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25 份槭属优良种质资源亲缘关系的 ISSR 分析

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摘要: 槭属植物是世界园林绿化中的重要植物种类, 种质资源丰富且大多数种类具有重要的观赏价值。针对目前我国槭属植物杂交育种工作中面临的品种混杂不清、亲缘状况不明等情况, 该研究采用 ISSR 分子标记对槭属 25 份植物材料进行了亲缘关系分析。结果表明: 选用 12 条扩增带型清晰且重复性好的引物共获得 84 条谱带, 其中 81 条呈多态性, 多态性比例 (PPB) 达 96.43%, 表明槭属植物遗传多样性较高。25 份槭属植物材料的遗传相似性系数介于 0.405 与 0.952 之间, 平均值为 0.627, 表明不同品种或物种之间遗传相似性系数变化较大。根据 Nei 遗传相似性系数, 在 0.578 处, UPGMA 结果将 25 份植物材料分为 2 个类群, 其中鸡爪槭品种(或变种)聚为一类, 显示了各品种(或变种)之间具有较高的亲缘关系, 其余槭属植物则聚为类群 II; 在 0.646 处, 可进一步分为 6 个亚类群, 部分鸡爪槭品种间表现出了叶形、叶色等表型形状与其遗传关系的相关性。研究未发现鸡爪槭品种(或变种)的亲缘关系与地理分布存在相关性。我国槭树资源丰富, 但目前我国对槭树新品种的开发及选育工作仍十分薄弱, 建议采取自行选育结合国外引进新品种的方式, 丰富我国的槭树种质资源。

关键词: 槭树植物; ISSR; 亲缘关系

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ISSR analysis of the genetic relationships among 25 *Acer* plants germplasm resources

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Abstract: *Acer* plants are important landscape trees around the world wide, and most of which have high ornamental value. But few of the germplasm resources was utilized, and much problem also existed in these plants' crossbreeding work, such as confusion of the hybrid varieties, less information of the genetic relation between different cultivars, etc. In this study, we analyzed the genetic relationships among 25 samples of *Acer* plants by inter-simple sequence repeat (ISSR) molecular-marked technique, and twelve ISSR primers were screened to assess the genomes of 25 samples of *Acer* plants. The result showed that a total of 84 DNA bands were amplified and 81 of which (96.43%) were polymorphic. The genetic identities among 25 plants varied from 0.405 to 0.952 with an average of 0.627, indicating that the genetic similarity coefficient between different cultivars or species were relatively different. According to the Nei-Li genetic similarity of 0.578, UPGMA method cluster analysis indicated that these 25 samples were classified into 2 cluster groups, and they were classified into 6 subcluster groups with the genetic similarity of 0.646. The result

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showed that the genetic relationship among 18 *A. palmatum* cultivars were close, and a correlation was found between genetic relationship and phenotype, such as leaf shape and leaf colour. Economic values of *Acer* plants were concluded as important ornamental trees. In future, people should pay more attention to collect and protect the gene resources, introduction and domestication, integrative research and development utilization, and in order to realize rational utilization and detailed research of plant resources.

Key words: *Acer* plants; ISSR; genetic relationships

槭属(*Acer*)隶属于槭树科(Aceraceae),有200余种,主要分布于北温带地区。我国约有151种,分布于全国各地,其中长江流域及以南各省区分布较为集中(方文培等,1981)。槭属植物多为小乔木,偶灌木或大乔木,植物树姿优美、叶形秀丽,秋季叶渐变为红色或黄色,还有青、紫色,为著名的秋色叶树种。我国虽为槭属植物分布中心,但由于一些野生种质资源数量稀少,且研究较晚,导致我国槭属植物开发力度较低,开发出的种类也较少(刘静波等,2012)。鸡爪槭(*A. palmatum*)是其中开发程度较高的一个树种,国内外现有鸡爪槭品种不少于300个,其中多为日本所选育。我国由于对槭属植物的研究起步较晚,研究尚不深入,新品种选育能力还相对较弱,国内所栽植的新品种多以引进为主。在引进新品种的过程中也出现了一些品种混杂不清、嫁接成活率低等问题。因此,开展槭属植物遗传多样性及亲缘关系分析对槭属优良品种的鉴定、选育、嫁接繁殖等工作具有重要意义。

目前,有关槭属植物亲缘关系分析的研究很少,所涉的植物种类也有限。程小毛等(2011)通过AFLP分子标记方法揭示了三翅槭(*A. triplinervium*)与三角枫(*A. buergerianum*)的遗传关系;张强等(2008)利用ITS分子测序方法探讨了挪威槭‘皇家红’(*A. platanoides* ‘Crimson King’)与河南8种槭属植物的亲缘关系,为该品种嫁接砧木的选择提供了理论依据;李倩中等(2010)收集了31份槭属植物材料并通过SRAP分子标记对其遗传多样性及亲缘关系进行了分析,发现槭属植物存在较高的遗传多样性;刘旭等(2010)对长白山地区9种主要槭属植物进行的ISSR分析表明ISSR分子标记适合于槭属植物亲缘关系的分析。ISSR是由Zietkiewicz等(1994)提出在植物的品种鉴定(Fernandez等,2002)、基因定位(Linus等,2006)、遗传作图(Cho等,2002;Duran等,2004)、居群遗传学(Lai等,2001;Mondal等,2002;林立等,2012)和亲缘关系研究(Han等,2007)等方面应用广泛。本研究旨在利用ISSR分子标记技术从分

子水平上探讨25份槭属植物之间的亲缘关系,研究结果可为槭属植物种质资源的鉴定和新品种的开发、选育工作提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

25份槭属植物的嫩叶样本(表1)采自杭州植物园和宁波市四明山地区的槭树种植基地。采集嫩叶样本后立刻运回实验室进行处理,后放入-60℃冰箱保存直至提取DNA。

1.2 DNA的提取

采用改良CTAB法(Doyle等,1987),提取25份植物材料的基因组DNA。DNA浓度和纯度通过琼脂糖凝胶电泳和超微量分光光度计(Nano-Drop 2000)进行检测。样品稀释至 $50\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 后放入-20℃冰箱中保存备用。

1.3 引物筛选与PCR扩增

从加拿大哥伦比亚UBC公司公布的100条引物序列中筛选出12条特异性强、条带清晰,且结果稳定的引物用于槭属植物材料亲缘关系的研究(表2)。ISSR-PCR反应体系确定为 $10\times\text{Buffer}$ 缓冲液 $2\mu\text{L}$, $25\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{MgCl}_2$ $1.6\mu\text{L}$, 2 U Taq酶 $0.7\mu\text{L}$, $10\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{dNTPs}$ $0.5\mu\text{L}$, $10\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 引物 $0.6\mu\text{L}$, $50\text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ DNA模板 $1.2\mu\text{L}$,无菌水补充至 $20\mu\text{L}$ 。PCR扩增按照胡仲义等(2013)的条件进行,扩增产物进行电泳检测并保存数据。

1.4 数据处理与分析

统计条带时“1”表示电泳图谱中较清晰的条带(包括弱带),“0”表示无带,并将其转化成 $0/1$ 二元矩阵(林立等,2012)。分析数据采用POPGEN 1.32软件(Yeh等,1997),计算多态性条带百分比(PPB)、有效等位基因数(Ne)、Nei's基因多样性指数(H_E)、Shannon's信息指数(H)和Nei's遗传相似性系数(I)。利用NTSYSpc 2.10e软件(Rohlf,1994)按UPGMA法通过获得的遗传相似性系数构建聚类图。

表 1 供试材料
Table 1 Information of the plant materials

| 编号 No. | 种名 Species | 叶型 Leaf type | 叶色 Leaf colour | 树型 Tree type | 来源地 Source |
|-----------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 鸡爪槭(原变种) <i>A. palmatum</i> var. <i>palmatum</i> | 叶片掌状5-9分裂, 常7裂, 裂片长圆卵形或披针形 Leaves palmately, 5-9-lobed, usually 7-lobed, lobes ovate-oblong or lanceolate | 新叶嫩绿色, 秋季变红色 Young leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 宁波, 中国 Ningbo, China |
| 2 | 鸡爪槭(原变种) <i>A. palmatum</i> var. <i>palmatum</i> | 叶片掌状5-9分裂, 常7裂, 裂片长圆卵形或披针形 Leaves palmately, 5-9-lobed, usually 7-lobed, lobes ovate-oblong or lanceolate | 新叶嫩绿色, 秋季变红色 Young leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 杭州, 中国 Hangzhou, China |
| 3 | 血红鸡爪槭 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Bloodgood' | 叶片掌状5-7分裂 Leaves palmately, 5-7-lobed | 三季节红色 Leaves red | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 4 | 日本红枫 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum' | 叶片掌状5-7深裂, 卵状披针形 Leaves palmately, deeply 5-7-parted, lobes ovate lanceolate | 三季节红色 Leaves red | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 5 | 蝴蝶槭 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Butterfly' | 叶形奇特, 似蝴蝶状, 叶缘呈锯齿状 Leaves butterfly-shape, margin serrated | 幼叶粉红色, 夏季略转青, 成熟叶片带有粉边或者白边, 秋天叶片红色 Young leaves pink, turn green in summer, mature leaves red with pink or white margin | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 6 | 绿羽毛枫 <i>A. palmatum</i> cv. <i>Dissectum</i> | 叶片掌状深裂达基部, 裂片狭适羽毛裂 Leaves palmatipartite, lobes feathery | 春夏叶片黄绿色, 秋天变红 Leaves kelly, turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 中国 China |
| 7 | 红灯笼 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Osakazuki' | 叶片掌状5-7分裂 Leaves palmately, 5-7-lobed | 三季节红色 Leaves red | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 8 | 金贵 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Katsura' | 叶片掌状5分裂 Leaves palmately, 5-lobed | 春叶片边缘红色, 中间黄色, 秋叶片红色 Leaves red with yellow margin, turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 9 | 橙之梦 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Orange Dream' | 叶片掌状7分裂 Leaves palmately, 7-lobed | 春天叶片边缘橙红色, 中间橙黄色, 秋天叶片金黄色 Leaves orange with orange-red margin, turn golden in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 10 | 落日 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Sunset' | 叶片掌状5分裂 Leaves palmately, 5-lobed | 新叶嫩绿色, 秋季变黄色 Young leaves green, turn yellow in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 11 | 垂枝稻叶 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Inaba Shidare' | 叶掌状深裂几达基部, 裂片狭长, 裂片自身再行羽裂, 叶片多7-9裂 Leaves palmately deeply 7-9-lobed, lobes feathery | 春天新叶深红色, 夏季叶片保持红色, 秋季叶片鲜红色 Leaves deep red in spring, red in summer, turn bright red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 12 | 红箭 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Tamukeyama' | 叶片掌状深裂达基部, 裂片狭适羽毛裂 Leaves palmatipartite, lobes feathery | 三季节暗红色 Leaves dark red | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 13 | 金线 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Koto No Ito' | 叶片掌状深裂达基部, 裂片狭适羽毛裂 Leaves palmatipartite, lobes feathery | 新叶黄绿色边缘橙红色, 夏叶片黄绿色, 秋天变红 Young leaves kelly with orange-red margin in spring, kelly in summer, then turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 14 | 朝霞 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Tsuma Gaku' | 叶片掌状5-7分裂 Leaves palmately, 5-7-lobed | 春夏叶片黄绿色, 秋天变红 Leaves kelly, turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 15 | 赤枫 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Sango Kaku' | 叶形及大小似鸡爪槭, 常掌状7分裂 Leaves palmately, 7-lobed | 新叶奶黄色, 夏季为黄绿色, 秋季叶片呈现灿烂的金色 Young leaves cream-yellow in spring, kelly in summer, then turn golden in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |
| 16 | 青枫 <i>A. palmatum</i> | 叶片5-9掌状分裂, 通常掌状7裂 Leaves palmately, 5-9-lobed, usually 7-lobed | 新叶嫩绿色, 秋季变红色 Young leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 宁波, 中国 Ningbo, China |
| 17 | 青柳 <i>A. palmatum</i> 'Ao Yagi' | 叶片通常掌状7分裂 Leaves palmately, usually 7-lobed | 春夏叶片黄绿色, 秋天变红 Leaves kelly, turn red in autumn | 落叶小乔木 Small deciduous tree | 日本 Japan |

续表 1

| 编号 No. | 种名 Species | 叶型 Leaf type | 叶色 Leaf colour | 树型 Tree type | 来源地 Source |
|-----------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 18 | 小叶鸡爪槭 <i>A. palmatum</i> var. <i>thunbergii</i> | 叶片掌状 7 深裂, 稀 5 裂, 裂片狭窄, 边缘具明显尖锐重锯齿 Leaves palmately, usually 7-lobed, seldom 5-lobed, margin biserrate | 新叶嫩绿色, 秋季变红色 Young leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶大乔木 Large deciduous tree | 美国 U.S.A |
| 19 | 美国红枫 <i>A. rubrum</i> | 叶片掌状 3-5 分裂 Leaves palmately, 3-5-lobed | 新叶红色, 后变绿色, 秋季变红 Young leaves red then turn green, turn red in autumn | 落叶大乔木 Large deciduous tree | 美国 U.S.A |
| 20 | 毛脉槭 <i>A. pubinerve</i> | 叶片 5 裂, 裂片卵形或长圆卵形 Leaves palmately, 5-lobed, lobes ovate or long-ovate | 春夏叶片绿色, 秋天变红 Leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶乔木 Deciduous tree | 杭州, 中国 Hangzhou, China |
| 21 | 天目槭 <i>A. sinopurpurascens</i> | 叶片基部心形或近于心形, 3 或 5 裂, 中裂片长圆状卵形, 具很稀疏锯齿或全缘 Leaves base heart-shaped or subcordate, 3- or 5-lobed, middle lobes oblong-ovate with sparse sawtooth or entire | 春夏叶片绿色, 秋天变红 Leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶乔木 Deciduous tree | 杭州, 中国 Hangzhou, China |
| 22 | 小紫果槭 <i>A. cordatum</i> var. <i>microcordatum</i> | 叶片卵状长圆形 Leaves obovate-oblong | 常绿, 新叶呈紫红色 Young leaves purple-red, then turn green | 常绿乔木 Evergreen tree | 杭州, 中国 Hangzhou, China |
| 23 | 三角枫 <i>A. buergerianum</i> | 叶片 3 浅裂(稀不裂), 裂片三角形或三角状卵形 Leaves 3-lobed, lobes triangular-ovate or lanceolate | 春夏叶片翠绿, 秋季转红色或老黄 Leaves verdant, turn red in autumn | 落叶乔木 Deciduous tree | 杭州, 中国 Hangzhou, China |
| 24 | 平基槭 <i>A. truncatum</i> | 叶片掌状 5 分裂 Leaves palmately, 5-lobed | 春夏叶片绿色, 秋天变红 Leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶乔木 Deciduous tree | 杭州, 中国 Hangzhou, China |
| 25 | 建始槭 <i>A. henryi</i> | 3 小叶复叶 3-foliate | 春夏叶片绿色, 秋天变红 Leaves green, turn red in autumn | 落叶乔木 Deciduous tree | 杭州, 中国 Hangzhou, China |

2 结果与分析

2.1 扩增产物的多态性分析

25 份槭属植物材料进行 ISSR 扩增后, 共得 84 条带, 其中 81 条带呈多态性, PPB 为 96.43% (表 2)。引物 UBC811 扩增结果见图 1。

7 种槭属植物(美国红枫、毛脉槭、天目槭、小紫果槭、三角枫、平基槭、建始槭)在槭属种水平的平均有效等位基因数为 1.605 7, 平均 Nei's 基因多样性指数为 0.344 0, 平均 Shannon's 信息指数为 0.504 3; 鸡爪槭种下水平供试材料平均有效等位基因数为 1.497 3, 平均 Nei's 基因多样性指数为 0.289 9, 平均 Shannon's 信息指数为 0.434 3, 表明槭属植物在种间及种下水平遗传多态性水平都较高。

2.2 亲缘关系分析

POPGEN1.32 软件计算得到 25 份材料间 Nei 遗传相似性系数介于 0.405 与 0.952 之间, 平均遗传相似性系数为 0.627。18 份鸡爪槭品种(或变种)间的平均遗传相似性系数为 0.693, 而槭属 7 种植物间的平均遗传相似性系数为 0.599(表 3)。鸡爪槭(原变种)1 号样品和 2 号样品之间的遗传相似性系数最大($I=0.952$), 两份材料皆为鸡爪槭原变种, 虽取

表 2 ISSR 分析的引物序列

Table 2 Primers sequences of ISSR analysis

| 引物 Primers | 序列(5'-3') Sequence (5'-3') | 退火温度 Annealing temperature (°C) | 条带数 No. of bands recorded | 多态性条带 No. of polymorphic bands | PPL (%) |
|---------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---|------------|
| UBC807 | (AG) ₈ T | 52.9 | 9 | 9 | 100 |
| UBC808 | (AG) ₈ C | 55.6 | 7 | 6 | 85.71 |
| UBC809 | (AG) ₈ G | 54.6 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| UBC811 | (GA) ₈ C | 56.3 | 9 | 8 | 88.89 |
| UBC818 | (CA) ₈ G | 54.6 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| UBC821 | (GT) ₈ T | 52.4 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| UBC835 | (AG) ₈ YC | 58.1 | 8 | 8 | 100 |
| UBC840 | (GA) ₈ YT | 54.0 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| UBC841 | (GA) ₈ YC | 58.1 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| UBC855 | (AC) ₈ YT | 55.7 | 8 | 7 | 87.50 |
| UBC873 | (GACA) ₄ | 54.0 | 6 | 6 | 70 |
| UBC876 | (GATA ₂) ₂ (GACA) ₂ | 47.6 | 8 | 8 | 70 |
| 总和 Total | | | 84 | 81 | 96.43 |

注: Y 为简并碱基(C 或 T), R 为简并碱基(A 或 G)。

Note: Y represents degenerate base(C or T), and R represents degenerate base(A or G)。

自不同地区, 但仍保持了很高的亲缘关系。绿羽毛枫与平基槭之间遗传相似性系数最小($I=0.405$), 表明两者之间亲缘关系最低。

2.3 基于遗传相似性的聚类分析

基于亲缘关系数据, 利用 UPGMA 法得到 25 份植物的亲缘关系树状图(图 2)。以遗传相似性系

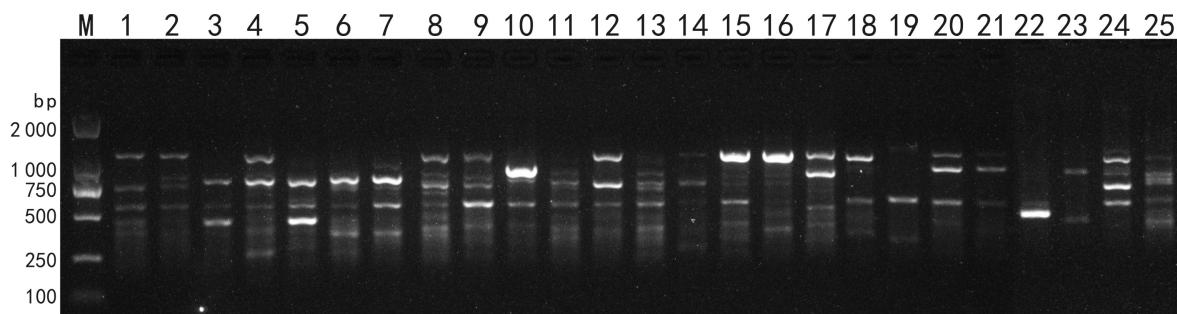


图1 引物UBC811对25份槭属植物的PCR扩增图谱

Fig. 1 ISSR profiles of 25 samples of *Acer* plants with primer UBC811

表3 25份槭属植物材料间的遗传相似性系数

Table 3 Similarity coefficient matrix of the 25 samples of *Acer* plants

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1.000 | 0.952 | 0.631 | 0.726 | 0.762 | 0.798 | 0.691 | 0.655 | 0.643 | 0.595 | 0.726 | 0.702 | 0.702 | 0.655 | 0.726 | 0.643 | 0.536 | 0.702 | 0.583 | 0.595 | 0.559 | 0.643 | 0.548 | 0.484 | 0.476 | |
| 2 | | 1.000 | 0.631 | 0.702 | 0.761 | 0.752 | 0.714 | 0.655 | 0.667 | 0.643 | 0.726 | 0.679 | 0.679 | 0.631 | 0.726 | 0.691 | 0.560 | 0.679 | 0.583 | 0.571 | 0.536 | 0.643 | 0.524 | 0.464 | 0.500 | |
| 3 | | | 1.000 | 0.667 | 0.702 | 0.714 | 0.679 | 0.619 | 0.607 | 0.607 | 0.667 | 0.643 | 0.619 | 0.643 | 0.691 | 0.583 | 0.667 | 0.619 | 0.571 | 0.464 | 0.524 | 0.536 | 0.560 | 0.500 | 0.560 | |
| 4 | | | | 1.000 | 0.780 | 0.714 | 0.798 | 0.667 | 0.702 | 0.631 | 0.762 | 0.714 | 0.786 | 0.690 | 0.762 | 0.679 | 0.714 | 0.619 | 0.524 | 0.464 | 0.500 | 0.536 | 0.488 | 0.452 | 0.488 | |
| 5 | | | | | 1.000 | 0.750 | 0.738 | 0.774 | 0.714 | 0.691 | 0.750 | 0.774 | 0.750 | 0.655 | 0.821 | 0.691 | 0.679 | 0.659 | 0.659 | 0.524 | 0.560 | 0.643 | 0.571 | 0.464 | 0.548 | |
| 6 | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.702 | 0.691 | 0.655 | 0.655 | 0.786 | 0.762 | 0.786 | 0.714 | 0.762 | 0.679 | 0.643 | 0.643 | 0.619 | 0.560 | 0.595 | 0.560 | 0.536 | 0.405 | 0.583 | |
| 7 | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.750 | 0.762 | 0.667 | 0.726 | 0.679 | 0.726 | 0.726 | 0.750 | 0.691 | 0.679 | 0.631 | 0.536 | 0.452 | 0.536 | 0.500 | 0.548 | 0.488 | 0.571 | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.774 | 0.702 | 0.714 | 0.738 | 0.619 | 0.691 | 0.691 | 0.655 | 0.595 | 0.691 | 0.619 | 0.607 | 0.643 | 0.607 | 0.607 | 0.500 | 0.560 | 0.560 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.691 | 0.750 | 0.679 | 0.702 | 0.702 | 0.679 | 0.667 | 0.679 | 0.679 | 0.655 | 0.524 | 0.560 | 0.500 | 0.571 | 0.536 | 0.595 | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.655 | 0.655 | 0.583 | 0.655 | 0.655 | 0.667 | 0.607 | 0.631 | 0.520 | 0.595 | 0.907 | 0.500 | 0.524 | 0.583 | 0.548 | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.786 | 0.857 | 0.738 | 0.786 | 0.655 | 0.738 | 0.619 | 0.595 | 0.595 | 0.536 | 0.476 | 0.520 | 0.560 | 0.500 | 0.560 |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.810 | 0.714 | 0.738 | 0.679 | 0.595 | 0.595 | 0.643 | 0.536 | 0.524 | 0.560 | 0.631 | 0.524 | 0.607 | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.738 | 0.762 | 0.655 | 0.714 | 0.595 | 0.643 | 0.488 | 0.500 | 0.520 | 0.560 | 0.548 | 0.536 | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.714 | 0.607 | 0.667 | 0.738 | 0.571 | 0.560 | 0.619 | 0.520 | 0.560 | 0.595 | 0.536 | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.798 | 0.786 | 0.691 | 0.571 | 0.488 | 0.500 | 0.583 | 0.583 | 0.500 | 0.560 | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.631 | 0.631 | 0.607 | 0.500 | 0.560 | 0.548 | 0.548 | 0.536 | 0.619 | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.595 | 0.571 | 0.441 | 0.476 | 0.520 | 0.536 | 0.571 | 0.536 | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.524 | 0.655 | 0.619 | 0.655 | 0.583 | 0.548 | 0.560 | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.607 | 0.595 | 0.583 | 0.583 | 0.558 | 0.679 | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.583 | 0.691 | 0.667 | 0.631 | 0.571 | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.607 | 0.536 | 0.571 | 0.583 | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.571 | 0.536 | 0.571 | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.679 | 0.643 | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | 0.536 | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.000 | |

数0.578为阈值,25份植物材料可划分为两大类群。类群II包括毛脉槭、小紫果槭、美国红枫、天目槭、三角枫、平基槭以及建始槭,其余则聚为类群I。进一步以遗传相似性系数0.646为阈值,则全部材料可归为6个亚类群,其中类群I包括亚类群Ia(鸡爪槭、日本红枫、红灯笼、蝴蝶枫、赤枫、绿羽毛枫、垂枝稻叶、金线、红箭、青枫、金贵、落日、橙之梦、朝霞和小叶鸡爪槭)和亚类群Ib(血红鸡爪槭和青柳);类

群II包括亚类群IIa(美国红枫和建始槭)、亚类群IIb(天目槭)、亚类群IIc(毛脉槭和小紫果槭)和亚类群IId(平基槭和三角枫)。

3 讨论与结论

ISSR分子标记具有多态性高、结果稳定、操作方便以及受环境影响小等优点(Reddy *et al.*, 2000)

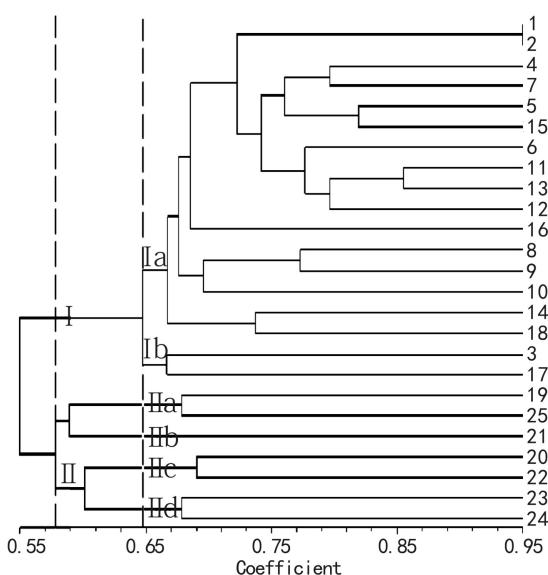


图 2 25 份植物材料的 UPGMA 聚类图

Fig. 2 UPGMA dendrogram for 25 *Acer* plants samples

2002; ;石颜通等,2012),可以对常规依靠表型为主的分类方法起到一个补充作用(Nagaraju *et al.*, 2002)。本研究中 18 种鸡爪槭品种(变种)的多态性比例、平均有效等位基因数、平均 Nei's 基因多样性指数、平均 Shannon's 信息指数与腊梅(赵冰等, 2008)、牡丹(石颜通等, 2012)研究结果相似,表明了所选鸡爪槭优良种质资源存在丰富的遗传变异。25 份槭属植物材料的遗传相似性系数介于 0.405 与 0.952 之间,平均为 0.627,不同品种或物种之间遗传相似性系数变化都较大,表明 ISSR 分子标记可以较好地反映种间或种下水平槭属植物的亲缘关系。

基于 ISSR 分子标记扩增结果的聚类分析表明鸡爪槭不同品种(或变种)间的亲缘关系与其表型性状具有一定的相关性。绿羽毛枫、垂直稻叶、金线和红箭四个品种叶型为羽毛状,叶片掌状深裂达基部,裂片狭适羽毛裂,聚类结果将四个品种聚为亲缘关系较近的一类(平均遗传相似性系数为 0.798),表明这四个品种在进化上可能有相近的遗传背景。日本红枫和红灯笼的树型、叶型和叶色三种表型形状都很相似,聚类结果也将两者聚为亲缘关系较近的一个小类群($I = 0.798$),显示出了表型性状与亲缘关系一定的对应性。金贵、橙之梦和落日三个品种,朝霞和小叶鸡爪槭两个品种以及青柳和血红鸡爪槭两个品种,三组品种之间的遗传相似性系(I 分别为 0.722、0.738 和 0.667)数值都证实了鸡爪槭不同品种间的亲缘关系与其叶型、叶色等表型性状具有一

定的相关性。18 种鸡爪槭品种(变种)中大部分引自日本,只有 1 号、2 号和 16 号样本采自中国,研究结果并没有直接表明鸡爪槭品种(变种)间的遗传分化与地理分布之间存在相关性。

槭属植物叶型优美,秋季叶色鲜艳,具有极高的观赏价值,在世界园林绿化中的应用度逐渐增加。我国槭属资源丰富,但目前我国在槭树良种选育方面的工作仍很薄弱,对此需积极开展野生种的资源调查,针对槭属植物的观赏特性进行选种育种方面的深入研究,筛选、培育出观赏价值高的新品种。同时,对于种质资源比较稀缺的槭树植物要采取一定的保护措施,如建立种质资源基地和良种示范园,开展更多途径进行槭树保育研究。由于槭属植物的新品种多以枝条、芽体等方式从国外引进,通常采用嫁接技术进行扩繁,其嫁接砧木的选择就成了一个重要问题,因此开展槭属植物不同品种间亲缘关系的研究,进而筛选出亲和力强的砧木也就显得尤为必要,该研究可提高槭属新品种的嫁接成活率,降低引进成本,并能提升新品种的品质。

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25份槭属优良种质资源亲缘关系的ISSR分析

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