

# 沙田柚×枳杂交群体创建与 InDel 标记鉴定

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**摘要:**【目的】以沙田柚为母本, 枳为父本杂交, 以期获得具有枳优良特性并与柚嫁接亲和性强的砧木品种。【方法】2018—2021年在广西阳朔进行常规有性杂交, 共采集274个果实, 已播种70个果实的种子获得1830株F<sub>1</sub>代植株, 结合形态学与 InDel 分子标记对 F<sub>1</sub> 代进行鉴定。【结果】授粉果实种子数量及形态与母本沙田柚相似, 数量多, 平均达123粒, 但较母本大并稍圆; 含饱满种子与败育种子, 饱满种子: 败育种子≈1:2.64; 其中28个杂交果实繁育群体的叶片均为三出复叶, 计551株; 42个杂交果实繁育群体的叶片均为单身复叶, 计1279株, 通过 InDel 标记鉴定出杂种苗698株。【结论】沙田柚×枳的杂交后代叶型差异较大, 需结合 InDel 标记进行精准鉴定。

**关键词:** 沙田柚; 枳; 杂交; InDel 鉴定

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## Establishment of Shatian pomelo×*P. trifoliata* hybrid population and In-Del marker identification

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 Hybrid breeding is the main way to breed new citrus varieties, and excellent rootstock breeding is also an important measure to improve the yield and quality of citrus. Pomelo has been developed steadily in China, and the main cultivars are Shatian pomelo and Guanxi pomelo. Due to the nonembryonic characteristics of pomelo, natural interspecific hybridization and seedling variation are easy to occur under seedling raising conditions. After thousands of years of genetic evolution, China's pomelo germplasm resources have formed a large population, and the population distribution is rich and colorful. The main cultivars of pomelo in China mainly use *Poncirus trifoliata* and sour pomelo as rootstocks. However, *P. trifoliata* as a rootstock is not suitable for all pomelo varieties, and the cold resistance of sour pomelo as a rootstock is not as good as *P. trifoliata*. At the same time, because the tree grafted on sour pomelo is too tall, it is not convenient to manage and harvest. Breeding rootstock with advantages of both rootstocks has important practical value. Shatian pomelo has many seeds with single embryo. Therefore, it is easy to obtain hybrid offspring by conventional sexual hybridization. In this study, a hybridization was made between Shatian pomelo and *P. trifoliata* for screening rootstock with excellent characteristics of *P. trifoliata*, such as dwarfing, strong stress resistance, and strong affinity with pomelo in China. 【Methods】 Five 15-year-old adult Shatian pomelo trees in Yangshuo, Guilin, Guangxi were used as female parent, and Dongkou *P. trifoliata* in Shaoyang, Hunan was used as

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male parent (the *P. trifoliata* superior line screened in previous study). The hybridization was carried out in Yangshuo, Guangxi from 2018 to 2021. The seeds were compared with the seeds of *P. trifoliata* and Shatian pomelo (Shatian pomelo × sour pomelo offspring). The seeds were divided into two types: fertile and abortive. The leaves of the offspring were also compared with those of *P. trifoliata* and Shatian pomelo (Shatian pomelo × sour pomelo offspring), and the leaves were classified to triple compound leaves and single compound leaves. Finally, the genomic DNA of progeny leaves was extracted by modified CTAB method, and the F<sub>1</sub> hybrids were identified by InDel molecular markers. 【Results】 A total of 274 fruits were collected from the 5 Shatian pomelo trees, and the fruit setting rate was 3.08%. The seed germination rate of hybrid offspring was not significantly different from that of parents. The number of single artificially pollinated fruit seeds was 123 on average, larger and rounder than those of female parent without artificial pollination. The ratio of the plump seeds and abortive seeds of the artificially pollinated fruit was 1:2.64; the leaves of the hybrid progeny were significantly separated at the seedling stage, and the leaves of the 551 hybrid populations bred from 28 artificially pollinated fruits were all triple compound. The perspective of triple compound leaf morphology was similar to that of the male parent *P. trifoliata*, but the leaves were larger and slightly longer than those of *P. trifoliata*. The leaves of 1279 hybrid individuals generated from 42 artificially pollinated fruits were single compound. The leaf phenotypes of the two lines of the triple compound leaves and single compound leaves were stable during the growth and development process. Only a small number of leaves of the triple compound leaves showed occasional variation (four compound leaves and five compound leaves) at the seedling stage. Four pairs of InDel primers from *P. trifoliata* were screened with different germplasms such as mandarin orange, ponkan, sweet orange, kumquat, citron, *P. trifoliata* and pomelo. Among them, PT-P13 could not distinguish *P. trifoliata* and pomelo, PT-P38 could not amplify specific bands of pomelo, PT-P51 could distinguish *P. trifoliata* and pomelo, but could not distinguish *P. trifoliata* and mandarin orange, PT-P54 could distinguish *P. trifoliata* and pomelo, as well as *P. trifoliata* and citrus germplasm. Therefore, PT-P54 was used to identify the hybrid progeny population. Among them, all plants with triple compound leaves amplified significant differential bands, and some plants with single compound leaves amplified significant differential bands. A total of 698 hybrid seedlings were identified, and the hybrid rate was 38.14%. 【Conclusion】 Although the hybrid offspring of Shatian pomelo × *P. trifoliata* could be distinguished by the dominant genetic trait of the triple compound leaves of *P. trifoliata*, morphological identification has certain limitations. Some trees with single compound leaves might be possible to be sexual hybrid offspring, so it is necessary to combine InDel molecular markers for accurate identification of the true hybrids. In this experiment, a pair of InDel marker primers suitable for detecting the hybrids of Shatian pomelo × *P. trifoliata* were screened out, which could distinguish other citrus germplasm as well.

**Key words:** Shatian pomelo; *P. trifoliata*; Hybrid; InDel identification

杂交育种是选育柑橘新品种的主要途径,而选育出优良砧木也是提高柑橘产量、品质的重要措施,砧木资源研究与利用情况是衡量一个国家柑橘产业发展状况的重要标志<sup>[1-2]</sup>。在中国果树生产中,95%以上砧木来源于野生资源的种子或者其无性系品系和品种<sup>[3]</sup>。目前柑橘主要的砧木类型有枳、枳橙、香橙、酸橘、红橘、酸柚等<sup>[4-5]</sup>,同时从国外引进了施文格

枳柚(Swingle citrumelo)、卡里佐(Carrizo)枳橙、特罗亚(Troyer)枳橙、兰卜来檬(Rangpur lime)、奔腾枳橙(Benton citrange)、Rusk 枳橙等<sup>[6]</sup>,其中枳的应用历史最久,范围最广,面积最大,数量最多<sup>[7]</sup>。

枳[*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.]起源于我国,抗寒性强,对根结线虫病、柑橘衰退病、流胶病等也具有较强的抗性 or 耐性,并且以它为砧木的柑橘表现

出早结实、丰产特性,因此在中国、日本和其他许多国家(地区)被广泛用作柑橘砧木<sup>[8-9]</sup>。枳是柑橘砧木育种中重要功能基因和抗性基因的重要来源,被广泛用作砧木遗传改良重要亲本和抗性基因研究的主要材料。在已经报道的柑橘砧木新品种中,美国的卡里佐枳橙、US系列,西班牙的FA系列等均是枳为杂交亲本所获得<sup>[10]</sup>。

柚类在我国柑橘产业中稳步发展,主栽品种为沙田柚、琯溪蜜柚。由于柚具单胚特性,在实生繁殖条件下,很容易发生自然种间杂交和实生变异,经过数千年来遗传演化,我国柚类种质资源已形成庞大的群体,种群分布丰富多彩<sup>[11]</sup>。

我国主栽柚类品种主要以枳和酸柚作砧木。但枳作砧木不适合所有柚类品种,石健泉等<sup>[12]</sup>认为枳砧沙田柚具有良好的丰产性,但欧召华等<sup>[13]</sup>认为枳砧无核柚、金香柚、垫江柚叶片黄化、树早衰、产量低、不亲和。而用酸柚作为柚的砧木,植株表现大根多、根深、须根少,嫁接亲和性好,适宜在土层深厚、肥沃、排水良好的土壤栽培;但酸柚砧抗寒性较枳砧差,同时由于树型过于高大,不符合现代矮化管理理念<sup>[14]</sup>。

目前,国外使用的枳柚并非真正的柚×枳杂交后代,而是美国在1907年通过葡萄柚×枳的杂交后代—施文格枳柚(Swingle citrumelo),其综合性状优于酸橙,耐寒(强于卡里佐枳橙)、耐盐、耐旱,抗衰退病、根腐病、木质陷点病和裂皮病,抗线虫;目前,佛罗里达州50%以上的柑橘和巴西部分地区的宽皮柑橘使用它作砧木<sup>[15]</sup>。施文格枳柚抗性虽强,但也有缺点,如用此砧的接穗生长瘦弱,在pH 8.0以上的碱性土壤中,常出现失绿病。与其他枳的杂交种一样,作砧木常表现出大脚现象,并且实生苗生长慢,比酸橙苗更难管理<sup>[16]</sup>。

沙田柚是我国柚类重要品种之一,具有种子多、单胚特性,常规有性杂交容易得到杂种后代<sup>[17]</sup>。笔者在本研究中采用沙田柚×枳杂交,拟筛选出具有枳优良特性如矮化、抗逆性强等,且与我国主栽柚类亲和性较强的砧木品种。

InDel标记为共显性标记,是一种分布广泛、密度高、变异稳定性强的分子标记,具有基因型判别简单、快速,适合于高密度分子标记开发等优点<sup>[18]</sup>。通过杂交后代形态学观察,并结合InDel标记的方式,筛选出真正的杂交F<sub>1</sub>代,为我国柑橘砧木新品种选

育提供参考。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

以广西桂林阳朔5株15 a(年)树龄沙田柚为母本,湖南邵阳洞口枳为父本(前期筛选出的枳优系),2018—2021年持续开展杂交工作,待果实成熟后取种播种,得到杂交后代群体。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 采集花粉 采集湖南邵阳洞口枳花粉,充分干燥,4℃保存备用。

1.2.2 杂交授粉 由于枳开花较其他柑橘品种要早,在湖南地区枳开花时,本地沙田柚尚未进入花期,因此选择广西桂林的阳朔县开展杂交试验;摘除母本花序上未开放和已经开放的花,保留1朵或2朵即将开放的花,去除雄蕊,授粉后套袋,共授粉8892朵。

1.2.3 获得果实、取种播种 待果实成熟后采集果实保存,分批取种,并分类统计;同时播种50株枳、50株沙田柚(由于沙田柚自花不实,父本为酸柚),作为对照。

1.2.4 形态学鉴定 种子形态对比。将授粉后的果实种子与枳、沙田柚(沙田柚×酸柚后代)的种子进行形态对比,将其种子分成饱满、败育2种类型,分别统计计数。

叶片形态对比。将播种后的后代叶片与枳、沙田柚(沙田柚×酸柚后代)的叶片进行形态对比,将其叶片按照三出复叶、单身复叶进行分类对比<sup>[19]</sup>。

1.2.5 杂交后代群体DNA的提取 采用改良CTAB法提取子代叶片基因组DNA,用1.0%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测提取质量<sup>[20]</sup>。

1.2.6 InDel标记引物筛选及杂交后代群体鉴定 根据枳全基因组重测序数据筛选出4对在父母本上具有多态性且便于扩增与辨别条带的InDel标记引物(未发表),由北京擎科生物科技有限公司合成,引物信息见表1。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 授粉后种子的形态特性及发芽率

10月底,从5株母本沙田柚树共采集274个授粉果实,坐果率为3.08%;对70个果进行取种、播种,共获得8612粒种子,平均每个果实123粒种子,含饱满、败育2种类型,其饱满种子:败育种子≈1:2.64,

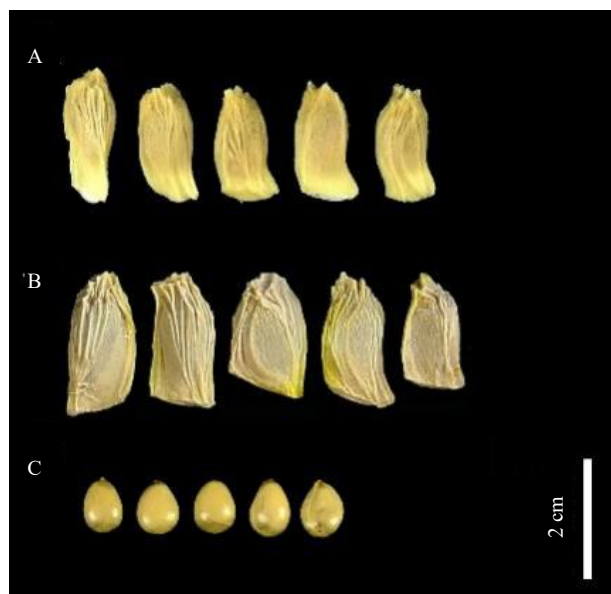
表 1 引物编号及序列

Table 1 The number and sequence of primer

引物编号 No.	引物序列 Primer sequences (5'-3')	引物编号 No.	引物序列 Primer sequences (5'-3')
PT-P13	F:TACGCCAACAACTACAAACCAAAC R:ACTACAAGATCCAGGATTCAACCC	PT-P51	F:AAATTTGGTCGGTGATAATCAGGC R:CCAACAAAGTCCGCTAAATTCCT
PT-P38	F:TGACGCGTGTGAGACTAATGATAT R:TAGGACAAACGTTTCTCTGCAATG	PT-P54	F:TGACGAATAAGTGGCATGTCTACA R:CTTGACCATTGGAACCTGTAAGCA

杂交后代单果种子数量及形态与母本沙田柚相似(图1)。

在相同培养条件下对沙田柚、枳和授粉后的种



A. 沙田柚(♀)种子形态;B. 授粉后种子形态;C. 枳(♂)种子形态。

A. Seed morphology of Shatian pomelo (♀); B. Seed morphology of hybrid generation after pollination; C. Seed morphology of *P. trifoliata* (♂).

图 1 沙田柚×枳授粉后种子形态与父母本对比

Fig. 1 Comparison of seed morphology between Shatian pomelo × *P. trifoliata* hybrid generation and its parents after pollination



A. 沙田柚(♀)叶形态;B. F<sub>1</sub>代叶形态;C. 枳(♂)叶形态。

A. Leaf morphology of Shatian pomelo (♀); B. Leaf morphology of hybrid F<sub>1</sub> generation; C. Leaf morphology of *P. trifoliata* (♂).

图 2 沙田柚×枳杂交 F<sub>1</sub>代及其父母本叶形态

Fig. 2 Leaf morphology of Shatian pomelo × *P. trifoliata* hybrid F<sub>1</sub> generation and parents

子催芽,发现发芽率存在差异,但不显著。枳发芽率最高,为94%;沙田柚次之,发芽率为92%;杂交种子发芽率最低,为81.33%。

## 2.2 杂交后代形态学鉴定

70个杂交果实以单果播种的形式繁育杂种群体,杂种后代在幼苗期叶片发生显著分离。其中28个杂交果实繁育群体的叶片均为三出复叶,共计551株;42个杂交果实繁育群体的叶片均为单身复叶,共计1279株。三出复叶、单身复叶2种株系在生长发育过程中叶片表型表现稳定,仅有部分三出复叶单株的少量叶片在幼苗期偶尔表现出四出复叶和五出复叶变异情况。

从三出复叶形态看,与父本枳相似,但叶片较枳大,稍长;边缘锯齿不如枳明显,较圆润;从单身复叶形态看,与母本沙田柚相似(图2,图3)。

## 2.3 杂交苗的InDel分子标记鉴定结果

用宽皮柑橘、椪柑、甜橙、金柑、枸橼、枳、柚等不同种质的嫩叶片为实验材料,用4对枳InDel引物进行筛选,其中PT-P13无法区分枳和柚,PT-P38无法扩增出柚特异性条带,PT-P51虽然能区分枳和柚,但无法区分枳和宽皮柑橘,PT-P54能区分枳和柚,同时能区分枳和其他柑橘种质(图4)。因此,使用PT-P54对杂交后代群体进行鉴定,其中三出复叶所有植株均扩增出显著的差异性条带,单身复叶部分



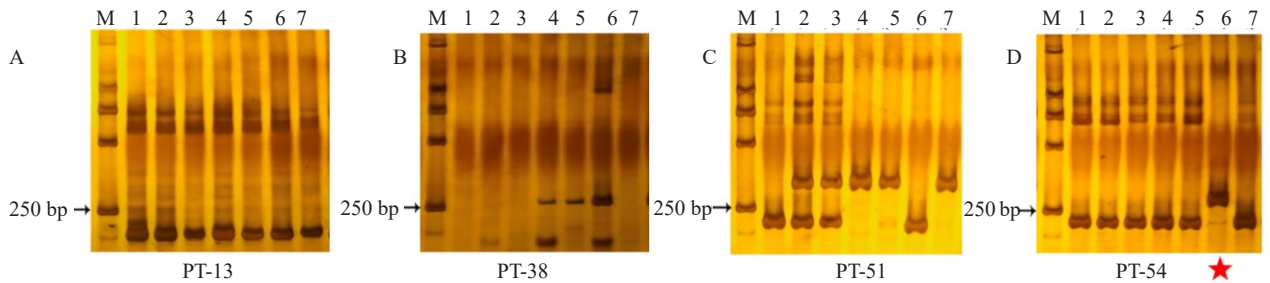


A. 沙田柚单株;B. F<sub>1</sub>代表单株;C. 枳单株。

A. Shatian pomelo; B. F<sub>1</sub> Generation; C. *P. trifoliata*.

图3 沙田柚×枳杂交 F<sub>1</sub>代及其父母本实生苗单株形态

Fig. 3 Morphology of single plants of Shatian pomelo × *P. trifoliata* hybrid F<sub>1</sub> generation and parents



A. 特异引物 PT-P13 鉴定结果;B. 特异引物 PT-P38 鉴定结果;C. 特异引物 PT-P51 鉴定结果;D. 特异引物 PT-P54 鉴定结果;★. 可区分父本与其他种质的特异性条带;M. Maker. 1. 宽皮柑橘;2. 碰柑;3. 甜橙;4. 金柑;5. 枸橼;6. 枳;7. 柚。

A. Identification of the specific primer PT-P13; B. Identification of the specific primer PT-P38; C. Identification of the specific primer PT-P51; D. Identification of the specific primer PT-P54; ★. Specific bands can be distinguished between male parent and other germplasm; M. DL2000 Marker. 1. Mandarin;2. Ponkan;3. Sweet orange;4. Kumquat;5. Citron;6. *P. Trifoliata*;7. Pomelo.

图4 不同种质 InDel 引物鉴定结果

Fig. 4 The results of InDel primer identification of different germplasm

植株扩增出显著的差异性条带(图5)。

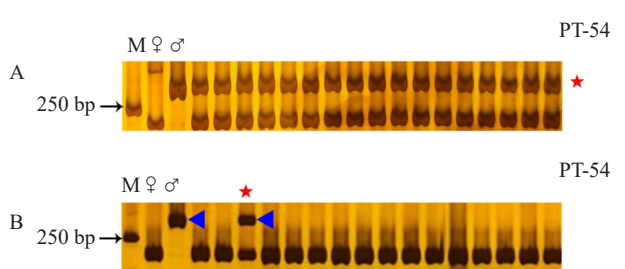
通过 InDel 分子标记鉴定出三出复叶单株共计 551 株均为有性杂交后代,单身复叶单株共计 147 株为有性杂交后代,目前共得到有性杂交后代 698 株,杂种率为 38.14%(表 2)。

### 3 讨论

从杂交坐果率看,仅为 274/8892=3.1%,偏低。麦适秋等<sup>[21]</sup>通过人工授粉发现,沙田柚自花授粉坐果率仅 1.99%,但人工异花授粉坐果率为 22.78%~31.71%,说明沙田柚人工异花授粉可提高产量;王丹

等<sup>[22]</sup>通过枳砧梁平柚、晚白柚、芦柑、宜昌橙、三宝柑、锦橙、柠檬等材料进行杂交,发现柚类作母本时亲和力最高,可能与其胚珠数在柑橘种质中最多有关。本试验坐果率低可能与父本枳的花粉从湖南邵阳洞口运输到广西桂林阳朔,路途较长,造成花粉部分失活;也可能与后期保花保果不佳有关;还可能与枳与沙田柚本身的亲和性有关,需进一步开展相关亲和性分析。

刘继红等<sup>[23]</sup>认为,枳的三叶对单叶是显性,可以用于杂种苗的鉴定,但由于大多数枳属植株为杂合体,该方法并非完全可靠;Toxopeus<sup>[24]</sup>研究发现,柚与马蜂柑的叶片均为单身复叶,但杂交后代约有 1/3



A. 三出复叶植株 PT-P54 鉴定结果; B. 单身复叶植株 PT-P54 鉴定结果; M. Maker; ♀. 沙田柚; ♂. 枳; ★. 有父本特征条带的单株。

A. The results of PT-P54 primer identification of Triple compound leaf plants; B. The results of PT-P54 primer identification of Single compound leaf plants; M. DL2000 Maker; ♀. Shatian pomelo; ♂. *P. trifoliata*; ★. Individual plants with the same characteristic band as the male parent.

图 5 杂种 F<sub>1</sub> 代植株 PT-P54 引物鉴定结果

Fig. 5 The results of PT-P54 primer identification of hybrid F<sub>1</sub> generation

表 2 沙田柚×枳杂种苗的鉴定结果

Table 2 Identification results of hybrid seedlings of Shatian pomelo × *P. trifoliata*

项目 Item	F <sub>1</sub> 代总株数 The total number of F <sub>1</sub> generation	三出复叶植株数 Number of Triple compound leaf plants	InDel 分子标记鉴定 三出复叶杂种数 Number of Triple compound leaf hybrids by indel molecular marker	单身复叶植株数 Number of Single compound leaf plants	InDel 分子标记鉴定 单身复叶杂种数 Number of Single compound leaf hybrids by indel molecular marker	杂种苗总数 Total Number of hybrids	杂种率 Hybrid rate/%
数值 Value	1830	551	551	1279	147	698	38.14

能作为温州蜜柑品种以外的柑橘属杂种标记;Curk 等<sup>[28]</sup>采用 8 个 InDel 标记和 96 个 SNP 标记来揭示不同酸橙和柠檬种质的种间结构差异,并对酸橙和柠檬种质资源的多样性、遗传结构和起源进行扩展分析。笔者在本研究中根据枳全基因组重测序数据筛选出 4 对在父母本上具有多态性且便于扩增与辨别条带的 InDel 标记引物(未发表),通过对不同柑橘种质鉴定对比,最终选定 1 对适合沙田柚×枳杂交后代鉴定的引物,鉴定出后代中 551 株三出复叶单株均为杂交后代,147 株单身复叶单株虽不具备父本枳的三出复叶特征,但仍为杂交后代;其余 1132 株单身复叶单株可能为:(1)沙田柚×酸柚的杂交后代,由于沙田柚具自交不亲和特性,果农用酸柚花粉授粉沙田柚,可能造成酸柚花粉混入;(2)真正沙田柚×枳的杂交后代,需增加 InDel 引物的筛选,提高鉴定的精度,进行重复鉴定。

## 4 结 论

沙田柚×枳杂交后代虽然可通过父本枳的三出

为三出复叶;美国加利福尼亚州将克里迈丁橘×枳、柚橙×枳 2 个杂合组合的 F<sub>1</sub> 代进行自交或相互杂交, F<sub>2</sub> 代出现部分单叶植株,而且在 F<sub>2</sub> 和回交后代中都还出现具有单叶和三叶混合叶型植株<sup>[25]</sup>;均表明三出复叶可能为 2 个互补的显性基因控制;王丹等<sup>[26]</sup>发现柚杂交一年生幼苗植株性状以及叶片性状均有不同程度变异,说明沙田柚杂种一代可以表现出较显著变异。这与杂交后代部分表现单身复叶,以及出现部分四出复叶、五出复叶等特异型株系结论一致。

利用 InDel 分子标记技术对亲本杂种苗进行鉴定时,杂种苗中同时出现双亲的特异性条带,则为杂种苗,反之则为假杂种苗。利用这一规律可以对柑橘 F<sub>1</sub> 代的亲子关系进行鉴定分析,缩短育种年限。Noda 等<sup>[27]</sup>根据温州蜜柑基因组信息开发了 61 个可用于分析温州蜜柑杂种苗基因型的 InDel 标记,同时

复叶这一显性遗传性状区别非杂交苗,但形态学鉴定有一定的局限性,单身复叶仍可能为有性杂交后代,需结合分子标记进行精准鉴定。

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