

### FORAGE AND RANGE RESEARCH

Logan, UT



Evaluation of 'Allegro' targeted DNA sequencing to accelerate domestication and improvement of Kernza... Steve Larson



### **Pilot experiment**

4,200 non-synonymous mutations in 1,500 genes (400 candidate genes) 800 GWAS SNPs (TLI and UMN)

Probes designed from the Kernza genome reference sequence with resequencing data from four plants (C3\_3471 and POPSEQ parents)



# Samples	# targets	Cost (USD)			
96	5,000	1,488			
96	10,000	1,728			
96	50,000	2,064			
96	100,000	2,400			
192	5,000	2,976			
192	10,000	3,456			
192	50,000	4,128			
192	100,000	4,800			
384	5,000	5,952			
384	10,000	6,912			
384	50,000	8,256			
384	100,000	9,600			









4<sup>th</sup> International Kernza Conference (July 1-2, 2019 Madison, Wisconsin)

# Example of DNA read mappings (1plant) on the Kernza ortholog of Vernalization 2 (Vrn2)





## Calling and filtering of variants

- Minimum coverage of 8 reads with at least 2 variants to call SNP genotype (each plant)
- 99,000 variants present >10% or <90% plants
- 80,000 variants not found in the haploid reference control
- 10,845 biallelic variants, NO MISSING DATA

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### Log-odds from GWAS for Zadok's maturity: 41 plants from TLI cycle 6



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# A Zadok's maturity QTL on LG15 (M26xM35) is syntenous with Vrn2 on Chr15

CHR15 LG15



No significant GBS markers in cycle 6 GWAS 4<sup>th</sup> International Kernza Conference (July 1-2, 2019 Madison, Wisconsin



#### Variant calls from VRN2 gene show M26 and M36 are monomorphic for the mutation of interest

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### Some important points

- This was a pilot test of 5,000 probes on 41 plants that could be used for GWAS
- We obtained 80,000 potentially useful SNPs including nearly 11,000 SNPs with no missing data
- Observed potentially meaningful GWAS hits
- Technique can scale up to 100,000 probes that may detect 200K – 1.6M or more SNPs
- The number of probes scales up more efficiently (cheaply) than the number of plants...so may not be feasible for thousands of plants

4th International Kernza Conference (July 1-2, 2019 Madison, Wisconsin)



# Application of targeted sequencing for breeding & genetics by imputation from parents to progeny





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