

‘翠冠’梨大果型芽变的细胞学及相关基因表达研究

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摘要:【目的】对造成大果芽变的原因进行探讨。【方法】以‘翠冠’和表现出大果性状的芽变‘潘庄大翠冠’为材料, 利用荧光 AFLP 分子标记进行基因组 DNA 序列差异分析; 用流式细胞仪检测‘潘庄大翠冠’的染色体倍性, 用石蜡切片技术进行细胞学观察, 用实时荧光定量 PCR 检测相关基因表达分析。【结果】AFLP 分析证实‘潘庄大翠冠’为‘翠冠’的大果芽变, 果实内在品质无明显差异。流式细胞检测结果显示, ‘潘庄大翠冠’为二倍体, 与‘翠冠’相同。‘潘庄大翠冠’梨的细胞分裂期从盛花期开始一直到花后 24 d, 较‘翠冠’长 4 d, 花后 28 d 时, 果肉细胞层数显著多于‘翠冠’。细胞周期蛋白 D3(cyclin D3, *CYCD3*) 在‘潘庄大翠冠’中的表达量显著高于‘翠冠’。细胞周期蛋白 A2(cyclin A2, *CYCA2*)、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 A1(cyclin-dependent kinase A1, *CDKA1*) 和细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 B2(cyclin-dependent kinase B2, *CDKB2*) 等基因也有表达差异。【结论】‘潘庄大翠冠’确为‘翠冠’的大果芽变, 其果实增大的机制并非染色体加倍, 而是果实发育过程的细胞分裂期细胞的活跃增殖导致细胞分裂期的延长。

关键词: ‘翠冠’梨; 大果型芽变; 细胞数目; 细胞大小; AFLP

中图分类号: S661.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2017)06-0660-10

Studies on cytology and related gene expression pattern of a large-fruit-ed bud mutant from ‘Cuiguan’ pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia*)

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Abstract: 【Objective】Fruit size at harvest is determined by both cell number and cell size of flesh which result from cell division and cell expansion processes, respectively. Cell division is regulated by cell cycle. Some important regulatory proteins of cell cycle have been studied, such as cyclins (CYCs) and cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs). CDKs control the key transitions in the plant cell cycle. CDKA plays a pivotal role in both the G1-to-S and the G2-to-M transitions, while a reduction in CDKB1 activity results in a block at the G2-to-M transition. Plants contain much more CYCs than previously described in other organisms, some of them have been found to associate with CDKs. D-type cyclins (CYCD) are thought to regulate the G1-to-S transition and function at the G2-to-M transition. A-type cyclins regulate the S-to-M phase, and B-type cyclins control both the G2-to-M transition and the intra-M-phase. To investigate cellular and molecular mechanism related to fruit size in pear, ‘Cuiguan’ pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia* Nakai.) and its spontaneous mutant with larger fruit size (named ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’) were used as materials in this study. 【Methods】AFLP (amplified fragment length polymorphism) was used to analyze the genomic differences between ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’. 128 *EcoR* I/*Mse* I selective primer pairs were adopted in AFLP analysis. To minimize the effect of low-intensity background peaks

收稿日期: 2016-04-13 接受日期: 2017-03-10

基金项目: 浙江省园艺作物育种先进技术团队项目(2013TD05)

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(noise), threshold value for fragment selection were set towards average signal intensity and fragment frequency. FCM (flow cytometry) analysis was carried out to record the chromosome ploidy. Genome size was measured using the Otto method. The filtered fluid was then centrifuged at a speed of $5\ 000\ \text{r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ for 2 min. The system's light source of FCM was 488 nm argon lasers. Seasonal changes in longitudinal and transverse diameters were measured at regular intervals during the course of fruit development. Fresh weight, longitudinal diameter and transverse diameter of both ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ fruits were measured at harvest. The flesh width was calculated from the difference between the largest width of the transverse section of the fruits and core diameter. Fruit (flower) samples were collected for cytology and gene expression analysis during 0–28 d after full bloom (DAFB). Paraffin section was used for microscopy observation of cell number and size of the fruits. Cell number was determined by counting the number of cell layers. Cell size was determined by measuring the average diameter of seven contiguous cells. Ten observation zones per paraffin section were measured. Quantitative real-time PCR (Q-PCR) was performed to test the gene expression. Each Q-PCR reaction mixture contained SYBR Premix Ex *Taq*TM (10.0 μL), both primer (0.4 μL , $10\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), cDNA (2 μL), and RNase-free H_2O (7.2 μL) in a total volume of 20 μL . The reaction started with a preliminary step of $95\ ^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 s, followed by 40 cycles of $95\ ^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 s and $60\ ^\circ\text{C}$ for 20 s. The Q-PCR primers were designed using Primer 3 according to obtained sequences of cDNA fragments. 【Results】A total of 116 polymorphic primer pairs were chosen from 128 selective primer pairs for AFLP analysis which amplified 8 620 DNA fragments. The polymorphic rate and Neips association coefficient between them were 8.18% and 0.957 4, respectively, confirming that ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ was a sport of ‘Cuiguan’. FCM analysis showed that both ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ were diploid. Therefore, the larger fruit size in ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ was not the result of the chromosome doubling. At maturity stage, ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ had a 17% larger fruit diameter and a 64% heavier fruit weight than those of ‘Cuiguan’, while no difference in internal quality was observed between two cultivars. Cell division started at 0 DAFB (days after full bloom) and continued till 24 DAFB in ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’, longer than that of ‘Cuiguan’ by 4 d. Cell number (cell layers) in the floral-tube tissue was nine cell layers more in ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ than in ‘Cuiguan’ at 28 DAFB. The average areas of the cell and cell nucleus at full bloom stage were larger in ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ than those in ‘Cuiguan’. Q-PCR analysis indicated *CYCD3* expression of ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ fruit during early fruit development was 1.2 times as high as that of ‘Cuiguan’. In other cyclin-related genes including *CYCA2*、*CDKA1* and *CDKB2*, different expressions were also observed between ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ and ‘Cuiguan’. 【Conclusion】The larger fruit size of ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ pear, the spontaneous mutant of ‘Cuiguan’ pear, could be contributed to the increased cell number in the fruit flesh which was related to extended period of cell division. Our work verified the important role of cell division in regulating pear fruit size.

Key words: ‘Cuiguan’ pear; Large-fruited mutant; Cell number; Cell size; AFLP

芽变是芽分生组织细胞发生的遗传物质的突变,是体细胞突变的一种。芽变是果树产生新变异的丰富源泉,为新品种的选育奠定了基础^[1]。了解芽变发生的机制有助于我们更深入和高效地开展芽变选种工作。本研究所用‘翠冠’梨(*Pyrus pyrifolia* ‘Cuiguan’)的大果芽变材料是2004年在上海市奉贤区潘庄农户梨园中发现。同一株砂梨品种‘翠冠’的一部分枝上花果叶均为正常大小,而另一部分枝条

枝叶大小正常,但果实在发育过程中明显大于普通‘翠冠’果实。大果枝条经嫁接后,经过多年观察,依然表现出稳定的大果性状。我们推测其为‘翠冠’的大果型芽变,现在暂命名为‘潘庄大翠冠’。

果实大小是其外观品质的重要组成部分,是决定果树经济价值的重要因素之一。梨果实大小由果实生长发育过程中的细胞数目和细胞大小共同决定,但细胞数目对果实最终大小的影响更大^[2]。果实

生长发育过程前期,细胞分裂使细胞数目显著增多;而在生长后期,则以细胞增大为主。

细胞周期相关基因调控细胞增殖和细胞增大,从而调控植物组织发育和大小。而植物细胞增殖也由细胞周期调控^[3]。在拟南芥中,细胞周期由细胞周期蛋白、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶(CDKs)、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制因子(ICK/KRPs)、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶活化激酶以及E2F转录因子共同调控^[3]。已有研究表明抑制WEE1激酶活性能够使果实变小^[4]。在拟南芥中,有丝分裂诱导因子如CDKB1与CYCA2共同作用能够抑制细胞进入核内再复制的过程,因此能够影响细胞分裂水平^[5-6];KRPs能够根据表达量对核内再复制过程进行调控^[7-8]。以上研究表明,细胞周期相关基因在调控核内再复制过程以及细胞大小和果实大小方面具有重要作用。

笔者以‘翠冠’和‘潘庄大翠冠’为材料,首先通过AFLP分子标记方法,确定‘潘庄大翠冠’为‘翠冠’的自然芽变,进而通过测定相关形态学与细胞学指标、染色体倍性鉴定、荧光定量PCR等方法,对造成大果芽变的原因进行探讨。本研究对理解果实大小芽变机制及未来人工调节果实大小具有重要意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料及处理

供试材料为砂梨‘翠冠’及其大果芽变(暂命名为‘潘庄大翠冠’),于2012年采自上海市奉贤区潘庄蜜梨合作社基地。以标准化栽培管理,适时疏花疏果,每个花序保留1~2个果。每个品种选择树龄、生长势、负载量基本一致的3株树为试验用树。春天采集幼嫩叶片,新鲜样品用于染色体倍性鉴定,其余置于液氮中速冻后保存于-80℃,用于DNA的提取。从盛花期开始采集不同发育时期的果实,于每株树不同方位随机采果,每个品种共30个,采收后立即置于冰盒运回实验室,进行细胞学测量。另选取10个果实分离果肉,液氮速冻后存于-80℃,用于RNA的提取。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 AFLP分析 用改良的CTAB法^[9]提取总DNA,AFLP反应参照Zhou等^[10]的方法进行。引物分为E和M两组,E与M分别表示*EcoR*I引物和*Mse*I引物共同序列,预扩增引物序列为E-A(5'-GACT-

GCGTACCAATTCA-3')和M-C(5'-GATGAGTCCTGAGTAAC-3'),选择性扩增带有3个选择性碱基,分别连接在E和M的3'端。AFLP接头及引物由上海英骏生物技术公司合成,所用限制性内切酶*EcoR*I和*Mse*I购自NEB公司。

根据电泳检测,筛选出有效的引物组合,加上荧光标记后再扩增。其中引物*EcoR*I-AAC、*EcoR*I-AAG、*EcoR*I-AAT、*EcoR*I-ACA的5'端加FAM荧光基团(蓝色),*Mse*I-ACG、*Mse*I-AGC、*Mse*I-ACC、*Mse*I-AGG的5'端加HEX荧光基团(绿色)。带有荧光基团的选扩产物送上海生工检测,返回数据包括选扩产物片段长度及其对应的信号强度。在Microsoft Excel中筛选去掉长度小于50 bp的片段。

为降低背景杂峰对结果的影响,本试验设置2次生物学重复,用不同信号强度阈值对重复间的遗传相似性进行统计分析。采用Nei & Li的遗传相似系数(genetic similarity,GS),其计算公式为 $GS=2N_{ij}/(N_i+N_j)$,其中 N_{ij} 表示样本*i*和*j*的公共带数, N_i 、 N_j 分别是样本*i*、*j*的带数;遗传距离 $D=1-GS$ 。多态性/ $\%$ =多态性片段数/总扩增片段数 $\times 100=(N_i+N_j-2N_{ij})/(N_i+N_j-N_{ij})\times 100$ 。重复间遗传距离最近时的信号强度,作为筛选有效片段的依据,进行多态性统计分析。

1.2.2 染色体倍性鉴定 参考常规基因组大小测定方法Otto法^[11],略作修改。其中筛网过滤后的滤液在5 000 r·min⁻¹的条件下离心2 min。用美国BD公司生产的FACSCalibur流式细胞仪,系统光源为488 nm氩离子激光,以‘翠冠’幼嫩叶片DNA含量为对照,进行倍性鉴定,3次技术重复。

1.2.3 果实成熟期性状检测 以电子天平测定果实鲜质量、游标卡尺测定果实横纵径,横径取赤道面测定;用TA-XT2i型质构仪(Stable Micro System,英国)、直径5 mm探头、以1 mm·s⁻¹下压果实5 mm,测定去皮后果实赤道处对称两面硬度;以数字式折射仪(PR-101,Atago,日本)测定果实可溶性固形物含量;将果实沿赤道面切开,用游标卡尺测定果心宽度和托杯两侧宽度,取平均值。

果实可溶性糖含量和可溶性淀粉含量以蒽酮比色法测定,参照赵世杰^[12]的方法。

1.2.4 果实发育阶段细胞数目和大小的显微观测 发育阶段横径测量方法同成熟阶段;以石蜡切片制片法^[13]对盛花后28 d内的梨果实进行切片,用显微

镜(CX21, Olympus, 日本)观察并拍照、Image-Pro Plus 6.0(Media Cybernetics, Inc., 美国)软件测量细胞面积。每个果实沿果心方向测量连续7个细胞的长度并取平均值,各发育阶段测量3个果实。统计果肉中花萼维管束的痕迹边缘至果皮之间的细胞层数^[14-15]。

1.2.5 果实盛花期细胞和细胞核面积的显微观测
对盛花期的梨花托部位进行石蜡切片并测量细胞长度,方法同1.2.4。每朵花测量30个细胞的面积,各测量5朵花。

细胞核面积的测量用冷冻切片制片法^[16],略作修改。对花托进行切片后,DAPI染色,用荧光显微

镜观察并拍照,Image-Pro Plus 6.0软件测量细胞核面积,每个花蕾测量30个细胞核面积,各测量20个花蕾。

1.2.6 细胞周期相关基因表达的实时荧光定量PCR检测 参照改良CTAB方法^[17]提取总RNA。利用分光光度计(Beckman DU800, 美国)测定 A_{260} 和 $A_{260/280}$,同时进行0.8%(ω)琼脂糖凝胶电泳,检测RNA含量和质量后,DNaseI处理和cDNA第一链合成的所有操作均依照TaKaRa公司的PrimeScript® RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser(Perfect Real Time)试剂盒说明书进行。根据GenBank上登录基因的cDNA序列,采用Primer 5.0软件进行Q-PCR引物设计(表1)。

表1 Q-PCR引物

Table 1 List of primers used in quantitative RT-PCR analysis

基因名称 Gene name	上游引物 Forward primer (5'-3')	下游引物 Reverse primer (5'-3')
<i>PpCDKA1</i>	GGTGAAGGAACCTTATGGAGTTGTG	ATGCTGCATTTCTTTCAAGAGGG
<i>PpCDKB1</i>	TCGTTGATTGCTCTGCGTC	AGGATTCGGCCCTTCCTG
<i>PpCDKB2</i>	GGATCGGGATGGCTAGCAGA	GTA AACACCCACACCACACAGA
<i>PpCYCA2</i>	CACCACCGTTGTCTCTAA	ACCTGAATGCAGGGAGCTTT
<i>PpCYCB2</i>	TGTCAGTCCAACGCCGTAT	AGCGGCTAACAGAGATGGTG
<i>PpCYCD3</i>	GCTCTGACTGCTCGGAGG	GGTCTTGTCTCGACTAAGATTGGA
<i>PpKRP</i>	CCGTCGTCGTCGTATGACTT	ATCCGACGTCGAAAAATCGTC
<i>PpWEE</i>	TTTGACAAGGTGCGGCGAAA	ACTTTACTTTGCCTGTCTTGCA
<i>PpACTIN</i>	ACCATCTGCAACTCATCCGAACCT	ACAATGCTAGGGAACACGGCTCTT

使用LightCycler 1.5(Roche, 德国)仪器进行Q-PCR检测。20 μ L反应体系包括2.0 μ L cDNA、10.0 μ L SYBR® Premix Ex Taq™(TaKaRa, 日本)、10 μ mol·L⁻¹上下游引物各0.4 μ L、7.2 μ L灭菌蒸馏水。Q-PCR反应程序为95 $^{\circ}$ C退火30 s;95 $^{\circ}$ C 10 s,40个循环;60 $^{\circ}$ C,20 s。选用梨的Actin基因作为内标基因,每次反应均设阴性对照,Q-PCR的数据分析采用2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ CT}方法。试验设3次重复。

1.2.7 数据处理 数据采用Excel 2007作图,并用SAS 9.1进行LSD检验。Q-PCR数据用Origin 8(美国)作图,并用SPSS软件(IBM SPSS Statistics19, 美国)进行t检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 ‘翠冠’大果型芽变的 AFLP 鉴定

利用128对引物组合对‘翠冠’及其大果芽变‘潘庄大翠冠’进行AFLP分析,筛选出了116个有差异片段的多态性引物组合(表2),芽变和对照各有8 271和8 264条带,其中共有谱带7 915条,多态性百分率为8.18%,遗传相似系数0.957 4,2者之间

的遗传距离是0.042 6。这表明芽变与对照个体具有相似而又非一致的遗传背景,符合芽变的遗传规律定义,而芽变发生变化的遗传物质,可能与大果型性状变异相关。

2.2 ‘翠冠’和‘潘庄大翠冠’染色体倍性鉴定

采用流式细胞仪对‘翠冠’和‘潘庄大翠冠’的幼嫩叶片进行DNA含量检测,结果显示,‘潘庄大翠冠’梨叶片中大多数细胞的DNA含量为2C,与‘翠冠’梨的DNA含量没有明显的差别,2者倍性相同,均为二倍体(图1)。由此表明,‘潘庄大翠冠’的大果性状不是由染色体加倍造成的。

2.3 ‘翠冠’与‘潘庄大翠冠’果实发育曲线及果实品质

‘翠冠’与‘潘庄大翠冠’花后28 d内果实横径的增加幅度没有明显差异,说明在果实发育早期没有出现果实大小的明显差异。花后28 d后,‘潘庄大翠冠’增大速度更快,直到果实成熟期,‘潘庄大翠冠’的果实横径比‘翠冠’大17%(图2),果实质量超出64%(表3)。“潘庄大翠冠”果形更加“矮胖”,果形指数较‘翠冠’小,说明‘潘庄大翠冠’果形发生了改

表2 各引物组合出现的 AFLP 带数及其多态性

Table 2 AFLP fragment number amplified by different primer combinations

引物及其选择性碱基 Primer and selective base	E-AAT	E-AAC	E-AAG	E-ACA	E-ACC	E-ACG	E-AGC	E-AGG
M-CAA	92 (02)	79 (12)	59 (06)	70 (05)	90 (10)	37 (07)	26 (01)	98 (14)
M-CAT	65 (06)	88 (17)	74 (02)	55 (09)	80 (10)	76 (14)	62 (01)	64 (06)
M-CAC	87 (04)	67 (14)	96 (13)	144 (26)	110 (06)	52 (13)	55 (12)	102 (22)
M-CAG	64 (02)	89 (13)	105 (15)	71 (04)	74 (08)	59 (10)	62 (06)	121 (05)
M-CTA	73 (06)	82 (24)	45 (02)	103 (03)	49 (02)	47 (17)	83 (05)	89 (06)
M-CTT	60 (09)	78 (03)	63 (07)	44 (05)	78 (14)	45 (01)	74 (03)	65 (04)
M-CTC	71 (00)	25 (00)	90 (02)	124 (28)	47 (01)	46 (02)	62 (05)	39 (10)
M-CTG	62 (03)	62 (02)	106 (02)	51 (01)	65 (06)	48 (10)	65 (17)	87 (04)
M-CCA	94 (01)	59 (05)	61 (00)	63 (02)	67 (02)	48 (02)	55 (02)	63 (05)
M-CCT	60 (00)	70 (01)	55 (03)	57 (01)	75 (06)	66 (04)	36 (00)	54 (02)
M-CCC	55 (05)	80 (03)	60 (02)	79 (02)	52 (00)	30 (03)	43 (02)	63 (03)
M-CCG	50 (03)	57 (03)	63 (01)	76 (05)	36 (01)	27 (01)	49 (02)	52 (03)
M-CGA	106 (20)	57 (04)	96 (02)	71 (04)	75 (14)	51 (03)	53 (00)	54 (01)
M-CGT	94 (01)	67 (01)	51 (00)	53 (05)	69 (00)	44 (03)	69 (02)	65 (00)
M-CGC	72 (01)	48 (03)	67 (02)	78 (02)	79 (05)	55 (07)	44 (01)	89 (04)
M-CGG	75 (00)	47 (14)	108 (05)	88 (02)	69 (05)	66 (18)	44 (00)	60 (02)

注:括号内为差异片段数量。 Note: Numbers in bracket show the specific segments.

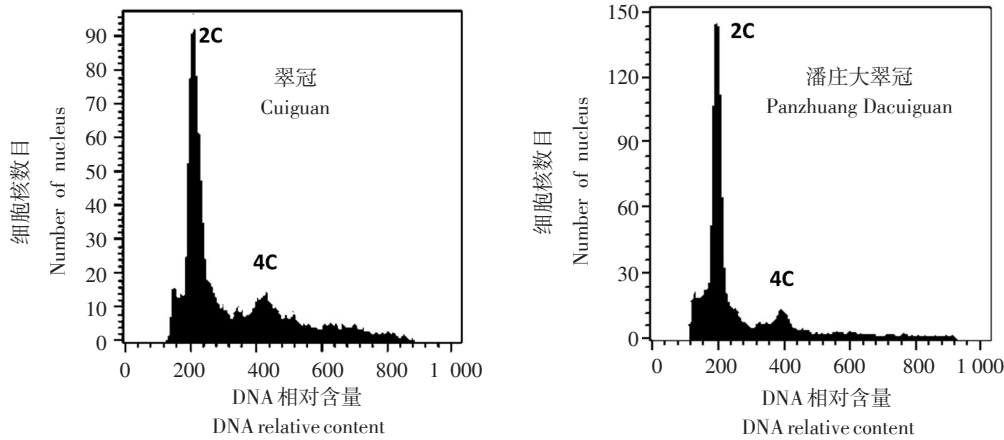
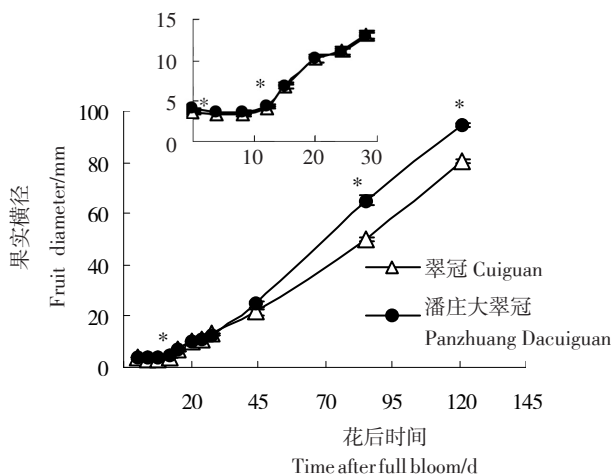


图1 ‘翠冠’梨和‘潘庄大翠冠’梨叶片 DNA 的流式细胞分析

Fig. 1 Flow cytometry (FCM) analysis of leaf DNA of ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Pan Zhuang Dacuiguan’ pears



*表示 t 测验中的显著差异 (P < 0.05)。下同。

* represents statistically significant differences in t-test (P < 0.05).

The same below.

图2 ‘翠冠’梨和‘潘庄大翠冠’梨果实发育阶段横径比较
Fig. 2 Comparison of fruit diameter between ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Pan Zhuang Dacuiguan’ pears during fruit growth

表3 ‘翠冠’梨和‘潘庄大翠冠’梨果实成熟期性状

Table 3 Fruit maturity characteristics in ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Pan Zhuang Dacuiguan’ pears

果实性状 Fruit characters	翠冠 Cuiguan	潘庄大翠冠 Pan Zhuang Dacuiguan	t 测验 t-test
果实质量 Fruit mass/g	284.18±4.64	464.78±8.17	*
果心宽度 Core diameter/cm	28.55±1.43	30.73±2.98	*
果肉宽度 Flesh width/cm	25.82±1.20	32.85±3.10	*
硬度 Firmness/(kg·cm ⁻²)	13.83±0.57	14.56±0.62	N.S.
ω(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	11.90±0.24	11.30±0.22	N.S.
种子数量 Seed number	6.05±0.42	6.73±0.84	N.S.
ω(可溶性糖) Soluble sugars content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	88.93±2.44	82.76±2.78	N.S.
ω(可溶性淀粉) Soluble starch content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	2.85±0.15	2.95±0.37	N.S.
果形指数 Fruit shape index	1.10±0.01	1.07±0.01	N.S.

注: N.S. 表示无显著性变化。

Note: N.S. represents no significance.

变。同时,‘潘庄大翠冠’果实成熟时果实硬度、种子数量、可溶性固形物含量、可溶性糖含量、可溶性淀粉含量等生理生化性状没有明显改变(表3)。与‘翠冠’相比,‘潘庄大翠冠’的果心大小差异不大,而果肉宽度增加了27%(表3),说明‘潘庄大翠冠’果实大小的增加主要与果肉有关。

2.4 ‘翠冠’和‘潘庄大翠冠’果实发育阶段细胞的显微观测

对盛花期细胞面积大小的分布情况进行统计分析,‘潘庄大翠冠’盛花期大多数细胞面积分布在

$0.6 \times 10^3 \sim 1.2 \times 10^3 \mu\text{m}^2$,而‘翠冠’细胞面积主要分布在 $0.4 \times 10^3 \sim 1.0 \times 10^3 \mu\text{m}^2$; 2者细胞大小的差异不显著(图3-A)。

对同期细胞进行DAPI细胞核染色并对细胞核面积大小的分布情况进行统计分析,结果显示,‘翠冠’细胞核面积主要分布在 $12 \sim 30 \mu\text{m}^2$,而‘潘庄大翠冠’中相当多比例的细胞核分布在 $24 \sim 60 \mu\text{m}^2$ (图3-B)。与‘翠冠’相比,‘潘庄大翠冠’的细胞核面积在盛花期明显增大。这可能与此时期活跃的细胞分裂、DNA复制有关。

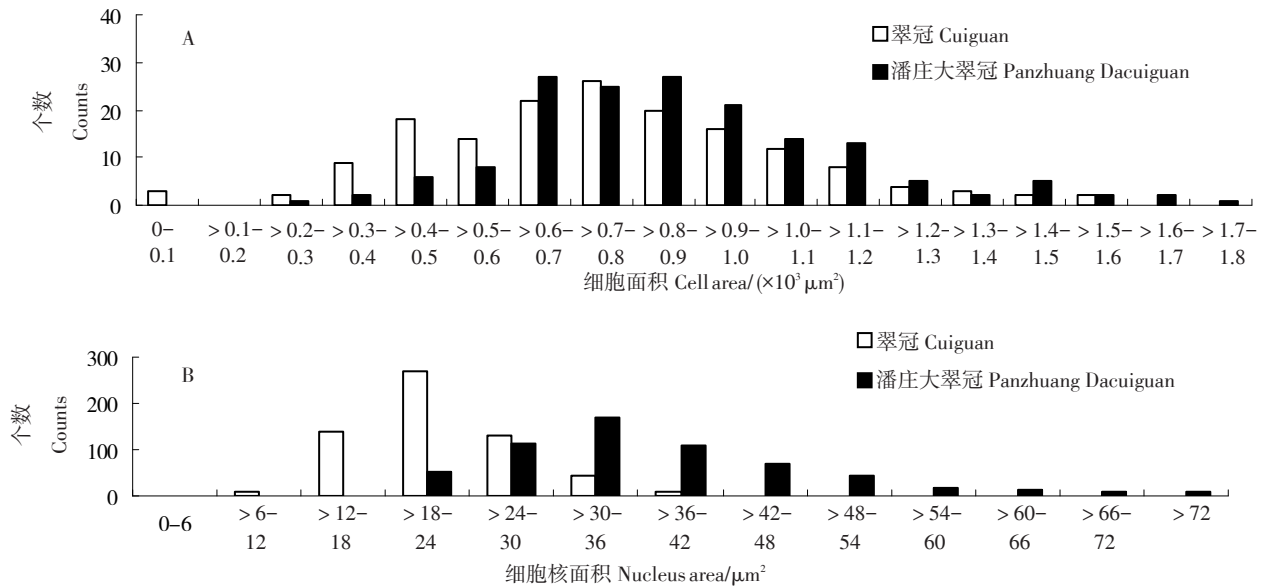


图3 ‘翠冠’梨和‘潘庄大翠冠’梨盛花期细胞和细胞核面积分布
Fig.3 Distribution of cell area and nucleus area in ovary cells of ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ pears during full bloom

‘潘庄大翠冠’果肉组织细胞层数在盛花期和‘翠冠’没有显著差异,在花后4、8、12、20、24及28 d均显著高于‘翠冠’。可见‘潘庄大翠冠’细胞增殖过程从盛花期开始,一直持续到花后24 d,而‘翠冠’早期发育阶段的细胞增殖过程主要在花后8~20 d(图

4-A)。
 ‘潘庄大翠冠’果肉组织细胞大小在盛花期和‘翠冠’无显著差异,花后12、15 d‘潘庄大翠冠’果肉组织中的细胞面积略大于‘翠冠’,此后2者大小无显著差异(图4-B)。

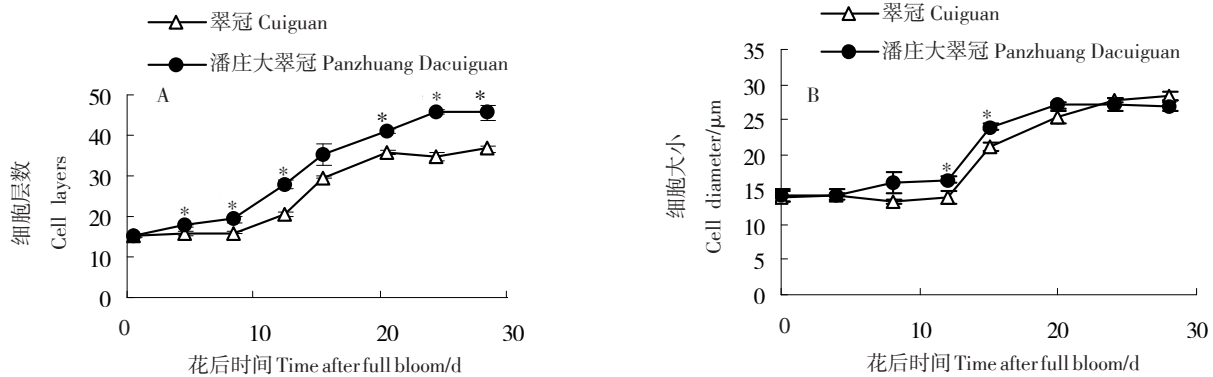


图4 ‘翠冠’梨和‘潘庄大翠冠’梨果实早期发育阶段细胞数目和细胞大小的比较

Fig.4 Cell production and expansion in ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Panzhuang Dacuiguan’ pear fruits during early fruit growth

2.5 果实发育早期细胞周期相关基因表达

由图 5 可见,多数细胞周期相关基因在‘翠冠’果实发育早期表达模式和其大果芽变‘潘庄大翠冠’同期基本一致。其中,*CDKA1*在‘潘庄大翠冠’盛花期后 14 d 的表达量是‘翠冠’的 2.55 倍,在其他几个发育时期则低于‘翠冠’。‘潘庄大翠冠’中的 *CDKB1* 在第 0 天和第 28 天略高于‘翠冠’,在第 8 天略低于‘翠冠’;*CDKB2* 先低于‘翠冠’,而到花后 8 d 和 14 d ‘潘庄大翠冠’的表达量分别升高到‘翠冠’的 2.04 倍

和 2.69 倍,之后又下调。*CYCA2*在盛花期最高,是其他时期的 4 倍。在发育早期,‘潘庄大翠冠’的 *CYCD3* 的表达量均略高于‘翠冠’;*CYCB2* 除在第 14 天高于‘翠冠’0.7 倍外,其余时间则低于‘翠冠’或与其无显著差异。*KRP*在‘潘庄大翠冠’花后 14 d 的表达量是‘翠冠’的 2.84 倍。*WEE*在花后 0、8 d ‘潘庄大翠冠’均低于同期的‘翠冠’,在花后 21 d 2 者的表达量急剧上调,第 28 天, *WEE* 又急剧下调恢复接近第 8 天的水平。

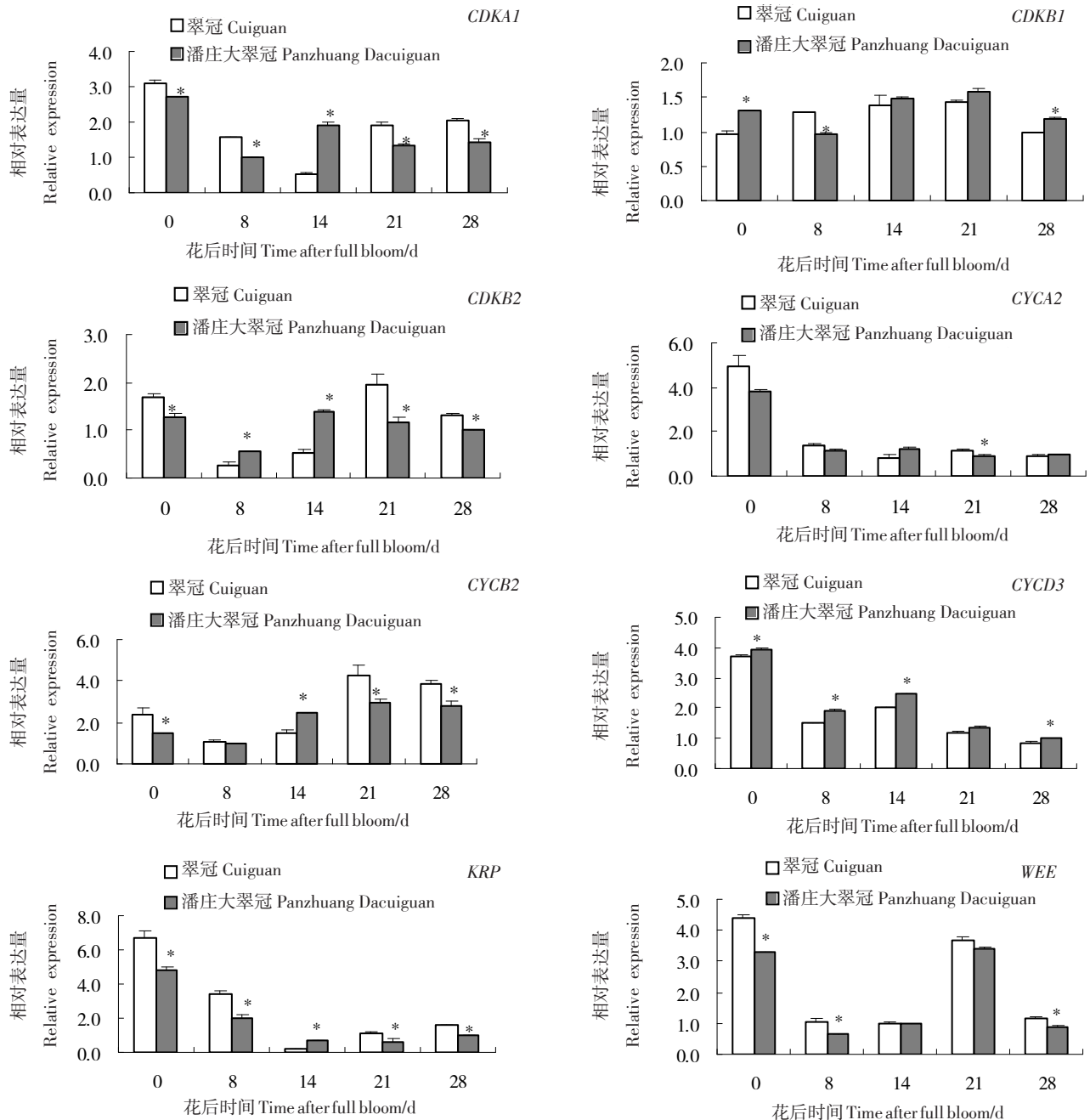


图 5 果实发育早期细胞周期相关基因在‘翠冠’梨和‘潘庄大翠冠’梨中的表达变化

Fig. 5 Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of cell cycle gene expression during early fruit development in ‘Cuiguan’ and ‘Pan Zhuang Da Cuiguan’ pears

3 讨论

芽变材料具有和野生型相区别的明显外观特征,利用分子标记可在早期从分子水平上鉴定突变体是饰变还是遗传变异,从而缩短育种周期,提高芽变选种的效率。利用 AFLP 技术可对全基因组 DNA 序列差异性进行分析,鉴定芽变品种时具有很高的稳定性和重复性,可以最大限度保证结果的准确性,这一技术已经在苹果^[18]、板栗^[19]、梨^[20]等的芽变鉴定中得到成功应用。笔者以 128 对引物组合对‘翠冠’及‘潘庄大翠冠’进行 AFLP 分析,共筛选出 116 个有差异片段的多态性引物组合,多态性片段比率为 8.18%,遗传相似系数 95.74%。这与张小军等^[21]利用 AFLP 鉴定‘早酥梨’及其极早熟芽变研究中得到的多态性条带比例(9.38%)和遗传相似系数(95.24%)很接近。本研究结果表明‘潘庄大翠冠’与对照在相似的遗传背景下,遗传物质有变化。这些多态性片段可能与调控果实大小的基因有关,或者与这些基因的表达调控有关,但它们是否全部与果实大小相关,以及相关片段的具体作用,还有待深入研究。

根据已有研究可以将大果型芽变按来源分为 2 类。第一类为染色体加倍形成的大果型芽变,如巴黎四倍体芽变品种‘平度大巴梨’是由于细胞体积变大引起的组织器官变大,其细胞数目较普通巴黎无明显差异^[22];第二类大果型芽变为控制果实大小的基因变异而形成的,这类芽变的变异性状多局限于果实,而其他组织与原品种间无明显变化^[23]。本研究中,通过流式细胞仪进行染色体倍性检测的结果显示,‘潘庄大翠冠’与‘翠冠’均为二倍体,且成熟果实细胞大小也无明显差异,表明‘潘庄大翠冠’梨的大果性状不是由染色体加倍造成的。同时,本试验发现‘潘庄大翠冠’在成熟期的果实横径较‘翠冠’大 17%,单果质量超出 64%,而果实品质无明显差异。这一时期的‘潘庄大翠冠’的果肉宽度较‘翠冠’增加了 27%,而果心大小无显著差异,说明‘潘庄大翠冠’果实大小的增加主要来源于果肉加厚的贡献,与果肉薄壁细胞的变化密切相关。

梨果实发育的细胞分裂期从盛花后开始,依据品种的不同持续至花后 4~6 周结束,之后进入细胞膨大期,果实体积明显增加,生长呈单 S 型曲线^[24]。有研究认为,细胞数目是影响果实大小的主要因

素。Zhang 等^[21]以梨的 3 个野生种和 46 个栽培品种为试材,对盛花期和成熟期的果实细胞数目和细胞大小进行测定后发现,最终果实大小主要与细胞分裂的能力有关,而不是细胞大小。另外,晚熟品种往往较早熟品种果型更大的原因主要与细胞分裂期的延长有关,并推测梨进化过程中果实大小的变化主要来源于细胞分裂能力的增强。Goffinet 等^[25]指出,在苹果上,果实大小与托杯细胞数目呈正相关,而细胞大小的差异不是影响果实大小的主要因素,同时,幼果前期的细胞分裂是构成果形指数的细胞学基础。Malladi 等^[26]则认为大果芽变品种‘Grand Gala’的最终果实大小主要与细胞大小有关。而 Harada 等^[27]通过对苹果的研究,认为果实细胞的增殖能力和细胞增大的程度共同作用于最终果实大小。本研究通过细胞切片在果实生长阶段对果肉细胞层数进行观测,发现‘潘庄大翠冠’的细胞分裂过程从盛花期结束后开始一直持续到花后 24 d,而‘翠冠’为花后 8 d 到花后 20 d。另外整个分裂期‘潘庄大翠冠’锈斑层数较‘翠冠’梨多,表明‘潘庄大翠冠’的分裂能力也强于‘翠冠’。而同期‘潘庄大翠冠’和‘翠冠’的细胞大小则保持着相似的增长速度,在花后 28 d 二者的细胞直径没有显著差异。‘潘庄大翠冠’盛花期花托细胞核面积相对较大,可能与此时期活跃的 DNA 复制以进行细胞分裂有关,与其在盛花期启动细胞分裂的推论一致。花后 28 d 后,2 者果实继续增大,但‘潘庄大翠冠’增大速度更快,直到成熟期‘潘庄大翠冠’较‘翠冠’果实横径增大 17%。可见‘潘庄大翠冠’的大果型主要由细胞分裂期细胞的活跃增殖引起,可能与第二类大果芽变来源即控制果实大小的基因变异有关。

植物细胞增殖过程受细胞周期调控。真核细胞周期包含 4 个不同时期,即 G1 期、S 期(DNA 合成)、G2 期和 M 期(有丝分裂)。其中最关键的转变期为 G1/S 及 G2/M。这些转变主要由细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶(CDKs)和周期蛋白(cyclins, CYCs)的相互作用调控^[28]。本研究中,在果实发育前期,‘潘庄大翠冠’D 型周期蛋白 *CYCD3* 表达量均显著高于‘翠冠’。*CYCD3* 是细胞周期转变的关键蛋白,在 G1 期向 S 期的过渡中起决定性作用,同时它还参与 G2/M 期转换^[29]。细胞周期蛋白 D3 过量表达会诱导有丝分裂,能够提高细胞产生速率^[30-32],是形成层细胞分裂、次生生长的关键限速基因^[33]。‘潘庄大翠冠’中的

CYCD3 表达量高于‘翠冠’(图5),可能是 *CYCD3* 参与诱导了果肉细胞分裂,导致‘潘庄大翠冠’的细胞层数较‘翠冠’多。

无论是在‘翠冠’还是其大果芽变中,*CYCA2* 在盛花期表达量很高,之后在整个细胞分裂期一直维持在低水平,高峰期是低谷期水平的4倍。其在高峰期的表达对于果肉细胞的分裂诱导可能有重要意义^[34-35]。*CDK* 中,*CDKA1* 和 *CDKB2* 表达量在花后0~8 d降低,随后升高,‘潘庄大翠冠’在花后14 d达到较高水平,‘翠冠’则在第21天达到较高水平。其中 *CDKA1* 在‘潘庄大翠冠’花后14 d的表达量跃升至‘翠冠’的2.55倍,*CDKB2* 在‘潘庄大翠冠’花后14 d的表达量上调到‘翠冠’的2.69倍。苹果中研究发现 *CDKB* 在花后21 d达到表达量高峰,与本文基因表达模式一致^[36]。*CDKA* 是调节有丝分裂细胞周期过程的关键因子^[3],*B*型 *CDK* 为植物特有激酶,在 *G2/M* 期大量表达,能抑制核内复制,诱导有丝分裂,促进细胞发育^[37-38]。在花后12~15 d,‘翠冠’和‘潘庄大翠冠’细胞膨大和分裂速度显著加快,*CDKA1* 和 *CDKB2* 的上调可能与此有关。

4 结 论

‘潘庄大翠冠’确为‘翠冠’的大果芽变。其果实增大的机制并非染色体加倍,而是由在果实发育过程中细胞分裂期细胞的活跃增殖引起的。在此过程中,多个细胞周期相关的基因可能参与了果肉细胞的分裂,尤其 *D*型周期蛋白 *CYCD3* 在‘潘庄大翠冠’中的表达量显著高于‘翠冠’,可能促进了细胞分裂过程,是导致‘潘庄大翠冠’果实细胞数量较多的原因之一。

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