

BMT/15/23

**ORIGINAL:** English **DATE:** May 20, 2016

## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS Geneva

## WORKING GROUP ON BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES AND DNA PROFILING IN PARTICULAR

### **Fifteenth Session**

Moscow, Russian Federation, May 24 to 27, 2016

GREEN FORENSICS: WHOLE GENOME SEQUENCING APPROACH FOR PBR ENFORCEMENT

Document prepared by an expert from the Netherlands

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The Annex to this document contains a copy of a presentation "Green Forensics: Whole Genome Sequencing approach for PBR enforcement" to be made at its fifteenth session of the Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques and DNA-Profiling in particular (BMT).

Hedwich Teunissen, Molecular Biologist, Naktuinbouw

[Annex follows]

### **ANNEX**

### GREEN FORENSICS: WHOLE GENOME SEQUENCING APPROACH FOR PBR ENFORCEMENT



# Green Forensics: Whole Genome Sequencing approach for PBR enforcement

Hedwich Teunissen, Naktuinbouw R&D UPOV-BMT/15 – Moscow - May 2016



### Fraud in horticulture

- 1. <u>Illegal propagation</u> of seeds or plants and commercialize under different name.
- 12,5% of all horticultural products is propagated illegally.

This percentage can even increase dependent on:

- manner of propagation
- location



### 2. Repeated cropping

Misuse the name of a good and popular variety to sell plants or seeds of inferior quality using this name. (fake logo's and packages).









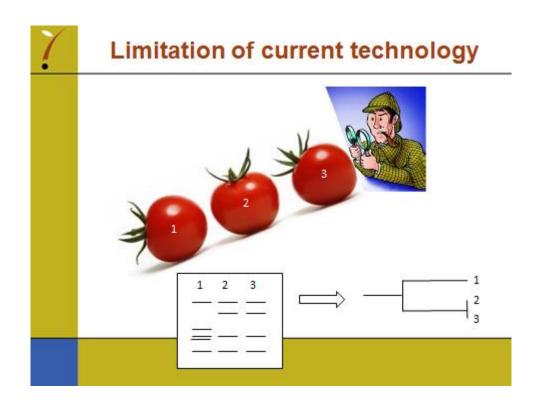
### **Variety Tracer**

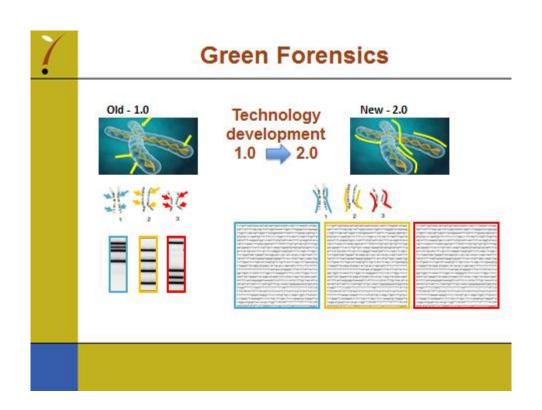
### Genetic analyses for PBR enforcement

The 'Sherlock Holmes' concept in infringements











### From Variety Tracer 1.0 to 2.0

Replace current DNA fingerprint technology by new technology based on High Throughput Sequencing (HTS)

- more information = better resolution
- Higher discriminative power
- Co-dominant in stead of dominant
- Better representation of the total genome (total DNA)
- More reliable
- Generally applicable
- Cost effective



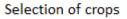


Variety Tracer 2.0





### **Green Forensics**





Tomato Cucumber Rose



800 Mb diploid 200 Mb diploid

560 MB tetraploid 2.7 Gb diploid >25 Gb diploid

refG refG

proof of principle (=Chinese long) no refG

ref-Assembly no refG









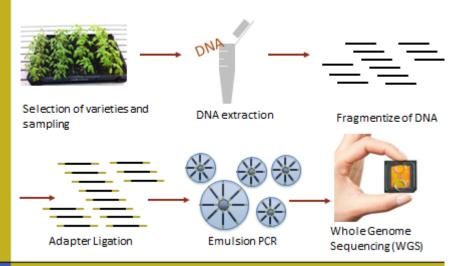


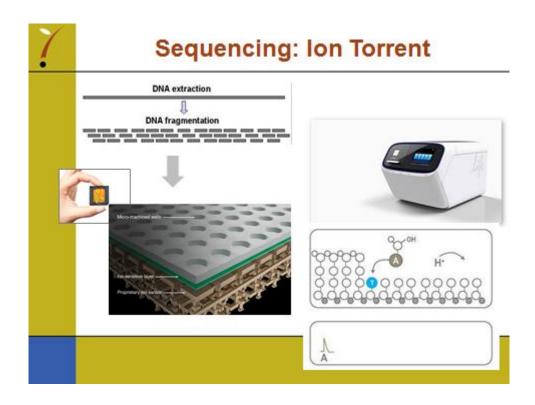
### Approach - step by step

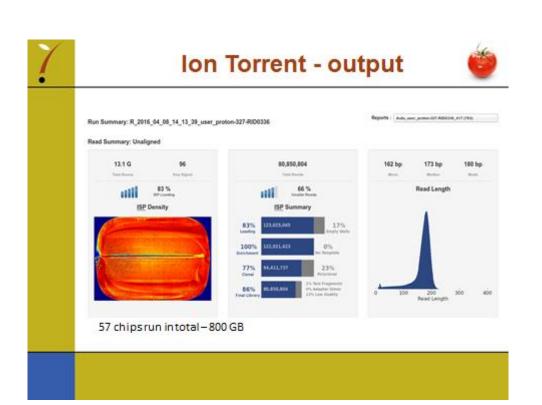
- Selection of varieties, growing and DNA extraction
- Sequencing
- · Mapping against Reference genome
- · Determine Informative positions
- · Construction of database
  - 19 accessions/varieties; 5 replica's (training set)
- · Visualization built visualization tool MDS
- · Testing and validation
  - Different types; genetically closely related varieties; different Lots of same variety; mutants; seedlings...e.g.



### "Wetlab" Pipeline



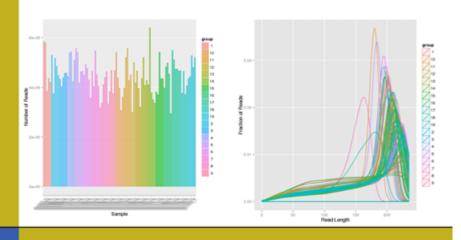






### Data QC and trimming

Check sequence data for artefacts





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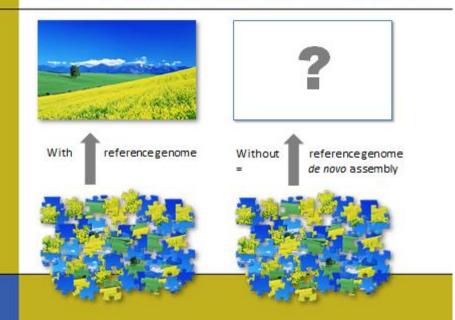
### Organizing the sequence reads

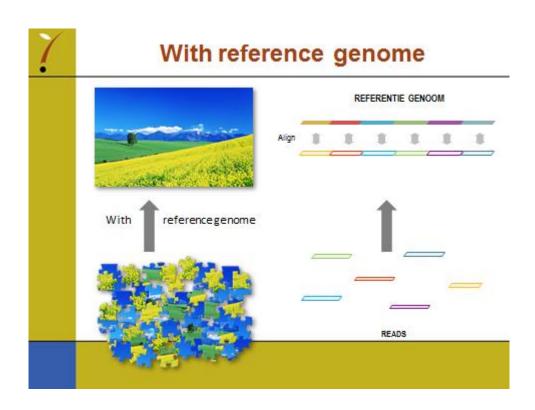


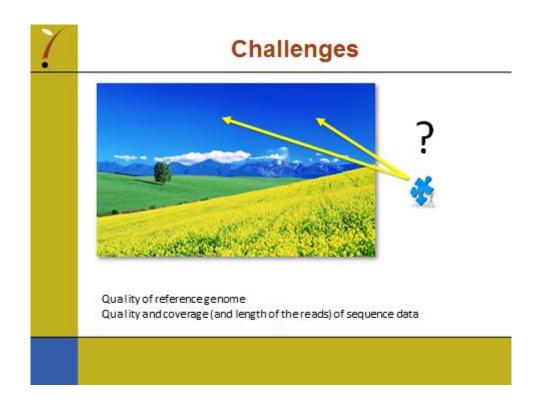
Sequence data analysis is like: 'do puzzles'

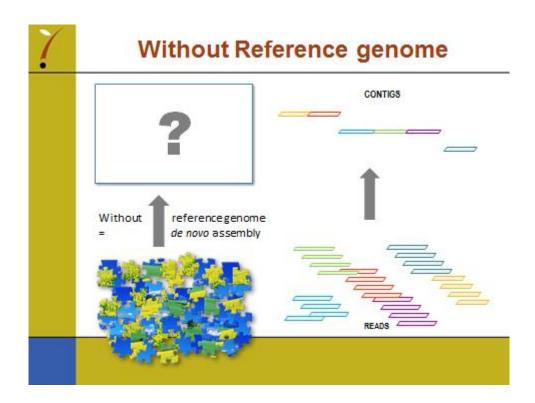


### With or without Example on the cover









# Percentage of reads mapped Percentage of reads mapped Output Description of reads mapped against reference genome

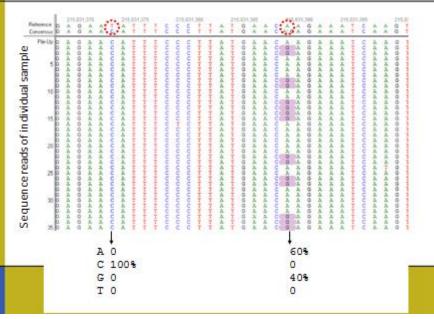


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### **Alignments**





### Base position analysis

 At each position the read coverage is determined and the occurrence of each nucleotide as a fraction of read depth (fraction N; frequency) is determined.



ı	pos	Α	С	G	T
I	-				
	x	0.8	0	0	0.2
1	_				
	у	0	0.6	0.4	0



### Base position analysis

- · There are 3 possible genotypes per position (in diploid).
- A genotype is called only if all samples (replica's) of a variety have the same genotype!
- · A 'contrast' is defined as a combination of opposing genotypes.
- Base positions with contrasting genotypes between two varieties are selected.

Fraction N	Genotype	Description
0 - 0.2	-	Low abundance
0.4 - 0.6	н	Heterozygous
0.8 - 1	+	High abundance
other	N	Not determined

Genotype 1	Genotype 2
+	-
+	Н
-	+
-	н
Н	+
н	-



### Tomato: 171 pairwise combinations

Number of positions with contrasting genotypes between variety pairs

```
$1097 $1098 $1099 $1100$1101 $1102 $1103 $1104 $1105 $1106 $1107 $1108 $1109 $1110 $1111 $11112 $1113 $1114 $1115
          0 542 510 704 1295 754 6090 570 8599 5569 6109 4727 6198 241 111 545 514 742 866
$1098
                 0 9 64 505 218 186 547 2201 1480 2175 569 1946 566 535 257 574 103 155
0 73 423 198 171 294 1655 1145 1651 452 1303 288 278 207 353 95 84
$1099
                              0 659 216 161 446 2811 1744 2794 649 2246 466 384 400 482 185 162
0 597 659 809 3713 3002 5016 713 889 949 800 877 1341 431 564
$1100
$1101
                                           0 89 405 1460 1276 1869 557 1345 500 425 525 525 205 257
0 5521 1480 1295 1895 218 1087 5849 4024 5879 5847 255 261
$1103
                                                        0 4867 1899 3297 2566 5320 139 119 234 255 406 547
                                                               D 285 833 116 169 5679 6088 4541 7505 1418 1977
D 875 188 899 2340 2365 1586 2099 1070 1557
$1105
                                                                            0 575 702 4014 4178 1787 2809 1566 2227
0 51 5196 3472 3528 4808 404 556
$1107
$1108
$1109
                                                                                         0 3926 4215 4075 5584 515
                                                                                                0 7 216 180 390 548
$1110
$1111
                                                                                                             0 16 335 374
51112
$1114
```

In total 85,691 positions with contrasting genotypes between varieties were selected including 2,351 heterozygous base positions (1.5%)



### genetic distance

- Genetic distance is calculated based on the original frequencies (fraction N) of the contrasting base pairs on 85691 positions
- >160.000 contrasting base pairs in this dataset



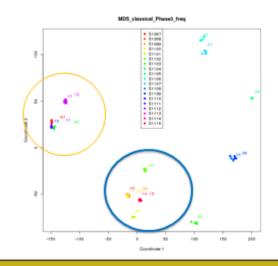


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### **Visualization - MDS**



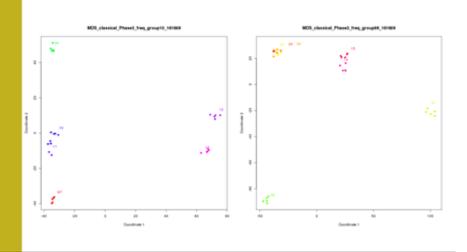
85691 relevant positions >160000 contrasting

bases.

MDS = multidimensional scaling



### Re-analyzing the clusters





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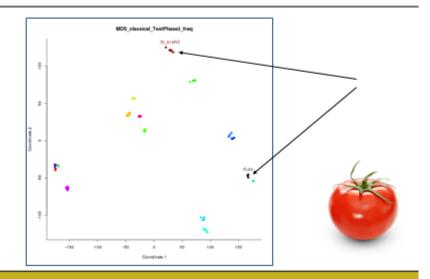
### **Testing**

- Cherry and Fresh market tomato (different types) and several maintenance samples.
- 2. Tomato growing contest (Harrowgate)
- 3. Real infringement case



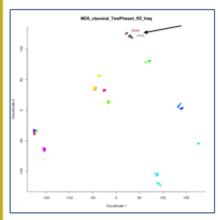


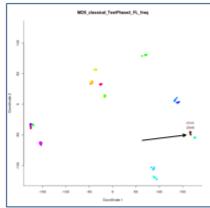
### **Cherry and Fresh market tomato**





# Cherry and Fresh market tomato





# 1

### Tomato growing contest





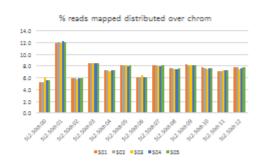
# Identity confirmed – no cheating



### **Unexpected discovery**

Low mapping percentage for one sample??

Semple	Nr reads	Nr reads mapped	% mapped
501	14,891,765	14,691,276	98.7
502	19,500,545	19,026,261	-
503	16,093,446	6,221,944	(38.7)
504	18,251,261	18,075,659	20.0
505	17,655,012	17,558,559	98.4



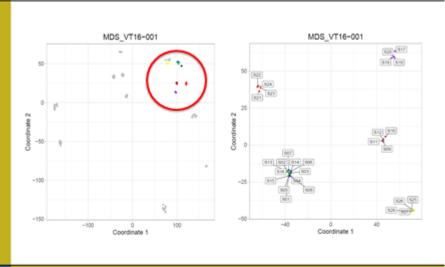


DNA of Pseudomonas fluorescens: dope??



### It works for infringements





7	Current status				
	<b>6</b>	Tomato	proof of principle	$\nabla$	
		Cucumber	ref-G (=Chinese Long)	<b>₩</b>	
	*	Rose	tetraploid no ref-G	V	
	٩	Lettuce	2.7 Gb diploid		
	3	Tulp	>25 Gb diploid no ref-G		

### **Acknowledgements** University of Amsterdam (MAD) Naktuinbouw Timo Breit · Michel Ebskamp • Rick Orij Fleur Gawehns · Oskar Bruning-Gawehns Menno Hoekstra Inez Terpstra Daniel Deinum Genevieve Gerard · Crop DUS specialists Wim de Leeuw Selina van Leeuwen Marina van Olst nak tuinbouw

# Quality in Horticulture

[End of Annex and of document]