

转基因抗除草剂油菜对十字花科杂草的基因漂移

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摘要: 以转基因抗除草剂油菜 Q3 为花粉供体材料, 油菜远缘杂草为花粉受体材料, 在自然传粉和人工辅助授粉条件下研究甘蓝型油菜与十字花科杂草间的基因漂移频率。结果表明, 以转基因油菜为父本, 十字花科杂草芥菜、碎米荠、播娘蒿、诸葛菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜和蔊菜为母本, 杂交高度不亲和, 基因漂移率为 0%, 无生态风险, 但对野芥菜的基因漂移率高达 0.885%。野芥菜是我国大部分地区的常见杂草, 种类繁多, 分布范围广, 大面积种植转基因抗除草剂油菜对野生芥菜的基因污染应引起高度重视。

关键词: 转基因抗除草剂油菜; 十字花科杂草; 基因漂移

The studies on gene flow from GM herbicide-tolerant rapeseed to cruciferous weeds

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Abstract: Eight common Chinese cruciferous weeds were grown in pairs with the glyphosate-tolerant GM rapeseed variety Q3. The frequency of gene flow from the herbicide-tolerant GM rapeseed to these cruciferous weeds was studied under either natural or manual pollination conditions. This study is to provide scientific evidence for the evaluation of the ecological safety of growing herbicide-tolerant GM rapeseed.

Firstly, we studied the gene flow from glyphosate-tolerant GM rapeseed to cruciferous weeds under natural pollination conditions. Eight cruciferous weed species including *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Crdamine hirsuta*, *Descurainia sophia*, *Orychophragmus violaceus*, *Rorippa palustris*, *Thlaspi arvense*, *Rorippa montana* and *B. juncea* were grown in pairs with glyphosate-tolerant GM rapeseed variety Q3. The row ratio was 3 : 3. The seeds of the selected eight weeds were sown three times, each with a 20-days gap. The first time was 20 days earlier, the second period was at the same time and the third period was 20 days late when compared to the sowing date of rapeseed. This is to ensure that at least some plants from each weed species could be at the synchronized flowering period with rapeseed. The planting area of each pair is 30m². All plants were allowed to pollinate naturally. Each weed species was harvested separately after maturity. The screening of glyphosate-tolerant weeds contaminated by the pollen drift of GM rapeseed was carried out in field conditions in the following autumn. Seeds were pretreated with GA₃ to break dormancy. Seedlings at 3~4 leaves stage were spread with 0.15% glyphosate at a rate of 450 kg/hm². The survival rate of spread weeds were investigated 15 days after the spread and the rate of gene flow through pollen drift from rapeseed were calculated. The results demonstrated that under natural pollination conditions, there was no gene flow from glyphosate-tolerant GM rapeseed to seven out of the eight weed species examined. These weeds are *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Crdamine hirsuta*, *Descurainia sophia*, *Orychophragmus violaceus*, *Rorippa palustris*, *Thlaspi arvense* and *Rorippa montana*. The total sample size of these seven weeds was 240,000 plants none of which survived the herbicide spread. In

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目资助(30070152)

收稿日期: 2004-03-12; **修订日期:** 2004-12-25

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Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30070152)

Received date: 2004-03-12; **Accepted date:** 2004-12-25

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contrast, 205 out of 23,157 *B. juncea* plants examined survived the herbicide spread, and it's the rate of the gene flow through pollen drift was estimated as 0.885%.

Secondly, we have also studied the gene flow from glyphosate-tolerant GM rapeseed to cruciferous weeds with the assistance of manual pollination in addition to natural pollination. The seven cruciferous weed species were grown in pots, about 10~20 plants in each pot. The weeds-growing pots were surrounded by glyphosate-tolerant GM rapeseed Q3 plants which were sown in three time periods each with a 15-days gap to ensure the synchronized flowering between the rapeseed plants and each of the weed species. During the whole flowering season, in addition to natural pollination, manual pollination of each of flowering weed plants using rapeseed pollen was carried out between 9 am to 4 pm daily. The harvested mature weed seeds were screened for glyphosate-tolerance in the following autumn. Seeds were pretreated with GA₃ and germinated in Petri dishes prior to sowing to the field. Weed seedlings at 3-4 leaves stage were spread with 0.15% glyphosate herbicide at 450 kg/hm². None of the 5234 weed plants survived the glyphosate spread, indicating that gene flow by pollen drift from glyphosate-tolerant rapeseed to the seven cruciferous weeds examined did not occur, even with the assistance of manual pollination. This is perhaps because of the high level of sexual incompatibility between rapeseed and each of the seven weed species examined. This clearly demonstrated the biosafety of growing GM rapeseed in relation to the seven cruciferous weeds examined in this study.

However, there is a relatively high level of sexual compatibility between rapeseed and the wild *B. juncea* and subsequently the rate of gene flow through pollen drift reached as high as 0.885% in the current research. The wild *B. juncea* is a common cruciferous weed in China. It is highly divergent and distributed widely. Therefore, the spread of transgenes to wild *B. juncea* from the large scale growth of herbicide-tolerant GM rapeseed needs particular consideration.

Key words:herbicide-tolerant GM rapeseed; cruciferous weed; gene flow

文章编号:1000-0933(2005)04-0910-07 中图分类号:S181 文献标识码:A

种植转基因抗除草剂油菜最主要的生态风险是抗性基因的漂移,包括抗性基因“漂移”到非转基因油菜和近缘作物上,导致其它作物产生抗药性,抗性基因“漂移”到十字花科杂草上,产生“超级”杂草^[1~6]。油菜属十字花科(Cruciferae)作物,与油菜同科的杂草种类繁多,我国农田常见的十字花科杂草就多达几十种,其中高发杂草有荠菜(*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)、播娘蒿(*Descurainia sophia*)、诸葛菜(*Orychophragmus violaceus*)、独行菜(*Lepidium apetalum*)、离心芥(*Malcolmia africana*)、葶苈(*Draba nemorosa*)、风花菜(*Rorippa palustris*)、豆瓣菜(*Nasturtium officinale*)、遏蓝菜(*Thlaspi arvense*)、小花糖芥(*Erysimum cheiranthoides*)、盐芥(*Thellungiella salsuginea*)、碎米荠(*Cardamine hirsuta*)等十多种^[7,8]。在自然界植物通过远缘杂交,会产生新的生态型或亚种、异源多倍体等。转基因抗除草剂油菜和其它植物一样,也可能和近缘杂草杂交,发生抗性基因“漂移”,产生抗性杂草。据国外报道 *Brassica napus*(甘蓝型油菜)可与很多近缘物种如 *Brassica rape*(芜青)、*B. adpressa*、*Sinapis arvensis*、*Raphanus raphanistrum*(野生小萝卜)等杂交^[9,10]。国内对油菜与诸葛菜、荠菜、菘蓝、蔊菜、芝麻菜等十字花科杂草的亲和性研究表明,有性杂交能产生正常繁殖的杂交后代^[11~14]。因此,转基因抗除草剂油菜抗性基因在自然栽培条件下“漂移”到远缘杂草的可能性极大,必须引起足够重视。

以我国油菜田常见的8种十字花科杂草为研究材料,通过与转基因抗草甘膦油菜间隔种植,在自然传粉和人工辅助授粉条件下,研究转基因抗除草剂油菜与十字花科杂草间的基因漂移频率,为转基因抗除草剂油菜的生态安全性评价提供了科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

花粉供体材料为引自加拿大的抗草甘膦油菜Q3, Q3具有抗草甘膦除草剂的CP₄+gox双价基因,抗性效应明显,抗性稳定,草甘膦抗性表现为1对基因控制的显性性状,CP₄+gox双价基因在杂交F₂分离世代和BC₁回交群体遵循孟德尔分离规律,抗性基因在后代的遗传方式简单,适合于转基因作物的安全性研究。花粉受体材料为我国油菜田常见的十字花科杂草,荠菜、碎米荠、播娘蒿、诸葛菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜、蔊菜(*Rorippa montana*)和野芥菜(*B. juncea*)8种杂草均采自南京地区油菜田。筛选抗性植株的草甘膦除草剂为Monsanto公司生产的41% Roundup水剂。

1.2 试验方法

试验在江苏省农业科学院经济作物研究所油菜隔离区进行,杂草种子播种前进行破眠处理,抗性基因漂移研究在人工辅助授粉和天然自由传粉2种方式下进行。

1.2.1 十字花科杂草的破眠方法 针对十字花科杂草花期长,植株不同部位种子原生休眠期长短不一的特点,按文献^[15]的方

法对碎米荠、蔊菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜和诸葛菜5种十字花科杂草种子采用0.4~0.6g/kg浓度的GA₃溶液处理24h。播娘蒿种子先用1000目细砂纸轻轻打磨30s进行机械破皮,再用GA₃处理24h。芥菜种子先经机械破皮后用GA₃处理24h,再在种子萌发时进行变温处理。

1.2.2 抗性基因漂移的自然授粉试验 2001年秋播将芥菜、碎米荠、播娘蒿、诸葛菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜、蔊菜和野芥菜8种十字花科杂草与抗草甘膦油菜品种Q3间隔种植,行比为3:3,其中杂草分3期播种,第1期比正常播种期提早20d,第2期与油菜同期播种,第3期比正常播种期推迟20d,以确保每种杂草至少有部份植株与花粉供体材料花期同步,每对材料设为1个试验小区,每个小区种植面积30m²,小区随机排列,四周保护行种植花粉供体材料,开花后自由授粉。针对十字花科杂草开花期长,植株不同部位种子成熟不一致的特点,分期分批收获受体杂草的成熟角果,收获结束后将同种杂草种子充分混和备用。2002年秋播筛选抗草甘膦基因,每个材料随机抽取部分种子播于大田,播前进行破眠处理,每个材料种植面积134~268m²,杂草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1m²,3~4叶期每公倾喷施0.15%有效浓度的草甘膦除草剂450kg,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。

1.2.3 抗性基因漂移的人工辅助授粉试验 2001年秋播将芥菜、碎米荠、播娘蒿、诸葛菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜和蔊菜7种十字花科杂草种植于盆钵内,盆高70cm,直径50cm,每盆种10~20株,杂草四周分3期种植抗草甘膦油菜品种Q3,第1期比正常播种期提早15d,第2期正常播种,第3期比正常播种期推迟15d,以确保花粉供体材料至少有1~2期与杂草花期同步。杂草开花后,在天然授粉的同时,每天9:00~16:00采集Q3刚散粉的新鲜花朵进行人工辅助授粉,直到杂草终花为止。杂草成熟后分期分批收获成熟角果,收获结束后将同种杂草种子混合备用。2002年秋播筛选抗草甘膦基因,每个材料播前进行破眠处理,置于培养皿中发芽,出苗后芽栽到大田,3叶期调查各杂草群体总株数,3~4叶期每公倾喷施0.15%有效浓度的草甘膦除草剂450kg,筛选抗草甘膦基因的污染植株。

1.2.4 抗除草剂基因的PCR检测 对大田筛选获得的野芥菜抗性植株,进行抗草甘膦基因的PCR检测,用于PCR测试的CP₄和gox基因的引物由上海申能博彩生物科技有限公司合成,引物序列见表1。总DNA的提取参照李佳等的方法^[16]。PCR检测参照Clark的方法进行^[17]。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10 min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 杂草种子的破眠效果

杂草在长期自然选择和频繁除草压力下,形成许多大田作物不具备的特殊的生物学特性和生长发育规律。休眠是大多数杂草种子具有的特性,是长期自然选择过程中形成的对不良环境条件的一种重要适应性。十字花科杂草花期长,结实连续性,种子具有不同程度的同体多型性,植株不同部位的种子原生休眠期长短不一^[18],杂草种子具有的这种休眠特性给科学的研究带来不利影响。本试验用0.4~0.6g/kg浓度的赤霉酸溶液处理碎米荠、蔊菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜和诸葛菜5种十字花科杂草种子,破眠效果十分明显,发芽率由空白对照的0~16%,提高到36.3%~80.67%。前人研究表明在有发芽抑制物质(如脱落酸)存在而造成种子休眠时,赤霉酸可有效解除休眠,提高发芽率^[19],因此上述5种杂草种子的休眠可能是由发芽抑制物质引起的。播娘蒿种子先机械破皮,再用赤霉酸处理,破眠效果也十分明显,发芽率由空白对照的0提高到49.3%,可见其种子的种皮透水、透气较差,机械破皮有利于赤霉酸进入种子内部起到破眠作用。芥菜种子经机械破皮后用GA₃处理,种子萌发时需进行变温处理,才能大幅度提高发芽率,平均发芽率由空白对照的0提高到72.23%。变温处理也是打破种子休眠的有效方法,尤其是生理性休眠种子,冷层积和温层积处理都可以打破种子的休眠,有些种子冷层积处理的效果比温层积处理好,这可能与种胚发育不完全成熟有关,需要在一定的温度条件下才能完成其后熟过程^[20],芥菜可能属于这种类型。本试验对7种十字花科常见杂草破眠方法的初步探索,取得了较好的破眠效果,为十字花科杂草的科学的研究扫清了障碍。

2.2 自然授粉条件下抗除草剂油菜对十字花科杂草的基因漂移率

在自然授粉条件下抗除草剂油菜对十字花科杂草的基因漂移率研究表明,抗性油菜对芥菜、碎米荠、播娘蒿、诸葛菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜和蔊菜7种十字花科杂草的抗性基因漂移率为零(表2)。7种十字花科杂草共鉴定近24万株,全部被草甘膦除草剂杀死,无成活苗,表明在自然授粉条件下,以转基因油菜为父本时,与十字花科杂草杂交不亲和,油菜抗除草剂基因不会通过花

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 Amplicon length(bp)
CP ₄	P1: 5' CCATCCTCTACTGCTTTCCC 3'	
	P2: 5' GTCTCACCTTCATGCCATC 3'	398
gox	P1: 5' CTCTTGTTCGTCGTTTCATC 3'	
	P2: 5' GAAACCCATCCAACTGGAGTA 3'	450

粉漂移到十字花科杂草上,种植转基因油菜对被鉴定的7种十字花科杂草是安全的。但油菜对野生芥菜的基因漂移率较高,本试验共鉴定23157株,其中抗性植株为205株,基因漂移率达0.885%。因此,种植转基因抗除草剂油菜对野生芥菜的基因污染应引起高度重视。

表2 抗除草剂油菜对十字花科杂草的基因污染

Table 2 Gene contamination of transgenic herbicide-resistant rapeseed to cruciferae weeds

杂草种类 Weed type	鉴定总株数 Total number of tested plants	基因污染株数 Number of plants transformed by gene flow	基因漂移率(%) Frequency of gene flow
荠菜 <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	44277	0	0
碎米荠 <i>Crdamine hirsuta</i>	52826	0	0
蔊菜 <i>Rorippa montana</i>	62307	0	0
风花菜 <i>Rorippa palustris</i>	43908	0	0
播娘蒿 <i>Descurainia sophia</i>	30000	0	0
遏蓝菜 <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	3655	0	0
诸葛菜 <i>Orychophragmus violaceus</i>	2886	0	0
野芥菜 <i>B. juncea</i>	23157	205	0.885

2.3 辅助授粉条件下抗除草剂油菜对十字花科杂草的基因漂移率

人工辅助授粉条件下抗除草剂油菜对十字花科杂草的基因漂移率研究表明,抗性油菜对荠菜、碎米荠、播娘蒿、诸葛菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜和蔊菜7种十字花科杂草的抗性基因漂移率为零(表3)。7种十字花科杂草共鉴定5234株,全部被草甘膦除草剂杀死,无成活苗,表明即使在人工辅助授粉条件下,以转基因油菜为父本时,与十字花科杂草杂交高度不亲和,抗除草剂油菜也不能通过花粉将抗性基因转移到十字花科杂草上,再次表明种植转基因油菜对被鉴定的7种十字花科杂草是高度安全的。

表3 CP₄+gox基因对十字花科杂草的基因污染Table 3 Gene contamination of CP₄+gox gene to cruciferae weeds

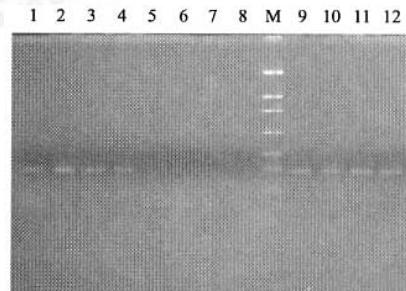
杂草种类 Weed type	鉴定总株数 Total number of tested plants	基因污染抗性株数 Number of plants transformed by gene flow	基因漂移率(%) Frequency of gene flow
荠菜 <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	727	0	0
碎米荠 <i>Crdamine hirsuta</i>	357	0	0
蔊菜 <i>Rorippa montana</i>	483	0	0
风花菜 <i>Rorippa palustris</i>	1145	0	0
播娘蒿 <i>Descurainia sophia</i>	860	0	0
遏蓝菜 <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	649	0	0
诸葛菜 <i>Orychophragmus violaceus</i>	1013	0	0

2.4 抗草甘膦基因的PCR检测

对大田筛选获得的抗甘膦野芥菜植株,进行抗性基因的PCR检测,鉴定大田筛选结果,修正抗性基因的漂移率。CP₄和gox基因检测结果表明,受体亲本的原始种未检测到特异扩增带,而抗性亲本Q3及大田鉴定获得的抗草甘膦植株均检测出398bp和450bp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,本试验取得的抗性基因漂移率是真实可靠的(图1,图2)。

3 讨论

转基因作物与野生亲缘种间基因流的实现通常有两种方式:一是在自然状态下携带转基因的花粉通过风媒或虫媒传布,一旦在环境中找到受体并形成可育或不育的杂交后代就完成转基因向环境中的扩散。二是转基因作物收获后,其种子有可能散落在环境中形成自生苗,开花后与野生亲缘种杂交完成转基因向环境中的扩散,如果转基因受体作物本身就具有杂草化倾向,自生苗也可能成为危害下茬作物的杂草^[6,21]。一般认为,花粉在空间上的传播是转基因作物产生基因污染的主要途径,也是转

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

M 分子量标准 YZW DNA Marker; 1~4 基因污染野芥菜 *B. juncea* transformed by gene flow; 5~8 野芥菜 *B. juncea*; 9~12 Q3

基因作物与野生亲缘种间基因漂移的主要原因^[22]。本研究以转基因抗除草剂油菜为花粉供体材料,对芥菜、碎米荠、播娘蒿、诸葛菜、风花菜、遏蓝菜和蔊菜7种十字花科杂草的基因漂移研究表明,抗性基因漂移率为零,在天然传粉和人工辅助授粉条件下抗性基因都没有发生漂移,因而可以认为以转基因抗除草剂油菜为父本时,对芥菜、诸葛菜等十字花科杂草无生态风险。

十字花科植物属干燥型柱头,乳头突起较长,表面缺少或只有少量液态分泌物,花粉在乳突细胞表面发生水合作用而粘合在柱头后,在花粉萌发、花粉管进入柱头、伸入花柱、穿过珠孔、受精和受精后的胚胎发育障碍等的不亲和性都可以导致远缘杂交失败。植物受精是一个极其复杂的生理生化过程,十字花科植物属间远缘杂交普遍存在受精前障碍,主要表现为花粉与柱头的不亲和性^[11,23~25]。在十字花科植物远缘杂交中,同一个种不同品种的配子与另一个种或属的配子的亲和力有很大差异。吴俊等以甘蓝型油菜雄性不育材料Ad-2为母本,具有不同生态型的3种诸葛菜为父本,远缘杂交亲和性研究表明,铺散诸葛菜(*O. diffusus*)粘合在油菜柱头上的花粉较少,花粉萌发也较少,胼胝质反应强烈,花粉管的伸入受阻于柱头。湖北诸葛菜(*O. hupehensis*)粘合在油菜柱头上的花粉较多,但花粉萌发缓慢,授粉2d后才有较多花粉萌发,柱头乳突细胞有强的胼胝质反应,未见花粉管伸入花柱。诸葛菜(*O. viodaceus*)粘合在油菜柱

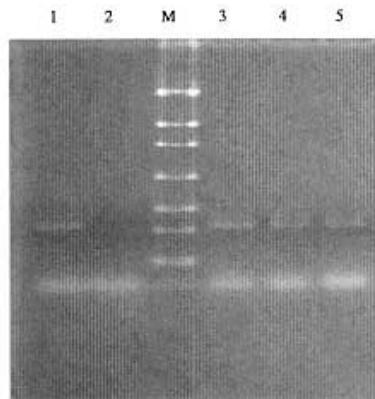


图2 gox 基因的 PCR 检测图谱

Fig. 2 Electrophoretic profile of PCR products amplified with gox primer
M 分子量标准 YZW DNA Marker; 1 Q3; 2 野芥菜 *B. juncea*; 3~5 基因污染野芥菜 *B. juncea* transformed by gene flow
头上的花粉较多,花粉萌发也较多,有少量花粉管伸入柱头和花柱,胼胝质反应由弱到强,可见铺散诸葛菜(*O. diffusus*)和湖北诸葛菜(*O. hupehensis*)与油菜的杂交亲和性弱于诸葛菜(*O. viodaceus*)与油菜的杂交亲和性^[11]。戴兴临等对油菜与蔊菜远缘杂交亲和性研究也表明不同品种间杂交亲和程度有很大差异。在以白菜型油菜品种“A973155”和甘蓝型油菜“A982258”、“A983180”为母本,蔊菜“A985054”为父本的杂交中,仅有“A982258”×“A985054”1个组合杂交成功,两个杂交花序共计收获种子39粒,其中发育不全仅有种皮没有种胚的瘪子3粒,体积极小仅相当于正常种子1/5左右的种子4粒,其余32粒种子也大小不一,饱满度各不相同。在10粒饱满度相对较好的杂交种子中9粒发芽成苗,移栽到盆钵后3株发育良好。这一结果证明油菜和蔊菜远缘杂交具有一定的亲和性,但不同品种间的杂交亲和性有明显差异。相反,在以蔊菜为母本和油菜杂交的各个组合中,母本子房虽均有膨大,但中途停止发育,未能收获到杂交种子。因此,十字花科属间杂交同一杂交组合正反交的亲和性也存在显著差异,以油菜为母本和蔊菜的杂交亲和性显然要高于以蔊菜为母本和油菜杂交的亲和性^[13]。据张涛等报导,十字花科芝麻菜属与芸薹属属间杂交高度不亲和,孙万仓采用我国芝麻菜与3种类型的油菜杂交,共授粉15990个柱头,获得1257个角果,720粒杂交种子,675个F1植株,结角率仅为7.8%,结籽率为4.5%。杂交结果表明以油菜作母本与芝麻菜杂交较易获得杂交种,但F1代均为偏母型植株,真杂种的比例非常小,而反杂则难于获得杂交种,表明十字花科属间杂交受母本影响较大^[14]。张国庆等认为,远缘杂交应以遗传基础丰富的种为母本,杂交较易获得成功^[26]。远缘杂交育种实践证明,在油菜与诸葛菜、芥菜、菘蓝、蔊菜、芝麻菜等十字花科植物有性杂交成功的组合中,都是以遗传基础较为丰富的油菜为母本,遗传基础相对贫乏的杂草为父本的组合^[11~14]。如赵合菊以甘蓝型油菜为母本,芥菜和菘蓝为父本,通过属间远缘杂交,育成YP01、YP02(油菜×芥菜)和YD16、YD18(油菜×菘蓝)等一批油菜新品系^[12,27],而反之则难于获得杂交种子,本研究的结果也证明了这一点。

油菜与十字花科野芥菜的杂交亲和率较高,本研究的结果表明,在自然授粉条件下抗性基因的漂移率达到0.885%。野生芥菜是我国大部分地区常见的农田十字花科杂草,种类繁多,分布范围广,因此大面积种植转基因抗除草剂油菜对野生芥菜的基因污染应引起高度重视。

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