# Article information:

低温应激：植物激素的应用是一种补救措施吗？-Web of Science 核心合集
[https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000797947100001](https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS%3A000797947100001)

# Article summary:

1. Low temperature stress can delay the growth of maize seedlings, even at suitable temperatures.

2. The study used a low-temperature sensitive maize (SM) and a low-temperature resistant maize (RM) to investigate the mechanism of this effect.

3. Results showed that SM had higher levels of malondialdehyde, lower total antioxidant capacity and germination rate than RM, indicating its vulnerability to low temperature stress.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy in terms of its content and sources. It provides an in-depth analysis of the effects of low temperature stress on maize seedling growth, using two different types of maize as test subjects. The article is well-researched and provides evidence for its claims through transcriptome analysis, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes enrichment analysis, qRT-PCR experiments, and physiological characteristics tests. Furthermore, it cites relevant literature from reputable sources such as Frontiers in Plant Science journal and Journal Citation Reports™.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when reading the article. For example, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings; they only present their own conclusions without considering other possible interpretations or implications. Additionally, while the authors provide evidence for their claims through various experiments and analyses, they do not discuss any potential risks associated with using plant hormones as a remedy for low temperature stress in maize seedlings. This could lead readers to believe that plant hormones are a safe solution without considering any potential side effects or long-term consequences.

# Topics for further research:

* Plant hormone side effects
* Low temperature stress in maize
* Long-term consequences of plant hormones
* Alternative explanations for maize seedling growth
* Counterarguments to low temperature stress
* Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes enrichment analysis

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/03672de35a6cb0933f1d87b0ec2449f9>