

枣自交与异交花粉管生长行为及早期胚胎发育研究

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摘要:【目的】比较不同枣品种自交与异交授粉后花粉管在花柱组织中生长行为及早期胚胎发育的差异, 明确枣自交不亲和性的特征及类型, 完善枣生殖生物学, 进而从自交不亲和性方面探明枣低含仁率问题, 为枣果实生殖学和枣树杂交育种提供理论基础。【方法】设计自交授粉组合‘冬枣’和‘灰枣’以及异交授粉组合‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’、‘蜂蜜罐’×‘延川老牙酸枣’、‘灰枣’×‘晋枣’、‘襄汾圆枣’×‘永济蛤蟆枣’。根据枣雌蕊特点, 经改良软化法处理后, 综合运用花粉管荧光显微及石蜡切片观察授粉后自交与异交授粉组合花粉管在雌蕊中的生长及早期胚胎发育情况, 从解剖学角度研究枣自交不亲和性。【结果】枣(品种)自交与异交授粉后3 h和6 h均观察到花粉粒在柱头上的萌发, 花粉管顺利穿透乳突细胞侵入柱头, 向花柱通道内生长。自交授粉组合‘冬枣’和‘灰枣’的花粉管授粉后24 h, 生长至花柱三分之一处; 授粉后48 h, 花粉管生长至花柱二分之一处; 授粉后72 h、96 h花粉管处于停滞状态, 保持在花柱组织二分之一处。异交授粉组合‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’、‘蜂蜜罐’×‘延川老牙酸枣’、‘灰枣’×‘晋枣’、‘襄汾圆枣’×‘永济蛤蟆枣’授粉后24 h, 花粉管生长至花柱二分之一处; 授粉后48 h, 花粉管生长至花柱的基部; 授粉后72 h, 花粉管穿透花柱基部, 到达胚珠。授粉后13 d, ‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’的胚胎发育正常, 胚胎发育处于合子横向分裂后向小球形胚发育阶段, 胚乳的发育则处胚乳游离核时期。但‘灰枣’自交授粉组合表现出由于传粉受精不良导致的胚败育现象。【结论】解剖研究发现枣自交不亲和反应发生在花柱组织内, 其类型属配子体自交不亲和中的合子前不亲和类型; 枣自交不亲和性与胚败育共同导致枣果实的低含仁率和低坐果率问题, 严重制约枣树的杂交育种工作。

关键词:枣; 酸枣; 自交不亲和; 花粉管; 胚发育

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Observation of pollen tubes behavior and early embryogenesis following self and cross-pollination in Chinese jujube

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Abstract:【Objective】*Ziziphus* is an important genus within the family Rhamnaceae. This genus includes several important fruit tree species that are widely planted in China and India, such as the Chinese jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.), the wild jujube (*Z. acido jujuba*), and the Indian jujube (*Z. mauritiana*). Chinese jujube, native to China and domesticated from wild jujube, is one of the most important and widely dried fruit crops in China. But wide spread of blossom and fruit drop, difficulty in hand emasculation, low fruit set, low seed kernel and self-incompatibility seriously restricted the germplasm innovation and hybrid breeding of jujube, and there is an urgent need to promote cross-breeding in production. Therefore, to investigate difference in the growth behavior of pollen tube in the pistil and early embryogenesis of Chinese jujube after self-and cross-pollination, to identify the types and characteristics of self-incompatibility of the plant and to complement the current knowledge of Chi-

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nese jujube in reproductive biology. Further to analyze the problems of low kernel content in terms of self-incompatibility and also to provide a theoretical basis for reproduction and cross-breeding. 【Methods】The pollination materials are five to eight years general *Zizyphus jujube* Mill. ‘Dongzao’, ‘Fengmiguan’, ‘Xiangfenyuanzao’, ‘Huizao’, ‘Yongjihamazao’, ‘Yanchuanlaoyasuanzao’, ‘Jinzao’. Designing self-pollinators of ‘Dongzao’, ‘Huizao’ and cross-pollinators include ‘Huizao’ × ‘Jinzao’, ‘Fengmiguan’ × ‘Xiagfenyuanzao’, ‘Xiangfenyuanzao’ × ‘Yongjihamazao’, ‘Fengmiguan’ × ‘Yanchuanlaoyasuanzao’. According to the experimental principles of observation of the pollen tube under a fluorescence microscope as well as the characteristics of the pistil, the growth process of pollen tube in the pistil and early embryogenesis were observed using fluorescence microscopy combined with the modified softening method, and the routine paraffin method, to characterize the anatomic properties of the self-incompatibility of Chinese jujube. Operation is expressed in the following way: the pollinated flowers tagged and recovered immediately with paper bags, pistils collected at 3 h, 6 h, 24 h, 48 h, 72 h, 96 h after pollination and immersed in FFA fixative solution, fixed 24 h after vacuum pumping for 20 minutes, then flushed with distilled water and transferred into 70% ethanol solution, stored at 4 °C. Hand-pollinated pistils were hydrated with an ethanol series (70%, 50% and 30% ethanol) for 30 min, washed with distilled water, and boiled with 2 mol · L⁻¹ of sodium hydroxide solution for 30 min to allow softening, washed with distilled water again, immersed in buffer solution (Glacial acetic acid and sodium hydroxide configuration, pH 5.5 to 6.5) for 30 min and stained overnight with 0.1% (*m/V*) aniline blue solution containing 108 mmol · L⁻¹ K₃PO₄ at pH 11 and 2% glycerol after washing with distilled water. Pistil was sucked with plastic drop pipette, and dropped on glass slides, covered with cover glass lightly without pressing. The section under the OlympusBX-51 fluorescence microscope was used to observe the pollen germination and pollen tube growth in the style, and take pictures. According to the results of pollen tube growth, flowers were selected for paraffin section, processes as follows: fixation, dehydration, clearing, wax-filling, embedding and trimming, sectioning, adhering to slides, deparaffinization and staining, mounting, slice thickness 6 to 8 μm which was stained with Safranine and Fast Green. Olympus microscope imaging system was used to observe the structure and formation of the embryo.

【Results】In self and cross-pollination of different jujube cultivars, Pollen grains begun to germinated on stigma, 3 h AFP; Pollen tube penetrated into stigma and grew into stylar canal, 6 h AFP. pollen tubes penetrated at 1/3 of stylar canal, 24 h after pollination; pollen tubes penetrated at middle of stylar canal, 48 h after pollination; pollen tube that stopped growing while penetrated at middle of stylar canal, 96 and 129 h after pollination as was observed in the pollination combination (‘Dongzao’ × ‘Dongzao’, ‘Huizao’ × ‘Huizao’). In pollination combination (‘Huizao’ × ‘Jinzao’, ‘fengmiguan’ × ‘Xiangfenyuanzao’, ‘Xiangfenyuanzao’ × ‘Yongjihamazao’), pollen tubes penetrated at 1/2 of stylar canal, 24 h after pollination; pollen tubes grew to the lowest part of stylar canal, 48 h after pollination; pollen tubes penetrated the stylar base and reached the ovule, 72 h after pollination. 13 days after pollination, microscopic observation showed that in the ovary of pollination (‘fengmiguan’ × ‘Xiangfenyuanzao’), one ovule degenerated and the other kept on developing. Globular stage gradually formed after the transverse fissure of zygote, free nucleus of endosperm gradually increased. Embryo abortion caused by poor pollination and fertilization was observed in pollination (‘Huizao’ × ‘Huizao’). 【Conclusion】Based on the anatomical characteristics, we ascertained that Chinese jujube was a self-incompatible plant and belonged to the prezygotic incompatibility type, which occurred in the stylar base. The current study revealed that the Chinese jujube with very low kernel content and fruit set are caused firstly by self-incompatibility and followed by abortion due to hypoplasia of embryo, and this finding also provides insight into crossbreeding and parental choice for the jujube.

Key words: Jujube; Wild jujube; Self-incompatibility; Pollen tube; Embryo development

枣(*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.)属于鼠李科(Rhamnaceae)枣属(*Ziziphus* Mill.)植物,起源于我国,由酸枣驯化而来,是我国重要的经济果树。枣树栽培历史悠久,分布广泛,品种繁多^[1],在我国特色经济林产业中占有十分重要地位。枣百花一果、落花落果、去雄困难,更重要的是枣结果率低、种子含仁率低,严重制约了枣种质创新和杂交育种^[2]。所以综合性状优良的枣品种只能通过自然群体优选获得。由于自然群体选择范围有限,品种创新性低,生产上迫切需要推进杂交育种工作。

目前针对枣果实的双低问题的研究主要分为两个方面。一方面是研究胚胎发育过程中存在的胚败育现象。梁春莉^[3]对100多个枣品种的胚发育情况进行调查发现,‘梨枣’‘骏枣’‘赞皇大枣’等品种存在完全败育现象;‘狗头枣’‘灰枣’等品种存在大果有仁、中小果无种仁的中小果败育现象;‘茶壶枣’‘木枣’‘相枣’等存在大、中果有仁,小果无仁的小果败育现象。另一方面以研究枣授粉授精不良问题为主,主要集中在花粉特性以及枣自交不亲和性的研究,如花粉育性、花粉数量^[3]、花粉形态特征^[4],研究者根据枣花粉育性鉴定了‘枣脆王’^[5]和雄性不育1、2、3号^[6]等雄性不育品种;发现‘冬枣’‘板枣’等品种为高度不育(花粉萌发率<5%),‘湘枣’‘长红’‘三变红’等为中度不育(5%<花粉萌发率<10%)^[7]。因此,良好的传粉受精和种胚正常发育是枣杂交育种成功的关键。

自交不亲和(Self-incompatibility,简称SI)是植物长期进化过程中形成的防止自花授粉引起有害的基因纯合,有利于异花授粉,从而使植物保持高度杂合性的一种生殖隔离机制。自交不亲和性在植物尤其是果树的杂交育种进程中起到了至关重要的作用^[8]。蔷薇科的苹果^[9]、梨^[11],十字花科的甘蓝^[12],茄科的山莨菪^[13]等均表现出典型的自交不亲和性。

解剖学观察自交与异交授粉后的生殖生物学现象是鉴定植物自交亲不亲和性最简单、有效的方法。常见的自交不亲和主要表现为以下几种:(1)花粉在柱头上不能正常萌发。如萝卜自交授粉后,其柱头上积累了大量的胼胝质,阻碍了花粉粒的萌发^[14];(2)花粉萌发后,花粉管无法穿透柱头。如白菜自交授粉后,其柱头上少数萌发的花粉粒由于胼胝质的大量积累而无法侵入柱头^[15];(3)花粉管可穿透柱头,但其生长发育在花柱通道内受到抑制,无法

穿透花柱基部。如龙井茶自交授粉30h后,花粉管生长被抑制在花柱通道内,未能生长至花柱基部^[16];(4)花粉管可生长进入子房,但无法形成受精卵,称晚期自交不亲和。如油茶自交花粉管可进入子房,但不能进入胚珠,不能形成受精卵^[17]。前两类属孢子体自交不亲和,后两类则属配子体自交不亲和。

有关枣属植物自交不亲和性的研究报道较少。王尧等^[18]通过设置不同杂交授粉组合,发现‘冬枣’×‘苹果枣’‘冬枣’×‘无核小枣’‘冬枣’‘大叶无核枣’的花粉管伸入超过花柱二分之一处,但均未到达花柱基部;Asatryan^[19]通过荧光显微观察了三个枣属植物(枣、叙利亚枣、毛叶枣)自交与异交授粉后花粉管生长情况,发现三个枣属植物无论自交还是异交授粉后,花粉管均未到达花柱基部或子房就停止生长,末梢处出现胼胝质塞,表明枣具有自交不亲和性的特点。Huang等^[20]在骏枣基因组中,鉴定到一个S-RNase和两个S-like RNase基因,并研究了32个枣和酸枣品种的S-RNase基因单倍型。S-RNase作为雌蕊自交不亲和决定因子,在配子体自交不亲和机制中起到至关重要的作用^[21]。关于枣自交不亲和类型目前仍缺少有力证据。

枣的“双低问题”(含仁率低、结实率低)严重制约着枣杂交育种工作,为更直观的明确影响枣果实“双低问题”的因素,笔者选用7个枣品种和酸枣类型为试材,设计自交与异交授粉组合,利用生殖生物学相关试验方法,观察授粉后花粉萌发、花粉管在雌蕊中的生长行为以及早期胚胎发育状况,结合前人的研究工作,以期阐明枣果实低含仁率、低结实率与枣自交不亲和及胚败育之间的关系,明确枣自交不亲和类型,为枣树杂交育种提供理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试材及取样

根据结果率可将自交不亲和分为3类:自交坐果率>30%为自交不亲和弱的品种;10%~30%为自交不亲和中等的品种;<10%为自交不亲和强的品种^[22]。闫超等^[23-24]调查发现,灰枣自花结实率和可育率均为0,表现出极强的自交不亲和性,属于自花不实类型;冬枣自花结实率为25%,可育率为0,表现出中度的自交不亲和性,属于自花可实不育类型;所有的枣品种在自然授粉条件下均可正常结实。

2017年6月中旬,在西北农林科技大学清涧红

枣试验站选择生长健康、正常开花结实的‘灰枣’和‘冬枣’用于自交授粉实验,‘蜂蜜罐’‘襄汾圆枣’‘永济蛤蟆枣’‘晋枣’‘延川老牙酸枣’用于异交授粉试验。树龄5~8 a(年),树势中等,正常水肥管理。

1.2 花粉管荧光显微观察及胚发育观察

1.2.1 开花期的观察 按照Telzur等^[25]对枣属植物开花类型的描述,对‘蜂蜜罐’‘襄汾圆枣’‘灰枣’‘永济蛤蟆枣’‘晋枣’‘延川老牙酸枣’和‘冬枣’的花蕾进行套袋并标记,于当日早上7:00至第二日早上7:00观察并记录供试品种雌蕊与雄蕊的成熟时期(即授粉最佳时期)。雌蕊成熟以柱头分为二叉状且其上附有透明粘液,雄蕊成熟以花药开裂且散播出黄色花粉粒为最佳时期。

1.2.2 自交与异交授粉试验 设计的自交与异交授粉组合见表1,选择生长健壮且后期开花较少的枣吊,于18:00—19:00摘除枣吊上所有非花蕾的花朵并进行套袋。

表1 枣自交与异交授粉组合

Table 1 The selected pollination combination for experiment

自交授粉组合 Self-pollination combination	异交授粉组合 Cross-pollination combination
冬枣♀ × 冬枣♂ Dongzao♀ × Dongzao♂	蜂蜜罐♀ × 襄汾圆枣♂ Fengmiguan♀ × Xiangfenyuanzao♂
灰枣♀ × 灰枣♂ Huizao♀ × Huizao♂	蜂蜜罐♀ × 延川老牙酸枣♂ Fengmiguan♀ × Yanchuanlaoyasuanzao♂
-	灰枣♀ × 晋枣♂ Huizao♀ × Jinzao♂
-	襄汾圆枣♀ × 永济蛤蟆枣♂ Xiangfenyuanzao♀ × Yongjihamazao♂

枣花雌雄同体,雌蕊和雄蕊的成熟时间不一致,需对父母本分别处理。父本处理选在花瓣平展期,此期花粉囊破裂,花粉大量散出。将带有雄蕊的花收集置于培养皿中,4℃低温保存备用(24 h以内);母本处理则应在萼片平展期,此期花蕾开放、花粉囊尚未破裂,摘除雄蕊后继续套袋,待到柱头分叉并有粘稠的透明液体分泌时授粉。授粉时,用尖头镊子夹住花丝,直接用花药触碰柱头进行点授,以柱头上附着有黄色花粉粒为最佳,并用记号笔在花上进行标记,便于采摘,随后立即套袋。

1.2.3 花粉萌发及花粉管生长的荧光显微观察 分别采集授粉后3、6、24、48、72、96 h的花朵,放入盛有FAA固定液($V_{70\% \text{ 酒精}} : V_{\text{甲醛}} : V_{\text{冰醋酸}} = 90 : 5 : 5$)的15 mL带盖塑料试管中,真空抽气20 min后固定24 h,蒸馏水冲洗至不含冰醋酸后转入75%的乙醇溶液中保存,置于4℃冰箱中备用。

样品处理参考程云清等^[26]的方法,具体步骤为:枣花用70%、50%、30%酒精梯度复水,处理30 min,用蒸馏水洗涤干净后转入2 mol·L⁻¹的氢氧化钠溶液中,水煮30 min,软化处理,用蒸馏水洗涤后转入缓冲液(冰醋酸与氢氧化钠配置,pH 5.5~6.5)中浸泡30 min,用拨针和镊子将雌蕊挑出,蒸馏水冲洗2遍后放入苯胺蓝染液(0.1%苯胺蓝+0.3 mol·L⁻¹磷酸钾溶液)中过夜染色;用滴管吸附雌蕊滴于载玻片上,盖玻片轻盖材料,无需压片,制片后在Olympus-BX-51荧光显微镜下观察柱头上花粉的萌发和花粉管在花柱内的生长情况,并拍照。

1.2.4 石蜡切片制作及胚胎发育观察 授粉后13 d,采集授粉组合子房膨大的花朵,迅速投入FAA固定液中,真空抽气20 min,固定24 h,蒸馏水冲洗至不含冰醋酸为止,制作石蜡切片。经洗涤、脱水、透明、透蜡、包埋、切片(厚度6~8 μm)、粘片、脱蜡、染色(番红固绿染液)、封片。制成的永久切片在Olympus显微镜成像系统观察是否有胚的结构形成。固定的材料若不能及时处理,则需转入75%乙醇溶液中放入4℃冰箱保存备用。

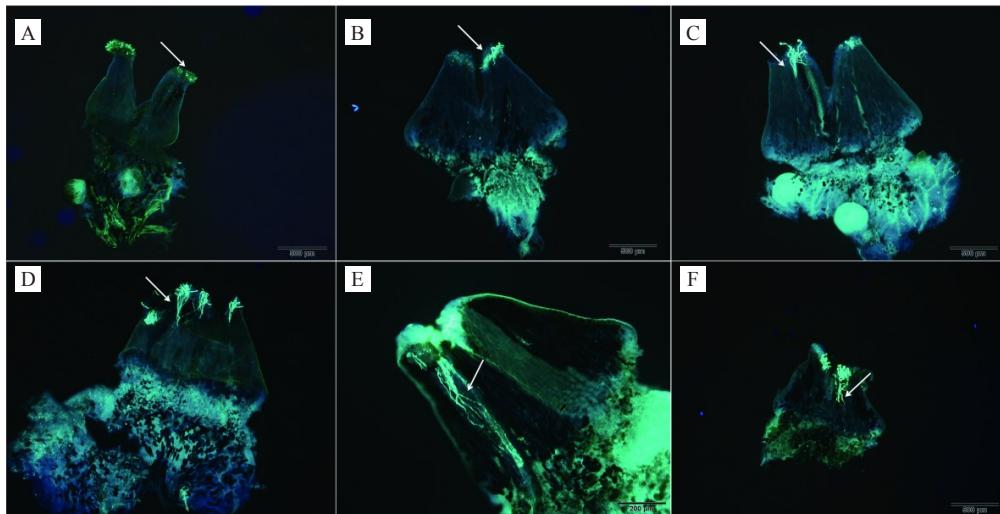
2 结果与分析

2.1 开花期观察

结果显示,‘冬枣’‘灰枣’‘襄汾圆枣’的雄蕊在上午11:00—11:30成熟,而雌蕊则在下午15:00成熟,开花类型属雄蕊上午成熟、雌蕊下午成熟的日开型;‘蜂蜜罐’‘永济蛤蟆枣’‘延川老牙酸枣’‘晋枣’的雄蕊在中午13:30—14:30成熟,雌蕊在第二天早上7:00成熟,开花类型则属雄蕊午间成熟、雌蕊夜晚或第二天早上成熟的夜开型。

2.2 不同授粉组合花粉萌发及花粉管生长的动态观察

授粉后的雌蕊经苯胺蓝染色,其花粉粒和花粉管在紫外光的激发下呈现强烈的蓝绿色荧光,可观察到其花粉粒在柱头上萌发和花粉管的生长情况。‘冬枣’和‘灰枣’自交授粉组合在授粉后3 h,观察到柱头上有花粉粒开始萌发(图1-A);授粉后6 h,观察到花粉管顺利通过乳突细胞侵入柱头,向花柱通道中生长(图1-B);授粉后24 h,观察到花粉管生长至花柱约1/3处(图1-C);授粉后48 h,观察到花粉管生长至柱头1/2处(图1-D);授粉后72 h、96 h花粉管的生长仍保持在花柱1/2处,处于停滞状态(图1-E、



A. 授粉 3 h 后,花粉粒萌发,×20;B. 授粉 6 h 后,花粉管侵入柱头,×20;C. 授粉 24 h 后,花粉管伸长至花柱约 1/3 处,×20;D. 授粉 48 h 后,花粉管伸长至花柱中部,×20;E. 授粉 72 h,花粉管在到达花柱中部处停滞,×50;F. 授粉 96 h 后,花粉管生长停滞,×20。

A. Pollen germination, 3 h AFP (×20); B. Pollen tube entered the stigma, 6h AFP (×20); C. Pollen tube penetrated at 1/3 of style, 24 h AFP (×20); D. Pollen tube penetrated at middle of style, 48 h AFP (×20); E. Pollen tube grew to the middle of style with retardation, 72h AFP (×50); F. Pollen tube growth arrest, 96h AFP (×20).

图 1 ‘灰枣’自交授粉组合的花粉管生长状况

Fig. 1 Pollen tube growth of ‘Huizao’ self-pollination combination

F)。

异交授粉组合(‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’、‘蜂蜜罐’×‘延川老牙酸枣’、‘灰枣’×‘晋枣’、‘襄汾圆枣’×‘永济蛤蟆枣’)在授粉后 3 h(图 2-A、G、M);授粉后 6 h(图 2-B、H、N)与自交授粉组合(图 1)无明显差异;授粉后 24 h,花粉管生长至花柱 1/2 处(图 2-C、I、O);授粉后 48 h,花粉管生长至花柱的基部(图 2-D、J、P);授粉后 72 h,花粉管穿透花柱基部(图 2-E、F、Q、R)到达胚珠(图 2-K、L)。

2.3 自交与异交授粉组合胚发育观察

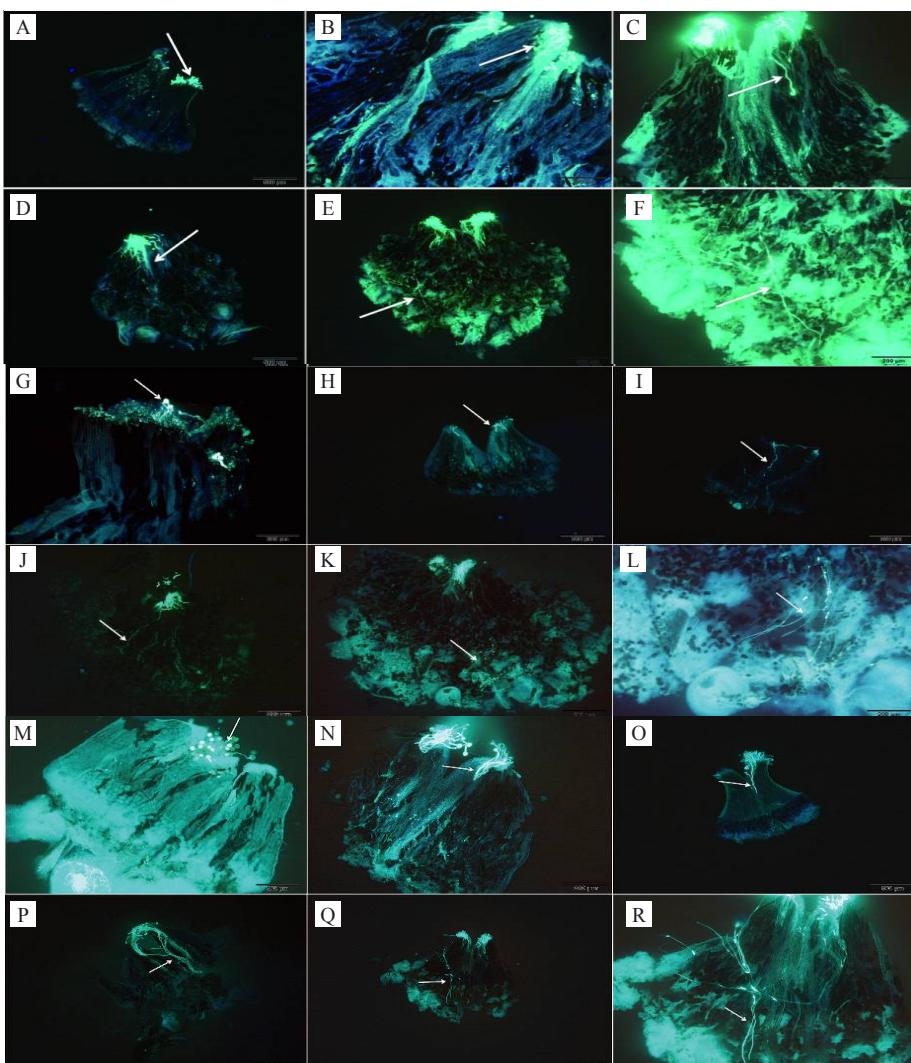
显微观察发现,授粉后 13 d,授粉组合‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’的子房内出现一心室败育,而另一心室正常发育(图 3-A、C),其胚胎发育处于合子横向分裂后向小球形胚发育阶段(图 3-B、D),而其胚乳的发育则处胚乳游离核时期,该时期是小球型胚发育的早期,胚乳游离核的分裂极为旺盛。此时胚乳游离核呈长椭圆形,绝大多数含有一个核仁,核的大小较为一致,随着胚的不断发育,胚乳游离核均匀的分布在胚囊周缘。

不同授粉组合的胚胎发育过程中,都观察到胚败育现象。由于用于胚胎发育观察的材料均采自自交或异交授粉后 13 d,仅为胚胎发育的初期,并未观察到由胚或胚乳发育异常所导致的胚败育现象,所

有的胚败育均是由于传粉受精不良所导致的。显微观察表明,灰枣自交授粉组合的子房中未观察到受精现象,表现为成熟的胚囊结构逐渐萎缩退化,胚囊内的卵细胞、助细胞等卵器解体,胚囊腔与外珠被皱缩(图 3-F)。

3 讨 论

被子植物受精,从花粉粒在柱头上水合萌发开始,经花粉管侵入柱头乳突细胞,生长进入花柱通道,穿透花柱基部伸入子房,继而进入胚珠,将 2 个精细胞释放入胚囊,分别与卵细胞和中央细胞结合,形成受精卵和胚乳,完成双受精作用。这是一个复杂而精密的过程,具有严格的时空性^[27],任何环节出现问题,受精都会中断。植物自交不亲和性是阻碍植物自交授粉受精的重要因素之一,根据自交不亲和发生的部位,可将其分为合子前自交不亲和与合子后自交不亲和两种^[28]。前者可以分为 4 类:一是花粉粒在柱头上无法正常萌发的孢子体自交不亲和;二是花粉管生长在花柱内受到抑制的配子体自交不亲和;三是花粉管进入子房但无法到达胚珠^[29];四是花粉管进入胚珠而无法完成受精^[30]。后两种不亲和类型属于发生在子房内的晚期自交不亲和。合子后自交不亲和机制是可形成正常的受精卵,但合



A-F, G-L, M-R, 分别为灰枣×晋枣、蜂蜜罐×襄汾圆枣和襄汾圆枣×永济蛤蟆枣花粉管生长状况。A×20、G×50、M×50, 授粉后3 h, 花粉粒萌发; B×50、H×20、N×50, 授粉后6 h, 花粉管侵入柱头; C×50、I×20、O×20, 授粉后24 h, 花粉管伸长至花柱中部; D×20、J×20、P×20, 授粉后48 h, 花粉管伸长至花柱基部; E×20、F×50、Q×20、R×50, 授粉后72 h 花粉管穿透花柱基部; K×20、L×50, 授粉后72 h 花粉管到达胚珠。(由于不同图片表示了花粉管生长发育的同一时期, 为方便, 将放大倍数标于图片对应的字母后)

A-F. Pollen tube growth of Huizao × Jinzao; G-L. Pollen tube growth of Yanchuanlaoyasuanzaozao × Fengmiguan; M-R. Pollen tube growth of Yongjihamazao × Xiagfenzuanzao. A ($\times 20$), G ($\times 50$), M ($\times 50$) pollen germination, 3 h AFP; B ($\times 50$), H ($\times 20$), N ($\times 50$) pollen tube entered the stigma, 6 h AFP; C ($\times 50$), I ($\times 20$), O ($\times 20$) pollen tubes penetrated at middle of style, 24 h AFP; D ($\times 20$), J ($\times 20$), P ($\times 20$) pollen tubes grew to the stylar base, 48 h AFP; E $\times 20$, F $\times 50$, Q $\times 20$, R $\times 50$ pollen tubes penetrated the stylar base, 72 h AFP; K $\times 20$, L $\times 20$ pollen tubes reached the ovule, 72 h AFP (Since the different pictures indicate the same period of growth and development of the pollen tube, for convenience, the magnification is now marked after the letter corresponding to the picture).

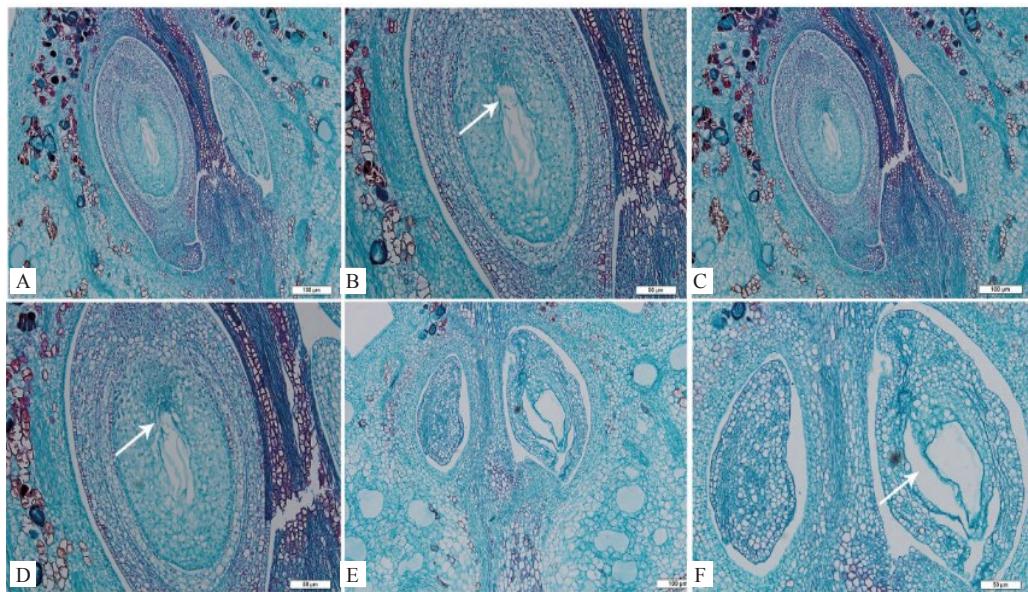
图2 授粉组合（‘灰枣’×‘晋枣’、‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’、‘襄汾圆枣’×‘永济蛤蟆枣’）花粉管生长状况

Fig. 2 Pollen tube growth of pollinator in ‘Huizao’ × ‘Jinzao’, ‘Fengmiguan’ × ‘Xiagfenzuanzao’, ‘Xiagfenzuanzao’ × ‘Yongjihamazao’

子在受精后的极短时间内出现主动败育现象^[31-32]。

本研究发现, ‘灰枣’和‘冬枣’自交授粉组合在授粉后48 h, 花粉管生长在花柱中部受阻, 表现出自交不亲和性。授粉组合‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’、‘蜂蜜罐’×‘延川老牙酸枣’、‘灰枣’×‘晋枣’、‘襄汾圆枣’×‘永济蛤蟆枣’的花粉管在授粉后72 h可顺利

穿透花柱基部, 其中授粉组合‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’观察到核子分裂后的小球型胚形成阶段。因此, 我们认为枣属合子前自交不亲和的第二种类型, 即花粉管生长在花柱内受到抑制的配子体自交不亲和。后期枣胚胎发育不良、受阻的问题则要考虑胚败育的影响^[33]。



A-D 为授粉组合蜂蜜罐×襄汾圆枣的胚胎发育情况;E-F 为授粉组合灰枣×灰枣胚败育情况。A、C 为授粉后 13 d 的子房和倒生胚珠,×100;B、D 为合子横向分裂后小球型胚逐渐形成,胚囊内胚乳游离核密度逐渐上升,×200;E. 授粉后 13 d,未受精的子房,×100;F. 未受精子房内胚囊腔、外珠被皱缩,卵器、胚囊解体,×200。

A-D. Normal phenomena during embryo development in Fengmiguan × Xiangfengyuanzao; E-F. Embryo abortion in Huizao×Jinzao. A, C. Ovary and ovule, 13 d AFP (×100); B, D. Globular stage gradually formed after the transverse fissure of zygote, free nucleus of endosperm gradually increased (×200); E. Unfertilized of ovary, 13 d AFP (×100); F. In the unfertilized ovary, the outer integument was shrunk, and the egg apparatus and embryo sac disintegrated, 13 d AFP (×200).

图3 ‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’组合和灰枣自交授粉组合的胚胎发育显微观察

Fig. 3 Microscopic observation of embryo development of ‘Fengmiguan’ × ‘Xiangfengyuanzao’, ‘Huizao’ × ‘Huizao’

荧光显微观察发现,花粉粒在柱头上不能正常萌发、花粉管生长出现异常,而在胚胎发育过程中,一些表现出亲和性的授粉组合也未观察到受精现象,可能与授粉时花粉的活力(雄蕊成熟程度)、柱头可授状态(雌蕊成熟程度)以及环境因素(温度、湿度)有关。授粉之前首先要了解各品种雌雄蕊成熟时间,授粉时花粉活力,即花药上的花粉处于蓬松状态,用手指轻微触碰即可黏附于手指上;柱头则处于二叉分裂、微透明、有乳白色黏液分泌。授粉最适温度应控制在 24~26 °C,相对湿度控制在 70%~80%。

按照传统的生殖生物学方法很难清楚地观察到花粉管在花柱组织中的生长状况。传统的花粉管荧光显微技术^[34]在软化阶段均采用将雌蕊静置于氢氧化钠溶液中数小时,用此法软化处理后,荧光显微结果表明花粉管在很大程度上依然被花柱组织遮挡,观察效果不理想。因此,传统的软化方法主要针对花柱体细胞组织较薄的植物材料,但对于花柱体细胞组织较厚的枣则需要采取新的软化处理方法。本研究中,将枣花雌蕊在高浓度的氢氧化钠溶液中快速沸水煮 30 min 软化,使花柱组织得到最大程度的

透明化处理,这种软化方法使材料不仅无需压片,而且荧光显微观察效果有了极大的提升,可以清楚地观察到花粉管在花柱中的生长情况,排除花柱组织的干扰,可更准确的观察花粉管生长进程及判断花粉管生长受抑制的部位。

在自花授粉条件下,根据结实率和可育率,不同的枣品种可分为自花不实、自花结实不育和自花可育三类,以自花结实不育为主。异花授粉条件下,根据结实率和可育率,可分为异花可育和异花不育两类,以异花不育为主。前人研究发现灰枣自花结实率与自花可育率均为 0,表现出极强的自交不亲和性,本研究中灰枣的花粉管生长及早期胚胎发育观察与之对应,表明灰枣等自花不实类型品种的“双低问题”是由其自交不亲和特性导致的。冬枣的自花结实率为 25%,自花可育率为 0,表现出中度的自交不亲和性,这与花粉管生长观察结果一致,但因其自花结实率不为 0,且自花可育率为 0;则表明冬枣等自花可实不育的品种其“双低问题”需考虑自交不亲和与胚胎败育两个因素。**‘蜂蜜罐’×‘襄汾圆枣’等异交授粉组合,观察到品种间可正常传粉受精,且早**

期胚胎发育良好,但研究表明绝大多数枣品种属于异花不育类型^[24],在果实发育后期均出现不同程度的胚胎败育,这与李登科等^[35]的观察结果一致,笔者认为异花不育类型品种的“双低问题”是由胚胎发育不良引起的胚败育造成的。因此,在今后的研究中,应当深入探究枣属植物自交不亲和与胚胎败育机制,明确不同品种间的亲和程度,并综合结果率和含仁率统计,优选出合适的杂交组合,为枣树杂交育种工作提供理论和实践指导。

4 结 论

枣属配子体自交不亲和的合子前不亲和类型,枣属植物的‘双低问题’(含仁率低、结实率低)首先是由自交不亲和性引起的花粉管生长受阻所致,其次则是胚胎发育不良所引起的胚败育问题。

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