

# **Common Bean Coordinated Agricultural Project “BeanCAP”**

**2011 Advisory Board Meeting at PAG XIX**



**Marker development:**

**Perry Cregan, David Hyten & Qijian (Jian) Song**

# ILLUMINA GOLDENGATE

## Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) Analysis

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### 1536 SNPs derived from a number of sources

- ◆ 1050 SNPs from a sequence analysis of Jalo EEP558 and BAT93 using “Next generation” sequence analysis (Roche 454 and Illumina Genome Analyzer)★
- ◆ 486 SNPs from Sanger sequence analysis of common bean genes and PCR products derived from common bean using primers designed to soybean genes
- ◆ Analysis of common bean genotypes
  - 192 diverse genotypes representing the major market classes
  - 278 F2 lines of the Stampede x Red Hawk mapping population

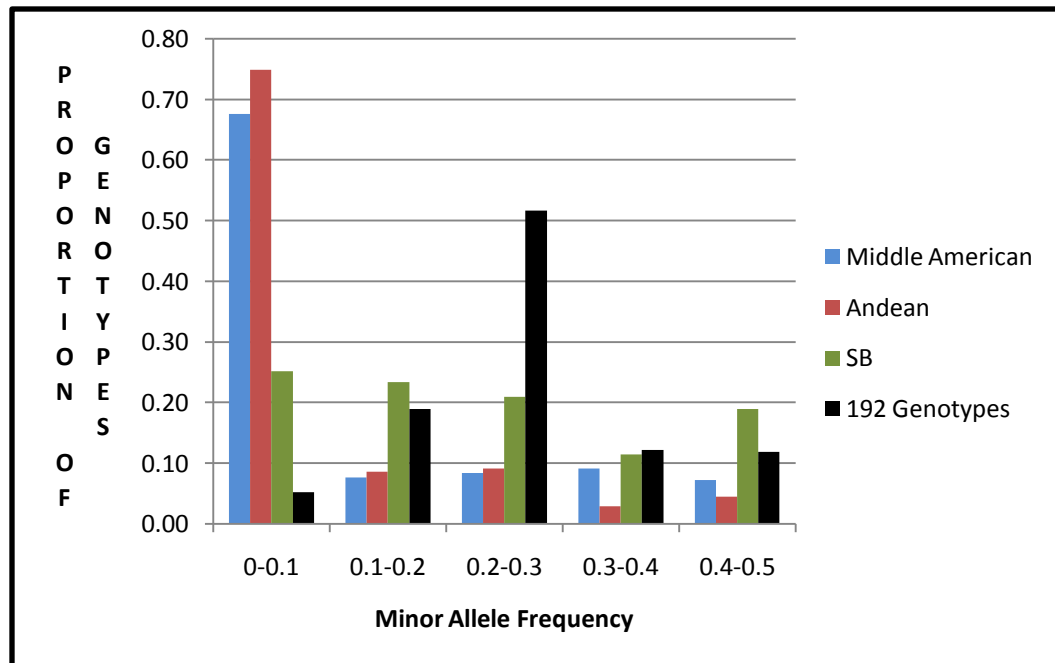
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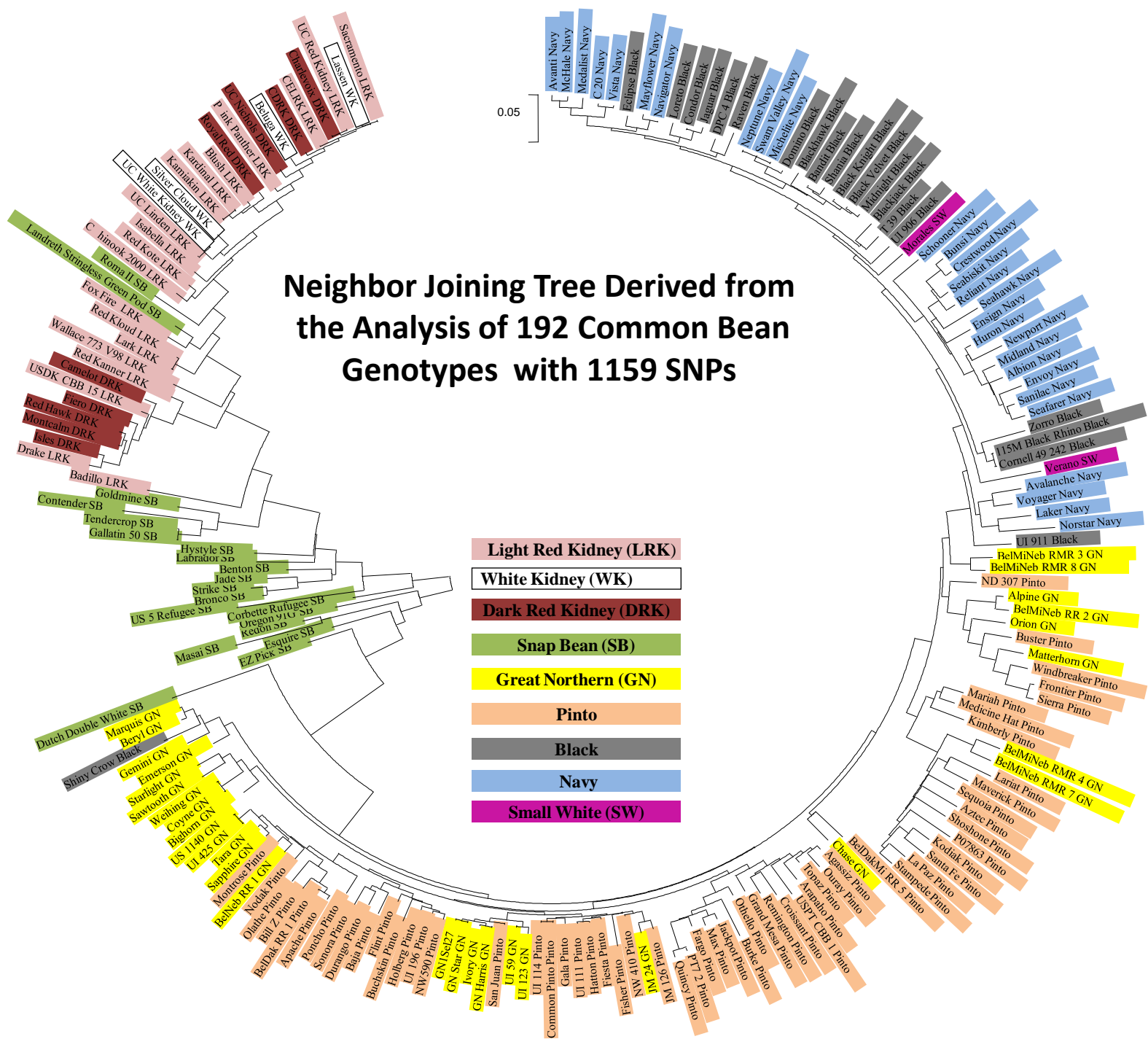
★ For details see: Hyten, D.L., et al. 2010. High-throughput SNP discovery and assay development in Common Bean. BMC Genomics 11:475-483.

# Minor Allele Frequencies of 1159 SNPs Analyzed in 192 Common Bean Genotypes

Minor Allele Frequency	Meso-american genotypes	Andean genotypes	Snap Bean genotypes	192 Genotypes	Meso-american genotypes	Andean genotypes	Snap Bean genotypes	192 genotypes
0-0.1	782	868	292	61	0.676	0.749	0.252	0.053
0.1-0.2	89	99	271	220	0.077	0.085	0.234	0.190
0.2-0.3	97	106	243	599	0.084	0.091	0.210	0.517
0.3-0.4	105	34	133	141	0.091	0.029	0.115	0.122
0.4-0.5	84	52	220	138	0.073	0.045	0.190	0.119
TOTAL	1157	1159	1159	1159	1	1	1	1

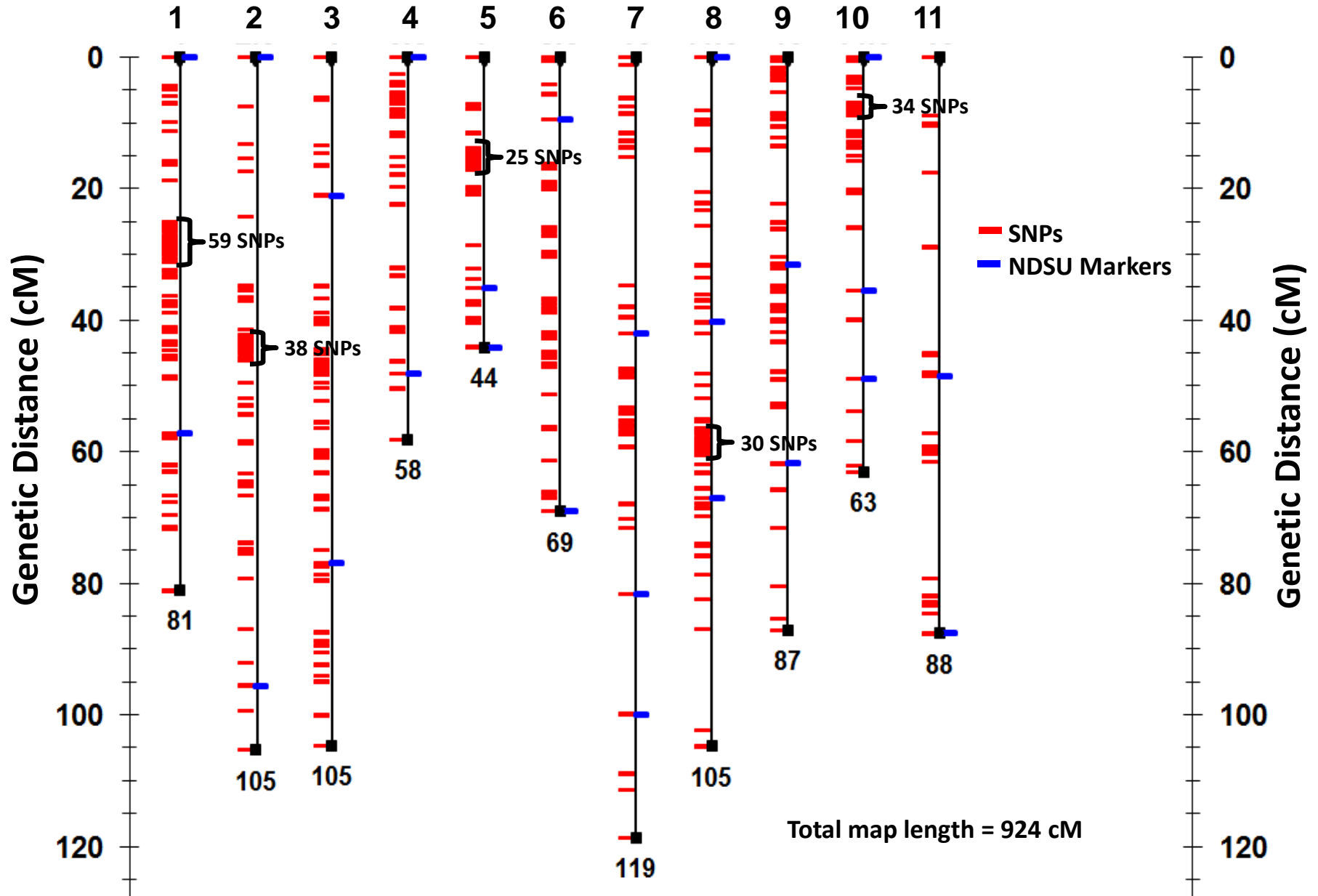


# Neighbor Joining Tree Derived from the Analysis of 192 Common Bean Genotypes with 1159 SNPs

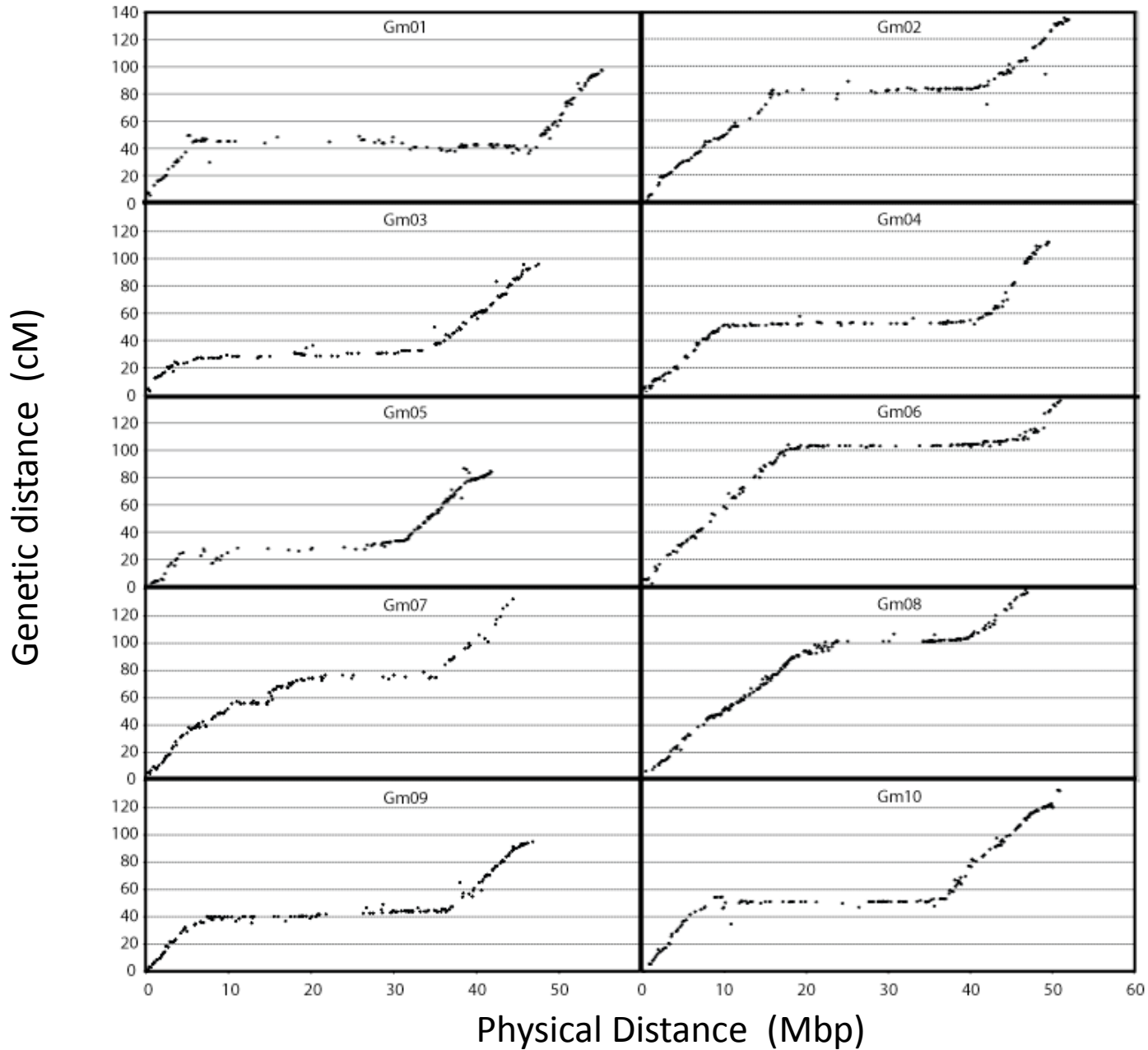


# Stampede x Red Hawk Genetic Map (649 SNPs from PvOPA-1 + 25 NDSU Markers)

Chromosome number



# A Comparison of Genetic vs. Physical Distance in Soybean



# Development of a 6,000 SNP Illumina Infinium GeneChip

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- ◆ Identify and select SNPs with high levels of polymorphism within market classes
  - Conduct “next generation” whole genome DNA sequence analysis common bean genotypes
  - Obtain whole genome sequence data from two or three genotypes per market class
- ◆ Position SNPs based upon genetic distance across the 11 Common Bean chromosomes
  - Identify heterochromatic regions based upon the Stampede x Red Hawk map
  - Position SNPs in a large number of the larger sequence contigs developed from the 14X whole genome sequence of G19833

# ILLUMINA Genome Analyzer Whole Genome Sequence Obtained from 19 Bean Genotypes

Cultivar Name	Market Class
Red Hawk	Dark Red Kidney
Fiero	Dark Red Kidney
California Early LRK	Light Red Kidney
Kardinal	Light Red Kidney
Lark	Light Red Kidney
UC_White_Kidney	White Kidney
Cornell_49_242	Black
T-39	Black
UI_906	Black
Laker	Navy
C-20	Navy
Michelite	Navy
Buckskin	Pinto
Stampede	Pinto
Sierra	Pinto
Gemini	Great Northern
Matterhorn	Great Northern
BAT93	Bayo
Jalo EEP558	Canário

**No Snap Beans were included in the whole genome sequence analysis**





# Preparation of DNA for Whole Genome Sequence Analysis Using the Illumina Genome Analyzer

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- **Genomic DNA was isolated from leaf tissue of the 19 common bean genotypes**
- **Genomic DNA was fragmented using a DNA fragmentase (New England Biolabs)**
- **Size selection was used to isolate fragments in the 250 to 400 bp size range.**
- **DNA was end repaired, an A nucleotide added to the 3' ends and indexed adaptors (barcodes) were ligated to the fragment ends.**
- **The DNA was PCR amplified to obtain sufficient DNA for analysis on the Illumina Genome Analyzer.**
- **Paired-end sequencing was used to obtain 115 bp of sequence from each end of the genomic fragments.**

# Analysis of Whole Genome Sequence Data for SNP Discovery

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- The Illumina Off-Line Basecaller V1.8 software was used for base calling and CASAVA V1.7 was for demultiplexing.
- Approximately, 19.6 billion bases of DNA sequence data were obtained.
- The paired-end sequence reads from each genotype were aligned to the 14x *Phaseolus vulgaris* genome sequence of G19833.
- The positions, alternative alleles, the read coverage and sequence quality at the site of potential SNPs was determined
- SNPs were called both between and within market classes

# Initial Results of SNP Discovery Using Whole Genome Sequence Analysis

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- ◆ Total number of high quality SNPs among the 19 bean cultivars:

**1,859,249**

- ◆ The number of SNPs polymorphic in Mapping Populations:

- Stampede X Red Hawk: **241,724**

- BAT93 X Jalo EEP558: **275,131**

# Initial Results of SNP Discovery Using Whole Genome Sequence Analysis

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◆ The following are the number of SNPs within each market class:

➤ **Kidney: 110,163**

**Light Red Kidney: 21,449**

**Dark Red Kidney: 7,954**

**776** SNPs polymorphic within both LRK & DRK Market classes

➤ **Pinto: 213,087**

➤ **Navy: 36,310**

➤ **Black: 49,655**

**687** SNPs polymorphic within all three Market classes

# Selection of the Final Set of 6,000 SNPs for the Illumina Infinium GeneChip

## - Distribution Across the 11 Chromosomes -

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- ◆ The 2<sup>nd</sup> build of the G19833 whole genome sequence has 10,037 sequence scaffolds. 5,753 scaffolds are 5 kb or greater in length.
- ◆ Identify scaffolds that are heterochromatic
  - Use the marker distribution in the existing bean genetic maps: 186 scaffolds (25.4Mb) identified as heterochromatic
- ◆ Identify 2 SNPs in the 427 non-heterochromatic scaffolds > 250 kb in length
- ◆ Identify 1 SNP in the remaining 5326 non-heterochromatic scaffolds > 5 kb in length

# **Selection of the Final Set of 6,000 SNPs for the Illumina Infinium GeneChip - Polymorphism in Bean Germplasm -**

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- ◆ **Must be polymorphic in Stampede x Red Hawk or BAT93 x Jalo EEP558 or both**
- ◆ **How should SNPs be selected in terms of polymorphism within the various market classes?????**
  - **All SNPs polymorphic within the LRK + DRK and all SNPs polymorphic within the Black + Navy + Pinto Market classes = 1463 SNPs**
  - **How should the remainder of the 4500+ SNPs be allocated in terms of**
    - **Mesoamerican vs. Andean market classes ?????**
    - **Specific market classes ?????**