

链霉素和赤霉素诱导欧亚种葡萄‘玫瑰香’ 无核结实的效果及机制研究

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摘要:【目的】探讨链霉素(SM)及赤霉素(GA₃)诱导欧亚种葡萄有核品种无核结实的可行性及其诱导无核结实的机制。【方法】以8 a(年)生欧亚种葡萄有核品种‘玫瑰香’为实验材料,在满花前11 d至满花后4 d的2周期间用SM 200 mg·L⁻¹、GA₃ 40 mg·L⁻¹水溶液分别浸蘸花穗,探讨适宜使用时期。在满花当日用不同浓度SM、GA₃及SM和GA₃的混合液浸蘸花穗,探讨适宜使用浓度,并和GA₃处理作了比较。所有处理花后2周再次用25 mg·L⁻¹的GA₃溶液浸蘸果穗促进果粒膨大。【结果】从满花前7 d到满花后4 d期间用SM 200 mg·L⁻¹浸蘸花穗,各处理无核率都达100%。满花当日使用SM 50 mg·L⁻¹和100 mg·L⁻¹处理的无核率接近100%,SM 200 mg·L⁻¹+GA₃ 25 mg·L⁻¹和SM 200 mg·L⁻¹+GA₃ 40 mg·L⁻¹无核率也达100%。但同期的GA₃和GA₃处理无核率较低。切片观察发现,SM各处理虽然使柱头花粉粒萌发及花粉管在雌蕊各部位的伸长都受到抑制,但到达珠孔的花粉管数目仍有0.8~1.4个(对照3.8个)。而满花当日的正常胚珠率、胚囊率却低于16.6%(对照为94.17%)。【结论】满花前1周至满花后4 d期间,SM 200 mg·L⁻¹单用或添加GA₃ 25 mg·L⁻¹的水溶液浸蘸葡萄的花穗可以有效诱导欧亚种葡萄的无核结实。SM处理后雌蕊的胚珠和胚囊发育异常,是其诱导无核结实的主要原因。赤霉素对欧亚种葡萄的无核效果较差,有待进一步研究。

关键词: ‘玫瑰香’葡萄;链霉素;赤霉素;无核结实;效果;机制

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Efficiency and mechanism of seedless berrying induced by streptomycin and gibberellins in grape (*Vitis vinifera*)

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Abstract:【Objective】Comprehensive study was designed to understand the mechanism and the feasibility of applying streptomycin (SM) and gibberellin (GA₃) to induce seedless grape berries (*Vitis vinifera*). 【Methods】The SM and GA₃ were applied on 8-year-old of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevines at a different period with various concentrations. Starting from 11 days before flowering until 4 days after flowering, ‘Muscat Hamburg’ inflorescences were dipped in SM (200 mg·L⁻¹) and GA₃ (40 mg·L⁻¹) solutions. Furthermore, to promote berry size, they were treated with GA₃ (25 mg·L⁻¹) after two weeks of flowering. Besides, to evaluate the best application treatment, the inflorescences were treated with GA₃ (25 and 50 mg·L⁻¹), GA₃ (25, 40 and 50 mg·L⁻¹), SM (50, 100 and 200 mg·L⁻¹), SM 200 mg·L⁻¹+GA₃ 25 mg·L⁻¹, and SM 200 mg·L⁻¹+GA₃ 50 mg·L⁻¹ at full bloom stage. Afterward, within 2-weeks of flowering, they were treated with GA₃ (25 mg·L⁻¹). For all treatments, the number of spikes in the ear was investigated during the hard-core period and the berry set rate was calculated. The following parameters,

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including the weight of single seed, grains with or without seeds, seed numbers of seeded berry, the content of anthocyanin in the peel, total soluble solid and titrated acid in the juice were immediately measured after harvesting at the physiological mature degree. Thirty tiny flowers were harvested at full bloom stage with respect to all treatments. The paraffin method was used to cut the flower longitudinally and then the development of ovule and embryo sac was observed. As well as, the 30 small berries were collected at 3rd day after the full bloom from all treatments to calculate the number of pollen tube that had reached to the ovary of the respected flower. 【Results】SM 200 mg · L⁻¹ alone or with the combination of GA_s induced 100% seedlessness from 11 days before flowering to until 4 days after flowering. The only GA_s application was less effective in the same period as mentioned above. The rate of seedlessness regarding SM (50, 100 and 200 mg · L⁻¹ at the full bloom stage was 100%. The same rate was also observed with the treatment of SM 200 mg · L⁻¹ + GA_s 25 mg · L⁻¹ and SM 200 mg · L⁻¹ + GA_s 40 mg · L⁻¹. Whereas, the application of GA_s and GA₃ (25 and 50 mg · L⁻¹) was more prominent and induced a high rate of seeded berries. Therefore, GA_s can lead to the grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* × *V. labrusca*) seedlessness but cannot work in the case of the grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.). The application of SM 200 mg · L⁻¹ and SM 200 mg · L⁻¹ + GA_s 25 mg · L⁻¹ can not only lead to the ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) seedlessness, but also improve the berry quality like total soluble solid. Paraffin sections showed that SM treatment inhibited the germination of stigma pollen grain and elongation of pollen tube at all parts of the pistil. However, the number of pollen tubes that reached the micropyle was still 0.8-1.4 (control 3.8). The ovary had 4 ovules, which meant 3.2-6.4 pollen tubes reached to the micropyle of each ovary. As long as the ovule blastocyst was normal, it was impossible to become seedlessness. However, the SM treatment showed the normal ovule and embryo sac rate on the 11th and 7th days before flowering, which was lower than 16.6% (control 94.17%). Therefore, the dysplasia of ovule and embryo sac was the main reason for inducing seedlessness by the application of SM. 【Conclusion】The SM 200 mg · L⁻¹ alone or with GA_s 25 mg · L⁻¹ effectively induced seedless berrying in the grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.). The abnormal development of pistil ovules and embryo sacs after SM treatment was the main reason for the induction of seedlessness.

Key words: *Vitis vinifera* L.; Streptomycin; Gibberellins; Seedlessness; Effectiveness; Mechanism

无核葡萄食用时无吐籽的烦琐,更受消费者的欢迎。但目前无核品种的资源不够丰富,不能满足消费者丰富多彩的消费需求。用赤霉酸诱导有核品种的无籽化生产,已于1957年在日本山梨县‘玫瑰露’(‘Delaware’)等欧美杂交葡萄品种(*Vitis vinifera* × *Vitis labrusca*)上取得成功^[1-3],并在‘先锋’(‘Pione’)、‘蓓蕾玫瑰’(‘Muscat Baily A’)等欧美杂交葡萄品种上得到成功应用^[4]。我国近年在欧美杂交种葡萄品种及樱桃^[5]和猕猴桃^[6]上的研究也证实了赤霉酸的无核化效果。但赤霉酸处理后常出现穗轴过度肥厚,成熟后严重落粒等副作用,且在欧亚种葡萄上的无核效果也不稳定^[7]。目前能推广应用的也只限于‘玫瑰露’、‘蓓蕾玫瑰 A’、‘先锋’、‘巨峰’、‘阳光玫瑰’等欧美杂交品种^[8],因此开发对欧亚

种葡萄果穗有效的无核诱导剂对我国葡萄产业发展有积极意义。Ogasawara等^[9-11]于1986年发现链霉素(SM)也具有诱导欧美杂交种‘蓓蕾玫瑰’和‘玫瑰露’葡萄无核结实的作用。此后,世界各地在葡萄^[12-13]和宽皮柑^[14]等果树上证实了SM诱导无核结实的有效性。近年来我国也在‘巨峰’^[15-16]、‘巨玫瑰’^[17]、‘阳光玫瑰’^[18-18]等众多欧美杂交葡萄品种上单独使用SM,或与赤霉素配合浸蘸花穗或刚坐果后的果穗都取得了良好的无核诱导效果。对赤霉酸诱导无核结实效果不是很稳定的品种,配合施用链霉素无核效果可显著提高且效果稳定。即使对赤霉酸诱导无核结实敏感的品种如‘巨峰’、‘阳光玫瑰’等,添加SM无核效果更加稳定^[15-18]。对大多数欧美杂交葡萄品种来说,满花后1~5 d用SM 200

$\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} + \text{GA}_3$ 12.5~25 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的水溶液浸蘸花穗无核效果良好。而‘阳光玫瑰’等对赤霉素敏感的品种(诱导产生小僵粒),可在满花前1周内用 SM 200 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 水溶液浸蘸花穗,花后5~7 d用赤霉素 25 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 水溶液浸蘸果穗保果,既可保证无核结实,又能避免落花过重。但欧亚种葡萄品种(*Vitis vinifera*)的无核诱导技术仍然不够成熟。

笔者旨在探讨 SM 及价格更加低廉的赤霉素(GA_3)对欧亚种葡萄的无核效果,与广泛使用的赤霉素(GA_3)进行了比较,并就其对花粉管在葡萄子房内伸长及胚珠、胚囊发育的影响进行了观察,探讨了 SM 诱导无核形成的机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

以上海交通大学实验农场 8 a(年)生避雨栽培的‘玫瑰香’葡萄为试材,树形为 T 字形,新梢水平牵引至两侧,于开花前 7 d 摘心。试验所用的链霉素(SM)由上海制药厂生产,赤霉素(GA_3)由上海溶剂厂生产,赤霉素(GA_3)由日本协和发酵生产。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 适宜处理时期筛选 分别于满花前 11 d(4月23日)、7 d、2 d、满花当天、满花后 4 d 用 SM 200 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 GA_3 40 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 水溶液浸蘸‘玫瑰香’葡萄花穗 10 s,以清水浸蘸为对照(CK)。每处理 20 穗。并于满花后 2 周将所有处理过的花穗再次用 25 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 GA_3 溶液浸蘸果穗,以促进果粒膨大。

1.2.2 适宜处理浓度筛选 于满花当天分别用 GA_3 25 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、50 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; GA_3 25 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、40 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、50 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; SM 50 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、100 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、200 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; SM 200 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} + \text{GA}_3$ 25 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、SM 200 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} + \text{GA}_3$ 40 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 溶液分别处理‘玫瑰香’花穗,以清水浸蘸为对照,每处理 20 穗。2 周后做膨大处理,方法同 1.2.1。

1.3 测定指标

1.3.1 新梢生长状态、坐果率、果实品质及无核率 坐果后每处理选择 10 个新梢测定其长度、节数、基部节的粗度、果穗节叶片中脉长度。硬核期每个处理选 5 个果穗测定果穗的着粒数。在成熟期每个处理选 10 个果穗,随机采集 20 粒分别称重作为测定粒质量,计测果粒的种子数、退化种子数,计算无核率;用直径 10 mm 打孔器取果粒赤道部果皮圆

片,用 80% 甲醇(pH 5.0)10 mL 提取后用分光光度计(L6 紫外可见光光度计)测定吸光度作为果皮花色苷含量;果肉压汁离心上清液用糖度计测定可溶性固形物含量;用酸碱中和法测定可滴定酸含量。各处理均 3 次重复。

1.3.2 子房内花粉管的伸长及胚珠、胚囊发育状况 于满花当天、满花后 3 d 分别采集小花、幼果各 30 粒,用 FAA 固定。用常规石蜡切片法将满花当天小花纵切成 12 μm 厚的切片,经 Alcianblue 与锡夫试剂二重染色后观察胚珠和胚囊的发育情况,并测定雌蕊各部位的长度、宽度。满花 3 d 后的幼果则横切片成 12 μm 厚的横切片,用 Aniline blue 染色,荧光显微镜下观察花粉管到达葡萄子房各部位的数量。

2 结果与分析

2.1 新梢生长和果穗坐果状况

坐果后(5月30日)调查发现各处理新梢都在 10~15 节,新梢基部直径在 1.0 cm 左右,果穗着生节的叶片大小正常。坐果后的调查表明,所有无核处理都没有诱发果粒意外脱落,各处理的果穗着粒都在 100 粒以上。

2.2 成熟期果实品质

表 1 所示为成熟期果粒品质各项指标,单用 SM 处理果粒质量显著小于对照,其他处理与对照没有显著差异。链霉素及链霉素添加赤霉素各处理可溶性固形物含量显著高于对照及其他处理,但果皮花色苷含量和果汁可滴定酸含量与对照没有显著性差异。

2.3 同处理条件下对果实无核效果的影响

2.3.1 不同时期处理对果粒无核率的影响 无核果粒有两大类,即完全无核的果粒和种子在发育中途退化仅留有软化种皮(残核、瘪籽)的无核果粒。从满花前 11 d 到满花后 4 d 的 2 周内,SM 处理后,有良好的无核效果,除满花前 11 d 的处理有 20% 的果粒有核外,其余各处理尽管有程度不同的瘪籽,但无核率达到了 100%(表 2)。

赤霉素 40 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 各个时期的处理无核率较低,规律性也较差。完全无核最高为 80%,连同退化核率最高仅 85%(表 2)。

2.3.2 不同处理时期对果粒种子数的影响 由表 3 所示,在满花前 11 d 到满花后 4 d 的 2 周期间,SM

表1 SM和GA_s处理对‘玫瑰香’葡萄果粒品质的影响Table 1 Effects of SM and GA_s treatments on the berry quality of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine

药剂及质量浓度 Compound & concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	粒质量 Berry mass/g	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	果皮花色苷含量 Anthocyanin (OD ₅₃₅)	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acidity content/%
SM-50	4.32 b	19.49 a	0.244 ab	0.387
SM-100	4.65 ab	19.59 a	0.252 ab	0.389
SM-200	4.30 b	19.89 a	0.259 ab	0.395
SM-200+GA _s -25	4.58 ab	20.70 a	0.235 b	0.368
SM-200+GA _s -40	4.61 ab	20.80 a	0.225 b	0.358
GA _s -25	4.49 ab	17.77 b	0.349 a	0.343
GA _s -50	4.86 a	16.42 bc	0.323 a	0.317
GA _s -25	4.80 a	15.57 c	0.223 b	0.450
GA _s -40	4.81 a	16.39 bc	0.236 ab	0.473
GA _s -50	4.85 a	16.72 b	0.240 ab	0.483
对照 CK	4.78 a	17.13 b	0.196 b	0.372

注:不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

表2 不同时期SM和GA_s处理下的‘玫瑰香’葡萄果粒的无核果粒比率Table 2 Effects of SM and GA_s treatments on the seedless rate of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine at different period

处理时间 Treatment time/d	无核率 Seedless rate/%	退化核率 Abortive seed rate/%	有核率 Seeded rate/%
SM 200 mg·L ⁻¹			
-11	70.0	10.0	20.0
-7	95.0	5.0	0
-2	90.0	10.0	0
0	100.0	0	0
+4	95.0	5.0	0
GA _s 40 mg·L ⁻¹			
-11	25	0	75
-7	0	5	95
-2	60	5	35
0	30	10	60
+4	80	5	15
对照 CK	0	5	95

注:处理时间表示距满花日时间,0 d 为满花日。下同。

Note: Treatment time indicates days before full bloom, 0 d means the day just after full bloom. The same below.

表3 不同时期SM和GA_s处理下的‘玫瑰香’葡萄有核果粒的种子比率Table 3 Effect of SM and GA_s treatments on seed number of seeded berry at different period /%

处理时间 Treatment time/d	单粒果粒的种子数 No. of seeds per grape berry			
	1	2	3	4
SM 200 mg·L ⁻¹				
-11	15	5	0	0
-7	0	0	0	0
-2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
+4	0	0	0	0
GA _s 40 mg·L ⁻¹				
-11	30	25	10	10
-7	25	20	35	15
-2	25	10	0	0
0	45	15	0	0
+4	5	10	0	0
对照 CK	30	35	30	0

200 mg·L⁻¹处理后,不仅无核率高,即使有核果粒其所含的种子数也远远低于对照。满花前 11 d 和 7 d 用赤霉素 40 mg·L⁻¹处理,有核果粒所含的种子数与对照几乎没有差异。满花前 2 d 及满花后 4 d 的处理,有核果粒的种子数依然低于对照。具 3 粒种子的果粒为 0,而对照却达 30%。

2.3.3 满花当天不同处理对无核率的影响 图 1 所示为满花当天不同浓度的无核诱导剂处理后‘玫瑰香’葡萄的无核率。除 SM 100 mg·L⁻¹处理外,SM 各种浓度及添加 GA_s 的各种处理的无核率都达到 100%。GA_s 和 GA₃ 处理无核率不高,但随着处理浓度的提高,无核率有提高的趋势(图 1)。

2.3.4 满花期不同处理对有核果粒种子数的影响 满花期 SM 各处理不仅无核率高,而且有核果粒的种子数也明显低于对照,但 GA_s 各种浓度处理,有核果粒的种子数较多,与对照几乎没有差异(表 4)。

2.4 雌蕊发育

开花当天‘玫瑰香’雌蕊各部位的大小如表 5 所示,无核处理对雌蕊的花柱长度没有产生影响,但 GA₃ 和 GA_s 处理的子房长度显著大于对照,SM 处理对子房大小没有显著影响。

2.5 胚珠和胚囊发育

由表 6 可知,SM 处理后,正常的胚珠率只有 1.8%~16.7%,而且从满花前 11 d 到满花当天,发育正常的胚囊越来越少。GA_s 和 GA₃ 处理的正常胚珠率也明显低于对照,但仍有 35%~45%的胚珠发育正常。

2.6 花粉管在雌蕊内的伸长

表 7 所示为花粉管到达雌蕊各个部位的数量和百分率。虽然进入花柱上部的花粉管数量在处

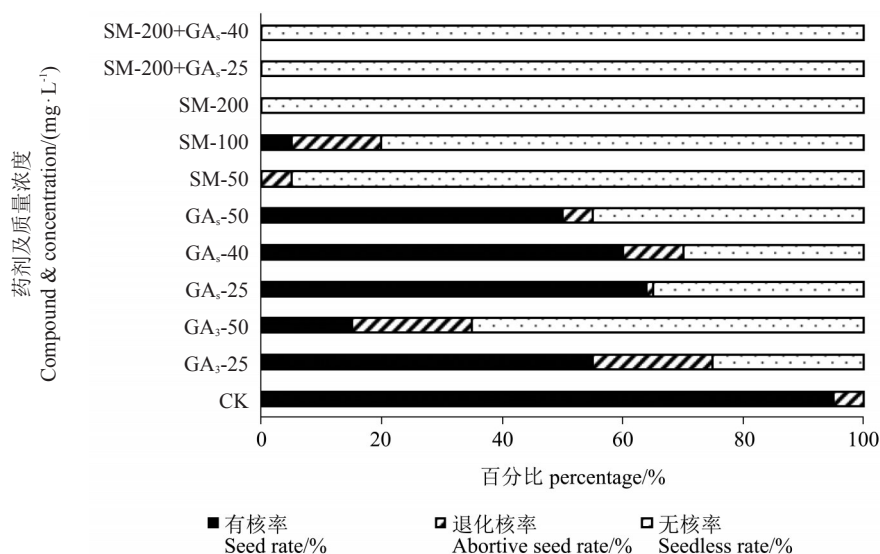


图 1 满花期不同质量浓度无核剂处理的‘玫瑰香’葡萄无核果率

Fig. 1 Effect of different concentration of treatments on seedless rate during full bloom of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine

表 4 满花期不同质量浓度 SM 和 GA₃ 处理对‘玫瑰香’葡萄有核果粒种子数比率的影响(占观测葡萄数的百分率)

Table 4 Effects of different concentration of SM and GA₃ treatments on the seed numbers during full bloom of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine (percentage of the observed grape/%)

药剂及质量浓度 Compound & concentration/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	单粒果粒中的种子数 No. of seeds per seeded berry			
	1	2	3	4
SM-50	0	0	0	0
SM-100	5	0	0	0
SM-200	0	0	0	0
SM-200+GA ₃ -25	0	0	0	0
SM-200+GA ₃ -40	0	0	0	0
GA ₃ -25	35	20	0	0
GA ₃ -50	10	5	0	0
GA ₃ -25	40	20	5	0
GA ₃ -40	45	15	0	0
GA ₃ -50	30	15	5	0
对照 CK	30	35	30	0

理间有很大差异,并随着向珠孔方向的伸长,数量都大幅减少,最终进入珠孔位置的花粉管数量各无核处理间无统计学上的差异显著,但与对照相比均差异显著,仅为对照的 1/3,约 1 根。

3 讨 论

用赤霉酸诱导‘玫瑰露’无核结实已于 60 余年前取得成功^[1-3],并在‘蓓蕾玫瑰 A’‘先锋’‘巨峰’‘阳光玫瑰’等欧美杂交品种上得到应用^[12, 15-18],但其在欧亚种葡萄上效果不太稳定,且有小果梗硬化严重、成熟后的落粒激烈等副作用,影响了其商业应用^[4]。

为此,近年来人们开始探寻新的无核剂,特别是对欧亚种葡萄有效的无核剂。小笠原等在 35 年前偶然发现防治桃树叶片细菌性穿孔病的链霉素(SM)可以诱导欧美杂交种葡萄品种(*Vitis vinifera* × *V. labrusca*)‘蓓蕾玫瑰’和‘玫瑰露’无核结实^[9-11],此

表 5 开花时‘玫瑰香’葡萄雌蕊的形态观测

Table 5 The observation of inner morphology of pistil during the flowing of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine

药剂及质量浓度 Compound & concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	处理时间 Treatment time/d	雌蕊长度 Pistil length/mm	柱头长度 Style length/mm	子房长度 Ovary length/mm	子房宽度 Ovary diameter/mm
SM-200	-11	2.070±0.06 ab	0.714±0.03	1.356±0.04 ab	1.122±0.02 bc
SM-200	-7	1.950±0.04 b	0.678±0.02	1.272±0.04 b	1.152±0.03 b
SM-200	0	1.986±0.03 b	0.720±0.01	1.266±0.03 b	0.948±0.03 c
GA ₃ -50	0	2.154±0.06 a	0.732±0.04	1.422±0.04 a	1.272±0.02 a
GA ₃ -50	0	2.118±0.07 a	0.702±0.03	1.416±0.04 a	1.056±0.04 c
对照 CK		2.022±0.04 ab	0.762±0.03	1.260±0.03 b	0.924±0.04 c

注:雌蕊长度=柱头长度+子房长度。

Note: Pistil length=style length+ovary length.

表6 开花当天‘玫瑰香’葡萄胚珠内部形态观测(占观测葡萄胚珠的百分比)

Table 6 The observation of inner morphology of ovule during the flowing of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine (percentage of the observed ovules of grape/%)

药剂及质量浓度 Compound & concentration/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	处理时间 Treatment time/d	正常 Normal	胚珠不正常 Malformed ovule	胚囊不正常 Malformed embryo sac	空胚囊 Empty embryo sac	无胚囊 Without embryo sac
SM-200	-11	16.67	16.67	60.42	6.25	0.00
SM-200	-7	7.02	15.79	64.91	3.51	8.77
SM-200	0	1.87	56.07	30.84	6.54	4.67
GA ₃ -50	0	35.00	30.83	25.83	8.33	0.00
GA ₃ -50	0	45.76	38.98	11.86	3.39	0.00
对照 CK		94.17	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00

表7 开花后3 d花粉管在‘玫瑰香’葡萄雌蕊内的伸长状况

Table 7 The trend of pollen tubes in the pistil 3 days after full bloom of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine

药剂及质量浓度 Compound & concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	处理时间 Treatment time/d	花柱 Style			子室上部 Upper of locule	胚珠 Ovule			珠孔 Micropyle
		上部 Upper	中部 Middle	下部 Base		上部 Upper	中部 Middle	下部 Base	
SM-200	-11	32.0±2.9 c (100.0)	22.5±2.0 c (70.3)	17.8±1.8 b (55.6)	13.2±1.3 b (41.4)	8.4±0.9 b (26.3)	3.8±0.5 b (11.8)	2.0±0.3 b (6.4)	1.2±0.2 b (3.6)
SM-200	-7	28.4±2.1 c (100.0)	19.4±1.6 c (68.4)	16.1±1.6 b (56.8)	12.5±1.4 b (43.9)	7.0±0.8 b (24.5)	3.4±0.5 b (12.1)	1.9±0.3 b (6.8)	1.0±0.2 b (3.6)
SM-200	0	28.5±2.1 c (100.0)	22.3±1.7 c (78.2)	16.8±1.5 b (59.1)	12.7±1.3 b (44.7)	8.6±1.1 b (30.3)	3.5±0.5 b (12.4)	1.7±0.3 b (6.0)	0.8±0.2 b (2.7)
SM-200+GA ₃ -40	0	34.2±2.6 c (100.0)	24.5±1.7 bc (71.7)	18.5±1.7 b (54.2)	14.4±1.6 b (42.2)	8.9±1.2 b (26.0)	3.9±0.6 b (11.3)	1.9±0.2 b (5.5)	1.1±0.1 b (3.3)
GA ₃ -50	0	47.0±3.0 b (100.0)	29.7±1.7 b (63.2)	20.8±1.3 b (44.3)	14.6±1.2 b (31.1)		3.5±0.9 b (7.4)		1.4±0.3 b (3.0)
GA ₃ -50	0	27.7±2.0 c (100.0)	20.7±1.6 c (74.8)	16.0±1.4 b (57.9)	11.1±1.1 b (40.2)	6.8±0.7 b (24.4)	3.1±0.4 b (11.3)	2.0±0.3 b (7.3)	1.3±0.2 b (4.8)
对照 CK		70.0±3.7 a (100.0)	54.6±3.3 a (78.0)	45.0±2.9 a (64.3)	33.6±2.5 a (48.0)	22.0±1.5 a (31.4)	12.9±0.8 a (18.4)	6.7±0.4 a (9.6)	3.8±0.2 a (5.5)

注:数据用花粉管进入‘玫瑰香’葡萄雌蕊各部位的平均数±标准误表示,括号内为花粉管到达‘玫瑰香’葡萄子房各部位的百分率。

Note: Data was represented by average number of pollen tube penetration into pistils of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grape ± Standard error, the data in parentheses mean percentage of pollen tube penetration into pistils of ‘Muscat Hamburg’ grapevine.

后在日本各地得到应用,目前已作为无核诱导剂在葡萄主要品种上登录,并被广泛使用。我国研究人员在‘巨峰’^[15-16]、‘巨玫瑰’^[17]、‘阳光玫瑰’^[8,18]等欧美杂交种葡萄品种上的应用也验证了 SM 诱导无核的有效性,也有研究证实 SM 诱导宽皮柑^[16]无核结实的有效性。但多数研究认为 SM 和 GA₃ 混合或配合使用诱导无核效果更加稳定。本实验表明,SM 的单用及其与 GA₃ 的配合使用,可以有效地诱导欧亚种葡萄‘玫瑰香’生产无核果粒,果穗也没有严重的果梗硬化和成熟后落粒现象,极具推广价值。本实验中赤霉素单独使用的处理欧亚种葡萄‘玫瑰香’无核效果不甚理想,GA₃ 50、40、25 mg·L⁻¹ 处理的无核率分别为 50%、40%、35%,GA₃ 处理也有同样趋势。但添加 GA₃ 至 SM 中后可增加无核率,无论

添加的 GA₃ 质量浓度是 40 mg·L⁻¹ 还是 25 mg·L⁻¹,完全无核率都达到 100%。在已推广的赤霉酸无核技术中,‘先锋’‘巨峰’的有效质量浓度为 GA₃ 25 mg·L⁻¹^[4],而‘玫瑰露’和‘蓓蕾玫瑰 A’却需 GA₃ 100 mg·L⁻¹ 的质量浓度方可有效^[1]。由此可以推测,如果 GA₃ 和 GA₃ 的处理浓度进一步增加,其对欧亚种的无核率有望进一步提高,但果梗硬化和脱粒也可能更加严重。

造成葡萄无核结实的途径是花粉管不能到达胚囊、胚囊不完整及受精后的胚或胚乳败育^[4]。本实验发现,虽然 SM 及 GA₃、GA₃ 处理后到达珠孔位置花粉管数量显著低于对照,但每个胚珠的珠孔位置的花粉管数量除 SM 200 mg·L⁻¹ 处理外(0.8 根),平均仍为 1.1~1.4 个。每一个子房的胚珠一般有 4

个,也即一个子房内有4个左右的花粉管侵入珠孔,在胚珠发育正常情况下,如此多的花粉管进入珠孔,几乎不可能无核结实。因此,SM诱发无核结实并不是抑制花粉管在雌蕊内伸长的直接结果。

而满花前11 d、7 d及满花当天的SM 200 mg·L⁻¹处理胚珠、胚囊发育正常的只有16.6%、7.02%和1.87%,这样的胚囊发育状况对受精是极为不利的。据文献^[1-2]报告,抗生素SM处理‘蓓蕾玫瑰A’后受精后胚乳败育,是形成瘪籽的主要原因。本研究没有观察受精后种子的发育,但SM处理中的大量退化种子(只有软化的白色种皮痕迹)的存在说明这种可能性是存在的。马蜂旺等^[13]报道链霉素200 mg·L⁻¹处理可以完全抑制‘巨峰’花粉发芽,赤霉素也可以降低花粉的发芽。本实验中各处理花柱上部的花粉管数量显著低于对照,与这一结论相符,但到达每个子房胚珠珠孔(4个胚珠)的花粉管数量较高,为4.4~5.8。因此,可以推测,SM处理欧亚种葡萄后虽然抑制了花粉管在雌蕊中的伸长,但胚囊发育不正常才可能是其主要的原

因。Wang等^[19]克隆了VvmiR061的两个靶基因REV(*VvREV*)和Hox32(*VvHOX32*),通过实时荧光定量PCR检测葡萄花和果实发育过程中VvmiR061及其靶基因在GA₃处理下的表达谱,结果表明,GA₃处理上调*VvREV*和*VvHOX32*的转录,下调VvmiR061的表达。随后,Upadhyay等^[20]分别采集‘汤姆森’无核葡萄在用GA₃处理后6 h和24 h的花穗轴、并在完全开花后6 h、24 h和48 h以及3~4 mm浆果阶段采集穗轴和浆果样本进行RNA转录组测序,结果有733个基因在GA₃处理的样品中有差异表达,通过功能分类和聚类分析表明,GA₃处理涉及蔗糖和己糖代谢、激素和次生代谢、非生物和生物刺激等多个过程。这些研究表明,GA和SM处理对葡萄子房发育的影响是多方面的,可能不止花粉管生长停滞和胚乳发育不良这么简单,需要进一步探讨。

4 结 论

本研究表明,满花前1周至满花后4 d期间,SM 200 mg·L⁻¹单用或添加GA_s 25 mg·L⁻¹的水溶液浸蘸葡萄花穗可以有效诱导欧亚种葡萄的无核结实。切片观察发现,SM处理后满花当天雌蕊的胚珠和胚囊正常率极低,是其诱导无核结实的主要原

因。

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