

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

CASTADIVA



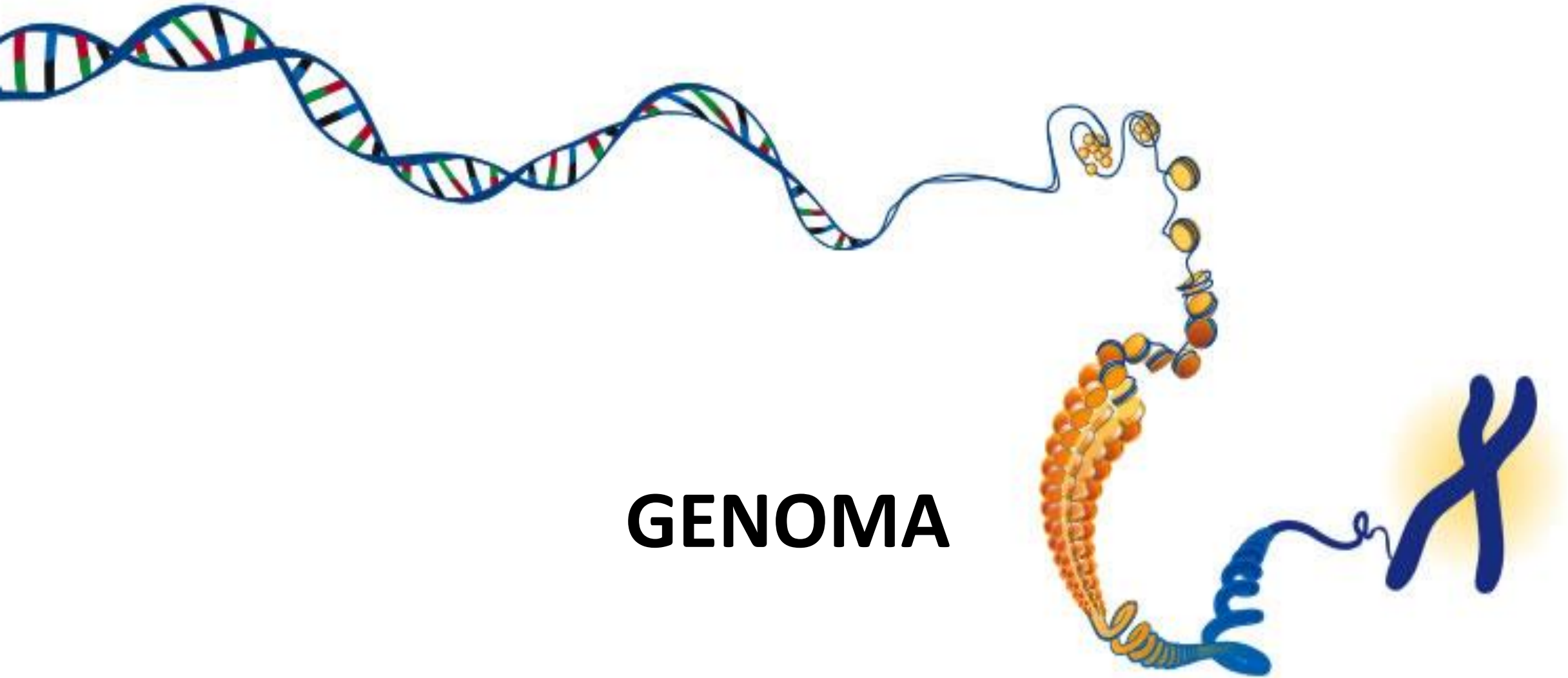
La scienza di Castadiva

Carlo Pozzi

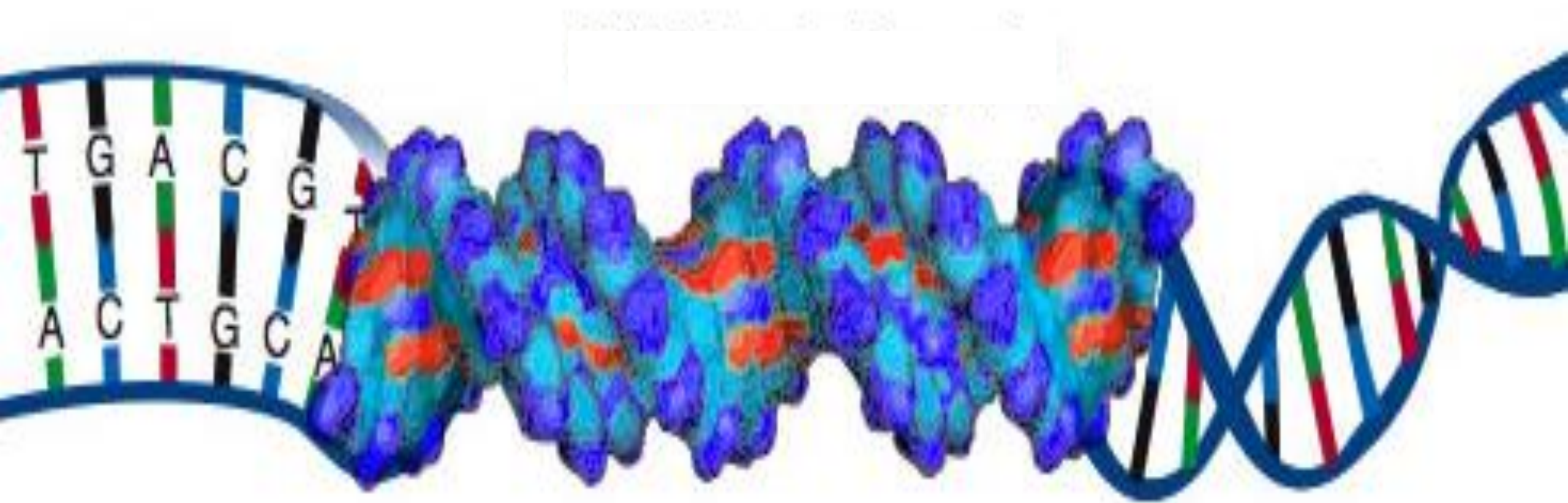
Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie ed Ambientali – Università degli Studi di Milano



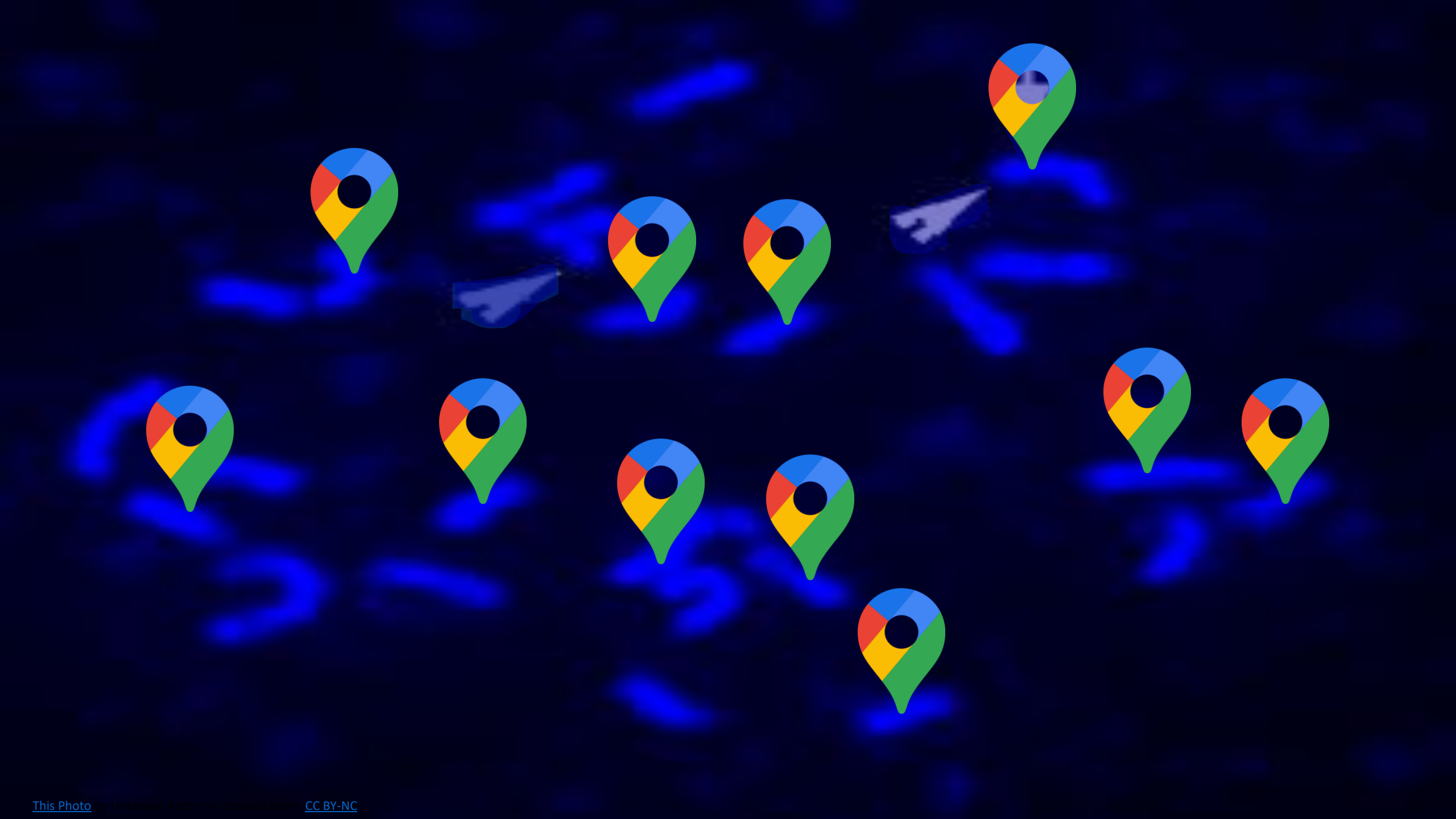
DNA



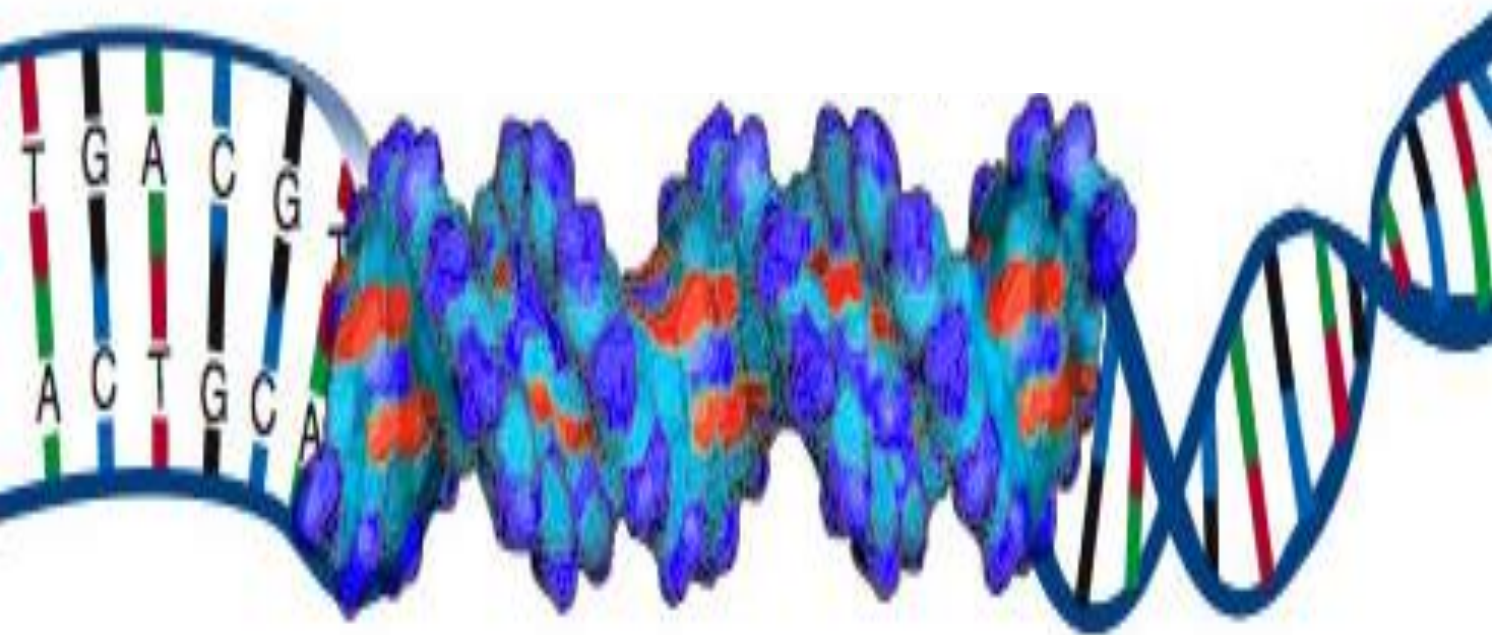
GENOMA

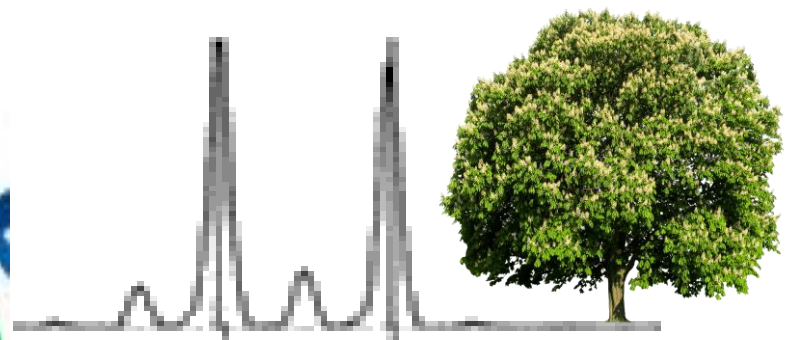
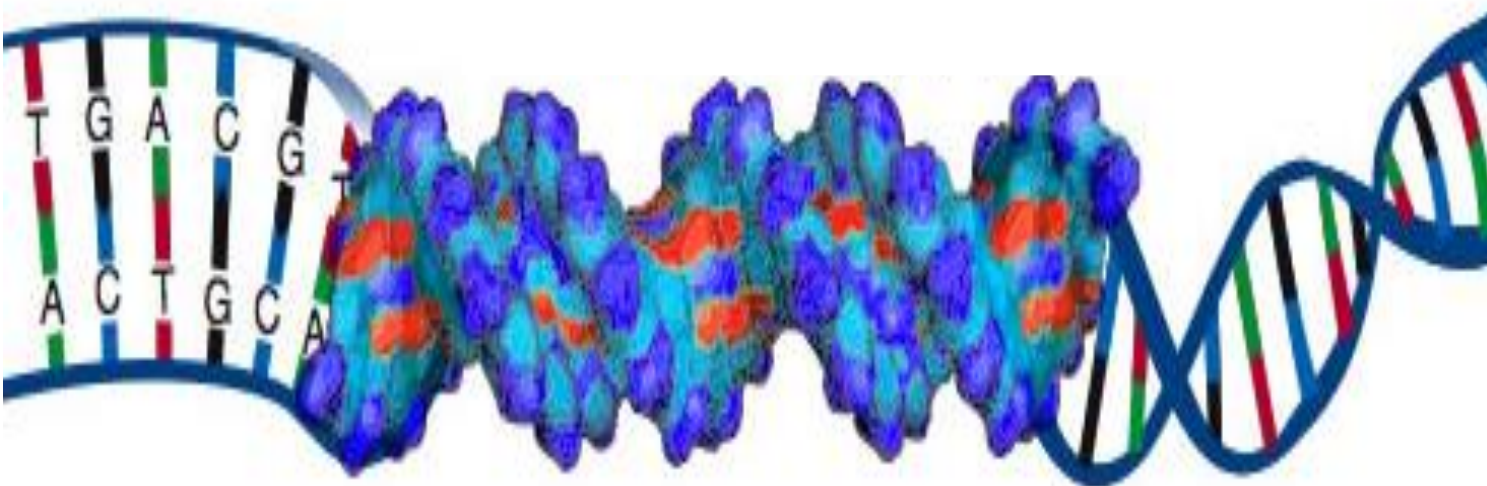
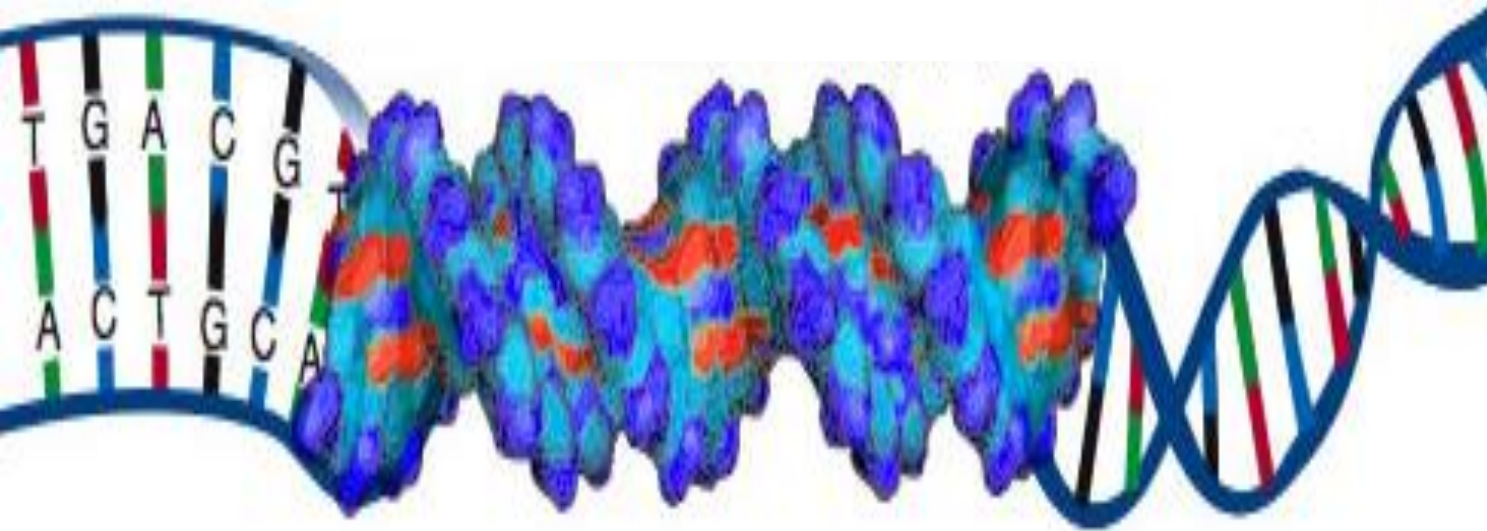


700 MILIONI paia di basi



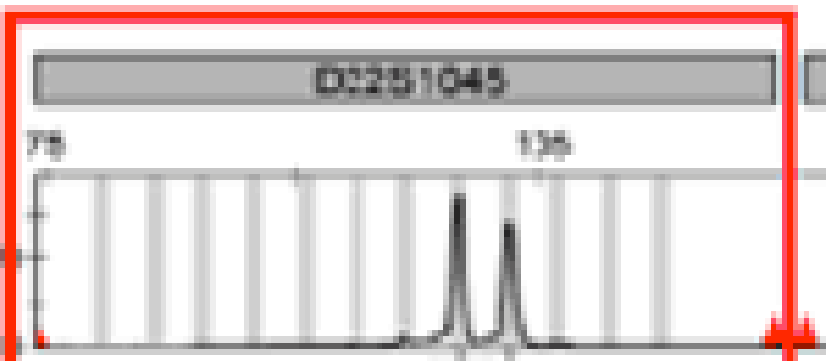
MARCATORI MOLECOLARI



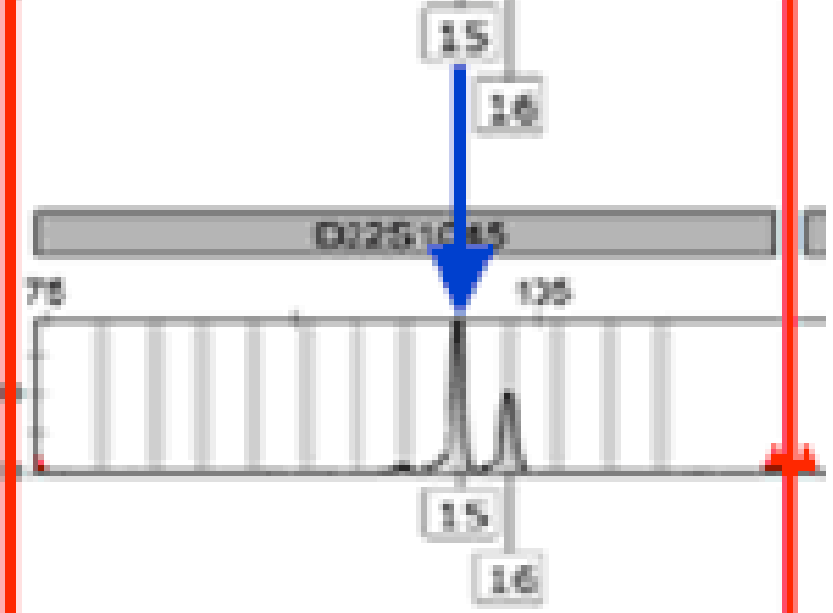


POLIMORFISMI

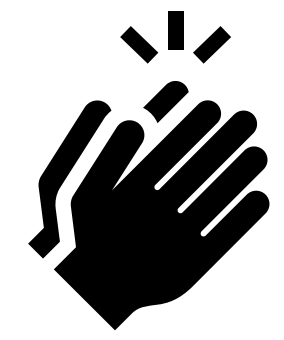
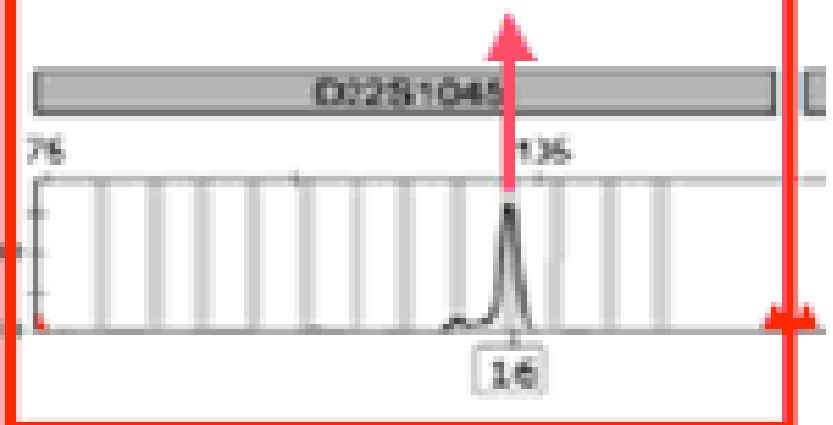
**PRESUNTO
PADRE**



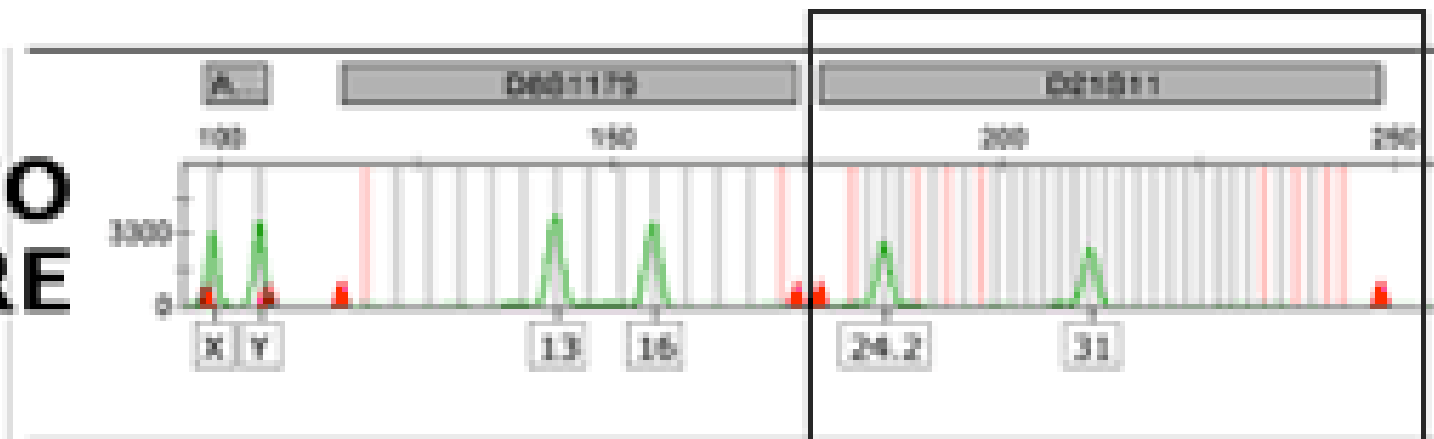
**FIGLIO
ALLELI**



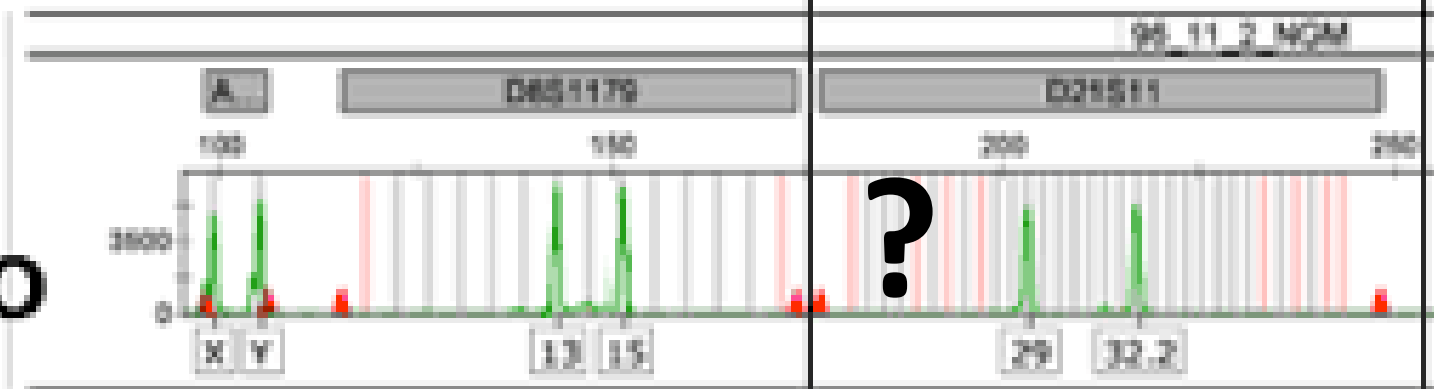
MADRE



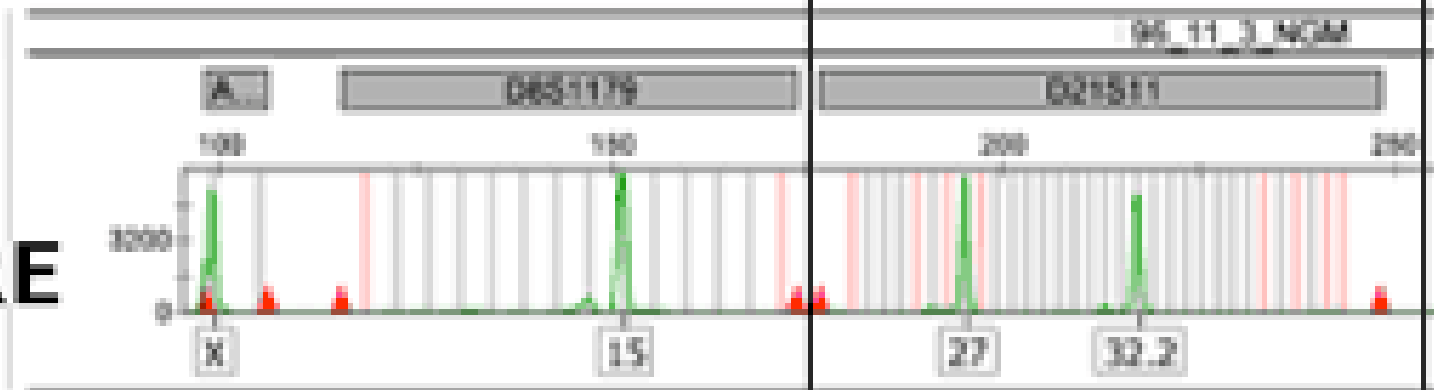
**PRESUNTO
PADRE**

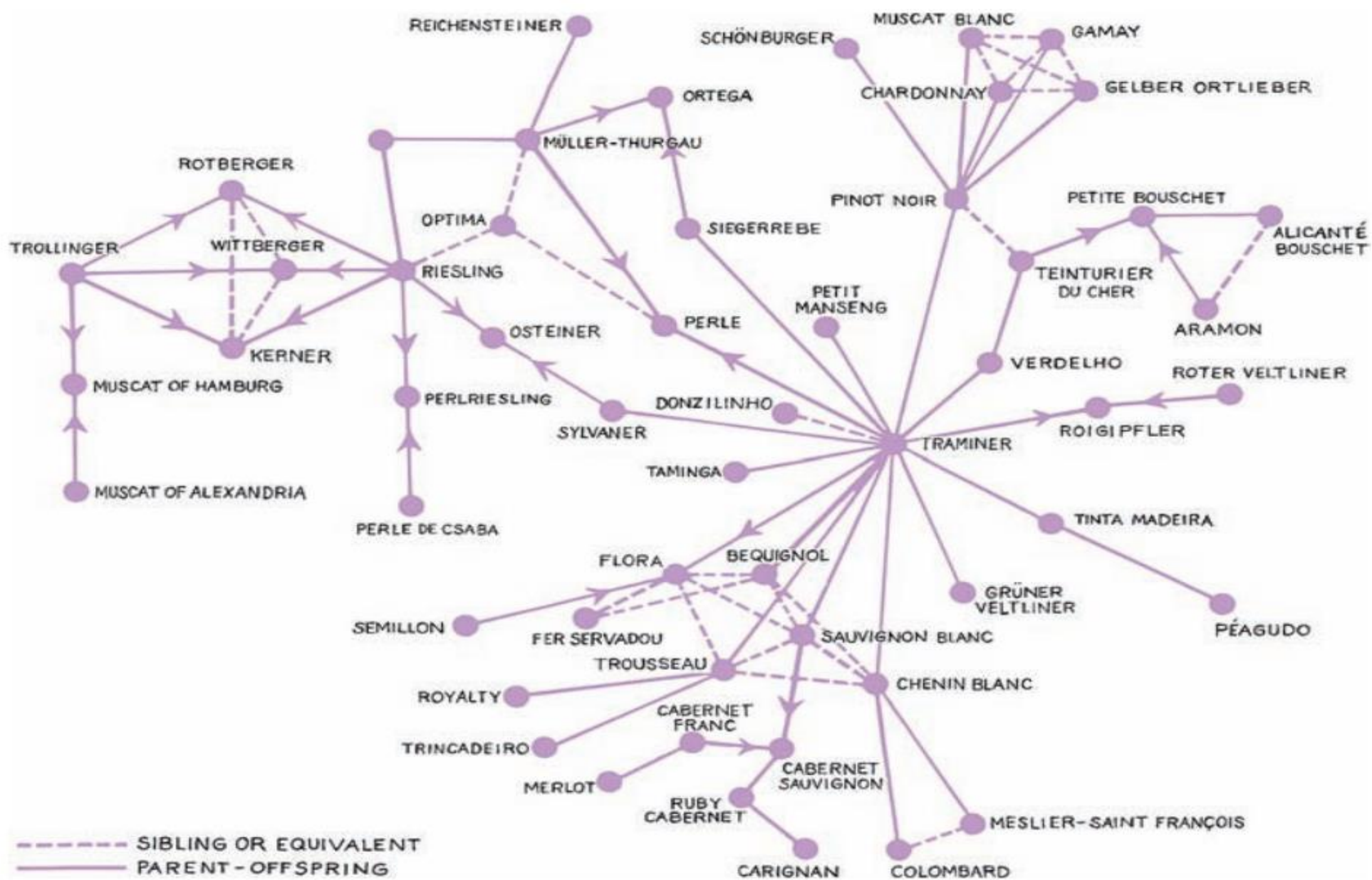


FIGLIO



MADRE

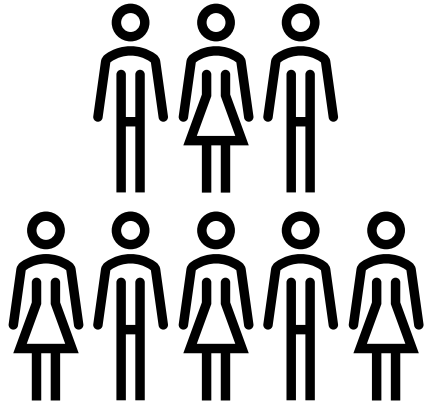




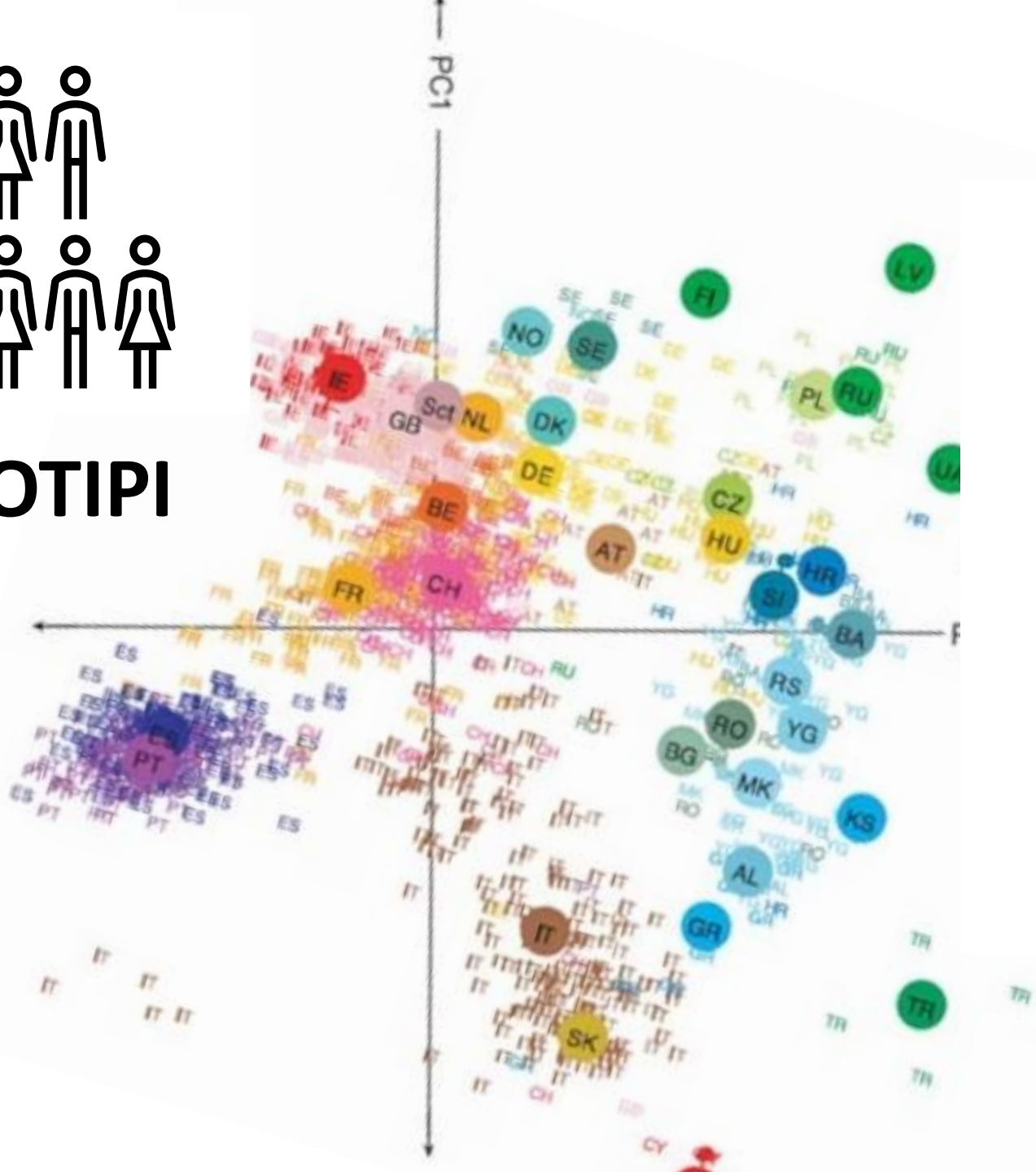


**ALBERO
FILOGENETICO**

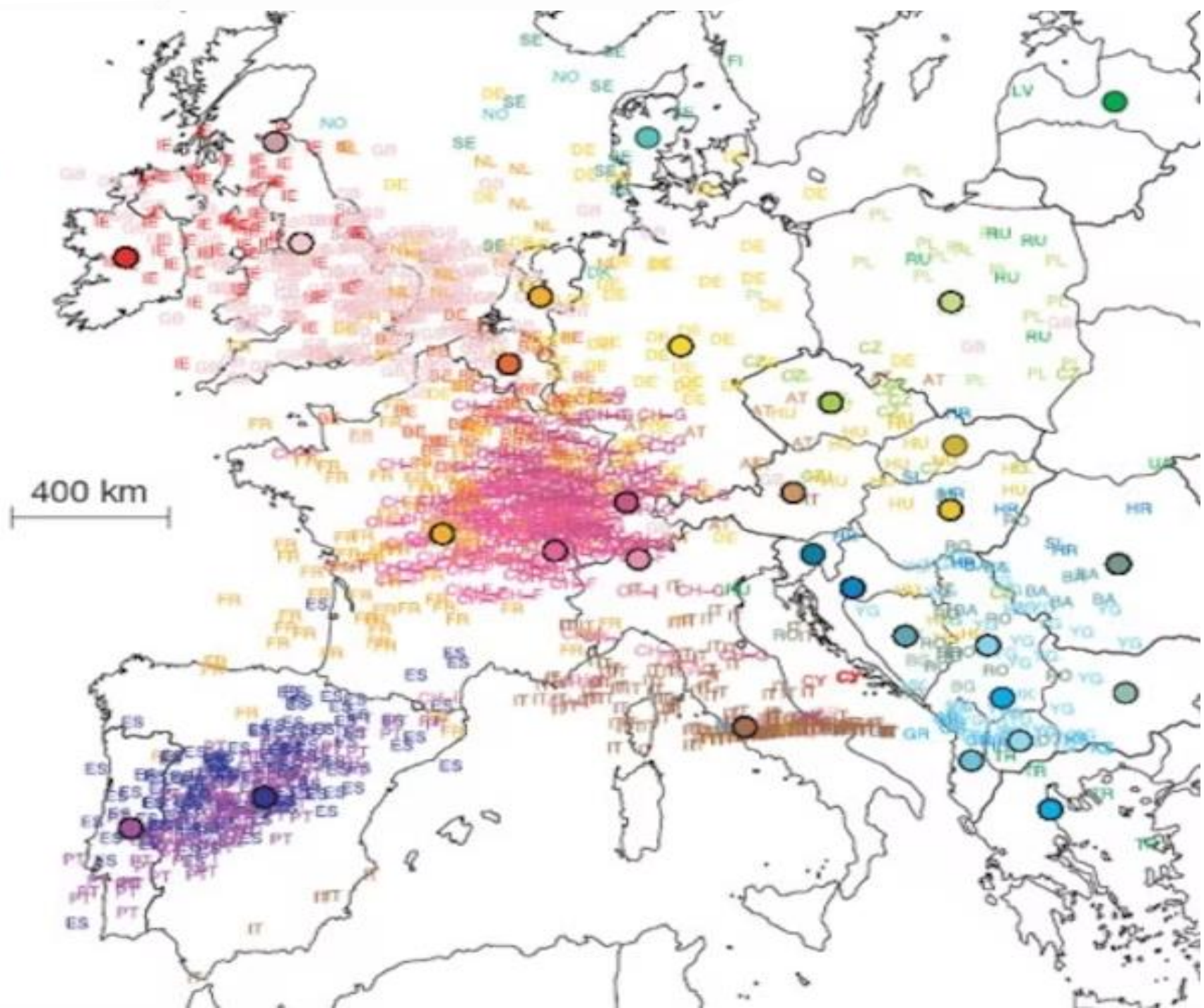
MARCATORI MOLECOLARI
ORIGINE GEOGRAFICA
DISTANZA NEL TEMPO

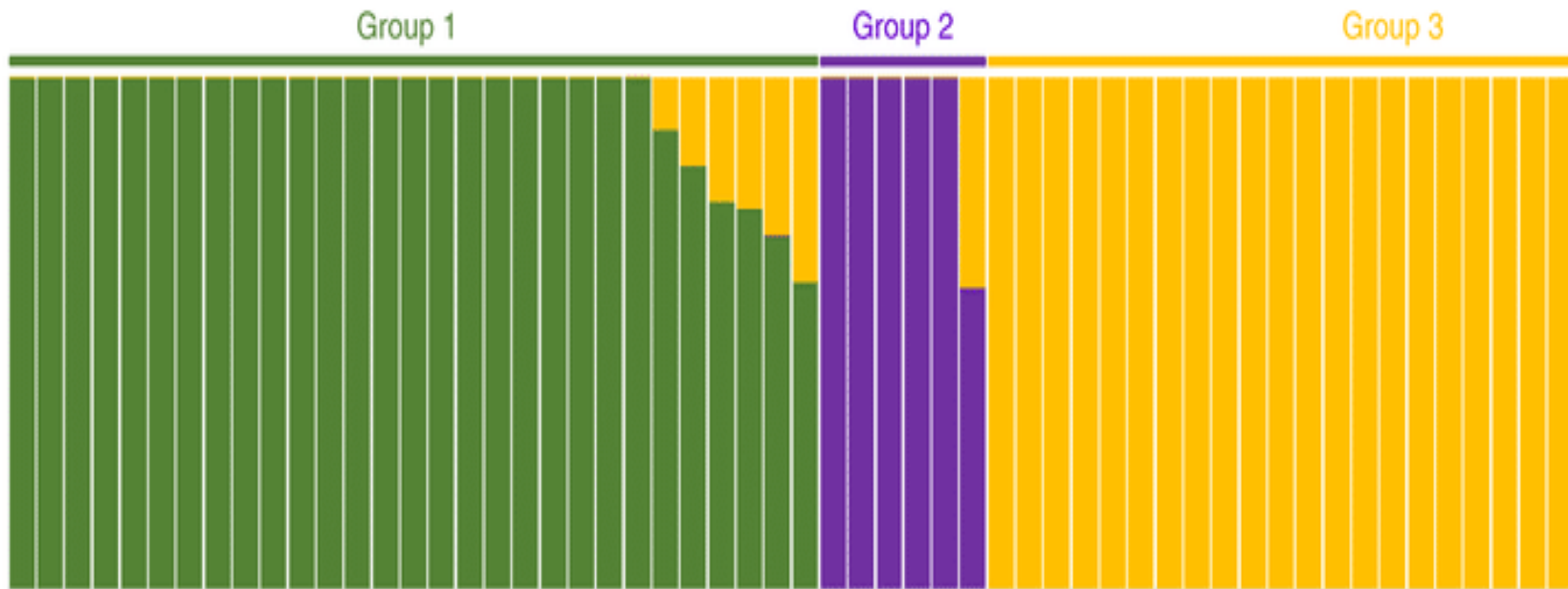
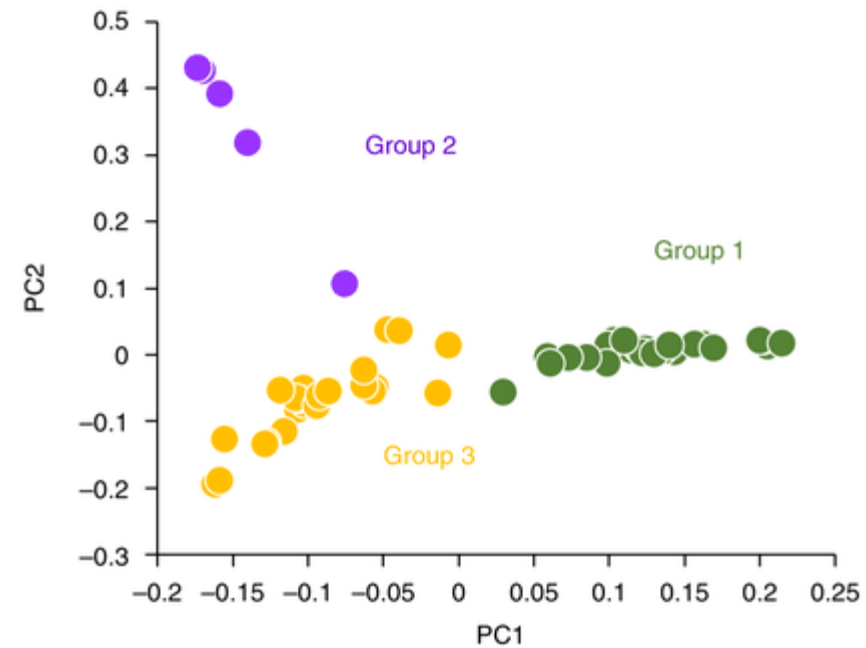


GENOTIPI

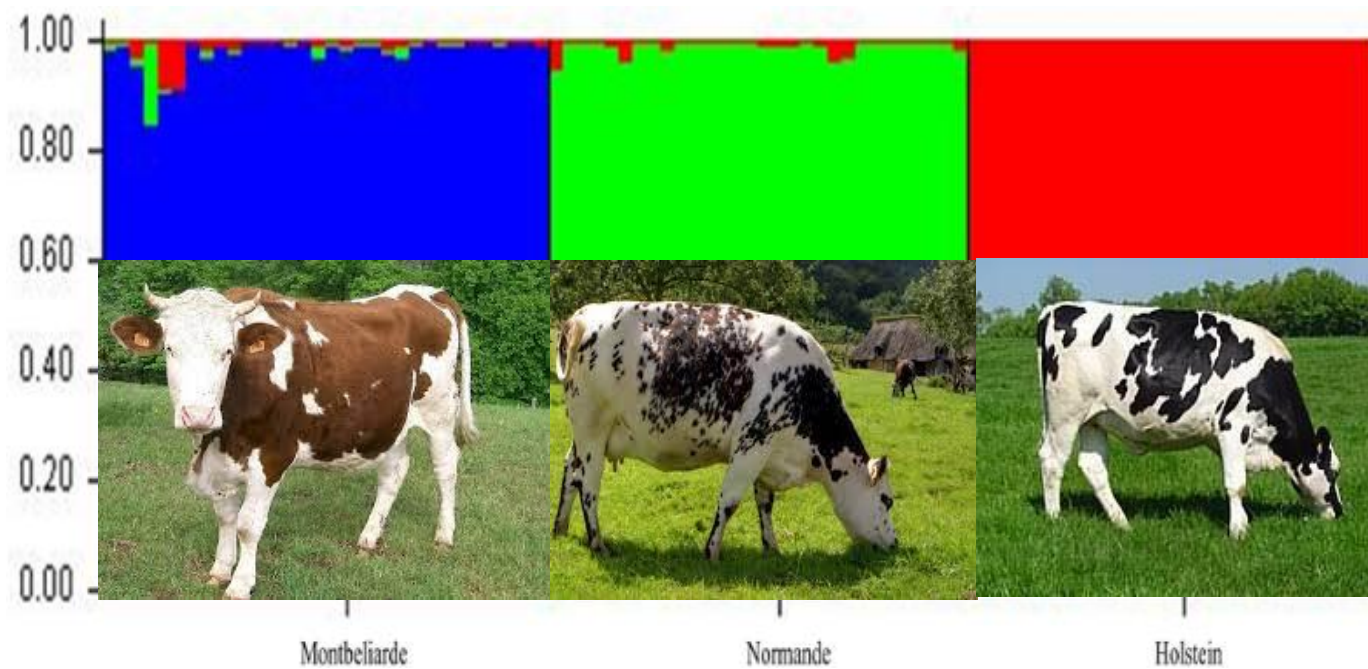


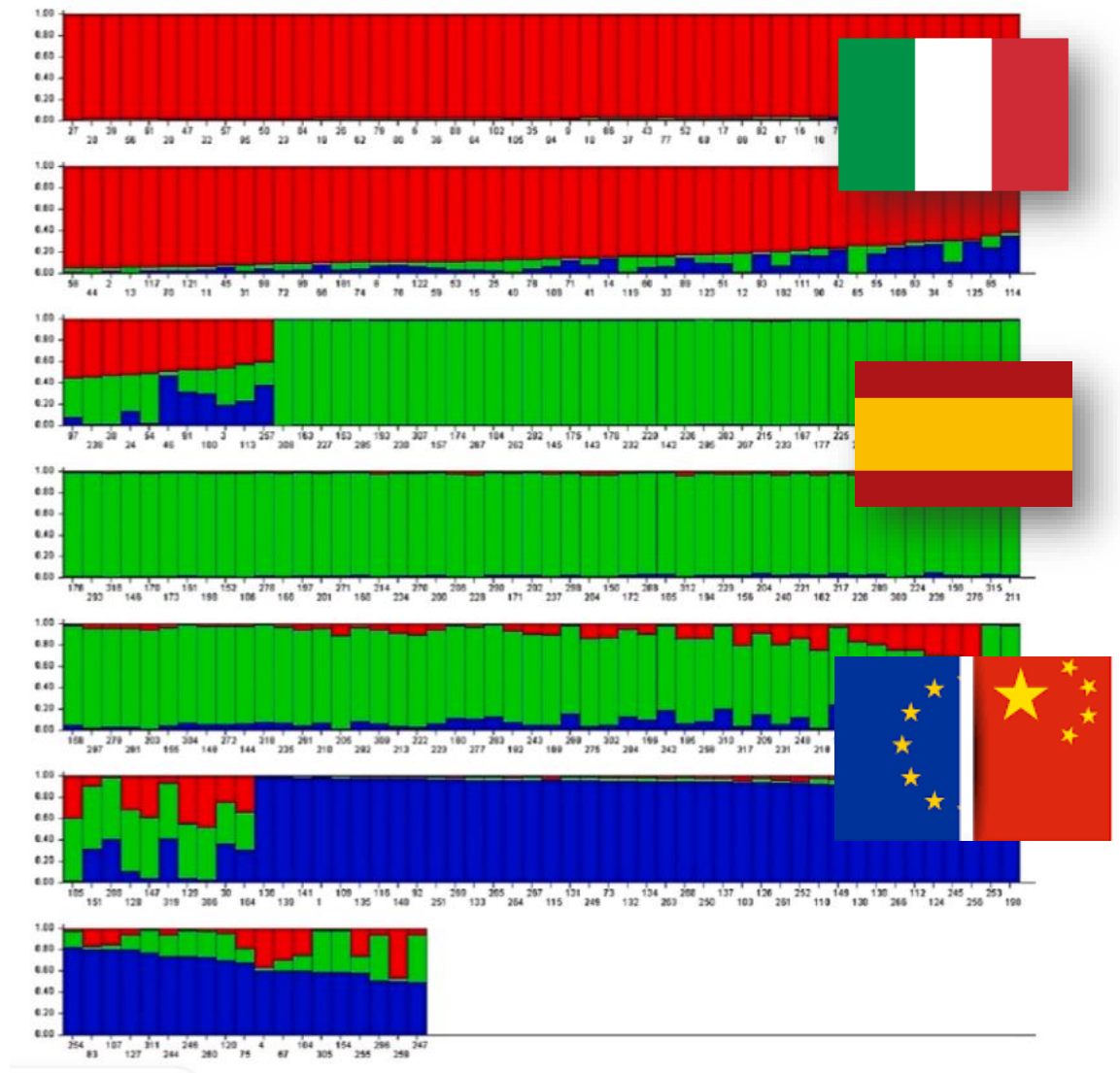
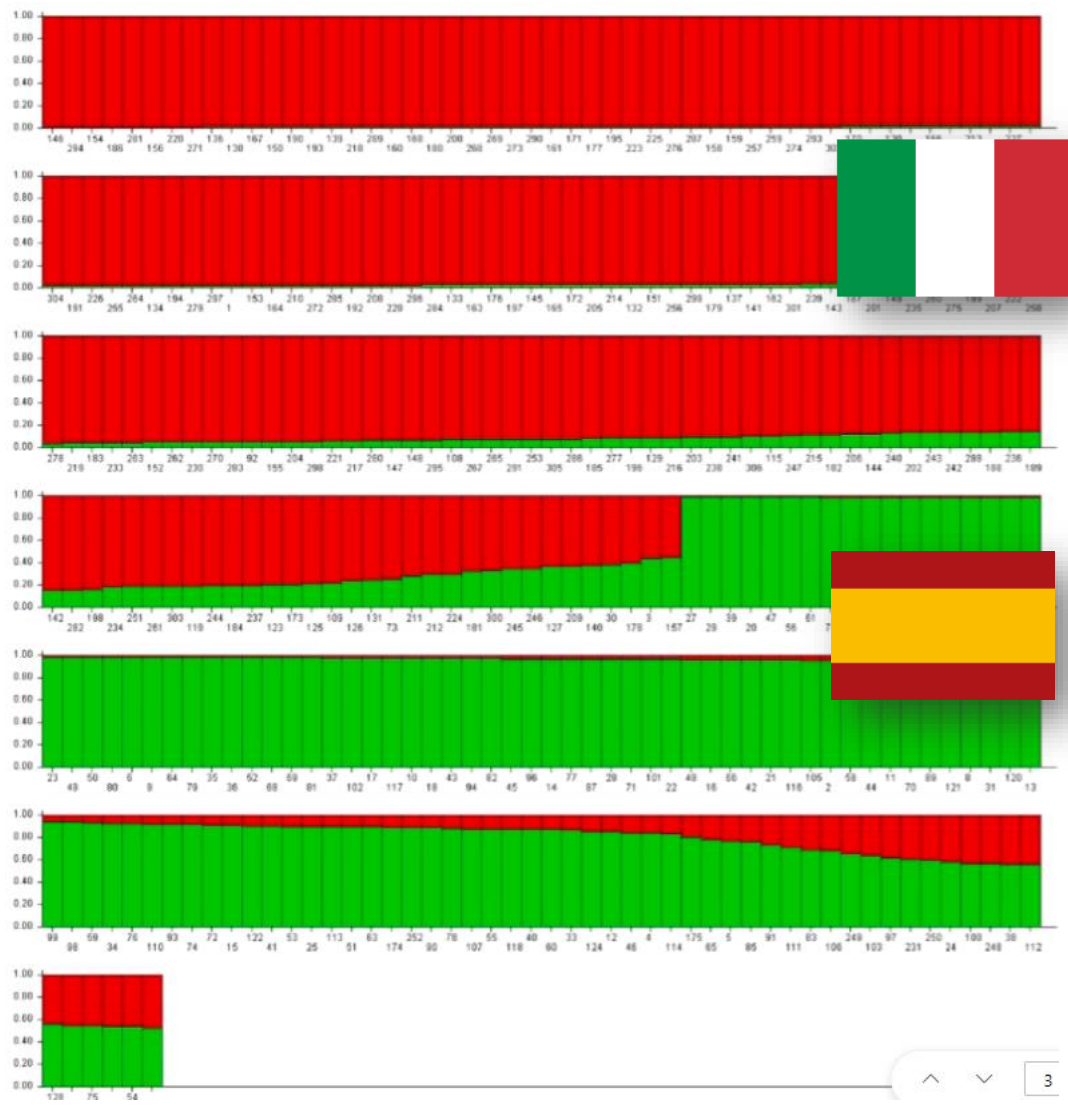
**ANALISI DELLE
COMPONENTI
PRINCIPALI**





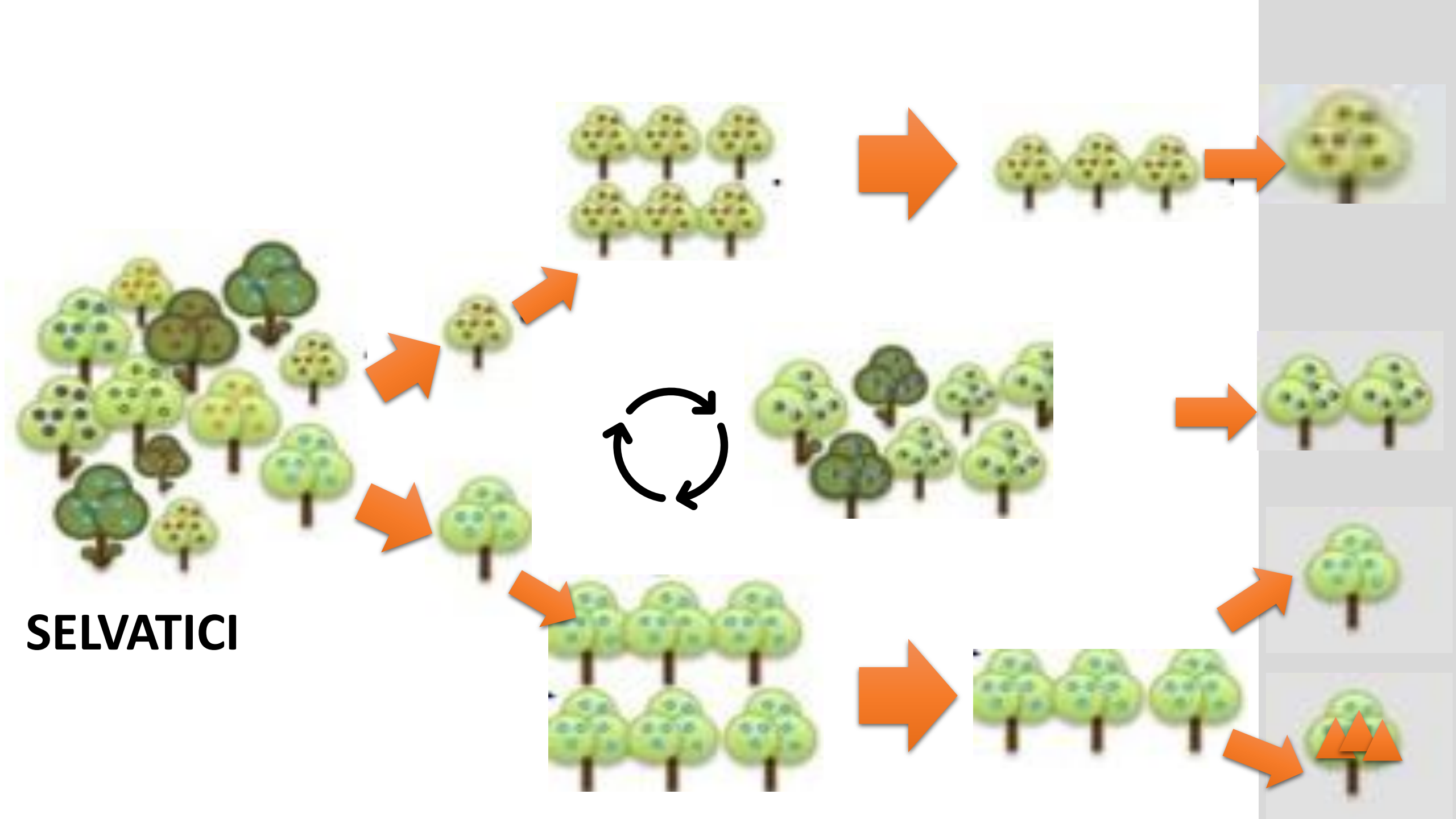
STRUTTURA DELLA POPOLAZIONE







SELVATICI

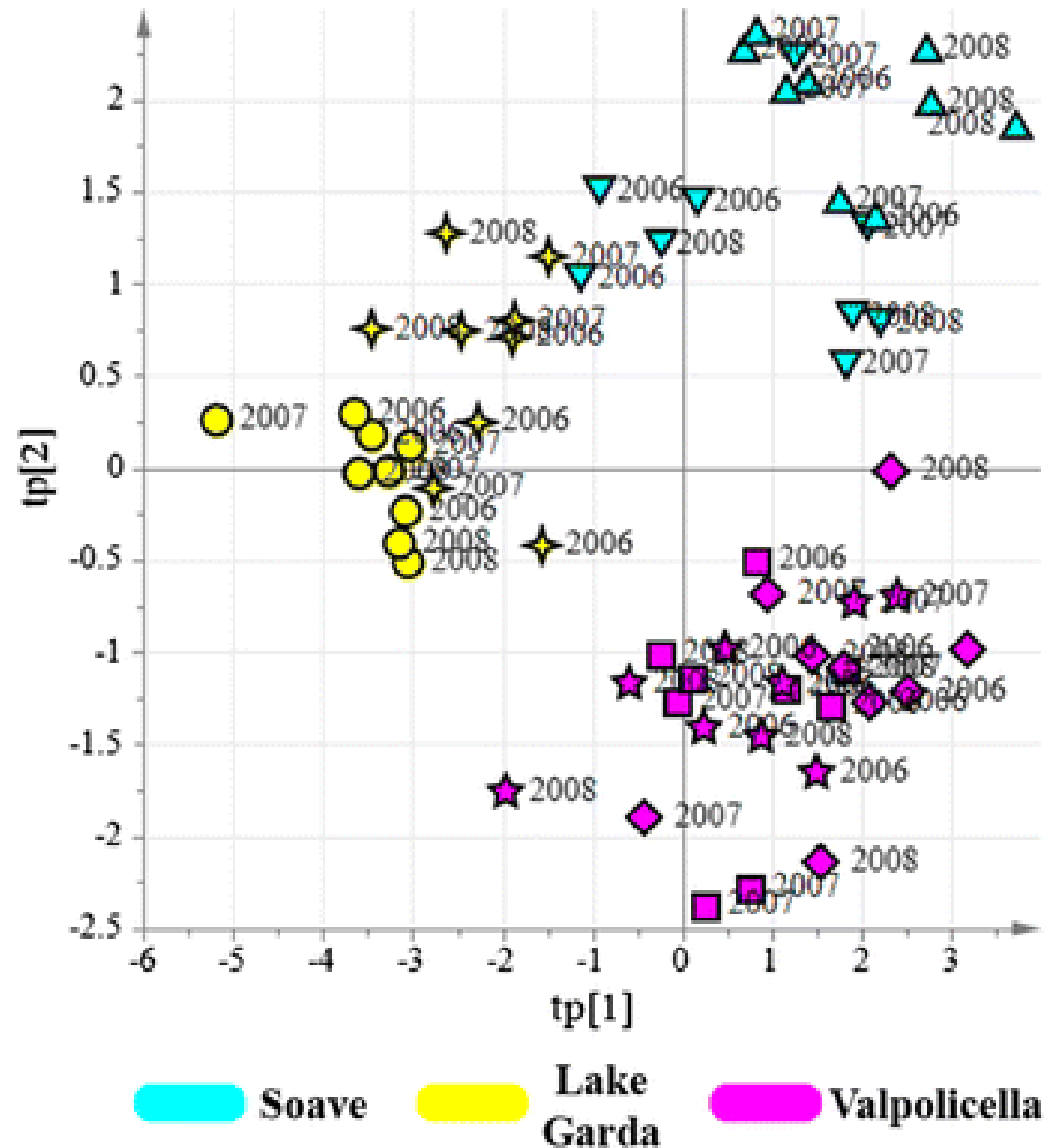




TERROIR



TERROIR MOLECOLARE?



Conclusioni

- I **marcatori molecolari** permettono di sapere molto del **genoma** di una specie, della sua **storia**, delle **relazioni** tra individui
- I marcatori possono essere usati per fare **breeding**
- I **selvatici** sono un **serbatoio di variabilità** genetica
- Oltre alla carta di identità genetica di una varietà, esiste la sua **interazione con l'ambiente**, che è molto specifica.

That's all Folks!