

猕猴桃3个品种果实耐冷性差异研究

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摘要: 以猕猴桃早熟红肉品种‘红阳’、中熟黄肉品种‘华优’和晚熟绿肉品种‘徐香’的果实为试材, 研究其在0℃(RH 90%~95%)低温贮藏过程中冷害发生情况及相关生理生化变化。结果表明: 不同品种耐冷性不同, 中华猕猴桃‘红阳’和‘华优’耐冷性较弱且冷害表现早于美味猕猴桃‘徐香’。贮藏后期‘红阳’和‘华优’冷害指数、冷害率、MDA含量和LOX活性显著高于‘徐香’, 且乙烯释放量及前期的呼吸速率也较高; 而‘徐香’冷害程度较轻, 整个贮期始终保持较高的POD活性和较低的PPO活性, 好果率高且失重率低, 贮藏效果好于‘红阳’和‘华优’, 且‘华优’硬度下降较快。表明‘红阳’和‘华优’对低温的耐性弱于‘徐香’, 这种耐冷性差异为今后选育耐冷性品种提供一定的依据。

关键词: 猕猴桃; 品种; 低温贮藏; 冷害; 耐冷性

中图分类号: S 663.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 0513-353X (2013) 02-0341-09

Chilling Tolerance Difference Among Three Kiwifruit Cultivars

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Abstract: Kiwifruit of three different cultivars (early-ripening red pulp type ‘Hongyang’, mid-ripening yellow pulp type ‘Huayou’ and late-ripening green pulp type ‘Xuxiang’) were stored at 0℃ (90%~95% RH) to study the differences of chilling injury (CI) development, relative physiological and biochemical indexes among three cultivars. The results indicated that chilling tolerance of the kiwifruits showed differences among three cultivars. ‘Hongyang’ and ‘Huayou’ (*Actinidia chinensis*) exhibited more chilling-sensitive and occurred chilling injury earlier than ‘Xuxiang’ (*Actinidia deliciosa*). The chilling injury index, chilling injury incidence, malonaldehyde (MDA) content and lipoxygenase (LOX) activity of ‘Hongyang’ and ‘Huayou’ were significantly higher than that of ‘Xuxiang’ at later storage, while ethylene production and respiratory rate maintained in high levels at earlier stage. ‘Xuxiang’ exhibited lighter chilling injury, maintained higher peroxidase (POD) activity and lower polyphenol oxidase (PPO) activity than that of ‘Hongyang’ and ‘Huayou’ during storage. It also had higher accepted fruit percentage and lower weight loss than that of ‘Hongyang’ and ‘Huayou’, and the firmness of ‘Huayou’ decreased quickly. Results suggested that ‘Hongyang’ and ‘Huayou’ were more sensitive to CI than ‘Xuxiang’,

收稿日期: 2012-10-18; **修回日期:** 2013-01-15

基金项目: 陕西省科技统筹创新工程计划项目 (2012KTJD03-05)

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which may be useful in breeding cultivars with improved storage life at low temperatures.

Key words: kiwifruit; cultivar; low temperature storage; chilling injury; chilling tolerance

‘红阳’ (*Actinidia chinensis*) 是早熟红肉型中华猕猴桃品种, 果皮绿褐色, 果毛柔软较易脱落, 果皮薄。‘华优’ (*Actinidia chinensis*) 是中熟黄肉中华猕猴桃品种, 果皮棕褐色或绿褐色, 茸毛细小、稀少、易脱落, 果皮较厚难剥离。‘徐香’ (*Actinidia deliciosa*) 是晚熟绿肉美味猕猴桃品种, 果皮黄绿色, 被黄褐色茸毛, 果皮薄易剥离。

猕猴桃属于呼吸跃变型果实, 采后冷藏可以有效抑制其软化, 延长贮藏时间。然而多数猕猴桃品种对低温比较敏感且品种间冷敏性差异较大, 在采后长期低温贮藏中易造成生理代谢失调等冷害现象。发生冷害的果实抗病性和耐贮性下降造成严重腐烂和品质劣变 (周云 等, 1997; Mohammed & Brecht, 2002; 高慧和饶景萍, 2007; 庞学群 等, 2008; Lim & Woolf, 2010; 张宇 等, 2010; Concellón et al., 2012; Martínez-García et al., 2012)。国外对猕猴桃采后冷害的研究仅集中在冷害症状、采前温度调控及采收成熟度对其冷害的影响上 (Bauchot et al., 1999; Maguire et al., 2005; Sfakiotakis et al., 2005; Burdon et al., 2007)。

本试验中对‘红阳’、‘华优’和‘徐香’3个不同品种猕猴桃果实在低温贮藏过程中的耐冷性及相关生理变化进行了研究与探讨, 为生产中的冷害识别与控制提供参考, 为今后选育耐冷性品种提供一定的依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

选择早熟红肉‘红阳’、中熟黄肉‘华优’和晚熟绿肉‘徐香’3个品种猕猴桃果实作为试材。均于其可溶性固形物(TSS)达6.5~7.5时分别采收。‘红阳’于2011年9月14日采自眉县陈家庄一管理良好的果园, ‘华优’和‘徐香’分别于2011年9月27日和10月12日采自眉县青化镇管理良好的果园。

果实采后当天运回实验室, 挑选大小均一, 无伤、残、次、病虫害的果实, 直接放入温度(0 ± 0.5)℃、相对湿度为90%~95%的冷库中贮藏, 每品种3次重复, 每次重复500个果。入库当天及此后每10 d各取10个果实测定相关指标, 用于相关酶活性的测定的样品保存于-80℃的超低温冰箱中。另外每10 d各取出30个果于20℃下放置5 d用于统计冷害指数和冷害率, 直至90 d。应用Excel 2003和SPSS 20.0进行数据统计分析, 显著性差异比较采用LSD法。

1.2 失重率和好果率的测定

失重率参照吴彬彬等(2008)方法, 从每重复中随机取100个, 入贮前称质量, 失重率(%)=[(入贮时质量-结束时质量)/入贮时质量]×100; 贮藏结束时统计好果率, 以未软烂、未发生冷害的完好果数占统计总果数的百分比计算。

1.3 果实冷害指数和冷害率的测定

冷害指数(CII)参照高慧和饶景萍(2007)的方法。冷害程度分为5级: 0级, 无冷害发生; 1级, 冷害发生面积<25%; 2级, 冷害发生面积为25%~50%; 3级, 冷害发生面积50%~75%; 4级, 冷害面积≥75%; 按公式计算CII=Σ(冷害级数×果实数)/(4×N); 冷害率(%): 冷害果数/总果数×100。

1.4 果肉硬度测定

用GY-4数显式水果硬度计测定,测果实赤道部两侧去皮果肉硬度,每次测定10个果实,取平均值。

1.5 呼吸速率和乙烯释放速率的测定

呼吸速率测定参照董晓庆等(2009)方法,用TEL-7001型红外线CO₂分析仪测定,单位:CO₂ mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。乙烯释放速率用岛津GC-14A型气相色谱仪法测定,单位:μL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。

1.6 PPO、POD、LOX和MDA测定

PPO、POD、LOX和MDA测定参照曹建康等(2007)的方法,PPO、POD和LOX活性以每克果肉每分钟OD值变化1所需的酶量为一个酶活单位。测定重复3次,取平均值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 低温贮藏90 d后3个品种猕猴桃果实的失重率和好果率

果实贮藏过程中随贮藏时间延长质量不断减少,蒸腾失水是其主要原因。好果率是判别果实贮藏效果的重要指标。由图1可以看出,贮藏90 d后,‘红阳’的失重率最高,‘华优’次之,‘徐香’最低,三者间差异显著($P < 0.05$) (图1, A)。0 ℃贮藏90 d,20 ℃放置5 d后,‘徐香’好果率显著高于‘华优’和‘红阳’($P < 0.01$),后两者差异不显著(图1, B)。

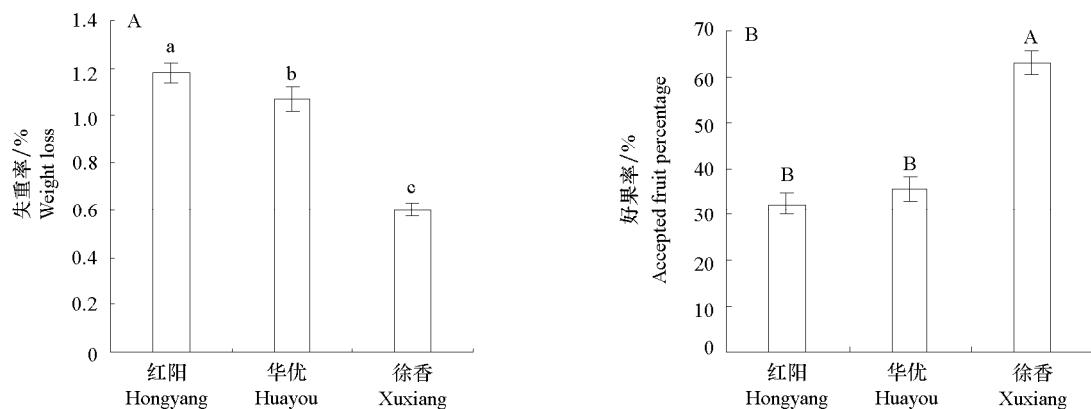


图1 0 ℃贮藏90 d后3个品种猕猴桃果实的失重率(A)和好果率(B)

Fig. 1 Weight loss rate (A) and accepted fruit percentage (B) of three kiwifruit cultivars after 90 days storage at 0 ℃

2.2 低温贮藏下3个品种猕猴桃果实的冷害症状及冷害程度比较

猕猴桃果实0 ℃贮藏期间无明显冷害症状,当移到20 ℃后熟时,冷害症状逐渐表现出来,不同品种间冷害症状不同。‘红阳’贮藏50 d时开始出现皮下果肉组织木质化,近果柄处最早褐变,并伴随皮下果肉组织木质化,随着贮藏时间的延长(90 d),果面褐变面积及果肉木质化范围逐渐扩展(图2, A2)。‘华优’贮藏60 d左右出现冷害症状,也表现皮下果肉组织木质化,但冷害果实表皮无明显症状,随冷藏时间延长,皮下果肉组织木质化程度加重,果实腐烂(图2, B2)。‘徐香’在70 d左右部分果实表现表皮凹陷,皮下果肉组织呈现水渍状斑块(图2, C2),随着贮藏时间的延长果皮局部褐变,皮下果肉组织伴有轻微木质化。



图2 猕猴桃果实0 °C贮藏90 d后20 °C后熟5 d时的冷害症状

A: 红阳; B: 华优; C: 徐香。1: 正常果; 2: 冷害果。b: 表皮褐变; l: 果肉组织木质化; p: 表皮凹陷; w: 果肉水浸状。

Fig. 2 Chilling injury symptom of three kiwifruit cultivars after 90 days at 0 °C and 5 days at 20 °C

A: Hongyang; B: Huayou; C: Xuxiang. 1: Normal fruit; 2: Chilling fruit. b: Skin browning; l: Pulp tissue lignification; p: Skin pit; w: Water soaked in pulp tissue.

冷藏50 d后,‘红阳’、‘华优’和‘徐香’相继表现出冷害症状,‘红阳’出现最早,其次是‘华优’,‘徐香’最晚。贮藏后期(70~90 d),‘徐香’冷害率和冷害指数显著低于‘红阳’和‘华优’($P < 0.05$),后两者间差异不显著(图3),说明‘徐香’对低温胁迫的耐性最强,‘红阳’和‘华优’较弱。

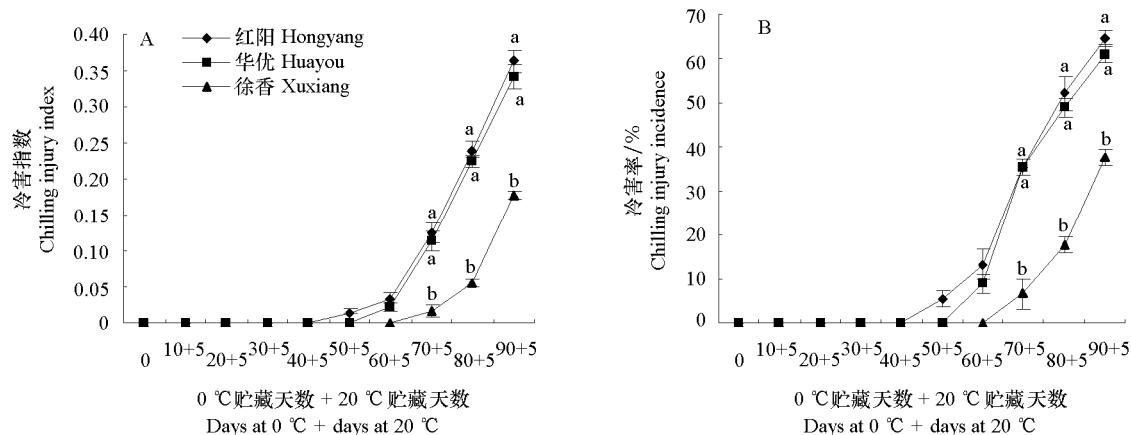


图3 低温贮藏下3个品种猕猴桃果实的冷害指数(A)和冷害率(B)比较

Fig. 3 Compare of chilling injury index (A) and chilling injury incidence (B) of three kiwifruit cultivars during low temperature storage

2.3 冷藏期间3个品种猕猴桃果实的硬度变化

在冷藏条件下,随着贮藏时间的延长,各品种果实硬度都呈下降趋势,且贮藏前期下降较快,后期下降较缓慢(图4)。贮藏结束(90 d)时‘红阳’、‘华优’和‘徐香’硬度分别下降了81.93%、88.11%和77.16%。其中‘华优’在整个贮藏过程中硬度下降最快,表明该品种果实对低温的适应性较弱。

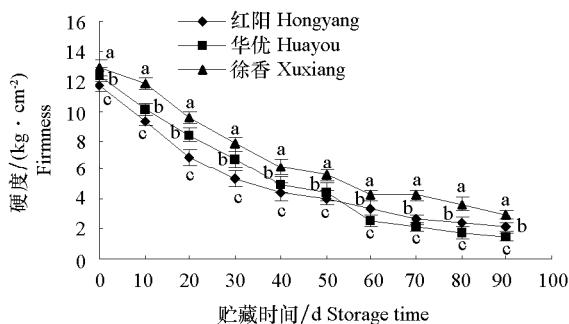


图4 0 °C贮藏过程中3个品种猕猴桃果实的硬度变化

Fig. 4 Changes in firmness of three kiwifruit cultivars during storage at 0 °C

2.4 冷藏期间3个品种猕猴桃果实呼吸速率和乙烯释放速率的变化

低温抑制猕猴桃果实的呼吸作用(图5, A),贮藏至10 d时三品种均有1个呼吸高峰,其中‘红阳’最高,‘华优’次之,‘徐香’最低($P < 0.05$)。呼吸峰后,三者均呈下降趋势,之后维持在较低水平,但后期‘红阳’和‘华优’的呼吸反而低于‘徐香’。

贮藏前期果实产生的乙烯量很少，随着贮藏时间的延长，乙烯释放速率逐渐上升。‘华优’和‘红阳’乙烯释放速率在50 d时达高峰，‘徐香’的乙烯释放高峰晚10 d出现，且前两者的峰值显著高于后者($P < 0.05$)（图5，B）。

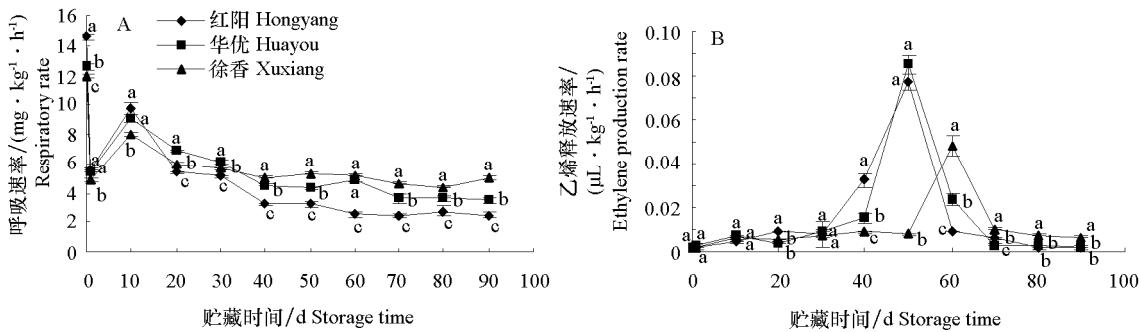


图5 0 °C贮藏过程中3个品种猕猴桃果实的呼吸速率和乙烯释放速率变化

Fig. 5 Changes in respiratory rate and ethylene production rate of three kiwifruit cultivars during storage at 0 °C

2.5 冷藏期间3个品种猕猴桃果实脂氧合酶(LOX)活性和丙二醛(MDA)含量变化

LOX催化O₂与膜脂不饱和脂肪酸反应，启动膜脂过氧化。MDA作为膜脂过氧化产物，常用来表示采后果实衰老或冷害发生过程中细胞膜脂过氧化程度和逆境伤害的程度。

贮藏期间3个品种果实LOX活性均表现为先上升后下降再上升的变化趋势（图6，A），且贮藏后期（70 d）‘徐香’的LOX活性显著低于‘红阳’和‘华优’，而后两者之间无显著差异。三者贮藏过程中MDA逐渐积累，从50 d开始‘红阳’MDA上升速度加快，60 d时显著高于‘华优’和‘徐香’，之后‘华优’也快速上升，‘徐香’增速相对要缓慢得多（图6，B）；贮藏后期‘红阳’和‘华优’显著高于‘徐香’($P < 0.05$)，表明‘徐香’冷伤害程度较轻。

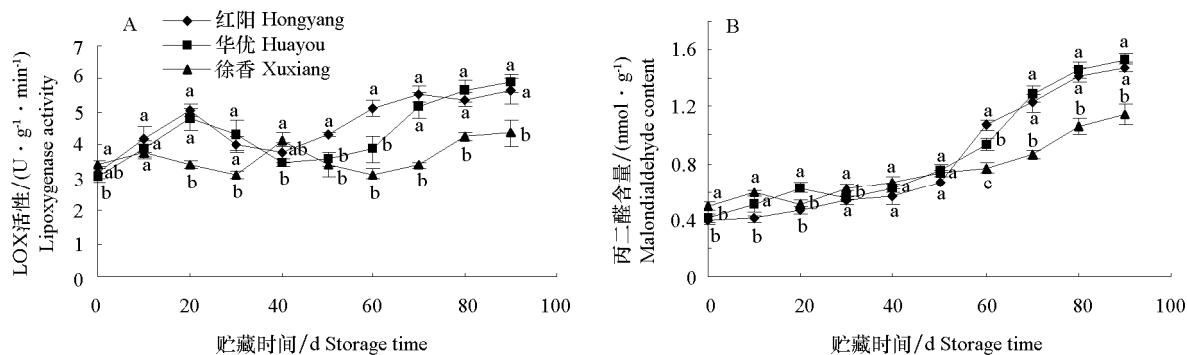


图6 0 °C贮藏过程中3个品种猕猴桃果实的LOX活性(A)和MDA含量(B)变化

Fig. 6 Changes in LOX activity (A) and MDA content (B) of three kiwifruit cultivars during storage at 0 °C

2.6 冷藏期间3个品种猕猴桃果实POD和PPO活性变化

POD是细胞内清除活性氧的保护酶之一，可降低低温胁迫下活性氧在植物体内的产生和积累导

致的伤害。冷害导致果肉褐变,而褐变主要是酚类物质在多酚氧化酶(PPO)参与下的氧化结果。

贮藏过程中‘徐香’的POD活性始终维持在较高水平且显著高于‘红阳’和‘华优’(图7,A),50 d时达活性高峰,‘华优’和‘红阳’的POD活性高峰出现在60 d,此时‘华优’的活性峰值最低,‘徐香’最高,三者间峰值差异显著($P < 0.05$)。

从图7,B可以看出,整个贮藏过程中‘徐香’的PPO活性始终维持在较低水平且无明显的活性高峰出现,而‘红阳’和‘华优’分别在50 d和60 d时达到PPO活性高峰,前者峰值显著高于后者($P < 0.05$)。

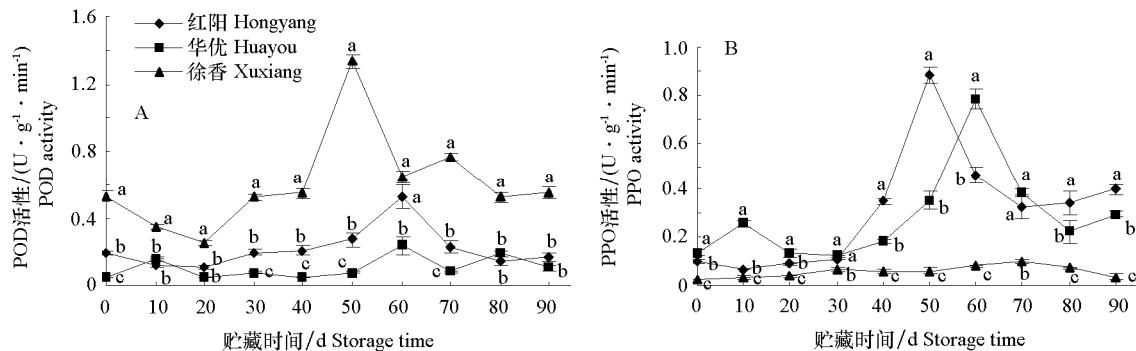


图7 0 ℃贮藏过程中3个品种猕猴桃果实的POD(A)和PPO活性(B)变化

Fig. 7 Changes in POD (A) and PPO activity (B) of three kiwifruit cultivars during storage at 0 °C

3 讨论

本试验发现,3种熟性和果肉颜色不同品种猕猴桃果实耐冷性不同,‘徐香’耐冷性较强,而‘红阳’和‘华优’耐冷性较弱。冷害可诱导乙烯的大量释放,随着冷害程度的加深,乙烯的生成量不再增加,反而急剧下降,直到最低水平(Woolf et al., 1997);冷敏性植物在冷害临界点下贮藏时呼吸速率迅速显著升高(Balandrán-Quintana et al., 2003)。本试验中3品种果实在冷害症状出现的前期乙烯释放速率均异常升高,随冷害发展迅速下降,之后一直保持在较低水平;贮藏初期(10 d),受低温刺激三者呼吸速率显著升高,‘红阳’和‘华优’升高幅度较大,‘徐香’相对缓慢,但后期‘徐香’呼吸反而最高。可能由于低温冷害使果实受到严重生理伤害,正常的生理代谢功能受到限制的原因。这与在柑橘(Lafuente et al., 2003)和甜柿(张宇等,2010)上的研究结果一致。

脂氧合酶(LOX)是一种广泛存在于植物体内的含非血红素铁的蛋白质,启动膜脂过氧化,降低膜脂脂肪酸的不饱和程度,加剧对植物组织细胞结构和功能的破坏;MDA是膜脂过氧化的产物,损伤大分子生命物质,引起一系列生理生化代谢紊乱,最终导致膜的损伤和冷害发生。本试验发现贮藏前期‘华优’和‘红阳’LOX活性快速升高,比‘徐香’增速快,且后期随着LOX活性升高,‘华优’和‘红阳’MDA增速加快,膜脂过氧化加剧,膜完整性丧失,冷害症状逐渐表现出来,而‘徐香’MDA增速缓慢,冷害程度较轻。‘华优’和‘红阳’冷害发生较严重,LOX活性较高,导致膜脂过氧化作用加强,说明较高的LOX活性与猕猴桃冷害有一定关系。这与在柿(罗自生,2006)和橄榄(孔祥佳等,2012)上的研究结果相似。

冷敏性植物组织的冷害与活性氧大量积累有关,活性氧攻击细胞膜系统,引发膜脂过氧化,细

胞代谢紊乱。POD 是细胞内清除活性氧的保护酶之一, POD 对减少活性氧积累、抵御膜脂过氧化和维护膜结构的完整性有重要作用, 可降低低温胁迫下活性氧在植物体内的产生和积累导致的伤害。本试验中发现耐冷性较强的‘徐香’POD 活性在整个贮期始终保持在较高水平, 冷害症状较轻, 表明其清除活性氧的能力较强。这与 POD 活性越高, 辣椒冷害程度越轻 (Boonsiri et al., 2007); POD 酶活性的高低与果实的抗冷性正相关 (赵丹莹 等, 2009); 较高的 POD 活性与水蜜桃果实的抗冷性有一定关系 (郜海燕 等, 2009) 的报道相似。

低温引起植物组织褐变主要是多酚氧化酶 (PPO) 起作用, 冷害使细胞膜完整性丧失, 为组织内 PPO 与底物的接触同时发生褐变提供了必备条件 (Boonsiri et al., 2007)。本研究中发现, ‘徐香’整个贮期 PPO 活性较低且无显著变化, ‘红阳’和‘华优’PPO 活性较高且均出现活性峰值, 峰值过后均表现出明显的冷害症状。这与在鳄梨 (Hershkovitz et al., 2005)、甜柿 (张宇 等, 2010)、李 (Luo et al., 2011) 和番茄 (解静和罗自生, 2011) 上的研究结果一致。

冷害加速茄子失重率上升 (赵云峰和郑瑞生, 2010)。本试验发现‘徐香’果实 0 ℃下贮藏效果好于‘红阳’和‘华优’, 表现为好果率高而失重率低; 而‘红阳’和‘华优’好果率低贮藏效果较差, 且‘华优’硬度下降较快。

综上所述, ‘徐香’的耐冷性强于‘红阳’和‘华优’, 这种品种间耐冷性差异除与生长条件等环境因素有关外, 可能还与本身的生理特性有关, 这为今后选育耐冷性品种提供一定的理论依据。

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