

无核葡萄胚挽救育种与杂种后代分子标记辅助选择

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摘要:【目的】对无核葡萄胚挽救影响因素与‘美丽无核’幼胚和胚乳的发育及败育过程进行研究, 为提高胚挽救效率提供理论依据; 通过大田杂交与胚挽救育种技术, 从中选出无核杂种优株, 为选育无核新品种提供材料。【方法】以8个杂交组合的杂种后代为材料, 研究亲本基因型、取样时期和胚发育培养基相态对成苗率的影响, 同时通过分子标记辅助选择对杂种后代进行无核性状检测; 采用石蜡切片法对‘美丽无核’的幼胚和胚乳的发育与败育进程进行细胞学观察。【结果】利用胚挽救技术从8个杂交组合中获得杂种单株468株。其中‘昆香无核’×‘新郁’杂交组合成苗率较高, 为9.48%; ‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’、‘昆香无核’×‘红宝石无核’、‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’杂交组合分别在授粉后41、47和55 d取样, 进行胚挽救的成苗率最高; ‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’和‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’在固体培养基上成苗率较高; ‘昆香无核’×‘北醇’在固体或固液双相培养基上的成苗率无显著差异; 利用无核基因探针 GLSP1-569、SCAR 标记 SCF27-2000 对4个杂交组合的326个杂种后代进行筛选, 初步确定210个株系携带无核基因; ‘美丽无核’幼胚发育至球形胚时期开始败育, 时间为花后38 d。【结论】‘昆香无核’和‘红宝石无核’适宜作无核葡萄胚挽救育种的母本材料; 以‘火焰无核’‘昆香无核’和‘红宝石无核’为母本的杂交组合的最佳取样时期分别为授粉后41、47和55 d; 不同母本的杂交组合对胚发育培养基的相态要求有差异; ‘美丽无核’作母本材料时适宜取样时期为花后34~36 d。

关键词: 葡萄; 无核性; 胚发育与败育; 胚挽救育种; 分子标记辅助选择

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Breeding seedless grapevine *via* embryo rescue and marker-assisted selection in hybrid progenies

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Abstract:【Objective】Embryo rescue is one of the efficient breeding methods for seedless grapevine. However, there are many factors limiting a high rate of plantlet generation through embryo rescue like cultivars used as parents, time of sampling of hybrid fruit, medium for culturing, culture methods, addition of plant growth regulators, etc. The objective of our studies were to improve breeding efficiency of seedless grapevine through embryo rescue and to provide the theoretical basis for more accurate sampling of young embryos.【Methods】8 crosses were made among 7 stenospermic cultivars and 2 seeded cultivars. The hybrid ovules were removed from fruits and cultured in the medium for further embryo development. After 10 weeks in dark condition, embryos were picked from ovules and moved to the medium for development and germination. The number of plantlets were calculated after 1 month. Proliferation of plantlets was conducted in the subcultures to guarantee that every strain could be kept. The prime seedlings were transplanted to the pots and the survived plantlets were then planted in the vineyard after seedling adaptation. GLSP1-569 and SCF27-2000 were utilized to detect seedless gene in filial

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generations. Cytological observation of embryo development and abortion of 'Beauty Seedless' was made using paraffin section and Iron-vitrol hematoxylin hematoxylin staining. Sampling started after full-bloom stage which was regard as 0 d. Under the natural pollination condition, fruits in different growth periods of the same cultivar were picked at a sampling frequency of 2 days. At early stages, the whole fruit was collected. When the ovules could be separated from fruit, they were better choice. Materials were transferred into Carnoy's Fluid (glacial acetic acid: anhydrous ethanol =1: 3) to fix for 24 h, and then washed with 70% alcohol. After dehydration in different levels of ethanol, clarification in xylol, saturation in paraffin and embedding, materials were kept in paraffin block and then cut at the thickness of 8 to 10 μm with paraffin slicing machine. After staining the internal construction of the embryos were observed with light microscope. 【Results】 7 842 hybrid ovules and 468 hybrid strains were obtained from 8 crosses through embryo rescue and the average rate of plantlet generation was 5.97%. Crosses with different females had various rate of plantlet generation. The highest plantlet percentage (9.48%) was in the cross between 'Kunxiangwuhe' and 'Xinyu', while the lowest (0.0%) was in the cross between 'Centennial Seedless' and 'Crimson Seedless'. There was a significantly high seedling generation rate of 'Kunxiangwuhe' \times 'Xinyu' than the rate of 'Sultanina Rose' \times 'Xinyu'. And 'Ruby Seedless' \times 'Crimson Seedless' is significantly high than 'Centennial Seedless' \times 'Crimson Seedless' in seedling generation rate. When 'Kunxiangwuhe' was used as female, seedling generation rates varied with crosses with different male parents ('Beichun': 7.35%, 'Ruby Seedless': 8.37%, 'Xinyu' : 9.48%). The maximum of embryo germination rate and plantlet rate were found: 41 DAP (days after pollination) in the cross 'Flame Seedless' \times 'Kunxiangwuhe' (66.67% and 7.35%), 47 DAP in the cross 'Kunxiangwuhe' \times 'Ruby Seedless' (86.11% and 11.89%) and 55 DAP in the cross 'Ruby Seedless' \times 'Crimson Seedless' (95.65% and 8.21%). Embryos generated from the combination 'Flame Seedless' \times 'Kunxiangwuhe' and 'Ruby Seedless' \times 'Crimson Seedless' produced more seedlings on solid medium, while no significant difference was found between the seedling rates of embryos generated from the combination 'Kunxiangwuhe' \times 'Beichun' regardless of whether they were cultured on solid medium or on solid-liquid medium. GLSP1-569 could be applied to detect seedless gene of hybrids generated from the crosses with 'Flame Seedless' as female parent. SCF27-2000 should be used to test the hybrids in the crosses with 'Kunxiangwuhe' 'Ruby Seedless' 'Crimson Seedless' and 'Sultanina Rose' as female parents. The process of embryo development of 'Beauty Seedless' began at the stages of dormant period, over dyad, tetrad and octant period, and stopped at globular embryo stage. So the embryo of 'Beauty Seedless' was aborted on 38 days after flowering. 【Conclusion】 Female genotype had a more significant effect on the rate of embryos formation and rate of plantlet generation in embryo rescue although male genotype also affected the result to some extent. 'Kunxiangwuhe' and 'Ruby Seedless' were superior for being used as female parent in seedless grape breeding. The sampling times for highest embryo germination rate and plantlet rate varied with female parents. The media also varied with female parent. When the 'Beauty Seedless' was collected as the female parent for the hybridization, the optimum sample time was 34-36 days after flowering.

Key words: Grapevine; Seedless characteristic; Embryo development and abortion; Embryo rescue breeding; Marker-assisted selection

葡萄因具有适应性强、营养丰富、易管理、效益高等特点,逐渐发展成一种在世界范围内广泛种植的经济作物,2016年世界种植面积709万 hm^2 ,产量744万t。无核新品种的选育是目前鲜食和制干葡萄的重点目标之一^[1]。传统杂交育种选育无核品种以有核 \times 无核的方式,杂交后代的无核率低于15%^[2]。胚挽救技术的出现使得无核葡萄作母本成为可能,在缩短育种周期的同时提高了杂交后代的无核率,为无核葡萄育种提供一种新方法^[3]。胚挽救技术中,母本材料为种子败育型无核葡萄,其合子在果实发育过程中败育,败育机制尚不清楚。研究表明,影响胚挽救效率的因素包括亲本基因型、取样时期、培养基类型、培养方法和条件、植物生长调节剂等^[4]。亲本基因型,尤其是母本基因型,对杂种胚的发育和成苗具有重要影响^[5]。取样时期的早晚决定杂种胚在胚珠内的发育程度和胚离体培养的发育率,是另一个影响胚挽救的重要因素。有许多研究对不同时期取样的胚挽救结果期进行比较,以期选出最佳取样时期提高胚挽救效率^[6],同时通过细胞学观察对种子败育型无核葡萄内胚、胚乳的发育及胚败育进程进行研究,进一步为取样时期提供直观理论依据^[7]。根据笔者课题组前期研究,MM3为适宜的胚发育培养基,但培养基相态对于胚挽救结果的影响,各研究结果具有差异性^[8-10]。

笔者以无核 \times 无核杂交组合和无核 \times 有核杂交组合为材料,研究了亲本基因型、采样时期及胚发育培养基相态3个因素对胚挽救结果的影响,为无核葡萄胚挽救技术的完善提供依据;同时对部分杂种后代进行无核性状鉴定和分子辅助选择,为无核葡萄的选育创造新的育种材料;以‘美丽无核’为材料,研究其幼胚和胚乳的发育及败育进程,为今后以‘美丽无核’为母本进行胚挽救的取样时期提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

试验于2016年4月—2017年6月在陕西杨凌西北农林科技大学葡萄种质资源圃、新疆维吾尔自治区葡萄瓜果研究所及早区作物逆境生物学国家重点实验室进行。供试材料为欧亚种品种‘火焰无核’‘红宝石无核’‘无核白鸡心’‘奇妙无核’‘昆香无核’‘红无籽露’‘克瑞森无核’‘新郁’,欧山杂种‘北醇’。用于细胞学观察的品种为‘美丽无核’。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 杂交授粉 选择发育良好的花序人工去雄后进行套袋标记。去雄后2~3 d,待柱头出现透明黏液时,进行人工授粉。连续授粉2~3次,每次间隔24 h。

1.2.2 胚挽救 杂交组合果穗取回后,摘取果实流水冲洗2~4 h。将果实转移至丝口瓶内消毒处理后进行胚珠剥取,胚珠接种于胚发育培养基暗培养。10周后,剖取胚接种于胚萌发培养基光照培养,培养过程中统计萌发胚数及成苗数。

1.2.3 不同取样时期对胚挽救结果的影响 杂交组合‘火焰无核’ \times ‘昆香无核’的取样时期为授粉后38~42 d,‘昆香无核’ \times ‘红宝石无核’的取样时期为授粉后47~51 d,‘红宝石无核’ \times ‘克瑞森无核’的取样时期为授粉后53~57 d。

1.2.4 不同相态的胚发育培养基对胚挽救的影响 取‘火焰无核’ \times ‘昆香无核’、‘昆香无核’ \times ‘新郁’、‘红宝石无核’ \times ‘克瑞森无核’的杂种胚珠接种于固体胚发育培养基和固液双相培养基暗培养。10周后,解剖镜下剖取胚接种至胚萌发培养基中。光照培养30 d统计萌发胚数及成苗数。

1.2.5 胚挽救培养基 胚发育培养中固体培养基为MM3+60 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖+0.5 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 酸水解酪蛋白+0.1 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 肌醇+7 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 琼脂+3 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 活性炭;固液双相培养基是在固体培养基上覆盖少量液体培养基(去除琼脂);胚萌发培养基为WPM+20 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖+0.2 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+0.1 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 肌醇+7 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 琼脂+1.5 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 活性炭;继代培养基为1/2MS+20 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖+0.3 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ IAA+7 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 琼脂+1.5 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 活性炭。

1.2.6 试管苗移栽及定植 将幼苗取出,去除培养基,栽入盛有灭菌基质($V_{\text{有机基质}}:V_{\text{蛭石}}=3:1$)的花盆中。标记后置于自然光照、温度下炼苗。2~3个月,移栽幼苗于大田。

1.2.7 杂交后代无核性状检测 参照李铁梅^[11]和刘巧^[12]的方法,CTAB法提取杂交后代株系基因组DNA,使用无核基因探针GLSP1-569、SCAR标记SCF27-2000进行检测。

1.3 ‘美丽无核’胚发育及败育细胞学观察

参照刘小宁等^[13]的方法,对自然授粉的‘美丽无核’进行取样、保存、固定、制片和拍照。其中略有改进,包括:取样时间间隔为2 d;4%铁矾媒溶液染色2 min后用0.5%苏木精溶液染色1 min。

1.4 数据统计分析

不同取样时期及胚发育培养基相态对的胚发育率、胚萌发率和成苗率差异显著性分析采用邓肯氏新复极差检验法,利用 SPSS Statistics 20 软件进行分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 亲本基因型对胚挽救的影响

8 个杂交组合共获得杂种胚珠 7 842 粒,杂种苗 468 株(表 1)。其中,‘昆香无核’×‘新郁’杂交组合

的成苗率为 9.48%,‘无核白鸡心’×‘克瑞森无核’杂交组合的成苗率为 0.0%;以‘克瑞森无核’为父本的 2 个杂交组合中,‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’的成苗率为 5.27%,高于‘无核白鸡心’×‘克瑞森无核’(0.0%);以‘新郁’为父本的 2 个杂交组合中,‘昆香无核’×‘新郁’杂交组合的成苗率为 9.48%,高于‘红无籽露’×‘新郁’杂交组合的成苗率(3.94%);以‘昆香’为母本的 3 个杂交组合中,以‘新郁’为父本的组合成苗率高于以‘红宝石无核’和‘北醇’为父本的组合。

表 1 不同亲本基因型对胚挽救的影响

Table 1 Influence of different parent genotype on embryo rescue

杂交组合 Cross combinations	接种胚珠数 No. of ovules	成苗数 No. of plantlets	胚发育率 Percentage of embryo developed/%	胚萌发率 Percentage of embryo germinated/%	成苗率 Percentage of plantlets/%
火焰无核×昆香无核 Flame Seedless × Kunxiangwuhe	1 147	41	9.68	62.16	3.57
红宝石无核×克瑞森无核 Ruby Seedless × Crimson Seedless	2 302	121	10.38	89.12	5.27
无核白鸡心×克瑞森无核 Centennial Seedless × Crimson Seedless	388	0	3.35	15.38	0.00
奇妙无核×火焰无核 Fantasy Seedless × Flame Seedless	139	4	12.23	70.58	2.88
昆香无核×红宝石无核 Kunxiangwuhe × Rudy Seedless	2 234	187	19.56	83.52	8.37
昆香无核×北醇 Kunxiangwuhe × Beichun	1 142	84	22.76	68.07	7.35
昆香无核×新郁 Kunxiangwuhe × Xinyu	211	20	27.96	64.41	9.48
红无籽露×新郁 Sultanina Rose × Xinyu	279	11	12.90	55.56	3.94
合计 Total	7 842	468	14.94	76.45	5.97

2.2 取样时期对胚挽救结果的影响

‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’的胚珠在授粉后(DAP)41 d 接种时,胚萌发率和成苗率最高,分别为 66.67%和 7.35%。‘昆香无核’×‘红宝石无核’的胚珠在 47 d 接种时得到最高的胚萌发率和成苗率,分别为 86.11%和 11.89%,48~51 d 的胚成苗率呈下降趋势。‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’胚珠的胚萌发率在 54 d、55 d 接种时达到最大值,成苗率在 55 d、57 d 接种时达到最大值,但无显著差异(表 2)。

2.3 胚发育培养基的相态对胚挽救的影响

‘昆香无核’×‘新郁’杂交组合在固液双相培养基上的胚发育率和成苗率低于固体培养基,两者无显著性差异;‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’、‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’固体培养基的成苗率分别为 4.76%和 12.38%,均显著高于各自固液双相培养基,

其成苗率分别为 0.95%和 4.76%(表 3)。

2.4 杂种后代无核性状检测

2.4.1 GLSP1-569 对亲本的检测 无核基因探针 GLSP1-569 对 7 个亲本的检测结果表明,‘火焰无核’可扩增出 569 bp 的特异条带,其余亲本中未扩增出特异条带(图 1)。因此 GLSP1-569 可用于以‘火焰无核’为母本的杂交组合后代的无核性状的早期检测。

2.4.2 GLSP1-569 对‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’杂交后代无核性状的检测 无核探针 GLSP1-569 对‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’的杂交后代检测结果表明,在检测的 30 个株系中共有 21 个株系扩增出 569 bp 的特异条带,初步判定这 21 个株系具有无核性状(图 2)。

2.4.3 SCF27-2000 对亲本的检测 无核标记

表2 取样时期对胚挽救的影响
Table 2 Effect of sampling time on embryo rescue

杂交组合 Cross combinations	授粉日期 Pollination date	取样时期 (授粉后时间) Sampling time (Time after pollination)/d	接种胚珠数 No. of ovules	胚发育数 No. of embryos developed	成苗数 No. of plantlets	胚发育率 Percentage of embryo developed/%	胚萌发率 Percentage of embryo germinated/%	成苗率 Percentage of plantlets/%
火焰无核×昆香无核 Flame Seedless × Kunxiangwuhe	5月15日 May 15 th	38	252	13	3	5.15 e	53.85 c	1.19 d
		39	247	14	9	5.67 d	37.51 d	3.64 b
		40	280	26	10	9.29 b	57.69 b	3.57 b
		41	304	39	15	12.83 a	66.67 a	7.35 a
昆香无核×红宝石无核 Kunxiangwuhe × Rudy Seedless	5月14日 May 14 th	42	256	19	4	7.42 c	47.36 d	1.56 c
		47	555	108	66	19.46 c	86.11 b	11.89 a
		48	30	4	2	13.33 e	100.00 a	6.67 bc
		49	194	31	15	15.98 d	80.65 b	7.73 b
红宝石无核×克瑞森无核 Ruby Seedless × Crimson Seedless	5月17日 May 17 th	50	486	105	39	21.60 a	87.61 b	8.02 b
		51	344	73	24	20.93 a	79.17 b	6.98 bc
		53	450	55	22	12.22 b	89.09 b	4.89 b
		54	326	22	14	6.75 d	95.45 a	4.29 b
		55	195	23	16	11.79 b	95.65 a	8.21 a
		56	420	37	22	8.81 c	86.45 c	5.24 b
		57	210	29	17	13.81 a	89.66 b	8.10 a

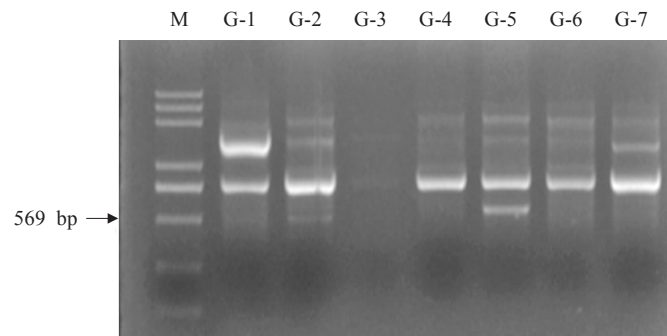
注:不同小写字母表示在 0.05 水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

表3 胚发育培养基相态对胚成苗率的影响

Table 3 Effect of different phase medium on the rate of plantlets

杂交组合 Cross combinations	培养基相态 Medium phase	胚珠数 No. of ovules cultured	胚发育数 No. of embryo developed	成苗数 No. of plantlets	胚发育率 Percentage of embryos developed/%	胚成苗率 Percentage of plantlets/%
火焰无核×昆香无核 Flame Seedless × Kunxiangwuhe	固相 Solid medium	105	16	5	15.24 a	4.76 a
	固液双相 Solid-liquid medium	105	7	1	6.67 b	0.95 b
昆香无核×新郁 Kunxiangwuhe × Xinyu	固相 Solid medium	105	31	10	29.52 a	9.52 a
	固液双相 Solid-liquid medium	105	28	10	26.67 a	9.52 a
红宝石无核×克瑞森无核 Ruby Seedless × Crimson Seedless	固相 Solid medium	105	40	13	38.09 a	12.38 a
	固液双相 Solid-liquid medium	105	22	5	20.95 b	4.76 b

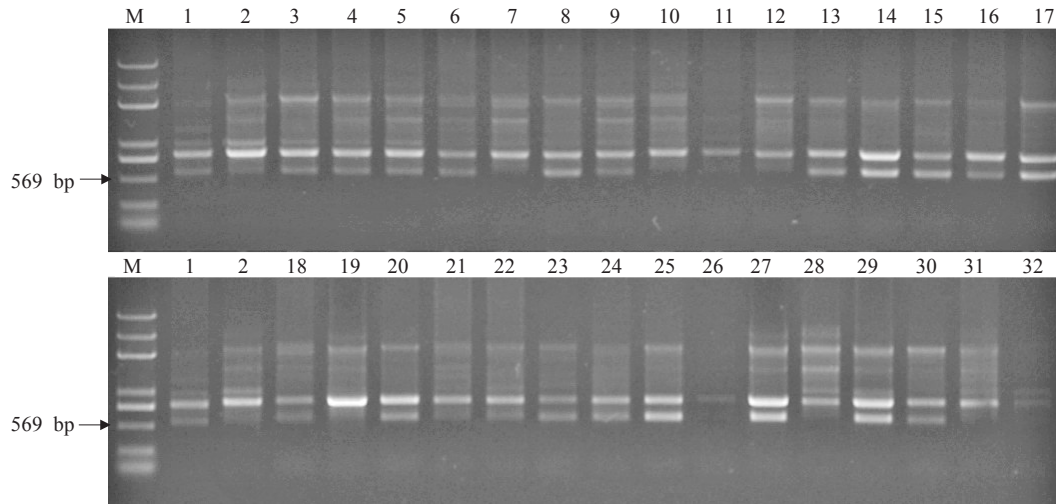


M. Marker; G-1. 北醇; G-2. 红无籽露; G-3. 奇妙无核; G-4. 克瑞森无核; G-5. 火焰无核; G-6. 昆香无核; G-7. 红宝石无核。

M. Marker; G-1. Beichun; G-2. Sultanina Rose; G-3. Fantasy Seedless; G-4. Crimson Seedless; G-5. Flame Seedless; G-6. Kunxiangwuhe; G-7. Ruby Seedless.

图1 无核标签 GLSP1-569 对亲本材料的检测

Fig. 1 Detection of seedless gene in parent materials via GLSP1-569 probe



M. Marker; 1. 火焰无核; 2. 昆香无核; 3~32. 杂交后代 1-1~1-30.

M. Marker; 1. Flame Seedless; 2. Kunxiangwuhe; 3-32. Hybrids from 1-1 to 1-30.

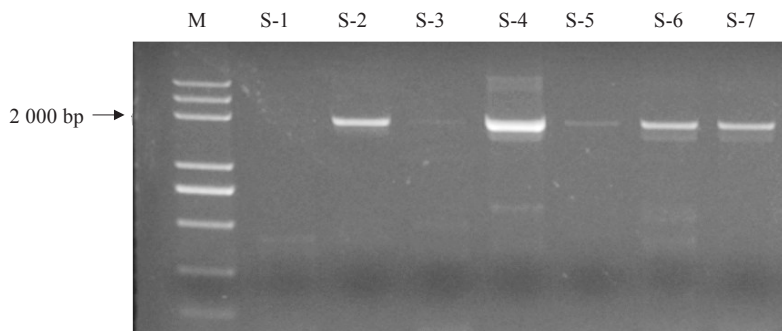
图 2 GLSP1-569 对‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’杂交后代无核性状的检测

Fig. 2 Detection of seedless gene in filial generations of ‘Flame Seedless’ × ‘Kunxiangwuhe’ via marker GLSP1-569

SCF27-2000 对 7 个亲本的检测结果表明,‘克瑞森无核’‘红无籽露’‘昆香无核’‘红宝石无核’可扩增出 2 000 bp 的特异性条带(图 3)。因此,SCF27-2000 可

用于这些亲本的杂交后代无核性状鉴定。

2.4.4 SCF27-2000 对‘昆香无核’×‘北醇’杂交后代无核性状的检测 无核标记 SCF27-2000 对‘昆香



M. Marker; S-1. 北醇; S-2. 克瑞森无核; S-3. 奇妙无核; S-4. 红无籽露; S-5. 火焰无核; S-6. 昆香无核; S-7. 红宝石无核。

M. Marker; S-1. Beichun; S-2. Crimson seedless; S-3. Fantasy Seedless; S-4. Sultanina Rose; S-5. Flame Seedless; S-6. Kunxiangwuhe; S-7. Ruby Seedless.

图 3 无核标记 SCF27-2000 对亲本材料的检测

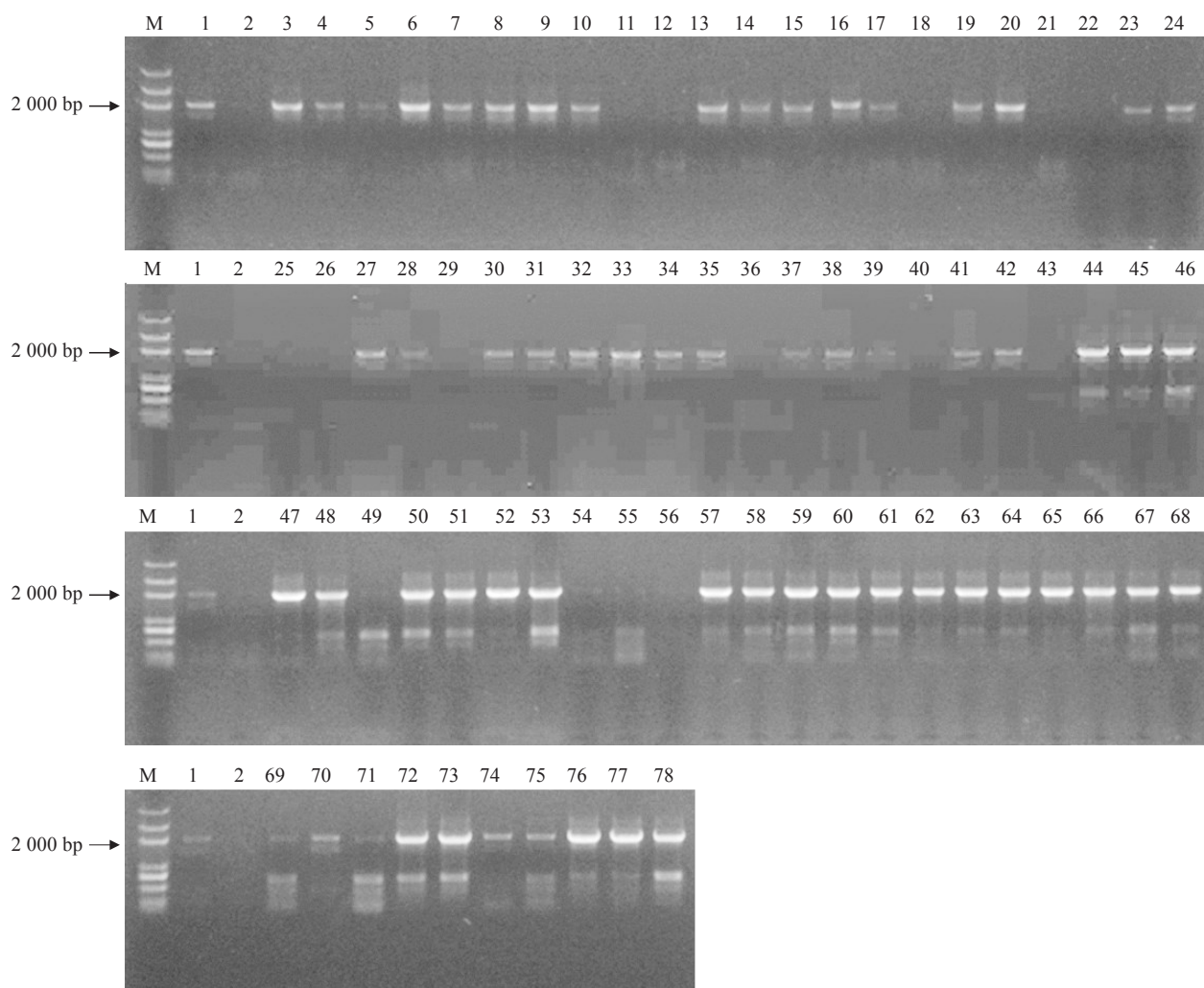
Fig. 3 Detection of seedless gene in parent materials via marker SCF27-2000

无核’×‘北醇’的杂交后代检测结果表明,在检测的 76 个株系中,共有 59 个株系扩增出 2 000 bp 的特异条带,初步判定这 59 个株系具有无核性状(图 4)。

2.4.5 SCF27-2000 对‘昆香无核’×‘红宝石无核’杂交后代无核性状的检测 无核标记 SCF27-2000 对‘昆香无核’×‘红宝石无核’的杂交后代检测结果表明,在检测的 132 个株系中,共有 65 个株系扩增出

2 000 bp 的特异条带,初步判定这 65 个株系具有无核性状(图 5)。

2.4.6 SCF27-2000 对‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’杂交后代的检测 无核标记 SCF27-2000 对‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’杂交后代的检测结果表明,在检测的 88 个株系中共有 65 个株系扩增出 2 000 bp 的特异条带,初步判定这 65 个株系具有无核性状(图 6)。



M. Marker; 1. 昆香无核; 2. 北醇; 3~78. 杂交后代 2-1~2-76。

M. Marker; 1. Kunxiangwuhe; 2. Beichun; 3~78. Hybrids from 2-1 to 2-76.

图4 SCF27-2000对‘昆香无核’×‘北醇’杂交后代无核性状的检测

Fig. 4 Detection of seedless gene in filial generations of ‘Kunxiangwuhe’ × ‘Beichun’ via marker SCF27-2000

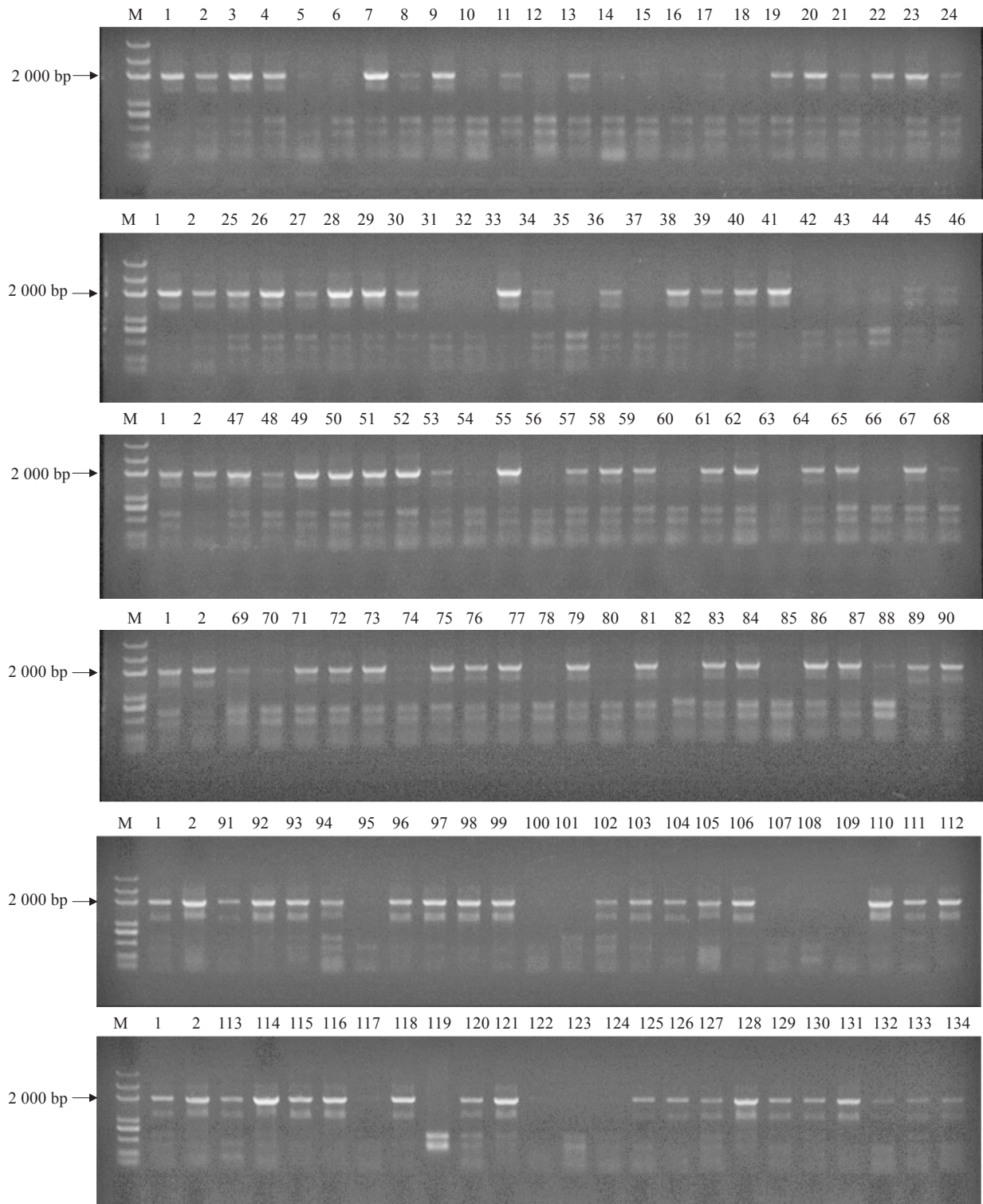
2.5 ‘美丽无核’胚发育及败育的进程

如图7所示,‘美丽无核’的合子在盛花期后0~11 d处于休眠状态(图7-A),12 d休眠合子开始分裂(图7-B),18 d可观察到二分体(图7-C),22 d观察到四分体(图7-D),26 d观察到八分体(图7-E),28 d后观察到小球形胚(图7-F),38 d后胚开始败育(图7-G),最后胚彻底败育消失(图7-H)。如图8所示,胚乳核在花后0~5 d处于休眠状态(图8-A),6 d后开始分裂(图8-B),此后数量逐渐增加,28 d基本充满胚囊(图8-C~E),34 d胚乳开始败育(图8-F),最终完全败育消失,胚囊逐渐皱缩(图8-G~H)。综上,‘美丽无核’胚乳的分裂始期、败育初期均先于胚;在胚乳逐渐败育时,胚于花后38 d开始败育。

3 讨论

影响胚挽救最终胚发育率和成苗率的众多因素中,亲本基因型、杂交果实取样时期、培养基种类和培养方式是主要影响因素^[4]。

‘红宝石无核’‘波尔莱特’‘底来特’等品种适宜作母本,‘奇妙无核’‘火焰无核’‘克瑞森无核’等因其较低的成苗率不适宜选用为母本^[11-14]。在相同的培养基及培养条件下,本研究以‘昆香无核’和‘红宝石无核’为母本的杂交组合的成苗率分别为7.35%~9.48%和5.2%,高于其他母本的杂交组合,表明这两个品种适宜作为胚挽救的母本材料。以‘火焰无核’‘红无籽露’‘无核白鸡心’和‘奇妙无核’为母本的杂



M. Marker; 1. 昆香无核; 2. 红宝石无核; 3~134. 杂交后代 3-1~3-132。

M. Marker; 1. Kunxiangwuhe; 2. Ruby Seedless; 3-134. Hybrids from 3-1 to 3-132.

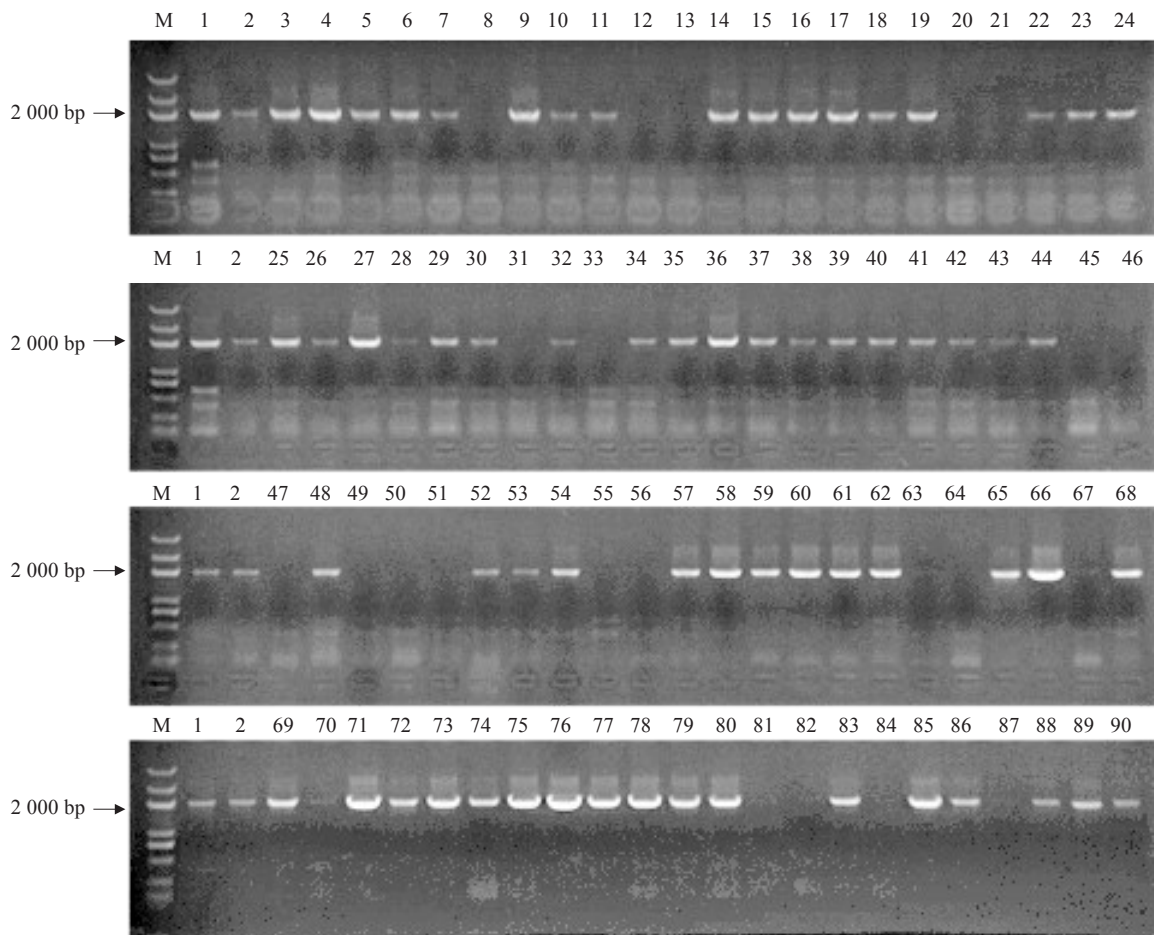
图 5 SCF27-2000 对‘昆香无核’×‘红宝石无核’杂交后代无核性状的检测

Fig. 5 Detection of seedless gene in filial generations of ‘Kunxiangwuhe’ × ‘Ruby Seedless’ via marker SCF27-2000

交组合成苗率均低于4%，不适用作母本材料，可考虑作为父本。以‘昆香无核’为母本，‘北醇’‘红宝石无核’‘新都’为父本的杂交组合的成苗率也有差异，

表明父本材料的选择对成苗率也有一定的影响。

取样时期决定杂种胚珠内胚的发育程度，取样过早或过晚均会对胚的发育和成苗造成影响^[15]。本



M. Marker; 1. 红宝石无核; 2. 克瑞森无核; 3~90. 杂交后代 8-1~8-88。

M. Marker; 1. Ruby Seedless; 2. Crimson Seedless; 3-90. Hybrids from 8-1 to 8-88.

图6 SCF27-2000对‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’杂交后代无核性状的检测

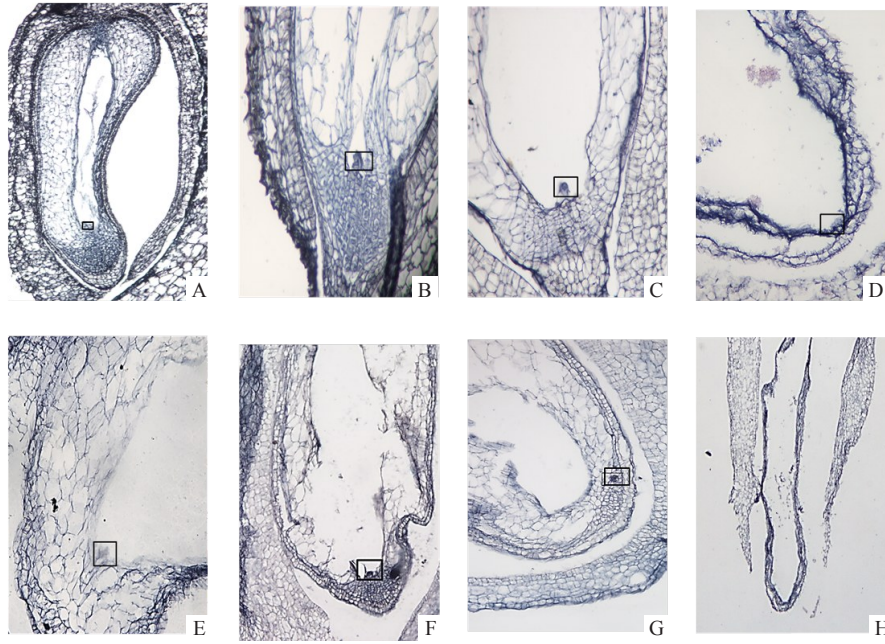
Fig. 6 Detection of seedless gene in filial generations of ‘Ruby Seedless’ × ‘Crimson Seedless’ via marker SCF27-2000

研究发现,‘红宝石无核’的最佳取样时期为授粉后55 d,‘昆香无核’为授粉后47 d,‘火焰无核’为授粉后41 d,这表明不同母本材料的最佳取样时期不同,与Li等^[16]结果一致。

培养基相态主要包括固体、固液双相和液体,其中固体培养基可支撑胚珠但限制有害物质的扩散,液体培养基有利于扩散但在培养过程中需不断补充,增加污染率,固液双相培养基可解决上述问题^[3]。有研究表明,固体培养基培养效果优于液体培养基,固液双相培养基可显著提高胚发育率和成苗率,但Guo等^[8]和孟新法等^[10]表明不同相态的培养基间结果差异不显著。本研究发现,‘火焰无核’×‘昆香无核’、‘红宝石无核’×‘克瑞森无核’在固体培养基的培养结果显著优于固液双相培养基,‘昆香无核’×‘新郁’在2种相态的培养基上结果无显著性差异,表明不同的杂交组合对于培养基的相态要求不同,

需要经过多次验证才能确定。考虑实际操作的繁琐程度和后期污染比率,当选用上述3种材料作为母本时,更倾向使用固体培养基。

分子标记辅助选择(MAS)是利用遗传标记在幼苗期对目标性状进行选择,是对基因型的直接选择,可缩短育种年限,提高育种效率^[17]。目前用于葡萄无核性状鉴定的分子辅助标记的有GLSP1-569、SCC8-1018、SCF27-2000、VMCF7f2-198和p3-VvA-GL11-1200^[18-22]。本研究选用GLSP1-569和SCF27两个无核分子标记对杂交组合的亲本和后代进行检测,发现GLSP1-569可用于检测‘火焰无核’做母本的杂交后代,SCF27-2000可用于检测以‘昆香无核’‘红宝石无核’为母本的杂交后代。本研究中对4个杂交组合的326个杂种后代株系进行无核性状检测与鉴定,共筛选出210个携带有无核分子标记的杂种单株,为无核葡萄育种提供了新的材料。

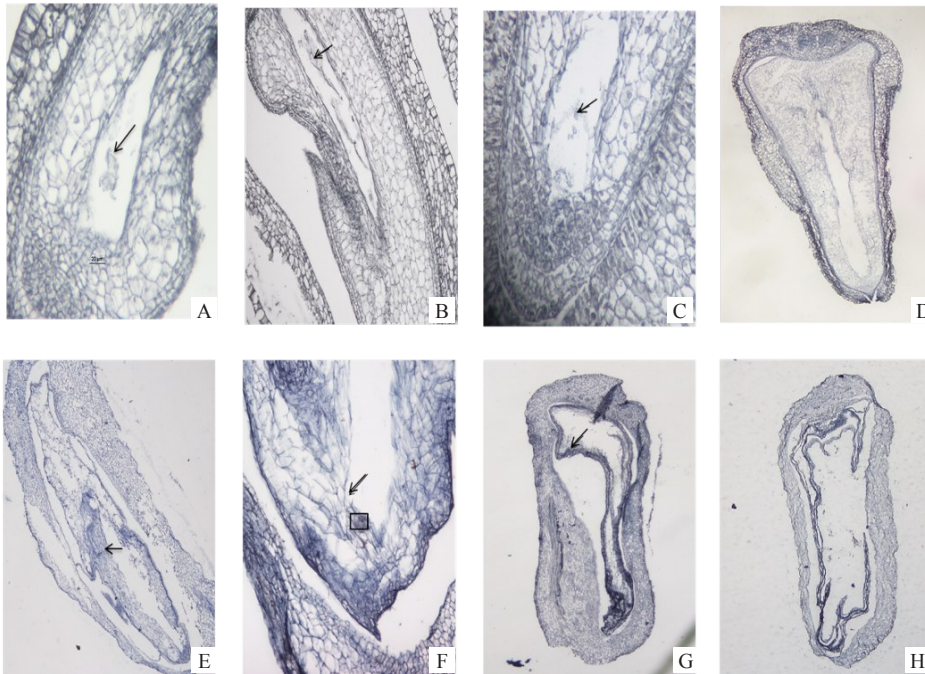


A. 花后 0 d 的合子; B. 花后 12 d 合子开始分裂; C. 花后 18 d 二分体时期; D. 花后 22 d 四分体时期; E. 花后 26 d 八分体时期; F. 花后 28 d 小球形胚时期; G. 花后 38 d 胚开始败育; H. 花后 48 d, 空胚囊腔。

A. Hypnozygote (0 d after full blooming); B. The initial division of the zygote (12 d after full blooming); C. The dyad (18 d after full blooming); D. The tetrad (22 d after full blooming); E. The octant (26 d after full blooming); F. Small globular embryo (28 d after full blooming); G. The beginning of embryo abortion (38 d after full blooming); H. Empty embryo sac without embryo (48 d after full blooming).

图 7 ‘美丽无核’ 胚发育及败育过程

Fig. 7 The process of embryo development and abortion of ‘Beauty Seedless’



A. 花后 0 d, 休眠游离核; B. 花后 6 d, 游离核开始分裂; C. 花后 10 d, 胚乳逐渐增加; D. 花后 16 d, 胚乳逐渐增加; E. 花后 28 d, 胚乳基本充满胚囊; F. 花后 34 d, 胚乳开始败育; G. 花后 44 d, 胚乳败育后期, 胚囊皱缩; H. 花后 52 d, 胚乳完全败育。

A. Free nuclei (0 d after full blooming); B. Free nuclei dividing (6 d after full blooming); C. Increasing endosperm cell (10 d after full blooming); D. Increasing endosperm cell (16 d after full blooming); E. Embryo-sac filled with endosperm cell (28 d after full blooming); F. The beginning of endosperm abortion (34 d after full blooming); G. Abortive endosperm (44 d after full blooming); H. Empty embryo-sac without endosperm (52 d after full blooming).

图 8 ‘美丽无核’ 胚乳发育及败育过程

Fig. 8 The process of endosperm development and abortion of ‘Beauty Seedless’

无核葡萄胚败育的机制目前尚未完全清楚,限制了胚挽救技术的进一步提高。江淑萍^[23]、刘小宁等^[13]通过对‘无核白’‘大粒红无核’‘京可晶’和‘火焰无核’进行细胞学及形态学观察表明,这4个无核品种的最佳取样时期分别为为盛花期后39、49、42和36 d。张宏明等^[24]研究表明,不同品种胚败育时期不同,在花后40~55 d接种胚珠可得到发育的胚。有研究显示,在胚达到最高的发育程度且尚未开始败育时取样效果最好^[25]。本研究发现,‘美丽无核’的幼胚经过合子、多细胞原胚、球形胚阶段后停止发育,开始解体直至完全消失,胚乳发育至花后28 d基本充满胚囊,花后34 d开始败育,胚乳的发育和败育先于胚开始。这与刘小宁等^[13]、刘巧等^[7]结论相似。前期胚挽救研究中,以‘美丽无核’为母本的杂交组合均在花后38~40 d取样,胚发育率低,成苗率不足4%^[26]。本研究发现,‘美丽无核’的胚在盛花期后38 d开始败育,胚乳在花后34 d开始败育,该品种的最佳取样时期以花后34~36 d为参考,可提高胚挽救效率。

4 结 论

本试验对8个杂交组合进行胚挽救,共获得468株成苗,成苗率为5.97%,确定‘昆香无核’‘红宝石无核’适宜作母本材料。‘火焰无核’‘昆香无核’和‘红宝石无核’的最佳取样时期为授粉后41、47和55 d,明确不同杂交组合对培养基相态要求不同。利用GLSP1-569、SCF27对4个杂交组合的326个杂交后代进行筛选,初步确定210个株系具有无核性状。对‘美丽无核’进行细胞学观察,确定其取样时期为盛花期后34~36 d。

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书 讯

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