

A multi-species, low-cost, genome-wide
genotyping platform to support molecular
breeding in small grains

Jason Fiedler

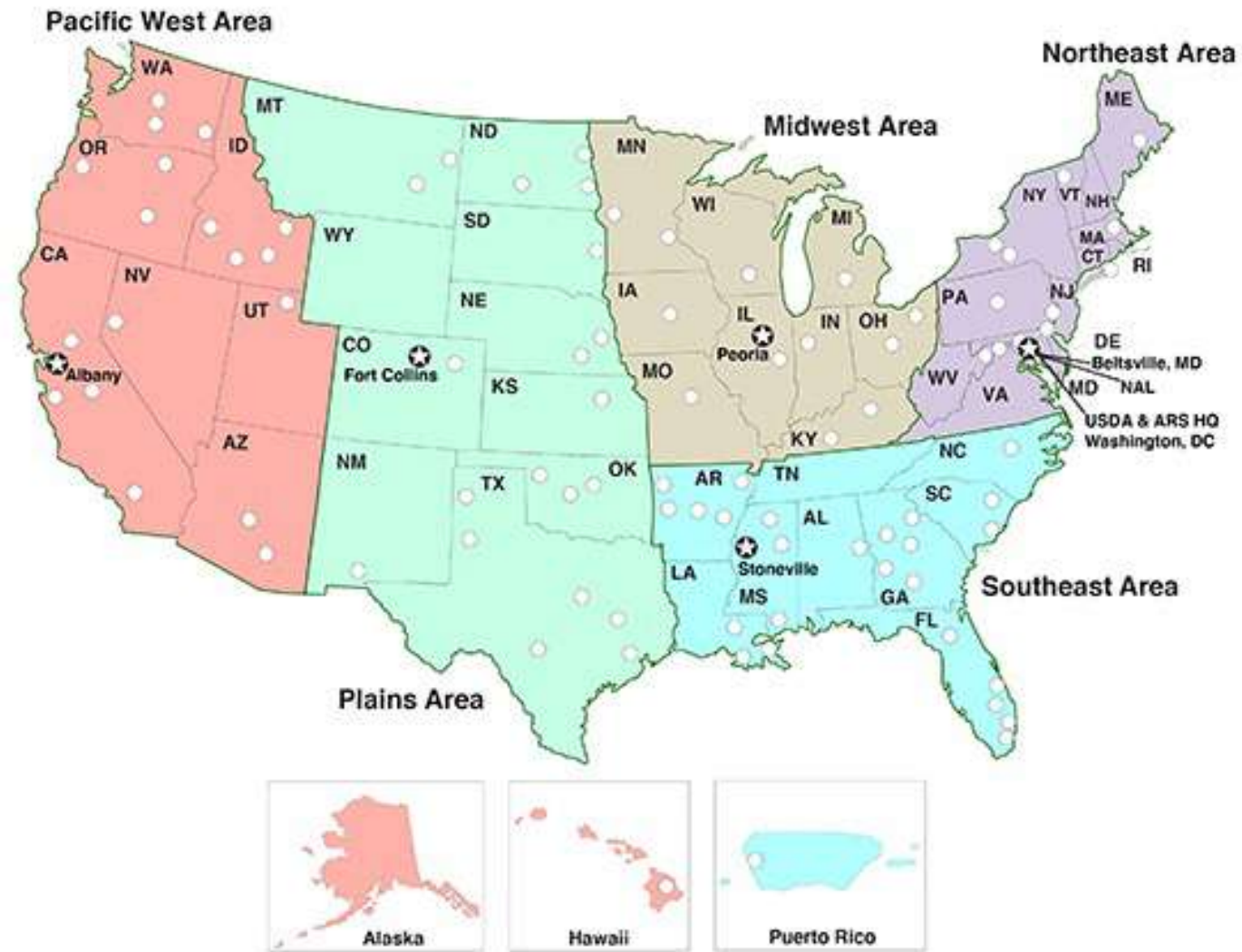
Research Plant Geneticist
USDA-ARS Small Grains
Genotyping Laboratory
Fargo, ND

IWGSC Webinar
January 26th, 2023

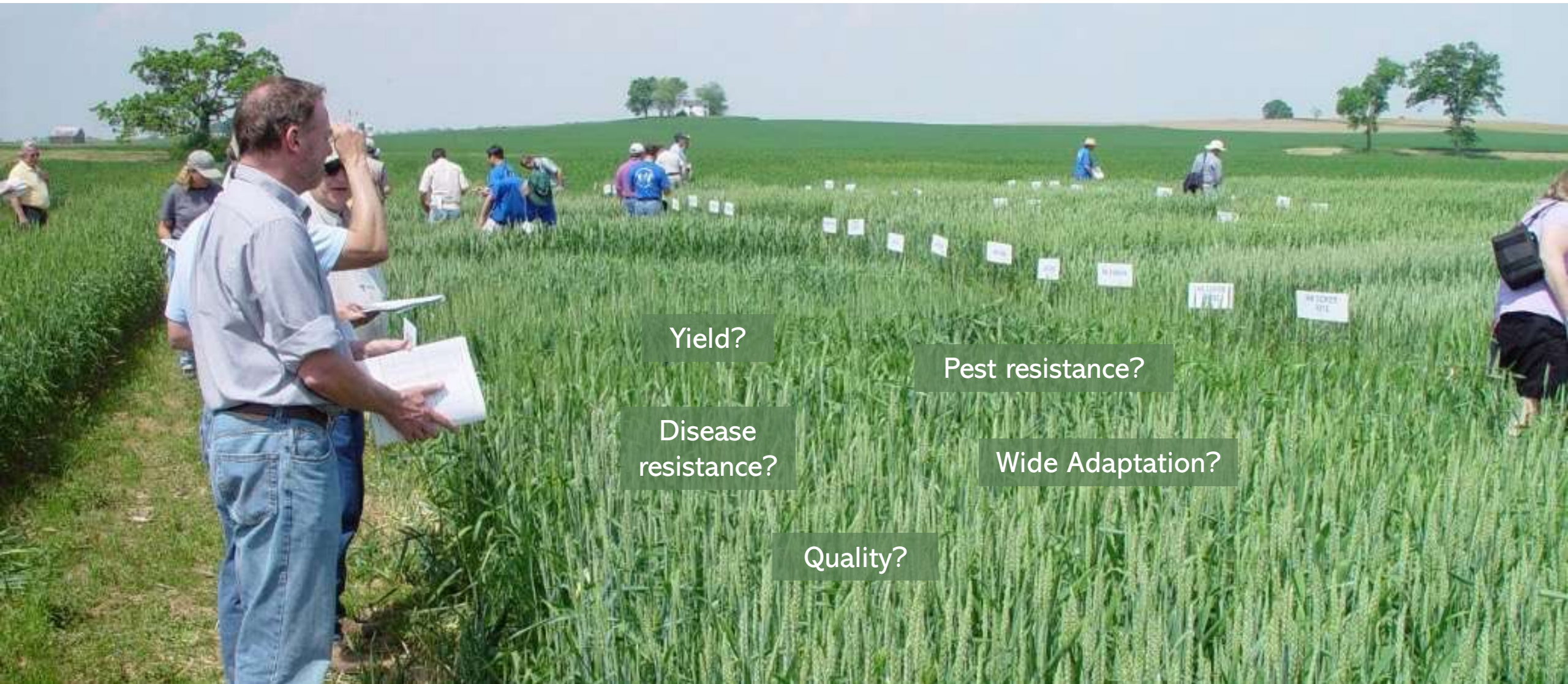


The USDA-Agriculture Research Service (ARS)

- The in-house research agency within the US Department of Agriculture.
- ~ 7,400 employees
- > 90 locations
- > 1 Billion \$US budget
- Use science and technology to tackle agricultural problems.



Problem: breeding is hard!



Yield?

Pest resistance?

Disease
resistance?

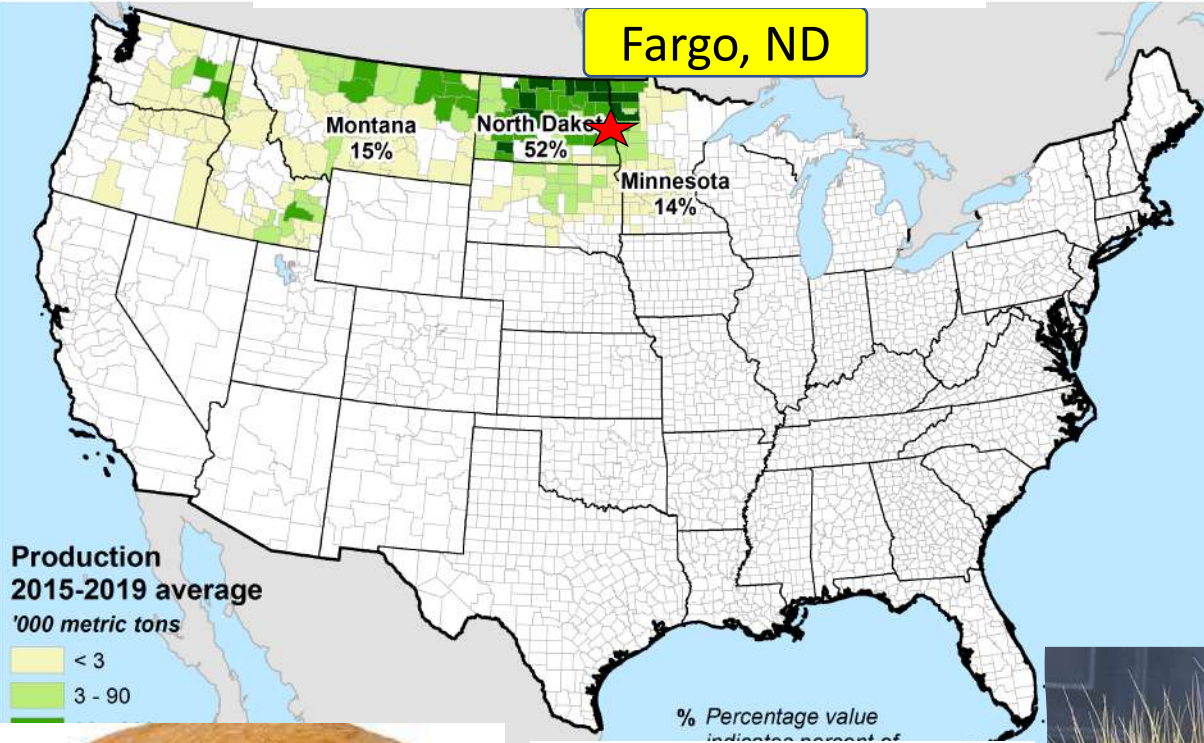
Wide Adaptation?

Quality?

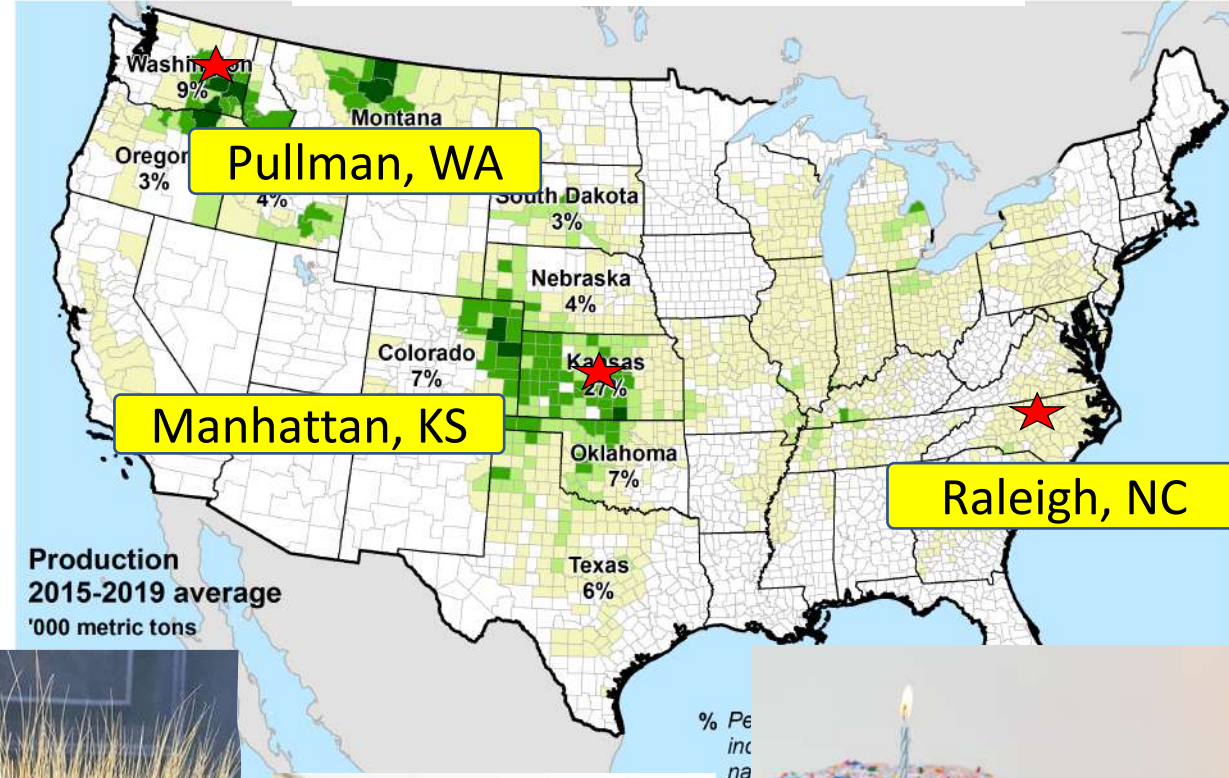
Genomics can speed up the process!

The Regional Small Grains Genotyping Labs

Spring Wheat Production



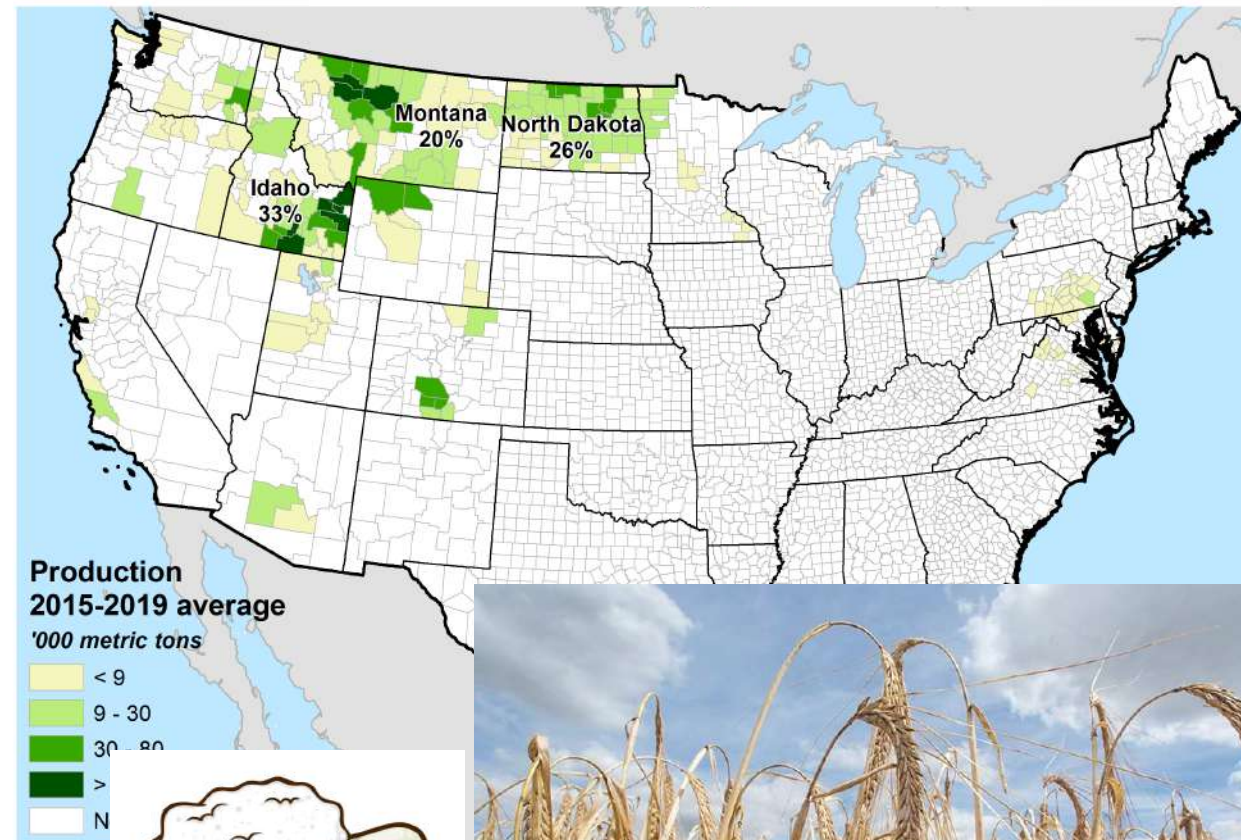
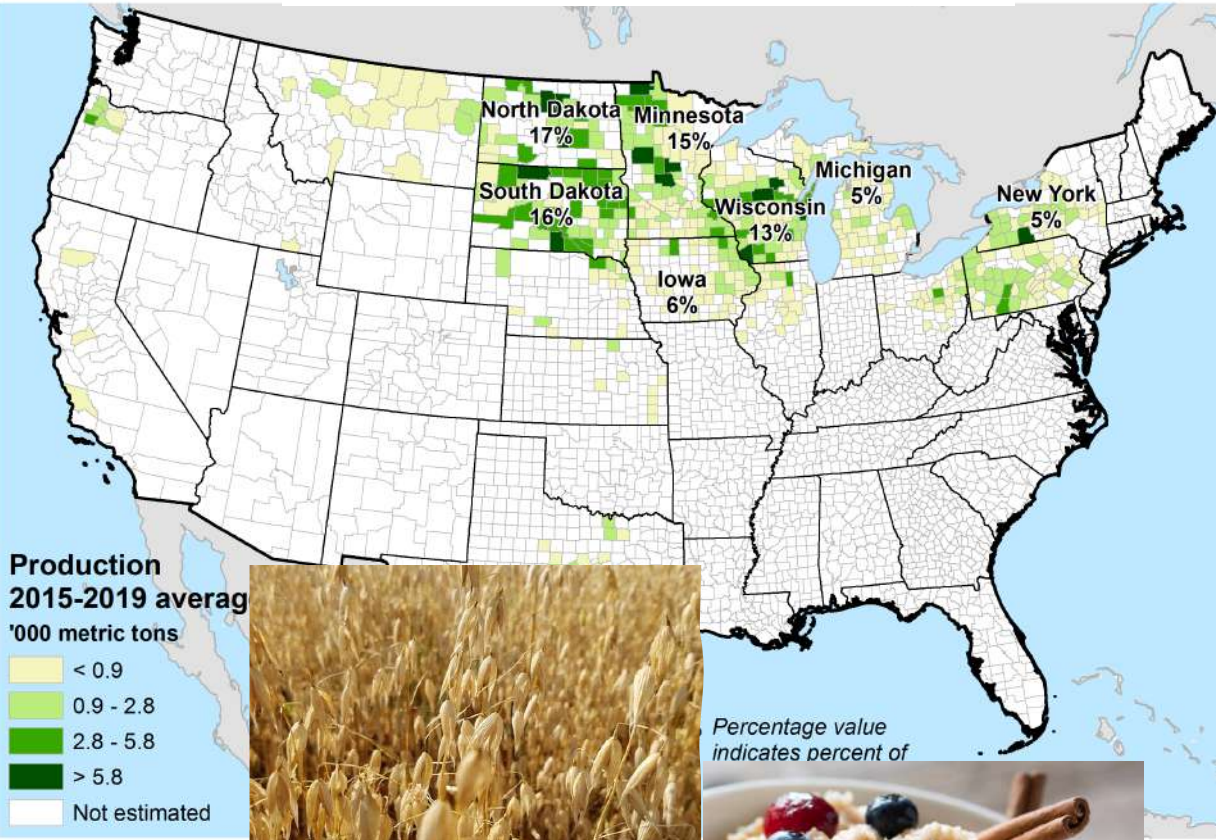
Winter Wheat Production



The Fargo Lab also supports Oat & Barley

Oat Production

Barley Production



Bridge research and breeding through genomics

Breeding Programs

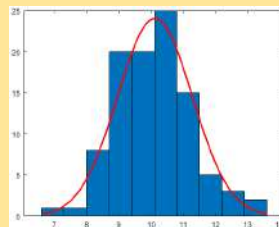
Crossing



Multi-location trials



Selection



New varieties
High yield
Superior quality
Disease resistant

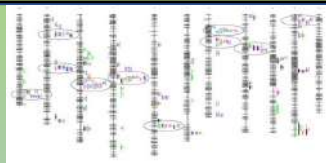


USDA Small Grains Genotyping (USGG) Labs

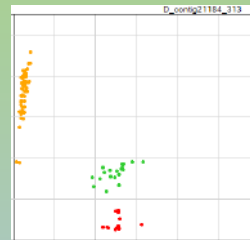


Basic/Applied Research

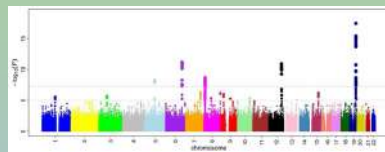
Germplasm development



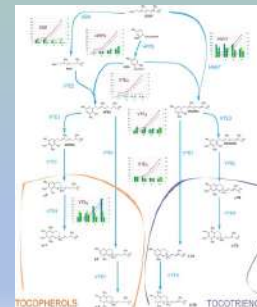
Marker development



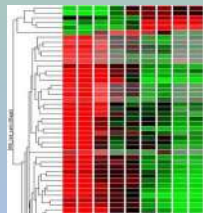
QTL identification



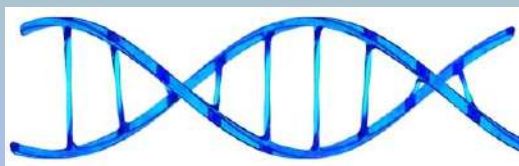
Pathway dissection



Gene discovery



Genome sequences



Karyotyping



Deploying molecular markers in a breeding program



Make crosses

Inbreed/expand



Genotype
with
diagnostic
markers



Predicted traits: disease, quality, etc

Disease/ Preliminary trials



Multi-location year trials



Evaluate quality traits



Genomic Selection (GS) is a valuable new tool

- Use genome-wide molecular markers to predict plant performance.
- Quantitative traits
- Commonly used at the F_4 / F_5 generation before multi-location year trials.
- **Efficient usage requires a low-cost genome-wide genotyping platform.**
 - **Reproducible/Durable**



Tsai, HY., et al. *Sci Rep.* 2020; Dong, et al. *PLOS ONE.* 2018; Fiedler, J.D., et al. *Plant Genome.* 2017; Campbell, M.T., et al. *Frontiers in Genet.* 2021

The USGG labs are developing low-cost platforms

Genotyping by Multiplex Sequencing (GMS)
(Ruff, et al 2020)

2,500 targets (wheat)
1,500 targets (barley)

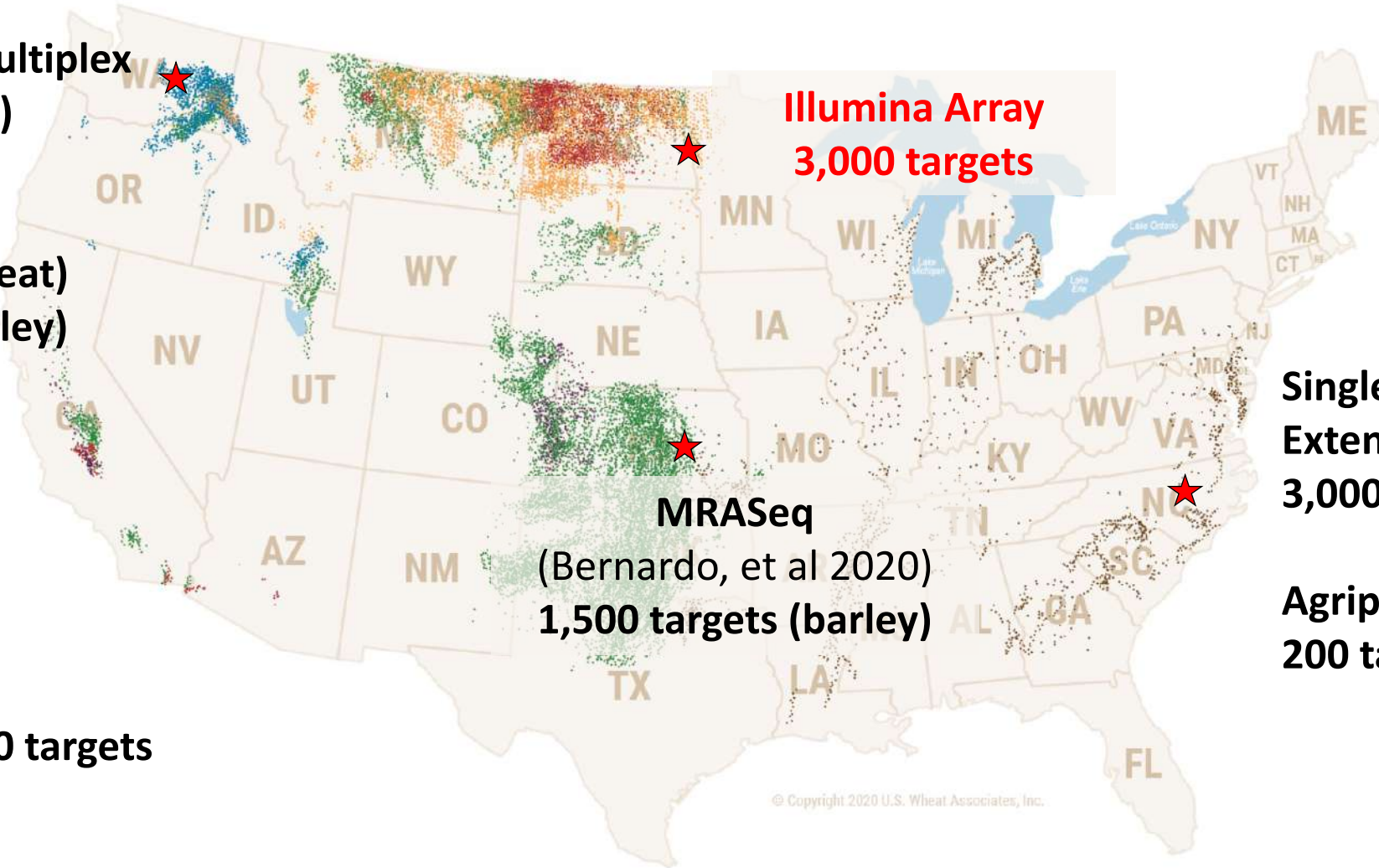
AgriSeq
US panel of 5,000 targets
(2023)

Illumina Array
3,000 targets

MRASeq
(Bernardo, et al 2020)
1,500 targets (barley)

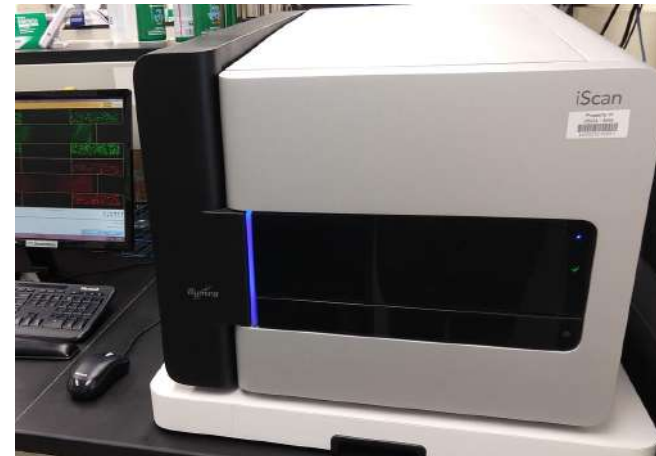
Single Primer Extension (Allegro)
3,000 targets

Agriplex
200 targets



Custom multi-species Illumina iSelect array

- The Fargo Lab has a lot of experience with the Illumina arrays.
 - Run all the small grains arrays
 - Durable
 - Fast
 - Robust
- Work with different species
 - AgriBio Wheat/Barley 40K
- Qijian Song at the USDA-ARS, Beltsville (2021)
- ~3,000 SNPs in 4 crops



USDA-SoyWheOatBar-3K

- SNP selection
- Technical validation

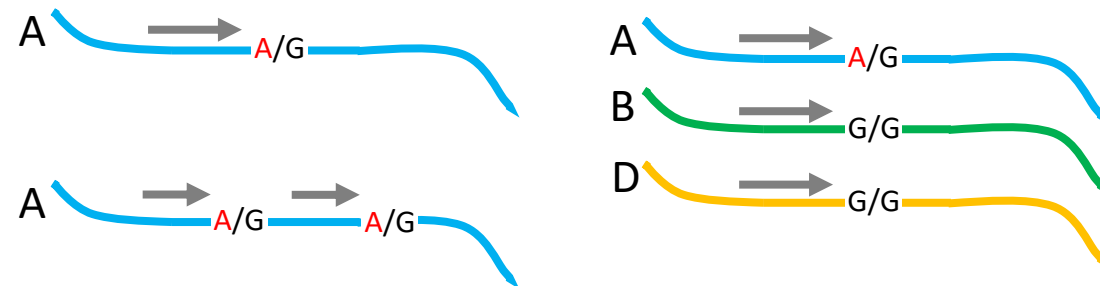
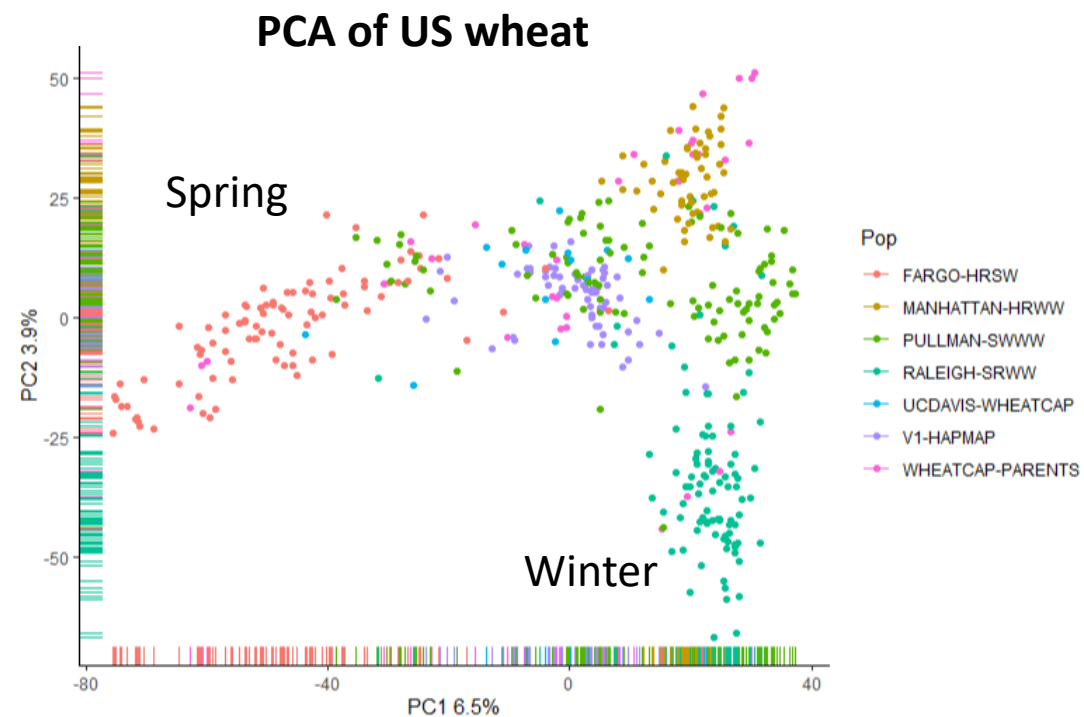
- 1) Do the array SNPs match the source SNPs?
- 2) Can we use imputation to increase the # of SNPs (harmonization)?
- 3) Can dual hybridization be used to decrease cost?
- 4) Is the array useful?



USDA-3K

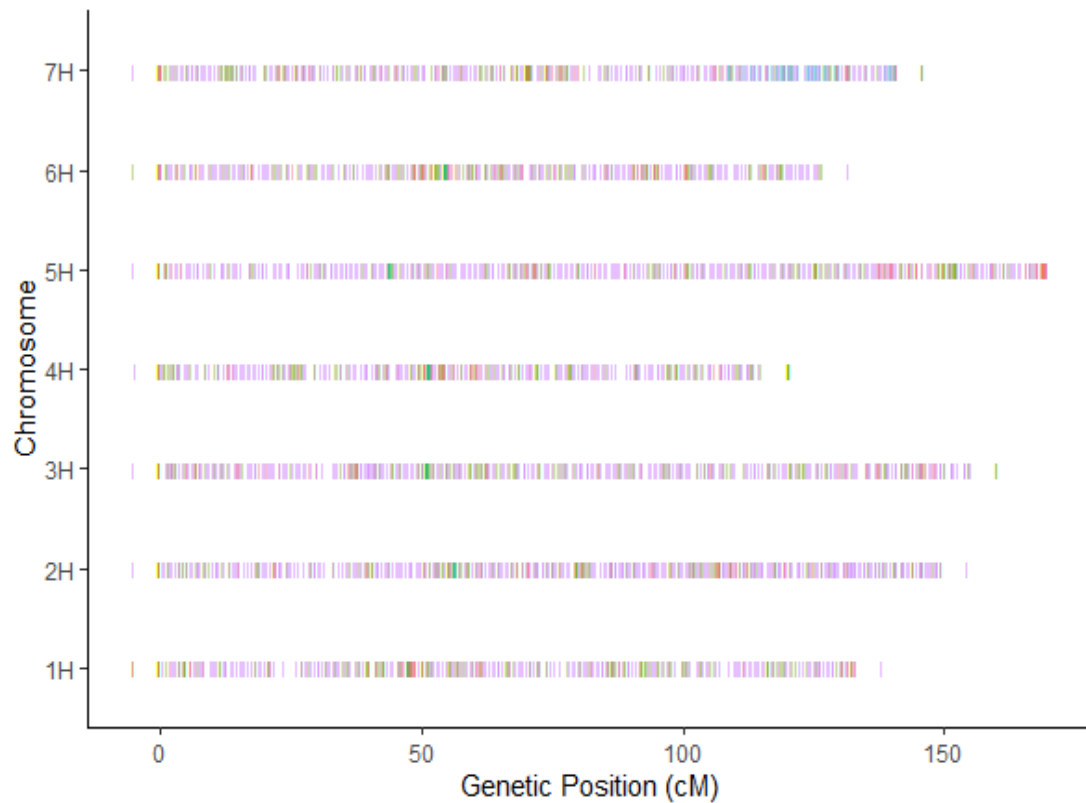
SNP/probe selection

- Barley – 15,446 breeding lines 50K/9K data
 - Oat – 7,344 breeding lines 6K data, ~1,000 GBS data, PepsiCO array SNPs.
 - Wheat – 384 exome capture (Eduard Akhunov, Brian Ward)
- 1) Cluster analysis to reproduce individual programs/market classes.
 - 2) Interpolate genetic position, bin genome into 0.5 cM or 1 cM regions.
 - 3) Pick one SNP per region (ranked by technical performance, maf, and number of clusters with maf > 0.05)
 - 4) Fill large physical regions
 - 5) Add known informative markers (existing MAS assays)
 - 6) Replace probes that cross-hybridize and/or align multiple times to the genome > 1

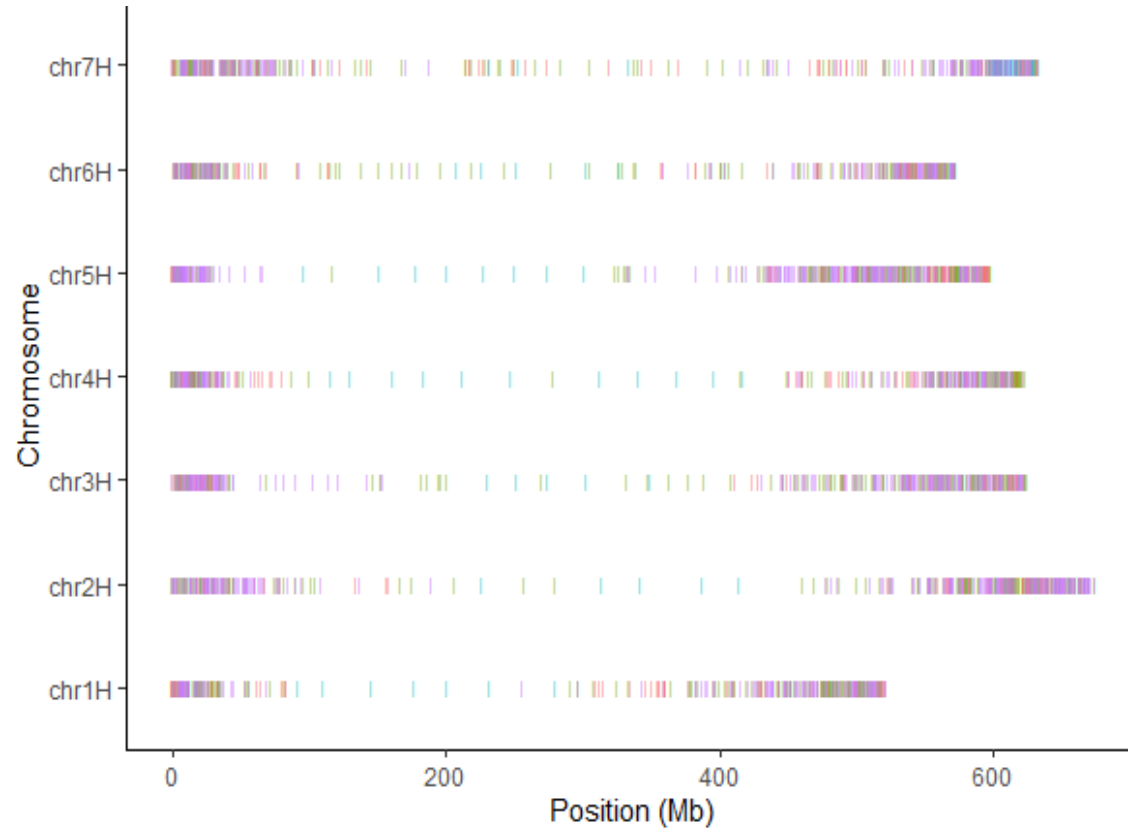


3,089 SNPs for barley

Genetic position on consensus map (Muñoz-Amatráin & Moscou et al 2011)



Physical position on Morex v3



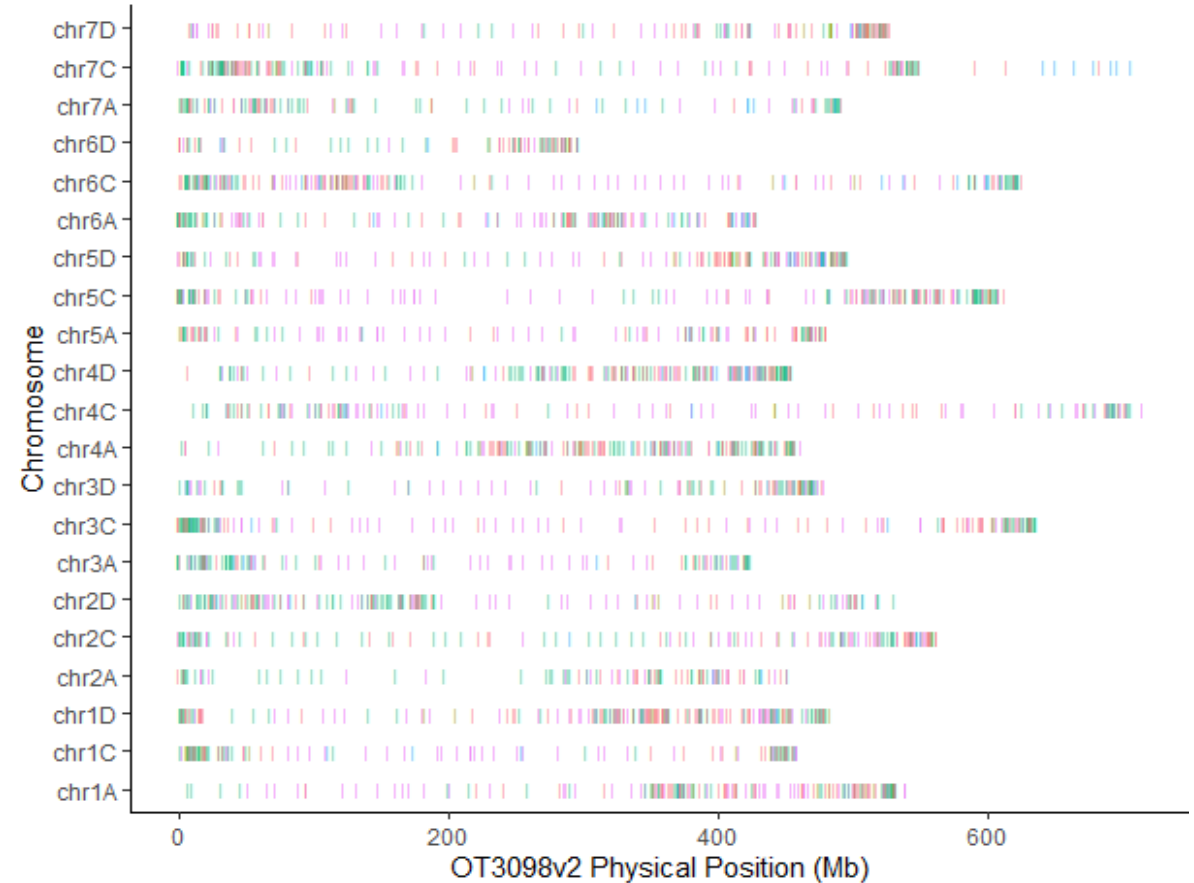
208 known informative markers

2,989 SNPs for oat

Genetic position on consensus map (Chaffin, et al 2016)



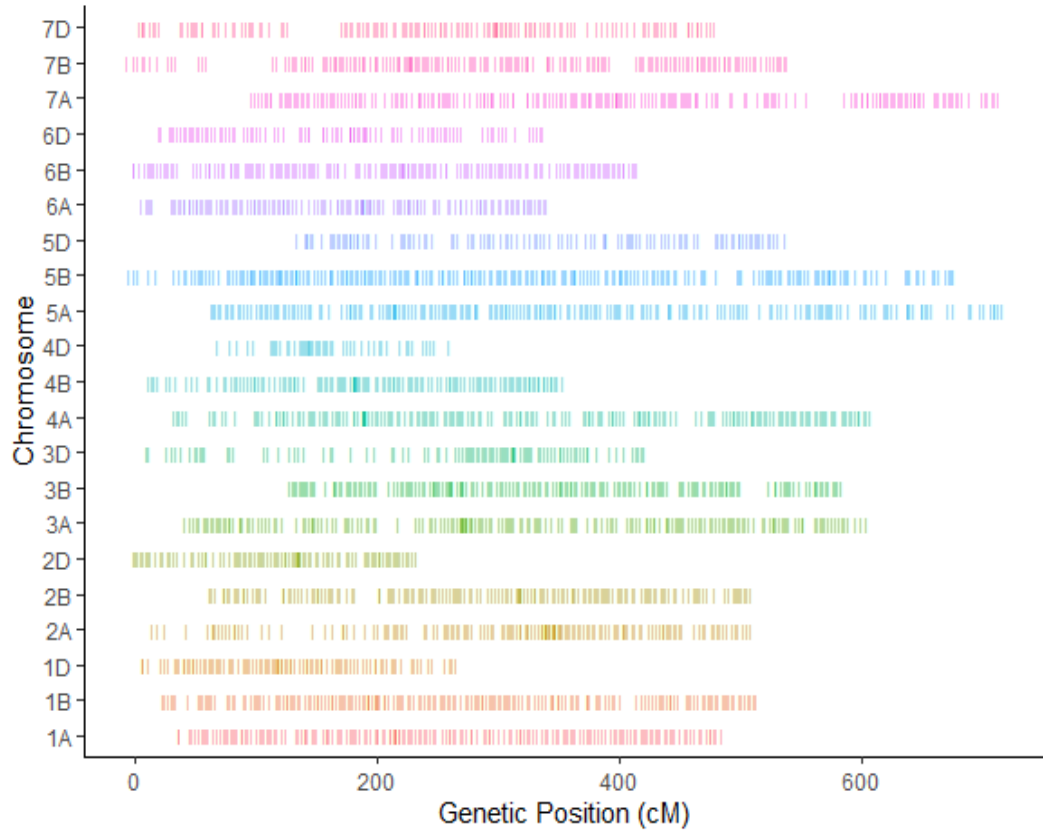
Physical position on OT3098 v2



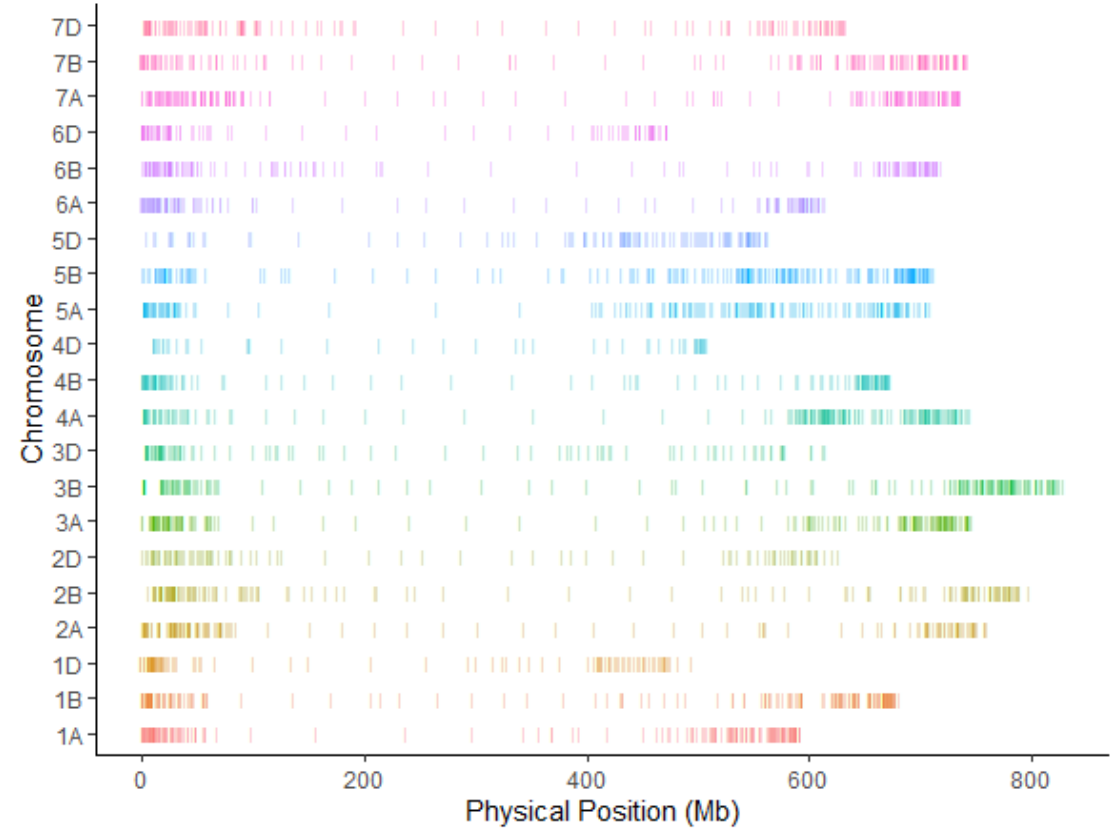
91 known informative markers

3,422 SNPs for wheat

Genetic position on consensus map (Wang, et al 2014)



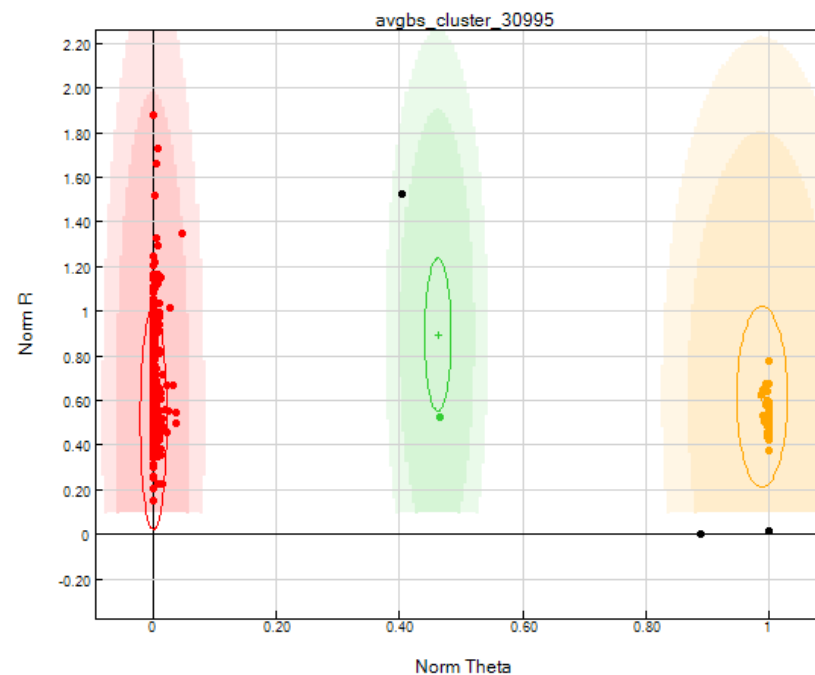
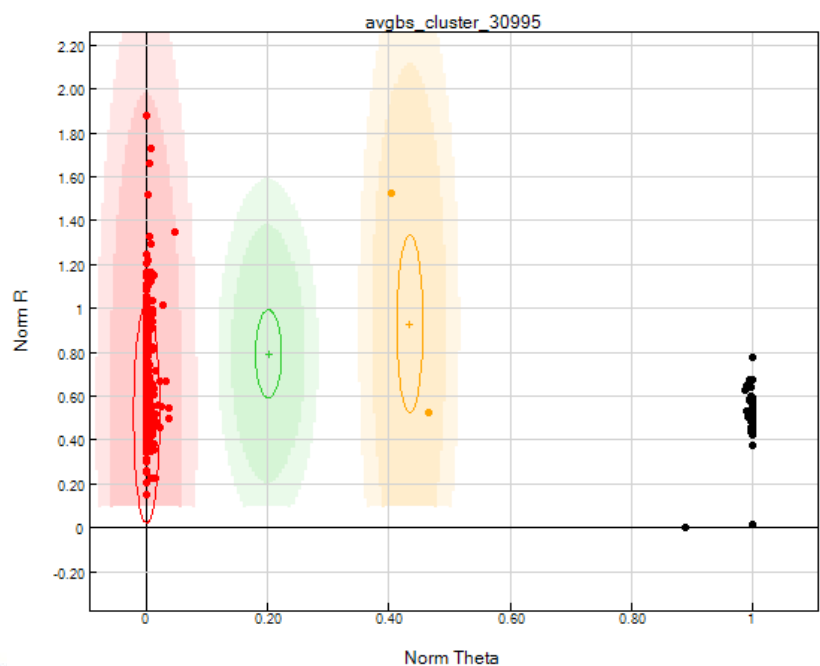
Physical position on Refseq v2

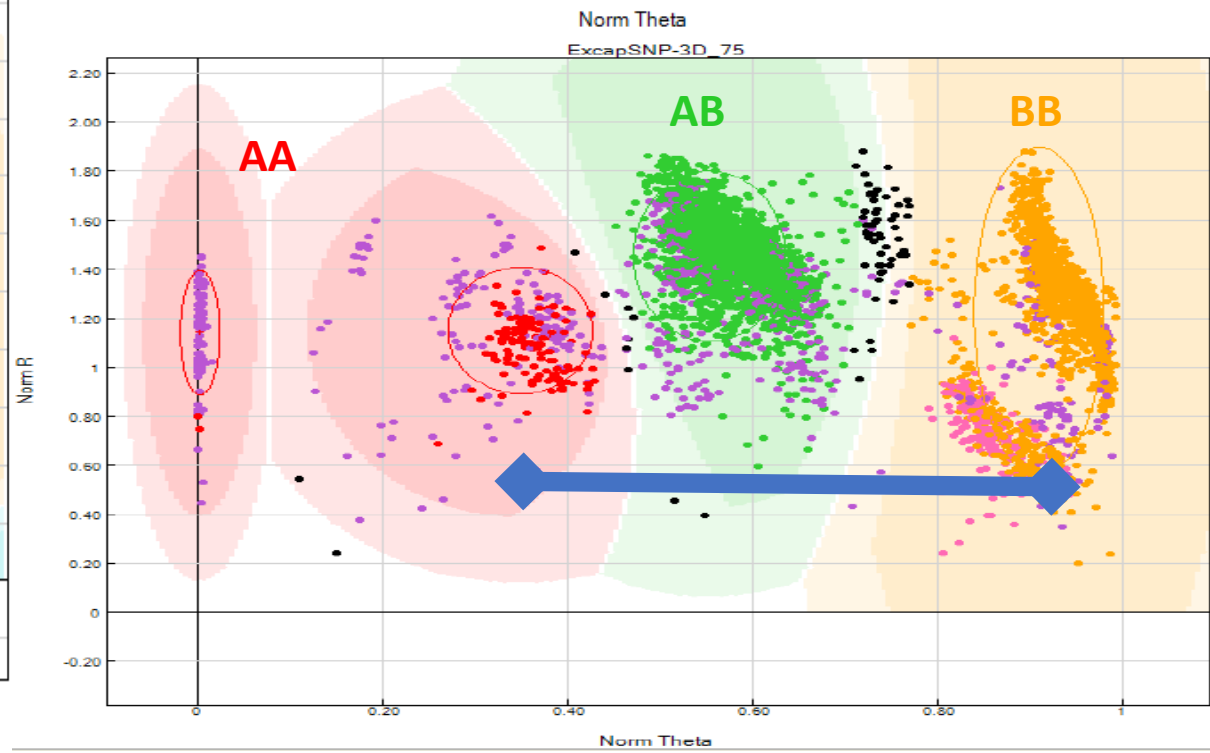
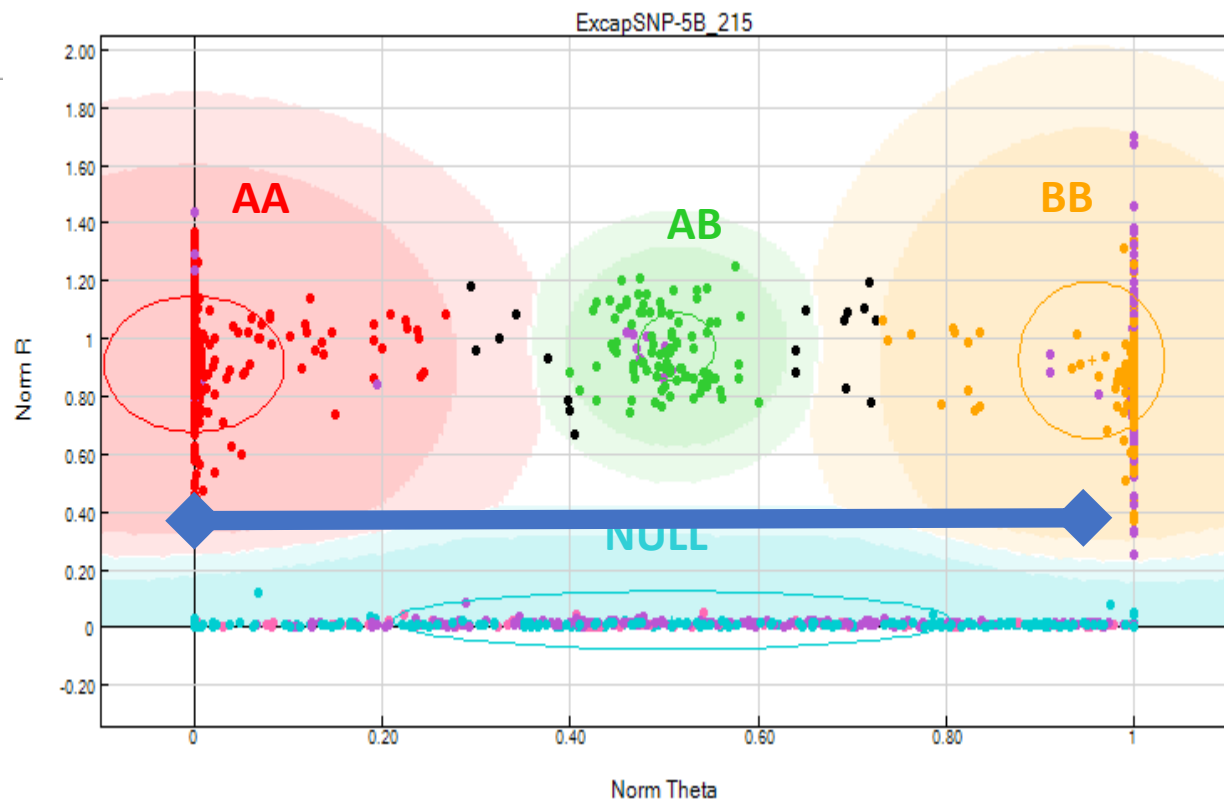
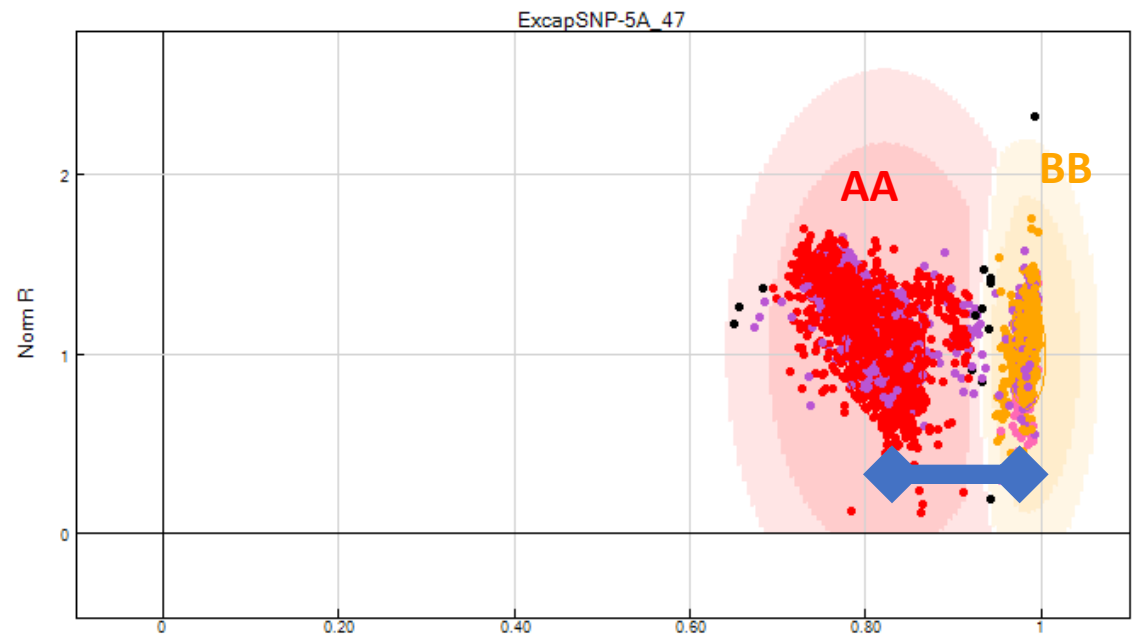
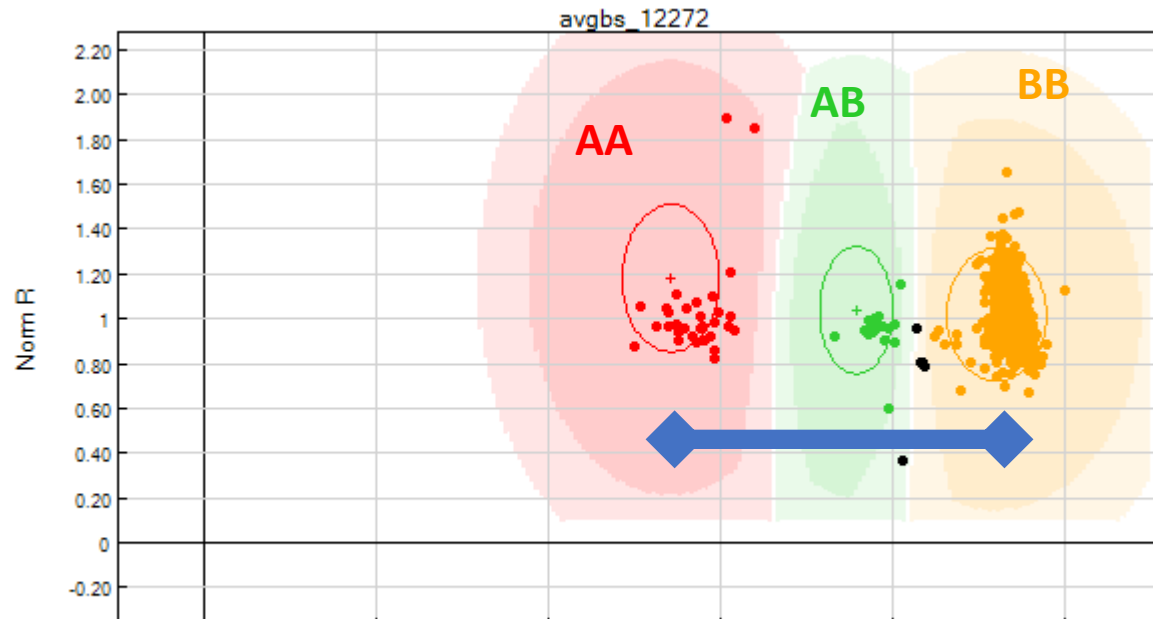


273 known informative markers

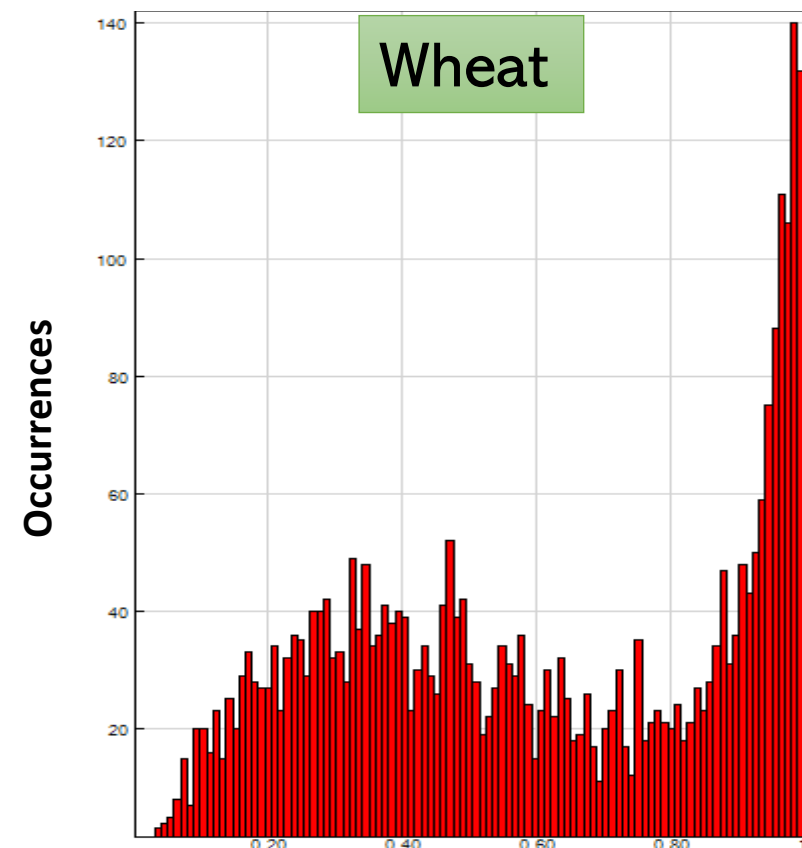
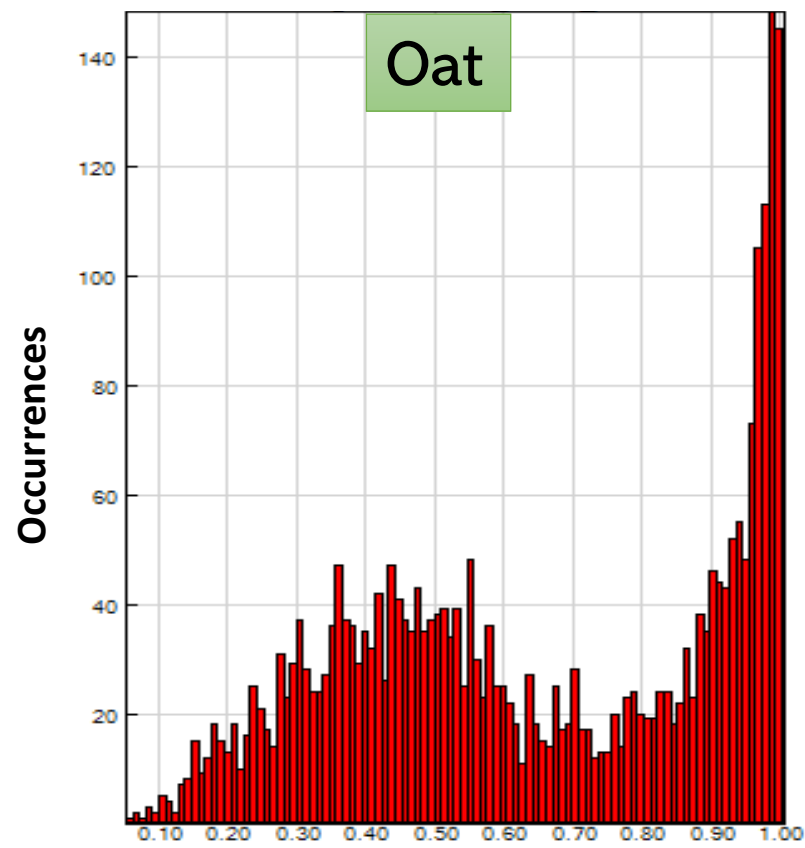
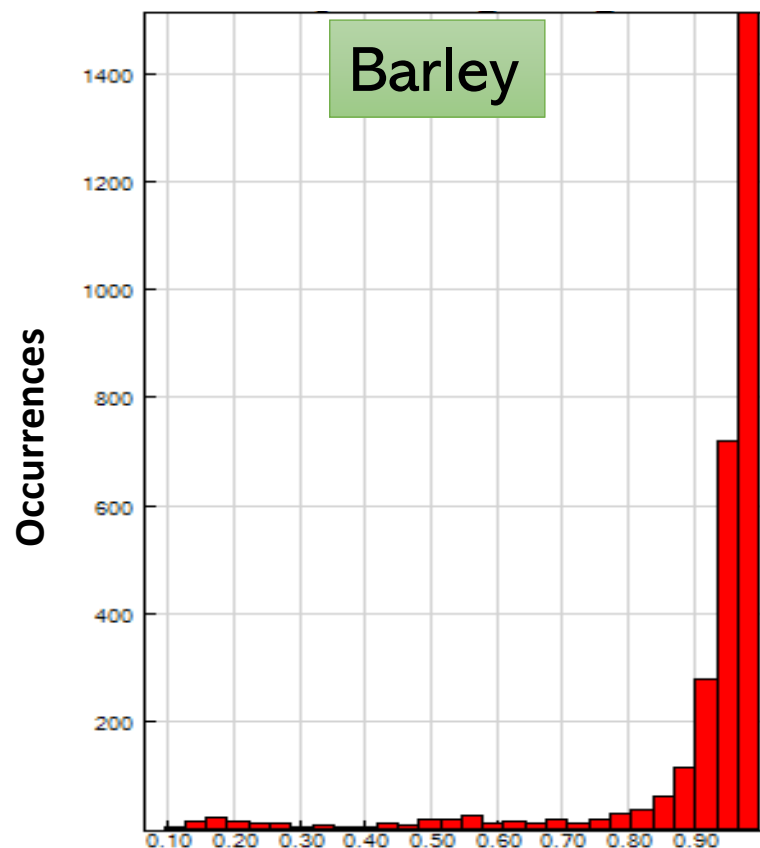
Validation Sets

- Barley: 2,273 | Oat: 3,071 | Wheat: 5,397 (Spring, Winter, Durum)
- Manually checked/manipulated SNPs to better represent the data
 - Optimized positions used on all outgoing projects
- Conversion to VCF/Hapmap





Distance between AA and BB Cluster



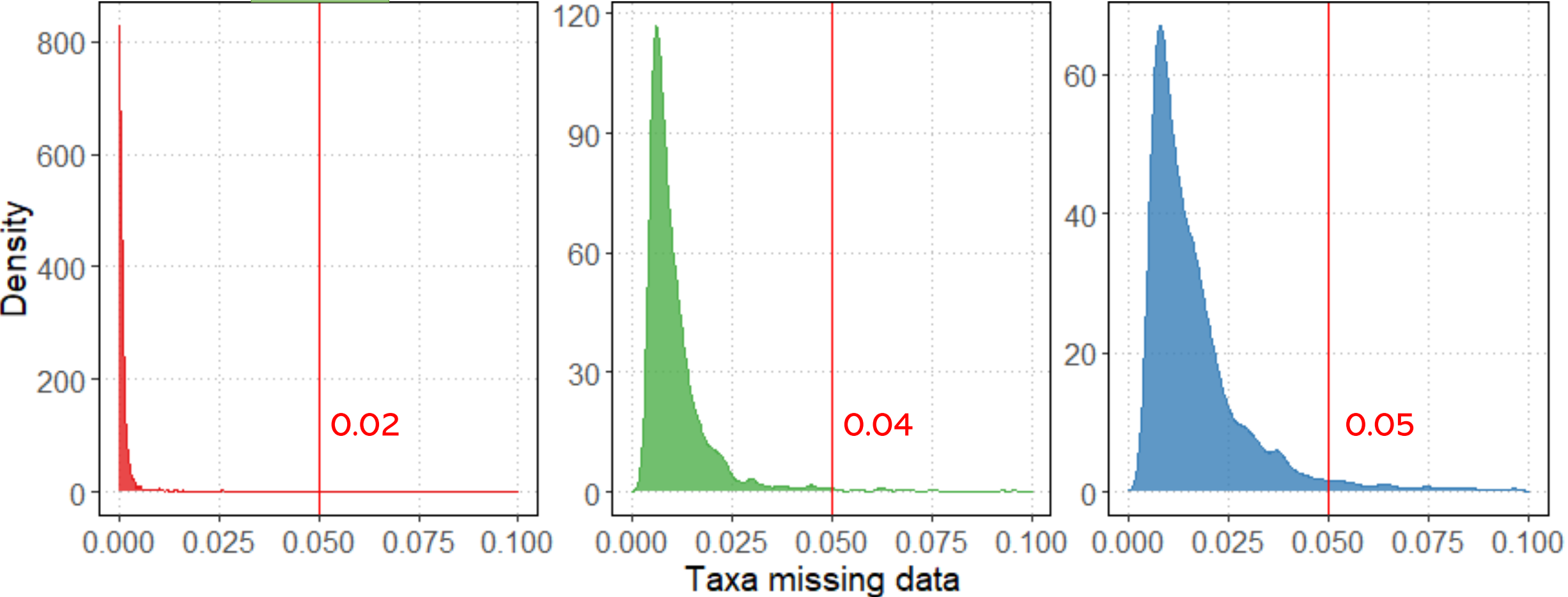
Call Frequency

Excellent call rates

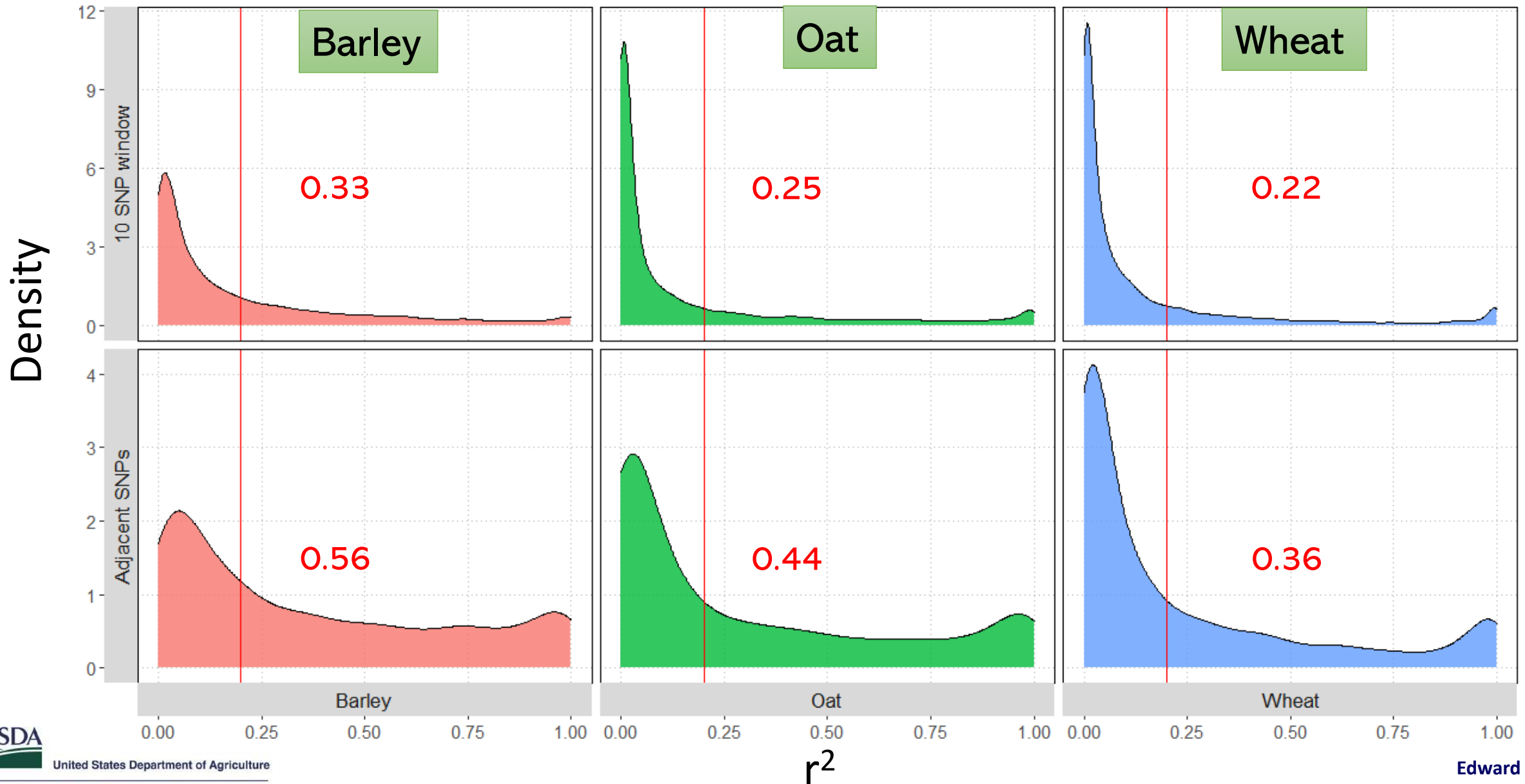
Barley

Oat

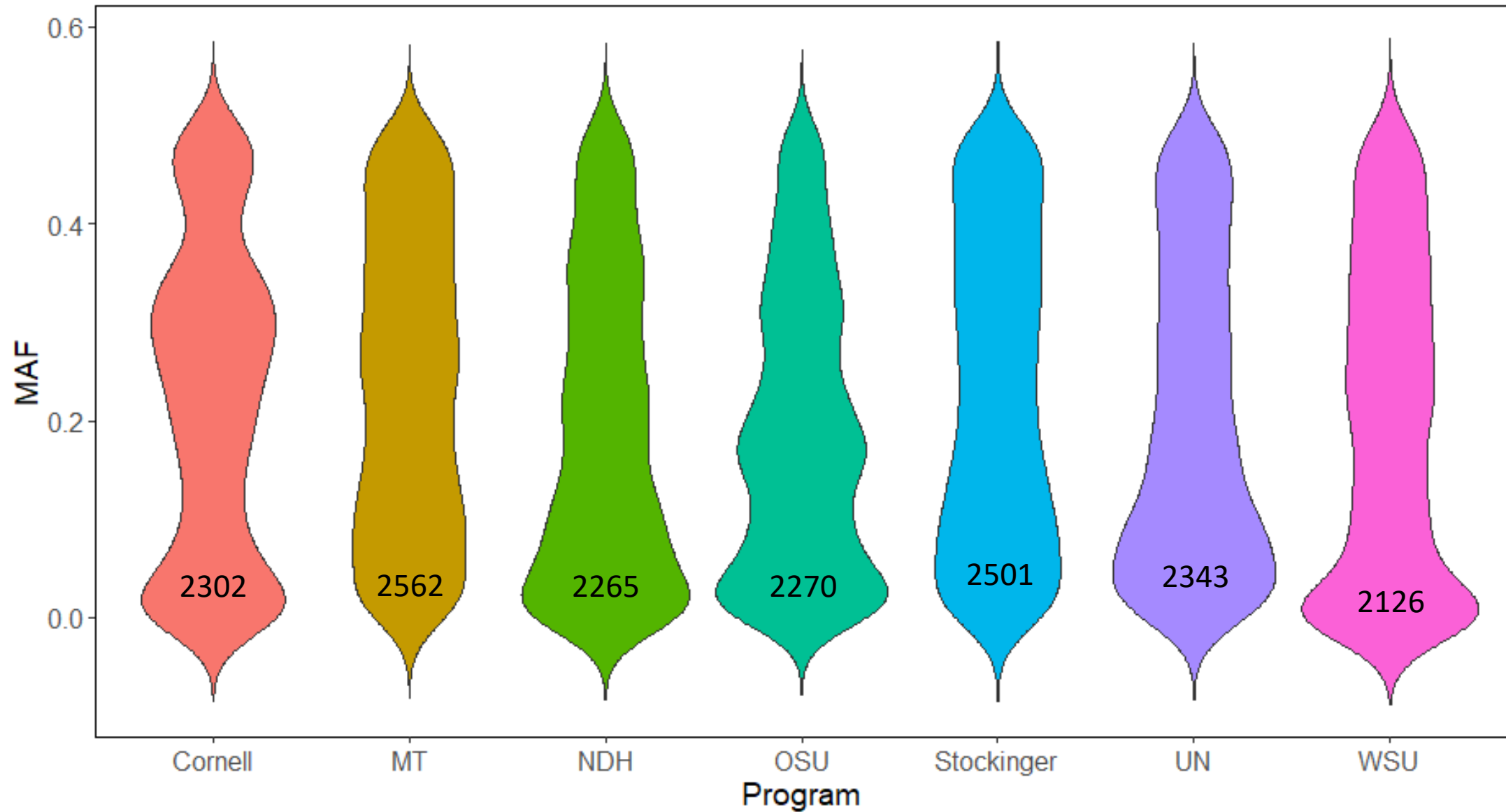
Wheat



Linkage disequilibrium distributions at local scales

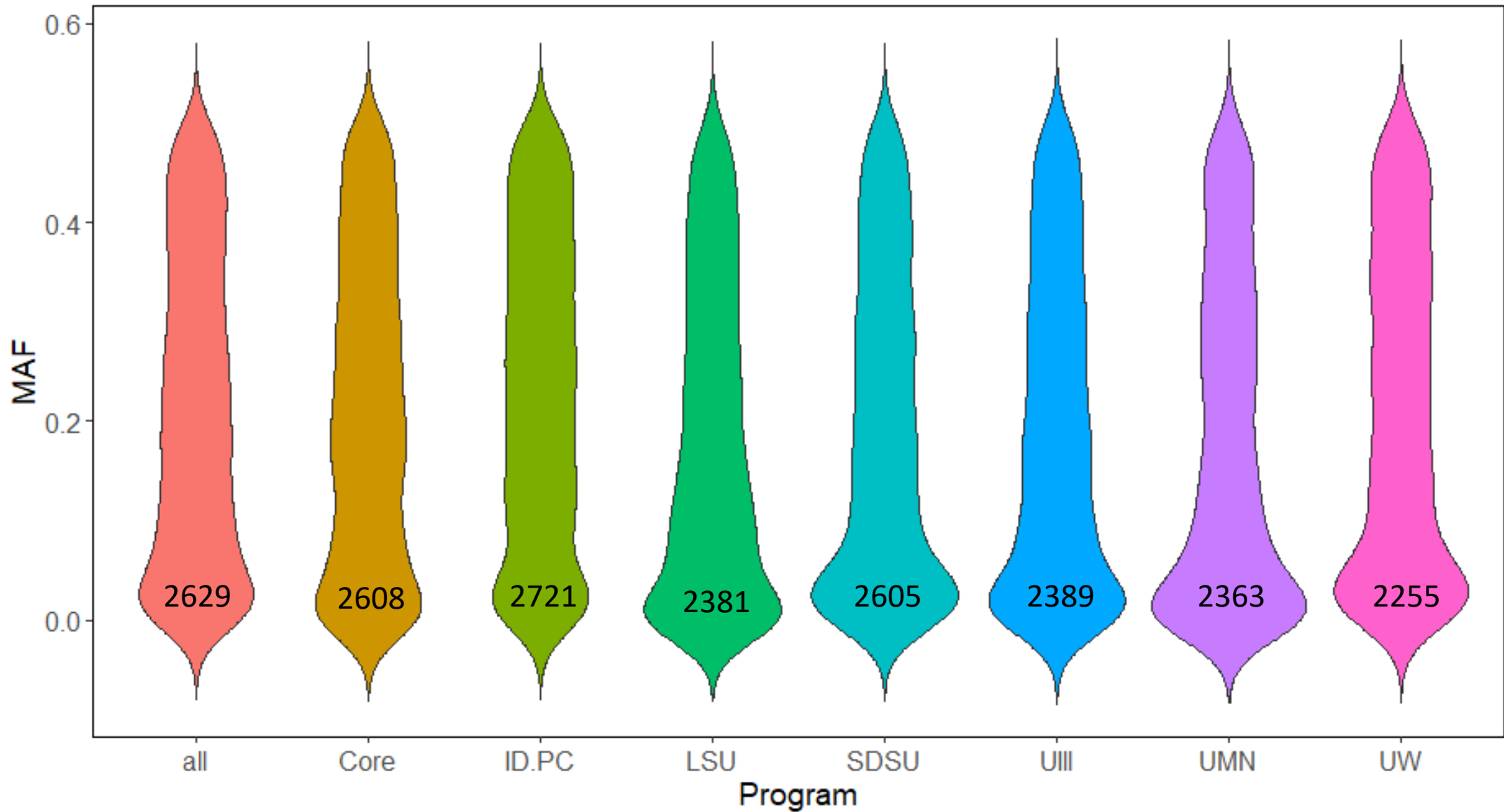


Allele frequency distribution by program - barley



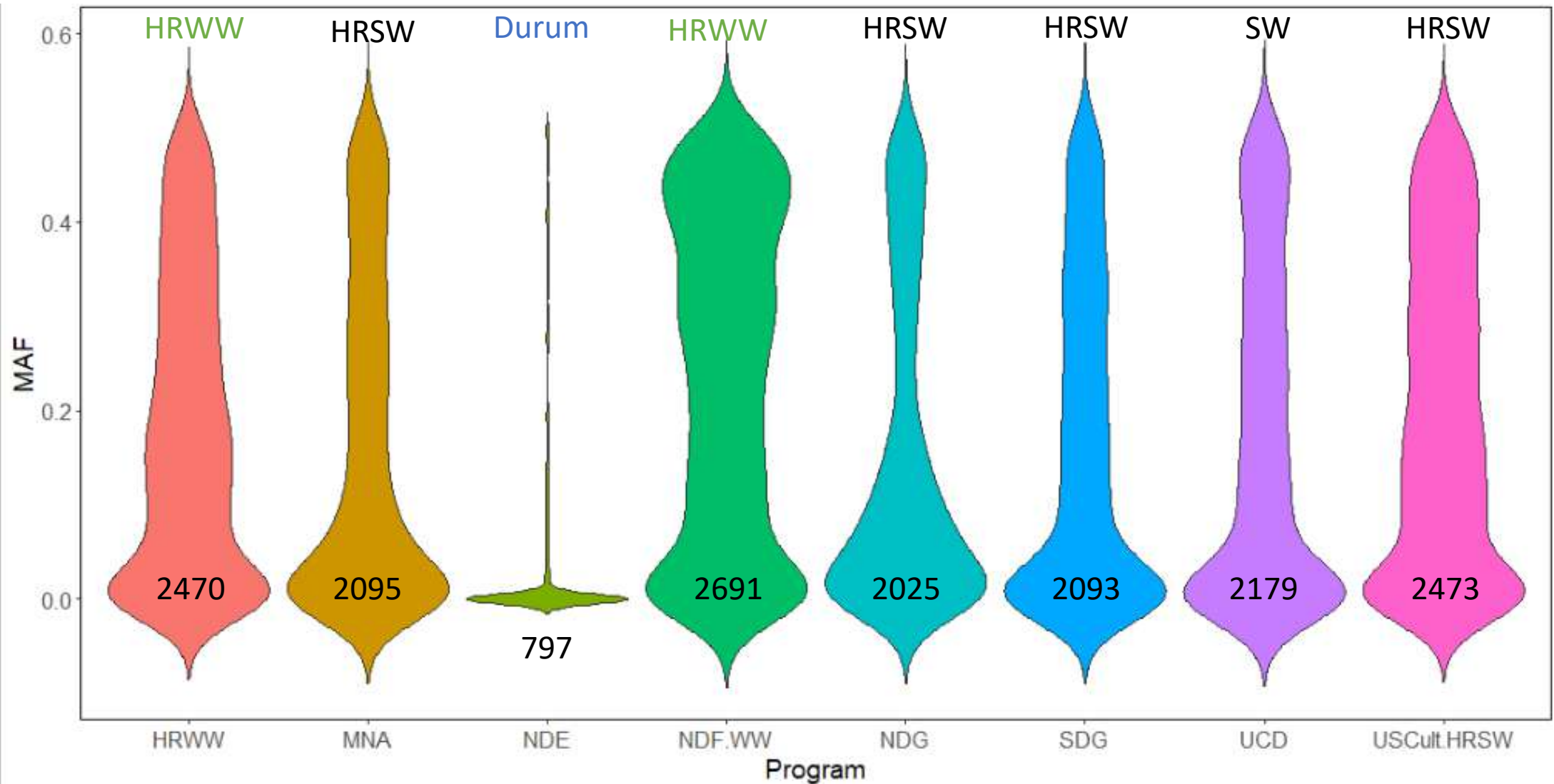
* SNPs MAF \geq 0.05

Allele frequency distribution by program - oat



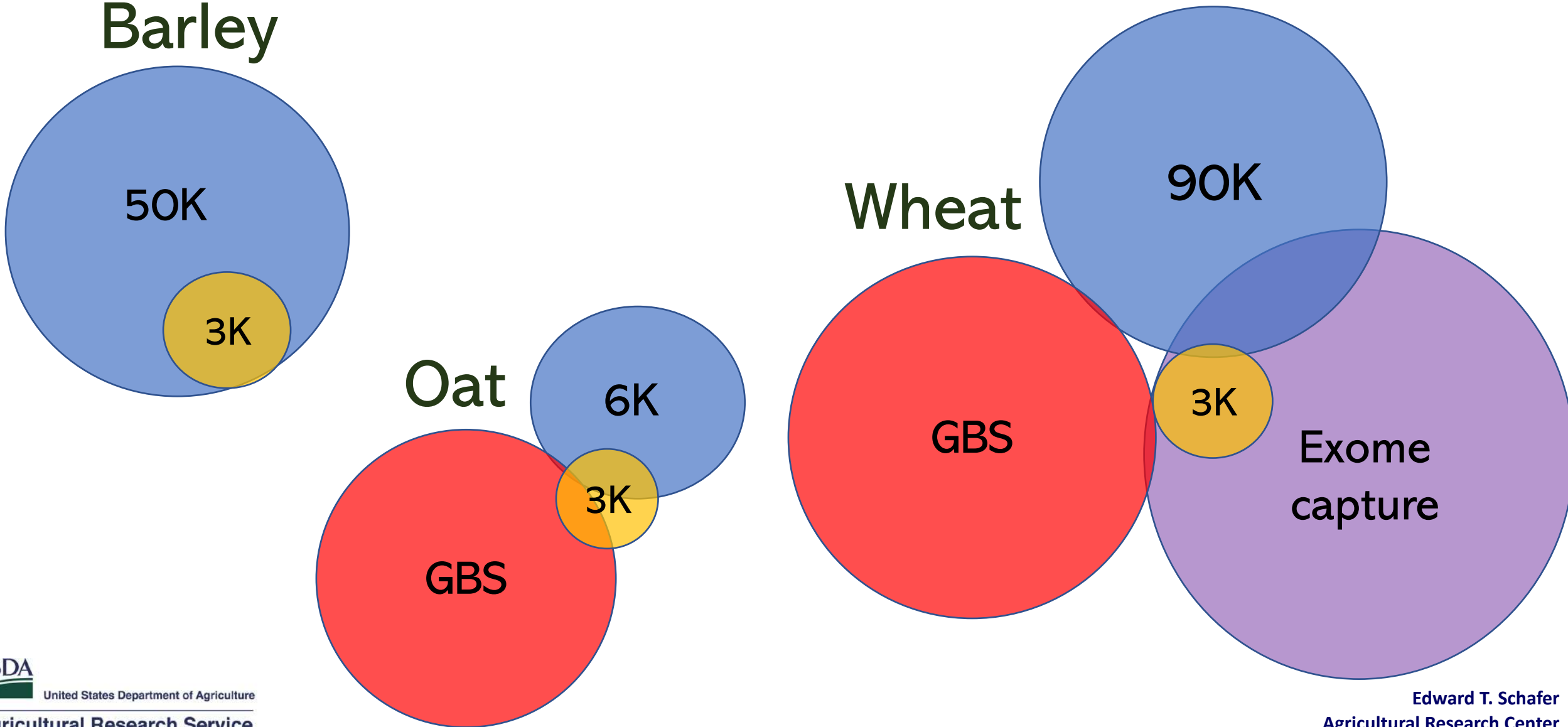
* SNPs MAF \geq 0.05

Allele frequency distribution by program - wheat

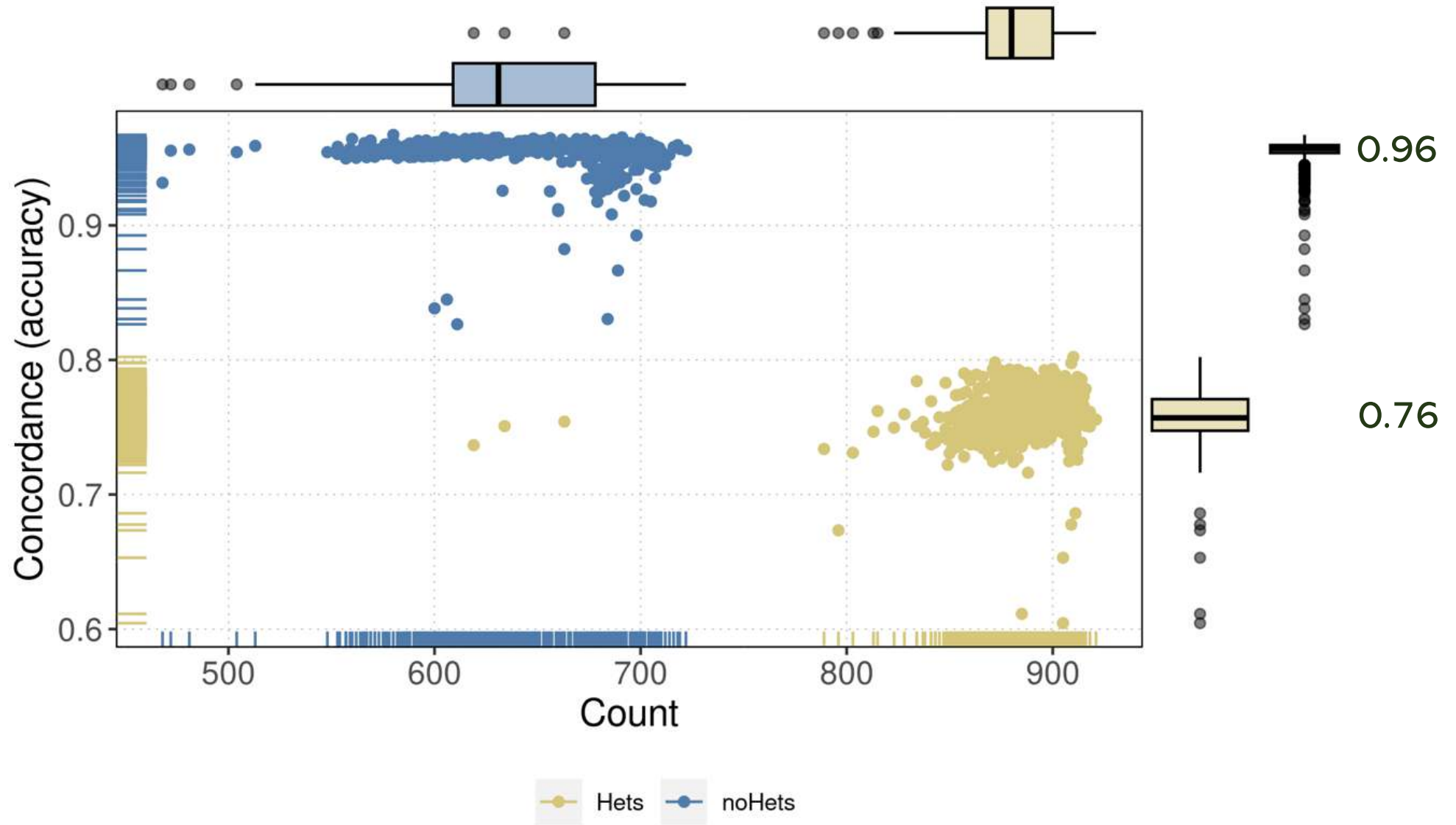


* SNPs MAF \geq 0.05

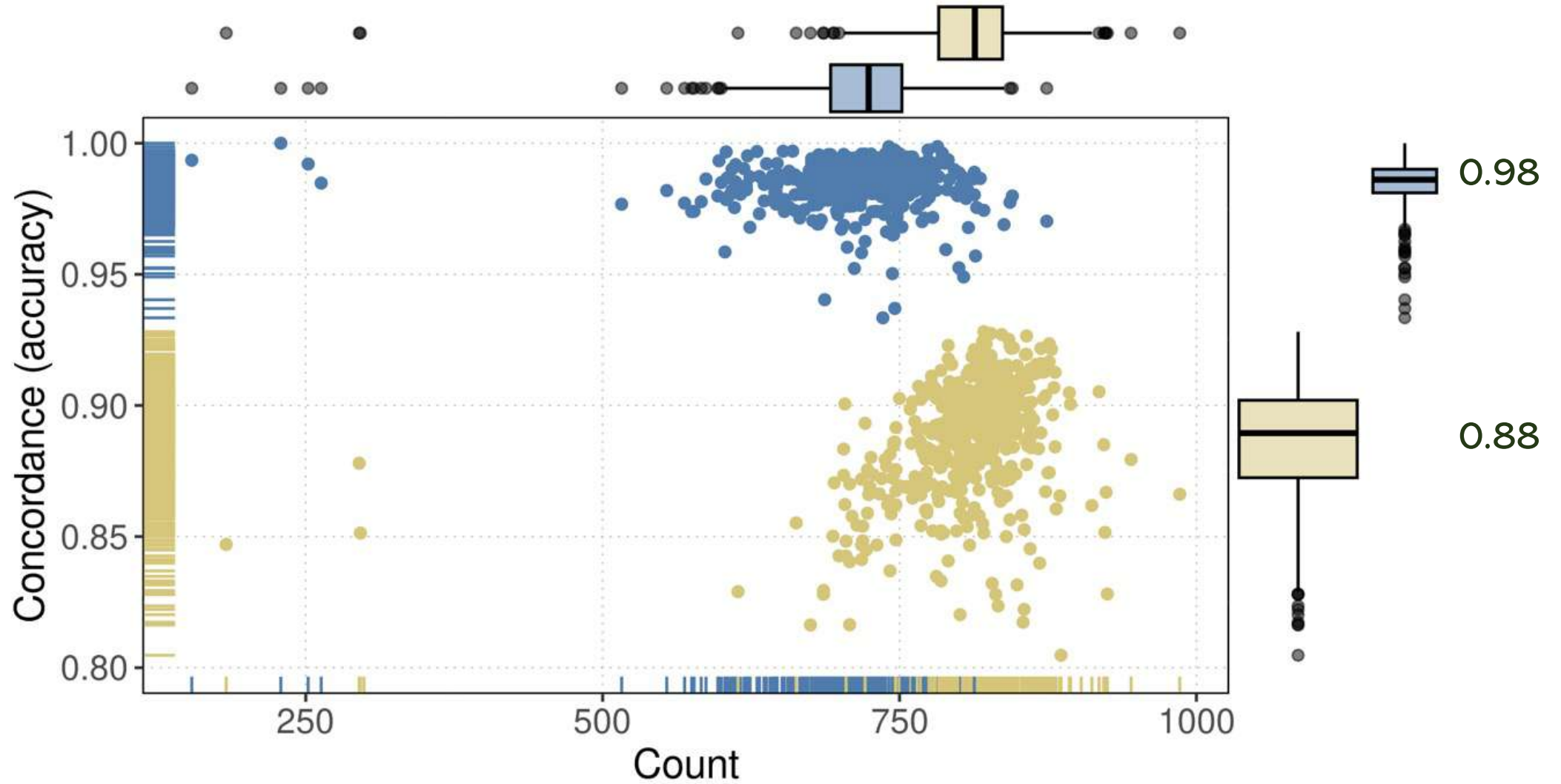
Do the SNPs match the source?



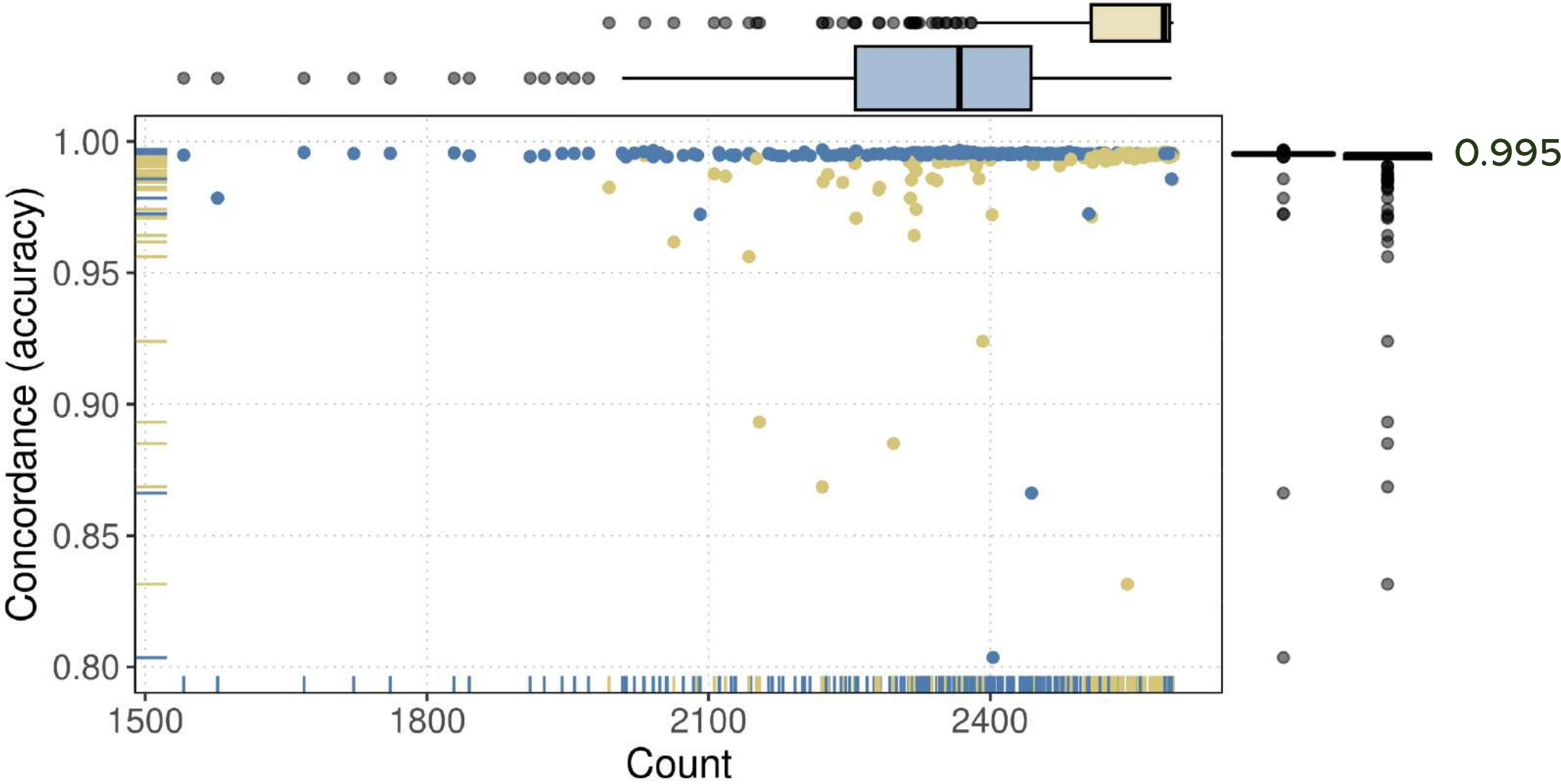
Oat 6K SNPs match 3K



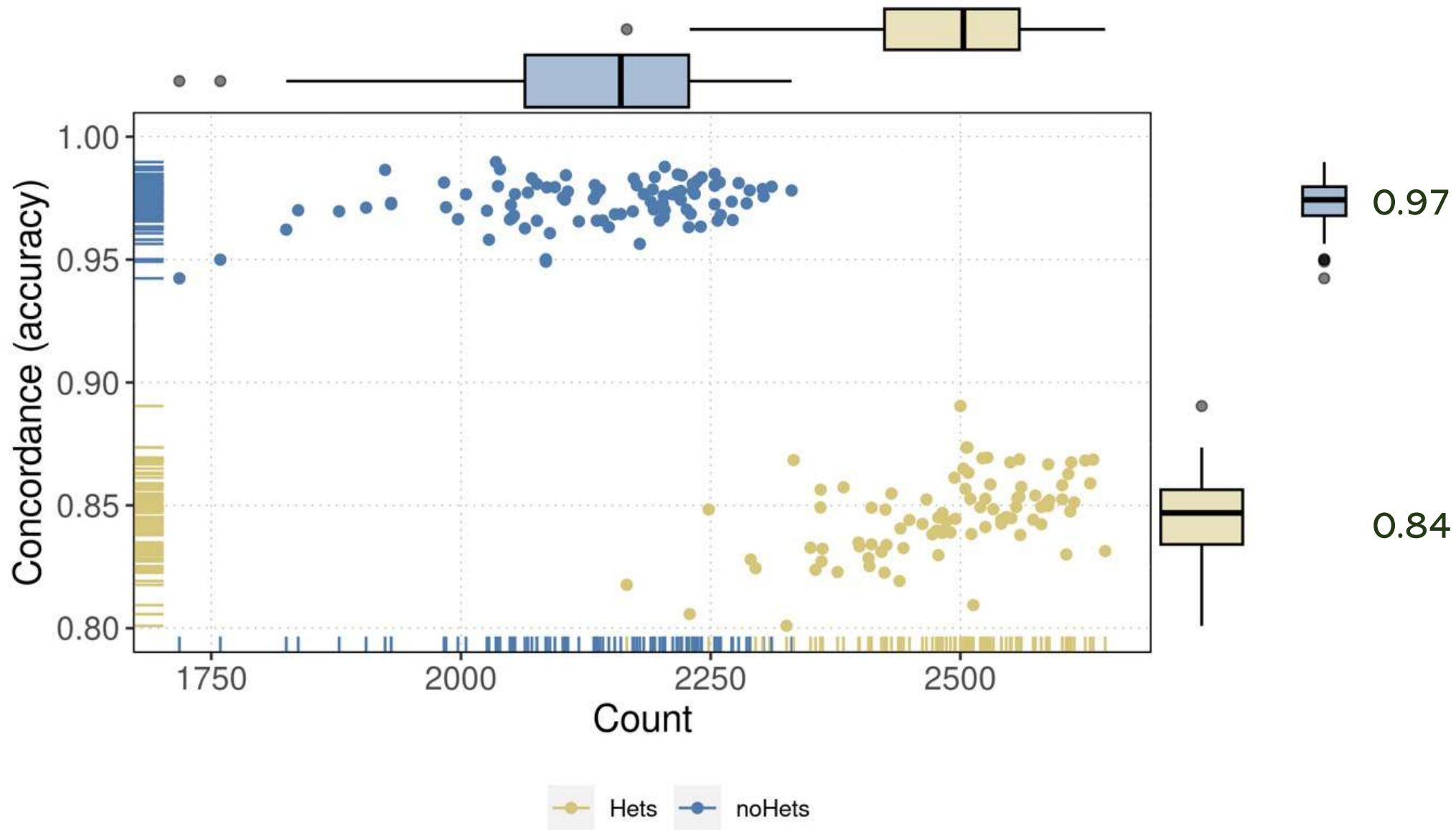
Oat GBS SNPs match 3K



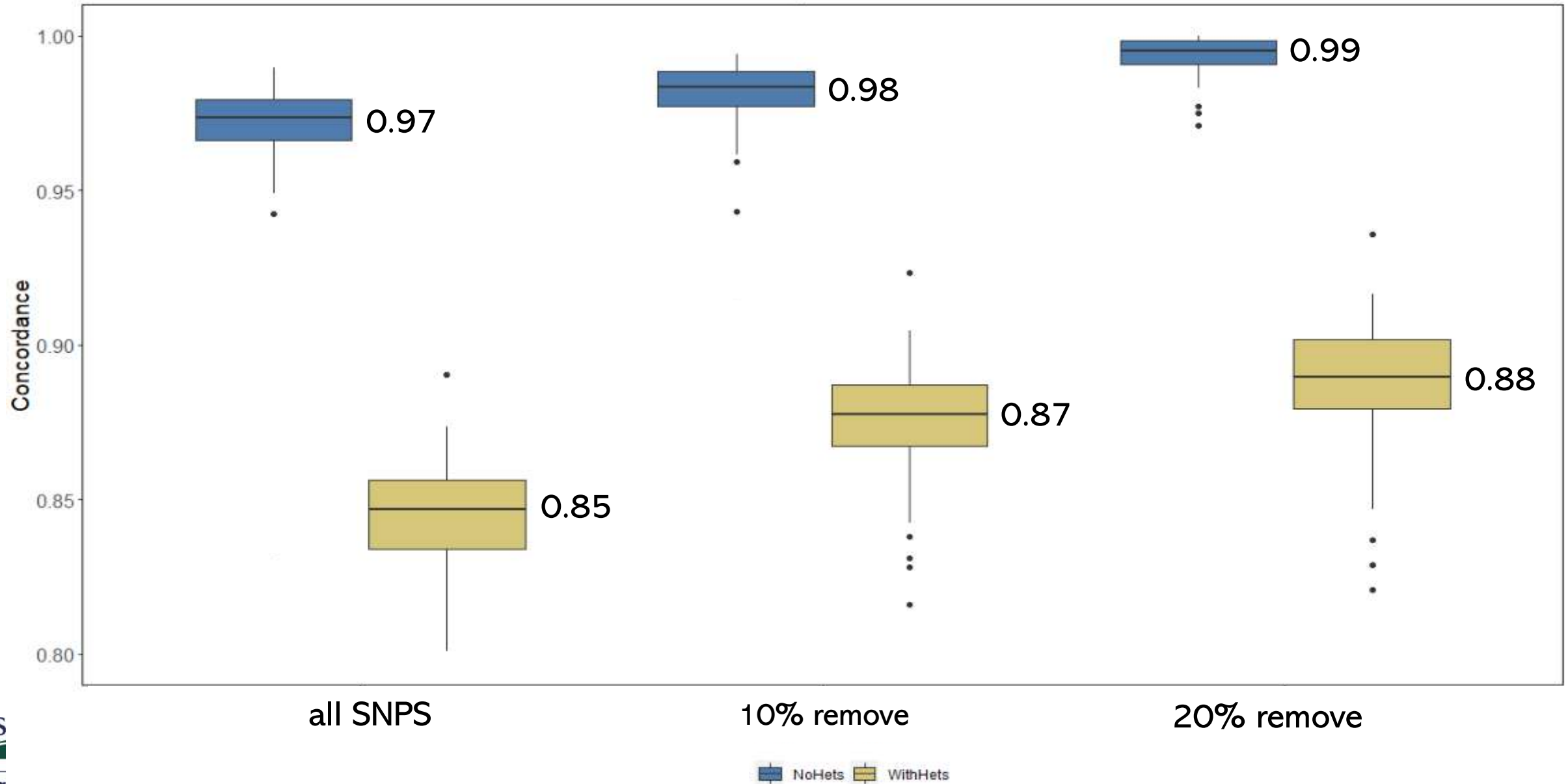
Barley 50K SNPs match 3K



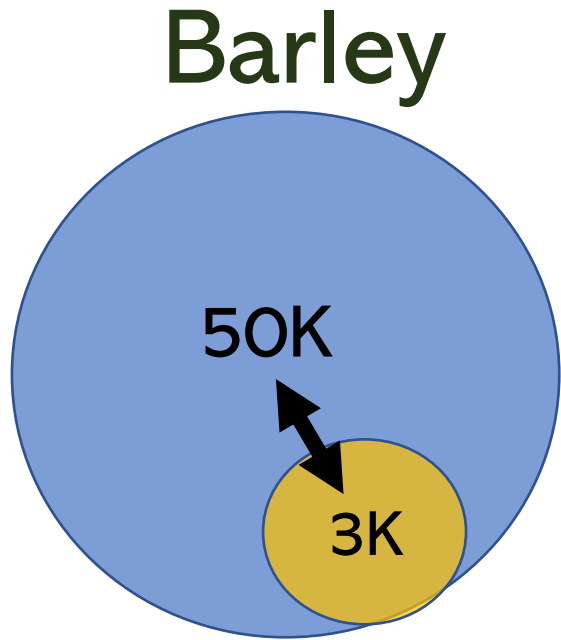
Wheat exome capture SNPs match 3K



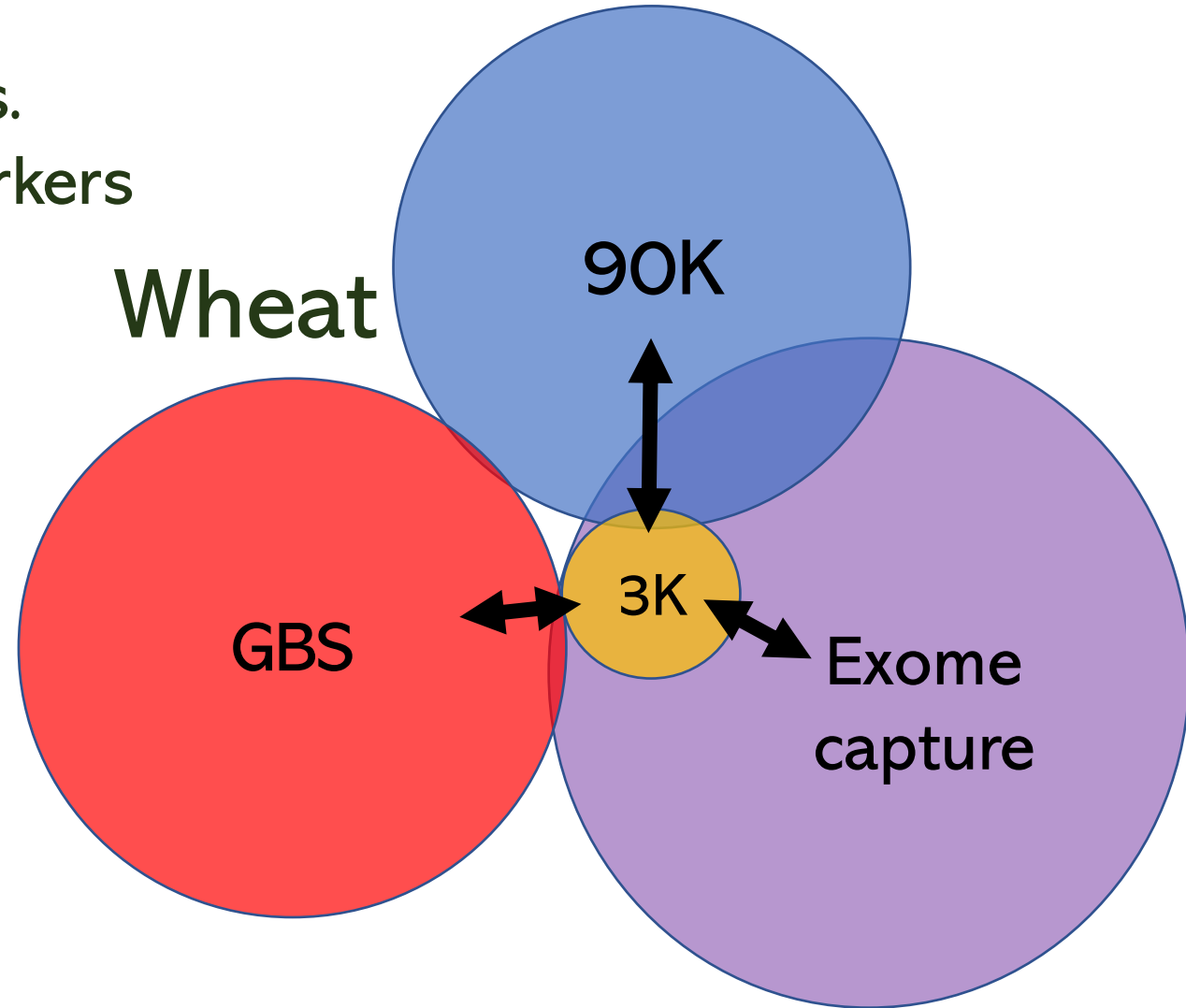
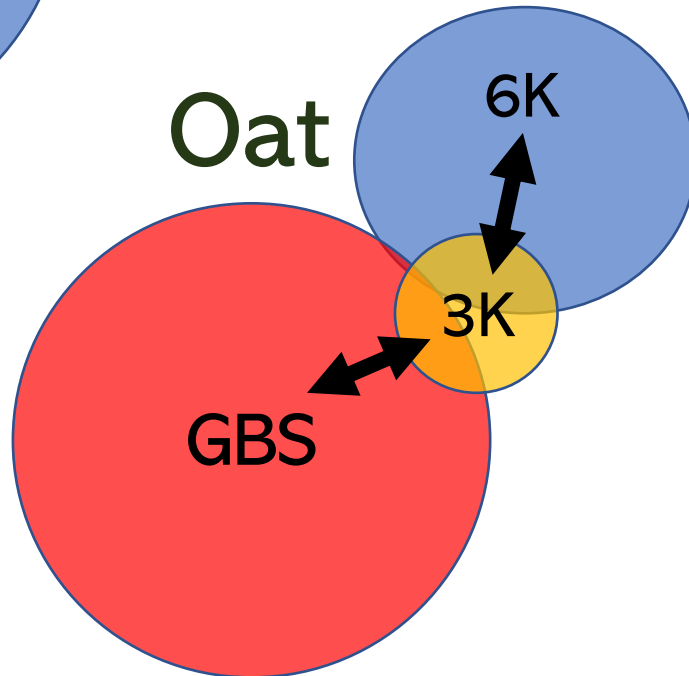
Removing poor performing SNPs increases taxa accuracy



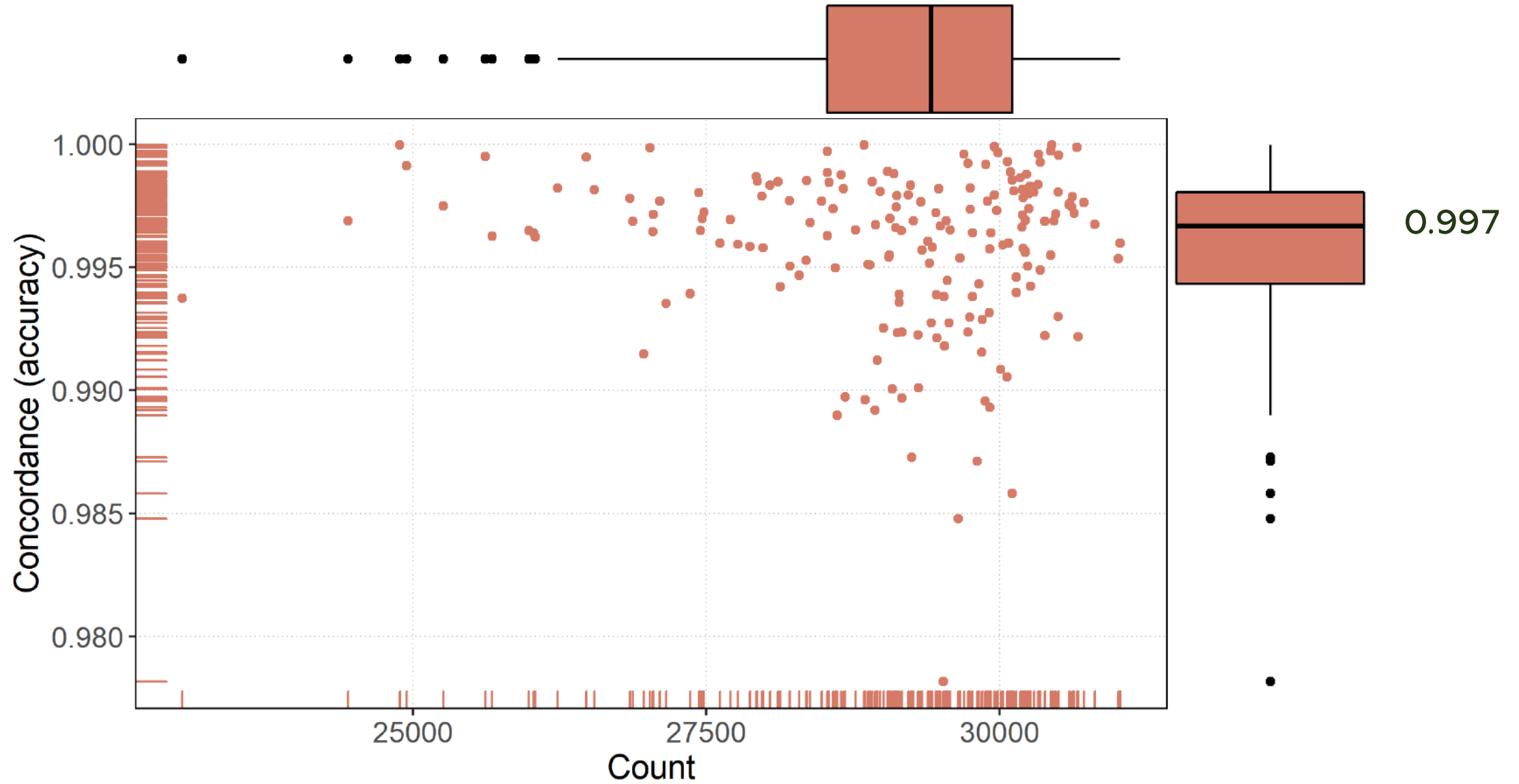
Can we use imputation to *upgrade* the data?



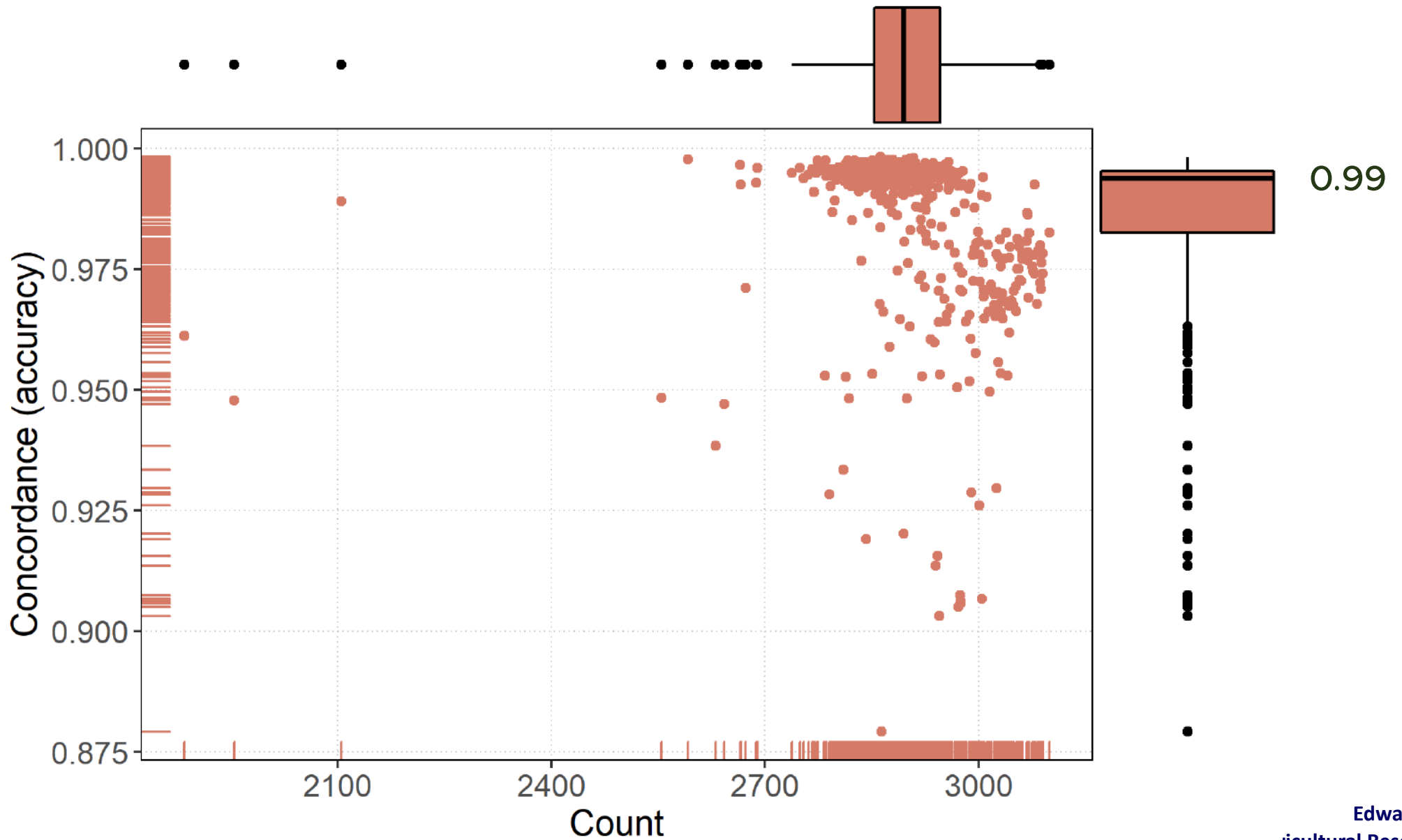
- Harmonization of different platforms.
- Identify linked markers



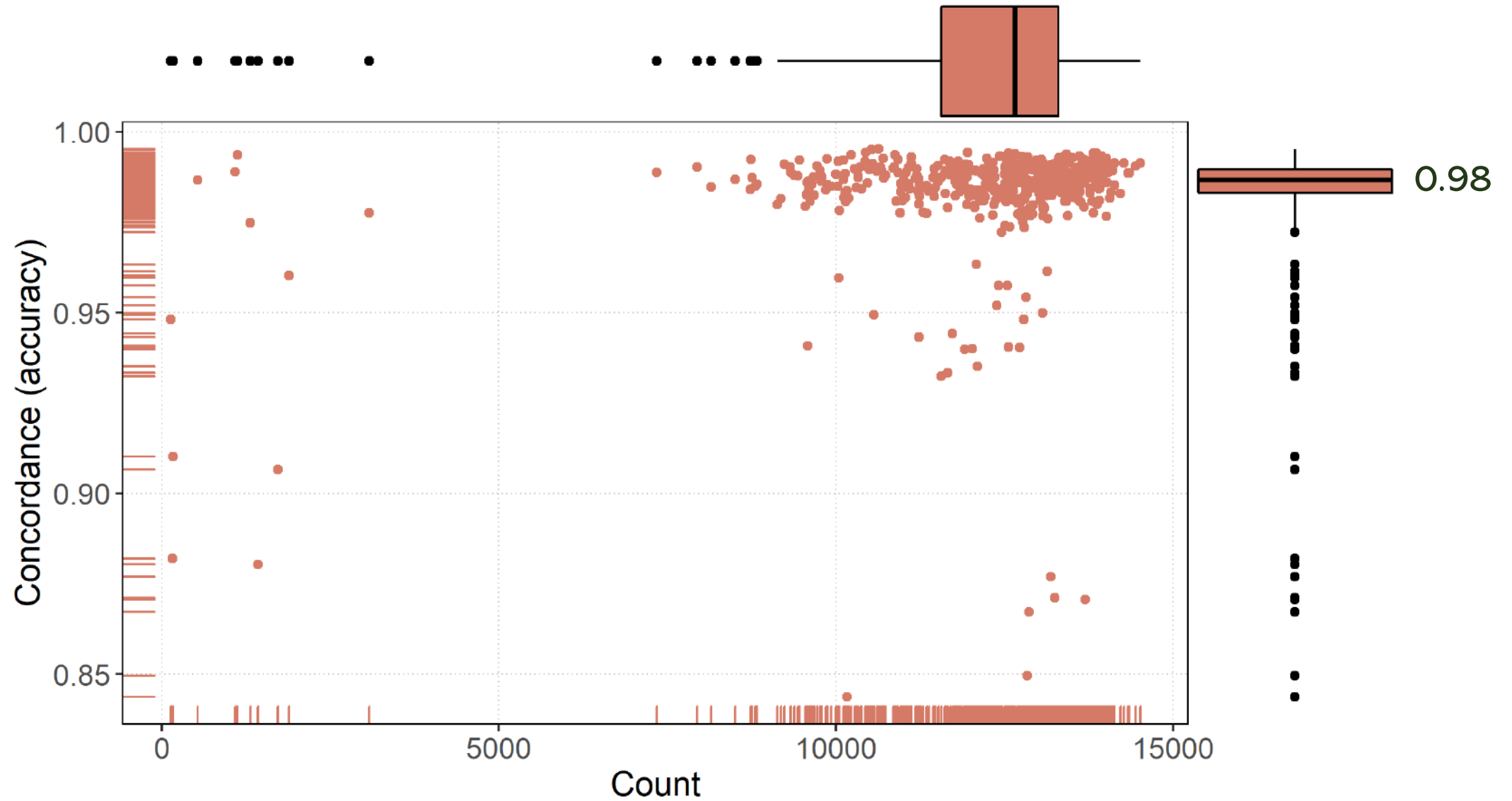
Barley imputed 50K SNPs



Oat imputed 6K SNPs



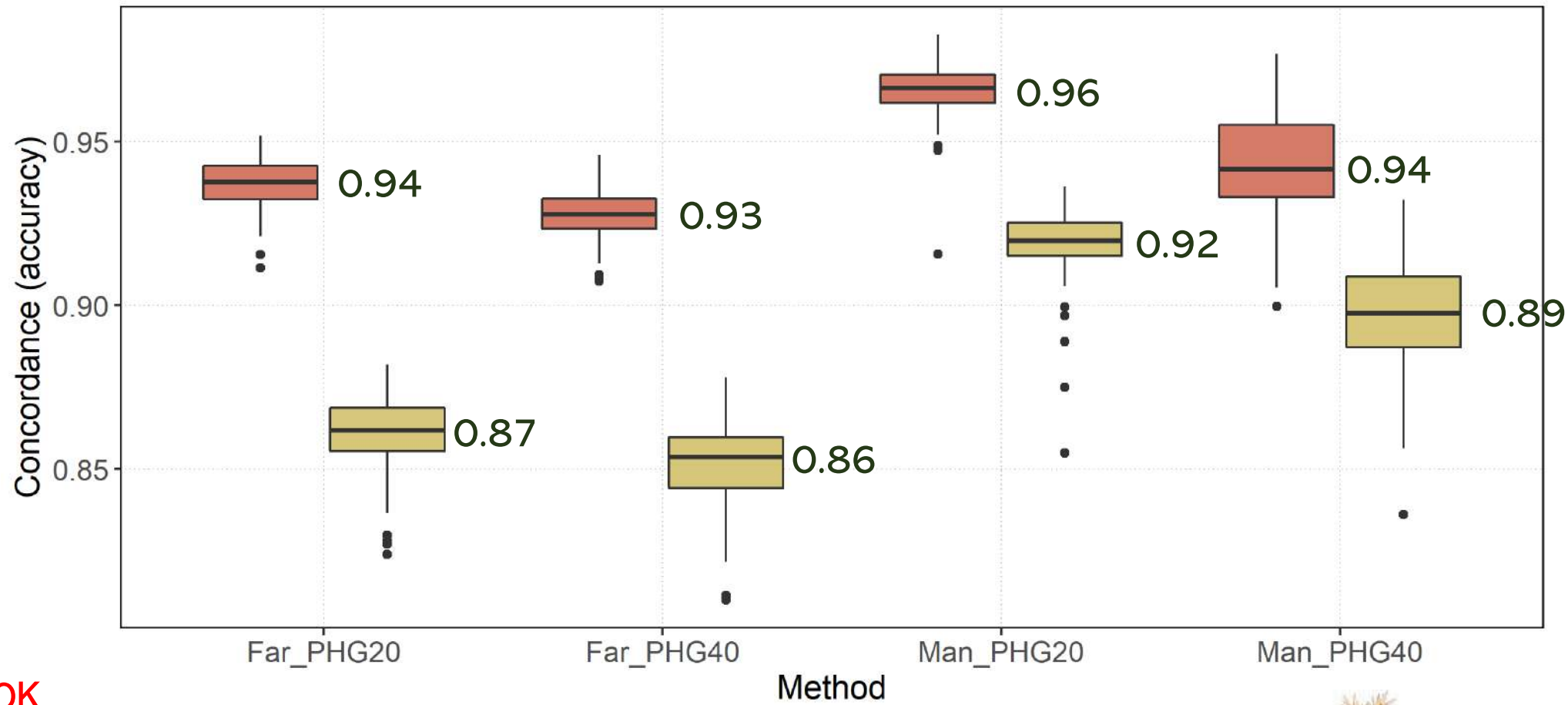
Oat imputed GBS SNPs



Average concordance of imputed wheat data sets

Pop	Imputed platform	Concordance No hets	Count No hets	Concordance With hets	Count With hets
HRSW cultivars/ breeding	exome capture (maf1)	0.957	88,569	0.900	94,293
HRSW cultivars/ breeding	exome capture (top 90%)	0.980	80,032	0.925	84,855
MSU breeding	GBS (maf1)	0.954	14,603	0.836	16,725
UMN breeding	GBS (maf1)	0.960	3,040	0.718	4,064
HRSW cultivars/ NDSU breeding	90K (maf1)	0.931	22,593	0.625	33,776
HRSW cultivars/ NDSU breeding	90K (top 80%)	0.981	18,976	0.695	27,017

Imputation of HRSW with a Practical Haplotype Graph

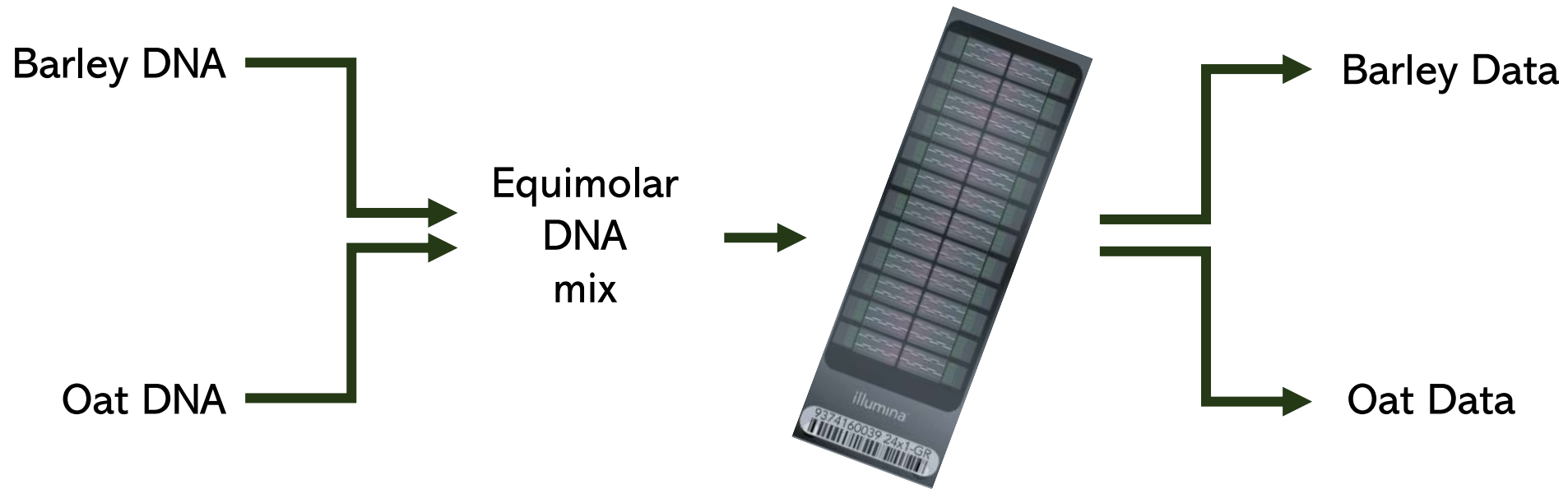


~300K segregating sites

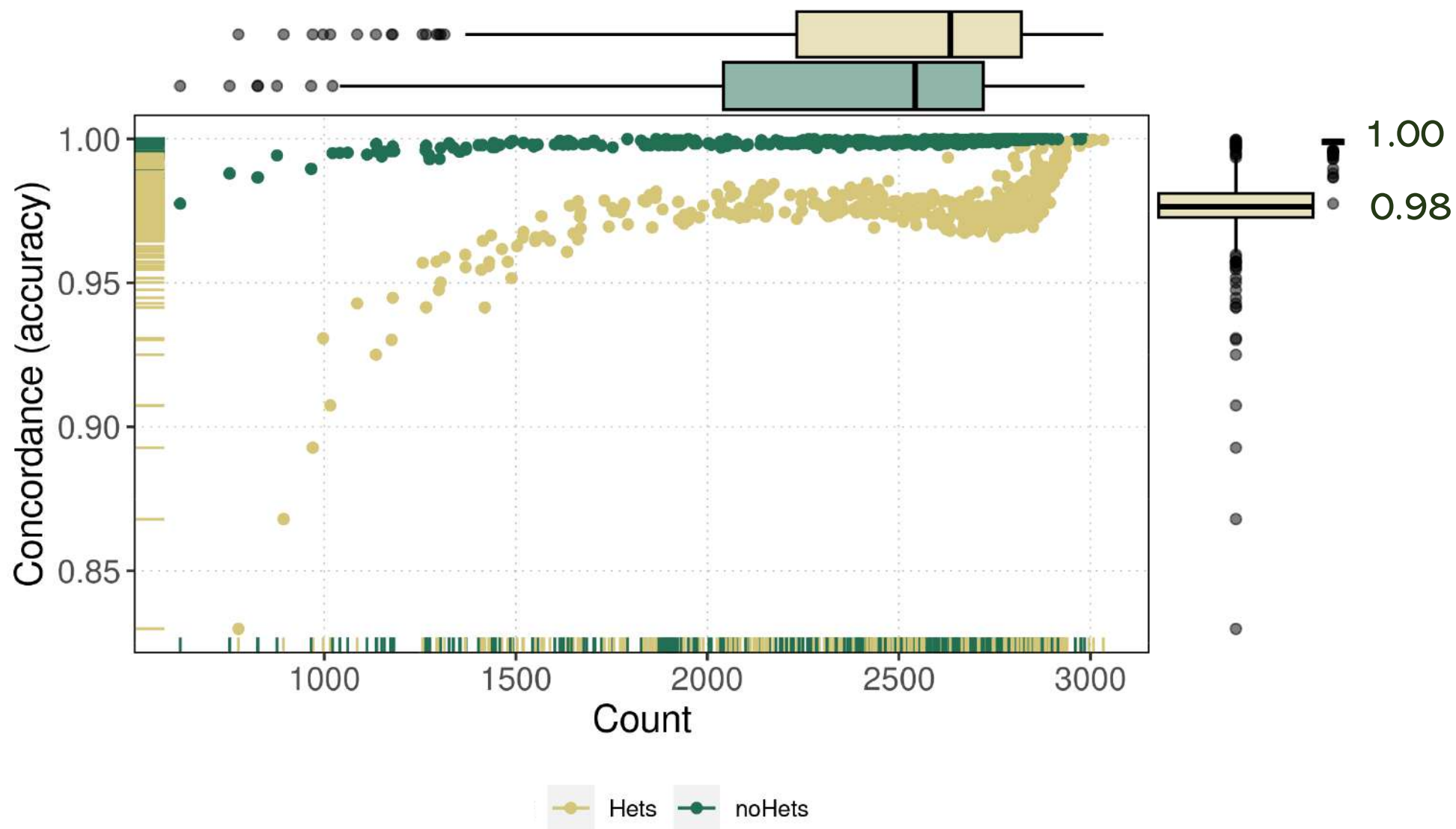
NoHets WithHets



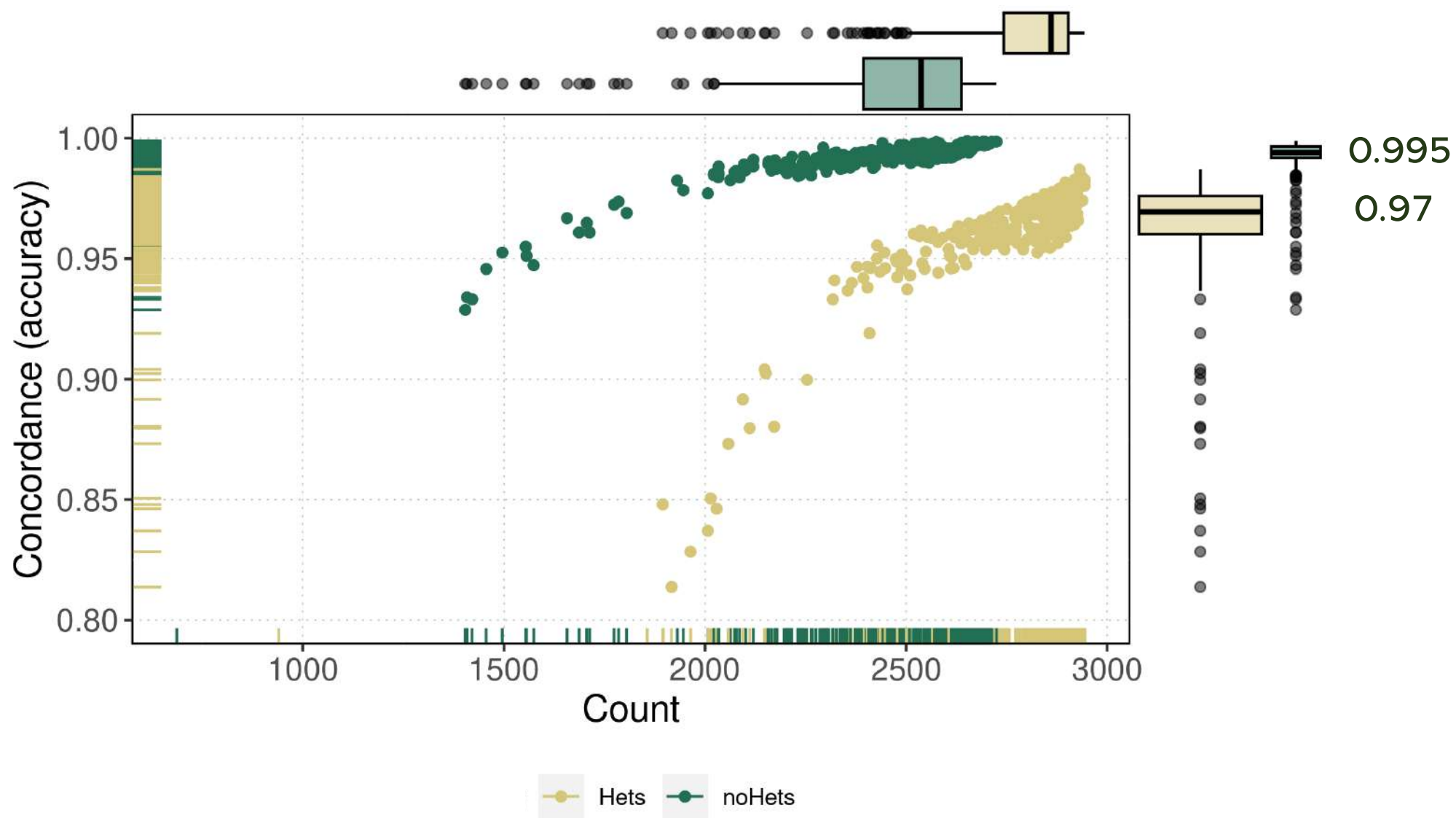
Does dual-hybridization work?



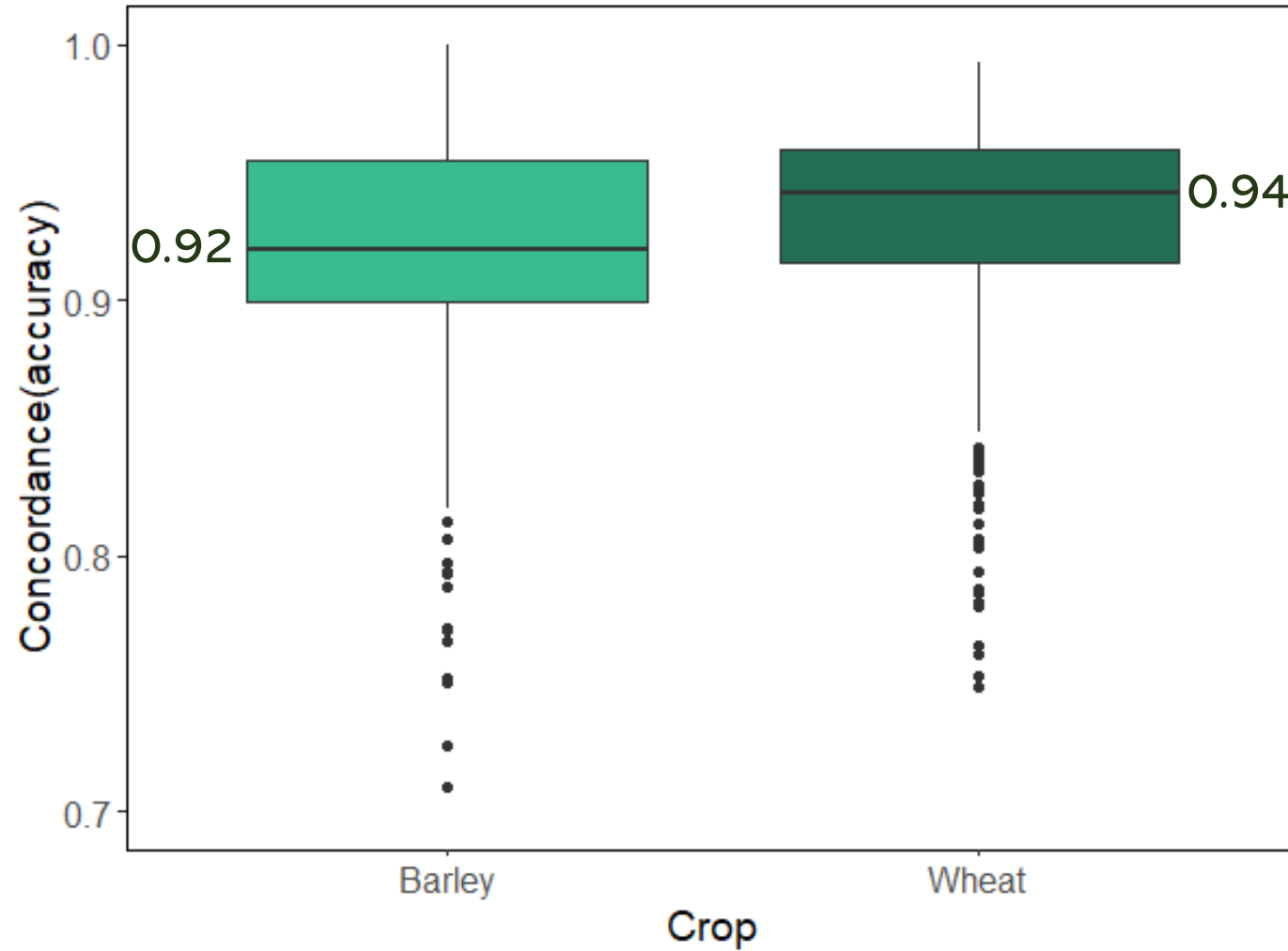
Dual hybridization works well - Barley



Dual-Hyb in Oat – missing data predicts accuracy



Wheat/Barley Dual-Hyb on AgriBio 40K array

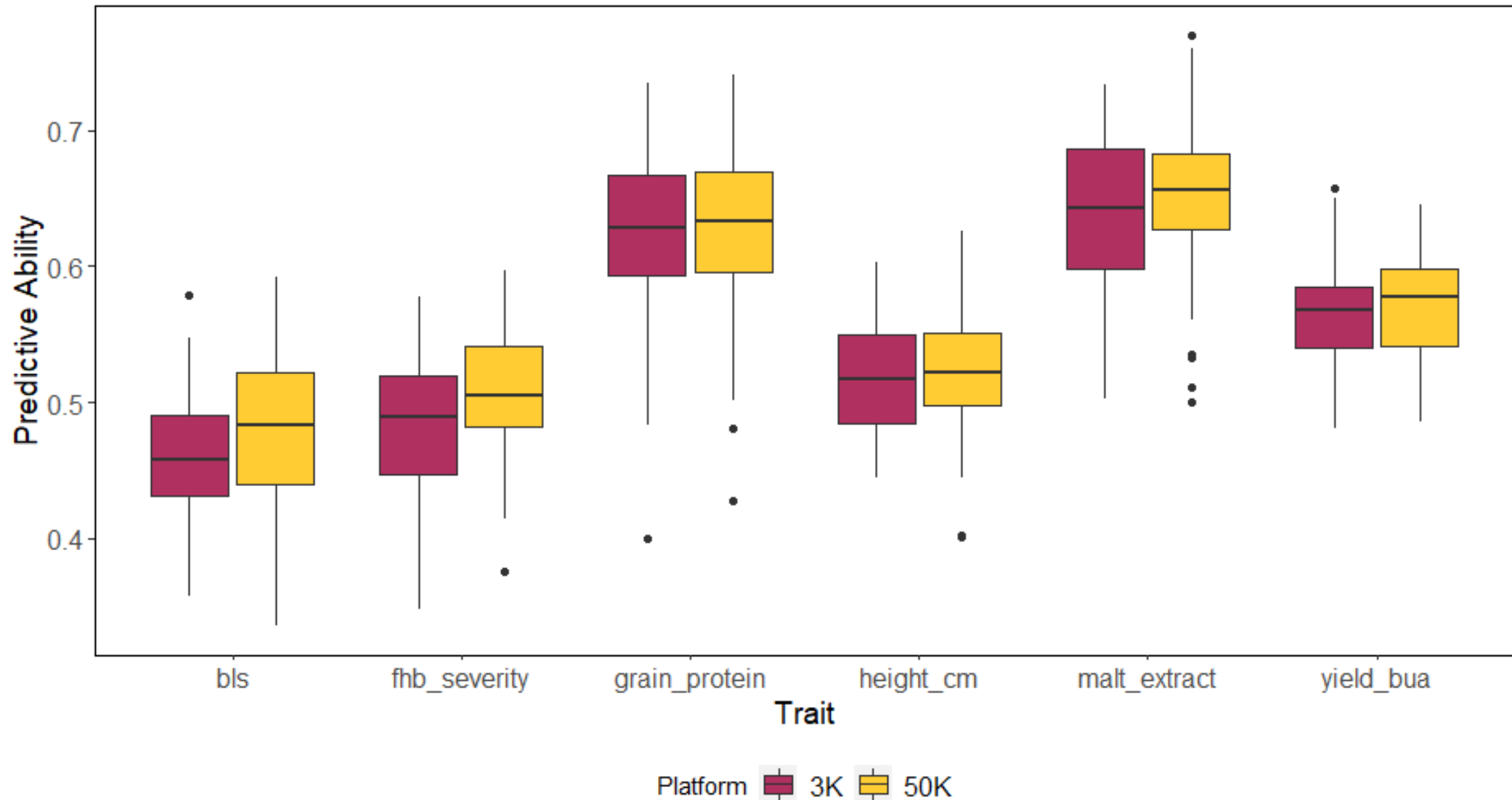


Is the array useful?

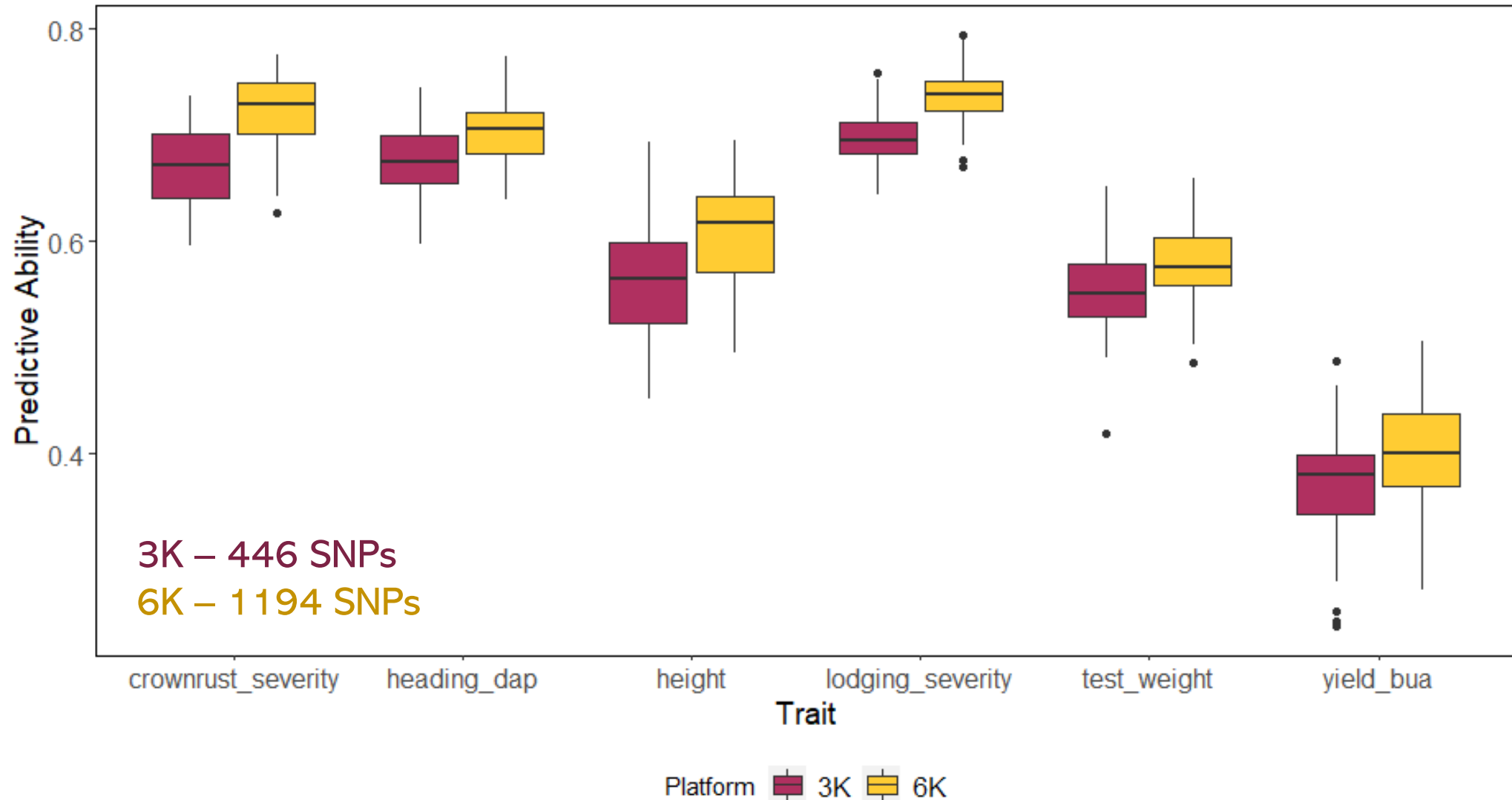
- Fingerprinting / QC
- Genomic Selection
- Genetic diversity studies
 - International Oat Nursery



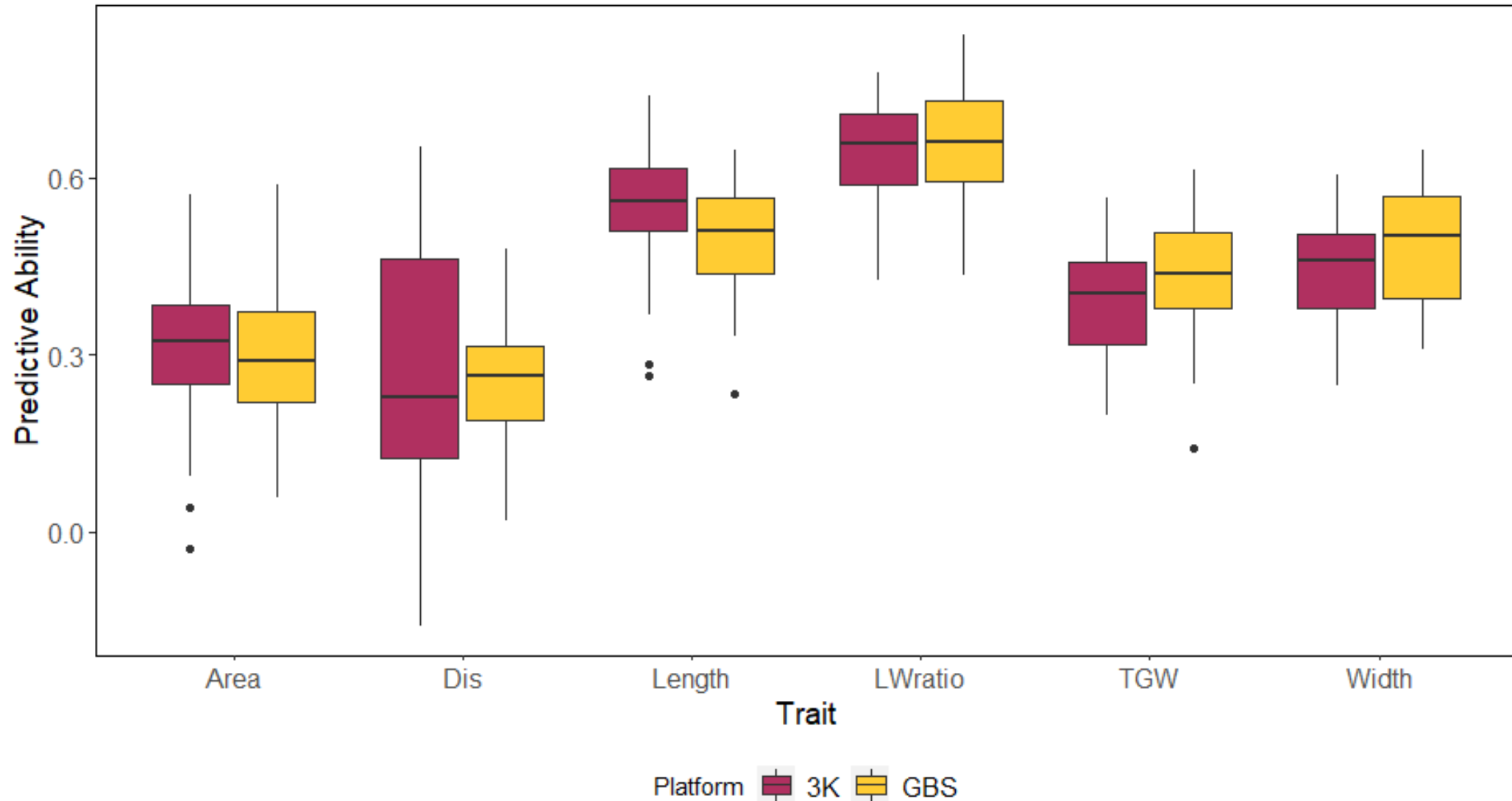
Accuracy of GS is similar between platforms - barley



Accuracy of GS is similar between platforms - oat

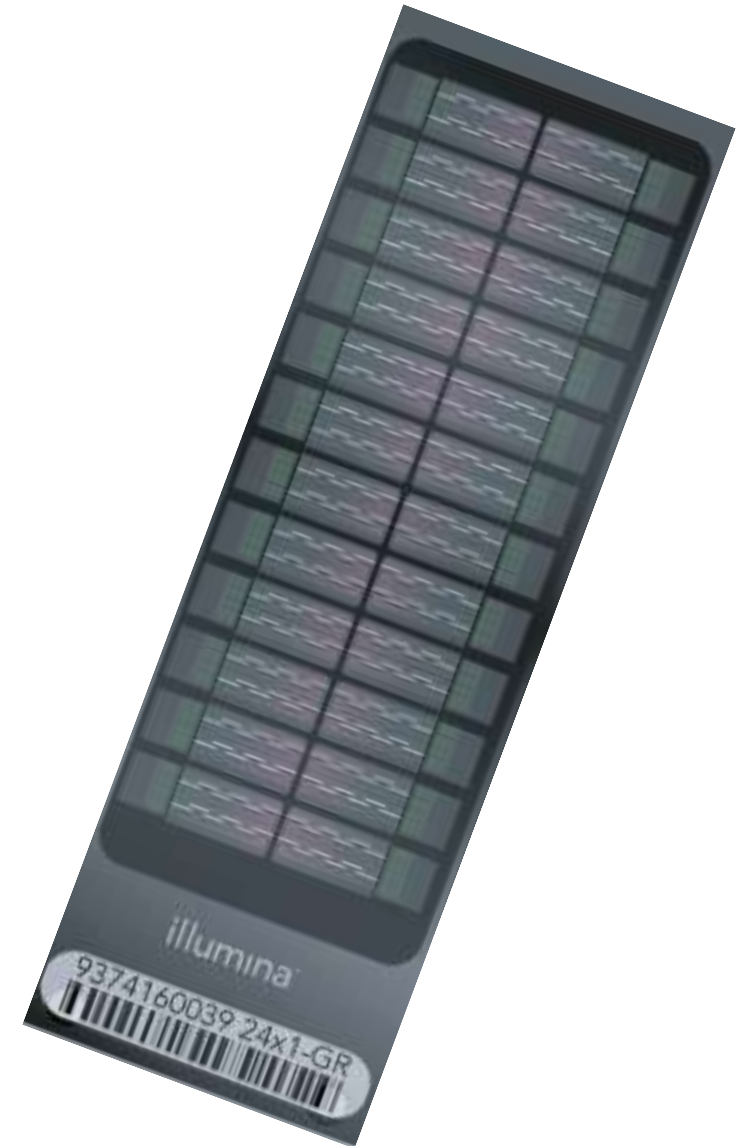


Accuracy of GS is similar between platforms - wheat



Conclusions

- The USDA-3K array works quite well.
 - Fast, durable, and robust (low risk).
 - Accurately calls the source SNPs.
- Imputation can increase the # of SNPs.
 - Avoid re-genotyping all training germplasm.
 - Wheat Practical Haplotype Graph is ready to be used through T3 now.
- Dual-Hyb can immediately cut the price in half.
 - Verifying that dual mode works with wheat.
 - Tri-mode next
- GS models are similar to higher-density counterparts.



Acknowledgements

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- Mary Osenga
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- Emily Conley, UMN
- Jim Anderson, UMN
- Illumina
 - Matt Cerezo
 - Kahlil Lawless
 - Yuting Bai
 - Brenda LeCuyer



NORTH AMERICAN
MILLERS
ASSOCIATION



U.S. Wheat & Barley
Scab Initiative



WHEAT CAP
Coordinated Agricultural Project