Genetic relationships based on AFLP data in the genus Helleborus



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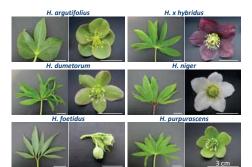
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Background

Helleborus is a genus of herbaceous perennials belonging to the family Ranunculaceae. Within this genus six sections with a total of 22 species are found which are distributed in different parts of Europe as well as East Asia. The largest section Helleborastrum contains 16 species for which genetic relationships are still unclear.

In order to evaluate the genetic relationships within the genus Helleborus 19 out of 22 Helleborus species and were analysed using amplified fragment length polymorphisms (AFLP) (Vos et al. 1995).



Leaves and flowers of six different Helleborus species and hybrids

Plants used in this study

- 1. Pulsatilla vulgaris 12. H. vesicarius `Violet`
- 2. H. atrorubens
- 3. H. croaticus
- 4. H. cyclophyllus
- 5. H. dumetorum 6. H. foetidus
- 7. H. multifidus 8. H. odorus
- 9. H. purpurascens
- 10. H. thibetanus
- 11. H. torquatus

17. H. orientalis / H. x hybridus

15. H. liguricus

16. H. abruzzicus

14. H. hercegovinus

(8 genotypes)

13. H. viridis

- 18. H. niger (13 genotypes)
- 18. H. argutifolius
- 19. H. lividus

AFLP analysis

DNA Extraction:

- CTAB method

Restriction digestion and ligation at once:

- 250 ng DNA
- ▶ Enzymes: six-base cutter (2.5 U) & four-base cutter (1 U)
- Adapters in concentrations of 2.5 pmol & 25 pmol
- ▶ 1 U T4-DNA-ligase
- Digestion at 37 °C for 3 h then ligation at 16 °C overnight

2 min.

30 sec.

·20x

1 min.

2 min.

Preamplification:

- ▶ 72 °C
- ▶ 94 °C
- ▶ 60 °C
- ▶ 72 °C

- Selective amplification:
- One primer was labelled with fluorescein at the 5'end

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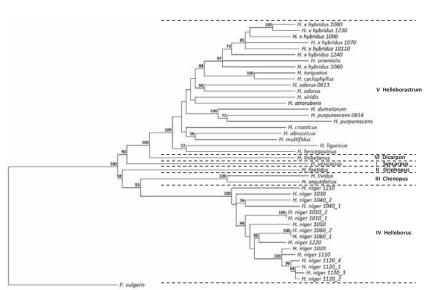
10 AFLP primer combinations were used PCR program:

▶ 94 °C	2 min.
▶ 94 °C	30 sec.

▶ 94 C	SU SEC.	
▶ 65 - 1 °C/cycle	30 sec9x	
▶ 72 °C	2 min. 🖌	
▶ 94 °C	30 sec. 🗋	
▶ 56 °C	30 sec23>	(
▶ 72 °C	2 min	

Electrophoresis and gel analysis:

- Fragment detection was done with a



Neighbor joining phenogram of 19 species and the outgroup based on an AFLP analysis with ten primer pair combinations. The Nei & Li (1979) index of similarity was used to generate the distance matrix for tree construction with treecon for windows. Horizontal branch lengths correspond to genetic distances. Numbers above branches correspond to bootstrap values.

Example of an AFLP banding pattern of different Helleborus species and genotypes

Each reaction was repeated once. Fragment analysis was done by visual evaluation.

Results

In total 1109 evaluable polymorphic bands were obtained. On average 111 bands were produced per primer pair.

Number of scored bands per primer combination.

Primer combination	Scored bands
1	144
2	143
3	122
4	99
5	140
6	70
7	55
8	85
9	96
10	155

The tree supports the division of the genus Helleborus into six sections as they are indicated in the dendrogram. The two new described species H. abruzzicus and H. liguricus belong to section V Helleborastrum .

Nei, M. and Li, W.H. (1979). Mathematical model for studying genetic variation in terms of restriction endonucleases. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 76: 5269-5273 Vos, P., Hogers, R., Bleeker, M., Reijans, M., van de Lee, T., Horens, M., Frijters, A., Pot, J., Peleman, J., Kuiper, M., Zabeau, M. (1995). AFLP: a new technique for DNA fingerprinting. Nucleic Acids Res 23: 4407 References:

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▶ 5 % denaturing polyacrylamide gel fluorescence scanner