

# 水分胁迫对 B 优827 孕穗期生理生化的影响

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**摘要** [目的] 为B优827抗旱性研究提供理论依据。[方法] 以籼型优质杂交水稻B优827和四川省区试对照品种冈优725为试材, 设孕穗期3个水分胁迫处理: 正常水分条件; 轻度水分胁迫(70%水分); 重度水分胁迫(50%水分), 研究水分胁迫对B优827孕穗期生理生化的影响。[结果] B优827在轻度和重度水分胁迫下的抗干旱能力高于冈优725; 轻度胁迫下, 随着胁迫时间的增加, B优827光合速率下降缓慢, 超氧离子在抗氧化酶和非酶因子作用下上升缓慢; 重度水分胁迫下, 随着胁迫时间的增加, B优827的光合速率下降迅速, 活性氧在体内迅速积累, 抗氧化能力(SOD, CAT)明显下降。[结论] B优827的产量及其构成下降的幅度均低于冈优725, 其抗旱性强于冈优725。

**关键词** 杂交水稻; B优827; 水分胁迫; 孕穗期

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## Effect of Water Stress on Physiology and Biochemical Character of B You 827 in Booting Stage

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**Abstract** [Objective] The research aimed to provide the theoretical base for studying the drought resistance of B You 827. [Method] With the good Indica hybrid rice B You 827 and Gongyou 725, CK variety in regional test in Sichuan province, as the tested materials, 3 water stress treatments were set up as normal water, light water stress with 70% water content and severe water stress with 50% water content in booting stage to study the effect of water stress on physiology and biochemical character of B You 827 in booting stage. [Result] The resistances of B You 827 to both light and severe water stress were higher than that of Gongyou 725. Under light water stress, along with the prolonging of water stress time, Pn of B You 827 was decreasing slowly and  $O_2^-$  was rising slowly because of the action of antioxidant enzyme and non enzyme factors. But under the severe water stress, along with the prolonging of water stress time, Pn of B You 827 was decreased rapidly, the active oxygen was accumulated in plant rapidly and the antioxidant ability (activities of SOD, CAT) in rice was obviously decreased. [Conclusion] The decline degree of the yield and its composing of B You 827 was lower than that of Gongyou 725 and its drought resistance was stronger than that of Gongyou 725.

**Key words** Hybrid rice; B You 827; Water stress; Booting stage

水稻是我国种植面积最大、单产最高、总产最多的粮食作物,也是耗水量最多的农作物。然而水资源不足在年际间、地区间和年内分布不均,导致稻区季节性干旱频繁发生;而且随着工业和生活用水不断增加,稻田干旱缺水问题日益突出,限制了水稻的种植面积和产量。因此,研究品种间的抗旱性和鉴定抗旱品种是目前亟待解决的问题。

B优827是西南科技大学水稻研究所用自育的优质不育系803A与四川农业大学水稻所育成的恢复系蜀恢527测配育成的优质、高产杂交水稻品种<sup>[1]</sup>,2000~2002年分别参加了南方稻区优质稻国家区试和四川省优质稻区试,较对照汕优63增产8.20%和6.75%,均居第1位,经测定B优827米质达国颁三级优质米标准,2005年获四川省“稻香杯”优质米一等奖。但对其抗旱性方面还未做过系统研究。

孕穗期是水稻对水分胁迫最为敏感的时期,笔者通过对B优827和冈优725(CK)进行孕穗期的不同水分胁迫处理,探讨不同水分胁迫程度下光合速率、叶绿素、活性氧、叶片保护酶及产量的变化,以期能为B优827抗旱性研究和水稻抗旱育种提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方

**1.1 材料** 水稻试材为优质高产杂交水稻B优827(西南科技大学水稻研究所培育)和冈优725(CK)(四川省区试对照品种)。

**1.2 试验方法** 2007年4月在西南科技大学水稻所试验基地进行田间盆栽,孕穗期时选取长势一致的植株移入遮雨棚下,进行3种水分胁迫处理:正常水分条件,轻度水分胁迫(70%, V/V),重度水分胁迫(50%, V/V),干旱胁迫处理9d,采用称重法每天上午9:00测定相对含水量,使水分保持在处理水平,9d后复水直至成熟。每个水平设置30个重复,每盆4颖。在水分胁迫处理的第1,3,5,7和9d采集每个处理的植株剑叶,在液氮中保存以便进行生理生化指标的测定。

1.3 测定项目与方法

**1.3.1 光合速率(Pn)**。采用便携式光合测定系统,每隔1d在上午9:00~11:00,每处理随机取3株进行剑叶中部的光合速率测量。

**1.3.2 叶绿素**。取水稻的剑叶叶片,用丙酮、无水乙醇等量混合液提取法<sup>[2]</sup>测定叶绿素含量。

**1.3.3 活性氧物质**。用已采集的样品参照王爱国等<sup>[3]</sup>的方法进行 $O_2^-$ 产生速率的测定。

**1.3.4 抗氧化酶系统(SOD, CAT)**。用已采集的样品参照任红旭等<sup>[4]</sup>的方法提取酶液,酶活性按李合生<sup>[2]</sup>的方法测定。

**1.3.5 产量及穗部性状考查**。于成熟期每处理取5株,分别考查穗长、每穗粒数、每穗实粒数、千粒重和结实率等性状。每处理按实收株数测产。抗旱系数(DRC) = 胁迫区平均产量/对照区平均产量。

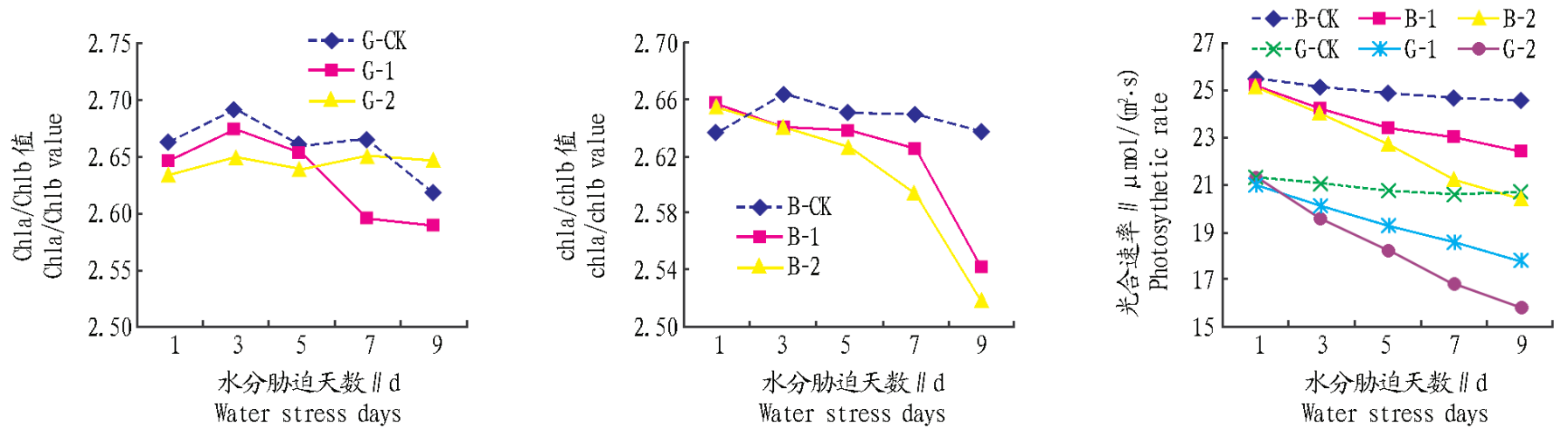
## 2 结果与分析

**2.1 水分胁迫对水稻叶绿素和光合速率的影响** 由图1可见,随着水分胁迫程度的增加,两个品种的光合速率和 $chl_a/chl_b$ 的比值明显下降,即水分胁迫的程度越高,光合速率和 $chl_a/chl_b$ 的比值就会降低得越快。轻度和重度干旱处理下, B优827的光合速率比冈优725下降幅度低,轻度胁迫条件下, B优827和冈优725的光合速率下降幅度分别为8.6%和14%;重度胁迫条件下,分别为16.7%和23.7%。 $chl_a/chl_b$ 比值的下降幅度B优827比冈优725高,冈优725在重度水分胁迫下其 $chl_a/chl_b$ 比值出现上升现象,说明机体已受伤。

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注:G CK:冈优725 正常水分处理;G 1:冈优725 轻度水分胁迫处理;G 2:冈优725 重度水分胁迫处理;B CK:B 优827 正常水分处理;B 1:B 优827 轻度水分胁迫处理;B 2:B 优827 重度水分胁迫处理。以下同。

Note :G CK: Gangyou 725 under normal water treatment ; G 1 : Gangyou 725 under light water stress treatment ; G 2 : Gangyou 725 under severe water stress treatment ; B CK: B You 827 under normal water treatment ; B 1 : B You 827 under light water stress treatment ; B 2 : B You 827 under severe water stress treatment . The same as below .

图1 水分胁迫下chl a/chl b 值和光合速率的变化

Fig.1 Changes of chl a/chl b value and photosynthetic rate under water stress

**2.2 水分胁迫对水稻活性氧物质的影响** 水稻受到水分胁迫时,在体内产生大量的活性氧物质。活性氧的积累对植物产生极大的危害,同时可以诱导一些蛋白和酶的产生来分解这些活性氧物质。超氧离子是活性氧物质中的一种,笔者用超氧离子的含量来代表活性氧在水稻体内的积累情况。图2显示, $O_2^-$ 含量在轻度和重度水分胁迫情况下都比正常水分条件下有明显的上升,特别是刚开始,上升明显,重度水分胁迫下的 $O_2^-$ 含量在两个品种间都表现为比轻度水分胁迫下要高,且轻度和重度水分胁迫条件下,B 优827 体内 $O_2^-$ 的积累都明显低于冈优725。

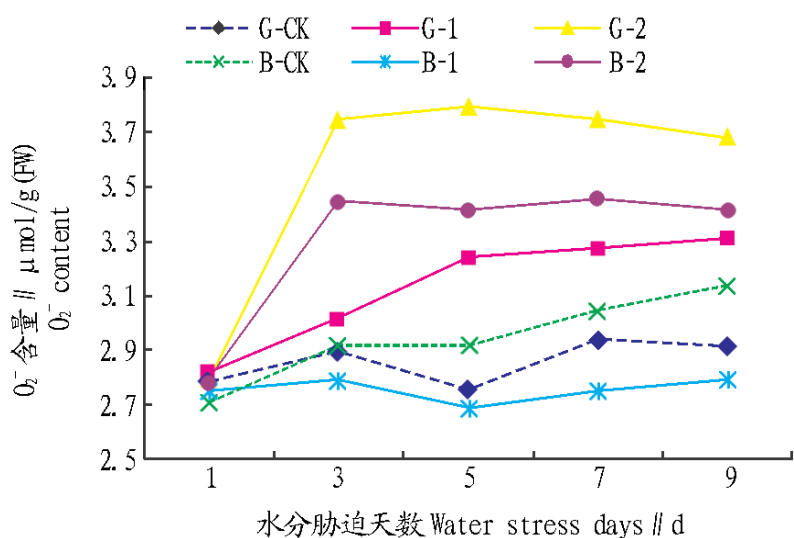


图2 水分胁迫处理下 $O_2^-$ 在两个水稻品种体内的积累情况

Fig.2 Accumulative situation of  $O_2^-$  in two rice cultivars under water stress

**2.3 水分胁迫对水稻抗氧化酶类含量的影响** SOD、CAT

是植物体内清除活性氧的重要酶类,由图3可知,在水分胁迫下,0~9 d 上述两种酶的活性与对照相比均有不同程度的提高。两个品种在轻度水分胁迫下,随着胁迫时间的增加酶活性基本呈连续增加状态;重度水分胁迫下,酶活性在第5~7天达到最高。其最高值为B 优827(重度) > 冈优725(重度) > B 优827(轻度) > 冈优725(轻度),由此可知,抗旱性强的品种受水分胁迫时酶活性增加幅度大,且随着水分胁迫程度的增加,酶活性也会相应地增加。随着时间的延长(第9天),两种酶活性会出现下降情况,有的甚至低于对照。说明随胁迫程度增加和时间的延长,活性氧积累超过保护酶系统清除能力,进而对抗氧化酶系统造成了伤害,导致其活性下降。

**2.4 水分胁迫对水稻产量的影响** 由表1可知,水分胁迫最终引起各品种谷粒长和宽、结实率、千粒重的下降,产量降低,特别是孕穗期正值水稻生殖发育时期,此期水分胁迫势必影响小穗的形成与发育,导致小穗的量减少或退化,最终引起减产。由于品种间抗旱性的差异,其产量下降的幅度不同,根据抗旱系数大小对各品种的抗旱性分类,结果表明B 优827 比冈优725 抗旱性强。

### 3 结论与讨论

试验结果显示,在轻度或重度水分胁迫下,B 优827 产量及产量性状下降的幅度均比冈优725 低,且抗旱系数表明在水分胁迫下B 优827 的抗旱性较冈优725 好,褚旭东等<sup>[5]</sup>研究表明,冈优725 在籼型杂交水稻中已属于很抗旱的品种,说明B 优827 也是一个很抗旱的品种。

表1 水分胁迫对水稻各品种结实性状、实际产量及抗旱系数的影响

Table 1 Effects of water stress on rice seed setting character, actual output and drought-resistant coefficient (DRC)

品种 Cultivar	穗长 cm Panicle length	每穗着粒 Spikelet per panicle	结实率 % Seed setting rate	千粒重 g 1 000-grain weight	产量 $g\ m^2$ Yield	抗旱系数 % DRC
G CK	27.2 aA	184 aA	0.731 aA	23.02 aA	628 aA	100.0
G 1	26.9 bA	176 bA	0.687 bA	22.94 aA	446 bB	71.0
G 2	25.7 cB	124 cB	0.610 cA	21.24 bA	348 cB	55.4
B CK	28.2 aA	181 aA	0.756 aA	26.48 aA	680 aA	100.0
B 1	28.0 aA	174 aA	0.700 aA	25.40 aA	556 bA	81.8
B 2	27.2 bA	140 bB	0.624 bA	24.21 bA	432 cA	63.5

注:同列不同大、小写字母分别表示在0.01 和0.05 水平的差异显著。

Note : Different capital letters and lowercases in the same row mean significant differences at 0.01 and 0.05 levels .

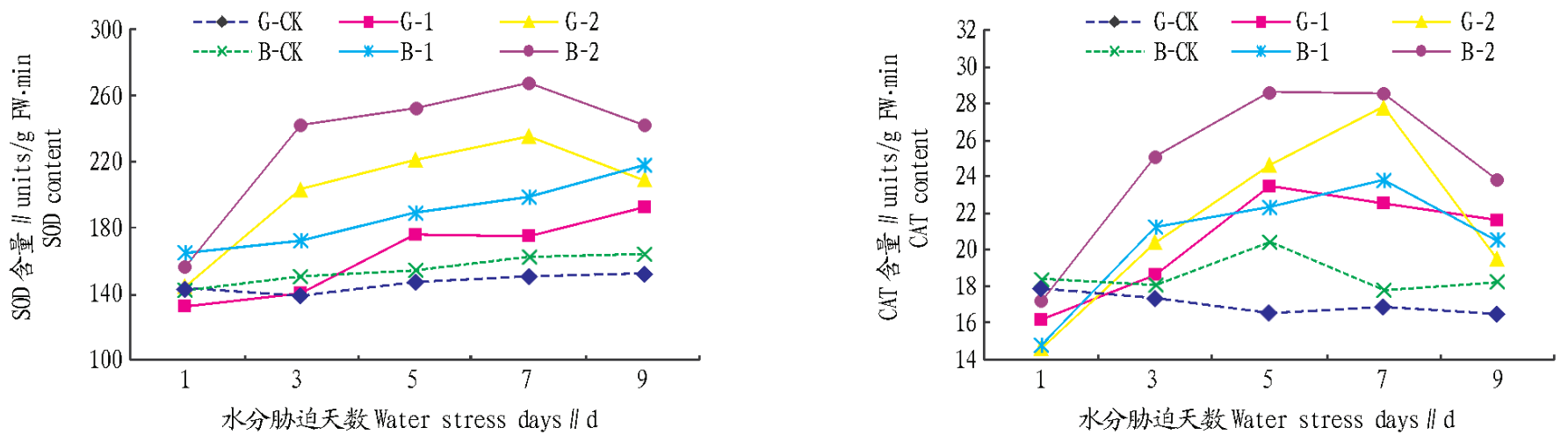


图3 水分胁迫条件下水稻体内抗氧化酶类含量的变化情况

Fig 3 Changes of antioxidative enzyme content in rice under water stress

在光能的吸收、传递和转换过程中,叶绿体色素起着关键作用<sup>[6]</sup>。叶绿素a(chla)和叶绿素b(chlb)可作为集光色素而获取或捕获光能,叶片叶绿素含量的高低直接影响到叶片光合能力<sup>[7]</sup>。以往的研究表明,水稻在旱作条件下叶绿素含量越高,chla/chlb值越低,品种越抗旱<sup>[8]</sup>。B 优827在轻度和重度水分胁迫下,随着胁迫天数的增加,chla/chlb值逐渐降低,而冈优725在轻度水分胁迫下降低,在重度水分胁迫下出现先降低后升高的现象,说明水分胁迫到达一定程度后,叶绿素降解,叶绿体失活。

超氧离子作为水稻体内的一种毒素,能够导致膜质过氧化,丙二醛含量上升,并最终导致植物机体的伤害。B 优827在轻度和重度水分胁迫下表现出体内超氧离子积累比冈优725低,说明抗旱性强的品种体内超氧离子的积累低。

试验表明,抗旱性强的品种B 优827在轻度和重度水分胁迫下抗氧化酶活性都比冈优725高,但在重度水分胁迫下随着时间的增加同样也表现出酶活性下降的趋势。王贺正等研究结果表明,抗旱性强的品种抗氧酶活性随着水分胁迫时间的延长增加迅速、增幅大,抗旱性弱的品种酶活性增加相对较慢、增幅小,且在抽穗后14 d内,SOD、CAT两种酶活性逐渐增强,以后随着水分胁迫时间的延长和胁迫程度的增加,两种酶活性均下降<sup>[9]</sup>,这与该研究结果相似。蒋明义等

通过PEG 6000处理水稻幼苗发现,轻度水分胁迫SOD、CAT两种酶活性随着时间的延长不断增加,在重度水分胁迫下SOD有回升现象<sup>[10]</sup>。

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