

# 发根农杆菌介导西瓜转基因过表达体系的建立

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**摘要:**【目的】建立发根农杆菌介导的西瓜转基因不定根过表达体系。【方法】探索利用野生型发根农杆菌K599侵染西瓜材料‘Sugar Baby’,诱导西瓜产生不定根的实验方法。借助该方法,将含有GUS基因和EGFP基因的过表达载体pCAMBIA3301和pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper导入发根农杆菌K599,侵染西瓜材料‘Sugar Baby’,通过常规PCR、qRT-PCR、GUS染色和激光共聚焦显微镜检测,评价该过表达体系的效果。【结果】利用野生型和导入外源质粒的发根农杆菌均能成功诱导西瓜‘Sugar Baby’产生不定根。PCR检测结果显示,携带pCAMBIA3301和pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper载体的发根农杆菌K599诱导产生的不定根阳性率达到100%。qRT-PCR、GUS染色和激光共聚焦显微镜检测均能成功检测到GUS基因和EGFP基因的过量表达。【结论】利用发根农杆菌K599诱导西瓜产生不定根介导基因过表达的方法,具有周期短,操作方便,转化率高的特点,可实现基因功能的快速验证,为西瓜根系相关基因的功能研究提供技术支持。

**关键词:**西瓜;发根农杆菌;K599;过表达

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## Preliminary study on *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*-mediated gene overexpression system in watermelon

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) is a worldwide horticultural crop with a long history and extensive planting areas. China is the country with the largest watermelon planting area and yield in the world and also at the forefront of the world in the study on watermelon genomics and functional gene mining. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mediated transformation of watermelon has been successfully conquered by Beijing Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences. However, the watermelon transgenic technology is still difficult for most researchers, which is an important factor that restricts the studying progress on watermelon genes. In this study, a rapid method of inducing adventitious roots in watermelon was established. Through the mediation of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*, the exogenous genes could overexpress in adventitious roots.【Methods】The wild type *A. rhizogenes* strain K599 and watermelon variety ‘Sugar Baby’ were chosen to explore the operation method. Seedlings with two just unfolded cotyledons were inoculated. A microsyringe needle was used to pick up a piece of *A. rhizogenes* K599 colony and pierce through the cotyledon node. After inoculation, the seedlings were covered with plastic cups to maintain high air humidity and then cultured at 22 °C in dark for 8-12 h. After

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dark incubation, the bottoms of the cups were cut off, and then the cups were placed upward on the seedlings. Vermiculite was used to fill the cups until the seedling inoculation sites were covered. Pour the vermiculite through with a spray pot. Seedlings were cultured in the light incubator with a 12 h light/12 h darkness photoperiod, and the day and night temperatures were set to 28/25 °C. Vermiculite was added and seedlings were watered daily to keep the inoculation site moist and in darkness. About 20 days after inoculation, the adventitious roots appeared at the inoculation sites. The main roots and hypocotyls were cut off. Then, the plants were buried in the nutrient soil and continued to grow. With this method, the overexpression vectors pCAMBIA3301 and pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper containing *GUS* and *EGFP* genes were introduced into *A. rhizogenes* K599 to infect ‘Sugar Baby’. The effect of the overexpression system was evaluated by common PCR. The reaction system of PCR was as follows: 1 μL DNA template, 0.5 μL of each upstream and downstream primers, 5 μL 2×PCR Master Mix, and 3 μL ddH<sub>2</sub>O. The PCR reaction procedure for pCAMBIA3301 vector detection was pre-denaturation at 95 °C for 3 min, denaturation at 95 °C for 30 s, annealing at 50 °C for 30 s, and extension at 72 °C for 50 s for 35 cycles, and finally extension at 72 °C for 8 min and preservation at 4 °C. The PCR reaction procedure for pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper vector detection was pre-denaturation at 95 °C for 3 min, denaturation at 95 °C for 30 s, annealing at 50 °C for 50 s, and extension at 72 °C for 1 min for 35 cycles, and finally extension at 72 °C for 10 min and preservation at 4 °C. PCR products were detected by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis. To analyze the expression of *GUS* and *EGFP* in adventitious roots, qRT-PCR was conducted. First strand cDNA was synthesized using a PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser (Takara, RR047A) following the manufacturer’s protocol. PCR reactions were performed on a Roche LightCycler® 480 RT-PCR System using the SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ Kit (Takara, RR420A). Expression levels were analyzed following the  $2^{-\Delta\Delta t}$  method. The expression of *GUS* and *EGFP* was also detected by *GUS* staining and confocal laser microscopy. 【Results】After seedlings were inoculated by the wild type *A. rhizogenes* strain K599, adventitious roots were successfully induced at the inoculation site in ‘Sugar Baby’. This indicated the operation method of inducing adventitious roots in watermelon by *A. rhizogenes* K599 was feasible. Following this method, *A. rhizogenes* K599 carrying pCAMBIA3301 and pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper vectors successfully induced the adventitious roots in ‘Sugar Baby’. The induction rate of adventitious roots was 70%-90%. PCR verification results showed that the positive rate of adventitious roots was 100%. *GUS* and *EGFP* genes were detected to be highly expressed by qRT-PCR and verified by *GUS* staining and confocal laser microscopy detection. 【Conclusion】Genetic transformation is an important means to analyze gene function, but the research progress on cucurbita genetic transformation is relatively slow. Although the transgenic technology of watermelon has been conquered by Beijing Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, it is still an important factor restricting many researchers to study the gene function of watermelon. In this study, *A. rhizogenes* K599-mediated gene overexpression system was established in watermelon. This system has the advantages of short cycle, easy operation, high transformation rate, and can realize the rapid verification of gene function in watermelon roots. It will provide technical support for the research on the mechanism of genes that specifically play roles in watermelon roots.

**Key words:** Watermelon; *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*; K599; Overexpression

西瓜(*Citrullus lanatus*)是一种具有重要价值的蔬菜作物,在世界各地广泛种植。我国是世界上西瓜种植面积和产量最大的国家,年产量为世界总产量的70%左右<sup>[1]</sup>。除了产业方面,我国在西瓜基因组

学以及功能基因挖掘方面的研究也一直走在世界前列。2012年,我国科学家主导完成了世界首张西瓜基因组序列图谱的绘制与破译<sup>[2]</sup>。2019年,我国科学家又对西瓜7个种400多份材料进行了基因组重

测序,首次明确了7个种之间的进化关系,鉴定获得了与果实含糖量、瓤色、形状等性状关联的43个信号位点及关键候选基因,为西瓜分子育种提供了大量的基因资源<sup>[3]</sup>。目前,大量与重要农艺性状相关的基因已被预测,急需通过遗传转化验证功能,进而应用于种质资源的创制和品种选育。然而,目前西瓜的遗传转化技术仅在北京市农林科学院等少数科研单位获得成功,西瓜遗传转化难的问题依旧是制约众多科研工作者开展西瓜基因功能研究的重要因素。因此,急需一种能快速筛选候选基因的方法。

发根农杆菌(*Agrobacterium rhizogenes*)属于根瘤菌科(Rhizobiaceae)农杆菌属(*Agrobacterium*),可侵染大部分双子叶植物和少数单子叶植物。植株被侵染后会从侵染部位长出生长迅速、分枝繁多的毛状根系<sup>[4]</sup>。发根农杆菌通过与植物细胞的相互作用可实现特定基因的遗传转化,常用的发根农杆菌菌株有A1000、A4、15834、K599等,但不同菌株对不同作物的不定根诱导效率不同。植物外植体经发根农杆菌侵染后通常在数周内即可获得转化不定根,以转化不定根为材料进行基因功能和根系生物学相关的研究可以省去植株再生过程,又由于发根农杆菌转化率通常较高、操作简单,因此该方法不失为一种简便、有效的研究手段<sup>[5]</sup>。目前,利用发根农杆菌诱导产生不定根的方法,在植物次生代谢产物的获得、遗传改良、基因功能验证和根系生物学研究方面已获得应用。利用该技术可实现药用植物人参、丹参、甘草、长春花等有效成分的大量生产<sup>[6-9]</sup>;在烟草、豌豆、蒲公英等作物中获得了转基因植株<sup>[10-12]</sup>;通过在大豆、棉花毛传根状中过表达抗根结线虫基因,研究植株抗根结线虫的作用机制<sup>[13-14]</sup>。发根农杆菌K599源自上世纪70年代欧洲国家爆发的黄瓜毛根病,后来被改造成了有侵染力但无致病性的无毒菌株。目前,利用该菌株已在黄瓜<sup>[5,15]</sup>、大豆<sup>[16]</sup>等作物中成功诱导出了转基因不定根,其中,在黄瓜中分别利用离体的子叶、上胚轴茎段和下胚轴茎段成功诱导出了不定根。

笔者利用发根农杆菌K599建立了一种快速诱导西瓜产生不定根的方法,通过发根农杆菌介导,可实现外源基因在不定根中的过表达,与根瘤农杆菌介导的西瓜再生体系相比,该方法实验周期短,操作方便,转化率高,可快速地对大量西瓜根部相关功能基因进行初步验证。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

西瓜材料采用品种‘Sugar Baby’,由中国农业科学院国家西甜瓜种质资源中期库提供。发根农杆菌*A. rhizogenes* K599为商品菌株,由中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所李明博士馈赠。pCAMBIA3301和pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper载体质粒由中国农业大学杨文才教授课题组馈赠,分别携带GUS(β-glucuronidase)基因和EGFP(Enhanced Green Fluorescent Protein)基因。所用激光共聚焦显微镜(Laser scanning confocal microscopy, LSCM)型号为德国LEICA公司的TCS SP5。试验于2018年9月至2019年7月在中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所进行,试验共进行3个批次。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 发根农杆菌K599感受态的制备和工程菌株的制备 参考农杆菌GV3101的相关操作方法<sup>[17]</sup>,其中K599为链霉素(Str)抗性,pCAMBIA3301和pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper载体携带卡纳霉素(Kan)抗性,使用终质量浓度均为50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。

1.2.2 西瓜不定根的转化 (1)取西瓜品种‘Sugar Baby’种子于50℃温汤浸种6 h,30℃催芽20 h,种子露白后播种于装有营养土( $V_{\text{草炭}}:V_{\text{蛭石}}=2:1$ )的口径为7 cm营养钵中,置于光照培养箱,光周期设置为12 h光照/12 h黑暗,昼夜温度设为28℃/25℃。待幼苗子叶展平时接种农杆菌。

(2)用接种环挑取转入目的载体的农杆菌菌液,在LB固体培养基(含Kan 50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>, Str 50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)表面划线接种,置于培养箱中28℃倒置培养48 h。当划线处长出菌落且足够用于接种时,准备接种。

(3)用容积为1 mL的带针头注射器挑取少量从培养皿划线处长出的农杆菌菌落,从垂直于下胚轴的两个方向刺穿幼苗的子叶节处,接种后用一次性塑料杯倒扣盖在瓜苗上,置于培养箱中黑暗培养12 h,温度设置为22℃,土壤湿度控制在80%以上。

(4)黑暗培养后,将一次性塑料杯取下,剪掉杯底,之后将杯子正放套在瓜苗上,向杯中填放蛭石,直至蛭石能掩盖住幼苗接种部位,用喷壶将蛭石浇透。处理后的幼苗放入光照培养箱,光周期设置为12 h光照/12 h黑暗,昼夜温度设为28℃/25℃。每天补加蛭石,以保持接种部位的持续湿润。

(5)接种后20 d左右,在接种部位可以长出不定根,将主根及下胚轴剪去(此时不定根可用于阳性检测),新生不定根埋入营养土中( $V_{草炭}:V_{蛭石}=2:1$ ),使植株继续生长,注意保持土壤湿润。

**1.2.3 西瓜不定根的检测** (1)PCR检测:从每条不定根上分别剪取靠近根尖的少量根段,采用CTAB法提取DNA<sup>[17]</sup>。根据载体序列设计引物,进行常规PCR反应,有目的条带的即为阳性根(表1)。PCR反应体系为:DNA模版1 μL,上、下游引物各0.5 μL,2×PCR Master Mix 5 μL,ddH<sub>2</sub>O 3 μL。pCAM-BIA3301载体检测反应程序为95 °C预变性3 min;95 °C变性30 s,50 °C退火30 s,72 °C延伸50 s,35个循环;最后72 °C延伸8 min,4 °C保存。pCAM-BIA1300-ProSuper载体检测反应程序为95 °C预变性3 min;95 °C变性30 s,50 °C退火50 s,72 °C延伸1 min,35个循环;72 °C延伸10 min,4 °C保存。PCR扩增结束后进行1%的凝胶电泳验证。

表1 西瓜不定根的PCR检测引物

Table 1 Primers used for the positive adventitious roots detection by PCR

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列 Primer sequence	目标片段长度 Target fragment size/bp
3301-F	GACGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATC	293
3301-R	TCATCATCATAGACACACAGA	
1300-F	TCTTGATCCGCAGCCATTAAACGACT	800
1300-R	CACCTTGATGCCGTTCTGCTTG	

(2)qRT-PCR检测:随机剪取3条野生型K599诱导的不定根,混合后编号为K599:00,随机剪取3条经PCR检测为阳性的分别携带pCAMBIA3301和pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper载体的不定根,编号为K599:pCAMBIA3301+GUS-1,2,3和K599:pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper+EGFP-1,2,3。以上样品用锡箔纸包好,经液氮速冻后置于-80 °C冰箱保存备用。采用RNAprep Pure多糖多酚植物总RNA提取试剂盒(天根,北京)提取RNA,采用PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser反转录试剂盒(TaKaRa,大连)合成cDNA。根据GUS基因和EGFP基因序列设计特异引物(表2)。采用SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ Kit(Takara,大连)荧光定量试剂盒,在罗氏480荧光定量PCR仪进行qRT-PCR反应。以西瓜Actin基因Cla016178为内参基因<sup>[18]</sup>。基因相对表达水平按照 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 方法进行计算。

(3)GUS染色步骤:将西瓜不定根在蒸馏水中

表2 西瓜不定根中GUS基因和EGFP基因qRT-PCR检测引物

Table 2 Primers used for the expression analysis of GUS and EGFP by qRT-PCR

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列 Primer sequence	目标片段长度 Target fragment size/bp
GUS-qPCR-F	GGTCAGTGGCAGTGAAGGG	187
GUS-qPCR-R	GCGTAAGGGTAATGCGAGGTA	
EGFP-qPCR-F	GTGCTTCAGCCGCTACCC	104
EGFP-qPCR-R	CGTCGTCTTGAAAGAAGATGG	
Actin-qPCR-F	GAACTTGGCACCTGTCCTGT	147
Actin-qPCR-R	GAACAGTGCAACAGCCTCAA	

清洗干净,浸泡在GUS染色液(华越洋,北京)中,于37 °C保温过夜孵育;过夜孵育后转入70%(φ)乙醇中脱色,每隔24 h更换一次乙醇,更换2~3次,至阴性对照材料呈白色;肉眼或显微镜下观察,白色背景上的蓝色小点即为GUS基因的表达位点。

(4)激光共聚焦显微镜检测:取一小段不定根置于载玻片上,向根段滴少量蒸馏水,盖上盖玻片,确保盖玻片能完全覆盖根段并吸附在载玻片上,根段周围不要有气泡,借助激光共聚焦显微镜检测EGFP基因在不定根内的表达情况。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 发根农杆菌K599诱导西瓜产生不定根

取未导入外源载体的野生型K599菌株,在LB固体培养基( $\text{Str } 50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )表面划线接种,置于培养箱中28 °C倒置培养48 h后用于接种。接种后20 d,西瓜子叶节处产生大量不定根(图1),三批次实验的诱导成功率为80%~85%(表3)。说明利用上述方



A. 未接种野生型K599的西瓜幼苗;B. 接种野生型K599的西瓜幼苗。

A. Watermelon seedling not inoculated with wild type K599; B. Watermelon seedling inoculated with wild type K599.

图1 野生型K599诱导西瓜产生不定根

Fig. 1 Adventitious roots of watermelon induced by wild type K599

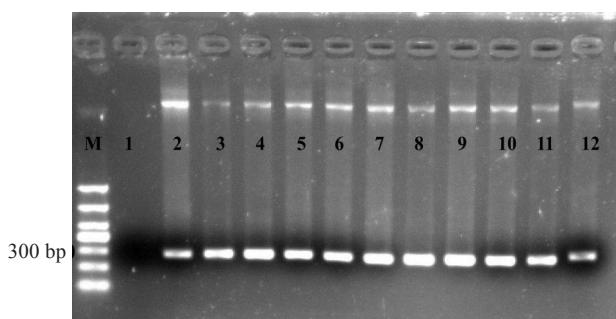
表3 接种后 20 d 不定根检测结果  
Table 3 Test results of adventitious roots 20 days after inoculation

批次 Batch	检测指标 Test index	K599:00	K599:pCAMBIA3301	K599:pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper
第一批 First batch	发根比例 Proportion of seedlings with adventitious roots/%	80 (16/20)	75 (15/20)	70 (14/20)
	不定根阳性率 Rate of positive roots/%	-	100	100
第二批 Second batch	发根比例 Proportion of seedlings with adventitious roots/%	85 (17/20)	80 (16/20)	80 (16/20)
	不定根阳性率 Rate of positive roots/%	-	100	100
第三批 Third batch	发根比例 Proportion of seedlings with adventitious roots/%	85 (17/20)	90 (18/20)	90 (18/20)
	不定根阳性率 Rate of positive roots/%	-	100	100

法,可成功诱导西瓜产生不定根。

## 2.2 以 pCAMBIA3301 为载体通过发根农杆菌 K599 介导 GUS 基因的过表达

向野生型 K599 中导入含有外源 GUS 基因的载体 pCAMBIA3301。待西瓜子叶节处长出不定根后,利用载体引物检测不定根是否为阳性,目的条带大小为 293 bp。结果显示,三批次实验不定根诱导率为 75%~90%,不定根的阳性率为 100%(图 2,表 3)。qRT-PCR 分析显示 GUS 基因在不定根中大量表达,但不同不定根中 GUS 基因的表达量有差异(图 3)。GUS 基因的染色结果显示,不定根被染色液完全染成蓝色,但不同不定根被染色的深浅有差异(图 4)。

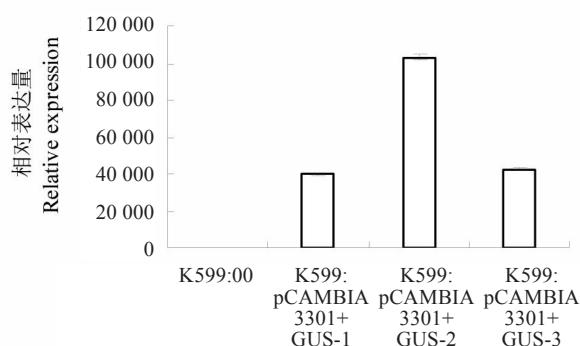


M. Marker; 1. 野生型 K599 诱导产生的不定根; 2. pCAMBIA3301 载体质粒; 3~12. 携带 pCAMBIA3301 载体的 K599 诱导产生的不定根。

M. Marker; 1. Adventitious roots induced by wild type K599; 2. pCAMBIA3301 vector; 3~12. Adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA3301 vector.

图 2 导入 pCAMBIA3301 载体的西瓜不定根 PCR 检测结果

Fig. 2 PCR detection of adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA3301 vector



K599:00 表示野生型 K599 诱导的不定根中 GUS 基因的相对表达量; K599:pCAMBIA3301+GUS-1, 2, 3 表示导入 pCAMBIA3301 载体的 K599 诱导的 3 条阳性不定根中 GUS 基因的相对表达量。

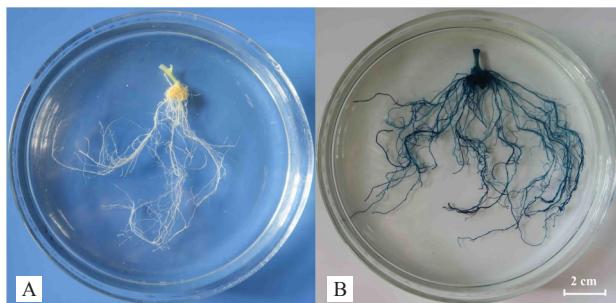
K599:00. Relative expression of GUS gene in adventitious roots induced by wild type K599; K599:pCAMBIA3301+GUS-1, 2, 3. Relative expression of GUS gene in three positive adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA3301 vector.

图 3 西瓜不定根中 GUS 基因的相对表达量

Fig. 3 Relative expression of GUS gene in watermelon adventitious roots

## 2.3 以 pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper 为载体通过发根农杆菌 K599 介导 EGFP 基因的过表达

向野生型 K599 中导入含有外源 EGFP 基因的载体 pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper。待西瓜子叶节处长出不定根后,利用载体引物检测不定根是否为阳性,目的条带大小为 800 bp。结果显示,三批次实验不定根诱导率为 70%~90%,不定根的阳性率为 100%(图 5,表 3)。qRT-PCR 分析表明 EGFP 基因在不定根中大量表达,但不同不定根中 EGFP 基因的表达量有差异(图 6)。通过激光共聚焦显微镜可在不定根中观察到明显的绿色荧光,但不同不定根发出的荧光强度有差异(图 7)。

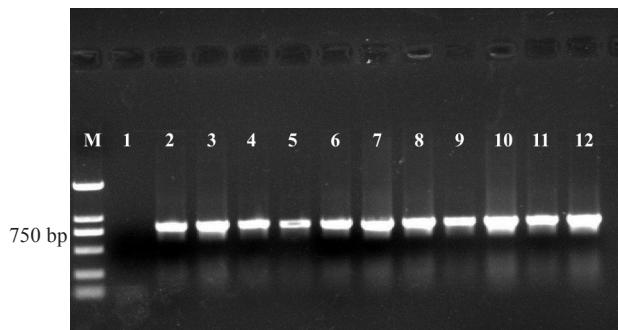


A. 野生型 K599 诱导不定根的染色结果; B. 携带 pCAMBIA3301 载体的 K599 诱导不定根的染色结果。

A. *GUS* staining of adventitious roots induced by wild type K599;  
B. *GUS* staining of adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA3301 vector.

图 4 西瓜不定根的 *GUS* 染色结果

Fig. 4 *GUS* staining result of watermelon adventitious roots



M. Marker; 1. 野生型 K599 诱导产生的不定根; 2. pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper 载体质粒; 3~12. 携带 pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper 载体的 K599 诱导产生的不定根。

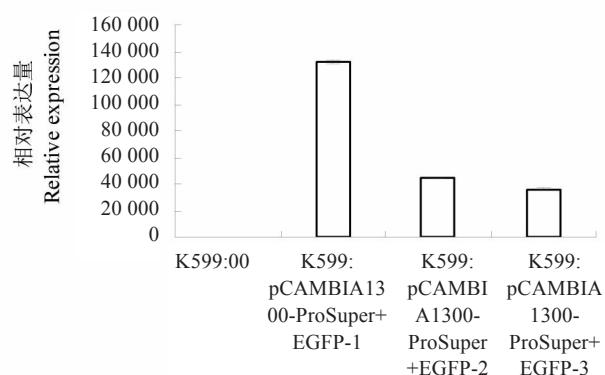
M. Marker; 1. Adventitious roots induced by wild type K599; 2. pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper vector; 3~12. Adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper vector.

图 5 导入 pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper 载体的西瓜不定根 PCR 检测结果

Fig. 5 PCR detection of adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper vector

### 3 讨 论

笔者建立了一种发根农杆菌诱导西瓜产生不定根的方法。基于该方法,通过向发根农杆菌 K599 中导入基因过表达载体 pCAMBIA3301 和 pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper,成功实现了外源 *GUS* 和 *EGFP* 基因在新生不定根中的过表达。接种野生型 K599 和接种携带外源载体的 K599 后,西瓜幼苗的不定根诱导率为 70%~90%。实验过程中发现,西瓜幼苗接种后,接种部位在光照下只出现膨大的愈伤组织但不生根。当愈伤组织被蛭石覆盖后,会在两周内萌发出大量不定根。如果不使用蛭石覆盖,则

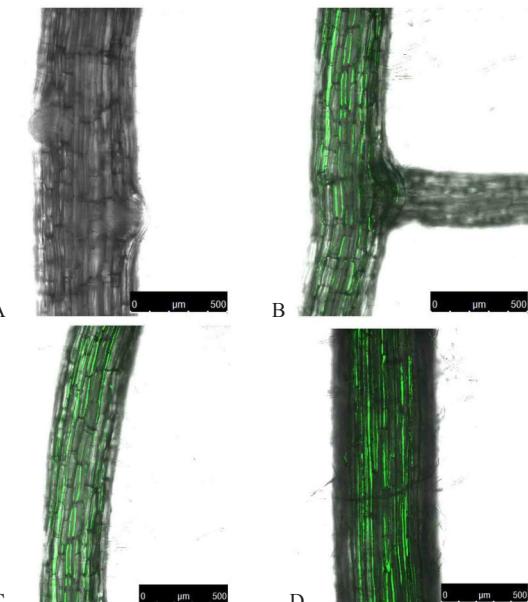


K599:00 表示野生型 K599 诱导的不定根中 *EGFP* 基因的相对表达量; K599:pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper+EGFP-1, 2, 3 表示导入 pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper 载体的 K599 诱导的 3 条阳性不定根中 *EGFP* 基因的相对表达量。

K599:00. Relative expression of *EGFP* gene in adventitious roots induced by wild type K599; K599:pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper+EGFP-1, 2, 3. Relative expression of *EGFP* gene in three positive adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper vector.

图 6 西瓜不定根中 *EGFP* 基因的相对表达量

Fig. 6 Relative expression of *EGFP* gene in watermelon adventitious roots



A. 野生型 K599 诱导不定根的镜检结果; B~D. 携带 pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper 载体的 K599 诱导不定根的镜检结果。

A. LSCM detection of adventitious roots induced by wild type K599; B-D. LSCM detection of different adventitious roots induced by K599 containing pCAMBIA1300-ProSuper vector.

图 7 西瓜不定根中 *EGFP* 基因的镜检结果

Fig. 7 LSCM detection of *EGFP* gene in watermelon adventitious roots

不会萌发不定根。因此,西瓜不定根的诱导需要黑暗条件,这与黄瓜外植体诱导不定根的报道相同,后者在外植体接种后需要进行暗培养<sup>[5]</sup>。PCR 检测结果表明,3个批次实验中携带外源载体的K599 诱导出的不定根阳性率均为100%,证明了该方法的可靠性。qRT-PCR 结果显示,不同的不定根中GUS基因和EGFP基因的表达量有差异,这与GUS染色后不同不定根染色的深浅程度不同以及镜检发现的EGFP基因在不同根里表达的荧光强度不同一致。这可能与不同不定根或同一条不定根不同部位的细胞密度和细胞分裂活性不同有关<sup>[19]</sup>。

遗传转化是解析基因功能的重要手段,目前在拟南芥、水稻、玉米、大豆、棉花、马铃薯、番茄等作物的基因功能研究和种质创新方面得到大量运用。但葫芦科作物的遗传转化研究相对缓慢,目前黄瓜的遗传转化较为成熟,西瓜的遗传转化技术已由北京市农林科学院研究成功,并应用于西瓜瓤色相关基因CIPHT4;2 和性别决定基因CIWIP1 等基因功能验证<sup>[20-21]</sup>。但根癌农杆菌介导的西瓜转化体系需要获得完整的再生植株,周期较长,技术难度高,目前依旧是制约众多科研工作者开展西瓜基因功能研究的重要因素。本研究中建立的西瓜不定根转化体系实验周期短,操作方便,转化率高,可快速地对大量西瓜根部相关功能基因进行初步验证,但不足的是该方法仅限于研究与植株根系功能相关的基因,若研究基因在地上部组织中的功能就需要完整的转基因植株。因此,本研究方法可作为根部功能基因的初步验证手段。此外,本研究仅选择了普通西瓜材料‘Sugar Baby’作为试材,后续将对其他种的西瓜材料进行不定根的诱导研究。利用发根农杆菌诱导的不定根进行脱分化和再分化培育完整的转基因植株在烟草、豌豆、蒲公英等植物中已获得成功<sup>[10-12]</sup>,在南瓜中也成功利用不定根诱导出了愈伤组织<sup>[22]</sup>,后续研究中我们将筛选合适的脱分化和再分化体系,诱导西瓜不定根分化成完整的转基因再生植株。

## 4 结 论

建立了一种发根农杆菌K599 诱导西瓜产生不定根的方法。该方法的接种时期为幼苗子叶展平期,接种后进行12 h 的黑暗培养,之后用蛭石覆盖接种部位,注意保证接种部位持续湿润。接种后20 d 可诱导出不定根,诱导率可达90%,阳性率为

100%。该方法的实验周期短,操作方便,对实验条件的要求不高,可用于西瓜根部功能基因的初步验证。

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