

植物保护

运用RAPD技术对云南省魔芋软腐病菌系进行类群划分的初步研究*

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摘要 引起魔芋发生病害的病菌有很多种,其中软腐病是对云南魔芋生产和产量影响最为严重的病害。本试验运用RAPD技术对从云南省部分地区采集并分离得到的26个病菌进行遗传多样性的分析,从而对所分离得到的病菌进行病菌类群的初步划分。用已筛选出的7条引物对26个菌进行RAPD扩增后,发现7条随机引物共得到64条电泳带。在71.8%的相似水平上,将其分成3个类群: a,b和c。c组是SM-2(嵩明);b组为HZ-2(会泽)和CYA(姚安县);其余的为a组。a组在73.0%的相似水平上,又分为a1和a2两个亚组。RAPD结果表明该病原菌在种内明显的分化,且与形态鉴定的结果基本一致。

关键词 [魔芋](#) [软腐病](#) [遗传多样性](#) [RAPD](#)

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Study on the Genetic Diversity of the Konjac Soft Rot in Yunnan Province by RAPD

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Abstract

According to the literatures concerned, there are many pathogenic bacteria of konjac diseases. Among them, the soft rot is the most serious effecting its production. Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique was used to analysis the genetic diversity of 26 samples collected from some areas in Yunnan province. We got 64 amplification bands from the amplification results of 7 primers. The molecular phylogenetic trees constructed by UPMGA showed the genetic relationship were close of the bacteria researched. The samples were divided into 3 groups, i.e., a,b and c. SM-2 were the c group; the b were grouped into HZ-2 and CYA,and other of the samples were the a group. At the 73.0% simility level, the a group contained two subgroups, a1 and a2. The results of inter specific classification by coincided with morphology fully.

Key words [Amorphophallus konjac](#) [soft rot](#) [genetic diversity](#) [RAPD](#)

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