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## 叶片中含极芳香物质的蜡梅属植物遗传多样性与亲缘关系

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**中文摘要:**目的:揭示叶片中含极芳香物质的蜡梅属植物的遗传多样性与亲缘关系,为药材基原鉴别及与开发利用提供基础。方法:采用扩增酶切片段多态性AFLP方法,用POPGENE 32软件进行UPGMA聚类分析。结果:选出10对引物扩增出559条带,多态性条带为226条,多态性条带百分比为36.8%。观测等位基因数、有效等位基因数、Nei's基因多样性指数和Shannon信息指数在总体水平上分别为1.992 6, 1.306 5, 0.199 2和0.325 1。21个居群间的遗传距离的变异范围在0.039 2-0.289 4。结论:叶片中含极芳香物质的蜡梅属植物遗传多样性低,加强物种与种质资源保护具有重要意义;研究结果从分子水平验证了张若暹等叶片中含极芳香物质的蜡梅属植物物种分为柳叶蜡梅、浙江蜡梅、山蜡梅、突托蜡梅的正确性。

**中文关键词:**蜡梅属 AFLP 遗传多样性 分类

### Genetic diversity and genetic relationships of species containing extremely aromatic compounds in leaves of *Chimonanthus*

**Abstract:**Objective: Species containing extremely aromatic compounds in leaves of *Chimonanthus* was analyzed to evaluate its genetic diversity and genetic relationships. Method: AFLP molecular marker technique was used in the study. UPGMA cluster analysis was conducted with the software of POPGENE32. Result: Five hundred and fifty-nine bands were amplified by 10 pairs of primers screened, of which 226 bands were polymorphic, and the percentage of polymorphic bands was 36.8%. Observed number of alleles, effective number of alleles, Nei's genetic diversity index and Shannon's information index were 1.992 6, 1.306 5, 0.199 2 and 0.325 1, respectively. Genetic distances of the 21 populations were ranged from 0.039 2 to 0.289 4. Conclusion: Species containing extremely aromatic compounds in leaves of *Chimonanthus* with low genetic diversity play an important role in enhancing the protection of species and germplasm resources. Form the molecular level, the studies demonstrated the correctness of the result by Zhang Ruohui that species containing extremely aromatic compounds in leaves of *Chimonanthus* were divided into *Ch. salicifolius*, *Ch. Zhejiangensis*, *Ch. nitens* and *Ch. grammatus*.

**keywords:** *Chimonanthus* AFLP genetic diversity categories

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