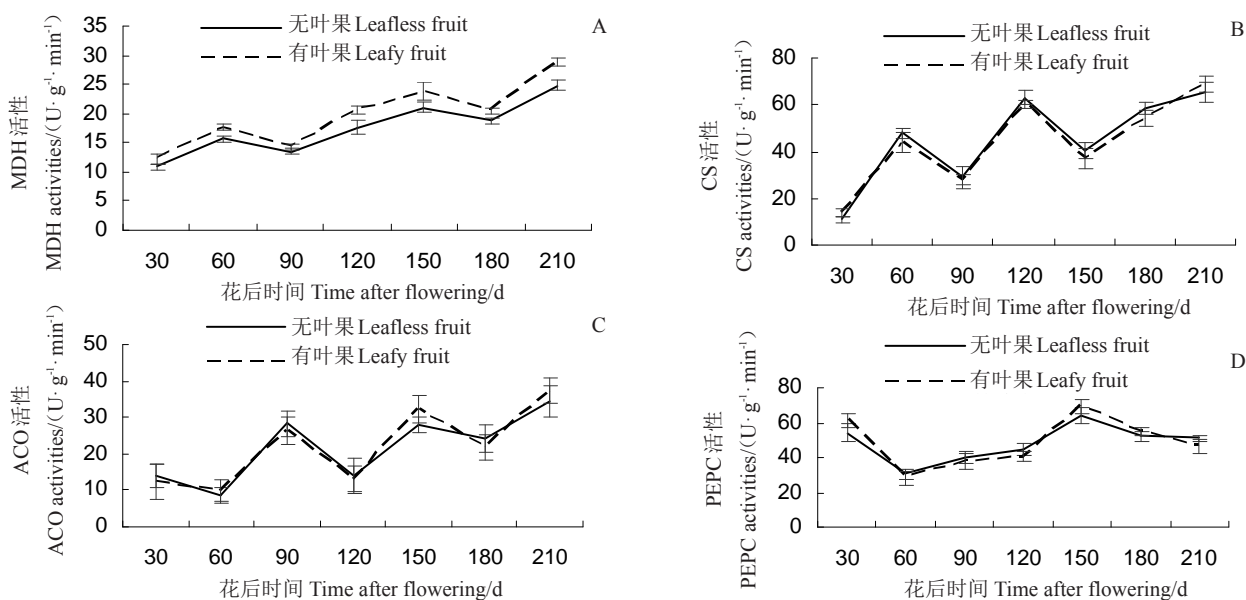


图2 ‘南丰蜜橘’果实中有机酸代谢相关酶活性变化
Fig. 2 Changes in organic acid metabolism-related enzyme activities in ‘Nanfeng tangerine’ fruit

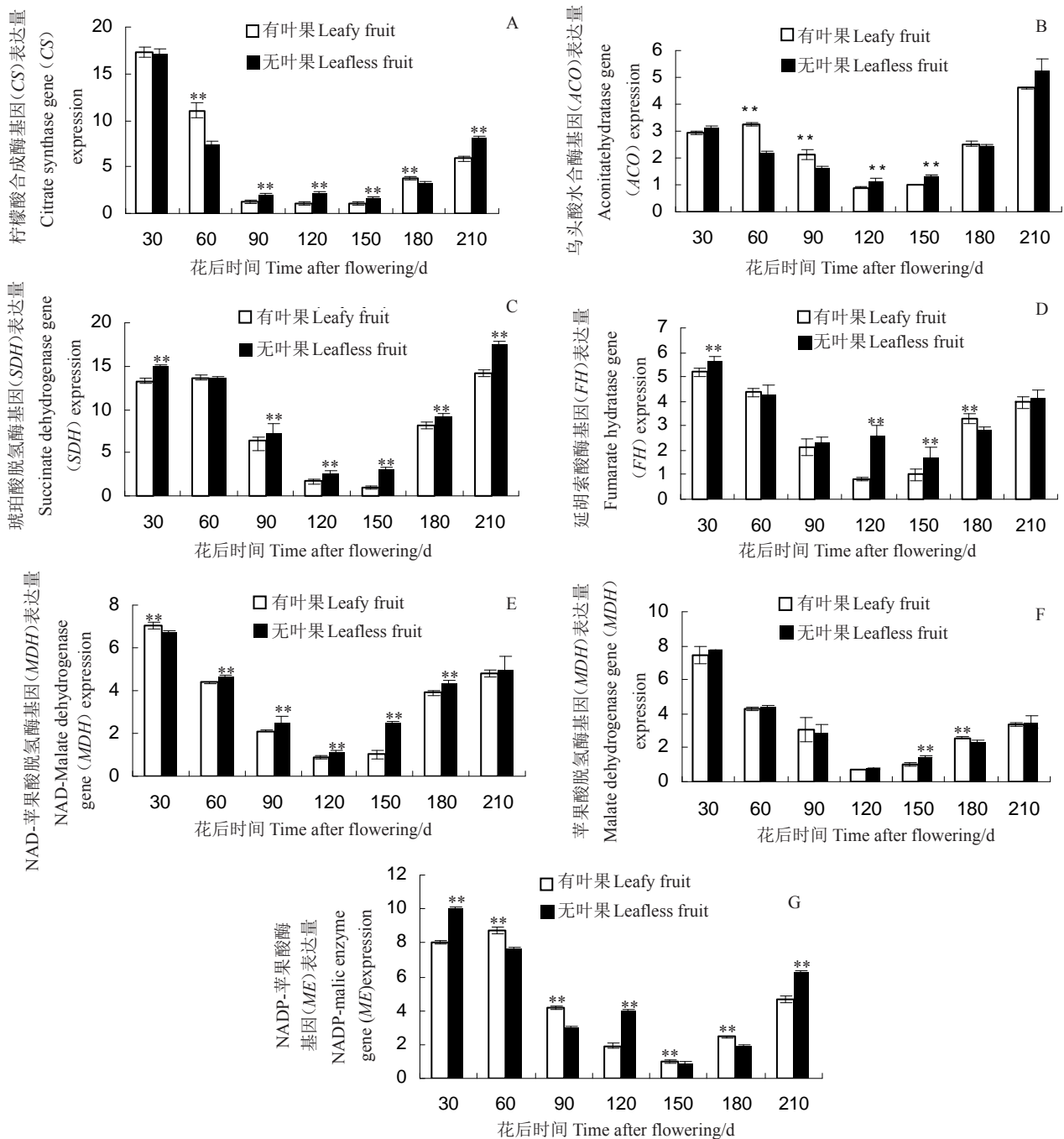


图 3 ‘南丰蜜橘’果实中有机酸代谢相关酶基因表达

Fig. 3 Gene expressions of organic acid metabolism-related enzymes in ‘Nanfeng tangerine’ fruit

发育初期有叶果高于无叶果,发育后期则为无叶果高于有叶果,且存在显著性差异。*SDH*(图3-C)和*FH*(图3-D)在多数时期无叶果中的表达量显著高于有叶果,但是变化趋势无明显规律。线粒体中的*MDH*(图3-E)表达量在花后30 d时有叶果显著高于无叶果,之后为有叶果显著低于无叶果,直至花后210 d果实成熟时二者表达量相当;而2类果实细胞质中的*MDH*(图3-F)表达量只在少数几个发育期内

存在显著性差异。结果显示,以上几个基因表达量均呈现出先降低后升高的趋势,且有叶果和无叶果实中基因表达量的变化趋势基本一致。2类果实细胞质中的苹果酸酶基因(malic enzyme, *ME*)(图3-G)表达量在整个发育期内均存在显著差异,但变化趋势略有不同,有叶果中表现为花后30 d至60 d略有升高,之后降低直到花后150 d开始再次升高,直至成熟;无叶果在整个发育期内则表现出2次降低、

2次升高的波动变化。

3 讨论

柑橘果实中糖酸组分、含量及其之间的比例在很大程度上决定着果实的风味特征,这对于评价果实内在品质至关重要^[15]。在对‘南丰蜜橘’果实发育过程中糖酸代谢及其调控机制的研究中发现,果实中蔗糖、果糖和葡萄糖含量随着果实成熟均呈现出逐渐上升的趋势,其中蔗糖含量呈现为典型的“S”形增长趋势,它不仅影响着果实风味,还作为一种信号分子调控果实成熟^[16-17]。本试验结果显示,日光温室中‘南丰蜜橘’2类果实在发育初期均以葡萄糖和果糖为主,二者变化趋势为先降后升,随着果实日渐成熟,蔗糖含量显著增加,果实内果糖和葡萄糖含量的变化趋势与上述研究结果不一致,推测可能是由于日光温室中特殊的环境条件影响果实中果糖和葡萄糖含量的积累,具体的调控机制还需要进一步探索和试验证实。付崇毅^[18]对日光温室‘南丰蜜橘’发育过程中不同结果枝果实中的糖含量研究发现,在幼果大量脱落期间(花后20~40 d),2类果实中可溶性总糖含量均降低,从40 d时开始逐渐升高,无叶果实中可溶性糖含量高于有叶果,且还原糖含量明显高于有叶果。同时,研究还发现在花后10 d时,无叶果实中的蔗糖含量远高于有叶果,而在花后20~40 d,有叶果实中蔗糖含量显著高于无叶果。然而,由于取样时间以及不同年份气候条件的影响,这些研究结果与本试验的结果并不完全一致。大多数果实如梨^[19-20]、甜樱桃^[21]和柚^[4]等有机酸种类虽不尽相同,但其含量在果实发育初期均逐渐增加,随着果实成熟,有机酸含量呈现下降趋势,这与其他柑橘果实类似^[22]。‘南丰蜜橘’果实成熟时,其柠檬酸含量与发育初期相近,而苹果酸含量则降低,这表明日光温室中的‘南丰蜜橘’在果实成熟过程中,苹果酸降解早于柠檬酸。2类果实中除了花后30 d苹果酸含量存在显著性差异,其他糖酸含量均无显著性差异。前人研究证实,对柑橘树体进行去叶处理,可使其果实中可溶性糖含量降低98%^[23]。然而,日光温室中‘南丰蜜橘’结果枝类型对于果实内部糖酸含量的影响并不显著。

为了进一步明确2类结果枝果实在发育期间有机酸含量的变化情况,笔者测定了果实发育过程中与有机酸代谢相关的重要酶活性。PEPC活性与柠

檬酸含量呈正相关,这表明PEPC在‘南丰蜜橘’果实有机酸合成过程中起到至关重要的作用^[9]。文涛等^[24]研究发现,‘罗伯逊脐橙’果实中CS的活性与有机酸含量之间呈极显著正相关,而本研究表明‘南丰蜜橘’果实发育过程中,CS的活性始终高于ACO,这可能是导致果实成熟时柠檬酸含量与发育初期相近的重要原因。柑橘果实中有机酸代谢是一个复杂的过程,笔者在测定酶活性的同时也分析了TCA循环中几个重要酶基因的表达量,2类果实中ACO表达量呈现为先降后升的趋势,且在果实成熟期表达量高于其他时期,这与ACO活性以及柠檬酸含量的变化趋势相似,该结果说明‘南丰蜜橘’果实中ACO对于柠檬酸含量的积累作用较为显著。在果实发育期间多数基因表达量在有叶果和无叶果中存在显著性差异,然而在酶活性以及有机酸含量则没有相应的显著性变化,这可能是由于基因转录后或翻译后调控所致。此外,前人研究发现,植物各个细胞器之间存在着多条有机酸代谢途径,因此,不同细胞器内的多个基因共同调控着有机酸代谢网络^[8]。通过对HB柚果实采后贮藏期间果肉中*per-MDH*基因表达的分析,揭示了乙醛酸循环在有机酸代谢过程中起到物质补给作用^[14],这种补给作用已经得到证实,例如,乙醛酸循环可以为TCA循环补给琥珀酸,这对于氧化代谢和能量生成而言是主要的细胞机制^[25-26]。Pracharoenwattana等^[27]研究表明,拟南芥种子萌发进程中,其内部所含柠檬酸或者异柠檬酸可通过乙醛酸循环进行代谢,这也进一步证实了植物中乙醛酸循环对其有机酸代谢至关重要。因此,在日光温室种植的‘南丰蜜橘’果实中,基因表达量与其相应的酶活性以及有机酸含量之间不存在显著相关性,可能是由于多个细胞器、多条代谢途径共同参与了对柑橘果实发育过程中有机酸代谢的调控^[28],具体的调控机制还需进一步试验证实。

柑橘叶片的存在对于坐果极为有利,有叶花序中的叶片可提供大量光合产物,而这些光合产物活性的增强又可提高柑橘树体的坐果率和产量^[29],因此,有叶花序的落果率比无叶花序低^[30]。综上所述,‘南丰蜜橘’经过落果期后,一旦果实形成,无论是有叶结果枝还是无叶结果枝,其对于果实内糖酸含量的影响并不显著。因此,对日光温室中种植的‘南丰蜜橘’进行树体枝组修剪时,只需考虑果实产量即可,而不必过多考虑枝组类型对果实糖酸含量等内

在品质的影响。

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