REDBIO Argentina

Jornada
"Soja en el Siglo XXI: a 15 años de la aprobación del primer evento transgénico en Argentina"

10 de mayo 2011

Lic. Javier GILLI EEA INTA Marcos Juárez

Salones de la Fundación Cassará, Av. de Mayo 1190, C.A.B.A.







l primer reporte en Sudamérica fue en Paraguay durante la campaña 2000-2001(Yorinori , 2003), luego en Brasil (Yorinori et. al, 2003) y Argentina (Rossi, 2003) y en el 2003 e olivia (Yorinori et. al, 2003).



Entre Ríos campaña 2004/05.





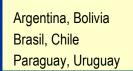
Aportar al control integrado de la enfermedad, a través del <u>mejoramiento genético del cultivo</u>

PROYECTOS

- 1.PNCER1337. "MEJORAMIENTO MOLECULAR DE CEREALES Y OLEAGINOSAS"
- **2.PNCER1338.** "DESARROLLO DE GENOTIPOS DE SOJA"
- **3.PNOLE31041.** "MEJORAMIENTO GENETICO DE LA SANIDAD Y CALIDAD EN SOJA"
- **4.**AEBIO241362. "PLATAFORMA MERCOSUR PARA EL DESARROLLO DE HERRAMIENTAS GENÓMICAS Y POSTGENÓMICAS PARA EL CONTROL DE LA ROYA ASIÁTICA DE LA SOJA"
- **5.SOUTHNOMICS** PROCISUR
- **6.BIOTECSOJASUR** "APOYO AL DESARROLLO DE LAS BIOTECNOLOGÍAS EN EI MERCOSUR-BIOTECH"





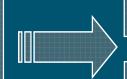






Estrategia

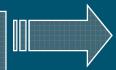
Caracterización de germoplasma



FENOTIPO

GENOTIPO

Mapeo de genes mayores



BIPARENTAL

POR ASOCIACIÓN

Selección asistida por marcadores moleculares



EN RETROCRUZAS

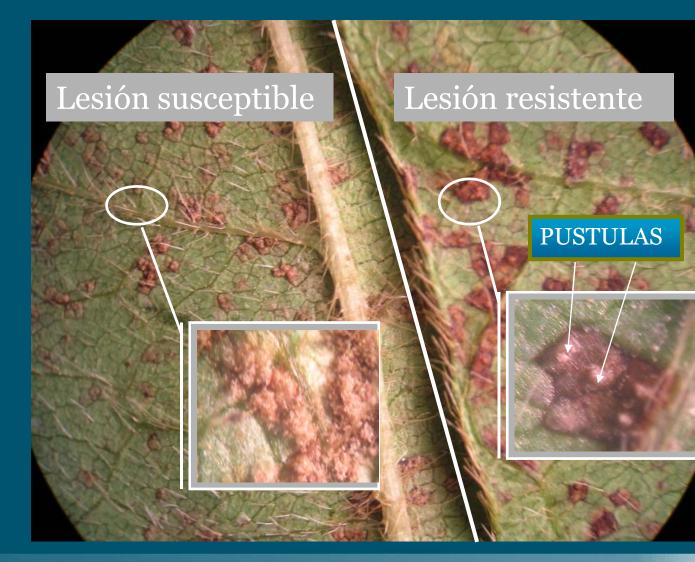
EN POBLACIONES DE CRIA







CARACTERIZACIÓN FENOTIPIC EEA INTA Cerro Azul - Misiones









900 Genotipos Exóticos y Cultivares

| Genotipos Destacados | Gen | Reacciór |
|--------------------------------|------|----------|
| PI 547875 isolinea williams 82 | Rpp1 | S |
| PI 547878 isolinea williams 82 | Rpp2 | S |
| PI 547879 isolinea williams 82 | Rpp4 | R |
| PI200492 | Rpp1 | S |

Rpp2

Rpp3

Rpp4

S

R

Hatwing and Bromfield, (1983); McLean and Byth, (1980); Hartwig, (1986).

PI230970

PI461312

PI459025



Recursos Genéticos EmbrapaCenargen

50 Genotipos con antecedentes

| | Conocipos con ant | 0004011100 |
|----|---------------------|------------|
| Ge | enotipos Destacados | Reacción |
| 1 | PI 594756 | R |
| 2 | PI 587880A | R |
| 3 | PI 200455 | R |
| 4 | PI416819 | R |
| 5 | PI417115 | R |
| 6 | PI594723 | R |
| 7 | PI594754 | R |
| 8 | PI594760B | R |
| 9 | PI594766 | R |
| 10 | PI594767 | R |
| 11 | PI200526 | R |
| 12 | YORI 1 | R |
| 13 | BACURI | R |
| 14 | HYUNGA | R |
| 15 | PI423956 | R |
| 16 | PI471904 | R |
| 17 | PI203398 | R |
| 18 | PI416764 | R |
| 19 | SHIRANUI | R |
| 20 | PI423966 | R |

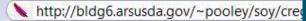




CARACTERIZACIÓN MOLECULAR

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help





Mapped Soybean SSR Loci Ju... 💠

SDA Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC)

Soybean Genomics and Improvement Laboratory

Plant Sciences Research Center (BARC) Search



<u>Home</u>

Technology

SNP

Publications

Related links

Soy Map

Detection

An Integrated Genetic Linkage Map of the Soybean July 2003

Newly developed SSRs were mapped in one or more of the five soybean populations: Minsoy × Noir 1, Minsoy × Archer, Noir 1× Archer, Clark × Harosov, and A81-356022 × PI468916. A JoinMap analysis resulted in a map with 20 linkage groups containing a total of 1849 markers, including 1015 SSRs, 709 RFLPs, 73 RAPDs, 23 classical traits and 29 others. Among these, 417 were new SSRs to the maps constructed by Cregan et al. (1999a). Two hundred of these new loci were developed in collaboration with the Monsanto Co. From 12 to 29 new SSR markers were added to each linkage group. Of the newly developed markers, 90 were positioned to 30 of the 36 gaps of 20 cM or more that had existed in the previous version of the map (Cregan et al. 1999).

- Link to Genetic Linkage Map of the Soybean.
- Download Spreadsheet of Genetic Linkage Map.

Mapping populations:

Five widely used soybean mapping populations were used for SSR positioning:

USDA/Iowa State University Population (MS). This is a F2-derived mapping population from the interspecific cross of the





💢 🏠 📵 http://bfgl.anri.barc.usda.gov/soybean/index.html

Soybean Linkage Map - 2006



Soybean Linkage Map - 2006

View Soybean Map and SNP Data

Please cite the following reference when using the information related to Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) contained in the map provided here:

Choi, I.Y., Hyten, D.L., Matukumalli, L.K., Song, Q., Chaky, J.M., Quigley, C.V., Chase, K., Lark, K.G., Reiter, R.S., Yoon, M.S. et al. (2007) A Soybean Transcript Map: Gene Distribution, Haplotype and SNP Analysis. Genetics. (doi:10.1534/genetics.107.070821)

Please cite the following reference when using the information related to Simple Sequence Repeat (SSRs) contained in the map provided here:

Song, Q.J., Marek, L.F., Shoemaker, R.C., Lark, K.G., Concibido, V.C., Delannay, X., Specht, J.E., and Cregan, P.B. (2004) A New Integrated Genetic Linkage Map of the Soybean. Theor. Appl. Genet. 109:122-128.

For information concerning SNP discovery in soybean and the frequency of sequence variants in soybean genes and genomic sequence please cite:

Zhu, Y.L., Song, Q.J., Hyten, D.L., Van Tassell, C.P., Matukumalli, L.K., Grimm, D.R., Hyatt, S.M., Fickus, E.W., Young, N.D. and Cregan, P.B. (2003) Single-nucleotide polymorphisms in soybean. Genetics. 163: 1123-1134.



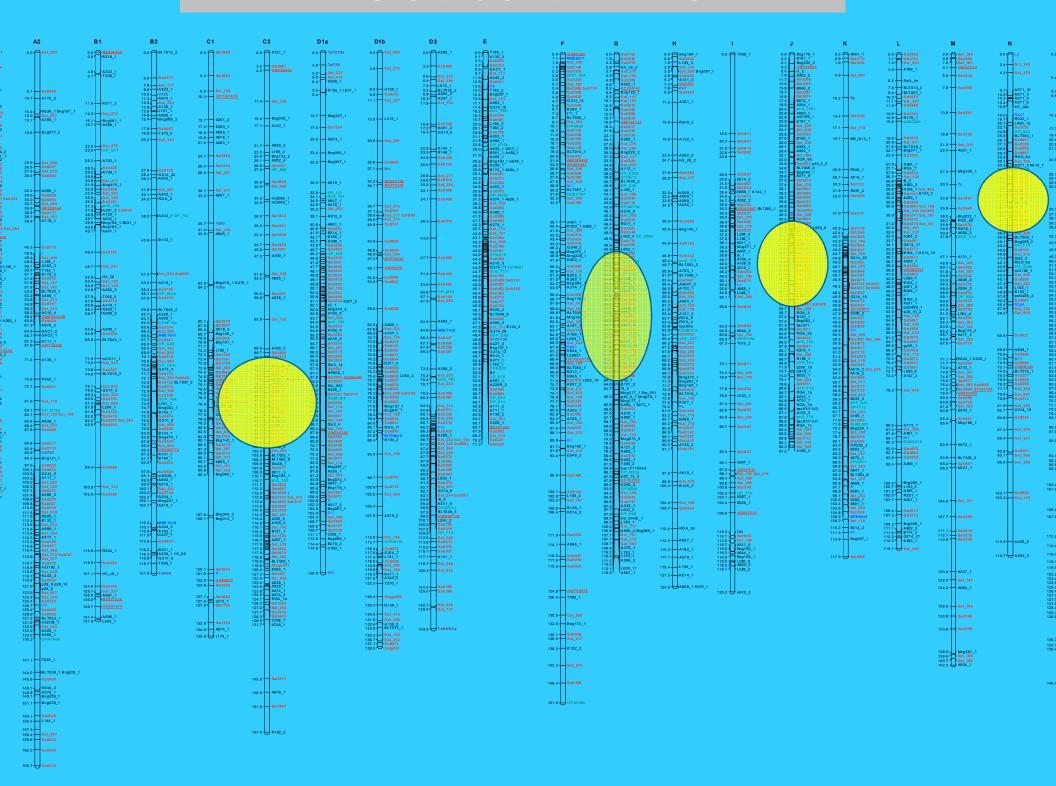
The development of the Soybean Linkage Map was partially supported with funding from the United Soybean Board.







REGIONES CANDIDATAS



ISOLÍNEAS

| Genotipo | Genotipo | Isolínea | Gen | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------|--|--|
| Recurrente | Donador | | | | |
| Williams82 | PI200492 | PI547875 | Rpp1 | | |
| Williams82 | PI230970 | PI547878 | Rpp2 | | |
| Williams82 | PI459025 | PI547879 | Rpp4 | | |

Conversión del genotipo Williams 82 a través de 5 Retro-cruzas (Bernard et al., 1989)



MICROSATELITES

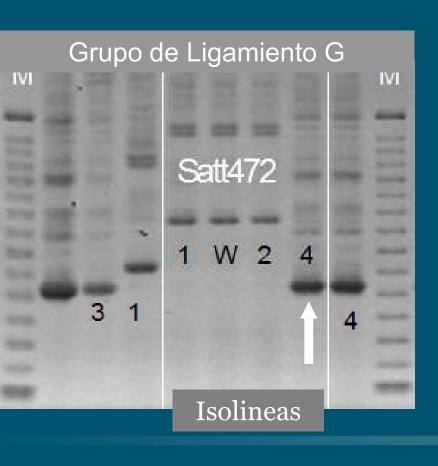
39 - NO INFORMATIVOS

OLIMORFICOS

Satt472 (GL G) — PI 547879 (Rpp4)

Satt244 (GL J)

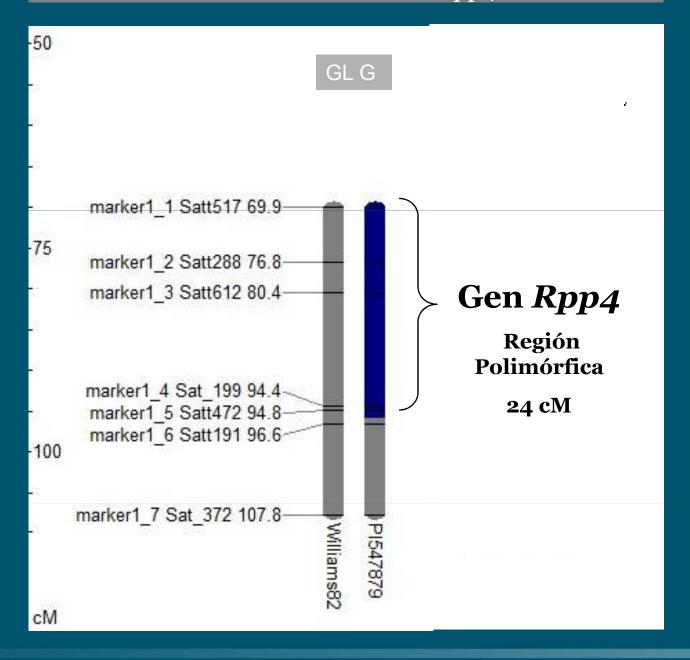
→ PI 547878 (Rpp2)



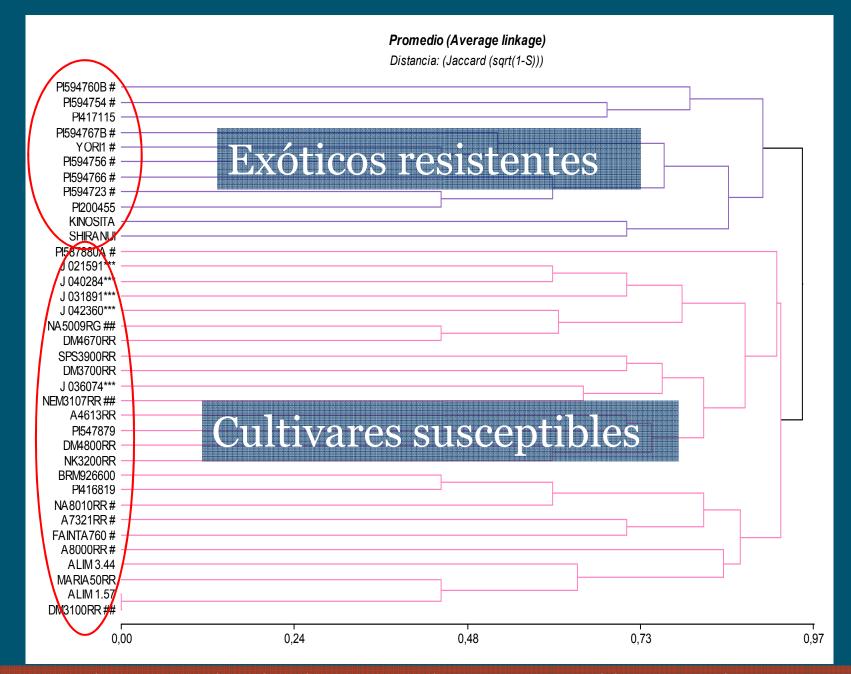




ISOLÍNEAS - PI457879 Rpp4



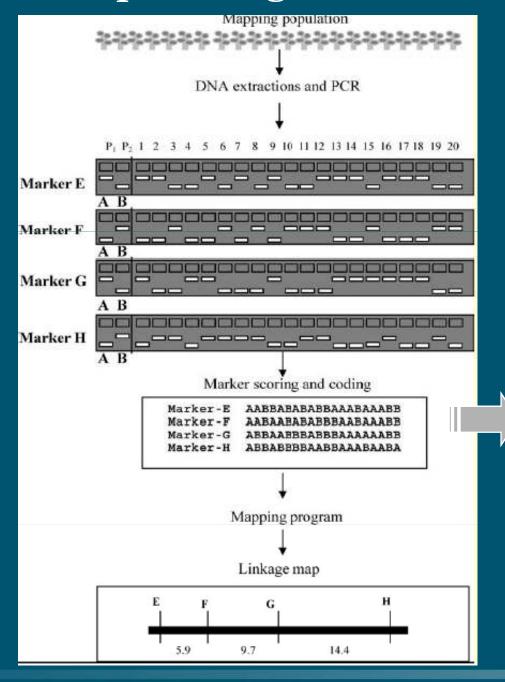




Bernardi C. 2010. Tesina de graduación. Licenciatura en Genética UNM. Posadas Misiones. Argentina



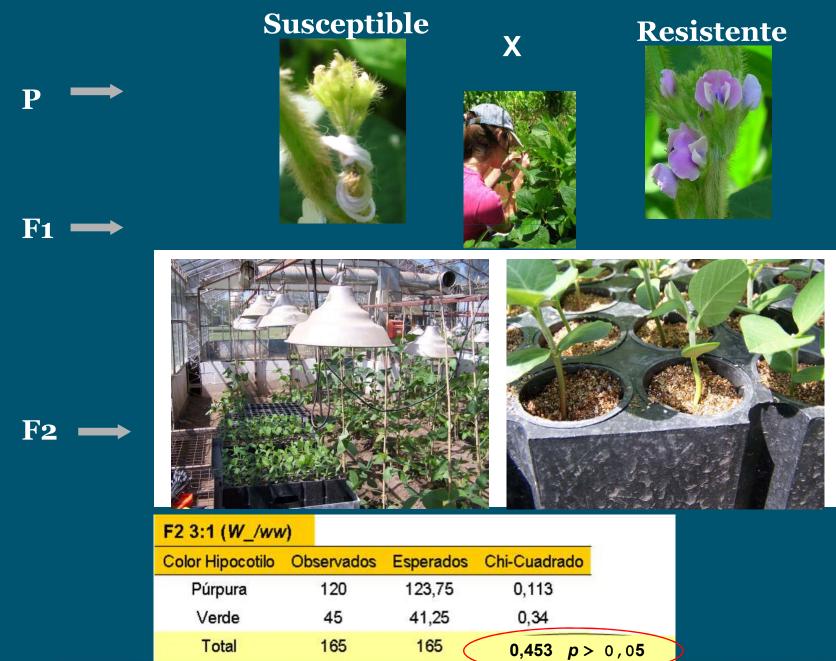
Mapa de Ligamiento



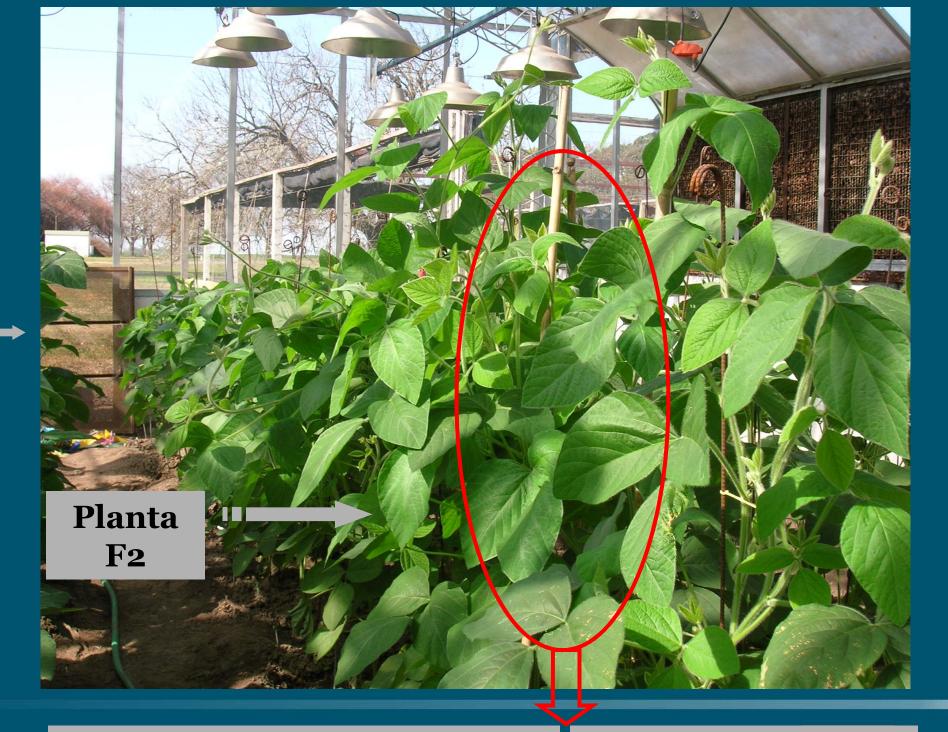
Agregar a la matriz de datos el carácter Resistencia a Roya



POBLACION BIPARENTAL Y PROGENIES F_{2:3}



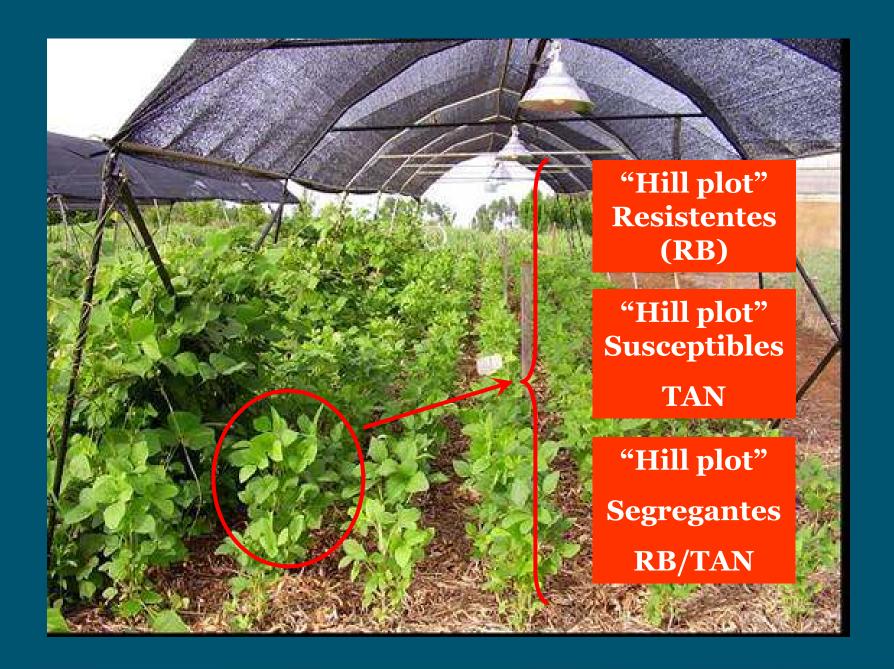




Progenies F_{2:3} - Test de progenies Análisis Fenotípico

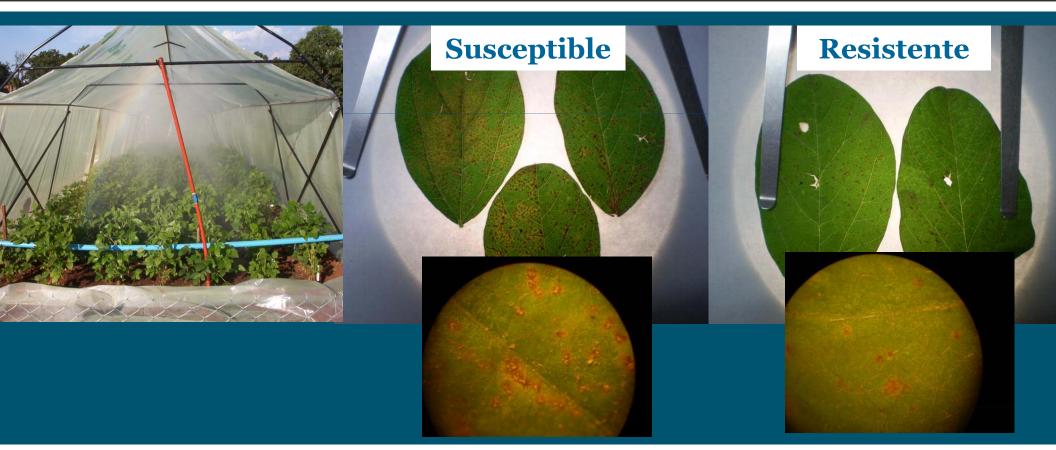
2:3

Extracción de ADN Análisis molecular





| Genotipo | Tipo de Lesión | Rango de Severidad | Rango de Esporulación |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Susceptible | S | 10~70 | 1 ~ 3 |
| Resistente | R | 1 ~ 30 | O |



CRITERIO DE SELECCIÓN:

as plantas con esporulación o y menos del 30% de la sup. foliar afectada s consideraron resistentes, el resto se consideró susceptible



Fueron evaluadas 1000 plantas de 120 familias

| | | | | _ |
|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|
| de Reacción | Observadas | Esperadas | Chi-Cuadrado | |
| R | 25 | 30 | 0,83 | Esperamos qu |
| Н | 57 | 60 | 0,15 | se cumpla la 1' |
| S | 38 | 30 | 2,13 | Ley de Mendel 1:2:1 |
| Total | 120 | 120 | 3,11 | |

X²: 3,11 - p 0,05

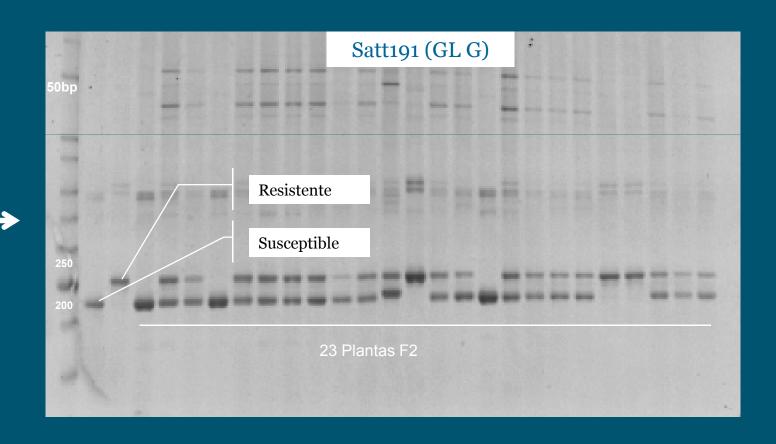
UN GEN expresa la resistencia



Marcadores Moleculares

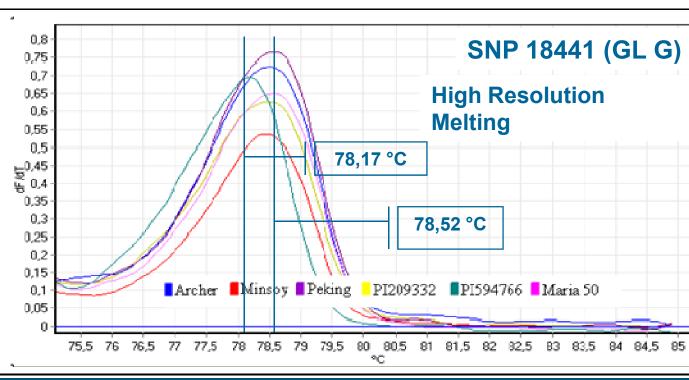


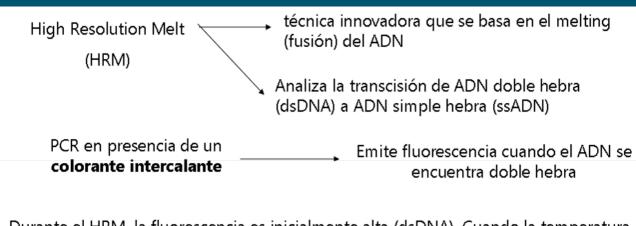








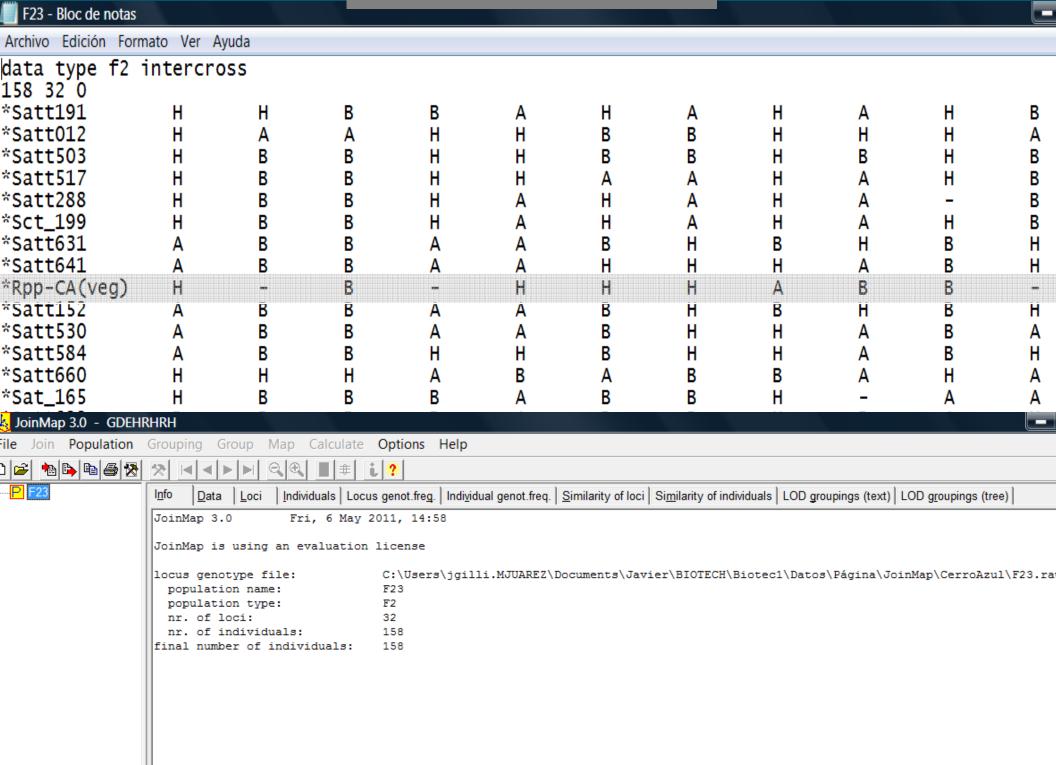




Durante el HRM, la fluorescencia es inicialmente alta (dsDNA). Cuando la temperatura comienza a elevarse para realizar el melt, el ADN se disocia (ssDNA) y la fluorescencia comienza a disminuir.

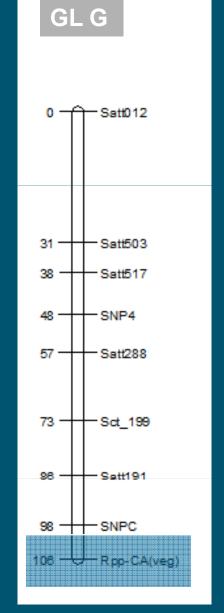


Matriz de datos



Localización del gen Rpp?

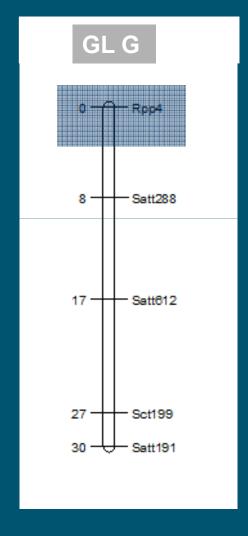
| Nr | Locus | a | h | b | С | d | - | X2 | Df | Signif. | Classes |
|----|-------------|----|----|----|---|---|----|-----|----|---------|---------|
| 1 | Satt191 | 26 | 83 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4.4 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 2 | Satt012 | 38 | 70 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0.5 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 3 | Satt503 | 35 | 62 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 5.4 | 2 | * | [a:h:b] |
| 4 | Satt517 | 35 | 58 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 1.6 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 5 | Satt288 | 46 | 62 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4.2 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 6 | Sct 199 | 32 | 76 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0.7 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 7 | Satt631 | 41 | 80 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 8 | Satt641 | 41 | 80 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 9 | Rpp-CA(veg) | 25 | 57 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 3.1 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 10 | Satt152 | 45 | 74 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.2 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 12 | Satt584 | 37 | 79 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.1 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 13 | Satt660 | 42 | 78 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 14 | Sat 165 | 49 | 69 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.7 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 15 | Satt622 | 43 | 73 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1.0 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 16 | Satt183 | 44 | 72 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.1 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 18 | Satt215 | 36 | 88 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.8 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 19 | Sct_001 | 38 | 67 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0.5 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 21 | Sctt011 | 32 | 86 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2.5 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 23 | Satt134 | 34 | 72 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0.7 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 24 | Satt319 | 38 | 79 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 25 | Satt100 | 42 | 74 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 26 | Satt460 | 43 | 76 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 27 | Satt079 | 35 | 78 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.3 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 28 | Satt307 | 41 | 83 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 29 | Satt202 | 32 | 91 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4.7 | 2 | * | [a:h:b] |
| 30 | SNP4 | 36 | 66 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1.8 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 32 | SNPC | 29 | 85 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3.2 | 2 | - | [a:h:b] |





Localización del gen Rpp4

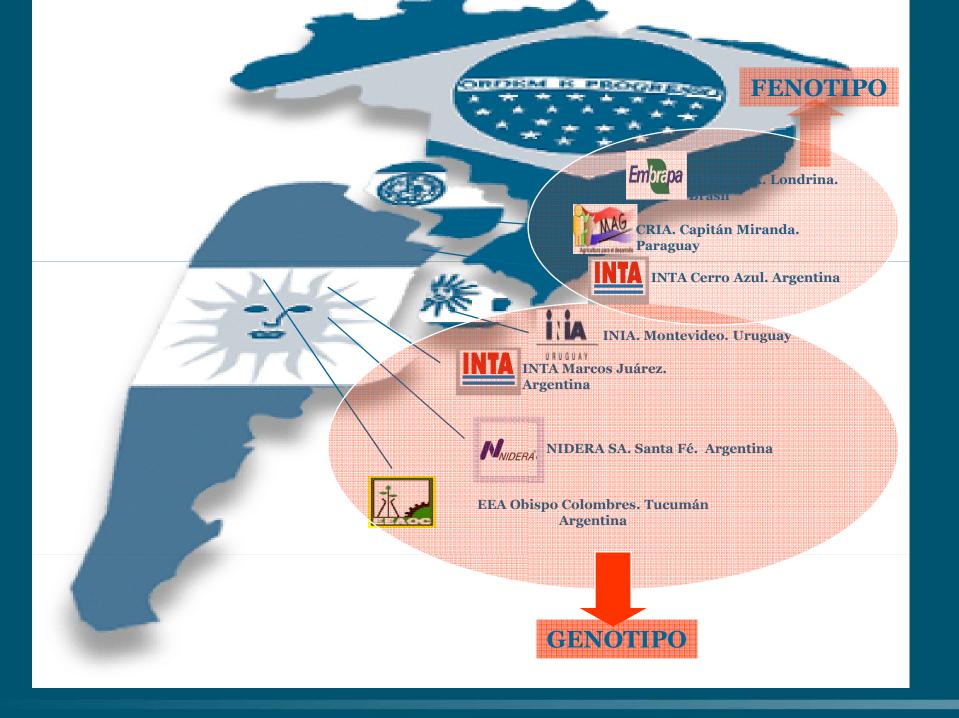
| Nr | Locus | а | h | b | С | d | _ | X2 | D£ | Signif. | Classes |
|----|---------|----|----|----|---|---|----|-----|----|---------|---------|
| 1 | Satt191 | 18 | 66 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.4 | 2 | * | [a:h:b] |
| 2 | Satt612 | 31 | 50 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 3 | Satt288 | 26 | 50 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 2 | _ | [a:h:b] |
| 5 | Sct199 | 15 | 66 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.3 | 2 | ** | [a:h:b] |
| 6 | Rpp4 | 26 | 39 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5.8 | 2 | * | [a:h:b] |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |





soja. Una experiencia de colaboración en el MERCOSUR"





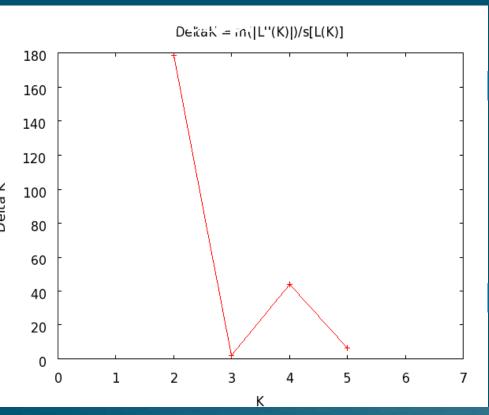


Estructura de la población para Mapeo por Asociación

Material vegetal: 88 genotipos (cultivares Argentinos y materiales exóticos)

Marcadores: 16 SSR no ligados (11 GL)

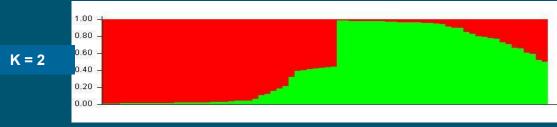
Structure



La estructura mayor se encuentra en K=2 y una subestructuración en K=4

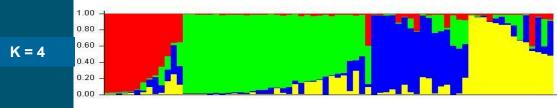
Tecnología Agropecuaria

Structure



Rojo: la mayoría son cultivares de GM cortos.

Verde: la mayoría son cultivares de GM largos y la mayoría de los exótic



Rojo: la mayoría son cultivares de GM largos.

Azul: la mayoría son cultivares de GM cortos.

Verde: cantidades similares de cultivares de GM largos y exóticos.

Amarillo: cantidades similares de cultivares de GM largos y exóticos.



Padre Donador (RR)

Padre Recurrente



(100% Rr)

Rr X

rr (Recurrente)

 $RC1F_1 = (50\% Rr : 50\% rr) Rr x rr (Recurrente)$

X

 $RC2F_1 = (50\% Rr : 50\% rr) Rr x rr (Recurrente)$

 $RC3F_1 = (50\% Rr : 50\% rr) Rr$ @

 $RC3F_2 = (25\%RR : 50\% Rr : 25\% rr)$

15 PLANTAS RC3F₂ (Rpp4)



15 PLANTAS RC3F₂ (Rhg4)





RR

X



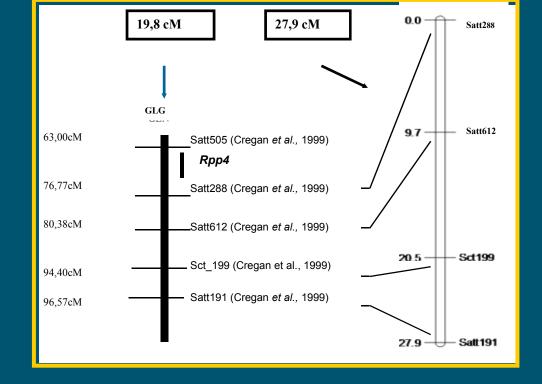


 $RC3F_2F_1 = (100\% RrRr) RrRr$ @

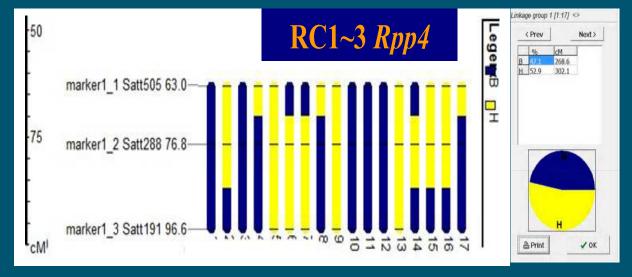
Progenies RC3F_{2:3} DIVERSIDAD

 $RC3F_{2}F_{1}F_{2} = (1):16$ RRRR

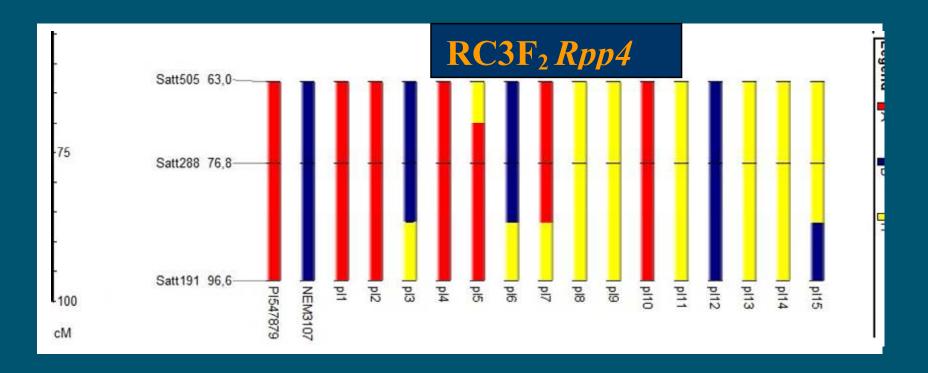
ENSAYOS FENOTIPICOS PARA RESISTENCIA COMBIADA











6 Plantas seleccionadas

L(p|1) - L(p|2) - L(p|4) - L(p|5) L(p|7) - L(p|10)



$RC3F_2F_1$

| Combinación | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Código | \bigcirc (RC2F ₂ |) \circlearrowleft (RC2F ₂) | Plantas RC3F ₂ F | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | W(pl10) | L(pl1) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | W(pl1) | L(pl1) | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | H(pl2) | L(pl11) | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | W(pl9) | L(pl1) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | H(pl15) | L(pl5) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | H(pl15) | L(pl1) | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | H(pl15) | L(pl5) | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | H(pl11) | L(pl7) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | H(pl8) | L(pl8) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | W(pl7) | H(pl6) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | W(pl8) | L(pl8) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | L(pl1) | W(pl1) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | L(pl5) | H(pl11) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | L(pl5) | W(pl4) | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | L(pl8) | W(pl14) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | L(pl0) | W(pl8) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | L(pl10) | H(pl11) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | H(pl6) | W(pl10) | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | H(pl6) | W(pl3) | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | H(pl6) | W(pl1) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | H(pl6) | L(pl2) | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | L(pl14) | W(pl2) | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | L(pl14) | W(pl9) | 3 | | | | | | | | |





| | 51 plantas | RC3F ₂ F ₁ | | | |
|---------|------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Gen | Marcadores | | | |
| \succ | Rps1-k | Satt159 | Satt009 | Tgmr | Satt641 |
| | Rpp4 | Satt505 | Satt288 | Satt191 | |
| | Rhg4 | Satt424 | AK-HSDS | A2D8 | Satt632 |



COMBINACIONES SELECCIONADAS...

| digo | Combinación | | Planta RC3F ₂ F ₁ | Nematodos - Rgh4 GL A2 | | | Roya - Rpp4 GL G | | | Phyto | ophtora - | - Rps1-k GL N | | |
|------|---------------------------------|---------|---|------------------------|---------|------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------------|------|------|
| uigu | \bigcirc (RC2F ₂) | | | Satt424 | AK-HSDS | A2D8 | Satt632 | Satt505 | Satt288 | Satt191 | Satt159 | Satt009 | Tgmr | Satt |
| 8 | H(pl11) | L(pl7) | 1 | Het | Het | Het | | Het | Het | Het | | | | |
| 9 | H(pl8) | L(pl8) | 1 | Het | Het | Het | | Ν | Het | Het | | | | |
| 5 | L(pl8) | W(pl14) | 2 | | | | | Het | Het | Het | Het | Het | Het | ١ |
| 9 | H(pl6) | W(pl3) | 2 | N | Het | Het | | | | | Het | Het | Het | Н |
| 20 | H(pl6) | W(pl1) | 1 | N | Het | Het | | | | | N | Het | Het | Н |



Satt288 95% de eficacia para seleccionar resistencia a roya





Integrantes...

Clarisa BERNARDI Lic. en Genética Luciana SEQUIN Lic. en Biotecnología Celina GHIONE Lic. en Bioquímica Javier GILLI Lic. en Genética

