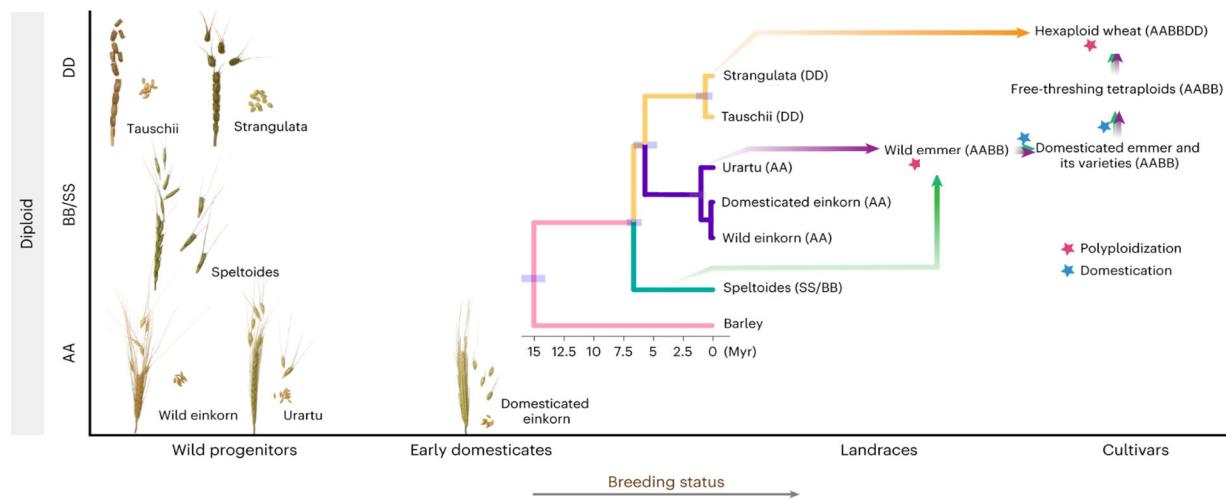


# The wheat genome

## Formation

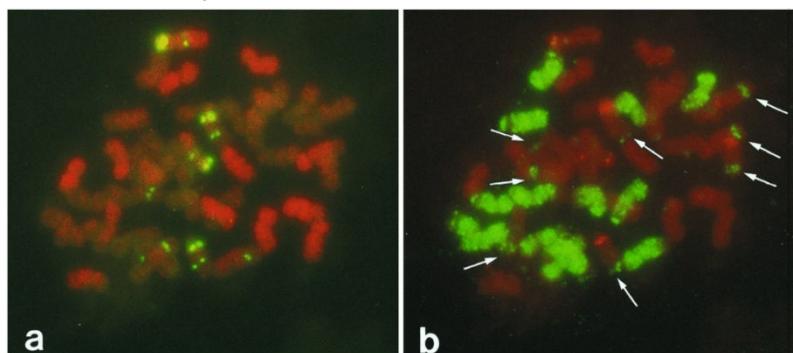
Zhao et al, 2023



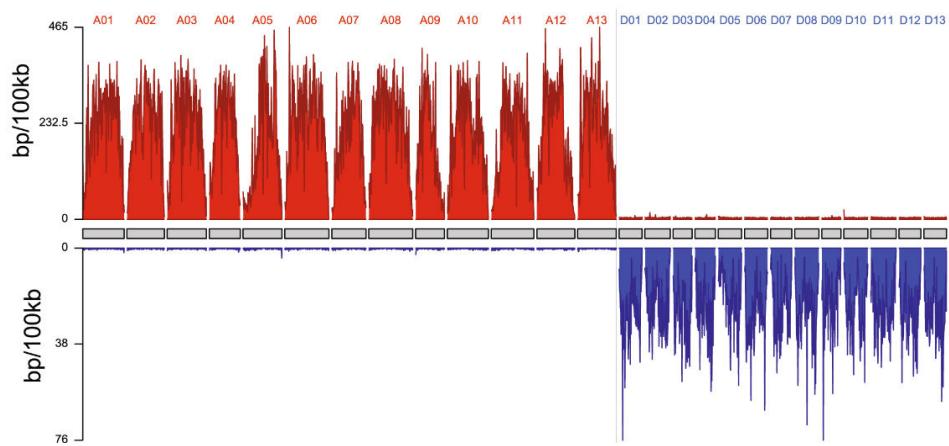
## Assigning individual chromosomes to subgenomes

### Pairing

A	B	D
<i>T. urartu</i>	<i>Ae. speltoides</i>	<i>Ae. tauschii</i>
1A	1B	1D
2A	2B	2D
3A	3B	3D
4A	4B	4D
5A	5B	5D
6A	6B	6D
7A	7B	7D

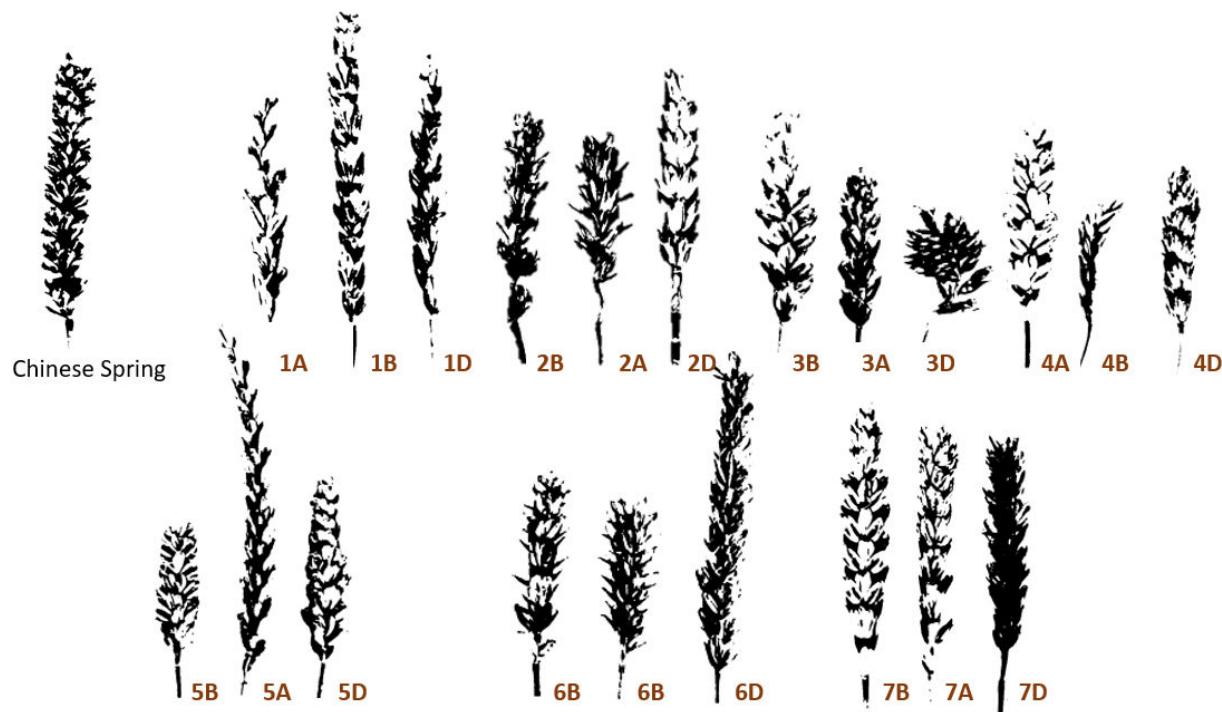
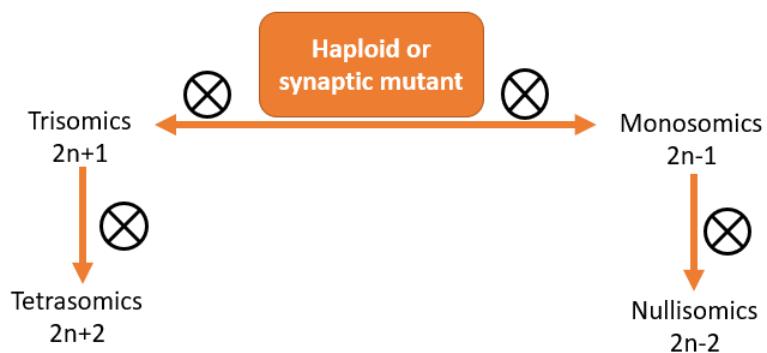
**Landmarks + GISH****Linares et al., 1998**

- a) Green = digoxigenin-labeled pTa794 (rDNA, bright spots in bw); orange = rhodamine-labeled pAs120 (medium gray in bw) from the A genome. Unlabeled chromosomes appear dark gray
- b) Same cell - Green = digoxigenin-labeled pAm1 (C genome) rhodamine-labeled pTa71 (rDNA-specific).

**Transposon insertions****Session and Rokhshar, 2023**

# Aneuploids in wheat

Sears, 1953



## Behavior of univalents

## Behavior of monosomes

n-1	♀\♂	n (96%)	n-1 (4%)
n (25%)		2n (24%)	2n-1 (1%)
n-1 (75%)		2n-1 (72%)	2n-2 (3%)

## Behavior of trisomes

n+1	♀\♂	n (75-80%)	n+1 (2-25%)
n (60%)		2n	2n+1
n+1 (40%)		2n+1	2n+2 (1-10%)

## Substitution lines

Ising, 1966

Ifafa lily hybrids,  $2n = 16$

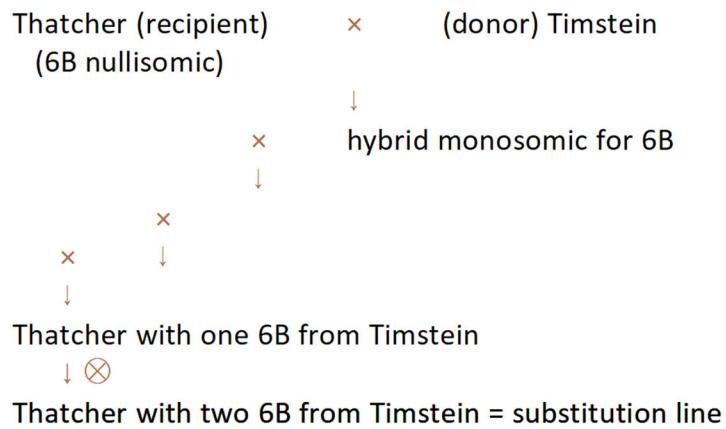


*Cyrtanthus parviflorus* × *C. mackenii* var *cooperi*.

<https://i.pinimg.com/736x/6b/b7/45/6bb745fbbf3f135bde6cbc3e1c203f35.jpg> & Wikipedia Commons

## Deriving substitution lines

Sears, 1969



## Using substitution lines

Eg, Berke et al., 1992

Chromosome	Wichita chromosomes in Cheyenne background		Cheyenne chromosomes in Wichita background	
	Seed Yield (Mg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Height (cm)	Seed Yield (Mg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Height (cm)
1A	0.17	1.6	-0.12	-2.4
3A	0.45*	-7.6*	-0.45*	2.6
6A	0.33*	-2.9*	-0.61*	-.01
2B	-0.01	-0.2	0.06	5.1*
3B	-0.62*	0.0	-0.09	-3.9*
5D	0.12	0.1	0.04	1.0

## Monosomic alien addition lines

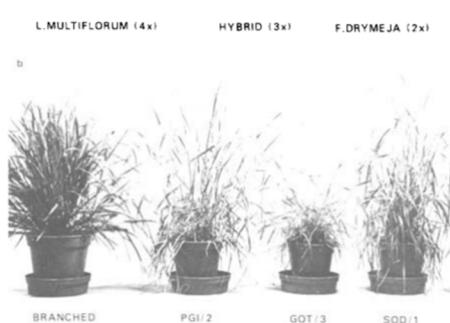


Figure 1. Alien addition lines of *Allium fistulosum* with chromosomes from *A. cepa*. From Sigyo et al., 1996. *Genes Genet. Syst.* 71:363-371

## Using addition lines

Distinguish effects of specific alien chromosomes

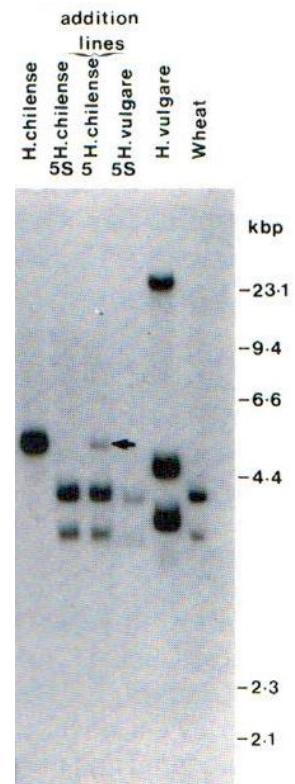
Eg, Morgan, 1991



Detect homoeologies between chromosomes of different species

Assign genes to chromosomes

Eg, Cannell et al., 1992



## Limitations to alien addition/substitution lines

Jiang et al., 1994

### Using addition line translocations in breeding

Ln-9 gene for leaf rust resistance from *Aegilops* to wheat

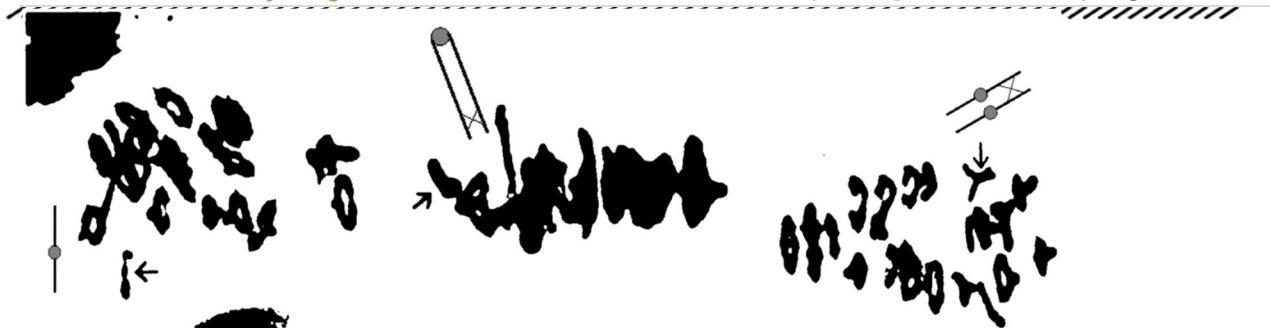
Eg, Sears, 1956



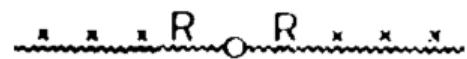
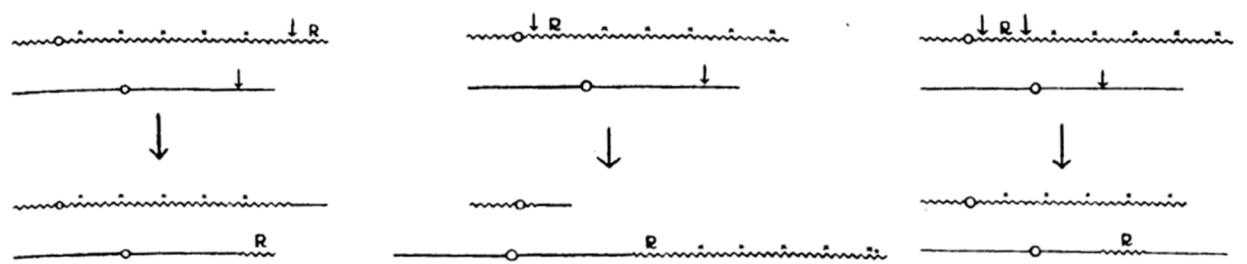
Leaf rust and spikes of wheat cv. 'Chinese Spring' and of *Aegilops umbellulata*.



L to R: Chinese Spring with 0, 1, and 2 copies of the *Aegilops* chromosome.



L: A univalent from Aegilops; C: An isochromosome from Aegilops; R: A bivalent of the Aegilops chromosome



L-R: Chinese Spring; homozygous for reciprocal (middle pair) and interstitial (right) translocations.

Friebe et al, 1996

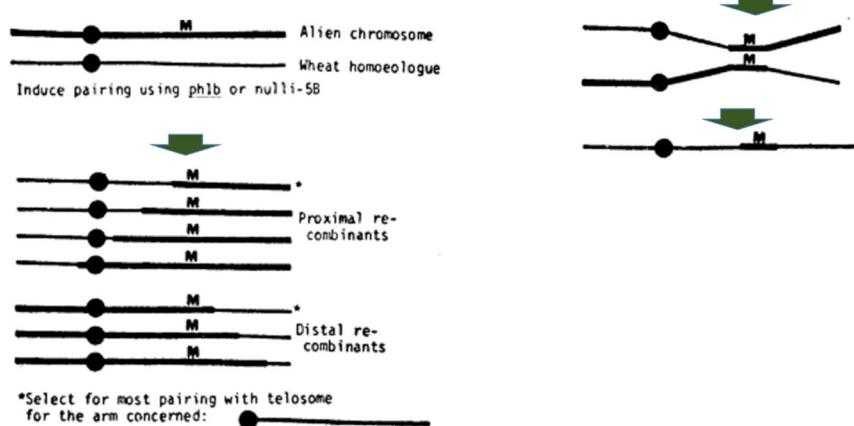
## More translocations

Jiang et al, 1994

## Introgression via pairing genes

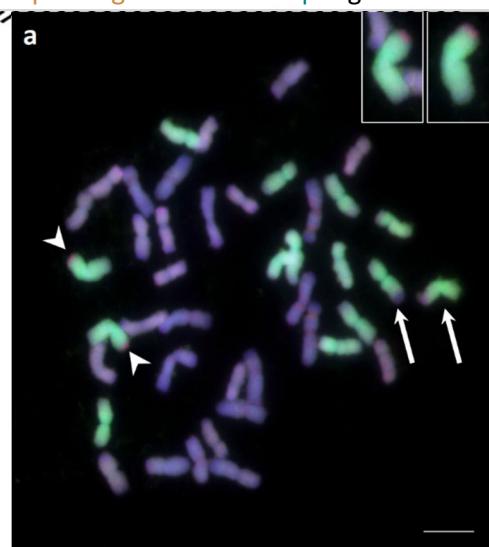
Review by Jones et al, 1995

Sears 1983



## Monitoring with GISH

Eg, Gao et al., 2021



- Red- N genome from *Aegilops uniaristata*
- Green – A genome probe from *T. urartu*
- Insert: chromosome 2A
- Arrowheads → 2NS-2AS translocation
- Arrows – ancestral translocation between 4AL and &BS
- Bar – 10 µm

## Continued introgressions

Islam & Shepherd, 1992

