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# 外源ABA与盐胁迫对银边吊兰生长及生理特性的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】通过探究外源ABA与不同浓度盐胁迫对银边吊兰生长及生理特性的影响,为盐渍化土壤中园林草本植物的耐盐适应奠定一定的理论基础。【方法】以水培条件下生长健壮的银边吊兰为材料,设置3个盐浓度梯度处理1个月(分别为S0(0 mmol/L)、S1(100 mmol/L)、S2(200 mmol/L)及2个ABA喷施处理(喷施与不喷施)),对其叶片形态、生物量、净光合速率( $P_n$ )和蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )、光合色素含量、渗透调节物质含量和抗氧化酶活性等进行测定与分析。【结果】(1)盐胁迫下银边吊兰生物量、叶绿素、类胡萝卜素、可溶性糖含量显著降低;光合速率( $P_n$ )和蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )显著下降;膜脂过氧化产物丙二醛(MDA)含量显著增加,表明盐胁迫显著影响了银边吊兰的生长及营养物质积累,抑制了其光合特性,加剧了其氧化胁迫。盐胁迫下银边吊兰通过提高根冠比以提高对逆境的耐受性,增加脯氨酸含量以应对渗透胁迫,增强过氧化物酶(POD)和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)活性以应对氧化胁迫。表明银边吊兰通过调节其生长生理特性对盐胁迫做出了积极响应。(2)喷施外源ABA使盐胁迫下银边吊兰的生物量、根冠比、叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量显著增加,表明外源ABA缓解了盐胁迫对其生长、营养物质积累和光合特性的影响;同时,外源ABA增加了盐胁迫下银边吊兰的脯氨酸和可溶性糖含量,缓解了其渗透胁迫;而膜脂过氧化产物丙二醛(MDA)含量显著降低,POD和APX活性显著升高,表明外源ABA通过调节银边吊兰的抗氧化酶活性缓解了盐胁迫对其造成的氧化胁迫。【结论】盐胁迫显著抑制了银边吊兰的生长。银边吊兰通过增加其根冠比、提高渗透调节物质脯氨酸含量和抗氧化酶活性以积极应对。喷施外源ABA可进一步增加盐胁迫下植株的根冠比、渗透调节物质含量和抗氧化酶的活性,降低蒸腾速率,有效缓解盐胁迫对银边吊兰的伤害,提高其抗盐性。

**关键词:**银边吊兰;盐胁迫;脱落酸

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## Effects of ABA and Salt Stress on the Growth and Physiological Characteristics of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

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**Abstract:** [Objective] By exploring the effects of exogenous ABA and different concentrations of salt stress on the growth and physiological characteristics of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*, this paper can provide a certain theoretical foundation for the adaptability of garden herbs to salinized soil. [Method] The mature plant of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum* with robust growth was used as the test materials. Under hydroponics conditions, 3 salt concentration gradient treatments (0 mmol/L, 100 mmol/L, 200 mmol/L)  $\times$  2 ABA spraying treatments (spraying or no spraying) were set. After treatment with one month, the leaf morphology, biomass, net photosynthetic rate ( $P_n$ ) and transpiration rate ( $T_r$ ), photosynthetic pigment content, osmotic regulation substance content and antioxidant enzyme activities under different treatments were examined. [Result] (1) Under salt stress, the contents of biomass, chlorophyll, carotenoid and soluble sugar were significantly reduced. Photosynthetic rate ( $P_n$ ) and transpiration rate ( $T_r$ ) decreased significantly. The content of malondialdehyde (MDA) of membrane lipid peroxidation product increased significantly, indicating that salt stress significantly affected the growth and nutrient accumulation of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*, inhibited its photosynthetic characteristics, and aggravated its oxidative stress. Under salt stress, the tolerance to adversity was improved by increasing root/shoot ratio, proline content was increased to cope with osmotic stress, and the activities of peroxidase (POD) and ascorbic peroxidase (APX) were enhanced to cope with oxidative stress. The results showed that the *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum* responded positively to salt stress by regulating its physiological characteristics. (2) Exogenous ABA significantly increased the biomass, root/shoot ratio, the contents of chlorophyll and carotenoid of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum* under salt stress, indicating that exogenous ABA alleviated the effects of salt stress on its growth, nutrient accumulation and photosynthetic characteristics. At the same time, ABA increased the contents of proline and soluble sugar under salt stress and alleviated the osmotic stress. The content of MDA was decreased significantly, and POD and APX activities were increased significantly under ABA application treatments, indicating that exogenous ABA alleviated the oxidative stress caused by salt stress by regulating the activities of antioxidant enzyme of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*. [Conclusion] Salt stress significantly inhibited the growth and changed the physiological characteristics of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum* plants. On the other hand, the plants can positively respond to salt stress by increasing its root/shoot ratio, osmotic regulation substance proline content and antioxidant enzyme activities. Exogenous ABA treatment can effectively alleviate the damage caused by salt stress on *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum* and improve its salt resistance by reducing transpiration rate, increasing the root/shoot ratio, the osmotic regulation substance contents and antioxidant enzyme activities further.

**Keywords:** *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*; salt stress; exogenous abscisic acid

**【研究意义】**近年来,土壤盐渍化严重影响了地球的生态平衡,限制了农业和林业产业的可持续高效发展,已成为全球农业和林业生产中普遍存在而亟待解决的难题<sup>[1]</sup>。耕地盐渍化对我国农业可持续发展和生态系统稳定产生了严重的威胁<sup>[2]</sup>,而施用外源物质是提高植物对盐渍化土壤适应性的有效手段之一<sup>[3]</sup>。园林草本植物具有独特的观赏价值,并且栽培简单,养护管理成本低,近年来越来越多地被运用到盐碱地园林的建设中和城市土壤的改善中<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,探究外源物质对盐胁迫环境下园林草本植物的生长及生理特性的影响对于当前盐渍化土地的美化与改善具有重要意义。**【前人研究进展】**盐胁迫破坏细胞的电离平衡,造成渗透胁迫和氧化胁迫,使植物叶片扩展速率降低,从而使植物的光合作用和生长发育受抑制。同时,NaCl 胁迫还会引起细胞内有害物质大量积累,造成植物脂膜过氧化伤害,最终导致植物生长发育受到抑制甚至导致植物死亡<sup>[3]</sup>。前人研究表明,施用外源物质可缓解盐胁迫对植物生长及生理特性的抑制作用。山思雨等<sup>[5]</sup>研究发现,外源茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)和水杨酸(SA)提高了盐胁迫下颠茄叶片的光合色素含量、可溶性物质含量和抗氧化酶活性。高山<sup>[4]</sup>研究认为,外源SA 和ABA 可提升盐胁迫下玉米的抗氧化酶活性,降低叶片中丙二醛(MDA)的含量,有效缓解盐胁迫引起的膜脂过氧化。Miao 等<sup>[6]</sup>研究认为,外源SA 改善了盐胁迫下黄瓜幼苗的叶片光合作用和根系结构。**【本研究切入点】**ABA 又被称

为脱落素(Abscisic acid)或休眠素(Dormin)，普遍分布于高等植物细胞中，可以加快植株叶片脱落和植物种子的休眠，促进种子(果实)的发育成熟，加速器官脱落，在植物对逆境胁迫反应中也具有重要的作用<sup>[7]</sup>，其作为一种信号物质，诱导植物体内抗逆基因的表达，促进植物体内渗透调节的积累，缓解盐浓度过高造成的渗透胁迫和离子胁迫，维持细胞水分平衡，维持细胞膜结构的稳定性，提高保护性酶的活性，从而减轻植物的盐害<sup>[8]</sup>。吊兰(*Chlorophytum comosum*)属百合科(Liliaceae)多年生常绿草本。银边吊兰(*Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*)是吊兰的园艺栽培变种，其叶边缘为白色中间为绿色，可常年养护，无季节限制<sup>[9]</sup>；其对室内甲醛污染<sup>[10]</sup>和土壤重金属污染<sup>[11]</sup>具有净化作用，而对于其在盐胁迫下的生长及生理特性变化却未见报道。【拟解决的关键问题】研究以银边吊兰为研究对象，探究外源ABA对不同浓度盐胁迫下银边吊兰的生长和生理特征的影响，旨在为园林草本植物对于盐渍化土壤的适应性研究与当前盐渍化土壤的改善奠定一定的理论基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验材料

试验材料于2019年8月至2020年9月在云南省昆明市西南林业大学园林园艺学院7楼天台进行培养。银边吊兰插穗于2019年8月采集于西南林业大学后山树木园，无病虫害，长短一致，采集后立即在清水中进行扦插培养，于9月选取已生根且生长健壮、长势良好并生长一致的成株，采用不加蔗糖的琼脂DWK培养基进行水培培养。处理期间，所有吊兰均置于培养架上，每隔3 d 更换1次营养液。

### 1.2 试验方法

本试验采用2因素的完全随机设计，设置3个盐浓度梯度处理(分别为0, 100, 200 mmol/L)×2个ABA喷施(喷施与不喷施)，共为6组(表1)，每处理10盆，每盆1株。脱落酸处理组每天每株喷施10 mL 50 μmol/L的ABA溶液，不喷施外源ABA组的植株喷施10 mL的蒸馏水作为对照。处理时间共1个月，处理结束时进行各项生理生化指标及生长形态指标的测定，每处理至少5株重复。

表1 试验设计

Tab.1 Experimental design

处理 Treatment	外源物质喷施 Exogenous substance	NaCl浓度/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ) NaCl concentration
S0(CK)	喷施10 mL蒸馏水	0
S0+ABA	喷施10 mL 50 μmol/L ABA	0
S1	喷施10 mL蒸馏水	100
S1+ABA	喷施10 mL 50 μmol/L ABA	100
S2	喷施10 mL蒸馏水	200
S2+ABA	喷施10 mL 50 μmol/L ABA	200

### 1.3 测定项目

1.3.1 生长形态指标测定 选取有代表性的植株进行叶片数的统计；用CI-202激光叶面积仪进行叶面面积的测定；用游标卡尺和卷尺分别进行叶长、叶宽、根长的测量。

1.3.2 叶生物量和根生物量的测定 处理结束时收取所有银边吊兰植株，洗净，量取根系长度，并将根、叶分开处置，放入烘箱80 °C烘至恒质量，称量植株根、叶生物量及总生物量。

1.3.3 净光合速率的测定 光合参数采用Li-6400便携式光合仪(美国LI-COR Biosciences公司)测定。选择晴朗的天气，测定时间为光合作用比较活跃的09:00—11:00(温度24 °C，选取无病虫害、长势较一致样株的成熟功能叶片进行光合参数的测定，每株测3片叶子，每片叶子重复5次。测定植株净光合速率( $P_n$ , μmolCO<sub>2</sub>/(m<sup>2</sup>·s))、蒸腾速率( $T_r$ , mmol/(m<sup>2</sup>·s))。测定时使用CO<sub>2</sub>钢瓶，浓度设定为400 μmoL/moL，空气流速为0.5 L/min，测定光强为800 μmoL光量子，叶温25 °C，相对湿度60%)。

1.3.4 其他生理指标的测定 光合色素采用丙酮-乙醇(等体积比)混合液浸提法进行测定；丙二醛采用硫代巴比妥酸法测定；游离脯氨酸采用茚三酮比色法测定；可溶性蛋白含量测定采用考马斯亮蓝G-520染色法；过氧化物酶(POD)活性采用愈创木酚法测定，抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)活性采用紫外吸收法

测定,可溶性糖和淀粉用蒽酮比色法测定<sup>[12]</sup>。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 盐胁迫和外源ABA对银边吊兰叶片生长形态的影响

由表2可知,盐胁迫对银边吊兰叶片数量和叶面积造成了极显著的影响( $P<0.01$ ),对叶长宽比影响不显著,与对照(S0)相比,S1处理下叶片数、单叶面积和总叶面积分别下降了40.78%、55.45%和73.53%,S2处理下分别下降了67.36%、68.52%和89.47%。外源ABA处理后,S0叶长、总叶面积、长宽比显著下降,而叶片数量及单叶面积变化不显著。S1的叶片数、单叶面积和总叶面积均分别增加24.10%、45.25%和79.34%,S2分别增加37.52%、37.28%和86.67%。

表2 盐胁迫和外源ABA对银边吊兰的叶片形态的影响

Tab.2 Effects of salt stress and ABA on the leaf growth and morphology of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

处理组 Treatment	叶片数量/片 Leaf number	叶长/cm Leaf length	叶宽/cm Leaf width	单叶面积/cm <sup>2</sup> Single leaf area	总叶面积/cm <sup>2</sup> Total leaf area	长宽比 Length-width ratio
S0	16.33±0.88 <sup>a</sup>	26.67±2.03 <sup>a</sup>	1.63±0.09 <sup>bc</sup>	21.73±1.74 <sup>a</sup>	352.50±18.24 <sup>a</sup>	16.46±1.78 <sup>a</sup>
S0+ABA	13.33±0.88 <sup>ab</sup>	20.60±2.36 <sup>b</sup>	2.00±0.15 <sup>a</sup>	20.24±0.93 <sup>a</sup>	268.25±5.74 <sup>b</sup>	10.59±1.88 <sup>b</sup>
S1	9.67±0.88 <sup>cd</sup>	14.67±1.09 <sup>c</sup>	1.33±0.09 <sup>cd</sup>	9.68±0.21 <sup>c</sup>	93.32±7.22 <sup>d</sup>	11.20±1.49 <sup>b</sup>
S1+ABA	12.00±1.73 <sup>bc</sup>	15.97±0.78 <sup>c</sup>	1.77±0.09 <sup>ab</sup>	14.06±0.60 <sup>b</sup>	167.36±21.00 <sup>c</sup>	9.11±0.85 <sup>b</sup>
S2	5.33±0.67 <sup>e</sup>	13.23±0.52 <sup>c</sup>	1.03±0.07 <sup>d</sup>	6.84±0.55 <sup>c</sup>	37.12±6.98 <sup>e</sup>	12.91±0.95 <sup>ab</sup>
S2+ABA	7.33±0.67 <sup>de</sup>	14.10±1.058 <sup>c</sup>	1.33±0.70 <sup>cd</sup>	9.39±0.80 <sup>c</sup>	69.29±10.34 <sup>de</sup>	10.65±1.03 <sup>b</sup>
S	***	***	***	***	***	ns
P ABA	ns	ns	***	*	ns	*
S×ABA	*	*	ns	*	***	ns

ns表示 $P>0.05$ ,\*表示 $P<0.05$ ,\*\*表示 $P<0.01$ ,\*\*\*表示 $P<0.001$ 。不同小写字母表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ ),下同

ns means  $P>0.05$ ,\* means  $P>0.05$ ,\*\* means  $P<0.01$ ,\*\*\* means  $P<0.001$ . Different small letter super scripts mean significant difference( $P<0.05$ ), the same below

### 2.2 盐胁迫和外源ABA对银边吊兰生物量累积的影响

由表3可以看出,随着NaCl浓度的增加,银边吊兰根系长度、根、地上部分生物量和根冠比变化极显著( $P<0.01$ )。与对照(S0)相比,S1的总生物量下降79.10%,根冠比增加29.63%;S2总生物量下降85.85%,根冠比增加40.74%。盐胁迫下的生物量和根冠比在喷施ABA后增加极显著( $P<0.01$ ),S1处理组分别提高了33.85%和7.14%,S2处理组分别提高了31.82%和6.58%。

表3 盐胁迫和外源ABA对银边吊兰生物量累积的影响

Tab.3 Effects of salt stress and ABA on biomass accumulation of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

处理组 Treatment	根系长度/cm Root length	叶生物量/g Leaf weight	根生物量/g Root weight	总生物量/g Total weight	根冠比 R/S
S0	11.50±0.87 <sup>a</sup>	2.02±0.03 <sup>a</sup>	1.10±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	3.11±0.07 <sup>a</sup>	0.54±0.01 <sup>e</sup>
S0+ABA	8.83±0.73 <sup>b</sup>	0.72±0.04 <sup>b</sup>	0.45±0.02 <sup>b</sup>	1.18±0.07 <sup>b</sup>	0.63±0.01 <sup>d</sup>
S1	4.20±0.97 <sup>cd</sup>	0.38±0.00 <sup>d</sup>	0.27±0.00 <sup>d</sup>	0.65±0.01 <sup>d</sup>	0.70±0.01 <sup>c</sup>
S1+ABA	5.77±0.15 <sup>c</sup>	0.50±0.00 <sup>c</sup>	0.37±0.00 <sup>c</sup>	0.87±0.00 <sup>c</sup>	0.75±0.01 <sup>b</sup>
S2	3.10±0.21 <sup>d</sup>	0.25±0.01 <sup>e</sup>	0.19±0.00 <sup>e</sup>	0.44±0.01 <sup>e</sup>	0.76±0.00 <sup>b</sup>
S2+ABA	3.93±0.64 <sup>cd</sup>	0.32±0.00 <sup>d</sup>	0.26±0.00 <sup>d</sup>	0.58±0.00 <sup>d</sup>	0.81±0.01 <sup>a</sup>
S	***	***	***	***	***
P ABA	ns	***	***	***	**
S×ABA	*	***	***	***	ns

### 2.3 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰光合色素含量的影响

由表4可以看出,盐胁迫对银边吊兰的光合色素含量的影响极显著( $P<0.01$ )。与对照(S0)相比,银边吊兰总叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量分别下降27.22%、5.75%,S2分别下降57.80%、23.37%。S0处理下,喷施外源ABA后总叶绿素含量显著降低了2.99%,而在S1与S2处理下经外源ABA喷施的植株,其总叶绿素分别增加9.20%和30.22%,差异显著。而叶绿素a/叶绿素b比值在各处理组间均无显著差异。

表4 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰光合色素含量的影响  
Tab.4 Effects of salt stress and ABA on photosynthetic pigments contents of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

处理组 Treatment	叶绿素a/ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{FW}$ )	叶绿素b/ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{FW}$ )	总叶绿素/ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{FW}$ )	类胡萝卜素/ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{FW}$ )	叶绿素a/ 叶绿素b Chla/Chlb	类胡萝卜素/ 叶绿素 Car/Chl(a+b)
	Chla	Chlb	Chl(a+b)	Carotenoid	Chla/Chlb	Car/Chl(a+b)
S0	305.12±8.81 <sup>a</sup>	86.80±3.97 <sup>a</sup>	391.91±11.70 <sup>a</sup>	101.64±1.45 <sup>a</sup>	3.52±0.12 <sup>a</sup>	0.26±0.01 <sup>bc</sup>
S0+ABA	292.75±0.63 <sup>a</sup>	87.46±0.44 <sup>a</sup>	380.21±0.96 <sup>b</sup>	96.27±0.46 <sup>a</sup>	3.35±0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.25±0 <sup>c</sup>
S1	219.44±0.11 <sup>b</sup>	65.81±2.26 <sup>b</sup>	285.24±2.31 <sup>c</sup>	95.80±1.52 <sup>a</sup>	3.34±0.12 <sup>a</sup>	0.34±0.01 <sup>b</sup>
S1+ABA	228.56±0.37 <sup>b</sup>	82.92±0.60 <sup>a</sup>	311.48±0.73 <sup>b</sup>	94.16±0.44 <sup>a</sup>	2.76±0.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.30±0 <sup>bc</sup>
S2	127.43±11.67 <sup>d</sup>	37.94±1.18 <sup>d</sup>	165.37±12.21 <sup>e</sup>	77.89±7.13 <sup>b</sup>	3.36±0.29 <sup>a</sup>	0.48±0.06 <sup>a</sup>
S2+ABA	160.78±13.85 <sup>c</sup>	54.56±5.98 <sup>c</sup>	215.34±11.26 <sup>d</sup>	72.93±2.88 <sup>b</sup>	3.07±0.60 <sup>a</sup>	0.34±0.01 <sup>b</sup>
S	***	***	***	***	ns	***
P	ABA	ns	**	**	ns	ns
S×ABA	ns	*	*	ns	ns	*

### 2.4 盐胁迫和外源ABA对银边吊兰净光合和蒸腾速率的影响

由图1可以看出,盐胁迫对银边吊兰的净光合速率( $P_n$ )和蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )的影响极显著( $P<0.01$ )。与对照(S0)相比,盐胁迫S1和S2组的净光合速率( $P_n$ )分别下降90.33%和97.35%,蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )分别下降13.16%、47.62%。无盐胁迫(S0处理组)下,喷施外源ABA的植株净光合速率( $P_n$ )显著降低,而盐胁迫下(S1、S2处理组),喷施外源ABA使得净光合速率( $P_n$ )有一定程度升高但并不显著,蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )分别下降28.00%和31.25%。

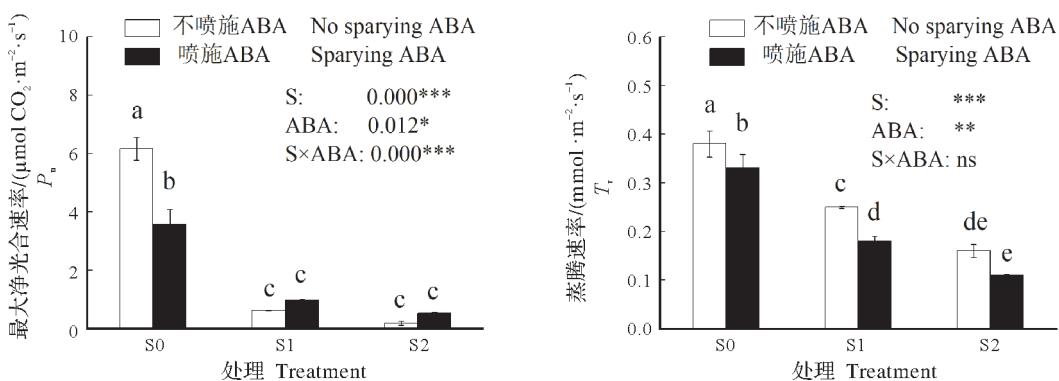


图1 盐胁迫和外源ABA对银边吊兰净光合蒸腾速率的影响

Fig.1 Effects of salt stress and ABA on net photosynthetic rate and transpiration rate of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

### 2.5 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰丙二醛(MDA)含量的影响

由图2可以看出,盐胁迫和外源ABA对银边吊兰MDA含量影响极显著( $P<0.01$ ),与对照(S0处理)相比,S1处理下的MDA含量无显著变化,S2处理下的MDA含量上升了213.10%,表明盐胁迫程度越高,银边吊兰脂膜过氧化的程度越高。各处理组喷施外源ABA后MDA含量均显著下降,S0、S1、S2处理组分别下降了23.64%、11.53%和45.32%。

## 2.6 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰可溶性渗透调节物质的影响

图3得知,盐胁迫对银边吊兰脯氨酸、可溶性糖和可溶性淀粉含量的影响极显著( $P<0.01$ ),与对照(S0处理)相比,S1处理下脯氨酸含量无显著变化,可溶性糖和可溶性淀粉含量分别增加63.65%和43.78%;S2处理下脯氨酸含量增加5.31%,可溶性糖、可溶性淀粉含量分别下降62.24%、58.91%。喷施外源ABA后,S0可溶性糖和可溶性淀粉含量显著降低,脯氨酸含量变化不显著;S1脯氨酸、可溶性糖和可溶性淀粉含量分别增加51.83%、100.00%、41.89%;S2分别增加119.38%、56.56%和43.75%。

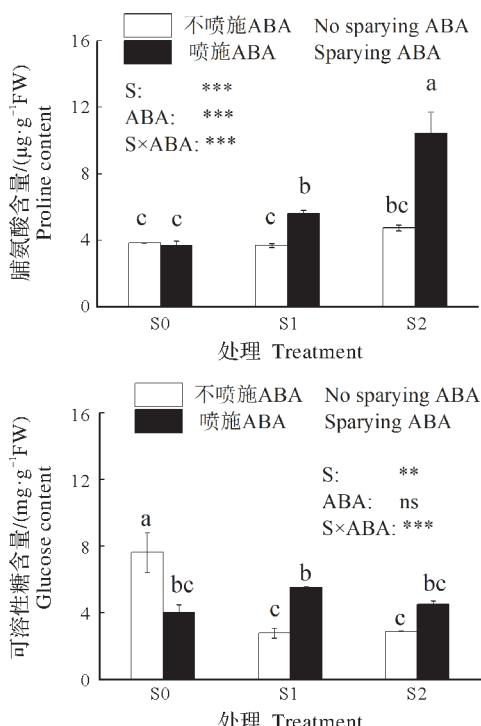


图3 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰可溶性渗透调节物质的影响

Fig.3 Effects of salt stress and ABA on soluble osmotic regulator substances of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

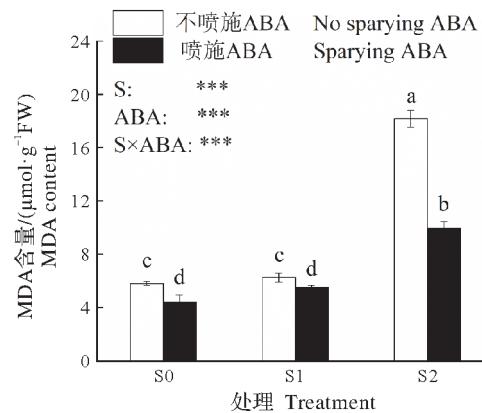


图2 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰MDA含量的影响  
Fig.2 Effects of salt stress and ABA on MDA content of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

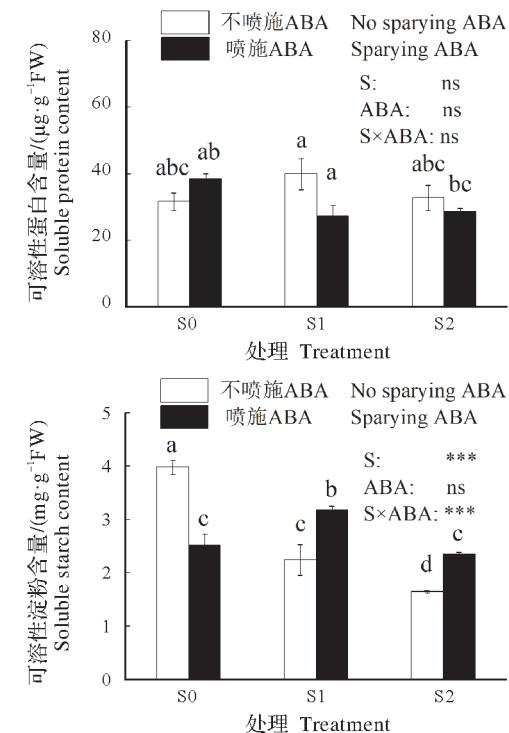


图3 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰可溶性渗透调节物质的影响

Fig.3 Effects of salt stress and ABA on soluble osmotic regulator substances of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

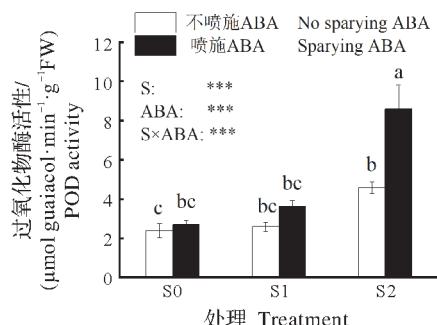


图4 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰抗氧化酶活性的影响

Fig.4 Effects of salt stress and ABA on antioxidant enzyme activities of *Chlorophytum comosum* var. *variegatum*

## 2.7 盐胁迫与外源ABA对银边吊兰抗氧化酶活性的影响

从图4可以看出,盐胁迫对银边吊兰抗氧化酶活性的影响极显著( $P<0.01$ ),与S0相比,S1的POD酶

和APX酶活性分别增加8.61%和449.74%,S2分别增加85.37%和669.06%。喷施外源ABA对S0和S1处理下的抗氧化酶活性无显著影响;而使S2处理组的POD及APX酶活性分别增加了87.41%、57.98%。

### 3 讨 论

#### 3.1 盐胁迫对银边吊兰生长及生理特性的影响

本研究中,银边吊兰的生长及生理特性均受到盐胁迫的显著影响。已有研究表明,盐胁迫下,植物的生长及干物质的积累会受到抑制,如石榴幼苗干质量下降<sup>[13]</sup>,大豆的株高降低<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究中,盐胁迫下银边吊兰的叶面积、叶片数、根、叶生物量均显著下降,表明盐胁迫显著抑制了银边吊兰的叶片生长和生物量的积累。同时其根冠比显著增高,表明其为适应盐胁迫环境做出了积极响应,因为植物可通过增加对地下部分的投资比例以增强在胁迫环境中的耐受能力<sup>[15]</sup>。叶绿素是植物细胞吸收、转换光能的载体,叶绿素a和叶绿素b分别是光系统中主要的反应中心色素和天线色素<sup>[16]</sup>,类胡萝卜素可以清除光呼吸产生的H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub><sup>[17]</sup>。叶绿素含量的下降表明盐胁迫降低了银边吊兰叶片对光能的同化能力,这可能是由于盐胁迫使叶绿体超微结构遭受破坏<sup>[18]</sup>、叶绿素酶活性得到增强<sup>[19]</sup>。而盐胁迫使类胡萝卜素含量降低,进一步增加了细胞内的活性氧含量,加剧了叶绿素的分解<sup>[17,19]</sup>。银边吊兰的净光合速率( $P_n$ )、蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )在盐胁迫下显著降低,这与自海云等<sup>[20]</sup>对八角金盘的研究结果一致,表明盐胁迫抑制了银边吊兰的光合特性。盐胁迫降低外界的渗透势,造成渗透胁迫,引发植物水分亏缺。前人研究表明,盐胁迫下植物体内脯氨酸、可溶性糖和可溶性蛋白等渗透调节物质的含量提高,有助于平衡渗透势,维持细胞正常吸水<sup>[16,21]</sup>。本研究结果显示在高浓度盐胁迫下,银边吊兰脯氨酸含量增加,与前人研究一致,这是银边吊兰为应对逆境做出的积极响应。而可溶性糖含量降低,这可能与盐胁迫抑制了植物的光合特性,使其碳和能量代谢减弱有关<sup>[19,22]</sup>。在盐胁迫下,植物体内活性氧代谢系统被破坏,引发细胞膜脂过氧化作用,造成MDA的积累,加剧细胞膜受到的伤害,破坏膜的结构与功能,从而使植物受到伤害甚至死亡,因此,MDA含量是反映植物在盐胁迫下受伤害程度的重要指标<sup>[3,19]</sup>。植物通过提高抗氧化酶的活性来清除多余的活性氧,以缓解盐胁迫环境所造成的氧化胁迫<sup>[23]</sup>,其中,POD和APX主要参与H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>的清除<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究中,银边吊兰MDA含量在盐胁迫下增加,表明银边吊兰细胞膜的结构与功能受到破坏,而POD和APX活性的升高表明银边吊兰抗氧化酶系统在盐胁迫下被激活,以应对氧化胁迫。

#### 3.2 外源ABA对盐胁迫下银边吊兰生长及生理特性的影响

本研究中,所测定25个指标中,17个受外源ABA的影响显著,18个受外源ABA与盐胁迫的交互影响显著。与未喷施组相比,喷施外源ABA使银边吊兰根冠比进一步增加,叶面积和生物量显著提高,表明外源ABA增强了银边吊兰对盐胁迫的耐受能力,缓解了盐胁迫对银边吊兰生长和营养物质积累的抑制。此外,外源ABA能有效缓解盐胁迫对银边吊兰光合机构的伤害,增加光合色素的含量,减少因盐害引起的净光合速率的下降。究其原因,可能是外源ABA加速了PSII核心复合物从失活状态恢复的过程<sup>[16,24]</sup>,增强了类囊体膜的稳定性<sup>[25]</sup>。从研究结果可以看出,喷施外源ABA后,蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )进一步降低,而净光合速率( $P_n$ )增加,可能是由于外源ABA处理促使保卫细胞胞质Ca<sup>2+</sup>浓度升高,诱导气孔关闭<sup>[26~27]</sup>,从而抑制由蒸腾流进行的盐离子运输<sup>[28]</sup>,减少了盐离子对光合机构的破坏<sup>[29~30]</sup>。外源ABA能有效提升植物渗透调节物质含量,缓解其逆境下的渗透胁迫,这在Marcinska等<sup>[31]</sup>对小麦的研究和李波等<sup>[21]</sup>对紫花苜蓿的研究均得到验证,本研究结果也表明外源ABA能有效促进银边吊兰渗透保护物质脯氨酸和可溶性糖的积累,缓解盐胁迫对其造成的渗透胁迫。ABA作为一种信号物质,可以诱导抗氧化基因激活,提高植物抗氧化酶的活性<sup>[8,32]</sup>,以减少细胞内活性氧自由基的产生,缓解细胞膜脂过氧化作用,减少MDA积累,增强其抗逆性<sup>[33]</sup>。这在前人的研究中得到证实,外源ABA提升了盐胁迫下紫花苜蓿<sup>[21]</sup>和黄瓜幼苗<sup>[16]</sup>的抗氧化酶活性,降低了其MDA含量。本研究结果与前人结论一致,喷施外源ABA的吊兰植株在盐胁迫下比未喷施的有着更高的抗氧化酶活性,且MDA含量显著降低,进一步验证了外源ABA提高植物在盐胁迫下抗氧化酶活性、缓解其氧化伤害的有效性。

### 4 结 论

盐胁迫显著抑制了银边吊兰的生长,使其光合速率、生物量、光合色素、可溶性糖含量显著减少,

MDA 含量显著增加,同时提高了其根冠比、脯氨酸含量和抗氧化酶活性,且高浓度盐胁迫比低浓度的影响更大。喷施外源ABA能显著提高盐胁迫下银边吊兰的根冠比以增强其耐盐能力,且增加了盐胁迫下的叶面积和生物量,降低了蒸腾速率以缓解盐离子的运输,进一步提高了抗氧化酶活性以缓解由盐胁迫所造成的氧化胁迫,提高其渗透调节物质的含量,降低了MDA含量,缓解盐胁迫对其造成的伤害。

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