

# E42-6×里扎马特葡萄杂交F<sub>2</sub>代的SSR分子鉴定及果实形状遗传倾向

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**摘 要:**【目的】利用 SSR-PCR 荧光标记检测技术对葡萄杂种后代进行真伪性鉴定, 并对葡萄果形的遗传变异规律进行分析。【方法】以圆形果粒葡萄品系 E42-6(红地球的实生后代)、长圆形果粒葡萄品种里扎马特及其杂交 F<sub>1</sub> 新雅和 F<sub>2</sub> 群体为研究材料, 利用 SSR 分子标记结合毛细管电泳-PCR 方法鉴定真杂种。通过调查后代群体果实横径、纵径、果形指数等指标, 进行葡萄果形遗传倾向分析。【结果】在亲本 E42-6 和里扎马特中筛选出 34 对多态性标记, 其中 18 对 SSR 标记在亲本间具有特异性互补位点, 证实新雅为 E42-6 和里扎马特杂交 F<sub>1</sub> 代; 随机选取 5 对多态性标记, 从 528 株 F<sub>2</sub> 代群体中鉴定出 520 株为新雅自交后代, 鉴定率为 98.5%。后代果形偏向椭圆形和长椭圆形, 占比 64.6%; 果粒横径、纵径、果形指数均呈连续正态分布, 表现数量性状遗传特点; 果形指数均值大于亲中值, 组合遗传传递力为 104.07%, 加性效应占优势, 能够稳定遗传给后代; 群体中也有一定比例(7.88%)的超高亲后代。【结论】利用 SSR 荧光标记结合毛细管电泳-PCR 检测方法对葡萄杂交 F<sub>2</sub> 群体进行真伪性鉴定是可行的。F<sub>2</sub> 群体果形变异类型丰富, 以椭圆形和长椭圆形为主, 具有获得父本里扎马特长形果粒性状的遗传优势, 果形指数呈正向增强趋势遗传, 其遗传变异主要来自遗传效应, 遗传潜能大。

**关键词:** 葡萄; 杂交 F<sub>2</sub> 代; SSR 鉴定; 果实形状; 遗传倾向

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## SSR identification of F<sub>2</sub> progenies of E42-6 × Rizamat grape and their genetic tendency of berry shape

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Table grapes occupy a major position in Chinese grape industry. The berry shape is one of the important traits for evaluation of the appearance quality of grapes. In order to explore the genetic variation tendency of grape berry shape, we used 528 F<sub>2</sub> progenies generated from hybridizing E42-6 with Rizamat as experimental materials. Firstly we identified the authenticity of the F<sub>2</sub> population through SSR fluorescent markers combined with capillary electrophoresis detection technology, and then we researched the genetic tendency and analyzed the inheritance of berry shape from F<sub>2</sub> progenies, so as to provide a basis for the prediction of parental selection in grape fruit shape improvement breeding. 【Methods】The crossing combination was made using E42-6 as female parent (round shape berry) and Rizamat (oblong shape berry) as male parent in 2012 and 528 F<sub>2</sub> progenies were obtained. The hybrid plants bore berries in 2016. The leaves and berries were collected from grapevines grown in the vineyards of Research Institute of Grape and Melon of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in Shan-

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shan, Xinjiang province during August to October in 2019. The genomic DNA of each single plant of the hybrid combination was extracted and 40 pairs of SSR fluorescent markers combined with capillary electrophoresis-PCR method were used to identify the true hybrid offspring, the software GeneMapper v3.25 was used for data reading, the final analysis results were presented in the form of fragment size and exported in Excel. The berry shape indexes of  $F_2$  progenies such as berry width, berry length and fruit shape index were measured according to the conventional method. The data were processed with Excel statistical software, and the genetic tendency of fruit shape was analyzed through coefficient variation ( $CV$ ), transfer ability ( $Ta$ ), heterosis rate. 【Results】Based on the genomic DNA of the parents, 34 pairs of polymorphic SSR markers were screened out from 40 pairs of SSR markers to be used for further identification. Among them, 18 pairs of polymorphic markers amplified the specific complementary bands between the parents, and all of them confirmed that Xinya was the  $F_1$  progeny of E42-6 and Rizamat. After that, we randomly selected 5 pairs of SSR markers from 34 pairs of polymorphic markers to identify the  $F_2$  progenies. It was found that 520 progenies that contained the specific band from Xinya were screened as true selfing offsprings of Xinya, the true rate of  $F_2$  progenies was 98.5%. The fruit shapes of  $F_2$  progenies were widely separated, including round, oblong, oval, cylindric, obovoid, ovoid, oblate, heart-shape, curved-shape, and waist-shape although the fruit shape of the offspring was mainly oval and oblong, accounting for 64.6%. The berry width, berry length and fruit shape index were quantitative traits with continuous normal distribution. The coefficient variation of berry width was the smallest, which was 9.92%, while the ultra low dear of berry width was as high as 46.15%, it showed an obvious tendency toward low inheritance. The genetic transmitting ability of berry length was lower than 1. The average value of fruit shape index was slightly above the mid-parent value, there were some ultra high individuals, but more than half progenies had mid fruit shape index between parents' value, the genetic transmission ability of fruit shape index was 104.07%, showing a regression in the direction of increasing, indicating that additive effect occupied the dominant position and the fruit shape index could be stably inherited to the progenies. 【Conclusion】It was feasible to use SSR fluorescent marker to identify the authenticity of  $F_2$  population generated from E42-6 and Rizamat. The rate of true self-progenies was as high as 98.5%, and SSR markers could accurately and effectively identify the authenticity of  $F_2$  progenies in grape. In our study, the fruit shape of  $F_2$  progenies was mainly oval and oblong. The berry width, berry length and the fruit shape index were quantitative traits with continuous distribution. The ultra-low dear of berry width was high and showed an obvious degeneration genetic tendency. The average value of berry length was lower than the mid-parent value, presenting a negative degradation genetic trend. The average value of fruit shape index of  $F_2$  progenies was slightly higher than the mid-parent value, additive effect played a dominant effect in the inheritance of fruit shape index, this trait could be stably inherited to the progenies. There were some individuals of ultra high fruit shape index in  $F_2$  progenies. By selecting two parents with big difference in fruit shape, the probability of obtaining single offspring individual of ultra-high fruit shape index would be increased.

**Key words:** *Vitis vinifera* L.;  $F_2$  progenies; SSR identification; Fruit shape; Genetic tendency

果实形状作为葡萄重要的外观品质性状之一,直接影响到鲜食葡萄果实的商品价值和经济效益,而新颖奇特果形的葡萄通常更受消费者的青睐<sup>[1]</sup>,所以培育不同果形的品种成为鲜食葡萄的育种目标之一。

杂交育种是果实品质改良的一种有效途径<sup>[2]</sup>。田间杂交育种通常规模较大,周期较长,利用分子标记在苗期进行杂种鉴定可有效提高育种效率。SSR分子标记作为一种共显性标记,在鉴定杂种后代方

面有明显优势,其取材用量少,不受外界环境、组织类别、发育时期等条件限制,多态性丰富,试验结果具较高重复性和可靠性,检测准确快速,可有效缩短杂种鉴定时间<sup>[3]</sup>,已广泛应用于柑橘<sup>[4]</sup>、苹果<sup>[5]</sup>、枣<sup>[6]</sup>、龙眼<sup>[7]</sup>等果树杂交后代的真伪性鉴定。近年来,也有不少利用SSR标记鉴定葡萄杂种真伪性的文献报道<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

葡萄作为高度杂合的多年生果树,在杂交过程中会出现多样且复杂的变异,父母本基因型的差异直接影响后代变异的方向和程度,所以开展葡萄果实性状遗传倾向研究,对选择适宜亲本并选育出期望果实性状的杂交后代具有重要意义。当前有关葡萄果实品质性状如糖酸含量<sup>[10]</sup>、果皮颜色<sup>[11]</sup>、香气<sup>[12]</sup>、果肉质地<sup>[13]</sup>等遗传规律的研究已取得诸多进展,但是有关果实形状遗传规律的研究不多。王勇等<sup>[14]</sup>对以火州黑玉为母本的3个杂交组合果形遗传规律进行了初步分析,母本火州黑玉果形为圆形,父本果形为圆形或椭圆形,研究结果表明,杂交后代果形指数连续性分离,表现为数量遗传性状,在杂交后代中呈衰退趋势遗传。随后又对椭圆形果粒的红宝石无核与另一个椭圆形品种的杂交后代进行果形遗传研究<sup>[15]</sup>,发现群体果形表现趋于椭圆形。刘政海等<sup>[16]</sup>以圆果形品种威代尔和霞多丽的F<sub>1</sub>代杂交群体为试验材料,研究酿酒葡萄果实品质性状遗传规律,结果表明,杂交后代果形指数变异系数较小,表现为较稳定的遗传倾向。以上研究中试材群体数量偏小,且父、母本果形差别相对较小,对于葡萄果形遗传过程中是否存在母性遗传现象或者是否受父本影响还缺乏系统的研究,因此有必要对果形遗传倾向展开深入的探讨。

笔者以果形差别较大的圆形果粒葡萄品系E42-6为母本,长形果粒葡萄品种里扎马特为父本进行杂交,构建了包含528个结果单株的F<sub>2</sub>代群体,利用SSR荧光标记结合毛细管电泳方法,快速鉴别该杂交群体的真伪性,并测定亲本及后代果实果粒横径、纵径、果形指数等指标,探讨果实形状遗传特点和趋势,以为葡萄果形改良育种中亲本的选配提供参考,也为进一步利用该群体进行葡萄果形QTL定位及深入开展葡萄果形遗传机制研究奠定基础。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

供试材料来源于新疆维吾尔自治区葡萄瓜果研

究所葡萄育种资源圃(E 42°54'41", N 90°17'17")。以红地球的实生后代E42-6为母本,以里扎马特为父本,经常规杂交获得F<sub>1</sub>代新雅,新雅进一步自交获得F<sub>2</sub>代(图1)。2012年获得F<sub>2</sub>代群体种子,2013年播种、培育成苗,2014年春定植,采用独龙干架形,株行距0.5 m×4.0 m,2016年开始结果,2018年稳定结果,2019年8—9月在新疆维吾尔自治区葡萄瓜果研究所对已结果的528个F<sub>2</sub>代单株进行样品采集和表型调查工作,2020年1—3月在中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所进行杂交后代的SSR分子鉴定工作。

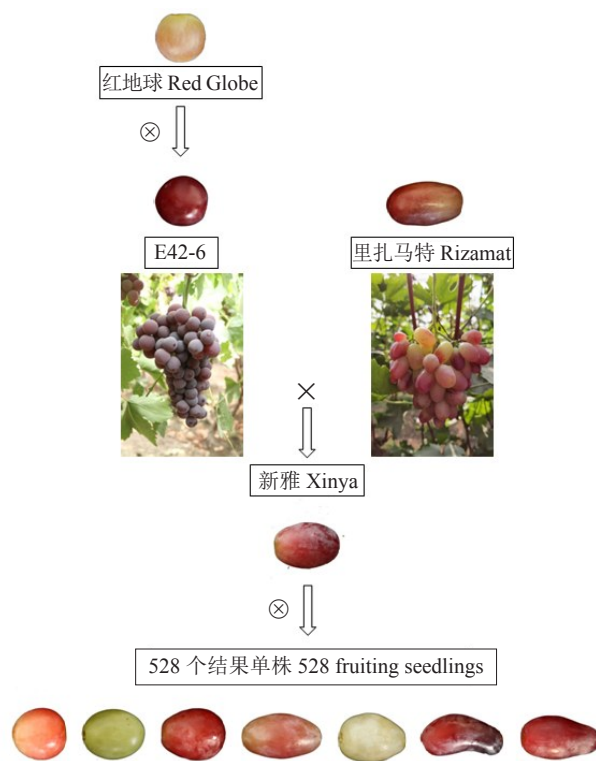


图1 杂交体系谱图

Fig. 1 The pedigree tree of hybrid progenies

### 1.2 果实性状分类标准及测定

果实成熟后,参照《葡萄种质资源描述规范和数据标准》<sup>[17]</sup>中的描述方法,调查亲本和F<sub>2</sub>代群体的果实形状、纵径、横径、果形指数等果实性状。

### 1.3 杂交后代的SSR鉴定

1.3.1 基因组DNA提取 取新鲜幼嫩葡萄叶片,采用改良CTAB法提取植株基因组DNA<sup>[18]</sup>。用1.2% (w)琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测DNA质量。

1.3.2 SSR引物选择 所用SSR标记为笔者实验室前期制定葡萄品种鉴定标准时所筛选出的38对高多态性标记<sup>[19]</sup>,另外2对SSR标记来源于文献<sup>[20]</sup>,对应SSR引物由上海生工生物工程公司合成(表1)。

表 1 用于鉴定杂种后代的 SSR 引物

Table 1 SSR primers used for the identification of grape hybrid progenies

引物名称 Primer name	上游引物序列 Forward primer sequence (5'-3')	下游引物序列 Reverse primer sequence (5'-3')	退火温度 Annealing temperature/°C
VVMD25	TTCCGTTAAAGCAAAAAGAAAAGG	TTGGATTGAAATTTATTGAGGGG	56
Vchr16a	TTCAITGTGTGACACCCCTTT	AATGTCCATGCTTCAAAATACC	56
Vchr13c	AGACCCAAGGGCAAGGTACT	AACACCGTTAGGCATACTCCA	56
VVMD5	CTAGAGCTACGCCAATCCAA	TATACCAAAAATCATATTCCTAAA	56
Vchr17a	AGGAAGAGGATTGATACCA	GTGCCAACCCCTTGCACTATT	56
Vchr18a	TTCCCACCCGGTAAATATGA	CATCCAAACATCACGCTGAG	56
Vchr19b	TTTGTTAGGTGTTGTTACCCGTTA	ATCTTCTGGCCATGTGGTTC	56
Vchr13b	TAAGCATTTCTGGGCTTTTCC	TCGTCTATATGCGACCTTGG	56
Vchr4a	CAACTGGGATCCAAGACCTC	CAGCTTCACAGGTAACCACA	56
VVMD21	GGTTGTCTATGGAGTTGATGTTGC	GCTTCAGTAAAAAGGGATTGCG	56
Vchr6a	AATGTTGAGCTTTGGGCTTG	CCAATTTCTCCATACCTCAAAA	56
VrZAG93	GCACTCTTCGACGTTAAACAAAGCC	TATGGAGGGACCGAGGTGGGCTAGG	56
VMC5G8	CATGCACATCTTGTTCCTACTCT	CATCATTGCTTCCAAAAGTCTC	56
VMC4F3-1	AAAGCACTATGGTGGGTGTAAA	TAACCAATACATGCATCAAGGA	56
VVIB66	CCACTAGTGGTCAGAAAAGAAG	TTGTATTGTGTGCCTCTTCTCA	56
VMC6E1	CACTGGCCTGTGGGAGATAAT	CCTTCAACTGGAAAAGCCTGTC	56
Vchr14b	CAATTGAACACTTACACTCACAATCA	TGTGACTAAAGGTTATTAGCAGGA	56
VMC1C10	CACAGCTGTTCCAAGTCCCA	ACAAGCCTTCCGCCACTCTC	56
Vchr8a	ACCCACTGCCACTCTCTCAT	AAATCTCCGGGATCCTTTTG	56
VrZAG67	ACCTGGCCCGACTCCTCTTGATGC	TCCTGCCGCGGATAACCAAGCTATG	56
Vchr9b	AGCGTCATGACAGGTATCAGAA	AAAGAATTAATCATTACCATTTCACG	56
VVS2	CAGCCCGTAAATGTATCCATC	AAATTCAAAATTCTAATTCAACTGG	56
VMC8G9	AACATTATCAACAACATGGTTTTA	ATATTCATCCTTCCCATCACTA	56
VVIP31	TATCCAAGAGACAAATTTCCAC	TTCTCTTGTTTCTGCAAATGG	56
Vchr3a	CAATCATATGAGCAAGGCATGT	GCTTCCTGAAATTTGTGTCCA	56
VVIN16	ACCTCTATAAGATCCTAACCTG	AAGGGAGTGTGACTGATATTTC	56
VVIV37	TTTTCTCCTACTCTTAACCTC	GGTAGACCTTGAAATGAAGTAA	56
Vchr2b	CCTCCTGCGAACAAGTCTGT	GTTGCTGGATTTGTGGAAGG	56
VrZAG62	GGTGAAATGGGCACCGAACACACGC	CCATGTCTCTCCTCAGCTTCTCAGC	58
SCU06	CCTAATGCCAGGAAGGTTGC	CCCTAGTCTCTCTACCTATCCATG	58
VVMD28	ACAATTCATGAAAAGAGAGAGAGA	TCATCAATTCGTATCTCTATTGCTG	58
VVMD27	TACCAGATCTGAATACATCCGTAAGT	ACGGGTATAGAGCAAACGGTGT	58
VrZAG79	AGATTGTGGAGGAGGGAACAAACCG	TGCCCCATTTTCAAACCTCCCTTCC	58
VVMD7	AGAGTTGCGGAGAACAGGAT	CGAACCTTCACACGCTTGAT	58
VMC4F8	CATTTTCATAGGGTTTTACAGC	CTGCCAGTATACTGATTCTCTC	58
VVMD32	GGAAAGATGGGATGACTCGC	TATGATTTTTTAGGGGGGTGAGG	58
Vchr1a	TTCATACCTTGCAGGGAGCTA	TGATTTCCATTCCCAAATTCA	52
Vchr15a	CAATCCCAACAGTTCCATGA	CGTTTTCTCCTTCGGACAAG	54
UDV120	GACATGCACAAGGGAGACAA	GATGTTGGTGGAGTCACAGC	56
VLG6-R-1	TGGGGAGGACTTCTCATGTT	TCTGGTGTGTGTTACCTGGA	54

1.3.3 SSR-PCR 体系 PCR 反应体系为 10  $\mu\text{L}$  2 $\times$  T5 Super PCR Mix(北京,擎科),浓度为 10  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  的正反向引物各 1  $\mu\text{L}$ , 50  $\text{ng}\cdot\mu\text{L}^{-1}$  DNA 模板 1  $\mu\text{L}$ , ddH<sub>2</sub>O 补足 20  $\mu\text{L}$ 。扩增程序为:98  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  预变性 3 min; 98  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  变性 10 s, 50~58  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  退火 10 s, 72  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  延伸 30 s,

共 35 个循环;72  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  延伸 2 min。PCR 扩增产物经稀释后进行变性,上样至 ABI3730XL 全自动基因测序仪进行片段分析,使用软件 GeneMapper v3.25 进行数据读取。最终分析结果以片段大小形式呈现,以 Excel 形式导出,并对所得的荧光数据进行人工分析



和校正。

**1.3.4 SSR分子鉴定** 利用40对SSR标记对父母本材料进行多态性差异分析,选择扩增SSR片段峰型清晰稳定、主峰明显、具有双亲互补型杂合位点的标记对杂交F<sub>1</sub>代新雅进行真伪性鉴定,其中扩增结果中具有稳定双亲特异位点的杂交后代即为真实杂种;继续挑选多态性标记对F<sub>2</sub>代进行鉴定,若扩增结果与新雅保持一致,则为新雅自交后代,即E42-6与里扎马特杂交F<sub>2</sub>代,出现有异于新雅条带的后代单株可能为外来花粉污染的假自交后代,在后续研究中应剔除。

#### 1.4 统计分析

亲中值  $MP = (\text{母本性状指标平均值} + \text{父本性状指标平均值}) / 2$ 。

变异系数  $CV\% = s/F \times 100$ ,  $s$  为标准差,  $F$  为后代

性状平均值。

遗传传递力  $Ta\% = F/MP \times 100$ ,  $F$  为后代性状平均值,  $MP$  为亲中值。

优势率  $Ha\% = (F - MP)/MP \times 100$ ,  $F$  为后代性状平均值,  $MP$  为亲中值。

用Excel统计每个性状的调查数据,作饼状图、直方图和正态分布图,观察每个性状的分布规律。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 SSR标记鉴定F<sub>2</sub>群体的真伪性

用亲本材料筛选初步选定的40对SSR多态性标记,有34对SSR标记在亲本E42-6和里扎马特中检测出多态性,其中18对标记在双亲间扩增出特异性互补条带(图2),18对SSR标记均证明新雅为E42-6和里扎马特的真实杂交F<sub>1</sub>代(表2)。

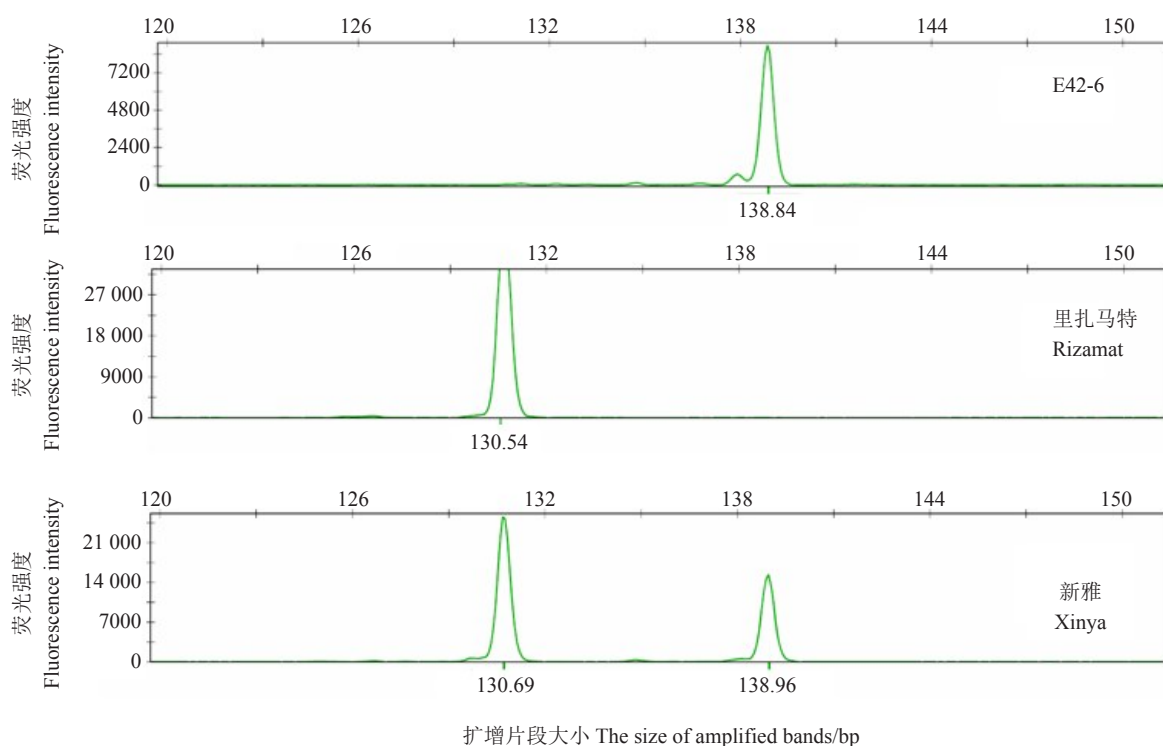


图2 SSR标记Vchr16a对双亲及新雅的扩增

Fig. 2 Amplification of SSR marker Vchr16a for parents and Xinya

从34对多态性标记中随机筛选5个标记对F<sub>2</sub>代528个结果单株进行鉴定,结果表明,有520个单株与F<sub>1</sub>代新雅的SSR扩增产物保持一致,可被认定为E42-6×里扎马特的杂交F<sub>2</sub>代,群体真实率为98.48%。对于出现异常的8个单株,其中7个单株扩增条带为1条亲本带和1条未知条带,另外1株(F<sub>2</sub>-

528)出现2条未知条带,因此认定此8个单株为非亲子代,分析原因可能是受到了外来花粉的污染(表3)。

### 2.2 F<sub>2</sub>群体果形相关指标性状遗传变异分析

调查结果显示,520个F<sub>2</sub>代单株果实形状变异类型丰富,不仅有亲本类型的圆形、长椭圆形及其过渡类型,如椭圆形、长圆形、倒卵形、钝卵圆形等,还

表 2 18 对 SSR 标记对双亲及新雅的扩增  
Table 2 Amplification of 18 pairs of SSR markers for parents and Xinya

标记名称 Marker name	E42-6 基因型 Genotype of E42-6	里扎马特基因型 Genotype of Rizamat	新雅基因型 Genotype of Xinya
Vchr16a	138/138	130/130	130/138
Vchr13c	130/130	140/140	130/140
VVMD5	252/252	244/256	252/256
Vchr4a	209/211	198/215	211/215
VVMD21	256/280	262/265	256/262
Vchr6a	195/195	199/199	195/199
VrZAG93	229/229	204/214	214/229
VMC4F3-1	204/216	185/196	185/216
VMC6E1	181/185	160/160	160/181
VMC1C10	195/195	143/158	143/195
Vchr3a	205/205	201/244	205/244
VVMD28	276/276	262/262	262/276
VVMD27	197/197	194/210	197/210
VrZAG79	274/274	262/272	272/274
VVMD7	253/253	247/267	247/253
VMC4F8	135/141	134/139	139/141
VVMD32	268/268	272/274	268/274
Vchr15a	169/169	165/181	165/169

表现出扁圆形、鸡心形、弯形、束腰形等超亲类型果形。后代果实形状以椭圆和长椭圆为主,占 64.6%;圆形和扁圆形果粒的单株有 29 个,占比 5.6%,表明父本里扎马特果形遗传力较高,能将其果粒长形性

表 3 5 对 SSR 标记检测到 F<sub>2</sub> 代异常基因型  
Table 3 Abnormal genotypes detected by 5 pairs of SSR markers in F<sub>2</sub> progenies

新雅及其后代编号 Number of Xinya and its descendants	F <sub>2</sub> 代基因型 Genotype of F <sub>2</sub> generation				
	Vchr13c	Vchr18a	Vchr13b	VMC4F3-1	VVMD32
新雅 Xinya	130/140	180/192	160/160	186/216	268/274
F <sub>2</sub> -48	130/152	176/180	160/172	180/216	266/268
F <sub>2</sub> -162	130/152	176/180	160/172	180/186	268/289
F <sub>2</sub> -206		180/196	160/172	204/216	274/289
F <sub>2</sub> -298		176/192	160/172		
F <sub>2</sub> -318		180/184	160/168	199/216	
F <sub>2</sub> -405	130/152			180/216	268/288
F <sub>2</sub> -496		168/192			
F <sub>2</sub> -528	134/152	184/196	168/168	199/199	280/280

注:空白处为非异常基因型。  
Note: The blank are normal genotypes.

状以较强优势传递给后代,但一些后代也受到母本果形性状的影响(图 3)。

从次数分布图可以看出,F<sub>2</sub> 群体果实纵径、横径、果形指数分离明显,大多数介于双亲之间,呈单峰连续分布,峰度及偏度均小于 1,说明葡萄果实形状是典型多基因控制的数量性状(图 4)。纵、横径作为衡量果实形状的重要指标,后代平均值均小于亲中值。横径变异系数最小,性状较稳定,但是超低亲现象明显,低亲率达 46.15%,组合遗传传递力为 90.09%,表现出明显的趋小偏离亲本遗传趋势。子

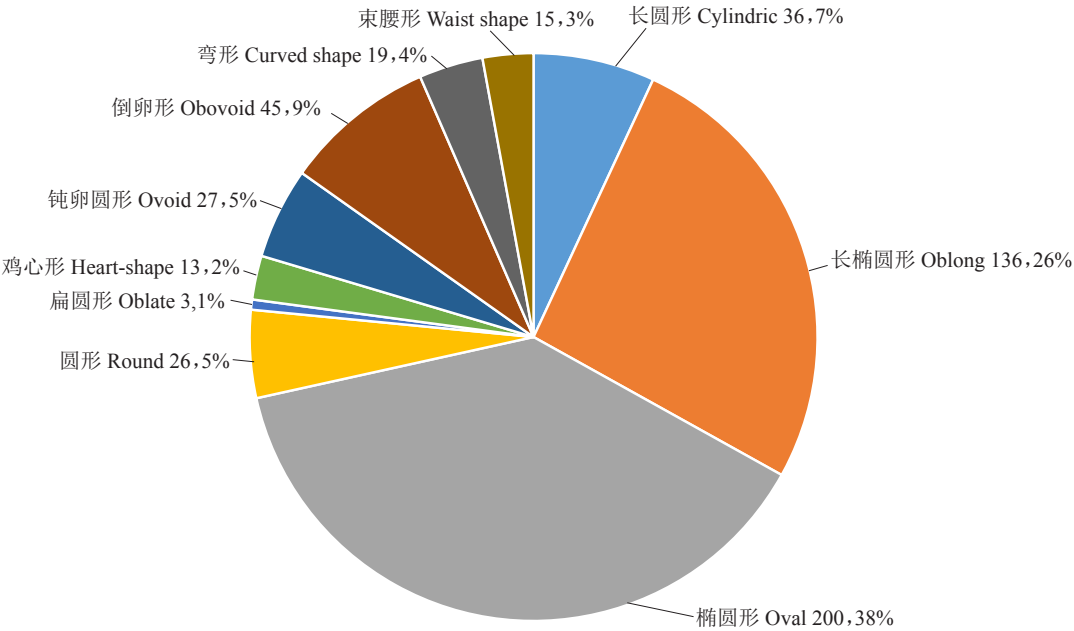
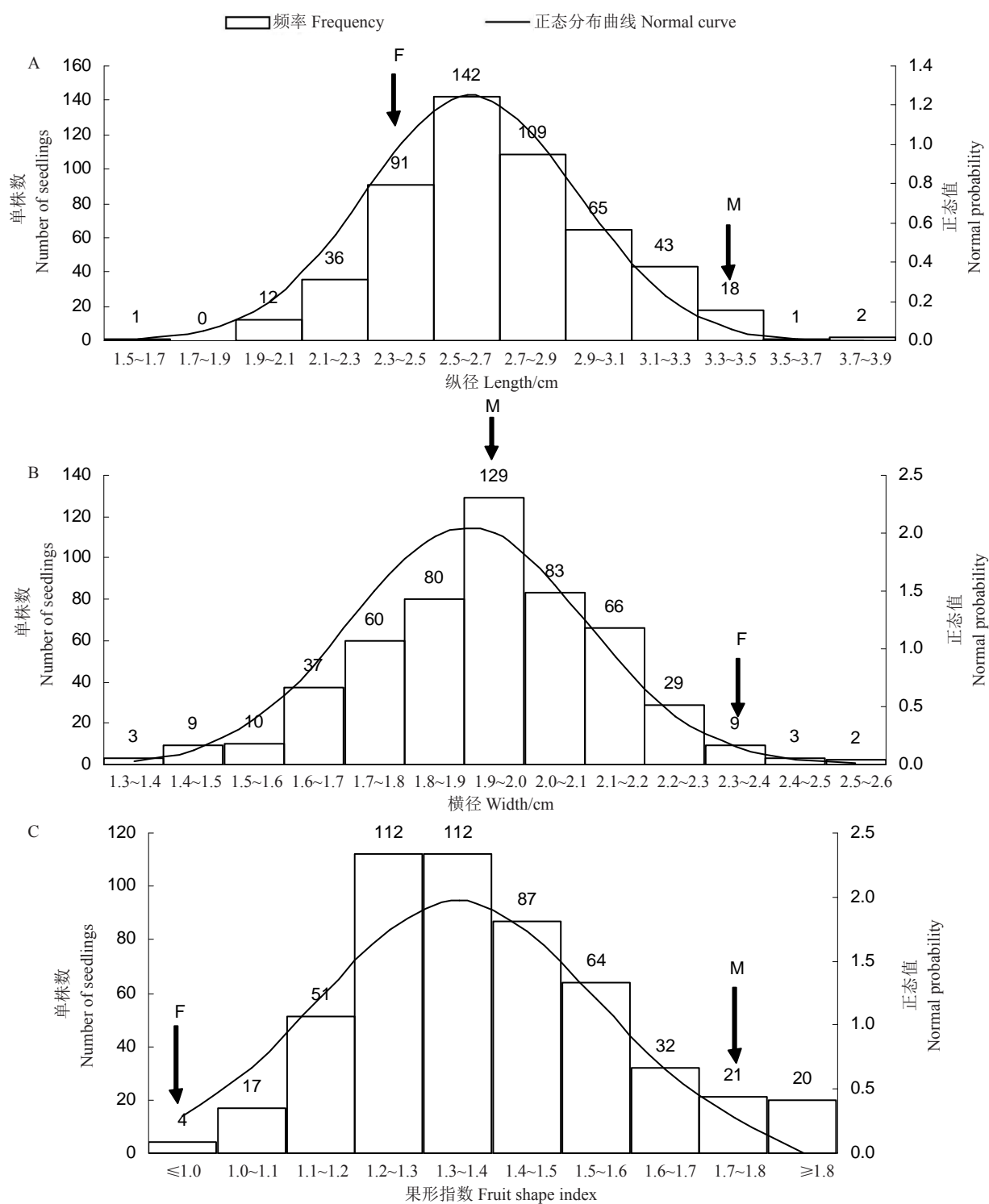


图 3 F<sub>2</sub> 代果实形状多态性分布  
Fig. 3 The polymorphism distribution of fruit shape in F<sub>2</sub> generation

图4 E42-6×里扎马特F<sub>2</sub>代果实纵径(A)、横径(B)及果形指数(C)次数分布Fig. 4 The frequency distribution of berry length (A), berry width (B) and fruit shape index (C) in F<sub>2</sub> generation of E42-6 × Rizamat

代纵径平均值为2.71 cm,趋近于亲本中亲值2.84 cm,无父母本遗传倾向,超亲率相对较低,优势率为负值,组合遗传力低于1,呈负向退化趋势。果形指数平均值略高于亲中值,变异系数为14.47%,后代中有91.74%的单株果形指数介于双亲之间,呈趋中遗传

趋势,超低亲率和超高亲率分别为0.38%和7.88%,优势不明显;组合遗传传递力大于1,表明杂交后代果实形状的变异主要来自遗传效应,受环境因素的影响较小,遗传加性效应占优势,遗传潜能大,使得该性状能稳定遗传给后代;后代中出现了果

形指数达2.22的单株,远高于父本里扎马特(1.70), 具有选择长果形单株的潜力(表4)。

表4 F<sub>2</sub>群体果实形状的遗传变异

Table 4 The hereditary variation of fruit shape in F<sub>2</sub> generation

指标 Index	母本 Female	父本 Male	亲中值 Median	子代均值 Average	子代分 布范围 Range	变异系数 CV/%	超亲率 Transgression rate/%		遗传传递力 Ta/%
							超低亲 Ultra low dear	超高亲 Ultra high dear	
果粒横径 Berry width/cm	2.38	1.96	2.17	1.95±0.19	1.34-2.54	9.92	46.15	1.15	90.09
果粒纵径 Berry length/cm	2.34	3.34	2.84	2.71±0.32	1.52-3.80	11.75	10.38	3.65	95.48
果形指数 Fruit shape index	0.98	1.70	1.34	1.40±0.20	0.96-2.22	14.47	0.38	7.88	104.07

### 3 讨 论

杂交育种是获得植物新品种的重要途径,通过杂交可以聚合双亲的优点,进而对双亲自身的缺陷性状进行弥补<sup>[21-22]</sup>。葡萄为多年生作物,遗传背景复杂,常规育种方式周期长,成本高,极大地限制了葡萄果形改良的进程<sup>[23]</sup>。近年来分子标记技术在园艺作物辅助育种研究中的应用也在不断完善,在育种早期,根据需要从幼苗期开始剔除假杂种,使得育种效率得到提高,以便节约育种成本<sup>[8]</sup>。笔者利用SSR荧光标记-毛细管电泳技术对E42-6和里扎马特葡萄杂交F<sub>2</sub>代群体真伪性进行了早期鉴定,基于SSR共显性遗传特点,利用双亲进行标记筛选,从40对SSR标记中筛选出18个具有父、母本特异性互补条带的标记,基于筛选到的18对SSR标记对E42-6和里扎马特杂交F<sub>1</sub>代新雅进行鉴定,证实新雅因具有双亲完全互补型条带而被鉴定为真杂种,之后再对F<sub>2</sub>代群体528个结果单株真伪性进行鉴定,其中520个后代在5个SSR位点均与F<sub>1</sub>新雅保持一致,而其他8株可能是在田间试验中由于人工套袋不及时、不规范,混入了未知来源的花粉,因此具有新雅以外的条带而被鉴定为假F<sub>2</sub>代单株。以上结果表明,SSR荧光标记-毛细管电泳检测技术能够对葡萄F<sub>2</sub>代单株的真伪性进行分子鉴定,提高了检测的精确性和通量性,可作为葡萄种质改良的一种有效辅助手段。鉴定出的真杂种还可用于构建葡萄分子遗传图谱及重要性状的QTL定位,从而为葡萄性状相应分子标记辅助育种研究奠定基础。

葡萄果实形状多样、变异类型丰富,可划分为长圆形、长椭圆形、椭圆形、圆形、扁圆形、鸡心形、卵圆形、倒卵形、弯形、束腰形等<sup>[17]</sup>,是重要的外观品质性状之一,目前关于葡萄果形性状遗传研究的相关报

道较少,对果形遗传倾向进行分析有助于为葡萄果形改良育种中科学选配亲本提供理论支撑,也可为进一步解读葡萄果形遗传机制奠定基础。王勇等<sup>[14]</sup>认为葡萄果形可用果形指数度量,表现出数量性状遗传特点。笔者以欧亚种圆形果粒葡萄品系E42-6为母本、长圆形果粒葡萄品种里扎马特为父本进行杂交构建了一个F<sub>2</sub>代群体,结合本研究杂交后代果形广泛分离的表现以及果粒纵径、横径、果形指数连续性正态分布规律,认为葡萄果形可能是受多对具有不同果形效应(长圆、圆)的主效基因控制,并受到一些修饰基因(控制果实的弯形、束腰形等)的影响,遗传表现出较为复杂的性状。本研究中杂种后代果形指数均值高于亲中值,超亲率低,遗传传递力为104.07%,说明该性状以加性效应为主,总体呈现趋中增强变异趋势。这与刘月等<sup>[24]</sup>认为越橘杂交后代果形指数总体呈现趋中变大遗传和刘志等<sup>[25]</sup>证明富士苹果杂交群体果形指数变异较小、组合遗传力强、呈趋中变大趋势的研究结果相似。但与王勇等<sup>[15]</sup>对椭圆果形的红宝石无核与长椭圆果形SP6164葡萄杂交,后代果形指数均值低于亲中值、超低亲率高、群体遗传力低于1、呈趋中偏小遗传的研究结果不一致。可能是因为前人所选双亲果形指数较为相近(红宝石无核果形指数为1.20,SP6164为1.33),杂交后代变异系数小,而本组合中双亲果形指数相差较大(E42-6果形指数为0.98,里扎马特果形指数为1.70),遗传传递力高且受亲本影响大而趋向高亲本遗传。葡萄果形遗传复杂,仍需要进一步在更多的遗传群体中对此开展研究。该试验杂交群体果形指数大部分介于双亲之间,但也有一定比率的超高亲(果形指数>1.70)类型,这种长果形的单株属于特殊种质,对品种选育有一定的利用价值。



## 4 结 论

笔者利用SSR荧光标记-毛细管电泳方法快速鉴定了欧亚种葡萄E42-6和里扎马特杂交F<sub>2</sub>代528株群体的真伪性,鉴定率高达98.5%。F<sub>2</sub>代群体果形以椭圆和长椭圆为主,分离广泛,除了父母本的圆形、长形及其过渡类型椭圆形和长椭圆形以外,还出现了鸡心形、弯形、束腰形等超亲形状,变异类型丰富,扩大了优异后代的选择空间。果实纵径、横径以及果形指数均表现出数量性状遗传特征,横径超低亲率高,表现为明显的趋小偏离亲本方向遗传;纵径平均值小于亲中值,表现为负向退化遗传趋势;果形指数向趋中增大方向变异,性状遗传呈增强趋势,以加性效应为主,能够稳定遗传给子代,此外还存在着非加性效应解体现象,在子代中产生新的累加效应组合,出现了一定比率(7.88%)的超高亲后代。若选育长果形株系,通过选择与母本差异较大的高果形指数父本,杂交育种后获得长果形后代的概率会增加。

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