

栽培大麦和野生大麦染色体N-带的研究

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摘要 近年来植物染色体Giemsa N-带的研究已有报道。Matsui、Funak等指出,在许多情况下,N-带显示染色体上某一特殊部位,他们用N-带技术确定染色体上核仁组织区(NOR)的位置。Islam曾利用N-带技术鉴别小麦、大麦杂种附加系中的大麦染色体, Gerlach曾利用N-带技术研究小麦的起源问题,他们的结果指出,在小麦的A、B、D三组染色体中只有全部B组和A组两个染色体(4A、7A)显带,而与供试野生种(*Triticum speltoides*)染色体显带有相似之处,从而作者认为小麦B组染色体来源于*T. speltoides*。Islam和Gerlach的结果表明,N-带技术对大麦和小麦染色体上的NOR并不显色。

关键词

分类号

Studies on the N-banding Karyotype of Cultivated and Wild Barley

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Abstract

It was found that all 7 pairs chromosomes of cultivated and wild barley possess centromeric banding, that a few of the chromosomes have near centromeric banding, and that most of the chromosomes also have interstitial bands. But the number and position of the interstitial banding in the long or short arms of these chromosomes show some variation among the cultivated and wild barley. It was observed that the banding pattern of the "bottle-shaped" wild barley was similar to that of the six-rowed wild barley, meanwhile the banding pattern of the six-rowed wild barley was also near to the cultivated barley. Therefore, cytological research revealed that cultivated barley is closely related to wild barley.

Key words

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