

# 水稻耐冷性鉴定研究进展

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**摘要:** 水稻是世界上最重要的粮食作物之一, 低温会影响水稻的生长发育, 严重时会导致粮食减产甚至绝收, 已经成为水稻产量和品质下降的主要环境胁迫之一。采取农业防御技术来降低冷害不仅费时费力且效果不佳, 因此在生产上种植耐冷水稻品种是解决这一问题的主要途径, 而耐冷品种的选育依赖于科学、准确的耐冷鉴定评价体系以及重要耐冷基因的挖掘与利用。近年来, 通过图位克隆、GWAS 以及 QTL 等方法克隆了多个重要耐冷基因, 并对其分子机理进行了解析。本文从水稻耐冷研究的鉴定方法和时期、评价体系、分子研究基础等方面进行了综述, 提出在水稻生长的不同时期, 应以不同的评价指标对水稻不同生长时期的耐冷性进行评价, 同时提出在优异的水稻种质资源中对重要耐冷基因/QTL 进行聚合, 进一步通过创新利用, 为探索水稻耐冷机制以及水稻耐冷新品种的选育提供参考。

**关键词:** 水稻; 耐冷; 评价体系; 分子改良

## Advances on Identification of Rice Cold Tolerance

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**Abstract:** Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the most important food crops in the world, low temperature destabilizes the growth and development of rice, and causes lower yield or harvestless in worse cases, has becoming one of the major environmental stresses that decrease rice yield and quality. The use of agricultural protection technologies to reduce cold damage were not only time-consuming and laborious, but also ineffective. Therefore, the cultivation of rice varieties showing cold tolerance in practice is the optimal way to solve this problem. In breeding of cold-tolerant varieties, precise identification and evaluation of cold tolerance rice in conjugation with the exploitation and utilization of important cold-tolerant genes become of significance. In recent years, several cold tolerant QTLs or genes had been identified by map-based cloning, GWAS and QTL analysis, and their functional mechanisms have been investigated. This article reviews the cold resistance of rice, from the aspects of identification methods and periods, evaluation systems and the molecular research basis, and suggested that different evaluation systems should be used to evaluate the cold tolerance of rice at different growth stages. At the same time, it is proposed to pyramid important cold tolerance genes/QTLs in excellent rice germplasm resources for further innovative utilization, which could provide reference for exploring the mechanism of cold tolerance and breeding new varieties of cold tolerance in rice.

**Key words:** rice; cold tolerance; evaluation system; molecular improvement

收稿日期: 2022-09-14 修回日期: 2022-09-22 网络出版日期: 2022-10-13

URL: <https://doi.org/10.13430/j.cnki.jpgr.20220914002>

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**基金项目:** 广东省农业科学院博士后科研专项(BZ202011); 科技创新战略专项资金(高水平农科院建设)(R2018YJ-YB2002); 广东省重点实验室运行费(202001212060047)

**Foundation projects:** Postdoctoral Research Project of Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences (BZ202011); Special Fund for Science and Technology Strategy (Construction of High-level Agricultural Academy) (R2018YJ-YB2002); Project of Guangdong Key Laboratory (202001212060047)

水稻(*Oryza sativa* L.)是世界上最重要的粮食作物之一,全球种植面积约1.4亿 $\text{hm}^2$ ,为世界超过三分之一的人口提供主食<sup>[1-4]</sup>。作为一种喜温作物,水稻的最适生长温度为25~30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ <sup>[5]</sup>,适宜在热带、亚热带等区域生长<sup>[6-7]</sup>。与小麦(*Triticum aestivum* L.)和大麦(*Hordeum vulgare* L.)等其他作物相比,水稻对低温更为敏感<sup>[8]</sup>,包括中国在内的20多个国家在水稻种植过程中均会受到冷害影响<sup>[9]</sup>。当水稻遇到冷害时,首先受到伤害的是地上部位,如茎、叶、幼穗等,进而导致干物质积累减少。在世界范围内,冷害对水稻造成的影响面积达1500万 $\text{hm}^2$ <sup>[10]</sup>。在中国,每年由于冷害造成的粮食产量损失高达400~500万吨<sup>[11]</sup>,约占正常年总产的20%。

为了减少低温冷害对水稻产生的影响,目前在生产上采取的主要预防措施如下:一是改变育秧方式,大力推广早育秧<sup>[12]</sup>;二是增加基本苗,补肥浇水;三是增加磷肥和有机肥料;四是加强田间管理,如水层管理等<sup>[13]</sup>。但上述技术措施在生产上不仅费时费力而且防灾效果不佳。进一步的生产实践表明,培育和种植耐冷水稻品种是解决这一问题最经济有效的途径。因此系统开展水稻耐冷性鉴定评价,一方面有助于筛选水稻耐冷新品种、新资源,另一方面这些筛选出来的新品种和新资源又有助于水稻新的重要耐冷基因的挖掘与利用,对降低冷害风险具有重要意义。截至目前,国内外开展水稻耐冷研究的报道很多,但由于评价指标和体系各异,难以科学、准确评价水稻的耐冷性,因此亟待建立一套精准、规范的耐冷评价体系来解决这一难题。本文对水稻耐冷性的鉴定评价体系和耐冷分子基础等方面作了综合介绍和分析,为探索水稻苗期耐冷机制以及水稻耐冷新品种的选育提供参考。

## 1 水稻耐冷性鉴定方法和评价体系

低温胁迫分为0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 以上的冷害(Chilling)和0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 以下的冻害(Freezing),冷害会使水稻植株体内各种酶活降低,生长发育延滞;冻害则使细胞内形成冰晶,对植株造成物理性伤害。水稻在整个生长发育期间包括从营养生长阶段到生殖生长阶段都会遭受低温胁迫,由于水稻对低温胁迫的响应是一个十分复杂的过程,导致相关研究对水稻耐冷性的鉴定和评价指标也不尽相同。目前对耐冷性鉴定主要分为芽期、苗期、孕穗期、开花期以及灌浆期等5个时期。

(1)芽期:水稻芽期生长临界温度为粳稻 $\geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,

籼稻 $\geq 13^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。在种子萌发后,5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 处理5 d,随后在常温恢复生长7 d统计其成苗率,以成苗率作为其耐冷性评价指标<sup>[14]</sup>。丁杰荣等<sup>[15]</sup>将浸水2 d的种子在13 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 低温处理10 d,恢复2 d后统计其萌发率(低温萌发率=低温发芽数/总发芽数 $\times 100\%$ )来作为芽期耐冷性指标。

(2)苗期:苗期耐冷性鉴定一般选择三叶一心期的水稻植株,其评价指标包括活苗率、叶片枯萎程度以及叶片卷枯程度等<sup>[16]</sup>。除此之外,苗期遇冷之后叶片会变黄、生长发育迟缓甚至死亡,例如,水稻幼苗经过10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 处理7 d之后的存活率明显下降(图1),因此也可采用能够反映这些性状的指标来评价其耐冷性。Andaya等<sup>[17]</sup>采用叶子黄化和冷诱导耐萎蔫(CIWT)等指标来评估苗期耐冷性。



左:特青;右:日本晴

Left: Teqing; Right: Nipponbare

图1 水稻苗期冷胁迫处理之后(10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 处理7 d)的表型  
Fig.1 The phenotype of rice seedlings after chilling treatment (10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 7 d)

(3)孕穗期:水稻孕穗期生长临界温度为粳稻 $\geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,籼稻 $\geq 22^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。孕穗期耐冷性鉴定方法和评价指标主要包括低温条件下的水稻结实率等<sup>[18-19]</sup>。当水稻植株生长至幼穗分化期时,水稻植株在15 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下处理5~7 d,之后在常温条件恢复至成熟,最终以结实率来作为其耐冷性评价指标。

(4)开花期:水稻开花期的生长临界温度为粳稻 $\geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,籼稻 $\geq 22^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。开花期是对冷胁迫最敏感的时期之一,其鉴定方法和评价指标主要包括低温条件下的水稻结实率等。熊建华等<sup>[20]</sup>通过对低温条件下水稻花药长度变化的研究后提出,花药长度可作为水稻开花期耐冷性的评价指标之一。

(5)灌浆期:水稻灌浆期生长临界温度为粳稻 $\geq 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,籼稻 $\geq 17^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。灌浆期一般以低温条件下的

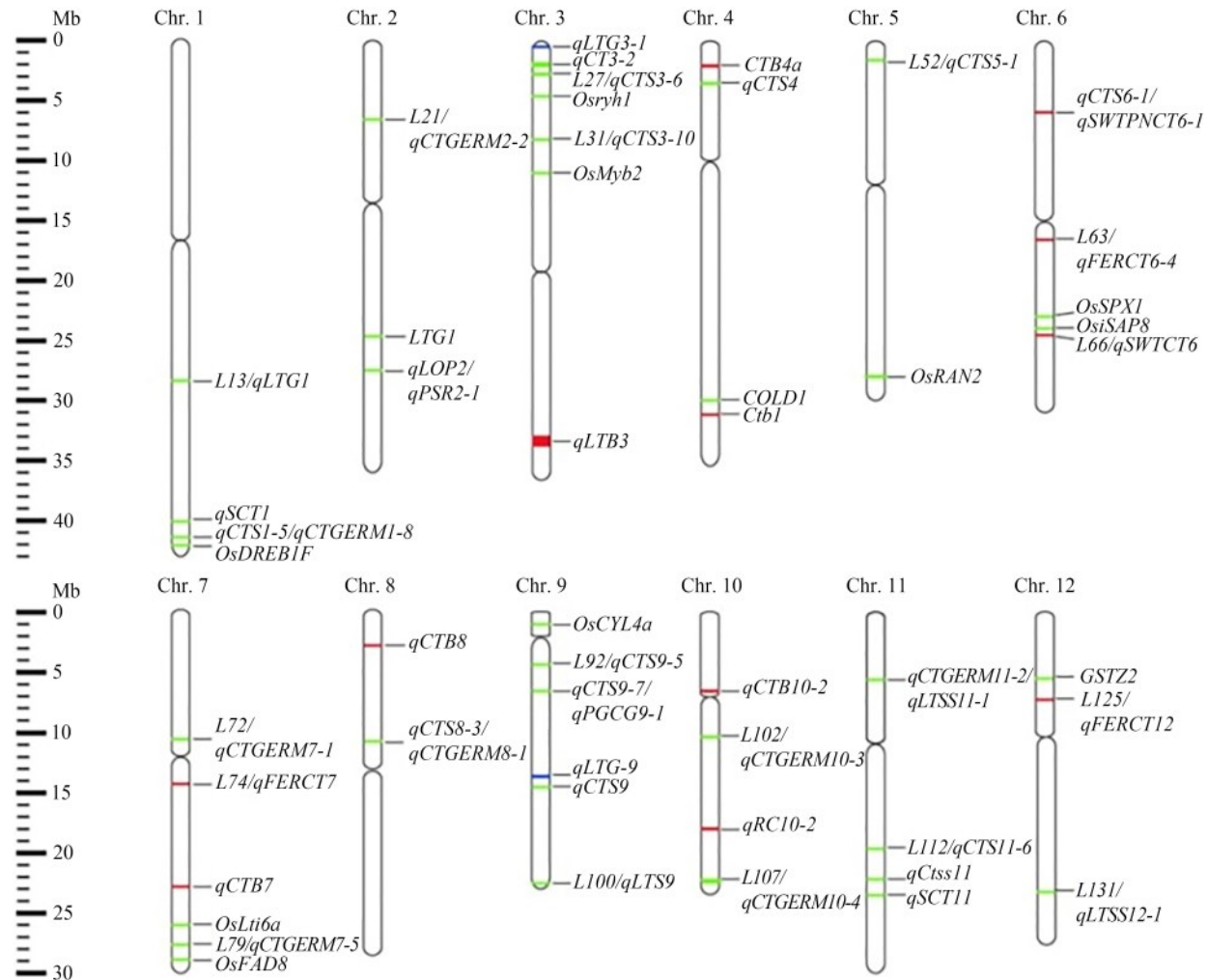
结实率和相对结实率(低温处理结实率/对照结实率 $\times 100\%$ )作为灌浆期耐冷性的主要评价指标。

## 2 水稻耐冷性遗传研究

### 2.1 水稻耐冷性 QTL

水稻的耐冷性状是一个十分复杂的数量性状,涉及到许多基因/QTL的调控和激素、游离化合物以

及代谢物含量的变化。近20年来,前人利用DH群体、回交群体以及 $F_2$ 群体等通过图位克隆以及全基因组关联分析(GWAS)等方法在水稻12条染色体上定位到多个与水稻芽期、苗期、抽穗开花期耐冷相关QTL<sup>[21-25]</sup>,其中大多数QTL只局限于初定位,只有少数的QTL被精细定位与克隆(图2)。



绿色代表苗期耐冷QTL,红色代表孕穗期耐冷QTL,蓝色代表芽期耐冷QTL

The colour of green, red and blue represent the QTLs for cold tolerance at seedling stage, booting stage and germination stage, respectively

图2 图位克隆以及GWAS定位到的水稻耐冷QTL<sup>[26]</sup>

Fig.2 The cold tolerance QTLs by map-based cloning and GWAS

### 2.2 水稻耐冷性基因

近20年来,利用图位克隆技术已经定位克隆了许多重要农艺性状相关基因,如控制水稻匍匐生长基因 *PROG1*<sup>[27-28]</sup>、控制种子落粒基因 *SH4/SHAI/GL4*<sup>[29-31]</sup>和 *ObSH3*<sup>[32]</sup>、控制水稻散穗基因 *OsLGI*<sup>[33-34]</sup>、控制水稻穗粒数基因 *NOGI*<sup>[35]</sup>等。同样的方法也可以运用在一些主效QTL的分离和定位上,例如粒型相关QTL<sup>[36]</sup>、耐盐相关QTL<sup>[37]</sup>、抽穗期相关QTL<sup>[38]</sup>

等。到目前为止,一些耐冷相关基因如 *qLTG3-1*<sup>[39]</sup>、*COLD1*<sup>[40]</sup>、*qCTS-9*<sup>[41-42]</sup>、*LTG1*<sup>[43]</sup>、*Ctb1*<sup>[44]</sup>、*CTB4a*<sup>[45]</sup>、*bZIP73*<sup>[46]</sup>以及 *HANI*<sup>[47]</sup>等已被定位与克隆,水稻耐冷性研究进程逐渐加快。

Fujino等<sup>[39]</sup>利用 *Italica Livorno* 和 *Hayamasari* 构建的重组自交系鉴定到1个芽期耐冷基因 *qLTG3-1*,该基因在糊粉层和胚芽鞘上胚层中特异表达,通过调节细胞液泡化,提高种子低温下的发



芽率。Liu等<sup>[48]</sup>利用桂朝2号和耐冷渗入系IL112构建的F<sub>2,3</sub>分离群体,定位到芽期耐冷基因*LTT7*,该基因在低温下介导了*DREB/CBF*传导途径,从而增强了芽期耐冷性。Ma等<sup>[40]</sup>利用日本晴和93-11构建的重组自交系鉴定到苗期耐冷基因*COLD1*,该基因中来自普通野生稻的SNP 2位点在粳稻的驯化过程中被选择,通过调控G蛋白信号途径,增强低温耐受。Zhang等<sup>[42]</sup>利用丽江新团黑谷和三黄占构建分离群体鉴定到苗期耐冷基因*qCTS-9*,该基因可能和水稻中的油菜素内酯磷酸化非敏感性因子互作<sup>[49]</sup>,最终导致水稻苗期的耐冷性提高。Kim等<sup>[50]</sup>发现*OsGSTZ2*第99位的氨基酸变异导致其编码的谷胱甘肽硫转移酶催化活性的差异,该变异对提高水稻苗期耐低温起到重要的作用。Lu等<sup>[43]</sup>利用Asominori和含有籼稻品种IR24基因组片段的染色体片段代换系CSSL13构建的F<sub>2</sub>群体分离出水稻苗期耐冷基因*LTG1*。*LTG1*影响生长素的合成、极性运输和分布以及信号传导等,正调控水稻在营养生长期的低温耐受能力。Saito等<sup>[44]</sup>定位到孕穗期耐冷基因*Ctb1*,在蛋白水解酶复合体途径中对耐冷性

起到重要作用。Zhang等<sup>[45]</sup>克隆了另外1个水稻孕穗期耐冷基因*CTB4a*。含有*CTB4a*的近等基因系孕穗期耐冷性提高,在低温条件下花粉育性、结实率和产量均提高。Xiao等<sup>[51]</sup>通过全基因组关联分析,鉴定出水稻苗期和孕穗期耐冷基因*qPSR10*。该基因编码区存在1个碱基变异导致其耐冷性差异。Liu等<sup>[46]</sup>发现*bZIP73*基因序列在籼稻和粳稻亚种间仅存在1个SNP的差异,从而导致氨基酸发生改变,导致粳稻的耐冷性提高。Mao等<sup>[47]</sup>定位到苗期耐冷基因*HANI*,*HANI*在水稻亚种之间产生了分化,来自于温带粳稻的特异等位变异使得*HANI*基因启动子区域获得了1个MYB顺式元件,提高了温带粳稻的耐寒性。Li等<sup>[52]</sup>利用54份粳稻和67份籼稻的孕穗期耐冷表型进行全基因组关联分析,挖掘到1个新的耐冷基因*CTB2*(表1)。*CTB2*编码1个葡糖基转移酶,在绒毡层、花粉粒和花药中高表达。在低温胁迫下,*CTB2*通过影响甾醇糖苷和乙酰化甾醇糖苷的含量,进而维持细胞膜的渗透性,保护花粉粒及花粉外壁结构,最终提高水稻孕穗期耐冷性。

表1 分离克隆的耐冷基因

Table 1 The cold tolerance genes had been cloned

基因 Genes	是否功能验证 Function identification	正向/负向调控 Positive/negative regulation	时期 Stages	表型鉴定方式 The methods of phenotypic identification	参考文献 References
<i>qLTG3-1</i>	是	正向	芽期	发芽率	[39]
<i>LTT7</i>	是	正向	芽期	成苗率	[48]
<i>COLD1</i>	是	正向	苗期	活苗率	[40]
<i>qCTS-9</i>	是	正向	苗期	活苗率	[41-42]
<i>HANI</i>	是	负向	苗期	活苗率	[47]
<i>GSTZ2</i>	是	正向	苗期	活苗率	[50]
<i>LTG1</i>	是	正向	苗期	株高、分蘖数、产量	[43]
<i>Ctb1</i>	是	正向	孕穗期	结实率	[44]
<i>CTB4a</i>	是	正向	孕穗期	结实率	[45]
<i>qPSR10</i>	是	正向	苗期、孕穗期	活苗率、结实率	[51]
<i>bZIP73</i>	是	正向	苗期、孕穗期	活苗率、结实率	[46]
<i>CTB2</i>	是	正向	孕穗期	结实率	[52]

### 2.3 耐冷基因在生产上的运用潜力

对重要耐冷基因如*CTB4a*、*CTB2*及其同源基因利用将大大加速水稻耐冷育种的进程。Zhang等<sup>[45]</sup>研究发现耐冷单倍型Tej-Hap-KMXBG-*CTB4a*是温带粳稻在低温环境下驯化产生的,该单倍型已经在云南省丽江市(海拔2400 m)的丽江新团黑谷等品种以及我国东北地区的优质寒地粳稻东农428、稻花香、垦稻12等品种中固定下来,在应对孕穗期冷胁迫的过程中发挥了重要作用。Li等<sup>[52]</sup>研究发现

*CTB2*耐冷单倍型同样使云南省丽江地区的丽粳6号、丽粳10号以及我国东北地区的龙粳39、龙粳42、稻花香、垦稻12等寒地粳稻品种得到了遗传改良。在低温环境下,上述两个基因可提高水稻品种15%~20%和10%~15%的结实率,对水稻产量的增加具有重要意义,例如,同时含有上述两个基因的粳稻品种丽粳9号在云南省丽江地区种植时产量达到了9.3 t/hm<sup>2</sup><sup>[52]</sup>。

### 3 问题与展望

水稻整个生育期内任何一个时期遭遇低温冷害,都会对水稻生产带来不利影响,导致水稻产量降低,尤其是在粳稻种植区域以及高海拔种植水稻的区域。通过采取农业措施来降低冷害对农业生产带来的危害比较困难,因此在生产上培育和种植耐冷品种成为水稻育种的重要方向。可以根据水稻生长时期最易遭受冷害的特定时期来选择对应耐冷的水稻品种,如苗期耐冷、孕穗期耐冷品种等。目前水稻耐冷性鉴定的方法和指标较多,但不够精准、系统,导致鉴评的可靠性和重复性较差,难以有效开展相关理论研究以及后续育种工作。此外,目前已有研究大多是在室内盆栽或者人工气候箱内进行的表型鉴定,因此有必要对水稻植株在尽量接近大田的环境下进行冷胁迫鉴定,如地下水(冷水)灌溉等,让研究更加“接地气”。因此建立系统的水稻耐冷评价体系,筛选优异耐冷种质资源以及从分子角度来挖掘重要耐冷新基因或关键 SNP 位点成为当下水稻研究工作的热点之一。

在育种过程中,对携带耐冷 QTL 或耐冷基因的水稻品种进行杂交选育,进一步利用分子标记辅助选择技术,经过多代回交获得综合农艺性状较好、耐冷性较强的水稻新品种。同时可利用基因工程技术对已克隆的耐冷基因进行利用。如对一些重要的耐冷基因 *LTGI*<sup>[43]</sup>、*Ctb1*<sup>[44]</sup> 等进行过表达利用,对一些负调控耐冷基因 *HANI*<sup>[47]</sup> 等进行基因编辑,获得比日本晴等粳稻耐寒性更强的品种等。同时还可以利用回交等技术构建近等基因系或者渗入系将重要耐冷基因导入农业生产上的主栽品种中,如将粳稻品种中的耐冷 *COLD1*<sup>Jap</sup> 替换掉籼稻品种中的 *COLD1*<sup>Ind[40]</sup>,或者将温带粳稻品种中的 *CTB4a*<sup>Tej-Hap</sup>、*CTB2*<sup>Tej-Hap</sup> 替换掉籼稻品种中的 *CTB4a*<sup>Ind[45]</sup>、*CTB2*<sup>Ind[52]</sup>,或者将普通野生稻(如具有较强耐冷性的湖南茶陵普通野生稻、江西东乡普通野生稻等)中的耐冷基因组片段通过回交、自交等方式转入育成种中<sup>[53-54]</sup>,从中选育综合性状较好而又携带有耐冷片段的品种或者中间材料,在水稻生长早期易受到冷胁迫的地区推广芽期和苗期耐冷水稻品种,在水稻生长晚期易受到冷胁迫的地区推广孕穗开花期和灌浆期耐冷水稻品种,从而有针对性地提高水稻对冷胁迫的抗性,保证粮食稳产、高产。

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