

# 无核葡萄抗寒抗病胚挽救育种应用研究

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**摘要:**【目的】探究亲本基因型对胚挽救的影响, 从中选出无核葡萄新单株, 为今后无核葡萄新品系的选育提供新材料。【方法】以8个无核葡萄品种为母本, 以抗寒抗病的中国野生葡萄等做父本, 围绕无核抗性的育种目标设计9个杂交组合, 对杂种进行胚珠培养, 成苗后进行温室移栽炼苗, 并对后代进行杂种鉴定和辅助选择, 最后移栽至大田。【结果】通过胚挽救技术获得32个胚挽救株系, 394株幼苗。利用无核基因探针GLSP1、分子标记SCF27和SCC8对杂种株系进行分子标记检测, 杂种株系中检测出无核特异性条带的分别为11、18、21个株系。其中有17个株系在SCF27和SCC8标记扩增下都出现了无核性状的特异性条带。综合3种标记对杂交子代株系的检测结果, 有28个株系被初步确认为携带标记的无核株系。【结论】以‘火焰无核’‘爱神玫瑰’和‘无核白鸡心’为母本的组合成苗率相对较高, 以‘底莱特’和‘红无籽露’为母本的组合具有较高的胚萌发率, 较适宜做母本。在杂交育种时母本的选择起关键作用, 父本对胚挽救的效果也会有一定影响。

**关键词:** 无核葡萄; 抗病性; 抗寒性; 胚挽救育种; 分子标记辅助选择

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## A study on the application of seedless grapevine breeding for cold-hardness and disease-resistance using embryo rescue

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Our research involved obtaining the heterozygous plant of the hybridized combination of European seedless grape × Chinese wild grape using embryo rescue technology, so as to study the effect of the parental genotype on the embryo rescue, as well as to conduct greenhouse seedling transplanting. In addition, we conducted hybrid identification and assisted selection on the filial generation using molecule marker technology, and then selected the new seedless grape plants found among them, providing new materials for the future breeding of the new seedless grape strain. 【Methods】8 seedless grape varieties were treated as the female parent, while the Chinese wild grape with cold and disease resistance was treated as the male parent. 9 hybridized combinations were designed centering on the seedless and resistance breeding objective; artificial emasculation and pollination were conducted in early May, the hybrid fruit was chosen timely to pick off its ovule, which was placed onto the embryo growth medium under aseptic conditions, and cultured in the dark for 8 weeks, after which it was picked off from its embryo and put onto the embryo germination medium so that it could develop into seedlings. Then the subculture propagation was conducted after the seedling had grown in the test tube. The vigorous seedlings on the subculture medium were selected for greenhouse transplanting and seedling exercising, the DNA of the filial generation leaves was extracted through embryo rescue technology, then hybrid identification and assisted selection was conducted on the filial generation, and finally they were transplanted to the field. 【Results】The

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seedless grape varieties were treated as the female plant and the European seedless grapes were hybridized with the Chinese wild grapes through the embryo rescue technology; all together 9 hybridized combinations were designed, and 3 617 hybrid ovules were obtained from the field for culture; finally, 32 embryo rescue hybrid strains and 394 seedlings were obtained. Greenhouse transplanting and seedling exercising were conducted on the 32 embryo rescue hybrid filial generation strains obtained through the experiment, and 394 single plants were transplanted and the seedlings exercised, among which 321 single plants survived, with the survival rate of the greenhouse seedling exercising of 81.1%. Three types of genetic molecular markers GLSP1, SCF27 and SCC8 were selected for detecting the cross parent and the filial generation, and the GLSP1 detection results of the parents showed that the 569 bp specific strips could only be amplified by the 'Beauty Seedless' and 'Flame Seedless', and it was also applicable to the filial generation of the 'Delight'×'Taishan-2' when detecting the filial generations. Detecting the 32 embryo rescue filial generation strains through GLSP1, SCF27 and SCC8 could preliminarily determine 11, 18, and 21 seedless strains, respectively. There were 4 out of the 32 strains that could amplify specific strips in the three types of markers and 18 that could amplify specific strips in two and three types of markers; while seedless phenotypic traits could be detected in 17 strains by applying SCF27 and SCC8 simultaneously. Seedless markers could be detected in 28 strains when integrating the detection results of the three types of markers on the 32 hybrid filial generation strains. 【Conclusion】In the experiments conducted in this paper, the seedling rates of the combinations with the 'Flame Seedless' 'Aishenmeigui' and 'Centennial Seedless' being the female plants were relatively higher, which was consistent with the relatively higher germination rates and seedling rates obtained through ovule culture with the 'Flame Seedless' as the female plant in the research performed by other scholars; however, the combination of 'Flame Seedless'×'Beichun' was associated with a relatively low embryo development rate and seedling rate, thus it could be speculated that the male parent showed certain influences on the embryo rescue effects. The combinations with the 'Delight' and 'Sultanina Rose' being the female parents had relatively high embryo germination rates, which were 41.67% and 72.72%, respectively. Among them, 'Delight' was the brand with a large seed scar as well as high seedling rate, thus it was the excellent material as a female parent, which was consistent with the previous research results. The 'Delight'×'Taishan-2' was the seedless grape×Chinese wild grape combination, the embryo germination rate of which was higher than that of the 'Delight'×'Jiangxi-2' (34.57%) and 'Delight'×'Jiangxi-3' (36.61%) studied by Tang Dongmei. Therefore, the selection of the female parent was critical when conducting cross breeding and the selection of the male parent also had certain influences on the embryo rescue effects.

**Key words:** Seedless grapevine; Disease-resistance; Cold-hardness; Embryo rescue breeding; Marker-assisted selection

随着葡萄产业的快速发展,无核葡萄在鲜食和制干两方面都具有独特的优势,生产者和消费者对葡萄的商品性有着越来越高的要求。在一些葡萄生产量多的地区和国家(如澳大利亚、南非和欧洲等)十分注重对无核葡萄的研究与发展。在美国,无核葡萄品种占到鲜食葡萄的80%,在对葡萄制干的生产中,多于98%的葡萄属于无核葡萄品种<sup>[1]</sup>。我国人民生活水平的提高也带动了无核葡萄种植面积的扩大,特别是鲜食的无核葡萄,其消费量处于不断上升的状态,在全世界范围内亦是如此。常见的无核葡

萄品种大多属于欧亚品种,具有优质丰产的优点,但也存在果粒小、抗病性差的缺点。为了与市场需求接轨,近些年许多国外优良的无核葡萄品种被引进我国,但市场需求的空缺还不能完全被填补。因此,需要选育品质优良、颗粒较大、抗逆的无核葡萄品种来满足市场需求,这也是全世界葡萄育种家的一致目标<sup>[1-2]</sup>。无核葡萄的选育在过去的育种中仅能使用有核×无核的杂交组合方式,这种有性杂交的方法选育效率非常低,且耗费人力物力财力。在使用胚挽救技术后,可以直接利用无核葡萄作母本进行

杂交,很大程度上缩减了育种周期,表现出了很好的效果和实用价值,为解决无核葡萄育种中的难题开辟了新途径。笔者用胚挽救技术获得欧洲无核葡萄×中国野生葡萄杂交组合的杂交后代植株,研究亲本基因型对胚挽救的影响,并进行温室炼苗移栽,然后以分子标记技术对杂交后代进行杂种鉴定和辅助选择,从中选出无核葡萄新单株,为今后无核葡萄新品系的选育提供新材料。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

试验于2015年4月—2016年5月在新疆维吾尔自治区葡萄瓜果研究所、西北农林科技大学园艺场、旱区作物逆境生物学国家重点试验室和农业部西北地区园艺作物生物学与种质创制重点试验室完成。供试亲本中‘北醇’为欧山杂种(*V. vinifera*×*V. amurensis*),‘木星无核’为欧美杂种(*V. labrusca*×*V. vinifera*),‘泰山-2’为中国野生夔夔葡萄品种,‘塘尾’为中国野生刺葡萄(*V. davidii* Foex.)品种,‘江西-2’为中国野生秋葡萄品种(*V. romanetii* Roman),‘爱神玫瑰’是1973年通过‘玫瑰香’×‘京早晶’选育出的。‘紫香无核’是由‘无核紫’和‘玫瑰香’杂交育成,其余都为欧亚种葡萄(*V. vinifera*)。杂交组合的配置见表1。

表1 杂交组合配置

Table 1 Cross combinations used in the research

杂交组合 Crosses combination	母本特性 The female feature	父本特性 The male feature
美丽无核×红宝石无核 Beauty Seedless×Ruby Seedless	无核 Seedless	无核 Seedless
火焰无核×北醇 Flame Seedless×Beichun	无核 Seedless	抗病、有核 Disease resistant, seeded
火焰无核×木星无核 Flame Seedless×Jupiter	无核 Seedless	抗寒、无核 Cold Resistance, seedless
爱神玫瑰×北醇 Aishenmeigui×Beichun	无核 Seedless	抗病、有核 Disease resistant, seeded
底来特×泰山-2 Delight×Taishan-2	无核 Seedless	抗病、有核 Disease resistant, seeded
无核白鸡心×玫瑰香 Centennial Seedless×Muscat	无核 Seedless	抗病、有核 Disease resistant, seeded
波尔莱特×塘尾 Perlette×Tangwei	无核 Seedless	抗病、有核 Disease resistant, seeded
紫香无核×江西-2 Zixiangwuhe×Jiangxi-2	无核 Seedless	抗病、有核 Disease resistant, seeded
红无籽露×紫香无核 Sultanina Rose×Zixiangwuhe	无核 Seedless	玫瑰香味、无核 Aroma of muscat, seedless

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 田间杂交 在开花前2~3 d,选择发育优良、

一致的花序摘除穗尖并进行人工去雄,去雄时不能损伤柱头。全部去雄完毕后用喷壶喷水冲去残留的花粉,并使柱头保持湿润,然后进行套袋和挂牌标注品种日期。去雄后1~2 d,待柱头出现透明且黏着的液滴时,用长柄镊子夹住脱脂棉球蘸取花粉进行人工授粉,连续授粉3 d,保证授粉完全。

1.2.2 葡萄离体胚挽救 将杂交果实剪成粒装进广口瓶,流水冲洗30 min,在75%(φ)消毒酒精中浸泡30 s后用灭菌蒸馏水洗1次,再用现配置的0.1%(φ)的升汞浸泡30 min,期间晃动广口瓶数次,然后放入超净工作台,沥干升汞后用灭菌蒸馏水漂洗3次。用手术刀于超净工作台中剥取出胚珠,将其置于MM3培养基上暗培养8周,再于超净台上借助显微镜剖取胚,置于WPM培养基上,光照条件下使胚萌发成苗,统计不同组合接种的胚珠个数、胚发育个数和成苗个数。

1.2.3 培养基 胚发育培养基为MM3+蔗糖60 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+活性炭1 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+琼脂7 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+水解酪蛋白0.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+肌醇0.1 g·L<sup>-1</sup>,胚萌发培养基为WPM+蔗糖20 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+活性炭1 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+琼脂7 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+6-BA 0.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+肌醇0.1 g·L<sup>-1</sup>,继代培养基为WPM+蔗糖30 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+活性炭1 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+琼脂7 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+6-BA 0.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+IBA 0.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。

1.2.4 胚挽救试管苗的移栽 选择继代培养基上生长茁壮的苗,即有4~5片真叶,叶色浓绿,根系发达,以在组培瓶中绕弯为佳,将组培瓶放置在温室中锻炼7~15 d,移栽前1~2 d打开盖子,使叶片上的气孔练习打开和闭合的功能。移栽时先把灭过菌的基质土装至盆的4/5,将取出的胚挽救苗在1%(ω)的生根粉溶液中洗净根部残留的琼脂后移栽进基质土中,立即用1%(ω)的多菌灵浇透,并罩上透明杯,注明移栽日期和品种名。在温室炼苗7 d后去掉透明杯,每周浇1次1/4 MS营养液和多菌灵液。

1.2.5 分子标记辅助选择 参照李志谦<sup>[3]</sup>的方法,用CTAB法提取杂交子代株系葡萄基因组DNA,使用无核基因探针GLSP1及分子标记SCF27、SCC8对其进行检测。

## 2 结果与分析

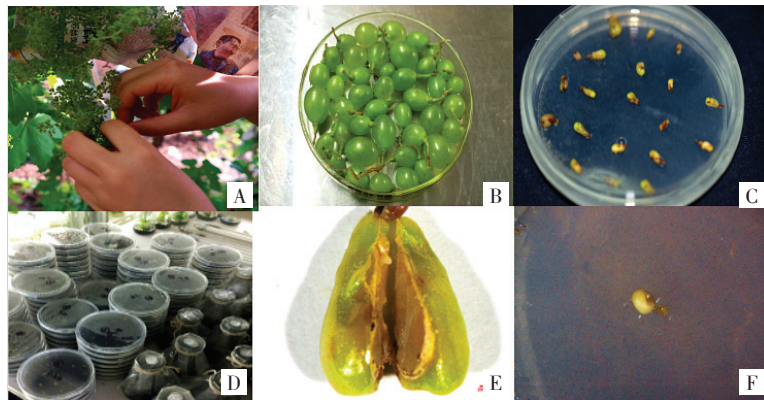
### 2.1 杂交组合胚挽救成苗

表2胚挽救成苗结果表明,2015年培养杂交胚珠3 617颗,胚发育数为44个,得到34株杂交单株,本试验中葡萄离体胚挽救操作过程见图1。

表 2 无核品种为母本的胚挽救培养结果

Table 2 Results of embryo rescue using seedless grape cultivars as the female parent

杂交组合 Crosses combination	接种胚珠数 No. of ovules cultured	发育胚数 No. of embryos developed	胚发育率 Embryos devel- opment rate/%	萌发胚数 No. of embryos germinated	胚萌发率 Embryos germi- nation rate/%	正常苗数 No. of normal seedlings	成苗率 Percentage of seed- lings obtained/%
美丽无核×红宝石无核 Beauty Seedless×Ruby Seedless	203	13	6.40	2	15.38	2	0.99
火焰无核×北醇 Flame Seedless×Beichun	145	5	3.45	1	20.00	0	0.00
火焰无核×木星无核 Flame Seedless×Jupiter	74	6	8.11	2	33.33	2	2.70
爱神玫瑰×北醇 Aishenmeigui×Beichun	161	11	6.83	4	36.36	4	2.48
底来特×泰山-2 Delight×Taishan-2	609	24	3.94	10	41.67	8	1.31
无核白鸡心×玫瑰香 Centennial Seedless×Muscat	165	13	7.88	4	30.77	4	2.42
波尔莱特×塘尾 Perlette×Tangwei	1 076	29	2.70	8	27.59	4	0.37
紫香无核×江西-2 Zixiangwuhe×Jiangxi-2	619	33	5.33	5	15.15	4	0.65
红无籽露×紫香无核 Sultanina Rose×Zixiangwuhe	565	11	1.95	8	72.72	6	1.06
合计 Total	3 617	145	4.01	44	30.35	34	0.94



A. 人工去雄; B. 杂交果实; C. 培养基上的胚珠; D. 暗培养; E. 胚珠纵切; F. 接种在培养基上的胚。

A. Artificial emasculation; B. Hybrid fruit; C. Ovules on the medium; D. Dark culture; E. Ovules longitudinal cut; F. Embryos inoculated on a medium.

图 1 葡萄离体胚挽救过程

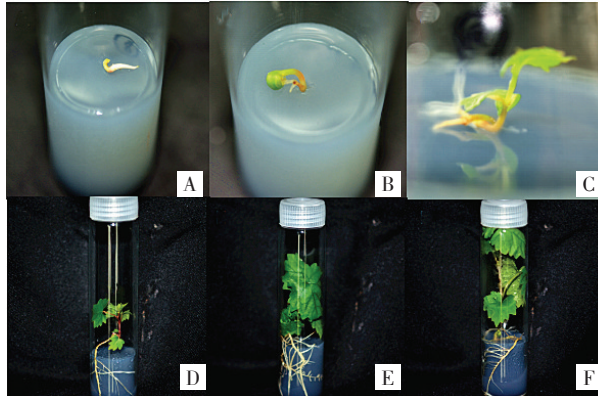
Fig. 1 *In vitro* embryo rescue process of grapevines

由于地理原因使采样接种时间受限,对剥胚数和成苗数有一定影响。胚培养成苗过程见图 2。2016 年共移栽了 8 个组合的 32 个杂种株系,共 394 个单株进行温室移栽炼苗,成活单株 321 个,温室炼苗成活率为 81.5%。

胚挽救试管苗的移栽过程见图 3。本试验共获得试管苗 403 株(图 3-A),移栽至装有基质土的盆中苗 394 株(图 3-B~C),移栽后的胚挽救苗 394 株(图 3-D),一周后揭开透明塑料杯的胚挽救苗 362 株(图 3-E)。

胚挽救苗移栽至大田的过程见图 4。共获得长大的胚挽救苗 307 株(图 4-A),移栽至大田的胚挽救苗 307 株(图 4-B~D)。

表 2 中 9 个杂交组合,其母本为不同的无核品种,共培养采集了以无核品种为母本的杂交后代 3 617 个幼小胚珠,幼小胚珠经离体培养,从胚珠中剥取获得胚 145 个,胚平均发育率为 4.01%;从 145 个胚离体培养共萌发了 44 个胚,胚萌发率为 30.35%;从 44 个萌发的胚中获得正常发育的幼苗植株 34 株,离体发育的胚平均成苗率为 23.45%;离体

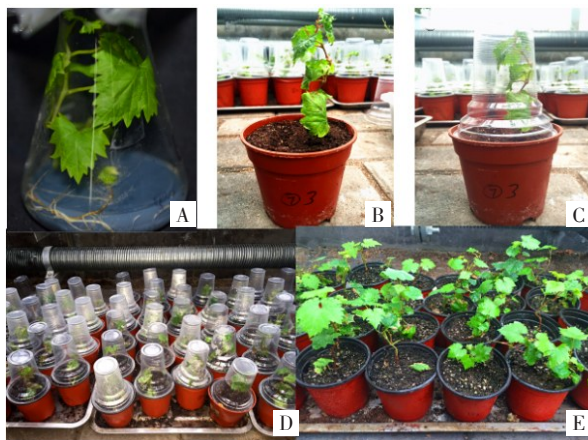


A. 胚挽救幼苗; B. 幼苗发育; C-F. 幼苗生长。

A. Embryo rescue seedlings; B. Seedling development; C-F. Seedling growth.

图2 葡萄胚挽救成苗过程

Fig. 2 The process of seedling growth of the grapevine through embryo rescue

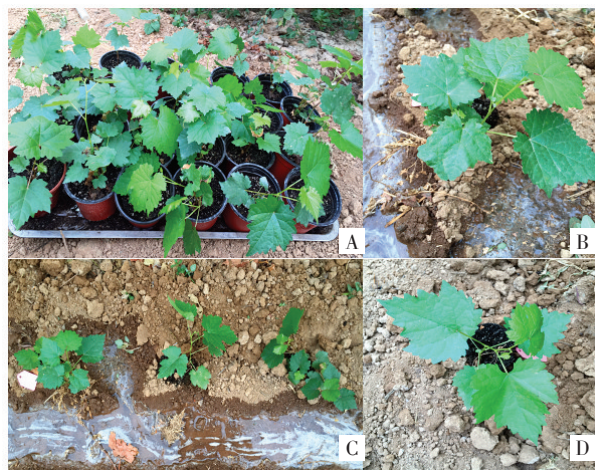


A. 试管苗; B. 移栽至装有基质土的盆中; C. 在盆上盖上透明塑料杯; D. 移栽后的胚挽救苗; E. 1周后揭开透明塑料杯的胚挽救苗。

A. Plantlet *in vitro*; B. Transplanting to pot with soil matrix; C. On the pot cover of transparent plastic cups; D. The embryo rescue seedlings after transplanting; E. A week later uncovered the transparent plastic cup of embryo rescue seedlings.

图3 胚挽救试管苗温室炼苗与移栽温室过程

Fig. 3 Hardening process of tube seedlings through embryo rescue and transplanted into greenhouse conditions



A. 长大后的胚挽救苗; B~D. 移栽至大田中的胚挽救苗。

A. The embryo rescue seedlings after growing up; B~D. The embryo rescue seedlings transplanted into the field.

图4 胚挽救苗移栽至大田

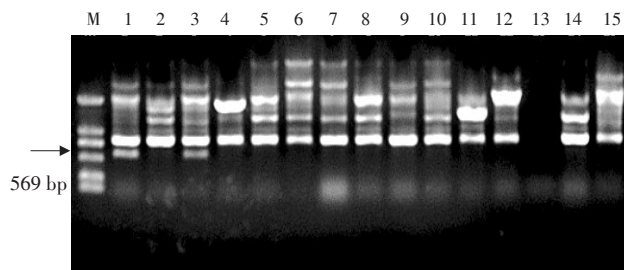
Fig. 4 Potting seedlings by embryo rescue and transplanting into field conditions

发育的胚在杂交后代中的总成苗率为0.94%。其中‘火焰无核’×‘木星无核’组合胚发育率最高,为8.11%;胚萌发率以‘红无籽露’×‘紫香无核’组合最高,为72.72%;但成苗率最高的组合是‘火焰无核’×‘木星无核’,为2.70%。总体来看,以‘火焰无核’‘爱神玫瑰’‘无核白鸡心’为母本的组合成苗率相对较高,都在2%以上。‘紫香无核’和‘波尔莱特’为母本的组合成苗率低,都在1%以下。

## 2.2 胚挽救杂交子代无核性状的早期标记检测

### 2.2.1 无核探针 GSLP1 对杂交亲本的检测

图5为无核基因探针 GSLP1 对 15 个亲本的扩增结果,从图5可以看出,在‘美丽无核’和‘火焰无核’2个杂交母本处扩增出 569 bp 特异条带,而在剩下的无核亲本中并没有扩增出 569 bp 特异条带,由此判断出可以选择无核基因探针 GSLP1 对以母本为‘美丽无核’和‘火焰无核’的杂交后代进行无核性状的早期鉴定。



M. Marker; 1. 美丽无核; 2. 红宝石无核; 3. 火焰无核; 4. 木星无核; 5. 爱神玫瑰; 6. 底莱特; 7. 无核白鸡心; 8. 紫香无核; 9. 红无籽露; 10. 波尔莱特; 11. 北醇; 12. 泰山-2; 13. 塘尾; 14. 玫瑰香; 15. 江西-2。

M. Marker; 1. Beauty Seedless; 2. Ruby Seedless; 3. Flame Seedless; 4. Jupiter; 5. Aishenmeigui; 6. Delight; 7. Centennial Seedless; 8. Zixiangwuhe; 9. Sultanina Rose; 10. Perlette; 11. Beichun; 12. Taishan-2; 13. Tangwei; 14. Muscat; 15. Jiangxi-2.

图 5 葡萄无核基因检测探针 GSLP1 对杂交亲本的检测

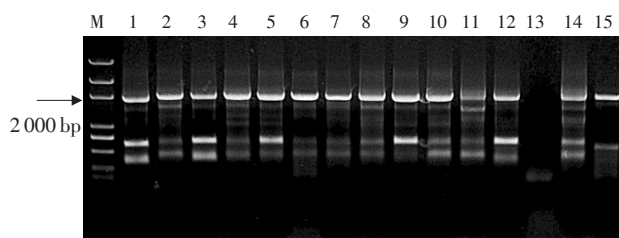
Fig. 5 Detection of cross parents with grapevine seedlessness gene using GSLP1 probe

### 2.2.2 无核标记 SCF27 对亲本的检测

无核标记 SCF27 对 15 个杂交亲本进行的扩增结果见图6, 8 个母本‘美丽无核’‘火焰无核’‘爱神玫瑰’‘底莱特’‘无核白鸡心’‘紫香无核’‘红无籽露’和‘波尔莱特’都扩增出了明显的 2 000 bp 特异性条带。父本‘木星无核’‘红宝石无核’在 2 000 bp 处也扩增出了明显的特异性条带。因此我们可以用 SCF27 无核标记对本试验所有组合的胚挽救杂交子代进行无核性状的早期辅助选择。

### 2.2.3 无核标记 SCC8 对亲本的检测

图7为无核

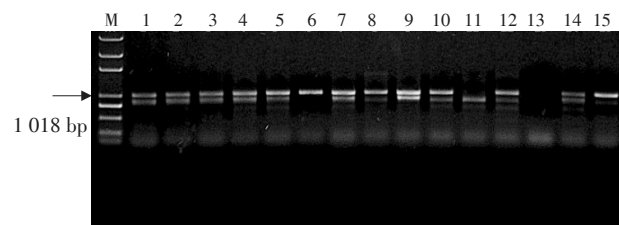


序号标注同图 5。The comments of number are same as Fig. 5.

图 6 无核标记 SCF27 对杂交亲本的检测

Fig. 6 Amplification of cross parents with grapevine seedlessness gene using marker SCF27

标记 SCC8 对 15 个杂交亲本的扩增结果,从图7中可以发现‘美丽无核’‘火焰无核’‘爱神玫瑰’‘底莱特’‘无核白鸡心’‘紫香无核’‘红无籽露’‘波尔莱特’在 1 018 bp 处都扩增出了特异性条带。父本‘木星无核’‘红宝石无核’也扩增出了 1 018 bp 特异性条带。由此可以判断 SCC8 标记适用于检测本试验中的杂交子代,可以对胚挽救杂交子代进行早期无核性状的辅助选择。



序号标注同图 5。The comments of number are same as Fig. 5.

图 7 无核标记 SCC8 对杂交亲本的检测

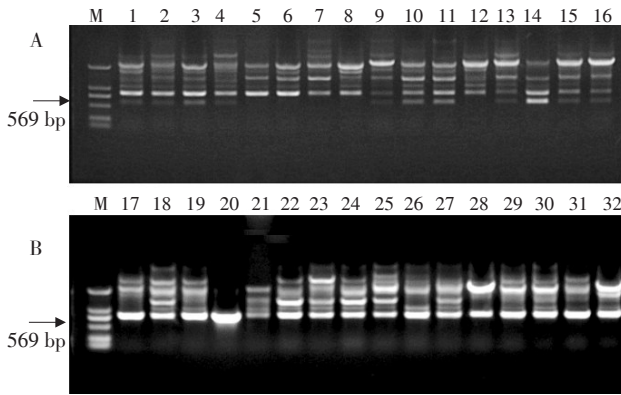
Fig. 7 Amplification of cross parents with grapevine seedlessness gene using marker SCC8

### 2.2.4 无核探针 GSLP1 对杂交子代的检测

用 GSLP1 基因探针胚挽救获得的杂交后代株系进行无核性状的检测。共获得 32 个株系,全部进行检测,结果如图8所示。其中有 11 个株系具有 569 bp 特异性条带,分别是‘美丽无核’×‘红宝石无核’(2-1, 2-2)‘火焰无核’×‘木星无核’(5-1, 5-2)‘底莱特’×‘泰山-2’(8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 8-5, 8-8, 8-9, 8-10)。

### 2.2.5 无核标记 SCF27 对杂交子代的检测

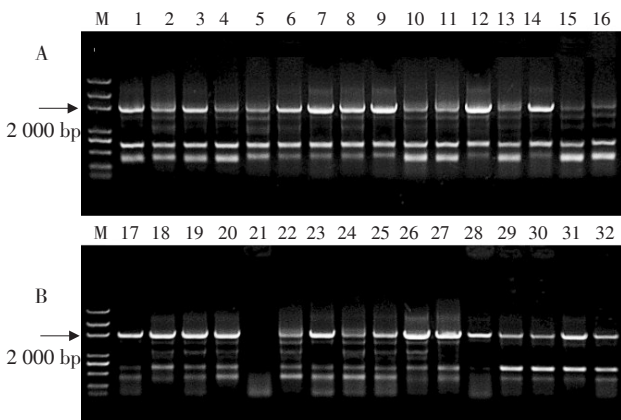
用 SCF27 标记胚挽救获得的 32 个株系进行无核性状的检测。结果如图9所示,具有 2 000 bp 特异条带的有 18 个株系,分别是‘美丽无核’×‘红宝石无核’(2-1)‘火焰无核’×‘木星无核’(5-1)‘爱神玫瑰’×‘北醇’(7-2, 7-3, 7-4)‘底莱特’×‘泰山-2’(8-1, 8-4, 8-8)‘无核白鸡心’×‘玫瑰香’(9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4)‘波尔莱特’×‘塘尾’(10-3)‘紫香无



M. Marker; 1. 2-1; 2. 2-2; 3. 5-1; 4. 5-2; 5. 7-1; 6. 7-2; 7. 7-3; 8. 7-4; 9. 8-1; 10. 8-2; 11. 8-3; 12. 8-4; 13. 8-5; 14. 8-8; 15. 8-9; 16. 8-10; 17. 9-1; 18. 9-2; 19. 9-3; 20. 9-4; 21. 10-1; 22. 10-2; 23. 10-3; 24. 10-4; 25. 11-1; 26. 11-2; 27. 11-4; 28. 12-1; 29. 12-2; 30. 12-3; 31. 12-5; 32. 12-6。

图8 葡萄无核基因检测探针 GSLP1 对杂种子代幼苗无核基因标记的检测

Fig. 8 Detection of hybrid progeny seedlings with grapevine seedlessness gene using GSLP1 probe



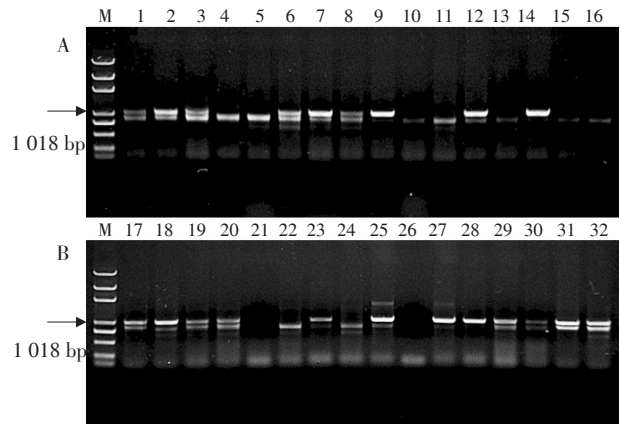
序号标注同图 8。The comments of number are same as Fig. 8.

图9 无核标记 SCF27 对杂种子代幼苗的检测

Fig. 9 Detection of hybrid progeny seedlings with grapevine seedlessness gene using marker SCF27

核'×'江西-2'(11-1、11-2、11-4)和'红无籽露'×'紫香无核'(12-1、12-5)。

2.2.6 无核标记 SCC8 对杂种子代的检测 用 SCC8 标记对胚挽救获得的 32 个株系进行无核性状的检测,结果如图 10 所示,有 21 个株系在 1 018 bp 处有特异性条带,分别是'美丽无核'×'红宝石无核'(2-1、2-2)、'火焰无核'×'木星无核'(5-1)、'爱神玫瑰'×'北醇'(7-2、7-3、7-4)、'底莱特'×'泰山-2'(8-1、8-4、8-8)、'无核白鸡心'×'玫瑰香'(9-1、9-2、9-3、9-4)、'波尔莱特'×'塘尾'(10-3)、'紫香无核'×'江西-2'(11-1、11-4)和'红无籽露'×'紫香无核'(12-1、12-2、12-3、12-5、12-6)。



序号标注同图 8。The comments of number are same as Fig. 8.

图 10 无核标记 SCC8 对杂种子代幼苗的检测  
Fig. 10 Detection of hybrid progeny seedlings with grapevine seedlessness gene using marker SCC8

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 基因型对胚挽救的影响

胚挽救的结果受很多因素的影响,其中亲本的基因型,特别是母本的基因型是十分关键的因素。单性结实型的无核葡萄由于不经过受精过程,无法得到合子胚,所以不适宜在无核葡萄育种中作母本。而假单性结实的无核葡萄是经历受精作用的,这和有核葡萄开始的阶段相同,然后产生合子胚,可作为无核葡萄育种中的母本。合子胚的发育和形成受到很多因素的影响,如品种、亲本杂交亲和力和栽培管理、杂交时间及地域<sup>[4]</sup>。美国科学家 Ramming 等<sup>[5]</sup>在 1982 年首次将无核葡萄胚珠在改良的 White 培养基中离体培养并得到了 2 株实生幼苗,此后无核葡萄胚挽救技术受到了全世界葡萄育种家的关注。Goldy 等<sup>[6]</sup>在离体培养无核品种胚珠时得到的胚萌发率最高为 45%,而最低却为 0。资料显示,不但母本的基因型在胚挽救中有影响,而且父本的基因型在胚挽救中也起到一定的作用,这与本研究得到的结论一致。1990 年 Ramming<sup>[7]</sup>利用胚挽救技术获得无核×无核杂交后代中首先结果的有 82% 表现为无核,这种杂交后胚挽救育种的方法免除了传统无核育种中 F<sub>1</sub> 代连续回交多代耗时的杂交方式,相比之下,胚挽救育种至少能节省 5 a 的时间。Ramming 等<sup>[8]</sup>利用胚挽救技术培育早熟葡萄品种,将离体幼胚的萌发率从 0~16% 提高到了 15%~34%。2000 年 Ramming 等<sup>[9]</sup>报道了无核葡萄×圆叶葡萄的杂种苗田间结果,其中株系 C41-5 被鉴定为假单性结实型无核葡萄,将圆叶葡萄的抗病特性渗入欧洲无核葡萄

品种中,为一般葡萄品种与圆叶葡萄难杂交的育种,特别是无核抗病葡萄育种提供了新途径。本研究在相同的培养基、胚珠培养方式和培养条件下,以‘火焰无核’‘爱神玫瑰’‘无核白鸡心’为母本的组合成苗率相对较高,与其他学者研究中‘火焰无核’为母本,胚珠培养得到相对较高的胚萌发率和成苗率的结果相一致<sup>[10]</sup>,但‘火焰无核’×‘北醇’的组合得到较低胚发育率和成苗率,推测父本对胚挽救的效果也有一定的影响。以‘底莱特’和‘红无籽露’为母本的组合具有较高的胚萌发率,分别为 41.67% 和 72.72%。其中‘底莱特’是种痕较大的品种,具有较高的成苗率,是作母本很好的材料,与前人研究结果一致<sup>[11]</sup>。‘底莱特’×‘泰山-2’是无核葡萄×中国野生葡萄组合,较唐冬梅<sup>[12]</sup>研究的‘底莱特’×‘江西-2’胚萌发率为 34.57%、‘底莱特’×‘江西-3’胚萌发率为 36.61% 高。因此,在杂交育种时母本的选择十分关键,父本的选择对胚挽救的效果也有一定影响。

### 3.2 杂种苗无核性状基因标记的早期辅助检测的选择

DNA 分子标记对胚挽救杂交子代的早期辅助选择是生物技术和育种的成功结合,它克服了受多基因影响性状的困难,如抗病性和丰产性等。Lahogue 等<sup>[13]</sup>在 1988 年取得了 2 个与无核基因关联紧密的 RAPD 标记,然后将它转化成 SCAR 标记 SCC8,其能对杂交后代的无核性状进行检测。Mejia 等<sup>[14]</sup>发现 SCAR 标记 SCF27 也可以用于杂交子代的无核检测,帮助排除有核的单株,但当出现等位基因时,检测也会受到干扰<sup>[3]</sup>。2002 年王跃进等<sup>[15]</sup>获得了 GSP1 无核基因标记探针,在检测无核性状和筛选方面得到了很好的应用,田莉莉<sup>[11]</sup>、刘巧<sup>[16]</sup>、潘学军<sup>[17]</sup>在试验中发现有些亲本虽然无核,但是用 GSP1 检测不能在 569 bp 处获得特异性条带,如‘红宝石无核’和‘爱莫无核’等。但李志谦<sup>[3]</sup>在试验中使用 GLSP1 成功检测了所有子代,试验中使用的另外 2 个标记 SCF27 和 SCC8 不能很好地区分亲本的有核、无核和软核性状。李铁梅<sup>[18]</sup>在分子标记辅助选择研究中也发现了相同的特异性条带 569 bp 可以区分亲本的无核、有核和软核性状,并在检测杂交后代中使用,因此可以在适合的亲本杂交后代中使用无核探针 GSP1 进行早期的辅助选择。Ramming 等<sup>[19]</sup>在 2009 年利用 3 个与 PdR1 连锁的 SSR 标记对葡萄杂交后代进行皮尔斯病 (Pierce's disease, PD) 的抗性检

测。Tang 等<sup>[20]</sup>也利用分子标记对无核葡萄胚挽救苗进行了鉴定。

笔者选用 3 种常用的标记 GLSP1、SCF27、SCC8 对杂交亲本和子代进行检测,GLSP1 检测仅在‘美丽无核’和‘火焰无核’中得到了 569 bp 特异性条带,与刘巧<sup>[16]</sup>的试验结果一致。用 GLSP1 对杂交子代的 32 个株系进行检测,‘美丽无核’×‘红宝石无核’和‘火焰无核’×‘木星无核’的子代、‘底莱特’×‘泰山-2’的 8 个子代株系,一共 11 个株系检测出 569 bp 特异性基因片段。除了亲本‘美丽无核’和‘火焰无核’外,GLSP1 也适用于检测‘底莱特’×‘泰山-2’的子代。在用 SCF27 标记对亲本检测时,在无核亲本中均得到了 2 000 bp 特异性条带,但在有核的亲本中也发现了 2 000 bp 条带,推测可能出现等位基因,将 SCF27 用于检测本试验所有子代,具有 2 000 bp 特异条带的有 18 个株系。用 SCC8 对亲本进行检测,无核亲本也都得到 1 018 bp 特异性条带,而有核亲本也有在 1 018 bp 处得到特异性条带的,与标记 SCF27 得到特异性条带的有核亲本重合。这种现象可能也是因为等位基因的出现。使用 SCC8 对全部杂交子代进行检测,有 21 个株系出现 1 018 bp 特异性条带。子代株系在 SCF27 和 SCC8 标记检测中扩增出特异性条带的株系,有 17 个是重合的,即这 17 个株系在 SCF27 和 SCC8 标记扩增下都出现了无核性状的特异性条带。综合 3 种标记对 32 个杂交子代株系的检测结果表明,其中有 28 个存在无核标记的株系。但是,这些杂种胚挽救苗是否是无核的杂种,还需进一步与大田结果观察结合,观察其结果的表现。

综上,通过胚挽救技术,以无核葡萄品种作母本,使欧洲无核葡萄与中国野生葡萄进行杂交,共设计 9 个杂交组合,从大田取杂种胚珠 3 617 个进行培养,获得 32 个胚挽救杂交株系,394 株幼苗,对试验获得的幼苗进行温室移栽炼苗,成活 321 个单株,温室炼苗成活率为 81.5%。经过 3 种分子标记对 32 个杂交子代株系的鉴定,有 28 个株系被初步确认为无核株系,现已将部分长势健壮的幼苗移栽至大田。胚挽救的成功与否受很多因素影响,亲本基因型是一个很关键的因素,品种的基因型调控胚的发育,无核葡萄不同品种间均不同。取样和接种太早或太晚都会造成很低的成苗率,最佳取样时期要根据具体情况进行分析,有时候年份、气候、地理位置都会对取样时期造成影响<sup>[21]</sup>。不同的无核葡萄品种仅在各



自适宜的时期进行离体胚挽救,才能得到更多的发育胚,然后萌发成苗<sup>[22]</sup>。培养基的选择也很重要,合适的培养基为幼胚带来丰富的营养元素,不适宜的培养基却会起反作用<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,取胚方式和培养条件是否适合也都切实影响胚挽救的成苗率。相对于胚挽救育种的难度,胚挽救的价值更值得关注。胚挽救技术可以直接利用无核葡萄作母本进行杂交,免除了传统无核育种中F<sub>1</sub>代继续回交,很大程度上缩减了周期,在培育早熟、抗病、抗寒和三倍体无核葡萄品种中都表现出很好的效果和实用价值,为解决无核葡萄育种中出现的难题开辟了新途径。

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