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LOCI POLYMORPHISM OF MICROSATELLITE INBRED LINES OF MAIZE (ZEA MAYS L.) OF THE KHARKIV THE WORLD SELECTION.

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Evaluation of the genetic diversity among 66 maize inbred lines of Kharkov and the world selection using microsatellite marker system has been investigated. It had been examined 19 loci as well as 54 alleles were identified. The average polymorphism by all loci was rose to 46%. The presence of heterozygous loci in 13.64% of lines was established. It was concluded that SSR marker system may appropriate for the control on process of sterile lines and restorers one creation.

Zea mays L., inbred lines, polymorphism, microsatellite analysis.

Thus mikrosattelitnym analysis revealed a high level of polymorphism studied maize inbred breeding Kharkov, indicating their broad genetic base. Molecular genetic analysis identified the phylogenetic relationships between the specimens that meet these pedigrees lines.

We have set high differentiating ability mikrosattelitnogo analysis, due to the presence of highly specific components and their combinations in individual spectra that can provide reliable certification of the raw material in order to con-trol of typical and copyright protection. The possibility of an ASIC-lzovaniya SSR marker system for quality control of translation lines on a sterile basis and the creation of analogues restore fertility, and it is shown that the use of a marker system construction of phylogenetic trees based on the allele frequencies of microsatellite loci, rather than genetic distances, provides a clearer division lines phylogenetic relationships.