

芒果幼胚发育阶段对离体培养物诱导效果的影响

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摘要:【目的】明确幼胚愈伤诱导和胚抢救最佳时期, 为芒果高效体胚发生体系构建及胚抢救技术有效利用提供依据。【方法】以‘热农1号’芒果为材料, 探讨幼胚不同发育时期和植物生长调节剂对愈伤组织诱导的影响, 同时比较了幼胚不同发育时期对幼胚萌发的影响。【结果】授粉后25 d幼胚处于球形胚期, 30 d处于心形胚期, 35 d处于鱼雷胚期, 40 d之后处于子叶胚期。授粉后40 d早期子叶胚愈伤组织诱导率显著高于其他时期; 早期子叶胚在含有 $3.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 2, 4-D、 $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ KT(或 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ KT及 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ZT)培养基(PM3和PM4)中愈伤组织诱导率最高, 为54.4%~62.2%, 显著高于其他培养基。授粉后35 d鱼雷胚的萌发率最高, 为47.2%, 显著高于其他时期。愈伤组织能经体胚发生途径正常成苗, 幼胚萌发后也能正常发育成苗。【结论】‘热农1号’芒果幼胚愈伤诱导最适宜的时期是早期子叶胚, 胚抢救最适宜的时期是鱼雷胚阶段。

关键词: 芒果; 体细胞胚; 胚抢救; 胚发育时期; 细胞学观察

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Effect of immature zygotic embryo development stage on *in vitro* culture for ‘Renong 1’ mango

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Abstract: 【Objective】Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) is one of the most important fruit crops in tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. However, most commercial mango cultivars are highly susceptible to pathogens and some are highly disease-resistant but are not tasteful. Cross breeding is not very efficient because of low seed setting rate in mango. Somatic embryogenesis is a key way for genetic improvement, and embryo rescue is an important way to solve the early embryo abortion in fruit trees. Immature embryo or nucellus is the most commonly adopted explant in somatic embryo induction of mango. It had been verified that the embryo development phase affected the induction of somatic embryo or embryo rescue in plants. However, the relation between the embryo development phase and the induction of embryogenic cultures (EMs) or embryo rescue in mango is not very clear up to now. Immature embryos at different developmental stages were used to survey the effects of the developmental stages of embryos on the efficiency of induction and survival rate of the embryos. 【Methods】The embryos of ‘Renong 1’ mango from 10 days to 60 days after pollination (DAP) were used to determine the embryo development phase according to microscopic and cytological observation. Embryos from 25 DAP to 60 DAP were cultured on PM0-PM7 medium containing different concentrations of auxin analog (i.e., 2,4-D) and cytoki-

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nin analogs (i.e., KT and ZT), and the effect of the embryo development phase and plant growth regulators on the induction of Ems, somatic embryo and zygotic embryo germination were compared.【Results】Stereoscopic and cytological observations showed that globular embryos were found on 25 DAP, heart stage on 30 DAP, torpedo embryos on 35 DAP, and embryos were at the cotyledon-stage from 40 DAP. The immature embryos collected at seven developmental stages (globular embryo, heart embryo, torpedo embryo, early cotyledon embryo, cotyledon embryo 1, cotyledon embryo 2, cotyledon embryo 3) were cultured on eight embryogenic culture initiation media PM0-PM7. The immature embryos became bulgy and white in color after 7 days of incubation on induction media PM0-PM7. A fraction of the embryos gradually developed a brown color, demonstrating symptoms of necrosis. After 3 weeks of culture, A fraction of the surviving immature embryos developed into two kinds of Ems by dedifferentiation. The embryogenic calli or the embryo-like structures were pale-yellow and transparent. A fraction of the surviving immature embryos developed into plantlets with white cotyledons with crinkled margins and elongated radical. These immature embryos of seven developmental stages presented significant differences in the rate of Ems induction after 4 weeks of dedifferentiation culture on media PM0-PM7. The induction rates (including the embryogenic calluses or the embryo-like structures) of Ems on media PM0-PM7 increased gradually along with embryo development and then decreased gradually. The average rate of the early cotyledon-stage embryos was 36.5%, higher than the other stage embryo. Media PM0-PM7 were characterized by higher auxin concentrations ($0-5.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 2,4-D), which were 0.67-5 times greater than the those of cytokinin concentrations (KT and ZT). The average rate of Ems induction from early cotyledon-stage embryo increased gradually along with the enhancement of the concentration of 2,4-D and then decreased gradually. The highest rate (54.4%-62.2%) of Ems induction were observed on medium PM3 and PM4 supplemented with $3.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 2,4-D and $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ cytokinin (KT or ZT), with three-fold difference in the auxin/cytokinin rate. In addition, the germination of the immature embryos collected at seven developmental stages increased gradually along with embryo development and then decreased gradually on media PM1, PM3 and PM4, the average rate of torpedo-stage embryo was 47.2%, higher than those of the embryos collected at other stages.【Conclusion】The rate of induction of embryogenic cultures or embryo rescue was significantly influenced by the embryo development phase. The optimum stage for the somatic embryo induction and embryo rescue of ‘Renong 1’ mango was early cotyledon-stage (40 DAP) and torpedo-stage embryo (35 DAP) respectively in Zhanjiang, Guangdong province.

Key words: Mango; Somatic embryo; Embryo rescue; Embryo development phase; Cytological observation

‘热农1号’杧果为中国热带农业科学院南亚热带作物研究所近年来选育的抗病且商品价值较高的中晚熟品种,已在我国中晚熟产区大面积推广,但该品种糖分相对于常规品种偏低,其品质性状尚需进一步遗传改良。该品种因其为单胚性,商品性状优良,亦是杂交育种中常被选用的重要亲本,但因受不良气候影响导致落果严重,进而影响杂交育种效率。利用生物技术手段加快遗传改良的效率是杧果产业中亟需解决的问题之一。

体细胞胚(简称体胚)发生体系是果树等利用生物技术(如体细胞杂交、基因编辑等)进行遗传改良

的关键平台,幼胚抢救是解决果树胚早期败育的重要途径,这些生物技术手段已在柑橘^[1-2]、葡萄^[3-5]等种质创新及重要性状基因功能验证中广泛应用。利用体胚发生体系进行抗性或其他经济性状改良对于加快杧果分子育种具有重要的意义^[6-7];杧果多胚品种杂交育种结实率低,单胚品种亦因坐果期间常遭遇低温阴雨天气导致胚胎败育而落果严重^[6,8],利用幼胚抢救技术对于提高杂交育种效率具有重要的意义。

国内外杧果体胚发生研究报道大多是以珠心组织为外植体,且愈伤组织诱导率较低(6%~

51%)^[9-13]。Dewald等^[11]以多胚芒果品种‘Parris’和‘James saigon’花后30~45 d的幼果珠心组织为外植体,经体胚发生途径获得了再生植株。Jana等^[12]以单胚品种‘Alphonso’‘Baneshan’和‘Mundan’授粉后20~45 d的幼果珠心组织为外植体进行体胚诱导,胚性培养物诱导率为30%~51%。黄镜浩等^[13]以扁桃纵径为1.5~2.5 cm的幼果珠心组织为外植体进行体胚诱导,愈伤组织诱导率最高仅为6.67%。近年来以子叶为外植体的体胚研究报道较少。Wu等^[14]报道了紫花芒果子叶外植体直接体胚发生,发现子叶外植体愈伤诱导率(28.4%)高于珠心组织(12.0%),且子叶体胚发生能力较稳定。幼胚抢救技术在柑橘、葡萄、柿子等^[15-17]果树上已有广泛报道,而在芒果上仅见国外有限品种的报道^[6]。

关于芒果体胚发生及胚培养方面,在培养基、激素等对体胚诱导及胚成苗的影响上取得一定进展,但由于基因型及外植体的发育阶段或生理状态不同,芒果愈伤诱导率及胚成苗率存在很大差异^[6,18]。尤其是芒果种子具有典型的顽拗性,即果实和种子的发育过程极端不一致,且果实发育受气象因素影响很大,单纯依靠果实大小或花后发育时间来确定外植体诱导体胚,也无法获得生理状态相同的材料从而影响体胚诱导率^[18]。因此,研究芒果胚发育状态与愈伤诱导率及幼胚萌发率的关系显得尤为重要。

目前为止,关于‘热农1号’离体培养的研究尤其是幼胚发育状态与愈伤组织诱导率的关系及幼胚抢救等尚未见相关报道。为此,笔者拟以‘热农1号’为试材,观察授粉后不同天数幼胚的发育阶段,探讨幼胚不同发育时期对愈伤组织诱导及幼胚萌发的影响,以期为芒果高效体胚发生体系构建及胚抢救技术的有效利用提供参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

供试芒果品种为‘热农1号’,于2017—2018年3—5月采自中国热带农业科学院亚热带作物研究所芒果种质资源圃。

1.2 幼胚发育阶段观察

于盛花期挂牌并标记当天开放的两性花,自授粉后10 d起,每隔5 d从幼果中摘取幼胚置于Leica M125体视显微镜下观察幼胚发育情况并拍照记录

其形态学特征,用游标卡尺测量幼果、胚珠和幼胚的横纵径指标;同时,从幼果中小心剥取10个胚珠浸于FAA中固定48 h以上,采用常规石蜡切片的方法制作切片,最后将切片置于LeicaDM 2500显微镜下观察幼胚的细胞学特征^[13]。

1.3 幼胚离体培养物的诱导

选取授粉后25、30、35、40、45、50、60 d的幼果,参考Wu等^[14]的方法在超净工作台上获取胚珠,由于球形到鱼雷胚时期幼胚比较脆弱,直接取出接种极易褐化,因此,此阶段将含有幼胚的胚珠作为接种的外植体;子叶胚后期以合子胚作为接种的外植体,外植体切成约0.8 cm×0.5 cm的切块接种到脱分化诱导培养基上。培养基主要成分为改良B₅基本培养基(B₅大量元素+MS微量元素/有机物/铁盐)(简称MB₅)+4%蔗糖+10%椰子水+500 mg·L⁻¹谷氨酰胺+0.7%琼脂+0.2%活性炭+植物生长调节剂(表1),培养基PM0~PM7是由不同质量浓度配比生长素和细胞分裂素组成。每处理接种外植体20个,3次重复,25~27℃,暗培养30 d后,观察愈伤组织诱导和幼胚萌发情况。愈伤组织诱导率/%=(诱导出愈伤组织的外植体数/接种的外植体数)×100,幼胚萌发率/%=幼胚直接萌发的外植体数/接种的外植体数)×100。

表1 离体培养物诱导培养基

Table 1 *In vitro* cultures induction media

生长调节剂 Growth regulators	诱导培养基 Induction medium/(mg·L ⁻¹)							
	PM0	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM14	PM5	PM6	PM7
2, 4-D	0	1	1	3	3	5	5	5
KT	0	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	5
GA ₃	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0
NAA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZT			0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	

数据采用SPSS 18.0系统软件邓肯氏多重分析法进行显著性差异分析,显著性差异在0.05水平上显示。

1.4 幼胚培养物的发育、成苗

将幼胚愈伤组织在PM1中继代增殖1个月后接种至SM培养基(MB₅+4%蔗糖+500 mg·L⁻¹谷氨酰胺+0.7%琼脂+0.2%活性炭+0.1 mg·L⁻¹ABA)上暗培养,每月继代1次,直至体细胞胚出现,分离各个时期的体细胞胚并在体视显微镜下观察其发育过程。将成熟子叶胚接种在GM1培养基(MB₅+3%蔗糖+500 mg·L⁻¹谷氨酰胺+0.7%琼脂+0.2%活性炭+0.5 mg·L⁻¹6-BA)上;将幼胚直接萌发的苗接种至GM2

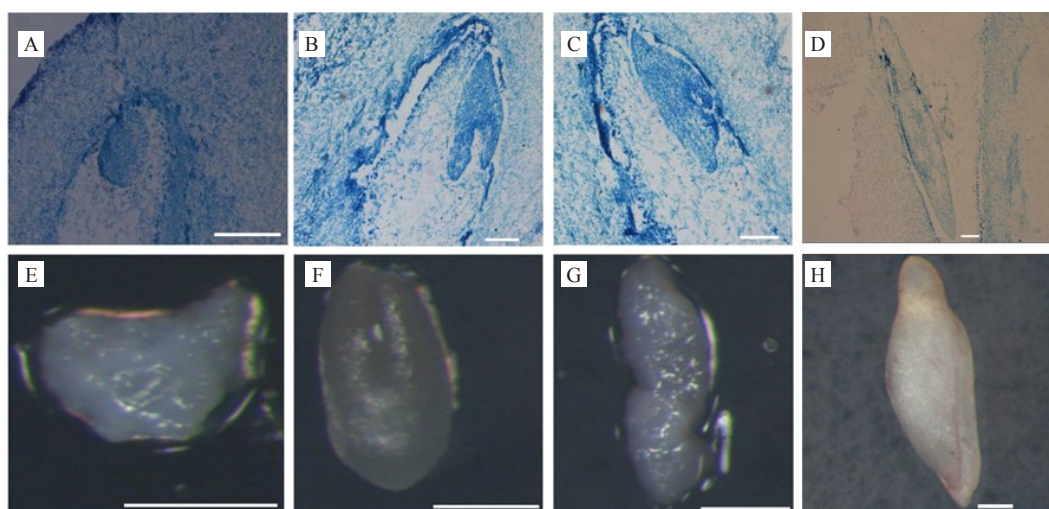
($1/2\text{ MB}_3+3\%\text{蔗糖}+500\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{谷氨酰胺}+1.0\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{GA}_3$)上。统计成苗率,成苗率/ $\%=\text{成苗数}/\text{接种总数}\times 100$ 。培养条件:温度为 $(28\pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$,湿度为70%~75%,光照为2 000 lx。

2 结果与分析

2.1 幼胚发育阶段的观察

花后20 d之前在显微镜下几乎未观察到幼胚,之后才观察到幼胚的不同发育阶段(图1、表2)。花后25 d在体视镜下可见球形胚(图1-A),此时幼果的横纵径平均分别为1.64 cm和1.65 cm,幼胚的横纵径平均分别为0.13 cm和0.15 cm;花后30 d可以

观察到幼胚处于心形-鱼雷期(图1-B、E),此时幼果的横纵径平均分别为2.04 cm和2.11 cm,胚的横纵径平均分别为0.22 cm和0.26 cm;花后35 d可以观察到幼胚处于鱼雷期或鱼雷胚晚期(图1-C~D、F~G),此时幼果的横纵径平均分别为2.52 cm和2.67 cm,胚的横纵径平均分别为0.24 cm和0.43 cm;花后40 d胚为早期子叶胚(图1-H),此时幼果的横纵径平均分别为2.80 cm和3.04 cm,胚的横纵径平均分别为0.34 cm和0.81 cm。子叶胚随着果实的发育而长大,直至充满整个胚珠。球形期胚呈无色半透明状,肉眼难以区分,需要借助于显微镜观察;心形期到早期子叶期的胚需要借助于体视镜便于识别,子叶期



A. 球形胚;B、E. 心形-鱼雷胚;C、F. 鱼雷形胚;D、G. 鱼雷胚晚期;H. 早期子叶形胚。A~D. 图标尺=100 μm ;E~H. 图标尺=1 mm。

A. Globular embryo;B, E. Heart- torpedo embryo;C, F. Torpedo embryo;D, G. Late torpedo embryo;H. Early cotyledon embryo. Bars=100 μm in figures A-D; bars=1 mm in figures E-H.

图1 ‘热农1号’杧果幼胚的发育阶段
Fig. 1 Embryo development stages of ‘Renong 1’ mango

表2 ‘热农1号’杧果花后幼胚的发育阶段

Table 2 Embryo development stages of ‘Renong 1’ mango

花后时间 Time after flowering/d	幼果 Young fruitlet		胚 Embryo		幼胚主要发育阶段 Embryo development stage
	纵径 Vertical diameter/cm	横径 Transverse diameter/cm	纵径 Vertical diameter/cm	横径 Transverse diameter/cm	
25	1.65 $\pm$ 0.09	1.64 $\pm$ 0.10	0.15 $\pm$ 0.07	0.13 $\pm$ 0.05	球形 Globular
30	2.11 $\pm$ 0.20	2.04 $\pm$ 0.16	0.26 $\pm$ 0.07	0.22 $\pm$ 0.03	心形-鱼雷形 Heart- torpedo
35	2.67 $\pm$ 0.23	2.52 $\pm$ 0.19	0.43 $\pm$ 0.07	0.24 $\pm$ 0.05	鱼雷形 Torpedo
40	3.04 $\pm$ 0.29	2.80 $\pm$ 0.30	0.81 $\pm$ 0.24	0.34 $\pm$ 0.15	早期子叶形 Early cotyledon
45	3.62 $\pm$ 0.19	3.43 $\pm$ 0.19	1.19 $\pm$ 0.37	0.60 $\pm$ 0.25	子叶形1 Cotyledon 1
50	4.21 $\pm$ 0.23	3.79 $\pm$ 0.22	1.82 $\pm$ 0.20	0.96 $\pm$ 0.15	子叶形2 Cotyledon 2
60	4.92 $\pm$ 0.23	4.34 $\pm$ 0.27	2.41 $\pm$ 0.22	1.37 $\pm$ 0.25	子叶形3 Cotyledon 3

以后的胚肉眼即可识别。

2.2 幼胚在诱导培养基培养中变化

不同发育阶段幼胚在PM0~PM7诱导培养基中培养约7 d后开始膨大疏松,呈白色,部分幼胚逐渐

变成褐色呈现出坏死的症状。约30 d后,一部分幸存的幼胚脱分化后产生黄色透明的胚性愈伤组织(图2-A)或再分化出微黄色透明胚状体(图2-B);还有部分幸存的幼胚直接萌发,子叶伸展但边缘皱缩,



A. 胚性愈伤组织; B. 胚状体; C. 幼胚萌发。图标尺=0.5 cm。

A. Embryogenic callus; B. Embryo-like structures; C. Germination of immature embryo. Bars= 0.5 cm in figures A-C.

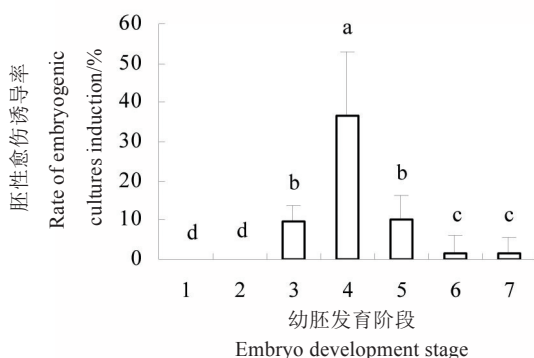
图2 幼胚离体培养物的诱导

Fig. 2 Induction of *in vitro* cultures

胚根伸长并产生细根(图2-C)。

2.3 不同幼胚发育时期对愈伤组织诱导的影响

幼胚发育时期显著影响幼胚脱分化后的愈伤诱导率(图3)。不同发育时期的幼胚经脱分化诱导培养基(PM0~PM7)暗培养4周后,愈伤诱导率随着幼胚的发育呈现先增加后降低的趋势,其中幼胚为子叶早期阶段时愈伤诱导率最高,平均为36.5%,显著高于其他发育时期。



横坐标 1~7 分别表示球形胚、心形-鱼雷形胚、鱼雷形胚、早期子叶形胚、子叶形胚 1、子叶形胚 2、子叶形胚 3。下同。

1-7 in the abscissa: Globular embryo, Heart or torpedo embryo, Torpedo embryo, Early cotyledon embryo, Cotyledon embryo 1, Cotyledon embryo 2, Cotyledon embryo 3. The same below.

图3 幼胚发育阶段对愈伤组织诱导的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of embryo development stage on embryogenic tissue induction

2.4 植物生长调节剂对愈伤组织诱导的影响

生长素及细胞分裂素的质量浓度对愈伤组织诱导率具有显著的影响(图4)。以子叶早期阶段的幼胚为外植体,在含有0~5.0 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D的脱分化诱导培养基上(PM0~PM7,生长素质量浓度为细胞分裂素的0.67~5倍)暗培养约4周后,发现胚性愈伤诱

导率随着2,4-D质量浓度的升高呈现先增加后降低的趋势,其中诱导培养基PM3和PM4中胚性愈伤诱导率最高,为54.4%~62.2%,显著高于其他诱导培养基,即当生长素2,4-D的质量浓度为3.0 mg·L⁻¹、细胞分裂素(KT或ZT)质量浓度为1.0 mg·L⁻¹时,胚性愈伤诱导率最高,且胚性愈伤状态最佳。

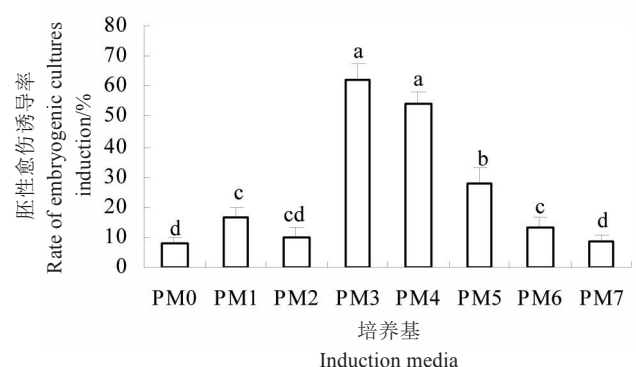


图4 不同诱导培养基(PM0~PM7)对胚性愈伤诱导的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of induction media PM0-PM7 on embryogenic tissue induction

2.5 不同发育时期幼胚对萌发成苗的影响

幼胚发育时期显著影响幼胚的萌发率(图5)。在前期的试验中仅观察到幼胚仅在诱导培养基(PM1、PM3、PM4)中有萌发,因此将幼胚接种至诱导培养基(PM1、PM3、PM4)中统计幼胚萌发率。从图5可知,不同发育时期的幼胚经诱导培养基暗培养3周后,幼胚萌发率随着幼胚的发育呈现先增加后降低的趋势,其中只有心形-鱼雷形胚到早期子叶形胚阶段能观察到幼胚的萌发,且鱼雷形胚的萌发率最高,为47.2%。

2.6 幼胚培养物的发育和成苗

将上述获得的愈伤组织继代后接种于SM体胚

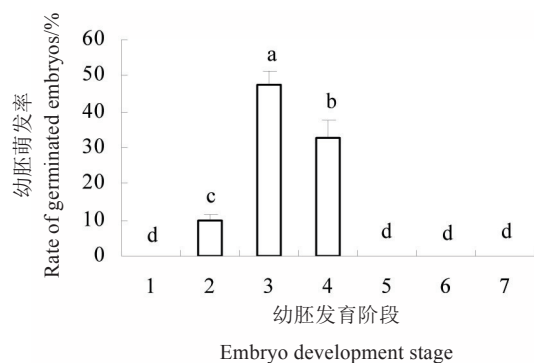
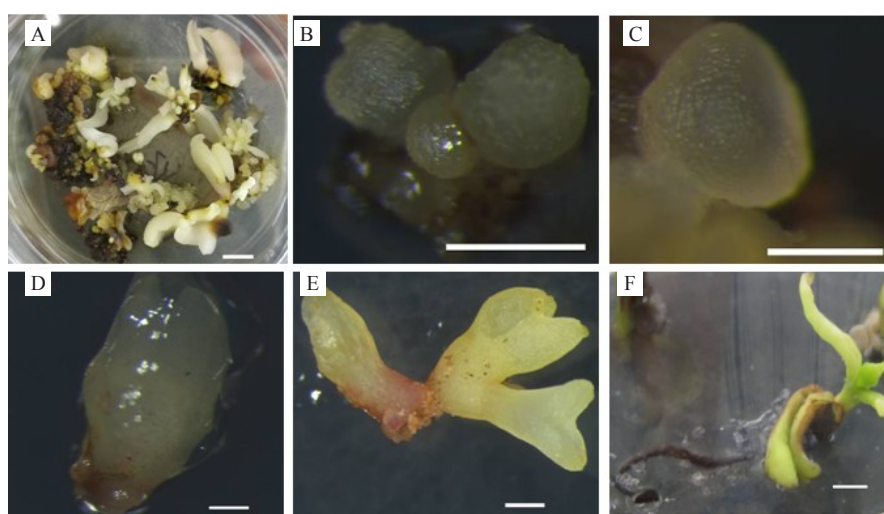


图5 幼胚发育阶段对幼胚萌发率的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of embryo development stage on rate of germinated embryos

发育培养基约40 d后,可观察到愈伤组织表面产生密集的不同发育时期体细胞胚(图6-A),体视镜下清晰可见球形胚、心形胚、鱼雷胚和子叶胚(图6-B~E);成熟子叶胚接种于GM1萌发培养基,光下培养50 d左右,子叶变绿、真叶长出,基部生根(图6-F);子叶胚的成苗率约为23.3%,表明幼胚愈伤组织可经体胚途径正常发育成体细胞胚并成苗。将幼胚胚挽救的苗接种于GM2成苗培养基约30 d后,真叶长出,根伸长变粗(图7-A),90 d后叶片全部转绿,茎和根部伸长,同时根部长出须根(图7-B),成苗率为40%。

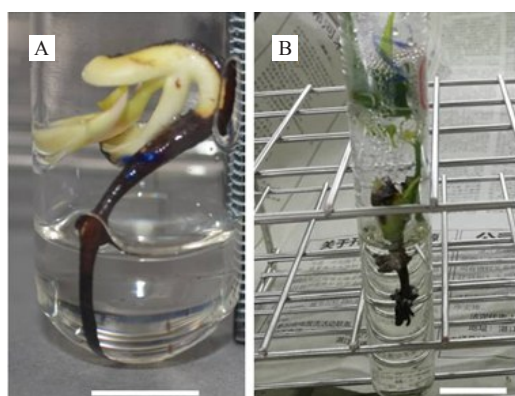


A. 体胚发生;B. 球形胚;C. 心形胚;D. 鱼雷胚;E. 子叶胚;F. 子叶胚萌发。A 图标尺=0.5 cm, B~D 图标尺=0.5 mm, E 图标尺=1 mm, F 图标尺=1 cm。

A. Somatic embryogenesis; B. Globular embryo; C. Heart embryo; D. Torpedo embryo; E. cotyledon embryo; F. Germination of cotyledon embryo. Bars=0.5 cm in figures A; bars=0.5 mm in figures B-D; bars=1 mm in figures E; bars=1 cm in figures F.

图6 幼胚胚性培养物的发育、成苗

Fig. 6 Regeneration of plantlet from EMs of immature embryos



A. 成苗培养30 d后的萌发苗;B. 成苗培养90 d后的植株。A 图标尺=1.0 cm, B 图标尺=2.0 cm。

A. Plantlet cultured in medium after 30 d; B. Plantlet cultured in medium after 90 d. Bars=1.0 cm in figures A, Bars=2.0 cm in figures B.

图7 幼胚萌发苗的发育、成苗

Fig. 7 Regeneration of plantlet from immature embryos

3 讨论

3.1 取胚时期对杧果愈伤组织诱导的影响

研究表明,外植体发育阶段或生理状态直接影响植物胚性培养物的诱导^[18-19]。Hu等^[20]比较了杉木不同阶段幼胚胚性启动的差异,发现卵裂多胚的胚性愈伤诱导率显著高于其他阶段。Xiao等^[21]研究表明,紫花杧果子叶大小为1.0~1.5 cm时,外植体胚性培养物诱导率最高。本试验结果表明,‘热农1号’杧果早期阶段子叶胚[子叶纵径约为(0.81±0.24) cm,幼果纵径为(3.04±0.29) cm]愈伤组织诱导率最高,诱导效果优于其他接种时期。此外,笔者对‘贵妃’‘金煌’‘南多美’等品种早期子叶胚阶段的幼胚也进行了接种,均获得较为理想的诱导率(结果

未发表),说明本试验结果对于其他杧果品种愈伤组织的诱导具有一定的适宜性。

在杧果愈伤诱导的报道中,大多是采用授粉后20~60 d的幼果或纵径为1~5 cm幼果的珠心或子叶^[9-14],然而不同品种、不同生态适宜区乃至不同年份间胚发育时期存在明显差异,而幼胚愈伤诱导的时期应根据胚的发育阶段来确定^[18]。本地区‘热农1号’杧果授粉后约25 d可观察到球形胚,授粉后30~35 d观察到心形和鱼雷形胚,授粉后40 d直至种子成熟均为子叶形。本试验结果表明,授粉后40 d左右早期子叶胚是‘热农1号’杧果愈伤诱导最适宜的时期。此外,关于幼胚发育时期影响胚性启动差异的机制还有待于进一步探讨。

3.2 植物生长调节剂对幼胚胚性培养物诱导的影响

植物生长调节剂在植物胚性启动过程中起着极为重要的作用。生长素和细胞分裂素如2,4-D、KT等常用来葡萄^[22]、桉树^[23]、菠萝^[24]、杧果^[25]等植物胚性培养物的诱导。Ara等^[26]发现‘Amrapali’珠心组织在含有1 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D的诱导培养基中能诱导出亮黄色愈伤组织,其中胚性愈伤诱导率为38.04%。Wu等^[14]报道紫花杧果子叶在含有5 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D和5 mg·L⁻¹ KT的诱导培养基中胚性培养物诱导率为28.4%。本试验研究发现,‘热农1号’杧果早期子叶胚在含有较高质量浓度生长素/细胞分裂素的三种诱导培养基(PM3、PM4、PM5)中诱导率较高,其中PM3和PM4中(3 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D,生长素质量浓度/细胞分裂素质量浓度=3:1)最高,为54.4%~62.2%;尽管在PM6中生长素质量浓度为细胞分裂素的3.3倍,但植物激素总量尤其是2,4-D质量浓度要高,可能这也是其胚性培养物诱导率显著下降的原因。本研究结果表明,适宜质量浓度生长素及细胞分裂素有利于‘热农1号’杧果胚性培养物的诱导。

3.3 幼胚发育时期对幼胚萌发成苗的影响

在许多木本果树中,幼胚发育时期是影响胚抢救成功的关键因素^[16]。赵密珍等^[27]的研究表明,花后35 d是‘红宝石无核’葡萄胚抢救的最佳时期。徐莉清等^[17]报道心形期至子叶期胚是完全甜柿品种‘次郎’幼胚的最佳培养时期,幼胚萌发率和成苗率分别为100%和86%~92%。类似胚性培养物的诱导,胚抢救的时期应根据胚的发育时期来确定。然而,与胚性培养物诱导最适宜的时期不同,笔者研究

发现‘热农1号’杧果幼胚最适宜抢救的时期为授粉后35 d左右的鱼雷形胚,平均萌发率最高,为47.2%,显著高于其他幼胚时期。在解剖中发现,心形胚到鱼雷胚是胚胎败育率较高的时期,在取材上尽可能的综合考虑果实外观特征、果实大小、幼胚时期进行幼胚培养。

4 结 论

杧果幼胚愈伤诱导和胚抢救受幼胚发育时期影响显著;‘热农1号’杧果幼胚愈伤诱导最适宜的时期是早期子叶胚,胚抢救最适宜的时期是鱼雷胚阶段;愈伤组织能经过体胚发生途径正常成苗,幼胚萌发苗也能正常发育成苗。

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