

黑龙江省 83 份小麦品种抗秆锈病基因的分子检测

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摘要:为了明确黑龙江省小麦品种(系)对中国秆锈菌的抗性水平和了解抗秆锈病基因在该区域的分布情况,本研究选用中国小麦秆锈菌流行小种 21C3CTHQM、34MKGQM 和 34C3RTGQM 对从该区域征集到的 83 份主要小麦品种(系)进行了苗期抗秆锈病的评价,并利用与抗秆锈病基因 *Sr2*、*Sr24*、*Sr25*、*Sr26*、*Sr31* 和 *Sr38* 紧密连锁的分子标记分别进行了分子检测,结合苗期表型及系谱,推测这些品种(系)可能含有的抗病基因。结果表明,83 份小麦品种(系)对供试秆锈菌小种均表现抗性,对 21C3CTHQM、34MKGQM 和 34C3RTGQM 表现免疫或近免疫的分别为 57、53 和 60 份,各占供试材料数量的 68.68%、63.85% 和 72.29%,其他剩余材料对 3 个供试秆锈菌小种表现中抗或高抗。分子标记分析表明,83 份主要小麦品种(系)中有 12 份可能含有 *Sr2*;克旱 3 号可能含有 *Sr25*;6 份小麦品种可能含有 *Sr31*;19 份小麦品种可能含有 *Sr38*;没有检测出含有 *Sr24* 和 *Sr26* 的品种。因此,黑龙江省小麦品种对中国小麦秆锈病抗性水平相对较高,含有抗秆锈病基因 *Sr2* 以及对我国小麦秆锈病表现良好抗性的基因 *Sr31* 和 *Sr38*,可能含有其他未知抗秆锈病基因,这些优良抗源材料可作为未来小麦生产育种的种质资源。

关键词:小麦秆锈菌; 抗病基因; 分子检测; 小麦

Molecular identification of wheat stem rust resistance genes in 83 wheat cultivars from Heilongjiang Province LI Dan-dan[#], GAO Yue[#], XU Xiao-feng, XUAN Yuan-hu, CAO Yuan-yin, LI Tian-ya*, YAO Yuan* (College of Plant Protection, Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang 110866, China)

Abstract: For clarifying the resistance level of wheat cultivars or lines developed in Heilongjiang to *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* (*Pgt*) and finding out the stem rust resistance genes utilization in them, the seedling stem rust resistance of 83 major wheat cultivars or lines collected from Heilongjiang were evaluated with predominant Chinese *Pgt* races 21C3CTHQM, 34MKGQM and 34C3RTGQM in this study. Besides, molecular markers closely linked with genes *Sr2*, *Sr24*, *Sr25*, *Sr26*, *Sr31*, and *Sr38* were used for molecular identification. Resistance genes possibly carried in the cultivars were analyzed based on the results of molecular identification, seedling reaction types as well as cultivar pedigrees. The results showed that all tested wheat cultivars or lines were resistant to the three tested races. Among them, 57, 53 and 60 of the 83 cultivars were immune or nearly immune to 21C3CTHQM, 34MKGQM and 34C3RTGQM, namely accounting for 68.68%, 63.85% and 72.29% of the total cultivars, respectively. The rest others remained moderately or highly resistant to the tested races. With molecular marker analysis, 12 of 83 wheat cultivars or lines possibly carry gene *Sr2*, *Sr25* tested in Kehan 3, and *Sr31* and *Sr38* in 6 and 19 wheat cultivars respectively. Both genes *Sr24* and *Sr26* were not detected in any tested cultivar.

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Therefore, wheat cultivars developed in Heilongjiang Province was relatively highly resistant to stem rust. Most of them carry resistance gene *Sr2*, and/or *Sr31* and *Sr38* being resistant to all Chinese *Pgt* races, and/or possible other unknown resistance genes. These highly resistant wheat cultivars can be used as effective resistance resources for future wheat breeding.

Key words: *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*; resistance gene; molecular detection; wheat

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禾柄锈菌小麦专化型(简称小麦秆锈菌)(*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*, *Pgt*)引起的小麦秆锈病是一种严重影响世界小麦生产的毁灭性病害。自20世纪70年代以后,由于抗病基因的推广利用,该病害得到了有效控制^[1]。然而由于小麦秆锈菌强毒力新小种Ug99(TTKSK)的出现^[2],特别是在短短几年内其变异菌株克服了重要的抗秆锈病基因(如*Sr24*、*Sr36*、*Sr38*、*Sr31+Sr24*、*Sr31+Sr36*和*Sr31+SrTmp*)的抗性,并在13个国家引起了小麦秆锈病流行^[3~7]。尽管国际玉米和小麦改良中心(International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, CIMMYT)和国际农作物研究中心(International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, ICARDA)成立了全球小麦锈病协作组追踪和研究Ug99,以在全球范围内防控该病害。但近年来,小麦秆锈菌新小种(如TKTF和TTTF)不断出现并引起大流行,秆锈病再次成为世界各国关注和研究的热点^[8, 9]。

传统病害管理主要基于病原物种群监测、遗传变异以及不同地区不同抗病基因的利用及布局,这些方法费时费力且过程复杂^[10]。近年来分子标记技术在小麦病害管理中提供了一种新视野,该方法已经在分子标记辅助选择育种中发挥了重要作用^[11]。在小麦秆锈病研究方面由于Ug99的出现,更是加速了与小麦秆锈病抗病基因紧密连锁分子标记的研究与应用。到目前为止,已报道的与小麦抗秆锈病基因紧密连锁的分子标记有*Sr2*等23个^[10, 12],许多已经被转化为便于利用的SSR、SCAR和STS标记被广泛用于小麦抗病分子标记选择育种研究。如Haile等^[13]利用30个*Sr*单基因的SSR和STS标记对埃塞俄比亚的58份四倍体小麦进行了检测;Kokhmetova和Atishova^[14]对哈萨克斯坦99份春小麦中所含抗Ug99的基因(*Sr2*、*Sr22*、*Sr24*、*Sr36*和*Sr46*)进行了检测;Preto-

rius等^[15]选用与*Sr2*、*Sr31*和*Sr24*连锁的DNA标记对来自南非的65份小麦进行了研究。在中国,Wu等^[16]对139份小麦品种的Ug99抗病基因*Sr22*、*Sr25*、*Sr26*和*Sr28*进行了检测;Xu等^[17]对甘肃省75份小麦品种的抗病基因*Sr2*、*Sr24*、*Sr25*、*Sr26*、*Sr31*和*Sr38*进行了检测;Ma^[18]选用与抗Ug99的基因*Sr22*和*Sr33*紧密连锁的分子标记对黑龙江省主栽小麦品种进行了检测。东北地区曾是我国春小麦秆锈病的常发区,历史上曾发生过9次大流行,有些年份甚至造成颗粒无收^[19]。近年来,随着产业结构的调整,小麦生产主要分布在黑龙江地区。为了明确黑龙江省小麦品种中抗秆锈病基因的分布情况,本研究选用中国小麦秆锈菌优势小种21C3CTHQM和34MKGQM以及采自小麦秆锈菌转主寄主小蘖上的小种34C3RTGQM,对83份小麦材料进行苗期抗性鉴定,并利用与*Sr2*、*Sr24*、*Sr25*、*Sr26*、*Sr31*和*Sr38*紧密连锁的分子标记对供试小麦材料进行分子检测,以明确黑龙江省小麦品种对中国小麦秆锈病的抗性水平以及可能含有的抗秆锈病基因。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试小麦品种(系)和小麦秆锈菌小种

供试的83份小麦材料由黑龙江省所属农业科学院提供。用于分子检测的6个单基因系阳性对照*Sr2*(Hope)、*Sr24*(LcSr24Ag)、*Sr25*(Agatha/9^{*}LMPG)、*Sr26*(Eagle)、*Sr31*(Sr31/6^{*}LMPG)和*Sr38*(Trident),用于测定小麦秆锈菌小种毒力的42个近等基因系以及小麦秆锈菌小种21C3CTHQM、34MKGQM和34C3RTGQM均由沈阳农业大学植物免疫研究室提供。34C3RTGQM来源于陕西省的小麦秆锈菌转主寄主陕西小蘖。三个小种的毒力谱见表1。

Table 1 Virulence patterns of three races of *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*

Race	Susceptible <i>Sr</i> gene	Resistant <i>Sr</i> gene
21C3CTHQM	6, 7b, 8a, 9a, 9b, 9d, 9f, 9g, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 28, 29, 34, 35, <i>Tmp</i> , <i>McN</i>	5, 9e, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 47
34MKGQM	5, 6, 7b, 8a, 9a, 9b, 9d, 9f, 9g, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 27, 28, 29, <i>McN</i>	9e, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 47, <i>Tmp</i>
34C3RTGQM	5, 6, 7b, 8a, 9a, 9b, 9d, 9f, 9g, 12, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, <i>McN</i>	9e, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 47, <i>Tmp</i>

Table 2 DNA sequence of the molecular marker primers and PCR amplification condition

Gene	Marker	Fragment length/bp	Primer sequence (5'-3')	Reference
<i>Sr2</i>	<i>Xgwm533</i>	120	GTTGCTTTAGGGAAAAGCC AAGGCAGATCAAACCGGAATA	[21]
<i>Sr24</i>	<i>Sr24#12</i>	500	CACCCGTGACATGCTCGTA AACAGGAAATGAGCAACGATGT	[22]
<i>Sr25</i>	<i>Gb</i>	130	CATCCTTGGGGACCTC CCAGCTCGCATACATCCA	[23]
<i>Sr26</i>	<i>Sr26#43</i>	207	AATCGTCCACATTGGCTTCT CGCAACAAAATCATGCACTA	[22]
<i>Sr31</i>	<i>Iag 95</i>	1 100	CTCTGTGGATAGTTACTTGATCGA CCTAGAACATGCATGGCTGTTACA	[24]
<i>Sr38</i>	<i>VENTRIUP-LN2</i>	262	AGGGGCTACTGACCAAGGCT TGCAGCTACAGCAGTATGTACACAAAA	[25]

1.2 小麦品种苗期抗秆锈病鉴定

将供试小麦品种播种于直径12 cm的瓦盆中,小麦苗长至1叶1心时(生长7 d)用于苗期接种鉴定。先用0.1%吐温20水溶液喷雾叶片使叶片形成一层水膜,然后将1 g新鲜夏孢子与滑石粉按照1:20(V:V)比例混匀接种于幼苗上,在18~20℃下黑暗保湿12 h后置于18℃~22℃±1℃的玻璃温室中培养。当感病对照小麦品种小穗Little Club(LC)充分发病后(接种后14 d),调查记载苗期侵染型。参照Stakman等^[20]的0~4级分级标准划分侵染型(ITS),将反应型0、;、;1、1-、1、1+、2和2+归为低侵染型(抗病),3-、3、3+和4归为高侵染型(感病)。

1.3 抗秆锈病基因的分子检测

用Ezup柱式植物基因组DNA提取试剂盒(<http://www.sangon.com/China>)提取10 d苗龄小麦叶片的总DNA。引物由上海生工生物技术公

司合成,PCR扩增反应体系和具体反应条件参考各引物来源文献(表2)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 供试小麦品种苗期抗秆锈病鉴定

本研究选用3个小麦秆锈菌小种21C3-CTHQM、34MKGQM和34C3RTGQM对黑龙江省83份小麦品种进行了苗期抗性鉴定,3个供试小种对供试品种产生的侵染型见表3。所有小麦品种对3个供试小种的侵染类型都小于3,表明83份供试品种对3个小麦秆锈菌小种均表现出抗性,只是抗病程度不同。其中对21C3CTHQM、34MKGQM和34C3RTGQM表现免疫或近免疫(ITS 0或;)的分别有57、53和60份,各占供试材料数量的68.68%、63.85%和72.29%(图1);其他材料对3个供试小种表现为中抗至高抗(ITS ;、;1、1、2),表明供试的黑龙江省小麦品种在苗期对供试小种抗性水平较高。

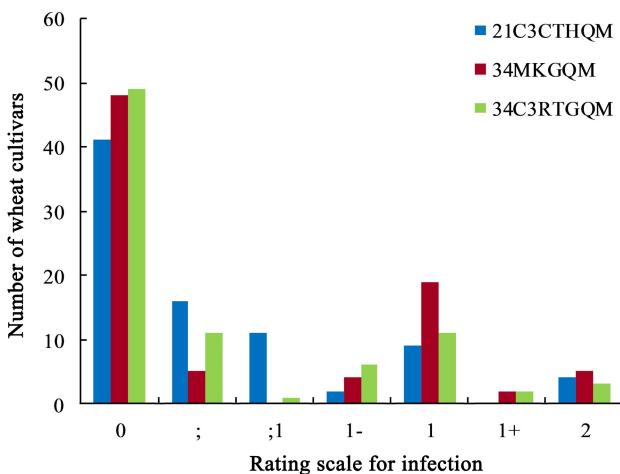


Fig. 1 Stem rust resistance evaluation of wheat cultivars against three races of *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* at seedling stage

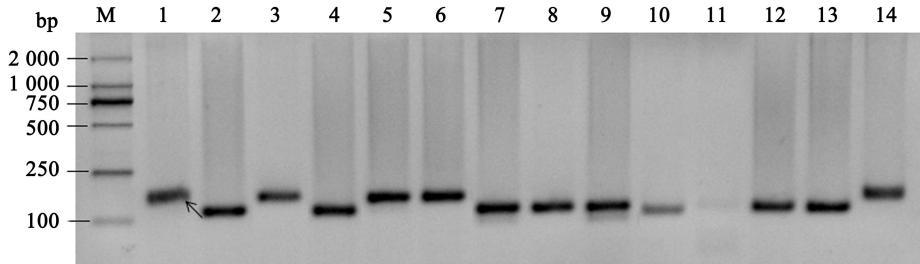


Fig. 2 Molecular identification of *Sr2* of wheat cultivars with molecular marker *Xgwm533*

M: DL2000; 1-14: Hope, Little Club, Longmai 26, Longmai 32, Longmai 33, Longmai 34, Kefeng 3, Kefeng 4, Kefeng 5, Kefeng 6, Kefeng 10, Kenjiu 9, Kenjiu 10, and Kechun 2.

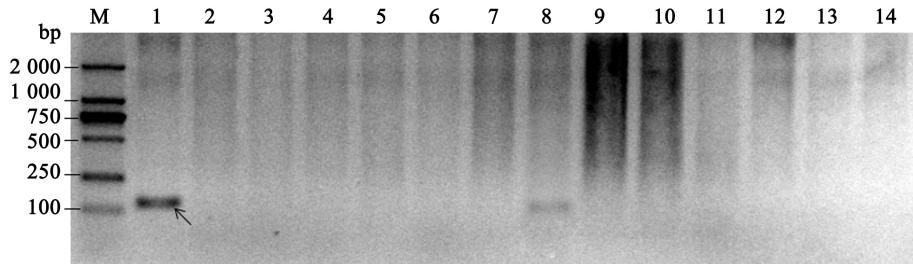


Fig. 3 Molecular identification of *Sr25* of wheat cultivars with molecular marker *Gb*

M: DL2000; 1-14: Agatha/9^{*} LMPG, Little Club, Longfu 16, Longfu 18, Longfu 19, Longfu 20, Kehan 2, Kehan 3, Kehan 4, Kehan 8, Kehan 9, Kehan 10, Kehan 11, and Kehan 12.

2.2 利用分子标记检测抗秆锈病基因

2.2.1 *Sr2* 检测结果 抗秆锈病基因 *Sr2* 对小麦秆锈菌具有持久抗病性, 表现为成株期抗病类型, 在苗期无法通过表现型来鉴定。为此, Mago 等^[21]开发了一个微卫星标记 *Xgwm533* 以准确检测 *Sr2*,

该标记在含有 *Sr2* 的阳性对照中扩增出一条大小为 120 bp 的特异性条带。本研究用 *Xgwm533* 对黑龙江省的 83 份小麦品进行了检测, 在供试的 83 份小麦品种中有 12 份能扩增出该条带, 表明这些小麦品种可能含有该基因(图 2 和表 3)。

2.2.2 Sr24 检测结果 抗秆锈病基因 *Sr24* 来源于长穗偃麦草 (*Thinopyrum ponticum*), 位于小麦染色体 3DL 上^[26], 广泛用于世界小麦生产中, 对中国的大部小麦秆锈菌小种具有良好抗性, 因其对 Ug99 表现感病, 于 2008 年被添加到北美小麦秆锈病菌命名系统中^[3]。Mago 等^[22]开发了 *Sr24* 的特异性分子标记 *Sr24#12*, 用该标记能在已知含有该基因的品种 Westonia/*Sr24* 中扩增出大约 500 bp 的特异性条带。本研究选用 *Sr24#12* 对供试小麦材料进行检测, 结果仅在阳性对照 LcSr24Ag 中扩增到该片段, 阴性对照 LC 和所有供试品种均未检测到该片段(表 3)。

2.2.3 Sr25 和 Sr26 检测结果 基因 *Sr25* 和 *Sr26* 也来源于长穗偃麦草, 对强毒力小种 Ug99 及变异菌株具有优良抗性, 澳大利亚最早将其引入到小麦背景中。Cao^[27]报道中国小麦品种中可能含有这 2 个基因, 由于它们对 Ug99 的良好抗性, 本研究选

用与其紧密连锁的标记 *Gb*(扩增条带大小为 130 bp)和 *Sr26#43*(扩增条带大小为 207 bp)对 83 份小麦品种进行扩增, 仅有克旱 3 号扩增出了与 *Sr25* 阳性对照 Agatha/9^{*} LMPG 相同的条带, 其余材料均未检测到 *Sr25* 和 *Sr26* 特异条带, 表明这些材料可能不含有 *Sr25* 和 *Sr26*(图 3 和表 3)。

2.2.4 Sr31 和 Sr38 检测结果 *Sr31* 和 *Sr38* 虽然“丧失”了对 Ug99 的抗性, 但在中国尚未出现对其有毒力的小种, 而且这 2 个基因在国内小麦育种中应用比较广泛。本研究利用 *Sr31* 和 *Sr38* 的特异标记 *Iag95* 和 *VENTRIUP-LN2*, 检测了黑龙江省 83 份小麦材料携带这 2 个基因的情况。扩增结果表明, 供试的 83 份小麦品种中, 龙麦 27、垦九 9 号、克春 5 号、克春 8 号、克春 9 号和 2010j159 等 6 份材料检测到 *Sr31* 的特异性条带, 龙辐麦 12 号等 19 份材料检测到 *Sr38* 的特异性条带, 表明这些材料可能分别含有 *Sr31* 和 *Sr38*(图 4、图 5 和表 3)。

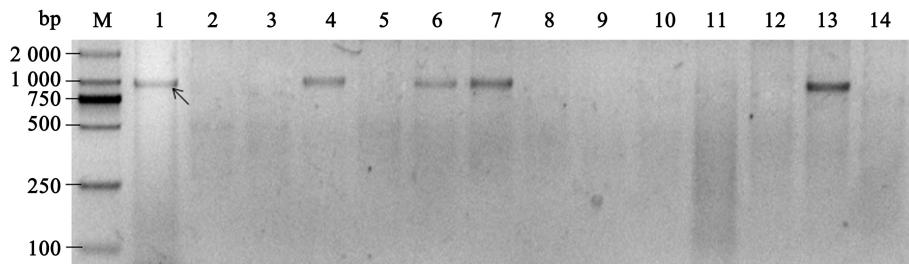


Fig. 4 Molecular identification of *Sr31* of wheat cultivars with molecular marker *Iag95*

M: DL2000; 1-14: Sr31/6^{*} LMPG, Little Club, Kefeng 10, Kenjiu 9, Kechun 2, Kechun 8, Kechun 9, Kenjiu 10, Xiaobing 33, Beimai 6, Beimai 9, Longken 402, 2010j159, and Norstar.

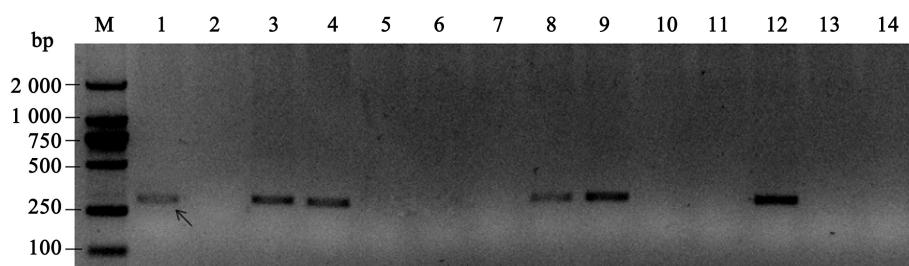


Fig. 5 Molecular identification of *Sr38* of wheat cultivars with molecular marker *VENTRIUP-LN2*

M: DL2000; 1-14: Trident, Little Club, Kehan 19, Kehan 20, Kefeng 5, Kefeng 10, Kenjiu 9, Kenjiu 10, Kechun 2, Kechun 9, Xiaobing 33, Beimai 6, Longken 402, and 2010j159.

Table 3 Infection responses of 83 wheat cultivars at seedling stage against three races of *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* and molecular detection of resistance genes

Cultivar/line	Pedigree	Infection types ^a										Sr38
		21C3CTHQM	34MKGQM	34C3RTGQM	Xgwm533	Sr24#12	Gb	Sr26#43	Iag95	VENTRIUP-LN2	Sr31	
Xinkehan 9	Kefeng 2/Kefeng 2	;	;	;	;	;	- ^b	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 1	Xinshuguang 3/Liaochun 8	0	1	1	;	;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 2	Longxi 35/Ke 250	;	1	1	;	;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 3	Longfu 77-4096/S-A-25	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 4	Heiza 266/Ke 79F3-392	;	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 5	Jiusan B29-/32P	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 6	Longfu 2108/Haishu	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 7	Longfu 3/Gang 98-446	;	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 8	K202 ⁶⁰ Coy 1000 Rad	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 9	Kejian 23 ⁶⁰ Coy180Gy	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 10	Ke 87-183 γ 1.1 k Rad	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 11	Longfu 81-8106 ⁶⁰ Coy 1.1 kRad	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 12	F ₅ (Jia 5 ⁶⁰ Coy)	;	;	;	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 13	Unknown	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 14	F ₀ (Ke 86F6-545/Hei 85-1584) γ 1.0 Rad	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 16	Unknown	0	0	;	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 18	Long 94-4083 mutagenesis	;	0	;	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 19	SP4/Longmai 26	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longfu 20	Xiaoyan 6/Long 94-4083	1-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kehan 2	Jiusan 80 jian 119/Nongda75-65533	;	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kehan 3	Ke 61F ₃ -199/ <i>Agropyron glaucum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kehan 4	Kezhen/Kehong	;	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kehan 8	Ke 65F ₂ -196-7/Rulofen	;	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kehan 9	Kefeng 2/Ke 74F ₃ -249-3	;	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kehan 10	Kefeng 2//T808/Ke 69-513	;	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued Table 3

Kehan 11	Ke 73-402/Bei 74-205	;	0	0	0	+
Kehan 12	Ke 68-88/Ke 68-585-13	;	1	1	1	-
Kehan 13	Kefeng 3/Kehan 8	;1	0	0	0	-
Kehan 14	Ke 80-10-1/Ke 81 hou 88-0-1	;	1-	1	1	-
Kehan 15	Ke 86F ₂ -172/Ke 86F ₅ -325-3	0	0	0	0	-
Kehan 16	Jiusan 79F5-541/Ke 80 yuan 229// Ke 76-750//76F4-779-5//Ke76-413	0	0	0	0	-
Kehan 18	Jiusan 1989/Kefeng 5	0	0	0	0	-
Kehan 19	Ke 90-99/MY4490	1	0	0	0	-
Kehan 20	Ke 89-46/Cundo Ke89F ₆ nan-2/Ke 89F ₁ -1237	;1	0	0	0	-
Kehan 21	Ke 85-869/Ke 85-784	1	2	1	1	-
Kefeng 6	Ke 84F ₅ -250-1/84F ₅ -668	;1	;	0	0	-
Kefeng 7	Kehan 12//Ke 82-371	0	1	;	;	-
Longmai 10	Dongnong 101/Yuanzhong 3908	0	0	0	0	-
Longmai 15	Ke 76-686/Tieling 3	1	1+	;	;	-
Longmai 20	Unknown	0	0	;	;	-
Longmai 23	Unknown	0	0	0	0	-
Longmai 24	Unknown	0	0	0	0	-
Longmai 26	Long 87-7129/Ke 88F22060	;1	0	0	0	-
Longmai 27	Unknown	;1	1	0	0	-
Longmai 30	Long 90? 05098/Long 90? 06351	1	0	1	1	-
Longmai 31	Longmai 20/PSN/BOW//Longmai 206	0	0	0	0	-
Longmai 32	Long 94-4018/Ke 88F ₂ 165-3	0	0	0	0	-
Longmai 33	Longmai 26/Jiusan 3u92	;	;	0	0	-
Longmai 34	F ₁ (Zhong B054-3/2 * Longmai 15//97 Chanjian 489/3) /Longmai 26	;	;	;	;	-
Longmai 35	Ke 90-513/Longmai 26	1-	0	0	0	-
Longmai 36	Ke 92-387/Long 99F ₃ -6725-1	0	0	0	1-	-
ngmai 37	Long 2003M8059-3/Long 01D1572-2	;	1	0	0	-
Longmai 39	Long 03F3-6519/Longfu 20-378	2	2	2	0	-
Kenda 4	82-5621/Ke 79-369	0	0	0	0	-

Continued Table 3

Kenda 5	Longfu 5009/Nongda 84-838	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 6	Nongda 89-2729/Bei 89-22	0	1-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 7	Nongda 89-2729/Bei 89-22	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 8	Nondaa 89-2729/Bei 86-1701	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 9	Nongda 88-1116-8/Bei88-26	2	1	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 10	Nongda 94-3537/Bei 90-1201	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 11	Jiusan 93u92/Ke 90-514	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 12	Jiadongmai 19/Nongda 96-2543	0	1	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenda 13	Unkown	0	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kefeng 2	Kehan 7/Ke 68F ₄ -585-13	0	1-	1	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kefeng 3	Kehan 8/Kehong/Kezheng//Naddadoles	;	1-	;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kefeng 4	Ke 71F4-370-7/Moyi 66	0	0	;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kefeng 5	Ke 76-250/Ke 76F ₄ -799-5	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kefeng 6	Ke 85-869/Ke 85-784	;	1	2	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kejeng 10	Kejeng 12/Ke 89RF ₆ 287	0	0	;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenjiu 9	Xiyin 1/Jiusan 80-41123-7-3	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenjiu 10	Jiusan 84-7251/Jiusan 87148//Ke	0	0	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kechun 2	Ke 90-514/Ke 93RF ₆ -128//Ke 90-514	;	1	1-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kechun 5	Ke 99F2-33-3/Jiusan 94-9178	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kechun 8	Ke 99F ₂ -33-3/Jiusan 94-9178	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kechun 9	Ke 99F ₂ -33-3/Jiusan 94-9178	0	1+	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xiaobing 33	<i>Agropyron glaucum/Triticum aestivum</i>	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beimai 6	Jiusan 93-31u92/Ke 90-514	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beimai 9	Jiusan 97F ₄ -1057/Jiusan 97F ₄ -255F ₁ /119- 54- 4II ₃	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longken 402	Unknown	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010j159	Unknown	0	0	2	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norstar	Unknown	1	2	1+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dongnong 125	Unknown	;	1	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a: Infection types (ITs) were scored based on a scale of 0-4, where ITs of 0, ;, 1, and 2 represent resistant response (low infection) and ITs of 3 or 4 represent susceptible response (high infection); Symbols '+' and '-' indicate that pustule sizes are slightly larger and smaller than that of basic scale of corresponding infection type, respectively^[20];

b: Symbols '+' and '-' represent a wheat cultivar carries or without the target stem rust resistance, respectively.

3 结论与讨论

源自二倍体小麦的小麦秆锈病抗病基因 *Sr2* 具有成株期抗性,位于染色体 3BS 上,抗性谱广,于 1925 年被引入北美和国际玉米小麦改良中心并用于小麦育种,此后包括中国在内的许多国家开始广泛使用该基因^[28]。鉴于 *Sr2* 对包括 Ug99 在内的小麦秆锈菌的良好抗性,在以后的抗病育种中,可以有目的的利用这些抗性材料,以提高黑龙江省小麦品种对我国小麦秆锈菌及 Ug99 的抗性水平。

小麦抗秆锈病基因 *Sr24* 与抗叶锈病基因 *Lr24* 紧密连锁,被广泛用于全球的小麦育种。该基因对北美和中国的大部分秆锈菌小种表现抗性,由于 Ug99 变异菌株对 *Sr24* 表现致病,该基因于 2008 年被增加到北美小麦秆锈菌鉴别寄主体系(国际通用)中以鉴别 Ug99^[3]。尽管 *Sr24* 对 Ug99 的有些菌株“丧失”抗性,但对 2014 年和 2016 年分别在埃塞俄比亚和意大利引起病害大流行的新小种 TKTTF 和 TTTTF 以及对中国大部分菌株具有优良抗性^[8, 9, 29]。本研究以期利用 Mago 等^[22] 开发的分子标记 *Sr24#12* 能够在黑龙江省小麦品种中检测到该基因,但是,在供试的 83 份小麦材料中未发现可能含有该基因的小麦品种,这个结果出乎预期,有报道称中国的小麦品种含有该基因^[30]。为此,需要使用更多对 *Sr24* 有不同毒力的小麦秆锈菌菌株和分子标记来进一步验证中国小麦品种中是否含有该基因。

基因 *Sr25* 和 *Sr26* 来源于长穗偃麦草,对近些年先后出现的 Ug99 菌系、TKTTF 和 TTTTF 以及中国所有的小麦秆锈菌都表现优良抗性^[1, 23]。随着育种手段的多样化,特别是这 2 个基因对 Ug99 及其变异菌株的优良抗性,各国小麦育种者开始有意利用这 2 个基因,以提高生产品种的抗秆锈病水平^[1, 30]。本研究分别选用了与 *Sr25* 和 *Sr26* 连锁的分子标记 *Gb* 和 *Sr26#43*(两个标记分别为 130 bp 和 207 bp 的特异片段),在小麦品种克旱 3 中扩增到了类似大小的条带,追踪其系谱发现克旱 3 号系谱为克 61F3-199/天兰偃麦草,而 *Sr25* 来源于长穗偃麦草,为此该结果有待进一步研究。*Sr26* 主要应用于澳大利亚的小麦育种,而在中国该基因使用较少^[1, 23],本研究中检测的供试品种中未发现含有该基因的品种。结合先前报道,从中国不同地

区征集的近 400 份小麦材料中未发现携带 *Sr26*^[16, 31]。因此,为丰富我国小麦品种抗源多样化,建议在育种中应适时引入该基因。

Sr31 是世界小麦育种中使用最为广泛的抗秆锈病基因之一,位于 1BL/1RS 上,最早从黑麦“Petkus”转入到面包小麦中^[24]。中国于 20 世纪 60 年代开始将含有 *Sr31* 的品种 Soviet Union 和 Romania 引入到国内^[32]。自此,该基因在中国的小麦育种中开始被广泛使用,据统计携带该基因的小麦品种种植面积占全国的 60% 以上^[32]。虽然 *Sr31* 对 Ug99 小种种群“丧失”了抗性,但一直是小麦生产中对国内所有秆锈菌具有优良抗性的基因,明确国内品种中该基因的分布情况,对监测 Ug99 及防控国内秆锈病的发生具有现实意义。本研究选用与 *Sr31* 连锁的标记 *Iag95* 检测该基因在 83 份黑龙江省小麦品种中的分布情况,综合系谱分析发现 6 个小麦品种携带 *Sr31*。由此可见,黑龙江省小麦品种含有该基因的品种相对较少,低于国内其他省份。

Sr38 起源于偏凸山羊草(*Aegilops ventricosa*),最早被转入到冬小麦品种 VPM1 中,与小麦抗条锈病基因 *Yr17* 和抗叶锈病基因 *Lr37* 紧密连锁^[25]。由于 *Yr17-Lr37-Sr38* 基因簇对小麦条锈病、叶锈病和秆锈病的优良抗性,该基因簇在全球范围内使用比较广泛。本研究选用 Helguera 等^[24] 开发的标记 *VENTRIUP-LN2*,对供试品种进行了检测,有 19 份供试小麦品种扩增出了该基因簇特异片段,表明这些品种可能含有 *Sr38*。类似于 *Sr31*,*Sr38* 同样也“丧失”对 Ug99 小种种群的抗性,但在国内尚未发现能够克服其抗性的菌株。为此该基因对防控国内小麦秆锈病依然会发挥作用,但在育种中应聚合抗 Ug99 的抗秆锈病基因,以提高中国小麦品种对该病害的抗性水平。

从苗期抗性鉴定结果来看,黑龙江省小麦品种对当前中国小麦秆锈菌具有良好的抗性,供试的 83 份小麦材料苗期侵染型都低于 3,表现抗性。这可能与黑龙江省小麦品种审定时,要求参加审定小麦品种必须严格抗小麦秆锈病有关。因所有黑龙江省小麦品种都经过沈阳农业大学植物免疫研究室,选用多年来一直是优势小种的 21C3 和次优势小种 34 进行了严格的田间抗性筛选,只有抗性水平在中抗及以上的材料才能作为备选材料。从分

子检测结果来看,黑龙江省小麦品种抗源材料比较丰富,含有广谱抗秆锈病基因 *Sr2* 以及对中国所有小麦秆锈菌表现抗性的基因 *Sr31* 和 *Sr38*,可能含有其他未知抗性基因,这些优良抗源材料可作为未来小麦生产育种的宝贵种质资源。

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