

论文

花椒及其混淆品的rDNA ITS区序列分析与鉴别

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摘要:

目的研究不同居群的花椒及其混淆品的rDNA ITS区碱基序列的特征及其差异, 为花椒的鉴别提供可靠的分子标记。方法运用PCR产物直接测序和克隆测序法对甘肃、陕西、四川、河北等7个花椒居群及3个混淆种的rDNA ITS区(包括ITS1, 5.8S, ITS2)碱基序列进行序列测定。结果首次报道花椒ITS区的碱基序列, 序列总长度为619-620 bp, 长度变异较少, 与混淆种长度仅相差4 bp。花椒各居群中, rDNA ITS区碱基序列有15个变异位点、12个信息位点、3个特异性识别位点。与混淆品间的碱基差异则较为显著, 多达71个变异位点, 有4个花椒特异性识别位点。结论依据花椒ITS区的序列特征可准确鉴别各居群的花椒及其混淆品; 亲缘关系密切的花椒居群在地理位置上也非常靠近; rDNA ITS序列特征可作为花椒种内和种间鉴别的有效分子标记。

关键词: 花椒 居群 混淆品 rDNA ITS区 DNA分子鉴别

Authentication of *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim population and adulterants by analysis of rDNA ITS sequences

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Abstract:

AimTo study the difference of rDNA ITS sequences between *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* populations and their adulterants in main habitants of China so as to provide molecular markers for identifying *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* populations against adulterants. MethodsrDNA ITS regions (including ITS-1, 5.8S and ITS-2) of 7 populations of *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* which are separate located in Gansu, Shanxi, Sichuan, Hebei provinces, and 3 adulterants were sequenced by PCR products sequencing method or clone sequencing method. ResultsThe sequences of rDNA ITS region of *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* were reported for the first time, and the sequences of ITS region ranged from 619 to 620 bp, and the length difference among *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* and their adulterants is 4 bp. There are 15 variable sites, 12 informative sites and 3 authenticable sites among *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* populations. The difference of rDNA ITS regions among *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* and their adulterants is obvious, the number of variable sites is 71. ConclusionThe difference of rDNA ITS sequences can be used to authenticate accurately the populations of *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* and their adulterants. These populations of *Z.bungeanum* which have close relationship always distribute in near geographic areas. The characteristics of rDNA ITS sequence can be used as good markers for authenticating *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* populations form their adulterants.

Keywords: population adulterants rDNA ITS rengions DNA molecular authentication *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim

收稿日期 2004-04-13 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者: 丁小余

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