

Genome-wide SNP discovery and linkage analysis in barley based on genes responsive to abiotic stress

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Summary

Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) are by far the most abundant genetic markers encountered in all organisms and are particularly useful for genome-wide high throughput linkage and association mapping. We have developed SNP markers for barley genes associated with abiotic stress response by resequencing ca. 1400 gene fragments from 8 diverse barley lines.

1. A total of over 1 Mb of consensus sequences were obtained. Automated mutation detection using Polyphred identified 5372 SNPs and 361 indels in ca. 1200 unigenes. Approximately 2000 of the SNPs were manually confirmed using Mutation Surveyor software and were used for diversity assessment of the germplasm.

2. Sequence and polymorphism data is stored in a dedicated database available through the SCRI Bioinformatics website at http://bioinf.scri.ac.uk/barley_snpdb

3. A set of 333 genes was mapped in three mapping populations using mostly SNPs and indels as markers and an integrated linkage map was constructed incorporating a total of 1237 loci. Sequence-based markers have enabled us to study barley - rice gene synteny at the DNA sequence level and establish a framework synteny map.

4. A subset of 96 gene fragments was re-sequenced in an additional 16 Western European elite spring and winter barley lines. SNP diversity was studied in the whole data set, as well as the spring and winter barley subsets.

5. SNP markers have been used to design an Illumina Golden Gate OPA for linkage mapping of >1000 barley genes and for sequence diversity assessment of cultivated European barely.

Barley genes

A selection of genes that were differentially expressed in response to various abiotic stresses were identified using genome-wide transcription profiling based on the Affymetrix Barley1 GeneChip (Close et al. 2004) and by homology to stress-responsive genes in other plant species. Gene lists are available from the SCRI website:

http://bioinf.scri.sari.ac.uk/cgi-bin/barleysnp/2508_contig_list
http://bioinf.scri.sari.ac.uk/cgi-bin/barleysnp/862_contig_list

Barley genotypes

Barley line	Species	Growth habit	Ear
OWB D	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
OWB R	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	6 row
Step toe	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	6 row
Morex	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	6 row
Lina	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
HS92	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>spontaneum</i>	Winter	2 row
Golden Promise	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Optic	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Barke	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Triumph	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Chariot	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Atem	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Blenheim	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Prisma	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Camargue	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Spring	2 row
Igri	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Pastoral	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Marinka	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Halcyon	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Regina	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Panda	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Fighter	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Puffin	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	2 row
Franka	<i>H. vulgare</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Winter	6 row

Collaborations

The abiotic stress gene list was generated in collaboration with Dr. Timothy J. Close (UC Riverside, CA, USA). SNP and linkage mapping data will be integrated with the barley BAC physical map within the NSF funded project. SCRI, UCR (Timothy J. Close) and IPK (Andreas Graner, Nils Stein) SNP data has been integrated to generate the first barley Illumina Golden Gate OPA.

References

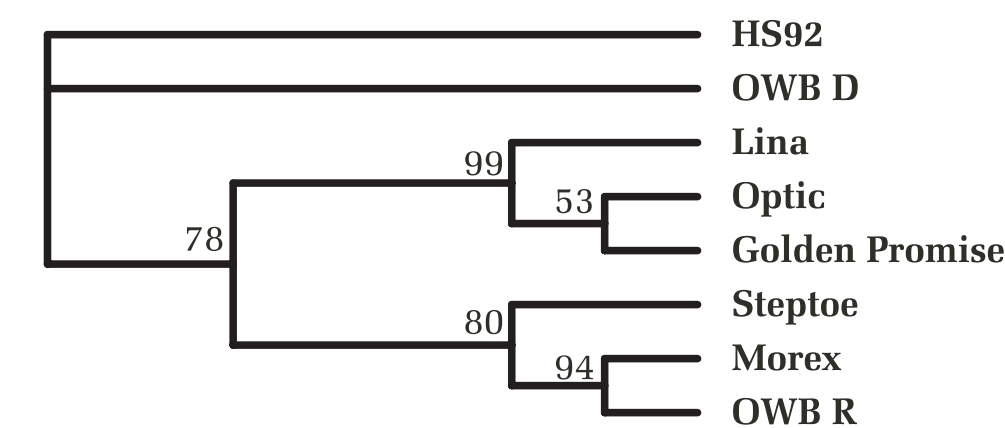
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Acknowledgments

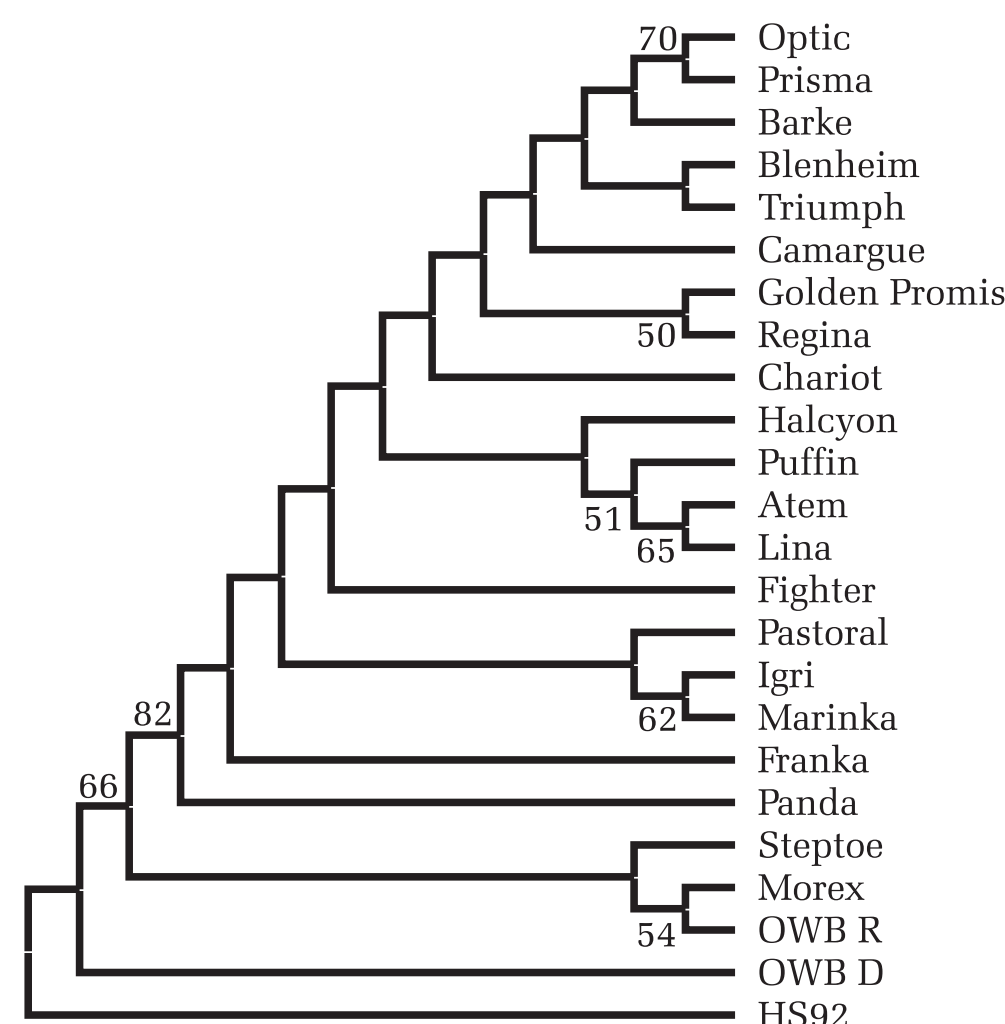
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Diversity in barley

1. Diversity assessment of the barley germplasm used for SNP discovery. Extended majority rule consensus tree calculated using the dnaphrs program from the Phylyp package of the 8 barley accessions derived from 2008 polymorphic sites from 602 gene fragments. Numbers on nodes indicate bootstrap values.



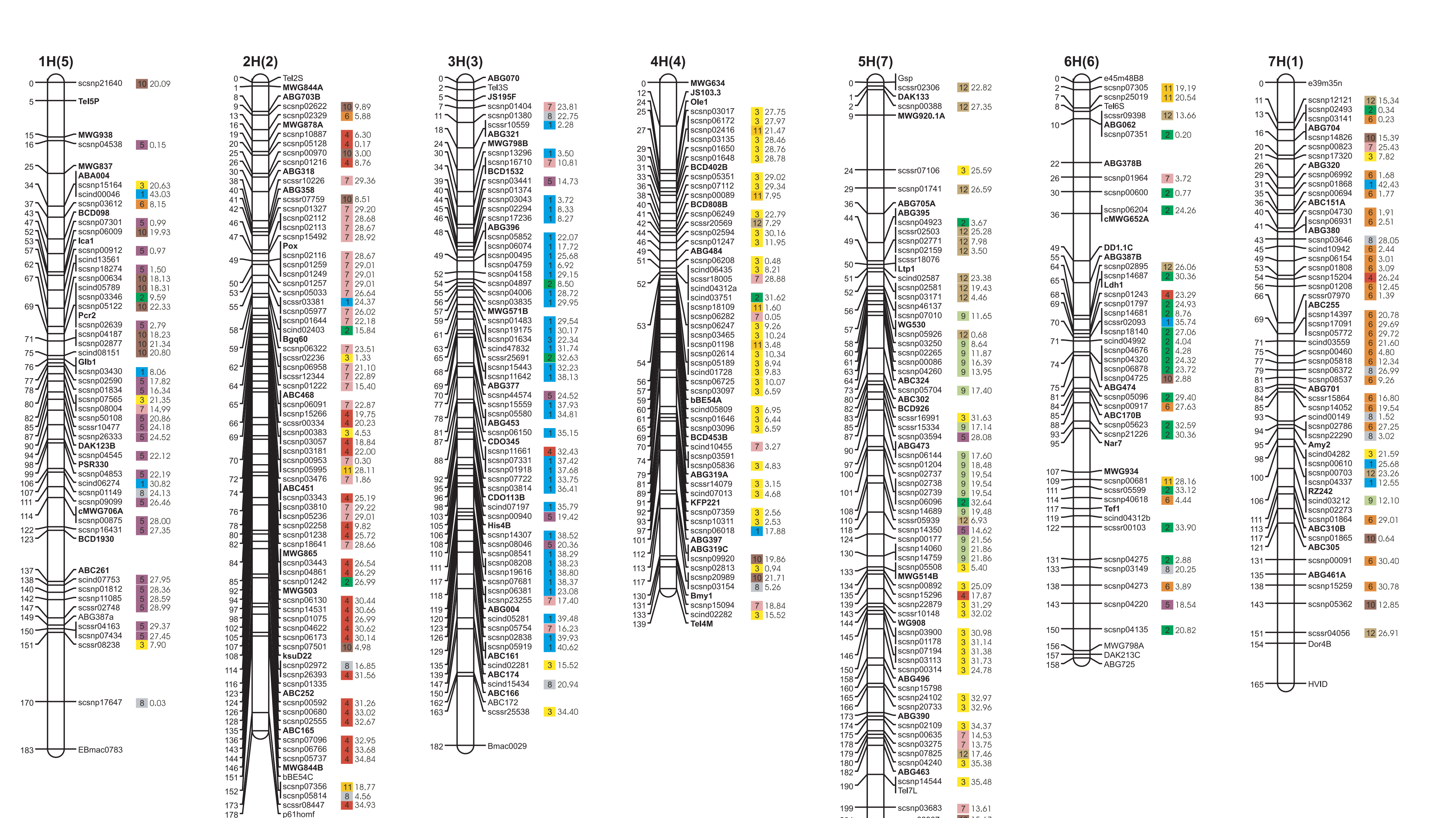
2. A subset of 96 loci were further analyzed for presence of SNP in 16 European spring and winter barley cultivars. 35011 bp of high quality sequences were obtained from all 24 accessions across 88 loci. Maximum parsimony tree was calculated using Mega 3.1. Bootstrap values >50% are shown on the branches. *Hordeum vulgare* ssp. *spontaneum* line HS92 was used to root the tree.



	24 accessions	19accessions (cultivated EU barley)	EU spring barley	EU winter barley
Number of SNP	367	193	138	153
Bp per SNP (Pi)	92 bp (0.00241)	175 bp (0.00167)	249 bp (0.00149)	221 bp (0.00152)
Total number of INDEL (bp per indel)	51 (660 bp)	24 (1408 bp)	ND	ND
Average and maximum number of haplotypes (Hd)	3.2, max 9 (0.333)	2.0, max 6 (0.241)	ND	ND
Bp per SNP in introns / exons	74 bp / 104 bp	161 bp / 188 bp	ND	ND
Number of SNP in CDS (bp per SNP in CDS)	135 (117 bp)	74 (214 bp)	48 (330 bp)	57 (278 bp)
Number of amino acid substitutions	40	24	18	15

Integrated linkage map of 333 barley sequence-based loci (Rostoks et al. 2005). Mapping was done in Oregon Wolfe Barley Dominant x Recessive, Steptoe x Morex minimapper and Lina x HS92 DH populations (Costa et al. 2001; Kleinhofs and Graner 2001; Ramsay et al. 2000). Linkage maps for individual populations and the integrated map shown below was calculated using JoinMap 3.0. The map is based on 1237 loci. BIN markers (Kleinhofs and Graner, 2001; shown in bold) are included to facilitate comparison with other barley maps. Names of the loci consist of the HarvEST assembly #21 unigene number preceded by letters indicating type of the polymorphism used to map the locus (scsn, scssr or scind).

Syntenous relationships with rice were explored by comparing HarvEST unigene sequences with the TIGR rice pseudomolecule 3 gene models using BLASTX. The best rice BLASTX hits and their chromosome locations in megabases are aligned along the barley chromosomes. All rice hits have E-value threshold better than e⁻²⁰.



Barley SNP database

Available at http://bioinf.scri.ac.uk/barley_snpdb

