

## 农杆菌介导的杜梨叶片瞬时转化方法的建立

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**摘要:**【目的】探寻一种由农杆菌介导的杜梨叶片瞬时转化的最佳方法。【方法】以杜梨组织培养的幼嫩叶片为材料, 将含有GUS基因的pBI121植物表达载体转化农杆菌GV3101和EHA105, 设计3因子3水平正交试验L9(3<sup>3</sup>), 采用不同农杆菌菌液浓度、不同真空渗入时间, 侵染叶片组织细胞, 取不同时间共培养后的叶片观察GUS染色情况。【结果】GV3101和EHA105均能高效侵染转化杜梨叶片, 使GUS蛋白表达, 但其转化效率不同。农杆菌GV3101在菌液OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8, 真空渗入20 min, 共培养4 d后, 杜梨叶片的转化效率即可达到100%, 且叶片坏死率仅为13.09%; EHA105在OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8, 真空渗入30 min, 共培养6 d, 或菌液OD<sub>600</sub>为1.0, 真空渗入10 min, 共培养2 d的条件下转化效率最高, 均为83.33%, 但是, 叶片坏死率分别为27.78%和15.26%, 然而在菌液OD<sub>600</sub>为1.0, 真空侵染时间20 min, 共培养4 d后, 叶片转化效率为75.79%, 但叶片坏死率大大降低, 仅为5.00%。【结论】菌株GV3101和EHA105均能高效侵染转化杜梨叶片, 最高转化效率分别为100%和83.33%, 所以菌株GV3101转化效率高于EHA105。考虑到叶片坏死率, 菌株GV3101瞬时转化杜梨叶片的最适条件为: 菌液OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8, 真空渗入时间20 min, 共培养4 d, 转化效率100%, 叶片坏死率13.09%; 菌株EHA105瞬时转化杜梨叶片的最适条件为: 菌液OD<sub>600</sub>为1.0, 真空渗入20 min, 共培养4 d, 转化效率75.79%, 叶片坏死率5.00%。

**关键词:**杜梨; 组织培养; 叶片; 农杆菌; 瞬时转化;  $\beta$ -葡萄糖醛酸酶

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## Establishment of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mediated transient transformation system in young leaves of Duli pear (*Pyrus betulifolia*)

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**Abstract:**【Objective】The aim of this study was to seek for the optimal conditions for transient expression of the genes to a high level in the young leaves of Duli pear (*Pyrus betulifolia*) using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation strategy.【Methods】The young leaves of the tissue cultured seedlings of Duli pear (*Pyrus betulifolia*) were used as the experimental materials. The pBI121 expression vector containing the GUS gene under the 35S promoter was firstly transformed into two different *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strains GV3101 and EHA105 through the freeze-thaw method. 100 ng of pBI121 plasmid DNA was added into the competent cells DH5 $\alpha$  under aseptic conditions, mixed gently, and let to stand for 5 minutes in an ice water bath; The mix was quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen for 5 minutes, and the centrifuge tube was quickly placed into a 37 °C water bath for 5 minutes; then 5 minutes in an ice-water bath; 800  $\mu$ L of antibiotic-free LB liquid medium was added into the tube under aseptic conditions, and the tube was shaken at 28 °C for 2 hours to revive the bacteria; then it was centrifuge at

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6000rpm for 1 minute to harvest the bacteria, about 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of supernatant was left. The obtained bacteria was gently suspended again, an appropriate amount of bacteria liquid was taken to, spread on the LB plate containing the corresponding antibiotics. The culture was inverted in a 28  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  incubator until 2mm plaques had appeared. Colony PCR positive identification was performed using primers 35SPro-F: 5'-CTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTC-3', GUS-R: 5'-ATCGCTGATGGTATCGGTGT-3', M13F: TGTA-AAACGACGGCCAGT and M13R: CAGGAAACAGCTATGAC, then agarose gel electrophoresis was used for analysis. A 3-level orthogonal experiment was designed with 3 factors, i.e., 3 bacterial concentrations at  $\text{OD}_{600} = 0.6, 0.8$  and  $1.0$ , 3 vacuum infiltration durations of 10 min, 20 min and 30 min, vacuum negative pressure was set to  $-0.09 \text{ MPa}$ , and co-culture time of 2 d, 4 d and 6 d, respectively. The co-cultivation medium was adjusted to pH 5.8 using  $4.4 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  MS + $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  sucrose + $8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  agar. The transformed leaves was stained with GUS staining solution containing 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-glucuronide (X-Gluc), and the expression of the gene was observed after staining. The transformation efficiency and the percentage of necrosis of the leaves were recorded. 【Results】Using the method of double primers identification, the plant expression vector pBI121 was successfully transferred into *Agrobacterium* GV3101 and EHA105. The 35SPro-F and GUS-R primers was used to identify the monoclonal PCR product with a size of 1370 bp, and the M13F and M13R primers were used to identify the monoclonal PCR product of 3085 bp. The instantaneous transformation efficiency and necrosis rate of two different *Agrobacterium* in Duli pear leaves were counted respectively, and it was found that high efficiency transformation as observed by GUS staining was achieved in young leaves of the Duli pear using both *Agrobacterium* strains GV3101 and EHA105. However, the transformation efficiency of these two strains were different. A 100% transformation efficiency was obtained with GV3101 where the leaves were vacuum infiltrated with the agrobacterial solution at  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of 0.8 for 20 min followed by co-culture for 4 days. The leaf necrosis rate was 13.09%. However, for EHA105, the highest transformation efficiency of 83.33% was achieved with two combined conditions of (1)  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of 0.8, the vacuum infiltration time of 30 min and the co-culture time of 6 d, and (2)  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of 1.0, the vacuum infiltration time of 10min and the co-culture time of 2 d. The leaf necrosis rates of EHA105 transformed leaves were much higher than that of GV3101 transformed leaves. However, a much lower leaf necrosis rate was obtained with EHA105 when  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of 1.0 to vacuum infiltrated leaves were used for 20 minutes followed by co-culture for 4 days although the transformation efficiency was lower. 【Conclusion】Both *Agrobacterium* strains of GV3101 and EHA105 could transiently transform Duli pear leaves at high efficiency of 100% and 75.09%, respectively. The optimal combined conditions for transormation by strain GV3101 was established and could be valuable for further study.

**Key words:** Duli pear; Tissue culture; Leaf; *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*; Transient transformation;  $\beta$ -glucuronidase

杜梨(*Pyrus betulifolia*)属蔷薇科梨属落叶乔木,因其具有根系发达、抗寒、抗旱、耐盐性强等特点,在我国北方地区广泛分布,并且具有与东西方梨嫁接亲和性好的特性,成为目前梨栽培品种的主要砧木类型之一,在梨矮化砧木选育和抗性育种中具有重要的作用<sup>[1-2]</sup>。然而,杜梨作为多年生木本植物,植株再生周期长,转基因植株获得难度大。因此,许多研究者通常将杜梨基因异源表达于模式植物拟南

芥或烟草中,以便于研究其功能。但由于遗传背景差别太大往往无法取得满意的效果。

基因瞬时表达技术作为研究植物基因功能的重要手段之一,通过瞬时表达将外源基因导入宿主细胞,使目的基因短时间内获得高水平表达或者沉默,但是,外源DNA呈游离状态,并不整合到宿主细胞染色体DNA中,因此不能稳定遗传<sup>[3]</sup>。由于该技术具有试验周期短,不产生可遗传的后代,基因漂移风

险低,生物安全性高等特点被广泛应用于植物基因功能研究<sup>[4-5]</sup>。目前,瞬时转化的技术主要包括PEG法、电击法、基因枪法、原生质体转化法、植物病毒载体介导法、农杆菌介导法和新兴的纳米载体介导法等<sup>[6-7]</sup>。其中根瘤农杆菌介导的瞬时转化法因其高效、方便、易操作等特点已经在多种植物中得到应用。

早期的园艺植物瞬时表达体系主要以原生质体作为受体,然而原生质体分离难度大,转化效率低,逐渐被其他更简便的方法替代,比如基于叶片、果实、花瓣、根、悬浮细胞、细胞胚和愈伤组织的瞬时表达体系<sup>[6]</sup>。农杆菌介导的瞬时转化法已经成功在苹果<sup>[8]</sup>、月季<sup>[9]</sup>、葡萄<sup>[10]</sup>、番茄<sup>[4]</sup>、莴苣<sup>[11]</sup>、中华猕猴桃<sup>[12]</sup>、荔枝<sup>[13]</sup>、草莓<sup>[14]</sup>、南瓜<sup>[15]</sup>等园艺作物中建立。

由于叶片取材方便,所以采用叶片作为瞬时转化研究的理想材料已经在多种木本果树中得到应用,但基于杜梨和其他梨栽培品种叶片的瞬时转化方法和体系仍未见报道。笔者在本研究中以杜梨组培叶片为试验材料, $\beta$ -葡萄糖醛酸酶基因( $\beta$ -glucuronidase, GUS)作为报告基因,利用真空渗透辅助农杆菌介导转化法,研究两个不同的农杆菌常用菌株GV3101和EHA105在不同侵染时间、不同真空渗入时间以及共培养时间对叶片转化效率和坏死率的影响,为研究杜梨相关基因的功能、启动子的活性等提供最优叶片瞬时转化的方法。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

试材取自河北省梨工程技术中心继代培养30 d左右的杜梨组培苗幼嫩叶片。

### 1.2 试验试剂、菌株及载体

配置50 mg·mL<sup>-1</sup>硫酸卡那霉素(Kanamycin sulfate, Kan);50 mg·mL<sup>-1</sup>链霉素(Streptomycin, Strep);50 mg·mL<sup>-1</sup>利福平(Rifampicin, Rif);含有5-溴-4-氯-3-吲哚- $\beta$ -葡萄糖苷酸酯(5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-glucuronide, X-Gluc)的GUS染色试剂盒订购于北京酷来博科技有限公司;根瘤农杆菌菌株GV3101和EHA105的感受态细胞均订购于北京博迈德基因技术有限公司,植物双元表达载体pBI-121为实验室保存,该载体含有由35S启动子启动的GUS报告基因;2×Taq Master Mix订购于康为世纪生物科技有限公司。

### 1.3 农杆菌转化及鉴定

农杆菌转化采用冻融法,取-80℃保存的GV3101和EHA105农杆菌感受态细胞于冰水浴中融化;无菌条件下,向感受态细胞中加入100 ng的pBI121质粒DNA,轻轻混匀,冰水浴中静置5 min;将离心管置于液氮中速冻5 min;快速将离心管置于37℃水浴中保持5 min,不要晃动水面;将离心管放回冰水浴中5 min;无菌条件下加入800 μL无抗生素的LB液体培养基,于28℃振荡培养2 h,菌体复苏;6000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心1 min收菌,留100 μL左右上清,轻轻重悬菌体,取适量菌液,涂布于含有相应抗生素的LB平板上,于28℃培养箱中倒置培养,至出现2 mm大小菌斑停止培养。

挑取农杆菌单克隆于20 μL ddH<sub>2</sub>O中混匀作为底物,分别用引物35SPro-F:5'-CTATCCTTCG-CAAGACCCTTC-3'和引物GUS-R:5'-ATCGCT-GATGGTATCGGTGT-3';引物M13F:TGTAAAAC-GACGCCAGT和引物M13R:CAGGAAACAGC-TATGAC,进行菌落PCR阳性鉴定。PCR体系如下:10 μL 2×Taq Master Mix,0.5 μL 35SPro-F(5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>),0.5 μL GUS-R(5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>),1 μL 底物,8 μL ddH<sub>2</sub>O。PCR反应条件:94℃,2 min;94℃,30 s,55℃,30 s,72℃,30 s,32个循环;72℃,5 min后,进行琼脂糖凝胶电泳分析。

### 1.4 农杆菌侵染杜梨叶片及共培养

挑取以上鉴定到的含有pBI121载体的农杆菌单菌落,接种至10 mL含有Kan(50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)、Rif(50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)、Strep(50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)的液体LB中,28℃过夜培养后,吸取1 mL菌液加入100 mL含有Kan(50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)、Rif(50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)、Strep(50 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)的液体LB扩大培养,待OD<sub>600</sub>值分别至0.6、0.8和1.0时停止培养。

将杜梨叶片完全浸没在含有以上各农杆菌的液体LB中,用真空泵(设置气压为-0.09 MPa)抽真空10、20和30 min,促使农杆菌渗透至叶片细胞中。用灭菌水清洗侵染完毕的杜梨叶片,用滤纸吸干叶片表面水分后放置于培养基(MS 4.4 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+蔗糖30 g·L<sup>-1</sup>+琼脂8 g·L<sup>-1</sup>pH调至5.8)共培养2、4和6 d,未做侵染处理的杜梨叶片作为对照组。以此共设3因子(菌液密度、真空处理时间和共培养时间)3水平试验,选用L9(3<sup>3</sup>)的正交表,共计9个处理,每个处理15枚叶片,3次重复。

### 1.5 GUS组织染色

根据GUS染色试剂盒建议的方法对共培养2、

4.6 d后的杜梨叶片进行染色。首先将实验材料浸泡在GUS染色液中,于37℃保温过夜,2 d后转到70%的乙醇中脱色2~3次,每次30 min,直至叶片不含叶绿素为止,然后在体式显微镜下观察并照相,记录实验结果。

### 1.6 叶片转化效率和坏死率

以GUS试剂对叶片组织染色与否确定叶片瞬时转化效率,故确定叶片转化效率%/= GUS染色并显色的叶片数量/染色的叶片总数×100。

不同处理的农杆菌侵染杜梨叶片会使杜梨叶片在叶缘周围产生黑斑,并最终导致叶片坏死,故确定叶片坏死率%/=感染农杆菌并坏死叶片数量/处理的叶片总数×100。

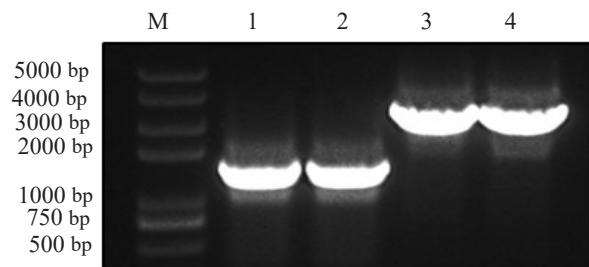
### 1.7 试验数据分析

使用Excel 2007处理试验数据,并绘制表格,利用SPSS软件进行统计分析,采用单因素ANOVA的Ducan's multiple range test比较差异显著性( $p < 0.05$ ,  $n=3$ )。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 表达载体的农杆菌转化鉴定

将质粒pBI121分别转化至根瘤农杆菌GV3101和EHA105中,然后将其涂布在含卡那(Kan)、利福平(Rif)和链霉素(Strep)的LB固体培养基上,培养2~3 d后将长出的单菌落进行菌落PCR鉴定(图1)。引物35SPro-F和GUS-R鉴定结果:泳道1和2分别是表达载体pBI121转GV3101和EHA105单克隆鉴定,长度均在1370 bp左右;引物M13-F和M13-



M. BM5000+ DNA Marker(博迈德生物);1. 引物35SPro-F和GUS-R的PCR鉴定表达载体pBI121转农杆菌GV3101单克隆;2. 引物35SPro-F和GUS-R的PCR鉴定表达载体pBI121转农杆菌EHA105单克隆;3. 引物M13-F和M13-R的PCR鉴定表达载体pBI121转农杆菌GV3101单克隆;4. 引物M13-F和M13-R的PCR鉴定表达载体pBI121转农杆菌EHA105单克隆。

M. BM5000+ DNA Marker(Biomed); 1. Identification of pBI121 expressing GV3101 by colony PCR using primer pair 35SPro-F and GUS-R; 2. Same as 1 with transgenic EHA105; 3. Same as 1 using primers M13-F and M13-R; 4. Same as 3 with transgenic EHA105.

图1 表达载体pBI121根瘤农杆菌转化的菌落PCR鉴定

Fig. 1 PCR confirmation of transgenic *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101 and EHA105 harbouring the plant expression vector pBI121

R鉴定结果:泳道3和泳道4分别是表达载体pBI121转GV3101和EHA105单克隆鉴定,长度均在3085 bp左右,因此,上述结果表明植物表达载体pBI121成功转化至根瘤农杆菌GV3101和EHA105中。

### 2.2 菌株GV3101和EHA105对杜梨叶片瞬时转化效率及坏死率的影响

如表1所示,在用GV3101侵染的9个处理中,均获得了瞬时转化成功的叶片,但是,处理不同,转化效率及叶片坏死率也有较大差异,其中,菌液

表1 农杆菌GV3101对杜梨叶片的瞬时转化效率和坏死率

Table 1 The effect of strain GV3101 on the transient transformation efficiency and necrosis rate of Duli pear leaves

处理 Treatment	菌液 Bacterium		真空处理 Vacuum infiltration		共培养 Co-culture		转化效率 Transformation rate/%	坏死率 Necrosis rate/%
	水平 Level	密度/OD <sub>600</sub>	水平 Level	时间 Time/min	水平 Level	时间 Time/d		
1	1	0.6	1	10	1	2	14.48 a	19.67 a
2	1	0.6	2	20	2	4	62.10 b	14.72 a
3	1	0.6	3	30	3	6	63.16 bc	73.33 b
4	2	0.8	1	10	1	2	80.00 c	19.09 a
5	2	0.8	2	20	2	4	100.00 d	13.09 a
6	2	0.8	3	30	3	6	60.40 b	25.00 a
7	3	1.0	1	10	1	2	57.14 b	26.51 a
8	3	1.0	2	20	2	4	66.67 c	18.79 a
9	3	1.0	3	30	3	6	63.16 bc	68.75 b

注:采用Ducan's multiple range test方法分析,同一列不同小写字母表示显著性差异( $p < 0.05$ ,  $n=3$ )。下同。

Note: Statistical analysis was carried out using the Ducan's multiple range test method. Different small letters in the same column indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ,  $n=3$ ). The same below.

$OD_{600}$ 值0.8,真空处理20 min,共培养4 d(处理5)对叶片的转化效率最高,达到100%;处理1( $OD_{600}$ 值0.6,真空处理10 min,共培养2 d)对叶片的转化效率最低,为14.48%,其他处理对叶片的转化效率处于14.48%和100%之间。

然而,在农杆菌EHA105侵染的杜梨叶片的9

个处理中,最高转化效率只有83.33%(处理6:菌液 $OD_{600}$ 值0.8,真空处理30 min,共培养6 d和处理7: $OD_{600}$ 值1.0,真空处理10 min,共培养2 d);处理1( $OD_{600}$ 值0.6,真空处理10 min,共培养2 d)对叶片的转化效率最低为25.26%(表2)。

因此,在现有条件下,GV3101较EHA105对杜

表2 农杆菌EHA105对杜梨叶片的瞬时转化效率和坏死率

Table 2 The effect of strain EHA105 on the transient transformation efficiency and necrosis rate of Duli pear leaves

处理 Treatment	菌液 Bacterium		真空处理 Vacuum		共培养 Co-culture		转化效率 Transformation rate/%	坏死率 Necrosis rate/%
	水平 Level	密度/ $OD_{600}$	水平 Level	时间 Time/min	水平 Level	时间 Time/d		
1	1	0.6	1	10	1	2	25.26 a	21.14 bc
2	1	0.6	2	20	2	4	50.00 bc	11.11 ab
3	1	0.6	3	30	3	6	37.90 ab	72.22 e
4	2	0.8	1	10	1	2	50.00 bc	2.72 a
5	2	0.8	2	20	2	4	66.67 de	23.33 bc
6	2	0.8	3	30	3	6	83.33 f	27.78 cd
7	3	1.0	1	10	1	2	83.33 f	15.26 abc
8	3	1.0	2	20	2	4	75.79 ef	5.00 a
9	3	1.0	3	30	3	6	56.02 cd	38.89 d

梨叶片有更高的瞬时转化效率。

### 2.3 GUS染色鉴定

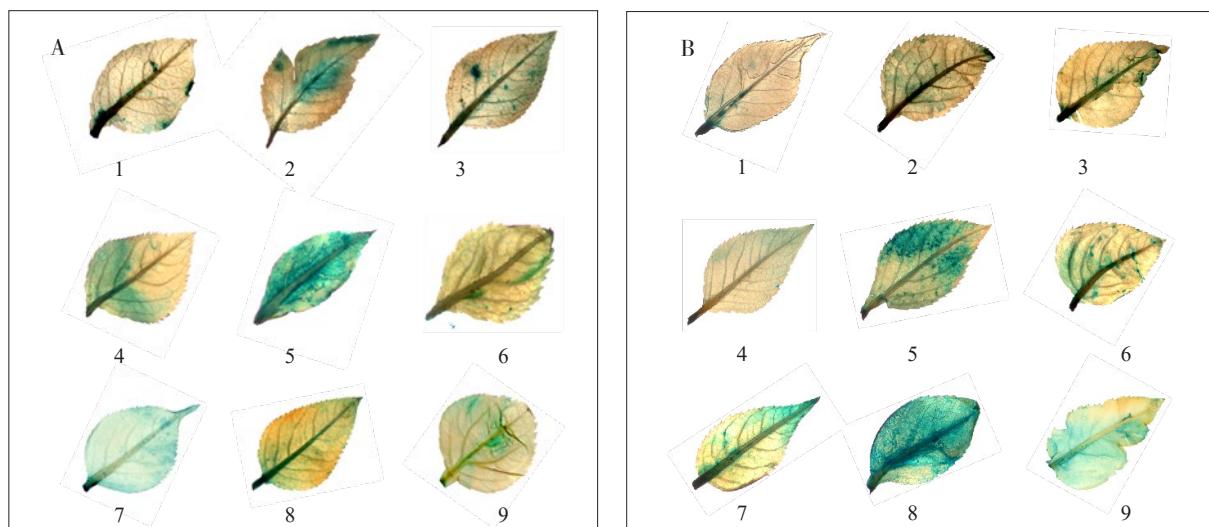
利用GUS染色试剂对不同处理的农杆菌侵染叶片进行染色时发现,当用农杆菌GV3101侵染时,在菌液浓度低、抽真空时间短时,叶片的GUS染色部位少,比如在处理1( $OD_{600}$ 为0.6,抽真空10 min)中的叶片只有部分染色,染色区域主要集中于叶片基部、叶脉和叶边缘处,随着菌液浓度的提升、抽真空时间的延长,GUS染色的区域也逐渐增加,当菌液 $OD_{600}$ 提升至0.8时,GUS染色的区域明显增加,尤其是处理5(抽真空20 min),整个叶片基本均被染色,而且染色均匀;当 $OD_{600}$ 再提升至1.0时(处理7、8、9),叶片均能染色,尤其是处理7中的叶片,其染色均匀、覆盖整个叶片(图2-A)。这与表1的转化效率结果相一致。

相似的结果在用农杆菌EHA105侵染的杜梨叶片也观察到(图2-B),即处理1中的叶片只在叶片基部及叶脉处发现蓝色染色区域,这是因为采用的是最低菌液浓度和最短侵染时间(菌液 $OD_{600}$ 为0.6,抽真空10 min)。随着菌液浓度提高和真空侵染时间延长,叶片染色的区域逐渐增加;当 $OD_{600}$ 提升至0.8时,处理5(抽真空10 min)和6(抽真空20 min)的叶片GUS染色的区域明显扩大;当 $OD_{600}$ 在1.0时,处理8(抽真空20 min)和处理9(抽真空30 min)均

获得良好的染色效果。叶片的GUS染色结果也与其转化效率基本一致。

### 2.4 叶片坏死率统计

笔者在本研究中发现农杆菌侵染后的杜梨叶片会出现不同程度的坏死现象,为了确定叶片坏死率最低、转化效率最高的最佳条件,对不同农杆菌处理下的杜梨叶片坏死率进行统计,结果如表1和表2所示:农杆菌GV3101在处理3( $OD_{600}$ 值0.6,真空处理30 min,共培养6 d)和处理9( $OD_{600}$ 值1.0,真空处理30 min,共培养6 d)导致叶片坏死率显著高于其他处理,分别为73.33%和68.75%,而其他处理的坏死率均在30%以下,坏死率由高到底依次为处理3、处理9、处理7、处理6、处理4、处理8、处理2、处理5,其相对应的转化效率为63.16%、63.16%、57.14%、60.40%、14.48%、80.00%、66.67%、62.10%、100%,所以,处理5是用GV3101瞬时转化杜梨叶片的最佳条件;农杆菌EHA105在处理3( $OD_{600}$ 值0.6,真空处理30 min,共培养6 d)叶片坏死率显著高于其他处理,达到72.22%,坏死率由高到低依次为处理3、处理9、处理6、处理5、处理1、处理7、处理2、处理8、处理4,其相对应的转化效率为37.90%、56.02%、83.33%、66.67%、25.26%、83.33%、50.00%、75.79%、50.00%,所以,处理8是用EHA105瞬时转化杜梨叶片的最佳条件。



A. 农杆菌GV3101侵染的杜梨叶片;B. 农杆菌EHA105侵染的杜梨叶片;1~9. 处理1~9, 条件与表1和表2相同。

A. The effect of strain GV3101 on GUS staining; B. The effect of strain EHA105 on GUS staining. 1~9. Treatment 1~9, the conditions in treatment 1~9 were listed in Table 1 and Table 2.

图2 不同处理对杜梨叶片GUS染色的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different treatments on GUS staining of duli pear leaves

### 3 讨论

研究表明,植物瞬时转化效率受到多种因素的影响,包括农杆菌菌株类型、农杆菌浓度、植物组织类型、共培养环境条件等因素<sup>[6, 16]</sup>。Kim等<sup>[17]</sup>在拟南芥中应用了5种农杆菌菌株研究GUS基因的表达,发现LBA4404农杆菌菌株侵染能获得GUS最高水平表达的材料。Vargas-Guevara等<sup>[18]</sup>比较了LBA4404和GV3101 2种农杆菌对咖啡叶片的侵染效率,发现GV3101的侵染效率高于LBA4404; LBA4404较EHA101和AGL1对燕麦具有更高的侵染效率<sup>[19]</sup>;在苹果上的研究发现,EHA101菌株优于LBA4404和C58C1<sup>[20]</sup>。笔者对GV3101和EHA105这2个常用菌株对杜梨组培叶片的侵染效率进行了较系统的研究,发现它们之间存在较明显的差异,在菌液浓度偏低的条件下,比如OD<sub>600</sub>为0.6和0.8时, GV3101的侵染效率普遍高于EHA105,而当OD<sub>600</sub>达到1.0时,EHA105的侵染效率接近或高于GV3101。

农杆菌生长状态和菌液浓度对植物的遗传转化同样具有重要影响<sup>[16]</sup>。比如,Kim等<sup>[17]</sup>研究发现,当用OD<sub>600</sub>为0.6~0.9的菌液侵染拟南芥时其转化效率最高,但是,过高的农杆菌浓度反而会使植株出现病症,甚至坏死,导致转化效率降低。Saini等<sup>[21]</sup>在黑吉豆(*Vigna mungo*)中发现,当菌液浓度在低于10个·mL<sup>-1</sup>

细胞时,转化效率随菌液浓度的增加而提高,但当菌液浓度超过10<sup>8</sup>个·mL<sup>-1</sup>后转化效率则随着菌液浓度的提高而下降。同理,OD<sub>600</sub>为1.0的菌液为最佳侵染鹰嘴豆(*Cicer arietinum L.*)的浓度,此时GUS的表达效果最好,高于或低于这个浓度都会使转化效率降低<sup>[22]</sup>。李静等<sup>[11]</sup>在莴苣(*Lactuca sativa L.*)中研究发现,在菌液OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8时转化效率较0.4和0.6时显著提高。同样的趋势在本研究中也被发现,农杆菌GV3101在OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8时,转化效率都能在60%以上,高于该浓度后转化效率有所下降; EHA105在OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8和1.0时转化效率均在50%以上,均高于OD<sub>600</sub>为0.6时的转化效率。

共培养是农杆菌转化的重要环节,适当的共培养时间和培养基pH值等,对转化效率的提高有重要作用,这是因为Vir基因的诱导、T-DNA的转移和整合均在这一期间完成<sup>[16]</sup>。Sanyal等<sup>[23]</sup>发现鹰嘴豆(*Cicer arietinum L.*)转化最佳共培养时间为48 h; Dan等<sup>[24]</sup>在非洲凤仙(*Lotus corniculatus*)转化中发现,共培养1 d和2 d不会产生转化植株,3 d或5 d转化效率极低,而6 d或7 d转化效率最高;王碧莹等<sup>[25]</sup>发现在喜树(*Camptotheca acuminata*)叶片中侵染7 d后GUS基因表达水平较高,在第14天后GUS染色基本消失。本研究发现GV3101侵染时,共培养4 d的杜梨叶片转化效率处于较高水平,且叶片坏死率也较低; EHA105侵染时并未出现显著规律,但当菌

液OD<sub>600</sub>在1.0时,真空侵染20 min,共培养4 d能获得较高转化效率,并且GUS染色效果最好。共培养的培养基pH值影响农杆菌VirA蛋白的表达,继而影响T-DNA的转运<sup>[26]</sup>。一般认为适宜的pH值在5.3~5.8之间,过高或过低均不利于VirA蛋白的表达,导致T-DNA的转移活性降低。本研究所用共培养培养基pH值为5.8<sup>[27]</sup>,有利于杜梨叶片的正常营养和农杆菌的T-DNA转移,因此取得了高水平的转化效率。

农杆菌介导的真空侵染法是一种瞬时表达外源基因常用的侵染方法,指利用抽真空产生的负压,促进农杆菌更有效地渗入植物组织细胞,加速转化的过程。早在1997年便利用此方法在菜豆和烟草叶片中进行GUS基因的瞬时表达<sup>[28]</sup>。吴艳菊等<sup>[29]</sup>在紫花苜蓿中将真空侵染压强设为-0.08 MPa,农杆菌重悬液浓度OD<sub>600</sub>为1.0时,GUS基因的表达效率较高。本研究将杜梨叶片浸没在农杆菌中,将真空侵染压强设置为-0.09 MPa,侵染时菌液伴有气泡产生,侵染完成后观察到叶片颜色加深,证明菌液已有效渗入杜梨叶片组织细胞。

## 4 结 论

本研究用含有pBI121(35S::GUS)的根瘤农杆菌菌株GV3101和EHA105,就菌液浓度、真空侵染时间、共培养时间分别设计了9个处理侵染杜梨组培叶片,并对侵染后的叶片进行GUS染色,以此统计转化效率。结果表明:这2个菌株均可高效地瞬时转化杜梨叶片,其中农杆菌GV3101最适宜杜梨叶片瞬时转化的条件是菌液OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8,真空渗入20 min,共培养4 d,转化效率达到100%,而且叶片的坏死率最低(13.09%);农杆菌EHA105最适宜杜梨叶片瞬时转化的条件是OD<sub>600</sub>为1.0,真空渗入20 min,共培养4 d,转化效率75.79%,坏死率5%。因此,笔者成功地建立了2种高转化效率的杜梨叶片瞬时转化方法,可为研究杜梨中相关基因的功能提供参考。

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