

秋水仙碱诱发玉米变异特性的追踪研究 Study on Variation Specificity of Maize Induced by Colchicine

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摘要 对秋水仙碱诱发产生的5种玉米变异材料, 在自交2年后, 进行了变异特性的追踪检测。结果显示: 不同来源的玉米变异材料, 其发芽势提高了3%~46%, 玉米根尖分生区细胞直径减小了6%~15%, 同时分生区细胞核直径则增大了5%~18%, 玉米根尖分生区细胞染色体数目变异率达25.25%~38.55%, 且染色体数目变异范围主要在10~30条之间。其中, 供试玉米No. 1和No. 16根尖细胞染色体条数趋向大于20条方向变异, 其余供试材料则变异方向不明显。

Abstract: After two years continuous self-pollination, the varied specificities of five kinds of variations of maize induced by colchicine were examined and measured. Experiments show that germination potential increased 3%~46%, cell diameter of root tip meristem region is 6%~15% less than original material, meanwhile, nucleus diameter increased 5%~18%, percentage of chromosome variation is 25.25%~38.35% in root tip meristem region, but variation range is mainly in 10~30 piece. However, chromosome numbers tend to be more than 20 in root tip of maize No. 1 and No. 16, the other material variation trend is unobvious.

关键词 [秋水仙碱](#) [玉米](#) [变异特性](#) **Key words** [colchicine](#) [maize](#) [variation specificity](#)

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