

不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代后代活力种子百分比的比较

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摘要:以野生芥菜[*Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern.]以及抗草甘膦和抗草丁膦转基因油菜(*B. napus* Linn.)与野生芥菜的正向(以野生芥菜为母本)和反向(以野生芥菜为父本)回交3代子2代、子3代、子4代和子5代种子为研究对象,对在3和15 cm土层中埋藏前及埋藏2、4、6、8和10个月后野生芥菜和各回交后代的活力种子百分比进行了比较。结果表明:总体来看,埋藏在3和15 cm土层中的野生芥菜和各回交后代的活力种子百分比变化趋势相似,均随埋藏时间延长呈下降趋势。回交后代间的活力种子百分比存在差异,在3和15 cm土层中埋藏10个月后,BC3pF3L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子2代)的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜,其余3种回交3代子2代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异;在3 cm土层中埋藏10个月后,回交3代子3代、子4代和子5代的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜,但在15 cm土层中埋藏10个月后,其活力种子百分比基本上与野生芥菜无显著差异。在15 cm土层中埋藏6、8和10个月后,各回交后代的活力种子百分比显著高于在3 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比,说明土壤埋藏深度对各回交后代活力种子百分比有显著影响,埋藏深度越大,活力种子百分比下降越缓慢。研究结果显示:各回交后代的活力种子百分比在不同土层中总体上较高,因此,应加强防范转基因油菜的抗性基因向野生芥菜漂移,杜绝产生回交后代,并采取有效措施尽量避免种子逃逸,同时加强对自生苗的监测。

关键词:抗除草剂转基因油菜;野生芥菜;回交后代;活力种子百分比;基因漂移

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Comparison on viable seed percentage of progenies of the third backcross generation between herbicide-resistant transgenic *Brassica napus* and wild *B. juncea* in different soil layers WANG Yu, WANG Xiaolei, ZHANG Qingling, WANG Jian, QIANG Sheng, SONG Xiaoling^① (Weed Research Lab, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China), *J. Plant Resour. & Environ.*, 2019, 28 (4): 32–40

Abstract: Taking seeds of wild *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. and the second, the third, the fourth and the fifth progenies of the third forward (taking wild *B. juncea* as female parent) and reverse (taking wild *B. juncea* as male parent) backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant or glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea* as research objects, the viable seed percentages of wild *B. juncea* and each backcross progeny before burying and burying for 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 months in 3 and 15 cm soil layers were compared. The results show that in general, the change trends of viable seed percentages of wild *B. juncea* and each backcross progeny burying in 3 and 15 cm soil layers are similar, all of them appear a decrease trend with prolonging of burying time. There are differences in viable seed percentage among backcross progenies. When burying for 10 months in 3 and 15 cm soil layers, the viable seed percentage of BC3pF3L (the second progeny of the third reverse backcross generation

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between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*) is significantly lower than that of wild *B. juncea*, that of other three second progenies of the third backcross generation has no significant difference with that of wild *B. juncea*; when burying for 10 months in 3 cm soil layer, the viable seed percentage of the third, the fourth and the fifth progenies of the third backcross generation is significantly lower than that of wild *B. juncea*, but when burying for 10 months in 15 cm soil layer, their viable seed percentage basically has no significant difference with that of wild *B. juncea*. When burying for 6, 8 and 10 months in 15 cm soil layer, the viable seed percentage of each backcross progeny is significantly higher than that burying for the same time in 3 cm soil layer, indicating that soil burying depth has a significant effect on viable seed percentage of each backcross progeny, the greater the burying depth, the slower the viable seed percentage decrease. It is suggested that overall, the viable seed percentage of each backcross progeny in different soil layers is relatively high, therefore, it is necessary to prevent the resistance gene of transgenic *B. napus* escape to wild *B. juncea*, stop producing backcross progenies, and effective measures should be taken to avoid seed escape, meanwhile, strengthen monitoring of volunteer seedlings.

Key words: herbicide-resistant transgenic *Brassica napus* Linn.; wild *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern.; progeny of backcross generation; viable seed percentage; gene flow

油菜(*Brassica napus* Linn.)是重要的油料作物,可利用现代分子生物学技术对油菜基因组进行改造,目前已经获得许多具有新性状的转基因油菜,2017年全球转基因油菜的种植面积达 $1.02\times 10^7\text{ hm}^2$,占全球油菜种植总面积的30%^[1]。油菜繁殖系数高,角果易开裂,种子小且具有次生休眠等特性,因此,洒落的种子能在土壤中建立种子库^[2]。研究表明:转基因油菜的种子可长期保存在土壤种子库中,并在适宜条件下萌发形成自生苗^[3]。

抗除草剂转基因油菜是目前商业化种植最广的转基因油菜,具有重要的经济和社会效益,同时也带来一定的生态风险。目前,在转基因油菜的商业化种植国家和进口国家均发现了抗除草剂转基因油菜的自生苗^[3-11]。除了具有形成自生苗的风险外,抗除草剂转基因油菜还可能通过花粉向近缘杂草发生基因漂移,导致抗性杂草产生,给农田杂草防除带来麻烦。研究者们已经对转基因油菜向近缘种芸苔(*B. campestris* Linn.)^[12]、芜菁(*B. rapa* Linn.)^[13-15]、芥菜(*B. juncea* (Linn.) Czern.)^[16]和野萝卜(*Raphanus raphanistrum* Linn.)^[17-18]发生基因漂移的可能性进行了相关研究,发现转基因油菜能否与近缘种成功发生基因漂移,与其携带抗性基因的后代种子活力在土壤中的保持时间密切相关^[19-20],若携带抗性基因的后代种子活力能在土壤中保持较长时间,这些种子就有可能在适宜条件下形成自生苗,成为抗性基因再次逃逸的花粉源,并影响农作物的产量。

研究表明:油菜与 *Hirschfeldia incana* (Linn.) Lagr.-Fossat 和野萝卜的杂交种子能够在土壤中存活

3 a^[21];油菜与具杂草性的芸苔杂交可产生大量的杂交种子^[22];以油菜为母本、芸苔为父本获得的杂交种为母本,与芸苔进行回交,得到的回交种子中休眠种子的百分率虽然较芸苔下降,但在农业生态系统中仍可能持续存在^[23]。野生芥菜(AABB, 2n=36)是芥菜的自逸产物,目前已经成为中国西北地区和长江流域荒地及农田的重要杂草^[24]。野生芥菜与转基因油菜(AACC, 2n=38)均为异源四倍体,亲缘关系很近。作者所在项目组通过人工杂交和回交方式获得了抗草甘膦和抗草丁膦的回交3代子1代、子2代、子3代和子4代,并对这些回交后代的适合度进行了研究^[25-28],结果表明:在田间自然条件下,这些回交后代的单株饱满种子数至少1万粒,且回交后代的适合度随自交代数增加而不断升高,一旦这些种子进入土壤种子库,就有可能成为自生苗的来源。

鉴于此,以野生芥菜以及抗草甘膦和抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜的正向(以野生芥菜为母本)和反向(以野生芥菜为父本)回交3代子2代、子3代、子4代和子5代种子为研究对象,对在不同土层中埋藏前及埋藏2、4、6、8和10个月后野生芥菜和各回交后代的活力种子百分比进行了比较,以期明确不同土层中各回交后代的活力种子百分比差异以及相同土层中各回交后代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜活力种子百分比的差异,为深入研究抗除草剂转基因油菜与野芥菜回交后代在田间的生存定植能力提供参考依据,并对评价抗除草剂转基因油菜基因漂移的生态风险有重要意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

实验用野生芥菜采自江苏省南京市江浦,抗草甘膦转基因油菜(DS-Roughrider, Roundup Ready, event RT73)和抗草丁膦转基因油菜(Swallow, Liberty Link, event HCN92)均来自加拿大。以野生芥菜为母本,分别以抗草甘膦和抗草丁膦转基因油菜为父本采用人工杂交方式获得携带抗性基因的 F_1 代;随后,通过正向(以野生芥菜为母本、 F_1 代为父本)和反向(以 F_1 代为母本、野生芥菜为父本)回交分别获得正向回交1代(BC1mF1)和反向回交1代(BC1pF1);再以BC1mF1和BC1pF1为亲本分别与野生芥菜进行正向和反向回交,获得正向和反向回交2代,即BC2mF1和BC2pF1;然后,采用同样方法获得正向和反向回交3代,即BC3mF1和BC3pF1。用目标除草剂对正向和反向回交3代植株进行抗性筛选,存活植株经套袋自交获得正向回交3代子1代(BC3mF2)和反向回交3代子1代(BC3pF2);以同样方法获得正向回交3代子2代(BC3mF3)和反向回交3代子2代(BC3pF3)、正向回交3代子3代(BC3mF4)和反向回交3代子3代(BC3pF4)、正向回交3代子4代(BC3mF5)和反向回交3代子4代(BC3pF5)以及正向回交3代子5代(BC3mF6)和反向回交3代子5代(BC3pF6)。抗草甘膦转基因油菜后代用R表示,抗草丁膦转基因油菜后代用L表示。

本研究实验地为南京农业大学牌楼实验基地的露天试验田,栽培土壤为粘土,有机质含量38.51 g·kg⁻¹,全氮含量2.20 g·kg⁻¹,全钾含量1.76 g·kg⁻¹,全磷含量18.94 g·kg⁻¹,速效磷含量47.81 mg·kg⁻¹,碱解氮含量163.74 mg·kg⁻¹。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 处理方法 参考王彦荣等^[29]的方法,分别收集野生芥菜、抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜的正向回交3代子2代(BC3mF3R)和反向回交3代子2代(BC3pF3R)以及抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜的正向回交3代子2代(BC3mF3L)和反向回交3代子2代(BC3pF3L)各25粒种子,分别装入0.2 mm孔径尼龙网袋中,于2013年6月至2014年4月随机埋藏在土层厚度3和15 cm的小区土壤内,袋间距约20 cm,小区间距2.5 m,实验重复4次。

采用相同方法于2014年6月至2015年4月对野生芥菜和回交3代子3代种子进行不同土层埋藏处理,于2015年7月至2016年5月对野生芥菜和回交3代子4代种子进行不同土层埋藏处理,于2016年7月至2017年5月对野生芥菜和回交3代子5代种子进行不同土层埋藏处理。

1.2.2 活力种子百分比检测 参照Huang等^[30]的方法统计有活力的种子数。每种材料分别在埋藏前及埋藏2、4、6、8和10个月各取1袋种子,每个时间重复取样4次,统计每个网袋中萌发的种子数(a);将未萌发的完整种子置于装有润湿滤纸的培养皿中,在温度25℃、空气相对湿度80%、光照度5500 lx、光照时间16 h·d⁻¹的人工气候箱中进行种子萌发培养,每天添加蒸馏水保持滤纸湿度,培养2周后统计萌发的种子数(b),以胚根突破种皮作为判定种子萌发的标准;收集仍未萌发的完整种子,加入质量浓度0.1 g·L⁻¹赤霉素(GA₃)溶液打破种子休眠,在上述培养条件下培养2周后统计萌发的种子数(c);对仍未萌发的种子进行TTC染色,种子被染成红色表示有活力,统计有活力的种子数(d)。根据公式“活力种子百分比=(有活力的种子总数/供试种子总数)×100%”计算活力种子百分比,式中,有活力的种子总数为a、b、c和d的总和。

1.3 数据处理及分析

采用SPSS 19.0统计分析软件对数据进行统计和分析,采用Duncan's新复极差法对活力种子百分比进行多重比较,并采用配对样本T检验法分析埋藏相同时间不同土层厚度间同一回交后代活力种子百分比的差异。

2 结果和分析

2.1 回交3代子2代活力种子百分比的比较

不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子2代活力种子百分比的比较结果见表1。

2.1.1 不同时间变化趋势比较 总体来看,3和15 cm土层中野生芥菜和4种回交3代子2代的活力种子百分比变化趋势相似,均随埋藏时间延长而下降。

2.1.2 不同样品间比较 由表1可见:埋藏前,野生芥菜的活力种子百分比为99.0%,4种回交3代子2代的活力种子百分比为95.0%~99.0%,仅BC3mF3R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子2

代)的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜,其余3种回交3代子2代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜均无明显差异。在3 cm土层中埋藏2个月后,野生芥菜的活力种子百分比为90.0%,BC3mF3R和BC3pF3R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子2代)的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异,但BC3mF3L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子2代)和BC3pF3L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子2代)的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜;总体来看,埋藏4、6、8和10个月后,BC3mF3R和BC3mF3L的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异,BC3pF3R和BC3pF3L的活力种子

百分比分别高于或显著低于野生芥菜。在15 cm土层中埋藏2、4、6、8和10个月后,BC3mF3R、BC3pF3R和BC3mF3L的活力种子百分比基本上与野生芥菜无显著差异,但BC3pF3L的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜。

2.1.3 不同土层间比较 由表1还可见:在3 cm土层中埋藏4、6、8和10个月后野生芥菜、BC3mF3R和BC3pF3R的活力种子百分比显著低于在15 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比,而在3 cm土层中埋藏2、4、6、8和10个月后BC3mF3L和BC3pF3L的活力种子百分比显著低于在15 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比。

表1 不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子2代活力种子百分比的比较($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

Table 1 Comparison on viable seed percentage of the second progenies of the third backcross generation between herbicide-resistant transgenic *Brassica napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea* (Linn.) Czern. in different soil layers ($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间3 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾ Viable seed percentage in 3 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾					
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	99.0±0.8a	90.0±5.2a	72.0±17.0bc	75.0±11.9b	75.0±14.4ab	72.0±8.4ab
BC3mF3R	95.0±2.2b	90.0±2.3a	73.0±2.0bc	72.0±3.3b	62.0±12.4bc	66.0±3.7b
BC3pF3R	99.0±0.8a	89.0±11.0a	87.0±7.6a	85.0±3.8a	85.0±3.8a	74.0±3.6a
BC3mF3L	98.0±0.8a	80.0±3.3b	78.0±2.3ab	75.0±3.8b	73.0±2.0ab	76.0±3.6a
BC3pF3L	99.0±0.8a	57.0±3.8c	60.0±3.3c	59.0±2.0c	58.0±2.3c	51.0±2.0c

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间15 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾ Viable seed percentage in 15 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾					
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	99.0±0.8a	90.0±15.1a	90.0±10.6a*	95.0±7.6a*	93.0±1.8a*	86.0±1.6a*
BC3mF3R	95.0±2.2b	91.0±3.8a	90.0±2.3a*	83.0±2.0b*	80.0±7.5b*	80.0±6.7a*
BC3pF3R	99.0±0.8a	100.0±0.0a	99.0±2.0a*	92.0±3.3a*	92.0±3.3a*	85.0±4.8a*
BC3mF3L	98.0±0.8a	94.0±5.2a*	92.0±5.7a*	95.0±3.8a*	93.0±6.0a*	89.0±4.2a*
BC3pF3L	99.0±0.8a	77.0±2.0b*	70.0±3.3b*	70.0±4.0c*	72.0±8.0b*	70.0±11.4b*

¹⁾ W: 野生芥菜 Wild *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern.; BC3mF3R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子2代 The second progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF3R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子2代 The second progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3mF3L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子2代 The second progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF3L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子2代 The second progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*.

²⁾ 同列中不同的小写字母表示相同时间同一土层中各样品间活力种子百分比差异显著($P<0.05$) Different lowercases in the same column indicate the significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage among different samples in the same soil layer at the same time; *: 相同时间同一样品的活力种子百分比在3和15 cm土层间差异显著($P<0.05$) The significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage of the same sample in 3 and 15 cm soil layers at the same time.

2.2 回交3代子3代活力种子百分比的比较

不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子3代活力种子百分比的比较结果见表2。

2.2.1 不同时间变化趋势比较 总体来看,3和15 cm土层中野生芥菜和4种回交3代子3代的活力种子百分比变化趋势相似,均随埋藏时间延长而下降。

2.2.2 不同样品间比较 由表2可见:埋藏前,野生芥菜及4种回交3代子3代的活力种子百分比均为100.0%。在3 cm土层中埋藏2和4个月后,野生芥菜的活力种子百分比分别为98.0%和90.0%,BC3mF4R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子3代)、BC3pF4R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野

生芥菜反向回交3代子3代)和BC3mF4L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子3代)的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异,BC3pF4L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子3代)的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜;埋藏6、8和10个月后,4种回交3代子3代的活力种子百分比基本上显著低于野生芥菜。在15 cm土层中埋藏2、4、6和8个月后,BC3mF4R、BC3pF4R和BC3mF4L的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异,但BC3pF4L的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜;埋藏10个月

后4种回交3代子3代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异。

2.2.3 不同土层间比较 由表2还可见:在3 cm土层中埋藏2和4个月后野生芥菜和4种回交3代子3代的活力种子百分比略低于在15 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比,而在3 cm土层中埋藏6、8和10个月后4种回交3代子3代的活力种子百分比显著低于在15 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比。

表2 不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子3代活力种子百分比的比较($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

Table 2 Comparison on viable seed percentage of the third progenies of the third backcross generation between herbicide-resistant transgenic *Brassica napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea* (Linn.) Czern. in different soil layers ($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间3 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾			Viable seed percentage in 3 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾		
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	100.0±0.0a	98.0±2.3a	90.0±9.5a	96.0±3.3a	86.0±9.5a	83.0±9.5a
BC3mF4R	100.0±0.0a	96.0±3.3a	94.0±2.3a	88.0±3.3b	69.0±6.8b	66.0±6.8b
BC3pF4R	100.0±0.0a	98.0±2.3a	92.0±4.0a	90.0±2.3b	75.0±3.8ab	67.5±4.9b
BC3mF4L	100.0±0.0a	92.0±3.3a	92.0±5.7a	86.0±4.0b	72.0±3.3b	69.0±2.0b
BC3pF4L	100.0±0.0a	76.0±14.2b	72.0±10.6b	48.0±5.7c	33.0±11.0c	33.0±7.4c

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间15 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾			Viable seed percentage in 15 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾		
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	100.0±0.0a	100.0±0.0a	99.0±2.0a	99.0±2.0a	89.0±3.8ab	86.0±1.6ab
BC3mF4R	100.0±0.0a	98.0±4.0a	96.0±5.7a	94.0±2.3a*	87.0±6.8ab*	87.0±5.0a*
BC3pF4R	100.0±0.0a	98.0±4.0a	97.0±2.0a	99.0±2.0a*	85.0±3.8bc*	85.0±3.6ab*
BC3mF4L	100.0±0.0a	97.0±3.8a	95.0±5.0a	98.0±2.3a*	93.0±2.2a*	90.0±2.2a*
BC3pF4L	100.0±0.0a	78.0±7.7b	75.0±8.9b	76.0±10.6b*	79.0±5.0c*	81.0±2.5b*

¹⁾ W: 野生芥菜 Wild *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern.; BC3mF4R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子3代 The third progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF4R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子3代 The third progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3mF4L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子3代 The third progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF4L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子3代 The third progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*.

²⁾ 同列中不同的小写字母表示相同时间同一土层中各样品间活力种子百分比差异显著($P<0.05$) Different lowercases in the same column indicate the significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage among different samples in the same soil layer at the same time; *: 相同时间同一样品的活力种子百分比在3和15 cm土层间差异显著($P<0.05$) The significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage of the same sample in 3 and 15 cm soil layers at the same time.

2.3 回交3代子4代活力种子百分比的比较

不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子4代活力种子百分比的比较结果见表3。

2.3.1 不同时间变化趋势比较 总体来看,3和15 cm土层中野生芥菜和4种回交3代子4代的活力种子百分比变化趋势相似,均随埋藏时间延长而下降。

2.3.2 不同样品间比较 由表3可见:埋藏前,野生芥菜及4种回交3代子4代的活力种子百分比均为

100.0%。在3 cm土层中埋藏2个月后,野生芥菜的活力种子百分比为97.0%,BC3mF5R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子4代)和BC3pF5R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子4代)的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜,而BC3mF5L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子4代)和BC3pF5L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子4代)的活力种子百分

比与野生芥菜无显著差异;埋藏4、6、8和10个月后,4种回交3代子4代的活力种子百分比基本上显著低于野生芥菜。在15 cm土层中埋藏2、4和6个月后,4种回交3代子4代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异;埋藏8个月后,4种回交3代子4代的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜;埋藏10个月后,仅BC3mF5L的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜,其余3种回交3代子4代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异。

表3 不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子4代活力种子百分比的比较($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

Table 3 Comparison on viable seed percentage of the fourth progenies of the third backcross generation between herbicide-resistant transgenic *Brassica napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea* (Linn.) Czern. in different soil layers ($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间3 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾ Viable seed percentage in 3 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾					
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	100.0±0.0a	97.0±6.0a	93.0±8.9a	84.0±7.3a	82.0±8.3a	83.0±6.0a
BC3mF5R	100.0±0.0a	85.0±3.8b	75.0±11.0b	74.0±5.2b	75.0±3.8ab	71.0±2.0b
BC3pF5R	100.0±0.0a	88.0±6.5b	76.0±3.3b	74.0±2.3b	69.0±3.8b	65.0±6.0bc
BC3mF5L	100.0±0.0a	91.0±2.0ab	74.0±5.2b	72.0±3.3b	72.0±3.3b	64.0±3.3bc
BC3pF5L	100.0±0.0a	91.0±5.0ab	74.0±2.3b	71.0±2.0b	71.0±5.0b	63.0±3.8c

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间15 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾ Viable seed percentage in 15 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾					
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	100.0±0.0a	100.0±0.0a	99.0±2.0a	98.0±4.0a*	97.0±3.8a*	89.0±6.0a
BC3mF5R	100.0±0.0a	98.0±4.0a*	92.0±5.7a*	96.0±4.6a*	86.0±5.2b*	83.0±8.9ab*
BC3pF5R	100.0±0.0a	94.0±7.7a	92.0±7.3a*	95.0±6.0a*	87.0±6.0b*	79.0±5.0ab*
BC3mF5L	100.0±0.0a	100.0±0.0a*	97.0±2.0a*	95.0±3.8a*	83.0±3.8b*	78.0±4.0b*
BC3pF5L	100.0±0.0a	100.0±0.0a*	98.0±2.3a*	97.0±3.8a*	85.0±6.8b*	80.0±6.5ab*

¹⁾ W: 野生芥菜 Wild *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern.; BC3mF5R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子4代 The fourth progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF5R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子4代 The fourth progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3mF5L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子4代 The fourth progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF5L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子4代 The fourth progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*.

²⁾ 同列中不同的小写字母表示相同时间同一土层中各样品间活力种子百分比差异显著($P<0.05$) Different lowercases in the same column indicate the significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage among different samples in the same soil layer at the same time; *: 相同时间同一样品的活力种子百分比在3和15 cm土层间差异显著($P<0.05$) The significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage of the same sample in 3 and 15 cm soil layers at the same time.

2.4 回交3代子5代活力种子百分比的比较

不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子5代活力种子百分比的比较结果见表4。

2.4.1 不同时间变化趋势比较 总体来看,3和15 cm土层中野生芥菜和4种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比变化趋势相似,均随埋藏时间延长而下降。

2.4.2 不同样品间比较 由表4可见:埋藏前,野生芥菜及4种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比均为100.0%。在3 cm土层中埋藏2个月后,野生芥菜的

活力种子百分比为97.0%,4种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异;埋藏4个月后,野生芥菜的活力种子百分比为95.0%,4种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜;埋藏6个月后,仅BC3pF6R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子5代)的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜,其余3种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异;埋藏8个月后,BC3pF6R和BC3mF6L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生

芥菜正向回交3代子5代)的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜,BC3mF6R(抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子5代)和BC3pF6L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子5代)的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜无显著差异;埋藏10个月后,野生芥菜活力种子百分比为79.0%,4种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比显著低于野生芥菜。在15 cm土层中埋藏2、4、6、8和10个月后,4种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比与野生芥菜基本上无显著差异。

2.4.3 不同土层间比较 由表4还可见:在3 cm土层中埋藏2个月后BC3mF6R的活力种子百分比显著低于在15 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比,而在3 cm土层中埋藏4、6、8和10个月后,4种回交3代子5代的活力种子百分比显著低于在15 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比,并且,在3 cm土层中埋藏6、8和10个月后野生芥菜的活力种子百分比也显著低于在15 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比。

表4 不同土层中抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交3代子5代活力种子百分比的比较($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

Table 4 Comparison on viable seed percentage of the fifth progenies of the third backcross generation between herbicide-resistant transgenic *Brassica napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea* (Linn.) Czern. in different soil layers ($\bar{X} \pm SE$)

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间3 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾ Viable seed percentage in 3 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾					
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	100.0±0.0a	97.0±6.0a	95.0±5.0a	83.0±3.8a	80.0±3.3a	79.0±2.0a
BC3mF6R	100.0±0.0a	91.0±3.8a	75.0±6.0b	76.0±3.3ab	75.0±5.0ab	66.0±5.2b
BC3pF6R	100.0±0.0a	91.0±7.6a	72.0±7.3b	72.0±5.7b	66.0±5.2c	64.0±5.7b
BC3mF6L	100.0±0.0a	96.0±3.3a	78.0±4.0b	78.0±6.9ab	71.0±7.6bc	69.0±6.0b
BC3pF6L	100.0±0.0a	95.0±6.0a	80.0±3.3b	77.0±2.0ab	76.0±3.3ab	70.0±5.2b

样品 ¹⁾ Sample ¹⁾	不同时间15 cm土层中的活力种子百分比/% ²⁾ Viable seed percentage in 15 cm soil layer at different times ²⁾					
	埋藏前 Before burying	2个月 Two months	4个月 Four months	6个月 Six months	8个月 Eight months	10个月 Ten months
W	100.0±0.0a	100.0±0.0a	97.0±3.8a	94.0±7.7a*	86.0±2.3a*	83.0±2.0a*
BC3mF6R	100.0±0.0a	98.0±4.0a*	87.0±2.0b*	85.0±6.0a*	83.0±3.8a*	78.0±5.2a*
BC3pF6R	100.0±0.0a	95.0±6.0a	89.0±5.0ab*	87.0±5.0a*	82.0±5.2a*	77.0±3.8a*
BC3mF6L	100.0±0.0a	100.0±0.0a	91.0±8.3ab*	92.0±7.3a*	86.0±6.9a*	81.0±6.0a*
BC3pF6L	100.0±0.0a	97.0±3.8a	93.0±6.0ab*	88.0±3.3a*	87.0±3.8a*	81.0±3.8a*

¹⁾ W: 野生芥菜 Wild *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern.; BC3mF6R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子5代 The fifth progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* Linn. and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF6R: 抗草甘膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子5代 The fifth progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glyphosate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3mF6L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜正向回交3代子5代 The fifth progeny of the third forward backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*; BC3pF6L: 抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子5代 The fifth progeny of the third reverse backcross generation between glufosinate-resistant transgenic *B. napus* and wild *B. juncea*.

²⁾ 同列中不同的小写字母表示相同时间同一土层中各样品间活力种子百分比差异显著($P<0.05$) Different lowercases in the same column indicate the significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage among different samples in the same soil layer at the same time; *: 相同时间同一样品的活力种子百分比在3和15 cm土层间差异显著($P<0.05$) The significant ($P<0.05$) difference in viable seed percentage of the same sample in 3 and 15 cm soil layers at the same time.

3 讨论和结论

土壤种子库对于生态系统的植被更新至关重要^[31-32],有活力的种子为植物群落的一部分,是新植物的起源。本研究结果表明:随埋藏时间延长,3和15 cm土层中野生芥菜及各回交后代的活力种子百分比总体呈下降趋势,这是因为随埋藏时间延长,种子储存的营养物质不断消耗,导致活力种子百分比下

降。在3和15 cm土层中埋藏10个月后,各回交后代的活力种子百分比存在差异,这可能与转基因油菜后代的基因型不同有关^[33-38]。

研究表明:土层深度对植物的种子活力有很大影响^[39-40]。在15 cm土层中埋藏6、8和10个月后,各回交后代的活力种子百分比显著高于在3 cm土层中埋藏相同时间的活力种子百分比,说明土壤埋藏深度对抗除草剂转基因油菜与野生芥菜回交后代的种子活力有显著影响。比较发现:活力种子百分比在15

cm 土层中的下降速度较3 cm 土层慢, 这可能是因为在深土层中的种子营养物质消耗较少^[40], 所处环境的温度和湿度相对稳定, 有利于种子保持休眠^[41-44]; 还可能是因为表层或浅层土壤中的种子易被动物取食、易被微生物侵染霉变失活、易受环境因子(温度和湿度等)影响^[40-41]。

研究发现, 转基因油菜种子在收获及运输途中极易发生逃逸, 且逃逸种子可在土壤中存活多年, 并能形成自生苗^[45-46]; 转基因油菜自生苗的抗性基因可通过花粉漂移至野生近缘种, 导致野生近缘种的适合度发生改变^[47]。本研究中, 在3 cm 土层中埋藏10个月后, BC3pF4L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子3代)的活力种子百分比最低(33.00%)。但由于BC3pF3L(抗草丁膦转基因油菜与野生芥菜反向回交3代子2代)单株可产生至少1万粒饱满的BC3pF4L种子^[25], 若部分种子落入土壤, 仍可能产生很多自生苗, 具有很大的潜在生态风险。

综上所述, 在评估转基因作物的抗性能否渗入野生近缘种时, 除了研究转基因作物与野生近缘种的回交后代适合度外, 还应研究其回交后代种子在土壤中的活力。若土壤种子库中存在有活力的回交后代种子, 就可能产生自生苗。鉴于此, 应加强防范转基因油菜的抗性基因向野生芥菜漂移, 杜绝产生回交后代; 在转基因油菜进口过程中应采取有效措施, 尽量避免种子逃逸, 并加强对自生苗的监测。

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