研究论文

高粱在盐胁迫下特定蛋白的表达及与耐盐性关系的研究

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摘要 报道了通过统计学上逐步回归的方法,筛选出对植物耐盐性有显著贡献的蛋白质,并应用方差分析探讨上述蛋白质的最佳诱导条件,以便探明盐胁迫一特定蛋白一耐盐性之间的关系。结果表明:由NaCl诱导的高粱耐盐性是众多蛋白质综合作用的结果,其中不受盐诱导的15.5 kD根蛋白、受盐诱导的71.4 kD叶蛋白对高粱耐盐性具有显著正贡献s 48.9 kD根蛋白在盐胁迫下含量有所减少,它的减少对耐盐性有积极作用;还有些蛋白在盐胁迫下含量有所增加,却与耐盐性无显著相关,甚至对耐盐性有负贡献,其中包括与osmotin表观分子量相同的根蛋白R14。叶片游离脯氨酸含量对高粱耐盐性有正贡献,但不如某些蛋白质的作用显著。

关键词 高粱 耐盐性 盐胁迫 逐步回归

分类号

Studies on Relation between Salt-tolerance and Specific Proteins Expressed under Salt Stress in Sorghum(Sorghum vulgare Pers.)

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Abstract The relations among salt-stress, polypeptides and salt-tolerance in sorghum were investigated by the methods of SDS-PAGE combined with stepwise regression analysis and analysis of variance. 15.5 kD polypeptide in roots that can not be induced by NaCl and 71.4kD polypeptide in leaves increased under salt stress play an important role to salt-tolerance. 48.9 kD polypeptide in roots decreased during NaCl stress, but the decrease made positive contribution. It was observed that some polypeptides, including the 26 KD polypeptide, increased under salinity, but they made no contribution to salt-tolerance. Proline accumulated in leaves is also helpful for salt-tolerance, but not as significant as some polypeptides.

Key words Sorghum vulgare Pers. Salt-tolerance Salt-stress Stepwise regression

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扩展功能

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