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### 利用磁珠富集马铃薯BAC文库中NBS-LRR类晚疫病抗性基因

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### Isolation of NBS-LRR Late Blight Resistance Genes from Potato BAC Library by System of Magnetic Separation

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摘要

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摘要 栽培马铃薯是高度杂合的四倍体作物,利用传统的基因克隆方式进行晚疫病抗性基因分离难度很大。然而,晚疫病抗性基因具有序列保守性,属于NBS-LRR类基因。本研究中,根据晚疫病抗性基因*R3a*家族的序列比对结果设计*R3a*基因家族的保守探针,并将含有*R3a*基因的BAC SH23G23部分酶切成7~11 kb DNA片段。通过结合保守探针的磁珠系统对上述7~11 kb DNA片段进行*R3a*基因分离,将磁珠富集的片段克隆到双元载体pBINPLUS上。通过阳性克隆和菌落PCR鉴定表明,含有*R3a*基因的克隆比率达到82.76%,相对于磁珠系统富集前,提高*R3a*基因比率近19倍。本研究建立了抗病基因及其同源序列的磁珠分离系统,为分离马铃薯等多倍体作物中具有保守结构的基因提供了实验基础。

#### 关键词: 马铃薯 晚疫病 抗性基因 磁珠富集

Abstract: Cultivated potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) is an auto-tetraploid crop, which is very difficult to isolate late blight resistance genes. Nevertheless, it is discovered that there is conseved NBS-LRR domain among late blight resistance genes. In this study, conserved probes of *R3a* late blight resistance genes family were developed by alignment of sequences. And then, the DNA of BAC SH23G23 containingthe *R3a* gene was partially digested into 7 - 11 kb fragments. By magnetic separation system combined with conserved probes, the 7 - 11 kb fragments were enriched and cloned into binary vector pBINPLUS. Through identification of positive clones and colony PCR, the ratio of clones including *R3a* gene to all positive clones reached 82.76%, which was nearly 19 times higher than enrichment before. The system of magnetic separation for *R* genes and their analogs established in this study provides a new strategy for conserved domain genes cloning from polyploid crops.

Keywords: Potato Late blight Resistance genes Magnetic separation

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