

欧李果实发育过程中钙与有机酸含量的变化及相关性分析

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摘要:【目的】探讨欧李果实发育过程中不同形态钙及有机酸代谢的变化及二者之间的关系, 以期为解析欧李果实钙素吸收积累机制及进一步研究调控提供理论依据。【方法】以内蒙古地区高钙和低钙两种钙素水平欧李果实为试材, 比较研究果实发育成熟过程中不同形态钙以及有机酸代谢相关指标的变化, 并进行相关性分析。【结果】(1)在果实发育成熟过程中, 两种钙素水平欧李果实中水溶性钙含量表现为先降后升, 整体为上升趋势; 总钙、果胶钙、磷酸钙和草酸钙含量均表现为先升后降, 整体为下降趋势; 残渣钙含量表现为持续下降。(2)两种钙素水平欧李果实中苹果酸脱氢酶(NAD-MDH)活性、苹果酸含量及有机酸总量的变化一致, 均表现为先升后降, 在硬熟期达到最高值, 整体呈明显上升趋势, 且以上三者活性或含量均表现为低钙果实高于高钙果实; 苹果酸酶(NADP-ME)活性整体表现为下降; 柠檬酸含量表现为先升后降, 在硬核期达到最高值, 整体呈下降趋势, 且高钙果实中柠檬酸含量高于低钙果实。(3)相关性分析表明, 两种钙素水平欧李果实中NAD-MDH活性、苹果酸含量、有机酸总量与水溶性钙含量均呈极显著正相关, 与其他组分钙及总钙含量均呈不同程度的负相关; NADP-ME活性和柠檬酸含量与水溶性钙含量均呈显著或极显著负相关, 与其他组分钙及总钙含量均呈不同程度的正相关。【结论】在欧李果实发育成熟过程中钙素积累与有机酸代谢有关, 苹果酸是欧李果实中主要的有机酸, 苹果酸合成代谢增强有利于水溶性钙含量的增加, 柠檬酸含量增加则趋向于促进非水溶性钙类果胶钙、磷酸钙和草酸钙的积累。

关键词: 欧李果实; 钙; 有机酸; 相关性分析

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Analysis of changes and correlations between calciums and organic acids in fruits of *Cerasus humilis* during different development stages

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Calcium is an important nutritional component in fruits, however, the regulatory mechanisms of calcium in fruits is still limited. This study investigated the changes of organic acids, related metabolic enzymes, and different forms of calcium during the development of the fruits of *Cerasus humilis*, and analyzed the correlations between the calcium and organic acids. The purpose is to reveal the relationship between calcium accumulation and organic acid metabolism, and provide a theoretical basis for investigating the regulation of calcium in fruits. 【Methods】 The high-calcium and low-calcium *C. humilis* fruits from Inner Mongolia were used as research materials. The samples were collected at different stages of fruit development, including the young fruit stage (S1), hard kernel stage (S2), coloring and enlargement stage (S3), hardening stage (S4), and fully ripe stage (S5). Each fruit sample was washed with distilled water and then rapidly frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80°C . The progressive extraction method was used to extract water-soluble calcium, pectin calcium, calcium phos-

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phate, oxalate calcium, and residual calcium in the fruits. The content of these forms of calcium was determined using flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The content of malic acid and citric acid in the *C. humilis* fruits were measured using high-performance liquid chromatography. Additionally, the activities of malic enzyme (NADP-ME) and malate dehydrogenase (NAD-MDH) were determined. The correlation between the organic acid metabolism and calcium accumulation was analyzed. The tests were repeated three times, with three biological repeats each time. **【Results】** (1) During the development and maturation of *C. humilis* fruits, the water-soluble calcium content in high-calcium and low-calcium *C. humilis* fruits showed an initial decrease followed by an increase, indicating an overall upward trend. In contrast, the total calcium, pectin calcium, calcium phosphate, and oxalate calcium contents exhibited an initial increase followed by a decrease, indicating an overall downward trend. The residual calcium content showed a continuous decrease throughout the process. At the fully ripe stage of the fruits, the low-calcium fruits exhibited higher levels of water-soluble calcium. However, the other calcium components and total calcium content were higher in the high-calcium fruits. Among these components, the proportion of active calcium was the highest, accounting for 70.29% in the high-calcium fruits and 68.30% in the low-calcium fruits. (2) During the development and maturation of *C. humilis* fruits, the patterns of NAD-MDH activity, malic acid content, and total organic acid content were consistent in high-calcium and low-calcium *C. humilis* fruits. They showed an initial increase followed by a decrease, reaching their peak values at the hard ripening stage, indicating a significant overall upward trend. Notably, the activity or content of these three factors was higher in the low-calcium fruits. The NADP-ME activity exhibited an overall decreasing trend. The citric acid content showed an initial increase followed by a decrease, reaching its highest value at the hard kernel stage, indicating an overall downward trend. The high-calcium fruits had higher content of citric acid. The activity of NAD-MDH was significantly and positively correlated with the content of malic acid, and was significantly and negatively correlated with the content of citric acid. The activity of the NADP-ME was significantly and negatively correlated with the content of malic acid and was significantly and positively correlated with the content of citric acid. There was a highly significantly negative correlation between the activities of the NADP-ME and NAD-MDH. (3) The correlation analysis revealed significantly positive correlations between the activity of the NAD-MDH, malic acid content, content of total organic acid and content of water-soluble calcium in high-calcium and low-calcium *C. humilis* fruits. They exhibited varying degrees of negative correlations with other forms of calcium and total calcium content. The activity of NADP-ME and the content of citric acid showed a highly significantly negative correlation with water-soluble calcium content. In addition, they exhibited significant or highly significantly positive correlations with other forms of calcium and total calcium content. **【Conclusion】** The accumulation of calciums in *C. humilis* fruits during the development and maturation was closely related to the organic acid metabolism. The malic acid is the predominant organic acid in *C. humilis* fruits. As the activity of NAD-MDH increases and the activity of NADP-ME decreases, the synthesis of malic acid would be enhanced while its degradation would be reduced, leading to an increase in malic acid accumulation. This increase in the malic acid contributed to the increase in the water-soluble calcium, which would inhibit the synthesis of the other calcium components. The increase of the citric acid content tended to promote the accumulation of the non-water-soluble calcium components such as pectin calcium, calcium phosphate, and oxalate calcium.

Key words: *Cerasus humilis* fruit; Calcium; Organic acids; Correlation analysis

欧李 [*Cerasus humilis* (Bge.) Sok.] 属蔷薇科樱桃属矮生樱亚属植物, 又称为“钙果”, 是中国特有的果树资源^[1]。欧李植株耐旱、耐寒、耐瘠薄, 防风固土、防治水土流失能力强^[2]; 果实色泽鲜艳, 风味独特, 富含氨基酸、维生素、有机酸, 以及钙、铁、镁等矿物质元素^[3-4], 既可鲜食, 也可深加工成果酒、果汁、果酱、蜜饯等产品^[5]; 欧李果肉中钙含量是其他水果中的2~10倍, 且易被人体吸收^[6]; 此外, 欧李仁可入药^[7], 叶可制茶^[8]。欧李集果、叶、仁等综合利用于一身, 具有较高的营养价值和经济价值, 可应用于食品、营养保健等多个领域, 开发前景广阔^[9-10]。

钙是植物生长发育必需的矿物质元素, 在调节植物体内的代谢、参与信息传递、维持细胞壁强度、保护细胞膜结构等方面有重要作用^[11-12]。钙既是果实重要营养品质之一, 又对品质有重要影响。钙在果实中的形态主要有水溶性钙、果胶钙、磷酸钙和草酸钙等^[13]; 果胶钙和水溶性钙为活性钙, 尤其是水溶性钙有利于钙离子的转移和吸收利用^[14]。在果树体内, 钙主要通过木质部, 以离子态、苹果酸钙和柠檬酸钙的形式向上运输, 以有机酸钙和果胶钙等形态在果实中积累^[15]。

有机酸存在于所有植物中, 在细胞代谢中发挥着重要功能, 有机酸组分和含量是决定果实风味和品质的重要因子^[16]。果实中含有多种有机酸, 如苹果酸、柠檬酸和琥珀酸等^[17]。欧李果实有机酸含量丰富, 可滴定酸含量在1.0%~2.0%之间^[18]。有研究表明, 欧李果实中的有机酸以苹果酸和柠檬酸为主^[19], 通常以柠檬酸和苹果酸含量之和表示果实的总有机酸含量。有机酸可以与钙结合形成有机酸钙, 能够增强钙的活性, 促进果实对于钙素营养的吸收和利用, 因此欧李果实中有机酸的含量与果实钙积累及钙的形态转化有一定的关系。目前对欧李果实钙素营养的研究主要集中在不同生长时期、不同形态钙的含量和组成^[20], 以及不同贮藏条件下钙的变化等方面^[21], 而对于欧李果实中钙素积累调控方面研究较少。有机酸调控果实品质已有过报道, 但有关欧李果实发育成熟过程中钙积累与有机酸代谢关系的研究还鲜见报道。因此笔者在本研究中以前期研究为基础, 以不同钙含量的欧李果实为材料, 进一步研究欧李果实发育成熟过程中钙素营养积累和有机酸代谢的变化, 解析欧李果实中有机酸代谢与钙素积累之间的关系, 以为欧李果实钙素营养调控及进一步开发利用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

以种植于内蒙古农业大学欧李科研基地中果实钙含量较高(MY-2)和钙含量较低(MY-9)的两种欧李优系资源为试验材料。

1.2 样品采集

试验在2022年6—9月进行, 分别于果实幼果期(S1)、硬核期(S2)、着色膨大期(S3)、硬熟期(S4)和完熟期(S5), 挑选无损伤、无病虫害、大小均一以及成熟度一致的果实, 用蒸馏水洗净晾干后用液氮速冻, 于-80℃冰箱中保存待测。

1.3 试验指标测定

1.3.1 欧李果实中钙含量的测定 不同形态钙的提取参照Ohta等^[22]的方法。分别称取不同发育期欧李果实5.0 g, 依次用超纯水、氯化钠、乙酸、盐酸浸提剂逐级提取得到水溶性钙、果胶钙、磷酸钙、草酸钙; 剩余残渣用HNO₃-HClO₄(体积比为5:1)混合酸消化得到残渣钙。用火焰原子吸收分光光度计测定不同形态钙的含量, 总钙含量为不同形态钙含量之和。测定时每个指标均设3次生物学重复。

1.3.2 欧李果实有机酸含量及相关代谢酶活性的测定 有机酸含量的测定参考冀晓昊等^[23]的方法。称取不同发育期欧李果实5.0 g, 加入25 mL 80%乙醇研磨成匀浆, 75℃水浴提取60 min后抽滤, 在60℃下将滤液用旋转蒸发器蒸干, 残渣用3 mL重蒸水溶解, 过0.45 μm滤膜。采用高效液相色谱分析果实中柠檬酸和苹果酸含量, 有机酸总量为柠檬酸和苹果酸含量之和。

用北京索莱宝科技有限公司的试剂盒测定苹果酸脱氢酶(NAD-MDH)和苹果酸酶(NADP-ME)活性。具体方法按操作说明进行。以上指标测定时均3次生物学重复。

1.4 数据处理与分析

用Excel 2010和GraphPad Prism软件进行数据分析和作图, 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行相关性分析, 使用<https://www.chiplot.online/>网站绘制相关性分析热图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 欧李果实发育过程中不同形态钙含量的变化

在果实发育成熟过程中, 不同钙素水平欧李果

实中总钙、果胶钙、磷酸钙及草酸钙含量的变化趋势相似,整体均呈现先升高后降低的趋势,于硬核期达到最高,之后随着果实的成熟快速下降,至完熟期达到最低;两种钙素水平果实中以上4种钙含量在幼果期和硬核期均表现为低钙果实高于高钙果实,膨大期至完熟期均表现为高钙果实高于低钙果实。不同钙素水平果实中水溶性钙含量均表现为先降低后逐渐升高,于硬核期达到最低,硬核期后快速积累,至完熟期达到最高;整个发育过程中低钙果实的水溶性钙含量高于高钙果实。两种钙素水平果实中残渣钙含量均表现为持续降低,完熟期时含量仅为微量,且二者之间残渣钙含量基本无差异(图1)。综

上所述,果实发育成熟过程中不同钙素水平欧李果实中各钙组分含量的变化相似,但含量有所差异;在钙组分的变化方面,总钙、果胶钙、磷酸钙、草酸钙含量与水溶性钙含量呈相反的趋势。

2.2 欧李果实发育过程中活性钙占比的变化

在果实发育成熟过程中,不同钙素水平欧李果实中水溶性钙占比均呈现先降低后升高的趋势,完熟期时占比最高,高钙果实中占比为36.04%,低钙果实中占比达到46.11%;果胶钙占比在不同钙素水平欧李果实中的变化趋势略微不同,从幼果期到硬核期变化趋势不明显,从硬核期开始,果胶钙占比快速下降,到完熟期占比最低,高钙果实中占比为

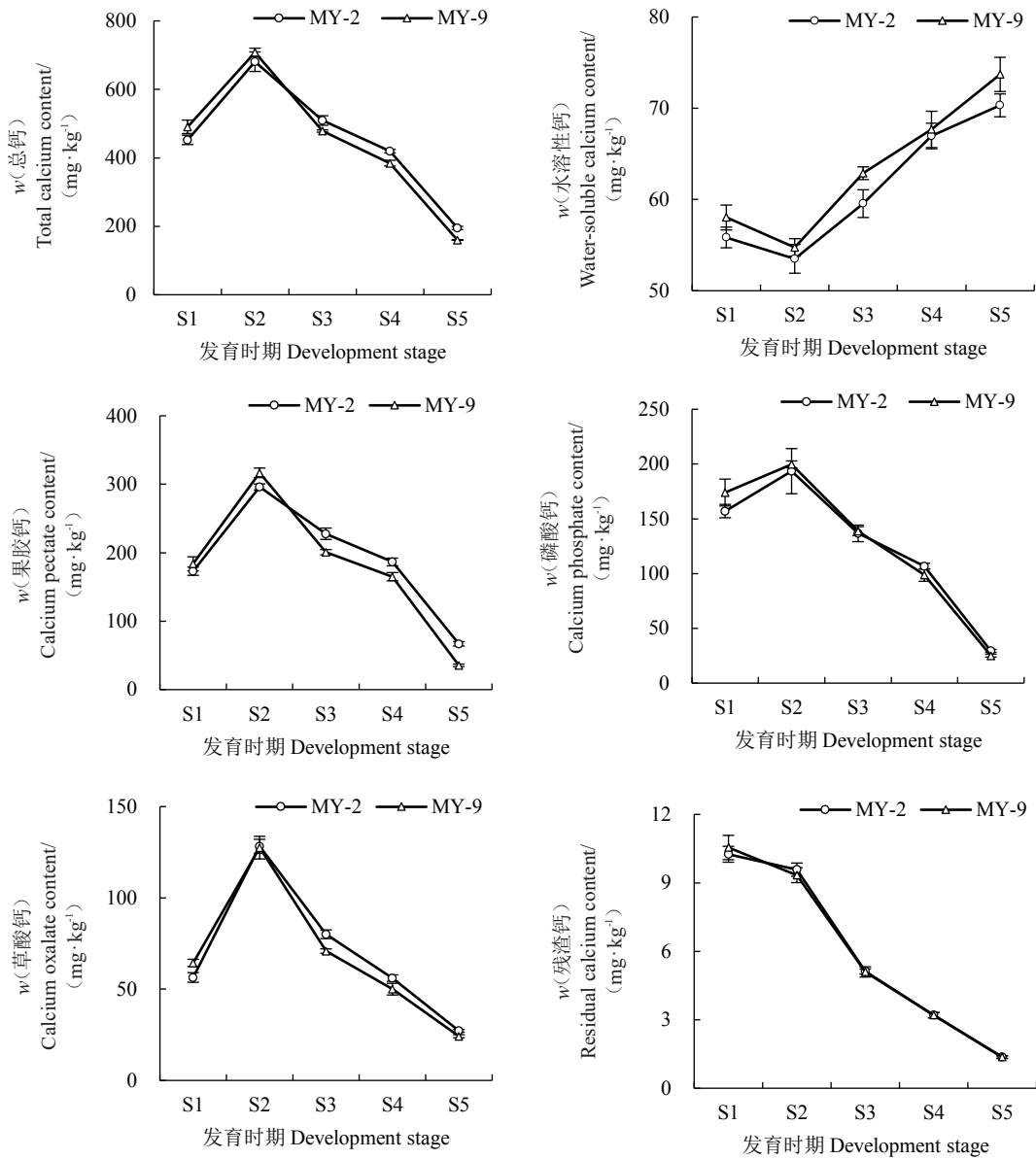


图1 欧李果实发育过程中不同形态钙含量的变化

Fig. 1 Changes in calcium content of different forms during the development of *C. humilis* fruits

34.25%，低钙果实中占比为22.19%。完熟期高钙和低钙果实中活性钙占比分别为70.29%和68.30%，均表现为水溶性钙高于果胶钙，其组成差异较大，高钙果实中水溶性钙比果胶钙高5.19%，两种活性钙的含量基本一致，低钙果实中水溶性钙是果胶钙的2.08倍(图2)。可见，随着果实的发育成熟，不同钙素水平果实中水溶性钙和果胶钙的变化趋势虽相似，但两种组分所占比例差异较大；在果实完熟期，高钙果实中水溶性钙和果胶钙比例相当，低钙果实中水溶性钙占比高于果胶钙。

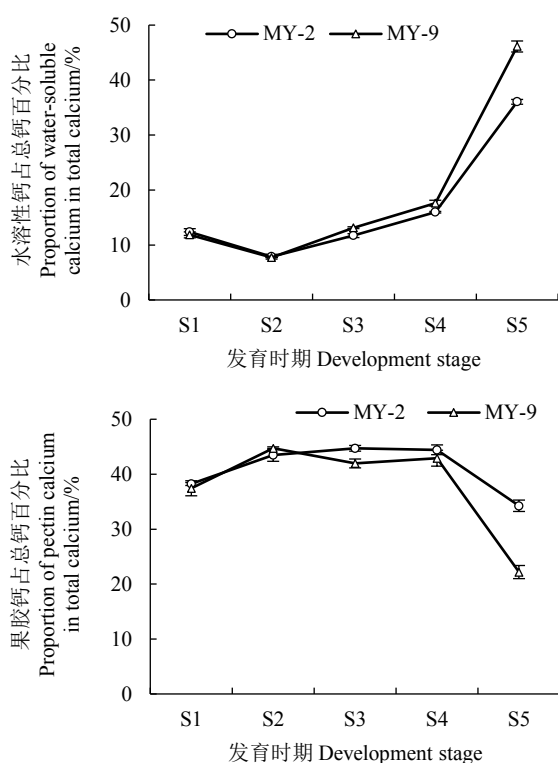


图2 欧李果实发育过程中活性钙占比的变化

Fig. 2 Changes in the percentage of active calcium during the development of *C. humilis* fruits

2.3 欧李果实发育过程中有机酸含量的变化

在果实发育成熟过程中，不同钙素水平欧李果实中有机酸总量和苹果酸含量的变化趋势相似，均呈现先升高后降低的趋势，硬熟期含量最高且差异最大；两种钙素水平果实中有机酸总量和苹果酸含量从幼果期到硬熟期均表现为低钙果实高于高钙果实，完熟期含量基本一致。不同钙素水平果实中柠檬酸含量均呈现先升高后降低的趋势，硬核期含量最高且差异最大，之后持续下降；从硬核期到完熟期，均表现为高钙果实中柠檬酸含量高于低钙果实

(图3)。综上，欧李果实中苹果酸为主要的有机酸，占比超过90%。在果实发育过程中不同钙素水平果实中3种有机酸变化趋势相似，含量差异较大；表现为低钙果实的苹果酸含量和有机酸总量高于高钙果实，高钙果实的柠檬酸含量高于低钙果实。

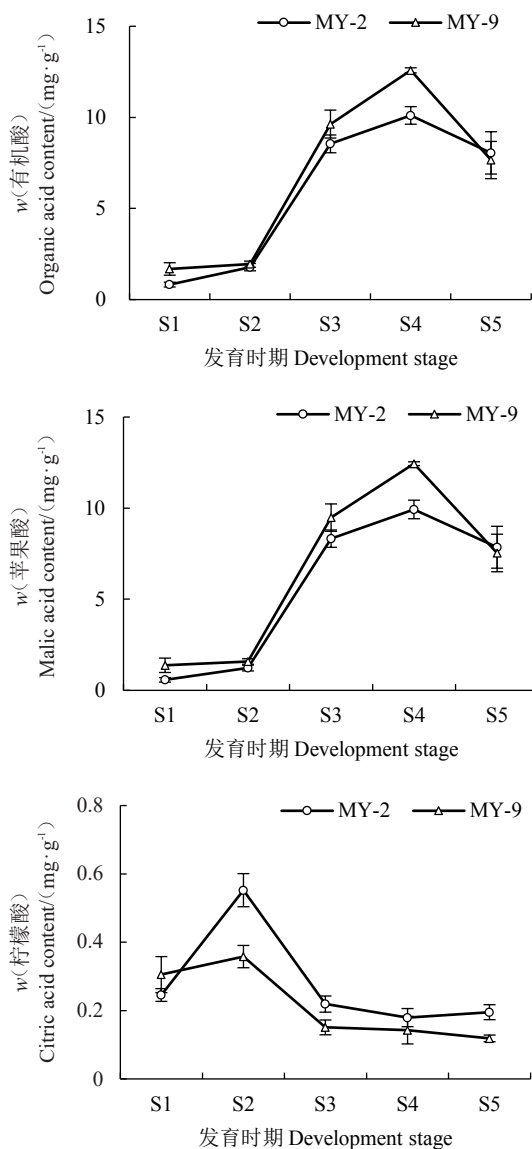


图3 欧李果实发育过程中有机酸含量的变化

Fig. 3 Changes in organic acid content during the development of *C. humilis* fruits

2.4 欧李果实发育过程中有机酸相关代谢酶活性的变化

在果实发育成熟过程中，不同钙素水平欧李果实中NADP-ME活性的变化趋势基本一致，均呈现先升高后降低再升高的趋势，从果实发育开始缓慢升高，均在硬核期达到最高值，之后快速下降，在硬熟期达到最低，完熟期又升高；NADP-ME活性在幼

果期、硬核期和完熟期,高钙果实高于低钙果实,在着色膨大期和硬熟期,低钙果实高于高钙果实。不同钙素水平欧李果实中NAD-MDH活性均呈先升高后降低的趋势,从果实发育开始缓慢升高,幼果期活性最低,从硬核期到硬熟期快速升高,在硬熟期达到最高值,之后小幅下降,整体上呈明显上升趋势;

幼果期到果实膨大期高钙果实中NAD-MDH活性略高于低钙果实,硬熟期和完熟期低钙果实中NAD-MDH活性高于高钙果实(图4)。综上,不同钙素水平欧李果实中NADP-ME和NAD-MDH活性随着果实的成熟变化趋势一致,酶活性高低存在差异,NADP-ME活性的变化趋势与NAD-MDH的变

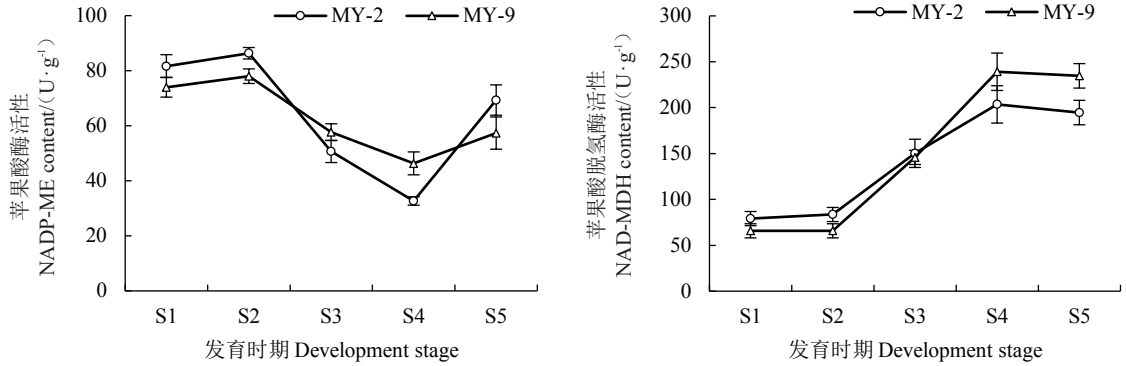


图4 欧李果实发育过程中有机酸代谢酶活性的变化

Fig. 4 Changes in the activity of organic acid metabolising enzymes during the development of *C. humilis* fruits

化趋势相反。

2.5 欧李果实有机酸含量与其代谢酶活性的关系

两种钙素水平欧李果实中苹果酸含量与有机酸总量均呈极显著正相关,相关系数达到1.000,与柠檬酸含量均呈极显著负相关;柠檬酸含量与有机酸总量均呈显著或极显著负相关。两种钙素水平欧李果实中苹果酸、有机酸总量均与NADP-ME活性呈极显著负相关,与NAD-MDH活性呈极显著正相关;柠檬酸含量与NAD-MDH活性均呈极显著负相关,与NADH-ME活性均呈显著或极显著正相关。两种钙

素水平果实中NADP-ME活性与NAD-MDH活性均呈极显著负相关(表1)。以上相关性分析表明,果实中NAD-MDH正调控苹果酸含量,负调控柠檬酸含量;NADH-ME的调控效应与之正好相反,表现为负调控苹果酸含量,正调控柠檬酸含量。

2.6 欧李果实钙积累与有机酸代谢的关系

两种钙素水平欧李果实中苹果酸含量、有机酸总量与水溶性钙含量均呈极显著正相关,与总钙含量及其他组分钙含量均呈不同程度的负相关,其中高钙果实中与磷酸钙和残渣钙含量的负相关性达到

表1 欧李果实有机酸含量与相关代谢酶活性的相关性

Table 1 Correlation between organic acid content and related metabolic enzyme activities in *C. humilis* fruits

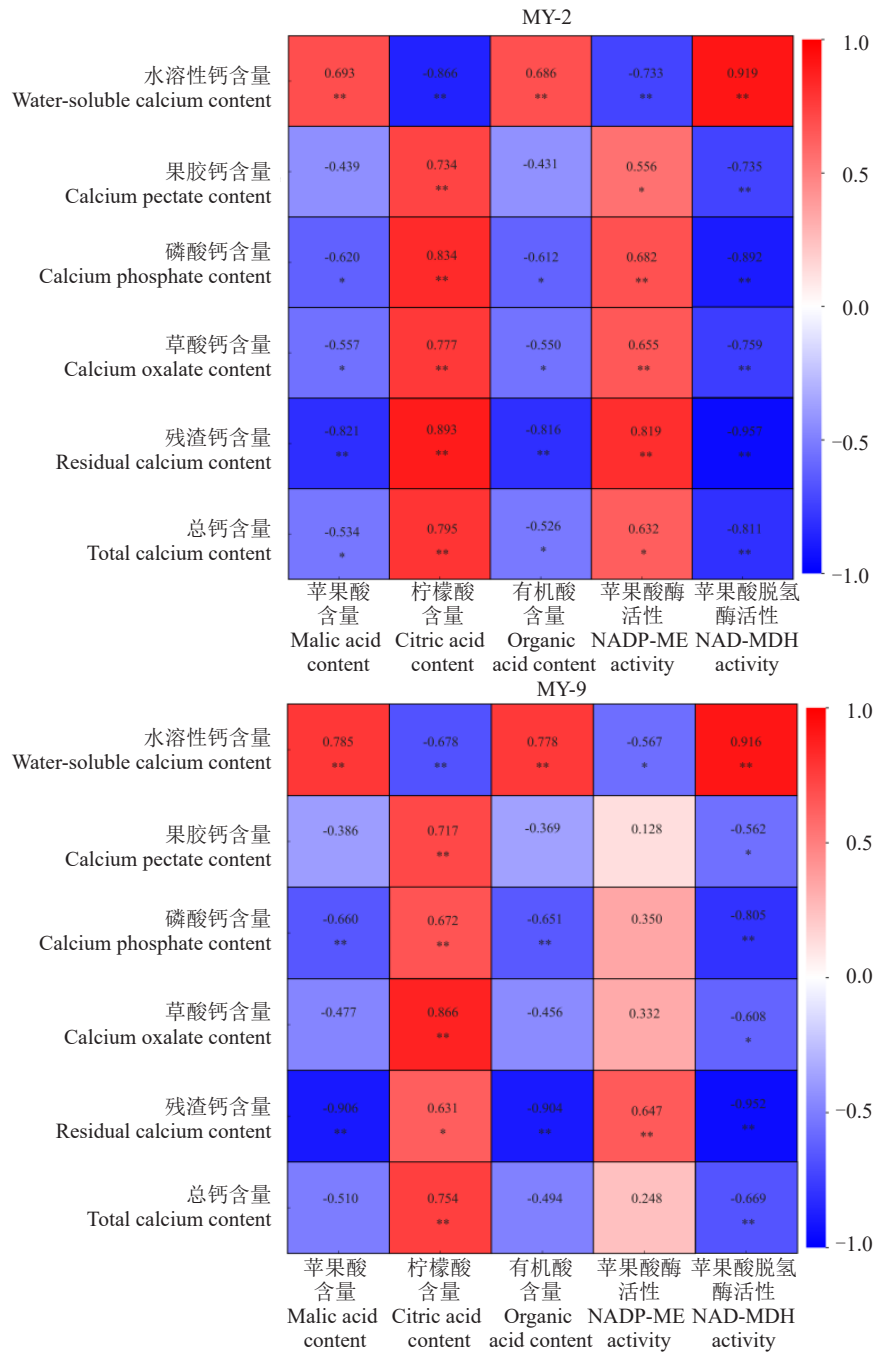
类型 (Type)	指标 (Index)	苹果酸含量 (Malic acid content)	柠檬酸含量 (Citric acid content)	有机酸含量 (Organic acid content)	苹果酸酶活性 (NADP-ME activity)	苹果酸脱氢酶活性 (NAD-MDH activity)
MY-2	苹果酸含量 (Malic acid content)	1				
	柠檬酸含量 (Citric acid content)	-0.653**	1			
	有机酸含量 (Organic acid content)	1.000**	-0.631*	1		
	苹果酸酶活性 (NADP-ME activity)	-0.889**	0.620*	-0.877**	1	
	苹果酸脱氢酶活性 (NAD-MDH activity)	0.916**	-0.649**	0.914**	-0.770**	1
MY-9	苹果酸含量 (Malic acid content)	1				
	柠檬酸含量 (Citric acid content)	-0.851**	1			
	有机酸含量 (Organic acid content)	1.000**	-0.844**	1		
	苹果酸酶活性 (NADP-ME activity)	-0.942**	0.847**	-0.941**	1	
	苹果酸脱氢酶活性 (NAD-MDH activity)	0.850**	-0.875**	0.846**	-0.876**	1

注:“*”和“**”分别表示在 $p < 0.05$ 和 $p < 0.01$ 水平下显著和极显著相关。

Note: “*” and “**” indicate significant and highly significant correlations at the $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$.

极显著水平,低钙果实中与总钙、磷酸钙和草酸钙含量的负相关性达到显著水平。两种钙素水平欧李果实中柠檬酸含量与水溶性钙含量均呈极显著负相关,与总钙及其他组分钙含量均呈显著或极显著正相关。两种钙素水平欧李果实中NAD-MDH活性与水溶性钙含量均呈极显著正相关,与总钙和其他

组分钙含量均呈显著或极显著负相关。高钙果实中NADP-ME活性与水溶性钙含量呈显著负相关,而与总钙及其他组分钙含量的相关性不显著;低钙果实NADP-ME活性与水溶性钙含量呈极显著负相关,而与总钙及其他组分钙含量均呈显著或极显著正相关(图5)。以上相关性分析表明,欧李果实中



“*”和“**”分别表示在 $p < 0.05$ 和 $p < 0.01$ 水平下的相关性显著和极显著,彩色方块是相关性的热图,红色方块代表正相关,蓝色方块代表负相关。
 “*” and “**” indicate significant and highly significant correlations at the $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ levels, coloured squares are heatmap representations of correlations, with red squares representing positive correlations and blue squares representing negative correlations.

图 5 欧李果实钙含量与有机酸含量及其相关代谢酶活性的相关性
 Fig. 5 Correlation of calcium content with organic acids content and their related metabolic enzyme activities in *C. humilis* fruits

苹果酸会促进水溶性钙的积累,对其他组分钙有不同程度的抑制作用,进而影响到总钙的积累;柠檬酸会抑制水溶性钙的积累,但会促进果胶钙及其他组分钙的积累,进而提高总钙的含量。

3 讨论

3.1 欧李果实发育成熟过程中不同形态钙含量的变化

钙是植物生长发育的必需营养元素,对果实的品质具有重要作用,特别是在果实发育后期,钙含量直接影响果实品质以及采后的储藏和运输^[24]。笔者在本试验中研究了高钙和低钙两种钙素水平欧李果实不同发育期总钙、水溶性钙、果胶钙、磷酸钙、草酸钙和残渣钙的含量。研究结果表明,不同钙素水平果实的钙素积累特性不同,但不同组分钙的变化趋势大致相同。欧李果实中总钙、果胶钙、磷酸钙和草酸钙含量均呈现先上升后下降的趋势,硬核期含量达到最高值,残渣钙含量呈现出持续下降的趋势,而水溶性钙含量均呈现先下降后上升的趋势,果实完熟期含量最高,这与前人的研究结果一致^[25]。欧李果实钙积累主要发生在果实细胞分裂期和细胞膨大期两个阶段。幼果期到果实硬核期以果胶钙积累为主,不同钙素水平欧李果实硬核期果胶钙占总钙的比例均超过40%,这是因为只有存在大量的钙才能促使新生细胞快速增长、细胞间中胶层的发育,以及新生细胞壁的形成,因此在细胞分裂期果胶钙的积累量较高,从幼果期到硬核期表现为快速积累;随着果实的成熟,果实体积增大,蒸腾作用效率降低,细胞壁生长所需的果胶钙有限,果实对钙的吸收速度减慢,钙的相对含量开始下降^[21];果实成熟期以水溶性钙积累为主,水溶性钙占比从硬核期开始快速增加,到果实完熟期两个钙素水平欧李果实中占比均超过35%,果实细胞的迅速膨大是液泡迅速增大导致的,而钙主要以水溶性钙的形式在液泡中积累^[26],所以随着果实的成熟,水溶性钙的积累明显高于其他形态钙。

水溶性钙和果胶钙为活性钙,活性钙组分对欧李钙吸收和积累的贡献最大^[27]。在本试验中,两种钙素水平欧李果实完熟期活性钙在总钙中占比最大,分别为70.29%和68.30%,结果与之相吻合。不同钙素水平欧李果实完熟期活性钙组分的差异较大,高钙果实中两种活性钙组分的含量基本一致,水溶性钙只比果胶钙高5.19%;低钙果实中水溶性钙

含量是果胶钙含量的2.08倍。可能是因为高钙果实发育过程中对钙的吸收与积累能力更强,聚集在细胞壁上的钙更多与细胞壁上的果胶结合,从而积累了更多的果胶钙,增强了细胞壁和细胞膜的稳定性,用来维持果实的发育成熟。

3.2 欧李果实发育过程中有机酸代谢的变化

有机酸作为果实风味物质,能影响果实品质和商品价值^[28]。在本试验中,随着果实的发育成熟,不同钙素水平欧李果实中有机酸含量均呈现先升高后降低的趋势。苹果酸和总有机酸含量的变化趋势基本一致,均在硬核期后迅速积累,到硬熟期达到最大值,完熟期则表现为下降;柠檬酸含量在幼果期迅速积累,硬核期达到最大值,之后逐渐下降。成熟期果实中有机酸含量逐渐下降,在很多果树上有这样的结果。田丽^[29]的研究表明,在欧李果实发育前期,欧李有机酸含量逐渐增加,果实膨大期后迅速增多并达到最大值,成熟时有机酸含量有所减少;施泽彬等^[30]在对翠冠梨和玉冠梨的研究中发现,在果实成熟过程中,不同品种果实有机酸含量的变化趋势不同,但在即将进入成熟期时,果实有机酸含量均表现为下降趋势;杨光凯等^[31]对红宝石苹果和富士苹果的研究表明,果实中苹果酸含量的大量积累主要在果实发育前期,随着果实成熟,苹果酸含量逐渐降低。可能是因为部分有机酸与 K^+ 、 Mg^{2+} 、 Ca^{2+} 等结合生成盐,使得有机酸含量变少,有研究发现植物的液泡中含有大量的有机酸钙,如苹果酸钙、草酸钙和柠檬酸钙等^[32];也可能是因为果实发育成熟时体积变大,水分增加,有机酸被稀释,浓度降低。

有机酸代谢是一个非常复杂的过程,由多个基因及其相关酶协同调控^[33],还受环境因素及栽培品种的影响^[34]。有研究表明果实生长发育过程中有机酸含量变化由NAD-MDH、NADP-ME、PEPC、CS等多种代谢酶共同调控^[35-36]。本试验结果表明,随着果实的发育成熟,不同钙素水平欧李果实中NAD-MDH活性呈现先升高后降低的趋势,NADP-ME活性呈现升高-下降-升高的趋势,这与前人在油桃^[37]、砂梨^[38]果实中观察到的有机酸代谢酶活性变化相似。NAD-MDH活性与苹果酸含量呈极显著正相关,而与柠檬酸含量呈负相关;NADP-ME活性与苹果酸含量呈极显著负相关,而与柠檬酸含量呈正相关,这与菠萝^[39]、梨^[40]中的研究结论相同。前人在对欧李有机酸代谢的研究结果表明,NAD-MDH是促

进欧李苹果酸积累的关键酶,而NADP-ME是促进欧李苹果酸降解的关键酶^[18],本试验结论与之相一致。

3.3 欧李果实钙积累与有机酸代谢的关系

果实中钙的积累和吸收受到生理代谢调控和遗传因素的影响,钙作为渗透调节物质会在液泡中大量积累,有机酸会和液泡中的钙离子结合形成有机酸钙,如苹果酸钙、草酸钙、柠檬酸钙等^[32]。在本试验中,两种钙素水平欧李果实中苹果酸含量、有机酸总量和NAD-MDH活性与水溶性钙含量均呈极显著正相关,而与其他各组分钙及总钙含量均呈不同程度负相关;NAD-MDH活性升高,有利于苹果酸的积累,进而会增加有机酸总量,从而有利于水溶性钙的积累,但会抑制其他组分钙的形成,进而降低了果实中总钙含量。两种钙素水平欧李果实中柠檬酸含量与水溶性钙含量呈极显著负相关,与果胶钙及其他组分钙含量呈极显著正相关;柠檬酸含量增加时,水溶性钙含量降低,果胶钙及其他各组分钙含量增加,总钙含量升高。以上结果显示,在果实发育成熟过程中钙素积累与有机酸代谢有关,苹果酸合成增强有利于水溶性钙的积累,而柠檬酸有利于果胶钙的积累,有机酸含量及组成不同会影响欧李果实中的不同形态钙的组成及钙素积累。

4 结 论

综上所述,欧李果实中有机酸代谢与果实钙素积累密切相关。NAD-MDH正调控苹果酸含量,负调控柠檬酸含量;NADP-ME负调控苹果酸含量,正调控柠檬酸含量。果实中苹果酸含量与水溶性钙含量呈极显著正相关,与其他各组分钙含量呈不同程度负相关;果实中柠檬酸含量与水溶性钙含量呈极显著负相关,与其他各组分钙及总钙含量呈显著正相关。在果实发育成熟过程中,随着NAD-MDH活性的上升,NADP-ME活性下降,苹果酸合成增强而降解减弱,引起苹果酸积累增多,柠檬酸含量减少,进而会促进水溶性钙的积累,而抑制其他组分钙的合成,总钙含量为降低,初步揭示了有机酸含量及组成的不同会影响欧李果实钙的积累及不同组分钙的转化,其具体调控机制有待进一步研究。

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