## 湖北夏大豆种质 SSR 标记的遗传多样性研究

周 蓉, 王贤智, 张小娟, 沙爱华, 涂赣英, 周新安\*

(中国农业科学院油料作物研究所,农业部油料作物遗传改良重点开放实验室, 武汉 430062)

摘 要:利用 SSR 标记和系统聚类分析,对 92 个湖北夏大豆种质进行遗传多样性分析。结果表明,28 个 SSR 位点 检测到 134 个等位变异,每个 SSR 位点的等位变异范围为 2~9 个,平均 4.78 个。鄂西南山区的遗传多样性指数和 等位变异数最高,其次为江汉平原区。83.6% 以上的遗传差异是由于地区差异引起,表现较高程度的地理分化。 系统聚类将 92 个大豆品种分为 3 个类群, I 类和 II 类分别以鄂西南山区品种和江汉平原区品种为主。鄂西南山 区和江汉平原区的大豆地方品种表现遗传多样性水平较高。

关键词: 夏大豆; 遗传多样性; SSR; 聚类分析

中图分类号: Q75; S565.1

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-470X(2007)06-0544-06

## Genetic Diversity Analysis by SSR of Summer Sowing Soybean in Hubei

ZHOU Rong, WANG Xian-Zhi, ZHANG Xiao-Juan, SHA Ai-Hua, TU Gan-Ying, ZHOU Xin-An\*

(Oil Crops Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Ministry Key Laboratory of Oil Crops Genetic Improvement, Wuhan 430062, China)

Abstract: There were more than one thousand soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr) germplasms in Hubei province. In order to evaluate the genetic diversity of summer sowing soybean landraces from different agricultural divisions of Hubei, we analyzed allelic profiles at 28 simple-sequence repeat (SSR) loci of 92 accessions. The SSR loci produced 134 alleles, and each SSR loci could detect 2 to 9 alleles with an average of 4.78 alleles per loci. The highest averages of both genetic diversity index and alleles were all occurred in southwest division, and second one was Jianghan Plain division. More than 83.6% of total variation was produced by geographical differentiation. By using the cluster analysis with Within-groups Linkage method, 92 landraces were classified into three major groups at DNA level. Many landraces from southwest division and Jianghan Plain were clustered in I and III group respectively. It was suggested that the diversity level of soybean landrace from both southwest and Jianghan Plain division were higher than those from other divisions.

Key words: Summer sowing soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr); Genetic diversity: SSR: Cluster analysis

大豆种质资源是培育大豆新品种、提高我国大豆产量水平和发展大豆生产的重要物质基础,深入评价我国大豆种质的遗传变异,有利于促进大豆品种的遗传改良。湖北省大豆栽培历史悠久,是南方大豆产区之一。由于湖北省地貌类型、气候、土壤的多样性,大豆种植分布广,用途多,耕作制度多样化,在长期自然选择和人工选择过程中形成了丰富的遗传类型和相应的特异种质。从已收集的湖北省地方大豆品种资源的分析来看,各个县(或市)均有数量不等的地方农家品种,在植株形态、抗病(逆)特性、产量及品质性状等方面均有很大差异。许多湖北大豆品种是中国栽培大豆初选核心种质的重要组成部

分<sup>[1,2]</sup>,在南方大豆群体中占有较大的比重。初步研究表明,SSR(simple sequence repeats)揭示湖北大豆种质资源有着丰富的遗传多样性,江汉平原类群的大豆种质遗传差异较大<sup>[3]</sup>。关媛等研究也表明,湖北大豆资源具有资源数量多、遗传多样性高、特有等位变异多等特点<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来关于大豆种质资源遗传多样性的研究已有大量报道<sup>[2-9]</sup>,前人的研究大都针对我国大范围内不同生态类型的群体材料,如东北大豆、黄淮大豆、南方大豆等评价其遗传变异及分化,相对来说,对于局部地区如湖北大豆群体内不同区域群体的遗传多样性水平及地理分化状况等研究较少。针对上述情况,我们根据湖北省农业区

收稿日期:2007-04-23.修回日期:2007-07-18。

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(30671313);农业部油料作物遗传改良重点开放实验室资助项目。

作者简介:周蓉(1957-),女,研究员,主要从事大豆种质资源研究。

<sup>\*</sup> 通讯作者。