用FISH技术对人、恒河猴、食蟹猴染色体的研究 Study of Human, Mucaca mulatta, Macaca fasicularis Chromosome Using Fluorescence in situ Hybridization (FISH)

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用人类5号、9号、13号、15号、17号、20号整条染色体探针分别对人、恒河猴和食蟹猴的中期细胞进行 荧光原位杂交, 结果表明:人的5号、13号、17号探针分别杂交到恒河猴的5号、16号、17号染色体上;9号探针杂交 到恒河猴14号染色体的长臂及部分短臂上; 15号探针杂交到恒河猴7号染色体短臂及部分长臂上;20号探针杂交到 恒河猴的13号染色体长臂上。食蟹猴的杂交结果与恒河猴完全一致。结合G带带型分析, 对人与猕猴的染色体同源 性及其进化进行了讨论。

Abstract:Fluorescent in situ hybridizaiton(FISH) was used on the metaphase of Macaca mulatta and Macaca fasicularis with human chromosome specific DNA libraries for chromosome 5、9、13、15、17 and 相关信息 20. In Macaca mulatta, the result showed that chromosome 5, 16 and 17 was entirely painted by human chromosome 5, 13 and 17 specific libraries respectively. The long arm and the partial short arm of chromosome 14 and the short arm and the partial long arm of chromosome 7 were painted by human chromosome 9 and 15 specific libraries respectively. And the long arm of chromosome 13 was painted by human chromosome 20 library. The result was the same in Macaca fasicularis. Combinded with the comparative analysis of G-banding, the evolutional relationship of these chromosomes between human and macaques was discussed.

荧光原位杂交 染色体同源性 恒河猴 食蟹猴 Key words FISH chromosome homology Macaca mulatta Macaca fasicularis

分类号

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Abstract

Key words

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