·快讯 Short Communication ·

云南松及其近缘种的遗传变异与亲缘关系

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A Preliminary Study on Genetic Variation and Relationships of Pinus yunnanensis and Its Closely Related Species

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Abstract: The authors investigated the genetic diversity of 29 natural populations representing *Pinus yunna*nensis Franch. and its two close relatives, P. densata Mast. and P. kesiya Royle ex Gordn. var. langbianensis (A Chev.) Gaussen. Horizontal starch gel electrophoresis was performed for macrogametophytes collected from populations in Yunnan , Sichuan and Guangxi. Allozyme data for 33 loci of 14 enzymes demonstrated high levels of genetic variation at both population and species levels in comparison with other conifers, with the mean values for populations being P = 0.694, A = 2.0 and He = 0.145 for P. vunnanensis; P = 0.714, A= 2.0 and He = 0.174 for P. densata; and P = 0.758, A = 2.1 and He = 0.184 for P. kesiva var. langbianensis. Based on Wright's F-statistics, the fixation index of P. yunnanensis, P. densata and P. kesiya var. langbianensis were 0.101, 0.054 and 0.143, respectively, indicating that the populations were largely under random mating. Based on Nei 's genetic distance, the genetic differentiation was not obvious among the three species (i.e. the genetic distance was less than 0.075). Because of the wider distribution of P. yunnanensis with greater variety of habitats, it was shown that the genetic differentiation among the P. yunnanensis populations was larger than that of the populations of the other two species. According to morphological, geographic and allozymic evidences, the authors suggested that the three species be better treated as varieties under a single species. In addition, the extensive gene flow among the three pine species resulted in great genetic diversity and evolutionary potential. Also, high level of genetic variation of P. yunnanensis provides important basis for its genetic improvement and breeding in future.

Key words: Pinus yunnanensis; Pinus densata; Pinus kesiya var. langbianensis; allozymes; genetic diversity

云南松分布于我国云南高原海拔 700~3 200 m 的亚高山地带,分布面积占云南省森林面积的 70% 是云南省的主要经济用材和造林树种 1 2 1。云南松以云南高原为其起源和分布中心,在云南西北横断山区与高山松毗连,在云南西南部则与思茅松邻接。由于分布区重叠,云南松与高山松和思茅松之间发生着不同程度的基因渗入杂交,构成共交种。这一方面扩大了云南松边缘居群的基因库,提高了云南松边缘居群的遗传多样性和杂合度;另一

方面也导致这些类群之间的分类界限模糊,分类鉴定困难^{2]}。与此同时,云南松在形态水平上分化强烈,生态地理变异突出,从而形成了生态小种地盘松(Pinus yunnanensis var. pygmaea(Hsueh)Hsueh)和地理小种细叶云南松(P. yunnanensis var. tenuifolia Cheng et Law [1-3]。近年来的大规模调查表明,在云南高原不同生态地理背景中云南松居群其形态特征表现出明显不同的变异式样^{2-5]}。但迄今对这些变异的遗传基础所知甚少,对云南松及其近缘种高

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山松和思茅松的遗传多样性和遗传结构的了解仍十分欠缺^{3,6}]。本研究采用等位酶电泳技术,对不同生态地理背景中的云南松及其近缘种的遗传多样性和亲缘关系进行了初步研究,为今后进一步揭示云南松生态遗传与进化机制提供遗传学证据,为云南松及其近缘种种质资源的开发和利用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

所用材料取自云南松(Pinus yunnanensis Franch.) 高山松(P.densata Mast.) 和思茅松(P.kesiya Royle ex Gordn. var. langbianesis (A chev.) Gaussen)的 29 个天然居群。这些居群的地理位置详见文献[2]。每个居群平均随机确定 20 ~ 45 个单株,每单株随机采集 $15 \sim 20$ 个未开裂成熟球果,室内分别干燥、脱籽、净种后保存在室温下备用。居群YU25、YU26、YU27、YU28 和 YU29 的种子为混合取样,每居群的采样个体数分别为 21,25,25,25 和 30。

采用水平切片淀粉凝胶电泳,从 14 种酶系统中获得符合孟德尔分离规律的 33 个等位酶位点。14 种酶系统是 亮氨酸氨基肽酶(LAP),天冬氨酸转氨酶(AAT),莽草酸脱氢酶(SKD),乙醇脱氢酶(ADH),6-磷酸葡萄糖脱氢酶(PGD),谷氨酸脱氢酶(GDH),磷酸葡萄糖变位酶(PGM),磷酸葡萄糖异位酶(PGI),苹果酸脱氢酶(MDH),苹果酸酶(ME),异柠檬酸脱氢酶(IDH),葡萄糖-6-磷酸脱氢酶(G6PD),心肌黄酶(DIA),磷酸丙糖异构酶(TPI)。酶的提取、淀粉凝胶电泳和染色以及等位酶位点的遗传分析参见前文[25]。

每单株平均分析 8~10 粒种子的胚乳(雌配子体)以确定个体的基因型。等位酶位点和等位基因的确定详见文献 5.7]。等位酶位点和等位基因的命名按常规,以酶的缩写字母代表该酶系统,连字符后数字代表该酶不同的位点,靠近正极(迁移率大)的等位基因以 A 代表 ,其次以 B 代表 ,照此类推。当有不表达(silent)等位基因时 ,也按其靠正极的位置以字母顺序命名⁷¹。

遗传多样性的度量以多态位点百分率(P)等位基因平均数(A)平均观察杂合度(Ho)和平均预期杂合度(He)来度量。上述各项指标的计算均采用 BIOSYS-1 程序⁸。固定指数(F)计算源于 Wright方法⁹。根据 Nef 10 遗传距离(D)进行的聚类分析。

2 结果和讨论

云南松、高山松和思茅松在居群和物种水平上的各项遗传多样性参数见表 1。由表可见,在物种水平上,与 100 多种裸子植物的平均水平相比(P_S = 71.1 , A_S = 2.4 , H_{ES} = 0.169 $9^{9,11}$, 云南松、高山松和思茅松的遗传多样性居于中上水平。在居群水平上,这 3 个物种的遗传变异也要高于其他裸子植物的平均值(P_P = 53.4 , A_P = 1.8 , H_{EP} = 0.151 $9^{9,11}$ 。其中,思茅松等位酶变异水平最高,高山松次之,云南松最低。思茅松高水平的遗传变异和其居群分布于卡西亚松(P . kesiya)分布区的边缘并与云南松分布区重叠有关。有证据表明,高山松是起源于第三纪云南松与油松的杂交种 61 ,因此遗传多样性水平较高。由此可见,云南松及其近缘种高山松和思茅松均属于裸子植物中变异水平较高的物种。

表 1 云南松、高山松和思茅松在居群和物种水平上的遗传变异性(括号内为标准误)

Table 1 Genetic variability of *Pinus yunnanensis*, *P. densata* and *P. kesiya* var. *langbianensis* at population and species levels (standard errors in parentheses)*

		N	A	P	H_o	H_e	F	G_{ST}
P . yunnanensis	Population	17	2.00	69.40	0.131	0.145	0.101	
	(SE)		(0.15)	(6.77)	(0.035)	(0.029)	(0.072)	
	Specices		3.30	97.00	0.129	0.164		0.134
P. densata	Population	9	2.00	71.40	0.171	0.174	0.024	
	(SE)		(0.16)	(7.60)	(0.044)	(0.031)	(0.119)	
	Species		3.10	97.00	0.171	0.190		0.112
P. kesiya var. langbianensis	Population	3	2.10	75.80	0.179	0.184	0.143	
	(SE)		(0.21)	(3.05)	(0.055)	(0.049)	(0.100)	
	Species		2.80	93.90	0.184	0.199		0.093

^{*} N is the number of population. A locus is considered polymorphic if the frequency of the most common allele does not exceed 0.99. P is the percent polymorphic loci within population and species; H_e is the observed heterozygosity within populations and species; H_e is the expected heterozygosity within populations and species; H_e is the expected heterozygosity within populations and species; H_e is index of population differentiation.

在所研究的 3 个种中,云南松居群间遗传分化系数最大($G_{ST}=0.134$),也就是说,云南松大约86.6%的遗传变异分配在居群内,大约 13.4% 的遗传变异分配在居群间;高山松大约有 11.2%的遗传变异存在于居群间($G_{ST}=0.112$);思茅松大约有9.3%的遗传变异存在于居群间($G_{ST}=0.093$)。云南松以云南高原为分布中心,东延伸到云南与贵州和广西交界的南盘江和红水河流域,北至四川的西南部,西北分布到西藏的东南部。云南松分布区范围大,生态环境复杂是其居群间遗传分化系数较大的重要原因231。由于本研究所涉及的高山松仅分布于滇西北海拔 2900~3700 m的地区,生态条件比较一致;而思茅松也仅集中成林分布于云南西南部哀牢山西坡以西的亚热带南部,分布范围狭窄1,121。故这 2个种的遗传分化较小。

根据 Nei 的遗传距离的聚类,云南松、高山松和 思茅松 3 个种居群间的遗传距离较小,最大的遗传 距离也未超过7.5%。3个种的居群相互聚在一起, 说明这3个种的遗传分化并不显著(图1)。云南 松、高山松和思茅松均属双维管束松亚属。云南松 球果圆锥卵圆形,针叶3针一束或3、2针并存,以3 针居多,针叶较长;高山松球果卵圆形,针叶2针一 束或 3、2 针并存以 2 针居多 ,针叶较短 ;思茅松球果 卵圆形 具短梗 ,一年生长两轮枝条 ,针叶 3 针一束 , 长细柔软与细叶云南松相似。这3个种的形态特征 有许多相似之处[13] 尤其在云南松与思茅松或云南 松与高山松的相邻或交错地带 种的划分标准越来 越模糊。所以,吴仲伦14]将云南松和思茅松归并为 P. insularis, 而思茅松的分类处理也作过多次变 更^[12,15,16]。Armitage 和 Burley ^[15]认为应把云南松和 思茅松处理为卡西亚松(P. kesiya)的变种。近年来 分子水平的研究表明,高山松是起源于第三纪云南 松与油松的杂交种 6],这说明云南松与高山松有着 天然的密不可分的遗传亲缘关系。特别在滇西北云 南松与高山松分布的相邻或交错地带 两者发生着 明显的基因渗入杂交,它们之间的关系变得更加密 切而错综复杂。因此,云南松、高山松和思茅松三 者之间本身遗传分化就不显著,加之云南松与高山 松和思茅松之间又存在着广泛的基因渗入,使得这 3个种的划分界限更加模糊不清了。

综上所述,根据以往形态和地理分布以及本研究的等位酶证据,我们认为将这3个种作为种下等级的分类处理较为适宜。另一方面,云南松及其近缘种间广泛存在的基因流为云南松带来了丰富的遗

传多样性和进化潜力。因此,云南松的资源利用和 遗传改良有着广阔的前景。

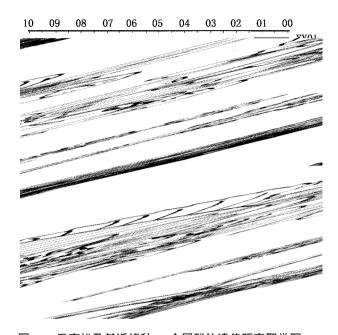


图 1. 云南松及其近缘种 29 个居群的遗传距离聚类图。 Fig.1. Phenogram of UPGMA cluster analysis based on Nei's genetic distance between the twenty-nine popultions of *Pinus yunnanensis*, *P. densata* and *P. kesiya* var. *langbianensis*.

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