

花后高温对不同耐热性小麦品种籽粒淀粉形成的影响

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摘要:以耐热性不同的 2 个小麦品种济麦 20 和鲁麦 21 为材料, 分别于花后 5~9 d(T1)和 15~19 d(T2)进行高温处理, 研究了小麦花后不同阶段高温对籽粒淀粉积累、淀粉粒分布及相关酶活性的影响。结果表明, 花后高温显著降低籽粒淀粉积累量; 显著降低籽粒淀粉及支链淀粉含量, 但提高直链淀粉含量、直/支链淀粉比例。处理间比较, T2 处理对籽粒淀粉积累的影响程度较 T1 处理大。品种间比较, 高温对济麦 20 的影响程度较鲁麦 21 大。高温使 A 型淀粉粒的体积、数量和表面积比例显著增加, B 型淀粉粒的体积、数量和表面积比例显著降低。T1 处理后, 两品种籽粒蔗糖含量、蔗糖合酶(SS)和腺苷二磷酸葡萄糖焦磷酸化酶(AGPP)、可溶性淀粉合酶(SSS)、束缚态淀粉合酶(GBSS)和淀粉分支酶(SBE)活性均略高于对照; 但济麦 20、鲁麦 21 上述指标分别于花后 15、20 d 开始低于对照。T2 处理后, 两品种籽粒蔗糖含量、SS、AGPP、SSS、GBSS 和 SBE 活性显著低于对照, 济麦 20 上述指标的降幅较鲁麦 21 大。与其它淀粉合成相关酶相比, 高温对籽粒 GBSS 活性的影响程度较小。两品种处理间籽粒蔗糖含量、SS、AGPP、SSS、GBSS 及 SBE 活性的变化趋势, 与淀粉积累量的变化趋势基本一致。说明灌浆期高温使籽粒淀粉积累量降低, 一方面是由于籽粒蔗糖供应较低引起糖源不足; 另一方面则是由于灌浆中后期淀粉合成相关酶活性下降使淀粉合成受抑所致。

关键词:冬小麦; 高温; 淀粉; 淀粉粒; 酶活性

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Effect of high temperature after anthesis on starch formation of two wheat cultivars differing in heat tolerance

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Abstract: Short period of high temperature stress, over 30°C, often happens during grain filling in many wheat production areas in the world, and has been an important factor limiting wheat grain yield and quality. Starch, a major component of wheat grain, has a close link with wheat grain yield and quality. It has been known that the grain starch accumulation reduces due to the high temperature during grain filling, leading to the decreased grain yield. However, there is little knowledge about how the formation of starch components, amylose and amylopectin, and the activity of the related enzymes

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change when wheat plants are exposed to high temperature stress during grain filling.

The study was conducted to investigate the effects of high temperature at different periods of grain filling on grain starch formation of wheat. Two contrasting winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cultivars, JM20 (weak heat tolerance) and LM21 (strong heat tolerance), were grown at Tai'an Experimental Station of Shandong Agriculture University during the 2004—2006 growing season. Two treatments of high temperature stress were made in the field with plastic sheds in the early (5—9d after anthesis, T1) and middle (15—19d after anthesis, T2) grain filling, respectively, in comparison with the control plants that grew naturally. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Effects of high temperature stress at different grain filling periods in field on starch accumulation, starch granule distribution, and activities of the related enzymes were examined in developing grain of winter wheat.

The results showed that there was significant effect of high temperature stress on grain starch accumulation. High temperature stress after anthesis remarkably reduced starch accumulation at the maturity. The total starch and amylopectin contents of high temperature treatments decreased markedly, but amylose content of heat treatments increased, as compared with control. Then the ratio of amylose to amylopectin in high temperature treatments was significantly higher than that of control. High temperature stress in the middle period of grain filling had a larger effect on the starch accumulation than that in the early grain filling. The starch accumulation of JM20 was decreased due to high temperature more than that of LM21, indicating that JM20 was more sensitive to high temperature. High temperature resulted in the significant increases of the volume, number and surface area percentage of A type granule, but the decrease of B type granule, compared with control.

After 5d high temperature stress, the slight increases occurred in the sucrose content, the activities of sucrose synthase (SS), adenosine diphosphate glucose pyrophosphorylase (AGPP), soluble starch synthase (SSS), granule-bounded starch synthase (GBSS) and starch branching synthase (SBE) in T1 treatments of two cultivars. But after removal of the high temperature stress in T1 treatment, the above parameters in JM20 and LM21 became lower than those of the control at both 15d and 20d. The significant decreases were observed in the sucrose content, SS, AGPP, SSS and SBE activities of T2 treatments, especially in JM20 after 5d high temperature stress. However, only a little difference existed in GBSS activity between high temperature treatment and control. The grain starch accumulation was found in consonance with the grain sucrose content, and the activities of SS, AGPP, SSS, GBSS and SBE, suggesting that it was poor supply of sucrose and the decreased activities of the enzymes involved in starch synthesis that brought about the declined starch accumulation in grain under high temperature stress.

As compared with LM21, JM20 had a larger decline in the starch accumulation and the activities of related enzymes, indicating the difference between cultivars existed in tolerance to high temperature. Hence, it is suggested in this paper that growing heat-resistant cultivars, and applying appropriate schedules of irrigation and fertilization would be effective to cut down the influence of high temperature stress during grain filling on wheat production.

Key Words: winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.); high temperature; starch; starch granule; enzyme activity

淀粉是小麦籽粒的主要储藏物质,主要包括直链淀粉和支链淀粉两种组分。淀粉组分构成对小麦面粉及其制品品质有重要影响。直/支链淀粉比值影响淀粉的理化特性,与面条、馒头的质地和表观性状密切相关^[1]。淀粉粒是小麦籽粒淀粉的存在形式,一般分为A型和B型淀粉粒,A型淀粉粒较大(>10 μm),呈扁型;而B型淀粉粒较小(<10 μm),呈球型^[2]。A型与B型淀粉粒的结构和理化特性不同,对食品或非食品加工用途及品质有显著影响^[3]。研究表明,籽粒淀粉组分及淀粉粒分布因籽粒发育的不同阶段而不同^[2~6]。A型淀粉粒于花后4~5d开始形成,B型淀粉粒则开始于花后12~14d^[5]。可见,小麦A型与B型淀粉粒的形成是一个受发育所调节的过程。在小麦籽粒发育的不同阶段,温度等环境条件的变化不仅影响小麦籽粒淀粉的形成与积累,而且对籽粒淀粉粒分布亦应具有调节效应。然而,关于这方面研究的报道尚少。

在我国黄淮麦区和世界其他一些小麦种植地区,小麦生育后期时常发生日均气温超过30℃的高温天气,对小麦籽粒产量和品质的形成产生了不利影响^[7~10]。小麦花后高温胁迫抑制籽粒淀粉的积累,但其原因结论不一^[11~14]。以往的研究多是在小麦整个籽粒灌浆阶段^[13]或灌浆期某一阶段^[11,12,14]进行高温处理,关于不同灌浆阶段高温对小麦籽粒淀粉合成及其相关酶活性影响的研究较少。为此,选用耐热性不同的两个小麦品种,研究花后不同阶段高温对籽粒淀粉积累、粒度分布及相关酶活性的影响,探讨高温对淀粉形成影响的生理生化机制,以期为生产上减轻高温伤害提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与设计

试验于2004年10月~2006年6月在山东农业大学泰安试验农场进行。试验田耕层(0~20 cm)土壤含有机质1.23%、全氮0.091%、碱解氮87.2 mg·kg⁻¹、速效磷18.6 mg·kg⁻¹、速效钾57.5 mg·kg⁻¹。供试小麦品种为耐热性较弱的济麦20(JM20)和耐热性较强的鲁麦21(LM21)。种植密度180万株·hm⁻²。小区面积为3 m×3 m=9 m²。播种前施入基肥纯氮120 kg·hm⁻²、P₂O₅75 kg·hm⁻²、K₂O120 kg·hm⁻²,拔节期追施纯氮120 kg·hm⁻²。其他田间管理同一般高产田。两年的试验结果趋势一致,本文采用2005~2006年试验数据进行分析。

高温胁迫处理参考Xu等^[15]的方法。增温棚用0.1 mm厚无色透明聚乙烯塑料薄膜做成,面积与小区面积相同,高约1.5 m,与小麦群体表面保持60 cm左右,以不影响群体内通风状况。分别于花后5~9 d(T1)和花后15~19 d(T2),每日8:00~18:00用增温棚遮盖,进行高温处理,以未处理为对照(CK)。图1为花后15~19 d温度日变化的平均值,花后5~9 d处理间温度日变化趋势与花后15~19 d基本相同,但略低于后者。高温处理期间未出现“烧叶”、“逼熟”现象。

小麦开花期选择同日开花、长相一致的麦穗挂牌标记。于开花后10、15、20、25、30 d和35 d取样,每小区每次取10穗。部分置液氮中速冻10 min,保存于-40℃冰箱,用于酶活性测定;部分置70℃烘箱烘至恒重,用于蔗糖、淀粉含量测定及淀粉粒径分析。

1.2 测定项目与方法

1.2.1 淀粉

采用双波长比色法^[16]。

1.2.2 蔗糖

采用蒽酮比色法^[16]。

1.2.3 淀粉粒

淀粉粒提取参考Peng等^[4]的方法,略有改动。取2 g小麦籽粒在蒸馏水中浸泡24 h,在研钵中研磨,匀浆用200目筛布过滤。淀粉匀浆在1700×g离心10 min,去掉上清液,加入5 ml 2 mol/L NaCl,旋涡混合,匀浆离

心,重复3次。同样方法用0.2% NaOH、2% SDS和蒸馏水清洗。最后用丙酮清洗3次,风干,贮存于-40℃处。用美国贝克曼库尔特公司LS 13320激光衍射粒度分析仪进行淀粉粒粒径分析。

1.2.4 酶活性

酶液提取参照Douglas等^[17]的方法,略有改动。5~10个小麦籽粒,称重后,加8 ml pH7.5 Hepes-NaOH缓冲液,冰浴研磨。10000×g冷冻离心15 min,上清液用于酶活性测定。

(1)蔗糖合酶(SS) 参照Douglas等^[18]的方法。取50 μl粗酶液,加Hepes-NaOH缓冲液(pH 7.5)50 μl,50 mmol·L⁻¹ MgCl₂20 μl,100 mmol·L⁻¹ UDPG 20 μl,100 mmol·L⁻¹ 6-磷酸果糖20 μl(SS活性测定时加果

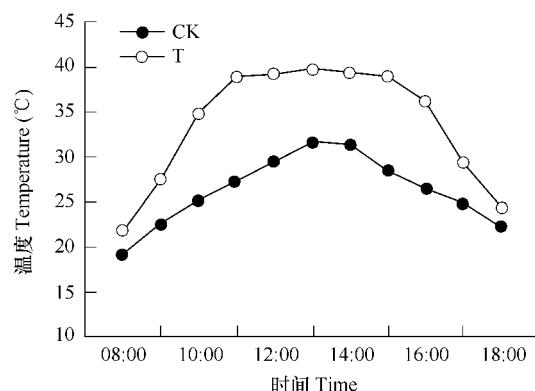


图1 高温处理时增温棚内外温度日变化

Fig. 1 Diurnal changes of temperature inside and outside the sheds

数据为花后15~19 d温度日变化的平均值;CK: 棚外温度; T: 棚内温度 Data were the means of 15th to 19th day after anthesis. CK: Temperature outside the sheds; T: Temperature inside the sheds

糖),30℃水浴中反应30 min后,加2 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH 200 μl终止反应,加浓盐酸2 ml和0.1%间苯二酚1 ml。80℃水浴保温10 min后,于480 nm下比色。

(2)腺苷二磷酸葡萄糖焦磷酸化酶(AGPP) 参照 Douglas 等^[17,18]的方法。50 μl粗酶液加400 μl反应液(含50 mmol·L⁻¹ Hepes-NaOH、1.2 mmol·L⁻¹ ADPG、5 mmol·L⁻¹ PPi、6 mmol·L⁻¹ MgCl₂、3 mmol·L⁻¹ DTT), 30℃反应20 min后,沸水终止反应,加6 mmol·L⁻¹ NADP⁺ 100 μl、0.08 U PGM 50 μl、0.07 U G-6-PDH 50 μl、0.3 ml缓冲液。30℃反应10 min后,于340 nm下比色。

(3)可溶性淀粉合酶(SSS)和束缚态淀粉合酶(GBSS) 参照 Nakamura 等^[19]的方法进行。50 μl粗酶液加350 μl反应液(含50 mmol·L⁻¹ Hepes-NaOH、1.6 mmol·L⁻¹ ADPG、0.7 mg支链淀粉、15 mmol·L⁻¹ DTT), 30℃反应20 min后,加200 μl反应液(含50 mmol·L⁻¹ Hepes-NaOH、4 mmol·L⁻¹ PEP、200 mmol·L⁻¹ KCl、10 mmol·L⁻¹ MgCl₂、1.2 U PK), 30℃反应20 min后,加400 μl反应液(含50 mmol·L⁻¹ Hepes-NaOH、10 mmol·L⁻¹ 葡萄糖、20 mmol·L⁻¹ MgCl₂、2 mmol·L⁻¹ NADP⁺、1.4 U 己糖激酶、0.35 U G-6-PDH), 30℃反应10 min后,于340 nm下比色。

(4)淀粉分支酶(SBE) 参照李太贵等^[20]的方法进行。以每降低1%碘蓝值为一个单位。

2 结果与分析

2.1 淀粉积累量

小麦各处理籽粒淀粉积累均随籽粒灌浆呈逐渐增加的趋势(图2)。两品种T1处理淀粉积累量略高于对照,但济麦20、鲁麦21分别于花后15、20 d开始低于对照;T2处理淀粉积累量显著低于对照,且济麦20的降幅较鲁麦21大。

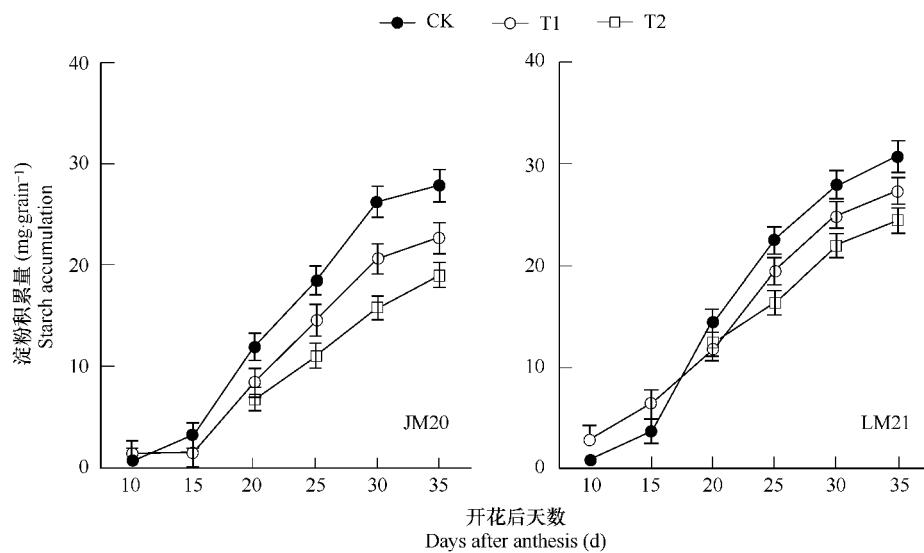


图2 花后高温对籽粒总淀粉积累量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of high temperature after anthesis on accumulation of total starch in wheat grain

花后35 d(成熟期),两品种T1、T2处理淀粉积累量显著低于对照,降幅分别为18.25%、30.12%(济麦20)和10.21%、18.53%(鲁麦21)。说明小麦花后高温不利于籽粒淀粉的积累,灌浆中期高温对淀粉积累量的影响程度较前期大。与济麦20相比,鲁麦21高温处理淀粉积累量的降幅较小,可见两品种对灌浆期高温的耐受能力存在差异,鲁麦21耐高温能力较强。

2.2 淀粉含量

小麦花后高温极显著降低籽粒淀粉、支链淀粉含量,显著提高直链淀粉含量和直/支链淀粉比(表1)。其中T2处理淀粉和支链淀粉含量降幅较T1处理大。品种间比较,济麦20高温处理淀粉及支链淀粉含量降幅较鲁麦21大。

2.3 淀粉粒分布

表2显示了小麦成熟期籽粒A、B型淀粉粒的体积、数目和表面积分布状况。与对照相比,高温显著增加籽粒A型淀粉粒体积、数量和表面积百分比,降低B型淀粉粒体积、数量和表面积百分比。T2处理对淀粉粒度分布的影响程度较T1处理大,两品种表现一致。

表1 花后高温对成熟期籽粒淀粉含量的影响

Table 1 Effect of high temperature after anthesis on content of starch in mature grain

品种 Cultivar	处理 Treatment	直链淀粉含量 Am content (%)	支链淀粉含量 Ap content (%)	淀粉含量 Starch content (%)	直/支比 Am/Ap
济麦20 JM20	CK	15.05 Ab	48.69 Aa	63.74 Aa	0.309 Cc
	T1	16.04 Aa	43.68 Bb	59.72 Bb	0.367 Bb
	T2	16.51 Aa	40.75 Bc	57.26 Bc	0.405 Aa
鲁麦21 LM21	CK	18.16 Ab	50.05 Aa	68.21 Aa	0.363 Bc
	T1	19.11 Aa	47.62 Bb	66.73 ABb	0.401 ABb
	T2	19.42 Aa	45.38 Bc	64.80 Bc	0.428 Aa

同一列品种内不同大(小)写字母表示1%(5%)水平下差异显著 Means within columns followed by different capital (small) letter are significantly different at $P < 0.01$ (0.05); Am = Amylose, Ap = Amylopectin

表2 花后高温对成熟期淀粉粒度分布的影响

Table 2 Effect of high temperature after anthesis on starch granule distribution in mature grain

品种 Cultivar	处理 Treatment	体积 Volume (%)		数量 Number (%)		表面积 Surface area (%)	
		A	B	A	B	A	B
济麦20 JM20	CK	58.4 Cc	41.6a	0.11 Cc	99.89 Aa	17.43 Cc	82.57 Aa
	T1	73.11 Bb	26.89 b	0.39 Bb	99.61 Bb	25.44 Bb	74.56 Bb
	T2	77.21 Aa	22.79 c	0.80 Aa	99.20 Cc	30.69 Aa	69.31 Cc
鲁麦21 LM21	CK	61.45 Cc	38.55 Aa	0.24 Cc	99.76 Aa	24.15 Cc	75.85 Aa
	T1	75.28 Bb	24.72 Bb	0.51 Bb	99.49 Bb	31.35 Bb	68.65 Bb
	T2	78.88 Aa	21.12 Cc	0.9 Aa	99.1 Cc	35.95 Aa	64.05 Cc

同一列品种内不同大(小)写字母表示1%(5%)水平下差异显著 Means within columns followed by different capital (small) letter are significantly different at $P < 0.01$ (0.05)

2.4 穗粒SS活性和蔗糖含量

2.4.1 SS活性

在自然条件下,两品种籽粒SS活性变化均呈单峰曲线,花后25 d达到峰值(图3)。T1处理后,SS活性高于对照;花后15、20 d之后,济麦20、鲁麦21 SS活性低于对照。T2处理后,两品种SS活性均低于对照,之后,随籽粒发育的推进,T2处理SS活性迅速下降,济麦20下降幅度大于鲁麦21。

2.4.2 蔗糖含量

小麦开花后籽粒蔗糖含量呈逐渐下降趋势,两品种表现一致(图3)。T1处理后,籽粒蔗糖含量略高于对照;但济麦20、鲁麦21分别于花后15、20 d低于对照。T2处理后至花后30 d,蔗糖含量显著低于对照,济麦20蔗糖含量下降幅度较鲁麦21大。结合高温对籽粒SS活性的影响可以看出,高温抑制了淀粉合成原料即蔗糖向籽粒的供应。

2.5 淀粉合成相关酶活性

2.5.1 AGPP活性

正常生长条件下,两品种籽粒AGPP活性变化均呈单峰曲线,峰值在花后25 d(图4)。T1处理后,两品种AGPP活性均较对照升高,但于花后15 d(济麦20)、20 d(鲁麦21)开始低于对照。T2处理后,AGPP活性均显著低于对照,济麦20、鲁麦21 AGPP活性较对照分别下降58.5%、24.8%。可见,与鲁麦21相比,济麦20籽粒AGPP活性对高温反应更敏感,更易受到高温的影响。

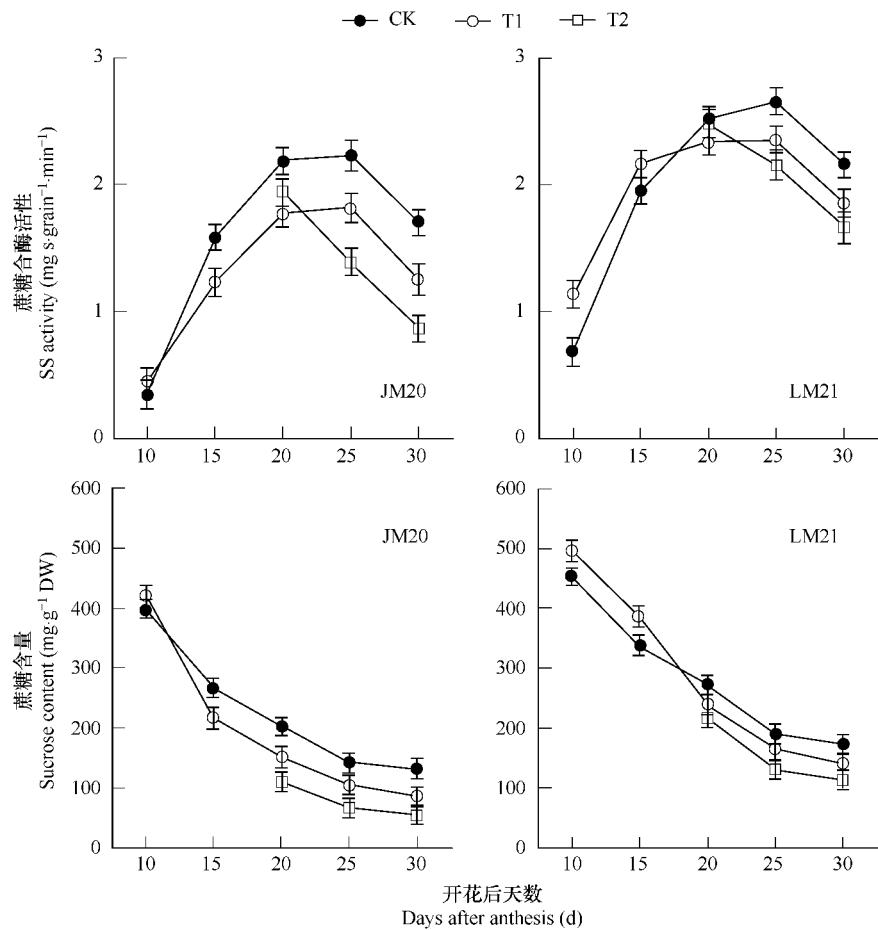


图3 花后高温对籽粒蔗糖合酶活性和蔗糖含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of high temperature after anthesis on SS activity and sucrose content in wheat grain

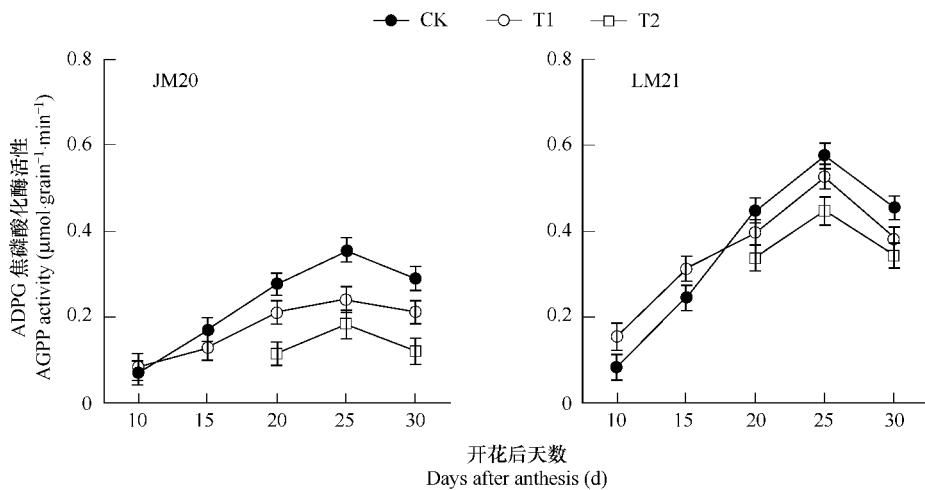


图4 花后高温对籽粒AGPP活性的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of high temperature after anthesis on the activity of AGPP in wheat grain

2.5.2 SSS 活性

图5结果表明，在灌浆前期高温5 d后，两品种籽粒SSS活性较对照略有升高；济麦20 SSS活性于花后

15 d 低于对照, 鲁麦 21 则表现的较为滞后, 于花后 20 d 低于对照。灌浆中期高温处理 5 d 后, 穗粒 SSS 活性均显著下降, 降幅为 60.2% (济麦 20)、20.9% (鲁麦 21)。T2 处理后, SSS 活性表现为先上升后下降的趋势, 但仍显著低于对照, 两品种表现一致。说明灌浆期高温使籽粒支链淀粉的合成受到抑制, 高温对济麦 20 穗粒 SSS 的影响程度大于鲁麦 21。

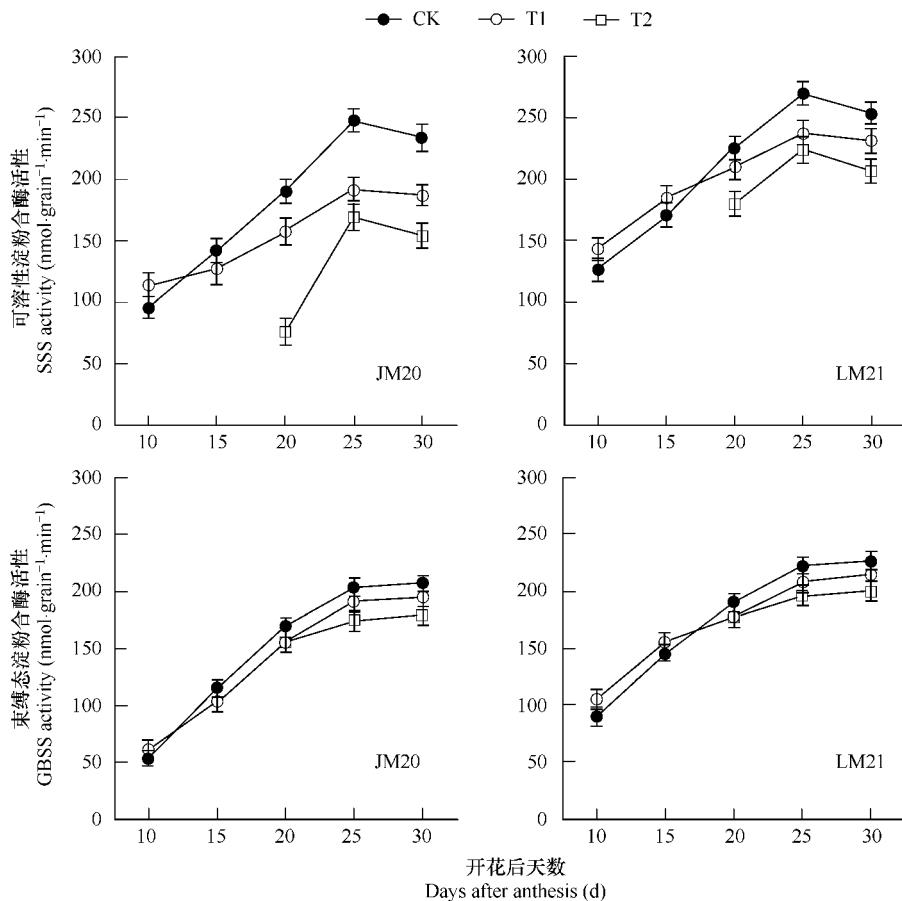


图 5 花后高温对籽粒 SSS 和 GBSS 活性的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of high temperature after anthesis on activity of SSS and GBSS in wheat grain

2.5.3 GBSS 活性

T1 处理后, 穗粒 GBSS 活性与对照差异较小; T2 处理后, 济麦 20、鲁麦 21 GBSS 活性分别下降 9.1%、8.4% (图 5)。花后 20 d 之后, 高温处理 GBSS 活性均低于对照, 但与对照差异较小。可见与其它酶相比, 高温对 GBSS 活性影响程度较小。

2.5.4 SBE 活性

由图 6 可知, T1 处理后, 两品种籽粒 SBE 活性均略高于对照; 但济麦 20、鲁麦 21 SBE 活性分别于花后 15 d、20 d 开始低于对照。T2 处理后, 两品种 SBE 活性显著低于对照, 降幅为 59.3% (济麦 20) 和 20.4% (鲁麦 21); 高温胁迫后 SBE 活性与对照变化趋势一致, 但显著低于对照。

3 讨论

3.1 小麦花后高温对淀粉积累的影响

本研究表明, 小麦花后高温显著降低籽粒淀粉积累量。但花后不同阶段高温对淀粉积累量的影响不同, 灌浆中期高温处理的影响程度比前期大。两品种对高温的反应程度不同, 耐热性较差的济麦 20 淀粉积累量下降幅度大于耐热性较强的鲁麦 21。

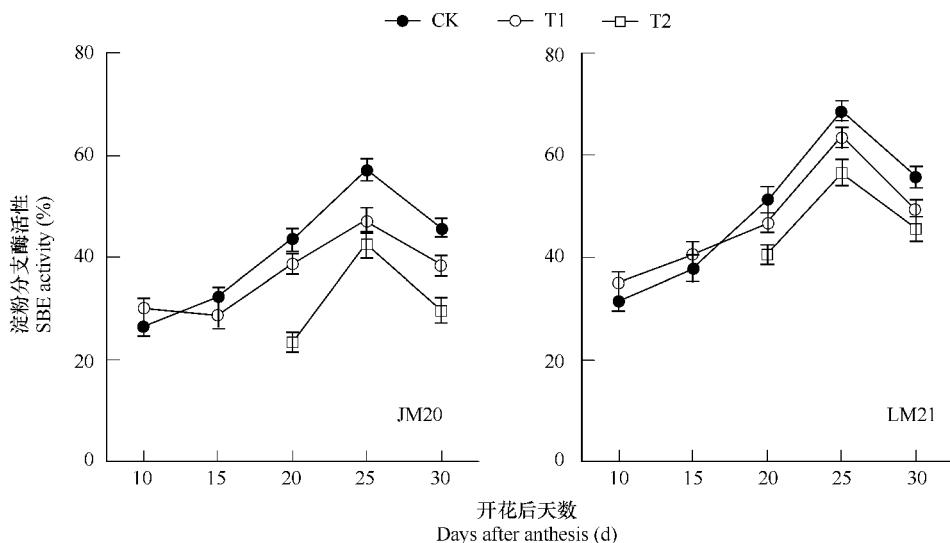


图 6 花后高温对籽粒 SBE 活性的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of high temperature after anthesis on the activity of SBE in wheat grain

直链淀粉含量是影响面食品质的重要因素之一,其含量的微弱变化即可导致面食加工品质的明显不同^[1]。研究表明,小麦花后高温显著降低籽粒淀粉及支链淀粉含量^[10~13]。而高温对籽粒直链淀粉含量影响的研究结果并不一致。戴延波等^[23]研究认为,灌浆期高温使直链淀粉含量下降。而有研究认为,在高温条件下,一些品种的直链淀粉含量没有明显改变,另一些品种的直链淀粉含量略有提高^[21,22]。本研究表明,灌浆期高温显著降低籽粒淀粉和支链淀粉含量,提高直链淀粉含量,进而使直/支比显著提高,其中灌浆中期高温使直/支比升幅较前期大。可见灌浆期高温改变了成熟期籽粒淀粉组分的构成比例。

3.2 小麦花后高温对淀粉粒分布的影响

小麦籽粒淀粉粒分布是籽粒品质的重要决定因素。环境条件对 A、B 型淀粉粒分布影响较大。Blumenthal 等^[9]研究认为,花后高温显著提高籽粒 A 型淀粉粒的数目,减少 B 型淀粉粒的数目。本研究表明,灌浆期高温不仅影响籽粒 A、B 型淀粉粒的数目,而且对淀粉粒的体积、表面积亦有显著影响。即花后高温显著增加籽粒 A 型淀粉粒的体积、数目和表面积百分比,降低 B 型淀粉粒的体积、数目和表面积百分比,其中灌浆中期高温的影响程度较前期大,两品种表现一致。这可能是由于小麦胚乳中淀粉粒的形成是一个受发育所调节的过程,A 型淀粉粒形成时间较 B 型淀粉粒早,且 B 型淀粉粒是由 A 型淀粉粒分化而来^[2],因而花后高温降低了 B 型淀粉粒的比例提高了 A 型淀粉粒的比例。在籽粒灌浆中期,胚乳中淀粉粒的形成主要是 B 型淀粉粒^[2],且 B 型淀粉粒对环境胁迫反应较为敏感^[10],所以导致灌浆中期高温处理 B 型淀粉粒比例降幅较前期大。

研究表明,A 型淀粉粒的直链淀粉含量较高,约为 30% ~ 36%,B 型淀粉粒的直链淀粉含量较低,约为 24% ~ 27%^[6]。本研究表明,灌浆期高温显著提高籽粒 A 型淀粉粒比例,不同阶段高温的影响程度表现为 T2 > T1(表 2)。这与高温对籽粒直链淀粉含量的影响(表 1)一致。说明高温环境下小麦籽粒直链淀粉含量升高,可能与 A 型淀粉粒比例提高有关。

3.3 小麦花后高温对淀粉合成的影响

蔗糖是小麦碳水化合物运输的主要形式。小麦籽粒蔗糖的降解主要由 SS 催化,蔗糖在 SS 酶催化下分解生成果糖(F)和尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖(UDPG),继而形成 6-磷酸葡萄糖(G-6-P)或 1-磷酸葡萄糖(G-6-P),G-6-P 进入造粉体与 ATP 反应生成淀粉合成的前体物腺苷二磷酸葡萄糖(ADPG)^[18,19]。研究认为,小麦灌浆期高温使籽粒淀粉含量下降,是由淀粉合成过程中某些酶的失活从而阻遏了蔗糖向淀粉的转化,而非由光合产物的供给或胚乳中可利用糖的不足所造成的^[11,12]。本研究表明,灌浆前期高温处理后,籽粒 SS 活性于花后 15

~20 d 后开始显著低于对照;灌浆中期高温处理后,SS 活性亦较对照显著下降,而此时两高温处理籽粒蔗糖含量均显著低于对照(图 3),说明高温抑制淀粉合成原料即蔗糖向籽粒的供应。

Jenner 等^[11]研究表明,在高温逆境下,小麦籽粒淀粉合成受 SS 和 AGPP 调控。而 Keeling 等^[12]研究认为,在控制小麦籽粒淀粉合成方面,SSS 可能比 AGPP 重要,因为 SSS 对温度极为敏感,存在“Knockdown”现象,即温度超过 25℃ 时 SSS 活性显著降低,不利于支链淀粉的生物合成。本研究表明,两小麦品种处理间籽粒 AGPP、SSS、GBSS 和 SBE 活性变化趋势,与淀粉积累变化趋势基本一致。表明灌浆期高温处理淀粉积累量的下降与籽粒 AGPP、SSS、GBSS、SBE 活性下降有显著相关。可见花后高温对淀粉积累的影响,是对淀粉合成相关酶活性影响的一个综合结果。SSS 和 SBE 是支链淀粉合成的关键酶,GBSS 是直链淀粉合成的关键酶^[19,24]。较之于 SSS 和 SBE,高温对 GBSS 活性的影响相对较小。故与直链淀粉相比,小麦支链淀粉的合成更易受到高温抑制,这也是本试验条件下直链淀粉含量相对升高的原因之一。

综上可知,小麦灌浆期高温处理淀粉积累量的下降,一方面是由于籽粒蔗糖供应减少引起糖源不足;另一方面则是由于灌浆中后期淀粉合成相关酶活性下降使淀粉合成受抑所致。本研究亦发现,不同小麦品种淀粉合成相关酶活性对高温的反应表现不同。T1 处理后,济麦 20 籽粒 SS、AGPP、SSS、GBSS 和 SBE 活性于花后 15 d 开始低于对照,而鲁麦 21 上述酶活性于花后 20 d 开始低于对照;T2 处理后,济麦 20 上述酶活性的降幅大于鲁麦 21。说明在相同的高温条件下,与耐热性较强品种鲁麦 21 相比,耐热性较差品种济麦 20 淀粉合成更易受到高温尤其是灌浆中期高温的影响。因此小麦生产上,可以选用耐热品种、采用适宜肥水措施等减轻高温胁迫的不良影响。

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