

一氧化氮对干旱胁迫下苹果砧木楸子耐旱性的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨干旱胁迫下楸子对外源一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)处理的生理响应特性与作用机制,综合评价后筛选缓解干旱胁迫的最佳NO处理浓度。【方法】以10叶龄的楸子[*Malus prunifolia* (Willd.) Borkh.]实生苗为试材,采用盆栽控水的方法,在中度水分胁迫(即含水量为土壤最大持水量45%~55%)下,喷施不同浓度外源NO(180 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、190 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、210 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$),测定净光合速率(P_n)等光合参数、过氧化氢酶(CAT)等抗氧化酶活性及以脯氨酸(Pro)、丙二醛(MDA)含量、相对电导率(REC)等指标。【结果】相比于对照,外源NO处理缓解了水分胁迫下楸子叶片中MDA含量、Pro、REC、胞间二氧化碳浓度(C_i)以及过氧化物酶(POD)活性的上升幅度,同时也减缓了 P_n 、气孔导度(G_s)、蒸腾速率(T)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)与CAT酶活性的下降幅度,且具有明显的浓度效应。【结论】主成分分析(PCA)结果显示,特征根大于1的2个主成分的方差贡献率达92.932%,190 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 硝普钠(SNP)处理得分最高,效果最佳。适宜浓度SNP处理能够激活水分胁迫下楸子幼苗的抗氧化酶系统,并可以保护细胞膜系统,及增强细胞光合性能,从而提高其耐旱性。

关键词: 楸子;水分胁迫;一氧化氮;光合;耐旱性;主成分分析

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Effects of nitric oxide on drought tolerance in apple rootstocks *Malus prunifolia*

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Abstract: 【Objective】Apple is one of the most important fruit crops in the world, and is also the most widely cultivated fruit tree in China. The Northwest Loess Plateau is one of the dominant apple producing areas for its super climate for apple production. However, drought seriously affects the growth and development of apple in this area, and is the important factor restricting the development of apple industry. Improving the drought resistance of apple with rootstock is imperative in this area. The grafting compatibility of most apple varieties with *Malus prunifolia* is very high, and this rootstock has high resistances to drought, waterlogging, and salt. Nitric oxide (NO) is an important bioactive molecule in plants, and is involved in regulating many plant growing and development processes, including promoting seed germination and lateral root formation, inhibiting the senescence and senescence of plant tissues, and participating in plant disease resistance and stress response. The study aimed to explore physiological effects of exogenous NO at different concentrations on apple rootstock *Malus prunifolia* under water stress, and select a proper concentration for treatment, in order to elucidate the mechanism of its effect in alleviating drought damage on the plant and improving yield and quality. 【Methods】Ten-leaf

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aged seedlings of *Malus Prunifolia* (Willd.) grown in pots were used as the experiment material and were subjected to water control treatment. Under a moderate water stress (water content was 45%-55% of the soil field capacity), different concentrations ($180 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ C1, $190 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ C2, $200 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ C3 and $210 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ C4) of exogenous NO (sodium nitroprusside, SNP) was sprayed. Spraying was carried out when replenishing water based on soil weight every two days. Solutions were sprayed on leaves till drip-off, and spraying water at the same amount was used as the control (CK). The photosynthetic parameters [such as net photosynthetic rate (P_n), stomatal conductance (G_s) and transpiration rate (T_r) and intercellular CO_2 concentration (C_i)], the activities of antioxidant enzymes such as superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase activities (CAT) and peroxidase activities (POD), and the contents of osmotic substances such as proline (Pro), relative electrical conductivity (REC) and malondialdehyde content (MDA) were examined every three days from the beginning of treatment. Finally, principal component analysis method was used to analyze drought resistance indexes of *Malus prunifolia* in order to obtain a more objective and reasonable result and conclusion. 【Results】 P_n , G_s and T_r were decreased under drought stress, and the SNP treatments delayed and alleviated the decrease in these indices. P_n in the control and in C1, C2, C3 and C4s were decreased by 51.93%, 38.91%, 26.81%, 39.67%, and 37.70% respectively at 15d of treatment; G_s decreased by 57.83%, 43.20%, 32.55%, 40.24%, and 43.37%, respectively; and T_r decreased by 56.57%, 44.00%, 35.13%, 40.28%, and 42.46%, respectively. The degree of descent in P_n , G_s and T_r at $190 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ was significantly lower than the control and the other treatments. C_i was increased with the increase of SNP concentrations. The C2 treatment had the minimum increase. SOD and CAT activities were decreased under drought stress, and their decrease was relieved by spraying exogenous NO. At 15 d of treatment, the decline in SOD in control group and in C1, C2, C3 and C4 groups was 50.68%, 36.36%, 28.19%, 43.39%, and 47.10%, respectively, and that of the CAT was 40.80%, 29.77%, 19.85%, 33.34%, and 35.16%, respectively. The decrease of C2 group was significantly lower than that of control group and the treatment groups. The POD increased under drought stress, and at 15 d of treatment, the increase of POD in the control, C1, C2, C3 and C4 was 94.12%, 69.09%, 50.94%, 68.63% and 74.00% higher than at day 0, respectively. Pro, REC and MDA all increased under drought stress. Compared with the control, the increases of the three indices were slower and smaller in exogenous NO treatments. The increase of Pro in the control, C1, C2, C3 and C4 was 168.18%, 88.10%, 69.04%, 97.67% and 76.59%, respectively; that of REC was 80.65%, 75.86%, 47.46%, 62.07% and 60.01%, respectively; and that of MDA was 57.14%, 32.35%, 31.25%, 48.48% and 67.74% respectively compared with the values at 0 d treatment. 【Conclusion】 Exogenous NO treatment could lessen the reduction in P_n , G_s , T_r , SOD and CAT, meanwhile, and slow the increase in C_i , POD, Pro, REC and MDA. Principal component analysis (PCA) showed that the variance contribution rate of the 2 principal components with eigenvalue exceeding 1 reached 92.932%, and C2 treatment got the highest score. According to the principal component analysis, the effect of NO treatment exhibited a concentration-dependent manner and the $190 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ SNP treatment was the best to alleviate water stress for *Malus prunifolia*. In summary, the results indicate that appropriate concentrations of NO treatment could activate the antioxidant system in *Malus prunifolia* seedlings, protect the cell membrane system, enhance photosynthetic performance under water stress, and thus improve drought tolerance.

Key words: *Malus prunifolia*; Water stress; Nitric oxide; Photosynthesis; Drought tolerance; Principal component analysis

西北黄土高原地区昼夜温差大、光照充足,是我国苹果生产的气候生态最适区,但干旱严重影响着该区域苹果树体的生长发育和产量的形成,成为制约该地区苹果生长发育的重要因子^[1-2]。在苹果栽培中,常因干旱影响其正常的光合作用、抗氧化酶活性等生理活动,进而影响其对养分的吸收;同时干旱导致叶片叶面积减小和叶绿素含量降低,使得光合系统受抑制,抗氧化酶活性下降,影响干物质的积累与转运,最终引起产量与品质的降低^[3]。

一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)作为植物体内气体小分子信号物质,对植物体生长发育有双重影响,即低浓度保护作用和高浓度毒害作用。低浓度NO可与非生物胁迫如干旱、极端温度、盐害和渗透胁迫等诱导产生的大量ROS、胁迫激素互作以提高植物适应能力^[4];而高浓度NO诱发超氧自由基(O₂⁻)和过氧化氢(H₂O₂)的大量产生,继而对组织产生破坏^[5]。NO在植物光合作用^[6]、呼吸作用^[7]、新陈代谢^[8]、种子萌发^[9]、旱害、盐害等植物抗逆应答反应^[10]等生理过程中有重要作用。对各影响因子进行综合评价,既可以避免单一因素的片面性,使评定结果更为客观;又可以依据各影响因子的综合效应,科学评价筛选最佳处理组合。田治国等^[11]、廖伟彪等^[12]基于生理生化指标,利用主成分分析法、隶属函数法和聚类分析法对万寿菊、月季的抗旱性进行了综合评价,孙红梅等^[13]应用隶属函数法和主成分分析法相结合的方法对不同品种早实核桃的抗旱性进行了评价。

笔者应用外源NO,研究水分胁迫下苹果砧木楸子光合特性、抗氧化酶、渗透调节物质的影响,并对各指标进行主成分分析法综合分析,以期明确NO提高植物抗旱性的机制,为苹果栽培中外源NO供体的合理应用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料及处理

试验于2014年3—7月在甘肃农业大学园艺学院避雨棚进行。2014年2月1日选取饱满、均匀一致的楸子种子,蒸馏水浸泡12 h,4℃湿沙处理。于3月18日选露白较好、发芽一致的种子播入蛭石中,室温下培养,幼苗长至2枚真叶时,移入装有基质(20%蛭石、20%珍珠岩、60%泥炭)质量为0.65 kg的花盆(内径10 cm、深18 cm)中,每盆1株,统一管

理。定期浇水、松土、除草。植株具10枚真叶后,进行盆栽控水处理,采用持续称重法控制土壤含水量,每隔2 d,傍晚称重并补充水分至土壤最大持水量的45%~55%(中度水分胁迫)。试验设4个不同浓度的SNP溶液处理,分别为C1(180 μmol·L⁻¹)、C2(190 μmol·L⁻¹)、C3(200 μmol·L⁻¹)、C4(210 μmol·L⁻¹),每个处理10盆,3次重复。控水胁迫的同时,称重补水时喷施不同浓度SNP溶液至滴水为止,喷施等量清水作为对照(CK)。

试验药剂SNP为外源NO供体,为德国MERCK公司提供,此药剂现配现用。

1.2 测定项目及方法

1.2.1 光合作用气体交换参数的测定 从胁迫处理当天开始,每隔2 d上午9:00选取生长一致的幼苗相同节位叶片进行各项指标测定,每个处理5次重复。用Li-6400光合仪(LI-COR公司,美国)测定第8片真叶的净光合速率(P_n)、气孔导度(G_s)、蒸腾速率(T_r)及胞间二氧化碳浓度(C_i)。CO₂浓度为400 μmol·mol⁻¹,环境温度25℃,光强为800 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹。

1.2.2 生理生化指标的测定 分别于胁迫后0、3、6、9、12、15 d采取叶片,液氮处理后进行各指标测定,每个处理3次重复。SOD采用氮蓝四唑(NBT)光化还原抑制法测定,用分光光度计测定560 nm处的吸光值,以抑制NBT光化还原的50%为1个酶活性单位(U);POD活性采用愈创木酚显色法测定,以每min内470 nm下的光密度变化0.01为1个POD活力单位(U);CAT活性采用紫外吸收法测定,以每min 240 nm下的光密度减少0.01定义为1个活力单位(U)^[14];MDA含量采用硫代巴比妥酸法^[10]测定;Pro含量采用磺基水杨酸法测定;REC采用电导率仪测定^[15]。

1.3 数据分析

试验数据用Microsoft Excel 2003作图,显著性分析和主成分分析用SPSS 22.0软件,单因素ANOVA的LSD和Duncan法作显著性差异分析;在主成分分析前,用隶属函数法对数据进行转化。采用模糊数学隶属函数法对各指标第15天的数据进行分析,隶属函数的计算公式^[16]:

$$\text{隶属函数值: } U(X_i) = \frac{X_i - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{反隶属函数值: } U(X_i) = 1 - \frac{X_i - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}. \quad (2)$$

式中: X_i 为指标测定值, X_{min}、X_{max} 为所有参

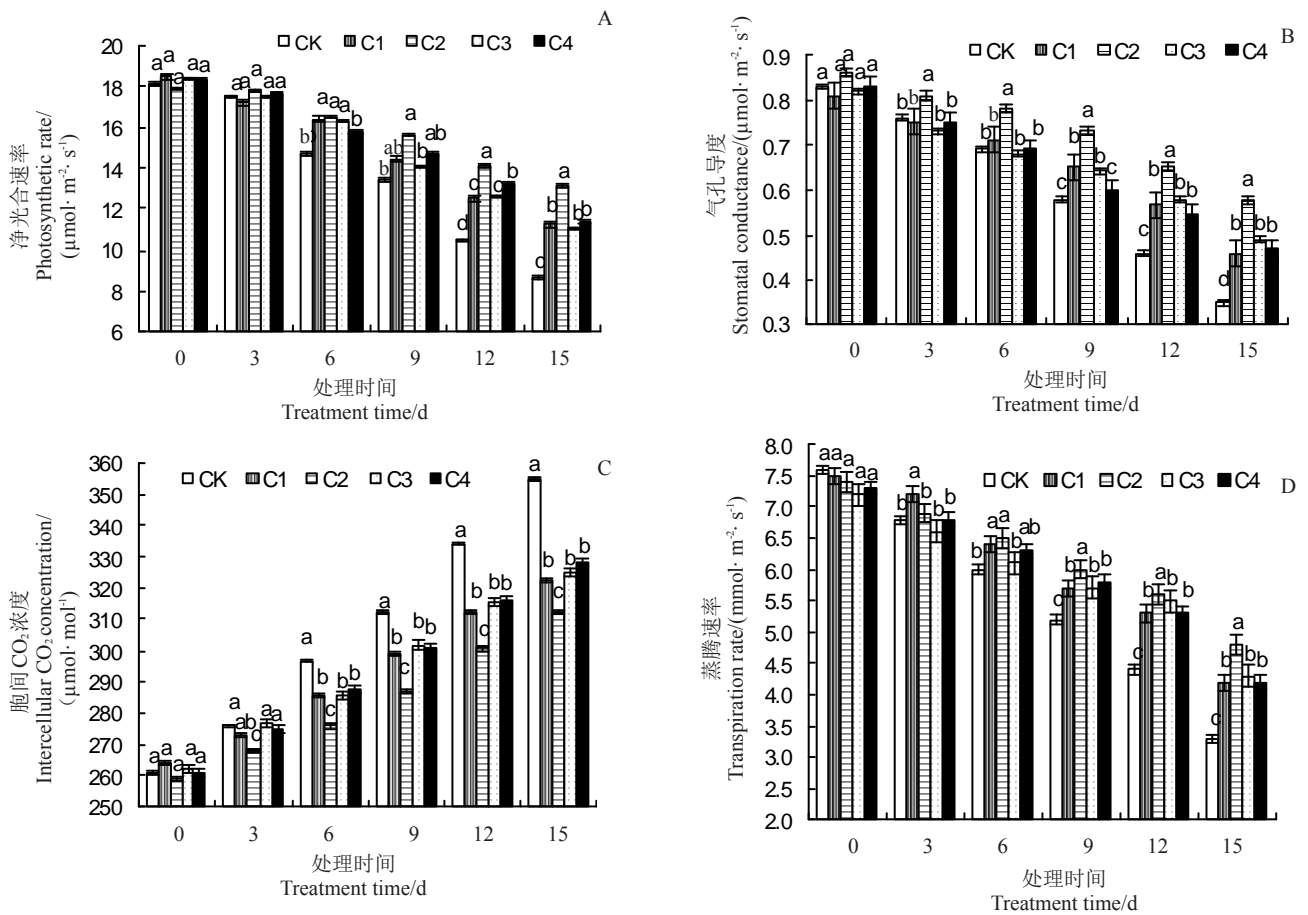
试材料某一指标的最小值和最大值,如果($X_i - X_{min}$)为负值,则采用(2)式。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同浓度外源 NO 对干旱胁迫下楸子光合特性的影响

水分胁迫下外源 NO 对楸子光合特性的影响如图 1 所示。随着水分胁迫的延长,叶片 P_n 均呈下降趋势,但不同浓度的外源 NO 处理对 P_n 的降幅不同。在 0~3 d 对照组及各处理组 P_n 和 G_s 缓慢下降,而在 6~15 d 2 个指标均急剧下降。胁迫 15 d 后,与 0 d 比较,CK、C1、C2、C3 和 C4 各组的 P_n 分别下降了

51.93%、38.91%、26.81%、39.67%、37.70%,各组 G_s 分别下降了 57.83%、43.20%、32.55%、40.24%、43.37%,其中 C2 ($190 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ SNP) 的 P_n 和 G_s 下降幅度显著低于对照及其他处理组(图 1-A~B)。楸子叶片的 C_i 随水分胁迫的延长呈上升的趋势,CK、C1、C2、C3 和 C4 的上升幅度分别为 36.01%、21.96%、20.46%、24.04%、25.67%,且 C2 处理上升幅度最小(图 1-C)。随着水分胁迫的持续,各处理组的 T_r 均呈下降趋势,下降幅度分别为 56.57%、44.00%、35.13%、40.28%、42.46%,其中 C2 处理后的上升幅度显著低于对照及其他各处理组,有显著差异(图 1-D)。



同一时间不同处理之间不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Means with different small letters in the same day indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$ among treatments. The same below.

图 1 SNP 处理对水分胁迫下楸子光合特性的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of SNP on photosynthetic characteristic of *M. prunifolia* (Willd.) Borkh. under drought stress

2.2 不同浓度外源 NO 处理对干旱胁迫下砧木抗氧化酶活性的影响

如图 2-A 所示,随着水分胁迫时间的持续,各处理组 SOD 酶活性呈下降趋势,在 0~3 d,对照及各处

理组 SOD 缓慢下降,而在 6~15 d 急剧下降,其中对照组 SOD 酶活性下降幅度显著高于各外源 NO 处理组。胁迫 15 d 后,与 0 d 相比,CK、C1、C2、C3 和 C4 各组的下降幅度分别为 50.68%、36.36%、28.19%、

43.39%、47.10%，其中 C2 下降幅度显著低于其他各组。图 2-B 中，各处理组 POD 活性随水分胁迫的增长总体呈上升趋势，对照组与 C1、C2、C3 和 C4 均有显著差异，胁迫 15 d 后，各组上升幅度分别为 94.12%、69.09%、50.94%、68.63%、74.00%，其中 C2 组上升幅度最小。图 2-C 中，各处理组的 CAT 活性随水分胁迫的增长呈下降趋势，胁迫 15 d 后，对照及各处理组 CAT 下降幅度分别为 40.80%、29.77%、19.85%、33.34%、35.16%，其中 C2 处理显著低于其他各组。

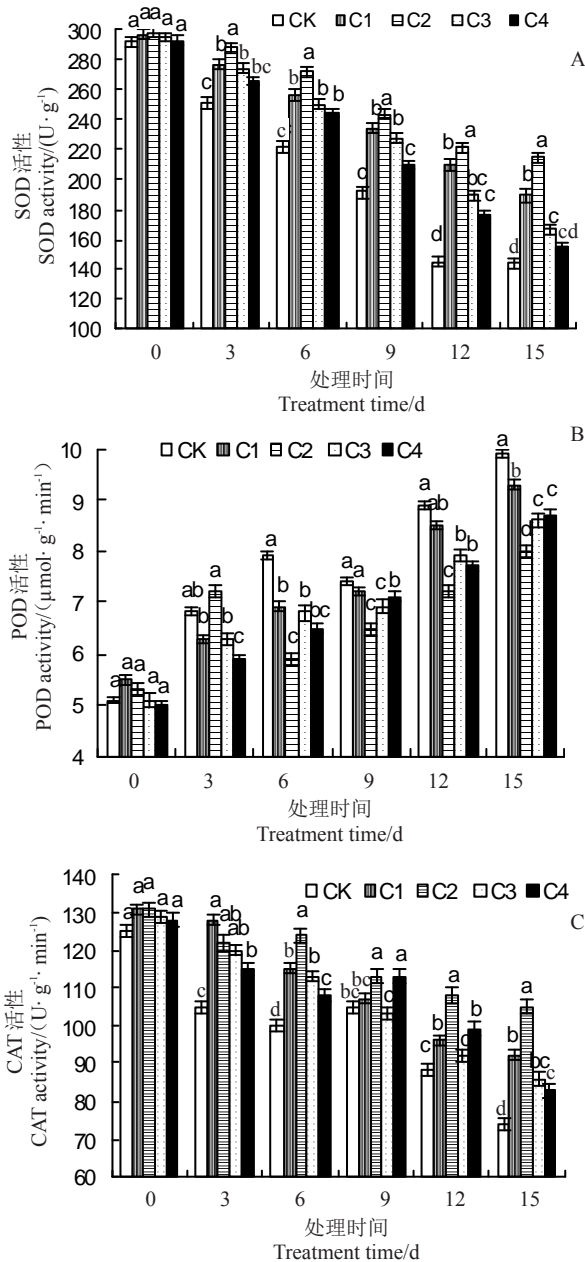


图 2 外源 NO 处理对水分胁迫下柚子抗氧化酶活性的影响
 Fig. 2 Effect of exogenous NO on antioxidant enzyme activities in *M. prunifolia* (Willd.) Borkh. during drought stress

2.3 不同浓度外源 NO 处理对水分胁迫下柚子 Pro 含量、REC 和 MDA 含量的影响

如图 3 所示，随着水分胁迫的增长，各处理组 Pro 含量总体呈上升趋势，且在处理期对照组显著高于各外源 NO 处理组。在 0~3 d, Pro 含量缓慢上升，在 6~15 d 则迅速上升。胁迫 15 d 后，与 0 d 相比，CK、C1、C2、C3 和 C4 各组上升幅度分别为 168.18%、88.10%、69.04%、97.67%、76.59%，其中处理 C2 在胁迫过程中上升幅度最小，与对照组差异最显著(图 3-A)。与 Pro 变化一致，各处理组 REC 总体

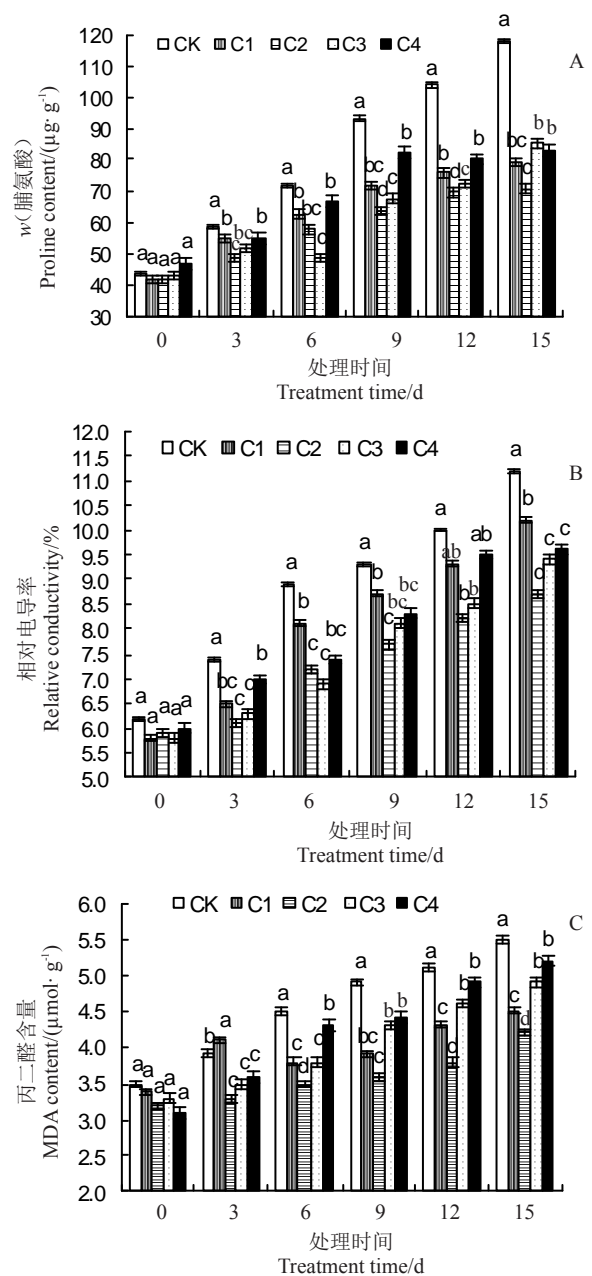


图 3 SNP 处理对水分胁迫下柚子渗透胁迫物质的影响
 Fig.3 Effect of SNP on osmotic adjustment substances in *M. prunifolia* (Willd.) Borkh. during drought stress

也呈升高趋势。胁迫 15 d 后,对照组和各处理组上升幅度分别为 80.65%、75.86%、47.46%、62.07%、60.01%,其中 C2 的 REC 上升幅度显著低于其他处理组(图 3-B)。各组 MDA 含量总体呈上升趋势,在 0~3 d,缓慢上升,在 6~15 d,则迅速上升。胁迫 15 d 后,CK、C1、C2、C3 和 C4 各组的上升幅度分别为 57.14%、32.35%、31.25%、48.48%、67.74%,其中 C2 组显著低于对照及其他处理组(图 3-C)。

2.4 不同浓度外源 NO 处理下楸子抗旱能力的综合评价

由于单个指标的变化各不相同,不能准确全面地反映外源 NO 对楸子抗旱性影响,本试验中,对楸子 10 个指标数据经隶属函数转化后用 SPSS 软件进行主成分分析(表 1、表 2、表 3)。由主成分分析原理可知,累积方差贡献率大于 85% 时可用于反映系统的变异信息,由表 1 可知,第 1 主成分和第 2 主成分的特征值依次为 8.109、1.184,均大于 1,其累积贡献

率达 92.932%,说明第 1 主成分和第 2 主成分对 10 个变量指标的信息都提取得很充分。由表 2 可知,第 1 主成分是 P_n 、 G_s 、 T_r 、 C_i 、SOD、POD、MDA、REC 的综合量度,第 2 主成分 P_n 、 G_s 、 T_r 、 C_i 、CAT 的综合量度,各指标均有较高载荷,能够较好地代表原始数据所反映的信息。根据主成分值进行排序,即可对不同浓度 SNP 处理下楸子的抗旱性进行综合评价,综合指数越高,说明其浓度能更好地提高植株抗旱性,由表 3 可知,得分由大到小依次为:C2>C1>C3>CK

表 1 不同浓度 SNP 处理下楸子主成分列表及方差贡献率
Table 1 List of principle components, percentage of variance and cumulative percentage of *M. prunifolia* (Willd.) Borkh. under different SNP concentration treatments

| 主成分 Component | 特征根 Eigenvalue | 方差贡献率 Percentage of variance/% | 累积方差贡献率 Cumulative percentage/% |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 8.109 | 81.095 | 81.095 |
| 2 | 1.184 | 11.837 | 92.932 |

表 2 不同浓度 SNP 处理下楸子因子负荷矩阵和得分系数矩阵

Table 2 Component matrix and score coefficient matrix of *M. prunifolia* (Willd.) Borkh. under different SNP concentration treatments

| 项目 Item | 因子载荷 1 Factor loading 1 | 得分系数 1 Score coefficient 1 | 因子载荷 2 Factor loading 2 | 得分系数 2 Score coefficient 2 |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 净光合速率 Photosynthetic rate | 0.658 | -0.050 | 0.741 | 0.272 |
| 气孔导度 Stomatal conductance | 0.633 | -0.104 | 0.760 | 0.252 |
| 蒸腾速率 Transpiration rate | -0.657 | -0.018 | -0.688 | -0.169 |
| 胞间 CO ₂ 浓度 Intercellular CO ₂ concentration | 0.628 | -0.121 | 0.751 | 0.264 |
| 超氧化物歧化酶活性 Superoxide dismutase activity | 0.953 | 0.455 | 0.299 | -0.380 |
| 过氧化物酶活性 Peroxidase activity | 0.893 | 0.354 | 0.426 | -0.166 |
| 过氧化氢酶活性 Catalase activity | -0.304 | 0.397 | -0.941 | -0.684 |
| 丙二醛含量 Malondialdehyde content | 0.886 | 0.335 | 0.462 | -0.160 |
| 电导率 Relative electrical conductivity | -0.886 | -0.269 | -0.462 | 0.196 |
| 脯氨酸含量 Proline content | -0.034 | 0.048 | 0.036 | -0.076 |

表 3 利用主成分分析法对不同浓度 SNP 处理下楸子幼苗抗旱能力的综合评价

Table 3 Comprehensive evaluation of drought resistance of *M. prunifolia* (Willd.) Borkh. under different SNP concentration treatments using principal component analysis

| 处理 Treatment | F1 Score of PC1 | F2 Score of PC2 | F3 Score of PC3 | F 综合 General score | 排序 Sort |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| CK | -0.708 | -1.274 | 0.994 | -6.614 | 4 |
| C1 | 0.850 | -0.836 | -1.322 | 5.055 | 2 |
| C2 | 1.279 | 0.736 | 0.989 | 11.884 | 1 |
| C3 | -0.458 | 0.376 | -0.151 | -3.366 | 3 |
| C4 | -0.963 | 0.998 | -0.512 | -6.958 | 5 |

>C4,其中 C2 浓度处理下,楸子抗旱性最强。

3 讨 论

水分胁迫是植物最常见的逆境形式,会影响到植物生长的各个阶段,引发植物体内一系列反应,抑制各种生理代谢,甚至使植株死亡^[17]。植物的抗旱性是受多种因素影响的较为复杂的综合性状,是从水分生理生态特征及生理生化反应到光合器官及渗透胁迫物质的综合反映^[18]。NO 作为一种信号分子和活性氧清除剂,能调节植物对逆境胁迫的适应及反应^[18],促进植物的防卫反应,以此提高植物的抗氧化能力和增强抗逆性^[19]。田振龙等^[18]研究发现,新

疆野苹果受干旱胁迫时,NO处理提高了植物对干旱的耐受性。

此外,水分亏缺影响植物的光合作用,减少了植株干物质的积累^[20]。水分不足时,气孔关闭,蒸腾速率降低,同时CO₂得不到充分供应,导致光合速率的下降^[21]。与前人研究相似的是,本试验中随着干旱胁迫的延长,楸子叶片的 P_n 、 G_s 和 T_s 均降低。Farquhar等^[22]提出气孔限制是否为 P_n 下降原因主要看 G_s 和 C_i 的变化趋势是否一致, G_s 降低而 C_i 升高或不变为非气孔限制, G_s 降低伴随着 C_i 降低为气孔限制。本试验中 G_s 降低,而 C_i 呈持续升高趋势,则说明 P_n 降低是由于非气孔限制导致的。采用外源NO处理后,各处理组的光合参数变化幅度均显著低于CK,这一变化表明180~210 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ SNP对水分胁迫造成的光合抑制有所缓解,这与曹慧等^[23]对外源NO能够缓解20%PEG胁迫对平邑甜茶光合参数的研究结果一致。

逆境胁迫下,植物受伤害的敏感部位和原初位点是膜系统。逆境引起植物离子失衡和高渗胁迫,使得各种活性氧(ROS)积累,破坏膜结构的完整性^[24],即产生氧化次生胁迫。植物体内CAT、SOD、POD等抗氧化酶活性对维持膜结构的完整性和防御活性氧自由基对膜的攻击有着重要的作用^[25]。POD和CAT是植物体中最重要的消除自由基的酶,POD和CAT的水平高低可反映出植物对干旱的抵御能力大小^[26]。本试验中,水分胁迫下,叶片SOD和CAT酶活性呈持续下降的趋势,而POD则呈上升趋势,由此可知抗氧化酶系统对干旱胁迫作出一定的响应。外源NO处理后,POD、CAT和SOD 3种酶的变化幅度均显著低于对照组,表明NO可缓解植株体内活性氧和自由基的累积,对叶片抗氧化酶系统有一定的保护作用,这与回振龙等^[18]的研究结果一致。同时外源NO处理后,楸子叶片中SOD、POD和CAT活性变化的不一致性是否是通过调节这3种酶间的内在关系、协同作用和调运植株体内其他的活性氧清除系统,以此来提高植株的耐旱性,这有待进一步的研究。本研究也发现,随着水分胁迫的延长,MDA、Pro及REC呈持续上升的趋势,表明水分胁迫引起活性氧(O²⁻、H₂O₂等)的积累,诱发膜脂过氧化,造成楸子叶片膜系统的破坏^[27],而外源NO处理后,楸子叶片MDA含量、Pro含量、REC的上升得到有效缓解。各处理组上升幅度显著低于CK,说明

外源NO处理在很大程度上缓解了水分胁迫对叶片膜系统造成的破坏。这与朱教君等^[28]、Escher等^[29]及Valentovic等^[30]在樟子松、榉、玉米的研究结果一致。

主成分分析方法在植物耐逆性鉴定与评价中已有广泛应用^[31]。主成分分析法在不损失或很少损失原有信息的前提下,将原来个数较多而且彼此相关的指标转化为新的个数较少且彼此独立或相关性较小的综合指标,本试验中,考虑到不同指标对评价体系的正负影响,采用隶属函数和反隶属函数法对原始数据进行转化,再利用主成分分析法对楸子抗旱性指标进行分析,使结果更为客观合理^[32-33]。根据主成分分析结果,前2个主成分即可全面反映不同浓度SNP对楸子抗旱性的改善,各指标载荷量代表与其主成分关系的密切程度,光合指标和抗氧化酶活性的载荷量在前2个主成分中值均较大,其值越大,说明对植株抗旱性的贡献率越大^[34]。根据综合评价可知楸子抗旱性由强到弱为:C2>C1>C3>CK>C4,C2即190 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理下能有效提高楸子抗旱性,C4即210 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理下幼苗的抗旱性最差,低于CK。这与刘文瑜等^[6]的研究结果一致,即NO缓解逆境胁迫具有梯度效应,低浓度具有缓解作用,高浓度具有毒害作用。

植物对干旱胁迫的响应是一个非常复杂的过程,涉及许多复杂的信号转导途径和代谢通路。外源NO对植物耐旱性的提高和各指标变化程度的缓解作用不仅仅限于光合系统、抗氧化酶系统以及细胞渗透胁迫物质等酶与非酶机制,必然还包括更为精细的生理生化过程,这些都需要进一步通过相关蛋白和基因的表达,代谢通路变化等方面进一步的研究。

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