



油菜素内酯与美极梅奇酵母复配对葡萄灰霉病的抑制作用

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摘要: 【背景】生防酵母具有繁殖速度快、抗逆性强和不产生抗生素等特点, 但其对病害的防控效果易受环境影响, 油菜素内酯(brassinosteroid, BR)能调控植物生长发育与逆境响应平衡, 可有效抑制葡萄果实灰霉病的发生。【目的】本研究旨在明确 BR 与生防酵母复配对葡萄果实灰霉病的抑制效果及作用机制, 为新型生防制剂的研制和应用提供理论依据。【方法】采用美极梅奇酵母 P01C004 (Y)、酵母和 BR (YBR)、酵母和 BR 抑制剂(YBZ)处理“红地球”葡萄果实, 处理 6 h 后人工接种灰霉菌孢子悬液。灰霉菌接种 7 d 后评价 BR 与生防酵母复配对灰霉菌的防治效果, 并检测其抗氧化酶活性和 13 种酚类物质含量, 利用 qRT-PCR 检测不同处理对葡萄 BR、白藜芦醇和抗病相关基因表达水平的影响。【结果】7 d 时, 与 Y 处理相比, YBR 对葡萄果实灰霉病防治效率提高了 23.64%, 显著提高了“红地球”葡萄果实中 PPO 酶活。YBR 显著提高了 2 d 时果实中绿原酸、原儿茶酸、咖啡酸、表儿茶素和芹菜素等酚类物质含量, 激活了果实内多种酚类物质的快速合成。YBR 在 48 h 时激活了果实 BR 信号转导途径, 显著上调 *VvBZR1* 和 *VvPRI* 基因的表达水平, 更好地维持植物免疫反应, 提高果实对病原菌的防御力。【结论】BR 与美极梅奇酵母复配能触发果实多种抗病防御机制, 提高葡萄果实灰霉病的防治效率, 在采后病害防控方面表现出良好的应用前景。

关键词: 油菜素内酯; 美极梅奇酵母; 灰霉病; 生物防治; 葡萄

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Combined application of brassinosteroid and *Metschnikowia pulcherrima* against controls *Botrytis cinerea* on grape berries

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Abstract: [Background] The yeast for biocontrol is characterized by rapid growth, strong stress resistance, and absence of antibiotic production. However, their biocontrol effects are easily influenced by environmental conditions. Brassinosteroid (BR) regulates the balance between plant growth and stress response and efficiently controls the occurrence of gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) on grape berries. [Objective] To investigate the effect and mechanism of *Metschnikowia pulcherrima* combined with BR in controlling *B. cinerea* on grape berries, and to provide a theoretical basis for the development and application of new biocontrol agents. [Methods] The berries of 'Red Globe' grape were treated with *M. pulcherrima* P01C004 (Y), P01C004+BR (YBR), and P01C004+brassinazole (YBZ), respectively. The spore suspension of *B. cinerea* was inoculated on the grape berries 6 h after the Y, YBR, and YBZ treatments. The efficiency of disease control, the activities of antioxidant enzymes, and the content of 13 phenolic compounds were evaluated 7 days after the inoculation of *B. cinerea*. qRT-PCR was performed to quantify the expression of the genes related to BR signaling pathway and pathogenesis under different treatments. [Results] Compared with Y treatment, YBR increased the control efficiency against *B. cinerea* by 23.64% and significantly improved the activities of polyphenol oxidase in grape berries. YBR significantly increased the content of chlorogenic acid, protocatechin, caffeic acid, epicatechin, and apigenin, and activated the rapid synthesis of phenols 2 days after inoculation. YBR activated the BR signaling pathway and up-regulated the expression levels of genes *VvBZR1* and *VvPRI* at the time point of 48 h, which sustained the plant immunity and induced strong defense responses of grape berries to the pathogen. [Conclusion] The combined application of *M. pulcherrima* and BR triggered multiple defense mechanisms of grape and improved the control efficiency against *B. cinerea* on grape berries, demonstrating a promising prospect in the postharvest disease control.

Keywords: brassinosteroid; *Metschnikowia pulcherrima*; gray mold; biocontrol; grape

葡萄灰霉病由半知菌亚门灰葡萄孢(*Botrytis cinerea*)引起, 该病原菌具有宿主广泛、潜伏期长、易变异、繁殖快、环境适应能力强和耐低温等特点, 在葡萄各个生长期和采后贮藏期间经常发生, 引起植株幼嫩组织和果实霉烂, 给葡萄产业造成巨大的经济损失。目前灰霉病的有效防治主要以化学手段为主, 但化学药剂滥用引起的环境污染和抗药性等问题, 制约了我国葡萄产业的可持续发展, 研制新型安全的果

实保鲜制剂是葡萄生产中的迫切现实需求^[1-2]。

生物防治菌剂种类繁多, 其中酵母菌因其繁殖速度快、抗逆性强和不产生抗生素等特点, 在众多生防菌剂中商业化应用较多^[3]。美极梅奇(*Metschnikowia pulcherrima*)酵母是葡萄表面与葡萄酒发酵过程中普遍存在的一种非酿酒酵母, 常用于葡萄酒的混菌发酵、田间病害防控和采后果实贮藏保鲜^[4-7]。研究表明, 美极梅奇酵母具有较高的几丁质酶活性, 且不产生抗生素, 可以快速

定殖于葡萄、番茄和芒果等果实表面^[8-9]。本研究所用的美极梅奇酵母菌株 P01C004 能显著抑制灰霉菌在葡萄果实表面的生长, 防止果实腐烂, 保持果实采后的品质, 具有良好的应用前景^[9]。

单一生物防治菌剂或植物激素的防治效果容易受到环境条件多变性和复杂性影响, 影响药效稳定性和有效成分活性的发挥。生防菌与其他生防菌剂或植物类激素等联合应用可以综合拮抗、竞争及诱导系统抗性等多种防御机制, 弥补各自的局限性和弊端, 实现对植物病害的高效防治, 扩大生防菌剂的应用范围^[10-13]。油菜素内酯(brassinosteroid, BR)是一种天然的甾醇类植物激素, 研究发现外源 BR 通过 BR 信号转导途径激活转录因子 *BZR1*, 进而作用于多种激素信号通路, 诱导植物病程相关蛋白(pathogenesis-related proteins, PRs)基因上调表达, 同时能促进具有抗菌活性的白藜芦醇等酚类物质积累, 增强植物抗病性^[14-16]。Liu 等^[17]和杨艺琳等^[18]发现, 外源 BR 能诱导葡萄果实抗病性, 有效抑制葡萄灰霉病的发生, 显著降低灰霉菌孢子萌发率, 提高几丁质酶和 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶等酶活性, 提高葡萄果实贮藏品质。目前尚无生防酵母和 BR 联合防治葡萄灰霉病的相关报道。

本实验以“红地球”葡萄果实为材料, 采用美极梅奇酵母和 BR 复配防治葡萄果实灰霉病, 并从果实中抗氧化相关酶活力、单体酚类物质含量和抗病相关基因表达等角度探讨其诱导葡萄果实抗病作用机理, 为该酵母和 BR 在葡萄采后保鲜中的复合应用奠定理论依据和技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 葡萄、酵母、病原菌及其培养条件

供试鲜食葡萄品种为“红地球”(Vitis vinifera L.), 2020 年 10 月采自陕西省合阳示范站葡萄园, 采后立刻运回实验室。挑选成熟度一

致、大小色泽统一及无机械损伤的健康果穗, 剪下果粒并保留 3 mm 果梗, 经 75%酒精和无菌水清洗后晾干。美极梅奇(*Metschnikowia pulcherrima*)酵母菌株 P01C004 和灰葡萄孢(*Botrytis cinerea*)菌株 HDQ 来自西北农林科技大学葡萄酒学院和宁夏大学农学院保藏菌种, 酵母菌株采用 YPD 培养基保存, 28 °C 培养 48 h 后收集菌体, 血球计数板计数后稀释得到 1×10^5 CFU/mL 酵母菌悬液。灰霉菌株采用 PDA 培养基保存, 24 °C 培养 14 d 后, 采用无菌牙签刮取灰霉菌丝, 无菌水涡旋振荡后, 8 层无菌纱布过滤, 血球计数板计数后稀释得到 1×10^6 CFU/mL 孢子悬浮液, 现配现用。

1.2 酵母和 BR 复配对葡萄灰霉病的防控作用

随机选取表面消毒的葡萄果实放入以下处理中浸泡 30 s: (1) 空白对照(CK): 无菌水; (2) 酵母处理(Y): 1×10^5 CFU/mL P01C004 酵母菌悬液; (3) BR 处理(BR): 0.40 mg/L 2,4-表油菜素内酯溶液; (4) 酵母与 BR 复合处理(YBR): 1×10^5 CFU/mL P01C004 酵母菌悬液和 0.40 mg/L 2,4-表油菜素内酯的混合溶液; (5) 酵母与 BR 抑制剂复合处理(YBZ): 1×10^5 CFU/mL P01C004 酵母菌悬液和 1.31 mg/L 油菜素唑的混和溶液。所有处理的果实置于超净台中晾干, 6 h 后放于无菌塑料培养盒(27.5 cm×16.5 cm×5.7 cm)中。用无菌牙签在葡萄赤道位置穿刺打孔(深 2-3 mm), 接种 2 μ L 1×10^5 CFU/mL 灰霉菌孢子悬浮液, 24 °C 培养 7 d 后, 用游标卡尺测量每个样品 30 粒葡萄表面接种处病斑直径。分别在处理后 0 h、12 h、48 h、4 d、7 d 取样, 以清水为对照, 用于评估抗氧化酶活性、单体酚类物质和 qRT-PCR 测定。实验重复 3 次, 每组 100 粒果实。

1.3 葡萄果实抗氧化酶活性测定

过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)和多酚氧化

酶(polyphenol oxidase, PPO)酶活性测定根据曹建康等^[19]方法稍作修改,以每克葡萄样品每分钟在 470 nm 和 420 nm 波长处吸光值降低 0.01 分别表示 POD 和 PPO 的一个酶活力单位(U),单位为 U/g。

1.4 葡萄果皮单体酚类物质测定

单体酚类物质测定参考李俊楠等^[20]的方法,每个样品随机选取 10 粒葡萄,冷冻状态剥皮,将果皮冷冻干燥 24 h,液氮保护下研磨成粉末。准确称取 1.00 g 葡萄皮干粉,加入 1 mL 蒸馏水和 9 mL 乙酸乙酯,25 °C 条件下避光 130 r/min 振荡 30 min,8 500 r/min 离心 5 min。收集上清液。重复萃取 4 次后合并上清液,30 °C 蒸干后,用色谱甲醇定容至 2 mL,0.45 μm 有机滤膜过滤,用于 Waters Alliance HPLC 高效液相色谱分析。流动相 A 为水:乙腈=19:1 (含 0.3%乙酸),流动相 B 为乙腈:水=9:1 (含 0.2%乙酸)。采用 C₁₈ (250 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm)柱检测,柱温为室温,波长为 306 nm,梯度洗脱设置为 0.0–3.0 min, 1%–15% A; 3.0–11.0 min, 15%–40% A; 11.0–13.0 min, 40% A; 13.0–13.1 min, 40%–1% A; 13.1–15.0 min, 1% A。流速 0.5 mL/min,上样量 15 μL。

1.5 RNA 提取、反转录及 qPCR 扩增

“红地球”葡萄果实的总 RNA 利用植物总 RNA 提取试剂盒(北京百泰克生物技术有限公

司)提取,用 Nano drop 核酸仪测定 RNA 浓度。利用 EasyScript® One-Step gDNA Removal and cDNA Synthesis SuperMix 试剂盒将 RNA 反转录成 cDNA。为了明确不同处理对 BR 信号转导途径、抗病防御响应和植保素白藜芦醇的影响,利用 QuantStudio™ 6 高产率荧光定量 PCR 仪(ABI 赛默飞公司)测定 BR 信号转导途径转录因子基因 *VvBZR1*、病程相关蛋白基因 *VvPRI* 和白藜芦醇合成的芪合成酶基因 *VvSTS* 的基因表达量,引物序列如表 1 所示^[21–23]。通过稀释法分析最终扩增产物的熔解曲线来评价引物的特异性,反应结果用 Ct 值归一化处理,用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法表示目标基因相对于内参基因(*VvActin*)的相对表达水平^[24]。

1.6 数据处理与分析

病情评估、抗氧化酶活性、酚类物质和基因表达量数据统计分析采用 Microsoft Office Excel 2020 和 SPSS 26.0 软件,并用 Tukey 法进行差异显著性分析($P < 0.05$)。利用 Origin pro 2021 软件绘图,图表数据为平均值±标准差。

2 结果与分析

2.1 酵母和 BR 复配对红地球葡萄果实灰霉病的防控效果

“红地球”葡萄果实经美极梅奇酵母、油菜素内酯和油菜素唑等处理 6 h 后,接种灰霉菌,

表 1 本研究所用的引物

Table 1 Primers used in this study

Primer name	Primer sequences (5'→3')
<i>VvSTS</i> -F	TTAGAAACGCTCAACGTGCCAAGGG
<i>VvSTS</i> -R	AATCAGCATAATCAGACTGGTAGAC
<i>VvPRI</i> -F	ACTTGTGGGTGGGGGAGAA
<i>VvPRI</i> -R	TGTTGCATTGAACCCTAGCG
<i>VvBZR1</i> -F	GCCTAAGCACTGCGACAACA
<i>VvBZR1</i> -R	ATCCATGCGTTCCACAGGTT
<i>VvActin</i> -F	TCGGAACAGGACGGTTCAAGTGCC
<i>VvActin</i> -R	TCCTTCGCCAGCCTATCAGCCAAG

7 d后评估葡萄果实上的病斑大小。在无灰霉菌接种和人工穿刺打孔条件下,果实无灰霉病斑,穿刺打孔引起的果实生理生化变化较低,显著低于CK中灰霉菌接种引起的影响。除CK外,Y处理的葡萄果实上灰霉病斑直径最大,平均值为14.00 mm(图1)。YBR处理的葡萄果实上病斑直径最小,平均值为10.69 mm,显著低于CK、Y和BR处理,YBR对灰霉菌的防效较Y处理提高23.64%。YBZ处理组的病斑直径介于BR与YBR处理之间,YBZ处理组的病斑直径较YBR增加11.76%。结果表明,添加BR能提高美极梅奇酵母P01C004对灰霉病害的防控效果,有效扼制灰霉菌在葡萄果实上的生长。

2.2 酵母和BR复配对抗氧化相关酶活性的影响

“红地球”葡萄果实经各处理6 h后,接种灰

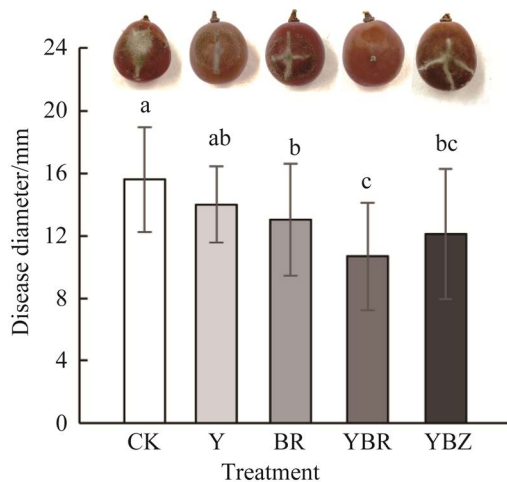


图1 美极梅奇酵母与油菜素内酯复配对接种灰霉菌后第7天葡萄果实灰霉病斑直径的影响

Figure 1 The disease diameter on grape berries treated with *Metschnikowia pulcherrima* and brassinosteroid after 7 day-inoculation of *Botrytis cinerea*. Error bars in figure represent standard deviation, and different letters indicate significant difference ($P < 0.05$) among treatments at the same time.

霉菌,并于接种灰霉菌后4 d和7 d时测定POD和PPO酶活。结果显示,随着病菌侵染时间的增加,Y、YBR和YBZ处理中POD和PPO酶活性均有所增加(图2)。在葡萄果实接种灰霉菌第4天和第7天时,BR显著提高了葡萄果实的POD酶活,YBZ处理的POD酶活性显著低于其他处理,Y和YBR处理介于BR和YBZ处理之间(图2A)。在接种灰霉菌第7天时,YBR处理的POD酶活性比Y处理显著提高了24.88%。接种灰霉菌的第4天和第7天时,Y和YBR处理的PPO酶活性显著高于CK(图2B)。4 d时,BR处理果实的PPO酶活性显著高于CK,YBR较Y处理显著提高了27.57%,YBZ显著低于Y、BR和YBR。YBZ处理的PPO酶活性在7 d时迅速增加,与BR处理无显著差异。结果表明油菜素内酯可以诱导提高POD酶活性,美极梅奇酵母P01C004能够诱导提高PPO酶活,酵母与油菜素内酯间存在相互作用,共同调控葡萄果实POD和PPO酶活。

2.3 酵母和BR复配对红地球葡萄中单体酚类物质的影响

“红地球”葡萄果实经各处理6 h后,接种灰霉菌,并在接种灰霉菌后2 d和4 d时共检测到13种单体酚物质,其中原儿茶素酸含量最高,反式对香豆酸含量最低(表2)。与CK对比,接种灰霉菌后2 d时绿原酸、原儿茶酸、咖啡酸、儿茶素、表儿茶素和芹菜素在YBR处理中显著升高,没食子酸、反式阿魏酸和儿茶素在Y处理的果皮中显著升高,YBZ中所有酚类物质含量均无显著变化。接种灰霉菌后4 d时4组处理的酚类物质含量均无显著差异,说明BR和美极梅奇酵母P01C004能在灰霉菌侵染初期有效激活果实多种酚类物质的快速合成,提高果实对病原菌的防御力。

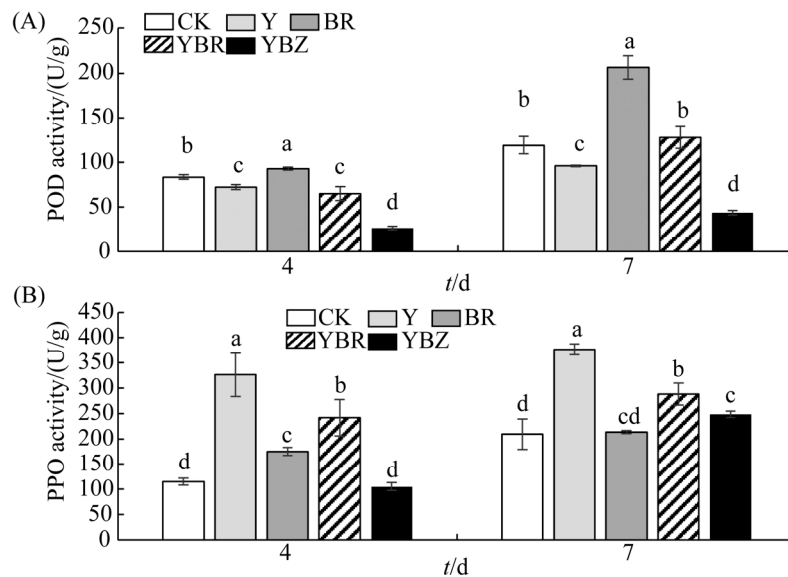


图 2 不同处理接种灰霉菌对红地球葡萄果实过氧化物酶(A)和多酚氧化酶(B)活性的影响

Figure 2 Effects on the activities of peroxidase (A) and polyphenol oxidase (B) enzymes in the Red Globe grapes of different treatments after *Botrytis cinerea* inoculation. Error bars in figure represent standard deviation, and different letters indicate significant difference ($P < 0.05$) among treatments at the same time.

表 2 不同处理接种灰霉菌对红地球葡萄中的单体酚类物质组分和含量的影响

Table 2 The effects on the components and contents of the monomeric phenolic compounds in the Red Globe grapes of different treatments after *Botrytis cinerea* inoculation

Monomeric phenolic compounds	Days after treatment	Content/($\mu\text{g/g}$)			
		CK	Y	YBR	YBZ
Chlorogenic acid	2	0.16±0.01b	0.21±0.08ab	0.26±0.03a	0.14±0.06b
	4	0.09±0.06a	0.15±0.01a	0.09±0.07a	0.14±0.02a
Gallic acid	2	0.09±0.02a	0.04±0.03a	0.12±0.01a	0.11±0.03a
	4	0.02±0.02b	0.17±0.27a	0.07±0.08ab	0.10±0.03ab
Protocatechuic acid	2	1.15±0.14b	1.09±0.47b	2.22±0.56a	1.19±0.56b
	4	0.51±0.39a	1.06±0.08a	0.58±0.49a	1.04±0.26a
Ferulic acid	2	0.04±0.00bc	0.08±0.03a	0.06±0.01ab	0.03±0.01c
	4	0.02±0.01a	0.04±0.01a	0.03±0.03a	0.03±0.01a
Caffeic acid	2	0.03±0.00b	0.04±0.04b	0.08±0.02a	0.04±0.02b
	4	0.03±0.02a	0.05±0.00a	0.03±0.03a	0.03±0.01a
Resveratrol	2	0.08±0.03a	0.14±0.07a	0.08±0.02a	0.08±0.03a
	4	0.05±0.04a	0.11±0.05a	0.09±0.08a	0.03±0.01a
Trans para coumaric acid	2	0.01±0.00a	0.01±0.00a	0.00±0.00a	0.00±0.00a
	4	0.01±0.00a	0.01±0.00a	0.00±0.00a	0.00±0.00a
Kaempferol	2	0.09±0.03a	0.07±0.02a	0.11±0.02a	0.08±0.02a
	4	0.05±0.03a	0.09±0.03a	0.09±0.06a	0.05±0.02a
Myricetin	2	0.01±0.00a	0.02±0.01a	0.02±0.01a	0.02±0.01a
	4	0.01±0.00a	0.02±0.01a	0.02±0.01a	0.02±0.01a
Catechins	2	0.11±0.03b	0.48±0.14a	0.42±0.08a	0.17±0.08b
	4	0.15±0.11a	0.24±0.01a	0.18±0.15a	0.20±0.03a
Epicatechin	2	0.02±0.02b	0.08±0.06ab	0.10±0.02a	0.04±0.02b
	4	0.04±0.03a	0.04±0.01a	0.06±0.00a	0.03±0.02a
Quercetin	2	0.03±0.00ab	0.02±0.00b	0.04±0.01a	0.03±0.01b
	4	0.02±0.01a	0.03±0.01a	0.03±0.01a	0.02±0.01a
Apigenin	2	0.04±0.01b	0.02±0.01b	0.15±0.20a	0.02±0.01b
	4	0.02±0.02a	0.02±0.01a	0.01±0.01a	0.00±0.00a

Different lowercase letters indicate that the same phenolic substance has significant differences among different treatments ($P < 0.05$) at the same day.

2.4 美极梅奇酵母和 BR 复配对 *VvBZR1* 和抗病相关基因表达的影响

“红地球”葡萄果实接种灰霉菌后, *VvBZR1* 表达量在 CK、Y 和 YBR 处理中呈上升趋势, 在 YBZ 处理中先升高, 12 h 后下调表达(图 3A)。

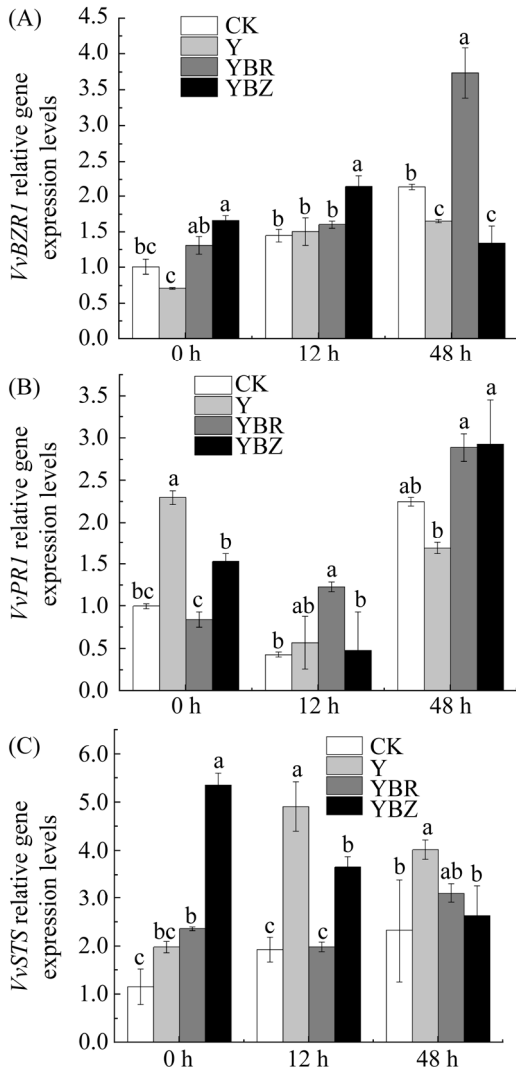


图 3 不同处理接种灰霉菌对红地球葡萄中 *VvBZR1* (A)、*VvPRI* (B)和 *VvSTS* (C)基因表达量的影响

Figure 3 Effects of different treatments on the gene expression levels of *VvBZR1* (A), *VvPRI* (B) and *VvSTS* (C) in the Red Globe grapes after *Botrytis cinerea* inoculation. Error bars in figure represent standard deviation, and different letters indicate significant difference ($P < 0.05$) among treatments at the same time.

48 h 后, YBR 中 *VvBZR1* 表达量明显上调, 显著高于其他的处理, 是 CK 的 1.6 倍。Y 和 YBZ 的 *VvBZR1* 表达量无明显差异, 均显著低于 CK。结果说明 YBR 激活了果实中油菜素内酯信号转导途径, Y 和 YBZ 处理抑制了果实中的 *VvBZR1* 转录因子表达。0 h 时 Y 中抗病相关基因 *VvPRI* 表达量显著高于其他处理(图 3B)。48 h 时 CK、YBR 和 YBZ 处理中 *VvPRI* 呈上升趋势, 但 Y 中 *VvPRI* 表达量显著低于 YBR 和 YBZ。结果说明美极梅奇酵母 P01C004 处理能够较早地触发葡萄果实的防御反应, 但持续时间较短, 而酵母和 BR 复合处理能较长时间维持葡萄果实的防御反应。0 h 时 YBZ 中白藜芦醇合成相关基因 *VvSTS* 基因表达量显著高于其他处理, 之后逐渐下降(图 3C)。0 h 时 YBR 中 *VvSTS* 表达量显著高于 CK, 在 48 h 时上调表达。接种后 12 h 时, Y 中 *VvSTS* 显著上调表达, 48 h 时 Y 中 *VvSTS* 呈下降趋势, 是 CK 的 1.7 倍。

3 讨论与结论

生防菌对多种病原物具有良好的拮抗效应和生物活性, 能够增强植物营养物质的吸收利用, 从而增强了植物的抗病性和生长能力。依据生防菌和化学制剂的抗病机理进行复配施用, 可减轻生防菌株在复杂环境中的竞争压力, 形成多元保护系统, 协同增强病害防治能力和稳定性, 降低果蔬中的农药残留, 是一种切实可行且环境友好的防治方法^[25-26]。研究证实, 外源油菜素内酯可增强烟草抵御白粉病菌的侵染, 显著提升水稻抵御白叶枯病菌和稻瘟病菌的能力^[27]。本研究首次将生防酵母美极梅奇 P01C004 和油菜素内酯的复合配施, 实现葡萄果实灰霉病的防治增效 23.64%, 为研制果实采后病害的新型生防菌剂奠定了基础。

植物细胞内自由基的产生与清除处于一种

动态平衡,病原菌的侵染破坏生理氧化还原稳态,导致植物呼吸暴发,大量活性氧积累于感染部位,细胞死亡限制病原物的生长。前人研究表明,BR能显著提高草莓^[28]、葡萄^[17]和杏^[29]等果实中POD和PPO酶活性,与抗氧化酶协同作用,使自由基维持在一个低水平,清除代谢产生的H₂O₂,减少氧化损伤。诱导氧化防御相关的酶是生防酵母的拮抗机制之一,生防酵母和BR复配处理7d时显著提高了葡萄果实中PPO酶活,有利于减少自由基氧化分解造成膜结构的破坏,缓解ROS介导的损伤^[30]。同时,生防酵母和植物激素协同作用降低果实氧化压力,抑制成熟果皮呼吸消耗,减缓果实腐烂速率^[31-32]。

酚类物质广泛存在于浆果中,是一类抗氧化、抗菌的活性物质。本研究中,在灰霉菌侵染初期生防酵母单独处理仅提高了果实中部分酚类物质含量,BR的添加显著提高了果实中绿原酸、原儿茶酸、咖啡酸、表儿茶素和芹菜素等酚类物质含量。外源BR与各类激素相互串联,参与调控酚类物质合成基因的表达水平,促进果实总酚、花色苷和类黄酮的积累^[33-34]。绿原酸等酚类物质作为抗氧化剂能清除细胞内活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS),阻止植物膜脂过氧化,形成化学屏障抵御病原菌定殖,其早期响应有利于激活植物对病原菌的防御系统^[35-37]。此外,酚类物质还可抑制真菌孢子的早期透膜化,增加病原菌质膜通透性,抑制病原菌的正常生长^[37-38]。

BR信号转导途径下游关键转录因子*BZR1*与植物中多种转录因子和内源激素通路间交叉互作以维持生长发育和逆境响应平衡^[39-40]。本研究发现美极梅奇酵母与BR复合处理48h时能有效提高*VvBZR1*基因的表达水平。较高水平表达的*VvBZR1*可影响下游基因及信号网络,

将抗病性信号传递给下游病程相关蛋白,上调*VvPRI*基因表达,提高植物对病原的防御反应^[40]。美极梅奇酵母单独处理显著提高了白藜芦醇合成途径的关键基因*VvSTS*表达量,但所有处理并未引起白藜芦醇的积累,表明酵母可能利用其他防御响应途径增强果实的抗病性,具体调控机制有待进一步开展相关试验进行验证。后续研究将针对美极梅奇酵母和BR信号转导途径关联的多种激素信号网络 and 不同酚类物质代谢调控展开研究,以期更深入探讨BR和美极梅奇酵母共同调控果实的抗性应答作用。

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