

枇杷属植物3个新S基因鉴定及大渡河枇杷分类地位的新证据

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摘要:【目的】鉴定枇杷属普通枇杷野生种、栎叶枇杷和大渡河枇杷3个种的S-RNase基因型,为利用其优良性状开展种质创新,以及大渡河枇杷分类地位的探讨提供科学依据。【方法】以苹果S-RNase基因高度保守区设计兼并引物对3个种的基因组DNA进行PCR扩增,片段回收、克隆及测序,分别采用BLASTn、BLASTx、DNAMAN和CLUSTALW软件进行同源性检索、序列比对和结构分析。【结果】从参试的3个种中共分离了4个S等位基因,分别为S₂-RNase、S₂₆-RNase、S₃₂-RNase和S₃₄-RNase,其中S₂₆-RNase、S₃₂-RNase和S₃₄-RNase为新分离的枇杷S-RNase基因,GenBank登录号分别为:MG765271、MG846012和MG812504。所克隆获得的4个枇杷S-RNase基因与苹果S-RNase基因的氨基酸序列结构相同,具有5个保守区(C1、C2、C3、RC4和C5)和1个高变区(HV)。此外,所获得的4个枇杷S-RNase基因电泳图谱及同源性和进化分析结果表明,大渡河枇杷可能为普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷的杂交后代。【结论】确定了普通枇杷野生种、栎叶枇杷和大渡河枇杷的S-RNase基因型分别为S₂S₂₆、S₃₂S₃₄和S₂₆S₃₂。大渡河枇杷S-RNase基因型及S-RNase的同源性和系统进化分析结果支持其可能为普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷杂交后代的结论。

关键词: 大渡河枇杷; S基因; S基因型; 分类地位

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Identification of three novel S-RNase alleles in *Eriobotrya* Lindl. and new evidence for the taxonomic status of *E. prinoidea* var. *dadunensis*

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Abstract: 【Objective】Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*) demonstrates gametophytic self-incompatibility that is controlled by the S-locus encoding a polymorphic stylar ribonuclease (S-RNase). The S-genotype is therefore an important consideration in breeding strategies. However, there has been no previous study dealing with assessment of the S-alleles in wild *Eriobotrya* species. Therefore, the objective of this study is to determine the S-genotypes of three loquat species, including *E. japonica*, *E. prinoidea* var. *dadunensis*, and *E. prinoidea*, in order to provide the scientific basis for the germplasm innovation and taxonomic research of *E. prinoidea* var. *dadunensis*. 【Methods】Using two pairs of primers designed according to conserved nucleotide sequences of known S-RNase alleles in *Malus* (apple). These primers included a forward primer localized in the C1 region ('FTQQYQ': 5'-TTTACGCAGCAATATCAG-3'), and two reverse primers localized in between the hypervariable region (HV) and the C3 ('IIWPNV': 5'-ACRTTCGGCCAAATMATT-3') and C5 ('FI (D/N)CP(H/R)': 5'-GYGGGGGCAR-TYTATGAA-3') conserved regions. PCR amplification was carried out of genomic DNAs of three loquat species. Amplified products were separated by electrophoresis on 2.0% agarose gels, stained with ethidium-bromide (0.5%), photographed using the UVP-gel documentation system (EC3 System; UVP

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Co., Upland, CA, USA). A 100-bp DNA ladder (Tiangen Biotech Co. Ltd., Beijing, PR China) was used for estimating the molecular sizes of the amplicons. Reproducible amplified target fragments were purified using a DP210 DNA gel extraction kit (Tiangen Biotech Beijing, China), were cloned into the pGEM-T Easy Vector (Promega Corporation, Australia), were transformed into *Escherichia coli*, identified by colony PCR, and then were bidirectionally sequenced by BGI Life Tech Co., Ltd. (Beijing). The obtained nucleotide and putative amino acid sequences were searched against NCBI using BLASTn and BLASTx to identify homologous genes and putative intron sequences. The deduced protein sequences between the C1 and the C5 conserved regions were obtained, and the structures were analyzed using DNAMAN and compared with the available *Malus* sequences on GenBank. The sequences were then aligned using CLUSTALW. **【Results】**In this investigation, a total of twelve DNA bands, with fragments ranging from 468 to 773 bp in size, were obtained from the sequencing, and were classified into four different *S-RNase* alleles based on the BLASTn results, two of the twelve DNA fragments were identical to S_2 . The remaining ten DNA fragments amplified did not match any known reference alleles, but showed 48.64 to 93.60% similarity at the nucleotide level and 51.80 to 99.40% similarity at the amino acid level with *S-RNase* alleles previously documented in *E. japonica* species. These sequences possessed the typical structural features of *S-RNase* alleles in Pyrinae, including an HV region and five conserved regions (C1, C2, C3, RC4, and C5). Thus, these sequences were deemed to be alleles of *S-RNase* genes, and were selected for further characterization. The remaining ten DNA fragments were classified into three different *S-RNase* alleles based on 100% shared sequences identify between the deduced amino acid sequences and the other fragments. The three *S-RNase* alleles had lengths of 635, and 773 bp, respectively, and the introns of these fragments were detected within the HV region and ranged in size from 147-245 bp, which is consistent with the position of the region in the loquat *S-RNase* alleles from BLASTn and also confirms that it accord with the GT-AG rule. Additionally, almost all of these *S-RNases* shared the four cysteine residues characteristic of *S-RNase*, and two histidine residues essential for *RNase* in Rosaceae. We thus suggested that these fragments would constitute novel *S-RNase* alleles and labeled them accordingly S_{26} -*RNase*, S_{32} -*RNase*, and S_{34} -*RNase*, and their accession numbers were MG765271、MG846012 and MG812504 in GeneBank respectively. We detected four *S-RNase* alleles in the three loquat species, including the three novel alleles. This finding suggests that wild *Eriobotrya* species might exhibit high levels of *S*-allele genetic diversity, and the findings would be indicative of the high immigration rate of new *S*-alleles, implying their potential value in genetic breeding. Furthermore, the wild *E. japonica* contains S_2 and S_{26} , the former being a common *S-RNase* allele in loquat cultivars, suggesting that it might constitute the ancestor to various loquat cultivars. Interestingly, *E. prinooides* var. *dadunensis* contains S_{26} and S_{32} , two novel alleles that were most probably inherited from *E. japonica* (wild species) (S_2S_{26}) and *E. prinooides* ($S_{32}S_{34}$), supporting previous findings that suggested that *E. prinooides* var. *dadunensis* might be a hybrid of *E. prinooides* and *E. japonica* (wild species). **【Conclusion】**Four *S-RNase* alleles were identified from the isolated *S-RNase* genes in three loquat species, including one previously reported *S-RNases* (S_2) and three novel *S-RNase* alleles (S_{26} , S_{32} , and S_{34}). The total number of alleles observed in the present study indicated higher *S*-allele diversity than expected. The *S*-genotypes of the three tested species were identified as follows: *E. japonica* (S_2S_{26}), *E. prinooides* var. *dadunensis* ($S_{26}S_{32}$), and *E. prinooides* ($S_{32}S_{34}$). The homology and phylogenetic analysis indicated that the *E. prinooides* var. *dadunensis* might be a hybrid from *E. japonica* and *E. prinooides*.

Key words: *E. prinooides* var. *dadunensis*; *S-RNase*; *S*-genotype; Taxonomic status

大渡河枇杷 (*Eriobotrya prinoides* var. *daduheensis*) 是20世纪80年代章恢志等^[1]在四川省贡嘎山东南坡发现的一个新分类群, 将其归为栎叶枇杷的变种, 但随着研究的深入, 不同学者根据不同的研究证据, 提出了不同的观点。唐蓓^[2]采用核型分析、杨向晖等^[3]和王永清等^[4]采用分子标记技术分析认为大渡河枇杷是普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷的种间杂种, 形态学研究也支持这一观点^[5]; 李晓林等^[6]和梁国鲁等^[7]利用同工酶和核型分析认为大渡河枇杷是一个独立的分类群体, 属于栎叶枇杷的变种; 李桂芬等^[8]利用基因原位杂交技术, 推测大渡河枇杷可能起源于栎叶枇杷的杂交后代, 但是与普通枇杷并无亲缘关系, 这使得大渡河枇杷的起源问题变得更加扑朔迷离。随后Ding等^[9]和林顺权等^[10]在综合前人研究的基础上, 对大渡河枇杷形态特征进行系统描述, 并确定其为杂种。然而, 遗憾的是, 关于大渡河枇杷作为杂种的基因水平证据的研究迄今尚未见报道。近年来一些学者利用自交不亲和S基因来鉴定不同品种起源, 其可行性和可靠性已在蔷薇科的梨^[11-13]、苹果^[14-16]、扁桃^[17]等果树中得到证实。

自交不亲和性在显花植物中普遍存在, 是高等植物为了预防近亲繁殖、实现遗传重组和保持遗传变异的一种重要机制^[18]。梨、苹果、枇杷等蔷薇科果树大多属于配子体型自交不亲和性(GSI)植物, 其遗传上受S位点复等位基因(S-allele)控制^[19-20], 表现为自花授粉或相同S基因型品种间授粉时不能结实, 只有不同S基因型的品种间相互授粉才能正常结实^[21]。此外, S基因遵循孟德尔遗传规律, 即杂交后代的S基因一个来自父本, 一个来自母本^[22-23]。因此, 开展果树S基因型鉴定, 不仅可以为生产中合理配置授粉树和杂交育种提供科学依据, 而且可以作为鉴定不同品种间亲缘关系的有力证据^[11-17, 24]。

然而, 枇杷属植物S基因鉴定与应用研究起步较晚, 目前仅有8篇西班牙、以色列、日本和国内部分学者对普通枇杷的部分栽培品种进行S基因型鉴定的研究报道^[24-31], 关于枇杷属植物野生种S基因型鉴定及其在亲缘关系研究应用的研究迄今尚未见报道。正是基于上述背景, 笔者拟对大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种的S基因型进行鉴定, 并在此基础上开展S基因的生物信息学和结构分析, 探讨大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种的亲缘关系, 以期研究枇杷属植物自交不亲和机制, 利用

大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种的优良性状开展种质创新, 以及大渡河枇杷分类地位探讨提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种采自四川省石棉县安顺乡大渡河枇杷采自石棉县新棉乡。采取幼嫩叶片, 用变色硅胶保存备用。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 基因组DNA提取及*S-RNase*基因扩增 采用笔者实验室的方法提取其叶片基因组DNA^[32]。正向引物为前人依据苹果*S-RNase*基因C1区保守序列FTQQYQ设计的5'-TTTACGCAGCAATATCAG-3', 反向引物为前人依据苹果*S-RNase*基因C5区和HV区下游保守序列FI(D/N)CP(H/R)和IIWPNV设计的5'-GYGGGGGCARTYTATGAA-3'和5'-ACRTTC-GGCCAAATMATT-3'^[24, 33]。引物由上海生工生物工程技术服务有限公司合成。按照本实验室优化的枇杷AS-PCR反应体系进行基因序列扩增^[24, 29]。

1.2.2 S序列分析 AS-PCR的扩增产物依次用2% (w)的琼脂糖凝胶进行电泳检测, EB染色, Syngene凝胶成像系统进行观察拍照。利用天根生化科技(北京)有限公司的琼脂糖凝胶DNA回收试剂盒对PCR产物目的片段进行回收, 并连接到上海润成生物科技有限公司的PGEM-Teasy载体上, 然后转化大肠杆菌, 经菌落PCR鉴定, 最后挑取阳性克隆送至北京华大中生科技发展有限公司进行测序。测序获得的结果首先在NCBI中利用BLASTn和BLASTx进行同源性检索和推定内含子序列, 用DNAMAN (V6.0.3.99; Lynnon Biosoft) 软件对获得的枇杷属*S-RNase*基因与GenBank中蔷薇科梨属和苹果属的*S-RNase*基因的氨基酸序列结构进行比较和结构分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 *S-RNase*基因的PCR扩增

利用引物FTQQYQ-FI(D/N)CP(H/R)和FTQQYQ-IIWPNV对大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种基因组DNA进行PCR扩增, 3次重复, 2对引物均能在大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种3份材料上有效地扩增出2条清晰的特异性谱带, 扩

增结果电泳图如图 1、图 2 所示。对扩增出的 12 个目的片段进行回收、克隆及测序,获得的片段大小为

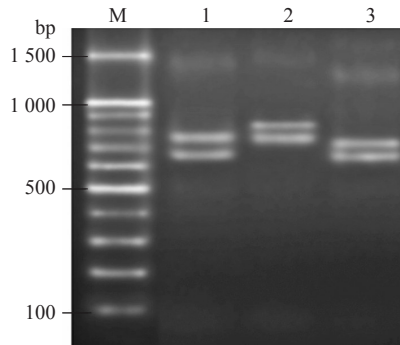


图 1 兼并引物 FTQQYQ-FI(D/N)CP(H/R)对大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种 AS-PCR 扩增电泳分析

M. 100 bp DNA ladder; 1. 大渡河枇杷; 2. 栎叶枇杷; 3. 普通枇杷野生种。下同。
M. 100 bp DNA ladder; 1 to 3 was represented the species *E. prinooides* var. *dadunensis*, *E. prinooides* and *E. japonica* (wild specie) respectively. The same below.

图 2 引物 FTQQYQ-IIWPNV 对大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种 AS-PCR 扩增电泳分析
Fig. 2 The electrophoresis of PCR amplification of genomic DNA with FTQQYQ-IIWPNV primers on three loquat species

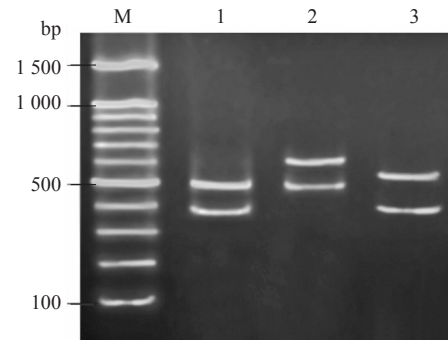


图 2 引物 FTQQYQ-IIWPNV 对大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷野生种 AS-PCR 扩增电泳分析

Fig. 2 The electrophoresis of PCR amplification of genomic DNA with FTQQYQ-IIWPNV primers on three loquat species

468~773 bp, 并利用 NCBI 中的 BLASTn 软件与已知的枇杷、梨和苹果的 *S-RNase* 基因序列进行同源性序列检索和比较。比对结果表明,用引物 FTQQYQ-FI(D/N)CP(H/R)和 FTQQYQ-IIWPNV 在普通枇杷野生种上扩增获得的 654 bp 和 536 bp 两条序列(表 1)

表 1 枇杷属 3 个种的 S 基因型
Table 1 S-allele analysis of three loquat species

序号 No.	种 Species	来源 Origin	S 基因型 S-genotypes	扩增片段长度 Size of amplified fragment/bp	内含子长度 Sizes of intron/bp
1	<i>E. japonica</i> (wild specise)	中国 China	$S_{26}S_{26}$	654/635	147/155
2	<i>E. prinooides</i>	中国 China	$S_{33}S_{34}$	736/773	239/245
3	<i>E. prinooides</i> var. <i>dadunensis</i>	中国 China	$S_{26}S_{32}$	635/736	155/239

与已知的枇杷 S_2 -*RNase* 基因的碱基同源率为 100.00%, 推导氨基酸序列同源性亦为 100.00%, 因此认定这 2 条序列均为 S_2 -*RNase* 基因。获得的其余

10 条序列与已知的枇杷 *S-RNase* 基因碱基序列同源率为 48.67%~93.60%, 氨基酸序列同源性为 51.80%~99.40%(表 2), 同时序列结构分析表明, 这些序列具

表 2 枇杷属 18 个 S-RNases 推导氨基酸序列的同源性分析
Table 2 Identities of the deduced amino acid sequences of 18 *E. japonica* S-RNases

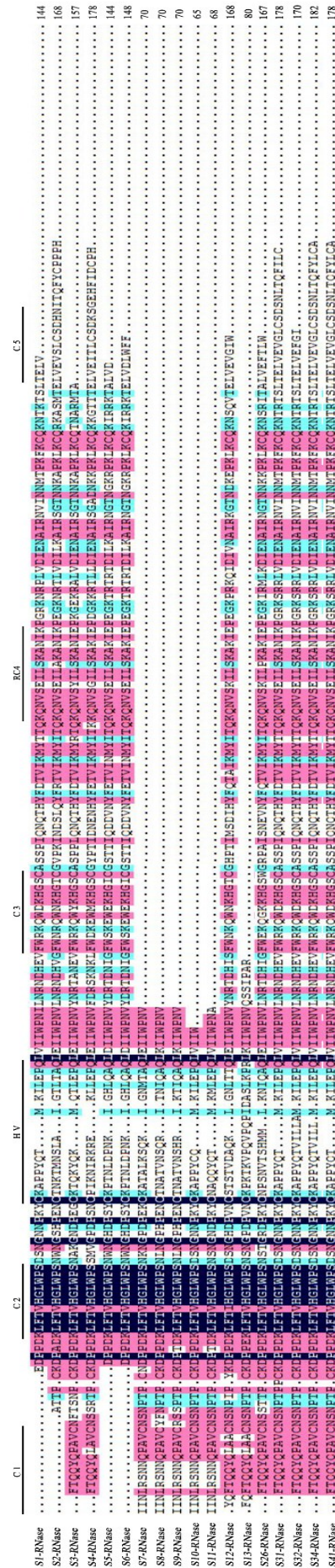
	E-S1	E-S2	E-S3	E-S4	E-S5	E-S6	E-S7	E-S8	E-S9	E-S10	E-S11	E-S12	E-S13	E-S26	E-S31	E-S32	E-S34	E-S41
E-S1	100.00																	
E-S2	57.60	100.00																
E-S3	70.00	62.80	100.00															
E-S4	55.60	58.40	66.00	100.00														
E-S5	55.60	63.90	61.90	62.90	100.00													
E-S6	55.20	62.80	61.20	61.90	99.30	100.00												
E-S7	58.30	67.30	60.00	57.60	73.50	73.50	100.00											
E-S8	54.20	74.50	56.90	54.50	63.30	63.30	76.10	100.00										
E-S9	54.20	76.40	55.40	57.60	61.20	61.20	73.10	90.00	100.00									
E-S10	93.30	56.00	62.90	60.07	61.40	61.40	70.80	66.20	66.20	100.00								
E-S11	81.30	58.50	66.20	60.90	61.70	61.70	70.60	66.20	69.10	86.20	100.00							
E-S12	56.30	63.00	61.80	61.80	66.00	64.90	62.10	55.10	50.70	57.40	56.30	100.00						
E-S13	50.90	54.80	56.90	61.60	57.10	57.10	59.40	59.40	56.50	57.80	58.20	63.20	100.00					
E-S26	59.00	63.00	65.60	66.70	67.40	64.90	62.70	62.70	65.70	61.30	64.60	68.10	56.00	100.00				
E-S31	96.50	52.70	72.60	55.10	57.00	55.50	63.10	58.50	58.50	88.70	80.00	58.50	62.50	62.80	100.00			
E-S32	96.50	56.10	72.60	58.40	56.30	55.40	61.20	56.70	56.70	88.70	80.00	57.80	58.40	61.70	98.80	100.00		
E-S34	96.50	51.80	72.60	54.50	56.30	54.70	61.20	56.70	56.70	88.70	80.00	57.80	59.20	61.70	99.40	98.80	100.00	
E-S41	96.50	52.40	72.60	55.10	57.00	55.50	63.10	58.50	58.50	88.70	80.00	58.50	62.20	62.80	99.40	98.80	99.80	100.00

有一个高变区(HV)、四个保守区(C2、C3、RC4和C5)的 *S-RNase* 基本结构(图3),因此认定为 *S-RNase*,但需进一步分析其具体结构变化,以及鉴定是否为新 *S-RNase*。

2.2 新 *S* 基因鉴定及 *S* 基因型确定

对余下10条序列的结构进一步分析发现,用引物 FTQQYQ-FI(D/N)CP(H/R)在大渡河枇杷和普通枇杷野生种扩增获得的635 bp与626 bp,和 FTQQYQ-IIWPNV引物扩增获得的388 bp与376 bp四条序列的碱基序列与氨基酸序列同源率均为100.00%,因此确定为同一 *S_r-RNase*。序列结构分析结果表明,该 *S_r-RNase* 基因与已知的枇杷 *S₁₂-RNase* 同源性最高为68.10%(表2),内含子序列大小为155 bp,发现 *S_r-RNase* 基因与已知的枇杷 *S₁₂-RNase* 共有51处氨基酸替换和1处插入,其中HV区共有11处替换和1处插入,即丝氨酸被天冬酰胺替换,四个苏氨酸分别被脯氨酸、天冬酰胺、谷氨酰胺和丙氨酸替换,天冬酰胺被苏氨酸替换,丙氨酸被丝氨酸替换,谷氨酰胺被组氨酸替换,赖氨酸被甲硫氨酸替换、甘氨酸被赖氨酸替换、亮氨酸被异亮氨酸替换,插入一个甲硫氨酸(图3)。因此,确定 *S_r-RNase* 基因为新 *S-RNase* 基因,命名为 *S₂₆-RNase* (Accession number: MG765271)。

同时2条引物在栎叶枇杷上扩增获得728 bp和478 bp两条序列,在大渡河枇杷上扩增获得736 bp和486 bp两条序列,并且这4条序列碱基序列与氨基酸序列同源率均为100.00%,因此确定为同一 *S_b-RNase*。序列结构分析结果表明,该 *S_b-RNase* 基因与已知的枇杷 *S₃₁-RNase* 同源率最高为98.80%,内含子序列大小为239 bp,发现 *S_b-RNase* 基因与已知的枇杷 *S₃₁-RNase* 共有1处缺失、2处替换、5处插入,其中5处插入均发生在HV区,即插入2个亮氨酸及缬氨酸、异亮氨酸和丙氨酸各一个(图3)。因此,确定 *S_b-RNase* 基因为新 *S-RNase* 基因,命名为 *S₃₂-RNase* (Accession number: MG846012)。此外,引物 FTQQYQ-FI(D/N)CP(H/R)在栎叶枇杷扩增获得的773 bp,和 FTQQYQ-IIWPNV引物扩增获得的612 bp两条序列的碱基序列与氨基酸序列同源率均为100.00%,因此确定为同一 *S_c-RNase*。序列结构分析结果表明,该 *S_c-RNase* 基因与已知的枇杷 *S₃₁-RNase* 同源率最高为99.40%,内含子序列大小为245 bp,发现 *S_c-RNase* 基因与已知的枇杷 *S₃₁-RNase*



HV 和 C1~C5 分别表示 1 个高变区(内含子)和 5 个保守区。
The HV and C1~C5 were indicated hypervariable region(containing intron)and five conserved regions, respectively.

图 3 枇杷属 3 个新 *S-RNases* 基因与 15 个已知 *S-RNases* 基因的推导氨基酸序列同源性和结构对比分析
Fig. 3 The comparison of homology and structure of the deduced acid sequences among three novel *S-RNases* analysed in this study compared to fifteen homologous *S-RNases* of the *Eriobotrya japonica*

共有 1 处缺失、1 处替换、4 处插入,其中 4 处插入均发生在 HV 区,即插入了即插入 2 个亮氨酸及缬氨酸和异亮氨酸各一个(图 3),因此,确定 S_c -RNase 基因为新 S -RNase 基因,命名为 S_{3r} -RNase (Accession number: MG812504)。确定普通枇杷野生种、栎叶枇杷和大渡河枇杷的 S 基因型分别为 S_2S_{26} 、 $S_{32}S_{34}$ 、 $S_{26}S_{32}$ (表 1)。

2.3 大渡河枇杷分类地位分析

2 对引物对大渡河枇杷、栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷基因组 DNA 的 PCR 扩增电泳图谱(图 1 和图 2)显示,3 个种的扩增条带数均一致,而值得关注的是大渡河枇杷扩增获得的 2 条谱带的位置一条与栎叶枇杷的一条谱带位置一致,另一条则与普通枇杷的一条谱带位置一致,这一扩增结果表明,大渡河枇杷可能为普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷的杂交后代。通过 S -RNase 基因推导氨基酸序列同源性和结构对比分析,确定了普通枇杷的 S 基因型为 S_2S_{26} ,栎叶枇杷 S 基因型为 $S_{32}S_{34}$,大渡河枇杷 S 基因型为 $S_{26}S_{32}$ 。由 S 基因型可以看出,大渡河枇杷的 S 基因一个与普通枇杷相同(S_{26}),另一个与栎叶枇杷相同(S_{32}),根据孟德尔遗传规律,杂交后代的 S 基因一个来自父本,一个来自母本,由此三者的 S 基因型可以进一步证实电泳图谱结果的推断。然而通过 S -RNase 基因的同源性分析发现,大渡河枇杷所含有的 S_{26} 和 S_{32} 与栎叶枇杷所含有的 S_{34} 的同源率分别为 61.70% 和 98.80%;而大渡河枇杷所含有的 S_{26} 和 S_{32} 与普通枇杷所含有的 S_2 同源性较低,仅分别为 63.00% 和 56.10% (表 2)。由此推断,大渡河枇杷与栎叶枇杷同源性更大。因此,综合上述分析结果表明,大渡河枇杷可能为普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷的杂交后代,且更偏向于栎叶枇杷。

3 讨 论

上世纪 80 年代,章恢志等^[1]在四川省贡嘎山东南坡首次发现大渡河枇杷并将其归为栎叶枇杷的变种。李晓林等^[6]利用过氧化物酶同工酶酶谱分析,认为大渡河枇杷与栎叶枇杷一样,应是一个独立的分类群,不是普通枇杷同栎叶枇杷的杂种,因为它起源早于普通枇杷,晚于栎叶枇杷。随后唐蓓^[2]采用核型和过氧化物同工酶分析,并结合大渡河枇杷的植物学形态、孢粉学及地理进行分析,推测大渡河枇杷为普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷的杂种,且将其分类地位从

变种上升为种。蔡礼鸿^[34]根据同工酶分析,认为大渡河枇杷的系统位置处于栎叶枇杷和普通枇杷之间,且略偏向于栎叶枇杷,并结合贡嘎山东南坡的地理位置和气候特点初步推断,大渡河枇杷是普通枇杷的始祖。梁国鲁等^[7]利用核型和形态分析认为大渡河枇杷起源晚于普通枇杷,且与普通枇杷的亲缘关系近于栎叶枇杷,认为其分类地位为普通枇杷的变种更为合理。杨向晖等^[3]利用 RAPD 和 AFLP 分子标记技术和待定杂种计算谱带叠加性及孢粉学的分析结果均支持唐蓓^[2]的推测,但提出大渡河枇杷偏向于栎叶枇杷。王永清等^[4]利用 ISSR 分子标记的相似系数、谱代叠加和特异性谱带的研究结果,以及付燕^[4]在野外调查基础开展的形态学分析结果亦支持唐蓓^[2]的观点。李桂芬等^[8]利用基因原位杂交技术研究发现,大渡河枇杷染色体组的部分染色体或染色体片段与栎叶枇杷高度同源,据此推测大渡河枇杷可能起源于栎叶枇杷的杂交后代,但是与普通枇杷并无亲缘关系,这使得大渡河枇杷的起源问题变得更加扑朔迷离。随后 Ding 等^[9]和林顺权等^[10]在综合前人研究的基础上,将大渡河枇杷确定为杂种,并对其形态特征进行了系统描述。对学界近 30 年来关于大渡河枇杷分类地位的争论进行梳理发现,其分类地位的争论主要集中在 2 点,一是大渡河枇杷和普通枇杷的起源先后顺序,二是大渡河枇杷是否为普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷的杂种。此外,目前关于大渡河枇杷分类科学依据的研究主要集中在形态学、细胞学和分子生物学方面,迄今仍缺乏基因水平的科学依据。

笔者对普通枇杷、大渡河枇杷和栎叶枇杷的 S 基因进行分析,电泳图谱显示,三者扩增的条带数一致,均为 2 条,其中大渡河枇杷一条与普通枇杷的一条位置相近,通过推导氨基酸序列同源性和结构对比分析,确定为 S_{26} ;另一条与栎叶枇杷的一条位置相近,通过推导氨基酸序列同源性和结构对比分析确定为 S_{32} 。由此确定大渡河枇杷的 S 基因型为 $S_{26}S_{32}$,普通枇杷的 S 基因型为 S_2S_{26} ,栎叶枇杷 S 基因型为 $S_{32}S_{34}$ 。吴燕等^[35]在利用杏杂种一代群体研究 S -RNase 基因遗传规律发现, S -RNase 基因符合孟德尔遗传规律。众多学者也都分别利用 S 基因分析,对苹果^[14-15]和梨^[11-13, 36]的部分品种的亲缘关系进行鉴定。王鸿霞等^[37]采用 RAPD 分子标记和 AS-PCR 方法准确地鉴定了毛樱桃(*Cerasus tomentosa*)和甜樱

桃(*C. avium*)的远缘杂种 G3,证实了 *S-RNase* 基因扩增是一条简便有效的鉴定杂种的新途径。因此,通过对三者 S 基因型的比较鉴定,确定大渡河枇杷的 S 基因一个与普通枇杷相同,一个与栎叶枇杷相同,即大渡河枇杷所含的 S 基因可能分别来源于普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷,由此推断大渡河枇杷可能为普通枇杷和栎叶枇杷的杂交后代。这与唐蓓^[2]、杨向晖等^[3]、王永清等^[4]、Ding 等^[9]和林顺权等^[10]的研究结果一致。

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