

# 农杆菌介导的厚皮甜瓜遗传转化体系的建立

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**摘要:**【目的】遗传转化是进行基因功能验证的重要手段,构建较为完善、高效的厚皮甜瓜遗传转化体系,为基因功能验证和厚皮甜瓜种质改良提供技术支撑。【方法】以厚皮甜瓜B8为材料,用携带植物双元表达载体pQY002005的根癌农杆菌介导转化B8子叶诱导再生,通过探究影响甜瓜遗传转化过程中的重要因子的作用,建立以B8为基础的甜瓜遗传转化体系。【结果】以正常光周期培养3 d的无菌苗子叶节为外植体,对其进行微刷+10 s超声处理可提高农杆菌侵染效率,荧光芽获得率达29.6%;压力85 kPa的2次5 min的抽真空侵染方式(间隔1 min)侵染效果较佳;4 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的Basta较适宜筛选抗性植株。利用以上方法,单次转化120个子叶节外植体,可获得31个再生荧光芽,17株生根苗,通过PCR检测确定8株阳性苗,阳性率达58.8%,阳性植株获得率为6.7%。【结论】成功建立了以B8为材料的甜瓜高效遗传转化体系,为甜瓜关键基因功能验证和种质精准改良提供技术支持。

**关键词:**厚皮甜瓜;遗传转化;苗龄;侵染方式;抗性芽筛选

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## Establishment of genetic transformation system mediated by *Agrobacterium* in muskmelon

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) is one of the world's top ten fresh fruits and is loved by consumers all over the world. With the rapid development of biotechnology, plant breeding technology is changing from domestication breeding, hybrid breeding and molecular marker-assisted selection to artificial intelligence breeding relying on transgenic technology. Genetic transformation has been an important method for gene function verification. At present, the genetic transformation system of melon is not perfect, and the genetic transformation methods and efficiency between different melon genotypes or materials vary differently. To construct a genetic transformation system for muskmelon with a strong stability, good reproducibility and high efficiency, the present experiment was carried out, so as to provide technical support and theoretical basis for the verification of gene function and the improvement of germplasm resources.【Methods】In this study, the binary expressed vector pQY002005-GFP (Green Fluorescent Protein) was used to infect the explant from the cotyledons of B8 genotype (*C. melo* L. subsp. *melo*), and all explants that infected the *Agrobacterium* were used to induce buds regeneration.

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Key factors affecting the whole genetic transformation process, including the culture of seedlings, seedlings ages, treatment of explants, infection mode and positive buds screening way, were explored to establish the genetic transformation system based on B8. **【Results】** The explants were first cultured darkly and then treated by photoculture, which was not suitable for transformation. Fluorescent buds could be obtained by dark culture treatment alone, but with D2L0, D3L0 and D4L0 treatments, the metamorphosis rate of fluorescent buds reached 42.9%, 61.5% and 66.7%, respectively, which was significantly higher than that of other treatments and was not suitable for transformation. With D1L0 and D0L3 treatments, the fluorescent bud acquisition rate was relatively high up to 25.6% and 26.7%, respectively, and the fluorescent bud metamorphosis rate was relatively low. The above results showed that the longer the dark culture time, the higher the metamorphosis rate of regenerated buds. D0L3 or D1L0 was a suitable sterile seedling culture method under normal photoperiod. When the seedling age was consistent, the number of bud bushes, bud fluorescence rate and fluorescence bud rate in the non-invasive treatment group were significantly lower than those in other groups, indicating that trauma could promote *Agrobacterium* infection and increase the number of adventitious buds. The fluorescence bud rate increased significantly by ultrasound and microbrush + sonication treatment of D1L0 explants, but there were no significant differences in the number of bud bushes and fluorescent bud rates of 1.6, 18.4%, 1.8 and 23.3%, respectively, indicating that although microbrushing increased the trauma area of plants and promoted the infection of *Agrobacterium* infection, it may not improve the fluorescence bud rate due to cell damage. The number of bud plexuses of D0L3 were significantly higher than D1L0, so the best treatment for explants was microbrush + sonication. Furthermore, the degree of infection was high after 25 min immersion, but the number of bud plexes, the fluorescence rate of the bud plexus and the fluorescent bud rate were significantly lower than those of the vacuum pump 85 kPa for 5 min and the vacuum pump 85 kPa for 5 min twice with an interval of 1 min. While using the needle vacuum infection for 30 s, *Agrobacterium* could reach the deep cells, but the number of bud bushes and the acquisition rate of fluorescent buds were the lowest, being only 1.4 and 4.3%, which was significantly lower than that of the vacuum pump 85 kPa for 5 min, so the vacuum of the needle for 30 s was not suitable for infection. In comparison, vacuum pump 85 kPa for 5 min twice with an interval of 1 min treatment had the highest (64.8%) fluorescent bud rate, and the fluorescence area of explants was also greater than that of one vacuum treatment. Besides, the effect of Basta on budding status was observed in order to obtain a more suitable concentration. The analysis showed that without adding Basta, B8 had strong budding ability. When the concentration of Basta was  $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , the germination time was later and the budding amount was less than that without Basta, but the germination rate was still high up to 78.7%, so  $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  Basta could not strongly inhibit negative bud plexes. When the concentration of Basta was  $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , the budding rate of explants was late, the number of bud bushes was small, and the budding rate was 14.3%, which was lower than that of  $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  treatment, indicating that the addition of  $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  Basta could play a role in screening resistant adventitious buds. When the Basta concentration was much more than  $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , the effloration rate of explants was 5.5% lower, and it even caused death of explants. The above results showed that  $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  of Basta was a suitable concentration for screening resistant buds. **【Conclusion】** The results revealed that cotyledons from sterile seedling cultured for 3 days (under light condition) with microbrush and 10 seconds ultrasonic treatment, could improve the efficiency of *Agrobacterium* infection. The acquisition rate of fluorescence bud was 26.2%; the best infection system was vacuumed for 5 min twice with an interval of 1 min under the pressure of 85 kPa. The suitable concentration for screening resistant buds was  $4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  Basta. Thirty-one regenerated fluorescent buds and 17

rooting seedlings were obtained in a single transformation of 120 explants, and 8 positive seedlings were identified by PCR reaction, with a positive transformation rate and seedlings rate of 58.8% and 6.7%, respectively. This study successfully established a relatively complete melon genetic transformation system on B8, which provided technical support and theoretical basis for key gene function verification and germplasm improvement.

**Key words:** Muskmelon; Genetic transformation; Seedling age; Infection pathway; Resistant bud selection

甜瓜(*Cucumis melo* L.)是世界十大鲜食水果之一,深受国内外消费者喜爱<sup>[1-2]</sup>。随着生物技术的快速发展,植物育种技术正从驯化育种、杂交育种、分子标记辅助选择到依赖于前沿生物技术的人工智能育种变革。转基因育种、分子设计育种必将成为未来育种的重要手段。根癌农杆菌介导的植物遗传转化是验证基因功能和分子设计育种最为直接的手段,已在拟南芥、烟草、番茄和黄瓜等模式植物中广泛应用,其中黄瓜通过浸泡侵染25 min转化率超过23%<sup>[3-5]</sup>,且具有较高的基因编辑效率。尽管甜瓜与黄瓜进化关系较近,但甜瓜遗传转化方法发展相对滞后,仍缺乏较为完善、高效的遗传转化体系<sup>[6-8]</sup>,使甜瓜重要性状相关基因的功能研究受到严重制约<sup>[9]</sup>。Liu等<sup>[10]</sup>和Nonaka等<sup>[11]</sup>建立了甜瓜遗传转化和编辑体系,通过CRISPR/Cas9编辑*CmNAC*和*CmACO1*,使甜瓜果实成熟延迟,货架期延长,且不影响果实质量,可实现甜瓜品质定向改良。以上说明甜瓜遗传转化体系建立的必要性。

无菌苗培养条件及苗龄、子叶节创伤方式、侵染方式和筛选剂浓度等都会影响甜瓜遗传转化的效率,因此,系统探究遗传转化关键影响因子对转化效率的影响,对建立较为完善的遗传转化体系具有重要意义。不同生长环境及苗龄的无菌苗影响细胞分化程度、方向及子叶节外植体遗传转化能力。多项研究表明,正常培养3~5 d和暗培养1 d是甜瓜遗传转化最佳无菌苗的苗龄;正常培养3~5 d子叶颜色正由淡黄转为淡绿色<sup>[12-16]</sup>,光合作用为子叶节提供充足的能量<sup>[17-18]</sup>;暗培养1 d能保持细胞的原始状态、细胞分裂旺盛、分化程度低,可提高阳性率<sup>[19-22]</sup>。在细胞分裂过程中只有少数细胞分化为芽原基,通过创伤增大农杆菌与细胞的接触范围,可提高侵染效率<sup>[2,23-24]</sup>。对于甜瓜子叶节,目前常用的创伤方式有创伤、微刷和超声,不同基因型和外植体类型应综合考虑选择恰当的创伤方式<sup>[7,25-27]</sup>。此外,侵染方式和时长对遗传转化效果影响较大,浸泡侵染和真空渗

透均能取得良好效果,不同的基因型浸泡时间以15~25 min为宜<sup>[8,28]</sup>。一般真空侵染压力以80 kPa为宜,时间一般为10 min左右,可提升侵染效果,提高阳性率,为防止子叶节因长时间处于高压、缺氧造成损伤甚至死亡,真空侵染以分段进行为宜<sup>[12-13]</sup>。与侵染方式一样重要的是筛选,为降低假阳性苗概率,甜瓜遗传转化过程中可以使用Kan及Basta为筛选剂,不同基因型筛选剂使用浓度不同<sup>[2,18,29]</sup>。前人研究认为,75 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的Kan可用于筛选薄皮转基因甜瓜苗,阳性率可高达84.2%<sup>[15]</sup>,但对厚皮甜瓜效果并不理想。

总体而言,目前关于甜瓜的遗传转化体系尚不完善,不同基因型或材料间遗传转化体系和效率差别极大。笔者在本研究中以厚皮甜瓜B8为材料,以子叶节为外植体,构建甜瓜遗传转化体系;采用根癌农杆菌介导法,对影响遗传转化的无菌苗苗龄、子叶节创伤方式、侵染方式、筛选剂浓度等关键因素进行探究,以期建立一种稳定性较强、重复性较好、阳性率较高的厚皮甜瓜遗传转化体系,为甜瓜基因功能验证和种质资源改良提供技术支撑和理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料与培养基

试验于中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所遗传转化实验室进行。B8材料(甜瓜种厚皮亚种,多代自交系)由中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所甜瓜遗传育种课题组提供。植物表达载体pBSE4011v-35S-eY GFPuv(pQY002005)受赠于青岛清原农冠公司,载体携带GFP基因和BIPR基因(图1)。

试验所用不定芽诱导培养基为:MS + 1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA + 1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> ABA;伸长培养基为MS + 0.1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA;生根培养基为:1/2 MS + 0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IAA(本文培养基pH值均为5.8);抑菌剂特美汀(Tim)及质量浓度为:300 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。所有处理均设置3个重复,每个重复30个外植体。



GFP 为绿色荧光蛋白基因; BIPR 为 Basta 抗性基因。

GFP is the Green Fluorescent Protein gene; BIPR is the Basta Resistance gene.

图 1 pBSE4011v-35S-eY GFPuv 载体主要元件

Fig. 1 The elements of pBSE4011v-35S-eY GFPuv vector

## 1.2 试验方法与处理

**1.2.1 种子处理、消毒** 挑选健康饱满的B8种子,无菌水浸泡30 min后剥去外种皮,先用75%乙醇浸泡30 s,然后用2%的次氯酸钠浸泡15 min,最后用无菌水冲洗4~5遍,无菌滤纸吸除多余水分。

**1.2.2 无菌苗苗龄筛选** 消毒后的种子种植于1/2 MS培养基上获取无菌苗。设置1~5 d苗龄,黑暗和正常光周期组合(D代表暗培养,L代表正常光周期,光照16 h·d<sup>-1</sup>,黑暗8 h·d<sup>-1</sup>;如D1L0表示暗培养1 d,正常光周期培养0 d)分别用于培养无菌苗,观察、统计外植体荧光芽率、变态率,确定适宜遗传转化的苗龄。

荧光芽率/%=(荧光芽数量/接种外植体个数)×100。

荧光芽变态率/%=(变态荧光芽数量/荧光芽数量)×100。

**1.2.3 子叶节外植体获取、培养及创伤方式筛选** 将无菌苗去除生长点和胚根,选择近胚轴端子叶节作为外植体。为探究创伤对侵染的影响,设置无创伤、超声、微刷+超声3种创伤方式,结合D1L0和D0L3无菌苗,共6个处理。超声处理为100 Hz,处理10 s。微刷处理是用纳米微刷轻刷子叶正面。无菌苗、子叶节外植体和不定芽培养均在光照16 h·d<sup>-1</sup>,黑暗8 h·d<sup>-1</sup>,26 °C恒温条件下进行。后期统计再生芽和芽丛荧光率以确定最佳处理。

芽丛荧光率/%=(芽丛荧光数/芽丛总数)×100。

**1.2.4 侵染方式筛选** 制备侵染菌液,侵染菌液OD为0.6,用手术刀在子叶节表面划出两道划痕,按不同方式侵染。侵染结束后于28 °C黑暗共培养3 d。设置4种处理,共培养7 d后观察荧光情况,8周后观察荧光芽状态、统计芽丛数、芽丛荧光率及荧光芽率来确定最佳侵染方式。

芽丛获得数=芽丛总数/外植体总数。

**1.2.5 筛选剂浓度确定** 以草铵膦(glufosinate ammonium,Basta)为抗性筛选剂,设置0、2、4、6、8、12 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>共6个质量浓度梯度,对外植体进行抗性

筛选、诱导不定芽。通过统计外植体出芽率、黄化率和死亡率,确定适宜的筛选剂浓度。

出芽率/%=(出芽外植体个数/接种外植体个数)×100。

黄化率/%=(黄化外植体个数/接种外植体个数)×100。

死亡率/%=(死亡外植体个数/接种外植体个数)×100。

**1.2.6 不定芽诱导、伸长及不定根诱导** 切下芽丛,转移至伸长培养基上进行伸长诱导。待不定芽伸长2~3 cm、具有3~4枚叶片时,进行不定根诱导。

**1.2.7 阳性苗鉴定** 利用Blak-Ray B-100AP, High Intensity UV Lamp(2.0 Amps, 230V/50 Hz)紫外灯照射筛选GFP荧光苗。PCR扩增检测目标条带,检测引物序列为eYGFP-F: CTACATGTCTCTGGGGCGCT, eYGFP-R: ATGACAACCTTCAAAATCGAG-TCCCG。通过PCR扩增确定转化阳性苗,统计生根苗的阳性率。

阳性苗率/%=(生根阳性苗数量/总生根苗数量)×100。

荧光苗率/%=(生根荧光苗数量/接种外植体个数)×100。

## 1.3 数据统计

分别采用Excel Office 2016和SPSS Statistics 26进行数据统计和显著性分析,同一列间进行差异分析,不同小写字母代表两组数据存在显著差异( $p < 0.05$ )。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 苗龄对遗传转化的影响

无菌苗的培养方式影响苗状态和遗传转化,对无菌苗培养方式进行探究,以期达到高荧光芽获得率、较低变态率。结果(表1)表明,子叶节先暗培养、再经光培养处理玻璃化较为严重,不适合作为转化苗龄;仅进行暗培养处理均能获得荧光芽,但D2L0、D3L0、D4L0处理下,荧光芽变态率分别达到

表1 不同苗龄遗传转化后再生能力的分析

Table 1 The ability of different seedling age on regeneration after transformation

苗龄 Age of seedlings	外植体数 No. of explants	荧光芽获得率 Rate of fluorescent buds/%	荧光芽变态率 Rate of abnormal fluorescent buds/%	荧光芽情况 Note of fluorescent seedlings
D0L3	61	26.7 a	12.5 cd	3株生根荧光苗 3 rooting and fluorescent seedling
D1L0	78	25.6 a	25.0 cd	3株生根荧光苗 3 rooting and fluorescent seedling
D1L1	65	0.0 e	0.0 d	13个外植体玻璃化 13 vitrified explants
D1L2	62	0.0 e	0.0 d	全部外植体玻璃化 All vitrified explants
D1L3	64	6.3 de	25.0 cd	47个外植体玻璃化 47 vitrified explants
D2L0	80	17.5 b	42.9 abc	1株生根荧光苗 1 rooting and fluorescent seedling
D2L2	91	0.0 e	0.0 d	全部外植体玻璃化 All vitrified explants
D2L3	81	3.7 e	0.0 d	全部外植体玻璃化 All vitrified explants
D3L0	69	18.8 b	61.5 a	1株生根荧光苗 1 rooting and fluorescent seedling
D3L1	86	1.2 e	0.0 d	35个外植体玻璃化 35 vitrified explants
D3L2	84	0.0 e	0.0 d	65个外植体玻璃化 65 vitrified explants
D4L0	95	6.3 de	66.7 a	1株生根荧光苗 1 rooting and fluorescent seedling
D4L1	84	2.4 cd	33.0 cd	79个外植体玻璃化 79 vitrified explants

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著( $p<0.05$ )。下同。

Note: Different small letters represent significant difference ( $p<0.05$ ). The same below.

42.9%、61.5%和66.7%,显著高于其他处理,不适于转化。D1L0和D0L3处理,荧光芽获得率相对较高,分别为25.6%和26.7%,且荧光芽变态率相对较低。以上结果表明,暗培养时间越长,再生芽变态率越高;正常光周期下D0L3或D1L0是较合适的无菌苗培养方式。

## 2.2 创伤方式对遗传转化的影响

为了探究创伤对子叶节的影响,通过微刷和超声结合不同方式培养的无菌苗来筛选能够有效促进

侵染的创伤方式。表2表明,苗龄一致时,无创伤处理的芽丛数、芽丛荧光率、荧光芽率均显著低于其他处理,说明创伤可以促进农杆菌侵染,增加不定芽数目。超声和微刷+超声处理D1L0的子叶节,芽丛荧光率显著提升,但二者芽丛数、荧光芽率分别为1.6和18.4%、1.8和23.3%,均无显著差异,说明微刷尽管增加了植物的创伤面积,促进了农杆菌的侵染,但可能因细胞损伤最终未能提高荧光芽率。而D0L3超声处理芽丛数为2.2,荧光芽率为29.6%,均显著

表2 创伤方式对遗传转化的影响

Table 2 Analysis the effect of different treatment and seedlings on genetic transformation

苗龄 Age of seedlings	外植体数 Number of explants	微刷 Micro brush	超声 Ultrasonic	芽丛数 Number of buds	芽丛荧光率 Ratio of fluorescent buds/%	荧光芽率 Ratio of fluorescent seedlings/%
D1L0	89	无 Not	无 Not	1.2 d	25.8 d	7.8 d
D1L0	87	无 Not	有 Not	1.6 c	43.8 bc	18.4 c
D1L0	81	有 Yes	有 Yes	1.8 bc	54.0 a	23.3 bc
D0L3	86	无 Not	无 Not	1.3 cd	20.2 d	6.9 d
D0L3	92	无 Not	有 Yes	2.0 ab	42.2 c	26.2 ab
D0L3	88	有 Yes	有 Yes	2.2 a	51.5 ab	29.6 a

高于D1L0,因此确定子叶节最佳创伤处理为微刷+超声处理。

### 2.3 侵染方式对遗传转化的影响

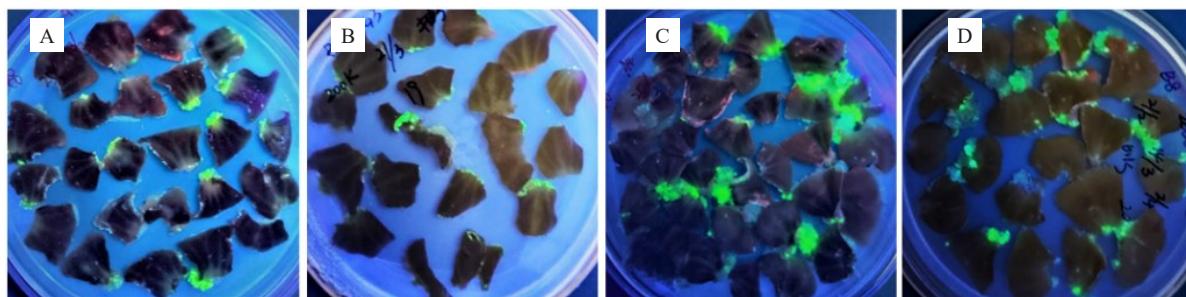
侵染方式影响遗传转化效率,因此利用不同侵染方式对外植体处理后进行观察及统计,筛选相对高效的侵染方式。结果(表3)表明,浸泡25 min(图2-A)外植体荧光面积相对较大,表明浸泡25 min侵

染程度高,但芽丛数、芽丛荧光率、荧光芽率均显著低于真空泵85 kPa抽真空5 min(图2-C)和真空泵85 kPa抽真空5 min 2次,间隔1 min(图2-D),且存在嵌合、变态、玻璃化等问题,说明浸泡侵染25 min农杆菌停留在外植体表层,影响外植体出芽,不适宜侵染。针管抽真空30 s(图2-B)荧光面积较大,芽丛荧光率较高(55.9%),说明针管抽真空30 s农杆菌能

表3 不同侵染方式对遗传转化效率的影响

Table 3 Effect of different infection modes on genetic transformation

侵染方式 Modes of infection	外植体数 Number of explants	芽丛数 Number of buds	芽丛荧光率 Ratio of fluorescent buds/%
浸泡25 min 25 min immersion	91	1.8 b	31.1 b
针管抽真空30 s Vacuum with a needle for 30 s	92	1.4 b	55.9 a
真空泵抽真空5 min Vacuum for 5 min	87	2.7 a	33.2 b
真空泵2次抽真空5 min,间隔1 min Vacuum twice for 5 min, 1 min internal	88	2.5 a	64.8 a



A. 浸泡侵染 25 min 处理;B. 针管抽真空 30 s;C. 真空泵抽真空 5 min;D. 真空泵抽真空 5 min 2 次,间隔 1 min。

A. Immersion and infection for 25 min; B. Vacuum the needle tube for 30 s; C. The explants were vacuumed for 5 min; D. The explants were vacuumed for 5 min twice at intervals of 1 min.

图2 不同侵染后共培养7 d后荧光检测情况

Fig. 2 Fluorescence detection after 7 days co-cultured with different infection methods

到达深层细胞,但芽丛数、荧光芽获得率最低,仅为1.4和4.3%,显著低于真空泵85 kPa抽真空5 min,因此针管抽真空30 s不适合侵染。2次5 min有间隔的抽真空处理,芽丛荧光率达64.8%,显著高于一次抽真空(33.2%),外植体荧光面积也大于一次抽真空处理,荧光芽长势较好(图3)。

综上所述,对于B8子叶外植体,真空泵进行2次5 min,中间间隔1 min的真空负压处理为较适宜的侵染方式。

### 2.4 抗性筛选剂浓度的明确

抗性筛选剂有助于筛选阳性苗,减轻鉴定工作量。因此,通过观察、统计不同浓度的Basta对出芽状况的影响,以期筛选到较适宜的Basta质量浓度。结果(表4)表明,不添加筛选剂,B8出芽能

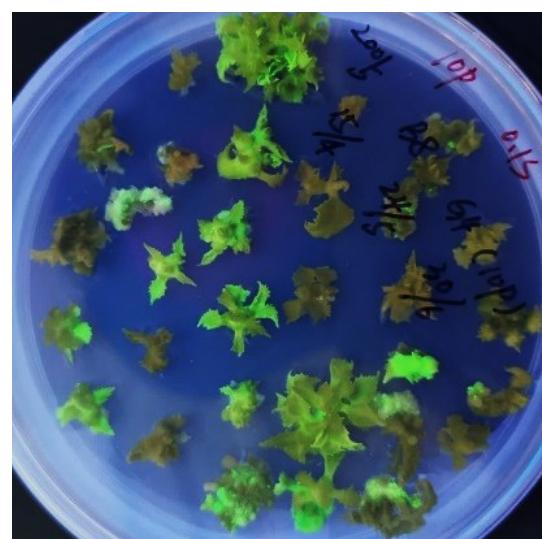


图3 荧光芽的筛选与鉴定

Fig. 3 Identification and selection of fluorescent buds

**表4 不同Basta浓度处理下外植体分化情况统计分析**  
**Table 4 The statistics analysis of explants under different Basta concentration**

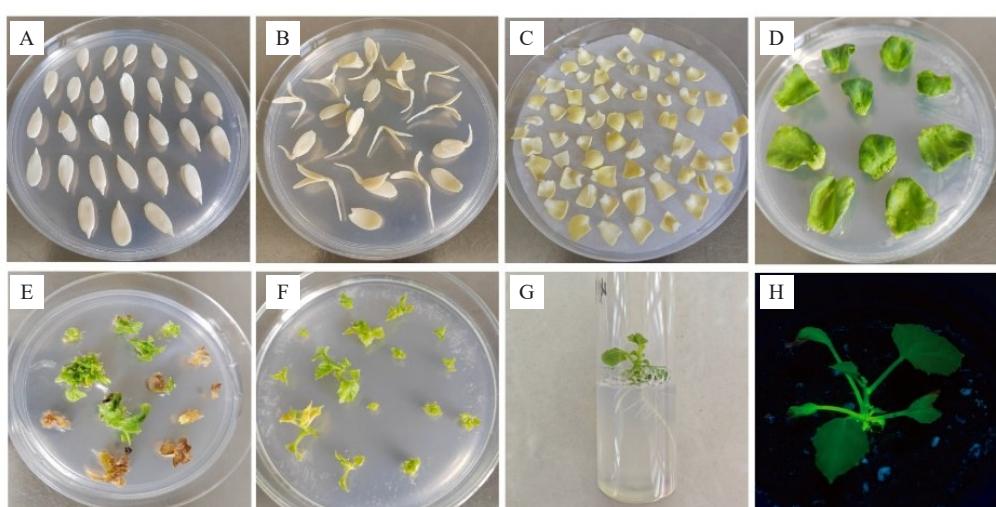
$\rho$ (草铵膦) Basta concentration/ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	外植体数 Number of explants	出芽率 Ratio of buds/%	黄化率 Ratio of yellow buds/%	死亡率 Ratio of death/%
0	91	94.5 b	1.1 d	0.0 d
2	89	78.7 b	2.2 d	2.2 d
4	91	14.3 a	8.8 d	3.3 d
6	91	5.5 a	61.5 a	23.1 c
8	93	1.1 d	21.5 b	76.3 b
12	90	0.0 d	1.1 d	98.9 a

力较强;当Basta质量浓度为2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,出芽时间较晚、出芽量少,出芽率仍高达78.7%,因此2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的Basta不能有效抑制阴性芽丛;当Basta质量浓度为4 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,外植体出芽晚、芽丛数量少、出芽率为14.3%,显著低于2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理,表明添加4 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> Basta可有效筛选抗性不定芽,同时外植体黄化率和

死亡率较低,分别为8.8%和3.3%;而当Basta质量浓度为6、8、12 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,外植体出芽率分别为5.5%、1.1%、0,显著低于其他质量浓度处理,且外植体黄化率、死亡率较高,表明Basta质量浓度大于6 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>对外植体造成严重影响。以上结果表明,4 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的Basta是较为合适的抗性芽筛选质量浓度。

## 2.5 遗传转化体系的建立及阳性苗鉴定

以上述最优结果进行试验,通过侵染、再生和筛选(图4)等过程,从120个外植体中获得荧光芽31个,荧光芽获得率达25.8%,生根无菌苗17株。对生根苗进行PCR检测,发现8株阳性苗,其中红色标记编号2、6、9、12、13、14、16、17为阳性苗(图5),生根率为58.8%,阳性苗率达6.7%(600 bp大小条带为GFP,最下面条带为引物二聚体),成功创建了以厚皮甜瓜B8基因型为受体材料的较为完善、高效的遗传转化体系。



A. 无菌苗的培养;B. 将无菌子叶剪至合适大小的外植体进行侵染和共培养;C.D. 不定芽的诱导和伸长;E.F. 抗性芽的筛选;G. 不定根的诱导;H. 抗性苗。

A. Culture of sterile seedlings; B. Sterile cotyledons are sheared to appropriately sized explants for infection and co-culture; C, D. Induction and elongation of adventitious buds; E, F. Screening of resistant buds; G. Induction of adventitious roots; H. Resistant seedling selection.

图4 甜瓜遗传转化流程

Fig. 4 The genetic transformation process of melon



1~17为PCR扩增产物样品编号,其中2,6,9,12,13,14,16,17为阳性扩增。

1-17 is the sample number of PCR amplification products, of which 2, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 are positive amplification.

图5 琼脂糖凝胶电泳鉴定GFP阳性植株

Fig. 5 Gel electrophoresis detection of GFP positive seedlings

### 3 讨 论

高效遗传转化体系是进行基因功能验证最直接、最广泛、最有效的方法。甜瓜遗传转化体系尚不完善,存在重复性差、转化率低、基因型依赖性强等问题。笔者在本研究中通过对苗龄、创伤、侵染、筛选等影响甜瓜遗传转化的重要因素进行探究,建立了一个相对完善的甜瓜遗传转化体系,为基因功能验证和种质精准改良提供技术支撑。

不同发育阶段的子叶细胞全能性不同,不定芽出芽效率差异较大,无菌苗的培养条件及苗龄尤为重要。有学者认为,暗培养的无菌苗可降低细胞的光形态建成,保持细胞的未分化状态,增高侵染后不定芽的诱导率<sup>[20]</sup>。也有研究表明,正常光周期生长3 d的无菌苗,子叶不定芽再生率较高,且能成功获得阳性转化植株<sup>[16,30-32]</sup>。相较之前的研究,笔者在本研究中发现对厚皮甜瓜B8进行暗培养在一定程度上增加阳性芽的数量,但暗培养时间越长不定芽变态率越高,暗培养1 d时,侵染效果相对较好。此外,正常光周期下培养3 d,待子叶由淡黄色转淡绿色时获取外植体,再生芽状态好、变态率较低。笔者认为对甜瓜苗龄的选择应该根据受体材料类型进行调整。另外,厚皮甜瓜种子较大,1 d苗龄子叶节外植体状态较好;种子较小、子叶薄的薄皮甜瓜,建议培养至子叶黄转绿时切割外植体,可有效减少对细胞的伤害,在保证再生苗阳性率的同时降低不定芽的变态率。

另外,适当的创伤可提高外植体不定芽再生率及遗传转化效率,而创伤过重则会降低阳性率<sup>[16,33-34]</sup>。人为创伤、微刷和超声等方式在葫芦科作物遗传转化中被广泛应用<sup>[7,25,27,35]</sup>,而笔者发现,人为创伤对外植体伤害较大,微刷+超声10 s对子叶外植体的处理较为理想,且结合正常光周期3 d的苗龄能获得更佳的侵染效果。相比之下,Wan等<sup>[35]</sup>使用微刷和超声处理20 s,在-1.0 kPa下真空浸泡90 s,产生的绿色荧光蛋白信号较强,侵染效率较高,不同的受体材料,调整微刷+超声时间都能取得较好的转化效果。

此外,不同侵染方式影响不定芽的诱导率及阳性率。笔者在本研究中发现,浸泡侵染只能到达表层细胞,不定芽阳性率低,抽真空侵染可使农杆菌到达外植体的深层细胞,但压力过大损伤植物细胞,

抑制不定芽的生长,在压力为85 kPa的真空泵中抽真空2次,每次5 min,间隔1 min侵染B8子叶,结果与Hooghvorst等<sup>[12]</sup>的研究一致,具有较高的侵染效率。遗传转化除了创伤,不定芽的抗性筛选也尤为重要,再生芽的阳性筛选可大大减轻后续鉴定的工作量。筛选剂的使用主要由双元载体上抗性基因决定,常用的筛选基因有NPT II、BIPR和HYG,对应的筛选剂主要是Kan、Basta和Hyg。对于甜瓜,Kan的筛选通常有很高的假阳性率,并不能降低筛选难度<sup>[35-36]</sup>。Hyg的筛选假阳性率相对较低,但更容易导致不定芽畸形<sup>[37]</sup>。Basta筛选剂的使用对甜瓜不定芽生长影响较小,笔者在本研究中添加4 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的Basta筛选效果较好,在其作用下能稳定进行甜瓜遗传转化,并且通过上述转化方法,笔者课题组已成功获得T1代株系,鉴定到GFP能够稳定遗传。

笔者在本研究中以厚皮甜瓜B8为材料,通过对苗龄、侵染方式等影响因素的筛选和验证,建立了较为完善且高效的根癌农杆菌介导的厚皮甜瓜遗传转化体系。即以正常光周期下生长3 d子叶为外植体,对外植体进行微刷+10 s超声处理;再经2次5 min压力为85 kPa的抽真空侵染,其间间隔1 min之后共培养2 d,挑选状态较好的外植体进行不定芽诱导和筛选,Basta筛选质量浓度为4 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。生根苗阳性率为58.8%,阳性苗获得率为6.7%,成功建立了较为完善、高效的厚皮甜瓜遗传转化体系,为重要性状调控基因的功能验证提供技术支撑和理论依据。

### 4 结 论

笔者在本研究中以厚皮甜瓜B8为材料,通过农杆菌介导转化、侵染B8子叶并诱导再生,通过探究影响甜瓜遗传转化过程中的重要因子,建立以B8为基础的甜瓜遗传转化体系。研究发现,以正常光周期培养3 d的无菌苗子叶为外植体,对其进行微刷+10 s超声处理可提高农杆菌侵染效率,荧光芽获得率达26.2%;压力85 kPa的2次5 min的抽真空(其间间隔1 min)侵染效果较佳;4 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的Basta较适宜筛选抗性植株。通过以上方法,转化120个外植体,可获得31个再生荧光芽,17株生根苗,通过PCR检测确定8株阳性苗,阳性率达58.8%,阳性植株获得率为6.7%。综上所述,笔者在本研究中成功建立了以B8为材料的较为完善的甜瓜遗传转化体系,为关键基因功能验证和种质改

良提供技术支撑和理论依据。

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