

‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚败育观察及胚抢救技术体系的建立

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摘要:【目的】建立高效稳定的‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚抢救成苗技术。【方法】以‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚为材料, 对不同发育时期的种胚进行解剖学观察和萌发实验, 确定种胚败育时期和最佳胚抢救时间, 设置不同植物生长调节剂配比研究其对种胚萌发及幼苗增殖的影响, 确定最佳培养基配方。【结果】幼胚大规模败育发生在盛花期后 30 d, 最佳胚抢救时间为盛花期后 25 d。胚萌发最佳培养基为 MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ IBA, 萌发率达 70%。幼苗增殖最佳培养基为 MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ IBA + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃, 增殖系数为 5.45。幼苗经诱导生根后移栽至营养土中, 成活率达 90%。【结论】建立了‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚抢救技术体系, 为‘玛瑙红’樱桃及其他核果类果树有效利用胚抢救技术解决杂交育种问题提供参考。

关键词: ‘玛瑙红’樱桃; 幼胚败育; 胚抢救; 植物生长调节剂

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Embryo abortion observation and *in vitro* embryo rescue technique of ‘Manaohong’ cherry

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Immature embryo abortion is the key factor limiting the efficiency of fruit tree breeding. With the conventional propagation, the abortive cherry seeds cannot germinate into seedlings. However, before embryo abortion occurs, the immature embryos can be rescued by tissue culture techniques, which may possibly obtain seedlings. Using *in vitro* culture, the present work attempted to solve the problem of embryo abortion in cherry ‘Manaohong’. The time course embryo development after full-blossom was investigated. Based on the observation, an *in vitro* embryo rescue system was established. 【Methods】 Young embryos of ‘Manaohong’ cherry were sampled every 5 days from the 15th day after the full-blossom. The collected embryos were used for anatomical observation to obtain changes in the abortion rate, according to which the embryo abortion period was determined. In addition, germination of embryos at different developmental stages was investigated. The germination rate and embryo development index (PF) were used as the indicators to determine the optimal embryo rescue time. In the embryo rescue system, immature embryos at different periods after sterilization were transferred into a medium containing differential concentrations of thidiazuron (TDZ), indolebutyric acid (IBA) and 6-benzyladenine (6-BA) for embryo germination. The optimal hormone concentration ratio was determined based on a L9 (3⁴) orthogonal experiment. Using MS as the basic medium, the growth statue of immature embryos was observed after 30 days of cultivation; the germination rate was recorded; and the optimum growth regulator ratio for seedling germination was screened out. In order to determine the hormone ratio for multiplication, the seedlings were transferred into a MS medium supplied with sever-

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al growth regulators, *i.g.* TDZ, IBA, 6-BA and gibberellic acid (GA_3) at differential concentrations. The growth regulator concentration ratio was selected using a L9 (4^4) orthogonal experiment. After 30 days, the growth status of embryos under each treatment was observed; multiplication coefficient was recorded; and medium for multiple bud induction and proliferation were selected. The obtained cherry seedlings with good growth status were rooted in the medium of MS + $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IAA (Indole-3-acetic acid) and then transplanted into nutrient soil, and the survival rate was calculated. 【Results】The results showed that the abortion rate of cherry embryos increased slowly from day 15 to day 25 but sharply from day 25 to day 30, and no significant change was observed from day 30 to day 35. Therefore, the large-scale abortion of immature embryos started around 30 days after full blossom. By morphological observation, the normal embryos were full, smooth and round, while the abortive ones were shriveled. Germination of the embryos at different developmental stages after the full-blossom, from day 15 to day 25 was tested. The normal embryo development index was lower than 0.30, and the embryo germination rate was 0. Thus, it was difficult to rescue the embryo at this period. The PF value increased with development of the embryos, but the germination rate of embryos varied at different developmental stages. At day 25, the germination rate was the highest, reaching 34%, which was significantly higher than the germination rates in other developmental stages. Therefore, the best embryo rescue time was 25 days after the full-blossom. In the embryo rescue system, the immature embryos at 25 days after the full-blossom were transferred into media containing different proportions of growth regulators for embryo germination. The best medium for embryo germination was MS + $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ TDZ + $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA, which gave a germination rate of 70%. After germination and growth of young embryos, cherry seedlings were obtained. The seedlings were transferred into medium with MS as the basic medium supplemented with differential concentrations of growth regulators to screen out the suitable medium for bud induction and proliferation. The best medium for shoot multiplication was found to be MS + $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ TDZ + $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA + $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ GA_3 , which generated a growth coefficient of 5.45. Stem sections with buds of 2 to 4 cm in length were transferred into the rooting medium and cultured for 30 days. Acclimated seedlings were then selected and transplanted into sterilized nutrient soil with a survival rate reached up to 90%. 【Conclusion】In this study, the stage of massive embryo abortion was determined in ‘Manahong’ cherry. A stable embryo rescue system for ‘Manahong’ cherry was established and regenerated cherry plants were successfully obtained.

Key words: ‘Manahong’ cherry; Embryo abortion; Embryo rescue; Plant growth regulator

‘玛瑙红’樱桃 (*Prunus pseudoceresus* ‘Manahong’) 是贵州省选育出的优良耐贮运早熟新品种^[1], 但该品种存在严重的胚败育问题, 极大地制约了杂交育种中杂种苗的获得。在樱桃的栽培中, 由于经过长期的人工定向选择, 导致许多栽培品种特别是早熟品种的种子生活力弱、发育不充实, 自然播种后萌芽率低, 得到杂种实生苗比较困难, 许多早熟品种的发芽率仅有 5%~20%, 胚败育问题严重^[2]。如何提高杂交育种的种子萌发率进而提高杂交育种的效率, 已成为当前樱桃育种工作中亟需解决的问题之一。在植物中, 胚是具有全能性的多细胞组织, 在正常情况下能发育成熟并具有长成完整植株的能

力^[3], 但胚在发育过程中任何一个环节出现问题都有可能 会导致胚中途发育停止、退化或仅留下部分硬化的种痕, 出现败育现象^[4-5]。对于许多果树来说, 胚败育后不能形成种子, 是一个好的栽培学性状, 但胚败育也会造成大量落果, 影响经济效益, 对于杂交育种来说也是一个重要障碍^[6], 因此深入研究胚败育进而调控胚发育对果树的杂交育种工作及商品化栽培均具有重要意义。Tukey^[7]于 1993 年成功培养了甜樱桃的幼胚, 从而使胚培养在樱桃育种中的应用成为现实。采用常规播种, 败育的樱桃种子不能萌发成苗, 通过组织培养技术对未成熟胚进行抢救, 可使发育不全、败育或退化的胚获得再生^[8-9]。迄今,

胚抢救是解决胚胎败育、提高育种效率的一个重要手段,在果树上,前人建立了很多树种的胚抢救技术体系,尤其对葡萄的应用最为广泛,并已经将胚抢救技术系统化规范化,为培养早熟品种、克服远缘杂交不亲和、培养新品种打下了良好的基础^[10]。郭印山等^[11]通过胚抢救筛选出早熟葡萄胚的最优培养时间、较优的培养基成分及激素组合,解决了早熟葡萄育种中胚发育不完全的问题。在核果类果树上,吕雪等^[12]建立了李杏远源杂交胚的胚抢救体系,甜樱桃‘红灯’与郁李、中国樱桃杂种胚抢救也获得实生苗并成功移栽到大田^[13-14]。在甜樱桃胚培养上,前人在胚发育指数、培养基种类、低温处理等对成苗率的影响上取得了一定进展,在一定程度上克服了胚败育问题,提高了育种效率。但由于基因型不同,樱桃胚培养发芽率及多丛芽增殖效率存在很大差异^[15],因此建立‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚抢救体系,对其杂交育种有重要意义。

笔者以‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚为材料,观察了幼胚败育时间,并通过胚抢救的材样时间、生长调节剂浓度对比对幼胚萌发的影响以及生根、移栽等研究,建立和优化‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚抢救技术体系,旨在为该品种后期杂交育种研究提供技术基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚采于贵州省福泉市黄丝镇生态果园。将去除果肉的樱桃果核,用无菌水冲洗数次,经75%乙醇浸泡30 s,0.1%升汞浸泡5 min,无菌水冲洗5~6次。对获得的无菌果核用灭菌后的尖嘴钳破掉种壳,无菌镊子剥去种皮取出幼胚,接种于MS培养基上。培养条件为(23±2)℃,相对湿度55%~70%,光周期16 h光照、8 h黑暗,光照强度1 500~3 000 lx。

1.2 胚败育及胚抢救时间的确定

胚龄是从授粉开始到剥离胚的时间,用胚发育指数(PF值,胚长/种子长)表示。以败育率确定胚败育时间,以萌发率和PF值为指标,确定最佳胚抢救时间。从盛花期后15 d开始,每隔5 d采集1次樱桃幼果,共采集5次。将采集的种胚一部分进行解剖学观察以统计败育率,另一部分消毒后接种于MS培养基上培养,观察不同生长时期的萌发率及生长情况,幼胚长出幼苗时记为萌发,每个处理接种50

个幼胚,30 d后统计萌发率。

1.3 生长调节剂对幼胚发育的影响

将消毒后同一时期的‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚分别接种到含有不同浓度噻苯隆(TDZ)、吲哚丁酸(IBA)、6-苄基腺嘌呤(6-BA)等生长调节剂的培养基进行胚萌发培养,浓度配比采用L9(3⁴)正交实验(表1)。以MS为基本培养基,添加蔗糖30 g·L⁻¹,琼脂7 g·L⁻¹,pH 5.8~6.0,每个处理接种幼胚20个,重复3次。30 d后观察幼胚生长状态,统计萌发率,筛选出最适发育成幼苗的激素配比。萌发率/%=萌发幼胚数/接种幼胚总数×100。

表1 ‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚抢救植物生长调节剂浓度配比L9(3⁴)试验设计

Table 1 The L9 (3⁴) experimental design for the effects of plant growth regulators on the rescue of cherry embryos

处理号 Treatment No.	$\rho(\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$		
	TDZ	6-BA	IBA
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.5	0.0	0.5
3	1.5	0.0	1.5
4	1.0	0.1	0.0
5	1.0	0.0	1.0
6	0.0	0.5	1.5
7	0.5	0.1	1.5
8	0.0	1.0	0.5
9	1.0	1.0	1.5
10	0.0	0.1	1.0
11	1.5	0.1	0.5
12	1.5	1.0	1.0
13	0.5	1.0	0.0
14	1.0	0.5	0.5
15	1.5	0.5	0.0
16	0.5	0.5	1.0

1.4 生长调节剂对幼苗增殖的影响

为确定‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼苗增殖培养中的生长调节剂浓度配比,经初步萌发及生长培养后,种苗接种到以MS为基本培养基,附加不同浓度的几种生长调节剂TDZ、IBA、6-BA、赤霉素(GA₃)的培养基上,生长调节剂浓度配比采用L9(4⁴)正交实验(表2)。每处理接种3株苗,重复3次。30 d后观察各处理的生长状况并统计其增殖系数,筛选适宜的多丛芽诱导与增殖培养基。增殖系数=出苗总株数/接种株数。

1.5 幼苗的生根培养及驯化移栽

以MS + 0.2 mg·L⁻¹ IAA + 30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖 + 7 g·L⁻¹琼脂为壮苗生根培养基^[16],将长于2~4 cm的丛生芽新梢接种到生根培养基培养30 d,选取长势良好的组培苗经室内炼苗,移栽至已灭菌的营养土中,加强

表 2 ‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼苗增殖培养适宜植物生长调节剂浓度配比 L9(4') 试验设计

Table 2 The L9 (4') experimental design for effects of plant growth regulators on shoot proliferation

处理号 Treatment No.	$\rho/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$			
	TDZ	IBA	GA ₃	6-BA
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5
3	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.0
4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
5	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.0
6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
7	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.0
8	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.5
9	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.1
10	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
11	0.1	1.0	1.5	1.0
12	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5
13	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.1
14	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.1
15	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
16	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0

光照, 定期管理, 30 d 后观察植株长势并统计成活率。植株成活率=成活株数/移栽总株数×100%。

1.6 数据分析

数据分析使用 Excel 软件, 分别计算均值及标准误差并绘制图表, 采用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行邓肯检验及差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 幼胚的败育时期

结果表明, 樱桃胚的败育率随发育时间的延长呈现增长趋势(图 1), 盛花期后 15~25 d 败育率增长较缓慢, 25~30 d 败育率急剧增加, 30~35 d 败育率变化不大。因此, 确定‘玛瑙红’樱桃大规模的胚败育时间从盛花期后 30 d 开始。果实种胚解剖观察分析表明, 盛花期后前 20 d 幼胚未败育的种子形成种壳、质地较软, 种胚饱满且呈透明水乳状(图 2-a), 25 d 后败育的果实种胚呈现褐色, 种胚皱缩并与种壳分离(图 2-b); 对成熟种胚观察发现, 正常种胚个体饱满, 光滑圆润, 败育型种胚则由于发育受阻, 个体干瘪皱缩(图 2-c)。

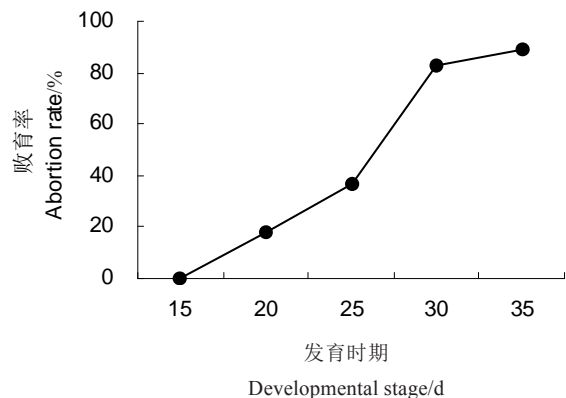


图 1 ‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚败育情况随发育时期变化的关系
Fig. 1 Changes in the abortion rate of ‘Manahong’ cherry immature embryos in different development stages



a. 发育 20 d 未败育; b. 发育 25 d 败育; c. 成熟种胚。

a. Unaborted seeds at the 20 days; b. Aborted seeds at the 25 days; c. Mature embryos.

图 2 ‘玛瑙红’樱桃种胚的解剖观察

Fig. 2 Morphological observation of the embryo of cherry ‘Manahong’

2.2 最佳胚抢救时间

取样时期是影响胚抢救最重要的因素^[17],对盛花期后不同发育时间的胚进行萌发试验,由表3可知,胚发育时间在25 d前,正常胚发育指数(PF值)小于0.30,胚萌发率为0,此时种胚PF值尚小,对胚进

行抢救的难度大。随胚发育时间增长PF值增大,不同发育时间胚萌发率有所差异,25 d萌发率最大,达34%,显著高于其他发育时期的萌发率。30 d和35 d两个时期的发育正常胚的PF值虽大于0.5,但由于其败育率较高,导致萌发率很低。因此,选择发育时

表3 不同发育时期的‘玛瑙红’樱桃种胚萌发情况

Table 3 Embryo germination ‘Manaohong’ at different development stages in cherry

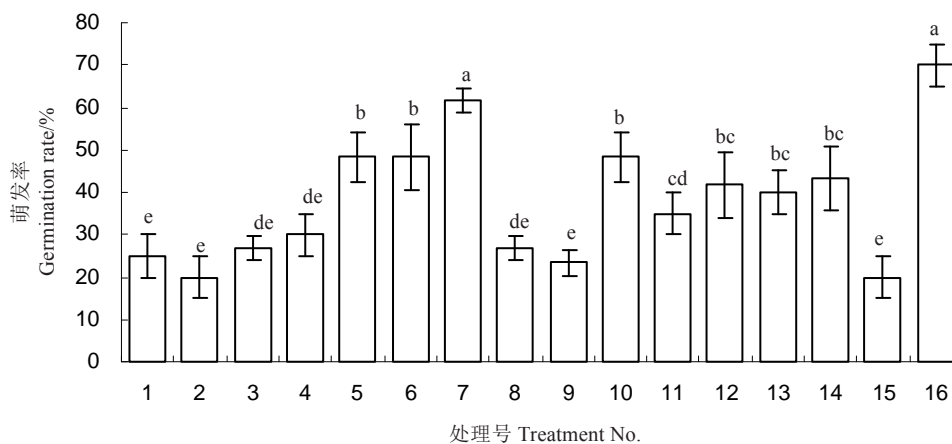
发育时期 Developmental period/d	接种数 Vaccinations number	正常胚发育指数 PF of normal embryo	萌发数 Germination number	子叶膨大变绿数 Cotyledons expand and turn green number	死亡数 Death number	愈伤数 Callus number	萌发率 Germination rate/%
15	50	0.00	0	0	50	0	0
20	50	0.28	0	4	39	7	0
25	50	0.56	17	16	5	12	34
30	50	0.58	8	17	14	11	16
35	50	0.61	3	5	40	2	6

期25 d的‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚抢救的成功率较高。

2.3 生长调节剂对幼胚萌发及生长的影响

添加适宜的植物生长调节剂可促进胚胎的分化与发育^[18]。幼胚在MS培养基上培养的褐化率低,本研究探究不同浓度配比的生长调节剂配方对胚萌发

及生长的影响。由图3可看出,不同处理间的‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚萌发存在差异,且以第16处理萌发率最高为70%,显著高于其他处理,其次为第7处理,萌发率为62%。‘玛瑙红’樱桃最佳幼胚培养激素组合为处理16:MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-



不同字母表示经邓肯多重极差检验,在0.05水平上差异有统计学意义。1~16处理号与表1各处理号相对应。

Values marked with different letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$ by the Duncan's multiple range test. Treatments 1-16 are same as those in Table 1.

图3 植物生长调节剂对‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚萌发的影响

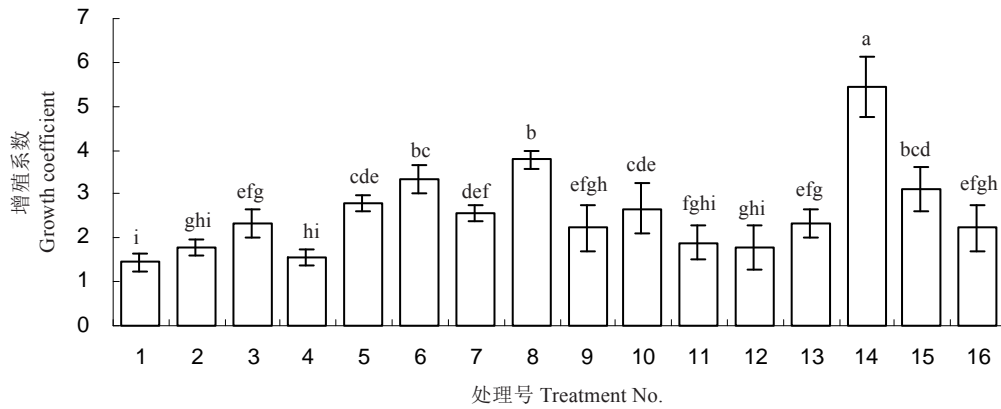
Fig. 3 Effects of plant growth regulators on the germination of young embryos of ‘Manaohong’ cherry

BA + 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ IBA。

2.4 生长调节剂对幼苗增殖的影响

不同浓度与配比间的生长调节剂处理对‘玛瑙红’樱桃多丛芽增殖系数存在差异(图4),第1、2、4、11和12处理增殖系数小于2.00,多丛芽诱导及增殖生长情况一般,增殖系数低,对诱导多丛芽的继代培

养效果差。而对于第8和第14处理,在适宜浓度的生长调节剂配比下,增殖系数高于3.70,并且第14处理达到5.45,显著高于其他处理,该生长调节剂浓度配比对幼苗增殖效果较好(图5)。^{‘玛瑙红’樱桃最佳增殖培养基为第14处理:MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ IBA + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃。}

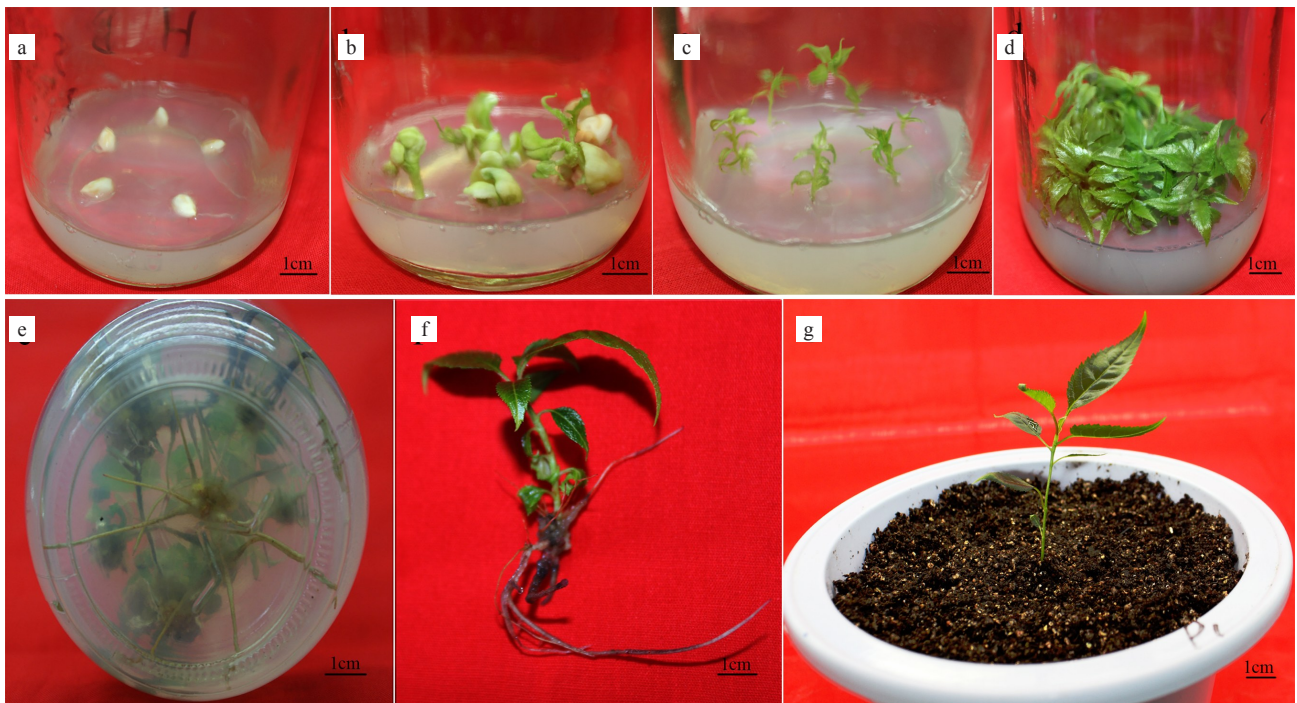


不同字母表示经邓肯多重极差检验,在 0.05 水平上差异有统计学意义。1~16 处理号与表 2 各处理号相对应。

Values marked with different letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$ by the Duncan's multiple range test. Treatments 1-16 are same as those in Table 2.

图 4 植物生长调节剂对‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼苗增殖的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of plant growth regulators on the seedling proliferation of ‘Manahong’ cherry



a. 幼胚接种; b. 幼胚萌发; c. 幼苗; d. 幼苗增殖; e. 生根培养; f. 生根情况; g. 移栽。

a. Immature embryos; b. Embryo germination; c. *in vitro* shoots; d. Shoot proliferation; e. Rooting culture; f. Rooted plantlet; g. Pot-grown plant.

图 5 ‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚抢救流程

Fig. 5 Rescue procedure for ‘Manahong’ cherry embryo

2.5 幼苗的生根培养及驯化移栽

对生长量大于 2 cm 的丛生芽新梢进行生根培养, 30 d 后诱导生成的主根粗壮、侧根发达, 根系形态较好(图 5-e、5-f), 不定根数目平均可以达到 5 根, 平均根长 6.46 cm。炼苗移栽后植株生长旺盛(图 5-g), 成活率达 90%。

3 讨论

目前, 关于果树胚败育问题越来越受到人们的关注, 胚败育早而严重是制约‘玛瑙红’樱桃杂交育种的瓶颈因素, 笔者们首次建立了‘玛瑙红’樱桃早期幼胚培养成苗技术体系, 对提高其杂交育种效率

具有重要意义,同时对其他果树的早期幼胚培养有一定参考价值。张文颖等^[19]从胚败育果实的生长发育特征、胚败育的生理与分子机制、胚败育的影响因子等方面进行了探讨,使人们对胚败育问题有了更深的认识。已有研究表明,杂交育种的不育性主要表现为幼胚停止发育、幼胚中途坏死以及幼苗早期夭亡等,最终导致可供选择的杂种较少^[20]。在杂交育种中,胚抢救技术起着非常重要的作用,其能有效的阻止杂种胚的败育与退化^[21]。因此建立胚抢救体系是进行胚败育种质杂交育种工作的一个重要环节。不同核果类果树的树种对所需激素组合及培养条件都不尽相同,因此在进行胚抢救时需选择合适的时期、激素组合和培养基种类以及适宜的种植条件^[14]。吕雪等^[12]以坐果率高低来确定种胚败育时间,但柱头的可授性、花粉管的动力、授粉期间的温度和通风透光条件等因素均会影响果树的坐果率^[22-25],而本文则是通过解剖种胚来直观统计一定数量的种胚败育数,根据败育率更为直观准确的表明种胚的败育情况来确定败育时间,在胚败育时期之前对胚进行抢救,初步确定‘玛瑙红’樱桃幼胚在盛花期后30 d时开始大规模败育,在盛花期后25 d为进行胚抢救最适宜时间。植物胚胎发育与植物生长调节剂调控紧密相连,不同植物生长调节剂的种类、浓度是胚抢救技术的核心和关键,对杂种胚萌发、生长有明显影响^[12]。本文探讨了不同植物生长调节剂的配比对种胚萌发及幼苗增殖的影响,确定了‘玛瑙红’樱桃种胚萌发和幼苗增殖的最佳培养基配方。建立的胚抢救技术体系为解决‘玛瑙红’樱桃杂交育种中的胚败育问题奠定了技术基础,也为其他核果类果树的胚抢救技术提供了依据和参考。

本文以‘玛瑙红’樱桃品种为试材,建立起了一个比较成熟和高效的中国樱桃胚抢救成苗的技术,但还有一些技术细节需要补充和完善,不同基因型樱桃之间的幼胚萌发率和多丛芽增殖率是否有差异,有何种程度差异,以及影响实验结果稳定性的因素又有哪些等等,这些都需要在后期进行更加深入和广泛的研究。

4 结 论

确定了‘玛瑙红’樱桃种胚的败育时期和最佳胚抢救时间。成功建立了‘玛瑙红’樱桃胚抢救技术体系,MS+0.5 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.0

mg·L⁻¹ IBA 最适幼胚萌发,MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 1.5 mg·L⁻¹ IBA+0.5 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃最有利于多丛芽增殖,生根植株移栽至营养土中,成活率达90%。

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