

苹果花药培养不定胚形成的细胞学观察

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摘要:【目的】通过对苹果花药离体培养过程中小孢子的发生及雄核发育的过程进行了系统的细胞学观察, 明确花粉培养不定胚形成的关键时期和类型, 为苹果花药培养小孢子不定胚形成的机理研究奠定基础。【方法】以‘嘎拉’苹果不同发育时期的花蕾为试材, 采用石蜡切片技术对其小孢子发生和雄配子发育过程进行了解剖学观察, 并对接种培养后的花药进行了切片制作, 系统观察了小孢子不定胚的发育过程。【结果】单核期花粉经均等分裂后形成两个对称的两核细胞, 然后持续多次均等分裂后形成多细胞(核)结构, 进一步分化发育成不定胚。【结论】为苹果花药所获植物的单倍体来源提供了直接证明, 有关苹果雄核发育的机理研究还需要通过小孢子培养进一步研究。

关键词: 苹果; 花药; 不定胚; 小孢子发生; 雄核发育

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A cytological observation on the development of embryoid in cultured anther of apple

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Abstract: 【Objective】Anther culture is an important method to produce haploid from microspores, and is widely used in plant breeding research. Apple is a temperate fruit species which is characterized by a long reproductive cycle with a juvenile phase of several years, a large tree size and a high degree of heterozygosity derived from self-incompatibility. It is almost impossible to obtain a homozygous plant by the conventional hybrid breeding. Production of haploids by anther culture offers new possibilities for genetic studies and breeding. Because of presence of anther wall cells, the regenerated plants via anther culture often have different levels of polidy, such as haploids, diploids, triploids, tetraploids, and chimeras. Therefore, homozygous analysis must be conducted to confirm whether regenerated buds are derived from pollen grains. Cytological observations on the development of embryoids inside the cultured anthers is a direct evidence to prove that the plants are developed from the microspores. At the same time, embryoid induction procedures in anther culture of apple will be clarified at the cellular level. 【Methods】The cultivar of ‘Gala’ was used in this paper. In early April, the full flower buds were selected from different directions in the upper and outer parts of the canopy and the buds of different developmental stages were used to observe the occurrence of microspores and the development of andro-

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genesis. The cultured anthers were used to study the process of embryoids development. Samples were taken at 0, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 days after inoculation. Then the flower buds and anthers at each period were fixed by FAA for 12-24 hours, and the conventional paraffin sections were obtained after series alcohol dehydration. The 6-8 μ m thick sections were double stained with hematoxylin and saffron. Morphological characteristics of anthers and their internal microsporocytes in different periods were observed under the light microscope. 【Results】Based on the cytological observations, development of microspore in apple could be divided into seven stages: the tetrad, the early uninucleate, the mid-uninucleate, the late uninucleate, the early binucleate, the late binucleate and the mature grain stages, each demonstrating distinctive characteristics. During the tetrad and early uninucleate stages, the single nucleus was very bright and located in the center of the pollen grain. At the tetrad stage, there were four pollen grains in a cell but they appear as a tri-molecular complex. At the mid-uninucleate stage, the cell volume increased rapidly; the nucleus moved to one side because of the existence of vacuoles; and the microspores became rugby ball shape. During stages of the late uninucleate and the binucleate, the microspores became ball-shaped. At the early binucleate stage, just after pollen mitosis, the larger vegetative nucleus stained very diffusely, whereas the generative nucleus was very bright and compact. At the late binucleate stage, the nucleus stained deeper, and at the mature grain stage, the microspores became triangular. The microspores at the stage of mid-late uninucleate were better for the anther culture, and the embryoids were derived from the equal division of microspores. The first division of microspores was symmetric and began to split from about 5 days of anther culture. Then both nuclei divided repeatedly, 2-3 rounds of division had been performed at 10 days of culture and multi-cell clusters were observed from 20 days of culture. Then, as the number of culture days increased, they further developed into spherical embryoids, heart-shaped embryoids, torpedo-shaped embryoids and cotyledonary embryoids. The spherical embryos could be seen at 20 days of culture, and the cotyledonary embryos could be seen by naked eyes at 30 days of culture. During the culture, there were also several different stages of embryoids developed from an anther. The cells of callus were large and irregularly shaped with invisible nuclei. 【Conclusion】The developmental stage of the microspore strongly affects anther culture success, and cold pre-treatment can greatly improve embryoid formation in apple anther culture. In apple anther culture, microspores at the stages of mid-late uninucleate after cold pre-treatment were most suitable. Therefore, the microspores of early-mid uninucleate are suitable for anther culture of apple. Our study provides cytological evidence for embryoid induction from the haploid microspores through anther culture.

Key words: Apple; Anther; Embryoid; Microporogenesis; Androgenesis

花药培养是指将小孢子发育到一定阶段的花药从母体植株上切下,接种到人工培养基上,在离体培养条件下以改变小孢子发育途径,使其不形成配子体,而像全能细胞一样分裂、分化,通过诱导形成愈伤组织或不定胚,从而进一步生长、发育再生为植株的技术。花药培养是由花粉小孢子产生单倍体植株的一种重要途径,是农作物中产生双单倍体优先选用的方法。20世纪70年代以来,在多数作物上通过花药培养培育纯合双单倍体已经非常成功^[1-2],在大麦和水稻育种中,利用花药培养获得纯合双单倍体

已经商业化,成为许多育种研究所和公司的首选育种方法。作为木本植物的苹果,由于其具有自花不孕和自交衰退特性(Inbreeding Depression)等特点,利用常规的杂交育种方法获得纯合基因型株系几乎不可能,因此,通过花药培养诱导苹果单倍体植株并对其进行染色体加倍获得纯合基因型双单倍体的意义更大。纯合基因型材料丰富了苹果种质资源,可以筛选出优良品系,直接作为品种或作为亲本用于杂交育种,缩短苹果育种周期,提高育种效率,同时又是各种遗传学研究的理想材料,对苹果育种及遗

传分析具有非常重要的作用。

花药培养为包含花药壁体细胞在内的组织培养,而且通过花药培养获得再生植株倍性复杂,往往是单倍体、双单倍体、三倍体、四倍体以及嵌合体等染色体倍性水平不同的植株组成的混合群体,因此通过花药培养获得的再生植株必须纯合鉴定才能证明其细胞来源。花药培养中小孢子雄核发育的细胞学观察是证明花药培养获得植株是否起源于花粉细胞的直接证据^[3],同时,通过细胞学观察可以掌握培养过程中雄核发育的动态,以便更好的调整培养基从而进一步优化培养条件。苹果的花药培养在世界少数几个国家有研究^[4-11],也已经成功获得了再生植株,但是还没有得到广泛的应用,不定胚及再生植株的获得仍然受到基因型差异等因素的影响。鉴于此,本研究通过对苹果花药离体培养过程中小孢子的发生及雄核发育的过程进行了系统的细胞学观察,旨在探讨花药培养不定胚形成的关键时期和类型,为苹果花药培养小孢子不定胚形成的机理研究奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 植物材料

试验树种为‘嘎拉’,4月上旬苹果花现蕾后,从树冠中上部外围不同方向采集不同时期的花序为材料观察小孢子的发生和雄核的发育。将不同发育时期的花序按花瓣的发育分为四个时期:萌芽期、绿蕾期、中心花露红期、边花露红期。

1.2 花药培养

以大多数小孢子处于单核早、中期的花蕾为材料,经4℃低温预处理25~30 d后,超净工作台内用70%酒精浸30 s,然后1%次氯酸钠浸8 min,再用灭菌蒸馏水冲洗3~4次后用灭菌滤纸吸干花蕾表面水分。取灭菌后花蕾,用镊子从花蕾内取出花药接种于不定胚诱导培养基^[9],基本培养基为N6,蔗糖50 g·L⁻¹,琼脂7.0 g·L⁻¹,附加NAA0.5 μmol·L⁻¹、BAP10 μmol·L⁻¹,pH 5.8。每皿接种50粒花药,10次重复,25℃下暗培养。

取接种培养后的花药^[9-10]为研究材料观察小孢子不定胚的发育过程,接种后0、5、10、12、15、17、20、25、30、40、50和60 d分别取样。

1.3 切片制作及观察

将各时期的花蕾及花药固定于FAA固定液

($V_{50\%酒精}:V_{冰醋酸}:V_{甲醛}=90:5:5$)中,置于4℃冰箱中固定12~24 h后,经50%、60%、70%、85%、95%、100%酒精脱水,每步2 h,然后转入100%酒精室温下过夜;脱水后用乙醇:二甲苯(体积比)3:1、1:1、1:3的溶液依次透明处理材料2 h,之后用二甲苯透明处理2次,每次1 h;材料透明后倒掉部分二甲苯,加入等量的石蜡液体,置于60℃恒温箱内,然后每6 h加1次蜡,加蜡3次后,换蜡2次,每次12 h;使用生物组织包埋机(DK-BM浙江金华科迪)对材料进行包埋,每个包埋盒内放花蕾1个或花药5~10个;然后常规方法制作石蜡切片,切片厚度6~8 mm,苏木精、番红双染色,脱蜡封片后光学显微镜下观察不同时期花药及其内部小孢子细胞的形态特征并拍照^[9,12]。

2 结果与分析

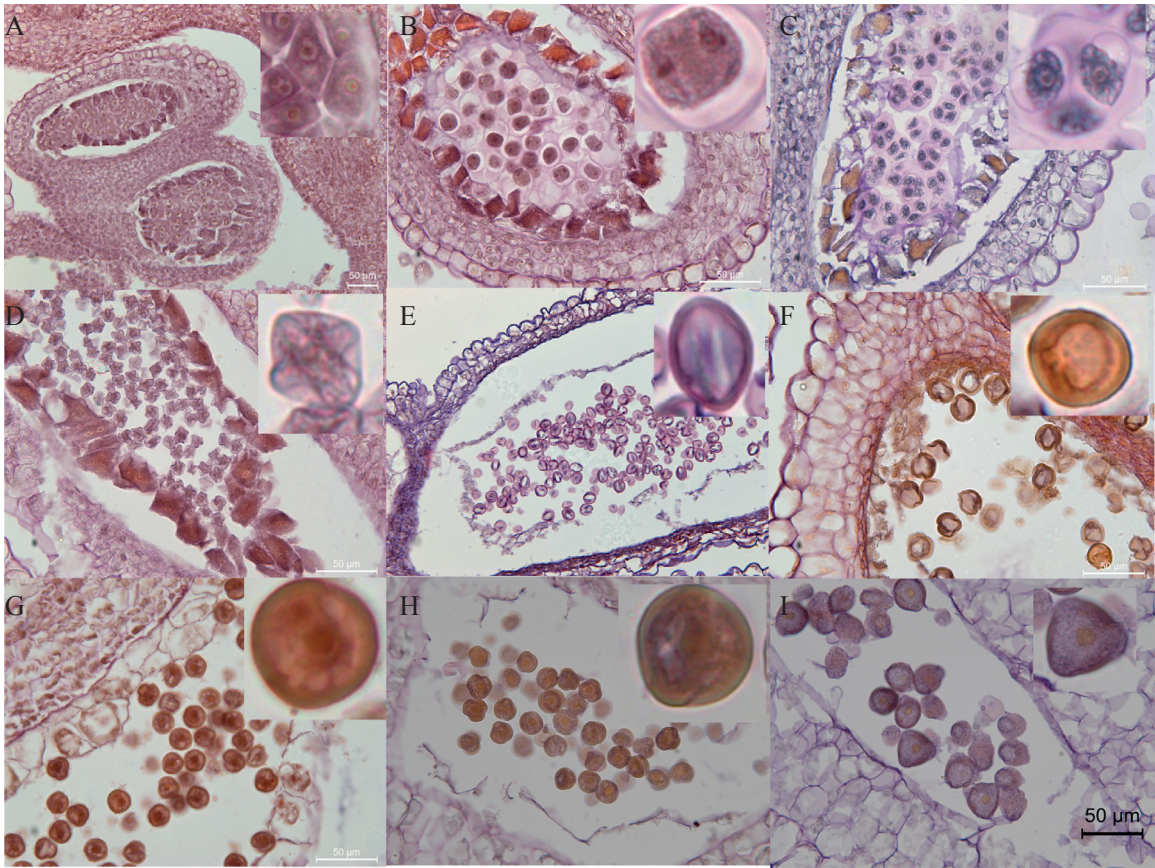
2.1 苹果小孢子各发育时期的细胞学特征

对不同发育时期的苹果花药小孢子发育过程进行细胞学观察,获得苹果小孢子各发育时期的特征(图1)。

2.1.1 小孢子的发生 苹果小孢子母细胞早期体积较大,细胞核大,细胞质浓,因生长过程中相互挤压呈多边形,没有明显的液泡,通过胞间连丝与绒毡层细胞紧密连接在一起(图1-A)。此后,细胞渐近圆形并彼此分离,花粉母细胞陆续进入减数分裂期,其过程与大多数双子叶植物相似。观察发现,苹果小孢子母细胞减数分裂时的胞质分裂方式为同时型,即第一次核分裂后胞质不分裂,仅形成一个2核细胞,不出现二分体阶段(图1-B),随后进行第二次分裂形成4核后,同时发生胞质分裂而形成四分体。此时,四分体中的4个子细胞不分布在同一平面,呈四面体排列(图1-C)。

2.1.2 雄配子的形成 随着花药的发育,小孢子四分体的胼胝质壁溶解,含有半数染色体的单核花粉从四分体中释放出来,此时的细胞核位于细胞中央,具有浓厚的细胞质,呈不规则圆球形,为收缩期小孢子(图1-D)。随后,细胞体积迅速增大,细胞质明显液泡化,细胞核向一侧移动,细胞形状椭圆形(单核中期,图1-E);不久,细胞质不断液泡化,形成明显的中央大液泡,细胞核继续向一侧移动,贴近细胞壁,即单核靠边期,此时的细胞形状接近球形(图1-F)。

单核花粉充实后,接着进行一次有丝分裂,形



A. 小孢子母细胞;B. 2 核细胞;C. 四分体;D. 单核早期收缩期小孢子;E. 单核中期小孢子;F. 单核靠边期小孢子;G. 两核细胞早期; H. 两核细胞后期;I. 成熟花粉粒。

A. Pollen mother cell; B. Dyad; C. Tetrad; D. Early uninucleate; E. Mid-uninucleate; F. Late uninucleate; G. Early binucleate; H. Late binucleate; I. Mature grains.

图1 苹果小孢子发育主要时期

Fig. 1 Different development stages of microspores in apple

成两个细胞核,随后进行胞质的不均等分裂,在两核之间出现弧形细胞板,形成两个大小悬殊的细胞,其中靠近花粉壁一侧的小细胞,为生殖细胞,另一侧为营养细胞,有较大的液泡(图 1-G)。随后,大液泡逐渐消失,生殖细胞也从花粉粒壁部逐渐脱离开来,成为圆球形,游离于营养细胞的细胞质中,形成二细胞型的花粉(图 1-H)。此后,花粉壁继续增厚,液泡消失,细胞质变浓,细胞继而形成三角形的成熟花粉粒(图 1-I)。

2.2 花蕾外部形态与小孢子发育时期之间的关系

在本试验中我们接种所用花蕾均为边花,由于中心花最先发育,形态易于区分,因此我们在取样观察时以中心花的形态为标准,而花粉观察及接种所用花蕾均为边花,下文关于花蕾内小孢子的发育形态均为边花内的小孢子发育阶段。

通过观察,每个花药内花粉发育基本一致,同处

于一个时期,萌芽期的花蕾内主要包含小孢子母细胞至四分体的花粉;绿蕾期的花蕾内花粉包含四分分子体至单核中期的花粉,大多数花粉主要集中在单核前期;中心花露红期花蕾包含单核期至双核前期的花粉,而大多数花粉主要集中在单核中期;边花红蕾期的花粉则基本都是成熟花粉粒。

2.3 花药培养形态细胞学观察

当花药接种到培养基(图 2-A)上 3~5 d 后,部分花药颜色由黄绿转变为褐色,1 周后部分花药稍有膨大,一般培养 30 d 开始出现不定胚(图 2-B、C)或愈伤组织(图 2-D),培养后 40~60 d 左右是出胚高峰期,大多数花药只有一个不定胚形成,也有多个不定胚形成。

低温处理后接种前(接种后 0 d)切片观察(图 3),同一花药内小孢子在形态及大小上开始出现不同程度的差别,并有少数细胞开始萎缩。接种后的



A. 接种后花药; B. 形成不定胚及愈伤组织; C. 不定胚; D. 愈伤组织。

A. Anthers on the cultured medium; B. Embryos and callus induced from anthers; C. One embryo formed from one anther; D. Callus formed from one anther.

图2 苹果花药培养不定胚及愈伤组织的形成

Fig. 2 Callus and embryoid formation in apple anther culture

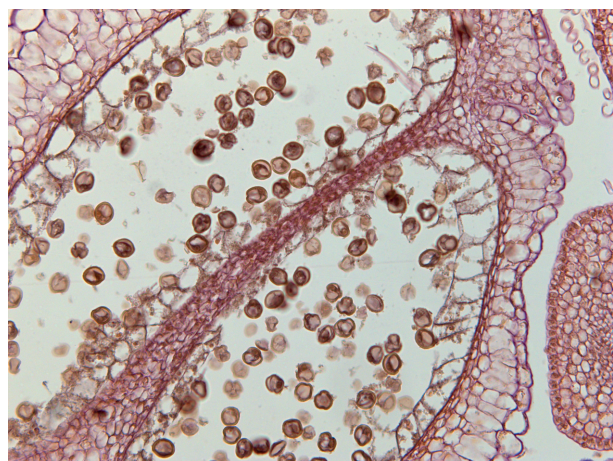


图3 低温处理后花药内小孢子细胞形态

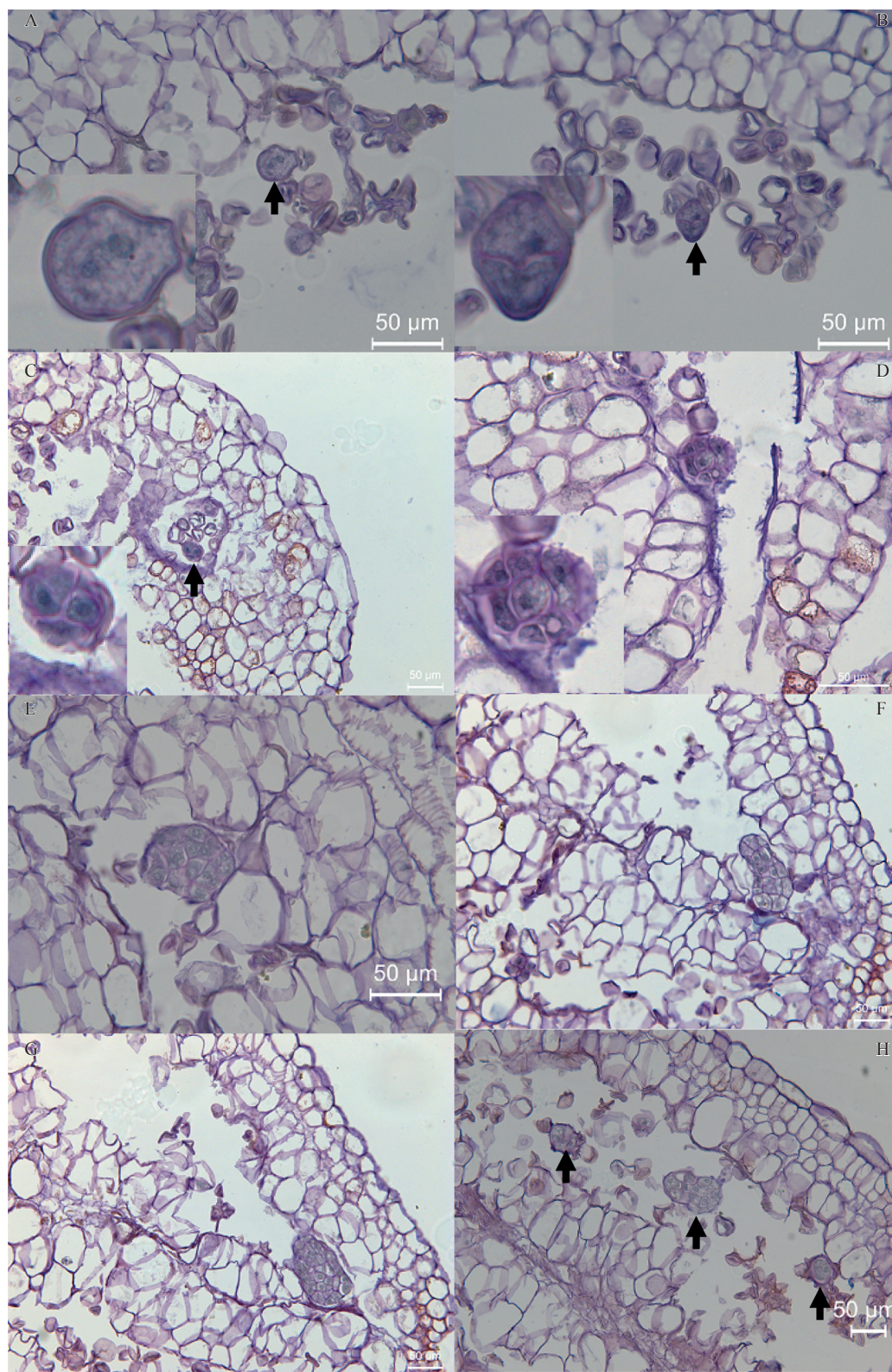
Fig. 3 The cytological observation of microspores after 25-30 d of cold pretreatment

花药切片观察,花药离体培养5 d后,已有一些小孢子进行了一次均等分裂,形成了双核细胞(图4-A),培养10 d后,进行了2~3次分裂(图4-B),培养20 d后可见多细胞团(图4-C),以后随着培养天数的增加,进一步发育成球形胚(图4-D),心形胚(图4-E),鱼雷形胚(图4-F)、子叶胚(图4-G)。在离体培养5 d及10 d时的花药内未分裂或分化的细胞以单核中期、后期细胞居多,且在后来的多细胞团花药内仍然能观察到单核中、后期细胞的存在,由此可见,适宜于苹果花药培养的时期应为低温处理后处于单核中、后期的小孢子。在培养过程中,同一花药内会有多个不同发育时期的不定胚(图4-H)形成。愈伤组织细胞较大,形状不规则且看不到明显的核(图5)。

3 讨 论

一般根据小孢子第一次有丝分裂的情况,将雄核发育分为A途径(不均等分裂)和B途径(均等分裂)两大类,其中A途径又可根据第二次分裂及其以后的情况细分为A-V途径、A-G途径、A-VG途径和C途径等类型^[3]。多数植物的雄核发育是多途径的。陈秀蕙等^[3]报道,番木瓜有A-V途径和B途径,其中以A-V途径为主。玉米的雄核发育中,郭仲琛等^[13]发现有A-V、A-G、A-VG、B等4种途径,并认为B途径为数较少;而叶珍等^[14]的研究中只观察到A-V、A-G、A-VG等3种途径,认为供试材料和培养基不同,雄核发育途径的方式存在一定差异的缘故。在苹果花药培养中,我们只观察到了均等分裂1种途径(B途径),其他关于苹果花药培养雄核发生途径未见有其他报道,是否会有其他发育途径,还需再进一步研究。

雄核发育多样性的原因,一般认为与基因型、培养条件及小孢子发育时期等因素有关^[3]。在植物花药培养中,不定胚和愈伤组织是单倍体培养获得再生植株两种途径,但是不定胚能直接形成再生植株,而愈伤组织需要经过进一步分化诱导才能形成再生植株,李金荣等^[15]认为这两种发生途径与基因型存在密切关系。刘德璞等^[16]认为这两种途径是由于分裂方式不同引起的,一是花粉(小孢子)分裂为2~4个细胞时即冲破花粉壁,各自继续分裂而形成细胞团进而形成愈伤组织,另一种是在花粉壁内大量地进行核分裂,形成多细胞(核)紧密聚在一起的胚性细胞团。本研究中,我们观察到大量的愈伤组织形成,但是在切片中只观察到一些松散的,无固



A. 双核细胞; B. 四核细胞; C. 多细胞团; D. 球形胚; E. 心形胚; F. 鱼类形胚; G. 子叶胚; H. 同一花药内多个不定胚形成。

A. Two-nuclear cells; B. Four-nuclear cells; C. Multi-cell group; D. Spherical embryos; E. Heart-shaped embryos; F. Torpedo-shaped embryos; G. Cotyledonary embryos; H. Several embryos in an anther.

图4 苹果花药培养不定胚形成细胞学观察

Fig. 4 The cytological observation of embryogenesis in apple anther culture

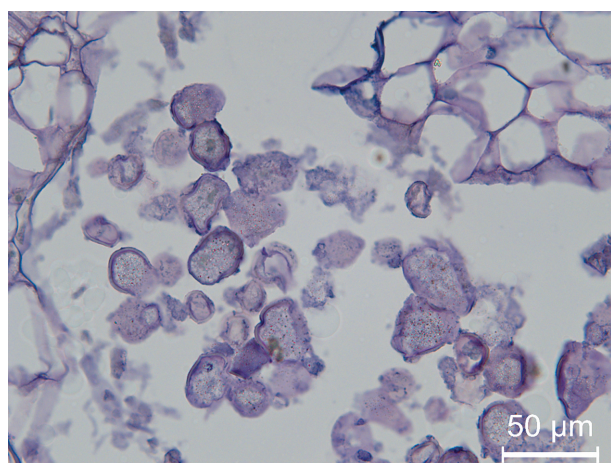


图5 苹果花药培养愈伤组织

Fig. 5 Callus cells in the anthers of apple

定形状的染色较浅的细胞,具体分裂发育途径还需要通过小孢子游离培养来进一步观察确认。

小孢子发育时期是影响花药培养不定胚形成的关键因素,当小孢子经诱导从配子体发育途径转到不定胚形成的孢子体途径时才能发生雄核发育,多数研究表明处于单核期至双核早期的小孢子细胞更有利于不定胚的诱导。在正常的苹果花粉发育中,同一花药室内的小孢子发育基本一致。在本研究中,经过25~30 d的低温处理后,细胞形态和大小开始出现变化,当置于不定胚诱导培养基离体培养后,小孢子的发育不再同步,在离体培养后5 d时观察到了均等分裂后形成的双核细胞,其他未分裂的细胞多数为单核中、后期的细胞,且随后观察到的各种形态多细胞团存在的花药内,也都伴有单核中、后期小孢子的存在,由此推断适宜于苹果不定胚诱导的时期为单核中、后期。而在我们前期研究中发现,25~30 d较长时间的低温处理中,小孢子仍在继续发育,因此采样时小孢子的发育时期以单核早、中期为宜^[9],根据本研究花蕾外部形态与小孢子发育时期的关系观察结果,适宜于苹果花药培养的取样花蕾应为绿蕾期至中心花露红期花序的边花。

在植物花药培养中,很多工作者在不同材料上都证实了低温处理对花药培养中提高花粉愈伤组织或不定胚诱导率的有效性^[17-20],在大豆培养中发现低温处理促进了均等二核细胞的形成,且培养前就已经观察到经低温处理的花粉已分裂成均等二细胞(核)^[16]。水稻上的研究也表明,在低温处理期间,花粉可以完成其转向孢子体发育的诱导过程。在苹果花药培养中,同样证明了低温处理促进了不

定胚的诱导^[21]。关于低温处理对愈伤和胚状体形成促进的原因目前仍然不明确。多数研究^[17-19]认为低温预处理的主要作用是在于减缓小孢子退化,维持其活性,使更多的小孢子有机会参与细胞分化,从而促进胚状体的诱导。本研究中低温处理后小孢子的发育不再同步进行,一部分细胞慢慢萎缩,逐渐消失,另一部份继续发育至花粉粒成熟,极少数花粉由配子体途径转入孢子体途径进而分化为愈伤组织或者不定胚,证实了苹果花药培养中,小孢子由雄核发育途径转入孢子体发育的诱导过程是在低温处理过程中完成。

4 结 论

小孢子发育时期是决定苹果花药不定胚诱导成功的重要因素,低温处理对苹果花药培养不定胚诱导成功起到重要作用。在苹果花药培养中,低温处理后,单核中、后期花粉经均等分裂后形成两个对称的两核细胞,然后持续多次均等分裂后形成多细胞(核)结构,进一步分化发育成不定胚。低温处理中,小孢子仍在继续发育,因此适宜于苹果花药培养的采样时间以单核早、中期为宜,根据‘嘎拉’苹果花蕾外部形态与内部小孢子的发育时期对应关系,田间采样以绿蕾期至中心花露红期花序的边花为宜。本研究初步观察到了苹果花药培养不定胚的发育途径,经历了双核细胞、四核细胞、多细胞团、球形胚、心形胚、鱼雷形胚、子叶胚,它为苹果花药所获植物的单倍体来源提供了直接证明。

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