# 单核苷酸多态性在作物遗传及改良中的应用 Application of Single Nucleotide Polymorphism in Crop Genetics and Improvement

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单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)是等位基因间序列差异最为普遍的类型,可 作为一种高通量的遗传标记。已建立了PCR扩增目标序列及其产物测序和电子SNP(eSNP)等多种发现和检测SNP的 方法。玉米和大豆等作物也已开展了SNP分析。一些栽培作物种质的多样性不断减少,其结果使连锁不平衡 (linkage disequilibrium, LD) 增加,这有利于目的基因座上SNP单元型(haplotype)与表型的相关性分析。 SNP已在作物基因作图及其整合、分子标记辅助育种和功能基因组学等领域展示了广泛的应用价值。 Abstract:Single nucleotide polymorphism(SNP) is the most common type of sequence difference between ▶ 本刊中 包含"单核苷酸多态性 alleles, which can be used as a kind of high-throughput genetic marker. Several different routes have been developed to discover and identify SNP. These include the direct sequencing of PCR amplicons, electronic SNP(eSNP) and so on SNP assays have been made in many crop species such as maize and soybean. The elite germplasm of some crops have been narrowed in genetic diversity, increasing the amount of linkage disequilibrium (LD) present and facilitating the association of SNP haplotypes at candidate gene loci with phenotypes. SNP analysis has been broadly used in the field of plant gene mapping, integration of genetic and physical maps, DNA markerassisted breeding and functional genomics.

单核苷酸多态性(SNPs)\_\_ 分子标记 连锁不平衡 Key words single nucleotide polymorphism(SNP) molecular marker linkage disequilibrium (LD)

分类号

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Abstract

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