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UV-B辐射对元阳红米籽粒形态和原花青素含量分布的影响

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摘要:为了阐明UV-B辐射对水稻籽粒中原花青素含量和分布的影响,通过大田原位种植元阳梯田传统水稻品种——白脚老梗,在水稻的生长期进行不同强度UV-B辐射处理($0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$),研究不同强度UV-B辐射对水稻籽粒形态与原花青素含量分布的影响。结果表明:UV-B辐射会抑制水稻籽粒的粒长、粒宽、千粒质量、每株籽粒生物量和产量。粒长和粒宽受到了UV-B辐射的抑制,7.5 $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 时显著下降了11.6%和5%,千粒质量和籽粒生物量会随着UV-B辐射的增强显著降低,7.5 $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 时达到最低17.41 g与20.84 g·株⁻¹。产量在高强度UV-B辐射($7.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)下显著降低,稻壳中原花青素含量在不同UV-B辐射下呈现单峰曲线,在5.0 $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 时达到最大值4.06 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。糙米中原花青素含量在低强度UV-B辐射下无显著变化,当UV-B辐射达到7.5 $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 时显著降低。原花青素在水稻籽粒中呈现由外到内逐渐减少的规律,原花青素主要聚集在果皮和胚乳表层,不同UV-B辐射强度下,原花青素面积占比有显著差异,在垂直结构上(平行于芒和小穗轴连线),UV-B辐射增强会抑制原花青素面积占比,在水平结构上(垂直于芒和小穗轴连线),UV-B辐射增强会促进原花青素面积占比。UV-B辐射增强会改变籽粒结构,促进稻壳中原花青素合成,过高的UV-B辐射强度会抑制稻壳和糙米中原花青素合成。UV-B辐射会影响原花青素的分布,UV-B辐射增强原花青素水平结构上的面积占比显著高于垂直结构。

关键词:UV-B辐射;红米;籽粒形态;原花青素;石蜡切片

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Effect of UV-B radiation on grain morphology and proanthocyanidins content and distribution of Yuanyang red rice

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Abstract: In order to elucidate the effect of UV-B radiation on the content and distribution of proanthocyanidins in rice grains, Baijiaolaojing, a traditional rice variety in Yuanyang Terraces, was planted in a rice paddy field *in situ*, under different intensities of UV-B radiation treatments ($0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $2.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $5.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, and $7.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$) during the rice growing period. The effect of UV-B radiation on grain morphology, content, and distribution of proanthocyanidin in rice were investigated. Results showed that the grain length, width, 1000-grain weight, biomass, and yield of rice grains per plant were inhibited under UV-B radiation. The grain length and width, as inhibited by UV-B radiation, decreased significantly by 11.6% and 5%, respectively, with a UV-B radiation intensity of $7.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$. The 1000-grain weight and grain biomass decreased significantly with the enhanced UV-B radiation, reaching their minimum of 17.41 g and

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20.84 g, respectively, with the same UV-B radiation intensity. The yield also decreased significantly at the same UV-B radiation intensity. The proanthocyanidin content in rice husk showed a single-peak curve under different UV-B radiation treatments, reaching a maximum of $4.06 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ at the intensity of $5.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$. The proanthocyanidin content in brown rice did not change significantly under the same UV-B radiation intensity, but decreased significantly when the intensity was $7.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$. Proanthocyanidin content in rice grains decreased from the outside to inside. Proanthocyanidins were mainly concentrated on the surface of pericarp and endosperm. In the vertical structure (parallel to the line connecting awn and spikelet axes), the area proportion of proanthocyanidins was inhibited under enhanced UV-B radiation. In the horizontal structure (perpendicular to the line connecting awn and spikelet axes), the area proportion of proanthocyanidins was promoted under UV-B radiation. In summary, the results indicate that the enhanced UV-B radiation can change the grain structure and promote the synthesis of proanthocyanidins in rice husk. The synthesis of proanthocyanidins in rice husk and brown rice is inhibited under a UV-B radiation intensity of $7.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$. UV-B radiation can affect the distribution of proanthocyanidins; the area proportion of proanthocyanidins of the horizontal structure enhanced by the UV-B radiation is significantly higher than that of the vertical structure in rice grains.

Keywords: UV-B radiation; red rice; grain shape; proanthocyanidins; paraffin sections

20世纪末期,由于生产生活中大量排放氟氯烃类化合物,平流层臭氧层开始变得稀薄,导致了到达地表的紫外线强度增加^[1]。近年来,得益于《蒙特利尔条约》的签订,氟氯烃类化合物被限制使用,臭氧层衰减速度减慢^[1]。但部分地区地表UV-B辐射仍在增强^[2]。地表UV-B辐射增强会影响植物的生长发育、生理代谢和紫外吸收物质^[3]。植物通过增加黄酮类物质含量抵御UV-B辐射侵害^[4]。研究表明UV-B辐射对植物的生长效应具有双重性,低强度的UV-B辐射可以作为调控因子,超过植物耐受度则表现为胁迫因子^[5]。适量补充UV-B辐射,可以作为信号调节因子,通过高等植物的UV-B受体(UV resistance locus 8, UVR8)激活体内修复机制^[6]。

原花青素是一种紫外吸收物质,主要由黄酮-3-醇单元(儿茶素、表儿茶素及其3-O-没食子酸酯和表没食子酸酯)组成的聚合酚类化合物^[7]。类黄酮代谢途径可以生产黄酮醇、花青素和原花青素^[8]。目前研究主要集中在UV-B辐射对花青素^[9]和总黄酮^[10]的影响,关于UV-B辐射对原花青素影响的研究较少。原花青素具有极强的抗氧化活性和自由基清除功能,能够防治因自由基引起的心血管疾病^[11]、糖尿病^[12]、阿尔兹海默症^[13]、炎症^[14]等疾病。被广泛应用于食品、保健品、药品和化妆品等领域,是极具市场开发价值和经济价值的天然产物,近年来,原花青素已成为国内外研究的热点。已有研究表明UV-B辐射可以诱导植物体内的原花青素合成,并且原花青素在植物器官和组织中的含量呈动态变化^[15],已有研究表明原花青素在葡萄中主要分布在果皮和种子中^[16]。但是不同UV-B辐射强度下植物体内的原花青素含量的变

化特征、植物体内原花青素的分布特征鲜有报道。

稻米是我国传统主食之一,目前中国的水稻种质资源中,有10%左右属于有色稻,其中红米稻种质有8963份,占有色稻的首位^[17]。红米中富含大量花青素、原花青素等生物活性物质^[18],目前,大多数的研究都关注与蓝莓^[19]、葡萄^[20]等水果中的原花青素含量,对水稻中原花青素的研究较少。为了明确地表UV-B辐射增强对水稻的生长发育和原花青素含量与分布的影响,本研究以元阳梯田传统稻种“白脚老梗”为材料,通过原位种植模式下增加不同强度的UV-B辐射,研究不同UV-B辐射强度对红米生长和籽粒中原花青素含量和分布的变化特征,为研究UV-B辐射对籽粒中原花青素含量和分布的影响提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于云南省红河州元阳县新街镇箐口村($23^{\circ}07' \text{N}, 102^{\circ}44' \text{E}$),该地区海拔高度为1600 m,UV-B辐射背景强度为 $10 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。当地土壤为水耕人为土,土壤pH值为6.45,有机质含量为 $26.8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全N为 $2.48 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全P为 $0.74 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全K为 $6.03 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,碱解N为 $67.9 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效P为 $20.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效K为 $150.7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。种植的水稻品种为白脚老梗,种子由云南省红河州元阳县新街镇农科站提供,白脚老梗在当地已有300多年的种植历史,是目前主要的培育品种之一。

1.2 试验设计

水稻种植处理:白脚老梗于2017年3月20日播种育苗,5月15日移栽至试验小区。试验点共布置12

个小区,每个小区面积为390 cm×225 cm,小区间隔50 cm,每个小区种植10行水稻,每行10株,行距30 cm,株距15 cm,每丛为一株秧苗,外围设置保护行(2行3列)。在水稻生长期不使用任何化肥和农药,整个生育期处于淹水状态。

UV-B辐射处理:每行水稻上方安装一个可调节长度的灯架,架设UV-B灯管(40 W,波长280~320 nm,上海顾村仪器厂提供),用UV-B辐射测定仪(北京师范大学光电仪器厂提供)测定水稻植株顶端辐射强度。设自然光($0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)和UV-B辐射(2.5、5.0、7.5 $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)4组处理,分别相当于当地0%、10%、20%、30%的臭氧衰减。每日辐照时间为7 h(10:00—17:00),阴天或雨天不进行UV-B辐射处理。随着水稻的生长调节灯架高度,保持辐射强度不变。6月25日水稻抽穗期开始照灯,9月28日收获水稻后停止试验。

1.3 指标测定

1.3.1 生长指标

9月28日水稻收获后,对水稻千粒质量、生物量、产量、粒长、粒宽、籽粒长宽比进行测量。每个小区随机取10株水稻测定千粒质量、生物量、粒长、粒宽并计算长宽比,测量方式为常规测量。籽粒收获后经自然风干再测定产量。

每株籽粒生物量的测定:待收获时,用自来水将水稻籽粒轻轻的冲洗干净,然后在通风且无阳光直射的室内自然风干。装入牛皮纸袋内,放入烘箱在80 °C烘至恒质量。烘干时,每隔24 h测定一次直到质量恒定,迅速称量烘干后的籽粒质量。

1.3.2 原花青素含量的测定

参照刘连新等^[21]的方法,用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定原花青素含量。色谱条件:色谱柱为Diamonsil C18柱(4.6 mm×250 mm,5 μm);流动相为甲醇:水:乙腈=75:5:20;流速:1.0 mL·min⁻¹;紫外检测波长:280 nm;进样量:20 μL;柱温:室温。

对照品溶液的制备:精密称取原花青素对照品0.0025 g,置于25 mL容量瓶中,先用部分甲醇溶解,超声10 min,定容,超声,用0.25 μm微孔滤膜过滤,得100 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的对照品贮备溶液。

样品溶液的配制:将白脚老梗的稻壳和糙米分离,分别取稻壳和糙米样品1.5000 g,切碎,加入不低于80%的甲醇15 mL,加入磷酸调节pH=3.5,温度控制在80 °C,微波提取45 min。过滤提取液体,取上清液0.5 mL,用甲醇稀释到50 mL。样品用0.25 μm的微孔

滤膜过滤,得待测样品溶液,装入样品瓶中,备用。

标准曲线的绘制:分别精密移取对照品溶液1.00、2.00、3.00、4.00 mL,分别置于5 mL的棕色容量瓶中用甲醇稀释,超声,定容,用0.25 μm微孔滤膜过滤,注入样品瓶。按照上述液相方法测定,记录峰面积。以对照品进样浓度($X, \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$)为横坐标、峰面积(Y)为纵坐标,绘制标准曲线。

1.3.3 红米籽粒石蜡切片的制作

参照康海岐等^[22]的方法,并进行改进,具体操作步骤如下:

取水稻籽粒分别进行横切(垂直于芒和小穗轴连线切开)和纵切(水平于芒和小穗轴连线切开),切成数段后依次放入5%、10%、20%、30%、50%、70%的酒精中各5 min,最后将材料放入FAA固定液中(每100 mL含38%甲醇5 mL、冰醋酸5 mL、70%酒精90 mL)中保存。将固定好的材料依次用70%、80%、90%、95%的酒精脱水30 min,最后用纯酒精脱水2 h(重复3次)。取脱水后的材料,依次放入1:2、1:1、2:1的二甲苯:酒精中各浸泡3 h,然后转入纯二甲苯中浸泡6 h(重复2次)。从二甲苯中取出材料,放入融化的石蜡(60 °C)中恒温浸蜡2 h(重复3次),必须保持恒温,并且温度不能过高。浸蜡后,将材料封入蜡块中。将包埋的材料经过修整后,使用专用切片机(LEICA RM 2016)切成厚度为3 μm的连续切片。在切片过程中,向材料中心处喷少量水,快速切片可以防止中心淀粉部分脱落,将切片放入水中,然后用载玻片捞取。将有材料的载玻片放入纯二甲苯中30 min(重复3次),然后依次在100%、95%、90%、80%、70%、60%、50%、30%、0的酒精中清洗15 min。放入脱色剂(乙醇:冰乙酸=3:1)中脱色,再放入0.1%4-(二甲基氨基)肉桂醛(DMACA)染剂中染色,后依次放入0、30%、50%、60%、70%、80%、90%、95%、100%酒精中清洗15 min。DMACA染剂(0.1%)的配制:称取0.05 g DMACA加入50 mL的酸化乙醇中(现配)。酸化乙醇:将36%浓盐酸(12.5 mL)、12.5 mL蒸馏水和75 mL乙醇(91%)混合,18~25 °C中保存。粘片:取出染色后的拨片,立即用中性树胶封固成永久切片,然后放入40 °C烘箱中烘48 h。观察:在光学显微镜下观察(YS100, Nikon Japan),并拍照。

1.4 数据统计分析

使用Microsoft Excel对数据进行整理,计算平均值和方差。使用统计软件SPSS 20通过单因素差异分析,采用Duncan检验法, $P<0.05$ 水平进行处理间的

差异性分析。用Origin 9.1作图。

2 结果与分析

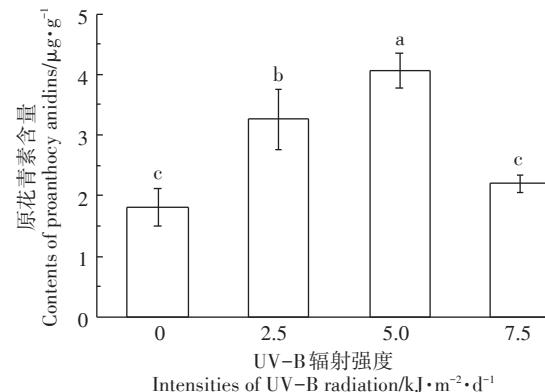
2.1 不同UV-B强度对白脚老梗籽粒形态的影响

UV-B辐射会影响白脚老梗籽粒形态(表1)。随着UV-B辐射强度的增加,白脚老梗的粒长、粒宽、千粒质量、籽粒生物量和产量,都出现不同程度的下降。UV-B辐射增强使籽粒粒长显著降低。不同UV-B辐射间差异没有达到显著水平,在7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时粒长降幅达到了最大11.6%。UV-B辐射为2.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹和5.0 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时白脚老梗的粒宽无显著变化,当UV-B辐射强度增加到7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,粒宽显著降低了7.8%。在不同UV-B辐射处理下,只有2.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时籽粒长宽比与自然光照下存在显著差异,降幅为8.7%。千粒质量和每株籽粒生物量随着UV-B辐射增强持续降低,当UV-B辐射增加到2.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时千粒质量和每株籽粒生物量显著降低,伴随着UV-B辐射强度增加,抑制效应更加明显,当UV-B辐射强度增加到7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,千粒质量降低36.1%,每株籽粒生物量下降44.5%。UV-B辐射增强,水稻产量显著降低,但是不同UV-B辐射间差异没有达到显著水平,在7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时产量降幅达到最大22.8%。

2.2 不同UV-B强度对红米原花青素含量的影响

白脚老梗稻壳和糙米中原花青素含量随着UV-B辐射强度变化而变化。如图1所示,稻壳中原花青素含量随着UV-B辐射增加先增后减,在5.0 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时稻壳中原花青素含量达到最大值4.06 μg·g⁻¹,相对于自然光照下增加了124.7%。随着UV-B辐射强度的继续增加,当辐射强度达到7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,稻壳中原花青素含量显著降低,稻壳中原花青素含量与自然光相比无显著差异,比7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹显著降低了45.9%。这说明UV-B辐射对水稻稻壳中原花青素含

量有着低强度促进,高强度抑制的效果。如图2所示,糙米中原花青素含量在2.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹与5.0 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹UV-B辐射强度下无显著变化,当UV-B辐射强度增加到7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,糙米中原花青素含量显著降低,降幅为37.9%。低强度UV-B辐射(2.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹)



不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同
Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among different treatments ($P<0.05$). The same below

图1 不同UV-B辐射对水稻稻壳中原花青素含量的影响

Figure 1 Effect of different UV-B radiations on proanthocyanidins content in husk of rice

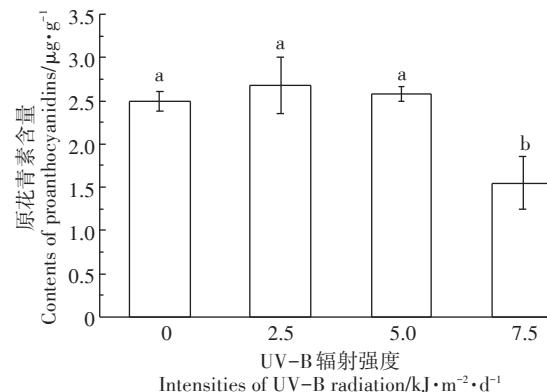


图2 不同UV-B辐射对水稻糙米中原花青素含量的影响

Figure 2 Effects of different UV-B radiations on proanthocyanidins content in brown of rice

表1 不同UV-B辐射强度对白脚老梗生长的影响

Table 1 Effect of different UV-B radiation intensities on the growth of the “baijiaolaojing”

处理 Treatments	千粒质量 1000-seed weight/g	籽粒生物量 Grains biomass/g·株 ⁻¹	产量 Yield/g·m ⁻²	粒长 Grain length/mm	粒宽 Grain width/mm	长宽比 Length-width ratio
0 kJ·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹	27.26±1.95a	37.58±4.99a	704.43±44.21a	8.04±0.55a	3.54±0.35a	2.30±0.36a
2.5 kJ·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹	23.78±1.23b	28.85±4.14b	584.08±16.22b	7.21±0.46b	3.47±0.31ab	2.10±0.25b
5.0 kJ·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹	20.86±1.65b	22.39±1.87bc	550.09±16.74b	7.21±0.41b	3.32±0.39ab	2.20±0.29ab
7.5 kJ·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹	17.41±1.65c	20.84±1.69c	543.19±16.23b	7.19±0.68b	3.27±0.28b	2.22±0.28ab

注:同一列不同字母表示处理间差异显著($P<0.05$, $n=10$)。

Note: Different letters within a column indicate significant differences among different treatments ($P<0.05$, $n=10$).

和 $5.0\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)对糙米中原花青素含量无影响,但是高UV-B辐射($7.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)下糙米中原花青素含量显著降低。

2.3 不同UV-B强度对红米原花青素分布的影响

水稻籽粒中的原花青素分布如图3所示,原花青素主要聚集在果皮中以及胚乳周边;越靠近中心区域,原花青素分布越少。不同强度UV-B辐射下,籽粒中原花青素分布都呈现由外到内,逐渐减少的规律。但是,UV-B辐射对原花青素的面积占比有显著影响(图4)。对水稻籽粒进行横切后发现,UV-B辐射在水平层面上会促进原花青素的分布,在 $2.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ UV-B辐射强度下,原花青素面积占比都显著上升,增幅为39.5%,占比达到31.8%。但是对籽粒进行纵切后发现,UV-B辐射在垂直层面上会抑制原花青素的分布,在 $5.0\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 和 $7.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 的条件下,原花青素面积占比都显著降低,降幅分别为24%和32.5%。自然光照下,原花青素占比最大,达到了22.8%, $7.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 时籽粒原花青素占比最小,仅有15.4%。不同UV-B辐射强度处理下,原花青素在水平层面占比全部显著大于垂直层面占比。

3 讨论

UV-B辐射作为非生物因子对水稻籽粒形态和原花青素含量有显著影响。水稻籽粒形态是受多基因、多途径调控的复杂形状^[23]。本研究发现UV-B辐射会影响籽粒的粒长、粒宽和粒质量。UV-B辐射对水稻籽粒形态的影响机理尚不明确。UV-B辐射可以影响基因的表达,高等植物的UV-B受体UVR8可

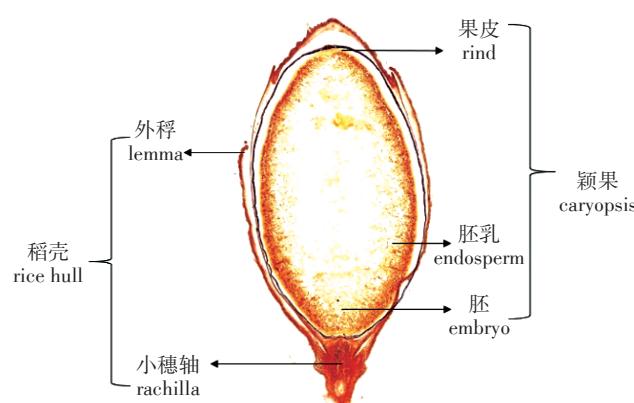


图3 水稻籽粒中原花青素分布示意图

Figure 3 Schematic diagram of proanthocyanidins distribution in rice grains

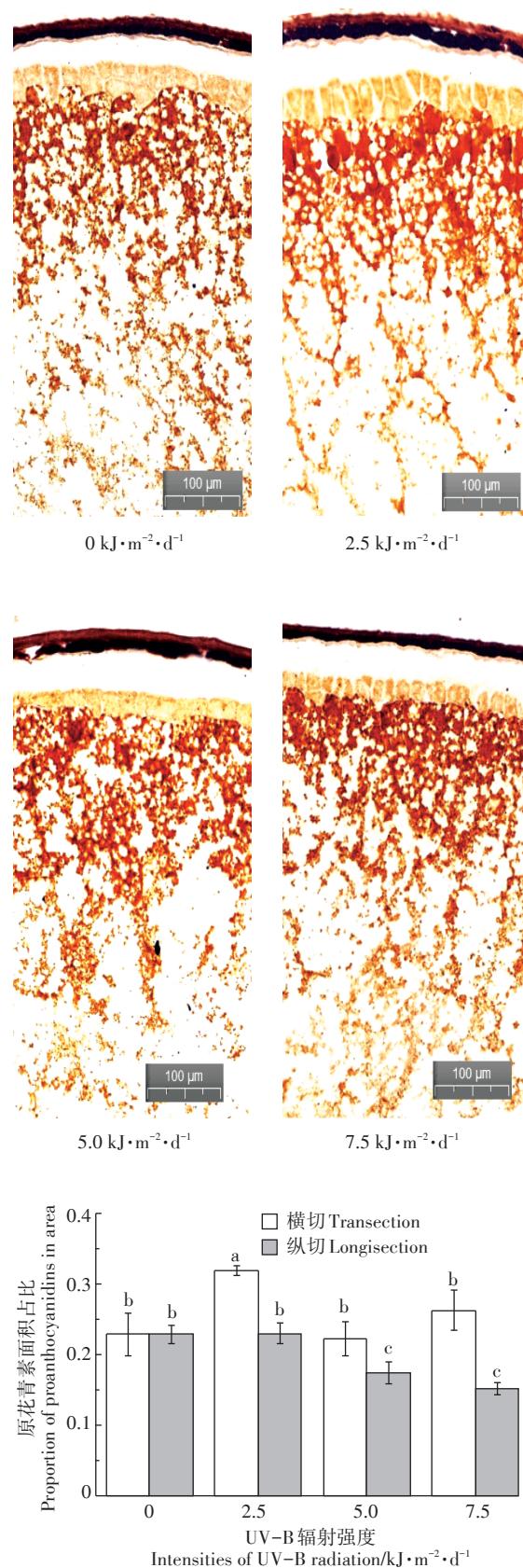


图4 不同UV-B辐射下水稻籽粒中原花青素分布

Figure 4 Schematic diagram of proanthocyanidins distribution in rice grains

以感知到UV-B信号^[24],在植物没有受到UV-B照射时,UVR8在细胞核与细胞质中以二聚体的形式存在,在接受到UV-B信号后,UVR8从细胞质中转移到细胞核中,与组成型光形态建成1(Constitutively photomorphogenic 1,COP1)蛋白发生作用,开启UV-B信号通道,引起下游应答和转录调节^[25-26],从而影响籽粒形态。也可能是增强UV-B辐射使植物体内发生强烈的自由基反应,产生大量的自由基,伤害植物光系统Ⅱ,使净光合速率降低,同时脱落酸(ABA)的含量升高,可抑制光合作用,引起植株光合能力下降,降低生物量^[27],从而影响籽粒形态。

UV-B辐射能导致作物植株有效穗数、穗总粒数、结实率、千粒质量下降,最终导致产量下降^[28]。农作物产量是评估臭氧衰减影响的关键指标,UV-B辐射改变了作物群体的形态特征和产量的形成过程,最终导致产量降低。在大田或温室条件下,增强UV-B辐射都会影响作物的产量,大多数研究结果是增强UV-B辐射使作物产量降低^[29],但也有报道表明增强UV-B辐射对作物产量没有影响或使作物产量显著增高^[30]。本试验中,增强UV-B辐射使得白脚老梗水稻产量降低,符合大多数研究结果,说明水稻在抵御外界胁迫、提高自身抗性的同时,消耗了生长所需的能量和水稻发育早期阶段用于合成蛋白质的光合产物^[29],最终导致水稻产量下降。

环境因素会诱导植物中原花青素合成,过高或过低的条件都达不到诱导作用^[31]。本研究中,在5.0 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹UV-B辐射增强效果下,稻壳中原花青素含量显著增加,而糙米中原花青素含量无显著变化,稻壳作为稻米外层覆盖物可以保护内部不受外界生物作用和非生物作用^[32],当UV-B辐射增加到7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,稻壳和糙米中原花青素含量都显著降低。这可能是UV-B辐射强度过大,超过了稻壳耐性范围,稻壳失去了保护能力,所以稻壳和糙米中原花青素都显著降低。在一定温度范围(10~15℃)内,温差越大,温度越低,黑果枸杞中原花青素含量就越大^[33]。温度超过这个范围后,原花青素含量显著降低。异常温度和UV-B辐射都属于逆境,植物在逆境中会促进原花青素合成,超过耐性范围后,原花青素含量开始下降。原花青素代谢途径的关键酶之一是黄烷酮-3-羟化酶(Flavanone3-hydroxylase,F3H),处于类黄酮生物合成途径中的分叉点。研究发现,荒漠植物红砂在增强的UV-B辐射胁迫下类黄酮代谢途径的关键酶F3H的活性先显著升高后显著降低,但仍显著高

于处理前水平。这表明UV-B辐射诱导了类黄酮生物合成途径中酶活性的增强,合成大量的类黄酮物质,参与抗氧化反应,提高植物在UV-B辐射胁迫下的自我保护能力^[34]。UV-B辐射可能诱导了白脚老梗稻壳中F3H酶、抗氧化酶活性的增强,稻壳中合成大量的原花青素,参与抗氧化反应。耿艳艳等^[35]研究表明黑米中原花青素二聚体等物质的含量与其抗氧化活性高度相关,保护颖果,提高了水稻UV-B辐射胁迫下的自我保护能力。

原花青素在植物果实中的分布存在显著差异,芒果果皮中原花青素含量显著高于果肉中原花青素含量^[36]。山葡萄果皮中原花青素含量随着果实成熟含量显著增加,而种子中原花青素含量随着果实成熟无显著变化^[37]。本研究发现水稻籽粒原花青素主要分布在皮层和胚乳表层,也有研究表明有色稻的花青素主要沉积在果皮细胞中,但是在胚乳中未发现花青素沉积^[38],而李凤英等^[39]研究发现原花青素普遍存在于植物的皮、壳、核中。UV-B辐射增强对籽粒原花青素垂直分布和水平分布的影响应该与籽粒不同部位接受UV-B辐射不均匀有关,还有待进一步研究。

4 结论

UV-B辐射增强会抑制水稻生长,对水稻籽实的粒长、粒宽、千粒质量、籽粒生物量和产量有显著影响。稻壳中原花青素含量在不同UV-B辐射下呈现单峰曲线;当UV-B辐射达到7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,对糙米中原花青素含量有显著降低作用。原花青素在水稻籽粒中呈现由外到内逐渐减少的规律,原花青素主要聚集在果皮和胚乳表层。UV-B辐射对水稻籽实中原花青素分布有显著影响,在垂直结构上,UV-B辐射增强会抑制原花青素面积占比,在水平结构上,UV-B辐射增强会促进原花青素面积占比。稻壳中原花青素含量随UV-B辐射呈抛物线关系,在增加5.0 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹UV-B辐射处理下稻壳中原花青素含量达到最大4.06 μg·g⁻¹,随后降低。糙米中原花青素含量在低强度UV-B辐射处理下无显著变化,在7.5 kJ·m⁻²·d⁻¹时显著降低。

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