



Identification of SNP markers associated with resistance to Aphanomyces root rot in alfalfa

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Aphanomyces root rot (Aphanomyces euteiches)

- Important seedling damping off and root rot pathogen of pea (*Pisum*), alfalfa, snap bean (*Phaseolus*), clover (*Trifolium*)
 - Persists in soil for many years
 - Favored by wet soil conditions, heavy soils
 - Stobilurin fungicides can protect alfalfa seedlings



Aphanomyces root rot affects seedling and adult alfalfa plants



Seedling "corpses" <u>Acute phase</u>

Adult plants lack lateral and fibrous roots, no nodules. Foliage stunted, yellow. <u>Chronic phase</u>.





Wet soil syndrome

- Poor seedling emergence due to
 - Seed rot (*Pythium* species, *Fusarium* species)
 - Seedling damping-off (*Phytophthora medicaginis, Rhizoctonia solani*)
 - Seedling root rot (*Pythium* species, *P. medicaginis*, *Aphanomyces euteiches*, + others)
- Poor nodulation
- Hypoxia (low oxygen concentration)





Aphanomyces root rot



Development of APH resistant checks

- Dr. Craig Grau (U Wisc) (1990's)
- WAPH-1: two cycles of selection from named cultivars

Cycle 1: 50 plants selected from 11 cultivars in Marshfield and 50 plants selected from 11 cultivars after inoculation

Cycle 2: 50 APH race 1 resistant plants from C1 x 3 'Apollo' and 1 MSR193 (PRR resistant)

- Registration of WAPH-1: Crop Sci. 32:287-288.
- Commercial cultivars with race 1 resistance selected from elite breeding materials

Development of race 1+2 resistance: WAPH-5

- Race 1 resistant cultivars had significant Aphanomyces root rot
 - Pythium root rot was also observed
- ~300 Plant Introductions were screened for resistance to NC-1 (race 2)
 - PI 468018 ('Grimm,' Canada), PI 439006 ('Hamadany,' Syria), and PI 464781 (Turkey) were intermated with breeding populations derived from WAPH-1.
 Selections also were made for resistance to *P. medicaginis*.
 - Three cycles of phenotypic recurrent selection in the greenhouse (WI-98) and two cycles in race 2 infested fields at the UW Marshfield research station.
- NAAIC 1994, "Aphanomyces Root Rot of Alfalfa Looking Back 10 Years"
- Race 2 resistance in commercial cultivars developed from elite materials by each company
- Is resistance in WAPH-5 distinct from resistance in commercial cultivars?

APH Susceptible Reaction





Hypersensitive response indicates defense is triggered by NBS-LRR type resistance gene; secondary defenses.

Developing mapping populations for APH

- Selected resistant and susceptible seedlings
 - WAPH-5 (race 1+2), 53V52 (race 1+2)
 - Retested with vegetative cuttings







Resistant



Susceptible

Mapping resistance loci

- Genotyping-by-sequencing (line 85; 53V52 F1 population)
- DaRTag markers (~3,000 SNP markers) developed by Breeding Insight

100

- Line 85
- Line 55/56 (WAPH-5 F1 population)





Genotyping-by-sequencing 53V52 population









A major QTL was identified on chr1.1 for Aphanomyces race 1 in the 53V52 F1 population using DaRTag markers



A major QTL was identified on chr2.1 using combined information from five stains (BLUEs)



WAPH-5 population: QTL mapping identified resistance loci to Aphanomyces Race 1 on chr 1.1 & 4.1



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WAPH-5: QTL mapping identified resistance loci to Aphanomyces Race 2 on chr 4.1 & 7.1



Summary of QTL mapping for Aphanomyces Race 1 and Race 2

Population	Disease (race/strain)	Chromosome	Peak SNP
52V52 F1	Aphanomyces Race 1	Chr1.1	chr1.1_019596141
52V52 F1	Aphanomyces Race 2 (BLUE, MER4, STE2)	Chr2.1	chr2.1_017012486
52V52 F1	Aphanomyces Race 2 (STE2)	Chr5.1	chr5.1_018083565
WAPH-5 F1	Aphanomyces Race 1	Chr1.1	chr1.1_003712477
WAPH-5 F1	Aphanomyces Race 1	Chr4.1	chr4.1_080785939
WAPH-5 F1	Aphanomyces Race 2	Chr4.1	chr4.1_080478320
WAPH-5 F1	Aphanomyces Race 2	Chr7.1	chr7.1_006496412

Race 2 resistance loci in WAPH-5 are distinct from resistance locus in 53V52.

Future goals

- Reduce the size of the QTLs through additional mapping studies
- Identify potential candidate R genes through transcript analysis
 - Verify genes through gene editing and/or transgenic expression
- Develop PCR based markers (or a mini-DaRTag array)
 - Identify plants with different race 1 and race 2 resistances
 - Determine the source of race 2 resistance in WAPH-5
- Evaluate disease resistance with the combination of chr2 and chr4 race 2 resistance



