Mapping of diploid bluebunch wheatgrass genome using EST-SSR and GBS markers

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Abstract:

Bluebunch wheatgrass [Pseudoroegneria spicata (Pursh) A. Löve] is an important North American forage grass belonging to the tribe Triticeae. It has the basic **St** genome; variants of it constituted a component maternal genome, in combination with other basic genomes, in polyploid species of the genera Australoroegneria, Campeiostachys, Douglasdeweya, Elymus, Kengylia, Roegneria, Thinopyrum, and Pascopyrum. Previously, only the **St** genome in tetraploid *Elymus wawawiensis* (**StStHH**) had been mapped with expressed sequence tag derived simple sequence repeat (EST-SSR) markers. To date, **St** genome in diploid *Pseudoroegneria* species has not been mapped. Using a mapping population of diploid bluebunch wheatgrass derived from (Anatone × Atomic) × (Goldar x P-7), we mapped 230 EST-SSR and 3468 genotype by sequencing (GBS) markers to 14 linkage groups (7 each from each parent). Based on sequence homology of GBS markers between **St** genome of bluebunch wheatgrass and that in intermediate wheatgrass [Thinopyrum intermedium (Host) Barkworth & D. Dewey] (J^{vs}J^rSt), the 14 linkage groups were assigned to 7 **St**-genome chromosomes. Total number of mapped molecular markers ranged from 344 (6St) to 679 (2St) averaging 528 markers per chromosome. The molecular map of St genome will be useful in whole genome sequencing of this pivotal genome in Triticeae.

Reference:

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