

专题介绍

Review

棉花组织培养与植株再生

秦永华 刘进元*

清华大学生物科学与技术系,北京,100084

*通信作者, liujy@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn

摘要 棉花是世界上重要的纤维和油料作物。现代生物技术的不断发展为棉花育种和种质创新提供了新的技术手段,极大地推动了棉花育种的进程。现代生物技术在植物育种中的成功应用大多是依靠有效的再生体系的建立。因此棉花组织培养及其再生技术在品种改良、种质资源的繁殖和保存、杂种优势的固定和遗传转化等方面具有重要作用,颇受各国研究者的重视。本文综述了棉花的体细胞培养、花药培养、茎尖培养、胚珠和胚培养以及原生质体培养等方面近年来的主要研究进展,并提出了棉花组织培养中存在的主要问题及今后的研究方向。

关键词 棉花, 体细胞培养, 花药培养, 茎尖培养, 胚珠和胚培养, 原生质体培养, 再生植株

Cotton Tissue Culture and Plant Regeneration

Qin Yonghua Liu Jinyuan*

Department of Biological Sciences and Biotechnology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084

* Corresponding author, liujy@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn

Abstract Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) is an important oilseed and fiber crop. Advanced biotechnology not only provides an innovation method for cotton breeding and germplasm multiply but also greatly accelerates the process of cotton breeding. The key to successful application of biotechnology in plant breeding is the establishment of an efficient regeneration system. The techniques of tissue culture and regeneration for cotton plants can be applied to cotton variety improvement, propagation and preservation of germplasm, inheritance of heterosis and genetic transformation. Therefore, in recent years, there has been increasing focus on the research of cotton tissue culture as the source of tissue explants for transforming cotton. In this paper, the recent progress on research of cotton tissue culture was reviewed including somatic cell culture, anther culture, shoot-tip culture, *in vitro* ovule culture and protoplast culture, and the future research works of this field were discussed.

Keywords *Gossypium hirsutum*, Somatic cell culture, Anther culture, Shoot-tip culture, *In vitro* ovule culture, Protoplast culture, Plant regeneration

棉花(*Gossypium hirsutum* L.)是世界上重要的纤维和油料作物,在我国的工农业生产中占有十分重要的地位。高效快速培养出多种优良性状于一体的棉花优良品种是棉花生产中急需解决的难题。现代生物技术的不断发展为棉花育种提供了新途径。现代生物技术在植物育种中的应用大多是在植物组织培养技术的基础上获得成功的,因此,棉花的组织培养研究在棉花育种中颇受重视。在20世纪70年代,人们开始了棉花的各种器官、组织和细胞的培养,并获得了成功。目前,已建立了体细胞培养、花药培养、茎尖培养、

胚珠和胚培养、原生质体培养等方面的技术体系,并取得了良好的进展。本文就国内外棉花组织培养方面的研究现状、存在问题及发展趋势做一综述。

1 体细胞培养与植株再生

体细胞培养是以棉花种子发芽后的胚轴、子叶或以植株的叶片、叶柄、茎段等作为外植体进行培养,通过诱导愈伤组织、胚胎再生、形成胚状体进而形成再生植株。1979年,Price和Smith首次报道了从克劳茨基棉花的细胞悬浮培养中获得了体细胞胚,为棉花再

生植株的获得奠定了基础。随后,Davidonis 和 Hamilton (1983) 采用陆地棉 Coker 310 子叶愈伤组织,在改良的 LS 培养基上继代培养 2 年后,获得了体细胞胚并再生出植株,这是棉花植株再生的首次报道。Trolinder 等 (Trolinder et al., 1987; Trolinder and Goodin, 1987; 1988; Trolinder and Chen, 1989) 采用 KNO₃ 加倍的培养基、悬浮培养等技术,并比较了棉属内不同基因型间的体胚发生能力,发现了高频胚胎发

生的棉花材料——Coker 棉系。与此同时,陈志贤等 (1987, 中国农业科学, 20(5): 6-11) 也获得 Coker 棉体细胞再生植株。这些研究在世界范围内大大推动了棉花体细胞培养技术的发展和再生植株的研究。目前棉花体细胞培养能从多个棉种及其品种通过体细胞培养途径获得再生植株(表 1)。适宜的外植体包括下胚轴、子叶、叶柄、叶片、胚根、茎段等,但主要以下胚轴为主,通过脱分化和再分化得到再生植株(表 1)。

表 1 棉花体细胞培养的成功案例

Table 1 The well-studied examples of somatic cell culture in cotton

种 <i>Species</i>	品种 <i>Cultivars</i>	外植体 <i>Explants</i>	培养结果 <i>Results</i>	参考文献 <i>Reference</i>
陆地棉 <i>G. hirsutum</i>	Coker312	子叶	再生植株	刘春明和姚敦义, 1991
	Coker312	Cotyledon	Plant regeneration	
	川 239	下胚轴	再生植株	张家明等, 1994
	Chuan 239	Hypocotyls	Plant regeneration	
	Coker 201, 中棉所 17, 中棉所 19, 鲁棉 6 号	下胚轴、子叶、茎段、叶片和叶柄	再生植株	张宝红等, 2000a; Zhang et al., 2000b
	Coker201, Zhongmiansuo 17, Zhongmiansuo 19, and Lumian 6	Hypocotyls, cotyledon, shoot, leaves and petiole	Plant regeneration	
	Coker312, Deltapine90, Georgia, and Pee Dee	下胚轴, 子叶	再生植株	Sakhanokho et al., 2001
	中棉所 12	Hypocotyls and cotyledon	Plant regeneration	
	Zhongmiansuo 12	下胚轴	再生植株	王清连等, 2002
	Coker201	Hypocotyls	Plant regeneration	
	Coker312, Maxxa, Riata, Ultima	下胚轴	再生植株	Mishra et al., 2003
	Nazilli M-503, Nazilli143	Hypocotyls	Plant regeneration	
	DP50, STV474	下胚轴	再生植株	Aydin et al., 2004
	Coker312, PD97019, PD97021, PD97100, and GA98033	Hypocotyls	Plant regeneration	Ouma et al., 2004
	中棉所 12, 中棉所 17, 中棉所 19, 泗棉 3 号	下胚轴、子叶、胚根	再生植株	Sakhanokho et al., 2004b
	Zhongmiansuo 12, Zhongmiansuo 17, Zhongmiansuo 19, and Simian 3	Hypocotyls, cotyledon and embryo root	Plant regeneration	
	Coker312 和冀无 2031	下胚轴	再生植株	迟吉娜等, 2005
	Coker312 and Jiwu 2031	Hypocotyls	Plant regeneration	
	野生型	下胚轴	再生植株	Sun et al., 2006
	Wild type	Hypocotyls	Plant regeneration	
克劳茨基棉 <i>G. klotzschianum</i>	野生型	下胚轴	体细胞胚	Price and Smith, 1979
	Wild type	Hypocotyls	Somatic embryo	

续表 1

Continued 1

种 Species	品种 Cultivars	外植体 Explants	培养结果 Results	参考文献 Reference
克劳茨基棉 <i>G. klotzschianum</i>	野生型 Wild type	下胚轴 Hypocotyls	体细胞胚 Somatic embryo	Finer and Smith, 1984
	野生型 Wild type	下胚轴, 子叶 Hypocotyls and cotyledon	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Sun et al., 2003
海岛棉 <i>G. barbadense</i>	PI-528306	下胚轴, 子叶 Hypocotyls and cotyledon	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Sakhanokho et al., 2001
	新海 3, 新海 6, 新海 7 号, 军海 1 号, 282, K-153, K-101, Giza-70 Xinhai 3, Xinhai 6 and Xinhai 7, Jun- hai 1, 282, K-153, K-101, Giza-70 新海 1 号	下胚轴 Hypocotyls 子叶、下胚轴、茎段、 叶柄和叶片	再生植株 Plant regeneration	魏良民, 1996 张宝红和李秀兰, 1994
	Xinhai 1	Cotyledon, hypocotyls, shoot, petiole and leaves	Plant regeneration	
拟似棉 <i>G. gossypioides</i>	Ulbrich	下胚轴 Hypocotyls	再生植株 Plant regeneration	谭晓连和钱迎倩, 1988
亚洲棉 <i>G. arboreum</i>	A ₂ -9	下胚轴 Hypocotyls	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Sakhanokho et al., 2004a
	石系亚 1 号	子叶、下胚轴、茎段、 叶柄和叶片	再生植株 Plant regeneration	张宝红和李秀兰, 1994
	Shixiya 1	Cotyledon, hypocotyls, shoot, petiole and leaves	Plant regeneration	

棉花体细胞培养的植株再生过程大体可分为 3 个阶段: 愈伤组织的诱导和增殖, 体细胞胚形成和植株再生。愈伤组织的诱导和增殖常用的培养基为 MSB_s, 也有用 MS、LS、BT 和 White 等培养基, 而体细胞胚萌发和植株再生则常用 SH 培养基。培养基中一般添加 Gelrite 和 Phytagel 做固化剂, 以葡萄糖为碳源。在愈伤组织诱导过程中附加的激素有: 2,4-D、ZT、IBA、IAA、KT、NAA、6-BA、2ip、TDZ、GA₃、BR 等。其中 2,4-D、IBA、KT、IAA、ZT 最常用。体细胞培养在棉花组织培养中占十分重要的地位, 可以被应用在棉花种质保存、突变体的筛选、原生质体培养以及遗传转化等方面, 奠定了棉花体细胞育种的基础。

2 花药培养

花药培养是获得单倍体植株的重要途径, 而单倍体植株经染色体加倍以后可得到遗传上稳定的纯合二倍体植株, 具有缩短育种周期、提高育种效率等优点。同时单倍体植株还是育种和研究遗传规律的

好材料。棉花花药培养虽然始于 20 世纪 70 年代, 但长期以来一直处于条件摸索和优化阶段, 目前仅能获得少量单倍体愈伤组织、胚状体、根状体和茎状体, 个别种可得到再生植株。棉花花药培养能否成功地诱导出再生植株及诱导频率的高低受到基因型、花药培养的时期、培养基及其组成、培养方式等多种因素影响 (张宝红等, 1996; 1999)。1978 年, Barrow 等对陆地棉和海岛棉的花药进行了培养并获得了大量的愈伤组织, 但细胞学检查表明, 仅有 2%~4% 的细胞表现为单倍体($n=2x=28$), 且都包埋于双倍体愈伤组织中, 常随愈伤组织的增殖而退化和消失。此后, 李秀兰等(1987, 作物学报, 13(1): 87-88)用石蜡切片法观察花药培养中的小孢子的发育状况, 发现在适宜的培养条件下, 花粉细胞可以启动分裂并能形成多细胞团和愈伤组织, 从而证明了棉花花药培养形成花粉单倍体植株是有希望的。张宝红等(1996; 1997)报道有关克劳茨基棉组织培养胚胎发生和器官分化形成过程和形态特征, 通过花药愈伤组织分化出胚状体和不定芽, 进而得到单倍体植株, 并提出了

鉴别棉花组织培养中胚状体、不定芽和不定根三者的形态依据。目前,国内外学者在棉花花药愈伤组织的优化、离体小孢子的成活条件等方面进行了大量的研究,获得了一些单倍体植株,但采用该途径还尚未获得有实用价值的优良品种,也没有有关再生植株的倍性和育性的后续报道。然而通过培育单倍体株系而形成的相关技术,在棉花生物技术研究中具有重要的应用价值。它既可以用于研究花粉细胞分化条件和胚胎发生机理,也可为深入开展棉花遗传工程和发育分子生物学的研究提供技术基础,从而提高选择效率,缩短育种周期。

3 茎尖培养

表 2 棉花茎尖培养的成功案例

Table 2 The well-studied examples of shoot-tip culture of cotton

种 Species	茎尖大小 Shoot-tip size	培养结果 Results	参考文献 Reference
陆地棉 <i>G. hirsutum</i>	1.0cm	丛生芽 Multiple buds	Bajaj and Gill, 1986
	子叶节 Cotyledonary node 0.3~1.0mm	丛生芽 Multiple buds	Lee, 1987
	0.3~1.0mm	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Gould et al., 1991
	5.0~8.0mm	再生植株 Plant regeneration	张宝红等, 1993
	0.5~1.0mm	再生植株 Plant regeneration	吴敬音等, 1994
	茎尖 Shoot-tips 0.6~0.7mm	再生植株 Plant regeneration	张献龙等, 1996
	子叶节 Cotyledonary node 子叶节、茎尖、腋芽	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Saeed et al., 1997
	Cotyledonary node, shoot-tips and axillary bud	丛生芽 Multiple buds	Gupta et al., 1997
	茎尖 Shoot-tips 2~3mm	丛生芽 Multiple buds	Agrawal et al., 1997
	子叶节、茎尖 Cotyledonary node, shoot-tips 子叶节, 茎尖 Cotyledonary node, shoot-tips 2mm	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Hemphill et al., 1998
		再生植株 Plant regeneration	Morre et al., 1998
		再生植株 Plant regeneration	Zapata et al., 1999
		再生植株 Plant regeneration	Hazra et al., 2000; 2002
		再生植株 Plant regeneration	Bajrovic et al., 2001
		再生植株 Plant regeneration	Banerjee et al., 2003
		再生植株 Plant regeneration	Aydin et al., 2004
海岛棉 <i>G. barbadense</i>	0.3~1.0mm	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Gould et al., 1991
亚洲棉 <i>G. arboreum</i>	子叶节 Cotyledonary node	再生植株 Plant regeneration	Hazra et al., 2000

棉花茎尖培养时使用的是完整的分生组织,其再生相对容易,且能有效地用于基因转化,因而茎尖分生组织培养和遗传转化相结合可以开辟一条简便、高效、直接的棉花遗传转化体系(Gould, 1991; McCabe and Martinell, 1993; 吴敬音等, 1994)。棉花茎尖培养最早始于1967年,当时Chappell和Maune进行了陆地棉花茎尖培养,但未能获得再生植株。接着,Bajaj和Gill(1986)进行了陆地棉幼苗茎尖的离体培养,获得生长良好的丛生芽。此后,国内外许多学者开展了培养基、糖源、激素种类及配比等方面的研究,分别对不同棉属的不同种进行了茎尖的离体培养,并获得了巨大成功(表2)。

茎尖培养不经过愈伤组织阶段就成苗再生,植株再生不受基因型的限制。通常1.5~3个月时间就能成苗,剥取茎尖越大成苗越容易,而且侧芽的分生组织比顶芽更容易培养。此外,用休眠芽的侧芽做外植体,可成功诱导丛芽形成(Morre et al., 1998),这为茎尖培养时再生率的提高和茎尖作转化受体提供了良好的前景。棉花茎尖培养体系的建立,成功繁殖和保存了许多棉花珍稀种质资源及其种间杂种,并在固定杂种优势、珍稀材料的抗性鉴定和棉花遗传转化等方面得到广泛应用,并取得了重要研究成果(吴敬音等,1994; Chian et al., 1995)。

4 胚珠和胚培养

离体胚培养能够解决植物远缘杂交的败育问题,而对于那些不能形成具有生活力种子的杂交组合可通过离体胚的培养获得杂种植株。同时离体胚培养也是研究棉纤维发育和离体受精的重要手段,并可以采用该技术对胚及其各部分的再生潜力进行深入研究(Umbeck and Stewart, 1985)。早在1935年,Skovsted将剥离去种皮后的杂种胚放在培养基上培养,获得了戴维逊氏×斯笃克氏棉两个野生棉种F₁杂种植株。此后, Mauney (1961) 和 Eid 等(1973) 成功地将棉花种间不同天数的胚珠培养成植株。Stewart 和 Hsu (1978) 把四倍体与二倍体棉种杂交后2d的许多组合的胚珠,在液体培养基上培养获得杂种植株。钱思颖等(1988, 作物学报, 14(2): 96-102)用 White 培养基培养种间杂种零代种子的胚,获得了一批陆地棉、亚洲棉和二倍体野生种种间杂种。近年来,许多学者已利用胚珠培养技术成功地获得了陆地棉×中棉、陆地棉×瑟伯氏棉、陆地棉×克劳茨基棉、陆地棉×比克氏棉、亚洲棉×哈克尼西棉、草棉×辣根棉、海岛棉×澳洲棉等几十个种间杂种,并选育出许多抗病、抗虫、抗旱、耐盐碱、优质等一大批优良新种质,其中部分已应用于育种并将广泛被推广利用 (Umbeck and Stewart, 1985; Altman et al., 1987; 胡绍安和尚富德, 1992, 中国农业科学, 25 (3): 28-32; Bajaj and Gill, 1998)。这些都是组织培养用于棉花育种的最主要、最成功的方面。

棉花胚珠培养获得成功使棉花种子的发育和纤维的分化能够在可控的条件下进行,并可对胚及其各部分的再生潜力进行深入而详细的研究。1971年, Beasley 观察到离体条件下胚珠表皮有纤维发育和形成纤维的现象,接着他又详细研究了植物生长

物质对受精和未受精棉花胚珠体外纤维发育的影响(Beasley and Ting, 1973; 1974)。随后, Meinert 等(1977)和 Trolinder 等(Trolinder et al., 1987; Trolinder and Goodin, 1987)先后证明了在离体培养胚珠上产生的纤维与自然生长的纤维在发育和生化组分上具有相似性,因而使离体培养作为一种重要的手段来研究纤维的发育成为可能。Triplet (1995) 利用胚珠培养研究了激素对光籽棉种纤维形成的影响,发现增加 IAA 和 GA 的浓度对光籽胚珠产生纤维的百分率有协同效应,证明激素与纤维发育有关。1999 年,刘康等(棉花学报, 11(1): 48-56)采用陆地棉徐州 142 无絮突变体与其正常品种这两个近等基因系的胚珠进行比较研究,这种方法也为纤维发育机理的研究乃至相关基因功能的研究或克隆提供了一条新的途径。

5 原生质体培养

植物原生质体由于没有细胞壁,是进行基础研究及作物改良所用材料的理想状态之一。植物原生质既可以摄入外源 DNA,又可以进行不同种属,甚至亲缘更远的体细胞融合,进而获得转基因细胞或体细胞杂种,直接应用于植物的遗传改良,因而倍受育种者的青睐。自 1971 年 Negata 和 Takebe 首次报道烟草原生质体经离体培养获得再生植株以来,植物原生质体培养取得了可喜的进展。据统计,到 1993 年有分属于 49 个科、146 个属的 320 多种植物通过原生质体培养得到了再生植株,并且从原生质体培养得到再生植株的例证逐年增加。棉花原生质体培养起始于 1974 年,当时 Beasley 和 Ting 首次从陆地棉花后 2d 的纤维游离出原生质体, 经过培养得到了小细胞团。随后, Bhojwani 等(1977)从陆地棉下胚轴愈伤组织、Thomas 和 Katterman (1984) 从陆地棉花药愈伤组织、Finer 和 Smith (1982) 从克劳茨基棉下胚轴愈伤组织、El-Shihy 和 Evans (1983) 从海岛棉子叶分别游离得到原生质体,经培养获得肉眼可见的愈伤组织或小细胞团。这些研究虽未获得再生植株,但它为以后棉花原生质体培养的成功奠定了基础。1989 年,余建明等和陈志贤等分别以陆地棉 3118、晋棉 4 号、Coker312 和 201 下胚轴诱导的胚性愈伤组织为材料分离原生质体,首次获得了陆地棉生质体的再生植株,开创了陆地棉原生质体培养的新纪元。迄今,已经对陆地棉、海岛棉、亚洲棉、克劳茨基棉和戴维逊氏棉等棉种的子叶、下胚轴、叶片和茎等器官的外植体进行了原生质体分离、培养研究,其中陆地棉、海岛

棉和克劳茨基棉 3 个种获得了再生植株(表 3)。原生质体再生株的获得,为细胞杂交铺平了道路。2004 年,Sun 等通过电融合法进行了陆地棉和克劳茨基棉两个种间的原生质体融合,获得了 18 株再生植株,形态学、遗传学、细胞学和 RAPD 鉴定证明有 16 株是种间体细胞杂种再生植株,这是国际上首次通过细胞融合获得棉花杂种植株。原生质体融合可以转移细胞核中的染色体组、染色体、染色体片段,或者是细胞质中的叶绿体 DNA 及线粒体 DNA。这一手段配合常规育种技术,对于创造新种质、克服远缘杂交的不亲和性以及研究棉花的进化都具有重要意义。

6 存在问题与发展趋势

表 3 棉属原生质体培养的成功案例

Table 3 The well-studied examples of cotton protoplast culture

种	原生质体的来源	培养结果	参考文献
Species	Origin of protoplast	Results	Reference
陆地棉	叶肉组织	细胞团	Firoozabady and DeBoer, 1986
<i>G. hirsutum</i>	Mesophyll tissues	Multicellular colonies	
	茎段愈伤组织	愈伤组织	Saka et al., 1987
	Shoot callus	Callus	
	胚性愈伤组织	再生植株	陈志贤等., 1989
	Embryonic callus	Plant regeneration	
	胚性细胞悬浮系	再生植株	余建明等, 1988; 1989; 1993
	Embryonic suspension cultures	Plant regeneration	
	下胚轴胚性愈伤组织	再生植株	Peeters et al., 1994
	Hypocotyl embryonic callus	Plant regeneration	
	下胚轴胚性愈伤组织	再生植株	王喆之等, 1998
	Hypocotyl embryonic callus	Plant regeneration	
	胚性细胞悬浮系	再生植株	吕复兵等, 1999
	Embryonic suspension cultures	Plant regeneration	
	胚性愈伤, 细胞悬浮系	再生植株	Sun et al., 2005a
	Embryonic callus and suspension cultures	Plant regeneration	
海岛棉	子叶	再生植株	EI-Shihy and Evans, 1983
<i>G. barbadense</i>	Cotyledon	Plant regeneration	
	叶肉组织	细胞团	Firoozabady and DeBoer, 1986
	Mesophyll tissues	Multicellular colonies	
	子叶	愈伤组织	魏良民等, 1994
	Cotyledon	Callus	
亚洲棉	花药愈伤组织	细胞团	余建明等, 1988
<i>G. arboreum</i>	Anther callus	Multicellular colonies	
克劳茨基棉	下胚轴愈伤组织	细胞团	Finer and Smith, 1982
<i>G. klotzschianum</i>	Hypocotyl callus	Multicellular colonies	
	未成熟体胚和细胞悬浮系	再生植株	Sun et al., 2005b
	Immature somatic embryos and suspension cultures	Plant regeneration	
戴维逊氏棉	愈伤组织、胚性细胞悬浮系	细胞团	陆振鑫和夏镇澳, 1991
<i>G. davidsonii</i>	Callus and embryonic suspension cultures	Multicellular colonies	

续探讨棉花组织培养的最佳条件,建立高效、稳定而且对基因型不严格的再生体系。(2)培养过程复杂,周期长,重复性差。迄今,棉花组织培养再生植株均是经过多次继代培养而成功的,由于棉花组织培养的再生需要经过愈伤组织的诱导和增殖、胚状体的发生、胚的萌发和生根成苗等复杂的阶段,而且每一阶段都需要特定的条件,因此,对棉花体细胞胚胎的诱导条件以及胚成苗技术尚需做进一步研究,缩短再生时间。(3)体胚发生率低、畸形胚频率很高。胚性愈伤组织在长期的继代培养过程中易产生染色体变异,在胚胎发生过程中伴随着产生大量的异常胚状体,因而目前大量获得正常的再生棉株仍存在困难。由于畸形胚在棉花组织培养中的发生频率极高,如何使畸形胚萌发并转化为正常苗,就成为提高棉花组织培养植株再生率的关键。染色体的变异和畸形胚的产生给科研和生产带来诸多不便,弄清染色体变异的规律和畸形胚产生的原因以及如何控制变异率,是今后研究的方向之一。(4)对试材内源激素含量水平与所需最适外源激素浓度之间的关系缺少探讨。激素的调控对植物离体培养器官的分化非常重要,外源激素必需通过内源激素的平衡调节来达到控制器官发生的目的,各种生长物质的水平和比例都能影响培养物的基因表达从而影响器官的分化。在今后的研究中应综合考虑影响外植体再生的各个因素,使外植体处于最佳分裂状态,以便建立起简易、高效的离体再生体系。总而言之,通过研究者的不懈努力,一定有可能解决上述问题,使棉花组织培养技术更好地为棉花纤维分子形成机制分析以及新种质资源的创制服务。

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