

Genetic diversity of apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.) cultivars spread in Azerbaijan using SSR markers.

Научный руководитель – Акрагов Zeynal Iba

Rakida Amina Marfat

Аспирант

Национальная академия наук Азербайджана, Биология, Баку, Азербайджан

E-mail: aminkarakida@mail.ru

The apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.) is a member of the subfamily *Amygdaloideae* (*Prunoideae*) within the family *Rosacea* [1]. The analysis of genetic diversity is useful for protecting and breeding programs. To date, no reports on the genome of apricot cultivars spread in Azerbaijan and SSR technique have been proved to be useful for distinguishing genotypes and determining genetic diversity among apricot cultivars.

In the current study the genetic diversity among the 61 main apricot cultivars spread in Azerbaijan was investigated using SSR markers. The PCR products of 17 loci from the 61 accessions were obtained, and their fragments were analyzed. The 17 primer pairs had different levels of amplified bands the size of which ranged from 94 to 319 bp. The alleles were scored, and the SSR characteristic values, namely the number of alleles (n), genetic diversity (GD), heterozygosity (He) and polymorphism information content (PIC) for the loci were calculated (Table 1). A total of 213 alleles were produced for the 17 loci. The number of alleles per locus ranged from 7 to 18, with a mean of 12.53. The mean GD, He, and PIC values were 0.75, 0.77, and 0.71, respectively.

Источники и литература

- 1) 1.Kahraman Gürcan, Necip Öcal, Kadir Uğurtan Yılmaz, Shakir Ullah, Abdullah Erdoğan, Yaşar Zengin. Evaluation of Turkish apricot germplasm using SSR markers: Genetic diversity assessment and search for Plum pox virus resistance alleles *Scientia Horticulturae* 2015, №193.p.155-164.