

硒处理对薄壳山核桃果实品质及矿质元素积累的影响

李财运, 胡旭雅, 倪钟涛, 曾皓, 李阳, 王正加*

(浙江农林大学·亚热带森林培育国家重点实验室, 浙江临安 311300)

摘要:【目的】探究硒处理对薄壳山核桃果实发育、矿质元素积累和果实品质的影响。【方法】以12 a(年)生盛果期薄壳山核桃‘威斯顿’嫁接株为试材,用0 mg·kg⁻¹(CK)、20 mg·kg⁻¹(T1)、40 mg·kg⁻¹(T2)、80 mg·kg⁻¹(T3)、160 mg·kg⁻¹(T4)的亚硒酸钠溶液处理薄壳山核桃果实,采样测定薄壳山核桃果实各项生理指标。【结果】160 mg·kg⁻¹硒处理后,薄壳山核桃的鲜果质量、果质量、仁质量分别为31.20 g、10.80 g、5.45 g,较对照组分别提高了13.91%、6.73%、11.22%。硒处理促进种仁中Se、Zn、Mn、Mg含量的积累,抑制Cu、Fe、K、Ca含量的积累。随着硒处理质量分数提高,种仁Se含量极显著提高,160 mg·kg⁻¹硒处理后,Se含量(w,后同)为0.50 mg·kg⁻¹,较对照极显著增加了49倍。硒处理与种仁Zn含量呈极显著正相关,160 mg·kg⁻¹硒处理后,Zn含量较对照极显著提高了11.16%。硒处理对种仁Cu、K、Ca含量的抑制作用随着硒处理质量分数的增加表现出先增强后减弱的趋势,而硒处理对种仁Fe含量的抑制作用随处理质量分数增加逐渐减弱。各处理质量分数下,种仁中不饱和脂肪酸含量无显著差异,不饱和脂肪酸/饱和脂肪酸的比值大小依次为T4(11.40)>T3(11.01)>CK(10.87)>T2(10.49)>T1(10.27)。硒处理后,种仁中各氨基酸组分含量均高于对照,氨基酸总量大小依次为T4(12.21 g·100 g⁻¹)>T3(11.25 g·100 g⁻¹)>T1(11.20 g·100 g⁻¹)>T2(11.09 g·100 g⁻¹)>CK(9.35 g·100 g⁻¹),且160 mg·kg⁻¹硒处理后的氨基酸含量(赖氨酸、蛋氨酸除外)显著高于对照组。【结论】160 mg·kg⁻¹亚硒酸钠处理促进了薄壳山核桃果实的发育与生长,影响了果实各部分各元素的吸收,显著提高了薄壳山核桃种仁硒含量和各氨基酸组分含量。

关键词: 薄壳山核桃; 硒处理; 生理指标; 果实品质; 矿质元素

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Effects of selenium treatment on the accumulation of mineral elements and nut quality in pecan

LI Caiyun, HU Xuya, NI Zhongtao, ZENG Hao, LI Yang, WANG Zhengjia*

(Zhejiang A & F University, The State Key Laboratory of Subtropical Silviculture, Lin'an 311300, Zhejiang, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】Selenium is a relatively rare but essential micronutrient for maintaining good health and also often referred to as the most important antioxidant food for the human body. Soils from more than 40 countries and regions in the world were reported to be deficient in Se. In China, soils from 72% of the sampled areas were found lacking in or containing very low levels of Se, and more than 300 million people were suffered from severe Se deficiency symptoms, with serious adverse effects on their life and health. Recent studies have shown that the safest and most effective way to supplement Se is by means of the soil-plant-(animal)-human food chain. Therefore, artificial selenium supplementation has become an important means of preventing various selenium-deficient diseases, especially by the development and utilization of selenium-enriched products for China and even the whole world. Because pe-

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作者简介: 李财运, 男, 研究方向为经济林培育。Tel: 18069753190, E-mail: 563069178@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13989845579, E-mail: wzjh21@163.com

can nut contains a small amount of selenium and can be used as a source of selenium, it may be used as an ideal natural selenium supplement. In this experiment, the effects of sodium selenite treatment with different concentrations was studied on fruit development, mineral element accumulation and nut quality, so as to provide technical reference for the scientific use of selenium in pecan cultivation and the development of selenium-enriched nut products. **【Methods】** The study was carried out at an orchard located in Yangmei mountain, Xinchang county, Zhejiang province, China (30°15'N, 119°58'E), with the altitude of 50 m, the annual mean temperature of 15.6 °C, January average temperature of -1 °C, August average temperature of 32 °C and the extreme minimum temperature of -10.8 °C. The annual precipitation is 1 478 mm and the land is yellow-red soil. The materials were four 12-year-old fruit-bearing pecan ('Weston') trees grafted on Mahan stocks. On July 21 and July 29, 2017, the healthy and disease-free fruits selected from the four directions of the East, South, West and North of the middle canopy were sprayed with different concentrations of sodium selenite solutions. The treatments were as follows: T1: 20 mg·kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃, T2: 40 mg·kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃, T3: 80 mg·kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃, and T4: 160 mg·kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃ with CK sprayed with purified water. All the above treatments were repeated three times. Four pickings were carried out on August 15 (S1), August 31 (S2), September 16 (S3) and September 30 (S4) in accordance with the corresponding labels. Twelve fruit samples (48 in total) with healthy, disease-free, pest-free, and almost uniform size were taken from each direction of the canopy. The samples from each treatment were divided into three equal parts and the fresh fruits were parted into four parts of husk, shell, seed coat and kernel. These materials were placed in an oven at 65 °C until constant weight, and then crushed after 60 mesh screen. The fruit, nut and kernel were weighed with an electronic balance. The contents of Zn, Cu, Mn, Fe, K, Ca, and Mg in the four parts of husk, shell, seed coat and kernel were measured by atomic absorption spectrometry. The Se content in the kernels was determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. The fat content of the kernels was determined by Soxhlet extractor method. The content of fatty acids in kernels was determined using the internal standard method. The amino acid content of the kernels was determined using an amino acid analyzer. Data were expressed as $\bar{X} \pm SE$ (mean \pm standard error), data analysis was made using GraphPad Prism 5 software, and MS Excel 2007 software was used to draw the tables. Data variance, significance and correlation analysis were performed using SPSS 19.0, with significant differences by using Duncan's new multiple range test. **【Results】** High selenium treatment showed a significant effect on the nut quality. When spraying with 160 mg·kg⁻¹ sodium selenite, the weights of fruit, nut and kernel were 31.20 g, 10.80 g and 5.45 g, respectively, which were significantly higher than the control by 13.91%, 6.73%, and 11.22%, respectively. Selenium spray treatments promoted the accumulation of Se, Zn, Mn, and Mg in kernels and inhibited the accumulation of Cu, Fe, K, and Ca. With the increase of the concentration of selenium treatments, the Se content of the kernels increased significantly. When spraying with 160 mg·kg⁻¹ sodium selenite, the Se content was 0.50 mg·kg⁻¹, which was a significant increase of 49 times compared to the control. Selenium treatment was significantly positively correlated with the Zn contents in kernels. When spraying with 160 mg·kg⁻¹ sodium selenite, the content of Zn significantly increased by 11.16% compared with the control. The inhibitory effect of selenium on the content of Cu, K and Ca showed a tendency to increase and then weaken with the increase of selenium concentration. And the inhibitory effect of selenium on the content of Fe gradually declined with the increase of concentration. There was no significant difference in the contents of unsaturated fatty acids among the treatments. The ratio of unsaturated to saturated fatty acids was T4 (11.40) > T3 (11.01) > CK (10.87) > T2 (10.49) > T1 (10.27). The content of each amino acid in kernels sprayed with selenium was higher

than that of the control. The total amount of amino acids was T4 (12.21 g · 100 g⁻¹) > T3 (11.25 g · 100 g⁻¹) > T1 (11.20 g · 100 g⁻¹) > T2 (11.09 g · 100 g⁻¹) > CK (9.35 g · 100 g⁻¹). In addition, the contents of amino acid (except lysine and methionine) in the kernels sprayed with 160 mg · kg⁻¹ selenium was significantly higher than that in the control.【Conclusion】The application of sodium selenite to the pecan fruit promoted the growth and development of the fruit, which affected the accumulation of mineral elements in pecan kernel and improved the nut quality to a certain extent. Especially, the spraying with 160 mg · kg⁻¹ of sodium selenite, significantly increased the weights of fruit, nut and kernel, significantly promoted the absorption of selenium and zinc elements, increased the contents of amino acids in kernels, and improved the nut quality. It is suggested that pecan fruits have the ability to accumulate selenium efficiently.

Key words: Pecan; Selenium treatment; Physiological index; Nut quality; Mineral element

薄壳山核桃(*Cary illinoensis* K. Koch),又名美国山核桃、长山核桃,为胡桃科山核桃属^[1],在我国的浙江、河南、河北、福建、江苏、江西、湖南、四川等省均有栽培^[2]。由于其坚果个大、壳薄,果仁色美味香、营养丰富,种仁含有17种人体所需的氨基酸,且脂肪含量高,深受世界各国消费者的喜爱^[3]。坚果中含有少量的硒,可以作为硒来源,可能成为理想的天然硒补充剂。

硒(Se)是维持人体身体健康的一种相对罕见但必需的微量元素^[4-5],目前,硒代半胱氨酸已被作为第21种氨基酸,能直接合成蛋白质^[6]。随着研究的不断深入,硒对增强机体免疫力、抗衰老、预防多种疾病等的功效不断被发现^[7]。但是,世界上40多个国家和地区的土壤存在硒缺乏问题,在我国72%的地区存在土壤中硒缺乏甚至硒含量极低的问题,而且近3亿的人口患有硒缺陷疾病,严重影响他们的生命和健康^[8]。目前普遍认为土壤-植物-人体食物链补硒是最有效、最便捷的途径^[9]。然而仅靠天然食物中的硒含量并不足以满足人体的正常需要。因而富硒产品的开发和利用对我国乃至全世界缺硒地区人工补硒极为重要^[9]。研究表明,适宜浓度的外源硒对植物具有抗氧化、延缓衰老、促进植物生理代谢和增加产量等作用^[10-12],增施硒肥不仅可以提高葡萄、苹果和猕猴桃等果实的硒含量^[13-15],而且可以在一定程度上提高果实品质。然而,有关硒处理对薄壳山核桃果实发育、矿质元素积累和品质的研究,尚未见有系统报道。笔者研究了不同浓度亚硒酸钠处理对薄壳山核桃果实发育、矿质元素积累和果实品质的影响,为薄壳山核桃栽培中硒的科学使用和富硒果品开发提供技术参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于浙江省新昌县杨梅山村薄壳山核桃基地,地理位置为30°15'N, 119°58'E,海拔50 m,年均温15.6℃,1月均温-1℃,8月均温为32.0℃,极端最低温度为-10.8℃,年降水量1478 mm,土壤为黄红壤。

1.2 试验材料与样品采集

试验材料为4株12 a(年)生健康的盛果期薄壳山核桃‘威斯顿’嫁接株,其砧木为‘马汉’品种,接穗为‘威斯顿’品种。在树冠中部外围东、南、西和北4个方向选取健康、无病害的果实,并挂标签标记。用喷壶喷施Na₂SeO₃溶液的方法,于7月21日和7月29日对挂上标签的果实喷施相对应的不同质量分数的Na₂SeO₃溶液:T1:20 mg · kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃, T2:40 mg · kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃, T3:80 mg · kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃, T4:160 mg · kg⁻¹ Na₂SeO₃,对照组CK喷施纯净水,喷施至皮层湿润但不滴水,待皮层干后再次喷施,3次重复。分别于8月15日(S1)、8月31日(S2)、9月16日(S3)、9月30日(S4)4个时期按对应标签进行采摘,每个处理按东、南、西和北4个方向各采取12个健康饱满、无病虫害、大小基本一致的果实样品(共48个),每个处理均匀分成3份,将新鲜果实用去离子水清洗3次晾干,并按照外果皮、内果皮、种皮、种仁4个部位分离,放入65℃烘箱中烘至恒质量,粉碎后过60目(0.25 mm)网筛待用。

1.3 测定方法

1.3.1 质量指标测定 将新鲜果实用去离子水清洗3次晾干,并按照外果皮、内果皮、种皮、种仁4个部

位分离,在此过程中用电子天平依次称量果质量、坚果质量、种仁质量,精度为0.001 g。

1.3.2 成分指标测定 薄壳山核桃外果皮、内果皮、种皮、种仁4个部位的Zn、Cu、Mn、Fe、K、Ca、Mg浓度用原子吸收光谱仪(IEC3300,美国热电公司)测定^[16],精度为1% RSD。种仁中Se含量采用GB 5009.268—2016《食品中多元素的测定》法^[17]中电感耦合等离子质谱法(ICP-MS)进行测定。种仁中脂肪含量按照GB5009.6—2016《食品中脂肪的测定》方法^[18]中的索氏抽提法进行测定。种仁中脂肪酸含量采用GB 5009.168—2016《食品中脂肪酸的测定》中的内标法^[19]进行测定。种仁中氨基酸含量采用GB 5009.124—2016《食品中氨基酸的测定》法^[20]进行测定。

1.4 数据分析

数据用 $X \pm SE$ (均值 \pm 标准误差)表示,数据分析采用GraphPad Prism 5软件制作,MS Excel 2007软件制作表,数据方差、显著性和相关性分析利用SPSS 19.0软件进行,其中显著性差异运用Duncan's新复极差法进行多重比较。

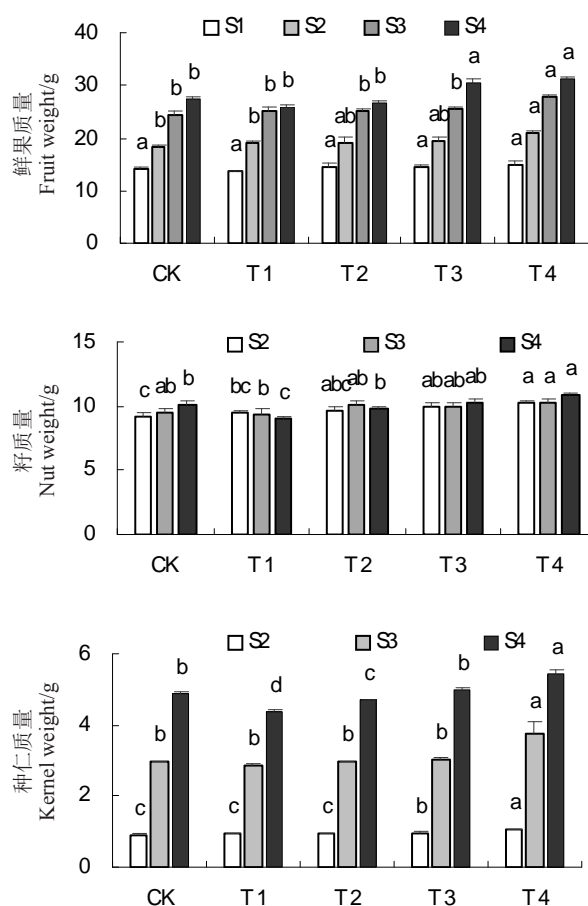
2 结果与分析

2.1 硒处理对薄壳山核桃果实发育质量指标的影响

果实发育成熟过程中,硒处理下果实质量变化如图1所示,鲜果质量在S1至S4时期稳步上升,5个处理变化趋势大致相同,4个时期T4处理鲜果质量都高于其余处理,且T4处理鲜果质量在S2、S3、S4时期较对照分别显著增加了15.23%、13.96%、14.55%($p < 0.05$)。籽质量在S4时期为:T4(10.80 g)>T3(10.33 g)>对照(10.11 g)>T2(9.77 g)>T1(9.02 g),且T4处理籽质量较对照显著增加了6.77%($p < 0.05$)。种仁质量在S2至S4时期变化趋势大致相同,但各时期之间涨幅较大,T4处理种仁质量在S2、S3、S4时期显著高于其余各处理,较对照分别显著增加了15.34%、26.15%、11.22%($p < 0.05$)。

2.2 硒处理对薄壳山核桃种仁中矿质元素积累的影响

2.2.1 硒处理对种仁微量元素积累的影响 如表1所示,硒处理对种仁硒元素积累具有明显的效果,且随硒处理浓度增加,种仁Se含量不断提高。相比于



不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理果实质量在 $p < 0.05$ 上差异显著。

Different small letters indicate significant difference in fruit weight among different treatments at $p < 0.05$.

图1 硒处理对薄壳山核桃果实质量的影响
Fig. 1 Effect of selenium treatments on the weight in pecan fruit

对照组,20 mg·kg⁻¹硒处理后种仁Se含量增加了1倍,40、80、160 mg·kg⁻¹硒处理后种仁Se含量分别极显著增加了12倍、16倍、49倍($p < 0.01$)。随硒处理质量分数增加,种仁Zn含量分别较对照提高了3.46%、6.39%、8.79%、11.16%,80、160 mg·kg⁻¹硒处理后Zn含量极显著提高($p < 0.01$)。随硒处理质量分数的增加,种仁对Fe含量的吸收分别较对照降低了17.37%、15.10%、12.57%和5.49%,低质量分数硒处理极显著地抑制了种仁Fe含量的积累。硒处理极显著地促进了种仁Mn含量的积累,抑制了种仁Cu含量的积累。

2.2.2 硒处理对种仁大量元素积累的影响 如表1所示,低质量分数硒处理抑制了种仁K、Ca含量的积累,随硒处理质量分数增加,这种抑制作用逐渐增

表1 硒处理对薄壳山核桃种仁矿质元素积累的影响

Table 1 Effect of selenium treatments on the accumulation of mineral elements in pecan kernel

硒处理 Se treatment	w(微量元素) Microelement/(mg·kg ⁻¹)					w(大量元素) Macroelement/(g·kg ⁻¹)		
	Se	Zn	Cu	Mn	Fe	K	Ca	Mg
CK	0.01±0.00 Dd	86.91±0.16 Cd	13.46±0.17 Aa	68.80±2.84 Bc	39.54±1.35 Aa	11.83±0.05 Aa	3.08±0.09 Aa	2.32±0.01 Bc
T1	0.02±0.00 Dd	89.92±0.10 BCcd	12.66±0.19 ABa	98.87±2.76 Aab	32.67±1.17 Bc	11.66±0.02 Aa	2.62±0.07 BCb	2.46±0.01 Ab
T2	0.13±0.01 Cc	92.46±1.70 ABCbc	11.29±0.04 Bb	92.97±1.59 Ab	33.57±0.71 Bc	11.34±0.21 Aa	2.27±0.01 Cc	2.48±0.01 Aab
T3	0.17±0.01 Bb	94.55±0.50 ABab	12.58±0.16 ABa	105.35±1.55 Aa	34.57±0.61 ABbc	11.33±0.20 Aa	2.68±0.08 Bb	2.51±0.02 Aa
T4	0.50±0.01 Aa	96.61±1.15 Aa	12.61±0.49 ABa	100.66±1.47 Aab	37.37±0.25 ABab	11.50±0.16 Aa	2.83±0.03 ABb	2.46±0.01 Aa

注: 同列不同小写字母表示不同处理在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著; 同列不同大写字母表示不同处理在 $p < 0.01$ 差异极显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference among different treatments at $p < 0.05$; Different capital letters in the same column indicate extremely significant difference among different treatments at $p < 0.01$. The same below.

强然后减弱。20、40、80、160 mg·kg⁻¹ 硒处理使种仁 K 含量分别较对照降低了 1.44%、4.14%、4.23% 和 2.79%。随硒处理质量分数增加, 各处理种仁 Ca 含量分别较对照显著降低了 14.94%、26.30%、12.99% 和 8.12% ($p < 0.05$), 且 160 mg·kg⁻¹ 硒处理抑制作用最弱。高质量分数硒处理促进了种仁 Mg 含量的积累, 随硒处理质量分数增加, 这种促进作用逐渐增强, 使种仁 Mg 含量分别极显著提高了 6.03%、6.90%、8.19% 和 6.03% ($p < 0.01$), 80 mg·kg⁻¹ 硒处理促进作用最强。

2.3 硒处理对薄壳山核桃种仁中脂肪酸相对含量的影响

如表 2 所示, 对照种仁中粗脂肪、不饱和脂肪酸含量高于其余各处理, 但硒处理质量分数越高, 其含量越接近于对照。对照棕榈酸含量显著低于其余各处理。对照硬脂酸、油酸含量高于其余各处理, 其中对照硬脂酸与 T4 处理差异显著。对照油酸含量高于其余各处理, 其余处理间差异不显著。对照亚油酸、顺-11-二十碳烯酸含量低于其余各处理, 处理间无显著差异。不饱和脂肪酸各处理间无显著差, 但

表2 硒处理对薄壳山核桃种仁脂肪酸相对含量的影响

Table 2 Effect of selenium treatments on the relative contents of fatty acid composition in pecan kernel

脂肪酸种类 Fatty acid species	CK	T1	T2	T3	T4	%
粗脂肪 Crude fat	75.35±0.05 a	73.15±0.55 a	73.95±1.25 a	73.75±0.55 a	74.20±1.80 a	
棕榈酸 C16:0	5.70±0.00 b	6.17±0.00 a	6.15±0.15 a	5.82±0.15 ab	5.81±0.16 ab	
硬脂酸 C18:0	2.79±0.06 a	2.71±0.11 a	2.57±0.11 ab	2.49±0.17 ab	2.26±0.05 b	
油酸 C18:1	71.70±0.40 a	67.55±1.15 b	69.05±0.65 ab	68.45±0.35 ab	71.00±1.80 ab	
亚油酸 C18:2	18.90±0.10 a	22.05±0.95 a	21.00±0.60 a	21.95±0.45 a	19.60±1.70 a	
α -亚麻酸 C18:3n3	1.22±0.08 ab	1.34±0.08 a	1.05±0.04 b	1.12±0.09 ab	1.14±0.04 ab	
顺-11-二十碳烯酸 C20:1	0.19±0.01 a	0.20±0.00 a	0.24±0.03 a	0.21±0.01 a	0.20±0.01 a	
不饱和脂肪酸 Unsaturated fatty acid	92.03±0.59 a	91.14±0.12 a	91.34±0.04 a	91.71±0.00 a	91.94±0.13 a	
饱和脂肪酸 Saturated fatty acid	8.47±0.06 bc	8.88±0.11 a	8.71±0.04 ab	8.33±0.02 cd	8.07±0.11 d	
不饱和脂肪酸/饱和脂肪酸 Unsaturated fatty acid/Saturated fatty acid	10.87	10.27	10.49	11.01	11.40	

T4 处理饱和脂肪酸显著低于对照, 不饱和脂肪酸/饱和脂肪酸的比值大小为 T4(11.40) > T3(11.01) > 对照(10.87) > T2(10.49) > T1(10.27)。不同质量分数硒处理对脂肪酸含量有显著影响。

2.4 硒处理对薄壳山核桃种仁氨基酸组分和相关性的影响

由表 3 可知, 硒处理使种仁各氨基酸含量平均

增长约 21.23%, T4 处理的氨基酸(除赖氨酸和蛋氨酸)含量显著高于对照。苏氨酸、缬氨酸、甘氨酸、丙氨酸和脯氨酸含量随硒处理质量分数增加先减少后增加, 在 80 mg·kg⁻¹ 硒处理时发生变化, 且碱性氨基酸赖氨酸、组氨酸与上述氨基酸变化趋势一致。精氨酸与酸性氨基酸天冬氨酸和谷氨酸含量随硒处理质量分数增加不断增加, 亮氨酸、丝氨酸

表3 硒处理对薄壳山核桃种仁氨基酸组分和相关性的影响

Table 3 Effect of selenium treatments on the components of amino acids and correlation in pecan kernels

氨基酸类别 Amino acid	w(氨基酸) Amino acid content/(g·100 g ⁻¹)					相关性 Relevance
	CK	T1	T2	T3	T4	
苏氨酸 Thr	0.29±0.00 b	0.36±0.03 a	0.35±0.01 a	0.35±0.02 a	0.37±0.01 a	0.777
缬氨酸 Val	0.48±0.01 b	0.58±0.05 a	0.56±0.01 ab	0.55±0.03 ab	0.59±0.02 a	0.712
蛋氨酸 Met	0.14±0.00 a	0.17±0.03 a	0.15±0.01 a	0.16±0.01 a	0.18±0.01 a	0.726
异亮氨酸 Ile	0.40±0.00 b	0.49±0.04 a	0.48±0.02 a	0.48±0.01 a	0.52±0.01 a	0.831
亮氨酸 Leu	0.72±0.01 b	0.85±0.07 ab	0.83±0.02 ab	0.84±0.03 ab	0.90±0.03 a	0.846
苯丙氨酸 Phe	0.46±0.00 b	0.55±0.05 ab	0.56±0.02 a	0.55±0.02 a	0.60±0.02 a	0.880*
赖氨酸 Lys	0.36±0.03 a	0.43±0.03 a	0.42±0.03 a	0.41±0.03 a	0.46±0.05 a	0.772
天冬氨酸 Asp	0.86±0.01 b	1.04±0.10 ab	1.04±0.01 ab	1.05±0.05 a	1.15±0.03 a	0.896*
丝氨酸 Ser	0.47±0.00 b	0.56±0.05 ab	0.55±0.01 ab	0.56±0.02 a	0.60±0.02 a	0.880*
谷氨酸 Glu	1.84±0.03 b	2.21±0.25 ab	2.22±0.03 ab	2.30±0.11 ab	2.51±0.07 a	0.931*
甘氨酸 Gly	0.48±0.00 b	0.57±0.04 a	0.57±0.01 a	0.56±0.02 ab	0.60±0.02 a	0.807
丙氨酸 Ala	0.48±0.00 b	0.58±0.05 a	0.57±0.01 ab	0.56±0.03 ab	0.60±0.02 a	0.722
胱氨酸 Cys	0.13±0.01 b	0.15±0.01 ab	0.14±0.01 ab	0.15±0.00 ab	0.17±0.01 a	0.813
酪氨酸 Tyr	0.32±0.01 b	0.37±0.03 ab	0.37±0.00 ab	0.37±0.01 ab	0.40±0.01 a	0.872
组氨酸 His	0.25±0.00 b	0.31±0.03 ab	0.30±0.01 ab	0.30±0.01 ab	0.33±0.02 a	0.828
精氨酸 Arg	1.28±0.02 b	1.50±0.15 ab	1.51±0.04 ab	1.59±0.05 a	1.73±0.04 a	0.953*
脯氨酸 Pro	0.39±0.00 b	0.48±0.04 a	0.47±0.02 ab	0.47±0.03 ab	0.50±0.01 a	0.776
氨基酸总量 TAA	9.35±0.06 b	11.20±1.01 ab	11.09±0.06 ab	11.25±0.47 ab	12.21±0.32 a	0.878
必需氨基酸总量 EAA	2.85±0.03 b	3.43±0.27 a	3.35±0.01 a	3.34±0.14 ab	3.62±0.09 a	0.791

注: *和**分别表示在 0.05 和 0.01 水平上显著相关。下同。

Note: * and ** represent significant difference at 0.05 and 0.01 level, respectively. The same below.

与含硫氨基酸胱氨酸和蛋氨酸含量随硒处理质量分数增加先减少后增加,在喷硒 40 mg·kg⁻¹时发生变化。5个处理的氨基酸总量为T4(12.21 g·100 g⁻¹)>T3(11.25 g·100 g⁻¹)>T1(11.20 g·100 g⁻¹)>T2(11.09 g·100 g⁻¹)>对照(9.35 g·100 g⁻¹),且T4处理显著高于对照。必需氨基酸总量为T4(3.62 g·100 g⁻¹)>T1(3.43 g·100 g⁻¹)>T2(3.35 g·100 g⁻¹)>T3(3.34 g·100 g⁻¹)>对照(2.85 g·100 g⁻¹),且T4处理显著高于对照。对17种氨基酸随硒处理的变化进行相关性分析,结果如表3所示,硒处理与天冬氨酸、丝氨酸、谷氨酸、苯基丙氨酸、精氨酸都呈显著正相关。

2.5 硒处理与薄壳山核桃种仁矿质元素含量的相关性

对硒处理质量分数与薄壳山核桃种仁矿质元素含量进行相关性分析,结果如表4所示,不同质量分数硒处理与种仁 Zn 元素含量呈极显著正相关($p < 0.01$),相关系数达到0.996,与种仁 Se 元素含量呈显著正相关($p < 0.05$),相关系数为0.895,因此,喷硒能够提高种仁硒和锌元素含量;而与种仁 Cu、Fe、K、Ca 元素含量呈负相关。另外,种仁 Se 元素含量与

Zn、Mn、Fe、Ca、Mg 元素含量呈正相关,与 Cu、K 元素含量呈负相关。种仁 Cu 元素含量与 Ca、Mg 与 Zn 元素含量均呈显著正相关($p < 0.05$),相关系数分别为0.956、0.899,种仁 Mg 元素与 Mn 元素含量呈极显著正相关($p < 0.01$),相关系数达到0.962。

3 讨论

硒对植物的效应存在剂量效应,适量质量分数的硒能促进植物生长,增加产量。在本试验中,喷施低质量分数硒对薄壳山核桃果实质量无显著影响,而 160 mg·kg⁻¹亚硒酸钠处理显著增加了各时期鲜果质量、籽质量和种仁质量。而尚茂庆等^[21]发现,低质量浓度硒(0.4 mg·L⁻¹)促进生菜生物产量形成和干物质积累,而高质量浓度硒(50 mg·L⁻¹)导致植物停滞生长。且魏丹等^[22]对水稻进行合理补硒试验、许春霞等^[23]对茶园进行土壤硒肥试验、张睿等^[24]对小麦叶面喷施适量富硒营养素,最终都使得作物增产,上述研究都表明了喷硒的剂量效应。其可能的原因是不同的植物对硒的耐受能力与代谢机制不同,本试验的最高亚硒酸钠质量分数能显

表4 硒处理与薄壳山核桃种仁矿质元素含量的相关性

Table 4 Correlation between selenium treatment and the mineral elements in pecan kernel

	硒处理 Se treatment	硒 Se	锌 Zn	铜 Cu	锰 Mn	铁 Fe	钾 K	钙 Ca	镁 Mg
硒处理 Se treatment	1								
硒元素 Se	0.895*	1							
锌元素 Zn	0.996**	0.865	1						
铜元素 Cu	-0.362	-0.161	-0.427	1					
锰元素 Mn	0.770	0.478	0.808	-0.457	1				
铁元素 Fe	-0.136	0.206	-0.215	0.665	-0.680	1			
钾元素 K	-0.728	-0.406	-0.774	0.780	-0.751	0.562	1		
钙元素 Ca	-0.231	0.042	-0.308	0.956*	-0.517	0.844	0.733	1	
镁元素 Mg	0.861	0.594	0.899*	-0.617	0.962**	-0.620	-0.871	-0.608	1

著促进薄壳山核桃果实生长发育,但进一步提高亚硒酸钠质量分数,能否促进果实生长发育,有待进一步试验确定。

果实内硒含量随外源硒浓度的增加而明显提高,且对其他元素的吸收产生了一定的影响。硒处理质量分数与种仁 Zn、Se 元素含量呈显著正相关。种仁 Se 元素含量与 Zn、Mn、Fe、Ca、Mg 元素含量呈正相关,与 Cu、K 元素含量呈负相关。喷硒处理使种仁 Se、Zn、Mn、Mg 含量提高,Cu、Fe、K、Ca 含量降低。但有研究表明,在生理浓度范围内,硒处理在总体上可以促进植物对锌的吸收,而在硒中毒情况下,一般使植物对 Zn 的吸收值降低^[25]。Arvy 等^[26]报道,在植物体内,Se 含量和 Mn、Zn 等元素含量呈正相关,而和 Fe、Al 等元素含量呈负相关。随着喷硒处理质量分数的增加,种仁 Se 含量极显著升高,此结果与朱丽琴等^[13]、张海英等^[27]、王斐等^[28]的研究结果相似,果实内硒含量随外源硒浓度的增加而明显提高,说明喷硒可明显增加种仁硒元素的积累。计算结果表明,外果皮喷施 160 mg·kg⁻¹ 亚硒酸钠处理的薄壳山核桃种仁中平均含硒 0.50 mg·kg⁻¹,符合 DB6124 富硒食品硒含量分类标准,坚果的硒含量指标为 0.01~1.00 mg·kg⁻¹,可安全食用。

果实喷施亚硒酸钠可以在一定程度上改善薄壳山核桃的品质。硒处理后的粗脂肪、不饱和脂肪酸含量低于对照,T4 处理饱和脂肪酸显著低于对照。不同质量分数的喷硒处理不同程度地提高了各氨基酸含量,这与目前很多研究结果相似。谭周慈等^[29]在水稻上的研究表明,施用硒肥可以提高大米中绝大多数氨基酸的含量,史衍玺等^[30]通过施硒提高了白菜中人体必需氨基酸含量,尚庆茂等^[31]发现,硒素营养提高了散生生菜茎叶中游离氨基酸含量。一方

面,硒以硒代含硫氨基酸的形式直接参与蛋白质合成;另一方面,硒是植物体内一种 tRNA 核糖核酸链的组成成分,具有转运氨基酸的功能,从而影响游离氨基酸含量,进而促进蛋白质合成。而喷硒处理使含硫氨基酸胱氨酸和蛋氨酸含量随硒质量分数增加先减少后增加,并在喷硒 160 mg·kg⁻¹ 时增加最多,说明高浓度的亚硒酸钠有可能抑制了硫代氨基酸直接参与蛋白质的合成途径,亚硒酸钠与游离氨基酸转化为蛋白质的机制有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

果实喷施亚硒酸钠处理,促进了薄壳山核桃果实生长发育,显著提高鲜果质量、籽质量、种仁质量,极显著地促进了种仁硒和锌元素的吸收,提高了种仁各氨基酸含量,对薄壳山核桃果实品质有一定的改善,且薄壳山核桃果实有高效积累硒的能力。本试验可为薄壳山核桃栽培中硒的科学使用和富硒果品开发提供技术参考。此外,硒在薄壳山核桃果实中的转运机制以及促进薄壳山核桃果实生长发育和提高果实品质的最适喷硒质量分数,还需进一步研究。

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