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学位論文の題目 Genetic diversity in melon landraces (Cucumis melo L.) from Vietnam and their relationships

with melon germplasm from Asia

(ヴェトナム在来メロンの遺伝的多様性ならびにアジア各地の在来メロンとの遺伝的関係)

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学位論文内容の要旨

The genetic diversity among a total of 59 melon landraces collected from 18 provinces mainly in northern and central Vietnam was studied by analyzing the morphological traits of the fruit and molecular markers of nuclear and cytoplasm genomes. Vietnamese melon landraces proved to be comprised of five types, among which "Dua thom" was classified as Conomon group, "Dua le" and "Dua vang" as Conomon var. *makuwa*, "Dua gang" as Conomon var. *conomon*, and "Dua bo" as Momordica. Investigation of morphological traits in 34 of 59 melon landraces showed that Vietnamese local melons were largely diversified in fruit morphological characters, such as size and shape of fruit and color of skin and flesh and the Brix degree. These melon accessions studied here had ovary with short hairs, small-seed type (seed length < 9 mm) and no netted fruit. Diversity was also observed in sex expression type. All "Dua thom" accessions were monoecious, whereas the others were andromonoecious.

For the diversity analysis of nuclear and cytoplasm genomes, 86 accessions, including landraces from Vietnam (59 accessions) and China (19 accessions) and eight reference accessions, were used. The analysis of the plastid subtype ID sequence (PS-ID) and the consensus chloroplast SSR marker (ccSSR7) showed that all of the Vietnamese landraces were the A-type and 338 bp type, respectively. This chloroplast genome type was the same as that of the Conomon accessions from China and Japan, indicating that these melon landraces belong to the same maternal lineage.

To determine the genetic relationship among melon landraces, further in detail, the genetic diversity in nuclear genome was analyzed using RAPD and SSR markers. The gene diversity (D) calculated from RAPD and SSR data was 0.187 in 59 accessions from Vietnam and was equivalent to that in Chinese Conomon (D = 0.195) and much smaller than that in the reference accessions (D = 0.409), indicating narrow genetic base of Vietnamese melon. By UPGMA cluster analysis based on the genetic distance, the 86 accessions of melon were grouped into six major clusters, and further into 14 subclusters. Vietnamese melon landraces were clearly divided into two groups. The first group included four melon types, "Dua bo," "Dua le," "Dua vang," and "Dua gang," grown in midland and lowland areas and was clustered with the Chinese Conomon vars. *makuwa* and *conomon*. The second group consisted of one melon type, "Dua thom," grown in highland areas and was clustered with the Yunnan province landraces from China. Further analysis combining the data of Akashi et al. (2006) indicated that the first group was not genetically differentiated from each other, and strongly suggested that group Conomon vars. *makuwa* ("Dua le," "Dua vang," and possibly "Dua bo") and *conomon* ("Dua gang") were established in or around Vietnam, transmitted to China, Korea, and Japan. However, the genetic variation in Vietnamese Conomon landraces was smaller than that of Chinese Conomon, and this result does not rule out the possibility that the group Conomon was established in China and transmitted to Vietnam. Therefore, further study, including more landraces from China and Vietnam, is required. In contrast, the second group, "Dua thom," was suggested to be transmitted from India through Myanmar to southwest China and northwest Vietnam.

論文審査結果の要旨

本論文では、ヴェトナム各地で栽培されている在来メロンにおける遺伝的多様性を明らかにするために、ヴェトナム北部および中央部において採集した在来メロン59系統を用いて、果実の形態形質、葉緑体ゲノムマーカー(PS-ID, ccSSR7)および核ゲノムマーカー(RAPD, SSR)の解析を行っている。まず、第2章では、現地での聞き取り調査に基づいて、ヴェトナムのメロンが6タイプ("Dua thom"、"Dua bo"、"Dua vang"、"Dua le"、"Dua gang"、"Dua dai")に分類されること、そして果実形質、花の性表現、用途などが異なることを明らかにしている。そこで、これら6タイプ間での類縁関係を明らかにするために、第3章では、葉緑体および核ゲノムのDNA多型解析が展開されている。その結果、ヴェトナムの在来メロンがすべて同じ葉緑体ゲノム型であること、つまり進化系統学的には同じ母系に属することを明らかにした。核ゲノムの解析では、ヴェトナムの在来メロンが遺伝的に近縁であることを再確認しているが、そのなかでも、北部山岳地域において少数民族が栽培している"Dua thom"と主に平野部で栽培されるその他の5タイプが遺伝的に分化していることを明らかにした。さらに、アジア諸国のメロンに関する従来の結果を加えてデータ解析し、"Dua thom"がインドからミャンマー・ラオスを経て導入されたこと、そして"Dua bo"、"Dua vang"、"Dua le"、"Dua gang"が東アジアに固有の変種であるマクワ・シロウリの成立に深く関わった可能性の高いことを考察している.

以上のように、本研究はヴェトナムの栽培メロンにおける遺伝的多様性を明らかにするとともに、核及び 細胞質ゲノムの解析結果に基づいてヴェトナム在来メロンの変種分化、さらにはマクワ・シロウリの成立に ついて新説を提案しており、学術的に高く評価される.よって、本論文は博士(農学)学位論文に値するものと判定する.