

# 红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’多倍体诱导研究

马荣群, 张蕊芬, 宋正旭, 万述伟, 沙广利\*, 葛红娟

(青岛市农业科学研究院, 山东青岛 266100)

**摘要:**【目的】建立红果肉苹果多倍体诱导方法, 创新红果肉苹果多倍体新种质资源。【方法】以红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’组培苗叶片和茎段为材料, 用秋水仙素进行诱变处理, 利用流式细胞仪和根尖染色体计数法对诱导植株进行倍性鉴定, 并测定 55 d 苗龄‘红脆甜’二倍体与四倍体植株高度、叶片长度、叶片宽度, 观察叶缘锯齿、叶片颜色等性状变化。【结果】200~350 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 秋水仙素溶液震荡培养 4 d 适于红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’经叶片诱导再生植株的染色体加倍, 可以获得稳定的四倍体植株, 而以茎段诱导的再生植株可鉴定出混倍体, 未能获得成功加倍的四倍体植株。55 d 苗龄四倍体植株株高明显低于其对照二倍体植株, 表现矮壮; 叶片长度较叶片宽度变异明显, 四倍体植株叶片长度明显变短, 导致叶片形状发生显著变化; 叶缘锯齿由二倍体的浅锯齿变为四倍体的深锯齿; 叶片颜色由二倍体的浅绿色转为四倍体的深绿色。【结论】经叶片诱导再生植株染色体加倍的方法比经茎段诱导再生植株加倍的方法更适于红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’的多倍体诱导, ‘红脆甜’四倍体植株较对照二倍体植株株高、叶片长度、叶色、叶缘锯齿等性状发生了显著变化。

关键词: 红果肉苹果; 叶片再生; 多倍体诱导; 倍性鉴定

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## A study on the induction of polyplody in red-fleshed apple ‘Hongcuitian’

MA Rongqun, ZHANG Ruifen, SONG Zhengxu, WAN Shuwei, SHA Guangli\*, GE Hongjuan

(Qingdao Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Qingdao 266100, Shandong, China)

**Abstract:**【Objective】The method of polyplloid induction of red-fleshed apple was established by in vitro regeneration combined with polyploidy induction on the basis of tissue culture of red-fleshed apple ‘Hongcuitian’. The expected goals were: (1) to obtain the bigger red-fleshed apple by chromosome doubling; (2) to select the new triploid apple by crossing the new tetraploid apple with the new diploid apple; (3) to evaluate the adaptability of apple rootstocks based on the characteristics and stress resistance of the polyplloid plants. 【Methods】The new shoots of ‘Hongcuitian’ were used as the explantlet, disinfection treatment, bud induction and subculture protocols were established. The stem segments were shaking cultured in 250 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> colchicine solution for 12, 24 or 48 h. The explants were then transferred to regeneration medium (MS + 6-BA 0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> + NAA 0.05 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>). The leaf explants were precultured in 200 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>, 250 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>, 350 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> or 500 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> colchicine solution for 4 days and then transferred to the most suitable medium for regeneration, which was screened from MS medium supplemented with different concentrations of TDZ. All the regenerated plants were tested for ploidy by flow cytometry. The plant height, leaf length and leaf width of the diploid ‘Hongcuitian’ and the tetraploid ‘Hongcuitian’ were measured and the changes of leaf edge sawtooth and leaf color were observed at 55d seedling age. 【Results】Plant regeneration was affected by hormone types and concentrations in the medium. The effect of MS medium with different concentrations of TDZ on adventitious bud regeneration was different. MS+TDZ 2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+NAA 0.1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> had the best induction effect on the leaves. The average regeneration frequency of adventitious buds was 76.47%, which was significant-

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作者简介:马荣群,女,硕士,从事苹果砧木育种研究。Tel:0532-87892652, E-mail:1196328026@qq.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:0532-87891009, E-mail:guanglisha@126.com

ly higher than that of the other two media. The average number of regenerated buds was 5.3. The adventitious buds could further develop into seedlings by transferring them into the medium of MS+6-BA 0.1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+NAA 0.05 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>. Polyploidy induction of stem segments showed that the survival rate of stem segments decreased with the extension of shaking culture time, indicating that long-term colchicine immersion accelerated the destruction of cells and caused tissue death. The results of ploidy determination showed some mixed ploidy, but no tetraploidy was detected. Polyploidy was induced from leaves at room temperature with colchicine at concentrations up to 500 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>. Under this high concentration leaf explants turned brown on the second day. Under the other three concentrations, the regenerated plants were identified as mixed and tetraploid. Therefore, 200-350 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> colchicine was suitable for chromosome doubling of regenerated plants from the leaves. It was also found that the proportion of mixed-ploidy plants decreased from 31.85% to 5% with the increase of subculture times, and diploidy of plants was restored after the stem regeneration. The tetraploid plants could not be obtained by stem regeneration, but stable tetraploid plants could be obtained by leaf regeneration induced by colchicine solution. The yield of tetraploid plants measured in two trials (2018-10 and 2019-06) was close to 20%. The characters of diploid and tetraploid plants at 55 days seedling age were determined, the height of tetraploid plant was 7.4 cm, which was 30% lower than that of the control; the leaf widths of tetraploid and diploid plants were similar, but the leaf length of tetraploid plants was shorter, which caused the leaf shape index to reduce from 2.05 to 1.42, and leave color changed from light green to dark green.

**【Conclusion】**The method of chromosome doubling by leaf induction was more applicable than by stem induction, and chromosome doubling caused significant changes in plant height, leaf length, leaf color and leaf edge compared with the control diploidy plants.

**Key words:** Red-fleshed apple; Leaf regeneration; Polyploid; Ploidy identification

苹果是我国第一大水果,面积、产量均占世界总量的50%以上,年产值达2 000余亿元,是农民增收致富的重要支柱产业,但在长期栽培过程中形成了品种单一、同质化突出等问题,因此,培育特色、多样化品种成为苹果产业发展的重要技术需求。红果肉苹果富含具抗氧化作用的黄酮类色素花青苷,有观赏价值同时对人体有保健功效。果树多倍体品种一般具有生长旺盛、果实大、产量高和抗逆性强等特点<sup>[1-2]</sup>,且能够利用无性繁殖的方式保持其优良性状,因此,果树多倍体育种是创造果树新品种的重要途径之一。同源多倍体可直接育成品种,也可以在品种改良中充当中间材料,或在多倍体水平进行杂种优势利用,以及用于创制新的种质资源等<sup>[3]</sup>。

苹果多倍体可通过自然产生、有性杂交和人工诱导等途径获得<sup>[4]</sup>,自然变异是果树多倍体产生的主要途径,包括自然实生变异和无性系变异(芽变)<sup>[5]</sup>,李林光等<sup>[6]</sup>从460个自然授粉的三倍体苹果品种‘乔纳金’的种子实生后代中鉴定出13个多倍体,其中离体培养获得7株三倍体和4株四倍体,离体培

养可以获得较多的多倍体资源。目前应用较多的是人工诱导获得多倍体途径,先后在葡萄、大枣、大蒜等多种果树和经济作物上有诱导成功的报道<sup>[7-9]</sup>,而且大多通过秋水仙素进行多倍体诱变,在苹果上,王长泉等<sup>[10]</sup>通过秋水仙素诱变栽培品种‘嘎拉’试管苗离体叶片获得四倍体植株,刘庆忠等<sup>[11]</sup>通过秋水仙素诱变结合叶片离体再生获得‘皇家嘎拉’苹果同源四倍体植株;欧春青等<sup>[12]</sup>通过秋水仙素诱变结合叶片离体再生获得‘寒富’苹果同源四倍体植株;李林光等<sup>[13]</sup>以自然授粉的‘金冠’苹果种子为材料,用秋水仙素处理成熟胚离体诱导获得了同源四倍体新种质资源。

目前国内外在红果肉苹果选育方面取得了一定进展<sup>[14]</sup>,但未见红果肉苹果同源多倍体诱导选育的报道,笔者以红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’为材料,以组织培养技术为基础,试管苗离体茎段和离体叶片植株再生结合秋水仙素诱导,以期获得新的红果肉苹果同源四倍体资源,在此基础上进一步选育红果肉苹果新品种,同时利用多倍体植株的特性进行苹果砧木适用性评价。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 供试材料

红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’,是2013年从新疆生产建设兵团六十四团野生海棠资源实生苗中选育而来的,原始代号为64-13-7,果肉红色,口感脆甜,味略酸,果实横径约39.45 mm,纵径约32.38 mm,单果质量约28.02 g,暂定名‘红脆甜’。2016年春取‘红脆甜’当年萌发新梢,培养组培瓶苗,以组培苗叶片和茎段分别进行植株再生和多倍体诱导研究。

### 1.2 试验方法

**1.2.1 以‘红脆甜’组培苗茎段进行植株再生和多倍体诱导** 2017年4月1日,在无菌条件下将组培苗切段,每段保留1~2个侧芽,转入 $250\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的秋水仙素溶液中震荡培养12、24、48 h,无菌水冲洗3~5遍,无菌吸水纸吸干茎段表面水分转接于MS+6-BA 0.5  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ +NAA 0.05  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 上,每瓶4株,室温25 °C,光照强度2 000 lx的光照培养室中培养,30 d后调查统计各处理植株的成活率。成活植株继续转接于MS+6-BA 0.5  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ + NAA 0.05  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 进行扩大繁殖。2017年10月15日,流式细胞仪测定第1批135株再生植株,剩余植株继续在MS+6-BA 0.5  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ +NAA 0.05  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 上培养,2018年7月10日,进行第2批195株植株的染色体倍性测定,2018年10月进行第3批40株倍性测定。

**1.2.2 以‘红脆甜’组培苗叶片进行植株再生和多倍体诱导** (1)离体叶片诱导植株再生。选取‘红脆甜’组培苗继代培养25~30 d中上部展开幼嫩叶片,垂直叶片中脉横切3刀,叶片正反面随机接种在不定芽再生培养基T①(MS+TDZ 0.5  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ +NAA 0.1  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )、T②(MS+TDZ 1.0  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ +NAA 0.1  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )、T③(MS+TDZ 2.0  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ +NAA 0.1  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )上,每种培养基接种60枚叶片,黑暗培养14 d后转入光培养。光照时间16 h·d<sup>-1</sup>,光强1 500 lx,培养温度(25±2) °C,期间随时挑除染菌叶片。接种55 d时观察叶片上不定芽再生情况。

(2)秋水仙素溶液诱导叶片再生植株染色体加倍。抽滤灭菌后的秋水仙素溶液(附加2%二甲基亚砜),质量浓度分别为200、250、350、500  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ,在无菌条件下浸泡‘红脆甜’试管苗离体叶片,统一震荡培养4 d,对照用无菌水浸泡。处理后无菌水反复冲洗,无菌滤纸吸干叶片表面水分,再将叶片接种于

T③培养基上诱导不定芽再生,培养条件同上。经叶片诱导的再生植株分别于2018年10月22日和2019年6月18日进行倍性鉴定。统计各处理所得再生植株株数和多倍体株数,并按以下公式计算多倍体诱导率:多倍体诱导率=多倍体植株数/再生植株总数。

**1.2.3 再生植株倍性鉴定** (1)流式细胞仪测定再生植株倍性。经茎段和叶片诱导再生的植株,应用CyStain UV Precise P 倍性测试试剂盒进行倍性检测。以红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’二倍体原材料为对照,取待测植株幼嫩叶片0.1 g置于培养皿中,加入200  $\mu\text{L}$  细胞裂解液并用刀片切碎叶片,静置30 s后将培养皿中的液体用30  $\mu\text{m}$  滤网过滤至样品管中,向样品管加入800  $\mu\text{L}$  DNA 染色液,染色30 s,最后用PATEC流式细胞仪进行植株倍性检测。倍性测试在山东农业大学园艺学院完成。

(2)再生植株根尖染色体计数。取2 cm左右再生植株初生新根,冰水混合物中预处理24 h,在卡诺固定液中固定4~24 h,70%乙醇保存。在1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> HCl中60 °C解离10 min,蒸馏水洗净,卡宝品红染液染色10~15 min,在显微镜下观察,并染色体计数和拍照。

**1.2.4 不同倍性组培苗形态学观察** 经生根诱导的组培苗,2019年10月9日从玻璃温室移栽至栽培基质泥炭,12月3日对移栽成活植株进行形态学调查,分别测定二倍体对照和四倍体植株高度、叶片长度、叶片宽度及对叶缘、叶色进行观察,计算叶形指数,利用IBM SPSS statistics 19软件进行统计分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 ‘红脆甜’组培苗离体叶片诱导植株再生

培养基中激素种类和浓度影响叶片植株再生,附加不同浓度TDZ的MS培养基对其上叶片不定芽再生能力的影响不同,如表1所示,T③培养基对于‘红脆甜’叶片植株再生的诱导效果最好,其上不定芽平均再生频率高达76.47%,明显高于另外2种培养基,平均再生芽数为5.3个。将再生不定芽的叶片转接至MS+6-BA 0.1  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ +NAA 0.05  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 培养基上培养可促进不定芽进一步发育成苗,图1-A为接种55 d时叶片上再生的不定芽,有的叶片不定芽再生数量超过10,但因分化不正常或发生玻璃化,最终只有部分植株可以进一步发育成苗(图1-B)。

表1 不同培养基对叶片不定芽再生的影响

Table 1 Effects of different media on adventitious bud regeneration from leaves

培养基 Culture medium	不定芽再生频率 Frequency of adventitious bud regeneration/%	再生芽数 Number of regenerated buds	愈伤组织形成率 Callus formation rate/%
T①	46.56 c	2.51 c	100.00
T②	61.11 b	3.45 b	100.00
T③	76.47 a	5.30 a	100.00

注:表中数据后小写字母表示在0.05水平差异显著。

Note: Small letters indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2.2 ‘红脆甜’再生植株多倍体诱导及鉴定

如表2所示,经叶片诱导再生的植株秋水仙素处理后可以获得四倍体。当秋水仙素质量浓度为200~350 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,四倍体的诱变率为13.93%~23.17%;当秋水仙素质量浓度升高到500 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,室温震荡培养至第2天,溶液中的叶片发生褐变,致使溶液由无色变为褐色,可能是诱变剂浓度过高对叶片组织破坏严重所致。200~350 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的秋水仙素溶液比较适宜于红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’经叶片诱导再生植株的多倍体诱导,浓度过高会破坏叶片组织反而达不到诱变效果。经茎段诱导加倍的再生植株,倍性测试结果显示,可获得一定数量的混倍体植株,但未鉴定出四倍体。

分别以‘红脆甜’组培苗茎段和叶片诱导再生植株加倍,流式细胞仪测定再生植株多倍体诱导情况,由表3可以看出,2017年10月、2018年7月和2018年10月3次对同一批茎段再生植株倍性鉴定,所得混倍体植株的占比从31.85%下降到5%,在组培苗继代过程中,随继代次数的增加植株倍性丢失,恢复为原来的二倍体。茎段再生未获得加倍成功的四倍体植株。秋水仙素诱导叶片再生植株可获得稳定的

表2 秋水仙素浓度对叶片再生植株多倍体诱导的影响

Table 2 Effect of colchicine concentration on polyploidy induction of regenerated plants from leaves

秋水仙素 质量浓度 Concentra- (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	处理时间 Treatment time/d	多倍体 植株数 No. of polyploid plants	混倍体 植株数 No. of mixed plo- idy plants/	再生植 株总数 No. of regenera- tion plants/	诱变率 Polyploidy rate/%
200	4	17	8	122	13.93
250	4	24	8	107	22.42
350	4	19	12	82	23.17
500	4	0	0	0	0.00

四倍体,2次(2018年10月和2019年6月)测定四倍体植株的得率均接近20%。图1-C、D、E分别为流式细胞仪鉴定出的红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’二倍体、四倍体和二、四混倍体植株细胞核DNA相对含量的峰值图。根尖染色体计数如图1-F、G所示,二倍体染色体为 $2n=2x=34$ ,四倍体染色体为 $2n=4x=68$ 。根尖染色体计数与流式细胞仪鉴定结果一致。

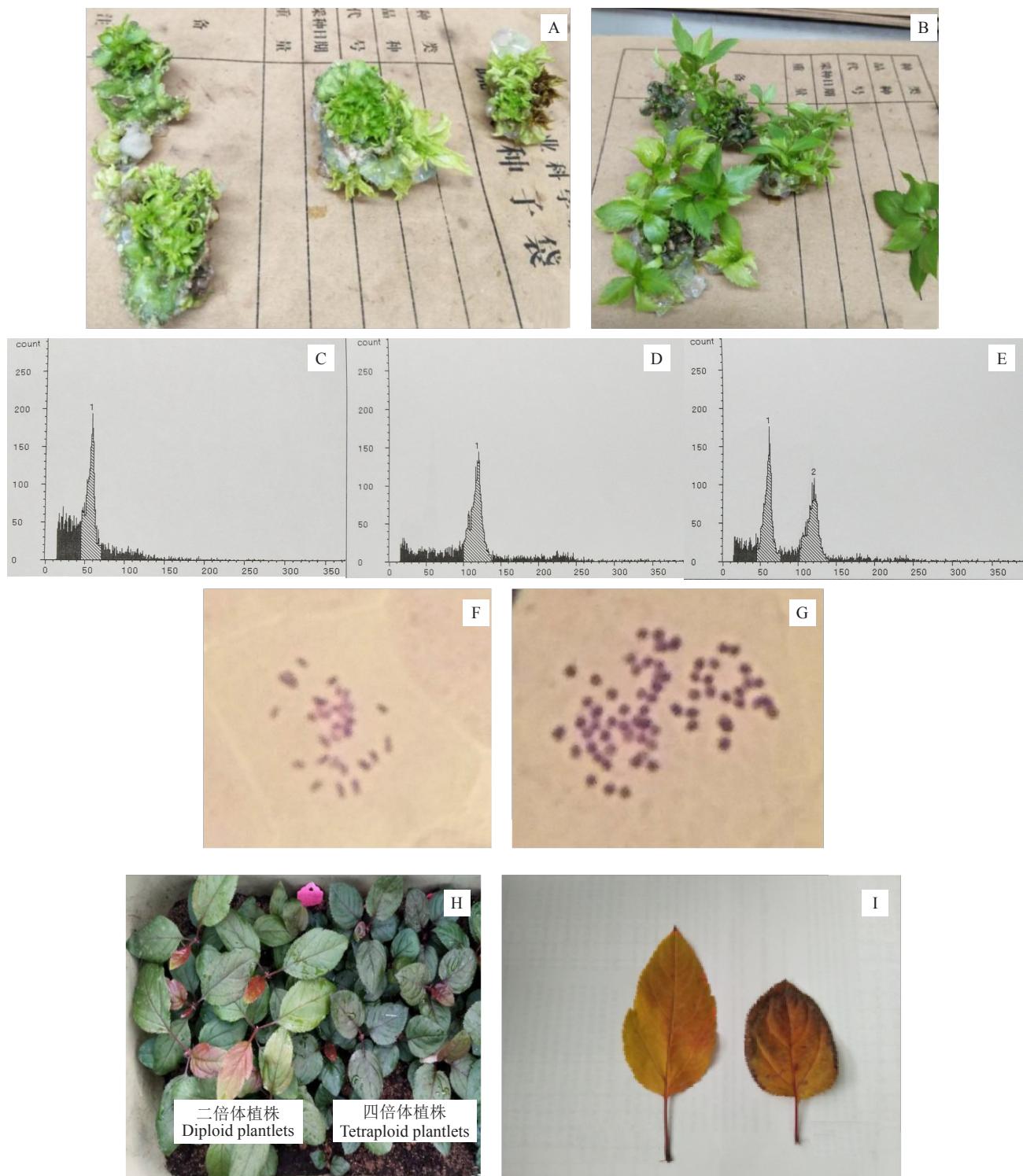
## 2.3 不同倍性植株组培苗形态学观察与比较

图1-H中红色标牌左边为移栽成活的红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’二倍体植株,红色标牌右边为其同源四倍体植株。从外观看,四倍体植株茎秆粗壮,叶色深绿,叶片形状等性状明显区别于其对照二倍体植株。测定55 d苗龄二、四倍体植株性状,如表4所示,四倍体植株高度平均为7.51 cm,比对照低近30%,明显低于其对照二倍体植株高度,差异达极显著水平,表现矮壮;叶片长度较叶片宽度变异明显,四倍体和二倍体植株叶片宽度几乎相等,差异不显著,而四倍体植株叶片长度明显变短,与二倍体叶片差异达极显著水平,导致叶形指数由原来的2.05变为1.42,致使叶片形状发生非常明显的变化;叶缘锯齿变异明显,由二倍体的浅锯齿变为四倍体的深锯

表3 茎段与叶片再生植株多倍体诱导结果

Table 3 The results of polyploid induction of regenerated plants from stem segments and leaves

测定日期 Measurement date	处理对象 Processing object	测定总株数 Total number of plants	混倍体株数 Mixoploid plants number	四倍体株数 Tetraploid number	未加倍株数 Undoubled plant number	混倍体植株占比 Ratio of mixoploid plants/%	四倍体植株占比 Ratio of tetraploid plants/%
2017-10-15—17	茎段 Stem segments	135	43	0	92	31.85	0.00
2018-07-10—13	茎段 Stem segments	195	23	0	172	11.79	0.00
2018-10-22—24	叶片 Leaves	160	17	31	112	10.63	19.38
	茎段 Stem segments	40	2	0	38	5.00	0.00
2019-06-18—22	叶片 Leaves	151	11	29	111	7.28	19.21



A. 接种 55 d 时叶片再生的不定芽;B. 部分不定芽发育成苗;C. 二倍体红脆甜细胞核 DNA 相对含量;D. 四倍体红脆甜细胞核 DNA 相对含量;E. 二、四混倍体细胞核 DNA 相对含量;F. 二倍体红脆甜染色体计数图;G. 四倍体红脆甜染色体计数图;H. 二倍体(左)与四倍体(右)移栽成活组培苗;I. 二倍体(左)与四倍体(右)离体叶片正面对比。

A. adventitious buds of leaf regeneration after 55 days of inoculation; B. Some of the adventitious buds developed into seedlings; C. Relative content of nuclear DNA in diploid cells; D. Relative content of nuclear DNA in tetraploid cells; E. Relative content of nuclear DNA in mixed ploidy cells of diploid and tetraploid; F. Chromosome count of diploid Hongcuitian; G. Chromosome count of tetraploid Hongcuitian; H. Hongcuitian diploid (left) and tetraploid (right) plantlets transplanted *in vitro*; I. direct comparison of diploid (left) and tetraploid (right) leaves.

图 1 ‘红脆甜’多倍体诱导及鉴定分析

Fig. 1 Polyploid induction and identification of ‘Hongcuitian’

表 4 55 d 苗龄二倍体和四倍体植株性状对比

Table 4 Comparison of traits between diploid and tetraploid plants at seedling age of 55 days

倍性 Ploid	植株高度 Plant height/cm	叶片长度 Leaf length/cm	叶片宽度 Leaf width/cm	叶形指数 Blade index	叶缘 Leaf margin	叶色 Leaf colour
二倍体 Diploid	10.15 B	7.48 B	3.65	2.05	浅锯齿 Shallow serration	浅绿 Light green
四倍体 Tetraploid	7.51 A	5.15 A	3.63	1.42	深锯齿 Deep serration	深绿 Dark green

注:表中数据后大写字母表示在 0.01 水平差异极显著。

Note: Capital letters indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.01$ .

齿;叶色由浅绿转为深绿。图1-I为从二倍体与四倍体植株脱落下来的离体叶片正面对比,二者的差异显而易见。

### 3 讨 论

红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’不仅果实性状优良,而且早花早果、植株抗性强、高抗白粉病,以此为材料诱导其同源多倍体,可直接获得红果肉苹果四倍体新种质资源,再经进一步的品质分析,评价其是否适于鲜食。同时,四倍体的抗性、矮化特性和耐寒性等通常比二倍体强,而且多倍体的分枝性也可能优于其二倍体<sup>[15-16]</sup>,可进一步对四倍体‘红脆甜’用作苹果砧木进行适用性评价,探讨其作为苹果砧木的可行性。目前生产上应用的苹果砧木多为二倍体和三倍体,多倍体作砧木可诱导嫁接植株矮化,还能提高植株抗逆性,目前多倍体砧木的研究和应用均处于起步阶段<sup>[17]</sup>,本研究为四倍体资源作为苹果砧木提供了一种新的途径。

本研究先以茎段进行多倍体诱导,处理后得到大量混倍体植株,但经 7~8 次继代培养后始终没能从中分离到四倍体,而且随继代次数的增加,鉴定所得混倍体植株的占比呈下降趋势。周慧文等<sup>[18]</sup>研究认为,可以从木薯茎段再生的嵌合体中分离出较多的四倍体。本研究与之不同,没能从嵌合体中分离得到四倍体,而且将嵌合体植株直接生根移栽后,再次测定倍性,均恢复为二倍体。本研究改用叶片再生多倍体诱导可获得稳定的四倍体植株。目前有关嵌合体的形成机制尚不十分清楚,按照组织发生层学说,叶片的表皮细胞类型比较单一,而茎段的细胞组成则比较复杂,分别由 L I、L II 和 L III 层细胞依次发育为表皮、亚表皮、皮层中内层、维管束和髓等组织<sup>[14]</sup>,经秋水仙素诱变,叶片表皮的突变细胞逐渐分裂增殖而形成稳定的多倍体,而茎段的突变细胞可能位于 L I、L II 和 L III 的某一层或层内的一部

分,变与未变的细胞同时分裂最终形成各种类型的嵌合体。叶片再生是红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’多倍体诱导的有效途径。

本研究以 200~350 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 秋水仙素溶液震荡培养 4 d 对红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’离体叶片进行诱导的方法均获得了多倍体植株。与前人研究略有差异,欧春青等<sup>[12]</sup>用 0.4% 的秋水仙素溶液震荡培养 4 d 对‘寒富’苹果的离体叶片进行诱导,未获得再生植株;王长泉等<sup>[10]</sup>用 0.5% 的秋水仙素溶液处理‘嘎拉’苹果离体叶片 4 d,获得了多倍体植株,本研究用更低浓度的秋水仙素浸泡 4 d 同样获得了四倍体植株,且诱导率最高达到了 23.17%,这可能与不同的苹果基因型对秋水仙素的耐受性不同有关。

### 4 结 论

200~350 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 秋水仙素溶液震荡培养 4 d 比较适于红果肉苹果‘红脆甜’经叶片诱导再生植株的多倍体诱导,可获得稳定四倍体,而以茎段诱导的再生植株可鉴定出混倍体,但未能从中分离获得四倍体。‘红脆甜’四倍体较其对照二倍体植株,55 d 苗龄时植株高度、叶片长度、叶色、叶缘锯齿等性状发生了显著变化。

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