

四倍体金银花的细胞学鉴定

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摘要:以M₁代变异株(四倍体)金银花与对照株(二倍体)金银花的根尖为试材,分别对M₁代变异株和对照株进行细胞学鉴定。结果表明:对照株金银花的核型为K=2n=2x=18=8m+8sm+2st;M₁代变异株金银花的核型为K=2n=4x=36=16m+16sm+4st。M₁代变异株的染色体数目增加1倍,证明为多倍体。

关键词:金银花;M₁代变异株金银花(四倍体);对照株金银花(二倍体)

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金银花为我国传统常用药材,主要以花为收获对象,全身均可入药,也是大宗出口中药。早在2000年前,我们的祖先对此就有一定的认识。《神农本草经》将其列为上品,并有“久服轻身”的记载^[1]。但目前以农家品种为多,人工培育的优良品种少,且产量低,生产不规范,质量差异较大,已难以符合国际市场要求。随着育种技术的进一步发展,以及人们对多倍体更深入的了解,人们发现以收获营养体为主的作物如蔬菜、花卉、水

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果、牧草、药用植物等的多倍体其染色体加倍后,根、茎、叶巨型化^[2],较好的满足药材生产的要求,且多倍体植株有较强的生态适应性和对逆境的抗耐性;另一方面,药用植物的倍性变化往往能导致次生代谢产物含量的变化,这就有可能获得有效成分含量高的药用植物新品种。该试验对M₁代变异株与对照株的金银花进行细胞学鉴定,以期获得多倍体金银花的新品种,增加中草药的种质资源。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

供试材料为M₁代变异株(四倍体)金银花与对照株(二倍体)金银花的根尖。

Study on the Plant Diversity of Road Green Space in Guangzhou

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Abstract:Based on the investigation of the lines and 30 typical quadrats, the situation of the plant species diversity on the road green space in Guangzhou was systematically analyzed. The results showed that 485 kinds of plants were recorded, which belonged to 111 families and 322 genera. The recorded plants accounted for 23.3% of the total ornamental plants of Guangzhou, in which the ratio of trees, shrubs and herbs was 1.0:1.0:1.5, and the shrubs was limited. Furthermore, the native plants had 286 species (59% of the total number of species), which were more than the species of the exotic plants (199 species), but less widely used than the exotic species. Another important observation was that invasive plants had 28 species and some invasive herbaceous plants had a high importance, which led to some harmful impact for the ecosystem. The floristic geographical elements study showed that the plants had clear tropical and subtropical characteristics. Finally, based on the observations concluded from this study, some suggestions were presented to improve plants landscape for road greening in Guangzhou.

Key words:Guangzhou city; road; plant diversity; situation; suggestions

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 M_1 代变异株与对照株金银花的镜检观察 于2012年11月,采收山西农业大学药用植物研究所的 M_1 代变异株与对照株金银花的果实,先把果实置于阴凉处15 d左右,让金银花种子进行生理后熟。然后把金银花种子用清水搓洗干净,再用50℃的水对金银花种子进行温汤浸种24 h后,把种子放在培养皿里进行发芽,每天至少换水2次,约15 d左右,根尖长至5~7 mm时,将发芽的种子用对二氯苯饱和溶液于室温下进行预处理(最好上午8:00~9:00开始处理),处理3~5 h。然后用卡诺固定液(无水乙醇:冰乙酸=3:1)固定24 h^[3]。经固定后的材料转入70%酒精中,于4℃冰箱中保存备用。制片时从70%酒精中取出材料,用蒸馏水冲洗3次,再用1 mol/L盐酸在60℃水浴锅中解离10 min,经解离后的材料快速用1 mol/L盐酸制冷,然后用70%的酒精冲洗2~3次,尽量把盐酸冲洗干净,以便染色良好。将处理好的材料置于载玻片的中央,用滤纸吸去多余的溶液,加1滴卡宝品红染色液,用解剖针将材料压碎并染色4~5 min,盖上盖玻片,并在盖玻片上盖一层滤纸,左手固定载玻片,右手用铅笔的橡皮头轻敲盖玻片,然后用拇指在滤纸上方对材料进行施压,使材料尽量分散;以两指夹持载玻片的2个长边,在酒精灯外焰上烤,但不能沸腾。镜检时先在低倍体镜下观察,可见有丝分裂各时期的染色体,然后转换高倍镜观察。有丝分裂的观察参照李懋学^[4]的《植物染色体研究技术》。

1.2.2 M_1 代变异株与对照株金银花的核型分析 核型分析参照李懋学^[4]的方法,对对照株金银花和变异株金银花分别统计50个以上可准确计数染色体的细胞,以确定该种的染色体数目。分别从5个以上根尖压片中,选择缢痕清晰而又分散良好的5~12个细胞供核型分析。将照相所得染色体图象进行编号并测量其长臂、短臂值,根据所得数据进行同源染色体的人工配对,并按染色体的长度从长至短顺序编号,最后,取5~12个细胞的平均值作为金银花的染色体参数。着丝粒位置参照Levan(1964)^[5]的命名法等,以臂比值确定,臂比值为1的为正中部着丝粒(M),1.01~1.70为中部着丝粒区(m),1.70~3.00为近中部着丝粒区(sm),3.01~7.00为近端部着丝粒区(st),7.01以上为端部着丝粒区(t),∞端部着丝粒(T)。染色体相对长度以Levan等^[5]方法计算,染色体相对长度=(某染色体的长度/染色体组内全部染色体总长度)×100%,臂比=长臂长度/短臂长度,着丝粒指数=(短臂长度/该染色体的长度)×100%。

2 结果与分析

2.1 对照株金银花根尖细胞有丝分裂观察

统计观察50个以上可准确计数染色体的根尖有丝

分裂中期细胞,由表1、图1和图2可知,对照株金银花的染色体数目为 $2n=2x=18$;相对长度变化范围在9.996~17.798之间;着丝粒指数在13.163%~48.168%之间;臂比值在1.076~6.600之间,其中第4对染色体的短臂上带1对随体,最长染色体和最短染色体之比为1.78。其核型公式为 $2n=2x=18=8m+8sm+2st$ 。

表1 对照株金银花的染色体参数

Table 1 The coefficient of chromosome of diploid *Lonicera japonica* Thund

序号 Number	相对长度 短臂 (S)	Relative length 长臂 (L)	总长 (T)	着丝粒指数 Contromere index/%	臂比 Arm ratio (Long/Short)	类型 Type
1	8.573	9.225	17.798	48.168	1.076	m
2	2.305	15.206	17.511	13.163	6.600	st
3	4.449	9.189	13.638	32.622	2.065	sm
4*	3.692	9.933	13.625	27.079	2.690	sm
5	5.772	6.902	12.674	45.542	1.196	m
6	3.648	8.466	12.114	30.114	2.321	m
7	3.528	6.697	10.225	34.504	1.898	sm
8	3.496	6.704	10.200	34.275	1.918	sm
9	4.124	5.872	9.996	41.257	1.424	m

注: * 为具随体染色体,随体长度未计算在内。下同。

Note: * Sat-chromosome. The length of satellites is not included in the chromosome length. The same below.

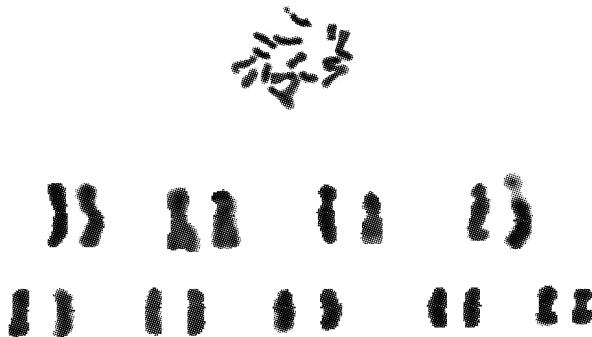


图1 对照株金银花染色体形态及核型

Fig. 1 The morphology of somatic chromosome of diploid *Lonicera japonica* Thund

2.2 M_1 代变异株金银花根尖细胞有丝分裂观察

统计观察50个以上可准确计数染色体的根尖有丝分裂中期细胞,由表2、图3和图4可知, M_1 代变异株金银花的染色体数目为 $2n=4x=36$;相对长度变化范围在10.000~20.682之间;着丝粒指数在18.894%~49.670%之间;臂比值在1.013~4.293之间,其中第8对染色体的短臂上带1对随体,最长染色体和最短染色体之比为2.68。其核型公式为 $2n=4x=36=16m+16sm+4st$ 。

表 2 M_1 代变异株金银花的染色体参数

Table 2 The coefficient of chromosome of tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thund

序号 Number	相对长度 短臂 (S)	Relative length 长臂 (L)	总长 (T)	着丝粒指数 Centromere index/%	臂比 Arm Ratio (Long/Short)	类型 Type
1	9.324	11.358	20.682	45.083	1.218	m
2	9.225	11.301	20.526	44.943	1.225	m
3	3.769	16.179	19.948	18.894	4.293	st
4	3.520	14.178	17.698	19.889	4.028	st
5	5.425	10.700	16.125	33.643	1.972	sm
6	5.528	10.586	16.114	34.306	1.915	sm
7	4.396	11.704	16.100	27.304	2.662	sm
8*	4.258	11.824	16.082	26.477	2.777	sm
9	6.778	7.463	14.241	47.595	1.101	m
10	6.769	7.356	14.125	47.922	1.087	m
11	5.524	8.474	13.998	39.463	1.534	m
12	5.396	8.586	13.982	38.592	1.591	m
13	4.125	7.871	11.996	34.386	1.908	sm
14	3.989	7.736	11.725	34.021	1.939	sm
15	3.975	6.973	10.984	36.189	1.754	sm
16	3.926	6.747	10.673	36.784	1.719	sm
17	4.894	5.233	10.127	48.326	1.069	m
18	4.967	5.033	10.000	49.670	1.013	m

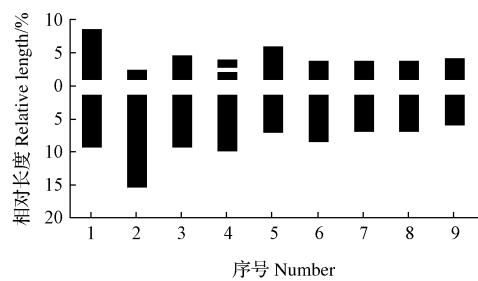


图 2 对照株金银花核型模式

Fig. 2 Karyotype of diploid *Lonicera japonica* Thund

3 结论

该试验结果表明,对照株金银花 $2n=2x=18$, M_1 代变异株金银花 $2n=4x=36$; M_1 代变异株(四倍体)的染色体数目是对照株(二倍体)的 2 倍,说明其为多倍体;对照株金银花有 2 条随体,且随体易观察到;而 M_1 代变异株

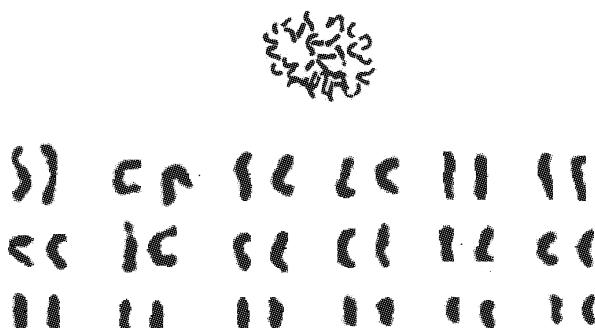
图 3 M_1 代变异株金银花染色体形态及核型

Fig. 3 The morphology of somatic chromosome of tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thund M_1

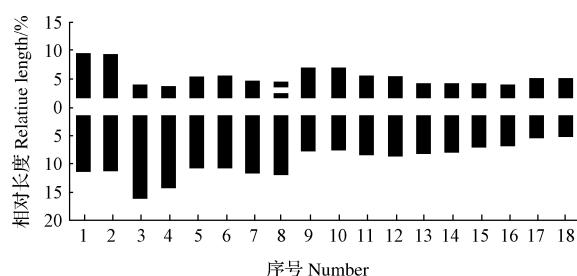
图 4 M_1 代变异株金银花核型模式

Fig. 4 Karyotype of tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thund M_1

金银花的随体不易观察到。随体消失的原因可能是随体的关闭。表明多倍体中基因的数目趋向于降低到同二倍体相当的水平。

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Cytology Identification of Tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thunb

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Abstract: Using root tip of diploid and tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thunb M_1 as test materials, karyotypic analysis of diploid and tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thunb were studied. The results showed that diploid *Lonicera japonica* Thunb: $K=2n=2x=18=8m+8sm+2st$; tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thunb: $K=2n=4x=36=16m+16sm+4st$. The chromosome number of the mutant was doubled and proved to be polyploid.

Key words: *Lonicera japonica* Thunb; tetraploid *Lonicera japonica* Thunb M_1 ; diploid *Lonicera japonica* Thunb