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© University of Helsinki and Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) protocol for DNA extraction and multiplex PCR genotyping of 16 microsatellites for whitefish (Coregonus lavaretus L.).

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ABSTRACT

In this protocol we describe laboratory methods for DNA extraction and multiplex genotyping of whitefish with microsatellite markers. The protocol has been used in several studies at the University of Helsinki and the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke). Publications from these studies are listed in the attachment.

ATTACHMENTS

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PROTOCOL CITATION

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KEYWORDS

 ${\tt DNA\ extraction, multiplex\ PCR, genotyping, microsatellite, genetic\ variation, White fish, Coregonus\ lavaretus}$

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MATERIALS TEXT

DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit (250), QiagenCatalog #69506 DNeasy 96 Blood & Tissue Kit (12), QiagenCatalog #69582 Type-it Microsatellite PCR Kit (200), QiagenCatalog #206243 Type-it Microsatellite PCR Kit (2000), QiagenCatalog #206246

ABSTRACT

In this protocol we describe laboratory methods for DNA extraction and multiplex genotyping of whitefish with microsatellite markers. The protocol has been used in several studies at the University of Helsinki and the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke). Publications from these studies are listed in the attachment.

- 1 DNA is extracted from dried scales or from fins or other tissues preserved in alcohol, frozen or fresh. The extractions are done using Qiagen DNeasy or DNAeasy 96 Blood & Tissue Kits with the kit manual's 'Animal Tissues' protocols with a few modifications for the egg samples.
- 2 Usually only 1 scale, or if they are very small, 2-3 scales are used. From the tissue samples, a small piece (max. 10 mg) is cut and the pieces from samples in alcohol are kept overnight in open tubes to let the alcohol evaporate.
- The PCRs are done using Qiagen Type-it Microsatellite Kit. The kit manual's 'Optimized cycling protocol for multiplex PCR amplification of microsatellites' is used with the annealing temperature of 56°C, but with modifications on the reaction volumes. When the samples are fresh, or have been kept frozen or in alcohol for max. 1 year, 10 ul reactions are used. For max. 1 year old dried scales, 15 ul reactions are used. If samples are kept frozen or in alcohol for more than 1 year or if the dried scales are older than 1 year, 25 ul reactions are used. The extracted DNA is usually used without dilution. When the samples are very old, the extracted DNA is concentrated to 1/10 of the original volume by keeping the DNA in open tubes at room temperature. For the 10 ul reaction, 5 ul of kit's master mix and 3 ul of extracted DNA are used. For the 15 ul reaction, these volumes are multiplied by 1.5, and for 25 ul reactions by 2.5.
- 4 16 microsatellite loci are analyzed in three multiplex-reactions. The multiplexes, primer sequences, primer concentrations, dyes, loci names in references and GenBank, references for each locus and GenBank accession numbers are:

| Locus | Multi | plex Forward primer sequence (5'-3') Reverse primer sequence (5'-3') | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Bwf_2 | MP1 | CGGATACATCGGCAACCTCTG AGACAGTCCCCAATGAGAAAA | | | | | |
| C2_157 | MP1 | CTTAGATGATGGCTTGGCTCC GGTGCAATCACTCTTACAACACC | | | | | |
| ClaTet1 | MP2 | GAGCCCATCATCACTGAGAAAGA CTGCTACCCACAAACCCCTG | | | | | |
| ClaTet10 MP3 | | GCCTCACACAGTCGCTTTC GCCGAATGGTGGACAGA | | | | | |
| ClaTet13 MP2 | | TGATACATTTTTTGGCCTTTC GGACCTGCCCTATCTGTC | | | | | |
| ClaTet15 MP2 | | CCGAAATGGTCATAACTGAA GTGGTCCTCTGTAGCCCA | | | | | |
| ClaTet18 MP3 | | GATGTTTTACACCGTGGTGCC GTGGGGGACCTGGGTT | | | | | |
| ClaTet3 | MP2 | TGCTCCATCAGTCCTGCA AAAGTGAGTCAAGCGTGAGAAGCA | | | | | |
| ClaTet6 | MP1 | GAATCGGCATCTCCTGAGTCA GCTTGGGGCATAATAACCACC | | | | | |
| COCL_004 MP2 | | TGGTGTAATGGCTTTTCCTG GGGAGCAACATTGGACTCTC | | | | | |
| COCL_008 MP3 | | GCTGGAGCCACATGACATTA ATGTTTTTCCATTGCCCAGA | | | | | |
| COCL_010 MP1 | | CAGTGGAGTTAATGAGTGCC GTGGAAATTGAATACTGCGG | | | | | |
| COCL_018 MP3 | | AACAAACTAAAACATCCCAAGTC TTAGATTGGGGCCTACCTTG | | | | | |
| COCL_045 MP3 | | GAGTGACAGCAGGAGCAG GGCTCGGTTGAAAGTTGAGA | | | | | |
| COCL_049 MP1 | | AGCCAGTTGGAGGCTATTTG AGGGCTGCTGTTGAAGTCAT | | | | | |
| COCL_061 MP1 | | CTCATGAGTAACATGATGCTTC GATCTTTACTGTCTGATTTTGTG | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| Locus | Primer | concentration (µM) | Dye | Orig. locus name | Reference | GenBank Accession no. |
|---------|--------|--------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Bwf_2 | 0,02 | 6FAM | BWF2 | R1 | | |
| C2_157 | 0,05 | VIC | Cisco-15 | 57 R2 | | |
| ClaTet1 | 0,02 | PET | ClaTet1 | R3 E | U311794.1 | |

| ClaTet10 | 0,03 | 6FA | M | ClaTet10 |) | R3 | EU311803.1 |
|-------------|------|-------|------|----------|-----|-----------|------------|
| ClaTet13 0, | VIC | ClaTe | t13 | R3 | El | J311806.1 | |
| ClaTet150, | NED | ClaT | et15 | R3 | Е | U311808.1 | |
| ClaTet18 0, | PET | ClaTe | et18 | R3 | Е | J311811.1 | |
| ClaTet3 | 0,03 | 6FAN | / (| ClaTet3 | | R3 | EU311796.1 |
| ClaTet6 | 0,03 | NED | CI | aTet6 | | R3 | EU311799.1 |
| COCL_004 | 0,02 | 6FAM | С | ocl-Lav4 | | R4 | AY453197.1 |
| COCL_008 | 0,15 | NED | Co | cl-Lav8 | F | 24 | AY453200.1 |
| COCL_010 | 0,03 | PET | Cod | d-Lav10 | | R4 | AY453201.1 |
| COCL_018 | 0,02 | VIC | Coc | l-Lav18 | - 1 | R4 | AY453203.1 |
| COCL_045 | 0,03 | VIC | Coc | l-Lav45 | - 1 | R4 | AY453225.1 |
| COCL_049 | 0,05 | PET | Cod | d-Lav49 | | R4 | AY453212.1 |
| COCL_061 | 0,10 | 6FAM | С | ocl-Lav6 | 1 | R4 | AY453214.1 |

- R1: Patton JC, Gallaway BJ, Fechhelm RG, Cronin MA (1997). Genetic variation of microsatellite and mitochondrial DNA markers in broad whitefish (Coregonus nasus) in the Colville and Sagavanirktok rivers in northern Alaska. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. 54:1548-1556.
- R2: Turgeon J, Estoup A, Bernatchez L (1999). Species Flock in the North American Great Lakes: Molecular Ecology of Lake Nipigon Ciscoes (Teleostei: Coregonidae: Coregonus). Evolution 53:1857-1871.
- R3: Winkler K, Weiss S (2008). Eighteen new tetranucleotide microsatellite DNA markers for Coregonus lavaretus cloned from an alpine lake population. Molecular Ecology Resources 8:1055-1058.
- R4: Rogers S, Marchand M-H, Bernatchez L (2004). Isolation, characterization and cross-salmonid amplification of 31 microsatellite loci in the lake whitefish (Coregonus clupeaformis, Mitchill). Molecular Ecology Notes 4:89-92.
- 5 Microsatellite genotypes are detected with an Applied Biosystems ABI 3130 automated DNA sequencer, and analysed with GeneMapper analysis software v5.0, with the size standard of Applied Biosystems GeneScan 500LIZ. Automatic outputs are checked for errors and corrected manually.