

低温弱光条件下砧穗互作对茄子嫁接苗抗冷性的影响

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摘要: 【目的】探讨茄子砧木及接穗对嫁接苗抗冷性的贡献大小, 为茄子越冬嫁接栽培合理选用品种提供参考。【方法】以抗冷性显著不同的台茄(T)和赤茄(C)互为砧穗, 采用靠接法进行组合嫁接, 测定低温(10℃/2℃)胁迫前后嫁接苗叶片电解质渗漏率、丙二醛(MDA)含量及主要渗透调节物质含量的变化。【结果】低温胁迫下, TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T等组合嫁接苗中台茄叶片的电解质渗透率及MDA含量均显著高于同株的赤茄叶片, 但显著低于T/T, 且组合嫁接苗中台茄叶片的可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白和脯氨酸含量较T/T显著升高, 表明抗冷性较强的赤茄根系及叶片, 均对嫁接苗台茄接穗抗冷性具有正向效应。虽然TC/C的抗冷性较强, TC/TC次之, TC/T较差, 但三者均显著低于C/C, 表明抗冷性较弱的台茄无论根系还是叶片, 均对嫁接苗赤茄接穗抗冷性具有负向效应。【结论】由于TC/C的抗冷性显著高于TC/T, 表明嫁接苗抗冷性以根系的贡献大于接穗。

关键词: 茄子; 砧木; 嫁接组合; 低温胁迫; 抗冷性

Effect of Interaction Between Rootstock and Scion on Chilling Tolerance of Grafted Eggplant Seedlings Under Low Temperature and Light Conditions

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Abstract: 【Objective】 In order to provide a reference for selection of reasonable species for eggplant grafted during winter planting, the contribution of root and scion to cold resistance of grafted eggplant seedlings was studied. 【Method】 Two rootstock eggplant cultivars, Daidaro (T), susceptible to cold and Hiranasu (C) is more resistant, were used to be grafted on each other. Based on this strategy, the physiology parameters including electrolyte leakage, MDA content and main osmotic adjustment substances in grafted seedling leaves before and after low temperature stress were studied. 【Result】 After low temperature treatment electrolyte leakage and MDA content in T-leaves of TC/TC, TC/C, TC/T was significantly higher than C-leaf in the same combination, but were observably lower than that of T/T, meanwhile, the content of soluble sugar, soluble protein and proline in T-leaves of combination of grafted seedlings was notably higher than that of T/T. All the results above indicate that both root and shoot of Hiranasu can enhance cold resistance of Daidaro in grafting experiment. Although TC/C had more resistance than TC/TC and TC/T which is the most sensitive to cold, all three of them were in the shade compared to C/C. So it can be concluded that both root and shoot of Daidaro had a negative effect on cold resistance of scion Hiranasu. 【Conclusion】 TC/C was more cold resistance than TC/T, so root had more contribution than shoot to cold resistance of grafted seedlings.

Key words: eggplant; rootstock; combination of grafted seedling; low temperature stress; cold resistance

0 引言

【研究意义】近年来, 关于嫁接栽培效果的研究

报道较多, 但多集中在砧木对接穗的改良作用方面^[1-3], 关于接穗对嫁接苗的影响报道较少。由于嫁接苗是由砧木及接穗组合而成的有机整体, 其间始终保

收稿日期: 2008-11-12; 接受日期: 2009-06-26

基金项目: 山东省自然科学基金资助项目(Y2005D09)

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持着物质的相互交换,砧穗之间势必相互影响。因此,研究砧、穗互作及其对嫁接苗的影响,对于合理选用砧、穗品种改良嫁接苗有重要指导作用。【前人研究进展】李红丽等^[4]研究表明,利用抗性砧木进行嫁接,可增强黄瓜嫁接苗根系吸收能力,并提高黄瓜对铜的耐受性^[5]。Edelstein 等^[6]在甜瓜上的研究表明,抗性砧木嫁接苗的抗旱性及耐盐性显著增强,Ruiz 等^[7]在烟草上也得出相似的结论。前人研究还表明,利用抗性砧木嫁接还可显著提高茄子嫁接苗的抗病性^[8-9],以及茄子^[10-11]、黄瓜^[12]、西瓜^[13]等嫁接苗的耐低温能力。不仅砧木对嫁接苗产生显著影响,接穗也可显著影响嫁接苗的生理特性。Dua^[14]研究表明,鹰嘴豆接穗对盐胁迫的抗性强弱显著影响嫁接苗的抗性;大豆的耐旱性可以由砧木或接穗提供^[15];Cruz 等^[16]研究发现,番茄嫁接苗对盐胁迫的响应取决于接穗的基因型。可见,嫁接苗的抗逆性与砧木、接穗均密切相关。【本研究切入点】茄子是中国北方日光温室栽培的主要蔬菜之一,关于茄子砧木对嫁接苗的影响进行了较多的研究^[8-11,17-18],但关于砧穗互作对茄子嫁接苗在低温弱光条件下的反应未见报道。为此,本试验以抗冷性显著不同的 2 个茄子砧木为试材,研究互为砧穗组合嫁接苗对低温胁迫的响应,对于揭示砧木及接穗在嫁接苗抗冷性中的作用有较大理论意义。【拟解决的关键问题】本研究通过测定不同砧穗组合嫁接苗在低温弱光条件下叶片细胞膜透性及渗透调节物质含量的变化,确定根系及接穗在增强嫁接苗抗冷性中的作用及其大小,为低温季节合理选用砧穗品种进行茄子嫁接栽培提供理论依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 试验处理

本试验于 2007 年在山东农业大学园艺实验站进行。供试品种分别为耐寒品种‘赤茄’(C)和不耐寒品种‘台茄’(T)^[18],二者种子发芽势及幼苗生长特性基本一致^[19]。种子催芽后播种于 50 孔穴盘内,出苗后浇 Hoagland's 营养液,幼苗长至 5 叶 1 心时采用靠接法嫁接,嫁接苗管理按常规方法进行。

嫁接苗成活后进行断根或断接穗处理,根据保留根系及接穗不同设 5 个处理:保留双根双穗(TC/TC)、仅断台茄根(TC/C)、仅断赤茄根(TC/T)、断台茄根穗(C/C)、断赤茄根穗(T/T)。断根或断穗处理后,嫁接苗继续培养,待接穗长出 3 片新叶后,移入光强 $60 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 、光周期 12 h/12 h 光照培养箱内,先在昼/夜温度为 $15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下预处理 2 d,再置于昼/夜温度为 $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下进行低温胁迫处理,处理 7 d 后在昼/夜温度为 $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下恢复 2 d。

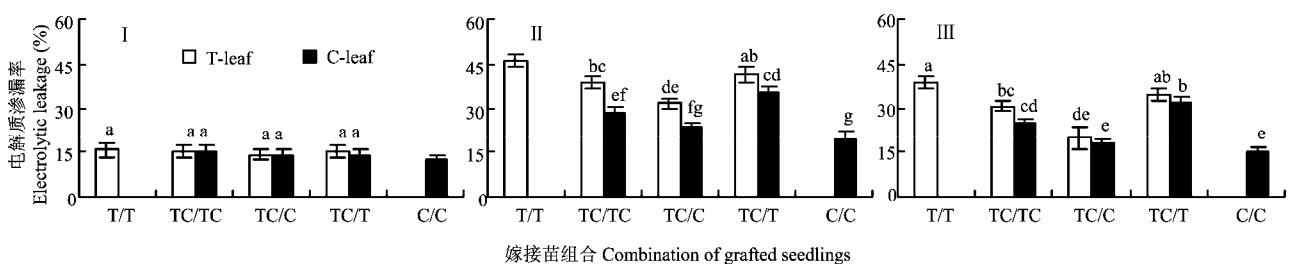
1.2 测定方法

分别在低温胁迫前、低温胁迫 7 d 及常温恢复 2 d 时取样,每次每处理随机取 5 株,重复 3 次,选取幼苗接穗上数第 2~3 片展开叶片混合后,进行相关指标测定。叶片相对电导率、脯氨酸及丙二醛(MDA)含量采用赵世杰等^[20-21]的方法测定,可溶性糖采用蒽酮法测定^[22],可溶性蛋白采用考马斯亮蓝 G-250 染色法测定^[23]。试验中全部光密度值均以日本岛津 UV-160 紫外分光光度计测定,试验数据采用 Excel 及 DPS 软件进行统计处理。

2 结果与分析

2.1 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片电解质渗透率的影响

图 1 表明,不同处理茄子嫁接苗低温胁迫前,两个品种叶片电解质渗透率无显著差异。低温胁迫 7 d



T-台茄; C-赤茄。I: 低温胁迫前; II: 低温胁迫 7 d; III: 常温恢复 2 d。下同

T-Daidaro; C-Hiranasu。I: Low temperature stress ago; II: Low temperature stress for 7 d; III: Normal temperature recovery for 2 d. The same as below

图 1 低温 ($10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) 胁迫及常温 ($25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) 恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片电解质渗透率的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of low temperature ($10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) stress and normal temperature ($25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) recovery on lectrolytic leakage in leaves of the grafted eggplant seedlings

时,各处理叶片电解质渗透率均上升,但不同处理升幅显著不同,TC/T、TC/TC及TC/C中台茄叶片的电解质渗漏率分别比胁迫前增加了172.85%、154.61%和122.70%,赤茄叶片分别增加了153.24%、83.01%和71.85%,而T/T、C/C叶片则分别增加了196.15%和61.98%;即使同株嫁接苗,不同品种接穗叶片的电解质渗透率也存在显著差异,TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T嫁接苗中台茄叶片的电解质渗透率分别比赤茄高38.21%、35.34%和17.05%,但比T/T分别低16.23%、32.04%和10.82%。常温恢复2 d后,T/T、TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T的台茄叶片电解质渗透率分别比恢复前降低了16.88%、20.93%、37.26%和15.78%,但仍分别比低温胁迫前高146.15%、101.32%、39.72%和129.80%;赤茄叶片也有相似的规律。

2.2 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片MDA含量的影响

不同处理嫁接苗叶片MDA含量的变化与电解质渗透率的变化规律基本一致(图2),低温胁迫可导

致叶片MDA含量大幅增加,但台茄叶片的MDA含量以T/T较高,达 $11\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{FW}$,TC/T、TC/TC、TC/C依次降低,分别为9.9、8.6和 $6.5\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{FW}$;赤茄叶片MDA含量以TC/T较高,TC/TC次之,TC/C及C/C较低;同一嫁接苗组合中,赤茄叶片的MDA含量低于台茄的。常温恢复2 d后,各处理叶片MDA含量均显著降低,其变化趋势与电解质渗透率变化趋势基本一致。这表明根系及接穗的抗冷性均与嫁接苗的抗冷性成正相关。

2.3 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片可溶性糖含量的影响

图3显示,不同处理叶片可溶性糖在低温胁迫前即存在显著差异,以赤茄显著高于台茄,尤其C/C较T/T高292.90%;但TC/TC、TC/C及TC/T嫁接组合中,两品种叶片可溶性糖无显著差异。低温胁迫7 d时,各处理叶片可溶性糖含量均增加,但以具赤茄根系的嫁接苗增幅较大,如TC/C中赤茄、台茄叶片可溶性糖分别较胁迫前增加197.25%和189.77%,而TC/T

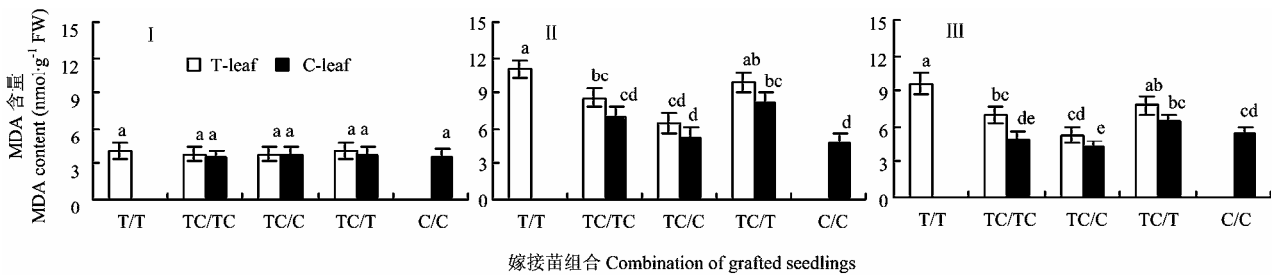


图2 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片MDA含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of low temperature stress and normal temperature recovery on MDA content in leaves of the grafted eggplant seedlings

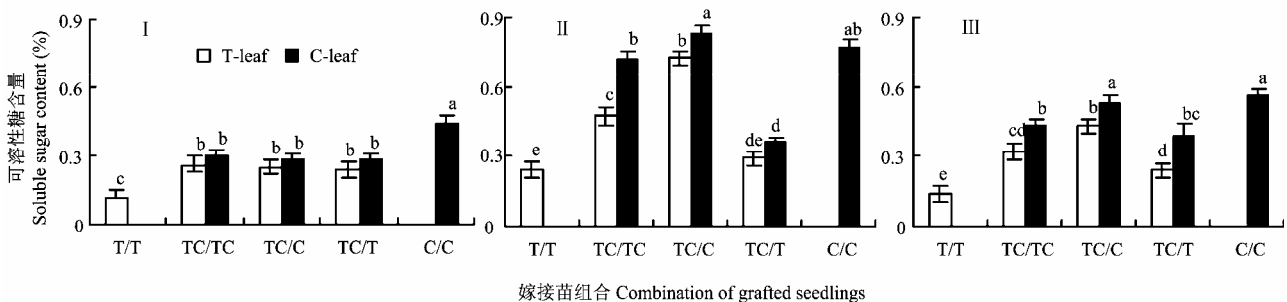


图3 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片可溶性糖含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of low temperature stress and normal temperature recovery on soluble sugar content in leaves of the grafted eggplant seedlings

中赤茄、台茄叶片仅分别增加了 28.60% 和 21.40%。叶片可溶性糖增加，可增加细胞渗透势，提高植物的抗冷性^[24]。因此，不同处理嫁接苗叶片可溶性糖的变化特点，表明根系在低温胁迫中的作用显著大于接穗，且抗冷性较弱的台茄根系对嫁接苗抗冷性产生了负效应。常温恢复 2 d 后，各处理叶片可溶性糖含量均下降，但仍高于胁迫前水平。

2.4 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片可溶性蛋白质含量的影响

低温胁迫前，各处理叶片可溶性蛋白质含量无显

著差异（图 4）。低温胁迫 7 d 时，叶片可溶性蛋白质均显著增加，但以 C/C 增幅较大，T/T 增幅较小，C/C 较 T/T 高 113.89%。TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T 嫁接组合中台茄叶片的可溶性蛋白质含量分别比 T/T 高 47.22%、77.78% 和 18.06%，但赤茄叶片可溶性蛋白质含量则分别比 C/C 低 24.03%、10.39% 和 35.71%；组合嫁接苗无论是台茄还是赤茄，其叶片可溶性蛋白质含量均以 TC/C 较高，TC/T 较低，TC/C 居中。常温恢复 2 d 后，各处理叶片可溶性蛋白质含量均降低，但处理间仍有显著差异，且变化规律与胁迫 7 d 时相似。

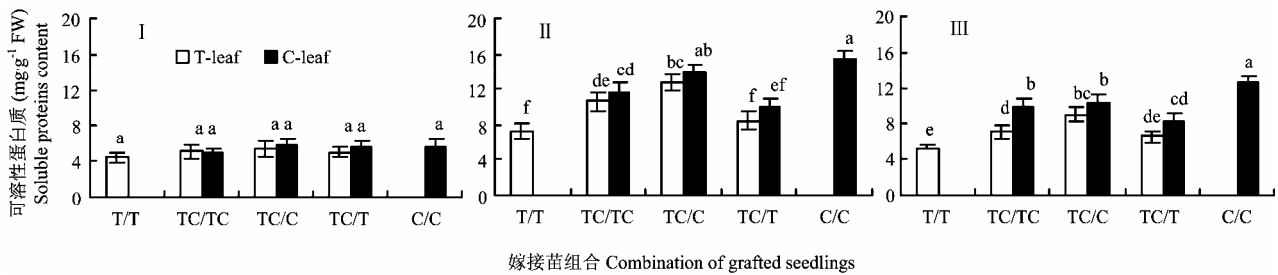


图 4 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片可溶性蛋白质含量的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of low temperature stress and normal temperature recovery on soluble proteins content in leaves of the grafted eggplant seedlings

2.5 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片脯氨酸含量的影响

脯氨酸在植物逆境胁迫中具有重要作用，胁迫过程往往伴随着脯氨酸含量的增加，其含量高低与抗性密切相关^[25-26]。如图 5 所示，胁迫前各处理叶片脯氨酸含量无显著差异，低温胁迫 7 d 时，脯氨酸含量显著增加，TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T 中台茄叶片的脯氨酸含量分别比 T/T 高 43.56%、106.30% 和 26.61%；但分别

比同株的赤茄叶片低 38.13%、13.67% 和 24.24%。常温恢复 2 d 后，各处理叶片脯氨酸含量均显著降低，但基本趋势与胁迫 7 d 时一致。

3 讨论

植物受到低温胁迫时，细胞膜透性受损，电解质外渗，造成电解质渗透率增加，因此，电解质渗漏率的大小，可反映植物受低温损伤的程度^[27]。本试验结

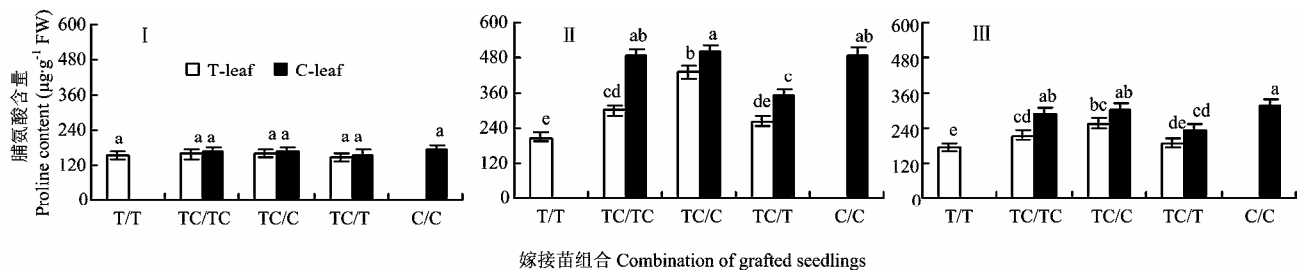


图 5 低温胁迫及常温恢复对不同处理嫁接苗叶片脯氨酸含量的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of low temperature stress and normal temperature recovery on proline content in leaves of the grafted eggplant seedlings

果表明,低温胁迫下,各处理茄子嫁接苗叶片电解质渗漏率均呈上升趋势,TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T组合中台茄叶片的电解质渗透率虽显著低于T/T,但均显著高于同株的赤茄叶片,表明不仅抗冷性较强的砧木可提高嫁接苗的抗冷性^[28],同时抗冷性较强的接穗也有利于提高嫁接苗的抗冷性。TC/TC中台茄和赤茄叶片的电解质渗漏率均高于TC/C,表明抗冷性较弱的台茄根系,可能对嫁接苗的抗冷性产生了负作用;而TC/C赤茄叶片的电解质渗漏率较C/C高,说明抗冷性较弱的台茄接穗,也对嫁接苗的抗冷性产生了负作用。MDA是膜质过氧化作用的主要产物,其含量的多少可表示植物细胞膜受伤害程度的大小^[24]。本试验不同处理嫁接苗叶片MDA含量的变化规律与叶片电解质渗漏率相似。

植物在遭受逆境胁迫时,自身会产生渗透调节物质来适应逆境,渗透调节物质含量的高低及变化的快慢均可反映植物对逆境的适应能力^[10]。植物体内积累的渗透调节物质主要有两大类:一是进入细胞内的无机离子;二是细胞内合成的有机溶质,主要是多元醇和含氮化合物^[28],其中K⁺、脯氨酸、可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白质等是植物体内主要的渗透调节物质^[29]。叶片可溶性糖增加,可增加细胞渗透势,提高植物的抗冷性^[20]。可溶性蛋白质含量与植物的抗冷性也呈正相关^[30]。脯氨酸的积累与自由基的非酶促清除有一定相关性^[31],因此,脯氨酸的积累有明显的抗氧化作用^[32]。本试验低温胁迫下,TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T嫁接组合中台茄叶片的可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白质和脯氨酸含量较T/T显著升高,表明抗冷性较强的赤茄无论根系还是叶片,均对嫁接苗茄接穗抗冷性具有正向效应;但由于赤茄叶片的可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白质和脯氨酸含量均显著低于C/C,表明抗冷性较弱的台茄无论根系还是叶片,均对嫁接苗茄接穗抗冷性具有负向效应。由于TC/C的抗冷性显著高于TC/T,表明嫁接苗抗冷性以根系的贡献大于接穗,这与前人在番茄^[33]及甜瓜^[34]上的研究结果一致。虽然TC/TC具有双根系,吸收能力强于TC/C及TC/T,但其抗冷性虽强于TC/T而不及TC/C,表明吸收能力的大小不是影响嫁接苗抗冷性的根本原因,而极有可能TC/TC中的台茄根系在低温胁迫过程中产生了不耐低温的信号,削弱了赤茄诱导的抗冷性。至于根系在低温胁迫条件下产生何种信号物质导致嫁接苗抗冷性降低,尚需进一步研究。

4 结论

低温弱光条件下,TC/TC、TC/C、TC/T嫁接苗组合中台茄叶片的电解质渗透率及MDA含量均显著高于同株的赤茄叶片,但显著低于T/T,而其可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白质和脯氨酸含量虽较T/T显著升高,但显著低于同株的赤茄叶片,表明抗冷性较强的砧木及接穗均有利于增强嫁接苗的抗冷性。但由于TC/C、TC/TC及TC/T的抗冷性依次降低,且均显著低于C/C,表明嫁接苗抗冷性以根系的贡献大于接穗。

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