

长雄野生稻紫色柱头性状的遗传和基因定位研究^{* 1}

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摘要:由花青素合成代谢形成的紫色柱头性状在包括长雄野生稻在内的AA基因组野生稻中较为普遍。为研究长雄野生稻中的紫色柱头性状,以具无色柱头的亚洲栽培稻品种RD23为轮回亲本与紫色柱头的长雄野生稻进行回交,经胚挽救和多代连续选择,获得3个柱头颜色有分离的BC₆F₁定位群体。这些群体中,柱头颜色均适合1(紫色):1(无色)的分离比例,表明紫色柱头性状受一对显性核基因控制。通过微卫星标记分析,将控制紫色柱头的基因定位在水稻第6染色体上,距标记RM253,RM111和RM6917分别为2.5,0 cM和4.4 cM。对比已发表的紫色柱头基因座位,它可能与来自亚洲栽培稻的Ps-4(t)基因等位,所以暂命名为Ps-4(t)。

关键词:紫色柱头;长雄野生稻;亚洲栽培稻;渗入;分子定位;Ps-4(t)

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花青素在水稻植物体中的合成代谢中,使得水稻各部分,如柱头、种皮、稃尖、叶片、节间等产生了多种多样的颜色变化。这些颜色的变化,不仅反映出各种显色方式可作为识别水稻品种和开展连锁分析的表型标记,还表现出一系列的生物功能,包括防护紫外线、信号传递和防卫反应等^[1-5]。在色素的合成代谢系统中,Reddy将有关基因分为3部分:基因C为色素原基因,编码合成色素原;基因A能激活基因C,将色素原转化为花青素;基因P为调节基因,分配花青素到各个器官中^[4]。迄今为止,在水稻中发表的紫色柱头基因,包括4个调节基因(Ps-1, Ps-2, Ps-3^[6], Ps-4(t)^[5])和4个抑制基因(IPs-1, IPs-2^[6], IPs-3, IPs-4^[5])。在野生稻中,紫色柱头这一性状虽然普遍存在,但还未见研究报道。

本研究通过胚挽救技术和连续选择回交的方法,把长雄野生稻(*Oryza longistaminata*)的紫色柱

头性状转移到柱头无色的亚洲栽培稻(*O. sativa*)中,构建了3个带有紫柱头性状分离的高世代回交群体,进一步进行了遗传分析和分子定位研究,以为该基因的分子标记辅助育种和基因克隆研究奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 遗传群体构建 以亚洲栽培稻籼稻品种RD23为母本与长雄野生稻杂交,通过胚挽救技术获得F₁代^[7]。继续以RD23为轮回亲本(父本)进行连续回交形成BC₄F₁世代,过程中不进行表型选择。从BC₄F₁中选取带有紫色柱头的单株,以RD23为父本回交形成BC₅F₁群体。对获得的3个BC₅F₁群体2004H3L308,2004H3L342和2004H3L351进行表型和基因型调查,分别选出其中3个柱头为紫色、具有较少长雄野生稻背景的单株以RD23为父本分别再回交一代,形成3个BC₆F₁群体,分别命

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名为2005H2E509,2005H2E525和2005H2E531用于定位研究.

1.2 表型和基因型调查 BC₆F₁定位群体于2005年7月至10月,在海南省三亚市云南省农业科学院南繁实验基地种植,株行距为17 cm×25 cm,按当地常规水稻栽培方法管理.在开花期,调查所有单株的柱头颜色,同时采集叶片用于基因型调查.以CTAB法提取并纯化DNA^[8].DNA样品提出后用双蒸水稀释至20 ng/μL(紫外分光光度计检测浓度)储存于4℃备用.微卫星扩增体系参考Temnykh等的方法进行^[9],微卫星标记选自IRMI(International Rice Microsatellite Initiative,<http://www.gramene.org>).扩增产物在8%的非变性聚丙烯酰胺凝胶上电泳,经银染显色^[10]后记录结果并扫描保存.

1.3 遗传图谱构建 选取235对分布于水稻12条染色体、平均相距7 cM的微卫星标记^[11,12],对2个亲本(RD23和长雄野生稻)以及BC₅F₁群体(构建群体基因池,既每群体随机选10单株提DNA,等量混合后形成群体基因池)进行标记多态性筛选.将各BC₅F₁群体中显示杂合的微卫星标记作为基因定位起点对BC₆F₁群体(表1)所有单株进行基因型调查,在此基础上,加密分子标记进行分析,构建遗传图谱并初步定位.采用Mapmaker/EXP3.0b软件构建遗传图谱^[13],LOD阈值设定为3.0,选用Kosambi函数将重组值转换为遗传距离(cM).

2 结果与分析

2.1 紫色柱头性状的遗传分析 从BC₅F₁群体选出带有紫色柱头性状的3个单株与轮回亲本RD23

回交形成的3个群体的柱头颜色分离都表现出了相同方式,每个群体里的单株都可以分成2组.一组植株柱头为紫色,另一组植株柱头没有颜色.紫色柱头对无色柱头的分离比例都符合1:1(表1).结果表明来自长雄野生稻的紫色柱头性状是受一个显性单基因控制.

2.2 紫色柱头基因的定位 对两亲本(RD23和长雄野生稻)和BC₅F₁群体进行标记多态筛选,分别在2004H3L308与RD23间得到7个(2.98%)多态性标记,2004H3L342与RD23间得到9个(3.83%)多态性标记,在2004H3L351与RD23间得到23个(9.79%)多态性标记.由2004H3L351形成的2005H2E531群体带有较多的长雄野生稻背景,但与其它2个群体相比,其群体量更大,首先用于紫柱头基因定位.用23个微卫星标记调查2005H2E531基因型并进行连锁分析,发现标记RM190,RM6917和RM253与紫色柱头基因连锁.在此位置附近加密分子标记后,把来自长雄野生稻的紫色柱头基因定位在水稻第六染色体,与微卫星标记RM190,RM253,RM111和RM6917分别相距7.6,2.5,0 cM和4.4 cM(图1).另外2个群体,以RM253和RM111进行检测,结果在群体2005H2E525中紫柱头基因与RM111相距3.3 cM,群体2004H2E509中紫柱头基因与RM253相距6.1 cM.这表明这3个群体带有的紫色柱头基因在相同的区域.由于供体来自同一长雄野生稻,3个群体中控制紫色柱头性状的应是同一个基因.已发表的水稻紫柱头基因Ps-4(t)定位在微卫星标记RM253至RM111间^[5],本研究定位的来自长雄野生稻紫柱头基因很可能与其等位,我们也把它暂时命名为Ps-4(t).

表1 3个BC₆F₁群体中柱头颜色分离情况

Tab. 1 Segregation of stigma colors in three BC₆F₁ populations

群体 BC ₆ F ₁	群体大小	紫色柱头株数	无色柱头株数	χ^2 *	P
2005H2E509	67	35	32	0.068	0.795
2005H2E525	92	44	48	0.087	0.768
2005H2E531	118	61	57	0.068	0.896

* χ^2 值按1:1分离比计算.

野生稻种资源过程中,通过大规模回交导入结合目标性状筛选和分子标记鉴定能够将目标基因高效发掘与遗传育种紧密结合起来,利用实现生产利用,同时,多次回交以后,材料背景纯化,更有利于基因的定位和克隆研究^[25]. 紫柱头性状在本研究中表现为质量性状,也没有在回交过程中丢失,而长雄野生稻中其它一些复杂性状,如杂种不育、多年生、异花授粉等^[18],仅用连续选择回交的方法并不能满足系统研究的要求,如构建染色体片段代换系^[26]的方法可能是更好的选择.

3.2 稻属各种中的紫色柱头性状

在亚洲栽培稻中,柱头的颜色常用于杂交稻柱头外露率的调查和品种的鉴别. 因为没有发现柱头颜色会影响异交率^[2],且很多亚洲栽培稻品种柱头没有颜色,所以关于柱头颜色存在的意义还不很清楚. 不过,野生稻种的柱头多是有颜色的. 考虑到色素是复杂生物代谢途径中的末端产物,且本身具有防御、信号传递等多种功能^[1-4],对柱头颜色的作用还有待进一步的研究加以确定,也许色素分子与复杂多变的自然环境之间的互作,正是其意义所在^[2].

水稻中与颜色性状相关的基因比较复杂,有单基因,两基因或多基因控制的,也有显性或隐性的^[3-5,27]. 本研究首次定位了一个长雄野生稻的紫色柱头显性基因,命名为 $Ps-4(t)$. 虽然没有检测到抑制现象或其它控制柱头颜色的基因,但长雄野生稻的紫色柱头性状是否仅由此基因控制,还不能确定. 对群体 2005H2E531 分析, $Ps-4(t)$ 与微卫星标记 RM111 共分离. 由于群体量相对较少(仅 118 株),定位结果是初步的,各群体间定位结果也存在一定差异. 对比 Han 等定位的来自亚洲栽培稻双单倍体材料 rdh 中的 $Ps-4(t)$ 基因在 RM253 和 RM111 间,相距分别为 0.35 cM 和 0.53 cM,推测我们定位的基因与 $Ps-4(t)$ 很可能是等位的. 两者是否为同一基因,还需进行精细定位或等位性分析,有关工作正在进行中. 研究发现长雄野生稻与亚洲栽培稻中 $Ps-4(t)$ 位置的对应关系,提示这个位点很可能是在稻属 AA 基因组中各稻种共有的. 在亚洲栽培稻品种中柱头无色可能就是在人工驯化^[27]过程中丢失了该基因造成的. 下一步构建较大群体(2 000 株以上)进行精细定位和克隆研究,将有助于解释柱头颜色变化的原因,并提供更多的证据,说明稻种中柱头演化的关系和物种间的亲缘关系.

图 1 定位在水稻第 6 染色体上的长雄野生稻 $Ps-4(t)$ 基因

Fig. 1 Linkage map of $Ps-4(t)$ in *O. longistaminata* on chromosome 6

3 讨 论

3.1 发掘利用长雄野生稻资源

稻属(*Oryza*)是禾本科(Oryzeae)中最重要的具有重大农业价值的属之一. 其中亚洲栽培稻(*O. sativa*)是世界主要粮食作物和最古老的栽培作物之一. 由于改良品种的广泛应用和育种者对亲本选择的偏好,造成水稻遗传基础狭窄和遗传脆弱性问题日渐突出^[14-15]. 广泛分布在非洲的长雄野生稻(*O. longistaminata*),具有特长花药、地下茎、异花授粉、多年生、抗性强等特性,是拓宽亚洲栽培稻遗传基础并对其进行遗传改良的重要遗传资源^[16]. 然而长雄野生稻与其它 AA 基因组稻种间亲缘关系较远,彼此间存在严重的生殖隔离. 亚洲栽培稻与长雄野生稻的杂种 F₁ 代需通过胚挽救才能获得,不育现象也普遍存在于回交的低世代群体中^[17-19]. 以至于目前仅有 $Xa-21$, $Rhz2$ 和 $Rhz3$ 等少数几个长雄野生稻的有利基因被发掘利用^[20-21].

在自然群体中,长雄野生稻的柱头都是有颜色的,相比亚洲栽培稻,很多品种柱头都没有颜色. 本研究成功地把长雄野生稻的紫色柱头性状转移到柱头无色的亚洲栽培稻中,但不育现象一直程度不同地出现在 F₁ 到 BC₆F₁ 世代中(结果尚未发表),这大大延缓了转移的效率,增加了研究的难度. 为此,结合表型与基因型进行连续回交选择的方法应用到了研究当中^[22-24]. 作为一种研究策略,在开发

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sativa and *O. rufipogon* [J]. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 1999, 98 :243-251.

A genetic study on the purple stigma genes and their locations in *Oryza longistaminata*

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Abstract: The purple stigmas, which were caused by the metabolism of anthocyanins, were normal among all AA genome wild rice species including *Oryza longistaminata*. To study the purple stigmas in *O. longistaminata*, backcrossing was applied between the donor parent *O. longistaminata* with achromatic stigmas and recurrent parent RD23 with purple stigmas, and after embryo rescue and consecutive backcrossing three BC₆F₁ populations that showed character segregation in stigma color were finally got. In all BC₆F₁ populations, the segregation ratio of purple stigma to achromatic stigma was 1:1, suggesting that the purple stigma was controlled by a pair of dominant allele. An analysis using microsatellite markers (SSR) demonstrated that the target gene located on the No. 6 chromosome which was 2.5 cM, 0 cM and 4.4 cM from RM253, RM111 and RM6917, respectively. After comparing its position and effect to those published data, this gene might be allelic to *Ps-4(t)*, which was identified from *O. sativa*.

Key words: purple stigma; *Oryza longistaminata*; *Oryza sativa*; introgression; molecular mapping; *Ps-4(t)*

Diversity of Curculionoidea in subtropical monsoon evergreen broadleaved forest in Puer City, Yunnan

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Abstract: Diversities of Curculionoidea assemblages in *Castanopsis echidnacarpa*, *Lithocarpus venestratus*, *Schima wallichii* Comm. (I), *Pinus kesiya* var. *langbianensis*, *Castanopsis fleuryi*, *Schima wallichii* Comm. (II), *Phoebe lanceolata*, *Lithocarpus grandifolius*, *Castanopsis echidnacarpa* Comm. (III), *Betula alnoides*, *Schima wallichii*, *Eupatorium odoratum* Comm. (IV) and artificial vegetation (V) were studied with sample plot investigation and biodiversity analysis in Puer City, Yunnan Province. All weevils were collected using sweep netting, shaking - off and pitfall trapping. In total, 198 specimens were collected, representing 63 species in 4 families of Curculionoidea. The family Curculionidae was the most species rich. In the 5 plots, the order of weevil species richness is: I > III > II = IV > V , and the order of species diversity is IV > III > I > II > V . Jaccard coefficients (q) of weevil communities were between 0.063—0.379 , showing that the weevil assemblages of each 2 plots were ultimately or moderately dissimilar. II was heavily disturbed and need to be protected.

Key words: biodiversity; weevil; species richness; conservation value; *Phoebe lanceolata* community; *Lithocarpus grandifolius* community; *Castanopsis echidnacarpa* community