

麻竹花药诱导再生植株的染色体倍性分析

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Analysis of Ploidy in *Dedrocalamus latiflorus* Plants Obtained by Anther Culture

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摘要

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摘要 为阐明麻竹(*Dendrocalamus latiflorus*)花药培养再生植株的染色体倍性, 利用流式细胞仪和染色体标本制备方法对麻竹再生植株嫩叶DNA的含量和根尖染色体数目进行了研究。结果表明: 100株花药培养再生植株中有4株为六倍体, 96株为十二倍体。该结果进一步验证了麻竹花药培养体系, 对麻竹遗传改良和功能基因组学研究具有重要意义。

关键词: 花药培养 染色体 麻竹 流式细胞仪

Abstract: Regeneration plants were initiated from bamboo (*Dedrocalamus latiflorus*) anthers, and chromosome number and nuclear DNA content were detected by chromosome analysis and flow cytometry. Among 100 regeneration plants, 4 were hexaploid, and the chromosome number of the other plants was twice that of the parents. These results demonstrate the anther culture of bamboo and have importance for functional genomics research and genetic improvement.

Keywords: anther culture chromosome *Dedrocalamus latiflorus* flow cytometry

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