研究报告

长白山四种赤杨丛枝菌根真菌侵染多样性的巢式PCR-RFLP分析 ^{董甜^{1,2},张惠文¹,张粤¹,何兴元¹}

¹中国科学院沈阳应用生态研究所, 沈阳 110016; ²中国科学院研究生院, 北京 100039 收稿日期 2005-11-15 修回日期 2006-7-25 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 采集中国吉林长白山不同海拔的4种赤杨根须样本,利用巢式PCR-RFLP方法检测丛枝菌根真菌(AMF)对样品的侵染情况,PCR结果经限制性内切酶分析. 结果表明,赤杨根内AMF存在丰富的基因多样性.AMF的侵染有从宿主混乱性向宿主专一性发展的趋势.东北赤杨AMF的宿主专一性水平最强,球囊霉属已成为东北赤杨的优势侵染类群;其余3种赤杨的AMF则出现宿主混乱现象.宿主因素比海拔因素对AMF侵染有更重要的影响.

 关键词
 <u>赤杨</u>
 巢式PCR-RFLP
 丛枝菌根真菌(AMF)
 多样性
 长白山

 分类号

Genetic diversity of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi associated with four *Alnus* species in Changbai Mountains: A nested PCR-RFLP analysis

DONG Tian^{1,2}, ZHANG Huiwen¹, ZHANG Yue¹, HE Xingyuan¹

¹Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang 110016, China; ²Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China

Abstract

In this paper, the colonization of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) on the root samples of 4 *Alnus* species in Changbai Mountains was investigated by using nested PCR-RFLP technique, and the PCR results were tested by restriction endonuclease analysis method. The results revealed that the uncultured AMF had a high genetic diversity, and the colonization had a trend from promiscuity to specialization. The AMF from *Alnus mandshuica* showed the greatest specialization to the host, and Glomus was the dominant colonizer of *A. mandshuica*. The AMF from *A. sibirica* var. *hirsuta*, *A. sibirica*, and *A. tinctoria* showed promiscuity, and host had more significant effects on the colonization of AMF than altitude.

Key words <u>Alnus</u> <u>Nested PCR-RFLP</u> <u>arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi</u> <u>Diversity</u> Changbai Mountains

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