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## 不同氮效率茄子基因型及其杂种F<sub>1</sub>的氮素吸收特性

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Characteristics of nitrogen uptake in eggplant genotypes with different nitrogen efficiency and their hybrid F $_{f 1}$ s

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摘要 相关文章

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**摘要** 为阐明杂种一代在氮素吸收方面的优势,研究了不同氮效率茄子基因型及其杂种  $F_1$ 的氮素吸收特性。试验以3个典型氮效率的茄子基因型及其 $F_1$ 代为材料,研究其在正常供氮和低氮胁迫条件下的根系体积、根系干重、氮素吸收总量、根系活力、硝酸还原酶活性及谷氨酰胺合成酶活性。结果表明,与高氮低效-低氮低效基因型L相比,氮高效基因型 $H_1$ 、 $H_2$ 的单株根系体积、根系干重、根系活力以及氮素吸收总量均较大;且具有较高的硝酸还原酶与谷氨酰胺合成酶活性。三个杂交组合 $F_1$ -1( $L\times H_1$ )、 $F_1$ -2( $L\times H_2$ )和 $F_1$ -3( $H_1\times H_2$ )的单株根系体积、根系干重、根系活力、硝酸还原酶活性、谷氨酰胺合成酶活性以及氮素吸收总量的中亲优势( $H_m$ )和超亲优势( $H_p$ )多为正向优势;其中,组合 $H_1$ -3杂种优势最为明显。利用杂种在氮素吸收方面的优势,对于改善植株体内的氮代谢水平进而提高氮效率具有重要意义。

# 关键词: 茄子 氮效率 杂种优势 氮素吸收

Abstract: In order to elucidate the heterosis on nitrogen uptake in the  $F_1$  hybrids, the nitrogen (N) absorption characteristics of the eggplant genotypes with different N efficiencies and their hybrid  $F_1$ s were studied. Under normal and low N stress conditions, root volume, root dry weight, N uptake, root activity, nitrate reductase activity and glutamine synthetase activity of leaves were studied in three typical eggplant genotypes with different N efficiencies and their hybrids. Compared with low N efficiency genotypes (L) , the root volume, root dry weight, root activity, total N uptake per plant, nitrate reductase activity and glutamine synthetase activity of the cultivars with high N efficiency ( $H_1$  and  $H_2$ ) are all higher. In the three  $F_1$  hybrids,  $F_1$ -1 (L ×  $H_1$ ),  $F_1$ -2 (L ×  $H_2$ ), and  $F_1$ -3 ( $H_1$  ×  $H_2$ ), the root volume, root dry weight , root activity, nitrate reductase activity of leaves, glutamine synthetase activity of leaves and total N uptake per plant of  $H_m$  and  $H_p$  are mostly positive, in which the hybrid  $F_1$ -3 has the best heterosis. Using the heterosis on N uptake in the  $F_1$  hybrids, it will be useful to improve the N metabolism and increase the N efficiency of the plant.

Keywords: eggplant (Solanum melongena L.) nitrogen efficiency heterosis nitrogen uptake

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