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胡杨异形叶抗氧化能力的比较

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摘要:【目的】胡杨是我国西部荒漠地区抗逆性较强的树种,具有异形叶性。前人的研究发现,胡杨叶片从披针形叶到锯齿卵圆形叶其结构趋于旱生性,且抗性逐渐增强。本文拟从活性氧清除机制着手,深入探讨胡杨异形叶的抗氧化能力,以期阐释其抗逆性的生化机制。【方法】以成年胡杨披针形叶、卵圆形叶和锯齿卵圆形叶 3 种典型形态叶为试验材料,对其 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率、MDA 含量、抗氧化酶(SOD、POD、CAT、APX、GR)活性和抗氧化物质(黄酮、类胡萝卜素、AsA、GSH)含量随季节(5、7 和 9 月)变化的规律进行了比较研究。【结果】(1) $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率随季节而变化, $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率在锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶中递增,在披针形叶中先增后减;MDA 含量在锯齿卵圆形叶中递减,在卵圆形叶中先减后增,而在披针形叶中持续递增。值得注意的是,9 月份披针形叶中 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率最低而 MDA 含量最高。(2)锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶的 SOD 活性先降后升而 CAT 活性先升后降,POD 活性持续升高而 GR 活性递减。APX 活性在锯齿卵圆形叶中先升后降,在卵圆形叶中一直升高。而披针形叶的 SOD、POD、CAT、APX 和 GR 活性均呈先升后降的变化趋势。整体而言,锯齿卵圆形叶的抗氧化酶活性 > 卵圆形叶 > 披针形叶。其中,POD 活性差异最为明显。(3)黄酮和类胡萝卜素在 7 月份大量积累,9 月份 AsA 含量最高而 GSH 含量最低。黄酮和类胡萝卜素含量在锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶中先增后减,在披针形叶中递增;AsA 含量在锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶中递增,在披针形叶中先减后增;3 种形态叶的 GSH 含量均递减。(4)锯齿卵圆形叶中 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率与 POD 活性及 AsA 含量呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),卵圆形叶中 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率与 POD 和 APX 活性及类胡萝卜素和 AsA 含量存在极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),披针形叶中 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率则与 POD、CAT 和 APX 活性及黄酮和类胡萝卜素含量都存在极显著正相关($P < 0.01$)。【结论】胡杨 3 种形态叶的抗氧化能力不同。锯齿卵圆形叶抗氧化能力最强,卵圆形叶次之,披针形叶最弱。3 种形态叶随季节变化的抗氧化应答机制也存在差异。夏季锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶中以 POD、CAT 和 APX 作为主要清除 ROS 的抗氧化酶,秋季则以高活性的 SOD 和 POD 作为主要的抗氧化酶。同时,秋季卵圆形叶中 APX 活性也维持在较高水平。而披针形叶中以 SOD、POD、CAT、APX 和 GR 协同清除 ROS。此外夏季胡杨叶片大量积累黄酮和类胡萝卜素消除 ROS;秋季则通过 AsA-GSH 循环清除更多的 ROS。

关键词: 胡杨;异形叶;抗氧化酶;抗氧化剂

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Comparative study on antioxidant capacity of heteromorphic leaves of *Populus euphratica*

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Abstract: [Objective] *Populus euphratica*, commonly known as a desert poplar, is a pioneer tree species with stress resistance and heteromorphic leaves in western China. Previous studies have demonstrated that the structural characteristics of the diversiform-leaves of *P. euphratica* are related to its eco-adaptability. In

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the present study, to elucidate the regulation mechanisms of stress tolerance, we focused on the antioxidant capacity for three types of heteromorphic leaves of *P. euphratica*. [Method] In this paper, the changes of $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production rate, MDA content, antioxidant enzyme activities (SOD, POD, CAT, APX and GR) and antioxidative substance contents (flavone, carotenoid, AsA and GSH) in lanceolate leaves, ovate leaves and dentate broad-ovate leaves, three typical morphological leaves of adult *P. euphratica*, were studied in different seasons. [Result] The results were as follows: (1) the $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production rate and MDA content: with the change of seasons, the rate of $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production was progressively increased both in dentate broad-ovate leaves and ovate leaves. While it firstly increased and then decreased in lanceolate leaves. The content of MDA decreased in dentate broad-ovate, firstly decreased and then increased in ovate leaves, while it increased in lanceolate leaves all the time. It is noteworthy that compared with the other types of leaves, $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production rate was the lowest while MDA content was the highest in lanceolate leaves in September. (2) The activities of antioxidant enzymes: with the change of seasons, both in dentate broad-ovate leaves and ovate leaves, the activity of SOD firstly decreased and then increased, while the activity of CAT firstly increased and then decreased. There was a progressively increase of the activity of POD, and a decrease of the activity of GR. The activity of APX firstly increased and then decreased in dentate broad-ovate, and it progressively increased in ovate leaves. Remarkably, the activities of SOD, POD, CAT, APX and GR in lanceolate leaves all firstly increased and then decreased. Overall, the activities of antioxidant enzymes were the highest in dentate broad-ovate leaves, followed by ovate leaves, and was the lowest in lanceolate leaves. Furthermore, the difference of POD activity was the most obvious among the three types of leaves. (3) The antioxidative substance contents: in the three heteromorphic leaves of *P. euphratica*, a large amount of flavone and carotenoid accumulated in July, and AsA content was the highest while GSH content was the lowest in September. The contents of carotenoid and flavone firstly increased and then decreased both in dentate broad-ovate leaves and ovate leaves, while they were increased in lanceolate leaves. The content of AsA progressively increased both in dentate broad-ovate leaves and ovate leaves, while it firstly decreased and then increased in lanceolate leaves. In addition, the content of GSH all decreased in three types of morphological leaves. (4) Correlation analysis: the $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production rate was significantly and positively correlated with POD activity and AsA content in dentate broad-ovate leaves ($P < 0.01$). In addition to POD and AsA, there was a significant and positive correlation between the $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production rate and APX activity, carotenoid content in ovate leaves ($P < 0.01$). While the activities of antioxidant enzymes (POD, CAT and APX) and the contents of flavone and AsA were all highly significantly and positively correlated with the $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production rate in lanceolate leaves ($P < 0.01$). [Conclusion] These results showed that there was an obvious difference of the antioxidant ability among the three morphological leaves in *P. euphratica*. It was the strongest in dentate broad-ovate leaves, followed by ovate leaves, and was the weakest in lanceolate leaves. Moreover, there were differences in the antioxidant response mechanisms of three morphological leaves with seasonal changes. In dentate broad-ovate leaves and oval leaves, POD, CAT and APX were the main antioxidant enzymes for scavenging ROS in summer, while the SOD and POD with high activity were the main antioxidant enzymes in autumn. Meantime, APX activity in the ovate leaves in autumn was also maintained at a high level. In addition, SOD, POD, CAT, APX and GR synergistically scavenged ROS in lanceolate leaves. And in three heteromorphic leaves, flavone and carotenoid were the main antioxidants to eliminate ROS in summer, and more ROS was removed through the AsA-GSH circulation in autumn.

Key words: *Populus euphratica*; heteromorphic leaf; antioxidase; antioxidant

胡杨(*Populus euphratica*)是杨柳科(Salicaceae)杨属中古老而原始的树种^[1],是典型的潜水旱中生至中生植物。胡杨具有很强的抗逆性,是我国西部荒

漠地区少见的大片成林的高大乔木。通常,胡杨幼苗和幼树上的叶片呈条形或披针形,而成年胡杨树冠自下而上出现了披针形、卵圆形、锯齿卵圆形及其

过渡态等多种形态的叶片,被称为异叶杨,胡杨这种异形叶性是其长期对干旱荒漠化环境适应的结果^[2]。研究者已从形态解剖结构方面开展了系统研究^[3-5],结果表明,从披针形叶到锯齿卵圆形叶其解剖结构趋向旱生特性。随着我国西部地区荒漠化加剧,胡杨已成为濒危树种,研究其抗逆机制具有重要的生物学意义。陈少良等^[6]研究了胡杨叶片气体交换与盐离子浓度的关系,郭学民等^[7]研究了胡杨种子的耐旱性,姚琨等^[8]研究了胡杨 *PePEX11* 基因的耐盐机制,夏振华等^[9]研究了胡杨的气孔特性,以揭示胡杨的耐旱耐盐生理机制。针对胡杨的异形叶性,研究者从生理生化^[10-14]、蛋白质组学^[15]和分子生物学^[16-17]等方面进行了大量的研究,结果表明从披针形叶到锯齿卵圆形叶,叶片的抗逆性增加,揭示了叶形变化的生态适应机制。

正常情况下,植物体内活性氧(ROS)代谢处于动态平衡^[18]。但当植物衰老或遭受逆境胁迫时,ROS 积累增多^[19],膜脂过氧化产物丙二醛(MDA)积累增多,导致细胞代谢失调,对植物体造成伤害^[20]。郑清岭等^[21]对沙芥属(*Pugionium*)植物的研究表明,沙芥(*Pugionium cornutum*)与斧形沙芥(*Pugionium dolabratum*)的根和叶中 ROS 随着干旱强度的增加而增多。常二梅等^[22]对古侧柏(*Platyclusus orientalis*)针叶在生长季中与生长季末的研究表明,季末比季中 ROS 积累增多,且 3 000 年的古侧柏依旧能强有力地清除 ROS。当 ROS 积累增多时,植物体以提高抗氧化酶活性和积累抗氧化物质来维持 ROS 的平衡,保护细胞正常生长^[23]。所以,抗氧化酶活性和抗氧化物质含量可以作为植物抗衰老或耐逆性的指标。

邵旭平等^[24]对胡杨披针形与卵圆形叶研究发现,两种叶片在遭受虫害之后通过提高超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、过氧化物酶(POD)活性来清除体内大量积累的 ROS,而且卵圆形叶中抗氧化酶活性较高,抗虫性较强。王海珍等^[25]对胡杨和灰胡杨(*Populus pruinosa*)幼苗的研究表明,干旱胁迫时,胡杨可通过提高 SOD 和 POD 活性来维护 ROS 的平衡。虽然,对胡杨叶片响应逆境的抗氧化反应有过相关研究,但对胡杨异形叶抗氧化机制差异的研究还鲜有报道。为探讨不同季节胡杨异形叶叶片抗氧化能力之间是否存在差异,本文以自然生长的成年胡杨锯齿卵圆形叶、卵圆形叶和披针形叶 3 种典型的形态叶为材料,通过对不同季节叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率、MDA 含量、抗氧化酶活性和抗氧化物质含量的比较,探讨了 3 种形态叶抗氧化能力的差异,为揭示胡杨异形叶发育的生态适应的生理生化机制奠定基础。

1 研究地概况与研究方法

1.1 研究地概况

北京林业大学苗圃位于北京市海淀区西北侧(40°N、116°19'1"E),海拔约 50 m,属温带大陆性季风气候,四季分明。夏季高温多雨,冬季寒冷干燥,春秋短促。2018 年平均气温 11.9 °C,极端高温 35~40 °C,极端低温-14~-20 °C。无霜降期较长,年降水量为 575.5 mm,大多集中在夏季。5 月平均气温 16~26 °C,7 月平均气温 23~31 °C,9 月平均气温 15~26 °C。而且 2018 年北京夏季高温闷热天气频发(日最高温 ≥ 35 °C),分别在 6 月 27 日至 30 日和 7 月 30 日至 8 月 4 日期间出现两次持续高温天气。

1.2 试验材料

生长在北京林业大学苗圃的健壮成年胡杨(30 年生,高 9 m,胸径 17 cm),分别在生长季的 5、7 和 9 月的中下旬采集胡杨树冠上部的锯齿卵圆形叶、中部的卵圆形叶和下部的披针形叶,放入冰盒带回实验室,迅速将叶片表面清理干净,将 3 株胡杨树上同种叶形的叶片充分混合后,分成 3 组,液氮速冻,置于-80 °C 冰箱备用。采样时间为 9:00—10:00。各个指标测定时,每组取 3 份,每份重复测定 3 次。试验于 2018 年进行。

1.3 测定指标与方法

1.3.1 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率和 MDA 测定

超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$)产生速率参照王爱国等^[26]的方法,MDA 测定采用硫代巴比妥酸法^[27]。

1.3.2 抗氧化酶活性测定

酶液提取:取 0.2 g 叶片,先加入 1.5 mL 50 mmol/L pH 7.8 的提取缓冲液(PBS)(内含 1 mmol/L 乙二酸四乙酸二钠(EDTA- Na_2)、1 mmol/L 抗坏血酸(AsA)、5 mmol/L 二硫苏糖醇(DTT)和 2% 聚乙烯吡咯烷酮(PVP)),冰浴研磨至匀浆,并定容 5 mL。4 °C 下 12 000 r/min 离心 15 min,上清液即为酶提取液。

SOD 活性测定采用氮蓝四唑(NBT)法^[28],以抑制 NBT 光化还原 50% 作为一个酶活力单位(U)。POD 活性采用愈创木酚法测定^[29],CAT 活性采用紫外吸收法测定^[29],抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)活性采用紫外吸收法测定^[30],谷胱甘肽还原酶(GR)活性测定参照 Schaedle^[31]的方法。

1.3.3 抗氧化物质含量的测定

AsA 采用二联吡啶法测定^[32],还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)按照李玲^[33]的方法测定,黄酮采用三氯化铝比色法测定^[34],类胡萝卜素采用 80% 丙酮提取测定法^[29]。

1.4 数据处理与分析

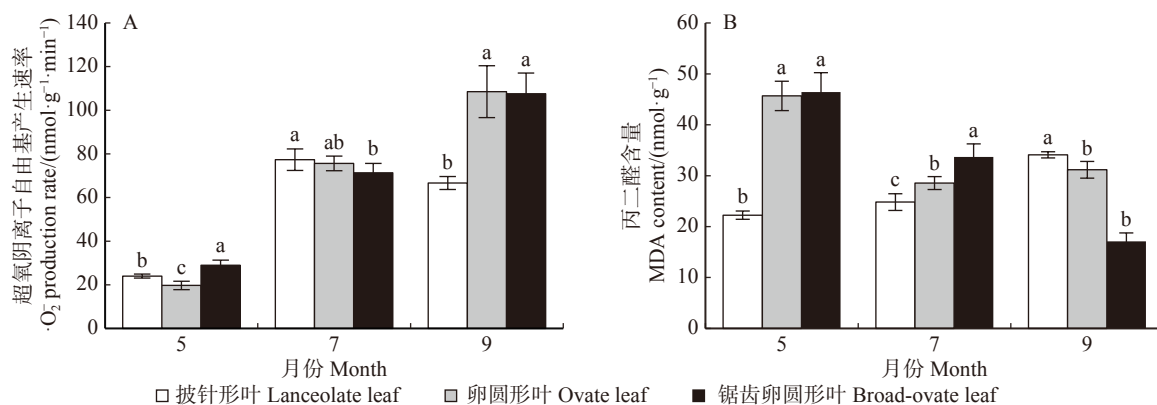
试验数据采用 SPSS 统计软件进行方差分析和相关性分析, 用 Excel 2007 作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率和 MDA 含量的变化

由图 1 可知, 进入 7 月高温天气, 3 种形态叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率增加。随着 9 月份气温的下降, 披针形

形叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率略有降低, 而锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率持续增加。其中, 9 月份锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率相近, 高达 $110 \text{ nmol}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{min})$, 约是披针形叶的 1.6 倍。锯齿卵圆形叶叶片 MDA 含量以 5 月份最高, 9 月份最低, 而披针形叶叶片 MDA 含量在 9 月份最高, 5 月份最低。结果表明, 3 种形态叶中 ROS 代谢存在差异, 而且披针形叶更易遭受 ROS 的伤害。



图中误差棒为平均值的标准偏差; 同一月份内不同小写字母表示不同叶形在 $P < 0.05$ 水平差异显著。下同。Error bars in figure represent standard deviation of the average value; different lowercase letters in the same month indicate significant difference among heteromorphic leaves at $P < 0.05$ level. The same as below.

图 1 胡杨异形叶 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率和 MDA 含量的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ production rate and MDA content of heteromorphic leaves of *P. euphratica*

2.2 胡杨异形叶中抗氧化酶活性的变化

由图 2 可知, 进入 7 月份高温天气, 锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶叶片 SOD 和 GR 活性降低, POD、CAT 和 APX 活性增强, 而披针形叶叶片 SOD、POD、CAT、APX 和 GR 活性均有增强。随着 9 月份气温的下降, 锯齿卵圆形与卵圆形叶叶片 SOD、POD 活性增强, CAT 和 GR 活性减弱, APX 活性在锯齿卵圆形叶中降低而在卵圆形叶中持续增强, 然而披针形叶叶片 SOD、POD、CAT、APX 和 GR 活性均有降低。其中, 不同月份 3 种形态叶叶片 SOD 活性均在 $350 \text{ U}/\text{g}$ 以上。9 月份锯齿卵圆形与卵圆形叶叶片 POD 活性高达 $20\,000 \text{ U}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{min})$, 约是披针形叶的 3.5 倍。7 月份叶片 CAT 活性最高, 其中锯齿卵圆形叶为 $900 \text{ U}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{min})$ 、卵圆形叶为 $578 \text{ U}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{min})$ 、披针形叶为 $313 \text{ U}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{min})$ 。整体来说, 同一月份抗氧化酶活性在锯齿卵圆形叶中较高, 卵圆形叶次之, 披针形叶较低。以上结果说明, 不同季节 3 种形态叶叶片抗氧化酶活性不同。其中, 锯齿卵圆形叶叶片抗氧化酶活性最高, 在抗氧化系统中能清除更多的 ROS, 抑制 MDA 产生, 更能适应多变的环境。

2.3 胡杨异形叶中抗氧化物质含量的变化

由图 3 可知, 进入 7 月高温天气, 3 种形态叶叶片黄酮和类胡萝卜素含量积累增多而 GSH 含量减

少, AsA 含量在锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶中增加, 而在披针形叶中减少。随着 9 月份气温的下降, 3 种形态叶叶片 AsA 含量增多而 GSH 含量持续减少, 黄酮和类胡萝卜素含量在锯齿卵圆形叶与卵圆形叶中减少, 而在披针形叶中增加。结果说明, 不同季节 3 种形态叶叶片抗氧化物质含量不同。7 月份叶片大量合成黄酮和类胡萝卜素, 9 月份大量生成 AsA, 以此来减轻 ROS 的伤害。

3 讨论与结论

夏季高温强光, 叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率产生加快, 而秋季气温下降, 植物进入衰老期, 同样伴随 ROS 自由基的积累。植物 ROS 积累增多, 导致膜脂过氧化产物 MDA 积累增多, 从而对植物代谢造成严重干扰。本试验中, 9 月份锯齿卵圆形与卵圆形叶叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率高而 MDA 含量低, 披针形叶叶片 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 产生速率最低而 MDA 含量最高。结果说明, 虽然披针形叶中 ROS 水平较低但其 MDA 积累最多, 其更易遭受 ROS 的伤害。

植物体 ROS 增多的同时伴随着 SOD、POD、CAT、APX 和 GR 等抗氧化酶活性的增强。云南杨 (*Populus yunnanensis*) 在单一胁迫 (高温或干旱) 下 SOD、CAT、APX 和 GR 活性均升高, 在二者同时

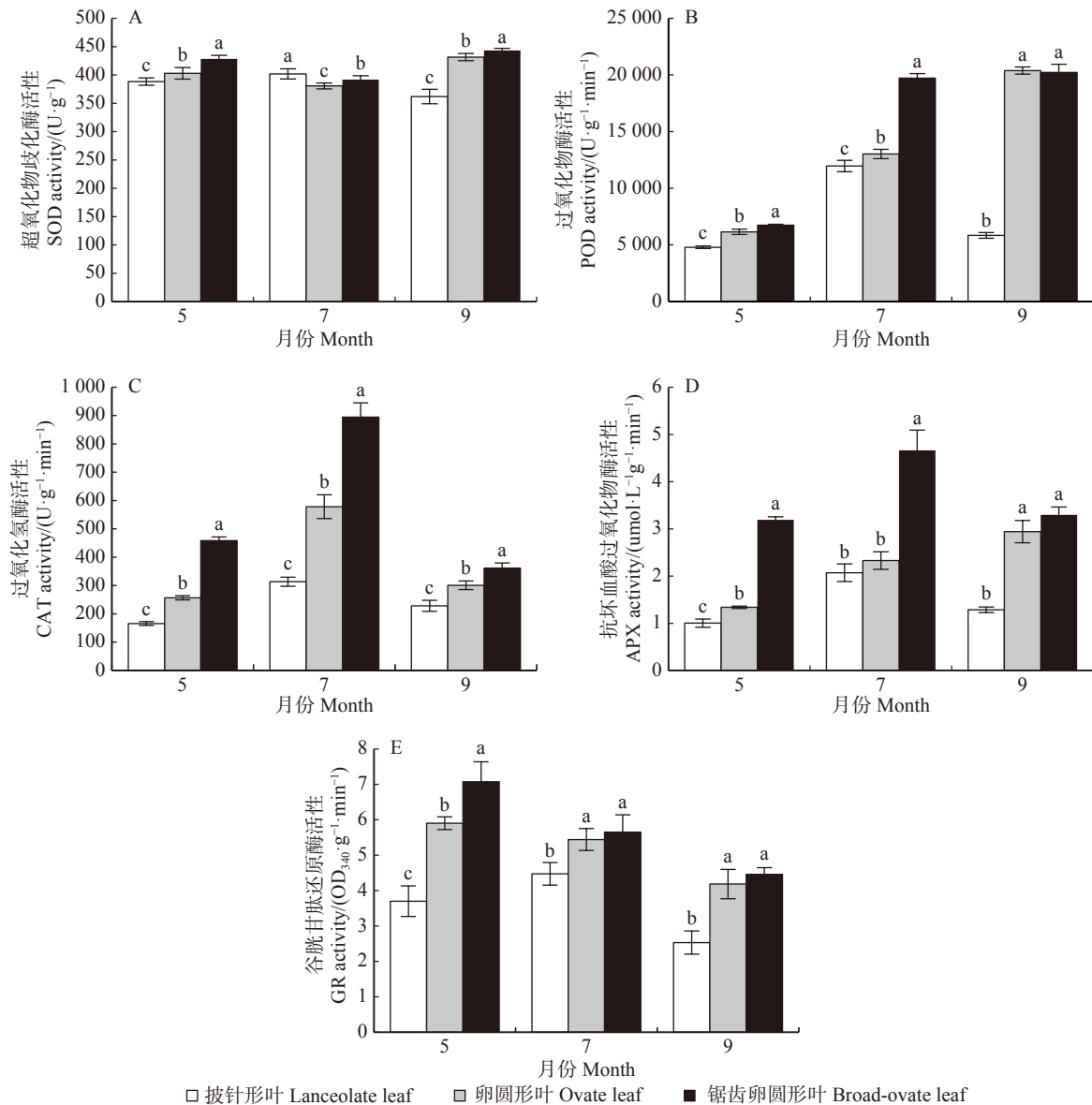


图2 胡杨异形叶抗氧化酶活性的变化

Fig. 2 Changes of antioxidant enzyme activities of heteromorphic leaves of *P. euphratica*

胁迫下这些抗氧化酶活性呈先升后降^[35]。杨树 (*Populus* spp.) 在辐胁迫下, POD 总活性升高、APX 活性先降后升^[36]。文冠果 (*Xanthoceras sorbifolium*) 可育花药中, CAT 活性随发育时期先降后升而 SOD 与 POD 活性递减^[37]。水涝胁迫下文冠果 SOD 和 CAT 活性均下降, 干旱胁迫下 SOD 活性升高、CAT 活性下降^[38]。本试验中, 锯齿卵圆形叶中 POD 活性随·O₂⁻产生速率的增加而升高且呈极显著的正相关 ($P < 0.01$), 卵圆形叶 POD 与 APX 活性随·O₂⁻产生速率的增加而升高且存在极显著的正相关 ($P < 0.01$), 披针形叶中 POD、CAT 和 APX 活性与·O₂⁻产生速率变化呈极显著正相关 ($P < 0.01$)。其中, 进入夏季高温天气, 3 种形态叶的 POD、CAT 和 APX 活性均升高, 而且披针形叶的 SOD 和 GR 活性也有增强, 说明高温不仅同时促进了 3 种形态叶 POD、

CAT 和 APX 活性的表达, 而且提高了披针形叶 SOD 和 GR 的活性, 从而参与抗氧化清除 ROS。进入 9 月份, 气温下降, 光照缩短, 植物体内生长抑制物质增多, ROS 增多, 叶片逐渐衰老, 但锯齿卵圆形叶和卵圆形叶的 SOD 和 POD 活性仍维持在较高水平。结果说明, 夏季锯齿卵圆形叶和卵圆形叶通过提高体内 CAT、POD 和 APX 的活性来消除 ROS, 秋季则维持高活性的 POD 和 SOD 保护叶片免受 ROS 造成的伤害。此外, 秋季卵圆形叶也保持高活性的 APX 来清除 ROS。披针形叶的 SOD、POD、CAT、APX 和 GR 协同作用清除 ROS。整体而言, 相同季节内锯齿卵圆形叶的抗氧化酶活性高, 披针形叶的抗氧化酶活性低, 说明锯齿卵圆形叶的抗氧化能力最强, 披针形叶的较弱。

植物 ROS 的积累也增加黄酮、类胡萝卜素、

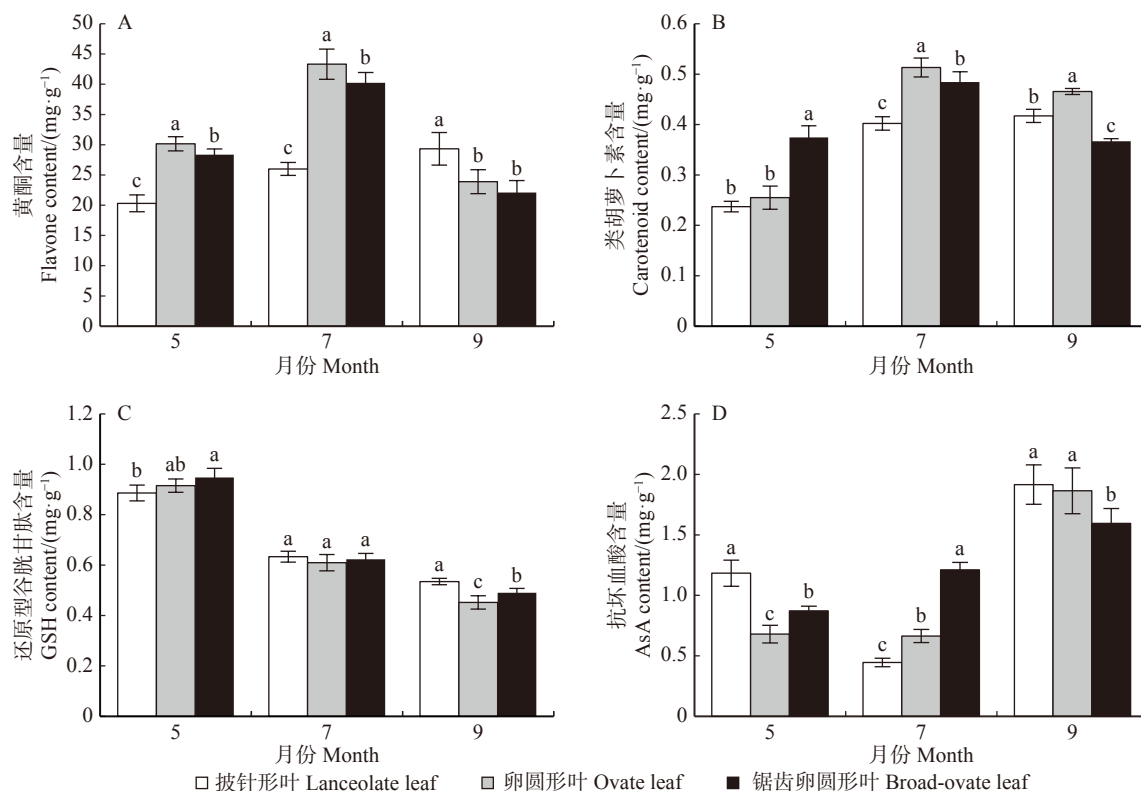


图 3 胡杨异形叶中抗氧化物质含量的变化

Fig. 3 Changes of antioxidant content of heteromorphic leaves of *P. euphratica*

AsA、GSH 等抗氧化物质的含量。类胡萝卜素通过光保护态淬灭 ROS^[39], 黄酮既能清除自由基又能修复自由基造成的细胞损伤^[40], 在 AsA-GSH 中 GSH 作为还原剂, 参与 AsA 的再生^[41], AsA 在 APX 的催化作用下将 H₂O₂ 分解为 H₂O^[42]。本研究中, 随着夏季高温天气的持续, 胡杨 3 种形态叶叶片合成了大量的黄酮和类胡萝卜素。9 月份光照时间缩短、气温下降, AsA 含量显著增多、GSH 含量减少。花棒 (*Hedysarum scoparium*) 在重度干旱下, AsA 含量增多而 GSH 含量减少^[43]; 祁连山圆柏 (*Sabina przewalskii*) 中 AsA 与 GSH 含量随海拔升高而增多^[44]; 青海云杉 (*Picea crassifolia*) 中 AsA 含量随海拔升高而减少, GSH 含量呈先增后减再增再减变化^[44]; 沙芥随干旱的加剧, 类胡萝卜素增加、GSH 含量减少、AsA 含量先增后减^[21]。这些植物在不同胁迫下类胡萝卜素、AsA 和 GSH 含量变化与胡杨异形叶中的不尽相同, 说明不同属植物应对环境变化的抗氧化物质含量有差别。7 月份胡杨 3 种形态叶叶片黄酮和类胡萝卜素积累增多, 可能是夏季高温, 水分蒸发快, 适度缺水增加了黄酮和类胡萝卜素的合成。9 月份胡杨 3 种形态叶叶片 AsA 含量最高, 推测是秋季日照缩短, 气温下降, GSH 参与 AsA-GSH 循环持续生成了 AsA。所以, 夏季胡杨叶片通过积累黄酮和类胡萝卜素来降低 ROS 伤害, 秋季主要以 AsA 来减缓 ROS 造成的衰老。

在锯齿卵圆形叶中, AsA 含量递增且与 POD 活性变化规律一致, 黄酮与类胡萝卜素含量先增后减且与 CAT、APX 活性变化规律一致。卵圆形叶中, AsA 含量递增且与 POD、APX 活性变化规律一致, 黄酮与类胡萝卜素含量先增后减且与 CAT 活性变化规律一致。披针形叶中, 夏季黄酮与类胡萝卜素含量增加且与 SOD、CAT、POD、APX、GR 活性变化趋势一致。这些结果表明, 胡杨叶片抗氧化酶与抗氧化剂两大防御系统共同消除 ROS, 保护植物免受伤害。通常, 锯齿卵圆形叶位于树冠上部, 而树冠上部的光照强, 温度高, 枝叶水势较低, 所以其常遭受强光的辐射和水分亏缺的胁迫, 因此其抗氧化能力强。而披针形叶片位于树冠下部, 树冠下部的光照相对较弱, 水势较高, 因而其避免了强光辐射和水分亏缺胁迫, 所以披针形叶的抗氧化能力较弱。胡杨作为一种荒漠树种, 正是以其异叶性及叶片形态解剖结构、抗氧化等生理生化特性的差异来适应多变而不良的生长环境。

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