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冠菌素对棉花幼苗盐害的缓解效应

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Ameliorating Effect of the Phytotoxin Coronatine on Seedlings of Transgenic Insect-resistant Cotton Variety under Salt Stress

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摘要

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摘要 以转基因抗虫棉(*Gossypium hirsutum* L.)中棉所45为材料,通过水培试验研究了冠菌素对盐胁迫下棉花萌发出苗和幼苗生长的影响。结果表明,盐胁迫严重抑制棉花种子萌发和幼苗生长,且对地上部的抑制程度大于对根系的抑制。盐胁迫对棉花萌发出苗和幼苗生长的抑制程度能被0.01 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的冠菌素缓解。苗期盐胁迫21 d内,冠菌素处理的棉花根、茎和叶的生物积累量较未施加冠菌素的盐处理增加1倍;活体组织化学原位检测结果显示,低浓度冠菌素处理降低盐胁迫诱导的主根 H_2O_2 含量。上述研究结果说明低浓度的冠菌素能提高棉花萌发出苗和苗期的耐盐性。

关键词: 冠菌素 盐胁迫 棉花 幼苗 缓解效应

Abstract: Salinity is the major environmental factor limiting cotton germination and growth during the seedling period. To evaluate the potential of the phytotoxin coronatine (COR) for alleviating salt stress on cotton germination and seedling growth, hydroponic culture experiments were carried out using transgenic insect-resistant cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L. cv. CCRI 45) treated with NaCl and COR. We found that cotton germination and seedling growth were limited under high level salt stress (150 mmol· L^{-1} NaCl), which increased the root/shoot ratio. The reduction in cotton biomass was alleviated by the application of COR (0.01 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$). An in situ histochemistry assay indicated that COR at low concentrations decreased H_2O_2 accumulation under induced salt stress. COR appears to have potential as a positive regulator for improving the salt tolerance of cotton.

Keywords: coronatine salt stress cotton seedlings ameliorating effect

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