

胚胎与输卵管互作研究前沿*

马梅香, 刘子涵, 樊小龙, 于淑雅, 布阿依先·吾加合买提, 安礼友[†]

(新疆大学 生命科学与技术学院 新疆生物资源基因工程重点实验室, 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830017)

摘要: 哺乳动物自然繁殖过程中, 在输卵管内精子与卵母细胞结合形成受精卵, 随后在输卵管中缓慢移动并进行卵裂发育, 这一阶段在不同物种中需要大致相当长的时间(3~4天), 随后胚胎才会进入子宫完成着床, 进入妊娠后发育。输卵管为受精和胚胎早期发育提供了合适的场所, 同时也是初始态生命体初次接触的环境, 胚胎与输卵管完成初次对话(互作), 互作对胚胎的发育产生积极的影响, 也对输卵管的生理状态产生了适应性调节。体外受精等辅助生殖技术的出现, 使胚胎可以在体外产生和发育, 但完全缺少了与输卵管互作的机会, 造成了胚胎在形态、耐低温性、发育能力、妊娠率和表观遗传特征等方面比体内产生的胚胎差。然而, 输卵管的作用一直被低估, 胚胎与输卵管互作未被充分研究。通过解读输卵管与胚胎互作相关的研究进展, 系统阐释互作的细胞与分子基础、已开展的互作研究、已有的互作研究方法, 帮助读者更好地认识胚胎是如何完整准确完成早期发育的, 提示在辅助生殖实践中需要关注胚胎与输卵管的互作事件。

关键词: 胚胎; 输卵管; 体外培养; 辅助生殖; 生殖效率

DOI: 10.13568/j.cnki.651094.651316.2022.12.14.0002

中图分类号: Q7 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 2096-7675(2023)04-0476-010

引文格式: 马梅香, 刘子涵, 樊小龙, 于淑雅, 布阿依先·吾加合买提, 安礼友. 胚胎与输卵管互作研究前沿[J]. 新疆大学学报(自然科学版)(中英文), 2023, 40(4): 476-485.

英文引文格式: MA Meixiang, LIU Zihan, FAN Xiaolong, YU Shuya, BUAYIXIAN Wujiahemaiti, AN Liyou. Research frontiers of embryo-oviduct interaction[J]. Journal of Xinjiang University(Natural Science Edition in Chinese and English), 2023, 40(4): 476-485.

Research Frontiers of Embryo-Oviduct Interaction

MA Meixiang, LIU Zihan, FAN Xiaolong, YU Shuya, BUAYIXIAN Wujiahemaiti, AN Liyou

(Xinjiang Key Laboratory of Biological Resources and Genetic Engineering, School of Life Science and Technology, Xinjiang University, Urumqi Xinjiang 830017, China)

Abstract: During natural reproduction in mammals, sperm combine with oocytes in the fallopian tube to form a zygote, which then slowly moves through the fallopian tube and undergoes cleavage development. This stage takes roughly a long time(3~4 days) in different species before the embryo enters the uterus to complete implantation and enter post-pregnancy development. The fallopian tube provides a suitable place for fertilization and early embryo development, and it is also the environment for the first contact of the initial living organisms. The embryo and fallopian tube complete the initial dialogue(interaction), which has a positive impact on the development of the embryo, and also has an adaptive regulation on the physiological state of the fallopian tube. With the advent of assisted reproductive technology such as in vitro fertilization, embryos can be generated and developed in vitro, but they completely lack the opportunity to interact with the fallopian tube, resulting in embryos that are worse than those produced in vivo in terms of morphology, low temperature tolerance, development ability, pregnancy rate, and epigenetic characteristics. However, the role of the oviduct has been underestimated and the interaction between embryo and oviduct has not been fully studied. In this review, we summarize the research progress on the interaction between fallopian tube and embryo, and systematically explain the cellular and molecular basis of the interaction, the carried out interaction research, and the existing interaction research methods. This article will help readers better understand how embryos complete early development completely and accurately, and suggest the events of embryo-fallopian tube interaction that need to be paid attention to assisted reproductive practice.

Key words: embryo; fallopian tube; in vitro culture; assisted reproduction; reproductive efficiency

* 收稿日期: 2022-12-14

基金项目: 新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金杰出青年科学基金“受精卵与输卵管互作对发育结局的影响”(2022D01E09); 大学生创新训练计划“受精卵与输卵管互作的初步研究”(202110755084)。

作者简介: 马梅香(1998-), 女, 硕士生, 从事辅助生殖的研究, E-mail: 1339344354@qq.com.

[†] 通讯作者: 安礼友(1984-), 男, 博士, 副教授, 主要从事胚胎发育和生殖免疫的研究, E-mail: anliyou@aliyun.com.

0 引言

卵母细胞成熟后通过排卵进入输卵管,在输卵管中与精子相遇完成受精、形成胚胎,胚胎将在输卵管中进行早期发育(到囊胚获得完整发育能力),随后进入子宫,进行着床、开始着床后发育.早期胚胎有相当长的一段时间存在于输卵管中,小鼠胚胎约3天、绵羊胚胎约4天、牛胚胎约4天、人类胚胎约3.5天^[1].这期间,胚胎与输卵管的互作将对胚胎和输卵管都产生影响.家畜的研究发现,有胚胎存在时输卵管基因表达模式发生显著变化,涉及胚胎和输卵管之间通信的相关基因表达上调,这些数据清楚地表明输卵管应答了胚胎信号^[1-4].同样的,当胚胎进入输卵管环境,其在输卵管中或在输卵管上皮细胞的共培养中基因表达模式发生改变^[5],胚胎也响应了输卵管的信号.研究胚胎与输卵管互作的具体机制和产生影响的关键分子,可以进一步明确受精卵需要的发育环境.在需要胚胎体外培养的辅助生殖技术中,这些研究对开发新的辅助生殖技术和方法非常重要,以提高人和动物的辅助生殖妊娠率.例如在体外培养的最初几天,补充参与胚胎和输卵管互作的信号分子,来提高胚胎发育能力和着床能力.

1 胚胎与输卵管互作的细胞与分子基础

1.1 输卵管上皮细胞对胚胎发育的作用

输卵管在哺乳动物生殖中起着关键作用,为卵母细胞成熟、精子获能、受精以及配子和胚胎的运输提供了最佳环境.解剖学上,输卵管分为4个部分:(1)具有绒毛膜的漏斗部,用于排卵后收集卵母细胞;(2)壶腹部,是受精和受精卵发育的场所;(3)峡部,是精子储存的主要场所,也是早期胚胎主要的发育场所;(4)子宫输卵管连接部,其连接峡部输卵管与子宫角,帮助早期胚胎从输卵管到子宫的平稳过渡.

输卵管内膜由上皮细胞层、基底膜、平滑肌层等构成.上皮细胞层由纤毛细胞和分泌细胞组成.纤毛细胞在卵母细胞和胚胎的运输中起重要作用,胚胎运输是通过纤毛的跳动、输卵管流体的流动和平滑肌的收缩来实现的^[6].而分泌细胞会产生并释放特定的分泌物质,这些分泌物与选择性血清渗出物一起形成输卵管液^[7].输卵管液是一种复杂的动态液体,由代谢物、无机盐、氨基酸、蛋白质、糖胺聚糖、脂类和细胞外囊泡等组成,满足着床前的微环境,保证着床前胚胎存活并产生健康的后代^[8-12].分泌产物的分泌细胞具有特征性的细长核,具有最少的细胞质.其中一些分泌产物与配子或胚胎相关,可能在胚胎发育和精子功能中发挥重要作用^[13].有学者在体外分离和培养了几种哺乳动物的输卵管上皮细胞^[14-15].这些细胞已被广泛用作胚胎发育的培养支持物,无论是在共培养系统中还是用于胚胎培养基的调节^[16].使用单层的输卵管上皮细胞共培养系统已被证明可以缓解胚胎的发育障碍,并提高体外培养胚的囊胚形成率.有学者研究发现,同对照组(无共培养细胞)相比,与BOEC(牛输卵管上皮细胞)共培养的胚胎初始卵裂率无差异,而在第8天与BOEC共培养的胚胎囊胚率提高了52%(共培养vs对照组:41% vs 27%, $P < 0.05$)^[17].另一些研究也得到相似的结论,通过条件培养基与输卵管细胞共同培养,胚胎的体外发育得到改善^[18],由此可见,输卵管上皮细胞能显著提高胚胎发育率,输卵管上皮细胞与胚胎在输卵管中发生的生殖和发育事件密切相关.

1.2 输卵管液的蛋白分子/细胞因子对胚胎发育的作用

输卵管中充满了输卵管液,而输卵管液是由血浆的成分和输卵管上皮细胞表达的一些特异蛋白组成的复杂混合物,含有糖蛋白、葡萄糖、乳酸盐、白蛋白、转铁蛋白、丙酮酸盐、氨基酸、免疫球蛋白以及细胞因子和生长因子^[19].虽然血浆蛋白组成了输卵管液中蛋白质的大部分,但输卵管液蛋白浓度仅为血清中的5%~10%.输卵管液中最丰富的蛋白是白蛋白和免疫球蛋白^[20].它们除了胚胎营养作用外,是否具有其它特殊功能尚不清楚,对其功能的探索还在继续.

迄今为止,已经确定了多种输卵管蛋白具有促进早期胚胎发育的作用.表皮生长因子(EGF)、成纤维细胞生长因子(FGF)、转化生长因子(TGF)和胰岛素生长因子(IGF)均在输卵管组织中合成,对早期胚胎发育有积极的作用^[21].小鼠中,通过补充转化生长因子 β (TGF- β)、EGF、血小板活化因子(PAF)、白血病抑制因子(LIF)、胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白3(IGFBP-3)等,使囊胚率增加^[22].奶牛中,EGF的补充也被证明可以提高囊胚率^[23].人类输卵管细胞中产生的胚胎营养因子-3可促进早期小鼠胚胎的增殖并抑制凋亡^[24].人类中,胰岛素生长因子-1(IGF-1)能够增加胚泡内的细胞数量^[25],而PAF已被报道可增加妊娠率^[26].

研究输卵管生长因子、蛋白分子对胚胎发育、胚胎基因表达的影响,为开发人类和动物的新型人工生殖技

术和试剂提供了有价值的线索. 早期研究中, 输卵管产生的特定蛋白质被认为介导了胚胎-输卵管间的互动, 这些蛋白质的受体存在于早期着床前的胚胎中. 小鼠中, 输卵管上皮合成了IGF、生长激素(GH)、EGF等细胞因子, 并在着床前的囊胚中发现了相应的细胞因子受体^[27-28]. 而相反, 在早期胚胎分泌表达的蛋白量较少, 可能对输卵管形态和生理过程影响也较小. 最广为人知的分子是胚胎衍生的PAF乙酰水解酶(PAF-AH), 其受体定位于输卵管上皮^[29-30]. 人类中, PAF已被证明经旁分泌途径调节胚胎通过输卵管的运输, 并影响输卵管上皮的电生理学^[30-31]. 小鼠中, PAF增加了输卵管上皮纤毛摆动和细胞内钙浓度^[32]. 此外, PAF促进着床前小鼠胚胎的有丝分裂^[33], 增加牛输卵管上皮细胞的增殖^[32]. 输卵管在胚胎发育过程中的作用可能被低估, 输卵管液成分是胚胎获取营养支持和细胞因子信号的主要途径, 输卵管液的成分对于促进胚胎发育、提高囊胚率和囊胚质量是至关重要的, 甚至决定了胚胎着床发育. 但输卵管液成分是复杂的, 功能性分子含量少且相互作用, 为进一步提高体外胚胎的质量和胚胎移植后的妊娠成功率, 仍需进一步解析输卵管液的成分及其作用.

1.3 输卵管外泌体、微囊泡等对胚胎的发育作用

越来越多的研究关注细胞分泌的、膜来源的囊泡, 为探索细胞间信号传导提供了新的维度. 输卵管中, 细胞外囊泡(EVs)由输卵管上皮细胞分泌, 具有脂质双层, 大小不一, 直径从小于150 nm(外泌体)到100 nm~1 μm(微囊泡)不等. 它们的特征是在生化标记, 膜表面可以发现CD9跨膜蛋白, 亚表面可定位热休克蛋白70(HSC70). 另外, 其通过细胞质一侧向内的膜方向定位^[34-36]. 近年来, EVs被认为是输卵管分泌物的关键成分, 也是不同物种母体-配子/胚胎交联的潜在调节剂. EVs是膜包裹的囊泡, 装载着不同的分子成分(mRNA、小的非编码RNA、蛋白质、脂类和代谢物)^[11,37-38]. 存在于输卵管液中的输卵管EVs(oEVs)可能天然进行纳米穿梭, 将输卵管中的关键成分带入配子和胚胎中, 从而在早期胚胎中发挥重要作用^[12,39-40]. 研究表明, oEVs是输卵管液(OF)的组成部分, 猪oEVs(poEVs)与精子和卵丘-卵母细胞复合物相互作用, 将输卵管蛋白(OVGP1)输送到卵质中, 并增加精子存活率^[41]. 有学者研究发现, 补充oEVs可以促进猪体外胚胎发育, 并调节胚胎转录组, 反映了母体在分子水平上对胚胎的影响. 此外, 该研究还表明, 在IVC培养基中使用oEVs和补充OF两天处理获得了更高的卵裂率和囊胚率^[42]. 有研究对oEVs调控牛的胚胎脂质组进行了分析, 发现暴露于oEVs诱导产生的胚胎磷脂组成的显著变化, 这可能是由oEVs磷脂渗入胚胎膜和oEVs分子货物对胚胎脂代谢的调节产生的^[43]. 牛体内, IVC期间的oEVs增强了胚胎发育和低温存活的能力, 并诱导了胚胎转录组的改变^[12,39-40]. 总的来说, 这些数据暗示oEVs可能是OF的关键因素.

在胚胎着床前发育的早期阶段, 胚胎和母体环境之间通过外泌体存在动态的相互旁分泌交流^[44], 这些外泌体被证明是一种媒介, 携带早期的重组mRNAs, 如Oct4、Sox2、cMyc和Klf4, 它们促进了群培养系统中培养胚胎的发育^[45]. 还有学者发现微泡和外泌体参与介导哺乳动物卵巢卵泡内的细胞信息交流^[46], 他们用透射电镜证实了卵巢卵泡液中存在类似微泡和外泌体的囊泡, 从卵泡液中分离出微泡和外泌体, 采用实时荧光定量PCR法检测miRNAs, 发现从滤泡液中分离出的微泡和外泌体的miRNAs也存在于周围的颗粒细胞和卵丘细胞中. 研究表明, 哺乳动物卵泡内的细胞通信可能涉及通过微泡和外泌体转移生物活性物质. 小鼠和牛的发情期, 通过输卵管外泌体表达和分泌的PMCA4a分散到雌性生殖器官和生殖道腔液中, 并被精子摄取, 表明外泌体对精子在输卵管内储存、获能和顶体反应等精子活力起作用^[47]. 有报道称来自胚胎滋养层和子宫上皮的细胞外囊泡, 支持了胚胎和子宫内膜间的相互作用, 这可能对妊娠的建立和维持非常重要^[48]. 实验验证了在妊娠早期, 伸长的绵羊胚胎和子宫产生的细胞外泌体介导了胚胎与母体的相互作用, 参与了妊娠建立过程中这些细胞之间的细胞间通讯.

胚胎本身也是外泌体的来源, 可通过旁分泌或自分泌支持发育. 对体外受精(IVF)胚胎来源的外泌体物理特性(包括大小和浓度)的研究中, 发现它们的数量随着发育阶段的增加而增加, 而且它们的大小与胚胎质量相关, 并可能预测胚胎生长停滞与恢复^[44].

2 胚胎与输卵管的互作

输卵管上皮纤毛的摆动在壶腹部和峡部对胚胎的运输作用是完全不同的, 用微粒测试输卵管的运输速度, 发现动情周期和妊娠期输卵管的运输速度是一样的^[49]. 但对胚胎的行为方式不同, 卵丘-卵母细胞复合体(COCs)在排卵后进入输卵管, 不会随上皮纤毛的摆动下行移动, 而是牢固的粘附在上皮细胞表面. 这种粘

附是通过COCs外层的颗粒细胞完成的,如果失去颗粒细胞,卵母细胞将漂浮在输卵管腔中;当COCs出现在壶腹部,在子宫-输卵管连接部存储的精子释放后朝COCs游去;精子与卵母细胞完成受精后,COCs外层的颗粒细胞脱落,受精卵获得在输卵管中的移动能力.与微粒相比,胚胎降低了沿输卵管的迁移速度,这是通过局部改变输卵管血管形成模式并诱导分泌细胞的形成;早期胚胎能诱导分泌细胞的形成,改变血管形成,并下调运输速度,从而为输卵管中胚胎与母体的首次交流创造条件.

2.1 互作对输卵管的影响

胚胎形成后需要在输卵管中发育相当长一段时间,胚胎与输卵管的互作必将进一步影响胚胎的发育和输卵管的功能.有研究比较了奶牛妊娠第2.5~4.5天的胚胎移植同侧和对侧输卵管,发现输卵管血管化、厚度和充液量会因胚胎的存在而改变,与对侧输卵管相比,同侧输卵管厚度增加、水肿、透明度也更高.输卵管动脉在对侧输卵管中与输卵管平行,但它在同侧输卵管中呈缠绕状^[49-50].仓鼠中,受精卵和未受精卵母细胞在输卵管中呈不同的速度运输^[51];不同阶段的胚胎移植到大鼠输卵管,胚胎会在不同时间到达子宫,表明胚胎的发育程度也与胚胎运输速度有关^[52];同样的,马胚胎在不同发育阶段诱导输卵管表现出差异化的运输速率^[53].除了调节输卵管的运输能力外,早期胚胎还能够局部改变内表面粘膜的组织形态学.在其沿着输卵管向下迁移的过程中,胚胎诱导分泌细胞的形成,从而优化其自身的微环境,并确保其生命最初几天的营养供给.这种效应在受精后24~48小时就已经出现,这强调了早期胚胎的存在迅速启动了输卵管的信号级联转导.有研究表明早期胚胎诱导输卵管局部功能发生适应性改变^[49-50].

研究人员比较了同期小鼠、大鼠、牛、马没有胚胎的输卵管和含有胚胎的输卵管,发现基因表达的差异,输卵管基因在表达方面不同程度响应胚胎的存在^[54-57].有研究揭示了早期小鼠胚胎改变其输卵管的基因表达模式^[58],小鼠输卵管的基因表达随生理和生殖周期而变化.为了研究发育中的胚胎在调节输卵管基因表达中的作用,有学者将胚胎移植到小鼠的一侧输卵管,并将卵母细胞移植到对侧输卵管,结果发现两个输卵管暴露在相同的激素环境下,与含卵母细胞输卵管相比,含胚胎输卵管中基因的差异表达受发育中的胚胎刺激诱导^[59].另一项研究采用消减互补cDNA文库和cDNA阵列杂交的组合分析,对发情期和发情间期的牛输卵管上皮细胞的基因表达进行分析,发现了77种不同的cDNA,其中:37个基因在发情期高表达,而另外40个基因在发情间期表达水平更高^[60],表明输卵管在发情期已为接纳胚胎完成了准备.在发情期,尤其是参与调节蛋白质分泌和蛋白质修饰的基因,以及分泌蛋白的mRNAs表达上调;而在发情间期,参与转录调节的基因表达轻微上调,涉及调控多种功能分子的表达,如细胞表面蛋白、细胞间相互作用蛋白、酶和免疫相关蛋白等.

2.2 互作对胚胎的影响

一些来自20世纪60年代的研究表明,马、仓鼠和大鼠的输卵管可能对胚胎产生积极的影响,促进了胚胎的早期卵裂、胚胎的致密化和细胞命运决定、囊胚的形成和谱系分化^[51-52,61].胚胎早期生存环境已被证明对胚胎基因组激活和囊胚的转录组有重要影响,这种影响主要通过改变胚胎染色体的DNA甲基化来实现对基因的表达调控^[62].胚胎在输卵管或与输卵管上皮细胞共培养时会改变其基因表达模式,第4天的牛胚胎诱导输卵管表达干扰素 γ (IFN γ) 在输卵管中起抗炎作用,可能使免疫细胞对半抗原性的胚胎获得耐受^[5].进一步分析发现,一些潜在的蛋白质释放到输卵管腔中并与胚胎直接作用而产生影响^[1].蛋白质的分泌表达由N末端的信号肽引导,在内质网和高尔基体加工转运后,蛋白质分泌到细胞外^[63].另一种蛋白质的分泌途径是通过EVs(包括外泌体)释放蛋白质和其它成分^[64],外泌体能够通过透明带到达胚胎^[12].

据报道,OVGP1是输卵管液中最丰富的分泌蛋白之一,在输卵管中特异性表达,随着排卵开始高表达,其表达受雌激素雌二醇(E2)的调控,因为OVGP1启动子前有雌激素受体(ER)结合的顺式元件.OVGP1能结合到精子头部,介导了精子与ZP的结合.OVGP1能穿过ZP进入卵周隙,并被胚胎内吞^[65].低浓度的OVGP1对胚胎发育起促进作用,体外培养猪胚胎时,在补充OVGP1的培养基中培养48或144小时,猪卵裂率和囊胚形成率都得到提高^[66].绵羊中,向IVF培养基添加OVGP1,增加了受精卵卵裂率^[67].此外,将纯化的OVGP1补充至卵母细胞体外成熟(IVM)、体外受精(IVF)和胚胎体外培养(IVC)培养基中,可在最低使用浓度(10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)下提高卵裂率、桑椹胚和囊胚产量,但在较高浓度(50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 和100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)时具有发育抑制作用^[68].另一项半透明带结合试验(HZA)显示,将狒狒OVGP1补充到人IVF液中,减弱了精子与透明带的结合,表明这可能是精卵结合的种属特异性形成的可能机制之一.

3 胚胎与输卵管互作研究方法

胚胎相关研究常需实时观察胚胎的发育过程和对胚胎进行处理,而动物体内试验很难实现动态实时观察和处理.因此,胚胎与输卵管的互作相关研究常在体外培养条件下开展,如利用培养的输卵管上皮细胞、离体培养的输卵管组织等.但在胚胎的发育能力、低温耐受性、基因表达和移植后的妊娠率方面,体外培养产生的胚胎质量往往低于体内胚胎.与体外产生的卵母细胞相比,体内成熟的卵母细胞受精后达到囊胚期的比例更高.辅助生殖技术在临床和动物胚胎生产上的应用,对胚胎体外培养提出了更高的要求,胚胎与输卵管互作机制的深入研究,可实现体外与体内相同的胚胎发育率和植入率.

3.1 胚胎与牛羊输卵管上皮细胞共培养(原代培养)

研究胚胎与输卵管互作常常选择牛或羊等大家畜的输卵管,一是获取容易,可方便地从屠宰场大量获得;二是其输卵管较大,容易分离得到上皮细胞.大家畜的胚胎体外培养中常采用同种属的输卵管上皮细胞,也常用牛的输卵管上皮细胞培养羊或小鼠的胚胎.

输卵管上皮细胞是胚胎发育至囊胚的关键^[15],输卵管上皮和输卵管液为着床前胚胎的持续发育提供了理想的生理生化环境,输卵管是胚胎发育的天然最适环境^[14,69-71].设置体外培养条件时尽量接近体内状态,大多数培养液模拟输卵管液的成分,如无机盐、蛋白分子、氨基酸、碳水化合物、脂类分子和渗透压等,甚至模拟体内的温度和溶解氧情况^[20].但还缺少与之互作的输卵管上皮细胞,与输卵管上皮的原代细胞进行共培养成为一种选择.BOEC共培养被广泛用于研究早期胚胎发育^[16].自20世纪80年代末以来,胚胎与BOEC共培养已成功用于牛^[70]和羊^[15]以支持胚胎体外发育.

有研究比较了牛卵母细胞体内、体外培养对达到囊胚期的影响,以及对玻璃化冷冻后囊胚存活率、囊胚质量的影响^[72].将体内、体外成熟的卵母细胞进行体外受精或人工体内授精,两组胚胎在合成输卵管液中进行体外培养,或在受体母羊的输卵管中培养.研究发现来自同一来源(体内或体外受精)的受精卵之间的囊胚率没有差异.然而,体内培养的囊胚玻璃化冷冻存活率明显高于体外培养的囊胚,显然在体内输卵管中发育的胚胎的冷冻耐受性高于体外培养胚胎.有研究报道BOEC共培养提高了牛胚胎的发育率和妊娠率^[70,73].胚胎BOEC的共培养系统是模拟研究输卵管中发生的生殖事件与机制的有用工具^[74].

有研究发现输卵管细胞对绵羊受精卵卵裂和活力的影响^[15],将434枚受精卵与输卵管细胞或成纤维细胞(饲养细胞)共培养3或6天,而77枚受精卵单独培养(无细胞共培养),发现在培养的前3天,95%的受精卵在饲养细胞上有规律地分裂到紧实的桑椹胚,但在无饲养细胞的培养基中仅有13%的受精卵发育到桑椹胚.结果表明,在培养过程中,输卵管上皮细胞具有促进卵裂和保持胚胎活力的特殊作用.成纤维细胞同样也可以支持受精卵的分裂发育^[75],但与输卵管细胞共培养相比,胚胎的活力急剧下降^[15].尽管两种饲养细胞培养组的卵裂率相同(二细胞期),随后移植到受体动物观察胚胎发育和活性,显示成纤维细胞培养的胚胎只有33%存活,而在输卵管细胞上有80%存活.与直接将新鲜收集的受精卵移植到受体羊相比,输卵管细胞培养胚胎的存活能力与之相当^[76].与输卵管细胞体外共培养6天后,42%的胚胎发育为扩张囊胚,而成纤维细胞共培养组仅有约5%的囊胚率.在受精后的前3天,在不同的饲养层上,卵裂会以正常的速度发育到桑椹胚,但只有输卵管细胞能使胚胎更高比例发育到囊胚^[15].不过输卵管上皮细胞支持胚胎发育的机制迄今还不明确.

3.2 输卵管液与胚胎共培养

体外培养胚胎使用了OF来模拟体内输卵管环境.受精前将成熟的猪卵母细胞短暂暴露于牛的OF中30分钟,与未处理的卵母细胞相比,OF处理的猪卵母细胞的卵裂率和囊胚产量显著增加^[77].早期,有学者证实了OF对囊胚率、囊胚细胞数量和发育相关基因表达有积极的影响^[78].还有学者将体外受精的受精卵在人工合成的培养液中加入牛输卵管液或5%胎牛血清,培养7~9天记录胚胎发育情况,并通过冷冻耐受性、内细胞质量和滋养层细胞的差异细胞计数以及基因表达评估囊胚质量.将牛输卵管液以0.625%~25%的浓度添加到培养基中,发现高浓度OF(5%、10%和25%)对胚胎发育不利;低浓度OF(1.25%和0.625%)能支持胚胎发育到第9天并产生更高质量的囊胚,同时胚胎耐低温性更好,囊胚细胞总数量也更多.由此可见,低浓度的输卵管液对体外培养的牛胚胎发育和质量有积极的影响,在其它种属的动物中也呈现相似的效果^[79].胚胎的体外培养不会完全用输卵管液培养胚胎,一般根据输卵管液的无机和有机离子构成,人工调配特制胚胎培养液,如小鼠的M2、M16、KSOM培养液和羊、牛中常用的SOF培养液等.但在胚胎的体外培养试验中,从未停止对胚胎培养液的改进,如牛和人

的胚胎培养中发展出2步培养法,即:先在一种培养液中将胚胎培养1~2天后,更换至第二种培养液中继续培养4~5天.一般第二种胚胎培养液含有更高浓度的血清,满足不同发育阶段胚胎的蛋白和营养需求.

3.3 外泌体、微囊泡与胚胎共培养

EVs是一种从OF中分离出来的双层脂质膜纳米颗粒,包括外泌体和微囊泡,介导跨细胞通信^[80],EVs通过OF超高速离心可分离得到.研究发现在胚胎体外生产过程中,EVs的补充对牛早期胚胎的基因表达模式有积极的影响^[81].也有研究证明EVs在绵羊怀孕期间参与组织之间的细胞间通讯.因此,EVs可以作为体外胚胎培养的补充.有学者评价了条件培养基(含胎牛血清FCS)和BOEC中EVs对牛受精卵发育和胚胎质量的影响,发现来自FCS的EVs对胚胎质量有不良的影响,BOEC来源的EVs对牛胚胎发育和质量有积极的影响,表明EVs介导了输卵管和胚胎之间的功能分子通信^[82].Saadeldin等将孤雌生殖胚胎与体细胞核移植胚胎共培养,发现提高了克隆胚胎的发育能力,主要是因为孤雌生殖胚胎产生的EVs对核移植胚胎起作用^[83].体外培养的胚胎也能将EVs分泌到培养基中,可能在促进发育中发挥作用^[84].目前,对体外培养中添加EVs进行了一定研究,但促进胚胎发育的作用机制还不清楚,学者都认为OF中EVs的存在及其对胚胎早期发育非常重要;深入研究EVs在胚胎培养中的作用,可为早期胚胎-母体互作通信提供新机制和新见解,并改进当前辅助生殖的胚胎培养系统以提高胚胎质量.

4 总结与展望

输卵管在胚胎发育过程中起着至关重要的作用,精卵结合形成受精卵并开始胚胎的早期发育,胚胎早期发育可脱离母体环境在体外进行,之后胚胎移植回受体可继续发育到出生,但出生率显著降低.众多研究已经报道了输卵管和胚胎的相互作用,其中输卵管上皮细胞、输卵管液、外泌体等都发挥了积极的作用,在许多动物试验上也得到了印证.但是,胚胎和输卵管互作的具体机制还远远未被揭示.研究者依然醉心于开发更优的胚胎培养液,能真正支持胚胎获得更好的终期发育;不断尝试新的胚胎操作和培养方法,以减少对胚胎的不利影响或得到更好的胚胎发育结果.这些努力将提高胚胎体外培养质量,可有效应用于其它动物的繁育,使人类辅助生殖技术在临床应用效率上再上新台阶.

参考文献:

- [1] LEOPOLDO G, BLANCA A, CARLA M, et al. A comparative view on the oviductal environment during the periconception period[J]. *Biomolecules*, 2020, 10(12): 1690.
- [2] MAILLO V, GAORA P, FORDE N, et al. Oviduct-embryo interactions in cattle: two-way traffic or a one-way street?[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 2015, 92(6): 144.
- [3] MARTYNYIAK M, ZGLEJC W K, FRAN CZAK A, et al. Transcriptomic analysis of the oviduct of pigs during the peri-conceptual period[J]. *Animal Reproduction Science*, 2018, 197: 278-289.
- [4] SMITS K, DE CONINCK D I M, VAN N F, et al. The equine embryo influences immune-related gene expression in the oviduct[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 2016, 94(2): 36.
- [5] TALUKDER A K, RASHID M B, YOUSEF M S, et al. Oviduct epithelium induces interferon-tau in bovine day-4 embryos, which generates an anti-inflammatory response in immune cells[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2018, 8(1): 7850.
- [6] ELLINGTON J E. The bovine oviduct and its role in reproduction: a review of the literature[J]. *Cornell Vet*, 1991, 81(3): 313-328.
- [7] REGINE R, SUSANNE E U, SABINE K, et al. A bovine oviduct epithelial cell suspension culture system suitable for studying embryo-maternal interactions: morphological and functional characterization[J]. *Reproduction(Cambridge, England)*, 2006, 132(4): 637-648.
- [8] MANUEL A, ALFONSO G, PILAR C. Oviductal secretions: will they be key factors for the future ARTs?[J]. *Molecular Human Reproduction*, 2010, 16(12): 896-906.
- [9] LEESE H J, TAY J I, REISCHL J, et al. Formation of fallopian tubal fluid: role of a neglected epithelium[J]. *Reproduction(Cambridge, England)*, 2001, 121(3): 339-346.
- [10] LEESE H J, HUGENTOBLER S A, GRAY S M, et al. Female reproductive tract fluids: composition, mechanism of formation and potential role in the developmental origins of health and disease[J]. *Reproduction, Fertility, and Development*, 2008, 20(1): 1-8.
- [11] ALMIÑANA C, BAUERSACHS S. Extracellular vesicles in the oviduct: progress, challenges and implications for the reproductive

- success[J]. *Bioengineering*, 2019, 6(2): 32.
- [12] CARMEN A, EMILIE C, GUILLAUME T, et al. Oviduct extracellular vesicles protein content and their role during oviduct-embryo cross-talk[J]. *Reproduction*(Cambridge, England), 2017, 154(3): 153-168.
- [13] SHUAI L, WIPAWEE W. Oviduct: roles in fertilization and early embryo development[J]. *The Journal of Endocrinology*, 2017, 232(1): R1-R26.
- [14] SAKKAS D, TROUNSON A O. Co-culture of mouse embryos with oviduct and uterine cells prepared from mice at different days of pseudopregnancy[J]. *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*, 1990, 90(1): 109-118.
- [15] GANDOLFI F, MOOR R M. Stimulation of early embryonic development in the sheep by co-culture with oviduct epithelial cells[J]. *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*, 1987, 81(1): 23-28.
- [16] ULBRICH S E, ZITTA K, HIENDLEDER S, et al. In vitro systems for intercepting early embryo-maternal cross-talk in the bovine oviduct[J]. *Theriogenology*, 2009, 73(6): 802-816.
- [17] SCHMALTZ P B, CORDOVA A, DHORNE P S, et al. Early bovine embryos regulate oviduct epithelial cell gene expression during in vitro co-culture[J]. *Animal Reproduction Science*, 2014, 149(3/4): 103-116.
- [18] PRICHARD J F, THIBODEAUX J K, POOL S H, et al. In-vitro co-culture of early stage caprine embryos with oviduct and uterine epithelial cells[J]. *Human Reproduction*(Oxford, England), 1992, 7(4): 553-557.
- [19] STONE S L, HAMNER C D. Biochemistry and physiology of oviductal secretions[J]. *Gynecologic Investigation*, 1975, 6(3/4): 234-252.
- [20] LEESE H J. The formation and function of oviduct fluid[J]. *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*, 1988, 82(2): 843-856.
- [21] PILLAI V V, WEBER D M, PHINNEY B S, et al. Profiling of proteins secreted in the bovine oviduct reveals diverse functions of this luminal microenvironment[J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 12(11): e188105.
- [22] PARIJA B C, DEY S K. Preimplantation embryo development in vitro: cooperative interactions among embryos and role of growth factors[J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 1990, 87(12): 4756-4760.
- [23] LONERGAN P, CAROLAN C, VAN L A, et al. Role of epidermal growth factor in bovine oocyte maturation and preimplantation embryo development in vitro[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 1996, 54(6): 1420-1429.
- [24] XU J S, LEE Y L, LEE K F, et al. Embryotrophic factor-3 from human oviductal cells enhances proliferation, suppresses apoptosis and stimulates the expression of the beta1 subunit of sodium-potassium ATPase in mouse embryos[J]. *Human Reproduction*(Oxford, England), 2004, 19(12): 2919-2926.
- [25] LIGHTEN A D, HARDY K, WINSTON R M L, et al. Expression of mRNA for the insulin-like growth factors family in human preimplantation embryos[J]. *Genetical Research*, 1997, 70(1): 79-89.
- [26] O'NEILL C, RYAN J P, COLLIER M, et al. Supplementation of in-vitro fertilisation culture medium with platelet activating factor[J]. *The Lancet*, 1989, 334(8666): 769-772.
- [27] KAYE P L, HARVEY M B. The role of growth factors in preimplantation development[J]. *Progress in Growth Factor Research*, 1995, 6(1): 1-24.
- [28] TIEMANN U, TOMEK W, SCHNEIDER F, et al. Platelet-activating factor(PAF)-like activity, localization of PAF receptor(PAF-R) and PAF-acetylhydrolase(PAF-AH) activity in bovine endometrium at different stages of the estrous cycle and early pregnancy[J]. *Prostaglandins Other Lipid Mediators*, 2001, 65(2/3): 125-141.
- [29] CHOW J F C, LEE K F, CHAN S T H, et al. Quantification of transforming growth factor beta1(TGFbeta1) mRNA expression in mouse preimplantation embryos and determination of TGFbeta receptor(type I and type II) expression in mouse embryos and reproductive tract[J]. *Molecular Human Reproduction*, 2001, 7(11): 1047-1056.
- [30] VELASQUEZ L A, MAISEY K, FERNANDEZ R, et al. PAF receptor and PAF acetylhydrolase expression in the endosalpinx of the human fallopian tube: possible role of embryo-derived PAF in the control of embryo transport to the uterus[J]. *Human Reproduction*(Oxford, England), 2001, 16(8): 1583-1587.
- [31] DOWING S J, MAJUINESS S D, TAY J I, et al. Effect of platelet-activating factor on the electrophysiology of the human fallopian tube: early mediation of embryo-maternal dialogue?[J]. *Reproduction*(Cambridge, England), 2002, 124(4): 523-529.
- [32] TIEMANN U, NEELS P, KUCHENMEISTER U, et al. Effect of ATP and platelet-activating factor on intracellular calcium concentrations of cultured oviductal cells from cows[J]. *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*, 1996, 108(1): 1-9.
- [33] ROBERTS C, O'NEILL C, WRIGHT L. Platelet activating factor(PAF) enhances mitosis in preimplantation mouse embryos[J]. *Reproduction, Fertility, and Development*, 1993, 5(3): 271-279.

- [34] CLOTILDE T, LAURENCE Z, SEBASTIAN A. Exosomes: composition, biogenesis and function[J]. *Nature Reviews. Immunology*, 2002, 2(8): 569-579.
- [35] CLOTILDE T, MATIAS O, ELODIE S. Membrane vesicles as conveyors of immune responses[J]. *Nature Reviews. Immunology*, 2009, 9(8): 581-593.
- [36] PISITKUN T, SHEN R F, KNEPPER M A. Identification and proteomic profiling of exosomes in human urine[J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2004, 101(36): 13368-13373.
- [37] ALMIÑANA C, BAUERSACHS S. Extracellular vesicles: multi-signal messengers in the gametes/embryo-oviduct cross-talk[J]. *Theriogenology*, 2020, 150: 59-69.
- [38] HARRIS E A, STEPHENS K K, WINUTHAYANON W. Extracellular vesicles and the oviduct function[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2020, 21(21): 8280.
- [39] RICAURTE L, MERIEM H, VERONICA M, et al. Effect of bovine oviductal extracellular vesicles on embryo development and quality in vitro[J]. *Reproduction(Cambridge, England)*, 2017, 153(4): 461-470.
- [40] BAUERSACHS S, MERMILLOD P, ALMIÑANA C. The oviductal extracellular vesicles' RNA cargo regulates the bovine embryonic transcriptome[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2020, 21(4): 1303.
- [41] ALCÁTARA N A S, SCHMALTZ L, CALDAS E, et al. Porcine oviductal extracellular vesicles interact with gametes and regulate sperm motility and survival[J]. *Theriogenology*, 2020, 155: 240-255.
- [42] FERRAZ M A M M, CAROTHERS A, DAHAL R, et al. Oviductal extracellular vesicles interact with the spermatozoon's head and mid-piece and improves its motility and fertilizing ability in the domestic cat[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2019, 9(1): 9484.
- [43] BANLIAT C, LE B D, BERNARDI O, et al. Oviduct fluid extracellular vesicles change the phospholipid composition of bovine embryos developed in vitro[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2020, 21(15): 5326.
- [44] SAADELDIN I, OH H J, LEE B. Embryonic-maternal cross-talk via exosomes: potential implications[J]. *Stem Cells and Cloning: Advances and Applications*, 2015, 2015(8): 103-107.
- [45] SAADELDIN I M, KIM S J, CHOI Y B, et al. Improvement of cloned embryos development by co-culturing with parthenotes: a possible role of exosomes/microvesicles for embryos paracrine communication[J]. *Cellular Reprogramming*, 2014, 16(3): 223-234.
- [46] SILVEIRA J C D, VEERAMACHANENI D N R, WINGER Q A, et al. Cell-secreted vesicles in equine ovarian follicular fluid contain miRNAs and proteins: a possible new form of cell communication within the ovarian follicle[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 2012, 86(3): 71.
- [47] AL D A A, STREHLER E E, MARTIN D P A. Expression and secretion of plasma membrane Ca^{2+} -ATPase 4a(PMCA4a) during murine estrus: association with oviductal exosomes and uptake in sperm[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(11): e80181.
- [48] BURNS G W, BROOKS K E, SPENCER T E. Extracellular vesicles originate from the conceptus and uterus during early pregnancy in sheep[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 2016, 94(3): 56.
- [49] KLE S, DUBIELZIG S, REESE S, et al. Ciliary transport, gamete interaction, and effects of the early embryo in the oviduct: ex vivo analyses using a new digital videomicroscopic system in the cow[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 2009, 81(2): 267-274.
- [50] KÖLLE S, REESE S, KUMMER W. New aspects of gamete transport, fertilization, and embryonic development in the oviduct gained by means of live cell imaging[J]. *Theriogenology*, 2009, 73(6): 786-795.
- [51] ORTIZ M E, BEDRAGAL P, CARVAJAL M I, et al. Fertilized and unfertilized ova are transported at different rates by the hamster oviduct[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 1986, 34(4): 777-781.
- [52] ORTIZ M E, LLADOS C, CROXATTO H B. Embryos of different ages transferred to the rat oviduct enter the uterus at different times[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 1989, 41(3): 381-384.
- [53] FREEMAN D A, WOODS G L, VANDERWALL D K, et al. Embryo-initiated oviductal transport in mares[J]. *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*, 1992, 95(2): 535-538.
- [54] NOREIKAT K, WOLFF M, KUMMER W, et al. Ciliary activity in the oviduct of cycling, pregnant, and muscarinic receptor knockout mice[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 2012, 86(4): 120.
- [55] ARGANÁRAZ M E, APICHELA S A, MICELI D C. LEFTY2 expression and localization in rat oviduct during early pregnancy[J]. *Zygote*, 2010, 20(1): 53-60.
- [56] KATRIEN S, SANDER W, VAN S K, et al. Proteins involved in embryo-maternal interaction around the signalling of maternal recognition of pregnancy in the horse[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2018, 8(1): 5249.
- [57] BAUERSACHS S, MITKO K, ULBRICH S E, et al. Transcriptome studies of bovine endometrium reveal molecular profiles

- characteristic for specific stages of estrous cycle and early pregnancy[J]. *Experimental and Clinical Endocrinology Diabetes*, 2008, 116(7): 371-384.
- [58] LEE K, YAO Y, KWOK K, et al. Early developing embryos affect the gene expression patterns in the mouse oviduct[J]. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 2002, 292(2): 564-570.
- [59] LEE K, KWOK K, YEUNG W S B. Suppression subtractive hybridization identifies genes expressed in oviduct during mouse preimplantation period[J]. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 2000, 277(3): 680-685.
- [60] BAUERSACHS S, REHFELD S, ULBRICH S E, et al. Monitoring gene expression changes in bovine oviduct epithelial cells during the oestrous cycle[J]. *Journal of Molecular Endocrinology*, 2004, 32(2): 449-466.
- [61] VAN N C H, GERNEKE W H. Persistence and parthenogenic cleavage of tubal ova in the mare[J]. *The Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research*, 1966, 33(1): 195-232.
- [62] SALILEW W D, SAEED Z M, HOELKER M, et al. Genome-wide DNA methylation patterns of bovine blastocysts derived from in vivo embryos subjected to in vitro culture before, during or after embryonic genome activation[J]. *BMC Genomics*, 2018, 19(1): 424.
- [63] DIMOU E, NICKEL W. Unconventional mechanisms of eukaryotic protein secretion[J]. *Current Biology*, 2018, 28(8): 406-410.
- [64] RAPOSO G, STAHL P D. Extracellular vesicles: a new communication paradigm?[J]. *Nature Reviews. Molecular Cell Biology*, 2019, 20(9): 509-510.
- [65] KAN F W, ROUX E, BLEAU G. Immunolocalization of oviductin in endocytic compartments in the blastomeres of developing embryos in the golden hamster[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 1993, 48(1): 77-88.
- [66] MCCAULEY T C, BUHI W C, WU G M, et al. Oviduct-specific glycoprotein modulates sperm-zona binding and improves efficiency of porcine fertilization in vitro[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 2003, 69(3): 828-834.
- [67] PRADEEP M A, JAGADEESH J, DE A K, et al. Purification, sequence characterization and effect of goat oviduct-specific glycoprotein on in vitro embryo development[J]. *Theriogenology*, 2011, 75(6): 1005-1015.
- [68] HILL J L, WALKER S K, BROWN G H, et al. The effects of an estrus-associated oviductal glycoprotein on the in vitro fertilization and development of ovine oocytes matured in vitro[J]. *Theriogenology*, 1996, 46(8): 1379-1388.
- [69] YEUNG W S, HO P C, LAU E Y, et al. Improved development of human embryos in vitro by a human oviductal cell co-culture system[J]. *Human Reproduction(Oxford, England)*, 1992, 7(8): 1144-1149.
- [70] EYETONE W H, FIRST N L. Co-culture of early cattle embryos to the blastocyst stage with oviducal tissue or in conditioned medium[J]. *Journal of Reproduction and Fertility*, 1989, 85(2): 715-720.
- [71] WHITE K L, HEHNKE K, RICKORDS L F, et al. Early embryonic development in vitro by coculture with oviductal epithelial cells in pigs[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 1989, 41(3): 425-430.
- [72] DIMITRIOS R, FABIAN W, PAT D, et al. Consequences of bovine oocyte maturation, fertilization or early embryo development in vitro versus in vivo: implications for blastocyst yield and blastocyst quality[J]. *Molecular Reproduction and Development*, 2002, 61(2): 234-248.
- [73] ELLINGTON J E, CARNEY E W, FARRELL P B, et al. Bovine 1-2-cell embryo development using a simple medium in three oviduct epithelial cell coculture systems[J]. *Biology of Reproduction*, 1990, 43(1): 97-104.
- [74] ABE H, HOSHI H. Bovine oviductal epithelial cells: their cell culture and applications in studies for reproductive biology[J]. *Cytotechnology*, 1997, 23(1/2/3): 171-183.
- [75] REXROAD C E, POWALL A M. Co-culture of ovine eggs with oviductal cells and trophoblastic vesicles[J]. *Theriogenology*, 1988, 29(2): 387-397.
- [76] PARAMIO M T, IZQUIERDO D. Current status of in vitro embryo production in sheep and goats[J]. *Reproduction in Domestic Animals*, 2014, 49(S4): 37-48.
- [77] LLOYD R E, ROMER R, MATÁS C, et al. Effects of oviductal fluid on the development, quality, and gene expression of porcine blastocysts produced in vitro[J]. *Reproduction(Cambridge, England)*, 2009, 137(4): 679-687.
- [78] CEBRIAN S A, SALVADOR I, GARCIA R E, et al. Effect of the bovine oviductal fluid on in vitro fertilization, development and gene expression of in vitro-produced bovine blastocysts[J]. *Reproduction in Domestic Animals*, 2013, 48(2): 331-338.
- [79] RICAURTE L, MERIEM H, VERONICA M, et al. Effect of bovine oviductal fluid on development and quality of bovine embryos produced in vitro[J]. *Reproduction, Fertility, and Development*, 2017, 29(3): 621-629.
- [80] SIMON C, GREENING D W, BOLUMAR D, et al. Extracellular vesicles in human reproduction in health and disease[J]. *Endocrine*

Reviews, 2018, 39(3): 171-183.

- [81] LOPERA V R, HAMDI M, MAILLO V, et al. 99 Extracellular vesicles of bovine oviductal fluid modify the gene expression on bovine in vitro-derived embryos[J]. *Reproduction, Fertility, and Development*, 2016, 28(1/2): 179.
- [82] LOPERA V R, HAMDI M, FERNANDEZ F B, et al. Extracellular vesicles from BOEC in in vitro embryo development and quality[J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 11(2): e148083.
- [83] SAADELDIN I M, OH H J, LEE B C. Improvement of cloned embryos development by co-culturing with parthenotes using microdrop culture system[J]. *Cloning & Transgenesis*, 2015, 4(2): 223-234.
- [84] BYEONG L, ISLAM S, JU O H. Embryonic-maternal cross-talk via exosomes: potential implications[J]. *Stem Cells and Cloning: Advances and Applications*, 2015, 8: 103-107.

责任编辑: 张自强

(上接第475页)

- [22] WANG X, CHEN Z H, YANG C, et al. Genomic adaptation to drought in wild barley is driven by edaphic natural selection at the Tabigha evolution slope[J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2018, 115(20): 5223-5228.
- [23] LEVITT J. Responses of plants to environmental stresses[J]. *Chilling Freezing & High Temperature Stress*, 1980, 1(5): 3642-3645.
- [24] 姜鹏, 李曼华, 薛晓萍, 等. 不同时期干旱对玉米生长发育及产量的影响[J]. *中国农学通报*, 2013, 29(36): 232-235.
- [25] LI H, PENG Z Y, YANG X H, et al. Genome-wide association study dissects the genetic architecture of oil biosynthesis in maize kernels[J]. *Nature Genetics*, 2013, 45(1): 43-50.
- [26] 龚静. 干旱胁迫和复水对亚麻生长发育及其产量的影响[D]. 重庆: 西南大学, 2016.
- [27] 李龙, 毛新国, 王景一, 等. 小麦种质资源抗旱性鉴定评价[J]. *作物学报*, 2018, 44(7): 988-999.
- [28] 赵兴震, 徐江源, 于莉莉, 等. 大豆种质田间耐旱性评价及优异种质筛选[J]. *大豆科学*, 2020, 39(6): 825-832.
- [29] 李忠旺, 陈玉梁, 罗俊杰, 等. 棉花抗旱品种筛选鉴定及抗旱性综合评价方法[J]. *干旱地区农业研究*, 2017, 35(1): 240-247.
- [30] WANG X L, WANG H W, LIU S X, et al. Genetic variation in *ZmVPP1* contributes to drought tolerance in maize seedlings[J]. *Nature Genetics*, 2016, 48(10): 1233-1241.
- [31] 兰巨生, 胡福顺, 张景瑞. 作物抗旱指数的概念和统计方法[J]. *华北农学报*, 1990, 5(2): 20-25.
- [32] 赵岩, 马艳明, 蒋方山, 等. 黄淮麦区小麦品种(系)成株期抗旱性综合评价[J]. *分子植物育种*, 2021, 19(12): 4100-4107.
- [33] LI Q, WANG Z R, LI D, et al. Evaluation of a new method for quantification of heat tolerance in different wheat cultivars[J]. *Journal of Integrative Agriculture*, 2018, 17(4): 786-795.
- [34] 陈卫国, 张政, 史雨刚, 等. 211份小麦种质资源抗旱性的评价[J]. *作物杂志*, 2020, 4: 53-63.
- [35] 王敏, 杨万明, 侯燕平, 等. 不同类型大豆花荚期抗旱性形态指标及其综合评价[J]. *核农学报*, 2010, 24(1): 154-159.
- [36] 周元成, 曹永立, 王镇, 等. 不同大麦品种抗旱性鉴定指标的筛选与评价[J]. *中国农业科技导报*, 2022, 23(11): 86-92.
- [37] 郭栋良, 江海霞, 钟俐, 等. 不同地区亚麻萌发期耐盐碱性遗传多样性分析[J]. *新疆大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2018, 35(3): 360-365.
- [38] 郭媛, 邱财生, 龙松华, 等. 盐碱胁迫对不同地区亚麻主栽品种种子萌发的影响[J]. *种子*, 2013, 32(12): 1-5.
- [39] 李泉, 郭栋良, 李恭泽, 等. 亚麻萌发期耐盐鉴定体系优化及150份种质耐盐性综合评价[J]. *新疆农业科学*, 2022, 59(6): 1438-1449.
- [40] YOU F M, JIA G F, XIAO J, et al. Genetic variability of 27 traits in a core collection of flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.)[J]. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 2017, 8: 1636.

责任编辑: 张自强