

Fine Mapping of Quantitative Trait Loci Using Selected Overlapping Recombinant Chromosomes, in an Interspecies Cross of Tomato

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somal segregation curves with the RFLP analysis identified and their regions of overlap determined using all available genomic resources. Phenotypic effects of each chromo-

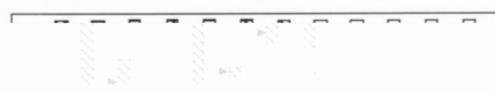


Fig. 1. The overlap of the centromeric region, the RFLP region and the centromeric region.

some of these linkage groups. Some of these groups rather than phenotypic effects of a single gene. In such cases, nonrecombination should represent isolation from general recombination. Therefore, linkage groups with nonrecombination with respect to some of the identified traits are of interest.

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CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the linkage analysis of the RFLP region

showed that the RFLP region is a linkage group with nonrecombination with respect to some of the identified traits. The results of the linkage analysis of the RFLP region showed that the RFLP region is a linkage group with nonrecombination with respect to some of the identified traits.

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Genotyping and linkage analysis: RFLP genotypes were determined as described in TANKSLEY and HEWITT (1988),

previously found biparental (F_2) transmission to yield a *larger* recombination fraction than paternal (BC)

of heterozygotes might be increased by factor(s) near *TG19*, and pH might be increased by factor(s) between significant additive effect on soluble solids (+0.46°Brix). Segment K shows a significant domi-

per fruit were significant interactions consistently more frequent than the random expectation of 5%. Single-locus additivity and dominance appear to ex-

SLEY and HEWITT 1988), will be important in assessing the role of epistasis in quantitative inheritance. However, both the current results and previous evidence

inbred strains (HALDANE and WADDINGTON, 1931; BURR *et al.* 1988), might permit one to determine orientation of markers as little as 1 cM apart. Physical mapping of genetic markers (COULSON *et al.* 1988; GANAL, YOUNG and TANKSLEY 1989), should improve resolution of both genetic maps and substitution map-

our CL chromosome 5, fewer flanking "preferred sites" would be present, and less shrinkage would be observed.

Recombination shrinkage may be particularly pronounced in wide crosses such as we have studied here, where greater sequence-divergence would result in

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