

# ‘巴柯’和‘尼加拉’葡萄疑似同物异名品种的 SSR 及形态学分析

李贝贝, 张 颖, 樊秀彩, 李 民, 刘崇怀\*, 姜建福\*

(中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所, 郑州 450009)

**摘要:**【目的】鉴定我国西南地区两组疑似同物异名葡萄品种的真实身份。【方法】利用 38 对 SSR 荧光标记引物对葡萄品种‘尼加拉’及其疑似同物异名品种‘关口葡萄’‘云南水晶’‘贵州水晶’和葡萄品种‘巴柯’及其疑似同物异名品种‘盐井黑珍珠’‘茨中教堂葡萄’进行扩增, 通过毛细管电泳进行基因分型, 并对两组疑似同物异名葡萄品种进行田间形态特征观察, 从而鉴定其身份。【结果】‘尼加拉’及其疑似同物异名品种和‘巴柯’及其疑似同物异名品种在 38 个 SSR 位点上分别具有相同的基因型, 且两组疑似同物异名品种的田间形态特征也相似。【结论】初步认定‘云南水晶’‘贵州水晶’‘关口葡萄’为‘尼加拉’的同物异名品种; ‘盐井黑珍珠’和‘茨中教堂葡萄’为‘巴柯’的同物异名品种, 后期将通过 DUS 测试做进一步的鉴定。

**关键词:**葡萄; SSR 标记; 形态学分析; 同物异名

中图分类号:S663.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2019)04-0393-08

## Analysis of suspected synonyms of ‘Baco Noir’ and ‘Niagara’ by SSR markers and morphology

LI Beibei, ZHANG Ying, FAN Xiucui, LI Min, LIU Chonghuai\*, JIANG Jianfu\*

(Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Zhengzhou 450009, Henan, China)

**Abstract:**【Objective】Grape is one of the most important fruit crops in the world. It is widely used for wine, table grapes, raisins, juice and the grape healthy products have also been produced in recent years. *Vitis vinifera* L., which was originated from Europe and West Asia, is the only species cultivated extensively around the world. China has a long history of grape cultivation. Viticulture spread along the ancient Silk Road and it reached China in the second century A.D., and the Catholic Church replaced the Romans in expanding grape cultivation in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, after the introduction of grapes into China, the original names of some varieties were lost, and were given new names leading to synonyms and homonyms. Therefore the true identity of the cultivars is essential, and will contribute to effective management of germplasm repositories and the protection of breeders' rights. Simple Sequence Repeat (SSR) has been proved to be the efficient for the identification of germplasms. The objective of this study was to identify the true identity of two groups of suspected synonyms in southwestern China by both morphological and molecular characteristics.【Methods】The genomic DNAs of ‘Niagara’ ‘Guankouputao’ ‘Yunnanshuijing’ ‘Guizhouhuijing’ ‘Baco Noir’ ‘Cizhongjiaotangputao’ and ‘Yanjingheizhenzhu’ were extracted from young leaves using the Plant Genomic DNA Kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. 38 pairs of fluorescence-labeled SSR markers were used, such as VrZAG62, VrZAG79, VVS2, VVMD5, VVMD7, VVMD25 and so on. The PCR reaction was carried out in a 20 μL volume containing 10 μL 2×T5 Super PCR Mix, 1 μL primer (each) (10 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>), 1 μL

收稿日期:2018-09-14 接受日期:2019-01-09

基金项目:现代农业产业技术体系建设专项(CARS-29-yz-1);中国农业科学院科技创新工程专项经费项目(CAAS-ASTIP-2018-ZFRI)

作者简介:李贝贝,女,科研助理,研究方向:葡萄种质资源。Tel:15236289703, E-mail:15236289703@163.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:13703939601, E-mail:liuchonghuai@caas.cn; Tel:1582486197, E-mail:jiangjianfu@caas.cn

template DNA ( $50 \text{ ng} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $6 \mu\text{L ddH}_2\text{O}$ . The PCR amplification was conducted under the following thermal conditions: 3 min at  $98^\circ\text{C}$  for initial denaturation, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at  $98^\circ\text{C}$  for 10 s, annealing at optimum Ta for 10 s,  $72^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 s, and a final extension at  $72^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 min. The end reaction was held at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ . The PCR amplified products were separated by using capillary electrophoresis in an ABI 3730xI DNA Analyser. An internal size standard (GeneScan-500ROX) was adopted to estimate the approximate molecular weights of the amplified products. Finally, peaks were shown by size and height with Gene Mapper v3.2 software.【Results】DNAs from all of the samples were successfully amplified using each of the 38 SSRs with high polymorphism. We studied the genotype data with the profiles of capillary electrophoresis. We found that there were only two distinct genotypes in 7 grape samples by analyzing the 38 SSR loci. The genotype of ‘Guankouputao’ ‘Yunnanshuijing’ and ‘Guizhoushuijing’ is same as that of ‘Niagara’. ‘Meanwhile’ ‘Baco Noir’ ‘Cizhongjiaotangputao’ and ‘Yanjingheizhenzhu’ owning the same genotype. Furthermore, we also conducted morphological trait survey. We found that the morphological characteristics of ‘Guizhoushuijing’ ‘Yunnanshuijing’ ‘Guankouputao’ were similar to those of ‘Niagara’: the young shoot was green-yellow in colour, the tender leaf was grey-green, the mature leaf was dark green, the berry skin colour was chartreuse, the berry shape was near round, and the flesh had an intense strawberry fragrance with a soft texture as well as high juice content and so on. ‘Cizhongjiaotangputao’ and ‘Yanjingheizhenzhu’ had similar morphological characteristics to ‘Baco Noir’: the young shoot was dark green in colour, the tender leaf was green-yellow, the mature leaf was dark green, the berry skin colour was purple black, the berry shape was near round, and the pericarp was thick and so on.【Conclusion】‘Cizhongjiaotangputao’ ‘Yan-jingheizhenzhu’ and ‘Baco Noir’ may be synonyms, and ‘Yunnanshuijing’ ‘Guizhoushuijing’ ‘Guankouputao’ and ‘Niagara’ may be synonyms. Finally, the identification of homonyms and synonyms would help us to clearly identify germplasm sources and contribute to the use of germplasms.

**Key words:** Grapevine; SSR marker; Morphology; Synonyms

葡萄种质资源丰富,品种繁多,其鲜果不仅外观与风味俱佳,而且营养丰富,并且具有一定的医疗保健功效,深受人们的青睐<sup>[1]</sup>。欧亚种葡萄是世界上人工驯化栽培最早的果树种类之一,早在5 000~7 000年以前,葡萄就在高加索、中亚细亚、叙利亚等地得到广泛栽培<sup>[1]</sup>。在我国,欧亚种葡萄的栽培历史较短,其栽培史很大程度上就是一部引种史,大多数葡萄主栽品种是通过不同的引种方式从世界多个国家引进的。据古籍《史记·大宛列传》记载,在公元前138—119年张骞出使西域时将欧亚种葡萄沿著名的“丝绸之路”引入我国<sup>[1-2]</sup>。后据新疆尼雅遗址的考古成果,欧亚种葡萄引种到新疆的时间比张骞出使西域早,大致在公元前400—300年,最早的栽培地可能是新疆塔里木盆地的西部和南部<sup>[3-4]</sup>。葡萄传入新疆后,由于塔里木盆地周边的气象条件与中、西亚相似,加之绿洲内水土条件优越,因此,得以迅速扩大种植,随后,传入内地,如山西、陕西、河北等<sup>[1]</sup>。19世纪中后期,引种方式发生了改变。伴随

越来越多的传教士来华传教,发展教徒,创建教堂,一些美洲种及欧美葡萄品种被传教士带入我国,并栽植在所建教堂内或农户庭院里。1949年以后,葡萄科研与生产逐渐受到国家重视,我国葡萄引种工作从无序引进到有序引进,引种目标渐趋明确,对引进品种信息有所了解,注重引进优良品种。

我国西南地区是南丝绸之路的必经之地。在19世纪,一些传教士循西南陆上丝绸之路而进入中国云南、广西等地区传教<sup>[5]</sup>。这些均可为我国古代西南地区的葡萄引种工作起到推动作用。目前,我国西南地区中的云南、贵州、西藏等地仍保留有上百年的从外域引进的葡萄品种。例如,‘茨中教堂葡萄’‘盐井黑珍珠’‘贵州水晶’‘云南水晶’‘关口葡萄’等。然而在葡萄被引进之后,人为地引种交换极为频繁,且由于早期缺乏文字记载,引入地将引进品种的本名记错或忘记,种植者依据未知名品种的果实形状、颜色或种植地等对其重新取名,造成同物异名与同名异物现象时有发生<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,对本名不详

的引进品种进行身份鉴定,可有效减少同物异名现象的发生,有利于葡萄种质资源管理,对葡萄学研究以及葡萄产业的健康发展具有重要的意义。

SSR(Simple Sequence Repeat,简单重复序列)分子标记因其多态性高、重复性好、共显性遗传、技术简单、成本较低等优势,成为构建DNA指纹数据库的首选标记,并在品种鉴定、遗传多样性分析等领域发挥越来越重要的作用<sup>[7-11]</sup>。近年来,利用SSR分子标记进行品种鉴定的研究有很多,李益等<sup>[12]</sup>筛选出一套SSR核心引物,并构建了500份柑橘品种的DNA指纹数据库,为柑橘品种鉴定提供了技术支持。孙钧等<sup>[13]</sup>、马庆华等<sup>[14]</sup>分别利用SSR标记对浙江地方白沙枇杷种质和平欧杂种榛品种(品系)进行了分子鉴定。SSR标记在葡萄品种鉴定方面也得到了广泛应用,王雯染等<sup>[15]</sup>、樊秀彩等<sup>[16]</sup>分别利用SSR分子标记对葡萄砧木品种及山葡萄与河岸葡萄的杂交后代进行了分子鉴定。Nebish等<sup>[17]</sup>利用18个SSR标记成功区分开来自美国的38个葡萄品种。庞钰

洁等<sup>[18]</sup>等利用筛选出的35对SSR引物鉴定出葡萄品种‘11-06-25’为‘三本提’的芽变品种。Popescu等<sup>[19]</sup>采用SSR标记及形态特征观察方法对61份罗马尼亚的古老葡萄品种进行基因型鉴定,发现了3组同物异名品种。Li等<sup>[20]</sup>利用9对国际通用的SSR引物对中国葡萄地方品种的遗传多样性进行分析,结果表明,中国葡萄地方品种中存在同物异名及同名异物现象。本试验利用筛选出的高多态性的38对SSR荧光标记引物对两组疑似同物异名品种进行扩增,并对产物进行毛细管电泳检测,结合形态特征田间调查与SSR分子标记方法对其真实性身份进行鉴定。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

试验材料共计7份,分别为‘巴柯’‘茨中教堂葡萄’‘盐井黑珍珠’‘尼加拉’‘贵州水晶’‘云南水晶’‘关口葡萄’(表1)。材料采自于中国农业科学院郑

表1 试验所用材料

Table 1 Samples used in this study

| 编号<br>Code | 品种<br>Cultivar   | 来源<br>Origin   |
|------------|--|--|
| 1          | 巴柯 <i>V. vinifera</i> × <i>V. labrusca</i> Baco Noir                   | 法国 France  |
| 2          | 茨中教堂葡萄<br><i>V. vinifera</i> × <i>V. labrusca</i> Cizhongjiaotangputao | 云南省德钦县茨中天主教堂<br>Cizhong Catholic Church, Deqin County, Yunnan Province |
| 3          | 盐井黑珍珠<br><i>V. vinifera</i> × <i>V. labrusca</i> Yanjingheizhenzhu     | 西藏芒康县盐井天主教堂<br>Yanjing Catholic Church, Mangkang County, Xizang        |
| 4          | 尼加拉 <i>V. vinifera</i> × <i>V. labrusca</i> Niagara                    | 美国 USA   |
| 5          | 贵州水晶 <i>V. vinifera</i> × <i>V. labrusca</i> Guizhoushuijing           | 贵州 Guizhou Province  |
| 6          | 云南水晶 <i>V. vinifera</i> × <i>V. labrusca</i> Yunnanshuijing            | 云南 Yunnan Province   |
| 7          | 关口葡萄 <i>V. vinifera</i> × <i>V. labrusca</i> Guankouputao              | 湖北恩施关口乡 Guankou Township, Hubei Province                               |

州果树研究所国家果树种质郑州葡萄圃。

### 1.2 DNA提取

采用Aidlab植物基因组DNA提取试剂盒,对葡萄叶片进行DNA提取,将提取的DNA质量浓度稀释至50 ng·μL<sup>-1</sup>备用。

### 1.3 SSR引物选择

本试验所用SSR引物为本实验室前期制定葡萄品种鉴定标准时所筛选出的38对高多态性引物(表2),其中包含国际通用的9对常用于品种鉴定或指纹数据库构建的引物。SSR引物上游5'端随机标记HEX、6-FAM两种荧光染料。荧光引物由北京擎科生物有限公司合成。

### 1.4 PCR扩增

PCR反应体系为10 μL 2×T5 Super PCR Mix,浓度为10 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的正反向引物各1 μL,50 ng·μL<sup>-1</sup>DNA模板1 μL,ddH<sub>2</sub>O补足20 μL。扩增程序为:98 °C预变性3 min;98 °C变性10 s,50~58 °C退火10 s,72 °C延伸30 s,共35个循环;72 °C延伸2 min。PCR扩增产物经稀释后进行变性,上样至ABI3730XL全自动基因测序仪上进行片段分析,使用软件GeneMapper v3.25进行数据读取。最终分析结果以片段大小形式呈现,以Excel形式导出,并对所得的荧光数据进行人工分析和校正。

表 2 引物编号及序列

Table 2 The number and sequence of primer

| 引物编号 Primer No. | 正向引物 Forward primers (5'—3') | 反向引物 Reverse primers (5'—3') |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| P1              | TTCATACCTTGCAGGGAGCTA        | TGATTCCATTCCCAAATTCA         |
| P2              | CATTTCATAGGGTTTCACAGC        | CTGCCAGTATACTGATTCTCTC       |
| P3              | GCACTCTCGACGTTAACAAAGCC      | TATGGAGGGACCGAGGTGGCTAGG     |
| P4              | CCTCCTGCGAACAAAGTCTGT        | GTTGCTGGATTGTGGAAGG          |
| P5              | CAATCATATGAGCAAGGCATGT       | GCTTCCTGAAATTGTGTCCA         |
| P6              | AACAATTCAATGAAAAGAGAGAGAGA   | TCATCAATTCTGTATCTTGTGCTG     |
| P7              | CAACTGGGATCCAAGACCTC         | CAGCTTCACAGTAACCACA          |
| P8              | GGAAAGATGGGATGACTCGC         | TATGATTTTTAGGGGGTGAGG        |
| P9              | GTACCAAGATCTGAATACATCCGTAAGT | ACGGGTATAGAGCAAACGGTGT       |
| P10             | AGATTGTGGAGGAGGGAACAAACCG    | TGCCCCCATTTCAAACTCCCTCC      |
| P11             | AATGTTGAGCTTGGGCTTG          | CCAATTCTCCATACCTCAAAA        |
| P12             | GGTTGTCTATGGAGTTGATGTTGC     | GCTTCAGTAAAAGGGATTGCG        |
| P13             | AGAGTTGCGGAGAACAGGAT         | CGAACCTTCACACGCTTGAT         |
| P14             | GGTGAATGGGCACCGAACACACGC     | CCATGCTCTCTCAGCTTCAGC        |
| P15             | CCACTAGTGGTCAGAAAAGAAG       | TTGTATTGTGTGCCTCTCTCA        |
| P16             | ACCCACTGCCACTCTCAT           | AAATCTCCGGGATCCTTTG          |
| P17             | AGCGTCATGACAGGTATCAGAA       | AAAGAATTAAATCATTACCATTTACG   |
| P18             | CACAGCTGTTCCAAGTCCC          | ACAAGCCTTCCGCCACTCTC         |
| P19             | TTTTCTCCCTACTCTTAACCTC       | GGTAGACCTTGAATGAAGTAA        |
| P20             | ACCTGGCCCGACTCCTCTGTATGC     | TCCTGCCGGCGATAACCAAGCTATG    |
| P21             | TTCCGTAAAGCAAAAGAAAAGG       | TTGGATTGAAATTATTGAGGGG       |
| P22             | CAGCCCCGTAATGTATCCATC        | AAATTCAAATTCTAATTCAACTGG     |
| P23             | AACATTATCAACAAACATGGTTTA     | ATATTCTATCCTTCCCATCACTA      |
| P24             | AAAGCACTATGGTGGGTGTAAA       | TAACCAATACATGCATCAAGGA       |
| P25             | AGACCCAAGGGCAAGGTACT         | AACACCGTTAGGCATACTCCA        |
| P26             | TAAGCATTGGGCTTTCC            | TCGCTATATGCGACCTTGG          |
| P27             | CACTGGCCTGTTGGGAGATAAT       | CCTICAACGGAAAAGCTGTC         |
| P28             | CAATTGAACACTTACACTCACAAATCA  | TGTGACTAAAGGTTATTAGCAGGA     |
| P29             | CATGCACATCTGTTCACTCT         | CATCATTGCTTCAAAAGTCTC        |
| P30             | CAATCCAACAGTTCCATGA          | CAATCCAACAGTTCCATGA          |
| P31             | CTAGAGCTACGCCAATCCAA         | TATACCAAAATCATATTCTCAA       |
| P32             | TTCATGTGTGACACCCCTT          | AATGTCATGCTTCAAAATACC        |
| P33             | AGGAAGAGGATTGATCACCA         | GTGCCAACCTTGCACTATT          |
| P34             | CCTAATGCCAGGAAGGTTGC         | CCCTAGTCTCTACCTATCCATG       |
| P35             | ACCTCTATAAGATCTAACCTG        | AAGGGAGTGTGACTGATATTTC       |
| P36             | TTCCCACCCGGTAAATATGA         | CATCCAAACATCACGCTGAG         |
| P37             | TATCCAAGAGACAAATTCCCAC       | TTCTTTGTTCTGCAAATGG          |
| P38             | TTTGTAGGTGTTACCGTTA          | ATCTCTGGCCATGTGGTTC          |

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 7个葡萄品种的SSR指纹分析

根据毛细管电泳峰图的峰型和每个引物的目的

片段大小,对供试品种的基因型数据进行判读和整理。如图1所示,二倍体纯合的基因型在峰图中表现为单峰,而杂合的在峰图中表现为双峰。综合38个SSR位点的指纹数据,发现7个葡萄样品仅有两

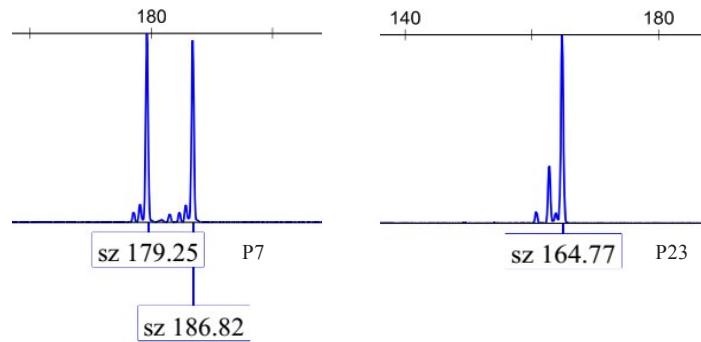


图1 引物P7及P23在二倍体中的扩增  
Fig. 1 Electropherograms of P7 and P23 in diploid cultivars

个不同的基因型(表3),其中‘尼加拉’‘关口葡萄’‘云南水晶’及‘贵州水晶’具有相同的基因型,‘巴

**表3 7个葡萄品种在38个SSR位点的DNA指纹数据**  
**Table 3 DNA profile data of 7 grape cultivars at 38 SSR loci**

| 引物编号<br>Primer No. | DNA指纹数据<br>DNA profile data |         |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
|                    | A                           | B       |
| P1                 | 221/230                     | 202/219 |
| P2                 | 114/118                     | 114/140 |
| P3                 | 184/210                     | 180/184 |
| P4                 | 113/121                     | 113/129 |
| P5                 | 160/220                     | 198/216 |
| P6                 | 244/258                     | 227/233 |
| P7                 | 179/187                     | 179/187 |
| P8                 | 270/270                     | 244/268 |
| P9                 | 177/203                     | 175/181 |
| P10                | 240/252                     | 234/256 |
| P11                | 180/180                     | 170/174 |
| P12                | 219/247                     | 237/245 |
| P13                | 237/263                     | 233/239 |
| P14                | 194/198                     | 200/202 |
| P15                | 84/84                       | 98/104  |
| P16                | 192/195                     | 173/173 |
| P17                | 112/112                     | 113/113 |
| P18                | 143/169                     | 141/143 |
| P19                | 158/160                     | 146/156 |
| P20                | 124/124                     | 138/140 |
| P21                | 238/238                     | 238/238 |
| P22                | 129/143                     | 121/131 |
| P23                | 165/165                     | 164/174 |
| P24                | 168/168                     | 164/164 |
| P25                | 122/134                     | 120/122 |
| P26                | 152/152                     | 150/150 |
| P27                | 142/142                     | 128/140 |
| P28                | 190/190                     | 182/182 |
| P29                | 300/302                     | 300/312 |
| P30                | 129/129                     | 134/134 |
| P31                | 231/263                     | 233/233 |
| P32                | 107/169                     | 98/98   |
| P33                | 175/175                     | 183/183 |
| P34                | 163/169                     | 171/171 |
| P35                | 150/152                     | 150/150 |
| P36                | 157/161                     | 131/161 |
| P37                | 175/201                     | 173/183 |
| P38                | 160/168                     | 155/155 |

注:A. 巴柯,茨中教堂葡萄,盐井黑珍珠;B.尼加拉,云南水晶,贵州水晶,关口葡萄。

Note: A. Baco noir, Cizhongjiaotangputao, Yanjingheizhenzhu; B. Niagara, Yunnanshuijing, Guizhoushuijing, Guankouputao.

柯’‘茨中教堂葡萄’‘盐井黑珍珠’具有相同的基因型。

## 2.2 7个葡萄品种的形态特征

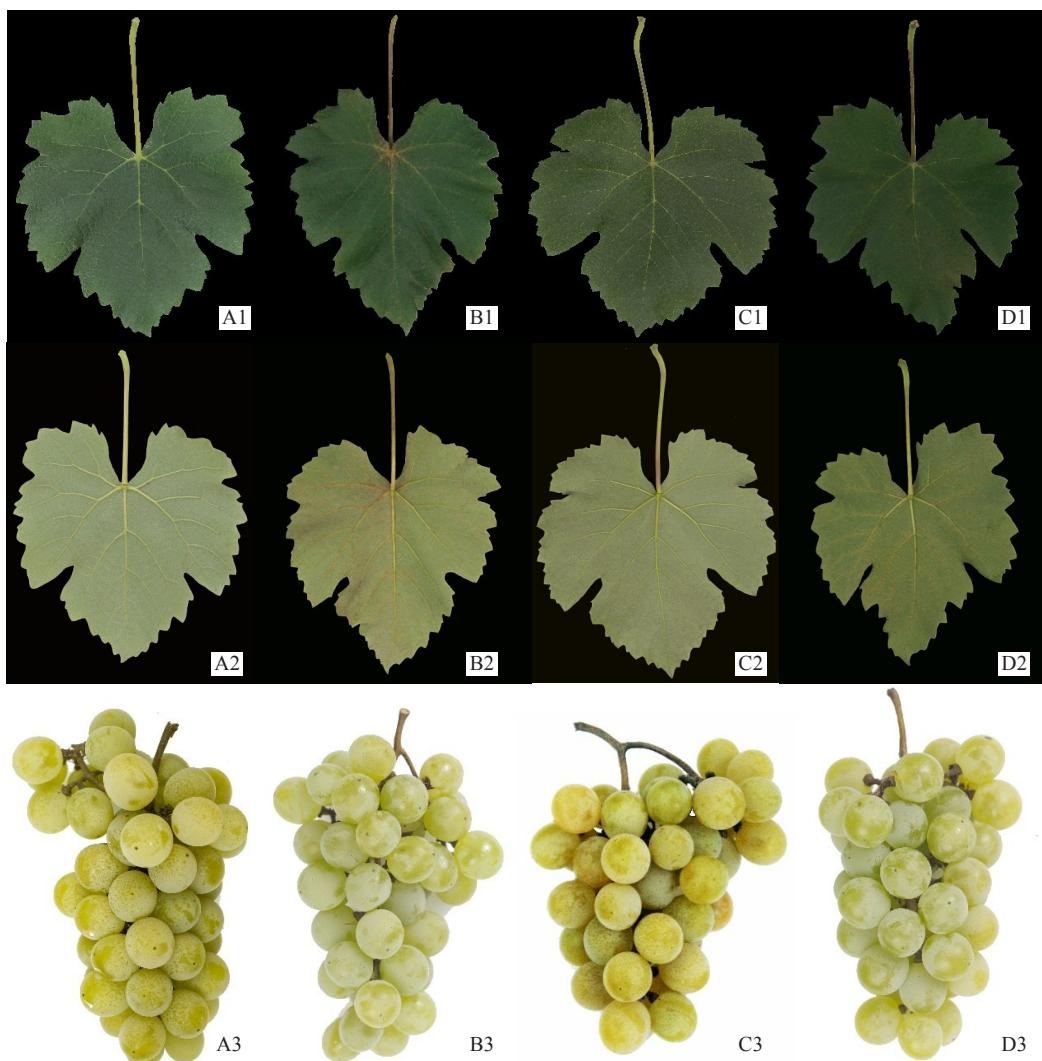
对7个葡萄品种的形态特征进行了田间调查,发现‘贵州水晶’‘云南水晶’‘关口葡萄’与‘尼加拉’的形态特征相似,表现为:果穗圆柱形带副穗,果粒着生中等紧密或较密,果粒近圆形,果皮浅黄绿色,果粉厚,果皮中等厚;果肉软,有肉囊,味酸甜,有浓

草莓香味;种子与果肉较难分离;嫩梢绿黄色,有细茸毛;幼叶灰绿色;成龄叶片心脏形,深绿色,上表面光滑,下表面密生毡状毛;叶片3或5裂,上裂刻中等深,基部宽缝形,下裂刻浅,基部三角形;叶柄洼开张。4个葡萄品种的部分性状照片见图2。‘茨中教堂葡萄’‘盐井黑珍珠’与‘巴柯’的形态特征相似,表现为:果穗长圆柱形间或带小副穗,果粒近圆形,紫黑色,果粉厚,果皮厚;果肉少而柔软;嫩梢深绿色;幼叶绿黄色,上表面有光泽,下表面叶脉上密生刺状毛;成龄叶片近圆形,中等大,浓绿色;叶柄洼开张。3个葡萄品种的部分性状照片见图3。

## 3 讨 论

SSR标记多态性高、实验稳定性和重复性强、操作简单方便。近年来,利用SSR标记鉴定同物异名或同名异物品种的研究也很多。例如Carimi等<sup>[21]</sup>对意大利西西里岛地区的82个葡萄品种进行SSR分析,鉴定出3组同物异名及1组同名异物品种。Meneghetti等<sup>[22]</sup>也成功利用SSR标记区分开来自不同地方的同名异物品种‘Wildbacher’。本研究通过筛选出的38对高多态性SSR引物对两组疑似同物异名品种进行分析,发现两组疑似同物异名品种在38个SSR位点上的基因型数据完全一致。此外,对上述两组疑似同物异名品种的形态学特征进行观察,发现两组疑似同物异名品种的形态学特征亦相似,从形态上也很难将其区分开。李慧等<sup>[23]</sup>利用SSR和IRAP标记对‘关口葡萄’的亲缘关系进行分析,扩增结果通过聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳进行检测。结果表明,两者的SSR数据一致,而IRAP标记稍有差异,但通过形态观察,发现两者的形态特征相似。因此,得出‘关口葡萄’与‘尼加拉’关系最近的结论。该结果与笔者的研究结果不太一致,可能是由于前期研究中电泳检测方法及结果统计受人为因素的影响较大,而笔者的研究所利用的毛细管电泳检测技术分辨率高,灵敏度高,无需人为统计条带。

为进一步探索‘盐井黑珍珠’‘茨中教堂葡萄’与‘巴柯’的亲缘关系及‘关口葡萄’‘云南水晶’‘贵州水晶’与‘尼加拉’的亲缘关系,对其来源进行追溯。‘巴柯’为法美杂种,原产地法国,是由Francois Baco于1902年将‘Folle Blanche’和‘Grand Glabre’杂交而成(<http://www.vivc.de/>)。据记载‘茨中教堂葡萄’是由法国传教士从其家乡引进并栽植在他们于



A1、B1、C1、D1为成龄叶的正面;A2、B2、C2、D2为成龄叶的背面;A3、B3、C3、D3为果实。

A1, B1, C1, D1 are the front of mature leaves; A2, B2, C2, D2 are the back of mature leaves; A3, B3, C3, D3 are the fruit.

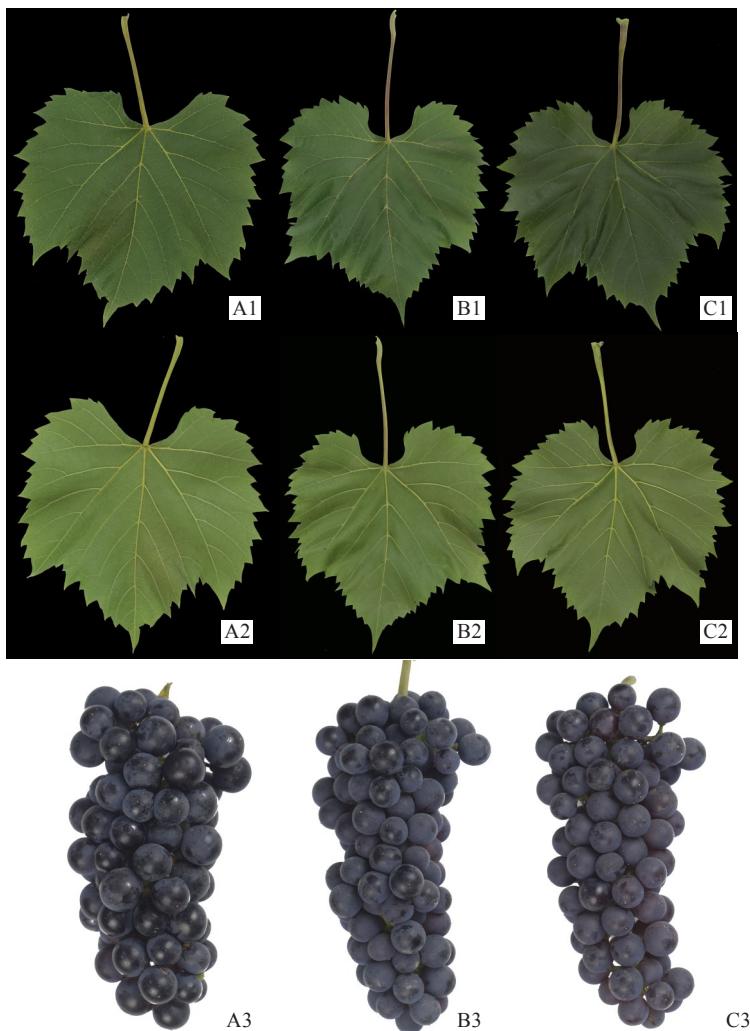
图2 ‘尼加拉’(A)、‘贵州水晶’(B)、‘云南水晶’(C)、‘关口葡萄’(D)的成龄叶及果实

**Fig.2 The mature leaves and berries of ‘Niagara’ (A), ‘Guizhoushuijing’ (B), ‘Yunnangshuijing’ (C) and ‘Guankouputao’ (D)**

1909年所修建的茨中教堂内，并依据教堂名称将其命名为‘茨中教堂葡萄’。‘盐井黑珍珠’相传是100多年前由法国传教士带入西藏，栽植在传教士所建的盐井天主教堂内。由于该品种果粒为紫黑色，犹如黑珍珠，所以当地栽植者依据其形态特征将其命名为‘盐井黑珍珠’。‘尼加拉’为欧美杂种，原产地美国，由Hong和Clark两人于1868年将Concord和Cassady杂交而成<sup>[1]</sup>。据记载19世纪中叶，西方传教士将美洲种及欧美杂种品种带到南方产区，一些不抗病的品种已被淘汰，留下的多数不知品种名称，其中一直沿用至今并有较大面积种植的就包括水晶葡萄<sup>[1]</sup>。因其果实呈半透明状，色如绿翡翠，晶莹剔透，种植者根据其果实形态特征将其命名为‘水晶葡

萄’。该品种在贵州、云南都有大面积种植，分别称为‘贵州水晶’及‘云南水晶’。‘关口葡萄’相传是清朝末年比利时神父传教至湖北清江时带入，因其产地以湖北省建始县花坪镇关口乡为中心且表现优异而得名<sup>[23]</sup>。通过对疑似同物异名品种的来源历史进行探索，初步认定了‘水晶葡萄’‘关口葡萄’为‘尼加拉’的同物异名品种；‘茨中教堂葡萄’与‘盐井黑珍珠’为‘巴柯’的同物异名品种。

早期引种方式、途径及命名不规范等原因，致使目前仍存在不少同物异名和同名异物的品种。近年来，我国对植物品种的鉴定及管理愈加重视和规范。目前，水稻、西瓜、辣椒、大豆、棉花、玉米、小麦等作物已经实施了基于SSR标记的品种鉴定标准，



A1、B1、C1为成龄叶的正面; A2、B2、C2为成龄叶的背面; A3、B3、C3为果实。

A1, B1 and C1 are the front of mature leaves; A2, B2 and C2 are the back of mature leaves; A3, B3 and C3 are the fruit.

图3 ‘巴柯’(A)、‘茨中教堂葡萄’(B)、‘盐井黑珍珠’(C)的成龄叶及果实

Fig. 3 The mature leaves and berries of ‘Baco Noir’ (A), ‘Cizhongjiatangputao’ (B), ‘Yanjingheizhenzhu’ (C)

为品种的真实性鉴定提供了技术支撑。同时我国的葡萄引种工作发展迅速,对引进品种实行认证制度。然而从近年有关葡萄品种研究的报道来看,对保留下来不知本名的古老品种身份认证方面的文献有所欠缺。因此,科研工作者应重视对古老葡萄品种真实身份的探究,规范古老品种名称,这将有利于葡萄种质资源管理,也有利于葡萄的科研、育种和生产。

#### 4 结 论

结合形态特征调查与SSR分子标记方法对7份葡萄品种进行真实身份鉴定,初步认定‘云南水晶’‘贵州水晶’‘关口葡萄’为‘尼加拉’的同物异名品种;‘盐井黑珍珠’‘茨中教堂葡萄’为‘巴柯’的同物异名品种,后期将通过DUS测试做进一步的鉴定。

#### 参考文献 References:

- [1] 孔庆山.中国葡萄志[M].北京:中国农业科学技术出版社,2004: 189.  
KONG Qingshan. Chinese grapevines[M]. Beijing: Chinese Agricultural Science and Technology Press, 2004: 189.
- [2] 贺普超.葡萄学[M].北京:中国农业出版社,1999: 8-32.  
HE Puchao. AmpelioLOGY[M]. Beijing: China Agricultural Press, 1999:8-32.
- [3] 王军,段长青.欧亚种葡萄(*Vitis vinifera L.*)的驯化及分类研究进展[J].中国农业科学,2010,43(8): 1643-1654.  
WANG Jun, DUAN Changqing. Advance in research on domestication and taxonomy of eurasian grape (*Vitis vinifera L.*)[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2010,43(8): 1643-1654.
- [4] 杨承时.中国葡萄栽培的起始及演化[J].中外葡萄与葡萄酒,2003 (4): 4-7.  
YANG Chengshi. The origin and evolution of Chinese viticulture [J]. Sino-Overseas Grapevine & Wine, 2003(4): 4-7.

- [5] 鲜于浩,雷斌. 法国与丝绸之路[J]. 社会科学研究,2004 (4): 123-127.  
XIAN Yuhao, LEI Bin. Franch and the silk road[J]. Social Science Research, 2004 (4): 123-127.
- [6] 王文艳,王晨,陶建敏,杨光,房经贵. 中国外来引进葡萄品种命名情况分析[J]. 江西农业学报,2010,22(11): 40-44.  
WANG Wenyan, WANG Chen, TAO Jianmin, YANG Guang, FANG Jinggui. Situation of nomenclature of introduced foreign grapevine varieties in China[J]. Acta Agriculturae Jiangxi, 2010, 22(11): 40-44.
- [7] 薛延桃,陆平,乔治军,刘敏轩,王瑞云. 基于 SSR 标记的黍稷种质资源遗传多样性及亲缘关系研究[J]. 中国农业科学, 2018, 51(15): 2846-2859.  
XUE Yantao, LU Ping, QIAO Zhijun, LIU Minxuan, WANG Ruiyun. Genetic diversity and genetic relationship of broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum* L.) germplasm based on SSR markers[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2018, 51(15): 2846-2859.
- [8] 陈倩倩,荣丽媛,邵紫君,刘甜,魏蕾,宋振巧. 利用 SRAP 和 EST-SSR 分析香椿资源的遗传多样性[J]. 园艺学报,2018,45 (5): 967-976.  
CHEN Qianqian, SONG Liyuan, SHAO Zijun, LIU Tian, WEI Lei, SONG Zhenqiao. Genetic diversity analysis of *Toona sinensis* germplasms based on SRAP and EST-SSR markers[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2018, 45(5): 967-976.
- [9] 王丽媛,孙鹏,张嘉嘉,傅建敏,刁松锋,韩卫娟,索玉静,张悦. 桤野生雄性资源调查及其遗传多样性研究[J]. 园艺学报, 2018, 45(2): 261-278.  
WANG Liyuan, SUN Peng, ZHANG Jiajia, FU Jianmin, DIAO Songfeng, HAN Weijuan, SUO Yujing, ZHANG Yue. Survey of wild male germplasm resources of *Diospyros kaki* and their genetic diversity analysis[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2018, 45 (2): 261-278.
- [10] 钟敏,廖光联,李章云,邹梁峰,黄清,陈璐,黄春辉,陶俊杰,朱博,徐小彪. 野生毛花猕猴桃雄花花器性状及 SSR 遗传多样性研究[J]. 果树学报,2018,35(6): 658-667.  
ZHONG Min, LIAO Guanglian, LI Zhangyun, ZOU Liangfeng, HUANG Qing, CHEN Lu, HUANG Chunhui, TAO Junjie, ZHU Bo, XU Xiaobiao. Genetic diversity of wild male kiwifruit (*Acanthidium eriantha* Benth.) germplasms based on SSR and morphological markers[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2018, 35(6): 658-667.
- [11] 李贝贝,姜建福,樊秀彩,孙海生,张国海,刘崇怀. 葡萄 DNA 指纹数据库的构建及遗传多样性分析[J]. 植物遗传资源学报,2018,19(2): 301-313.  
LI Beibei, JIANG Jianfu, ZHANG Ying, FAN Xiucai, SUN Haisheng, ZHANG Guohai, LIU Chonghuai. DNA fingerprinting and genetic diversity analysis of grape cultivars based on SSR primers[J]. Journal of Plant Genetic Resources, 2018, 19 (2): 301-313.
- [12] 李益,马先锋,唐浩,李娜,江东,龙桂友,李大志,牛英,韩瑞玺,邓子牛. 柑橘品种鉴定的 SSR 标记开发和指纹图谱库构建[J]. 中国农业科学,2018,51(15): 2969-2979.  
LI Yi, MA Xianfeng, TANG Hao, LI Na, JIANG Dong, LONG Guiyou, LI Dazhi, NIU Ying, HAN Ruixi, DENG Ziniu. SSR markers screening for identification of citrus cultivar and construction of DNA fingerprinting library[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2018, 51(15): 2969-2979.
- [13] 孙钧,李晓颖,徐红霞,张林,陈俊伟. 基于 genic-SSR 标记的 MCID 法鉴定浙江白沙枇杷地方种质资源[J]. 果树学报, 2018, 35(5): 539-547.  
SUN Jun, LI Xiaoying, XU Hongxia, ZHANG Lin, CHEN Junwei. Identification of white flesh loquat germplasms of Zhejiang province with MCID strategy using genic-SSR markers[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2018, 35(5): 539-547.
- [14] 马庆华,李京璟,赵天田,梁丽松,王贵禧. 基于 EST-SSR 标记的平欧杂种榛品种鉴定[J]. 植物遗传资源学报,2017,18(5): 952-959.  
MA Qinghua, LI Jingjing, ZHAO Tiantian, LIANG Lisong, WANG Guixi. Cultivar identification of ping'ou hybrid hazelnut based on EST-SSR markers[J]. Journal of Plant Genetic Resources, 2017, 18(5): 952-959.
- [15] 王雯染,杨哲,杨航宇,王军. 葡萄砧木品种的 SSR 分析[J]. 果树学报,2018,35(1): 11-19.  
WANG Wenran, YANG Zhe, YANG Hangyu, WANG Jun. Analysis of grape rootstocks by SSR markers[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2018, 35(1): 11-19.
- [16] 樊秀彩,张颖,姜建福,孙海生,焦健,刘崇怀. SSR 分子标记鉴定山葡萄和河岸葡萄种间杂种[J]. 西北植物学报,2012,32 (11): 2195-2200.  
FAN Xiucai, ZHANG Ying, JIANG Jianfu, SUN Haisheng, JIAO Jian, LIU Chonghuai. Identification of interspecific hybrids derived from *Vitis riparia* × *Vitis amurensis* by SSR marker [J]. Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica, 2012, 32(11): 2195-2200.
- [17] NEBISH A, OCHSSNER I, MAUL E, TÖPFER R, HAUSMANN L, HOVHANNISYAN A, AROUTIOUMANI R. Genetic identification and characterization of Armenian grapevine cultivars[J]. EDP Sciences, 2017, 9:01020.
- [18] 庞钰洁,李海燕,竺啸恒,高福明,殷益明,贾惠娟. ‘三本提’葡萄芽变‘11-06-25’的遗传鉴定[J]. 浙江大学学报(农业与生命科学版),2017,43(1): 73-80.  
PANG Yujie, LI Haiyan, ZHU Xiaoheng, GAO Fuming, YIN Yiming, JIA Huijuan. Genetic identification of bud sport strain ‘11-06-25’ from ‘Sanbenti’ grape[J]. Journal of Zhejiang University (Agriculture and Life Sciences), 2017, 43(1): 73-80.
- [19] POPESCU C F, MAUL E, DEJEU L C, DINU D, GHEORGE R N, LAUCOU V, CRESPAN M. Identification and characterization of Romanian grapevine genetic resources[J]. Vitis, 2017, 56 (4): 173-180.
- [20] LI B, JIANG J, FAN X, ZHANG Y, SUN H, ZHANG G, LIU C. Molecular characterization of chinese grape landraces (*vitis* L.) using microsatellite DNA markers[J]. Hortscience, 2017, 52(4): 533-540.
- [21] CARIMI F, MERCATI F, ABBATE L, SUNSERI F. Microsatellite analyses for evaluation of genetic diversity among Sicilian grapevine cultivars[J]. Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution, 2010, 57(5): 703-719.
- [22] MENEGHETTI S, COSTACURTA A, CRESPAN M, MAUL E, HACK R, REGNER F. Deepening inside the homonyms of Wildbacher by means of SSR markers[J]. Vitis, 2009, 48(3): 123-129.
- [23] 李慧,罗正荣,张青林. 基于 SSR 和 IRAP 标记的‘关口葡萄’亲缘关系分析[J]. 果树学报,2014,31(6): 1040-1046.  
LI Hui, LUO Zhengrong, ZHANG Qinglin. Genetic relationship analysis of ‘Guankou-putao’ by SSR and IRAP markers[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2014, 31(6): 1040-1046.