

怀山药微型块茎愈伤组织的诱导形成及高频率再生

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摘要:对怀山药微型块茎愈伤组织的诱导及高频率再生进行了研究。结果表明:(1)光下诱导铁棍山药脱分化形成愈伤组织, 6-BA 2mg/L+NAA 2mg/L 为最佳激素组合。KT 2mg/L+2,4-D 2mg/L 有利于铁棍山药愈伤组织的增殖。附加 2mg/L NAA 能缩短 47 号山药愈伤组织的诱导时间。KT 2mg/L+NAA 2mg/L 有利于 47 号山药愈伤组织增殖;(2)不同光照条件对愈伤组织的诱导和增殖影响不同。光照是缩短 47 号山药愈伤组织诱导时间的另一因素。暗培养有利于愈伤组织的增殖, 对 47 号山药来说, 暗培养下诱导率也较高;(3)基因型不同, 愈伤组织类型不同, 诱导率和不定芽分化率也有差异, 47 号山药高于铁棍山药;(4)KT 对 47 号山药愈伤组织分化形成不定芽起主要作用, 2,4-D 2mg/L+KT 2mg/L 为最佳激素组合;(5)光培养有利于不定芽的分化。

关键词:怀山药; 微型块茎; 愈伤组织; 高频率再生; 激素; 暗培养; 光培养

The callus induction and high-frequency regeneration of *Dioscorea opposita* Thunb

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Abstract: *Dioscorea opposita* Thunb (Chinese Yam) is widely known for its medicinal value in the traditional Chinese medicine. However, continued vegetative propagation over the years has resulted in declines in both quality and yield of the plant, which calls for research effort into understanding the controlling factors on vegetative production of *D. opposita*. In order to determine the optimal conditions for dedifferentiation and differentiation of adventitious buds in *D. opposita*, we studied the effects of different hormone combinations and culture conditions on callus induction and differentiation in two *D. opposita* cultivars: "Tiegun" and "No. 47". Four hormone combinations were used and added to the MS cultural medium, including 6-BA 2mg/L+NAA 2mg/L (MS1), 6-BA 2mg/L+2,4-D 2mg/L (MS2), KT 2mg/L+NAA 2mg/L (MS3), and KT 2mg/L+2,4-D 2mg/L (MS4), with MS as base medium. Bulbils of both "Tiegun" and "No. 47" cultivars were inoculated onto the cultural media, with half of them then cultured in the light and the other half in the dark. Callus and adventitious buds were induced after two months. Results showed that the "Tiegun" and the "No. 47" differed in the position of callus induction and characteristics. In the "Tiegun", the callus was white or natterblue, compact; whereas in the "No. 47" most of the calluses were colorless, transparent and loose, but some were similar to those of the "Tiegun". Another distinction was that more primordia were generated from the callus the "No. 47" than from the "Tiegun".

In the "Tiegun", 6-BA was more effective in inducing higher frequency of callus in the light than KT; and NAA had greater stimulation to callus induction than 2,4-D. Callus induction was most successful (93.8%) on the medium containing 6-BA 2mg/L+NAA 2mg/L. The callus-inducing frequency in the "No. 47" was, in the light, 87.5% (MS1), 87.5% (MS2),

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87.5% (MS3), and 100% (MS4); and in the dark, 100% (MS1), 94.4% (MS2), 100% (MS3), and 100% (MS4). The callus-inducing frequency was much higher in the "No. 47" than in the "Tiegun" (ranged from 61.1 to 94.4%). Moreover, we found that: (1) KT2mg/L was effective for high frequency induction; (2) callus of the "No. 47" proliferated more rapidly in the dark than in the light; and (3) KT2mg/L+NAA2mg/L was the best hormone combination for callus propagation. In the "No. 47", NAA made callus generated 5~6 days earlier than 2,4-D, and the callus formation was 3~4 days earlier in the light than in the dark.

With the growth of callus, adventitious buds redifferentiated. No adventitious buds were generated in the "Tiegun" with exception of the MS4 cultural medium in the light (the percentage was 15.4%). As for the "No. 47", the frequency of regenerated adventitious buds was, in the light, 11.8% (MS1), 11.8% (MS2), 17.6% (MS3), and 42.1% (MS4); and in the dark, 0 (MS1), 5.9% (MS2), 5.6% (MS3), and 0 (MS4). It was shown that both KT and light played important roles in promoting the regeneration of adventitious buds.

Results from our study indicated that browning was the main cause that led to loss of dedifferentiation ability in explants. Addition of activated carbon in the subculture medium could alleviate browning, but it was effective only in the first few days. The tendency of browning could not be completely controlled by using activated carbon. Further research is needed to address this problem.

Key words: *Dioscorea opposita* Thunb; bulbils; callus; high-frequency regeneration; hormone; light culture; dark culture

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怀山药(*Dioscorea opposita* Thunb)又称白山药、怀参,是驰名中外的“四大怀药”之一,系薯蓣科薯蓣属植物^[1],主产于河南省焦作市的温县、武陟、博爱、沁阳等地(古怀庆府所辖)而得名。其微型块茎(俗称山药蛋,中药学中称零余子,形态学称为珠芽)食用营养价值高,入药,具有健脾、肺、固肾、益精之功效^[2],为滋补佳品,素有“怀参”之称,故其产品不仅畅销国内各地,还远销港澳地区和东南亚以及欧、美等地,在东南亚各国享有珍贵礼品的荣誉,在美国、日本被称为“华药”。但由于怀山药长期进行营养繁殖,致使其品质严重退化,产量降低,抗逆性下降,20世纪80年代后期以来,怀山药及其产品的市场竞争力逐渐衰落。因此,提高其产量,改善其品质,使怀山药优良品种迅速推广种植,已成为科学工作者研究的一个重要课题。

对于激素和光分别作为化学和物理因子用于调控植物组织培养的研究已有较长的历史和大量的文献报道^[3],已形成了初步的作用模式和调控模式。本实验研究了不同激素组合在光、暗条件下对怀山药微型块茎愈伤组织诱导及分化的影响,以期探索出怀山药微型块茎脱分化及再分化的最佳条件,为植物组织培养中脱分化与再分化的调控机理及优良怀山药品种的培育提供基础资料。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 材 料

供试材料为怀山药优良品种铁棍山药(*D. opposita* "tiegun")和47号山药(*D. opposita* "No. 47")。前者因地下根状茎如棍棒状,且质地坚硬,故名铁棍山药,后者是温县农业科学研究所王乾璐高级农艺师用铁棍山药和华县山药培育的杂交种。铁棍山药的微型块茎采自温县农科所大田,47号山药的微型块茎由本实验室在MS+KT(kinetin)2mg/L+NAA(α -naphthylacetic acid)0.02mg/L培养基上培养3a的无菌试管苗得到。培养条件:光照强度2000lx,光照时间16h/d。

1.2 方 法

1.2.1 外植体的获得 将铁棍山药微型块茎去皮,分别用自来水、蒸馏水冲洗后转移到超净工作台上,用75%乙醇消毒30s,然后用0.1%升汞浸泡4min,无菌蒸馏水冲洗7次,彻底洗去附着在材料上的消毒液,最后把材料切成0.5cm×0.5cm×0.3cm的小块,接种于培养基上;47号山药微型块茎不需去皮和冲洗,直接在超净工作台上消毒、切块,步骤同上。

1.2.2 愈伤组织的诱导 以MS为基本培养基,附加不同种类的激素作为初代培养基,它们是MS1:MS+6-BA(6-benzylaminopurine)2mg/L+NAA2mg/L;MS2:MS+6-BA2mg/L+2,4-D(2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid)2mg/L;MS3:MS+KT2mg/L+NAA2mg/L;MS4:MS+KT2mg/L+2,4-D2mg/L。培养基中附加蔗糖3%,琼脂0.6%,用0.1mol/LNaOH调pH至5.8~6.2。每种培养基接种6瓶,每瓶6块,分两批分别置于光下和暗处培养。光培养室温25±3℃,光照强度2000lx,光照时间16h/d;暗培养室温25±3℃。

1.2.3 愈伤组织的继代培养 在初代培养基中加入0.05%的活性炭作为继代培养基,培养条件同上。每隔约15d继代1次。

1.2.4 数据统计 诱导率=(形成愈伤组织的切块数/接种的切块数)×100%,不定芽分化频率=(分化出不定芽的愈伤组织的切块数/接种愈伤组织的切块数)×100%。

2 结果与分析

2.1 光与激素组合对铁棍山药愈伤组织诱导的影响

以MS为基本培养基,设置4种不同的激素组合以观察诱导效果。接种后第7,14,21天愈伤组织的生长情况见表1。

接种后第2天外植体开始不同程度地褐变,首先在与培养基接触的部位由白色变为黄色或黄褐色,之后颜色逐渐加深,面积扩大,第21天时外植体表面都已变褐。光下培养的外植体诱导出愈伤组织的时间略早于暗培养,但外植体褐变严重,愈伤组织增殖比暗培养慢。MS3褐变最为严重,愈伤组织增殖缓慢。第21天时,外植体周围的培养基表面也变成褐色。表2显示第30天时愈伤组织的生长情况。

表1 铁棍山药微型块茎愈伤组织的诱导与增殖情况

Table 1 Induction and propagation of callus from bulbils of *D. opposita* "tiegun"

培养基 Medium	第7天 7th day		第14天 14th day		第21天 21st day	
	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light
	MS1	+	-	++	++	+++
MS2	-	-	++	++	+++	+++
MS3	-	-	+	++	+	++
MS4	+	-	++	++	++	+++

"-"未诱导出愈伤组织 No callus introduced;"+"愈伤组织能增殖 callus could propagate;"++"增殖较好 Callus propagated well;"+++增殖好 Callus propagated better

比较4组外植体的诱导率,可以看出,光培养下诱导铁棍山药形成愈伤组织,6-BA的效果优于KT,NAA的效果优于2,4-D,6-BA2mg/L+NAA2mg/L诱导率最高。MS1,MS2,MS4的愈伤组织均能继续生长,MS3不但没有生长反而出现衰退现象,愈伤组织变褐,量有所减少。褐变严重抑制MS3愈伤组织的增殖,但对诱导率无明显影响。附加2mg/L2,4-D的培养基愈伤组织增殖较好,MS4为最适培养基。

2.2 光与激素组合对47号山药愈伤组织诱导的影响

基本培养基和激素组合均与铁棍山药的相同。接种后第7,14,21天愈伤组织的生长情况如表3所示。

光培养第4天时MS1,MS3开始形成愈伤组织,第9天MS2,MS4长出愈伤组织。暗培养下第7天MS1,MS3诱导出愈伤组织,第13天MS2,MS4长出愈伤组织。由此推断,NAA和光照是缩短愈伤组织诱导时间的两个重要因素。接种第4天,个别光培养的外植体开始褐变,大部分暗培养的外植体开始褐变,现象与铁棍山药相同。第14天时光下比暗处褐变严重,培养基变色。

第30天时愈伤组织的诱导情况见表4。由以上结果看出,暗培养诱导率明显高于光培养,愈伤组织量也较多,说明对47号山药来说,暗培养有利于愈伤组织的诱导和增殖,抑制光下诱导愈伤组织的原因可能是褐变。含KT的培养基愈伤组织诱导率高于含6-BA的培养基,KT2mg/L+NAA2mg/L为诱导愈伤组织增殖的最佳激素组合。

表3 47号山药微型块茎愈伤组织的诱导与增殖情况

Table 3 Induction and propagation of callus from bulbils of *D. opposita* "No. 47"

培养基 Medium	第7天 7th day		第14天 14th day		第21天 21th day	
	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark
	MS1	+	+	+	++	+
MS2	+	+	++	+	++	+
MS3	+	+	++	++	++	+++
MS4	-	-	+	+	++	++

"+,++,++++"同表1 the same as table 1

2.3 铁棍山药与47号山药愈伤组织的比较

铁棍山药与47号山药的愈伤组织在发生部位、形态特征上均有不同(表5),这可能是因为基因型的不同的缘故。

表2 第30天时铁棍山药微型块茎愈伤组织的诱导情况

Table 2 Induction of callus from bulbils of *D. opposita* "tiegun" on the 30th day

培养基 Medium	接种块数 No. of explants inoculation		成愈数 No. of calli formed		诱导率(%) Freq. of induction		增殖情况 Propagation of callus	
	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark
	MS1	16	18	15	11	93.8	61.1	+++
MS2	18	18	15	14	83.8	87.5	+++	+++
MS3	18	18	8	17	83.3	94.4	+	++
MS4	18	12	13	9	72.2	75	+++	++++

"+,++,++++"同表1 the same as table 1;"++++"增殖最好 callus propagated best

表4 第30天时47号山药微型块茎愈伤组织的诱导情况

Table 4 Induction of callus from bulbils of *D. opposita* "No. 47" on the 30th day

培养基 Medium	接种块数 No. of explants inoculation		成愈数 No. of calli formed		诱导率(%) Freq. of induction		增殖情况 Propagation of callus	
	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark
	MS1	16	12	14	12	87.5	100	++
MS2	18	18	17	17	87.5	94.4	++	+++
MS3	18	18	18	18	87.5	100	+++	++++
MS4	18	12	18	12	100	100	++	+++

"+,++,++++"同表2 the same as table 2

2.4 愈伤组织的分化

47 号山药愈伤组织在初代培养时分化出一个芽原基,后长成不定芽。转入继代培养基后,不定芽的分化频率提高表 6 显示接种 60 d 后不定芽的分化情况。MS3 愈伤组织分化出不定芽的频率略高于 MS1,MS4 的分化率明显高于 MS2,由此推测,含相同浓度相同种类的生长素时,KT 可能更有利于愈伤组织的分化。以 2,4-D 为生长素与 KT 配合使用效果优于 NAA 与 KT 配合使用。

光培养下愈伤组织分化率高于暗培养。47 号山药愈伤组织分化率高于铁棍山药。47 号山药的愈伤组织还分化出白色或透明的不定根,铁棍山药未分化。

3 讨论

3.1 光照条件对怀山药愈伤组织诱导的影响

同种植物不同外植体愈伤组织的诱导情况是不同的。对怀山药来说,在暗处有利于微型块茎愈伤组织的诱导,光下则有利于叶片愈伤组织的诱导^[4]。光下外植体褐变严重,暗处褐变较轻,致使光下愈伤组织的生长不如暗处好。对铁棍山药来说,光照主要抑制愈伤组织的增殖,对诱导率无明显影响。对 47 号山药来说,光照对诱导率和愈伤组织增殖都有较明显的抑制作用。朱蔚华^[5]认为光照和黑暗条件下,人参的愈伤组织均可生长,光照对愈伤组织生长有明显的抑制作用。但何梦玲等^[6]以喜树幼嫩叶片为材料诱导愈伤组织发现,光下愈伤组织增重比暗处快。

3.2 植物激素对怀山药愈伤组织诱导的影响

培养基中附加激素的种类和浓度对愈伤组织的诱导起重要作用。光培养下诱导铁棍山药形成愈伤组织,6-BA 的效果优于 KT,这与李明军等^[4]的研究结果一致。47 号山药则相反,KT 的效果优于 6-BA。附加 2mg/L 2,4-D 的培养基上铁棍山

药愈伤组织增殖较好,KT 与 2,4-D 配合使用效果最佳。郝建平等以 8 个不同品种的甜养为研究对象,发现在形成愈伤组织的过程中,2,4-D 起主要作用,BA 与 2,4-D 配合使用对愈伤组织的诱导和增殖具有良好的促进作用^[7]。

3.3 愈伤组织诱导中的褐变问题

褐变现象在植物组织培养过程中普遍存在^[8],与菌类污染、过度含水化并称植物组织培养的三大难题^[9]。褐变亦是抑制愈伤组织诱导,造成材料和愈伤组织死亡的首要因素。已有大量学者对用暗处理方法控制外植体褐变进行了研究。事先对取材母株或枝条进行遮光处理,之后再切取外植体,可以有效控制褐变,这一点已在多种植物上得到证实^[10~12]。如果只在接种后的初代培养期进行暗处理,则结果不一^[8,10,13,14]。在暗处进行怀山药愈伤组织的初代培养和继代培养能明显控制褐变。

在培养基中添加活性炭或 PVP(聚乙烯吡咯烷酮)作为吸附剂也是植物组织培养中减轻褐变的常用方法。本研究分别把铁棍山药和 47 号山药在加有活性炭吸附剂的培养基中继代培养。观察发现,继代后愈伤组织的生长出现好转,主要表现在:原已褐变的外植体新长出愈伤组织;铁棍山药褐变的愈伤组织颜色变淡,有些甚至恢复青色,并增大。47 号山药愈伤组织增大,但不发生颜色变化。在红豆杉愈伤组织培养时,培养基中添加一定量的活性炭能明显抑制褐变^[15]。而徐刚标等^[16]报道,在银杏的继代培养过程中添加活性炭不但没有减轻褐变,反而使材料变黑死亡。基因型不同可能是导致上述不同现象的原因。

但活性炭只在转瓶继代初期对褐变有一定的减轻作用,并不能逆转或完全控制。为尽可能减轻褐变,应定期转瓶培养。在山月桂树的茎尖培养中,接种后 12~24h 转入液体培养基,之后 7 d 内每天转一次瓶,褐变得到完全控制^[17]。怀山药微型块茎愈伤组织培养的最适转瓶周期尚有待进一步研究。

3.4 影响愈伤组织分化的因素

含相同浓度相同种类的生长素时,KT 可能更有利于愈伤组织的分化,与 2,4-D 配合使用效果更佳。前人对金丝桃属的几种植物研究表明,NAA,2,4-D 和 6-BA 可诱导贯叶连翘和多蕊金丝桃产生不定芽,2,4-D 不能诱导元宝草产生不定芽,6-BA 浓

表 5 铁棍山药与 47 号山药愈伤组织的比较

Table 5 Comparison of callus between *D. opposita* "tiegun" and *D. opposita* "No. 47"

	发生部位 Position of induction	形态特征 Characteristics
铁棍山药 <i>D. opposita</i> "tiegun"	切口处 on the incision	白色或淡青色,致密,芽原基极少*
47 号山药 <i>D. opposita</i> "No. 47"	非切口处 not on the incision	多数无色透明,疏松,少数白色或淡青色,致密有粘稠物分泌,芽原基较多**

* white or natterblue, compact and few primordia; ** most of callus were colorless, transparent and loose, some were white or natterblue, compact and something mucilaginous were excreted, more primordia

表 6 6-BA、NAA、KT、2,4-D 对不定芽分化的影响

Table 6 Effect of 6-BA, NAA, KT, 2, 4-D on differentiation of adventitious buds

培养基 Medium	分化不定芽数 (个)		分化不定芽频率 (%)	
	No. of regenerated adventitious buds		Freq. of regenerated adventitious buds	
	光下 Light	暗处 Dark	光下 Light	暗处 Dark
MS1 铁棍山药 ^①	0	0	0	0
47 号山药 ^②	2	0	11.8	0
MS2 铁棍山药 ^①	0	0	0	0
47 号山药 ^②	2	1	11.8	5.9
MS3 铁棍山药 ^①	0	0	0	0
47 号山药 ^②	3	1	17.6	5.6
MS4 铁棍山药 ^①	2	0	15.4	0
47 号山药 ^②	8	0	42.1	0

① *D. opposita* "tiegun"; ② *D. opposita* "No. 47"

度在 2mg/L 时能很好地诱导芽的分化。Mohd. faisal 等^[18]在附加 5 μ M KT 的 MS 培养基上培养由 *Tylophora indica* 叶片诱导出的愈伤组织, 苗的分化率可达 85%。

光照促进苗的分化。暗处成苗少, 且因得不到光照, 无法合成叶绿素, 故均为黄化苗, 转入光下培养, 2d 后开始变绿。不同基因型的外植体分化率也有很大差异。

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