

转基因抗除草剂油菜对近缘作物的基因漂移

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摘要: 以转基因抗除草剂油菜 Q3 和 HCN-19 为花粉供体材料, 油菜近缘作物为花粉受体材料, 在自然授粉条件下研究甘蓝型油菜与芸薹属近缘作物间的基因漂移频率。结果表明, 油菜对芸薹属 6 个种甘蓝、黑芥、埃芥、芥菜型油菜、白菜型油菜和甘蓝型油菜的基因漂移率分别为 0、0.024%~0.243%、0.028%~0.092%、0.109%~0.951%、0.479%~0.879%、1.252%~2.191%。且基因漂移频率受多种因素影响, 其中与杂交亲和性、花期同步率、种植面积等高度相关。通过花粉将抗除草剂基因漂移给近缘作物, 油菜是需要特别关注的作物。

关键词: 转基因抗除草剂油菜; 芸薹属作物; 基因漂移

Studies on the gene flow from herbicide-tolerant GM rapeseed to its close relative crops

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Abstract: The rate and its determining factors of gene flow between two herbicide-tolerant GM rapeseed varieties and seven varieties from six *Brassica* species was studied under the paired growth and natural pollination conditions. This study will provide scientific evidence for the evaluation of the ecological safety of growing GM herbicide-tolerant rapeseed crop.

At the year 2000/2001 season, the pollen donor glyphosate-tolerant GM rapeseed variety Q3 plants were grown in pairs with each of the seven pollen receptor varieties which are all close relative of the pollen donor. The row ratio is 4:2. The growth area for each pair is 20m². Following natural pollination, the seeds from receptor plants were harvested and pooled for each variety. Seeds were sown in the following autumn in the field condition in order to screen and identify the individual progenies with gained glyphosate-tolerance. Seedlings at the 4~5 leaves stage were spread with 0.2% glyphosate at 450 kg/hm². Both dead and survived seedlings were counted 15 days later and the rate of gene flow through pollen drift from the glyphosate-tolerant GM plants was calculated. Among the six *Brassica* species studied, only *Brassica oleracea* var. Rowara was not contaminated by gene drift owing to the its incompatible flowering period, while the rest six varieties from five species all contaminated by herbicide resistance gene through pollen drift to some extent. The rates of gene flow to *B. carinata* var. Dodolla and *B. nigra* var. UNS are the lowest among the six pairs, 0.091% and 0.243%, respectively. The rate of *B. juncea* var. Liyang Kucai and *B. campestris* var. Xinghua Youcui are relatively high, being 0.951% and 0.879%, respectively. The highest gene flow rates were observed in the two *B. napus* varieties, i.e. vars. Ningyou No. 7 and Ningza No. 1, with 1.252% and 2.191%, respectively. The same methodology was used to measure the rate of gene flow from glyfosate-tolerant GM rapeseed HCN-19 and its close relative crops in the growing season of 2001~2002. The row ratio was 2:2 and the growth area for each pair was 30m². Mature seeds from each pollen receptor variety were harvested and sown in autumn to evaluate the rate of gene flow from the glyfosate-tolerant GM pollen donor. The seedlings at 4~5 leaves stage were spread with 0.2%

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glyfosate at 450 kg/hm². Except that *B. oleracea* var. Rowara, all the rest six varieties of five species have been contaminated by the gene flow from glyfosate-tolerant GM pollen donor. The rate of gene flow to *B. carinata* var. Dodolla and *B. nigra* var. UNS was relatively low, being 0.028% and 0.024%, respectively. *B. juncea* var. Liyang kucai and *B. campestris* var. Xinghua youcui ranked in the middle, being 0.109% and 0.479%, respectively. The highest rate of gene flow was observed with *B. napus* var. Ningyou No. 7 and Ningza No. 1, up to 1.698% and 1.724%, respectively. The current research across two consecutive growing seasons has produced consistent results in relation to the trend of gene flow of two different herbicide-tolerance genes from rapeseed to its close *Brassica* relatives. It is clearly demonstrated that the rate of gene flow from rapeseed to other *B. napus* varieties is higher than to other *Brassica* species. It was also observed that the rate of gene flow from herbicide-tolerant rapeseed to *B. juncea* varieties or *B. campestris* varieties is higher than to *B. nigra* varieties or to *B. carinata* varieties. The true transgenic identity of the plants contaminated by gene flow has been further examined by PCR using primers derived from the respective herbicide-tolerance gene and all of these plants were confirmed positive. This clearly confirmed the high reliability of the current data.

The current research also demonstrated that the flow rate of herbicide-tolerant gene from GM rapeseed to its *Brassica* relatives is determined by multiple factors among which the sexual compatibility between the pollen donor and recipients, synchronous flowering time are very important. It is the authors' belief that the rapeseed could transfer herbicide tolerance gene to its *Brassica* relatives through pollen drift and therefore special consideration and care should be taken for growing GM rapeseed.

Key words: herbicide-tolerant GM rapeseed; *Brassica* crop; gene flow

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近年来,我国通过引进抗除草剂基因和品种,正在转导或转育抗除草剂油菜^[1~5],随着我国转基因油菜研究和开发的深入,大面积种植抗除草剂油菜品种已势在必行。种植转基因抗除草剂作物具有极大的经济和社会效益,但也存在一定风险,主要风险之一是抗性基因通过花粉“漂移”污染近缘植物,导致其它植物产生抗药性,从而形成“超级杂草”^[6~10]。油菜属十字花科(*Cruiferae*)芸薹族(*Brassicaceae*)芸薹属(*Brassica*)作物,与油菜同科、属的植物种类繁多,仅芸薹属植物全球有40个种,我国有14个栽培种,11个变种和1个变型。其中甘蓝型油菜(*B. napus* L.)、白菜型油菜(*B. campestris* L.)和芥菜型油菜(*B. juncea* L.)是我国栽培的重要油料作物。芜青甘蓝(*B. napobrassica* L.)、大白菜(*B. pekinensis* L.)、青菜(*B. parachinensis* L.)、菜薹(*B. parachinensis* L.)、芥菜(*B. juncea* L.)等是我国重要的蔬菜作物。芸薹族植物中有白芥(*Sinapis alba* L.)、萝卜(*Raphanus sativus* L.)等栽培作物^[11]。许多作物为异花授粉或常异花授粉,而花粉传播又以风媒和虫媒为主。国外对转基因油菜花粉传播规律的最新研究表明,油菜花粉的传播距离和漂移频率与释放面积、传粉方式等密切相关。Scheffler等的研究表明,转基因油菜释放面积为75m²时,距转基因油菜1m和3m处的花粉传播频率分别为1.5%和0.4%,12m处的传粉频率为0.02%,47m处传粉频率就下降到0.00033%^[12]。当转基因油菜释放面积扩大到400m²时,距转基因油菜200m处的传粉频率还达到0.0156%,400m处仅下降为0.0038%^[13]。Timmons等的研究表明,转基因油菜释放面积为10hm²时,距样方360m处的花粉密度只降到释放地边缘花粉密度的10%,在1.5km处仍计数到22粒/m³花粉^[14]。在一次更大规模的油菜花粉传播距离研究中,释放面积达25~100hm²,发现油菜花粉能传播3000m远,作者认为这可能与释放面积大、花粉量多以及油菜为风媒和虫媒多种传粉途径有关^[15]。事实上风能把油菜花粉吹到40m高空,散落到500m远的地面,蜜蜂的传粉距离可达4~5km,在蜜源不足的情况下,蜜蜂可以穿过江河、飞越山岭^[16]。我国是油菜生产大国,养蜂业又十分发达,通过花粉漂移将抗除草剂基因转移到可交配的近缘作物上,油菜是需要特别关注的作物。

本文以2个转基因抗除草剂油菜品种和芸薹属6个种的7个品种为研究材料,在间隔种植和自然授粉条件下,研究转基因抗除草剂油菜与近缘作物间的基因漂移频率及其影响因素,为转基因抗除草剂油菜的生态安全性评价提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

花粉供体材料为转基因抗除草剂油菜Q3和HCN-19选系,引自加拿大。抗草甘膦油菜Q3为甘蓝型常规油菜高世代品系,经多代自交性状纯合,抗性稳定,抗性效应明显。Q3具有抗草甘膦的CP₄+gox双价基因,遗传试验表明其抗性表现为1对基因控制的显性性状,在F₂自交分离群体和BC₁回交群体遵循孟德尔分离规律^[5]。抗草丁膦油菜为遗传工程杂交油菜组合HCN-19中分离获得的抗性恢复系,含有抗草丁膦的bar基因和Barstar恢复基因,bar基因和Barstar恢复基因高度连锁,在后代共分离,bar基因的草丁膦抗性表现为1对基因控制的显性性状^[17]。花粉受体材料为甘蓝型油菜及其近缘作物,共6个种7个品种,

其中甘蓝型油菜品种“宁杂1号”、“宁油7号”,白菜型油菜品种“兴化油菜”,芥菜型油菜品种“溧阳苦菜”,埃芥(*B. carinata*)品种“Dodolla”,甘蓝(*B. oleracea*)品种“Rowara”和黑芥(*B. nigra*)品种“尤嫩斯”。筛选抗性植株的草甘膦除草剂为Monsanto公司生产的41% Roundup水剂,草丁膦除草剂为台湾巴斯夫股份有限公司生产的13.5%有效浓度的巴斯达水剂。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 试验材料的种植方式 试验在江苏省农业科学院经济作物研究所油菜原种隔离繁殖区进行。2000年秋播将抗草甘膦的花粉供体材料Q3与7个花粉受体品种成对间隔种植,行比为4:2,4行花粉供体材料,2行花粉受体材料,每对材料设为1个试验小区,每个小区种植面积20m²,小区随机排列,四周保护行种植花粉供体材料。2001年秋播将抗草丁膦的花粉供体材料HCN-19选系与7个花粉受体品种成对间隔种植,行比为2:2,2行花粉供体材料,2行花粉受体材料,每对材料种植面积30m²,小区随机排列,四周保护行种植花粉供体材料。试验小区栽培管理措施同于大田,花期记载各材料的初花期和终花期,油菜开花后自由授粉,受体材料成熟后,按品种收获小区种子。

1.2.2 抗除草剂污染植株的大田筛选 随机抽取7个受体品种的部分种子播于大田,大田前茬为黄豆地,无油菜自生苗,出苗后各项田间管理同于常规。菜苗3叶期采用5点取样法调查各鉴定材料的总株数,每点取样面积1m²,菜苗4~5叶期喷施除草剂。2001年筛选抗草甘膦植株,每个受体品种种植面积40~76m²,菜苗4~5叶期喷施0.2%有效浓度的草甘膦除草剂450kg/hm²,筛选抗草甘膦基因的污染植株,喷药15d后调查成活苗与死苗比例,统计基因污染频率。2002年筛选抗草丁膦植株,每个受体品种种植面积167m²,菜苗4~5叶期喷施0.2%有效浓度的草丁膦除草剂450kg/hm²,筛选抗草丁膦基因的污染植株,喷药10d后调查成活苗与死苗比例,统计基因污染频率。

1.2.3 抗除草剂基因的PCR检测 对大田筛选获得的抗除草剂植株,进行相关抗性基因的PCR检测,用于PCR测试的CP₄、gox和bar基因的引物序列由上海申能博彩生物科技有限公司合成,引物序列见表1^[18~20]。总DNA的提取参照李佳等的方法^[21]。PCR检测参照Clark的方法进行^[22]。PCR反应体系:2mmol/L Mg²⁺,1单位Taq酶(上海生工生物工程公司提供),1X PCR缓冲液,0.2mmol/L dNTPs,引物0.10μmol/L,模板40ng,反应体积为20ml。PCR扩增条件:94℃预变性5min,94℃变性40s,55℃退火40s,72℃延伸40s,35个循环,72℃延伸10min结束。PCR扩增在MJ200上进行,扩增产物在1.4%琼脂糖凝胶上电泳,95V,约2h,EB染色,并在GeneGenius上检测并照相。Marker:YZW DNA Marker(上海申能博彩提供)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 抗性油菜与近缘作物的花期同步性观察

转基因抗除草剂油菜通过花粉将抗性基因漂移给近缘作物,花期同步是首先必须满足的基本条件之一。本研究对2个转基因抗除草剂油菜品种和7个油菜及其近缘作物品种连续2年的花期观察表明,除甘蓝品种“Rowara”因开花较迟与2个花粉供体品种花期不遇外,其余5个种的6个品种均与花粉供体材料花期相遇。其中白菜型油菜品种“兴化油菜”和黑芥品种“尤嫩斯”开花早,花期短,与花粉供体材料开花同步期天数为16~21d。埃芥品种“Dodolla”和芥菜型油菜品种“溧阳苦菜”虽花期较长,但开花迟,与花粉供体材料开花同步期天数也仅为16~19d。甘蓝型油菜品种“宁杂1号”、“宁油7号”与Q3和HCN-19为同一类型品种,开花期基本一致,故开花同步期天数长于前四类品种,达到22~24d(表2)。可见芸薹属作物在正常栽培条件下,虽然开花期有早有迟,但由于花期较长,作物间具有不同程度的开花同步期,这是油菜与近缘作物间产生基因漂移的基础。

2.2 抗除草剂油菜对近缘作物的基因漂移频率

2001年对7个受体品种在大田筛选抗草甘膦污染植株,结果表明芸薹属6个种中除甘蓝品种“Rowara”与花粉供体品种花期不遇未受抗性基因污染外,其余5个种均不同程度地受到抗草甘膦基因的污染。其中埃芥品种“Dodolla”基因漂移频率较低,仅为0.092%,黑芥品种“尤嫩斯”其次,为0.243%,白菜型油菜品种“兴化油菜”和芥菜型油菜品种“溧阳苦菜”的基因漂移频率分别为0.879%和0.951%,同类型的甘蓝型油菜品种“宁油7号”、“宁杂1号”基因漂移频率最高,分别达到1.252%和2.191%(表3)。可见在花期相遇条件下,甘蓝型油菜能通过花粉漂移将抗性基因转移到其近缘作物上,使其产生抗性。2002年对7个受体品种在大田筛选抗草丁膦污染植株,结果表明芸薹属6个种中除甘蓝品种“Rowara”与花粉供体品种花期不遇未受抗性基因污染外,其余5个种均不同程度地受到抗草丁膦基因的污染。其中黑芥品种“尤嫩斯”和埃芥品种“Dodolla”基因漂移频率较低,

表1 PCR测试的引物序列和扩增片段长度

Table 1 Sequence of primer used in the test and length of PCR products

被检测基因 Detected gene	引物序列 Primer sequence	扩增片段长度 Amplon length(bp)
CP ₄	P1:5' CCATCCTCTACTGCTTTCCC 3'	398
	P2:5' GTCTCACCTTCATGCCATC 3'	
gox	P1:5' CTCTGTTTCGTCGTTTCATC 3'	450
	P2:5' GAAACCCATCCACTTGGAGTA 3'	
bar	P1:5' ACCATCGTCAACCACATCATCG 3'	420
	P2:5' GCTGCCAGAACCCACGTCTCAT 3'	
Barstar	P1:5' TCAGAAGTATCAGCGACCTCCACC 3'	236
	P2:5' AAGTATGATGGTGATGTCGCAGCC 3'	

分别为 0.024% 和 0.028%，芥菜型油菜品种“溧阳苦菜”和白菜型油菜品种“兴化油菜”的基因漂移频率其次，分别为 0.109% 和 0.479%，而同类型的甘蓝型油菜品种“宁油 7 号”、“宁杂 1 号”基因漂移频率最高，分别达到 1.698% 和 1.724%（表 4）。年度间不同抗性基因对近缘作物的基因漂移率趋势是一致的，即品种间基因漂移率大大高于种间基因漂移率，芥菜型油菜和白菜型油菜的基因漂移率高于黑芥和埃芥的基因漂移频率。

表 2 芸薹属 6 个种的花期同步率

Table 2 Synchronization of flowering period of six *Brassica* species

品种类型 Variety type	品种名称 Cultivar	初花期(月/日) Beginning of flowering period (month/day)	终花期(月/日) End of flowering period (month/day)	花期天数 Days of flowering period	花期同步天数 Synchronization days of flowering period
甘蓝型油菜 <i>B. napus</i>	Q3	3/18 —	4/11 —	24 —	—
	HCN-19	3/13 —	4/6 —	25 —	—
	宁杂 1 号 Ningza No. 1	3/23 3/15	4/15 4/7	24 24	22 24
	宁油 7 号 Ningyou No. 7	3/23 3/15	4/14 4/8	23 25	22 25
	兴化油菜 <i>B. campestris</i>	3/13 3/9	4/2 3/31	21 22	16 21
芥菜型油菜 <i>B. juncea</i>	溧阳苦菜 Liyang kucai	3/26 3/23	4/20 4/18	26 27	19 17
埃芥 <i>B. carinata</i>	Dodolla	3/29 3/25	4/28 4/26	31 33	16 15
甘蓝 <i>B. oleracea</i>	Rowara	4/29 4/25	6/15 6/13	37 39	0 0
黑芥 <i>B. nigra</i>	尤嫩斯 UNS	3/17 3/11	4/6 4/1	21 22	17 18

* 2001 年数据 2001 year data

* 2002 年数据 2002 year data

表 3 CP₄+gox 基因对油菜 6 个种的基因漂移频率Table 3 The rates of CP₄+gox gene flow from THT rapeseed (*B. napus*) to the six *Brassica* species

品种类型 Variety type	品种名称 Cultivar	总株数 Total number of tested plants	基因污染株数 Number of plants transformed by gene flow	污染漂移率(%) Frequency of gene flow
甘蓝型油菜 <i>B. napus</i>	宁杂 1 号 Ningza No. 1	11773	258	2.191
	宁油 7 号 Ningyou No. 7	12385	155	1.252
白菜型油菜 <i>B. campestris</i>	兴化油菜 Xinghua youcái	10576	93	0.879
	芥菜型油菜 <i>B. juncea</i>	12302	117	0.951
埃芥 <i>B. carinata</i>	Dodolla	8739	8	0.092
甘蓝 <i>B. oleracea</i>	Rowara	687	0	0
黑芥 <i>B. nigra</i>	尤嫩斯 UNS	5761	14	0.243

2.3 污染植株相关抗性基因的 PCR 检测

对大田筛选得到的抗除草剂基因污染植株，进行相关抗性基因的 PCR 检测，鉴定大田筛选结果，修正各受体品种抗性基因的漂移频率。2001 年检测了 6 个花粉受体品种大田鉴定获得的抗草甘膦植株，以花粉受体品种原种和抗草甘膦油菜 Q3 做对照。CP₄+gox 基因检测结果表明受体品种原种未检测出特异扩增带，而抗性亲本 Q3 及大田鉴定获得的抗草甘膦植株均检测出 450bp 和 398bp 的特异扩增带，表明大田鉴定获得的抗草甘膦植株均含有 CP₄+gox 双价基因，本试验获得的抗性基因漂移率真实可靠（图 1a, 图 1b）。2002 年检测了 6 个花粉受体品种大田鉴定获得的抗草丁膦植株，以花粉受体品种原种和抗草丁膦油菜 HCN-19 选系做对照。bar 基因和 Barstar 基因检测结果表明受体品种原种未检测出特异扩增带，而抗性亲本及大田鉴定获得的抗草丁膦植株均检测出 420bp 和 236bp 的特异扩增带，表明大田鉴定获得的抗草丁膦植株均含有 bar 基因和 Barstar 基因，本试验得到的抗性基因漂移率真实可靠（图 2a、图 2b）。

3 讨论

转基因抗除草剂油菜的抗性基因能否通过花粉漂移到近缘作物，必须满足以下 3 个基本条件：(1)空间上转基因油菜和近

表4 bar基因对油菜6个种的基因漂移频率

Table 4 The rates of bar gene flow from THT rapeseed (*B. napus*) to the six *Brassica* species.

品种类型 Variety type	品种名称 Cultivar	总株数 Total number of tested plants	基因污染株数 Number of plants transformed by gene flow	污染漂移率(%) Frequency of gene flow
甘蓝型油菜 <i>B. napus</i>	宁杂1号 Ningza No. 1	16877	291	1.724
	宁油7号 Ningyou No. 7	15545	264	1.698
白菜型油菜 <i>B. campestris</i>	兴化油菜 Xinghua youcai	20108	100	0.479
芥菜型油菜 <i>B. juncea</i>	溧阳苦菜 Liyang kucai	34054	37	0.109
埃芥 <i>B. carinata</i>	Dodolla	17910	5	0.028
甘蓝 <i>B. oleracea</i>	Rowara	573	0	0
黑芥 <i>B. nigra</i>	尤嫩斯 UNS	20847	5	0.024

图1 CP₄基因和gox基因的PCR检测图谱Fig. 1 Electrophoretic profile of PCR products amplified with CP₄ and gox primer

M 分子量标准 YZW DNA Marker; 1 Q3; 2 宁杂1号 NingZa No. 1; 3 基因污染宁杂1号 NingZa No. 1 transformed by gene flow; 4 宁油7号 Ningyou No. 7; 5 基因污染宁油7号 Ningyou No. 7 transformed by gene flow; 6 兴化油菜 Xinghua youcai; 7 基因污染兴化油菜 Xinghua youcai transformed by gene flow; 8 漆阳苦菜 Liyang kucai; 9 基因污染漆阳苦菜 Liyang kucai transformed by gene flow; 10 Dodolla; 11 基因污染 Dodolla Dodolla transformed by gene flow; 12 尤嫩斯 UNS; 13 基因污染尤嫩斯 UNS transformed by gene flow



图2 bar基因和Barstar基因的PCR检测图谱

Fig. 2 Electrophoretic profile of PCR products amplified with bar and Barstar primer

M 分子量标准 YZW DNA Marker; 1 基因污染宁杂1号 NingZa No. 1 transformed by gene flow; 2 宁杂1号 NingZa No. 1; 3 基因污染宁油7号 Ningyou No. 7 transformed by gene flow; 4 宁油7号 Ningyou No. 7; 5 基因污染兴化油菜 Xinghua youcai transformed by gene flow; 6 兴化油菜 Xinghua youcai; 7 基因污染溧阳苦菜 Liyang kucai transformed by gene flow; 8 漆阳苦菜 Liyang kucai; 9 基因污染 Dodolla Dodolla transformed by gene flow; 10 Dodolla; 11 基因污染尤嫩斯 UNS transformed by gene flow; 12 尤嫩斯 UNS; 13-16 HCN-19

缘作物分布重叠,相邻生长;(2)时间上转基因油菜和近缘作物开花同步,花期相遇;(3)生物学上转基因油菜和近缘作物具有一定的杂交亲和性,杂交后代能正常繁殖。油菜及其大多数芸薹属作物为越冬作物,秋季播种,来年春季开花,生长期较长,且同一地区各种作物都有种植,相邻生长,分布重叠。芸薹属作物为无限花序作物,开花期较长,在正常栽培条件下,油菜除与甘蓝、萝卜等作物因花期不遇较难发生天然杂交外,与白菜型油菜(包括蔬用白菜、青菜等)、芥菜型油菜(包括蔬用芥菜等)等大多数近缘作物在开花时间上较为一致,花期不同程度同步,极易产生串粉,发生天然杂交^[23]。芸薹属作物6个种的基因组之间存在部分同源性,各个物种间均具有亲缘关系,种间杂交具有不同程度的亲和性^[24],杂交后代在天然授粉条件下或强迫回交情况下能正常繁殖,育性逐渐恢复^[25~27]。转基因油菜与其亲缘种间基因流动的报导很多,通过花粉“漂移”甘蓝型油菜抗除草剂基因已转

移到白菜型油菜、芥菜型油菜、萝卜等野生作物中^[28~30]。本研究的结果也表明,转基因油菜通过花粉将抗性基因漂移到芸薹属近缘作物中,除甘蓝与油菜花期不遇未能发生漂移外,对其余5个种的基因漂移率高达0.024%~2.191%。由此可见,生产上大面积种植转基因抗除草剂油菜会对油菜近缘作物产生基因污染。

转基因抗除草剂油菜与芸薹属近缘作物间的基因漂移频率受多种因素影响,种间杂交亲和性是决定基因漂移率的重要因素。陈玉卿对芸薹属6个种的种间杂交亲和性研究表明,甘蓝型油菜(作父本)与埃塞俄比亚芥和黑芥的亲和率为2.34%和11.67%,与白菜型油菜和芥菜型油菜的亲和率为19.07%和55.04%,而甘蓝型油菜品种间几乎没有杂交障碍。因此,芸薹属6个种间的杂交亲和率为甘蓝型油菜×甘蓝型油菜>甘蓝型油菜×白菜型油菜和芥菜型油菜>甘蓝型油菜×埃塞俄比亚芥和黑芥^[24]。本研究甘蓝型油菜品种间的基因漂移频率高达1.252%~2.191%,高于甘蓝型油菜品种与白菜型油菜和芥菜型油菜的0.109%~0.951%,远高于甘蓝型油菜品种与埃塞俄比亚芥和黑芥的0.024%~0.243%。可见,芸薹属6个种间的杂交亲和性与基因漂移频率高度相关,是种间产生基因漂移的生物学基础。

在芸薹属作物6个种中,甘蓝、白菜型油菜和黑芥为2倍体基本种,甘蓝型油菜、芥菜型油菜和埃塞俄比亚芥为异源四倍体复合种,种间染色体具有部分同源性(图3),并且在基因组演化过程中发生了大量染色体变异,如重复、易位、倒位、插入等,各个物种间均具有亲缘关系^[31]。本研究2个花粉供体品种为甘蓝型油菜,具有AACC染色体组,如果抗性基因位于C染色体组,理论上对埃塞俄比亚芥(具有BBCC染色体组)的基因漂移率应大于对白菜型油菜(具有AA染色体组)和芥菜型油菜(具有AABB染色体组)的基因漂移率,大于对黑芥(具有BB染色体组)的基因漂移率,显然上述假设与实际结果不符。如果抗性基因位于A染色体组,理论上对白菜型油菜和芥菜型油菜的基因漂移率大于对埃塞俄比亚芥的基因漂移率,大于对黑芥的基因漂移率,与实测结果基本一致。据此推测本研究应用的抗草甘膦油菜Q3的CP₄+gox基因和抗草丁膦油菜HCN-19的bar基因可能位于A染色体组。Metz等认为如果外源基因整合到甘蓝型油菜的C染色体组上就可能降低杂种与亲缘种*B. rapa*和*B. juncea*回交时基因转移的频率,但可能会增加外源基因向*B. oleracea*和*B. carinata*转移的风险^[32]。我国大面积生产上栽培的芸薹属油料作物主要为甘蓝型油菜、白菜型油菜和芥菜型油菜,如果将抗性基因整合到C染色体组,可能会降低对白菜型油菜和芥菜型油菜的基因污染频率,从而提高转基因油菜的生态安全性。

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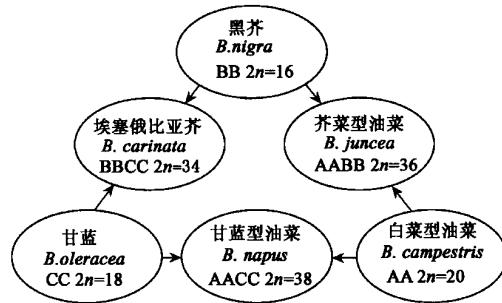


图3 芸薹属6个种之间的遗传关系

Fig. 3 Genetic relationships of six *Brassica* species

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