

贵州地方梨品种资源遗传多样性 ISSR 分析

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摘要:【目的】探讨贵州地方梨品种资源的亲缘关系和遗传多样性, 为品种资源的开发利用、品种鉴定提供理论依据。【方法】采用ISSR标记研究48份梨品种的遗传多样性。【结果】12对ISSR引物在48个梨品种中扩增出126个位点, 其中多态性位点114条, 多态性比率(PPB)为90.48%; 所检测品种群体具有中等程度的遗传多样性, 有效等位基因数 Ne 为1.487 4, Nei's的遗传多样性指数(H_e)为0.285 2, Shannon信息指数(I)为0.430 7。采用NTsys 2.10e软件计算种质间Jaccard遗传相似系数, 48个梨品种的遗传相似性分析表明, 各基因型间的Jaccard相似系数为0.484~0.952。通过非加权算术平均数聚类法(UPGMA), 绘制了48个梨品种遗传关系树状图。以0.67为阈值, 将48份材料分为3大类群。【结论】供试48个梨品种遗传多样性丰富, 大部分的砂梨品种聚在一起, 白梨品种聚在一起。研究中发现, 白梨和砂梨系统品种间存在广泛的种间杂交现象, 种质之间渗入程度较大, 但个别品种间的聚类结果与实际情况有所出入。

关键词: 梨; 贵州省; 品种资源; 遗传多样性; ISSR

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Genetic diversity of pear (*Pyrus* L.) cultivar resources in Guizhou province analyzed by ISSR markers

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Abstract:【Objective】Pear is part of the genera of the Rosaceae, Amygdaloideae, Malaeae and Malinae plants. China is one of the origin places of pear. Pear had been cultivated for more than 3 000 years in our country. Although pear cultivar resources is the most abundant of resources in Guizhou province, because of land development, backward technology, the relatively concentrated mature period, diseases and serious pests, and environmental degradation, etc, a serious resource drain is occurring. There has been a gradual reduction in the genetic diversity of the pear germplasm resources with shrinking of the single variety and a few good varieties and also there are less export-oriented varieties. In addition, pear cultivars have become confused. In the process of long-term natural hybridization, not were only various types of cultivars formed, but the genetic relationship also became more complicated among the pear breeds. Furthermore, introduction and cultivation became mutual in different regions, causing the emergence of homonyms or synonyms, resulting in the chaos of species classification. It is difficult to reflect the genetic relationship among cultivars by the morphological characteristics of the leaf and fruit. Hence, researching on the genetic diversity of pear variety resources is very important in Guizhou. This study was carried out, in order to determine the genetic diversity and relationship of the local *Pyrus* L. species which provided a scientific basis for the development of species classification and cultivar identification of pear resources in Guizhou.【Methods】Inter-simple sequence repeat (ISSR) assessment of genetic diversity in 48 local *Py-*

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Pyrus L. species was carried out. **[Results]** The genetic parameters of 48 varieties were analyzed by using Popgene32 software. 12 primer pairs produced 126 loci of which 114 were polymorphic. The percentage of polymorphic loci was 90.48%. It showed that *Pyrus* L. had abundant diversity. The average value of the effective number of alleles, Nei's gene diversity, and Shannon's information index, were 1.487 4, 0.285 2 and 0.430 7, respectively. According to the result of the PCR, the genetic similarity analysis for 48 cultivars was calculated by using software of NTSYS pc-2.1e. The result of the genetic similarity analysis showed that the Jaccard coefficient ranged from 0.484–0.952. The results showed that the Jaccard coefficient of 'Baili' and 'Xiaobaili' were the highest, with a value of 0.952. These two cultivars belonged to the *P. bretschneideri*. For 'Cili' (Weining) and 'Housui' (Japan), the Jaccard coefficient is the lowest. The Jaccard coefficients are 0.484. We could draw the conclusion that the genetic differences between these two varieties were large. A DNA molecular dendrogram was established for 48 cultivars which was based on UPGMA cluster analysis. When the similarity coefficient value was 0.67, the 48 pear cultivars were divided into 3 groups. The first group (I) included 'Weining Xueli' 'Anshun Xueli' 'Eli' 'Cili' 'Hululi'. In addition to 'Eli', the other four varieties were *P. pyrifolia*. 'Weining Xueli' and 'Anshun Xueli' both had a similar coefficient of 0.817 and they were together with 'Eli'. The second group (II) only contained one variety. The varieties were cross bred between 'Pingguoli' and 'Mishirazu' and were successfully cultivated by the Institute of Pomology of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in 1965. 42 cultivars of the third group (III) were further divided into 3 subgroups. The first subgroup (IIIA) included 25 varieties, the second subgroup (IIIB) included 1 variety, the 'Housui' pear and the third subgroup (IIIC) included 16 varieties. 25 varieties of the first subgroup (IIIA) had a similar coefficient value of 0.744, which can be divided into 6 subtypes. The third subgroup (IIIC) with a 0.714 level of value can be divided into 2 subtypes: Type A includes 'Dabaizhaotongli' 'Fengtangli' 'Dahuangli' 'Jinggaili' 'Jiazhaoatongli' 'Zaoli' 'Huangpixiang' 'Jigali' 'Bingzili' 'Dangshansuli' in addition to 'Bingzili' and 'Dangshansuli' with the varieties being collected from Weining, Bijie; Type B includes 6 varieties, except for 'Haizili' and 'Xingyi Xueli', the varieties all belong to the *P. bretschneideri*. **[Conclusion]** The clustering graph shows that there was a high genetic similarity among these varieties, such as 'Xiaobaili' 'Baili' 'Weining Xueli' and 'Anshun Xueli'. There were 25 pear varieties in the first subgroups (IIIA), with apple pear being clustered individually; the results of this study were the same as Teng Yuanwen's research. So apple pear was an independent group and independent of *P. bretschneideri* and *P. pyrifolia*. However, Qu baihong's research considered apple pear as belonging to the *P. bretschneideri*. This problem requires further research in order to identify more adequate classification evidence. This study showed that *P. bretschneideri*, 'Yali' 'Jinhuali', 'Xiangli' and 'Xianglanli' were clustered. There was a high proximity between the varieties. The genetic similarity coefficient was higher between 'Haizili' and 'Baili' in the system. Other varieties of pear were farther apart. Huang Lisen et al. observed this phenomenon from the pollen morphology of the genus. TENG Yuanwen and Qu baihong et al used molecular marker methods and confirmed this similar phenomenon. The molecular level studies showed that the existence of interspecific hybridization phenomenon was widely observed among *P. bretschneideri* and *P. pyrifolia* varieties. The interspecific hybridization between pear varieties is an important approach to the evolution and development of pear varieties. The process of evolution of pear cultivars is very complicated. The genetic diversity of 48 pear cultivars was large, as was fundamentally matched with the traditional classification base on morphological classification results. However, the clustering results of the individual species were different from the actual situation.

Key words: Pear; Guizhou province; Cultivar resources; Genetic diversity; Inter-simple sequence repeat

梨属蔷薇科(Rosaceae)桃亚科(Amygdaloideae)苹果族(Maleae)苹果亚族(Malinae)植物^[1],全世界梨属植物约有35种,其中13种原产中国^[2]。贵州地方梨品种资源丰富,包括砂梨(*Pyrus pyrifolia* Nakai)、杜梨(*P. betulaefolia* Bge.)、豆梨(*P. calleryana* Dcne.)、麻梨(*P. serrulata* Rehd.)等种类,砂梨为主要栽培食用的种质^[3]。但由于土地开发、技术落后、成熟期较为集中及病虫害和环境恶化等原因,资源流失严重,一些独特的地方品种和野生资源正逐渐消失,甚至灭绝,果树种质资源遗传多样性逐渐减少。目前,梨品种资源遗传多样性研究极为欠缺,仅涉及2个川梨居群^[4]。因此,开展贵州梨品种资源的遗传多样性研究是非常必要的。目前,国外有部分学者^[5-9]采用分子标记技术对梨品种进行鉴定和构建遗传图谱。国内对梨的遗传多样性有所研究,如赵国芳等^[10]利用ISSR标记对梨进行研究,指出‘苹果梨’与白梨系统有较近的亲缘关系,新疆梨为白梨系统与西洋梨系统的种间杂种。单江华等^[11]利用ISSR和RAPD分析新疆梨种质资源亲缘关系。路娟等^[12]利用SSR分子标记技术深入探讨了梨主要栽培种白梨、砂梨、秋子梨、西洋梨、新疆梨和野生种以及种间杂交新选育品种共150份资源的遗传多样性、亲缘关系以及系统分类地位。中国砂梨具有最丰富的遗传多样性。其次是中国的白梨。日本梨与中国砂梨表现出了高度的亲缘关系,并且没有独立成组。多数新选育品种的遗传关系表现出趋母本聚类型或趋父本聚类型。曹玉芬等^[13]对梨栽培品种SSR鉴定及遗传多样性分析。朱迎弟^[14]利用ISSR分析安徽砀山酥自然保护区梨种质资源,当阈值为0.703~0.798时,全部供试的梨品种可分为8类;运用ISSR技术对8个变异类型进行分析,‘砀山酥梨’的8个变异类型变化的条带较多,可推断‘砀山酥梨’的DNA发生了较大范围的变异。张起等^[15]利用ISSR分析贵州砂梨种质资源遗传多样性,贵州砂梨种质资源具有一定的遗传变异(在物种水平上, $N_e=1.418\ 0$, $H_e=0.251\ 1$, $I=0.381\ 6$;在区域品种群上, $N_e=1.300\ 2$, $H_e=0.177\ 1$, $I=0.266\ 7$),以黔西南地区和毕节地区遗传多样性最高,且亲缘关系最近。孙清荣等^[16]对梨多倍体新种质表型变异多样性研究。郑小艳等^[17]基于 $LFY2int2$ 和SSR对浙江云和梨种质进行鉴定。滕元文等^[18]研究梨属植物系统发育及东方梨品种起源研究进展。但是,目前尚无贵州梨品种资源遗传多样性分子水

平评价方面的研究。

ISSR(inter simple sequence repeat)实验操作简单,多态性高,可重复性强^[19],在物种遗传多样性和指纹图谱研究中占优势^[15, 20-23]。依靠叶、果等形态特征无法鉴别品种的遗传关系,给梨品种资源的开发利用带来了困难。笔者采用ISSR技术对贵州梨品种资源进行遗传多样性和亲缘关系分析,为该区域梨品种资源的鉴定、开发、利用和新品种选育提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2014—2015年在贵州省民族药用生物资源研究与开发重点实验室进行。试验所用到的48个梨品种(表1)分别采自于贵州省不同市、县。选取顶芽以下3~8枚健壮、无病虫害的幼嫩叶片,用标记好的保鲜袋封存后置于冰袋中,迅速带回实验室洗净,无菌纸吸干,硅胶干燥后备用。

1.2 基因组DNA提取

采用改良的3×CTAB法提取梨基因组DNA^[24],用1.0%(φ ,下同)琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测DNA质量,紫外分光光度计检测DNA的纯度,将DNA稀释至40 ng· μ L,置于-20℃保存备用。

1.3 ISSR-PCR分析

PCR扩增用的引物根据British Columbia大学公布的ISSR引物序列,*Taq* DNA聚合酶、dNTPs、DL2000 DNA Marker等均购于北京鼎国昌盛生物技术有限公司。PCR反应体系为25 μ L,包括2.5 μ L 10×Buffer,2.0 mmol·L⁻¹ Mg²⁺,0.25 mmol·L⁻¹ dNTPs,0.25 μ mol·L⁻¹引物,60 ng模板DNA,0.75 U *Taq* DNA聚合酶,用ddH₂O补充至25 μ L。PCR扩增程序为:94℃5 min;94℃1 min,52℃40 s,72℃2 min,35次循环;72℃延伸10 min,扩增完后4℃保存。PCR扩增在美国伯乐公司生产的MyCycler BIO-RAD(96孔)PCR扩增仪上进行。PCR扩增产物用1.4%的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,在Bio-RAD凝胶成像系统中拍照、保存。

1.4 数据分析

根据PCR扩增产物电泳结果,凝胶上相同迁移率位置上有DNA条带的记“1”,无DNA条带的记为“0”。用NTsys 2.10e软件统计品种间遗传相似系数(Jaccard系数),并依据遗传相似系数采用UPGMA法进行聚类分析。Popgene 32软件计算多态位点百

表1 供试的梨品种信息
Table 1 Information of 48 pear (*Pyrus L.*) cultivars used in the study

编号 品种 Code Cultivar	来源 Origin	采集地 Locality	所属系统 Species
1 平坝20号 Pingba20	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	不详 Unknown
2 身不知 Mishirazu	日本 Japan	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	存在争议 Controversy
3 今村秋 Imamuraki	日本 Japan	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
4 苹果梨 Pingguoli	吉林 Jilin	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	存在争议 Controversy
5 小黄蜜 Xiaohuangmi	不详 Unknown	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
6 水晶梨 Suisho	韩国 Korea	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
7 威宁雪梨 Weining Xueli	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
8 安顺雪梨 Anshun Xueli	安顺 Anshun	安顺 Anshun	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
9 丰水梨 Housui	日本 Japan	坡岗 Pogang	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
10 小黄梨 Xiaohuangli	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
11 大白昭通梨 Dabaizhaotongli	云南昭通 Zhaotong, Yunnan	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
12 金盖梨 Jingaili	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
13 假昭通梨 Jiazaotongli	不详 Unknown	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
14 早梨 Zaoli	上饶 Shangrao	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
15 晚丰梨 Wanfengli	吉林通化 Tonghua, Jilin	坡岗 Pogang	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
16 金秋梨 Jinqiuli	湖南 Hunan	坡岗 Pogang	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
17 谷花梨 Guhuiali	贵州兴义 Xingyi, Guizhou	顶效 Dingxiao	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
18 早谷梨 Zaoguli	铜仁 Tongren, Guizhou	仁怀 Renhuai	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
19 刺梨 Cili	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
20 大黄梨 Dahuangli	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
21 黄皮香 Huangpixiang	毕节赫章 Hezhang, Bijie	毕节赫章 Hezhang, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
22 金州梨 Jinzhouli	大连 Dalian	顶效桃花谷 Peach Bottom,Dingxiao	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
23 饼子梨 Bingzili	贵州兴义 Xingyi, Guizhou	顶效桃花谷 Peach Bottom,Dingxiao	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
24 硕山酥梨 Dangshansuli	安徽 Anhui	顶效桃花谷 Peach Bottom,Dingxiao	白梨 <i>P. bretschneideri</i>
25 小白梨 Xiaobaili	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	白梨 <i>P. bretschneideri</i>
26 蜂糖梨 Fengtangli	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
27 白梨 Baili	顶效 Dingxiao	顶效 Dingxiao	白梨 <i>P. bretschneideri</i>
28 鸭梨 Yali	河北 Hebei	顶效 Dingxiao	白梨 <i>P. bretschneideri</i>
29 冰糖梨 Bingtangli	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
30 明月 Meigetsu	日本 Japan	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
31 黄金梨 Whangkeum bae	新高×廿世纪 Nijisseiki×Niittaka Korea	贵阳小河 Xiaohe, Guiyang	砂梨杂交种 Hybrid of <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
32 重庆2号 Chongqing2	重庆 Chongqing	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	不详 Unknown
33 大果水晶 Sujeong	韩国 Korea	贵阳小河 Xiaohe, Guiyang	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
34 中梨一号 Zhongliyihao	河南 Henan	贵阳小河 Xiaohe, Guiyang	砂梨复合杂交品种早酥(苹果梨×身不知)×幸水 Hybrid of <i>P. pyrifolia</i> [Zaosu(Pingguoli×Mishirazu)×Kousui]
35 秋锦梨 Qiujinli	不详 Unknown	贵阳小河 Xiaohe, Guiyang	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
36 早酥 Zaosu	苹果梨×身不知 Pingguoli×Mishirazu	安顺平坝 Pingba, Anshun	白梨与西洋梨杂交种 Hybrid of <i>P. bretschneideri</i> and <i>P. communis</i>
37 鹅梨 Eli	铜仁 Tongren	铜仁 Tongren	白梨 <i>P. bretschneideri</i>
38 山东雪梨 Shandong Xueli	山东 Shandong	铜仁 Tongren	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
39 葫芦梨 Avocado	不详 Unknown	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
40 鸡嘎梨 Jigali	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	毕节威宁 Weining, Bijie	不详 Unknown
41 安龙雪梨 Anlong Xueli	安龙 Anlong	顶效 Dingxiao	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
42 香梨 Xiangli	新疆 Xinjiang	顶效 Dingxiao	新疆梨 <i>P. xingkiangensis</i> Yu
43 金花梨 Jinhuiali	四川 Sichuan	贵州兴义 Xingyi, Guizhou	白梨 <i>P. bretschneideri</i>
44 香兰梨 Xianglanli	湖北 Hubei	顶效 Dingxiao	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
45 黄花梨 Huanghuiali	黄蜜×三花 Huangmi×Sanhua	坡岗 Pogang	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
46 海子梨 Haizili	贵州兴义 Xingyi, Guizhou	兴义兴化 Xinghua, Xingyi	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>
47 圆黄 Wonhwang	韩国 Korea	兴义兴化 Xinghua, Xingyi	砂梨杂交品种(早生赤×晚三吉) Hybrid variety of <i>P. pyrifolia</i> (Waseaki×Okusan-kichi)
48 翠冠 Cuiguan	浙江 Zhejiang	兴义兴化 Xinghua, Xingyi	砂梨 <i>P. pyrifolia</i>

分率、观测等位基因数(Na)、有效等位基因数(Ne)、Nei's遗传多样性指数(He)、Shannon信息指数(I)等群体遗传参数。

2 结果与分析

2.1 ISSR 引物筛选

用‘大黄梨’‘海子梨’‘雪梨’对100条ISSR随机引物进行筛选,最终筛选出条带清晰、多态性好、重复性好的引物12条,对48个梨品种资源进行ISSR扩增,结果见表2、图1。引物扩增条带最多为16条(UBC 816),扩增条带最少为2条(UBC 843)。12条引物共扩增出126个DNA位点,其中多态性位点114个,占总位点数的90.48%,说明48个梨品种遗传多样性比较丰富。

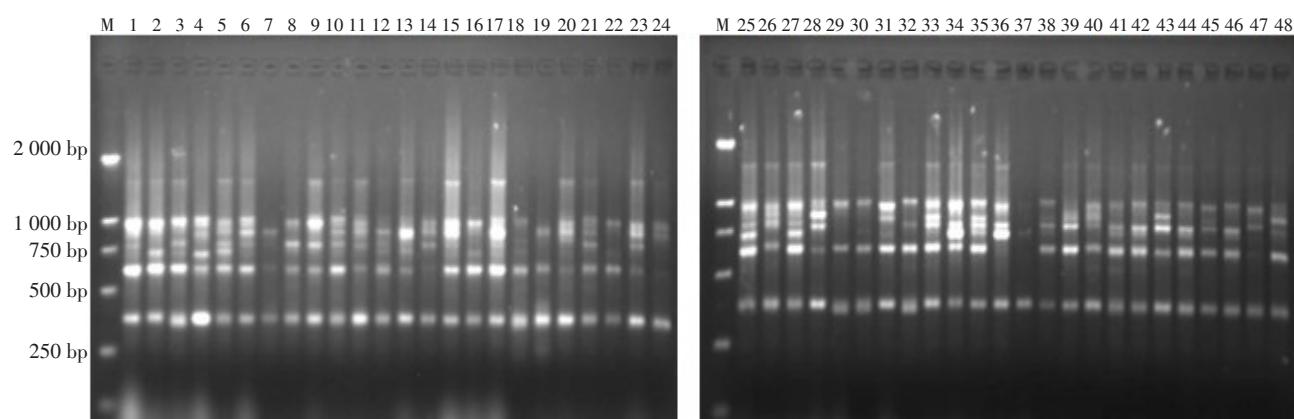
2.2 梨品种资源的遗传多样性分析

利用Popgene 32软件计算48个梨品种群体遗传参数,48个梨品种资源的有效等位基因数(Ne)为

表2 梨品种遗传多样性分析的ISSR引物及扩增
Table 2 ISSR primers used in analysis of genetic diversity of pear (*Pyrus L.*) cultivars and their amplification

引物编号 Primer code	序列(5'-3') Sequence (5'-3')	扩增条带数 Number of scored bands	多态性条带数 Number of polymorphic bands	多态性位 点百分率 Polymorp- hism/%
UBC 834	(AG) ₈ YT	13	12	92.30
UBC 825	(AC) ₈ T	13	13	100.00
UBC 823	(TC) ₈ C	12	10	83.33
UBC 820	(GT) ₈ C	11	9	81.82
UBC 811	(GA) ₈ C	12	11	91.67
UBC 808	(AG) ₈ C	10	9	90.00
UBC 854	(TC) ₈ RG	4	4	100.00
UBC 855	(AC) ₈ YT	9	8	88.89
UBC 818	(CA) ₈ G	12	11	91.67
UBC 812	(GA) ₈ A	12	11	91.67
UBC 816	(GA) ₈ T	16	15	93.75
UBC 843	(CT) ₈ RA	2	1	50.00
总计 Total		126	114	90.48
平均 Average		10.50	9.50	

注:Y=(C,T)。 Note: Y=(C,T).



M. 标准分子质量 DL 2000 M; 编号 1~48 同表 1。
M. Marker DL 2000 ; Number 1~48 are the same in Table 1.

图1 引物 UBC 808 在 48 个梨品种中的扩增 ISSR 图谱

Fig. 1 ISSR profiles of 48 cultivars in pear cultivars amplified by primer UBC 808

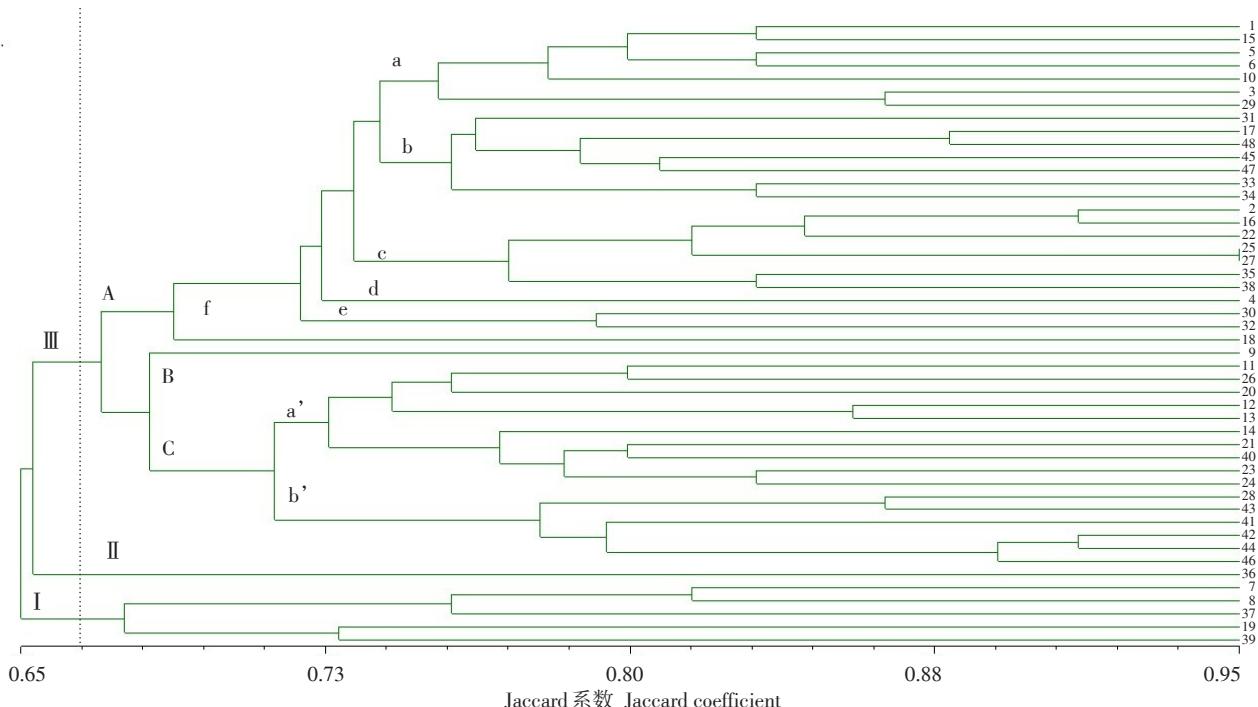
1.487 4, Nei's遗传多样性指数(He)为0.285 2, Shannon信息指数(I)为0.430 7。表明贵州地方梨品种资源有丰富的遗传多样性。

2.3 基于 Jaccard 系数的 48 个梨品种 UPGMA 聚类分析

利用NTsys 2.10e软件计算品种间的遗传相似性系数(Jaccard系数)。48份梨品种资源两两之间的Jaccard系数值为0.484~0.952。其中‘白梨’与‘小白梨’的Jaccard系数最高,为0.952,2个栽培品种均属白梨,亲缘关系最近;威宁‘刺梨’和来源于日本的梨品种‘丰水梨’相似系数最低,为0.484,说明2个

品种的遗传差异较大。

从ISSR聚类图来看,以相似系数0.67为标准,可将供试的48份梨种质划分为3大类群(图2)。第I类包括‘威宁雪梨’‘安顺雪梨’‘鹅梨’‘刺梨’‘葫芦梨’。除‘鹅梨’外,其余4个品种都是砂梨,其中‘威宁雪梨’与‘安顺雪梨’在相似系数为0.817时聚在一起,再与‘鹅梨’相聚。‘威宁雪梨’与‘安顺雪梨’的遗传相似性系数比与‘山东雪梨’高,这是由于‘山东雪梨’在长期的隔离条件下形成了相对独立的具有特殊遗传背景的资源。梨品种遗传分化除了地理隔离外,还可能与各地区的人为干预等因素有关。



图中的数字与表1中的品种编码一致。I、II、III表示大类;A、B、C表示第III类的亚类;a、b、c、d、e、f表示III_A的6个亚类;a'、b'表示III_C的2个亚类。

The numbers are the same in Table 1. I, II, III represent major groups; A, B, C represent III subgroups; a, b, c, d, e, f represent III_A subtypes; a', b' represent III_C subtypes.

图2 48个梨品种ISSR树状聚类分析

Fig. 2 Dendrogram of 48 pear varieties based on ISSR bands

第Ⅱ类仅包含1个品种,‘早酥’系中国农业科学院果树研究所于1956年用‘苹果梨’与‘身不知’杂交育成;其余的42个品种为第Ⅲ类。第Ⅲ类的42个品种中,在相似系数0.682处可以分为3个亚类,第1亚类(Ⅲ_A)包括25个品种,第2亚类(Ⅲ_B)包括1个品种‘丰水梨’;第3亚类(Ⅲ_C)包括16个品种。第1亚类(Ⅲ_A)25个品种在相似系数0.744处可以分为6个亚类,第a类包括‘平坝20号’‘晚丰梨’‘小黄蜜’‘水晶梨’‘小黄梨’‘金春秋’‘冰糖梨’,除‘平坝20号’外,其余6个品种均属于砂梨,它们具有砂梨品种的共同特征,相似系数较高;第b类包括‘黄金梨’‘谷花梨’‘翠冠’‘黄花梨’‘圆黄’‘大果水晶’‘中梨一号’,除‘黄金梨’是‘新高’×‘廿世纪’杂交品种外,其余6个梨品种均是砂梨;第c类包括‘身不知’‘金秋梨’‘金州梨’‘白梨’‘小白梨’‘秋锦梨’‘山东雪梨’;‘身不知’原产日本,亲本不详,被认为是西洋梨与砂梨的自然杂交后代^[25],从形态学上归为西洋梨^[26],但POD同工酶标记却归为砂梨^[27],因此存在争议。第d类包括‘苹果梨’;第e类包括‘明月’‘重庆2号’;第f类包括‘早谷梨’。第3亚类(Ⅲ_C)在相似系数0.714

处可分为2类,第a’类包括‘大白昭通梨’‘蜂糖梨’‘大黄梨’‘金盖梨’‘假昭通梨’‘早梨’‘黄皮香’‘鸡嘎梨’‘饼子梨’‘砀山酥梨’。除‘饼子梨’和‘砀山酥梨’外,其余品种均采自毕节威宁;这些品种生存的生态环境比较相似,品种交流较为频繁。第b’类包括‘鸭梨’‘金花梨’,在相似系数0.87处首先聚在一起,均属于白梨,‘香梨’与‘香兰梨’在相似系数0.913处先聚类,再与‘海子梨’聚在一起,在相似系数0.79处与‘安龙雪梨’相聚。

3 讨论

3.1 贵州梨品种资源聚类及遗传多样性分析

用筛选到的12条引物对贵州48份梨品种资源进行ISSR-PCR扩增,共扩增出126个DNA位点,其中多态性位点114,占总位点的90.48%,低于单江华等^[11]的研究结果(95.5%),贵州梨品种资源属东方梨系,有较高的遗传多样性。但高于朱迎弟等^[14]的研究结果(86.2%),表明贵州地方梨品种资源相对于安徽砀山酥自然保护区梨种质资源,遗传背景相对狭窄。因此,保护好和利用好这些地方梨品种资源

对新品种改良和选育具有重要的意义。

通过NTsys 2.10e软件对采自于贵州省48份梨品种资源进行聚类分析,从聚类结果可以看出,除少量品种外,大部分的砂梨品种聚在一起,白梨品种聚在一起。从聚类图可以看出‘白梨’和‘小白梨’、‘威宁雪梨’和‘安顺雪梨’等品种间有较高程度的遗传相似性。第1亚类(Ⅲ_A)的25个梨品种中,‘苹果梨’单独聚为一类,这一结果与滕元文等^[28]的观点相同,认为苹果梨是独立于白梨和砂梨系统之外的一个类群。但曲柏宏等^[29]的研究认为,‘苹果梨’属于白梨系统点。关于‘苹果梨’的分类问题,还需要进一步的研究探讨,以便找到更充分的证据。本研究显示,白梨系统中的‘鸭梨’与‘金花梨’、‘白梨’与‘小白梨’聚为一类,品种间相似系数较高。白梨系统中的‘白梨’与砂梨系统中的‘海子梨’遗传相似系数较高,而‘丰水梨’与砂梨系统的其他品种相距较远,表明白梨系统与砂梨系统之间一些品种的亲缘关系较其系统内近。黄礼森等^[30]曾从梨属植物的花粉形态方面观察到这一现象,滕元文等^[18]及曲柏宏等^[31]均运用分子标记手段证实过类似的问题。分子水平上的研究表明,白梨和砂梨系统品种间存在广泛的种间杂交现象,种质之间渗入程度较大,梨品种间杂交是品种演化和进化的重要途径,梨品种演化是十分复杂的过程。

3.2 贵州梨品种资源的保护

贵州梨品种资源遗传多样性丰富,在品种选育和改良的过程中,优良品种(‘威宁大黄梨’、兴义‘海子梨’等)不容忽视。在实地采样和资源调查中发现,大部分梨品种资源,尤其是‘威宁大黄梨’和兴义‘海子梨’,暴露在人为活动压力下,再加上土地开发、技术落后、成熟期较为集中、病虫害和环境恶化等原因,给梨品种资源的生存带来很大威胁,有的地区梨品种资源正逐步濒危。必须加强就地或异地保护来促进贵州梨品种资源的繁衍。通过研究发现,一些常见的栽培品种,如‘威宁雪梨’‘安顺雪梨’‘苹果梨’等遗传关系符合已有研究,说明了ISSR方法可靠;但对于特殊资源,如地方品种兴义‘海子梨’,属于晚熟品种,是黔西南州的传统出口果品,栽种仍然以家庭为单位进行小规模经营,生长的土壤有机质匮乏,生产中盲目追求产量,不进行疏花疏果,结果产量虽提高,但果实品质下降,经济效益不明显。这些品种遗传关系和多样性情况更值得关注,对其

开发利用更有价值。

4 结 论

利用ISSR标记技术研究贵州48个梨品种遗传多样性,梨品种间Nei's的基因多样性(H_e)为0.285 2, Shannon信息指数(I)为0.430 7。遗传相似性系数为0.484~0.952,其中‘白梨’与‘小白梨’的Jaccard系数最高(0.952);威宁‘刺梨’和来源于日本的梨品种‘丰水梨’相似系数最低(0.484);聚类分析将48个梨品种划分为3个大类,大部分砂梨品种聚在一起,白梨品种聚在一起。研究中发现,白梨和砂梨系统品种间存在广泛的种间杂交现象,种质之间渗入程度较大。

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