


Technical Working Party on Testing Methods and Techniques**TWM/1/19****First Session****Virtual meeting, September 19 to 23, 2022****Original:** English**Date:** August 31, 2022

VARIETY TRACER: FRAUDULENT USE OF PARENTAL LINES*Document prepared by an expert from the Netherlands**Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance*

The annex to this document contains a copy of a presentation on “Variety Tracer: Fraudulent use of parental lines”, prepared by an expert from the Netherlands, to be made at the first session of the TWM.

[Annex follows]




Variety Tracer


Fraudulent use of parental lines

With examples in pepper and broccoli


UPOV-TWM/1 – September 19-23, 2022





DNA as a tool to find your parents




DNA Onbekend - Corrie en Gerard: worstelen met vragen



DNA Onbekend: Cyril en Yvonne - wie is mijn vader?




DNA Onbekend: Jolanda en Marjke - wie is mijn vader en wie is mijn opa?



DNA Onbekend - Thea en Pieter op zoek naar de waarheid

[DNA Onbekend - AVROTROS.nl](http://DNAOnbekend-AVROTROS.nl)




Variety Tracer

How to proof that a protected parent is (illegally) used to produce a F1-hybrid variety?


Strategies:

1. Find inbred plants in the F1 and compare with potential true-to-type parents.
2. Statistical 'parent-offspring' test.
3. Multiple Sequence Alignments – inheritance of haploblocks.



Example 1

Collect material: Principle delivers...



F1 True-to-type

F1 suspected

♀

♂

Reference varieties as controls
F 1-hybrids from same parents
(full-sibs/half-sibs)
Non-related varieties

Find inbreds

		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Parent A	plant 1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	plant 2	YY	YY	YY	YY	YY
Parent B	plant 1	YY	YY	YY	YY	YY
	plant 2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Parent C	plant 1	YY	YY	YY	YY	YY
	plant 2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Parent D	plant 1	YY	XX	YY	YY	YY
	plant 2	YY	YY	YY	YY	YY
Hybrid	plant 1	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 2	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 3	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 4	XX	XX	YY	YY	YY
	plant 5	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 6	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 7	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 8	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 9	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 10	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 11	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 12	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 13	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 14	XX	XX	YY	YY	YY
	plant 15	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY
	plant 16	XY	XY	XY	XY	XY

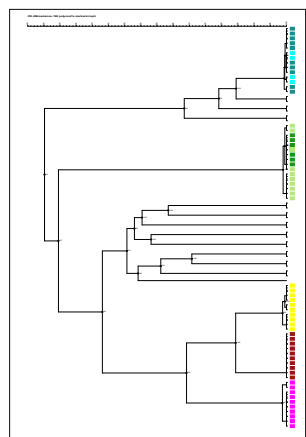
1. Identification of inbred plants
2. Growing trial (Morphology)
3. Genotyping test (DNA)

XX

YY

XY

Genetic research - genotyping



F1-hybrid-suspected
F1-hybrid-true-to-type

Parent A
Inbred plants
From F1-hybrids suspected

Parent B

Parent C

Parent D

- Which DNA marker? Which technology? How many markers? Whole Genome Sequencing?
- Comparing is always relative
- HOW is not crucial
- WITH WHAT *is* crucial

Example 2

Collect material: Principle delivers...



Reference varieties as controls
F1-hybrids from same parents
(full-sibs/half-sibs)
Non-related varieties



Statistical 'Parent-Offspring'-test

- Input DNA information: Brassica-specific genotyping 15K array with 13714 SNPs
- Looked at the possible genetic contribution of each individual potential parent to the genotype of each offspring plant (F1-hybrid).

Parent	Offspring	Score
XX	XX	1
XX	XY	1
XX	YY	0
XY	XX	1
XY	XY	1
XY	YY	1
YY	XX	0
YY	XY	1
YY	YY	1

$$C = b / (b+c)$$

Where C is the contribution of one potential parent to a single offspring F1 hybrid variety, *b* is the number of 1s and *c* is the total number of 0s for all SNPs between the parent and the offspring.

$$\text{Max } C = 0,5$$

Can this parent have contributed to this F1 offspring plant?

Statistical 'Parent-Offspring'-test

	F1-suspected-sample 1	F1-suspected-sample 2	F1-suspected (harvested material)	F1-true-to-type-principle	F1-true-to-type (DUS material)	X'	Y'	K'	B'	C'	D'	E'	Z'
	1a	1b	1c	4	5	8	10	14	15	16	17	18	13
2	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.433	0.419	0.428	0.434	0.432	0.433	0.438
3	0.475	0.474	0.474	0.499	0.499	0.455	0.469	0.451	0.470	0.473	0.466	0.466	0.439
9	0.454	0.454	0.454	0.458	0.458	0.499	0.468	0.447	0.461	0.460	0.465	0.466	0.449
11	0.457	0.457	0.456	0.459	0.458	0.454	0.499	0.467	0.488	0.471	0.483	0.483	0.450
12	0.461	0.460	0.460	0.468	0.468	0.469	0.499	0.456	0.465	0.463	0.472	0.499	0.455

$$4/5 = 2 + 3$$

$$8 = 2 + 9$$

$$10 = 11 + 12$$

C
O
N
T
R
O
L
S

$$1abc = 2?$$

Research question

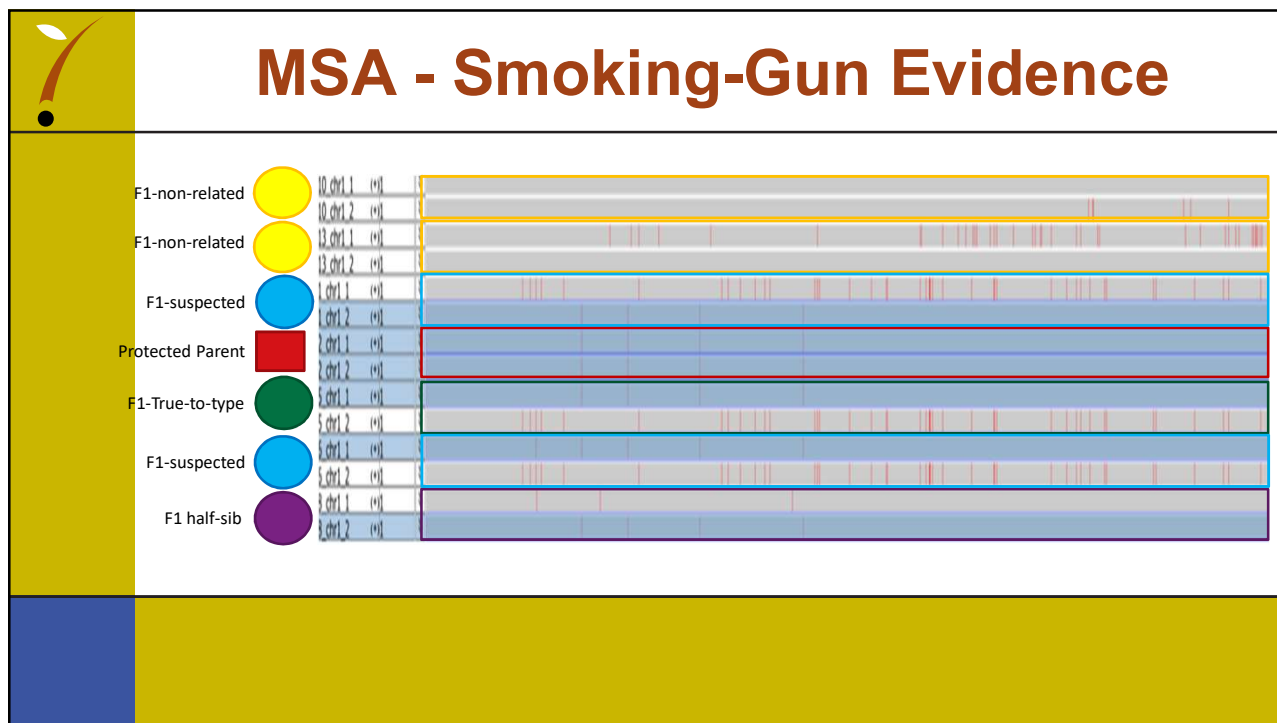
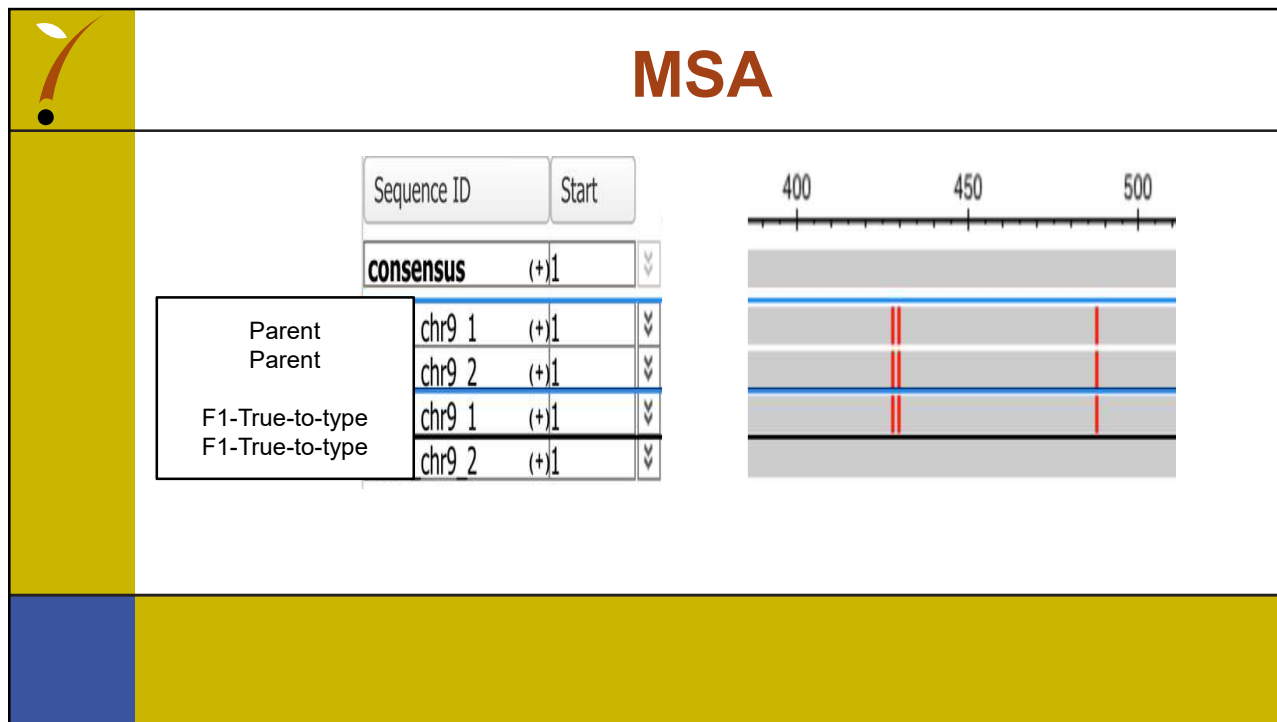
Smoking-Gun Evidence



Multiple Sequence Alignments – inheritance of haploblocks (physically linked SNPs) from parent to offspring

What do we need?

- WGS: DNA sequences of long strands of DNA (e.g. nanopore)
- Reliable and high quality reference genome for mapping.
- Identification of regions with physically linked SNPs
- High coverage and high reliable sequencing quality (Illumina)
- Highly skilled bioinformaticians with a lot of spare time
- Enough space for data storage









Summary

- There are several strategies to proof that a protected parent has (illegally) been used to produce a F1-hybrid.
- The relative simple and cost-effective strategies need inbred plants and/or produces statistical evidence.
- The innovative and expensive strategy produces 'Smoking-Gun' evidence.




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Principles

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