

盐胁迫对2种抗性苹果砧木叶片生理及解剖结构的影响

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摘 要:【目的】探究盐胁迫对2种抗性不同苹果砧木垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’(*Malus halliana* Koehne)和山定子(*Malus baccata* Borkh.)叶片生理特性和解剖结构的影响。【方法】通过盆栽浇灌 Hogland 营养液的方法,在 100 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl 短期(3 d)和长期(40 d)胁迫下测定2种苹果砧木叶片生理指标和解剖结构变化情况。【结果】随着胁迫的持续,2种砧木叶片相对叶绿素含量(SPAD)、吲哚乙酸(IAA)、玉米素(ZT)、异戊烯基吟核苷(iPA)含量和 IAA/脱落酸(ABA)均显著下降,叶绿素酶(Chlase)活性、脱镁螯合酶(MDCase)活性、脱镁叶绿素 a 氧化酶(PaO)活性、ABA 和茉莉酸(JA)含量均显著上升,胁迫 40 d 后,2 个品种叶片 Chlase 活性无显著差异,‘9-1-6’叶片的 iPA 含量显著低于山定子,其余指标‘9-1-6’的变幅均小于山定子;2种砧木叶片、上下表皮、栅栏组织厚度和叶肉组织结构紧密度(CTR)均显著减小,海绵组织厚度和叶肉组织结构疏松度(SR)均显著增加,且‘9-1-6’变幅均小于山定子。【结论】垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’通过保持较高的 SPAD、较厚的叶片和完整的双层栅栏组织缓解了植株的光合损伤,通过调节叶绿素代谢酶活性和内源激素(IAA、ZT 和 ABA)含量的平衡响应盐胁迫。

关键词: 苹果砧木; 盐胁迫; 叶绿素代谢酶; 内源激素; 叶片解剖结构

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Effects of salt stress on leaf physiology and anatomical structure of two resistant apple rootstocks

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Abstract: 【Objective】 *Malus domestica* Borkh. is one of the most important cultivated fruit trees in temperate regions. The Northwest Loess Plateau has sufficient sunlight, large diurnal temperature difference, and suitable altitude. It has been the world’s largest apple eugenic area, but more than 70% of this area is saline-alkali land. In addition, due to the lack of organic fertilizers and excessive application of chemical fertilizers, secondary salinization of the soil is becoming serious, which restricts the further development of apple industry in this region. Therefore, it is of great significance to select and apply rootstocks with strong resistance for high-quality and high yield of fruit trees. Previous studies mostly focused on the comparison of salt tolerance among different varieties, but there were no reports on physiological mechanisms behind their difference in tolerance. Related research of perennial plants including fruit trees focus on photosynthesis, antioxidant system and fruit quality, while studies on chlorophyll metabolism and endogenous hormones are rarely reported. *M. halliana* Koehne is distributed in Hexi Corridor of Gansu, which has the characteristics of drought tolerance and saline alkali tolerance. *M. baccata* Borkh., native to the northeast, is resistant to cold and drought but not tolerant to salt and alkali

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stresses. In this study, two apple rootstocks with significant difference in resistances, *M. halliana* '9-1-6' (selected by this research group) and *M. baccata*, were used to determine the changes in the activities of key enzymes in chlorophyll metabolism under salt stress. The relationship between endogenous hormones and the anatomical structure of the leaves and the saline environment was analyzed. The study would enrich the physiological and ecological understandings of salt tolerance of apple rootstocks. **【Methods】**The experiment consisted of two treatments, the control (pH 6.8) and salt stress treatment (pH 7.0). Each treatment had 5 biological replicates each with 4 pot plants. According to previous experiments, 100 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl was used for the salt stress treatment. The materials were one-year-old 9-1-6 and *M. baccata* seedlings. The Hogland nutrient solution was applied for the potted seedlings. After short-term (3 d) and long-term (40 d) exposure to salt stress, relative chlorophyll content (SPAD), key enzymes of chlorophyll metabolism (Chlase, MDcase and PaO), contents of endogenous hormones (IAA, ABA, iPA, ZT, JA) and anatomical structure of the leaves were analyzed and compared. **【Results】**Compared with control, SPAD of the leaf of *M. halliana* '9-1-6' and *M. baccata* was decreased by 44.56% and 74.00%, the activity of chlase increased by 42.83% and 32.44%, MDcase activity increased by 70.59% and 68.52%, and PaO activity increased by 87.70% and 72.73% by salt stress, respectively. There was no significant difference between the two rootstock leaves in Chlase activity after 40 days of salt stress. However, MDcase and PaO activities in '9-1-6' leaves were significantly lower than those in *M. baccata*. In addition, under salt stress, IAA content of the leaves decreased by 7.17% and 20.24%, ZT by 26.98% and 52.65%, iPA by 50.04% and 43.59%, and IAA/ABA by 10.53% and 23.47% in '9-1-6' and *M. baccata*, respectively, but ABA increased by 6.28% and 0.96%, JA by 110.88% and 115.03%, respectively. After 40 days of salt stress, the decrease in iPA of '9-1-6' blades was significantly higher than that of *M. baccata*, while the declines in IAA, ZT and IAA/ABA were significantly lower in *M. baccata*. In addition, the content of ABA in leaves of '9-1-6' was significantly higher than that of *M. baccata* after salt stress for 40 days, while the content of JA in leaves of '9-1-6' was significantly lower than that of *M. baccata*. Under salt stress, leaf thickness, epidermal thickness, palisade tissue thickness and CTR of the two rootstocks were significantly reduced, but the decline rates were different. Compared with CK, leaf thickness, epidermal thickness, palisade tissue thickness and CTR of the leaves of '9-1-6' decreased by 24.52%, 39.71%, 28.04%, 37.08%, and 16.65%, respectively, while that of *M. baccata* leaves, decreased by 33.87%, 47.85%, 31.02%, 53.62% and 29.89%, respectively. The decline in '9-1-6' was significantly smaller than in *M. baccata*. The thickness and SR of the sponge tissue in the two rootstocks increased significantly. The thickness and SR of the sponge tissue of '9-1-6' leaves were significantly smaller than those of *M. baccata*. **【Conclusion】** Under salt stress, the chlorophyll metabolism enzyme activity, endogenous hormones and leaf anatomical structure of the two rootstocks changed significantly. In the high salt-resistant *M. halliana* '9-1-6' photosynthetic damage was alleviated by maintaining high SPAD, thick leaves and intact double-layered palisade tissue, and by regulating of the activities of chlorophyll metabolizing enzymes and balancing endogenous hormones content (IAA, ZT and ABA).

Key words: Apple rootstock; Salt stress; Chlorophyll metabolism enzyme; Endogenous hormones; Leaf anatomy

苹果是温带地区最重要的栽培果树之一^[1]。近年来,我国基本形成了环渤海湾、黄土高原、黄河故道、西南冷凉高地四大苹果主产区。其中,西北黄土高原地区光照充足、昼夜温差大、海拔适宜,已成为世界最大的苹果优生区,但该区域70%以上土壤为盐碱土壤^[2],且栽培中由于有机肥缺乏、化肥增施过量,使得土壤次生盐渍化日趋蔓延,制约了该区域苹果产业的进一步发展。因此,适地适砧,因地制宜,筛选并应用抗性较强的砧木对果树的优质高产具有重要意义。

植物在非生物胁迫下,体内会发生不同的生物化学和生理学上的反应,揭示这些反应的生物学机制,对于逆境生理研究具有重要意义。秦玲等^[3]研究表明,100 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl胁迫下不同葡萄砧木叶片叶绿素含量降幅显著不同。陈新斌^[4]在圆叶菠菜的研究中发现,海水胁迫下叶绿素酶(chlase)活性显著上升可能为其叶绿素含量下降的原因之一,也有研究发现植物叶绿素含量变化与细胞分裂素(CTK)有一定关联^[5]。在逆境条件下,植物通过调控内源激素含量应对逆境,逆境也通过调控内源激素含量控制植物生长^[6]。涂文文^[7]在NaCl胁迫酸枣幼苗的研究中证实,在一定的盐浓度下,植物通过增加体内脱落酸(ABA)含量、关闭气孔、调节基因表达等途径增强耐盐能力;油菜素甾醇(BR)正调控水稻的耐盐性,而盐胁迫通过抑制BR合成来限制水稻生长^[8]。叶片解剖结构中的多项指标可对植物的抗性进行辅助评价^[9]。盐胁迫下八棱海棠和新疆海棠栅栏组织厚度减小,且八棱海棠叶片细胞结构损伤较小,能够较好地保持细胞结构的完整性^[10]。干旱胁迫下,3种苹果属植物叶片厚度、栅栏组织厚度及叶肉组织结构紧密度(CTR)都显著减小,而海绵组织厚度与叶肉组织结构疏松度(SR)均显著增加^[11]。前人的研究多集中于不同品种间抗盐或耐盐性比较,而对不同耐性材料间解剖特性差异未见报道。相比其他植物,果树等多年生植物多集中于光合作用^[12]、抗氧化系统^[13]及果实品质研究,而在叶绿素代谢和内源激素水平方面的研究鲜见报道。

垂丝海棠(*Malus halliana* Koehne)分布于甘肃河西走廊干旱、盐碱生境,耐旱、耐盐碱。山定子(*Malus baccata* Borkh.)原产于东北,耐寒、耐旱,但不耐盐碱。笔者在本研究中以抗性显著不同的2种苹果砧木垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子实生苗为材

料。其中,笔者团队对不同产地不同苹果砧木进行耐盐性鉴定^[14-15]后筛选出敦煌耐盐株系,其种子繁殖的实生苗命名为‘9-1-6’。测定盐胁迫下2种砧木叶绿素代谢关键酶活性的变化,探讨2种砧木内源激素含量及叶片解剖结构和盐渍环境的关系,以期丰富苹果砧木抗盐生理生态内容,试验结果可望为优质苹果砧木的利用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

2020年1月将垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’(*M. halliana* Koehne,抗盐性强)和山定子(*M. baccata* Borkh.,抗盐性弱)种子用0.2%(φ ,后同)高锰酸钾消毒30 min,自来水冲洗12 h,置于4℃下沙藏35 d。3月中旬选择发芽一致的种子播于育苗盘中,置于甘肃农业大学避雨棚(N 36°1′~37°9′,E 106°21′~107°44′)统一管理。幼苗生长至4枚真叶时,移入装有1.5 kg营养土的塑料花盆中(11.2 cm×16.8 cm),每盆1株,定期除草浇水。

1.2 盐处理

2020年5月20日选取株高相似、叶片数相近的‘9-1-6’和山定子实生苗各40株进行胁迫处理。试验设计对照(pH 6.8)和盐胁迫(pH 7.0)2种处理,每处理5次重复,每重复4盆。根据先前的试验,选择100 mmol·L⁻¹为胁迫处理浓度。CK组浇Hoagland营养液,处理组浇Hoagland营养液+100 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl溶液。为避免盐激反应,处理浓度按50 mmol·L⁻¹每天递增,达到设定浓度后开始计算胁迫时间。间隔3 d,于17:00—18:00浇灌500 mL营养液。

1.3 测定指标及方法

1.3.1 叶片台盼蓝染色 叶片细胞损伤用台盼蓝(Trypan Blue)染色检测。称取10 g苯酚,10 mg台盼蓝粉末置于烧杯中,加入超纯水、甘油和乳酸各10 mL,搅拌均匀。将叶片浸泡在染色液中,水浴煮沸2 min后室温平衡1 h,倒出染液,加入2.5 g·mL⁻¹三氯乙醛溶液,水浴煮沸脱色20 min,倒出液体,加入95%乙醇,放置一段时间后拍照。

1.3.2 生理指标测定 胁迫处理开始第1次取样时间为2020年5月20日8:00,依次在处理3 d、40 d时选取位于植株中上部的功能叶洗净并剪掉叶脉磨碎用于相关指标测定。相对叶绿素含量(SPAD)用SPAD-502叶绿素仪测定。内源激素(ABA、IAA、

ZT、JA、iPa)含量采用文献[5]的方法测定。叶绿素酶、脱镁螯合酶、脱镁叶绿素a氧化酶活性利用对应江莱生物酶联免疫分析试剂盒测定。

1.3.3 叶片解剖结构参数测定 参考常规石蜡切片法,选取顶端往下第2~3节位成熟叶,用双面刀片沿叶片主脉中部横切成0.5 cm×0.5 cm的小块。放入福尔马林-醋酸-酒精(FAA)固定液中固定、抽气,切片厚度为8~10 μm,番红-固绿双重染色,中性树脂封片。采用正倒置一体荧光显微镜(Revolve RVL-100-G, ECHO, USA)观察解剖结构并拍照。用显微测微尺测定叶片指标参数,每个结构参数均为20个观察视野测定的平均值。

叶片组织结构紧密度(CTR)/%=(栅栏组织厚度/叶片总厚度)×100;

叶片组织结构疏松度(SR)/%=(海绵组织厚度/

叶片总厚度)×100。

1.4 数据处理

试验数据用 Microsoft Office Excel 2007 及 Origin 2018 进行处理及作图,采用 SPSS 22.0 单因素 ANOVA 的 LSD 法比较差异显著水平($\alpha=0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 盐胁迫对垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子叶片表型的影响

台盼蓝染色结果(图1)显示,随着胁迫的持续,2种砧木叶片死亡细胞不断增加,但程度不同。胁迫0 d时,2种砧木叶片均未着色;胁迫3 d后,山定子砧木叶片零星出现蓝色斑点;胁迫40 d时,2种砧木均出现大面积斑点,‘9-1-6’染色面积接近叶片50%,而山定子叶片几乎无未着色区域,着色面积显

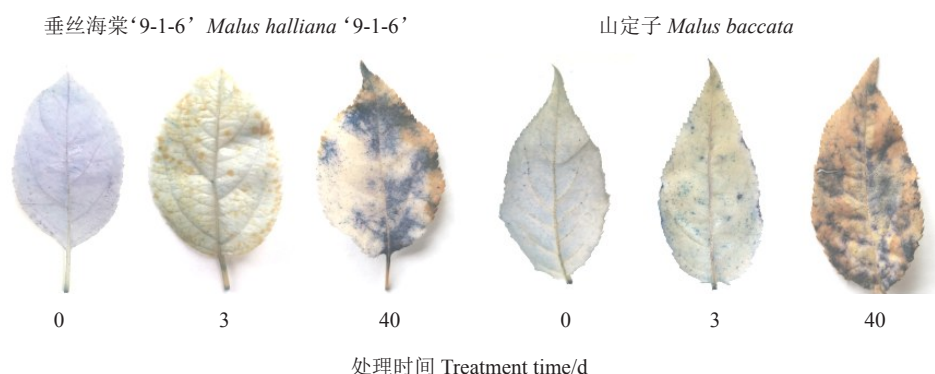


图1 盐胁迫对垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子叶片表型的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of salt stress on leaf morphology in *Malus halliana* ‘9-1-6’ and *Malus baccata*

著大于‘9-1-6’。

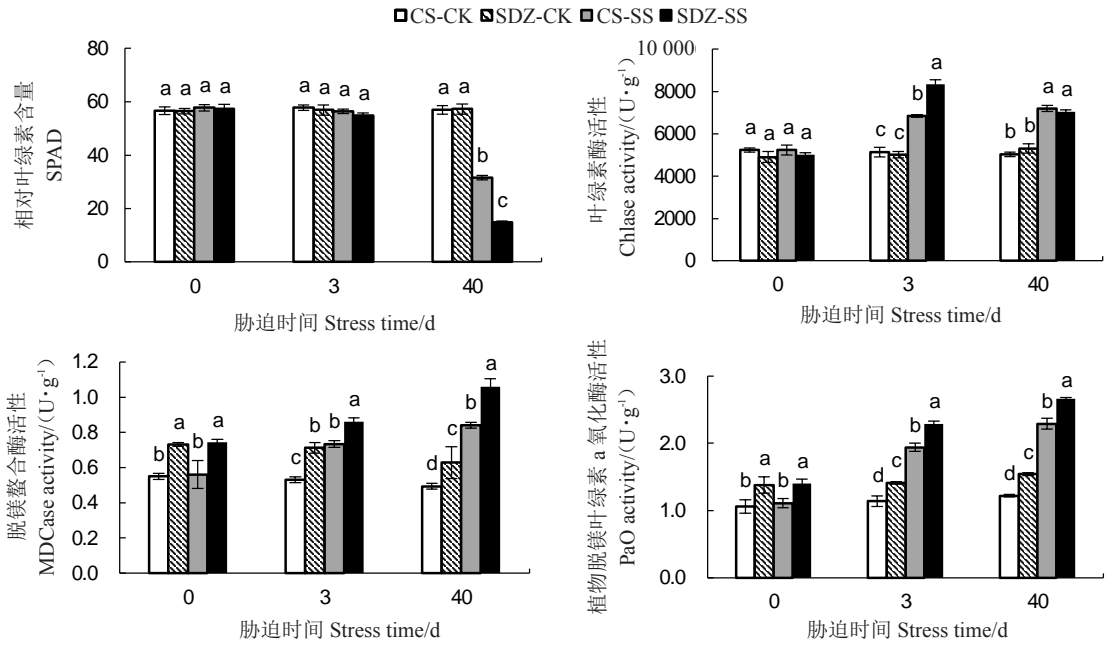
2.2 盐胁迫对垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子叶片相对叶绿素含量(SPAD)和叶绿素代谢酶活性的影响

由图2可以看出,随着胁迫时间的延长,‘9-1-6’和山定子叶片 SPAD 呈不断下降的趋势;2种砧木叶片脱镁螯合酶(MDCase)和脱镁叶绿素a氧化酶(PaO)活性均呈不断升高的趋势,而叶绿素酶(Chlase)活性呈现出不同的变化趋势,‘9-1-6’叶片不断上升,山定子先升后降。胁迫0 d时,‘9-1-6’叶片MDCase和PaO活性均显著低于山定子,为山定子的79.34%和86.09%;短期胁迫后,2种砧木Chlase活性均显著高于各自CK,且山定子叶片显著高于‘9-1-6’,为其1.22倍;胁迫40 d后,2种砧木SPAD均显著低于各自CK,分别为各自CK的55.44%和25.96%,且‘9-1-6’叶片SPAD显著高于山定子,为其2.12倍;长期胁迫后,Chlase、MDCase和PaO活性均

显著高于各自CK,其中,2种砧木Chlase活性无显著差异,分别为CK的37.4%和40.3%;而山定子叶片MDCase和PaO活性显著高于‘9-1-6’,分别为其1.26和1.16倍。

2.3 盐胁迫对垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子叶片激素含量的影响

图3显示,随着胁迫的持续,‘9-1-6’和山定子叶片异戊烯基嘌呤核苷(iPA)、玉米素(ZT)、吲哚乙酸(IAA)含量和IAA/ABA呈不断下降的趋势,而茉莉酸(JA)和脱落酸(ABA)含量呈不断上升的趋势。其中,胁迫0 d时,‘9-1-6’叶片IAA含量和IAA/ABA显著低于山定子,为其89.5%和90.4%。胁迫至3 d,山定子叶片的IAA、ZT含量和IAA/ABA均显著低于其CK,‘9-1-6’的ABA含量显著高于其CK。胁迫40 d后,2种砧木叶片的IAA、ZT、iPA含量和IAA/ABA均显著低于CK,但2种砧木的降幅不同,与各



CS-CK. 垂丝海棠对照;SDZ-CK. 山定子对照;CS-SS. 垂丝海棠盐胁迫;SDZ-SS. 山定子盐胁迫。下同。

CS-SS. Salt stress of *M. halliana* 9-1-6; SDZ-SS. Salt stress of *M. baccata*; CS-CK. Control of *M. halliana* 9-1-6; SDZ-CK. Control of *M. baccata*. The same below.

图2 盐胁迫对垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子 SPAD 和 Chlase、MDcase、PaO 活性的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of salt stress on SPAD and activity of Chlase, MDcase and PaO of *M. halliana* ‘9-1-6’ and *M. baccata* leaves

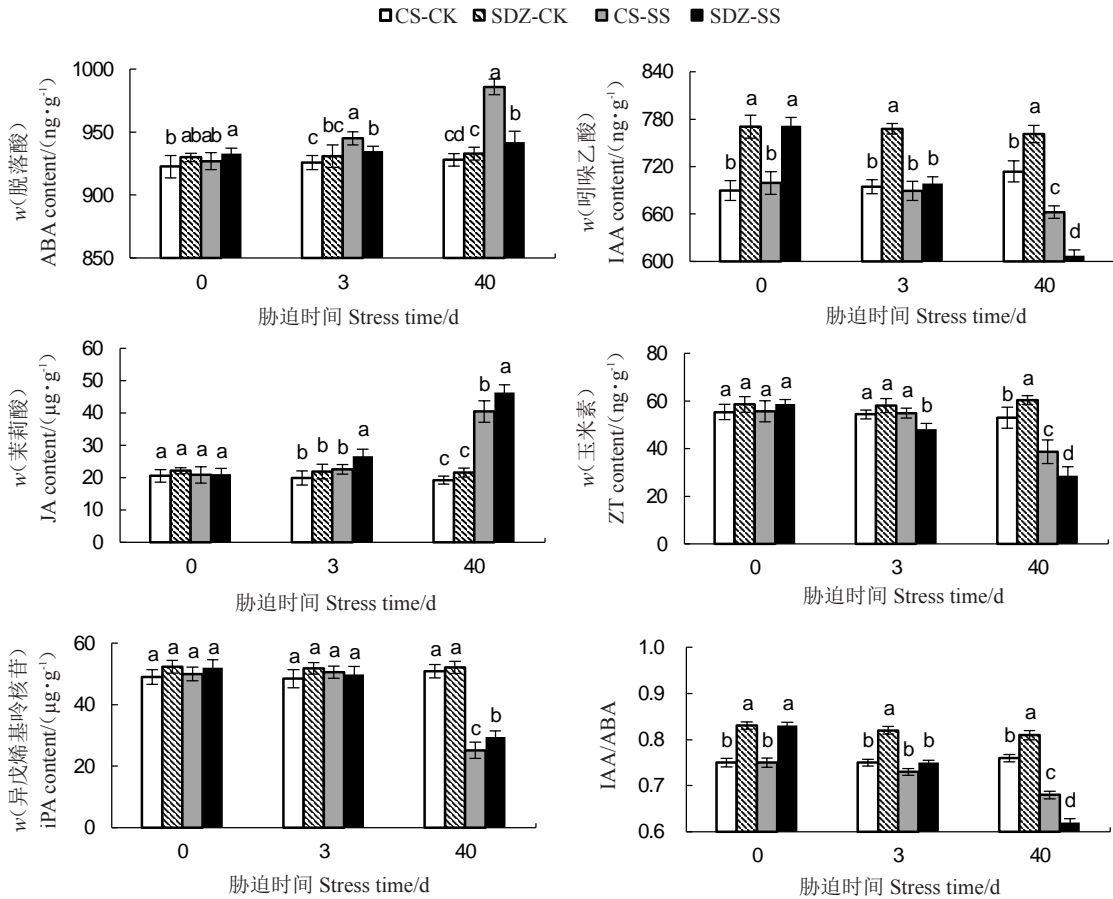


图3 盐胁迫对垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子 iPA、ZT、JA、IAA、ABA 含量和 IAA/ABA 的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of salt stress on the contents of iPA, ZT, JA, IAA, ABA and IAA/ABA in *M. halliana* ‘9-1-6’ and *M. baccata* leaves

自CK相比,‘9-1-6’叶片的IAA、ZT、iPA含量和IAA/ABA分别下降了7.17%、26.98%、50.50%和11.84%,而山定子叶片分别下降了17.61%、52.65%、43.60%和18.52%;山定子叶片的iPA含量下降后显著高于‘9-1-6’,为其1.17倍,而IAA、ZT含量和IAA/ABA显著低于‘9-1-6’,分别为其91.7%、73.9%和91.2%。

长期胁迫后,2种砧木叶片JA和ABA含量均显著高于各自CK,其中,‘9-1-6’叶片JA含量显著低于山定子,而ABA含量显著高于山定子,分别为山定子的0.87和1.05倍。

2.4 盐胁迫对垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’和山定子叶片解剖结构的影响

2.4.1 叶表皮特征 由表1可知,随着胁迫的持续,2种砧木叶片厚度和上下表皮厚度呈不断减小的趋势,但降幅不同。胁迫0 d和3 d后,2种砧木上表皮厚度均大于下表皮厚度,且‘9-1-6’叶片厚度和上表皮厚度显著大于山定子叶片;长期胁迫下,2种砧木叶片、上下表皮厚度均显著减小,与对照相比,‘9-1-6’和山定子的叶片厚度分别减少了24.52%和33.87%,且‘9-1-6’叶片厚度显著大于山定子,为其

1.25倍;‘9-1-6’叶片上表皮厚度在胁迫前后均显著大于山定子,分别为其1.57和1.65倍,下表皮厚度胁迫前后两品种无显著差异($p < 0.05$)。

2.4.2 叶肉特征 由表1和图4可知,盐胁迫下,2种砧木叶片栅栏组织厚度和CTR不断下降,而海绵组织厚度和SR不断上升,但在同一盐度处理下不同品种间变幅不同。胁迫0 d时,2种砧木叶片栅栏组织细胞较发达,排列紧密,细胞间隙小,2种砧木叶片栅栏组织均为长柱状,双层结构。短期胁迫后,栅栏组织和海绵组织在叶片厚度中所占比例与0 d时无显著差异;但在长期胁迫后,‘9-1-6’叶片的栅栏组织细胞缩短,排列紧密,海绵组织细胞变小,细胞间隙变小;山定子叶片栅栏组织变化加重,细胞缩短,排列疏松不整,海绵组织细胞变小,细胞间隙相比0 d变大。

与对照相比,胁迫40 d后2种砧木的栅栏组织厚度和CTR分别减少了37.08%、53.62和16.65%、29.89%,‘9-1-6’叶片的降幅均小于山定子,且下降后‘9-1-6’叶片栅栏组织厚度和CTR均显著大于山定子,分别为其1.66和1.34倍;2种砧木海绵组织厚度和SR均显著增加,升幅分别为6.06%、14.78和

表1 盐胁迫对2种苹果砧木叶表皮和叶肉厚度的影响

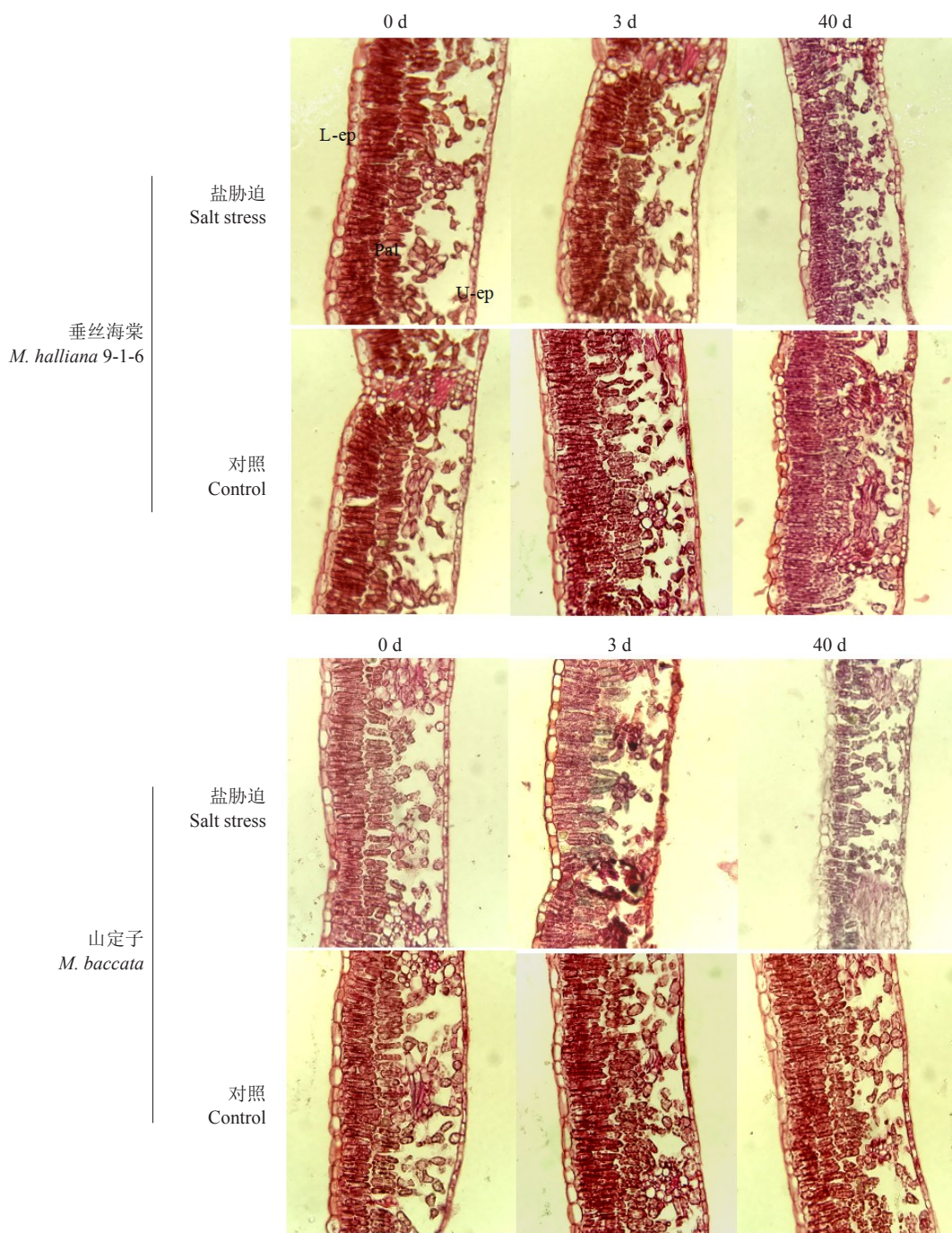
Table 1 Effects of salt stress on leaf epidermis and mesophyll thickness of two apple rootstocks

胁迫时间 Stress time/ d	处理 Treatment	叶片厚度 Thickness of leaf/ μm		上表皮厚度 Thickness of upper epidermis/ μm		下表皮厚度 Thickness of lower epidermis/ μm	
		垂丝海棠 <i>M. halliana</i> 9-1-6	山定子 <i>M. baccata</i>	垂丝海棠 <i>M. halliana</i> 9-1-6	山定子 <i>M. baccata</i>	垂丝海棠 <i>M. halliana</i> 9-1-6	山定子 <i>M. baccata</i>
		0	对照 Control	230.11 \pm 4.17 a	212.34 \pm 4.33 b	16.45 \pm 1.90 a	11.07 \pm 1.34 b
	盐胁迫 Salt stress	228.16 \pm 7.23 a	209.34 \pm 5.12 b	16.21 \pm 2.11 a	10.37 \pm 1.69 b	8.94 \pm 2.65 a	8.33 \pm 1.67 a
3	对照 Control	229.41 \pm 5.27 a	211.34 \pm 3.93 b	16.17 \pm 1.34 a	10.88 \pm 1.01 b	8.51 \pm 1.22 a	8.53 \pm 1.17 a
	盐胁迫 Salt stress	224.23 \pm 6.88 a	203.25 \pm 4.67 b	15.92 \pm 2.46 a	9.65 \pm 2.23 b	8.63 \pm 3.11 a	8.14 \pm 2.05 a
40	对照 Control	236.21 \pm 3.57 a	217.34 \pm 2.93 b	16.95 \pm 2.14 a	11.87 \pm 1.16 b	9.13 \pm 2.01 a	8.93 \pm 1.19 a
	盐胁迫 Salt stress	178.29 \pm 4.12 c	143.73 \pm 3.67 d	10.22 \pm 2.11 b	6.19 \pm 1.28 c	6.57 \pm 2.11 b	6.16 \pm 1.12 b

胁迫时间 Stress time/ d	处理 Treatment	栅栏组织厚度 Thickness of palisade/ μm		海绵组织厚度 Thickness of spongy/ μm		栅栏/叶厚 Cell tightness rate, CTR/%		海绵/叶厚 Scattered rate, SR/%	
		垂丝海棠 <i>M. halliana</i> 9-1-6	山定子 <i>M. baccata</i>	垂丝海棠 <i>M. halliana</i> 9-1-6	山定子 <i>M. baccata</i>	垂丝海棠 <i>M. halliana</i> 9-1-6	山定子 <i>M. baccata</i>	垂丝海棠 <i>M. halliana</i> 9-1-6	山定子 <i>M. baccata</i>
		0	对照 Control	130.41 \pm 5.65 a	109.32 \pm 2.26 b	64.12 \pm 1.86 a	65.33 \pm 2.21 a	57.16 \pm 2.12 a	52.23 \pm 1.24 ab
	盐胁迫 Salt stress	134.32 \pm 4.71 a	108.32 \pm 2.01 b	65.33 \pm 2.21 a	63.13 \pm 2.67 a	55.64 \pm 1.82 a	52.78 \pm 2.56 ab	27.44 \pm 2.24 ab	32.11 \pm 2.31 a
3	对照 Control	131.54 \pm 7.25 a	108.82 \pm 3.23 b	65.52 \pm 2.31 a	65.08 \pm 3.23 a	56.43 \pm 1.32 a	53.53 \pm 3.31 ab	27.10 \pm 1.52 ab	32.05 \pm 1.66 a
	盐胁迫 Salt stress	127.73 \pm 3.11 a	105.64 \pm 1.02 b	64.70 \pm 0.91 a	66.51 \pm 1.01 a	56.96 \pm 1.28 a	52.45 \pm 3.09 ab	28.85 \pm 3.29 ab	32.72 \pm 2.14 a
40	对照 Control	136.23 \pm 4.67 a	111.56 \pm 4.72 b	65.82 \pm 2.26 b	66.25 \pm 3.12 b	57.67 \pm 1.89 a	51.33 \pm 2.43 ab	27.87 \pm 1.05 cd	30.48 \pm 1.33 c
	盐胁迫 Salt stress	85.72 \pm 3.08 c	51.74 \pm 1.66 d	69.81 \pm 1.23 ab	76.04 \pm 1.02 a	48.07 \pm 2.03 b	35.99 \pm 2.75 c	41.48 \pm 1.32 b	52.90 \pm 3.15 a

注:不同小写字母表示同一时间不同砧木在 $p < 0.05$ 差异显著。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$ among different rootstocks at the same time.



L-ep. 下表皮;U-ep. 上表皮;Pal. 栅栏组织。

L-ep. Lower epidermis; U-ep. Upper epidermis; Pal. Palisade tissue.

图4 盐胁迫对2种苹果砧木叶片显微结构的影响(×10)

Fig. 4 Effect of salt stress on the leaf microstructure of two apple rootstocks (×10)

48.83%、73.56%，山定子叶片的升幅均高于‘9-1-6’，且山定子叶片海绵组织厚度和SR均显著高于‘9-1-6’，分别为其1.09和1.28倍($p < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

盐胁迫会影响植物的生长发育,使植物在外部

形态上表现出盐害症状^[6],其盐害症状表现的区别可直观地反映植物的耐盐能力。本试验中,随着胁迫的持续,2种砧木叶片的盐害症状逐渐加重,且敏感系山定子植株出现盐害时间早于高抗系‘9-1-6’、症状重于‘9-1-6’,这与孔令接等^[7]在不同品种菊花抗热性中的研究结果相一致。

叶绿素含量与植物叶片光合能力密切相关,是衡量植物抗逆性的重要生理指标之一^[18],叶绿素含量的降低一般由叶绿素合成受阻和降解加速引起^[19]。本研究表明,100 mmol·L⁻¹ NaCl长期胁迫后敏感系山定子 SPAD 的降幅大于高抗系‘9-1-6’,表明盐胁迫可能抑制了叶绿素的合成,且叶片 SPAD 的高低可能与植株的耐性相关,这与 Qu 等^[20]对玉米和 Chakraborty 等^[21]在芸薹中的研究结论相一致。Matile 等^[22]认为叶绿素降解代谢途径始于 Chlase,经过 MDCase 到达 PaO,称为“PaO 途径”,其中,PaO 控制着植物色素消失的关键步骤。本研究中,长期盐胁迫后‘9-1-6’叶片 SPAD 显著高于山定子,而 Chlase 活性无显著差异,表明‘9-1-6’叶片 SPAD 下降可能主要是由 Chlase 活性增加所致,而山定子 SPAD 下降可能是由叶绿素合成受阻和叶绿素代谢加剧综合作用的结果,陈新斌^[4]在菠菜的研究中也得出一致的结论;胁迫后 2 种砧木叶片 Chlase、MDCase 和 PaO 活性均显著增加,其中,‘9-1-6’叶片 MDCase 和 PaO 活性显著高于山定子,这可能是盐胁迫激活了叶绿素降解系统,且 2 种砧木适应性存在一定差异,‘9-1-6’通过调节 MDCase 和 PaO 的水平可以更好地适应盐胁迫。前人在 PaO 活性被阻断的实验中证实叶绿素降解受其影响^[23]。本研究中,盐胁迫后山定子叶片 PaO 活性显著高于‘9-1-6’,这可能是不同品种 CTK 含量的差异所致,本研究也得出 2 种抗性砧木间 CTK 含量存在显著差异,这与 Sabater 等^[5]的研究结论相似,他们认为 CTK 可延缓大麦衰老叶片 Chl 和蛋白质降解的原因可能是抑制或降低了 Chlase 和 PaO 活性。

植物内源激素与植株对逆境环境的适应性密切相关^[24]。如 IAA、iPA、GA、BR 和 ZR 主要表现为促进生长并延缓衰老的作用,而 ABA 主要表现为抑制生长和减缓代谢^[25]。大量研究表明,盐胁迫下 ABA 通过蒸腾作用降低水分损失和盐离子随蒸腾由根部向茎叶的运输和积累,并显著降低气孔导度,从而减轻盐胁迫对植物的伤害^[26-27]。本研究中,长期胁迫下 2 种砧木叶片 ABA 含量均显著增加,且高抗系‘9-1-6’叶片 ABA 含量显著高于敏感系山定子,表明抗盐性强的品种积累了更多的 ABA。Gómez-Cadenas 等^[28]在柑橘的研究中表明,ABA 在叶片中积累会降低叶片中 Cl⁻ 的积累,减少乙烯的合成和叶片的脱

落,这可能是‘9-1-6’相比山定子叶片活性较高的原因。ABA 还与其他激素一起调节植物生长和发育,本研究中,‘9-1-6’叶片 IAA/ABA 在长期盐胁迫后显著高于山定子,这可能是 2 种砧木抗盐性差异的生理因素之一。研究表明,盐胁迫下根中 CTK 合成量减少,使植物其他器官 CTK 含量降低^[28],本研究也得出了相同的结论,盐胁迫 40 d 后 2 种砧木叶片中的 iPA 和 ZT 含量均显著下降,且敏感系山定子的降幅显著大于高抗系‘9-1-6’,这可能是盐胁迫下敏感系山定子根部合成 CTK 下降,CTK 调控的基因和酶活性受抑制,使植株体内 ZT、iPA 合成和运输的量减小,进而使山定子生长受抑和发生早衰。盐胁迫下,植物体内茉莉酸含量显著增加^[29]。本研究中,敏感系山定子叶片 JA 含量在短期胁迫后就显著增加,长期胁迫后显著高于高抗系‘9-1-6’和其 CK,这与 Robert 等^[30]在大麦中的研究结果相一致。

盐胁迫会导致渗透胁迫,导致叶片水分流失,损害植株叶片并加速其衰老^[31-32],其解剖结构能更直观地反映植物对盐胁迫的适应性。本研究中,盐胁迫下,2 个苹果砧木叶片栅栏组织排列趋紧,海绵组织变厚、排列疏松,栅栏组织和海绵组织细胞明显变小,表现为叶片及栅栏组织厚度逐渐减小、海绵组织厚度逐渐增加,CTR 值逐渐减小,而 SR 值逐渐增加,这与 Parida 等^[33]在美洲红树中的研究结果相一致,这可能是由于盐胁迫下水分亏缺阻碍叶片水分代谢,使细胞的生长和分裂受阻,从而限制了叶片的生长。此外,2 种砧木叶片厚度和上表皮厚度存在差异,表明植物叶片厚度和结构与遗传有关。有研究表明,叶片越厚,储水能力越强^[34],且叶片中的栅栏组织发达,可阻止细胞水分蒸发,有利于提高光合效率^[35]。本研究中,盐胁迫 40 d 后,‘9-1-6’叶厚显著大于山定子,具有较厚且发达的双层栅栏组织和较高 CTR,表明‘9-1-6’较厚的叶片可能减少了其水分散失,使其在盐胁迫环境中保持较高的光合速率,从而增强其适应性和抗盐能力。

4 结 论

相比盐敏感砧木山定子,高抗砧木垂丝海棠‘9-1-6’通过调节叶片 MDCase 和 PaO 活性,保持较高的 SPAD,通过完整的双层栅栏组织和较高的 CTR、叶厚度保持了叶片含水量和较高的光合效率,以及

内源 IAA、ZT 和 ABA 含量的平衡及较高的 IAA/ABA 来响应盐胁迫。

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