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研究报告

我国主要地方绵羊品种mtDNA D-loop区PCR-RFLP研究

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摘要

利用5种限制性内切酶（*Hin*f I，*Msp* I，*Sau*3A I，*Xsp* I，*Taq* I），采用PCR-RFLP技术研究了我国9个地方绵羊品种以及2个引入品种共计83只绵羊个体线粒体DNA D-loop区的多态性。结果表明，我国主要地方绵羊品种线粒体DNA D-loop区存在两种基本单体型，提示我国主要地方绵羊品种起源于两个母系祖先。线粒体DNA D-loop区多态度为0.042 1%，说明我国地方绵羊品种线粒体DNA多态度较为贫乏。

关键词 地方绵羊品种；线粒体DNA；D-loop；PCR-RFLP

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Study on mtDNA D-loop of Chinese Main Indigenous Sheep Breeds Using PCR-RFLP

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Abstract

The polymorphism of mtDNA D-loop of 83 individuals from 9 Chinese indigenous sheep breeds and 2 imported sheep breeds were studied with 5 endonucleases, <I>Hin</I>f I，<I>Msp</I> I，<I>Sau</I>3A I，<I>Xsp</I> I and <I>Taq</I> I, using PCR-RFLP. The results indicated that there existed two basic haplotypes in the region of mtDNA D-loop. It could be inferred that Chinese indigenous sheep breeds originated from two maternal ancestors. The averaged polymorphic degree (<I>π</I> value=0.0421%) of mtDNA D-loop showed that the genetic diversity of mtDNA of Chinese indigenous sheep breeds was very poor.
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Key words Indigenous sheep breeds；mtDNA；D-loop；PCR-RFLP

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