

· 成果快报 ·

菊花优异种质资源挖掘与种质创新研究

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[关键词] 菊花; 种质资源; 优异基因; 远缘杂交; 分子改良

菊花是我国十大传统名花和世界四大切花之一, 观赏和经济价值极高。我国是栽培菊花的起源中心^[1], 然而我国菊花遗传育种研究却十分滞后, 原有商业品种约 90% 为荷兰、日本引进品种。因菊花遗传基础狭窄及地域气候差异, 已有引进品种和我国原有自主品种的抗蚜虫性、耐低/高温性均较差, 是限制我国菊花产业发展的瓶颈。为此, 亟待开展菊花抗性种质创新及抗性与观赏性聚合的品种改良研究。我国是菊花近缘种属野生资源的分布中心, 其中不乏优异抗性资源, 远缘杂交育种则成为拓宽菊花遗传基础及提高抗性的有效手段。为此, 本课题组针对菊花遗传基础狭窄、优异种质(基因)资源挖掘利用不足、育种技术滞后、缺乏自主知识产权新品种等制约菊花产业发展的重大科学问题和技术需求, 收集保存了 5000 余份菊花及其近缘种属种质资源, 从中挖掘出 67 份优异种质, 建立了基于远缘杂交的育种技术体系, 育成系列高抗(耐)性新奇特菊花新品种, 在抗蚜虫性、花期及株型等育种方面取得了突破性进展, 新品种已在 10 多个省(市)推广应用。本研究成果对推动我国菊花育种、品种更新和产业升级具有重要意义。

1 菊花及其近缘种属种质资源收集、保存与评价

通过广泛收集菊花及其近缘种属种质资源, 建成了“中国菊花种质资源保存中心”, 保存种质资源 5 000 余份, 包括菊花近缘种属野生种质 332 份、品种 3 200 余个和其他育种中间材料 1 500 余份。创建了超低温与离体缓慢生长保存技术体系, 克服了

土地资源、人力、物力不足的限制及传统圃地保存种质易混杂、丢失、种性退化等问题, 实现了核心种质节本高效中长期保存, 并先后为 50 余家从事菊花研究和生产的单位提供菊花品种或育种材料上千份, 有力推动了菊花育种研究。建立了菊花及其近缘种属植物园艺性状与抗/耐性的评价体系, 挖掘出 67 份优异抗性育种核心种质, 明确了部分重要园艺性状和抗/耐性的形成机制^[2—6], 为菊花抗性遗传改良提供了基因储备。初步阐明了菊花及其近缘种属植物的系统进化关系, 证实了菊属与亚菊属、蒿属的亲缘关系较近^[7]; 创新地提出杂交引起的基因组、转录组和甲基化水平的快速改变可加速菊花及其近缘种属植物的进化历程, 且基因组非编码区删除及甲基化水平的上升或下降, 可使杂种后代快速二倍体化^[8—9], 为利用远缘杂交拓宽菊花遗传基础和菊花种质创新提供了重要依据。

2 菊花远缘杂种创制与新品种选育

栽培菊花遗传基础狭窄, 种内遗传改良困难。远缘杂交是实现优异基因在不同种属间转移的有效途径之一, 然而, 远缘杂交障碍限制了优异基因的有效转移。项目组揭示了杂种胚败育和细胞程序性死亡是菊花远缘杂交障碍的主要原因^[10—13], 创建了基于胚珠培养的幼胚拯救技术, 解决了菊花柱头短小授粉难、幼胚微小难剥取、胚胎败育难以获得远缘杂种的难题, 为将菊花近缘种属植物优异基因导入栽培菊花及实现优异基因在种属间的聚合找到了突破口^[10]。率先建立了以远缘杂交、外源种属抗(耐)性利用为主体的菊花育种技术体系, 成功将菊花近缘

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种属植物的抗/耐性优异基因导入了栽培菊花,创制出15个属间、6个种间远缘杂种,共236份抗性(抗寒、抗病虫等)新种质^[14—17],有效拓宽了菊花基因库;其中,6个属间杂种及抗蚜性、耐盐性与托桂花型的3属4物种聚合新种质均为首次报道^[17];育成了系列高抗(耐)性新奇特菊花新品种,获植物新品种权34个,江苏省鉴定品种20个。育成的新品种已在全国10多个省(市)进行大量推广应用,改变了以往我国菊花商业品种花色单调、新奇特品种缺乏、抗性弱、花期多集中在秋季、依赖进口等状况,取得了显著经济和社会效益,有力地推动了我国菊花品种更新和产业升级。

3 菊花优异基因挖掘与分子改良

栽培菊花多为六倍体及其非整倍体,基因组高度杂合,遗传背景复杂,传统育种周期长、存在不定向性等不足。基因工程育种具有快速、定向改良某一性状的优点,是对传统杂交育种的重要补充。项目组在前期优异种质发掘基础上,在菊花重要园艺性状和抗性基因挖掘与分子改良方面取得突出进展。构建了菊花花器官EST文库^[18],在此基础上,创制了GA₂₀-氧化酶基因DgGA20ox的转基因矮化菊花^[19];克隆了调控菊花分枝的DgLsL基因,创制了分枝改良的菊花新种质^[20];此外,通过连锁作图解析了菊花株型、花期和花型相关园艺性状的基因效应,挖掘出一批主效QTL^[21—24]。从耐寒异色菊中克隆了耐寒转录因子CdICE1,发现CdICE1主要通过诱导菊花DgDREB表达以增强植株的低温、干旱和盐渍等非生物胁迫耐性^[25]。率先提出16℃温和低温驯化下的ICE1-miRNA398-CSD抗寒调节新路径,发现在16℃驯化条件下,异色菊CdICE1超表达可使miR398表达显著下降,从而解除miR398对靶基因CSD1和CSD2表达的抑制,提高耐寒性^[26]。另外,还挖掘出菊花株型等多个重要园艺性状^[27—28]、养分吸收^[29—31]、耐盐^[32—33]、抗蚜虫^[34—35]等抗/耐性相关关键基因,并通过同源转化实现了部分菊花目标性状的定向分子改良,为菊花新品种培育开辟了新途径,加快了育种进程。

4 小结与展望

本项目组长期致力于菊花优异基因资源挖掘、创新利用和新品种选育研究,建成了“中国菊花种质资源保存中心”,挖掘出耐寒、抗蚜虫性等优异抗性育种核心种质67份;明确了杂种胚败育是菊花远缘

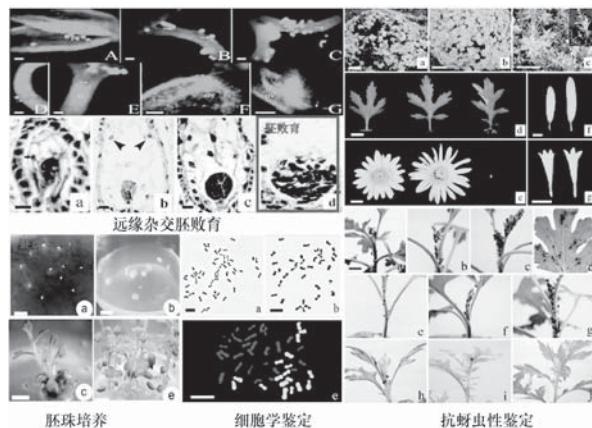


图1 菊花远缘杂交种质创制技术体系



图2 选育的部分菊花新品种

杂交障碍的主要原因,率先建立了以远缘杂交、外源种属抗/耐性利用为主体的菊花育种技术体系,实现了远缘杂种的规模化创制;鉴定出多个重要园艺性状和抗/耐性相关优异基因,并实现了菊花部分目标性状的定向分子改良。在此基础上,我们将着重解析菊花及其近缘种属植物重要品质性状和抗性形成的遗传调控机制,研究成果将进一步推动菊花近缘种属优异基因资源在菊花种质创新和新品种选育研究中的应用,对我国菊花品种更新和产业升级具有重要意义。

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Discovery of excellent chrysanthemum germplasms and germplasm enhancement

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· 资料信息 ·

浙江大学在阐明干细胞移植治疗暴发性肝衰竭作用机制方面取得重要进展

在系列国家自然科学基金(项目批准号:31571356、81271708、81571818)以及科技部973等项目的资助下,浙江大学医学院附属第一医院、传染病诊治国家重点实验室李君教授、李兰娟院士与药学院陈新教授合作,在干细胞移植治疗暴发性肝衰竭的机制研究方面取得重要进展,研究结果以“Quantitative evaluation of human bone mesenchymal stem cells rescuing fulminant hepatic failure in pigs”(定量评价人骨髓间充质干细胞移植救治暴发性肝衰竭作用机制)为题于2016年2月16日在线发表于国际权威消化病学杂志Gut(论文链接:<http://gut.bmjjournals.org/content/early/2016/02/14/gutjnl-2015-311146.abstract>)。

暴发性肝衰竭(fulminant hepatic failure, FHF)病死率高达80%,原位肝移植是目前最有效的治疗方法之一。由于供肝短缺、费用昂贵,亟需寻找治疗FHF的有效替代疗法,而干细胞移植被认为是治疗FHF的新希望。

该项目组曾利用人骨髓间充质干细胞(hBMS-SC)肝内移植成功救治FHF的大动物(猪),研究成果发表于Hepatology(2012, 56: 1044)。在此基础

上,项目组利用大规模抗体芯片、全基因测序、蛋白质谱分析等新技术,从生化功能、细胞因子表达谱、转录组、代谢组与组织学等水平对植入hBMS-SC与宿主间发生的相互作用关系进行了定量评价。结果显示,植入干细胞可明显抑制FHF所致的致命性细胞因子风暴,并在7天内恢复宿主FHF内环境,精确定量证实此时猪肝脏中的人源性肝细胞约占4.5%,人源性白蛋白约占0.4%,表明早期干细胞增殖转分化的作用有限。利用多组学功能关联分析技术,他们发现移植干细胞主要通过抑制炎症介质分泌、调节免疫反应等旁分泌作用来改变宿主对FHF损伤的响应,最终促进宿主自身肝脏再生修复;同时发现delta-like ligand 4(DLL4)在干细胞移植治疗FHF过程中对肝组织修复发挥了关键作用,还在猪和大鼠FHF治疗模型中得到验证。该项研究不仅使人们重新认识了干细胞移植作用机制,更为基于干细胞作用的单分子(DLL4)或分子鸡尾酒疗法的临床转化提供了科学依据。

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