

# ‘威代尔’与‘霞多丽’葡萄杂交 F<sub>1</sub>代果实性状遗传倾向分析

刘政海<sup>1,2</sup>, 董志刚<sup>1,2\*</sup>, 李晓梅<sup>1,2</sup>, 谭敏<sup>1,2</sup>, 杨镭兆<sup>1,2</sup>, 杨兆亮<sup>1,2</sup>, 唐晓萍<sup>1,2\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>山西省农业科学院果树研究所, 太原 030031; <sup>2</sup>果树种质创制和利用山西省重点实验室, 太原 030031)

**摘要:**【目的】研究酿酒葡萄杂交后代果实品质性状遗传规律, 为酿酒葡萄杂交育种亲本的科学选择提供理论依据, 提高酿酒葡萄新品种选育效率。【方法】以‘威代尔’×‘霞多丽’F<sub>1</sub>代作为试验材料, 研究其成熟果实基本品质及果实不同部位不同酚类物质含量差异, 并进行遗传分析。【结果】平均穗质量等8项指标组合传递力为60.72%~112.07%, 品质性状分离较高, 遗传倾向呈正态分布。其中平均穗质量变异系数最大, 为48.85%, 表现为较明显的超亲遗传, 平均穗质量和平均粒质量均呈趋小方向回归, pH表现为趋大方向回归; 可溶性固形物含量广泛分离, 含量为15.02%~25.65%; 果形指数和pH的变异系数较小, 分别为6.73%、9.38%。其F<sub>1</sub>代可滴定酸含量超高亲遗传率为33.33%, 表现为强的加性效应。F<sub>1</sub>代果实不同部位中酚类物质呈连续变异, 变异系数均较高, 其中果皮中总酚含量优势率最高, 且超高亲遗传率为14.31%, 表现一定的超高亲遗传, 但总酚含量在果肉中超高亲率为0.00%, 超低亲率为79.05%, 表现为一定的趋低化遗传; 果肉中总酚和单宁含量遗传呈正态分布, 但果肉中总酚含量为0.79~1.21 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>的后代较多, 呈低于双亲遗传, F<sub>1</sub>代果肉中的单宁含量和黄烷醇含量优势率为正值, 表现为一定的强亲效应。果皮中黄烷醇含量为0.74~13.34 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>, 分离广泛, 种子中黄烷醇含量为10.73 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>, 分别比其亲本‘威代尔’‘霞多丽’高37.21%、83.11%; 果实不同部位的总类黄酮含量均呈现趋低于双亲遗传。【结论】杂交后代含糖量呈现较广的分离, 有趋向于高酸和低糖亲本的遗传趋势, 双亲为绿色葡萄其后代均为绿色葡萄, 果皮中总酚含量、果肉中单宁和黄烷醇含量优势率较高, 表现为一定的强亲效应, 可作为杂交育种中亲本选择的理论依据。

**关键词:** 酿酒葡萄; F<sub>1</sub>代; 果实品质; 遗传倾向

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## Inheritance trend of fruit traits in F<sub>1</sub> progenies of ‘Vidal’ and ‘Chardonnay’ of grape

LIU Zhenghai<sup>1,2</sup>, DONG Zhigang<sup>1,2\*</sup>, LI Xiaomei<sup>1,2</sup>, TAN Min<sup>1,2</sup>, YANG Rongzhao<sup>1,2</sup>, YANG Zhaoliang<sup>1,2</sup>, TANG Xiaoping<sup>1,2\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Pomology Institute, Shanxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Taiyuan 030031, Shanxi, China; <sup>2</sup>Shanxi Key Laboratory of Germplasm Improvement and Utilization in Pomology, Taiyuan 030031, Shanxi, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】Hybrid breeding is a time consuming work, and the key to the success of the hybrid breeding is to select parents reasonably. This work aimed at studying the inheritance trend of the fruit traits of the hybrid progeny of wine grape in order to provides a theoretical basis for the scientific selection of parents in wine grape hybrid breeding, and improve the breeding efficiency of wine grape.

【Methods】The fruit quality indexes such as average panicle weight, average berry weight, fruit shape index, skin to flesh ratio, soluble solids, titrable acid content, juice yield and pH value were determined

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作者简介: 刘政海, 男, 研究实习员, 硕士, 研究方向为葡萄栽培育种。Tel: 15235415056, E-mail: sxtglzh@163.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: gssdzg@gmail.com; Tel: 13835421516, E-mail: txp-19590401@163.com

by the conventional method with 105 hybrid individuals derived from the crossing between ‘Vidal’ and ‘Chardonnay’. 100 g of fresh fruits of each sample was quickly frozen with liquid nitrogen and then was stored in an ultra-low temperature refrigerator, and the content of phenolic compounds such as total phenolics content, tannin content, total flavonoids content, and flavanols content in fruit skin, flesh, and seeds were uniformly determined by colorimetry. The data were processed with Excel statistical software, and the genetic variation of fruit traits was analyzed using coefficient variation (*CV*), transfer ability (*Ta*), heterosis rate, and the normal distribution map was used to reflect the genetic tendency of the progeny. **【Results】**The combinative *Ta* of the average panicle weight and other seven indexes of the fruits of the 105 individuals ranged from 60.72% to 112.07%. The separation of quality traits was high, and the genetic tendency was normally distributed. The *CV* of the average panicle weight was 48.85%, and showed a high ultra low parental inheritance; the *CV*s of fruit shape index and pH were 6.73% and 9.38%. The rate of transgressive segregation over the higher parent of the titratable acid of the F<sub>1</sub> progeny was 33.33%, showing strong exceeding ability over the parent. The content of soluble solids and skin to flesh ratio were widely separated. The content of soluble solids was 15.02% to 25.65%, and skin to flesh ratio was between 0.20 to 0.40. The higher fruit shape index was concentrated on 0.96 to 1.10, and the separation was smaller. The average panicle weight and average berry weight showed a regression in the direction of decreasing, and pH showed a regression in the direction of increasing. The phenols in different parts of the fruits showed continuous variation and the genetic tendency was normal distribution, and the *CV* was high. The *CV* of the total phenols in the skin was the highest, but the rate of transgressive segregation over the higher parent of the total phenols in the flesh was 0, and the total phenols content in the flesh were 0.79 mg · g<sup>-1</sup> to 1.21 mg · g<sup>-1</sup>, and the rate of transgressive segregation below the lower parent was 79.05%. The total phenolic content in the seeds maintained a high *Ta*, and the hybrid individuals were widely separated and present a continuous distribution; the content of tannin in the skin was concentrated on 6.80 mg · g<sup>-1</sup> to 12.89 mg · g<sup>-1</sup>, which was lower than that of maternal Vidal, and the rate of transgressive segregation below the lower parent was 45.71%. The genetic reduction effect of the progeny was obvious; the heterosis rate of tannin content and flavanol content in the flesh were positive. The content of flavanol in the seeds was higher than that of parents, and the content of flavanol in the seeds was 10.73 mg · g<sup>-1</sup>, which was 37.21% and 83.11% higher than that of parents ‘Vidal’ and ‘Chardonnay’ respectively. There were 79.48% of the individuals of the progeny with the total flavonoid content in the skin lower than that of the male parent ‘Chardonnay’, and the total flavonoid content in the flesh was distributed in a small direction, and concentrated on 0.10 mg · g<sup>-1</sup> to 0.14 mg · g<sup>-1</sup>, showing less inheritance than that of the parents. The rate of transgressive segregation below the lower parent of the total flavonoid content in the seeds was 84.76%. **【Conclusion】** The contents of the acid and sugar in the progeny were widely separated and tended to be similar to the parent with high acid and low sugar. The color of the skin of the hybrid grapes depended on the color of the parents, and the fruit skins of 105 individuals was all green. The inheritance trends of the phenols in the different parts of the fruit of the progeny were different. The total phenol content in the fresh, the tannin content in the skin, the total flavonoids content in the fresh and seeds were inherited in a smaller direction, and indicating a genetic degeneration effect. But the content of total phenols in the skin, the tannins and flavanols in the fresh had a transgressive segregation over the higher parent It could be used as the theoretical basis for selecting parents in hybrid breeding.

**Key words:** Wine grape; F<sub>1</sub> progenies; Fruit quality; Inheritance trend

我国葡萄酒产业从改革开放至今进入了迅速发展阶段,葡萄酒生产量达到世界第六,消费量达到世界第五<sup>[1]</sup>,但目前我国主栽的酿酒葡萄品种以国外引进为主,如‘赤霞珠’‘霞多丽’‘美乐’‘西拉’‘长相思’等<sup>[2]</sup>,缺少具有较高影响力的自育品种。开展选育具有自主知识产权且适应我国风土的酿酒葡萄新品种显得非常重要,通过品种创新改良促进我国葡萄产业发展,提高葡萄酒产品竞争力。酿酒葡萄果实品质是生产优质葡萄酒的前提,果实主要品质包括糖酸、pH、酚类物质、香气物质等<sup>[3-5]</sup>。研究酿酒葡萄杂交后代果实品质指标的遗传规律对葡萄果实品质改良、提高育种效率有着非常重要的作用。对葡萄亲本及 F<sub>1</sub> 代的农艺性状及果实品质的遗传规律曾有报道, Song 等<sup>[6]</sup>对 2 个西班牙葡萄亲本及 F<sub>1</sub> 代分析表明, F<sub>1</sub> 代的农艺性状和果实品质呈现出连续变异。许玲等<sup>[7]</sup>对龙眼正反交发现, F<sub>1</sub> 代在单果质量、果形指数、可食率、可溶性固形物含量等经济性状上具有一定的杂种优势。葡萄 F<sub>1</sub> 代果实中可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量在不同的杂交组合呈现不同的遗传趋势, Wei 等<sup>[8]</sup>研究发现 F<sub>1</sub> 代成熟果实的可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量均存在较强的加性效应。对 10 个鲜食葡萄杂交组合遗传变异分析结果表明<sup>[9]</sup>, 欧美种杂交后代的可溶性固形物含量传递力高于欧亚种杂交后代, 且含糖量在遗传中均存在加性效应。香气物质是葡萄果实的重要品质, 郭印山等<sup>[10]</sup>对浓香型品种和无香型品种杂交群体分析发现, 香气物质在 F<sub>1</sub> 代出现广泛分离, 丰富了育种材料。谭伟等<sup>[11]</sup>对 2 个酿酒红葡萄杂交组合分析表明, 不同组合的 F<sub>1</sub> 代果实中酚类物质含量遗传倾向存在显著差异。通过对‘威代尔’和‘霞多丽’及其杂交后代果实酿酒品质进行分析, 探索果实品质指标的遗传规律, 以期酿酒葡萄杂交育种选择亲本提供材料依据, 进而提高育种效率, 选育出优质的酿酒葡萄新品种。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

亲本‘霞多丽’和‘威代尔’及其 105 个后代均栽培于山西省农业科学院果树研究所葡萄育种园, 该组合于 2015 年杂交获得种子, 第二年播种, 株行距为 0.5 m×2.5 m, 常规管理, 在稳定结果后于 2019 年成熟期时进行采样, 测定果实品质。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 不同品种酿酒葡萄成熟期品质评价** 葡萄果实参照文献[12]进行果实主要性状的描述。平均穗质量: 取 3 穗葡萄称量测得平均值。平均粒质量: 取 30 粒葡萄称量测得平均值。果形指数: 用游标卡尺测量 10 粒葡萄的纵横经, 纵经比横经即果形指数。果肉比重: 将称量的 30 粒葡萄进行果皮和种子分离, 称量 30 粒葡萄果皮和种子质量, 果皮质量与果肉质量比值即为果肉比重。可滴定酸含量: 将果实完全破碎后采用 NaOH 滴定法测定。可溶性固形物含量: 将果实完全破碎后采用数显折射仪测定。出汁率: 称 100 g 不带果蒂的果粒将其在自封袋中充分破碎, 利用纱布过滤, 测得的汁液质量即为葡萄出汁率。葡萄汁 pH 值: 利用 pH 计测定。

**1.2.2 酚类物质测定** 对果实的果皮、种子进行剥离, 用滤纸将汁液吸收干净后取果皮 2 g、果肉 6 g、种子 2 g 分别于 100 mL 棕色容量瓶中, 设 3 组独立重复, 用体积分数 70% 的乙醇于暗处浸提 24 h, 过滤后滤液为酚类物质提取液。采用 Folin-Ciocalteu 法测定总酚和单宁含量<sup>[13]</sup>, 用单宁酸等价(以鲜质量计)表示(mg·g<sup>-1</sup>); 通过氯化铝比色法测定总类黄酮含量<sup>[13]</sup>, 结果以儿茶素等价(以鲜质量计)表示(mg·g<sup>-1</sup>); 采用香草醛-盐酸法测定黄烷醇含量, 参照 Waterhouse 等<sup>[14]</sup>的方法进行; 采用正丁醇-盐酸比色法测定原花色苷含量<sup>[14]</sup>, 结果以标准原花色苷等价(以鲜质量计)表示(mg·g<sup>-1</sup>)。采用 pH 值示差法测定花色苷含量<sup>[15]</sup>, 以二甲花翠素葡萄糖苷(以鲜质量计)表示(mg·g<sup>-1</sup>)。

### 1.3 统计分析

利用 Excel 2016 做正态分布图, 计算每个品质性状的遗传规律。变异系数 CV/%=S/F×100; 组合传递力(遗传传递力) Ta/%=F/MP×100; 优势率 Ha/%=(F - MP)/MP×100。式中, S 为标准差, Y 为子代平均值, F 为 F<sub>1</sub> 代平均值, MP 为亲本平均值(亲中值)。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 F<sub>1</sub> 代果实基本品质性状遗传变异分析

对‘威代尔’与‘霞多丽’105 个后代果实基本品质性状遗传变异进行分析, 由表 1 可知, F<sub>1</sub> 代平均穗质量、平均粒质量、果形指数、果肉比、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、果汁 pH 值、出汁率 8

表1 F<sub>1</sub>代果实基本品质遗传变异Table 1 The hereditary variation of fruit quality in F<sub>1</sub> generation

指标 Index	威代尔 Vidal	霞多丽 Chardonnay	变异系数 CV/%	优势率 Ha/%	组合传递力 Ta/%	超亲率 Transgression rate/%	
						超高亲 Ultra high dear	超低亲 Ultra low dear
平均穗质量 Average panicle weight/g	174.79	122.34	48.85	-39.28	60.72	20.00	53.33
平均粒质量 Average berry weight/g	1.69	1.51	23.18	-5.62	94.38	29.52	43.81
果形指数 Fruit shape index	1.13	1.06	6.73	-4.11	95.89	11.43	61.91
皮肉比 The skin to flesh ratio	0.30	0.36	29.64	-15.15	84.85	24.76	52.38
w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	19.31	22.50	10.78	-5.21	94.79	12.38	39.05
ρ(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	4.65	7.20	20.18	12.07	112.07	33.33	4.76
pH值 pH value	3.66	3.46	9.38	0.58	109.82	47.62	40.95
出汁率 Juice yield/%	63.28	58.04	14.75	-4.98	95.02	24.76	58.09

项指标组合传递力为 60.72%~112.07%。其中 F<sub>1</sub> 代平均穗质量变异系数最大,为 48.85%,呈较广泛分离,但超低亲率为 53.33%;果形指数和 pH 的变异系数较小,分别为 6.73%、9.38%,表现为较稳定遗传。‘威代尔’和‘霞多丽’可滴定酸含量分别为 4.65 g·L<sup>-1</sup>、7.20 g·L<sup>-1</sup>,其 F<sub>1</sub> 代可滴定酸含量优势率为 12.07%,组合传递力为 112.07%,且超高亲遗传为 33.33%。

从图 1 F<sub>1</sub> 代果实基本品质性状遗传趋势可以看出,F<sub>1</sub> 代 8 项果实品质指标遗传基本呈正态分布,其中 F<sub>1</sub> 代中可溶性固形物含量呈广泛分离,含量为 15.02%~25.65%;F<sub>1</sub> 代中皮肉比和可滴定酸含量分离广泛,而果形指数较高的集中在 0.96~1.10,性状分离较小;F<sub>1</sub> 代平均穗质量和平均粒质量表现为趋小方向的回归,pH 表现为趋大方向的回归。

## 2.2 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果实酚类物质含量遗传变异分析

2.2.1 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果皮中酚类物质含量遗传变异分析 F<sub>1</sub>代果实不同部位中酚类物质呈连续变异,变异系数均较高,由表 2 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果皮中酚类物质含量遗传变异可知,果皮中黄烷醇变异系数最高,存在较广的分离。F<sub>1</sub>代果皮中总酚优势率大于其他 3 种酚类在果皮中的优势率,且超高亲遗传率为 14.31%,表现一定的强亲效应。4 种酚类物质在果皮中含量的组合传递力都较高,为 71.26%~82.86%。

由图 2 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果皮中酚类物质含量遗传趋势可以看出,4 种酚类物质在果皮中含量基本呈正态分布,后代性状遗传存在较高的分离,其中 F<sub>1</sub>代果皮中总酚含量集中表现在 6.80~12.89 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>之间,

低于双亲平均值;79.48%的后代果皮中总类黄酮含量低于父本‘霞多丽’;F<sub>1</sub>代果皮中黄烷醇含量介于 0.74~13.34 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>之间,分离广泛。

2.2.2 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果肉中酚类物质含量遗传变异分析 从表 3 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果肉中酚类物质含量遗传变异可看出,F<sub>1</sub>代果肉中单宁含量和黄烷醇含量优势率为正值,且超高亲率分别为 85.71%、60.95%,表现为较高的强亲遗传;母本‘威代尔’果肉中总酚含量为 2.15 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,F<sub>1</sub>代果肉中总酚含量超高亲遗传率为 0.00,且由图 3 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果肉中酚类物质含量遗传趋势可以看出,F<sub>1</sub>代果肉中总酚和单宁遗传呈正态分布,但果肉中总酚含量介于 0.79~1.21 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>的后代较多,低于双亲,果肉中单宁含量和黄烷醇含量优势率为正值。F<sub>1</sub>代果肉中总类黄酮含量呈趋小方向分布,且集中在 0.10~0.14 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,呈小于双亲遗传。

2.2.3 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄种子中酚类物质含量遗传变异分析 由表 4 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄种子中酚类物质含量遗传变异可看出,F<sub>1</sub>代种子中 4 种酚类物质变异系数介于 61.01%~77.95%,表现为较高的性状分离。其中 F<sub>1</sub>代种子中总酚含量保持较高组合传递力,为 63.04%;由图 4 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄种子中酚类物质含量遗传趋势可以看出,4 种酚类物质在种子中含量均分离较广,呈现连续分布,且为正态分布。后代种子中总类黄酮含量超低亲率为 84.76%,表现为趋低向遗传。4 种酚类物质在种子含量均出现了一定倍数高于亲本含量的后代,其中 F<sub>1</sub>代中存在种子中黄烷醇含量为 10.73 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,分别比其亲本‘威代尔’‘霞多丽’高 37.21%、83.11%。

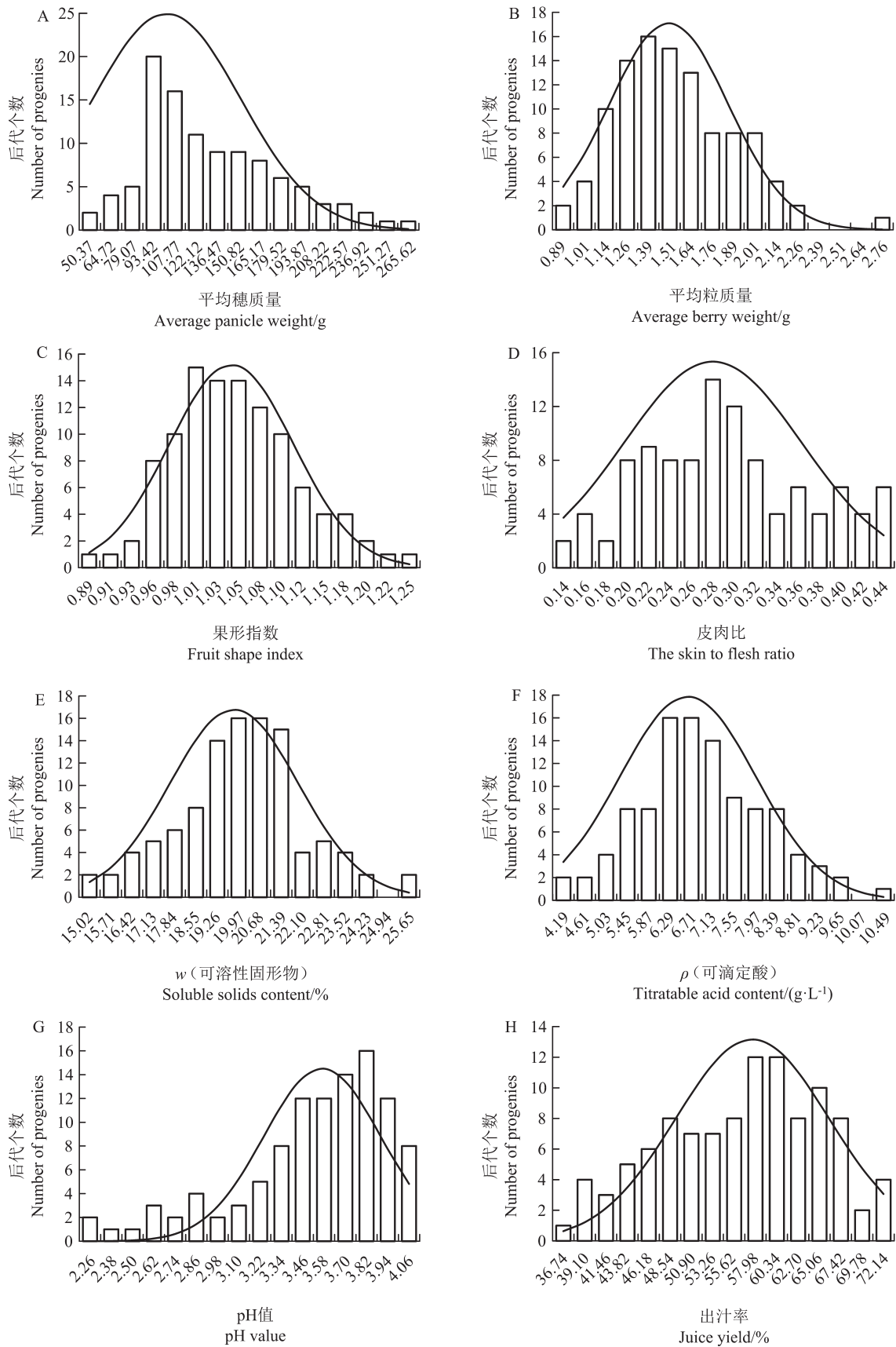


图1 F<sub>1</sub>代果实基本品质遗传趋势

Fig. 1 Genetic trend of basic fruit quality in F<sub>1</sub> generation

表2 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果皮中酚类物质含量遗传变异

Table 2 The hereditary variation of phenol content in skin of F<sub>1</sub> generation

指标 Index	威代尔 Vidal	霞多丽 Chardonnay	变异系数 CV/%	优势率 Ha/%	组合传递力 Ta/%	超亲率 Transgression rate/%	
						超高亲 Ultra high dear	超低亲 Ultra low dear
						w(总酚) Total phenolics content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	14.20
w(单宁) Tannin content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	10.32	7.55	28.35	-24.53	75.47	18.10	45.71
w(总类黄酮) Total flavonoids content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	5.22	4.27	39.63	-22.44	77.56	11.43	79.48
w(黄烷醇) Flavanol content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	10.94	6.35	59.74	-28.74	71.26	9.52	60.11

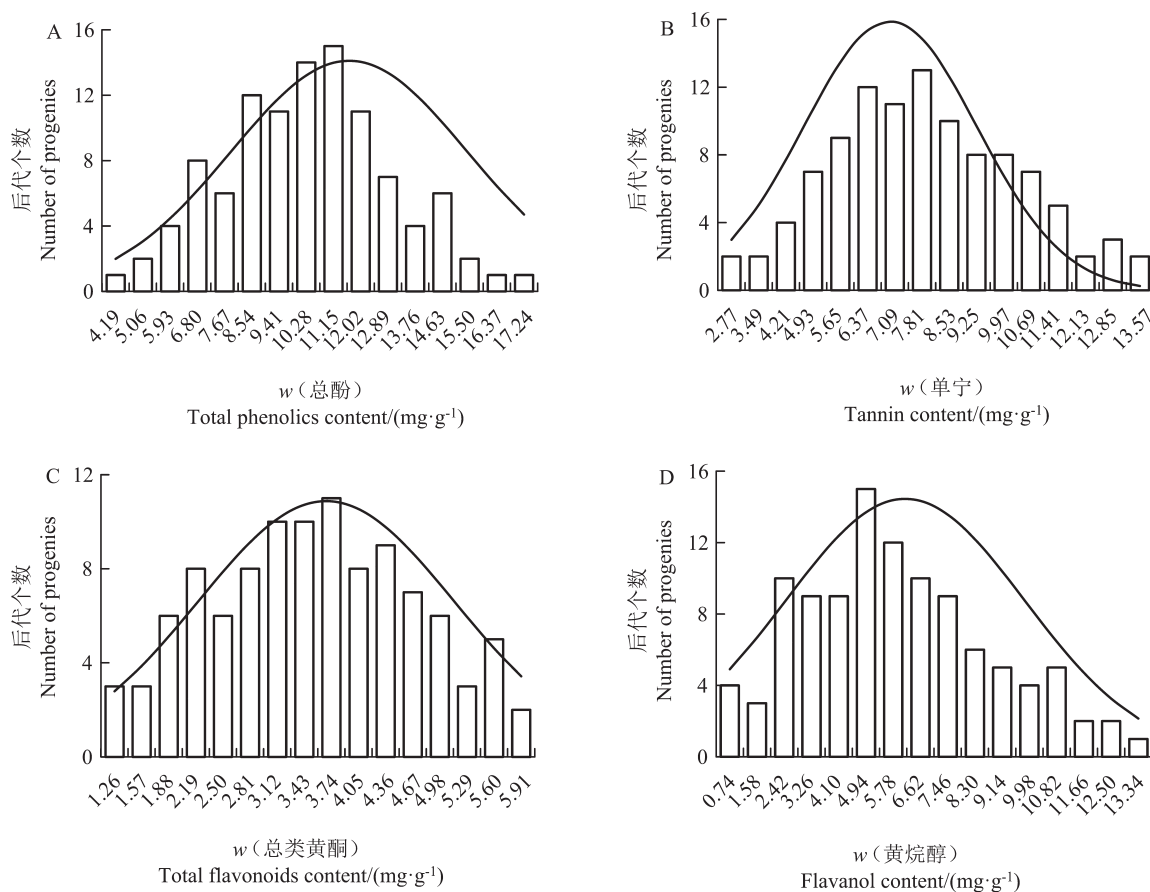


图2 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果皮中酚类物质含量遗传趋势

Fig. 2 Genetic trend of phenol content in skin of F<sub>1</sub> generation

表3 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果肉中酚类物质含量遗传变异

Table 3 The hereditary variation of phenol content in flesh of F<sub>1</sub> generation

指标 Index	威代尔 Vidal	霞多丽 Chardonnay	变异系数 CV/%	优势率 Ha/%	组合传递力 Ta/%	超亲率 Transgression rate/%	
						超高亲 Ultra high dear	超低亲 Ultra low dear
						w(总酚) Total phenolics content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.15
w(单宁) Tannin content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	1.21	0.98	78.16	241.18	341.18	85.71	8.57
w(总类黄酮) Total flavonoids content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	0.24	0.16	44.44	-41.50	58.50	1.91	79.06
w(黄烷醇) Flavanol content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	0.26	0.14	62.76	46.00	146.00	60.95	14.29

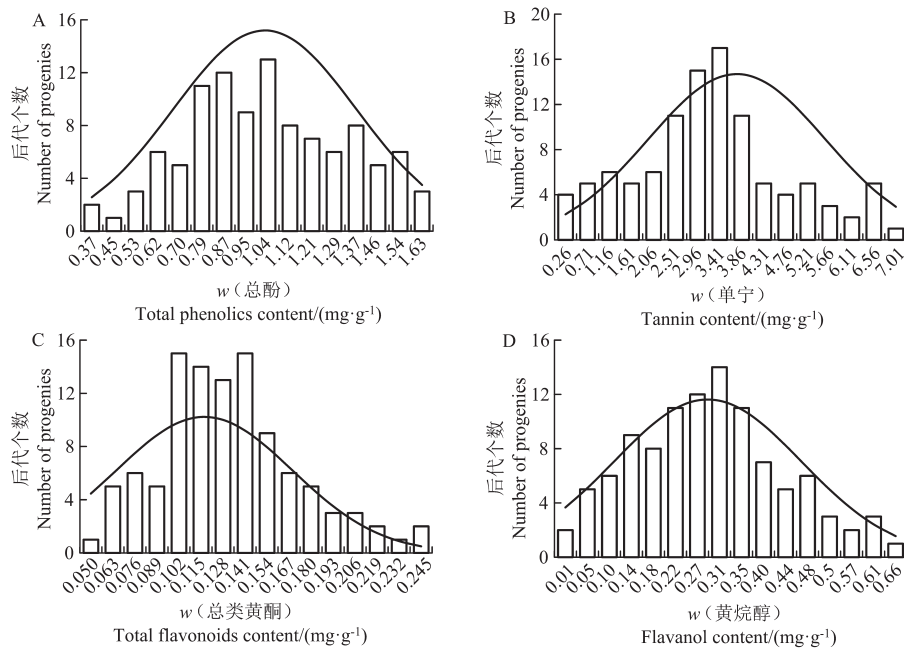


图 3 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄果肉中酚类物质含量遗传趋势

Fig. 3 Genetic trend of phenol content in flesh of F<sub>1</sub> generatio

表 4 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄种子中酚类物质含量遗传变异

Table 4 The hereditary variation of phenol content in seed of F<sub>1</sub> generation

指标 Index	威代尔 Vidal	霞多丽 Chardonnay	变异系数 CV/%	优势率 Ha/%	组合传递力 Ta/%	超亲率 Transgression rate/%	
						超高亲 Ultra high dear	超低亲 Ultra low dear
						w(总酚) Total phenolics content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	8.31
w(单宁) Tannin content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	6.87	9.68	61.01	-42.36	57.64	7.62	80.95
w(总类黄酮) Total flavonoids content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	6.07	4.79	66.81	-55.62	44.38	6.66	84.76
w(黄烷醇) Flavanol content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	7.82	5.86	74.94	-41.08	58.92	16.19	67.62

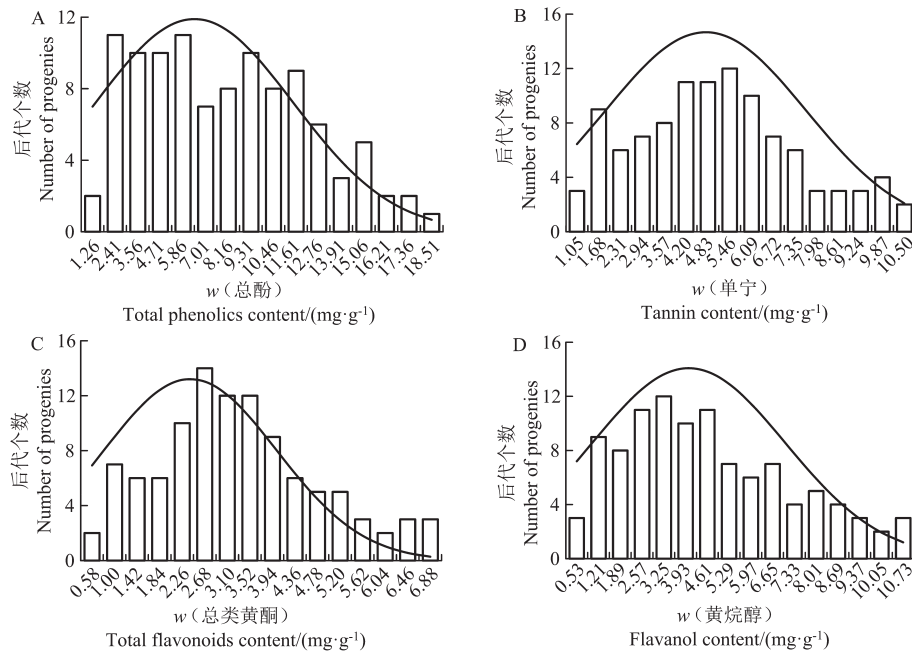


图 4 F<sub>1</sub>代葡萄种子中酚类物质含量遗传趋势

Fig. 4 Genetic trend of phenol content in seed of F<sub>1</sub> generation

### 3 讨 论

目前常规杂交育种仍是国内外培育葡萄新品种的主要手段之一<sup>[16-17]</sup>,葡萄酒的品质取决于酿酒葡萄果实的品质,杨中等<sup>[18]</sup>为了确定酿酒葡萄加工评价指标,对新疆 19 个酿酒葡萄品种果实测定,结果表明,单果质量、果形指数、糖酸含量、出汁率、风味等指标能够反映酿酒葡萄果实加工品质的绝大部分信息。曹亚平<sup>[19]</sup>对 9 个杂交组合 512 个株系分析发现,8 个组合的杂交后代果穗质量平均值低于亲中值,存在出现小果穗的遗传倾向,且‘亚历山大’×‘维多利亚’组合中出现了果粒质量趋小化,与本研究 $F_1$ 代平均穗质量和平均粒质量分布一致。浆果质量的变化主要是由于基因型效应,Ban<sup>[20]</sup>等对一个杂交群体进行 QTL 分析,发现了一个增加浆果质量的等位基因,这些结果都将有助于提高葡萄育种目的性选择。郑永春<sup>[21]</sup>对 72 个山葡萄杂交组合后代糖酸分析,发现后代果实中出现总酸和糖含量的分离,表现为连续分布,且有趋向于高酸和低糖的亲本,这与本研究中‘威代尔’和‘霞多丽’的 $F_1$ 代果实可溶性固形物含量平均值接近低亲‘威代尔’、平均可滴定酸含量接近高亲‘霞多丽’的结果一致。酚类物质是酿酒葡萄在生长过程中产生的次生代谢物,主要包括总酚、单宁、总类黄酮、黄烷醇等物质,受葡萄品种、种植环境、气候等影响<sup>[22]</sup>。果实不同部位酚类物质含量对加工品质影响不同,Somkuwar 等<sup>[23]</sup>通过对葡萄果实的果皮、果肉、种子中总酚、单宁、花青素含量的测定来比较 6 个酿酒葡萄品种的加工品质。在二倍体与四倍体杂交后代中发现,后代花青素的总含量遵循加性遗传模型,且不同倍体种群中不同类花青素对总花青素含量的相对贡献差异显著,表明亲本对不同类花青素化合物的积累有重要影响<sup>[24]</sup>。在绿葡萄‘威代尔’与绿葡萄‘霞多丽’杂交 $F_1$ 代全为绿葡萄,李坤等<sup>[25]</sup>研究推测葡萄果色是由主基因控制,红色为显性基因,绿色为隐性基因,因而在‘威代尔’与‘霞多丽’105 个后代均为绿色。酿酒葡萄果实不同部位酚类物质含量不同,张娟等<sup>[26]</sup>对 20 个酿酒红品种果实不同部位酚类物质含量测定发现,果皮中最高,果肉中最少,且不同品种间存在显著差异。在本研究中发现, $F_1$ 代果实不同部位不同类酚类物质含量遗传倾向不同,这与谭伟<sup>[11]</sup>等对毛欧杂交后代葡萄中不

同部位酚类物质含量遗传倾向结论一致。在‘威代尔’和‘霞多丽’的 $F_1$ 代果皮中 4 种酚类物质中总酚优势率最高,大于其他 3 种酚类物质在果皮中的优势率,表现一定的杂种优势,但总酚在果肉中表现为一定的趋低向遗传; $F_1$ 代果肉中的单宁含量和黄烷醇含量表现为较高的强亲效应。总类黄酮物质在果皮和种子中含量较高,是葡萄酒品质的关键因素<sup>[27]</sup>。Zhu 等<sup>[28]</sup>在栽培实践发现,当地环境有利于本土葡萄果皮中类黄酮的积累,其中 NW196 葡萄为当地野生葡萄的后代,其果皮中类黄酮的积累优于非本土葡萄。本研究中 $F_1$ 代果实不同部位总类黄酮含量有趋向低亲的遗传趋势,其变异主要来自遗传,类黄酮的代谢与苯丙氨酸解氨酶、肉桂酸 4-羟化酶、4-香豆酸辅酶 A 连接酶活性等密切相关<sup>[29]</sup>。

### 4 结 论

通过对‘威代尔’与‘霞多丽’杂交后代研究分析,后代成熟果实中酸糖含量呈现较广泛的分离,表现为连续分布,且有趋向于高酸和低糖的亲本,后代果实不同部位不同酚类物质含量遗传趋向不同,果肉中总酚含量、果皮中单宁含量、果肉和种子中总类黄酮含量表现为趋小方向遗传,而果皮中总酚含量、果肉中的单宁和黄烷醇含量优势率较高,表现为较高的强亲效应,其可作为杂交育种中选择亲本的理论依据。

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