Genetic sources and loci for wheat head blast resistance identified by genome-wide association analysis

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Abstract

The emergence and spread of wheat blast caused by fungal pathogen Magnaporthe oryzae pathotype Triticum is a threat to global wheat production. The resistance level and genetic loci for blast resistance in Chinese germplasm remain unknown. A panel of 266 bread wheat accessions from China, CIMMYT-Mexico and other countries was screened for head blast resistance under 12 field experiments in Bolivia and Bangladesh. Subsequently, a genome-wide association study was performed to understand the genetic basis of wheat blast resistance. The average blast index of all the accessions was 53.7% ± 12.7%, and 10 accessions including Chinese accessions Yumai 10 and Yu 02321 showed moderate to high resistance levels of blast resistance, accounting for only 3.8% in the panel. Fifty-eight significant SNPs clustered in a 28.9 Mb interval on the 2AS/2NS translocation region, explaining phenotypic variation between 10.0% and 35.0%. The frequency of the 2AS/2NS translocation in the Chinese accessions was as low as 4.5%. These results indicated that the 2NS fragment was the only major locus conferring resistance to wheat blast in this panel, and the resistant and moderately resistant lines identified could be deployed in breeding.

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1. Introduction

Wheat blast caused by a fungal pathogen Magnaporthe oryzae pathotype Triticum (MoT) was first reported in Brazil in 1985, and it spread to the neighboring countries including eastern Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, and northern Argentina in the subsequent decades [1]. Severe outbreaks of wheat blast could cause up to 100% yield losses under favorable weather conditions [2,3], and affect the germination and nutritional quality of grains after harvest [4]. The wheat cropping area in some parts of Brazil dropped by 95% in 2016 mainly due to frequent blast epidemics [5]. In February 2016, explosive outbreak of wheat blast resulted in dramatic yield losses across eight districts in Bangladesh [6,7]. It was inferred that the pathogen isolates in Bangladesh came from South America based on genome sequencing results of field isolates from different sources [8]. Recently, the occurrence of wheat blast has been reported in Zambia, Africa [9].

The intercontinental spread of wheat blast has aroused concern that it might become a global disease, which poses a great threat to wheat production and food security with the increasing wheat trade and climate change [1,3,5]. A weather-based model predicted that 40% of winter wheat production areas in USA were suitable for MoT propagation and the disease might outbreak in 25% of the country [10]. Currently, no wheat blast incidence has been reported in China, but there is a risk that the disease may occur in certain areas of southern China where agro-ecology conditions are conducive for the disease [11,12].

Breeding for wheat blast resistance is considered a sustainable and effective approach to control the disease, but few resistance genes are available. Among the designated MoT-specific resistance genes, Rmg2 and Rmg3 are temperature sensitive and effective only at the seedling stage [13], and Rmg7 becomes ineffective at high temperature [14]. Rmg8 combined with RmgGR119 conferred resistance to MoT isolates from Brazil and Bangladesh at the head stage under laboratory conditions, indicating that the two genes might...
be promising in breeding program [15–18]. Three QTL associated with wheat blast on chromosomes 4A, 5A and 2B were identified from a Brazilian variety BR18-Terena, explaining 17.8%–19.6% of the phenotypic variation [19]. The 2AS/2NS translocation segment introduced from Aegilops ventricosa was a major locus for wheat blast resistance in field conditions [20]. Two co-dominant markers WGGB156 and WGGB159 linked to 2AS/2NS might be useful in marker assisted selection for wheat blast resistance [21]. More than 80% of accessions possessed the 2NS fragment in recent Kansas (USA) and CIMMYT wheat breeding materials, because this fragment was associated with multi-disease resistance and high yield potential [22–24]. Cruppe et al. [25] tested wheat blast resistance in over 780 wheat and wild-relative accessions under field and greenhouse conditions and found only four non-2NS spring wheat from CIMMYT that showed resistance to wheat blast. To date, the level and genetic loci for wheat blast resistance in Chinese wheat varieties remain unknown.

Recent advances in genotyping approaches based on single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) such as genotyping by sequencing (GBS) and high-density SNP chips enabled breeders to identify genomic loci responsible for important fungal diseases such as wheat blast [23], rust [26], tan spot [27], powdery mildew [28] and Fusarium head blight [29] through genome-wide association studies (GWAS) based on linkage disequilibrium (LD) analysis. In the current study, 266 wheat accessions including commercial varieties and breeding lines with worldwide origin were tested for wheat blast resistance under field conditions in Bolivia and Bangladesh, and GWAS was then performed using DArTSeq marker data to detect loci underlying wheat blast resistance.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Plant materials

The panel used in this study involved 266 worldwide wheat accessions, including 132 Chinese accessions mainly from the Yellow and Huai River Valley Region and Middle-lower Yangtze Valley Region. The remaining accessions were composed of 71 from CIMMYT-Mexico, 41 from South America, 10 from North America, five each from Asia and Europe, and one each from Oceania and Africa (Table S1).

2.2. Wheat blast screening

The panel was evaluated during the 2018–2019 (denoted as 2019) and 2019–2020 (2020) cropping cycles in Quirusillas, Bolivia and Jashore, Bangladesh, and during the 2019 and 2020 cycles in Okinawa, Bolivia. In each cropping cycle, there were two sowings marked as ‘a’ and ‘b’ with an interval of around two weeks, to expose the materials to different environments. A mixture of aggressive MoT isolates including OKI1503, OKI1704, QUI1505, QUI1601, and QUI1612 was used as inoculum in Bolivia, and BHO17001, MEH17003, GOP17001.2, RAJ17001, CHU16001.3, and JES16001 were mixed to inoculate in Bangladesh. The spikes of each accession were sprayed with the inoculum at a concentration of 80,000 spores mL⁻¹ at anthesis and two days later. A field misting system was set to spray for 10 min every hour during daytime to maintain high humidity that is conducive for MoT infection. The total and infected numbers of spikelets for 10 spikes of each plot were recorded at the 14th or 21st day after the first inoculation, depending on disease progress, to calculate blast incidence and severity. Blast index was calculated with the formula: Index = incidence × severity, where “incidence” stands for the percentage of spike with blast symptom and “severity” for the averaged percentage of infected spikelets.

2.3. Statistical analysis

Best linear unbiased predictions (BLUPs) of blast index for each accession across different environments were estimated using R package “Ime4” in order to combine analysis of variance across environments in a mixed linear model including genotype, environment and genotype-by-environment interaction as random factors [30]. The phenotypic data of Jash20a was used for phenotypic analysis but not for GWAS because of its low disease pressure and mostly non-significant correlation with other experiments. Broad sense heritability (H²) was estimated following the formula described by He et al. [21]. Pearson's correlation coefficients among environments were computed by R to test the consistency of blast responses across different environments [30]. Turkey's mean comparison tests were performed among subgroups using R [30].

2.4. Genotyping

The GWAS panel was genotyped with the DArTSeq technology at the Genetic Analysis Service for Agriculture (SAGA) at CIMMYT, Mexico. The marker Ventriup-LN2 developed by Helguera et al. [31] was used to test whether an accession carried the 2AS/2NS fragment. Markers with more than 10% missing data or minor allele frequency less than 1% were eliminated, resulting in 18,436 high quality markers, of which 14,195 SNPs with known physical positions in Chinese Spring reference genome v.2.0 were used for population structure and LD analysis.

2.5. Population structure and estimation of LD

Population structure was analyzed using the Bayesian model-based clustering method in STRUCTURE v2.3.4 [32]. Five iterations for the hypothetical subpopulations (K value) from 1 to 8 were performed based on an admixture model with the same settings (100,000 Markov Chain Monte Carlo replications and 10,000 length of burn-in period). The software PLINK was used to calculate principal components of the population (PCA) and LD squared allele frequency correlation (r²) estimated for all pairwise comparisons between SNPs in a distance of 10,000 kb [33]. The pairwise LD r² estimated from all the loci were plotted against the corresponding pairwise physical distances, and then a nonlinear regression was fitted in R. The critical r² value was determined as the 95th quantile for all r² values between unlinked SNPs. The intersection between the critical r² value and the regression line was used to estimate the average size for LD blocks in this panel. The software Haploview was used to calculate local pairwise LD and visualize the haplotype data [34].

2.6. Genome-wide association analysis

The kinship matrix (K matrix) and Q matrix were calculated by TASSEL v5.0 [35] and Structure v2.3.4, respectively. Genomic-wide association for wheat blast across environments was performed using software TASSEL v5.0 pipeline command line interface. No compression was applied and the P3D method was used to test for each trait-marker association, and K and Q matrices were used as covariates to remove the false positive results caused by population structure. The P-value threshold was determined with Bonferroni correction: P = −log₁₀ (0.05/m), where m was the number of markers used in the analysis. The true position of significant SNPs was determined by LD estimation or sequence alignment with “Jagger” [36] and “Chinese Spring” [37] genome and SNPs that had multiple matches in genome sequence were excluded from further analysis. The sequences of all significant markers were aligned on the website of Triticeae Multi-omics Center (http://
Limited genetic sources are available for wheat blast resistance

Identification and deployment of resistance varieties are essential to control wheat head blast and to avoid potential outbreak in disease-free regions. In earlier reports, USA cultivars Postrok, Jack-
that the frequency has increased to around 90% in CIMMYT materials released between 1990s to early 2010s [22–23]. It is noteworthy that the moderate frequency of 2NS in CIMMYT genotypes was higher at 23.9%, in accordance with the fact that 2NS resistance based on single gene (2NS translocation) is risky more so as the breakdown or erosion of 2NS resistance to wheat blast has been reported in Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil due to the emergence of more aggressive MoT isolates [1,25]. The search for non-2NS sources might help address this problem. Four non-2NS breeding lines from CIMMYT were reported to have a good resistance to wheat blast [25]; but recent results indicated that they could still be heavily infected under high disease pressure [41], implying that the non-2NS resistance identified so far is not as good as the 2NS resistance. Nevertheless, these non-2NS sources are valuable for breeding, as well as the ones identified in this study, which could be used to identify novel resistance gene(s)/QTL for durable resistance to wheat blast [25].

The 2NS fragment was the only major and stable resistance source used to identify novel resistance gene(s)/QTL for durable resistance to wheat blast [25]. In accordance with previous research, our results also showed that not all 2NS accessions showed a high resistance to wheat blast (Table S1), indicative of background effect in functioning of 2NS translocation. Wheat blast resistance based on single gene (2NS translocation) is risky more so as the breakdown or erosion of 2NS resistance to wheat blast has been reported in Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil due to the emergence of more aggressive MoT isolates [1,25]. The search for non-2NS sources might help address this problem. Four non-2NS breeding lines from CIMMYT were reported to have a good resistance to wheat blast [25]; but recent results indicated that they could still be heavily infected under high disease pressure [41], implying that the non-2NS resistance identified so far is not as good as the 2NS resistance. Nevertheless, these non-2NS sources are valuable for breeding, as well as the ones identified in this study, which could be used to identify novel resistance gene(s)/QTL for durable resistance to wheat blast [25].

The 2NS fragment was the only major and stable resistance locus from our GWAS analysis. It is worth pointing out that the frequency of favorable haplotype blocks in our panel was low due to the low frequency of allelic variation in our population or/and low marker density used in the analysis. The blocks detected in this paper on 2NS were distributed in the entire translocation segment, and there was no significant difference in the effects of different blocks. Normally it is believed that no recombination happens between the homoeologous regions of 2NS and 2AS [22], and the blocks might have been caused by the influences from bread wheat alleles on 2AS or genotyping errors; but rare recombination events blocks might have been caused by the influences from bread wheat alleles on 2AS or genotyping errors; but rare recombination events between 2NS and 2AS [22] could have been identified and functionally differentiated. In our study, 10 accessions were found to have a blast index less than 35% across the 12 experiments. ‘b” indicate significant difference at P < 0.01.

Fig. 2. Wheat blast index distribution patterns in 2AS and 2NS accessions. “a” and “b” indicate significant difference at P < 0.01.

Pot, Overley, Jagalene, Jagger, and Santa Fe showed less than 3% severity, all of which are 2NS carriers [39], and de novo reassembly sequence of the 2NS segment in Jagger has recently been released [22]. In our study, 10 accessions were found to have a blast index less than 25.0%, including Chinese accessions Yumai 10 and Yu 02321, and genotyping results indicated that all these accessions carried the 2NS fragment, whereas non-2NS resistant accession was not identified. Other 2NS carriers Emai 9, Zhoumai 98165, Zheng 9405, and Mianmai 37 showed tolerance to wheat blast with blast indices ranging from 30.6% to 43.5%. The frequency of 2NS fragment in Chinese accessions assayed was as low as 4.5%, in agreement with the fact that 2AS/2NS translocation has not been widely utilized in breeding programs in China [11,40]. However, its frequency in CIMMYT genotypes was higher at 23.9%, in accordance with the moderate frequency of 2NS in CIMMYT materials released between 1990s to early 2010s [22–23]. It is noteworthy that the frequency has increased to around 90% in CIMMYT materials released after 2015, due to its contribution to rust resistance and yield advantage [22–24]. In accordance with previous research, our results also showed that not all 2NS accessions showed a high resistance to wheat blast (Table S1), indicative of background effect in functioning of 2NS translocation. Wheat blast resistance based on single gene (2NS translocation) is risky more so as the breakdown or erosion of 2NS resistance to wheat blast has been reported in Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil due to the emergence of more aggressive MoT isolates [1,25]. The search for non-2NS sources might help address this problem. Four non-2NS breeding lines from CIMMYT were reported to have a good resistance to wheat blast [25]; but recent results indicated that they could still be heavily infected under high disease pressure [41], implying that the non-2NS resistance identified so far is not as good as the 2NS resistance. Nevertheless, these non-2NS sources are valuable for breeding, as well as the ones identified in this study, which could be used to identify novel resistance gene(s)/QTL for durable resistance to wheat blast [25].

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Fig. 2. Wheat blast index distribution patterns in 2AS and 2NS accessions. “a” and “b” indicate significant difference at P < 0.01.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIMMYT GID</th>
<th>Name/Pedigree</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>2NS</th>
<th>WB index (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1396801</td>
<td>CANINDE #1</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7806088</td>
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<td>1B</td>
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<td>18.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>5307520</td>
<td>CHIBIA//PRL/</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20.6</td>
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<td>YMai 10</td>
<td>China</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8750828</td>
<td>Yu 02321</td>
<td>China</td>
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<td>23.5</td>
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<td>4754362</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6174949</td>
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<td>1B</td>
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<tr>
<td>12725</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6176054</td>
<td>VALK</td>
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<tr>
<td>4754187</td>
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<tr>
<td>6279648</td>
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<td>1B</td>
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<td>6418272</td>
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<td>2C</td>
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<tr>
<td>5794268</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>2C</td>
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</table>

Note: Subgroup information was based on the structure and PCA data, and the 2AS/2NS translocation was diagnosed by the marker Ventriup-LN2.
cytochrome P450 genes that were potentially involved in disease resistance [22]. Considering that the 2NS fragment confers resistance to rusts [31,44], nematodes [44,45] and wheat blast [2,20,23,24], it might have one or more genes involved in a shared pathway for biological stress response. Cloning of the underlying gene for wheat blast resistance is critical for better understanding the resistance mechanism and for development of functional markers. To achieve this goal, targeted mutation and sequence capture technologies could be used. And if recombination does happen within the 2AS/2NS translocation region, it will serve as an additional tool for the fine mapping and cloning work.

4.2. Future strategies in preventing wheat blast outbreak in China

The emergence and spread of wheat blast made us realize that it is becoming a globally important disease; though, MoT isolates causing wheat blast has not been reported in China. It is recommended that strict quarantine measures be taken on wheat or other small grains imported from wheat blast endemic areas, because infected seeds can spread the pathogens over long distances. According to a very recent study, some M. oryzae pathotype Oryzae (MoO) isolates were able to cause typical blast symptoms on spikes of certain wheat genotypes at high temperature under laboratory conditions, indicating that MoO could increase the risk for wheat blast outbreak in wheat–rice rotation areas in China [46]. It should be alerted on the potential host jump of MoO from rice to wheat, considering that a similar host jump happened in South America, which directly caused the emergence of wheat blast [47]. The M. oryzae pathotype Lolium (MoL) is also capable of inciting blast on wheat spikes under field or laboratory conditions in USA [48,49]. In China, MoL is also present [50], but its geographical distribution is largely unknown. Therefore, an urgent need is to investigate the distribution of MoL in various wheat cropping regions in China, and to perform risk assessment on those regions based on local climatic data. A predictive and warning system based on climatic data has been developed in Brazil [51] and Bangladesh [52] to forecast wheat blast epidemic, enabling plant protective officials to make strategic decisions for disease control. This work is important and valuable for preemptive prevention strategies against wheat blast in China, just as wheat blast in Ban-
gladesh was predicted by researchers before its outbreak in 2016 [53]. The frequency of 2NS fragment was extremely low in Chinese wheat as reported in this study, and no other resistant sources were available. Therefore, it is also recommended that breeders use the 2NS fragment in potential wheat blast vulnerable areas in China.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Lei Wu: Data curation, Formal analysis, Visualization, Writing - original draft. Xinyao He: Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Writing - review & editing. Muhammad Rezaul Kabir: Investigation, Writing - review & editing. Krishna K. Roy: Investigation, Writing - review & editing. Md. Babul Anwar: Investigation, Writing - review & editing. Felix Marza: Investigation, Writing - review & editing. Yi He: Visualization, Validation, Writing - review & editing. Peng Jiang: Visualization, Validation, Writing - review & editing. Xu Zhang: Conceptualization, Project administration, Supervision, Writing - review & editing. Pawan K. Singh: Conceptualization, Project administration, Supervision, Writing - review & editing.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data for this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cj.2021.07.007.

References


