

苹果抗寒矮化砧木‘BP-176’的组织培养及其叶片不定梢诱导

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摘要:【目的】建立苹果抗寒矮化砧木‘BP-176’的组织培养快繁技术体系及其离体叶片不定梢再生技术体系,为工厂化生产优质苗木及利用生物技术手段改良品种奠定技术基础。【方法】以苹果抗寒矮化砧木‘BP-176’的半木质化新梢为试材,建立初代无菌试管苗。以试管苗为试材,研究了基本培养基、植物生长调节物质对试管苗继代生长及生根的影响。以离体叶片为外植体,研究了细胞分裂素种类和浓度及碳源对不定梢再生的影响。【结果】半木质化新梢在芽启动培养基上的腋芽萌发率达85%以上。在基本培养基MS和QL上,试管苗的增殖没有显著差异,但生长表现不同,QL培养基上的增殖苗表现出该品种田间生长的红色特征。当细胞分裂素为BA时,蔗糖比D-山梨醇易诱导出叶片不定梢;当细胞分裂素为TDZ并且浓度较高时,D-山梨醇比蔗糖易诱导出叶片不定梢。以添加3 mg·L⁻¹ BA和30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖处理获得的不定梢再生率最高,为71.6%。生根诱导,基本培养基1/2MS比1/4MS有效,生长素IBA比NAA有利于提高生根率。【结论】苹果砧木‘BP-176’试管苗适宜的继代增殖培养基为添加1.0 mg·L⁻¹ BA和0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA的QL培养基;最佳不定梢再生培养基为:NM + 3 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ IBA + 30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖;最佳生根培养基为1/2MS + 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ IBA + 20 g·L⁻¹蔗糖,最高生根率为69.8%。

关键词: 苹果砧木; 试管苗增殖; 试管苗生根; 离体叶片; 不定梢再生

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Tissue culture and induction of adventitious shoot regeneration from leaf explants of cold-hardy dwarfing apple rootstock ‘BP-176’

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Rootstocks play an important role in determining apple tree performance in the field. In practice, some clonal rootstocks with excellent horticultural trait are difficult to propagate with conventional methods. Tissue culture can be used for rapidly propagating new rootstocks released from breeding programs. Establishment of an efficient adventitious shoot regeneration protocol is an important prerequisite for genetic manipulation. The purposes of this study are to establish tissue culture and rapid micropropagation technological system and to establish an efficient shoot regeneration protocol from leaf explants of apple dwarfing rootstock ‘BP-176’. 【Methods】 Semi-lignified shoots were selected as materials and single bud stem sections were used as explants. Stem section explants were first surface-disinfected by 70% ethanol for 1 min, followed by sterilization with sodium hypochlorite containing 5% active chloride for 8 min. Then the stem section explants were rinsed five-times in sterile distilled water. Stem section explants were then inoculated into culture tubes (25 mm x 150 mm, one explant per tube) containing 20 mL axillary bud initiation medium of half-strength MS macroelements supplemented with 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ 6-benzylaminopurine (BA), 0.2 mg·L⁻¹ indole-3-butyric acid (IBA), 30 g·L⁻¹ sucrose, and solidified with 6 g·L⁻¹ agar. Stem sections were cultured for 4 weeks under photoperiod of 16 h light and 8 h dark before the axillary buds began to germinate, grow and develop into new aseptic

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shoots. *In vitro* shoots were obtained from the resultant aseptic shoot cultures. *In vitro* shoots were used for further shoot proliferation, shoot regeneration and rooting. For micropropagation. The effects of basal medium composition and plant growth regulators on proliferation and rooting of *in vitro* shoots were investigated. For adventitious shoots induction, *in vitro* leaves were selected as explants, the effects of kinds and concentrations of cytokinin and carbon sources on shoot regeneration were examined. 【Results】The germination rate of axillary buds was above 85%. When BA at lower concentration of $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, proliferation and elongation of *in vitro* shoots were not well. When BA at higher concentration of $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, proliferation and elongation were significantly improved. MS and QL basal media did not make any differences in proliferation when BA was used at $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, although they did make obvious differences in growth behavior. The color of the shoots was red the same as in the field when they were cultured on QL, while it was green when they were cultured on MS. Both cytokinin and carbon source influenced shoot regeneration. From leaf explants when BA was used, the sucrose was more effective than the D-sorbitol, especially when BA was at a higher concentration of $3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ or $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, shoot regeneration rate was significantly higher on the sucrose than that on the D-sorbitol. When TDZ was used, the D-sorbitol was more effective than the sucrose when TDZ was at 0.5 and $0.8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, but when TDZ was at a lower concentration of $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, shoot regeneration rate was higher on the sucrose than that on the D-sorbitol. The kinds of cytokinin influenced adventitious buds growth behavior. Adventitious buds induced with TDZ were unable to elongate and develop into shoots on regeneration medium, it was necessary to transfer the buds to elongation medium without TDZ to form shoots. Adventitious buds induced by BA could directly elongate to form shoots on regeneration medium without transfer. For rooting induction, basal medium 1/2MS was more effective than 1/4MS, rooting rate was improved by IBA than by NAA. But rooting rate didn't show significant difference when the shoots were cultured on 1/2MS with $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA or $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA and 1/4MS with any auxin or any concentration. Root number was higher when the shoots were cultured on 1/2MS with IBA than that on NAA, but it was higher when the shoots were cultured on 1/4MS with NAA than that on IBA. 【Conclusion】The proper proliferation medium of the shoots of apple rootstock ‘BP-176’ was QL supplemented with $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ BA and $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA. The optimal shoot regeneration medium was NM supplemented with $3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ BA, $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA and $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ sucrose, regeneration rate was 71.6%. The optimal rooting medium was 1/2MS supplemented with $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA and $20 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ sucrose, the highest rooting rate was 69.8%. The composition of basal medium influenced *in vitro* shoots growth behavior and the cytokinin and carbon source had a synergic effect on shoot regeneration.

Key words: Apple rootstock ‘BP-176’; *In vitro* proliferation; *In vitro* rooting; Leaf explants; Shoot regeneration

砧木对无性繁殖的多年生果树作物的生产具有重要意义。砧木间接地影响嫁接在其上部的接穗品种的表型^[1]。砧木可影响树体的大小、结果的早晚、果实的质量和产量、对生物胁迫(如病原病害、虫害等)和非生物胁迫(如低温、盐、重金属等)的抗性^[1-2]。砧木还影响接穗品种花蜜糖分的组成,从而影响蜜蜂的采集和授粉坐果^[3]。苹果生产种植上应用最多的是矮化砧木,矮化砧木可使接穗品种树体变矮,方便机械化管理;矮化使树体变小,增加种植

密度,提高光能利用效率,提高单产。苹果矮化密植是现代化果园的种植方向。

基于砧木对接穗品种的重要作用,砧木的育种工作越来越受到国内外育种家的重视。虽然砧木常常比接穗品种的选育更困难、需时更长^[3],但国际上不断有实验室和育种机构发布具有不同优良性状的砧木新品种。‘BP-176’是俄罗斯米丘林国立农业大学选育出的优良抗寒矮化砧木,其树势介于M9和M26之间,树体的叶、花、果都是红色,兼具很好的观

赏价值,根据双方协议引种到山东省果树研究所。由于‘BP-176’良好的抗寒特性和矮化特性,引入我国后,对促进我国北方地区苹果矮化密植栽培的发展有着广泛的应用前景。为了更好的评价该砧木在我国种植的性状表现并尽早生产上推广应用,我们需要足够数量的苗木,因此组培快繁是快速提供试验用苗和生产用苗的有效手段。组培苗还具有防止病害扩散、不易受环境病虫害侵袭、保持母本优良特性、砧木苗生长整齐一致的优点。离体叶片的体细胞不定梢再生是实用性很强的高新技术,在体细胞诱变及外源基因转化等方面得到了广泛应用。关于苹果砧木的组培快繁及叶片不定梢再生研究已在很多品种上有成功报道^[4-13],如我国生产上已应用较多的矮化砧木‘M26’^[6]、‘M9/T337’^[7]、‘JM7’^[8]、‘GM256’^[9],已引入我国但还在试验阶段的矮化或半矮化砧木‘54-118’^[10]、‘71-3-150’^[9]、‘60-160’^[9]、‘G41’^[11]、‘P59’^[11]及国外使用的抗寒矮化砧木‘KSC-3’等品种都已成功建立了离体叶片不定梢再生技术体系。但研究表明每一个品种有其对应的适宜的快繁和诱导培养基,一个品种适宜的培养基对另一个品种可能是不适宜的,应针对特定品种研究其适宜的增殖快繁和不定梢诱导培养基。新引进优良抗寒矮化砧木‘BP-176’的组培快繁及叶片不定梢诱导研究尚未见报道。笔者的目的是建立‘BP-176’组培快繁技术体系及离体叶片不定梢再生技术体系,为该品种无性快繁生产优质苗木及生物技术改良品种奠定技术基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

山东省果树研究所天平湖试验基地嫁接生长的苹果抗寒矮化砧木品种‘BP-176’。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 试管苗的建立 4月中下旬,剪取半木质化正在生长的新生枝条,剪掉叶片,把枝条带回实验室,用自来水冲洗枝条表面灰尘,然后剪成一段一芽的芽段,把芽段放入洗衣粉水洗3~5 min,再用自来水流水冲洗30 min以上,把芽段拿到超净工作台上,放入无菌烧杯内,加70%酒精杀菌1 min,倒出酒精,加入有效氯为5%的次氯酸钠溶液杀菌8 min,倒出次氯酸钠溶液,加无菌水洗5次,用无菌镊子取出芽段,置无菌滤纸上,吸去芽段表面多余水分,把芽

段放入装有芽启动培养基的试管内,放光照周期为每天照光16 h的培养室进行腋芽启动培养。腋芽启动培养基为1/2MS(1/2MS大量元素)+1 mg·L⁻¹ BA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ IBA+30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖。

1.2.2 试管苗的增殖 芽段在芽启动培养基上培养4周,腋芽萌发生长形成无菌苗绿苗,将无菌绿苗转移到继代增殖培养基进行扩繁培养。参考已报道的其他砧木品种^[5,6,9]的增殖培养基,本研究的继代培养基设以下3种:分别添加0.5 mg·L⁻¹和1 mg·L⁻¹ BA的MS培养基及添加1 mg·L⁻¹ BA的QL培养基,每种培养基都加0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA和30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖。每一继代周期为4周,继代培养3次,观察统计每个继代周期的生长表现及增殖系数,3次继代的平均值为每种培养基处理的增殖系数。

1.2.3 离体叶片不定梢再生诱导 从继代增殖生长4周的健壮绿苗顶端,剪取刚展开的幼嫩叶片,用无菌刀片垂直于叶片中脉横切伤,根据叶片大小切2~3个伤口,把切伤的叶片接种于不定梢诱导培养基。每一处理接种3瓶,每瓶接种10个叶片外植体。接种后置于完全黑暗的条件下暗培养3周,然后转到照光16 h·d⁻¹的光周期培养,培养至6周,统计不同处理的不定梢再生率。实验重复3次。不定梢诱导培养基的基本培养基为NM^[6],碳源为30 g·L⁻¹的蔗糖和D-山梨醇(山梨醇),添加植物细胞分裂素TDZ(0.3、0.5、0.8 mg·L⁻¹),BA(2、3、4 mg·L⁻¹)及生长素IBA(0.3 mg·L⁻¹),共构成12种处理。培养室的温度为(25±2)℃,湿度为50%~60%,其他处理没有特别说明的,培养条件同此条件。

1.2.4 试管苗生根诱导 剪取在增殖培养基上生长高度1.5 cm以上的健壮绿梢,置生根培养基,先放黑暗条件下培养5 d,然后转到光下培养。生根培养基的基本培养基为1/2MS和1/4MS,分别添加0.3 mg·L⁻¹、0.5 mg·L⁻¹ IBA和0.3 mg·L⁻¹、0.5 mg·L⁻¹ NAA,共构成8种处理,每一处理都添加30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖和6 g·L⁻¹琼脂。每处理3瓶,每瓶种10个绿梢,生根培养3周统计生根率和平均每株根数,实验重复2次。

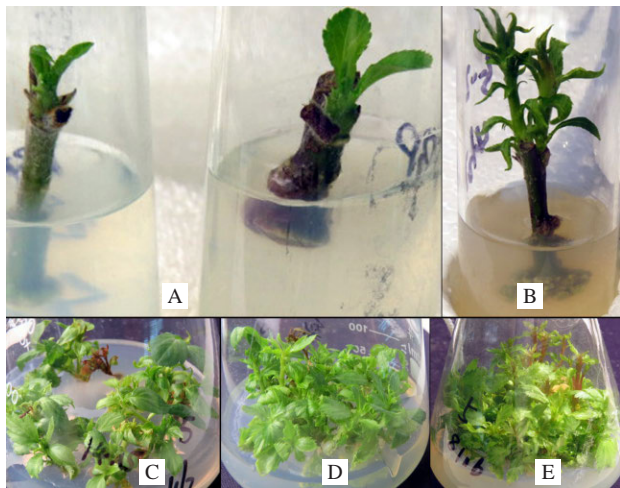
1.3 统计分析

实验不同处理的平均值采用DPS v3.01软件进行统计分析,用Tukey检验法进行差异比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 试管苗的建立

半木质化芽段在芽启动培养基上培养2周,腋芽开始萌发(图1-A),培养至4周,腋芽伸长生长形成绿梢(图1-B),腋芽萌发率达85%,成功建立起无菌试管苗。



A. 培养2周,腋芽萌发;B. 培养4周,腋芽伸长生长形成绿梢;C~D. 试管苗增殖,C. MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA;D. MS + 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA;E. QL + 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA。

A. Axillary bud germination after culturing 2 weeks; B. Bud elongation to form shoots after culturing 4 weeks; C-D. *In vitro* proliferation, C. MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA; D. MS + 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA; E. QL + 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA.

图1 苹果砧木‘BP-176’管苗建立与增殖

Fig. 1 Establishment and proliferation of *in vitro* shoots of apple rootstock ‘BP-176’

2.2 培养基组成对试管苗增殖生长的影响

2.2.1 细胞分裂素BA浓度对试管苗继代生长的影响

基本培养基都为MS时,较高浓度(1.0 mg·L⁻¹)的BA比较低浓度(0.5 mg·L⁻¹)的BA提高试管苗的增殖系数的效果更显著(表1),并且梢的伸长生长也表现高浓度优于低浓度(图1-C~D)。表明添加1.0 mg·L⁻¹ BA和0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA的MS培养基对砧木‘BP-176’的增殖生长和伸长最有效。

2.2.2 基本培养基组成对试管苗增殖的影响

在添加外源激素相同的条件下,基本培养基MS和QL上试管苗的增殖生长无明显差异,表现为两种培养基上的增殖系数差异不显著(表1)。但QL比MS更有利于伸长生长(表1),而且生长在QL上的增殖苗,苗茎表现为红色(图1-E),表现了‘BP-176’这一品种田间生长所表现的红色特征,而在MS上生长的试管苗表现为绿色,不表现该品种在田间呈现的红色特征。

综合以上两方面分析,‘BP-176’适宜的继代增殖培养基为QL + 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IBA,该培养基上既有良好的增殖生长也有良好的伸长生长,并且能表现品种具有的红色特征。

2.3 叶片不定梢再生诱导

2.3.1 细胞分裂素种类和浓度对不定梢再生的影响

当添加碳源为蔗糖时,细胞分裂素BA比TDZ

表1 培养基组成对苹果砧木‘BP-176’试管苗继代生长的影响

Table 1 The effect of medium composition on *in vitro* subculture of apple rootstock ‘BP-176’

培养基 Media	增殖系数 Proliferation times	生长表现 Growth behaviour
MS + 0.5 mg·L ⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ IBA	2.2 ± 0.8 b	苗绿,苗矮,伸长生长差 Green shoots, shoots were shorter, elongation growth was poorer
MS + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ IBA	4.5 ± 0.9 a	苗绿,苗较高,伸长生长较好 Green shoots, shoots were longer, elongation growth was better
QL + 1.0 mg·L ⁻¹ BA + 0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ IBA	4.7 ± 0.8 a	苗红,苗高,伸长生长好 Red shoots, shoots were longer, elongation growth was good

注:同一列中的不同字母表示差异显著($p \leq 0.5$)。所有处理都加 30 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column refer to significant difference ($p \leq 0.5$). All media containing 30 g·L⁻¹ sucrose.

更有利于提高再生率。表现为BA任一浓度上的再生率均高于TDZ任一浓度上的再生率(表2),且BA在3 mg·L⁻¹和4 mg·L⁻¹上的再生率显著高于TDZ所有处理上的再生率。BA不同浓度之间,当BA浓度为3 mg·L⁻¹和4 mg·L⁻¹时,其再生率显著高于较低浓度2 mg·L⁻¹,但3 mg·L⁻¹和4 mg·L⁻¹之间差异不显著。TDZ的3个不同浓度之间,其再生率没有显著

差异。

当添加碳源为山梨醇时,以TDZ浓度为0.8 mg·L⁻¹时获得的再生率最高,为56.9%,但与0.5 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ和3 mg·L⁻¹ BA上的再生率差异不显著。BA的不同浓度间,以3 mg·L⁻¹上获得的再生率最高,但与2 mg·L⁻¹和4 mg·L⁻¹之间差异不显著(表2)。

对单位叶片不定梢数的影响,不依赖于碳源是

表2 碳源及细胞分裂素种类和浓度对不定梢再生的影响

Table 2 The effect of carbon source and kinds and concentrations of cytokinin on shoot regeneration from leaf explants

细胞分裂素 Cytokinin	$\rho/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	蔗糖 Sucrose 30 g·L ⁻¹		D-山梨醇 D-sorbitol 30 g·L ⁻¹	
		不定梢再生率 Regeneration rate/%	单位叶片不定梢数 Shoot No. per leaf	不定梢再生率 Regeneration rate/%	单位叶片不定梢数 Shoot No. per leaf
TDZ	0.3	44.4±7.3 bA	2.9±0.8 bc	28.5±10.6 cA	2.8±0.3 bc
TDZ	0.5	41.6±12.3 bA	3.7±0.4 ab	56.9±7.5 aA	4.1±0.4 a
TDZ	0.8	42.0±12.4 bA	4.8±0.5 a	45.5±5.7 abA	4.1±0.5 a
BA	2.0	45.3±5.2 bA	1.9±0.3 c	37.3±14.6 bcA	1.8±0.3 d
BA	3.0	71.6±4.2 aA	2.5±0.4 bc	44.2±5.1 abB	3.6±0.3 ab
BA	4.0	65.8±5.9 aA	3.4±0.6 ab	35.2±6.8 bcB	2.0±0.3 cd

注:同一列中的小写不同字母表示处理间差异显著($p \leq 0.5$);同一行中的大写不同字母表示不同碳源之间差异显著($p \leq 0.5$)。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column refer to significant difference ($p \leq 0.5$). Different uppercase letters in the same line refer to significant difference among different carbon sources ($p \leq 0.5$).

蔗糖还是山梨醇,平均不定梢数都表现 TDZ 高于 BA,但产生最高不定梢数的 BA 和产生最高不定梢数的 TDZ 之间差异不显著(表2)。

2.3.2 碳源种类对不定梢再生的影响 当细胞分裂素为 TDZ 时,较低浓度 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ 上的再生率表现为蔗糖高于山梨醇,而较高浓度 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 和 0.8 mg·L⁻¹ 上的再生率则表现为山梨醇高于蔗糖(表2)。但 TDZ 在任一浓度,2 种碳源上的再生率都没有达到差异显著水平。

当细胞分裂素为 BA 时,BA 在任一浓度,都表现蔗糖比山梨醇更有利于提高不定梢再生率(表2)。当 BA 在较高浓度 3 mg·L⁻¹ 和 4 mg·L⁻¹ 时,蔗糖显著高于山梨醇,但当 BA 在较低浓度 2 mg·L⁻¹ 时,蔗糖和山梨醇之间差异不显著。表明碳源对不定梢再生的影响受细胞分裂素种类和浓度的影响,碳源和细胞分裂素对‘BP-176’叶片不定梢的诱导具有协同效应。

综合以上分析,诱导‘BP-176’叶片不定梢再生,细胞分裂素 BA 比 TDZ 有效,碳源蔗糖比山梨醇有效,最适宜的不定梢再生培养基为 NM + 3 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ IBA + 30 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖,再生率为 71.6%

2.3.3 细胞分裂素和碳源对不定梢生长性状的影响 细胞分裂素 TDZ 诱导产生没有伸长生长的不定芽(图2-A~B),要使不定芽伸长生长形成不定梢,需转移到不加 TDZ 而加 BA 的继代增殖培养基上(资料没有列出)。BA 诱导产生的不定芽,不用更换培养基在不定芽诱导培养基上可直接伸长生长形成不定梢(图2-C~F)。

碳源为蔗糖时,不管细胞分裂素是 TDZ 还是



A. 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 30 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖; B. 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 30 g·L⁻¹ D-山梨醇; C. 2 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖; D. 3 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖; E. 2 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ D-山梨醇; F. 3 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ D-山梨醇。

A. 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 30 g·L⁻¹ sucrose; B. 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ TDZ + 30 g·L⁻¹ D-sorbitol; C. 2 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ sucrose; D. 3 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ sucrose; E. 2 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ D-sorbitol; F. 3 mg·L⁻¹ BA + 30 g·L⁻¹ D-sorbitol.

图2 苹果砧木‘BP-176’离体叶片不定梢再生
Fig. 2 Adventitious shoot regeneration from leaf explants of apple rootstock ‘BP-176’

BA,诱导产生的不定芽(梢)都表现为绿色(图2-A、C、D);碳源为山梨醇时,TDZ 诱导的不定芽表现为绿色(图2-B),而 BA 诱导的不定梢表现为红色(图2-E~F)。

这些结果表明:细胞分裂素和碳源协同影响不定芽(梢)的生长表现,山梨醇和 BA 配合诱导产生红色不定梢,表现了品种自身固有的红色特征。

2.4 试管苗生根诱导

2.4.1 培养基组成对生根的影响 试管苗的有效生根是组培快繁中的一个重要技术环节。砧木‘BP-176’在添加IBA的1/2MS处理上的生根率显著高于其他处理,最高生根率为69.8%(表3),但IBA两个浓度 $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 之间差异不显著。1/4MS上的不同处理间的生根率都无显著差异,且生根率都较低,都在30%以下。平均单株生根数以添加 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA的1/2MS处理最高,为3.9,与添加 $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA的1/2MS和添加 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA的1/4MS的处理达差异显著,但和其他处理间均未达差异显著水平(表3)。

表3 不同培养基对‘BP-176’试管苗生根的影响

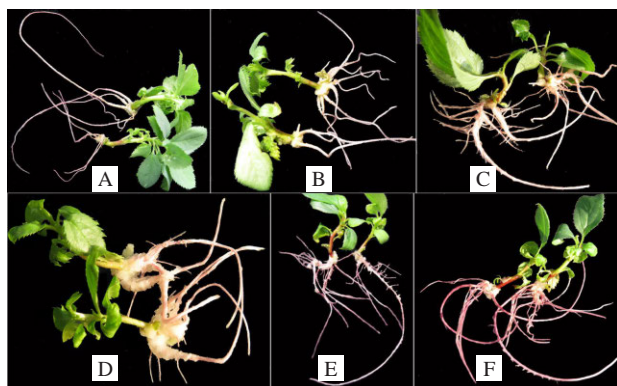
Table 3 The effect of different medium on *in vitro* rooting of apple rootstock ‘BP-176’

基本培养基 Basal media	$\rho(\text{IBA}) /$ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	$\rho(\text{NAA}) /$ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	生根率 Rooting rate/%	生根数 Root No.
1/2MS	0.3	0	69.8±5.0 a	3.6±0.2 ab
1/2MS	0.5	0	57.9±3.0 a	3.9±0.5 a
1/2MS	0	0.3	27.1±8.3 b	2.5±0.6 b
1/2MS	0	0.5	18.0±5.5 b	3.3±0.7 ab
1/4MS	0.3	0	16.8±3.3 b	2.8±0.4 ab
1/4MS	0.5	0	23.5±6.1 b	2.6±0.2 b
1/4MS	0	0.3	20.6±1.3 b	3.5±0.3 ab
1/4MS	0	0.5	17.5±4.1 b	3.8±0.4 ab

注:同一列中的不同字母表示差异显著($p \leq 0.5$)。所有处理都加 $20 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column refer to significant difference ($p \leq 0.5$). All treatments containing $20 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ sucrose.

2.4.2 培养基组成对根生长的影响 在基本培养基1/2MS上,生长素NAA比IBA更易诱导产生愈伤(图3-A~D),特别是在使用较高浓度($0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)的



A. 1/2MS + $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA; B. 1/2MS + $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA; C. 1/2MS + $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA; D. 1/2MS + $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA; E. 1/4 MS + $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA; F. 1/4MS + $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA.

图3 苹果砧木‘BP-176’试管苗生根

Fig. 3 *In vitro* rooting of apple rootstock ‘BP-176’

NAA时,根基部产生较多愈伤(图3-D),但NAA比IBA诱导产生更多的侧根(资料没有列出)。在添加不同浓度NAA的1/4MS培养基上,产生的根都有较短侧根,但较高浓度 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 比较低浓度 $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 产生的根更粗些(图3-E、F)。

总之,生根培养基的组成不但影响生根率,同时也影响根的生长表现。NAA比IBA产生较多的侧根,但产生的愈伤也多,愈伤的产生影响移栽成活率。1/4MS比1/2MS生根率低。因此综合生根率、单株生根数、愈伤产生的多少及根的生长分析,以添加 $0.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA的1/2MS培养基为最佳生根培养基。

3 讨论

抗寒矮化砧木‘BP-176’的继代增殖相对较易,与从俄罗斯同时引进的另外3个抗寒矮化砧木‘71-3-150’、‘60-160’、‘54-118’的最佳增殖培养基的基本培养基为QL的研究结果相一致^[6,9],但其最适宜的细胞分裂素BA的浓度不同。‘BP-176’适宜的BA浓度较高,为 $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,而后3个砧木适宜的BA浓度较低,为 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ^[6,11]。不同砧木间的生根率差异较大,相对于本实验室报道的其他砧木^[5,6,9,11],‘BP-176’生根较困难,生根率偏低,最高生根率在70%以下,而‘71-3-150’、‘60-160’、‘GM256’及‘JM7’的试管苗生根较易,生根率都可达90%以上^[5,6,9],‘54-118’^[11]的生根率在70%以上,并且这些砧木适宜的生根培养基也不同。‘71-3-150’、‘60-160’适宜的生根培养基为1/2QL^[9],‘54-118’为1/4MS^[6],而本研究中的‘BP-176’为1/2MS,表明基因型的不同,离体生根的难易不同,一个品种的适宜生根培养基对另一个品种可能是不适宜的,应针对特定品种筛选其对应的适宜生根培养基。调整基本培养基组成、增加碳源种类和浓度,进一步提高‘BP-176’试管苗生根率的研究正在进行中。

苹果砧木离体叶片不定梢再生虽然已在很多品种上获得了成功^[7-13],但不同品种其适宜的再生培养基及再生率都存在较大差异。本研究中,‘BP-176’适宜再生的基本培养基为NM,细胞分裂素BA优于TDZ,这与‘54-118’适宜的再生基本培养基为NM,细胞分裂素BA比TDZ有效的研究结果相似,但适宜的碳源物质不同,前者为蔗糖而后者为D-山梨醇^[6];与砧木‘M9/T337’不定梢再生适宜的碳源物质为D-山梨醇相同,但‘M9/T337’获得最高再生率的培养

基为添加 TDZ 的 MS 培养基,且不定梢玻璃化较严重^[8]。砧木‘71-3-150’和‘GM256’最佳再生培养基为 MS 加 BA 或 TDZ^[10],‘60-160’和‘IIB’最佳再生培养基为 QL 加 TDZ^[10],‘M26’的最佳再生培养基为 MS 加 BA^[7],‘M9/29’的最佳再生培养基为 MS 加 TDZ^[14]。这些结果都表明,细胞分裂素物质、碳源物质及基本培养基组成对不定梢诱导都有重要影响,但由于基因型的不同,与之对应的适宜不定梢再生的基本培养基、细胞分裂素物质及碳源也是不同的。不同基因型其再生潜力也是不同的,有的再生较易,再生率高,如‘GM256’、‘M26’,不定梢再生率在 95% 以上^[6-7],而‘IIB’到目前为止报道的最高再生率在 30% 以下^[10]。因此应针对不同基因型设计不同的叶片培养不定梢诱导培养基,筛选与其对应的适宜培养基组成,提高不定梢再生率。

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