

羊草种群遗传分化的 RAPD 分析 II. RAPD 数据的统计分析

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摘要: 对松嫩草原上分布的灰绿型和黄绿型羊草 9 个种群进行了 15 个引物的 RAPD 分析。统计结果表明, 两类种群的扩增片段数和多态位点比率明显不同, 黄绿型种群低于灰绿型, 其值分别 <90 与 >100, <50% 与 >70%。比较了 7 种不同统计方法据 RAPD 表型或基因型频率估算的种群遗传多样性, 几种统计结果都揭示, 黄绿型种群低于灰绿型种群。用 F_{IS} 值矫正种群对 Hardy-Weinberg 平衡的偏离后, 估算等位基因频率, 通过 Shannon 指数和 Nei 指数估计羊草种群间分化分别为 37.6% 和 35.7%, 高于等位酶的分析。讨论比较了等位酶和 RAPD 分析结果的异同。

关键词: 羊草; RAPD; 遗传多样性; 遗传分化

Genetic Differentiation in *Leymus chinensis* Populations Revealed by RAPD Markers II. Statistics Analysis

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Abstract: *Leymus chinensis* (Trin.) Tzvel., which is one of rhizome grass species, has two ecotypes in the Songnen Plain, including a gray green type and a yellow green type. The levels of genetic diversity and genetic differentiation based on RAPDs were assessed among seven populations of the gray green type and two populations of the yellow green type (a total of 105 individuals). Fifteen 10-mer primers screened from seventy Operon's primer series were used to amplify RAPD fragments using a standard RAPD protocol. The number of amplified fragments and the percentage of polymorphic loci were different among nine populations. Populations that belong to the yellow green type possessed fewer amplified fragments (<90) and lower percentage of polymorphic loci (<50%) than that of the gray green type (>100 and >70% respectively). Genetic diversity based on RAPD phenotypic or genotypic frequencies was calculated using seven published methods by the statistical package RAPDISTANCE. The genetic diversity level in the yellow green type was lower than that in the gray green type. F_{IS} value previously estimated with codominant markers, e. g. allozymes for the same population was used to estimate the null-allele frequencies for putative RAPD loci corrected for potential deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Shannon's information index and Nei's index of genetic differentiation were used to partition diversity within and among population components, and 37.6% or 35.7% of the variation detected with RAPDs was partitioned among populations. Genetic identity between the populations of two types were both on 0.8, while the genetic identity within the gray green populations was above 0.9. The results achieved by the methods of either allozymes previously adopted or RAPDs revealed the same genetic pattern of variation. These results at the DNA level were parallel to those at the protein level. At both the protein

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and DNA levels, genetic polymorphism was higher in the populations of the gray green type than that in the yellow green populations.

Key words: *Leymus chinensis*; RAPD; genetic diversity; genetic differentiation

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RAPD 技术自问世以来,已广泛用于植物分子生态学研究领域^[1~5]。但是,由于几乎所有的 RAPD 标记都是显性的,因而利用 RAPD 资料进行遗传变异的统计分析,还没有一个统一公认的方法。羊草是禾本科植物,分布广泛。在不同的土壤、水分、温度等生态因子作用下,在长期的适应和进化过程中,羊草种群产生了不同程度的分化。有报道,不同地理种群的羊草遗传分化具有复杂性,在不同的层次上表现出不同的适应性反应^[6,7]。在“羊草种群生态型分化的分子生态学”系统研究中,通过移栽试验、等位酶分析和 RAPD 技术,分析了松嫩草原上黄绿型和灰绿型两种叶色类型羊草种群的遗传变异性及其分化,发现这两类羊草的分化在这 3 个层次上是一致的。在 RAPD 分析中,对 RAPD 数据进行了多种方法的统计分析,以期使研究结论更可靠,同时探讨了这些分析方法的适用性。本文报道有关 RAPD 统计分析研究的结果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

从栽植于实验园地内的 9 个羊草种群 CHLG1、CHLG5、CHLG6、CHLG7、CHLG8、CHLY8、CHLY9、WLMGG 和 WLYMG 中,各随机选取 15 个样株,剪取新萌生的嫩叶,置 4℃ 备用。其中 CHLXX 采自吉林省长岭腰井子草原,CHLY8 和 CHLY9 为黄绿型,其它 5 个种群为灰绿型;WLMXX 采自黑龙江省肇东五里木草场,叶色为灰绿型^[8]。野外采样方式及生境条件详见前文^[8~10]。

1.2 实验方法

采用 CTAB 法,按文献^[11]提取 DNA。对 70 个 Operon 系列引物进行筛选,选出 15 个用于各种群样本的扩增,扩增反应在 PE9600 型 PCR 仪上进行。扩增产物经 1.2% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳分离,紫外透射仪上观察拍照,记录结果。试验条件及扩增产物的检测、记录详见文献^[10]。

1.3 数据分析

1.3.1 多态位点比率 P 扩增的 DNA 片段出现频率小于 0.99 的位点为多态位点:

$$\text{多态位点比率 } P = \frac{\text{具有多态的位点数}}{\text{检测到的位点数}}$$

1.3.2 基于相似系数,由遗传距离指标估算遗传多样性——根据 RAPD 标记计算两个个体间的相似系数 F ,求出两个个体间遗传距离 D 。以种群内个体间遗传距离的平均值作为该种群遗传多样性的估测值^[3]。

本研究分别用下列 5 种方法^[3]计算相似系数 F :

(1) Nei & Li 法	$n_{11}/(2n_{11} + n_{01} + n_{10})$
(2) Jaccard 法	$n_{11}/(n - n_{00})$
(3) Russell 法	n_{11}/n
(4) Apostol 法	$(n_{11} + n_{00})/n$
(5) Rodgers 法	$(n_{11} + n_{00})/(n_{11} + 2(n_{10} + n_{01}) + n_{00})$

其中, n =谱带位数; n_{11} =两个个体都有带的位数(即 $x=1$ 和 $y=1$ 的位数); n_{00} =两个个体都无带的位数(即 $x=0$, 且 $y=0$ 的位数); $n_{01}=x$ 无带, y 有带的位数; $n_{10}=x$ 有带, y 无带的位数, x 和 y 为相比较的两个个体。

用 RAPDISTANCE^[12]软件计算各相似系数,并同时转换成相应的遗传距离。对(1)式,按 $D=1-F$ 和 $D=\sqrt{1-F}$ 分别计算,其它几式,都按 $D=1-F$ 计算。

1.3.3 Shannon 信息指数 Shannon 信息指数是生态学中用于度量物种多样性的最常用方法,Lewontin^[13]将其用于人类遗传多样性的研究,Chalmer 等^[14]发展了这个方法,将其用于 RAPD 数据的统计分析。其计算公式:

Kongklatngam^[1]方法,在HWE前提下估算等位基因频率,用Shannon指数和Nei指数分别统计锦鸡儿各种群的遗传多样性,发现二者估算的群体间遗传多样性所占比例相去甚远,该作者认为,根据估算的等位基因频率计算的Shannon指数会合理些。本文的结果与魏伟等^[19]分析是不同的,这与二者分析的前提条件不同有关。本文是在对同样的种群进行等位酶分析并计算了各种群的 F_{ST} 值基础上,校正了种群对HWE的偏离后,计算相应的等位基因频率,并从而估算Shannon和Nei指数的,这种分析应当是更为合理的。因此,在本文的前提条件下对RAPD数据进行分析,Shannon和Nei的指数都是可行的。

3.2 等位酶和RAPD分析结果的比较

等位酶标记已广泛被用于种群遗传结构研究中,随着研究深入,发现等位酶标记并不是基因组的随机代表样本,由此可能会导致种群分析的偏差。等位酶揭示的是编码蛋白质序列的变化,可能受到选择的约束^[20]。与中性位点相比,等位酶分析会高估种群间等位基因的相似度^[21],而随机的DNA标记则不受这些影响。RAPD标记因比其它DNA标记(如RFLPs)简单、利于进行大量位点的分析,被认为比等位酶分析能提供更多的基因组随机样本等,在种群研究中受到重视。但是,RAPD与等位酶相比,也有其明显的局限性,其中最主要的一点就是,大多数RAPD位点是显性的,据RAPD进行的等位基因频率估算可能高估种群间的分化^[22,23]。

为深入探查羊草种群的遗传变异性及其分化,同时为更好地理解RAPD和等位酶标记的局限及优势,在系列研究中对部分相同的种群及类型分别进行了等位酶^[9]和RAPD的分析。在此,对一些参数进行比较(表8)。

表8 等位酶和RAPD检测的羊草种群遗传多样性、遗传分化结果比较

Table 8 Comparison of genetic diversity and genetic differentiation detected by allozyme and RAPD

参数 Parameter	等位酶 ^[9] Allozyme	RAPD
多态位点百分率 Percentage of polymorphic loci P	种水平 Species level 黄绿型 Yellow green type 灰绿型 Gray green type	78.6 57.1 67.3
种群分化系数 Coefficients of gene differentiation $F_{ST}(G_{ST})$		0.154 0.357(0.376) ^a
遗传一致度 Genetic identity I	类型内 Within-type 黄绿型 Yellow green type 灰绿型 Gray green type 类型间 Among types	0.914 0.956 0.836
遗传距离 Genetic distance D	类型内 Within-type 黄绿型 Yellow green type 灰绿型 Gray green type 类型间 Among types	0.089 0.049 0.180
		0.821 0.923 0.834
		0.198 0.081 0.177

^a括号前数据由Nei指数计算而来,括号内数据为Shannon指数计算的结果 The datas before parentheses calculated by Nei's index. The datas in parentheses calculated by Shannon Index.

由表8可见,对羊草种群的RAPD和等位酶分析结果趋势是一致的:多态位点百分率都是黄绿型种群低于灰绿型,但RAPD检测的多态位点百分率无论在类型间还是在种水平上都高于等位酶的分析,表明RAPD可检测出更高水平的遗传多样性;种群间的遗传分化,RAPD的结果也高于等位酶,都反映出羊草大部分的遗传变异性存在于种群内,由此也表明这两种类型羊草的种内一致性。RAPD和等位酶估测的种群间遗传一致度和遗传距离在灰绿型种群间和两种类型种群间的结果相同,数值相差无几,都显示灰绿型种群间遗传一致度大于0.9,而两种类型间遗传一致度在0.8水平上,灰绿型种群间遗传距离远小于两种类型种群间的距离。但是对于黄绿型羊草,RAPD检测的种群间分化远大于等位酶的分析。总之,由RAPD和等位酶揭示的羊草种群的遗传多样性和种群间分化都在可比较的水平上,RAPD和等位酶显示的遗传多样性格局相似,这些结果与前人的一些研究^[4,24,25]基本一致,这也显示了RAPD和等位酶分析作为植物

种群遗传多样性研究的重要工具是具有普遍意义的。

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