

研究论文

## 辐射育种获得油菜 (*Brassica napus*) 高油酸材料

官春云, 刘春林, 陈社员, 彭琦, 李梅, 官梅

湖南农业大学油料作物研究所/国家油料改良中心湖南分中心, 湖南长沙410128

收稿日期 2006-1-5 修回日期 网络版发布日期 2006-10-16 接受日期 2006-4-16

**摘要** 本研究用8~10万伦琴<sup>60</sup>Co $\gamma$ 射线辐射双低油菜 (*B. napus*) 湘油15干种子, 并对辐射后代进行高油酸连续选择, 结果M<sub>2</sub>、M<sub>3</sub>、M<sub>4</sub>油酸含量有不同程度提高, 至M<sub>5</sub>油酸含量迅速提高, 多数植株油酸含量在70%以上, 最高油酸含量达93.5%。对高油酸突变体M604-855 (种子油酸含量为91.5%) 的fad<sub>2</sub>基因与网上公布的fad<sub>2</sub>基因DNA序列进行比对, 发现突变体fad<sub>2</sub>基因270位的碱基G转换为碱基A, 导致密码子由TGG转换为TGA (终止密码子)。这一区域是fad<sub>2</sub>蛋白的beta折叠区和保守区。另外, 在1 044与1 062的碱基突变也导致终止密码子的产生。这些结构上的变化导致fad<sub>2</sub>基因功能的丧失, 使油酸不能转化成亚油酸, 提高油酸含量。根据基因突变的分子机制, 无论是碱基的转换或颠换, 都需经过几次的复制, 即经过几个世代才能完成, 这也是在后期世代才出现高油酸变异的原因。

**关键词** 油菜 [60Co电离辐射处理](#) [高油酸育种](#)

分类号 [S565](#)

## High Oleic Acid Content Materials of Rapeseed (*Brassica napus*) Produced by Radiation Breeding

GUAN Chun-Yun, LIU Chun-Lin, CHEN She-Yuan, PEN Qi, LI Xun, GUAN Mei

The Oil Crops Institute, Hunan Agricultural University; Hunan Branch, National Oil Crops Improvement Center, Changsha 410128, Hunan, China

**Abstract** High oleic acid content rapeseed breeding has great significance, because high oleic acid oil is a healthy and nutritious oil, which is of a long shelflife and also propitious to producing biodiesel fuel. The high oleic acid content breeding materials of rapeseed (*B. napus*) were obtained by 80 - 100 kR <sup>60</sup>Co  $\gamma$  ray ionizing radiation treatment of dry seeds and continuous selection. The results showed that the oleic acid contents of M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>3</sub> and M<sub>4</sub> progenies increased by different grades. Moreover, the oleic acid content of M<sub>5</sub> progeny increased greatly. The oleic acid contents were higher than 70% in the most of the plants and the highest one reached 93.5%. The base G was transited by base A in fad<sub>2</sub> gene at the 270 site of high oleic acid mutation (M6 04-855). The location is at the beta folding area and conservative area of this protein. Base mutation at sites 1 044 and 1 062 also led to produce a stop codon. These changes in structure led to loss the function of fad<sub>2</sub>. According to molecular mechanism of gene mutation, no matter what transversion or transition happens, several replications are needed. That is to say several generations are needed. That was also the reason why high oleic acid content mutation occurred in later generations.

**Key words** [Rapeseed](#) [60Co  \$\gamma\$  ray ionizing radiation](#) [Selection for oleic acid](#)

DOI:

通讯作者 官春云 [guancy2000@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:guancy2000@yahoo.com.cn)

### 扩展功能

本文信息

▶ [Supporting info](#)

▶ [PDF\(636KB\)](#)

▶ [\[HTML全文\]\(0KB\)](#)

▶ [参考文献](#)

服务与反馈

▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)

▶ [加入我的书架](#)

▶ [加入引用管理器](#)

▶ [复制索引](#)

▶ [Email Alert](#)

▶ [文章反馈](#)

▶ [浏览反馈信息](#)

相关信息

▶ [本刊中 包含“油菜”的 相关文章](#)

▶ 本文作者相关文章

· [官春云](#)

· [刘春林](#)

· [陈社员](#)

· [彭琦](#)

· [李梅](#)

· [官梅](#)