

‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒快繁技术研究

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摘要:【目的】培育‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒苗木, 初步建立‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒快繁技术体系。【方法】采用MS为基本培养基, 以植物生长调节剂6-BA、NAA和IBA为变量, 接种后‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的生长状况为因变量; 通过热处理结合茎尖培养技术, 在32℃预处理7d, 再逐渐升温至37℃热处理30d后, 剥取茎尖进行培养, 待获得完整植株时, 利用RT-PCR检测方法对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗进行病毒检测。【结果】‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄嫩茎段外植体经75%乙醇30s+0.1%氯化汞8min处理, 外植体的污染率和褐化率最低; 经消毒灭菌的外植体接种到添加含有6-BA和NAA的MS培养基上诱导萌发, 在1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA和0.2 mg·L⁻¹ NAA的培养基上萌芽率最高; 将启动培养获得的无菌新芽, 接种到含有6-BA和NAA的MS培养基中进行继代培养, 在1.0 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+0.1 mg·L⁻¹ NAA的培养基中单芽增殖效果最明显; 把继代培养中生长健壮的单芽切下, 转入添加IBA和NAA的1/2 MS培养基中进行生根培养, 在添加0.4 mg·L⁻¹ IBA和0.2 mg·L⁻¹ NAA的1/2 MS培养基上生根效果最佳; 采用热处理结合茎尖培养进行‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的脱毒处理, 热处理植株的成活率为78%, 茎尖成活率为60%, 经检测, 再生植株不带葡萄卷叶病毒1 (GLRaV-1)、葡萄卷叶病毒3 (GLRaV-3)、葡萄病毒A (GVA)、葡萄斑点病毒 (GFkV)、葡萄扇叶病毒 (GFLV)。【结论】初步建立了‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒快繁技术体系, 为‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒苗的工厂化生产提供了技术支撑。

关键词: ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄; 组织培养; 快繁; 脱毒

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Study on rapid propagation technology of virus-free seedlings by tissue culture in ‘Shine Muscat’ grape

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Abstract: 【Objective】 ‘Shine Muscat’ grape, with its unique advantages of seedless, high sugar content, rich rose fragrance and good flavor, surpasses the quality of other grape varieties and is welcomed by consumers. In recent years, ‘Shine Muscat’ grape has been widely introduced and planted in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Yunnan, Guangxi and other places, showing a broad market prospect. With the development of grape industry, the demand for ‘Shine Muscat’ grape seedlings is growing rapidly. However, in the cultivation of this variety in China, the plants generally show the symptoms of viral diseases, so that the yield and berry quality were seriously affected. The traditional way of grape seedling production to remove the virus is inefficient. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a rapid propagation technology system for virus-free seedlings of ‘Shine Muscat’ grape by combining tissue culture with heat treatment method. 【Methods】 Based on the heat treatment method, the virus-free zone of the stem tip can expand by inactivating the virus, and the stem tip has the advantage of taking small apical meristems to grow a whole plant. In this paper, the tissue culture seedlings of ‘Shine Muscat’ grape were treated by combining heat treatment with stem tip culture. Firstly, the stem segments with axillary bud

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area of new canes were used as explants, and they were disinfected by different disinfection methods. Then they were inoculated on MS medium containing different concentrations of plant growth regulators. After a few days, the pollution rate, survival rate, germination rate, subculture multiplication coefficient, rooting rate, root length and root number of explants were calculated. The best method of disinfection, disinfection time, start medium, subculture medium, rooting medium for explants was determined. Secondly, when robust tissue culture seedlings were obtained, they were heat-treated at different culture temperatures and durations. At the end of treatment, the stem tips were selected and cultured to grow into intact plants. Finally, the tube seedlings were sent to qualified institutions for virus detection by RT-PCR detection.【Results】After disinfection with 75% alcohol for 30 s and 0.1% mercuric chloride for 8 min, the contamination rate and browning rate of stem explants were the lowest, and the survival rate was 86%; the explants were inoculated on MS medium containing 6-BA and NAA to induce germination, and the highest germination rate was on MS medium containing 6-BA $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and NAA $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, which reached 86.4%; the sterile buds were inoculated on MS medium containing 6-BA and NAA. On the medium containing $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA, the effect of proliferation was the most obvious in the subculture, and the multiplication coefficient was 3.5; from subculture, the single buds with strong growth were separated and transferred onto the medium of 1/2MS with IBA and NAA for proliferation and rooting, and the effect of rooting was the best on the medium of 1/2MS with IBA $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and NAA $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, the rooting rate was 86%, the average number of roots was 4.13, and the average root length was 3.89 cm. detoxification treatment of tissue culture seedlings by heat treatment was combined with shoot tip culture. After 18 days of heat treatment at $37 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, individual plants began to gradually lose their green leaves and became withered, and finally the whole plant died. The survival rate of heat treated plants was 78%, and the shoot tip survival rate was 60%. The results showed that, regenerated plants did not contain grape leaf curl virus 1 (GLRaV-1), grape leaf curl virus 3 (GLRaV-3), grape virus A (GVA), grape spot virus (GFkV), and grape fan leaf virus (GFLV).【Conclusion】Through the technology of plant tissue culture, the production efficiency of grape seedlings could be improved effectively. At the same time, using heat treatment combined with detoxification technology of stem tip culture, the detoxification efficiency of virus in the tissue culture seedling was also greatly improved. Therefore, this study preliminarily established the technology system of tissue culture and detoxification and rapid reproduction of ‘Shine Muscat’ grape. Moreover, it can provide technical support for the factory production of detoxification tissue culture seedling of ‘Shine Muscat’ grape. It can also provide the market with high quality, robust, virus-free, excellent characteristics of virus-free ‘Shine Muscat’ tissue culture seedlings.

Key words: ‘Shine Muscat’ grape; Tissue culture; Rapid propagation; Virus-free

‘阳光玫瑰’(Shine Muscat)又名‘夏音马斯卡特’‘耀眼玫瑰’,是日本果树试验基地选育的葡萄品种,亲本为‘安芸津21’×‘白南’^[1],该品种属二倍体欧美杂交种,晚熟,果皮黄绿色或黄色,粒大,皮薄可食,肉脆多汁,玫瑰香味浓郁,可溶性固形物含量(w)可达23%(达到18%时果糖高于葡萄糖)^[2-3]。近年来,‘阳光玫瑰’在浙江、江苏、安徽、云南、广西等地被广泛引种植。但该品种在我国各地栽培中植株普遍表现类似病毒病症状,对果实产量、品质造成

严重影响。随着我国‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄产业的发展,对苗木的需求量也越来越大。传统的扦插、嫁接繁殖虽简捷方便,但受母株及砧木的限制,繁殖数量有限、育苗周期长且苗木常携带病毒,长期采用这些传统方法进行繁殖,葡萄品种的种性也会严重退化^[4-5]。

多年来,我国学者一直从事葡萄病毒脱除技术研究^[6]。虽然该技术已较为成熟,但是目前针对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒及快繁方面的研究少有报道,适合‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒种苗的快繁技术体系

还未建立。国内当前并未见葡萄良繁体系的大规模建设和推广,市面上可供销售的脱毒葡萄苗木数量极其有限^[7]。

因此,笔者以‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄品种为试验材料,拟通过探索外植体消毒、启动培养、增殖培养、生根培养、热处理结合茎尖脱毒等环节的关键技术,初步建立‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒快繁技术体系。以期加快‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄优质种苗的市场供应量,使该品种能得到大面积的推广应用,从而促进我国‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄产业的健康有序发展。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试材料为2019年4月份采集的‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄优株当年生嫩枝条,由广西植物组培苗有限公司种植示范地提供。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 外植体采集及消毒 于连续晴朗的午后,取生长健壮植株的新生带腋芽茎段,分割成3 cm左右大小(腋芽上端1 cm,下端2 cm),在超净工作台上采用不同的消毒方式(表1)对茎段进行表面消毒,消毒后用无菌水冲洗4~5次,无菌滤纸吸干其表面水分,两端分别切除5 mm左右,后接种于相应的启动培养基上,每消毒方式处理外植体100个。培养期间发现外植体出现褐化、污染等现象及时记录数据。茎段离体培养两周后,褐化、污染情况趋于稳定。观察并统计褐化、污染的外植体总数,计算污染率、褐化率及成活率。

表1 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体消毒处理

处理编号 Process number	75%乙醇消毒时间 75% alcohol disinfection time/s	0.1%氯化汞消毒时间 0.1% mercury chloride disinfection time/min
1D	0	6
2D	0	8
3D	0	10
4D	0	12
5D	30	6
6D	30	8
7D	30	10
8D	30	12
9D	60	6
10D	60	8
11D	60	10
12D	60	12

1.2.2 启动培养 将消毒处理后的外植体接种于含有不同植物生长调节剂组合的MS培养基中(表2),促其腋芽萌发,每配方接种外植体100个。茎段离体培养20 d,腋芽萌发情况稳定,此时观察并统计外植体萌芽数,计算萌芽率。培养条件:温度(25±2)℃,光照度2500~3000 lx,每天光照时间12 h(下同)。

表2 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体启动培养基

处理编号 Process number	基本培养基 Basic medium	$\rho(6\text{-BA})$ 6-BA/(mg·L ⁻¹)	$\rho(\text{NAA})$ NAA/(mg·L ⁻¹)
1P	MS	0.5	0.1
2P	MS	0.5	0.2
3P	MS	0.5	0.3
4P	MS	1.0	0.1
5P	MS	1.0	0.2
6P	MS	1.0	0.3
7P	MS	1.5	0.1
8P	MS	1.5	0.2
9P	MS	1.5	0.3
10P	MS	2.0	0.1
11P	MS	2.0	0.2
12P	MS	2.0	0.3

1.2.3 继代培养 将经启动培养获得的无菌单芽,接种于含有不同植物生长调节剂组合的继代培养基中(表3),诱导不定芽产生,每配方接种单芽100个。培养60 d,观察并统计每个接种单芽的总芽数,计算增殖系数。

表3 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄继代培养基

处理编号 Process number	基本培养基 Basic medium	$\rho(6\text{-BA})$ 6-BA/(mg·L ⁻¹)	$\rho(\text{NAA})$ NAA/(mg·L ⁻¹)
1S	MS	0.5	0.0
2S	MS	0.5	0.1
3S	MS	0.5	0.2
4S	MS	1.0	0.0
5S	MS	1.0	0.1
6S	MS	1.0	0.2
7S	MS	1.5	0.0
8S	MS	1.5	0.1
9S	MS	1.5	0.2
10S	MS	2.0	0.0
11S	MS	2.0	0.1
12S	MS	2.0	0.2

1.2.4 生根培养 将继代培养中株高1.5~2.0 cm枝叶舒展的单芽切下,接种于不同的生根培养基中(表4),每生根配方接种100株。培养30 d观察并记录

各单株的生根条数、根长等数据,计算生根率。

表4 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄生根培养基

Table 4 The rooting medium of ‘Shine Muscat’

处理编号 Process number	基本培养基 Basic medium	ρ (IBA) IBA/(mg·L ⁻¹)	ρ (NAA) NAA/(mg·L ⁻¹)
1R	1/2MS	0.0	0.2
2R	1/2MS	0.0	0.4
3R	1/2MS	0.0	0.6
4R	1/2MS	0.2	0.0
5R	1/2MS	0.2	0.2
6R	1/2MS	0.2	0.4
7R	1/2MS	0.2	0.6
8R	1/2MS	0.4	0.0
9R	1/2MS	0.4	0.2
10R	1/2MS	0.4	0.4
11R	1/2MS	0.4	0.6
12R	1/2MS	0.6	0.0
13R	1/2MS	0.6	0.2
14R	1/2MS	0.6	0.4
15R	1/2MS	0.6	0.6

1.2.5 组培脱毒技术及病毒检测 将生长势较好的‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄待脱毒试管苗100株转接到新鲜的生根培养基中,先在室温条件下培养15 d,然后转移至恒温培养箱中32℃培养7 d,再逐渐升温至37℃,热处理30 d后,剥取2 mm茎尖转接到新配制的生根培养基中^[6]。生根培养基为:1/2 MS+0.4 mg·L⁻¹ IBA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ NAA。

成活的茎尖继代4~5次,每个茎尖培养获得的植株数量达5~7瓶(每瓶6株)时,将‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄试管苗送往中国农业科学院果树研究所国家落叶

果树脱毒中心,进行葡萄卷叶病毒1(GLRaV-1)、葡萄卷叶病毒3(GLRaV-3)、葡萄病毒A(GVA)、葡萄斑点病毒(GFkV)、葡萄扇叶病毒(GFLV)的检测,单样送检植株数量为10株,病毒检测方法为反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)。

1.3 数据处理

采用Excel 2013 进行数据处理及制图,用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同消毒方式对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体成活率的影响

由表5可知,不同消毒方式对外植体成活率的影响不同。只使用0.1%氯化汞消毒,外植体的污染率均高于使用75%乙醇与0.1%氯化汞组合的方式,而两种消毒液组合消毒时,以75%乙醇消毒时间为30 s时最佳。0.1%氯化汞不同的消毒时间对葡萄外植体的污染率及褐化率影响较为明显,随着消毒时间的延长,外植体污染率降低,但褐化率明显升高,从而降低成活率。故‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄腋芽茎段外植体的最佳消毒方式为6D:75%乙醇30 s+0.1%氯化汞8 min,外植体成活率86%。

2.2 不同培养基对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体萌芽率的影响

由图1可知,不同启动培养基对外植体的萌芽率影响不同。随着培养基中6-BA浓度的升高,‘阳

表5 不同消毒方式对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体成活率的影响

Table 5 The effect of different disinfection methods on the survival rate of ‘Shine Muscat’ explants

处理编号 Process number	外植体数 Number of explants	污染数 Number of pollution	污染率 Pollution rate/%	褐化数 Browning number	褐化率 Browning rate/%	成活数 Survival number	成活率 Survival rate/%
1D	100	44	44	1	1	55	55 g
2D	100	38	38	2	2	60	60 f
3D	100	27	27	5	5	68	68 de
4D	100	27	27	8	8	65	65 e
5D	100	28	28	2	2	70	70 d
6D	100	11	11	3	3	86	86 a
7D	100	16	16	6	6	78	78 b
8D	100	17	17	10	10	73	73 cd
9D	100	29	29	2	2	69	69 d
10D	100	26	26	3	3	71	71 cd
11D	100	15	15	8	8	77	77 bc
12D	100	12	12	14	14	74	74 c

注:表中不同小写字母表示不同处理之间差异达显著水平($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the table indicated that the difference between different treatments was significant($p < 0.05$). The same below.

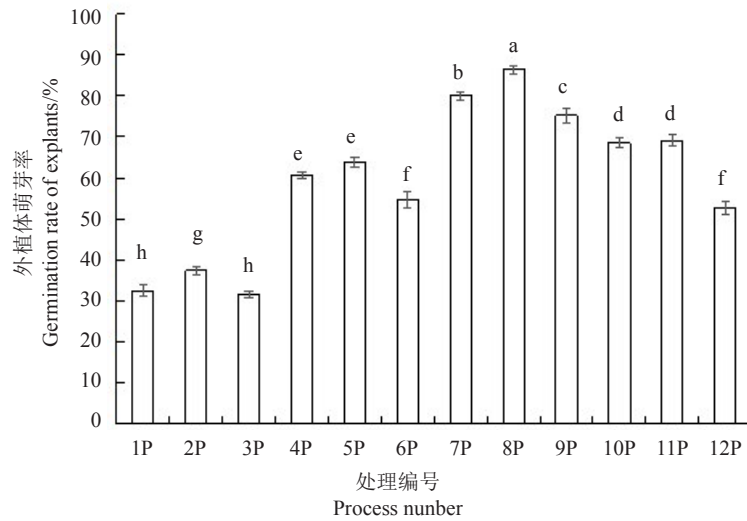


图1 不同培养基对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体萌芽率的影响

Fig. 1 The effect of different culture medium on the germination rate of ‘Shine Muscat’ explants

光玫瑰’葡萄外植体萌芽率整体呈先上升后下降的趋势;在相同6-BA质量浓度水平下,随着NAA质量浓度的升高,外植体萌芽率也同样表现出先上升后下降。试验发现培养基编号4P、5P、7P、8P、9P、10P、11P中外植体萌芽率均在60%以上,培养基编号8P中的外植体萌芽率最高,为86.4%,且与其他编号启动培养基中的外植体萌芽率呈显著性差异。故‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体最佳腋芽启动培养基为8P:MS+

1.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ NAA。

2.3 不同培养基对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗继代增殖的影响

由图2可看出:不同继代培养基对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗继代增殖的影响不同。当培养基中6-BA质量浓度为0.5 mg·L⁻¹时,单芽的增殖系数均较低,不足1.5。随着6-BA质量浓度的升高,芽的增殖系数先上升后下降,当6-BA质量浓度升至1.5 mg·L⁻¹

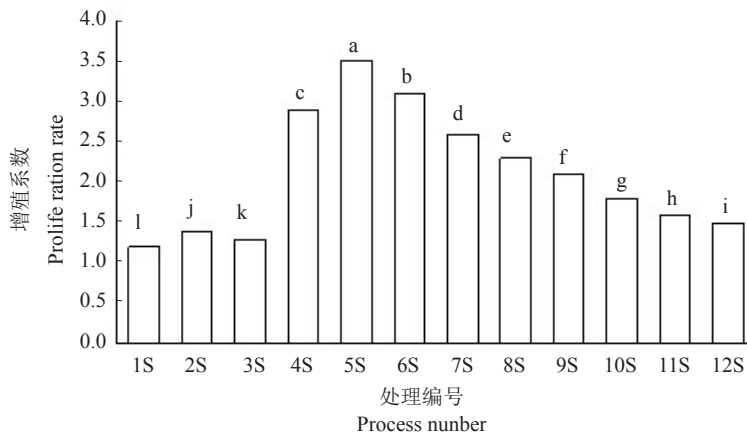


图2 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗在不同培养基上的增殖系数

Fig. 2 The multiplication coefficient of ‘Shine Muscat’ tissue culture seedlings on different media

及以上时,芽的增殖明显受到抑制,且试验中发现,此质量浓度培养的芽质脆、玻璃化现象明显并出现肥大不规则叶片。而当6-BA质量浓度为1.0 mg·L⁻¹时,芽的增殖系数均略高,丛芽长势正常、翠绿、健壮、活力佳。另外,6-BA需配合低质量浓度的NAA一起使用,即两者质量浓度比为10:1时增殖效果最佳。故‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗最佳继代增殖培养基

为5S:MS+1.0 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+0.1 mg·L⁻¹ NAA。

2.4 不同培养基对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗生根的影响

从表6可知,不同的生根培养基对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的生根率、根条数及根长影响不同。当培养基中单独添加不同质量浓度生长素NAA时,单独的生根率、根数均较低,而单独添加不同质量浓度

表 6 不同培养基对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗生根的影响

Table 6 The effects of different media on rooting of ‘Shine Muscat’ plantlets

处理编号 Process number	接种株数 Number of inoculations	生根株数 Root number	生根率 Rooting rate/%	平均根数 Average number of root	平均根长 Average root length/cm
1R	100	8	8 j	1.87 j	2.53 f
2R	100	7	7 k	1.85 j	2.50 fg
3R	100	5	5 l	1.70 k	2.39 g
4R	100	29	29 i	2.15 hi	2.67 e
5R	100	35	35 h	2.43 g	2.93 d
6R	100	58	58 d	2.20 h	3.13 c
7R	100	40	40 g	1.85 j	3.27 c
8R	100	57	57 de	3.48 c	3.43 bc
9R	100	86	86 a	4.13 a	3.89 a
10R	100	74	74 b	3.81 b	3.90 a
11R	100	66	66 c	3.60 c	3.53 b
12R	100	55	55 e	2.64 f	2.78 e
13R	100	75	75 b	3.15 d	3.53 b
14R	100	58	58 d	2.83 e	3.28 c
15R	100	49	49 f	2.05 i	2.97 d

生长素 IBA 时,单株的生根情况较好。可见,生长素 IBA 对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗生根的诱导效果强于 NAA。但经试验培养发现:将 IBA 与低质量浓度的 NAA 搭配使用比单独使用 IBA 更能明显提高组培苗的生根率,增加单株根条数及侧根数量,根系洁白健壮有活力。故‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的最佳生根培养基为 9R:1/2 MS+0.4 mg·L⁻¹ IBA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ NAA。

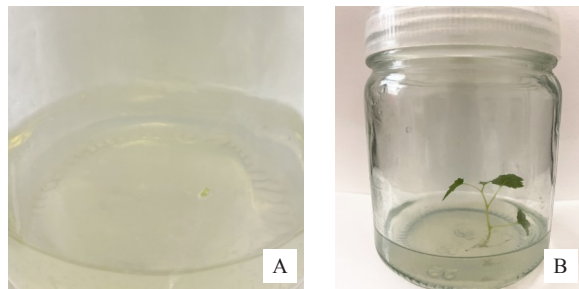
2.5 热处理及植株再生

本研究通过热处理结合茎尖培养技术,进行‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的脱毒处理。研究过程中发现,37℃ 热处理 18 d,个别植株开始出现叶片逐渐失

绿、变枯,最终整株死亡的现象,热处理 30 d 时,试管苗的最终成活率为 78%。热处理完成后,切取植株 2 mm 茎尖进行室温下培养(图 3),10~15 d 茎尖开始陆续恢复生长,约 60 d 可长成完整植株。未恢复的茎尖约 30 d 开始失绿死亡,茎尖最终成活率为 60% (表 7)。

2.6 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的病毒检测

对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄试管苗进行病毒检测(图 4),检测结果表明,送检的‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄试管苗不含有葡萄卷叶病毒 1(GLRaV-1)、葡萄卷叶病毒 3(GLRaV-3)、葡萄病毒 A(GVA)、葡萄斑点病毒(GFKV)、



A. Cultivate for 1 day; B. Cultivate for 30 days.

图 3 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗茎尖培养

Fig. 3 The stem tip culture of ‘Shine Muscat’ grape tissue culture seedlings

表 7 热处理试管苗及茎尖成活率

Table 7 The survival rate of heat treatment tube seedling and stem tip

热处理试管苗成活情况 Survival of heat-treated tube seedlings			茎尖成活情况 Stem tip survival		
热处理株数 Number of heat-treated	成活株数 Survival number	成活率 Survival rate/%	切取数 Number of cut	成活数 Survival number	成活率 Survival rate/%
100	78	78	78	47	60



图4 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗病毒检测送检样品

Fig. 4 The virus test samples of ‘Shine Muscat’ grape tissue culture seedlings

葡萄扇叶病毒(GFLV)。检测结果见表8。

表8 ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗病毒检测结果

Table 8 The virus detection results of tissue culture plantlet of ‘Shine Muscat’

检测病毒种类 Detection of virus type	GLRaV-1	GLRaV-3	GVA	GFKV	GFLV
检测结果 Detection result	—	—	—	—	—

注:“—”为阴性,不带所检病毒。

Note: “—” is negative, without the detected virus.

3 讨论

广西充足的光热资源和气候条件,非常适合种植鲜食葡萄^[8]。‘阳光玫瑰’作为极具商业前景的葡萄品种正面临着病毒病害威胁及苗木供应不足等问题。因此,开展‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培脱毒技术探究,构建高效的脱毒技术与种苗快繁体系十分重要。

葡萄组培过程一般包括外植体消毒、启动培养、继代增殖培养、生根培养等环节^[9]。冯文华等^[10]用75%乙醇搭配0.1%氯化汞溶液对‘赤霞珠’葡萄外植体进行消毒,污染率低至3.8%。本试验中对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体的最佳消毒方式为75%乙醇消毒30 s+0.1%氯化汞消毒8 min,外植体成活率86%。

陶宁颖^[11]以B5为基础培养基,探究不同6-BA和KT浓度对‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄外植体启动培养的影响。研究发现,外植体最适启动培养基激素水平为 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ KT,萌发率56%。本试验将‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄腋芽茎段接种于添加不同质量

浓度6-BA和NAA的MS培养基中,得出外植体的最佳启动培养基为 $\text{MS}+1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA,外植体萌芽率86.4%。

植物组织离体培养继代增殖过程中,可通过诱导腋芽产生不定芽(丛生芽)或诱导腋芽萌发成新梢两种方式进行组培扩繁,而细胞分裂素类物质在诱导丛生芽的方式中是必需的^[12]。洪森荣等^[13]用‘香果树’的带芽茎段为外植体进行植物离体培养,发现细胞分裂素6-BA和生长素NAA的比值高时,‘香果树’增殖系数较高。本试验综合‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培单芽诱导产生的丛生芽生长状态,得出最佳继代增殖培养基为 $\text{MS}+1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA,增殖系数3.5。

生长素类物质利于促进组培苗生根。冯文华等^[10]发现以 $1/2\text{MS}+0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA培养基为葡萄的继代增殖和生根培养基,既可扩繁增殖又可生根壮苗。陶宁颖^[11]研究发现在一定范围内,适当提高NAA浓度可有效促使组培苗生根,得出‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄最适的生根培养基为 $1/2 \text{ MS}+0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA。本试验通过在基本培养基中添加不同质量浓度的IBA和NAA两种生长素,诱导组培苗根系的快速生成。得到‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的最佳生根培养基为 $1/2 \text{ MS}+0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA+ $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA,生根率86%,平均根条数4.13条,平均根长3.89 cm。

病毒病是危害葡萄的一类重要病害,目前已经报道的病毒病和病毒病类似病害超过30种,造成葡萄生长衰退及产量和品质下降。危害‘阳光玫瑰’葡

萄主要的病毒有葡萄卷叶病毒、葡萄皱木复合相关病毒、葡萄斑点病毒、葡萄扇叶病毒等^[11,14]。对于葡萄病毒的检测方法国内外已有许多报道, 娄兵海等^[15]利用 RT-PCR 结合核苷酸序列测定的技术, 建立了 10 种葡萄主要病毒的 RT-PCR 检测方法。牛建新等^[16]、Gambino 等^[17]已建立了葡萄病毒的多重 RT-PCR 检测方法, 可以同时检测植物组织内多种病毒。

葡萄脱毒技术主要包括茎尖培养、热处理、化学处理、体细胞胚再生、电疗法和超低温脱毒等^[18]。目前采用较多的是热处理结合茎尖培养的方法。胡国君等^[19]采用热处理结合茎尖培养的方式对 8 个葡萄品种进行研究, 热处理后植株的平均成活率为 86%, 茎尖平均成活率为 64%。顾沛雯^[20]在葡萄卷叶病病毒脱除中, 采用热处理与茎尖培养相结合的方法, 使幼苗的成活率和脱毒率较单一茎尖培养脱毒提高了 7.5% 和 8.5%。陈斌^[21]研究发现, 热处理比单一的茎尖培养脱毒效率提高 8.75%。多数研究表明, 采用试管苗热处理结合茎尖培养方法可获得良好的脱毒效果。热处理脱毒技术是利用植物组织中多数病毒在某一温度范围(一般为 35~40 °C)可被部分或完全钝化, 病毒的增殖速度受到抑制而减缓扩散^[22]。本研究也采用该方法进行‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄组培苗的脱毒处理, 在常规的热处理温度范围内, 脱毒效率与温度成正比, 与存活率成反比。本研究在 32 °C 预热处理 7 d, 再逐渐升温至 37 °C 热处理 30 d, 植株的成活率为 78%, 茎尖成活率为 60%。经送样检测, ‘阳光玫瑰’葡萄试管苗不含有葡萄卷叶病毒 1(GLRaV-1)、葡萄卷叶病毒 3(GLRaV-3)、葡萄病毒 A(GVA)、葡萄斑点病毒(GFkV)、葡萄扇叶病毒(GFLV)。

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