

研究简报

## 云南番木瓜花叶病病原鉴定\*

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**摘要** 西双版纳、保山、楚雄以及玉溪等地的感病番木瓜叶片表现为花叶或褪绿,叶片畸形,果实表面布满不规则线纹、环纹及环斑等症状。对感病番木瓜材料进行了电镜观察,在电子显微镜下观察到800nm左右的病毒粒子;设计PRSV特异性引物对感病番木瓜材料进行RT-PCR检测,获得的扩增产物和引物设计大小相符;利用双生病毒特异性引物没有检测到双生病毒。确定引起云南番木瓜花叶病的病原为番木瓜环斑病毒。

**关键词** [番木瓜花叶病](#) [番木瓜环斑病毒](#) [RT-PCR](#) [病原鉴定](#)

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## Pathogen Identification of the Mosaic Disease of Papaya in Yunnan

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### Abstract

Papaya mosaic disease was found in Xishuangbanna, Baoshan, Chuxiong and Yuxi in Yunnan province. Symptoms of the diseased papaya plants included mosaic and chlorosis on leaves, irregular line pattern,ring line and ringspot on fruits. Virus particles about 800 nm long were observed from diseased tissues under the electronic microscope. Specific primers were designed based on the sequences of Papaya Ringspot virus (PRSV) and geminiviruses. RT-PCR was conducted with the total RNA of diseased plants, and a PRSV-specific fragment about 620 bp could be amplified from the infected samples, but no geminiviruses could be detected from diseased tissues. Based on the above results, we confirmed that the mosaic disease of papaya found in Yunnan is caused by Papaya Ringspot Virus.

**Key words** [Papaya mosaic disease](#) [Papaya ringspot virus](#) [RT-PCR](#) [pathogen identification](#)

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