

编者按:我国是世界果树产业第一大国,是果品生产和消费大国。自我国农业产业结构调整以来,果树产业迅猛发展,以水果、干果与茶叶等园艺树种为主的种植业已成为中西部地区乡村振兴的主要产业,我国果树遗传改良与品种选育研究也取得了长足进展。在我国现代果业的发展过程中,果树育种工作仍面临巨大挑战,如果树品种单一、果品品质降低、砧木育种滞后、全球气候变化对果树抗性和品质造成严重影响等。随着现代分子生物学的发展,分子育种技术进展迅速,具有周期短、效率高、定向育种精确度高等优点,还可以打破物种的生殖隔离,实现优良基因的高效重组;分子育种可以提高果树育种的效率和精准度,转基因、基因编辑和分子标记辅助育种技术近年来发展迅速,是实现丰产优质、提高贮运性能、增强抗逆性等果树育种目标的重要手段。为此,本刊编辑部特邀作者围绕果树分子育种涉及的果实品质、抗逆性等重要研究成果展开了较为全面的综述,对全球气候变化影响果树育种的问题进行了深入分析,针对当前果树育种目标,倡导将先进的分子育种技术与常规育种手段结合提高早期优良种质资源筛选效率,建立经济、高效的育种体系,对果树品种定向遗传改良,将培育低温需求较小、生长适应范围更广的品种作为育种的一个明确目标,成为未来果树应对气候变化的策略之一。

果树分子育种研究进展

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摘要:我国是果树产业第一大国,具有丰富的果树品种资源。随着市场需求和自然环境的变化,我国果树产业中出现了一些新问题和需求亟待解决。深入研究和系统分析我国果树育种现状,并探讨未来发展方向十分必要。转基因技术、分子标记技术等分子育种技术具有周期短、效率高、定向育种精确度高等优点,将其应用于果树育种可以改良果品品质并增强产业竞争力,是现代果树改良育种研究的重要手段。结合我国果树产业现阶段存在的品种单一、品质下降、病虫害危害增加等实际问题,从改善果实色泽、果型、大小、风味、质地、香味、功能物质等果实品质相关性状,以及提高抗干旱、低温、高温等非生物胁迫和抗病虫害等生物胁迫能力出发,综述了现代分子生物学技术在果树育种中的应用进展、不足以及发展建议,认为我国果树分子育种应该以满足不同人群和不同用途需求为基础,培育多样化、个性化的品种;以优质绿色安全为发展方向,培育抗性好、适合省力化栽培的品种;要充分利用果树全基因组丰富的遗传信息资源,在基因组或系统水平上全面分析基因功能,以揭示果树生长发育、环境应答互作分子网络、代谢等分子机制,为果树定向育种奠定基础;同时应综合运用现代生物学等各种先进技术,提升育种效率,逐步缩短培育新品种的周期。

关键词:果树;品质育种;抗性育种;分子育种

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Advances in molecular breeding of fruit trees

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Abstract: China is the largest country in the fruit tree industry, with abundant resources of fruit tree varieties. With the

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change of market demand and natural environment, some new problems and new demands need to be solved in China's fruit industry. It is necessary to study deeply, analyze comprehensively the present situation, and discuss the future development direction of fruit tree breeding in China. Molecular breeding technologies such as genetically modified technology and molecular marker technology have the advantages of a short cycle, high efficiency, and high precision in directional breeding. These technologies are important methods for modern fruit tree breeding research, and can be applied into fruit tree breeding to improve the quality of fruit and enhance the competitiveness of the industry. Based on the problems such as a single variety, declining quality, and increasing pests and diseases, this paper reviewed the application, disadvantages and suggestions of modern molecular biology techniques in fruit tree breeding, including improving the quality-related traits such as color, shape, size, flavor, texture, smell and functional substances, as well as the ability of resistance to abiotic stresses such as drought, low temperature, high temperature and biotic stresses such as diseases and insect pests to provide references for fruit tree breeding. It is considered that the molecular breeding of fruit trees in China should meet the needs of different populations and different uses, and cultivate diversified and personalized varieties. We should take high quality, green and safety as the development direction, and cultivate varieties with good resistance and suitable for the labor-saving cultivation. It is necessary to make full use of the abundant genetic information resources in the whole genome of fruit trees, and comprehensively analyze the gene functions at the genome or system levels, so as to reveal the molecular mechanisms of fruit tree growth and development, environmental response interaction network, metabolism and so on, and lay the foundation for directional breeding of fruit trees. Meanwhile, modern biology and other advanced technologies should be comprehensively used to improve breeding efficiency and gradually shorten the breeding cycle.

Keywords: fruit tree; quality breeding; resistance breeding; molecular breeding

近年来,随着农业产业结构调整,果树产业迅猛发展^[1],我国已成为果树产业第一大国。在我国脱贫攻坚进程中,以水果、蔬菜、茶叶等园艺作物为主的种植业成为中西部地区扶贫的主要产业^[2],是促进乡村振兴的重要支柱产业之一。果树是一种重要的经济作物,其根、茎、叶、花、果实、种子等,可为人类提供所需营养物质,一些果树还具有医药保健功能^[3]。在我国现代果业的发展过程中,果树育种工作仍面临巨大挑战:果树品种单一,果品品质降低,砧木育种滞后,全球气候变化等对果树产量和品质造成严重影响。具体来看:其一,我国消费市场上水果种类较为丰富,但品种单一化严重,如我国苹果产业中70%是‘富士’品种^[4];其二,在追求高产、耐贮藏等品质的过程中,部分牺牲了果实其他品质的质量,引起水果原有风味发生明显改变或丧失,如“桃没有桃味”“葡萄没葡萄味”^[5];其三,与栽培品种选育工作相比,果树砧木育种评价难度大、周期长,目前缺乏广适性强、抗性突出、综合性状优良的砧木品种;其四,受全球气候变化的影响,果树病虫害危害加剧,柑橘黄龙病、香蕉枯萎病、猕猴桃溃疡病、梨枯梢病等严重危害果树产业持续健康发展^[2]。因此,培育适应市场消费需求和全球气候变化的优良果树品种是目前果树产业持续发展的首要任务。

我国果树种质资源丰富,拥有大量优异基因资源。特别是苹果、桃、杏、梨、柑橘、猕猴桃、枇杷、杨

梅等原产我国的果树树种^[4, 6-9]遗传多样性十分丰富,是果树育种的重要材料。在不同生态地区栽培的地方品种,经过自然选择和人工选择,携带有较多与品质及抗性相关的优异基因^[10-12]。随着现代分子生物学技术的发展,果树定向育种可行性增强,该方法能有效克服传统育种方法的缺点,具有周期短、效率高、定向育种精确度高等优势,还可以打破种间生殖隔离,实现优良基因高效重组^[13]。近年来,转基因、基因编辑^[14]和分子标记辅助育种^[15]技术等分子生物学技术发展迅速,推动了果树育种的现代化发展。笔者从果树品质育种、抗性育种两个方向综述果树分子育种进展,并在分析现阶段不足的基础上,探讨未来果树育种的发展方向,以期对未来果树育种研究提供参考。

1 果实品质育种

果实品质是衡量水果商品性和食用价值的重要标准。果实品质主要包括外观品质和内在品质,外观品质包括果实颜色、果型和大小等,内在品质包括风味、质地、香味和功能物质等^[16-17]。果实品质性状是复杂的数量性状,遗传机制复杂,受多基因及基因间相互作用的复杂网络调控^[16]。

1.1 果实外观品质分子育种

1.1.1 果实色泽

果皮颜色是决定水果品质的关键因素。花青素是影响果实颜色最重要的色素,花青素种类和含

量的不同使植物呈现红色、紫色和蓝色等外观^[18-19]。花青素生物合成相关基因的表达受到 R2R3-MYB 与 bHLH 和 WD40-repeat 共同调控^[19]。通过调控花青素合成途径中的转录因子,人们已初步了解了影响果皮和果实颜色的关键转录因子(表1)。近年来,在苹果中已分离并鉴定了 *MdMYB10*、*MdMYB1* 和 *MdMYBA* 等转录因子,其中 *MdMYB10* 是调控苹果红肉的关键基因,*MdMYB1* 和 *MdMYBA* 是调控果皮变红的关键基因^[20-22]。此外,研究表明,在 *VvMYBA1* 中插入反转录转座子是引起白葡萄品种色素丢失的原因^[23]。研究发现,*VvMYB5a* 主要在葡萄果皮、果肉和种子发育早期表达,*VvMYB5a* 在烟草中过表

达诱导了青酶苷和槲皮素等多种酚类化合物的大量积累,这些酚类化合物是花青素和黄酮醇类化合物合成的主要成分^[24]。而 *VvMYB5b* 在烟草中过表达则会引起类黄酮途径酶基因上调,影响花青素和原花青素等衍生化合物的积累^[25]。桃中 *MYB10.1* 和 *bHLH3* 双基因过表达(或 *MYB10.3* 和 *bHLH3* 双基因过表达)通过上调 NtCHS、NtDFR 和 NtUGT 来激活花青素合成,使黄色果肉中出现红色斑块^[26]。Yao 等^[27]通过 QTL 定位和物理图谱定位鉴定了与红皮梨花青素生物合成相关的关键转录因子 Py-MYB114,并在烟草和梨中进行了瞬时转化实验,结果表明,该转录因子能够促进花青素的生物合成。

表1 果实色泽改良分子育种方法			
Table 1 The improvement of fruit colour using molecular breeding methods			
树种 species	分子设计 molecular design	性状变化 character change	文献 reference
苹果 <i>Malus domestica</i>	<i>MdMYB10</i> 、 <i>MdbHLH3</i> 和 <i>MdbHLH33</i> 多基因过表达	产生色素斑块	[21]
	过表达 <i>MdMYBA</i>	绿色变为紫红色斑点	[22]
	过表达 <i>MdMYB3</i>	红色沉淀加深	[28]
	通过 <i>MdMYB110a</i> 激活 CHS 启动子过表达 <i>MdbHLH3</i> 和 <i>MdTTG1</i>	绿色变为红色	[29]
葡萄 <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	过表达 <i>VvMYB5a</i>	粉红色加深	[24]
	过表达 <i>VvMYB5b</i>	粉红色加深	[25]
桃 <i>Prunus persica</i>	<i>MYB10.1</i> 和 <i>bHLH3</i> 双基因过表达 (或 <i>MYB10.3</i> 和 <i>bHLH3</i> 双基因过表达)	出现红色斑块	[26]
樱桃 <i>Cerasus pseudocerasus</i>	通过 RNAi 抑制 <i>PacMYBA</i> 表达	红色变为局部白色	[30]
砂梨 <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	过表达 <i>PyMYB114</i>	出现色素沉淀	[27]
	过表达 <i>PyMYB10</i>	出现色素沉淀	[31]

1.1.2 果型

桃、甜瓜等多数果实的形状受多基因控制。桃果型分为扁平型(*S*)和非扁平型(*s*)两大类,显性的扁平型被称为蟠桃。Dirlewanger 等^[32]检测到 1 个限制性片段长度标记(RFLP)PC2 和 1 个扩增片段长度多态性(AFLP)标记与 *S* 基因共标记。桃第 2 代遗传图谱将 *S* 基因定位在第 6 个连锁群,与 2 个 SSR 标记 MA040a 和 MA014a 以及 1 个 RFLP 标记 FG25 共分离。Dirlewanger 等^[33]首次报道了 1 种新的孟德尔性状,表现为开花但果实败育,该性状由隐性等位基因 *Af* 控制,与控制果实扁平形状的显性等位基因有关。

1.1.3 果实大小

引起果实大小差异的原因有很多,包括遗传差异、内源激素的调控和环境因素等^[34-35]。目前,与果实大小相关的遗传调控网络尚未有详细研究。细胞色素 P450(CYP)家族是最大的植物蛋白家族

之一,对果实大小具有一定的影响。在甜樱桃中,过表达 *PaCYP78A9* 通过影响中果皮细胞的增殖和扩张来增加果实大小^[36]。NY 54×Emperor Francis 和 Regina×Lapins 图谱共鉴定到 4 个控制樱桃果实大小的数量性状位点(LG1、LG2、LG3 和 LG6)^[37],两个 CNR 基因(*PavCNR12* 和 *PavCNR20*)位于 LG2 和 LG6 区间内,它们的高表达抑制了果实发育早期的细胞分裂,特别是 *PavCNR12* 的低效率等位基因变异与果实大小的增加有关^[38]。

1.2 果实内在品质分子育种

1.2.1 果实风味

果肉酸度是水果感官品质的重要组成部分。水果酸度是由于有机酸的存在,苹果酸和柠檬酸是大多数成熟水果的主要有机酸^[39]。目前,研究者通过分析突变体,并借助转基因技术等方法已分离出一些影响有机酸含量的基因(表2)^[40-47]。Li

等^[40]在转基因柑橘和拟南芥中通过顺时过表达方式发现 *CitERF13* 可正调节柠檬酸的积累。在苹果中, 转录因子 *MdMYB73* 通过与 *MdALMT9*、*MdVHA-A* 和 *MdVHP1* 的启动子直接结合, 激活它们的转录并增强表达活性, 影响苹果酸积累及液泡 pH; 此外, 苹果中, *MdC1bHLH1* 能够与 *MdMYB73*

相互作用, 增强其对下游靶基因的活性^[41]。除了上述 MYB、bHLH 和 ERF 等转录因子, 部分基因也可以通过相互作用影响有机酸的积累, 如通过病毒载体遗传转化试验发现, 在苹果中, *MdSOS2L1* 可以与 *MdVHA-B1* 相互作用, 磷酸化 MdVHA-B1 蛋白, 进而调控苹果酸在苹果果实中的积累^[42]。

表 2 果实风味改良分子育种方法			
Table 2 The improvement of fruit flavor using molecular breeding methods			
树种 species	分子设计 molecular design	性状变化 character change	文献 reference
柑橘 <i>Citrus reticulata</i>	<i>CitERF13</i> 和 <i>CitVHA-c4</i> 双基因过表达	增加柠檬酸含量	[40]
	<i>CitAco3</i> 、 <i>CitNAC62</i> 和 <i>CitWRKY1</i> 多基因过表达	减少柠檬酸含量	[45]
枇杷 <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	过表达 <i>EjVIN</i>	减少果实蔗糖含量, 轻微增加果糖含量	[43]
柚 <i>Citrus maxima</i>	过表达 <i>CgDREB</i>	增加有机酸含量以及糖含量	[44]
	<i>MdVHA-B1</i> 和 <i>MdSOS2L1</i> 双基因过表达	增加苹果酸含量	[42]
苹果 <i>Malus domestica</i>	<i>MdMYB73</i> 和 <i>MdC1bHLH1</i> 多基因过表达	增加苹果酸含量	[46]
	过表达 <i>MdMYB1</i>	增加苹果酸盐含量	[46]
	过表达 <i>MdcyMDH</i>	增加苹果酸含量	[47]

糖是果实品质和风味物质形成的基础原料。可溶性糖主要包括蔗糖、果糖和葡萄糖, 可为植物生长发育提供能量, 也是重要的信号分子, 在调节植物代谢过程和防御机制中起重要作用。果实糖代谢通常以蔗糖形式进入果实, 随后, 在一系列糖代谢酶的作用下转化为果糖和葡萄糖等。目前, 研究者已通过分子生物学技术分离出一些影响果实糖含量的基因(表 2), 例如酸性转化酶基因(*EjVIN*)^[43]。枇杷 *EjVIN* 过表达可同时减少果实己糖和蔗糖含量; 此外, 一些转录因子(如 *Cg-DREB*)^[44]的过表达或抑制, 通过调控下游靶基因的表达也能影响果实糖含量的积累。

1.2.2 果实质地

果实质地是果实品质的重要组成部分。在桃中, 1 对等位基因控制着桃的溶质型(*M*)和不溶质型(*NM*)性状。Peace 等^[48]研究发现基因标记 *endoPG-4* 或 *endoPG-5* 均可在苗期用于区分离核溶质、黏核溶质和黏核不溶质 3 种类型桃。进一步研究发现, 参与溶质/非溶质性状的标记(*Ppa006839m*)和参与黏核/离核性状的标记(*Ppa006857m*)始终是共分离的^[49]。在苹果和梨基因组连锁群 1 上开发了一个与果实硬度有关的功能标记 Md-Exp7_{SSR}^[50]。果实成熟时的软化与乙烯和生长素等的调控有关^[51-52]。*ZMdPG1* 是苹果果实软化开裂所必需的, 研究发现 1-MCP(1-甲基环丙烯, C4H6)可以阻断 *ZMdPG1* 的表达, 说明

ZMdPG1 的表达受内源乙烯介导, 拟南芥中过表达 *ZMdPG1* 可导致角果早期开裂^[53]。此外, 一种硬质性桃受隐性单基因控制, 成熟期乙烯缺失可导致硬质型桃不能软化, 进一步分析发现成熟时果实生长素含量降低, 抑制了乙烯合成关键基因 *PpACS1* 的转录^[54]。

1.2.3 果实香味

果香化合物主要由萜类、酯类、醇类、醛类以及部分含硫化合物组成^[55]。葡萄中的萜类化合物在其游离状态下直接释放出香气, 当光照强度增大时, *VvPLiNer1* 表达上调, 引起‘金香玉’葡萄中萜烯类化合物(里那醇)含量增加; 而葡萄中 *VvGT14* 受光照强度负调控, 该基因与香叶醇和橙花醇的积累有关^[56]。Lücker 等^[57]将柠檬中 3 个单萜基因在烟草中共表达, 转基因株系中释放出了柠檬烯、 β -蒎烯和 γ -萜品烯等芳香物质。在甜橙果实中, 过表达 *CitAP2.10* 后, 引起 *CsTPS1* 表达上调, 能够促进朱栾倍半萜的合成^[58]。LOX 酶活性受到抑制时, 会引起苹果中酯类物质合成底物缺乏, 产生具有非正常气味的苹果果实^[59]。基因 *PpFAD2* 过表达可显著增加转基因烟草中亚油酸含量, 同时也显著改变了叶片组织己醛等香气物质的含量^[60]。

1.2.4 果实功能物质

黄酮类化合物如黄酮、黄酮醇和花青素来源于植物苯丙氨酸代谢途径的几个分支, 是许多植物重要的紫外线保护剂, 同时也对人体健康具有重要作

用^[61-63]。Czemmel 等^[64]对葡萄 R2R3-MYB 型转录因子 *VvMYBF1* 进行分离鉴定,发现 *VvMYBF1* 是 *VvFLS1* (黄酮醇合成酶)的特异性激活剂,拟南芥 *myb12* 突变体中 *VvMYBF1* 过表达可互补其黄酮醇缺乏表型。基因 *MdNAC9* 可通过激活 *MdFLS* 促进红肉苹果中黄酮醇的积累^[65](表 3)。

表 3 果实功能物质分子育种方法

Table 3 The improvement of fruit functional biomaterials using molecular breeding methods

树种 species	分子设计 molecular design	性状变化 character change	文献 reference
葡萄 <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	<i>VvMYBF1</i> + 拟南芥 <i>myb12</i> 突变体	正常合成黄酮醇	[64]
苹果 <i>Malus domestica</i>	过表达 <i>MdNAC9</i>	增加黄酮醇含量	[65]
红肉脐橙 <i>Citrus × aurantium</i>	通过 <i>RNAi</i> 抑制 <i>CCD1</i> 表达	增加紫黄质、9-顺式紫黄质含量	[67]
枇杷 <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	通过 VIGS 沉默 <i>PSY</i>	降低类胡萝卜素含量	[68]

类胡萝卜素在高等植物中可以辅助进行光合作用,对人体有益,具有抑制、消除体内自由基和减缓衰老等功效^[66]。基因 *CCD1* 抑制表达后,红肉脐橙转基因株系中紫黄质、9-顺式-紫黄质等类胡萝卜素含量均显著提高^[67]。通过 VIGS 技术沉默枇杷果实 *PSY* 基因,发现总类胡萝卜素含量降低,表明 *PSY* 正调控枇杷果实中类胡萝卜含量^[68](表 3)。

2 果树抗性育种

果树在生长发育过程中往往会受到周围环境的不良影响,环境因素包括生物因素和非生物因素。果树抗性基因参与了多种生物与非生物胁迫调控,提高了果树在复杂环境中的适应能力^[69-71]。利用分子育种等技术可培育抗逆果树,改善果树在逆境胁迫下的生长状况,稳定果树产量品质。相关研究已取得一定进展^[72-113](表 4)。

表 4 部分果树抗性分子育种方法

Table 4 A summary of resistance molecular breeding of some fruit trees

树种 species	分子设计 molecular design	性状变化 character change	文献 reference	树种 species	分子设计 molecular design	性状变化 character change	文献 reference
苹果 <i>Malus domestica</i>	过表达 <i>MhYTP1</i>	抗旱性提高	[80]	欧洲李 <i>Prunus domestica</i>	<i>PVR</i> 遗传转化	抗环斑病	[97]
	分子标记辅助育种	耐盐性提高	[87]	杏 <i>Armeniaca vulgaris</i>	<i>PPV</i> 遗传转化	抗痘疫病	[98]
	<i>MdUGT88F1</i> 遗传转化	抗病性提高	[99]				
	<i>CryIA</i> 遗传转化	抗虫性提高	[111]	葡萄 <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	<i>VrERE</i> 、 <i>STS</i> 遗传转化	抗病	[100]
橄榄 <i>Canarium album</i>	渗透压基因遗传转化	抗旱性提高	[81]	甜樱桃 <i>Prunus avium</i>	<i>IR region of PNRSV</i> 遗传转化	抗病	[105]
蓝莓 <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	分子标记辅助育种	抗寒性提高	[83]	柑橘 <i>Citrus reticulata</i>	分子标记辅助育种	耐盐性提高	[88]
柠檬 <i>Citrus limon</i>	过表达 <i>PtbHLH</i>	抗寒性提高	[84]		<i>CTV</i> 遗传转化	抗病	[106]
猕猴桃 <i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	分子标记辅助育种	耐盐性提高	[89]		<i>Xa21</i> 遗传转化	抗溃疡病	[107]
	<i>mltD/guaD</i> 遗传转化	耐盐性提高	[86]		分子标记辅助育种	抗虫	[112]
椰枣 <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	分子标记辅助育种	耐盐性提高	[92]		<i>GNA</i> 遗传转化	抗虫	[113]
番木瓜 <i>Carica papaya</i>	<i>PVR</i> 遗传转化	抗环斑病	[95]	梨 <i>Pyrus</i> spp.	分子标记辅助育种	抗赤霉病	[108]
					过表达 <i>Attacin E</i>	抗火疫病	[109]

2.1 分子育种在果树抗非生物胁迫中的应用

2.1.1 在果树抗干旱胁迫中的应用

不论是生长季或休眠期,干旱胁迫均会对果树生长发育起抑制作用,甚至导致果树冬春季抽条,生长季落果、落叶,死亡等现象^[72]。MYB 转录因子在干旱胁迫等非生物胁迫调控中具有重要作用^[73],研究表明过表达 *MYB* 可显著提高转基因植株抗旱性^[74-77]。杜梨 *PbrMYB2* 受干旱诱导表达,*MYB* 沉默会引起杜梨株系的干旱敏感性增强、抗旱性降低^[78]。苹果 *MdSIMYB1* 基因表达受干旱诱导,*Md-*

SIMYB1 过表达烟草株系根系强壮,抗逆性增强^[79]。在长期中度干旱胁迫下,*MhYTP1* 过表达苹果株系显著提高了水分利用效率和生物积累量^[80]。为了提高橄榄对逆境的承受能力,Rugini 等^[81]通过转化渗透压基因获得了抗旱性较强的转基因橄榄植株。

2.1.2 在果树抗低温胁迫中的应用

低温冷害会引起植物的光合作用、细胞膜流动性及基础代谢等降低,造成新梢、花芽及叶片的冻害损伤或死亡,严重影响果树的正常生长发育及产量^[82]。目前,蓝莓抗寒性差与需冷量过高是其栽培

推广的主要限制因素,刘肖^[83]筛选出与抗寒性、需冷量性状相关的 SNP 标记,并进行杂交实生苗分子标记辅助育种,最终筛选出 2 个抗寒性突出的杂交优株和 1 个低需冷量的杂交优株,该策略显著提高了蓝莓优良品种选育效率。*bHLH* 基因家族同样在植物耐寒性中发挥重要作用,过表达 *PtrbHLH* 可增强柠檬在寒冷或冰冻温度下的耐寒性,*PtrbHLH* 基因的 RNA 沉默(RNAi)则会引起柠檬冷敏感性提高^[84]。

2.1.3 在果树抗高盐胁迫中的应用

土壤盐渍化会引起土壤内渗透胁迫离子增加,使果树发生离子毒害、吸水困难、氧化胁迫等现象,进而影响果树生长和结果^[85]。樊军锋等^[86]利用 *mltD/gutD* 双价耐盐基因转化猕猴桃的研究发现,与对照株相比,转化株耐盐性得到显著提高。孙宁等^[87]通过诱变育种获得苹果砧木耐盐变异系,并利用 RAPD 分子标记技术对耐盐突变体进行分析,从 DNA 水平上揭示突变体与原品种之间的差异。此外,利用 RAPD 或 AFLP 标记技术在柑橘^[88]和柠檬^[89]中检测到与抗高盐显著相关的 QTLs。DREB 转录因子蛋白通过调节一系列下游靶基因的表达以调控逆境反应,对新疆野苹果 DREB 进行功能分析,发现 *MsDREBA5* 和 *StDREB2* 都能提高转基因拟南芥的抗高盐能力^[90-91],因此 *DREB* 基因也可能是抗盐胁迫分子育种中重要的目标基因。Yaish 等^[92]发现椰枣品种‘Khalas’中一些 miRNA 在高盐胁迫下差异表达,并进一步分析确定了在高盐条件下具有关键作用的 miRNA 及其靶基因。

2.2 分子育种在果树抗生物胁迫中的应用

2.2.1 在果树抗病中的应用

果树病害主要由细菌、真菌等病原微生物或者病毒引起,如由黑腐皮壳菌侵染引起的苹果腐烂病^[93],由病毒侵染导致柑橘黄龙病和衰退病、葡萄的白粉病和霜霉病等,这些病害对果树生产影响极大^[94]。美国研究者已分离出番木瓜环斑病病毒外壳蛋白基因(*PVR*),并于 1992 年培育出抗病的番木瓜品种^[95],1997 年获得美国国家环保局和国家食品与药品管理局登记,1998 年在美国商业化应用^[96]。随后番木瓜环斑病病毒外壳蛋白基因(*PVR*)被成功导入欧洲李中,并获得了抗病欧洲李^[97]。李痘疫病毒外壳蛋白基因 *PPV-CP* 被成功克隆并构建双元载体,获得了杏转基因植株,可有效延缓转基因植株病毒病症状的出现^[98]。*MdUGT88F1* 过表达苹果植株中,根皮苔过量生长,促进了病原菌的生长,导致植株抗病能力减弱;而 *MdUGT88F1*-RNAi 苹果植株则

表现为生长发育受抑制,抗病能力增强^[99]。将欧洲葡萄 *VrERE* 基因导入到冬葡萄和沙地葡萄杂交后代的植株中,*VrERE* 活性显著提高,而对照植株 *VrERE* 活性则被外源毒素抑制,表明 *VrERE* 基因转化能有效提高葡萄抗毒性^[100]。中国野生葡萄 *STS* 基因转化到欧洲葡萄后,转基因植株中白藜芦醇含量与对照相比显著增加,进而提高了转基因植株的抗病性^[101]。环形抗菌肽基因或单独线性抗菌肽基因转化到欧洲葡萄后,转基因植株对冠瘿病和白粉病抗性均有所提高^[102-104]。

将 RNA 沉默(RNAi)载体(包含李属坏死环斑病毒的反向重复区域)转化到樱桃砧木中,可增强樱桃砧木对病毒的抗性^[105]。将柑橘衰退病毒(*CTV*)的外壳蛋白基因导入到酸橙和墨西哥酸橙中,获得了第一批转基因植株。在甜橙品种菠萝中首次用成熟组织作为受体,获得了转化植株^[106]。利用绿色荧光蛋白(GFP)作为报告基因和 *Xa21* 基因(从水稻中获得的 *Xanthomonas* 抗性基因)共转导来提高柑橘溃疡病抗性,得到了 9 个摩洛哥蜜橘(*Citrus* sp.)转基因品系中,其中 WM-8 品系始终耐受溃疡病^[107]。利用 SNPs 标记对欧洲和亚洲梨的种间后代进行基因分型并构建图谱,确定了 7 个 QTLs 与 3 种赤霉病病菌显著关联,这些位点可用于增强梨抗病性^[108]。在梨品种‘Pass Crassane’中过表达 *Attacin E* 基因,获得了 6 种火疫病症状减轻的遗传转化品系^[109]。

2.2.2 在果树抗虫害中的应用

虫害一直是制约农业持续、稳定和健康发展的主要因素,全世界每年因虫害造成的损失高达数千亿元,抗虫性已被列为全球作物基因工程的主要目标之一^[110]。迄今为止,发现并应用于提高植物抗虫性的基因主要有两类:一类是从细菌中分离的抗虫基因,如苏云金杆菌毒蛋白基因(*Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Bt*)、异戊基转移酶基因(*Isopentenyl transferase*, *IPT*);另一类是从植物和动物中分离出来的抗虫基因,如外源凝集素基因(*lectin*)、蛋白酶抑制剂基因(*Proteinase inhibitor*, *PI*)、淀粉酶抑制剂基因(α -Amylase inhibitor, α AI)等。James 等^[111]将 *CryIA* 导入苹果品种绿袖‘Greensleeves’中,并得到转基因植株,这是首次将有用的外源目标基因导入果树中。在柑橘中,应用 AFLP 标记技术已鉴定了与线虫抗性显著关联的多个 QTLs^[112]。Yang 等^[113]成功地将 *GNA* 导入柑橘,此研究为柑橘等果树抗虫育种研究奠定了基础。

2.2.3 在应对全球气候变化中的应用

气候条件是决定果树生长发育的重要环境因子,随着全球气候变化的加剧,果树的物候期、需冷量、果实品质和产量等也相应地受到影响^[114-116]。研究表明,气候变化直接影响植物物候^[117-119],对果树而言,物候期变化不仅会改变果树的生长周期,同时还会改变果树在生长过程中对光、温、水资源及其他营养物质的吸收和利用,进而对果实产量和品质产生影响^[120-122]。目前,国内外学者已开展大量关于气候变化对果树物候期影响的相关研究^[123]。

我国北方地区大部分果树品种的低温需求量较多,全球气候变暖导致需冷量不足,使得难以达到果树解除休眠所需的低温,严重影响北方果树的大面积发展^[124-125]。此外,近几年随着保护地果树的不断发展,短低温品种的需求更加迫切^[126]。研究还发现,开花植物通过调节花色以适应生存环境温度变化,这暗示全球气候变暖可能影响开花植物花色^[127]。CO₂是引起全球气候变暖的主要温室气体之一,生存环境中 CO₂浓度增加直接影响植物光合作用等生物过程,进而影响植物的生长发育。在较高的 CO₂浓度条件下,果树叶片光合适应性随着二磷酸核酮糖羧化酶蛋白浓度的下降而下调^[128]。在提高 CO₂浓度条件下,新叶比老叶积累更多淀粉,表明新叶相对于老叶更能适应高浓度 CO₂环境^[129]。适当提升 CO₂浓度可以提高桃产量、维生素 C 和可溶性糖含量^[129]。

目前,有关气候变化与果树育种的研究,主要集中在气候变化对果树生产和品质的影响,以及现有果树品种对气候变化适应能力的比较分析,在苹果^[130]、葡萄^[131]、柑橘^[132]、椰子^[132]、李^[133]、扁桃^[133]等果树上已有研究报道,但利用分子育种技术来提高果树气候变化适应能力的研究还鲜见报道。

3 果树分子育种的展望

果树育种以实现果大丰产、高品质、结果能力强、贮运性能强、果实成熟期长、抗逆性强和适宜机械化采收等为目标^[134]。目前,我国果树品种选育多采用传统育种方法,难以实现对目标性状快速高效的改良选育。分子育种技术可大幅缩短果树育种周期,实现性状的定向改良。但与水稻、玉米、棉花等大田作物相比,我国果树分子育种技术的研究和应用较为滞后,加强分子生物学技术在果树育种领域的研究应用将是未来果树育种的重要方向。此外,将分子育种技术与常规育种技术相结合,可提高育种全程筛选效率,有利于逐步建立经济、高效的果树

育种体系,为提高果树育种效率提供技术支撑。

此外,随着全球气候变化的加剧,果树原有优良性状难以维持。利用分子育种技术,可提高果树品种对环境变化的适应能力,然而有关这方面的研究还鲜有报道。笔者建议,可将培育低温需求较小、生长适应范围更广的品种作为果树育种的一个明确目标。利用分子生物技术对果树品种进行定向遗传改良,这也是增强果树应对气候变化能力的有效策略之一^[135]。

我国是果品生产和消费大国,市场潜力大,消费需求多样。未来果树育种研究和果树新品种开发应围绕需求展开,现提出以下 4 点建议:第一,满足不同人群和不同用途需求,培育多样化、个性化的品种;第二,优质绿色安全是未来农产品的发展方向,培育抗性好、适应轻简化、机械化栽培的品种将是未来果树育种的重要方向;第三,充分利用果树分子遗传信息,在基因组、转录组或系统水平上全面分析基因功能,以揭示果树生长发育调控网络、环境应答互作分子网络、代谢网络等分子机制,为果树定向育种提供理论指导;第四,结合现代生物学、农业物联网等各种技术,提高育种效率,缩短新品种培育周期^[5,136-137]。

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