

应用微卫星标记鉴别水稻籼粳亚种 SSLP-based Identification of Subspecies in Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

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摘要 应用70个微卫星标记分析了3个籼稻测验种和3个粳稻测验种的多态性, 发现其中36个标记可以区分籼粳测验种。再以18个籼粳品种进一步筛选, 找到了分布于12条染色体的21个籼粳特异性微卫星标记。在这21个标记中, 20个在籼粳亚种间带型相异, 其中7个在亚种内带型一致, 13个在亚种内带型不一致; 1个标记在12个籼稻品种和1个粳稻品种检测到相同的带型, 其余11个粳稻品种具有另一种带型。微卫星标记和RFLP标记检测籼粳亚种不仅具有一致性, 而且还有互补性。

Abstract: Six indica and japonica testers were assayed using 70 microsatellite markers. Thirty-six markers distinguishing indicas from japonicas were detected. By further-screening among 18 indica and japonica varieties, 21 markers distributed on 12 rice chromosomes were found to be indica-japonica differentiated. No indica varieties shared same patterns with any japonica varieties at 20 marker loci, of which identical patterns were observed within subspecies at 7 loci while within-subspecies variations were observed at 13 loci. At the remaining locus, 12 indica and 1 japonica varieties had the same allele, while other 11 japonica varieties had another allele. It also showed that SSLP was not only consistent, but also complementary, to RFLP for the subspecies identification.

关键词 [微卫星DNA标记](#) [籼粳特异性](#) [亚洲栽培稻](#) **Key words** [microsatellite DNA markers](#) [indica-japonica differentiation](#) [Oryza sativa L.](#)

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