

# ‘浙猕砧1号’对长期淹水处理响应特征

古咸彬, 薛莲, 陆玲鸿, 宋根华, 谢鸣, 张慧琴\*

(浙江省农业科学院园艺研究所, 杭州 310021)

**摘要:**【目的】分析葛枣猕猴桃优株‘浙猕砧1号’对涝害胁迫的响应机制,为猕猴桃耐涝砧木的筛选提供理论依据。【方法】以葛枣猕猴桃优株‘浙猕砧1号’组培苗为试材,通过人工模拟淹水试验,检测葛枣猕猴桃在长时间持续淹水过程中的生理反应及逆境相关基因的表达情况,探究葛枣猕猴桃对涝害胁迫的响应机制。【结果】在持续淹水过程中,‘浙猕砧1号’叶绿素含量有所下降;根系活力降低,气生根发生明显且活力旺盛;叶片气孔开度下降,气孔密度增加;超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化物酶(POD)活性在淹水处理的中后期相对较高, $H_2O_2$ 活性和丙二醛(MDA)的含量呈先上升后下降的趋势。*AcCIPK9*和*AcCIPK13*在处理初期表现不明显,处理后显著上调表达;*AcERF4*和*AcERF5*在处理42 d表达量达到最高;相关功能基因*AcSAD*、*AcADH*、*AcHSP17.5*、*AcPDC1*、*AcGAD*、*AcLBD*和*AcHBI*在涝害处理后期都有不同程度的上调表达。【结论】‘浙猕砧1号’在淹水处理过程中,气生根发生明显,保护酶迅速积累,地上部分与地下部分的比例优化,以及相关信号蛋白和功能基因响应,促使植株逐渐适应外界多水环境,并能承受52天的持续淹水,表现出良好的适应性及耐涝性。

**关键词:** 葛枣猕猴桃; ‘浙猕砧1号’; 淹水胁迫; 生理指标; 应激反应

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## Characteristics of the response of *Actinidia polygama* to long-term waterlogging stress

GU Xianbin, XUE Lian, LU Linghong, SONG Genhua, XIE Ming, ZHANG Huiqin\*

(Institute of Horticulture, Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Hangzhou 310021, Zhejiang, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】Kiwifruit is a worldwide fruit with delicious taste and rich nutrient substances. However, kiwifruit tree is sensitive to waterlogging, which severely limits kiwifruit production in southern China. Developing effective strategy to cope with waterlogging stress is urgently needed for development of kiwifruit industry. Grafted kiwifruit seedlings are widely used in the production of kiwifruit and waterlogging tolerant rootstock is a key strategy to deal with the stress. ‘Zhemizhen 1’ is an excellent strain of *Actinidia polygama* (Sieb. et Zucc) Maxim., which has a flourishing root system and a high stress tolerance. In the present study, artificial waterlogging was used to test its effects on physiological traits and stress related genes expression in order to address the mechanisms of the response of kiwifruit to long-term waterlogging stress. 【Methods】*In vitro* plantlets of ‘Zhemizhen 1’ were used in this study. After expanding propagation and rooting culture, plantlets were transferred to medium with normal water and fertilizer management. Plants with eight leaves and uniform size were chosen for waterlogging treatment, in which water was irrigated and maintained 3 cm above the soil surface. The first sampling was carried out prior to the treatment. The second sampling was taken three weeks later, and then samples were collected every ten days, with a total of five sampling times (0 d, 22 d, 32 d, 42 d and 52 d). Chlorophyll content was measured by SPAD-502. Data related to plant morphological traits including shoot weight, root weight, root length, root number, shoot height, root activity, aerial root, sto-

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作者简介: 古咸彬, 男, 博士, 研究方向为果树分子生物学。Tel: 0571-86419001, E-mail: xbg\_u\_8810@163.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 0571-86404118, E-mail: zhqzaas@163.com

matal density, and stomatal length and width were collected. The activities of key enzymes e.g. SOD and POD were analyzed and the contents of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and MDA were determined in each sample. RNA was extracted from fresh kiwifruit leaves and cDNA was synthesized by reverse transcription immediately. Based on previous reports, some stress signal genes (*AcCIPK9*, *AcCIPK13*, *AcERF4* and *AcERF5*) and stress related functional genes (*AcADH*, *AcHBI*, *AcPRT6*, *AcPDC1*, *AcSAD*, *AcGAD*, *AcHSP17.5* and *AcLBD*) were screened from the kiwifruit genome. Quantitative real time PCR was carried out to determine the expression levels of these genes in ‘Zhemizhen 1’ under waterlogging stress. Variance analysis of related data was carried out by SPSS 17.0 software. 【Results】During the long-term waterlogging treatment, the chlorophyll content of ‘Zhemizhen 1’ did not change so much at the beginning (22 d to 42 d), but significantly dropped after 52 days. In the early treatment stage, the root/shoot ratio decreased significantly, and reached a lowest value at day 32. Thereafter, the ratio increased remarkably. The formation of aerial roots was observed before the second sampling time. Later on, the number and the activity of aerial roots increased quickly, which contributed to the high tolerance of ‘Zhemizhen 1’ to waterlogging stress. When waterlogging happened, some of the stomata closed. By 22 days from the treatment, the stomatal density had increased significantly. However, after day 22, there was no more increase in stomatal density, which is another aspect of the high adaptability to waterlogging stress. The higher contents of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and MDA indicated that ‘Zhemizhen 1’ had been damaged by waterlogging. Their decrease at day 52 might be related to the relatively high activities of SOD and POD. On other hand, the expression levels of stress related genes changed in ‘Zhemizhen 1’ under waterlogging condition. The genes of *AcCIPK9*, *AcERF4* and *AcERF5* responded slowly in the early stage. They all reached the highest level at 42 d. *AcCIPK13* was also repressed in the early stage and increased later. *AcSAD*, *AcGAD*, *AcHSP17.5* and *AcLBD* were highly induced by waterlogging stress, indicating that their products might protect the plant. *AcADH*, *AcHBI*, *AcPDC1* and *AcPRT6* are members in the hypoxia response network. *AcADH* and *AcPDC1* showed similar expression pattern, maintained low on 22 d and 32 d, and then significantly enhanced later on. *AcPRT6* was noted as a negative regulator of the other hypoxia genes and its expression was high on 22 d but low in the rest of time. 【Conclusion】During waterlogging treatment, ‘Zhemizhen 1’ produced aerial roots quickly with increased high root activity. Meanwhile, adjustments of root/shoot ratio and the stomatal distribution help kiwifruit to survive stress condition. With the high activities of antioxidant enzymes and enrichment of stress tolerant proteins during waterlogging stress, ‘Zhemizhen 1’ showed a strong waterlogging tolerance. Therefore, ‘Zhemizhen 1’ can be used as a waterlogging tolerant rootstock.

**Key words:** *Actinidia polygama*; ‘Zhemizhen 1’; Waterlogging stress; Physiological indexes; Stress response

中国猕猴桃栽培面积与产量均位居世界首位,但在南方主栽区,涝害是造成果品质量低下甚至植株死亡的主要因素之一<sup>[1]</sup>。即便大多数猕猴桃优生区,由于梅雨及台风季节恰逢猕猴桃生殖生长阶段<sup>[2]</sup>,大量的降雨和过多的渍水使植物根系缺氧,造成植株生长受阻、叶片失绿脱落、果实品质下降<sup>[3-4]</sup>,严重制约了猕猴桃产业的发展。为了减轻淹水胁迫对植物的危害,生产上常采用挖沟排水、土壤翻耕、兴修水利、疏浚河道等方式减轻危害,但这些方法人

力物力成本高,且治理效果不明显<sup>[5]</sup>。因此,培育耐涝猕猴桃种质是解决猕猴桃淹水胁迫危害的根本策略。

猕猴桃生产中一般使用嫁接苗,砧木的选择是猕猴桃栽培的关键。果树砧木不仅可以提高接穗品种的抗性,而且可以调节接穗品种的生长、产量及果实品质<sup>[6]</sup>。近年来,国际学者在猕猴桃抗逆方面已进行了大量研究,在抗病及抵御非生物胁迫等方面取得了一定进展<sup>[7-10]</sup>。我国关于猕猴桃砧木的抗性

研究起步较晚,不仅缺乏专用的砧木品种,而且在其抗性和适应性等方面更是少有研究<sup>[6]</sup>。

葛枣猕猴桃[*Actinidia polygama* (Sieb. et Zucc) Maxim.]根系发达,适应性好,抗逆性强,栽培管理技术要求不高,是耐涝砧木品种选育的优异种质材料。目前,对于葛枣猕猴桃的研发多集中在砧木利用、无性繁殖、杂交育种、果实药用成分等方面<sup>[11-13]</sup>。其中胡庆存等利用葛枣猕猴桃作为砧木培育耐涝‘红阳’猕猴桃苗木,显著提高了‘红阳’猕猴桃的抗性、产量及果实品质<sup>[14]</sup>。但关于葛枣猕猴桃在涝害环境中的胁迫响应特性还未见报道。本课题组前期通过资源收集,参考黄宏文等<sup>[15]</sup>的猕猴桃资源鉴定方法,在浙江省内采集到多份葛枣猕猴桃资源,通过涝害试验筛选出耐涝性状良好的优株,代号‘浙猕砧1号’,并通过组织培养获得了该优株的无性繁殖苗。笔者们以‘浙猕砧1号’组培苗为试材,通过人工模拟长期淹水环境,监测植株相关生理指标的变化及相关抗逆基因的表达情况,旨在探讨‘浙猕砧1号’对持续涝害胁迫的响应机制,为猕猴桃砧木的培育提供理论依据,为南方地区应对猕猴桃淹水胁迫提供备选砧木资源。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料及处理

试验材料为葛枣猕猴桃优株‘浙猕砧1号’。2017年3—5月对其组培苗开展预实验,组培苗淹水处理20 d左右时植株枝叶完整且气生根发生明显。在此基础上于2017年8月开展‘浙猕砧1号’涝害试验,组培苗经扩繁、生根后,选取三叶一心植株进行炼苗,然后移栽到营养钵中(13 cm × 12 cm),置于温室中进行常规水肥管理。植株长到八叶一心时,选择长势一致的植株置于周转箱中进行人工模拟淹水试验。淹水处理时,水面超过盆土3 cm,并及时注水保持水位。淹水处理第0天进行第1次取样,经3周淹水处理后,进行第2次取样,之后每隔10 d取1次样,共取样5次,正常水分管理植株作为对照组,每个取样点对照和处理各5株植株,所有植株每5 d浇灌1次1/2霍格兰德营养液。实验重复3次。

### 1.2 测定指标及方法

取对照组和处理组植株,将根系基质洗净,擦干,统计不定根数量;测定主根及气生根根长;称量植株地上部及地下部的鲜重和干重,计算根冠比;用

指甲油辅助固定气孔形态,在光学显微镜下观察并拍照,统计气孔数量及大小;参考李合生<sup>[16]</sup>的方法测定根系活力;用SPAD-502测定叶绿素含量。

超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性和丙二醛(MDA)含量参考高俊凤<sup>[17]</sup>的方法进行测定,过氧化物酶(POD)活性参考李合生的方法测定, $H_2O_2$ 含量根据过氧化氢试剂盒(科铭生物,苏州)说明书测定。

### 1.3 RNA提取及cDNA的合成

采用多糖多酚植物总RNA提取试剂盒(Code: DP441, TIANGEN, 北京)提取叶片总RNA。提取之后进行琼脂糖凝胶电泳,检测RNA完整性,利用核酸仪检测RNA浓度。反转录采用RNase-Free DNase 1(Code: RT411, TIANGEN, 北京)试剂盒,反应体系(20  $\mu$ L)组成:总RNA 1  $\mu$ g, 5 × Fastking-RT SuperMix 4  $\mu$ L, RNase-free ddH<sub>2</sub>O定容到20  $\mu$ L。42 °C反应15 min, 95 °C, 3 min终止反应,稀释后-20 °C保存备用。

### 1.4 荧光定量PCR

根据文献报道筛选涝害或低氧胁迫相关的基因,并根据猕猴桃基因组数据库信息Kiwifruit Information Resource (<http://bdg.hfut.edu.cn/kir/index.html>)获取基因CDS序列。利用Beacon Designer 7设计引物,见表1。荧光定量PCR采用SuperReal彩色荧光定量预混试剂盒(Code: FP215, TIANGEN, 北京), 20  $\mu$ L反应体系中包含: 2 × SuperReal Color PreMix 10  $\mu$ L, 上下游引物(10  $\mu$ mol · L<sup>-1</sup>)各0.6  $\mu$ L, cDNA 2  $\mu$ L(10 ng), RNase-free ddH<sub>2</sub>O 6.8  $\mu$ L。

采用两步法进行荧光定量PCR反应: 95 °C, 15 min; 95 °C, 10 s; 60 °C, 32 s, 循环40次。根据 $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 法,以AcACTIN为内参,各时间点分别以对照组为参考进行归一化处理,计算基因的相对表达量。

### 1.5 数据处理与分析

数据采用Microsoft Excel软件进行整理和绘图,利用SPSS 17.0软件进行显著性差异分析,Duncan法多重比较。以 $p = 0.05$ 作为检验阈值,以小写字母表示显著差异。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 淹水胁迫对植株形态的影响

在长时间淹水处理过程中,‘浙猕砧1号’植株生长缓慢,长势明显弱于对照植株,但其生长状态没有受到严重影响,仍然保持活力。处理22 d时观察

表 1 荧光定量 PCR 引物

Table 1 Sequences of the primers used for quantitative real-time PCR

基因名 Gene	基因序列号 Gene ID	引物(5'-3') Primer sequences(5'-3')	产物长度 Product length/bp
<i>AcADH</i>	Ach13g469821.2	F AATAAGCCGTTGGTGATTG R CATTCTGCCTGGTAACAAG	242
<i>AcCIPK9</i>	Ach07g346071.2	F TGTTCTTATGGCTGGATACT R AACTGTGGTGGCTTGTA	216
<i>AcCIPK13</i>	Ach02g249561.1	F ATTACTCCACACGACCTG R TCCGCCTTGCTTATCTTC	186
<i>AcERF4</i>	Ach00g479601.2	F CGACGACCATTCCATTCAA R CTCCTCCACTCCATCAC	296
<i>AcERF5</i>	Ach23g226291.1	F ATCTGTTCTGTCAACCACTA R CTCCACCATCTGAGTAG	249
<i>AcGAD</i>	Ach21g323101.1	F TTGAAGTGGAGTTGAAGGA R CAGGAATGGTGCTATGAATC	245
<i>AcHB1</i>	Ach07g006051.2	F TTAACAGAGCAGCCAAGA R CACCTTCCACCCTATGA	192
<i>AcHSP17.5</i>	Ach02g223291.1	F GAGGAAGTGAAGGTGGAA R CAGTGACAGTGAGCAATC	202
<i>AcLBD</i>	Ach19g474111.2	F AAACACCACAATCCCAAG R AGCCTCGTATAGCAATGA	134
<i>AcPDC1</i>	Ach15g219321.2	F TGGAATCTGCTGATGCTTA R GCTGTGCTGTTCTTCTTC	205
<i>AcPRT6</i>	Ach02g435581.2	F CATTCGCACAGACCATTTC R TCATCAGCCTCATCAACA	138
<i>AcSAD</i>	Ach22g439141.2	F GGCTGAGAAGAACAATATGG R AGTCTGATAGGTTGGTAAGG	202
<i>AcACTIN</i>	Ach07g391441.2	F CCAAGGCCAACAGAGAGAAG R GACGGAGGATAGCATGAGGA	196

到植株茎基部皮孔增大,伴有根状组织的发生,而且随着处理时间的延长,茎基部气生根数量增多,气生

根长度增加,植株有一定长高趋势(图1)。

叶绿素含量测定时选择顶端生长点以下第3~4



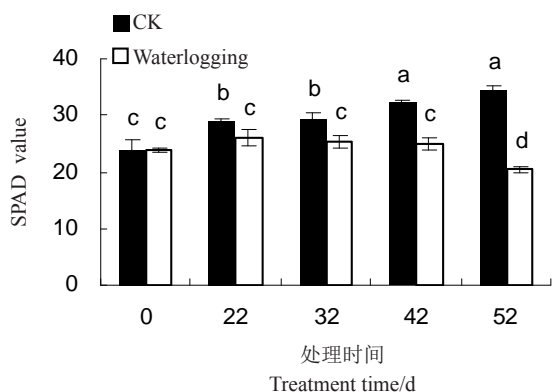
图 1 淹水处理对葛枣猕猴桃‘浙猕砧 1 号’植株形态的影响

Fig. 1 The phenotype of *Actinidia polygama* ‘Zhemizhen 1’ under waterlogging stress

片完全展开的成年叶,结果如图2,正常生长过程中植株叶绿素含量升高,且显著积累;淹水胁迫早期叶绿素含量变化不明显,淹水处理后期(52 d)叶片叶绿素含量有所降低。与对照相比,长期淹水胁迫造

成猕猴桃植株叶片叶绿素合成受阻,并有一定程度的降解。

根冠比是评价植株地下部分和地上部分相关性的指标,从图3可以看出,正常条件下,‘浙猕砧 1 号’



不同小写字母表示差异显著  $p < 0.05$ , 下同。  
Different lowercase letters mean significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ , The same below.

图2 淹水处理对‘浙猕砧1号’叶绿素的影响  
Fig. 2 The SPAD value of ‘Zhemizhen 1’ during waterlogging treatment

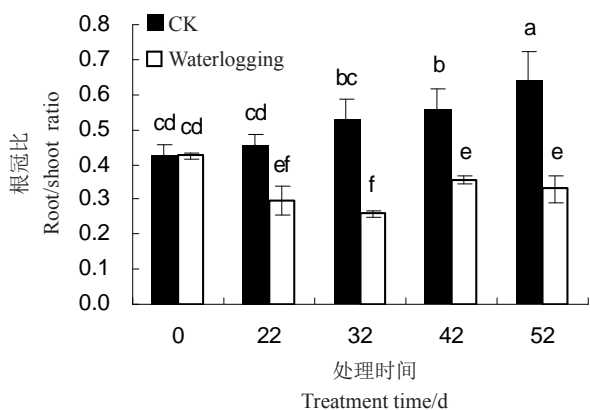
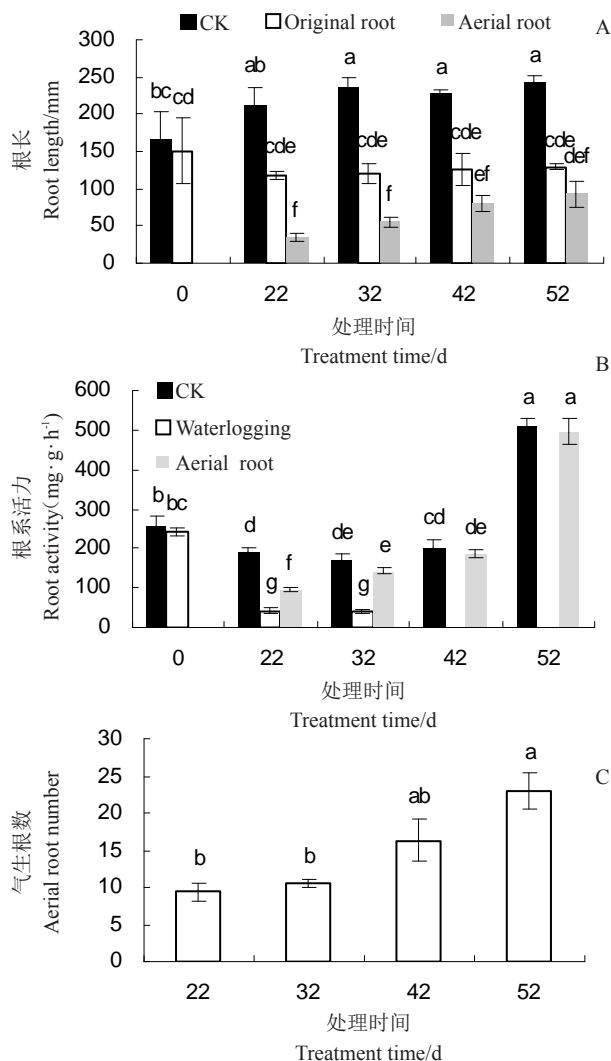


图3 淹水处理对‘浙猕砧1号’植株根冠比的影响  
Fig. 3 The effect of waterlogging on the root/shoot ratio of ‘Zhemizhen 1’

根冠比逐渐增加,根系越来越发达。但淹水胁迫下,根冠比先降低,在32 d达到最低值,随着处理时间增加根冠比有所上升。说明淹水胁迫前期,植株根系生长受到抑制,并且主根因缺氧而部分死亡,此时气生根相对较少,根系总重量逐渐降低;在32 d之后,气生根逐渐变多,而地上部生长迟缓,地上部分和地下部分平衡被逆转,根冠比逐渐增加。

淹水胁迫下,植株根长总体呈下降趋势,如图4A,主要由于水渍环境导致根系逐渐死亡,有活力的根越来越少。‘浙猕砧1号’根系比较发达,水渍环境对根系活力影响极其显著。处理三周后,气生根成为主要的营养和水分吸收途径,气生根也逐渐增多并伸长,植株根长增加,有活力的根系也逐渐增多,气生根所表现出的根系活力与对照组相当(图



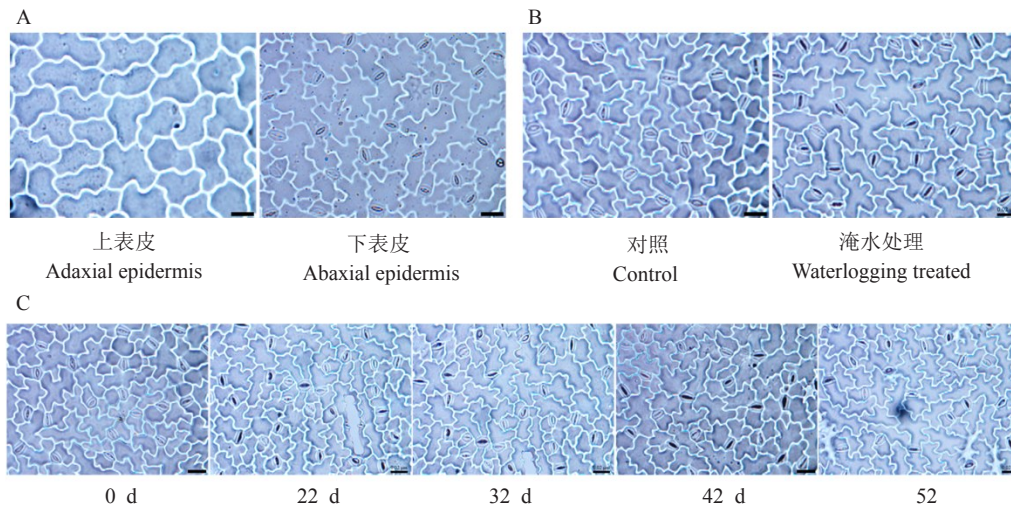
A. 根长 B. 根系活力 C. 气生根数量。  
A. Root length B. Root activities C. The number of aerial root.

图4 淹水处理对‘浙猕砧1号’根系的影响  
Fig. 4 The effects of waterlogging treatment on root system of ‘Zhemizhen 1’

4B、C)。说明气生根的出现是对水分胁迫的一种形态上的应激表现,发达的气生根系统也是‘浙猕砧1号’抵御涝害胁迫的有效途径。

### 2.2 淹水胁迫对气孔的影响

‘浙猕砧1号’的气孔仅存在于叶片的下表皮(图5A),淹水处理后气孔迅速应答,气孔开度减小,部分气孔关闭(图5B),随着淹水时间的延长,气孔形态有所变化(图5C)。从图6A统计结果可以看出,淹水胁迫后,植株气孔密度变大,处理22 d时气孔密度显著大于对照。此后,持续的涝害处理对气孔密度影响不明显,一直保持较高的气孔密度。淹水胁迫下,植株气孔的长度和宽度呈先降低后升高的趋势(图6B、C)。这表明淹水初期,气孔最先作



A. 浙猕砧 1 号上表皮和下表皮; B. 对照和淹水处理后浙猕砧 1 号下表皮气孔状态; C. 淹水处理过程中浙猕砧 1 号气孔观察; 标尺长度=20  $\mu\text{m}$

A. The adaxial and abaxial epidermis of Zhemizhen 1 leaf; B. The status of stoma under control and waterlogging conditions; C. The status of stoma during long time waterlogging treatment; the scale is 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

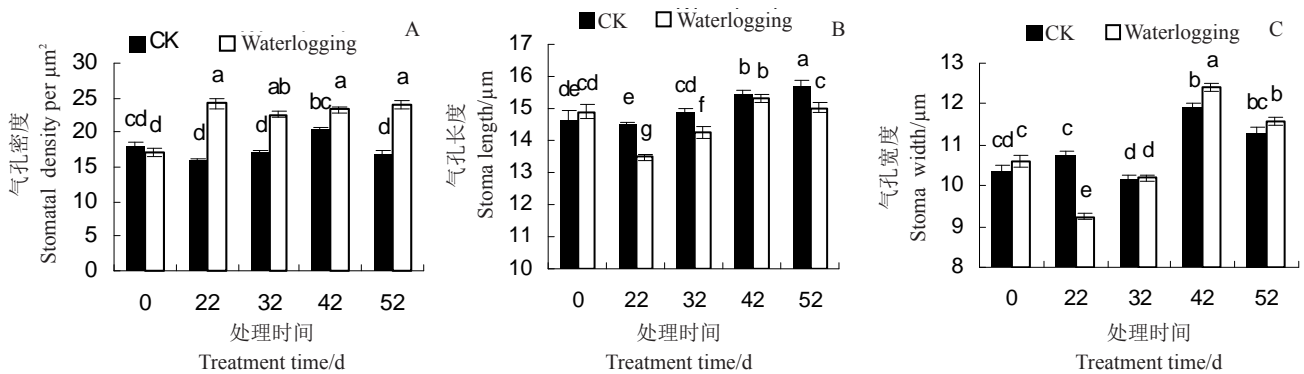
图 5 淹水环境中‘浙猕砧 1 号’叶片气孔的状态

Fig. 5 The effects of waterlogging treatment on stoma morphology of ‘Zhemizhen 1’

出应激反应,叶片萎蔫,开度减小。之后,随着淹水时间的持续,‘浙猕砧 1 号’逐渐适应水渍环境,气孔开度略有增加,以维持植株在淹水环境下的呼吸作用。

### 2.3 淹水胁迫对 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ 、MDA 含量的影响

从图 7A 可以看出,淹水处理早期,‘浙猕砧 1 号’植株  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  含量增加缓慢,与对照相比无明显差异。处理 42 d 后植株  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  含量显著积累,比对照增



A. 气孔密度; B. 气孔长度; C. 气孔宽度。

A. Stomatal density; B. Stomatal length; C. Stomatal wide.

图 6 淹水处理对‘浙猕砧 1 号’气孔大小的影响

Fig. 6 The effects of waterlogging treatment on stomatal size of ‘Zhemizhen 1’

加 97.85%。处理 52 d,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  含量有所下降, 仍显著高于对照。涝害会使植物体内  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  含量上升, 但‘浙猕砧 1 号’在淹水早期有效控制了  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  的形成, 淹水后期也有一定的清除能力, 表现出较强的耐涝能力。

淹水胁迫下, ‘浙猕砧 1 号’植株中 MDA 含量不断增加(图 7B), 处理 22 d、32 d、42 d 后分别比对照

增加 13.77%、141.35%、119.35%。处理 52 d, MDA 含量下降, 与对照无显著差异。MDA 指示植株在逆境中受伤的程度, 淹水胁迫 22 d 时 MDA 含量与对照相比无显著差异。处理一个月后, MDA 含量显著增加, 表明植株叶片受到膜脂过氧化伤害; 随着时间的推移, 处理后期气生根的生长以及对淹水胁迫的逐渐适应, MDA 含量呈下降趋势, 膜脂过氧化伤害

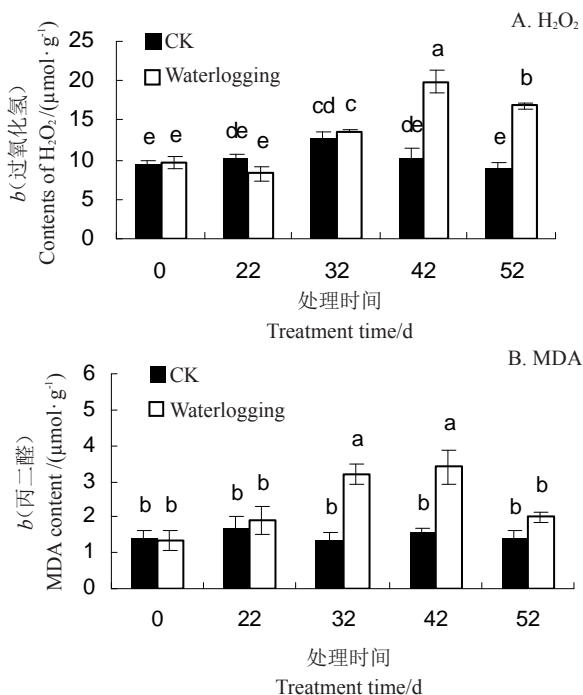


图7 淹水处理过程中‘浙猕砧1号’H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>和MDA含量变化

Fig. 7 Change in H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and MDA contents during waterlogging stress

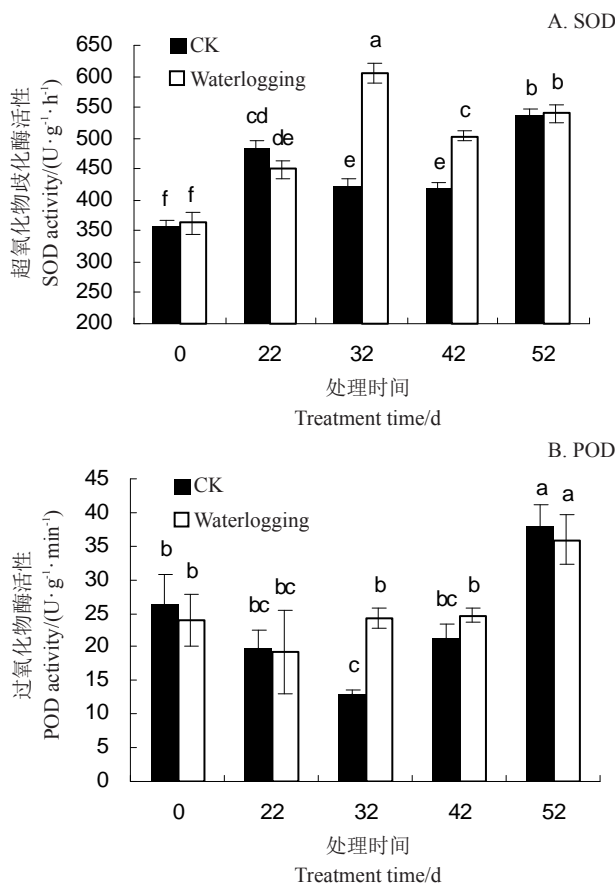


图8 淹水处理过程中‘浙猕砧1号’抗氧化酶活性的变化  
Fig. 8 Changes in the activities of SOD and POD during waterlogging stress

缓解,有效逆转损伤的趋势,‘浙猕砧1号’逐渐适应水渍环境。

2.4 淹水胁迫对SOD、POD活性的影响

淹水处理早期,‘浙猕砧1号’的SOD活性与对照植株无明显差异。如图8A,处理32 d,淹水植株的SOD活性显著增加,比对照增强42.10%。处理42 d时,淹水植株的SOD活性稍有下降,仍然显著高于对照植株。处理52 d,处理和对照的SOD活性持平。总体而言,‘浙猕砧1号’在淹水处理过程中SOD活性有波动,呈先上升后下降的趋势;相较于对照植株,‘浙猕砧1号’淹水处理中后期SOD活性明显增加,长时间淹水处理也能保持较高活性,体现出较强的抵御涝害胁迫能力。

对照组‘浙猕砧1号’在正常生长过程中,随着时间的推移,POD活性呈先下降后上升的趋势,具有一定波动性(如图8B)。在长期淹水过程中,‘浙猕砧1号’POD活性变化不明显,但与对照相比,处理32 d后POD活性显著高于对照,接近两倍,随后处理组的POD相对活性与对照无显著差异。

2.5 胁迫相关基因在涝害过程中的表达差异

为进一步了解在淹水胁迫下‘浙猕砧1号’抵御

涝害的作用机理,对涝害相关蛋白CIPK、ERF、SAD、ADH、PDC等编码基因的表达情况进行分析。

淹水处理会直接造成低氧胁迫,会引起低氧相关信号蛋白的响应。CIPKs是钙信号通路蛋白,AcCIPK9和AcCIPK13是该家族重要的成员。图9所示淹水处理32 d时它们呈下调表达趋势,处理42 d后AcCIPK9显著上调表达,并在后期仍有较高表达水平;AcCIPK13则是表达量缓慢增加,52 d时恢复到处理前水平。ERF是乙烯应答转录因子,对非生物胁迫具有应答和调控作用,AcERF4和AcERF5是该家族第VII亚组的成员,研究表明该亚组与涝害胁迫关系密切。通过检测它们在‘浙猕砧1号’不同淹水时间下的表达情况发现这两个成员均在淹水处理后期(42 d)显著上调表达。由生理检测指标可以看出这一时期也是植株受损最严重的阶段,说明短时间的淹水对‘浙猕砧1号’影响不显著,直到处理后期‘浙猕砧1号’ERF家族基因才启动响应涝害的调控机制。

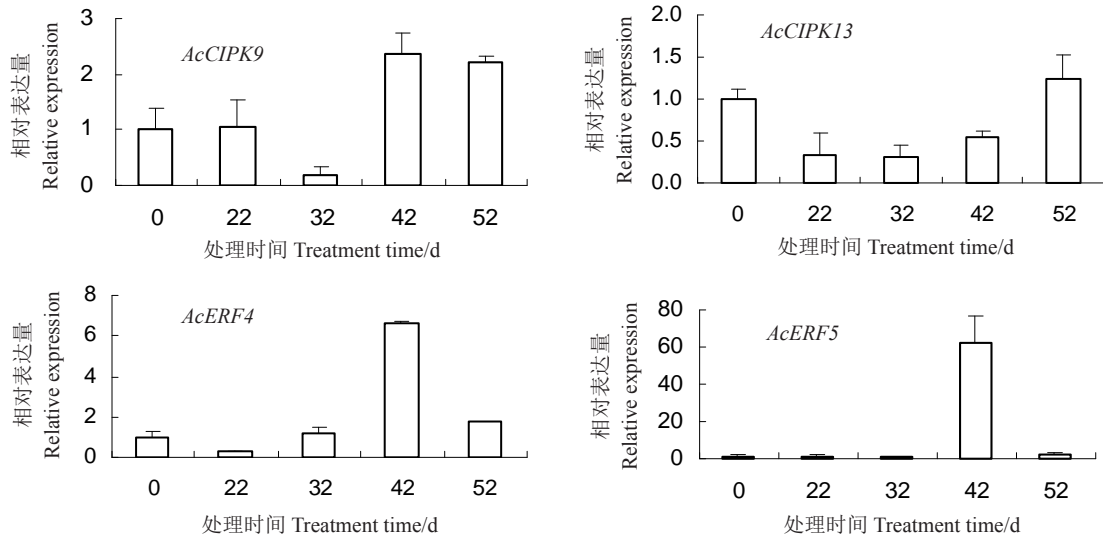


图 9 淹水处理过程中低氧相关信号基因的表达差异

Fig. 9 The different express genes of stress signal genes during waterlogging stress

谷氨酸脱羧酶(GAD)是催化谷氨酸脱羧形成氨基丁酸(GABA)的关键限速酶,GABA可调节抗氧化酶系统减少涝害引起的生长抑制现象,从而增强耐涝性。*AcGAD*的上调表达也促进GABA的积

累,有效增强葛枣猕猴桃的耐涝能力。图10是编码逆境相关功能蛋白的基因的表达情况。*AcSAD*表达变化趋势较为明显,一直呈上升趋势,表明*AcSAD*的表达受淹水胁迫的持续诱导。*AcGAD*与

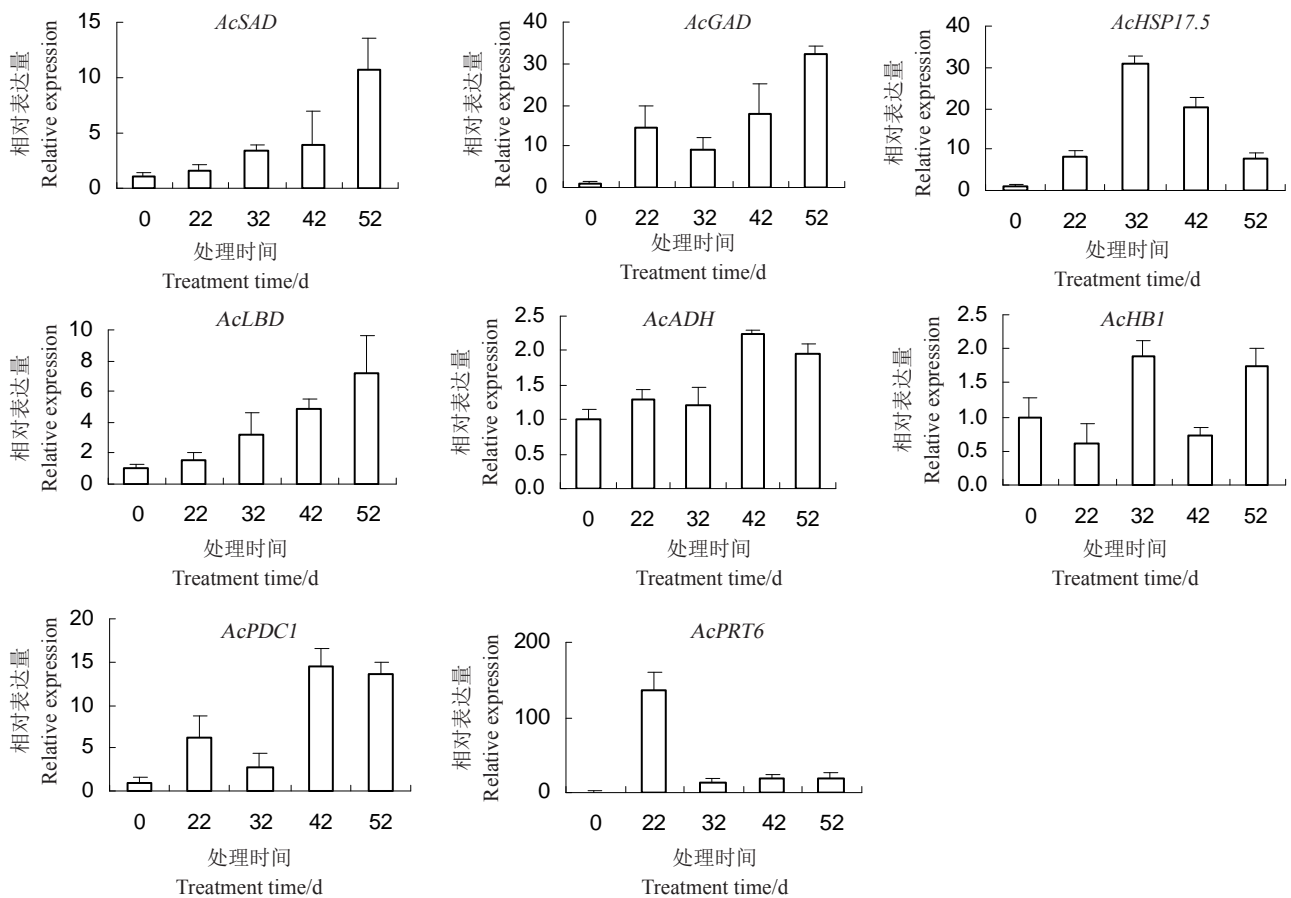


图 10 淹水处理过程中逆境相关功能基因的表达差异

Fig. 10 The different expression of stress related function genes during waterlogging stress



*AcSAD*表达趋势相近,淹水处理后总体呈上调表达趋势。涝害处理后,‘浙猕砧1号’的*AcHSP17.5*相对表达量表现为先升后降,处理32 d达到最大值,之后表达量有所下降。胁迫条件下,热激蛋白作为分子伴侣调控植物对逆境的防御能力。淹水条件下,‘浙猕砧1号’体内*AcHSP17.5*的上调表达有利于相关热激蛋白的积累,能够缓解水渍对葛枣猕猴桃造成的伤害。*AcLBD*的表达量随淹水时间的延长而平稳增加,表达趋势与*AcSAD*一致,它所编码的LBD蛋白在逆境胁迫的响应方面发挥积极作用。

在涝害条件下,植物处于低氧环境,体内乙醇发酵途径被激活,丙酮酸脱羧酶(PDC)和乙醇脱氢酶(ADH)在此途径中发挥重要作用,对应的*AcPDC1*和*AcADH*以及低氧响应基因*AcHBI*和*AcPRT6*也受涝害胁迫诱导。*AcADH*在涝害处理后期增加幅度较大。*AcHBI*基因表达量波动明显,处理32 d和52 d表达量最大。*AcPDC1*在淹水处理后显著上调表达,随后稍有下降,在处理42 d时达到最大值,在52 d也保持较高的表达水平。*AcPRT6*在涝害胁迫早期表达量较高,后期迅速降低,与其它三个基因呈负相关性,研究表明*PRT6*的下调表达有助于低氧调控基因的上调积累。

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 葛枣猕猴桃外部形态对涝害的响应

氧是植物正常生命活动的重要因素,一旦缺氧植株的生长发育会受到明显抑制甚至死亡<sup>[18]</sup>。涝害条件下,植物面临缺氧胁迫,细胞内乙醇发酵、乳酸合成等途径被触发,产生氧自由基、乙醇等有害物质<sup>[19]</sup>。植物响应涝害胁迫,形成气生根和通气组织,是一种主动适应性的生理反应<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究表明,葛枣猕猴桃优株‘浙猕砧1号’为应对淹水环境,植株生长基本停滞,叶绿素含量有所降低,气孔开度减小。葛枣猕猴桃植株在生境中容易产生气生根,是它的一个明显特征<sup>[21]</sup>。‘浙猕砧1号’遭遇涝害,迅速响应胁迫,发生气生根,维系植株的生存能力,该特性在猕猴桃淹水胁迫研究中未见报道。唐玲玲等将野生猕猴桃资源‘LD-1’用作砧木进行淹水试验发现,一年生植株涝害处理30 d后植株春梢叶片枯死<sup>[22]</sup>。然而,‘浙猕砧1号’组培苗在52 d淹水处理后仍然有生命活力并缓慢生长。‘浙猕砧1号’表现出极强的水渍环境生存能力,是多雨水地区优质的

备选砧木,具有极高的耐涝研究和应用价值。

#### 3.2 淹水胁迫下‘浙猕砧1号’生理特性的变化

$H_2O_2$ 是最常见的活性氧分子,它的大量存在会破坏质膜,伤害细胞。细胞受伤后会产生脂质过氧化终产物MDA,MDA的含量指示植物受伤害的程度。在长期的淹水过程中‘浙猕砧1号’体内MDA含量先上升后下降,呈现出受伤害然后逐渐好转的迹象。淹水处理后期MDA含量的下降也反应植株伤害程度缓解或较强的抗逆性。

植物体内活性氧的产生和清除处于动态平衡状态。在涝害胁迫下,平衡被打破,活性氧积累加剧膜脂过氧化作用,严重影响植物正常生长代谢,甚至致使植物死亡<sup>[23]</sup>。SOD是保护酶系统中最有效的抗氧化剂,构筑了植物应对胁迫的第一道防线,抵御胁迫产生的ROS及其副产物,可以高效清除活性氧<sup>[24]</sup>。SOD保护植株免受活性氧伤害,其活性可直观评价植物的抗逆性强弱。‘浙猕砧1号’在涝害处理早期SOD活性升高不明显,处理后期显著升高,发挥其清除活性氧物质的功能,抵御涝害胁迫。POD是活性较高的适应性酶,在植物中广泛存在,首要作用于氧化阴离子自由基,降低伤害。随着淹水时间的延长,对涝害敏感的‘华特’、‘红阳’和‘布鲁诺’猕猴桃实生苗POD活性大幅度下降,显著低于对照水平<sup>[25]</sup>。POD可稳定涝害胁迫下桃叶片的光合作用能力,保证能量的供应<sup>[26]</sup>。‘浙猕砧1号’的POD活性在淹水处理过程中始终保持在较高水平,持续将活性氧物质转变为较低活性物质,清除有毒物质,保护植物组织和细胞。

#### 3.3 葛枣猕猴桃涝害相关基因的表达差异

作为 $Ca^{2+}$ 信号传导途径的开关分子,CIPKs在植物生长发育和环境胁迫应答中起到关键作用。研究表明,CIPKs在低氧胁迫下能上调水稻乙醇脱氢酶基因*OsADH1*和*OsADH2*的表达,从而调控的耐涝性<sup>[27]</sup>。另外,转录因子广泛存在,调控植物逆境应答基因表达,其中ERF转录因子在植物应对涝害或低氧环境中作用明显。进一步研究发掘到ERF家族第VII组是调控植物耐低氧的重要因子<sup>[28]</sup>,能诱导包括ADH基因在内的低氧胁迫相关基因表达<sup>[27]</sup>。

ADH是陆生植物在淹水胁迫下促进乙醇发酵的主要酶。它属于厌氧诱导蛋白,可以促使植物在淹水胁迫下根系ADH酶活性的升高,从而为维持植物生命提供能量<sup>[29]</sup>。葛枣猕猴桃*AcADH*基因表达

量在淹水胁迫后期明显上调,有助于乙醇脱氢酶的积累。类似的, *AcHBI* 和 *AcPDC1* 是低氧调控网络中重要的基因<sup>[30]</sup>,它们在涝害处理后均上调表达,增强了‘浙猕砧 1 号’在长时间涝渍环境中的抵御能力。

HSPs 是一类重要的胁迫诱导蛋白,参与抗氧化、DNA 修复及免疫反应,能提高细胞耐受性,HSP 的上调积累可显著提高黄皮的耐涝能力<sup>[31]</sup>。SAD 调控脂质中不饱和脂肪酸的合成,决定膜脂的不饱和程度,直接控制植物的膜流动性。低氧条件下, *SAD* 能增加拟南芥不饱和脂肪酸含量,降低胁迫伤害程度<sup>[32]</sup>。GAD 能催化谷氨酸脱羧生成 GABA,对抗逆分子信号调控等方面具有重要作用。LBD 调控植物生长发育及逆境胁迫的响应<sup>[33]</sup>。上述基因在‘浙猕砧 1 号’涝害处理中后期均上调表达,说明相关蛋白的积累有效抵御涝害胁迫。

## 4 结 论

笔者们通过人工模拟淹水处理葛枣猕猴桃优株‘浙猕砧 1 号’,结合相关生理和分子指标检测,发现‘浙猕砧 1 号’在水渍环境中表现出顽强的生存能力,淹水 52 d 后仍保持活力。它经淹水处理后,气生根发生明显,保护酶迅速积累,地上部分与地下部分的比例优化,以及相关信号蛋白和功能基因的响应,使得植株逐渐适应外界多水环境从而存活下来。这种对涝渍环境具有较高适应能力的特性可作为宝贵的耐涝育种研究资源,后续可以通过转录组学和蛋白质组学研究挖掘其耐涝关键因子及相关作用机理。

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