

Soil ciliate diversity studied in upland soil using SSU rRNA gene cloning

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SUMMARY

We compared the results of phylogenetic sequence analyses based on SSU rDNA cloning of soil ciliates in environmental DNA of upland soil using a specific primer and the culturing and microscopy technique. Using large-scale sequence analysis, this study found more taxon groups and species than the culturing and microscopy technique. The results suggest that SSU rDNA cloning with a specific primer can be applied to elucidate soil ciliate diversity. However, the SSU rDNA cloning could not detect the Nassophorea taxon group, which was detected using the culturing and microscopy technique.