

利用 InDel 标记鉴定不同橘柚品种

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摘要:【目的】橘柚(tangelo)是一类含有橘(mandarin, *Citrus reticulata* Blanco)和柚[pummelo, *C. maxima* (Burm.) Merr.]血统的杂种柑橘。旨在挖掘能快速有效区分和鉴定不同橘柚品种的插入缺失(InDel)分子标记。【方法】利用第二代测序技术对两种橘柚(阳光1号和阳光2号)及其亲本(爱媛28号和春香)进行全基因组重测序, 通过生物信息学分析和琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测, 挖掘、筛选和确定大于30 bp或小于-30 bp的InDel标记, 使用这些标记鉴定和区分10个不同橘柚品种, 并对共51份种质资源进行基因分型及遗传多样性分析。【结果】在4个柑橘品种的基因组共鉴定到607 376个InDel位点, 产生657 414种变异方式, 并进一步筛选出48个大于30 bp或小于-30 bp的InDel标记。他们适用于普通琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测, 操作简单, 省力省时, 成本低。这些InDel标记能够对10个橘柚品种进行基因分型, 区别和鉴定不同橘柚品种, 在51份种质资源中具有遗传多样性, 其中I3_744、I7_170、I8_516、I8_533、I9_669等InDel标记具有高多态信息含量(PIC)和期望杂合度(He)及低最大等位基因频率(MAF)的特点。基于这48个InDel标记基因分型的主坐标分析(PCoA)展示了51份种质资源的遗传距离, 他们在PCoA二维散点图中的分布与已知的柑橘类型划分总体一致。【结论】发掘的48个适合普通琼脂糖电泳检测的InDel标记能准确快速区分和鉴定不同橘柚品种, 也有助于对柑橘作物的遗传多样性和群体进行分类分析。

关键词:柑橘; 橘柚; InDel; 分子标记; 遗传多样性

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Identification of tangelo varieties with InDel markers

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Abstract:【Objective】Tangelo is a type of citrus hybrid that has mandarin (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco) and pummelo [*C. maxima* (Burm.) Merr.] pedigrees. Owing to the characteristic blended flavors of mandarin and pummelo, tangelo is increasingly favoured by consumers, and receiving attentions from citrus breeders. Besides the conventional tangloes such as Sweet Spring and Haruka, previously we have developed two elite tangelo varieties called Yangguang No. 1 and Yangguang No. 2 derived from a crossing of Ehime Kashi No. 28 and Haruka. At present, the cultivated area of Yangguang No. 1 is expanding. Precise and efficient variety identification is crucial for protecting plant variety rights. Molecular markers, such as SNP, SSR and InDel, have been broadly applied for genotyping, variety identification, genetic diversity analysis and pre-selection in various crops. This study aimed to discover whole-genome InDels by comparison of whole-genome sequencing data of Yangguang No. 1, Yangguang No. 2 and their parents, and developed agarose gel-resolved InDel markers for genotyping and discriminating different tangelo varieties. Furthermore, the application of the selected InDel markers for genetic analysis of a wider range of citrus germplasm resources was also investigated.【Methods】The plant materials for whole genome re-sequencing were the healthy leaves of Yangguang No. 1 and Yangguang No. 2, and their female parent Ehime Kashi No. 28 and male parent Haruka. Ten tangelo varieties were tested

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for the genotyping, discrimination and identification with the selected InDel markers. Altogether, 20 mandarins, 10 tangeloes, 2 pummeloes, 5 sweet oranges [*C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck], 2 citrons (*C. medica* L.), 3 lemons [*C. limon* (L.) Burm. f.], 2 yuzues (*C. junos* Siebold. ex Tanaka), 2 grapefruits (*C. paradisi* Macf.), 2 kumquats (*Fortunella* spp.), 3 trifoliate oranges (*Poncirus trifoliata* Raf.) were used for genetic diversity analysis. The whole-genome re-sequencing was carried out with NovaSeq 6000 Sequencer (Illumina Inc., San Diego, USA) in Biomarker Technologies (Beijing, China). The clean reads were mapped against the genome of clementine mandarin (<https://phytozome.jgi.doe.gov/pz/portal.html>) using BWA. The GATK was used to call and filter InDels; and the SnpEff was applied for variant annotation. The primers for detecting the InDels were designed with BatchPrimer3 according to the flanking sequences. Population genetic parameters including major allele frequency (MAF), number of alleles (Na), number of genotypes (Ng), effective number of alleles (Ne), expected heterozygosity (He), observed heterozygosity (Ho) and polymorphic information contents (PIC) were calculated using PowerMarker V3.25. The PCoA was conducted using “ade4” package of R program, and then the scatter plot was performed using “ggplot2” package. 【Results】 The four varieties generated > 10 million clean paired-end reads with > 3 billion base, Q20 and Q30 of $> 96\%$ and 92% , properly mapped ratio of $> 85\%$, $1\times$ and $5\times$ coverage ratio of $> 89.9\%$ and 67.95% and average depth of $> 7\times$. A total of 285757, 338510, 320991 and 296648 InDels in 281458, 330079, 314081 and 289508 loci were called in the genomes of Ehime Kashi No.28, Haruka, Yangguang No. 1 and Yangguang No. 2, respectively. Clearly, InDels and InDel loci in the genome of Haruka was more than those of Ehime Kashi No. 28. Indeed, it is reasonable to deduce that Ehime Kashi No. 28 (Nanko × Amakusa), whose female parent Nanko has half clementine mandarin pedigree, should show more identity to clementine mandarin than the other three. Moreover, it was not surprising that their hybrid offspring, Yangguang No. 1 and Yangguang No. 2 had the intermediate amounts of InDels and InDel loci compared with their parents. After removing the common InDels among the different varieties, we identified 607376 InDel loci (657414 variants) with an average density of 1.08 InDel/locus. Most (92.5%, 561914) of the loci had one InDel, and 41112, 4127, 220 and 3 loci had two, three, four and five InDels, respectively. The majority (488 369, 80.4%) of InDel loci were intergenic, whereas only 19.6% (119 007) were intragenic. Most of the InDel were mononucleotide, followed by dinucleotide. Notably, we observed that 5315 (2.1%), 6402 (2.2%), 6226 (2.2%) and 5766 (2.3%) InDels were > 30 or < -30 bp in length. They could be potentially used as InDel markers that could be detected through simple agarose gel electrophoresis. With the genomic DNA of the 10 tangeloes and Ehime Kashi No. 28 as templates, the PCR products corresponding to the 48 InDels were successfully amplified, and the bands could be separated by 2.5% agarose gel electrophoresis. The genotypes of the tested tangeloes and Ehime Kashi No. 28 could be unambiguously and easily discriminative with these InDel markers. Moreover, a total of 51 citrus germplasm resources were further genotyped with these InDel markers. The PICs of these 48 markers in the total 51 citrus germplasms ranged from 0.055 to 0.450 with an average of 0.281; the MAFs ranged from 0.510 to 0.971 with an average of 0.739; the Ho and He were in the range of 0.039 to 0.647 and 0.059 to 0.546 with averages of 0.306 and 0.350, respectively. Some markers with higher He, PIC and lower MAFs, for example I3_744, I7_170, I8_516, I8_533 and I9_669, showing high genetic diversity, were potentially important for the genetic diversity analysis for citrus crops. In addition, we built a PCoA plot to illustrate the genetic distances among all the 51 varieties. The different varieties within same types generally tended to cluster close, fitting the conventional citrus taxonomic system, although the mandarin and kumquat groups were relatively scattering, which could be explained by interspecific or intergenetic hybrids.

However, the precise genetic relations among these citrus germplasms could not be inferred from the PCoA. 【Conclusions】The genome-wide InDels from two novel tangeloes and their parents were characterised. Forty-eight InDels (>30 or <-30 bp) would be useful for the effective discrimination and identification of various tangeloes through low-cost agarose gel electrophoresis. They also would be applicable for genetic diversity and classification of true citrus fruit tree group.

Key words: Citrus; Tangelo; InDel; Molecular marker; Genetic diversity

柑橘是我国和世界的第一大果树作物,属芸香科(Rutaceae)真正柑橘果树组(true citrus fruit tree group)^[1]。常见的柑橘作物分布于柑橘属(*Citrus*)、枳属(*Poncirus*)和金柑属(*Fortunella*)^[2]。柑橘是蜜源植物,缺乏种间甚至属间的生殖隔离,通过自然或人工授粉易产生种间甚至属间杂交种。橘柚(tangelo)属于一类杂种宽皮柑橘。一些橘柚是葡萄柚(*C. paradisi* Macf.)或柚[*C. maxima* (Burm.) Merr.]和橘(*C. reticulata* Blanco)的杂种^[3],例如奥兰多(Orlando)和明尼奥拉(Minneola)橘柚就是邓肯(Duncan)葡萄柚和丹西(Dancy)红橘的杂种后代。广义上,具有橘柚风味特征的橘柚杂种后代,例如费尔柴尔德[Fairchild, 奥兰多橘柚与克里曼丁橘(Clementine)的杂种],都可被认为是橘柚。此外,日本杂柑春香(Haruka)也被认为是橘柚,这是因为春香是日向夏(Yuganatsu, *C. tamurana* Hort. ex Tanaka)和夏蜜柑(Natsudaidai, *C. natsudaidai* Hayata)的杂种后代^[4],其父本夏蜜柑在柑橘斯文格(Swingle)分类系统中属于柚类。由于橘柚兼具橘和柚的特征,风味独特,较易剥皮,近年来越来越受到消费者的欢迎和柑橘育种工作者的重视。

中国的橘柚育种工作起步晚,但目前已有所突破。笔者所在的研究团队在爱媛28号[Ehime Kashi No. 28, 为南香(Nanko)与天草(Amakusa)橘橙的杂交后代]与春香橘柚的杂交后代中,筛选出了两个性状优良、具有商业价值的株系,分别命名为阳光1号和阳光2号橘柚,其中阳光1号已获得植物新品种权,目前在中国的栽培面积约为3300 hm²,并正在迅速推广。

分子标记(molecular marker)是植物基因分型(genotyping)、品种鉴定、遗传多样性分析和辅助育种的重要工具^[5-8]。在柑橘研究中,除了广泛应用的SSR(simple sequence repeats)^[9-24]和SNP(single nucleotide polymorphism)^[18, 24-30]标记之外,InDel(insertion-deletion)因含量丰富且具共显性的特点,也受

到了人们的关注。在较早的研究中,Garcia-Lor等^[24]对45种真正柑橘果树组植物的27个基因进行桑格(Sanger)测序,获得了50个InDel标记,结合SSR和SNP,他们可有效应用于对真正柑橘果树组植物的系统发育和种间遗传结构分析。Fang等^[31]根据已公布的多种柑橘的全基因组测序数据,共挖掘到1958个InDel标记,其中268个为30~200 bp的大片段InDel,这些标记可区分柑橘属、枳属和金柑属植物。日本学者Noda等^[32]利用119个适用于琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测的InDel,成功地将温州蜜柑(satsuma)的合子胚从珠心胚群体中筛选出来;后又从中筛选了28个标记,成功地区分了31种杂种柑橘^[33]。汤雨晴等^[34]鉴定了金兰柚的全基因组InDel,并筛选出2个能将金兰柚与其他47种柚类区分的InDel标记。

笔者首先对阳光1号和阳光2号橘柚及其亲本爱媛28号和春香进行全基因重测序,从中发掘出48个适用于普通琼脂糖电泳检测的InDel标记,并进一步评价了这些InDel在51份种质资源的遗传多样性,用主坐标分析(PCoA)展示了他们的遗传距离。基于这48个InDel标记的基因分型是区分和鉴定橘柚品种的有效简易方法,也可应用于真正柑橘果树组植物的遗传多样性和群体分类分析。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

材料枸橼(*C. medica* L.)为普通枸橼和佛手;金柑(*Fortunella* spp.)为宁波罗浮和四季橘;橘类为立花橘、汕头酸橘、武隆酸橘、克里曼丁橘、尾张、宫川早生、粗皮狗屎柑、莽山野橘、芦柑、椪柑、大红袍、清见、春见、砂糖橘、中柑所5号、无核纪州柑、本地早、伊予柑、药香柑和爱媛28号;橘柚(*C. reticulata* Blanco)为春香、阳光1号、阳光2号、奥兰多、明尼奥拉、甜春、科肯、诺瓦、费尔柴尔德和清峰;柠檬[*C. limon* (L.) Burm. f.]为里斯本、尤力克和北京柠檬;葡萄柚为马叙和胡柚;甜橙[*C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck]为

塔罗科、北碚447、纽荷尔、哈姆林和伏令夏橙；香橙(*C. junos* Siebold. ex Tanaka)为资阳香橙和蟹橙；柚为强得勒和琯溪蜜柚；枳(*P. trifoliata* Raf.)为孝感枳、湖北早实枳和飞龙枳，共51份种质资源，其中阳光1号和阳光2号橘柚来自重庆奔象果业有限公司，其他种质资源来自国家柑橘种质资源圃。

1.2 基因组DNA提取

使用RaPure Plant DNA Kit(美基生物，广州)提取健康成熟叶片的基因组DNA。使用Nanodrop 2000分光光度计(Thermo Scientific, 美国)检测所提取DNA浓度和质量。当DNA质量浓度大于 $10\text{ ng}\cdot\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ 且 $\text{OD}_{260/280}$ 和 $\text{OD}_{260/230}$ 在1.8~2.1时，可用于后续试验的建库测序和PCR扩增。

1.3 全基因组重测序及InDel挖掘

用Bioruptor Pico系统(Diagenode, 比利时)对所提基因组DNA进行剪切，形成约350 bp的片段。使用TrueLib DNA Library Rapid Prep Kit(依科赛生物，深圳)建库，用NovaSeq 6000 Sequencer(Illumina, 美国)进行平均深度为 $10\times$ 的双端测序。滤去低质量(N比例大于10%或Phred<10的比例小于50%)的读长(read)后，用BWA^[35]与克里曼丁橘的基因组序列(<https://phytozome.jgi.doe.gov/pz/portal.html>)比对，用GATK^[36]获取和过滤InDel。过滤标准：(1)滤去10 bp内的相邻InDel；(2)变异位点的质量值(QUAL)大于30；(3)变异质量值与覆盖深度得到的比值(QD)大于2.0；(4)比对质量值的均方根(MQ)大于40；(5)费舍尔精确检验(Fisher's exact test)正负链偏差(FS)小于60；(6)其他GATK设定的默认值。所得变异用SnpEff^[37]进行注释。

1.4 引物设计和PCR扩增

使用BatchPrimer3^[38]，对变异长度大于30 bp或小于-30 bp的InDel的两端设计引物，PCR产物长度约为200 bp，引物信息见表1。用MonAmp™ 2×Taq Mix(莫奈生物，上海)进行PCR，反应程序为94 °C 3 min，然后94 °C 30 s, 58 °C 30 s, 72 °C 30 s，共35个循环，最后72 °C反应2 min。PCR产物用含1/10 000 AidRed(艾得莱，北京)的2.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳分离，在紫外灯下拍照记录。

1.5 遗传多样性分析和主坐标分析(PCoA)

使用PowerMarker(V3.25)计算群体遗传学参数，包括基因型数量(Ng)、等位基因数量(Na)、有效等位位点数量(Ne)、最大等位基因频率(MAF)、期

望杂合度(He)、观测杂合度(Ho)和多态信息含量(PIC)。主坐标分析基于51份种质资源的欧氏遗传距离，使用R语言ade4程序包，用ggplot2程序包绘制散点图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 全基因组InDel的挖掘

阳光1号、阳光2号、爱媛28号和春香的基因组重测序原始数据(fastq格式)已上传至中国国家基因库(<https://db.cngb.org>，项目号CNP0001863)。每一个品种都产生了超过1000万个高质量读长(read)和30亿个碱基，Q20和Q30均分别大于96%和92%，正确定位到克里曼丁橘参考基因组的读长比例均大于85%， $1\times$ 基因组覆盖度均超过89.9%， $5\times$ 基因组覆盖度超过67.95%，平均深度超过 $7\times$ 。以上结果表明，测序数据质量良好，可用于后续的变异检测及相关分析。

通过与克里曼丁橘的基因组对比以及GATK软件对变异的提取和过滤，笔者在4个品种的基因组中分别获得了285 757(爱媛28号)、338 510(春香)、320 991(阳光1号)和296 648个(阳光2号)InDel位点(图1-A)。作为杂交后代，阳光1号和阳光2号的InDel位点数目介于两个亲本之间。爱媛28号的InDel数目明显低于春香，这是因为爱媛28号是南香(Nanko)和天草(Amakusa)的杂交后代，而南香的母本正是克里曼丁橘，即与春香相比，爱媛28号与克里曼丁橘有更近的亲缘关系。在剔除4个品种共有的相同InDel后，鉴定到607 376个InDel位点，共有657 414种变异方式。绝大多数(92.5%，561 914个)位点只有一种变异方式，其余41 112、4127、220和3个位点则存在2、3、4、5种变异。19.6%(119 007个)的InDel位点位于基因内，80.4%(488 369个)的InDel位点位于基因间。前者有83 983个(70.6%)位于内含子，其余35 024个(29.4%，占总InDel位点的5.77%)与基因编码相关，包括编码区(1.64%，9986个)、剪切相关区(0.36%，2169个)、5'-UTR(1.49%，9021个)、3'-UTR(2.25%，13 640个)；后者有192 203和133 980个分别处于基因上游和下游5 kb以内(图1-B)。变异长度为1或2的InDel最为丰富，而大片段的InDel较少(图1-C)，其中有2.1%~2.3%(5312~6402个)的InDel片段大于30 bp或小于-30 bp。这些大片段的InDel有潜力适用于琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测的分

表 1 用于检测 48 个 InDel 标记的引物
Table 1 Primers for detecting 48 InDel markers

| 名称 Name | 片段框架 Scaffold | 位置 Position | 引物序列 ^a Sequence | PCR 产物长度(参考) ^b PCR product size (reference)/bp | PCR 产物长度(变异) ^c PCR product size (variant)/bp |
|------------|------------------|----------------|---|--|--|
| I1_767 | 1 | 74767 | AACTAACAGCCCCGCATT AGCCATTCAAGAGGAAGTAGAA | 187 | 220 |
| I1_191 | 1 | 19397191 | AAGCCACGAGAGTTACAGCAA TTTCAACGACAAACACCTCCT | 183 | 153 |
| I1_846 | 1 | 21522846 | TTTCCAGGCTCAAGTTACAGC GCACAATAGCGTTACAATAATCAC | 223 | 183 |
| I1_400 | 1 | 27287400 | GCAACAGCGAATAACCTCAGA CTTATGGTGGCGAGTTTCCT | 174 | 232 |
| I1_184 | 1 | 28202184 | TACATTGCGTCCTGTCTTGG GCATCAACATCTCCATAAACGAA | 213 | 178 |
| I1_639 | 1 | 28494639 | GCAAGTTCAGGTTCATCTCCAG TCAAGCAGCAGACATTCAAGTT | 208 | 176 |
| I2_691 | 2 | 3793691 | CGTCACCCTGGCAAATCTA GCAAATCCAAGTATCACGAAAAA | 192 | 231 |
| I2_248 | 2 | 17711248 | TCCACGAGTAAGGCTAAGGAA GGGAAATGGGTAATGTTCAC | 186 | 140 |
| I2_815 | 2 | 28696815 | TGGGGGTTAGGTTCATTTG TCCTGTTTCCGATTATGTCAA | 221 | 190 |
| I2_137 | 2 | 35384137 | TAAGAGCAAAGGCAACAAGC TTCACCAGAAAGATGATTGGA | 234 | 270 |
| I3_744 | 3 | 173744 | CTGTTTGTCACTGCCGTAA TACACCCCGAACCCCACT | 180 | 256 |
| I3_068 | 3 | 879068 | AATTCCTCCTGCAGCAACC TTCAACTGAAGCATTGCCGG | 257 | 217 |
| I3_321 | 3 | 17751321 | TCTGAACAGGCAATGATGAGC AGGAGATTCTGGTGCAAAGC | 208 | 157 |
| I3_311 | 3 | 20566311 | ACTTTGCTTGTGCTCACT CGTTCGAAGCTAGACCTCT | 175 | 208 |
| I3_326 | 3 | 20885326 | GCGGAATATTGAACTCACCA GGTCATTGCTGCCATTCCA | 273 | 231 |
| I3_890 | 3 | 31542890 | CCGAGCAGCACAGAACAT CACGACGGGGAGAGAATAAA | 210 | 169 |
| I3_175 | 3 | 42136175 | CAGGGTGATTGCTTGCCTC GAGAAATTGGCTCCATGAATTGC | 185 | 155 |
| I4_604 | 4 | 764604 | TGTCAAATTGCGCTATGCTCGT CCGAGATGCACAAAATTGAACC | 259 | 206 |
| I4_690 | 4 | 1095690 | TGGGCAGTTTGGTTGTG TCCCGCGATAACAGATACT | 192 | 239 |
| I4_085 | 4 | 7106085 | GATTGGCTAACAGGTCCAC TGACAAGCAAACCTGAATCTGA | 241 | 289 |
| I4_513 | 4 | 9625513 | CGGAGATTGACACAGGAGTG AGATTGGTGGGTTGAGAAC | 237 | 175 |
| I4_457 | 4 | 23930457 | ACTGGTCCCTGTGATGCTAA ACCCAAAGTCTATCGAGCCC | 237 | 201 |
| I5_453 | 5 | 1369453 | AAACCGCCCTGGATTG GCAACCCCTGATTCTTCCTG | 207 | 175 |
| I5_676 | 5 | 2274676 | GGCAGCAAAGGCAATAAAC TGTTCTACAGGAGGTGTCCA | 250 | 287 |
| I5_322 | 5 | 29398322 | CTCATTTGCGTCCCTCAAC GCTTCTGTTCCAGCCCTAA | 235 | 193 |

注:a. 第一行和第二行分别为上游引物序列和下游引物序列;b. 通过克里曼丁橘参考基因组计算 PCR 产物的理论长度;c. 以 InDel 变异基因组为模板的 PCR 产物的理论长度。

Note: a. The first and second row indicated the upstream and downstream prime sequence; b. The theoretical PCR size from Clementine reference genome; c. The theoretical PCR size from the genome of InDel variant.

表1 (续) Table 1 (Continued)

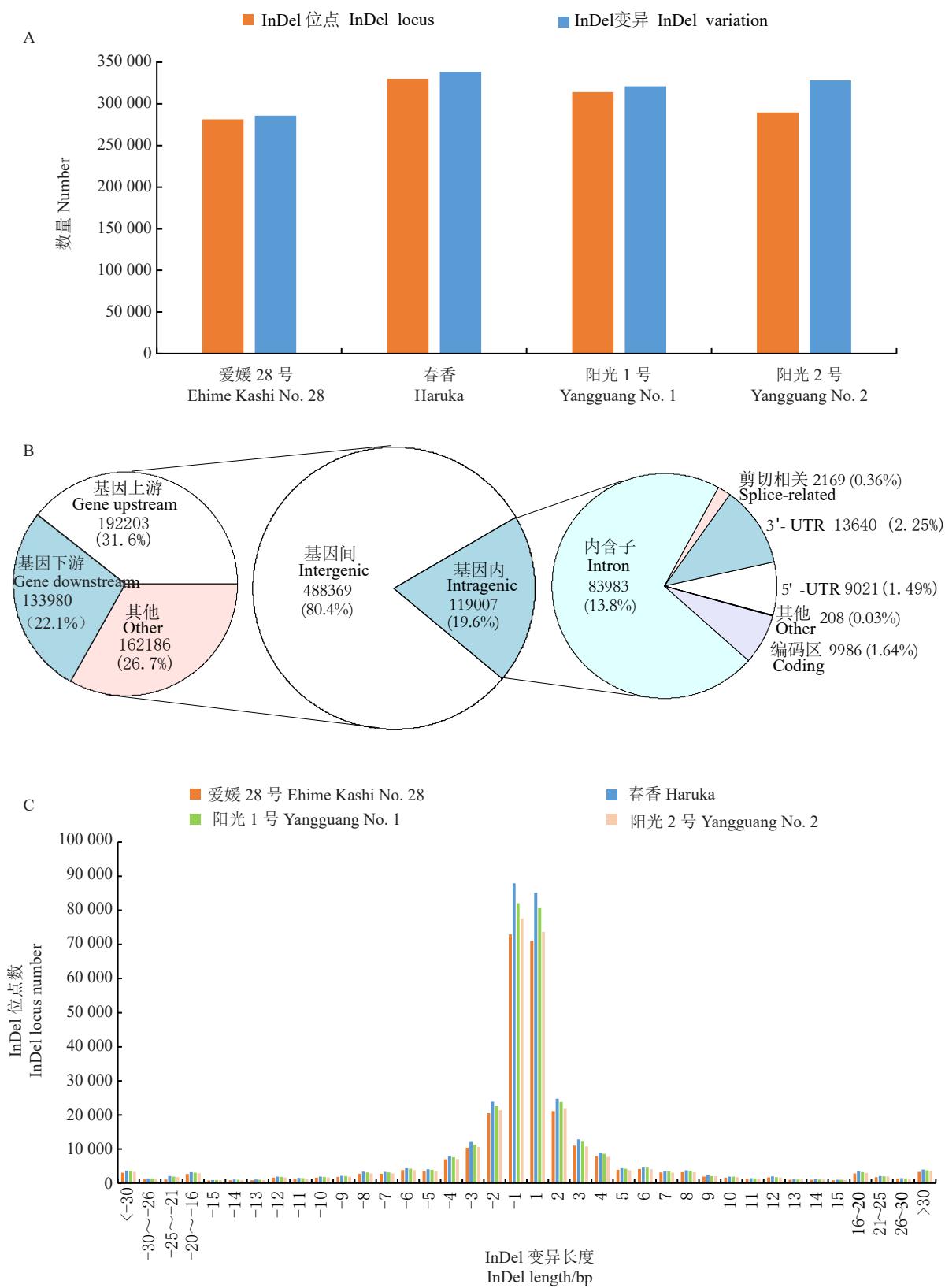
| 名称 Name | 片段框架 Scaffold | 位置 Position | 引物序列 ^a Sequence | PCR产物长度(参考) ^b PCR product size (reference)/bp | PCR产物长度(变异) ^c PCR product size (variant)/bp |
|------------|------------------|----------------|--|---|---|
| I5_445 | 5 | 43058445 | TCCACTTACCACTTCTCCAAC AACTTCACCACCCCAGACAG | 229 | 189 |
| I6_283 | 6 | 2190283 | GAGAGAGAGAGAGGGAGAGAATGA ACCTTGGGATTGTTGTCA | 238 | 275 |
| I6_552 | 6 | 7580552 | GAACTTGACCATTTCGGTA CTTCCCCATTGCGCTGAG | 276 | 235 |
| I6_309 | 6 | 9762309 | AAGAGCGAGGGAGCAGTTG TGTTGTTTGTGGCTATTCC | 233 | 288 |
| I6_502 | 6 | 10107502 | GTGGTTGTGAATAAGGGCATT CGGACCCAAACGAATCTAAA | 221 | 182 |
| I6_890 | 6 | 17090890 | GAGCAAGGAGGCCATTGAG GCCATCTCTACACCAAGCA | 226 | 260 |
| I6_401 | 6 | 20009401 | CGTGTATGCTCTCAAAGTCTCAA GATGAAACCCGATTACGAA | 204 | 170 |
| I6_280 | 6 | 20088280 | TCATGCTCTCAAACCTCTCA GGATTGGCATTCATATTCCACCA | 244 | 208 |
| I6_681 | 6 | 25481681 | CCGCAAAACACGCAAAAA AGAAGTAACAATGACAGGACACG | 262 | 210 |
| I7_101 | 7 | 468101 | AAACCTCTCAAACTTCATCG GTCGGCTTTGCTTCTCAT | 235 | 203 |
| I7_449 | 7 | 963449 | TGTGTTACGGCAGGTATGGT TGCCTCTCCAGTTCTATGAGG | 269 | 331 |
| I7_272 | 7 | 2253272 | TCCCCAGTCCCCATAAGTAA AATCCGCAACAAATGAGAGG | 231 | 201 |
| I7_826 | 7 | 2259826 | TTTGCAGGTAAAGGAACAGT CCATCATTGGCTCCACA | 264 | 224 |
| I7_845 | 7 | 2627845 | GAGAGCATTGTTGGGGTA GGGAGTCGCAGAACCTTGT | 244 | 193 |
| I7_170 | 7 | 19369170 | TCAGTGTGAGGCTTGAGAA GATAGATTAGTTGATGTGGCGTA | 256 | 287 |
| I8_554 | 8 | 949554 | GCCAACGAGAGAAGAAGGAT CATTGCTGCCTGGTGAAGT | 219 | 189 |
| I8_516 | 8 | 18035516 | AACCAATCTAAAACCCAGCA AGGAGCAAACCTGCCTGT | 217 | 273 |
| I8_533 | 8 | 20194533 | TCTCTGAACCAATAATCACTACCG ATGCTTTCTCTGCCAAGTCT | 177 | 146 |
| I9_200 | 9 | 955200 | TCACCGAAACATCATAACCTCA TTTCACCGCCTGATGTTCA | 161 | 192 |
| I9_272 | 9 | 3463272 | TTCTACCAACCTTATCCCAACTG TCTGCTACACTTATCCCCTACGA | 231 | 201 |
| I9_459 | 9 | 6543459 | GAAAAAGGGCACGGATT GCAAGGGGCTGAAAGACTAC | 185 | 231 |
| I9_669 | 9 | 14389669 | GGCTGAGAGATGAGGGAGTTC CGAAATAACAAAAGGCACCAA | 255 | 211 |
| I9_386 | 9 | 24807386 | ACTTGGAGTTGCTGGATGCT TTAGCGGTGCTCATTCCCTC | 223 | 187 |

子标记的开发。位于非编码区以及变异长度短的 InDel 数量比例低, 反映这些 InDel 对基因功能的影响较小, 承受较小的选择压力。

2.2 适用于琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测的 InDel 分子标记的开发

根据上述大于 30 bp 或小于 -30 bp 的 InDel 位

点的旁邻序列, 笔者共设计 60 对 InDel 引物, 分散在基因组的 9 个片段框架(scaffold)中, 其中有 48 对引物可对这 10 个橘柚品种和爱媛 28 号的基因组扩增出 97 条清晰条带。其中多数标记只产生两条带, 说明只有一种变异方式, 其条带位置与通过重测序数据和引物位置计算的理论值一致; 而 I9_459



A. InDel 位点数和变异数; B. InDel 位点的注释; C. InDel 变异长度。

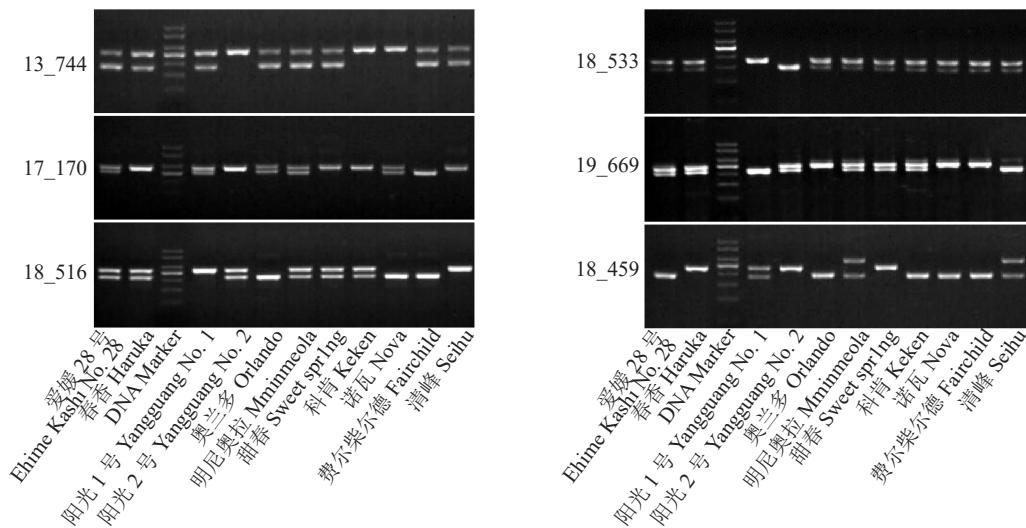
A. Numbers of total InDel loci and variances; B. Annotation of InDel loci; C. Length of InDel variance.

图 1 两个橘柚品种(阳光 1 号和阳光 2 号)及其亲本(爱媛 28 号和春香)的全基因组 InDel

Fig. 1 Whole-genome InDel of the two tangelos (Yangguang No. 1 and Yangguang No. 2) and their parents (Ehime Kashi No. 28 and Haruka)

在明尼奧拉和清峰[清見(Kiyomi)橘橙×明尼奧拉]中出现了第3条带,说明很可能产生除理论值之外的第2种InDel变异方式。图2展示了I3_744、I7_170、I8_516、I8_533、I9_669 和 I9_459 的PCR 扩增电泳图谱,扩增条带清晰可见,多态性明显。图3概括了由所有48个标记所产生的基因型,能有效地对这10个橘柚品种以及爱媛28号进行区分和鉴

定。其中奥兰多和明尼奥拉最为接近,在12个位点上有15条带的差异;阳光1号和阳光2号差别最大,在42个位点上有47条带的差异。奥兰多和明尼奥拉皆为邓肯葡萄柚和丹西红橘的杂种姐妹系,遗传关系近,基因型较为接近。虽然阳光1号和阳光2号也是姐妹系,但是笔者对InDel位点的选择并非完全随机,偏向选择在阳光1号、阳光2号、爱媛28号和

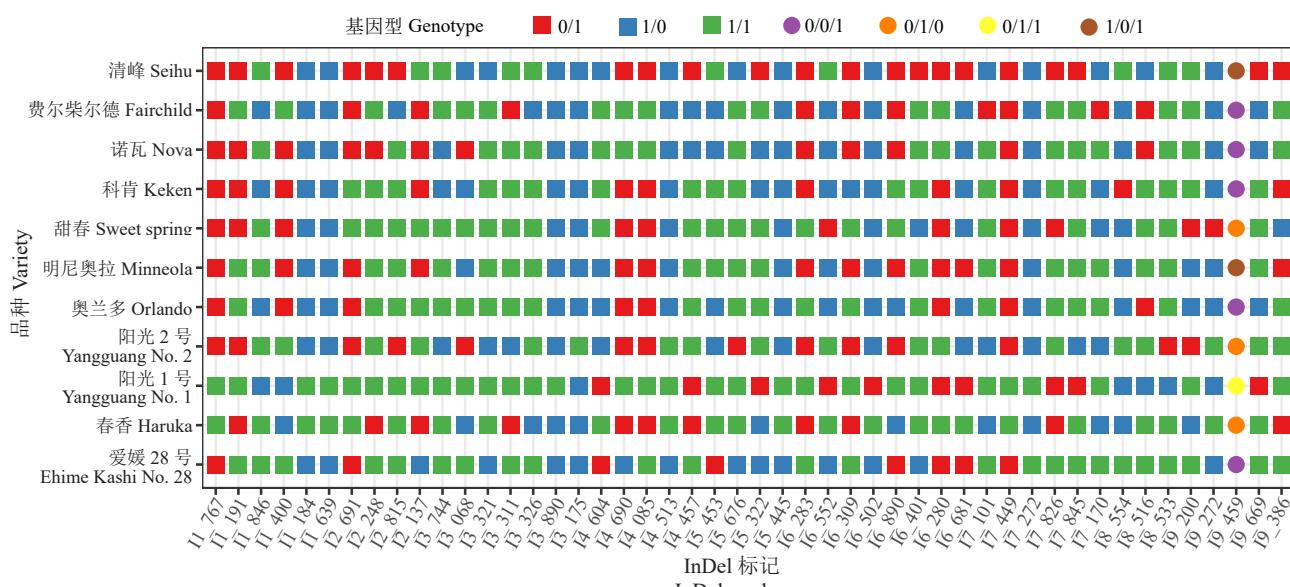


PCR 扩增产物用 1.5% 的琼脂糖电泳分离。较亮 DNA 分子质量标准带为 250 bp,上下邻近的条带分别 400 bp 和 300 bp。

PCR products of the 48 InDel markers were separated by 2.5% agarose electrophoresis. The brightest band of the DNA marker (M) was 250 bp, whose neighboring bands were 300 and 400 bp above and 200 and 150 bp below.

图2 对爱媛28号和10个橘柚品种的PCR扩增

Fig. 2 PCR amplification for 10 tangelo varieties and Ehime Kashi No. 28



将 PCR 产物条带的存在或缺失记为 1 或 0,从大至小记为 InDel 的基因分型。

The presence or absence of the PCR product bands were recorded with 1 or 0, and the combination from long to short bands indicated the InDel genotype.

图3 用48个InDel分子标记对爱媛28号和10个橘柚品种的基因分型

Fig. 3 Genotyping 10 tangelo varieties and Ehime Kashi No. 28 based on the 48 InDel markers

春香相互之间具有差异的位点,因而差异较大的基因型并不能反映阳光1号和阳光2号之间真实的遗传距离。

2.3 对48个InDel标记在51份种质资源中的遗传多样性分析

鉴于这些InDel标记可有效地对上述10个橘柚品种和爱媛28号进行基因分型和区分鉴定的事实,笔者将研究范围扩大到51份种质资源。InDel标记在这51份种质资源中遗传多样性分析结果可参见表2。其PIC介于0.055(I1_639、I1_767和I7_449)和0.450(I8_516)之间,平均0.281;MAF介于0.510(I6_401)和0.971(I1_639)之间,平均0.739;Ho介于0.039(I1_184、I5_445、I6_502和I6_681)和0.647(I1_846)之间,平均0.306;He介于0.059(I1_767、I1_639和I7_449)和0.546(I8_516)之间,平均0.350。一些标记(例如I3_744、I7_170、I8_516、I8_533和I9_669)具有较高的He/PIC和低MAF,表明他们在群体中有较高的遗传多样性,对柑橘作物的遗传多样性分析较为重要。

此外,基于这些InDel标记的基因分型,笔者进一步用PCoA分析这51份种质资源的遗传距离。PCoA第一坐标和第二坐标可分别解释18.29%和15.72%的总变异。在PCoA二维散点图中(图4),相同类型的柑橘聚集在一起,其中5个甜橙品种或3个枳品种只呈现出单点,说明这些甜橙或枳品种的基因型完全一致,不同类型的柑橘则距离较远。两种柚类(强得勒和琯溪蜜柚)第一坐标方向远离其他柑橘,说明他们有较少的来自其他柑橘类型的基因渗入。枸橼、枳、金柑、柠檬分布于散点图的偏右下侧。金柑(四季橘和宁波罗浮)相距较远,这是因为四季橘是有宽皮柑橘血统的金柑。相比于宁波罗浮,四季橘在散点图中更靠近橘类。橘类总体位于左下侧,但分布较为离散,这是由于一些橘类渗入其他类型柑橘的血统,例如伊予柑(酸橙×丹西红橘^[4])、中柑所5号(爱媛28号×砂糖橘)、清见(温州蜜柑×甜橙^[4]),导致在第二坐标方向上与橘柚和甜橙类靠近。橘柚主要分布于散点图的左侧中上部,在第一坐标方向上与橘类一致,第二坐标方向上则与柚和葡萄柚接近。总体上,基于这48个InDel标记的PCoA清楚地展示了这51份种质资源的遗传距离,他们在二维散点图的分布结果与已知的柑橘类型划分总体一致。

表2 48个InDel标记在51份种质资源中的遗传多样性
Table 2 Genetic diversity of the 48 InDel markers in the 51 Citrus germplasm resources

| InDel标记 InDel marker | 最大等位基 因频率 MAF | 基因型 数量 Ng | 期望杂 合度 He | 观测杂 合度 Ho | 多态信息 含量 PIC |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| I1_767 | 0.971 | 2 | 0.057 | 0.059 | 0.055 |
| I1_191 | 0.863 | 2 | 0.237 | 0.275 | 0.209 |
| I1_846 | 0.676 | 2 | 0.438 | 0.647 | 0.342 |
| I1_400 | 0.627 | 3 | 0.468 | 0.314 | 0.358 |
| I1_184 | 0.961 | 3 | 0.075 | 0.039 | 0.073 |
| I1_639 | 0.971 | 2 | 0.057 | 0.059 | 0.055 |
| I2_691 | 0.667 | 3 | 0.444 | 0.353 | 0.346 |
| I2_248 | 0.618 | 3 | 0.472 | 0.412 | 0.361 |
| I2_815 | 0.647 | 3 | 0.457 | 0.392 | 0.352 |
| I2_137 | 0.804 | 3 | 0.315 | 0.353 | 0.266 |
| I3_744 | 0.598 | 5 | 0.496 | 0.549 | 0.391 |
| I3_068 | 0.647 | 3 | 0.457 | 0.510 | 0.352 |
| I3_321 | 0.716 | 3 | 0.407 | 0.451 | 0.324 |
| I3_311 | 0.657 | 3 | 0.451 | 0.333 | 0.349 |
| I3_326 | 0.657 | 3 | 0.451 | 0.529 | 0.349 |
| I3_890 | 0.824 | 2 | 0.291 | 0.353 | 0.248 |
| I3_175 | 0.931 | 3 | 0.128 | 0.098 | 0.120 |
| I4_604 | 0.784 | 3 | 0.338 | 0.275 | 0.281 |
| I4_690 | 0.745 | 3 | 0.380 | 0.196 | 0.308 |
| I4_085 | 0.853 | 2 | 0.251 | 0.294 | 0.219 |
| I4_513 | 0.951 | 3 | 0.093 | 0.059 | 0.089 |
| I4_457 | 0.745 | 3 | 0.380 | 0.157 | 0.308 |
| I5_453 | 0.775 | 3 | 0.349 | 0.255 | 0.288 |
| I5_676 | 0.618 | 3 | 0.472 | 0.412 | 0.361 |
| I5_322 | 0.608 | 3 | 0.477 | 0.588 | 0.363 |
| I5_445 | 0.961 | 3 | 0.075 | 0.039 | 0.073 |
| I6_283 | 0.804 | 3 | 0.315 | 0.275 | 0.266 |
| I6_552 | 0.755 | 3 | 0.370 | 0.216 | 0.302 |
| I6_309 | 0.657 | 3 | 0.451 | 0.451 | 0.349 |
| I6_502 | 0.961 | 3 | 0.075 | 0.039 | 0.073 |
| I6_890 | 0.667 | 3 | 0.444 | 0.275 | 0.346 |
| I6_401 | 0.510 | 6 | 0.535 | 0.373 | 0.428 |
| I6_280 | 0.627 | 3 | 0.468 | 0.078 | 0.358 |
| I6_681 | 0.745 | 3 | 0.380 | 0.039 | 0.308 |
| I7_101 | 0.755 | 3 | 0.370 | 0.451 | 0.302 |
| I7_449 | 0.971 | 2 | 0.057 | 0.059 | 0.055 |
| I7_272 | 0.931 | 3 | 0.128 | 0.098 | 0.120 |
| I7_826 | 0.578 | 3 | 0.488 | 0.373 | 0.369 |
| I7_845 | 0.676 | 3 | 0.438 | 0.451 | 0.342 |
| I7_170 | 0.549 | 3 | 0.495 | 0.549 | 0.373 |
| I8_554 | 0.784 | 3 | 0.338 | 0.353 | 0.281 |
| I8_516 | 0.539 | 4 | 0.546 | 0.471 | 0.450 |
| I8_533 | 0.520 | 3 | 0.499 | 0.569 | 0.375 |
| I9_200 | 0.667 | 3 | 0.444 | 0.353 | 0.346 |
| I9_272 | 0.912 | 3 | 0.161 | 0.137 | 0.148 |
| I9_459 | 0.647 | 5 | 0.481 | 0.333 | 0.397 |
| I9_669 | 0.569 | 3 | 0.491 | 0.392 | 0.370 |
| I9_386 | 0.794 | 3 | 0.327 | 0.373 | 0.274 |
| 平均值 Average | 0.739 | 3.021 | 0.350 | 0.306 | 0.281 |

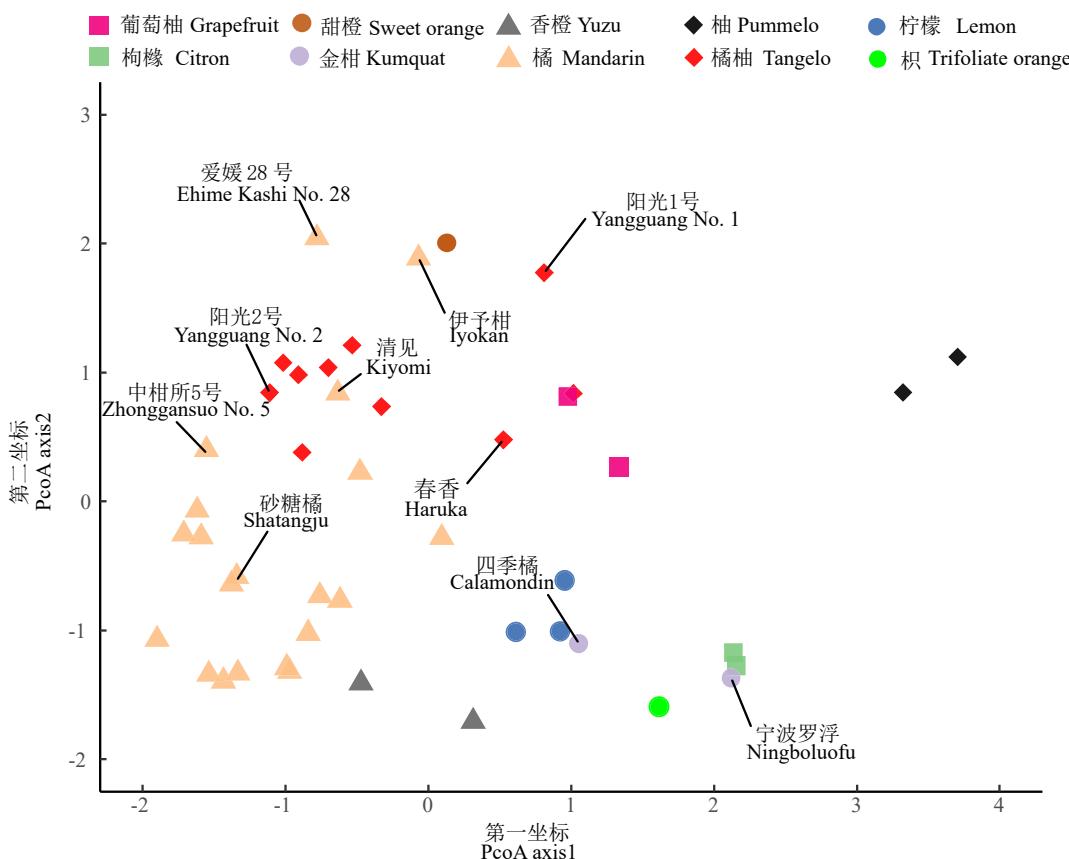


图 4 基于 48 个 InDel 标记基因分型的 51 份种质资源的 PCoA

Fig. 4 PCoA of 51 citrus germplasm resources based on the genotypes with the 48 InDel markers

3 讨 论

橘柚风味独特,日益受到消费者欢迎,已经得到柑橘育种工作者的重视。准确的品种鉴定不仅是新品种保护的前提,也有利于苗木真实性鉴别。基于形态特征的DUS[特异性(distinctness)、一致性(uniformity)、稳定性(stability)]测试仍然是新品种鉴定的公认方法^[39],但在果树作物中存在周期长、近似品种难筛选的挑战。分子标记技术能准确确定品种的遗传特征,是品种鉴定的重要手段^[5-8]。InDel标记有密度大、多态性丰富、准确性高、变异稳定性高和检测简便等优点,已经在柑橘中有所发掘。现有的柑橘InDel标记主要应用于真正柑橘果树组植物的整体系统发育和遗传多样性分析^[25, 31],或仅针对柚类^[34]、温州蜜柑^[32]和某些特定杂柑^[33]的品种鉴定,很难直接应用于对橘柚品种的区别和鉴定。笔者通过对两个新橘柚品种及其亲本的全基因组重测序,针对性地发掘和筛选适合琼脂糖电泳凝胶检测的大片段InDel标记。基于这些InDel标记的基因型不仅能有效区分和鉴定橘柚,而且操作简单,辨识度高,

成本低。此外,如果将这些InDel标记联合形态特征鉴定,不仅能提高鉴定的精确度,也可适用于其他柑橘的鉴定。笔者利用其中33个InDel标记,结合部分DUS测试,成功地把5个未知品种鉴定为无核金桔^[40]。

早期的InDel挖掘来自于对部分基因的低通量测序,通过对45种真正柑橘组植物的27个基因的桑格测序,Garcia-Lor等^[24]获得了50个InDel标记。第二代测序技术的发展使得高密度、全基因组范围的InDel发掘成为可能。植物基因组中的InDel含量丰富,仅次于SNP。笔者在4种柑橘基因组中共发掘到20万~30万的InDel位点,其总量与金兰柚^[33]、茶叶^[41]和鹰嘴豆^[42]相似,其密度为1.7~2.4个/kb,远远高于水稻的15.8~21.2个/Mb^[43]和茶叶的84.5个/Mb^[41]。InDel的产生频率、测试品种与参考基因组品种的亲缘关系、测序深度和数据过滤标准都直接影响所挖掘的InDel密度。本研究较大的InDel密度可能反映了这4种柑橘与参考物种克林曼丁橘有相对较远的血缘关系。阳光1号和阳光2号的母本爱媛28号(天草×清见)具有葡萄柚和甜橙的血缘,而

其父本春香为日向夏和夏蜜柑的杂种后代^[4],他们与克林曼丁橘都属不同物种。

在主坐标分析中,不同类型的柑橘总体分布于不同区间。然而,他们的遗传距离并不完全符合主流的柑橘分类观点^[1],例如金柑和枳分别属于金柑属和枳属,在主坐标分析中,两者却与柑橘属的枸橼靠近,但又与柑橘属的柚类和葡萄柚相距较远,即并未呈现出与其他柑橘异属的特征。其主要原因可能有:(1)笔者选择的 InDel 标记需要优先区别和鉴定阳光 1 号、阳光 2 号、春香和爱媛 28 号,具有偏向性;(2)考虑到真正柑橘果树组植物复杂的遗传背景(跨属、多物种、存在种间和属间杂种),48 个 InDel 标记在数量上不足以分析精确的遗传关系。在多种类型的柑橘基因组中随机挖掘数量充足的大片段 InDel 标记将有助于更加精确地分析柑橘的分类和遗传进化。

4 结 论

通过全基因组重测序数据,笔者发掘了 48 个适合普通琼脂糖电泳检测的 InDel 标记,能清晰地对 10 个橘柚品种进行基因分型,可准确快速区分和鉴定不同橘柚品种,且操作简单,辨识度高,成本低。在 51 份种质资源中,一些高 PIC 和 He、低 MAF 的 InDel 标记(例如 I3_744、I7_170、I8_516、I8_533、I9-669)具有较丰富的遗传多样性。基于这 48 个 InDel 的基因分型,主坐标分析展示了不同柑橘品种的遗传距离,其结果总体符合已知的不同类型的柑橘分类,但不足以分析其精确的遗传关系。

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