# 猪Mu阿片受体基因单核苷酸多态性分析 Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Analysis in Sow Mu Opioid Receptor Gene

李剑虹,王宇,崔卫国,包军 LI Jian-Hong,WANG Yu,CUI Wei-Guo,BAO Jun

东北农业大学动物科技学院,哈尔滨 150030 College of Animal Science & Technology,Northeast Agricultural University,Harbin 150030,China

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 Mu阿片受体(简称MOR)属于G蛋白藕联受体,分布在痛觉传导区,以及与情绪和行为有关的区域,影响动物的神经反应和行为表现。该研究以长白猪、大白猪和杜洛克猪为试验材料, 用8对引物对Mu阿片受体基因的5′UTR区域、整个编码区和3′UTR区域用PCR-SSCP方法进行了扫描,发现5处突变基因座(GenBank登录号:AF521309)。统计结果发现基因型频率分布与品种有关,大白猪突变基因型频率显著高于长白和杜洛克,本研究推测分布上的差异可能是由于长期的选择压力造成的。

Abstract:Mu opioid receptor (MOR) is a member of G protein-coupled receptor family, distributed in the pain transduction region in the brain and related to emotion and behaviour. This study was designed to investigate the Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) of Mu opioid receptor gene in various breeds, including duroc, landrace and Yorkshire. 5' UTR (untranslate region), coding region and 3' UTR of Mu opioid receptor gene were amplified by eight pairs of primers, and the Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) were detected by SSCP. Five polymorphisms were found (Genebank Accession number:AF521309). The results of  $\chi^2$  test showed that the frequencies of genotypes in different breeds were significantly different (P<0.01). The frequencies of mutation genotypes in Yorkshire were significantly higher than Duroc and Landrace. According to the above results, we can speculate the difference of the frequencies of genotypes may be the results of long term choice pressure.

关键词 猪 <u>Mu阿片受体基因</u> <u>单核苷酸多态性 Key words</u> <u>pig</u> <u>Mu opioid receptor gene</u> <u>single nucleotide</u> <u>polymorphism</u>

分类号

# 扩展功能

### 本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ <u>PDF</u>(0KB)
- ▶[HTML全文](0KB)
- ▶参考文献

# 服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶复制索引
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

## 相关信息

▶ 本刊中 包含"猪"的 相关文章

#### ▶本文作者相关文章

- 李剑虹
- 王宇
- 崔卫国
- · 包军LI Jian-Hong
- WANG Yu
- · CUI Wei-Guo
- BAO Jun

Abstract

**Key words** 

DOI: