

青藏公路对高原鼠兔种内遗传分化的影响

周 乐¹,殷宝法¹,杨生妹¹,淮虎银¹,李世平¹,张镔锂²,魏万红^{1,*}

(1. 扬州大学生物科学与技术学院,扬州 225009; 2. 中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所,北京 100101)

摘要:研究采用 7 个微卫星标记分析在青海省西大滩区域,位于青藏公路两侧的 4 个高原鼠兔 (*Ochotona curzoniae*) 种群的遗传变异情况。分别采用软件 TFGPA 和 GENE POP 3.4 计算各种群间的 Nei's 标准遗传距离,基因分化系数 (F_{st}) 等参数,并对遗传距离进行 UPGMA 聚类分析。研究结果表明,公路同侧种群间平均遗传距离和基因分化系数分别为 0.0808 和 0.0541;异侧种群间平均遗传距离和基因分化系数分别为 0.1037 和 0.0705,公路东侧和西侧的两个种群分别聚为一类。青藏公路对分布于公路两侧的高原鼠兔种群间的基因交流产生了一定的阻隔效应,并导致种群间出现了一定程度的遗传分化。

关键词:高原鼠兔;遗传分化;微卫星;青藏公路

文章编号:1000-0933(2006)11-3572-06 中图分类号:Q143,Q958 文献标识码:A

Effects of Qinghai-Tibet Highway on genetic differentiation of plateau pika (*Ochotona curzoniae*)

ZHOU Le¹, YIN Bao-Fa¹, YANG Sheng-Mei¹, HUAI Hu-Yin¹, LI Shi-Ping¹, ZHANG Yi-Li², WEI Wan-Hong^{1,*}

(1. College of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009, China; 2. Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research CAS, Beijing 100101, China). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2006, 26(11): 3572~3577.

Abstract: The plateau pika (*Ochotona curzoniae*), distributed largely coincides with the high alpine grassland of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau of People's Republic of China, is one of the dominant small mammals in the alpine meadow ecosystem. It has very important function in keeping the balance of the food chain on alpine meadow ecosystem. Four geographical populations of the plateau pikas (East-1 population, West-1 population, East-2 population and West-2 population) were selected from Xidatan area in Qinghai province. The populations of West-1 and West-2 were on the west side of Qinghai-Tibet Highway, while the other two populations were on the east side. Genetic variation and genetic differentiation among populations were assessed with seven microsatellite markers of North American pika (*Ochotona princeps*) in order to study the effects of Qinghai-Tibet Highway on the genetic differentiation among plateau pika populations. TFGPA and GENEPOP 3.4 software were used to calculate all indices. Our results showed that the number of alleles detected per locus varied from 2.00~24.00. The polymorphism information content (PIC) per locus ranged from 0.3233 to 0.9189 comprising of highly-polymorphic two loci while the other five were medium polymorphic. The observed and expected heterozygosity (H_o and H_e) of the seven loci varied between 0.3451~0.9912 and 0.4021~0.9236, respectively, and the mean value of H_o and H_e were 0.6068 and 0.5515, respectively. The results indicated that the genetic diversity of the plateau pika had medium level. The average fixation index (F) was below zero, this indicated that heterozygote was excess in natural populations. Mean value of genetic differentiation index (F_{st}) of all loci was 0.0385, implied

基金项目:国家自然科学基金重大资助项目(90202012)

收稿日期:2006-01-11; **修订日期:**2006-07-10

作者简介:周乐(1981~),女,江苏扬州人,硕士生,主要从事分子生态学研究. E-mail: zhoulehappy@126.com

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: whwei@yzu.edu.net

致谢:感谢 Mekki 先生对本文英文摘要的修改润色。

Foundation item: The project was financially supported by the Key Project of National Natural Science Foundation of the Assessment of Environmental Effects of Qinghai-Xizang Railway (No. 90202012)

Received date: 2006-01-11; **Accepted date:** 2006-07-10

Biography: ZHOU Le, Master candidate, mainly engaged in molecular ecology. E-mail: zhoulehappy@126.com

that 3.85 % of the genetic variation were intrapopulation, while 96.15 % of the variation were interpopulation. The genetic distance, genetic differentiation index and gene flow between populations on the same side of the road were 0.0808, 0.0357 and 7.2170, respectively. While between populations on the opposite side were 0.1037, 0.0443 and 5.4235, respectively. The results of the UPGMA cluster analysis showed that the two populations of the east side were clustered into one group and the other two populations of the west side were clustered into another one. These results implied that the road had played some barrier effect on the genetic interaction between plateau pikas that inhabited the two sides of the highway and therefore led to some genetic differentiation. However, because the duration of the effect was short, the level of genetic differentiation was still limited. And we assumed that the level of genetic differentiation between plateau pika that inhabited the two sides of Qinghai Tibet Highway would get higher in the future.

Key words: plateau pika; genetic differentiation; microsatellite; Qinghai Tibet Highway

栖息地是生物个体或种群为了自身生存和繁衍后代所必需的空间区域^[1],自然条件的变化和人为活动的干扰都会引起一些物种的栖息地分裂或破碎,从而影响动植物的分布、群落结构及生物多样性,也可能增加近亲繁殖和遗传漂变,加剧濒危物种的灭绝速率和物种多样性的丧失率^[2]。已有许多研究表明,河流、山脉、大坝或道路等障碍物造成了许多生物的栖息地破碎化,使种群之间的基因交流受到限制,从而导致种群之间产生一定程度的遗传分化^[3~6]。Castella 等^[7]对分布于直布罗陀海峡两岸的鼠耳蝙蝠 (*Myotis myotis*) 的研究表明,同岸种群之间的遗传分化很小,而海峡两岸种群之间表现出显著的遗传分化,尽管直布罗陀海峡对飞行能力很强的鼠耳蝙蝠来说并不算是难以跨越的障碍,但它仍然对两岸种群间的基因交流产生了一定的阻碍作用。Su 等^[6]的研究结果也显示,居庸关长城内外的 6 种植物在被相互隔离 600 多年后产生了明显的遗传分化,长城对部分植物的基因交流起到了阻碍作用。近年来,研究者们更多关注人为活动造成的栖息地分裂或破碎化对野生动植物种群遗传结构的影响^[8,9]。道路是人类文明不可缺少的部分,在人类的各种活动中发挥着巨大的作用,同时也会对人类赖以生存的环境中的许多生态过程产生直接或间接的负面效应^[10,11]。道路会造成不同栖息地之间连续性的缺失,限制许多物种的活动及不同种群之间的基因交流,产生遗传分化^[12~14]。

青藏公路全长约 1900km,是青海与西藏之间最为重要的交通干线之一。自 1953 年开始动工,1985 年改建为柏油路,后来又进行了一期二期的公路改造工程,对促进该地区的经济发展起到了举足轻重的作用。但是,位于“世界屋脊”——青藏高原之上的“黑色长廊”对高寒生态环境以及动植物的影响是科学工作者更为关心的问题^[15~18]。尽管如此,有关青藏公路的建设及运营对野生动植物遗传多样性的影响尚无报道。本项研究以青藏高原上分布最广,数量最多的土著动物高原鼠兔 (*Ochotona curzoniae*) 为研究对象,选定青藏公路两侧的高原鼠兔种群,采用微卫星 DNA 标记对各种群的遗传多样性进行分析,通过计算各位点的多态信息含量 (PIC)、杂合度 (H)、固定系数 (F_{is} 、 F_{st} 、 F_{it})、不同种群之间的基因分化系数 (F_{st})、基因流值 (N_m)、遗传距离 (GD) 和遗传相似度 (GI),探讨青藏公路的建设及运营对高原鼠兔种群间的遗传分化的影响,也为公路沿线其它动植物的研究提供相关资料。

1 材料和方法

1.1 野外取样

2004 年 8 月 3 日~16 日,在青藏公路沿线西大滩附近采用目测法^[19]确定高原鼠兔的种群密度,选取高原鼠兔种群密度基本相似的两个区域(北纬 35°44',东经 94°14';北纬 35°43',东经 94°06')进行样品采集,两区域相距约 1000m,地理环境和植被情况基本相似。两区域内高原鼠兔的种群密度约为 50 只/hm²。在每一区域的公路两侧,分别距离公路路基 50m 的地方设置 1 hm²样方,用绳套法捕捉 4 个样方中的高原鼠兔,断颈取其血液,用脱脂棉收集后干燥保存。以 West1 和 East1 分别表示区域 1 中公路西侧和东侧的高原鼠兔种群,以 West-2 和 East-2 分别表示区域 2 中公路西侧和东侧的高原鼠兔种群。在 West-1、East-1、West-2 和 East-2 等 4 个种群中分别采集 27、31、24 只和 31 只高原鼠兔的血样用于遗传多样性分析。

1.2 基因组 DNA 的提取

参照萨姆布鲁克等^[20]所采用的常规酚氯仿法提取高原鼠兔血液样本中的基因组 DNA,溶于 1 ×TE 后 - 20 °C 保存。

1.3 PCR 扩增及电泳检测

选用已有的近缘物种北美鼠兔 (*Ochotona princeps*) 的 9 个微卫星位点^[21]进行 PCR 扩增。PCR 反应在 ABI 公司 GeneAmp PCR System 2700 PCR 仪上进行; TaqDNA 聚合酶、dNTPs 购自上海生物工程公司 (Sangon), pBR322/Msp I Markers 及上样缓冲液购自华美公司; 引物由上海生物工程公司合成; 电泳槽 (DYCZ-24B 型, DYCP-31D 型)、电泳仪 (DYY-8B 型) 和紫外分析仪 (WD9403C 型) 为北京六一仪器厂生产。以高原鼠兔基因组 DNA 样品为模板, 用全部 9 对微卫星引物进行 PCR 扩增, 产物经 1.5 % 琼脂糖凝胶电泳后进行 EB 染色并紫外检测。有 8 对引物得到扩增稳定且条带清晰的产物, 其中 7 对具有多态性, 将其用于种群样品的微卫星 DNA 多态性分析 (表 1)。采用 15ul 反应体系, 其中含有 1 ×PCR buffer 1.5ml, 2.5mmol/L MgCl₂, 正反向引物各 0.2umol/L, 4 种 dNTP 各 0.12mmol/L, 模板 DNA 100ng, Taq DNA 聚合酶 1U。反应条件为 95 °C 预变性 5 min; 95 °C 变性 30s, 55 °C 复性 30s, 72 °C 延伸 45s, 共 30 个循环; 72 °C 延伸 10 min。PCR 扩增产物用 8 % 的非变性聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳, 银染色。

1.4 数据的统计与分析

对干燥后的聚丙烯酰胺凝胶拍照, 用 Bandscan 软件对图片进行分析, 根据 pBR322/Msp1 的分子量 (bp) 大小统计不同等位基因的分子量大小 (bp), 按照从大到小的顺序对每个个体扩增出的等位基因编号, 记录每个个体的基因型。用软件 TFGA 1.3^[22] 计算 Nei^[23] 遗传相似度 (*GI*)、遗传距离 (*GD*)、Hardy-Weinberg 平衡检验 (*p* 值) 以及不同种群位点的期望杂合度值 (*H_e*) 和观察杂合度值 (*H_o*), 并进行聚类分析。用 GENE POP3.4^[24] 计算每个位点的固定系数 (*F_{is}*、*F_{st}*、*F_{it}*) 和种群之间的 *F_{st}* 值, 并按照 Wright^[25] 的方法由 *F_{st}* 值推算基因流 (*N_m*)。

参照 Botstein 等^[26] 的方法计算多态信息含量 (*PIC*, Polymorphism Information Content):

$$PIC = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n 2 P_i^2 P_j^2$$

式中, *n* 代表等位基因的数目, *P_i* 和 *P_j* 分别表示第 *i* 和第 *j* 个等位基因出现的频率。

2 结果与分析

2.1 高原鼠兔种群的遗传多样性

7 个多态位点中, OCP7 位点多态性丰富, 有 24 个等位基因, 其余位点等位基因数在 2~4 之间。7 个位点的多态信息含量为 0.3233~0.9189 (表 2)。7 个位点在高原鼠兔中的期望杂合度 (*H_e*) 变化范围为 0.4021~0.9236, 平均为 0.5515; 观测杂合度 (*H_o*) 变化范围为 0.3451~0.9912, 平均为 0.6068。从表 2 中还可看出, 各位点的 *F_{st}* 值有较大差异, 变化范围为 0.0014~0.1524, 平均为 0.0385, 即有 3.85 % 的遗传变异存在于种群之间, 绝大部分变异 (96.15 %) 存在于种群内。位点 OCP8 部分样品的扩增产物银染结果见图 1。

不同种群各位点的期望杂合度 (*H_e*)、观测杂合度

表 1 7 个北美鼠兔微卫星标记的引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences of seven microsatellite loci of north American pika

位点 Locus	重复单元 Repeat sequence	引物序列 Primer sequence (5'→3')
OCP1	[AG] ₁₆ AC [AG] ₄ AC [AC] ₇	F: AGTGACATAAATGACGGGACA R: TCACACCCAACCTCAACACAG F: AGCCACACTTACAGAACCACCAA R: TCATCACCAATCTGCCAATTACC
OCP2	[GATA] ₁₂	F: CAGGCATCTGGACAATGAACTAA R: GGAACATTTGCCGTTGTAGAAAG
OCP3	[CTAT] ₈	F: CACTAGGTTATTGCCCGAGGGT R: CTGCTTCTGGTTTCAACCTGACT
OCP4	[ATAG] ₁₀	F: ATCTCTGAGCTATCTTTGCCATT R: CCCAAAACCTCCTTGAGAGACA
OCP7	[AC] ₁₅	F: TTCCTCTGGA GTCCTCTAACCC R: CCTCGAGCAA GTTTGGTGTGT
OCP8	[AG] ₁₇	F: CCTGAATCGAAACATCATGG R: TGTGGGCATTTGGA GACTGAA
OCP9	[TAGA] ₁₄	



图 1 OCP8 位点部分扩增结果

Fig. 1 Part of amplification products of locus OCP8

(H_o)、以及 Hardy-Weinberg 平衡检验 p 值表 3 所示。各种群的平均期望杂合度值变化范围为 0.4854~0.5382, 平均观测杂合度值变化范围为 0.5536~0.6498。公路东西两侧种群的平均期望杂合度值为 0.5003 和 0.5322, 平均观测杂合度值为 0.5784 和 0.6291。在选用的 7 个位点中,OCP4、OCP7 在 3 个高原鼠兔种群发生平衡偏离,OCP8、OCP9 在 1 个种群发生平衡偏离,其余 3 个位点在所有种群都没有发生偏离。

表 2 7 个多态位点的扩增结果、 H_o 、 H_e 、多态信息含量、固定系数(F_{is} 、 F_{st} 、 F_{it})

Table 2 Product size, number of alleles, observed heterozygosity, expected heterozygosity, PIC and fixation indices (F_{is} , F_{st} , F_{it}) of seven polymorphic loci

位点 Locus	扩增片段长度(bp) Product size	等位基因数 No. of alleles	H_e	H_o	PIC	F_{is}	F_{st}	F_{it}
OCP1	308~310	2	0.4098	0.3451	0.3258	0.1229	0.0585	0.1742
OCP2	365~395	2	0.4021	0.4159	0.3233	- 0.0361	0.0079	- 0.0279
OCP3	309~319	4	0.4494	0.4248	0.3785	0.0019	0.0747	0.0765
OCP4	244~249	2	0.4968	0.7788	0.3734	- 0.5978	0.0275	- 0.5539
OCP7	263~358	24	0.9236	0.9912	0.9189	- 0.2136	0.1524	- 0.0286
OCP8	236~250	3	0.6484	0.6814	0.5754	- 0.0475	0.0014	- 0.0460
OCP9	185~203	4	0.5306	0.6106	0.4230	- 0.2041	0.0625	- 0.1288

表 3 4 个高原鼠兔种群 7 个位点的杂合度值、 p 检验值

Table 3 Heterozygosity and p -values of seven loci of four plateau pika populations

种群 Population		OCP1	OCP2	OCP3	OCP4	OCP7	OCP8	OCP9	平均值 Mean
East-1	H_e	0.4314	0.4012	0.4973	0.5000	0.7209	0.6619	0.3930	0.5151
	H_o	0.4815	0.2593	0.5556	1.0000	1.0000	0.5556	0.3704	0.6032
	p	0.4855	0.9918	0.4506	0.000 **	0.0008 **	0.9071	0.7924	0.5183
West-1	H_e	0.3314	0.3668	0.4469	0.4979	0.8215	0.6561	0.5624	0.5261
	H_o	0.4194	0.4194	0.3871	0.8710	0.9677	0.8387	0.6452	0.6498
	p	0.2034	0.4327	0.8749	0.000 **	0.6796	0.0143 *	0.2342	0.3484
East-2	H_e	0.4991	0.3299	0.2188	0.4297	0.8082	0.6120	0.5000	0.4854
	H_o	0.2917	0.4167	0.2500	0.6250	1.0000	0.6250	0.6667	0.5536
	p	0.9958	0.3070	0.7020	0.0392 *	0.0094 **	0.4855	0.1287	0.3811
West-2	H_e	0.3122	0.4667	0.4745	0.4979	0.8606	0.6249	0.5307	0.5382
	H_o	0.1935	0.5484	0.4839	0.6129	1.0000	0.6774	0.7419	0.6083
	p	0.9958	0.3105	0.8796	0.2006	0.0105 *	0.3299	0.0160 *	0.3918

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

2.3 种群间的遗传分化

各种群间的基因分化系数(F_{st})和基因流(N_m)表 4 所示。公路同侧种群间平均 F_{st} 值($F_{st} = 0.0541$)小于公路异侧($F_{st} = 0.0705$),而同侧种群间平均 N_m 值($N_m = 4.7395$)高于异侧($N_m = 3.3325$)。

2.4 遗传距离、遗传相似度和聚类分析

4 个种群的遗传距离和遗传相似度表 5 所示。两种种群间的遗传距离为 0.0648~0.1144,遗传相似度为 0.8922~0.9372。公路同侧种群间平均遗传距离($GD_{mean} = 0.0808$)低于异侧种群间的平均遗传距离($GD_{mean} = 0.1037$)。公路同侧种群间平均遗传相似度($GI_{mean} = 0.9225$)高于异侧种群间的平均遗传相似度($GI_{mean} = 0.9016$)。对各种种群间遗传距离进行 UPGMA

聚类分析的结果也显示出公路东、西两侧的种群各聚为一类(图 2)。

3 讨论

微卫星标记是种群遗传学研究中应用最广泛的工具之一,它具有多态性好、变异率高及操作简便等优势,但它的获得需耗费大量时间,因此许多研究者选择筛选近缘物种的微卫星标记用于研究^[27,28],这样既节省了时间和精力,又能获得可靠的研究结论。根据 Botstein 等^[26]提出的衡量基因变异程度高低的多态信息含量

表 4 各种种群间的基因分化系数(F_{st})和基因流(N_m)

Table 4 Genetic differentiation index (F_{st}) and gene flow (N_m) among populations

种群 Population	East-1	West-1	East-2	West-2
East-1	*****	2.9842	3.3837	3.0967
West-1	0.0773	*****	3.1983	6.0952
East-2	0.0688	0.0725	*****	3.6808
West-2	0.0747	0.0394	0.0636	*****

* 上三角为 N_m 值,下三角为 F_{st} 值 N_m (above diagonal), F_{st} (below diagonal)

指标,有两个位点为高度多态位点,其余均为中度多态位点,说明本项研究中所筛选的7个位点可以用于高原鼠兔种群遗传学的研究。

Wright 的距离隔离 (Isolation by Distance) 理论^[29]认为,自然界存在着距离隔离现象,即物种遗传分化的程度会随着地理距离的增加而增加,许多研究也证实了这一理论^[30~32]。但距离隔离对遗传分化的效应强弱也受其它条件的影响,例如动物的活动能力和活动范围^[33~38],植物的授粉媒介^[39~41]等。此外,对基因流的阻碍物也会使地理距离与遗传分化之间的相关性不明显^[32,42]。研究表明,公路会阻碍体型较小、活动能力相对较弱的物种,如两栖类^[43]的基因流,而对那些寿命较长、体型较大物种并未产生显著影响^[44,45]。Keller 等对一块被3条道路割裂的栖息地中几个不同种群的甲虫 (*Abax parallelepipedus*) 进行研究,结果表明道路造成了不同栖息地种群之间的隔离并进而导致某些种群之间出现显著的遗传分化^[46]。研究结果显示,青藏公路同侧高原鼠兔种群间基因分化系数的平均值小于公路异侧,而公路同侧种群间基因流平均值高于异侧。公路同侧样地间相距约1000m,异侧样地间相距仅100m,但公路异侧种群间的遗传分化大于同侧,这显然与距离隔离理论不相符。产生这一结果的原因可能就是青藏公路对公路两侧高原鼠兔种群之间基因流的阻隔效应。公路建成后,原先连续的高原鼠兔栖息地被公路隔开,由于路面宽度达数十米,路基也较高,所以对体型较小、活动能力较弱、活动范围较窄的高原鼠兔来说产生了阻碍作用,从路面上穿越又会遇到被频繁过往的车辆压死的风险。因此,公路两侧的高原鼠兔种群可能由于缺乏遗传交流而产生了一定程度的遗传分化。

本研究中公路西侧两种群之间的遗传距离最小,公路同侧种群间平均遗传距离低于异侧种群间的平均遗传距离。遗传相似度以公路西侧两种群之间最大,同侧种群间平均遗传相似度高于异侧种群间的平均遗传相似度,聚类分析的结果也是公路东侧和西侧的种群各聚为一类,进一步说明道路对高原鼠兔种群基因交流的阻碍作用。同时,高原鼠兔种内各种群间的平均遗传距离(0.0975)比于宁等^[47]用限制性片段长度多态性标记和线粒体DNA方法得到的高原鼠兔和藏鼠兔 (*Ochotona thibetana*) 种间的平均遗传距离 ($GD_{mean} = 0.0455$) 高,这可能与采用的研究方法不同有关,但也在一定程度上反映了青藏公路对分布于公路两侧的高原鼠兔种群之间的基因流产生了阻隔效应并进而导致种群间出现了遗传分化。此外,在本研究的结果中,有几个位点在某些种群中发生了 Hardy-Weinberg 平衡偏离,这可能也反映了道路对高原鼠兔种群的干扰作用。有关该方面的工作有待于更进一步的深入研究。

References:

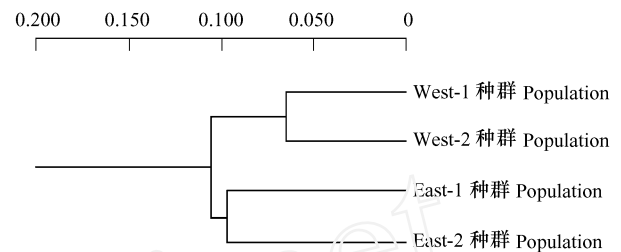
- [1] Whittaker R H, Levin S A, Root R B. Niche, habitat, and ecotype. *American Nature*, 1973, 107: 321~338.
- [2] Reid W V, Kenton R M. Keeping options alive: the scientific basis for conserving biodiversity. World Resources Institute, Washington D C, 1989.
- [3] Corre V L, Dumolin-Lapegue S, Kremer A. Genetic variation at allozyme and RAPD loci in sessile oak *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Libel.: the role of history and geography. *Molecular Ecology*, 1997, 6(6): 519~529.
- [4] Bauert M R, Kalin M, Baltisberger M, et al. No genetic variation detected within isolated relict populations of *Saxifraga cernua* in the Alps using RAPD markers. *Molecular Ecology*, 1998, 7(11): 1519~1527.
- [5] Nesbo C L, Magnhagen C, Jakobsen K S. Genetic differentiation among stationary and anadromous perch (*Perch fluviatilis*) in the Baltic Sea. *Hereditas* Lund, 1998, 129(3): 241~249.
- [6] Su H, Qu L J, He K, et al. The Great Wall of China: a physical barrier to gene flow? *Heredity*, 2003, 90(3): 212~219.
- [7] Castella V, Ruedi M, Excoffier L, et al. Is the Gibraltar Strait a barrier to gene flow for the bat *Myotis myotis* (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae)? *Molecular*

表5 各种群间的遗传相似度和遗传距离

Table 5 Nei's (1972) measures of genetic identity and genetic distance among populations

种群 Population	East-1	West-1	East-2	West-2
East-1	*****	0.8922	0.9078	0.8919
West-1	0.1140	*****	0.9033	0.9372
East-2	0.0968	0.1017	*****	0.9109
West-2	0.1144	0.0648	0.0933	*****

* 上三角为遗传相似度,下三角为遗传距离 Genetic identity (above diagonal), genetic distance (below diagonal)



West-1 种群 West-1 population; West-2 种群 West-2 population; East-1 种群 East-1 population; East-2 种群 East-2 population

图2 高原鼠兔4个种群的UPGMA聚类分析图

Fig. 2 UPGMA clustering analysis of four populations of plateau pika

- Ecology, 2000, 9(11): 1761~1772.
- [8] Funk W C, Greene A E, Corn P S, *et al.* High dispersal in a frog species suggests that it is vulnerable to habitat fragmentation. *Biology Letters*, 2005, 1: 13~16.
- [9] Johannesen J, Schwing U, Seufert W, *et al.* Analysis of gene flow and habitat patch network for *Chazara briseis* (Lepidoptera: Satyridae) in an agricultural landscape. *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology*, 1997, 25(5): 419~427.
- [10] Wilkie D, Shaw E, Rotberg F, *et al.* Roads, development, and conservation in the Congo basin. *Conservation Biology*, 2000, 14(6): 1614~1622.
- [11] Lugo A E, Gucinski H. Function, effects, and management of forest roads. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 2000, 133(3): 249~262.
- [12] Underhill J E, Angold P G. Effects of roads on wildlife in an intensively modified landscape. *Environmental Reviews*, 2000, 8(1): 21~39.
- [13] Trombulak S C, Frissel C A. Review of ecological effects of roads on terrestrial and aquatic communities. *Conservation Biology*, 2000, 14(1): 18~30.
- [14] Epps C W, Palsbell P J, Wehausen J D, *et al.* Highways block gene flow and cause a rapid decline in genetic diversity of desert bighorn sheep. *Ecology Letters*, 2005, 8: 1029~1038.
- [15] Chang D H, Chen J D, Kong Y P. Key ecological environmental impact factors of highway projects in permafrost areas of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. *Highway*, 2005, 6: 130~135.
- [16] Chen H, Li S C, Zheng D. Features of ecosystems alongside Qinghai-Xizang highway and railway and the impacts of road construction on them. *Journal of Mountain Science*, 2003, 21(5): 559~567.
- [17] Huai H Y, Wei W H, Zhang Y L, *et al.* Characteristics of clonal growth and reproduction of *Lagotis brachystachya* at different altitudes. *Chinese Journal of Applied Environmental Biology*, 2005, 11(1): 18~22.
- [18] Sun S Y. Characteristics of ecological environment and its protection along the Qinghai-Tibet Railway. *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 2003, 25(1): 181~185.
- [19] Shi Y Z. Discussion of effects of prairie vegetation on density of plateau pika. *Acta Theorologica Sinica*, 1983, 3(2): 181~187.
- [20] Sambrook J, Fritsch E F, Maniatis T. Translated by Jin D Y, Li M F. *Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*, 2nd edition. Beijing: Science Press, 1996.
- [21] Peacock M M, Kirchoff V S, Merideth S J. Identification and characterization of nine polymorphic microsatellite loci in the North American pika, *Ochotona princeps*. *Molecular Ecology Notes*, 2002, 2(3): 360~362.
- [22] Miller M P. Tools for population genetic analyses v 1.3, 1997. Download from <http://www.bioweb.usu.edu/mpmbio/tfpga.htm>.
- [23] Nei M, Li W H. Mathematical model for studying genetic variation in terms of restriction endonucleases. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 1979, 76: 5269~5273.
- [24] Raymond M, Rousset F. Genepop (version 1.2): population genetics software for exact tests and ecumenicism. *Journal of Heredity*, 1995, 86: 248~249.
- [25] Wright S. The genetical structure of population. *Ann Eugen*, 1951, 15: 323~354.
- [26] Botstein D, White R L, Skolnick M. Construction of a genetic linkage map in man using restriction fragment length polymorphisms. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 1980, 32: 314~331.
- [27] Griffin A S, Nurnberger B, Pemberton J M. A panel of microsatellites developed for meerkats (*Suricata suricatta*) by cross-species amplification and species-specific cloning. *Molecular Ecology Notes*, 2001, 1(1~2): 83~85.
- [28] Zhang Y G, Li D Q, Rao L Q, *et al.* Identification of polymorphic microsatellite DNA loci and paternity testing of Amur tigers. *Acta Zoologica Sinica*, 2003, 49(1): 118~123.
- [29] Wright S. Isolation by distance. *Genetics*, 1943, 28: 114~138.
- [30] Floyd C H, Van Vuren D H, May B. Marmots on great basin mountaintops: using genetics to test a biogeographic paradigm. *Ecology*, 2005, 86(8): 2145~2153.
- [31] Goossens B, Chikhi L, Taberlet P, *et al.* Microsatellite analysis of genetic variation within Alpine marmot populations in the French Alps. *Molecular Ecology*, 2001, 10(1): 41~52.
- [32] Trizio I, Crestanello B, Galbusera P, *et al.* Geographical distance and physical barriers shape the genetic structure of Eurasian red squirrels (*Sciurus vulgaris*). *Molecular Ecology*, 2005, 14(2): 469~481.
- [33] Petit E, Mayer F. Male dispersal in the noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctula*): Where are the limits? *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B: Biological Sciences*, 1999, 266(1430): 1717~1722.
- [34] Busch J D, Miller M P, Paxton E H, *et al.* Genetic variation in the endangered southwestern willow flycatcher. *Auk*, 2000, 117(3): 586~595.
- [35] Crochet P A. Genetic structure of avian populations——allozymes revisited. *Molecular Ecology*, 2000, 9(10): 1463~1469.
- [36] Ehrlich D, Stenseth N C. Genetic structure of Siberian lemmings (*Lemmus sibiricus*) in a continuous habitat: large patches rather than isolation by distance. *Heredity*, 2001, 86(6): 716~730.
- [37] Lee P L, Bradbury R B, Wilson J D, *et al.* Microsatellite variation in the yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*: population structure of a declining farmland bird. *Molecular Ecology*, 2001, 10(7): 1633~1644.
- [38] Wang M, Schreiber A. The impact of habitat fragmentation and social structure on the population genetics of roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus* L.) in Central Europe. *Heredity*, 2001, 86(6): 703~715.
- [39] Wölff K, El-Akkad S, Abbott R J. Population substructure in *Alkanna orientalis* (Boraginaceae) in the Sinai Desert, in relation to its pollinator behaviour. *Molecular Ecology*, 1997, 6(4): 365~372.
- [40] Gauer L, Cavalli-Molina S. Genetic variation in natural populations of mate (*Ilex paraguariensis* A. St-Hil., Aquifoliaceae) using RAPD markers. *Heredity*, 2000, 84(6): 647~656.
- [41] For É S A, Hickey R J, Nankat J L, *et al.* Genetic structure after forest fragmentation: a landscape ecology perspective on *Acer saccharum*. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 1991, 70: 1659~1668.
- [42] Neumann K, Jansman H, Kayser A, *et al.* Multiple bottlenecks in threatened western European populations of the common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*). *Conservation Genetics*, 2004, 5(2): 181~193.
- [43] Reh W, Seitz A. The influence of land use on the genetic structure of populations of the common frog *Rana temporaria*. *Biology Conservation*, 1990, 54: 239~249.
- [44] Kyle C J, Strobeck C. Genetic homogeneity of Canadian mainland marten populations underscores the distinctiveness of Newfoundland pine martens (*Martes americana atrata atrata*). *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, 2003, 81(1): 57~66.
- [45] Sumner J, Jessop T, Paetkau D, *et al.* Limited effect of anthropogenic habitat fragmentation on molecular diversity in a rain forest skink, *Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae*. *Molecular Ecology*, 2004, 13(2): 259~269.
- [46] Keller I, Nentwig W, Lurgiader C R. Recent habitat fragmentation due to roads can lead to significant genetic differentiation in an abundant flightless ground beetle. *Molecular Ecology*, 2004, 13(10): 2983~2994.
- [47] Yu N, Zheng C L, Shi L M, *et al.* A comparison of morphological and molecular characteristics in *Ochotona thibetana* and *O. curzoniae*. *Acta Theriologica Sinica*, 1994, 14(4): 265~271.

参考文献:

- [15] 昌敦虎, 陈济丁, 孔亚平. 青藏高原多年冻土地区公路建设生态环境影响关键因子. *公路*, 2005, 6: 130~135.
- [16] 陈辉, 李双成, 郑度. 青藏公路铁路沿线生态系统特征及道路修建对其影响. *山地学报*, 2003, 21(5): 559~567.
- [17] 淮虎银, 魏万红, 张德铨, 等. 不同海拔高度短穗兔耳草克隆生长及克隆繁殖特征. *应用与环境生物学报*, 2005, 11(1): 18~22.
- [18] 孙士云. 青藏铁路沿线的生态环境特点及保护对策. *冰川冻土*, 2003, 25(1): 181~185.
- [19] 施银柱. 草场植被影响高原鼠兔密度的探讨. *兽类学报*, 1983, 3(2): 181~187.
- [20] 萨姆布鲁克 J, 弗时奇 E F, 曼尼阿蒂斯 T. 金冬燕, 黎孟枫译. *分子克隆实验指南* (第2版). 北京: 科学出版社, 1996.
- [28] 张于光, 李迪强, 饶力群, 等. 东北虎微卫星 DNA 遗传标记的筛选及在亲子鉴定中的应用. *动物学报*, 2003, 49(1): 118~123.
- [47] 于宁, 郑昌琳, 施立明, 等. 藏鼠兔与高原鼠兔表型及分子性状的比较. *兽类学报*, 1994, 14(4): 265~271.