

赤霉素诱导小桐子产生两性花^{*}

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摘要: 小桐子 (*Jatropha curcas*) 种子含油率高, 油脂组成适合于生产生物燃油, 是制备航空生物燃油和生物柴油的理想原料。小桐子是一种雌雄同株植物, 雌雄花着生于同一花序, 其花序中雌花比例很低, 可能是其种子产量低的主要原因之一。本文研究用不同浓度的赤霉素外源喷施处理小桐子花序芽对其花和种子发育的影响。结果表明: 外源赤霉素处理能够诱导小桐子产生两性花, 且处理浓度越高, 两性花数量越多; 随着两性花数量的增加, 雌花数量相应减少, 但雌花与两性花数量之和在各处理和对照之间差异不显著, 这表明赤霉素诱导出的两性花可能来源于雌花。另外, 高浓度 (500~1 500 mg·L⁻¹) 的赤霉素处理会导致小桐子的种子不能正常发育, 表现为每个果实中的种子数量、大小、单粒种子重量、每个果序的种子重量以及种子的含油量都显著减少。这些结果有助于深入理解赤霉素在小桐子花器官形成及种子发育过程中所发挥的生理作用, 为从分子水平上对小桐子进行遗传改良、提高其种子产量奠定基础。

关键词: 赤霉素; 小桐子; 性别决定; 两性花; 种子产量

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Induction of Bisexual Flowers by Gibberellin in Monoecious Biofuel Plant *Jatropha curcas* (Euphorbiaceae)

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Abstract: Biofuel plant *Jatropha curcas* (physic nut) seeds contain about 30%~40% oil, which is a promising feedstock for producing aviation biofuel and biodiesel. Physic nut is a monoecious plant that produces both male and female flowers in the same inflorescence. The proportion of female flowers in physic nut inflorescences is very low, which is probably one of the most important reasons for its poor seed yield. This study was undertaken to determine the effects of gibberellic acid (GA₃) on the flower and seed development of physic nut. The results showed that exogenous application of GA₃ induced bisexual flowers and asexual flowers in physic nut inflorescences. With the increase in the number of induced bisexual flowers, the number of female flowers on the same inflorescence decreased, but the sum of female flowers and bisexual flowers did not vary significantly, suggesting that gibberellin induced bisexual flowers may be derived from the female flowers. In addition, the number of seeds in each fruit, seed size and weight, seed weight per infructescence and seed oil content were all significantly reduced in physic nut plants treated with high concentrations of GA₃ (500~1 500 mg·L⁻¹), which suggested that the development of seeds from GA₃-treated physic nut plants was abnormal. These results help us to understand the role of gibberellin in regulation of physic nut flower and seed development, and are valuable for the genetic improvement of physic nut seed yield by molecular breeding.

Key words: Gibberellic acid; Physic nut (*Jatropha curcas*); Sex expression; Hermaphrodite flower; Seed yield

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小桐子 (*Jatropha curcas* L.) 又名麻疯树、小油桐、膏桐等, 是一种多用途的大戟科多年生灌木或小乔木, 广泛分布于热带和亚热带地区, 适于在干旱、贫瘠的荒山、坡地种植, 具有“不与人争粮、不与粮争地、不与地争肥”的优点 (Openshaw, 2000; Carels, 2009)。小桐子种子含油率高达 40%, 油脂组成好, 是生产航空生物燃油和生物柴油的理想原料, 是目前国际上公认的最有发展潜力的能源植物之一 (Fairless, 2007; King 等, 2009; Makkar 和 Becker, 2009; Abdulla 等, 2011)。但目前小桐子种子产量较低, 严重制约了其产业化发展, 迫切需要进行遗传改良等基础研究 (Sanderson, 2009)。

小桐子是雌雄同株异花植物, 其产量低的主要原因之一是雌花比例低, 仅为 3%~7% (Raju 和 Ezradanam, 2002; Tewari, 2007; Rao 等, 2008), 从而导致结果数量少 (Dehgan 和 Webster, 1979; Jongschaap 等, 2007; Kumar 和 Sharma, 2008; Pranesh 等, 2010)。因此, 增加小桐子产量的最主要策略之一就是提高其雌花数量或比例。调控植物雌雄花比例的最有效方法是采用植物激素进行处理 (Khryanin, 2002; Yamasaki 等, 2005; Santner 等, 2009; Chandler, 2011)。我们最近的研究发现采用细胞分裂素处理小桐子, 可以提高雌花比例, 同时还可诱导产生两性花、增加总花数、增加果实数量, 从而可以将其种子产量提高 2.3 倍左右 (Pan 和 Xu, 2011)。

赤霉素 (Gibberellic acid, GA₃) 作为 5 大经典植物激素之一, 被广泛应用于调控植物生长及性别分化 (Chandler, 2011)。在玉米不同的发育阶段叶面喷施赤霉素, 能够分别使玉米雄花穗变成雌性、雄性不育或保持雄性可育 (Hansen 等, 1976)。赤霉素处理烟草植株能部分恢复其雄性不育性状 (Gouda 等, 2004); 此外, 外源喷施赤霉素可以提高苦瓜的雌花比例 (Thomas, 2008)。Makwana 等人 (2010b) 的研究表明, 赤霉素能够增加小桐子的雌花数, 但在高浓度时会导致小桐子果实产量的降低。

本研究采用不同浓度的外源赤霉素喷施处理小桐子花序芽, 研究赤霉素对小桐子花和种子发育的影响。期望通过本研究为进一步阐明植物激素调控小桐子花发育和性别决定的分子机理以及

通过转基因技术增加小桐子两性花或雌花、提高种子产量奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

一年生小桐子植株生长于中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园 (位于云南省勐腊县勐仑镇, 21°54' N, 101°46' E, 海拔 580 m) 内, 株行距为 2.0 m × 2.5 m。

1.2 赤霉素处理

赤霉素购自上海生物工程技术与服务有限公司 (上海生工)。赤霉素母液 (25 mg · mL⁻¹): 0.5 g 赤霉素溶解于 3 mL 无水乙醇中, 加蒸馏水定容体积至 20 mL。赤霉素工作液的浓度分别为: 50, 500, 1 000, 1 500 mg · L⁻¹, 各浓度溶液均含 0.05% 吐温 20 (上海生工) 作为表面活性剂, 对照处理液为含有 0.05% 吐温 20 的蒸馏水。喷施器具是容积为 120 mL 的塑料喷瓶。每个处理有 30 个重复, 即 30 个发育阶段较为一致的花序芽, 每个花序芽每次喷施赤霉素工作液的量约为 3.0 mL。每个处理各喷施 3 次, 每次间隔 3 d。

1.3 花、果实和种子性状测定

花序上有小花开始开放时, 记录每个花序上的小花总数以及小花性别类型及其数量; 测量小花直径及其花梗长度。其中小花性别类型分为: 雌花是指仅有雌蕊的小花, 雄花是指仅有雄蕊的小花, 两性花是指小花中同时存在雌蕊和雄蕊的小花, 无性花是指除萼片和花瓣外, 既没有雌蕊也没有雄蕊的小花 (李扬汉, 1984)。在果实发育阶段, 统计每个果序上的果实数, 测量单果果柄长度。收获完全成熟的果实后, 统计每个果实中的种子数量。成熟种子自然风干 2 个月后, 测量种子重量、种子大小和种子含油量。

1.4 种子含油量的测定

采用德国布鲁克光谱仪器公司生产的种子分析仪 (the minispec mq-one Seed Analyzer, Bruker Optik GmbH, Germany) 测定小桐子种子的含油量。采用小桐子种子油绘制标准曲线。

1.5 数据统计分析

本研究所有数据均使用 SPSS (芝加哥 SPSS 股份有限公司) 软件 (版本 16.0) 分析, 方差分析方法采用 Tukey's 或 Tamhane's post hoc 检验。图形采用软件 SigmaPlot (版本 12.0) (加拿大 Systat 软件股份有限公司) 制作。

2 结果

2.1 赤霉素对小桐子花发育的影响

与对照相比, 赤霉素处理后小桐子的花序变

得松散(图1: A, B),主要是由于赤霉素处理显著促进了雌花的花梗变长(表1)。当赤霉素浓度为 $1\,000\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,雌花花梗长度由对照组中的12.28 mm增长至22.64 mm。此外,处理后雌花和雄花的直径显著增加(表1)。

赤霉素处理对小桐子花序上小花总数量的影响无显著差异(图2: A, 表2)。但在赤霉素处理过的花序上除了有对照组花序上正常发育的雌花和雄花外(图1: C, D),还出现了两性花和无性花(图1: E, F)。随着赤霉素浓度的提高(从 $50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 到 $1\,500\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$),处理花序中的

两性花及无性花数量和比例都较对照组显著增加(图2)。赤霉素浓度为 $1\,500\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,处理花序中两性花及无性花的比例分别为5.45%和1.22%(图2: B)。

有趣的是,我们发现在两性花数量随着赤霉素处理浓度的提高而显著增加的同时,处理花序中雌花数量相应地显著减少(图2, 表2),处理后的花序中雌花及两性花数量之和虽然略有增加,但变化并不显著(表2);雌花及两性花数量之和与雄花数量的比值(表2)及其占总花数量的百分比(图3)也无显著差异。

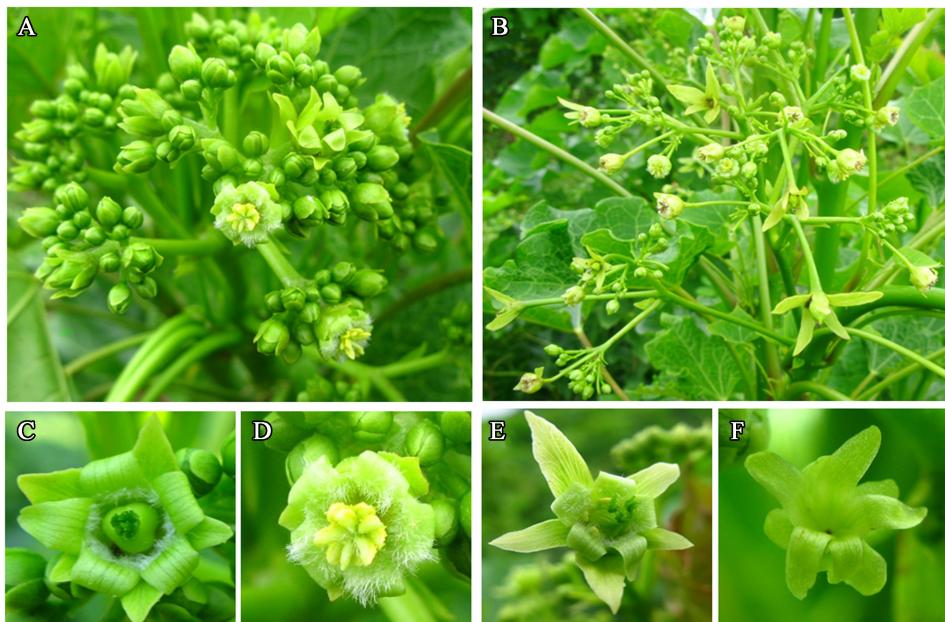


图1 赤霉素对小桐子花序发育及性别表达的影响

A. 对照组花序; B. 赤霉素处理花序; C-F. 赤霉素处理后不同性别小花; C. 雌花; D. 雄花;
E. 诱导产生的两性花; F. 诱导产生的无性花

Fig. 1 Effects of GA_3 treatments on flower development and sex expression of *Jatropha curcas*

A. Inflorescence from control plants; B. Inflorescence from GA_3 treated plants; C-F. Flowers of different sexual types from GA_3 treated plants; C. Female flower; D. Male flower; E. Induced bisexual flower; F. Induced asexual flower

表1 赤霉素处理对小桐子花直径及花梗长度的影响

Table 1 Effects of GA_3 treatments on the flower diameter and peduncle length of *Jatropha curcas*

GA_3 treatment $/\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	Flower peduncle length/mm		Flower diameter/mm	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
0	12.28 ± 2.32	7.79 ± 0.69	7.42 ± 1.69	5.13 ± 1.30
50	$21.03 \pm 3.13^{**}$	$8.00 \pm 0.71^*$	$19.93 \pm 4.23^{**}$	$9.32 \pm 2.25^{**}$
500	$22.05 \pm 4.02^{**}$	7.96 ± 0.74	$25.78 \pm 5.23^{**}$	$11.35 \pm 2.89^{**}$
1000	$22.64 \pm 3.47^{**}$	7.67 ± 0.71	$31.01 \pm 6.33^{**}$	$12.00 \pm 3.13^{**}$
1500	$22.26 \pm 3.89^{**}$	$7.45 \pm 0.79^{**}$	$37.87 \pm 8.87^{**}$	$14.66 \pm 4.08^{**}$

Values are mean \pm standard deviation ($n=50$ flowers).

* Statistically different from the control at 5% level. ** Statistically different from the control at 1% level

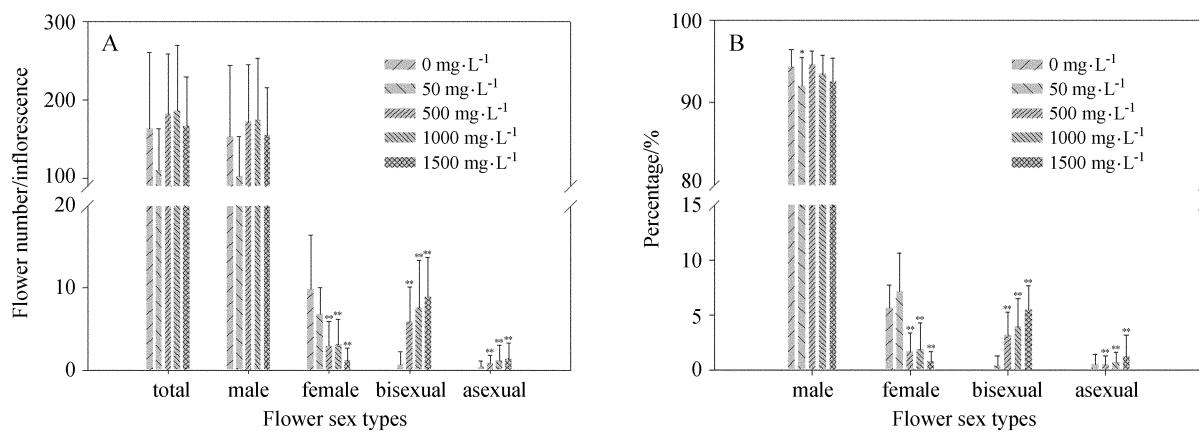


图2 赤霉素处理对小桐子小花数量及性别表达的影响

A. 对每个花序上不同性别小花数量的影响; B. 对每个花序上不同性别小花所占百分比的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of GA_3 treatments on flower number and sex expression of *Jatropha curcas*A. Effects of GA_3 treatments on flower number of different sex types per inflorescence; B. Effects of GA_3 treatments on percentage of flowers of different sex types. Values are means \pm standard deviations ($n=30$ inflorescences).

* Statistically significant at the 5% level. ** Statistically significant at the 1% level

表2 赤霉素处理对小桐子不同性别花数量及其比例的影响

Table 2 Effects of GA_3 treatments on flower number and sex ratio in *Jatropha curcas*

GA_3 treatment $/\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	Flower number				Male : female and bisexual flower ratio
	Female	Bisexual	Female and bisexual	Male	
0	9.84 ± 6.62	0	9.84 ± 6.62	153.34 ± 90.96	15.53 ± 5.76
50	6.84 ± 3.20	0.66 ± 1.62	7.50 ± 3.66	102.22 ± 50.51	15.05 ± 7.27
500	2.93 ± 3.03 **	6.07 ± 4.09 **	9.00 ± 4.58	172.48 ± 72.69	20.60 ± 6.91 *
1000	3.14 ± 3.04 **	7.59 ± 5.75 **	10.72 ± 5.68	174.14 ± 79.19	17.29 ± 7.70
1500	1.25 ± 1.41 **	8.94 ± 4.74 **	10.19 ± 4.72	155.25 ± 60.48	16.86 ± 6.39

Values are mean \pm standard deviation ($n=30$ inflorescences).

* Statistically significant at the 5% level. ** Statistically different from the control at 1% level

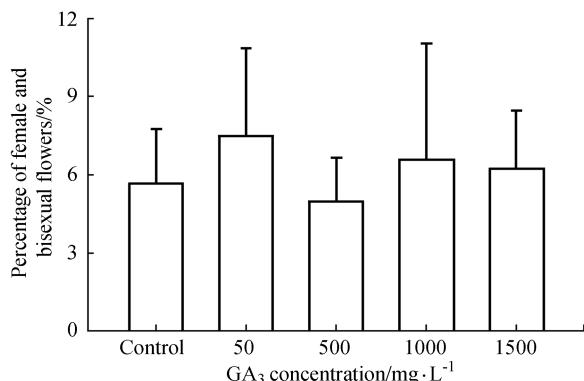


图3 赤霉素处理对小桐子雌花和两性花的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of GA_3 treatments on female and bisexual flowers of *Jatropha curcas*

这些结果表明, 处理花序中诱导出的两性花可能来源于原来的雌花, 其中被抑制的雄蕊受到赤霉素诱导而生长。这些赤霉素诱导产生的两性

花是有功能的, 因为通过跟踪观察发现它们能够正常发育为果实。

2.2 赤霉素对小桐子果实发育的影响

赤霉素处理后的植株结出的果实形状变长(图4: A, B), 果柄长度较对照组而言也显著变长(表3)。随着赤霉素浓度的升高, 其坐果率显著降低(表3), 观察发现, 高浓度(1 000 和 1 500 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)赤霉素处理时, 部分果实在发育过程中会慢慢枯萎、凋落, 这可能是导致坐果率降低的原因; 处理组与对照组相比, 每个果序上的果实数量虽有减少, 但差异不显著(表3)。当赤霉素的浓度达到 500 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 及其以上时, 每个果实中的种子数量会减少(图4: C, D), 从对照组的平均 2.61 粒显著减少到 1 500 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 处理组的平均 1.81 粒(表3)。



图4 赤霉素对小桐子果实形状及种子发育的影响

A. 对照组果实; B. 赤霉素处理后的果实; C. 对照组种子; D. 赤霉素处理后的种子

Fig. 4 Effects of GA_3 treatments on fruit shape and seed development of *Jatropha curcas*A. fruits from control plants; B. fruits from GA_3 -treated plants; C. seeds from control plants; D. seeds from GA_3 -treated plants

表3 赤霉素处理对小桐子果实性状的影响

Table 3 Effects of GA_3 treatments on fruit characteristics of *Jatropha curcas*

GA_3 treatments/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	Peduncle length/cm	Fruits/infructescence	Fruiting rate/%	Seeds/fruit
0	3.51 ± 0.64	7.95 ± 4.75	92.90 ± 11.72	2.61 ± 0.31
50	$4.42 \pm 0.56^{**}$	6.23 ± 2.91	86.45 ± 16.15	2.62 ± 0.31
500	$5.95 \pm 1.14^{**}$	5.82 ± 3.71	77.11 ± 49.98	$1.90 \pm 0.63^{**}$
1000	$5.49 \pm 0.91^{**}$	6.37 ± 3.54	$64.22 \pm 17.18^{**}$	$1.95 \pm 0.48^{**}$
1500	$6.23 \pm 1.09^{**}$	4.74 ± 2.43	$50.47 \pm 22.53^{**}$	$1.81 \pm 0.51^{**}$

Values are mean \pm standard deviation ($n=30$ infructescences). ** Statistically different from the control at 1% level

2.3 赤霉素对小桐子种子发育的影响

由表4测量数据可知,当赤霉素浓度达到 $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 及其以上时,种子大小、单粒种子重量、每个果序的种子重量以及种子的含油量都显著减少。这表明高浓度的赤霉素处理会对小桐子种子的发育产生不良影响。

3 讨论

作为一种重要的植物性别调控激素,赤霉素在不同的植物中表现出不同的性别诱导作用。赤霉素能够刺激玉米(Hansen等,1976)和苦瓜(Thomas,2008)的雌性特征的表达。但在黄瓜(Pike和Peterson,1969)、大麻(Chailakhyan和

表4 赤霉素处理对小桐子种子性状的影响

Table 4 Effects of GA₃ treatments on seed characteristics of *Jatropha curcas*

GA ₃ treatments /mg·L ⁻¹	Seed size/mm			Weight (seed)/g	Seed yield (infructescence)/g	Oil content /%
	Length	Width	Height			
0	19.14 ± 0.89	11.17 ± 0.44	9.26 ± 0.41	0.78 ± 0.59	16.04 ± 9.27	38.66 ± 2.76
50	18.73 ± 0.88 **	11.14 ± 0.46	9.46 ± 0.47 **	0.78 ± 0.38	13.42 ± 6.17	39.37 ± 1.73
500	19.02 ± 0.86	10.92 ± 0.55 **	9.36 ± 0.78	0.71 ± 0.83 *	8.10 ± 6.26 *	33.79 ± 5.19 **
1000	18.69 ± 1.16 **	10.59 ± 0.77 **	9.13 ± 0.75 *	0.68 ± 0.79 **	8.37 ± 5.03 *	33.64 ± 3.49 **
1500	19.05 ± 0.92	10.41 ± 0.61 **	9.09 ± 0.55 **	0.66 ± 0.72 **	6.12 ± 4.46 **	34.13 ± 4.09 **

Values are mean ± standard deviation (for fruit characteristics, n=30 infructescences; for seed characteristics, n=50 seeds).

* Statistically different from the control at 5% level. ** Statistically different from the control at 1% level

Khryanin, 1978a)、印度大麻 (Ram 和 Jaiswal, 1972) 以及菠菜 (Chailakhyan 和 Khryanin, 1978b) 中, 赤霉素却促进了雄性特征的表达。许多研究已表明赤霉素在植物雄蕊的正常发育过程中是必不可少的 (Chandler, 2011; Khryanin, 2002; Yamasaki 等, 2005; Plackett 等, 2011)。如模式植物拟南芥的几个赤霉素缺失突变体 (*gal*, *ga2*, *ga3*, *ga4*, and *ga5*) 均表现出发育不完全的雄蕊 (Koornneef 和 Veen, 1980; Wilson 等, 1992); 拟南芥中赤霉素缺乏会阻碍花药的发育, 导致植株表现雄性不育 (Cheng 等, 2004); 蕃茄的赤霉素缺失突变体 (*gib-1* and *gib-2*) 表现为雄性不育, 外施赤霉素后能够恢复其育性 (Jacobsen 和 Olszewski, 1991)。用花药特异性启动子在转基因烟草中表达负调控赤霉素应答性的拟南芥基因 *gai* (GA insensitive), 可获得雄性不育的转基因烟草植株 (Huang 等, 2003)。

本研究首次发现赤霉素处理可诱导小桐子产生两性花, 且诱导效应具有浓度依赖性。此外, 实验观察及数据综合分析结果表明, 很可能是外施赤霉素诱导了小桐子雌花中原来停止发育的雄蕊重新正常发育, 进而将其变成两性花, 这一推论得到小桐子花器官发生的显微观察研究结果的文献支持。小桐子的雄花在发育和功能上均为单性花, 在其整个分化发育阶段, 只出现单一的雄蕊组织结构; 而雌花在发育上为两性花, 功能上为单性花, 在其分化发育早期包含两性花的结构, 即同时出现雌、雄蕊组织结构, 但到发育的后期, 其中的雄蕊停止发育、退化 (刘焕芳等, 2008; Wu 等, 2011; 王秀荣等, 2011)。

与我们的研究结果不同, 印度学者发现用赤霉素处理小桐子, 可以增加雌花数量, 提高雌花

比例 (Makwana 等, 2010a, b), 但他们未报道赤霉素可诱导小桐子产生两性花和无性花的现象。本研究发现用赤霉素处理小桐子后, 伴随两性花的出现, 雌花的数量会相应地减少。导致上述研究结果不一致的原因有待进一步的探索。另外, 由于之前已经发现细胞分裂素同样也可以诱导小桐子产生两性花 (Pan 和 Xu, 2011), 进一步的研究需要了解赤霉素与细胞分裂素在调控小桐子花性别决定方面的生理生化和分子机理。

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