

# 鞑靼荞麦离体再生体系的建立\*

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**摘要** 研究了苗龄、外植体、激素配比对鞑靼荞麦 (*Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn.) 离体培养的影响, 初步建立了鞑靼荞麦离体再生体系。结果表明, 鞑靼荞麦离体再生的最佳取材时间为苗龄6~8 d; 诱导愈伤组织的最适培养基为MS+2.0 mg/L 2,4-D+1.5 mg/L 6-BA, 子叶诱愈率达75%左右, 下胚轴诱愈率可高达86.62%; 愈伤组织分化的最适培养基为MS+0.1 mg/L IAA+2.0 mg/L 6-BA+1.0 mg/L KT+0.5 mg/L TDZ, 来自下胚轴愈伤组织的分化率可达9.52%。下胚轴的诱愈率与分化率均高于子叶, 更适于离体再生培养。培养基中加入AgNO<sub>3</sub>后, 能有效降低褐化率。生根最适培养基为含有0.5 mg/L NAA的1/2MS培养基, 生根率在50%左右。TDZ在诱导鞑靼荞麦的愈伤组织分化出芽的过程中起到明显的促进作用, 可提高分化率约20%。表3 图2 参23

**关键词** 鞑靼荞麦; 苦荞麦; 组织培养; 愈伤组织; 离体再生; 植物生长调节剂

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## *In vitro* Regeneration of Tartary Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn.)\*

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**Abstract** The effects of seedling age, hypocotyl and cotyledon as explants, and proportions of several growth regulators were tested in tissue culture of *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn. for establishing its *in vitro* regeneration system. The results showed that the best seedling age for callus induction was 6 to 8 days. On the MS medium containing 2.0 mg/L 2, 4-D and 1.5 mg/L 6-BA, the induction rate of calli from hypocotyls was up to 86.62%, while that from cotyledons was about 75%. The suitable shooting medium was the MS medium+0.1 mg/L IAA+2.0 mg/L 6-BA+1.0 mg/L KT+0.5 mg/L TDZ (thidiazuron), and the shooting rate from hypocotyls was 9.52%. The callus induction and shooting rates were higher from hypocotyls than from cotyledons. Browning was reduced by the medium mixed with 3.5 mg/L AgNO<sub>3</sub>. Half strength MS supplemented with 0.5 mg/L NAA was the best for rooting with a rate around 50% after 30 days' culture. TDZ could accelerate shoot differentiation distinctively, improving the shooting rate by nearly 20%. Fig 3, Tab 2, Ref 23

**Keywords** *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn.; tartary buckwheat; tissue culture; callus; *in vitro* regeneration; growth regulator

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荞麦为蓼科 (Polygonaceae) 荞麦属 (*Fagopyrum*) 的双子叶作物, 又名乌麦、花麦或三角麦, 起源于中国<sup>[1]</sup>, 是一种抗旱耐寒、营养丰富、药用价值高的粮食作物。在生产上, 主要栽培有鞑靼荞麦 (*F. tataricum* Gaertn., 俗称苦荞) 和普通荞麦 (*F. esculentum* Moench, 俗称甜荞)。

我国每年荞麦出口量约占国际市场需求量的10%<sup>[2-3]</sup>, 而鞑靼荞麦为我国特有, 在国际市场上具有更高的国际竞争力。目前国内外的研究主要集中于鞑靼荞麦的医疗保健功能及其机理的研究<sup>[4-9]</sup>, 也有鞑靼荞麦蛋白成分分析的相关研究<sup>[10-12]</sup>, 但是对于苦荞麦的遗传学研究比较欠缺。在生产育种上, 苦荞麦的开花习性及其遗传特点导致其人工杂交授粉难以成功, 这成为苦荞麦杂交育种难以获得突破的重要原因, 因此利用转基因技术导入有益基因有可能成为苦荞麦遗传

改良的新途径。在此之前, 建立再生及转化体系是开展转基因研究的必要基础。普通荞麦的组织培养再生以及转化体系建立的研究已有进展<sup>[13-18]</sup>, 然而鞑靼荞麦在这方面的研究尚未见报道。我们以鞑靼荞麦的子叶和下胚轴为实验材料, 对其愈伤组织和离体再生进行了研究, 报道如下。

## 1 材料与方法

文中缩写含义: 6-BA, 6-benzylaminopurine, 6-苄氨基嘌呤; IBA, indole-3-butyric acid, 吲哚丁酸; IAA, indol-3-acetic acid, 吲哚乙酸; MS, Murashige and Skoog medium; NAA,  $\alpha$ -naphthaleneacetic acid, 萘乙酸; TDZ, thidiazuron, 噻苯隆; 2,4-D, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy, 二氯苯氧基; KT, 6-furifurylaminopurine, 6-糠氨基嘌呤。

### 1.1 供试品种

云南昭通县和四川黑水县的鞑靼荞麦地方品种各1个, 文中分别称为昭通苦荞 (英文简称ZTTB)、黑水苦荞 (英文简称HSTB)。

### 1.2 实验材料的处理

选取籽粒饱满的成熟种子, 清水浸泡30~60 min, 剥去种皮, 使用种子常规灭菌方法消毒灭菌, 即在75%乙醇溶液中

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浸泡1 min, 用0.1%  $\text{HgCl}_2$ 溶液表面消毒10 min, 再用无菌水清洗4次. 将灭菌后的种子用无菌纸吸干多余水分, 接种到附加3%蔗糖、0.7%琼脂粉无激素的MS固体培养基上培养. 每日光照培养16 h, 暗培养8 h, 光照强度2.0 klx, 温度25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 1.3 愈伤组织的诱导及继代培养

分取苗龄为5~12 d的无菌苗子叶和下胚轴, 切下子叶和下胚轴, 子叶切成约0.5 cm×0.5 cm大小, 下胚轴切成约0.5 cm的切段, 分别接种到含有2.0 mg/L 2,4-D和0.5~1.5 mg/L 6-BA的MS培养基上诱导愈伤组织, 15 d后观察愈伤组织的诱导情况, 并统计相关数据. MS培养基附加有3%蔗糖、0.7%琼脂粉, pH 5.8, 培养条件同上. 诱导培养15 d后, 统计外植体的愈伤组织诱导频率. 并比较了在培养基中添加3.5 mg/L  $\text{AgNO}_3$ 、500 mg/L  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ 对降低愈伤组织褐化的作用.

### 1.4 芽的分化

将生长状态良好的愈伤组织转至含不同激素配比的MS分化培养基中, 培养基其他附加成分及培养条件同上. 15 d后更换新鲜培养基, 30 d后统计分化率.

### 1.5 根的诱导

将生长健壮的幼苗从愈伤组织上切下, 转至含不同浓度NAA、IBA的1/2MS培养基上诱导生根, 2 wk后统计生根率.

### 1.6 计算方法

愈伤组织诱导率 = (愈伤组织块数/接种外植体数) × 100%

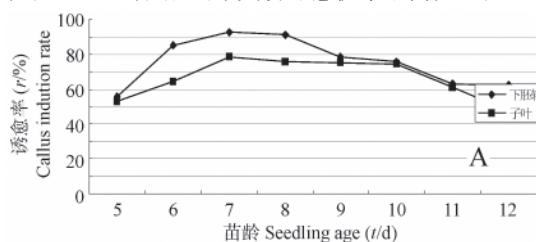
芽分化率 = (分化不定芽的愈伤组织块数/接种愈伤组织块数) × 100%

生根率 = (生根的不定芽数/接种的不定芽数) × 100%

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 无菌苗苗龄对愈伤组织诱导的影响

取苗龄为5~12 d的无菌苗子叶和下胚轴诱导愈伤组织, 结果显示, 苗龄对诱导愈伤组织频率的影响明显. 最适取材时间为苗龄6~8 d左右(图1), 其诱导愈伤率最高, 子叶可达75%



以上, 下胚轴可达90%左右. 而超过10 d的幼苗不利于诱导.

### 2.2 愈伤组织的诱导与继代培养

将子叶切片与下胚轴切段, 分别放在CTB1、CTB2、CTB3培养基中诱导愈伤组织(表1). 7 d后可观察到红色愈伤组织从切口处开始生长, 其中下胚轴由“1”字型(图2-A)逐步发展为哑铃状(图2-B). 在保持2,4-D浓度为2.0 mg/L的情况下, 逐渐增加6-BA的浓度, 发现愈伤组织诱导率也随之增加, 且两个品种均表现此规律. 在不含激素的MS对照培养基上, 无愈伤组织生成, 并且大量生根. 结果表明, 诱导愈伤组织的最适培养基为CTB3, 即2.0 mg/L 2,4-D + 1.5 mg/L 6-BA的MS培养基, 平均诱导率可达80%左右.

比较外植体类型对愈伤组织诱导的影响发现, 下胚轴与子叶相比, 诱导率明显高于子叶, 更适于离体再生培养. 这与人对普通荞麦进行离体培养的研究结果一致[15,17].

在继代培养过程中, 观察到愈伤组织诱导培养超过20 d后, 部分组织开始褐化, 褐化情况随培养时间延长而加重. 培养基中分别加入3.5 mg/L  $\text{AgNO}_3$ 、500 mg/L  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ 后, 褐化情况均有所降低. 两者相较, 前者降低褐化效果更明显.

### 2.3 愈伤组织分化出芽

将生长状态良好并未经过继代的愈伤组织接种于分化培养基STB1、STB2、STB3、STB4上. 在不含激素的MS培养基上, 愈伤组织没有分化. 在不同激素配比的4种培养基上, 从诱导1 wk后的愈伤组织的末端逐渐出现芽点并分化出芽(图2-C). 当下胚轴的愈伤组织生长为哑铃状时, 很难再分化出苗, 这可能是愈伤组织过度生长而失去分化能力. 同时发现子叶的分化率远不及下胚轴. 培养30 d后, 进行统计分析(表2).

在鞑靼荞麦离体培养过程中, 将新型植物生长调节剂TDZ添加到分化培养基中, 可明显促进分化. 对黑水苦荞可提高分化率18.11%, 对昭通苦荞可提高分化率23.30%.

在本实验中, 两个品种分化最适培养基均为STB3, 即含有0.1 mg/L IAA、2.0 mg/L 6-BA、1.0 mg/L KT与0.5 mg/L TDZ

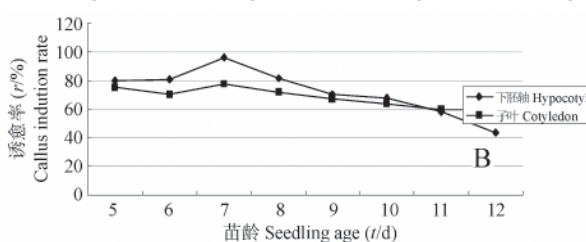


图1 无菌苗苗龄对黑水苦荞(A)和昭通苦荞(B)子叶和下胚轴愈伤组织诱导的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of seedling age on callus induction from cotyledons and hypocotyls in Heishui tartary buckwheat (A) and Zhaotong tartary buckwheat (B)

表1 外植体与植物生长调节剂对苦荞愈伤组织诱导的影响

Table 1 Effects of explants and growth regulators on callus induction of tartary buckwheat

| 品种名称<br>Cultivar | 培养基编号<br>No. of media | 植物生长调节剂<br>Plant growth regulator ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ) |      | 接种外植体数<br>No. of explants |                   | 出愈数<br>No. of calli |                   | 诱导率<br>Induction rate (%) |                   |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
|                  |                       | 2,4-D                                                                | 6-BA | 子叶<br>Cotyledon           | 下胚轴<br>Hypocotyls | 子叶<br>Cotyledon     | 下胚轴<br>Hypocotyls | 子叶<br>Cotyledon           | 下胚轴<br>Hypocotyls |
|                  |                       |                                                                      |      |                           |                   |                     |                   |                           |                   |
| 黑水苦荞<br>HSTB     | CTB1                  | 2.0                                                                  | 0.5  | 809                       | 1058              | 587                 | 666               | 72.56                     | 62.95             |
|                  | CTB2                  | 2.0                                                                  | 1.0  | 603                       | 943               | 448                 | 778               | 74.30                     | 82.50             |
|                  | CTB3                  | 2.0                                                                  | 1.5  | 695                       | 1069              | 491                 | 926               | 70.65                     | 86.62             |
| 昭通苦荞<br>ZTTB     | CTB1                  | 2.0                                                                  | 0.5  | 622                       | 1313              | 371                 | 940               | 59.65                     | 71.59             |
|                  | CTB2                  | 2.0                                                                  | 1.0  | 623                       | 1192              | 429                 | 828               | 68.86                     | 73.34             |
|                  | CTB3                  | 2.0                                                                  | 1.5  | 608                       | 1075              | 468                 | 908               | 76.97                     | 84.47             |

HSTB and ZTTB refer to Heishui tartary buckwheat and Zhaotong tartary buckwheat, respectively. The same below

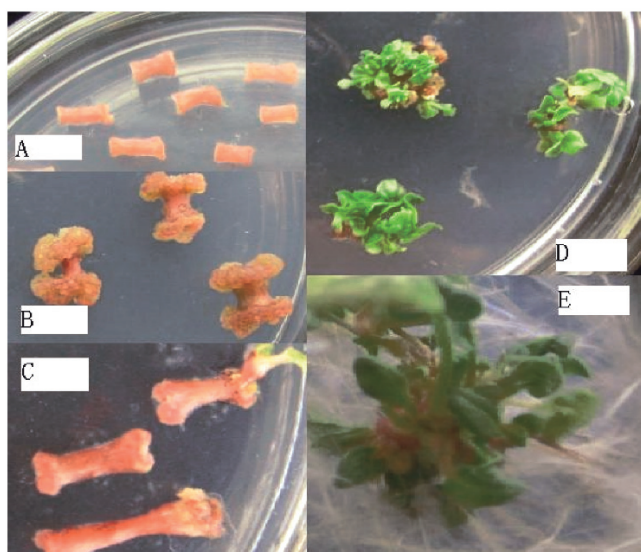


图2 鞑靼荞麦的离体再生发育过程

Fig. 2 Plant regeneration of tartary buckwheat

A: 外植体在诱导培养基上生长1 wk, 从切口处开始长出愈伤组织; B: 愈伤组织在诱导培养基上生长10 d后形成哑铃状; C: 在分化培养基上, 从下胚轴诱导的愈伤组织末端分化出芽; D: 不定芽在分化培养基上继续生长形成丛生芽; E: 丛生芽在生根培养基上形成不定根

A. Calli initiated after a week induction from hypocotyl segments; B. Dumbbell-like calli induced after 10 days from hypocotyl segments; C. Buds germinated from a callus on the regeneration medium; D. Adventitious buds continually sprouting on the regeneration medium to form adventitious shoots; E. Adventitious roots formed on the rooting medium

的MS培养基(表2), 最高分化率为9.52%。2 wk后分化出芽的愈伤组织逐渐形成丛生芽(图2-D)。

## 2.4 生根培养

将不定芽生成的再生苗转入含不同浓度IBA、NAA的1/2 MS培养基上进行生根培养。观察到7 d后不定根开始生长(图2-E), 培养15 d后, 统计生根情况(表3)。结果表明, 单独使

用0.5 mg/L NAA的生根率高于NAA + IBA混合使用, 黑水苦荞和昭通苦荞生根率分别可达47.5%和54.5%; 两者的低浓度混合使用(0.25 mg/L + 0.25 mg/L) 较高浓度混合使用生根率更高, 黑水苦荞和昭通苦荞生根率分别为41.0%和52.38%。培养30 d后, 约80%再生苗能生长不定根。

## 3 结论与讨论

本文初步建立了鞑靼荞麦离体再生体系, 为进一步的遗传操作奠定了基础。综上所述, 得出下述结论: 最佳取材时间为苗龄6~8 d; 诱导愈伤组织的较适培养基为CTB3, 即含有2.0 mg/L 2,4-D + 1.5 mg/L 6-BA的MS培养基; 愈伤组织分化的较适培养基为STB3, 即含有0.1 mg/L IAA + 2.0 mg/L 6-BA + 1.0 mg/L KT + 0.5 mg/L TDZ的MS培养基; 生根较适培养基是RTB2, 即含有0.5 mg/L NAA的1/2MS培养基。下胚轴的诱导率及其愈伤的分化率均高于子叶, 更适于离体再生培养, 这是因为不同类型的愈伤组织中细胞结构特征和生理生化状态的差异而表现出不同的形态发生能力。并且, 在培养基中添加抗氧化剂AgNO<sub>3</sub>, 能有效降低愈伤组织褐化率, 与前人研究结果一致, AgNO<sub>3</sub>可提高抗氧化酶的活性, 能有效防止褐化<sup>[19, 20]</sup>。

本研究中生长调节剂的选择与浓度设计参考了金红<sup>[16]</sup>和陈利红<sup>[17]</sup>对于普通荞麦离体再生培养的研究结果。本研究结果显示, 在前述研究中对于普通荞麦表现最佳的培养基配方并非也是最适合鞑靼荞麦的, 这是由于普通荞麦与鞑靼荞麦虽同为荞麦属, 但生理生化特点仍然存在较大差异。此外, 本研究也显示出两个鞑靼荞麦品种在诱导愈伤、分化出芽以及生根培养的过程中结果相似, 并未表现出显著的差异。这两项结果表现出了种间的差异性与趋同性。

TDZ在诱导鞑靼荞麦的愈伤组织分化出芽的过程中起到明显的促进作用, 这与国内外TDZ作用于植物离体培养过程中的研究结果<sup>[21~23]</sup>一致, 可用于难分化材料的分化培养。

表2 植物生长调节剂对苦荞愈伤组织分化的影响

Table 2 Effects of growth regulators on differentiation of tartary buckwheat calli

| 品种名称<br>Cultivar | 培养基编号<br>No. of media | 植物生长调节剂<br>Plant growth regulator ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) |      |     |     | 接种愈伤组织块数<br>No. of calli | 分化数<br>No. of formed shoots | 诱导率<br>Shooting rate ( $r/\%$ ) |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                  |                       | IAA                                                   | 6-BA | KT  | TDZ |                          |                             |                                 |
| 黑水苦荞<br>HSTB     | STB1                  | 0.1                                                   | 2.0  | 1.0 | 0.0 | 645                      | 52                          | 8.06                            |
|                  | STB2                  | 0.0                                                   | 2.0  | 1.0 | 0.0 | 571                      | 48                          | 8.41                            |
|                  | STB3                  | 0.1                                                   | 2.0  | 1.0 | 0.5 | 546                      | 52                          | 9.52                            |
|                  | STB4                  | 0.0                                                   | 0.0  | 0.0 | 0.5 | 515                      | 33                          | 6.41                            |
| 昭通苦荞<br>ZTTB     | STB1                  | 0.1                                                   | 2.0  | 1.0 | 0.0 | 645                      | 36                          | 5.58                            |
|                  | STB2                  | 0.0                                                   | 2.0  | 1.0 | 0.0 | 640                      | 32                          | 5.00                            |
|                  | STB3                  | 0.1                                                   | 2.0  | 1.0 | 0.5 | 645                      | 44                          | 6.88                            |
|                  | STB4                  | 0.0                                                   | 0.0  | 0.0 | 0.5 | 718                      | 48                          | 6.69                            |

表3 激素对苦荞生根培养的影响

Table 3 Effects of growth regulators on root differentiation of tartary buckwheat

| 品种名称<br>Cultivar | 培养基编号<br>No. of media | 植物生长调节剂<br>Plant growth regulators ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) |      | 接种丛生芽数<br>No. of adventitious shoots | 生根数<br>No. of formed roots | 生根率<br>Root rate ( $r/\%$ ) |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                  |                       | NAA                                                    | IBA  |                                      |                            |                             |
| 黑水苦荞<br>HSTB     | RTB1                  | 0.5                                                    | 0.5  | 42                                   | 9                          | 21.43                       |
|                  | RTB2                  | 0.5                                                    | 0.0  | 40                                   | 19                         | 47.50                       |
|                  | RTB3                  | 0.25                                                   | 0.25 | 39                                   | 16                         | 41.02                       |
| 昭通苦荞<br>ZTTB     | RTB1                  | 0.5                                                    | 0.5  | 29                                   | 6                          | 20.69                       |
|                  | RTB2                  | 0.5                                                    | 0.0  | 22                                   | 12                         | 54.54                       |
|                  | RTB3                  | 0.25                                                   | 0.25 | 21                                   | 11                         | 52.38                       |



TDZ与其他生长调节剂配合使用, 效果高于单独使用, 表明其可以运用于鞑靼荞麦离体再生培养, 但其最适浓度还需进一步探索。

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