

假单性结实型无核葡萄胚挽救影响因子研究

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摘要:【目的】探究无核葡萄胚发育和胚萌发的影响因子,有利于优化无核葡萄胚挽救技术体系及提高其育种效率。**方法**以早黑宝盛花后100 d种胚为试材,采用剥种取胚进行胚离体培养,研究外源激素和营养添加物质对胚萌发成苗的影响,基于熵权TOPSIS(优劣解距离法)分析法筛选出最佳胚萌发培养基;以无核翠宝(盛花后28~38 d)、丽红宝(盛花后28~32 d)和晶红宝(盛花后28~32 d)未成熟幼果为试材,研究不同取样时间和不同培养时间对胚珠发育率的影响,基于熵权TOPSIS分析法综合评价不同形态胚的萌发成苗效果。**结果**在胚萌发培养基中添加0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IAA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+0.5 g·L⁻¹葡萄汁时,胚的萌发率和成苗率显著高于其他。取样时间接近(或达到)胚败育始期时,胚发育率最高。无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠离体培养10周后的胚萌发率最高($\geq 50.00\%$)。不同形态胚的萌发成苗效果不同,子叶形胚的萌发成苗效果最好,其他排序为:鱼雷形胚>球形胚>心形胚>畸形胚。**结论**胚萌发培养基中添加外源物质有利于胚萌发成苗;离体培养败育时期的胚珠能获得更高的胚发育率和多胚率;子叶形胚和鱼雷形胚更易萌发成苗。

关键词:无核葡萄;胚挽救;胚发育;胚萌发;胚形态;综合评价分析

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A study on the factors influencing rescue success of the embryo in stenopermocarpic grape

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Abstract:【Objective】The objective of this study was to explore the factors affecting embryo development and embryo germination in the process of seedless grape embryo rescue so that effective regulatory measures will be taken improve embryo rescue *in vitro*, which will help improve efficiency of breeding seedless grape. 【Methods】The effects of exogenous hormones (IAA and 6-BA) and natural nutrients (grape juice, coconut powder, banana puree, and walnut puree) on embryo germination were studied with embryos taken from Zaoheibao fruitlet 100 days after anthesis (DAA) in order to screen the best medium for embryo germination. In addition, ovules from two seedless grape varieties, Wuhecuibao and Lihongbao were harvested at 28–38 DAA and 28–32 DAA, respectively. These two seedless grapes are varieties bred by Shanxi Fruit Research Institute from Guibao × Centennial seedless, and both belong to *Vitis vinifera* L. The effects of different sampling periods and different *in vitro* culture time on embryo development rate was studied, and the polyembryony development was recorded. The rate of polyembryony development from *in vitro* ovules in seedless grapes at different sampling stages was compared. Then, the embryos were isolated and cultured *in vitro*. Embryo germination medium was solid WPM medium, which was selected through seed embryo germination test. In this experiment,

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the embryo germination rate, seedling formation rate, normal seedling rate and abnormal seedling rate of different embryo types were analyzed statistically. 【Results】 Adding exogenous hormones and natural nutrients during embryo germination had a significant effect on embryo germination and seedling formation. The treatment with addition of $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IAA+ $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ grape juice generated the highest the embryo germination rate and seedling formation rate, which were $86.67\% \pm 6.67\%$ and $70.00\% \pm 0.00\%$, respectively. During *in vitro* culture of ovule, the ovule development rate was different at different sampling stages. Before the initial stage of embryo abortion, ovule development rate increased with the delay of sampling date. Sampling at the beginning of embryo abortion, the ovule development rate reached a maximum level, and after this stage, there was a significant drop. The embryos obtained from the ovules of Wuhecuibao and Lihongbao after 8 and 9 weeks of *in vitro* culture did not germinate, but the embryos obtained after 10 weeks of culture had the highest germination rate ($\geq 50.00\%$). Analysis of phenotypic differences between Wuhecuibao ovules cultured for 8 and 10 weeks showed that embryo cultured sampled after 10 weeks of cultured were mature (bright white embryos), while those after 8 weeks were immature. Polyembryony occurred in all the three seedless grape embryos. The polyembryony development rate of the *in vitro* ovules of Wuhecuibao increased first and then decreased with the delay of sampling. Maximum value was observed at the beginning of embryo abortion. The variation trend was consistent with the development rate of ovule *in vitro*. There were significant differences in germination rate and seedling formation rate among different types of embryos. The embryo germination and plantlets development *in vitro* differed among stages of embryo development. Through comprehensive evaluation and analysis with entropy weight TOPSIS, it was concluded that cotyledon embryo had the best germination performance, which in other types of embryos followed an order of torpedo embryo>golbular embryo>heart embryo>malformed embryo. 【Conclusion】 Addition of $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IAA+ $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ grape juice into the medium produced the highest embryo germination rate and seedling formation rate. The highest rate of *in vitro* embryo development and the highest rate of polyembryony were obtained when ovules were taken prior to the initiation of embryo abortion. None of the embryos obtained from ovules *in vitro* cultured for 8 and 9 weeks germinated, while the embryos obtained after 10 weeks of *in vitro* culture could germinate, and the germination rate was $\geq 50.00\%$. There were significant differences in germination performance among embryos with different shapes. The germination performance the rescued embryos followed an descending order of cotyledon embryos> torpedo embryo > golbular embryo > heart embryo> malformed embryo.

Key words: Seedless grape; Embryo rescue; Embryo development; Embryo germination; Embryo morphology; Comprehensive evaluation analysis

无核葡萄的无籽特性是果实品质的优良特性，也是育种工作者培育无核新品种的难点和目标。创制无核葡萄新、优种质是目前育种工作者的首要工作和目标^[1]。由于假单性结实型(pseudo-parthenocarpy)无核葡萄种胚的早期败育，严重制约了无核葡萄的育种进程^[2]，而无核葡萄胚挽救技术可有效地阻断这一进程。无核葡萄胚挽救效率的高低与亲本基因型、取样时期、胚珠离体培养时间、外源物质种类等^[3-8]影响因子密切相关。其中，培养基组分和母本类型是影响胚挽救效率的2个关键因素。因

此，研究影响无核葡萄胚挽救效率的相关因子，是胚挽救育种工作的关键。

笔者以早黑宝盛花后100 d的种胚为试材，剥种取胚进行胚离体培养，研究外源激素和营养添加物对胚萌发成苗的影响，并基于熵权TOPSIS(优劣解距离法)分析法筛选出最佳胚萌发培养基；以无核翠宝(盛花后28~38 d)和丽红宝(盛花后28~32 d)离体胚珠为试材，比较胚珠离体培养8周和10周后胚珠的生长发育情况，研究不同取样时间和不同培养时间对胚发育率的影响，统计不同取样时间离体培养

10周的胚珠多胚发生率,基于熵权TOPSIS分析法综合评价不同形态胚的萌发成苗效果,旨在为进一步优化胚挽救技术体系、提高无核葡萄胚挽救效率奠定基础。

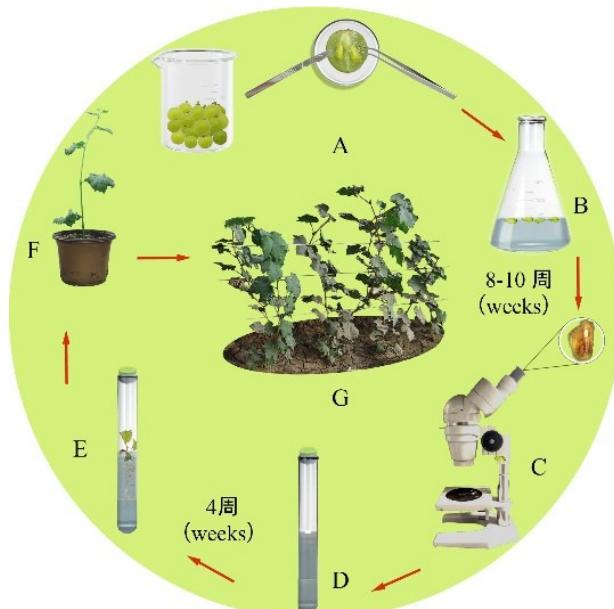
1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

选取国家太谷葡萄种质资源圃($37^{\circ}23'N, 112^{\circ}32'E$, 海拔 $(833\pm4)m$)自育葡萄(*Vitis spp.*)早黑宝盛花后100 d浆果为试材,冰盒取样;无核翠宝盛花后(DAF)28~38 d、丽红宝DAF 28~32 d、晶红宝DAF 28~32 d的未成熟幼果为试材,每隔2 d冰盒取样。所有材料均在 $4^{\circ}C$ 实验室冰箱贮藏备用。无核翠宝和丽红宝的胚败育时期参考课题组前期研究结果,分别为DAF 36 d和DAF 32 d^[9]。

1.2 试验方法

无核葡萄胚挽救程序和培养环境参数均按照课题组前期的方法^[10]进行,具体如图1所示。无核葡萄胚发育培养基配置为:固体MM4培养基+50 mg·L⁻¹水解酪蛋白+1.211 6 mg·L⁻¹半胱氨酸+30 g·L⁻¹蔗



A. 剥取胚珠;B. 胚珠离体培养;C. 剥胚;D. 胚培养;E. 幼胚萌发成苗;F. 炼苗;G. 移栽大田。

A. Isolated ovules; B. Ovules cultured; C. An excised embryo from ovules; D. Embryo cultured on WPM medium; E. Germinated embryo developed to plantlet; F. Hardening and transplantation of seedlings; G. Plant established in the soil.

图1 无核葡萄胚挽救技术流程

Fig. 1 Technical process of grape embryo rescue

糖+3 g·L⁻¹活性炭+7 g·L⁻¹琼脂+50 mg·L⁻¹肌醇+0.5 mg·L⁻¹香蕉泥,pH=5.8。培养条件为:温度($25\pm1^{\circ}C$),相对湿度55%~60%,暗培养8~10周。

早黑宝种胚萌发设置8个不同的胚萌发培养基,基础培养基选择WPM固体培养基,具体配置见表1。无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠分别在离体培养8、9和10周后剥胚接种。无核葡萄胚萌发培养基由早黑宝种胚萌发试验筛选得出(M8培养基)。

表1 不同胚萌发培养基配置

Table 1 Compositions of different embryo germination media

编号	基础培养基	外源物质
Code	Basic medium	Exogenous materials
M1	WPM	0.5 g·L ⁻¹ 葡萄汁 Grape juice
M2	WPM	0.5 g·L ⁻¹ 椰子粉 Coconut powder
M3	WPM	0.5 g·L ⁻¹ 香蕉泥 Banana puree
M4	WPM	0.5 g·L ⁻¹ 核桃泥 Walnut puree
M5	WPM	0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ IAA+0.5 g·L ⁻¹ 葡萄汁 Grape juice
M6	WPM	0.2 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA+0.5 g·L ⁻¹ 葡萄汁 Grape juice
M7	WPM	0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ IAA+0.2 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA
M8	WPM	0.1 mg·L ⁻¹ IAA+0.2 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA+0.5 g·L ⁻¹ 葡萄汁 Grape juice

1.3 数据分析

胚萌发率、成苗率等使用Excel 2016和SPSS 21.0进行数据平均值和误差分析,早黑宝种胚萌发和无核葡萄不同形态胚萌发比较均使用SPSSAU在线工具进行熵权TOPSIS综合评价分析,采用Duncan新复极差法($p < 0.05$)分析显著性,并用Excel 2016作图。

胚发育率/%=发育胚珠数/胚珠总数×100;

胚萌发率/%=萌发胚数/发育总胚数×100;

胚成苗率/%=成苗数/发育总胚数×100;

畸形苗率/%=畸形苗数/发育总胚数×100。

2 结果与分析

2.1 熵权TOPSIS综合评价外源物质对胚萌发的影响

由表2可以看出,添加0.5 g·L⁻¹椰子粉的胚萌发率显著高于添加0.5 g·L⁻¹核桃泥的胚萌发率($p < 0.05$)。添加0.5 g·L⁻¹葡萄汁和0.5 g·L⁻¹椰子粉的胚萌发率显著高于添加0.5 g·L⁻¹香蕉泥的胚萌发率($p < 0.05$),其中,添加0.5 g·L⁻¹椰子粉的胚萌发率最高,达到($42.86\pm4.12\%$),其次是添加0.5 g·L⁻¹葡

表 2 不同胚萌发培养基对早黑宝种胚萌发的影响
Table 2 Effects of different treatments on embryo germination in Zaoheibao

编号 Code	种胚数 No. of embryos	萌发率 Embryo germination rate/%	成苗率 Plantlets formation rate/%
M1	45	40.00±3.85 bc	37.78±4.44 bc
M2	42	42.86±4.12 b	33.33±6.30 c
M3	45	15.56±5.88 d	11.11±2.22 d
M4	42	23.81±6.30 cd	14.29±4.12 d
M5	36	44.44±7.35 b	36.11±7.35 bc
M6	36	41.67±4.81 bc	38.89±5.56 bc
M7	30	70.00±5.77 a	53.33±8.82 b
M8	30	86.67±6.67 a	70.00±0.00 a

注: 编号对应的培养基同表 1。不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Medium corresponding to the code is the same Table 1. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

葡萄汁时, 胚萌发率较高, 达到(40.00±3.85)%。

从胚的成苗情况来看, 添加0.5 g·L⁻¹葡萄汁和0.5 g·L⁻¹椰子粉的胚成苗率显著高于添加0.5 g·L⁻¹香蕉泥和0.5 g·L⁻¹核桃泥的胚成苗率($p < 0.05$)。当胚萌发培养基均添加0.5 g·L⁻¹葡萄汁时, 只添加1种激素(0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IAA或0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA)和不添加激素的胚萌发率和成苗率显著低于0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IAA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA的组合($p < 0.05$); 当胚萌发培养基均添加0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IAA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA时, 添加0.5 g·L⁻¹葡萄汁的胚萌发率和不添加的差异不显著($p > 0.05$), 但添加0.5 g·L⁻¹葡萄汁的胚成苗率显著高于不添加0.5 g·L⁻¹葡萄汁的($p < 0.05$)。

由表3看出, 基于熵权TOPSIS法, 结合胚的萌发率和成苗率, 发现M8培养基最适合胚萌发培养,

表 3 不同胚萌发培养基的 TOPSIS 综合评价分析
Table 3 TOPSIS comprehensive evaluation analysis of different embryo germination mediums

编号 Code	正理想解距离D- Positive ideal solution distance	负理想解距离D- Negative ideal solution distance	相对接近度C Relative proximity	排序 Sorting
M1	0.278	0.183	0.397	5
M2	0.285	0.172	0.377	6
M3	0.457	0.000	0.000	8
M4	0.419	0.041	0.088	7
M5	0.270	0.187	0.408	4
M6	0.267	0.193	0.419	3
M7	0.121	0.337	0.737	2
M8	0.000	0.457	1.000	1

其余胚萌发适宜培养基的排序结果为:M7>M6>M5>M1>M2>M4>M3。

2.2 不同取样时间对无核葡萄离体胚发育率的影响

由表4可以看出, 无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠取样时间在其胚败育始期前, 随着取样时间的推迟, 胚发育率呈上升趋势, 当取样时间接近或达到败育始期时, 胚发育率达到最大值, 之后其发育率下降。离体培养无核翠宝不同取样时间胚珠时发现, DAF 34 d 和 DAF 36 d 的胚珠离体培养后的胚发育率显著高于其他取样时间($p < 0.05$), 其中离体培养 DAF 36 d 胚发育率最高, 达到(13.52±1.60)%。在丽红宝胚珠离体培养中发现, DAF 30 d 和 DAF 32 d 胚珠离体培养后的胚发育率显著高于 DAF 28 d 胚珠的($p < 0.05$), 其中 DAF 30 d 离体胚发育率最高, 为(7.06±1.48)%。在离体培养晶红宝胚珠时发现, DAF 32 d 胚珠离体培养后的胚发育率显著高于其他取样时期的($p < 0.05$), 为(7.95±1.33)%。

表 4 不同取样时期对离体培养胚发育率的影响

Table 4 Effects of different *in vitro* culture time on ovule development rate

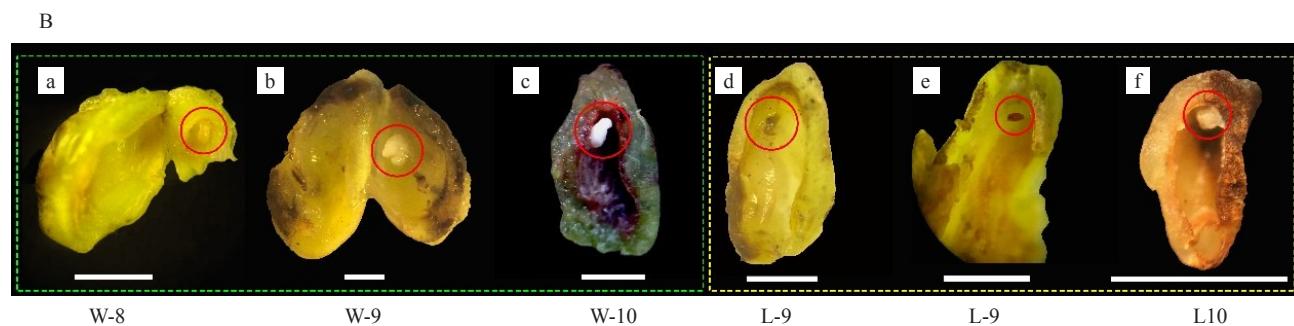
品种 Varieties	盛花后时间 Time after flowering/d	胚珠培养数 No. of ovules cultured	发育率 Embryo developed rate/%
无核翠宝 Wuhecuibao	28	537	1.89±0.60 b
	32	645	1.08±0.18 b
	34	318	12.84±1.95 a
	36	336	13.52±1.60 a
	38	352	1.45±1.14 b
丽红宝 Lihongbao	28	236	1.27±0.03 b
	30	213	7.06±1.48 a
	32	424	4.72±0.25 a
晶红宝 Jinghongbao	28	239	3.36±0.45 b
	30	718	2.25±0.11 b
	32	177	7.95±1.33 a

2.3 不同离体培养时间对无核翠宝和丽红宝 DAF 28 d 胚发育率的影响

无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠分别从离体培养8周和9周后开始剥种接胚。由图2-A可以看出, 同一无核葡萄, 离体胚发育率随着培养时间的延长呈下降趋势。2个无核葡萄的胚珠在离体培养8周和9周时的胚发育率均高于离体培养10周的, 但其胚发育率均为0; 虽然胚珠离体培养10周的胚发育率较低, 但其发育的胚均有萌发, 且萌发率≥

50.00%。

从图2-B可以看出,无核翠宝胚珠离体培养8周和9周时发育的胚均为不成熟胚,呈半固体化;胚珠离体培养10周时发育的胚均为成熟胚(亮白色胚)。丽红宝胚珠离体培养9周时,胚珠内有发育不成熟的胚和退化褐化的胚;胚珠离体培养10周时发育的胚为成熟胚。在丽红宝胚珠离体培养8周时剥胚发现,发育中的胚大多为液态胚,无法完整取出,不能进行下一步的胚培养试验,故无法统计其胚发育率与胚萌发率。



A. 出胚率/%=剥出的胚数/培养胚珠数×100。B. a-c 和 d-f 分别是无核翠宝(W)和丽红宝(L)胚珠(DAF 28 d)离体培养后的胚发育情况。a, b. 胚发育但未成熟(红圈标记);c. 发育胚(白色);d, e. 胚乳和胚均已退化,红圈标记是退化的胚;f. 发育胚。图上标尺为 5 mm。

A. Embryogenesis rate/%=no. embryos peeled/no. ovules cultured×100. B. a-c and d-f respectively represent the embryo development of after 8 weeks, 9 weeks and 10 weeks of *in vitro* culture of Wuhecuibao (W) and Lihongbao (L) ovules (DAF 28 d). W-8 weeks (W-8) indicated that the ovules of Wuhecuibao were cultured *in vitro* for 8 weeks, and so on. a, b. Embryo developed but immature (red circle marker); c. Developed embryo (white); d, e. Both endosperm and embryo are degenerated, and the red circle marks the degenerated embryo; f. Developed embryo. Bars=5 mm.

图2 不同离体培养时间对无核翠宝和丽红宝胚发育的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different *in vitro* culture time on embryo germination in Wuhecuibao and Lihongbao

2.4 不同离体培养时间对无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠表型差异的影响

分别比较无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠离体培养8周和10周后的表型差异,如图3所示。比较离体胚珠种皮时发现,二者外种皮均未硬化;无核翠宝离体培养8周的胚珠内种皮未硬化,而离体培养10周的胚珠内种皮开始硬化;丽红宝离体培养8周和10周的胚珠内种皮均未发生硬化。比较胚珠内胚乳时发现,无核翠宝和丽红宝离体培养8周的胚珠内胚乳均已发生退化,呈半固体化状态;而离体培养10周的胚珠内胚乳已完全退化。比较胚珠离体发育获得的胚时发现,二者的胚珠在离体培养8周和10周后均发现有发育的胚存在,离体培养8周后发育的胚为未成熟胚,而离体培养10周后发育的胚为成熟胚。

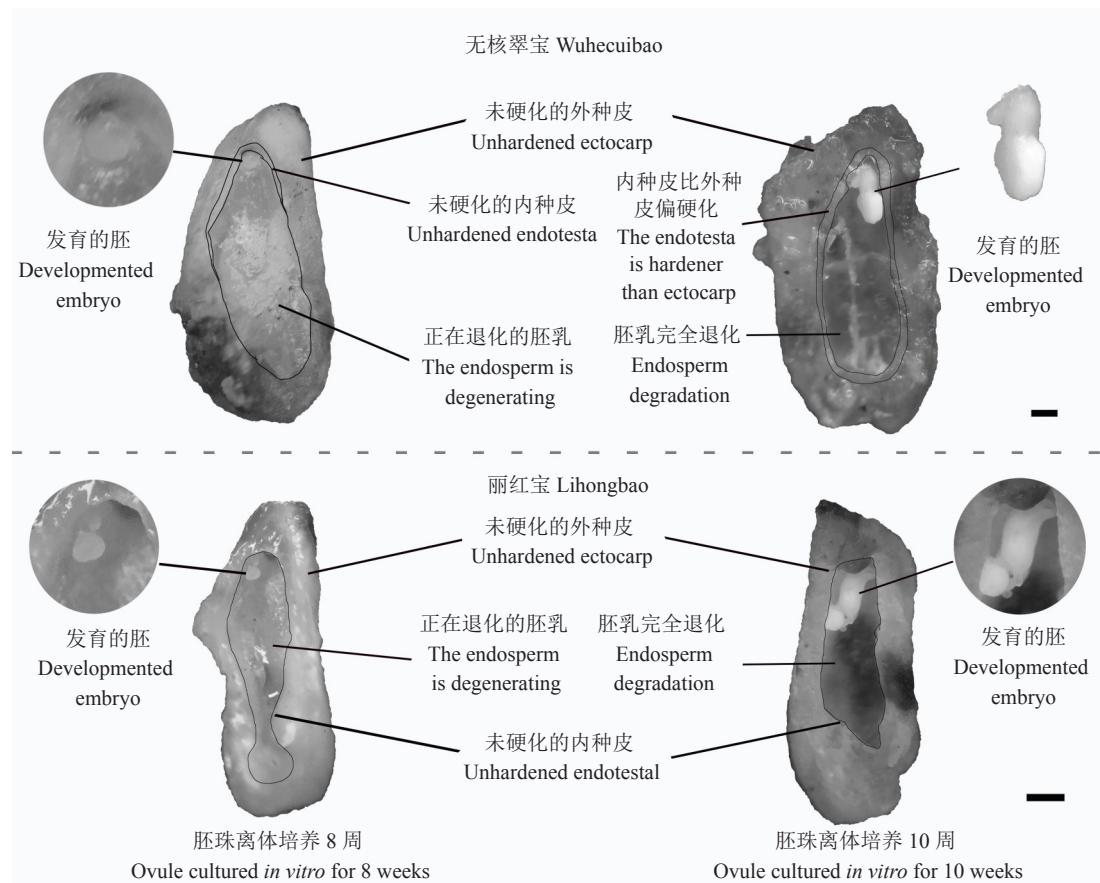
2.5 无核葡萄胚珠离体培养后的多胚现象

由表5可以看出,3个无核葡萄胚珠离体培养10周后均有多胚现象发生。在无核翠宝胚珠离体培养

中,DAF 36 d 胚珠的多胚发育率最高,达到 2.76%,其多胚占比发育胚约 20.93%。由无核翠宝不同时期离体胚珠多胚发育率可以看出,多胚发育率呈先上升后下降趋势,在胚败育始期时达到最大值。在丽红宝胚珠离体培养中,DAF 30 d 胚珠的多胚发育率最高,达到 0.94%,其多胚占比约为 13.33%。DAF 32 d 胚珠的多胚占比最高,约 22.73%。在晶红宝胚珠离体培养中,DAF 32 d 胚珠的多胚发育率最高,达到 1.13%,其多胚占比发育胚约 14.29%。

2.6 无核葡萄不同形态胚的离体萌发情况比较

3个无核葡萄胚珠离体培养10周后,剥胚接种在M8萌发培养基上进行萌发培养。统计不同形态胚的萌发率、成苗率、正常苗率和畸形苗率,包括球形胚(g)、心形胚(h)、鱼雷形胚(t)、子叶形胚(c)、畸形胚(m)5种形态的胚(图4)。由图4-A可知,鱼雷形胚和子叶形胚的萌发率显著高于其他3种形态胚的萌发率($p < 0.05$);子叶形胚的成苗率显著高于



无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠离体培养 8 周获得的胚未成熟, 培养 10 周后获得的胚为成熟胚。图上标尺为 1 mm。

The ovules of Wuhecuibao and Lihongbao were cultured *in vitro* for 8 weeks, the embryos obtained were immature. However, after 10 weeks of culture, the embryos were mature (bright white embryos). bars=1 mm.

图 3 无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠离体培养 8 周和 10 周表型差异分析

Fig. 3 Analysis of phenotypic differences between 8 and 10 weeks of *in vitro* culture of Wuhecuibao and Lihongbao ovules

表 5 无核葡萄不同取样时间离体胚珠的多胚现象

Table 5 Polyembryogenesis in embryo rescue of seedless grape

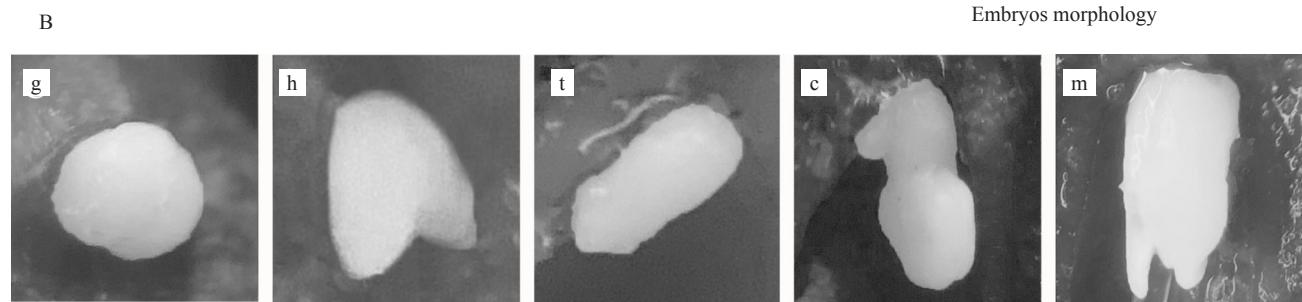
品种 Variety	盛花后时间 Time after flowering/d	发育胚数 No. of embryos developed	多胚数 No. of polyembryony	多胚发育率 Polyembryonic developed rate/%	多胚占比 Proportion of polyembryony/%
无核翠宝 Wuhecuibao	28	7	0	0.00	0.00
	32	7	0	0.00	0.00
	34	37	8	2.52	21.62
	36	43	9	2.76	20.93
	38	5	1	0.28	20.00
丽红宝 Lihongbao	28	7	1	0.15	14.29
	30	15	2	0.94	13.33
	32	22	5	0.78	22.73
晶红宝 Jinghongbao	28	8	0	0.00	0.00
	30	16	2	0.28	12.50
	32	14	2	1.13	14.29

注: 多胚发育率/% = 发育的多胚数 / 胚珠数 × 100, 多胚占比/% = 发育的多胚数 / 发育胚数 × 100。

Note: Polyembryony development rate/% = No. of polyembryony / No. of ovule × 100, polyembryony developed proportion/% = No. of polyembryony / No. of developing embryos × 100.

球形胚、心形胚和畸形胚的成苗率($p < 0.05$),鱼雷形胚的成苗率显著高于心形胚和畸形胚的成苗率($p < 0.05$);5个形态胚的正常苗率之间无显著差异;子叶形胚的畸形苗率显著高于球形胚、心形胚和畸形胚的畸形苗率($p < 0.05$),鱼雷形胚的畸形苗率显著高于心形胚和畸形胚的畸形苗率($p < 0.05$)。

基于胚的萌发率、成苗率、正常苗率和畸形苗率4个指标,通过熵权TOPSIS法对5种形态胚的萌发成苗优劣性进行综合评价分析。由表6可知,子叶形胚的C值最大,说明其最接近最优方案,可作为无核葡萄胚挽救胚培养阶段的主要培养对象;其余依次为鱼雷形胚>球形胚>心形胚>畸形胚。



A. 不同形态胚在M8培养基上的萌发成苗情况。B. 无核葡萄胚挽救过程中出现的不同形态的胚:球形胚(g),心形胚(h),鱼雷形胚(t),子叶形胚(c),畸形胚(m)。

A. Germination and seedling formation of embryos with different forms on M8 medium. B. Embryos of different morphologies appeared in the process of seedless grape embryo rescue: globular embryo (g), heart embryo (h), torpedo embryo (t), cotyledon embryo (c) and malformed embryo (m).

图4 不同形态胚的萌发成苗情况

Fig. 4 Germination and plantlets formation from different types of embryos

表6 不同形态胚萌发成苗效果的TOPSIS综合评价分析

Table 6 TOPSIS comprehensive evaluation analysis of the development germinated seedlings from different types of embryos

胚形态 Embryos morphology	正理想解距离D+ Positive ideal solution distance	负理想解距离D- Negative ideal solution distance	相对接近度C Relative proximity	排序结果 Sorting result
球形胚 Globular embryo	28.910	13.185	0.313	3
心形胚 Heart embryo	41.935	0.687	0.016	4
鱼雷形胚 Torpedo embryo	12.735	29.788	0.701	2
子叶形胚 Cotyledon embryo	0.761	41.979	0.982	1
畸形胚 Malformed embryo	41.986	0.000	0.000	5

3 讨论

随着胚挽救技术的不断完善,外源激素和天然营养物质应用在植物组织培养过程中从而提高组培效率的研究日益完善^[7]。Singh等^[11]在探究IAA和GA₃对杂交胚萌发的影响及最终胚挽救效率时发现,添加4 mg·L⁻¹ IAA+0.5 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃时胚萌发效果显著,表现为提高萌发率(13.84%)和缩短萌发时间(24 d)。朱佩佩等^[12]在WPM培养基中添加0.1 mg·L⁻¹

IAA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA,得到了较高的胚萌发率(86.3%)和成苗率(57.6%)。有研究表明IAA和IBA可促进幼苗生根^[7]。Ji等^[10]研究表明,在胚萌发培养基中添加0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA时杂交胚萌发率最高。此次试验对比胚萌发培养基中添加0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IAA、0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA、0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IAA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA时胚萌发成苗情况,发现添加0.1 mg·L⁻¹ IAA+0.2 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA时胚萌发率和成苗率效果显著,与Ji等^[10]研究结果一致。无核葡萄胚挽救过程中,常

用的添加物主要是外源物质,而外源营养物质的添加也可以促进胚的萌发和成苗^[10]。本试验在胚萌发阶段添加不同天然营养物($0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 椰子粉、 $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 葡萄汁、 $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 香蕉泥、 $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 核桃泥)发现,添加 $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 葡萄汁和 $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 椰子粉的胚萌发效果显著,且添加 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ IAA+ $0.2\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 葡萄汁时胚的萌发成苗效果最好。

胚挽救技术可有效地阻断种子败育性无核葡萄的胚败育进程。在无核葡萄胚挽救过程中,因不同葡萄品种的最佳取样时期不同,所以确定胚珠离体培养的最佳时间有利于提高胚挽救效率^[13-15]。江淑平^[16]研究发现,结合果实和胚珠的发育形态可以判断胚败育的时期。刘巧等^[17]通过胚和胚珠细胞学研究得出,木星、海王星的最佳取样时期分别为DAF 38 d 和 DAF 36 d。裴晓英等^[18]通过分析金田皇家无核胚珠的发育形态,得出其胚败育时期为授粉后60 d。李志瑛等^[3]报道美丽无核和 Fresno Seedless 的胚败育时期为 DAF 38 d,作杂交母本时的最佳取样期分别为 DAF 34~36 d 和 DAF 32~36 d。笔者课题组前期通过分析果实和胚珠发育形态得出,无核翠宝和丽红宝的胚败育始期分别是 DAF 36 d 和 32 d^[9]。本试验研究发现,在离体培养不同取样时期的胚珠时,在胚败育始期之前,随着取样时期的推迟,无核翠宝离体胚珠的发育率逐渐升高,胚珠发育率在败育始期(DAF 36 d)时达到最大($13.52\pm1.60\%$),之后则显著下降。这可能与无核葡萄胚珠发育过程中有一个急剧败育期相关^[19]。因此在胚败育前进行胚挽救是减少胚败育的关键。

胚珠离体培养时间的长短也会影响胚珠发育率。王飞等^[20]离体培养无核白自交胚珠40 d 得到最高胚珠发育率 66.7%;李桂荣等^[4]离体培养红宝石无核自交胚珠 49 d 时,胚珠发育率最高 ($42.23\pm6.93\%$);Li 等^[19]离体培养红宝石无核×北醇杂种胚珠 8 周时,胚珠最高发育率为 36.1%;罗尧幸^[21]离体培养红宝石无核×北冰红杂种胚珠 9 周,胚珠发育率为 13.7%。以上前人研究结果表明离体胚珠的发育率与培养时间和杂交组合(或品种)有关。本试验研究发现,无核翠宝和丽红宝离体胚珠在培养 8 周和 9 周后剥出的胚均为未完全成熟的胚,接种后均未萌发;在离体培养 10 周时得到最高胚萌发率($\geq 50.00\%$),与前人结果相比,认为可能是品种差异表现。因此无核葡萄胚挽救中,离体胚珠培养时间的长短应依

品种或杂交组合而定。

被子植物同一胚珠内出现 2 个或 2 个以上的胚的现象,称为多胚现象^[10]。葡萄胚珠多胚机制有以下几种可能:胚囊中多个细胞的受精和发育;受精卵的不定胚发生;胚囊中除受精卵外的配子细胞的胚胎发育^[22]。在葡萄多胚现象的研究中,前人多从基因出发,而在胚挽救育种中少有^[23-25]。目前,无核葡萄胚挽救过程中出现的多胚现象备受研究者关注,但缺少系统性研究^[25-26]。本试验通过离体培养不同时期胚珠发现,多胚现象多出现在无核葡萄胚败育时期,而且在无核翠宝和丽红宝的离体胚珠中,多胚占发育胚率均超过 20.0%,其多发时期与离体胚珠最适接种期相吻合,这一发现可能会提高今后的无核葡萄育种工作效率。

4 结 论

本研究表明,在胚萌发培养基中添加外源激素和天然营养物质有利于胚萌发成苗,最佳组合为 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ IAA+ $0.2\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 葡萄汁。离体培养 3 个无核葡萄不同时期的胚珠,其发育率最高期和多胚现象多发期与胚败育始期相吻合。无核翠宝和丽红宝胚珠培养 10 周得到的胚萌发率最高,而培养 8 周和 9 周得到的胚均不萌发。鱼雷形胚和子叶形胚更易萌发成苗。胚萌发率和成苗率的提高是无核葡萄胚挽救育种效率提高的关键。

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