

石榴试管嫁接技术研究

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摘 要:【目的】尝试建立高效的石榴试管嫁接技术体系, 尝试解决根癌农杆菌介导的石榴遗传转化中再生的转化不定芽难以生根顺利发育成完整植株的问题。【方法】以‘突尼斯软籽’石榴试管实生苗为接穗, ‘豫大籽’石榴试管实生苗为砧木, 设置不同的砧穗组合进行嫁接; 在添加不同浓度 6-BA 的培养基中进行嫁接, 对嫁接成活的试管苗进行驯化移栽, 统计嫁接成活率和移栽成活率。【结果】进行试管嫁接时适宜采用的接穗类型为带有 4 片叶片的茎尖, 砧木类型为不带子叶的根和下胚轴连接体, 嫁接成活率可达到 73.33%; 将四叶一心的‘突尼斯软籽’石榴嫁接至不带叶片的‘豫大籽’石榴, 嫁接苗在添加 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA 和 $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA 的 MS 培养基上的生长效果最好, 移栽成活率最高可达 75.86%。【结论】研究所建立的石榴试管嫁接体系, 为解决石榴遗传转化过程中不定芽生根困难提供了一条新的途径, 并为通过基因工程手段进行石榴种质改良奠定基础。

关键词: 石榴; 试管苗; 嫁接; 嫁接成活率; 移栽成活率

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Study on micro-grafting *in vitro* of pomegranate

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Abstract: 【Objective】Pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.) originates from central Asia, is an economically important deciduous fruit crop, cultivates for its delicious edible fruits. In addition, pomegranate fruit has higher levels of antioxidants than the other fruit crops, such as orange (*Citrus sinensis*), apple (*Malus domestica*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis*). Antioxidants are potentially beneficial in preventing cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and prostate cancer. ‘Tunisa soft-seed’ was introduced to China from Tunisia was popular with customers. While low temperature is a limited factor as the ‘Tunisa soft-seed’ cultivation in northern China. Cold which impaired plant growth and development and reduced productivity is one of the most devastating abiotic stresses in ‘Tunisa soft-seed’. Therefore, enhancement of cold tolerance becomes a major subject of considerable research interest over a long period. Some manual measures could be used to enhance cold tolerance, while creating cold-resistant cultivars can be an optimal choice. The improvement of cold-resistance of ‘Tunisa soft-seed’ by traditional breeding techniques has been constrained by complex biology and long period. Genetic engineering as a supplementation for traditional breeding has been proven to be an effective approach for creating novel germplasms with elevated stress tolerance. Establishment of an efficient and stable regeneration and transformation system is basis of genetic engineering. However, in the pomegranate

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transformation system, the regeneration of adventitious buds was limited due to the influence of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, antibiotics and other factors involved in the transformation process. Moreover, the induction of adventitious roots was also difficult. In this study, *in vitro* grafting method was attempted to establish an efficient pomegranate test-tube grafting system in order to solve the problem which the regenerated adventitious buds were difficult to regenerate adventitious roots and ultimately obtain the whole transgenic plantlets. **【Methods】**In this experiment, the seedlings obtained from seeds of ‘Tunisa soft-seed’ and ‘Yudazi’ were used as experimental materials. Different combinations of rootstock and scion were conducted to test the effect on the rate of the grafting survival. The seedlings of ‘Yudazi’ as rootstocks were divided into two types, including with and without cotyledons. While the seedlings of ‘Tunisa soft-seed’ as scions were divided into four types, including without leaf, two-leaf, four-leaf and six-leaf tips. Stem tip without leaf blade was as control. In order to obtain the optimal mixture of hormone in MS for pomegranate tube grafting *in vitro*, the grafted seedlings were then placed in MS supplemented with different concentrations of 6-Benzylaminopurine (6-BA) and $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 1-Naphthaleneacetic (NAA). The grafted-seedlings were transplanted and acclimatized. The survival rate of grafting and transplanting were analyzed, respectively. **【Results】**In the study of the effects of different treat combinations of stock and scion on survival rate of grafting plants *in vitro*, the results showed that the survival rate of grafting with the stem tip with leaf blade was higher than without leaf blade. The survival rate of grafting was increased with increasing the number of stem tip with leaf blades. And the highest survival rate of grafting was obtained when the number of the scion attached blades was four, then the survival rate of grafting decreased with the increasing of the number of blades in both two types of rootstocks. When the scion was the four-leaf stem tip type, the survival rate of grafting with non-cotyledon rootstock was obviously higher than that of cotyledon rootstock. Therefore, the optimal combination of pomegranate tube grafting which the survival rate of grafting was reached 73.33% was to use the stem tip with four blades as scion and the seedlings without cotyledon as rootstock. The effects of 6-BA on survival rate of grafting was significantly different in different treatments. The results indicated that the survival rate of grafting with 6-BA added to the MS medium was higher than the culture medium without 6-BA. And the survival rate of grafting increased with the increasing the concentration of 6-BA. The highest of the survival rate of grafting was reached 96.67% when $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA was supplemented into the MS medium. And then the survival rate of grafting decreased when $2.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA was supplemented into the MS medium. The same phenomenon was also observed in the process of acclimatization and transplantation. The survival rate of transplanting increased with the increasing of the 6-BA concentration, and the highest survival rate of transplanting was reached 75.86% when $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA was supplemented into the MS medium. Moreover, the grafted seedlings grew well and healthy. Therefore, the optimal grafting and growth medium after transplanting were both MS supplemented $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA and $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA. **【Conclusion】**In this study, the grafting system of pomegranate tube *in vitro* was established. It provided a new way to solve the transforming adventitious buds difficult to regenerate adventitious roots in the transformation process of pomegranate. Meanwhile, it provided technical support for germplasm improvement through genetic engineering in pomegranate.

Key words: Pomegranate; Plantlet *in vitro*; Grafting; Survival rate of grafting; Survival rate of transplantation

石榴 (*Punica granatum* L.) 为石榴科石榴属植物, 又名安石榴、丹若、金粟、天浆等^[1], 属落叶灌木或小乔木^[2]。石榴原产中亚地区, 随后向东传播至中国和印度, 向西传播到地中海国家和世界各适生地^[3]。石榴在中国的栽培历史已有 2 000 多年, 在全国大部分地区都有分布。而在石榴的生产栽培历史中, 自然灾害是一个不容忽视的问题, 特别是在中国的中部和北部, 冻害已经成为石榴栽培中的瓶颈。因此, 抗寒新种质的创新势在必行。长期以来, 石榴品种的改良主要通过常规育种的方法(如杂交育种或选择育种), 常规育种由于受到育种周期长等因素的限制而导致进展缓慢。后来人们开始探索新的育种方法, 即通过现代基因工程或细胞工程的手段, 将理想的基因转移到优良的栽培品种中去, 以达到定向改良品种或砧木的目的, 这一技术为果树育种提供了新途径^[4]。

大量的果树转基因试验研究发现, 转基因成功的首要条件就是建立高效稳定的再生体系。关于石榴离体组织培养的报道可追溯至 1987 年, Omura 等^[5]和 Moriguchi 等^[6]分别以石榴叶片和花药为外植体获得再生植株。之后, 国内外研究者对石榴组织培养技术、再生体系建立相继进行研究, 先后以茎段、茎尖、子叶、下胚轴等^[7-11]为外植体进行离体组织培养并相继获得成功。目前关于果树遗传转化的相关研究已有一定进展, 现已成功获得了核桃、梨、苹果、葡萄、柑橘等果树的转基因植株, 而关于石榴遗传转化的研究开始较晚, 早期石榴遗传转化中主要是转化筛选标记基因 *NPT II* (neomycin phosphotransferase-gene, 新霉素磷酸转移酶基因) 和报告基因 *GUS* (β -glucuronidase, β -葡萄糖苷酸酶基因)。Terakami 等^[12]以矮化型石榴的叶片和茎段为外植体进行农杆菌介导的遗传转化, 成功地将 *NPT II* 基因和 *GFP* 基因 (Green fluorescent protein, 绿色荧光蛋白基因) 转入石榴基因组。Verma 等^[13]以石榴 ‘Kandhari Kabuli’ 的胚、子叶和茎段为外植体, 用农杆菌介导法转化 *NPT II* 基因, 成功获得转化植株。随着基因克隆技术和功能基因组学的发展, 转录激活因子 *CBF* 基因 (C-repeat binding transcription factor/dehydrate responsive element binding factor, DREB)、转录调控因子 *ICE* 基因 (inducer of CBF expression 1)、抗虫基因 *CryIA* 等基因在石榴的遗传转化陆续报道^[13-15]。陈延惠等^[16]以 ‘突尼斯软籽’ 石榴叶片和茎段为外植体, 研究得

出叶片再生体系更适宜于石榴的遗传转化研究; 连红可^[17]成功将 *GFP* 报告基因导入 ‘突尼斯软籽’ 石榴, 建立其瞬时表达体系; 李跃霞^[14]用石榴叶片作为遗传转化材料, 成功将 *CBF* 基因和草胺膦乙酰转移酶基因 (*Bar*) 转入 ‘突尼斯软籽’ 石榴; 赵玉洁^[15]在 *ICE1* 基因转化 ‘突尼斯软籽’ 石榴的研究中初步获得抗性愈伤及少量抗性芽。上述关于石榴遗传转化的研究中抗性芽再生率均较低, 且获得的不定芽生长细弱、黄化, 或虽获得转基因植株, 但不定根再生率低, 诱导生根得到完整植株较为困难, 究其原因可能是由于石榴遗传转化过程中农杆菌、抗生素等因素的影响。

试管嫁接 (*in vitro* micro-grafting) 是一种在试管内将砧木与接穗进行嫁接的技术, 它是植物组织培养与嫁接技术的结合^[18]。试管嫁接被广泛的应用于快速检测植物病毒^[19]、繁殖保存珍贵育种材料、脱除植物病毒等方面。试管嫁接可以更好地避免生根困难的问题, 同时也可以缩短育种育苗时间, 降低成本。试管嫁接已在多种果树上获得成功, 如猕猴桃^[20]、核桃^[21]、葡萄^[22]和柑橘^[23]等, 并具有较高的嫁接成活率。而关于石榴试管嫁接技术的研究国内外还未见到相关报道。基于此, 本研究以 ‘突尼斯软籽’ 石榴为研究对象, 探讨不同砧穗组合方式及不同 6-BA 浓度对试管嫁接及移栽成活率的影响, 旨在运用试管嫁接技术解决石榴遗传转化研究中不定芽难以生根的问题, 为通过基因工程手段进行石榴种质改良奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

以 ‘突尼斯软籽’ 石榴和 ‘豫大籽’ 石榴种子为试验材料, 2 个品种果实均采自河南农业大学果树试验站。其中以 ‘豫大籽’ 石榴试管实生苗为砧木, ‘突尼斯软籽’ 石榴试管实生苗为接穗。

1.2 培养基和培养条件

培养基:

(1) 种胚培养基: MS + 3.0 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃^[24-25], 添加琼脂 6 g·L⁻¹, 蔗糖 25 g·L⁻¹;

(2) 不同砧木接穗处理组合接种培养基: MS + 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ NAA, 添加蔗糖 30 mg·L⁻¹, PVP 1.0 mg·L⁻¹;

(3) 探究石榴试管嫁接最佳激素配比的培养基:

以MS + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹NAA 为对照,6-BA 浓度设置为0.5、1.0、1.5 和 2.0 mg·L⁻¹,各培养基均添加蔗糖 30 mg·L⁻¹,PVP 1.0 mg·L⁻¹。

各培养基配制完成后,经 121 ℃ 高压灭菌 15 min,待培养基冷却至 60 ℃ 以下,将经过过滤灭菌的激素在超净工作台上加入培养基中,混匀后分装备用。(2)和(3)均为嫁接用培养基,分装后试管中均需加入无菌滤纸以固定支撑嫁接苗。

培养条件:2 500 lx 的光照强度,(25±2)℃ 的培养温度,16 h·d⁻¹ 的光照时间。

1.3 接穗和砧木的获得

分别剥取‘突尼斯软籽’石榴和‘豫大籽’石榴种子,在自来水下反复清洗揉搓获取干净优质的籽粒,随后将种子置于培养皿中用 10%次氯酸钠溶液浸泡 15 min 进行消毒,而后用无菌蒸馏水反复清洗 3~5 次,放入培养箱中暗培养进行催芽。5~7 d 后完成催芽,将催芽后的种子置于超净工作台上进行消毒,具体步骤为:用 75%酒精处理 30 s,无菌水冲洗 2~3 次,10%次氯酸钠处理 7 min,无菌水冲洗 2~3 次,再用 0.1%升汞处理 8 min,无菌水冲洗 3~5 次后接种到种胚培养基中,以苗龄为 30~45 d 的试管苗用于后续试管嫁接。

1.4 试管嫁接

1.4.1 试验设计 不同砧木接穗处理:本试验将接穗材料分别制备成两叶一心、四叶一心、六叶一心茎尖 3 种类型,以不带叶茎尖为对照;将砧木材料制备成带子叶和不带子叶 2 种作为砧木,设置 2 个对照处理:CK₁:不带叶片茎尖与不带子叶砧木;CK₂:不带叶片茎尖与带子叶砧木。6 个试验处理,分别为处理 A:两叶一心接穗与不带子叶砧木;B:四叶一心接穗与不带子叶砧木;C:六叶一心接穗与不带子叶砧木;D:两叶一心接穗与带子叶砧木;E:四叶一心接穗与带子叶砧木;F:六叶一心接穗与带子叶砧木。每处理嫁接 10 株,重复 3 次。嫁接用培养基见 1.3(2),嫁接后 15 d 统计嫁接成活率。

不同 6-BA 浓度对嫁接成活率及移栽成活率的影响:为探究石榴试管嫁接最佳激素配比的培养基,将‘突尼斯软籽’石榴实生苗所制接穗嫁接于‘豫大籽’实生苗所制砧木(嫁接砧木及接穗类型采用不同砧木接穗处理试验获得的最适砧穗组合),并接种至含有不同浓度 6-BA 的培养基上,培养基参见 1.3(3),每处理接种 10 株嫁接苗,重复 3 次。嫁接后 15

d 统计嫁接成活率,嫁接苗出瓶炼苗 30 d 后统计移栽成活率。

1.4.2 试管苗嫁接 石榴试管嫁接采用改良劈接法进行嫁接。选择粗度在 1~1.5 mm 的‘豫大籽’实生苗为砧木,并根据苗木生长状况对根系进行适当切除。接穗的准备根据所需叶片数目选取长势良好的茎尖作为接穗,并留出 0.5 cm 长的楔形嫁接接口。嫁接时用手术刀在砧木形态学上端横切面的中部竖着向下切 0.5 cm 左右,把准备好的接穗小心插入砧木切口正中,接口用锡箔纸绑缚,并于嫁接后 3 d 去除锡箔纸。

1.4.3 嫁接苗的炼苗和移栽 待接穗和砧木接口愈合,接穗芽条有明显的伸长生长后(14 d 左右),即可对嫁接苗进行移栽,将待移栽的嫁接苗在自然光下炼苗 7 d。移栽前准备好培养土($V_{\text{蛭石}}:V_{\text{珍珠岩}}:V_{\text{营养土}}=1:1:1$),经高温高压灭菌后,分装在透明塑料杯中,并用冷却的无菌水浇透培养土。将嫁接苗从试管内取出,洗净根部的培养液,移栽到塑料杯中。移栽后的嫁接苗罩上透明塑料杯,保持水分。移栽后每 3 d 浇 1 次水,并每天拿掉塑料杯 10~15 min 进行炼苗,14 d 左右嫁接苗生长稳定后将上面的塑料杯拿掉。15 d 后,将已在塑料杯中生长稳定的嫁接苗,进一步移栽到培养钵中进行常规栽培管理。

1.5 结果统计和数据分析

实验数据采用 SPSS17.0 软件进行方差分析,并用邓肯氏新复极差法进行多重比较($p \leq 0.05$)。

嫁接成活率/%=(成活的嫁接株数/总嫁接株数)×100,

移栽成活率/%=(移栽后成活的株数/移栽的总株数)×100。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同砧木与接穗处理组合对试管嫁接成活的影响

以‘豫大籽’石榴实生苗为砧木,‘突尼斯软籽’石榴实生苗为接穗,研究不同砧木与接穗类型对嫁接成活率的影响,结果如表 1 所示。由表 1 可以看出,在砧木为不带子叶的处理 CK₁、A、B、C 中,带叶片的接穗与砧木的嫁接成活率均高于 CK₁,这可能是由于叶片有利于光合作用和新陈代谢,可促进同化物的积累和运输,进而促进嫁接接口的愈合,但并不是随着接穗所带叶片越多,嫁接成活率就越高,其中以

表 1 不同砧木与接穗处理组合对试管嫁接成活的影响
Table 1 Effects of different treat combinations of stock and scion on survival rate of *in vitro* grafting plants

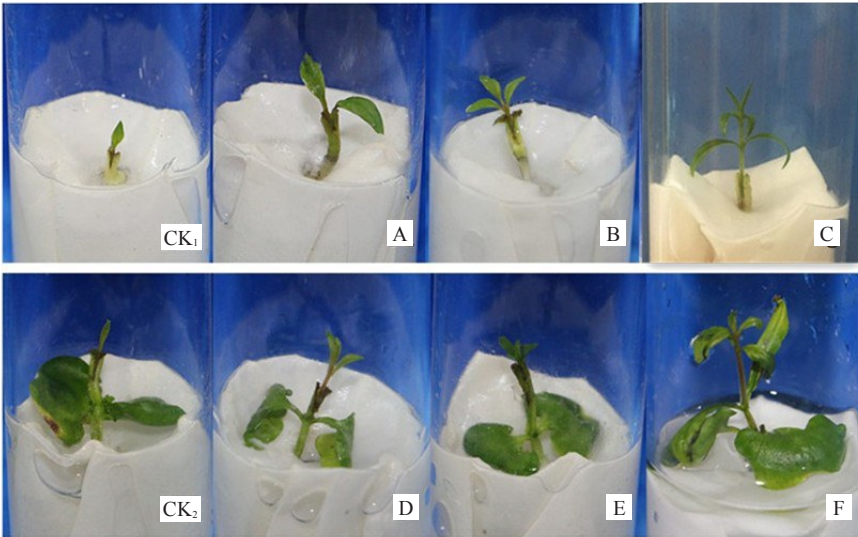
组合类型 Scion types	成活株数 No. of survived	嫁接成活率 Survival rate of grafting/%
CK ₁	7	23.33±0.03 cd
CK ₂	3	10.00±0.06 d
A	10	33.33±0.03 c
B	22	73.33±0.07 a
C	16	53.33±0.09 b
D	7	23.33±0.07 cd
E	16	53.33±0.03 b
F	8	26.67±0.03 cd

注:表中试验数据均为嫁接 15 d 后统计所得,且均为 3 次重复的平均值,数据后字母不同表示处理间在 0.05 水平差异显著。下同。
Note: All results were recorded after grafting for 15 d, values represent means in three independent experiments. Data in the same column followed by different letters are significantly different at 0.05 level. The same below.

四叶一心接穗的处理 B 与砧木的嫁接成活率最高,为 73.33%,可能是由于接穗上的叶片过多时在嫁接

口还没有愈合之初,增加了接穗的蒸腾失水,使成活率下降,而该结果与砧木为带子叶时的四组处理 CK₂、D、E、F 结果一致,同样为四叶一心的接穗处理 E 的嫁接成活率最高(53.33%)。因此得出在石榴试管嫁接技术中应选用的接穗类型为四叶一心的茎尖。

在接穗同为四叶一心的处理 B 和 E 中,不带子叶的砧木处理 B 的嫁接成活率显著高于带子叶的砧木处理 E,嫁接成活率可达到 73.33%。试验过程中发现,在实际操作过程中,当砧木带有子叶时的嫁接操作相对复杂,操作时间会相对延长,这可能导致砧木在嫁接前就严重失水,从图 1 中也可以看出相对于不带子叶砧木的四组处理,带子叶的砧木处理 CK₂、D、E、F 中,每一组处理的砧木嫁接口的褐化情况都比较严重,这都会导致嫁接成活率降低,所以本研究结果表明应选用不带子叶的砧木类型进行石榴试管嫁接。



CK₁ 和 A-C 为不带子叶砧木;CK₂ 和 D-F 为带子叶砧木。CK₁ 和 CK₂ 接穗为茎尖;A 和 D 接穗为两叶一心嫁接苗;B 和 E 接穗为四叶一心嫁接苗;C 和 F 接穗为六叶一心嫁接苗。比例尺=1 cm。
CK₁ and A-C are the grafted seedlings without cotyledon; CK₂ and D-F are the grafted seedlings with cotyledon. CK₁ and CK₂. stem tip as scion; A and D. stem tip with two leaves as scion; B and E. stem tip with four leaves as scion; C and F. Stem tip with six leaves as scion. Scale bars =1 cm.

图 1 不同砧木与接穗处理组合嫁接 3 d 后的生长情况
Fig. 1 The growth of after 3 d grafting in different treat combinations of stock and scion

2.2 不同 6-BA 浓度对试管嫁接及移栽成活的影响
将‘突尼斯软籽’石榴实生苗所制四叶一心的茎尖(接穗)嫁接于‘豫大籽’实生苗所制不带子叶砧木上,研究不同浓度 6-BA 对石榴试管嫁接及移栽成活的影响,结果如表 2 所示。在未添细胞分裂素 6-BA 的 MS 培养基中,组培苗由于正常生长受阻,导致嫁

接成活率和移栽成活率均最低,而在添加 6-BA 的培养基中,嫁接成活率和移栽成活率随着 6-BA 浓度的升高而升高,当 6-BA 质量浓度为 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 时,嫁接成活率和移栽成活率均最高,分别为 96.67% 和 70.00%,且嫁接苗接在嫁接 7 d 后就可明显观察到嫁接接口愈合良好(图 2-A);当 6-BA 质量浓度升高至 2.0

表 2 不同浓度 6-BA 对石榴试管嫁接和移栽的影响
Table 2 Effects of different 6-BA concentrations on survival rate of *in vitro* grafting and transplanting

处理 Treatment	嫁接成活率 Survival rate of grafting/%	移栽成活率 Survival rate of transplantation/%
MS+0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	13.33±0.03 d	0.00±0.00 e
MS+0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA+0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	33.33±0.03 c	20.00±0.06 d
MS+1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA+0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	90.00±0.10 a	53.33±0.03 b
MS+1.5 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA+0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	96.67±0.03 a	70.00±0.06 a
MS+2.0 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA+0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	60.00±0.05 b	36.67±0.07 c

mg·L⁻¹时,嫁接成活率和移栽成活率反而降低,推测可能是由于细胞分裂素浓度过高时,砧木生长旺盛,丛生严重,会竞争接穗营养,影响嫁接接口愈合,从而

影响嫁接成活率。虽然在添加 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA 的培养基中,嫁接成活率也较高,与 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA 的培养基中的嫁接苗成活率差异不显著,但在培养的过程中,可明显观察到其长势较弱,后续移栽中,成活率低。

后续移栽、炼苗过程中发现,在添加有 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA 的培养基中的嫁接苗在茎尖枯死后,其接穗上的腋芽会迅速萌发且长势也较好(图 2-B,2-C),这可能是导致移栽成活率较高的原因。而其他几个处理的石榴嫁接苗长势都比较弱,并且每组处理中都会有部分嫁接苗的茎尖黄化、枯死。综上可知,在添加 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA 和 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ NAA 的 MS 培养基上



A. 嫁接后 7 d;B. 移栽后 14 d;C. 移栽后 30 d。比例尺=1 cm。
A. The growth vigor of 7 d after test tube grafting; B and C. The growth vigor of 14 d and 30 d after transplantation. Scale bars=1 cm.

图 2 添加 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ NAA 的 MS 培养基对嫁接苗生长的影响
Fig. 2 The influence of the MS medium supplemented with 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA and 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ NAA on the growth of the grafted seedlings

石榴试管嫁接成活率和移栽成活率均为最高,长势较好。

3 讨 论

自从 Navarro 等^[26]首次应用茎尖微嫁接来获得脱毒柑桔苗以来,国内外在离体嫁接方面进行了大量的研究,主要集中在改进茎尖嫁接的一些具体操作方式上,如改变嫁接切口、缩短嫁接步骤等。虽然试管微嫁接技术在其他果树上的研究已有一定的进展,但石榴的试管嫁接技术的研究鲜有研究,主要原因是石榴试管实生苗相比其他果树试管实生苗长势弱、下胚轴最粗处直径仅有 1.5 mm 左右,这一特点也决定了进

行石榴试管嫁接的难度相对较高。基于此,本研究针对几个可能影响石榴试管嫁接的因子进行了研究。

3.1 砧木对石榴试管嫁接成活的影响

Palma 等^[27]以阿拉伯树为材料研究认为砧木上的叶片有助于试管嫁接植株的生长;宋瑞琳等^[28]在柑橘茎尖嫁接的研究表明,砧木带叶片的嫁接成活率高于不带叶片的。本试验中观察到,当培养基适宜时,砧木带有叶片时会降低嫁接成活率,砧木保留叶片也会影响嫁接操作,而砧木类型是不带叶片的根轴连接体时,嫁接成活率相对较高。赵巍巍等^[29]以梨为材料研究认为,砧木是否带有叶片对嫁接成活率影响不大,但砧木保留叶片时不利于嫁接操作,

该观点与本研究结果一致。

3.2 接穗对石榴试管嫁接成活的影响

接穗上的叶片对试管嫁接成活必不可少^[27]。周瑞金等^[30]在苹果微试管嫁接研究中发现接穗叶片会增大蒸腾面积,且会增加嫁接操作中的难度,从而降低嫁接成活率,但当接穗没有叶片或叶片过少时,接穗又会缺少向上吸收水分和营养的动力。因此,嫁接时选出最佳数目的叶片,有利于提高嫁接成活率。本研究结果表明,在石榴的试管嫁接中,四叶一心茎尖的接穗相较于两叶一心和六叶一心的茎尖与砧木的嫁接成活率都要高,这与前人的研究结果相似。

3.3 细胞分裂素对嫁接成活的影响

砧木和接穗之间愈伤组织形成的快慢是保证试管嫁接成活率的重要因素之一。Jonard^[31]研究表明在柠檬的试管嫁接中可使用适当浓度的细胞分裂素来促进试管嫁接苗伤口愈合和生长。董高峰等^[32]在沙田柚中的研究结果表明,不同浓度的激素对微嫁接苗成活率有显著的影响,低浓度的 GA_3 和BA处理能显著提高嫁接成活率,而随浓度的升高嫁接成活率显著下降。田中景^[33]研究了BA、KT和IBA三种激素处理对嫁接成活率的影响,发现使用BA的效果最好,且在一定范围内随浓度的增高,嫁接成活率随之提高。刘雪松^[34]研究了BA、NAA和IAA三种激素处理对长寿花嫁接成活率的影响,试验结果表明IAA不利于嫁接苗的成活,完全影响了嫁接的愈合,而BA和NAA都能提高嫁接成活率,其中以添加 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BA和 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA的效果最好。本试验发现在石榴试管嫁接中,试管嫁接成活率和移栽成活率均在附加 $1.5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA和 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA的MS培养基中效果最好,这与刘雪松^[34]的研究结果相似。

农杆菌介导的石榴遗传转化过程中,所添加抗生素或者筛选剂会对植物细胞的生长发育非常不利,会导致再生出的大部分不定芽生长状态不佳,并使移栽完整转化植株的周期变长。本研究建立了一种有效的石榴无菌试管嫁接体系,可缩短石榴遗传转化的周期并获得更多健壮的转化植株,为解决石榴转化不定芽生根难的问题提供了新途径,从而可运用试管嫁接技术解决石榴遗传转化研究中不定芽难以生根的问题,建立高效的石榴遗传转化再生体系,为通过基因工程手段进行石榴种质改良提供技

术手段。

4 结 论

石榴试管嫁接以四叶一心的‘突尼斯软籽’石榴试管苗茎尖为接穗、不带子叶的‘豫大籽’石榴试管苗为砧木为最优处理组合,接穗带叶片数过多或过少均不利于嫁接成活;嫁接后的最适生长培养基为添加 $1.5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA和 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA的MS培养基,嫁接成活率可达到96.67%,后期移栽成活率可达到75.86%。

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