

Isolation and Characterization of Microsatellite Markers for *Shorea platyclados* (Dipterocarpaceae)

Authors: Ng, Chin Hong, Lee, Chai Ting, Lee, Soon Leong, Tnah, Lee Hong, and Ng, Kevin Kit Siong

Source: Applications in Plant Sciences, 1(7)

Published By: Botanical Society of America

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3732/apps.1200538>

The BioOne Digital Library (<https://bioone.org/>) provides worldwide distribution for more than 580 journals and eBooks from BioOne's community of over 150 nonprofit societies, research institutions, and university presses in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. The BioOne Digital Library encompasses the flagship aggregation BioOne Complete (<https://bioone.org/subscribe>), the BioOne Complete Archive (<https://bioone.org/archive>), and the BioOne eBooks program offerings ESA eBook Collection (<https://bioone.org/esa-ebooks>) and CSIRO Publishing BioSelect Collection (<https://bioone.org/csiro-ebooks>).

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Digital Library, 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 Digital Library 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 is an innovative nonprofit that 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 MARKERS FOR *SHOREA PLATYCLADOS* (DIPTEROCARPACEAE)¹

CHIN HONG NG^{2,3}, CHAI TING LEE², SOON LEONG LEE², LEE HONG TNAH²,
AND KEVIN KIT SIONG NG²

²Genetics Laboratory, Forest Research Institute Malaysia, 52109 Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia

- *Premise of the study:* Microsatellite markers were isolated and characterized in *Shorea platyclados* (Dipterocarpaceae) for DNA profiling and genetic diversity assessment of this tropical timber species.
- *Methods and Results:* Fifteen polymorphic microsatellite loci were developed and characterized in *S. platyclados* using a genomic library enriched for dinucleotide (CT) repeats. The primers amplified dinucleotide repeats with 3–14 alleles per locus across four natural populations. The observed and expected heterozygosities ranged from 0.292 to 1.000 and from 0.301 to 0.894, respectively. No significant deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium was detected in the 15 loci. Four loci pairs displayed linkage disequilibrium.
- *Conclusions:* These highly polymorphic markers are adequate for DNA profiling and studies of population genetics in *S. platyclados*.

Key words: DNA marker; hill dipterocarp; microsatellite; *Shorea platyclados*.

Shorea platyclados Sloot. ex Foxw. is a member of the Dipterocarpaceae, which comprises 500 species across the tropical region (Ashton, 1982). This species can be found in hilly areas of Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, and Borneo (Symington, 2004). In Peninsular Malaysia, it has been recorded from an altitude of 300 to 1200 m on ridges, valleys, and hillsides. The timber is traded as Dark Red Meranti in the international market for furniture making, high class interior finishing, flooring, and extravagant doors. With the rising demand in markets for legally harvested timber, many countries are imposing regulations to make sure that the imported timber and timber products are harvested in a sustainable way. The European Union (EU) timber regulations (No. 995/2010) prohibit the placing of illegally harvested timber on the EU market. The EU is negotiating with timber-producing countries to adopt the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) license on their verified legal timber.

Therefore, there is a need for a timber tracking system to trace and verify the source of timber until the end-product is received by the consumer. The existing timber tracking systems use paper-based documentation for the identification of timber origin throughout the chain of custody. However, these systems are vulnerable to falsification or tampering, hence

increasing the possibility of illegal timber harvesting. Alternatively, timber tracking based on DNA markers (Tnah et al., 2010) that uses characteristics inherent to the timber can be applied to complement the current control mechanisms. Among the candidate DNA markers are microsatellites with characteristics of codominant inheritance, high degree of polymorphism, and reproducibility (Weising et al., 2005). Here, we characterized 15 microsatellite loci for *S. platyclados* that will be useful for DNA profiling in timber tracking systems and genetic diversity studies.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Total genomic DNA of *S. platyclados* was extracted from leaf tissues using a modified cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) method (Murray and Thompson, 1980). A microsatellite-enriched library was constructed via the magnetic bead hybridization selection approach using 5'-biotinylated (CT)₁₅ (Kijas et al., 1994; Lee et al., 2004). Plasmid DNA of positive clones was amplified using the TempliPhi DNA Sequencing Template Amplification Kit (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA), and a total of 384 clones were sequenced using BigDye Terminator Sequencing Kit version 3.1 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA) on an ABI 3130xl Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). The results showed 270 unique sequences, indicating 29.7% redundancy. Of the nonredundant sequences, a total of 184 unique microsatellite-containing sequences were identified, of which 93% comprised dinucleotide repeats. A total of 60 primer pairs were successfully designed from sequences that possessed adequate flanking regions, using OLIGO 6.67 software (Molecular Biology Insights, Cascade, Colorado, USA). The primer pairs were designed to be 19–25 nucleotides in length, based on the criteria of lower internal stability at the 3'-end sequence, GC content, and the lack of dimer and hairpin structures.

The initial screening of these primer pairs was done using four unrelated individuals of *S. platyclados*. The PCR amplifications were conducted in 10- μ L reaction mixtures, consisting of approximately 10 ng of template DNA, 1 \times GoTaq Flexi Buffer, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 μ M of each primer, 0.2 mM of each dNTP, and 0.5 U of GoTaq Flexi DNA polymerase (Promega Corporation, Madison, Wisconsin, USA). Each reaction mixture was subjected to amplification using a GeneAmp PCR System 9700 (Applied Biosystems) for an initial denaturing step of 3 min at 94°C; 35 cycles of 94°C, 50–55°C, and 72°C each

¹Manuscript received 2 October 2012; revision accepted 13 December 2012.

The authors thank J. Ghazali, M. Yahya, P. Ramli, B. Yasri, D. Mariam, T. Sharifah, C. S. Suryani, and H. M. Nurul for their assistance in the field and laboratory. The Terengganu, Perak, Kelantan, and Pahang state forest departments are acknowledged for granting permission to collect samples from the forest. This project was supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia, under the Science Fund (05-03-10-SF1035).

³Author for correspondence: chinhong@frim.gov.my

TABLE 1. Characteristics of 15 microsatellite loci of *Shorea platyclados*.

Locus	Primer sequences (5'–3')	Fluorescent dye	Repeat motif	Allele size range (bp)	T _a (°C)	GenBank accession no.
Spl529	F: GGTCGTTTCATGCTCCCACTTG R: CACTCTGCCTTTGGGAAGTGTAG	6-FAM	(CT) ₁₆	84–112	50	JX668688
Spl537	F: ACTTCGACGTGAAATCTTAACATA R: CGTCCTCTACGTCTTCCTCTTC	6-FAM	(AG) ₈	150–175	50	JX668689
Spl599	F: ATGAACTGATGTTAGATTTACTGT R: GCGTCAGTACCTTAAAAATAGAA	6-FAM	(CA) ₁₀	219–240	50	JX668690
Spl600	F: TTCTGATTGCCATTAGTTGTG R: GATCAAATTACTCAAGCATGTG	6-FAM	(CA) ₁₀	128–146	50	JX668691
Spl629	F: ATTTCTAGCCAAGTAGGTGAGAGT R: TGGGGTAGTATTAGATGAAGTAG	6-FAM	(AC) ₁₁	210–226	55	JX668692
Spl667	F: CCATTAAAGCATCAAAGTATTG R: TATGAAGAAACTGGAAGGTATTAC	6-FAM	(TG) ₁₂	148–184	55	JX668693
Spl676	F: CCAGCCACTATCAACTACCAGAA R: GGCTCCACTTCCGAAAATGAATC	6-FAM	(TC) ₁₀	130–165	50	JX668694
Spl690	F: TTGGGGTTTGTTCATGCAACG R: TATTGTTTCATTGGGTGTTTCAGAA	6-FAM	(CT) ₁₆	122–150	55	JX668695
Spl763	F: AGGCAAGCCTTATATAGTTAGGA R: GCTGACAGAAGAGTGCAAATATG	HEX	(CT) ₁₆	170–196	50	JX668696
Spl764	F: CATCCACATCTCTGTATTGATT R: ATTTATGCGTGCAGAAACAACAT	HEX	(TC) ₁₄	149–178	55	JX668697
Spl834	F: CGTCCTCTACGTCTTCCTCT R: GCAGCCAAAACCTTGCGAAAA	HEX	(CT) ₁₄	185–211	55	JX668698
Spl845	F: GGATTAGGTCTTCCTCTATTAC R: CTAATATGAAATGGGATTTAATG	HEX	(TC) ₁₅	135–175	55	JX668699
Spl855	F: GACTCTGTCCCTCACCACGACT R: AAAGCCAATTACAGCACCACACAC	HEX	(TC) ₁₇	196–222	55	JX668700
Spl858	F: TCGCATGAAATAGATTAGCTGTT R: ATAGCGGCATCCTCACATGAAT	HEX	(TC) ₁₄	147–182	55	JX668701
Spl863	F: ATATTGTTTCATTGGGTGTTTCAGA R: ACTTGGGGTTTGTTCATGCAAC	HEX	(AG) ₁₆	109–151	55	JX668702

Note: T_a = annealing temperature.

at 30 s; and a 30-min extension at 72°C. The PCR products were electrophoresed on 2% agarose gels. Thirty-six primer pairs successfully amplified products with the expected fragment size and were selected for fluorescent labeling at the 5'-end with either 6-FAM or HEX at the forward primers. The 36 labeled primer pairs were further assessed using four natural populations from Peninsular Malaysia, each consisting of 24 samples. Representative voucher specimens of *S. platyclados* were deposited at the Genetics Laboratory of the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (A1753 from Tembat Forest Reserve [5°11'45.8"N, 102°35'47.8"E]; A1771 from Belum Forest Reserve [5°36'41.8"N, 101°39'20.1"E]; A1680 from Sungai Betis Forest Reserve [4°44'58.0"N, 101°26'42.4"E]; and A1440 from Awana Forest Reserve [3°23'30.4"N, 101°47'20.4"E]).

For genotyping, PCR products were subjected to fragment analysis using an ABI 3130xl Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems) with ROX 400 (Applied Biosystems) as the internal size standard. Allele sizes were assigned against the internal size standard and individuals were genotyped using GeneMapper version 4.0 software (Applied Biosystems). Fifteen loci showed reliable amplification, and allelic polymorphisms could be scored consistently. Table 1 summarizes the characteristics of these microsatellites. Genotypic data were analyzed using CERVUS version 3.0.3 (Kalinowski et al., 2007). From the four populations, the number of alleles ranged from three to 14 (Table 2). The observed and expected heterozygosities ranged from 0.292 (Spl529, Spl690, and Spl863) to 1.000 (Spl676) and from 0.301 (Spl529, Spl690, and Spl863) to 0.894 (Spl676), respectively. Exact tests for

TABLE 2. Genetic variability estimated for the 15 microsatellite loci in *Shorea platyclados* across four forest reserves.

Locus	Tembat Forest Reserve (n = 24)					Belum Forest Reserve (n = 24)					Sungai Betis Forest Reserve (n = 24)					Awana Forest Reserve (n = 24)				
	A	H _o	H _e	HWE ^a	PIC	A	H _o	H _e	HWE ^a	PIC	A	H _o	H _e	HWE ^a	PIC	A	H _o	H _e	HWE ^a	PIC
Spl529	5	0.792	0.668	0.464	0.588	6	0.458	0.571	0.029	0.490	4	0.542	0.471	1.000	0.423	4	0.292	0.301	0.495	0.281
Spl537	9	0.833	0.819	0.939	0.781	7	0.792	0.832	0.793	0.789	10	0.833	0.882	0.519	0.850	7	0.833	0.818	0.920	0.776
Spl599	6	0.875	0.833	0.792	0.789	5	0.708	0.617	0.074	0.551	6	0.708	0.666	0.901	0.601	7	0.875	0.823	0.305	0.777
Spl600	3	0.542	0.643	0.584	0.556	5	0.625	0.579	0.043	0.502	4	0.667	0.592	0.550	0.523	4	0.625	0.679	0.867	0.596
Spl629	5	0.542	0.475	1.000	0.432	7	0.583	0.499	0.274	0.452	6	0.375	0.511	0.051	0.474	4	0.750	0.588	0.287	0.530
Spl667	9	0.810	0.847	0.781	0.806	11	0.958	0.889	0.901	0.858	9	0.909	0.833	0.884	0.794	9	0.833	0.847	0.713	0.808
Spl676	11	0.792	0.879	0.168	0.846	14	1.000	0.894	0.497	0.864	11	0.875	0.855	0.832	0.821	10	0.958	0.858	0.557	0.821
Spl690	5	0.792	0.668	0.466	0.588	6	0.375	0.544	0.007	0.473	4	0.542	0.471	1.000	0.423	4	0.292	0.301	0.498	0.281
Spl763	3	0.667	0.595	0.898	0.495	5	0.625	0.543	0.078	0.470	4	0.583	0.637	0.748	0.564	5	0.750	0.648	0.921	0.573
Spl764	6	0.458	0.635	0.045	0.570	6	0.583	0.667	0.621	0.601	9	0.750	0.795	0.525	0.756	6	0.833	0.681	0.269	0.621
Spl834	10	0.833	0.821	0.903	0.783	8	0.792	0.841	0.533	0.800	9	0.792	0.848	0.393	0.811	6	0.750	0.705	0.782	0.658
Spl845	9	0.833	0.820	0.748	0.776	8	0.583	0.671	0.412	0.599	6	0.708	0.775	0.588	0.719	7	0.917	0.818	0.532	0.774
Spl855	6	0.583	0.562	0.475	0.523	6	0.542	0.664	0.007	0.615	5	0.583	0.509	0.908	0.470	6	0.500	0.598	0.090	0.547
Spl858	9	0.875	0.791	0.962	0.754	9	0.917	0.859	0.014	0.822	10	0.958	0.865	0.625	0.830	7	0.750	0.775	0.667	0.719
Spl863	5	0.792	0.668	0.464	0.588	6	0.458	0.571	0.027	0.490	4	0.542	0.471	1.000	0.423	4	0.292	0.301	0.500	0.281

Note: A = number of alleles; H_e = expected heterozygosity; H_o = observed heterozygosity; HWE = Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium; n = number of individuals; PIC = polymorphism information content.

^aNo significant deviation from HWE was detected after conservative Bonferroni correction (P < 0.003).

Hardy–Weinberg expectations were conducted using Genetic Data Analysis (GDA) version 1.0 (Lewis and Zaykin, 2001). After conservative Bonferroni correction, no significant deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium was detected in all of the 15 loci ($P < 0.003$; Table 2). The 15 loci exhibited relatively high polymorphism information content, ranging from 0.281 to 0.864, with a mean value of 0.630. There was linkage disequilibrium ($P < 0.0005$) between the loci pairs of Spl529/Spl690, Spl529/Spl863, Spl537/Spl834, and Spl690/Spl863.

CONCLUSIONS

The 15 microsatellite markers characterized here for *S. platyclados* will serve as a useful tool to establish a DNA profiling database to monitor and verify the legality of the timber. The availability of these DNA markers provides an additional option for the development of a timber tracking system to accommodate the increasingly stringent laws and regulations in consumer countries. The markers can also be used in genetic diversity studies to formulate conservation strategies for dipterocarps in hilly areas, in particular *S. platyclados*.

LITERATURE CITED

- ASHTON, P. S. 1982. Dipterocarpaceae. In C. G. G. J. Van Steenis [ed.], Flora Malesiana Series I, vol. 9, 237–552. Dr. W. Junk Publishers, The Hague, The Netherlands.
- KALINOWSKI, S. T., M. L. TAPER, AND T. C. MARSHALL. 2007. Revising how the computer program CERVUS accommodates genotyping error increases success in paternity assignment. *Molecular Ecology* 16: 1099–1106.
- KIJAS, J. M., J. C. FOWLER, C. A. GARRETT, AND M. R. THOMAS. 1994. Enrichment of microsatellites from the citrus genome using biotinylated oligonucleotide sequences bound to streptavidin-coated magnetic particles. *BioTechniques* 16: 656–662.
- LEE, S. L., N. TANI, K. K. S. NG, AND Y. TSUMURA. 2004. Isolation and characterization of 20 microsatellite loci for an important tropical tree *Shorea leprosula* (Dipterocarpaceae) and their applicability to *S. parvifolia*. *Molecular Ecology Notes* 4: 222–225.
- LEWIS, P. O., AND D. ZAYKIN. 2001. Genetic Data Analysis (GDA: version 1.0 d16c): A computer program for the analysis of allelic data. Website <http://www.eeb.uconn.edu/people/plewis/software.php> [accessed 16 May 2013].
- MURRAY, M., AND W. F. THOMPSON. 1980. Rapid isolation of high molecular weight plant DNA. *Nucleic Acids Research* 8: 4321–4325.
- SYMINGTON, C. F. 2004. Foresters' manual of Dipterocarps. In P. S. Ashton and S. Appanah [eds.], Malayan Forest Records No. 16 (revised). Forest Research Institute Malaysia and Malaysian Nature Society, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- TNAH, L. H., S. L. LEE, K. K. S. NG, Q. Z. FARIDAH, AND I. FARIDAH-HANUM. 2010. Forensic DNA-profiling of tropical timber species in Peninsular Malaysia. *Forest Ecology and Management* 259: 1436–1446.
- WEISING, K., H. NYBOM, K. WOLFF, AND G. KAHL. 2005. DNA fingerprinting in plants: Principles, methods, and applications, 2nd ed. Taylor & Francis Group, Boca Raton, Florida, USA.