

盐胁迫对不同耐盐性八棱海棠株系生理特性的影响

胡爱双^{1,2,3}, 张小栋^{1,4}, 王文成^{1,3}, 李凯超^{1,3}, 孙宇^{1,3*}

(¹河北省农林科学院滨海农业研究所, 河北唐山 063200; ²国家林业和草原局盐碱地中心, 北京 100091;

³河北省盐碱地绿化技术创新中心, 河北唐山 063200; ⁴河北农业大学资源与环境科学学院, 河北保定 071001)

摘要:【目的】探究耐盐性不同的八棱海棠株系叶片生理指标对盐胁迫的响应模式, 以期揭示耐盐性较强的八棱海棠株系的耐盐机制。【方法】采用盆栽过量灌溉盐水的方式, 以耐盐性较强的八棱海棠(NY)组培株系为试材, 普通八棱海棠(PT)组培株系为对照, 以不同质量浓度NaCl(0、2、4、6、8、10 g·L⁻¹)处理40 d, 测定各处理植株的生物量以及叶片的生理生化指标。【结果】随着NaCl质量浓度的增加, 两株系的总干质量、地上干质量、地下干质量逐渐减少; 两株系的根冠比、相对电导率以及丙二醛、可溶性蛋白质和脯氨酸含量呈现增加的趋势; 两株系的SOD活性、CAT活性呈现先升高后下降的趋势, POD活性呈现下降的趋势; 两株系的可溶性糖含量变化趋势不同; 高质量浓度(8 g·L⁻¹) NaCl胁迫时, NY株系的相对电导率和丙二醛含量的增加程度显著低于PT株系, 可溶性蛋白、脯氨酸含量以及SOD和CAT活性的增加程度显著高于PT株系。【结论】盐胁迫下, NY株系通过增加渗透调节物质含量, 缓解渗透胁迫; 通过提高SOD和CAT活性, 维持植物体内的活性氧平衡, 减少盐胁迫造成的氧化损伤, 进而增强了其耐盐能力。

关键词: 八棱海棠; 株系; NaCl胁迫; 叶片; 生理指标

中图分类号: S661.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2021)03-0335-09

Effects of salt stress on physiological characteristics of two strains of *Malus micromalus* Mak. with different salt tolerance

HU Aishuang^{1,2,3}, ZHANG Xiaodong^{1,4}, WANG Wencheng^{1,3}, LI Kaichao^{1,3}, SUN Yu^{1,3*}

(¹Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Hebei Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, Tangshan 063200, Hebei, China; ²Research Center for Saline-Alkali Land of State Forestry Administration, Beijing 100091, China; ³Hebei Saline and Alkali Land Greening Engineering Technology Center, Tangshan 063200, Hebei, China; ⁴Hebei Agricultural University, Baoding 071001, Hebei, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】The Bohai Bay Rim and Loess Plateau of Northwest areas have sufficient sunlight and large temperature differences between day and night. They are the two dominant apple production areas in China. However, increasingly serious soil salinization has become an important factor restricting the development of the apple industry in these two major production areas. The salt tolerance of apples mainly depends on their rootstocks. Therefore, selecting apple rootstocks with strong salt tolerance is one of the effective ways to solve the above problems. *Malus micromalus* Mak. has the advantages of cold resistance, salt-alkali tolerance, drought resistance, and good affinity with apple varieties. It is a common rootstock in Northern apple production areas. A salt-tolerant strain (No. NY) was obtained from previous study on the selection of salt-tolerance seedlings of *Malus micromalus* Mak. NY also performed well in the adaptability to the coastal area. Therefore it has high potential value for application. While its salt-tolerant mechanism is still unclear. In this experiment, the NY strain was used as the test material, and the common strain of *Malus micromalus* Mak. (No. PT) was used as the control to explore the changes in the physiological indexes of the two strains under different salt stress. 【Methods】The plantlets of the NY and the PT nutrient pot were proliferated through tissue culture. The rooted

收稿日期: 2020-08-13

接受日期: 2020-10-19

基金项目: 河北省科技计划(17273301D); 河北省农林科学院基本科研业务费(2018010104)

作者简介: 胡爱双, 女, 在读博士研究生, 主要从事林木抗逆育种研究。Tel: 15230593191, E-mail: hash0207@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13703381235, E-mail: 13703381235@163.com

plantlets were grown in polyethylene plastic pots containing vermiculite and peat (V/V , 1:1), watered with Hoagland nutrient solution, 4 plants per pots, 3 pots per treatment (ie 3 repetitions). 10 days later, the plantlets with proper growth were chosen for salt stress test. 6 NaCl concentrations (0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) with Hoagland nutrient solution as the basic solutio were designed, . In order to reduce the salt stress reaction of the plants, the NaCl concentrations of each treatment was slowly increased (20% per day) for 5 days, and they reached the set salt concentration on the same day which was recorded as the first day of salt stress. After that, the Hoagland nutrient solution containing the corresponding NaCl concentration was excessively irrigated every day, and the experiment was ended on the 40th day Six plants were collected for the each treatment of two strains, and dried, then the dry matter content of each plant above and below ground was measured. The leaves of the two strains of the each treatment were collected for the determination of relative conductivity, malondialdehyde, soluble sugar, soluble protein and proline content, SOD, CAT and POD activities. 【Results】With the increase of NaCl concentration, the total dry weight, above-ground dry weight, and underground dry weight of the two strains gradually decreased, and the root-shoot ratio gradually increased. Salt stress inhibited the biomass accumulation of the two strains; with the increase of NaCl concentration, the relative conductivity value and malondialdehyde content of the two strains gradually increased. Under high concentration ($8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) NaCl stress, the increase of the above indicators of the NY strain was significantly lower than those of the PT strain , It would be possible that the damage to the plasma membrane of NY strain was less than that of PT strain under salt stress; With the increase of NaCl concentration, the soluble protein and proline of the two strains showed an increasing trend. Under high NaCl stress, the above indicators of the NY strain reached a significant level of difference from the control, while the PT strain did not reach a significant level of difference; With the increase of NaCl concentration, the soluble sugar content of the NY strain increased first and then decreased, and the soluble sugar content of each treatment was higher than that of the control. While the soluble sugar content of the PT strain showed a slow increase trend. Under $8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl stress, the soluble sugar content of the PT strain was significantly higher than the control. With the increase of NaCl concentration, the SOD and CAT activities of the two strains both increased first and then decreased, and the POD activity showed a gradual decline. Under salt stress the SOD and CAT activities of the NY strain increased to a higher degree than those of the PT strain. 【Conclusion】Under salt stress, the NY strain would relieves osmotic stress by increasing the content of osmotic adjustment substances. The NY strain may maintain the balance of active oxygen in plants by improving the activity of SOD and CAT, and reduce the oxidative damage caused by salt stress. In turn, the damage to its cell membrane caused by salt stress would be reduced. As a result, the damage to its cell membrane caused by salt stress would be alleviated, and its salt tolerance would be enhanced.

Key words: *Malus micromalus* Mak.; Strains; NaCl stress; Leaf; Physiological index

环渤海湾及西北黄土高原地区光照充足、昼夜温差大,是我国苹果生产的两大优势产区,但日趋严重的土壤盐渍化已成为制约这两大产区苹果产业发展的重要因子^[1-2],苹果耐盐能力的强弱主要依赖于其砧木^[3],八棱海棠(*Malus micromalus* Mak.)是我国的传统海棠树种,因其具有抗寒、耐盐碱、抗旱、与苹果品种亲和力好等优点成为北方苹果产区的常用砧木^[4-6]。因此,筛选高耐盐性的八棱海棠砧木是解

决盐渍化土壤条件下苹果产业发展的有效途径之一。

对于多数甜土植物,当土壤含盐量在0.2%以上时,就抑制其生长^[7],当土壤含盐量超过0.4%时会造成植株失水死亡^[8]。盐分不仅对植株的生物量积累和分配有影响,同时还会引起植物体内多种生理生化指标的变化。盐分胁迫会导致植物细胞内大量积累渗透性调节物质,以维持渗透压的稳定^[9-10]。另

外,盐分胁迫还会造成植物细胞原有的氧化还原系统失调,对细胞膜系统的结构和功能造成破坏^[11],同时植物可以通过提高超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)和过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)等抗氧化酶活性,来减轻盐害引起的氧化胁迫^[12-13]。八棱海棠拥有丰富的遗传多样性,不同株系间的耐盐能力不同^[4],因此,盐胁迫下各株系的生长特性、组织的生理生化指标变化也不一致。

本课题组前期对八棱海棠实生苗进行耐盐性研究时得到一强耐盐植株(编号NY)^[15],后期对其进行了组培扩繁及耐盐鉴定,该株系的耐盐能力较普通株系有显著提高^[6],但其耐盐机制仍不清楚,有待进一步研究。笔者以NY株系为试材,以普通八棱海棠(编号PT)株系为对照,探讨不同质量浓度盐胁迫下2株系各生理指标的变化规律,以期揭示NY株系适应盐胁迫的生理机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验材料为同期增殖、生根、炼苗后长势相对一致,移栽至营养钵中的2月龄八棱海棠耐盐株(NY)与普通株(PT)的组培营养钵苗。

1.2 盐胁迫试验

试验于2019年9—10月在河北省农林科学院滨海农业研究所耐盐鉴定池内进行,采用盆栽过量灌溉盐溶液的方法,将经过大棚炼苗后生长良好、长势相对一致、高12 cm左右的2种无性系营养钵苗移栽至装有蛭石和草炭(体积比,1:1)的上口径和高分别为28 cm与30 cm的聚乙烯塑料花盆内,每盆4株,放于遮阳棚内缓苗10 d,期间每天过量浇灌Hoagland营养液并进行日常的养护管理,缓苗后挑选生长表现良好且相对一致的幼苗进行盐胁迫试验,试验采用完全随机区组设计,以Hoagland营养液为基础液配制6个NaCl质量浓度(0、2、4、6、8、10 g·L⁻¹),每处理3盆(即3次重复)。为避免幼苗对盐胁迫产生应激反应,采用渐进加盐至所设定盐质量浓度的方法,除对照外,每处理每天增加所设定盐质量浓度的20%,5 d后各处理均达到所设定盐质量浓度,记为盐胁迫处理的第1天,之后每天过量灌溉相应NaCl质量浓度的Hoagland营养液,盐胁迫处理40 d后结束试验。

1.3 测定方法

1.3.1 生物量指标的测定 盐胁迫试验结束后,每个处理挑选6株植株分别采集植株的地上部和地下部,之后放入烘箱,100 °C杀青30 min,75 °C烘至恒质量,电子天平称地上、地下部干质量,精确到0.01 g。植株生物量=地上部干质量+地下部干质量,根冠比=地下部干质量/地上部干质量。

1.3.2 生理指标测定 盐胁迫试验结束后,取位于生长点向下第5~6张完全展开的叶片,每处理设3次重复,用于后续生理生化指标测定,叶片细胞质膜透性采用电导仪法测定^[17];丙二醛(MDA)含量采用硫代巴比妥酸法^[18]测定;可溶性蛋白质含量用考马斯亮蓝染色法测定^[18];可溶性糖含量用蒽酮比色法测定^[18];超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性采用氮蓝四唑法^[19]测定;过氧化物酶(POD)活性采用愈创木酚法^[20]测定,过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性采用紫外吸收法^[21]测定。

1.4 数据分析与处理

采用SPSS19.0软件对试验所得数据进行one-way ANOVA方差分析,并用Duncan进行多重比较,采用Excel作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 盐胁迫对八棱海棠2株系幼苗生物量的影响

由表1可知,随着盐质量浓度的增加,2株系的各生物量指标均呈减小的趋势,根冠比呈上升的趋势。NaCl质量浓度为2 g·L⁻¹时,各生物量指标的变化与对照差异均不显著。NaCl质量浓度为4 g·L⁻¹时,2株系除了根冠比,其他各生物量指标与对照相比,显著下降。随着NaCl质量浓度的继续增加,上述指标进一步减小,当NaCl质量浓度为8 g·L⁻¹时,NY株系的上述各生物量指标分别比对照下降了63.76%、44.87%、59.92%,根冠比比对照增加了56%,幼苗受到了较严重抑制;PT株系的上述指标比对照减小了67.52%、38.74%、61.58%,根冠比比对照增加了92.31%。NaCl质量浓度为10 g·L⁻¹时,PT株系各幼苗全部胁迫致死。高质量浓度(8 g·L⁻¹)盐胁迫下,NY株系的地下干质量、总干质量的下降幅度小于PT株系。

2.2 盐胁迫对2个八棱海棠株系细胞质膜透性和丙二醛含量的影响

由图1可以看出,随着NaCl质量浓度的增加,2

表 1 盐胁迫对八棱海棠幼苗生物量的影响

Table 1 Effects of salt stress on the biomass of the two Strains of *Malus micromalus* Mak.

试验材料 Experiment material	$\rho(\text{NaCl})/$ ($\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	地上干质量 Dry weight of shoot/g	地下干质量 Dry weight of root/g	总干质量 Total dry weight/g	根冠比 Ratio of root to shoot
NY 株系 NY strain	0	37.83±4.73 a	9.65±2.13 a	47.48±6.71 a	0.25±0.03 b
	2	36.96±3.50 a	9.69±2.11 a	46.65±5.56 a	0.26±0.04 b
	4	24.29±5.73 b	6.59±0.96 b	30.87±6.68 b	0.28±0.02 b
	6	21.46±1.93 b	6.14±0.39 b	27.60±2.32 bc	0.29±0.31 b
	8	13.71±2.40 c	5.32±0.49 b	19.03±2.89 c	0.39±0.03 a
	10	6.84±2.78 d	2.71±0.47 c	9.29±2.65 d	0.43±0.06 a
PT 株系 PT strain	0	37.96±3.62 a	9.86±0.95 a	47.82±4.56 a	0.26±0.01 c
	2	35.62±4.00 a	9.62±0.84 a	45.24±4.84 a	0.27±0.01 c
	4	24.15±4.93 b	7.73±0.64 b	31.88±5.57 b	0.33±0.04 bc
	6	19.29±4.70 bc	7.50±0.49 b	26.79±5.20 bc	0.40±0.07 b
	8	12.33±3.10 c	6.04±0.83 c	18.37±3.92 c	0.50±0.06 a
	10	-	-	-	-

注:同列不同小写字母表示在 0.05 水平上差异显著,下同。- 表示植株已死,没有数据。

Note: Different small letters in the same column indicate a significant difference at the level of 0.05, the same below. - indicates that the plant is dead and there is no data.

个株系叶片的相对电导率和丙二醛含量均呈现升高的趋势,但 2 个株系之间的升高幅度存在一定差异。8 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 NaCl 胁迫时,NY 株系和 PT 株系的相对电导率分别比对照增加了 2.09 倍和 3.80 倍,丙二

醛含量分别比对照增加了 1.05 倍和 2.82 倍,NY 株系的相对电导率和丙二醛含量增加量明显低于 PT 株系。说明盐胁迫对 2 个株系的细胞膜造成了损伤,但对 NY 株系造成的膜伤害明显轻于 PT 株系。

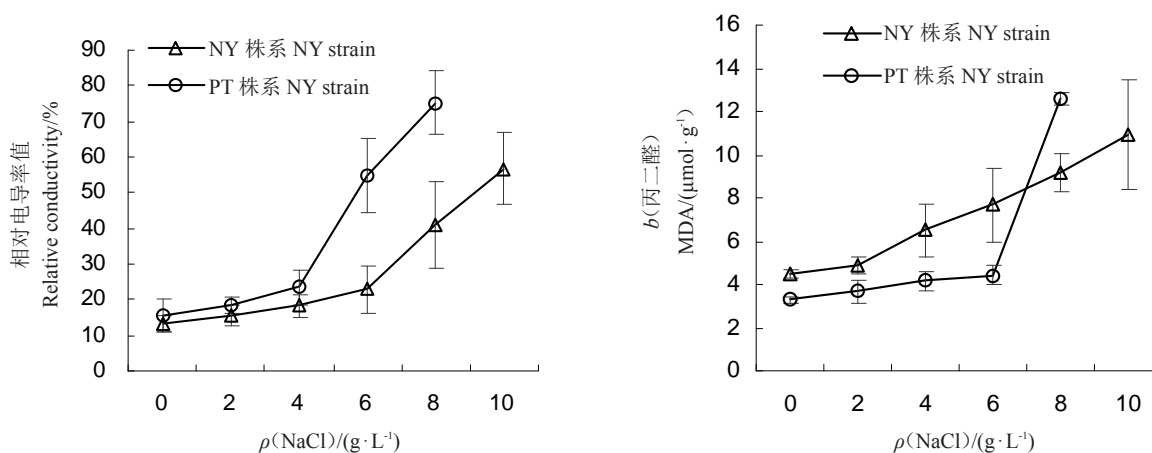


图 1 盐胁迫对 2 个株系叶片相对电导率和 MDA 含量的影响

Fig. 1 The effect of salt stress on the relative conductivity and MDA content of the leaves of the two strains

2.3 盐胁迫对 2 个株系可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白及脯氨酸含量的影响

由表 2 可知,随着 NaCl 质量浓度的增加,NY 株系的可溶性糖含量呈现先增加后减少的趋势,在 NaCl 质量浓度低于 4 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,可溶性糖呈现增加的趋势,NaCl 质量浓度高于 4 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,可溶性糖含量呈现减少的趋势,但差异并不显著。盐胁迫下各处

理的可溶性糖含量均比对照处理高;随着 NaCl 质量浓度的增加,PT 株系的可溶性糖含量整体上呈现增加的趋势,当 NaCl 质量浓度为 8 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时显著高于对照处理;盐胁迫下,NY 株系迅速提高了其可溶性糖含量并维持在较高水平,PT 株系则缓慢升高,在 NaCl 质量浓度为 8 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,显著高于对照。

随着 NaCl 质量浓度的增加,NY 株系的可溶性

表2 盐胁迫对2个株系可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白质及脯氨酸含量的影响

Table 2 Effects of salt stress on soluble sugar content, soluble protein content and proline content of two strains

试验材料 Experiment material	$\rho(\text{NaCl})/(\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	w(可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/($\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	w(可溶性蛋白质) Soluble protein content/($\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	w(脯氨酸) Proline content/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)
NY 株系 NY strain	0	20.38±2.50 b	0.30±0.008 d	52.35±3.57 c
	2	26.00±3.51 a	0.39±0.080 cd	47.75±1.58 c
	4	26.53±2.91 a	0.49±0.035 c	47.19±7.67 c
	6	26.13±0.84 a	0.64±0.090 b	63.92±12.60 c
	8	23.22±1.83 ab	0.68±0.047 b	97.97±7.19 b
	10	24.11±1.69 ab	0.81±0.096 a	112.00±20.47 a
PT 株系 PT strain	0	21.63±2.47 b	0.61±0.068 a	54.43±8.94 a
	2	20.26±2.36 b	0.59±0.060 a	58.60±10.28 a
	4	20.76±1.16 b	0.70±0.083 a	59.79±19.60 a
	6	23.38±4.30 ab	0.70±0.006 a	73.04±24.04 a
	8	27.39±4.48 a	0.71±0.084 a	82.11±27.95 a
	10	-	-	-

蛋白质含量不断增加,NaCl质量浓度为 $4\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时与对照达到显著差异;PT株系的可溶性蛋白质含量也呈现增加的趋势,但各处理间差异不显著。 $8\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl质量浓度处理下,NY株系和PT株系的可溶性蛋白质含量分别比对照增加了1.27倍和0.16倍,NY株系的升高程度远大于PT株系。

2个株系的脯氨酸含量随着NaCl质量浓度的增加均呈现增加的趋势,NY株系在NaCl质量浓度为 $8\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,与对照达到显著性差异;PT株系各处理间差异不显著;NaCl质量浓度为 $8\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,NY株系和PT株系的脯氨酸含量分别比对照增加了87.14%和50.85%,NY株系的升高程度大于PT株系。综上,盐胁迫时,NY株系显著增加了可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白质及脯氨酸含量,增加了渗透势,缓解了渗透

胁迫,这应该是其具有较高耐盐性的原因之一。

2.4 盐胁迫对2个株系叶片SOD、POD和CAT活性的影响

由表3可知,随着盐质量浓度的增加,2个株系SOD活性的变化趋势一致,均呈现先升高后下降的趋势,2个株系均在NaCl质量浓度为 $4\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时SOD活性达到最大,分别比对照增加了1.09和0.41倍,NY株系的增加幅度明显大于PT株系,之后随着盐质量浓度的增加,2株系的SOD活性逐渐降低。NY株系各NaCl质量浓度处理下的SOD活性均比对照高,仅 $10\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时未与对照形成显著差异,PT株系的SOD活性在高盐($8\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)处理时显著降低,较对照下降了41.79%。盐胁迫下,NY株系较PT株系具有更高的SOD活性。

表3 盐胁迫对2个株系SOD、POD和CAT活性的影响

Table 3 The effect of salt stress on the activities of SOD, POD and CAT in two strains

试验材料 Experiment material	$\rho(\text{NaCl})/(\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	SOD活性 SOD activity/($\text{U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	POD活性 POD activity/($\text{U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)	CAT活性 CAT activity/($\text{U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)
NY 株系 NY strain	0	491.56±13.54 d	3.70±0.36 a	6.62±1.62 ab
	2	673.61±141.02 c	2.82±0.44 b	8.17±1.59 a
	4	1 025.36±33.84 a	3.52±0.62 ab	9.17±1.16 a
	6	982.90±38.67 ab	1.76±0.07 c	9.67±0.77 a
	8	833.20±68.96 b	1.03±0.33 c	6.92±1.59 ab
	10	544.10±50.27 cd	1.18±0.21 c	3.87±0.38 b
PT 株系 PT strain	0	487.76±50.94 b	5.88±0.36 a	6.58±0.62 b
	2	637.87±87.64 ab	5.45±1.70 a	8.50±0.82 a
	4	687.73±89.27 a	4.07±0.20 a	5.62±0.12 ab
	6	554.63±16.37 ab	3.53±0.44 a	4.50±0.50 c
	8	283.92±53.35 c	3.32±0.62 a	2.88±0.10 d
	10	-	-	-

随着盐质量浓度的增加,2个株系的POD活性呈现下降或波动下降的趋势。NY株系在NaCl质量浓度低于 $6\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,下降显著,之后维持在较低水平变化;PT株系各处理间的POD活性差异不显著,且各质量浓度盐处理下PT株系的POD活性高于NY株系。推测盐胁迫下POD活性可能并没有对耐盐性的提高起到重要作用。

2个株系的CAT活性随着盐质量浓度的增加均呈现先增加后降低的趋势。NY株系的CAT活性在NaCl质量浓度为 $6\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时达到最大值,比对照增加了0.46倍,在NaCl质量浓度为 $10\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,达到最小值,但未与对照呈现显著性差异。PT株系的CAT活性的最大值,比NY株系出现时的NaCl质量浓度要低,在NaCl质量浓度为 $2\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时达到最大值,比对照增加了0.32倍,比NY株系的增加程度要低,之后随着盐质量浓度的增加逐渐降低,在NaCl质量浓度为 $6\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,显著低于对照水平。盐胁迫下NY株系较PT株系具有更高的CAT活性。

3 讨 论

盐胁迫下,植物可以通过减缓生长、重新构建生物量分配等途径来维持在逆境下的存活^[22]。植株的生物量变化是植物对盐胁迫的综合体现,也是判断植物耐盐性最直观的指标^[23]。根冠比为表征植物地上、地下部生物量分配的指标^[24]。本研究结果表明,随着盐胁迫的增加,两株系地上、地下干质量呈现减少的趋势,NY株系减少的相对较少,说明盐胁迫抑制了八棱海棠2株系的生物量积累,且对PT株系影响更大,这与慕德宇^[25]对白榆的耐盐研究结论一致。2株系的根冠比随着盐质量浓度的增加,呈现增加的趋势,表明随着盐质量浓度的增加,根系分配到的同化产物更多,这样有利于根系吸收更多养分、快速扩张,从而增强植株的生长能力。

盐胁迫等逆境条件下,植物膜系统遭到破坏,细胞膜透性增加,膜内大量物质外渗,导致植物相对电导率升高,因此,相对电导率可反映植物细胞膜在逆境条件下的受损伤程度^[26],丙二醛是膜脂过氧化作用的产物之一,其含量的多少可反映植物细胞膜脂过氧化的程度及其对逆境反应的强弱^[27],本研究发现,随着NaCl质量浓度的增加,NY株系的相对电导率和丙二醛含量比PT株系增加的相对较少,即盐胁迫下,NY株系的细胞膜透性变化较小,细胞膜、细

胞脂过氧化程度较低,这与盐胁迫下葡萄株系的研究结果一致^[28]。说明在NaCl胁迫下,NY株系能更好地保持细胞膜的完整和膜结构的稳定,缓解了高盐胁迫对细胞的氧化损害。

盐胁迫会降低植物生长环境中的土壤水势,进而影响植物对水分的正常吸收和运输,导致渗透胁迫。为适应盐胁迫环境,植物可以通过合成有机溶质来调节细胞内的渗透势,维持水分平衡^[29]。可溶性糖不仅参与渗透调节,并且为植物体内其他有机化合物的合成提供碳架和能量,同时对细胞内各种酶类的保护和膜系统的稳定也具有重要作用^[30]。本研究结果显示,盐胁迫促进了2个株系体内可溶性糖含量的积累,这与对盐胁迫下喜树^[31]、白刺^[29]、榆树^[25]的研究结果一致,NY株系的可溶性糖含量在高质量浓度盐胁迫时又呈现出下降的趋势,可能是因为高质量浓度盐胁迫时,NY株系需消耗更多的能量才能维持其抗性生理。一般认为,盐胁迫会增强植物细胞中的蛋白质合成代谢活动,从而增强渗透调节,使植物适应盐胁迫环境^[32]。本研究结果显示,随着盐质量浓度的增加,2个株系的可溶性蛋白质含量呈现增加的趋势,且NY株系的增加程度远大于PT株系,与在甜瓜^[33]上的研究结果一致,说明盐胁迫下NY株系具有更强的调节可溶性蛋白质含量的能力。脯氨酸作为植物体内一种重要的渗透调节物质,不仅能够调节渗透势,而且能够清除自由基、稳定亚细胞结构^[34]。有研究认为,植物体内脯氨酸的积累与NaCl质量浓度之间呈现正相关的关系^[35-36],本研究显示,随着盐质量浓度的增加,2个株系的游离脯氨酸含量逐渐增加,与对翅碱蓬的研究结果一致^[37],应该是由于盐胁迫条件下,激活了脯氨酸合成酶并抑制了脯氨酸降解酶的活性,由此导致了脯氨酸的积累。 $8\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl质量浓度处理下,NY株系的脯氨酸含量显著增加,说明高盐胁迫下,NY株系可通过积累较多的脯氨酸来调节体内的微环境,从而增强其对NaCl处理环境的适应能力。

正常情况下,植物细胞产生的活性氧(ROS)可以被抗氧化保护系统及时清除,不会对植物造成伤害。但盐胁迫会导致植物体内ROS的积累,对植物细胞造成氧化损伤^[38],为了减轻活性氧造成的损伤,植物细胞会完善一系列抗氧化保护系统来清除过量的ROS,进而提高植物耐盐能力^[39]。抗氧化酶系统(SOD、CAT和POD等)是清除活性氧的重要系统,

对保持体内代谢平衡起着重要作用。该系统中的SOD是植物抗氧化系统中清除氧自由基的关键酶,可催化 O_2^- 发生歧化反应生成 H_2O_2 和 $O_2^{[40]}$,POD和CAT在清除 H_2O_2 中发挥重要作用,可及时将 H_2O_2 分解为 H_2O 和 O_2 ,减轻 H_2O_2 对机体造成的毒害。本研究发现,随着盐质量浓度的增加,2个株系的SOD、CAT呈现先升高后降低的趋势,且各质量浓度盐处理下NY株系的上述酶活性高于PT株系,这与在葡萄砧木^[28]、花生^[41]上的研究结果一致。说明盐胁迫下,为了清除过量的ROS,降低ROS对细胞膜的伤害,2个株系的抗氧化能力均得到了增强,NY株系通过保持相对较高的SOD、CAT活性,可以更快地将ROS代谢掉,缓解了细胞膜脂过氧化损伤(丙二醛含量相对较低)。随着盐质量浓度的增加,2个株系的POD活性呈现逐渐下降或波动下降的趋势,这与水稻^[42]和‘烟富六号’在平邑甜茶砧木^[43]上响应盐胁迫的研究结果一致,但与甜瓜^[33]和番茄^[44]响应盐胁迫的结果不一致,对于此种现象,有研究者认为可能是因为POD仅在衰老的组织中含量多、活性高^[45],也有研究者认为可能与植物的种类、生长条件等因素有关^[46],具体机制有待进一步从分子水平深入研究。植物的耐盐性是对盐胁迫的一个综合响应,本文明确了2个株系的生物量、细胞膜、有机渗透调节物质及抗氧化酶系统对盐胁迫的响应差异,初步解析了2种八棱海棠在盐胁迫下的生理生化响应机制,为其在盐渍地区的应用提供一定的参考。

4 结 论

盐胁迫抑制了八棱海棠2株系的生物量积累,2株系相比,对PT株系的抑制作用更强;盐胁迫下,NY株系通过增加渗透调节物质含量,缓解渗透胁迫;通过提高SOD和CAT活性,维持植物体内的活性氧平衡,减轻盐胁迫造成的氧化损伤;进而减轻了盐胁迫对细胞膜造成的损伤,缓释了盐胁迫对该株系生物量积累的抑制,增强了其耐盐能力。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 孟艳玲,汪景彦,康国栋,程存刚. 我国苹果生产现状分析[J]. 中国果树,2007(1): 43-44.
MENG Yanling, WANG Jingyan, KANG Guodong, CHENG Cungang. Analysis of apple production status in my country[J]. China Fruits, 2007(1): 43-44.
- [2] ZHANG B, WU P, ZHAO X, WANG Y, GAO X, CAO X. A drought hazard assessment index based on the VIC-PDSI model and its application on the Loess Plateau, China[J]. Theoretical & Applied Climatology, 2013, 114(1/2): 125-138.
- [3] 陈珊珊. 果树植物的耐盐力[J]. 华北农学报, 1981, 1(2): 73-76.
CHENG Ruishan. Salt tolerance of fruit trees[J]. Acta Agriculturae Boreali-sinica, 1981, 1(2): 73-76.
- [4] MA L, WU Y, HE T. Effects of salt stress on anatomical structure of leaves of *Malus sieversii* and *Malus robusta*[J]. Agricultural Science & Technology, 2016, 17(8): 1777-1779, 1785.
- [5] 岳松青,曹辉,荀咪,张玮玮,杨洪强. 基于指标综合分析的苹果砧木耐镉性评价[J]. 植物生理学报, 2019, 55(5): 649-656.
YUE Songqing, CAO Hui, XUN Mi, ZHANG Weiwei, YANG Hongqiang. Evaluation of cadmium tolerance for apple rootstocks based on index comprehensive analysis[J]. Plant Physiology Journal, 2019, 55(5): 649-656.
- [6] 吴玉霞,马兰,何天明. 苹果砧木‘八棱海棠’和新疆野苹果耐盐性的比较[J]. 北方果树, 2018(2): 4-7.
WU Yuxia, MA Lan, HE Tianming. Comparison of salt tolerance of apple rootstock *Malus robusta* Rehd. and *Malus sieversii* Roem[J]. Northern Fruits, 2018(2): 4-7.
- [7] 邢雷,赵宝存,沈银柱,黄占景,葛荣朝. 植物耐盐性及耐盐相关基因的研究进展[J]. 河北师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2008, 32(2): 243-248.
BING Lei, ZHAO Baocun, SHEN Yinzhuzhu, HUANG Zhanjing, GE Rongchao. Progress of study on salt tolerance and salt tolerant related genes in plant[J]. Journal of Hebei Normal University (Natural Science Edition), 2008, 32(2): 109-114.
- [8] 乔慧萍,李建设,雍立华,艾凤舞. 植物盐胁迫生理及其适应性调控机制的研究进展[J]. 宁夏农林科技, 2007(3): 34-36.
QIAO Huiping, LI Jianshe, YONG Lihua, AI Fengwu. Advances in research on plant salt stress physiology and its adaptive regulation mechanism[J]. Ningxia Agriculture and Forestry Science and Technology, 2007(3): 34-36.
- [9] AZOOZ M M, SHADDAD M A, ABDEL-LATEF A A. The accumulation and compartmentation of proline in relation to salt tolerance of three sorghum cultivars[J]. Indian Journal of Plant Physiology, 2004, 9(1): 1-8.
- [10] 崔强,王庆成,刘强,孙晶,徐静. 3种木本植物对 $NaHCO_3$ 胁迫生理响应的比较[J]. 东北林业大学学报, 2010, 38(5): 13-15.
CUI Qiang, WANG Qingcheng, LIU Qiang, SUN jing, XU jing. Physiological responses of three woody species to $NaHCO_3$ stress [J]. Journal of Northeast Forestry University, 2010, 38(5): 13-15.
- [11] FOYER C H, NOCTOR G. TANSLEY Review No. 112: Oxygen processing in photosynthesis: regulation and signalling[J]. New Phytologist, 2000, 146(3): 359-388.
- [12] STEWART R R C, BEWLEY J D. Lipid Peroxidation Associated with accelerated aging of soybean axes[J]. Plant Physiology, 1980, 65(2): 245-248.
- [13] JALEEL C A, LAKSHMANAN G M A, GOMATHINAYA-

- GAM M, PANNEERSLVAM R. Triadimefon induced salt stress tolerance in *Withania somnifera* and its relationship to antioxidant defense system[J]. South African Journal of Botany, 2008, 74(1): 126-132.
- [14] 宗鹏鹏, 曲艳华, 柴朋, 朱立新, 贾克功. ‘八棱海棠’耐盐碱性评价[J]. 中国农业大学学报, 2013, 18(3): 96-100.
- ZONG Pengpeng, QU Yanhua, CHAI Peng, ZHU Lixin, JIA Kegong. Evaluation on the resistance of *Malus robusta* Rehd. to alkalinity and salinity[J]. Journal of China Agricultural University, 2013, 18(3): 96-100.
- [15] 郭艳超, 王文成, 李克晔, 吴新海, 董文琦, 王菲. NaCl 胁迫对‘八棱海棠’幼苗生长及其生理指标的影响[J]. 中国农学通报, 2011, 27(28): 130-134.
- GUO Yanchao, WANG Wencheng, LI Keye, WU Xinhai, DONG Wenqi, WU Fei. Effects of NaCl stress on the growth and some physiological indexes of *Malus robusta* Rehd. [J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2011, 27(28): 130-134.
- [16] 胡爱双, 肖丹丹, 张小栋, 王文成, 李凯超, 孙宇. 盐胁迫对 2 个八棱海棠株系生长与光合荧光特性的影响[J]. 经济林研究, 2020, 38(3): 213-220.
- HU Aishuang, XIAO Dandan, ZHANG Xiaodong, WANG Wencheng, LI Kaichao, SUN Yu. Effects of salt stress on growth and photosynthetic fluorescence of two strains of *Malus robusta* Rehd. [J]. Non-Wood Forest Research, 2020, 38(3): 213-220.
- [17] 赵世杰, 史国安, 董新纯. 植物生理学实验指导[M]. 北京: 中国农业科学技术出版社, 2002.
- ZHAO Shijie, SHI Guoan, DONG Xinchun. Plant physiology experiment guide[M]. Beijing: China Agricultural Science and Technology Press, 2002.
- [18] 李合生, 孙群, 赵世杰. 植物生理生化试验原理和技术[M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2000.
- LI Hesheng, SUN Qun, ZHAO Shijie. Principles and techniques of plant physiological and biochemical experiment[M]. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2000.
- [19] PININHEIRO H A, FA' BIO M, DAMATTA, CHAVES A R M, FONTES E P B, LOUREIRO M E. Drought tolerance in relation to protection against oxidative stress in clones of *Coffea canephora* subjected to long-term drought[J]. Plant Science, 2004, 167(6): 1307-1314.
- [20] KATIYAR A, LENKA S K, LAKSHMI K, CHINNUSAMY V, BANSAL K C. In Silico Characterization and Homology Modeling of thylakoid-bound ascorbate peroxidase from a drought tolerant wheat cultivar[J]. Genomics Proteomics & Bioinformatics, 2009, 7(14): 185-193.
- [21] BILAL H, HASSAN S A, KHAN I A. Isolation and efficacy of entomopathogenic fungus (*Metarhizium anisopliae*) for the control of *Aedes albopictus* Skuse larvae: suspected dengue vector in Pakistan[J]. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine, 2012, 2(4): 298-300.
- [22] 刘正祥, 张华新, 杨升, 杨秀艳, 狄文彬. NaCl 胁迫对沙枣幼苗生长和光合特性的影响[J]. 林业科学, 2014, 50(1): 32-40.
- LIU Zhengxiang, ZHANG Huaxin, YANG Sheng, YANG Xiuyan, DI Wenbin. Effects of NaCl stress on growth and photosynthetic characteristics of *Elaeagnus angustifolia* seedlings[J]. Scientia Silvae Sinicae, 2014, 50(1): 32-40.
- [23] 胡爱双, 肖丹丹, 孙宇, 王文成, 郑振宇, 李赵嘉. NaCl 胁迫对金银花幼苗生长及光合生理特性的影响[J]. 江苏农业科学, 2019, 47(11): 170-173.
- HU Aishuang, XIAO Dandan, SUN Yu, WANG Wencheng, ZHENG Zhenyu, LI Zhaojia. Effects of NaCl stress on seedling growth and photosynthetic characteristics of *Lonicera japonica* [J]. Jiangsu Agricultural Sciences, 2019, 47(11): 170-173.
- [24] 苏兰茜, 白亭玉, 鱼欢, 吴刚, 谭乐和. 盐胁迫对 2 种菠萝蜜属植物幼苗生长及光合荧光特性的影响[J]. 中国农业科学, 2019, 52(12): 2140-2150.
- SU Lanqian, BAI Tingyu, YU Huang, WU Gang, TAN Lehe. 2019. Effects of salt stress on seedlings growth, photosynthesis and chlorophyll fluorescence of two species of *Artocarpus* [J]. Scientia Agriculture Sinica, 52(12): 2140-2150.
- [25] 慕德宇, 董智, 李周岐. 优良组培白榆无性系对盐响应的差异性[J]. 林业科学, 2016, 52(3): 36-46.
- MU Deyu, DONG Zhi, LI Zhouqi. Responses of Siberia elm clones to salt stress[J]. Scientia Silvae Sinicae, 2016, 52(3): 36-46.
- [26] 朱燕芳, 王延秀, 胡亚, 贾旭梅, 郭爱霞. 多效唑对水分胁迫下苹果砧木‘八棱海棠’光合及抗氧化酶活性等生理特性的影响[J]. 干旱地区农业研究, 2018, 36(4): 178-186.
- ZHU Yanfang, WANG Yanxiu, HU Ya, JIA Xumei, GUO Aixia. Effects of paclobutrazol on photosynthetic and antioxidant enzyme activities and other physiological characteristics of *Malus robusta* Rehd. under water stress[J]. Agricultural Research in the Arid Areas, 2018, 36(4): 178-186.
- [27] PARVAIZ A, ABEER H, FATHI A E, ALQARAWI A A, RIFFAT J, DILFUZA E, SALIH G. Role of *Trichoderma harzianum* in mitigating NaCl stress in Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.) through antioxidative defense system[J]. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2015, 6: 868.
- [28] 付晴晴, 谭雅中, 翟衡, 杜远鹏. NaCl 胁迫对耐盐性不同葡萄株系叶片活性氧代谢及清除系统的影响[J]. 园艺学报, 2018, 45(1): 30-40.
- FU Qingqing, TAN Yazhong, ZHAI Heng, Du Yuanpeng. Effects of salt stress on the generation and scavenging of reactive oxygen species in leaves of grape strains with different salt tolerance[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2018, 45(1): 30-40.
- [29] 李焕勇, 杨秀艳, 唐晓倩, 张华新. NaCl 处理对小果白刺叶片主要渗透调节物质和激素水平的影响[J]. 东北林业大学学报, 2019, 47(5): 32-37.
- LI Huanyong, YANG Xiuyan, TANG Xiaoqian, ZHANG Huaxin. Effects of NaCl stress on main osmoregulation substance and hormones contents of *Nitraria sibirica* Pall [J]. Journal of

- Northeast Forestry University, 2019, 47(5): 32-37
- [30] HEUER B. Influence of exogenous application of proline and glycinebetaine on growth of salt-stressed tomato plants[J]. *Plant Science*, 2003, 165(4): 693-699.
- [31] 张露婷, 吴江, 梅丽, 吴家胜. 喜树种源耐盐能力评价及耐盐指标筛选[J]. *林业科学*, 2011, 47(11): 66-72.
- ZHANG Luting, WU Jiang, MEI Li, WU Jiasheng. Saline tolerance of *camptotheca axuminata* provenances and the index selection for saline tolerance[J]. *Scientia Silvae Sinicae*, 2011, 47(11): 66-72.
- [32] 杨升, 张华新, 张丽. 植物耐盐生理生化指标及耐盐植物筛选综述[J]. *西北林学院学报*, 2010, 25(3): 59-65.
- YANG Sheng, ZHANG Huaxin, ZHANG Li. Physiological and biochemical indices of salt tolerance and scanning of salt-tolerance plants: a review[J]. *Journal of Northwest Forestry University*, 2010, 25(3): 59-65.
- [33] 周梦迪, 胡志程, 付秋实, 王怀松. NaCl 胁迫对甜瓜生理指标及相关基因表达的影响[J]. *中国蔬菜*, 2020(2): 30-39.
- ZHOU Mengdi, HU Zhicheng, FU qiushi, WANG Huaisong. Effects of NaCl stress on physiology index and related gene expression in melon[J]. *China Vegetables*, 2020, (20): 30-39.
- [34] KAUR G, ASTHIR B. Proline: a key player in plant abiotic stress tolerance[J]. *Biologia Plantarum*, 2015, 59(4): 609-619.
- [35] 张腾国, 寇明刚, 王圆圆, 白玉成, 张金玲. 盐胁迫对两种油菜叶片生理指标的影响[J]. *西北师范大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2014, 50(5): 85-90.
- ZHANG Tengguo, KOU Minggang, WANG Yuanyuang, BAI Yucheng, ZHANG Jinling. The effect of physiological indices in two oilseed rape leaves under salt stress[J]. *Journal of Northwest Normal University(Natural Science Edition)*, 2014, 50(5): 85-90.
- [36] ELIK Z, ATAK I. The effect of salt stress on antioxidative enzymes and proline content of two Turkish tobacco varieties[J]. *Turkish Journal of Biology*, 2012, 36(3): 339.
- [37] 李悦, 陈忠林, 王杰, 徐苏南, 侯伟. 盐胁迫对翅碱蓬生长和渗透调节物质浓度的影响[J]. *生态学杂志*, 2011, 30(1): 72-76.
- LI Yue, CHEN Zhonglin, WANG Jie, XU Sunan, HOU Wei. Effects of salt stress on *Suaeda heteroptera* Kitagawa growth and osmosis-regulating sub-stance concentration[J]. *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 2011, 30(1): 72-76.
- [38] MUDGAL V, MADAAN N, MUDGAL A. Biochemical mechanisms of salt tolerance in plants: a review[J]. *International Journal of Botany*, 2010, 6(2): 136-143.
- [39] ZHANG H, HAN B, WANG T, CHEN S, LI H, ZHANG Y, DAI S. Mechanisms of plant salt response: insights from proteomics[J]. *Journal of Proteome Research*, 2012, 11(1): 49-67.
- [40] APEL K. Reactive oxygen species: metabolism, oxidative stress, and signal transduction[J]. *Annual Review of Plant Biology*, 2004, 55: 373-399.
- [41] 梁晓艳, 顾寅钰, 李萌, 宋延静, 张海洋, 付娆, 王向誉, 郭洪恩. 盐胁迫下不同耐盐性花生品种形态及生理差异研究[J]. *花生学报*, 2018, 47(1): 19-26.
- LIANG Xiaoyan, GU Yingyu, LI Meng, SONG Yanjing, ZHANG Haiyang, FU Yao, WANG Xiangyu, GUO Hong'en. Study on the morphological and physiological differences of different salt tolerant peanut varieties under salt stress[J]. *Journal of Peanut Science*, 2018, 47(1): 19-26.
- [42] 刘少华, 朱学仲, 王晗, 闫敏. NaCl 浸种对高盐胁迫下杂交稻幼苗根系活性氧代谢的影响[J]. *杂交水稻*, 2019, 34(6): 75-80.
- LIU Shaohua, ZHU Xueshen, WANG Han, YAN Min. Effects of seed soaking with NaCl on active oxygen metabolism in roots of hybrid rice seedling under high salt stress[J]. *Hybrid Rice*, 2019, 34(6): 75-80.
- [43] 张瑞, 贾旭梅, 朱祖雷, 张夏焱, 赵通, 郭爱霞, 刘兵, 高立杨, 王延秀. '烟富六号' 苹果在不同砧木上响应盐碱胁迫的光合及生理特性[J]. *果树学报*, 2019, 36(6): 718-728.
- ZHANG Rui, JIA Xumei, ZHU Zulei, ZHANG Xiayi, ZHAO Tong, GUO Aixia, LIU Bing, GAO Liyang, WANG Yanxiu. Photosynthesis and physiological characteristics of 'Yanfu 6' apple under saline-alkali stress on different rootstocks[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2019, 36(6): 718-728.
- [44] MITTOVA V, GUY M, TALM, VOLOKITA M. Response of the cultivated tomato and its wild salt-tolerant relative *Lycopersicon pennellii* to salt-dependent oxidative stress: The root antioxidative system[J]. *Physiologia Plantarum*, 2002, 36(2): 195-202.
- [45] 师长海, 刘琦, 夏镇卿, 张书发, 孙怀玺, 孙聪聪, 刘义国. 幼苗期低盐锻炼对小麦耐盐抗氧化特性的影响[J]. *安徽农业科学*, 2018, 46(25): 49-52.
- SHI Changhai, LIU Qi, XIA Zhenqing, ZHANG Shufa, SUN Huaixi, SUN Congcong, LIU Yiguo. Effects of low salt priming on salt tolerance and antioxidation characteristics in seedling stage of wheat[J]. *Journal of Anhui Agriculture Sciences*, 2018, 46(25): 49-52.
- [46] SGHERRIC L M, MAFFEI M, NAVAR L F. Antioxidative enzymes in wheat subjected to increasing water deficit and rewatering[J]. *Journal of Plant Physiology*, 2000, 157(3): 273-279.