

# 树体遮光对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实降异戊二烯类香气物质积累的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】探究葡萄树体遮光对酿酒葡萄‘赤霞珠’(*Vitis vinifera* L. ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’)果实降异戊二烯类香气化合物代谢的影响,为提高新疆葡萄与葡萄酒品质提供理论依据。【方法】根据遮光程度不同将遮光网分为网1(减少果实光照50%)和网2(减少果实光照20%),分别在果实开始转色和完全转色后搭建于树体顶部,直至果实采收(简称Q1、H1和Q2、H2),采用GC-MS定性定量分析果实成熟过程中降异戊二烯类化合物含量的变化,应用Real-Time PCR技术分析其生物合成途径主要基因的表达变化。【结果】4种遮光处理都显著降低了成熟果实中可溶性固形物含量,对可滴定酸含量无影响。Q1处理上调了转色开始果实*VvPSY1*、*VvCCD1*和*VvCCD4b*的表达,H1处理则上调了成熟果实中*VvPSY2*的表达;相应地,在果实成熟时,网1处理(Q1和H1)显著提高了果实降异戊二烯总含量,特别是 $\beta$ -大马士酮含量,而网2处理(Q2和H2)对该类香气物质没有显著影响;此外,对于游离态降异戊二烯化合物而言,在4种遮光处理的成熟果实中其含量都高于对照,其中H1处理增幅最大。【结论】在果实成熟期减少50%的光照,可明显促进降异戊二烯类香气物质的积累,可能有利于提升所酿葡萄酒的花果香气品质。

**关键词:** ‘赤霞珠’葡萄;树体遮光;降异戊二烯;基因表达

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## Effect of vine shading on the accumulation of norisoprenoids volatiles in ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grape berries

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Norisoprenoids are considered as the main components that contribute to grape varietal aroma and eventually determine the flavor quality of grapes and wines, due to their extremely low perception threshold and pleasant floral fruit characteristics. These compounds can be generated by direct degradation of carotenoids, and exist as both free-form and glycosidically-bound form. Sunlight is the most important environmental factor for plant growth and development and affects the accumulation of norisoprenoids in grape berries. However, deficient or excessive sunlight will probably cause negative effects on the accumulation of norisoprenoids. Xinjiang is a vital region of grape and wine production in China, and the climate of this region is characterized by long sunshine time, strong solar intensity, little rainfall and large temperature difference between day and night, which appears to be unsuitable for the accumulation of volatile compounds such as norisoprenoids. However, the effect of vine

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shading on norisoprenoids production under this particular climate remains to be poorly understood. The present study aimed at assessing the impact of vine shading on norisoprenoid concentration and the expression of related genes in *Vitis vinifera* 'Cabernet Sauvignon' grape berries. The outcome provides a theoretical support and practical reference for improving the quality of grape and wine in the regions with the similar climate condition of Xinjiang.【Methods】The vine shading treatments were conducted in the vineyard of the Rhyme manor located in Changji county, Xinjiang. All the grapevines were planted in 1999 and were managed from north to south. The row and vine spacing was 2.5 m×1.0 m, and each vine was allowed to bear approximately 10 to 15 berry clusters. According to the shading level, the shading treatments with black shading nets were divided into Net 1 (reducing about 50% of sunlight intensity around the cluster) and Net 2 (reducing about 20% of sunlight intensity around the cluster). Shading nets were set up 10 cm above grapevine canopy at pre-veraison (Q1 and Q2) and post-veraison (H1 and H2), and the shading treatments lasted till harvest. Non-shading grapevines were taken as the control. The randomized block design was adopted, and all the treatments were carried out with three biological replicates corresponding to three independent blocks. The free and glycosidically-bound norisoprenoids in grape berries were qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed using the head space-solid phase microextraction combined with gas chromatogram-mass spectrometry technology (HSPM-GC/MS). The expression amount of the genes related to norisoprenoid biosynthesis was measured by Real-time q-PCR using SYBR green method on an ABI 7300 Real-Time System. The differences in the norisoprenoid accumulation and the transcript abundances were compared between the shaded and control grape berries.【Results】The sunlight intensity around the clusters was decreased significantly by shading treatment, but the mean temperature and relative humidity were hardly affected. As a consequence, all the four vine shading treatments markedly reduced total soluble solid content, but had little impact on titratable acid level in ripe berries. A total of 11 norisoprenoid components were detected, comprising 11 glycosidically-bound components and 7 free-form ones. Both Q1 and H1 treatments significantly increased the total content of norisoprenoids, among which  $\beta$ -damascenone was raised largely. By contrast, Q2 and H2 treatments had no obvious change compared to the control. The analysis of Orthogonal Partial Least Squares-Discriminate Analysis (OPLS-DA) revealed that the Q1 and Q2 treatments mainly influenced the components such as 6-methyl-5-hepten-2-one, (*E*)- $\beta$ -damascenone and (*Z*)- $\beta$ -damascenone, while the H1 and H2 treatments more altered the components like TPB and TDN. Additionally, the Pearson's correlations between the production of metabolites and the expression abundance of the related genes were analyzed. The results indicated that the expression level of *VvPSY2* was positively correlated with the concentrations of  $\beta$ -cyclocitral, geranylacetone and (*E*)- $\beta$ -ionone, whereas the expression of *VvCCD1*, *VvCCD4a* and *VvCCD4b* were negatively associated with the concentrations of most norisoprenoid components. Moreover, there was a low Pearson's correlation coefficient between *VvPSY1* expression and norisoprenoid production. Q1 and H1 treatments significantly down-regulated the expression of *VvPSY1* and *VvCCD1*, while *VvCCD4a* and *VvCCD4b* were up-regulated significantly by Q2 and H2 treatments at ripe stage.【Conclusion】In the grape-producing regions with strong sunshine and little rainfall, moderate shading that reduces sunshine intensity can improve the aroma quality of grapes and wines.

**Key words:** Grape (*Vitis vinifera* 'Cabernet Sauvignon'); Vine shading treatment; Norisoprenoids; Gene expression

降异戊二烯类香气化合物源于异戊二烯代谢途径,在葡萄果实中,主要有 $\beta$ -大马士酮( $\beta$ -damascenon)、 $\beta$ -紫罗兰酮( $\beta$ -ionone)和1,1,6-三甲基-1,2-二氢萘(TDN),2,2,6-三甲基环己酮(2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexanone, TCH)等十多种,它们具有很低的感觉阈值,在葡萄酒中呈现愉悦的花香果香气味<sup>[1]</sup>。虽然其在葡萄果实中多以不具挥发性糖苷结合态形式存在,但在葡萄酒酿造过程中,这些结合态香气物质通过酶解或水解作用可以转变为具有香味的游离态,并且其含量远高于阈值,因此普遍认为降异戊二烯对葡萄酒中的花果香气具有重要贡献<sup>[1-2]</sup>。

影响降异戊二烯类化合物积累的因素主要包括品种、果实成熟度、光照以及水分<sup>[3]</sup>。光是影响植物生长发育重要的环境因子,不同的光质会影响葡萄的光合作用<sup>[4]</sup>,在果实发育后期,增加光照可以促进果实糖分积累,也会影响果实中降异戊二烯类化合物的积累<sup>[3,5]</sup>。Kwasniewski等<sup>[6]</sup>在美国塞尼卡湖西部对酿酒葡萄品种‘雷司令’结果区进行疏叶处理发现,坐果后33 d摘叶处理得到的相应葡萄汁和酒中的TDN和vitispirane的含量显著增加,而坐果后68 d摘叶处理降低了葡萄汁中的 $\beta$ -大马士酮的含量。Zhang等<sup>[7]</sup>在中国科学院植物研究所研究发现,用不透明的盒子遮光抑制了‘金镶玉’果实中单萜的合成和积累,同时他们还发现在转色期遮光提高了果实中醛、醇、酮的积累。Bureau等<sup>[8]</sup>在法国朗格多克地区研究也发现,果穗遮光降低了‘小白玫瑰’果实中萜类物质和C13-降异戊二烯化合物的含量,而对于‘赤霞珠’而言,过分曝光会产生令人不悦的气味。Feng等<sup>[9]</sup>在美国威拉梅特谷观察到,摘叶处理显著提高了‘黑比诺’葡萄果实中 $\beta$ -大马士酮和一些结合态单萜的含量。同样,Sasaki等<sup>[10]</sup>在日本山梨县发现,曝光有利于‘长相思’果实中单萜的积累。然而,长期高温或强光照会降低果实吡嗪类物质的含量,也会导致香气品质改变<sup>[11]</sup>。以上研究表明,光对果实降异戊二烯类香气物质积累有不同的影响,这可能与不同地区葡萄果实成熟期间的光照强度有关。在冷凉和温热地区,适度的曝光或遮光可以提高一些令人愉悦的香气物质含量,有利于改善葡萄和葡萄酒品质。

世界上好的葡萄酒,都强调其独特的地域性,我国新疆地区光照强,降雨量少,积温高、昼夜温差大、

并且全年日照时数居全国之首<sup>[12]</sup>,这样特殊的气候特点有时也不利于葡萄果实风味物质的积累。目前针对新疆气候条件,有关环境对酿酒葡萄果实中降异戊二烯类香气化合物代谢的研究仍然很少,尤其是不同光照条件对降异戊二烯的合成及其相关基因表达的研究欠缺,因此笔者旨在研究不同程度和不同成熟阶段的树体遮光对葡萄果实理化指标和降异戊二烯类香气物质积累的影响,并通过Real-Time PCR检测相关基因的表达量,以期探究在强光干旱地区,适度遮光对葡萄果实降异戊二烯代谢及其产物含量的影响,为提高新疆葡萄与葡萄酒的品质提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验地点及方法

试验在新疆昌吉州榆树沟镇遗韵酒庄葡萄园进行,以酿酒葡萄‘赤霞珠’(*Vitis vinifera* ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’)为试材,所有试验植株于1999年定植,按‘厂字型’整形,南北行向,株行距为1.0 m×2.5 m,每株树的果穗数量为10~15穗。试验设计不同程度的遮光,采用2种黑色遮光网为材料(网1:三针加密型;网2:两针普通型),宽度为1.3 m,分别在开始转色(5%转色)、完全转色(100%转色)2个时间点,通过水泥柱和铁丝搭架,将其平铺固定在葡萄树体上方约10 cm处,直至果实采收。以不搭设遮光网的植株为对照,采用随机区组设计,每个处理设3次生物学重复,单个重复在15株葡萄树上进行。本研究共设5种处理,分别为对照(CK):不遮光,Q1:开始转色至采收期间网1处理,Q2:开始转色至采收期间网2处理,H1:完全转色后至采收期间网1处理,H2:完全转色后至采收期间网2处理。

整个试验期间,在2种遮光网处理和对照的果穗附近都架设了微型气象站(HOBO H21-002, Onset Corporation, USA),跟踪果际周围光合有效辐射(photosynthetically active radiation)、太阳总辐射(solar radiation)、日均温度(daily berry temperature)和相对湿度(relative Humidity)的变化。结果如图1所示,网1(W1)和网2(W2)的太阳光合有效辐射减少了约50%和20%,而日均温度和相对湿度变化不明显。

### 1.2 样品采集

遮光处理7 d后开始采样,每间隔14 d采样1

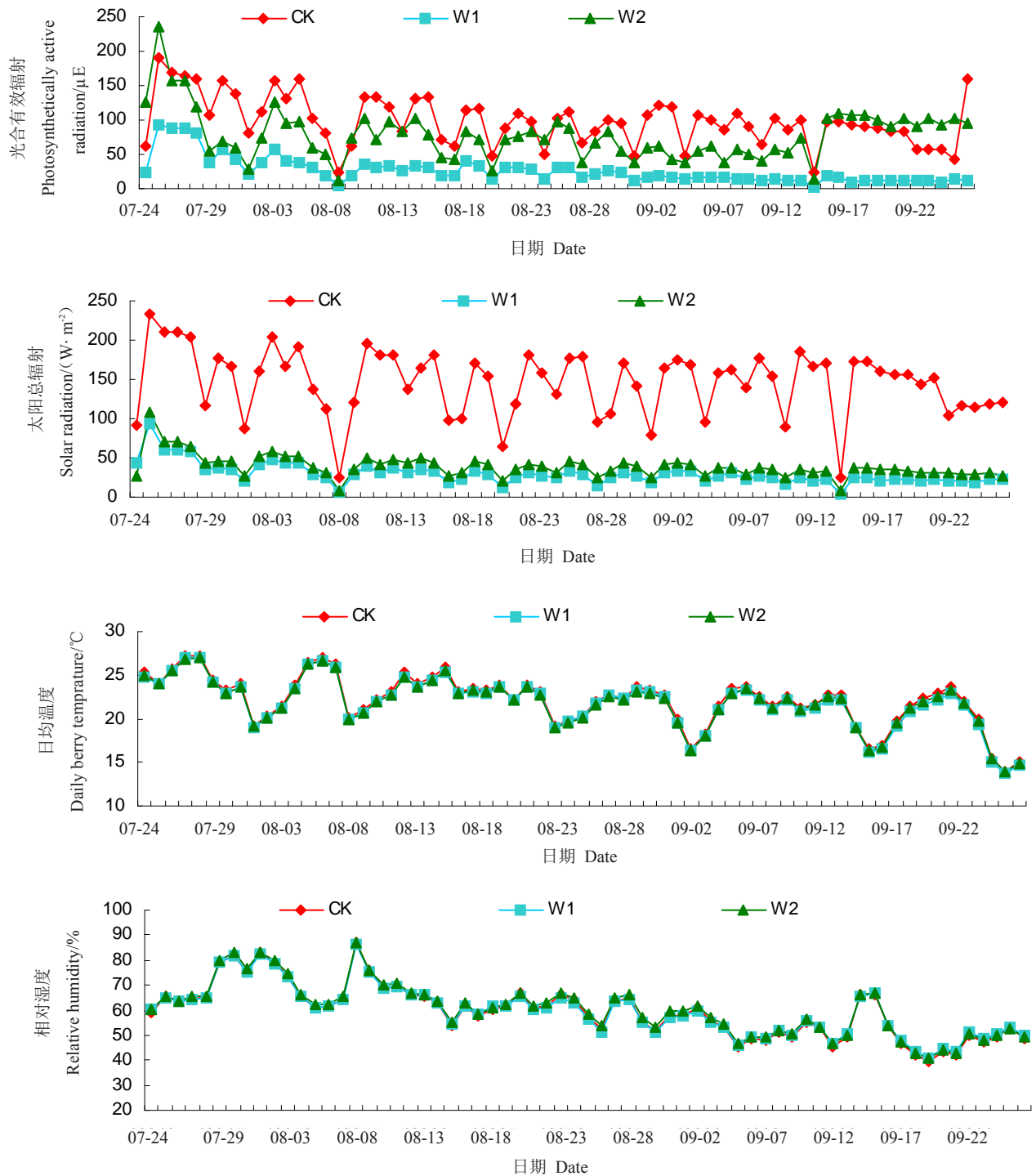


图 1 树体遮光处理对果际微气候的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of vine shading treatments on the microclimate of fruiting zone

次,直到果实完全成熟,如遇下雨则延后2~3 d。所有采样均遵循以下原则:兼顾阴阳面、叶幕层内外和上中下果穗以及每穗葡萄肩、中、顶部,每个处理重复和对照分散随机剪取葡萄果实500粒,放于泡沫箱中运回实验室;每组样品随机取50粒用于理化指标测定,其他用液氮速冻,并放于 $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱中保

存,用作其他分析。

### 1.3 葡萄果实理化指标检测

可溶性固形物与可滴定酸含量在运回实验室后立即测定。从每组新鲜果实样品中随机取出50粒,采用组织捣碎机匀浆,可溶性固形物用手持式糖度计(PAL-2, ATAGO, 日本东京)进行测定,可滴定酸

含量采用酸碱滴定法(以酒石酸计)进行测定,每组样品做2个技术平行。

#### 1.4 葡萄果实香气物质分析

葡萄果实香气物质提取和检测参照 Wen 等<sup>[13]</sup>的方法进行。

降异戊二烯物质的定性分析依据本试验建立的相同色谱条件下该化合物的保留指数和质谱信息 NIST11 进行;定量分析步骤如下:首先是将各类香气标样溶液混合配制标准母液,连续梯度稀释 15 个不同浓度,建立葡萄果实(酒精浓度 1%)香气物质标准曲线,对于已有标样的香气物质利用其相应的标

准曲线进行定量,而没有标样的香气物质利用化学结构相似、碳原子数相近的标样香气物质的标准曲线进行半定量。

#### 1.5 葡萄果实降异戊二烯类关键酶基因表达量的分析

葡萄果实内关键酶基因表达分析参照前人描述的方法进行<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

基因表达相对定量分析采用  $2^{-\Delta CT}$  法,  $\Delta CT = Ct$  (目的基因)- $Ct$  (内参基因);内参基因为 *VvGAPDH*、*VvUbiquitin* 和 *VvActin*;研究所用的引物序列见表 1。

表 1 用于 RT-PCR 的引物序列

Table 1 Primers used for quantification of transcripts by means of real time quantitative PCR

基因号 Gene ID(NCBI)	基因名称 Gene name	引物方向 Primer direction	序列 Sequence(5' to 3')
LOC100252385	<i>VvPSY1</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	TGGGCAATTTATGTGTGGTGCAG GCCTTGGGTGACATGTGTGAAG
LOC100246195	<i>VvPSY2</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	TCGATGTGGTGAAGTTTGTGCAG TCAGGTGTCATCAGCATTTGTTCCC
LOC100232972	<i>VvCCDI</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	AGCTACACTGGCAGGAAACAAC TAATGCCCGTCACCTTGGCTATG
LOC100251100	<i>VvCCD4a</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	TGAAGCTGGACGTGTCCCAAAC TAGCACCTGGTCCATACATCCTG
LOC100252859	<i>VvCCD4b</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	GTTGGAATCATCCCTCGTT CCTCGTCCCAGGCGTTA
LOC100233024	<i>VvGAPDH</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	TTCTCGTTGAGGGCTATTCCA CCACAGACTTCATCGGTGACA
LOC100253716	<i>VvUbiquitin</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	GTGGTATTATTGAGCCATCCTT AACCTCCAATCCAGTCATCTAC
LOC100232866	<i>VvActin</i>	正向 Forward 反向 Reverse	GCATCCCTCAGCACCTTCCAGCAG CCACCTCAACACATCTCCATGTCAACC

#### 1.6 数据处理

本研究采用 Microsoft Office Excel 进行数据整理;运用 SPSS 19.0 进行数据统计分析,采用 Duncan 多重比较分析各处理之间的差异显著性,显著性水平  $p < 0.05$ ;绘图软件为 Origin 9.0;采用 MetaboAnalyst 进行正交偏最小二乘法判别分析(OPLS-DA)。

## 2 结果与分析

#### 2.1 遮光处理对葡萄果实可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量的影响

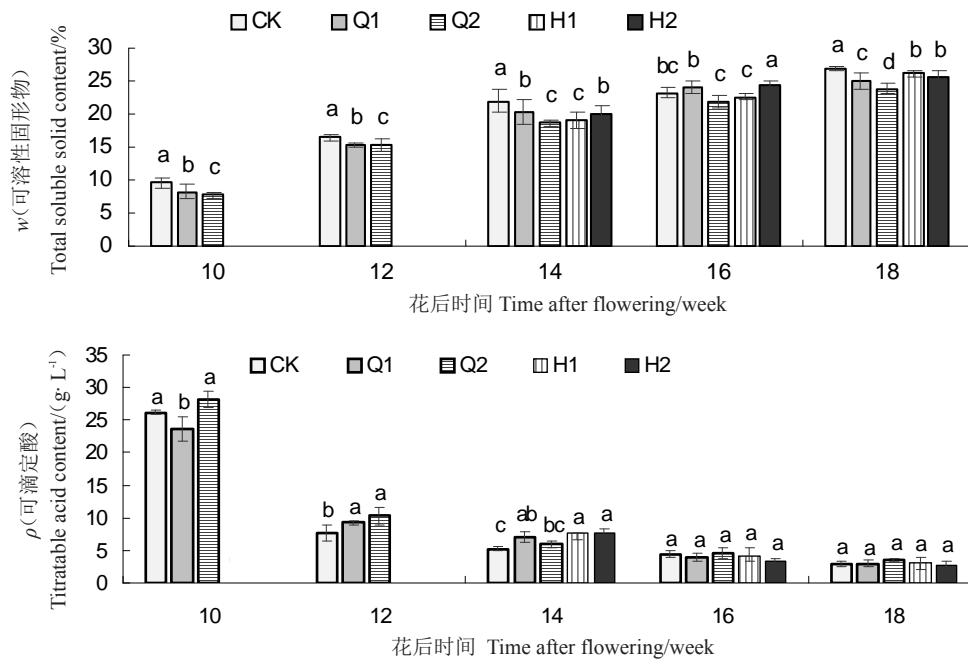
由图 2 可知,随着葡萄果实成熟,可溶性固形物含量呈现上升趋势。花后 14 周对照较 10 周增长了 56.67%, Q1 和 Q2 处理分别增长了 59.28%、58.78%。花后 18 周对照较 14 周增长了 22.58%, Q1、Q2、H1、H2 处理分别增长了 23.15%、28.49%、

38.03%、29.36%,可见在花后 10~14 周,果实转色阶段增长迅速,在花后 14~18 周增长缓慢。在采收时遮光处理的果实中可溶性固形物含量明显较低,其中,与转色结束后遮光处理的果实(H1 和 H2)相比,转色前遮光处理(Q1 和 Q2)的果实的可溶性固形物含量更低。

果实酸含量呈现下降趋势,在花后 10~12 周迅速下降,降低了 70%左右,花后 12~18 周果实酸含量缓慢降低。在果实成熟阶段各处理与对照无显著差异,表明遮光处理对可滴定酸含量无影响。

#### 2.2 遮光处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄降异戊二烯类香气化合物积累的影响

本研究检测到葡萄果实中游离态降异戊二烯香气化合物共 7 种,结合态 11 种,各个处理与对照所检测出的游离态和结合态组分种类相同,说明遮光处



不同小写字母表示处理间差异达到显著性水平( $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant difference among the treatments ( $p < 0.05$ ). The same below.

图 2 树体遮光处理对葡萄果实可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of vine shading treatments on total soluble solids and titratable acids in developing grape berries

理不会改变香气物质的种类。在这些化合物中,1,1,6-三甲基-1,2-二氢萘、顺式- $\beta$ -大马士酮、TPB、反式- $\beta$ -紫罗兰酮未检测到游离态形式,它们均以糖苷结合态形式呈现(表2)。

‘赤霞珠’果实降异戊二烯中主要以不挥发的糖苷结合态形式存在,游离态化合物含量仅占总量的30%。不同遮光程度和不同成熟阶段树体遮光处理

对降异戊二烯总量和游离态含量的影响如图3所示。从转色开始至采收,降异戊二烯总量变化幅度较小,总体上呈现先上升后下降趋势,在花后12周达到峰值,在果实采收(花后18周)时,Q1与H1处理的果实中降异戊二烯总含量显著高于对照,而Q2和H2处理均与对照没有显著差异。游离态降异戊二烯物质总体上呈下降趋势,果实采收时,与对照相

表 2 ‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实中可检测到的降异戊二烯类香气化合物

Table 2 Detectable norisoprenoid components in 'Cabernet Sauvignon' grape berries

化合物名称 Compound name	保留指数 RI	游离态 Free-form compounds	结合态 Glycosidically-bound compounds
2,2,6-三甲环己酮 2, 2,6-trimethylcyclohexanone, TCH	1 331	√	√
6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮 6-methyl-5-Hepten-2-one, MHO	1 348	√	√
茶螺烷 Theaspirane	1 517	√	√
$\alpha$ -紫罗兰酮 $\alpha$ -Ionone	1 544	√	√
$\beta$ -环柠檬醛 $\beta$ -Cyclocitral	1 641	√	√
1,1,6-三甲基-1,2-二氢萘 1, 1, 6-trimethyl-1, 2-dihydronaphthalene, TDN	1 768	nd	√
顺式- $\beta$ -大马士酮 ( <i>Z</i> )- $\beta$ -Damascenone	1 781	nd	√
反式- $\beta$ -大马士酮 ( <i>E</i> )- $\beta$ -Damascenone	1 843	√	√
( <i>E</i> )-1-(2,3,6-trimethylphenyl)buta-1,3-diene, TPB	1 850	nd	√
香叶基丙酮 6, 10-dimethyl-5, 9-Undecadien-2-one	1 873	√	√
反式- $\beta$ -紫罗兰酮 ( <i>E</i> )- $\beta$ -Ionone	1 959	nd	√

注:nd 为未检出(低于仪器检测限)。

Note: nd. means not detected.

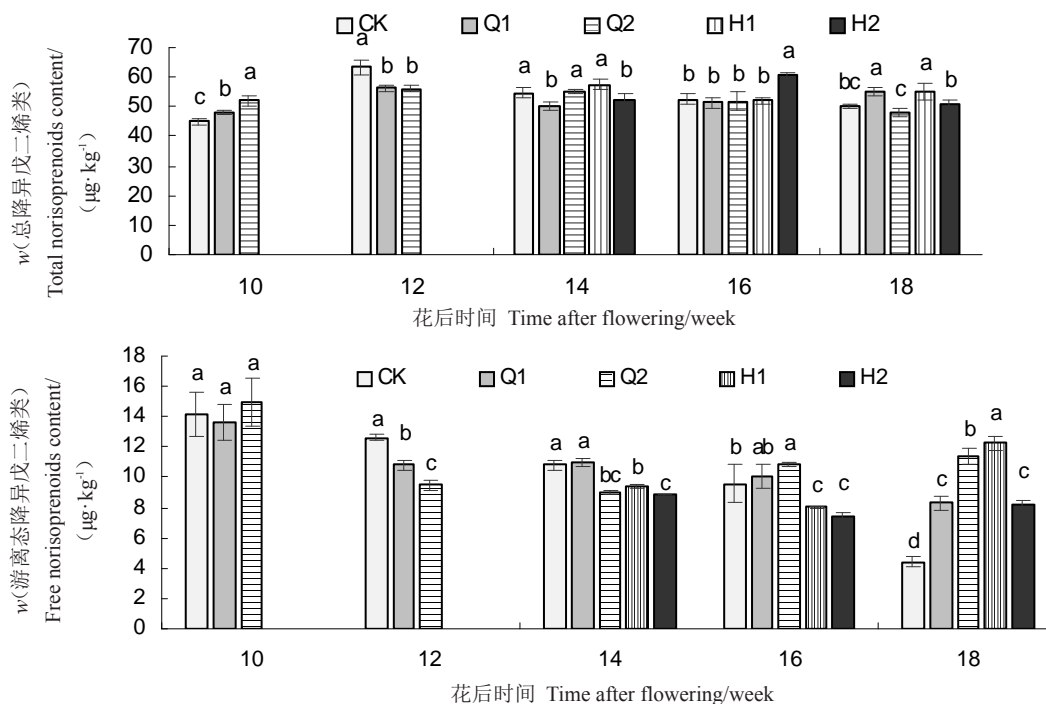


图3 遮光处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实发育过程中降异戊二烯类香气物质积累的影响  
 Fig. 3 Effect of vine shading treatments on accumulation of norisoprenoids in developing ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grape berries

比,4种遮光处理均显著提高了游离态降异戊二烯化合物的含量,其中H1处理增幅最大,Q2次之,Q1和H2影响则较小。上述结果表明,在果实成熟期,减少果际光照50%的受光强度,可显著提高果实降异戊二烯总含量,尤其增加游离态物质的含量。

为更加直观反映不同程度和不同成熟阶段的树体遮光对果实降异戊二烯组分积累的影响,进行了正交偏最小二乘判别分析(OPLS-DA),结果如图4所示。从图4中可以看出,无论是Q1、Q2、H1遮光处理还是对照,随果实成熟,样品点的分布从Y轴的正半轴向负半轴排列;而且遮光处理1周后的样品点(花后10或14周)和成熟采收的样品(花后18周)与对照均可清楚地分开,表明这些遮光处理的果实中降异戊二烯组分含量与对照相比有较大差别,尤其是图4-C中,对照与Q2处理的样品在各个样品点均完全分开,对照样品分布在X轴的负半轴,Q2处理的样品分布在X轴的正半轴。对于H2处理,虽然其样品点分布随果实成熟未呈现规律性分布,但大部分的样品点与对照也可以较好地分离。从图4-B、D、F、H样品得分图可以看出,每个处理影响的主要降异戊二烯组分(得分大于1.0)有所不同,Q1和Q2处理主要影响了果实6-甲基-5庚烯-2酮和反式-

$\beta$ -大马士酮以及顺式- $\beta$ -大马士酮的积累;H1和H2处理则是对TPB和1,1,6-三甲基-1,2-二氢萘(TDN)的含量有影响。

对上述差异主要组分进一步分析,结果如图5所示,各个遮光处理对差异组分的影响都不一致。Q1、Q2和H1处理都显著提高了成熟果实6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮的含量,其中Q2处理增幅最大,Q1和H1处理次之。H1处理成熟果实总 $\beta$ -大马士酮[(*E*)- $\beta$ -damascenon和(*Z*)- $\beta$ -damascenon]含量显著高于对照,而Q2处理显著降低了总 $\beta$ -大马士酮含量。其次,Q1处理显著提高了成熟果实TDN含量,其他处理则无影响。与对照相比,不同处理成熟果实TPB含量差异不显著。

### 2.3 遮光处理对降异戊二烯类化合物相关基因表达的影响

降异戊二烯类物质是类胡萝卜素(carotenoids)经过酶促或者非酶促反应途径形成的<sup>[16]</sup>。首先是由八氢番茄红素合成酶(PSY)催化香叶基香叶基焦磷酸(GGPP)合成八氢番茄红素,作为类胡萝卜素代谢的入口酶,*VvPSY1*和*VvPSY2*调控下游类胡萝卜素的合成<sup>[17]</sup>,继而类胡萝卜素在类胡萝卜素裂解双加氧酶(CCD)的作用下进一步裂解成降异戊二烯

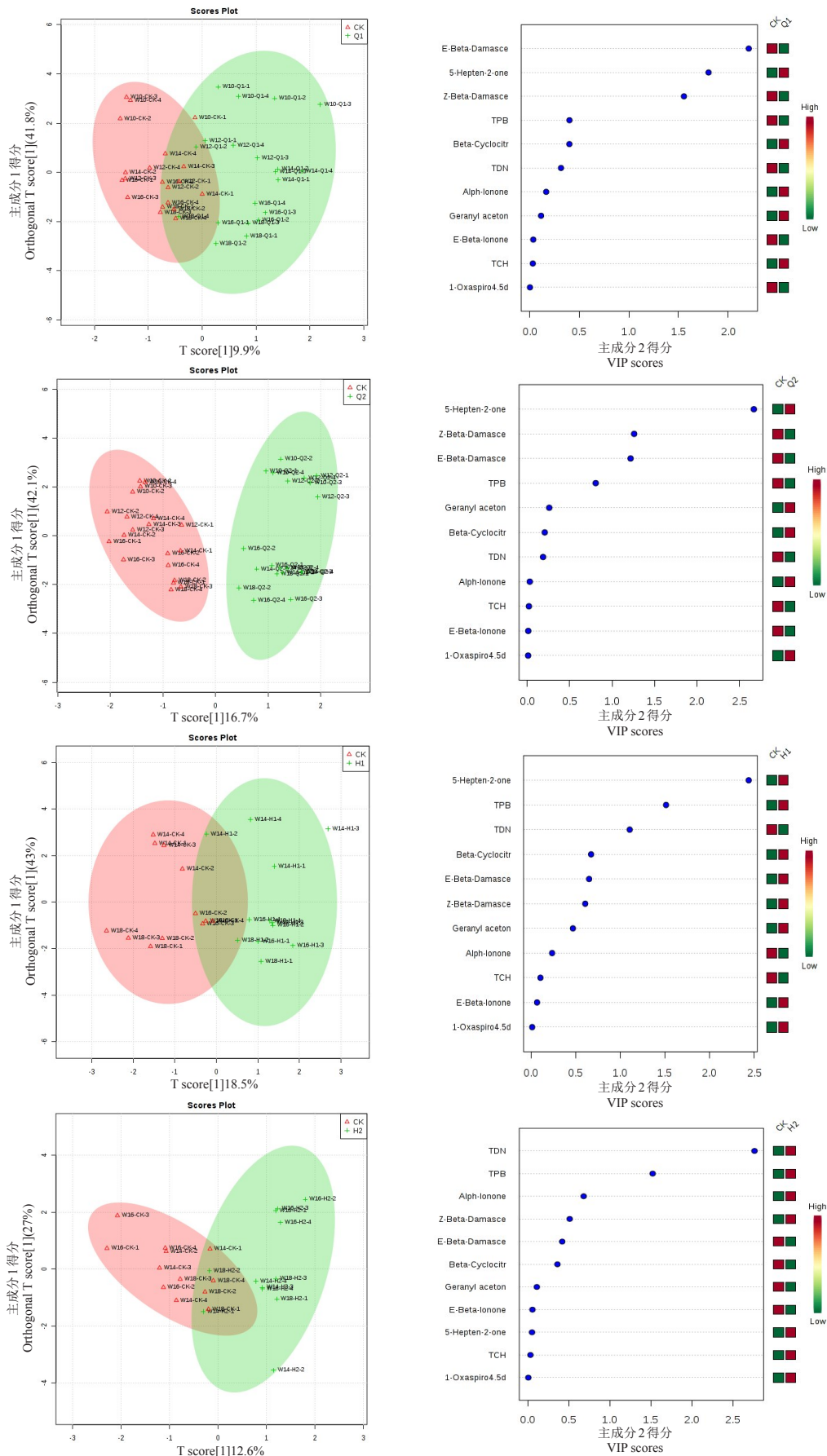


图 4 4 种遮光处理对‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实降异戊二烯类组分总量的 OPLS-DA 分析

Fig. 4 OPLS-DA of the norisoprenoids in ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grapes under four vine shading treatments



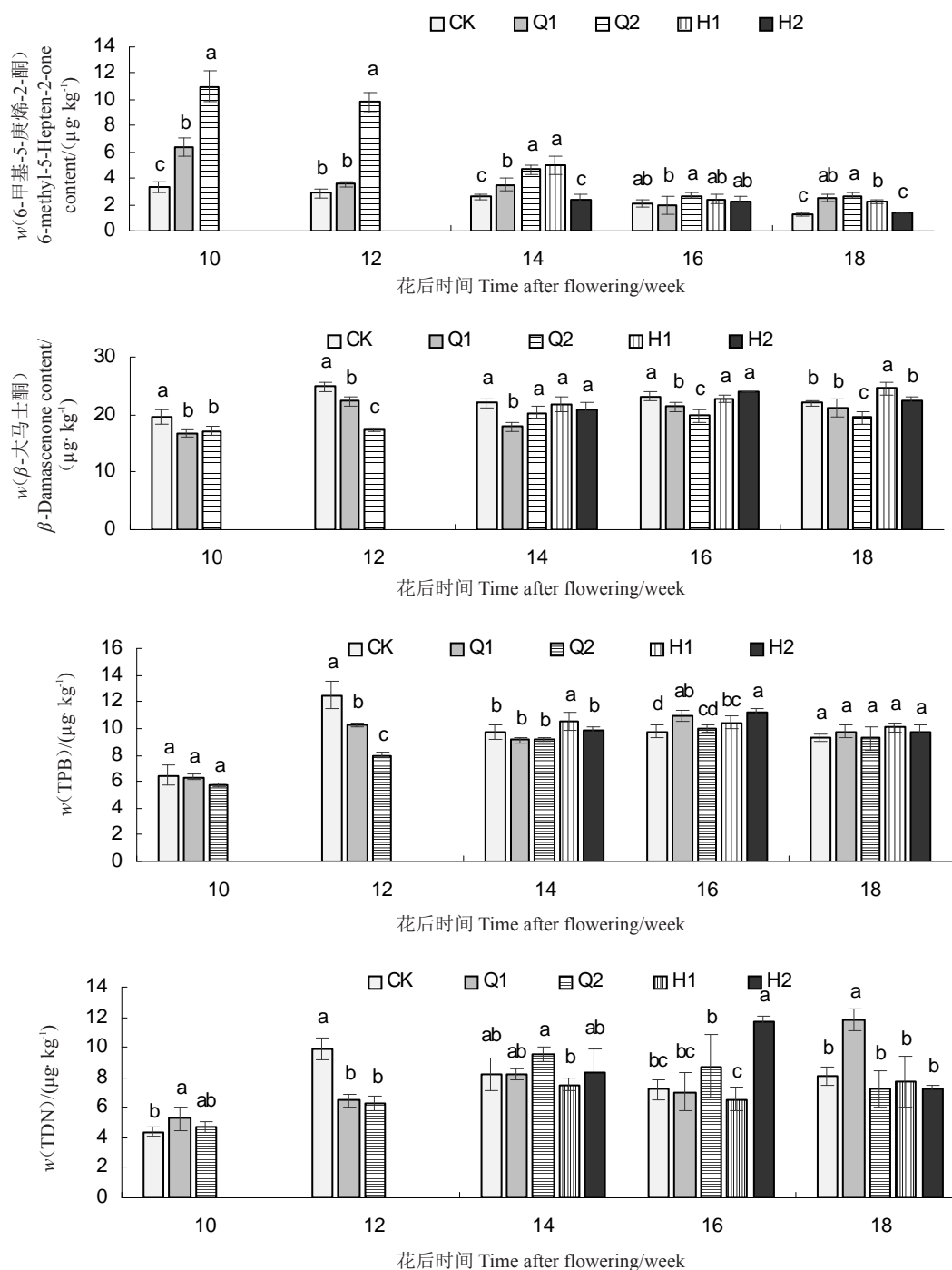


图5 遮光处理对葡萄果实中主要降异戊二烯组分积累的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of shading treatments on the accumulation of norisoprenoids in grape berries

类化合物,在葡萄果实基因组中已被报道的CCD基因家族成员基因有*VvCCD1*、*VvCCD4a*和*VvCCD4b*<sup>[18]</sup>。

为了能够直观反映不同树体遮光处理中相关酶基因表达与降异戊二烯类香气化合物的相关性,利用SPSS软件对这些相关酶基因与已报道的类胡萝卜素直接裂解产生的降异戊二烯组分<sup>[18]</sup>及总量之间进行Pearson相关性分析,结果如表3所示。*VvPSY1*

的表达与各降异戊二烯组分相关系数都较小,*VvPSY2*的表达与香叶基丙酮、反式- $\beta$ -紫罗兰酮以及总量都呈正相关,而*VvCCD4a*和*VvCCD4b*的表达一致与之相反,呈负相关。

图6显示了4种处理与对照果实中各个关键酶基因在果实发育过程中的表达情况。在果实采收时,4种遮光处理都显著抑制了*VvPSY1*的表达,而

表 3 遮光处理下关键酶基因相对表达水平与各类降异戊二烯类化合物总量的 Pearson's 相关系数  
Table 3 The Pearson's correlation coefficients between the relative expression level of the key enzyme genes and the total amount of each of the norisoprenoid compounds under shading treatment

	<i>VvPSY1</i>	<i>VvPSY2</i>	<i>VvCCD1</i>	<i>VvCCD4a</i>	<i>VvCCD4b</i>
6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮 6-methyl-5-Hepten-2-one, MHO	-0.137	0.241	0.219	-0.346*	-0.289
$\alpha$ -紫罗兰酮 $\alpha$ -Ionone	0.105	-0.046	0.033	0.208	0.113
香叶基丙酮 6, 10-dimethyl-5, 9-Undecadien-2-one	-0.187	0.519**	0.177	-0.340*	-0.467**
( <i>E</i> )- $\beta$ -紫罗兰酮 ( <i>E</i> )- $\beta$ -Ionone	-0.188	0.538**	0.010	-0.357*	-0.525**
总量 Total	-0.080	0.477**	-0.577**	-0.037	-0.062

注: \*\*表示相关性达到极显著水平( $p \leq 0.01$ ); \*表示相关性达到显著水平( $p \leq 0.05$ )。

Note: \*\* indicates that the correlation is extremely significant ( $p \leq 0.01$ ); \* indicates that the correlation reaches a significant level ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

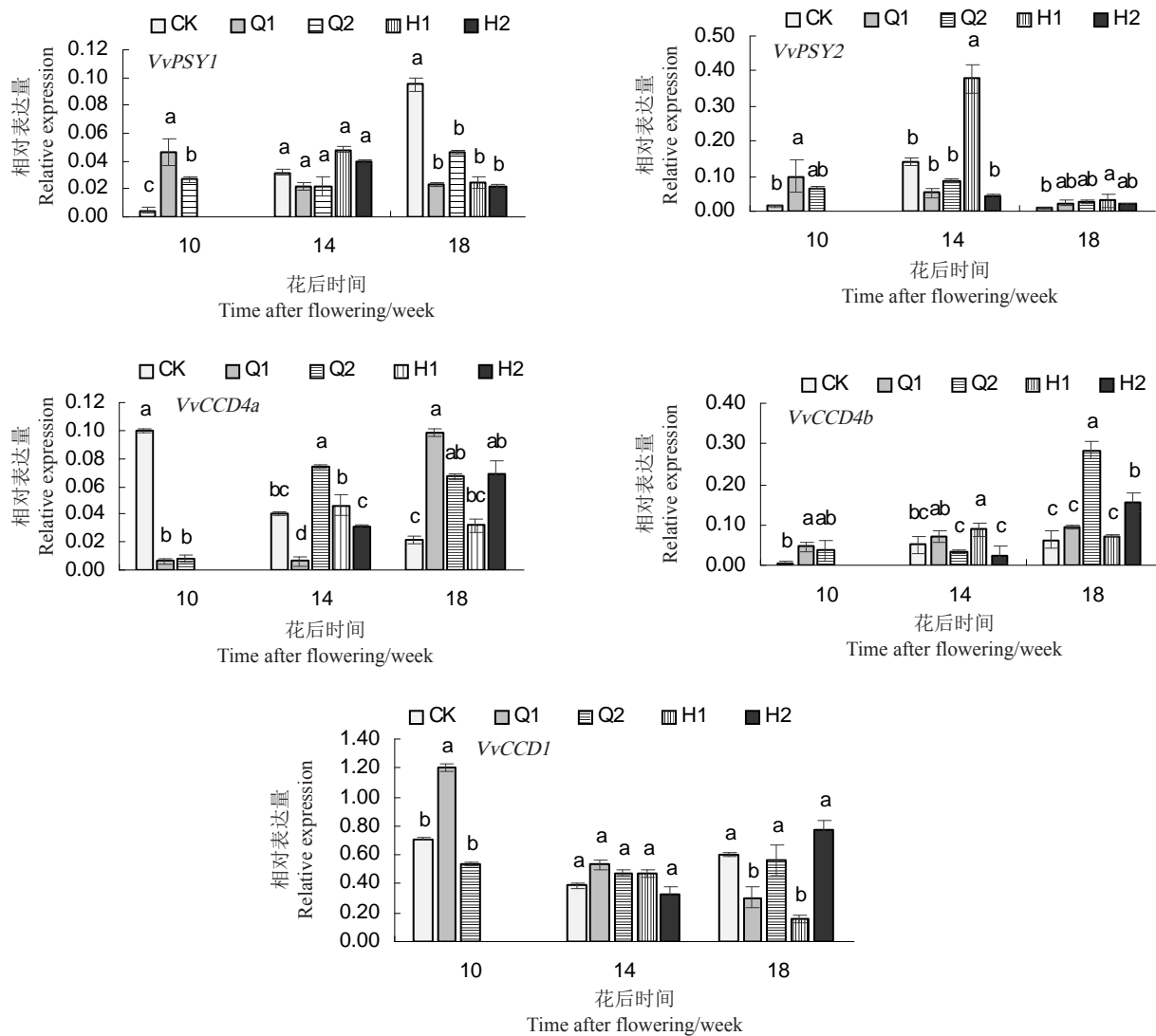


图 6 遮光处理对葡萄果实中降异戊二烯类化合物合成相关酶基因表达的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of shading treatments on the expression of enzyme genes related to synthesis of norisoprenoids in grapes

H1 处理上调了 *VvPSY2* 的表达。负责将类胡萝卜素降解成为降异戊二烯类化合物的 3 条 *VvCCD* 基因中,在果实各个发育阶段对光的响应也不同,在转色开始阶段(花后 10 周),Q1 和 Q2 下调了 *VvCCD4a*

的表达,Q1 处理则显著上调了 *VvCCD1*、*VvCCD4b* 的表达。在成熟阶段(花后 18 周),Q2 和 H2 处理 *VvCCD4a*、*VvCCD4b* 的表达都高于对照,而 Q1 与 Q2 处理显著下调了 *VvCCD1* 的表达。

### 3 讨论

在干旱和半干旱地区,较少降雨量的影响是多方面的,如降低葡萄树叶幕密度,使葡萄果实接受的光照会比其他地区有所增强,且由于温度较高并可能遭受日灼,这对葡萄果实品质产生不利的影响<sup>[19-20]</sup>,许多栽培措施正是通过调控叶幕微气候,改善果实品质<sup>[21]</sup>。黑色遮阳网可有效阻挡烈日的照射,起到挡光的作用<sup>[22]</sup>,目前多用于改善茶树茶叶的品质<sup>[23-24]</sup>。一般认为,使用遮阳网能够显著降低光照强度和温度,增加空气湿度<sup>[24]</sup>,本研究所用的2种遮阳网主要改变果际光照强度,而对果际周围温度和湿度影响微弱,主要是因为采用单层遮阳网材料在树冠顶部覆盖,并且都是单行处理,可有效遮光,尤其是显著减少中午时段的直射太阳光强度,同时为葡萄树提供了良好的通风性。4种遮光处理显著抑制了果实成熟期可溶性固形物含量的升高,尤其是转色前遮光处理(Q1、Q2)抑制作用更为明显,对可滴定酸含量影响不明显,推测树体遮光影响了叶片光合作用,进而减少了糖分积累及向果实的运输<sup>[25-26]</sup>。

降异戊二烯类化合物是类胡萝卜素及含40个碳原子的萜类(tetraterpenoids)氧化降解产生的<sup>[27-28]</sup>。一般认为,葡萄果实开始转色以前,光合作用活跃,因而一定程度上光照越充分,类胡萝卜素的合成越多,底物的增加会潜在地增加降异戊二烯的含量<sup>[29]</sup>。与前人研究结果不同,笔者发现转色前期遮光处理提高了果实降异戊二烯含量,主要是因为转色前期遮光(Q1、Q2)上调了 *VvPSY1*、*VvCCD1* 和 *VvCCD4b* 的表达, *VvPSY1* 调控下游类胡萝卜素的合成<sup>[17]</sup>, *VvCCD1* 和 *VvCCD4b* 进一步将类胡萝卜素裂解为降异戊二烯化合物<sup>[18]</sup>,充足的底物与酶促使了更多的前体物代谢为降异戊二烯化合物。一般来说,类胡萝卜素从葡萄果实坐果开始生物合成,到转色前合成达到高峰<sup>[30]</sup>,而本研究发现,完全转色后至成熟50%遮光处理(H1)上调了 *VvPSY2* 的表达,这促使了成熟果实类胡萝卜素的合成,并且类胡萝卜素代谢可能更多的流向了降异戊二烯的合成,故而提高了成熟果实降异戊二烯总含量。游离态的降异戊二烯直接给予葡萄酒的香气<sup>[31]</sup>,杨晓帆等<sup>[30]</sup>发现,游离态降异戊二烯物质在‘赤霞珠’葡萄果实发育早期开始积累,转色结束时达到峰值,而在成熟期含量下降。本研究中,不遮光的对照果实中游离态降异戊二烯

含量持续下降,推测转色阶段强光照是影响游离态降异戊二烯积累规律不同的主要原因,并且与不遮光相比,4种遮光处理提高了成熟果实游离态降异戊二烯含量,表明遮光处理有利于成熟果实游离态的降异戊二烯积累。 $\beta$ -大马士酮是降异戊二烯类香气化合物中主要的组分<sup>[32]</sup>,主要贡献花香和果香,本研究检测到的2种 $\beta$ -大马士酮[(*E*)- $\beta$ -damascenon和(*Z*)- $\beta$ -damascenon]占葡萄果实中总降异戊二烯浓度的90%左右。Yuan等<sup>[33]</sup>研究了‘黑比诺’葡萄果实中C13降异戊二烯与类胡萝卜素的关系发现, $\beta$ -大马士酮与类胡萝卜素呈现显著负相关,主要在转色阶段大量积累,转色后下降<sup>[31]</sup>,这与本研究观察到总降异戊二烯结果相似。有研究发现 *VvCCD1*、*VvCCD4a*、*VvCCD4b* 能将类胡萝卜素裂解生成C9、C10、C11、C13降异戊二烯类物质,既可以作用于同一底物,也有底物特异性<sup>[18]</sup>,且降异戊二烯类化合物的合成受多种相关酶影响,因此,笔者推测这是相关酶基因与类胡萝卜素直接降解的降异戊二烯组分及总量的相关性较小的主要原因。

### 4 结论

试验所设4种遮光处理都显著降低了成熟果实中可溶性固形物含量,对可滴定酸含量无明显影响。果实转色开始至采收期间,50%遮光处理在处理1周后上调了果实 *VvPSY2*、*VvCCD1* 和 *VvCCD4b* 表达。果实完全转色后至采收期间,50%遮光处理则上调了成熟果实 *VvPSY2* 的表达。相应地,树体50%的遮光显著提高了成熟果实中降异戊二烯总含量,也提高了其主要组分 $\beta$ -大马士酮含量。此外,对于游离态降异戊二烯化合物而言,不同程度和不同成熟阶段树体遮光处理的成熟果实中含量都高于对照,其中完全转色后至成熟50%遮光处理(H1)果实含量最高。根据这些结果,笔者认为,在强光干旱产区,果实成熟期适度遮光有利于改善葡萄和葡萄酒的香气品质。

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