

研究论文

## 通过茎尖培养获得去除类菌质体的甘薯植株及其验证技术的研究

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**摘要** 用甘薯“新种花”的丛枝病植株进行茎尖培养,获得7%去除类菌质体的植株。经2年8个月的形态观察、嫁接鉴定、氨基酸分析,证明其均恢复到一般健康植株的外部形态与内部代谢应有的水平。由此可见,象去除病毒一样,茎尖培养同样可以应用于去除类菌质体。试验还表明,以 MS 为基本培养基,附加 IAA0.5毫克/升,或 IAA0.5毫克/升+NAA0.2毫克/升,是作茎尖培养的较好培养基。6BA 促其大块愈伤组织形成,腺素在一定程度上消除6BA不利影响,并有75%外植体长成植株。

关键词

分类号

## STUDIES FOR OBTAINMENT OF SWEET-POTATO MYCOPLASMA-LIKE ORGANISM-FREE SEEDLINGS BY SHOOT TIP CULTURE METHOD AND ITS AVAILABLE IDENTIFICATION

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**Abstract** The production of sweet-potato in Fujian Province is always infected with a mycoplasma-like organism which symptoms show that the diseased plant is little-leaf, chlorosis, stunting and witches-broom. This pathogenic organism is transmitted by leafhoppers and if it infects sweet-potato plant in the early growing period, the plant will defoliate extensively and will yield no tubers. So the local growers are anxious for getting good sweet-potato seedlings with high-yield and mycoplasma-like organism-free characters. During ...

**Key words**

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