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Abstract

Polymorphisms in genomic fingerprints generated by arbitrarily primed PCR (AP-PCR) can distinguish between strains of almost any organism. To investigate the AP-PCR method, 20 cultivars of Sistan wheat collected and studied using AP-PCR method. Fourteen-days-old plants from pots were used to extract DNA. Four pairs of specific primers used STS method to AP-PCR. The observed polymorphisms were analyzed by multivariate methods. Six principal coordinates explained 64.161% of the variation among the studied population. Cultivars were divided into 11 groups, at the level of 0.55 using Jaccard's similarity coefficient. Results indicated that the AP-PCR category is somewhat more accurate than the STS method.

Key word: AP-PCR, genetic distance, Sistan wheat



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Department of Plant Breeding and Biotechnology

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(In the Field of plant Biotechnology)

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using AP-PCR method**

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