

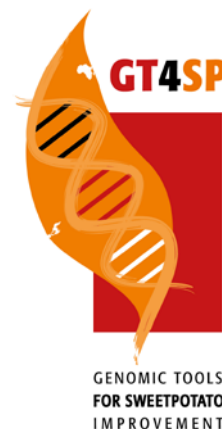
Update on the GT4SP Genomic **TOOLS** for Sweetpotato Improvement Project

Developing next generation breeding tools for SSA
sweetpotato breeders

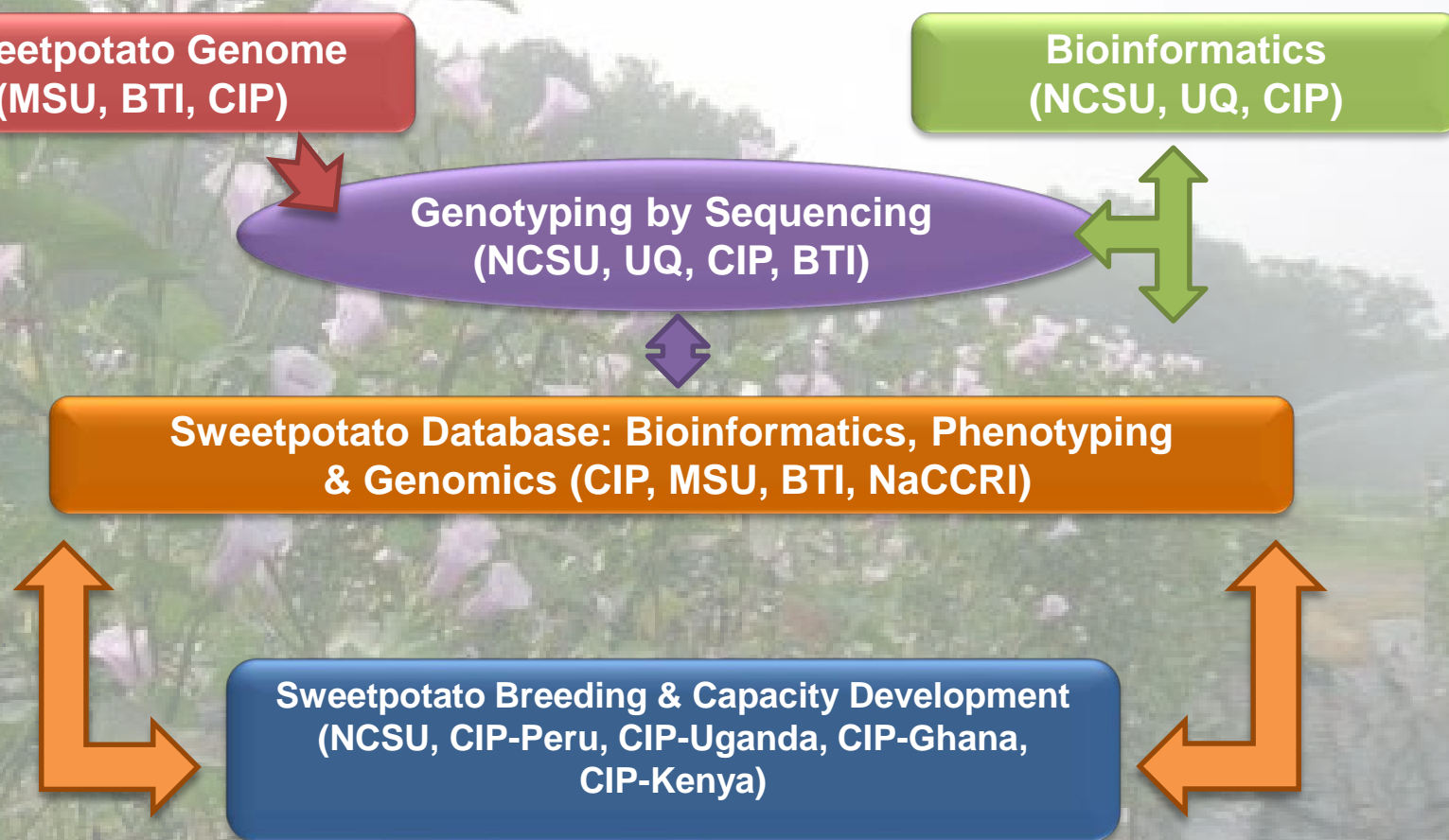
Craig Yencho
Dept. of Horticultural Science
College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
North Carolina State University



SPHI 10th Annual Meeting
Kigali, Rwanda
Aug. 23 - 25, 2019



The Genomic Tools for Sweetpotato Improvement Project GT4SP



An ambitious project to sequence sweetpotato and develop modern breeding tools for a food crop that sustains million of people in SSA.

Collaborators: Boyce Thompson Institute at Cornell, Michigan State University, University of Queensland, Australia; The International Potato Center, Peru; BioSciences East and Central Africa, Kenya; National Crops Resources Research Institute, Uganda; Crops Research Institute, Ghana

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Craig Yencho, Lead PI
Wendy Koch, Program Coordinator
Bode Olukolu, Molecular Breeding, GBS
Ken Pecota, Breeder
Jeremy Machacek, Breeder, Data capture
Xiaofei Zhang, Molecular Breeding, GS
Sharon Williamson, Research Specialist
Bonny Oloka, PhD Student, Uganda
Victor Amankwaah, PhD Student, Ghana

Zhao-Bang Zeng (CoPI) Statistics/QTL/GS
Guilherme Da Silva Pereira (Postdoc)
Marcelo Mollinari (Postdoc)
Dahlia Nielson (Bioinformatics)
Lina Quesada (coPI) Pathology



Robin Buell (coPI) Genome Browser
John Hamilton, Bioinformatics Engineer
Kin Lau, Postdoc
Grant Godden, Postdoc
Krystle Wiegert-Rininger, Research Associate



Zhangjun Fei (coPI) Sequencing
Lukas Mueller (coPI) Database Development
Alex Obgona, Postdoc
Shan Wu, Postdoc
Alex Ogonna, Database Development
Bryan Ellerbrock, Database Development



International
Potato Center

biosciences
eastern and central africa

CIP Lima

Wolfgang Gruneberg, SP Breeding, Global Lead
Jan Kreuze, Virologist
Reinhard Simon, Database Development
Raul Ezaguire, Statistician

CIP SSA

Dorcas Gemenet (CoPI), Geneticist, Molecular Breeding
Ted Carey, SP Breeding, Ghana, West Africa
Jolien Swanckaert, Postdoc, Uganda
Robert Mwanga, SP Breeding Uganda, East Africa
Reuben Tendo Ssali, Postdoc, Ghana
Luka Wanjohi, Database Development, Website
Mercy Kitavi, Molecular Breeding, Capacity Development



Benard Yada, (coPI) Breeder
Milton Otema Anyanga, Entomologist



Lachlan Coin (coPI)
Chenxi Zhou, PhD Student, China



Marian Quain, Biotechnology, TC

GT4SP – Major Accomplishments



GENOMIC TOOLS
FOR SWEETPOTATO
IMPROVEMENT

Sweetpotato Reference Genome(s)

Cultivated sweetpotato is a highly heterozygous allo-auto-hexaploid ($2n=6x=90$) with a large genome (~ 1.6 Gb; Arumuganthan and Earle, 1991).

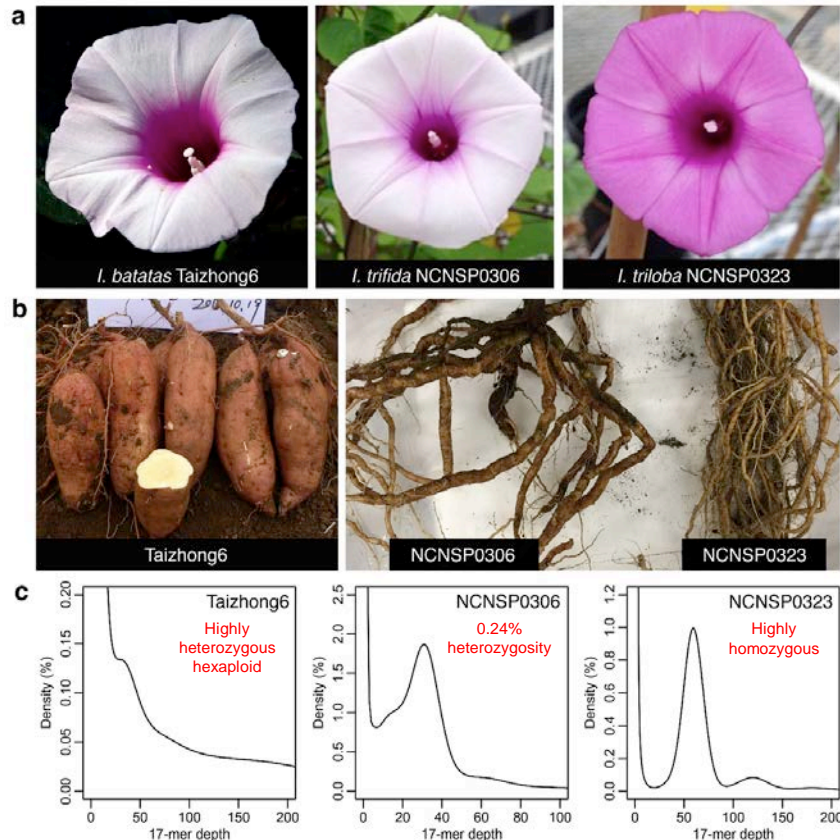
The origin of cultivated sweetpotato

Hypothesis I: Derived from the *I. trifida* autopolyploid complex (ranging from diploid to hexaploid) (Kobayashi, 1984).

Hypothesis II: Generated by natural hybridization between *I. trifida* and *I. triloba* (Austin, 1988).

	<i>I. trifida</i>		<i>I. triloba</i>	
	Contigs	Scaffolds	Contigs	Scaffolds
Number	44,847	30,398	31,279	4,015
N50 (bp)	65,820	1,237,020	36,931	6,861,300
Longest (bp)	1,067,799	8,902,984	313,171	19,833,707
Size (bp)	433,252,193	462,000,517 87.7 %	437,557,497	457,842,941 92.3 %

of the estimated genome sizes
(526.5 Mb and 495.9 Mb for *I. trifida* and *I. triloba*, respectively.)

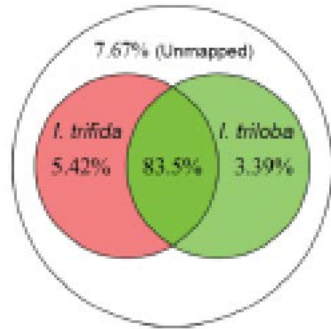


Fei Lab

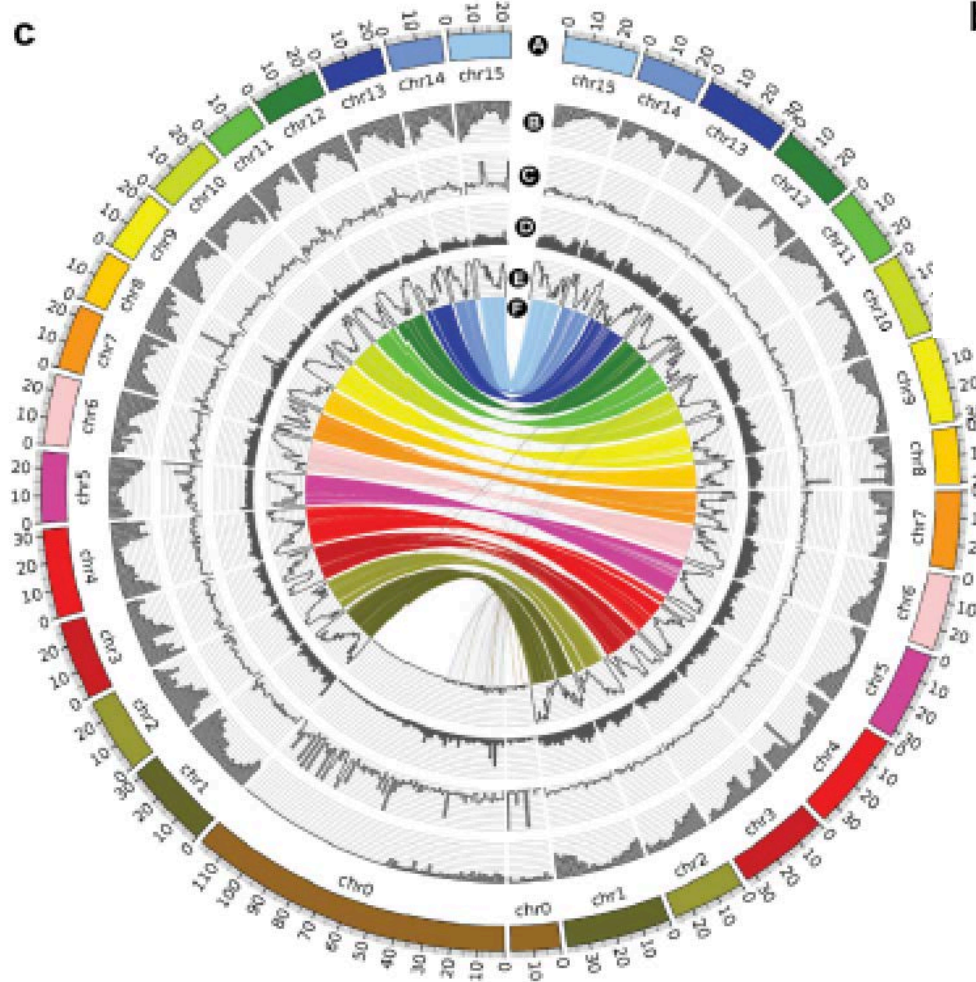
“Taizhong6” recently sequenced by Yang et al. 2017.

Comparative analysis of the hexaploid cultivated sweetpotato genome with genome assemblies of two wild relatives.

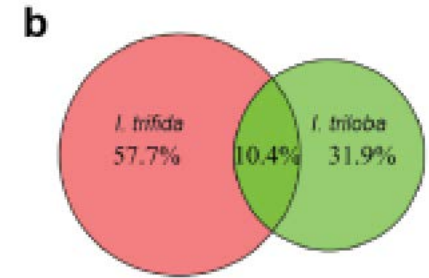
Wu et.al. *Nature Communications*. (2018) 9:4580 | DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-06983-8



a, Percentages of mapped and unmapped 10x Genomics linked reads of hexaploid 'Tanzania' to the *I. trifida* and *I. triloba* genome assemblies.



c, Comparison of the hexaploid sweetpotato molecules (center) with the two diploid assemblies: Trifida (left)/Triloba (right)



b, Percentages of 10x Genomics reads with better alignments when mapped to one genome assembly compared to the other.



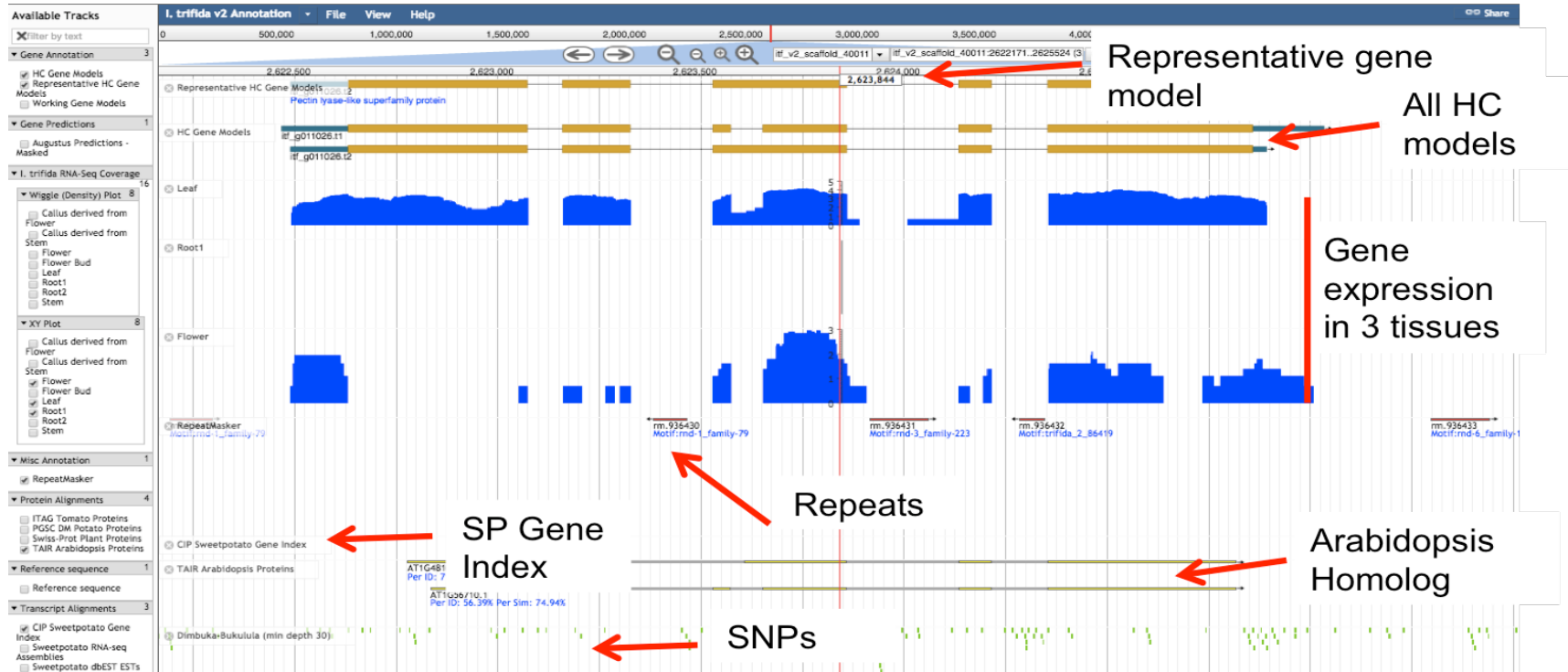
Sweetpotato Genomics Resource

At Michigan State University



Jbrowse Genome Browser

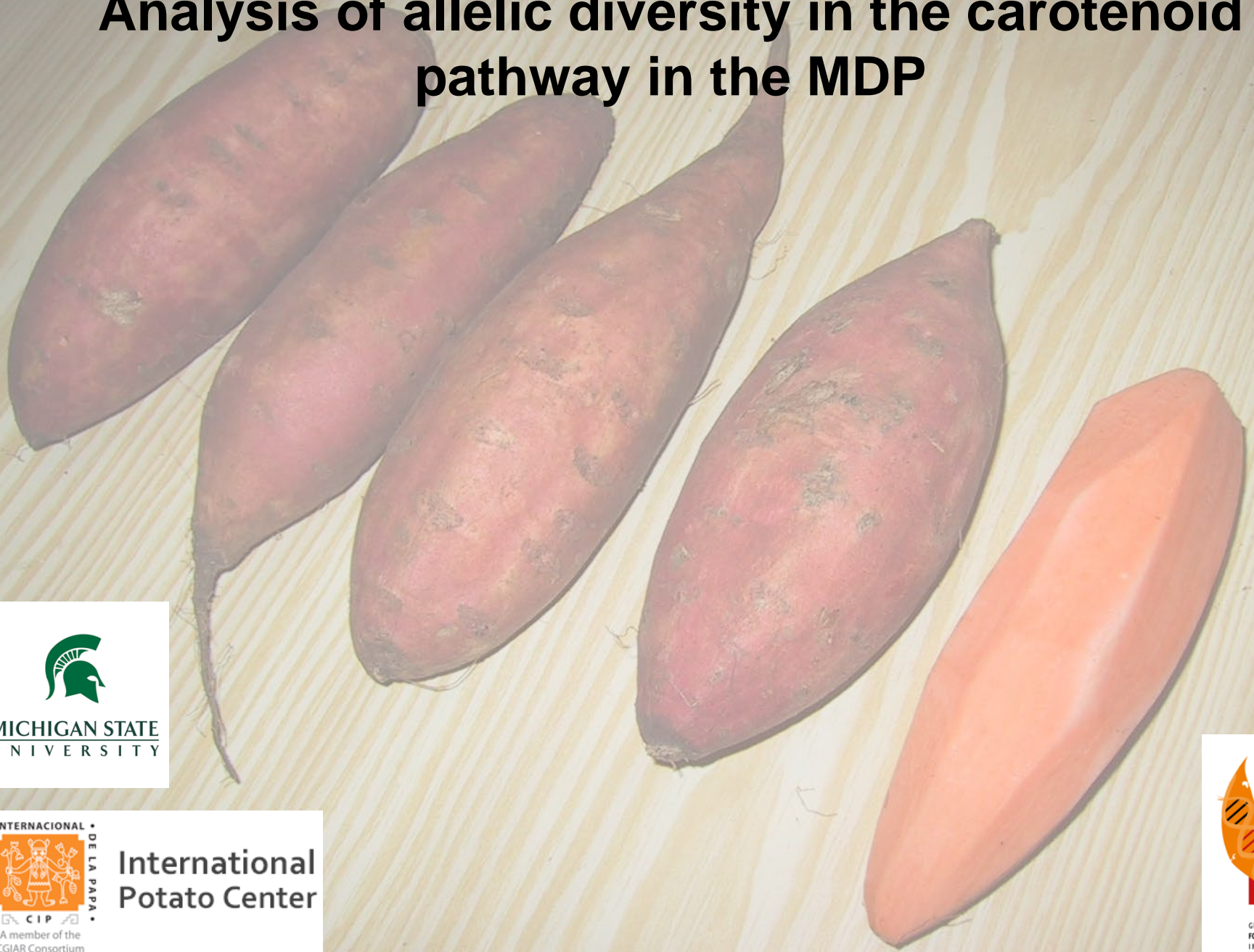
Home Genome Browser Search Tools Download Links Contact



Tracks available on the Jbrowse:

- Genome Annotation (Loci, Gene Models)
- Gene Predictions (Augustus, SNAP, FGESH)
- MAKER Transcript Evidence
- MAKER Protein Evidence
- CIP Sweetpotato Gene Index Alignments
- RepeatMasker Repeats
- RNA-Seq Coverage – Wiggle
- RNA-Seq Coverage – XY
- I. trifida 0431-1 SNPs

Analysis of allelic diversity in the carotenoid pathway in the MDP



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The Mwanga Diversity Panel (MDP)

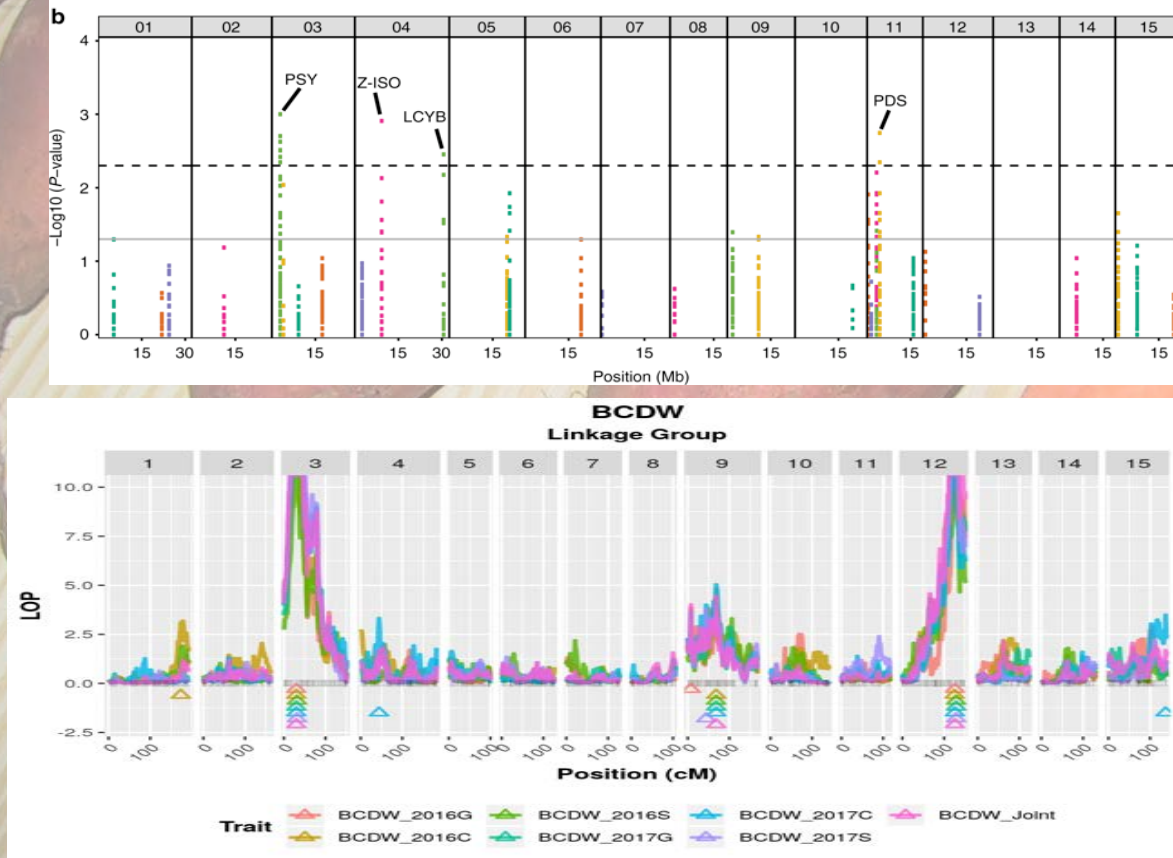
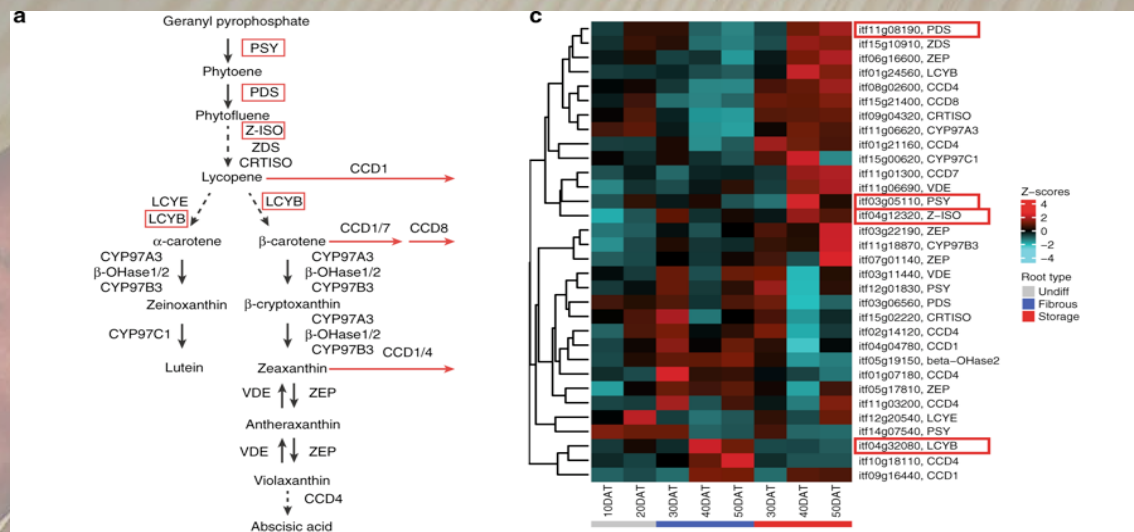
- 16 clones selected to make an 8x8 diallel population to exploit heterosis.

Population A

Name	Origin	Flesh color
Ejumula	Uganda	Orange
Kabode	Uganda	Orange
Kakamega	Kenya	Orange
NASPOT 5/58	Uganda	Orange
NASPOT 7	Uganda	Orange
Dimbuka-Bukulula	Uganda	Cream
NASPOT 1	Uganda	Cream
NK259L	Uganda	White

Population B

Name	Origin	Flesh color
Huarmeyano	CIP/Peru	Orange
NASPOT 5	Uganda	Orange
Resisto	USA(Kenya)	Orange
Magabali	Uganda	Cream
Mugande	Uganda	White
NASPOT 11	Uganda	Cream
New Kawogo	Uganda	Cream
Wagabolige	Uganda	Cream



GT4SP Mapping/Breeding Populations

- M9 x M19 – Diploid *I. trifida*
 - 212 clones
- Beauregard x Tanzania (BT)
 - 316 clones
- Tanzania x Beauregard (TB)
 - 247 clones
- New Kawogo x Beauregard (NKB),
 - 287 clones
- Mwanga Diversity Population,
 - 8 x 8 mating design,
 - 1,920 clones
- Multi-location, multi-year phenotyping in Peru, USA, Ghana and Uganda



Multisite Trials for Genetic Studies



Ica, Peru



Pucallpa, Peru



San Ramon, Peru



Kumasi, Ghana



Tamale, Ghana



Beauregard

BT

x

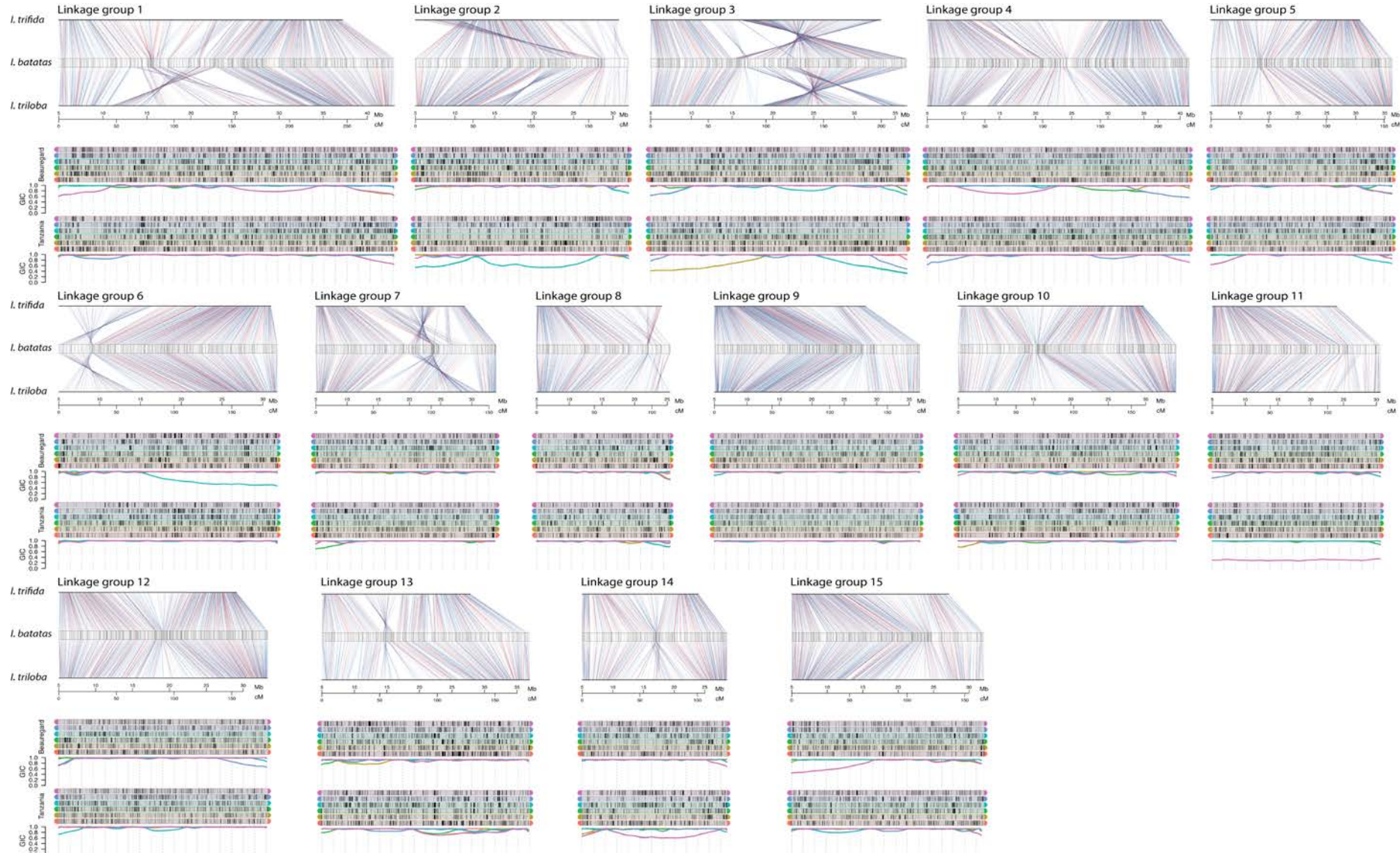


Tanzania

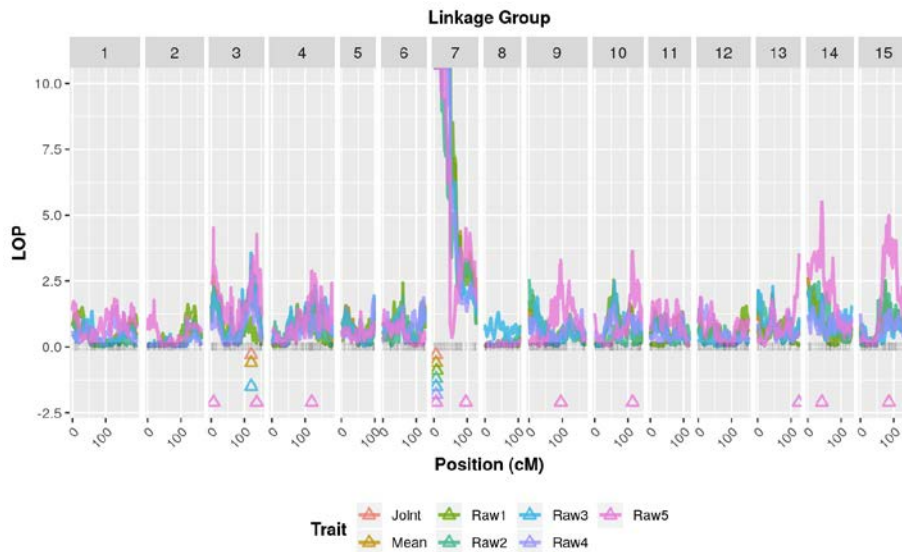


Reference Genome-Based Phasing and Linkage Mapping

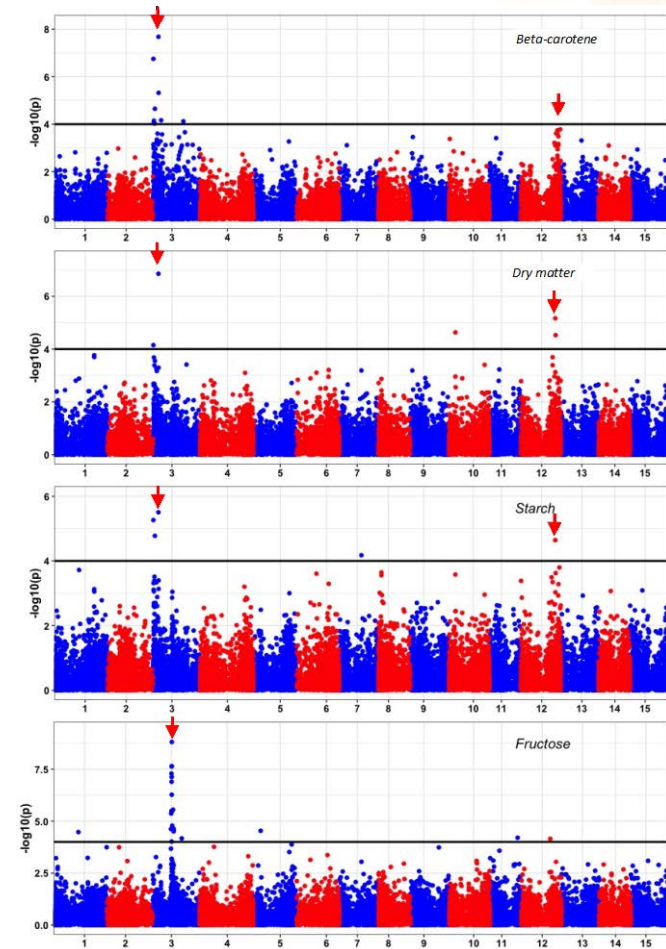
Drs. Zhao-Bang Zeng, Marcelo Molinari, Guilherme Da Silva Pereira



Major QTL and MAS

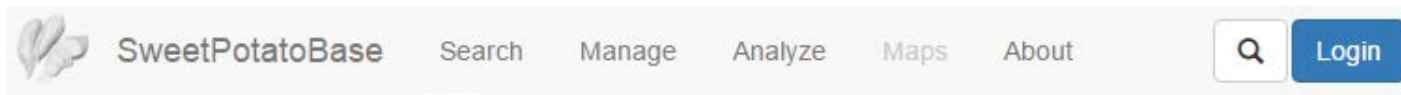


Root Knot Nematode: *M. incognita*



Quality traits: DMC, Beta-carotene, Starch, Sugars

Managing Phenotypic Data SweetPotatoBase and FieldBook App.

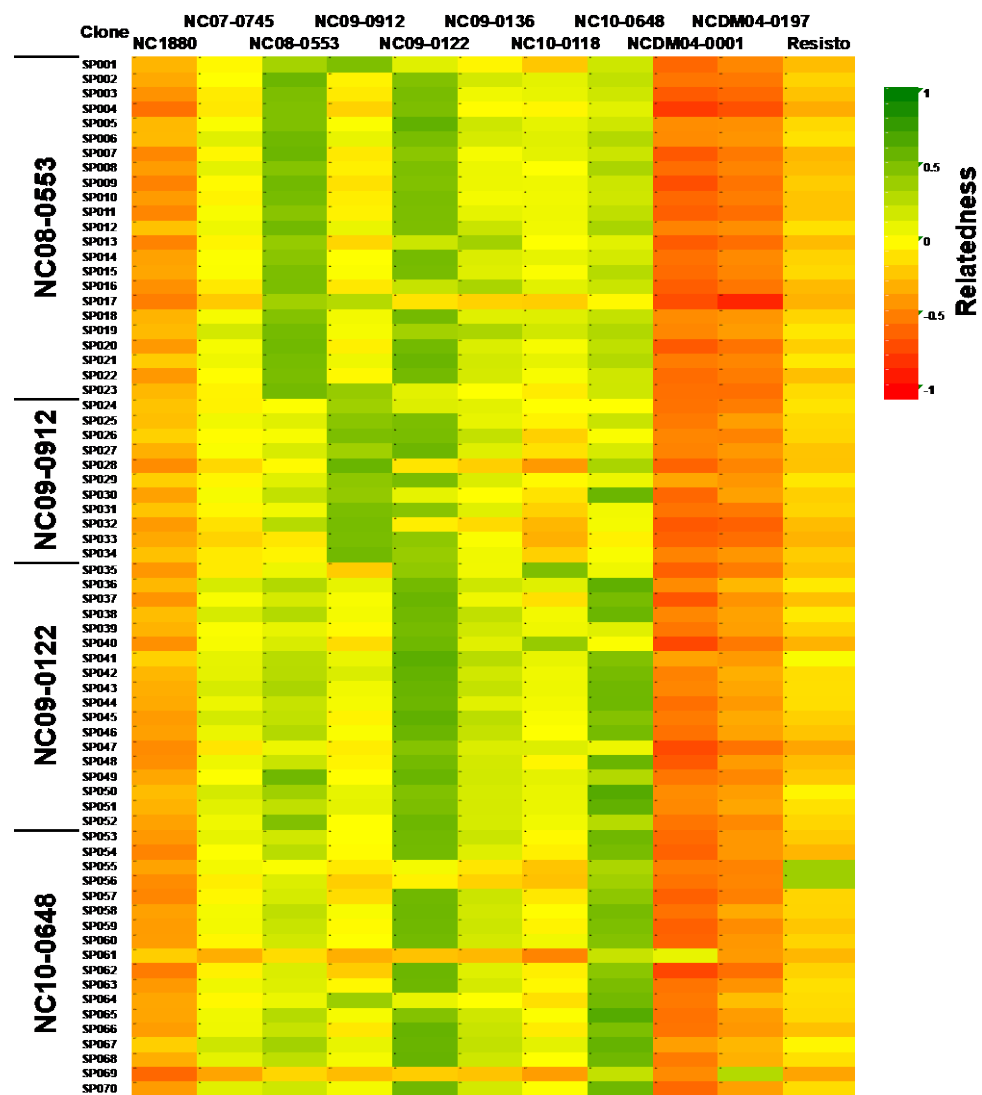


Spbase...from empty
Dbase to ...:

- 4 breeding platforms;
- 50,000 accessions;
- 436 field trials;
- 136,702 plots;
- ca. 1 million trait measurements;
- 13 new programs exploring utility.



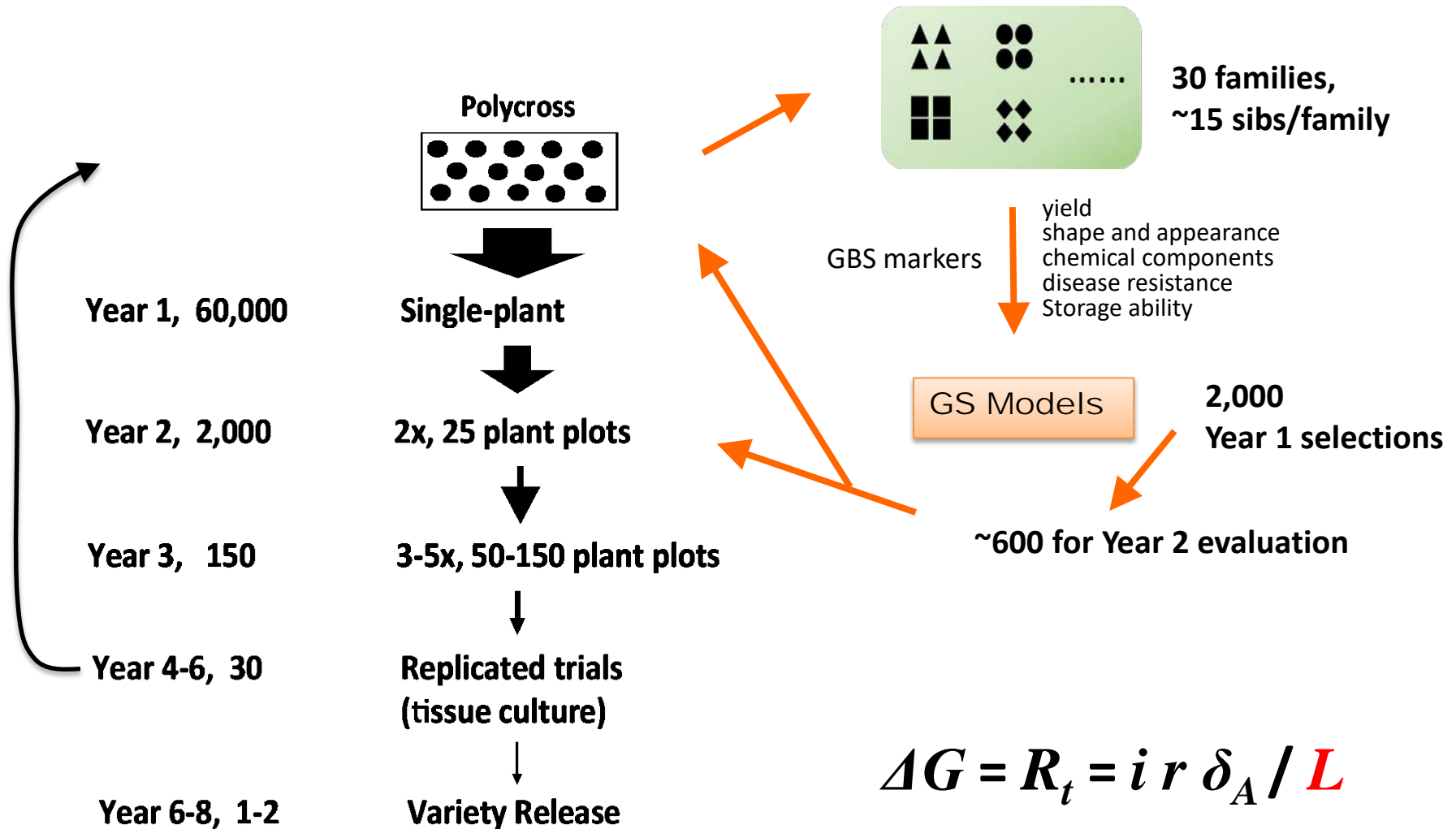
Prediction of parentage from seedling selections obtained from a polycross nursery



Key Points

- Can predict parentage with high degree of confidence.
- Polycross nurseries - mostly a collection of paired crosses
- Nearest neighbors important
- Pedigree information critical for future Genomic Selection in SP

GS-based Breeding Scheme



LESSONS LEARNED



- Genomics = new possibilities, new insights
- Breeding programs have to change to adopt.
- Still expensive – US\$15/genotype x 1,000 = \$15K
- Accurate, high quality phenotyping essential
- Analytical pipelines are complex, not everyone can use; therefore, research matrix-based teamwork is critical.
- Communication and dedicated people are critical.
- New tools/methods bring new ideas to the table
- SweetGAINS - Sweetpotato Genetic Advances and Innovative Seed Systemsstay tuned



Together
We've come a long way!



1st Annual SASHA-GT4SP Joint Meeting, Mukono, Uganda, 2014





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