

# NaCl胁迫对番茄嫁接苗叶片ABA和多胺含量的影响

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**摘要:**以未经 NaCl 胁迫的番茄自根苗为对照, 研究了  $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl 胁迫下番茄嫁接苗的生长、叶片 ABA 和多胺 (PA s) 含量的变化。结果表明, 嫁接苗地上部和根的生物量显著高于对照。嫁接苗 ABA 含量显著高于对照, 胁迫 2 d 时比对照增加 56.60%。胁迫 2 d 时嫁接苗多胺总量显著高于对照, 比对照增加 14.96%, 腐胺 (Put) 含量在胁迫 2 d 后显著低于对照, 亚精胺 (Spd) 含量显著高于对照, 胁迫 4~8 d 之间两者差异不显著, 胁迫 10 d 时显著低于对照; 精胺 (Spm) 含量显著高于对照, 胁迫 10 d 时比对照增加 102.80%。嫁接苗 Put/PA s 值显著低于对照, 而 (Spd + Spm) /Put 值显著高于对照。表明 NaCl 胁迫下嫁接苗生物量显著高于对照, ABA 和多胺含量变化显著, 表现出较强的耐盐特征。

**关键词:** 番茄; NaCl 胁迫; 嫁接; ABA; 多胺

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## Effects of NaCl Stress on ABA and Polyamine Contents in Leaves of Grafted Tomato Seedlings

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**Abstract:** Taking own-root tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) seedlings not subjected to NaCl stress as control, plant growth, abscisic acid (ABA) and polyamine (PA s) contents in leaves of grafted tomato seedlings were studied under  $100 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaCl stress. Results showed that shoot and root biomass production in grafted seedlings was significantly higher than that in control. ABA content of grafted seedlings was significantly higher than that of control, increased by 56.60% on the second day of stress. Total polyamine content of grafted seedlings was significantly higher than that of control, increased by 14.96% on the second day of stress. Putrescine (Put) content of grafted seedlings was significantly lower than that of control after 2 d of stress. Spmidine (Spd) content of grafted seedlings was significantly higher than that of control on the second day of stress, but no significant difference was observed during 4~8 d of stress. Spmidine (Spm) content of grafted seedlings was significantly lower than that of control on the tenth day of stress. Spmidine (Spm) content of grafted seedlings was significantly higher than that of control, increased by 102.80% on the tenth day of stress. Put/PA s value of grafted seedlings was significantly lower than that of control, while (Spd + Spm) /Put value of grafted seedlings was significantly higher than that of control. The above results indicated that biomass production of grafted seedlings was significantly higher than that of control, ABA and polyamine contents of grafted seedlings were significantly changed under NaCl stress, which showed the characteristics of stronger salt tolerance of grafted seedlings.

**Key words:** Tomato; NaCl stress; Grafting; ABA; Polyamines

番茄是设施栽培的主要蔬菜之一, 然而由于设施栽培时 1 年中有较长时间的覆盖, 施肥量大, 室内空气流动性差等原因, 容易造成盐分积聚, 引起土壤次生盐渍化, 导致番茄的产量和品质下降, 严

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重影响设施生产的可持续发展<sup>[1]</sup>。研究表明, 嫁接栽培可以增强蔬菜作物的抗逆性, 是克服盐害的一条有效途径<sup>[2]</sup>, 以往对嫁接番茄的研究主要集中在抗病方面, 在嫁接番茄耐盐性有关的生理生化研究方面, 国内外尚鲜有报道。ABA是植物内源激素, 多胺(polyamines, PAs)是生物体代谢过程中产生的一类次生物质, 它们在植物的生长发育、形态建成以及对逆境的响应方面有重要的作用<sup>[3,4]</sup>, 但关于盐胁迫下番茄嫁接苗叶片中ABA和多胺的变化情况尚未见报道。本文以番茄嫁接苗为试材, 研究NaCl胁迫下, 番茄嫁接苗叶片内ABA和多胺含量的变化, 以进一步探明ABA和多胺对提高嫁接苗耐盐性的作用, 为阐明嫁接换根提高耐盐性的机理提供理论基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料培育及处理

供试的番茄(*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.)砧木是日本设施栽培上专用的耐盐品种‘影武者’(购自日本Takii种苗公司), 接穗为‘宝大903’(购自上海市农业科学院)。试验在南京农业大学温室内进行。2004年8月7日将砧木种子浸种催芽, 2 d后接穗种子浸种催芽。出芽后分别播于32孔的穴盘, 幼苗长到3片真叶时, 移入直径10 cm、高10 cm的塑料营养钵中, 蟾石作基质。9月13日, 当砧木具有4~5片真叶和接穗具有3~4片真叶时用劈接法进行嫁接。9月25日, 挑选生长一致的嫁接苗和自根苗移栽于上直径30 cm、下直径20 cm、高27 cm的塑料桶中, 每桶栽1株, 盛12 L营养液, 用1/8浓度日本园试营养液<sup>[5]</sup>(EC值为0.56 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>)进行栽培。1周后换成1/4浓度营养液(EC值为0.83 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>), 此后每4 d更换1次营养液。营养液栽培期间用电动气泵24 h连续通气。

10月26日当幼苗具有8~9片真叶时进行NaCl胁迫处理, 为防止盐激, 开始处理浓度为50 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>, NaCl溶于1/4浓度日本园试营养液中(EC值为4.85 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>), 2 d后浓度增到100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>(EC值为8.76 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>), 此时定为NaCl胁迫处理开始。设4种试验处理: 营养液栽培自根苗(S1), 营养液栽培自根苗+NaCl(S2), 营养液栽培嫁接苗(G1), 营养液栽培嫁接苗+NaCl(G2), 每处理5株, 3次重复, 在温室内随机排列。

### 1.2 测定项目及方法

生物量的测定: NaCl处理后第12天, 分别收集根、茎、叶, 称其鲜质量, 之后放入烘箱中105℃下杀酶15 min, 再在75℃下烘至恒重, 称其干质量。

100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>NaCl处理开始前(胁迫时间为0 d)取样1次, 处理开始后, 每2 d取自上向下数第4片完全展开叶测定生理指标, 各处理3次重复, 测定时各样品重复测定3次。ABA含量由南京农业大学植物激素研究室采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)测定<sup>[6]</sup>。多胺含量的测定按刘俊等<sup>[7]</sup>的方法进行, 用日本产Shimadzu LC-10AT型高效液相色谱仪测定, 层析柱为反向C<sub>18</sub>柱(150 mm×4.6 mm), 64%甲醇为流动相, 流速0.5 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>, 柱温25℃, Shimadzu SPD-10A检测器, 波长254 nm, 进样10 μL。数据用SAS软件进行方差分析, 并对平均数用Duncan's新复极差法进行多重比较。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 NaCl胁迫对番茄自根苗和嫁接苗生物量的影响

由表1可知, NaCl胁迫下, S2和G2地上部鲜质量和干质量、根鲜质量和干质量均显著降低, 干物率和根冠比显著增加。G2与S1相比, 地上部鲜质量和干质量分别是S1的1.31倍和2.53倍, 根鲜质量和干质量分别是S1的1.49倍和2.71倍, 并且差异显著; G2地上部和根的干物率及根冠比均显著高于S1。G2与S2相比, G2地上部鲜质量和干质量及干物率、根鲜质量和干质量均显著高于S2, 根干物率显著低于S2, 两者根冠比差异不显著。表明嫁接苗在NaCl胁迫下表现出显著生长优势。

表 1 NaCl胁迫下营养液栽培番茄自根苗和嫁接苗生物量的比较

Table 1 Comparison of biomass production between own-root and grafted tomato seedlings under NaCl stress

| 处理<br>Treatment         | 地上部鲜质量<br>Shoot fresh<br>mass<br>(g · plant <sup>-1</sup> ) | 地上部干质量<br>Shoot dry<br>mass<br>(g · plant <sup>-1</sup> ) | 地上部干物率<br>Shoot dry<br>matter<br>percent (%) | 根鲜质量<br>Root fresh<br>mass<br>(g · plant <sup>-1</sup> ) | 根干质量<br>Root dry<br>mass<br>(g · plant <sup>-1</sup> ) | 根干物率<br>Root dry<br>matter<br>percent (%) | 根冠比<br>Root/<br>Shoot<br>ratio |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 自根苗 Own-root (S1)       | 120.54c   | 9.81c   | 8.14d  | 50.97c   | 2.53c  | 4.96c                                     | 0.26c                          |
| 自根苗 Own-root +NaCl (S2) | 62.40d  | 5.40d   | 8.66c  | 33.46d   | 1.97d  | 5.89a                                     | 0.37a                          |
| 嫁接苗 Grafted (G1)        | 214.43a   | 19.46a  | 9.08b  | 119.34a  | 5.92a  | 4.96c                                     | 0.30b                          |
| 嫁接苗 Grafted +NaCl (G2)  | 157.93b   | 14.64b  | 9.27a  | 100.47b  | 5.33b  | 5.31b                                     | 0.36a                          |

注：同列数值不同字母表示差异达 5% 显著水平。以下各表相同。

Note: Different letters within the same column indicate significant difference at 5% level. The same below.

## 2.2 NaCl胁迫对番茄自根苗和嫁接苗叶片ABA含量的影响

由表 2 可知，盐胁迫前，嫁接苗 ABA 含量低于自根苗。NaCl 胁迫下，嫁接苗 ABA 含量快速积累，G2 与 S1 相比，G2 显著高于 S1，在胁迫 2、4、6、8 和 10 d 时，分别比 S1 增加 56.60%、56.60%、64.15%、58.32% 和 50.61%。G2 与 S2 相比，除胁迫 4 d 时两者差异不显著外，其余胁迫时间内，G2 均显著高于 S2。

## 2.3 NaCl胁迫对番茄自根苗和嫁接苗叶片中多胺含量的影响

如表 3 所示，NaCl 胁迫下，在多胺总量方面，嫁接苗与自根苗均呈下降趋势，但自根苗下降速率快于嫁接苗，G2 与 S1 相比，胁迫 2 d 时，G2 显著高于 S1，比 S1 增加 14.96%，此后两者差异不显著；G2 与 S2 相比，G2 显著高于 S2。在腐胺含量方面，嫁接苗与自根苗也均呈下降趋势，G2 与 S1 相比，胁迫 2 d 时差异不显著，此后 G2 显著低于 S1，胁迫 10 d 时 G2 比 S1 减少 42.85%；G2 与 S2 相比，仅在胁迫 2 d 时显著高于 S2，此后两者差异不显著。在亚精胺含量方面，G2 与 S1 相比，胁迫 2 d 时，G2 比 S1 增加 16.29%，差异达显著水平，4、6 和 8 d 时两者差异不显著，10 d 时 G2 显著低于 S1；G2 与 S2 相比，G2 显著高于 S2。在精胺含量方面，G2 与 S1 相比，G2 显著高于 S1，10 d 时 G2 比 S1 增加 102.80%；G2 与 S2 相比，G2 显著高于 S2。

表 2 NaCl胁迫下番茄自根苗和嫁接苗叶片中ABA含量的比较

Table 2 Comparison of ABA content in leaves between own-root and grafted tomato seedlings under NaCl stress (nmol · g<sup>-1</sup> FM)

| 处理<br>Treatment | 胁迫时间 Stress time (d) |        |        |         |        |        |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|                 | 0                    | 2      | 4      | 6       | 8      | 10     |
| S1              | 51.86a               | 52.47b | 57.64b | 61.73b  | 60.39b | 58.15b |
| S2              | 50.57a               | 63.14b | 83.55a | 76.47b  | 70.48b | 62.63b |
| G1              | 33.48b               | 36.83c | 37.22c | 38.42c  | 37.35c | 41.57c |
| G2              | 35.26b               | 82.17a | 90.26a | 101.33a | 95.61a | 87.58a |

表 3 NaCl胁迫下番茄自根苗和嫁接苗叶片中多胺含量的比较

Table 3 Comparison of polyamine contents in leaves between own-root and grafted tomato seedlings under NaCl stress (nmol · g<sup>-1</sup> FM)

| 项目<br>Item | 处理<br>Treatment | 胁迫时间 Stress time (d) |          |         |         |         |         |
|------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|            |                 | 0                    | 2        | 4       | 6       | 8       | 10      |
| 腐胺 Put     | S1              | 172.33a              | 168.45a  | 178.24a | 182.11a | 176.17a | 171.93a |
|            | S2              | 169.33a              | 138.12b  | 120.78b | 105.90b | 83.42b  | 72.19b  |
|            | G1              | 186.80a              | 192.60a  | 184.19a | 216.90a | 190.53a | 180.50a |
|            | G2              | 190.77a              | 166.74a  | 147.60b | 138.18b | 112.44b | 98.26b  |
| 亚精胺 Spd    | S1              | 248.36b              | 241.09c  | 257.58b | 262.31b | 254.60b | 251.85b |
|            | S2              | 245.85b              | 206.04d  | 180.53c | 161.12c | 103.83c | 96.68d  |
|            | G1              | 321.47a              | 310.59a  | 318.01a | 332.48a | 346.24a | 325.28a |
|            | G2              | 327.32a              | 280.36ab | 264.14b | 240.74b | 227.10b | 215.52c |
| 精胺 Spm     | S1              | 39.58b               | 37.77c   | 42.70c  | 58.35c  | 55.23bc | 56.15b  |
|            | S2              | 35.68b               | 46.52bc  | 59.45b  | 66.11bc | 43.41c  | 34.51c  |
|            | G1              | 67.02a               | 58.17ab  | 60.61b  | 77.03ab | 71.12b  | 73.05b  |
|            | G2              | 62.15a               | 67.12a   | 79.32a  | 87.34a  | 107.25a | 113.87a |
| 多胺总量 PAs   | S1              | 460.27b              | 447.31b  | 478.52b | 502.77b | 485.99b | 476.92b |
|            | S2              | 450.86b              | 390.68c  | 360.76c | 333.13c | 230.66c | 203.38c |
|            | G1              | 575.29a              | 561.36a  | 562.81a | 626.41a | 607.89a | 578.83a |
|            | G2              | 580.24a              | 514.23a  | 491.06b | 466.26b | 446.79b | 427.64b |

注：统计分析是项目内分别进行。表 4 相同。

Note: Statistic analysis was carried out within items respectively. The same below.

## 2.4 NaCl胁迫对番茄自根苗和嫁接苗 Put/PAs值和(Spd + Spm) /Put值的影响

如表4所示,NaCl胁迫下,在Put/PAs值方面,G2与S1相比,G2显著低于S1;G2与S2相比,胁迫2~6 d时两者差异不显著,胁迫后期(8 d和10 d),G2显著低于S2。在(Spd + Spm) /Put值方面,G2与S1相比,G2显著高于S1,胁迫10 d时,G2比S1增加89.27%;G2与S2相比,胁迫2~6 d时两者差异不显著,胁迫后期(8 d和10 d),G2显著高于S2。

表4 NaCl胁迫下番茄自根苗和嫁接苗叶片中Put/PAs值和(Spd + Spm) /Put值的比较

Table 4 Comparison of Put/PAs value and (Spd + Spm) /Put value in leaves of own-root and grafted tomato seedlings under NaCl stress

| 项目<br>Item       | 处理<br>Treatment | 胁迫时间 Stress time (d) |        |        |        |       |        |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
|                  |                 | 0                    | 2      | 4      | 6      | 8     | 10     |
| Put/PAs          | S1              | 0.37a                | 0.38a  | 0.37a  | 0.36a  | 0.37a | 0.36a  |
|                  | S2              | 0.38a                | 0.35ab | 0.33ab | 0.32ab | 0.36a | 0.35ab |
|                  | G1              | 0.32a                | 0.34ab | 0.33ab | 0.35a  | 0.31b | 0.31b  |
|                  | G2              | 0.33a                | 0.32b  | 0.30b  | 0.29b  | 0.25c | 0.23c  |
| (Spd + Spm) /Put | S1              | 1.67a                | 1.66b  | 1.68b  | 1.76c  | 1.76c | 1.77c  |
|                  | S2              | 1.66a                | 1.83ab | 1.99ab | 2.15ab | 1.77c | 1.82c  |
|                  | G1              | 2.08a                | 1.91ab | 2.06ab | 1.89bc | 2.19b | 2.21b  |
|                  | G2              | 2.04a                | 2.08a  | 2.33a  | 2.37a  | 2.97a | 3.35a  |

## 3 讨论

盐胁迫通常会抑制植物生长发育。本试验调查了NaCl胁迫对番茄自根苗和嫁接苗生长的影响,结果(表1)显示,盐胁迫显著抑制番茄苗的生长,但嫁接苗和自根苗的受抑程度不同,嫁接苗受抑程度较小,表现出耐盐的特性。

外施ABA可提高作物的抗逆性<sup>[8]</sup>,并且ABA在信号传递中起重要作用,可诱导逆境下的基因表达,产生某些特异蛋白质,其中一些蛋白质在逆境下能维持细胞正常渗透势或膨压<sup>[9]</sup>。姚春娜等<sup>[10]</sup>报道,抗性强的转基因小麦品种在盐胁迫过程中积累更多的ABA。本试验结果(表2)表明,盐胁迫下,嫁接苗积累ABA快速,并且在盐胁迫初期表现明显,嫁接苗对盐胁迫有较快的感知性,通过信号转导,快速启动一系列抗逆相关基因的表达,从而提高抗盐性<sup>[11, 12]</sup>。

多胺(PAs)是一类具有强烈生理活性的低分子量脂肪族含氮碱,参与植物机体对逆境的响应,延缓植物细胞的衰老。研究表明,Spd和(或)Spm的积累与植物抗逆性有关<sup>[13, 14]</sup>。过量积累的Put导致植物体内Put/PAs值升高,且使植物出现形态学的伤害,Put的毒害作用与位于植物细胞壁上的多胺氧化酶(PAO)催化Put氧化降解所产生的氨基醛、H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>、自由基等物质的积累有关<sup>[15]</sup>。Santa-Cruz等<sup>[16]</sup>研究发现,NaCl胁迫下,番茄盐敏感品种和耐盐品种叶片中PAs总量下降,其中Put和Spd含量下降,耐盐品种的Spm却有所上升,而盐敏感品种在100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>NaCl胁迫下,前期Spm上升,后期下降,在200 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>NaCl胁迫下,Spm含量下降。本试验中也得到类似的结果(表3),100 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>NaCl胁迫下,番茄自根苗(S2)和嫁接苗(G2)叶片中PAs总量下降,主要是由于Put和Spd含量下降,而自根苗的Spm含量在胁迫前期上升,后期(8d和10d)下降,嫁接苗的Spm含量上升,可能与Put向Spm的转化有关,通过调节三胺(Spd)与四胺(Spm)而调节体内不同形态多胺的含量<sup>[17]</sup>。不同类型的多胺消除自由基的能力有差异,Spm和Spd的作用要大于Put,因此前两者被认为对逆境条件下的植物有保护作用<sup>[18]</sup>。

於丙军等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究表明,在盐胁迫下,耐盐大豆品种幼苗根、叶中Put含量和Put/PAs值明显降低,并维持较高的(Spd + Spm) /Put值,Put/PAs值降低和(Spd + Spm) /Put值的增加与耐盐性呈正相关。Zapata等<sup>[20]</sup>也认为(Spd + Spm) /Put值增加能增强植物耐盐性。本试验在NaCl胁迫下,嫁接苗(G2)与自根苗(S2)相比,Spd和Spm含量高于自根苗(表3),胁迫后期(8 d和10 d)Put/PAs值显著低于自根苗,而(Spd + Spm) /Put值显著高于自根苗(表4)。进一步证实番茄嫁接苗在盐胁迫下表现出较强耐盐性的特征。

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