

14.02.2024 - WORKSHOP

Genomic tools for berry pre-breeding material: from genome to new berry cultivars

The basis for utilizing molecular markers in breeding

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Molecular markers

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First molecular markers

Molecular marker is a piece of DNA molecule that is associated with a certain trait of a organism

For mapping genes -> need of markers



Molecular marker



Specific fragment of DNA used to 'flag' the position of a particular gene or the inheritance of a particular characteristic



Allele: different form of the genomic region

(1) co-dominant or dominant markers

(2) method of detection (array, PCR...)

(3) mode of transmission (bi-parental nuclear inheritance or maternal nuclear inheritance, paternal or maternal organelle inheritance)

Polymorphism between the nucleotide sequence of different genotypes: single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), insertion, deletion, translocation...



An ideal DNA marker should be co-dominant, evenly distributed throughout genome, highly reproducible and having ability to detect higher level of polymorphism



Sequencing's contribution

First DNA markers at the end of 80s:

- 1977: DNA sequencing (Sanger)
- 1978: Discovery of restriction enzymes -> RFLP markers
- 1983: Kary Mullis: PCR (targeted amplification of DNA) -> new markers, 1st linkage maps with all linkage groups, 1st QTLs

Sanger More recent technologies

Plant genomes sequenced



Marks et al., 2021, Nature Plants

Sequencing has always been the cornerstone of genomic science

The goal of a **reference genome** is telomere-to-telomere contiguity to fully characterize a genome sequence (Purugganan, Jackson, 2021)

F. vesca woody diploid strawberry 2n = 2x = 14LG I tétraploid LG II 2n = 4x = 28LG III hexaploid LG IV 2n = 6x = 42F. x ananassa cultivated strawberry LG V octoploid 2n = 8x = 56LG VI Decaploid 2n = 10x = 70LG VII

Karyotype of *Fragaria*

2n = 2x = 14

X

ÅÅ

Homoeology Group



Consequence of polyploidization



Homology vs. Homoeology

Autopolyploidy vs. Allopolyploidy



Morphological changes

Genetic and epigenetic changes

Maintained copies of a gene in the octoploid strawberry



~46% of the annotated genes maintained all 4 copies (Jin et al., 2023, NP)

Two-step process (Wu et al 1992, and then Ripoll et al 1999 and Qu and Hancock 2001) based on the analysis of single-dose alleles Analysis of coupling phase

female							male										
Α	а	а	а	а	а	а	a		а	а	а	а	а	а	а	а	
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	Х	b	b	b	В	b	b	b	b	
d	D	d	d	d	d	d	d	Ļ	d	d	d	d	D	d	d	d	
Progeny Presence/absence: ratio 1:1 Presence/presence: ratio 3:1																	
marker A : Female map (SD*ND)																	
marker B : Male map (ND*						*S[D)										
marker D :					Association female and												

male maps (SD*SD)





1st *Fragaria* × *ananassa* genome

Fragaria y ananassa Comoroso	combination of short and long read approaches, including Illumina (455-	
Conomo Accomply v1 0	fold coverage), 10X Genomics (117-fold coverage), and PacBio, totaling	Edger et al., 2019, Nat. Genetics
Genome Assembly VI.0	615-fold coverage of the genome	

Phased genomes available including in complex polyploid genomes such as *Fragaria* × *ananassa*

<i>Fragaria</i> x <i>ananassa</i> RoyalRoyce Genome Assembly v1.0	PacBio HiFi, nomenclature and physical orientations proposed by Hardigan et al. (2021)	Hardigan et al., 2021, bioRxiv; Pincot et al., 2021, G3			
<i>Fragaria</i> x <i>ananassa</i> FL15.89-25 Genome v1.0	Pacbio HiFi for FL15.89-25, Illumina for parents	Han et al., 2022, bioRxiv			
Fragaria x ananassa Wongyo 3115	Hi-C library, N50 of 27.3Kb (after correction of gaps)	Lee et al., 2021, FiPS			
<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i> Yanli	Pacbio, HiFi and Illumina, N50 of 26.70Mb	Mao et al., 2023, Hort. Res.			





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Molecular markers in breeding

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INVENIO

Experimentation station and R&D toolkit for Vegetables et Fruits producers

Based in Southwestern France

3 main activities

13 studied species

Private research

Research for members (growers...) Breeding, Development Diffusion

Fruits, vegetables and plants production



Facilities

- 21 ha of orchards
- 14 ha of vegetables productions
- 2 ha of greenhouses et 1 ha of tunnels
- in-vitro laboratory
- farm machinery conception center

Pre-breeding Genetic resources



Collab, INRAF **Genetic characterization** to better manage GR collection: **Pre-breeding** diversity study, genetic structure analysis, core collection establishment Genetic resources for GWAS and to reduce the collection maintenance costs **Genomic prediction** to better choose parents Crosses Seedlings **Marker-Assisted Selection** (MAS) to select earlier the best hybrids for monogenic traits (aroma, disease resistance...) ⇒ QTL analysis and GWAS, SNP array design **Genomic Selection** (GS) to select earlier the best hybrids for polygenic traits (yield, disease resistance...) Selection of best hybrids **Genetic fingerprints** to check variety = variety control for maintenance New variety release and commercial plant production (micropropagation, nursery)

Genetic structure of a collection of 220 cultivated strawberry individuals



Genetic diversity





Poster at IHC2022 Alexandre Prohaska's thesis

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INRAe

UMR 1332, FDFE team

Strawberry group



BreedingValue project



Strawberry breeding team

INRAE and Invenio's trainees, PhD students and post-doctoral fellows

