

簇毛麦2V染色体特异分子标记开发

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摘要: 簇毛麦是小麦遗传改良的重要基因资源之一, 其2V染色体上携有抗白粉病、护颖颖脊刚毛、光周期响应、长穗多粒等许多普通小麦所不具备的优良基因, 但缺乏足够的分子标记, 不能准确鉴定导入小麦的2V染色体。为了开发2V染色体上特异分子标记, 本研究设计了2套引物, 一套是基于普通小麦第2群染色体不同区段表达序列标签设计的序列标记位点引物30对, 另一套是基于小麦2D、黑麦2R测序结果同源比对的差异设计的内含子定位引物296对, 分别筛选出2个和33个2V染色体特异分子标记, 占总引物数6.7%和11.1%, 说明基于新一代高通量测序技术设计内含子定位引物是一种开发染色体特异性标记的高效方法。研究结果进一步发现, 大多数位于小麦2D染色体上的基因可以分别对应2V染色体相同区段上的基因, 但也有例外, 说明簇毛麦2V染色体与普通小麦2D染色体之间存在复杂的共线性关系。本研究共开发出35个标记, 并对其可靠性进行了验证, 其中lfz8187₋₁₁₀₀定位于2VS FL0.68-1.00, lfz8387₋₂₈₀、lfz8462₋₇₆₀和lfz8470₋₂₀₀定位于2VS FL0.00-0.26, 其余31个标记定位于2VL。这些分子标记为鉴定2V染色体结构变异提供了有效工具, 也为鉴定导入普通小麦的2V染色体携带的有益基因提供了技术支持。

关键词: 小麦; 簇毛麦; 2V染色体; 分子标记

Development of Specific Molecular Markers of 2V Chromosome in *Haynaldia villosa*

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Abstract: *Haynaldia villosa* is an important genetic resource for wheat genetic improvement. The 2V chromosome in *H. villosa*, which hosts many important genes, such as powdery mildew resistance, glume ridge bristles, photoperiod response, longer spikes and more grains, are valuable in common wheat improvement. However, the lack of molecular markers to the 2V chromatin impairs the introgression into wheat. In order to develop specific molecular markers on chromosome 2V, we designed two sets of primers, including: (1) 30 pairs of sequence-tagged site primers based on the expressed sequence tag sequences of different segments of the 2nd chromosome of common wheat, and (2) 296 pairs of intron targeting primers designed based on the homologous comparison between wheat 2D and rye 2R. Two and 33 specific molecular markers on chromosome 2V were validated and successfully developed, accounted for 6.7% and 11.1% of the total primers tested, respectively. This result suggests that marker development based on next generation sequencing technology is an efficient method. Most of the genes on the 2D chromosome of wheat were collinear to those of the 2V chromosome, while few exceptions were also observed, indicating a complex collinearity on the 2V chromosome of *H. villosa* to the 2D chromosome of common wheat. A total of 35 markers were finally qualified, including lfz8187₋₁₁₀₀ that was located at 2VS FL0.68-1.00, and lfz8387₋₂₈₀, lfz8462₋₇₆₀ and lfz8470₋₂₀₀ that were

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located at 2VS FL0.00-0.26, as well as 31 markers that were located on the long arm of 2V chromosome. Collectively, these markers provided an effective tool for identifying structural variation of *H. villosa* 2V chromosome, as well as the beneficial genes introgressed into common wheat.

Key words: wheat; *Haynaldia villosa*; 2V chromosome; molecular markers

簇毛麦(*Haynaldia villosa* (L.) Schur, 又名 *Dasyphyrum villosum* (L.) Candargy, 2n=14, VV) 是小麦的一个野生近缘种,也是小麦遗传改良的优良基因源,具有对小麦白粉病^[1-4]、条锈病^[5]、梭条花叶病毒病^[6-7]、孢囊线虫病^[8]、眼斑病^[9]等的抗性,以及软质籽粒^[10]、高贮藏蛋白^[11-14]等品质效应,并具有分蘖力强、抗寒耐旱、密穗多花等特点^[15]。研究表明,簇毛麦2V染色体携有许多普通小麦所不具备的有益基因或性状,如抗白粉病基因 *Pm62*^[16]、护颖颖脊刚毛基因 *Bgr-V1*^[17-18]、光周期响应基因 *Ppd-V1*^[18]、长穗多粒^[18]等。为了提高簇毛麦2V染色体有益基因向小麦转移的效率,开发与其连锁的分子标记,准确追踪携带有益基因并导入小麦的2V染色质,通过分子标记辅助选择(MAS, molecular marker assisted selection)加快鉴定和利用,进而应用于小麦育种很有必要。

簇毛麦2V染色体特异分子标记相对较少。迄今,根据小麦表达序列标签(EST, expressed sequence tag)合成序列标记位点(STS, sequence-tagged site)引物,Cao等^[19]筛选出5个位于2VL染色体的特异分子标记,Liu等^[20]筛选出3个位于2VL的特异分子标记,Zhang等^[18]筛选出9个位于2VS和5个2VL的标记。基于新一代高通量测序(NGS, next generation sequencing)技术,Zhang等^[21]开发出簇毛麦1V~7V系列内含子定位(IT, intron targeting)标记。但是,目前针对簇毛麦2V染色体的特异分子标记数量仍十分有限,远不能满足研究需求。因此,迫切需要挖掘更多的分子标记,尤其是位点分布更广、适合高通量应用的分子标记,以鉴定2V渐渗系和易位系,同时也为2V染色体有益基因的高效精准鉴定和分子遗传育种研究提供帮助。

由于簇毛麦2V染色体尚未测序,基于禾本科作物基因图谱的高度同源性和共线性,来自普通小麦的A、B、D染色体组与黑麦的R染色体组、簇毛麦的V染色体组中属同一部分同源群内的染色体,具有许多基本相同的分子标记和排列顺序。利用麦类植物基因组内基因和重复序列的相似性或保守性,在这些保守区段设计引物,通过PCR扩增,分析出保守引物序列之间的DNA序列碱基长度和组成

具有多态性的片段,可以提高标记的通用性和多态性。

本研究基于簇毛麦与黑麦基因组的部分同源性和同源基因保守性,在小麦和黑麦基因组测序的基础上,依据两者内含子长度多态性,设计了一套基于PCR的特有引物对,成功开发了簇毛麦2V染色体特异分子标记并进行了染色体臂或区段定位,为簇毛麦2V染色体有益基因的追踪和应用提供了研究工具。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

普通小麦(*Triticum aestivum* L., 2n=42, AABBDD) 中国春(CS, Chinese spring), 簇毛麦(*H. villosa* L., 2n=14, VV), 硬粒小麦(*Triticum durum* (Desf.) Yan, 2n=28, AABB), 硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体(*T. durum*-*H. villosa*, 2n=42, AABBVV), 小麦-簇毛麦二体异附加系DA1V~DA7V(2n=44), 小麦-簇毛麦整臂易位系T2VS·2DL(2n=42)和T2DS·2VL(2n=42), 小麦-簇毛麦顶端小片段易位系SAST(Small alien segment translocation, 2n=42)和顶端大片段易位系LAST(Large alien segment translocation, 2n=42), 以上材料均由南京农业大学细胞遗传所惠赠。(烟农1212/T2DS·2VL)_{F₂}和(烟农1212/T2VS·2DL)_{F₂}, 系山西农业大学小麦研究所烟农1212为母本, 分别以T2DS·2VL和T2VS·2DL为父本配制杂交组合获得的F₂群体, 各取55粒和72粒进行鉴定, 采用阿拉伯数字顺序编号。

1.2 引物设计

1.2.1 基于小麦EST序列设计引物 从Grain Genes(<http://wheat.pw.usda.gov/>)下载定位于普通小麦第2群染色体上不同区段的EST序列, 对这些序列用Blastn和Blastx搜索, 分析其保守性, 用Primer Premier 5.0软件设计STS引物30对。

1.2.2 基于NGS技术设计引物 因簇毛麦2V染色体尚未测序, 基于作物基因组的共线性关系, 本研究将黑麦(*Secale cereale* L., 2n=14, RR)基因组与小麦基因组进行比对, 设计引物。利用小麦D基因组已注释的基因序列(<http://plants.ensembl.org/index>。

html),同时与黑麦基因组序列^[22]和中国春参考基因组序列(TGACv1, <https://wheat-urgi.versailles.inra.fr/Seq-Repository/Assemblies>)进行比对,筛选出与2D注释基因具有同源关系的A、B、D、R基因组外显子序列,计算相邻外显子之间内含子的大小,选取黑麦与小麦亚基因组大小差异超过10%的内含子,选择黑麦基因组中相应内含子两端的外显子序列设计内含子定位(IT)引物296对。分子标记名称为引物编号加标记长度,其中标记长度在右下角表示。

1.3 荧光原位杂交

用簇毛麦总基因组DNA作探针(Fluorescein-12-dUTP标记)进行荧光原位杂交。根尖体细胞有丝分裂中期染色体制片参照Gill等^[23]方法,簇毛麦基因组DNA提取采用改良CTAB法^[24],探针标记采用缺刻平移法,基因组荧光原位杂交(GISH, genomic *in situ* hybridization)参照Zhang等^[25]程序。杂交染色体制片洗涤后用碘化丙锭(PI, propidium iodide)套染,在荧光显微镜下观察染色体,簇毛麦染色体呈绿色,普通小麦染色体呈红色,每张片子选择4~8个细胞,用SPOT冷却式彩色数码相机(SPOT CCD, SPOT cooled color digital camera)摄像系统拍摄图像。

1.4 分子标记分析

采用SDS法提取基因组DNA,用1×TE溶解,置于4℃保存。PCR反应总体积10 μL,包括2×TSINGKE Master Mix 5.0 μL,模板基因组DNA 1.0 μL(约300 ng/μL),引物0.6 μL, ddH₂O 3.4 μL。扩增程序为94℃变性3 min; 94℃ 30 s, 55℃ 45 s, 72℃ 65s, 35个循环; 72℃延伸10 min。PCR扩增产物检测方法参照Tixier等^[26]程序, DNA分子量参照标记选用DL2000(Promega)。产物中加入2.0 μL聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳专用上样缓冲液,混匀离心,吸取5 μL加样至8%聚丙烯酰胺凝胶中进行电泳检测。电泳缓冲液0.5×TAE,电压220 V,时间20~30 min。凝胶银染后在凝胶成像仪上观测照相。

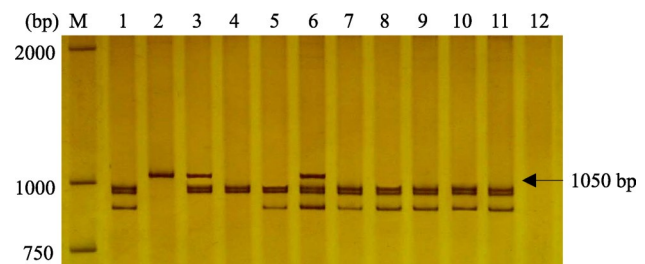
2 结果与分析

2.1 簇毛麦2V染色体特异分子标记筛选

首先对中国春和簇毛麦基因组DNA进行PCR扩增检测,基于小麦EST序列设计的30对引物中,有2对引物可以在中国春和簇毛麦间扩增出多态性条带,占总引物的6.7%;基于小麦、黑麦基因组差异设计的296对引物中,有47对引物可以在中国春和

簇毛麦间扩增出多态性条带,占总引物的15.9%。在所有合成的326对引物中,有49对引物的扩增产物在小麦和簇毛麦间存在多态性,表明它们是簇毛麦基因组的特异性引物,可作为分子标记追踪簇毛麦染色体。

为了将特异分子标记定位到2V染色体上,选用中国春、簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体、硬粒小麦、簇毛麦1V~7V附加系DA1V~DA7V共计11份材料,以双蒸水为对照,用这49对引物对其DNA进行PCR扩增。如果有引物对在簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体和DA2V中扩增出明显的PCR产物,而在中国春、硬粒小麦、DA1V、DA3V~DA7V中没有该产物,则可以作为2V染色体的特异性标记。如引物2V021,在簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体和DA2V中均扩增出相同的1050 bp条带,而中国春、硬粒小麦和其他附加系则无此带(图1),表明2V021₁₀₅₀可作为簇毛麦2V染色体的特异分子标记。49对引物中共筛选出35对2V特异引物,另14对引物扩增的特异条带或不清晰、或DA2V无特异条带、或同时出现在多个附加系上,不能作为2V染色体特异分子标记。



M: DL2000; 1: 中国春; 2: 簇毛麦; 3: 硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体; 4: 硬粒小麦; 5~11: DA1V~DA7V; 12: 双蒸水; 箭头表示特异分子标记,下同

M: DL2000; 1: CS; 2: *H. villosa*; 3: *T. durum*-*H. villosa*; 4: *T. durum*; 5-11: DA1V~DA7V; 12: ddH₂O; The arrow shows specific molecular markers, the same as below

图1 引物2V021对亲本及小麦-簇毛麦异附加系DNA的扩增

Fig.1 Amplification of DNA of parent and *T. aestivum*-*H. villosa* addition lines by primer 2V021

2.2 特异分子标记染色体臂定位

为了进一步将筛选到的2V染色体特异分子标记定位在染色体臂上,选用中国春、簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体、T2VS·2DL和T2DS·2VL 5份材料,用35对特异引物对其DNA进行扩增分析。如果2V特异引物在簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体、T2VS·2DL或T2DS·2VL易位系中扩增出共同的多态性条带,但在中国春和另一个整臂易位系中无此

带,则将该标记定位于有多态性条带的染色体臂。如引物 Ifz8138 在对 5 份遗传材料 DNA 的扩增产物中(图 2),691 bp 条带同时出现在簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体、T2DS·2VL 中,而中国春和 T2VS·

2DL 中无此带,因此 Ifz8138₆₉₁ 为 2VL 的特异分子标记。依此方法,分别将 35 个标记进行了 2V 染色体臂定位,其中 31 个定位于 2VL、4 个定位于 2VS(图 2、表 1)。

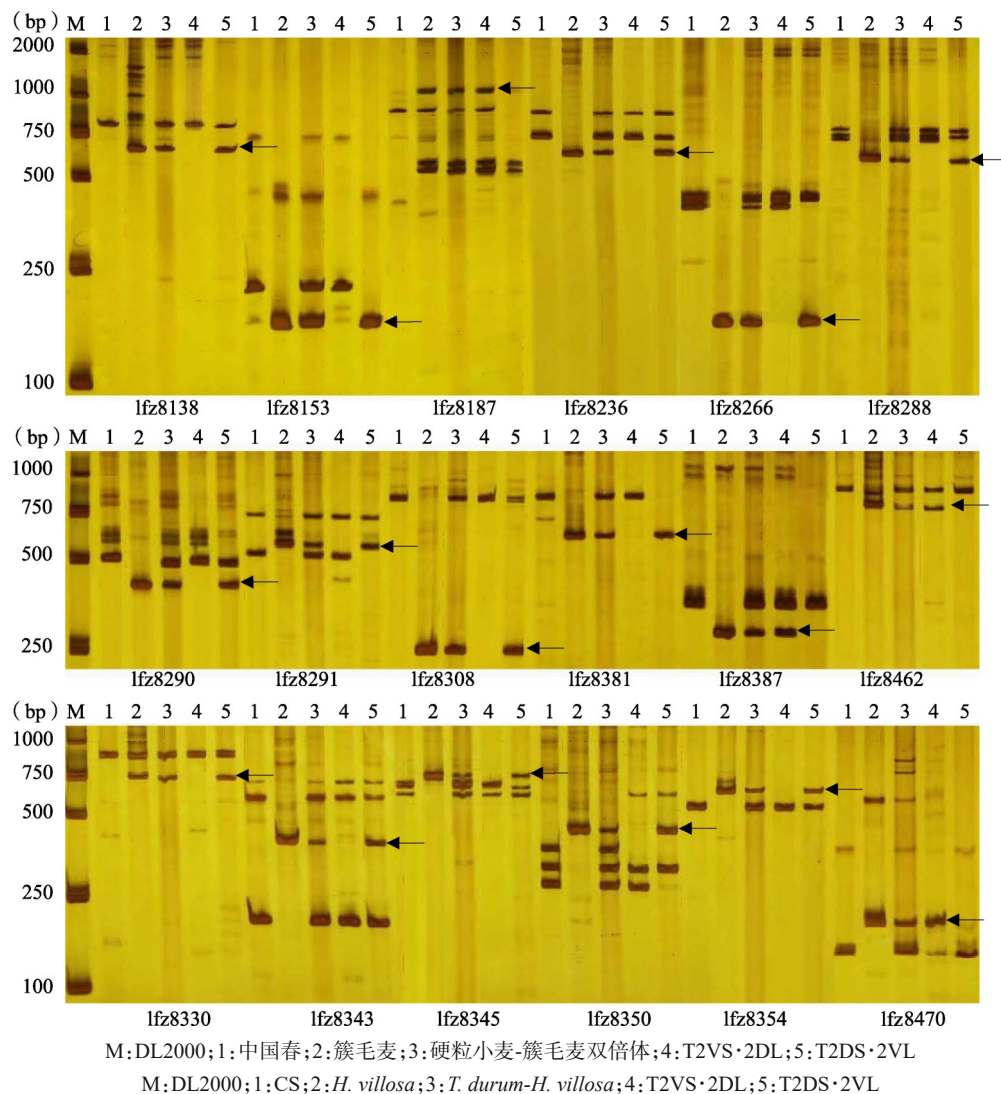


图 2 簇毛麦部分 2V 特异分子标记染色体臂定位

Fig.2 Chromosomal arm localization of some 2V-specific molecular markers in *H. villosa*

表 1 簇毛麦 2V 染色体特异引物与分子标记

Table 1 Specific primers and molecular markers of the 2V chromosome of *Haynaldia villosa*

引物编号 Primer number	序列 Sequence	引物来源 Source of primers	小麦定位(bp) Wheat localization	2V 定位 Location on 2V chromosome	标记长度 (bp) Length of marker
Ifz8138	F:CAAACCTTTGACGGTGATTCT R:CCAACCTGTGTGGAATTGAC	Traes_2DL_1227A48DF.1	2A:697993878~697994832 2B:667972852~667974644 2D:557012572~557013509	2VL	691
Ifz8153	F:AAGATAAGCTCGGGCAGTA R:CCAATGTACTGCAATCCAAGC	Traes_2DL_1C3067FFD.1	2A:763749902~763750229 2B:763749902~763750001 2D:633777587~633777965	2VL	191

表 1 (续)

引物 编号 Primer number	序列 Sequence	引物来源 Source of primers	小麦定位(bp) Wheat localization	2V 定位 Location on 2V chromosome	标记长度 (bp) Length of marker
lfz8158	F: TATCATCGGAAGTTGTTCCAG R: CACTCAGCATATTCCATAGCA	Traes_2DL_1FF716E43.2	2A: 576727047~576727712 2B: 513556645~513557311 2D: 430743709~430744373	2VL	293
lfz8170	F: TTGGTGTCAAAGAATGGGT R: ATCGTCTTCCCGACTATTT	Traes_2DL_2641A5662.1	2A: 387800022~387800646 2B: 376243632~376243185 2D: 307586702~307587321	2VL	587
lfz8187	F: CTGCTCGGGCGGTTT R: GAAGTTGCCGTTGGGTAGT	Traes_2DL_306769E64.1	2D: 575704514~575704903	2VS: FL0.68-1.00	1100
lfz8207	F: TACTTGTCTGAGAATCGGC R: CCGCCTCTGTTTCTGAACTT	Traes_2DL_427469E3B.1	2D: 390158282~390157786	2VL	700
lfz8214	F: GCCATCAACGTCAACGAC R: AGTGACGGCAACCGTA	Traes_2DL_488816050.2	2A: 727359648~727360799 2B: 725028845~725028321 2D: 591766313~591767495	2VL	860
lfz8231	F: CTGGGAAAACGATCCTACA R: GCATGCGACGAGCTTC	Traes_2DL_53D5FD18C.2	2A: 578429664~578428909 2B: 515458850~515552902 2D: 432004222~432003691	2VL	750
lfz8234	F: TACTCTCCGAAGGACAATCA R: CATCTGAGAGAATGCATGTA	Traes_2DL_557987E70.1	2A: 248100228~248100640 2D: 143348873~143347623	2VL	500
lfz8236	F: CAAAGGAGTTCGTTTTCACTA R: CACTTGTTGACCCGTGTTCTC	Traes_2DL_55CA34235.1	2A: 555083963~555085244 2B: 491600304~491601544 2D: 410227962~410229040	2VL	682
lfz8261	F: AATGTTCTCGAGTGCCTCA R: TGTGTCCTTGCTCCTCGTA	Traes_2DL_65376FE69.2	2A: 500340368~500340197 2D: 369532905~369532730	2VL	280
lfz8266	F: CGCAGCCTAGTCAACTG R: CATTCCTGAGCTCTGTCTTC	Traes_2DL_6796FE975.1	2A: 590911650~590911255 2B: 530870129~530869729 2D: 446727199~446726842	2VL	134
lfz8284	F: ACTGGTAAAGCAGTCTTGAG R: GAGCAGTAGACAACACGG	Traes_2DL_6FBEB9ED0.1	2A: 684681826~684681138 2D: 541250312~541249621	2VL	940
lfz8288	F: ATGTTGACTTCGGATGGTC R: TCATTAAGAGCCTCCATCATC	Traes_2DL_71DE4A971.2	2A: 455003266~455002653 2B: 414759207~414759896 2D: 342711301~342711989	2VL	620
lfz8290	F: AATTGACTTGCTTCAAAGGG R: ATTTCAAGGTTACTCTCCAGG	Traes_2DL_71F120931.1	2A: 538480953~538480569 2B: 478231542~478231156 2D: 398929903~398930414	2VL	440
lfz8291	F: CTGTTCTTGTCGTCTGCG R: GTCCATTGGAACCTGTCCG	Traes_2DL_72D36B9E0.1	2A: 595018743~595021160 2B: 534780225~534781002 2D: 449188313~449187876	2VL	550

表 1 (续)

引物 编号 Primer number	序列 Sequence	引物来源 Source of primers	小麦定位(bp) Wheat localization	2V 定位 Location on 2V chromosome	标记长度 (bp) Length of marker
lfz8308	F: TGCTCGACCAATTGTTGT R: CCTGTATTGCTTTCTTGAGG	Traes_2DL_884AA53B3.2	2A: 756212153~756213148 2D: 623505883~623506876	2VL	250
lfz8325	F: GCCATCGAGGACGAGAACC R: CGGATCCATCTGTGCACCT	Traes_2DL_958533E92.1	2A: 769067517~769068178 2B: 789674815~789675472 2D: 639319632~639320290	2VL	720
lfz8330	F: CTTAAGAATGCTCTTCCCC R: TCGATTCAGCTCATCTATGT	Traes_2DL_9DD224B48.1	2A: 696306077~696307039 2B: 665652394~665653382 2D: 555033783~555034760	2VL	750
lfz8343	F: TGATTTGCCTTAACCAGACT R: TACATAAGGTCTCCATGCAC	Traes_2DL_A9E675A4F.1	2A: 698810317~698828351 2B: 670580416~670580656 2D: 558939200~558939440	2VL	380
lfz8345	F: ATATGTCTACATCTTCGCCT R: GAGACGGAAACTCAGTGAC	Traes_2DL_AB324879E.1	2B: 482506936~482507571 2D: 402219056~402219760	2VL	750
lfz8350	F: GCGACGATCGTTCTGTACTA R: CTAACGGTGTTATTCCTAGCAT	Traes_2DL_AD551D884.2	2A: 738112147~738111901 2B: 739234456~739234906 2D: 603707448~603707246	2VL	444
lfz8354	F: TTCTCTGAAATGAAGCGAGT R: TGTCCCAATCTTGTAGGTC	Traes_2DL_AEE535136.1	2A: 687133297~687133921 2B: 652417563~652418154 2D: 542580881~542581472	2VL	680
lfz8356	F: TCATCTTGCACTCTTCTTTGA R: AAATGCTTCCACTCCTTTCA	Traes_2DL_B18351047.2	2D: 530043270~530043852	2VL	430
lfz8370	F: ATGGAGCTTAAAGCCGTTT R: TTGAGGTAATCAAACCCGTC	Traes_2DL_C56BC9707.1	2A: 319392687~319391946 2B: 354050787~354051681 2D: 292877085~292877971	2VL	740
lfz8381	F: CTCCAACATGACGTACAAGG R: CTCGAAAATGGTCTGGCTAC	Traes_2DL_D23336B31.2	2A: 322288781~322296900 2B: 321910108~321914284 2D: 261287726~261288521	2VL	680
lfz8387	F: AATTCAGGCATCTCTTCTACA R: TCAGTTCTCCATATGAGTTGAC	Traes_2DL_D758D6120.1	2A: 370734038~370734435 2B: 380772825~380773222 2D: 295769287~295769684	2VS: FL0.00-0.26	280
lfz8389	F: CATCAATGGATCTGCTTGCT R: AGATTTCAAACCATCTTCACC	Traes_2DL_D814281E8.1	2B: 696493859~696493923 2D: 575759137~575759605	2VL	480
lfz8403	F: CCCAACTTGGACAGTTGAA R: CCGAGTTCAAAGGTATTGT	Traes_2DL_E2F6CE2D9.1	2A: 559484462~559485012 2B: 494329634~494330183 2D: 415106494~415107044	2VL	600
lfz8408	F: GACATTGTCGACGACTACC R: CGTACTCCTTCACTCCT	Traes_2DL_E9164FBF3.1	2A: 666246324~666244811 2D: 520402561~520401339	2VL	1400

表 1 (续)

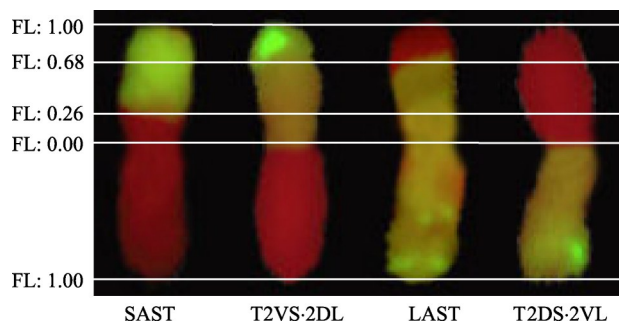
引物 编号 Primer number	序列 Sequence	引物来源 Source of primers	小麦定位(bp) Wheat localization	2V 定位 Location on 2V chromosome	标记长度 (bp) Length of marker
lfz8450	F: TTCCTACTGCAAAGACAAA R: CTGGAGGTA CTTGATGGC	Traes_2DL_3F691BC13.1	2A: 773764041~773764432 2B: 798043740~798044039 2D: 643091138~643091315	2VL	240
lfz8462	F: AACAAATGTTCAAAAGCTGAAGA R: CCTTCATATAAGCTTGCCCT	Traes_2DS_0BA3257BE.1	2A: 58300939~58301996 2B: 88920369~88921425 2D: 58300939~58301996	2VS: FL0.00-0.26	760
lfz8470	F: GGACAACCCACTGAACCT R: TCTAACCATAGTGTAGGCCA	Traes_2DS_125F19ADE.2	2A: 76415202~76415427 2B: 118468753~118468981 2D: 75521312~75521540	2VS: FL0.00-0.26	200
2V013	F: CTCTCCGCCGAGAAAAG R: GAGGAAGACCTTGACGATG	BE433024	2BL: FL0.50~0.89	2VL	650
2V021	F: GCTCCTCAGCAAATGCCTAC R: GATGAAGTGGTGAGCAAGCA	BF282507	2BL: FL0.89~1.00	2VL	1050

F 表示正向引物, R 表示反向引物

F means forward primer, R means reverse primer

2.3 特异分子标记染色体区段定位

将本研究应用的 4 个小麦-簇毛麦 2V 易位系进行基因组荧光原位杂交, 易位染色体按图 3 排列, 短臂朝上, 长臂朝下, 根据鉴定出的小麦-簇毛麦 2V 易位染色体 GISH 图, 在 2VS 上有 2 个断裂位点, 即 FL0.26 和 FL0.68 (图 3), 加上 2 个整臂易位系, 可以将 2V 染色体分为 4 个区域, 分别为 2VS FL0.00-0.26、2VS FL0.26-0.68、2VS FL0.68-1.00、2VL。



簇毛麦基因组 DNA 探针用 Fluorescein-12-dUTP 标记, 普通小麦染色体呈红色, 簇毛麦染色体呈绿色; FL 表示该位点距着丝粒的距离
H. villosa genomic DNA labeled with Fluorescein-12-dUTP. Wheat chromosomes display red color, *H. villosa* chromosomes show green color; FL represents the distance from the site to the centromere

图 3 小麦-簇毛麦 2V 结构变异染色体及其断裂位点

Fig.3 Structural variation chromosomes and its breaking site of involving 2V chromosome

用 2VS 特异引物扩增 (图 4), 引物 lfz8187 在簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体、T2VS·2DL、SAST 4 个材料中扩增出 2V 特异分子标记, 而在中国春、T2DS·2VL 和 LAST 3 个材料中无此带, 因而将 lfz8187₋₁₁₀₀ 定位于 2VS: FL 0.68-1.00; 引物 lfz8387、lfz8462 和 lfz8470 均在簇毛麦、硬粒小麦-簇毛麦双倍体、T2VS·2DL 和 LAST 中扩增出 2V 染色体特异带, 而在中国春、T2DS·2VL 和 SAST 中无此带, 因此将这 3 个引物分别扩增的标记 lfz8387₋₂₈₀、lfz8462₋₇₆₀ 和 lfz8470₋₂₀₀ 定位于 2VS: FL 0.00-0.26。

2.4 小麦-簇毛麦易位系杂交后代鉴定

以烟农 1212 为母本, 分别以 T2DS·2VL 和 T2VS·2DL 为父本配制杂交组合‘烟农 1212/T2DS·2VL’和‘烟农 1212/T2VS·2DL’, 自交后获得 F₂ 群体。用本研究筛选到的 2V 染色体特异分子标记分单株鉴定 (烟农 1212/T2DS·2VL) F₂ 和 (烟农 1212/T2VS·2DL) F₂ 分离群体, 同时采用 GISH 进行细胞学验证, 将部分特异分子标记和 GISH 结果列于表 2。可以看出, 分子标记鉴定和细胞学鉴定结果一致, 表明本研究开发的 2V 染色体特异分子标记具有稳定性和可靠性。

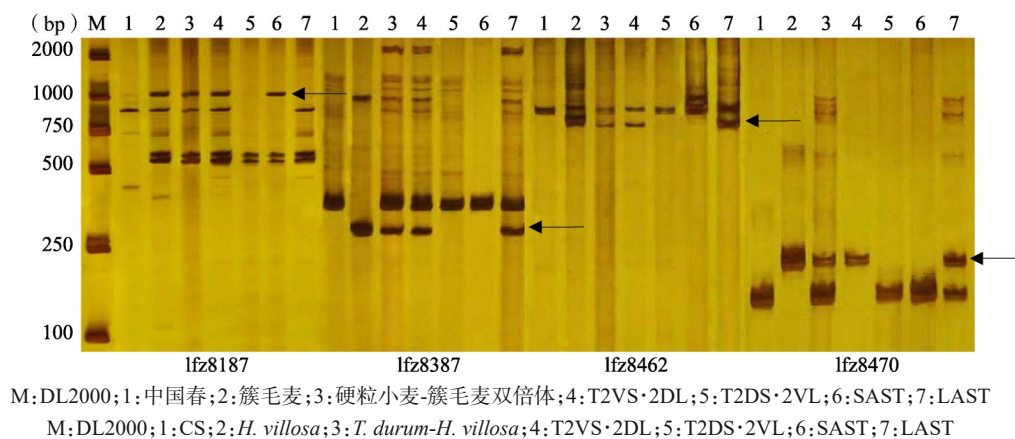


图4 簇毛麦2VS特异分子标记定位

Fig.4 Localization of 2VS-specific molecular markers in *H. villosa*表2 小麦-簇毛麦F₂群体鉴定Table 2 Identification of individual plant in wheat-*H. villosa* F₂ population

(烟农 1212/T2DS·2VL)F ₂ (Yannong 1212/T2DS·2VL)F ₂					(烟农 1212/T2VS·2DL)F ₂ (Yannong 1212/T2VS·2DL)F ₂				
单株编号 Number of plant	lfz8153 ₋₁₉₁	lfz8207 ₋₇₀₀	lfz8266 ₋₁₃₄	lfz8389 ₋₄₈₀	GISH	单株编号 Number of plant	lfz8387 ₋₂₈₀	lfz8470 ₋₂₀₀	GISH
1	+	+	+	+	++	1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-		5	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
4	+	+	+	+	+	7	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	8	+	+	+
7	+	+	+	+	+	9	+	+	+
8	+	+	+	+		12	-	-	-
9	+	+	+	+		13	-	-	-
11	+	+	+	+	+	14	+	+	+
12	+	+	+	+		15	-	-	-
14	+	+	+	+		16	+	+	
15	+	+	+	+	+	18	-	-	-
16	+	+	+	+	+	19	+	+	+
17	+	+	+	+	+	20	+	+	+
18	+	+	+	+		21	+	+	+
19	+	+	+	+		22	+	+	+
20	+	+	+	+	+	24	-	-	
21	-	-	-	-	-	25	+	+	
22	+	+	+	+	+	27	+	+	
24	+	+	+	+		28	+	+	+
25	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	
26	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
27	+	+	+	+	+	31	-	-	-
28	+	+	+	+	+	32	+	+	+
29	+	+	+	+	+	33	+	+	

表 2 (续)

(烟农 1212/T2DS·2VL) _{F₂} (Yannong 1212/T2DS·2VL) _{F₂}						(烟农 1212/T2VS·2DL) _{F₂} (Yannong 1212/T2VS·2DL) _{F₂}			
单株编号 Number of plant	lfz8153 ₋₁₉₁	lfz8207 ₋₇₀₀	lfz8266 ₋₁₃₄	lfz8389 ₋₄₈₀	GISH	单株编号 Number of plant	lfz8387 ₋₂₈₀	lfz8470 ₋₂₀₀	GISH
30	+	+	+	+		34	+	+	+
31	+	+	+	+		35	+	+	+
32	+	+	+	+		36	+	+	+
43	+	+	+	+	++	37	+	+	
44	+	+	+	+	++	38	+	+	+
47	+	+	+	+	+	39	+	+	+
48	+	+	+	+		40	+	+	+
49	+	+	+	+	++	42	-	-	
50	+	+	+	+	++	44	+	+	++
51	+	+	+	+	+	45	-	-	-
57	+	+	+	+	++	46	+	+	+
58	+	+	+	+	++	47	+	+	
59	+	+	+	+		48	-	-	
62	+	+	+	+		49	+	+	+
63	-	-	-	-		50	+	+	+
64	-	-	-	-		51	+	+	
65	+	+	+	+		52	+	+	++
66	+	+	+	+	+	53	+	+	+
71	+	+	+	+	+	54	-	-	
72	-	-	-	-		55	-	-	-

分子标记鉴定结果中+和-分别表示含和不含易位染色体;GISH 鉴定结果中++和+分别表示含 2 条和 1 条易位染色体,-表示不含易位染色体,空格表示未作鉴定

In the molecular marker identification results, + and - respectively represent the presence and absence of translocation chromosomes; In the GISH identification results, ++ and + represent the presence of 2 and 1 translocation chromosome, respectively, - represents the absence of translocation chromosomes, and a blank space represents the absence of identification

3 讨论

近年来,遗传标记的大量积累和大量的 DNA 序列使得比较基因组学在禾本科作物的研究更具可行性。研究发现,在大多数情况下,遗传标记的共线性是非常保守的,并且在分子水平^[27]上被保留。小麦 EST 图谱已被作为开发外源染色体特异分子标记的来源进行了探索,但多态率较低^[28]。例如,Zhao 等^[29]设计了 607 对引物,但只有 58 个(多态率为 9.23%)能扩增出 4V 染色体特异条带。Cao 等^[19]设计了 240 对引物,仅有 13 对(多态率为 5.42%)对簇毛麦的染色体具有特异性。

本研究设计了 2 套引物,一套是基于普通小麦第 2 群染色体上不同区段的 EST 序列设计的引物

30 对,共筛选出 2 对 2V 染色体特异分子标记,占 6.7%;另一套是基于小麦 2D、黑麦 2R 测序结果同源比对的差异设计的引物 296 对,筛选出 33 对 2V 染色体特异分子标记,占 11.1%。可见,基于 NGS 技术设计 IT 引物是一种开发染色体特异性标记的高效方法,具有较高的成功率、稳定性、特异性和低成本。

内含子是标记开发的一个多态性来源,因为内含子内的插入、缺失和碱基替换比外显子序列更常见^[30],因而内含子长度多态性被认为是一种方便可靠的信息标记,具有较高的种间可转移性^[31]。本研究开发的 IT 标记是基于直系同源基因的序列保守性,使用 Blastn 程序进行序列比对,筛选大小差异超过 10% 的内含子,选取黑麦相应内含子两端的外显

子序列设计引物。扩增结果发现,大多数位于小麦2D染色体上的基因可以分别对应2V染色体相同区段上的基因,但是也有一些例外。对于2VL染色体,29个IT标记均来自2DL;而对于2VS的4个IT标记,2个来自小麦2DS,2个来自2DL。这说明簇毛麦2V染色体与普通小麦2D染色体之间存在复杂的共线性关系,这可能是簇毛麦核型进化过程中发生染色体重排的结果。

本研究共征集到小麦-簇毛麦2V染色体非整臂易位系2个,2V染色体断裂位点均位于2VS,据此将2VS分为3个区间,从而将其特异分子标记定位到更小区段。染色体工程的快速发展,可以在短期内诱致大量染色体结构变异^[32],从而获得大量簇毛麦2V染色体易位系,进而将新开发的分子标记物理定位到2V染色体较小区段内。

2V染色体分子标记的开发,将极大地提高其物理和细胞学图谱的密度,以检测2V染色体或染色体片段的结构变异。此外,一些标记是共显性的,有助于在一个大群体中鉴定2V染色体和小麦染色体的变化;在育种工作中,可以通过分子标记辅助选择区分纯合体和杂合体,为各世代小麦-簇毛麦2V易位染色体的精准鉴定提供技术支撑。

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