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研究论文

花卉基因工程研究进展Ⅰ:花色

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摘要 1987年人们首次通过转基因技术获得了改变花色的矮牵牛, 使得花卉选育迈入分子时代. 其优点在于可有目的地改变花卉的某一性状而不影响其它性状, 并缩短育种周期. 目前, 与花色基因工程有关调控机理已日益清楚, 分离到大量的相关酶和基因, 获得了一批转基因花卉. 本文重点介绍了国内外花色基因工程的研究进展, 同时简单评述了花卉基因工程研究中存在的问题并展望其应用前景.

关键词 转基因花卉 花色 类黄酮 类胡萝卜素

分类号

Advance in Flower Genetic Engineering I : Flower Color

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Abstract

The Petunia hybird obtained from genetic engineering technology in 1987, which is the first transgenic flower in the world, indicated that flower breeding was marching into the molecular era. The ge-netic engneering technology have not only changed flower characteristics but also shorten breeding time. Now people understand continuously the regulatory mechanisms of flower colors through genetic engineering ways. Many enzymes and genes related to flower color were obtained. New varieties and hybirds of flowers have been bred through genetic engineering. Problems and perspectives of flower genetic engneering were briefly elucidated.

Key words Transgenic flower Flower color Flavonoid Carotenoids

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