

The complete chloroplast genome sequence of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae)

Ang Li^a and Zhe Hou^{a,b}

^aKey Laboratory of Southwest China Wildlife Resources Conservation (Ministry of Education), China West Normal University, Nanchong, China; ^bState Key Laboratory of Tree Genetics and Breeding, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Beijing, China

ABSTRACT

The complete chloroplast genome sequence of *Populus tremula* was characterized from Illumina pair-end sequencing. The chloroplast genome of *P. tremula* was 156,862 bp in length, containing a large single-copy region (LSC) of 84,971 bp, a small single-copy region (SSC) of 16,605 bp, and two inverted repeat (IR) regions of 27,640 bp. The overall GC content is 30.69%, while the corresponding values of the LSC, SSC, and IR regions are 64.5%, 69.3%, and 60.1%, respectively. The genome contains 131 complete genes, including 86 protein-coding genes (62 protein-coding gene species), 37 tRNA genes (29 tRNA species) and 8 rRNA genes (4 rRNA species). The Neighbour-joining phylogenetic analysis showed that *P. tremula* and *Populus davidiana* clustered together as sisters to other *Populus* species.

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KEYWORDS

P. tremula; chloroplast genome; phylogenetic analysis; genetic information

Introduction

Populus tremula (Salicaceae) is among the most geographically widespread (across latitudes) and ecologically important tree species in Northern Hemisphere, which has persisted largely in an undomesticated state that is highly resistant to different environmental stresses (Hou et al. 2018). *P. tremula* has high ecological and economic value with high levels of intraspecific genetic diversity. *P. tremula* has wide geographic distribution, high intraspecific polymorphism, adaptability to different environments, combined with a relatively small genome size. Consequently, *P. tremula* represents an excellent model for understanding how different evolutionary forces have sculpted the variation patterns in the genome during the process of population differentiation and ecological speciation (Neale and Antoine 2011). Moreover, we can develop conservation strategies easily when we understand the genetic information of *P. tremula*. In the present research, we constructed the whole chloroplast genome of *P. tremula* and understood many genome variation information about the species, which will provide beneficial help for population genetics studies of *P. tremula*.

The fresh leaves of *P. tremula* were collected from Xin Jiang (88°31'N, 43°19'E). Fresh leaves were silica-dried and taken to the laboratory until DNA extraction. The voucher specimen (OZSY001) was laid in the Herbarium of China West Normal University and the extracted DNA was stored in the –80°C refrigerator of the Key Laboratory of Southwest China Wildlife Resources Conservation. We extracted total genomic DNA from 25 mg silica-gel-dried leaf using a modified CTAB method (Doyle 1987). The whole-genome sequencing was then conducted by Biodata Biotechnologies Inc. (Hefei,

China) with Illumina HiSeq platform. The Illumina HiSeq 2000 platform (Illumina, San Diego, CA) was used to perform the genome sequence. We used the software MITObim 1.8 (Hahn et al. 2013) and metaSPAdes (Nurk et al. 2017) to assemble chloroplast genomes. We used *P. tremuloides* (GenBank: MN561844) as a reference genome. We annotated the chloroplast genome with the software DOGMA (Wyman et al. 2004), and then corrected the results using Geneious 8.0.2 (Campos et al. 2016) and Sequin 15.50 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Sequin/>).

The complete chloroplast genome of *P. tremula* (National Genomics Data Center accession number GWHAMKC00000000) was characterized from Illumina pair-end sequencing. The complete chloroplast genome sequence of *Populus tremula* was characterized from Illumina pair-end sequencing. The chloroplast genome of *P. tremula* was 156,862 bp in length, containing a large single-copy region (LSC) of 84,971 bp, a small single-copy region (SSC) of 16,605 bp, and two inverted repeat (IR) regions of 27,640 bp. The overall GC content is 30.69%, while the corresponding values of the LSC, SSC, and IR regions are 64.5%, 69.3%, and 60.1%, respectively. The genome contains 131 complete genes, including 86 protein-coding genes (62 protein-coding gene species), 37 tRNA genes (29 tRNA species) and 8 rRNA genes (4 rRNA species).

We used the complete chloroplast genomes sequence of *P. tremula* and 12 other related species of *Populus* and *Salix* interior as outgroup to construct phylogenetic tree. The 14 chloroplast genome sequences were aligned with MAFFT (Katoh and Standley 2013), and then the Neighbour-joining tree was constructed by MEGA 7.0 (Kumar et al. 2016).

CONTACT Hou Zhe  houzhe@cwnu.edu.cn  Key Laboratory of Southwest China Wildlife Resources Conservation (Ministry of Education), China West Normal University, Nanchong, Sichuan, China

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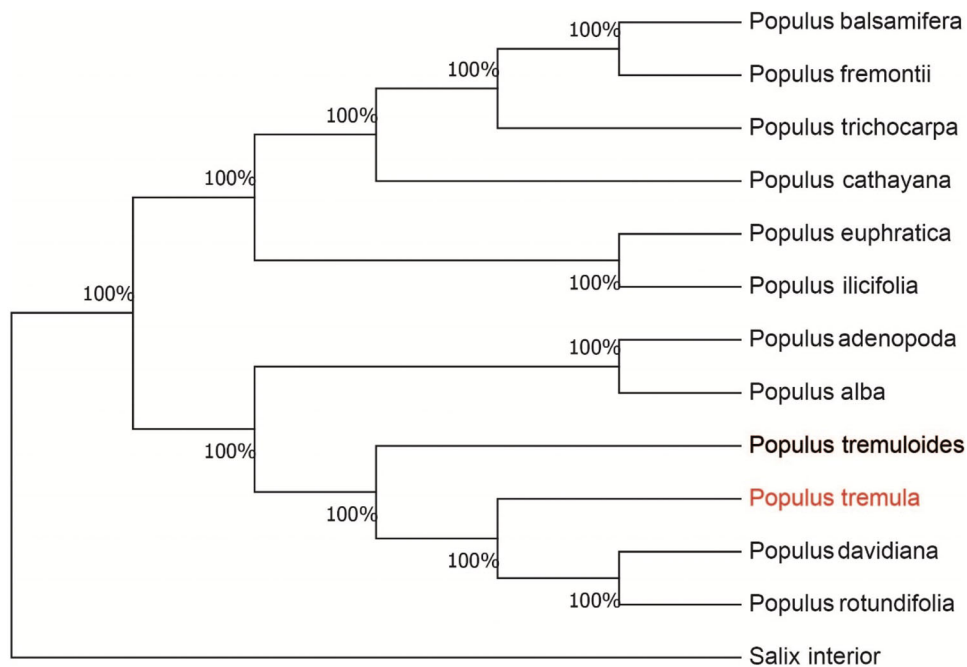


Figure 1. Neighbour-joining (NJ) analysis of *P. tremula* and other related species based on the complete chloroplast genome sequence. Genbank accession numbers: *P. davidiana* (KP861984), *P. koreana* (MN864049), *P. yunnanensis* (KP729176), *P. euphratica* (KJ624919), *P. adenopoda* (NC032368), *P. rotundifolia* (KX425853), *P. cathayana* (KP929175), *P. balsamifera* (KJ664927), *P. ilicifolia* (NC031371), *P. trichocarpa* (EF489041), *P. fremontii* (KJ664926), *P. tremuloides* (MN561844) and *Salix interior* (NC024681).

The results confirmed that *P. tremula* was clustered with *P. davidiana* (Figure 1).

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

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Data availability statement

The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in National Genomics Data Center at <https://bigd.big.ac.cn/gwh>, accession number GWHAMKC00000000.

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