

# 玉米大斑病抗性遗传的研究进展 The Research Advancement on Genetics of Resistance to Exserohilum turcicum in Maize

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**摘要** 由于大斑病生理小种的变异, 致使原来抗大斑病的玉米品种丧失抗性, 对玉米生产造成严重危害, 至今已经发现大斑病菌生理小种5个。玉米对大斑病的抗性可分为多基因控制的数量性状和显性单基因控制的质量性状, 前者涉及玉米的10条染色体; 后者包括t1、Ht2、Ht3、HtN等基因。本文对大斑病生理小种变化, 玉米大斑病抗性单基因(Ht)的来源、遗传特点、染色体定位以及数量抗性基因的QTL分析等研究进展作了综述。

**Abstract:**As the rapid variation and mutation of the races of Exserohilum turcicum (Helminthosporium turcicum), maize varieties lost their resistance to northern corn leaf blight (NCLB) disease caused by new races of E. Turcicum. This brought the disaster in maize production. Up to now 5 races have been found. The maize resistance to E. turcicum can be divided into quantitative and qualitative resistance, the former is associated with 10 chromosomes in maize, and the later includes genes of t1、Ht2、Ht3 and HtN. The race variation of E. turcicum, the original gene resources and genetic characteristics of each Ht monogenic resistance, the chromosome location of t1、Ht2、HtN genes, and the QTL analysis of quantitative resistant genes for E. turcicum in maize were reviewed in this paper.

**关键词** [玉米](#) [大斑病](#) [遗传](#) **Key words** [maize](#) [Exserohilum turcicum](#) [genetics](#)

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## Abstract

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