

梨叶片营养物质含量和防御酶活性与其对白粉病抗性的关系

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摘要:【目的】探究梨叶片营养物质含量、防御酶活性与其对白粉病抗性之间的关系。【方法】以8个梨品种为试材,通过连续3 a(年)的田间抗性鉴定,明确梨品种对白粉病的抗性水平;并测定梨叶片营养物质含量和防御酶活性,通过相关性分析探究梨叶片营养物质含量、防御酶活性与梨品种对白粉病抗性的关系。【结果】玉露香、圆黄、甘梨3号及新红星对白粉病抗性最强,抗性最差的是早酥,其次是寒红,各品种间白粉病抗性差异明显;不同梨品种间叶片可溶性蛋白含量、可溶性糖含量和叶绿素含量存在差异,与品种白粉病抗性无关;不同梨品种间脯氨酸和丙二醛含量差别较大,但与梨树白粉病抗性无关;抗感白粉病差异显著的梨品种叶片中各种抗病相关酶类活性不同。超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性与梨树白粉病病情指数呈显著负相关,相关系数为-0.755,即SOD活性高的梨品种对白粉病抗性强;不同品种间过氧化氢酶(CAT)、过氧化物酶(POD)、多酚氧化酶(PPO)和苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)活性存在显著差异,但与梨树白粉病抗性无关。【结论】不同梨品种对白粉病抗性存在显著差异。其中,玉露香、圆黄、甘梨3号及新红星对白粉病表现出较强的抗性,而早酥、寒红对白粉病较为敏感,该差异可能与梨叶片中SOD活性有关。叶片中SOD活性可作为梨树白粉病抗性鉴定的主要生理指标。

关键词: 梨; 白粉病; 营养物质; 防御酶活性; 抗病性

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Relationships between the nutrient contents and activities of defense enzymes in pear leaves and its resistance to powdery mildew

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Pear is one of the main fruits in the world and is the third largest fruit after apple and citrus in China, the top player in both output and area in the world. However, the pear producing areas in China are often affected by many diseases. Among them, powdery mildew caused by *Phyllactinia pyri* is one of the most common and serious diseases in pear producing areas in northern China. This disease mainly damages the leaves and causes early leaf falling, resulting in the reduction of the fruit quality, and also decreases production and thus serious economic losses. This study explored the relationship between nutrient contents and activities of defense enzymes and resistance to powdery mildew. 【Methods】 A total of eight varieties, including New Hongxing, Yuluxiang, Yuanhuang, Ganli No.3, Jin Twentieth Century, Longyuanyang red pear, Zaosu and Hanhong were collected from Yuzhong experimental station in Lanzhou city, Gansu province. The orchard management was extensive, and powdery mildew was common over the years. The incidence of powdery mildew caused by *P. pyri* was investigated in different varieties each with three trees. Two new shoots in each in five different directions of the cano-

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py were investigated, and 10–15 leaves from top to bottom in each new shoot were observed and the number of diseased leaves in each shoot was recorded. The damage level in pear leaves was assessed using a scale of 0, 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, corresponding to a percentage of damaged area in pear leaves of 0, 0%–5%, 5.1%–25%, 25.1%–50%, 50.1%–75%, and 75.1%–100%, respectively. The resistance of pear varieties to powdery mildew was classified based on the disease index (DI) as follows: Immunity (I, DI = 0); High Resistance (HR, $DI \leq 5$); Resistance (R, $5 < DI \leq 25$); Susceptibility (S, $25 < DI \leq 50$); High Susceptibility (HS, $DI > 50$). The resistance level of eight pear varieties was determined by the field observation for consecutive 3 years, in addition to determination of nutrient content and defense enzyme activity in pear leaves. The correlations between nutrient content and defense enzyme activity and resistance to powdery mildew in pear leaves were analyzed. 【Results】 Different pear varieties showed different resistance levels to powdery mildew. Yuluxiang, Yuanhuang, Ganli No.3 and new Hongxing had the highest resistance to powdery mildew, while Zaosu had the lowest resistance, followed by Hanhong. The difference in sensory resistance between the varieties was obvious. The contents of soluble proteins, soluble sugars and chlorophylls varied in leaves of different pear varieties were different, and but seemed to have no relation to disease resistance. The highest chlorophyll content was found in New Hongxing at $2.34 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ and the lowest was in Yuanhuang at $1.66 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$. The highest contents of soluble sugar and soluble protein were in Hanhong ($43.63 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) and Yuluxiang ($6.42 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), and the lowest in Jin Twentieth Century, at $33.75 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ and $4.84 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. The contents of proline and MDA varied greatly among different varieties, but were not related to resistance to powdery mildew. The highest contents of proline and MDA were found in Longyuanyang red pear and Yuluxiang, $6.49 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ and $288.97 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively, and the lowest in Zaosu and new Hongxing, $3.59 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ and $133.63 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. The activities of various defense enzymes varied significantly among varieties with significant differences in powdery mildew resistance. The highest activities of CAT and POD were found in Zaosu ($74.88 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ and $27\ 017.34 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively) and the lowest were Ganli No.3 and Jin twentieth century, $39.13 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ and $5\ 025.26 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$. New Hongxing had the highest SOD activity ($1\ 093.98 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), and Hanhong had the lowest ($561.08 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). The highest PPO and PAL were found in Hanhong ($195.77 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) and Jin twentieth centuries ($204.69 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). SOD activity was significantly negatively associated with the disease index of powdery mildew, with a correlation coefficient of -0.755 . Pear varieties with high SOD activity demonstrated high resistance to powdery mildew. The activities of CAT, POD, PPO and PAL varied significantly, but there were no significant correlations with powdery mildew resistances. 【Conclusion】 Different pear varieties showed significant differences in powdery mildew resistance. Yuluxiang, Yuanhuang, Ganli No. 3 and New Hongxing had higher resistance to powdery mildew, while Zaosu and Hanhong were more sensitive. SOD activity is highly correlated to resistance, suggesting it can potentially be used as a main physiological index for powdery mildew resistance identification.

Key words: Pear; Powdery mildew; Nutrient; Defense enzymes activity; Disease resistance

梨是中国仅次于柑橘和苹果的第三大水果^[1],也是传统的出口创汇果品之一。2023年,中国梨栽培面积和产量分别为93.5万 hm^2 和1 995.5万t,分别占世界总量的70.4%和74.9% (<https://www.fao.org/faostat/zh/#data/QCL>),均居世界首位。甘肃境内气候干燥、光照充足、昼夜温差大,所产梨果风味浓、品

质优,已成为中国重要的优质梨生产区域。梨品种资源丰富,栽培历史悠久^[2],是甘肃省仅次于苹果的第二大水果,在地区经济和农村社会发展中发挥重要作用。然而,在梨树整个栽培周期中易受多种病虫害的危害,对其产量和品质造成严重影响。

由梨球针壳菌(*Phyllactinia pyri*)引起的白粉病

是梨树叶部主要病害之一。该病害主要危害梨树叶片。发病初期,叶片背面出现圆形或不规则形的白色粉状斑,病斑大小不一、数量不等,白粉层稀疏;随着病情的加重,病斑逐渐扩大至全叶,叶片背面布满了白色粉状物,白粉层逐渐变厚;发病后期,病斑上形成较多黄褐色闭囊壳,最后变为黑色;发病严重时,常导致梨树提早落叶^[3-4]。该病害在中国辽宁、河北、甘肃、陕西、山东、山西、河南、江苏和台湾等梨主产区均有发生^[5-6]。近年来,随着种植规模的逐渐扩大、种植年限的增加、种植模式及生态环境的改变,中国梨树白粉病的发生日趋加重,严重影响梨果产量和品质,制约了梨果产业的可持续发展。有效利用植物的抗病性是防治该病害的重要手段之一,也是当前国家在植保领域推行的绿色防控政策。近年来,国内在苹果白粉病的发生情况调查^[7-8]、田间药剂筛选^[9-10]、致病机制研究^[11]、抗性研究^[12-14]、抗病基因鉴定^[15-16]及抗病基因克隆与功能分析^[17-18]等方面已有大量报道,但对梨白粉病发生规律、致病机制的研究甚少,对品种抗性、抗病机制尚不清楚。本课题组已对梨树白粉病抗性与叶片结构的关系进行了分析^[19],但关于不同品种叶片的叶绿素、营养物质含量及防御酶活性的相关研究尚未见报道。因此,笔者以8个不同抗感白粉病的梨品种为试验材料,对梨树叶片叶绿素、营养物质含量及防御酶活性进行系统的比较研究,探讨梨树抗白粉病的生理机制,以期抗病品种的培育和利用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验材料均采自甘肃省兰州市榆中试验站梨资源圃。该资源圃建于2016年,供试品种包括新红星、玉露香、圆黄、甘梨3号、金二十世纪、龙园洋红梨、早酥、寒红,共8个品种。

1.2 梨树白粉病的田间抗性鉴定

在甘肃省兰州市榆中试验站梨资源圃进行试验,试验地管理较粗放,白粉病历年发生普遍。于2022—2024年每年9月中下旬,在梨树感病品种白粉病充分发病时,对圃内各品种的发病情况进行调查。每个品种选取3株进行调查,每株树按东、西、南、北、中5个方位选取2个当年生新梢。每个新梢自上而下选取10~15枚叶片,记录各级病叶数。病情分级采用曹素芳等^[19]提出的6级记载法。将梨叶

片白粉病受害级别分为0,1,3,5,7,9级,分别对应病斑面积占叶片总面积比例为0%,>0%~5%,>5%~25%,>25%~50%,>50%~75%,>75%~100%。抗病性分级标准参考刘会宁等^[20]的方法,分为5级。选用2a相近病情指数(DI)的均值进行数据分析,评价不同梨树品种对白粉病的抗性程度,DI=0,免疫(I);0<DI≤5,高抗(HR);5<DI≤25,抗病(R);25<DI≤50,感病(S);50<DI≤100,高感(HS)。

1.3 梨树叶片叶绿素及营养物质含量测定

2024年9月15日从梨园采集叶片,每个品种选取同一部位夏梢成熟叶片30枚,将采集的叶片一部分放入冰盒保鲜,一部分放入液氮冷冻,带回实验室进行试验测定。叶绿素含量采用丙酮法^[21]测定,可溶性糖含量采用蒽酮比色法^[21]测定,可溶性蛋白含量采用考马斯亮蓝比色法^[21]测定,丙二醛(MDA)含量使用北京索莱宝科技有限公司提供的试剂盒进行测定,脯氨酸含量采用茚三酮比色法^[21]测定。每个生理生化指标重复测定3次,取其平均值。

1.4 梨树防御酶活性测定

过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性、多酚氧化酶(PPO)活性、过氧化物酶(POD)活性、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性、苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)活性均使用北京索莱宝科技有限公司提供的试剂盒进行测定。每个生理生化指标重复测定3次,取其平均值。

1.5 数据统计分析

使用Excel软件进行数据处理,不同梨品种的抗性指数以及可溶性蛋白含量、可溶性糖含量、叶绿素含量均采用SPSS 22.0统计分析软件进行差异显著性检验。利用相关性分析探究不同梨品种白粉病抗性与其可溶性蛋白含量、可溶性糖含量、叶绿素含量及防御酶活性的关系。

2 结果与分析

2.1 品种的抗性表现

由表1可知,8个梨树品种对白粉病的抗性差异明显。抗性最差的品种是早酥,发病率为100.0%,病情指数为78.75;其次是寒红和金二十世纪,发病率分别为94.7%和88.0%,病情指数分别为75.25和58.75;而新红星、玉露香、甘梨3号及圆黄的发病率和病情指数均为0,抗性类型表现为免疫,对白粉病抗性最强。

表1 8个供试品种的发病率和病情指数

Table 1 The incidence rate and disease index of the eight tested varieties

梨品种 Pear varieties	发病率 Incidence rate/%	病情指数 Disease index	抗性类型 Resistance type
早酥 Zaosu	100.0±0.00 a	78.75±4.12 a	高感 Highly susceptible
寒红 Hanhong	94.7±2.52 b	75.25±10.06 a	高感 Highly susceptible
金二十世纪 Jinershishiji	88.0±2.64 c	58.75±5.40 b	高感 Highly susceptible
龙园洋红梨 Longyuanyanghongli	94.2±2.51 b	42.67±3.98 c	感病 Susceptible
新红星 Nwe Hongxing	0.0±0.00 d	0.00±0.00 d	免疫 Immune
玉露香 Yuluxiang	0.0±0.00 d	0.00±0.00 d	免疫 Immune
甘梨3号 Ganli No.3	0.0±0.00 d	0.00±0.00 d	免疫 Immune
圆黄 Yuanhuang	0.0±0.00 d	0.00±0.00 d	免疫 Immune

注:不同小写字母表示 $P<0.05$ 差异显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$. The same below.

2.2 不同梨品种叶绿素及营养物质含量的比较

由表2可知,不同梨品种叶片叶绿素、可溶性糖及可溶性蛋白含量存在差异。其中,叶绿素含量(w ,后同)最高的品种是新红星,为 $2.34 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$;其次是龙园洋红梨,为 $2.10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$;最低的是圆黄,为 $1.66 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。不同梨品种间可溶性糖与可溶性蛋白含量差异明显。可溶性糖和可溶性蛋白含量最高的品

种分别是早酥($43.76 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)和玉露香($6.42 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$);其次是寒红($43.63 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)和新红星($5.96 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$);含量最低的均是金二十世纪,分别为 $33.75 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 和 $4.84 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。不同梨品种间脯氨酸和丙二醛含量差别较大,含量最高的品种分别是龙园洋红梨($6.49 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$)和玉露香($288.97 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$);含量最低的分别是早酥($3.59 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$)和新红星

表2 不同梨品种叶绿素及营养物质含量的比较

Table 2 Comparison of chlorophyll and nutrient contents in different pear varieties

梨品种 Pear varieties	w (叶绿素) Chlorophyll content/ $(\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$	w (可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/ $(\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$	w (可溶性蛋白) Soluble protein content/ $(\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$	w (脯氨酸) Proline content/ $(\text{mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1})$	b (丙二醛) MDA content/ $(\text{nmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$
龙园洋红梨 Longyuanyanghongli	2.10±0.44 ab	41.57±1.48 ab	5.27±0.18 de	6.49±0.25 a	174.92±17.03 bc
新红星 Nwe Hongxing	2.34±0.02 a	38.81±0.54 b	5.96±0.11 b	4.97±0.14 b	133.63±12.50 c
玉露香 Yuluxiang	2.04±0.11 ab	43.32±1.13 a	6.42±0.17 a	5.31±0.19 b	288.97±22.39 a
圆黄 Yuanhuang	1.66±0.06 b	41.96±1.09 a	4.91±0.06 e	5.14±0.19 b	243.88±15.22 a
金二十世纪 Jinershishiji	2.01±0.18 ab	33.75±0.68 c	4.84±0.21 e	4.09±0.14 c	246.10±13.81 a
甘梨3号 Ganli No.3	1.81±0.02 b	41.26±0.87 ab	5.54±0.17 cd	3.74±0.09 cd	175.37±32.79 bc
早酥 Zaosu	2.06±0.10 ab	43.76±1.30 a	5.41±0.18 cd	3.59±0.12 d	186.85±9.05 b
寒红 Hanhong	2.09±0.11 ab	43.63±0.79 a	5.79±0.12 bc	4.00±0.15 cd	262.36±17.01 a

($133.63 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)。

2.3 梨叶片叶绿素及营养物质含量与白粉病抗性的相关性分析

采用相关性分析探究了梨叶片叶绿素含量、营养物质含量与白粉病抗性间的关系(表3)。结果表明,梨叶片叶绿素、可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白、脯氨酸、丙二醛含量与梨树白粉病病情指数的相关系数分别为0.280、0.164、-0.235、-0.211、0.042,且均未达到显著水平($P>0.05$),表明这些指标与梨树白粉病抗性无显著相关性。

2.4 不同梨品种间防御酶活性分析

由表4可知,抗感白粉病差异显著的梨品种,其叶片防御酶活性不同。其中,过氧化氢酶和过氧化物酶活性最高的品种均是早酥,分别为 $74.88 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 和 $27\ 017.34 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$;其次分别是圆黄($73.17 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)和玉露香($19\ 306.87 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$);最低的分别是甘梨3号($39.13 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)和金二十世纪($5\ 025.26 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)。超氧化物歧化酶活性最高的品种是新红星,为 $1\ 093.98 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$;最低的是寒红,为 $561.08 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。多酚氧化酶和苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性最高的品种分别是寒红($195.77 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)

表3 梨叶片叶绿素及营养物质含量与白粉病抗性的相关性 ($n=8$)Table 3 The correlation among the contents of chlorophyll and nutrients in pear leaves and disease index of powdery mildew ($n=8$)

指标 Index	病情指数 Disease index	叶绿素含量 Chlorophyll content	可溶性糖含量 Soluble sugar content	可溶性蛋白含量 Soluble protein conten	脯氨酸含量 Proline content	丙二醛含量 MDA content
病情指数 Disease index	1	0.280	0.164	-0.235	-0.211	0.042
叶绿素含量 Chlorophyll content	0.280	1	-0.135	0.495	0.139	-0.367
可溶性糖含量 Soluble sugar conten	0.164	-0.135	1	0.459	0.066	0.132
可溶性蛋白含量 Soluble protein conten	-0.235	0.495	0.459	1	0.076	0.086
脯氨酸含量 Proline conten	-0.211	0.139	0.066	0.076	1	-0.051
丙二醛含量 MDA conten	0.042	-0.367	0.132	0.086	-0.051	1

注:*. 相关性在 0.05 水平上显著(双尾)。

Note: *. Significant correlation at 0.05 level (double-tailed).

表4 不同抗感梨品种间各种防御酶活性

Table 4 The activities of various defense enzymes activity among pear varieties with different susceptibility

梨品种 Pear varieties	过氧化氢酶活性 CAT activity/(U·g ⁻¹)	过氧化物酶活性 POD activity/(U·g ⁻¹)	超氧化物歧化酶活性 SOD activity/(U·g ⁻¹)	多酚氧化酶活性 PPO activity/(U·g ⁻¹)	苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性 PAL activity/(U·g ⁻¹)
龙园洋红梨 Longyuanyanghongli	49.68±7.60 bc	14 779.23±51.83 c	727.12±42.95 bc	108.08±16.94 bc	159.41±7.35 cd
新红星 Nwe Hongxing	64.38±0.27 ab	10 431.69±63.24 d	1 093.98±54.43 a	84.60±10.18 c	139.71±6.99 d
玉露香 Yuluxiang	68.98±7.08 a	19 306.87±10.57 b	872.71±48.58 ab	110.57±19.80 bc	166.42±0.66 bc
圆黄 Yuanhuang	73.17±9.82 a	10 643.56±87.45 d	767.61±32.30 bc	100.40±11.00 bc	189.37±8.01 ab
金二十世纪 Jinershishiji	65.20±8.02 ab	5 025.26±55.12 e	702.76±84.46 bc	139.57±14.34 b	204.69±8.68 a
甘梨3号 Ganli No.3	39.13±2.86 c	7 237.65±54.16 de	799.73±60.17 abc	107.56±14.53 bc	137.40±5.78 d
早酥 Zaosu	74.88±4.35 a	27 017.34±95.84 a	672.49±68.03 bc	109.06±13.87 bc	188.67±15.21 ab
寒红 Hanhong	67.21±41.00 ab	8 292.12±81.36 de	561.08±22.97 c	195.77±16.72 a	170.12±7.32 bc

和金二十世纪(204.69 U·g⁻¹)。

2.5 不同梨品种抗病相关酶活性与白粉病抗性的关系

从表5可知, CAT、POD、PPO和PAL活性与梨

树白粉病病情指数的相关系数分别为0.197、0.304、0.594和0.411,均未达到显著水平($P>0.05$),表明CAT、POD、PPO和PAL活性与梨树白粉病抗性无显著相关性。SOD活性与梨树白粉病病情指数呈显

表5 梨叶片抗病相关酶活性与白粉病抗性的相关性 ($n=8$)Table 5 The correlation between the activities of disease-resistant-related enzymes in pear leaves and disease index of powdery mildew ($n=8$)

指标 Index	病情指数 Disease index	过氧化氢酶活性 CAT activity	过氧化物酶活性 POD activity	超氧化物歧化酶活性 SOD activity	多酚氧化酶活性 PPO activity	苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性 PAL activity
病情指数 Disease index	1	0.197	0.304	-0.755*	0.594	0.411
过氧化氢酶活性 CAT activity	0.197	1	0.405	-0.094	0.13	0.656
过氧化物酶活性 POD activity	0.304	0.405	1	-0.033	-0.308	0.133
超氧化物歧化酶活性 SOD activity	-0.755*	-0.094	-0.033	1	-0.743*	-0.560
多酚氧化酶活性 PPO activity	0.594	0.130	-0.308	-0.743*	1	0.301
苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性 PAL activity	0.411	0.656	0.133	-0.560	0.301	1

注:*. 相关性在 0.05 水平上显著(双尾)。

Note: *. Significant correlation at $P<0.05$ (double-tailed).

著负相关,相关系数为-0.755,即SOD活性高的梨树品种对白粉病抗性强。

3 讨论

选育抗病优良品种是防治白粉病最经济、有效的途径。生产上主栽品种普遍对白粉病缺乏抗性,但不同品种间抗病性存在显著差异^[6]。通过连续多年田间调查与分析,结果表明8个梨树品种对白粉病的抗性存在显著差异。植物对某一病菌的抗性是一个非常复杂的过程,涉及植物生理生化代谢的多个方面。抗病性与总糖含量、蛋白质含量和叶绿素含量密切相关,这些指标的变化可作为准确鉴定寄主抗病性或感病性的依据^[11]。关于叶绿素含量与植物病害关系的研究较多,但其相关性在不同作物和不同病害中存在差异。在欧亚种葡萄品种中,叶绿素含量与霜霉病病情指数呈显著正相关^[22],即叶绿素含量越高,植物的抗病性越强。泡核桃抗褐斑病无性系叶片的叶绿素含量始终高于感病无性系^[23]。胥爱玲等^[24]研究表明黄瓜叶片叶绿素含量与其霜霉病、白粉病抗性呈正相关,而与枯萎病、疫霉病抗性无相关性。笔者发现不同梨品种的叶绿素含量与白粉病抗性无显著相关性,相关系数仅为0.280,该结果与部分研究一致。徐秉良等^[25]研究表明不同抗病性苜蓿品种间叶绿素含量无显著差异;郑伟等^[11]研究表明苹果白粉病的发生可降低叶片叶绿素含量,但不同品种间叶绿素含量与苹果白粉病抗性无显著相关性。

可溶性糖和可溶性蛋白在植物抗病性方面发挥着重要作用。石振亚等^[26]认为叶片中可溶性糖含量越高,其抗病性越强。周博如等^[27]认为大豆感病品种接种细菌性疫病菌后,可溶性总糖含量明显降低;而抗病品种可溶性总糖含量明显增加;在健康植株中,感病品种的可溶性总糖含量高于抗病品种。郑伟等^[11]研究发现苹果不同品种蛋白质含量与苹果白粉病抗病性呈中等正相关。然而部分研究认为,可溶性糖和可溶性蛋白含量与抗病性无相关性。冯东昕等^[28]研究表明菜豆在锈菌侵染后,蛋白质含量变化与品种抗病性无关^[28];蔡昌玲^[29]研究表明小麦接种白粉病菌后,可溶性糖含量在抗病和感病品种间无明显差异。王芳等^[23]研究表明泡核桃接种褐斑病原菌后,可溶性蛋白和可溶性糖含量在不同抗性品种间无明显差异。笔者发现梨树叶片可溶性糖和

可溶性蛋白含量与白粉病抗性无相关性,与梨树白粉病病情指数的相关系数分别为0.164和-0.235。脯氨酸作为渗透保护剂,通过维持细胞膨压与ROS稳态增强植株抗逆性。丙二醛含量与膜脂过氧化程度密切相关,也是植物抗病研究中的重要指标之一^[30]。刁倩楠等^[31]研究表明甜瓜在接种白粉病菌后,MDA含量呈先升高后降低的趋势,抗病品种整体升高幅度大于感病品种。但另有研究表明小麦接种白粉病菌后,其叶片MDA含量随着接种时间的延长而升高,且感病品种MDA含量升高幅度远大于抗病品种^[32]。本研究结果发现不同梨品种间脯氨酸和丙二醛含量差别较大,但其与梨树白粉病病情指数的相关系数分别为-0.211和0.042,均未达到显著水平,表明梨树叶片脯氨酸和丙二醛含量与梨树白粉病抗性无显著相关性。这一研究结果与孔祥华等^[33]的报道一致,研究表明苹果不同种质在接种炭疽叶枯病菌后,MDA含量均在接种1 d后达到峰值,随后缓慢下降,但其含量变化与种质的抗性水平无明显相关性。甜瓜对白粉病的抗性与其体内POD、CAT、APX、PAL、PPO活性以及可溶性蛋白含量呈正相关,与MDA含量呈负相关,而与SOD活性无显著相关性^[31]。

植物体内防御酶活性与其对病原物的抗病性密切相关^[34-35]。前人研究结果表明,SOD、POD、CAT、PAL、PPO等防御酶活性与植物抗病性呈正相关,抗病品种的防御酶活性及上升幅度高于或显著高于感病品种^[36-37]。王贝贝等^[38]、张兆辉等^[39]的研究结果均表明病原菌侵染后,抗病种质的CAT活性高于感病种质。陈泉等^[40]的研究结果表明不同抗性柑橘品种在感染轮斑病菌后,PPO活性均有不同程度的升高,高抗品种PPO活性及变化幅度明显高于高感品种。烟草接种白粉病菌后,PAL活性显著高于对照组^[41]。本研究结果中,CAT、POD、PPO和PAL活性与梨树白粉病抗性无显著相关性。SOD活性与梨树白粉病病情指数呈显著负相关,相关系数为-0.755,即SOD活性高的梨树品种,白粉病抗性更强。这充分表明防御酶与植物抗病性密切相关,不仅有利于植物抗病能力的提高,还能够作为评价或鉴定植物抗病性的指标。由于植物中不同防御酶的功能不同,因此在植物抗病性中有可能发挥不同的作用。

梨产业已成为主产区农民增收致富的主导产业

之一,但由于存在山地果园及传统老果园机械化程度低、生产力成本提高等问题,农户种植意愿低、梨的市场竞争力下降。筛选抗病性强的品种,解析其抗病机制,有助于减少梨产业种植过程中农药的施用量,降低生产成本,对打造优质绿色梨产业、提高梨产业的市场竞争力具有非常重要的意义。

4 结 论

明确了8个梨品种白粉病的田间抗性类型,以及叶片营养物质含量和抗病相关酶类活性与白粉病抗性之间的关系。结果表明,叶片中超氧化物歧化酶活性可作为梨树白粉病抗性鉴定的主要生理指标。

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