陆地棉原生质体高频率分裂及植株再生1)

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摘要 取陆地棉品种(系)3118、9554和晋棉4号种子无菌苗的下胚轴诱导的愈伤组织,从中挑 选具有分化能力的 黄色颗粒状愈伤组织,建立胚性细胞悬浮培养系。以纤维素酶和离析软化 酶组成的混合酶液,由细胞悬浮培养物游离原生质体。采用含低融点琼脂糖的K3基本培养基 包理原生质体的培养方式,获得愈伤组织。以液体—固体—液体轮回培养法改良晋棉4号的 细胞悬浮系,原生质体的植板率从2%左右提高到9%以上。在原生质体再生愈伤组织的继代培 养中,调整培养基中的氮源和激素既有利胚性愈伤组织的增殖生长,又能保持胚性愈伤组织的分化能力,供试3个品种(系)均获得了再生植株。

关键词 陆地棉,原生质体,胚状体,再生植株

分类号

High Freduency of Plting Efficiency and Plant Rlant Regeneyation from Protoplasts of Cottn (Gossypium hirsutum L.)

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Abstract

The embryogenic cell lines were established from the hypocotylderived calli of Gossypium hirsutum L.cv. 3118, 9554 and Jinmian 4. The enzymes consisted of 3 % (W/V) cellulase Onozyka RS and 0.2% pectolyase Y-23. Protoplasts were embedded in a modified K, medium containing 0.5% agarose of low melting point supplement ed with 0.5mg/L 2,4-d AND 1.0mg/L KT. The plating efficiency of protoplast (cell colonies/protoplasts) was about 2% in the thin layer culture. By alternating so lid and liquid culture pattern regularly and selecting calli of yellow, compact and small pellet, the embryogenic cell lines were improved. The dlating efficien cy of protoplast was increased from 2.24% to 9.34% in Jinmian 4. MS medium and I ow concentration of 2,4-D, IAA and ZT were suitable for embryogenic callus growt h. A modified MS medium (2×KNO3, 1/2 NH4NO3)and low concentration of ZT and IAA, NAA were useful for embryoid development. The regenerated plantlets occurred f rom embryoids in all of the three materials.

Key words Cotton Protoplast Embryoid Regenerated plant

DOI:

扩展功能

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