

## 水松自然种群和人工种群遗传多样性比较

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## 摘要

采用ISSR分子标记技术分析水松不同起源种群的遗传多样性. 结果表明: 10条引物共检测出95个扩增位点, 多态位点数占39.0%. 与其他濒危裸子植物相比, 水松的遗传多样性较低, 遗传分化系数 $G_{st}$ 为0.3982, 基因流 $N_m$ 仅0.3778, 种群间存在一定程度的遗传分化, 但种群内变异占主导地位; 遗传距离与地理距离呈正相关关系. 自然种群的多态位点百分率( $P$ )、Nei的条带多样性( $H_e$ )和Shannon信息指数( $I$ )平均值(39.3%、0.1499和0.2202)分别高于人工种群(30.7%、0.1265和0.1759). 自然种群的遗传分化系数( $G_{st}=0.4513$ )和平均遗传距离( $D=0.0301$ )也高于人工种群( $G_{st}=0.3025$ ,  $D=0.0192$ ).

关键词: 水松 遗传多样性 遗传结构 自然种群 人工种群 ISSR

## Abstract:

*Glyptostrobus pensilis* is a rare and endangered relict species in China. To make a comparative study on the genetic diversity and genetic structure of natural and planted *G. pensilis* populations would have significance in the conservation and proliferation of the species. Samples from the main distribution regions of *G. pensilis* were analyzed by ISSR (inter simple sequence repeats) molecular marker. A total of 95 discernible DNA fragments were detected with 10 ISSR primers, of which, polymorphic loci occupied 39.0%, suggesting that the genetic variation in the test *G. pensilis* populations was at a very low level, compared with other endangered gymnosperm. The genetic differentiation index ( $G_{st}=0.3982$ ) and the gene flow ( $N_m=0.3778$ ) indicated that there existed genetic differentiation among populations but the differentiation dominated within populations. There was a significant positive correlation between genetic distance and geographical distance. The mean values of polymorphic loci ( $P$ ), Nei's gene index ( $H_e$ ), and Shannon information index ( $I$ ) of natural populations ( $P=39.9\%$ ,  $H_e=0.1499$ ,  $I=0.2202$ ) were much higher than those of planted *G. pensilis* populations ( $P=30.7\%$ ,  $H_e=0.1265$ ,  $I=0.1759$ ), and the coefficient of gene differentiation ( $G_{st}$ ) and genetic distance ( $D$ ) of natural populations ( $G_{st}=0.4513$ ,  $D=0.0301$ ) were also much higher than those of the planted populations ( $G_{st}=0.3025$ ,  $D=0.0192$ ).

Key words: *Glyptostrobus pensilis* genetic diversity genetic structure natural population planted population ISSR

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