

鲤鱼、鲫鱼和鲤鲫移核鱼DNA的复甬动力学研究与比较*

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收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 本文报道鲤鱼、鲫鱼DNA复性动力学研究结果。它们均由快、中、慢速复性3个组份构成。鲤鱼DNA中Cot $<1\times 10^{-1}$ 的复性组份占7.5%, $1\times 10^{-1}<Cot<1\times 10^{-2}$ 的复性组份占22%; $5\times 10^{-1}<Cot<1\times 10^{-2}$ 的复性组份占6%, Cot $>1\times 10^{-2}$ 的复性组份占70%。它们都没有明显百分数的迥近序列组份; 快速复性组份的拷贝数低于10⁶, 相当于中度重复序列I; 中、慢速复性组份则分别为中度重复序列II和原拷贝序列。在快速复性部份, 鲤鱼与鲫鱼之间表现出较大差异。此外, 本文还就鲤鱼和鲫鱼的DNA复性动力学与鲤鲫移核鱼(CyCa)F3进行了比较。鲤鲫移核鱼DNA的复性动力学特征与其细胞核供体鱼(即鲤鱼)是相似的。这说明异源细胞核与细胞质的结合没有导致核内DNA基因组结构出现明显变化。

关键词 [鱼,移核,DNA 复性,基因组结构](#)

分类号

Comparative Studies on Ressoiation Kinetics Between Cyprinus carpio, Carassius auratus and Nuclearcytoplasmic Hybrid Fish (CyCa)F³

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Abstract

In order to find out if any changes are induced at genome level after *C. carpio* nuclei have been transplanted into *C. auratus* cytoplasm. Their DNA reassociation kinetics has been studied. It was found that the nuclear-cytoplasmic hybrid fish (CyCa)Fs is the same as *C. carpio*. Both of their genomic organizations are constructed by fast (Cot $<1\times 10^{-1}$), medium ($1\times 10^{-1}<Cot<1\times 10^{-2}$), and slow (Cot $>1\times 10^{-2}$) speed reassociation components with 7.5%, 17.5% and 75%, respectively. However, *C. auratus* genome is very different, separately 22% (Cot $<5\times 10^{-1}$), 6% ($5\times 10^{-1}<Cot<1\times 10^{-2}$) and 70% (Cot $>1\times 10^{-2}$). It was suggested that nuclear genome is not affected by heterologous cytoplasm in our nuclear transplant process.

Key words [Fish](#) [Nuclear transplant](#) [DNA reassociation](#) [Genome organization](#)

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