

外源GA₃通过影响光合特性和内源激素抑制葡萄叶片的向光性

张 宁, 杨始锦, 马宗桓, 李艳梅, 曹雪璟, 仇银生, 毛 娟, 陈佰鸿*

(甘肃农业大学园艺学院, 兰州 730070)

摘要:【目的】探究外源GA₃对葡萄叶片向光性的调控机制。【方法】以6年生意斯林(Italian Riesling)葡萄为试材, 选择晴朗的天气, 选取生长健壮且无病虫害的植株, 于8:00前将长度超过80 cm的新蔓去除副梢后拉平, 用塑料胶带固定在立架的第三道铁丝上, 使叶片正面向下、背面向上, 叶片呈水平状态, 然后对固定后的叶片进行喷施药剂处理, 共设3个处理, 分别为75 mg·L⁻¹的赤霉素(GA₃)、200 mg·L⁻¹的烯效唑(S3307)和清水(CK)。处理后测定叶片水势、光合参数、叶绿素荧光参数及内源激素含量的日变化。【结果】GA₃处理后, 10:00—18:00时叶片水势显著低于对照, 光合参数P_n、G_s、T_r在12:00—18:00较对照显著降低, C_i的变化则与P_n、G_s和T_r相反, 叶绿素荧光参数F_m、F_v/F_m、ETR出现不同程度的降低, NPQ较对照显著升高。S3307处理后, 叶片水势在14:00—16:00显著高于对照, 光合参数和叶绿素荧光参数的变化与GA₃处理相反。同时, 内源激素含量也发生了变化, GA₃处理后, 不同程度地提高了叶片和叶柄中GA₃、IAA和ZT含量, 降低了内源ABA含量, S3307处理后则相反。【结论】外源GA₃通过降低叶片的光合作用、增加叶片与叶柄中GA₃/IAA的比值对叶片的向光性产生了抑制作用。

关键词: 葡萄; 向光性; 外源GA₃; 外源S3307; 内源激素

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Exogenous GA₃ inhibits the phototropism of grape leaves by affecting photosynthetic characteristics and endogenous hormones

ZHANG Ning, YANG Shijin, MA Zonghuan, LI Yanmei, CAO Xuejing, QIU Yinsheng, MAO Juan, CHEN Baihong*

(College of Horticulture, Gansu Agricultural University, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China)

Abstract:【Objective】The present experiment was undertaken to explore the inhibitory mechanism for exogenous GA₃ affecting grape leaf phototropism. Phototropism means that plants are regulated by light to bend to incident light in order to obtain the most suitable light for their growth. Grapes, as photophilic plants, have obvious phototropism. Studies have found that exogenous GA₃ can significantly inhibit the phototropism of grape leaves. Therefore, exploring the inhibitory mechanism for GA₃ influencing the phototropism of grape leaves may provide a certain theoretical basis for further research on the effects of exogenous hormones on the phototropism of grape leaves.【Methods】The experiment was carried out in Wuwei city, Gansu province in 2020, located in the eastern end of the Hexi Corridor (N 38°02'32", E 102°42'19"), where there is a temperate continental arid climate. The altitude is 1632 m, the average annual precipitation is 191 mm, the average annual evaporation is 2135 mm, the frost-free period is 150 days, the average annual temperature is 7.8 °C, the average annual sunshine duration is 2715 h, and the sunshine is sufficient. The 6-year-old grapevines (Cultivar: Italian Riesling) was used in the experiment, with a spacing of 1.0 m×3.0 m. The vigorous plants without diseases and insect pests were selected on sunny days. The secondary canes with new tendrils on the primary cane of over 80 cm

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作者简介:张宁,男,在读硕士研究生,研究方向:果树生理与栽培技术。Tel:18393815524,E-mail:1120865855@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:13816389321,E-mail:bhch@gsau.edu.cn

in length were removed before 8:00 and then the primary can was flattened and fixed on the third wire of the vertical hedge with plastic tape. The leaf blades were made on positive side or reverse side, but the leaves remained in a horizontal state. The directions of leaves only could be changed through the new tendrils at a knob, not through the blade by rotating or fixing the petiole to ensure that the petiole and blade were not affected by any external force; The pulling and fixing started in the early morning, and finished before 8:00. Then, the fixed leaves were treated by spraying the growth regulators, and three treatments were set up, namely 75 mg·L⁻¹ gibberellin (GA₃), 200 mg·L⁻¹ entobutrazol (S3307) and clean water (CK). Each of 10 plants was treated with one treatment that repeated three times. Water potential, and photosynthetic and fluorescence parameters of functional leaves at about 20 d of age were measured every 2 h from 8:00 to 18:00. At the same time, each treated leaf was removed, and the leaves and petioles were separated and cut into pieces with a weight of 2.0 g respectively. The leaves were wrapped with tin foil and then quickly put into a liquid nitrogen tank and brought back to the laboratory. The leaves were placed in a refrigerator at -80 °C for hormone assay. 【Results】The results showed that as the light-receiving time increased, the grape blades of each process gradually rotated from the abaxial plane (leaf with reverse side) to the abaxial plane (leaf with positive side). The angle between the blades and the horizontal plane gradually increased, and the angle between the leaf stems and the stems gradually decreased. However, in the process of rotation, the increase rate of the angle between leaf and the horizontal plane and the decrease rate of the angle between petiole and stem with GA₃ treatment were significantly slower than those of the control. In addition, there was also a significant difference in leaf water potential between the control and GA₃ treatment, which was significantly lower than that of the control from 10:00 to 18:00. Photosynthetic parameters such as P_n, G_s and T_r were significantly lower than those of the control from 12:00 to 18:00, while changes in C_i were opposite to those of P_n, G_s and T_r. Chlorophyll fluorescence parameters such as F_m, F_v/F_m and ETR decreased to different degrees, while NPQ was significantly higher than that of the control. After S3307 treatment, the angle between leaf and horizontal plane increased faster in comparison with the control, and the angle between petiole and stem decreased faster than that of the control. Leaf water potential was significantly higher compared with the control from 14:00 to 16:00. Photosynthetic parameters such as P_n, G_s and T_r were significantly lower than those of the control from 12:00 to 18:00, and chlorophyll fluorescence parameters such as F_m, F_v/F_m and ETR increased to different degrees. At the same time, the results of endogenous hormone content determination showed that the content of endogenous hormone in leaf and petiole in each treatment also changed obviously. Among them, GA₃ treatment increased the contents of GA₃, IAA and ZT in leaves and petioles to varying degrees, and decreased the content of endogenous ABA, while the effect of S3307 treatment was the opposite. 【Conclusion】After being fixed by pulling the tips, the grape leaves gradually rotated with the increase of the light-receiving hours. The angle between the leaves and the horizontal plane gradually increased, whereas the angle between the petiole and the horizontal plane gradually decreased. The GA₃ treatment slowed down the rotation speed of the blade, while the synthetic inhibitor S3307 treatment significantly accelerated the rotation of the blade. The GA₃ treatment significantly reduced the photosynthesis of the leaves, increased the content of endogenous GA₃ and IAA, and increased the ratio of GA₃/IAA, while the S3307 treatment had the opposite change, compared with the GA₃ treatment. In summary, exogenous GA₃ inhibited the phototropism of leaves by reducing the photosynthesis of leaves, increasing the content of GA₃ in leaves and petioles, and increasing the ratio of GA₃/IAA.

Key words: Grape; Phototropism; Exogenous GA₃; Exogenous S3307; Endogenous hormones

向光性是植物受光调节弯向入射光,以获得供其生长最适光照的特性^[1]。植物通过不同的光受体精确敏感地接受不同光谱的光,然后经过一系列复杂的信号感受、传递和响应,调节植物生长发育的各个生物学过程。高等植物在响应光信号时,能够根据光源的位置改变茎、叶等器官的生长方向,以使其更好地捕获光能^[2]。已知质膜定位的PHOT能通过感受并传导蓝光信号,引起下胚轴向光面与背光面生长素的不对称分布,进而导致下胚轴细胞的不对称伸长和向光性弯曲^[3]。葡萄作为喜光植物,其叶柄和叶片在感知光信号后也会随着光照位置的改变而发生明显的扭曲和旋转。杨始锦^[4]在葡萄向光性机制研究中发现,叶片会随着光照时数的增加,缓慢地从远轴面(叶背)向近轴面转动,同时也发现,叶柄会随着光照时数的增加发生扭曲,而且叶柄上出现了明显的扭动痕迹,同时发现叶柄与茎之间的夹角也发生了明显的变化,推测叶柄可能在葡萄叶片向光性响应的过程中起着主导作用。房以凌^[5]对藤稔葡萄叶片向光性进行调查分析,发现不管是老叶、中叶还是幼叶,其叶柄的角度和叶面的角度都会随着一天中不同时间的光照角度而发生变化,同时,叶柄与茎之间的夹角也会随着不同时间光照角度的不同而发生变化。

植物内源激素能够根据外界环境因素的变化快速调节植物的生长和发育^[6-7]。赤霉素作为一种重要的植物激素,可对种子的萌发、伸长生长、向重性反应和开花时间等多种植物发育过程中的核心响应事件进行调控^[8-9]。相关研究表明,赤霉素的信号通路也与光信号的传导和作用途径有着密切的联系。DELLA蛋白是赤霉素信号传导的阻遏物,其通过抑制基因表达来阻止赤霉素诱导的植物生长发育过程^[10-12]。另有研究表明,当拟南芥DELLA蛋白缺失单突变体的向光性和向重性弯曲角度轻微减小时,外施赤霉素的合成抑制剂不仅引起野生型向重性的增强,而且对光受体 $phy\ A\ cry1\ cry2$ 三重缺失突变体植株恢复向光性有明显的促进作用^[13-14],因此GA信号被认为是抑制向光性反应的因子。

在生产中,拉枝等措施往往改变叶片的自然着生方向,甚至会出现叶片正面向下、背面向上的情况,但在正常条件下,葡萄叶片会在1~2 d内实现完全自转,恢复到拉枝前叶片的自然着生状态,结合杨始锦^[4]对葡萄叶片向光性机制的研究,表明葡萄叶

片在感知光信号后引起了叶柄的扭动和叶片的旋转。前人虽然对葡萄叶片的向光性机制和赤霉素对向光性的影响做了一些研究,但是外源GA₃对葡萄叶片向光性的影响还未曾有相关的报道。笔者通过前期研究发现,75 mg·L⁻¹赤霉素(GA₃)和200 mg·L⁻¹烯效唑(S3307,是一种赤霉素的抑制剂)对叶片向光性的作用最明显,因此,笔者在本研究中选用75 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃和200 mg·L⁻¹ S3307喷施葡萄叶片,通过测定叶片水势、光合参数、叶绿素荧光参数及内源激素含量的日变化,探究外源GA₃对葡萄叶片向光性的调控机制,以期为进一步研究外源激素对叶片向光性的影响提供一定的理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验于2020年在甘肃省武威市林业科学研究院酿酒葡萄试验基地开展,基地地处河西走廊的东端(N 38°02'32", E 102°42'19"),属温带大陆性干旱气候。海拔1632 m,年均降水量191 mm,年均蒸发量2135 mm,无霜期150 d,年均气温为7.8 °C,年均日照时数2715 h,光照充足。试验所用材料为6年生意斯林(Ionian Riesling)葡萄,株行距为1.0 m×3.0 m,采用立架栽培。

1.2 处理方法

选取树龄一致、生长健壮且无病虫害的葡萄植株,在晴朗的天气条件下,将长度超过80 cm的新蔓去除副梢后拉平,用塑料胶带固定在立架的第三道铁丝上;在固定时通过旋扭新蔓使叶片的正面向下、背面向上,叶片呈水平状态,叶片旋转近180°;在改变叶片方向时,只能通过旋扭新蔓实现,不能通过旋转或固定叶柄来改变叶片的方向,确保叶柄和叶片不受任何外力影响;在凌晨开始拉梢固定,并于早上8:00前完成固定工作。然后对固定后的叶片进行喷施药剂处理,共设3个处理,分别为75 mg·L⁻¹赤霉素(GA₃)、200 mg·L⁻¹ 烯效唑(S3307)和清水(CK)。每处理30株葡萄,10株为1个重复,每个处理选取20 d左右叶龄的功能叶片90枚进行喷施处理。

处理后8:00—18:00每隔2 h测定1次叶片水势、光合参数和荧光参数;同时将每个处理的叶片取下,分离叶片和叶柄后分别剪碎各称量2.0 g,用锡箔纸包裹标记后迅速放入液氮罐中带回实验室,置于-80 °C冰箱中,用于测定激素含量。为了避免残

留在叶片和叶柄上的外源GA₃和S3307对叶片和叶柄中内源激素含量的测定结果产生影响,在取样时将叶片和叶柄取下后用蒸馏水进行清洗并用滤纸擦干。

1.3 测定指标与方法

1.3.1 叶片旋转进程观察方法 于8:00—18:00每隔2 h用量角器分别测定1次叶片与水平面的夹角及叶柄与水平面的夹角。

1.3.2 叶片水势、光合参数和荧光参数日变化的测定 叶片水势:用露点水势仪(Psypro, ELITech-Group, America)测定叶片的水势,于8:00—18:00每隔2 h测定1次,每个处理选取3枚叶片进行测定,3次重复。

光合参数:用便携式光合作用仪(LI-6400XT, Li-COR, America)测定叶片的净光合速率(P_n)、蒸腾速率(T_r)、气孔导度(G_s)和胞间二氧化碳浓度(C_i),测定时间为8:00—20:00,每隔2 h测量1次,每个处理选取3枚叶片进行测定,3次重复。

叶绿素荧光参数:在环境温度和CO₂浓度下,叶片在进行30 min暗适应之后,用基础型调制叶绿素荧光仪(Junior-PAM, Walz, Germany)测定叶片最大荧光产量(F_m)、最大光化学效率(F_v/F_m)、表观电子传递速率(ETR)和非光化学淬灭系数(NPQ)等叶绿素荧光参数。测定时间为8:00—18:00,每隔2 h测量1次,每个处理选取3枚叶片进行测定,3次重复。

1.3.3 叶片和叶柄中内源激素含量的测定 参照Yang等^[15]的方法,使用美国Waters Acuity Arc型高效液相色谱仪测定内源激素含量。色谱条件—色谱柱:Symmetry C18色谱柱(4.6 mm×250 mm、5 μm);流动相:10%甲醇+90% 0.1%磷酸(百分数为体积分数);流速:1.0 mL·min⁻¹;进样量:10 μL;检测波

长:254 nm;柱温:30℃。

激素提取方式:在避光环境中将前期取好的葡萄叶片和叶柄加液氮充分研磨后,用5 mL 80%的色谱甲醇分3次洗入试管中,用铝箔纸包裹后置于4℃冰箱中浸提12 h(每隔1 h充分震荡1次,使激素充分溶解于有机相)。浸提结束后摇匀,在4℃8000 r·min⁻¹的离心机中离心10 min,吸取上清液置于一新的10 mL离心管中,滤渣再用80%的色谱甲醇浸提2次(每次震荡混匀),每次加2.5 mL,浸提1 h,合并滤液并定容至10 mL。取2 mL于真空离心浓缩仪中旋转蒸发(38℃)至全干。吸取1.0 mL 50%的色谱甲醇复溶后过0.22 μm有的机相微孔滤膜至样品瓶中待测。

1.4 数据统计与分析

采用Excel 2010进行数据整理,采用SigmaPlot 14.5作图,并用SPSS 22.0软件进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA),用Duncan法进行显著性检验($p < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 外源GA₃及其抑制剂S3307处理后叶片旋转进程比较

各处理的叶片与水平面的夹角随光照时数的增加而增大(表1)。GA₃处理后,在12:00、14:00、16:00和18:00显著小于CK($p < 0.05$),分别较CK减小40.00%、30.77%、27.78%和10.00%;而S3307处理后,在12:00、14:00、16:00和18:00时显著大于CK,分别较CK增大60.00%、50.00%、44.44%和18.67%。同时,叶柄与茎的夹角随光照时数的增加逐渐减小。其中,GA₃处理后在12:00、14:00、16:00和18:00时显著小于CK,较CK减小8.06%、17.02%、

表1 不同时间点叶片与水平面的夹角及叶柄与茎的夹角变化量

Table 1 The variation of Angle between leaf and horizontal plane and between petiole and stem at different time points

时刻 O'clock	叶片与水平面的夹角 The Angle between the leaf and the horizontal plane/(°)			叶柄与茎的夹角 The Angle between petiole and stem/(°)		
	CK	GA ₃	S3307	CK	GA ₃	S3307
8:00	0	0	0	85±3.559 a	85±1.633 a	87±0.816 a
10:00	13±2.160 a	10±1.886 a	15±4.082 a	75±2.449 a	77±4.546 a	75±3.742 a
12:00	35±1.633 b	25±2.449 c	40±1.633 a	62±1.414 b	67±0.816 a	60±2.160 b
14:00	68±2.160 b	52±2.828 c	78±1.414 a	47±0.707 b	55±1.633 a	40±0.816 c
16:00	115±3.559 b	90±4.320 c	130±4.967 a	27±1.633 b	35±1.414 a	18±1.779 c
18:00	165±1.414 b	150±4.082 c	178±5.715 a	12±0.408 b	17±4.082 a	10±2.944 b

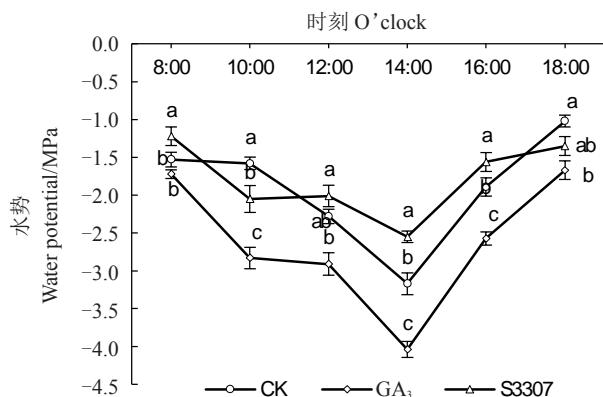
注:同行不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 差异显著。

Note: Different small letters in the same line indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$.

29.63%和41.67%;而S3307处理后,在14:00和16:00时显著大于CK,较CK增大14.89%和33.33%。

2.2 外源GA₃及其抑制剂S3307对叶片向光性响应中水势日变化的影响

不同处理的叶片水势均呈先下降后上升的变化趋势(图1)。GA₃处理的叶片水势在10:00—16:00显著低于CK,而S3307处理的叶片水势在14:00—16:00显著高于CK。从测定结果可以看出,75 mg·L⁻¹的GA₃喷施葡萄叶片后使叶片水势显著下降。



不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 差异显著。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$.

The same below.

图1 外源GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片水势日变化的影响

Fig. 1 Influence of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on diurnal variation of water potential in grape leaves

2.3 外源GA₃及其抑制剂S3307对葡萄叶片向光性响应中光合参数日变化的影响

不同处理叶片的净光合速率(P_n)日变化存在显著差异(图2)。从图中可以看出,各处理的 P_n 变化

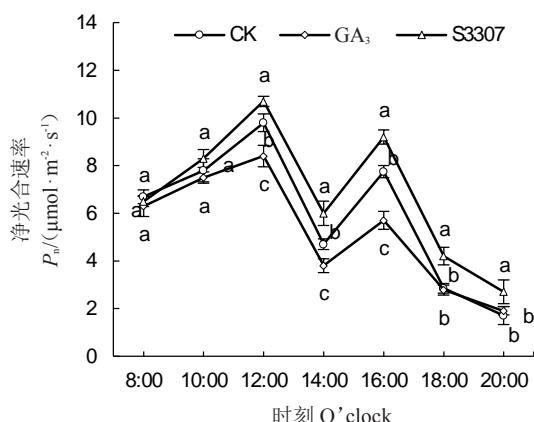


图2 外源GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片净光合速率日变化的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on diurnal changes of net photosynthetic rate in grape leaves

整体呈双峰曲线变化趋势,峰值分别出现在12:00和16:00。随着光照时数的增加,在12:00、14:00和16:00,GA₃处理的叶片 P_n 显著低于CK,较CK分别降低14.29%、19.15%和26.45%。而S3307处理后,在12:00、14:00和16:00时则显著高于CK,较CK分别升高9.18%、27.66%和18.71%。叶片 P_n 的变化结果表明,GA₃处理对葡萄叶片产生了胁迫,显著抑制了叶片的光合作用。

各处理叶片的蒸腾速率(T_r)变化趋势与 P_n 一致(图3),都呈双峰曲线变化趋势,峰值分别出现在12:00和16:00。在12:00、14:00、16:00和18:00时,GA₃处理的叶片 T_r 显著低于CK,分别较CK降低12.8%、25.2%、29.8%和26.1%。而S3307处理后叶片的 T_r 则显著高于CK,分别较CK升高15.5%、23.6%、20.0%和17.7%。

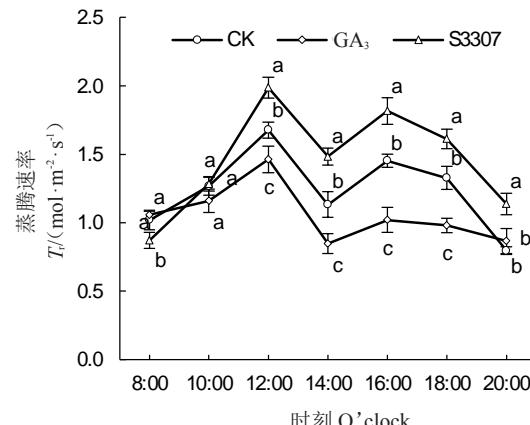


图3 外源GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片蒸腾速率日变化的影响

Fig. 3 Influence of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on diurnal variation of transpiration rate of grape leaves

不同处理叶片的气孔导度(G_s)呈双峰曲线变化趋势(图4),其中CK的峰值分别出现在10:00和16:00,GA₃和S3307的峰值分别出现在12:00和16:00。在14:00、16:00和18:00,GA₃处理的叶片 G_s 显著低于CK,分别较CK降低34.15%、28.57%和23.00%。S3307处理的叶片在12:00、14:00、16:00和18:00时 G_s 显著高于CK,分别较CK升高22.90%、23.89%、14.07%和12.22%。

各处理的叶片胞间CO₂浓度(C_i)整体呈单峰变化趋势(图5)。各处理的 C_i 在8:00时较高,随后逐渐下降,在12:00时出现第1个低谷,14:00时达到峰值,16:00时出现第2个低谷,此后逐渐上升。但是,不同处理对 C_i 的影响不同,12:00、14:00、16:00和

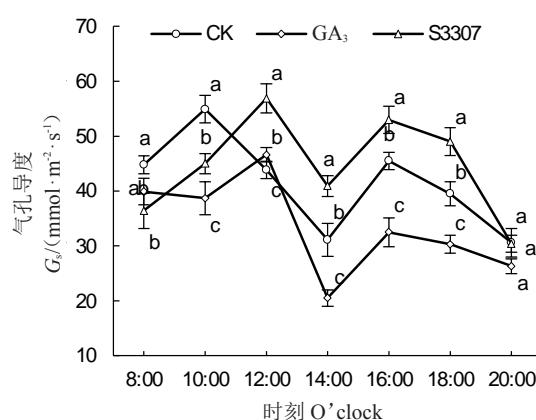


图4 外源GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片气孔导度日变化的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on the changes of stomatal emittance in grape leaves

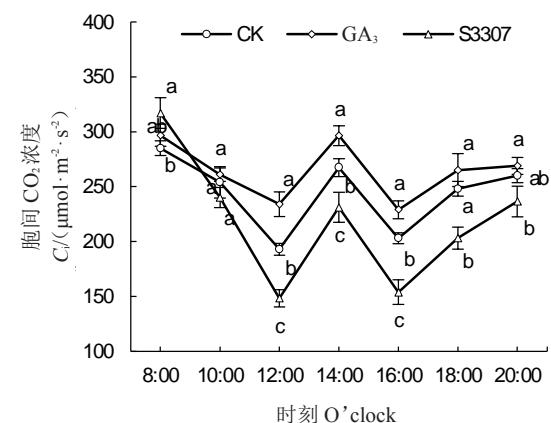


图5 外源GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片胞间CO₂浓度日变化的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on diurnal variation of intercellular CO₂ concentration in grape leaves

18:00时,GA₃处理的叶片C_i显著高于CK,分别较CK升高21.24%、10.84%、12.81%和6.85%。而S3307处理的叶片C_i在12:00、14:00、16:00和18:00时显著低于CK,分别较CK降低23.19%、13.57%、24.22%和18.07%。

2.4 外源GA₃及其抑制剂S3307对葡萄叶片向光性响应中光系统II光反应的影响

不同处理的叶片最大荧光产量(F_m)整体呈现先降后升的趋势(图6)。在12:00和14:00,GA₃处理的叶片 F_m 显著低于CK,分别较CK降低15.45%和10.23%;而S3307处理的叶片 F_m 则显著高于CK,分别较CK升高10.62%和14.31%。

各处理叶片的最大光化学效率(F_v/F_m)的变化趋势基本相同,均呈先降后升的趋势(图7)。其中,

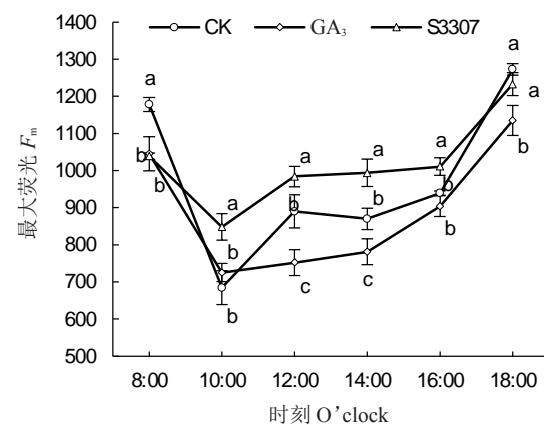


图6 外源GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片最大荧光Fm日变化的影响

Fig. 6 Influence of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on the daily change of maximum fluorescence F_m in grape leaves

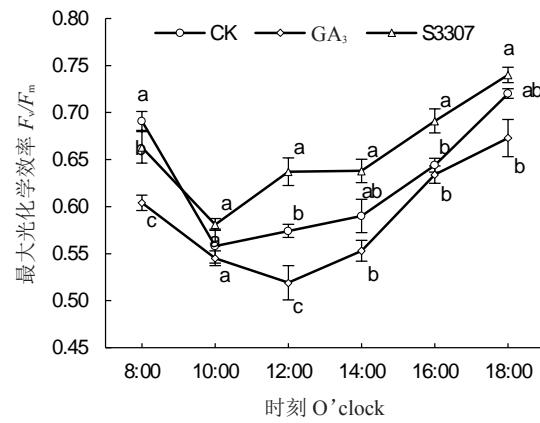


图7 外源GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片最大光化学效率Fv/Fm日变化的影响

Fig. 7 Influence of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on the daily variation of maximum photochemical efficiency F_v/F_m of grape leaves

在12:00时,GA₃处理的叶片 F_v/F_m 显著低于CK,较CK降低9.58%;而S3307处理的叶片 F_v/F_m 显著高于CK,较CK升高10.98%。

不同处理叶片的表观电子传递速率(ETR)变化趋势不一致(图8)。GA₃处理的叶片ETR在10:00、12:00、14:00和16:00时显著低于CK;S3307处理的叶片,在10:00、14:00和16:00时,其ETR显著高于CK。

不同处理叶片的非光化学淬灭系数(NPQ)的变化趋势不同(图9)。在10:00时,GA₃处理的叶片NPQ显著高于S3307,同时S3307处理的叶片NPQ显著高于CK。在16:00,GA₃处理的叶片NPQ显著高于CK,而S3307处理的叶片NPQ显著低于CK。说明GA₃处理会使叶片热耗散带来的非光化学淬灭系数增加。

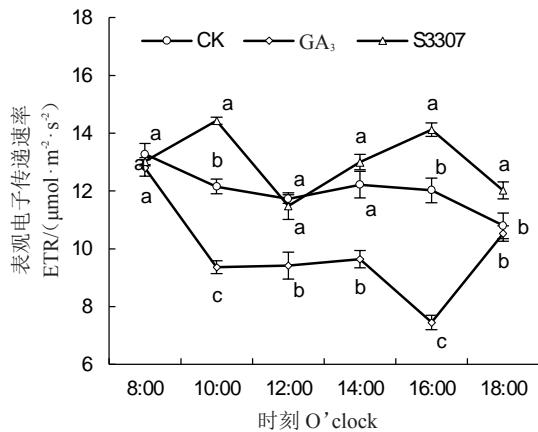


图 8 外源 GA_3 及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片表观电子传递速率 ETR 日变化的影响

Fig. 8 Influence of exogenous GA_3 and its inhibitors on diurnal variation of apparent electron transfer rate (ETR) in grape leaves

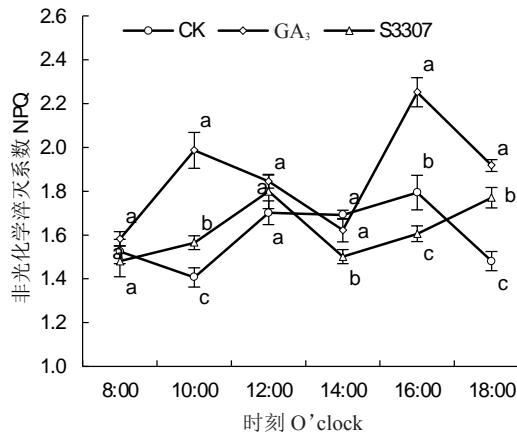


图 9 外源 GA_3 及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片非光化学淬灭系数 NPQ 日变化的影响

Fig. 9 Influence of exogenous GA_3 and its inhibitors on diurnal variation of non-photochemical quenching coefficient NPQ in grape leaves

2.5 外源 GA_3 及其抑制剂 S3307 对葡萄叶片向光性响应中内源激素含量的影响

2.5.1 外源 GA_3 及其抑制剂 S3307 对葡萄叶片和叶柄中内源 GA_3 含量的影响 由图 10-A 可以看出, 各处理的叶片中 GA_3 含量的变化趋势相同, 整体呈升降-升的趋势。在 4 h、6 h 和 8 h 时, GA_3 处理的叶片中 GA_3 的含量显著高于 CK, 分别较 CK 升高 16.50%、24.48% 和 18.27%; S3307 处理的叶片中 GA_3 的含量显著低于 CK, 分别较 CK 降低 15.65%、13.14% 和 9.06%。由此可见, 外源 GA_3 处理增加了叶片中内源 GA_3 的含量。

由图 10-B 可以看出, S3307 处理的叶柄中 GA_3 含量的变化趋势与 CK 相同, 但是在 4 h、6 h 和 8 h

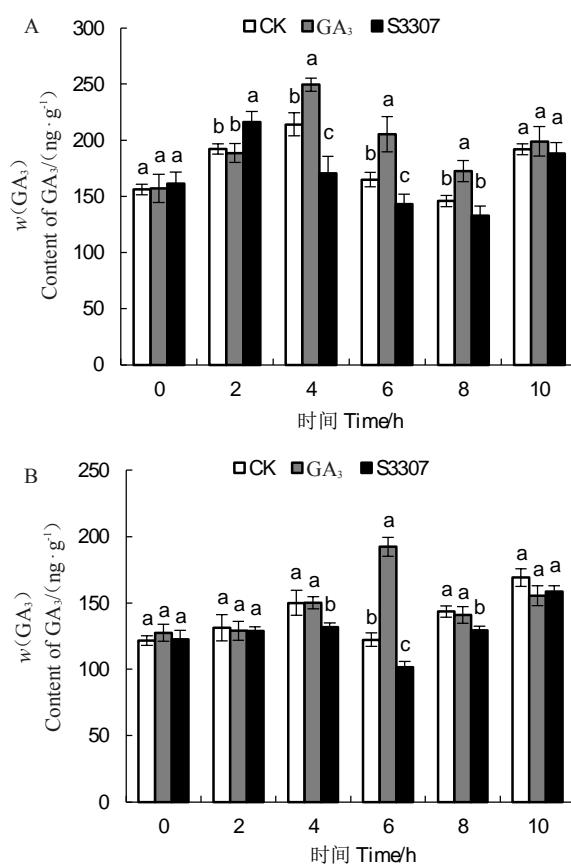


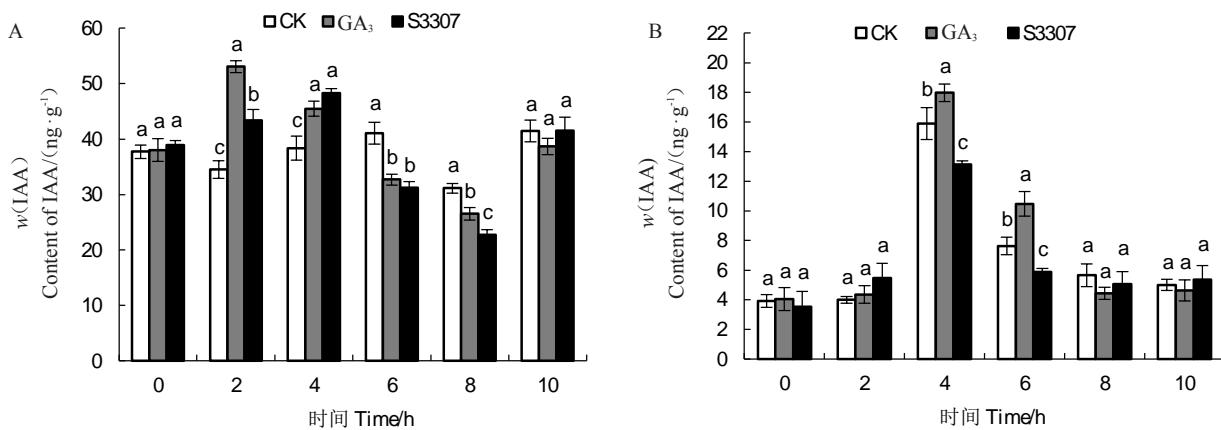
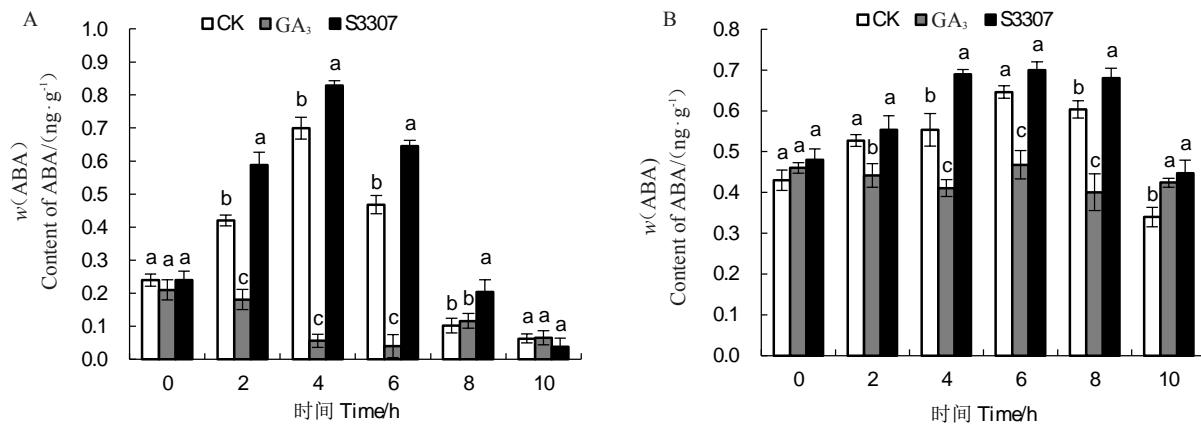
图 10 外源 GA_3 及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片(A)和叶柄(B)中内源 GA_3 含量的影响

Fig. 10 Effects of exogenous GA_3 and its inhibitors on endogenous GA_3 content in grape leaves (A) and petioles (B)

时, 显著低于 CK, 分别较 CK 降低 12.17%、17.00% 和 9.83%。而 GA_3 处理的叶柄中 GA_3 的含量在 6 h 时显著高于 CK。由此可见, 外源 GA_3 处理增加了叶柄中内源 GA_3 的含量。

2.5.2 外源 GA_3 及其抑制剂 S3307 对葡萄叶片和叶柄中内源 IAA 含量的影响 从图 11-A 可知, GA_3 处理后叶片中 IAA 的含量变化显著, 在 2 h 和 4 h 时显著高于 CK, 分别较 CK 升高了 53.94% 和 18.57%。从图 11-B 可以看出, 各处理的叶柄中 IAA 的含量变化趋势相同。在 4 h 和 6 h, GA_3 处理的叶柄中 IAA 的含量显著高于 CK, 较 CK 升高 11.59% 和 41.95%。而 S3307 处理后则显著低于 CK, 较 CK 降低 19.63% 和 36.91%。

2.5.3 外源 GA_3 及其抑制剂 S3307 对葡萄叶片和叶柄中内源 ABA 含量的影响 各处理叶片中 ABA 含量的变化趋势不同(图 12-A)。其中, S3307 处理的叶片和 CK 相同, 而 GA_3 处理的叶片则相反。在 2 h、4 h、6 h 和 8 h, S3307 处理的叶片中 ABA 的含量显

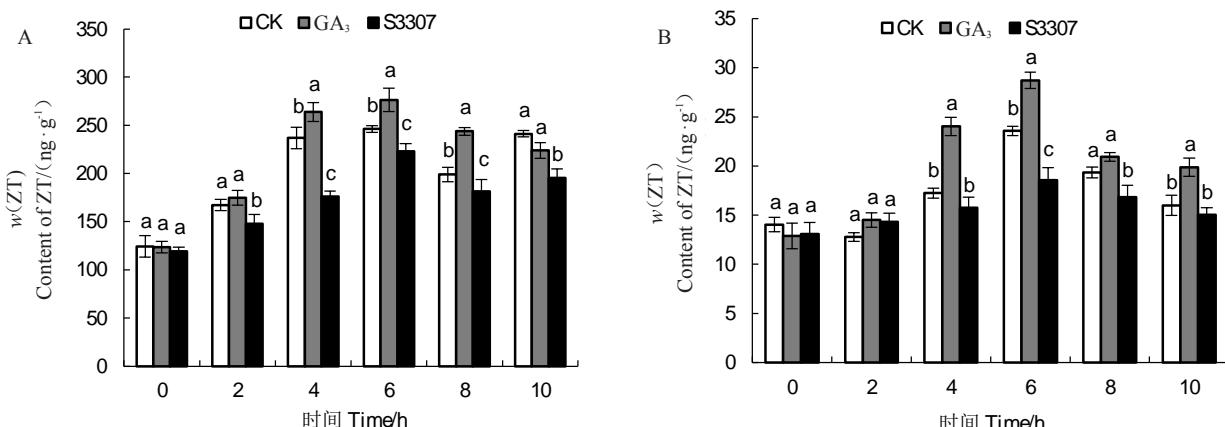
图 11 外源 GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片(A)和叶柄(B)中 IAA 含量的影响Fig. 11 Effects of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on IAA content in grape leaves (A) and petioles (B)图 12 外源 GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片(A)和叶柄(B)中 ABA 含量的影响Fig. 12 Effects of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on ABA content in grape leaves (A) and petioles (B)

著高于 CK, GA₃ 处理的叶片中 ABA 的含量在 2 h、4 h 和 6 h 时显著低于 CK。由此可见, 外源 GA₃ 处理抑制了叶片中 ABA 的合成。

各处理叶柄中 ABA 含量的变化趋势也不同(图 12-B)。S3307 处理与 CK 的变化相同, 而 GA₃ 处理则相反。GA₃ 处理在 2 h、4 h、6 h 和 8 h 时显著低于

CK, 分别较 CK 降低 20.45%、34.14%、38.29% 和 50.00%。S3307 处理在 4 h、8 h 和 10 h 时显著高于 CK, 分别较 CK 升高 25.45%、13.33% 和 32.35%。

2.5.4 外源 GA₃ 及其抑制剂 S3307 对葡萄叶片和叶柄中内源 ZT 含量的影响 不同处理的叶片中 ZT 含量的变化趋势相同(图 13-A)。在 4 h、6 h 和 8 h, GA₃

图 13 外源 GA₃及其抑制剂对葡萄叶片(A)和叶柄(B)中 ZT 含量的影响Fig. 13 Effects of exogenous GA₃ and its inhibitors on ZT content in grape leaves (A) and petioles (B)

处理的叶片中ZT的含量显著高于CK,分别较CK升高11.38%、12.21%和22.50%,而S3307处理的叶片则显著低于CK,分别较CK降低25.55%、9.35%和8.86%。由此可见,外源GA₃处理促进了叶片中ZT的合成。

同时,不同处理的叶柄中ZT含量的变化趋势也相同(图13-B)。GA₃处理下,在4 h和6 h,叶柄中ZT的含量显著高于CK,分别较CK升高39.50%和21.81%;而S3307处理下,在6 h和8 h显著低于CK,分别较CK降低26.99%和14.78%。由此可知,外源GA₃对叶柄中ZT的合成起到了促进作用。

3 讨 论

向光性作为植物对环境刺激作出反应的一种调节机制,使植物能够根据光源的位置改变生长方向,以更好地获取光能^[16]。本研究中75 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理葡萄叶片后减缓了叶片向光旋转的速度,而喷施GA₃的合成抑制剂烯效唑则加快了叶片向光旋转的速度,表明75 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃对叶片的向光性产生了明显抑制作用。叶片水势日变化规律的测定结果显示,各处理水势的变化趋势均呈“V”字形,这与李吉跃等^[17]对12种乔木研究的结果一致。但GA₃处理的叶片水势显著低于对照,推测叶片水势的下降可能与GA₃对叶片向光性产生抑制作用有关。

光合作用是植物获取能量的基础,在果树生长、发育、开花和结果等生理过程中起着重要的作用,决定着果树生长发育的好坏和生产力的高低^[18]。而向光性是植物对蓝光的向性反应,能使植物处于最适宜的利用光能的位置,然后经过复杂的光信号感受、传递和响应,来调节包括种子萌发、光形态建成、叶绿体发育、生物节律、气孔开闭以及开花和衰老等生物过程^[19-23]。PHOT作为蓝光受体,介导的植物向光性能使植物弯向光源,以最佳取向捕获光能,优化光合作用^[24]。PHOT主要位于细胞质膜内侧,PHOT1和PHOT2直接或间接调节生长素载体的活性与极性分布,促使生长素的不对称分布和向光性反应的发生^[25-27]。拟南芥中PHOT1和PHOT2两种向光素蛋白在叶绿体积累、气孔开放、叶片扩张和定位等过程中具有部分冗余功能^[25, 28-31]。弱光条件下,2种向光素蛋白都能冗余地调节叶绿体沿细胞壁周围(垂直于光的方向)进行积累,从而提高了植物对光的捕获效率^[32]。Rusaczonek等^[33]在PHOT1和PHOT2对

光合作用影响的试验中,通过对PHOT1、PHOT2单突变体和PHOT1 PHOT2双突变体的分析发现,2种向光素蛋白都能影响光化学和非光化学反应、光合色素组成、气孔导度和水分利用效率。由此可见,光合作用与向光性之间有着密切的联系。在本研究中,GA₃处理的叶片光合参数较对照显著降低,表明75 mg·L⁻¹的GA₃对叶片的光合作用产生了明显的抑制作用,这与曹柳青^[19]研究赤霉素对冬枣叶片光合特性影响的结果一致。由此推测,GA₃对叶片向光性的抑制作用可能与其降低叶片的光合作用有关。

叶绿素荧光作为光合作用的探针,常用来评价环境胁迫对光合系统的影响及光合系统的功能,其参数是反映植物叶片PS II生理状况的良好指标^[34-36]。从试验结果可看出,GA₃处理下葡萄叶片的F_m、F_v/F_m、ETR较对照均显著降低,而在S3307处理下则相反,表明75 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃减弱了叶片光化学反应活性,从而降低了光能的利用率。但是李鹏程等^[37]在研究GA₃对葡萄果实成熟期叶片光合及荧光特性的影响中发现,GA₃处理增强了葡萄叶片PS II的光化学反应活性、光能利用及转换效率;李伟才等^[38]在研究成花诱导期喷施烯效唑和赤霉素对荔枝叶片叶绿素荧光特征的影响中发现,喷施GA₃后显著提高了荔枝叶片的叶绿素荧光参数。这与本研究的结果均不一致,出现此结果可能是因为试验选用的GA₃浓度不同,以及所研究果树的品种不同。但从试验结果可知,外源GA₃在对葡萄叶片的向光性产生抑制作用的过程中引起了叶绿素荧光参数的变化,表明GA₃对叶片向光性的抑制作用可能与其改变叶片的叶绿素荧光参数有关。

赤霉素与光信号响应密切相关,二者可共同调控植物发育的多个关键过程^[12, 39]。杨始锦^[4]在葡萄向光性机制研究中发现,GA会抑制叶柄的向光性响应。本研究中GA₃处理葡萄叶片,显著增加了叶片和叶柄中GA₃的含量,表明叶片和叶柄中GA₃含量的增加可能是叶片向光性受到抑制的主要原因。但是植物激素反应是多种激素相互作用的过程^[40],并非单一激素的作用。Tsuchida-Mayama等^[14]在对下胚轴向光性的研究中发现,光感受器对生长素和赤霉素的代谢和信号调控共同决定了下胚轴的生长模式和对向光性的响应。相关研究还表明,生长素在植物向光性反应中起着重要作用,光照能够诱导植物生长素的横向运输,导致器官两侧生长素的不

对称分布,从而引起不对称的弯曲生长^[41-42]。本研究中,GA₃处理葡萄叶片增加了叶片和叶柄中IAA的含量,这与吴俊等^[43]外源GA₃对藤稔葡萄果实生长发育及内源激素水平影响研究中的结果一致。而且随着光照时数的增加,叶片和叶柄中GA₃/IAA的比值较对照中逐渐增大。但是在本研究中IAA含量的增加并没有对葡萄叶片的向光性响应起到促进作用,推测可能是由于外源GA₃处理后,叶片和叶柄中GA₃的含量较高,因此,GA₃可能在此过程中可能起到了主导作用,具体原因还需进一步研究。此外,也有相关研究表明,ABA和生长素的信号通路也存在互作关系^[44]。激素之间的互作关系错综复杂,要了解外源GA₃在抑制葡萄叶片的向光性中激素的作用机制,还需要开展更多更深入的研究。

4 结 论

GA₃处理葡萄叶片后显著降低了叶片的光合效率,增加了内源GA₃、IAA的含量,同时使GA₃/IAA的比值增大,而其抑制剂S3307处理则与GA₃处理的变化相反。并且GA₃处理减缓了叶片的旋转速度,而S3307处理则加速了叶片的旋转。综上所述,外源GA₃通过降低叶片的光合作用、增加叶片与叶柄中GA₃/IAA的比值进而对叶片的向光性产生了抑制作用。

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