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“宁芯 2 号”大黄鱼基因组育种芯片的开发及验证

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摘要: 为了开发适用于我国大黄鱼(*Larimichthys crocea*)育种的稳定的育种芯片, 本研究在大黄鱼 600 K 高通量单核苷酸多态性(SNP)分型芯片“宁芯 1 号”的基础上, 开发了大黄鱼 55 K 育种芯片“宁芯 2 号”。“宁芯 2 号”选取大黄鱼单倍域(haplotype block)内具有代表性的 SNP 位点, 并集成与大黄鱼刺激隐核虫抗性、耐高温性状相关联的 SNP 位点。开发完成的“宁芯 2 号”最终集成了 54077 个高质量的 SNP 位点, 这些位点在大黄鱼基因组内分布均匀。应用“宁芯 2 号”对来自 6 个群体的 756 尾大黄鱼进行测试, 结果表明该芯片的分型成功率均在 98.4% 以上, 多态性位点比例均在 91.2% 以上。“宁芯 2 号”具有稳定、准确、快速、价廉的优势, 预计能够在大黄鱼品种定向遗传改良和全基因组分子模块育种研究工作中发挥重要作用。

关键词: 大黄鱼; 育种; 芯片; 单核苷酸多态性; 基因型

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随着测序技术、基因组学以及生物信息学的快速发展, 水产生物的育种技术得到跨越式发展^[1-2], 已经从传统的选择育种和杂交育种发展至分子标记辅助选择育种、全基因组选择育种、分子设计育种和基因编辑育种等精准设计育种^[3-5]。全基因组选择育种的概念在 2001 年由 Meuwissen 等^[6-7]提出, 其利用覆盖全基因组的高密度分子标记, 结合表型记录或系谱记录对个体育种值进行估计, 假定这些标记中至少有一个标记与所有控制性状的突变处于连锁不平衡状态。相比传统选育, 基因组选择育种能够显著地提高育种效率, 使年遗传增益(annual rate of genetic gain)提高 1 倍^[8]。基因组选择育种技术目前已成为动物遗传改良的研究热点, 并被广泛应用于畜牧及水产育种中。

群体尺度的基因型分型工具是全基因组选择育种的基础^[1]。目前主流的基因组尺度的基因型分型工具包括 SNP 芯片、简化基因组测序、全基因组重测序等^[9]。与重测序、简化基因组测序等方法比较, 高通量基因芯片在可重复性、准确性、可操作性以及生物信息分析方面具有极大的优势^[10]。基因组育种芯片已经成为作物、家畜育种中最重要的基因分型工具。以基因芯片为工具基础的全基因组选择育种工作极大地推动了经济作物及动物的种质改良速度^[11-12]。越来越多的高质量水产生物基因组序列相继发表, 为相关物种全基因组选择育种技术的建立奠定了坚实的基础^[13]。许多重要水产养殖品种中已经开发了 SNP 芯片平台, 包括鲤(*Cyprinus carpio*)^[14]、斑点叉尾鮰(*Ictalurus*

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punctatus^[15-16]、罗非鱼(*Oreochromis mossambicus*)^[17-18]、虹鳟(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)^[19-20]、大西洋鲑(*Salmo salar*)^[21-23]、牙鲆(*Paralichthys olivaceus*)^[24]、草虾(*Penaeus monodon*)^[25]、南美白对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)^[26]、牡蛎(*Crassostrea gigas*)^[27-28]等。这些芯片的开发极大地推动了相关物种的遗传育种研究,如生长、抗病、抗逆等经济性状的遗传解析工作^[29-30]及水产物种抗病育种^[31]。基因组选择育种已经在大黄鱼(*Larimichthys crocea*)抗刺激隐核虫病育种^[32],以及牙鲆爱德华氏菌抗病育种^[33]中取得了良好的效果。

大黄鱼是我国东南沿海重要的养殖鱼类,2019年总产量突破22.55万t,已连续多年保持我国海水养殖单一物种最高产量纪录^[34]。在大黄鱼产业高速发展的同时,病害频发、种质资源退化等问题成为制约大黄鱼产业健康发展的瓶颈^[35]。培育具有抗病、抗逆、生长迅速等优良经济性状的大黄鱼新品系是大黄鱼养殖行业的迫切需求。国内外众多学者已开发了大量的分子标记^[36-37],构建了大黄鱼高密度遗传连锁图谱^[38],绘制了基因组草图^[39-41]和染色体级别的高质量大黄鱼参考基因组^[42],开发了大黄鱼高通量SNP芯片^[43],并利用这些遗传工具开展了一系列的性状解析工作,发掘了与大黄鱼生长^[44]和体型^[45]性状相关的数量遗传座位,成功开展了大黄鱼抗刺激隐核虫病遗传解析^[46]及基因组选择育种^[32],以上遗传工具的开发及应用,极大地推动了大黄鱼育种等相关的研究,目前研究成果正逐步应用到育种实践中。然而由于缺少大黄鱼育种芯片,近年来各团队多使用重测序、简化基因组测序等手段进行基因分型,难以实现各单位、各团队间基因数据的有效交流和共享,成为阻碍大黄鱼联合育种攻关的一大障碍。针对大黄鱼育种中缺乏育种芯片的现状,本研究在前期开发的大黄鱼高通量SNP分型芯片“宁芯1号”的基础上,开发了大黄鱼育种基因芯片“宁芯2号”,并对其分型效果进行验证。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集

本研究中共采集了来自福建宁德的6个养殖

群体的756尾大黄鱼用于基因型鉴定。实验过程中,采用麻醉剂(MS-222)将大黄鱼麻醉以后,采集鳍条放入乙醇中保存。随后用试剂盒(DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit)提取基因组DNA。采用Nanodrop2000仪器测量DNA浓度,随后用1.5%的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测DNA的完整性。挑选高质量的DNA样品用于后续分析。

1.2 “宁芯2号”SNP分子标记的筛选

“宁芯2号”育种芯片以Thermo Fisher Scientific(Santa Clara, CA, USA)公司的Axiom 384HT myDesign Custom Arrays芯片为基础进行设计。其中集成的分子标记从“宁芯1号”中筛选而来。在“宁芯1号”57.94万SNP标记^[43]中采用以下策略对SNP位点进行筛选:(1)选取大黄鱼单倍域(haplotype block)内具有代表性的SNP位点;(2)集成与大黄鱼刺激隐核虫抗性性状相关联的SNP位点^[46],与大黄鱼耐高温性状相关联的SNP位点^[47];(3)选取具有多态性的SNP位点;(4)以均匀分布为原则将SNP位点缩小至Axiom 384HT myDesign Custom Arrays芯片基板最大SNP容量(55K)。通过筛选的SNP位点提交到Thermo Fisher Scientific(Santa Clara, CA, USA)进行芯片生产。综合SNP两侧邻接序列,采用GeneTitan Multi-Channel(MC)Instrument(Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA)对“宁芯2号”上集成的SNP位点进行模拟分析(*in-silico analysis*),以验证位点质量。根据Axion基因型分型及数据分析手册(Axion genotyping solution data analysis guide),将4类SNP[多态高分辨率(poly high resolution),无次等位纯合子(no minor homozygote),单态高分辨(mono high resolution),其他(other)]保留,并进行后续分析。

1.3 “宁芯2号”的分型质量评估

在来自6个宁德养殖群体的756尾大黄鱼中进行“宁芯2号”的分型效果评估。将高质量的DNA送至Affymetrix,采用“宁芯2号”芯片进行基因型分型。原始数据转化为Ped/Map格式文件以后,导入PLINK 1.9软件^[48]进行后续分析。将基因分型率(call rate)>90%的位点定义为分型成功位点,将次等位基因频率(minor allele frequency)>0.02的位点定义为多态性位点。

2 结果与分析

2.1 “宁芯2号”育种芯片中SNP在大黄鱼染色体上的分布情况

经过筛选后，“宁芯2号”育种芯片共保留了54077个高质量的SNP位点，其中3506个位点位于大黄鱼基因组外显子区域，20811个位点位于内含子区域，29760个位点位于基因间区。外显子、内含子、基因间区中SNP密度分别为0.085、0.085、0.078个/kb（表1），证明“宁芯2号”育种芯片中筛选的SNP标记在大黄鱼基因组各组分中密度一致性较高。

表1 “宁芯2号”育种芯片SNP在大黄鱼基因组中的密度

Tab. 1 The density of SNP integrated in “Ningxin-2” breeding array in the genome of *Larimichthys crocea*

区域 region	数量 number	比例/% percent	总长度/Mb total length	密度/(SNP数量/kb) density/(number of SNP/kb)
外显子 exon	3506	6.48	41.4213	0.085
内含子 intron	20811	38.48	245.5207	0.085
基因间区 intergenic	29760	55.03	381.731	0.078
总计 total	54077	100.00	668.673	0.081

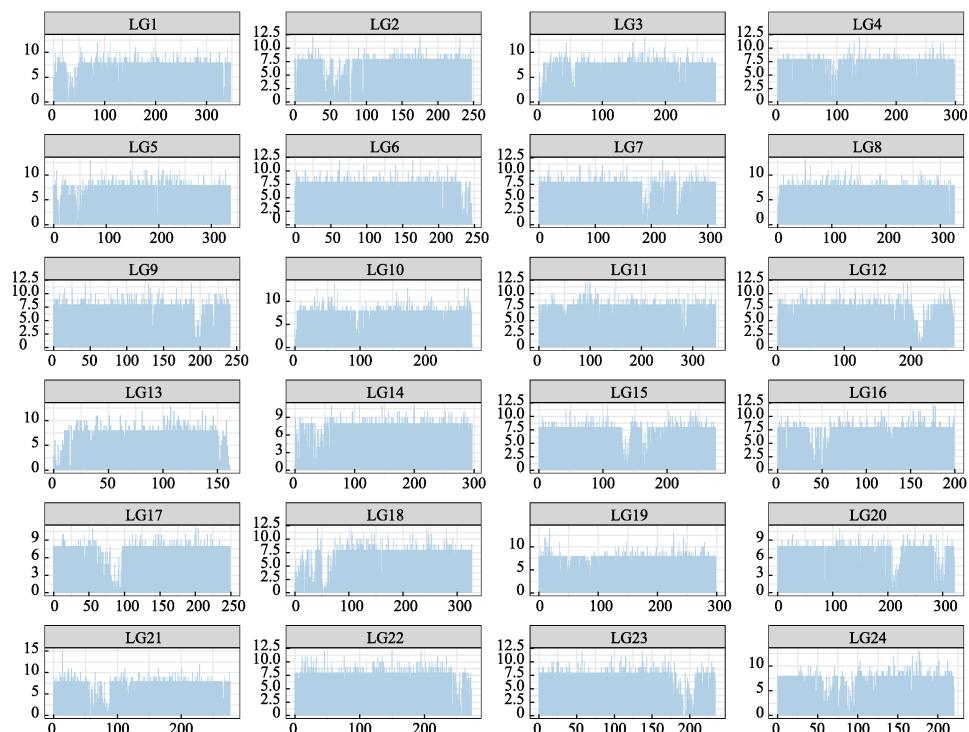


图2 “宁芯2号”育种芯片SNP在大黄鱼24个染色体上的间距

Fig. 2 The distance of SNPs integrated in “Ningxin-2” breeding array on the 24 chromosomes of *Larimichthys crocea*

在大黄鱼24条染色体中，“宁芯2号”育种芯片SNP的数量在1320~2867之间（图1），SNP的数量与染色体的长度正相关，证明“宁芯2号”育种芯片中筛选的SNP标记在大黄鱼24条染色体中密度一致性较高。将大黄鱼基因组划分为667个1Mb大小的区域，SNP数量小于10个的区域仅有3个，占基因组的4.123%；不存在没有SNP的区域（图2），表明“宁芯2号”育种芯片中固化的SNP位点在大黄鱼基因组24条染色中分布较为均匀。

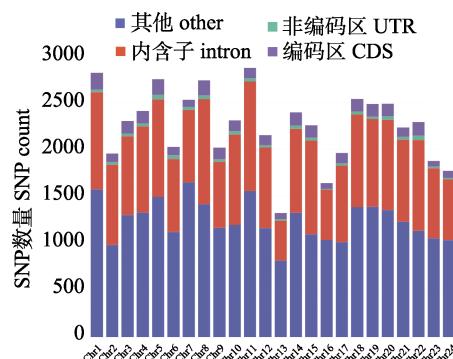


图1 “宁芯2号”育种芯片SNP在大黄鱼24个染色体上的数量

Fig. 1 The distribution of SNP integrated in “Ningxin-2” breeding array on the 24 chromosomes of *Larimichthys crocea*

2.2 “宁芯 2 号”分型效果验证

采用“宁芯 2 号”育种芯片对来自福建宁德 6 个养殖群体(CH, GS3-1, GS3-2, GS3-3, SW-3, SW-4)的 756 尾大黄鱼进行基因分型(表 2)。在以上 6 个群体中,“宁芯 2 号”育种芯片基因分型成功率分别为 98.5%、98.8%、98.4%、98.4%、98.6%、98.7% (图 3); 多态性位点比例分别为 92.3%、91.2%、91.9%、91.3%、91.9%、95.1%; 群体特异性 SNP 的数量分别为 39、24、210、27、55、119 (表 2)。“宁芯 2 号”育种芯片在 6 个大黄鱼群体中都取得了较高的分型成功率和多态性比例, 表明其具有较高的稳定性和准确性。

表 2 6 个大黄鱼群体中多态性 SNP 及群体特异性 SNP 的数量

Tab. 2 The number of polymorphic SNPs and population-specific SNPs in six *Larimichthys crocea* populations

群体 population	个体数 number of individuals	特异性 SNP 数量 number of population-specific SNPs	多态性 SNP 数量 number of polymorphic SNPs	多态性 SNP 比例 percentage of polymorphic SNPs
CH	240	39	49938	0.923461
GS3_1	109	24	49329	0.912199
GS3_2	85	210	49687	0.918819
GS3_3	82	27	49391	0.913346
SW_3	120	55	49675	0.918598
SW_4	120	119	51407	0.950626

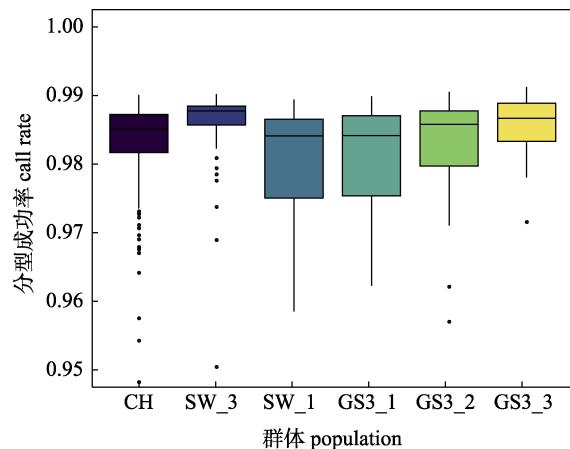


图 3 “宁芯 2 号”育种芯片在 6 个大黄鱼群体中的分型成功率

Fig. 3 The call rate of “Ningxin-2” breeding array in six *Larimichthys crocea* populations

2.3 “宁芯 2 号”SNP 位点质量验证

多态高分辨率(poly high resolution)、无次等

位纯合子(no minor homozygote)、单态高分辨率(mono high resolution)、分型成功率低于阈值(call rate below threshold)、脱靶(off target variant)、其他(other)的比例分别为 74.99%、5.12%、0.85%、6.12%、3.34%、9.58% (表 3)。“宁芯 2 号”与“宁芯 1 号”相比, 高质量位点比例显著提高(图 4)。在养殖群体大黄鱼中进行的基因型分型比较(图 5)表明, “宁芯 2 号”的分型成功率高于“宁芯 1 号”。

表 3 “宁芯 2 号”育种芯片 SNP 位点质量分型

Tab. 3 The classification of SNPs integrated in “Ningxin-2” breeding array

SNP 类型 SNP type	数量 number	比例/% percentage
多态高分辨率 poly high resolution	40550	74.99
无次等位纯合子 no minor homozygote	2769	5.12
单态高分辨率 mono high resolution	462	0.85
分型成功率低于阈值 call rate below threshold	3312	6.12
脱靶 off target variant	1805	3.34
其他 other	5179	9.58
总计 total	54077	100.00

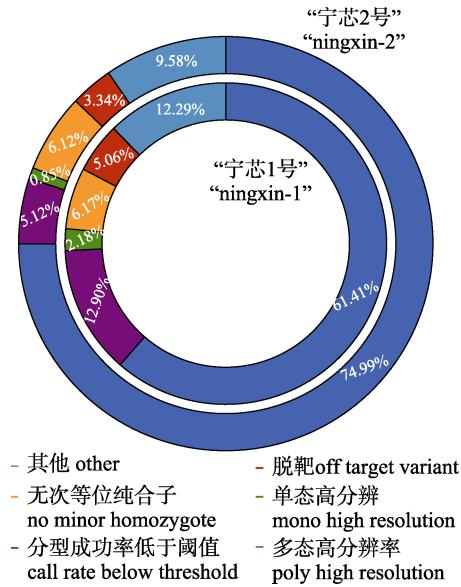


图 4 “宁芯 1 号”和“宁芯 2 号”育种芯片 SNP 位点质量比较

Fig. 4 The comparison of SNP quality between “Ningxin-1” and “Ningxin-2” breeding array

3 讨论

本研究团队在前期完成大黄鱼高质量参考基因组绘制以及“宁芯 1 号”高通量 SNP 分型芯片研发的基础上, 挑选大黄鱼单倍域内具有代表性的

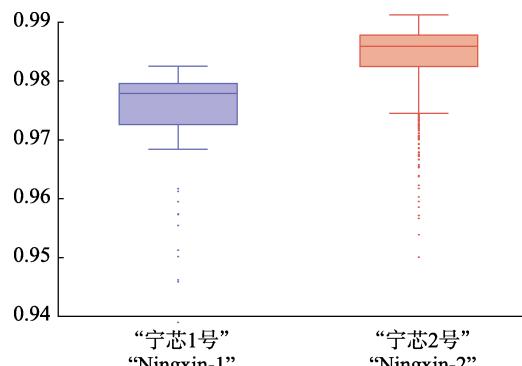


图5 “宁芯1号”和“宁芯2号”育种芯片在养殖群体大黄鱼中的分型成功率

Fig. 5 The comparison of call rate between “Ningxin-1” and “Ningxin-2” breeding array in cultured *Larimichthys crocea* populations

SNP位点，集成大黄鱼抗病、抗逆等重要经济性状相关联的SNP位点，最终保留54077个在基因组内均匀分布的SNP位点，完成芯片设计。在来自6个群体的756尾大黄鱼中对“宁芯2号”进行测试，结果表明该芯片分型成功率高，多态性高，完全满足大黄鱼全基因组选择育种的要求。

在6个群体的大黄鱼中“宁芯2号”育种芯片都显示出超过91.2%的多态性。与其他物种芯片如大西洋鲑、斑点叉尾鮰、虹鳟等相比，“宁芯2号”育种芯片具有较高的多态性SNP位点比例(表4)。尽管多态性SNP的比例会随着大黄鱼群体的变化发生波动，但本研究表明“宁芯2号”完全能够满足育种需求。55 K“宁芯2号”与600 K“宁芯1号”芯片结合，能够满足不同应用场景、不同通量需求下的大黄鱼基因型精准分型。“宁芯2号”集成了大黄鱼基因组单倍域内具有代表性的SNP位点，使得基因型填充(genotype imputation)更加便捷。由中低密度的基因分型信息进行填充，是一种经济有效的基因分型策略，在大西洋鲑中开展的研究表明，将SNP标记的数量减少至5000个，基因组选择育种的准确性不会发生明显改变^[49]。“宁芯2号”集成了55 K高质量的位点，通过基因型填充，能够极为便捷地获取更高通量的基因型信息，使其与“宁芯1号”芯片数据比较成为可能。通过基因型填充获取更多的基因分型信息，使得“宁芯2号”具有除育种外更广阔的应用场景，如群体尺度的大黄鱼遗传变异位点鉴定、遗传背景分析、复杂经济性状遗传解析、种质资源鉴定、

表4 “宁芯2号”育种芯片与其他芯片多态性的比较

Tab. 4 The polymorphic rate of “Ningxin-2” breeding array and other arrays

物种 species	通量 flux	多态性/% polymor- phic rate	参考 文献 reference
大黄鱼 <i>Larimichthys crocea</i>	55 K	91.2	this study
	600 K	83.38	[43]
大西洋鲑 <i>Salmo salar</i>	200 K	79.6	[23]
	286 K	-	[22]
	15 K	-	[21]
斑点叉尾鮰 <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	690 K	67.5	[16]
	250 K	-	[15]
虹鳟 <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	50 K	64.5	[20]
	57 K	86.0	[19]
罗非鱼 <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	58 K	74.0	[17]
	65 K	83.4	[50]
长牡蛎 <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	190 K	70.4	[27]
长牡蛎, 欧洲牡蛎 <i>Crassostrea gigas, Ostrea edulis</i>	38 K	74.6	[28]
南美白对虾 <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>	9 K	67.5	[26]
草虾 <i>Penaeus monodon</i>	6 K	70.6	[25]
鲤 <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	250 K	74.06	[14]
牙鲆 <i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i>	50 K	74.7	[24]

群体遗传结构解析等。

全基因组关联分析表明，水产养殖物种的多数经济性状都是由微效的多基因控制^[30,51]。为实现复杂经济性状的遗传改良，繁殖群体的亲缘关系追踪成为关键。大多数水产养殖物种具有较高繁殖力，能够获取庞大的同胞家系。在同胞性状测定中，遗传标记数据需要准确捕获性状遗传变异的家系组分^[1]。随着SNP芯片的开发，基因组选择育种技术在大西洋鲑中首先进行应用，并证实基因组育种技术能够准确地对育种值进行估算^[52-53]。随着测序技术的进步，基因分型技术不断发展降低了分型成本，SNP芯片已成为遗传改良的重要工具，许多高价值的水产养殖品种都利用基因组选择育种技术进行了遗传改良^[30,54]。基因组选择育种在大黄鱼抗刺激隐核虫育种中的应用，将大黄鱼在刺激隐核虫感染下的存活率提高了40.8%^[32]。育种芯片的应用，能够促进群体尺度的基因型精准鉴定，结合基因组选择育种技术的快速发展，将进一步加快水产养殖物种遗传改

良的步伐。

本研究结果表明,大黄鱼“宁芯2号”育种芯片具有标记多态性高、标记在基因组内分布均匀、包含单倍域内具有代表性位点以及包含功能基因及与性状连锁标记等特点。“宁芯2号”育种芯片的研发可为基因组选择育种技术在大黄鱼良种选育中的应用提供技术支撑。

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Development and evaluation of a breeding array for genomic selection of large yellow croaker (*Larimichthys crocea*)

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Abstract: The breeding array is currently the most popular genotyping tool and has played an important role in crops and livestock breeding. In the aquaculture industry, many genotyping arrays have been developed and applied to the genetic breeding of important aquaculture species. The large yellow croaker (*Larimichthys crocea*) industry in China is threatened by numerous problems, such as germplasm degradation and frequent diseases. It is urgent to overcome the current development bottleneck through breeding, and a stable breeding array is needed. In this study, a breeding array named “Ningxin-2” is developed based on the high-throughput single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) array “Ningxin-1.” The “Ningxin-2” array selects representative SNP sites in the haplotype block of large yellow croakers and integrates SNP sites that are associated with cryptocaryon resistance and high-temperature tolerance of the large yellow croaker. The “Ningxin-2” breeding array integrates 54077 high-quality SNP sites evenly distributed in the large yellow croaker genome. Evaluation of “Ningxin-2” in 756 large yellow croakers from six populations shows that the call rate of the array is above 98.4%, and the proportion of polymorphic SNP is above 91.2%. The “Ningxin-2” is stable, accurate, and cost-efficient, and it is expected to play an important role in research for targeted genetic improvement and genomic selection of large yellow croakers.

Key words: *Larimichthys crocea*; breeding; array; SNP; genotype

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