



Isolation and Characterization of Microsatellite Loci for a Bioenergy Grass, *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Poaceae)

Authors: Zhou, Hai-Fei, Li, Shan-Shan, and Ge, Song

Source: Applications in Plant Sciences, 1(1)

Published By: Botanical Society of America

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3732/apps.1200210>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MICROSATELLITE LOCI FOR A BIOENERGY GRASS, *MISCANTHUS SACCHARIFLORUS* (POACEAE)¹

HAI-FEI ZHOU^{2,3}, SHAN-SHAN LI², AND SONG GE²

²State Key Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093, People's Republic of China

- **Premise of the study:** Microsatellite loci were developed for the biomass C₄ grass, *Miscanthus sacchariflorus*, and proved to be suitable markers for population genetic studies and germplasm management of this species.
- **Methods and Results:** Twenty-three polymorphic microsatellite loci were identified from an enriched genomic library of *M. sacchariflorus*. The polymorphism was assessed in 50 individuals from two populations in China. The number of alleles per locus varied from two to 18, with a mean of 8.13. The observed and expected heterozygosities ranged from 0.2 to 1.0 and from 0.198 to 0.898, respectively.
- **Conclusions:** These new markers will be useful for further investigation of genetic diversity and population genetic structure as well as molecular breeding of *Miscanthus* species.

Key words: genetic diversity; germplasm resources; microsatellites; *Miscanthus sacchariflorus*; Poaceae; simple sequence repeat markers.

Miscanthus Andersson (Poaceae) is a genus of C₄ photosynthetic grass species. Two of these species, *M. sacchariflorus* (Maxim.) Hack. and *M. sinensis* Andersson, have received considerable attention as potential bioenergy crops because of their ability to produce very high yields of biomass. *Miscanthus × giganteus* J. M. Greff & Deuter, the most cultivated species in Europe with respect to biomass production, is an artificially interspecific hybrid between *M. sinensis* and *M. sacchariflorus*. As an indigenous species to a wide geographic range in Asia, *M. sacchariflorus* provides suitable “climate- and soil-matched” genotypes for most agricultural climates, and thus became a target species for breeding and selection of bioenergy crops (Clifton-Brown et al., 2008). Microsatellites have been proven to be useful markers for population genetic studies and assessment of genetic resources due to their advantages as molecular markers, such as codominance and hypervariability. Although a few dozen microsatellites have been isolated in *M. sinensis*, a close relative of *M. sacchariflorus* (Hung et al., 2009; Zhou et al., 2011; Ho et al., 2011), some of these loci could not amplify efficiently in *M. sacchariflorus* and the number of markers available for *M. sacchariflorus* is still limited. Many microsatellites transferred from distinct species such as maize or *Brachypodium distachyon* (L.) P. Beauv. by cross-taxa amplification have also failed in *Miscanthus* species (Hernández et al.,

2001; Zhao et al., 2011). Here we describe the isolation and evaluation of 23 novel microsatellite loci in *M. sacchariflorus*, which will be used in further assessment of the genetic diversity and germplasm characterization to facilitate molecular marker-assisted selection and breeding of this species and its relatives.

METHODS AND RESULTS

The microsatellite-enriched library was constructed from a single individual of *M. sacchariflorus* (Fuxin County, Liaoning Province, China, 42°00'03.4"N, 121°46'27.2"E) following the protocol of Glenn and Schable (2005). Specimen vouchers were deposited at the Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (PE). Leaf samples were collected and dried in silica gel immediately upon collection. Genomic DNA was extracted from dried leaves using a cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) method (Doyle and Doyle, 1987). The genomic DNA was digested (into fragments smaller than 500 bp) with the enzyme *RsaI* (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, Massachusetts, USA) and ligated into the SuperSNX linkers (SuperSNX24 Forward: 5'-GTTTAAAGGCCTAGCTAGCAGCAGAAATC; SuperSNX24 + 4P Reverse: 5'-GATTCTGCTAGCTAGGCTTAAACAA). The digestion-ligation mixture was independently hybridized with 3' biotinylated oligo probes (TG)₁₂, (AG)₁₂, and (AAG)₈ and captured by magnetic streptavidin Dynabeads (DynaL Biotech, Oslo, Norway) for enrichment of repeat fragments. Captured and enriched DNA was recovered by PCR amplification using the SuperSNX24 forward primer. The recovered DNA was directly ligated into a pGEM-T Easy Vector (Promega Corporation, Madison, Wisconsin, USA) and transformed into competent cells of *Escherichia coli*.

A total of 350 positive colonies were sequenced, and 160 contained repeats. Ninety-eight sequences showed clear microsatellite motifs and contained sufficient flanking regions for primer design. Fifty-six primers were designed with Primer Premier 5.0 (PREMIER Biosoft International, Palo Alto, California, USA). PCR amplifications were performed in a 15 µL volume on GeneAmp PCR System 9700 thermocyclers (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA). Final concentrations for optimizing reactions were 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM KCl, 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA), 200 µM of each dNTP, 5% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), 0.5 U *exTaq* polymerase (TaKaRa Biotechnology Co., Dalian, Liaoning, China), 10 ng genomic DNA,

¹Manuscript received 25 April 2012; revision accepted 30 June 2012.

The authors thank Hai-Qin Sun, Wen-Li Chen, and Zhao-Shan Wang for their help in sample collection and molecular techniques. This study was supported by a grant from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (KZCX2-YW-034) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (91131902).

³Author for correspondence: zhouhf@ibcas.ac.cn

doi:10.3732/apps.1200210

0.5 μM marker-specific primer pairs, 0.033 μM marker-specific M13-tailed (TGTAACACGACGGCCAGT) forward primer, and 0.5 μM HEX-, TAMRA-, or FAM-labeled M13 primer (adapted from Schuelke, 2000). A PCR cycling profile was as follows: initial denaturation of 95°C for 3 min, followed by 28 cycles of 95°C for 30 s, 58–54°C for 40 s, and 72°C for 40 s, and a final extension step at 72°C for 10 min. PCR products with different fluorescences were analyzed on an ABI3730XL sequencer with GS500 LIZ size standard (Applied Biosystems), and genotypes were scored using GeneMapper version 4.0 software (Applied Biosystems). All primer pairs were assayed in individual PCRs using samples from two *M. sacchariflorus* populations in China: pop-D40 containing 22 individuals (Heilongkou, Shangluo City, Shaanxi Province, 34°01'19.1"N, 108°58'02.0"E) and pop-D49 consisting of 28 individuals (Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, 38°03'17.2"N, 114°21'51.2"E). Specimen vouchers were deposited at PE (accession no.: D40 and D49, respectively). Finally, a total of 23 novel polymorphic microsatellite loci were isolated from *M. sacchariflorus*; characteristic information is provided in Table 1. None of these loci were the same as those reported previously using BLASTN similarity analysis in GenBank. All microsatellite loci except DSSR24 showed a dinucleotide repeat motif (Table 1). The number of alleles per locus, fragment length, and the observed

and expected heterozygosities (H_o and H_e) were calculated with Arlequin 3.1 (Excoffier et al., 2005). Tests of deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium for each locus in each population were conducted using GenePop version 4.0 software (Rousset, 2008).

In pop-D40, the number of alleles per locus varied from two to 10, with an average of 5.65, and the H_o and H_e per locus ranged from 0.182 to 1.0 and from 0.169 to 0.844, respectively (Table 2). In pop-D49, the number of alleles per locus varied from two to 13, with an average of 5.83, and the H_o and H_e per locus ranged from 0.179 to 1.0 and from 0.223 to 0.853, respectively (Table 2). With all samples considered together, DSSR11 and DSSR24 were dimorphic in two *M. sacchariflorus* populations. DSSR25 showed the highest polymorphism with 18 alleles, followed by DSSR2 with 13 alleles. The mean number of alleles per locus was 8.13. The H_o and H_e per locus ranged from 0.200 (DSSR12) to 1.0 (DSSR13) and from 0.349 (DSSR12) to 0.898 (DSSR17) excluding two dimorphic loci, respectively (Table 2). Six loci (DSSR13, DSSR20, DSSR24, DSSR40, DSSR32, DSSR35) in pop-D40 showed significant deviation from expectation under HWE while eight markers (DSSR2, DSSR13, DSSR20, DSSR23, DSSR24, DSSR34, DSSR40, DSSR39) in pop-D49 showed significant deviation ($P < 0.01$) (Table 2).

TABLE 1. Characteristics of 23 microsatellite loci in *Miscanthus sacchariflorus*.

Locus	Primer sequences (5'–3')	Repeat motif	T_a (°C)	Size range (bp)	GenBank accession no.
DSSR2	F: TGAACACGATGGCGAGAACG R: GCACGGGCAACCGAGGAA	(AC) ₈ (GA) ₁₄	55	196–236	JQ730686
DSSR9	F: CGCACCACTCCCTGACAAT R: GCCAGTAACATCCCCAACG	(AC) ₁₇	55	284–322	JQ730687
DSSR11	F: CCCAAAGGAACCAAGAACAA R: TCCAAGGTGATTTTAGTGATAGT	(AC) ₁₃	54	291–293	JQ730688
DSSR12	F: ACGCAACCTTGAAGCGAGTA R: GCATCATCATTCGCGCTGTC	(TG) ₆ (AG) ₁₃	54	140–152	JQ730689
DSSR13	F: AAGGCAGAAAGTAAGGAGC R: GCGAGTCGGATTGTTAGTAGC	(AC) ₁₁	54	222–234	JQ730690
DSSR15	F: GCAGGCTGGTAACAAGACAATG R: TCCACTCCAACCTGAATCAAATG	(AG) ₂₁	55	206–264	JQ730691
DSSR17	F: TCAAAGCCACTCTTCTCACC R: CCCGTAACCATCCATTATCAG	(AG) ₂₄	58	134–190	JQ730692
DSSR18	F: CCACCGCTCATCAGTGAAATC R: ACACGGGGAGGACAAGCATAG	(TG) ₁₅ (AG) ₁₃	58	204–222	JQ738127
DSSR20	F: AGAGGTCTTGGTTGTTTT R: GTCTCGGTAGGGTGTCTGTG	(AC) ₁₁	56	105–109	JQ730693
DSSR21	F: TCGCTCTGGCGGATGGAAT R: CGGAGACGGTGAAAGTGAAAGG	(AC) ₂₈	56	178–196	JQ730694
DSSR22	F: GAAACAGGCCTAAAAGGCAT R: CTCCACTATCTATTCTACCCAAAG	(AG) ₃₆	58	187–217	JQ730695
DSSR23	F: AATCAAACCCGAAACAAAATG R: ACTGCTGCTTCACGCAAATC	(AG) ₁₄	58	116–154	JQ730696
DSSR24	F: AAGGGCGAGGCAAGCAAG R: AGATTTCTGTGACAAAGGGAGC	(ATG) ₇	56	90–94	JQ730697
DSSR32	F: GATTAGACTGTTGGTAGGGATTC R: CTGGTTTTGCGAGATTTTAT	(AG) ₂₃	54	286–322	JQ730698
DSSR34	F: ACCCTCCTCTTGGGCATCTT R: ATCTTACTTCAACGGTGTCC	(AC) ₁₃	56	185–223	JQ730699
DSSR35	F: CGTCGTTGCTGTCTGTTAT R: GTTTTCCCTCCCTTGTCTTCT	(AG) ₁₆	56	274–298	JQ730700
DSSR37	F: CGGAACACTAAGTGAATGACCA R: GAGGGCAGACGAAAACCAC	(AG) ₁₀	56	244–260	JQ730701
DSSR39	F: AGAAAGACGAAACGAAATGA R: GATGAGACCTGCCAAAACATA	(AG) ₁₃	57	198–240	JQ730702
DSSR40	F: GGTGTTGTGTGACTTCTGTG R: TGTGCTCTTGTCTTTGATTTG	(AC) ₁₅	54	147–163	JQ730703
DSSR45	F: GAATCAAGAGAAGTTCAATCAGA R: GTTTTCCAGAAGACACAGTTT	(AC) ₁₇	55	182–198	JQ730704
DSSR47	F: GACTGTGAGGTAGCCGAGA R: TTACGACGACTAAACCATCA	(AC) ₁₆ (AG) ₁₅	57	156–180	JQ730705
DSSR49	F: ACATAGAGAGGCTTACCCATA R: AACTTACCACCGACAGAT	(AC) ₁₅	57	148–178	JQ730706
DSSR56	F: TCTCCCGCATAAATACGC R: GAAGCATCTCTCGGTGACG	(AC) ₁₁	55	249–277	JQ730707

Note: T_a = annealing temperature.

TABLE 2. Results of initial primer screening in two populations of *Miscanthus sacchariflorus*.

Locus	pop-D40 (<i>N</i> = 22)			pop-D49 (<i>N</i> = 28)			Total (<i>N</i> = 50)		
	<i>A</i>	<i>H_o</i>	<i>H_e</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>H_o</i>	<i>H_e</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>H_o</i>	<i>H_e</i>
DSSR2	10	0.955	0.823	8	0.893	0.756	13	0.920	0.866
DSSR9	8	0.682	0.818	8	0.893	0.796	12	0.800	0.892
DSSR11	2	0.182	0.169	2	0.250	0.223	2	0.220	0.198
DSSR12	2	0.227	0.384	3	0.179	0.314	3	0.200	0.349
DSSR13	4	1.000	0.594	4	1.000	0.605	4	1.000	0.594
DSSR15	6	0.636	0.807	6	0.857	0.625	10	0.760	0.807
DSSR17	8	0.864	0.783	13	0.964	0.853	17	0.920	0.898
DSSR18	7	0.864	0.765	5	0.464	0.531	8	0.640	0.739
DSSR20	2	1.000	0.512	2	0.893	0.503	2	0.940	0.503
DSSR21	5	0.591	0.626	5	0.536	0.495	6	0.560	0.562
DSSR22	6	0.818	0.781	6	0.250	0.513	9	0.500	0.788
DSSR23	10	0.636	0.854	12	1.000	0.826	18	0.840	0.883
DSSR24	2	1.000	0.512	2	1.000	0.509	2	1.000	0.505
DSSR32	8	0.545	0.626	6	0.821	0.650	11	0.700	0.797
DSSR34	6	0.500	0.719	7	0.321	0.641	8	0.400	0.817
DSSR35	10	0.364	0.844	6	0.857	0.752	12	0.640	0.825
DSSR37	3	0.409	0.443	4	0.607	0.576	5	0.520	0.557
DSSR39	5	0.773	0.772	6	0.714	0.567	8	0.740	0.764
DSSR40	4	0.955	0.621	5	0.964	0.621	7	0.960	0.629
DSSR45	3	0.409	0.519	5	0.964	0.712	5	0.720	0.657
DSSR47	9	0.636	0.816	8	0.964	0.712	10	0.820	0.859
DSSR49	2	0.636	0.444	6	0.179	0.265	6	0.380	0.371
DSSR56	8	0.591	0.547	5	0.714	0.545	9	0.660	0.567
Mean	5.65	0.664	0.643	5.83	0.708	0.591	8.13	0.689	0.671

Note: *A* = number of alleles; *H_e* = expected heterozygosity; *H_o* = observed heterozygosity; *N* = number of individuals.

CONCLUSIONS

The novel microsatellite loci developed here showed polymorphism in *M. sacchariflorus* populations. These markers will be used to gain a better understanding of various evolutionary questions including population genetic diversity and differentiation, population demography, and gene flow of *Miscanthus*

species. They are also valuable tools in further molecular breeding and population genetic studies of *M. sacchariflorus* and its relatives.

LITERATURE CITED

- CLIFTON-BROWN, J., Y.-C. CHIANG, AND T. R. HODKINSON. 2008. *Miscanthus*: Genetic resources and breeding potential to enhance bioenergy production. In W. Vermerris [ed.], Genetic improvement of bioenergy crops. Springer, New York, New York, USA.
- DOYLE, J. J., AND J. L. DOYLE. 1987. A rapid DNA isolation procedure for small quantities of leaf tissue. *Phytochemical Bulletin* 19: 11–15.
- EXCOFFIER, L., G. LAVAL, AND S. SCHNEIDER. 2005. Arlequin ver. 3.0: An integrated software package for population genetics data analysis. *Evolutionary Bioinformatics Online* 1: 47–50.
- GLENN, T. C., AND N. A. SCHABLE. 2005. Isolation microsatellite DNA loci. *Methods in Enzymology* 395: 202–222.
- HERNÁNDEZ, P., G. DORADO, D. A. LAURIE, A. MARTÍN, AND J. W. SNAPE. 2001. Microsatellites and RFLP probes from maize are efficient sources of molecular markers for the biomass energy crop *Miscanthus*. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 102: 616–622.
- HO, C.-W., T.-H. WU, T.-W. HSU, J.-C. HUANG, C.-C. HUANG, AND T.-Y. CHIANG. 2011. Development of 12 genic microsatellite loci for a biofuel grass, *Miscanthus sinensis* (Poaceae). *American Journal of Botany* 98: e201–e203.
- HUNG, K.-H., T.-Y. CHIANG, C.-T. CHIU, T.-W. HSU, AND C.-W. HO. 2009. Isolation and characterization of microsatellite loci from a potential biofuel plant *Miscanthus sinensis* (Poaceae). *Conservation Genetics* 10: 1377–1380.
- ROUSSET, F. 2008. GenePop'007: A complete re-implementation of the GenePop software for Windows and Linux. *Molecular Ecology Resources* 8: 103–106.
- SCHUELKE, M. 2000. An economic method for the fluorescent labeling of PCR fragments. *Nature Biotechnology* 18: 233–234.
- ZHAO, H., J. YU, F. M. YOU, M. LUO, AND J. PENG. 2011. Transferability of microsatellite markers from *Brachypodium distachyon* to *Miscanthus sinensis*, a potential biomass crop. *Journal of Integrative Plant Biology* 53: 232–245.
- ZHOU, H.-F., S.-S. LI, AND S. GE. 2011. Development of microsatellite markers for *Miscanthus sinensis* (Poaceae) and cross-amplification in other related species. *American Journal of Botany* 98: e195–e197.