

# 火龙果组培苗体细胞无性系变异及其分子检测

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**摘要:**【目的】了解火龙果离体快繁体细胞无性系的遗传稳定性,并揭示变异系间的遗传关系。【方法】以单粒种子萌发的丛芽扩繁第1代和第4代再生幼苗为材料,分析繁殖系数及棱的形态变化,并采用ISSR、SRAP和IRAP标记技术进行遗传变异分析。【结果】繁殖系数为14.9。快繁第4代试管苗中有3棱、4棱等6种形态学变异,其中5棱丛芽最多(50.54%),8棱丛芽最少(1%左右);3棱和4棱丛芽在RNA水平上(SRAP标记)表现出差异。24条ISSR引物、11对SRAP引物和17条IRAP引物在70个样品中共产生405条带,其中多态性带29条。扩繁第1代植株未发生DNA水平的变异,第4代植株的DNA条带出现了增加或缺失现象,植株变异频率为24.2%。16株变异株与原始植株(种子萌发植株)的遗传相似系数为0.77~0.97。在相似系数为0.90时,可将16个变异株分为4类,其中第I类包括原始植株和12个变异株,第IV类与原始植株的差异最大,是GA<sub>3</sub>缺陷型矮化突变体。采用IRAP、SRAP、ISSR标记检测出的变异植株数量及多态性位点均存在差异。【结论】建立的火龙果快繁体系的繁殖系数为14.9,随快繁次数的增加,繁殖系数、生长势及遗传稳定性有下降的趋势。快繁第4代的体细胞无性系变异频率为24.2%,主要表现在DNA水平和棱茎形态上的变化。获得的16个变异株与原始植株的遗传相似系数为0.77~0.97,被分为4类,第IV类是GA<sub>3</sub>缺陷型矮化突变体。3棱和4棱丛芽差异可能是基因差异表达的结果。新开发的IRAP标记是检测火龙果无性系变异的有效手段。

关键词: 火龙果; 体细胞无性系变异; ISSR; SRAP; IRAP

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## Somatic variation of pitaya (*Hylocereus undatus*) in vitro plants and identification by molecular markers

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Pitaya production has become a new, special and excellent agricultural project. Usually, propagation of pitaya is conducted by using cuttings from field plants. However, multiplication rates are low and it is difficult to obtain enough true-to-type plants for both plantation and research use. Tissue culture is the main means of rapid propagation of plants, and also a good method to obtain somaclonal variation. Currently, the shoots derived from a clone were used as the explants to study the rapid propagation *in vitro*. After rapid propagation of several cycles, the plants growth and morphological traits were different among some regenerated plants. To better apply the rapid propagation system and make further use of the variants, it is necessary to evaluate the genetic fidelity of the *in vitro* plants derived from the current rapid propagation system as well as to reveal the genetic relationship among the variants.【Methods】Pitaya shoots from single seed germination as explants were multiplied on Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium with 0.1 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) and 2 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-benzyladenine (6-BA), successively *in vitro* shoots were subcultured for four cycles. Sixty-nine plantlets subcultured for 1 and 4 cycles as well as their stock plant which primarily derived from a seed were used to analyze the

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morphological variations as well as propagation coefficient, and the genetic fidelity was identified by ISSR, SRAP and IRAP markers. NTSYS 2.01 software was further used to illustrate the variation plants.

**【Results】**The propagation coefficient of the rapid micropropagation system was 14.9. The 4 derived shoots regenerated from a seedling characterized in 4 arris. Six arris types, *i.e.* 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- and 8-arris, of cluster buds were investigated in the regenerated plants successively subcultured for 4 cycles, among which 5-arris buds were the most common, accounting for about 50.54% of the total, followed by the 4-arris buds which accounted for 27.2% of the total, and the 8-arris buds was the least, only about 1.0%. With the increase of arris number, the shoot diameter became larger, especially for 6-, 7-, and 8-arris shoot, and the opposite tend was observed in shoot length. No difference in DNA markers obtained from 11 pairs of SRAP primers was investigated between the 3 and 4 arris buds, however an aberrant band was detected in RNA level by primer me3em3. A total of 405 bands were scored from the 70 samples by 24 ISSR primers, 11 pairs of SRAP primers and 17 IRAP primers, among which 28 were polymorphic, which included presence and absence of DNA bands in comparison with the stock plant. No polymorphic band was observed from the three plants which micropropagated in the first cycle, however 16 plants were detected as the variants among the 66 plants which subcultured 4 cycles, accounting for 24.2% of the total. Among the variants, 6 plants and 5 polymorphic loci were detected by the ISSR primers 811, 825 and 856; 9 plants and 14 polymorphic loci were detected by two pair of SRAP primers (me9em2 and me3em3); 12 plants and 9 polymorphic loci were detected by the IRAP primers 15f, 17r and 4r. The genetic similarity coefficient among the 16 mutants and their stock plant varied from 0.77 to 0.97 based on statistical analysis of genetic diversity using NTSYSpc 2.10e software. Using unweighted pair group mathematics average (UPG-MA) analysis, 16 mutants might be divided into 4 groups taking the similarity coefficient 0.90 as the threshold. Group I included the stock plant and 12 mutants, the genetic similarity coefficient in the range of 0.91–0.97; mutants 7 and 10 were grouped into group II; mutants 41 and 33 were singly clustered into group III and IV, respectively. Mutant 33 showed the least genetic relatedness with the stock plant. After further micropropagation for 3 cycles, mutant 33 appeared no growth in height and no multiplication, and the regeneration plants were detected as the GA<sub>3</sub>-deficient dwarf mutant. The normal plant and 3 GA<sub>3</sub>-mutants could be distinguished by a pairs of SRAP primers me9em2. **【Conclusion】**The propagation coefficient of the current micropropagation system *in vitro* was 14.9. However, the propagation coefficient, growth potential and genetic stability of somaclones demonstrated a decrease trend with increase of subculture cycles. Morphologically, the change of the shoot arris numbers, shoot length and diameter were also investigated herein. Further, the somaclonal variation rate after successively subculture for 4 cycles accounted for 24.2% of the total as revealed by molecular markers, and the variations mainly showed on present or absent amplified bands. The 16 mutants were divided into 4 groups, 12 of which and the stock plants were closely related, and the genetic similarity coefficient ranged from 0.91 to 0.97. Mutant 33 was a GA<sub>3</sub>-deficient dwarf mutant. The difference of 3- and 4-arris shoots might be ascribed to the differential expression of genes. The newly developed IRAP marker was more sensitive than ISSR and SRAP markers to detect the DNA mutation in different loci of the genome, therefore was an effective means for somaclonal variation detection in pitaya. The obtained results facilitated the rapid propagation, germplasm conservation and creation, as well as mutant detection in this fruit.

**Key words:** Pitaya; Somaclonal variation; ISSR; SRAP; IRAP

火龙果(*Hylocereus undatus*)是一种原产于中美洲的哥斯达黎加、巴拿马、巴西等热带、亚热带地区的水果,具有较高的营养价值、药用价值以及观赏价值<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来,在我国台湾、海南、广西、贵州、福建等省都有广泛种植,已成为农业的新、特、优开发项目<sup>[2]</sup>。目前,我国火龙果生产品种单一,应用水平低,种质资源的基础研究也非常薄弱<sup>[2]</sup>。在火龙果生产和育种实践及科学的研究中,都需要大量的植物材料,生产上和基础研究中需要遗传稳定的材料,而育种中则需要有利的变异数。火龙果繁殖的方法以扦插和嫁接为主,繁殖系数较低,限制了火龙果的生产发展和科学的研究。组织培养是获得大量植物材料的主要手段,也是获得体细胞变异的一种良好方法。笔者以优异红肉火龙果品种‘紫红龙’的无菌实生苗丛芽为外植体进行离体快繁,快速繁殖几代后发现部分再生植株的长势、形态发生了变化。为更好地利用这些变异和应用该快繁体系,有必要对该体系下产生的体细胞无性系的稳定性和变异特点进行评估。

评估体细胞无性系的稳定性或遗传变异通常使用2个便捷的方法:表型变异和分子标记鉴定<sup>[3]</sup>。表型变异主要包括形态特征、生长习性、抗性等的变异,容易被观察识别。而DNA水平上的变异通常不会产生明显的形态学上的变异<sup>[3]</sup>,因此,一些表型正常而内在基因或蛋白变异的现象就不能通过视觉观察到。分子标记技术可直接检测样品之间DNA水平上的差异,可以揭示体细胞无性系变异中的这种表型分析无法观察到的内在变化<sup>[3-4]</sup>。当前,RAPD<sup>[5-6]</sup>、SSR<sup>[4,6]</sup>、AFLP<sup>[7]</sup>和ISSR<sup>[8-9]</sup>等分子标记技术已被广泛用于植物体细胞无性系变异的检测,已在香蕉、马铃薯、石蒜、芦笋、柠檬、大麦等的组培再生植株中发现了SRAP、ISSR、AFLP、IRAP多态性变化<sup>[4-8,10]</sup>。这些标记从基因组的不同位点解析了植物体细胞无性系变异的多样性。各种标记技术的检测重点各不相同,如:ISSR标记是用来检测2个相距较近、方向相反的SSR序列之间的DNA区段的多态性;SRAP标记是用来检测内含子及启动子区域的多态性;而IRAP标记是用来检测逆转座子插入位点之间序列多态性的分子标记<sup>[11]</sup>。迄今,对火龙果离体快繁体系的研究较多<sup>[12-14]</sup>,体细胞变异及其分子标记检测的文献也有报道<sup>[9,15]</sup>,但未见以火龙果实生苗丛芽为外植体快繁后代无性系的稳定性及变异检

测的报道。笔者拟以优异火龙果品种‘紫红龙’单粒种子萌发的丛芽为外植体,持续继代快繁,测定其繁殖系数和表型变异,并利用ISSR、SRAP及IRAP标记检测再生植株的遗传多态性,探讨当前所用的火龙果快繁体系再生植株的稳定性和变异特点,旨在为火龙果种质快繁、保存及种质创新提供参考。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

优异红肉火龙果品种‘紫红龙’成熟种子,取自贵州省农业科学院果树研究所火龙果资源圃生长3 a植株的新鲜果实。人工辅助自花授粉,肉质茎为3棱。

### 1.2 材料培养

将‘紫红龙’种子用75%的酒精表面灭菌30 s,再用10%升汞灭菌10 min,然后用无菌水冲洗4~5次后接种在装有40 mL MS培养基(pH 5.8)的组培瓶(300 mL)中,每瓶5粒种子,使其萌发并分裂丛芽,3个月后选取1株有4个丛芽的实生苗,剪取1个丛芽(原始植株)放-80 ℃冰箱保存,其余3个丛芽转接到装有40 mL 快繁培养基(MS+2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA+0.1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> NAA+30 g·L<sup>-1</sup> 蔗糖和7 g·L<sup>-1</sup> 琼脂)的组培瓶中增殖继代培养,以直接器官发生途径分化不定芽,每40 d 继代1次,每瓶接种5个丛芽,增值继代4次。培养环境:25 ℃,光照/黑暗14 h/10 h。

### 1.3 形态观察与测定

选取实生苗时观察记录4个丛芽的棱形,将其中3个丛芽增殖培养40 d时观察棱形并测定扩繁第1代的增殖系数(小于5 mm的不定芽不计数);在第4代培养40 d时,随机选择4瓶即20个单株,测定其丛芽数、每个丛芽的棱数、茎粗(以茎的直径表示)、茎长。

### 1.4 体细胞无性系变异分子分析

以原始种子萌发的1个丛芽(原始植株)为对照,分别选取扩繁第1代的3株火龙果试管苗的丛芽和第4代的66株试管苗的丛芽进行分子检测,样本编号:1~70,其中1为对照,2~4为扩繁第1代的无性系,5~70为第4代的丛芽。

**1.4.1 基因组DNA和总RNA提取** 采用TIANGEN(北京)的高效植物基因组DNA提取试剂盒和RNaplant plus试剂盒提取再生苗的幼嫩丛芽基因组DNA和RNA,其完整性用1%琼脂糖胶检测,浓度经

紫外分光光度计测定。合格的总RNA用天根公司cDNA第一条链反转录试剂盒合成cDNA第一条链,最终稀释至 $10\text{ ng}\cdot\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ , $-20^\circ\text{C}$ 储存备用。

**1.4.2 ISSR扩增** 采用 $10\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 反应体系进行扩增,其中含 $10\text{ ng}$ 模板DNA、 $2\times\text{Taq PCR MasterMix } 5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 、ISSR引物浓度为 $0.8\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。反应程序为: $94^\circ\text{C}$ 预变性 $4\text{ min}$ , $94^\circ\text{C}$ 变性 $30\text{ s}$ , $51\sim59^\circ\text{C}$ (依引物不同而异)退火 $60\text{ s}$ , $72^\circ\text{C}$ 延伸 $90\text{ s}$ , $38$ 个循环;最后为 $72^\circ\text{C}$ 延伸 $5\text{ min}$ , $4^\circ\text{C}$ 保存;扩增产物经 $1.5\%$ 的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,紫外凝胶成像系统可视化、照相保存。

**1.4.3 SRAP扩增** 采用 $10\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 反应体系进行扩增,其中含 $10\text{ ng}$ 模板DNA或cDNA, $2\times\text{Taq PCR MasterMix } 5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ ,SRAP引物浓度为 $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。SRAP扩增程序为 $94.0^\circ\text{C } 5\text{ min}$ , $94.0^\circ\text{C } 1\text{ min}$ , $33.0^\circ\text{C } 1\text{ min}$ , $72.0^\circ\text{C } 1\text{ min}$  5个循环; $94.0^\circ\text{C } 1\text{ min}$ , $53.0^\circ\text{C } 1\text{ min}$ , $72.0^\circ\text{C } 1\text{ min}$  30个循环; $72.0^\circ\text{C}$ 延伸 $5\text{ min}$ ;最后 $4^\circ\text{C}$ 保存。扩增产物经 $8\%$ 的聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳银染检测。

**1.4.4 IRAP扩增**  $10\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 反应体系含 $10\text{ ng}$ 模板DNA, $2\times\text{Taq PCR MasterMix } 5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ ,IRAP引物浓度为 $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。反应程序: $94^\circ\text{C}$ 预变性 $4\text{ min}$ , $94^\circ\text{C}$ 变性 $45\text{ s}$ , $51\sim57^\circ\text{C}$ (依引物不同而异)退火 $45\text{ s}$ , $72^\circ\text{C}$ 延伸 $60\text{ s}$ ,重复 $38$ 个循环;最后为 $72^\circ\text{C}$ 延伸 $5\text{ min}$ , $4^\circ\text{C}$ 保存;扩增产物经 $1.5\%$ 的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测。

PCR扩增反应在Eppendorf-PC5331型PCR仪上进行。 $2\times\text{Taq PCR MasterMix}$ 购自北京天根生化科技公司。ISSR引物参考张冰雪等<sup>[15]</sup>、Tao等<sup>[16]</sup>筛选的扩增效果和重复性较好的引物。SRAP引物参考聂琼等<sup>[17]</sup>列出的SRAP引物。根据火龙果 $20$ 条反转录转座子中逆转录酶的保守序列(GenBank accession nos. KU984982, JN102305—JN102327),运用primier 5.0软件设计了 $40$ 条IRAP引物,每条序列左右各设计 $1$ 条,所有引物由上海生工合成。

## 1.5 数据统计及分析

扩增产物按同一位点条带的有、无分别赋值“ $1$ ”和“ $0$ ”。采用NTSYS-pc version 2.1软件计算Jaccard相似指数并构建UPGMA聚类树。

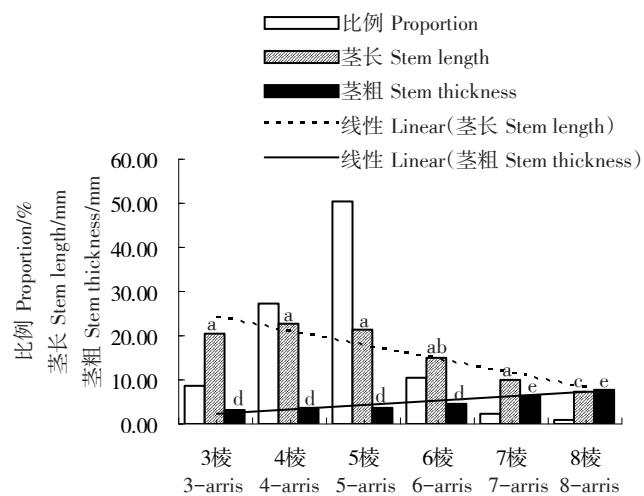
## 1.6 赤霉素GA<sub>3</sub>含量的测定

使用植物赤霉素(GA<sub>3</sub>)酶联免疫,双抗体夹心法测定。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 快繁后代火龙果再生从芽的形态变化

种子萌发的 $4$ 个丛芽都为 $4$ 棱。 $3$ 个丛芽增殖培养的繁殖系数平均为 $14.9$ ,分裂丛芽有 $3$ 、 $4$ 、 $5$ 棱,其中 $4$ 棱最多, $3$ 棱最少。快繁第 $4$ 代后随机选择 $20$ 个单株,共 $292$ 个丛芽,即每个单株分裂 $14.6$ 个丛芽,其形态变化主要表现为棱的变化(图1)。有 $3$ 、 $4$ 、 $5$ 、 $6$ 、 $7$ 、 $8$ 棱 $6$ 种从芽,其中 $5$ 棱的最多,占 $50.54\%$ ; $4$ 棱次之,约占 $27.2\%$ ; $8$ 棱最少,约 $1\%$ 左右。 $3$ 、 $4$ 、 $5$ 棱丛芽的茎长、茎粗无明显的变化, $4$ 棱丛芽的相对较长。 $6$ 、 $7$ 、 $8$ 棱丛芽的茎长、茎粗相对于 $3$ 、 $4$ 、 $5$ 棱丛芽变短、变粗,棱数越多的丛芽,茎长越短,茎粗越大。



同一系列上标不同字母者表示差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ),下同。

Mean values marked with lowercase letters within a panel are significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ . The same below.

图1 快繁第4代丛芽形态统计

Fig. 1 Statistics of pitaya bud morphology in rapid micropropagation for 4 subcultures

### 2.2 火龙果体细胞无性系变异分析

**2.2.1 ISSR分析** 从 $52$ 条ISSR引物中筛选出 $24$ 条扩增条带清晰、重复好的引物(表1),用于火龙果扩繁后代体细胞无性系变异分析。 $24$ 条引物在 $70$ 个样本中共扩增出 $132$ 个位点,平均 $5.5$ 条;其中 $3$ 条引物(811、825、856)扩增的条带具有多态性(图2),表现为原有条带的缺失或增加。以原始植株的DNA条带为对照,未发现扩繁第 $1$ 代的 $3$ 个植株有变异;在扩繁第 $4$ 代的 $66$ 株中检测出 $6$ 个植株(6、10、36、42、43、65)发生了变异,共有 $4$ 种变异带型,突变率为 $9.1\%$ 。表明目前扩繁所用的培养基不能很好地

表1 用于检测无性系变异的引物名称及序列

Table 1 The names and sequences of primers used for screening

| 标记<br>Mark | 引物<br>Primer | 序列<br>Sequence(5'-3') | 标记<br>Mark | 引物<br>Primer | 序列<br>Sequence(5'-3')  |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|
| ISSR       | 807          | AGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGT     | IRAP       | me6          | TGAGTCCAACCGGTAA       |
|            | 810          | GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAT     |            | me9          | TGAGTCCAACCGGTAG       |
|            | 811          | GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAC     |            | me12         | TGAGTCCAACCGGTCA       |
|            | 812          | GAG AGAGAG AGAGAGAA   |            | em2          | GAATGCGTACGAATTGCG     |
|            | 815          | CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG     |            | em3          | GAATGCGTACGAATTGAC     |
|            | 824          | TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCG     |            | em6          | GAATGCGTACGAATTGCA     |
|            | 825          | ACACACACACACACACT     |            | 2a           | CAATAGCAAGTAATAAAAGAAC |
|            | 835          | AGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGYC    |            | 3r           | CAACCATAAAGGTGTCAAAC   |
|            | 840          | GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAYT    |            | 4r           | TGCCCAACCATAAAGGTGTCA  |
|            | 844          | CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTRC    |            | 5r           | GCAAGACCCATTCTCATACTG  |
|            | 845          | CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTRG    |            | 9r           | AGATGTATCCGAGTGAGATTTA |
|            | 848          | CAC ACACACACACACARG   |            | 15r          | TATACCACTGCCTGGGAGCCT  |
|            | 853          | TCTCTCTCTCTC TCT CRT  |            | 17r          | TTTATACCACTGCCTGGGAGC  |
|            | 856          | ACACACACACACACACYA    |            | 19r          | TACCACTGCCTGGGAGCCTGT  |
|            | 868          | GAAGAAGAAGAA GAAGAA   |            | 21r          | ACTGTCTGGGAGCCTGTTT    |
|            | 873          | GACAGACAGACAGACA      |            | 23r          | GACCCATTCCCATACTGTCTGA |
|            | 880          | GGAGAGGAGAGG AGA      |            | 3a           | AAAGACCCATTCCCATACTG   |
|            | 881          | GGG TGG GGT GGG GTG   |            | 3f           | GGGATTTGGAGGAAGAG      |
|            | 885          | BHBGAGAGAGAGAGAGA     |            | 4f           | ATGGGGATTGGAGGAAGAGAT  |
|            | 887          | DVDTCCTCTCTCTCTC      |            | 5f           | TGGTGTGTTGGTTGAAAAAGT  |
|            | 888          | BDBCACACACACACACA     |            | 9f           | GTTGTCTAAGGCTTGTATGGT  |
|            | 891          | AGAGTTGGTAGCTCTTGATC  |            | 15f          | CGCCTTTCTCATGGGATTT    |
|            | 895          | ACITCCCCACAGGTAAACACA |            | 17f          | CTGCCTTTTACATGGGATTT   |
|            | M08          | AGCAGCAGCAGCAY        |            | 19f          | ACTGCCTTTTACATGGGATTT  |
| SRAP       | me3          | TGAGTCCAACCGGAAT      |            | 21f          | GCTTTTTTACATGGGATTT    |

Note: Y=( C, T ) ; B=( C, G, T )( i. e. not A ) ; D=( A, G, T )( i. e. not C ) ; H=( A, C, T )( i. e. not G ) ; R=( A, G ); V=( A, C, G )( i. e. not T ).

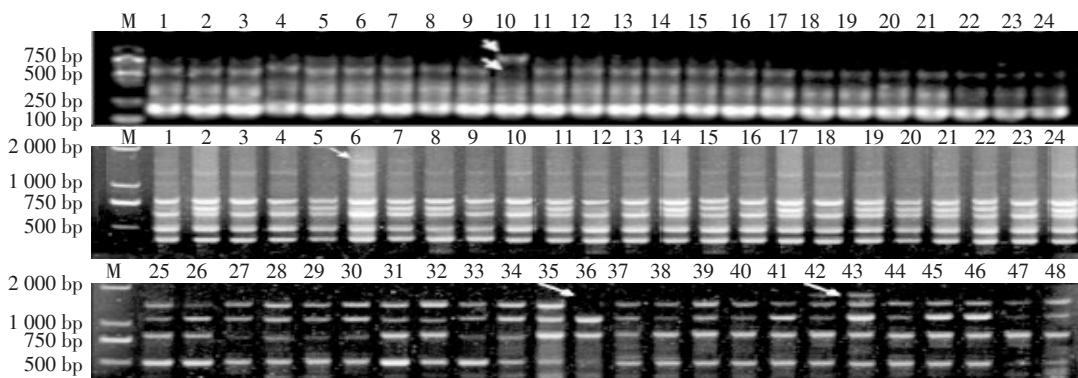


图2 ISSR引物811(上)、825(中)、856(下)的部分扩增

Fig. 2 The amplified result of part of materials by ISSR primer 881 (up), 825 (middle) and 856 (lower)

保存火龙果材料的遗传稳定性。

2.2.2 SRAP分析 从68对SRAP引物中筛选到11对扩增条带清晰,重复性好的引物(由表1中的4条me引物和3条em引物组合而成)。11对SRAP引物在70个样品中共检测到137个位点,平均12.5个,其中2对引物(me9em2、me3em3)有14个多态性位点(缺失、增加)。未发现扩繁第1代植株的变异。2对引物在66个第4代植株中检测到10个变异后代,共5种带型。引物me9em2可检测出9个后代的条带与原始植株条带有差异,其中7号植株是在90~140 bp

之间多了2条带,17、19、20、23和48植株在80 bp和250 bp左右各增加了1条带,21、22仅在250 bp处多了1条带,33号材料的变化最大,即有缺失也有增加(图3箭头标出差异条带)。引物me3em3检测出41号植株的图谱与亲本有差异。说明它们的DNA结构发生了变化,突变率为15.2%。

2.2.3 IRAP标记检测 设计的40条引物中筛选到19条IRAP引物在70个组培后代中能扩增出清晰、重复的条带,共136条带,平均7.2条。19条引物未检测到扩繁第1代的植株发生变异,但引物15f、17r

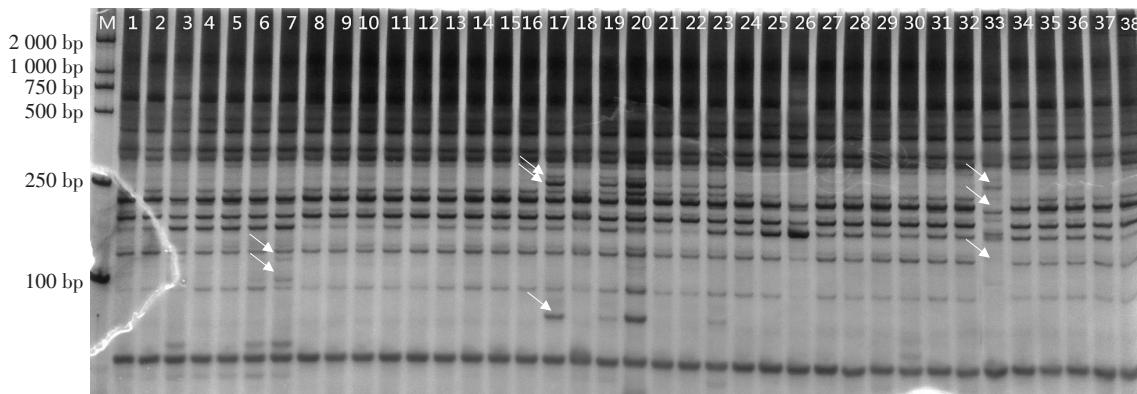


图3 引物 me9em2 的部分扩增图谱

Fig. 3 The amplified result of part of materials by SRAP primer me9em2

和4r在第4代的66个植株中检测到12个植株发生了变异,共有5种带型,9个变异位点,突变率为19.7%。与原始植株的DNA条带相比,7号植株在

1 500~2 000 bp增加了2条带;10号株在1 400 bp左右增加1条带;17、19、20、23和48在1 300 bp处增加1条带;21、22缺失2 500 bp左右的条带(图4);33缺

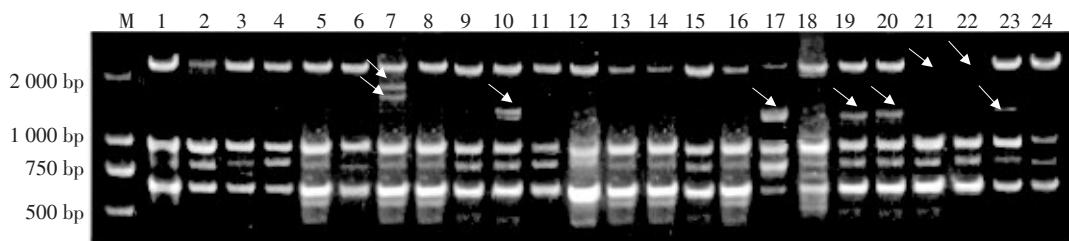


图4 引物 15f 在 1~24 号材料中的 IRAP 扩增图谱

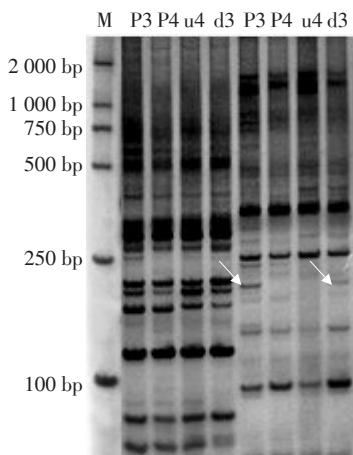
Fig. 4 The amplified result of part of materials by IRAP primer 15f

失了原有的760 bp和1 000 bp左右的2条带,而在1 200 bp左右增加了1条;42和43在1 800 bp处增加了1条带。这些缺失或增加的条带位置不同且亮度不一致,表明扩繁后代分化过程中伴随着Ty1-copia类逆转座子转座过程的发生,其插入位点多样化且转座频率不同。

**2.2.4 不同棱茎的SRAP分子分析** 随机选择5个3棱丛芽和5个4棱丛芽,分别建立3棱和4棱DNA和cDNA池;1个变异丛芽上部为4棱,下部为3棱,分别提取DNA和RNA,探讨不同棱之间的SRAP位点变异。结果显示,DNA和cDNA的SRAP谱带不同,多数引物扩增DNA的谱带数多于cDNA的谱带数。11对SRAP引物未检测到3棱和4棱DNA池的差异,但引物me3、em3检测到3棱和4棱的cDNA有差异谱带(图5箭头标出),说明棱数变异可能来自于转录水平的差异。

### 2.3 变异株的聚类分析

为分析这些变异植株与原始植株的关系,将上



P3、P4 分别为 3 棱、4 棱基因池;u4、d3 分别为同一丛芽的上部(4 棱)、下部(3 棱);前 4 个为 DNA 样品,后 4 个为 cDNA 样品。

P3, P4 were the 3-edge, 4-edge types of buds DNA pool, respectively; u4, d3 were the upper part (4-arris) and the lower part (3-arris) of the same bud, respectively; The first four samples were DNA, the last four samples were cDNA.

图5 引物 me3em3 的扩增图谱  
Fig. 5 The amplified result of the different types of buds by SRAP primer me3em3

述检测到的16株变异株和原始植株扩增出的ISSR、SRAP及IRAP引物条带利用NTSYS 2.01软件进行聚类分析。结果表明这16株变异株与原始植株的遗传相似系数为0.77~0.97,变异株6和65与原始植株最相似,相似系数为0.97;其次是变异株36,相似系数为0.95,最远的是33号株,与原始植株的相似系数仅为0.77。在相似系数为0.90时,16个变异株可分为4类(图6),其中第I类包括原始植株和12个变异株,它们与原始植株的相似系数为0.91~0.97;第II类包括变异株10和7,与原始植株的相似系数分别为0.89和0.87;变异株41独自为第III类,33号变异株归为第IV类。

#### 2.4 突变体分析

笔者将第IV类的33号变异株及未检测出变异的植株继续扩繁。繁殖到第7代时,未检测到变异植株的繁殖系数降到了9.7,生长速度也减慢;突变株后代的繁殖系数及生长速度显著降低,几乎停滞生长(图7-A)。随机选取3个几乎停滞生长的突变株测定其GA<sub>3</sub>含量,结果表明:D1和D3突变体的内源GA<sub>3</sub>含量显著低于未变异株的含量,D2突变体的GA<sub>3</sub>含量也相对比未变异株的含量低(图7-B),表明这些突变体为GA<sub>3</sub>缺陷型矮化。3对SRAP引物me9em2、me3em3、me6em2扩增的DNA条带在未变

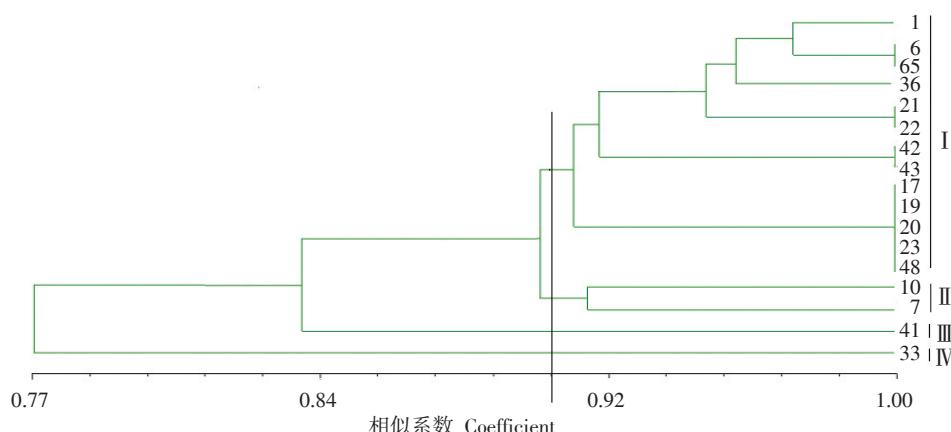
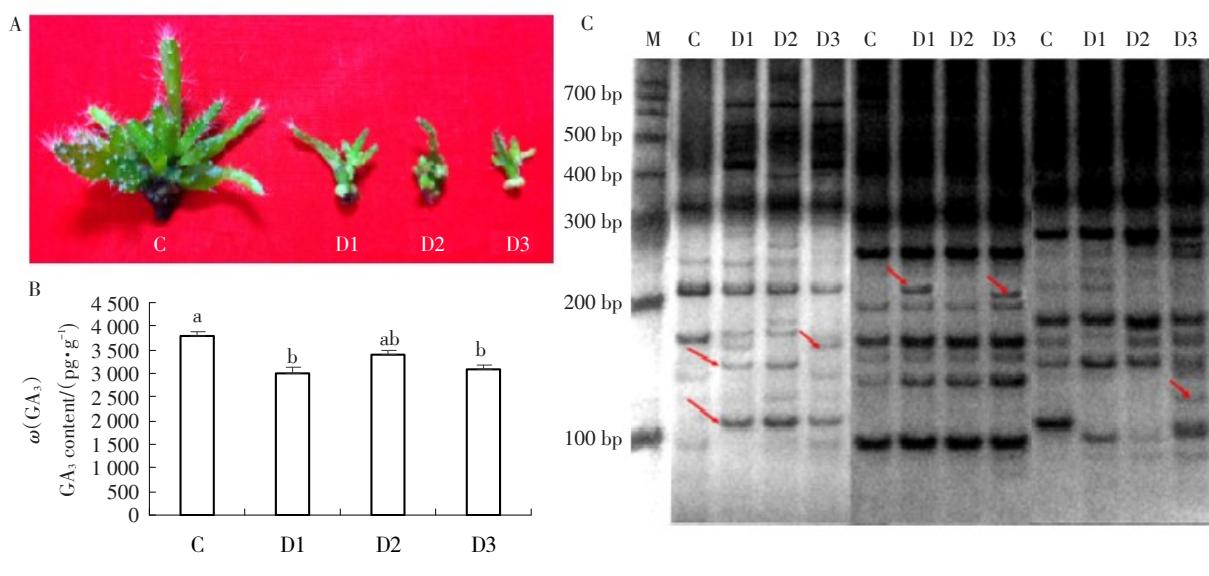


图6 变异株的UPGMA聚类分析

Fig. 6 UPGMA clustering of mutants



M. 100 bp maker, C、D1、D2 和 D3 分别为未变异植株和 3 个矮化突变株。

M. 100 bp maker, C, D1, D2 and D3 were the plant which no polymorphic locus and three dwarf mutants, respectively.

#### 图7 扩繁第7代未变异株与突变株GA<sub>3</sub>含量和SRAP标记检测

Fig. 7 Detection of GA<sub>3</sub> content and SRAP marker of the wild type and mutants in rapid micropropagation for 7 times

异株和突变株之间有差异,me9em2能将未变异株和3个矮化突变株分开(图7-C)。

### 3 讨 论

火龙果的离体快繁体系研究较多,主要以茎段为外植体。研究结果发现,选用带刺座的外植体能较早地分化不定芽,且诱导率高,而不带刺座的外植体生长缓慢且不定芽诱导率极低<sup>[18]</sup>。以茎段诱导的不同组培苗在不同的培养基中增殖效果也不同,选用MS+6-BA 3.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+IAA 0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,增殖系数达到3.2<sup>[12]</sup>;选用MS+6-BA 2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+NAA 0.1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,增殖系数可达6.4<sup>[13]</sup>;选用MS+6-BA 2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+NAA 0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>时,增殖系数可达8.2<sup>[9]</sup>,以MS+9.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA+0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> NAA的培养基培养时,增殖倍数达12倍<sup>[14]</sup>。黄文静等<sup>[19]</sup>以火龙果成熟种子萌芽诱导的实生苗增殖培养在MS+6-BA 5.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+NAA 0.3 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>中,增殖系数为4.9。本研究中,笔者以‘紫红龙’成熟种子萌发的无菌实生苗丛芽为外植体,在MS+6-BA 2.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>+NAA 0.1 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>培养基中增殖培养,增殖系数约14.9,连续扩繁第4代的增殖系数为14.6,7代时降为9.7,远远大于黄文静等<sup>[19]</sup>报道的增殖系数。

快繁继代增值的植物组织再生后代产生遗传变异或表观遗传变异的现象普遍存在。这种体细胞无性系变异产生的因素很多,如:植物的生理状态、外植体类型、物种或基因型、再生方式、培养基中的植物生长调节剂以及继代培养次数或时间等,变异的频率也因因素的不同而不同<sup>[20~21]</sup>。在香蕉的组织培养过程中发现,扩繁增殖率越高的变异频率越高,甚至高达72%<sup>[20]</sup>。增殖系数越高,越易产生矮化、玻璃化等不利变异<sup>[22]</sup>。随继代时间延长,香蕉<sup>[4]</sup>、柑橘<sup>[23]</sup>体细胞无性系变异也增加。在本试验中,笔者采用ISSR、SRAP和IRAP标记检测了快繁第1代和第4代火龙果幼苗的遗传变异情况。结果显示第1代无变异株,第4代有24.2%的植株发生了DNA序列的变异。还检测到同一丛芽不同部位棱(上4棱,下3棱)的RNA有差异,说明棱的变异可能来自于基因的差异表达。笔者实验室之前在以火龙果茎段为外植体的无性系中未检测出变异<sup>[9]</sup>,这可能是因为外植体类型不同、繁殖系数、快繁次数和检测方法不尽相同的原因。综合分析表明:这些变异可能是由于长期连续扩繁,繁殖系数高,细胞分裂过快而引起的

遗传或表观遗传变异。

ISSR标记是用来扩增2个距离较近、方向相反的SSR序列之间的DNA区段,而SRAP是扩增内含子及启动子区域,因此本试验中ISSR和SRAP所检测到的变异体植株不同。笔者基于不同的Ty1-co-pia逆转座子逆转录酶的保守序列开发并筛选到19条IRAP引物在火龙果无性系中扩增出丰富、稳定的条带。其中3条引物检测到12个植株发生了变异,共6种不同变异类型,检测到的变异类型及变异株数都比ISSR和SRAP标记多,其中变异株10、42和43同时被ISSR和IRAP标记检测到,7、17、19、20、21、22、23、33和48同时被SRAP和IRAP标记检测到。表明IRAP标记更灵敏,能够检测基因组不同区域的DNA变异,是检测火龙果无性系变异的有效手段。IRAP标记技术在苹果、百合、亚麻属等植物的无性系变异及品种遗传多样性检测方面已被证明是一种有价值的标记<sup>[24~26]</sup>。

组织培养能够激活逆转录座子,逆转录转座子的插入可能是产生体细胞无性系变异的重要原因<sup>[27]</sup>。在火龙果快繁第4代的变异植株中不仅有新的IRAP特征谱带产生,也有原始植株特征谱带的缺失,而且带的亮度不一样。表明不同频率的逆转座插入和逆转座子间重组可能是引起火龙果体细胞无性系变异的重要机制之一。因此,本试验所开发的IRAP引物是进行火龙果无性系变异研究的有力工具,为进一步探讨火龙果变异系的变异机制奠定了基础。

通过植物组培变异已经选育出了许多具有优良性状的新品种,如观赏植物的菊花、玫瑰;抗病的香蕉、高产优质的草莓、马铃薯等<sup>[28~30]</sup>。因此,充分利用这些火龙果变异材料有可能选育出火龙果新品种。

### 4 结 论

本研究通过分析火龙果实生苗丛芽离体快繁第1代、第4代的繁殖系数、幼茎棱的变化以及DNA结构的变化,得到以下结论:当前使用的火龙果快繁体系的繁殖系数为14.9,随着快繁次数的增加,繁殖系数、生长势及遗传稳定性有降低的趋势;快繁第4代体细胞无性系变异频率为24.2%,获得的16个变异株与原始植株的遗传相似系数为0.77~0.97,被分为4类,第IV类的突变株33与原始植株的差异最大,是

GA<sub>3</sub>的缺失突变体。3棱和4棱丛芽的差异可能是基因差异表达得结果。IRAP标记能够检测基因组不同区域的DNA变异,是检测火龙果无性系变异的有效手段。

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