

研究报告

贵州布依族、仡佬族、侬佬族、毛南族、壮族Y-SNP的初步研究

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摘要

为分析贵州布依族、仡佬族、侬佬族、毛南族、壮族父系遗传结构, 探讨其起源及迁徙。通过聚合酶链式反应-限制性内切酶长度多态性(PCR-RFLP)方法检测贵州境内5个民族10个SNP位点构成的Y染色体单倍型, 并以省内苗族为对照分析其父系遗传结构。结果显示5个民族集中于Y-SNP中H8单倍型, 苗族样本集中于Y-SNP中的H8、H11与H12单倍型。说明贵州省布依族、仡佬族、侬佬族、毛南族、壮族5个民族之间有密切联系, 且与国内其他地域有较大的遗传差异, 是一个相对独立的群体。

关键词 [贵州少数民族](#) [Y染色体-单核苷酸多态性](#) [单倍型](#)

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Y-SNP Analysis of Bouyei, Gelao, Mulao, Maonan, and Zhuang Populations in Guizhou

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Abstract

<P>To understand the patrilineal genetic structure of Baiyue ethnic group in Guizhou province, we studied the frequencies of Y-chromosome haplotypes which consisted of 10 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) by using the PCR-RFLP method. Five haplotypes were found in Baiyue ethnic group in Guizhou, among which H8 was the most common, whereas that of Miao in Guizhou tended to be H8, H11 and H12 haplotypes. Compared with Miao in Guizhou, the Guizhou Baiyue (excluding Sui and Dong) was significantly different and could be regarded as an independent ethnic group. Differences were also found in the same ethnic group among different areas.</P>

Key words [Guizhou minorities](#) [Y-SNP](#) [haplotype](#)

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