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Identification of Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA and Simple Sequence Repeat Markers Linked to Powdery Mildew Resistance in Common Wheat Cultivar Brock

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Abstract: A total of 350 rapid amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) primers and 100 simple sequence repeat (SSR) primer pairs were screened to identify polymorphic markers associated with powdery mildew resistance. Only primer OPP15 produced a 900bp reproducible DNA fragment (OPP15₉₀₀) in the resistant parent cv. Brock and most of the resistant individuals, but this DNA fragment was absent in susceptible parent Jing411 and Line 015. The progeny, including 218 resistant and 81susceptible lines, derived from a cross Line 015/Brock//Jing411² was used for linkage analysis. 209 resistant and 8 susceptible individuals yielded OPP15₉₀₀ products, but 73 susceptible and 9 resistant ones yielded no OPP15₉₀₀ products. One dominant RAPD molecular marker OPP15₉₀₀ linked to powdery mildew resistance gene was identified in Brock with a genetic distance of 6.0 cM. A SSR marker Xgwm114 was also proved to link with the powdery mildew resistance and genetic distance of 9.3 cM. These two new molecular markers are useful for facilitating selection and pyramiding the resistance genes in wheat breeding.

Keywords: Powdery mildew resistance, RAPD marker, SSR marker, Wheat

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