

外源抗坏血酸对采后菠萝黑心病发生及抗氧化性能的影响

侯晓婉, 鹿志伟, 张鲁斌*, 贾志伟, 谷会, 洪克前

(中国热带农业科学院南亚热带作物研究所·海南省热带园艺产品采后生理与保鲜重点实验室, 广东湛江 524091)

摘要:【目的】探讨外源抗坏血酸对采后菠萝果实黑心病发生和抗氧化性能的影响。【方法】以‘巴厘’菠萝为材料, 分别用清水和0.2%(*m/v*)抗坏血酸浸泡处理, 研究采后贮藏过程中黑心病发病情况及H₂O₂含量变化, 分析抗氧化物含量和抗氧化物酶活性变化, 并结合转录组数据探索关键酶基因的表达情况。【结果】外源抗坏血酸处理有效延缓了采后菠萝黑心病的发生, 降低了菠萝果实黑心病病情指数, 显著降低了菠萝果实H₂O₂含量, 抑制了内源抗坏血酸(AsA)含量的减少, 增强了还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量, 提高了抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)的活性。在黑心病发生过程中, 抗氧化防御系统关键酶基因显著响应抗坏血酸的处理, 抗坏血酸过氧化物酶基因(APX)和谷胱甘肽还原酶基因(GR)均显著上调。【结论】菠萝果实采后贮藏前外源AsA处理能够延缓贮藏过程中菠萝果肉AsA含量的下降, 降低果肉H₂O₂含量, 提高内源GSH抗氧化物含量, 同时增加酶促和非酶促抗氧化防御系统中关键酶的活性, 增强菠萝果实的抗氧化性能, 延缓采后菠萝黑心病的发生, 延长采后菠萝贮藏时间。

关键词:‘巴厘’菠萝(*Ananas comosus* ‘Comtede Paris’); 抗坏血酸; 黑心病; 抗氧化能力; 实时荧光定量PCR

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Effect of exogenous ascorbic acid on blackheart occurrence and anti-oxidation activity in postharvest pineapple

HOU Xiaowan, LU Zhiwei, ZHANG Lubin*, JIA Zhiwei, GU Hui, HONG Keqian

(South Subtropical Crops Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences·Key Laboratory of Hainan Province for Postharvest Physiology and Technology of Tropical Horticultural Products, Zhanjiang 524091, Guangdong, China)

Abstract:【Objective】Pineapple is an important tropical fruit in China, whose planting efficiency and export trade can directly affect the economic income of farmers in tropical regions. However, the pineapple of postharvest is prone to blackheart during the process of storage and transportation. The cell membrane structure of diseased fruit is destroyed because of excessive ROS accumulation, in which the spatial distribution of peroxidase and phenolic substances are disrupted. The combination of enzymes and substrates and the oxidation of phenols to quinones lead to the fruits browning. ‘Paris’ pineapples (*Ananas comosus* ‘Comtede Paris’) are taken as the test materials in the study to investigate the effect of exogenous ascorbic acid on blackheart occurrence and anti-oxidation activity of postharvest pineapple.【Methods】The bottom of the ‘Paris’ pineapples fruits were soaked in 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ Miramide for 1 min and dried in the air. Then, ‘Paris’ pineapples fruits were divided into A and B groups, 15 fruits in each group. Group A and group B were put into clear water and 0.2% (mass volume fraction) ascorbic acid (L-ascorbic acid, AsA) for 15 minutes respectively, clear water as control. After air drying, they were put into the 0.02 mm thick polyethylene perforated film bag and stored in the fruit storehouse under the condition of (25±2)℃ and relative humidity 85%-95%. By observing and recording the pheno-

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作者简介: 侯晓婉, 助理研究员, 研究方向: 果蔬采后贮藏与病害防控。Tel: 18789231837, E-mail: yimiyangguanghxw@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: rubzhang@126.com

typic changes of blackheart occurrence on the 3, 6, 9, and 12 days after treatment, the effect of exogenous ascorbic acid on the occurrence of blackheart disease were analyzed. In order to determine the anti-oxidation capacity of postharvest pineapple after the treatment of exogenous ascorbic acid, the fleshes close to the fruits core by different treating time were taken to measure the key enzyme activity by UV-2700 instrument and analyze its correlative changes. Based on previous transcriptome sequencing results in our lab, the local blast library was built. APX gene sequences (LOC109724021 and LOC109708835) and GR gene sequences (LOC109715444) registered on NCBI were used as query sequences and then compared under the condition of $e<1^{\circ}-5$ and coverage $> 60\%$. Finally, 16 APX genes and 5 GR genes were obtained. Under the homogenized condition of room temperature storage, their expression profiles were obtained. On the basis of previous research works, the study analyzed the transcriptional expression level of key enzyme genes in the enzymatic/non-enzymatic antioxidant systems using Me.V 9.0 and LightCycler® 480 q-PCR instrument.【Results】Exogenous ascorbic acid could effectively delay the occurrence of blackheart and reduced the disease index of pineapple blackheart. In the control groups treated with clear water, the blackheart disease was observed on the third day, in which disease index was 13.34%. However, in the experimental groups treated with exogenous ascorbic acid, the blackheart disease appeared on the 6th day. After treatment for 12 days, the fruits core and most of the flesh in control groups completely became dark brown in the control groups, but in the experimental groups, browning only appeared on the flesh area near the fruits core, in which the disease index had significant differences and reached 95.56% and 53.33%, respectively. During the entire storage periods, ascorbic acid treatment could significantly reduce the H_2O_2 content of pineapple fruits, especially in the later stages of processing. H_2O_2 content in experimental groups was decreased by 20.74% than that in the control groups after treatment for 12 days. Ascorbic acid treatment also significantly inhibited the decrease of AsA content, increased the content of reduced glutathione (GSH) in pineapple fruit, maintained the high content level of AsA and GSH for at least 9 days. After 9 days, the AsA and GSH content were both reduced to the same level as the control groups. The results of enzymic activity analyses showed that ascorbic acid treatment could significantly improve the activity of ascorbate peroxidase (APX) and glutathione reductase (GR). After treatment for 12 days, the activities of APX and GR in experimental groups were respectively increased by 48.51% and 12.49% than that in control groups. In addition, the activity of CAT enzyme in the experimental groups and in the control groups all showed a continuously increasing trend, but the activity value in control groups was bigger than that in the experimental groups at each detection time points. The physiological and biochemical mechanisms that caused this result needed further exploration. The result of heatmap analysis and the real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR showed that *APX* and *GR* genes were involved in the response to blackheart diseases, and were induced or inhibited in different degrees. The expression patterns of *APX5*, *APX12*, and *GR5* genes, whose transcriptome expression profiles were consistent with real-time fluorescence quantitative expression results at room temperature, were analyzed under ascorbic acid treatment by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR. The results showed that they all respond to ascorbic acid treatment in different degrees.【Conclusion】The treatment of exogenous ascorbic acid could effectively delay the occurrence of blackheart diseases, enhance the capacity of ROS scavenging and the key enzyme activity of antioxidant defense system. In the progress of blackheart occurrence, the key enzyme genes responded to the treatment of ascorbic acid in different degrees. The results indicated exogenous ascorbic acid could enhance antioxidative activities of pineapple fruits and delay the blackheart occurrence of postharvest pineapple fruits and extend the storage time of postharvest pineapple fruits.

Key words: *Ananas comosus* ‘Comtede Paris’; L-ascorbic acid; Blackheart; Anti-oxidation capacity; Quantitative real-time PCR

正常情况下,植物体内活性氧(ROS: H_2O_2 、 O_2^-)的产生和清除保持动态平衡,植物在受到外界非生物逆境胁迫时,会造成细胞代谢的紊乱,诱导产生过量的ROS,使ROS的产生和清除失去原有的平衡。积累的ROS超出了植株自身的清除能力,引起细胞的氧化伤害,进而破坏细胞正常结构,致使植物体内的生物膜脂过氧化、DNA受损等多种毒害效应发生,最终导致细胞死亡、植物表现出局部坏死等状态^[1-4]。为了维持体内代谢正常进行,植株通过多种途径参与清除ROS的毒害效应。酶促和非酶促的抗氧化防御系统是植株清除体内ROS、维持ROS低含量动态平衡的关键系统,主要包括水循环、抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环、过氧化物酶循环及谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶循环,其中起关键作用的主要抗氧化剂包括抗坏血酸(AsA)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)等^[5-9]。果蔬在采后贮藏过程中,受低温、高 O_2 、机械作用等逆境影响,ROS的平衡系统就会受到破坏,使ROS积累过量,破坏细胞膜结构,打破过氧化物酶与酚类物质的区域化分布,促使酶与底物的接触,催化酚类物质氧化成醌,引起果实褐变^[10-12]。

菠萝是中国热带地区重要的热带水果,其种植效益和出口贸易情况直接关系到热带地区农民的经济收入^[13]。广东徐闻是中国菠萝种植第一县,菠萝单产水平位列全国第一^[14]。徐闻菠萝素来以果大、香甜、外观靓丽而声名远扬,市场占有率达90%,每年有250 t左右鲜果出口到外国和香港地区^[15]。然而菠萝在采后果实贮藏和运输过程中很容易发生黑心病,特别是徐闻主栽品种‘巴厘’,货架期仅为3~5 d,之后果肉均出现不同程度的褐色或黑褐色病变,严重影响菠萝产业和进出口贸易发展。菠萝黑心病表现为菠萝外部无任何症状,横剖后果心周围果肉褐变,通常是小果先出现半透明的水渍状或浅褐色的小斑点,随着发病程度的加深,褐色斑点互相联结成一片,并向果髓发展,最终果髓甚至果肉都变为黑褐色^[16-18]。前人已研究发现热处理^[19-20]、果蜡处理^[21-22]、辐照^[23]、气调^[24-25]等方法均能延缓菠萝黑心病的发生,然而这些方法延缓黑心病发生的效果并不显著。

抗坏血酸(L-Ascorbic acid, AsA)作为非酶促的抗氧化物,是植物体内重要的抗氧化剂,充当抗氧化防御系统中的电子供体,参与催化细胞清除 OH^- 、 O_2^- 、 H_2O_2 等活性氧自由基,抵御自由基对细胞的伤害,同时保护果实内的其他抗氧化成分^[26-30]。马春花等^[31]研究发现外源AsA处理提高了贮藏前期抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环系统相关酶(APX, GR)的活性和AsA、GSH水平,提高了AsA的再生能力,增加了AsA/DHA比率,从而增强了‘嘎拉’苹果的抗氧化能力,提高了氧自由基清除能力,延缓果实的后熟衰老。范灵姣等^[32]研究发现外源AsA阻滞了整个贮藏期果实内源AsA的减少,并抑制了POD活性和MDA积累,果实自身抗氧化体系功能受到保护。Sun等^[33]、Liang等^[34]研究发现,AsA或壳聚糖单独处理能够增强果肉SOD、CAT等抗氧化酶的活性,增强果肉的抗氧化能力,延缓荔枝和台湾青枣果肉的褐变,并且两者配合使用效果更佳。

笔者前期外施不同含量的AsA,研究了AsA对采后菠萝黑心病病情指数、果实营养和商品品质的影响,结果表明0.2%(*m/v*)AsA能够延缓菠萝黑心病的发生,保持菠萝果实品质,维持7~9 d的货架期。而AsA是怎样通过酶促和非酶促的抗氧化防御系统清除ROS的毒害效应仍不明确。因此,在前期适宜AsA含量摸索研究的基础上,笔者采用0.2%AsA处理,研究外源AsA对酶促和非酶促抗氧化防御系统的影响,探讨AsA处理后黑心病发生的情况和菠萝果实的抗氧化性能,为后续深入研究菠萝黑心病发生机制奠定理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

‘巴厘’菠萝(*Ananas comosus* ‘Comtede Paris’)均于2017年4月采收自广东省湛江市徐闻县菠萝试验基地,试验果采收后3 h送至海南省热带园艺产品采后生理与保鲜重点实验室(广东湛江)。

AsA,纯度99.0%,购自北京索来宝生物科技有限公司;磷酸氢二钠、磷酸二氢钠、甲硫氨酸、核黄素、氮蓝四唑(NBT)、2-甲氨基酚、EDTA、GSSG等购自广州化学试剂公司;反转录试剂盒、实时荧光定

量PCR试剂盒购自TaKaRa公司。

UV-2700紫外可见光分光光度计,日本岛津公司;电热恒温水浴锅,美墨尔特(上海)贸易有限公司(Memmert);Thermo Fisher X1R台式高速冷冻离心机;LightCycler® 480实时荧光定量PCR仪。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 材料处理 挑选无病虫害、无机械损伤、果实大小一致、质量为 $(0.9\pm0.05)\text{kg}$ 、果眼未全平、果皮绿色面积接近100%的六成熟果实,用 $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 咪鲜胺浸泡果实底部1 min,于阴凉通风处晾干备用。将试验用果平均分为A、B两组,每组15个,再将每组分成5个小组,各小组编号分别为A/B-0、A/B-3、A/B-6、A/B-9和A/B-12,每小组3个菠萝果实,即为3个生物学重复果实。将A组放入清水中,B组放入 0.2% AsA处理液中,均浸泡15 min,捞出置于阴凉通风处,待风干后将试验用果放在套有 0.02 mm 聚乙烯薄膜袋的镂空塑料框中,于常温($25\pm2^\circ\text{C}$)、相对湿度85%~95%的水果贮藏库中贮藏,分别在贮藏3、6、9和12 d后切开各小组对应编号的菠萝果实,对黑心病发病情况进行观察统计,并拍照。取菠萝果实近果髓处果肉,一部分用于测定各项指标,一部分立即混合液氮冻藏,置于 -80°C 超低温冰箱备用。

1.2.2 指标测定方法 主要有以下几种:

1)采后果实黑心病发病情况观察及病情指数确定。分别在处理3、6、9和12 d时,沿果轴切开各对应编号小组内的菠萝果实,对黑心病发病情况进行观察统计,按黑心病病斑面积占剖面面积比例分为0~5等级。

0级:无黑心病斑、无变色;
1级:病斑初起,占剖面面积10%以下;
2级:病斑占剖面面积11%~20%;
3级:病斑占剖面面积21%~30%;
4级:病斑成褐色至黑褐色,占剖面面积31%~50%;

5级:病斑连成片,成黑褐色,占剖面面积50%以上。

病情指数(disease index, DI)的计算公式如下:

$$\text{DI} = [\Sigma (\text{SiNi}) / 5N] \times 100.$$

式中S为发病级别,i为各个级别的级数,Ni为相应级别的病果个数,N为调查果总数。

2)采后贮藏过程中抗坏血酸(AsA)含量、过氧化氢(H_2O_2)含量和还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量测

定。取不同处理时间点各对应编号小组内液氮冷藏的3个菠萝果实的果肉,分别用粉碎机打成粉末状,装在50 mL离心管中用于各物质含量的测定。采用江苏科铭生物技术有限公司的AsA含量测定试剂盒、GSH试剂盒和 H_2O_2 测试盒测定菠萝果肉AsA、GSH和 H_2O_2 含量的变化。

3)采后果实过氧化氢酶(CAT)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)活性测定。酶液制备:取1 g液氮冷藏的粉末状果肉,各加入1.6 mL预冷的 $50\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸缓冲液($\text{pH}=7.8$),充分混合成匀浆,转入离心管中 4°C , $12\,000\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心20 min,上清液即为粗酶液。

参照胡会刚^[35]和Wang等^[36]的方法测定CAT酶活性,略有修改。CAT反应混合液由 $50\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸缓冲液($\text{pH}=7.0$)和 $15\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 30%的 H_2O_2 组成,配制200 mL混匀备用。取3 mL反应混合液加入0.1 mL酶液,以PBS调零,测定 OD_{240} (测定40 s)。酶活性计算:以每min OD值减少为一个酶活性单位(u)。

参照Nakano等^[37]的方法测定APX活性。APX反应混合液由 $0.5\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 抗坏血酸盐、 $0.1\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ EDTA、 $50\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸缓冲液($\text{pH}=7.0$)和0.15 mL酶液组成,配制200 mL。加入单独配置的 $0.1\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ H_2O_2 后立即在 20°C 下测定10~30 s内的 OD_{290} 变化。酶活性计算:以每min OD值减少0.01为一个酶活性单位(u)。

参考Foyer等^[38]的方法测定GR活性,并做细微改动,反应混合液由 $50\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 磷酸缓冲液($\text{pH}=7.5$)、 $0.1\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ EDTA、 $5\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ MgCl_2 组成。取反应混合液780 μL ,加入150 μL 酶液和提前 25°C 预热的NADPH₂和GSSG启动反应,每隔30 s读出 OD_{340} 的减少值(调零时单独添加缓冲液进行调零)。取0.5~3.5 min时间段,即3 min反应时间来计算酶活性。

4)常温贮藏后APX和GR基因的转录组表达谱分析及q-PCR验证。基于笔者实验室前期对‘巴厘’菠萝常温贮藏黑心病发病不同阶段RNA-seq测序的Unigene结果,构建本地blast文库,以NCBI上已经登录的菠萝APX基因序列(LOC109724021和LOC109708835)和GR基因序列(LOC109715444)为query,限定 $e<1^{-5}$, $\text{coverage}>60\%$ 进行本地blast比对扫描,从‘巴厘’菠萝中分别筛选出16个APX和

5个GR基因,并分别依次编号,同时获得它们在常温贮藏条件下均一化后的转录组表达谱数据。运用MeV9.0软件,制作APX和GR基因的表达热图(Heatmap),对其进行表达谱分析。

5)不同处理后关键APX和GR基因的q-PCR表达分析。基于表达谱Heatmap分析结果,筛选表达值出现较大变化的基因,对其常温贮藏条件下实际的表达变化进行q-PCR表达分析。同时筛选Heatmap表达谱和常温贮藏条件下表达变化一致的基因,对其常温条件下和AsA处理后的表达变化进行q-PCR表达分析比较。根据TaKaRa实时荧光定量标准说明书,运用Primer 5.0引物设计软件,分别设计6对qRT-PCR引物(表1)。为了保证引物的特异性,分别对筛选出的APX和GR基因进行序列比对分析,避免全部设在同源区域。引物GC含量设置为45%~55%,PCR长度维持在80~150 bp,并进行测序分析,所有引物交由上海生工生物工程有限公司

表1 引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences

基因编号 Gene code	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence
Actin	CTGGCCTACGTGGCACTTGACTT CACTTCTGGGCAGCGGAACCTTT
APX2	AGCCTATTGGGTATTGTTGA CAGGTTGGCAGCTTTGATA
APX3	CATCTTCGCTTCCTCCCG ACTTCTCCACCGCCTCTG
APX5	AGTTCTTCTCCGCATGAGGC CGTTCTCCACGGAGGTAGGGTT
APX12	GCTAGGGTTTGCTGATGC CCTTAGTTGAGGTGCA
GR3	GCACGAACACCGCCACTT CGGAAACTCCAAACCTA
GR5	ACATAATCTGGTAATGGAGGCA TAGTGCGTGGGCAGTGGTC

合成。分别以清水和0.2%AsA处理后不同时间点的菠萝近果髓处果肉RNA反转录的cDNA为模板,以菠萝Act基因为内参进行qRT-PCR分析。实时荧光定量PCR采用SYBR GreenI试剂盒,SYBR Premix Ex Taq(2×)5 μL、5 μmol·L⁻¹的一对引物各0.4 μL,cDNA样品1 μL,然后用灭过菌的去离子水补至10 μL,在LightCycler® 480实时荧光定量PCR仪上进行扩增。PCR反应体系:扩增的反应程序为:95 °C预变性30 s,95 °C变性5 s,57 °C退火30 s,72 °C延伸30 s,循环35次。每个样品设置3个生物学重复,结果分析采用2^{-ΔΔCt}定量方法: $\Delta\Delta Ct = (C_{T, Target} - C_{T, Actin})_{Time x} - (C_{T, Target} - C_{T, Actin})_{Time 0}$ ^[39]。

1.3 数据分析

采用Excel 2010软件统计所有数据,计算均值和标准差并制图;采用SPSS软件的独立样本T检验进行差异显著性分析,“**”表示差异极显著,即p<0.01,“*”表示差异显著,即p<0.05,未标注即差异不显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝黑心病发生的影响

将六成熟果实分别用清水和0.2%抗坏血酸处理后,置于0.02 mm聚乙烯薄膜袋的镂空塑料框中,然后放入常温(25±2) °C、相对湿度85%~95%的水果储藏库中,持续观察菠萝果实黑心病发病情况(图1)。观察结果表明:CK对照组,在处理3 d时,近果髓处果肉已经出现半透明的水渍状斑点;6 d后水渍状斑点联成一片,并且褐变程度加深,向外围果肉扩展;在处理9 d后褐变程度继续加深,同时开始向果

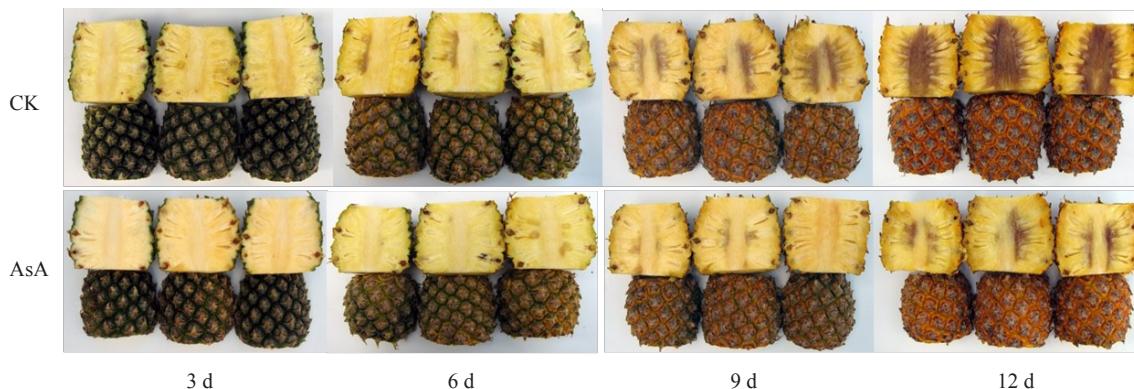


图1 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果实黑心病病情表型分析

Fig. 1 Phenotype analysis of blackheart on postharvest pineapple during storage after different treatments

髓扩展;处理12 d之后,果髓和大部分果肉完全呈黑褐色病变。AsA处理组,在处理6 d时才开始出现水渍状斑点;9 d时水渍状斑点连成一片,并向外围果肉扩展,但褐变程度和6 d时的差异不大;12 d时,近果髓处果肉褐变颜色加深,继续向外围果肉扩展,但果髓未见褐变症状。表明外源抗坏血酸处理有效延缓了采后菠萝黑心病的发生,延长了采后菠萝的贮藏时间。

2.2 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝黑心病病情指数的影响

如图2所示,在菠萝果实采后贮藏过程中,菠萝果实黑心病病情指数均逐渐升高,对照组(CK)果实病情指数明显高于AsA处理组。处理3 d时,CK对照组病情指数为13.34%,AsA处理组菠萝果实未见发病,差异显著($p < 0.05$)。处理9 d时,CK对照组和AsA处理组病情指数分别为77.82%和33.13%,CK对照组比AsA处理组高60%,差异显著($p < 0.05$)。处理12 d时,CK对照组和AsA处理组病情指数分别为95.56%和53.33%,差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。表明AsA处理能够有效降低菠萝果实病情指数,延缓黑心病的发生。

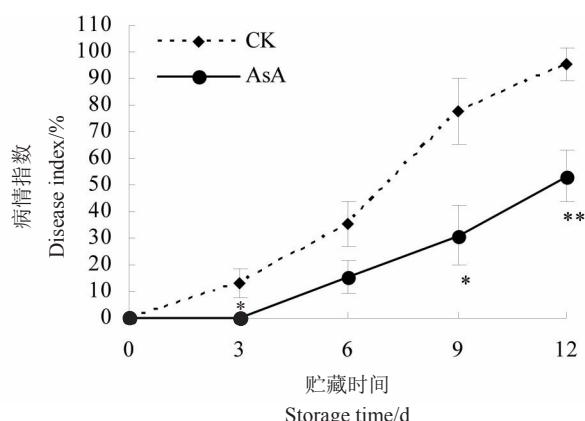


图2 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果实黑心病病情指数的影响

Fig. 2 Change in disease index of pineapple blackheart on postharvest pineapple after different treatments during storage

2.3 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果肉AsA含量的影响

CK对照组和AsA处理组采后菠萝果实黑心病发病进程中AsA含量的变化如图3所示。菠萝果实贮藏过程中,与0 d的AsA含量相比,CK对照组和AsA处理组均呈下降趋势,但下降的幅度和速度

存在差异。0~12 d时,CK对照组维生素C含量迅速下降,而AsA处理组0~3 d时迅速下降,3~9 d时,AsA含量基本未发生变化,甚至出现了轻微的上升,9~12 d时,AsA含量迅速下降到与CK对照组相当。处理3 d时,CK对照组的AsA含量为1 833.9 nmol·g⁻¹,AsA处理组AsA含量为1 504.115 nmol·g⁻¹,较CK对照组低17.98%,差异显著($p < 0.05$)。处理9 d时,CK对照组为853.851 nmol·g⁻¹,而AsA处理组的AsA含量为1 607.407 nmol·g⁻¹,显著高于CK对照组。表明AsA处理阻滞了整个贮藏期菠萝果实内源AsA含量的减少,保持了菠萝果实的营养品质。

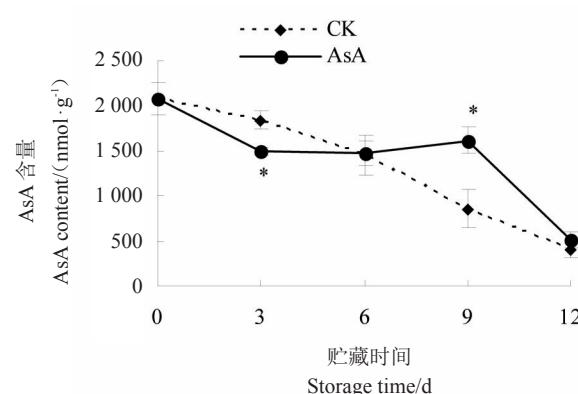


图3 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果肉AsA含量的影响
Fig. 3 The change of AsA content on postharvest pineapple pulp during storage after different treatments

2.4 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果肉H₂O₂含量的影响

CK对照组和AsA处理组采后菠萝果实黑心病发病进程中H₂O₂含量的变化如图4所示。在菠萝果实采后贮藏过程中,CK对照组0~6 d时的H₂O₂含量逐渐减少,6 d后迅速上升;AsA处理组0~3 d时H₂O₂

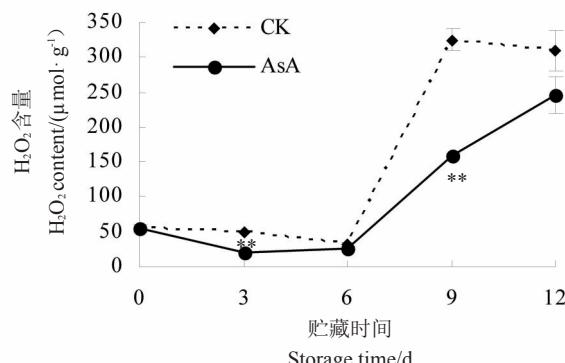


图4 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果肉H₂O₂含量的影响
Fig. 4 The change of H₂O₂ content on postharvest pineapple pulp during storage after different treatments

含量减少,3 d后开始缓慢上升。处理3 d时,AsA处理组的H₂O₂含量为最小值(21.229 μmol·g⁻¹),而CK对照组的H₂O₂含量为49.919 μmol·g⁻¹,较AsA处理组高57.47%,差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。处理9 d时,AsA处理组的H₂O₂含量仅为159.859 μmol·g⁻¹,而CK对照组已经达到最大值(325.101 μmol·g⁻¹),较AsA处理组高50.83%,差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。另外,CK对照组在处理6 d时下降到最小值31.417 μmol·g⁻¹,但较AsA处理组的最小值仍然高32.43%;而AsA处理组在处理12 d的时候也上升到了最大值(245.312 μmol·g⁻¹),但仍然比CK对照组的最大值低20.74%。说明AsA处理可以显著降低菠萝果实的H₂O₂含量,特别是在贮藏后期。

2.5 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果肉GSH含量的影响

CK对照组和AsA处理组采后菠萝果实黑心病发病进程中GSH含量的变化如图5所示。与0 d的GSH含量相比,0~6 d时,CK对照组的GSH含量呈下降趋势,而AsA处理组持续上升;6 d后,CK对照组的GSH含量先轻微上升后迅速下降,而AsA处理组先轻微减少,后迅速下降。3 d时,CK对照组的GSH含量下降到0.178 nmol·g⁻¹,AsA处理组上升到0.331 nmol·g⁻¹,差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。6 d时,CK对照组的GSH含量为0.166 nmol·g⁻¹,AsA处理组达到最大值(0.330 nmol·g⁻¹),差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。12 d时,CK对照组和AsA处理组均下降到最小值,GSH含量分别为0.137 nmol·g⁻¹和0.118 nmol·g⁻¹,差异显著($p < 0.05$)。说明AsA在整个贮藏期能够极显著增强菠萝果实GSH含量,并且有效维持高GSH含量至少9 d,9 d后GSH含量开始显著减少。

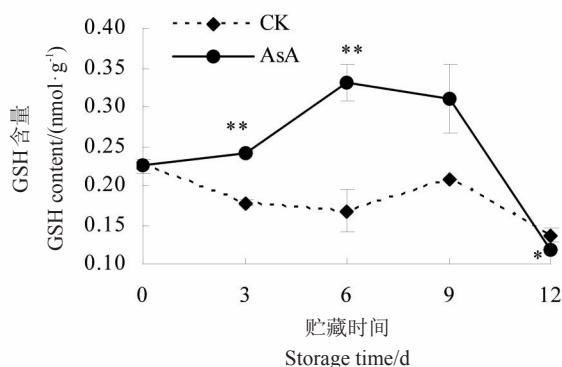


图5 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果肉GSH含量的影响

Fig. 5 The change of GSH content on postharvest pineapple pulp during storage after different treatments

2.6 不同处理对菠萝果实贮藏过程中抗氧化防御系统中关键酶活性的影响

测定CK对照组和AsA处理组采后菠萝果实黑心病发病进程中抗氧化防御系统关键抗氧化物酶的活性变化。如图6所示,在菠萝整个采后贮藏过程中,CK对照组和AsA处理组的CAT酶活性变化趋势基本一致,均持续上升,但上升的幅度和速度不同。另外,3~12 d时,不同处理组之间的CAT酶活性均有极显著性差异($p < 0.01$)。12 d时,CK对照组和AsA处理组的CAT酶活性均上升到最大值,分别为93.841 u·g⁻¹·min⁻¹和75.433 u·g⁻¹·min⁻¹,CK对

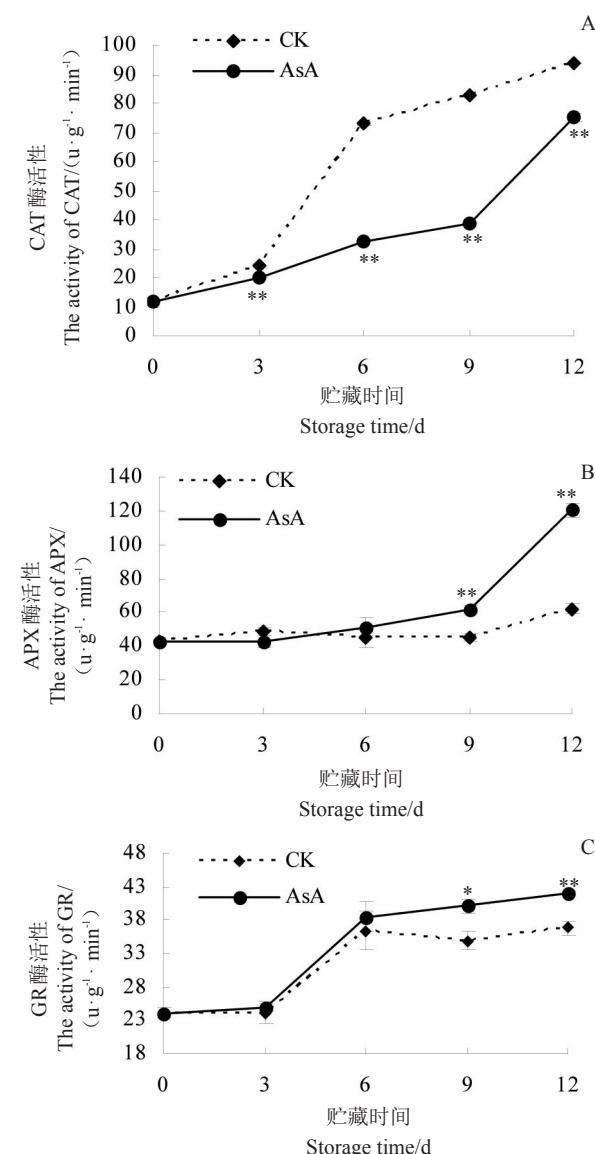


图6 不同处理对贮藏过程中菠萝果肉CAT、APX和GR酶活性的影响

Fig. 6 The activity change of CAT, APX and GR on postharvest pineapple pulp during storage after different treatments

照组较 AsA 处理组高 17.01% (图 6-A)。表明 AsA 极显著抑制了 CAT 酶的活性。

如图 6-B 所示,在菠萝整个采后贮藏过程中,和 0 d 菠萝果实相比,CK 对照组菠萝果实的 APX 酶活性整体变化不明显;而 AsA 处理组呈持续上升的变化趋势。9 d 时,CK 对照组和 AsA 处理组 APX 酶活性均上升,并且 AsA 处理组上升幅度大,与 CK 对照组相比差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。12 d 时,两个处理组的 CAT 酶活性均上升到最大值,CK 对照组的酶活性为 $62.237 \text{ u} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,较 AsA 处理组的酶活性 ($120.881 \text{ u} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$) 低 48.51%。表明 AsA 能够有效地提高采后菠萝果实的 APX 酶活性。

如图 6-C 所示,在菠萝整个采后贮藏过程中,对照组和 AsA 处理组 GR 酶活性的变化趋势基本一致,但各处理时间点 AsA 处理组菠萝果实的 GR 酶活性均高于 CK 对照组。3~6 d 时,对照组和 AsA 处理组菠萝果实 GR 酶活性均明显上升。9 d 时,对照组 GR 酶活性出现轻微下降,为 $34.891 \text{ u} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,而 AsA 处理组则持续上升,为 $40.062 \text{ u} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,差异显著($p < 0.05$)。12 d 时,两个处理的 GR 酶活性均达到最大值,CK 对照组为 $36.829 \text{ u} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,较 AsA

处理组的 $42.086 \text{ u} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 低 12.49%,差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。表明 AsA 显著增加了采后菠萝果实的 GR 酶活性,特别是在贮藏后期。

2.7 常温贮藏条件下采后菠萝 APX 和 GR 基因表达谱分析及体外验证

为了检测常温贮藏条件下 APX 和 GR 基因在黑心病发病进程中的转录变化情况,笔者以本实验室前期常温贮藏条件下采后‘巴厘’菠萝黑心病不同发病阶段 APX 基因和 GR 基因均一化后的表达谱数据为基础,对其进行 Heatmap 表达分析(图 7)。结果表明,在黑心病发病进程中,APX 和 GR 基因均在转录水平响应了黑心病的发生,但响应的程度差异较大。9 个 APX 基因(*APX2*、*APX3*、*APX4*、*APX9*、*APX10*、*APX11*、*APX12*、*APX15* 和 *APX16*)均显示较高表达值($\text{value} > 0$),7 个 APX 基因(*APX1*、*APX5*、*APX6*、*APX7*、*APX8*、*APX13* 和 *APX14*)的表达值均较低($\text{value} < 0$)。*APX2* 和 *APX3* 在黑心病发病进程中的表达值未发生改变,并且均具有较高的表达水平($\text{value} > 4$);*APX5*、*APX12* 和 *APX15* 的表达值均出现较大变化,其中 *APX5* 和 *APX12* 显著上调,*APX15* 显著下调(图 7-A)。*GR* 基因则有 2 个显示较高表达

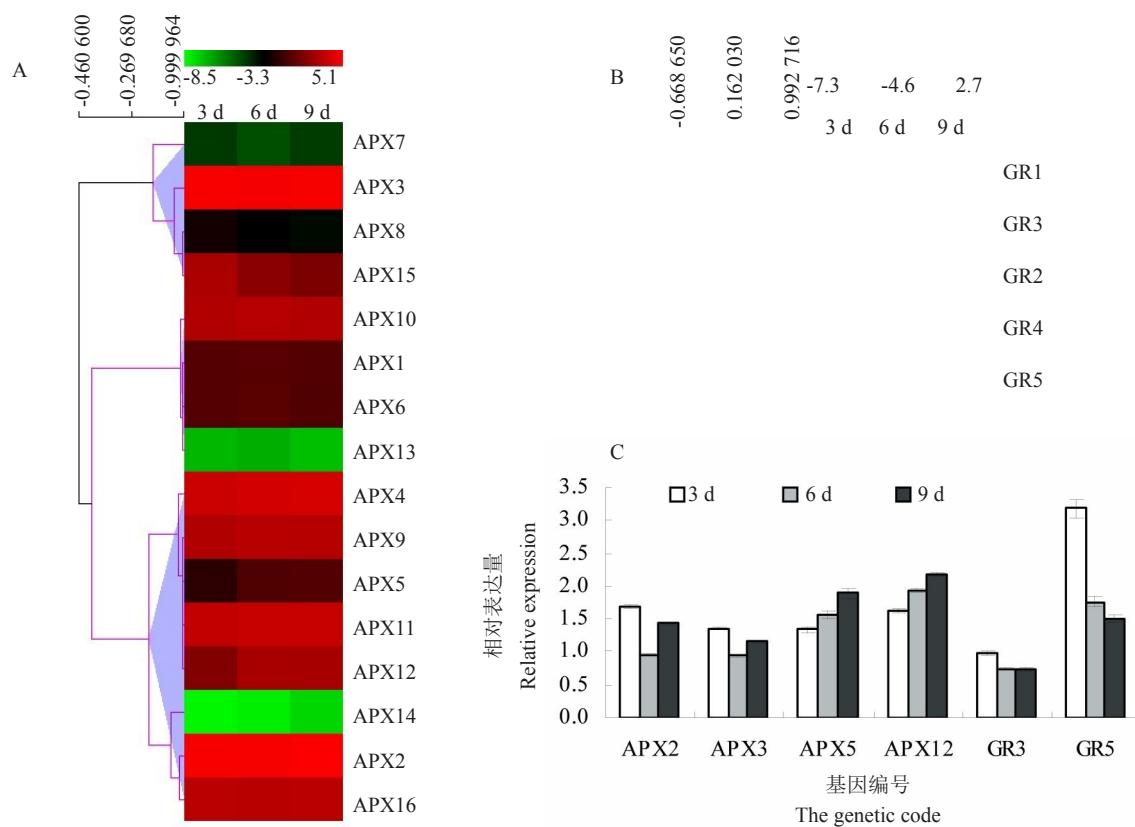


图 7 常温贮藏不同时间的菠萝果实中 *APX* 和 *GR* 基因的表达谱分析及 q-PCR 体外验证

Fig. 7 Expression analysis of *APX* gene and *GR* gene under different treatment times in pineapple pulp

值($\text{value} > 0$)，3个的表达值均较低($\text{value} < 0$)。*GR3*和*GR5*的表达值均出现了较大的变化，*GR3*显著上调表达，*GR5*显著下调表达(图7-B)。

利用实时荧光定量PCR对表达值出现较大变化的*APX2*、*APX3*、*APX5*、*APX12*和*GR3*、*GR5*基因进行实际的表达模式分析(图7-C)。结果表明，在采后菠萝黑心病发病进程中，*APX2*、*APX3*和*GR3*的表达变化和转录组表达谱分析结果相反，*APX2*、*APX3*和*GR3*均下调表达。*APX2*和*APX3*在发病6 d时表达水平降低，之后9 d时又回升，但仍低于3 d的表达水平；*GR3*持续下调表达。*APX5*、*APX12*、*GR5*表达变化和转录组表达谱变化趋势基本一致，随着发病进程加剧，*APX5*和*APX12*的表达水平均显著上调，而*GR5*则显著下调。

2.8 不同处理和不同发病时间的APX和GR基因表达分析

筛选转录组表达谱和常温下实际表达变化趋势一致的*APX5*、*APX12*和*GR5*基因，利用实时荧光定量PCR，对其AsA处理的表达模式进行分析(图8)。结果表明，采后菠萝黑心病发病进程中，*APX5*发病初期CK对照组和AsA处理组的表达量相当。CK对照组呈显著持续上调的表达趋势，处理9 d后达到最大值(1.894)；AsA处理组的变化则呈先显著上调后又轻微下降的趋势，在处理6 d时就达到了最大值(2.14)，之后下降到和CK对照组相同的表达量。*APX12*发病初期CK对照组的表达量稍高于AsA处理组，之后均呈持续上调表达趋势，但AsA处理组上调的幅度和速度均大于CK对照组。9 d时，CK对照组和AsA处理组均达到最大值2.169和4.085，AsA处理组较CK对照组高46.9%。*GR5*发病初期CK对照组的表达量显著高于AsA处理组，之后CK对照组呈持续下降的表达趋势，在处理9 d时下降到最小值(1.517)。而AsA处理组呈先下降后显著上升趋势。在处理6 d时就下降到最小值1.676，但仍然较CK处理组高0.95%，之后又显著上调到最大值(3.51)。

3 讨 论

活性氧自由基的积累会引起细胞的氧化伤害，致使细胞膜结构发生脂过氧化、DNA受损等多种毒害效应，最终导致植株坏死。在众多ROS中，过氧化氢(H_2O_2)是正常植物细胞和胁迫环境下植物细胞

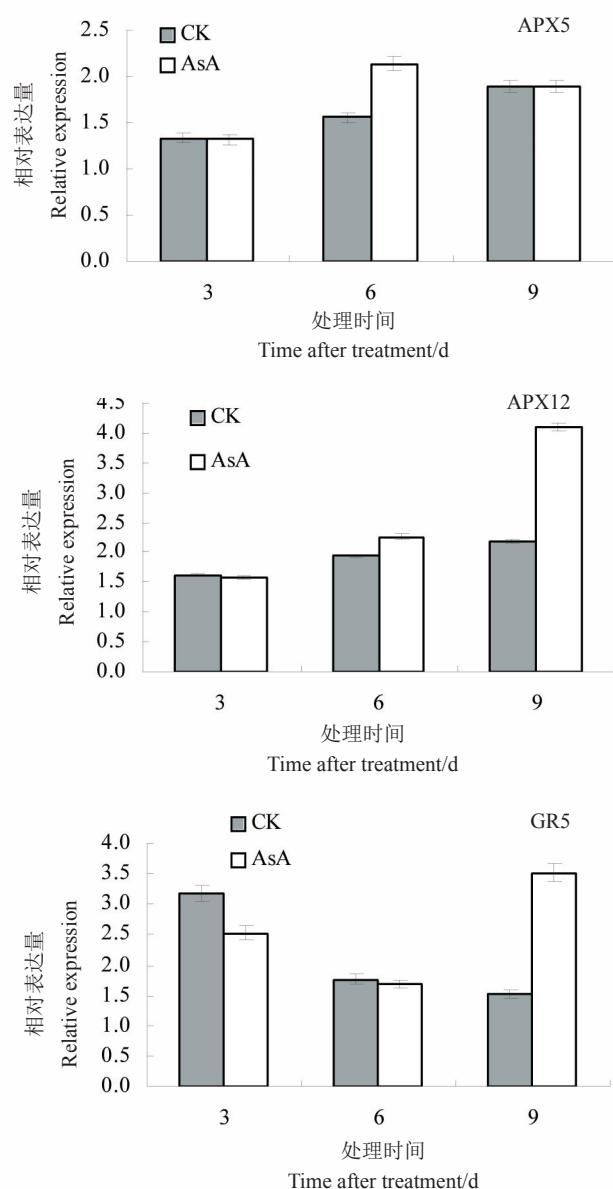


图8 不同处理的APX和GR的实时荧光定量PCR表达分析

Fig. 8 Q-RT-PCR of APX and GR under different treatments

中的第一稳定化合物，其作为典型的强氧化剂，能够引起膜质氧化，导致细胞完整性缺失和膜功能损伤^[24,33,40]。为了保护细胞或者组织免受ROS的侵害，机体主要通过酶促和非酶促的抗氧化防御系统清除体内多余ROS，维持ROS动态平衡。酶促的抗氧化物主要包括过氧化氢酶(CAT)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)、谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)等。超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)是植物抗氧化系统的第一道防线，催化 O_2^- 生成 H_2O_2 ；过氧化氢酶(CAT)则将 H_2O_2 分解为 O_2 ；抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)是抗氧化系统的关键解毒酶，将 H_2O_2 分解为 H_2O ；谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)将

氧化型谷胱甘肽(GSSG)还原成还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH),促进H₂O₂分解。非酶促抗氧化物包括抗坏血酸(AsA)、还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)、生育酚(VE)等^[7,41-43]。这些抗氧化物协同作用导致ROS的毒害效应解除,限制植物的氧化应激反应。

本研究通过外施AsA处理采后菠萝果实,并测定CK对照组和AsA处理组在黑心病发病进程中抗坏血酸含量、抗氧化物含量和抗氧化物酶活性的变化,发现AsA处理能够显著延缓菠萝果实内源AsA含量的下降,使贮藏过程中的AsA含量显著高于对照。此外,AsA处理能够显著降低菠萝果实的H₂O₂含量,显著增加GSH含量,并使整个贮藏过程中GSH含量也都维持在一个较高水平。同时AsA处理能够显著增强APX和GR酶活性,特别是在贮藏后期,这一研究结果与马春花等^[31]的研究结果相似。**‘嘎拉’苹果**外施AsA,显著提高了GSH含量、APX和GR酶活性,增强了**‘嘎拉’苹果**的抗氧化能力,提高了氧自由基清除能力,延缓了果实的后熟衰老。此外笔者还发现AsA处理组和CK对照组的CAT酶活性整体呈持续上升的变化趋势,但各检测时间点CK对照组的活性值大于AsA处理组,这一研究结果与Sun等^[33]、Liang等^[34]的研究结果刚好相反,他们发现荔枝和台湾青枣的CAT酶活性整体均呈下降趋势,外源AsA处理后仍然呈下降趋势,但各检测时间点的CAT酶活性均高于CK对照组,造成这一相反结果的原因可能是常温贮藏条件下,水循环、抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环、过氧化物酶及谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶循环四个系统清除ROS的能力相当,但外源AsA处理显著增强了菠萝果实抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环系统清除ROS的能力,使得过氧化氢酶系统清除ROS的作用效果相对减弱,进而影响CAT酶的活性。

植物抗坏血酸过氧化物酶基因家族由细胞质、叶绿体、线粒体和过氧化物酶体共4个亚家族组成,它以AsA为电子供体参与植物抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环,催化细胞内H₂O₂转化成为H₂O,清除细胞内氧自由基,是增强植物抗逆性的关键酶基因^[43-44]。谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)参与了抗坏血酸-谷胱甘肽循环和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶循环系统,催化氧化型谷胱甘肽(GSSG)还原成还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)。高活性的GR可以确保细胞中的谷胱甘肽库处于还原态,为脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶提供充足的还原型谷胱甘

肽,将脱氢抗坏血酸还原为抗坏血酸^[45-48]。笔者进行了‘巴厘’菠萝对照果实在常温贮藏条件下APX和GR基因表达谱分析,并结合体外q-PCR验证,筛选出了与表达谱结果相符并且变化较大的3个基因,对其AsA处理后的表达情况进行分析,发现AsA处理后,APX5、APX12和GR5基因均显著响应了外源AsA的处理,呈显著上调表达趋势。

4 结 论

菠萝果实采后贮藏前使用外源AsA处理能够延缓贮藏过程中果肉内源AsA含量的下降、降低H₂O₂含量,提高内源GSH等抗氧化物含量,同时提高抗氧化防御系统中关键酶的活性,增强菠萝果实的抗氧化性能,延缓或减轻菠萝采后黑心病的发生。

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