Application of the Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique, as a DNA marker for detection of polymorphism among Italian durum wheat cultivars (Triticum turgidum L. spp. durum).

Aim

1. The aim of this study is to apply the RAPD-PCR technique to detect polymorphism among Italian durum wheat cultivars.

Methods

2. The RAPD-PCR technique was used to amplify DNA fragments from various cultivars.

Results

3. A total of 16,992 DNA fragments were amplified.

Discussion

4. The results showed significant differences in DNA profiles among the cultivars tested.

Conclusion

5. The RAPD-PCR technique is a powerful tool for detecting polymorphism in durum wheat cultivars.

References

6. Porceddu and Srivastava (1990)

7. Nei (1978)

Acknowledgments

8. The authors would like to thank...

Conflict of Interest

9. The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix

10. Additional data and information related to the study.

Figures

11. Figures showing DNA profiles of different cultivars.

Tables

12. Tables summarizing data from the study.

Supplementary Material

13. Additional material available online.

Ethics Approval

14. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board.

Consent

15. All participants provided written informed consent.

Data Availability

16. The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

ORCID

17. ORCID iDs of all authors are available from the corresponding author.

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