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甘草耐盐性愈伤组织的诱导及植株再生研究

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摘要: 目的 通过对耐盐性甘草愈伤组织再生植株研究,促进在盐碱滩人工栽培甘草技术的发展。方法 诱导乌拉尔甘草 *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* 无菌苗子叶块和胚轴段在含盐培养基上脱分化均成功。逐步提高盐质量浓度诱导愈伤组织扩增,继之诱发不定芽,芽经扶壮后诱根,得到大量试管苗。结果 子叶块和胚轴段在 MS+BA 1.5 mg/L+2.4-D 1.2 mg/L+NaCl 100 mg/L 中脱分化效果好,愈伤多为淡黄色,稍透明。NaCl 质量浓度增至 250 mg/L 后愈伤组织长势很快下降,色暗,有些死亡。愈伤组织经无盐培养基继代两轮后,转入 MS+BA 0.5 mg/L+KT 1.0 mg/L+NAA 1.0 mg/L+NaCl 200 mg/L 上分化出大量不定芽,说明不定芽的耐盐性是遗传所致。降温(18~22 ℃)、自然光照、并添加适量的 GA₃ 有利于壮芽形成,在诱导生根的 83 个芽中的 55 个生根,其中 1/2MS+IAA 1.0 mg/L+NAA 1.0 mg/L+NaCl 200 mg/L 最适宜生根,生根率达 66.26%。结论 通过对耐盐性甘草愈伤组织的诱导可得到耐盐性甘草的再生植株。

关键词: 乌拉尔甘草;组织培养;再生植株

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Regenerated plantlet from salt-tolerant callus of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*

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Abstract: Objective To develop the technique of artificial cultivation of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* on salina by exploring regenerated plantlet from the salt-tolerant callus. **Methods** The experiments of dedifferentiation were successful in inducing cotyledon sections and embryonic axle sections from sterilized shoot, as explants, on salty media. The induced callus was to be multiplied and adventitious buds to be produced when the salt concentration of medium increased gradually. Then the buds were rooting and a lot of plantlet occurring. **Results** Dedifferentiation of cotyledon sections and embryonic axle sections was preferable on MS+BA 1.5 mg/L+2.4-D 1.2 mg/L+NaCl 100 mg/L. Callus was hazel and just a little translucent. Growth of callus became weaker and weaker after increasing concentration of NaCl to 250 mg/L, the color got darker, and much callus died. A lot of adventitious buds came into being on MS+BA 0.5 mg/L+KT 1.0 mg/L+NAA 1.0 mg/L+NaCl 200 mg/L after inoculating the callus on non-salty media for multiplying twice. It proved that the salt-tolerant character of the buds was induced by reason of genetics. Decreasing temperature (18—22 ℃) at natural light and adding an appropriate quantity of GA₃ in medium were helpful for the formation of strong sprouts. The rooting rate was 66.26% with rooting 55 adventi-

tious buds among 83, and medium of 1/2 MS+IAA 1.0 mg/L+NAA 1.0 mg/L+NaCl 200 mg/L adapted to root. **Conclusion** A lot of salt-tolerant regenerated plantlets of *G. uralensis* occur after inducing the salt-tolerant callus to redifferentiate for getting the regenerated plantlet.

Key words: *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch.; tissue culture; regenerated plantlet

甘草 *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch. 为豆科多年生草本植物, 是可以在盐渍化土壤中生长的药用植物, 其根为重要的中药材和食品添加剂的原料。近年来甘草还用于化妆品、烟草等行业。甘草是国家重点保护的野生固沙植物, 在保护生态环境和草原资源, 防止土地沙漠化等方面起着重要的作用^[1]。近年来, 由于甘草在制药业、食品业和化妆品业等的用量急剧增加, 甘草收购价的一再攀升, 导致了区内外乱采滥挖甘草现象的进一步恶化, 严重地破坏了生态环境。国务院对此十分重视, 在2000年6月14日下发了《禁止采集和销售发菜制止滥挖甘草和麻黄有关问题的通知》。如何才能持续而合理地利用甘草这一重要资源? 鼓励农民无偿承包盐碱滩, 在盐碱滩上尝试人工种植甘草不失为扶贫增收策略之一, 这样做一不与农作物争耕地; 二可绿化荒滩, 改善环境, 利国利民。因此, 探索一条在盐碱滩上人工栽培甘草的

途径很有必要。然而, 野生甘草种子发芽率低(仅为5%~10%)^[2], 适应性差, 开展耐盐性甘草愈伤组织再生植株研究有重要意义和应用前景。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料: 实验所用的甘草种子于2002年9月采自阿克苏地区阿拉尔市附近的塔里木河南岸盐碱滩。经新疆大学生命科学与技术学院买买提明·苏来曼副教授鉴定, 确认为乌拉尔甘草 *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch.。

1.2 组织培养方法: 甘草干种子放入促芽液(含硫酸)中浸泡1 h后, 水洗多次。在0.1%升汞液中灭菌10 min后, 经无菌水冲洗6次以上, 并在无菌水中浸泡5 h, 接入1/2MS(无激素)培养基中, 27℃恒温培养20 d左右, 待子叶张开, 胚轴生长至近2 cm时, 将胚轴切段, 将子叶切块, 接入不同的脱分化培养基G₁~G₄(各种培养基组成及调控因素见表1), 诱导外植体脱分化。

表1 各种培养基组成及调控因素

Table 1 Components of all kinds of medium and regulate factors

培养基类型	编号	基本培养基	调控因素/(mg·L ⁻¹)					
			BA	2,4-D	KT	GA ₃	NAA	IAA
脱分化培养基	G1	MS	1.0	0.5				100
	G2	MS	1.0	0.8				100
	G3	MS	1.5	1.0				100
	G4	MS	1.5	1.2				100
继代培养基	G4a	MS	1.5	0.5				150
	G4b	MS	1.5	0.5				200
	G4c	MS	1.5	0.5				250
	G4d	MS	1.5	0.5				0
再分化培养基	G5	MS	0.5		1.0		0.6	200
	G6	MS	0.5		1.0		1.0	200
扶壮培养基	G7	MS	0.5		1.0	0.5	1.0	200
诱根培养基	G8	1/2MS					1.0	1.0
	G9	1/2MS					2.0	1.0
	G10	1/4MS					1.0	2.0

各种培养基pH均控制在5.8, 均加入3%的蔗糖(生根培养基减半), 并以0.7%的琼脂固化

pH of all kinds of medium was at 5.8, and 3% sucrose was added (rooting media halved sucrose) and solidified with 0.7% agar

经30多天的诱导, 比较不同培养基上外植体脱分化情况, 选择出最佳培养基配方, 制定出继代培养基G_{4a}~G_{4d}, 将愈伤组织转入继代培养基。在继代中逐步提高盐质量浓度, 观察愈伤组织长势, 确定愈伤组织的耐盐范围, 再脱盐继代两轮, 5个多月后, 将愈伤组织转入含盐的再分化培养基G₅~G₆中, 诱导其再分化。

愈伤组织经再分化诱导45 d后, 长出了大量的

不定芽。待芽长高至1 cm以上时, 转入G₇扶壮培养基, 在18~22℃下扶壮30 d左右。当大部分芽粗壮、高达2 cm以上、绿而伸展时, 将其转人生根培养基G₈~G₁₀上诱导生根。而从不定芽基部分离的愈伤组织则转入G₅中继续诱导再分化。将83个不定芽转人生根培养基, 诱导1个多月后, 55个芽不同程度地长出了根。

脱分化、继代阶段在培养室(25~27℃)弱的散

射光下进行,出芽后转入光照培养架上每天光照14 h,光强为2000~2500 lx。芽扶壮阶段在窗台上借助春季自然强光照培养。各阶段材料生长情况借助肉眼观察确定优劣,并对典型情况进行拍照。

2 结果与分析

2.1 外植体的脱分化:在脱分化培养基G₁~G₄上均有愈伤组织产生,胚轴段产生的愈伤组织较多,淡黄色,较透明。其中,在G₄培养基中的愈伤组织长势最好。

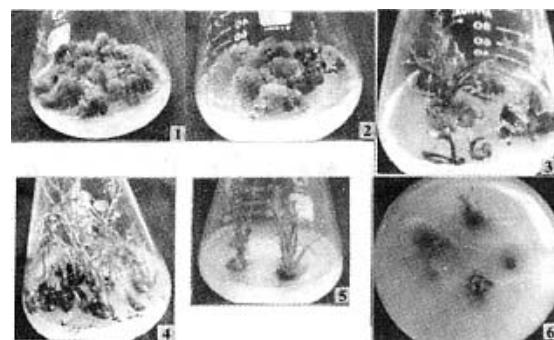
2.2 愈伤组织的继代扩增:对G₄培养基稍作修改,形成G_{4a}~G_{4d}培养基,将愈伤组织转入G_{4a},使其耐盐能力提高并扩增。近1月后,将这种愈伤组织再转入G_{4b}培养基,进一步提高其耐盐性,1月后再将其转入G_{4c}培养基培养。结果表明,甘草愈伤组织在G_{4a}、G_{4b}培养基上生长良好,色泽如前,特别在G_{4a}培养基上生长好(图1-1);甘草愈伤组织在G_{4b}培养基上生长良好,只是有些组织结构稍紧密,变褐(但在诱导再分化过程中这种组织块上常常容易出现不定芽)(图1-2);甘草愈伤组织在G_{4c}培养基上长势很快下降,质硬,褐化加重,有些死亡。

2.3 愈伤组织的再分化:将转入G_{4d}培养基上恢复生长、传两代后的愈伤组织分别转入G₅、G₆培养基上诱导其再分化,32 d后均有少量不定芽产生,相对而言,G₆培养基上产生的芽稍多些。诱导45 d后产生了大量的不定芽(图1-3)。

2.4 不定芽的扶壮及诱导生根:为了提高不定芽的质量,以保证后续工作顺利进行,提高发根率和试管苗移栽成活率,将不定芽转入含一定量GA₃的G₇培养基上降低温度培养,25 d后不定芽变粗,但色泽浅绿,仍不理想。为了使芽更粗壮,将培养瓶放在朝南窗台上,借助春季自然光照培养。一周后不定芽明显转绿,叶子伸展,茎都长高、粗壮了许多(图1-4)。将扶壮的不定芽从根部切离,分别转入G₈、G₉、G₁₀培养基诱导生根(图1-5),30 d后在3种培养基上的部分不定芽生了根,其中,在G₈培养基中生根较多,根较粗,长势最好(图1-6)。在诱导生根的83个芽中有55个生了根,总生根率达66.26%。

3 讨论

通过在含100 mg/L NaCl的培养基上诱导乌拉尔甘草无菌苗的子叶块和胚轴段脱分化均成功,外植体和愈伤组织表现出较强的耐盐性。在愈伤组织扩增过程中逐步提高盐质量浓度,可诱导其耐盐性提高,但长势随着NaCl质量浓度的提高而减弱,在250 mg/L NaCl的培养基上,愈伤组织质硬,褐化加重,部分死亡,说明乌拉尔甘草愈伤组织的耐盐极限



1-在G_{4a}培养基上生长良好的甘草愈伤组织 2-在G_{4b}培养基上生长良好的甘草愈伤组织,有些组织结构稍紧密,变褐,但不定芽常常出现在这种组织表面 3-甘草愈伤组织在G₆培养基上诱导45 d后产生出大量的不定芽 4-将在G₇培养基上出现的浅绿色不定芽的培养瓶放在朝南窗台上,借助春季自然光照和温度培养,一周后不定芽明显转绿,叶子伸展,茎都长高、粗壮了许多 5-将扶壮的不定芽从根部切离后,转入G₈培养基诱导生根 6-在G₈培养基上诱导30 d后,不定芽生根较好,根较粗、较多,根表皮为淡黄色至浅褐色

1-profusely growing *G. uralensis* callus on G_{4a} medium 2-callus of *G. uralensis* flourishing growth on G_{4b} medium, some of them were slightly close and brown, but shoot buds occurred frequently on this kind of callus surfaces 3-a large amount of indefinite buds differentiated on callus which were cultured on G₆ medium for 45 d induction 4-culture vials that had appeared many loural-green buds on G₇ medium were placed on southward windows, buds in vials grew deep green at spring natural light and proper temperature after one-week culture, leaves and stems elongated, buds changed more robust 5-splitting between robust buds from root and transferring them into G₈ medium to induce root 6-adventitious buds rooting well after 30 d induction on G₈ medium, roots grew faster and thicker, their epidermis became straw yellow and fawn

图1 甘草耐盐性愈伤组织的诱导及植株再生研究

Fig. 1 Induction and regenerated plantlet from salt-tolerant callus of *G. uralensis*

在200~250 mg/L NaCl。将在含盐(250 mg/L NaCl)培养基上存活的愈伤组织转入无盐培养基(激素配比和浓度同量)上培养,长势好转,继代培养2月后,再次转入含200 mg/L NaCl(相当于0.0034 mol/L)的再分化培养基,诱导其再分化,得到了大量的不定芽。根据岳玮等^[3]的观点,这种不定芽的耐盐性是遗传所致。仅从激素配比和质量浓度来看,在甘草脱分化、再分化、生根各阶段,本研究结果与林清等^[2]报道的以乌拉尔甘草无菌苗为外植体研究的结果接近。实验中发现,稍褐化的甘草愈伤组织常常更容易被诱导出不定芽。扶壮过程中,降低温度和加大光照度,可促进甘草不定芽茎变粗壮,叶伸展、

浓绿,光合作用增强,这一结果与笔者^[4]在对新疆紫草研究中得到的结果一致。再则,培养基中加入适量GA₃可促进甘草不定芽的次生长,有利于茎粗壮和芽生根。在诱导生根过程中,甘草根茎部愈伤组织颜色加深,其底部生的根数不多,根粗短,表皮多为浅黄色。

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低温解除阜康阿魏种子休眠和内源激素变化规律的研究

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摘要: 目的 研究低温层积解除阜康阿魏种子休眠的规律和解除休眠过程中内源激素量的变化规律。方法 种子在4℃低温层积处理, 20℃培养箱发芽。高效液相色谱法进行种子内源激素Z、GA₃、IAA和ABA的测定。结果 低温层积20d时, 种子发芽率为14%, 40d时种子发芽率可达60%以上。解除休眠过程中种子的内源激素量逐渐降低, 在低温层积10~20d过程中GA₃与ABA的量比值迅速增大。结论 阜康阿魏种子4℃低温层积40d解除休眠。GA₃与ABA的量比是种子休眠的关键因素。IAA和Z对种子萌发的进行有重要影响。

关键词: 阜康阿魏; 低温层积; 发芽率; 内源激素

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Rule of breaking *Ferula fukanensis* seed dormancy under low-temperature and content changes of endogenous hormone

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Abstract: Objective To study the rule of breaking *Ferula fukanensis* seed dormancy under low-temperature and content changes of endo-hormone. **Methods** The seeds were treated with stratification under 4℃ and germinated under 20℃. The content of endo-hormone, such as Z, GA₃, IAA, and ABA, was mensurated by HPLC. **Results** The seed germination rate achieved as high as 14% in 20 d and more than 60% in 40 d. Among breaking the seed dormancy, the content of endo-hormone was decreased gradually, while the rate of GA₃ and ABA was increased quickly in 10—20 d under 4℃ stratification. **Conclusion** The stratification under 4℃ could break the seed dormancy. The rate of GA₃ and ABA is a pivotal factor of the seed dormancy. The endo-hormones IAA and Z have the significant effect on seed germination.

Key words: *Ferula fukanensis* K. M. Shen; stratification in low-temperature; germination rate; endogenous hormone

阿魏是我国传统中药材, 为伞形科植物新疆阿魏 *Ferula sinkiangensis* K. M. Shen 和阜康阿魏 *F. fukanensis* K. M. Shen 的树脂, 其应用历史悠久。

阿魏味苦, 辛, 性温, 归脾、胃经, 有消积、散脾、杀虫的功效。用于治疗肉食积滞, 瘀血痞块, 虫积腹痛等症。由于长期以来的乱采乱挖, 造成阿魏资源的巨大