

# 杜梨组培生根过程中多胺、内源激素 及相关氧化酶活性的变化

闫帅<sup>1</sup>, 张少瑜<sup>1</sup>, 徐锴<sup>1</sup>, 袁继存<sup>1</sup>, 李晓光<sup>1,2</sup>, 周江涛<sup>1</sup>, 程存刚<sup>1</sup>, 赵德英<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>中国农业科学院果树研究所·辽宁省落叶果树矿质营养与肥料高效利用重点实验室·农业部园艺作物种质资源利用重点实验室, 辽宁兴城 125100; <sup>2</sup>邢台市农业科学研究院, 河北邢台 054000)

**摘要:**【目的】探究杜梨组培苗生根诱导过程中内源激素、多胺类物质及相关氧化酶活性变化的生理响应机制。【方法】以长势相近的杜梨继代苗为试材, 筛选优化了生根培养基配方, 分别在生根诱导0、3、7、10、15 d后, 测定分析了基部茎段多胺类物质、内源激素含量及关联酶活性。【结果】(1)激素配比2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IAA+0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IBA 的生根效果良好, IAA 和 IBA 两种激素共同诱导杜梨生根效果要优于单一激素处理; (2)在生根诱导0~15 d内, 精胺(Spm)和亚精胺(Spd)含量呈现下降→升高→下降→升高的变化趋势, 腐胺(Put)含量则呈现出下降→上升的变化趋势; 内源激素 IAA、ABA 含量均呈现先下降后升高的趋势, 最低值出现在第7天, GA 含量也呈现先下降后上升的变化趋势, 最低值出现在第3天, ZR 含量呈现出下降→升高→下降的变化趋势; 两种关联酶 IAAO 和 PPO 酶活性均呈现增高→降低→增高的趋势; (3)Spd 与 IAA、ABA、IAA/ABA、IAA/ZR 及 IAAO 酶活性均存在极显著正相关关系( $p < 0.01$ ), IAA 与 Spd、GA、ABA 及 IAA/ABA、IAA/ZR、PPO 酶活性在  $\alpha = 0.01$  水平达到极显著正相关。【结论】杜梨较适宜的生根培养基为: 1/2MS+2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IAA+0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IBA+7.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup> 琼脂+25.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup> 蔗糖; IAA/ABA、IAA/ZR 比值增大更有利于杜梨不定根的发生; 多胺类物质中 Spd 含量与杜梨不定根发生紧密相关; 生根诱导后期, GA 含量增加对杜梨不定根发生并无明显的抑制作用。

**关键词:** 杜梨; 组织培养; 多胺; 内源激素; 关联酶; 相关性

中图分类号: S661.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2019)03-0318-09

## Dynamic changes in polyamines, endogenous hormones and oxidase activities during rooting of *in vitro* plantlets of *Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge

YAN Shuai<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Shaoyu<sup>1</sup>, XU Kai<sup>1</sup>, YUAN Jicun<sup>1</sup>, LI Xiaoguang<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHOU Jiangtao<sup>1</sup>, CHENG Cungang<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Deying<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Reserch Institute of Pomology, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science/Key Laboratory of Mineral Nutrition and Efficient Fertilization for Deciduous Fruit/Key Laboratory of Germplasm Resources Utilization of Horticulture Crops, Ministry of Agriculture, Liaoning 125100, Xingcheng, China; <sup>2</sup>Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Xingtai, Xingtai 054000, Hebei, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】*Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge is widely used as a pear rootstock in China. Propagation with seeds has large genetic variation and poor consistency. Difficulty in rooting limits its propagation by traditional vegetative propagation methods such as layering and cutting. With the increasingly perfecting of *in vitro* propagation technology, virus-free seedlings can be produced by micropropagation method. Root induction is one of the important processes in *in vitro* propagation. The transplanting survival rate and seedling quality are affected by rooting efficiency. There are many internal and external factors affecting the rooting process, including endogenous hormones, polyamines, related oxidases and exogenous substances such as ethylene and salicylic acid. The study aimed at revealing the roles of en-

收稿日期: 2018-09-14 接受日期: 2018-12-10

基金项目: 中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费(1610182016021); 中国农业科学院科技创新工程(CAAS-ASTIP); 辽宁省果树产业技术体系栽培技术研究岗位(LNGSCYTX-15-5); 辽宁省农业领域青年科技创新人才培养计划项目(2015057)

作者简介: 闫帅, 男, 助理研究员, 主要从事果树栽培生理与生态方向研究。Tel: 0429-3598156, E-mail: yanshuai@caas.cn

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 0429-3598203, E-mail: zhaodeying@caas.cn

ogenous hormones, polyamines and related oxidases in root induction of tissue-cultured seedlings. **【Methods】**Subcultured plantlets of *Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge were cultured on rooting medium with 1/2MS, 7.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup> agar, 25.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup> sucrose and different ratios of hormones. A total of 24 treatments using five different concentrations (0, 0.2, 0.5, 1 and 2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>) of IAA and IBA were assessed in terms of rooting percentages at 40 days after transfer to the media. Each treatment consisted of 6 bottles each comprising 5 subcultured plantlets. Uniform subcultured plantlets were selected to be cultured on the optimized rooting medium. Approximately 500 plantlets were used to monitor the dynamic changes in polyamines, endogenous hormones and related enzyme activities during root regeneration. All of the cultures were incubated at 25 °C under a 16 h light/8 h dark cycle and 2 000-3 000 lx light intensity. The basal stem cuttings were taken 0, 3, 7, 10 and 15 days after transfer to media. Polyamines, endogenous hormones and related enzyme activities were determined. **【Results】**The treatment of 2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IAA + 0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IBA increased rooting rate and the percentage of plantlets with ≥3 roots compared with the other treatments. The rooting rate was 86.7% and the percentage of plantlets with ≥3 roots was 53.3%. The combination of IAA and IBA was better than single hormone. Callus was observed between the 7th and 10th day, growing fast from the 10th to 15th day. The roots generated 20 days after transfer to media. The contents of three polyamines declined after 3 days in the root induction medium. The content of spermine (Spm) and spermidine (Spd) fluctuated during root induction period. The content of putrescine declined in the first three days and rose between the 3th day and the 15th day. The contents of IAA and IBA decreased firstly and then increased, and were the lowest at the 7th day. The content of GA was the lowest at the 3rd day and increased rapidly from the 3th to the 10th day, but then the increasing speed slowed down. The variation in ZR content followed a pattern of "decrease→increase→decrease", lowest at the 7th day. The ratio of IAA/ABA was relatively stable during the first seven days, and increased from the 7th day to the 15th day. The ratio of IAA/ZR decreased slightly within the first 3 days and then increased from the 3th day to the 15th day. The activity of IAAO remained stable from the 7th day to the 10th day, and increased rapidly from the 10th to the 15th day, indicating that decomposition of IAA was accelerated during this period. There was a significant negative correlation between Spm and ZR contents ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $r=-0.898$ ). Spd content had significant positive correlations ( $p < 0.01$ ) with the contents of IAA and ABA, the ratios of IAA/ABA and IAA/ZR and the activity of IAAO. Put content was positively correlated with GA ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $r=0.646$ ), IAA and ABA ( $p < 0.05$ ). IAAO activity was significantly positively correlated with PPO activity ( $r=0.843$ ), Spd content ( $r=0.643$ ) and IAA/ZR ratio ( $r=0.662$ ). PPO enzyme activity was significantly positively correlated with IAA and ABA contents and the ratio of IAA/ZR ( $p < 0.01$ ). The content of IAA had moderate correlations with the contents of Spd, GA and ABA, PPO activity and the ratios of IAA/ZR and IAA/ABA. The content of ABA had moderate correlations with the contents of IAA, Spd and GA and the ratios of IAA/ZR and IAA/ABA. The results showed that Spd, IAA and ABA played important regulation roles in rooting process. **【Conclusion】**The suitable rooting medium for *Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge was 1/2MS + 2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IAA + 0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IBA + 7.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup> agar + 25.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup> sucrose. The increase in IAA/ABA and IAA/ZR ratios induced adventitious roots formation. Spd might be closely related to the adventitious root formation. In the late stage of root induction, the increase in GA content had no significant effect on the adventitious root formation.

**Key words:** *Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge; Tissue culture; Polyamine; Endogenous hormone; Associated enzyme; Correlation

植物不定根的发生受多种内外因素的影响。已有研究表明:植物不定根发生与内源激素水平紧密相关,其中生长素对不定根发生的促进作用最大<sup>[1-2]</sup>,其他外源物质也是通过影响激素的代谢或信号传导而影响不定根的发生,如外源水杨酸、乙烯等<sup>[3-4]</sup>;无论低浓度还是高浓度的赤霉素(GA)对不定根的发生都有抑制作用;低浓度的脱落酸(ABA)可以促进生根,高浓度的则抑制生根<sup>[5]</sup>。除内源激素影响外,多胺是普遍存在于植物体内的另一种植物生长发育调节物质,以精胺(spermine, Spm)、亚精胺(spermidine, Spd)、腐胺(putrescine, Put)3种最为常见。国内外许多学者发现,亚精胺对植物的生长发育有重要影响,可以促进根系生长,增加不定根数量<sup>[6-8]</sup>。辛蓓<sup>[9]</sup>研究也表明:多胺也可以促进苹果砧木M26根系形成, Faivre-Rampant等<sup>[10]</sup>发现在无生长素培养基中添加多胺能促进烟草不定根的发生。

吲哚乙酸氧化酶(IAAO)和多酚氧化酶(PPO)是植物不定根发生过程中重要的关联酶,两类酶活性高低与植物生根难易程度紧密相关<sup>[11]</sup>。相关研究发现,IAAO酶活性越高不定根的发生就越困难,而PPO酶活性越高越易生根,因为PPO酶可以催化酚类物质与IAA结合成一种“IAA-酚酸复合物”,此复合物对植物不定根的发生具有促进作用<sup>[12]</sup>。

杜梨作为梨砧木应用广泛,但通过压条或扦插等常规无性繁殖方式不易生根,而利用组培技术快速繁育脱毒苗木在实际生产中应用越来越广泛。生根诱导是组培快繁技术体系中的重要环节,生根质量的好坏直接影响苗木田间移栽成活率和苗木质量,因此探究如何调控组培苗快速生根,提高生根数量及质量就显得十分重要。目前,前人研究多集中在杜梨组培快繁体系建立方面,并且取得了较多的科研进展<sup>[13-15]</sup>,但对诱导组培杜梨生根过程中的多胺类物质、内源激素及相关氧化酶活性影响的相关报道较少。笔者通过探究生长素诱导杜梨生根过程中多胺类物质含量、内源激素含量及关联酶活性的变化,力图揭示杜梨茎段基部上述物质在生根发生过程中的生理响应机制,以期今后杜梨生根调控的相关研究提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

生长健壮、长势相近的杜梨继代苗:8~12枚叶

片,基茎粗度1.0~2.0 mm,株高2.5~3.0 cm。

### 1.2 试验设计

1.2.1 杜梨生根培养基激素浓度配比的筛选 选取健壮、长势相近的杜梨继代苗,接种到1/2MS+不同激素配比+7.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup>琼脂+25.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>蔗糖的培养基中。激素浓度配比采用正交试验设计L<sub>25</sub>(5<sup>2</sup>),考虑2个因素5个水平:IAA(0、0.2、0.5、1.0、2.0)、IBA(0、0.2、0.5、1.0、2.0)(表1)。每种培养基接种6瓶,每瓶接种5株,在培养室进行培养,培养40 d后统计生根状况。培养条件:温度控制在25℃左右,光培养时间16 h,暗培养时间8 h,光强2 000~3 000 lx。

表1 不同培养基激素浓度配比情况

Table 1 Combinations of different hormones in the culture media

处理 Treatment	$\rho(\text{IAA})/$ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	$\rho(\text{IBA})/$ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	处理 Treatment	$\rho(\text{IAA})/$ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	$\rho(\text{IBA})/$ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )
A1	0.0	0.0	C4	1.0	0.5
A2	0.2	0.0	C5	2.0	0.5
A3	0.5	0.0	D1	0.0	1.0
A4	1.0	0.0	D2	0.2	1.0
A5	2.0	0.0	D3	0.5	1.0
B1	0.0	0.2	D4	1.0	1.0
B2	0.2	0.2	D5	2.0	1.0
B3	0.5	0.2	E1	0.0	2.0
B4	1.0	0.2	E2	0.2	2.0
B5	2.0	0.2	E3	0.5	2.0
C1	0.0	0.5	E4	1.0	2.0
C2	0.2	0.5	E5	2.0	2.0
C3	0.5	0.5	-	-	-

1.2.2 诱导生根过程中基部茎段生理生化指标的测定 选取健壮、长势相近的继代苗,接种到上述优化后的生根培养基上,共接种100瓶,每瓶5株,分别在处理后0,3,7,10,15 d的上午10:00进行取样,每次20瓶,取基部茎段0.5 cm左右,用去离子水清洗干净,用纱布擦干后用液氮冷冻研磨后保存于-80℃的超低温冰箱中,用于多胺类物质、内源激素含量及关联酶活的测定。

### 1.3 测定方法

利用酶联免疫法<sup>[16]</sup>测定基部茎段4种内源激素含量(吲哚乙酸(IAA)、赤霉素(GA<sub>3</sub>)、玉米素核苷(ZR)和脱落酸(ABA)以及3种多胺类物质含量(精胺(Spm)、亚精胺(Spd)和腐胺(Put));IAAO酶和PPO酶的活性测定分别参照王小玲等<sup>[12]</sup>和卢绪娟等<sup>[17]</sup>的方法。

### 1.4 数据处理

所有试验数据分别选用Excel 2010和SPSS 20.0数据分析软件处理。



## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 杜梨生根培养基配方的筛选与优化

由表2可知,不同浓度的IAA和IBA对杜梨生根状况影响较明显,C3处理的生根率最高,达到了88.9%,但生根数 $\geq 3$ 占比较低仅为33.3%;C5处理生根数 $\geq 3$ 占比为53.3%,在 $\alpha = 0.05$ 水平下显著高于其他处理,同时生根率达到86.7%,综合考虑生根率及生根数 $\geq 3$ 的占比可知,杜梨较适宜的生根培养基为:1/2MS+2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>IAA+0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>IBA+7.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup>琼脂+25.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>蔗糖,诱导生根状况见图1。由结果可以看出,IAA和IBA两种激素共同诱导生根效果要优于单一激素处理。在0~2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>浓度范围内,单一激素IBA对杜梨进行生根诱导,低浓度生根效果要优于高浓度,而IAA诱导生根的效果相反。另外,各处理愈伤组织出现在7~10 d开始出现,10~15 d迅速增大,之后增大趋势减缓,在20 d以后各处理相继长出根系。

### 2.2 诱导生根过程中多胺物质含量的变化

由图2可知,3种多胺类物质在诱导3 d后均出现下降趋势,分别比未经诱导的下降14.55%、4.58%和30.55%。Spm和Spd含量呈现下降→升高→下降→升高的“波浪型”变化趋势,均在诱导后0~10 d

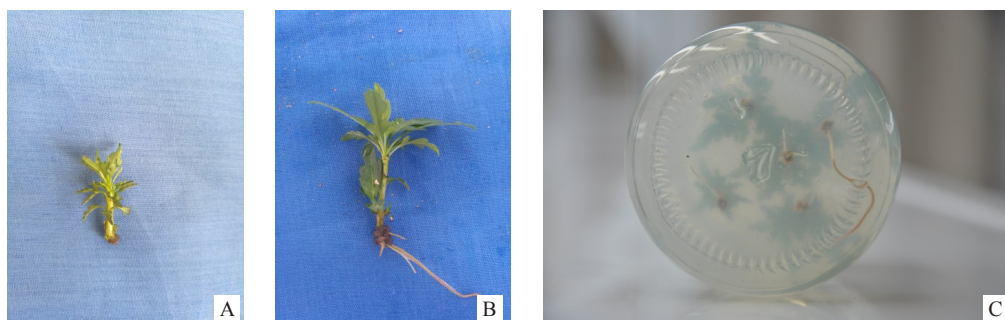
表2 不同激素浓度配比杜梨生根状况

Table 2 Ratio of different hormones for the rooting of *Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge plantlets

处理 Treatment	生根率 Rate of rooting/%	生根数 $\geq 3$ 占比 Rooting number $\geq 3$ /%
A1	-	-
A2	24.0 $\pm$ 4.0 hi	8.0 $\pm$ 2.0 gh
A3	15.0 $\pm$ 4.3 i	5.0 $\pm$ 1.3 hi
A4	36.0 $\pm$ 6.5 g	4.0 $\pm$ 1.0 hi
A5	36.0 $\pm$ 4.0 g	8.0 $\pm$ 1.7 gh
B1	36.0 $\pm$ 3.6 g	8.0 $\pm$ 3.0 gh
B2	56.0 $\pm$ 6.0 f	16.0 $\pm$ 1.7 ef
B3	76.0 $\pm$ 10.6 cd	4.0 $\pm$ 1.7 hi
B4	68.0 $\pm$ 3.5 de	12.0 $\pm$ 2.0 fg
B5	72.0 $\pm$ 2.0 cd	12.0 $\pm$ 3.0 fg
C1	60.0 $\pm$ 5.6 ef	20.0 $\pm$ 3.4 e
C2	87.5 $\pm$ 7.0 ab	31.3 $\pm$ 3.6 d
C3	88.9 $\pm$ 8.8 a	33.3 $\pm$ 4.7 cd
C4	68.8 $\pm$ 8.0 de	18.8 $\pm$ 4.1 e
C5	86.7 $\pm$ 8.2 ab	53.3 $\pm$ 3.5 a
D1	66.7 $\pm$ 9.2 de	33.3 $\pm$ 2.9 cd
D2	74.4 $\pm$ 3.8 cd	31.1 $\pm$ 3.5 d
D3	66.7 $\pm$ 6.2 de	33.3 $\pm$ 5.0 cd
D4	60.0 $\pm$ 6.2 ef	40.0 $\pm$ 9.1 bc
D5	77.8 $\pm$ 3.5 bc	44.4 $\pm$ 5.1 b
E1	16.7 $\pm$ 6.0 i	0.0 i
E2	80.0 $\pm$ 5.8 abc	30.0 $\pm$ 5.6 d
E3	77.8 $\pm$ 4.0 cd	44.4 $\pm$ 5.6 b
E4	33.3 $\pm$ 2.7 gh	33.3 $\pm$ 4.6 cd
E5	55.6 $\pm$ 3.2 f	22.2 $\pm$ 5.6 e

注:每列数据后字母表示 $\alpha = 0.05$ 水平下差异显著性水平。

Note: The words indicate the significant difference at  $\alpha = 0.05$  level after each column of data.



A. 生根前生长状况; B. 初始生根状况; C. 最终生根状况。

A. Growth status before rooting; B. Initial rooting status; C. Ultimate rooting status.

图1 杜梨生根状况

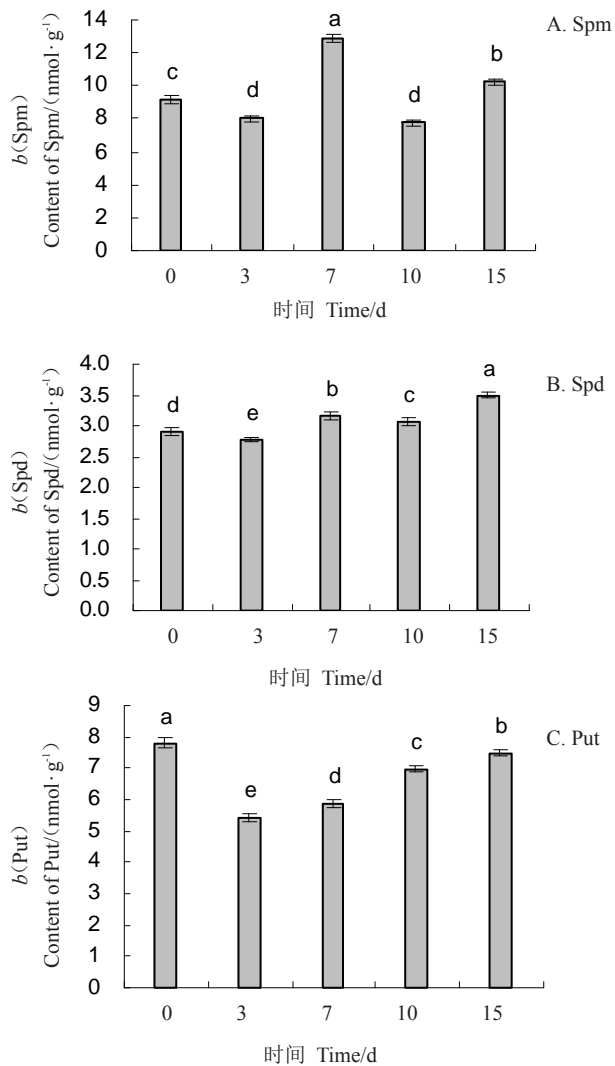
Fig. 1 Rooting of *Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge

形成“单峰”,峰值分别为12.88 nmol·g<sup>-1</sup>和3.16 nmol·g<sup>-1</sup>,10~15 d二者含量逐步提高。Put含量则呈现出下降→上升的变化趋势,0~3 d含量下降,3~15 d含量增加,但后期增加速率减缓。

### 2.3 诱导生根过程中内源激素含量及比值的变化

由图3可知,内源激素IAA、ABA、GA含量均呈现下降→升高的变化趋势,ZR含量则呈现出下降→

升高→下降的趋势。IAA含量在7 d时最低,7~10 d含量上升迅速,10~15 d上升速度减缓,处理15 d时含量(w,后同)最高,为112.44 ng·g<sup>-1</sup>。ZR含量呈现下降→上升→下降的趋势,处理7 d后含量最低,为76.57 ng·g<sup>-1</sup>。GA含量呈现下降→上升的变化趋势,在3 d出现最低值,仅为3.49 ng·g<sup>-1</sup>,3~15 d逐步上升,3~10 d含量上升迅速,之后上升速度减缓。



同一图中不同小写字母表示  $\alpha = 0.05$  水平下差异的显著性。下同。

Different small letters represent the significant difference at  $\alpha = 0.05$  level in the same figure. The same below.

图2 不同处理时间3种多胺类物质含量

Fig. 2 Contents of three polyamines in different periods

ABA 含量呈现下降→上升的变化趋势,0~7 d 逐步降低,第7天时含量最低,测定值为  $249.07 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ,7~10 d 呈现较快速率的增长,10~15 d 增长平缓。

IAA/ABA、IAA/ZR 的比值与植物的生根调控紧密相关<sup>[18-19]</sup>。由图4可以看出,IAA/ABA 在0~7 d 基本无变化,7~15 d 开始呈现增长趋势;IAA/ZR 呈现下降→升高的趋势,表明后期 IAA/ZR 值的升高更利不定根的发生。

#### 2.4 诱导生根过程中2种关联酶活性的变化

由图5可以看出,诱导杜梨生根过程中IAAO和PPO 酶活性呈现增高→降低→增高的趋势,IAAO

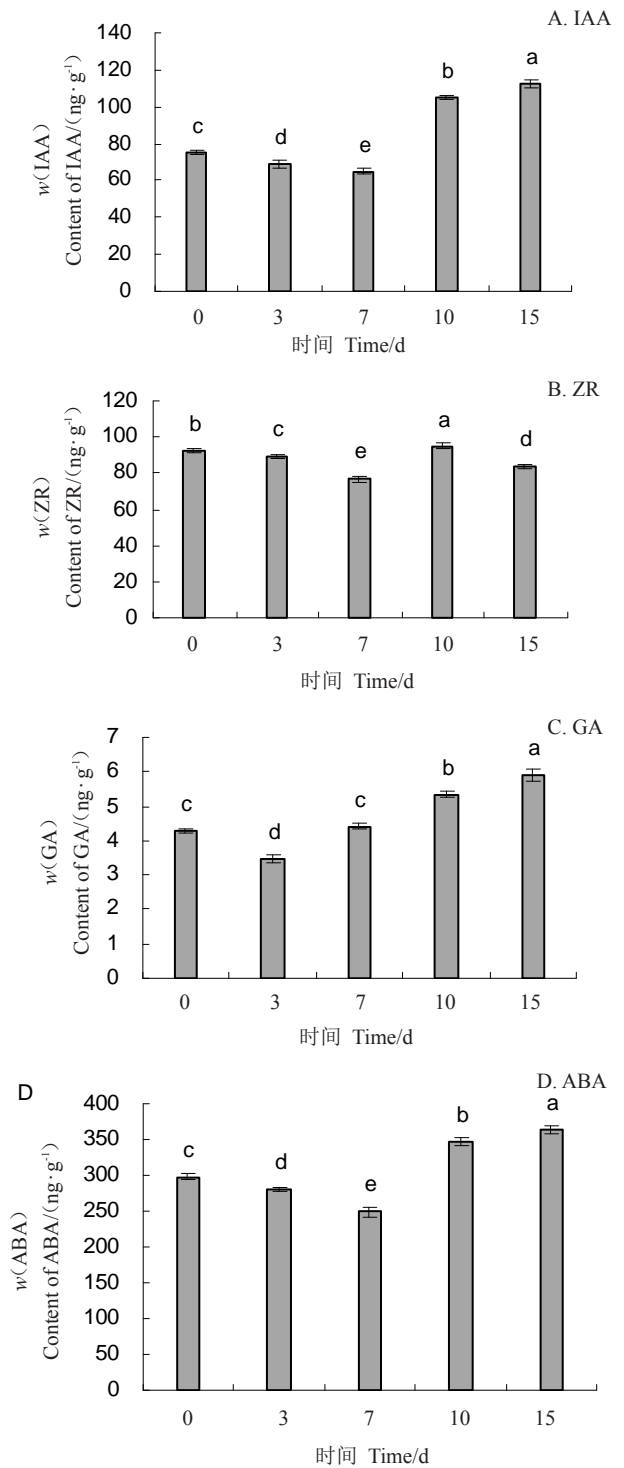


图3 不同处理时间内源激素含量

Fig. 3 Content of endogenous hormones in different periods

酶活最低值出现在第10天,PPO 酶活性则在第7天;二者在0~3 d 显著上升,3~7 d 下降,10~15 d 酶活性均出现上升趋势。

#### 2.5 诱导生根过程中多胺类物质、内源激素含量及关联酶活性的相关性分析

由表3可知,Spm 与内源激素 ZR 呈极显著性负

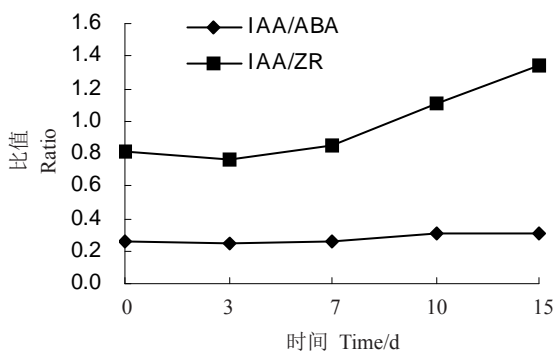


图4 不同激素比值的变化

Fig. 4 Changes in different hormone ratios

相关( $p < 0.01$ ), 相关系数  $r = -0.898$ , Spd 与 IAA、ABA、IAA/ABA、IAA/ZR 及 IAAO 酶活性均存在极显著正相关关系( $p < 0.01$ ), 表明 Spd 在诱导杜梨生根过程中发挥着重要的调控作用。Put 与 GA 呈极显著正相关( $p < 0.01$ ), 相关系数  $r = 0.646$ , Put 与 IAA、ABA 呈显著正相关关系( $p < 0.05$ )。

PPO 酶活性与 IAA、ABA、IAA/ZR 之间存在极显著正相关关系( $p < 0.01$ ), IAAO 酶活性与 PPO 酶活性、Spd、IAA/ZR 极显著正相关, 相关系数分别为 0.843、0.643、0.662。

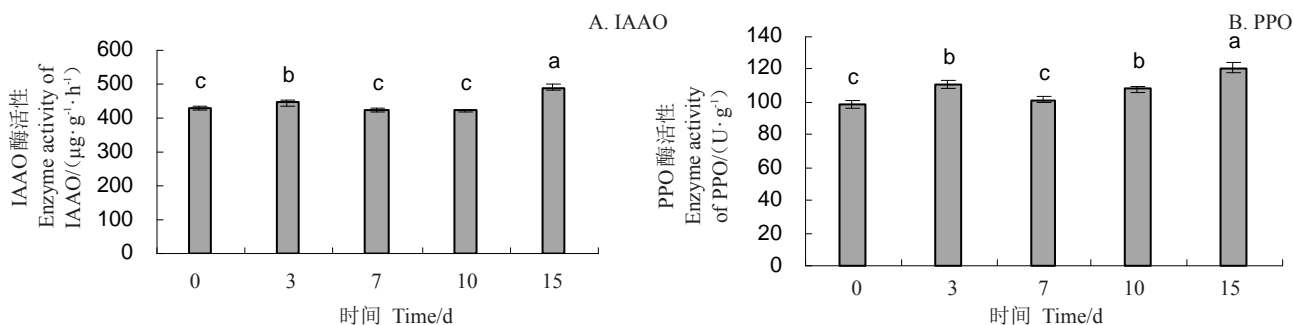


图5 不同处理时间2种关联酶酶活性

Fig. 5 Changes in the activities of two related enzyme in different periods

表3 不同生理生化指标及比值的相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis of different physiological and biochemical parameters

	Spm	Spd	Put	IAA	ZR	GA	ABA	比值1 Ratio 1	比值2 Ratio 2	PPO	IAAO
Spm	1	0.481	-0.082	-0.290	-0.898**	-0.440	0.114	-0.052	-0.006	-0.206	0.029
Spd		1	0.396	0.658**	-0.463	0.527*	0.852**	0.749**	0.845**	0.555*	0.643**
Put			1	0.594*	0.348	0.646**	0.621*	0.512	0.514	0.057	0.236
IAA				1	0.292	0.967**	0.901**	0.932**	0.944**	0.677**	0.525*
ZR					1	0.450	-0.039	0.084	-0.035	-0.046	-0.230
GA						1	0.808**	0.813**	0.864**	0.674**	0.529*
ABA							1	0.942**	0.948**	0.532*	0.469
比值1 Ratio 1								1	0.931**	0.531*	0.396
比值2 Ratio 2									1	0.744**	0.662**
PPO										1	0.843**
IAAO											1

注:\*\*表示在 0.01 水平上显著相关;\*表示在 0.05 水平上显著相关;比值 1 代表 IAA/ABA, 比值 2 代表 IAA/ZR。

Note: \*\* Indicates significant correlation at  $\alpha = 0.01$  level; \* Indicates significant correlation at  $\alpha = 0.05$  level; Ratio 1 represents IAA/ABA, ratio 2 represents IAA/ZR.

由内源激素与多胺类物质、两种关联酶活相关分析可以看出, IAA 与 GA、ABA、Spd、IAA/ABA、IAA/ZR、PPO 酶活极显著正相关( $p < 0.01$ ), 相关系数分别为 0.967、0.901、0.658、0.932、0.944、0.677。除 IAA 外, ABA 与 GA、Spd、IAA/ZR、IAA/ABA 也存在极显著正相关关系( $p < 0.01$ ), 相关系数分别为 0.808、0.852、0.942、0.948, 表明 IAA、ABA 在杜梨诱

导生根过程中发挥着重要的调控作用。

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 杜梨生根诱导与多胺类物质含量变化的关系

在高等植物中, 多胺合成途径有 2 种: 鸟氨酸脱羧途径(ODC 途径)和鲱精胺途径(ADC 途径), Put 与脱羧 S-腺苷甲硫氨酸在亚精胺合成酶催化下生成

Spd, Spd 与脱羧 S-腺苷甲硫氨酸在精胺合成酶作用下生成 Spm<sup>[20]</sup>。植物可以通过调节多胺物质的合成与代谢来调控多项生命活动,多胺含量的增加和降解可以有效激活或降低关联酶的活性从而提高植物的抗逆性<sup>[21-22]</sup>,还可以影响植物的花芽分化<sup>[23-24]</sup>等。本试验研究结果中初始阶段多胺类物质保持较高水平,处理 3 d 后含量都有不同程度的下降,分析原因可能是由于茎段基部受伤,多胺类物质含量升高主要是调节植物体抵御外界胁迫,而随着培养时间延长,愈伤组织形成后多胺类物质则主要参与不定根根原基的诱导。有学者研究发现 Put 的合成与代谢在植物不定根的诱导发生过程中发挥着重要作用<sup>[25]</sup>,通过本试验诱导生根过程中不同生理生化指标间相关性分析可知,Spd 与多种激素和 2 种关联酶活均有一定程度的相关性,而 Put 含量变化仅与 GA 存在显著相关性,表明 Spd 在杜梨不定根诱导和发生过程中起重要调节作用,这一结果与杨洪强<sup>[6]</sup>等在多胺与精胺对苹果实生根系影响的研究结果一致。

### 3.2 杜梨生根诱导与内源激素含量及相关酶活变化的关系

植物不定根形成的步骤大概为:薄壁细胞脱分化形成潜在的根起始点,后经细胞分裂、增大形成形成层,进一步形成根原基,在此过程中,植物激素起到重要调节作用,生长素尤为重要<sup>[26]</sup>。本试验中 IAA 含量在 0~7 d 出现下降趋势,可能是 IAAO 酶活性增强促使 IAA 降解,或者是 PPO 酶催化 IAA 和酚类物质结合形成“IAA-酚酸复合物”,此复合物是不定根发生和伸长的辅助因子。大多数试验证明 GA 会抑制不定根的发生,但有学者认为抑制与否与 GA 施用时期紧密相关,后期添加可以促进不定根生成<sup>[27-29]</sup>。本试验结果中 GA 含量呈现先下降后升高的趋势,表明在诱导初期高浓度 GA 不利于细胞脱分化,随着后期愈伤组织形成,根源基开始形成,其调节作用才逐步显现,且后期 GA 含量增加对杜梨不定根发生并无明显的抑制作用。高浓度 ABA 抑制植物不定根的发生,低浓度 ABA 对不定根的发生有促进作用<sup>[5]</sup>,本试验中在诱导生根初期 ABA 含量降低,分析与低浓度 ABA 有利于愈伤组织的形成及分化有关,后期 ABA 浓度升高,分析原因可能是在一定浓度范围内 ABA 升高可以促进杜梨不定根的发生,有学者认为 ABA 绝对含量的降低并不是促

进生根的主要原因<sup>[30]</sup>,具体原因有待于进一步研究。在诱导生根后期 IAA/ABA 比值呈略微升高趋势,IAA/ZR 比值上升迅速,这与多人研究结果一致<sup>[7, 18-19, 31-33]</sup>,表明 IAA/ABA 和 IAA/ZR 比值增大更有利于杜梨不定根的发生和伸长。另外,试验发现无论是生长型还是抑制型激素含量在诱导初期均会降低,随着愈伤组织形成,二者含量也相应增加,可能是初期高浓度激素水平抑制了植株不定根的发生。

## 4 结 论

杜梨较适宜的生根培养基为:1/2MS+2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>IAA+0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>IBA+7.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup>琼脂+25.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>蔗糖;IAA/ABA、IAA/ZR 比值增大有利于杜梨不定根发生;多胺类物质中 Spd 含量与杜梨不定根发生紧密相关;生根诱导后期,GA 含量增加对杜梨不定根发生并无明显的抑制作用。

### 参考文献 References:

- [1] ZACARIAS L, REID M S. Inhibition of ethylene action prevents root penetration through com-pressed media in tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) seedling[J]. *Physiology Plant*, 1992, 86: 301-307.
- [2] DANIEL I P, MONICA L P, JOHN D B, JOSELI S, TIBERIA L P, MARIUSZ K, LAURENT G, EMILIE C, SALMA C, KARIN L, ARTHUR G F, DORU P, CATHERINE B. Identification of new adventitious rooting mutants amongst suppressors of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* superroot2 mutation[J]. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 2014, 65(6):1605-1618.
- [3] 王荣. 苹果砧木茎源根系发生中次生代谢、内源激素和转录组差异分析[D]. 泰安:山东农业大学, 2016.  
WANG Rong. Secondary metabolism endogenous hormone and transcriptome analysis of apple stock cutting root system[D]. Tai'an: Shandong Agricultural University, 2016.
- [4] 汪天, 王素平, 郭世荣. 外源乙烯对黄瓜幼苗根系生长及内源多胺含量的影响[J]. 沈阳农业大学学报, 2006(3):473-475.  
WANG Tian, WANG Supping, GUO Shirong. Effects of exogenous ethylene on growth of root system and contents of endogenous polyamines in cucumber seedlings[J]. *Journal of Shenyang Agricultural University*, 2006 (3):473- 475.
- [5] 王金祥, 严小龙, 潘瑞炽. 不定根形成与植物激素的关系[J]. 植物生理学通讯, 2005(2):133-142.  
WANG Jinxiang, YAN Xiaolong, PAN Ruizhi. Relationship between adventitious root formation and plant hormones[J]. *Plant Physiology Communications*, 2005(2):133-142.
- [6] 杨洪强, 黄天栋. 多胺和精氨酸对苹果实生根系的影响[J]. 植



- 物学报,1996(1):52-54.
- YANG Hongqiang, HUANG Tiandong. Effects of polyamines and agrinine on seedling root of apple[J]. Chinese Bulletin of Botany, 1996(1):52-54.
- [7] 徐东花,孙霞,孙宪芝,徐璐. 亚精胺调控菊花不定根发生的生理机制[J]. 植物生理学报,2014,50(10):1546-1554.
- XU Donghua, SUN Xia, SUN Xianzhi, XU Lu. Physiological mechanism of spermidine regulation on formation of adventitious roots in chrysanthemum[J]. Plant Physiology Journal, 2014,50(10):1546-1554.
- [8] MOHAN B S, HOSETTI BB. Phytotoxicity cadmium on the physiological dynamics of *Salvinia natans* L. grown in macrophyte ponds[J] Journal of Environment Biology, 2006, 27 (4): 701-704.
- [9] 辛蓓. 外源生长素和多胺对  $M_{26}$  试管苗不定根发生效应的研究[D]. 保定: 河北农业大学,2006.
- XIN Bei. Studies on the effects of exogenous auxin and polyamines on rooting of  $M_{26}$  *in vitro*[D]. Baoding: Agricultural University of Hebei,2006.
- [10] ODILE F R, CLAIRE K, JACQUES D, THOMAS G. The recalcitrance to rooting of the micropropagated shoots of the tobacco mutant: Implications of polyamines and of the polyamine metabolism[J]. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2000, 38(6): 441-448.
- [11] 吴颂如,陈婉芬,周燮. 酶联免疫法(ELISA)测定内源植物激素[J]. 植物生理学通讯,1988(5):53-57.
- WU Songru, CHEN Wanfen, ZHOU Xie. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay for endogenous plant hormones[J]. Plant Physiology Communications, 1988(5):53-57.
- [12] 王小玲,赵忠,权金娥,张晓鹏,张博勇. 外源激素对四倍体刺槐硬枝扦插生根及其关联酶活性的影响[J]. 西北植物学报, 2011,31(01):116-122.
- WANG Xiaoling, ZHAO Zhong, QUAN Jin'e, ZHANG Xiaopeng, ZHANG Boyong. Rooting and correlative enzyme activities of hardwood cuttings of tetraploid robinia pseudoacacia[J]. Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalia Sinica, 2011, 31(01):116-122.
- [13] 贺丹,王政,何松林. 牡丹试管苗生根过程解剖结构观察及相关激素与酶变化的研究[J]. 园艺学报,2011,38(4):770-776.
- HE Dan, WANG Zheng, HE Songlin. Adventitious root generating process and hormone and enzyme changes *in vitro* paeonia suffruticosa[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2011, 38(4):770-776.
- [14] 李本波. 不同激素种类和配比对杜梨组培继代苗愈伤组织发生及状态的影响[D]. 保定: 河北农业大学,2010.
- LI Benbo. Different kind and ratio of hormones impact on the *Pyrus betulaeifolia* bunge seedlings callus production and state [D]. Baoding: Agricultural University of Hebei,2010.
- [15] 刘永富. 梨砧木杜梨和 BA\_(29)组培苗生根移栽体系的研究[D]. 保定: 河北农业大学,2010.
- LIU Yongfu. Studies on the adventitious root formation and transplantation system of pear rootstocks *Pyrus betulaeifolia* Bunge and BA29 *in vitro*[D]. Baoding: Agricultural University of Hebei,2010.
- [16] 王海燕. 农杆菌介导 rolB 基因转化杜梨的研究[D]. 保定: 河北农业大学,2014.
- WANG Haiyan. The rol B gene transformation via agrobacterium tumefaciens mediated in pear rootstock '*Pyrus betulifolia* Bge.' [D]. Baoding: Agricultural University of Hebei,2014.
- [17] 卢绪娟,丰震,赵兰勇,冯立国,于守超. 平阴玫瑰组培苗多酚含量及多酚氧化酶活性与其生根的关系[J]. 园艺学报,2007 (3):695-698.
- LU Xujuan, FENG Zhen, ZHAO Lanyong, FENG Ligu, YU Shouchao. The effect of polyphenol content and polyphenol oxidase activity on *in vitro* rooting of pingyin rose cultivars[J] Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2007(3):695-698.
- [18] 孙亮,王有国,贾文杰,王立,王齐. 外源  $H_2O_2$  对百合小鳞茎生根发芽和内源激素含量的影响[J]. 中国农学通报,2017, 33 (16):65-70.
- SUN Liang, WANG Youguo, JIA Wenjie, WANG Li, WANG Qi. Effects of exogenous  $H_2O_2$  on rooting and germination and endogenous hormone contents of lily bulb[J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2017, 33(16):65-70.
- [19] 刘昊,宋晓波,周乃富,马庆国,裴东. 吡啶丁酸对核桃嫩枝扦插生根及内源激素变化的影响[J]. 浙江农林大学学报,2017, 34(6):1038-1043.
- LIU Hao, SONG Xiaobo, ZHOU Naifu, MA Qingguo, PEI Dong. Adventitious root formation with IBA and endogenous hormones dynamics in walnut soft-cuttings[J]. Journal of Zhejiang A & F University, 2017, 34(6):1038-1043.
- [20] 李亚栋,何近刚. 植物多胺代谢与胁迫响应研究进展[J]. 华北农学报,2012,27(S1):240-245.
- LI Yadong, HE Jingang. Advance in metabolism and response to stress of polyamines in plant[J]. Acta Agriculturae Boreali-Sinica, 2012, 27(S1):240-245.
- [21] 李霞,程运河,马晓东,韩蕾,孙振元. 多胺在植物逆境中的生理机制[J]. 世界林业研究,2018, 1-9.
- LI Xia, CHENG Yunhe, MA Xiaodong, HAN Lei, SUN Zhenyuan. Physiological mechanism of polyamines in plant resistance [J]. World Forestry Research. 2018, 1-9.
- [22] 杜红阳,刘骨挺,杨青华,刘怀攀. 小麦胚中不同形态多胺含量的变化及其与耐旱性的关系[J]. 作物学报,2016, 42(8):1224-1232.
- DU Hongyang, LIU Guting, YANG Qinghua, LIU Huaipan. Dynamics in contents of different types of polyamine in wheat embryos and its relationship with resistance to drought stress[J]. Acta Agronomica Sinica. 2016, 42(8):1224-1232.
- [23] 徐继忠,陈海江,李晓东,张志华,王艳辉. 外源多胺对核桃雌雄花芽分化及叶片内源多胺含量的影响[J]. 园艺学报,2004 (4):437-440.
- XU Jizhong, CHEN Haijiang, LI Xiaodong, ZHANG Zhihua,



- WANG Yanhui. Effect of exogenous polyamines on female and male flower differentiation and content of endogenous polyamines in leaves of walnut[J]. *Acta Horticulturae Sinica*, 2004 (4):437-440.
- [24] 王秀琪, 曾明, 周继芬. 多胺在果树生理代谢中的作用研究进展[J]. *中国南方果树*, 2014, 43(3):54-56.  
WANG Xiuqi, ZENG Ming, ZHOU Jifen. Advances in research on the role of polyamines in physiological metabolism of fruit trees[J]. *South China Fruit Tree*, 2014, 43(3):54-56.
- [25] GIUSTINO TONON, CLAIRE KEVERS, THOMAS GASPAR. Changes in polyamines, auxins and peroxidase activity during in vitro rooting of *Fraxinus angustifolia* shoots: an auxin-independent rooting model[J]. *Tree Physiology*, 2001, 21: 655-663.
- [26] 李珂. 苹果砧木不定根发育转录组及候选基因 MdRRs 和 MdCRFs 筛选与表达分析[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2018.  
LI Ke. Transcriptome profiling of adventitious rooting development and expression analysis of candidate MdRRs and MdCRFs genes in apple stock [D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2018.
- [27] 张焕欣, 董春娟, 李福凯, 王红飞, 尚庆茂. 植物不定根发生机理的研究进展[J]. *西北植物学报*, 2017, 37(7):1457-1464.  
ZHANG Huanxin, DONG Chunjuan, LI Fukai, WANG Hongfei, SHANG Qingmao. Progress on the regulatory mechanism of adventitious rooting[J]. *Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalia Sinica*, 2017, 37(7):1457-1464.
- [28] 刘昊. 核桃复幼促进扦插生根的多激素作用机制[D]. 北京: 中国林业科学研究院, 2017.  
LIU Hao. The mechanism of multiple hormones on promoting rooting during cutting of walnut rejuvenation[D]. Beijing: Chinese Academy of Forestry, 2017.
- [29] 范伟国, 杨洪强. 果树根构型及其与营养和激素的关系[J]. *果树学报*, 2006, 33(4):587-592.
- FAN Weiqiang, YANG Hongqiang. Root system architecture and the relations to nutritional status and plant growth hormone in fruit trees[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2006, 33(4):587-592.
- [30] LABEL P H, SOTTA B, MIGINIAC E. Endogenous levels of abscisic acid and indole-3-acetic acid during in vitro rooting of Wild Cherry explants produced by micropropagation[J]. *Plant Growth Regulation*, 1989, 8: 325-333.
- [31] 吴文浩, 曹凡, 刘壮壮, 彭方仁, 梁有旺, 谭鹏鹏. NAA 对薄壳山核桃扦插生根过程中内源激素含量变化的影响[J]. *南京林业大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2016, 40(5):191-196.  
WU Wenhao, CAO Fan, LIU Zhuangzhuang, PENG Fangren, LIANG Youwang, TAN Pengpeng. Effects of NAA treatment on the endogenous hormone changes in cuttings of *Carya illinoensis* during rooting[J]. *Journal of Nanjing Forestry University (Natural Sciences Edition)*, 2016, 40(5):191-196.
- [32] 刘昊, 宋晓波, 周乃富, 马庆国, 裴东. 吲哚丁酸对核桃嫩枝扦插生根及内源激素变化的影响[J]. *浙江农林大学学报*, 2017, 34(6):1038-1043.  
LIU Hao, SONG Xiaobo, ZHOU Naifu, MA Qingguo, PEI Dong. Adventitious root formation with IBA and endogenous hormones dynamics in walnut soft-cuttings[J]. *Journal of Zhejiang A & F University*, 2017, 34(6):1038-1043.
- [33] 王艳晶, 彭祚登. 不同生根促进剂对国槐嫩枝扦插生根过程中内源激素变化的影响[J]. *西北林学院学报*, 2017, 32(5):109-114.  
WANG Yanjing, PENG Zhadeng. Effects of different rooting accelerators on the changes of endogenous hormones in *sophora japonica* during softwood-cutting rooting Process. [J]. *Journal of Northwest Forestry University*, 2017, 32(5):109-114.