

番木瓜均质胚性细胞悬浮系的建立和高效植株再生

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摘要:【目的】提高番木瓜体细胞胚发生的同步性及其植株再生率,为番木瓜大量快繁、细胞工程和分子育种技术研究提供技术基础。【方法】以紫晖 110~120 d 果实的未成熟合子胚为外植体,经胚性愈伤组织诱导、液体悬浮培养和体细胞胚发生过程,建立均质胚性细胞悬浮系和高效植株再生技术体系,重点比较了不同质量浓度 2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4-D)对胚性愈伤组织诱导、不同质量浓度 6-苄基氨基嘌呤(6-Benzylaminopurine, 6-BA)+萘乙酸(1-naphthylacetic acid, NAA)组合和活性炭(activated carbon, AC)对子叶期体细胞胚萌发与生根的影响。【结果】4 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D 可诱导 62.86% 未成熟合子胚形成胚性愈伤组织。经 5 个继代周期的筛选培养,可建立由单细胞和小细胞团组成的均质胚性细胞悬浮系。采用液体培养方式能诱导大量球形胚的形成,被转移至含 5 g·L⁻¹ AC 的半固定培养基成熟培养 30 d 后,可获得大量子叶期体细胞胚。在含 0.4 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+0.02 mg·L⁻¹ NAA 的萌发培养基中体细胞胚萌发率为 97.58%,胚根端愈伤化比率为 95.48%,补充 5 g·L⁻¹ AC 后可获得 92.62% 体细胞胚同步萌发和生根,并显著降低愈伤化比率至 33.10%;在不添加任何植物生长调节剂、仅含 5 g·L⁻¹ AC 的成熟培养基中,体细胞胚同步萌发和生根率为 88.33%,愈伤化比率降低至 11.67%。正常萌发生根的体细胞胚在含 0.1 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+2 mg·L⁻¹ 吲哚丁酸(3-Indolebutyric acid, IBA)+10 g·L⁻¹ AC 的再生培养基中可获得 81.36% 的植株再生率。【结论】以紫晖 110~120 d 未成熟合子胚为外植体,最佳的胚性愈伤组织诱导培养基为 1/2 MS 培养基+4 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D+400 mg·L⁻¹ 谷氨酰胺+60 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖。最优体细胞胚发生方案为胚性细胞悬浮系(embryogenic cell system, ECS)经液体培养方式诱导球形胚形成,在含 1/2 MS 盐+MS 维生素+50 mg·L⁻¹ 肌醇+400 mg·L⁻¹ 谷氨酰胺+30 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖+5 g·L⁻¹ AC 的培养基中促进体细胞胚的成熟及后续同步萌发和生根,可有效缓解胚根端愈伤化现象。

关键词: 番木瓜; 未成熟合子胚; 胚性细胞悬浮系; 体细胞胚发生; 植株再生

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Development of embryogenic cell suspension cultures and efficient plant regeneration of *Carica papaya* L.

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Embryogenic callus from different papaya explants can be induced to generate somatic embryos, which develop into plants. However, there are some problems in this pathway, such as genotype dependence, limited number and asynchronous development of somatic embryos, poor rooting quality and low plant regeneration rate caused due to callus formation at the base of somatic embryos. This study was designed to overcome these obstacles, and to establish an efficient plant regeneration technology for large-scale rapid propagation of papaya seedlings, cell engineering and molecular breeding. 【Methods】 Hybrid *Carica papaya* L. 'Zihui' was used as the experimental materials. Immature zy-

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gotic embryos (IZE) excised from fruit 110 to 120 days post-anthesis were used as the explants to induce embryogenic callus on the medium containing half-strength MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) basal salts and vitamins, $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ glutamine and $60 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ sucrose supplemented with $0\text{--}5.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) for 60 days. Light yellow and fragile embryogenic calluses were allowed to proliferate on the same medium at 28–30 days intervals for 3–4 months to get enough embryogenic calluses. In the process of liquid culture, $900 \mu\text{m}$ mesh sieves in the first subculture and $154 \mu\text{m}$ mesh sieves subsequently were used to filter out large particle cultures in the medium, until homogeneous embryogenic cell suspension was obtained. Embryogenic suspension cells were transferred to 100 mL conical flasks with 30 ml liquid somatic embryo induction medium (MSI) containing half-strength MS basal salts and full-strength vitamins, $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ myo-inositol, $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ glutamine and $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ sucrose, and agitated at $110 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ in a gyratory shaker for 21 days. The induced somatic embryos were transferred to semi-solid somatic embryo mature medium [MSM: MSI + $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ activated carbon (AC) + $4.0 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ gel] allowed to further develop into cotyledonary somatic embryos, and then budded and rooted into plantlets on germinating medium. The effects of different concentrations of 6-benzyl amino purine (6-BA), naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) and AC on the germination and rooting of cotyledonary somatic embryos were investigated. **【Results】** Complete immature zygotic embryos can be easily and rapidly separated by extrusion method without the assistance of stereoscope. $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ was the optimum 2, 4-D concentration for embryogenic callus induction of IZE from Zihui cultivar, and the maximum embryogenic callus induction rate was 62.86%. After 5 subculture cycles of sieving culture of embryogenic callus in liquid medium, homogeneous embryogenic cell suspensions with a large number of single cells and small cell groups were established. A large number of spherical embryos were induced by liquid culture for 21 days, and then developed into cotyledonary somatic embryos synchronously on MSM in 30–45 days. About 97.58% of the cotyledonary somatic embryos germinated on MS medium supplemented with $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA and $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA, 95.48% of which showed callus formation at the base of somatic embryos, the rooting rate was 18.18%, and the quality of roots was poor. The supplementation of $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC generated 92.62% cotyledonary somatic embryos with synchronous germination and rooting, and significantly reduced the callus rate to 33.10%. Synchronous germination and rooting were also achieved in MSM medium without any plant hormone, with a synchronous germination and rooting rate of 88.33%, and the callus rate was reduced to 11.67%. The plant regeneration rate was 81.36% when these plantlets were transferred onto the regeneration medium with $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA, $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IBA and $10 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC. Plants with well-developed shoots and roots were subsequently hardened to seedlings in a potting mixture with 2/3 peaty soil and 1/3 vermiculite. **【Conclusion】** The optimal embryogenic callus induction medium was 1/2 MS medium + $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 2, 4-D + $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ glutamine + $60 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ sucrose with immature zygote embryos of Zihui at 110–120 days as explants. Spherical embryos can be efficiently induced from ECS with liquid culture, and subsequent synchronous germination and rooting of somatic embryos in the medium containing 1/2 MS salt + MS vitamin + $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ inositol + $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ glutamine + $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ sucrose + $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC. This regeneration protocol established in *C. papaya* L. ‘Zihui’ achieves a high frequency of somatic embryogenesis with good synchronization and plant regeneration.

Key words: *Carica papaya*; Immaturezygotic embryo; Embryogenic cell suspension cultures; Somatic embryogenesis; Plant regeneration

番木瓜(*Carica papaya* L.)是广泛分布于全球热带亚热带区域的重要果树,具有丰富的营养价值和药用价值^[1],被世界卫生组织列为最有营养价值的十大水果之首^[2]。随着消费者对番木瓜认识的提高、消费者保健意识的增强以及番木瓜储存运输技术的发展进步,番木瓜逐渐受到广大消费者的青睐,成为在中国农业品种结构调整和乡村振兴中发挥重要作用的经济作物^[3-4]。然而,番木瓜环斑花叶病毒病(*Papaya ringspot virus*, PRSV)严重限制了番木瓜产业的发展,其抗病品种的培育成为产业发展的关键^[5]。可食用番木瓜抗病资源匮乏,栽培种遗传基础狭窄,通过传统的杂交育种难以培育出抗病品种^[5-6];而分子育种技术则可有效地改良品种的抗病性,对 PRSV 具有高抗性的华农 1 号已成功培育并在我国释放种植^[7]。

建立高效植株再生技术体系是番木瓜分子育种技术研发的基础。前人曾较多地报道直接利用番木瓜胚性愈伤组织诱导体细胞胚发生并获得植株再生^[8-13],但该途径存在基因型依赖、体细胞胚发育不同步、胚根端愈伤化导致生根质量差、体细胞胚发生率和植株再生率低等问题^[14],这些限制了转基因技术的广泛应用。基于此,笔者在本研究中旨在建立一种基于胚性细胞悬浮培养的高效植株再生技术体系,提高体细胞胚发生和发育的同步性及其植株再生率,以期番木瓜大量离体快繁、细胞工程育种和分子育种提供技术支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

以广东省农业科学院果树研究所番木瓜种质资源圃中紫晖品种为试验材料,该品种具有丰产、优质且适应性强等特性^[15]。定植时采用组织培养两性株种苗,采用常规管理办法,植株生长正常。

1.2 外植体的选择与处理

选择生长势旺盛的健康植株,挂牌标记两性花开花日期。取开花坐果后 110~120 d 的果实,参照魏岳荣等^[4]的方法对果实进行表面消毒,纵向切开后收集种子,分离未成熟合子胚作为外植体。

1.3 愈伤组织诱导

将外植体接种于装有 30 mL 愈伤组织诱导培养基(MCI)的 100 mL 锥形瓶中,在(27±1)℃下暗培养。MCI 基本组成为:1/2 MS 培养基+400 mg·L⁻¹谷

氨酰胺+60 g·L⁻¹蔗糖+7 g·L⁻¹琼脂粉,pH 值 5.8。为观察 2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4-D)质量浓度对愈伤组织诱导的影响,本试验共设 1、2、3、4 和 5 mg·L⁻¹共 5 个 2,4-D 质量浓度处理,以不添加 2,4-D 为对照。每个处理接种 5 瓶,每瓶接种外植体 7 个,3 次重复。培养 60 d 后,统计愈伤组织和胚性愈伤组织诱导率。

1.4 胚性愈伤组织的增殖培养

挑选松散易碎的浅黄色胚性愈伤组织团进行继代培养,继代培养基为 MCI 基本培养基,并根据 1.3 胚性愈伤组织诱导率统计结果添加适宜质量浓度的 2,4-D,培养条件与 1.3 相同。继代时剔除褐化、致密组织和非胚性愈伤组织,继代周期为 28~30 d。

1.5 胚性愈伤组织的液体培养、筛选和均质胚性细胞悬浮系的建立

取优质胚性愈伤组织约 2 g,加入到装有 30 mL 液体培养基(ML)的 100 mL 锥形瓶中,在黑暗条件下,(27±1)℃、110 r·min⁻¹振荡培养。ML 组成为胚性愈伤组织继代增殖培养基成分去除琼脂粉,pH 值 5.8。初次悬浮培养 7 d 后,参照魏岳荣等^[16]的方法对培养物进行筛选和继代培养,滤除大颗粒愈伤组织、细胞团和体细胞胚,直至获得细胞分散且稳定增殖的均质胚性细胞悬浮系(embryogenic cell system, ECS)。后期 ECS 继代过程中,每次取 5 mL ECS 加入 25 mL 新鲜培养基中,继代周期为 21 d。

1.6 体细胞胚的诱导和成熟培养

取继代培养后第 10 天的 ECS 5 mL,静置后去除培养液,加入体细胞胚诱导培养基(MSI) 30 mL,MSI 组成为 1/2 MS 盐+MS 维生素+50 mg·L⁻¹肌醇+400 mg·L⁻¹谷氨酰胺+30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖,pH 值 5.8,110 r·min⁻¹振荡培养 21 d。将诱导的体细胞胚转移至装有 20 mL 体细胞胚成熟培养基(MSM)、表面铺有一层滤纸的培养皿(直径 9.0 cm)内,在(27±1)℃、黑暗条件下培养 30~45 d,期间每 15 d 更新一次培养基。MSM 组成为 MSI+5 g·L⁻¹活性炭(activated carbon, AC)+4.0 g·L⁻¹凝胶,pH 值 5.8。

1.7 体细胞胚的萌发和生根培养

挑选发育正常的子叶期体细胞胚,在加有萌发培养基(MG)的培养皿(直径 9.0 cm)中萌发培养。MG 基本组成为 MS+30 g·L⁻¹蔗糖+7 g·L⁻¹琼脂粉,pH 值 5.8。为观察 6-苄基氨基嘌呤(6-Benzylamino-purine, 6-BA)、萘乙酸(1-naphthylacetic acid, NAA)和

AC组合对体细胞胚萌发和生根的影响, 试验共设 MG1 ($0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA)、MG2 ($0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)、MG3 ($0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)、MG4 ($0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)、MG5 ($0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)和 MSM 共6个处理, 在(27 ± 1) °C、12 h/12 h 光周期条件下培养, 光照度 $54 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。培养21 d后统计体细胞胚萌发率、生根率、同步萌发和生根率及愈伤化比率。

1.8 植株再生和驯化培养

挑选正常萌发和生根的体细胞胚, 转移到植株再生培养基(MR)促进地上部和根系发育。MR组成为 $1/2 \text{ MS} + 0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 吲哚丁酸(3-Indolebutyric acid, IBA)+ $10 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 活性炭+ $30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖+ $7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 琼脂粉, pH 值 5.8, 培养条件与 1.7 相同。30 d后统计植株再生率。轻轻拔出再生小植株, 移栽到含有 $2/3$ 泥炭土+ $1/3$ 蛭石(体积分数)的基质营养杯中, 在温室大棚中进行驯化培养45~60 d, 当植株生长发育至 15 cm后即可移植到田间生长。

1.9 统计分析

各试验处理均设置3次重复, 使用 SPSS 15.0 软

件进行数据分析。采用 Duncan's 多重比较法进行差异显著性测验。

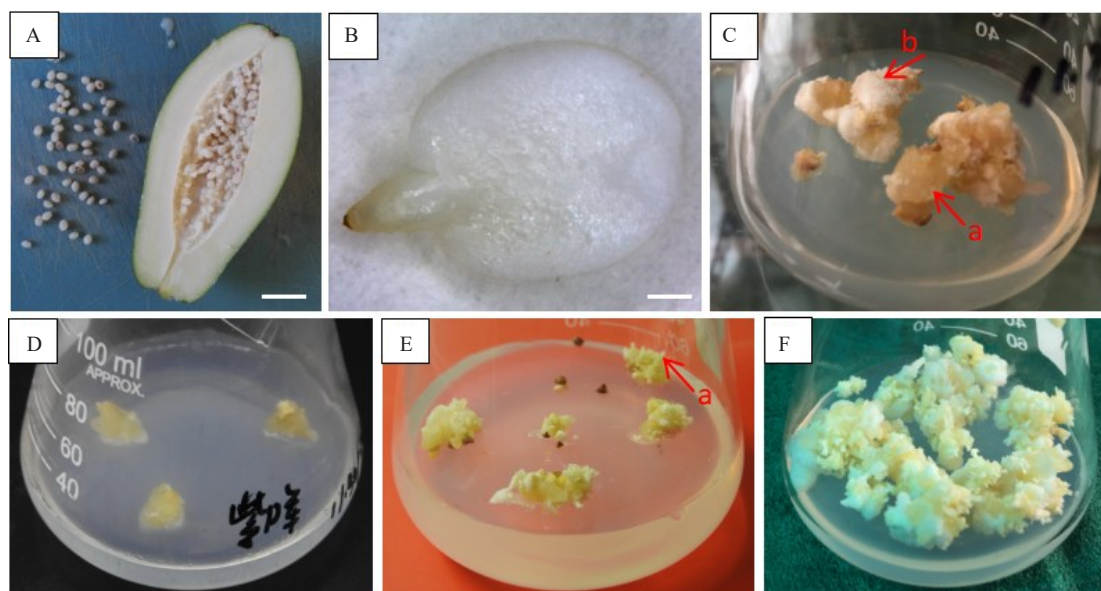
2 结果与分析

2.1 外植体未成熟合子胚的分离获取

本试验以紫晖坐果后 110~120 d 果实种子(图 1-A)的合子胚为外植体进行愈伤组织诱导。观察发现, 110~120 d 龄果实种子为未成熟种子, 外层为白色肉质外种皮, 内层中种皮仍为白色, 尚未硬化。将种子置于超静工作台面的无菌滤纸中央, 剥离外种皮后, 以手术刀背面按压种子中部, 使内层种皮轻微破裂, 然后轻轻按压种子基部至中部, 即可挤压分离出完整的未成熟合子胚(图 1-B)。

2.2 愈伤组织诱导

接种至愈伤组织诱导培养基3 d后, 未成熟合子胚开始膨大。15 d后, 含有 2,4-D 的所有处理中未成熟合子胚开始愈伤组织分化, 不含 2,4-D 的对照处理则未见愈伤组织形成。在愈伤组织诱导过程中, 可观察到浅褐色海绵状愈伤组织(图 1-C a)、白色粉状愈伤组织(图 1-C b)、浅黄色透明状愈伤组织(图 1-D)和浅黄色松散易碎的胚性愈伤组织(图 1-E)。随着培养时间的延长, 部分胚性愈伤组织表面可观察



A. 120 d 龄果实和种子, Bar=3 cm; B. 120 d 龄果实种子的未成熟合子胚, Bar=0.4 mm; C. 浅褐色海绵状愈伤组织(a)和白色粉状愈伤组织(b); D. 浅黄色透明状愈伤组织; E. 浅黄色松散易碎的胚性愈伤组织和丛状体细胞胚(a); F. 增殖培养3个继代周期后的胚性愈伤组织。

A. Seeds from 120 days old fruit, Bar=3 cm; B. Immature zygotic embryo excised from seeds of 120 days old fruit, Bar=0.4 mm; C. Light brown spongy callus(a) and white powdery callus (b); D. Light yellow transparent callus; E. Light yellow friable embryogenic callus with clustered somatic embryos (a); F. Proliferation of embryogenic callus for 3 subculture cycles.

图1 紫晖番木瓜未成熟合子胚愈伤组织诱导和增殖培养

Fig. 1 Callus induction and proliferation from immature zygotic embryos of Zihui cultivar

到丛状体细胞胚(图1-E a)的发生。

诱导培养60 d后,统计愈伤组织和胚性愈伤组织诱导率。结果表明,1 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D处理愈伤组织诱导率为41.90%,2~5 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D处理均能诱导50%以上未成熟合子胚形成愈伤组织,其中4 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D处理可获得92.38%的最高愈伤组织诱导率。就胚性愈伤组织诱导率而言,4 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D处理效果最好,可达62.86%;其次为3 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D处理,两者无显著差异。当2,4-D质量浓度增加至5 mg·L⁻¹时,胚性愈伤组织诱导率下降至38.10%(表1)。

表1 不同质量浓度2,4-D对紫晖番木瓜未成熟合子胚愈伤组织诱导的影响

Table 1 Effects of different concentrations of 2,4-D on callus induction from immature zygotic embryos of Zihui cultivar

2,4-D质量浓度 Concentration of 2,4-D/(mg·L ⁻¹)	愈伤组织诱导率 Percentage of explants with callus/%	胚性愈伤组织诱导率 Percentage of explants with embryogenic callus/%
0	0.00±0.00 e	0.00±0.00 e
1	41.90±1.90 d	17.94±1.04 d
2	71.46±1.68 c	51.43±1.65 b
3	80.95±2.52 b	60.95±2.52 a
4	92.38±0.95 a	62.86±1.65 a
5	70.48±1.91 c	38.10±2.52 c

注:表中数据代表平均值±标准误,不同字母表示不同试验处理条件下的显著性差异($p<0.05$)。

Note: Mean ± SE followed by the different letter are significantly different at $p<0.05$ according to Duncan's multiple range tests.

2.3 胚性愈伤组织的增殖培养

为提高胚性愈伤组织质量,增加胚性愈伤组织

数量,挑取胚性愈伤组织团,剔除褐化组织及非胚性愈伤组织,转移至含4 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D的MCI培养基中进行增殖培养。3个继代周期后可获得大量松散易碎的优质胚性愈伤组织(图1-F)。

2.4 胚性愈伤组织的液体培养、筛选和均质胚性细胞悬浮系的建立

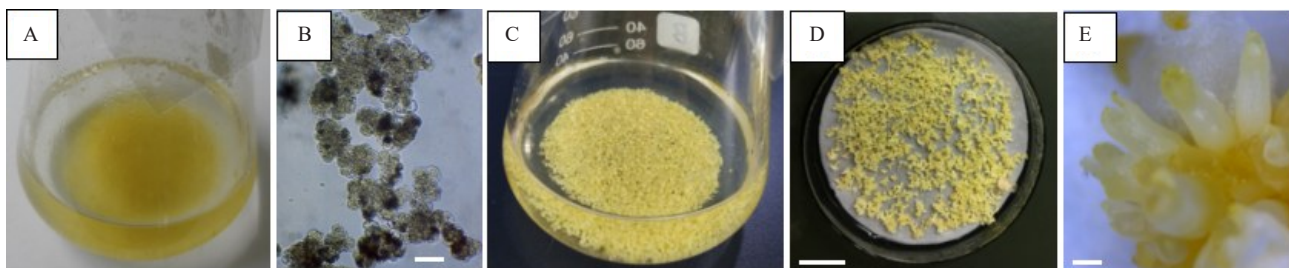
优质胚性愈伤组织被转移至液体培养基后,在摇床的振荡作用下,愈伤组织团较易散开,无褐化现象。继代过程中,使用不同孔径的筛网滤除体积较大的愈伤组织团块、大细胞团和已形成的体细胞胚等培养物。5个继代周期后,可获得由大量单细胞和小细胞团组成的均质的胚性细胞悬浮系(图2-A~B)。

2.5 体细胞胚的诱导和成熟培养

均质胚性细胞在液体体细胞胚诱导培养基中经1个继代周期(21 d)的培养后,可形成大量球形胚(图2-C)。将球形胚转移到含有5 g·L⁻¹ AC的半固体体细胞胚成熟培养基培养30~45 d(图2-D),可逐步发育为成熟的子叶期体细胞胚(图2-E),该过程中体细胞胚发生和发育的同步性较好。

2.6 体细胞胚的萌发和生根培养

挑选成熟的子叶期体细胞胚接种于含0.4 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+0.02 mg·L⁻¹ NAA体细胞胚萌发培养基MG1中培养(图3-A),3 d后可见体细胞胚开始萌发,7 d后可见到萌发的绿色子叶(图3-B),同时体细胞胚根端开始出现愈伤化。培养21 d后,萌发的体细胞胚已具备完整的下胚轴、子叶和芽(图3-C),萌发率97.58%,但胚根端愈伤化严重,愈伤化比率为95.48%,有少量生根,同步生根率为18.18%(表2),

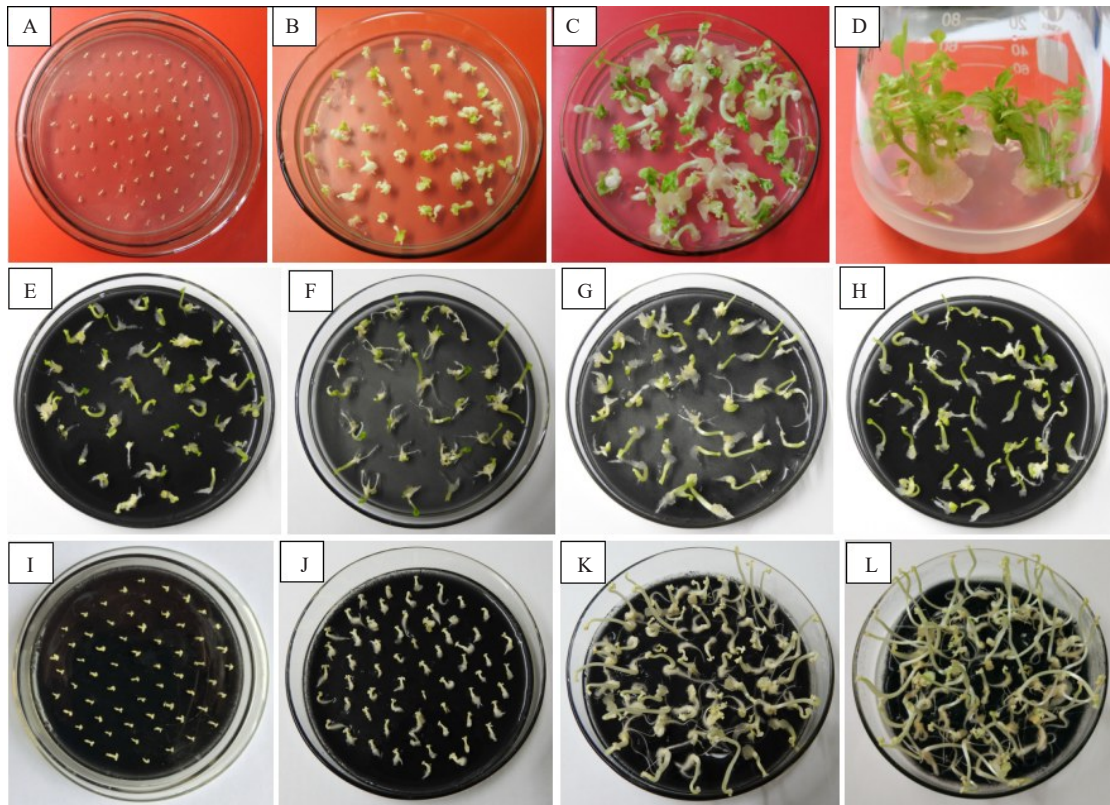


A. 均质胚性细胞悬浮系; B. 均质胚性细胞悬浮系中的小细胞团, Bar = 50 μm; C. 在液体培养基中进行体细胞胚的诱导; D. 在半固体培养基上进行体细胞胚的成熟培养, Bar = 1.5 cm; E. 子叶期体细胞胚, Bar = 1 mm。

A. Homogeneous embryogenic cell suspension system; B. Homogeneous cell aggregates in embryogenic cell suspension, Bar = 50 μm; C. Induction of somatic embryos in liquid medium; D. Mature culture of somatic embryos on semisolid medium, Bar = 1.5 cm; E. Cotyledonary somatic embryo, Bar=1 mm.

图2 紫晖番木瓜均质胚性细胞悬浮系及其体细胞胚的诱导与成熟培养

Fig. 2 Somatic embryos induction and maturation of Zihui cultivar from homogeneous embryogenic cell suspension



A. 接种于体细胞胚萌发培养基 MG1(含 $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA)的子叶期体细胞胚;B. 在 MG1 中培养 7 d 后萌发的体细胞胚,基部出现愈伤化;C. 在 MG1 中培养 21 d 后萌发的体细胞胚,基部愈伤化程度严重;D. MG1 中萌芽的增殖培养;E. 子叶期体细胞胚在 MG2(含 $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)中培养 7 d;F. 子叶期体细胞胚在 MG3(含 $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)培养 7 d;G. 子叶期体细胞胚在 MG4(含 $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)培养 7 d;H. 子叶期体细胞胚在 MG5(含 $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC)培养 7 d;I. 接种于体细胞胚成熟培养基 MSM(含 $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC,不含任何激素)的子叶期体细胞胚;J. 在 MSM 中培养 5 d 后同步萌发、生根的体细胞胚;K. 在 MSM 中培养 14 d 后萌发、生根的体细胞胚;L. 在 MSM 中培养 21 d 后萌发、生根的体细胞胚。

A. Cotyledonary somatic embryos inoculated on somatic embryo germination medium (MG1) containing $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA and $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA. B. Germinated somatic embryos in MG1 for 7 days, the callus formation occurs frequently at the base of germinated embryos. C. Germinated somatic embryos with severe callus on the base in MG1 for 21 days. D. Proliferation of shoots from the germinated somatic embryos in MG1. E. Cotyledonary somatic embryo cultured in MG2 containing $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA, $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA and $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC for 7 days. F. Cotyledonary somatic embryo cultured in MG3 containing $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA, $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA and $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC for 7 days. G. Cotyledonary somatic embryo cultured in MG4 containing $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA, $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA and $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC for 7 days. H. Cotyledonary somatic embryo cultured in MG5 containing $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA and $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC for 7 days. I. Cotyledonary somatic embryos inoculated on somatic embryo mature medium (MSM) with $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC and without any growthregulators. J. Cotyledonary somatic embryos germinated and rooted synchronously after 5 days of culture in MSM. K. Cotyledonary somatic embryos germinated and rooted synchronously after 14 days of culture in MSM. L. Cotyledonary somatic embryos germinated and rooted synchronously after 21 days of culture in MSM.

图3 紫晖番木瓜体细胞胚的萌发和生根

Fig. 3 Germination and rooting of somatic embryos of Zihui cultivar

根系数量少且质量差。该途径萌发的芽可用于增殖,但均表现出基部愈伤化(图3-D),生根难度大。

基于此,为改善番木瓜体细胞胚的萌发和生根质量,笔者在本试验中比较了不同质量浓度 6-BA 和 NAA 组合及 AC 的作用效果(表2)。结果表明,与 MG1 培养基比较而言, $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 活性炭的添加,可有效促进成熟的子叶期体细胞胚萌发和生根同步

进行,同时显著降低愈伤化程度。MG2(图3-E)、MG3(图3-F)、MG4(图3-G)和 MG5(图3-H)培养基中体细胞胚的同步萌发和生根率分别为 80.47%、92.62%、84.05%和 66.19%,愈伤化比率分别为 55.95%、33.10%、74.76%和 66.43%(表2),其中含 $0.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NAA+ $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC 的 MG3 培养基促体细胞胚萌发和生根效果最佳。综

表2 不同质量浓度激素和活性炭对紫晖番木瓜体细胞胚萌发和生根的影响

Table 2 Effects of different concentrations of phytohormones and activated carbon on germination and rooting of somatic embryos of Zihui cultivar

培养基 Medium	激素组成 Phytohormone composition and content	ρ (活性炭) Content of activated carbon/ ($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	萌发率 Germination rate/%	生根率 Rooting rate/%	同步萌发和生根率 Synchronous germination and rooting rate/%	愈伤化比率 Callus formation rate/%
MG1	$0.4\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $0.02\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA	0	97.58 ± 0.63 a	18.18 ± 1.04 e	18.18 ± 1.04 e	95.48 ± 0.63 a
MG2	$0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA	5	96.19 ± 0.86 ab	83.33 ± 2.07 c	80.47 ± 1.86 c	55.95 ± 0.63 d
MG3	$0.4\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $0.02\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA	5	93.81 ± 0.63 bc	95.95 ± 1.19 a	92.62 ± 1.45 a	33.10 ± 1.86 e
MG4	$0.4\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA + $0.2\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA	5	92.62 ± 1.45 c	88.1 ± 0.24 b	84.05 ± 3.20 bc	74.76 ± 1.26 b
MG5	$0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NAA	5	95.71 ± 1.65 abc	69.05 ± 1.67 d	66.19 ± 1.56 d	66.43 ± 1.09 c
MSM	0	5	97.86 ± 0.71 a	88.33 ± 0.63 b	88.33 ± 0.63 ab	11.67 ± 0.63 f

注:表中数据代表(平均值 \pm 标准误),不同字母表示不同试验处理条件下的显著性差异($p<0.05$)。

Note: (Mean \pm SE) followed by the different letter are significantly different at $p<0.05$ according to Duncan's multiple range tests.

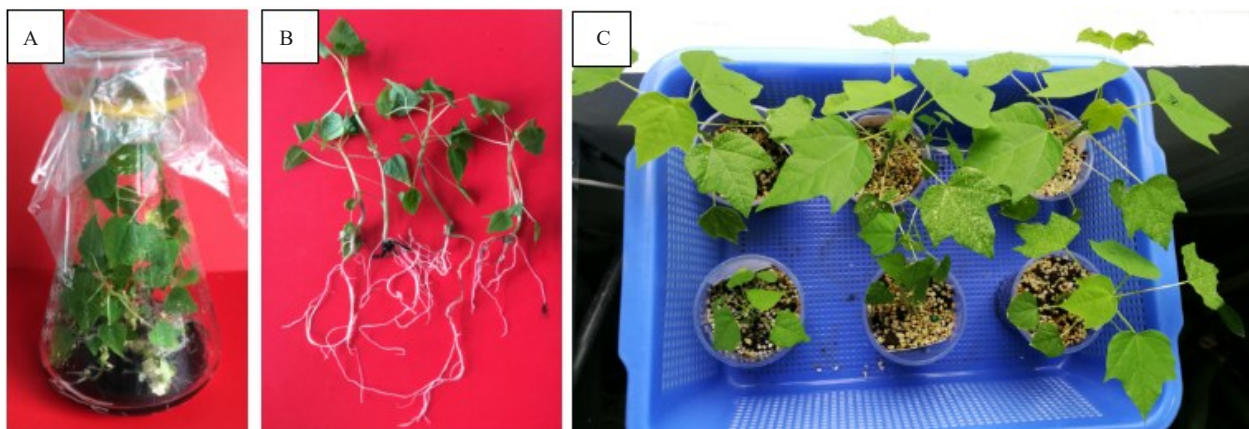
合以上结果分析,不同质量浓度的6-BA和NAA的添加会导致萌发体细胞胚根端及根系的愈伤化,而AC的添加可显著降低愈伤化程度。

将成熟的子叶期体细胞胚接种于含 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 活性炭的不含任何激素的MSM培养基中培养(图3-I),3 d后即可见到体细胞胚下胚轴膨大伸长和基部生根,5 d后根部出现大量根毛(图3-J),14 d后体细胞胚萌发率为97.86%(图3-K),同步生根率为88.33%,其中已萌发但未能生根的体细胞胚基部表现为轻度愈伤化,愈伤化比率为11.67%(表2)。培养21 d后,萌发生根的体细胞胚表现为下胚轴伸长、

根系伸长且数量增加,未见愈伤化比率升高情况出现(图3-L)。

2.7 植株再生和驯化

将萌发和生根的体细胞胚移植到含 $0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 6-BA+ $2\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ IBA+ $10\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ AC的植株再生培养基培养30 d后,可获得具有6~8枚锥形小叶、根系发育良好的健康植株(图4-A~B),植株再生率为81.36%。将上述植株轻轻拔出并清洗干净根系附带琼脂,移植到透气基质中,在前期加强保湿的情况下,经45~60 d驯化培养,可获得具8~10枚真叶的种苗(图4-C),并移植到田间进行性状观察。



A. 由胚性细胞悬浮体系细胞胚再生的植株;B. 发育良好的根系;C. 温室驯化的体细胞胚种苗。

A. Plantlets regenerated from somatic embryos of embryogenic cell suspensions; B. Well-developed root system; C. Somatic plants acclimatized in greenhouse before transferring to field.

图4 来源于紫晖番木瓜胚性细胞悬浮系的体细胞胚再生植株和驯化培养

Fig. 4 Plant regeneration from somatic embryos from embryogenic cell suspensions of Zihui cultivar and acclimatization

3 讨论

3.1 番木瓜未成熟合子胚的有效分离获取及其胚性发生效果

番木瓜未成熟合子胚体积较小,长约3 mm,常规分离方法是在体视显微镜的辅助下进行剥离,操作难度较大,速度慢,效率低,且合子胚完整性差。笔者在本试验中采用肉眼分离法,通过挤压方式可有效分离获取未成熟合子胚。该方法无需体视显微镜的辅助,简单易操作,速度快,且分离的合子胚完整性好,可大大提高工作效率。

由体细胞启动间接器官发生的过程包括胚性诱导和形态建成2个阶段,其中体细胞脱分化形成胚性愈伤组织的诱导阶段非常关键,直接决定了后期形态建成和植株再生的成败与效率,而胚性愈伤组织的诱导跟外植体材料密切相关。自1980年Litz等^[17]开展番木瓜体细胞胚性诱导研究以来,使用的外植体类型包括子叶^[9, 11, 18-19]、下胚轴^[12-13, 19-21]、叶片^[18-19, 22]、叶柄^[22]、茎尖^[11, 18]、茎段^[18, 23]、幼根^[18, 23-24]、胚珠^[25-26]、合子胚等^[4, 8-10, 12, 14, 19, 27-29]。综合文献结果及项目组前期研究数据(未公开发表)分析,以子叶、叶片、叶柄、茎和根为外植体时,愈伤组织诱导率可达50%~95%,但胚性愈伤组织诱导率低,体细胞胚发生能力较弱,且不同基因型材料之间差异显著;而下胚轴、胚珠、合子胚则具有较高的胚性发生潜力,胚性愈伤组织诱导率可达到30%~77.5%,体细胞胚形成效果好,植株再生率高。被利用的合子胚可分为90~120 d果实未成熟合子胚和成熟合子胚2种,综合比较而言,本试验采用的110~120 d的未成熟合子胚胚性诱导效果更佳,是番木瓜间接器官发生和高效植株再生的理想外植体材料。

3.2 不同质量浓度2,4-D对番木瓜未成熟合子胚胚性诱导的影响

体细胞脱分化受多种物理和化学因素的影响,其中生长素在体细胞向胚性状态的转变过程中起着重要作用,通过染色质修饰和激活特定转录因子来诱导相关基因表达^[30-32]。就番木瓜胚性诱导而言,前人曾报道2,4-D是最佳化合物^[8],并在后续相关研究中被广泛应用^[9-13, 27]。基于各种试验材料的基因型、外植体类型、外源植物生长调节剂组合效果等差异,2,4-D处理质量浓度介于1~10 mg·L⁻¹之间,胚性愈伤组织诱导效果差异显著。其中以10 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D +

250 mg·L⁻¹ Carbenicillin处理马来西亚番木瓜品种Eksotika 90~100 d龄果实合子胚,胚性愈伤组织诱导率最高可达到77.5%^[27]。本试验中,以自主选育番木瓜新品种紫晖为试验材料,利用110~120 d龄果实的未成熟合子胚为外植体,在不添加其他植物生长调节剂的情况下,1~5 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D处理均能诱导形成胚性愈伤组织,其中4 mg·L⁻¹ 2,4-D处理效果最佳,能诱导62.33%的外植体获得质量良好的浅黄色、松散易碎型胚性愈伤组织。鉴于胚性诱导阶段2,4-D的添加可能会导致体细胞胚异常和无性系变异的发生^[17, 30],在实际应用中,不同品种和试验体系中2,4-D处理质量浓度与无性系变异发生之间的关系仍需验证,应根据具体试验目的进行综合考虑和选择。

3.3 番木瓜均质胚性细胞悬浮系建立的作用与重要性

诱导获得的浅黄色、松散易碎型胚性愈伤组织可在固体培养基中得到有效增殖,生长速度适中。随着继代时间的延长,在胚性愈伤组织表面可形成丛生状体细胞胚。在笔者及前人的研究中,通常直接利用胚性愈伤组织进行体细胞胚的诱导和成熟培养,从而获得植株再生,但该途径均表现出体细胞胚发育不同步、植株再生率低的特点^[4, 11-12]。ECS具有增殖率高、培养物同步的优势^[33],本试验经5次继代筛选培养后,可建立由生理状态较一致的单细胞和小细胞团富集组成的均质ECS,体细胞胚诱导和成熟同步性好,可同时获得大量发育成熟的子叶形体细胞胚,为后续体细胞胚的同步萌发和生根奠定了基础。因此,均质ECS的建立成为番木瓜高效植株再生技术的关键。

3.4 番木瓜体细胞胚萌发和生根的同步化培养

目前番木瓜间接器官发生过程通常是先诱导成熟体细胞胚萌发,然后再诱导生根。在体细胞胚萌发过程中,往往添加6-BA、NAA等一些生长调节剂来促进萌发^[8, 25]。然而,目前的技术体系中最大的瓶颈在于萌发的体细胞胚胚根端极易出现愈伤化,并抑制有效根系的形成^[10]。这是因为番木瓜组织培养过程中对生长素类物质极为敏感^[34],体细胞胚具有结合生长素的能力,这些生长素在随后的分化过程中排入培养基,从而产生愈伤组织^[35]。本试验体系进一步验证了该问题的存在,0.4 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA+0.02 mg·L⁻¹ NAA组合在促进97.73%体细胞胚萌发的同时,导致

95.45%的体细胞胚根端出现愈伤化,有效根系少,大大降低了植株再生率和存活率。补充添加 $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC 则可有效促进 93.33%体细胞胚萌发和生根同步进行,同时显著降低愈伤化比率至 33.37%。同时,笔者在本研究中发现,成熟的子叶期体细胞胚在含有 $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC、不添加任何植物生长调节剂的体细胞胚成熟培养基中可实现同步萌发和生根,同步萌发和生根率可达 88.53%,且愈伤化程度轻,愈伤化比率仅 11.47%。由此可见,就番木瓜发育成熟的子叶期体细胞胚的萌发和生根而言,6-BA 和 NAA 并非必需因素。AC 对番木瓜体细胞胚萌发和生根的积极作用与在栎树、卫矛上的报道相似^[36-37],这可能与 AC 具有吸附发育组织释放的生长素类物质和次级代谢产物的作用密切相关^[38-40]。

4 结 论

以紫晖 110~120 d 未成熟合子胚为外植体,最佳的胚性愈伤组织诱导培养基为 1/2 MS 培养基 + $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 2,4-D + $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 谷氨酰胺 + $60 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖。经 5 次继代筛选培养后,可建立由生理状态较一致的单细胞和小细胞团富集组成的均质 ECS。最优体细胞胚发生方案为 ECS 经液体培养方式诱导球形胚形成,在含 1/2 MS 盐 + MS 维生素 + $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 肌醇 + $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 谷氨酰胺 + $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖 + $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ AC 的培养基中促进体细胞胚的成熟及后续的同时萌发和生根,可有效缓解胚根端愈伤化现象。

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