

李雪雪, 凌霖, 王康旭, 等. 不同施氮处理下转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻根系特性[J]. 华中农业大学学报, 2023, 42(4): 125-131.
DOI: 10.13300/j.cnki.hnlkxb.2023.04.014

不同施氮处理下转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻根系特性

李雪雪, 凌霖, 王康旭, 蔡明历, 曹凑贵, 江洋

华中农业大学植物科学技术学院, 武汉 430070

摘要 为探究转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系根系特性, 为抗虫转基因水稻的栽培调控提供技术支撑, 通过盆栽试验, 以常规粳稻与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系、常规籼稻与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系为试验材料, 探究施氮、不施氮处理下转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系特性。结果表明: 转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根长、根表面积、根体积在成熟期不施氮处理下显著低于亲本对照, 在施氮处理下与亲本对照无显著差异; KY (*Cry2A**) 的根系活跃吸收面积在花期显著高于亲本对照, 而 MH86 (*Cry2A**) 的根系活跃吸收面积与其亲本对照无显著差异; 与不施氮处理相比, 施氮能显著提高 KY (*Cry2A**) 的根直径, 对 MH86 (*Cry2A**) 的根直径无显著影响。本研究结果表明, 转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻根系特性与其亲本之间存在一定差异, 且这种差异在不施氮处理条件下更为明显。

关键词 抗虫转基因水稻; 氮肥; 根系形态; 根系活力

中图分类号 S511 **文献标识码** A **文章编号** 1000-2421(2023)04-0125-07

水稻是我国的主要粮食作物之一, 同时也易受到虫害的侵袭, 造成严重的产量损失。据不完全统计, 每年全球因虫害而导致的水稻减产产量占总产量的5%以上, 达100万t^[1], 其中50%以上的损失是由螟虫造成的^[2]。螟虫中危害最大的是二化螟, 在我国南北稻区均有分布^[3]。长期以来主要依靠化学农药进行虫害防治, 但这种方式易造成环境污染, 培育抗虫水稻品种是目前最有效且不污染环境的防治螟虫的措施。由于栽培水稻品种及其近缘种中缺少抗螟虫的基因, 通过转基因技术来改良水稻的抗虫性是最有效的措施^[4]。近些年来抗虫转基因水稻的研究取得了一些重要进展, 成功培育出多个抗虫转基因材料^[5-8]。

然而, 由于转入了非传统基因库的外源基因, 转基因水稻的某些生理代谢过程发生了改变, 进而引起转基因水稻的生物学特性、营养需求特性、生态适应性等与普通水稻有所差异^[9-13]。多项研究结果表明, 与非转基因受体亲本相比, 转基因水稻表现出结实率降低、株高变矮、根系长度变短、每穗粒数变少等变异^[9, 12-14]。前人关于抗虫转基因水稻的研究多集中在地上部, 对于转基因水稻根系性状的研究较

少。而水稻根系是吸收水分和养分的重要器官, 同时还是氨基酸、植物激素等多种物质的合成场所, 还有支撑地上部、防止倒伏的作用^[15]。水稻根系的生长状况与地上部的生长状况密切相关, 根系的生长情况与活性对整个植株的生长发育有重要的影响^[16]。本研究以常规粳稻与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系、常规籼稻与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系为试验材料, 探究施氮、不施氮处理下转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系特性, 以期抗虫转基因水稻的栽培提供理论基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

试验使用常规粳稻空育131(KY131)与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系 KY (*Cry2A**)-1、KY (*Cry2A**)-2 以及常规籼稻明恢86(MH86)与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系 MH86 (*Cry2A**) 为试验材料。

1.2 试验设计

2019年在湖北省武汉市华中农业大学盆栽场进行盆栽试验。土壤与沙按 $m_{\text{土壤}}:m_{\text{沙}}=2:1$ 混合均匀后装入长24 cm、宽18 cm、高27 cm的桶中, 每桶

收稿日期: 2022-08-15

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划项目(2017YFD0301401)

李雪雪, E-mail: 1170617336@qq.com

通信作者: 江洋, E-mail: jiangyang@mail.hzau.edu.cn

装入混合后的土 12 kg。土壤背景值为:总氮 510 mg/kg,速效磷 37.5 mg/kg,速效钾 167.8 mg/kg。

采用秧田水育秧,20 d后选择长势一致的秧苗移栽到桶中,每桶移栽1株秧苗。试验为随机区组设计,设置施氮(RN)和不施氮(N0)2个氮肥处理,每处理3次重复。氮肥[CO(NH₂)₂]用量为每株 2.14 g,按基肥:分蘖肥:幼穗分化肥=5:2:3的质量比施用;磷肥(NaH₂PO₄)用量为每株 1.94 g,全部作基肥施用;钾肥(KCl)用量为每株 1.91 g,按基肥:幼穗分化肥=1:1的质量比施用。

1.3 根系特性测定

根系形态使用根系扫描仪(Epson LA2400 Scanner, USA)测定,将冲洗干净的根扫描成TIF图像文件后采用根系分析软件(WinRHIZO, Canada)进行计算,分析得出每株根系的总根长、总根表面积、总根体积和根直径。根系活跃吸收面积用甲烯蓝比色法进行测定。根冠比为根干质量/地上部干物质

质量。

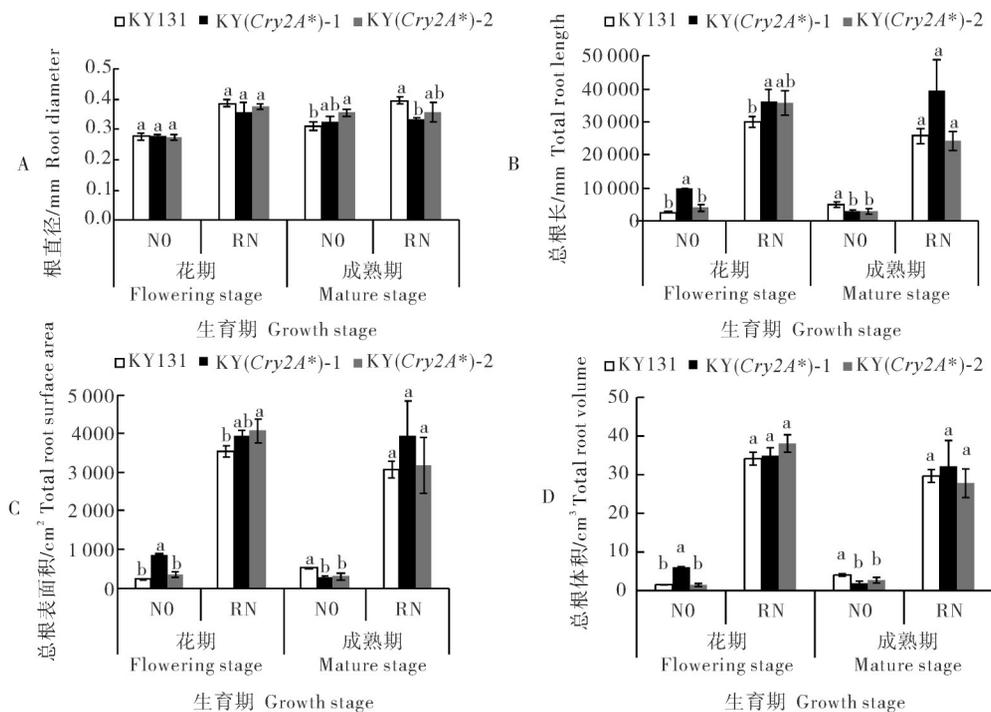
1.4 数据分析

用Microsoft Excel 2016进行试验数据整理,用SAS 9.1进行方差分析,使用最小极差法(LSD)进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 转Cry2A*基因水稻品系根系形态

由图1可知,花期转基因稻品系的根直径与其亲本KY131无显著差异,成熟期不施氮处理下KY(Cry2A*)-2的根直径高于亲本KY131 14.1%,施氮处理下KY(Cry2A*)-1的根直径低于亲本KY131 15.8%。花期KY(Cry2A*)的总根长、总根表面积、总根体积高于亲本KY131,而在成熟期不施氮处理下低于亲本KY131,施氮处理下无显著差异。与不施氮处理相比,施氮显著增加了KY(Cry2A*)及其亲本KY131的根直径、总根长、总根表面积、总根体积。



柱子上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理间差异显著($P < 0.05$)。Different lowercase letters in the columns indicate significant differences among different treatments in the same period ($P < 0.05$).

图1 施氮(RN)、不施氮(N0)处理下不同时期粳稻KY131与KY(Cry2A*)的根直径(A)、总根长(B)、总根表面积(C)和总根体积(D)

Fig. 1 Root diameter(A), total root length(B), total root surface area(C) and total root volumes(D) of japonica rice KY131 and KY(Cry2A*) at different stages under nitrogen(RN) and no nitrogen(N0) treatments

如图2所示,籼稻品系MH86(Cry2A*)的根直径、根长在施氮、不施氮处理下与其亲本MH86均无显著差异。成熟期不施氮处理下转基因品系MH86

(Cry2A*)的根表面积、根体积分别比其亲本MH86低25.7%、28.7%,在其他条件下无显著差异。氮肥处理显著增加了MH86(Cry2A*)及其亲本的根长、

根表面积、根体积,对根直径无显著影响。

2.2 转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系根系活跃吸收面积

由图3可知,在花期,粳稻品系 KY(*Cry2A**)-1 的根系活跃吸收面积在不施氮处理下比亲本 KY131 高 129%, KY(*Cry2A**)-2 的根系活跃吸收面积在施

氮处理下比亲本 KY131 高 46.2%。与不施氮处理相比,施氮显著增加了转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系及其亲本的根系活跃吸收面积,降低了活跃吸收面积/总吸收面积。

由图4可知,籼稻品系 MH86(*Cry2A**)的根系

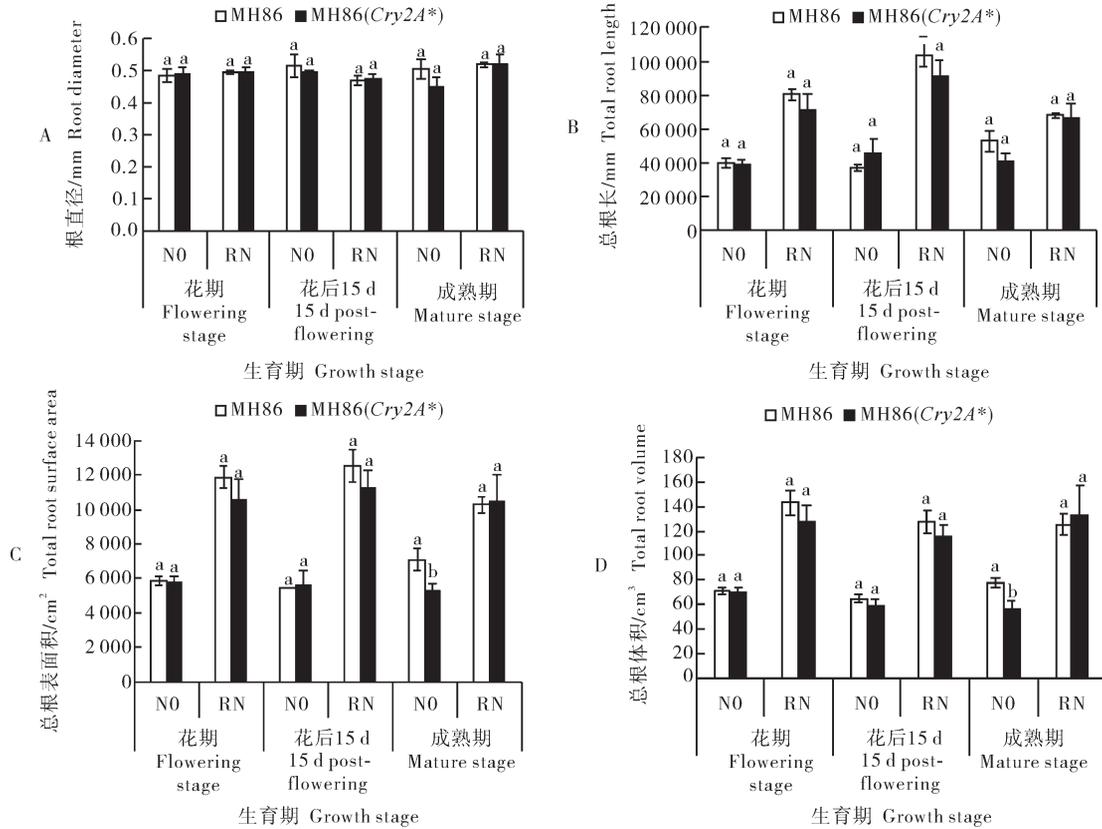


图2 施氮(RN)、不施氮(N0)处理下不同时期籼稻MH86与MH86(*Cry2A**)的根直径(A)、总根长(B)、总根表面积(C)和总根体积(D)

Fig. 2 Root diameter(A), total root length(B), total root surface area(C) and total root volumes(D) of *indica* rice MH86 and MH86(*Cry2A**) at different stages under nitrogen (RN) and no nitrogen (N0) treatments

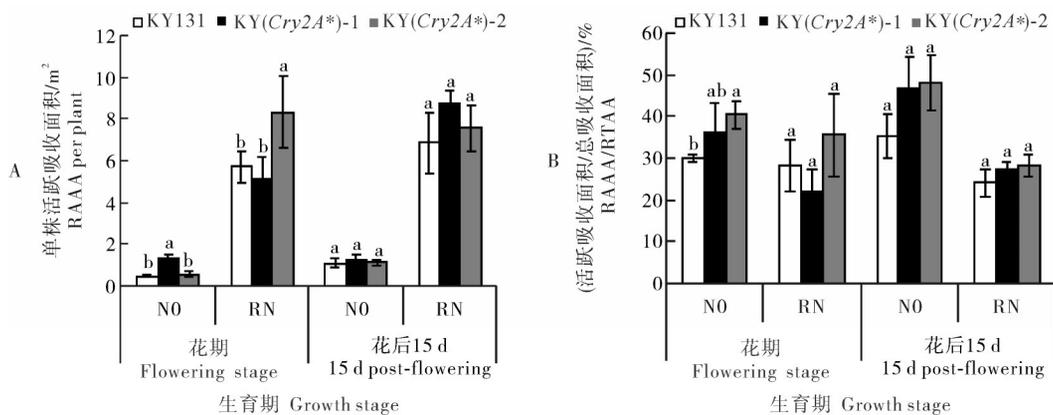


图3 施氮(RN)、不施氮(N0)处理下不同时期粳稻KY131与KY(*Cry2A**)的根系活跃吸收面积(A)和活跃吸收面积/总吸收面积(B)

Fig.3 Root active absorption area (RAAA) (A) and the ratio of RAAA to total root absorption area (RAAA/RTAA) (B) of *japonica* rice KY131 and KY(*Cry2A**) at different stages under nitrogen (RN) and no nitrogen (N0) treatments

活跃吸收面积和活跃吸收面积/总吸收面积其与亲本籼稻品种MH86均无显著差异。与不施氮处理相比施氮能显著提高花期MH86的活跃吸收面积,对MH86(*Cry2A**)的活跃吸收面积无显著影响。

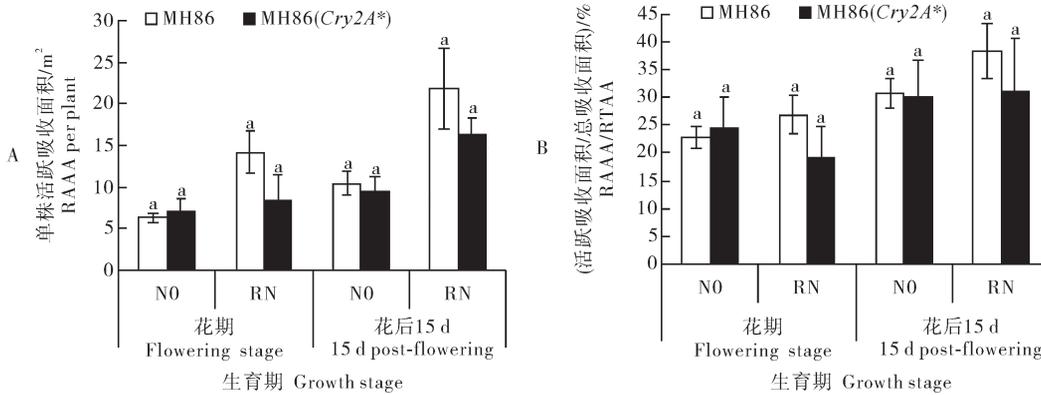


图4 施氮(RN)、不施氮(N0)处理下不同时期籼稻MH86与MH86(*Cry2A**)的根系活跃吸收面积(A)和活跃吸收面积/总吸收面积(B)

Fig. 4 Root active absorption area (RAAA) (A) and the ratio of RAAA to total root absorption area (RAAA/RTAA) (B) of *indica* rice MH86 and MH86 (*Cry2A**) at different stages under nitrogen (RN) and no nitrogen (N0) treatments

2.3 转*Cry2A**基因水稻品系根冠比

由表1可知, 粳稻品系KY(*Cry2A**)-1的的总生物量、根生物量在花期、花后15 d高于亲本KY131。KY(*Cry2A**)-2的总生物量、根生物量,花期在施氮处理下比亲本KY131分别高18.63%、16.37%,在不施氮处理下与亲本KY131无显著差异。KY(*Cry2A**)-1的根冠比在成熟期不施氮处理

下比亲本KY131低43.3%,在施氮处理下比亲本KY131高10.8%。KY(*Cry2A**)-2的根冠比在成熟期不施氮处理下比亲本KY131低48.9%,在其他条件下无显著差异。氮肥处理显著增加了KY131与其转*Cry2A**基因水稻品系的总生物量与根生物量,对根冠比无显著影响。

表1 施氮(RN)、不施氮(N0)处理下KY131与KY(*Cry2A**)的生物量与根冠比

Table 1 Biomass and root-shoot ratio of *japonica* rice KY131 and KY (*Cry2A**) under nitrogen (RN) and no nitrogen (N0) treatments

品系 Variety	氮处理 N treatment	花期 Flowering stage			花后15 d 15 d post-flowering			成熟期 Maturity stage		
		总生物量/g Biomass	根干质量/g Root dry weight	根冠比 Root-shoot ratio	总生物量/g Biomass	根干质量/g Root dry weight	根冠比 Root-shoot ratio	总生物量/g Biomass	根干质量/g Root dry weight	根冠比 Root-shoot ratio
KY131		1.10b	0.16b	0.161a	2.33a	0.26a	0.137a	4.64a	0.37a	0.088a
KY(<i>Cry2A*</i>)-1	N0	2.62a	0.38a	0.170a	3.78a	0.32a	0.092a	3.48a	0.17a	0.050b
KY(<i>Cry2A*</i>)-2		1.34b	0.14b	0.118a	2.37a	0.22a	0.097a	4.51a	0.20a	0.045b
KY131		23.93b	2.48c	0.116a	35.43b	2.65b	0.081a	42.50a	2.38a	0.059b
KY(<i>Cry2A*</i>)-1	RN	26.14ab	2.70b	0.116a	45.92a	3.59a	0.085a	48.89a	3.04a	0.066a
KY(<i>Cry2A*</i>)-2		28.29a	2.89a	0.114a	38.24b	2.60b	0.073a	44.34a	2.42a	0.058b
方差分析 Analysis of variance										
氮处理 N treatment		**	**	*	**	**	NS	**	**	NS
品系 Variety		*	**	NS	**	**	NS	NS	NS	**
氮处理 N treatment × 品系 Variety		NS	**	NS	**	**	NS	NS	NS	**

注:同一列内不同小写字母表示同一地点不同处理间差异显著(P<0.05)。*表示差异达到0.05水平;**表示差异达到0.01水平;NS表示差异不显著。Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant differences among different treatments in the same site (P<0.05);*, P<0.05;** P<0.01;NS: No significant difference. The same as below.

由表2可知,MH86(*Cry2A**)的总生物量成熟期在施氮、不施氮处理下分别比亲本MH86低15.1%、23.1%。MH86(*Cry2A**)的根生物量在花后15 d施氮处理下比亲本MH86低13.9%,在成熟期不施氮处理下比亲本MH86低33.8%,其他条件下无显著差异。MH86(*Cry2A**)的根冠比在花期施氮处理下比

亲本MH86低9.1%,在成熟期不施氮处理下比亲本MH86低15.8%,其他条件下无显著差异。氮肥处理显著增加了MH86与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的总生物量与根生物量,降低了MH86与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根冠比。

表2 施氮(RN)、不施氮(N0)处理下籼稻MH86与MH86(*Cry2A**)的生物量与根冠比
Table 2 Biomass and root-shoot ratio of *indica* rice MH86 and MH86(*Cry2A**) under nitrogen (RN) and no nitrogen (N0) treatments

品系 Variety	氮处理 N treatment	花期 Flowering stage			花后 15 d 15 d post-flowering			成熟期 Maturity stage		
		总生物量/g Biomass	根干质量/g Root dry weight	根冠比 Root-shoot ratio	总生物量/g Biomass	根干质量/g Root dry weight	根冠比 Root-shoot ratio	总生物量/g Biomass	根干质量/g Root dry weight	根冠比 Root-shoot ratio
MH86	N0	46.07a	7.45a	0.193a	48.71a	7.02a	0.163a	59.37a	8.70a	0.172a
MH86(<i>Cry2A*</i>)		44.69a	6.70a	0.176a	49.42a	6.34a	0.147a	45.64b	5.76b	0.145b
MH86	RN	111.79a	14.10a	0.144a	138.68a	14.07a	0.113a	131.75a	12.37a	0.104a
MH86(<i>Cry2A*</i>)		102.69a	11.90a	0.131b	131.33a	12.11b	0.102a	111.90b	11.01a	0.109a
方差分析 Analysis of variance										
氮处理 N treatment		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
品系 Variety		NS	*	**	NS	*	*	**	**	*
氮处理 N treatment × 品系 Variety		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	**

3 讨论

土壤养分状况、气候条件等易影响到植物根系的生长情况^[17]。本试验的研究结果表明,当土壤中氮素含量不足时,转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根长、根表面积、根体积等根系形态指标显著降低,根冠比增加,与亲本对照表现一致。氮素缺乏时显著降低了常规粳稻空育131与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根直径,对常规籼稻MH86与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系无显著影响。前人研究表明,转 *Bt* 基因水稻的根长与亲本对照相比在苗期时显著降低^[14]。Tan等^[18]的研究结果表明,非 *Bt* 棉的根长密度和单位面积长度均大于转 *Bt* 棉。本研究中转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系形态与其亲本对照存在一定的差异,但不同品系表现不一致。花期KY(*Cry2A**)-1的根长、根表面积、根体积在不施氮处理下显著高于亲本对照,在施氮处理下与亲本对照无显著差异,而KY(*Cry2A**)-2的根系形态指标与亲本对照KY131相比无显著差异。成熟期KY(*Cry2A**)-1、KY(*Cry2A**)-2的根长、根表面积、根体积在不施氮处理下显著低于亲本KY131,在施氮处理下与亲本

KY131无显著差异。MH86与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系形态只在成熟期不施氮处理下表现出显著差异,在其他条件下无显著差异。

施用氮肥有利于提高植株的根系活力延缓植株衰老,提高水稻产量^[19-20]。本试验用根系活跃吸收面积来表示根系活力,结果表明施氮能显著提高转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系和亲本对照的根系活跃吸收面积。KY(*Cry2A**)的根系活跃吸收面积在花期时与亲本对照相比存在显著差异,并且不同品系的转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的表现不一致,KY(*Cry2A**)-1的根系活跃吸收面积在不施氮处理下显著高于亲本对照,而KY(*Cry2A**)-2在施氮处理下显著高于亲本对照。MH86与其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系活跃吸收面积无显著差异。

有研究报道MH63与其转 *Bt* 基因水稻品系的生物量无显著差异^[21-22]。本研究发现部分转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系与其亲本对照的总生物量、地下部生物量存在显著差异,其根冠比也存在差异。KY131的总生物量、地下部生物量在花期显著低于其转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系,而在成熟期无显著差异。

MH86 的总生物量、地下部生物量高于 MH86 (*Cry2A**)。

综上,转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系形态、根系活力、生物量等与其受体亲本相比存在一定的差异,但不同受体的转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系性状表现有所不同,即使是同一品系的根系性状在不同时期不同氮肥处理下表现也有所不同。当土壤中氮素缺乏时,转 *Cry2A** 基因水稻品系的根系形态与受体亲本差异更明显。

参考文献 References

- [1] PANDI V, SUNDARA BABU P C, KAILASAM C. Prediction of damage and yield loss caused by rice leaffolder at different crop periods in a susceptible rice cultivar (IR 50)[J]. Journal of applied entomology, 1998, 122(1/2/3/4/5): 595-599.
- [2] ZHANG Q F. Strategies for developing green super rice[J]. PNAS, 2007, 104(42): 16402-16409.
- [3] 高家旭, 蓝天琼, 刘成家, 等. 不同药剂对水稻螟虫防治效果初探[J]. 农业与技术, 2015, 35(7): 47, 78. GAO J X, LAN T Q, LIU C J, et al. Preliminary study on the control effect of different chemicals on rice stem borers[J]. Agriculture and technology, 2015, 35(7): 47, 78 (in Chinese).
- [4] 李荣田, 王新宇, 田崇兵, 等. 转 *cry1C** 及 *cry2A** 基因早粳稻 Bt 蛋白的时空表达和抗螟虫性[J]. 作物学报, 2018, 44(12): 1829-1836. LI R T, WANG X Y, TIAN C B, et al. Spatio-temporal expression of Bt protein and stem borer resistance of transgenic early japonica rice with *cry1C** or *cry2A** gene[J]. Acta agronomica sinica, 2018, 44(12): 1829-1836 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [5] FUJIMOTO H, ITOH K, YAMAMOTO M, et al. Insect resistant rice generated by introduction of a modified δ -endotoxin gene of *Bacillus thuringiensis* [J]. Nature biotechnology, 1993, 11(10): 1151-1155.
- [6] TU J, DATTA K, KHUSH G S, et al. Field performance of Xa21 transgenic indica rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), IR72[J]. Theoretical and applied genetics, 2000, 101(1/2): 15-20.
- [7] CHEN H, TANG W, XU C G, et al. Transgenic indica rice plants harboring a synthetic *cry2A** gene of *Bacillus thuringiensis* exhibit enhanced resistance against lepidopteran rice pests [J]. Theoretical and applied genetics, 2005, 111(7): 1330-1337.
- [8] TANG W, CHEN H, XU C G, et al. Development of insect-resistant transgenic indica rice with a synthetic *cry1C** gene [J]. Molecular breeding, 2006, 18(1): 1-10.
- [9] JIANG G H, XU C G, TU J M, et al. Pyramiding of insect- and disease-resistance genes into an elite indica, cytoplasm male sterile restorer line of rice, 'Minghui 63' [J]. Plant breeding, 2004, 123(2): 112-116.
- [10] CHEN L Y, SNOW A A, WANG F, et al. Effects of insect-resistance transgenes on fecundity in rice (*Oryza sativa*, Poaceae): a test for underlying costs [J]. American journal of botany, 2006, 93(1): 94-101.
- [11] XIA H, CHEN L Y, WANG F, et al. Yield benefit and underlying cost of insect-resistance transgenic rice: implication in breeding and deploying transgenic crops [J]. Field crops research, 2010, 118(3): 215-220.
- [12] KIM S, KIM C, LI W, et al. Inheritance and field performance of transgenic Korean Bt rice lines resistant to rice yellow stem borer [J]. Euphytica, 2008, 164(3): 829-839.
- [13] WANG F, JIAN Z P, NIE L X, et al. Effects of N treatments on the yield advantage of *Bt*-SY63 over SY63 (*Oryza sativa*) and the concentration of *Bt* protein [J]. Field crops research, 2012, 129: 39-45.
- [14] SHU Q Y, CUI H R, YE G Y, et al. Agronomic and morphological characterization of *Agrobacterium*-transformed Bt rice plants [J]. Euphytica, 2002, 127(3): 345-352.
- [15] HODGE A, BERTA G, DOUSSAN C, et al. Plant root growth, architecture and function [J]. Plant and soil, 2009, 321(1): 153-187.
- [16] 樊剑波. 不同氮效率基因型水稻氮素吸收和根系特征研究 [D]. 南京: 南京农业大学, 2008. FAN J B. Difference in nitrogen uptake and root morphology of rice cultivars with different nitrogen use efficiency [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing Agricultural University, 2008 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [17] NIU Y F, CHAI R S, JIN G L, et al. Responses of root architecture development to low phosphorus availability: a review [J]. Annals of botany, 2013, 112(2): 391-408.
- [18] TAN D K Y, BROUGHTON K, KNOX O G, et al. Soil microbial biomass and root growth in *Bt* and non-*Bt* cotton; EGU General Assembly Conference Abstracts [C]. [S.l.]: EGU, 2012.
- [19] 刘宝玉, 徐家宽, 王余龙, 等. 不同生育时期氮素供应水平对杂交水稻根系生长及其活力的影响 [J]. 作物学报, 1997, 23(6): 699-706. LIU B Y, XU J K, WANG Y L, et al. Effect of nitrogen supplying levels and timings on the development of roots in hybrid indica rice [J]. Acta agronomica sinica, 1997, 23(6): 699-706 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [20] 孙静文, 陈温福, 臧春明, 等. 水稻根系研究进展 [J]. 沈阳农业大学学报, 2002, 33(6): 466-470. SUN J W, CHEN W F, ZANG C M, et al. Advances of research on rice root systems [J]. Journal of Shenyang Agricultural University, 2002, 33(6): 466-470 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [21] JIANG Y, LING L, ZHANG L L, et al. Comparison of transgenic *Bt* rice and their non-*Bt* counterpart in yield and physio-

logical response to drought stress [J]. Field crops research, 2018, 217: 45-52.
[22] LING L, LI X X, WANG K X, et al. Carbon and nitrogen parti-

tioning of transgenic rice T2A-1 (*Cry2A**) with different nitrogen treatments [J/OL]. Scientific reports, 2019, 9: 5351 [2022-08-15]. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-41267-1>.

Root characteristics of *Cry2A** transgenic rice under different nitrogen fertilizer conditions

LI Xuexue, LING Lin, WANG Kangxu, CAI Mingli, CAO Cougui, JIANG Yang

College of Plant Science and Technology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070, China

Abstract The conventional *japonica* rice and its *Cry2A** transgenic rice lines, and the conventional *indica* rice and its *Cry2A** transgenic rice lines were used to conduct the pot experiment. The root characteristics of *Cry2A** transgenic rice lines under nitrogen application and no nitrogen application were investigated to study the root characteristics of *Cry2A** transgenic rice lines and provide technical support for the cultivation and regulation of insect-resistant transgenic rice. The results showed that the root length, root surface area and root volume of the *Cry2A** transgenic rice lines were significantly lower than those of the parents under no nitrogen application at the stage of mature, but there was no significant difference between them and the parental control under the nitrogen application. The root active absorption area of KY (*Cry2A**) was significantly higher than that of the parents at the stage of flowering, while the root active absorption area of MH86 (*Cry2A**) was not significantly different from that of the parents. Compared with no nitrogen application, nitrogen application significantly increased the root diameter of KY (*Cry2A**), but had no significant effect on the root diameter of MH86 (*Cry2A**). It is indicated that there was a certain difference in the root characteristics between the *Cry2A** transgenic rice and its parents, and this difference was more obvious under no nitrogen application.

Keywords insect resistant transgenic rice; nitrogen fertilizer; root morphology; root vigor

(责任编辑:张志钰)