

研究论文

花莲种质资源的遗传多样性及品种间亲缘关系的探讨

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摘要 利用17个随机引物对来自中国和美国的29份花莲种质资源材料进行了RAPD分析.扩增形成207条谱带,多态带122条,多态率为58.94%.说明中国花莲具有较丰富的遗传多样性.结果还显示:(1)花莲种质资源可被分为2个品种群:品种群 I 以大花型为主,少量小花型.品种群 II 以中小型花为主.又在欧氏遗传距离11.01处分为7个亚品种群.(2)美洲黄莲与中国莲的花莲之间在DNA水平上没有显著差异,与中小型花关系更近.

关键词 [花莲\(Nelumbo\)](#) [遗传多样性](#) [RAPD](#) [聚类分析](#)

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Genetic Diversity and Phylogenetic Relationship of Flower-lotus Cultivars (Nelumbo) by RAPD Markers

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Abstract Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) was applied to germplasm accessions in 29 flower-lotus cultivars (including both *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn. and *N. lutea* Pers.). A total of 207 bands were obtained from 17 selected primers, of which 122 were polymorphic. The results also showed that: (1) Two main-groups were gained: those cultivars, with bigger flower, were mainly clustered in one group, and the other contained mass small-flower types. (2) No obvious difference was observed between *N. lutea* and all other cultivars (*N. nucifera*) from their DNA. Furthermore, it seemed that *N. lutea* was close to small-flower cultivars of *N. nucifera*.

Key words [Flower-lotus cultivars \(Nelumbo\)](#) [Genetic diversity](#) [RAPD](#) [Cluster analysis](#)

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