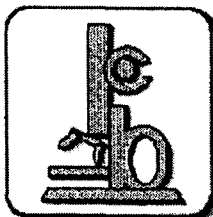
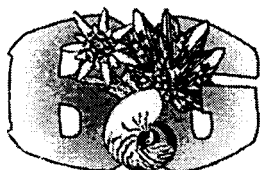


**UNIVERSITATEA "BABEȘ-BOLYAI"  
CLUJ-NAPOCA**

**FACULTATEA DE BIOLOGIE ȘI GEOLOGIE  
CATEDRA DE TAXONOMIE ȘI ECOLOGIE  
COLECTIVUL DE BOTANICĂ**

**GRĂDINA BOTANICĂ "ALEXANDRU BORZA"**

**INSTITUTUL DE CERCETĂRI BIOLOGICE  
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# MOLECULAR VARIABILITY OF EGYPTIAN AND HUNGARIAN *BOTRYTIS CINEREA* ISOLATES

M. EL-NAGGAR<sup>1</sup>, G.J. KÖVICS<sup>2</sup>,  
L. IRINYI<sup>2</sup>, E. SÁNDOR<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kafr El-Sheikh University, Faculty of Agriculture, Agriculture Botany Department, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt

<sup>2</sup> University of Debrecen, Centre of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Plant Protection, Debrecen, Hungary

An attempt was made to study the variation among Hungarian and Egyptian isolates of *Botrytis cinerea* on the basis of molecular studies. Sequences from the minisatellites MSB1 and the widely-used molecular marker in phylogenetic works, translation elongation factor 1 subunit alpha (EF-1 $\alpha$ =tef1), were identified. The phylogenetic analysis was conducted with PAUP\*4.0b programme by parsimony analysis. Topological robustness in parsimony analysis was estimated using 1000 bootstrap

replicates. Our results show that two of the three studied Egyptian isolates of *B. cinerea* have been proved similar to the Hungarian ones, while one of examined isolates was completely different both on the base of minisatellites and tefl sequences.