

# 西瓜黄化斑点叶片的生理特性与遗传倾向

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**摘要:**【目的】探究西瓜黄化斑点叶片的生理特性与遗传倾向, 为该材料在实际应用及后续基因定位与克隆提供参考依据。【方法】以黄化斑点叶西瓜 TNY1201 和普通西瓜 1182 为材料, 对其叶片表型、解剖结构以及光合生理特性进行对比分析, 同时建立六世代群体进行遗传倾向研究。【结果】TNY1201 从第一片真叶开始就具有黄化斑点性状, 与普通西瓜叶片相比, 具有面积大、密度小的气孔, 叶片上下表皮细胞形状不规则, 栅栏组织和海绵组织排列松散, 叶片紧密度小, 海绵组织所占体积较大; TNY1201 净光合速率与叶绿素含量均显著低于 1182, 气孔导度、胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度显著高于 1182; 将 TNY1201 与 1182 进行正反交与回交, 遗传倾向表现为 F<sub>2</sub> 中叶片有斑与无斑的分离比为 3:1, 回交 BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub> 叶片有斑与无斑分离比为 1:1。【结论】TNY1201 叶片叶绿素含量、净光合速率均显著低于普通西瓜叶片。TNY1201 叶片的黄化斑点由一对显性核基因控制。

**关键词:** 西瓜; 叶片斑点; 生理特性; 遗传倾向

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## Study on physiology and genetic tendency of watermelon spotted leaf

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 Leaf color variation represents a common plant alteration. It is notably caused by genetic mutations that result in an abnormal chlorophyll metabolism leading to changes in leaf color. Hence, these mutations are popularly identified as chlorophyll mutations. The leaf color variance can serve as a phenotypic marker in plant breeding and as a germplasm resource for ornamental plants. In the realm of plant physiology, leaf color variants are recognized as ideal materials to investigate a spectrum of physiological processes like photosynthesis and hormone metabolism. In the context of genetics, variant analysis can aid in recognizing the function of corresponding genes. TNY1201, a watermelon germplasm, displays speckled attributes on each leaf. Thus, the exploration of its leaf structure, photosynthesis, and genetic features can provide a benchmark for its practical usage and subsequent gene mapping and cloning. The present investigation undertook a comparative analysis on the leaf phenotype, anatomical structure, and photosynthetic physiological characteristics between the spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182. 【Methods】 The healthy and unblemished leaves were harvested from different individuals of spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and typical watermelon 1182 to ascertain the pertinent parameters of the leaves. The leaf length and width were measured. The praffin sections were crafted to observe and assess the anatomical structure of the leaves. The average area and density of single stomata were measured using a micrometer and nail polish imprinting technique. The photosynthetic parameters including net photosynthetic rate, stomatal conductance, transpiration rate, and intercellular CO<sub>2</sub> concentration were quantified via GFS-3000 photosynthetic apparatus at 09:00—10:00 on a clear day. The chlorophyll content of the leaves was estimated by alcohol extraction

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method. The content of dissolved sugar was measured by Anthrone colorimetry, and the content of soluble protein was assayed by the Coomassie brilliant blue method. The seeds of  $F_1$ ,  $F'_1$ ,  $F_2$ ,  $BC_1P_1$  and  $BC_1P_2$  progeny were obtained via conventional field management and artificial pollination. The  $P_1$  (1182),  $P_2$  (TNY1201), orthogonal  $F_1$ , reciprocal  $F'_1$ ,  $BC_1P_1$ ,  $BC_1P_2$  progeny were sowed in module trays. As the seedlings matured to three leaves, the count of individual plants of spotless leaves and spotted leaves was surveyed and the data were analysed by Chi square test to determine the genetic tendency. **【Results】** From the first real leaf, all leaves of the TNY1201 have yellow spots. The average single stomatal area of the TNY1201 leaves equated to  $467.97 \mu\text{m}^2$ , substantially larger than that of the 1182 leaves. Conversely, the stomatal density of the 1182 leaves was notably higher than those of the TNY1201. The anatomical parameters demonstrated notable disparities between the TNY1201 and 1182 leaves. Referencing the leaves of 1182, the morphology of the epidermal cells of the TNY1201 leaves was irregular, the palisade tissue and spongy tissue were loosely aligned within the mesophyll tissue, and the spongy tissue occupied a smaller proportion of volume. The leaf width, leaf area and leaf thickness of the TNY1201 are 18.38 cm,  $206.59 \text{ cm}^2$  and  $124.13 \mu\text{m}$ , respectively, markedly greater than those of the 1182. Contrarily, there was no significant difference in the leaf length between the two materials. The content of chlorophyll in the TNY1201 leaves was significantly lower than 1182. The content of chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and total chlorophyll in the TNY1201 leaves amounted to 82.51%, 70.97% and 75.38% of the 1182. There was no significant disparity in carotenoid content between the TNY1201 and 1182 leaves. The net photosynthetic rate of the 1182 leaves was  $7.90 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . The net photosynthetic rate of the TNY1201 leaves was  $6.98 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . The net photosynthetic rate of the 1182 was significantly higher than that of the TNY1201, which accounted for a 1.13 times increase over the TNY1201. The stomatal conductance and intercellular  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration of the TNY1201 leaves exhibited significantly higher values than those of the 1182. The transpiration rates demonstrated no significant variance between the TNY1201 and 1182 leaves. The content of soluble protein in the TNY1201 leaves was  $22.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , noticeably higher than that of the 1182 leaves. The total soluble sugar content of the TNY1201 leaves was  $0.77 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , which was markedly lower than that of the 1182 leaves. The  $F_2$  segregation population comprised 188 plants, including 146 individuals with spotted leaves and 42 individuals without spotted leaves. In contrast, the  $BC_1P_1$  population of the 142 plants included 74 individuals with spotted leaves and 68 without spotted leaves. There were 145 strains present in the  $BC_1P_2$  population, and all displayed spots on their leaves. Furthermore, the proportion of leaves exhibiting spots in the  $F_2$  plant population followed an approximate 3:1 segregation ratio, while the proportion in the  $BC_1P_1$  population followed a 1:1 separation ratio. **【Conclusion】** The mesophyll tissue compactness in the TNY1201 leaves was lower than that of the 1182, and the proportion of palisade tissue was minimal. It could be postulated that there was fewer chloroplast in the TNY1201 leaves compared with 1182, leading to decreased chlorophyll content and photosynthetic rate, resulting in limited accumulation of photosynthetic products. The development of leaf spots was attributed to the reduction of chlorophyll content in the leaves. It would be noteworthy that the genetic control of these spots in the TNY1201 leaves was governed by a pair of dominant nuclear genes.

**Key words:** Watermelon; Spotted leaf mutant; Physiological characteristics; Genetic tendency

叶色变异是植物界一种正常的生命现象。在植物育种工作中,叶色变化既可以作为标记性状,简化选择过程,也可以像花色、果色一样作为观赏元素,

培育出多样的彩叶植物<sup>[1]</sup>。叶色变化受多种遗传与生理机制调控。王建玉等<sup>[2]</sup>对甜瓜芽黄材料进行遗传分析,发现甜瓜芽黄突变性状可稳定遗传,属于隐

性基因控制的细胞核遗传。杨莎等<sup>[3]</sup>将辣椒野生型材料与叶色黄化突变体材料杂交,并将F<sub>1</sub>自交,通过观察分离性状计算分离比,发现辣椒叶色黄化性状是由一对核基因控制的隐性性状。王亚玲等<sup>[4]</sup>对番茄黄绿叶突变体进行了遗传分析,结果表明,黄绿叶性状受隐性单基因控制。叶色变化会影响植物的光合作用,并产生一系列生化反应。因此叶色突变体也成为研究植物光合作用、激素代谢等一系列生理过程的重要材料<sup>[5]</sup>。邵勤<sup>[6]</sup>在甜瓜中发现了黄化的叶色突变体,对黄化突变体和野生型材料的叶绿素含量进行对比研究,结果表明,突变体的叶色黄化与叶绿素含量有着直接的关系。曹穗<sup>[7]</sup>对黄瓜的花斑叶突变体进行研究,测定突变体与野生型材料的光合参数和叶绿素含量,发现突变体的光合能力、叶绿素含量都低于野生型。李万青等<sup>[8]</sup>对黄瓜黄化突变体和普通叶片在幼苗期的光合参数进行测定,结果表明,叶色黄化突变体的净光合速率与胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度均显著低于普通的黄瓜叶片。Ma等<sup>[9]</sup>在山茶中发现了花斑叶突变体,通过对突变体与野生型材料的叶绿体解剖结构进行观察,发现突变体的叶绿体数量有所减少。

西瓜是重要的园艺作物,研究西瓜叶色变化具有重要意义。任艺慈等<sup>[10]</sup>在对西瓜黄化突变体进行研究时发现黄化性状伴随整个生育期,植株黄化是由总叶绿素缺乏导致的。徐铭等<sup>[11]</sup>对西瓜后绿突变体的光合特性进行研究,得出I期(第三节位)由于光合色素含量低导致幼叶黄化,II期(第九节位)光合色素含量大幅提高,叶色也逐渐由黄转绿。但是对西瓜带有黄色斑点叶片与普通叶片生理特性、解

剖结构差异及遗传规律的研究未见报道。

西瓜自交系TNY1201叶片具有不规则黄色斑点,能正常开花结实,1182是普通的西瓜自交系。笔者将TNY1201与1182的叶片表型、生理特性、解剖结构进行比较,有助于阐明形成黄色斑点的生理机制及其对叶片生理、结构特性造成的影响。笔者以TNY1201和1182作为亲本构建六世代群体(P<sub>1</sub>、P<sub>2</sub>、F<sub>1</sub>、F<sub>2</sub>、BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>、BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>2</sub>),分析叶片斑点的遗传倾向,可为后续进行基因定位与克隆提供参考依据,也为利用西瓜叶片斑点标记辅助育种奠定基础。

## 1 材料和方法

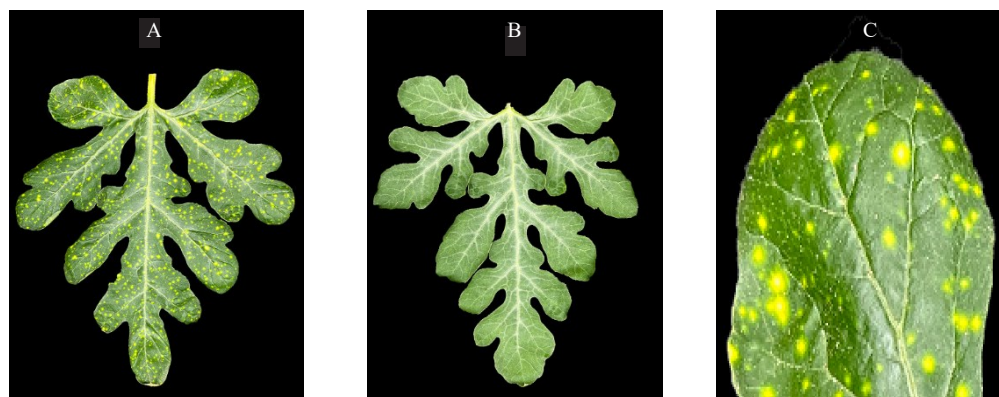
### 1.1 材料

本试验供试的西瓜材料TNY1201和1182由天津市桑田梓地农业科技有限公司提供。TNY1201为黄色斑点叶片西瓜,子叶无斑点,从第一片真叶开始,所有叶片均带有黄色斑点(图1-A);1182为普通西瓜,所有叶片均无斑点(图1-B)。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 斑点叶片的生理特性测定 2022年3月5日将1182和TNY1201两份材料播种育苗,4月1日定植于天津农学院西校区玻璃温室,正常管理。定植40 d时,在两个品种的10个不同个体上分别采集健康、阳生且无破损的材料,其中TNY1201选取黄绿混合部分,将两种取样材料编号密封于封口袋内,带回实验室进行叶片表型、解剖结构、光合色素含量等指标的测定。

利用直尺测定叶长、叶宽等叶片表型。利用指甲油印迹法<sup>[12]</sup>和测微尺测定气孔密度、气孔大小。



A. 黄色斑点叶;B. 普通叶;C. 斑点部分。

A. Spotted leaf; B. Ordinary leaf; C. Spotted part.

图1 斑点叶片西瓜TNY1201与普通西瓜1182的叶片表型比较

Fig.1 Comparison of leaf phenotypes between spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

利用石蜡切片法<sup>[13]</sup>和测微尺测定上表皮厚度、下表皮厚度、栅栏组织厚度、海绵组织厚度。栅海比=栅栏组织厚度/海绵组织厚度。组织疏密度=海绵组织厚度/叶片厚度。采用95%乙醇提取法测定光合色素含量<sup>[14]</sup>。采用蒽酮比色法测定可溶性糖含量<sup>[15]</sup>，采用考马斯亮蓝G-250染色法测定可溶性蛋白含量<sup>[15]</sup>。

在盛花期，选择晴朗无风的天气，在上午10:00使用GFS-3000光合仪测定叶片的光合参数。

1.2.2 斑点叶片的斑点遗传分析 2022年将1182、TNY1201进行正反交，得到正反交的F<sub>1</sub>代种子。2023年3月将两个亲本与正反交F<sub>1</sub>播种，进行人工授粉得到BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>、BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>2</sub>和F<sub>2</sub>种子。2023年7月将六

世代群体播种，调查群体苗期(三叶一心)的无斑叶片和有斑叶片的单株数量，对所得数据进行卡方检验，确定遗传倾向。

### 1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS26.0软件进行试验数据处理及差异显著性分析，应用ImageJ软件进行试验图片处理。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 斑点叶片西瓜与普通西瓜叶片表型比较

从表1可以看出，两种材料的叶长无显著差异，TNY1201叶片宽度、叶片面积和叶片厚度分别为20.88 cm、247.08 cm<sup>2</sup>和176.12 μm，均显著高于1182。

表1 斑点叶片西瓜 TNY1201 与普通西瓜 1182 的叶片性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of leaf traits between spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

材料 Material	叶长 Leaf length/cm	叶宽 Leaf width/cm	叶面积 Leaf area/cm <sup>2</sup>	叶片厚度 Leaf thickness/μm
1182	19.36±0.47 a	18.38±0.84 b	206.59±14.31 b	124.13±2.03 b
TNY1201	19.12±0.50 a	20.88±0.83 a	247.08±11.24 a	176.12±3.45 a

注：同列数据后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平差异显著。下同。

Note: After the same column of data, different lowercase letters indicate significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

### 2.2 斑点叶片西瓜与普通西瓜叶片结构比较

由表2可知，TNY1201的叶片单个气孔面积平均为467.97 μm<sup>2</sup>，显著大于1182。1182叶片气孔密度为137.36个·mm<sup>-2</sup>，显著大于TNY1201。综上所述，1182的叶片气孔单个面积小但密度大，而TNY1201的叶片则相反，单个气孔面积大但密度小。

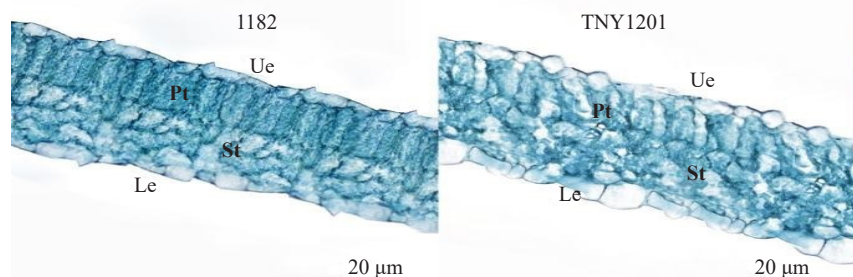
从图2可以看出，西瓜的叶片为典型的异面叶，叶片由上下表皮细胞、栅栏组织和海绵组织构成，海绵组织由3~5层排列疏松的细胞组成。TNY1201叶片与普通叶片的解剖结构存在很大差别。1182的

表2 斑点叶片西瓜 TNY1201 与普通西瓜 1182 叶片气孔参数的比较

Table 2 Comparison of leaf stomatal parameters between spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

材料 Material	气孔面积 Stomatal area/μm <sup>2</sup>	气孔密度 Stomatal density/(No·mm <sup>-2</sup> )
1182	389.65±3.36 b	137.36±0.74 a
TNY1201	467.97±2.49 a	89.60±0.92 b

叶片组织结构清晰，上下表皮细胞完整，有明显的栅栏组织和海绵组织，栅栏组织排列紧密。TNY1201斑点叶的叶片上下表皮细胞形状不规则，栅栏组织



Ue. 上表皮; Pt. 栅栏组织; St. 海绵组织; Le. 下表皮。

Ue. Upper epidermis; Pt. Palisade tissue; St. Sponge tissue; Le. Lower epidermis.

图2 斑点叶片西瓜 TNY1201 与普通西瓜 1182 的叶片解剖结构

Fig. 2 Anatomical structure of the leaves of spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

和海绵组织排列松散。

由表3可以看出,TNY1201叶片和1182的叶片解剖结构参数之间存在显著差异。TNY1201的上下表皮厚度显著大于1182,分别为1182的1.33倍和

1.39倍,栅栏组织厚度和海绵组织厚度也都显著大于1182,分别为66.24  $\mu\text{m}$ 和69.54  $\mu\text{m}$ 。1182叶肉组织紧密度和栅海比显著大于TNY1201。TNY1201的叶肉组织疏密度为0.40%,显著大于1182。

表3 斑点叶片西瓜 TNY1201 与普通西瓜 1182 叶片解剖结构参数的比较

Table 3 Comparison of leaf anatomical structural parameters between spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

材料 Material	UET/ $\mu\text{m}$	LET/ $\mu\text{m}$	PT/ $\mu\text{m}$	ST/ $\mu\text{m}$	PT/LT/%	ST/LT/%	PT/ST
1182	15.06 $\pm$ 0.80 b	14.54 $\pm$ 1.33 b	55.63 $\pm$ 1.19 b	38.90 $\pm$ 2.61 b	0.45 $\pm$ 0.04 a	0.31 $\pm$ 0.02 b	1.43 $\pm$ 0.05 a
TNY1201	20.17 $\pm$ 1.26 a	20.25 $\pm$ 1.15 a	66.24 $\pm$ 1.28 a	69.54 $\pm$ 1.89 a	0.38 $\pm$ 0.03 b	0.40 $\pm$ 0.01 a	0.95 $\pm$ 0.04 b

注:UET. 上表皮厚度;LET. 下表皮厚度;PT. 栅栏组织厚度;ST. 海绵组织厚度;LT. 叶片厚度。

Note: UET. Upper skin thickness; LET. Lower skin thickness; PT. Palisade tissue thickness; ST. Sponge tissue thickness; LT. Leaf thickness.

### 2.3 斑点叶片西瓜与普通西瓜叶片光合生理参数比较

从表4可以看出,TNY1201叶片的叶绿素a、叶绿素b和总叶绿素的含量都显著低于1182叶片。1182的叶绿素a、叶绿素b和总叶绿素含量分别是TNY1201的1.21倍、1.39倍和1.33倍。TNY1201叶

片类胡萝卜素含量和叶绿素a/b值与1182叶片无显著差异。

从表5可以看出,1182叶片的净光合速率为7.90  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,显著高于TNY1201,是TNY1201叶片净光合速率的1.13倍。TNY1201叶片的气孔导度、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度都显著高于1182,蒸腾速率之间

表4 斑点叶片西瓜 TNY1201 与普通西瓜 1182 光合色素含量的比较

Table 4 Comparison of photosynthetic pigment content between spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

材料 Material	w(叶绿素a) Chlorophyll a content/ ( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )	w(叶绿素b) Chlorophyll b content/ ( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )	叶绿素a/ 叶绿素b Chla/Chlb	w(类胡萝卜素) Carotenoid content/ ( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )	w(总叶绿素) Total chlorophyll content/( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )
1182	2.23 $\pm$ 0.07 a	0.93 $\pm$ 0.04 a	2.57 $\pm$ 0.03 a	0.53 $\pm$ 0.03 a	3.33 $\pm$ 0.17 a
TNY1201	1.84 $\pm$ 0.06 b	0.66 $\pm$ 0.03 b	2.77 $\pm$ 0.15 a	0.42 $\pm$ 0.01 a	2.51 $\pm$ 0.09 b

表5 斑点叶片西瓜 TNY1201 与普通西瓜 1182 叶片光合参数的比较

Table 5 Comparison of leaf photosynthetic parameters between spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

材料 Material	净光合速率 Net photosynthetic rate ( $P_n$ )/ ( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )	蒸腾速率 Transpiration rate ( $T_r$ )/ ( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )	气孔导度 Stomatal conductance ( $G_s$ )/ ( $\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )	胞间CO <sub>2</sub> 浓度 Intercellular CO <sub>2</sub> concentration ( $C_i$ )/ ( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )
1182	7.90 $\pm$ 0.02 a	1.84 $\pm$ 0.06 a	170.18 $\pm$ 7.24 b	387.02 $\pm$ 1.48 b
TNY1201	6.98 $\pm$ 0.08 b	1.74 $\pm$ 0.09 a	232.01 $\pm$ 9.83 a	439.95 $\pm$ 0.77 a

无显著差异。

从表6可以看出,1182叶片可溶性总糖含量显著高于TNY1201,是TNY1201的1.75倍。TNY1201叶片可溶性蛋白含量为22.70  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ,显著高于1182。

### 2.4 西瓜叶片斑点的遗传倾向分析

从表7可以看出,亲本1182叶片全部无斑,亲本TNY1201、正反交F<sub>1</sub>都有黄色斑点,表明叶片斑

表6 斑点叶片西瓜 TNY1201 与普通西瓜 1182 叶片可溶性总糖和可溶性蛋白含量的比较

Table 6 Comparison of total soluble sugar and soluble protein content in leaves of spotted leaf watermelon TNY1201 and ordinary watermelon 1182

材料 Material	w(可溶性总糖) Total soluble sugar content/( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )	w(可溶性蛋白) Soluble protein content/( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )
1182	1.36 $\pm$ 0.03 a	18.60 $\pm$ 0.24 b
TNY1201	0.77 $\pm$ 0.03 b	22.70 $\pm$ 0.33 a

表7 六世代群体表型及 F<sub>2</sub> 和 BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub> 群体分离比适合性检验Table 7 Phenotype of spotted to non-spotted trait in six-generation family and chi-square goodness-fit ratios of segregation in F<sub>2</sub> and BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub> populations

世代 Generation	数目 Total No. of individuals	有斑点数目 Spotted No.	无斑点数目 Non-spotted No.	期望比 Expected ratio	卡方值 $\chi^2(\alpha=0.05)$	p 值 p-value <sup>b</sup> ( $\alpha=0.05$ )
1182 (P <sub>1</sub> )	40	0	40	-	-	-
TNY1201 (P <sub>2</sub> )	40	40	0	-	-	-
F <sub>1</sub>	15	15	0	-	-	-
F' <sub>1</sub>	15	15	0	-	-	-
F <sub>2</sub>	188	146	42	3:1	0.709	0.892
BC <sub>1</sub> P <sub>1</sub>	142	74	68	1:1	0.254	0.958
BC <sub>1</sub> P <sub>2</sub>	145	145	0	-	-	-

注: a.  $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 3.814$  表明差异显著; b.  $p < 0.05$  表明差异显著。

Note: a.  $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 3.814$  is considered significant; b.  $p < 0.05$  is considered significant.

点为细胞核遗传。BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>2</sub> 植株叶片也全都有黄色斑点。F<sub>2</sub> 群体共 188 株, 其中 146 株叶片有斑, 42 株叶片无斑。BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub> 群体共 142 株, 其中 74 株叶片有斑, 68 株叶片无斑。F<sub>2</sub> 植株叶片有斑、无斑的比例符合 3:1 的分离比, BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub> 植株叶片有斑、无斑的比例符合 1:1 的分离比。以上结果表明 TNY1201 叶片的斑点性状受一对显性核基因控制。

### 3 讨 论

叶片是植物与外界进行气体交换和光合作用的重要器官, 叶片的结构形态直接影响植物的光合作用、蒸腾作用等<sup>[16]</sup>。TNY1201 的栅栏组织排列松散, 叶肉组织紧密度显著低于 1182, 而叶绿体大部分位于栅栏组织中<sup>[17]</sup>, 推断 TNY1201 的叶绿体含量低于 1182, 这与叶绿素含量的测定结果相符合。本试验中 TNY1201 的叶绿素含量显著低于 1182, 叶色改变是光合色素含量变化的外在表现<sup>[5]</sup>。由此可以推断叶片在进行光合作用时, 在缺少叶绿素的情况下, 叶绿素 a 和叶绿素 b 间的转换受到阻碍。综上所述, 可能是叶绿素的合成陷入停滞状态, 致使叶绿素含量降低, 从而使叶片出现黄色斑点<sup>[1]</sup>。崔丽朋等<sup>[18]</sup>在研究番茄叶色黄化突变体时, 测定了两种材料的叶绿素含量, 结果表明叶色黄化突变体的叶绿素含量显著低于野生型, 与本试验研究结果相似。

气孔是叶片进行光合作用所需的 CO<sub>2</sub> 进入植物体内的主要通道, 因此气孔的密度以及面积是植物正常生长的基础<sup>[19]</sup>。张艳萍等<sup>[17]</sup>对观赏桃叶片的气孔参数与光合速率进行测定, 发现气孔小而密集的叶片光合速率较高。本试验中, TNY1201 气孔面积

大密度小, 可能导致其叶片光合速率低于普通西瓜, 这与叶片净光合速率测定的结果相符合。光合色素含量直接或间接地影响植物的光合能力, 具体表现在净光合速率、蒸腾速率、胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度等指标发生变化方面<sup>[19]</sup>。胡亮亮等<sup>[20]</sup>在对黄瓜叶色突变体进行研究时发现, 突变体的净光合速率显著低于野生型, 胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度显著高于野生型, 推测突变体光合能力较低并非仅受气孔大小和密度的影响, 而且也受 CO<sub>2</sub> 的利用率较低影响。本试验中 TNY1201 的净光合速率显著低于 1182, 胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度和气孔导度显著高于 1182, 蒸腾速率之间差异不显著, 与上述推论相符合。

可溶性糖是主要的能量代谢中间产物, 在一定程度上可以反映植物体内能量代谢的快慢<sup>[5]</sup>。可溶性蛋白是重要的渗透调节物质和营养物质, 其大多数是参与各种代谢的酶类<sup>[5]</sup>。当叶片中叶绿素缺失时, 会导致可溶性糖和可溶性蛋白含量产生变化。在本试验中, TNY1201 叶片的可溶性糖含量显著低于 1182, 是 1182 的 56.82%, 可溶性蛋白含量显著高于 1182, 是 1182 的 1.22 倍。推断叶片的可溶性糖含量较低, 是由光合能力下降导致的, 而可溶性蛋白含量较高, 可能是由大量的特异性蛋白表达所导致的, 与陈星旭<sup>[21]</sup>对花烛叶色黄化突变体的研究结果类似。

西瓜叶色遗传规律有不同的报道。Poole<sup>[22]</sup>对斑点叶西瓜 'Sun, Moon and Stars' 的遗传规律进行研究, 基于回交和 F<sub>2</sub> 群体的观察数据(原文中未详细列出), 认为斑点叶是由一种细胞质基因控制的叶绿体缺陷造成的。本试验对两份材料进行正反交、回

交并建立F<sub>2</sub>群体,对性状结果的分离比进行卡方检测,分离比均符合孟德尔遗传定律,显示TNY1201叶片斑点由核基因控制。两种结果不同,可能是试验材料不同造成的。Kidānemariam<sup>[23]</sup>对西瓜后绿突变体的遗传规律进行研究,通过自交、回交试验,推测该突变体受隐性基因控制。本试验初步推断影响叶片黄色斑点形成的是细胞核基因,但要阐明其机制,仍需要进一步深入研究。

## 4 结 论

斑点叶片西瓜TNY1201与1182相比,叶片上下表皮细胞形状不规则,栅栏组织和海绵组织排列松散,叶片紧密度较小,具有面积大而密度小的气孔。TNY1201叶片的叶绿素含量、净光合速率、可溶性糖含量均显著低于1182,可溶性蛋白含量显著高于1182。遗传特性分析表明,TNY1201叶片斑点属于细胞核遗传,叶片有斑对无斑为显性。

综上所述,笔者在本文中研究的TNY1201是一种重要的资源材料,可以作为西瓜常规育种中选择的表型标记,也可以作为观赏西瓜品种选育的种质资源。研究结论为西瓜叶片光合生理研究及斑点性状在育种实践中的应用提供了理论依据,丰富了葫芦科植物叶色突变机制的理论基础。

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