

套袋对油桃果皮叶绿素降解及相关基因表达的影响

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摘要:【目的】叶绿素含量是影响果皮底色及果实外观的关键因素, 以两个成熟期接近的桃品种为材料, 初步探究了套袋对油桃果皮叶绿素降解规律及叶绿素降解相关基因表达的影响, 以期为桃果实成熟期判定及底色差异确定依据。【方法】以中油18号和中油19号两个油桃品种为研究对象, 测量成熟前套袋与不套袋油桃果皮色差、叶绿素含量等指标, 用荧光定量PCR检测套袋对叶绿素降解相关基因的影响, 通过分析叶绿素含量与相关基因表达的关系, 确定套袋对油桃果皮叶绿素降解的影响。【结果】套袋处理增加了油桃果皮的亮度(L^* 值), 提高了黄肉品种中油19号的果实 b^* 值, 套袋也使果皮叶绿素降解提前。荧光定量结果显示, *PpCLH1*在套袋果实成熟前23 d和12 d的表达量均高于不套袋, *PpPAO*在中油19号果实成熟过程中表达量升高。*PpSGR*基因在中油18号和中油19号果实完全成熟时相较于不套袋材料显著高表达, 而经过套袋处理后在成熟前23 d会提前表达, 且表达量显著升高。【结论】套袋会导致果皮叶绿素降解基因*PpCLH1*、*PpSGR*提前高表达, 叶绿素提前降解, 说明*PpCLH1*、*PpSGR*是桃果实成熟前果皮叶绿素降解的关键基因, 这对进一步解析桃果实发育过程中果皮叶绿素降解提供了一种新的思路, 也为探索桃果实发育过程中叶绿素降解的分子机制提供参考。

关键词:油桃;套袋;果皮;叶绿素降解;叶绿素降解基因

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Effect of fruit bagging on chlorophyll degradation and related gene expression in nectarine peel

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Abstract:【Objective】The peach (*Prunus persica* L.) is a stone fruit crop with high economic value, favored by consumers worldwide for its rich flavor and nutritional value, and is one of the main fruits consumed in many countries. Currently, fruit quality has become a key factor influencing consumers' choice. Among fruit quality attributes, skin color is one of the most intuitive factors that consumers consider when selecting fruits. Chlorophyll content is a crucial factor affecting the base color of the fruit skin and the overall appearance of the fruit, as it is closely related to fruit ripening. However, there has been no report about the impact of bagging on the degradation of chlorophyll genes in peaches. In this study, two nectarine varieties with similar ripening periods were used as materials to preliminarily explore the effects of bagging on the degradation pattern of chlorophyll in nectarine skin and the expression of genes related to chlorophyll degradation, with the aim of providing a basis for determining the ripening period of nectarine fruits and the differences in base color.【Methods】Using two nectarine va-

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ieties Zhongyou No. 18 and Zhongyou No. 19 as subjects of the study, the color changes of fruit peels before ripening were quantified using a colorimeter, and the chlorophyll contents were measured using a UV spectrophotometer. There has been no report on the expression of chlorophyll degradation genes in bagged peach fruits to date. To fill this gap, the expression of genes related to chlorophyll degradation was detected using real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR), and the coding sequences (CDS) of the relevant genes were sourced from genomic databases. By establishing the correlation between chlorophyll degradation and gene expression through statistical analysis, the impact of bagging on the chlorophyll degradation in nectarine fruit skin was determined. 【Results】 The L* values (indicating the lightness or darkness of color) of the fruit skin for the bagged Zhongyou No. 18 and Zhongyou No. 19 nectarine varieties showed a significant increase compared to the control, which suggested that bagging could enhance the brightness of the fruit and improve its color. For both Zhongyou No. 18 and Zhongyou No. 19, the a* values (representing the red-green color axis) of the fruit skin rose rapidly from 44 to 12 days before full maturity (DBM), with the bagged fruits exhibiting a more rapid increase in a* values than the control. Bagging accelerated the increase in a* values during this period, leading to lighter coloring and a cleaner base color of the fruit skin compared to the control. Bagging resulted in a decrease in the b* values (indicating the yellow-blue color axis) for white-fleshed peaches, whereas in yellow-fleshed peaches, bagging led to an increase in b* values. From 44 to 12 DBM, the chlorophyll content in bagged fruits significantly decreased compared to the control. Therefore, bagging treatment accelerated the degradation of chlorophyll in the fruit skin. After bagging, the chlorophyll content in the varieties reached the harvest level approximately one week earlier than the control. The fluorescence quantitative results indicated that the expression levels of *PpCLH1* in bagged fruits at 23 and 12 DBM were higher than those in the control. The expression of *PpPAO* increased during the ripening process of Zhongyou No. 19 fruits. The *PpSGR* gene was significantly and more highly expressed in fully mature fruits of both Zhongyou No. 18 and Zhongyou No. 19 compared to the control, and its expression was advanced and markedly higher after bagging treatment at 23 DBM. 【Conclusion】 This study investigated the impact of bagging on the expression of chlorophyll degradation genes and analyzed its relationship with color difference and chlorophyll content. It was found that bagging led to the premature high expression of chlorophyll degradation genes *PpCLH1*, *PpPAO* and *PpSGR*, indicating that *PpCLH1*, *PpPAO* and *PpSGR* were key genes in the degradation of chlorophyll in the skin of nectarine fruits before ripening. This provides a new perspective for further elucidating the degradation of chlorophyll in the skin during the development of peach fruits and also offers a reference for exploring the molecular mechanisms of chlorophyll degradation during peach fruit development.

Key words: Nectarine; Bagging; Peel; Chlorophyll degradation; Chlorophyll degradation gene

桃(*Prunus persica* L.)是经济价值较高的核果类果树,由于其风味丰富,营养价值较高,而深受世界各国消费者的喜爱,是世界上许多国家的主要消费水果之一。桃起源于中国西部地区,栽培历史可追溯到4000多年前^[1]。但目前中国桃产业整体质量水平不高,与发达国家存在差距,正处于数量型向质量型转变的关键时期^[2]。目前果实品质已成为影响消费者选择的关键因素^[3]。果皮色泽是果实外观品质的重要组成部分,也是消费者在选择水果时最直

观的评价因素之一,包括两个方面:果皮着色与果皮底色。有关果皮着色的研究很多,但关于果皮底色的研究则相对较少,其中叶绿素含量对果皮底色有重要影响。

近年来,关于植物中叶绿素主要降解途径的研究结果已经被公认^[4]。在叶绿素降解这一途径中叶绿素b首先被还原生成7-羟甲基叶绿素a,该产物由NON-YELLOW COLORING1 (NYC1) 和 NYC1-LIKE (NOL) 编码的叶绿素b还原酶催化。随后,7-羟甲

基叶绿素 a 被 7-羟甲基叶绿素 a 还原酶(7-hydroxymethyl chlorophyll a reductase, HCAR)还原为叶绿素 a^[5]。叶绿素 a 可以通过两条不同的途径转化为脱镁叶绿酸 a(Pheophorbide a, pheide a)。(1)叶绿素 a 经叶绿素酶(Chlorophyllase, CLH)和脱镁螯合酶(Mg-dechelatase, MDCase)催化生成脱镁叶绿酸 a^[6]。(2)叶绿素 a 在脱镁螯合酶和脱镁叶绿素酶(Pheophytinase, PPH)作用下生成脱镁叶绿酸 a^[7]。在这两个途径中, 脱镁叶绿酸 a 是共同的中间产物。在脱镁叶绿酸 a 氧化酶(Pheophorbide a Oxygenase, PAO)和红色叶绿素降解产物还原酶(Red Chlorophyll Catabolites Reductase, RCCR)的催化下降解^[4]。PAO 是代谢通路上控制叶绿素降解的重要基因, PAO 催化的卟啉环氧化开环是叶绿素降解的关键步骤。因而叶绿素的这条降解途径被称为 PAO 降解途径^[8]。SGR(Stay-green)、SGRL 基因的鉴定是近年来叶绿素降解调控研究中的一个里程碑^[9]。SGR 与 SGRL 基因与叶绿素的降解途径相关, 可以通过招募叶绿素降解基因形成复合体, 结合到光系统 II 上, 形成 SGR-CCE-LHC II 复合体, 从而导致叶绿素降解^[10]。

在春性品种小麦花后旗叶不断衰老的过程中, *TaCLH1* 的表达量下降、升高再下降^[11]。PAO 基因会随着衰老表达上调; 在西蓝花采后衰老过程中 *BoPAO* 的表达上调^[12]; 在拟南芥衰老过程中 *AtPAO* 表达逐渐升高, 并在自然衰老时达到最高峰^[13]。在桃果实发育的前期果肉呈现明显绿色时, *PpSGR* 转

录水平较低。随着果实逐步成熟, 果肉褪绿, 表达量不断升高^[14]。

套袋是一项被广泛认可的农业技术, 通过人工方式干预果实的光照条件, 以改善果实的外观色泽。目前在全球范围内被广泛应用于果树生产。研究显示, 套袋能够提升果实表面的光洁度, 从而改善果实的整体外观品质^[15]。套袋(遮光)通过改变果皮中叶绿素含量来影响果皮底色。在对番石榴、荔枝、猕猴桃的研究中发现, 套袋抑制果实叶绿素合成, 降低果皮中的叶绿素含量^[16-18]。但目前对桃果实套袋后果皮叶绿素降解基因表达等方面还未见相关报道。因此, 笔者在本研究中以两个成熟期接近的中油 18 号和中油 19 号桃品种为材料, 研究套袋对油桃果皮叶绿素降解及叶绿素降解基因表达的影响, 对叶绿素降解相关基因的表达进行分析, 筛选关键基因, 以期探讨套袋影响桃果皮叶绿素降解的机制, 寻找果皮底色形成的基础及改进的栽培措施, 为深入研究桃果实底色的调控机制提供理论依据, 进一步为桃产业套袋生产提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

供试材料来自中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所桃品种圃内, 株行距为 1.0 m×4.0 m, 2017 年定植, 常规管理。以成熟期接近的 2 个桃品种中油 18 号(CN18)、中油 19 号(CN19)为研究材料(图 1), 均于

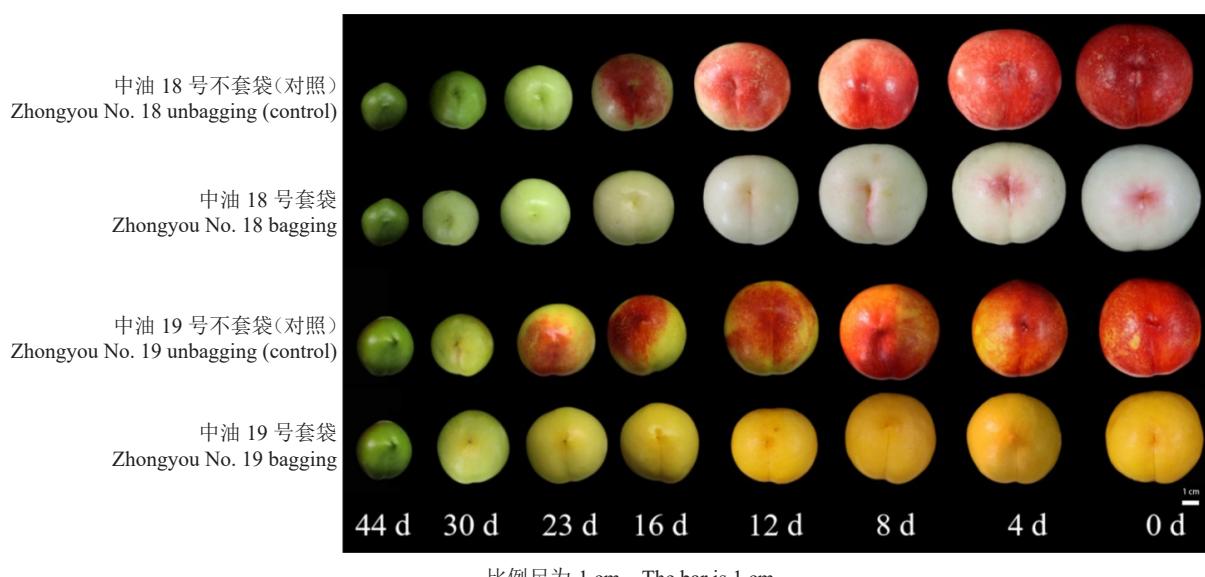


图 1 成熟前 44~0 d 的果实外观表型

Fig. 1 Phenotypes of fruits 44~0 days before maturation

6月中上旬成熟。2023年5—6月,于果实成熟前44 d(花后45 d)开始使用外黄内黑双层袋套袋并取样,不套袋为对照。之后在果实成熟前30 d采摘树体外围中上部大小均匀、无病虫害、成熟度一致的果实30个,带回实验室使用尼康700 D相机于自然光下以黑色植绒布为背景拍照。以10个果实为1个样本,取样进行3次重复,取样间隔7 d,在果实转色期每隔4 d取样1次,削取表皮进行液氮速冻,保存至-80 °C冰箱备用。

1.2 色差检测

用色差仪(美能达CR-400,柯尼卡美能达)评价果皮底色,颜色用CIE L*、a*、b*标尺表示。随机选取果实赤道区域的四个不同点取平均值,记录L*、a*和b*值^[19-20]。

1.3 叶绿素含量测定

桃果皮叶绿素含量采用紫外分光光度法测定^[21-22]。

1.4 RNA提取

根据多糖多酚植物总RNA提取试剂盒(DP441,天根生化科技有限公司,北京,中国)说明书提取桃总RNA。利用1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测RNA质量和纯度,取1 μL RNA利用微量紫外分光光度计NanoDrop2000(Thermo Scientific,麻省)测定浓度。取1 μg RNA参照FastKing cDNA第1链合成试剂盒说明书(天根生化科技有限公司,北京,中国)进行反转录,放置在-20 °C冰箱保存进行后续的实时荧光定量PCR。

1.5 实时荧光定量检测

从基因组数据库(<https://phytozome-next.jgi.doe.gov/>)下载相关基因的CDS(Coding sequence,编码序列);利用Primer5.0设计特异性荧光定量引物,引物长度在20 bp左右,GC含量在40%~60%,引物Tm值在58~62 °C,扩增片段大小为85~145 bp。选取*Actin*(ppa007228mg)为桃内参基因^[23](表1),最后按照 $2^{\Delta\Delta CT}$ 方法计算结果^[24]。

1.6 数据分析

使用SPSS软件对数据进行分析,用Excel 2003软件制作图表。

2 结果与分析

2.1 套袋对桃果实发育后期果皮色差的影响

2.1.1 L*值的变化 由图2可知,随着果实生长发

表1 实时定量PCR反应中各基因的引物序列

Table 1 Primers sequence for real-time quantitative PCR reaction

基因名称 Gene name	引物序列 Primer sequence(5'-3')	登记号 Registration number (In GenBank)
<i>Actin</i>	GATTCCGGTGCCCCAGAAGT CCAGCAGCTTCATCCAA	ppa007228m
<i>PpNYCI</i>	ATCGTGTGGTTGTCGCTTCT CAGGTGCTTAGAGGAGGCAC	ppa010004m
<i>PpNOL</i>	ATACGGGGCAACAAAGCGTA ACCATTCCCTGGCGACAAGTT	ppa005304m
<i>PpHCAR</i>	CAGTGGAAATGCCAACCAT AACTTGGGGCAGGTTCAAG	ppa004221m
<i>PpCLH1</i>	CATGCCAAAATGCCCTGTC AGGATATGGGCCTGGTTCT	ppa009825m
<i>PpCLH2</i>	TCTCACGGCTTCATTGTCGT TGAACATGGGGTGAAGCAA	ppa009788m
<i>PpPPH</i>	AGACTCAGGGCTTAGTAGCA CGCTCCGTCTCTGACAAACT	ppa019738m
<i>PpPAO</i>	AGGCAACCCACGGATTACTG AGTCTCCCTGGGCCATTG	ppa009783m
<i>PpRCCR</i>	ACATCCGCAGTGTGTGTCT ATCCAGCCAATTCCCAGCA	ppa004339m
<i>PpSGR</i>	GCTGTTGCTTCCCACCATG TGTTTCTGGGTTGGCCCT	ppa010416m
<i>PpSGRL</i>	TGACGTGGTTGCAGAATGGA GCCAGGTCCAGCATGAGATT	ppa014909m

育,中油18号不套袋和中油19号不套袋的果皮色差L*值在成熟前44~16 d呈逐渐上升趋势,中油18号不套袋的L*值从65.1变化为69.5,提高6.75%;中油19号不套袋的L*值从63.0变化为68.1,提高8.09%,表明中油18号不套袋和中油19号不套袋果皮亮度逐渐升高,且中油19号不套袋亮度比中油18号不套袋升高更快;在成熟前16~0 d,中油18号不套袋和中油19号不套袋的果皮色差L*值均逐渐降低。

中油18号套袋的果皮色差L*值在成熟前44~16 d逐渐上升,中油18号套袋的L*值从65.1变化为76.6,提高18.6%;中油19号套袋的果皮色差L*值在成熟前44~23 d也呈逐渐上升趋势,中油19号套袋的L*值从63.0变化为74.1,提高17.6%,可见套袋会明显提高果实的亮度。在成熟前16~0 d,中油18号套袋的L*值逐渐降低,在成熟前23~0 d中油19号套袋的L*值逐渐降低。套袋会提升果实亮度,改善果实色泽。

2.1.2 a*值的变化 由图3可知,中油18号不套袋、

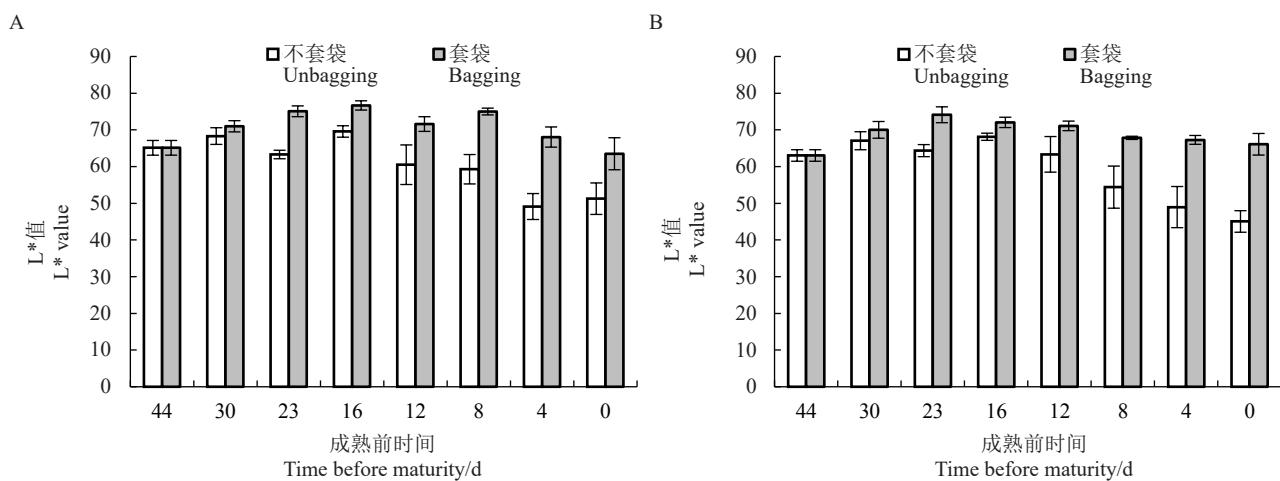


图2 中油18号(A)、中油19号(B)果实成熟前果皮色差L*值的变化

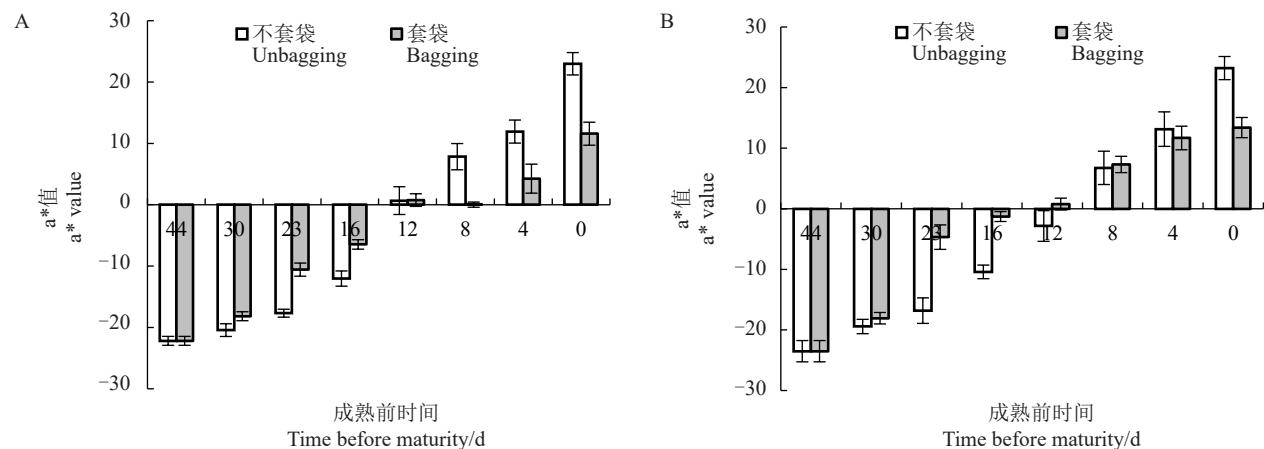
Fig. 2 Changes in L^* value of skin color difference before maturation of Zhongyou No. 18 (A) and Zhongyou No. 19 (B) fruits

图3 中油18号(A)、中油19号(B)果实成熟前果皮色差a*值的变化

Fig. 3 Changes in a^* value of skin color difference before maturation of Zhongyou No. 18 (A) and Zhongyou No. 19 (B) fruits

中油18号套袋、中油19号不套袋和中油19号套袋在成熟前44~12 d的果皮 a^* 值(红绿色差)快速上升,在成熟前12 d进入转色期,套袋比不套袋的 a^* 值上升更快,所以套袋会加速果实成熟前44~12 d的 a^* 值上升。在成熟前12~0 d,相比于套袋,不套袋的 a^* 值上升更快。相较于不套袋,套袋果实的着色更浅。

2.1.3 b^* 值的变化 由图4可知,中油18号不套袋和中油18号套袋果皮在成熟前44~0 d的果皮 b^* 值(黄蓝色差)呈快速下降趋势,中油18号不套袋的 b^* 值在成熟前44~12 d期间下降了43.9%;中油18号套袋的 b^* 值在成熟前44~12 d期间下降趋势最快,下降了48.7%;并且中油18号套袋比中油18号不套袋的 b^* 值下降的更早,可见套袋会加快白肉桃 b^* 值下降。中油19号不套袋果皮在成熟前44~0 d的 b^* 值(黄蓝色差)呈缓慢下降趋势,但中油19号套袋的 b^*

值(黄蓝色差)在成熟前44~0 d呈先缓慢上升后逐渐下降趋势。中油19号不套袋的 b^* 值在成熟前44~12 d期间变化并不明显,但在成熟前12~0 d下降了37.2%;中油19号套袋的 b^* 值在成熟前44~12 d期间有缓慢升高,升高了11.1%,之后缓慢下降;可见套袋会导致黄肉桃 b^* 值升高。

2.2 套袋对桃果实发育后期果皮叶绿素含量的影响

中油18号套袋的外观表型比中油18号不套袋提早由绿转白;中油19号套袋的外观表型比中油19号不套袋提早由绿转黄,如图5所示,从成熟前44~12 d,套袋相较于不套袋的叶绿素含量显著减少,在成熟前12~0 d时,套袋的叶绿素有缓慢降低。

2.3 套袋对桃果实发育后期叶绿素降解相关基因表达的影响

通过分析套袋处理2个桃品种中与叶绿素降解相

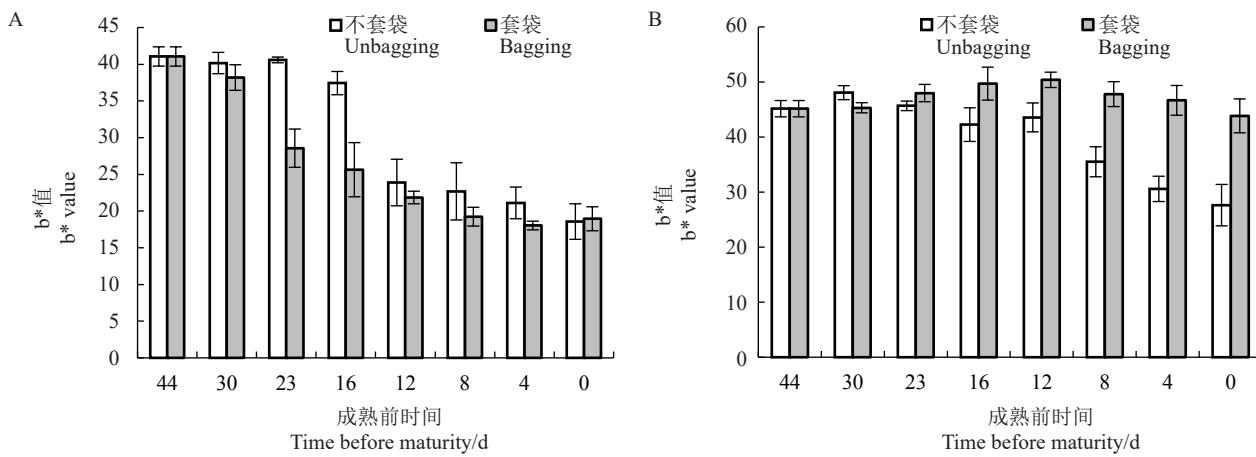
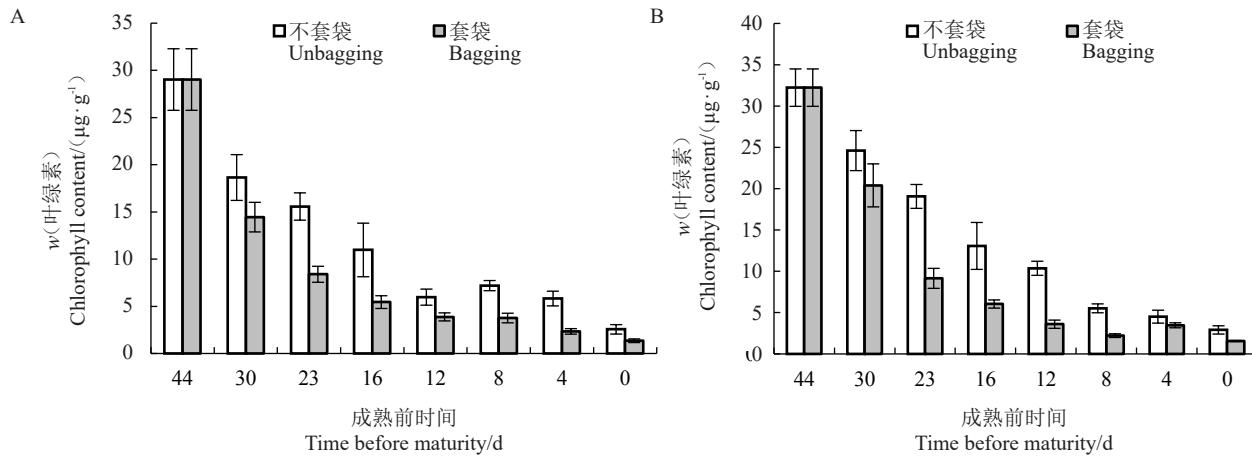
图4 中油18号(A)、中油19号(B)果实成熟前果皮色差 b^* 值的变化Fig. 4 Changes in b^* value of skin color difference before maturation of Zhongyou No. 18 (A) and Zhongyou No. 19 (B) fruits

图5 中油18号(A)、中油19号(B)果实成熟前果皮叶绿素含量的变化

Fig. 5 Changes in chlorophyll content in the peel of Zhongyou No. 18 (A) and Zhongyou No. 19 (B) fruits before maturity

关的10个基因(*PpNYCI*、*PpNOL*、*PpHCAR*、*PpCLHI*、*PpCLH2*、*PpPPH*、*PpPAO*、*PpRCCR*、*PpSGR*、*PpS-GRL*)的相对转录水平,结果显示(图6),*PpHCAR*、*PpCLHI*、*PpPPH*、*PpPAO*、*PpSGR*在套袋果实中的表达量明显高于不套袋。*PpNYCI*在中油19号套袋的成熟前16~12 d有明显升高,*PpNOL*、*PpHCAR*在中油19号套袋的成熟前23~16 d表达量明显上调。*PpCLH2*在中油18号套袋表达相比较于不套袋有升高,但在中油19号套袋却被抑制。*PpCLHI*在套袋果实的成熟前23 d和成熟前12 d表达量均高于不套袋,中油18号不套袋和中油19号不套袋只在成熟前12 d表达量升高,但在果实成熟时*PpCLHI*表达量下降。*PpPAO*、*PpRCCR*在套袋的成熟前30~16 d表达量高于不套袋。*PpPPH*在2个品种套袋遮光后有显著升高,并且*PpPPH*在中油19号套袋的成熟前23 d

时显著上调。*PpSGRL*基因在套袋中显著被抑制,但在中油19号套袋的成熟前16 d时表达明显升高,说明*PpSGRL*有可能与光照有关。*PpSGRL*基因在中油18号套袋和中油19号套袋的成熟前23 d的表达量有所升高,随着果实发育,果皮叶绿素降解,果实完全成熟,中油18号不套袋、中油18号套袋、中油19号不套袋和中油19号套袋中*PpSGR*显著高表达。因此推测可能是光引起*PpSGR*提前表达。

聚类分析(图7)显示在中油18号不套袋中*PpCLHI*、*PpPAO*和*PpSGR*能聚到一类,中油18号套袋中*PpCLHI*、*PpPPH*、*PpPAO*和*PpSGR*能聚到一类。在中油19号不套袋和中油19号套袋中*PpCLHI*、*PpPAO*、*PpPPH*和*PpSGR*能聚到一类。在中油18号不套袋、中油18号套袋、中油19号不套袋和中油19号套袋中,*PpNYCI*、*PpCLH2*、*PpRCCR*、

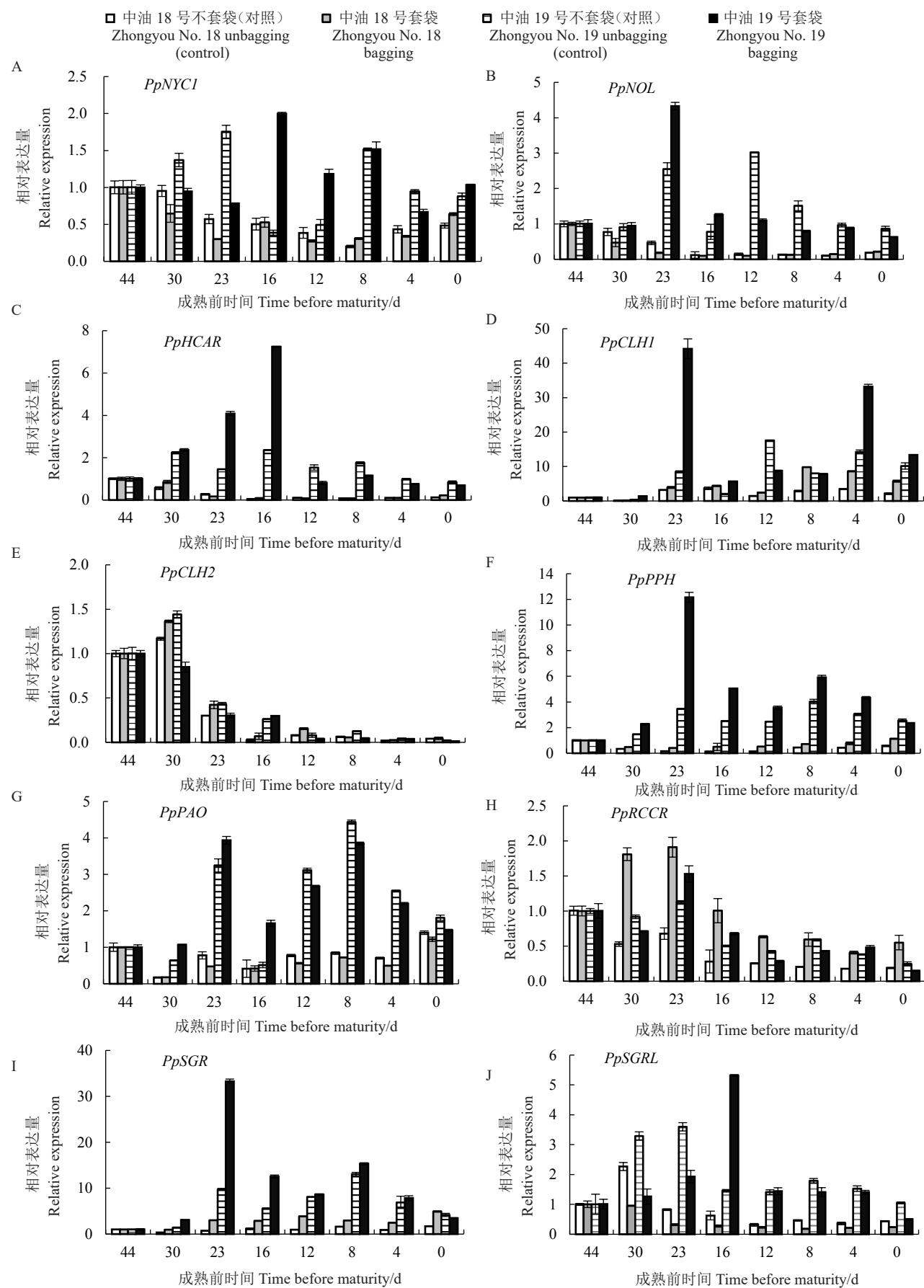


图 6 叶绿素降解基因表达量

Fig. 6 Expression of chlorophyll degradation gene

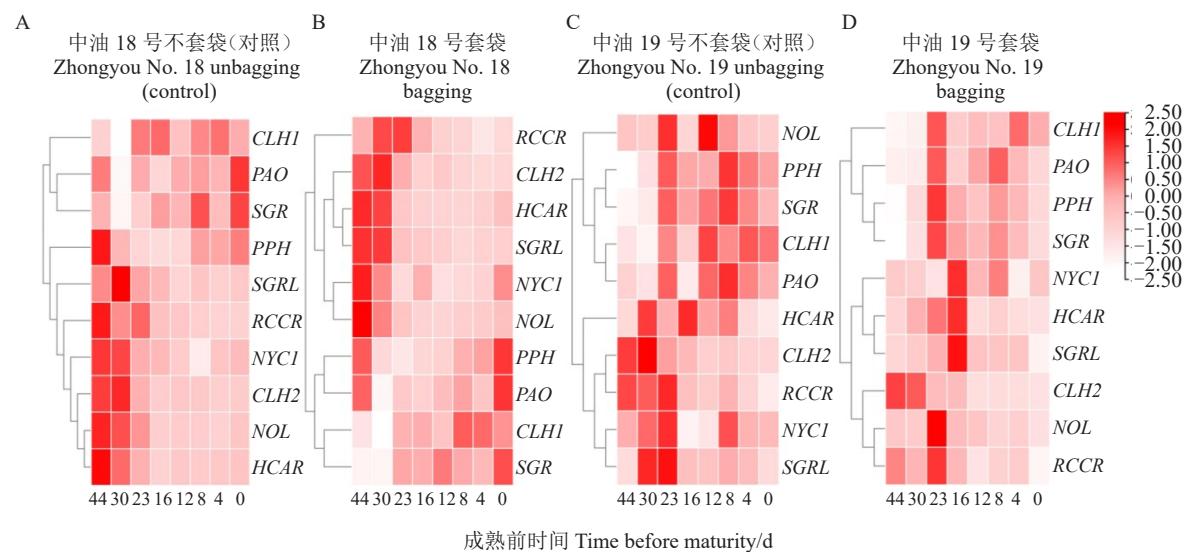


图 7 中油 18 号和中油 19 号叶绿素降解基因的聚类分析

Fig. 7 Cluster analysis of Chlorophyll degradation genes in Zhongyou No. 18 and Zhongyou No. 19

PpSGRL 能聚到一类。说明在两个品种叶绿素降解过程中 *PpCLHI*、*PpPAO*、*PpSGR* 的表达模式相似。

对叶绿素含量与其降解基因进行相关性分析(表 2),发现 *PpCLH2* 基因表达与中油 18 号不套袋、中油 18 号套袋、中油 19 号不套袋、中油 19 号套袋中叶绿素含量呈显著正相关, *PpNYC1*、*PpNOL*、*PpHCAR* 与中油 18 号不套袋、中油 18 号套袋的叶绿素含量呈显著正相关, *PpSGR* 与中油 18 号套袋的叶绿素含量呈显著负相关。

qRT-PCR 结果表明, *PpCLHI* 在套袋果实成熟前 23 d 和 12 d 的表达量均高于不套袋, *PpPAO* 在中油 19 号果实成熟过程中表达量升高。*PpSGR* 基因

在中油 18 号和中油 19 号套袋果实完全成熟时相较于不套袋的显著高表达,而经过套袋处理后在成熟前 23 d 表达量显著升高。聚类分析显示在中油 18 号不套袋中 *PpCLHI*、*PpPAO* 和 *PpSGR* 能聚到一类, 中油 18 号套袋中 *PpCLHI*、*PpPPH*、*PpPAO* 和 *PpSGR* 能聚到一类。在中油 19 号不套袋和中油 19 号套袋中 *PpCLHI*、*PpPAO*、*PpPPH* 和 *PpSGR* 能聚到一类。在中油 18 号不套袋、中油 18 号套袋、中油 19 号不套袋和中油 19 号套袋中, *PpNYC1*、*PpCLH2*、*PpRCCR*、*PpSGRL* 能聚到一类。相关性分析显示 *PpSGR* 与中油 18 号套袋的叶绿素含量呈显著负相关。初步表明 *PpCLHI*、*PpSGR* 基因是果实成熟前

表 2 叶绿素降解基因与叶绿素含量的相关系数

Table 2 The correlation coefficient between chlorophyll degradation genes and chlorophyll

指标 Index	中油 18 号不套袋叶绿素含量 Zhongyou No. 18 unbagging chlorophyll content	中油 18 号套袋叶绿素含量 Zhongyou No. 18 bagging chlorophyll content	中油 19 号不套袋叶绿素含量 Zhongyou No. 19 unbagging chlorophyll content	中油 19 号套袋叶绿素含量 Zhongyou No. 19 bagging chlorophyll content
<i>PpNYC1</i>	0.859**	0.799*	0.218	-0.226
<i>PpNOL</i>	0.938**	0.961**	-0.045	0.012
<i>PpHCAR</i>	0.928**	0.905**	0.179	-0.041
<i>PpCLHI</i>	-0.486	-0.663	-0.688	-0.373
<i>PpCLH2</i>	0.853**	0.803*	0.871**	0.973**
<i>PpPPH</i>	0.491	0.163	-0.716*	-0.360
<i>PpPAO</i>	-0.245	0.092	-0.511	-0.532
<i>PpRCCR</i>	0.955**	0.407	0.846**	0.505
<i>PpSGR</i>	-0.522	-0.778*	-0.585	-0.333
<i>PpSGRL</i>	0.612	0.908**	0.316	-0.162

注: * 和 ** 分别表示相关性达到 0.05 和 0.01 显著水平。

Note: * and ** respectively indicate that the correlation reaches a significant level of 0.05 and 0.01.

果皮叶绿素降解的关键基因。

3 讨 论

果实的褪绿过程是一个复杂的生物学现象,它涉及果实成熟过程中叶绿素的降解过程。这个过程不仅受到果实内部遗传的调控,还受到外部环境的影响。特定的基因和转录因子参与调控叶绿素合成和降解的途径,决定了果实成熟过程中颜色变化的模式^[25-27]。外部环境因子,如光照、温度等,也会影响叶绿素的稳定性和降解速率,进而影响果皮的褪绿过程和最终色泽^[28-30]。冯静涵等^[31]对翠冠梨果实进行套袋,与不套袋相比,套袋后果实的叶绿素含量下降,果面颜色变浅,L*值上升,外观品质提高。桃果实套袋可改变果实生长发育的微环境,使果面洁净,有效防止病虫害对果实的侵害,改善外观品质和内在品质,提高商品价值^[32-33]。对陇蜜9号桃果实进行套袋处理发现,套袋会提高果实的L*值,不套袋的果实L*值最低^[34]。笔者在本试验中也发现套袋处理对油桃果实外观的亮度影响较大,套袋会极大地提高果实的亮度,果实成熟时中油18号套袋和中油19号套袋亮度分别上升了19.2%和31.8%,这与苹果中报道的研究结果相似^[35-36]。李秋利等^[37]以映霜红为材料进行套袋处理,发现相比于不套袋处理,套袋会提高果实b*值。笔者在本试验中发现套袋会让油桃果实色差a*值在转色期前快速升高,在黄肉品种中油19中套袋会提高果实b*值,果实成熟时中油19号套袋的b*值相较于中油19号不套袋(对照)上升了36.9%。该结果也与前人的研究相符^[38-39]。马瑞娟等^[40]对油桃进行套袋试验,结果显示,与不套袋相比,果实的L*值提高,色素显著降低,其中果实色素叶绿素a/b显著降低。姜新等^[41]对秋蜜桃1号进行套袋处理,结果表明外黄内黑双层果袋套袋的果皮色素含量低、果实外观较美观。笔者在本研究中发现,套袋处理均能显著降低中油18号和中油19号果实的叶绿素含量。马英桃等^[42]对春艳和春蜜2个桃品种进行套袋处理,结果表明套袋果实中叶绿素含量低于不套袋。

虽然前人对桃套袋后果皮褪绿机制已从生理角度有所探索,但对叶绿素降解基因的表达情况并未进行更深一步的研究,因此,笔者课题组对桃果实成熟过程中叶绿素降解基因的表达情况进行了分析。*PpCLHI*在套袋果实成熟前23 d和12 d的表达量均

高于不套袋,在中油18号不套袋和中油19号不套袋中*PpCLHI*在成熟前12 d表达量升高,但在果实成熟时*PpCLHI*表达量下降。杨林先等^[43]对苹果梨进行套袋处理,发现盛花后90~120 d,即果实成熟前一个月,叶绿素酶(CLH)的活性明显升高。*PpPPH*在套袋遮光后有显著升高,并且*PpPPH*在中油19号套袋的成熟前23 d时显著上调。陈成等^[44]以海沃德猕猴桃为材料进行套袋发现套袋处理后*AdPPH*的表达丰富有显著升高。这说明套袋可能会诱导叶绿素酶(CLH)和脱镁叶绿素酶(PPH)的表达。*PpSGR*基因在中油18号和中油19号果实完全成熟时显著高表达,但在套袋果实中成熟前23 d的表达量有所升高,并且表达提前。因此推测可能是套袋遮光引起*PpCLHI*、*PpSGR*提前表达。

4 结 论

笔者在本试验中选取中油18号和中油19号进行套袋处理,发现套袋处理极大地提高了桃果实外观的亮度(L*值)。在黄肉品种中油19号中套袋会提高果实b*值。荧光定量结果显示,*PpCLHI*在套袋果实成熟前23 d和12 d的表达量均高于不套袋,*PpPAO*在中油19号果实成熟过程中表达量升高。*PpSGR*基因在中油18号和中油19号果实完全成熟时相较于不套袋的显著高表达,而经过套袋处理后在成熟前23 d会提前表达,且表达量显著升高。表明*PpCLHI*、*PpPAO*、*PpSGR*的表达导致果皮中叶绿素含量下降。

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