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Adamski, N. M., Borril, P., Brinton, J., Harrington, S. A., Marchal, C., Bentley, A. R., Bovill, W. D., Cattivelli, L., Cockram, J., Contreras-Moreira, B., Ford, B., Ghosh, S., Harwood, W., Hassani-Pak, K., Hayta, S., Hickey, L. T., Kanyuka, K., King, J., Maccaferri, M., Naamati, G., Pozniak, C. J., Ramirez-Gonzalez, R. H., Sansaloni, C., Trevaskis, B., Wingen, L. U., Wulff, B. B. H. and Uauy, C. 2019. A roadmap for gene functional characterisation in wheat. *PeerJ Preprints*. 7, p. e26877v2.

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Table 2: Natural variation resources available in wheat.

Collection	Short description
<i>wild wheat relatives and progenitor species</i>	
Seeds of Discovery	Wheat and wild relative accessions held by ICARDA and CIMMYT
Open Wild Wheat	Accessions of <i>Aegilops tauschii</i> (D genome progenitor)
Wild wheat introgression lines	Introgression lines from <i>Aegilops caudata</i> , <i>Aegilops speltoides</i> , <i>Amblyopyrum muticum</i> , <i>Thinopyrum bessarabicum</i> , <i>Thinopyrum elongatum</i> , <i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i> , <i>Thinopyrum ponticum</i> , <i>Triticum timopheevii</i> , <i>Triticum urartu</i> , rye and wheat cultivars (Chinese Spring, Highbury, Paragon, Pavon 76)
<i>Synthetic hexaploid wheat</i>	
Synthetic hexaploid wheat	Synthetic hexaploid wheats generated using <i>Aegilops tauschii</i> (DD) + European tetraploid (AABB) wheat
<i>wheat diversity panels</i>	
Watkins historic collection of landrace wheats	World collection of wheat landraces grown as farmer saved seed before the 1930s. Genetically stable collection developed by two generations of single seed descent
GEDIFLUX (Genetic Diversity Flux) collection	Western European winter wheat varieties that individually occupied over 5% of national acreage from 1945 to 2000. Bi-parental populations with Paragon (ongoing)
NIAB wheat association mapping panel	Bread wheat varieties released between 1916–2007. Predominantly UK varieties (68%), also other North Western European countries e.g. France (10%) and Germany (8%)
OzWheat diversity panel	Genetic diversity in Australian wheat breeding (colonial landraces 1860s, first Australian-bred cultivars 1890s, CIMMYT-derived semi dwarfs 1960s, post 2000 wheat)
Vavilov wheat collection	Hexaploid wheat accessions including landraces, historic breeding lines and cultivars. Pure lines generated by single seed descent

WHEALBI wheat panel	Worldwide wheat accessions including diploid and tetraploid wild relatives, old hexaploid landraces and modern elite cultivars
Global Durum Wheat (GDP) panel	Diversity used in durum wheat breeding programs globally, including landraces and modern varieties
Tetraploid wheat Global Collection (TGC)	Wild emmer wheat, domesticated emmer, durum wheat landraces and other tetraploid wheat sub-species (<i>Triticum aethiopicum</i> , <i>Triticum carthlicum</i> , <i>Triticum polonicum</i> , <i>Triticum turanicum</i> , <i>Triticum turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum karamyshevii</i> and <i>Triticum petropavlovsky</i>)
MAGIC populations	
CSIRO, Aus	4-way (parents Baxter, Chara, Westonia, Yitpi); 8-way (parents Baxter, Westonia, Yitpi, AC Barrie (Canada), Xiaoya54 (China), Volcani (Israel), Pastor (Mexico), Alsen (USA))
NIAB, UK	8-way (parents Alchemy, Brompton, Claire, Hereward, Rialto, Robigus, Xi19, Soissons); 16-way (Banco, Bersee, Brigadier, Copain, Cordiale, Flamingo, Gladiator, Holdfast, Kloka, Maris Fundin, Robigus, Slejpnar, Soissons, Spark, Steadfast, Stetson)
Germany	8-way (Event, Format, BAYP4535, Potenzial, Ambition, Bussard, Firl3565, Julius)
Durum	4-way (Claudio (Italy), Colosseo (Italy), Neodur (France), Rascon/2*Tarro (advanced CIMMYT line))

Number of accessions

80,000 accessions: 56,342 domesticated hexaploid (8 taxa);
18,946 domesticated tetraploid (8 taxa); 3,903 crop wild
relatives included all known 27 wild species from *Aegilops-*
Triticum species complex and 11 genomic constitutions.

265 accessions

153 stable homozygous introgression lines available

50 synthetic hexaploid wheats + pre-breeding accessions;
backcross populations with Robigus and Paragon also available

829 accessions (core set of 119 represent majority of assayed
genotypic variation). F_{4:5} mapping populations against Paragon,
mainly for the core set.

479 accessions

480 accessions

285 accessions

295 accessions

487 accessions

1,056 accessions

1,856

1,500 (4-way) and 3,000 (8-way) RILs

NIAB 8-way MAGIC: >1,000 RILs; NIAB 16-way MAGIC: ~600 RILs

394 F_{6:8} RILs

334 F_{7:8} RILs

Genotyping

DArT-seq

Whole genome shotgun
sequenced (10–30x)

35K Axiom Wheat Relative
Genotyping array + 710 KASP
markers (Grewal *et al.*, 2019)

35K Axiom breeders array

35K Axiom breeders array (Allen
et al., 2017); subset exome
sequenced (Gardiner *et al.*, 2018)

35K Axiom breeders array

90k SNP array

90k SNP array + additional 26K
SNPs from transcriptome data

DART-seq (34,311 polymorphic
markers)

Exome capture (~600,000 genetic variants in ~40,000 genes; 12,000 genes identified as putative presence/absence variation compared to RefSeqv1.0)

90k SNP array

90k SNP array



90k SNP array, microsatellite and DArT markers > 20,000 SNPs mapped in each population

35K breeders array. Genome sequence (Claire, Robigus, others underway). Exome capture sequence of 16-way parents. Skim-seq of all RILs underway.

5,435 SNPs from SNP array

90k SNP array

Data/seed availability

CIMMYT Dataverse (<http://hdl.handle.net/11529/10548030>),
Germinate data warehouse (<http://germinate.cimmyt.org/wheat/>).
Records for all germplasm accessions can also be accessed at
<https://ssl.fao.org/glis/>

Sequencing:

https://opendata.earlham.ac.uk/wheat/under_license/toronto/; **Seed:**
<https://www.seedstor.ac.uk/search-browseaccessions.php?idCollection=38>)

Genotype: <https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/wrc/germplasm-resources/genotyping.aspx>; **Seed:** <https://www.seedstor.ac.uk/>
(accessions WR0001–WR0155)

Genotype:

https://www.cerealsdb.uk.net/cerealgenomics/CerealsDB/axiom_download.php; **Seed:** <https://www.seedstor.ac.uk/> (store codes WS0001–WS0232)

Genotype:

https://www.cerealsdb.uk.net/cerealgenomics/CerealsDB/axiom_download.php; **Seed:** <https://www.seedstor.ac.uk/>; (store codes WATDE0001–WATDE1063)

Genotype:

https://www.cerealsdb.uk.net/cerealgenomics/CerealsDB/axiom_download.php; **Seed:** <https://www.seedstor.ac.uk/> (store codes WGED0001–WGED0729)

Seed: <https://www.niab.com/pages/id/326/Resources>; **Genotype:**
https://www.niab.com/pages/id/491/Wheat_90k_SNP_dataset;

Pedigree information:

https://www.niab.com/pages/id/501/UK_Wheat_varieties_Pedigree

Seed and Genotype: contact Shannon Dillon from CSIRO
(Shannon.Dillon@csiro.au)

Genotype: Dr Lee Hickey at The University of Queensland
(l.hickey@uq.edu.au); **Seed:** Australian Grains Genebank
(sally.norton@ecodev.vic.gov.au)

Genotype:

https://urgi.versailles.inra.fr/download/iwgsc/IWGSC_RefSeq_Annotations/v1.0/iwgsc_refseqv1.0_Wheatbi_GWAS.zip; **Seed:**
<https://www.gbif.org/dataset/a52ca10a-136a-4072-a6de-3ec6e7852365>

Genotype: ms in preparation; **Seed:** ICARDA genebank
<http://indms.icarda.org> (Filippo Bassi, F.Bassi@cgiar.org)

Genotype: GrainGenes; **Seed:** on request for non-commercial use from University of Bologna (marco.maccaferri@unibo.it and roberto.tuberosa@unibo.it)

Seed and Genotype: on request from CSIRO (Bill.Bovill@csiro.au)

Claire and Robigus genomes:

https://opendata.earlham.ac.uk/opendata/data/Triticum_aestivum/EI/v1.1/; **Genotyping and Seed:**
http://www.niab.com/pages/id/402/NIAB_MAGIC_population_resources

Genotype and pedigree: <http://doi.org/10.14459/2018mp1435172>
(click the “open attachment browser” link); **Seed:** Bavarian State Research Centre for Agriculture (Freising, Germany)

Genotype and pedigree:

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/pbi.12424>; **Seed:**
on request for non-commercial use from University of Bologna
(marco.maccaferri@unibo.it and roberto.tuberosa@unibo.it)

More information/Reference

<https://seedsofdiscovery.org/>

www.openwildwheat.org ; Arora *et al.*, 2019

www.nottingham.ac.uk/WISP ; Grewal *et al.*, 2018a; Grewal *et al.*, 2018b, King *et al.*, 2017a, King *et al.*, 2017b

http://www.niab.com/pages/id/419/Breeder_s__Toolkit

http://wisplandracepillar.jic.ac.uk/results_resources.htm ; Wingen *et al.*, 2014; Wingen *et al.*, 2017

http://wisplandracepillar.jic.ac.uk/results_resources.htm ; Wingen *et al.*, 2014

<https://www.niab.com/pages/id/326/Resources> ; Fradgley *et al.*, 2019

Riaz *et al.*, 2017

Pont *et al.*, 2019

Maccaferri *et al.*, 2019

Huang *et al.*, 2012; Shah *et al.*, 2019

Mackay *et al.*, 2014; Gardner *et al.*, 2016

Stadlmeier *et al.*, 2018

Milner *et al.*, 2016