遗传学报 1996 23 (1): 40-47 ISSN: 0379-4172 CN: 11-5450/R

利用细胞工程技术筛选小麦抗病新种质的研究

郭丽娟, 姚庆筱, 张春, 康绍兰, 张浩, 黄梧芳

1.中国科学院遗传研究所; 北京 100101; 2.河北农业大学;保定 071001

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 在利用细胞工程技术筛选小麦抗根腐病和赤霉病突变体研究工作的基础上，将已获得的突变株继续进行多年多点的抗病鉴定, 对突变株后代的抗病性进行测定, 并对农艺性状作详细的观察。结果表明, 抗病突变株不论是同一年份在不同鉴定点上，还是在同一鉴定点上多年重复鉴定, 都表现有较强的抗根腐病菌和赤霉病菌侵染的能力, 突变株的抗病性不因代数的增加而发生变化。已从中选出4个对根腐病和赤霉病抗性强而稳定、农艺性状亦较好的新种质, 提供给一些育种单位利用。

关键词 细胞工程技术 抗病突变株 抗病新种质

分类号

Sutdies of Screeing New Germplasms for Disease Resistance by Cell Engineering in Wheat

Guo Lijuan Yao Qingxiao Zhang Chun Kang Shaolan Zhang Hao Huang Wufang

1:Institute of Genetics Academia Sinica Beijing 100101 2:Hebei University of Agriculture Baoding 071001

Abstract

Mutant plants resistant to H.sativum and F.graminearum of wheat obtained by cell engineering were further tested in many different disease area in their offspring of M₁,M₂ and M₃ for mang years. At the same time,their agronomic characters were in vestigated. Experimental results showed that the mutant plants were resistant to H.sativum and F.graminearum. The resistance was maintained in their offspring of M₁,M₂ and M₃. Four new germplasms resistant to H.sativum and F.graminearum were obtained and supplied to some breeding units as cross parents in resistance breeding.

Key words Cell engineering Disease-resistant mutant plant Disease-resistant new germplasm

DOI:

通讯作者