

Genome composition of triploid lily cultivars derived from sexual polyploidization of Longiflorum × Asiatic hybrids (*Lilium*)

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Abstract About 19 cultivars, which had originated from backcrosses between F1 LA (Longiflorum × Asiatic) hybrids ($2n = 2x = 24$) as female parents and Asiatic cultivars as male parents ($2n = 2x = 24$), were analyzed with genomic in situ hybridization. 17 of them were triploid ($2n = 3x = 36$), and two aneuploid ($2n = 3x + 1 = 37$). The triploid cultivars had resulted from the functional $2n$ eggs produced by the female parents (F1 hybrids) because first division restitution (FDR) occurred in their meiosis during megasporogenesis. Similarly, the aneuploid cultivars had originated from viable $2n + 1$ eggs. The extra chromosome in cultivar 041555 or 041572 resulted from one univalent or one half-bivalent which might have lagged behind when the sister chromatids of the other univalents and half-bivalents were segregating during the FDR process in their LA hybrid parents, respectively. That the majority of cultivars possessed recombinant chromosomes showed that intergenomic recombination might play an important role during the selection of the cultivars directly from BC1 progenies. That five cultivars of the 15 recombinant cultivars only

had reciprocal recombinant chromosomes and 10 cultivars had non-reciprocal recombinant chromosomes indicates that the latter are more important. Because 9 of the 10 non-reciprocal recombinant cultivars possessed substitutions for recombinant segments, it also indicated that such substitutions could be an important source for the genetic variation in the sexual triploid BC1 progenies. In such cases there was a potential for the expression of the recessive genes of the backcross parent in a nulliplex (aaa) condition in the substituted segments. Genetic variation resulting from such nulliplex loci might have played a role in the selection of some of the cultivars.

Keywords First division restitution (FDR) · In situ hybridization · Indeterminate meiotic restitution (IMR) · Intergenomic recombination · *Lilium* · Unreduced gametes or $2n$ gametes

Introduction

Interspecific hybrid origin and polyploidy are two common features of some economically important ornamental crops (Van Tuyl and Lim 2003). These trends are observed in the modern cultivars of lily as well. Lily, one of the most important cut flower crops in the Netherlands, belongs to the genus *Lilium* of the family Liliaceae. In the genus, three groups of closely related species hybrids which form the three groups of lily cultivars, i.e. Longiflorum (L-genome), Asiatic

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(A-genome) and Oriental (O-genome), have been recognized with *genomic in situ hybridization* (Karlova et al. 1999). *In situ hybridization*, as a powerful modern cytogenetic tool, has also been used to analyze different genomes in the hybrids in many crops but also some flowers, e.g. *Alstroemeria* (Kuipers et al. 1997; Zhou et al. 2003), tulips (Marasek et al. 2006) etc.

It is desirable to combine or introgress some horticultural traits from different genomes into one cultivar in lily breeding. However, it is very difficult to obtain F1 interspecific hybrids in *Lilium*. With cut style method of pollination and embryo rescue techniques, it has been possible to make crosses between different lily species with different genomes. Similar to other interspecific hybrids, nearly all the F1 LA (Longiflorum × Asiatic) and OA (Oriental × Asiatic) hybrids are highly sterile. In order to overcome F1-sterility, chromosome doubling was used in lily breeding (Van Tuyl 1989; Van Tuyl et al. 1992). However, chromosome doubling could not contribute much to introgression breeding, because such amphidiploid hybrids usually produce identical 2x-gametes (Ramanna and Jacobsen 2003; Van Tuyl and Lim 2003). On the other hand, 2n gametes have been shown to be more valuable for polyploidization and introgression breeding in some cases, e.g., *Alstroemeria* (Ramanna 1992; Ramanna et al. 2003). Interestingly, some F1 interspecific hybrids in *Lilium* could produce functional 2n pollen to some extent and this has been used for introgression lily breeding (Van Tuyl et al. 2000, 2002a, b). Intensive cytological analyses on some F1 hybrids and their sexual triploid BC1 progenies revealed that, the functional 2n pollen in lily F1 hybrids results from first division restitution (FDR) and indeterminate meiotic restitution (IMR), and intergenomic recombination occurs during meiosis of their microsporogenesis (Lim et al. 2001b; Barba-Gonzalez et al. 2004, 2005a, b). However, little attention was paid to female gametes produced by F1 LA hybrids or OA hybrids, although such 2n gametes have been used in lily breeding by the Dutch lily breeding companies in recent years. In order to fill this knowledge gap, 19 cultivars, obtained from Dutch breeding companies, were analyzed with GISH. Because all cultivars were selected from the first generation of backcrosses between diploid F1 LA hybrids (2n = 2x = 24) as female parents and Asiatic cultivars (2n = 2x = 24) as male, the karyotypes of the cultivars were analyzed

through GISH so that the composition of 2n eggs could be assessed, and the usefulness of 2n gametes for generating genetic variation is discussed.

Materials and method

Plant materials

All 19 cultivars used in this experiment were supplied by the Dutch lily companies: Royal Van Zanten BV and Vletter & Den Haan BV. They originated from backcrosses in which F1 LA hybrids (2n = 2x = 24) were used as female and Asiatic cultivars (2n = 2x = 24) as male. They were grown in the greenhouse of Plant Research International, Wageningen University, The Netherlands, under standard growing conditions.

Chromosome preparation with root tips

Chromosome preparation was made according to the description by Zhou et al. (2003) with little modification. When the young roots growing on stems were about 2 cm long, 5 root tips in each case were pretreated in 0.7 mM cycloheximide (Sigma, USA) for 6 h at 4°C, then, transferred into a fixative which was composed of one part acetic acid and three part ethanol in volume. After the root tips were fixed at 4°C for 2 days, the fixative was discarded and 80% ethanol was added in place of fixative, after which the root tips were stored at -20°C until use.

The root tips were washed for 10 min each three times with citrate buffer, then, treated with a pectolytic enzyme mix containing 1% (w/v) pectolyase Y23 (Seishin Pharma Company, Japan) and 1% (w/v) cellulase RS (RPI, USA) for about 75 min until the root tips became soft for squashing. One softened root tip was put on a slide and, under an anatomical microscope, the root cap and other unnecessary parts were removed and the meristem part was left on the slide, 16 µl 45% acetic acid was immediately added and mixed gently with a needle, then, covered with a square cover glass and squashed gently with the thumb. The slide was dipped in liquid nitrogen for about 20 s after squashing, after which the cover glass was removed with a blade as soon as the slide had been taken out of the nitrogen. Then, the slide

was put in pure ethanol for 2 min and, finally, the slide was air dried and stored at -20°C until use.

Genomic in situ hybridization

Probe and block preparation: Total genomic DNA was extracted from the Longiflorum cultivar ‘White Fox’ and the Asiatic cultivar ‘Polyanne’ with the CTAB method (Rogers and Bendich 1988). ‘White Fox’ DNA was sonicated to 1–10 kb fragments and used as probe. ‘Polyanne’ DNA was autoclaved to 200–600 bp fragments and used as block. The probe DNA was labelled with digoxigenin-11-dUTP by nick translation method according to the manufacturer’s instruction (Roche, Germany).

The in situ hybridization procedure consisted of four parts, i.e., chromosome pre-treatment, hybridization, stringent washing and detection. For chromosome pre-treatment, the slides were treated with 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ RNase for one hour and 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ pepsin for 10 min at 37°C , then fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 min. After each of these treatments, the slides were washed with $2 \times \text{SSC}$ for 5 min three times, then, the slides were treated for 3 min with 70%, 90% and 100% ethanol, respectively, finally, the slides were dried in air at least for 30 min. For hybridization, the hybridization mix contained 50% formamide, 10% dextranulphate, $2 \times \text{SSC}$, 0.25% SDS, 0.6–1.5 $\text{ng}/\mu\text{l}$ probe and 25–100 $\text{ng}/\mu\text{l}$ block DNA. In order to keep the probe and block DNA denatured, the mix was cooled down with ice at least for 5 min as soon as it was treated at 70°C for 10 min; 40 μl mix was added to each slide, the slide was covered with a cover glass and denatured at 80°C for 5 min, then kept in a 37°C humid box overnight. After hybridization, the slides were washed in $2 \times \text{SSC}$ for 15 min at room temperature, then, stringent washing was followed in $0.1 \times \text{SSC}$ at 42°C for 30 min. The probe labelled with dig-11-dUTP was detected with the digoxigenin-FITC detection system. The slide was counterstained with 2 $\text{ng}/\mu\text{l}$ DAPI. Fluorescence microscopy was used to check the results and photographs were taken with a CCD camera attached to the microscope (Zeiss Axioplan 2 Imaging Photomicroscope, Germany). With this microscope, one kind of fluorescence can be shown in different colours after imaging without

changing the information. The contrast of all images was adjusted with Photoshop.

Chromosome classification and karyotyping

Based on the GISH results and according to Stuart (1947) and Lim et al. (2000, 2001a), chromosome classification and karyotypes were made.

Results

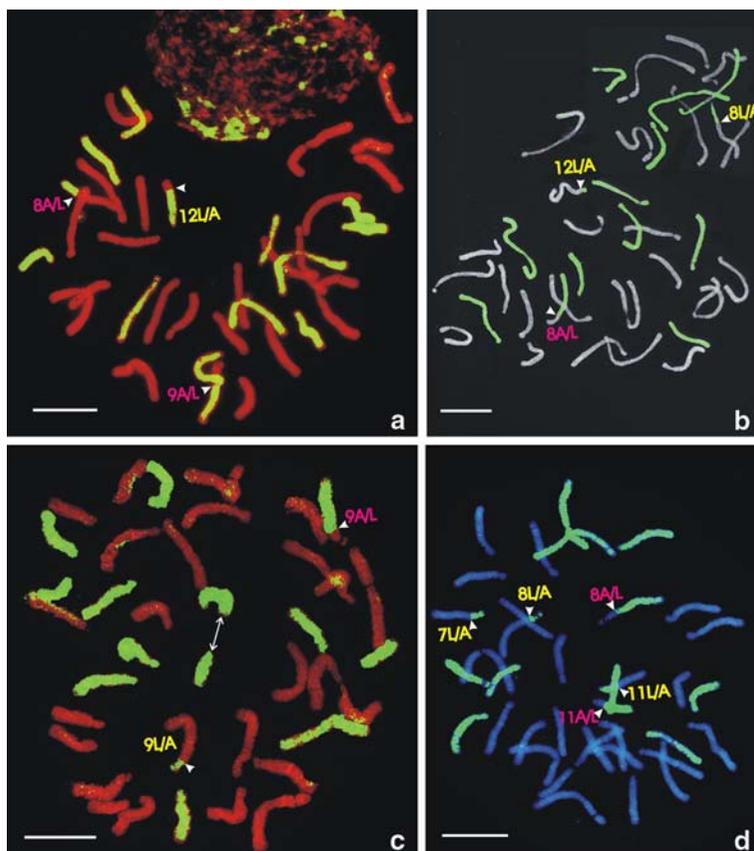
Chromosome numbers and genome composition of the cultivars

Representative GISH chromosome images of four cultivars, 041553, 041572, 041574 and 041580, are shown in Fig. 1. Based on GISH results, the chromosome number and the genomic composition of all 19 cultivars are summarised in Table 1, and their karyotypes are shown in Fig. 2. All cultivars consisted of L- and A-genomes. 17 BC1 cultivars were triploid ($2n = 3x = 36$) and two aneuploid ($2n = 3x + 1 = 37$) (Table 1). All triploid cultivars consisted of 24 Asiatic chromosomes and 12 Longiflorum chromosomes (In the case of recombinant chromosomes, only the centromeres were taken into account). In view of their chromosomal composition, all of them had resulted from FDR $2n$ eggs produced by the F1 hybrids. Of the two aneuploid cultivars, which had 37 chromosomes, one had an extra Longiflorum chromosome and the other had an extra Asiatic chromosome. Both of them resulted from $2n + 1$ eggs produced by the F1 hybrids. In these cases, the extra chromosome in 041555 or 041572 originated from one univalent or one half-bivalent which might have lagged behind when the sister chromatids of the other univalents and half-bivalents were segregating during FDR process of their LA hybrids parents, after which $2n + 1$ gametes were formed (Fig. 2f and i: \vee).

Intergenomic recombination and crossover events

Among the 19 cultivars, four cultivars did not have any recombinant chromosome (Fig. 2a). For the 15 cultivars, which contained recombinant chromosomes, the recombinations (crossovers) occurred on

Fig. 1 The representative GISH results of BC1 cultivars. Yellow or green chromosomes belong to L-genome, red, purple or grey chromosomes belong to A-genome, because Longiflorum genomic DNA was used as probe and Asiatic DNA as block. The recombinant chromosomes and their breakpoints are marked with arrow heads and letters. They indicate which chromosomes resulted from intergenomic cross-over. Abbreviations are the same as in tables. (a) 041553, (b) 041572, (c) 041574 (the double arrow indicates two arms of one chromosome), and (d) 041580. Bar = 10 μ m



all chromosomes and in each genotype 1–3 pairs of homoeologous chromosomes were involved (Fig. 2 b–p and Table 2). When chromosome 1 or 2 (metacentric chromosomes) was the recombinant one, the break point occurred in the long or short arm, whereas when chromosomes 3–12 (acro- or sub-acrocentric chromosomes, i.e., their centromeres are located at or near at one end of the chromosomes) were the recombinant ones (with the exception of chromosome 8 of 041583; Fig. 2p), the break points occurred only on the long arms, and all recombinations were either distal or proximal. Their karyotypes showed that all the recombinant chromosomes probably resulted from a single crossover at pachytene stage during meiosis of the F1 hybrids. When a single crossover occurred within a pair of homoeologous chromosomes (bivalent), the non-sister chromatids originated from the bivalent in its FDR 2n gametes would be non recombinant (L,A) and reciprocal recombinant (L/A,A/L), or two non reciprocal

recombinant (L/A,A and L,A/L). Apart from the L,A type, which was indistinguishable from the non-crossover FDR 2n gametes, three other types, namely L/A,A/L (Fig. 2: ○), L/A,A (Fig. 2: *) and L,A/L (Fig. 2: ●) were found in these cultivars. The numbers of these different types were 10, 9 and 8 respectively (Table 2). In those triploid BC1 progenies that possessed non-reciprocal products of L/A,A+A+A, the latter being the chromosome of the backcross parent, there was a substitution for the distal recombinant segment (Fig. 2: *). In these cases, nulliplex condition (aaa) can occur and play an important role in genetic variation of such BC1 progenies. On the contrary, such substitutions did not occur when the L,A/L+A combination was present.

Considering the genome composition of the cultivars, reciprocal recombination could hardly change the genetic information unless the break point(s) would have occurred in a functional gene. The consequence of this kind of recombination should

Table 1 The genome composition of 19 cultivars (the number of recombinant chromosomes are in brackets)

Cultivars	Chromosome number	Genome composition	
		L (L/A)	A (A/L)
041551	36	12(1)	24(1)
041552	36	12(2)	24(2)
041553	36	12(1)	24(2)
041554	36	12(1)	24
041555	37	12(1)	25
041568	36	12	24
041569	36	12(1)	24(1)
041571	36	12(2)	24(2)
041572	37	13(2)	24(1)
041573	36	12(1)	24(1)
041574	36	12(1)	24(1)
041575	36	12(1)	24(1)
041576	36	12	24
041578	36	12(1)	24
041579	36	12	24
041580	36	12(3)	24(2)
041581	36	12	24(3)
041582	36	12	24
041583	36	12(1)	24(1)

L = Longiflorum chromosome; A = Asiatic chromosome

A/L = Asiatic chromosome whose segment was substituted with Longiflorum fragment

L/A = Longiflorum chromosome whose segment was substituted with Asiatic fragment

be almost the same as that of nonrecombination. However, nonreciprocal recombinations could cause genetic variations in BC1 progenies, especially, when substitution occurred for the recombinant segment. Among the 10 cultivars which contained nonreciprocal recombinants, there were 9 cultivars in which substitution for the recombinant segment was formed. These results imply that this type of nonreciprocal recombinants play a more important role than others.

Discussion

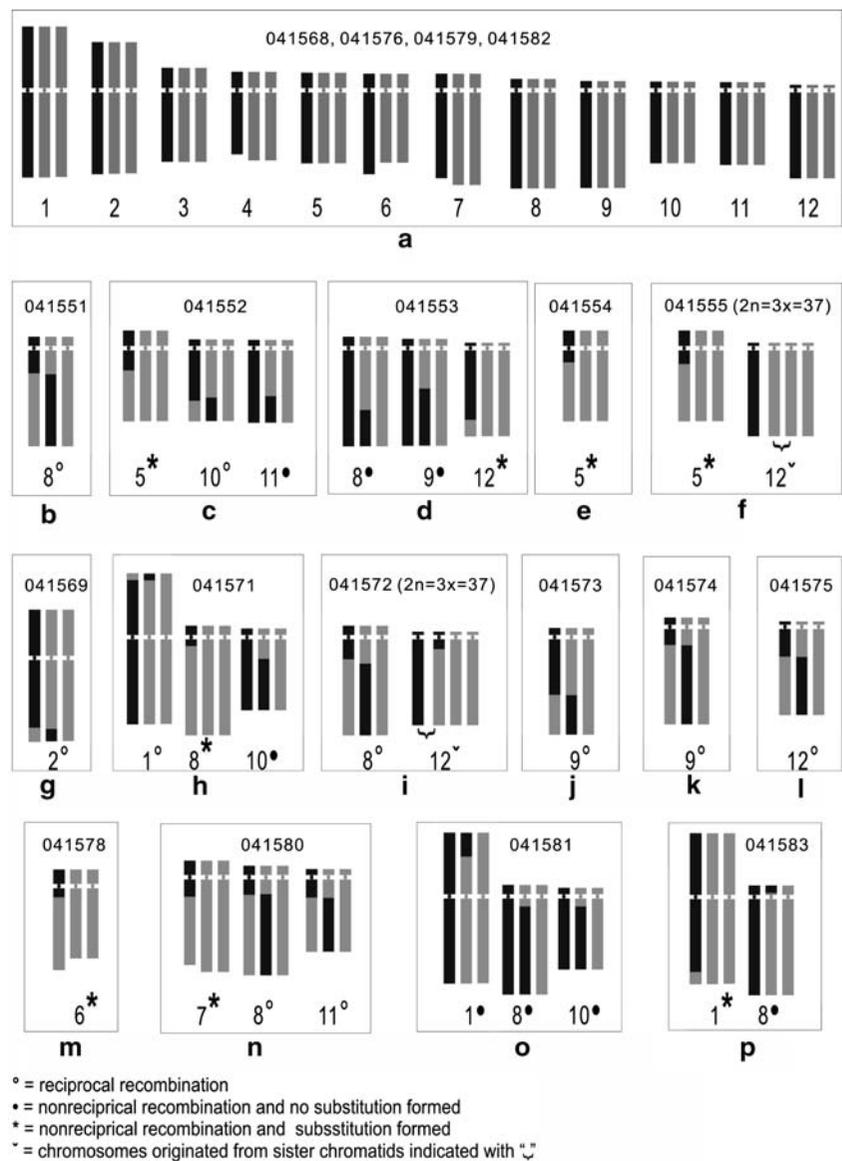
Mitotic polyploidization by chromosome doubling of the F1 interspecific hybrids contributes little to introgression breeding, however, meiotic polyploidisation induced by 2n gametes opens a promising way

in plant polyploid and introgression breeding (Ramanna and Jacobsen 2003; Van Tuyl and Lim 2003). This point is confirmed by lily polyploid breeding with unreduced female gametes in the present investigation. The previous researches reported that lily F1 interspecific hybrids produce functional unreduced male gametes and the percentage of recombinant triploid BC1 progenies were (62.5%) and (65.8%) in ALAs and AOAs, respectively (Lim 2000; Barba-Gonzalez et al. 2005b). The present research showed that F1 LA hybrids could produce functional unreduced female gametes and most cultivars contained recombinant chromosomes. All of these researches confirmed that 2n gametes are very valuable to lily polyploid breeding. Clearly, this is mainly because the genetic variation of 2n gametes caused by intergenomic recombination increases drastically the chances for selecting new cultivars directly from BC1 population.

Besides intergenomic recombination, mechanism of 2n gamete formation is another important aspect for sexual polyploidization. The previous researches on BC1 progenies revealed that the mechanisms of 2n pollen formed in lily F1 interspecific hybrids are FDR and IMR (Lim et al. 2001b; Barba-Gonzalez et al. 2004, 2005a, b). Numerous examples of FDR 2n gametes produced by F1 interspecific hybrids have been reported in *Aegilops squarrosa* × *Triticum durum* (Sasakuma and Kihara 1981), emmer wheat × *A. squarrosa* (Fukuda and Sakamoto 1992), durum wheat × *A. squarrosa* and rye × *A. squarrosa* (Xu and Dong 1992; Xu and Joppa 1995), wheat × barley (Islam and Shepherd 1980), *Alstroemeria* interspecific hybrids (Ramanna et al. 2003), and others (Van Tuyl and Lim 2003). In present research, all triploid cultivars resulted from FDR 2n eggs. Even the two aneuploid cultivars resulted from FDR female gametes with an extra chromosome according to their genome composition. Are FDR gametes more vigorous than IMR gametes, or could the progenies resulting from IMR female gametes be less suitable for selection as cultivars? It is reasonable to assume that the FDR gametes are more vigorous than IMR gametes, because the chromosomal composition of FDR gametes is more balanced than those of IMR gametes. This, however, needs further experimental confirmation.

Two aneuploid cultivars were found in the present investigation which means that some aneuploid eggs

Fig. 2 The Karyotypes of 19 BC1 cultivars. **(a)** The four cultivars, which do not have any recombinant chromosome; **(b–p)** the 15 cultivars which had recombinant chromosomes. In **b–p**, only the set (s) of chromosomes that contained substitution of segments or addition of chromosomes are shown. For each set of chromosomes, the pair of chromosomes received from the LA parent is shown at the left and the single chromosome of the backcross parent, i.e., Asiatic cultivar, is shown on the right in each case. Black and grey bars represent Longiflorum and Asiatic chromosomes, respectively



produced by F1 LA hybrids could survive in BC1 progenies. Although LA hybrids have the possibility to produce a large amount aneuploid pollen (Zhou 2007), no aneuploid BC1 progenies of ALA or AOA populations were found in the previous studies (Lim et al. 2001b; Barba-Gonzalez et al. 2004, 2005a, b). Since many cultivars in some of the vegetative propagated crops, e.g. *Hyacinthus* (Van Scheepen 1991) and *Narcissus* (Brandham 1992), are aneuploid, it is expected that more and more aneuploid lily cultivars would be selected when interspecific hybrids in *Lilium* could produce functional aneuploid gametes.

In the mean time, one may not neglect the role of the backcross parent for generating the variation observed in the BC1 progenies of crosses between LA hybrids and Asiatic cultivars. Out 19 cultivars, in the present investigation, four cultivars did not have any recombinant chromosomes, and five cultivars only had reciprocal recombinant chromosomes. Why could so many of these kinds of BC1 progenies be selected as cultivars although their genome compositions look the same? Firstly, they originated from different cross combinations. Different Dutch lily companies used different Longiflorum and Asiatic cultivars to obtain different F1 LA hybrids, so,

Table 2 Status of recombinant chromosomes in 15 cultivars (the classification number of chromosomes is given in brackets)

Cultivars	No of recombinant chromosomes	No of paired homoeologous chromosomes	Reciprocal product present L/A; A/L	Non reciprocal products	
				L/A	A/L
041551	2	1	1/1(8)	0	0
041552	4	3	1/1(10)	1(5)	1(11)
041553	3	3	0/0	1(12)	2(8,9)
041554	1	1	0/0	1(5)	0
041555	1	1	0/0	1(5)	0
041569	2	1	1/1(2)	0	0
041571	4	3	1/1(1)	1(8)	1(10)
041572	3	2	1/1(8)	1(12)	0
041573	2	1	1/1(9)	0	0
041574	2	1	1/1(9)	0	0
041575	2	1	1/1(12)	0	0
041578	1	1	0/0	1(6)	0
041580	5	3	2/2(7,11)	1(8)	0
041581	3	3	0/0	0	3(1,8,10)
041583	2	2	0/0	1(1)	1(8)
Total	37	27	10	9	8

Abbreviations are the same as in Table 1

variation must have existed among different F1 LA hybrids, although their karyotypes look the same. Secondly, the fact that Longiflorum and Asiatic cultivars are heterozygous should be considered. Their genetic backgrounds are very complex, especially, Asiatic cultivars originate from crosses among 12 wild species within the Sinomartagon section in *Lilium*. So, there would be two factors which could cause variation within a BC1 LA population: one factor is the variation of 2n gametes formed in F1 LA hybrids; the other is chromosome assortment or recombination during n gamete formation in the backcrossing parent 'Asiatic cultivar'. The variation caused by 2n gametes produced by F1 LA hybrids can be directly detected by the GISH technique. However, it is also expected that chromosome assortment or recombination during haploid gamete formation of Asiatic cultivar could result in variation within its BC1 population, although the variation could not be detected at chromosome level with GISH. When no recombination had occurred in 2n gametes, the chromosome assortment or recombination during n gamete formation in the backcrossing parent would be the only factor which caused variation within one BC1 population.

Indeed, chromosome doubling play hardly role in introgression breeding. However, it is important for ployploid breeding, and if F1 hybrid could not produce some amount of 2n gametes, chromosome doubling is necessary to overcome F1 sterility for polyploid breeding. This technique has successfully been used for polyploidy breeding in numerous ornamental crops, e.g., *Iris* (Van Eijk and Eikelboom 1990), *Narcissus*, *Nerine*, *Lilium*, *Tagetes*, etc. (Van Tuyl and Lim 2003).

Some examples of n gametes produced by F1 interspecific hybrids have been observed in *Allium cepa* × *A. fistulosum* (Emsweller and Jones 1945; Khurstaleva and Kik 2000), *Alstroemeria aurea* × *A. inodora* (Kamstra et al. 1999). Since fertile haploid gametes with homoeologous recombination are ideal for introgression breeding without increasing the ploidy level of the following generation, it would be valuable for lily introgression breeding if any such kind of F1 LA interspecific hybrids could be found.

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