

## 高粱 $A_2$ 型细胞质雄性不育系小孢子发生的细胞学观察和减数分裂染色体行为分析

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**摘要:** 高粱 $A_2$ 型细胞质雄性不育性(CMS)的细胞质来源于IS12662C,  $A_2$ 细胞质杂交种目前已用于生产。本文以 $A_2/B_2V4$ 为材料,对 $A_2$ CMS小孢子败育过程作了细胞学观察,并对小孢子败育过程中减数分裂的染色体行为作了分析。研究发现,在 $A_2$ 雄性不育系 $A_2V4$ 的花药发育过程中,绒毡层细胞不形成或提前解体;绒毡层细胞畸形化;绒毡层细胞虽发育正常,但小孢子母细胞减数分裂行为异常;这些都导致小孢子退化。 $A_2$ 细胞质雄性不育花粉母细胞减数分裂行为从后期Ⅰ开始出现异常,同源或姊妹染色体向两极分离时滞后或不分裂;染色体多倍化;一个细胞内出现多核和多核仁现象,最终导致小孢子败育。

**关键词:** 高粱;  $A_2$ 细胞质雄性不育; 绒毡层; 减数分裂

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## Cytological Observation of Microsporogenesis and Its Chromosomal Behavior in Meiosis of $A_2$ Cytoplasmic-male Sterile Line in Sorghum

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**Abstract:** The study of sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L. Moench)  $A_2$  cytoplasm male sterility is significant for utilizing sorghum heterosis and preventing potential disasters caused by employing sole cytoplasm source. The cytoplasm of sorghum  $A_2$  cytoplasm-male sterility (CMS) came from IS12662C, and the hybrids with  $A_2$  cytoplasm have been released for commercial use. Study on meiosis is very useful for understanding CMS male sterility and improving male sterile lines. In this study,  $A_2/B_2V4$  were used to study the processes of microspore abortion during anther development and investigate the chromosomal behaviors of meiosis in  $A_2$  CMS by cytological observation. For observing anther development, sorghum florets at various development stages were taken, fixed in FAA and observed with an Olympus microscope after staining, paraffin-bedded sliding. For observing chromosome behavior in PMC, florets were taken, fixed with Carnoy's fixation, squashed on a slide and observed with an Olympus microscope. Many abnormal phenomena were observed during  $A_2$  CMS anther development which were as follows: (1) no tapetal cells were formed or tapetum collapsed at very early stage during the microsporogenesis, and tapetal cells deformed; (2) although tapetal cells developed normally, meiotic behavior of chromosomes in pollen mother cells (PMC) were abnormal, leading to the degeneration of microspores; (3) the abnormal chromosomal behavior occurred in PMC meiosis of  $A_2$  CMS started from anaphase I; (4) homologous chromosome movement to opposite poles at metaphase I was delayed or sister chromatids did not divide at metaphase II; (5) chromosomes multiploidized, and several nuclei or nucleoli were found in one cell. The abortion of tapetal cells was not the only reason but for the failure of microspore, but all of above abnormalities lead to the failure of normal microspore development.

**Key words:** Sorghum;  $A_2$  cytoplasmic-male sterility; Tapetum; Meiosis

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高粱 A<sub>2</sub> 型质核互作雄性不育性的细胞质来源于 IS12662C<sup>[14]</sup>, 经测交鉴定及 mtDNA 分析, 不同于迈罗(A<sub>1</sub>)细胞质。对该系做的育性反应研究结果表明, 一些 A<sub>1</sub> 系统的保持系表现对 A<sub>2</sub> 恢复, 而多数 A<sub>1</sub> 的保持系都能保持 A<sub>2</sub> 的不育特性, A<sub>1</sub> 系统的恢复系大都能对 A<sub>2</sub> 不育性进行恢复<sup>[3-7]</sup>, 这就为 A<sub>2</sub> 雄性不育性的利用提供了条件。控制 A<sub>2</sub> 雄性不育遗传的核基因为 1 对或 2 对<sup>[3-7]</sup>, A<sub>2</sub> 细胞质的杂交种已应用于生产<sup>[8]</sup>。然而, 对 A<sub>2</sub> 细胞质雄性不育的小孢子败育过程及染色体行为的研究报道很少。本文对 A<sub>2</sub> CMS 花药发育过程进行了细胞学分析, 观察了绒毡层的变化过程, 并对小孢子败育过程中染色体减数分裂的行为进行了研究。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

A<sub>2</sub> 雄性不育系 A<sub>2</sub>V4 及相应的保持系 B<sub>2</sub>V4 来源于山西省农业科学院高粱研究所。A<sub>2</sub>V4 是将从 ICRISAT 引进的材料 Chicklett 与从美国引进的 A<sub>2</sub> TX428 杂交并连续回交育成的具有 A<sub>2</sub> 细胞质和 Chicklett 细胞核背景的 A<sub>2</sub> 不育系<sup>[8]</sup>。材料种植于山西省农业科学院高粱研究所试验地内。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 A<sub>2</sub> 细胞质雄性不育败育过程中花药结构的细胞学观察 从旗叶环未抽出开始一直到高粱穗顶部开始开花为止, 取各个时期的高粱小穗, 用 FAA 固定液固定, 苏木精染色, 酒精系列脱水, 二甲苯透明, 石蜡包埋切片, 加拿大树胶封片, Olympus 显

微镜观察照相<sup>[9]</sup>。

1.2.2 A<sub>2</sub> 细胞质雄性不育败育过程中花粉母细胞减数分裂染色体行为观察 在旗叶环抽出与倒 2 叶环 2~10 cm 时取样, 用 Carnoy's 固定液固定, 醋酸洋红染色, 压片法制片, Olympus 显微镜观察照相<sup>[9]</sup>。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 A<sub>2</sub>V4 雄性不育败育过程中花药结构的细胞学观察

B<sub>2</sub>V4 为正常雄性可育系, 观察其花药发育与结构, 无异常现象发生, 与早先的报道一致<sup>[10]</sup>。

A<sub>2</sub>V4 细胞质雄性不育系在开花期花药呈乳白色或黄白色, 形状干瘪瘦小, 花药中空, 但雌蕊发育正常, 具有生育能力。开花时干瘪的花药吐出在外, 颖壳张开的角度较大, 雌蕊伸出较长。A<sub>2</sub>V4 不育系花药的发育, 从造孢细胞形成时就出现大量的异常现象(表 1), 有 13.8% 的花药表现药室发育不良或造孢细胞畸形异常现象, 至减数分裂前间期, 可观察到 47.5% 花药药室结构、绒毡层细胞和花粉母细胞发育异常, 在减数分裂期, 药室结构、绒毡层细胞和花粉母细胞减数分裂行为表现异常的花药高达 96.9%。随着发育时期的不断延伸, 发育异常的花药比率逐渐增加, 这个败育过程是连续不断的, 不可能很明确地划分为哪几个时期。在花粉母细胞减数分裂时期, 发现花药结构只有很少一部分表现正常, 且能完成全发育过程, 形成有活力的花粉。这与笔者在田间对 A<sub>2</sub>V4 套袋鉴定有 0.1%~0.5% 自交结实的结果一致。

表 1 A<sub>2</sub>V4 花药发育不同阶段异常花药数的比例  
Table 1 Abnormal anther rates in different developmental stages in A<sub>2</sub>V4

发育阶段 Developmental stage	正常花药数 Normal anther	异常花药数 Abnormal anther	观察总数 Total	异常率 Abnormal rate (%)
Sporogenous cell stage	56	9	65	13.8
Pre-meiotic interphase	21	19	40	47.5
Meiosis stage	5	157	162	96.9
Pollen formation stage	9	183	191	95.8

A<sub>2</sub>V4 不育系花粉发育过程中依据药室结构、绒毡层细胞和花粉母细胞的发育及减数分裂行为是否异常分为 3 种类型(图版 I-1~12)。

(1) 药室和绒毡层细胞发育正常, 但花粉母细胞出现各种异常现象, 彼此粘连变形形成大的多核细胞或细胞质稀薄解体, 或由于减数分裂过程中染色体行为异常而最终不能形成正常小孢子, 且于其

发育后期形成空泡小孢子以至解体, 最终形成空药室(图版 I-1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11)。(2)药室的表皮层、内皮层、中层发育正常, 但绒毡层细胞发育异常, 药室内的花粉母细胞不能正常进行减数分裂, 到花粉粒成熟期药室内充满发育异常的花粉粒, 因绒毡层细胞提前退化而得不到营养成为空泡小孢子最后解体, 或绒毡层细胞既不解体又径向膨胀巨型液泡

化充满整个药室,药室中间仅留解体的花粉母细胞痕迹,最终花药完全败育成为空药室(图版I-3,4,7,8,12)。(3)药室中间有间隔或不发育(图版I-2,3)。

## 2.2 A<sub>2</sub>V4雄性不育减数分裂过程中染色体行为观察

B<sub>2</sub>V4(雄性正常可育)保持系小孢子发生过程中染色体行为正常,符合经典的减数分裂过程,最后发育形成有活力的雄配子体(花粉粒)。

A<sub>2</sub>V4不育系花粉母细胞在减数分裂过程中出现以下4种异常现象(图版I-13~24):

(1)后期I、II,染色体行为异常,在走向两极时出现染色体落后或不能分向两极的现象,使形成的二分体染色体数目不等或不能形成正常的四分体(图版I-13~15);(2)细胞质不分裂,仅染色体分裂,在一个细胞内形成3个或4个染色体团(图版I-17,18);花粉母细胞中染色体只加倍,而不分裂,使染色体多倍化或者在一个细胞内形成几个染色体团(图版I-19~21);(3)中期II,染色体在赤道板上排列异常和散乱,细胞质不分裂,不形成细胞板或染色体轴不对称(图版I-22,23);(4)后期I、II,在一个花粉母细胞内或二分体内出现2个核仁(图版I-16,20);形成异常的三分体,其中有一个小孢子中有2个核仁(图版I-24)。

## 3 讨论

**3.1** 在花药发育中,绒毡层细胞为花粉母细胞提供养分和能量,绒毡层细胞的异常必然影响小孢子的发育。有人在研究高粱A<sub>1</sub>型雄性不育系花粉发育时发现,绒毡层发育不正常是花粉败育的原因<sup>[11]</sup>。笔者通过对A<sub>2</sub>V4的研究,观察到在造孢细胞发生期就出现绒毡层细胞的异常现象,而正常的绒毡层细胞(B<sub>2</sub>V4),在四分体形成后,随着花粉粒逐渐发育而解体、消失。

A<sub>2</sub>V4绒毡层的异常有两种现象。一种为绒毡层细胞不形成或提前解体(图版I-2,3,7,8),另一种是绒毡层细胞畸形(图版I-7,8),后者居多。绒毡层细胞排列不整齐、巨型化,把花粉母细胞推向药室中央,或完全占据药室内腔,膨大的绒毡层细胞通常直到最后花粉成熟期都不解体。绒毡层能合成和分泌胼胝质酶,分解花粉母细胞和四分体的胼胝质壁,使单核花粉粒分离<sup>[10]</sup>,胼胝质酶的过早释放,常导致花粉母细胞减数分裂不正常,引起雄性不育。

在减数分裂的前期I到后期II之前,β-1,3葡萄糖酶的胼胝质酶使胼胝质溶解,造成小孢子的败育,这在矮牵牛<sup>[12]</sup>、烟草<sup>[13]</sup>和高粱(A1型)<sup>[14]</sup>上曾有报道。

有些药室虽然观察到有正常的绒毡层细胞,直到花药成熟时期仍保持完整,但是花粉母细胞减数分裂异常,最终导致小孢子解体、退化;而有些药室内无造孢细胞,为空药室。这些现象都表明,绒毡层细胞的异常退化未必就是雄性不育的根本原因。这些过程都是在特定基因调控下伴随着小孢子发育所必然发生的,小孢子败育过程可能是细胞程序化死亡过程<sup>[15]</sup>。

**3.2 A<sub>2</sub>V4花粉母细胞减数分裂中染色体行为**从前期I开始到中期I,与正常可育的B<sub>2</sub>V4无任何区别。从后期I开始,与经典模式比较,出现了许多新的异常类型,如染色体滞后和不分离;形成的二分体、三分体中有多个核仁;四分体不分离,在一个细胞内形成4个核;染色体多倍化,即只进行染色体复制而不进行减数分裂。这些异常现象都是小孢子败育的原因。花粉母细胞减数分裂的异常和异常的时期与李宗贤和梁小红<sup>[16]</sup>在A<sub>1</sub>型雄性不育(TX3197A)中观察的结果一致,由此可见,A<sub>1</sub>、A<sub>2</sub>型雄性不育产生的染色体行为模式相同,表明雄配子败育过程中染色体行为可能受相同遗传机制控制。但是,笔者在A<sub>2</sub>V4中也观察到一些正常发育的小孢子,其染色体行为均与经典模式无异。这与我们在田间进行A<sub>2</sub>V4套袋有0.1%~0.5%自交结实的结果一致(数据未列出)。张福耀等<sup>[5]</sup>也在A<sub>2</sub>F4、A<sub>2</sub>V4中发现0.1%的自交结实,Murty等<sup>[17]</sup>也有同样的报道,笔者也经常在晋杂12(A<sub>2</sub>V4×1383-2)杂交种F<sub>1</sub>中观察到少量的A<sub>2</sub>V4植株出现。有少量正常发育的小孢子产生正是A<sub>2</sub>型雄性不育系在生产利用中存在的缺陷。

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### 图版 I 说明

图 1~12  $A_2$  V4 造孢细胞—花粉粒成熟期的花药败育过程

1:造孢细胞异常( $40 \times 2.5$ )；2:发育异常的药室( $40 \times 2.5$ )；3:药室中有间隔, 绒毡层正常或不正常, 花粉母细胞异常, 粘连变形( $20 \times 3.3$ )；4:绒毡层异常, 花粉母细胞粘连退化( $40 \times 2.5$ )；5:粗线期Ⅰ, 花粉母细胞变形( $40 \times 3.3$ )；6:绒毡层正常, 空药室, 花粉母细胞粘连退化( $20 \times 3.3$ )；7:绒毡层细胞巨型化及发育异常的药室( $20 \times 2.5$ )；8:绒毡层细胞巨型化挤满药室或完全退化, 室内充满变形单核花粉粒( $20 \times 3.3$ )；9:绒毡层正常, 花粉母细胞退化( $40 \times 2.5$ )；10:绒毡层正常, 单核花粉粒严重变形( $40 \times 3.3$ )；11:绒毡层变薄退化, 花粉母细胞退化( $10 \times 3.3$ )；12:绒毡层完全退化, 空药室( $20 \times 2.5$ )。

图 13~24  $A_2$  V4 花粉母细胞减数分裂中的染色体行为( $\times 500$ )

13, 14:后期Ⅰ染色体落后；15:后期Ⅱ染色体分裂不同步；16:双核仁；17:有3个核仁；18:有4个核仁；19:染色体在花粉母细胞内分为几团；20:双线期Ⅱ细胞内有2个核仁及加倍的染色体；21:染色体加倍；22:中期Ⅱ细胞质不分裂, 没有形成细胞板；23:中期Ⅱ染色体排列整齐但不对称；24:三分体, 其中一个小孢子有2个核仁。

### Explanation of Plate I

Fig. 1~12 Anther abortion of  $A_2$  V4 from sporogenous cell phase to pollen maturity

1:Abnormal sporogenous cell( $40 \times 2.5$ ) ; 2:Abnormally developed anther chamber( $40 \times 2.5$ ) ; 3:A partition in an anther chamber, normal or abnormal tapetum, abnormal, deformed and adhesive PMC( $20 \times 3.3$ ) ; 4:Abnormal tapetum, adhesive and degenerated PMC ( $40 \times 2.5$ ) ; 5:Pachytene I , pollen mother cell (PMC) deformed( $40 \times 3.3$ ) ; 6:Normal tapetum, but empty anther chamber, adhesive and degenerated PMC( $20 \times 3.3$ ) ; 7:Abnormally developed anther chamber with giant tapetum cells( $20 \times 2.5$ ) ; 8:Anther chamber was full of giant tapetum cell or completely degenerated tapetum, or full of degenerated single-nucleic pollen( $20 \times 3.3$ ) ; 9:Normal tapetum and degenerated PMC ( $40 \times 2.5$ ) ; 10:Normal tapetum and severely deformed single-nucleic pollen ( $40 \times 3.3$ ) ; 11:Degenerated tapetum and PMC ( $10 \times 3.3$ ) ; 12:Completely degenerated tapetum and empty anther chamber( $20 \times 2.5$ ) .

Fig. 13~24 Chromosome behavior during meiosis of PMC in  $A_2$  V4( $\times 500$ )

13, 14:Chromosome delayed in anaphase I ; 15:Chromosome division not synchronized ; 16:Bi-nucleolus ; 17:Three nucleoli ; 18:Four nucleoli ; 19:Several chromosomal group in PMC ; 20:Two nucleoli or doubled chromosome ploidy in diploidene II ; 21:Chromosome doubled ; 22:Cytoplasm not divided in metaphase II ; 23:Abnormal chromosome arrangement in metaphase II ; 24:Trisporic, one of which with two nucleoli.

梁小红等：高粱A<sub>2</sub>型细胞质雄性不育系小孢子发生的细胞学观察和减数分裂染色体行为分析 图版  
LIANG Xiao-Hong et al.: Cytological Observation of Microsporogenesis and Its Chromosomal Behavior  
in Meiosis of A<sub>2</sub> Cytoplasmic-male Sterile Line in Sorghum Plate

