

羊栖菜离体生殖托低温超低温的保存

邹定辉^{1,2*}, 高坤山³

(1. 华南理工大学环境科学与工程学院, 广东 广州 510006;

2. 华南理工大学工业聚集区污染控制与生态修复教育部重点实验室, 广东 广州 510006;

3. 厦门大学近海海洋环境科学国家重点实验室, 福建 厦门 361005)

摘要: 对羊栖菜离体生殖托低温超低温保存技术进行了探讨。首先对离体生殖托进行有关预处理(包括保护剂的选择、生殖托干出或浸没的状态以及温度降低的程序等),然后分别在超低温(-196℃)、冰冻(-18℃)和低温(5℃)的条件下进行保存。结果表明,生殖托在超低温和冰冻条件下保存均不理想,但是处于干出状态(避免失水)的生殖托在5℃下可以保存30d,其代谢活性、细胞相对活力以及配子释放能力均较好,是一种简单而有效的生殖托保存方法。并讨论了羊栖菜生殖托低温保存技术在人工苗种生产上的可能应用。

关键词: 羊栖菜; 生殖托; 保存

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羊栖菜(*Hizikia fusiformis*)是暖温带多年生海藻,为北太平洋西部特有种类,分布于韩国、日本和我国沿岸的低潮带岩礁上,在我国北方和南方广有分布,尤其以浙江、福建及广东沿海资源较为丰富^[1-2]。羊栖菜雌雄异株,靠残留的假根度过冬季,次年春天由假根再生植株。每年的生殖季节,雌雄生殖托自叶茎处生成,从雌雄生殖托上的生殖窝中分别排出配子(卵子和精子),受精后受精卵萌发成幼孢子体^[1,3-4]。羊栖菜是一种重要的经济海藻,在我国浙江温州等地已开展了较大规模的养殖,表现出良好的经济效益^[5];在广东汕头也进行了示范性的养殖。而且,羊栖菜在生长过程中吸收海水中大量的N、P等营养盐,从而可以作为解决近海水域富营养化问题有效途径^[6]。

目前羊栖菜的商品化养殖主要以牺牲分布在潮间带的自然种群为代价,养殖户高价收购野生藻体作为种苗,使得我国沿岸羊栖菜的自然种群遭到极大的破坏,很多地区的自然种群已经濒临绝迹^[1-2]。因此,开发羊栖菜的全人工育苗技术是自然资源保护及规模化养殖的根本出路。最近已成功地对羊栖菜生殖托精、卵同步释放进行人

工调控,证明了通过有性繁殖方式实现高效率种苗生产的可能性,并发展出了一条实用的技术体系^[7-11]。因此,为了在羊栖菜有性繁殖育苗上实现更大的突破,根据目前研究技术的现状,必须着力在有性繁殖后期的研究上下功夫,即对受精卵和幼孢子体的存活和生长发育的生物学机制和人工调控方面进行重点研究,以切实提高羊栖菜的育苗效率,满足生产的需求。

羊栖菜人工育苗中常常会遇到一个问题。由于羊栖菜有性繁殖季节,羊栖菜藻体在5-7月性成熟^[12],人工育苗培育正值6-8月,水温高(25℃以上),而羊栖菜幼孢子体在此温度以上对其生长与生存极为不利。海水和气温都较高,高温是制约羊栖菜有性繁殖的最主要的环境因素^[9,12]。并且此时正值台风季节,对幼苗的下海也极为不利。同时,羊栖菜人工育苗过程中遇到的一个大的问题:雌雄生殖托成熟的不同步,并随之而导致的排精与排卵的不同步^[1,7,13]。因此,我们试图研究羊栖菜的配子体的低温生物学特性,探讨把离体生殖托(配子体)低温超低温保存技术应用于通过有性生殖进行人工育苗中的一个重要环节。

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通讯作者:邹定辉, Tel:13416471856; E-mail: dhzou@scut.edu.cn

1 材料与方

1.1 羊栖菜生殖托超低温(-196℃)保存

(1) 实验材料:采集汕头南澳岛云澳湾羊栖菜有性繁殖盛期(6月份)的雌性羊栖菜藻体^[12], 将其成熟的生殖托剪下,即得到离体生殖托,置于海水中(温度20℃)。(2) 冰冻保护剂的选择及预处理:①海水(对照);②DMSO(二甲基亚砜)15%;③甘油15%;④蔗糖0.5 mol/L;⑤DMSO 7.5% + 甘油7.5%;⑥DMSO 7.5% + 甘油7.5% + 蔗糖0.5 mol/L。不同保护剂处理材料30 min。(3) 生殖托保存状态,分为2种方式:①干出状态,保护剂处理后取出生殖托置于干出状态,同时避免失水;②保护剂处理后,把生殖托浸没于海水中。(4) 生殖托保存后,取出时的降温冰冻程序分为2种方式:①直接放入液氮(-196℃);②材料置于3℃2 h,然后置于-18℃2 h,最后置于液氮中。(5) 保存效果检测,采用3个指标:总光合与呼吸活性、细胞相对活力、以及配子释放能力。研究表明,羊栖菜生殖托具有很强的光合与呼吸活性^[14],同时,光合作用也是生殖托配子(卵)释放的必要生理条件^[15]。光合与呼吸活性根据我们前文用氧电极法测定^[14],细胞相对活力用TTC法(氯化三苯基四氮唑还原法)测定^[16],以保存前的细胞相对活力为100%。配子释放能力定性地划分为“好”、“中等”和“差”3个档次。把保存后的生殖托进行培养,在3 d内观察其配子释放能力,与保存前的配子释放能力

作比较,生殖托释放的卵细胞数量为保存前的配子(卵细胞)释放数量的75%~100%、50%~75%、以及50%以下分别记为“好”、“中等”和“差”。生殖托配子释放记数参照文献[15]的方法。

1.2 羊栖菜生殖托冰冻(-18℃)保存

(1) 实验材料:采集成熟的生殖托作为试验材料同“1.1”。(2) 冰冻保护剂的选择及预处理:①海水(对照);②甘油15%;③DMSO 7.5% + 甘油7.5% + 蔗糖0.5 mol/L。不同保护剂处理材料30 min。(3) 生殖托保存状态2种方式同“1.1”。(4) 生殖托保存后,取出时的降温冰冻程序分为2种方式:①直接放入-18℃;②材料置于5℃12 h,再置于-18℃中。(5) 冰冻保存10 d后,对保存材料进行保存效果检测,方法同“1.1”。

1.3 羊栖菜生殖托低温(5℃)保存

(1) 实验材料:采集成熟的生殖托作为试验材料同“1.1”。(2) 低温保护剂的选择及预处理:①海水(对照);②DMSO(二甲基亚砜)15%;③甘油15%;④DMSO 7.5% + 甘油7.5% + 蔗糖0.5 mol/L。不同保护剂处理材料30 min。(3) 生殖托保存状态2种方式同“1.1”。(4) 材料直接放入低温(5℃)中。(5) 保存不同天数后,对材料进行保存效果的检测,方法同“1.1”。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 羊栖菜生殖托超低温(-196℃)保存

表1、表2和表3分别显示了不同保存方法对

表1 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态与不同冰冻程序对羊栖菜生殖托超低温保存后材料总光合活性的影响

Tab.1 Effects of different protectants, submersed or emersed states for preservation, and freezing procedures on the gross photosynthetic activity of the cryopreserved

保护剂 protectant	receptacles tissues of <i>Hizikia fusiformis</i> $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$			
	冰冻程序:直接放入液氮 freezing procedure:plunged to liquid N ₂ directly		冰冻程序:3℃(2 h)→-18℃→液氮 freezing procedure:3℃(2 h)→-18℃→liquid N ₂	
	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state
海水 seawater	1.2±1.7	4.7±2.2	4.7±1.6	2.7±4.4
二甲基亚砜 DMSO	2.5±3.0	0.9±0.8	0.5±0.9	1.6±1.1
甘油 glycerol	3.7±2.2	3.6±3.5	2.6±3.2	3.6±3.2
蔗糖 sucrose	1.3±2.3	4.9±4.7	1.6±0.8	3.9±3.6
DMSO + 甘油 DMSO + glycerol	1.7±1.9	2.3±3.7	0.8±1.1	3.2±0.7
DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	1.3±2.3	4.2±4.8	1.0±1.8	2.3±2.1

注:保存前材料的总光合活性为(34.7±0.3)μmol/(gFW·h)。

Notes:The gross photosynthetic activity of the receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* before preservation was (34.7±0.3)μmol/(gFW·h).

超低温保存后材料总光合活性、呼吸活性和细胞相对活力。总体上,超低温保存后材料的光合活性急剧下降,仅为原来的 1.4% ~ 14%,表明细胞受到严重伤害;而呼吸活性则有不同程度的增加,从几乎相同到增加至原来的 2.2 倍,呼吸活性增

加可能是由于伤呼吸增加所致。材料保存后细胞的相对活力也仅为 2.1% ~ 10.6%。另外,各种保存方法保存的生殖托基本没有配子释放能力。因此,用超低温保存生殖托效果不理想,有待于寻求其它更好的方法以便超低温保存。

表 2 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态与不同冰冻程序对羊栖菜生殖托超低温保存后材料呼吸活性的影响
Tab.2 Effects of different protectants, submersed or emersed states for preservation, and freezing procedures on the respiratory activity of the cryopreserved receptacles

保护剂 protectant	tissues of <i>Hizikia fusiformis</i>			
	冰冻程序:直接放入液氮 freezing procedure:plunged to liquid N ₂ directly		冰冻程序:3℃(2h)→-18℃→液氮 freezing procedure:3℃(2h)→-18℃→liquid N ₂	
	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state
海水 seawater	14.3 ± 0.3	20.8 ± 3.7	23.2 ± 3.5	13.3 ± 8.8
二甲基亚砜 DMSO	18.0 ± 3.3	18.9 ± 8.5	9.4 ± 1.1	18.8 ± 2.2
甘油 glycerol	16.3 ± 3.3	17.7 ± 6.4	13.8 ± 7.0	14.9 ± 10.0
蔗糖 sucrose	13.6 ± 1.2	20.8 ± 6.8	13.1 ± 4.3	15.7 ± 8.3
DMSO + 甘油 DMSO + glycerol	10.8 ± 3.1	16.3 ± 4.7	14.1 ± 0.8	14.4 ± 4.4
DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	13.4 ± 2.8	20.0 ± 8.4	11.6 ± 6.4	11.3 ± 5.9

注:保存前材料的呼吸活性为(10.4 ± 0.8) μmol/(gFW · h)。

Notes: The respiratory activity of the receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* before preservation was (10.4 ± 0.8) μmol/(gFW · h).

表 3 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态与不同冰冻程序对羊栖菜生殖托超低温保存后材料细胞相对活力的影响

Tab.3 Effects of different protectants, submersed or emersed states for preservation, and freezing procedures on the relative viability of the cells in the cryopreserved receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis*

保护剂 protectant	receptacles tissues of <i>Hizikia fusiformis</i>			
	冰冻程序:直接放入液氮 freezing procedure:plunged to liquid N ₂ directly		冰冻程序:3℃(2h)→-18℃→液氮 freezing procedure:3℃(2h)→-18℃→liquid N ₂	
	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state
海水 seawater	10.0 ± 2.0	9.1 ± 7.0	5.6 ± 0.4	6.7 ± 6.0
二甲基亚砜 DMSO	3.8 ± 1.5	5.7 ± 1.5	2.3 ± 0.1	2.3 ± 0.6
甘油 glycerol	5.5 ± 3.9	5.7 ± 2.8	2.5 ± 1.6	5.7 ± 5.5
蔗糖 sucrose	7.1 ± 2.8	3.8 ± 1.4	3.1 ± 1.1	3.1 ± 0.7
DMSO + 甘油 DMSO + glycerol	2.1 ± 0.3	5.4 ± 3.8	6.8 ± 6.7	4.4 ± 2.2
DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	4.8 ± 2.8	2.7 ± 1.6	3.5 ± 1.9	3.1 ± 0.9

2.2 羊栖菜生殖托冰冻(-18℃)保存

表 4、表 5 和表 6 分别表示了不同保存方法对材料冰冻保存后总光合活性、呼吸活性和细胞相对活力。不同保存方法保存后光合活性下降到原来的 0 ~ 0.5%,表明细胞合成代谢受到剧烈的伤害。

而呼吸活性升高的程度较超低温保存的小。材料冰冻保存后细胞相对活力仅为 1.0% ~ 9.0%,为很低的水平。各种冰冻保存方法保存的生殖托基本也没有配子释放能力。可以看出,用冰冻保存生殖托材料的各种方法,保存的效果也不理想。

表 4 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态与不同冰冻程序对羊栖菜生殖托冰冻 (-18 °C) 保存后材料总光合活性的影响

Tab. 4 Effects of different protectants, submersed or emersed states for preservation, and freezing procedures on the gross photosynthetic activity of the freezing (-18 °C) preserved receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$

保护剂 protectant	冰冻程序: 直接放入 -18 °C 中 freezing procedure: plunged to -18 °C directly		冰冻程序: 5 °C (12 h) → -18 °C freezing procedure: 5 °C (12 h) → -18 °C	
	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state
	海水 seawater	1.4 ± 1.9	1.9 ± 1.2	0.9 ± 0.5
甘油 glycerol	0 ± 0	1.8 ± 0.8		
DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	1.3 ± 1.1	1.3 ± 0.5	0 ± 0	0 ± 0

注: 保存前材料的总光合活性为 (34.7 ± 0.3) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$ 。

Notes: The gross photosynthetic activity of the receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* before preservation was (34.7 ± 0.3) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$.

表 5 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态与不同冰冻程序对保存后材料呼吸活性的影响

Tab. 5 Effects of different protectants, submersed or emersed states for preservation, and freezing procedures on the respiratory activity of the freezing (-18 °C) preserved receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$

保护剂 protectant	冰冻程序: 直接放入 -18 °C 中 freezing procedure: plunged to -18 °C directly		冰冻程序: 5 °C (12 h) → -18 °C freezing procedure: 5 °C (12 h) → -18 °C	
	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state
	海水 seawater	11.5 ± 3.3	13.6 ± 1.8	14.3 ± 5.2
甘油 glycerol	10.8 ± 4.0	11.0 ± 1.2		
DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	12.3 ± 0.8	11.4 ± 1.3	11.0 ± 0.6	11.5 ± 0.9

注: 保存前材料的呼吸活性为 (10.4 ± 0.8) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$ 。

Notes: The respiratory activity of the receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* before preservation was (10.4 ± 0.8) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$.

表 6 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态与不同冰冻程序对保存后材料细胞相对活力的影响

Tab. 6 Effects of different protectants, submersed or emersed states for preservation, and freezing procedures on the relative viability of the cells in the freezing (-18 °C) preserved receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* %

保护剂 protectant	冰冻程序: 直接放入 -18 °C 中 freezing procedure: plunged to -18 °C directly		冰冻程序: 5 °C (12 h) → -18 °C freezing procedure: 5 °C (12 h) → -18 °C	
	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emersed state	生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state
	海水 seawater	3.3 ± 1.2	4.2 ± 1.3	1.3 ± 0.7
甘油 glycerol	9.0 ± 10.9	2.7 ± 0.4		
DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	1.2 ± 0.1	1.9 ± 1.2	1.0 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 1.8

2.3 羊栖菜生殖托低温 (5 °C) 保存

表 7、表 8 和表 9 分别表示了不同保存方法对材料低温保存不同天数后总光合活性、呼吸活性和细胞相对活力。用不同的方法低温保存材料

5、10 和 30 d 后, 材料光合活性分别为原来的 75% ~ 119.2%、13.8% ~ 118.0% 和 1.0% ~ 70.0%, 其中以用海水处理的生殖托在干出状态下低温保存的光合活性总是最高。用不同的方法

低温保存材料 5、10 d 后材料的呼吸活性基本不变,而保存 30 d 后稍有下降的趋势(处于干出状态的材料的呼吸活性基本不变)。用不同的方法低温保存材料 5、10 和 30 d 后,材料的细胞相对活力分别为 43.5% ~ 95.8%、12.0% ~ 70.6%、和 11.7% ~ 63.4%,其中以用海水处理的生殖托在干出状态下低温保存的细胞相对活力总是最高。另外,对保存后材料的配子释放能力的观察

表明,在低温保存 5 d 后,各种保存方法的生殖托的配子释放能力均为“好”,保存 10 d 与 30 d 后,用海水处理在干出状态下保存的生殖托配子释放能力分别为“好”与“中等”。在 30 d 后其它方法低温保存的生殖托配子释放能力为“差”,虽然也有一定的配子释放能力。由此可见,生殖托用海水处理后在干出状态下进行低温保存的效果很理想,这提供了一种生殖托简单而有效的保存方法。

表 7 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态对低温保存不同天数后材料总光合活性的影响

Tab.7 Effects of different protectants,submersed or emerged states for preservation on the gross photosynthetic activity of the low temperature preserved receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$

保存天数(d) preservation days	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emerged state				生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state			
	海水 seawater	DMSO	甘油 glycerol	DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	海水 seawater	DMSO	甘油 glycerol	DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose
	5	49.1 ± 9.5	30.9 ± 5.0	42.6 ± 2.5	44.1 ± 4.1	42.1 ± 1.2	22.2 ± 7.6	41.7 ± 4.7
10	48.6 ± 4.1	11.7 ± 0.5	28.6 ± 1.8	26.5 ± 4.7	24.4 ± 0.5	5.7 ± 1.1	18.9 ± 7.1	24.2 ± 6.1
30	28.8 ± 4.3	0.4 ± 0.5	15.4 ± 2.0	3.7 ± 0.4	6.1 ± 5.5	0.7 ± 0.6	0.7 ± 1.1	1.8 ± 2.3

注:保存前材料的总光合活性为(41.2 ± 1.1) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$ 。

Notes:The gross photosynthetic activity of the receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* before preservation was(41.2 ± 1.1) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$.

表 8 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态对低温保存不同天数后材料呼吸活性的影响

Tab.8 Effects of different protectants,submersed or emerged states for preservation on the respiratory activity of the low temperature preserved receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$

保存天数(d) preservation days	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emerged state				生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state			
	海水 seawater	DMSO	甘油 glycerol	DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	海水 seawater	DMSO	甘油 glycerol	DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose
	5	11.4 ± 1.9	13.4 ± 0.8	15.1 ± 1.2	10.7 ± 1.5	13.0 ± 1.5	15.8 ± 1.8	12.7 ± 1.8
10	11.8 ± 0.7	13.0 ± 0.2	12.3 ± 0.2	13.4 ± 2.5	14.8 ± 1.2	13.3 ± 0.6	15.0 ± 0.7	13.1 ± 0.9
30	9.6 ± 1.3	5.7 ± 1.7	11.6 ± 2.0	10.5 ± 3.3	5.7 ± 1.5	6.5 ± 1.2	5.9 ± 1.2	5.8 ± 1.4

注:保存前材料的呼吸活性为(13.3 ± 1.6) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$ 。

Notes:The respiratory activity of the receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* before preservation was(13.3 ± 1.6) $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$.

表 9 不同保护剂及不同生殖托状态对低温保存不同天数后材料细胞相对活力的影响

Tab.9 Effects of different protectants,submersed or emerged states for preservation on the relative viability of the cells in the low temperature preserved receptacles tissues of *Hizikia fusiformis* %

保存天数(d) preservation days	生殖托干出状态保存 receptacles were preserved under emerged state				生殖托海水浸没状态保存 receptacles were preserved under submersed state			
	海水 seawater	DMSO	甘油 glycerol	DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose	海水 seawater	DMSO	甘油 glycerol	DMSO + 甘油 + 蔗糖 DMSO + glycerol + sucrose
	5	95.8 ± 18.7	60.2 ± 5.1	44.5 ± 15.1	68.3 ± 21.2	68.7 ± 5.7	43.5 ± 6.0	47.6 ± 9.2
10	70.6 ± 21.4	34.3 ± 7.1	34.2 ± 6.9	45.0 ± 3.3	32.3 ± 3.6	12.0 ± 5.2	22.4 ± 11.0	24.4 ± 13.0
30	63.4 ± 13.7	11.7 ± 8.4	24.4 ± 15.8	13.4 ± 7.7	20.1 ± 6.9	13.3 ± 7.6	11.7 ± 8.4	14.1 ± 7.4

虽然我们已经尝试的对离体生殖托进行超低温和冰冻保存的一些方法不理想,但并不能排除采用其它方法进行超低温或冰冻保存的有效性。

近年来,对藻类种质的超低温保存受到了广泛的重视^[17-18]。对如何快速地评价材料保存的效果也作了一些尝试,我们采用多种指标,如代谢活

性、细胞相对活力以及生殖托配子释放能力等,这些指标具有很好的协同性。研究表明,对羊栖菜生殖托进行低温(5℃)保存是可行的。对于羊栖菜离体生殖托、种菜或幼孢子体的低温保存技术研究,可以解决苗种放养适下海的问题,这提高了单位面积海域的光合生产力,并且可以在保存状态下,实现苗种生产与养殖地点的分开。而且,由于羊栖菜有性繁殖的时期很短(不到2个月),因此生殖托的保存增加试验研究的从容度,相当于人工延长羊栖菜的有性繁殖时期。本研究关于羊栖菜生殖托研究保存,为进一步研究其低温生物学以及种质保存打下基础。

3 结论

生殖托可以在低温下简单而有效的保存,处于干出状态下的生殖托(避免失水)在5℃下保存30d,其代谢活性、细胞相对活力以及配子释放能力等都基本正常。在人工苗种生产上,可能会遇到雌雄生殖托成熟不同步的问题,可以对先成熟的生殖托进行低温保存以备用。同时,在低温保存条件下,可以对羊栖菜种菜进行安全和长时期的异地运输。对于羊栖菜生殖托的超低温或冰冻保存,则有待于探求更合适的方法。

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Preservation methods for isolated receptacles of *Hizikia fusiformis* at low and ultra-low temperatures

ZOU Ding-hui^{1,2*}, GAO Kun-shan³

(1. College of Environmental Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China;

2. The Key Lab of Pollution Control and Ecosystem Restoration in Industry Clusters, Ministry of Education, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China;

3. State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, China)

Abstract: Due to the high economic value and market demand of *Hizikia fusiformis* (Harvey) Okamura (Sargassaceae, Phaeophyta), the aquaculture of this alga is now being considered for larger scale production in China. Complete artificial seedling of *Hizikia* via sexual reproduction is essential in both conserving the natural resource and further promoting cultivation development for this economic important species. Obtaining a large number of male and female receptacles of *Hizikia* with identical developmental stage is the prerequisite for increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of artificial seedling. However, the developments of the male and female receptacles of *Hizikia* are usually not synchronized. In the present work, we tried to research the preservation methods for isolated female receptacles of *Hizikia* at low and ultra-low temperatures, and explore their application in artificial seedling of *Hizikia* via sexual reproduction. Mature plants of *Hizikia* were collected from the low intertidal zone at Yunao Bay, Nanao Island, Shantou, China during June when *Hizikia* reached the peak of sexual reproduction. The female receptacles were cut from the middle part of the plants and were maintained in seawater with room temperature of about 20 °C. Firstly the isolated receptacles were pre-treated. The pre-treatments procedures included election of protectants (such as seawater, DMSO, glycerol, sucrose, DMSO + glycerol + sucrose), putting receptacles in submersed or emersed states, and the freezing steps. The receptacles were then preserved at ultra-low temperature (liquid N₂, -196 °C), freezing temperature (-18 °C), or low temperature (5 °C) respectively. We had adopted several indicators, i. e., the photosynthetic and respiratory activities, relative viability of cells, and the capacity of gamete release, to check the reliability of all kinds of preservation methods. The results showed that the protocols of ultra-low and freezing temperatures preservation were not ideal. However, the photosynthetic and respiratory activities, relative viability of cells, and the capacity of gamete release were nearly maintained after the receptacles were preserved for 30 d at low temperature in emersed state. This supplied a simple and safe approach of receptacles preservation. We discussed the application of receptacles preservation. Low temperature preservation of isolated receptacles of *Hizikia* can be applied to artificial seedling. Additionally, receptacles of *Hizikia* can be safely transported to another site for a long time as long as the receptacles are preserved at low temperature.

Key words: *Hizikia fusiformis*; receptacles; preservation

Corresponding author: ZOU Ding-hui. E-mail: dhzhou@scut.edu.cn