

# 外源6-BA对‘美乐’葡萄花色苷合成的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】探究6-BA对葡萄花色苷合成的影响。【方法】以酿酒葡萄‘美乐’为试材, 喷施不同浓度的6-BA, 以喷施清水为对照, 研究6-BA对花色苷含量、组分及其生物合成途径相关基因表达的影响。【结果】100和200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理提高了果实着色百分率和内源激素ABA的含量, 其中200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理促进了花青素的积累, 其含量是对照组的4.82倍, 相关性分析表明200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组的蔗糖与花色苷含量呈显著正相关。100和200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理组的葡萄果实 *CHS1*、*F3'H*、*F3'5'H*和 *UFGT*基因的表达量在花后90 d显著提高, 6-BA处理组通过影响 *F3'H*和 *F3'5'H*基因的表达量来影响不同花色苷的含量, 从而影响果皮色泽。【结论】在果实着色后期, 低质量浓度的6-BA通过提高内源激素ABA、可溶性总糖的含量以及相关基因的表达量, 促进了花色苷的积累, 其中200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理效果更佳。

关键词: ‘美乐’葡萄; 6-BA; 花色苷; 基因表达

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## Effects of exogenous 6-BA on anthocyanin synthesis in ‘Merlot’ grape

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Anthocyanin, a water-soluble pigment with antioxidant activity, is one of the crucial components for the red wine and table grape. It has a role in adaptation to adverse conditions and resistance to diseases. The climatic conditions have important impact on grape quality. In recent years, the wine grape industry has developed rapidly in Ningxia with favorable climate condition and geographical resources suitable for producing high-quality grapes. However, there is a problem of insufficient accumulation of anthocyanins and their derivatives due to the climate reasons in some regions. Plant growth regulators are applied to improve grape quality. The purpose of this study was to analyze the mechanism of the effect of 6-benzyladenine(6-BA), a synthetic cytokinin, on anthocyanin accumulation. 【Methods】The experiment was conducted with seven-year-old vines of *Vitis vinifera* ‘Merlot’ from 2016 to 2017 in Yuquanying Farm, Ningxia, where the soil in this region is typically sandy and the vineyard was planted in east-west lines. The plant spacing was 0.5 m×0.3 m and drip irrigation was adopted. The test set three 6-BA treatments with different concentrations: 100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>, 200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> and 400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>, and spraying distilled water served as the control. The sprays were made on the 50th day after flowering on the clusters until drip-off. Berries were sampled five times from veraison to harvest. The samples were quickly frozen with liquid nitrogen and stored in a -80 °C freezer. Liquid chromatography was used to separate the components. Chromatography is used to analyze the content of endogenous hormone ABA, which plays a critical role in the process of plant physiology and biochemistry. Anthocyanin quantity and composition were detected by spectroscopy and HPLC. Chemical analysis, HPLC analysis and transcriptional analysis were used to study the effect of 6-BA on the anthocyanin biosyn-

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thesis. qRT-PCR was carried out to quantify the expression levels of structural genes in the anthocyanin biosynthesis pathway including CHS1, F3'H, F3'5'H and UFGT. 【Results】The results showed that different concentrations of 6-BA had an effect on the synthesis of anthocyanins. The treatment of  $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  6-BA promoted fruit coloration and increased endogenous ABA content. The anthocyanin content in the treatment at  $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  ( $5.21 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ), was higher than the control at 110 days after flowering. The results indicated that 6-BA  $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  treatment significantly increased the cyanidin-3-acetylglucoside content at mature stage, which was 4.82 times that of the control. Low concentration of 6-BA showed effect on the expression of anthocyanin synthesis related genes at version and the initial maturation stages. Among them, the expression levels of CHS1, F3'H and F3'5'H genes were increased mainly at veraison. Compared with the control, the  $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  treatment significantly increased the relative expression of CHS1 at 90 days after flowering. The changes in the ratio of delphinidin-3-acetylglucoside to cyanidin-3-acetylglucoside were associated with the ratio of the expression of F3'5'H gene to that of F3'H gene expression. The expression of both F3'H and F3'5'H gene was up-regulated at 70 days after flowering in the  $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  treatment, and in the  $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  treatment, the relative expression of F3'5'H gene was 2.34 times that of the control. The expression level of the UFGT gene was increased in the initial maturation period by 6-BA treatments at the two concentrations (17.29 and 5.87 times that of the control, respectively). However, anthocyanin content in the  $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  treatment was lower than the control throughout fruit ripening. Besides, this treatment not only delayed coloration, but also inhibited the expression of genes related to anthocyanin synthesis. Furthermore, the correlation analysis displayed a significant positive correlation between sucrose and anthocyanin content in  $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  treatment. 【Conclusion】At the late stage of veraison, low concentration of 6-BA promoted the accumulation of anthocyanins by increasing endogenous ABA, total soluble sugar content and the expression of related genes. Thus, ABA, sugars and the relevant genes play important roles in grape quality formation and low concentrations of 6-BA ( $100\text{-}200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) has an effect in the improvement of fruit quality and the accumulation of anthocyanins in ‘Merlot’ grape.

**Key words:** ‘Merlot’ grape; 6-BA; Anthocyanin; Gene expression

花色苷是一种水溶性色素,其浓度和多样性影响果实和葡萄酒中的颜色强度和稳定性<sup>[1-2]</sup>,决定着鲜食葡萄的市场和葡萄酒的质量<sup>[3]</sup>。花色苷可提高植物在逆境下的适应能力和抵御能力,帮助人体预防多种疾病<sup>[4]</sup>。目前,国内外对花色苷合成途径的研究较为清晰,分别为苯丙烷类代谢途径(General phenylpropanoid pathway)和类黄酮途径(Flavonoid biosynthesis pathway)<sup>[5]</sup>。根据葡萄果实中的花色苷所结合的糖基位置以及数量的差异,可分为单糖类和双糖类花色苷等,乙酰基、对香豆酰基和咖啡酰基等衍生物的形成是由于花色苷的糖分子酰化有机酸分子基团<sup>[6]</sup>,浆果开始成熟时(转色期)花色苷在液泡中积累<sup>[3]</sup>。花色苷的合成主要受遗传因素的作用,环境和理化因素如光照<sup>[7]</sup>、温度<sup>[8]</sup>和植物生长调节剂<sup>[9]</sup>也会影响其积累。在实际生产过程中,合理运用植物生长调节剂可以改善葡萄品质、使葡萄酒风格更多

样化<sup>[10]</sup>,由人工合成的细胞分裂素——6-苄基腺嘌呤(N-6-Benzyladenine, 6-BA),对葡萄的萌芽、子房膨大、果穗形态以及果实品质等方面都有着重要作用<sup>[11]</sup>,但是关于6-BA对花色苷的影响的结论却不尽相同。霍珊珊等<sup>[10]</sup>用不同浓度的6-BA对转色前7 d的‘赤霞珠’处理,发现抑制了果实着色,这一结果与赵权等<sup>[12]</sup>所得出的结论相反,赵权等<sup>[12]</sup>的研究发现6-BA处理可以诱导花色苷积累,而且有关6-BA对酿酒葡萄果实花色苷组分的影响未见报道,因此关于6-BA对花色苷的影响需要进一步研究。

‘美乐’(Vitis vinifera L. ‘Merlot’)是宁夏贺兰山东麓产区主栽的中晚熟品种,由于产区环境因素的影响,部分地区的葡萄花色苷及其衍生物积累不足。为此,笔者通过将不同质量浓度的6-BA均匀喷施至‘美乐’的果穗上,来研究其对葡萄花色苷的含量、组分及其生物合成途径相关酶结构基因表达

量的影响,为科学应用6-BA以及改善酿酒葡萄品质提供一定的理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 植物材料与处理

于2016年6月到2017年10月期间,本试验在国家葡萄产业技术体系水分生理与节水栽培岗位科学家试验基地进行(38°14'25"N,106°01'43'E),该基地位于宁夏贺兰山东麓产区,属中温带干旱气候区,昼夜温差较大,全年活动积温3 400~3 800 °C,平均无霜期160~180 d,光照充足,适宜酿酒葡萄的生长。该地区引黄河水灌溉,年降水量180~200 mm,风沙土壤,土层深为40~100 cm,土壤pH小于8.5。以7 a(年)生‘美乐’为供试材料,倒L形整形,东西行向,株行距为0.5 m×3.0 m,采用正常的田间管理。

本试验共设置3个质量浓度的6-BA处理,分别为100,200,400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。以吐温-80作为展开剂有利于6-BA在98%乙醇中溶解,分别稀释到相对应的3种浓度,最终,溶液中乙醇和吐温-80的浓度均为0.1%(V/V)。选取10株长势一致的植株,于2016年7月20日(花后50 d,记作50DAA)进行处理,将配置好的6-BA溶液均匀喷施至果穗,直至果穗滴水为止,以喷施清水作为对照(CK)。试验共取样5次,分别在花后50 d(转色前),65 d(转色初期),70 d(转色后期),90 d(始熟期)和110 d(成熟期)采样。在果穗的上、中、下位置随机采集果粒,之后液氮速冻,于-80 °C冰箱保存备用。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 果实着色率、果实品质以及花色苷含量的测定 参照马文婷<sup>[13]</sup>的方法记录果实着色率,可溶性总糖、蔗糖和还原糖含量<sup>[14]</sup>测定分别采用蒽酮硫酸法、间苯二酚闭塞法和3,5-二硝基水杨酸法。葡萄果实中花色苷含量的测定采用pH示差法<sup>[15]</sup>。

1.2.2 葡萄果实内源激素ABA的提取与测定 参照许欢等<sup>[16]</sup>的方法进行内源激素脱落酸(Abscisic acid, ABA)的提取。色谱条件:色谱柱为Zorbax C18(250 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm),流动相A为1%乙酸水,流动相B为甲醇,柱温35 °C,流速0.8 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>,保留时间60 min,检测波长为254 nm,进样量10 μL。

1.2.3 葡萄果实花色苷的提取与组分的测定 参照付东艳<sup>[17]</sup>的提取方法。参照王博<sup>[18]</sup>的方法并加以改进,对花色苷的组分进行定性与定量分析。高效液相色谱(High-performance liquid chromatography,

HPLC)分析条件,色谱仪:美国安捷伦公司1100系列液相色谱仪,色谱柱是Zorbax C18(250 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm),流动相A:2.0%甲酸水溶液,流动相B:乙腈溶液;洗脱程序:0~4 min,6-10B;4~25 min,10-13B;25~30 min,13-6B;30~35 min,6B;流速1.0 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>,柱温35 °C,检测波长525 nm,进样量20 μL。检测到的花色苷类物质含量是基于二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷(Mv-3-O-G, CAS:643-84-5;索莱宝)的相对质量分数。

1.2.4 总RNA的提取和实时荧光定量PCR 总RNA提取按照PEXIBIO植物果实总RNA抽提试剂盒(北京爱普拜生物有限公司)的说明步骤操作。用Takara PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser(Perfect Real time)试剂盒,以总RNA为模板反转录合成cDNA。选取延伸因子(Elongation Factor, *VvEF*)为内参基因<sup>[19]</sup>,引物序列见表1。实时荧光定量PCR(Quantitative Real-time PCR, qRT-PCR)反应体系25 μL;模板DNA 1 μL(模板质量浓度200 ng·μL<sup>-1</sup>),上、下游引物各0.5 μL,2×UltraSYBR Mixture(CW-BIO) 12.5 μL, ddH<sub>2</sub>O 10.5 μL。反应程序:95 °C 10 min,95 °C 15 s,60 °C 1 min,40个循环。所有PCR反应设置3次生物学重复,试验结果参照Hashimoto等<sup>[20]</sup>的方法,用2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>对数据进行定量分析。

表1 qRT-PCR引物设计序列

Table 1 Primer sequences for real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR

基因 Gene	引物序列5'→3' Sequence of primer 5'→3'	登录号 Accession number
<i>VvCHS1</i>	F:GACGTCCCAGGGTTGATTT R:GCGATCCAGAACAAGGAGTT	AB015872
<i>VvF3'H</i>	F:GAGATCAACGGCTACCACATC R:CCTGAATTCTAGTGGCTTCTCC	AB213605
<i>VvF3'5'H</i>	F:GCTGGCACTAGAAATGGGAATAG R:CTCAACTCCATCCGGCATT	DQ786631
<i>VvUFGT</i>	F:CTGGTAGCTGACGCATTTCAT R:GTAAACATGGGTGGAGAGTGAG	DQ513314
<i>VvEF</i>	F:CAAGAGAAACCATCCCTAGCTG R:TCAATCTGTCTAGGAAAGGAAG	AF176496

1.2.5 数据处理 本试验数据采用DPS7.05进行统计分析,Origin 8.0绘图,以生物学3个重复的平均值±标准误(SD)表示,以LSD法进行多重比较并检测差异显著性,并对成熟期花色苷的含量与糖进行了相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 6-BA处理对葡萄果实着色率的影响

由表2可知,葡萄果实的花后60 d开始转色,花

表2 6-BA处理对‘美乐’葡萄果实着色率的影响  
Table 2 Effect of 6-BA treatments on the fruit coloration in ‘Merlot’ grape berry

处理 Treatment	花后时间 Time after anthesis/d				
	50	60	65	70	80
对照 CK	0	11.6±0.28 Dd	46.9±0.38 Cc	95.8±0.26 Bb	100.0 Aa
6-BA 100 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	0	21.8±0.13 Cc	51.8±0.29 Bb	97.4±0.12 Aa	100.0 Aa
6-BA 200 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	0	41.9±0.18 Aa	53.9±0.21 Aa	96.2±0.17 Bb	100.0 Aa
6-BA 400 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	0	24.3±0.32 Bb	43.5±0.35 Dd	71.7±0.29 Cc	100.0 Aa

注:不同的大写字母表示在1%的水平上有显著差异,不同的小写字母表示在5%水平上有显著差异。下同。

Note: Different uppercase letters indicate significant differences at the 1% level, and different lowercase letters indicate significant difference at the 5% level. The same below.

后80 d完全转色。与对照相比,200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理在果实花后60 d显著提高了果实着色百分率,达到了41.9%,是对照的3.61倍,且这一浓度可促使葡萄果实提前完成转色,而400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理推迟了果实完全着色时间,因此高质量浓度的6-BA处理会抑制花色苷的合成。

## 2.2 6-BA处理对葡萄果实花色苷含量的影响

如图1所示,在葡萄成熟过程中,对照组果实花色苷含量呈逐步上升的趋势,到采收时达到最大,为4.56 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>。不同浓度的6-BA处理对葡萄果实花色苷含量的影响不同,在花后110 d,100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理组花色苷含量高于对照,为5.21 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理组略高于对照,但是,在整个果实成熟过程中,400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理组的花色苷含量均低于对照组。

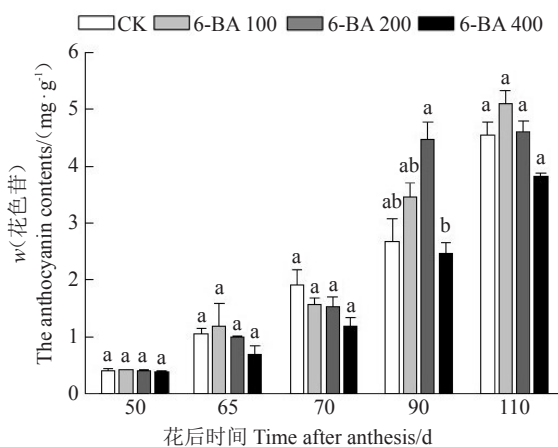


图1 6-BA处理对葡萄果实花色苷含量的影响

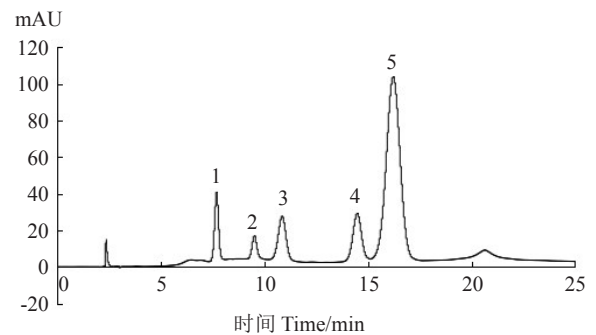
Fig. 1 Influence of 6-BA treatments on anthocyanin contents of grape

## 2.3 6-BA处理对葡萄果实花色苷组分含量的影响

如图2所示,根据‘美乐’葡萄成熟期果实花色苷图谱对其组分进行定性分析,分别检测出花翠素-3-葡萄糖苷(Delphinidin-3-acetylglucoside, Dp)、甲基花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷(Petunidin-3-O-glucoside, Pt)、花青素-3-葡萄糖苷(Cyanidin-3-acetylgluco-

side, Cy)、甲基花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷(Peonidin-3-O-glucoside, Pn)以及二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷(Malvidin-3-O-glucoside, Mv)这5种花色素苷。

不同浓度的6-BA处理对花色苷组分的影响也不同(图3),在果实转色到成熟过程中,对照组葡萄果实5种花色苷含量的变化趋势均呈先增加后降低,果实Dp和Cy含量在花后70 d(转色期)达到最高,在花后110 d(成熟期)降低,对照组果实Pt、Pn和Mv含量均在花后90 d(始熟期)达到最高,然后逐渐下降。



1. 花翠素-3-葡萄糖苷; 2. 花青素-3-葡萄糖苷; 3. 甲基花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷; 4. 甲基花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷; 5. 二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷。

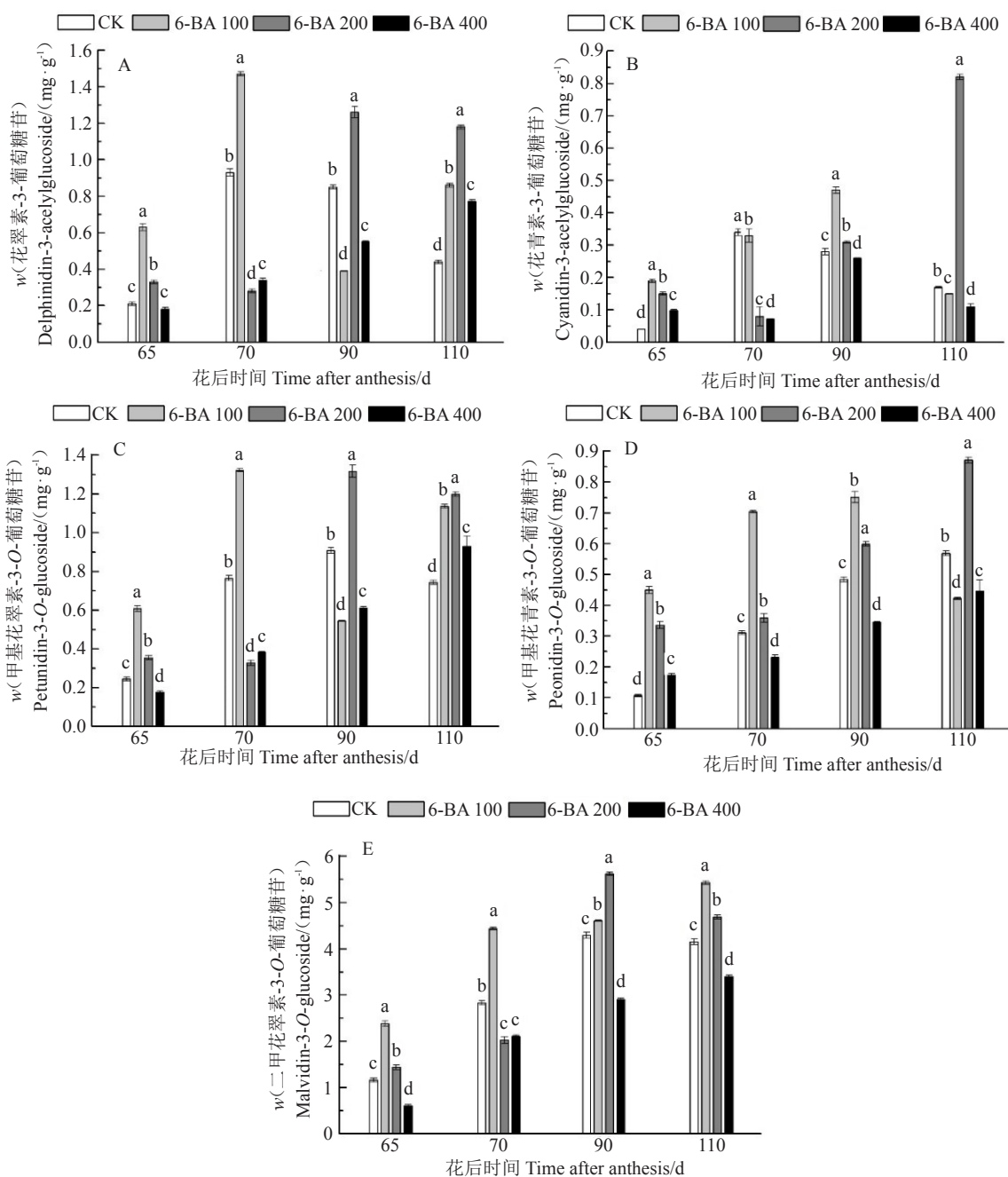
1. Delphinidin-3-acetylglucoside; 2. Cyanidin-3-acetylglucoside; 3. Petunidin-3-O-glucoside; 4. Peonidin-3-O-glucoside; 5. Malvidin-3-O-glucoside.

图2 ‘美乐’果实成熟期果实花色苷HPLC色谱分析

Fig. 2 HPLC chromatogram of anthocyanins in ‘Merlot’ ripe berries

在转色期,只有100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组的葡萄果实Dp和Pt含量均高于对照,而其余处理组均低于对照;成熟期6-BA处理组葡萄果实Dp和Pt含量均高于对照。6-BA 200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>在成熟期显著提高葡萄果实Cy含量,是对照组的4.82倍,部分处理组在葡萄进入转色期到成熟期过程中阻碍葡萄果实Cy含量的积累。6-BA 100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组在葡萄始熟期提高葡萄果实Pn含量,而6-BA 200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组则





A. 花翠素-3-葡萄糖苷; B. 花青素-3-葡萄糖苷; C. 甲基花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷; D. 甲基花青素-3-O-葡萄糖苷; E. 二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷。花色苷组分的含量以 3 个生物学重复的平均值 $\pm$ 标准差(SD)表示大小,不同小写字母表示差异达到显著水平( $p < 0.05$ )。

A. Delphinidin-3-acetylglucoside; B. Cyanidin-3-acetylglucoside; C. Petunidin-3-O-glucoside; D. Peonidin-3-O-glucoside; E. Malvidin-3-O-glucoside. Anthocyanin component content indicate the means $\pm$ SD ( $n=3$ ). Values with different letters indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ .

图3 6-BA处理对‘美乐’葡萄果实花色苷组分含量的影响

Fig. 3 The effect of 6-BA treatments on the contents of different anthocyanins in ‘Merlot’ grape

在葡萄成熟期显著提高葡萄果实Pn含量,是对照组的1.53倍。6-BA 100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组在葡萄成熟过程中均显著提高Mv含量,而400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组Mv的含量均显著低于对照。

#### 2.4 6-BA处理对葡萄果实花色苷生物合成相关基因转录水平的影响

如图4所示,在果实成熟过程中查尔酮合成酶

(Chalcone synthase 1, *CHS1*)基因先升后降,在花后90 d对照组和100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组的*CHS1*基因的表达量均达到最大。对照组中类黄酮3'-羟化酶(Flavanone-3'-hydroxylase, *F3'H*)基因的表达量在花后70 d相对较高,在这一时期100和200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组中该基因的表达量分别是对照组的4.27和3.30倍。在花后90 d,200·L<sup>-1</sup>处理使得类黄酮3',5'-羟

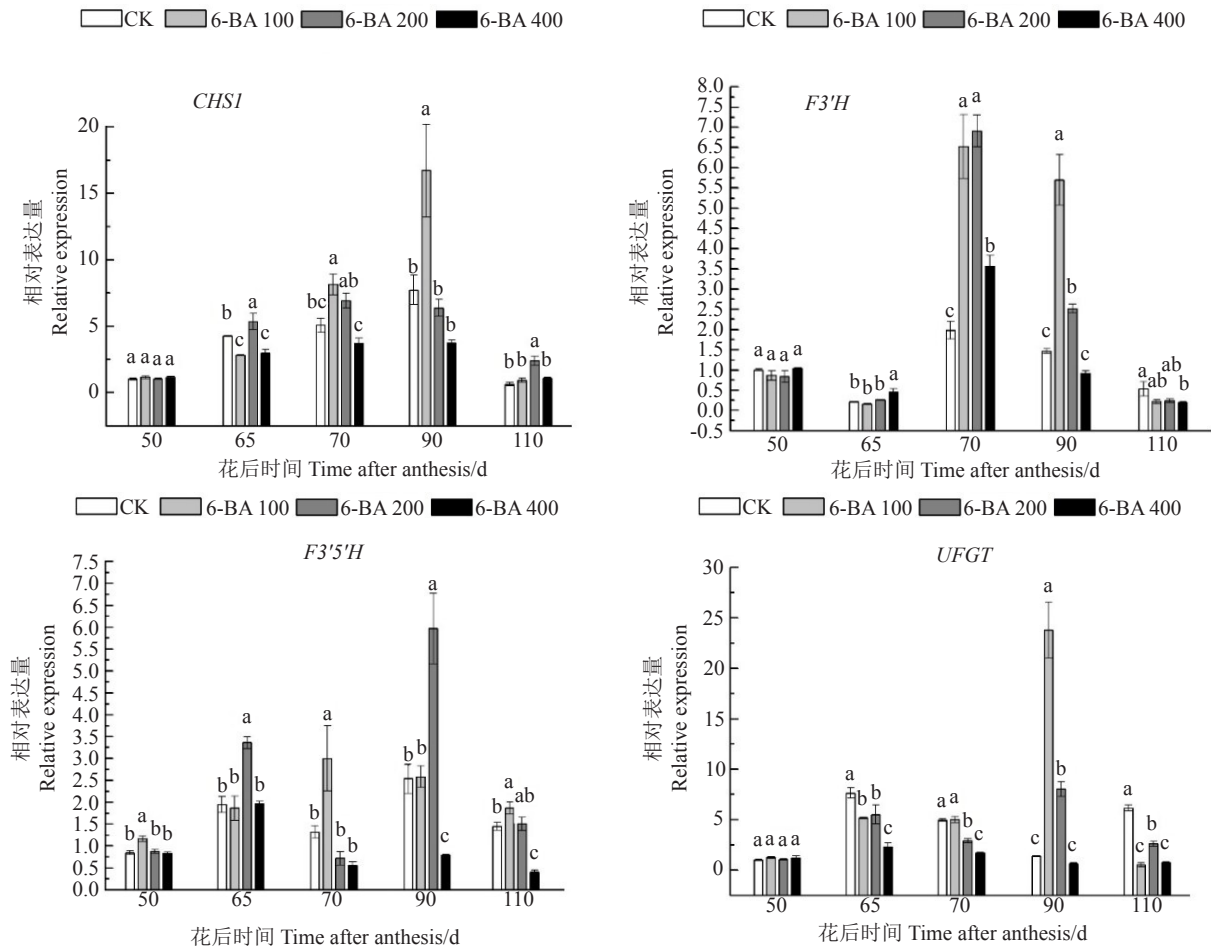


图4 6-BA处理对葡萄果实花色苷合成途径相关基因相对表达量的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of 6-BA treatments on the expression of genes in the anthocyanin synthetic pathway

化酶(Flavanone 3',5'-hydroxylase, *F3' 5' H*)基因上调,是对照的2.34倍。对照组中UDP葡萄糖-类黄酮酮3-O-葡萄糖基转移酶(UDP glucose-flavonoid-3-O-glucosyltransferase, *UFGT*)基因的表达量在花后65 d达到最大,但随着时间推移,其表达下调。在花后65 d和花后70 d,6-BA处理组的*UFGT*基因的表达量均低于对照,但在花后90 d,100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组中*UFGT*基因的表达量迅速增加,是对照的17.29倍,同时200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组也使该基因上调表达,其表达量是对照的5.87倍。在转色后期,100和200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的6-BA处理组主要提高*CHS1*、*F3'H*、*F3'5'H*基因的表达量,在始熟期主要提高*UFGT*基因的表达量,而400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理会抑制花色苷合成相关酶基因的表达。

2.5 6-BA处理对葡萄果实内源激素ABA的影响

表3所示,对照组的内源ABA含量在果实从转色到成熟过程中先增后减,在花后70 d其含量为0.74 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>,达到最大。在呼吸跃变型果实或是非呼吸跃变型果实中,ABA都是一种重要的成熟激素,本实验结果表明100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组的ABA

含量在成熟期是对照的1.33倍。而在整个葡萄成熟过程中,400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组的ABA含量均低于对照。

表3 6-BA处理对‘美乐’葡萄果实内源激素ABA含量的影响  
Table 3 The effect 6-BA treatments on the content of endogenous ABA in ‘Merlot’ grape (μg·g<sup>-1</sup>)

处理 Treatment	花后时间 Time after anthesis/d		
	50	70	110
对照 CK	0.50±0.01 Aa	0.74±0.01 Aa	0.61±0.11 Cc
6-BA 100 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	0.51±0.02 Aa	0.57±0.13 Cd	0.81±0.12 Aa
6-BA 200 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	0.50±0.01 Aa	0.73±0.07 Ab	0.64±0.11 Bb
6-BA 400 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	0.48±0.05 Aa	0.62±0.11 Bc	0.57±0.14 Dd

2.6 葡萄果实花色苷含量与糖的相关性分析

如表4所示,除200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理不能提高蔗糖与葡萄果实花色苷含量的相关性,其余6-BA处理组均可增加果皮花色苷与糖含量的相关性,在200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理中,蔗糖与花色苷含量的相关系数为0.825,呈显著正相关。因此6-BA处理可以增加花色苷含量与糖的相关性,并且促进果实花色苷的积累。

表4 葡萄果实花色苷含量与糖相关性

Table 4 Correlation between the contents of anthocyanins and sugars in grape

处理 Treatment	对照 CK	6-BA 100 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	6-BA 200 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>	6-BA 400 mg·L <sup>-1</sup>
还原糖 Reducing sugar	0.458	0.464	0.780	0.567
蔗糖 Sucrose	0.525	0.450	0.825*	0.782
可溶性总糖 Total soluble sugar	0.722	0.885	0.732	0.802

注: \*表示显著( $p \leq 0.05$ )。

Note: \* indicates significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

### 3 讨 论

一些研究表明,糖不但是组成花色苷的重要前体物质,而且还可以作为调节花色苷合成的相关酶基因表达的信号分子<sup>[21]</sup>。Koshita等<sup>[22]</sup>发现可溶性总糖轻微的差异都有可能影响花色苷的含量,本研究中200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理组花色苷含量与蔗糖呈显著正相关,而刺激花色苷呈色的主要糖类物质正是蔗糖<sup>[23]</sup>,有研究表明在葡萄中,甘露糖、2-脱氧葡萄糖和葡萄糖类似物能够促进花色苷的积累<sup>[24]</sup>。研究发现内源ABA可以改善果实颜色,加速果实成熟,有利于花色苷的积累<sup>[25]</sup>,Jia等<sup>[26]</sup>利用新建立的烟草脆性病毒诱导草莓果实基因沉默技术,下调了ABA生物合成的关键酶基因9-顺式-环氧类胡萝卜素双加氧酶基因(FaNCED1)的表达,从而导致ABA水平下降和果实不着色。本试验发现适宜浓度的6-BA提前了果实完全着色的时间,在成熟期对照组内源激素ABA含量低于100和200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理,因此猜测6-BA可能通过提高内源激素ABA含量来调控果实成熟和花色苷的合成,这还需要进一步的研究证明。

近年来,已经有关于外源6-BA对植物逆境胁迫下<sup>[27]</sup>的缓解作用和外源ABA<sup>[28]</sup>或温度<sup>[29]</sup>对花色苷组分的影响的研究,但是有关6-BA对葡萄果实花色苷组分的研究较少。莫寅斌<sup>[30]</sup>通过使用HPLC法检测出的葡萄花色苷中Mv占主要地位,与本研究结果一致。本研究中5种花色苷含量均是先增加后减少,但是Dp和Cy在转色前期相对较高,转色后期下降,而Pt、Pn和Mv在转色期结束进入始熟期时迅速增加,在成熟期时有所下降,这是由于一部分的Dp和Cy与糖结合转化为Pt、Pn以及Mv。不仅花色苷含量和组分会影响葡萄着色,基因表达也会影响,本试验发现适宜浓度的6-BA处理可以增加成熟期果实花翠素类花色苷的含量,其中200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA处理对花青素类和花翠素类花色苷的积累都有促进作用,而其余处理组与对照相比,并没有促进花青素类花色苷的积累。*F3'H*和*F3'5'H*都可催化

类黄酮类物质发生羟基化反应,生成两种二氢黄酮醇进而形成不同的花色苷,对于最终合成的花色苷种类与含量有着决定性的作用<sup>[31]</sup>。对这两种基因在果实成熟过程中的相对表达量进行研究,发现100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组的*F3'H*和*F3'5'H*基因均在果实进入转色期(即花后70 d)上调表达,200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组的*F3'5'H*基因的相对表达量在花后90 d达到最大且显著高于对照组,是对照的2.34倍,这一结果与于淼等<sup>[32]</sup>一致。有研究表明在葡萄进入转色期之后,其所设置的ABA浓度均一直上调*F3'H*和*F3'5'H*基因的表达<sup>[33]</sup>,但是与喷射外源激素ABA相比,本实验中只有低质量浓度的6-BA提高了其表达量,且调控时间相对较短。因此6-BA处理组通过影响*F3'H*和*F3'5'H*基因的表达量来影响不同花色苷的含量,从而影响果皮色泽,100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理组提高了花翠素类花色苷的含量,但对花青素类花色苷影响不大,这可能是由于作用时间较短。

在花色苷的生物合成途径中,查尔酮合成酶(CHS)是第一步反应的关键酶<sup>[8]</sup>,本研究表明,*CHS1*基因的表达量在果实着色前期迅速增加,在果实着色中后期缓慢增加达到最大值后逐渐下降,这一结果与于淼等<sup>[32]</sup>一致,而Jeong等<sup>[25]</sup>发现在转色后的‘赤霞珠’葡萄中检测不到*CHS1*基因表达,这可能是由于品种和地理环境的不同使得*CHS1*基因表达存在差异。Peppi等<sup>[34]</sup>研究‘Crimson Seedless’葡萄*UFGT*基因的相对表达量在果实转色后迅速增加,但在成熟期其表达量降低,与本试验结论相似,表明6-BA处理通过促进*UFGT*基因的表达来增加花色苷含量<sup>[33]</sup>,但是与ABA处理组在花后70 d开始上调*UFGT*的表达量且在花后90 d达到最大这一结果相比,本研究中6-BA处理组*UFGT*基因的表达量只在花后90 d达到最大显著高于对照,说明6-BA作用持续时间较短。

### 4 结 论

在本研究中,低质量浓度的6-BA通过提高内源激素ABA、可溶性总糖的含量以及相关基因的表达

量,促进了花色苷的积累,其中浓度为 $200\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的处理效果更佳。

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