

迎秋红枣的柱头形态变化及早期胚胎发育研究

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摘要:【目的】研究自花结实枣的柱头可授性、授粉受精及早期胚胎发育进程, 为研究早期胚胎败育机制和克服枣树落花落果提供参考与依据。【方法】以迎秋红枣品种为材料, 定位观察单花开花动态, 显微观察柱头不同发育时期的花粉萌发情况、授粉受精及早期胚胎发育进程。【结果】迎秋红枣花为日开型, 单花开放时间较短, 约为 26 h; 最佳可授期为花瓣展平期至雄蕊展平期, 持续 4.5 h; 授粉后 8 h 花粉管沿花柱道继续生长, 并有少量花粉管生长到花柱的 1/3 处, 36 h 多数花粉粒进入花柱的 2/3 处, 授粉后 48 h, 到达花柱基部; 授粉后 2 d 花粉管经珠孔进入珠心释放 2 个精细胞, 一个精细胞与胚囊次生核融合, 形成初生胚乳核; 授粉后 3 d, 另一个精细胞与卵细胞融合形成合子, 授粉后 5 d, 合子开始第一次分裂, 形成两个细胞。接着继续分裂, 形成六细胞原胚。但授粉后 6 d, 可见珠被开始萎缩、原胚发育停滞的现象。授粉后 12 d, 发育成球形胚。【结论】揭示了迎秋红枣的柱头形态变化、授粉受精及早期胚胎发育过程, 在授粉后 6 d 珠被萎缩引起了枣的早期败育。这种自花结实的迎秋红枣早期胚胎败育可能与落花落果现象有关。

关键词: 枣; 自花结实; 授粉受精; 早期胚胎发育

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Stigma morphological changes and early embryogenesis development of Yingqiuohong Chinese jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.)

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Abstract:【Objective】Fruit set in Chinese Jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) is usually only about 1% of the total number of flowers because of serious flower and fruit drop. Moreover, severe embryo abortion makes it difficult to obtain seedlings and select new varieties to meet the market demand. The fruit of Chinese jujube has various origins, from parthenocarpy, closed pollination or open pollination, and the fruit set can be improved by providing appropriate pollinizer trees. The complexity and diversity of the fruit-bearing and fertility characteristics make Chinese jujube breeding very difficult. Therefore, it is necessary to study the reproductive characteristics of Chinese Jujube in order to improve the breeding efficiency and overcome the problems of severe flower and fruit drop and early embryo abortion. At present, most of studies focus on different artificial hybrids, while there are few studies on the different fruiting characteristics of Chinese Jujube. Embryo observation of cultivars with parthenocarpy and characteristics of pollen tube growth of self-incompatible cultivars were previously reported. Yingqiuohong is an early-maturing table Jujube variety, which has self-fruited characteristics and serious problem of flower and fruit drop. This study provides reference for overcoming the problems of severe flower and fruit drop and early embryo abortion in Chinese Jujube.【Methods】The flowering dynamics of Ying-

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qiuHong jujube were observed in the field, and pollen germination, pollination, fertilization, early embryonic development and stigma changes were observed microscopically. 【Results】The results showed that the YingqiuHong jujube flower was a day-blooming type, and mucilage was observed on the stigma surface during opening period, indicating that YingqiuHong is a wet-stigma jujube. The shape of the style changed as the flowering progressed, so were the nectar volume (increased first and then decreased) and honey plate color (from yellow to light yellow, and finally white). The opening time for a single flower was relatively short (lasting about 26 h). The best pollination period was from petal expansion to stamen extension stage, which lasted only 4.5 h. Especially in the stamen extension stage, a large amount of secretion covered the stigma surface, which provided substrate for pollen germination. Intensive pollen germination was observed, and the germination rate was higher than that in the petal expansion stage. The stigma had the strongest adhesion to pollen and the strongest pollination ability during petal expansion period and stamen spreading period, and a small amount of pollen germinated in stigma 2 h after pollination. The pollen tubes continued to grow along the stylodium 8 h after pollination and a few pollen tubes grew to 1/3 of the style, while most pollen tubes grew to 2/3 of the style 36 h after pollination, and reached the base of the style 48 h after pollination. No callosal block was observed at the end of the style. The pollen tube stopped growing when it reached the synergids and released sperms in the area between the egg and the central cell. The released spermatids moved to the egg cell and the central cell, and the polar nuclei in the center of the embryo sac began to fuse to form secondary nuclei. One sperm cell fused with the secondary nucleus of the embryo sac to form the primary endosperm nucleus 2 d after pollination. The other sperm cell fused with the egg cell to form the zygote 3 d after pollination; the zygote began its first division 5 d after pollination, which was transverse and formed two cells, and the basal cell was near the micropyle and the apical cell was at the distal micropyle. The basal cell divided laterally to form a three-cell proembryo, and the apical cell of the three cells divided longitudinally to form two unequal cells, then a six-cell proembryo. However, on the 6th day after pollination, the integument began to atrophy and the development of proembryo stopped. The ovary became yellow, stopped expansion, and then fell off. The normal developing ovules showed obvious expansion and growth. The proembryo developed into globular embryo 12 d after pollination. 【Conclusion】Stigma morphological changes, pollination, fertilization and early embryogenesis development of YingqiuHong Chinese jujube were revealed, and the dehiscence of integuments caused the early abortion of Jujube on the 6th day after pollination. The abortion of the early embryo of YingqiuHong jujube may be related to the severe flower and fruit drop.

Key words: *Ziziphus jujuba*; Parthenocarpy; Pollination and fertilization; Early embryo development

枣(*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.)为鼠李科(Rhamnaceae)枣属(*Zizyphus* Mill.)植物,是我国原产重要果树之一。枣落花落果严重约99%^[1],自然坐果率通常只有开花总数的1%左右^[2],且胚败育现象严重^[3-4],这使常规杂交育种难以获得后代而选育出满足市场需求的新品种。加之,枣的结实特性多样,具有单性结实^[5-6]、自花结实^[2]、异花结实^[1-2],以及闭花授粉^[7]、自交不亲和^[8-9]的特点。这种复杂多样的枣结实和育性特性,更加大了枣育种的难度。

为提高枣育种效率,探究早期胚胎败育和落花落果等问题,有必要对枣的生殖特性进行研究。前

人已有报道,主要是关于不同品种花粉量、花粉活力^[10]、人工授粉后花粉管萌发^[11]、受精过程^[12]、胚胎发育^[4, 13-14]的研究。但这些报道均侧重于不同品种不同发育阶段的研究,目前尚无针对某一枣品种开展从开花进程、柱头形态变化、授粉受精到早期胚胎发育等的系统性研究,特别是对早期胚胎发育,即球形胚以前的胚胎发育报道较少。

迎秋红成熟早,果个大,整齐,早期丰产性强,具有自花结实特性,市场发展前景广阔^[15]。笔者在本研究中通过观察柱头在不同发育阶段的可授性、授粉受精及早期胚胎发育过程,以期明确最佳可授期、

探究授粉受精及早期胚败育问题,为研究枣早期胚败育机制和克服枣落花落果现象提供参考与依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验在山西太谷县山西农业大学国家枣资源圃进行,纬度 $37^{\circ}20'$,经度 $112^{\circ}29'$ 。该园地势平坦、土层深厚,土质为壤砂土。试验时间2019—2020年。

选取试材为5年生迎秋红枣树(砧木为酸枣),树形为小冠疏层形,树高2.5 m、冠径2 m,株行距2.5 m×3.0 m,树势中庸良好,管理一致,所选试材大小中等均匀,无病虫害。

1.2 单花开放过程观察

5月下旬至6月上旬进行,随机标记蕾裂期的300个花蕾,跟踪观察,以 $\geq 50\%$ 的花朵进入时期为标准记录枣花开放的进程。

依据曲泽洲等^[16]对枣花开放过程的划分,本研究中观察绿蕾期、蕾黄期、蕾裂期、初开期、萼片展平期、花瓣展平期、雄蕊展平期、花瓣下垂期、雄蕊下垂期、子房膨大期等10个时期的花柱形态变化。采集不同开放时期的枣花,于OLYMPUS SZX10体视显微镜下观察花朵开放、柱头外部形态,拍照。

1.3 柱头可授性观察

盛花期6月上旬,选择蕾裂期的枣花为试材,摘除全树(2株)非蕾裂期的花朵,并进行枣吊摘心,然后整树罩尼龙纱网,网内放养蜜蜂,防止外来蜜蜂传粉及花粉授粉,5 d后撤网。

采集不同时期的花朵各50枚,固定于FAA液中,按照荧光染色方法^[17]压片后,在Olympus DP71荧光显微镜下观察记录花柱黏附花粉及花粉萌发情况。

1.4 授粉受精及早期胚胎发育

在迎秋红枣盛花期选择蕾裂期的枣花为试材,摘除全树非蕾裂期的花朵,并进行枣吊摘心,然后整树罩网,当枣花处于雄蕊展平期时,摘取该品种其他树上萼片展平期的花朵,将花粉直接点授于试材。5 d后撤网。授粉后2、4、8、12、18、24、36、48 h取花,之后3~15 d每天取样1次,3次重复,每次选取枣花朵10枚。FAA液固定。

授粉后48 h以内的材料,使用荧光染色方法^[17]压片后,在OLYMPUS DP71荧光显微镜下观察。授粉48 h以后的材料,采用常规石蜡切片^[14],番红-固绿染色方法,在OLYMPUS DP71显微镜下观察。

2 结果与分析

2.1 开花动态及柱头形态变化

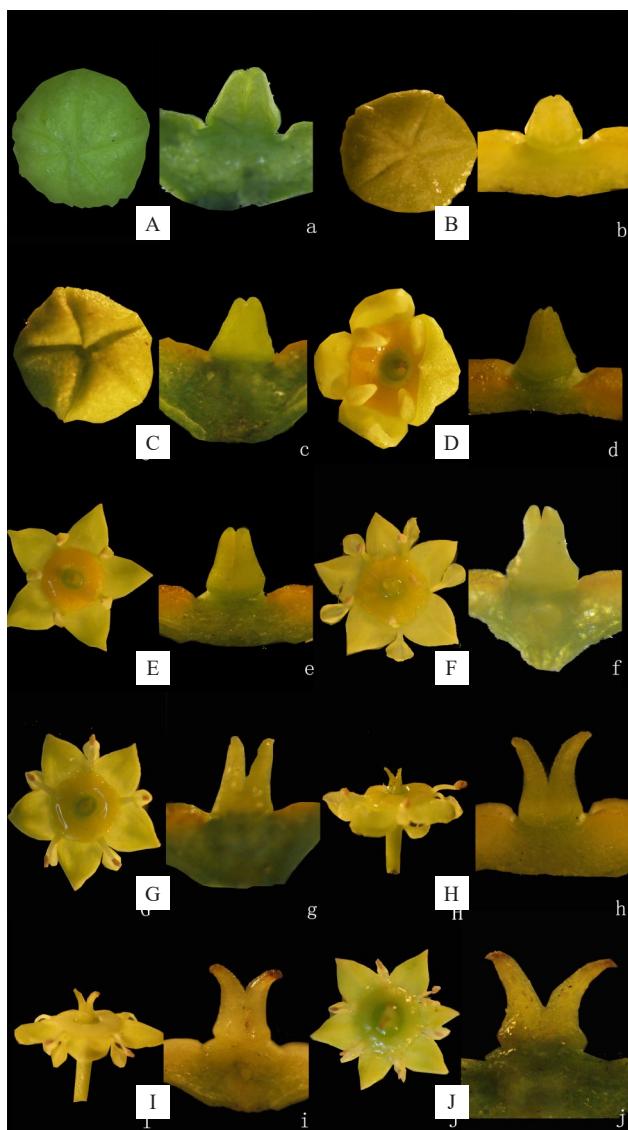
迎秋红枣为日开型,柱头二半裂。在雌蕊成熟时期柱头分泌细胞活跃地产生和释放渗出物,可见表面有明显的液体分泌物,为湿性柱头。枣花从花蕾到开放,花柱形态随着开花进程呈现由聚拢、短粗、绿色-柱头尖圆、开张、黄色-外卷、黄褐色的变化(图1)。

单花开放时间较短,约为26 h。经绿蕾期、蕾黄期后,7:30蕾顶现裂缝,花瓣和柱头隐约可见,柱头呈绿色、粗短聚拢状,进入蕾裂期(图1-C)。维持30 min左右,进入初开期(图1-C),萼片松开,但不展平,花瓣、雄蕊抱合,蜜盘鹅黄色,柱头聚拢。随着气温的升高,在8:30左右萼片展平,雄蕊直立,花瓣、雄蕊紧抱,花药开裂,蜜盘有花蜜分泌,柱头开始分叉,颜色由绿变黄,进入萼片展平期(图1-D)。直至11:30开始进入花瓣展平期(图1-F),萼片、花瓣展平,雄蕊直立,花药完全开放,蜜盘分泌大量花蜜,油润晶亮,柱头分叉呈小“V”字状,黄色柱头表面开始分泌黏液。中午13:00雄蕊由直立开始变为展平,花药中花粉全部散出,蜜盘分泌花蜜最多,色泽稍有褪色,柱头分叉呈大“V”字状,柱头乳突细胞分泌黏液增多,此阶段进入雄蕊展平期(图1-G)。16:00花瓣开始下垂,花丝向外展平,与花瓣靠合,花药干瘪呈黄褐色,蜜盘中花蜜减少,色泽由黄色变为淡黄色,但雄蕊花药干瘪,几乎无花粉,柱头两叉开始外卷,尖端开始发黄褐色,此阶段进入花瓣下垂期(图1-H)。18:00雄蕊开始下垂(图1-I),花丝继续向外反曲,花药萎蔫,花蜜逐渐减少,发白,柱头两叉开裂角度增大,反曲,呈“Y”状,柱头表面不再有黏液,柱头尖端转为黄褐色。翌日9:00,可见花瓣萼片先端黄褐色,柱头变褐,蜜盘发绿,上无花蜜或少量花蜜,子房开始膨大,进入子房膨大期(图1-J)。

2.2 单花不同开放时期柱头的可授性

迎秋红枣单花不同开放时期花粉黏附柱头的比率、花粉在柱头的萌发情况存在一定的差异。除蕾黄期(图2-A)、蕾裂期(图2-B)、子房膨大期(图2-H)枣花柱头未见花粉黏附、不具有可授性外,其他几个时期均有花粉在柱头萌发的现象。

根据枣单花各开放时期花粉黏附柱头的比率、花粉在柱头的萌发情况综合判断,可授性呈弱-强-



A. 绿蕾期; a. 绿蕾期花柱形态; B. 蕊黄期; b. 蕊黄期花柱形态; C. 蕊裂期; c. 蕊裂期花柱形态; D. 初开期; d. 初开期花柱形态; E. 萼片展平期; e. 萼片展平期花柱形态; F. 花瓣展平期; f. 花瓣展平期花柱形态; G. 雄蕊展平期; g. 雄蕊展平期花柱形态; H. 花瓣下垂期; h. 花瓣下垂期花柱形态; I. 雄蕊下垂期; i. 雄蕊下垂期花柱形态; J. 子房膨大期; j. 子房膨大期花柱形态。

A. Green bud stage; a. Style morphology in green bud stage; B. Bud yellow stage; b. Style morphology in bud yellow stage; C. Bud split stage; c. Style morphology in bud split stage; D. Early bloom stage; d. Style morphology in the initial blooming stage; E. Sepal flattening period; e. Style morphology in sepal flattening period; F. Petal flattening period; f. Style morphology in petal flattening period; G. Stamens flattening period; g. Style morphology in stamens flattening period; H. Petal drooping period; h. Style morphology in petal drooping; I. Stamen drooping period; i. Style morphology in stamen drooping period; J. Ovary swelling period; j. Style morphology in ovary swelling period.

图1 迎秋红枣开花进程和花柱形态

Fig. 1 Flower opening process and style morphology of Yingqiuohong

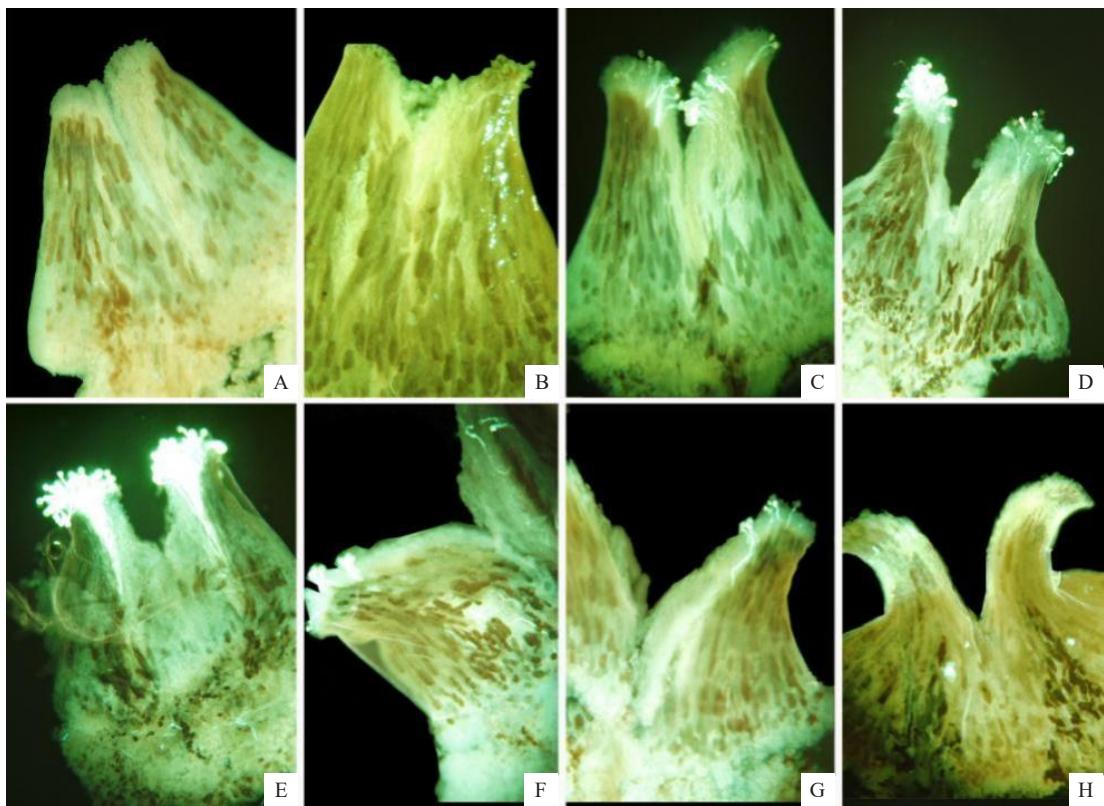
弱的变化趋势。随着单花不断地开放,在萼片展平期(图2-C),柱头表面有少量的花粉黏附并萌发,可授性逐渐增强。在花瓣展平期(图2-D)、雄蕊展平期(图2-E)这两个时期柱头对花粉的黏附能力强,特别是在雄蕊展平期,大量的分泌物覆盖在柱头的表面,为花粉萌发提供了基质,荧光染色条件下可见大量的花粉萌发,且较花瓣展平期的萌发率升高。而在花瓣下垂期(图2-F),花粉黏附柱头的比率明显降低,可授性减弱,直至子房膨大期,柱头表面不再有花粉黏附,失去了可授性。由观察结果可知,迎秋红在花瓣展平期(图2-D)至雄蕊展平期(图2-E),柱头可授性最强。

2.3 授粉受精过程

授粉后2 h(图3-A),柱头上有少量花粉萌发,授粉后8 h花粉管沿花柱道继续生长,并有少量花粉管生长到花柱的1/3处(图3-B),36 h多数花粉管进入子房的2/3处(图3-C),直至授粉后48 h,花粉管到达花柱基部(图3-D),末梢处未观察到胼胝质塞阻滞的现象。

2.4 胚胎发育观察

迎秋红枣子房两室,每室着生1个倒生胚珠。授粉后2 d,到达子房的花粉管沿子房的内壁继续生长到达胚珠,经珠孔进入珠心(图3-E),为珠孔受精。花粉管穿过珠心细胞,到达胚囊。二极核位于胚囊中央,合点端处为反足细胞,其中一个保持正常状态(图3-F),另一个助细胞退化。陆地棉胚胎发育观察认为,助细胞的退化是停止花粉管生长的媒介,并为卵细胞膜和精细胞膜的接触提供场所^[18]。花粉管在它进入的助细胞中停止生长并释放精子在卵与中央细胞之间的区域。释放的两精细胞分别移至卵细胞和中央细胞附近,位于胚囊中央的两极核开始融合形成胚囊次生核(图3-G)。授粉后2 d,一个精细胞与胚囊次生核融合,形成初生胚乳核(图3-H)。授粉后3 d,另一个精细胞与卵细胞融合形成合子(图3-I),初生胚乳核解体消失,反足细胞消失。合子在形成以后,需要一段或长或短的静止期,即休眠期。合子经休眠2 d后开始分裂,在授粉后5 d,合子开始第一次分裂,分裂是横向的,横壁略倾斜,形成两个细胞,近珠孔端为基细胞,远珠孔端为顶细胞(图3-J)。基细胞先进行横向分裂,形成三细胞原胚,然后三细胞中的顶细胞再进行纵裂,形成两个不等的细胞。由于顶细胞和基细胞纵



A. 蕊黄期;B. 蕊裂期;C. 穗片展平期;D. 花瓣展平期;E. 雄蕊展平期;F. 花瓣下垂期;G. 雄蕊下垂期;H. 子房膨大期。

A. Yellow bud stage; B. Bud split stage; C. Sepal flattening stage; D. Petal flattening stage; E. Stamen flattening stage; F. Petal drooping stage; G. Stamen hanging stage; H. Ovary enlargement stage.

图 2 迎秋红枣柱头花粉黏附和花粉萌发情况

Fig. 2 Pollen adherence and germination on stigma of Yingqiuohong

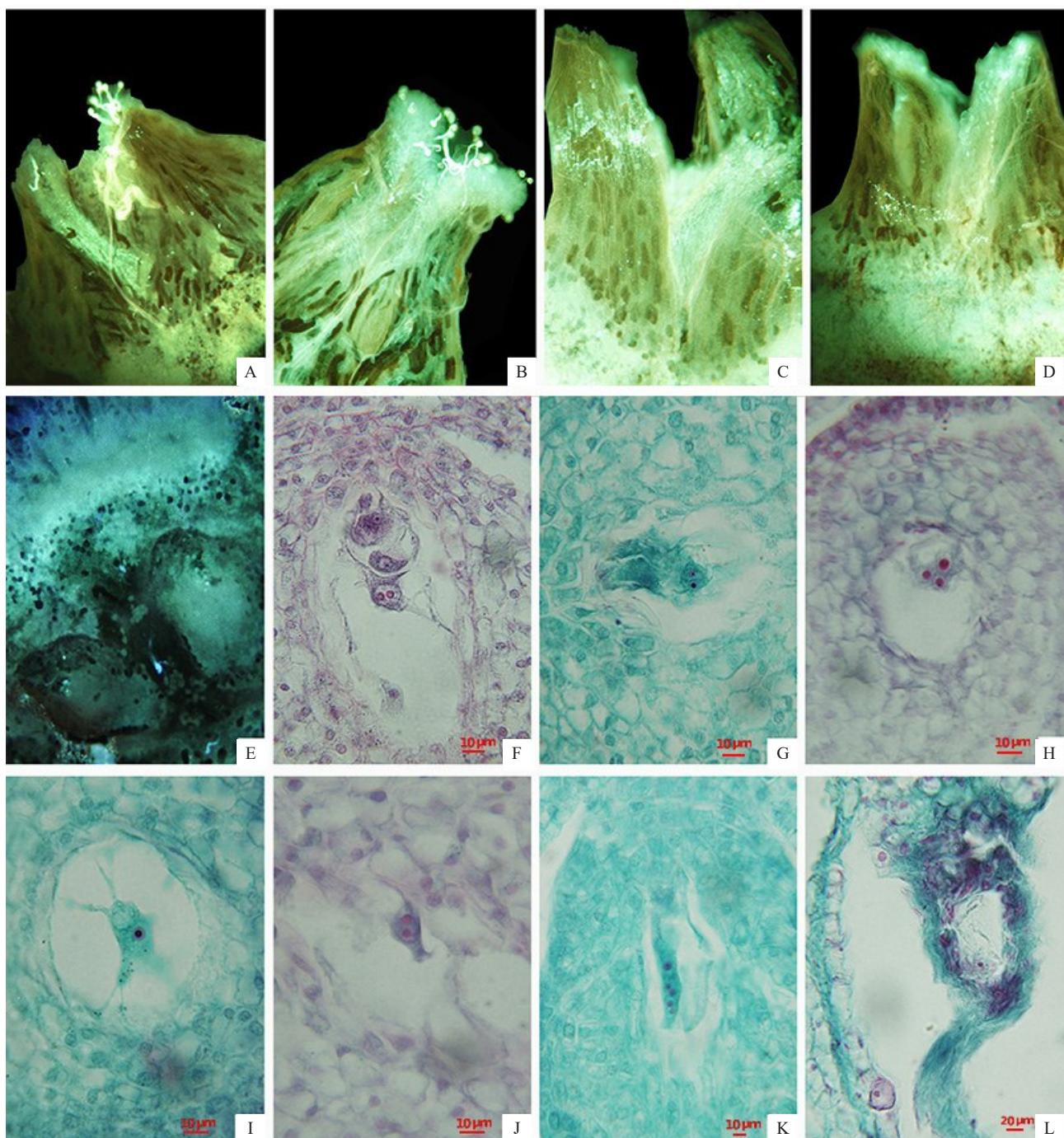
横分裂,分裂壁倾斜,使形成的四细胞原胚中细胞大小不等,接着顶细胞的两个细胞又进行横裂,即形成五细胞原胚(图3-K)。这种胚的细胞没有明显分化,染色较为一致。授粉后6 d,可观察到珠被开始萎缩(图3-L)、原胚发育停滞的现象。外可见子房发黄、停止膨大、之后脱落的现象。而正常发育的胚珠呈明显的膨大生长。在授粉后12 d,原胚继续各向分裂,形成小球形胚。

3 讨 论

3.1 柱头可授性研究

柱头可授性对生殖成功与否有直接影响^[19]。可授期是花粉在柱头上萌发到柱头失去可授性的过程,对授粉效率有重要影响^[20]。研究枣单花开花动态和柱头可授性,明确最佳的可授期,可大大提高育种效率。关于判断枣柱头可授期的方法,可依据柱头形态、颜色来判断^[20]。本研究中迎秋红枣蜜盘出蜜,花柱为绿色,柱头夹角呈“V”字状,具有强可授性,而花柱由浅绿到黄色再到褐色,柱头形状由聚

拢、“V”状变为“Y”字状,在这个过程中蜜盘也随之由未出蜜、鹅黄色到蜜多、黄色再到蜜少、发白,可授性呈弱-强-弱变化。这一研究结果与中秋酥脆枣柱头可授性强弱变化规律^[20]一致。而灰枣柱头在花瓣展平期,花柱分离呈“Y”状时,可授性增强^[21],与本研究不同。这可能与品种间的花柱发育差异有关。纵观枣柱头最佳可授期的研究报道,各品种间存在差异。中秋酥脆枣^[20]、同心圆枣^[22]、中宁圆枣^[22]花柱的最佳可授期为穗片展平期至花瓣展平期,灰枣柱头在花瓣下垂期和雄蕊下垂期具有较强的可授期^[21]。骏枣授粉受精时期比灰枣提早为穗片展平期^[23-24]。在本研究中,迎秋红枣花正值花瓣展平期至雄蕊展平期柱头可授性最强,这与灵武长枣、冬枣研究^[25]结果一致。可见,虽各品种间柱头最佳可授期有所差异,但多数枣品种在柱头分叉时期,可授性增强。枣花单花开放速度快,有效授粉期短。检测柱头可授性,利用花粉管荧光显微观察的方法,优于联苯胺-过氧化氢法^[11, 21-22, 25],可较精确地判断最佳可授期。迎秋红柱头最佳可授期较短为4.5 h,短于中



A. 花粉萌发;B. 花粉管朝向花柱道生长;C. 到达花柱 2/3;D. 到达花柱基部;E. 花粉管经珠孔进入珠心, $\times 20$;F. 成熟胚囊, $\times 100$;G. 两极核融合, $\times 100$;H. 初生胚乳核 $\times 100$;I. 合子形成, $\times 100$;J. 二细胞原胚, $\times 100$;K. 五细胞原胚, $\times 100$;L. 珠被萎缩。

A. Pollen germination; B. The pollen tube grows towards the style tract; C. It reaches 2/3 of the style; D. It reaches the base of the style; E. The pollen tube enters the nucellus through the pearl hole, $\times 20$; F. Mature embryo sac, $\times 100$; G. Bipolar nucleus fusion, $\times 100$; H. Primary endosperm nucleus $\times 100$; I. Zygote formation, $\times 100$; J. Two-cell protoembryo, $\times 100$; K. Five-cell protoembryo, $\times 100$; L. Integument Shrinking.

图3 迎秋红枣授粉受精及早期胚胎发育过程

Fig. 3 The pollination, fertilization and early embryo development of YingqiuHong

秋酥脆枣柱头最佳可授期6~8 h^[20]。可能是由于不同品种间枣柱头最佳可授期不同,也可能是南方、北方栽培环境不同影响所致。

3.2 关于胚胎发育问题

植物胚胎发育一直是研究的热点。从解剖学角度,关于胚的早期败育,有不同的观点。朱玉玲等^[26]对无核世纪梨种子败育研究认为,卵细胞和极核都不与精子结合,导致种子败育;而无核葡萄的败育主

要是胚所依赖的胚乳先败育,致使营养供应不足^[27]。姚家琳等^[28]对李子胚胎败育研究认为,成熟胚囊结构异常而导致败育。梁春莉^[29]对冬枣、梨枣的早期败育进行了观察,认为花后2 d珠被萎缩影响胚的正常发育。陈晓月等^[30]认为授粉后6 d,胚乳核解体导致枣胚早期败育。本研究表明,迎秋红授粉后6 d,可观察到珠被开始萎缩,原胚发育停止而发生败育的现象。这一研究结果与梁春莉^[29]报道基本一致,只是时间有所不同,即冬枣、梨枣胚胎发育观察到2 d出现早期败育的现象。关于枣胚早期败育的原因可能与树种、品种间差异有关。

结实特性影响果树的丰产栽培和杂交育种。闫超等^[31]将枣种质分为自花可育、自花可实不育、自花不实3类,认为自花可实不育是枣树的基本类型和常态,不同年份和地区间结实性变化大而育性相对稳定。研究表明枣具有自交不亲和性,表现为花粉管生长受阻无法完成受精过程或完成受精后合子胚主动败育^[32-33]。而伪单性结实则是枣果的发育不依赖于受精,指在完成授粉受精后,胚珠在发育中途退化或解体,但子房壁和花托能正常发育,形成无种子的果实。也就是说,这两种结实特性从侧面揭示了枣胚败育现象。笔者在本研究中所选试材迎秋红枣品种具有自花结实特性,区别于自交不亲和、伪单性结实特性。它能够顺利地完成授粉受精过程,但在早期也可观察到胚胎败育现象,其中在发生胚胎早期败育80%的试材中,均观察到原胚受珠被萎缩的影响停止正常发育。此外,本研究观察到,在授粉后6 d,珠被萎缩使原胚发育停止,田间调查可见子房发黄、停止膨大、之后脱落的现象。因此推测,这种自花结实的迎秋红落花落果可能与早期胚胎败育有关。

4 结 论

本研究对一种具有自花结实迎秋红枣的开花进程、柱头可授性、授粉受精及早期胚胎发育进行了系统观察,表明了该品种单花寿命26 h、柱头最佳可授期是花瓣展平期至雄蕊展平期,在授粉后6 d,可见珠被开始萎缩,原胚发育停滞的现象。从细胞学角度揭示了早期胚败育原因,为早期胚胎败育机制和克服枣树落花落果研究提供参考与依据。

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