

Fine mapping of a major quantitative trait locus *qSS.C9* associated with seeds per silique in *Brassica napus* L.

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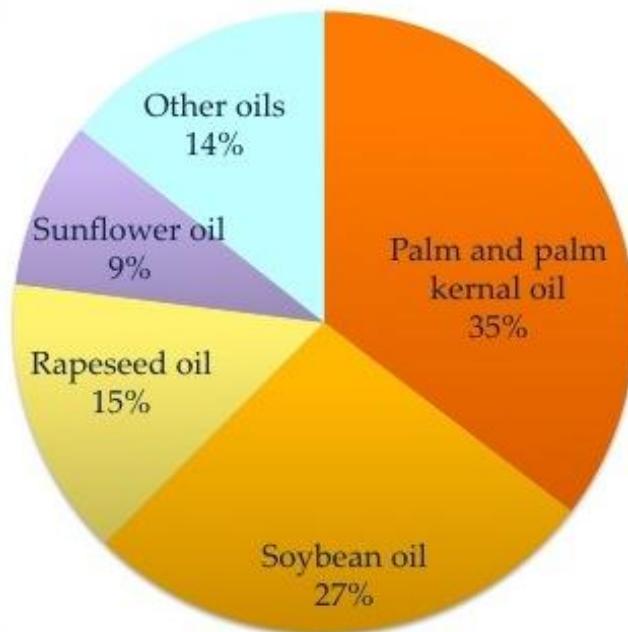


Objectives

- Background
- Plant materials and method
- Results

Background

Global Vegetable Oil Production (2011)
100% = 154 million tonnes



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; data arranged by TigerMine Research

Background

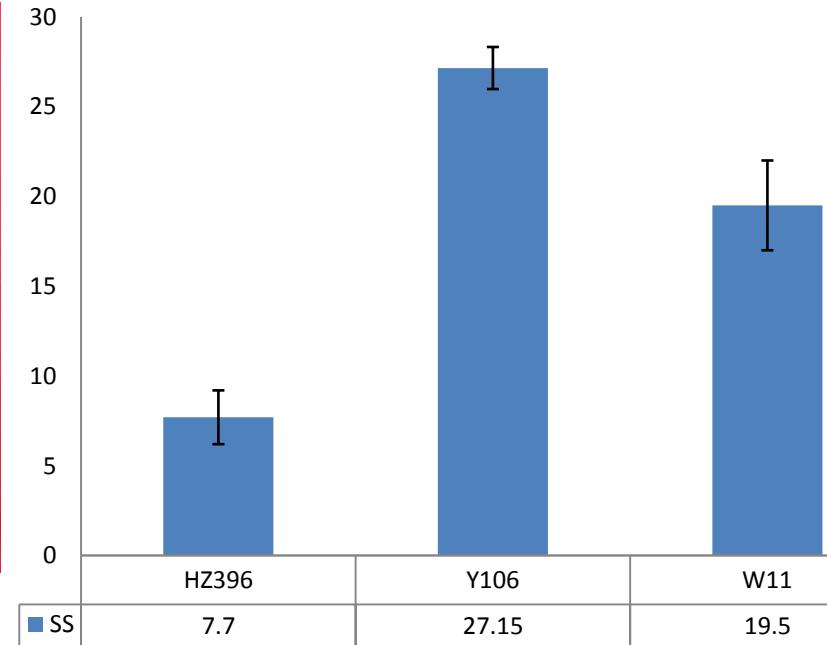
- Seeds per silique (SS) is one of the three direct components (siliques per plant, seeds per siliques and seed weight) of the seed yield per plant in rapeseed.
- Seeds per siliques (SS) is controlled by nuclear genes (Wei et al., 2000) and has a high inheritability(Shi et al.,2009 and Zhang et al., 2011)

Background

Population parental lines	Population size	Population type	References
Express617×R53	250	DH	Radoev et al.2008
Tapidor×Ningyou7	202	DH	Shi et al. 2009
HZ396×Y106	140	DH	Zhang et al.2011
Quantum×No.2127-17	258	DH	Chen et al.2011
8008×4942C-5	181	DH	Qi et al.2014
Zhongyou 821 ×No. 2127-17	192	RIL	Cai et al.2014

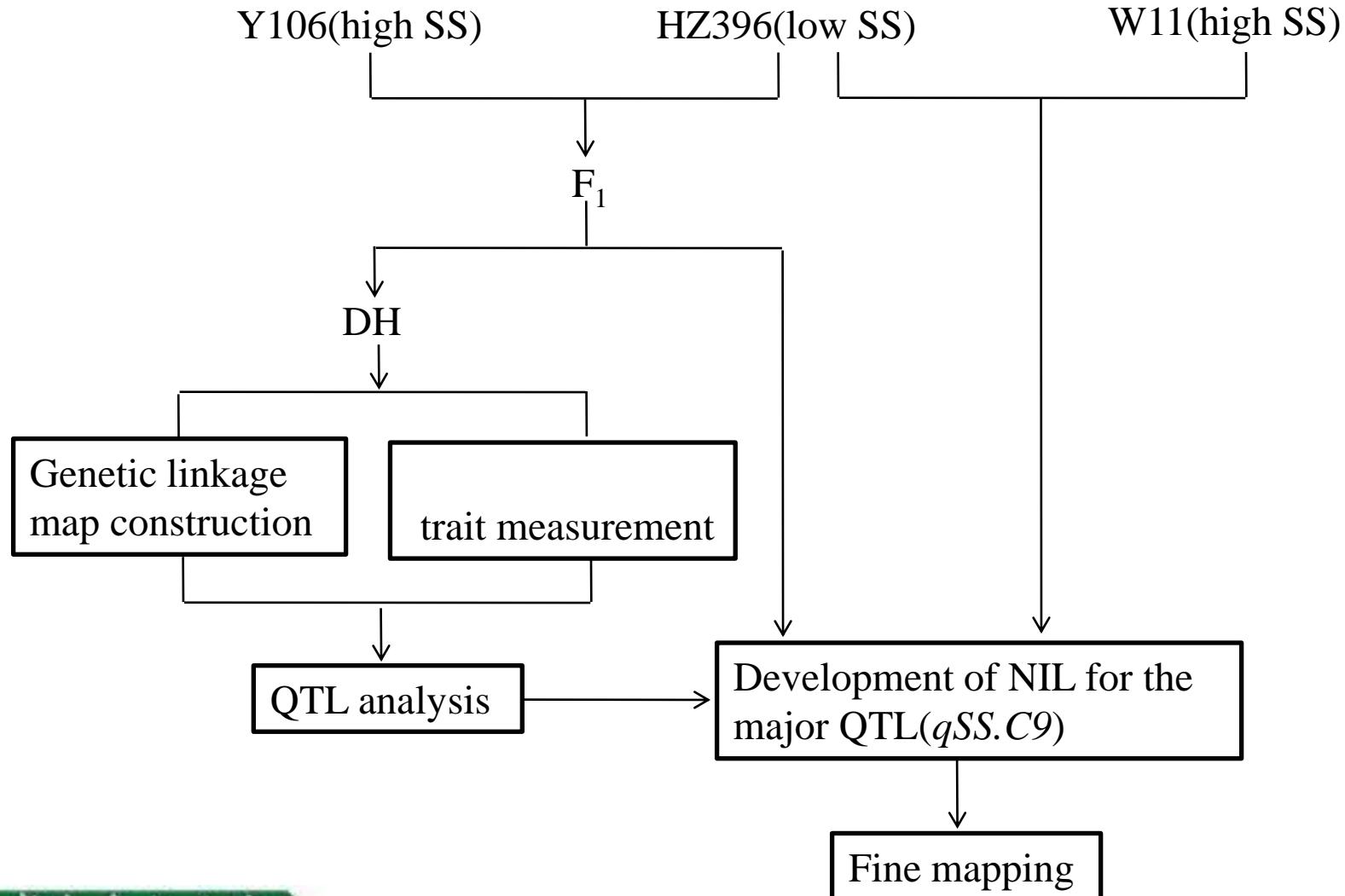
- Up to now, 24 quantitative trait loci (QTLs) related to seeds per siliques have been reported, but none of these QTLs has been cloned thus far.

Plant materials and method





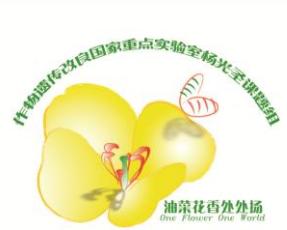
Results



Genetic and correlation analysis of siliques-trait in *Brassica napus* L. by quantitative trait locus mapping



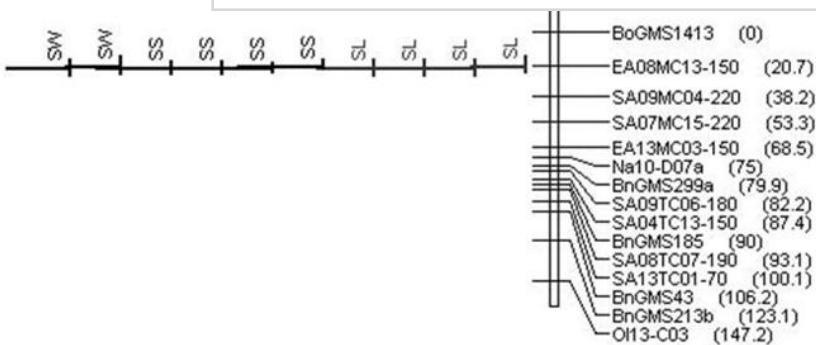
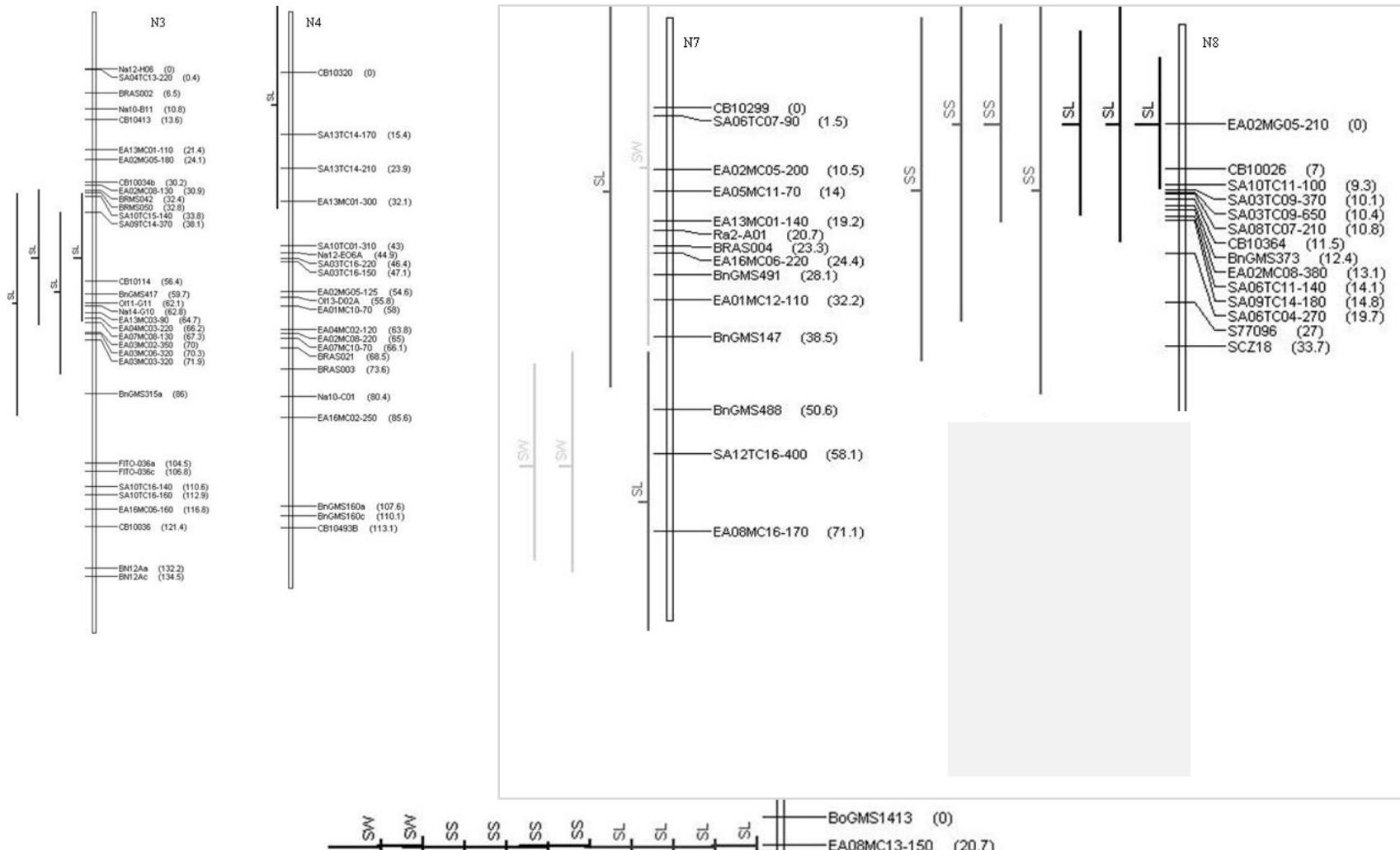
- A F₁ plant derived from two inbred lines(HZ396 and Y106) differing in seeds per siliques were used to generate 140 double haploid lines.
- The phenotypic performances for the parental lines and the DH population were carried out over 3 years and two locations
- A linkage map comprising 150 SSR and 195 AFLP markers covering 1,759.6 cM was constructed



Phenotypic variation for siliques length and seeds per siliques as well as seed weight in the DH population

Years	Locations	Traits	Parents			DH population				
			HZ396 Mean ± s.d.	Y106 Mean ± s.d.	T-test for parents	Range	Mean ± s.d.	CV (%)	Skew	Kurt
2007	Wuhan	SS	11.0±2.6	27.3±3.7	19.14*	4.5-31.5	21.7±5.9	27.26	-0.76	-0.25
		SL	3.64±0.60	5.78±0.39	13.63*	2.99-6.30	4.79±1.11	23.17	-0.19	-0.25
		SW	4.46±0.41	4.31±0.15	5.63	1.52-5.20	3.32±0.71	21.39	0.41	-0.37
2008	Wuhan - I	SS	11.5±2.3	26.7±2.0	28.59*	4.4-32.6	21.28±7.29	34.26	-0.61	-0.87
		SL	3.39±0.28	6.12±0.60	13.01*	2.57-6.00	4.63±0.74	15.98	-0.31	-0.6
		SW	4.11±0.22	3.89±0.17	5.79	2.09-5.1	3.23±0.72	22.29	0.74	-0.28
	Wuhan - II	SS	7.7±3.1	25.90±2.1	21.28*	4.0-31.8	20.46±6.44	31.48	-0.67	-0.32
		SL	3.38±0.43	5.31±0.45	13.92*	2.78-6.60	4.7±0.73	15.53	-0.22	-0.11
		SW	3.69±0.14	6.84±0.45	16.73*	2.71-7.40	5.07±0.86	16.96	-0.30	0.09

Trait	SS	SL	SW
SS		0.56	0.29
SL	0.76**(0.73**)		0.19
SW	-0.57**(-0.62**)	-0.44**(-0.37**)	
$h^2(\%)$	82.5	76.9	87.5





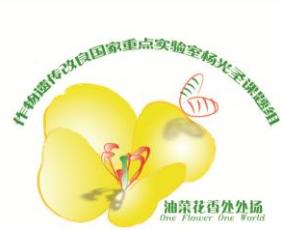
Mapping QTL for siliques length , seeds per siliques and seed weight

QTL	a)连锁群 Linkage group	QTL位置 Position (cM)	2007				2008				2009			
			LOD	b)A	c)PVE (%)	- I		PVE (%)	LOD	A	- II		PVE (%)	LOD
						LOD	A				LOD	A		
<i>qSL.A3-1</i>	A3	42.2-56.4				2.84	0.25	11.16	2.82	0.28	9.16	2.79	0.29	10.70
<i>qSL.A3-2</i>	A3	56.5-61.7				3.54	0.23	8.85						
<i>qSL.A3-3</i>	A3	62.1-67.2										2.63	0.22	6.48
<i>qSL.A4</i>	A4	0.6-18.7	2.19	-0.19	7.08						2.08	0.18	5.71	
<i>qSL.A7-1</i>	A7	11.1-18.0												
<i>qSL.A7-2</i>	A7	57.9-68.1	2.81	0.19	7.90									
<i>qSL.A8-1</i>	A8	0.0-3.8	8.15	-0.30	18.80	4.11	-0.24	10.41	4.56	-0.37	13.14	3.52	-0.27	8.93
<i>qSL.A8-2</i>	A8	16.7-26.6	2.16	0.28	7.71									
<i>qSL.C2</i>	C2	43.1-55.3	3.06	0.18	7.09	3.48	0.24	9.6						
<i>qSL.C3-1</i>	C3	0.0-5.5	3.31	-0.18	7.02							3.14	-0.25	7.83
<i>qSL.C3-2</i>	C3	0.0-15.8				2.24	-0.18	5.86						
<i>qSL.C4</i>	C4	53.8-65.6										2.31	0.21	5.67
<i>qSL.C6</i>	C6	0.0-8.6	3.72	0.20	7.92							2.77	0.24	6.87
<i>qSL.C9</i>	C9	19.3-24.1	10.9	0.34	23.45	15.0	0.46	36.04	12.5	0.48	36.70	8.7	0.42	20.38
<i>qSS.A8-1</i>	A8	0.0-2.7				2.11	-1.82	6.04	4.38	-3.10	12.23	2.14	-2.05	6.16
<i>qSS.A8-2</i>	A8	9.3-10.8	2.36	2.71	10.60	2.37	3.40	10.15				2.92	4.07	7.28
<i>qSS.A8-3</i>	A8	17.5-25.9							2.90	2.73	9.63			
<i>qSS.A8-4</i>	A8	19.7-26.3	2.52	2.35	8.35	2.41	2.83	8.27						
<i>qSS.C3-1</i>	C3	0.0-5.2	3.59	-1.77	10.72							5.79	-3.21	15.21
<i>qSS.C3-2</i>	C3	0.0-11.4				3.42	-2.31	9.70	3.33	-2.06	9.83			
<i>qSS.C9</i>	C9	19.7-24.2	22.2	4.3	47.70	27.1	6.2	65.35	19.5	5.4	60.99	22.1	6.8	57.03
<i>qSWA2-2</i>	A2	0.0-19.0				2.25	0.22	8.34						
<i>qSWA2-2</i>	A2	24.0-24.8				3.67	0.42	10.98						
<i>qSW.A2-3</i>	A2	27.4-32.3	3.23	0.46	13.59									
<i>qSW.A7-1</i>	A7	4.1-17.8				2.06	-0.20	6.28						
<i>qSW.A7-2</i>	A7	47.5-66.7	3.11	0.23	10.38	3.20	0.27	11.70						
<i>qSW.C3</i>	C3	0.0-10.4	2.01	0.39	7.30	2.13	0.19	7.10						
<i>qSW.C9</i>	C9	19.8-24.5	12.1	-0.46	37.38	13.78	-0.47	37.21						



Development of NIL for the major QTL(*qSS.C9*) for seeds per siliques (SS) on linkage groups C9

- Near-isogenic lines (BC_3F_2) for *qSS.C9* was produced by successively backcrossing the high SS parent Y106 with the recurrent parent HZ396.
- Construction of the local linkage map using SSR and AFLP markers linked to the *qSS.C9* locus
- QTL analysis in the BC_3F_2 population of HZ396 \times Y106



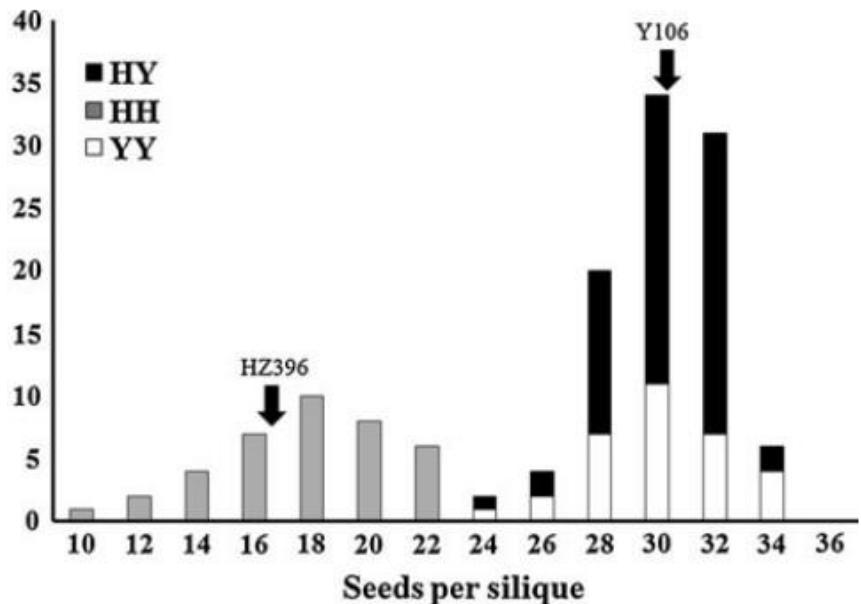
Phenotypic variations in the BC₃F₂ population



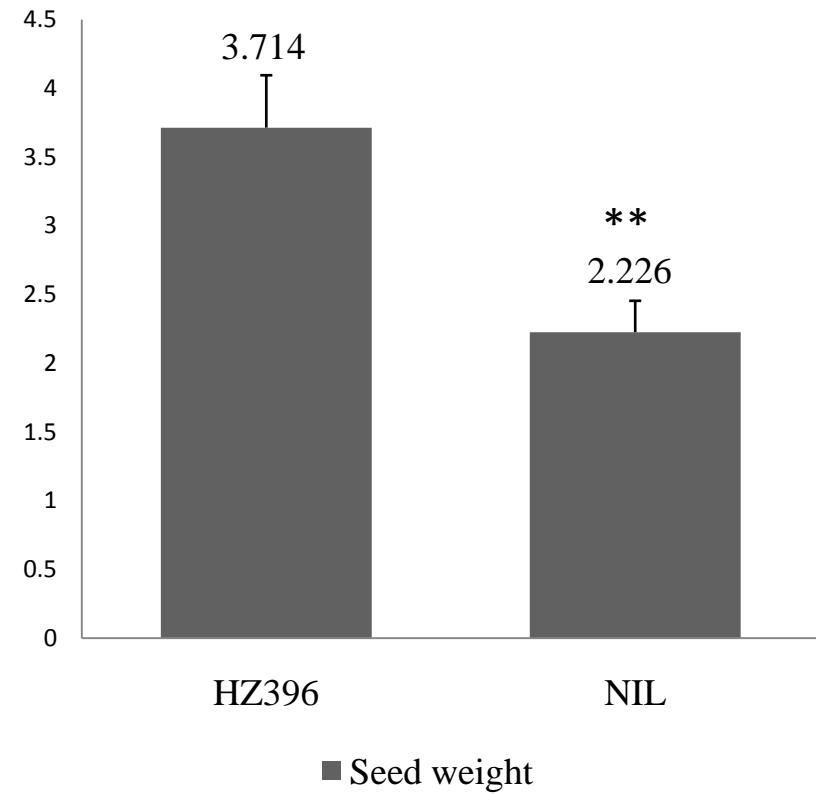
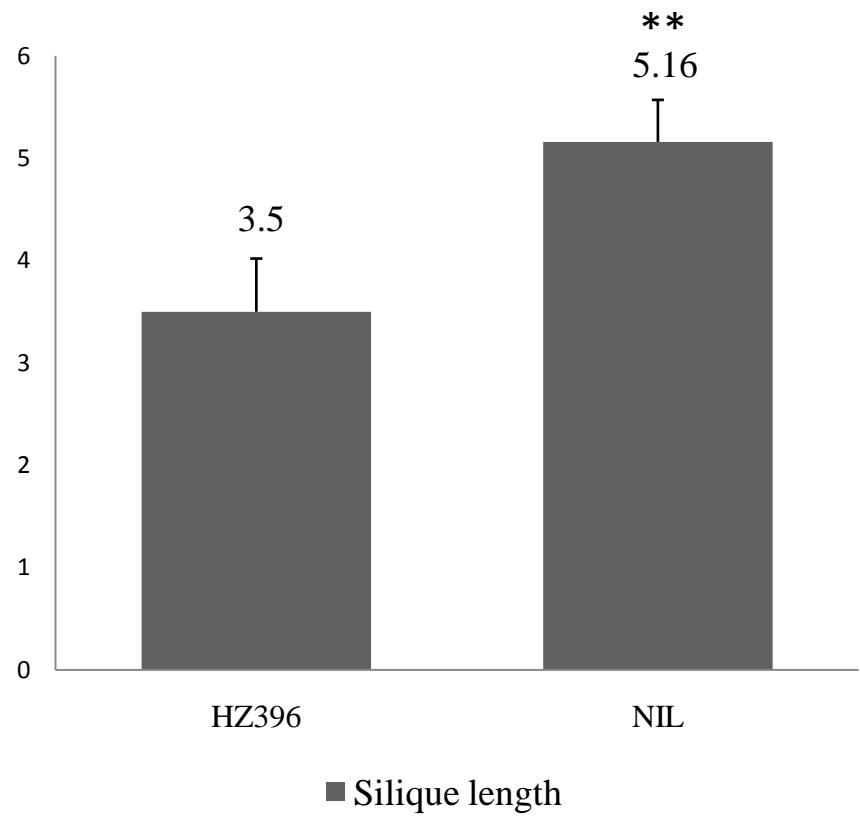
HZ396

NIL

Y106



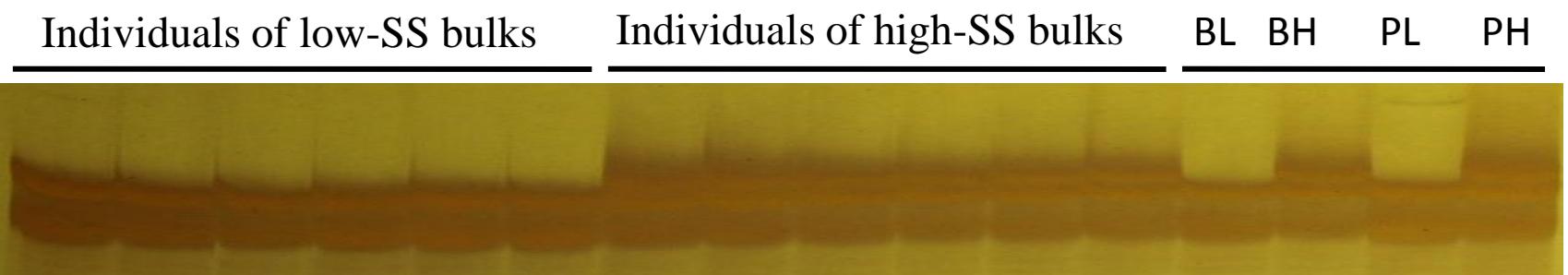
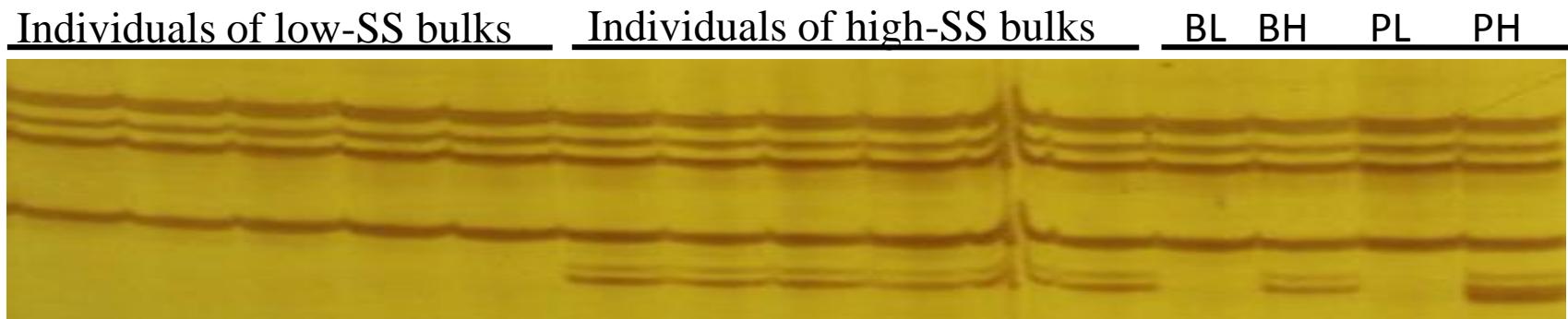
genotype	NO.of plant	SS
HH(HZ396)	40	17.5±2.72
HY(Y106/HZ396)	77	29.3±1.83
YY(Y106)	35	29.7±2.32

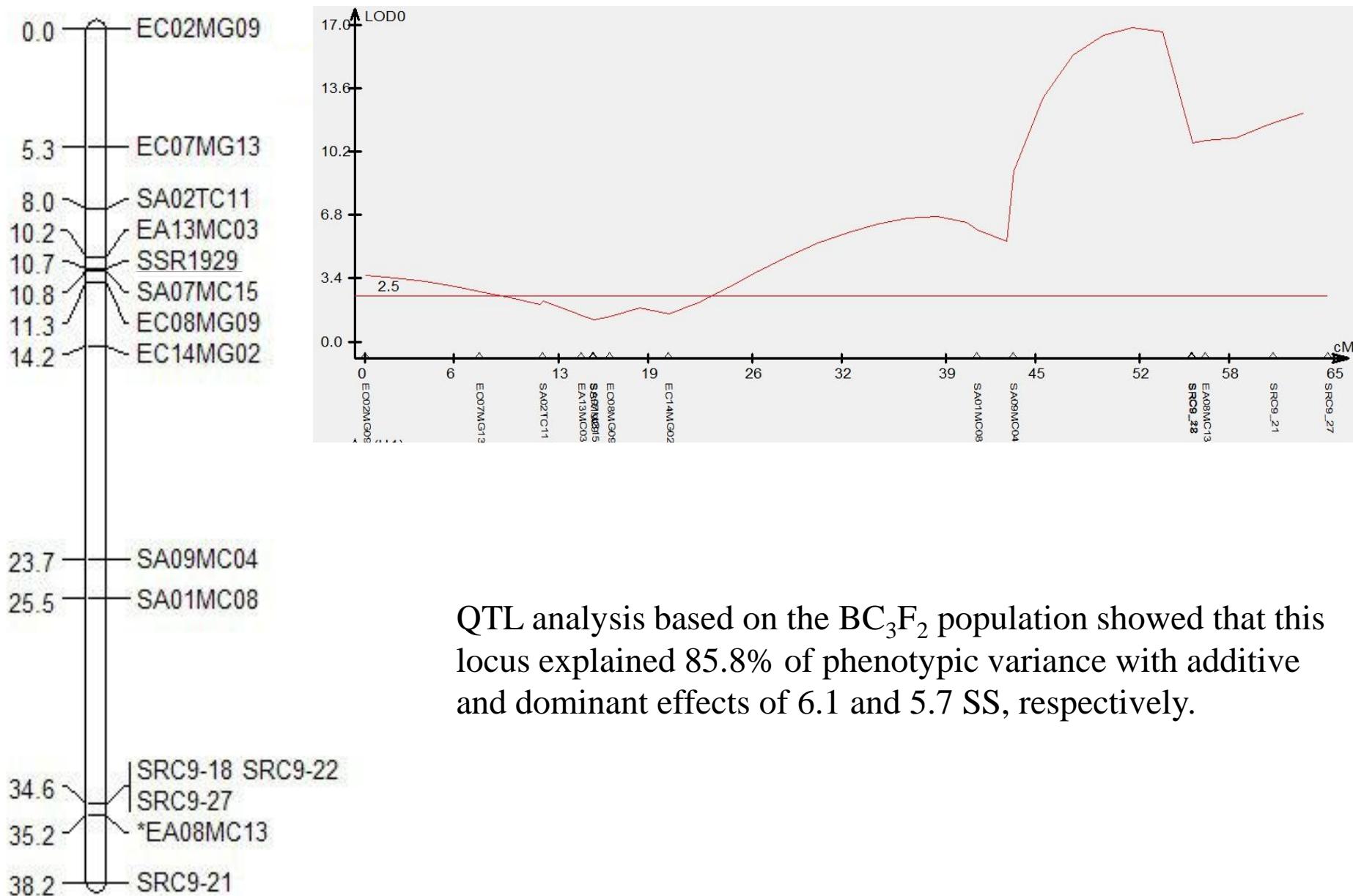


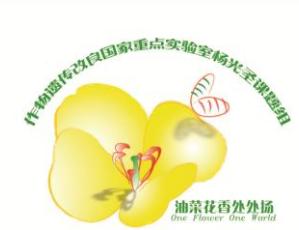


Development of AFLP and SSR markers linked to *qSS.C9*

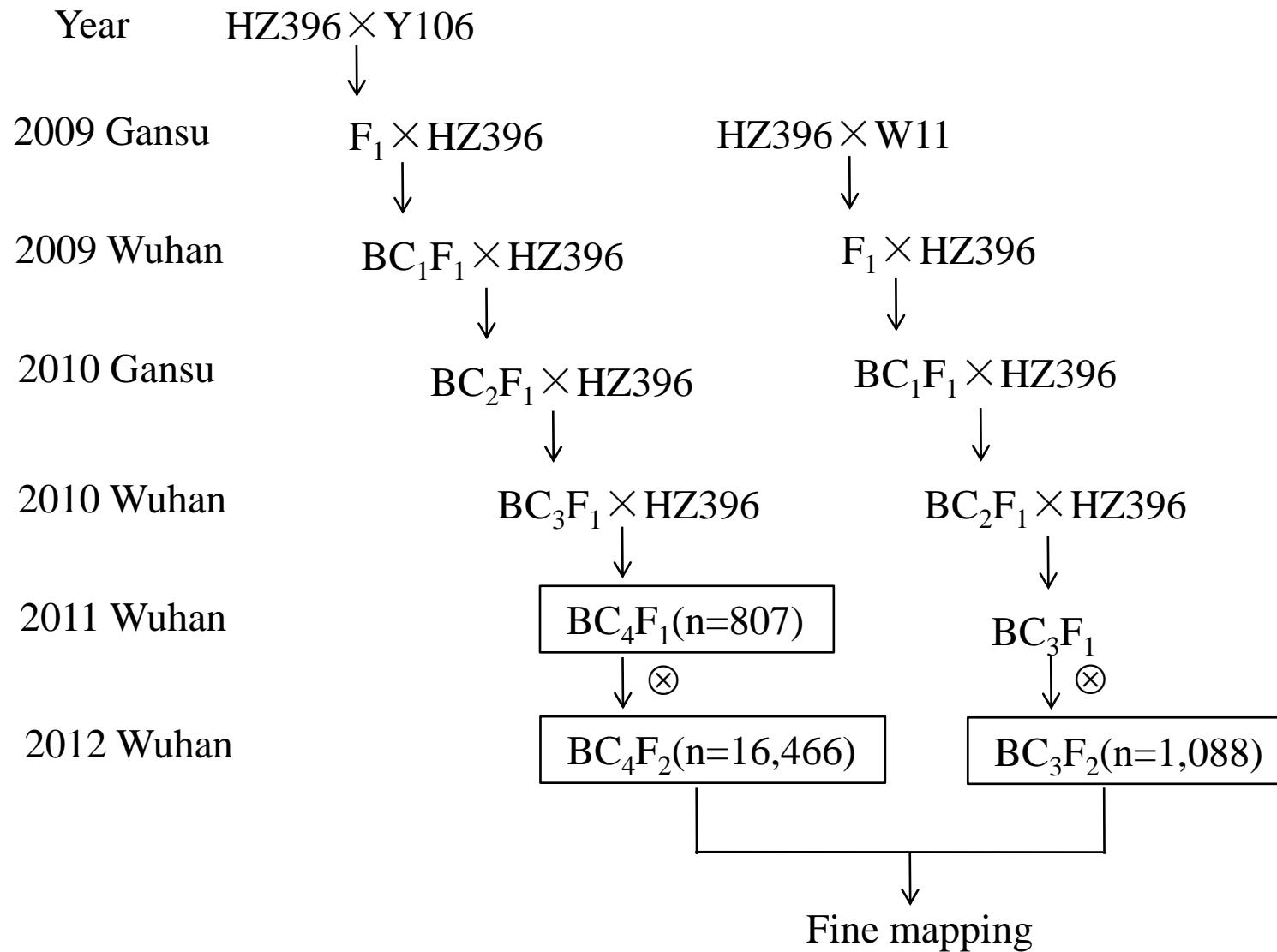
- To identify molecular markers linked to *qSS.C9*. Ten AFLP and five SSR markers linked to the locus were identified by bulked segregation analysis







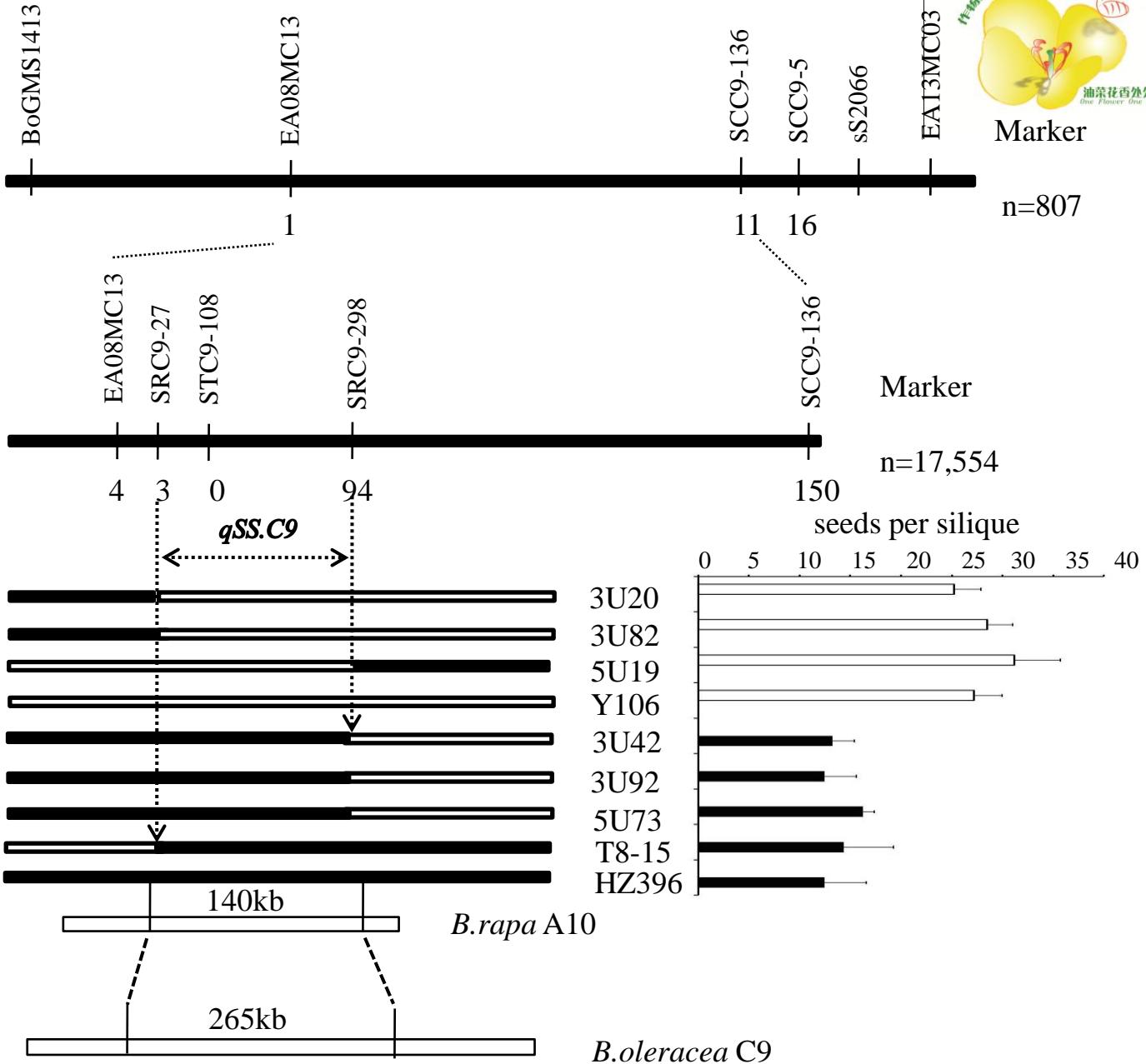
Fine mapping of *qSS.C9*

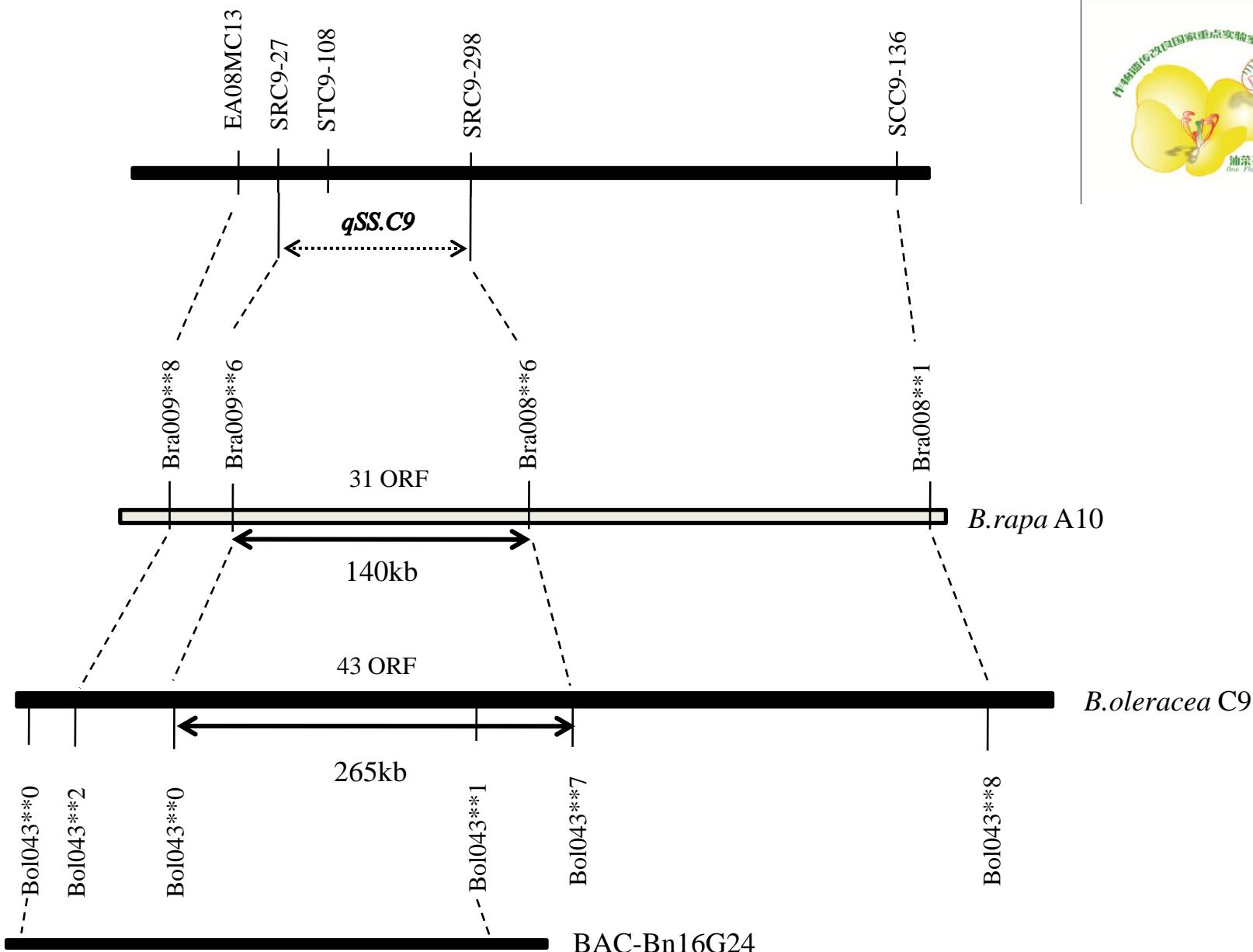




the mapping population of the *qSS.C9*

Year	Population	NO.of plant
2011	BC ₄ F ₁ (HZ296×Y106)	807
2012	BC ₄ F ₂ (HZ296×Y106)	16,466
	BC ₃ F ₂ (HZ296×W11)	1,088





- Comparative sequence analysis between parental lines showed that two genes would be likely the candidate genes of *qSS.C9*.

漫山遍野·油菜花

[Photo By Terry · TerryVision]

Thank You

