

# 非组培依赖的发根农杆菌介导的 薄壳山核桃转化体系构建

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**摘要:**【目的】建立一种简单高效的农杆菌介导薄壳山核桃 *Carya illinoensis* 的转化体系。【方法】以薄壳山核桃钟山的幼苗为材料,采用四因素(菌种、菌液浓度、处理部位、苗龄)三水平正交试验进行农杆菌侵染薄壳山核桃茎部诱导发根,并通过DNA检测及GFP荧光验证。【结果】影响发根农杆菌侵染薄壳山核桃生根诱导率的因素大小为苗龄>处理部位>菌液浓度>菌种,OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8的K599发根农杆菌于材料子叶期时侵染距离种子3~5 cm处,毛状根植株诱导率达56.5%,阳性毛状根植株诱导率为45.2%。【结论】建立并优化了非组培依赖的发根农杆菌介导的薄壳山核桃转化体系,为薄壳山核桃新品种培育、利用基因工程改良农艺性状奠定基础。

**关键词:**薄壳山核桃;发根农杆菌;非组培转化

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## Construction of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*-mediated transformation system of *Carya illinoensis* without dependence on tissue culture

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 *Carya illinoensis*, also known as pecan, is originated from the North America. Pecan is one of the most economically valuable woody species and a high value tree for edible nut production in the world. Current pecan transformation methods are time-consuming and low efficiency. Due to the lack of simple and efficient genetic transformation system for pecan, it is urgent to develop a simple and highly efficient transformation system so that the function of genes could be studied through the transgenic system quickly and efficiently. In recent years, an *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* mediated transformation method has been developed, which is less time-consuming and species dependent in generating transgenic plant tissue. To obtain a simple and efficient *A. rhizogenes* mediated transgenic system, we established a transgenic root system with pecan seedlings. 【Methods】 Taking the seedlings of *Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch ‘Zhongshan’ in a forest nursery as materials, the effects of strain, the concentration of bacterial liquid, treatment site, and seedling age were studied on the infection of pecan. The GFP expression vector pCAMBIA-35S:GFP was used to test the transgenic-positive roots. The plasmid pCAMBIA1300-35S:GFP was transformed into *A. rhizogenes* K599, *A. rhizogenes* C58C1, or *A. rhizogenes* MSU440, respectively. Then, a design of experiments (L9) with four factors and three levels was carried out. The factors studied were: strain type (ST), bacterial liquid concentra-

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tion (BC), treatment site (TS), and seedling stage (SS). A genetic transformation system for pecan was performed and, in each of them, strain type (STK599, STC58C1 and STMSU440), bacterial liquid concentration (BC0.4, BC0.8 and BC1.2), treatment site (TS0-1, TS1-3 and TS3-5), and seedling stage (SS0, SS2 and SS4) were measured. The seedlings were grown in an artificial climate chamber (luminance 200 lx, photoperiod 12 h light, and humidity 70%±5%). Seeds were collected and sown immediately on a sowing substrate for germination. After germination, the germinated seeds were sown in plastic pots containing cropping substrate. The vegetative stage (2-3 months after seed sowing) was selected as a transgenic receptor. All seedlings were generated via injection or a blade. The seedlings were covered for a dark treatment (48 h dark) after infestation. For efficiency analysis, hairy rooting efficiency, hairy rooting number, and transformation rate were analyzed. Hairy rooting efficiency was estimated as rooting rate per explant. The hairy rooting number was counted as the root number per explant. Transformation rate was calculated as positively transformed rooting per explant. All statistics were recorded at 30 days post-infestation. For detection of GFP fluorescence, roots were observed with a fluorescent microscope or a handheld fluorometer. The inserted GFP sequence was verified by PCR. After confirmation, the untransformed hairy roots and primary roots were cut manually. Transgenic hairy roots were maintained for seedling growth. **【Results】** For both infestation methods, the final transgenic rate was not different between needle injection and blade scratch. For the convenience of operation, we choose a blade to scratch in the following experiments. The callus tissues formed on the infestation sites after 10-15 days post-infestation using *A. rhizogenes*. The hairy roots developed from the callus after 10-15 days. The GFP fluorescence was observed both in the callus and hairy roots. According to the results of orthogonal experiments, the factor order of influencing the transformation efficiency was the seedling stage, treatment site, bacterial liquid concentration, and strain type. The optimal influential variables, in this case, were strain type for STK599, bacterial liquid concentration for BC0.8, treatment site for TS3-5, and seedling stage for SS0. The results showed that hairy rooting efficiency was 56.5%, and transgenic rooting rate was 78.5%, while the final transformation rate was 45.2%. The GFP fluorescence was detected in the whole roots of transgenic pecan plants. The inserted GFP fragment was also confirmed by PCR amplification of the GFP coding sequence. We found that it was vital to bury the infestation sites in the substrate during the whole experiment. If the infestation sites were exposed to air, the hairy roots could not emerge from the cut surface of the shoots. The transgenic-positive pecan hairy roots were able to develop and become thicker and more lignified. Meanwhile, the original taproot growth of pecan was arrested. The seedlings grew normally without the transgenic-negative roots and taproots. **【Conclusion】** We successfully established an efficient and simple *A. rhizogenes* mediated transgenic root system for pecan, which was not dependent on the tissue culture. It was proved that high efficiency transform could be achieved if an appropriate seedling stage was chosen for the specific infestation site for Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. Our study provides useful information for the construction of a simple and high efficient transformation system for hairy root transgenic crop production. This transgenic system is a powerful tool for gene functional characterization. This study also provides a foundation for cultivating new varieties of pecan and the improvement of agronomic characteristics by genetic engineering.

**Key words:** *Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch; *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*; Non-tissue culture transformation

薄壳山核桃 [*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch] 属于胡桃科 (Juglandaceae) 山核桃属 (*Carya* Nutt.), 别名美国山核桃<sup>[1]</sup>, 原产地为美国南部和墨西哥北部, 是一种果材兼用的经济价值的优良树种<sup>[2-5]</sup>。近年来, 其被证明含有丰富的不饱和脂肪酸和酚类化合物<sup>[6-7]</sup>, 具有较高的食用价值和经济价值<sup>[8-9]</sup>。目前, 国内对薄壳山核桃组织培养研究主要集中于外植体脱毒及腋芽分化<sup>[10-11]</sup>。Renukdas 等<sup>[12]</sup>以薄壳山核桃的试管无菌苗为材料诱导茎段腋芽分化, 并建立了植株再生体系; 严泽埔<sup>[13]</sup>通过农杆菌介导法将目的赤霉素矮化基因转入薄壳山核桃体胚内后脱菌增殖培养, 以获得薄壳山核桃矮化植株。虽然都不同程度地诱导出了愈伤和体胚组织, 但外植体脱毒困难, 如体胚诱导发育难或再生植株难以诱导生根等, 导致不能得到具有完整根系的植株, 从而无法建立成熟稳定的再生遗传转化体系。

发根农杆菌是一种侵染性很强的根瘤菌科农杆菌属革兰氏阴性好氧菌, 携带的 Ri 质粒能有效侵染众多植物, Ri 质粒的 T-DNA 片段在植物细胞基因组中插入、整合并表达, 诱导植物细胞形成转基因毛状根 (hairy root)<sup>[14-15]</sup>。目前, 发根农杆菌介导的植物转基因绝大多数是利用植株的无菌苗或叶片或茎段作为外植体获得转基因根。农杆菌介导植株转基因方法的应用大多集中在茄科、菊科、十字花科、旋花科、伞形科、豆科、石竹科、蓼科等草本植物中<sup>[16]</sup>, 而在木本植物中的应用普遍存在转化率较低的现象。郝征<sup>[17]</sup>用发根农杆菌菌株 30148 侵染枣的组培苗得到其毛状根诱导率为 2.2%~9.4%; 林彩容等<sup>[18]</sup>用菌株 ATCC15834 侵染茶树成熟种子下胚轴的发状根诱导率最高为 23.96%; 刘雪羽等<sup>[19]</sup>采用菌株 ArQual 诱导光皮桦叶片产生转基因毛状根的转化率为 36.4%; 姚庆收等<sup>[20]</sup>将橡胶树茎段用发根农杆菌 R1601 侵染后发现其毛状根诱导率达 36.6%; 刘思巧<sup>[21]</sup>利用发根农杆菌侵染银杏产生毛状根的诱导率达 72.36%。

常规的发根农杆菌介导转基因植物的构建方法大多以无菌材料为侵染对象, 需要大量的时间进行愈伤组织诱导、分化和继代, 周期长, 操作繁琐, 效率低。而木本植物多次生代谢物较多, 组培过程中易发生褐化, 严重影响外植体的脱分化和培养物的再分化进程<sup>[22]</sup>, 尤其是酚类化合物含量较高的经济树种, 如山核桃属植物; 其次木本植物组培苗时间较

草本植物长, 成本高, 技术要求严, 很难扩大生产规模<sup>[23]</sup>; 目前对木本植物组培技术的研究中缺乏经验理论指导, 难以推广, 造成在实际应用中转化率过低, 效益甚微等现象, 严重制约产业化发展<sup>[24]</sup>。笔者在本研究中拟利用发根农杆菌建立一种不依赖组培技术的高效诱导转化体系, 在非组培条件下, 通过用 3 种发根农杆菌 MSU440、C58C1 和 K599 分别侵染薄壳山核桃种子苗的茎段, 统计各自的诱导率, 筛选出影响发根农杆菌转化效率的关键因素, 建立并优化转化体系, 最后用手持式荧光仪、荧光体式显微镜及 PCR 等方法检测转化率。笔者在本研究中初步建立了转化率高且周期短的薄壳山核桃毛状根诱导体系, 以期为薄壳山核桃的遗传改良和基因挖掘与功能分析奠定基础, 为实现木本植物的基因功能验证提供新途径。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

薄壳山核桃钟山实生种子苗来自于浙江农林大学潘母港实验基地。MSU440、C58C1 和 K599 菌株购自上海唯地生物技术有限公司。带绿色荧光蛋白 (green fluorescent protein, GFP) 标记基因的 pCAMBIA1300 载体储存于浙江农林大学亚热带森林培育国家重点实验室超低温室。

### 1.2 方法

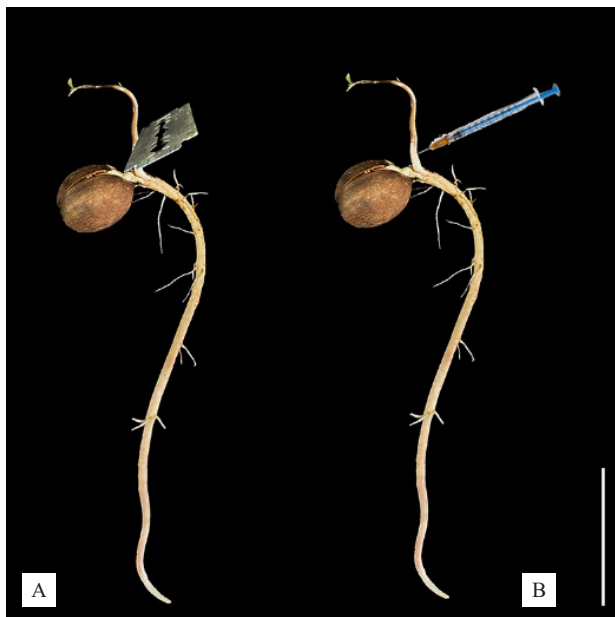
1.2.1 薄壳山核桃实生苗材料的准备 收获薄壳山核桃的成熟种子进行筛选, 对种子表面消毒, 将其种在含基质 (w, 70%~80% 草炭土、5%~10% 珍珠岩、2%~5% 蛭石、5%~10% 壤砂土, 添加适量水并混合, 并选用有机腐熟微生物菌剂进行 10 d 的腐熟处理) 的盆中, 在催芽室 (26 ± 2) °C 中进行 1 个月的发芽过程, 后移栽至大棚生长以获得不同生长时期的薄壳山核桃幼苗。

1.2.2 发根农杆菌转化 取 -80 °C 保存的 K599、MSU440 和 C58C1 发根农杆菌感受态于冰上融化, 每 100 μL 感受态加入 1 μg 的 pCAMBIA1300 质粒, 用移液枪吸吹混匀, 依次放于冰上静置 5 min、液氮速冻 5 min、37 °C 水浴 5 min、冰浴 5 min。冰浴中拿出放室温加入 700 μL 无抗生素的 TY 液体培养基 (蛋白胨 5 g·L<sup>-1</sup>、酵母提取物 3 g·L<sup>-1</sup>、10 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> CaCl<sub>2</sub>), 28 °C 震荡培养 2 h。6000 r·min<sup>-1</sup> 离心 1 min 收菌, 留取 100 μL 左右上清液轻轻吹打重悬菌块,

涂布于含有  $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  硫酸卡那霉素和  $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  链霉素的 TY 平板 (TY 液体培养基 +  $15 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  琼脂) 上, 倒置放于  $28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  培养箱 2~3 d。

1.2.3 发根农杆菌侵染液制备 分别挑取含有 pCAMBIA1300 质粒的 K599、MSU440 和 C58C1 发根农杆菌单菌落, 接种于  $1 \text{ mL}$  含  $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  硫酸卡那霉素和  $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  链霉素的 TY 液体培养基中,  $28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  震荡培养 12 h。随后将菌液按 1:100 的比例扩大培养至  $\text{OD}_{600}$  值为 0.4~1.2,  $6500 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$  离心 10 min 后收集菌液, 将富集的菌重悬于等体积的 2-吗啉乙磺酸 (MES) 缓冲液 ( $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  MES-KOH,  $\text{pH}=5.2$ ,  $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{MgCl}_2$ ,  $100 \text{ } \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  乙酰丁香酮) 中, 以备侵染使用。

1.2.4 转化体系的建立及不同侵染方式对毛状根的诱导 选择子叶期的薄壳山核桃幼苗进行试验, 发根农杆菌菌液  $\text{OD}_{600}$  为 0.4~1.2。(1) 将蘸有发根农杆菌菌液的单面刀片在薄壳山核桃近种子的胚轴或幼苗茎部 0~5 cm 处轻轻水平倾斜  $45^\circ$ , 横向环割 3 个刀口, 每划一刀将单面刀于菌液中浸泡, 以保证伤口处被菌液侵染到 (图 1-A); (2)  $1 \text{ mL}$  注射器注射至待转化的薄壳山核桃近种子的胚轴或茎部 0~5 cm 处 (图 1-B)。然后将侵染过的苗置于催芽室 [避光, 温度 ( $26 \pm 2$ )  $^\circ\text{C}$ , 湿度 80%~90%] 中培养 2 d 后, 移至温



A. 注射; B. 环割; 比例尺为 5 cm。

A. Injection; B. Ring cutting; The scale is 5 cm.

图 1 侵染方式

Fig. 1 Infection way

室大棚 [温度 ( $23 \pm 2$ )  $^\circ\text{C}$ , 湿度 40%~50%] 培养, 1 个月后进行观察处理部位切面处是否出现毛状根, 并用手持式荧光仪观察长出的毛状根是否有绿色荧光信号来判定是否转化成功并进行统计。

1.2.5 转化体系的优化 基于前期对试验过程中可能影响毛状根诱导情况的观察, 针对菌株类型、菌液浓度、处理部位及苗龄这 4 个因素开展 3 个水平的正交试验, 设计  $L_9(3^4)$  正交试验表 (表 1), 每个处理 20~25 株苗, 培养 1 个月对薄壳山核桃幼苗茎部生根情况进行观测统计, 以期优化现有转化体系, 筛选出影响诱导薄壳山核桃茎产生毛状根的关键因素和最优条件。

表 1 四因素三水平正交试验设计

Table 1 Four factors and three levels of orthogonal experimental design

处理数 Number of experiments	菌株类 型(A) Strain types	菌液浓度(B) Bacterial liquid concentration	处理部位(C) Treatment site/cm	苗龄(D) Seedling stage
1	C58C1	0.4	0~1	子叶期 Cotyledon period
2	C58C1	0.8	1~3	二叶期 Two-leaf period
3	C58C1	1.2	3~5	四叶期 Four-leaf period
4	K599	0.4	1~3	四叶期 Four-leaf period
5	K599	0.8	3~5	子叶期 Cotyledon period
6	K599	1.2	0~1	二叶期 Two-leaf period
7	MSU440	0.4	3~5	二叶期 Two-leaf period
8	MSU440	0.8	0~1	四叶期 Four-leaf period
9	MSU440	1.2	1~3	子叶期 Cotyledon period

1.2.6 鉴定及统计分析 通过手持式荧光仪统计薄壳山核桃幼苗诱导出转化成功的毛状根的植株数目, 毛状根植株诱导率/% = (具毛状根植株数/侵染植株总数)  $\times 100$ ; 毛状根植株阳性率/% = (阳性毛状根植株数/具毛状根植株数)  $\times 100$ ; 阳性毛状根植株诱导率/% = (毛状根植株诱导率  $\times$  毛状根植株阳性率)  $\times 100$ ; 毛状根阳性率/% = (阳性毛状根数/毛状根总数)  $\times 100$ 。

随机挑选 20~40 条毛状根, 采用改良 CTAB 法提取毛状根 DNA [25]。根据载体序列在上海生工合成 GFP 基因和 Hyg 基因的 PCR 引物, 以引物对 GFP-

F和GFP-R(上游引物:5'-AAGGACGACGGCAAC-TACAA-3';下游引物:5'-TCTGCTTGTCGGCCAT-GATA-3')和引物对Hyg-F和Hyg-R(上游引物:5'-CATATACGCCCGAGTCGTG;下游引物:5'-AGACCTGCCTGAAACCGAAC-3')进行实时定量PCR,PCR反应程序为95℃预变性5min;95℃变性30s,60℃退火30s,72℃延伸1min,34个循环后再72℃延伸5min,4℃保存。以转化空载体的毛状根为对照,鉴定阳性毛状根。PCR扩增结束后进行2%的凝胶电泳验证,有目的条带的即为阳性根。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 发根农杆菌诱导薄壳山核桃产生毛状根

通过环割和注射2种方式进行侵染,分别统计50株(表2),发现1个月后均有幼苗在切口处长出毛状根,环割处理的毛状根植株诱导率为50%;注射处理的毛状根植株诱导率为48%。说明利用本试验方法可成功诱导薄壳山核桃子叶期幼苗的茎部产生毛状根,且表明环割与注射的侵染方式诱导毛状根的效果基本一致。因环割操作更加简便,故后续试验均采用环割的侵染方式。

表2 不同侵染方式的毛状根植株诱导率

Table 2 Induction of the incidence of hairy roots by different infection modes

侵染方式 Infection way	诱导率 Induced efficiency/%
环割 Blade scratch	50
注射 Needle injection	48

### 2.2 发根农杆菌诱导薄壳山核桃产生毛状根体系的优化

通过对苗龄、菌液浓度、菌种、处理部位等可能影响毛状根诱导率的因素进行探索试验,以期得到诱导薄壳山核桃幼苗产生毛状根的最佳条件组合。对统计的毛状根植株诱导率进行极差分析与多重比较,由表3可知各因素水平的变化对薄壳山核桃生根诱导率的影响从高到低依次为:苗龄(D)>处理部位(C)>菌液浓度(B)>菌种(A)。苗龄是影响诱导率最显著的条件,且子叶期(D1)时侵染得到的生根诱导率最高;其次是侵染部位,在近种子的胚轴或幼苗茎部3~5cm(C3)处进行环割所得到的毛状根植株诱导率最高;然后是菌液浓度,当OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8(B2)

表3 四因素三水平正交试验结果分析

Table 3 Orthogonal array of four factors and three levels and analysis of experimental results

处理数 Number of experiments	因素 Factors				毛状根植株诱导率 Induced efficiency/%
	A	B	C	D	
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	15.0
2	A1	B2	C2	D2	28.6
3	A1	B3	C3	D3	28.6
4	A2	B1	C2	D3	33.3
5	A2	B2	C3	D1	56.5
6	A2	B3	C1	D2	19.0
7	A3	B1	C3	D2	19.0
8	A3	B2	C1	D3	38.1
9	A3	B3	C2	D1	33.3
极差分析 Range analysis	$k_i$	0.257	0.241	0.210	0.366
	$k_2$	0.363	0.363	0.318	0.222
	$k_3$	0.254	0.270	0.347	0.286
	R	0.109	0.122	0.138	0.144

注: $k$ 为不同处理中各因素对应的各水平生根率的均值; $R$ 为极差。

Note:  $k$  is the mean value of rooting rate at each level corresponding to each factor in different treatments;  $R$  is range.

时诱导率最高;最后是菌株类型,较其他两种菌株,K599菌株(A2)对薄壳山核桃毛状根的诱导率最高。筛选得到发根诱导率最高的组合是子叶期薄壳山核桃幼苗、环割侵染距离种子3~5cm处的茎部、OD<sub>600</sub>为0.8、菌株为K599,1个月后其毛状根植株诱导率最高为56.5%。

对以上正交试验的薄壳山核桃植株进行统计,得到在所有生根的植株中,毛状根植株阳性率为80%。综合可得,阳性毛状根植株诱导率最高可达45.2%。随机挑选具有毛状根的植株(表4),统计得到共具毛状根41根,其中阳性毛状根32根,即毛状根阳性率为78.05%。

### 2.3 毛状根转化体系的验证

经发根农杆菌侵染薄壳山核桃后得到转基因根(图2-A~F)。为了验证以上毛状根转化体系的有效性,使用手持式荧光仪进行检测(图3-E),可以观察到阳性转基因毛状根具有绿色荧光信号。为了进一步验证,将毛状根在体式荧光显微镜下进行荧光检测。荧光显微镜观察结果表明,可以观察到具有绿色荧光信号的阳性转基因毛状根(图3-A~D)。另外,进行DNA水平的验证,得到大小与目的基因大小一致的条带(图4)。

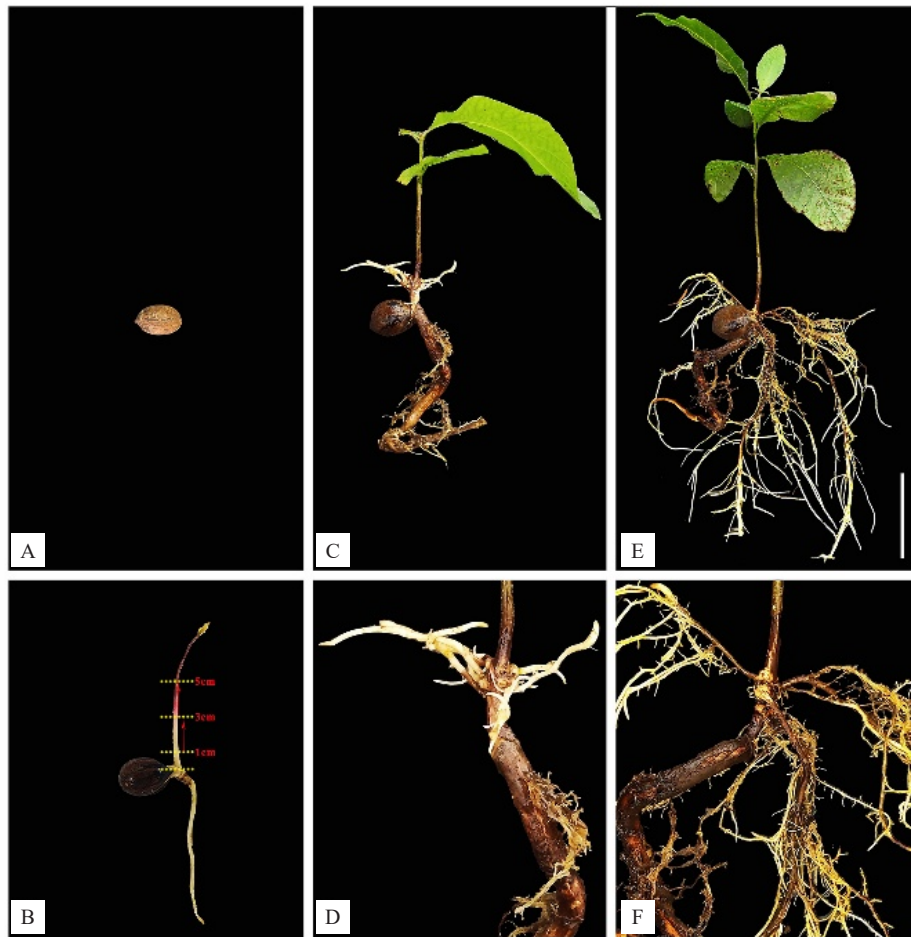


图 2 感染后薄壳山核桃毛状根的生长情况  
 Fig. 2 Growth of hairy roots of pecan after infection

图 2 感染后薄壳山核桃毛状根的生长情况

Fig. 2 Growth of hairy roots of pecan after infection

表 4 毛状根阳性率统计

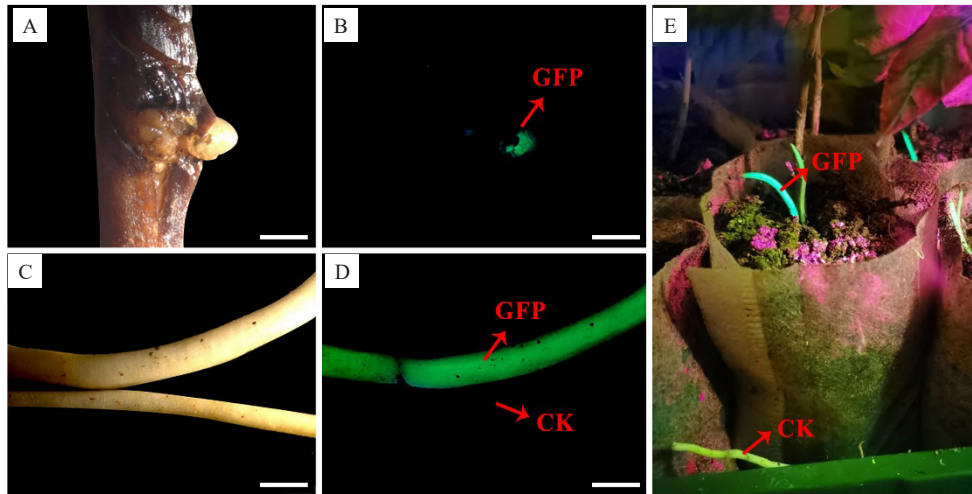
Table 4 Statistics of transformation efficiency of positive hairy roots

苗数 Number of seedlings	根数 Number of roots	阳性毛状根数 Number of positive root	毛状根阳性率 Co-transformed efficiency/%
1	2	1	50
2	2	2	100
3	6	6	100
4	2	2	100
5	3	3	100
6	10	8	80
7	6	6	100
8	5	4	80
9	3	0	0
10	2	0	0
总计 Total	41	32	78.05

### 3 讨 论

目前,遗传转化是研究基因功能的重要手段。在农林业上,许多重要造林树种和优质果树栽培品系扦插繁殖时生根率很低,严重制约了利用无性繁殖的方法对它们进行大面积推广的发展。而采用发根农杆菌处理木本植物茎干等繁殖材料,如枣树<sup>[17,26-27]</sup>、马褂木<sup>[28]</sup>、茶树<sup>[18]</sup>、杨树<sup>[29-30]</sup>、光皮桦<sup>[19]</sup>等,能够改善它们的生根能力,明显提高生根率,这为解决生产上林木繁殖难生根的问题提供了一条新的途径,为林木遗传改良提供了有效的技术支撑。

基因功能的研究依赖于转基因体系,因此,建立一个高效稳定的薄壳山核桃转基因体系是研究薄壳山核桃基因功能的首要任务。发根农杆菌的诱导率受到多种因素的影响,如菌株类型<sup>[19,31-34]</sup>、苗龄<sup>[35]</sup>、侵

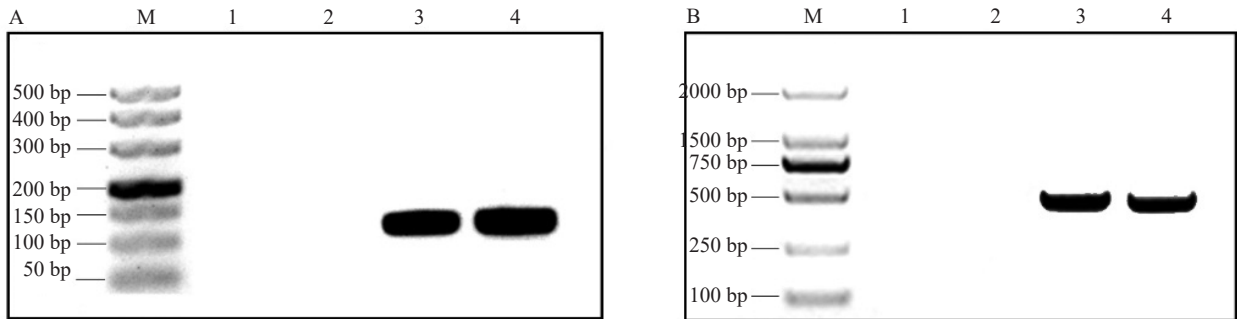


A 和 B. 明场(A)和荧光(B)下观察侵染薄壳山核桃 20 d 后产生的愈伤;C 和 D. 明场(C)和荧光(D)下侵染薄壳山核桃 30 d 后产生的的毛状根(GFP 阴性和阳性的根);E. 手持式荧光仪检测毛状根的表型;标尺为 1 cm。

A and B. Callus were observed under bright field (A) and fluorescence (B) after 20 days of infection. C and D. Hairy roots (GFP negative and GFP positive) were produced after 30 days of infection under bright field (C) and fluorescence (D); E. Hand-held fluorimeter was used to detect the phenotype of hairy roots; The scale is 1 cm.

图3 毛状根荧光检测

Fig. 3 Hairy root fluorescence detection



A. 引物为 GFP; 1~2. CK; 3-4. 阳性毛状根; M. DL500 DNA Marker。 B. 引物为 Hyg; 1~2. CK; 3-4. 阳性毛状根; M. DL2000 DNA Marker。

A. GFP primers; 1~2. CK; 3-4. Positive hairy root; M. DL500 DNA Marker. B. Hyg primers; 1~2. CK; 3-4. Positive hairy root; M. DL2000 DNA Marker.

图4 阳性毛状根的 DNA 分子检测

Fig. 4 DNA molecule detection of positive hairy roots

染部位<sup>[36-37]</sup>、菌液浓度<sup>[35,38-39]</sup>等,不同发根农杆菌对外植体毛状根诱导率差异较大<sup>[40]</sup>。笔者在探索体系优化条件过程中,发现含农杆菌碱型 Ri 质粒的 K599、MSU440、C58C1 菌株均能够诱导薄壳山核桃幼苗生根,其中 K599 菌株对薄壳山核桃的生根诱导率最高。由其他研究报道可知,K599 菌株也是诱导白羽扇豆<sup>[31]</sup>(*Lupinus albus*)、黄瓜<sup>[41-42]</sup>(*Cucumis sativus*)、大豆<sup>[43]</sup>(*Glycine max*)、西瓜<sup>[44]</sup>(*Citrullus lanatus*)和木豆<sup>[26]</sup>(*Pigeon pea*)等产生毛状根的最适菌株。外植体的不同苗龄及处理部位均会使得毛状根诱导率存在差异。笔者在本研究中发现于子叶期即 2 枚子叶

刚刚展平,第 1 枚真叶还未露头的时候,靠近种子胚轴 3~5 cm 处进行侵染,有利于农杆菌的顺利侵染,幼苗更容易长出毛状根。由此可见,外植体的选取是很重要的因素。大多研究报道中选择侵染的均为植株较幼嫩的组织或部位,因为这些部位的细胞处于旺盛的分裂期,更容易接受外源 DNA<sup>[16]</sup>。不同农杆菌菌液浓度也是影响转化效率的重要因素之一。Meng 等<sup>[35]</sup>的研究发现木豆愈伤组织和毛状根诱导的最佳菌液浓度 OD<sub>600</sub> 为 0.3;王天佐等<sup>[45]</sup>发现花苜蓿毛状根发生率为 72% 时的诱导菌液浓度 OD<sub>600</sub> 为 0.5;在刘雪羽等<sup>[19]</sup>对光皮桦生根诱导率的研究中使

用的菌液 OD<sub>600</sub> 为 0.6~0.8; 孟辉<sup>[46]</sup>的研究发现, 当农杆菌 LBA4404 的 OD<sub>600</sub> 为 0.6~0.8 时, 侵染冬枣茎尖获得较高的转化率为 2.4%~3.1%; 郝征<sup>[17]</sup>建立了发根农杆菌介导的冬枣叶片遗传转化体系, 研究确定农杆菌 OD<sub>600</sub> 为 0.8 时转化效果最好。这与笔者在本研究中的结果相似, 说明侵染木本植物所需的菌液 OD<sub>600</sub> 值可能普遍高于草本植物, 一般 0.8 左右侵染效率较高。由于湿度和光照对农杆菌的侵染以及转化细胞的组织分化有影响, 因此需要在接菌后进行保湿和暗处理。本试验中, 接种后用塑料罩子倒扣盖在薄壳山核桃幼苗上, 可增加侵染部位周围的空气湿度。暗处理 2 d 后, 用蛭石将侵染部位掩埋, 可保证该部位处于黑暗条件下, 加速愈伤组织的形成和分化。实验过程中发现, 如果不用蛭石覆盖, 则不会产生毛状根。因此, 黑暗条件是薄壳山核桃毛状根产生的必要条件, 这与黄瓜<sup>[47]</sup>外植体诱导毛状根的研究结果相同, 其外植体接种后也需要进行暗培养。

目前, 薄壳山核桃的遗传转化依然存在较多问题而导致转化效率很低。笔者在本研究中建立了一种非组织培养、简单高效的转基因体系, 可以在相对较短时间内实现根的稳定转化。其中对薄壳山核桃进行侵染后将其置于温室环境中培养, 该方式的主要优势在于无需无菌环境培育无菌苗获得转基因再生植株也可以实现基因功能的验证, 简化了实验操作程序, 降低了实验成本, 并且所需设备简单, 周期短、效率高, 易于在生产实践中推广。目前在其他植物<sup>[48-50]</sup>, 如西瓜<sup>[51]</sup>、甜瓜<sup>[36]</sup>、大豆<sup>[50]</sup>等的研究中也报道。笔者在本研究中, 实现了外源基因在薄壳山核桃的毛状根过表达, 在后续试验中可利用薄壳山核桃易根插的特性<sup>[51-52]</sup>将转基因根进行根插试验, 从而获得完整转基因植株。同时利用根插扩繁进行根系组织表达、亚细胞定位、物质代谢途径等研究。这种由发根农杆菌侵染的外植体毛状根培养技术在生物技术行业中日益受到关注, 并构成了一种相对较新的体外植物生物技术方法<sup>[53]</sup>。因为毛状根培养具有高生长速率、生物化学稳定性以及无需昂贵的外源激素来源等特点, 故可用于深入研究植物代谢途径以及次生代谢产物和酶的产生, 这对于医疗和工业应用方面具有重要价值<sup>[54]</sup>。其次, 对于非模式植物中一些基因的预测多基于模式植物的同源性分析, 故验证基因功能只能进行异源分析, 可以借助本

方法研究基因功能及其上下游调控的分子机制<sup>[55]</sup>。

## 4 结 论

本研究建立了非组培依赖的发根农杆菌介导的薄壳山核桃转化体系。影响发根农杆菌侵染薄壳山核桃转化效率的因素大小依次为苗龄、侵染部位、菌液 OD<sub>600</sub>、菌株类型。利用本体系侵染子叶期幼苗, 阳性毛状根植株诱导率高达 45.2%。

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