

水分胁迫对赤霞珠葡萄果实品质和甲氧基吡嗪含量的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究水分胁迫下赤霞珠葡萄果实品质形成及甲氧基吡嗪(MPs)含量的差异。【方法】以9年生赤霞珠为试验材料,对其坐果期至采收期进行9个不同程度的水分胁迫,测定果实品质和MPs含量。【结果】果实中MPs在转色前合成,中度和重度水分胁迫可显著抑制积累,转色后开始降解,且不同种类MPs降解速度不同。完全转色到收获期,2-甲氧基吡嗪(MOMP)和3-甲基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(MEMP)已经降解至检出线以下。在转色前采用中度水分胁迫,转色后采用重度水分胁迫(T5),采收期葡萄果实3-仲丁基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(SBMP)、3-异丙基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(IPMP)和3-异丁基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(IBMP)含量分别比对照降低47.27%、48.18%和44.94%。同时,T5处理下葡萄果实中可溶性固形物含量没有显著升高,总酚、总花色苷和单宁含量分别比对照提高了6.99%、31.17%和20.80%。【结论】坐果期至转色期采用中度水分胁迫处理、转色期至采收期采用重度水分胁迫处理可降低MPs含量,且有利于优质葡萄果实和葡萄酒的产生,研究结果为贺兰山东麓赤霞珠葡萄栽培和水资源高效利用提供理论参考。

关键词: 葡萄; 赤霞珠; 水分胁迫; 甲氧基吡嗪; 气相色谱法; 果实品质

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Effects of water stress on grape quality and content of methoxypyrazines in Cabernet Sauvignon

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Abstract: 【Objective】Northwest China is short of water resources. Previous studies have verified that moderate water stress can limit the over growth of the vine canopy, raising the secondary metabolites in berries. Methoxypyrazines (MPs) are one kind of volatile compounds with strong smells of green grass, green pepper and green pea, and the sensory threshold of these compounds is very low. Therefore, the flavor and quality of wine can be negatively affected when the level of MPs in wine is too high. This study aims to explore the MPs content in Cabernet Sauvignon under water stress during the development of the berries in order to optimize water supply in vineyard management. 【Methods】The trial was carried out in vintage 2017 from the period of fruit setting to veraison in a farm of Yuquanying in Yinchuan, Ningxia. Nine-year-old Cabernet Sauvignon vines were treated with different water conditions, achieving three levels of leaf water potential, corresponding to mild ($-0.2 \text{ MPa} \geq \Psi_b \geq -0.4 \text{ MPa}$), moderate ($-0.4 \text{ MPa} \geq \Psi_b \geq -0.6 \text{ MPa}$) and severe ($\Psi_b \leq -0.6 \text{ MPa}$) water stresses. In addition, at veraison, each treatment was further subdivided into three water conditions including mild, moderate and severe water stress, forming a total of 9 treatments. with mild-mild as CK. Based on the rainfall and air temperature, the irrigation amount in each group was determined. The value of predawn leaf water potential was

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used to reflect the degree of water stress. From 20 days after anthesis, samples were taken every 10 days to determine the variations in physicochemical properties and MPs levels during the development. The hundred-grain weight was collected with an balance at precision of 0.000 1 g. TSS was determined using a WYT 24 hand-held saccharometer. TA was determined with acid-base titration. The berry tannin level was measured using F-D, and anthocyanin content with differential pH method. 3-iso-butyl-2-methoxypyrazine (IBMP), 3-iso-propyl-2-methoxypyrazine (IPMP), 3-sec-butyl-2-methoxypyrazine (SBMP), 2-Methoxypyrazine (MOMP), and 3-methyl-2-methoxypyrazine (MEMP) were detected. Approximately 30 g berries were crushed and thawed, and 5 mL of the collected grape juice was added into a 15 mL bottle with brown headspace. The brown bottle was placed in the HS-HPME device, and volatiles extracted with a 50 μ m/30 μ m CAR/PDMS head space needle for 3 h at 30 $^{\circ}$ C by shading. The extraction head was desorption for 5 mins. The volatiles were detected by GC-FID with a J & W DB wax chromatographic column (50 m \times 0.25 mm \times 0.25 μ m). The temperatures in the injection port and the detector were set at 230 $^{\circ}$ C and 250 $^{\circ}$ C, respectively. The external-standard method was applied for relative quantification. 【Results】The results showed that the predawn leaf water potential was affected by the amount of irrigation. The value of water potential of each treatment increased due to periodic rainfall and the values fluctuated within the range designed. The hundred-grain weight, TSS and total anthocyanin content increased gradually during the berry development with a relatively slower rate after veraison. At harvest, the hundred-grain weight of all treatments was reduced. T4, T5, T6 and T7 were effective to increase TSS. Except for T6, all the treatments could increase tannin content compared with CK. A similar trend was found in total anthocyanin content in all treatments (except for T1 and T3). And T4 and T5 treatments were most effective to increase total anthocyanin content. Compared with CK, the levels of total phenol, total anthocyanins and tannin in T4 grapes increased by 36.02%, 20.38% and 16.70%, respectively; and T5 improved by 6.99%, 31.17%, and 20.80%, respectively. The significant difference in fruit size caused by water stress, the content of MPs in single fruit was calculated to figure out its accumulation pattern. Under water stress, the contents of various MPs per berry showed a trend of increasing first and then decreasing during the berry development. Water stress decreased MPs accumulation in maturation, especially severe stress (T6, T7 and T8). The degradation rates of different MPs were diverse. At harvest, MOMP and MEMP have been degraded below the detection line, while the contents of IPMP, SBMP and IBMP in berries maintained high. Compared with CK, the contents of SBMP, IPMP and IBMP of all the treatments decreased by a range of 1.82%–76.36%, 2.19%–53.85% and 3.21%–72.82%, respectively. The results showed that T5 not only improved fruit quality but also effectively reduced the concentration of MPs. 【Conclusion】In conclusion, moderate water stress treatment from fruit setting to veraison and severe water stress applied to harvest stage can reduce MPs content, improving fruit and wine quality.

Key words: Grape; Cabernet Sauvignon; Water stress; Methoxypyrazine; Gas chromatography; Fruit quality

甲氧基吡嗪(methoxypyrazines, MPs)是一类六元杂环化合物,具有挥发性,与红葡萄酒中带有不愉悦的生青味有关。目前大多数分析和研究在葡萄和葡萄酒中进行^[1-4],且聚集在3-异丁基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(IBMP)、3-异丙基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(IPMP)和3-仲丁基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(SBMP)^[5]。它们主要存在于赤霞

珠^[6]、美乐^[7]、品丽珠^[8]、佳美娜^[9]、长相思^[10]、霞多丽、黑比诺^[11]和赛美蓉等品种中。MPs感官阈值极低,在水中仅为1~2 ng·L⁻¹,而葡萄酒中也只要2~16 ng·L⁻¹就可使葡萄酒带有强烈的青草、青椒和青豌豆气味^[12]。IBMP是果实中含量最高的MPs,被认为对葡萄酒的青椒类香气具有明显作用,IPMP则有时被描述为泥

土气味^[13]。有研究认为当白葡萄酒中MPs类物质含量适中时,对葡萄酒香气具有协调作用;但在红葡萄酒中含量过高,则会带给消费者不良的感官体验^[14]。

葡萄酒中MPs含量与浆果中的含量高度相关,因此,葡萄栽培研究者正在逐步探索一些新的栽培方法来影响葡萄收获时的MPs水平。葡萄果实MPs在葡萄转色前大量积累,随着果实成熟而被逐渐降解,推迟采收可降低果实中MPs含量^[15]。良好的土壤墒情和高密度定植均会提高赤霞珠果实IBMP含量^[16],但不同N素供应水平对葡萄果实IBMP含量没有影响^[17]。转色前对葡萄果际施加光照可明显降低果实MPs含量,但转色后进行光照处理则无此作用^[18]。在转色前高温处理葡萄果实可以下调VVOMT₃基因表达,从而抑制甲氧基转移酶活性,减少IBMP的合成^[19]。目前,通过转色之前摘除赤霞珠果穗周围叶片和疏除枝蔓来降低MPs含量已被应用于生产实践^[20]。有研究指出对葡萄植株进行适度的水分胁迫,虽然会影响植株的长势,使果实体积变小,但明显提高了葡萄果实中酚类和单宁聚合物的含量,同时对于水分的利用率最高,可以节约栽培成本^[21]。但水分胁迫下葡萄果实中MPs种类构成和含量变化的研究还未见报道。

目前关于水分胁迫的研究,主要集中在水分胁迫时期和水分胁迫程度。因此研究植株在哪一时期施加哪种水分胁迫程度,对于提高植株的产果率、生长发育以及节约成本具有重要意义。笔者从葡萄植株坐果期至转色期和从转色期至采收期分别采用不同程度水分胁迫对果实发育过程中5种甲氧基吡嗪含量的影响,了解不同水分胁迫下葡萄发育过程中甲氧基吡嗪含量的变化规律,结合其果实品质差异,以获得科学高效的水分调控技术,有利于生产优质的葡萄酒。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

于2017年5—9月在宁夏玉泉营农场国家现代葡萄产业技术体系水分生理与节水栽培岗位试验点进行(38°14'25" N, 106°01'43" E)。试验地位于中温带干旱区,全年光照充足,降雨量少,且昼夜温差大,年有效积温可达到3400~3800℃。

1.2 材料

选用9年生赤霞珠(*Vitis Vinifera* 'Cabernet Sau-

vignon'葡萄,东西行向定植,“厂”字整形,植株株行距为0.6 m × 3 m,按照田间常规水肥管理。各处理均选取生长势良好的植株60株,3次重复,共180株。其盛花期为2017年5月25日,记为花后0 d(0 DAA)。

1.3 试验设计

采取完全随机设计,在葡萄生长初期(萌芽期—开花期)正常灌溉,从坐果期即花后20 d,至转色期,对葡萄植株采用轻度(-0.2 MPa ≥ Ψ_b ≥ -0.4 MPa)、中度(-0.4 MPa ≥ Ψ_b ≥ -0.6 MPa)和重度(Ψ_b ≤ -0.6 MPa)水分胁迫程度,葡萄果实转色后至采收期(120 DAA),对每一个胁迫程度再进行轻度、中度和重度3个不同处理。如表1所示,该试验共设9个处理,其中第一组为对照组,以黎明前葡萄叶片基础水势值来反映水分胁迫强度。

表1 各处理黎明前叶片水势值范围
Table 1 Range of leaf water potential before dawn for each treatment

处理	坐果期—转色期	完全转色后—采收期
Treatment	Setting-veraison	After veraison-Harvest
对照CK	轻度胁迫	轻度胁迫 Light stress(-0.4~-0.2 MPa)
T1	Light stress (-0.4~-0.2 MPa)	中度胁迫 Moderate stress(-0.6~-0.4 MPa)
T2		重度胁迫 Severe stress(Ψ _b ≤ -0.6 MPa)
T3	中度胁迫	轻度胁迫 Light stress(-0.4~-0.2 MPa)
T4	Moderate stress (-0.6~-0.4 MPa)	中度胁迫 Moderate stress(-0.6~-0.4 MPa)
T5		重度胁迫 Severe stress(Ψ _b ≤ -0.6 MPa)
T6	重度胁迫	轻度胁迫 Light stress(-0.4~-0.2 MPa)
T7	Severe stress (Ψ _b ≤ -0.6 MPa)	中度胁迫 Moderate stress(-0.6~-0.4 MPa)
T8		重度胁迫 Severe stress(Ψ _b ≤ -0.6 MPa)

灌水方式采用滴灌设备,流速为0.6 L · h⁻¹,每个处理行两端安装控水阀门,根据降雨量及水分蒸发量及时调整灌水时间,进而控制灌水量,使不同处理的植株叶片黎明前水势值保持在相应的范围内。2017年玉泉营试验基地葡萄生育期内气温变化和日降雨量见图1。

1.4 样品采集

于2017年6月15日(20 DAA)开始采样至采收期(120 DAA),每隔10 d对各水分胁迫处理的赤霞珠葡萄果实进行采样。每次样品采集时间为早上8:00—9:00,在各处理不同植株向光面、背光面果穗的各部位随机取样共500粒。混匀后,300粒用于果实基础理化指标测定。其他样品液氮速冻后置于-80℃冰箱。

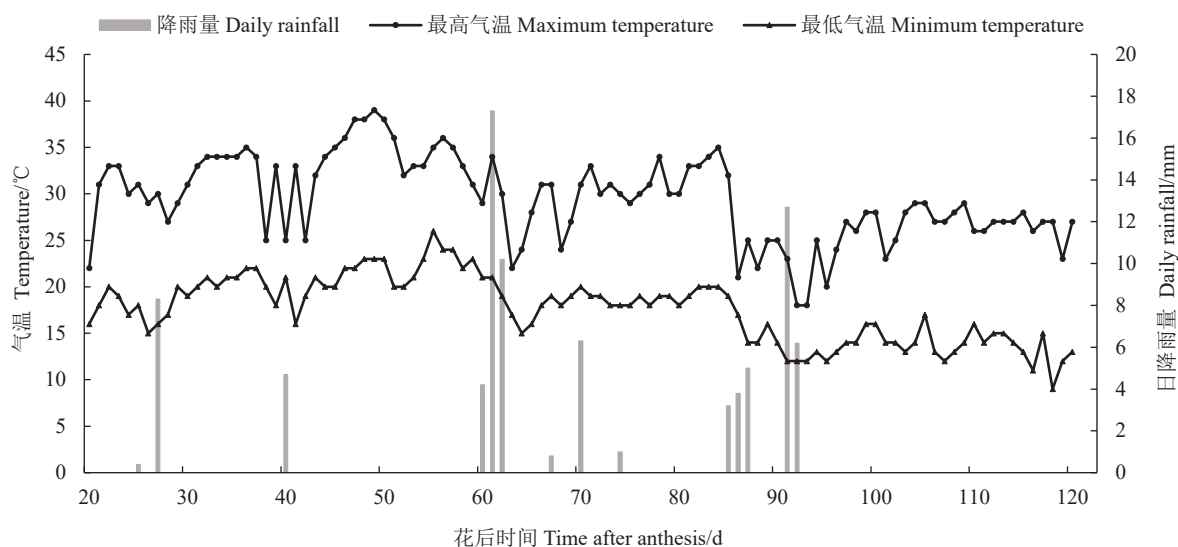


图1 试验期间气温和日降雨量

Fig. 1 Air temperature and daily rainfall during experiment

1.5 测定指标与方法

1.5.1 黎明前叶片水势测定 于黎明前摘取各处理葡萄植株新梢中部健康的功能叶放入自封袋中带回,立即将叶片正确放置于植物水势压力室中(美国 Soil Moisture Equipment 公司),加压直至叶片叶柄处出现小水珠,立即读取表盘示数,每个处理9次重复。

1.5.2 果实品质的测定 百粒质量采用天平称重法。可溶性固形物含量用手持糖度折光仪测定,可滴定酸含量用酸碱滴定法测定。总酚含量用福林酚法、单宁含量用福林-丹尼斯法^[22]、总花色苷含量用盐酸-甲醇法^[23]测定。每个处理3次重复。

1.5.3 甲氧基吡嗪含量测定——气相色谱法 甲氧基吡嗪标准品母液和梯度混合标准液配置参考姜文广等^[24]的方法。称取-80℃贮藏的各水分胁迫处理葡萄果实30g,分别置于粉碎机中,加入1% CaCl₂,避免葡萄汁氧化,4℃环境中放置将果实解冻。4℃,5000 r·min⁻¹条件下离心5 min。准确移取上清液5 mL至15 mL深棕色顶空样品瓶中,加2.0 g NaCl和转子,盖上顶空瓶盖。

选用CAR/PDMS萃取纤维作为萃取介质插入样品顶空瓶,在30℃下固相微萃取装置中预热5 min,然后遮光环境中搅拌萃取3 h。然后取出立刻置于进样口解吸附5 min,开始检测。气相色谱柱为J&W DB Wax(50 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm)。GC-FID温度设定参考文献^[24]。采用外标法对甲氧基吡嗪进行定性和定量分析。

1.6 数据处理及分析

数据采用Microsoft office excel 2019和DPS V15.10进行数据记录和统计分析,用Excel 2019作图,LSD多重检验样本间的差异显著性($p < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同水分胁迫对赤霞珠果实品质的影响

2.1.1 水分胁迫下葡萄植株黎明前叶片水势值(Ψ_b)及灌水量 水分胁迫试验期间,调节各处理组的灌水量,根据黎明前叶片水势测定结果反映水分胁迫程度。由图2可知,40 DAA后水分胁迫处理整体控制较好,符合试验中不同水分胁迫黎明前叶片水势值设定范围。在85~90 DAA由于降雨导致各处理水势值有所上升,但各处理的水势值均在所设定的试验范围内波动。

2.1.2 水分胁迫下采收期葡萄品质测定 由表2可知,水分胁迫对各个果实品质指标均有影响。在采收期对照果实百粒质量最高,为110.70 g,与T3和T4没有显著差异,其余各处理均低于对照;坐果期至转色期采用的水分胁迫程度对果实百粒质量影响更大,此时期内重度水分胁迫严重降低果实百粒质量。采收期,T4处理果实TSS含量最高,为22.09%,T3、T4、T5和对照无显著差异;T1、T2和T8处理含量显著低于对照,坐果期至转色期采用中度水分胁迫处理,其含量较轻度 and 重度高。水分胁迫使可滴定酸含量降低,各处理均低于对照;T1-T4与对照可滴定酸含量差异不显著,T5-T8显著低于对

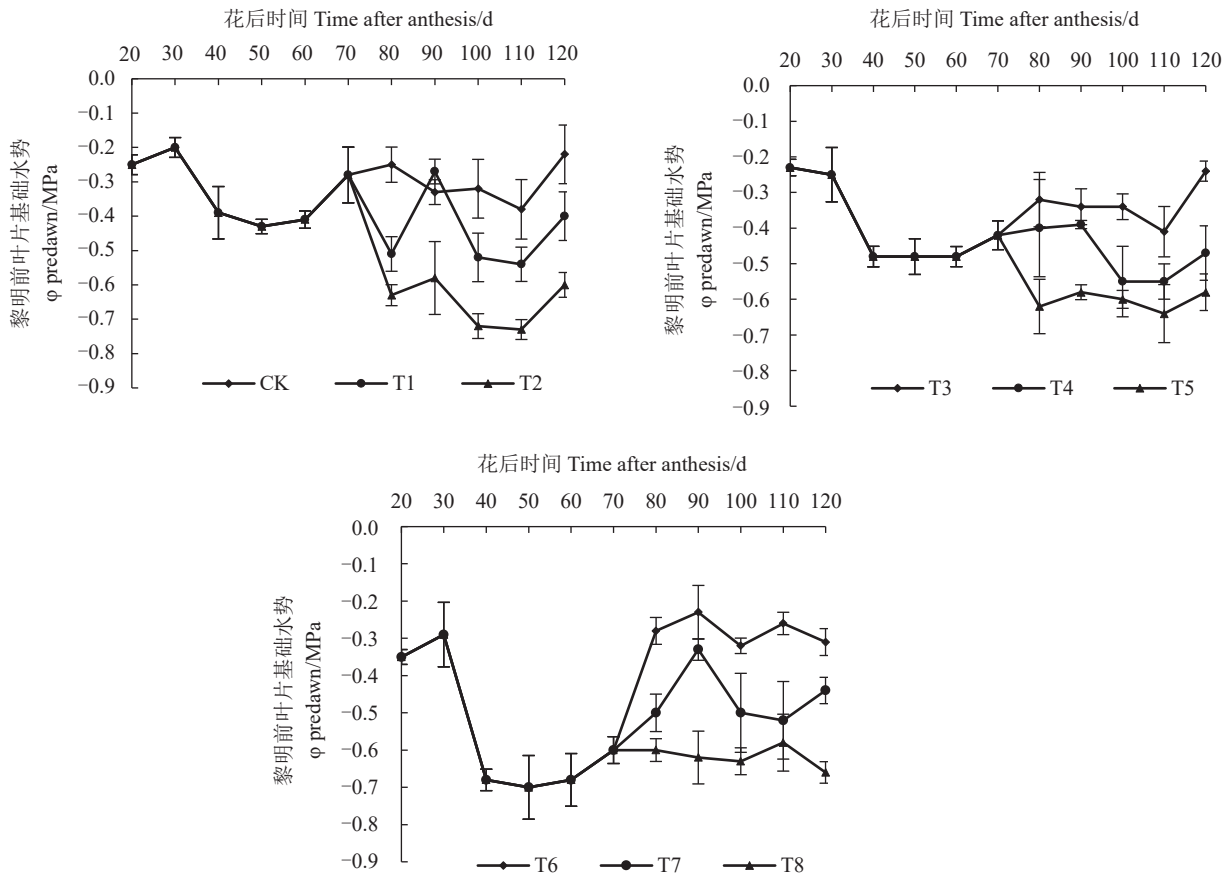


图2 葡萄植株黎明前叶片水势值

Fig. 2 Leaf water potential values of grapevine before dawn

表2 不同水分胁迫的采收期赤霞珠葡萄果实品质

Table 2 Grape quality of Cabernet Sauvignon under water stress at harvest

处理 Treatment	百粒质量 100-grain weight/g	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	ρ(可滴定酸) Titratable acid/ (g·L ⁻¹)	w(总酚) Total phenolic/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	w(单宁) Tannin/(mg·g ⁻¹)	总花色苷 Total anthocyanins/ (Abs·g ⁻¹)
对照CK	110.70±3.60 a	21.64±0.58 ab	7.41±0.19 a	7.58±0.87 c	5.53±0.27 cd	3.73±0.10 d
T1	89.34±4.08 bc	20.84±0.91 bcd	6.78±0.38 ab	8.63±0.59 abc	6.19±0.08 ab	3.93±0.02 cd
T2	93.71±7.62 bc	20.40±0.43 cd	6.88±0.42 ab	10.28±0.30 a	5.66±0.12 bcd	4.56±0.13 ab
T3	101.16±7.11 ab	21.42±0.40 ab	6.66±0.39 ab	9.7±0.62 ab	6.13±0.10 ab	3.95±0.175 cd
T4	103.40±7.07 ab	22.09±0.54 a	6.87±0.42 ab	10.31±0.67 a	6.47±0.15 a	4.49±0.24 abc
T5	91.60±1.38 bc	21.53±0.46 ab	5.89±0.29 c	8.11±0.73 bc	6.68±0.24 a	4.90±0.40 a
T6	84.46±2.52 c	21.71±0.25 ab	6.16±0.29 bc	9.95±0.81 ab	4.55±0.21 e	3.97±0.28 bcd
T7	81.01±5.40 c	21.13±0.40 bc	5.75±0.21 c	9.55±0.32 abc	5.88±0.10 bc	3.98±0.20 bcd
T8	78.80±5.05 c	20.16±0.34 d	5.50±0.61 c	9.66±0.26 ab	5.21±0.38 d	4.78±0.07 a

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Note: Different small letters indicates significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

照,分别降低了20.51%、16.87%、22.40%和25.78%;转色期至采收期采用不同水分胁迫使果实中可滴定酸含量差异显著。采收期,各处理果实总酚含量均高于对照,T4、T2、T6、T3和T8处理总酚含量显著高于对照,分别提高了36.02%、36%、31.23%、27.97%和27.44%。除T6和T8外,所有处理果实单宁含量

均高于对照,T5和T4、T1和T3处理差异性显著,与对照相比分别提高了20.80%、17.00%、11.93%和10.85%。水分胁迫提高了果实花色苷含量,其中T5、T8和T2最高,即转色期至采收期采用重度胁迫处理显著提高其含量,比对照提高了31.37%、28.15%和22.25%。

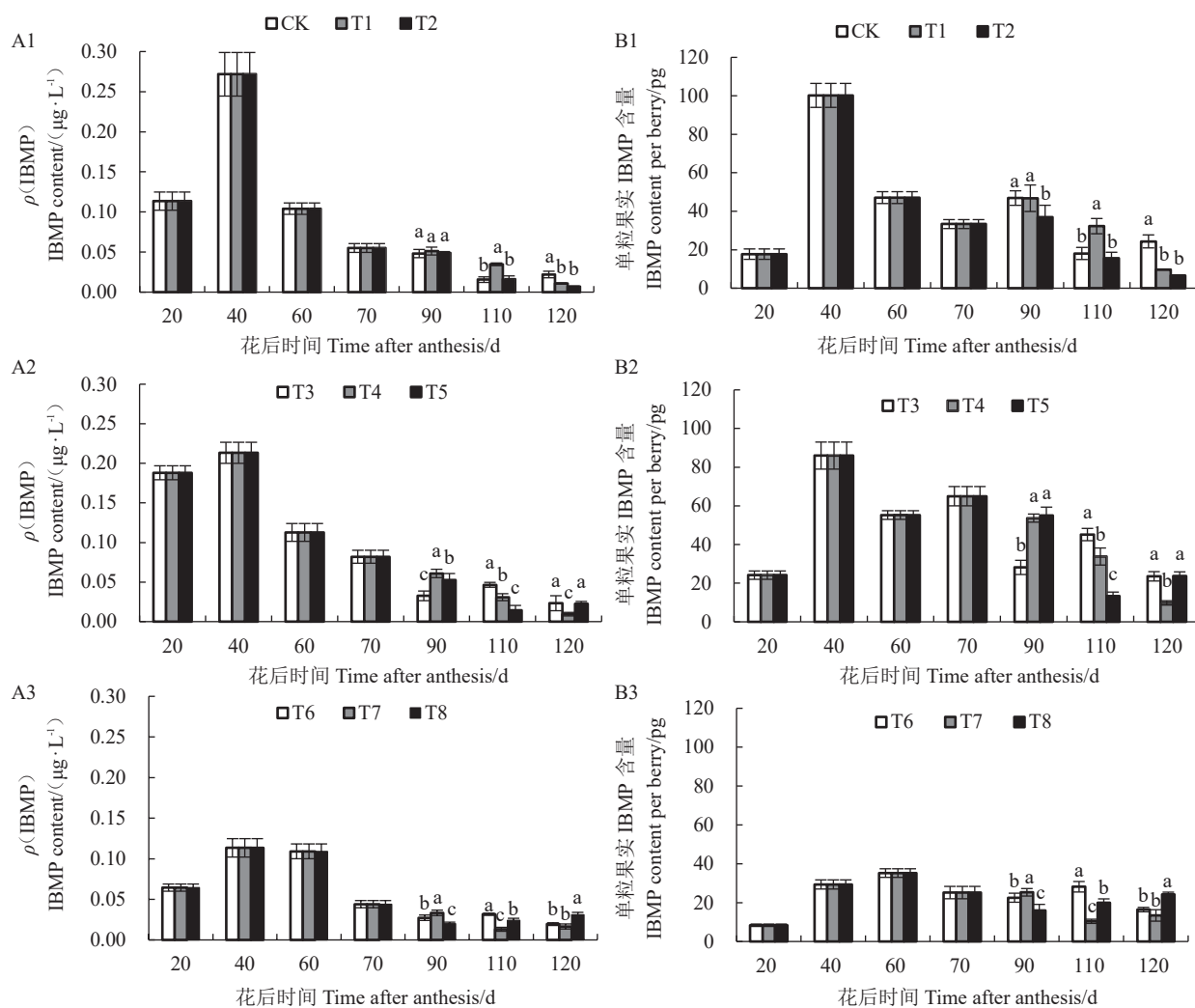
2.2 不同水分胁迫下葡萄果实5种甲氧基吡嗪含量的差异

2.2.1 水分胁迫下葡萄果实3-异丁基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(IBMP)含量 水分胁迫下赤霞珠葡萄果实IBMP含量变化如图3所示。坐果至转色期(转色前)采用不同程度胁迫时,各处理均在40 DAA, IBMP含量达到最大,轻度、中度和重度胁迫下IBMP含量(ρ)依次为 $0.27 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} > 0.21 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} > 0.11 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,且转色至成熟期(转色后)不同胁迫下IBMP降解速度不同。在转色前采用轻度胁迫时(图3-A1和3-B1),转色后中度和重度胁迫单粒果实IBMP含量显著低于轻度胁迫(T1和T2显著低于对照)。转色前采用中度胁迫时(图3-A2和3-B2),采收期单粒果实中T4

(中度胁迫)IBMP含量最低。转色前采用重度胁迫时(图3-A3和3-B3),采收期在单粒果实中轻度和中度处理下含量显著低于重度(T6和T7显著低于T8)。

转色后轻度胁迫下(对照、T3和T6),转色前重度处理含量最低(T6);转色后中度胁迫下(处理T1、T4和T7),转色前中度胁迫处理最低(T4);转色后重度胁迫下(处理T2、T5和T8),转色前重度胁迫下IBMP含量大于中度大于轻度(T8大于T5大于T2)。110 DAA, T5和T7处理,赤霞珠果实IBMP含量均低于对照;120 DAA, T5、T7和T8处理,果实IBMP含量反而有较大幅度升高。

在采收期,与对照相比各处理(除T4和T8外)



A1、A2 和 A3 分别为果实生长发育期内 IBMP 含量变化;B1、B2 和 B3 分别为单粒果实中 IBMP 含量变化。

A1, A2 and A3 in the figure are the changes of IBMP content during fruit growth and development respectively, B1, B2 and B3 are the changes of IBMP content in per berry.

图3 水分胁迫下葡萄果实 IBMP 含量
Fig. 3 IBMP level in berries under water stress

均降低了果实中 IBMP 含量,降低幅度为 3.21%~72.82%。

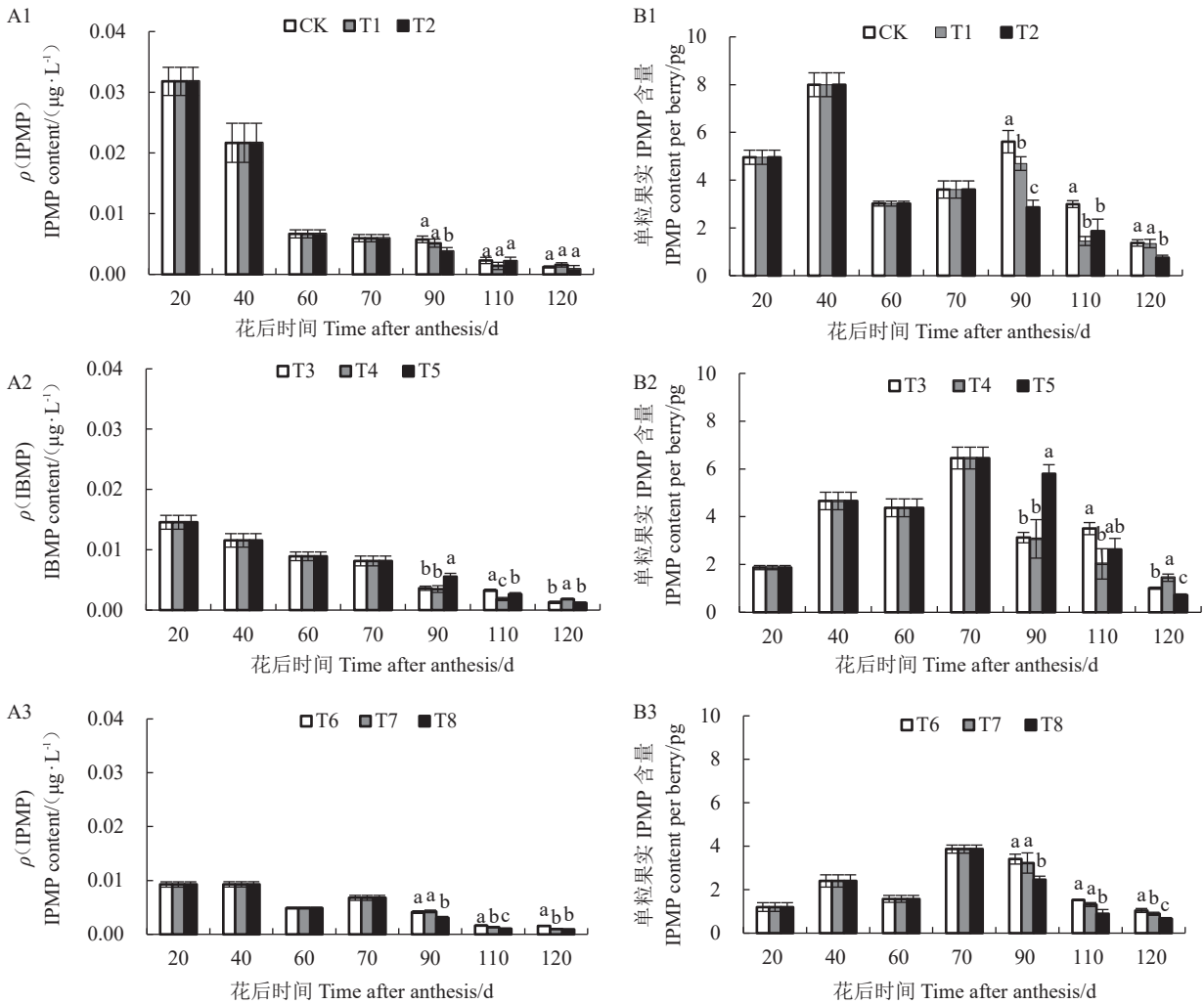
2.2.2 水分胁迫下葡萄果实中 3-异丙基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(IPMP)含量 葡萄浆果成熟过程中,各梯度水分胁迫 IPMP 含量均呈逐渐降低的趋势(图4)。坐果期至转色期(转色前)采用不同程度水分胁迫时,20 DAA,各处理 IPMP 含量达到最大,单粒葡萄果实中 IPMP 含量先升高后降低。转色前采用轻度胁迫时(图4-A1和4-B1),转色后重度胁迫可明显降低 IPMP 含量(T2 显著低于T1 和对照)。在转色前采用中度胁迫时(图4-A2和4-B2),采收期在单粒果实中中度胁迫处理(T5)IPMP 含量最低。在转色前采用重度胁迫时(图4-A3和4-B3),采收期在单粒果实中重度 IPMP 含量小于中度胁迫小于轻度胁迫(T8

含量小于T7小于T6)。

转色后轻度胁迫下(处理对照、T3 和 T6),转色前采用中度胁迫处理含量最低(T3);转色后中度胁迫下(处理 T1、T4 和 T7),转色前采用重度胁迫处理(T7)最低;转色后重度胁迫下(处理 T2、T5 和 T8),转色前采用重度胁迫小于中度胁迫小于轻度胁迫(T8 含量小于T5 小于T2)。

在采收期,与对照相比各处理(除 T4 外)均降低了果实中 IPMP 含量,降低幅度为 2.19%~53.85%。

2.2.3 水分胁迫下葡萄果实中 3-仲丁基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(SBMP)含量 在赤霞珠浆果生长过程中,各水分胁迫下 SBMP 含量均呈逐渐降低的趋势。在坐果至转色期(转色前)采用不同程度水分胁迫时,20 DAA,各处理 SBMP 含量达到最大值,轻度胁迫、中



A1、A2 和 A3 分别为果实生长发育期内 IPMP 含量变化;B1、B2 和 B3 分别为单粒果实中 IPMP 含量变化。

A1, A2 and A3 in the figure are the changes of IPMP content during fruit growth and development respectively, B1, B2 and B3 are the changes of IPMP content in per berry.

图4 水分胁迫下葡萄果实 IPMP 含量
Fig. 4 IPMP level in berries under water stress

度胁迫和重度胁迫依次为 $0.91 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} > 0.87 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} > 0.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,同时单粒葡萄果实中SBMP含量均先升高后降低。

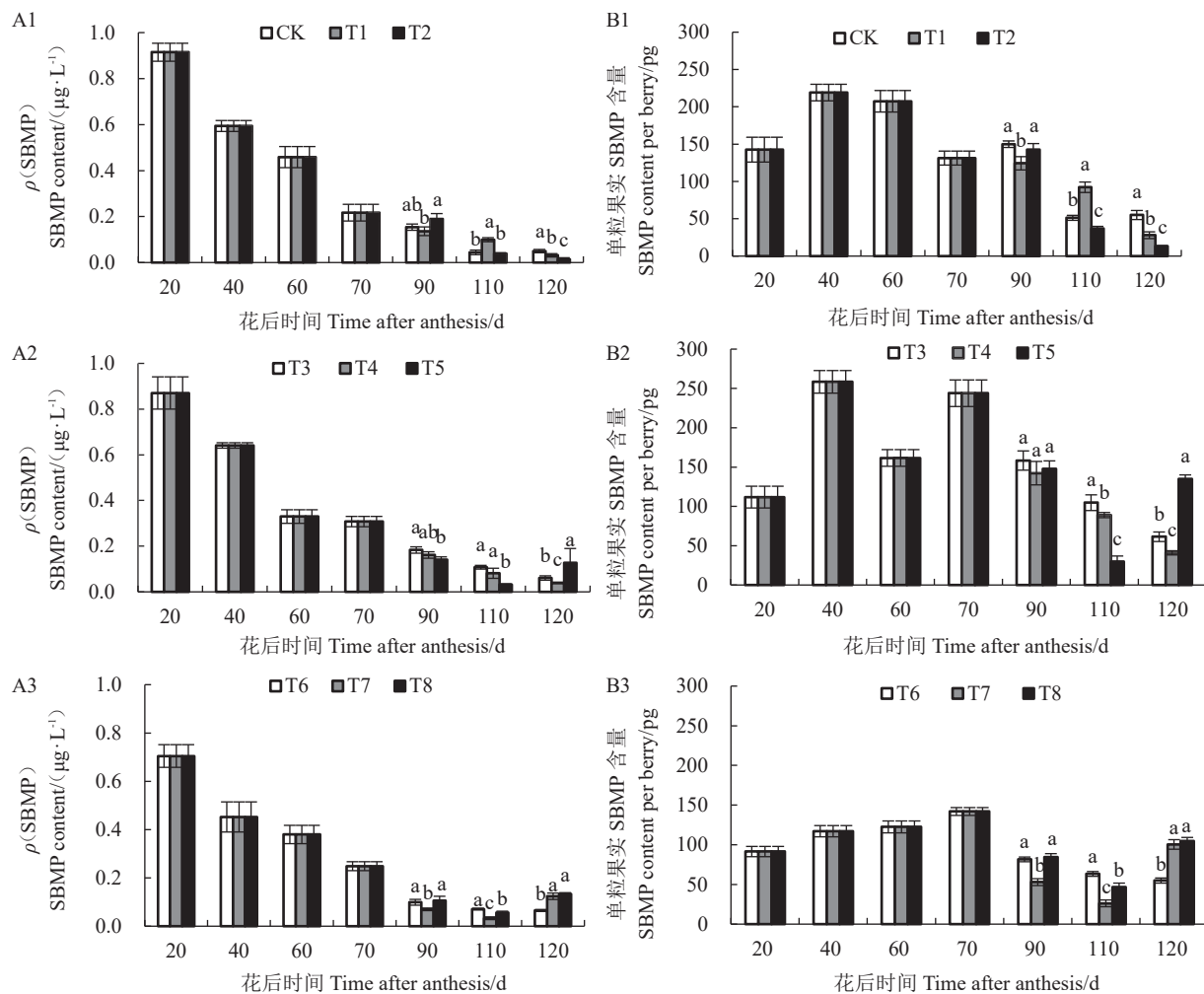
在转色前采用轻度水分胁迫时(图5-A1和5-B1),转色后采用重度胁迫SBMP含量小于中度胁迫含量小于轻度胁迫含量(T2小于T1小于对照)。转色前采用中度胁迫时(图5-A2和5-B2),采收期在单粒果实中中度胁迫(T4)SBMP含量最低。转色前采用重度胁迫时(图5-A3和5-B3),采收期在单粒果实中重度胁迫和轻度胁迫含量显著大于中度(T8和T7显著大于T6)。

转色后轻度胁迫下(处理对照、T3和T6),转色前采用重度处理含量(T6)最低;转色后中度胁迫和重度胁迫下,110 DAA, T2、T5和T7处理含量低于

其他处理;120 DAA, T5、T7和T8葡萄果实SBMP含量反而升高。

在采收期,与对照相比各处理(除T4和T8外)均降低了果实中SBMP含量,降低幅度为1.82%~76.36%。

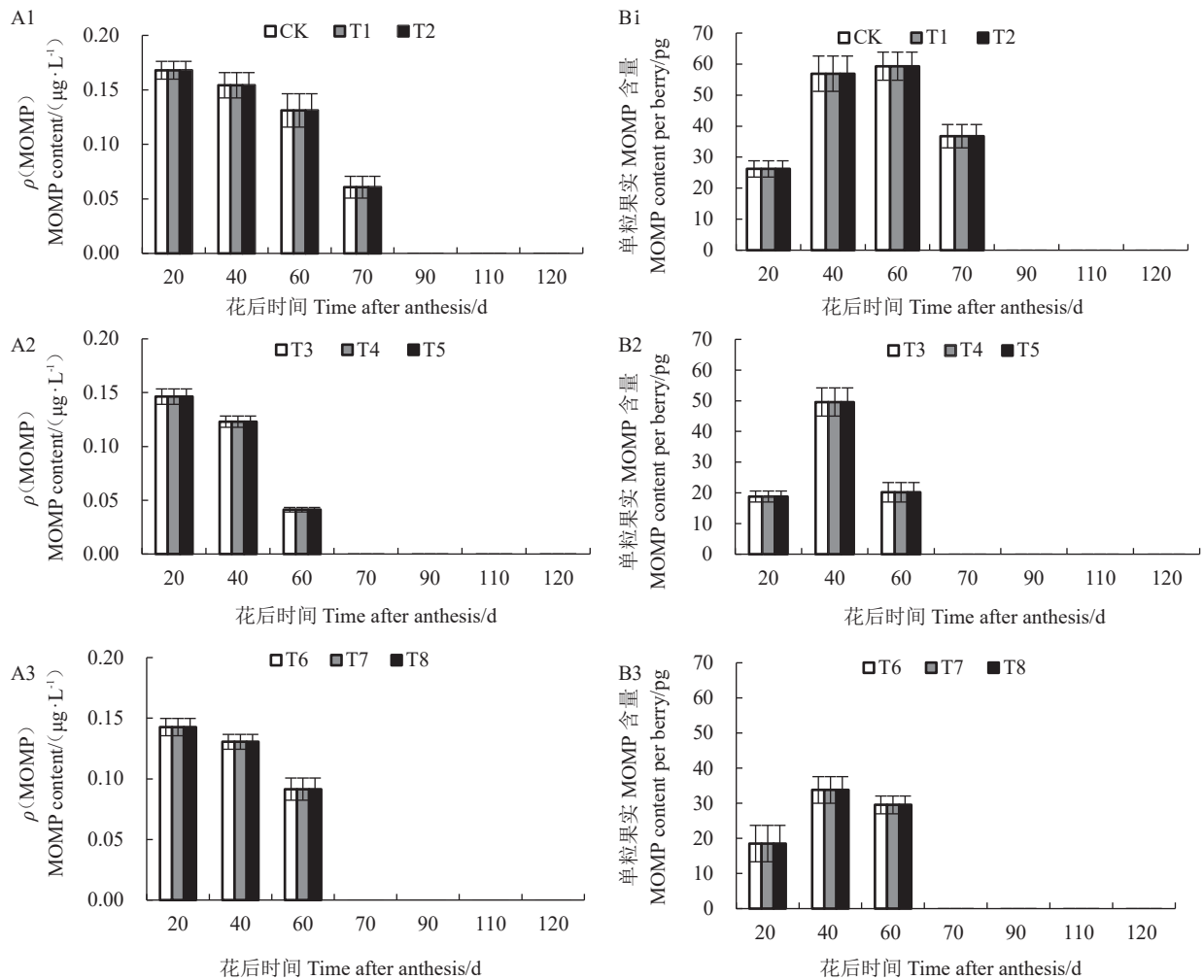
2.2.4 水分胁迫下葡萄果实中2-甲氧基吡嗪(MOMP)含量 图6表明,在不同的物候期,各处理果实MOMP含量存在差异,且均呈下降趋势。20 DAA,各处理MOMP含量均达到最大值;60~70 DAA,各处理MOMP快速下降,仅有轻度处理MOMP含量可被检测出;20~70 DAA, MOMP含量均为对照>中度胁迫>重度胁迫;70~120 DAA,各处理均未检测出MOMP。40~60 DAA,各处理单粒果实中MOMP含量最大,均为对照>中度胁迫>重



A1、A2 和 A3 分别为果实生长发育期内 SBMP 含量变化;B1、B2 和 B3 分别为单粒果实中 SBMP 含量变化。

A1, A2 and A3 in the figure are the changes of SBMP content during fruit growth and development respectively, B1, B2 and B3 are the changes of SBMP content in per berry.

图5 水分胁迫下葡萄果实 SBMP 含量差异
Fig. 5 SBMP level in berries under water stress



A1、A2 和 A3 分别为果实生长发育期内 MOMP 含量变化;B1、B2 和 B3 分别为单粒果实中 MOMP 含量变化。

A1, A2 and A3 in the figure are the changes of MOMP content during fruit growth and development respectively, B1, B2 and B3 are the changes of MOMP content in per berry.

图 6 水分胁迫下葡萄果实 MOMP 含量
Fig. 6 MOMP level in berries under water stress

度胁迫,每粒果实含量最大值分别为 59.32 pg、49.59 pg 和 33.79 pg,水分胁迫可降低果实发育过程中 MOMP 含量,完全转色到收获期,均未检测到 MOMP。

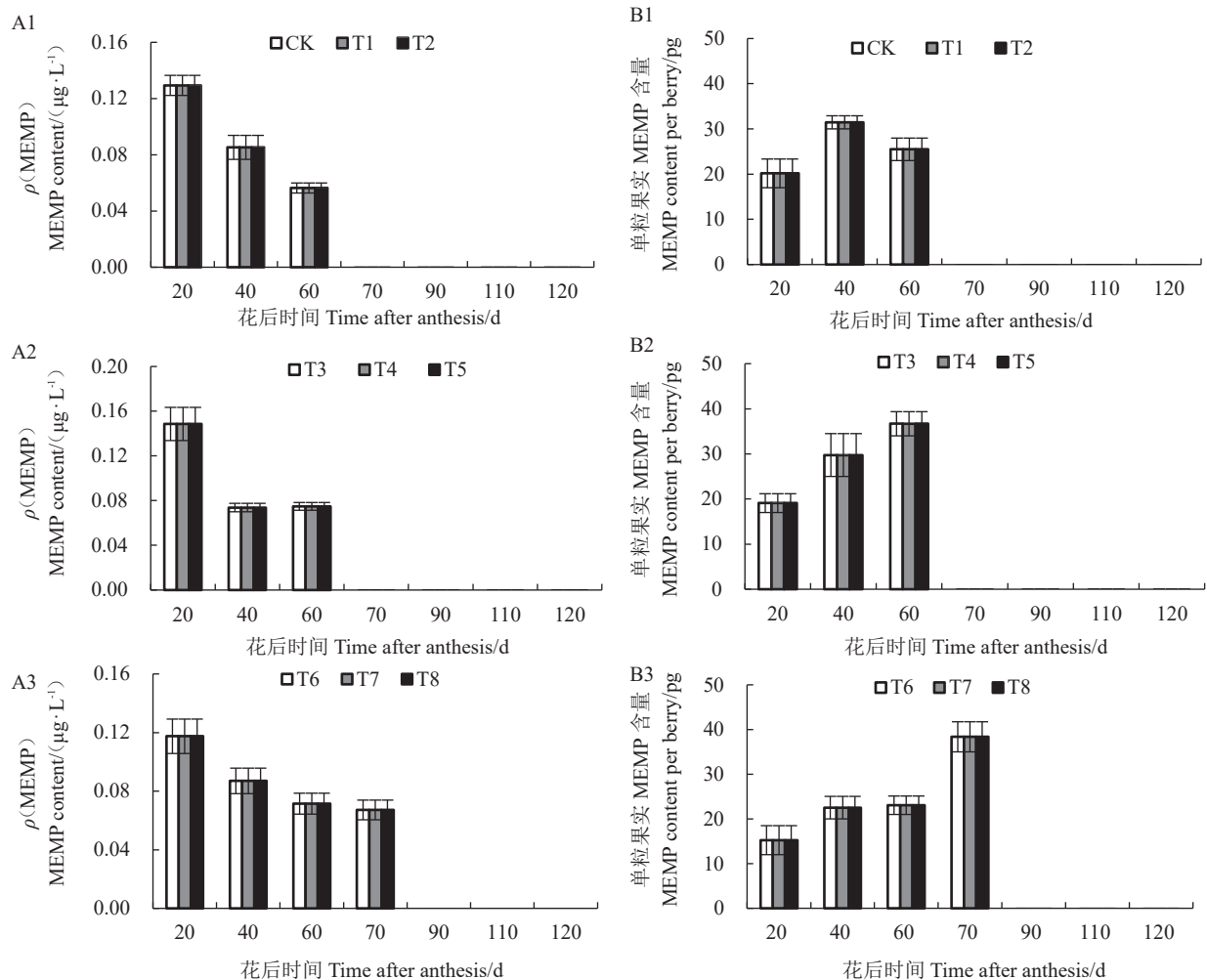
2.2.5 水分胁迫下葡萄果实中 3-甲基-2-甲氧基吡嗪(MEMP)含量 赤霞珠葡萄果实 MEMP 不同水分胁迫下含量变化如图 7 所示。在不同的物候期,各处理果实 MEMP 含量存在差异,且均呈下降趋势。各处理果实 MEMP 含量在 20 DAA 最大;60 DAA, MEMP 含量为中度胁迫>重度胁迫>轻度胁迫;70 DAA,仅重度胁迫处理 MEMP 含量可检测出,为 0.067 μg·L⁻¹。随着浆果的成熟,赤霞珠单粒葡萄果实中 MEMP 含量均呈先升高后降低的变化趋势;40~70 DAA,各处理单果 MEMP 含量达到最

大,为重度胁迫>中度胁迫>对照,每粒果实 MEMP 含量最大值分别为 38.37、36.68 和 31.46 pg;70~90 DAA 内快速下降,此后未检测到其含量。

3 讨论

3.1 水分胁迫对葡萄果实品质的影响

果实中的含糖量决定了葡萄酒的潜在酒精度,酸含量的高低影响葡萄酒的口感、香气、色泽及稳定性,单宁决定了葡萄酒的风味和结构,而花色苷是呈现葡萄酒颜色的主要物质。在葡萄不同物候期进行水分胁迫可以不同程度地改善葡萄浆果品质^[21]。Acevedo-Opazo 等^[25]研究表明,水分胁迫可降低葡萄浆果质量,但是能提高果实 TSS。本研究中,葡萄果实百粒质量随水分胁迫程度的增加而降低,转色前



A1、A2 和 A3 分别为果实生长发育期内 MEMP 含量变化;B1、B2 和 B3 分别为单粒果实中 MEMP 含量变化。

A1, A2 and A3 in the figure are the changes of MEMP content during fruit growth and development respectively, B1, B2 and B3 are the changes of MEMP content in per berry.

图 7 水分胁迫下葡萄果实 MEMP 含量

Fig. 7 MEMP level in berries under water stress

和转色后的水分胁迫均会显著减小成熟期果实质量和体积,尤其是转色期前进行水分胁迫对成熟期果实的质量影响最大。可能是由于水分不足限制了果实细胞快速分裂和增殖,导致浆果质量呈现不可逆的减小。Ju 等^[26]研究表明,调亏灌溉会导致可溶性固形物含量上升,可滴定酸含量下降,pH 值升高;本研究发现,适当的水分处理可加速葡萄浆果的成熟,转色后适当的水分处理会提高葡萄果实可溶性固形物含量,对总酸的降解有促进作用,但重度胁迫会阻碍葡萄果实有机酸降解。史晓敏等^[27]研究发现适度的水分胁迫有助于赤霞珠葡萄叶片叶绿素的合成与积累,但持续的重度水分胁迫则会加速叶绿素的分解,光合作用降低,最终导致果实糖分积累的差异。可滴定酸含量的下降主要是由于浆果呼吸作用引起

苹果酸代谢,以及果实体积的增加导致酸浓度的稀释。

Cáceres-Mella 等^[28]研究表明,多酚类物质对水分胁迫也有着显著反应,水分胁迫处理可有效提高单宁含量,但不会降低葡萄果实的品质。Yang 等^[29]利用转录组技术研究表明适度水分调亏灌溉上调了花青素生物合成途径中 7 个相关基因的表达水平,也增加了部分代谢物的含量。Ju 等^[26]研究表明,调亏灌溉会调控果实中花青素代谢,显著增加花色苷的含量。李云飞等^[30]对紫叶矮樱进行干旱胁迫发现,重度胁迫降低了叶片中的花青素含量。本研究中发现,转色前中度水分胁迫处理的花色苷含量均高于重度胁迫处理且总体高于对照,表明中度水分胁迫处理可使葡萄果实转色提前,同时可能是水分

胁迫促进了花青素相关基因的表达。因此适当的水分胁迫处理有利于总花色苷含量的积累,长期过度的重度胁迫处理使得葡萄浆果在成熟后期发生皱缩,使总花色苷浓度增加。水分胁迫对葡萄果实单宁的影响与之一致。综上所述,水分胁迫对葡萄果实品质的影响与水分胁迫施加的时间和强度均密切相关。

3.2 水分胁迫对葡萄果实甲氧基吡嗪含量的影响

甲氧基吡嗪(MPs)在葡萄果实和葡萄酒中含量适中时对葡萄酒香气有协调作用,但含量过高会降低葡萄酒的品质^[31]。果实中MPs于葡萄转色前大量积累,随着果实成熟而被逐渐降解,且不同种类MPs降解速率不同,这与Ryona等^[8]研究结果一致。本试验发现,中度和重度水分胁迫可降低赤霞珠葡萄果实中MPs含量,有利于减少生青味。其中,MOMP和MEMP含量在单粒果实中转色期前逐渐积累,在70 DAA之后均未被检测出,说明MOMP和MEMP在葡萄采收期全部降解,可能转化为其他物质,对果实和葡萄酒中生青气味没有影响,这可能是葡萄果实中MOMP和MEMP鲜见报道的原因。

前期对IPMP、SBMP和IBMP在果实中的含量变化研究最多^[32],其中IBMP最为重要而且报道最多^[8]。IBMP在水和白葡萄酒中阈值为 $0.5\sim 2\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,在红葡萄酒中为 $10\sim 16\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,SBMP在水中 $1\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时即可被人感知,而IPMP在水中的感官检测阈值为 $2\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ^[17]。水分胁迫导致各处理浆果体积差异较大,计算了每种化合物的绝对含量($\text{pg}\cdot\text{浆果}^{-1}$)更能说明甲氧基吡嗪在果实中的合成和降解^[6,10]。本研究发现单粒果实中IPMP、SBMP和IBMP均在转色前积累,在转色后含量持续下降,直至葡萄采收期,说明转色期是吡嗪代谢的关键节点,这与前人研究结果一致^[8]。在采收期SBMP含量最高,SBMP>IBMP>IPMP,但这三种吡嗪含量均高于阈值,可被感官检测到,是生青气味的主要来源^[33]。其中,转色前水分胁迫抑制了吡嗪合成,重度水分胁迫下IPMP、SBMP和IBMP含量显著降低,但轻度和中度水分胁迫差异较小。前人研究不同灌溉量和种植密度下葡萄酒中MPs含量发现灌溉使浆果中IBMP含量明显高于非灌溉植物果实^[17]。

本研究发现,水分胁迫条件下赤霞珠葡萄果实中甲氧基吡嗪峰值出现于转色前或转色期内,其中重度水分胁迫处理其含量最低。可能是由于转色期前进行水分胁迫对MPs合成相关基因表达具有抑

制作用,从而降低了MPs相关合成酶活性,最终抑制了MPs合成与积累。120 DAA,T5和T8处理果实中SBMP和IBMP含量反而上升,可能是由于转色期后长期严重的水分胁迫降低了MPs降解相关酶活性,抑制了葡萄果实MPs降解。另外,有文献报道在甲氧基吡嗪生物合成最后一步,将没有挥发性的羟基吡嗪在甲氧基转移酶的作用下形成甲氧基吡嗪,其过程可逆^[33]。因此,在后熟期,果实中吡嗪可能发生相互转化,使甲氧基吡嗪含量反而上升。

4 结 论

甲氧基吡嗪在葡萄果实转色前合成,转色后开始降解,水分胁迫可抑制其积累。转色前中度水分胁迫,转色后重度水分胁迫可提高采收期赤霞珠葡萄果实品质,同时显著降低甲氧基吡嗪含量。

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