

# *Triticum monococcum* Introgression into Bread Wheat

**Michael Hammond-Kosack**

WGIN Stakeholders' Meeting

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@Rothamsted



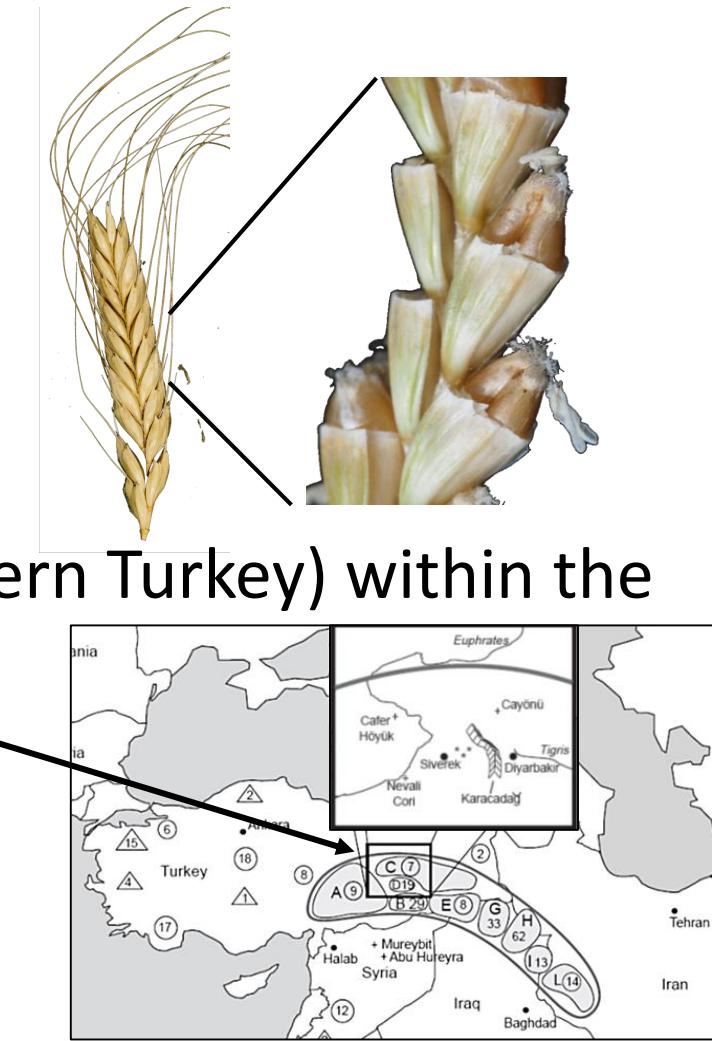
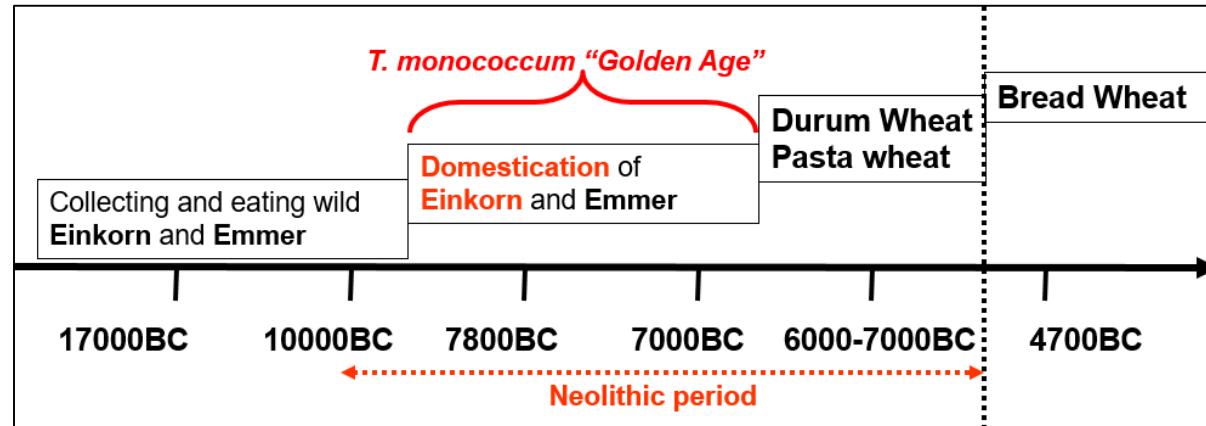
# Why?

- Commercial hexaploid **bread wheat** (*Triticum aestivum*) grown in monoculture **highly susceptible** to a large number of **diseases**.
- This necessitates frequent spraying with **fungicides** and **insecticides**.
- Many diploid ancestors, including *Triticum monococcum* (Einkorn) and related species **exhibit strong resistance** to most of these diseases.
- Is it **possible to transfer** (introgress) the **natural resistance** traits from *T.mon* **into bread wheat** using conventional crossing strategies?
- Ideally this would result in still high-yielding **bread wheat** partially or fully **resistant to multiple diseases**.



# What is *Triticum monococcum*?

- Einkorn, “Nature’s First And Oldest Wheat”
- Originates from the **Karacadağ Mountains (Eastern Turkey)** within the **Fertile Crescent**
- domesticated between **6500 – 9000BC**



- diploid wheat species – only has A genome ( $A^m A^m$ ) BUT is not the actual A genome donor of modern wheat

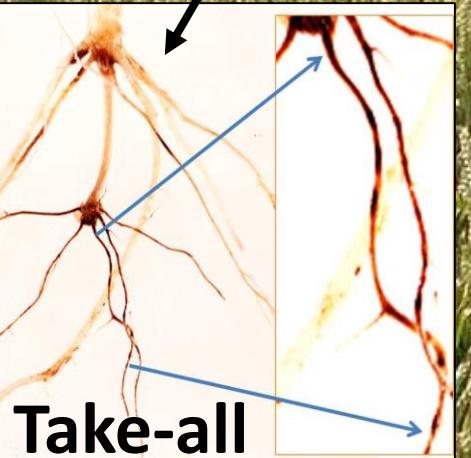


# Rogues' Gallery

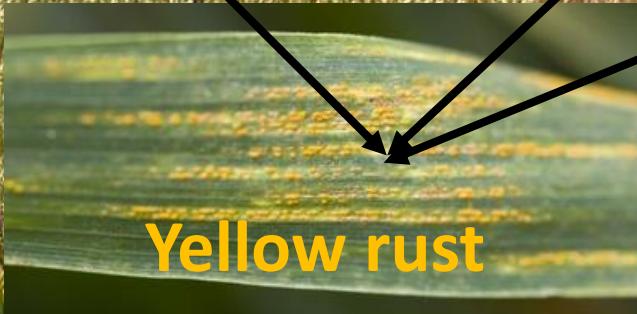
MDR031

MDR308  
(DV92)

MDR049



a major problem for  
2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> wheat crops



Yellow rust



*Septoria* leaf blotch

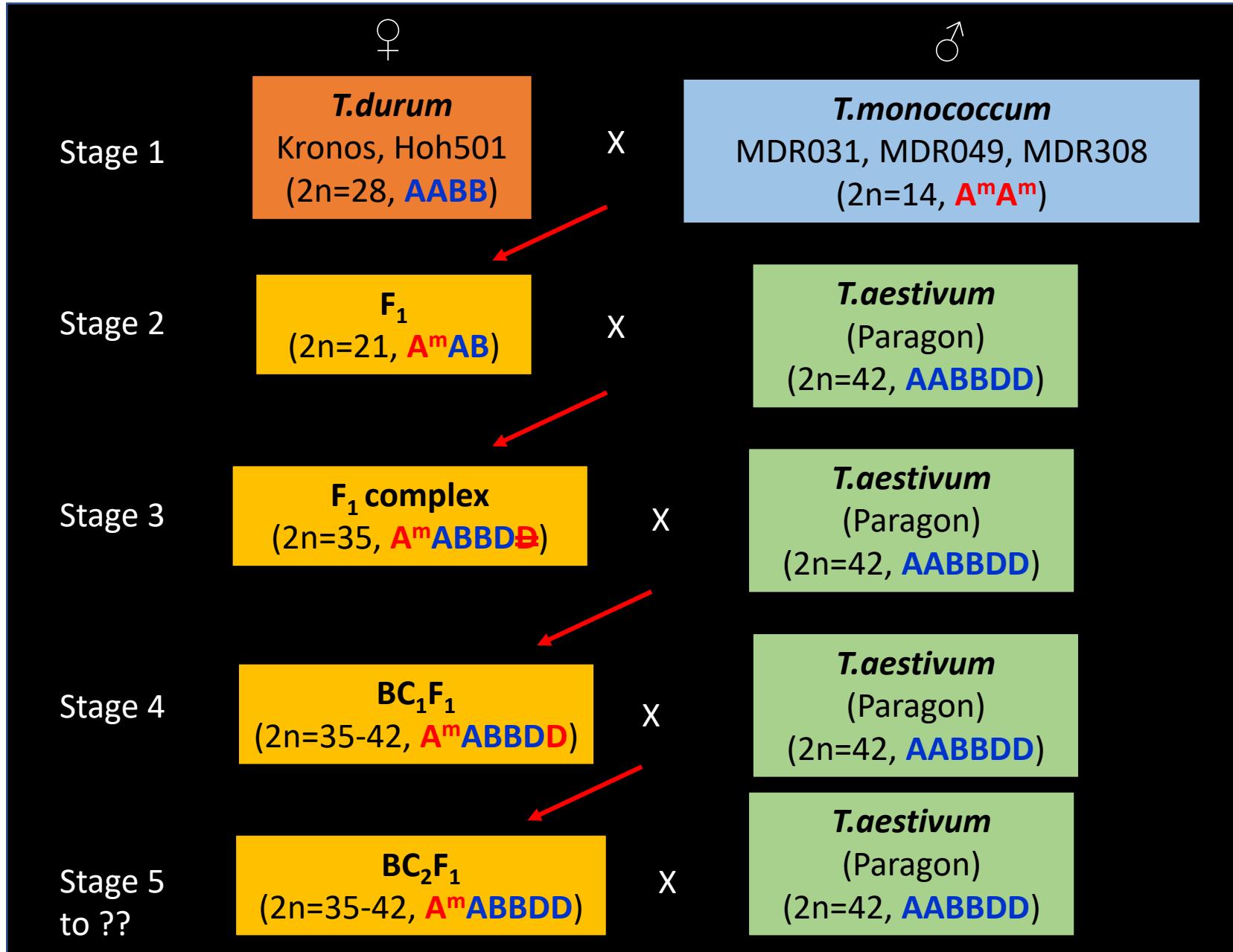


aphids

annually all crops at high risk



# Crossing Strategy No.3 – Using Tetraploid *T.durum* as a Bridging Species





Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs



Kronos  
♀

stage 1



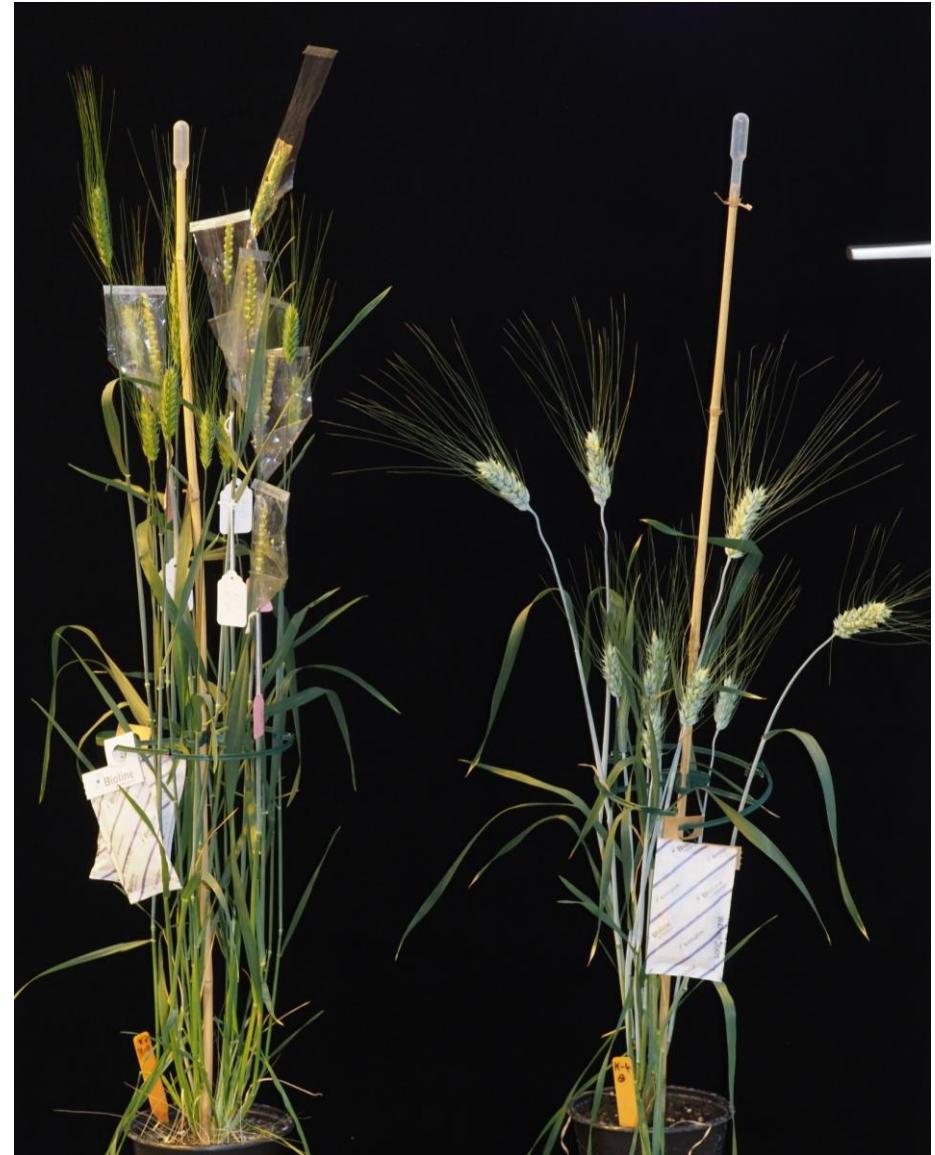
F<sub>1</sub> hybrid

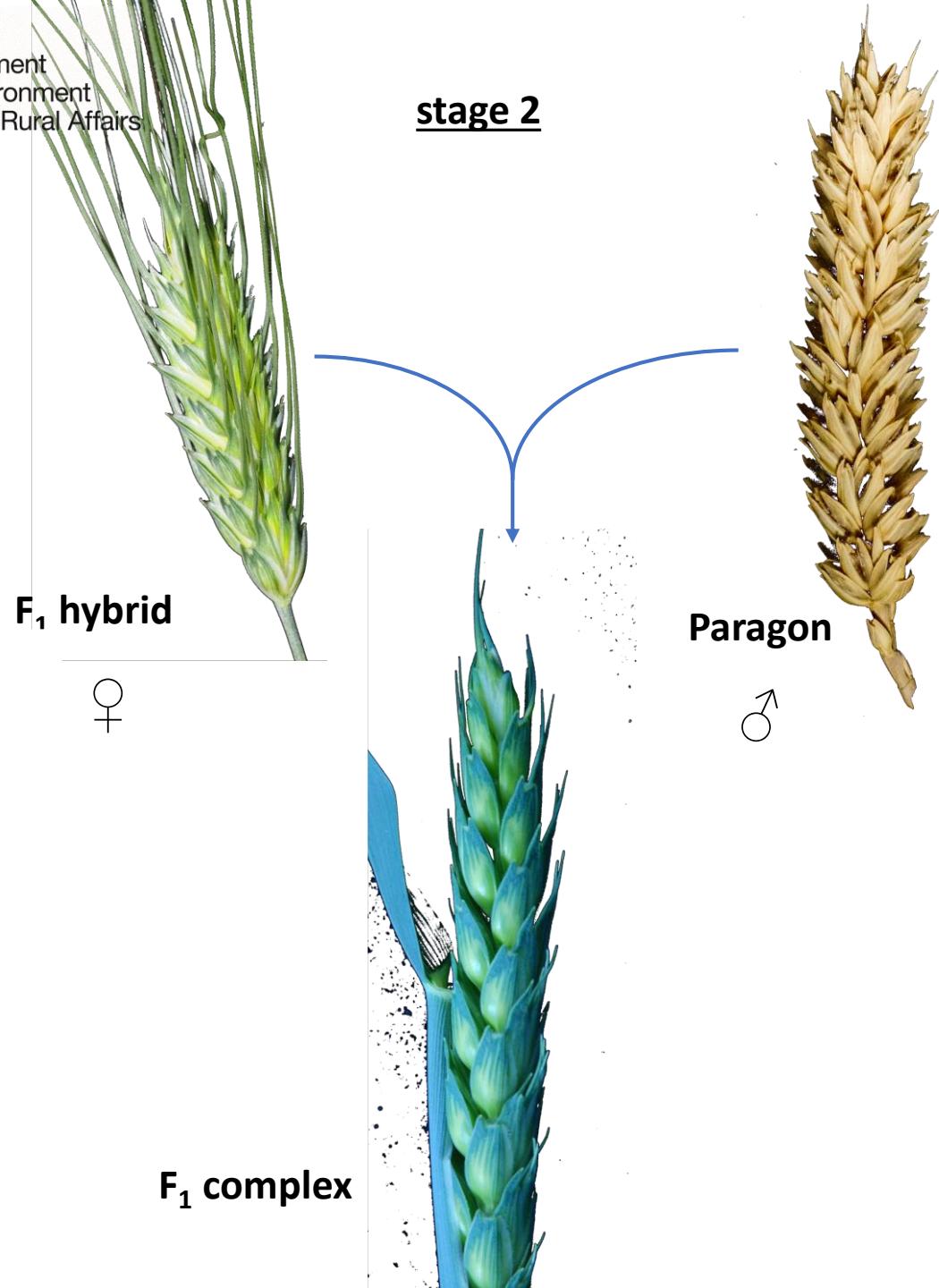


T.mon MDR031  
♂

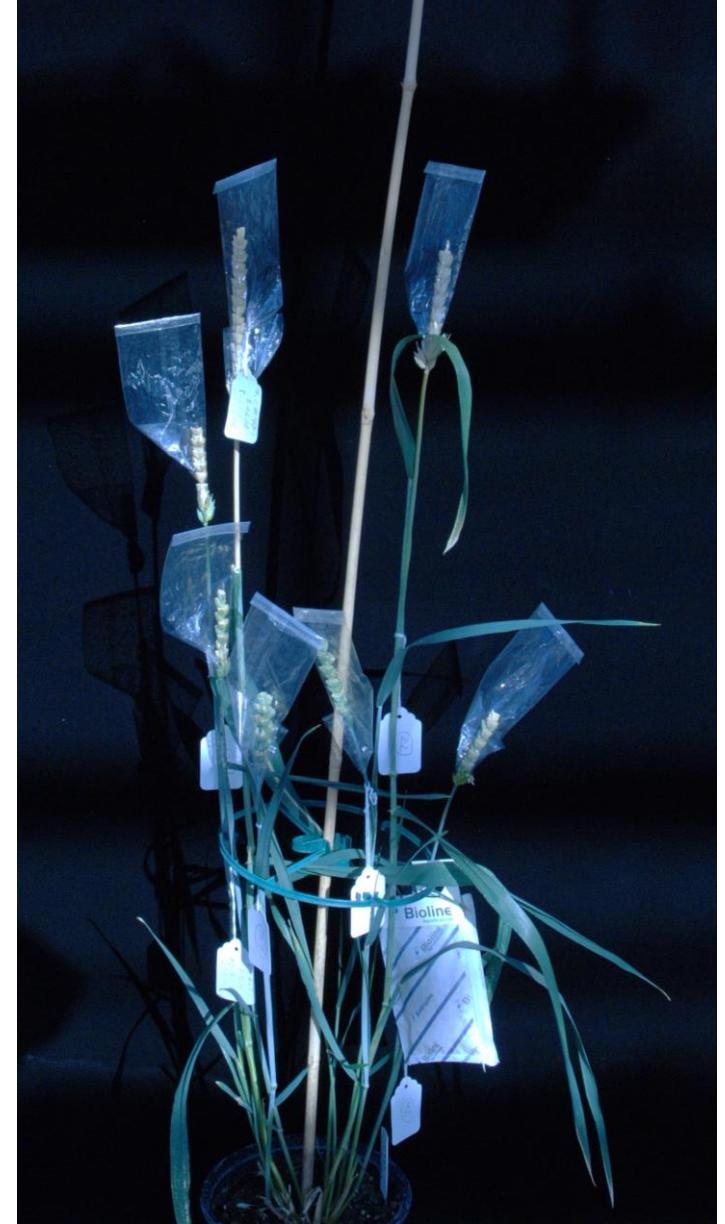
F<sub>1</sub> hybrid

Kronos





**F<sub>1</sub> complex plant F<sub>1</sub>C#47-1**





**F<sub>1</sub> complex plant**

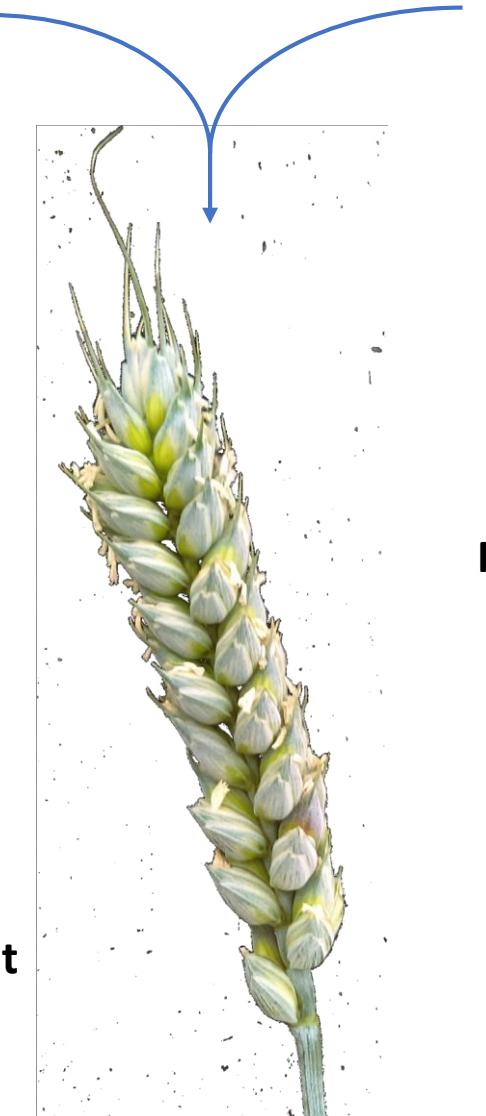
**F<sub>1</sub>C#47-1**



**backcross 1 plant**

**BC1\_X27-1**

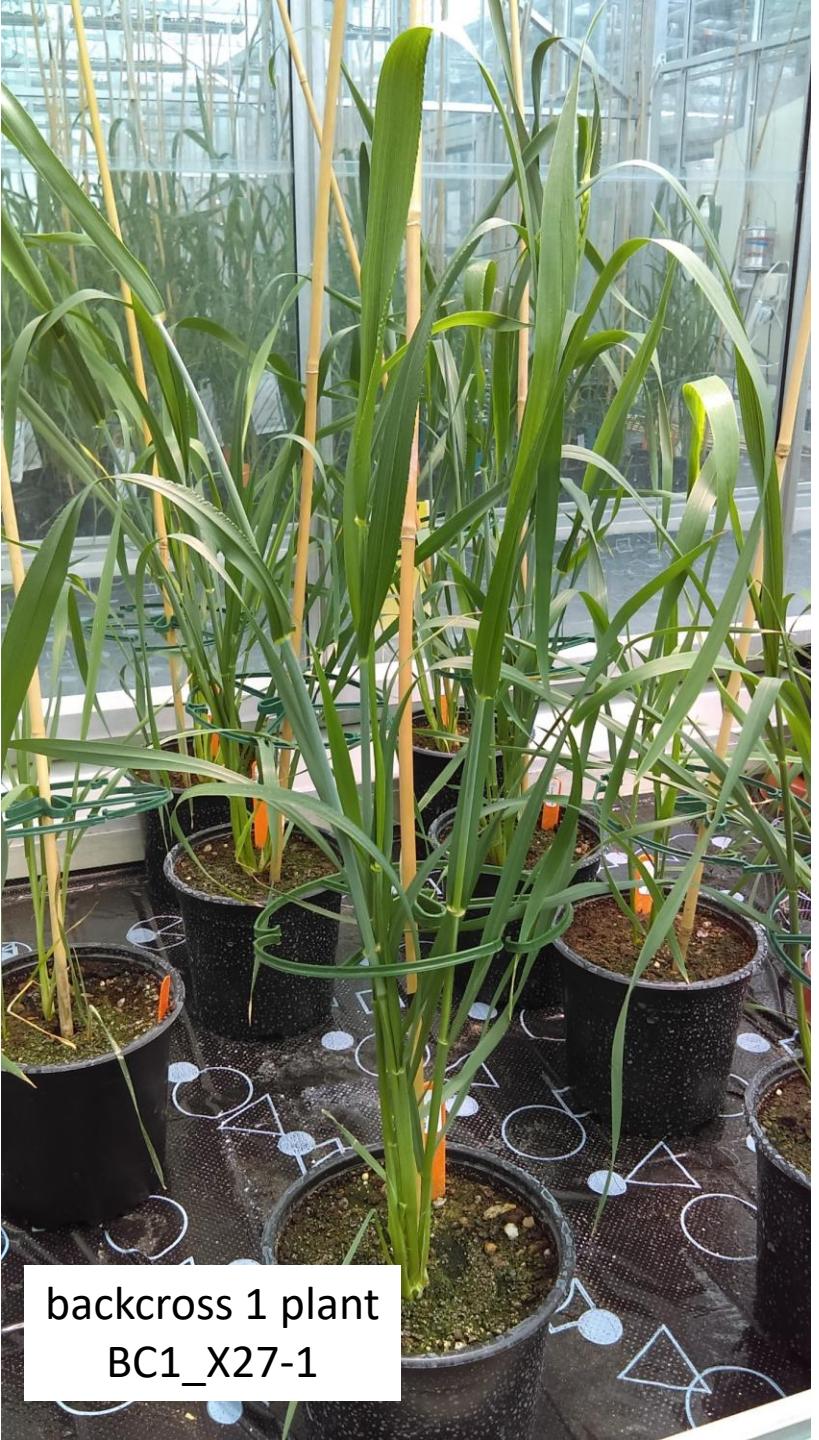
**stage 3**

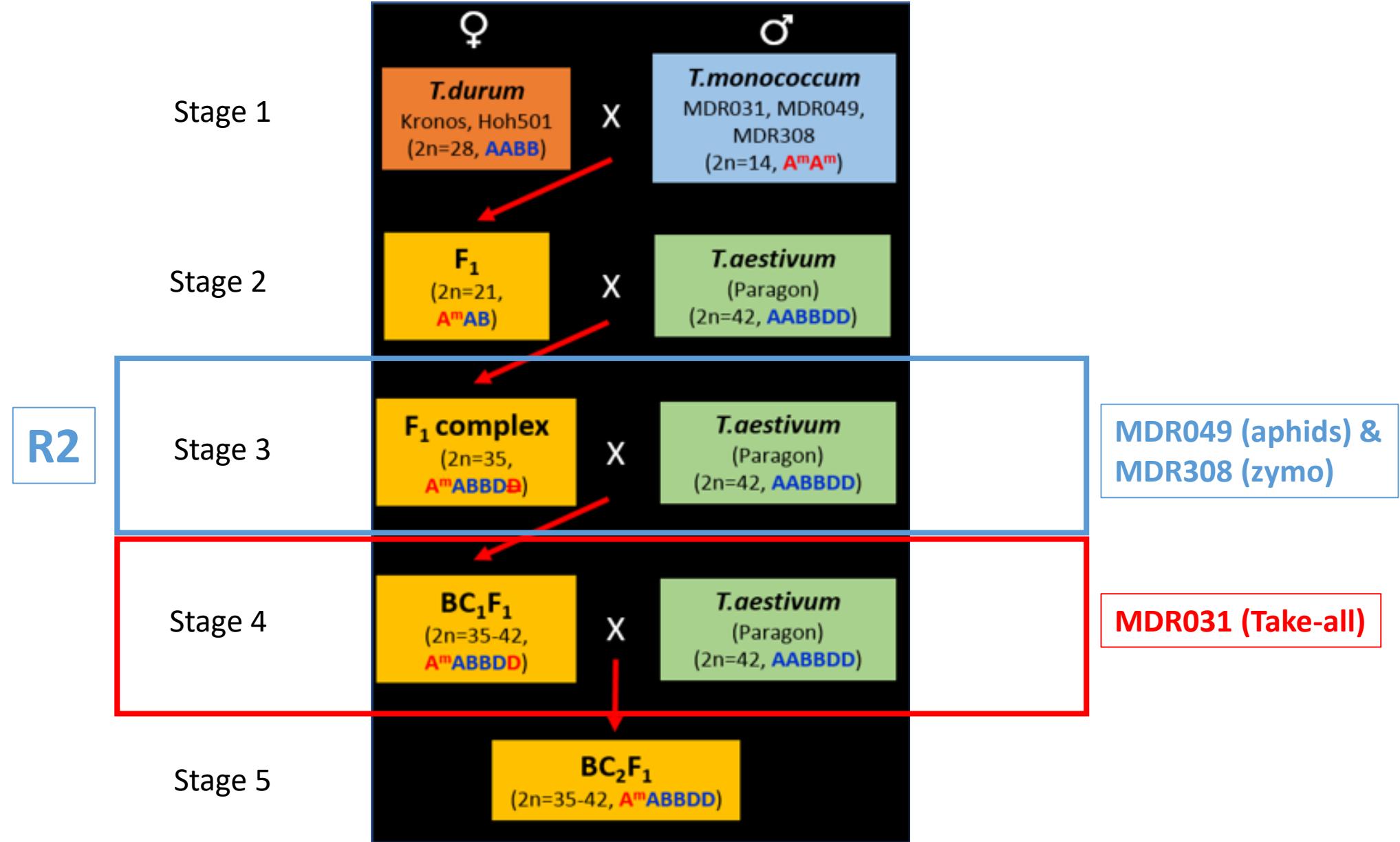


**Paragon**



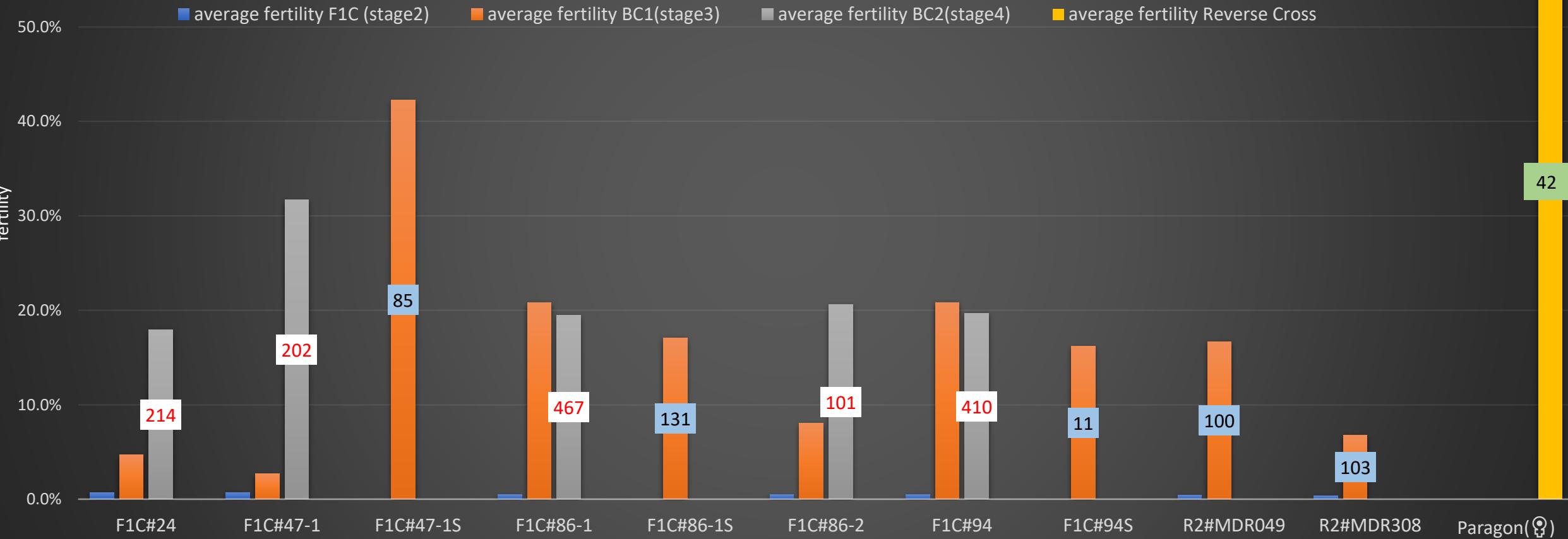
**backcross 1 plant**  
**BC1\_X27-1**







# Fertility Increase during *T.mon* Introgression



BC<sub>1</sub> grains generated:

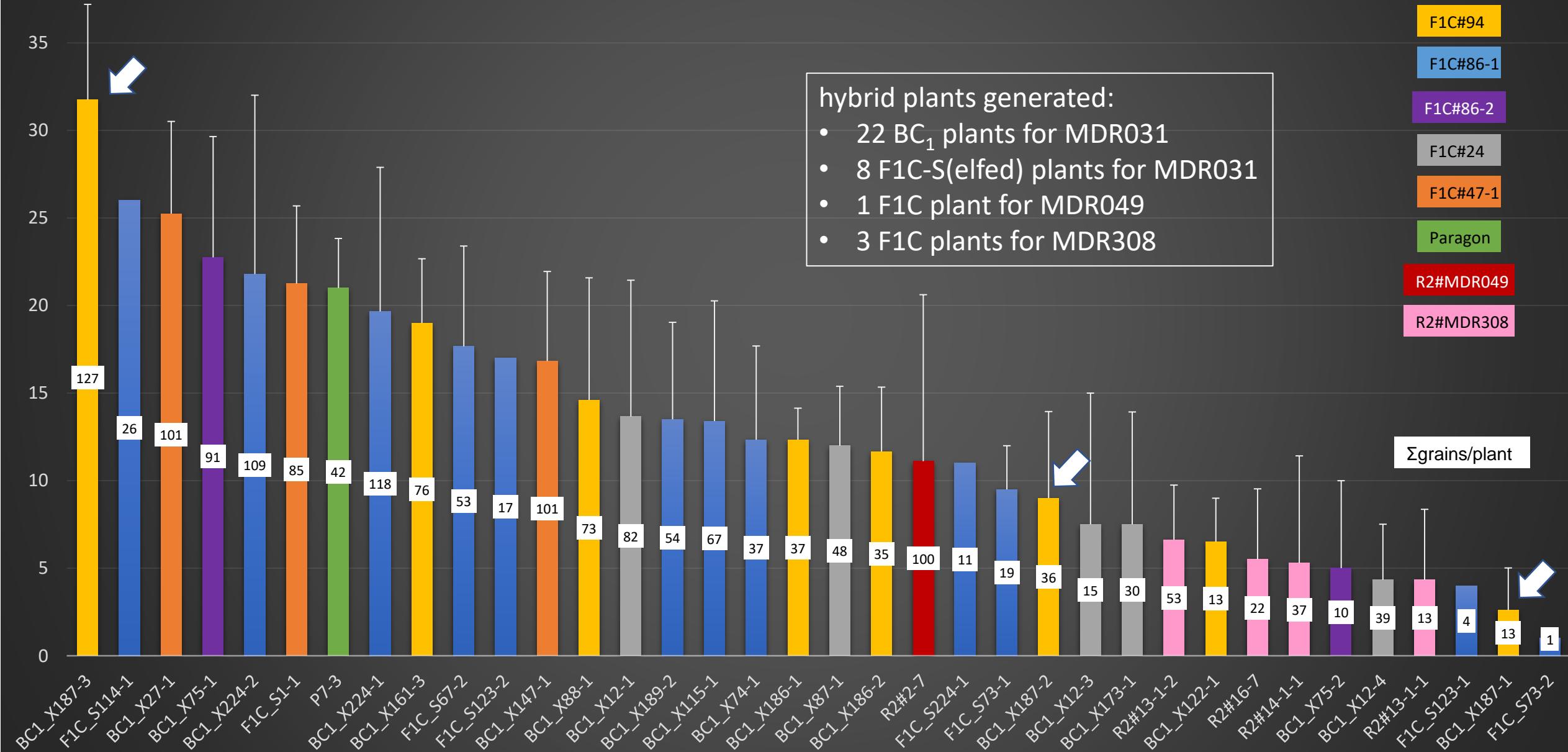
1. round 2 for MDR049 & MDR308 – F<sub>1</sub>C#MDR\*\*\* (♀) x Paragon (♂),
2. selfed F<sub>1</sub>C#MDR031 plants: F<sub>1</sub>C#\*\*\*S (♀) x Paragon (♂),

grains generated from reverse cross: Paragon (♀) x BC<sub>1</sub>-F<sub>1</sub>C# (♂)

BC<sub>2</sub> grains generated: BC<sub>1</sub>-F<sub>1</sub>C# (♀) x Paragon (♂)

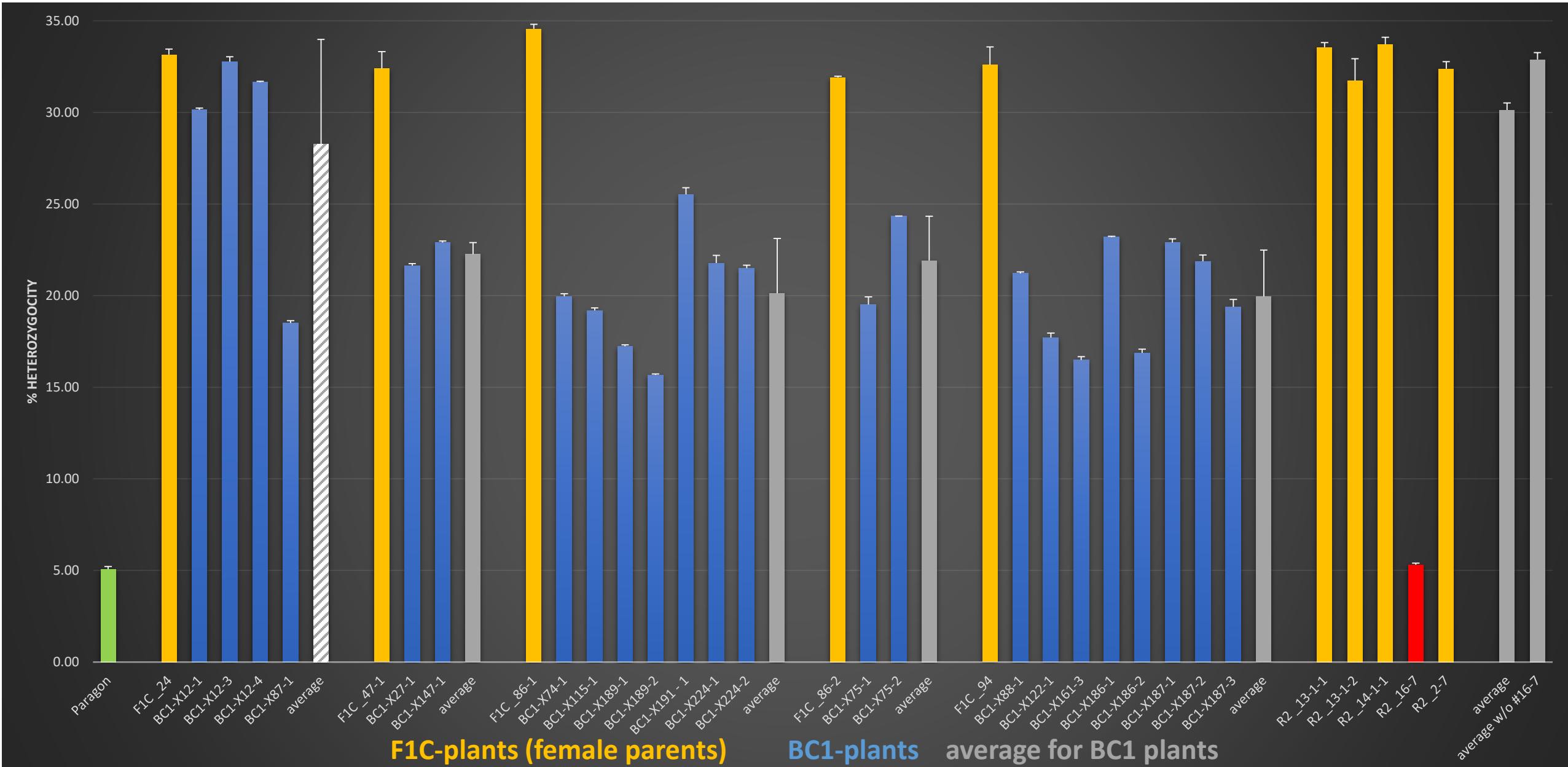


# fertility of individual hybrid plants - grains/ear

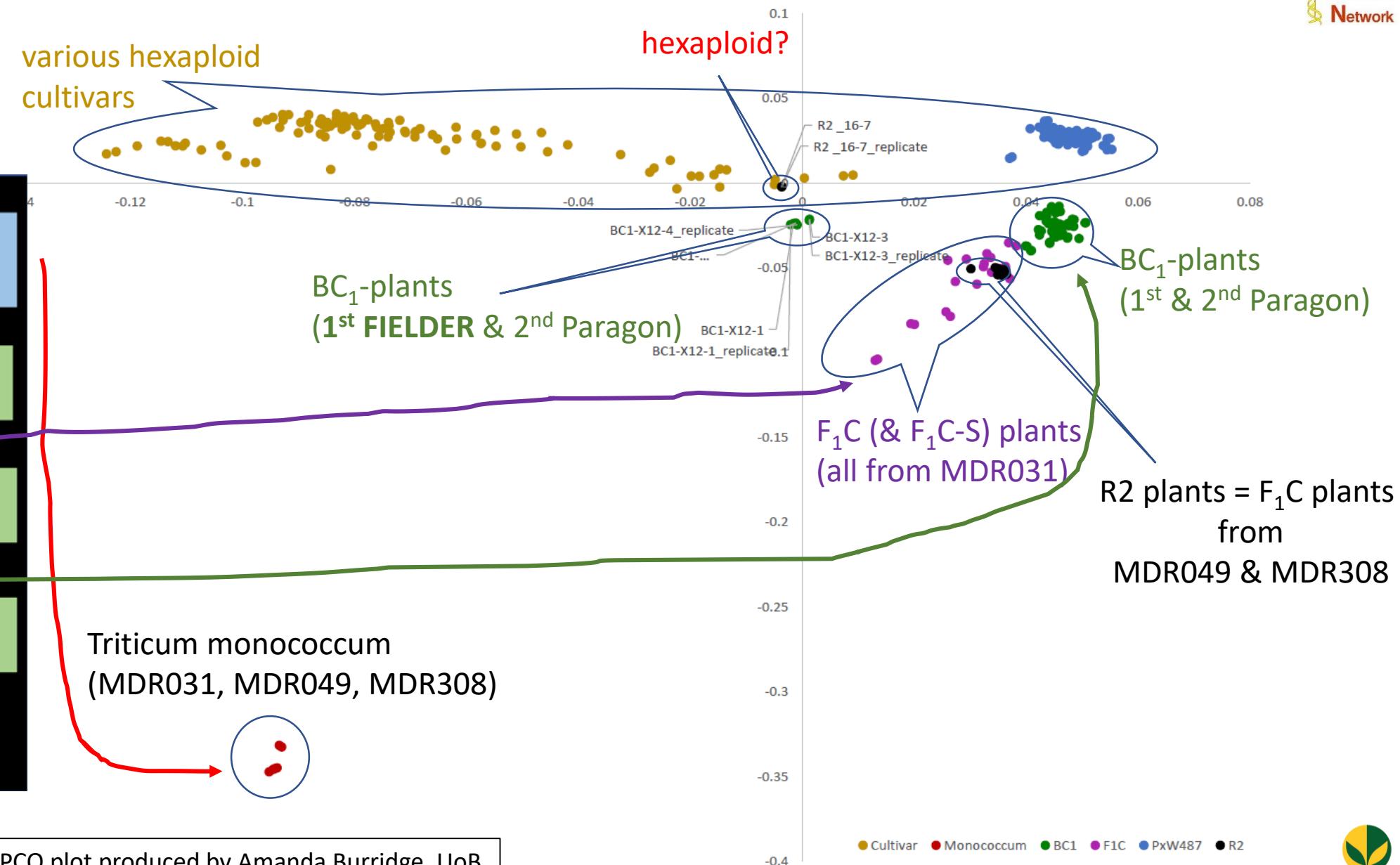
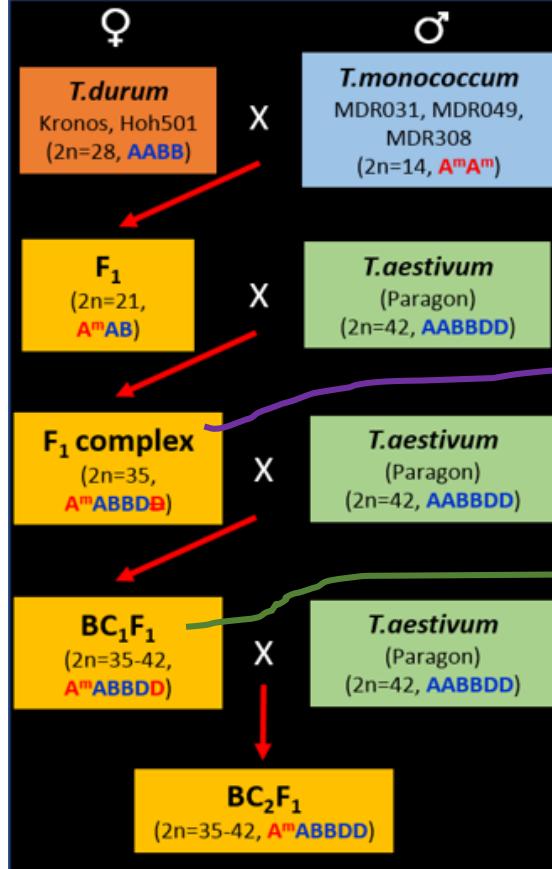




# Difference between $F_1C$ & $BC_1$ plants and Paragon (from Axiom 35k Breeders' Array Genotyping)



# PCO plot shows clear clustering of hybrid plants at the same Introgression stage



PCO plot produced by Amanda Burridge, UoB



**AX-94562264** on Chromosome 7A      position: 260,316,59bp

sequence:

GCTGAATCCAGCATGGGAGATGTGGCGATGTGCC [T/G] CTAATCCTGCAATTGGCCATCAACAAACGGCTGTGA

every one of ~35000 Axiom Markers is scored for **homozygous** (AA or BB) or **heterozygous** (AB):

1) **homozygous AA** – both paired chromosomes have [T]

GCTGAATCCAGCATGGGAGATGTGGCGATGTGCC [T] CTAATCCTGCAATTGGCCATCAACAAACGGCTGTGA

2) **homozygous BB** – both paired chromosomes have [G]

GCTGAATCCAGCATGGGAGATGTGGCGATGTGCC [G] CTAATCCTGCAATTGGCCATCAACAAACGGCTGTGA

3) **heterozygous AB** – 1 of the paired chromosomes has [T], the other [G]

GCTGAATCCAGCATGGGAGATGTGGCGATGTGCC [T] CTAATCCTGCAATTGGCCATCAACAAACGGCTGTGA

GCTGAATCCAGCATGGGAGATGTGGCGATGTGCC [G] CTAATCCTGCAATTGGCCATCAACAAACGGCTGTGA

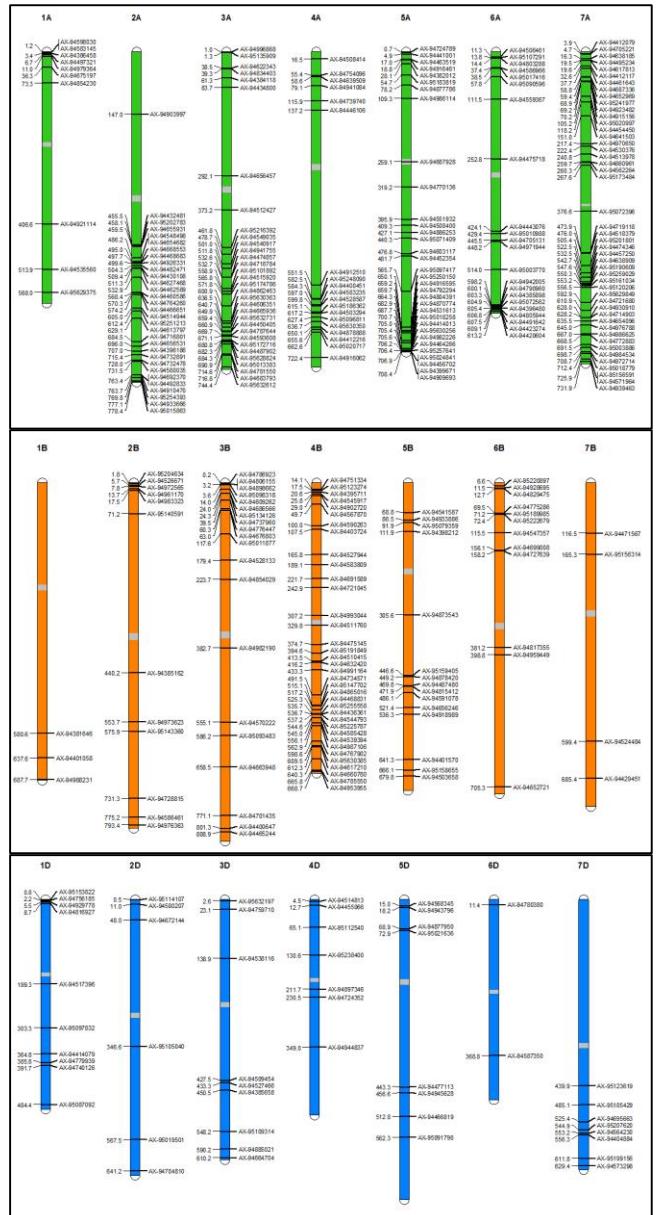
4) if both MDR031 and [Paragon/Kronos] are **homozygous but opposite** (MDR031= AA, Par = BB, or reversed),  
any Axiom marker giving a **heterozygous call (AB)** for the hybrid plants indicates an **introgression event**



# Considerably Higher hetMarker Density in A Genome

**hetMarkers total:**

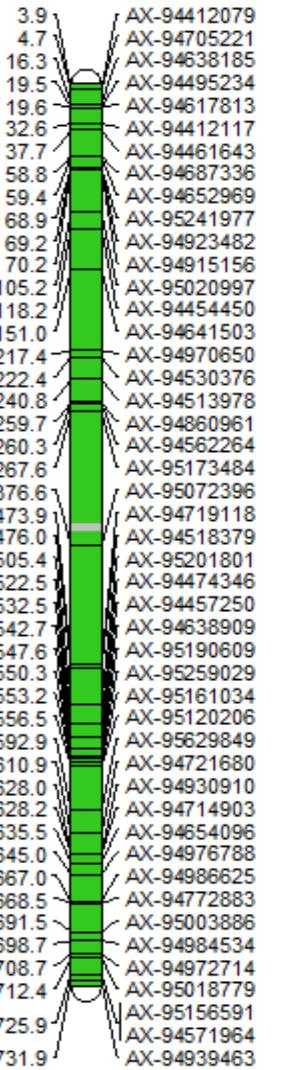
- A Genome –**  
182 markers (55%)



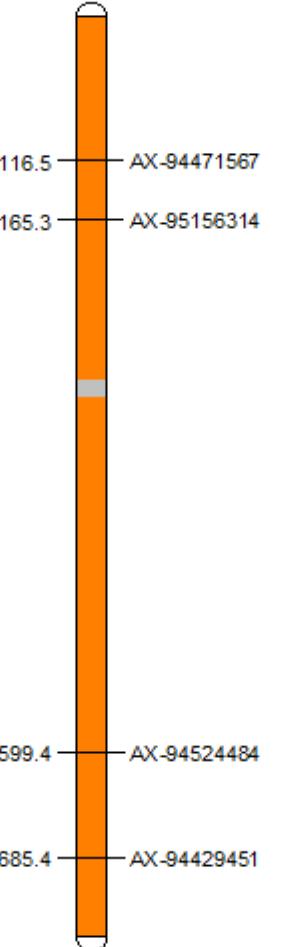
- B Genome –**  
99 markers (30%)

- D Genome –**  
50 markers (15%)

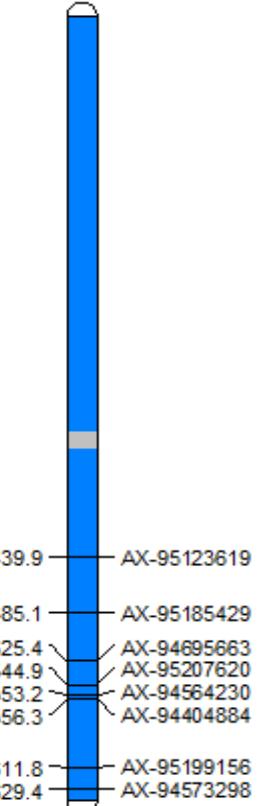
Chr 7A  
47 (80%)



Chr 7B  
4 (7%)



Chr 7D  
8 (13%)



# Distribution of Chromosome 7A hetMarkers in the 5 F1C mother plants generated for MDR031 Introgression



F<sub>1</sub>C#86-1 and F<sub>1</sub>C#86-2 originate from 2 grains from the same cross on the same ear of the F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid pollinated with Paragon.



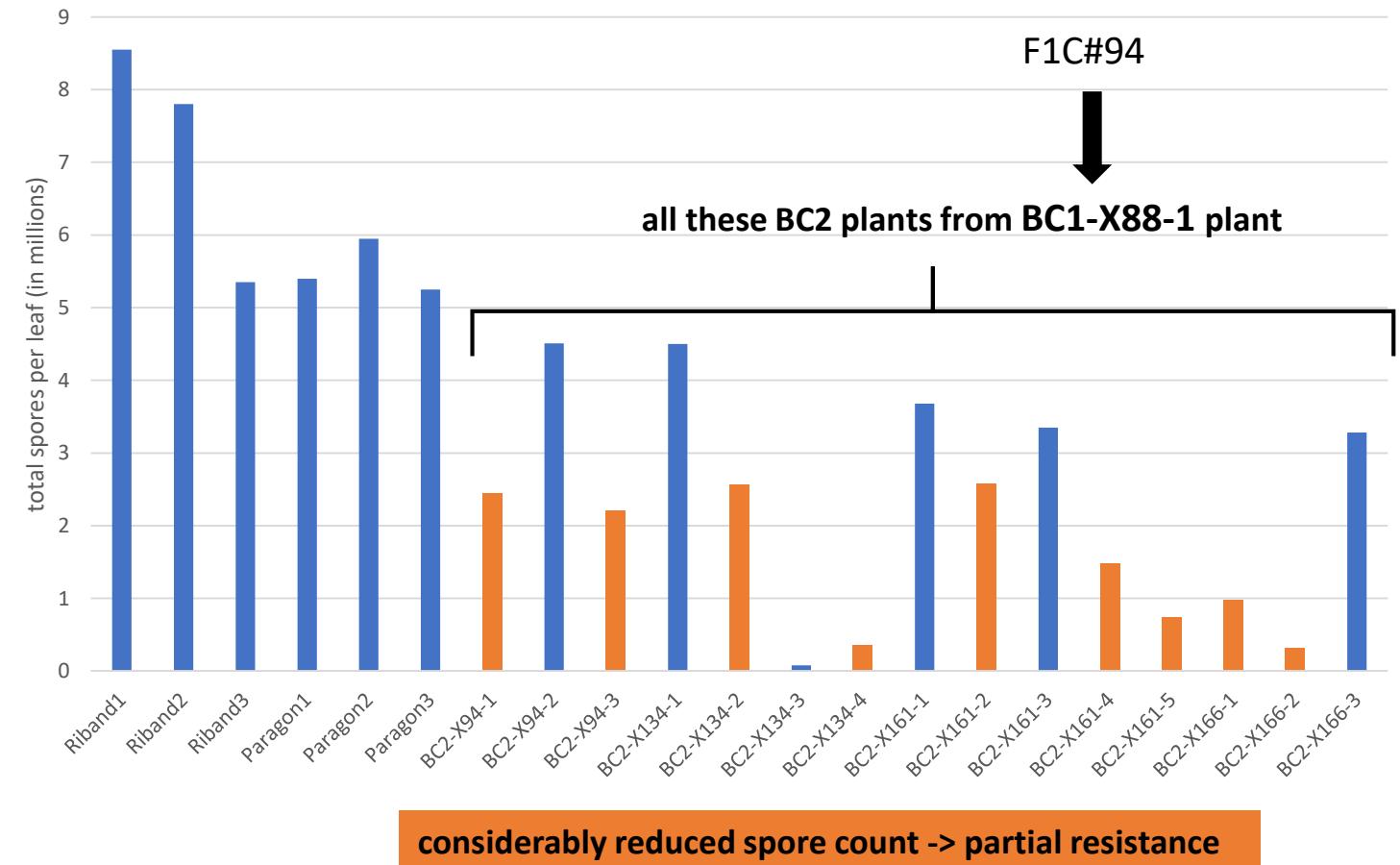
F<sub>1</sub>C#86-1      F<sub>1</sub>C#86-2

# What's Next?

- testing for resistance: **first Zymoseptoria tests completed**, others being designed
- next round of backcrossing to **generate BC<sub>3</sub> grain** started: >98% of BC<sub>2</sub> grains germinated, all (~240 plants) in vernalisation
- **GBS** (Genotyping By Sequencing) (modified procedure) underway at Julius Kuehn-Institute (Germany) with Dragan Perovic to determine extent of integration
- **SSD** (Single Seed Descent) being planned for field trials



# First Zymoseptoria assays: promising



# Thanks to:

- Kim Hammond-Kosack (RRes)
- Hai-Chun Jing (ex RRes, during WGIN 1)
  - Kostya Kanyuka (RRes)
  - Richard Horsnell (NIAB)
- Jill Maple, Jack Turner, Tom Yaxley (RRes)
  - Defra