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Wheat is one of the most important food crops in the world, feeding about 40% of the world population and providing 20% of total calories and protein in human nutrition.



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## **Origin of Bread Wheat**





## Bottleneck and Challenges in Wheat Research and Breeding

- Bread wheat is an allopolyploid, containing A, B and D subgenomes, which show a high similarity each other.
- The genome size of bread wheat is ~17 Gb. It is about 40 times of rice genome.
- More than 80% of wheat genome sequence are repetitive DNA.
- The genome sequencing of wheat is very difficult and is still a big challenge.
- Due to lacking the genome sequence, the basic research of wheat lags much behind rice and even other main crops, limiting its further improvement.



## **Wheat Genome Sequencing**

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**IGDB, CAS**: whole genome shotgun sequencing and BAC by BAC

WEWseq: *T. dicoccoides*, whole genome shotgun sequencing

UK: Chinese Spring, whole genome shotgun sequencing (WGS)IWGSC: Chinese Spring, BAC by BAC, Chromosome-based WGS



ICS, CAAS: Whole genome shotgun sequencing UC Davis: Physical map, BAC by BAC sequencing



#### **Wheat Genome Sequencing**



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#### Ling, et al., Nature, 2013



#### Draft genome of the wheat A-genome progenitor Triticum urartu



#### Jia et al., Nature, 2013



#### Luo et al., PNAS, 2013



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IWGSC, Science, 2014



#### Choulet et al., Science, 2014

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#### **Status of IWGSC**



**IWGSC:** International wheat genome sequencing consortium



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## *T. urartu* Is a Good Plant for Genome Sequencing in Wheats



- Triticum urartu is a diploid and the progenitor of wheat A genome.
- Its genome size (5,000 Mb) is about one third of bread wheat.
- Sequencing and assembling of *T*. *urartu* genome will provide a diploid reference for analysis of polyploid wheat genomes, simplify the sequencing problems.
- The genome sequence of *T. urartu* is also valuable for studying wheat evolution, domestication and even for genetic improvement of wheat



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## **Draft Genome of** *Triticum urartu*

385.430

#### LETTER

OPEN doi:10.1038/nature11997

Table 1 | Sequencing and draft genome assembly statistics

#### Draft genome of the wheat A-genome progenitor Triticum urartu RESEARCH LETTER

Hong-Qing Ling<sup>24</sup>, Shancen Zhao<sup>734</sup>, Dongcheng Lin<sup>24</sup>, Junyi Yi Lingi Dong, Yong Tao<sup>2</sup>, Chana Gao<sup>3</sup>, Hullar Wi, Yiwen Li, Yu Guni Liang, Yuong Yang, Xiaoyan Lu, Yuhui Shi, Yaing Xiao, Hangi Yi Janjie Lin<sup>2</sup>, Zhaobao Wang, Yuhui Shi, Yaing Xiang, Hangi Wa Ling Wang, Xia Liu, Yamin Wang, Yanping Yang, Xiao Hai, Ming-Cheng Luo<sup>3</sup>, Jan Dwenk<sup>2</sup>, Yiping Yong, Jian Wang<sup>2</sup>, Haan & Jan Wang<sup>40</sup>.

Bread wheat (Trifticum astirum, AABDD) is one of the most widely calibrated and communits food composite interworks. However, the complex polyhoid nature of its genome makes generic and func-ome of bread wheat and other polyhoid wheats, for example, T. mgdom (AABB), T. fungenheret (AAGG) and T. zhalowstyl (T. MaGGA<sup>AAA</sup>), contral to wheat revelution, downstication and genetic improvement<sup>2</sup>. The progenitor specifies of the A genome its varial wheat more contralive that the A chaptory application of more of the B genome?) and Ac tauxchil (the donor of the D genome?, specifies) in the morphological development of splits and seed. Here we present the generations, assembly and analysis of a destified protein coding gene modely, and development structure identified protein coding gene modely, and development structure Bread wheat (Triticum aestivum, AABBDD) is one of the mos

which grownes shoring on 6th Sourcesc et the T. storent grownes. We destified provides coding pare models, creferend growness tracture analyses and assessed its utility for analysing approximally impor-tant genus and the developing models of the store of the growth photo shoring the store of the store of the growth important developing models and the growth of the growth and the store of the most important field coding the growth of the store of the store of the growth of constraints of the calculate constrained by humans? To acco-conclusion of the calculate constrained by humans? To acco-tant the scenar decrements are also a store of the scenar decrements are also the scenar decrements. The store of the scenar decrements are also the scenar decrement and the store of the scenar decrements are also the scenar decrements are also the scenar decrement are also the scenar decrement are also the scenar decrement are also the scenar decrements are also t what and its diploid relative' has allocated more than 60% of the mento the A, B and D promore with more than 70% collidence. The sequence of diploid progenitor genomes will allow the complete and maniphgons assignment of their homogones relationships. We sequenced T-immute accession G1812 (P424198) using a voluc-mone shorps articipation of the diployation genome inclusion strategy on the limits in Hispatian (Stappinse, and assembled the genome using SOAPanono (r. 1165) with 44.80 (stappinse) (SOA of Heren Iaby quality asseme that (Stappinset) Diplopense (SOA of Heren Iaby quality asseme that (Stappinset) Diplopenset (SOA of Heren Iaby quality asseme that (Stappinset) Displopenset (SOA of Heren Iaby quality asseme that (Stappinset) Complementary Informatica), shoch in consister with provises repeat complexity of the (I which SOW of assembly was covered) of A4.81 kilohase. (b), Alter gat docknet, the data assembly was 46.60 ow that a scatified

(kb). After gap closure, the draft assembly was 4.66 Gb with a scaffold (b), And gop costace, the data estimaty was cooled with a scattered N50 length of 63.69 kb (Table 1 and Supplementary Information). The length of the contigs that contained intact or partial genes ranged from

Figure 1 Comparison of gene families and coding domains of T. grarty Figure 1 Comparison of gene namines and coming domains of 1 interfa-with rice, maize, sorghum and B. distachyon. a, Venn diagram illustrating shared and unique gene families (gene numbers in parenthesis) among the five grass species, b, Comparison of protein families with different Pfam domains mong the five species. Fourteen Pfam domains that had significant differences P < 0.001, Pisher's exact test) in their percentages between T. urartu and the

her four grass species are shown. The percentage was calculated b e number of each domain by the total gene set in a given species. ted by dividing



#### Ling et al., Nature 496, 2013



#### LETTER RESEARCH Figure 2 | Synteny analysis betwe T. urartu and B. distachyon, and genome expansion in T. urartu. a, Syntenic relationships between t

#### RESEARCH LETTER

 
 UNIT a untrist draft genome sequence provides new insights into the 4 genome tails is shorted ly many pelphoid whesh species. The List and the sequence services of gene models (34.879) and abundant genetic markers and/ord in sequence setalides (beginter with the energing genemic and special genemic genes where are sequences from bread wheat's promise to accelerate deeper and nonce systematic genemic and breading undices of tread wheat is an experiment of the future challenges of food security and sustainable agriculture.
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 Deeper deeper and accelerate deeper and barries and the space deeper and deeper and the space deeper and the space deeper and space deeper and the space deepe Our T. urartu draft genome sequence provides new insights into the A genome that is shared by many polyploid wheat species. The large set of gene models (34,879) and abundant genetic markers anchored in 17.

METHODS SUMMARY The prome of 7, neural accession (B12) was sequenced on the Illumina Hisopuron (200) platform. The data were used to accent the the draft prome sequence with the user of the XXXMerows' Halons: RXX-66 quark the the draft prome and on the same platform and lack (51 for prome matching) and transversa-and on the same platform and lack (51 for prome matching) and transversa-and on the same platform and lack (51 for prome matching) and transversa-and on the same platform and lack (51 for prome matching) and transversa-and on the same platform and lack (51 for prome matching) and transversa-and on the same platform and lack (51 for prome matching) and transversa-and on the same platform and lack (51 for prome matching) and transversa-and mits approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform and mits approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform and mits approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform and mits approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform and mits approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform and mits approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform approach, sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to bed Platform approach sequence similarity search and RXX-64 guits to be platform and the platform approach ap

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- Supplementary Information is available in the online version of the pape

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## Wheat A Genome Sequencing

#### Goal:

Completing the genome sequencing of *T. urartu* using new sequencing technologies, and providing a diploid reference genome for analysis of polyploid wheat genomes, and for studying wheat evolution and even for genetic improvement of wheat.

#### **Strategy:**

- Constructing physical map, sequencing BAC clones, and completing the genome sequencing.
- Constructing a high density SNP map, and anchoring the genes and scaffolds on chromosomes.



#### BAC Library Construction

Three genomic BAC libraries of *T. urartu* G1812 were constructed using *Hind*III, *Eco*RI and *Mbo*I. They contain 470,000 BAC clones with an average insert size of 120 kb.

#### Physical Mapping

In collaboration with Keygene, 451,584 BAC clones were analyzed using the whole genome profiling approach. Of them, 345,233 BAC clones were available and used for constructing BAC contigs. The total size of the BACs was 8x of *T. urartu* genome.



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## **BAC Contigs of** *T. urartu*

	HS-WGP	LS-WGP
Total No. of BACs in FPC	345,233	345,233
Contig No.	20,702	12,137
No. and % BACs in contigs	274,728 (80%)	323,058 (94%)
No. and % Singleton BACs	70,505 (20%)	22,175 (6%)
Coverage (Mbp)	5522	4688
Average contig size (BACs)	13.3	26.6
N50 contig size (BACs)	24	55
Average contig size (kb)	267	386
N50 contig size (kb)	340	656

HS-WGP: High stringency WGP map assembly LS-WGP: Reduced stringency WGP map assembly



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## **BAC Selection and Sequencing**



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## **Evaluation of BAC Sequencing Reads**

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## **Length Distribution of Assembled BACs**





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#### **Sequenced Data**

Data Type	Library Insert Size	Library	Lane	Cells	Average Read Length (bp)	Raw Data (Gb)	Usable Data (Gb)	Effective Depth
BAC	$\sim$ 300 bp	34	33		150	1,630	1,150	230
Pacbio				109	8,000	97	97	19
WGS	$\sim$ 500 bp	1	2		250	130	107	21
Total		35	35	109		1,857	1,354	271

Calculated with estimated genome size of 5Gb



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## **Assembly Results**

	Contig			Scaffold		
	Size (bp)	Number		Size (bp)	Number	
N95	69,250	21,282		172,395	5,563	
N90	99,508	18,422		262,382	4,436	
N80	135,055	14,272		480,285	3,097	
N70	167,418	11,044		710,158	2,271	
N60	202,973	8,400		929,688	1,677	
N50	241,179	6,201		1,169,259	1,213	
Longest	1,570,203			6,267,833		
Total Size	4,863,000,000			4,883,161,420		
Total number (≥1Kb)		28,535			8,023	
GC ratio (%)	45.931			45.930		



#### **Characters of the Predicted Genes**

Gene number	42,488
Gene length (Avg.)	3,379
Transcript length (Avg.)	1,497
Max CDS length	15,036
CDS length (Avg.)	998
Protein length ( Avg. )	331
Exon length (Avg.)	274
Intron length (Avg.)	524
Exon number( Avg. )	5.5
Intron number( Avg. )	4.5





# **Constructing a high density SNP map and anchoring the Sequences on chromosomes.**



G1812 (AA)

 $\mathbf{F}_1$ 

F<sub>2</sub>

## **Construction of High Density SNP Map**





G3146 (AA)

- RAD-Sequencing of 471 F<sub>2</sub> lines.
- Sequencing depth: 8x coverage per line.
- 200,293 Indels and 579,126 SNPs were identified.

#### High density SNP map





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#### **Assigning sequences on chromosomes**

Chromosome	Sequence Length	Gene Number
Chr1	546,352,135	4,639
Chr2	743,055,976	6,348
Chr3	745,435,511	5,979
Chr4	608,737,882	4,033
Chr5	645,961,361	5,735
Chr6	566,958,958	4,473
Chr7	715,110,063	6,364
Total	4,571,611,886	37,571



## **Summary**

- The A genome is a basic genome of bread wheat and other polyploid wheats, played a central role in wheat evolution, domestication and genetic improvement.
- *T. urartu* is the progenitor of the wheat A genome. We have generated its high quality genome sequence with 4.86 Gb by sequencing BACs. The contig N50 reaches to 241kb, and scaffold N50 is 1.17 Mb.
- We predicted 42,488 protein-coding gene models with assembled sequence.
  - A high density SNP genetic map has been constructed. With it, more than 93% of the sequences have been anchored onto its corresponding chromosome.



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