

基于 AFLP 分子标记对广东省番石榴种质资源多样性分析及指纹图谱构建

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摘 要:【目的】利用 AFLP 分子标记技术对广东省 30 份番石榴种质资源进行遗传多样性分析并构建指纹图谱。【方法】从 80 对 AFLP 引物中筛选得到 8 对核心引物用于番石榴分子标记, 利用 UPGMA 聚类分析番石榴种质资源多样性, 以核心引物 E3-M6 和 E4-M2 引物组合构建番石榴 DNA 指纹图谱。【结果】8 对 AFLP 核心引物扩增 30 份番石榴样品共得到条带 1 118 条, 多态性条带 1 114 条, 多态性比率为 99.6%。通过聚类分析将 30 份番石榴样品聚为 4 类, 其中广东省高州市野生品种‘胭脂红番石榴 2 号’遗传分化较大, 单独聚为一类。利用核心引物 E3-M6 和 E4-M2 组合成功构建番石榴 DNA 指纹图谱, 供试 30 份番石榴品种(系)每个都有一套唯一的指纹图谱编码。【结论】本研究构建的指纹图谱可用于番石榴种质的分类与鉴定, 同时为番石榴杂交新品种选育提供理论依据。

关键词: 番石榴; AFLP; 种质资源; 指纹图谱

中图分类号: S667.9

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2020)03-0313-09

Diversity and DNA fingerprinting construction of 30 guava (*Psidium guajava*) germplasm resources in Guangdong province based on AFLP markers

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Abstract: 【Objective】Guava (*Psidium guajava*) is a foreign-introduced species, widely planted in Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Hainan, Taiwan and Yunnan areas of China. The guava varieties in different regions are constantly being introduced and crossed with each other, resulting in complex genetic backgrounds in different regions. The identification of varieties by traditional biological and morphological methods cannot meet the current requirements. In this study, AFLP (Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism) molecular marker technology was used to detect and analyze 30 guava germplasm samples from Guangdong province. The genetic differences among selected varieties were revealed by cluster analysis and the DNA fingerprint was constructed for quickly distinguishing among different guava varieties. 【Methods】AFLP molecular marker technology combines the properties of both RAPD (Polymerase Chain Reaction) and SSR (Simple Sequence Repeat) technologies to provide greater information, high resolution and good stability, which possess the technical advantages for analyzing the diversity of germplasm resources and construction of DNA fingerprints of guava. Researchers from the Fruit Research Institute of Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences collected and transplanted more

收稿日期: 2019-06-28 接受日期: 2019-12-24

基金项目: 广东省果树种质资源库(圃)建设与资源收集保存、鉴评项目(粤农计[2018]36号); 科技创新专项(高水平农科院建设, R2018QD-017); 广东省省级乡村振兴战略专项(粤农计[2018]37号)

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than 30 guava germplasm resources from different counties and cities of Guangdong province, and analyzed the diversity of guava germplasm resources through AFLP molecular marker technology. The genomic DNA extraction method of guava leaves was based on CTAB method, and the extracted DNA was detected by 0.8% agarose gel electrophoresis. Eight pairs of core primers were screened from 80 pairs of AFLP primers for guava molecular markers. UPGMA clustering was used to analyze the diversity of guava germplasm resources. The core primers E3-M6 and E4-M2 primer combinations were used to construct guava DNA fingerprinting.【Results】By screening 80 pairs of AFLP primers, 8 pairs of amplified bands with clear and polymorphic primers were obtained. Eight pairs of primers amplified a total of 1 118 bands in 30 guava samples, including 1 114 polymorphic bands, and an average of 139.25 polymorphic bands was amplified by each pair of primers. The average polymorphism ratio was 99.6%, and the overall polymorphism was rich. Primers E3-M6 had two distinct characteristic bands at 491 bp and 465 bp, respectively. Both characteristic bands were from ‘Carmine guava No. 1’ and ‘Carmine guava No. 3’, which can be used to quickly distinguish the above-mentioned two varieties from other varieties. The genetic similarity coefficient of 30 guava germplasm samples ranged from 0.71 to 0.88, the average genetic similarity was 0.80, and the overall difference was small. Among them, the genetic similarity coefficient of ‘Crystal Guava No. 2’ and ‘Carmine guava No. 1’ was the lowest (0.71), and the genetic similarity coefficients of ‘Carmine guava No. 8’ and ‘Crystal Guava No. 2’ were the highest (0.88). At the similarity coefficient of 0.784, all tested materials can be clustered into 4 categories, among which the wild variety ‘Carmine Guava No. 2’ in Gaozhou city of Guangdong province was highly differentiated and clustered into one group, which indicated that its genetic differentiation was serious compared with other varieties. According to the results of UPGMA cluster analysis, we can find that although the morphological differences existed between different guava varieties in Guangdong province, the difference was not significant from the genetic perspective. Primers E3-M6 and E4-M2, chosen from 8 pairs of AFLP core primers, were used to fingerprint mapping construction. Nine bands with clear, easy-to-resolve peptide band from E4-M2 and E3-M6 were assigned number 1-9 and according to the assignment criteria, the polymorphic bands encode DNA fingerprinting number of 30 samples of guava samples were disclosed. Each of the 30 guava varieties (lines) had a unique fingerprint code.【Conclusion】With the rapid development of biotechnology, the cost of molecular marker technology is declining, and DNA molecular marker technology has replaced traditional morphological identification as a new method of species identification. In this study, the genetic diversity of 30 guava germplasm samples from Guangdong province was analyzed by AFLP molecular marker technique and the DNA fingerprinting was established. The DNA fingerprints can successfully distinguish 30 guava samples with only two primers, but the results were just limited in Guangdong province. With the continuous development of guava industry, there will be more breeding of new guava varieties, which means that the guava fingerprint database needs to be continuously updated and completed according to the actual situation. The results of this study may lay a better foundation for the establishment of the national guava fingerprint database in China.

Key words: Guava; AFLP; Germplasm resource; Fingerprint

番石榴(*Psidium guajava* L.)为桃金娘科番石榴属的常绿灌木或小乔木,原产于美洲秘鲁至墨西哥一带^[1]。由于番石榴是热带果树,所以在我国种植区域主要分布于广东、广西、福建、海南、台湾及云南等

南方地区,其中广东、广西和台湾为主产区。番石榴具有极高的经济及药用价值,其果味甘甜,口感绵软,富含维生素C,营养价值丰富^[2],番石榴花、嫩叶可制茶,具有清热解毒,美容养颜等功效^[3]。但由于种

植区域限制,目前我国对番石榴种质资源的保护与研究不够重视,对不同品种的区分还主要停留在形态学鉴定阶段。DNA 分子标记技术以不同个体间核苷酸变异为基础,检测 DNA 水平上的差异,自 20 世纪 90 年代提出至今,已被广泛应用于柑橘^[4]、苹果^[5]、猕猴桃^[6]及核桃^[7]等不同作物品系遗传多样性分析及指纹图谱构建。但是 DNA 分子标记技术在番石榴上的应用相对于其他作物仍处于落后阶段,目前国内研究文献较少。宁琳等^[8]应用 ISSR 分子标记技术分析 36 份番石榴种质资源亲缘关系,Sitther 等^[9]通过 SSR 微卫星分子标记技术研究了 35 份番石榴品种的基因组遗传多样性。以上研究均集中于对番石榴种质资源多样性的分析,关于番石榴品种 DNA 指纹图谱的构建尚未见报道。

AFLP (Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism, 扩增片段长度多态性)分子标记技术结合了 RAPD 和 SSR 两种技术的优点,能提供更大的信息

量,且分辨率高、稳定性好,为 DNA 指纹图谱的构建提供了技术优势^[10]。我国番石榴品种主要为国外引种品种,并且不同地区多年来相互引种,导致遗传背景复杂,品种间形态学差异小,传统鉴定方法不能满足现有需求。笔者利用 AFLP 分子标记技术对广东省 30 份番石榴种质样品进行检测分析,通过聚类分析揭示了不同品种间遗传差异,并首次构建了番石榴 DNA 指纹图谱,研究结果为番石榴品种快速区分、鉴定和知识产权保护提供依据,对新品种选育提供参考资料,同时为逐步完善我国番石榴种质资源 DNA 指纹图谱数据库奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试 30 个番石榴种质资源品种信息见表 1,所有种质资源均由广东省农科院果树研究所从广东省各县、市搜集得到。

表 1 30 份番石榴种质资源信息

Table 1 Information of 30 guava germplasm samples

编号 Code	名称 Sample name	来源 Source	备注 Note
C1	红肉番石榴 1 号 Red pulp guava No. 1	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C2	胭脂红番石榴土种 1 号 Wild type yanzhihong guava No. 1	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	野生品种 Wild type
C3	红肉番石榴 2 号 Red pulp guava No. 2	广东省东莞市 Dongguan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C4	红肉番石榴 3 号 Red pulp guava No. 3	广东省东莞市 Dongguan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C5	珍珠番石榴 1 号 Pearl guava No. 1	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C6	胭脂红番石榴 1 号 Carmine guava No. 1	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C7	胭脂红番石榴 2 号 Carmine guava No. 2	广东省高州市 Gaozhou City, Guangdong Province	野生品种 Wild type
C8	胭脂红番石榴 3 号 Carmine guava No. 3	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C9	胭脂红番石榴 4 号 Carmine guava No. 4	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C10	红宝石番石榴 1 号 Ruby guava No. 1	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C11	红宝石番石榴 2 号 Ruby guava No. 2	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C12	西瓜红番石榴 1 号 Watermelon red guava No. 1	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C13	西瓜红番石榴 2 号 Watermelon red guava No. 2	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C14	珍珠番石榴 2 号 Pearl guava No. 2	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C15	新世纪番石榴 New Century guava	广东省广州市花都区 Huadu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province	引进品种 Introduced variety

表1(续) Table 1(continued)

编号 Code	名称 Sample name	来源 Source	备注 Note
C16	胭脂红番石榴5号 Carmine guava No. 5	广东省广州市增城区 Zengcheng District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C17	胭脂红番石榴6号 Carmine guava No. 6	广东省广州市番禺区 Panyu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C18	西瓜红番石榴3号 Watermelon red guava No. 3	广东省广州市果树所 Guangzhou City Fruit Tree Institute	栽培品种 Cultivar
C19	西瓜红番石榴4号 Watermelon red guava No. 4	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C20	红宝石番石榴3号 Ruby guava No. 1	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C21	水晶番石榴1号 Crystal guava No. 1	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C22	胭脂红番石榴7号 Carmine guava No. 7	广东省高州市 Gaozhou City, Guangdong Province	野生品种 Wild type
C23	西瓜红番石榴4号 Watermelon red guava No. 5	广东省东莞市 Dongguan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C24	紫果番石榴 Purple fruit guava	广东省东莞市 Dongguan City, Guangdong Province	选育品种 Breeding cultivar
C25	胭脂红番石榴8号 Carmine guava No. 8	广东省广州市番禺区 Panyu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province	选育品种 Breeding cultivar
C26	小黄果番石榴 Small yellow fruit guava	广东省广州市增城区 Zengcheng District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province	选育品种 Breeding cultivar
C27	金斗香番石榴 Jindouxiang guava	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	选育品种 Breeding cultivar
C28	西瓜红番石榴6号 Watermelon red guava No. 6	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C29	水晶番石榴2号 Crystal guava No. 2	广东省潮汕地区 Chaoshan area, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar
C30	木瓜番石榴 Papaya guava	广东省中山市坦洲镇 Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province	栽培品种 Cultivar

1.2 样品DNA提取

番石榴新鲜嫩叶,液氮速冻、研磨,取0.2 g 磨碎后植物材料用于DNA提取,剩余材料-70 °C超低温保存。番石榴叶片基因组DNA提取方法参照赵志常等^[1]的CTAB法,提取后的DNA用0.8%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测质量。

1.3 限制性酶切及连接

对所选样品DNA采用*EcoR* I /*Mse* I 双酶切及连接。接头碱基序列:*EcoR* I 接头1:5'>CTC GTA GAC TGC GTA CC <3';*EcoR* I 接头2:5'>AAT TGG TAC GCA GTC TAC <3'*Mse* I 接头1:5'>GAC GAT GAG TCC TGA G<3'*Mse* I 接头2:5'>TAC TCA GGA CTC AT<3'。

1.4 预扩增

对连接产物进行预扩增,预扩增反应条件:94 °C 2 min;30个循环(94 °C 30 s,56 °C 30 s,72 °C 80 s)72 °C 5 min。*EcoR* I 预扩增引物序列:5'>

GAC TGC GTA CCA ATT CA<3',*Mse* I 预扩增引物序列:5'>GAT GAG TCC TGA GTA A C<3'。

1.5 选择性扩增

将预扩增产物按1:20稀释,作为选择性扩增模板。25 μL反应体系:10×PCR buffer 2.5 μL;dNTPS 0.5 μL;*EcoR* I 引物 1 μL;*Mse* I 引物 1 μL;*Taq* 酶 0.5 μL;H₂O 17.5 μL。扩增条件:第一轮扩增参数:94 °C 30 s,65 °C 30 s,72 °C 80 s,以后每轮循环温度递减0.7 °C,扩增12轮,接着按94 °C 30 s,55 °C 30 s,72 °C 80 s扩增23轮。

1.6 AFLP图谱分析

取4 μL选择性扩增产物上样到ABI 377自动测序仪,进行4%聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳,电泳结束后用GENESCAN3.1软件打开胶图,对胶图进行数据提取得到片段大小,然后用Excel将原始数据转换为“0,1”数据矩阵,“0”代表无条带,“1”代表有条带,用NtSys2.10软件进行非加权配

对算术平均法(UPGMA)聚类分析。参考陈昌文等^[12]和班骞等^[13]的 DNA 指纹图谱构建方法并加以改进,构建番石榴的 DNA 指纹图谱及标准模式图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 AFLP 扩增多态性分析

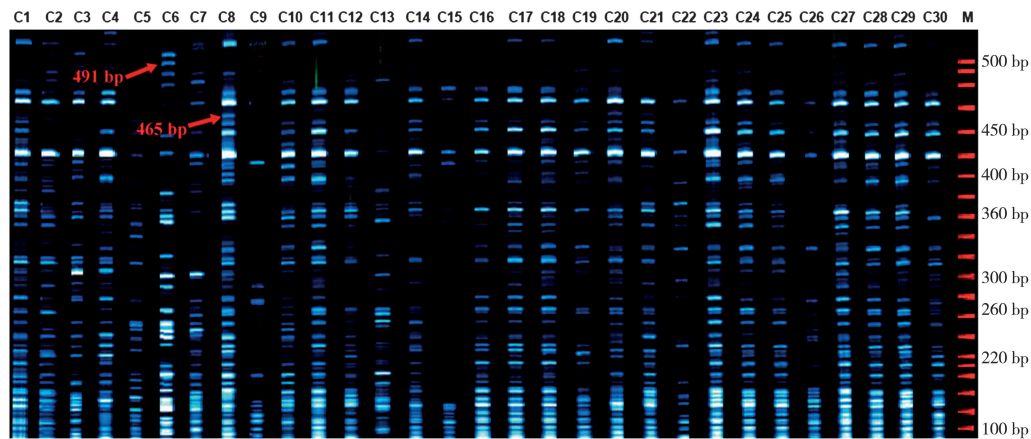
通过对 80 对 AFLP 引物筛选,得到 8 对扩增条带清晰,多态性丰富引物(表 2)。8 对引物在 30 份供试番石榴种质样品中一共扩增得到 1 118 条带,其中多态性条带 1 114 条,平均每一对引物扩增得到多态性条带 139.2 条,平均多态性比率 99.6%,整体多态性丰富。其中,E3-M3 扩增条带最多,达到 159 条,多态性条带 159 条,多态率 100%,引物 E3-M6 扩增条带最少,有 106 条,多态性条带 105 条,多态率 99.1%。引物 E3-M6 分别在 491 bp 和 465 bp 处有两条清晰的品

种特征性条带(图 1),这 2 条特征性条带分别来自‘胭脂红番石榴 1 号’和‘胭脂红番石榴 3 号’,利用该位点可以将上述两个种质与其他种质快速区分开。

表 2 AFLP 核心引物扩增结果及多态性信息

Table 2 AFLP core primer amplification results and polymorphism information

引物编号 Primer No.	引物对 Primer pairs	扩增条带数 Total bands	多态性条带数 Polymorphic bands	多态率 Polymorphic percentage/%
E3-M2	E-AAC/M-CAC	137	136	99.3
E3-M3	E-AAC/M-CAG	159	159	100.0
E3-M6	E-AAC/M-CTC	106	105	99.1
E4-M2	E-AAG/M-CAC	131	131	100.0
E5-M3	E-ACA/M-CAG	139	137	98.6
E5-M6	E-ACA/M-CTC	153	153	100.0
E7-M2	E-ACC/M-CAC	155	155	100.0
E9-M2	E-AGC/M-CAC	138	138	100.0
总和 Total		1 118	1 114	99.6



红色箭头标记为样品特异条带。

The red arrows indicated variety special bands.

图 1 AFLP 引物 E3-M6 对 30 份番石榴样品扩增条带

Fig. 1 Amplification band diagram of AFLP primers 3-6 versus 30 guava germplasm samples

2.2 聚类分析

30 份番石榴种质资源样品的遗传相似系数为 0.71~0.88,平均遗传相似性为 0.80,整体差异性较小(图 2)。其中,‘水晶番石榴 2 号’和‘胭脂红番石榴 1 号’遗传相似系数最小,为 0.71,‘胭脂红番石榴 8 号’和‘水晶番石榴 2 号’遗传相似系数最高,为 0.88。在相似系数 0.784 处,可将所有供试品种聚类为 4 类。

第 I 类由 21 个品种组成,包括:C1‘红肉番石榴 1 号’、C2‘胭脂红番石榴土种 1 号’、C8‘胭脂红番石榴 3 号’、C11‘红宝石番石榴 2 号’、C28‘西瓜红番

石榴 5 号’、C23‘西瓜红番石榴 4 号’、C24‘紫果番石榴’、C25‘胭脂红番石榴 8 号’、C29‘水晶番石榴 2 号’、C16‘胭脂红番石榴 5 号’、C18‘西瓜红番石榴 3 号’、C17‘胭脂红番石榴 6 号’、C27‘金斗香番石榴’、C19‘西瓜红番石榴 3 号’、C20‘红宝石番石榴 3 号’、C21‘水晶番石榴 1 号’、C12‘西瓜红番石榴 1 号’、C14‘珍珠番石榴 2 号’、C10‘红宝石番石榴 1 号’、C30‘木瓜番石榴’、C4‘红肉番石榴 3 号’。第 II 类由 7 个品种构成:C3‘红肉番石榴 2 号’、C9‘胭脂红番石榴 4 号’、C26‘小黄果番石榴’、C15‘新世纪番石榴’、C5‘珍珠番石榴 1 号’、C22‘胭脂红番石

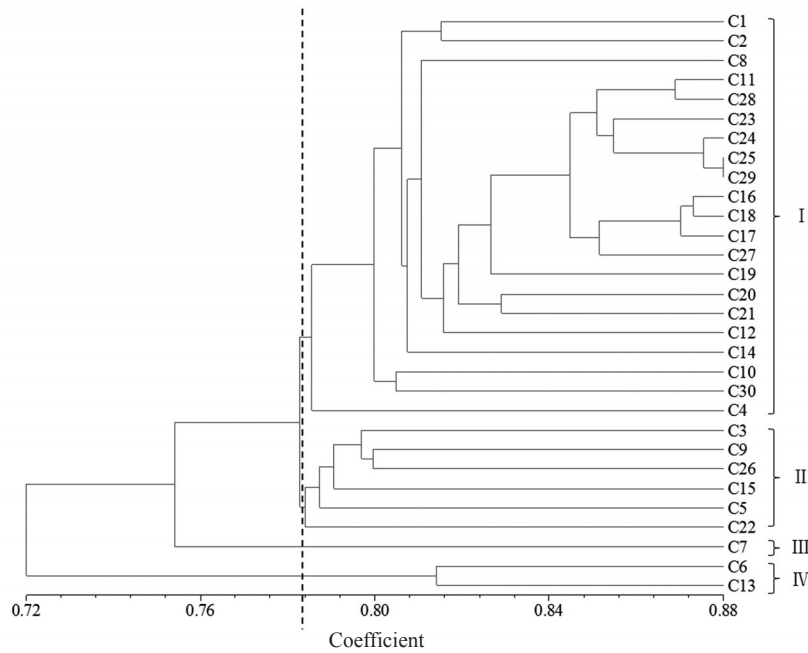


图2 30份番石榴种质UPGMA聚类分析

Fig. 2 UPGMA cluster analysis chart of 30 guava germplasm samples

榴7号’。C7‘胭脂红番石榴2号’单独列为第III类。第IV类包含2个品种:C6‘胭脂红番石榴1号’和C13‘西瓜红番石榴2号’。

2.3 指纹图谱构建

编写指纹图谱的核心原则是简洁、高效,尽量用最少引物区分最多的作物品种。综合考虑,笔者从表2的8对AFLP核心引物中选择两对多态性高、条带清晰、重复性好的引物E3-M6和E4-M2用来编写番石榴指纹图谱。参考班骞等^[13]对苦苣菜指纹图谱的编写方法,分别从E3-M6和E4-M2中选择9条条带清晰、易于分辨的多态带赋值,根据条带大小排列,由小到大分别赋值1~9(表3)。被赋值的18条条带中有5条为品种特征条带分别为E3-M6-310 bp、E3-M6-465 bp、E3-M6-491 bp、E4-M2-194 bp和E4-M2-222 bp,利用这5个位点可以分别鉴定出C5‘珍珠番石榴1号’、C8‘胭脂红番石榴3号’、C6‘胭脂红番石榴1号’、C15‘新世纪番石榴’和C7‘胭脂红番

石榴2号’。

根据表3多态性条带的赋值标准,对30份供试番石榴种质样品进行DNA指纹编码,指纹编码详情见表4。其中,C1‘红肉番石榴1号’指纹编码为127-12,表示该种质的选择性扩增产物在E3-M6引物的108、172、364 bp和E4-M2引物的102、116 bp有条带。单独一条引物不能一次鉴定出30种番石榴种质,但通过2条引物组合既可以简单、高效完成所有供试种质样品的鉴定。图3为30份番石榴种质资源指纹编码对应的标准指纹图谱,横坐标为样品编号,

表4 30份番石榴种质资源指纹图谱编码

Table 4 30 guava germplasm samples fingerprint code

品种 Cultivar	指纹图谱编码 Fingerprint code	品种 Cultivar	指纹图谱编码 Fingerprint code
C1	137-12	C16	23-37
C2	12347-3	C17	2-379
C3	23-147	C18	234-23479
C4	13-1379	C19	24-1379
C5	1356-17	C20	3-147
C6	139-8	C21	23-379
C7	24-689	C22	3-23479
C8	3478-147	C23	347-123789
C9	35-24	C24	347-347
C10	37-379	C25	237-37
C11	37-37	C26	45-247
C12	37-247	C27	234-137
C13	13-34	C28	237-13479
C14	23-478	C29	2347-3479
C15	234-123579	C30	135-1479

表3 特征条带及多态性条带赋值表

Table 3 Encoded number of specific bands and polymorphic bands

引物 Primer	编码 Code								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E3-M6	108	130	172	194	246	310*	364	465*	491*
E4-M2	102	116	138	164	194*	222*	310	338	430

备注:“*”代表品种特征条带。

Note:“*”indicated variety-specific band.

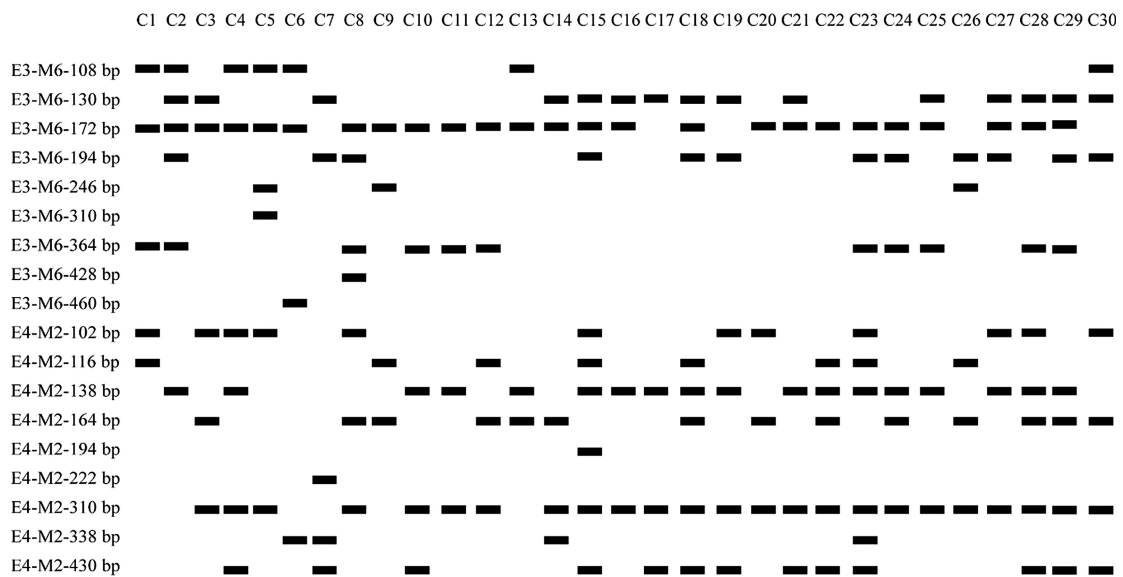


图3 30份番石榴种质资源指纹图谱

Fig. 3 Fingerprint of 30 guava germplasm samples

纵坐标为扩增片段大小,从图3可以更加直观地看出各番石榴品种的多态性扩增情况,每一个品种都有一套唯一的指纹编码。

3 讨论

AFLP分子标记技术自1993年提出以来,已被广泛应用于遗传多样性分析、基因定位、辅助育种、基因连锁图谱及DNA指纹图谱绘制等不同领域^[9,14-16]。本研究从80对AFLP引物中成功筛选出8对核心引物用于番石榴种质遗传多样性和指纹图谱构建,8对引物一共扩增得到条带1118条,其中多态性条带1114条,平均每对引物扩增得多态性条带到139.2条,相比于前人文献报道的ISSR^[17]、SRAP^[18]等标记技术获得的信息量提高了1个数量级。庞大的多态性信息同时也为后续种质资源遗传多样性分析和指纹图谱构建奠定了良好的基础。

番石榴为外来引种品种,但对环境适应性很强,部分品种在引种过程中由于管理不善,渐渐分化成野生品种,野生品种再与栽培品种相互杂交造成目前市面上售卖的番石榴品种遗传背景复杂,为新品种选育造成很大困扰。广东省农业科学院果树研究所科研人员深入广东省不同县市收集,移种番石榴种质资源30余份,并通过AFLP分子标记技术对番石榴种质资源多样性进行分析。30份番石榴种质资源通过聚类分析可分为4类:第I类包含品种最多,共21个品种;第II类7个品种;值得注意

的是,从广东省高州市移栽的野生品种‘胭脂红番石榴2号’单独列为第III类,表明其遗传分化严重,该品种与中山市坦洲镇的‘胭脂红番石榴土种1号’虽均为野生品种,但两个品种的相似系数仅为0.7471,说明野生品种的种质特性受当地的气候、土壤等因素影响较大;聚为第IV类的有中山市坦洲镇的‘胭脂红番石榴1号’和潮汕地区的‘西瓜红番石榴2号’,两者均为当地主栽品种,相似系数为0.8160。珠江三角洲的番石榴栽培品种种苗大多数来自潮州和福建地区,经过在当地嫁接和长期驯化,虽然形状发生改变,但其遗传差异表现不明显。从以上聚类结果也可以看出,不同番石榴品种虽然存在形态学上差异,但从遗传角度分析差异并不显著。宁琳等^[8]对福建省36份番石榴种质资源进行亲缘关系分析得到相似结论。广东省30份番石榴种质资源样品的遗传相似系数为0.71~0.88,平均遗传相似性为0.80,表明广东省各县市收集得到的番石榴种质样品亲缘关系较近,种质资源遗传基础较为狭窄,但AFLP分子标记技术可以较好地鉴别这些种质资源。

指纹图谱的构建方法有很多,现文献已报道的构建方法主要可分为特征谱带法^[19]、单引物法^[20]、引物组合法^[21-22],按照编写方法又可以分为字母数字组合法^[23]、0,1编码法^[17,24]、指纹图谱法^[25]和二维码法^[26]等。张安世等^[25]应用ISSR分子标记技术构建了32份猕猴桃DNA指纹图谱,但缺少指纹编码,实

际应用不便。王世强等^[26]应用 SSR 分子标记技术构建了黄精品种指纹图谱,但指纹编码太过复杂。本研究在前人的研究基础上,参考班骞等^[13]的指纹图谱构建方法并加以改进,仅用两个引物即可成功鉴定出所有供试番石榴品种,成功构建了广东省 30 份番石榴种质资源 DNA 指纹图谱,并且相比于班骞等构建的指纹图谱,每个品种都仅有唯一的一套 DNA 指纹,使得后期品种鉴定更加高效、准确。

随着生物技术的快速发展,分子标记技术的成本日益下降,DNA 分子标记技术取代传统形态学鉴定作为品种区分的新方法成为可能。本研究利用 AFLP 分子标记技术构建的指纹图谱,仅用两个引物即可成功区分 30 份番石榴种质资源,但这仅限于广东省主栽番石榴品种,随着番石榴产业的不断发展,后续会有更多番石榴新品种的育成,这意味着番石榴指纹图谱数据库需要根据实际情况不断补充和更新。本研究结果以期后续我国国家番石榴指纹图谱数据库的建立奠定了基础。

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