

Functional Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) markers for the vernalization requirement in barley

Review of Defra Funded R&D Programme

## Main researchers, collaborators

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Seasonal type UPOV TG/3/11 character 29 1=winter 2=alternative 3=spring



Vernalization trial at NIAB

2 major genetic loci (*Vrn-H1* and *Vrn-H2*) control vernalization requirement in European barley

Vernalization sensitive (winter) variety **before** cold treatment:

Vrn-H2 represses Vrn-H1

Vrn-H1 not expressed, preventing floral transition

Flowering

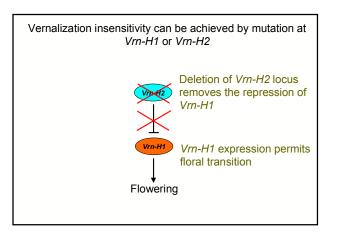
2 major genetic loci (*Vm-H1* and *Vm-H2*) control vernalization requirement in European barley

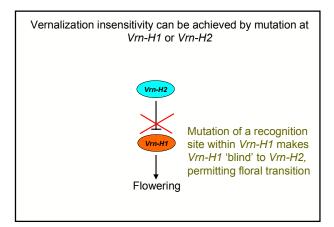
Vernalization sensitive (winter) variety **during** cold treatment:

Vm-H2 represses Vm-H1

Removal of repression mediated by *Vm-H2* allows *Vm-H1* expression

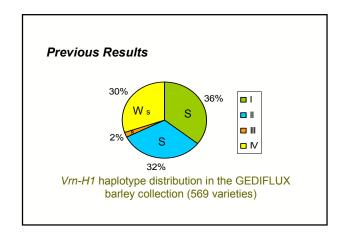
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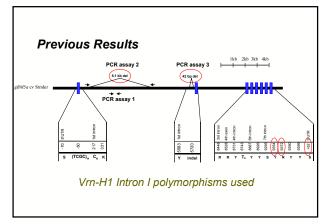


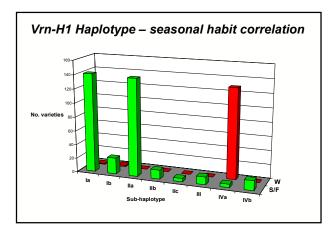


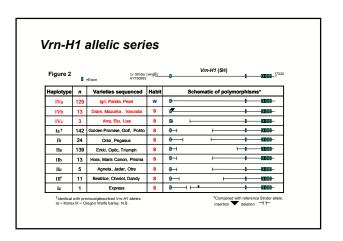
## Aims and objectives

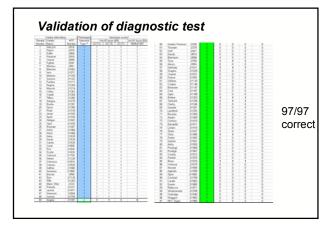
- Fully sequence the *Vrn-H1* gene including regulatory regions, and define haplotypes.
- Assay genetic markers to obtain a set of sequence diversity data for the Vrn-H2 gene.
- Develop a single reaction SNP assay which is predictive for seasonal growth habit.
- Make recommendations for implementation of vernalization markers in future testing.











## **Conclusions**

- All winter barleys tested contain a single configuration of the *Vrn-H1* and *Vrn-H2* genes
- Detailed sequence analysis within grouping of "winter-like" Vrn1 haplotypes reveals putative polymorphisms causative for the spring growth habit
- First example in the UK of a robust functional marker for an official DUS trait using an Option I(a) type approach

## Knowledge gaps identified

- The application of the molecular test in assessment of Uniformity (detection of off-types).
- Further development of the assay to identify "alternative" types from "spring" types.
- Development of markers for further DUS characters e.g. row number, height genes.