

不同水分调亏处理对葡萄果皮酚类物质的影响

张 钊¹, 王呈阳², 周嘉玲¹, 李有梅¹, 谢兆森¹, 冷 锋^{1*}

(¹扬州大学园艺与植物保护学院, 江苏扬州 225000; ²舟山市农业科学研究院, 浙江舟山 316000)

摘要:【目的】探究2种不同水分调亏处理方式对葡萄果皮酚类物质的影响。【方法】以寒香蜜和紫甜无核2个葡萄品种为试验材料, 采用滴灌控水, 设置正常水分(CK)、浇水量减半(T1)及浇水次数减半(T2)3个处理, 测定各处理的可溶性固形物、总酚、总花色苷及各酚类物质含量变化。【结果】T1与T2处理均能增加寒香蜜和紫甜无核葡萄果皮中酚类物质含量, 提高果实品质。寒香蜜葡萄果实中, T2处理的可溶性固形物含量更高, 与T1处理相比, T2处理更能促进果皮中酚类物质的积累。而紫甜无核葡萄果实中, T2处理的可溶性固形物含量高于T1, 与T2处理相比, T1处理更有助于葡萄果皮中低聚黄烷醇、酚酸及芪类物质含量的增加。【结论】寒香蜜葡萄应采用T2处理提高果实品质, T1处理更适用于紫甜无核葡萄提高果实品质。

关键词: 葡萄; 酚类物质; 果实品质; 水分处理

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Effects of different regulated deficit irrigation treatments on phenols in grape berries

ZHANG Yue¹, WANG Chengyang², ZHOU Jialing¹, LI Youmei¹, XIE Zhaosen¹, LENG Feng^{1*}

(¹College of Horticulture and Plant Protection, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225000, Jiangsu, China; ²Zhoushan Academy of Agriculture Sciences, Zhoushan 316000, Zhejiang, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】 Regulated deficit irrigation treatments have significant effects on the content of phenolic metabolites in the peels of grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) berries. Studying the effects of various regulated deficit irrigation treatments on the metabolism of phenolic substances in grape berry peels can not only provide reference for improvement of grape berries quality, but also provide methods to save water and thereby improve the economic benefits. 【Methods】 Three-year-old ridge-rooted Reliance (*Vitis labrusca* L. × *V. vinifera* L.) and Zitian Seedless (*V. vinifera* L.) were selected as the materials. The same pruning and fertilization regimes were applied to all grapevines. Regulated deficit irrigation treatments included 2.5 L irrigation every 4 days (T1) and 5 L every 8 days (T2) from prior to veraison till full berry maturity, and irrigation with 5L every 4 days was set as the control. At ripe stage, berries with uniform maturity and no mechanical damage were collected for quality analysis. Total soluble solids (TSS) were measured using a PAL-1 refractometer. Total phenol was determined by Folin-Phenol reagent. Total anthocyanins were measured using an ultraviolet spectrophotometer. The skin was separated from the pulp and both tissues were immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80 °C for further use. Phenolic metabolites of the grape skins were measured by high performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS). 【Results】 The results showed that T1 and T2 treatments increased TSS and total phenol content in Zitian Seedless grape, and total anthocyanins and most phenolic metab-

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作者简介: 张钊, 男, 硕士, 研究方向为果树栽培生理。E-mail: zy1994xingkong@126.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 15268569394, E-mail: lengfeng.214@163.com

olites in the both cultivars. Seventeen anthocyanins, twenty flavonols, sixteen flavanols, three other flavonoids, fifteen phenolic acids and four stilbenes were detected in our study. In Reliance berries, the contents of TSS and total phenol in T2 was significantly higher than in T1. Compared with the control in Zitian Seedless, the contents of TSS and total phenol increased significantly in the groups of the two regulated deficit irrigation treatments and there was no significant difference between T1 and T2. In T2, cyanidin and delphinidin were significantly increased in Reliance peels, and their concentrations were higher than in T1. The contents of methylated anthocyanin (peonidin, petunidin and malvidin) were significantly higher in T1 than in T2, but the contents of anthocyanins without glycosides were higher in T2. We also found that T1 significantly increased the contents of cyanidin and peonidin in Zitian Seedless, and T2 significantly increased the contents of tri-substituted anthocyanins (delphinidin and malvidin). Flavonol metabolites in the two cultivars mostly existed in the form of flavonol glycosides. In Reliance berries, the contents of all flavonol metabolites but quercetin in T2 were significantly higher than in T1. However, in Zitian Seedless berries, the flavonol metabolites in T1 exceeded that in the other two groups. Among the flavonol metabolites, the myricetin and kaempferol conjugates were higher in T1 than in T2, but isorhamnetin-3-rutinoside, rutin, quercetin-3-glucuronide and quercetrin contents were the opposite. For flavanols, water stress could significantly increase their contents in both cultivars. However, in Reliance berries, the contents of flavanols in T2 were significantly higher than in T1, but there was an opposite trend of increased flavanols under the two treatments in Zitian Seedless berries. In both cultivars, except for proanthocyanidin-B2, most flavan-3-ols and their polymers were significantly higher in T1 compared with T2. Dihydroquercetin, phloridzin and luteolin were detected in both cultivars. Among them, the contents of dihydroquercetin and phloridzin increased, while that of luteolin decreased under T1 and T2. In Reliance berries, the contents of 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, cis-caftaric acid, ellagic acid, p-coumaric acid, chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, p-coumaric acid and 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid in T2 were significantly higher than in T1 and the control. In Zitian Seedless berries, the contents of 5-O-caffeoylquinic acid, cis-caftaric acid, caffeic acid and p-coumaric acid in T1 were significantly higher than in T2, while the contents of ellagic acid and syringic acid were in a opposite pattern. In addition, all the stilbenes were increased by the two regulated deficit irrigation treatments. 【Conclusion】 Moderate water stress applied from veraison can not only promote the accumulation of phenolic metabolites and thus improve the quality of grape berry, but also improve water utilization.

Key words: *Vitis vinifera* L.; Phenolic metabolites; Fruit quality; Water treatment

葡萄(*Vitis vinifera* L.)是世界四大水果之一,且在世界果品生产中占有重要地位^[1],其品质取决于浆果的成分和大小^[2-3]。葡萄中的酚类物质主要包括花色苷、黄酮醇和黄烷醇等类黄酮物质,以及酚酸和芪类等,它们对葡萄果实品质具有重要作用^[4]。其中花色苷决定了果皮的颜色,黄烷醇则影响着果实的涩味^[5]。葡萄中的酚类物质易受到气候条件、栽培措施等因素的影响^[6]。水分、温度、盐渍、UV辐射等胁迫对葡萄酚类物质的影响在研究中也证实^[7-8]。

在适当的时期对葡萄进行适宜的水分胁迫不仅能改善果实品质和提高产量,而且也能提高水分

利用效率^[9]。目前主要有部分根区干燥、调亏灌溉、不同根区交替灌溉等水分胁迫形式^[10-11]。研究表明,适度的水分调亏可以显著增加葡萄果实中可溶性固形物含量,并且能诱导葡萄果实花色苷等酚类物质的积累,从而影响葡萄的果实品质^[12-13]。研究发现从着色期至成熟期进行适度的水分调亏可以提高葡萄果实中酚类物质的含量^[14-17]。

葡萄栽培的水分管理中,适宜的灌溉时期和灌溉量十分重要,同时报道认为葡萄适宜灌水量应在一次灌水中使葡萄根系集中分布范围内的土壤湿度达到最有利于生长发育的程度^[18]。当前对于水分

处理的问题在于部分水分调亏技术对其中水分亏缺程度的感知需要较高的管理技能,对于土壤含水量需要较高要求的检测^[9-10]。对于水分处理的具体灌水量很难掌握,过高过低的水分亏缺均不能达到理想的处理效果。并且,不同的葡萄品种可能适合不同程度的水分调亏处理。笔者设置灌水量相同的2种处理,通过改变灌水频次,打破水分处理中灌水量设置的阻碍,以期达到较好的水分处理效果。以寒香蜜和紫甜无核葡萄为材料,通过探究不同方式的水分调亏处理对葡萄次生代谢物的影响,为选择适宜的葡萄生产管理方式提供理论参考,并为不同葡萄品种的水分管理方式及葡萄果实品质提高提供借鉴。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与设备

试验于2018年在浙江省舟山市农林科学研究院马岙基地的避雨栽培葡萄园进行。选用3年生寒香蜜(*Vitis labrusca* L. × *Vitis vinifera* L.)和紫甜无核(*Vitis vinifera* L.)为试验材料,树形为T形整枝,架高2 m,主蔓长4 m,株行距为1.5 m × 4 m。葡萄采用起垄式根域限制栽培,垄高0.5 m,宽1.5 m。垄上覆盖地膜。限根底部无隔离,利用南方地表面下板结土壤作为天然屏障。滴灌控水为膜下滴灌,计算好每垄所需浇水量,并通过相关定时装置运用抽水泵将水通过滴灌带浇至每株葡萄根系。

在每棚种植两行、T字形整形的单栋棚内分别随机选定30株寒香蜜与紫甜无核,从葡萄果实转色期开始分别每株隔4 d浇2.5 L水(T1),隔8 d浇5 L水(T2),对照每隔4 d浇灌5 L水,至果实成熟采收。以常规管理的葡萄所需土壤含水率为对照,测得设置的T1与T2处理的土壤含水率低于对照。采用随机区组设计,单株小区,3次生物学重复。成熟期选取大小、长势均匀一致的果穗用于指标测定。

沿果穗中部摘取果粒,剥下果皮后用液氮冷冻并保存于-80 °C冰箱中,称取果皮粉末0.2 g加入3 mL 70%乙醇提取液(含1%甲酸),超声辅助提取10 min,提取液在离心机上10 000 g离心5 min。重复提取3次,合并上清液,过0.22 μm滤膜,用于酚类物质测定。

1.2 试验仪器与试剂

日本 ATAGO PAL-1 手持式折光仪,湘仪 TGL-

16 低温高速离心机,奥豪斯 CP114 电子天平, KQ-500E 型超声波清洗器, Bluestar A 紫外可见分光光度计, QTRAP 5500 四级杆线性离子阱质谱仪, 福林酚试剂, 碳酸钠, 没食子酸, 氯化钾, 盐酸溶剂, 乙酸溶剂, 乙酸钠, 甲酸溶剂, 乙腈溶剂, 超纯水。

1.3 生理指标测定

采用 PAL-1 折光仪测定可溶性固形物含量。采用福林酚试剂法测定总酚含量。采用紫外分光光度法测定总花色苷含量。

1.4 果实酚类物质成分含量分析

色谱条件如下。色谱柱: ACQUITY HSS T3 column (100 mm × 2.1 mm, 1.8 μm; Waters Corp.); 流动相: A 相为超纯水(含 0.1% 甲酸), B 相为乙腈(含 0.1% 甲酸); 洗脱梯度: 0~2 min, B 相比例为 2%, 2~7 min, B 相比例线性增加到 20%, 7~12 min, B 相比例线性增加到 50%, 12~14 min, B 相比例线性增加到 90%, 在 90% 维持 3 min, 17~17.1 min, B 相比例降为 2%; 柱温 30 °C; 样品进样量 2 μL, 流速 0.4 μL · min⁻¹; 检测波长为 200~600 nm。

质谱条件如下。仪器采用负离子接口模式, 多反应监测离子扫描模式(MRM)检测; 气帘气(CUR)流速: 35 L · min⁻¹; 雾化气(GS1)流速: 55 L · min⁻¹; 辅助气(GS2)流速: 55 L · min⁻¹; 离子化温度为 550 °C; 喷雾电压(IS): 负离子模式下-4500 V。对照 LC-MS 相应峰值读出数据。

1.5 数据处理

使用 peakView 1.2 进行数据分析, 平均值、标准偏差使用 Microsoft Excel 2013 软件计算并应用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行差异性分析, 通过 Origin Pro 8.5 和 Adobe Illustrator CS6 进行绘图。

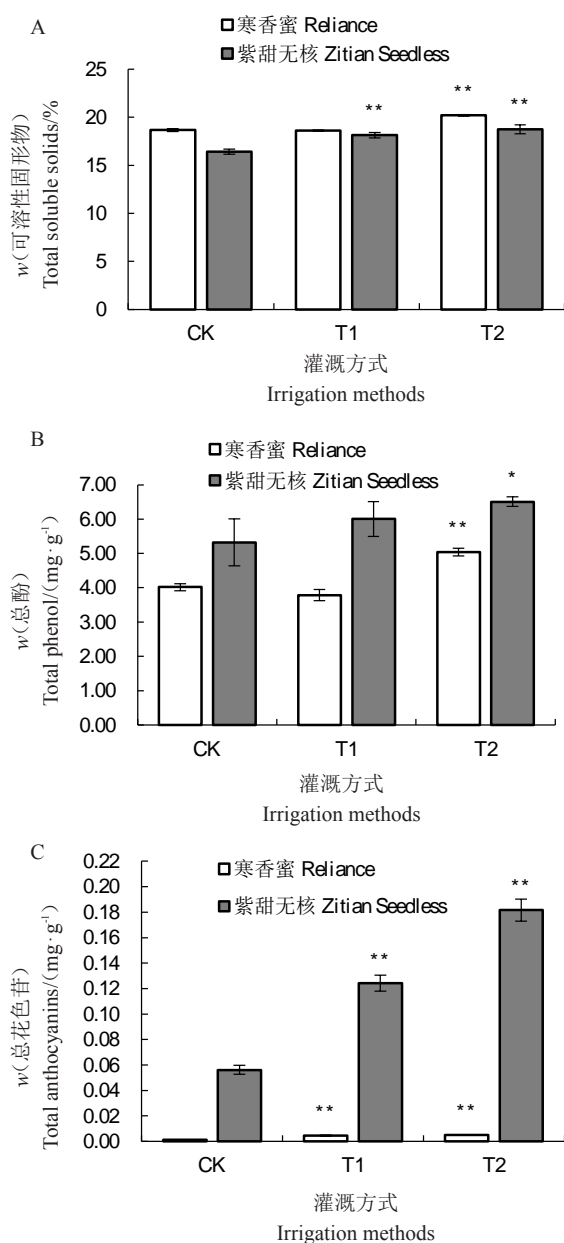
2 结果与分析

2.1 水分调亏处理对葡萄可溶性固形物含量的影响

由图 1-A 可知, 浇水次数减半(T2, 下同)处理可显著增加寒香蜜葡萄果实中可溶性固形物含量, 而浇水量减半(T1, 下同)处理后果实中可溶性固形物含量变化无显著性差异。从图 1-A 可以看出, T1 和 T2 2 种水分调亏处理方式均可显著增加紫甜无核葡萄果实中可溶性固形物含量, 且 T2 效果优于 T1。

2.2 水分调亏处理对葡萄总酚含量的影响

由图 1-B 可知, T2 处理可显著增加寒香蜜葡萄



*表示与对照相比差异显著($p < 0.05$),**表示与对照相比差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。CK. 对照;T1. 浇水量减半;T2. 浇水次数减半。下同。

* indicated significant differences ($p < 0.05$),** indicated extremely significant differences ($p < 0.01$). CK. Control; T1. The amount of watering halved; T2. The times of watering halved. The same below.

图1 寒香蜜与紫甜无核葡萄果实可溶性固形物、总酚及总花色苷含量

Fig. 1 TSS, total phenol and total anthocyanins in Reliance and Zitian seedless grapes

果皮中总酚含量,而T1处理后果皮中总酚含量略有下降,但无显著性差异。从图1-B可以看出,T2处理可显著增加紫甜无核葡萄果皮中总酚含量,而T1处

理后果皮中总酚含量有所增加,但无显著性差异。

2.3 水分调亏处理对葡萄总花色苷含量的影响

由图1-C可知,T1和T2 2种水分调亏处理均可显著增加寒香蜜葡萄与紫甜无核葡萄果皮中总花色苷含量,且T2效果优于T1。

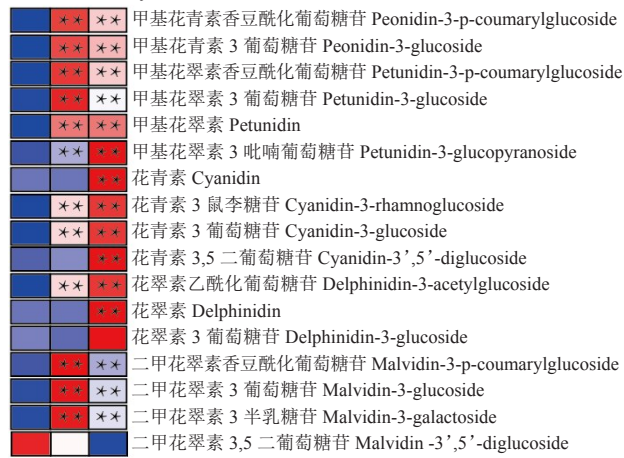
2.4 水分调亏处理对葡萄果皮酚类物质含量的影响

2.4.1 花色苷 通过HPLC-MS技术,在寒香蜜和紫甜无核2种葡萄果皮中检测到17种花色苷物质(图2,图3)。T1和T2处理后,除了二甲花翠素3,5二葡萄糖苷含量略有下降外,其余16种花色苷含量都显著增加。在寒香蜜果实中,T1处理对甲基花青素类、甲基花翠素类及二甲花翠素类糖苷衍生物含量的提高较T2处理更为显著,而T2处理后花青素类和花翠素类糖苷衍生物含量高于T1处理(图2)。而紫甜无核葡萄果皮中(图3),T1处理后对于花青素类、甲基花青素类和甲基花翠素类糖苷衍生物含量增加的效果优于T2处理,而T2处理对花翠素类、二甲花翠素类糖苷衍生物含量增加的效果更加显著。

寒香蜜葡萄果皮中,T1处理的甲基化类花色苷含量高于T2处理,说明T1处理有利于甲基化类花色苷的积累,从而使得T1处理下的果皮中花色苷甲基化修饰增强,使果皮颜色的稳定性增强。而T2处理下的二甲花翠素3,5二葡萄糖苷含量较低,且花色苷含量较高,使得T2处理花色苷活性较高,与其他物质共同作用强化显色^[9]。紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,T2处理的花翠素及其糖苷衍生物含量增加,因此下游的二甲花翠素类糖苷衍生物含量也增加,尽管T2处理的花青素含量高于T1,但花青素作为底物向下游合成较少,使下游的花青素及甲基花青素的糖苷衍生物含量低于T1处理(图4)。而T1处理的二甲花翠素3,5二葡萄糖苷含量下降明显,同时花翠素充当底物更多的合成了下游甲基花翠素及其吡喃葡萄糖苷衍生物(图4)。

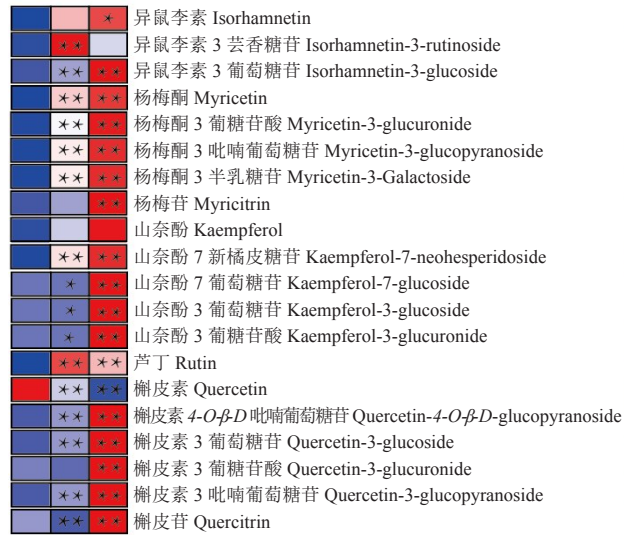
2.4.2 黄酮醇 在寒香蜜和紫甜无核2种葡萄果皮中检测到20种黄酮醇类物质(图2,图3)。寒香蜜葡萄果皮中,T1处理显著增加了除异鼠李素、杨梅苷、山奈酚、槲皮素、槲皮苷和槲皮素3-O葡萄糖苷酸外的14种黄酮醇物质含量,槲皮苷含量在T1处理后显著下降。槲皮素含量在T2处理后显著下降,T2处理显著增加除异鼠李素3-O芸香糖苷、槲皮素与山奈酚外的17种黄酮醇物质含量,且T2处理效果

花色苷 Anthocyanins

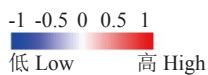


CK T1 T2

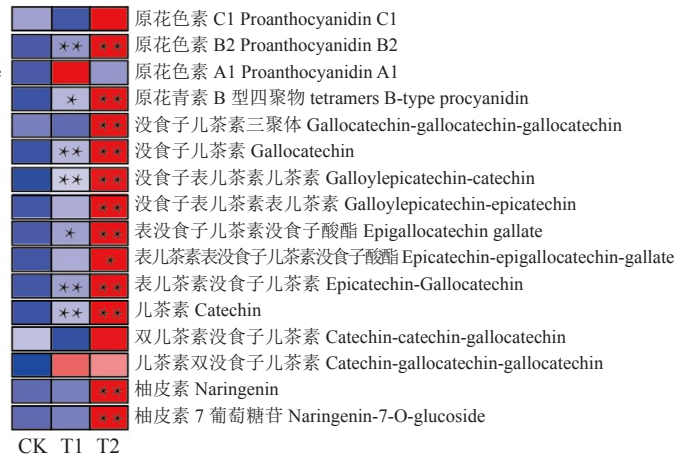
黄酮醇 Flavonols



CK T1 T2

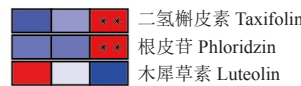


黄烷醇 Flavanols



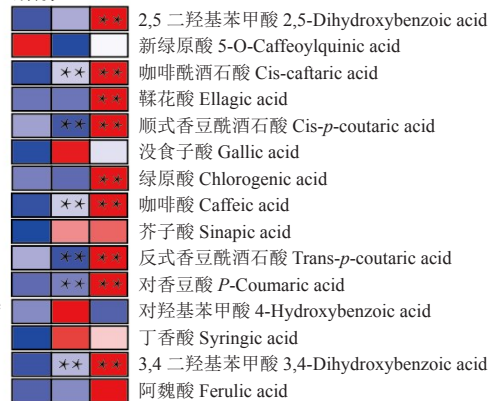
CK T1 T2

其他类黄酮 Other flavonoids



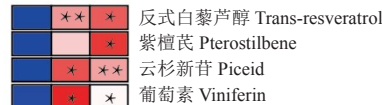
CK T1 T2

酚酸 Phenolic acids



CK T1 T2

芪类 Stilbenes



CK T1 T2

数值用 Log₂(数值)和 Z-score 依据标准进行规范化。下同。

Values were normalized with Log₂(values) and converted to Z-scores. The same below.

图 2 寒香蜜葡萄水分调亏处理后酚类物质含量热图

Fig. 2 Heatmap of phenols content in Reliance grape under regulated deficit irrigation treatments

优于T1(图2)。紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,除山奈酚、山奈酚3-O葡糖苷酸、槲皮素及槲皮素3-O葡糖苷酸外的16种黄酮醇物质含量在T1处理后显著增加,除山奈酚与槲皮素外的18种黄酮醇物质含量在T2处理后显著增加,槲皮素含量在T2处理中显著下降。T1处理的效果优于T2(图3)。

本研究中检测的黄酮醇物质多数以黄酮醇苷的形式存在。2个葡萄品种中槲皮素和山奈酚含量

在水分调亏处理中下降或无明显变化,而糖苷结合物含量上升,推测是槲皮素和山奈酚转化成了其他黄酮醇苷物质以应对逆境胁迫。寒香蜜葡萄中,T2处理使得果皮类黄酮通路中的柚皮素含量显著升高并超过T1处理,而柚皮素是黄酮醇代谢的重要前体(图4),这表明T2处理更能强化果皮中的黄酮醇代谢。紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,相比T2,T1处理影响的黄酮醇物质数量更多,含量也较高。对香豆酸是

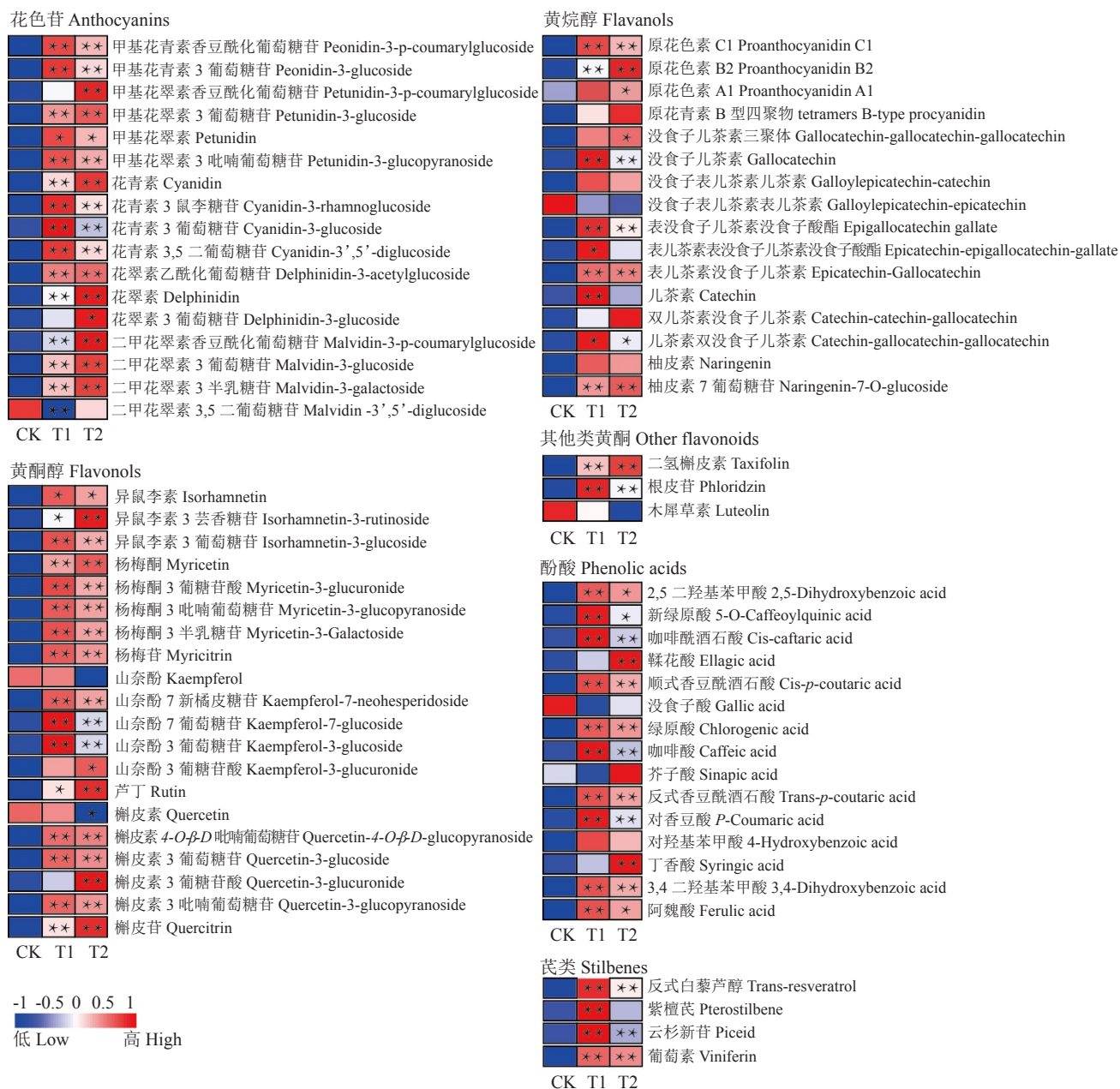
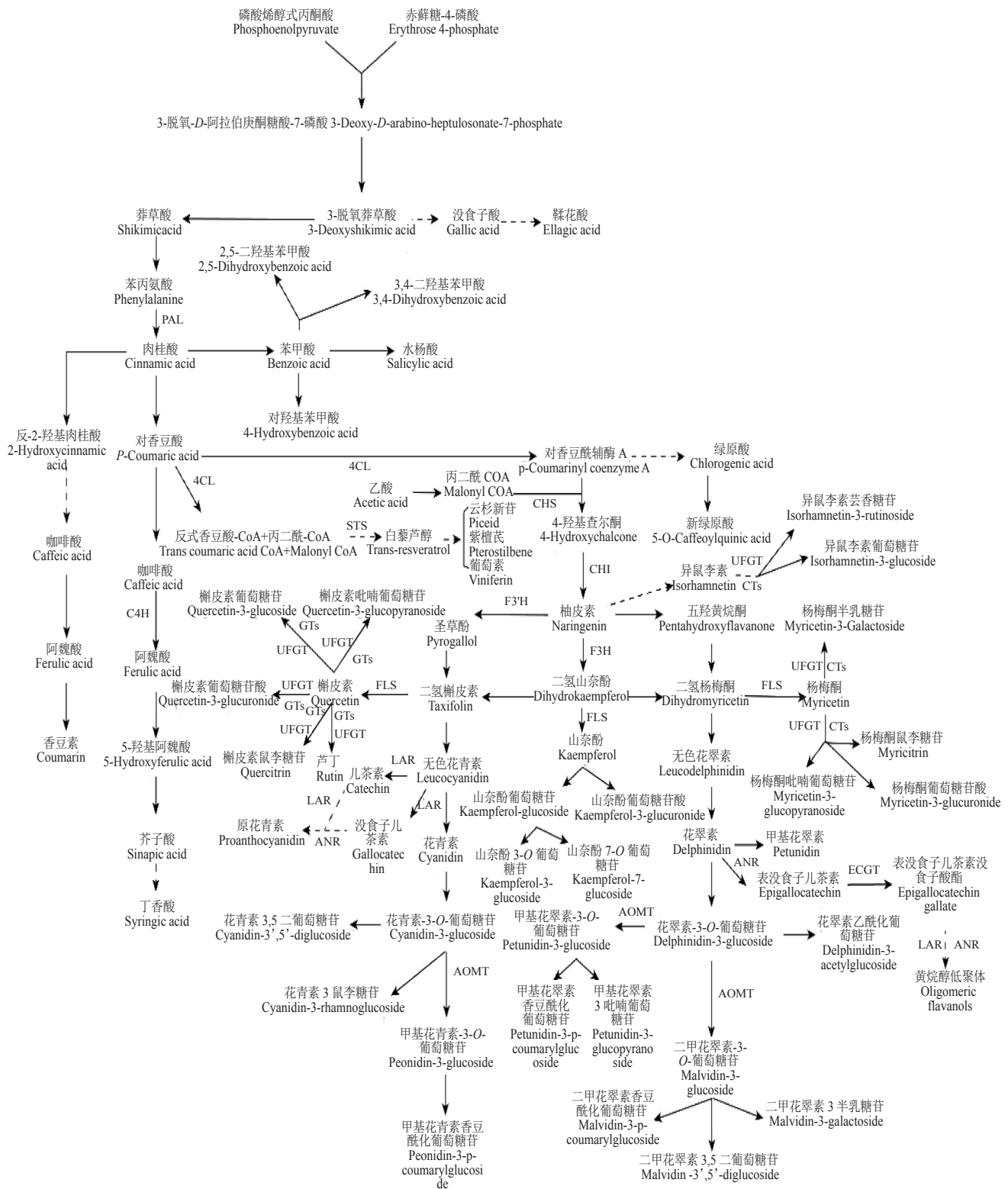


图3 紫甜无核葡萄水分调亏处理后酚类物质含量热图

Fig. 3 Heatmap of phenols content in Zitian seedless grape under regulated deficit irrigation treatments

黄酮醇代谢的前体物质(图4)。T1处理的紫甜无核葡萄果皮中的对香豆酸含量大于T2处理,表明T1处理促进黄酮醇代谢的程度更大,合成物质含量更高。同时以柚皮素为底物,二氢槲皮素、二氢山奈酚与二氢杨梅酮三者之间存在竞争(图4)。二氢槲皮素在T2处理的紫甜无核葡萄果皮中具有竞争优势,因此含量更高,下游的槲皮素也能更多的转化成槲皮素的糖苷衍生物,而T1处理中,二氢山奈酚与二氢杨梅酮竞争优势强于二氢槲皮素,底物多数流向了杨梅酮与山奈酚及其糖苷衍生物(图4)。

2.4.3 黄烷醇 在寒香蜜和紫甜无核2种葡萄果皮中检测到16种黄烷醇物质。T2处理显著增加寒香蜜葡萄果皮中除原花色素C1、原花色素A1、双儿茶素没食子儿茶素及儿茶素双没食子儿茶素外的12种黄烷醇物质含量。而T1处理后果皮中的原花色素B2、原花青素B型四聚物、没食子儿茶素、没食子表儿茶素儿茶素、表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯、表儿茶素没食子儿茶素及儿茶素含量有所增加,但是含量增加效果低于T2处理。T1和T2处理方式均可显著增加紫甜无核葡萄果皮中原花色素C1、原花色



PAL. 苯丙氨酸解氨酶;4CL. 4-香豆酸辅酶 A 连接酶;C4H. 肉桂酸 4-羟化酶;CHS. 查尔酮合酶;CHI. 查尔酮异构酶;STS. 芪合酶;F3'H. 类黄酮 3'-羟化酶;F3H. 黄烷酮 3-羟化酶;FLS. 黄酮醇合成酶;UFGT. 类黄酮糖基转移酶;GTs. 糖基转移酶;LAR. 无色花色色素还原酶;ANR. 花色色素还原酶;AOMT. 花色色素 O-甲基转移酶;ECGT. 没食子酰基转移酶。

PAL. phenylalanine ammonia-lyase;4CL. 4-CoA coumarate ligase;C4H. cinnamate-4-hydroxylase; CHS. chalcone synthase; CHI. chalcone isomerase; STS. stilbene synthase; F3'H. flavonoid- 3'-hydroxylase; F3H. flavanone-3-hydroxylase; FLS. flavonol synthase; UFGT. flavonoid- 3-O-glucosyl-transferase; GTs. glycosyl transferase; LAR. leucoanthocyanidin reductase; ANR-. Anthocyanidin reductase; AOMT. anthocyanin O-methyl transferase; ECGT. galloyl transferase.

图4 酚类物质代谢通路
Fig. 4 Metabolic pathway of phenols

素B2、没食子儿茶素、表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯、表儿茶素没食子儿茶素、儿茶素双没食子儿茶素及柚皮素7-O葡萄糖苷的物质含量。此外,T2处理还显著增加了紫甜无核葡萄果皮中原花色素A1、没食子儿茶素三聚体的含量,T1处理还显著增加紫甜无核葡萄果皮中的表儿茶素表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯、儿茶素的含量。与T2相比,T1处理对紫甜无核葡萄果皮黄烷醇物质含量的增加效果更加显著。

本试验中,共检测到12种不同聚合程度的原花色色素,多数含量在水分调亏处理后上升。寒香蜜葡萄中,T2处理后的黄烷醇单体、低聚物和高聚物在含量上均超过T1处理,T1处理部分物质含量没有显著变化,表明T2处理效果更好。紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,T2处理中的黄烷醇单体及低聚体含量低于T1处理,T1处理中的花青素与花翠素作为前体物质大量转化成了黄烷醇单体(图4),因此T1处理更为适宜。

2.4.4 其他类黄酮物质 在两种葡萄果皮中检测到二氢槲皮素、根皮苷及木犀草素(图2,图3)。二氢槲皮素和根皮苷含量在水分调亏处理后呈上升趋势,木犀草素含量呈下降趋势。在寒香蜜葡萄果皮中,与T1处理相比,T2处理后的二氢槲皮素和根皮苷含量更高(图2)。而紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,T1处理对于根皮苷含量的增加上优于T2处理,T2处理对于二氢槲皮素含量的增加上优于T1处理(图3)。

二氢槲皮素是花青素和槲皮素的前体物质。二氢槲皮素含量随水分调亏处理而上升,并且与下游除槲皮素外的其他物质的变化趋势一致(图4),这说明了水分处理对葡萄类黄酮含量的影响。二氢槲皮素含量的增加决定了下游与花青素相关的花色苷类物质及与槲皮素相关的黄酮醇苷类物质含量的增加(图4)。寒香蜜葡萄果皮中,从二氢槲皮素与根皮苷含量增加看,T2处理效果更显著。木犀草素在2个葡萄品种中受到水分处理后含量变化不大的原因尚不明确。从图中(图2,图3)看出木犀草素的含量随水分处理有轻微下降,但差异不显著,推测与受到其他物质含量增加的影响有关。

2.4.5 酚酸 在寒香蜜和紫甜无核葡萄果皮中检测到15种酚酸物质(图2,图3)。在寒香蜜葡萄果皮中,咖啡酰酒石酸、咖啡酸、对香豆酸及3,4-二羟基苯甲酸等酚酸物质在T1和T2 2种水分调亏处理后含量显著升高,T2处理还显著增加了2,5-二羟基苯

甲酸、鞣花酸、绿原酸、顺式香豆酰酒石酸和反式香豆酰酒石酸的含量。T2处理对于上述酚酸物质含量的增加上优于T1处理(图2)。而紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,2,5-二羟基苯甲酸、新绿原酸、咖啡酰酒石酸、顺式香豆酰酒石酸、绿原酸、咖啡酸、反式香豆酰酒石酸、对香豆酸、3,4-二羟基苯甲酸及阿魏酸等物质含量在T1和T2 2种处理后显著升高,并且T2处理还显著增加鞣花酸和丁香酸的含量。虽然T2处理的紫甜无核葡萄果皮中含量显著提高的酚酸物质数量略多于T1处理,但T1处理后多数酚酸物质含量增加效果优于T2处理(图3)。

本研究中的2个葡萄品种的酚酸物质含量在水分调亏处理后多数呈上升趋势。寒香蜜葡萄果皮中,鞣花酸是没食子酸的下游代谢产物(图4),T2处理后多数没食子酸转化成鞣花酸,因此导致鞣花酸含量显著增加而没食子酸含量轻微上升,而T1处理中的没食子酸含量增加不显著,鞣花酸含量变化不大。2个处理的咖啡酸含量显著增加,但作为前体物质没有向下游合成,造成下游的阿魏酸、芥子酸和丁香酸含量增加均不显著,可以看出咖啡酸与其他酸存在竞争并消耗大量的底物(图4)。紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,T2处理后的鞣花酸与丁香酸含量增加较多,并且这2种酸都是酚酸代谢中最下游的代谢产物(图4)。对香豆酸是关键酚酸,它是类黄酮和芪类代谢的前体物质(图4),而T1处理的紫甜无核葡萄果皮的对香豆酸含量大于T2处理。

2.4.6 芪类 在寒香蜜和紫甜无核葡萄果皮中检测到白藜芦醇、紫檀芪、云杉新苷和葡萄素等芪类物质(图2,图3)。T1和T2处理后,葡萄果皮中的芪类物质含量与对照相比都有不同程度上升。在寒香蜜葡萄果皮中,T2处理对于白藜芦醇和紫檀芪含量的增加上优于T1处理,但是对于云杉新苷和葡萄素含量的增加不如T1处理(图2)。而紫甜无核葡萄果皮中,T1处理后4种芪类物质含量均高于T2处理(图3)。

3 讨论

适度的水分调亏处理会提高可溶性固形物、总酚及总花色苷含量,而过度水分调亏处理会降低可溶性固形物及总酚含量^[20-21]。本试验水分调亏处理后的可溶性固形物和总酚含量中除T1处理后的寒香蜜葡萄外以及总花色苷含量,均显著增加,这与

前人研究结果一致。而寒香蜜葡萄果实在T1处理下的可溶性固形物含量变化不显著且总酚含量略有下降,说明该处理不是该葡萄品种较好的水分调亏处理方式,并可能与该处理超过寒香蜜葡萄的适宜水分调亏量有关。果皮颜色是葡萄果实重要的品质指标之一,它主要取决于花色苷的组分和含量^[22-23]。欧美种葡萄及其杂交种包含双糖苷的花色苷^[24],本研究与之一致。研究表明对葡萄进行轻中度的水分调亏处理不仅有助于增加果皮中花色苷的含量^[20,25-26],而且还可以提高花色苷的甲基化程度^[27]。有关报道^[28]认为二甲花翠素3,5二葡萄糖苷不利于果皮显色,而B环的甲氧基取代利于花色苷自结合。花色苷的自结合使得其结构趋于稳定^[29]。T2处理的寒香蜜葡萄与T1处理的紫甜无核葡萄能更显著的降低二甲花翠素3,5二葡萄糖苷的含量并利于果实显色,而T1处理下的寒香蜜葡萄果实颜色更稳定。有人观察到中度水分调亏处理的花青素3-O葡萄糖苷没有变化^[30]。本试验葡萄果实的花青素3-O葡萄糖苷在水分调亏后显著增加。可见水分处理对两葡萄品种的酚类物质含量产生了积极影响,同时也可能与葡萄品种特性有关。而紫甜无核葡萄的花青素3-O葡萄糖苷含量在T2处理下的增加相较其他花色苷类型偏弱,从侧面佐证了T2处理对于紫甜无核葡萄的水分调亏程度可能偏大并超过T1处理。本研究中,经过水分处理的2个葡萄品种花色苷含量有显著提升,且花色苷的各组成类型对不同水分调亏有不同响应。可见一定的水分调亏处理对葡萄果实颜色有重要影响。黄酮醇在一般情况下与糖分子结合存在于植物组织中^[31]。槲皮素3-O葡萄糖苷和槲皮素3-O葡萄糖苷酸被认为是葡萄浆果中的主要黄酮醇,本试验中也都检测到了上述两种物质的存在。本研究中,2个葡萄品种的黄酮醇含量在水分调亏后升高,这与前人^[30]的研究适度水分调亏处理能够提高葡萄中黄酮醇的结果相一致。前人^[30]报道槲皮素与山奈酚的衍生物与其他化合物相比对水效应的敏感度较低。本试验中,在T1处理的寒香蜜葡萄果皮与T2处理的紫甜无核葡萄果皮的部分物质的变化趋势中观察到了这一现象。研究表明,水分调亏增加了葡萄果实花青素合成通路中柚皮素代谢物含量^[32]。作为类黄酮代谢通路中的重要代谢物,柚皮素及其糖苷衍生物在T2处理的寒香蜜葡萄果皮中和水分调亏组的紫甜无核

葡萄果皮中显著增加。在本研究结果中,2个水分调亏处理均可增加葡萄果皮黄酮醇物质含量。寒香蜜葡萄果皮的各黄酮醇物质含量在T2处理后的增加较为突出,而T1处理对紫甜无核葡萄果皮原花青素以外的黄酮醇低聚体含量也有明显的提升效果。葡萄果皮中通常存在有4种黄酮醇单体,分别是儿茶素、表儿茶素、表没食子儿茶素和表儿茶素没食子酸酯^[33]。适当的水分调亏可以促进黄酮醇类多酚的积累^[34],且水分亏缺程度越高,黄酮醇的聚合化程度和聚合物浓度也更高^[35]。Caceres-Mella^[36]在赤霞珠葡萄成熟过程中的调亏处理中发现原花青素含量在控制水分亏缺后进一步增加,同时适度水分亏缺使高聚合度的原花青素比例增加。笔者的结果与其研究结果相一致。T2处理的寒香蜜葡萄果皮使得黄酮醇单体及几种原花青素的含量显著提高,而T1处理的效果不如T2。T1处理中的若干黄酮醇低聚体及原花青素含量与对照相比下降,可能是T1处理下的水分亏缺超过葡萄的适宜亏缺水量所致。T2处理下的紫甜无核葡萄果皮的部分黄酮醇单体及低聚体含量增加不显著,推测T2处理对于紫甜无核果实的亏缺程度超过T1处理。相关报道表明转色后赤霞珠葡萄中原花青素的积累,而目前关于水分供应对原花青素聚合的影响仍不清楚^[37]。中度水分调亏强化了原花青素的积累,并且适度控制水分亏缺会导致更高的原花青素聚合度^[36]。在葡萄等多种植物中均观察到了水分亏缺下酚酸类物质含量的增加^[38-41]。本研究中的葡萄果皮的酚酸物质含量除个别外也在水分调亏后增加。T2处理后的紫甜无核葡萄果皮的酚酸物质中,丁香酸与鞣花酸含量的增加最为突出。其中丁香酸的活性较其他酚酸更强^[42],而鞣花酸具有超强清除自由基的能力^[43]。推测是T2处理造成了更大的亏缺压力并超出紫甜无核葡萄的适宜胁迫范围。芪类物质尤其是白藜芦醇是一些植物中参与防御反应的重要植物保卫素,它有很高的生物活性,对人类健康有重要意义^[44-45]。白藜芦醇存在2种几何异构体,且通常以反式的形式出现^[46]。前人^[47-48]研究得出,水分调亏处理后的葡萄合成更多的白藜芦醇与其糖苷衍生物参与抗逆境反应。本试验中,葡萄果皮的反式白藜芦醇和云杉新苷等芪类物质的含量在水分调亏处理后增加比较显著,这与前人研究结果一致。

前人^[49]研究得出从葡萄着色期开始至成熟期进行调亏灌溉处理能够增加果皮中酚类化合物含量。本试验比较了在浇水量减半和浇水次数减半两种不同的水分调亏处理下,寒香蜜和紫甜无核葡萄果实中的可溶性固形物、花色苷、黄酮醇、黄烷醇、酚酸以及芪类等酚类物质含量的变化。发现从转色期至成熟期,2种水分调亏处理方式的浇水总量相同,且都能在一定程度上促进葡萄果皮中酚类物质的积累。但是2种葡萄果皮中各酚类物质在2种不同水分调亏处理下的变化趋势存在差异,这可能与不同物质响应水分亏缺程度和亏缺持续时间有关。

4 结 论

两种水分调亏处理均增加了寒香蜜葡萄和紫甜无核葡萄果皮的酚类物质含量。不同葡萄品种应采用不同的水分调亏处理方式。其中,T2水分处理对寒香蜜葡萄酚类物质含量的增加更有效,而T1水分处理更能增加紫甜无核葡萄酚类物质含量。T1、T2水分调亏处理可以在不改变浇水量的同时增加葡萄果皮酚类物质含量,也提高了水分利用效率,并期望能对葡萄相应的栽培管理及后人研究提供借鉴。

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