

The molecular characterization of maize B chromosome specific AFLPs

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ABSTRACT

The origin and evolution of B chromosomes could be explained by the specific DNA sequence on them. But the specific sequences known were quite limited. To investigate maize B chromosome specific DNA sequences, maize genomes with and without B chromosomes were analyzed by AFLP. Only 5 markers were found specific to genomes with B chromosomes among about 2000 AFLP markers. Southern hybridization and sequence analysis revealed that only the sequence of M8-2D was a B chromosome specific sequence. This sequence contained the telomeric repeat unit AGGGTTT conserved in plant chromosome telomeres. In addition, the sequence of M8-2D shared low homology to clones from maize chromosome 4 centromere as well. M8-2D were localized to B chromosome centromeric and telomeric regions.

Key words: *Maize, B chromosome, AFLP, FISH.*

INTRODUCTION

B chromosomes (Bs) are also called supernumerary chromosomes, accessory chromosomes or extra chromosomes. They are supernumerary to the standard chromosome (A chromosomes) set, which are found in hundreds of plants and animals. They are often morphologically distinct from A chromosomes, being smaller and more highly heterochromatic in most cases. B chromosomes are inherited in a non-Mendelian way. They do not pair with A chromosomes, and exhibit meiotic and mitotic instability and nondisjunction. At the same time they have little or no phenotypic effect on the host[1].

B chromosome DNA is quite identical to the corresponding sequence on the A chromosome complement[2-4]. Specific DNA sequences on the B chromosome have been an attractive research area on B chromosomes. So far a few B chromosome specific DNA sequences have been identified. D1100 is the first B chromosome specific sequence that had been isolated in plants[5]. It is located on the subtelomeric domain of rye B chromosomes. E3900

is another specific sequence discovered on rye B chromosome and is homologous to retrotransposons[6], [7]. In *Brachycome dichromosomatia*, Bd49, a B chromosome centromere specific DNA sequence, was found by subtractive hybridization[8],[9]. Several maize B centromere specific DNA sequences have been isolated as well[10]. Recent research showed that these sequences might originate from maize chromosome 4[11]. All of these specific sequences found in plants are highly repetitive and located on the centromeric or telomeric domains. Obviously, more B chromosome specific DNA sequences are required for describing the origin and the evolution of B chromosomes.

Various DNA fingerprinting techniques, such as restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLP), random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), simple sequence repeat (SSR) and so on, have been developed. Amplification fragments length polymorphism (AFLP) technique developed by Vos et al[12] provides a number of appealing features in the fingerprinting of genomes of different complexity, including that of maize. The technique is based on the selective amplification of a subset of genomic restriction fragments using PCR. AFLP has been widely used to genetic and breeding study[13],[14]. So far

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Received Jan-14-2002 Revised Feb-8-2002 Accepted Feb-18-2002

reports using the AFLP technique to detect differences of genomes with and without B chromosomes are quite rare.

In this article we described the isolation and characterization of a B Chromosome specific DNA sequence, M8-2D, obtained from AFLP analysis of maize genomes with and without B chromosomes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seeds of black Mexican sweet maize with B chromosomes B542A (+B) and without B chromosome B542B (0B) were obtained from Maize Genetic COOP Stock Center, Illinois, USA. They were cultured in sterile Linsmaier-Skoog (LS) media in the dark for about 15 days.

Cytogenetic preparation

Mitotic spreads for in situ hybridization were obtained from root tips according to Chen et al[15]. In brief, root tips were successively immersed in 4 mM aminophosphomethyl (APM) for 2.5 h double distilled water for 30 min, mixed with 2.5% w/v cellulase and pectinase for 1h, double distilled water for 20 min and Carnol 相 fixation (methanol: acetic acid 3:1v/v). Finally, root tips were squashed on a slide and dried with hot air.

Genomic DNA preparation

The karyotypes of each seed were examined to ensure the existence of B chromosomes before the extraction of individual genomic DNA. Genomic DNA was isolated based on the procedure described by Murray et al[16]. Ten 0B individual genomic DNA and ten +B individual genomic DNA were mixed respectively for future AFLP analysis. DNA concentration was estimated in comparison with known concentration.

AFLP analysis

AFLP analysis was performed according to AFLP Analysis System Kit I protocol (Gibco BRL). 8 EcoRI selective primers (E-primer) and 8 MspI selective primers (M-primer), total 64 primer combinations were employed (Tab 1). Products of selective amplification were visualized by silver staining described by Bassam et al[17].

AFLP markers (AFLPs) purification and cloning

Drop 50 μ l TE buffer (10 mM Tris and 0.1 mM EDTA) on the surface of the dry polyacrylamide gel for a while. Cut the specific bands with a sterile knife and transfer the band into an eppendorf

tube containing 30 μ l TE buffer. Release DNA by heating the tube in a boiling water bath for 10 min. 1 μ l of the supernate was enough for the DNA template of 20 μ l reaction solution. The amplification program and primers were the same as in the AFLP analysis. The PCR products were linked to pGEM-T vector (Promega) and transferred into E.coli DH 5 α .

Southern hybridization

Genomic DNA was digested with HaeIII (Hua Mei) at 37°C overnight. DNA fragments were resolved in 0.7% agarose gels in 0.5 \times TBE buffer (1 \times means 89 mM Tris, 89mM boric acid, 2mM EDTA, pH 8.0) without Ethidium Bromide (EB) to avoid background and subsequently transferred to Genescreen Plus membrane (NEN). For hybridization, DNA probes were labeled with DIG (digoxigenin-dUTP, Roche) by random-primed DNA synthesis. Hybridization was carried out overnight at 42°C in DIG Easy Hyb (Roche). Blots were washed successively in 2 \times SSC, 0.1% SDS at room temperature (1 \times SSC is 0.15 M NaCl and 0.015 M sodium citrate); 0.5 \times SSC, 0.1% SDS at 68°C twice. The hybridization signal was detected by enzyme immunoassay with CSPD (Roche). The membrane was exposed to X-ray film to for appropriate 1 ~ 2 min.

Sequencing and sequence analysis

Sequencing was done by Songon (Shanghai). Analysis of sequences similarity was performed with BioEdit sequence alignment editor[18] and Vector NTI suite 7.0 (Imformax).

Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)

FISH was carried out as described in Nonradioactive In situ Hybridization Application Manual (Second Edition, Roche). Briefly, probe was labeled as southern hybridization. Hybridization buffer contained 50% deionized formamide, 2 \times SSC, 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.0), 5% dextran sulfate, and 3 ng/ml probe. The buffer was denatured at 98°C for 10 min before used. Slides with metaphase spreads were treated with 70% deionized formamide in 2 \times SSC at 68°C for 2 mins, then apply 15 μ l denatured hybridization buffer onto the slides, and incubate at 80 °C for 5 min and at 37°C overnight. The slides were washed with 2 \times SSC, 30% deionized formamide at 37°C for 5 min and 2 \times SSC at 37°C for 5 min twice. Signal was detected with Anti-DIG-fluorescent-conjugate. Metaphase spreads were counterstained with 10 ng/ml propidium iodide (PI). Epifluorescence signal was recorded by Kodak 1600 film.

RESULT

The pairs of selective primer combinations used are shown in Tab 1. About 2000 AFLPs had been detected and only 5 +B genome specific AFLPs were

Tab 1. Selective primers used for AFLP analysis

Selective Primer	5' end selective bases							
E-Primer	E-AAC	E-AAG	E-ACA	E-ACC	E-ACG	E-ACT	E-AGC	E-AGG
M-Primer	M-CAA	M-CAC	M-CAG	M-CAT	M-CTA	M-CTC	M-CTG	M-CTT

obtained from the combinations of E-ACC/M-CTC; E-AGG/M-CAA and E-AGG/M-CAC, named as M4-6U, M4-6D, M8-1 (Data not shown), M8-2U and M8-2D (Fig 1) respectively. The five AFLPs appeared consistently in the repeat AFLP analysis and the analysis with 5B and 7B individuals respectively. Later in our research, M4-6U and M4-6D was abandoned for its poor reproduction in amplification from AFLPs recovered products, while the other three markers were performed well (Fig 2). M8-1, M8-2U and M8-2D were then labeled as probes and hybridized to 0B and +B genomic DNA digested by *Hae*III.

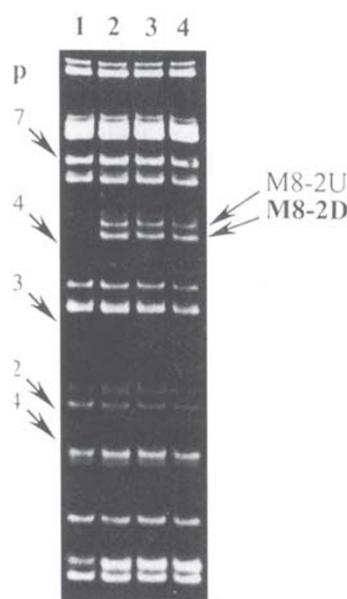


Fig 1. AFLP analysis in 0B genome (Lane 1), +B genome (Lane 2), 5B individual genome (Lane 3) and 7B individual genome (Lane 4) using selective primers E-AGG/M-CAC.

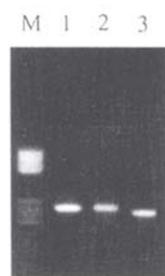


Fig 2. M8-1 (Lane 1), M8-2U (Lane 2) and M8-3D (Lane 3) were amplified steadily from the recovered products of corresponding bands. Lane M was a marker, pBR322/*Hae*III.

Probe M8-1 and M8-2U produced same signals in 0B and +B genomic DNA (data not shown). Probe M8-2D produced strong signal only in +B genomic DNA, whereas very weak signal observed in 0B genomic DNA only if prolonged the exposure time of X-ray film (Fig 3). The results of Southern hybridization indicated all of the three AFLPs were highly repetitious DNA sequences in maize genome, but only M8-2D was specific to maize B chromosome. If reducing the stringency of hybridization condition, more signal should be appeared in 0B genomic DNA.



Fig 3. Labeled M8-2D was hybridized to 0B genome (Lane 1) and +B genome (Lane 2)

The sequence of M8-2D was about 200bp long. Our GenBank database search illustrated that M8-2D is homologous to a series of corn B chromosome centromeric specific sequences (Genbank accession number: ZMU61991 ~ ZMU62002 and S97586). All of these B chromosome specific sequences have similar sequence characters (Fig 4). The sequence of M8-2D also contains telomeric repeat unit AGGGTTT conserved in plants. It illustrated high homology to telomeric and subtelomeric repeat sequences of many plant species such as maize, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, wheat, rice and so on. Tandem repeat (AGGGTTT) n could be regarded as the ancestral sequence of M8-2D based on the comparison of them (Fig 5). In addition telomere repeats also were found in the other B chromosome specific sequences[10].

Although M8-2D is a B chromosome specific sequence, it shares low homologous with several clones (Genbank accession number AF334166 ~ AF334180) from the centromeric domain of maize chromosome 4 in GenBank database.

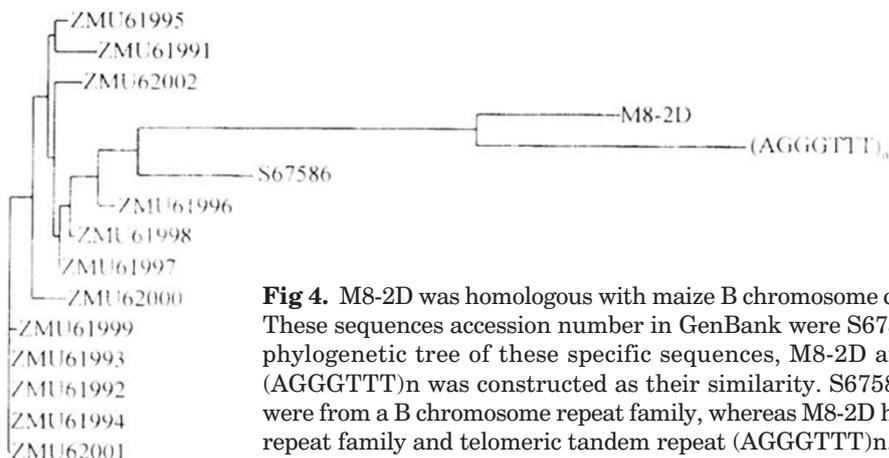


Fig 4. M8-2D was homologous with maize B chromosome centromere specific sequences. These sequences accession number in GenBank were S67586, ZMU1991~ZMU2002. A phylogenetic tree of these specific sequences, M8-2D and telomeric tandem repeat (AGGGTTT)_n was constructed as their similarity. S67586 and ZMU1991~ZMU2002 were from a B chromosome repeat family, whereas M8-2D have the characters of both the repeat family and telomeric tandem repeat (AGGGTTT)_n.

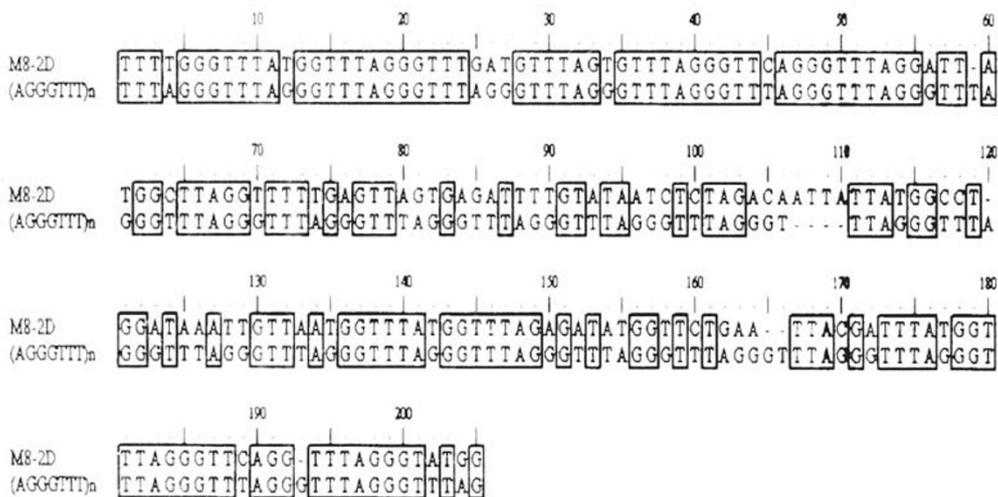


Fig 5. The sequence comparison between M8-2D and teleomeric tandem repeat (AGGGTTT)_n. The sequences in rectangles were the same. There was high homology between them

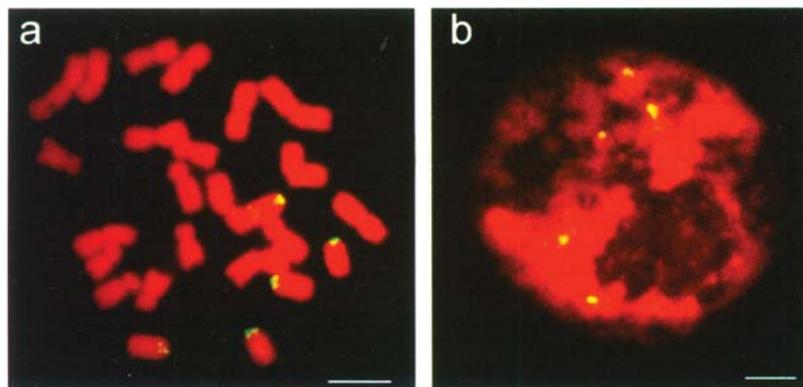


Fig 6. Metaphase cell of maize (2n=20+5B) after propidium iodide (PI) staining and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) with labelled M8-2D. The centromeric region of each B chromosome show a strong hybridization in metaphase spread (a) and interphase nucleus (b). Bar meant 5 μm long.

The distribution of M8-2D on chromosome was also studied with FISH (Fig 6). The result clearly showed M8-2D was located mainly on centromeric domain of all B chromosomes. Weak signal could be observed on the B chromosome telomeric domain and the A chromosomes including chromosome 4. But the weak signal could not be seen in Fig 5.

DISCUSSION

On the one hand, AFLPs were produced based on the double digestions of two restriction endonucleases, the length of selective base on the 3' end of selective primer and the combination of selective primers. So changing the endonuclease combination, for instance replacing EcoR I with PstI, or increasing the selective primer combinations would add more chances in searching B chromosome specific AFLPs. On the other hand, materials for AFLP analysis should have almost the same genetic background except the target character or genes. Otherwise many unrelated difference would be found. It would take lots of work to identify the true difference or polymorphism of our interest. In this paper, the genetic backgrounds of the maize B542A (+B) and B542B (0B) were so similar that only 5 markers were specific to +B genomes among near 2000 AFLPs.

AFLPs are somewhat like RFLPs in that new polymorphic markers were produced from the changes of restriction endonuclease recognition sequence. M8-1 and M8-2D were common sequences to 0B and +B genomes revealed by Southern hybridization. But the two common sequences on B chromosomes had been changed at the Mse I or EcoR I cleavage site while not on the A chromosomes.

B chromosome specific DNA sequences were helpful not only for explaining B chromosome behavior but also for providing evidence of the origin and evolution of B chromosomes. M8-2D and other maize B chromosome specific DNA sequences[10] were all located on the centromeric region, but we still did not know what a role they played. So far, there is little of knowledge about plant centromeric DNA sequences. Sau3A9 exists in the centromeres of Gramineae species including B chromosomes[19]. RCS2 family present about 6000 times in the rice genome was detected only in *Oryza* species[20]. In GenBank database search, M8-2D was only homolo-

gous to clones of maize chromosome 4 centromere. The result was similar to the previous research by Page et al[11]. They reported that centromeric sequences of maize chromosome 4 were hybridized to B chromosome specific sequences at reduced stringency of hybridization. The researchs suggested B chromosome centromere might come from degenerated centromere of maize chromosome 4. But the further research was required to clarify the interesting question, how the B chromosome specific sequences affected chromosome pairing in meiosis.

Telomeres are important molecular entities, required for accurate replication and stability of chromosomal ends. Telomeric sequence repeat (AGGGTTT)_n in the telomere or subtelomere regions was conserved in plants as an important part of chromosomes. Meyne et al[21] reported the intrachromosomal distribution of non-telomeric sites of the telomeric repeat (AGGGTT)_n in 100 vertebrate species. In about half of these species including fishes, birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals, non-telomeric block of the repeat was detected in the pericentric regions of chromosomes. Telomeric-like repeats have also been found at the centromeric regions in *Arabidopsis thaliana*[22] and tomato[23]. Our research also showed that telomeric repeat unit AGGGTTT existed in both centromeric regions and the telomeric regions of maize B chromosomes.

The origin of these non-telomeric sites in the maize B chromosome and other species is an interesting puzzle. They might come either from fusion of chromosomes, or from amplification of stretches of tandem repeat[21],[24]. Regardless of the origin of non-telomeric block of telomeric repeat (AGGGTTT)_n, they could be looked as the relic of chromosome rearrangements. These regions might act as latent telomeres that might play the role of telomere when new chromosome fragments were produced. In human cytogenetic research, cryptic-centromeric regions have been found for years[25]. The region might act as centromere of new chromosome fragments. Although the common sequence of autonomously replicating sequence (ARS) was not been identified. There are more ARS than seem necessary in the genome replication[26]. Human artificial chromosome (HAC) was constructed successfully as the three functional elements were ar-

ranged properly[27],[28]. Likewise, B chromosome could also be constructed by the latent or cryptic functional elements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We expressed our appreciation for the heartfelt help of Dr. Jonathan S. Cook and Dr. Darren X. Ji in Procter and Gamble Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and James A. Birchler in Division of Biological Sciences, University of Missouri. This research was supported by grant from National Natural Sciences Foundation of China (39970357).

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