氏 名 PERVIN MST NAZNIN 授与した学位 博 士 専攻分野の名称 農 学 学位授与番号 博乙第 4 5 4 8 묽 学位授与の日付 2023年 3月 24日 学位授与の要件 博士の論文提出者 (学位規則第4条第2項該当) Analysis of genetic diversity and population structure in Cambodian melon landraces using 学位論文の題目 molecular markers (分子マーカーを利用したカンボジアメロン在来品種の多様性解析) 論文審查委員 教授 豊田 和弘 教授 加藤 鎌司 准教授 西田 英隆

## 学位論文内容の要旨

India is rich in genetic diversity of melon as well as cucumber, and considered as the primary center of cultivated melon. Seed length is also diverse and both large-seed type ( $\geq$  9.0 mm) and small-seed type ( $\leq$  9.0 mm) are grown frequently. In contrast, East Asian melon classified as two varieties *conomon* and *makuwa* is of small-seed type, and was suggested to be originated from Indian small-seed type melon. Thereafter, genetic diversity of melon landraces from Myanmar and Vietnam was studied and those from Myanmar and mountainous areas of Vietnam proved to relate closely with Indian small-seed type melon, while those from plain areas of Vietnam were classified as two varieties *conomon* and *makuwa*. These results suggested the possibility that varieties *conomon* and *makuwa* had been diversified and established in/around Vietnam. However, little was known about melon landraces in areas surrounding Vietnam.

This study was focused on Cambodia, and horticultural traits and molecular diversity of melon landraces were evaluated using 62 accessions of landraces introduced from Cambodia. In general, Cambodian melon landraces show monoecious type of sex expression and Brix value below 6.0, have oblong shape of fruits with smooth skin and seeds shorter than 9 mm in length (small-seed type). Although fruit morphology of Cambodian melon was similar with that of varieties *conomon* and *makuwa*, sex expression type was different.

To uncover genetic relationship between Cambodian melon and varieties *conomon* and *makuwa*, genetic diversity was evaluated by the analysis of 12 RAPD (Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA) and seven SSR (Simple Sequence Repeat) markers, and compared with 229 accessions from other areas. Gene diversity of Cambodian melon was 0.228 which was equivalent to those of varieties *conomon* and *makuwa*, and smaller than those of Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnamese landraces. This result clearly indicated the decrease of genetic diversity from west to east. A total of 291 accessions were separated into three major clusters. Small-seed type accessions from east and southeast Asia formed clusters I and II, which were distantly related with cluster III consisted of large-seed type melon from other areas. All of Cambodian melon belonged to cluster I except three accessions, along with those from Thailand, Myanmar, Yunnan (China) and "Dua thom" from northwestern part of Vietnam, indicating genetic similarity in these areas. Varieties *conomon* and *makuwa* were classified into cluster II, together with melon groups from plain areas of Vietnam. Genetic relationship described above was also confirmed by structure analysis. Therefore, the presence of two groups of melon in southeast Asia was confirmed by population structure. These results indicated close genetic relationship between Cambodia and the neighboring countries, and suggested that Cambodian melon is not directly related with the establishment of varieties *conomon* and *makuwa*.

## 論文審査結果の要旨

本論文では、世界的に重要な園芸作物であるメロンについて、その育種基盤として重要な遺伝資源の有効利用を図るという観点から、カンボジアにおいて実施されたメロン遺伝資源現地調査によって新規に導入された在来メロン品種の多様性、類縁関係を明らかにしている。

まず、カンボジアの在来品種における農業形質の概要がまとめられている。解析した材料はすべて 単性花型であり、両性花型のマクワ・シロウリとは異なった。また、果実はすべてノーネットで、Brix が低く、多くが楕円形~長楕円形でありマクワ・シロウリと比較的よく似ていることを示した。さら に、西部のメロンは東部のメロンと比べて果実および種子が長く、果重も大きいことを明らかにした。 これまで報告例がなかったカンボジアメロンの特徴を明らかにし、ミャンマーやベトナム山岳部のメ ロンと類似していること、そしてマクワ・シロウリとは性表現型が異なることを明らかにした。

次いで、カンボジアのメロン在来品種を分子遺伝学的に解析し、世界のメロンと比較・検討している。その結果、カンボジアのメロンは遺伝的多様性が低いこと、ミャンマー、ベトナム山岳部、中国雲南省のメロンと遺伝的に近縁なことを明らかにした。他方、東アジアに固有のマクワ・シロウリとは遺伝的に異なることを示した。これらの結果に基づき、カンボジアのメロンはマクワ・シロウリの起源には関わっていないと考察している。

以上のようにカンボジアにおける在来メロンの遺伝的構造を解明できたことから、本論文は学術的 にもまた実用的にも価値が高いことが明らかであり、博士(農学)の学位を授与するに相応しいと判断 した。