

## 离体培养马铃薯茎顶端（或腋芽）生长点的初步研究

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**摘要** 马铃薯是一种高产作物，它蕴藏着很大的增产潜力。由于病毒危害的增加，严重的影响马铃薯的生产和栽培。近年来国外许多科学工作者[1-10]应用离体培养茎顶端（或腋芽）生长点的方法来获得无病毒的马铃薯植株。试验证明这种无病毒植株，在性状上无变异且生育良好，有明显的增产效果。作为良种繁育是生产原种的有效措施。这一方法不仅具有实践价值，而且在遗传育种理论上也具有一定的意义。为了落实毛主席关于“备战、备荒、为人民”，“深挖洞、广积粮、不称霸”的战略方针和提高马铃薯生产发展的需要，我们于1974年开始进行了这方面的研究工作。现将第一阶段试验中所获得的从茎顶端（或腋芽）生长点发育成植株及植株形成块茎的初步结果报道如下。

**关键词**

**分类号**

## A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE CULTURE IN VITRO OF APICAL GROWING POINT OF STEM (OR AXILLARY BUD) IN SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L

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### Abstract

Two varieties of potato, "Irish robber" and "Red warba", were used for experiment. The growing points of apex of stem and axillary buds, cut in a length of 0.5-1.0 mm., were taken from the emerging shoots of previously germinated tubers and from the plants grown in field both healthy and seriously attacked by shruifed mosaic disease. The growing points dissected were inoculated onto 141S medium supplemented with 0.8 mg/l of gibberrelin. After two month of culture or more, a part of cultured apices sequentially developed into plantlets which were cut then into pieces for in serting in White's medium with 2 mg/l of Ferulic acid and 1 mg/l. f IAA sup plemented. The tuber formation had been promoted as the cultures were peaced under illumination of low intensity and short day. These tubers mentioned above germinated, and developed into normal plants.

### Key words

DOI:

通讯作者

### 扩展功能

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