



转 AhCMO 基因棉花苗期对于干旱胁迫的生理反应

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Physiological Responses of AhCMO Transgenic Cotton Seedlings to Water-Deficit

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摘要

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摘要 以转 AhCMO 基因的 2 个棉花品系 L1 和 L2 及其转化受体泗棉 3 号 (SM3) 为材料, 研究了转 AhCMO 基因棉花对于干旱胁迫的生理反应。试验采用盆栽方式在日光温室中进行, 以维持土壤含水量为最大持水量的 45% 作为干旱处理, 以正常供水维持土壤含水量为最大持水量的 75% 作为对照。结果表明, 正常供水条件下转基因品系 L1 和 L2 与 SM3 生长表现一致。但是干旱胁迫下, 转基因品系 L1 和 L2 的干物质积累量、平均净光合速率以及叶片叶绿素的含量都显著高于 SM3; 而且 L1 和 L2 叶片中甜菜碱含量显著高于 SM3, 过氧化物酶 (POD) 和超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD) 的活性也较 SM3 显著提高。说明 2 个转 AhCMO 基因品系的耐旱性得到明显提高, 耐旱性的提高与甜菜碱积累量的增加、POD 和 SOD 活性的增强有关。

关键词: 棉花 AhCMO 基因 干旱胁迫 生理反应

Abstract: Water-deficit treatment was conducted on two AhCMO transgenic cotton lines (L1 and L2) and a non-transgenic cv. Simian 3(SM3) to study the physiological responses in seedling stage of AhCMO transgenic cotton, by using pots filled with fertile soil in a green house. Soil moistures were maintained 45% and 75% of the soil water capacity as the drought-stressed treatment and the non-stressed control, respectively. No obvious morphological or developmental differences existed between the transgenic lines (L1 and L2) and field plants in the absence of drought stress. The contents of glycine betain, activities of antioxidant enzymes (POD and SOD), the biomass, net photosynthesis rates and leaf chlorophyll content of transgenic AhCMO cotton lines (L1 and L2) were observably higher than those of SM3 at 20 d after stress treatment had been applied. It is suggested that the enhanced accumulation of glycine betain and the increase of the activities of antioxidant enzymes (POD and SOD) improved water-deficit tolerance in transgenic cotton plants.

Keywords: cotton AhCMO gene water-deficit physiological response

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