

# 葡萄芽变机制研究进展及应用

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**摘要:**芽变作为一种重要的果树育种手段,受到研究者和育种家的高度重视。环境条件等因素是诱导体细胞突变形成芽变的主要原因,L1、L2不同细胞层的变异引起葡萄不同性状发生改变。近年来,随着高通量测序技术的快速发展,研究者开发出不同的分子标记方法对葡萄芽变进行鉴定,同时葡萄芽变的变异机制也有了较为深入的研究。笔者重点从葡萄的花序和果穗、果实颜色、果型、成熟期、果实无核、植株结构及倍性这些性状的变异机制进行阐述,旨在为葡萄芽变育种提供理论参考。

**关键词:**葡萄;芽变;鉴定;变异

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## Advances in research on bud mutation mechanism in grape

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**Abstract:** Grape (*Vitis* L.) is one of the oldest and economically important fruit crops in the world., and grape fruits are mainly used for fresh consuming (30%), wine making (68%), raisins and juice processing (2%). The important grape breeding objectives are early maturity, large fruit, seedless fruit, and rich flavor. There are various grape breeding methods, including hybrid breeding, mutation breeding and biotechnology-based breeding. Many new mutant varieties with novel traits have been generated through bud mutant selection. Therefore, mutant selection is one of the most important breeding methods to obtain new cultivars with superior traits in grape. This article focuses on the research progress in the identification of mutants and exploration the mechanism of the bud mutants in grape. Somatic mutants mainly occur in the cell layer of the apical meristem in grape. The shoot apical meristem (SAM) is composed of two layers: the outer meristem layer (L1), and the second meristem layer (L2). The epidermis of leaves is derived from the L1 layer, L2 layer participates in the regulation of internal organization. Changes of L1 and L2 layer would result in bud mutation. The prerequisite of bud mutation is the change of DNA sequence. According to the current research on DNA sequence changes, a SNP could alter the expression of a gene, leading to a specific phenotype of cells. DNA methylation is also an important cause for epigenetics, which alters gene expression without changing the sequence of DNA. The transposon insertions could provide a convenient method to generate tagged null mutants that could be easily identified on a genome-wide scale and are likely to reflect phenotypes arising from common indels and point mutants that would result in loss-of-function. The change of DNA sequence would cause

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bud mutantation, and at the same time cause the variation of traits. The phenotypic variation might be caused by both genetic and environmental components. The identification of bud mutantation through morphological characteristics could not achieve a precise result. Thus, various DNA molecular marker technologies based on the DNA sequences, Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD), Inter-Primer Binding Site (IPBS), Inter-Simple Sequence Repeat (ISSR), Simple Sequence Repeat (SSR), Sequence Related Amplified Polymorphism (SRAP) have been used to identify sports and their original plants. At the same time, studies have demonstrated that different traits of bud mutant are regulated by different genes, for example, *VvMYBA1* and *VvMYBA2* transcription factors, could regulate the color of the grape berry, in *Vitis vinifera*. The glycosylation catalyzed by UDP-glucose, anthocyanidin, flavonoid glucosyltransferase (*UGT*) is the key step of anthocyanin biosynthesis. The main reason for the participation of *VvmybA1* in the regulation is the insertion of a transposon *Gret1* in the coding region of its gene, thereby regulating the expression of genes and participating in the synthesis of anthocyanins, leading to hindering the synthesis of anthocyanins and causing color variations. In the inflorescence and ear variation, the homologous factors *MADS-box 1, 2* and *3* of the *Arabidopsis* floral genes *AG*, *SEP* and *AGL13* alter their expression patterns during flower development and play a decisive role. The *VvTFL1A* gene, a secondary transposon *Hatvine1-rrm* is inserted in the promoter region to affect the inflorescence development at an early stage. Fruit ripening is a complex process involving many highly coordinated physiological and biochemical changes. It is found to be involved in the regulation of ethylene and growth during the ripening period. Abnormal expression of the berry and cytokinin genes would delay or advance the fruit ripening period. For example, the level of reactive oxygen species in the bud mutant is always higher than that of the original plant. The abnormal expression of the *VvMADS9* gene would be the main cause of abnormal berry morphology in the fruit type variation; The *VvAGL11* gene would be the main candidate gene for seedless fruits. With the development of high-throughput technology, it is believed that the mutation mechanism of sports would be more clearer.

**Key words:** Grape; Bud mutant; Identification; Variation

芽变主要是芽分生组织细胞中的遗传物质发生改变,是自然界一种较为常见的现象,较多果树品种是基于芽变选育出来的<sup>[1]</sup>。其中,作为世界上最古老、最有经济价值的树种之一的葡萄(*Vitis* L.),一些优良栽培品种就源于芽变选育<sup>[2]</sup>,如巨峰、玫瑰香、夏黑的一些芽变品种,已在生产中推广、种植<sup>[3]</sup>。随着高通量测序技术的快速发展,人们在对芽变品种进行利用的同时,深入研究了芽变的分子机制,以期了解芽变发生的规律。笔者在本文中归纳引起葡萄芽变的原因及鉴定方法,分析芽变性状变异机制,为今后的葡萄芽变育种等工作提供参考。

## 1 体细胞突变

DNA序列的改变造成体细胞突变,从而引起原有植株发生变异,进而形成芽变<sup>[4]</sup>。目前通过体细胞突变形成的芽变品种较多(表1)。体细胞突变通常发生在顶端分生组织的一些细胞中,导致嵌合体

的发生。在葡萄中,顶端分生组织主要由两个细胞层(L1、L2)组成。L1层主要调控表皮等其他外部组织,L2层参与内部组织的调控<sup>[5]</sup>。组织发生层理论显示,突变时间不同导致不同嵌合体的形成。周缘嵌合体的形成主要是由于突变时间发生时间较早并且处于某个组织的中间位置;而扇形嵌合体的出现主要是由于突变较晚且不处于中间位置<sup>[6]</sup>。

与其他果树不同的是,葡萄芽变主要是在周缘嵌合体两层细胞层间存在遗传差异<sup>[8]</sup>。体细胞突变一般会对植株的单一性状造成改变,并不会引起整株植物的多个性状发生改变,它们只改变单层细胞,致使出现周缘嵌合现象,但这种现象并不会改变整个植株的多个性状,且在整個生长期都比较稳定。此外,嵌合体中的细胞重新排列组合会引起整株植物基因型匀化<sup>[9]</sup>。

周缘嵌合体可能会导致同一个基因座上出现两个及两个以上的等位基因。Franks等<sup>[10]</sup>使用Pinot

表 1 葡萄芽变类型及品种  
Table 1 Types of grape bud mutant and varieties

芽变类型 Type of bud mutant	亲本—芽变 Parents—Bud mutant
早熟 Early ripening	早莎巴珍珠—莎巴珍珠、康太—康拜尔早生、六月紫—山东早红、洛浦早生—京亚、天工墨玉—夏黑、润堡早夏—夏黑、艳红—红巴拉多、三本提—夏黑、早夏香—夏黑、春香无核—夏黑、早夏无核—夏黑、90-1—绯红、烟葡1号—红标无核、宇选1号—巨峰、山东大紫—山东早红、红双星—山东早红、早红珍珠—绯红、红旗特早玫瑰—玫瑰香、6-12—绯红、峰早—巨峰、早克无核—克瑞森无核、玫瑰香—沈阳玫瑰、大粒六月紫—六月紫、红太阳—红地球、华变—华夫人、辽峰—巨峰、紫提988—红地球、早甜—先锋、紫地球—秋黑、玉手指—金手指 Zaoshabazhenzhu—Pearl of Csaba, Kangtai—Campbell Early, Liuyuezi—Shandongzaohong, Luopuzaosheng—Jingya, Tiangongmoyu—Summer Black, Runbaozaoxia—Summer Black, Yanhong—Balado Red, Sanbenti—Summer Black, Zaoxiang—Summer Black, Chunxiangwuhe—Summer Black, Zaoxiawuhe—Summer Black, 90-1—Cardinal, Yanpu No.1—Hongbiaowuhe, Yuxuan No.1—Kyoho, Shandongdazi—Shandongzaohong, Hongshuangxing—Shandongzaohong, Zaohongzhenzhu—Cardinal, Hongqitezaoameigui—Mascot Hamburg, 6-12—Cardinal, Fengzao—Kyoho, Zaokewuhe—Crimson Seedless, Mascot hamburg—Shenyangmeigui, Daliliyuezi—Liuyuezi, Hongtaiyang—Red Globe, Huabian—Huafuren, Liaofeng—Kyoho, Ziti988—Red Globe, Zao Tian—Pione, Zidiqiu—Autumn Black, Yushouzi—Golden Finger
晚熟 Later ripening	鄞红—巨峰、红乳—红指 Yinong—Kyoho, Hongru—Manicure Finger
果型变异 Fruit type variation	吉香—白香蕉、绿宝石无核—汤姆逊无核、水源1号—野生毛葡萄、水源11号—野生毛葡萄、瑞峰无核—先锋、长龙眼—龙眼葡萄、大眼龙眼—龙眼葡萄、鸡心龙眼—龙眼葡萄、户太8号—奥林匹亚、户太10号—户太8号、大无核白—无核白、新葡7号—无核白、长粒无核白—无核白、长穗无核白—无核白 Jixiang—Gold Muscat, Emerald Seedless—Thomson Seedless, Shuiyuan No.1—Wild <i>Vitis quinquangularis</i> , Shuiyuan No.11—Wild <i>Vitis quinquangularis</i> , Ruifengwuhe—Pione, Changlongyan—Longyan, Dayanlongyan—Longyan, Jixinlongyan—Longyan, Hutai 8—Olympia, Hutai 10—Hutai 8, Dawuhebai—Thomson Seedless, Xinpu No.7—Thomson Seedless, Changliwuhebai—Thomson Seedless, Changsuiwuhebai—Thomson Seedless
抗逆性强 Resilient	户太9号—户太8号、超腾—藤稔 Hutai 9—Hutai 8, Chaoteng—Fujiminori
果皮颜色变异 Peel color variation	红亚历山大—白玫瑰香、蜀葡1号—红地球、桂葡3号—金香、桂葡(酿)5号—黑后、桂葡4号—巨峰、白龙眼—龙眼葡萄、深红龙眼—龙眼葡萄、花皮龙眼—龙眼葡萄 Flame Muscat—Muscat of Alexandria, Shupu No.1—Red Globe, Guipu No.3—Jinxiang, Guipu No.5—Black Gueen, Guipu No.4—Kyoho, Bailongyan—Longyan, Shenhonglongyan—Longyan, Huapilongyan—Longyan

Meunier 及其芽变材料对体细胞突变进行研究, 将体细胞胚胎中的两层细胞分离开, 不同细胞层具有特异的 DNA 图谱, 表明了不同细胞层间存在遗传差异。葡萄的嵌合机制不仅能修饰基因型, 还能影响葡萄的改良。Hocquigny 等<sup>[8]</sup>研究发现, 黑比诺(Pinot)无性繁殖体产生遗传多样性的主要原因是第三个等位基因出现在本应有两个杂合位点的位置。对霞多丽芽变研究发现其表型变异不是由两个不同的细胞层 L1 和 L2 之间相互作用引起的<sup>[11]</sup>; 通过 SNV 基因分型法证明 Nebbiolo 芽变的基因型不同于母本, 芽变的基因型主要是由于 L1 层的改变<sup>[12]</sup>(图 1)。体细胞突变作为芽变产生的最主要原因, 其 L1 层及 L2 层变异引起芽变的机制仍需深入研究。

## 2 葡萄芽变的鉴定

### 2.1 形态学鉴定

芽变的遗传类别改变主要由染色体结构变异、基因突变、核外突变和染色体数目引起。芽变后葡萄植株多种性状都会发生变异, 如成熟期变异、果型变异、果实及颜色变异、果实无核变异。但通过比对亲本及芽变的萌芽期、新梢颜色、叶片大小、果实颜

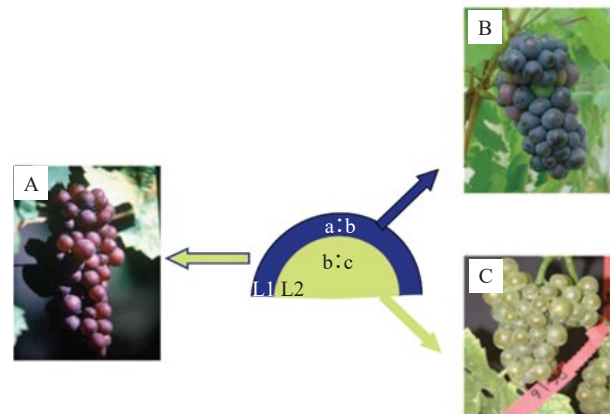


图 1 L1、L2 层细胞突变改变表型<sup>[12]</sup>

Fig. 1 Mutations in L1 and L2 cells resulted in the variations of phenotype

色、果实成熟期、新梢节腹侧间颜色等性状可对芽变进行迅速辨别<sup>[13]</sup>。在目前发现的芽变品种中, 变异的性状可以分为成熟期变异、果型变异、果实及颜色变异、无核变异等。

形态学性状的完善为芽变鉴定提供了可靠的依据, 但表型的改变往往是基因与环境共同作用的结果。形态特征的改变易受外界条件的影响, 会使鉴

定结果出现偏差。

## 2.2 孢粉学鉴定

植物花粉是由花器官发育而成的,具有高度的保守性和稳定性<sup>[14]</sup>。因此可以通过花粉形态、大小、花粉粒极轴长/赤道轴长等对花粉进行鉴定。目前,在孢粉学的研究中主要突出孢粉的形态类型、孢粉的大小、孢粉的外壁纹饰,以及孢粉壁的内部结构。李学强等<sup>[15]</sup>对巨峰及其芽变98-2的孢粉进行分析,发现其主要差异在花粉大小、形态及花粉粒极轴长/赤道轴长。但传统的孢粉学鉴定仅通过花粉粒的形态特征而不关注花粉的内部结构特征,导致鉴定结果不够全面。

## 2.3 同工酶鉴定

同工酶是高等植物中普遍存在的蛋白质分子,具有不同的结构和相同的催化作用。其基于不同蛋白质形成不同的蛋白质区带谱进行鉴定<sup>[16]</sup>。目前常用于同工酶鉴定的酶类主要有过氧化氢酶、酯酶以

及过氧化物酶。李学强等<sup>[15]</sup>使用POD同工酶对巨峰及其芽变98-2分析发现酶谱存在差异,表明巨峰及其芽变98-2间存在差异。由于每种同工酶代表基因数量有限,并不能全面反映遗传差异,故可作为辅助鉴定方法。

## 2.4 分子标记鉴定

分子标记(molecular marker)主要应用于植物性状及基因型变异的检测。芽变产生的本质主要是遗传物质的变化,因此可以利用染色体和DNA分子水平的方式,来避免形态学、孢粉学和同工酶鉴定等方法的缺点,达到鉴定芽变的目的。DNA分子标记是通过一定的方法或技术手段,在DNA分子水平上揭示个体或群体间DNA片段差异的一种遗传标记,在对芽变品种的鉴定中,已开发出多种DNA分子标记并应用于鉴定中<sup>[17-22]</sup>(表2)。

王西平等<sup>[23]</sup>对早熟芽变品种早生高墨及其亲本高墨进行鉴定,发现引物OPG06及OPW02能有效

表2 葡萄芽变鉴定品种及应用

Table 2 Variety and application of grape bud mutant identification

鉴定方法 Identification method	亲本—芽变 Parents—Bud mutant
RAPD	高墨—早生高墨、巨峰—98-2、京亚—洛浦早生、无核白—芽变株系W1-W8 Takasumi—Wase Takasumi, Kyoho—98-2, Jingya—Luopuzaosheng, Thompson Seedless—Bud variation W1-W8
iPBS	巨峰—峰早、京亚—洛浦早生 Kyoho—Fengzao, Jingya—Luopuzaoshen
SSR	巨峰—98-2、夏黑—天工墨玉、京亚—洛浦早生、三本提—11-06-25、红高一意大利、巴西—意大利 Kyoho—98-2, Summer Black—Tianguomoyu, Jingya—Luopuzaosheng, Sanbenti—11-06-25, Renitaka—Italia, Brazil—Italia
ISSR	野酿2号—Y137、白香蕉—吉香 Yeniang No.2—Y137, Gold muscat—Jixiang
SRAP	绯红—98-1、京亚—洛浦早生、巨峰—98-2 Cardinal—98-1, Jingya—Luopuzaosheng, Kyoho—98-2

区分开高墨及早生高墨,张国海<sup>[24]</sup>应用RAPD分子标记能有效鉴定出巨峰和京亚的芽变品种。然而在使用RAPD分子标记技术对芽变品种进行鉴定时,由于大部分引物标记为显性标记,并不适用于对多数芽变品种进行鉴定。

石艳艳<sup>[25]</sup>利用iPBS(Inter-Primer Binding Site)技术分别对峰早和巨峰、洛浦早生和京亚进行区分鉴定,峰早和巨峰之间有12个iPBS引物均表现出不同的差异条带,洛浦早生和京亚之间有9个iPBS引物表现出不同程度的差异性。李琳<sup>[26]</sup>从50条ISSR(Inter-Simple Sequence Repeat)引物筛选出29条ISSR引物及7对引物组合,同时使用引物BC825

能区分巨峰及其芽变品种峰早。Guo等<sup>[27]</sup>利用SRAP(Sequence Related Amplified Polymorphism)分子标记方法对鲜食品种中的3个芽变品种进行鉴定。DNA分子标记是区分芽变的一个重要手段,但是目前仍然没有筛选出一些特定引物用来区分芽变品种。

## 3 葡萄芽变性状变异机制

### 3.1 果实颜色变异

果实颜色变异主要与花色苷和花青素的积累有关,同时果实颜色的变化也有助于人们对品种的区别。自从葡萄驯化以来,人们就用果实颜色的不同

来区分品种。葡萄果实的颜色是由花色苷在果皮和果肉中的积累引起的。而花色苷是由苯丙烷合成途径和类黄酮生物合成途径完成的<sup>[28]</sup>。Carrier等<sup>[29]</sup>通过对黑比诺及其3个克隆体的全基因组序列比较发现,平均每Mb分别有1.6个和5.1个SNP缺失。Vezzulli等<sup>[30]</sup>对黑比诺的5个核心SNP位点进行测序分析,结果表明这5个SNP区域具有一种特异性的遗传结构,在黑比诺、灰比诺、白比诺中总有一个等位基因的表达量偏低。

Kobayashi等<sup>[31]</sup>对白皮及红皮葡萄研究发现,*UFGT*基因调控白皮和红皮葡萄果实中花青素的合成,红皮葡萄中的*UFGT*基因表达量高于白皮葡萄果实,但其编码序列和启动子无任何差别,表明葡萄果皮由白变红主要是调控*UFGT*基因的上下游基因突变引起的。同时结果表明*VvmybA1*作为主要的调控基因,在类黄酮糖基转移酶*UFGT*基因的表达中起着重要作用,并影响花青素的合成。研究表明白色葡萄品种的出现主要是由于反转录转座子*Gret1*插入到*VvmybA1*基因的启动子区域中;而红色突变主要是由于反转录转座子*Gret1*未插入到*VvmybA1*基因中。反转录转座子*Gret1*是否插入到*VvmybA1*基因是调控果皮颜色的关键,其主要是通过抑制花青素生物合成基因的表达,从而产生葡萄果色芽变<sup>[32-35]</sup>。

在人们开始关注葡萄颜色变异时,主要研究变异中花青素含量的变化,目前更多的学者开始关注基因是如何参与到花青素的生物合成中,并对调控通路、遗传机制及分子机制进行深入研究。

### 3.2 葡萄花序和果穗变异

葡萄果穗主要由葡萄果粒组成,花序及果实的大小、坐果率的高低影响果穗的形状和大小。在种植和生产上,酿酒葡萄的果穗小且紧凑,鲜食葡萄的果穗大且稀疏。这主要是由于在葡萄的驯化和筛选过程中,基因的表达模式及表达量不同从而导致葡萄花序及果穗变异的产生。

在对果穗变异及其亲本研究中发现,赤霉素的负调节基因*VvGAI1*参与调控果穗的大小,同时对*VvGAI1*基因进行序列多态性分析时发现单个基因对葡萄穗质量、出汁率、风味等性状影响较小<sup>[36]</sup>。Hall等<sup>[37]</sup>等研究发现,花序轴韧皮部的坏死导致浆果中水分和糖分不再积累,但花序轴韧皮部的坏死并不影响种子在果实中的发育。Chatelet等<sup>[38]</sup>通过

对体细胞突变进行诱导,得到了4种不同于亲本的花序表型,发现体细胞突变导致拟南芥成花基因*AG*、*SEP*和*AGL13*的同源因子*VvMADS-box1*、*2*和*3*在花发育过程中表达模式发生了转化,而*VvMADS-box*基因的表达模式与相应的亲本相似。

葡萄花序发育早期出现的表型变化主要跟葡萄重复分生组织(RRM)相关,变异品种花序发育期延长,导致开花延迟,从而影响果穗的发育和果实的成熟。佳丽酿(Carignan)RRM表现型的出现主要与*VvTFL1A*基因表达量的增高密切相关,归其原因主要是*VvTFL1A*基因中的一个二级转座子插入<sup>[39]</sup>。Fernandez等<sup>[40]</sup>通过转录组学及分子生物学的方法研究发现,将二级转座子*Hatvine1-rrm*插入到*VvTFL1A*基因的启动子,可以上调茎尖营养及生殖器官的*VvTFL1A*等位基因的表达。

### 3.3 成熟期变异

果实成熟是一个复杂的过程,涉及到许多高度协调的生理和生化变化,进而影响果实的外观。果实成熟包括果皮颜色的一系列变化,可溶性糖的积累、酸的减少、香气化合物的增加<sup>[41]</sup>。果实糖、酸的变化主要是一些调控基因的表达所引起的。目前对与成熟期相关的芽变品种和原有品种差异表达进行分析,结果表明大多数差异基因与果实生长发育的生物合成途径有关。植物信号转导途径在果实成熟过程中有着至关重要的作用。特别是ETH和ABA在调节果实发育中起到决定性作用<sup>[42]</sup>。植物激素ETH和ABA促进果实的成熟,而IAA抑制果实的成熟和着色<sup>[43]</sup>。

巨峰的芽变品种峰早较巨峰提前成熟30d,郭大龙等<sup>[2]</sup>根据E-L系统对巨峰及峰早浆果不同发育时期的生理指标进行测定,研究表明峰早中的花色素含量及果实软化相关的半乳糖醛酸酶活性增长速率均明显高于巨峰并参与到果实成熟过程中;同时,Xi等<sup>[44]</sup>研究巨峰及峰早成熟过程中代谢相关酶和活性氧(ROS)的变化,结果表明峰早果实中的活性氧水平总高于巨峰,活性氧参与并促进果实的成熟。石艳艳<sup>[25]</sup>通过MSAP分子标记技术,对甲基化率进行分析,结果表明芽变的甲基化率低于亲本,果实提早成熟主要是某些基因发生了脱甲基化。Guo等<sup>[45]</sup>对巨峰及峰早果实不同发育时期进行转录组测序,发现有3个基因表达量差异较为显著,其中与活性氧相关基因*VIT\_214s0030g00950*的表达量主要在

巨峰中表达较高,但在始熟期时低于峰早。Xu等<sup>[46]</sup>在对夏黑及其早熟芽变分析中发现夏黑中SNP位点突变主要集中在其18号染色体,在其芽变中SNP位点突变主要集中在其17号染色体。

### 3.4 果型变异

果树中花授粉受精后果实开始生长,这是一种较为特别的特化结构<sup>[47]</sup>。果实的生长发育过程可分为两个阶段,即细胞分裂期与细胞膨大期。在果实发育阶段,成熟后果实的形状与大小主要根据细胞的数目与大小所决定。目前在对葡萄的研究中,果型主要依靠杂交后代与实生后代进行选育并研究,但一些葡萄品种中果型发生了变异。

利用无核白芽变选育出了长粒无核白、大粒无核白等芽变品种,通过对无核白及其芽变对比分析发现芽变品种中白藜芦醇含量较高,而总酚含量较低。瘦肉果突变(*flb*)最早于1996年在白玉霓(*Ungi Blanc*)中发现,后来被鉴定为遗传性嵌合体,在对葡萄果实发育及大小研究中,为一种优良的实验材料。其主要是由于亲本植株在花期前子房开始皱缩,发育出特殊的中果皮,致使产生的后代坐果异常,产生瘦肉果突变<sup>[48]</sup>。

瘦肉果突变为果肉形态的分子调控机制提供了有利的基因型。通过亲本与瘦肉果突变体果实成熟期对比发现,与亲本相比,瘦肉果突变体中液泡较多,细胞特异性受损导致中果皮发育不全<sup>[49]</sup>。同时在瘦肉果突变及亲本的基因组中发现,转录因子*VvMADS9*表达量较高,而在亲本中并不表达,因此浆果形态的变异可能与转录因子*VvMADS9*的表达相关<sup>[50]</sup>。

### 3.5 无核变异

无核是鲜食葡萄最有价值的品质特征之一,世界上对无核葡萄品种的需求也不断增长。目前已有的一些品种发生了从有核到无核的突变<sup>[51]</sup>,如Emperor、Go Haskells No.45、Chasselas、Concord、Catawba、Mustat、Hamburg、Tokay、Red Muscadel和Liatiko等<sup>[52]</sup>。无核突变体与亲本相比果实质量下降,对亲本及无核芽变测序发现一些差异基因主要富集在花粉和胚珠发育途径<sup>[53]</sup>,在基因组上存在一些SNP位点的变异及Indel<sup>[54]</sup>。在对差异基因分析时发现,B3转录因子基因家族在生长和发育中发挥着特定的作用,一些基因在无核突变体及其亲本中差异表达<sup>[55]</sup>。同时在*VvAGLII*基因区域鉴定出多个SNP

位点变异,对*VvAGLII*进行验证发现在种子发育关键时期,无核突变体中*VvAGLII*基因未表达,表明*VvAGLII*基因为无核主要的候选基因<sup>[56]</sup>。

### 3.6 植株结构变异

在极少数情况下,芽变可以改变植株的表型结构。Pinot Meunier是黑比诺的芽变品种,其特点是叶子和茎上密布着毛状体,卷须转变为花序<sup>[57]</sup>。有时在Pinot Meunier上会出现缺乏毛状表型的叶扇区,这表明它是具有突变体L1的周缘嵌合体。事实上,从L1或L2层再生的植株表明L1衍生的植株是有毛的,而L2衍生的植株是无毛的<sup>[10]</sup>。同时发现L1层的变异植株节间较短,具有矮化作用。利用赤霉素(GA)对矮化植株进行处理发现其并不是赤霉素(GA)生物合成突变体。该突变是由*VvGAI*高度保守的DELLA域中的非同义SNP引起的,该域编码GA关键响应蛋白的成员<sup>[58]</sup>。

### 3.7 倍性变异

葡萄二倍体自然突变为多倍体途径主要有体细胞融合、体细胞加倍和配子加倍三种<sup>[59]</sup>。目前突变为三倍体的较少,主要的突变类型为二倍体突变为四倍体。选择四倍体的优良芽变是改良葡萄品种的重要途径之一。异常的环境更易诱导突变,自然突变是自然发生的,不受人为控制。通过自然芽变筛选培育葡萄多倍体新品种,速度缓慢,随机性大<sup>[60]</sup>。

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芽变选育因简便、实用性等优势特点,一直是果树品种选育的重要途径。芽变品种在提供新的表型的同时,还保留了原有亲本的理想性状,这也是很多栽培品种源自于芽变的原因。目前果树上存在很多的芽变品种,而葡萄通过芽变选育的品种多达50个。但是目前依然通过形态学及多种DNA分子标记法对芽变进行鉴定。是否有一些特定的引物对芽变品种进行区分鉴定,目前尚未可知。随着高通量测序的发展,相信这一问题可以得到很好地解决。目前存在着多种多样的芽变品种,不同的基因参与到不同的调控中。通过对葡萄芽变及其亲本的研究,已经发现一些基因在芽变表型的调控中起着关键作用,如ERF相关基因可能引起夏黑早熟芽变的成熟期提前、*VvAGLII*基因为葡萄无核突变体关键候选基因。但这些基因在芽变中的作用机制仍不明确。

未来随着技术的发展,对芽变的机制研究方向主要是:(1)如何区分芽变及其亲本;(2)对芽变及其亲本甲基化、单核苷酸多态性(SNP)、结构变异位点(SV)等的研究;(3)具体性状的芽变机制;(4)如何将研究结果运用到育种上,定向培育出优良的芽变品种。

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