

幾丁質分解酵素之轉基因洋桔梗抗真菌之評估

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摘要

洋桔梗(*Eustoma grandiflorum*), 屬於龍膽科(*Gentianaceae*)一年生或多年生草本花卉, 為目前十分流行的觀賞花卉, 台灣地區農作物多元而複雜, 病蟲害的發生率也相對提高, 其中微生物引起的病害中80%以上是經由真菌所引起, 一般藉由噴灑大量的農藥或抑菌劑來克服病害, 因考慮到農藥對環境的危害及殘留的疑慮, 希望能藉由遺傳工程的方式, 將抗真菌蛋白基因導入植體內, 期望可以達到防治效果。本研究將從木瓜果實所找到幾丁質分解酶(CP-CHI)轉殖到洋桔梗中, 來觀察轉基因洋桔梗表現外來幾丁質分解酶對洋桔梗真菌病害之抗性。在本研究已成功轉殖出8個轉基因洋桔梗株系, 在聚合酶鏈式反應(PCR)試驗中, 偵測到基因確實存在genomic DNA中。瓶內接種真菌的實驗中發現: 在接種Rhizoctonia solani之後, 未轉基因的植物四天時會開始呈現萎凋、莖爛並且在8天內會完全罹病死亡, 而轉基因的洋桔梗有2個株系抗性較好, 在8天時Line 1、Line 3最嚴重的狀態只有葉片萎凋或些微黃化的情況, 在接種Sclerotium rolfsii之後, 未轉基因的植物葉子四天時會開始呈現褐腐、莖爛並且在5天內會完全罹病死亡, 而轉基因的洋桔梗有1個株系抗性較好, 在4天時Line 3最嚴重的狀態只有葉片些微褐化的情況, 可以證明比非轉基因的植物有抗性, 於是再進行Rhizoctonia solani溫室接種, 發現在第12天時, 非轉基因洋桔梗植株發病死亡時, 轉基因的2個植株僅有些微的病徵, 尤其以Line 1的抗性為最佳, 可存活20天以上。所以針對此2個轉基因植株再進行西方點漬法的分析, 發現蛋白質表現量的增加。

關鍵詞: 抗真菌蛋白、洋桔梗、真菌

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