

不同枣品种裂果生理特性研究¹

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摘要:【目的】探究不同裂性枣品种不同时期果实浸水裂果率、细胞壁物质、细胞壁降解酶变化, 为枣裂果的防治提供科学依据。【方法】以极易裂品种伏脆蜜和极抗裂品种大荔知枣为试材, 对果实浸水裂果率、果皮细胞壁组分及相关降解酶活性进行分析。【结果】抗裂品种果实浸水后裂果开始出现的时间晚于易裂品种, 脆熟期果实对水分反应更敏感。在果实近成熟期, 抗裂品种果肉中离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶、纤维素含量减少, 而易裂品种果肉中离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶含量增加; 抗裂品种果皮中共价结合果胶、半纤维素含量高于易裂品种。在果实半红期, 抗裂品种果皮多聚半乳糖醛酸酶 (PG)、纤维素酶活性高于易裂品种, 抗裂品种果皮多酚氧化酶 (PPO) 活性和过氧化氢酶 (CAT) 活性极显著大于易裂品种。抗裂品种果肉中 PG 活性、CAT 活性显著或极显著高于易裂品种, 纤维素酶活性高于易裂品种, PPO 活性极显著低于易裂品种。【结论】半红期和全红期果实对水分反应敏感, 浸水条件下裂果出现越早的品种后期裂果率越高。在裂果敏感期 (半红期), 大荔知枣表现为果皮中共价结合果胶、半纤维素含量高, 果肉中离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶、纤维素含量高。果皮和果肉中 PG、纤维素酶和 CAT 活性高的品种抗裂能力强, 果皮中 PG、纤维素酶活性越低, PPO 和 CAT 活性越高的品种抗裂能力越强。

关键词: 枣; 裂果; 细胞壁结构物质; 细胞壁代谢酶

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Study on physiological characteristics of fruit cracking of different jujube varieties

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Abstract: 【Objective】Jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) is native to China, is China's endemic fruit tree, with saline, drought, adaptability and other advantages, jujube fruit is rich in nutrients, both edible and medicinal. There are nearly 20 million farmers for whom jujube is the main source of income, and the income from the jujube industry in key jujube-producing counties accounts for 40 per cent of the income of jujube farmers, and in some cases as much as 80 per cent. The cell wall materials, cell wall degrading enzymes, and peel structure are closely related to the occurrence of fruit cracking. The purpose of this experiment is to explore the changes in fruit water-immersion cracking rate, cell wall substances and cell wall degrading enzymes in different period of time of different cracking date varieties, so as to provide

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scientific basis for the prevention and control of cracking of jujube fruits. **【Methods】** The test materials were fruits of the extremely easy-to-split jujube variety ‘Fucuimi’ and the anti-split variety ‘Dalizhizao’, which were taken from the jujube germplasm resource nursery of the Horticultural Experiment Station of Tarim University. Single-plant plots with three replications, 80 fruits were sampled in four periods of pre-white ripening, white ripening, half-red stage and full-red stage, and kept in an ice box to bring back to the laboratory for separation of pulp and pericarp, and then treated with liquid nitrogen and put into -80 °C ultra-low-temperature refrigerator for storage. Observations were made to analyse the rate of fruit splitting by immersion, pericarp cell wall composition (cellulose, hemicellulose, water-soluble pectin, ion-bound pectin and covalently bound pectin) and the activities of related degrading enzymes (polygalacturonase, cellulase, catalase, superoxide dismutase). **【Results】** Pericarp strength, which can be used to measure the ease with which fruit cracking occurs, was positively correlated with the content of cell wall components and negatively correlated with fruit cracking rate. Cellulose, hemicellulose and pectin are components of the cell wall, and the content of cell wall material decreases in the middle and late stages of fruit growth and development. Near fruit maturity, water-soluble pectin, covalently bound pectin, and ion-bound pectin content decreased in the pericarp of crack-resistant and crack-prone varieties, ion-bound pectin, covalently bound pectin content, and cellulose content decreased in the pulp of crack-resistant varieties, and ion-bound pectin and covalently bound pectin content increased in the pulp of crack-prone varieties. Near fruit maturity, crack-resistant and crack-prone varieties showed an increase in hemicellulose content in the pericarp and pulp, an increase in soluble pectin content in the pulp, and a decrease in cellulose content in the pulp of jujube fruit. Covalently bound pectin and hemicellulose were higher in the pericarp of crack-resistant varieties than in crack-prone varieties. Water-soluble pectin, ion-bound pectin, covalently bound pectin, and cellulose content in the pericarp were not correlated with the rate of fruit splitting, while water-soluble pectin content and the rate of fruit splitting in the pulp showed a highly significant positive correlation, and cellulose content showed a highly significant negative correlation with the rate of fruit splitting. The pericarp of easy-to-fracture varieties contains less water-soluble pectin, hemicellulose, and more ion-bound pectin and covalently bound pectin. Pectinase and cellulase activities in the pericarp affect the occurrence of cracking, and at the semi-red fruit stage, the pericarp polygalacturonase (PG) and cellulase activities of crack-resistant varieties were higher than those of crack-prone varieties. Polyphenol oxidase (PPO) activity in the pericarp of crack-resistant varieties was significantly greater than that of crack-prone varieties, and there was a highly significant positive correlation between PPO activity in the pulp and the rate of fruit cracking. The activities of Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Catalase (CAT), PPO, Cellulase (CE) and PG in the pericarp were not correlated with the rate of fruit cracking. The pericarp CAT activity of the crack-resistant varieties at the semi-red stage of fruiting was highly significant greater than that of the crack-resistant varieties, the activity of SOD was highly significant less than that of the crack-resistant varieties, and the decrease in the pericarp PG activity of the crack-resistant varieties was greater than that of the crack-resistant varieties. The decrease of PG activity in the pericarp of crack-resistant varieties was greater than that of crack-resistant varieties. PG activity and CAT activity in the pulp of crack-resistant varieties were significantly or highly significantly higher than those of

crack-prone varieties, and cellulase activity was higher than those of crack-prone varieties; PPO activity was highly significantly lower than those of crack-prone varieties, and SOD activity was lower than those of crack-prone varieties. 【Conclusion】 Fruits at the brittle ripening stage are sensitive to water, and the earlier the appearance of cracked fruits under water-soaked conditions, the higher the rate of late cracking of varieties. During the sensitive period of fruit splitting (semi-red stage), 'Dalizhizao' showed high content of covalently bound pectin and hemicellulose in the pericarp, and high content of ion-bound pectin, covalently bound pectin and cellulose in the pulp. Varieties with high PG, cellulase and CAT activities in the pericarp and pulp were more resistant to cracking, and the lower the PG and cellulase activities in the pericarp and the higher the PPO and CAT activities, the greater the resistance to cracking.

Key words: Chinese jujube; Fruit cracking; Cell wall structural material; Cell wall metabolic enzymes

枣 (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) 为鼠李科枣属植物, 原产于中国, 是中国特有的果树^[1]。枣适应性强、抗逆性强、易于管理且营养丰富, 具有经济价值和生态效益^[2]。新疆是中国枣的主产区, 已成为新疆南疆脱贫致富及乡村振兴的第一大林果支柱产业, 截至 2020 年新疆红枣产量达到 381.2 t, 占全国总产量的 49.3%^[3-4]。

近十几年来, 随着枣树种植面积的增加, 枣树裂果在生产上发生较为严重, 尤其在成熟时期降雨易导致裂果发生^[5]。许多果实在生长发育过程中存在裂果的现象, 尤其在果实转色期和果实迅速膨大期, 如蜜柚^[6]、柑橘^[7]、桃^[8]、梨^[9]、葡萄^[10]、李子^[11]、樱桃^[12]、枣^[13]等。枣开裂不仅会影响果实的外观, 严重时还会导致开裂处腐烂变质, 使果实失去原有的食用价值和商品价值。2010 年南疆阿克苏市红枣因成熟期遇雨裂果损失高达 50% 以上, 经济损失巨大^[14-15]。

果实发育过程中细胞壁组分及降解酶含量与裂果的发生存在着密切的关系, 果实裂果的发生往往伴随着这些细胞壁组成成分的降解及细胞壁结构的破坏^[16]。裂果发生过程中细胞壁水解酶起关键作用^[17], 对荔枝^[18]、西瓜^[19]、番茄^[20]等易裂果品种的相关研究发现, 裂果发生时细胞壁中果胶和纤维素等在水解酶的作用下水解, 使果皮力学强度减弱并导致裂果。对杏^[21]、枣^[22]的研究发现, 成熟期果皮细胞发生凋亡, 细胞质膜相对透性增大, 果皮外部自由水大量进入果肉中, 引起果肉细胞膨胀而裂果。

中国有 700 多个枣树品种, 品种间裂果程度差异明显, 为给生产中推广抗裂品种提供依据^[23]。笔者在本研究中以极易裂品种伏脆蜜和极抗裂品种大荔知枣为试材, 系统研究二者果实不同发育时期果皮和果肉的细胞壁结构物质, 进一步揭示枣裂果的发生机制, 为生产中减少枣裂果的发生提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验材料为极易裂枣品种伏脆蜜和抗裂品种大荔知枣果实, 采自塔里木大学园艺试验站枣种质资源圃。单株小区, 3 次重复, 于果实白熟前、白熟期、半红期、全红期 4 个时期采样, 每株采果

80 个，放入冰盒中保存带回实验室，取 60 个用于浸水试验，取 20 个进行果肉和果皮分离，将果皮削入装有液氮的纸杯，放入冻存管，将果肉粉碎，放入 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 超低温冰箱保存备用。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 不同枣品种清水诱裂试验

选取白熟前、白熟期、半红期和全红期成熟度一致、果个大小均一的果实 60 个，装入尼龙网袋中，冷水浸泡 72 h，记录 0、6、12、18、24、30、36、42、48、54、60、66、72 h 的裂果率。

1.2.2 细胞壁物质含量的测定

细胞壁物质的提取与测定参考陆胜民等^[24]的方法。半纤维素及果胶含量的测定采用咔唑硫酸比色法。纤维素含量的测定采用硫酸蒽酮比色法。

1.2.3 细胞壁酶活性的变化

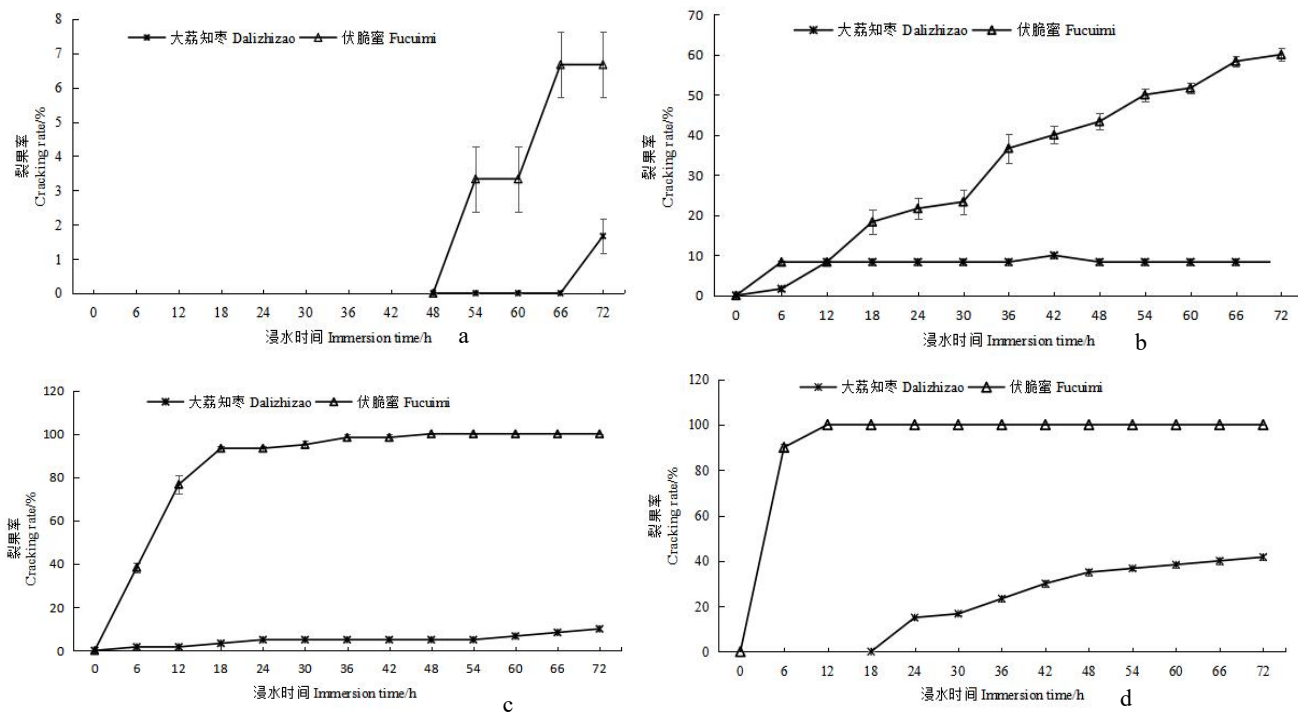
参考曹一博等^[25]的方法并略做修改。分别称取果皮和果肉适量，液氮中研磨成粉末状，称取果肉 1.0 g、果皮 0.5 g 于预冷的研钵中，加入 2.5 mL 预冷的磷酸缓冲液（ $50\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ， $\text{pH}=7.8$ ，含 1%聚乙烯吡咯烷酮）进行充分研磨，冰浴匀浆倒入 15 mL 离心管中，依次加 2.5 mL 预冷的磷酸缓冲液冲洗 3 遍， $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下 5000 r 离心 30 min，上清液为酶提取液。

纤维素酶（CX）及多聚半乳糖醛酸酶（PG）活性参考曹一博等^[25]的方法；采用愈创木酚氧化法测定过氧化物酶（POD）活性；采用氮蓝四唑光还原法测定超氧化物歧化酶（SOD）活性；采用紫外吸收法测定过氧化氢酶（CAT）活性^[22]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同枣品种浸水裂果率比较

由图 1 可知，在果实发育不同时期，易裂品种伏脆蜜对水分的敏感性明显大于抗裂品种大荔知枣，且随着果实成熟度的增加二者对水分敏感性的差异不断加大。在果实白熟前，大荔知枣和伏脆蜜对水分反应不敏感，裂果分别出现于 66 和 48 h 后，浸水 72 h 裂果率分别为 1.67%和 6.67%；在果实白熟期，伏脆蜜对水分反应敏感，整个浸水过程裂果率呈直线上升，大荔知枣裂果率增加缓慢，浸水 12 h 后裂果率基本稳定，浸水 48、72 h 时大荔知枣和伏脆蜜裂果率分别为裂果率为 8.33%、8.33%和 43.33%、60.00%；在果实半红期，伏脆蜜浸水 0~18 h 裂果率直线上升，浸水 18 h 时裂果率为 90%，浸水 18 h 后裂果率增加缓慢，浸水 48 h 时裂果率达 100%；而大荔知枣在整个浸水过程中裂果率上升缓慢，浸水 72 h 时裂果率仅为 10%；在果实全红期伏脆蜜浸水 6 h 时裂果率就高达 86.67%，浸水 12 h 时裂果率达 98.33%，而大荔知枣浸水 18 h 未出现裂果，18 h 后裂果增加迅速，浸水 72 h 时裂果率为 41.67%。



A. 白熟前; B. 白熟期; C. 半红期; D. 全红期。
 A. Precocious; B. White ripening stage; C. Semi-red period; D. All-red period.

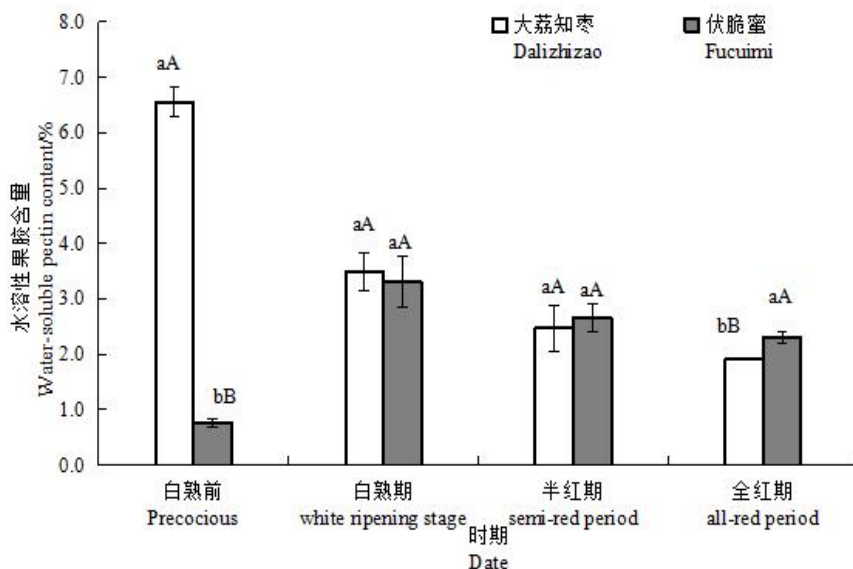
图 1 不同时期裂果性不同枣品种裂果率比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of the cracking rate of different cultivars of jujube in different stages

2.2 不同枣品种果实细胞壁物质含量变化

2.2.1 不同枣品种果实中水溶性果胶含量变化

如图 2 所示，抗裂品种大荔知枣果皮水溶性果胶在成熟过程中呈持续下降趋势，果实白熟前果皮水溶性果胶含量最高；果实白熟前到全红期，易裂品种伏脆蜜果皮水溶性果胶含量呈先迅速上升，后缓慢下降的变化趋势，其中果实白熟期果皮水溶性果胶含量高于其他时期。



如图 3 所示，果实白熟前到全红期，抗裂品种大荔知枣和易裂品种伏脆蜜果肉中水溶性果胶含量总体呈上升变化趋势。果实白熟前到半红期，伏脆蜜和大荔知枣果肉中水溶性果胶含量较低，果实全红期果肉中水溶性果胶含量高于前 3 个时期。

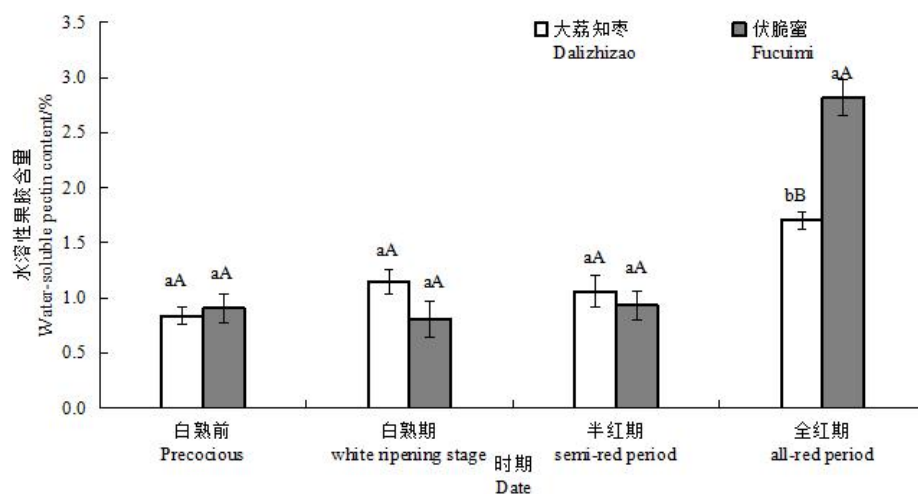


图 3 不同枣品种果肉中水溶性果胶含量变化的比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of the content of water-soluble pectin in flesh of different jujube varieties

2.2.2 不同枣品种果实离子结合果胶含量变化

如图 4 所示，果实白熟前到全红期，抗裂品种大荔知枣果皮离子结合果胶含量呈下降趋势，果实全红期果皮中离子结合果胶含量低于白熟前和白熟期；易裂品种伏脆蜜果皮离子结合果胶含量呈先上升后下降的变化趋势，全红期果皮离子结合果胶含量最低（0.55%）。

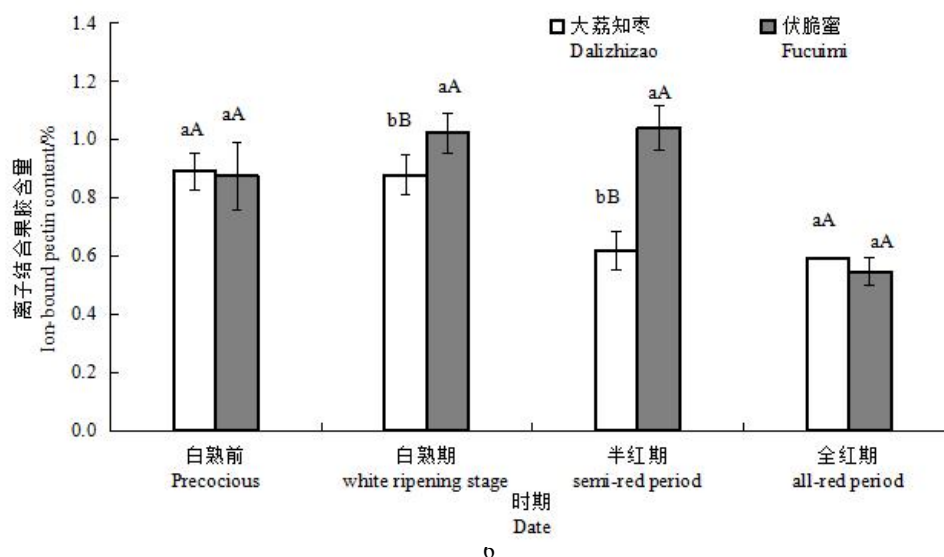


图 4 不同枣品种果皮中离子结合果胶含量变化的比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of ion-bound pectin content in peel of different jujube varieties

如图 5 所示，果实白熟前到全红期，大荔知枣果肉中离子结合果胶含量总体呈下降变化趋势，果实白熟前到果实全红期，果肉中离子结合果胶含量由 0.33% 下降到 0.16%；伏脆蜜果肉中离子结合果胶含量呈上升-下降-上升变化趋势，全红期果肉离子结合果胶含量高于其他 3 个时期。

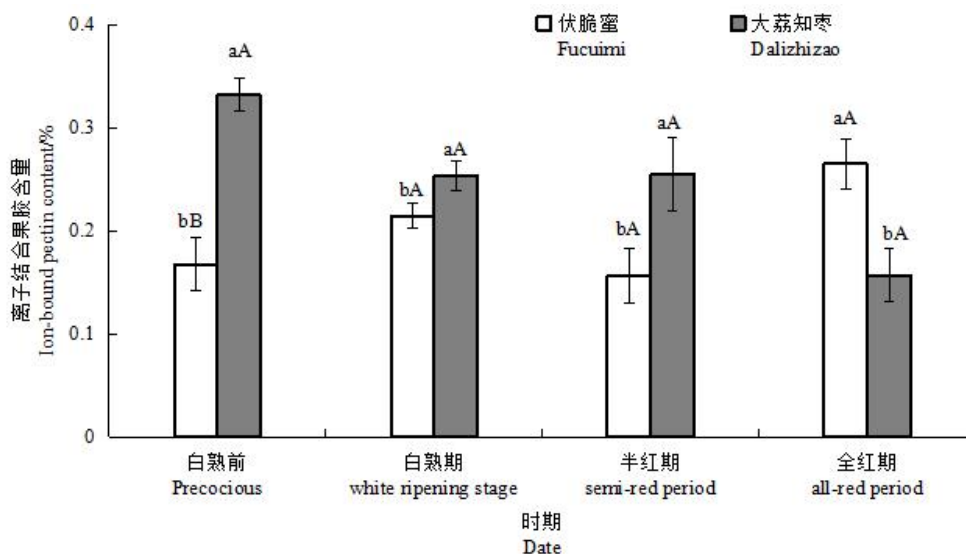


图 5 不同枣品种果肉中离子结合果胶含量变化的比较
Fig. 5 Comparison of the content of ion-bound pectin in flesh of different jujube

2.2.3 不同枣品种果实中共价结合果胶含量变化

如图 6 所示，果实白熟前到全红期，大荔知枣果皮中共价结合果胶含量呈先升高后降低的变化趋势，果实半红期果皮中共价结合果胶含量高于其他 3 个时期；伏脆蜜果实不同发育时期，果皮中共价结合果胶含量变化较小。

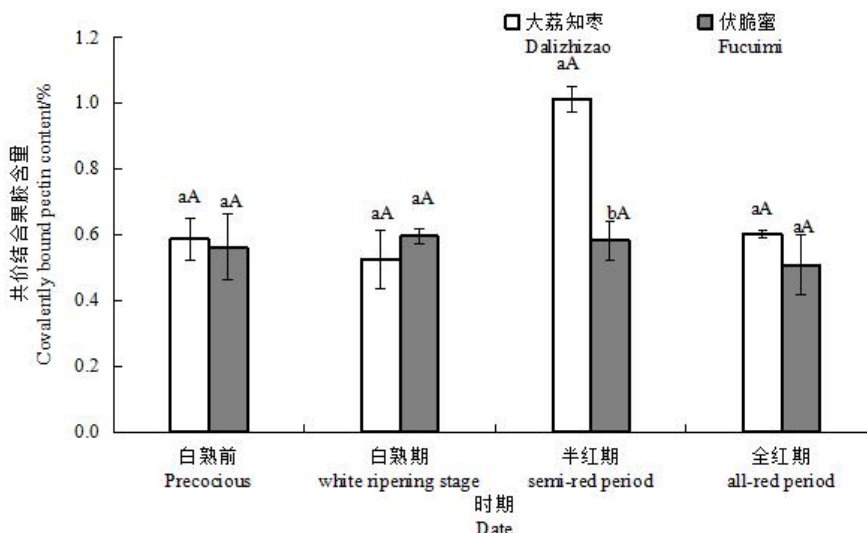


图 6 不同枣品种果皮中共价结合果胶含量变化的比较
Fig. 6 Comparison of the content of covalently bound pectin in peel of different jujube

如图 7 所示，抗裂品种大荔知枣果实白熟前和白熟期果肉中共价结合果胶含量较高，果实白熟期后果肉中共价结合果胶含量呈下降变化趋势，果实全红期果肉中离子结合果胶含量最低（0.18%）；易裂品种伏脆蜜果肉中共价结合果胶含量果实白熟前至半红期变化较小，半红期后果肉中共价结合果胶升高至全红期达到最大值（0.31%）。

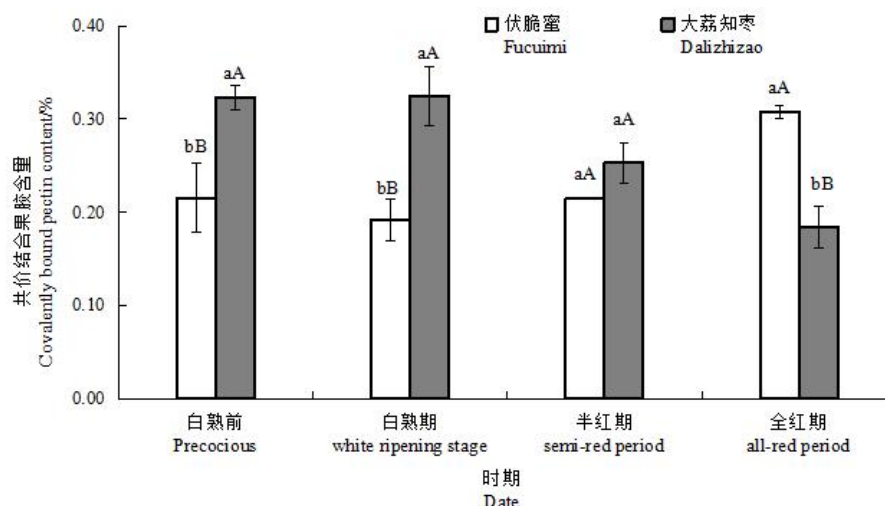


图 7 不同枣品种果肉中共价结合果胶含量变化的比较

Fig. 7 Comparison of the content of covalently bound pectin in flesh of different jujube

2.2.4 不同枣品种果实中半纤维素含量的变化

如图 8 所示，果实白熟前到全红期，抗裂品种大荔知枣果皮中半纤维素含量呈先降低后上升的变化趋势，果实全红期果皮半纤维素含量最高。易裂品种伏脆蜜果皮中半纤维素含量呈先升高后降低的变化趋势，果实半红期果皮中半纤维素含量最高。

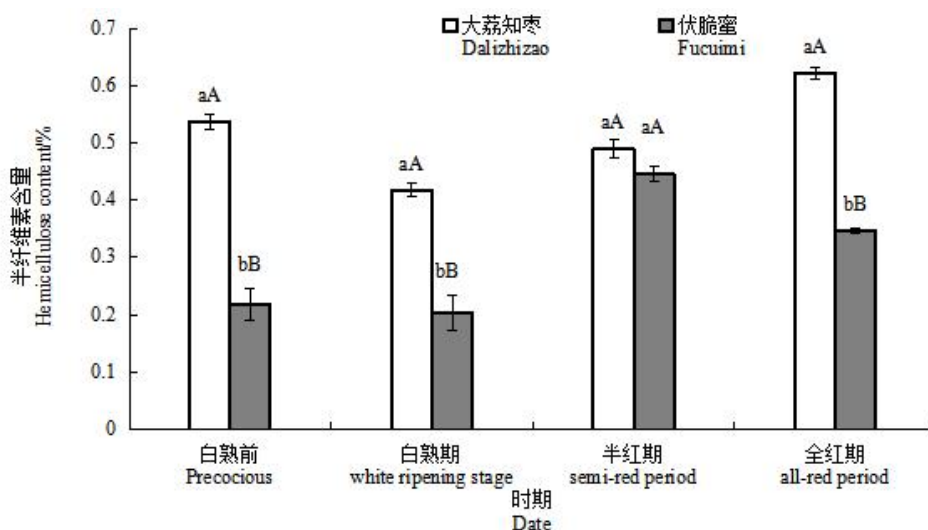


图 8 不同枣品种果皮发育过程中半纤维素含量变化的比较

Fig. 8 Comparison of the content of hemicellulose content in flesh of different jujube

如图 9 所示，果实白熟前到全红期，抗裂品种大荔知枣和易裂品种伏脆蜜果肉半纤维素含量均呈先下降后上升的变化趋势。果实白熟前两个品种果肉半纤维素含量最高，含量分别为 0.13% 和 0.11%，而后果肉半纤维素含量迅速降低，果实白熟期果肉半纤维素含量低于其他 3 个时期。

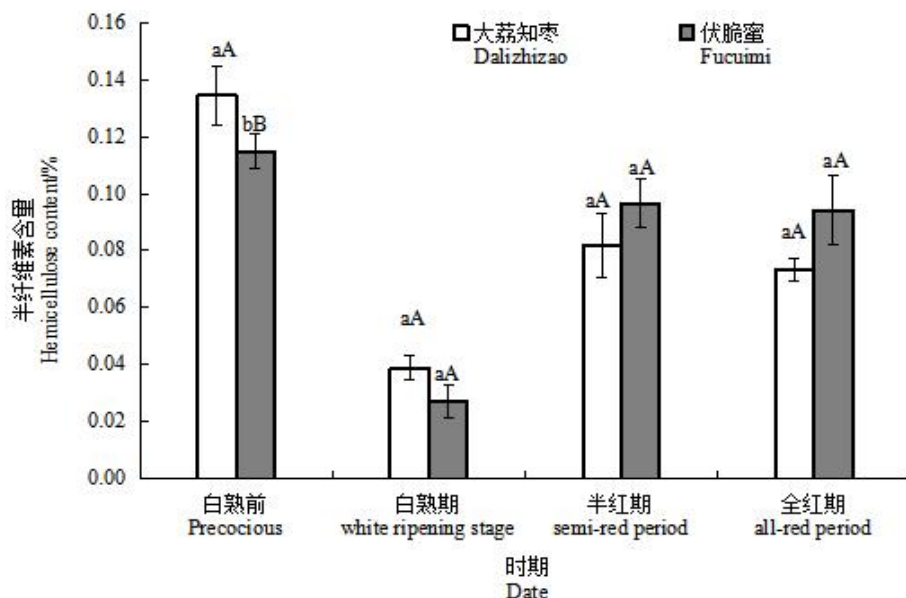


图 9 不同枣品种果肉发育过程中半纤维素含量变化的比较
Fig. 9 Comparison of the content of hemicellulose content in flesh of different jujube

2.2.5 不同枣品种果实中纤维素含量的变化

如图 10 所示，果实白熟前到半红期，抗裂品种大荔知枣果皮纤维素含量呈下降趋势，果实半红期后开始上升，果实全红期果皮纤维素含量最高（7.84%）；易裂品种伏脆蜜果实发育不同时期果皮纤维素含量变化较大，果实白熟前果皮纤维素含量最高（6.56%）。

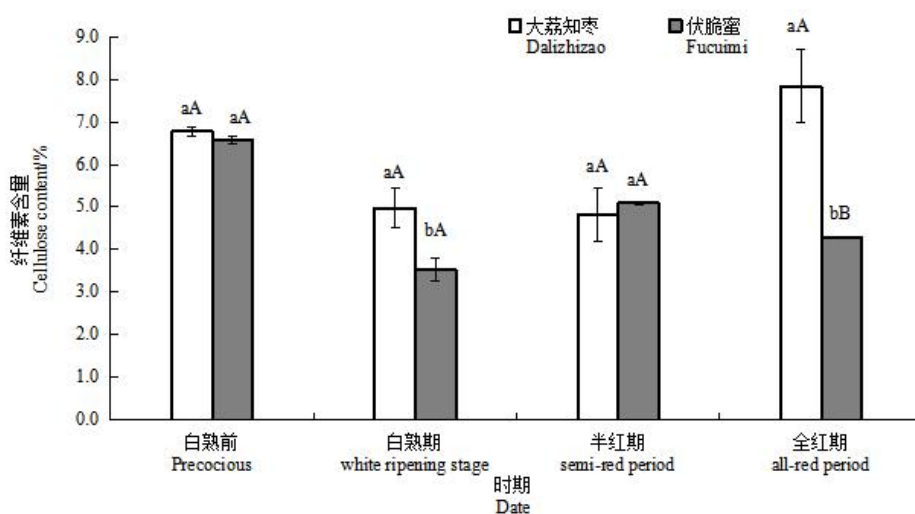


图 10 不同枣品种果皮中纤维素含量变化的比较
Fig. 10 Comparison of the content of cellulose content in peel of different jujube

如图 11 所示,果实白熟前到全红期,抗裂品种大荔知枣果肉纤维素含量呈下降-上升-下降的变化趋势,不同时期果肉纤维素含量差异较大,果实白熟前果肉纤维素含量最高(4.51%),果实全红期果肉纤维素含量最低(1.03%);易裂品种伏脆蜜果肉纤维素含量呈下降变化趋势,果实白熟前果肉纤维

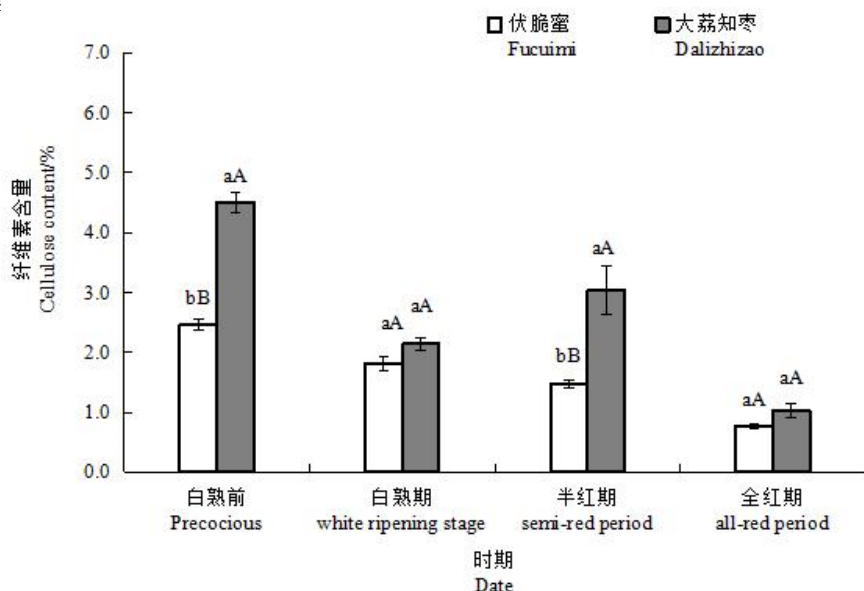


图 11 不同枣品种果肉中纤维素含量变化的比较

Fig. 11 Comparison of the content of cellulose content in flesh of different jujube

2.3 不同枣品种果实细胞壁酶活性的变化

2.3.1 不同枣品种果实中多聚半乳糖醛酸酶活性的变化

如图 12 所示,果实白熟前到全红期,大荔知枣和伏脆蜜果皮 PG 活性变化趋势相近,白熟前果皮 PG 活性较低,之后随着果实的成熟,果皮 PG 活性升高,后期略有下降。果实白熟期大荔知枣和伏脆蜜果皮 PG 活性最高,果实白熟期到半红期伏脆蜜果皮 PG 活性降低了 30%。

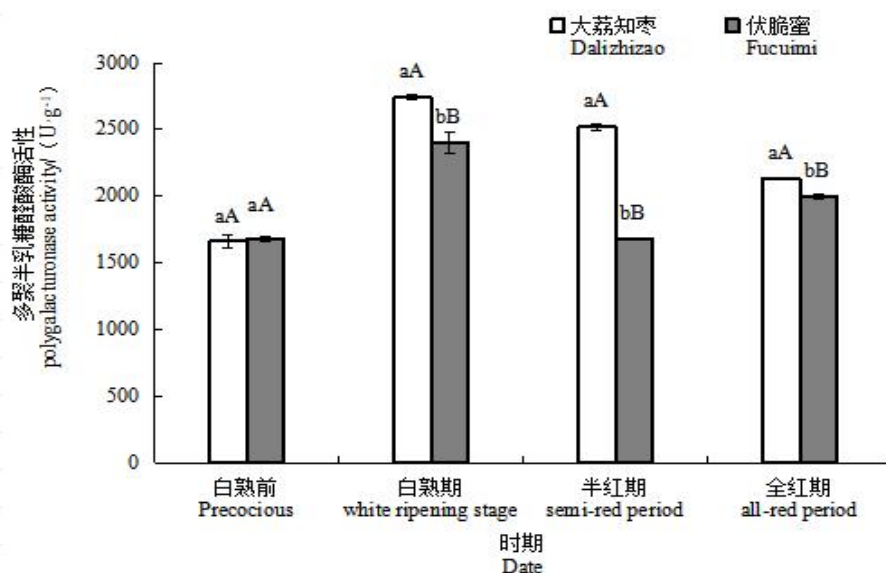


图 12 不同枣品种果皮中多聚半乳糖醛酸酶活性的比较

Fig. 12 Comparison of polygalacturonase activities in the peel of different jujube varieties

如图 13 所示，大荔知枣和伏脆蜜果肉发育过程中 PG 活性均呈上升-下降-上升的变化趋势，果实白熟期到大荔知枣果肉 PG 活性变化较小，伏脆蜜果肉 PG 活性先降低后升高。大荔知枣果实全红期果肉 PG 活性最高（ $1944.00 \text{ U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ），果实白熟前果肉 PG 活性最低（ $1159.24 \text{ U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ），伏脆蜜果实半红期果肉 PG 活性最低（ $936.43 \text{ U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ）。

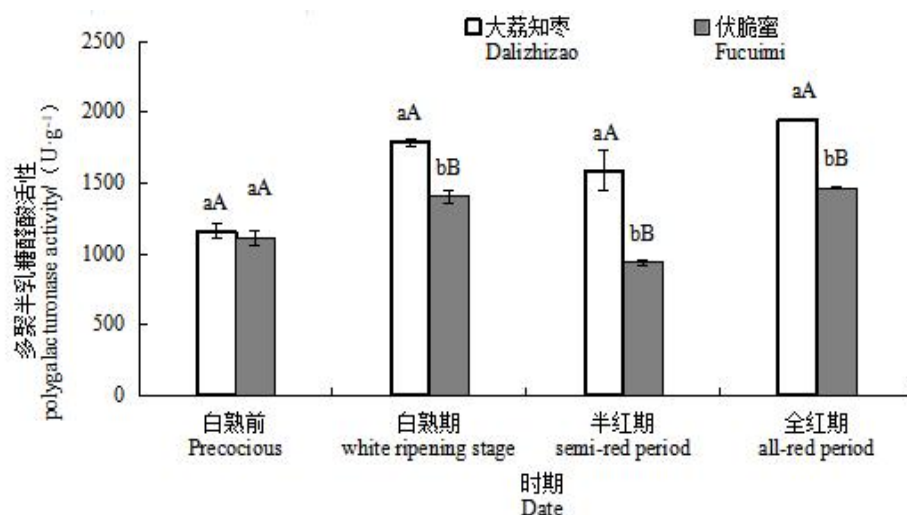


图 13 不同枣品种果肉中多聚半乳糖醛酸酶活性的比较

Fig. 13 Comparison of the activity of polygalacturonase in the flesh of different jujube cultivars

2.3.2 不同枣品种果实中纤维素酶活性的变化

如图 14 所示，不同时期果皮 CE 活性差异较大，大荔知枣呈先升后降的变化趋势，伏脆蜜不同时期果皮 CE 活性呈上升-下降-上升的变化趋势。大荔知枣和伏脆蜜果实白熟期果皮 CE 活性最高，分别为 $2832.13 \text{ U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 和 $2536.13 \text{ U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ，果实白熟期到半红期伏脆蜜果皮纤维素酶活性下降了 45.16%，下降幅度远远大于大荔知枣果皮 CE 活性下降幅度（16.82%）。

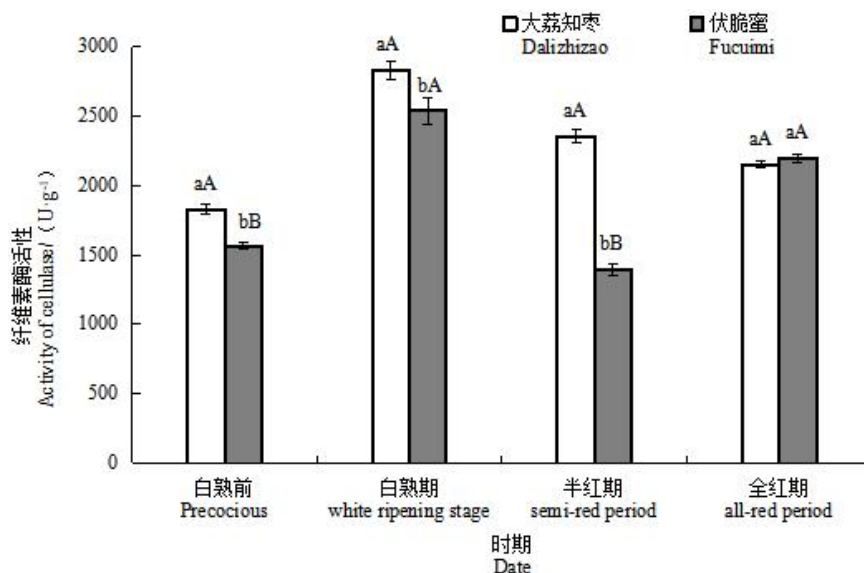


图 14 不同枣品种果皮中纤维素酶活性的比较

Fig. 14 Comparison of cellulase activities in peel of different jujube varieties

不同枣品种果肉发育过程中 CE 活性变化趋势如图 15 所示，抗裂品种大荔知枣和易裂品种伏脆蜜果肉 CE 活性均呈上升-下降-上升的变化趋势。大荔知枣果实白熟期和全红期果肉 CE 活性差异较小，但高于果实白熟前和半红期果肉 CE 活性；伏脆蜜果实白熟期和全红期果肉 CE 活性高于果实白熟前和半红期果肉 CE 活性，全红期果肉 CE 活性最高（ $2017.37 \text{ U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ）。

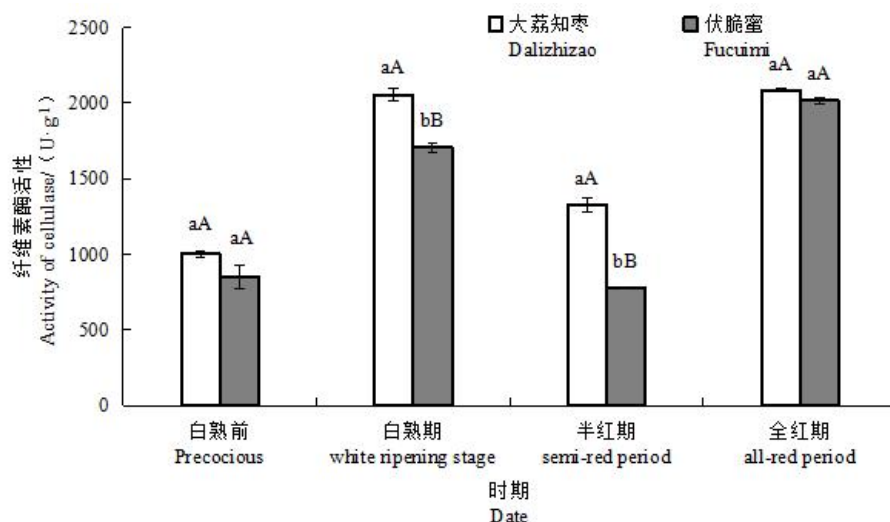


图 15 不同枣品种果肉中纤维素酶活性的比较

Fig. 15 Comparison of cellulase activities in pulp of different jujube varieties

2.3.3 不同枣品种果实中 SOD 活性的变化

由图 16 可知，在枣果实成熟的过程中，大荔知枣果皮 SOD 活性呈先下降后上升的变化趋势，果皮 SOD 活性前期较低，后期较高，果实白熟期和半红期果皮 SOD 活性差异较小，大荔知枣和伏脆蜜果实全红期果皮 SOD 活性最高，分别为 801.1393 、 $710.4752 \text{ U}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ，是 SOD 活性最低值的 2 倍以上。

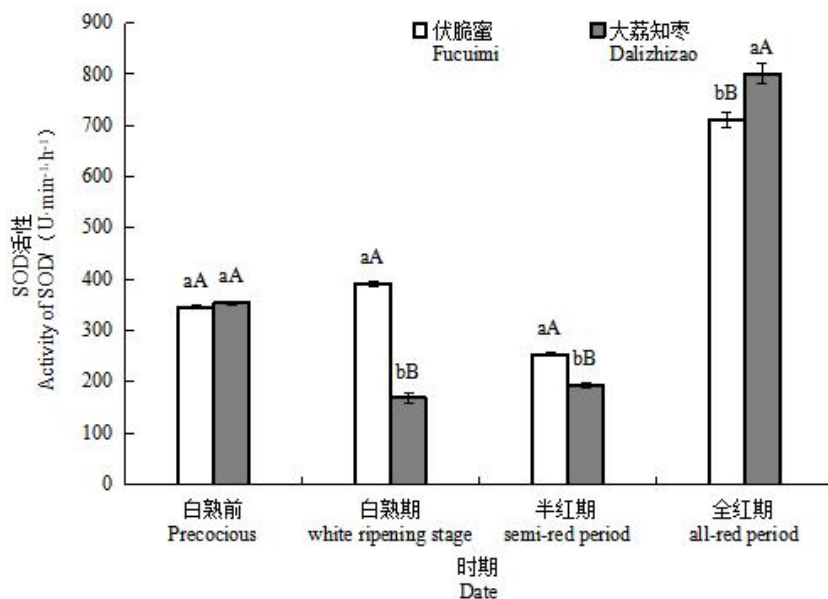


图 16 不同枣品种果皮中 SOD 活性的比较

Fig. 16 Comparison of SOD activity in peel of different jujube varieties

如图 17 所示, 抗裂品种大荔知枣和易裂品种伏脆蜜果实发育 4 个时期果肉 SOD 活性呈先下降后上升的变化趋势, 果实白熟前和白熟期果肉 SOD 活性差异较小, 果实半红期 2 个品种果肉 SOD 活性最低, 分别为 111.45 和 123.68 $U \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。

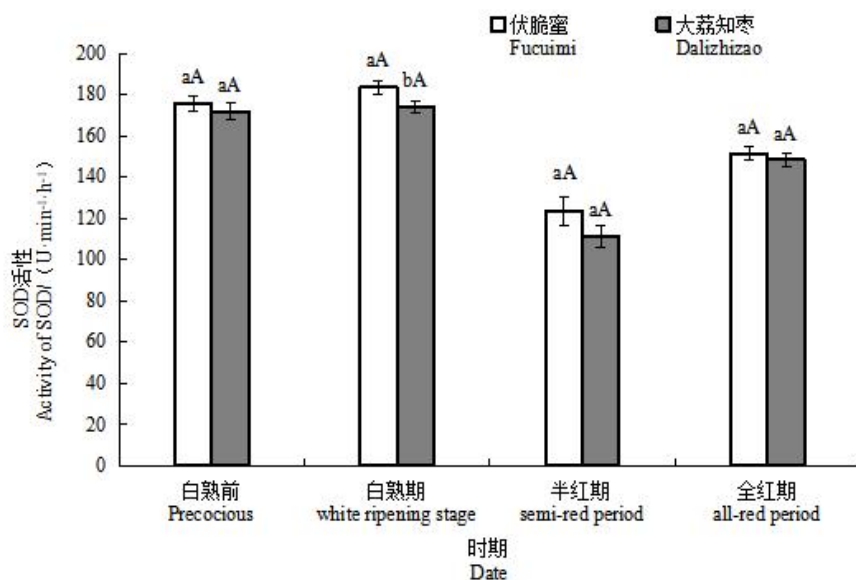


图 17 不同枣品种果肉发育过程中 SOD 活性的变化

Fig. 17 Comparison of the activity of SOD during the development of flesh of different jujube

2.3.4 不同枣品种果实中 CAT 酶活性的变化

由图 18 可以看出, 在果实发育不同时期, 抗裂品种大荔知枣果皮 CAT 活性呈先上升后下降的变化趋势, 果实白熟期到半红期果皮 CAT 活性迅速升高, 而后急速下降, 果实半红期果皮 CAT 活性为 148.15 $U \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 远远高于其他 3 个时期。在果实白熟前到白熟期, 易裂品种伏脆蜜果皮 CAT 活性迅速下降, 而后缓慢升高, 白熟前 CAT 活性为 16.52 $U \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 高于其他 3 个时期。

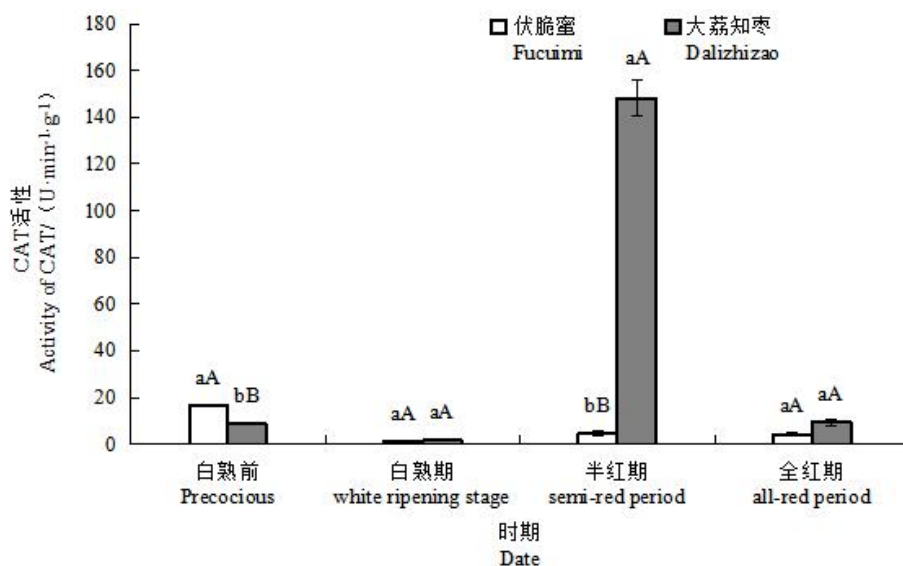


图 18 不同枣品种果皮发育过程中 CAT 活性的比较

Fig. 18 Comparison of CAT activity during peel development of different jujube varieties

由图 19 可以看出，果实不同发育时期，大荔知枣果肉 CAT 活性变化较大，果实白熟前和白熟期果肉 CAT 活性较低，果实半红期和全红期果肉 CAT 活性较高，果实半红期果肉 CAT 活性最高（ $14.16 \text{ U}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ），是白熟期的 2.31 倍。果实白熟前到全红期，伏脆蜜果肉 CAT 活性变化较小。

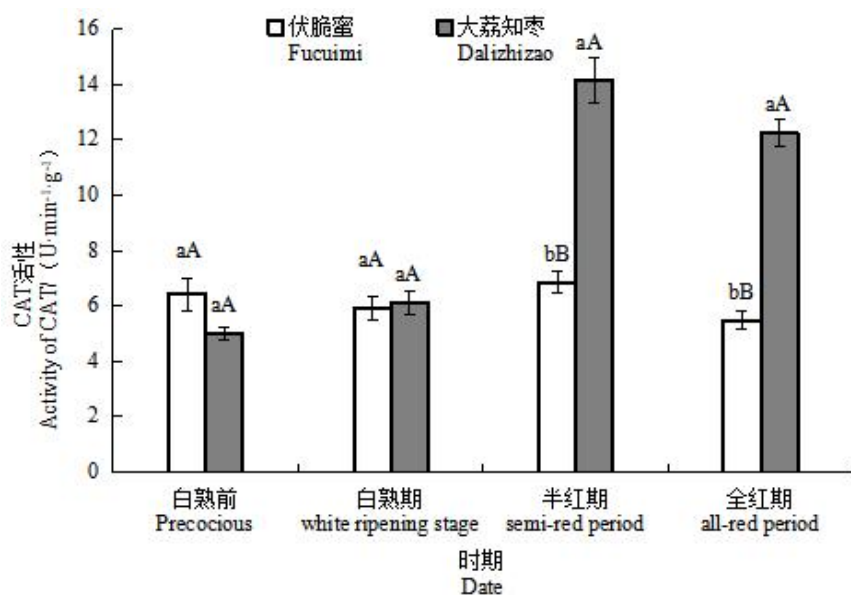


图 19 不同枣品种果肉中 CAT 活性的比较
Fig. 19 Comparison of CAT activity in pulp of different jujube varieties

2.3.5 不同枣品种果实中 PPO 酶活性的变化

如图 20 所示，随着果实的成熟，大荔知枣果皮 PPO 活性呈先升高后降低的变化趋势，伏脆蜜果皮 PPO 活性呈降低-升高-降低的变化趋势，不同时期果皮 PPO 活性差异较大。果实半红期大荔知枣和伏脆蜜果皮 PPO 活性最大，分别为 231.28 和 $152.56 \text{ U}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ，明显高于其他 3 个时期。

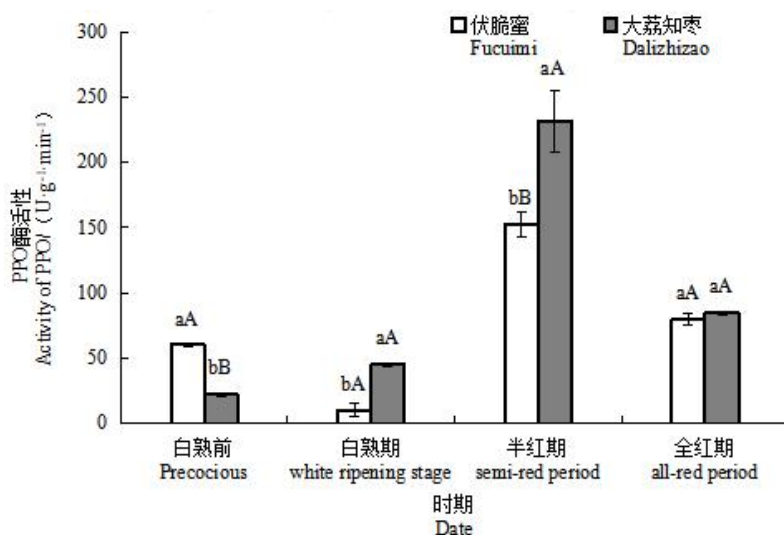


图 20 不同枣品种果皮中 PPO 活性的比较
Fig. 20 Comparison of PPO activity in peel of different jujube varieties

如图 21 所示,果实白熟期到全红期,大荔知枣果肉 PPO 活性呈先下降后上升的变化趋势,伏脆蜜果肉 PPO 活性呈先下降-上升-下降的变化趋势。大荔知枣果实白熟前、白熟期和半红期果肉 PPO 活性明显低于果实全红期果肉 PPO 活性;伏脆蜜果实半红期果肉 PPO 活性最高(37.01 U·g⁻¹·min⁻¹),是果实白熟期果肉的 10.77 倍。

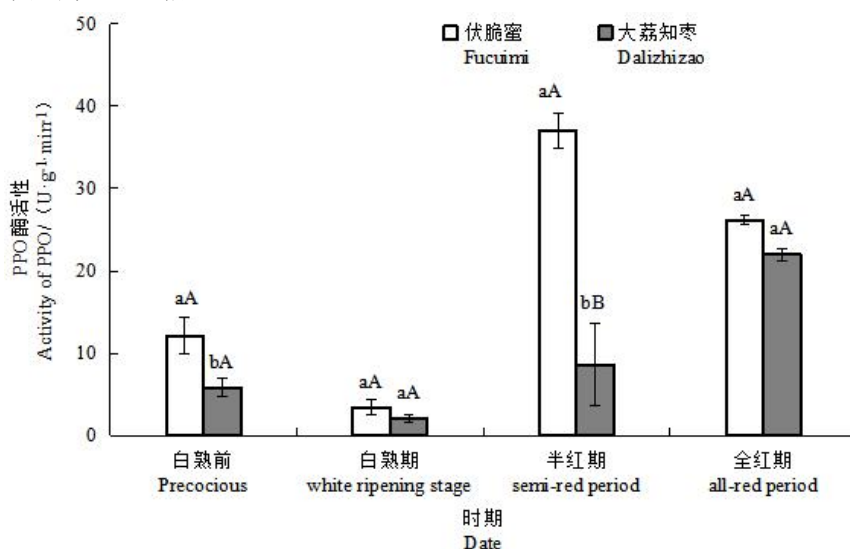


图 21 不同枣品种果肉中 PPO 活性的比较
Fig. 21 Comparison of PPO activity in pulp of different jujube varieties

3 讨 论

3.1 不同枣品种与浸水的关系

成熟期不同的品种裂果率差异明显,这一方面与其自身遗传特性有关,而另一方面是因为不同成熟期环境条件不同。樱桃裂果率与果实成熟度呈正相关^[26],枣半红期以前裂果率极低,枣果皮进入半红期和全红期,果皮厚度在半红期和全红期变薄,果皮破裂应力降低,裂果风险增加^[27]。本研究结果显示枣果实对水分的敏感程度因品种和成熟度而有所不同,半红期和全红期果实对水分反应更敏感,裂果出现越早的品种,后期裂果率越高。

3.2 细胞壁结构物质与裂果的关系

果皮强度可以用来衡量裂果发生的难易程度,其与细胞壁成分含量呈正相关,与果实裂果率呈负相关^[28]。笔者研究发现果实近成熟期,抗裂和易裂品种果皮中水溶性果胶、共价结合果胶、离子结合果胶含量减少,抗裂品种果肉中离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶、纤维素含量减少,而易裂品种果肉中离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶含量增加。果肉水溶性果胶含量增加,与枇杷^[29]研究结果一致;枣果肉中纤维素含量降低,与前人在枣^[30]、梨^[31]上的研究结果一致。果皮中纤维素、共价结合果胶、离子结合果胶含量高于果肉,与前人在枣^[30]上的研究结果一致。抗裂品种果皮中共价结合果胶、半纤维素含量高于易裂品种,与杨育^[32]在梨上的结果一致。果实近成熟期,抗裂品种大荔知枣和易裂

品种伏脆蜜果皮和果肉中半纤维素含量增加，与高滋艺等^[33]在苹果上的研究结果不一致，红枣和苹果半纤维素含量可能是受到不同物质的影响，具体的调控途径还需要后续进一步研究。前人在红江橙上的研究结果认为裂果果皮中含有更多的水溶性果胶和较少的盐溶性果胶^[34]，而笔者研究认为相对与果肉而言，易裂品种果皮中含有更少的水溶性果胶和半纤维素，更多的离子结合果胶和共价结合果胶。果皮中水溶性果胶、离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶、纤维素含量与裂果率不相关，果肉中水溶性果胶含量和裂果率呈极显著正相关，纤维素含量与裂果率呈极显著负相关。本研究结果表明果皮共价结合果胶、半纤维素含量高，果肉中离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶、纤维素含量高的品种抗裂果能力较好。

3.3 细胞壁代谢酶与裂果的关系

与裂果相关的酶主要有水解酶与氧化酶两类。水解酶主要有 PG 和 CE，水解酶使水溶性果胶含量增加，CE 使纤维素降解^[35]；氧化酶类可以降低细胞壁的弹性^[36]，影响果皮抗裂性^[37]，SOD 能抵御膜伤害，SOD 的活性越高果实不易发生裂果^[38-39]。果皮中的果胶酶、CE 活性影响裂果的发生，果实半红期，抗裂品种果皮 PG、CE 活性高于易裂品种，与荔枝^[37]、西瓜^[19]和枣^[42]上研究结果不一致；抗裂品种果皮 PPO 活性显著大于易裂品种，果肉中 PPO 活性与裂果率呈极显著正相关。与梨^[32]和番茄^[40]、荔枝^[37]上的研究结果不一致，栗现芳等^[41]则认为易发生裂果的脆熟期酶活性高，抗裂性好，而裂果一旦发生会导致酶活性降低，并且裂果现象的发生与组织间的酶活性变化没有关系。研究发现果皮中 SOD、CAT、PPO、CE、PG 活性与裂果率不相关，果实半红期抗裂品种果皮 CAT 活性极显著大于易裂品种，果实白熟期 SOD 活性极显著小于易裂品种，易裂品种果皮 PG 活性下降幅度大于抗裂品种。抗裂品种果肉中 PG 活性、CAT 活性显著或极显著高于易裂品种，CE 活性高于易裂品种；PPO 活性极显著低于易裂品种，与杨育^[32]的研究结果不一致，SOD 活性低于易裂品种，与番茄研究结果不一致^[40]。究其原因，裂果除受酶活性大小影响外，可能还受果皮和果肉中细胞壁结构物质含量和不同时期酶活性的变化，需进一步研究。本研究结果表明果皮和果肉中 PG、CE 和 CAT 活性高的品种抗裂果能力较好；本研究结果进一步揭示枣裂果的发生机制，为生产中减少枣裂果的发生提供理论依据。

4 结论

半红期和全红期果实对水分反应敏感，浸水条件下裂果出现越早的品种后期裂果率越高。在裂果敏感期（半红期），大荔知枣果皮共价结合果胶、半纤维素含量高，果肉中离子结合果胶、共价结合果胶、纤维素含量高。大荔知枣果皮和果肉中 PG、CE 和 CAT 活性高。

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