

Genetic Mapping of Resistance to *Meloidogyne arenaria* in *Arachis stenosperma*: A New Source of Nematode Resistance for Peanut

Soraya C. M. Leal-Bertioli,^{*,†,1,2} Márcio C. Moretzsohn,^{*} Philip A. Roberts,[‡] Carolina Ballén-Taborda,[†] Tereza C. O. Borba,[§] Paula A. Valdisser,[§] Rosana P. Vianello,[§] Ana Cláudia G Araújo,^{*} Patricia M. Guimarães,^{*} and David J. Bertioli^{†,**,†}

^{*}Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology, PqEB W5 Norte Final, Brasília, DF, 70770-917, Brazil, [†]Center for Applied Genetic Technologies, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602-6810, [‡]Department of Nematology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, [§]Embrapa Rice and Beans, Rodovia GO-462, km 12 Zona Rural C.P. 179, Santo Antônio de Goiás, GO, 75375-000, Brazil, and ^{**}University of Brasília, Institute of Biological Sciences, Campus Darcy Ribeiro, Brasília, DF, 70910-900, Brazil

ABSTRACT Root-knot nematodes (RKN; *Meloidogyne* sp.) are a major threat to crops in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. The use of resistant crop varieties is the preferred method of control because nematicides are expensive, and hazardous to humans and the environment. Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is infected by four species of RKN, the most damaging being *M. arenaria*, and commercial cultivars rely on a single source of resistance. In this study, we genetically characterize RKN resistance of the wild *Arachis* species *A. stenosperma* using a population of 93 recombinant inbred lines developed from a cross between *A. duranensis* and *A. stenosperma*. Four quantitative trait loci (QTL) located on linkage groups 02, 04, and 09 strongly influenced nematode root galling and egg production. Drought-related, domestication and agronomically relevant traits were also evaluated, revealing several QTL. Using the newly available *Arachis* genome sequence, easy-to-use KASP (kompetitive allele specific PCR) markers linked to the newly identified RKN resistance loci were developed and validated in a tetraploid context. Therefore, we consider that *A. stenosperma* has high potential as a new source of RKN resistance in peanut breeding programs.

KEYWORDS

Arachis
peanut
QTL
root-knot
nematode
resistance
marker-assisted
selection
drought
yield
introgression

Nematodes of the genus *Meloidogyne*, or root-knot nematodes (RKN) cause significant economic losses in agricultural crops worldwide. RKNs are sedentary obligate plant endoparasites, and, as a result of nematode feeding, large galls or “knots” are formed throughout the root

system of infected plants. Severe infections reduce yields in numerous crops and can also affect consumer acceptance of many plants, especially vegetables. RKNs establish a complex biotrophic relationship with their hosts. Second-stage juveniles invade root tip cells, migrate through the root cortex, and, after electing suitable root cells, induce redifferentiation into specialized feeding cells. Feeding cells enlarge and are converted into multinucleate giant cells through synchronous nuclear divisions without cell division. Hyperplasia and hypertrophy of the surrounding cortical cells lead to the formation of the typical root gall, the primary visible symptom of infection. Plant nutrient and water uptake is substantially reduced by the resulting damage to the root system, and infested plants are therefore weak and low yielding (Caillaud *et al.* 2008). Management of nematodes typically includes use of chemicals, crop rotation, and use of resistant cultivars. Most chemical control agents against RKNs have been prohibited for environmental and health reasons (De Waele *et al.* 1989), and crop rotation is limited because of the wide range of

Copyright © 2016 Leal-Bertioli *et al.*

doi: 10.1534/g3.115.023044

Manuscript received September 29, 2015; accepted for publication November 30, 2015; published Early Online December 10, 2015.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Supporting information is available online at www.g3journal.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1534/g3.115.023044/-/DC1

¹Corresponding author: Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology, PqEB W5 Norte Final, Brasília, DF, 70770-917, Brazil. E-mail: soraya.bertioli@embrapa.br

²Present address: Center for Applied Genetic Technologies, University of Georgia, 111 Riverbend Road, Athens, GA, 30602-6810

Table 1 Information about KASP assays, including primer name (with linkage group, position on *A. duranensis* pseudomolecule, orientation, and dye), primer sequence and type, melting temperature, GC content, and SNP type amplification pattern

Primer Name (LG, Position, Orientation, Dye) ^a	Sequence	Type	Tm	GC%	SNP	Amplification pattern ^b
Nem_Aradu.A02_76738828_Fwd_	CAACTAAGCAACAGGAAAGACG	AF	58.93	47.62		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠
Nem_Aradu.A02_76738828_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTGATCATTTGGTCCGAATCTC	AS	58.09	45	A	Ad ≠ (Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A02_76738828_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTGATCATTTGGCCGAATCTT	AS	57.61	40	G	
Nem_Aradu.A02_83608917_Fwd_	TTTGTGGCTGCAACTTCA	AF	59.36	38.1		Ad ≠ (As = BatSten =
Nem_Aradu.A02_83608917_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTTCATGACATTTGAAAGTGGCAAAAAC	AS	60.66	37.5	G	GregSten = Ah = Am)
Nem_Aradu.A02_83608917_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTCATGACATTTGAAAGTGGCAAAAAC	AS	60.17	33.33	A	
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440546_Rev_	GCGATTAATACATTCACCAACCA	AF	58.93	34.78		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440546_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTGCTCCTCTTCTTGGTGGTTTTG	AS	61.17	52.38	A	(Ad = Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440546_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTGCTCCTCTTCTTGGTGGTTTTA	AS	58.45	47.62	G	
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440594_Rev_	GGAAGCGGATCCCACTCA	AF	59.72	55.56		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440594_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTGAAAGTGTGCATCAATCTCCAAAAGTG	AS	59.12	40	A	Ad ≠ (Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440594_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTCTGAAGTGTGCATAATCTCCAAAAGTA	AS	60	37.04	G	
DS_c1614_886_A02_88903581_Rev_	AGCTGAGGAGAACCCCTTTT	AF	59.32	50		Ad ≠ (As = BatSten =
DS_c1614_886_A02_88903581_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTCAGATACAGTGACAGATATGAATGGTG	AS	61.02	40.74	G	GregSten = Ah = Am)
DS_c1614_886_A02_88903581_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTTCAGATACAGTGACAGATATGAATGGTGA GAATGGTGA	AS	60.2	35.71	A	
TOG894171_695_A02_92486807_Rev_	CTTCTGTTGGGGTGTGGAT	AF	59.82	50		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠
TOG894171_695_A02_92486807_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTYTTAATCAGGCAATAGCAACG	AS	59.65	36.36	G	(Ad = Ah = Am)*
TOG894171_695_A02_92486807_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTCTAYATTAAATCAGGCAATAGCAACA	AS	59.62	32	A	
Nem_Aradu.A02_92631394_Fwd_	AAGAAATGGCGGTTTTCCAG	AF	68	118		(As = Ah = Am) ≠ Ad ≠
Nem_Aradu.A02_92631394_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTATCCCCATATCTAGTGTCTTCTGC	AS	59.89	45.83	A	(BatSten = GregSten)*
Nem_Aradu.A02_92631394_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTCAATCCCCATATCTAGTGTCTTCTGT	AS	60.94	42.31	G	
Nem_Aradu.A04_109789467_Rev_	CCAAAGCTCTTTTCCAGGTT	AF	58.44	45		(As) ≠ (BatSten = GregSten) ≠
Nem_Aradu.A04_109789467_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTCAATAGAAACAGCAAAAGCAATGG	AS	60.98	39.13	A	(Ad = Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A04_109789467_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTCAATAGAAACAGCAAAAGCAATGA	AS	59.44	34.78	G	
TOG906490_74_A04_106874754_Fwd_	TTCATCCATAAGCCCAACC	AF	59.76	45		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠
TOG906490_74_A04_106874754_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAACTTTTCCGAATCCCTCATATTGCT	AS	59.57	33.33	A	(Ad = Ah = Am)*
TOG906490_74_A04_106874754_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTTTTCCGAATCCCTCATATTGCG	AS	60.05	38.1	C	
TOG937303_589_A04_108564975_Rev_	CCATCACAAGAAACAAAACAAC	AF	58.57	34.78		ND
TOG937303_589_A04_108564975_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTAACTCGTTGGAGTAGTTGATGG	AS	59.85	40	G	
TOG937303_589_A04_108564975_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTGAAITTAATCTCGTTGGAGTAGTTGATGA	AS	59.96	38.46	A	
Nem_Aradu.A04_113373632_Rev_	TCCTCATCATCTTTCTCCA	AF	59.63	40.91		ND
Nem_Aradu.A04_113373632_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTAGTTGGTCAAGGGTTTTCCAG	AS	59.04	50	A	
Nem_Aradu.A04_113373632_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAGTTGGTCAAGGGTTTTCCAA	AS	59.42	45	G	
TOG896942_133_A09_114770700_Fwd_	AAAGAAAGGGTCCCTAATTC	AF	59.16	40.91		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠
TOG896942_133_A09_114770700_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTGGGCACAAAAATTCGGTACA	AS	61	45	T	(Ad = Ah = Am)*
TOG896942_133_A09_114770700_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTGGCACAACAAAAATTCGGTACG	AS	59.32	47.37	C	
Nem_Aradu.A04_114769893_Fwd_	TCAAGTCGGTGTCTTACACC	AF	59.32	47.83		(As = BatSten = GregSten =
Nem_Aradu.A04_114769893_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTTTGTGACATGAGCTACAACCTTCT	AS	59.53	40	C	Ad = Ah = Am)
Nem_Aradu.A04_114769893_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTTTGTGACATGAGCTACAACCTTCG	AS	60.35	43.48	A	
Nem_Aradu.A04_115457181_Rev_	TGTGGACAGATGAAAAACACA	AF	59.99	42.86		(As = GregSten) ≠ (BatSten =
Nem_Aradu.A04_115457181_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTTCGGCGTTGGACTGTG	AS	60.4	58.82	G	Ad = Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A04_115457181_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTTCATGCTCTTCCGGCGTTGGACTGTGA	AS	58.35	55.56	A	

(continued)

Table 1, continued

Primer Name (LG, Position, Orientation, Dye) ^a	Sequence	Type	Tm	GC%	SNP	Amplification pattern ^b
Nem_Aradu.A04_117955004_Fwd	TCACGGTCCATGTTATTACAGC	AF	59.53	50		(As = GregSten = BatSten = Am) ≠ (Ad = Ah)*
Nem_Aradu.A04_117955004_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTCGTTAGCAGTTGGACAAACAAC	AS	59.76	50	G	
Nem_Aradu.A04_117955004_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTGTTAGCAGTTGGACAAACAAT	AS	60.95	43.48	A	
Nem_Aradu.A04_121132127_Rev	AGATTTCTGGGCCCATTTT	AF	59.78	40		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠ (Ad = Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A04_121132127_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTCGTTAGCAGTTGGACAAACAATGCCCC	AS	61.67	52.63	G	
Nem_Aradu.A04_121132127_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTCGGAGTTCATGCTGTTAGCAGTTGGACAAACAATGCCCCA	AS	59.82	47.37	A	
Nem_Aradu.A04_121183243_Rev	AAGGTTGGGAATGTCAAGGA	AF	59.38	45		(As = BatSten = GregSten = Ad = Ah = Am)
Nem_Aradu.A04_121183243_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTAAGTGGTAGGTTGGAAATAATCG	AS	59.7	37.5	C	
Nem_Aradu.A04_121183243_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTCGTTAGCAGTTGGAAATAATCC	AS	59.91	36	G	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112396428_Fwd	TATGATTTGGCCCCATAATG	AF	59.62	45		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠ Ad ≠ (Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A09_112396428_Rev_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTAGCCCCCTCTCTTAAAAACAAC	AS	58.77	47.62	A	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112396428_Rev_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTCAGCCCCCTCTCTAAAAACAAT	AS	60.81	45.45	G	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112396635_Rev	CCTGGCTTCATGTTGATGA	AF	59.65	45		Ad ≠ (As = BatSten = GregSten = Ah = Am)
Nem_Aradu.A09_112396635_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAATGTTACAAAAGGATCCCCCAG	AS	59.24	40.91	G	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112396635_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTAATGTTACAAAAGGATCCCCCAA	AS	59.59	36.36	A	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112399976_Rev	TGACGAGAAAGGGGAAAGAAA	AF	59.78	45		(As = BatSten = GregSten = Ad = Ah = Am)
Nem_Aradu.A09_112399976_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTAATCTCTAATCTACTAAATCGCTGCTTTT	AS	59.27	30.77	C	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112399976_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAATCTAATCTACTAAATCGCTGCTTTT	AS	59.65	34.62	G	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112901114_Rev	CTCCCCAATTTCTCAGCAAG	AF	59.81	50		(As) ≠ (BatSten = GregSten) ≠ (Ad = Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A09_112901114_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTAGGTTGACAGAAITACAACCG	AS	60.32	43.48	A	
Nem_Aradu.A09_112901114_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAATCTAATCTACTAAATCGCTGCTTTT	AS	60.32	41.67	G	
Nem_Aradu.A09_114001128_Rev	TAAAAGCCCCCTGCTTTTCA	AF	59.83	40		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠ (Ad = Ah = Am)*
Nem_Aradu.A09_114001128_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTATGAGGGAACAACCCAGCACTA	AS	59.61	47.62	C	
Nem_Aradu.A09_114001128_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAATCTAATCTACTAAATCGCTGCTTTT	AS	61.26	55	A	
DS_c14276_456_A09_115161052_Rev	AGGATCATGGGATGGAAATG	AF	59.74	50		(As = Ad = GregSten) ≠ (BatSten = Ah = Am)*
DS_c14276_456_A09_115161052_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTTTGGAAAACATCAGCAAAAGGA	AS	60.6	38.1	A	
DS_c14276_456_A09_115161052_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTTGGAAAACATCAGCAAAAGGC	AS	59.79	47.37	C	
TOG896078_413_A09_116503861_Rev	GTGGAAGAAATGCAAAAATGGA	AF	58.25	36.36		(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠ (Ad = Ah = Am)*
TOG896078_413_A09_116503861_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAAGGATTAAGGATGGATGGTAAAGTTTTT	AS	59.02	34.62	T	
TOG896078_413_A09_116503861_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTAAGGATTAAGGATGGTAAAGTTTTT	AS	59.41	38.46	C	
TOG903757_1119_A09_116533871_Rev	CCCAAGAAGCAGGGTACTTT	AS	58.32	50		(As = BatSten = GregSten = Ad = Ah = Am)
TOG903757_1119_A09_116533871_Fwd_VIC	GAAAGTCGGAGTCAACGGATTAATCTAATCTACTAAATCGCTGCTTTT	AS	57.83	32	G	
TOG903757_1119_A09_116533871_Fwd_FAM	GAAAGTGACCAAGTTCATGCTAATCTACTAAATCGCTGCTTTT	AS	59.45	34.62	C	

LG, Linkage group; TM, melting temperature; GC%, GC content; AF, Allele Flanking; AS, Arachis stenoperma; BatSten, (Arachis batizocoi × A. stenoperma)^{4x}; Ad, Arachis duranensis; Ah, Arachis hypogaea; Am, Arachis monticola; AS, Allele specific; ND, Not defined/assay did not work.

^a Dye: Reference (A. duranensis) alleles are coupled with VIC and alternative (A. stenoperma) alleles are coupled with FAM.

^b Asterisk indicate assays that distinguish A. stenoperma-derived allotetraploids from A. hypogaea.

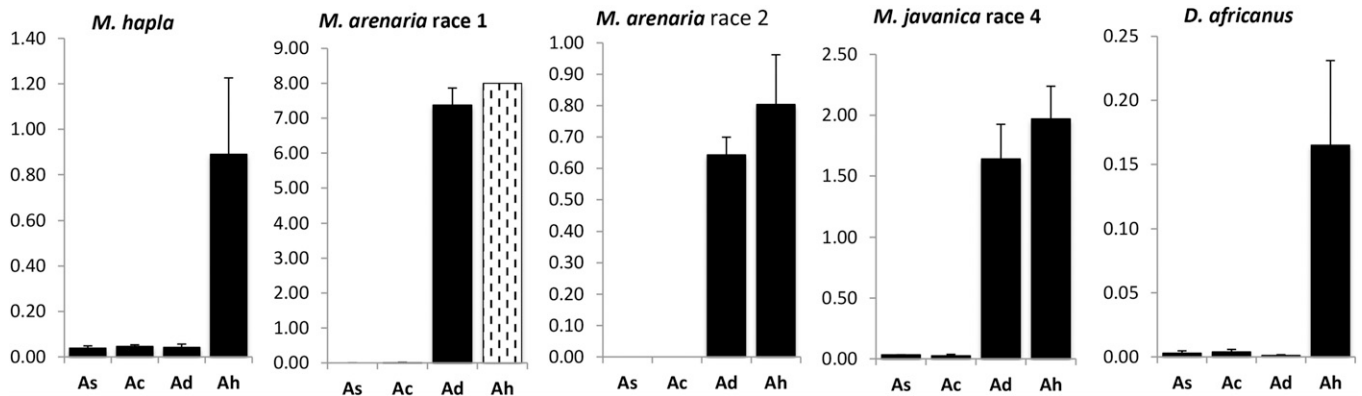


Figure 1 Reproductive factor of the nematodes *Meloidogyne hapla*, *M. arenaria* race 1, *M. arenaria* race 2, *M. javanica* race 4 and *Ditylenchus africanus*, observed in *A. stenosperma* (As), *A. cardenasii* (Ac), *A. duranensis* (Ad), and *A. hypogaea* cv. IAC Tatu (Ah). White bar with dashed vertical lines represents minimum expected RF of peanut plants that, due to heavy infestation, died before the end of the experiment.

hosts of RKN (Dong *et al.* 2007). Therefore, utilization of resistant cultivars is considered the best alternative for production in nematode-infested areas.

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.), an important oilseed and food crop worldwide, is affected by four RKN species, *M. hapla* Chitwood, *M. javanica* (Treub) Chitwood, *M. haplanaria* n. sp., and *M. arenaria* (Neal) Chitwood, with the latter being the most destructive (Carneiro *et al.* 2003; Eisenback *et al.* 2003). Cultivated peanut has only moderate levels of resistance to RKN (Holbrook and Stalker 2003), whereas wild relatives of peanut harbor much greater levels of resistance (Nelson *et al.* 1989; Holbrook and Noe 1990). Resistance to RKN has been introgressed into peanut from its wild relative *A. cardenasii* Krapov. & W. C. Greg. through the tetraploid (Simpson *et al.* 1993), and the hexaploid introgression pathways (Garcia *et al.* 1995; Stalker *et al.* 2002). In infested regions, the use of resistant cultivars that harbor resistance from this wild species, such as COAN, NemaTAM, Tifguard, Webb, Tifguard High O/L is essential for production and profitability (Simpson and Starr 2001; Simpson *et al.* 2003, 2013; Holbrook *et al.* 2008).

The resistance to RKN in these modern varieties is derived from a single chromosome segment from *A. cardenasii* (Burow *et al.* 2001; Nagy *et al.* 2010). However, since only a single source of resistance is used, there is a clear possibility that the resistance will be broken. New sources of resistances are very likely to be needed. Wild relatives of peanut are a rich source of alleles for resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses because they have been selected during evolution in a range of environments (Stalker and Moss 1987; Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2012). In particular, *A. stenosperma* Krapov. & W. C. Greg has been shown to be highly resistant to *M. arenaria* (Proite *et al.* 2008; Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2010).

A. stenosperma is also resistant to several fungal pathogens of peanut, including rust (*Puccinia arachidis* Speg.), late leaf spot (*Cercosporidium personatum* Berk. & M.A. Curtis), web blotch (*Phoma arachidicola* Marasas, Pauer & Boerema), and scab (*Sphaceloma arachidis* Bitanc. & Jenkins) (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2010; Michelotto *et al.* 2015). Furthermore, *A. stenosperma* is relatively conservative in terms of water use under limited availability, showing a higher soil moisture threshold for transpiration decline than the cultivated peanut (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2012, and unpublished data). To study the genetics of these potentially valuable traits we have previously developed and characterized a diploid mapping population from a cross of *A. duranensis* (the A-subgenome ancestor of cultivated peanut) and *A. stenosperma* (Moretzsohn *et al.* 2005; Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2009; Shirasawa *et al.* 2013). To enable the introgression of its wild alleles into cultivated peanut we have

developed *A. stenosperma*-derived induced allotetraploids that are sexually compatible with *A. hypogaea* (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2015c).

In this work, we identified genomic regions that control two main components of nematode infection: gall and egg production. Quantitative trait loci (QTL) were identified in positions distinct from the genetic location of the *A. cardenasii* chromosomal segment introgressed previously, indicating that the genes involved are different. QTL were also identified for drought-related, domestication, and agronomically important traits. KASP (kompetitive allele specific PCR) markers were designed for the genome regions that confer strongest nematode resistance and validated in tetraploid backgrounds. We envisage that these markers will be useful for marker-assisted selection in breeding programs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material

Arachis species seeds were obtained from the Brazilian *Arachis* germplasm collection, maintained at Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology (Brasília-DF, Brazil). *A. monticola* seeds were obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture collection (USDA; <http://www.ars-grin.gov/>). The parental accessions for the recombinant inbred lines (RILs) were two A-genome accessions that contrast for nematode resistance (Proite *et al.* 2008): *A. duranensis* Krapov. & W. C. Greg. K7988 and *A. stenosperma* Krapov. & W. C. Greg. V10309 (USDA PI666100), used as the female and male parents, respectively. The F₂ population derived from this cross was used in the genetic studies described in Moretzsohn *et al.* 2005, Bertioli *et al.* 2009 and Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2009. The F₆ RIL population used for this study composed of 93 individuals was obtained by single seed descent from this F₂ population. Previous genetic studies of this population are described in Shirasawa *et al.* (2013) and Bertioli *et al.* (2014).

Phenotyping

Nematode resistance: The parents of the population, *A. duranensis* K7988 and *A. stenosperma* V10309, and the wild resistant accession *A. cardenasii* GKP10017 (PI648354), were evaluated for resistance to four nematode species: *M. hapla*, *M. arenaria* race 1, *M. arenaria* race 2, *M. javanica* race 4 (Carneiro *et al.* 2003), and the peanut pod nematode *Ditylenchus africanus* Wendt, Swart, Vrain & Webster

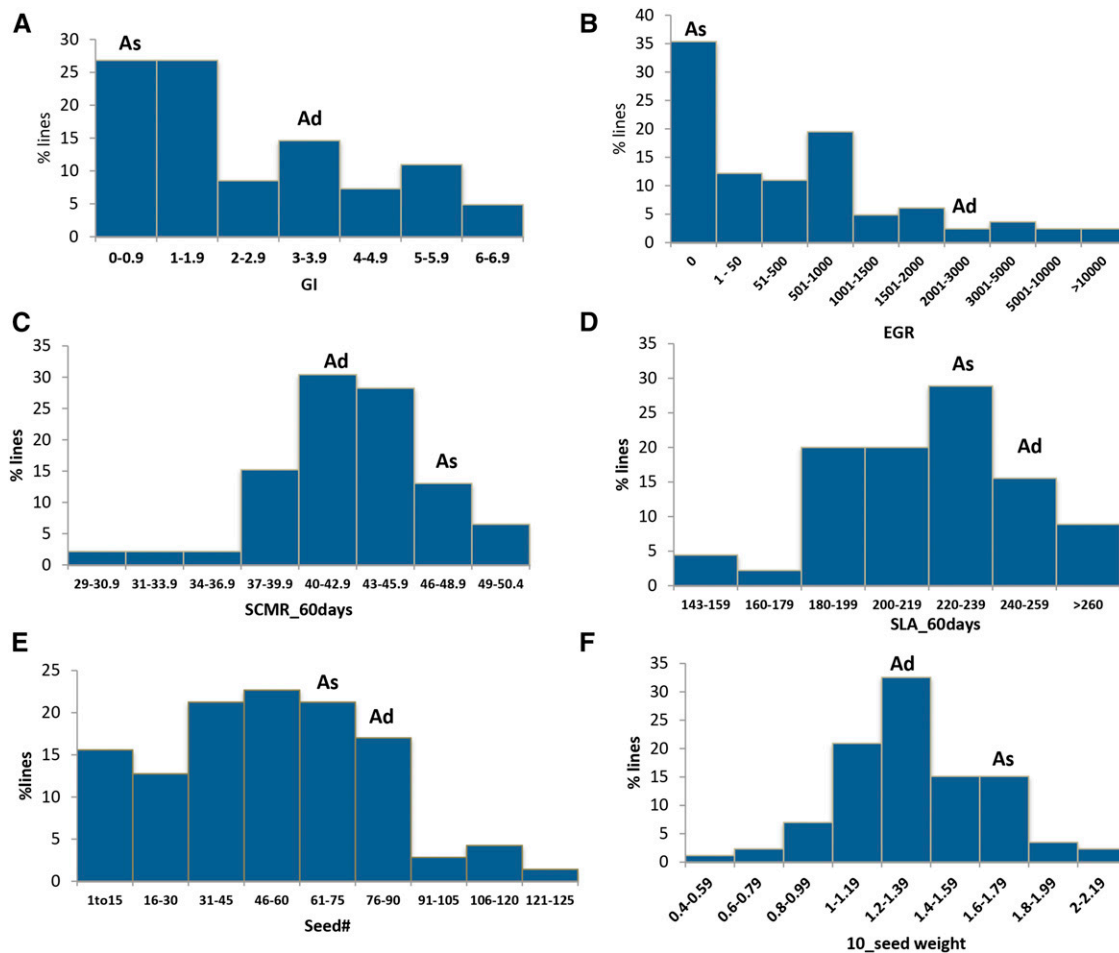


Figure 2 Frequency distribution of resistance to *Meloidogyne arenaria* race 1 (A–B), drought-related traits (C–D), and yield traits (E–F) in recombinant inbred lines (F₆) derived from a cross of *A. duranensis* K7988 (Ad) with *A. stenosperma* V10309 (As). The means of the parents are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

(Wendt *et al.* 1995). The susceptible peanut cultivar IAC-Tatu (*A. hypogaea* subsp. *fastigiata* var. *fastigiata*) was used as susceptible control. All *Meloidogyne* populations were maintained on the susceptible tomato variety ‘Santa Cruz’ at Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology. *D. africanus* was obtained from South Africa (De Waele *et al.* 1989), and multiplied in alfalfa plants *in vitro*. All assays were performed in a greenhouse under quarantine conditions. Plants (10- to 12-wk-old) were inoculated with 5000–10,000 eggs; 10 wk after inoculation, eggs were extracted from roots using 0.5% NaOCl (Hussey and Barker 1973), stained with acid fuchsin and counted using a Peters slide under the microscope. For *D. africanus*, nematodes were extracted from whole plants 35 d after inoculation. The nematode reproductive factor (RF) was calculated as $RF = Pf/Pi$ (Oostenbrink 1966), where Pf = final nematode population, and Pi = initial nematode population. Average reproduction factors, $\log(x + 1)$ transformed, were compared by the Tukey test with significance at the 5% probability level. Treatments with $RF < 1.00$ were considered resistant to the nematode species and, those with $RF > 1.0$ as susceptible (Oostenbrink 1966).

Eighty-two lines of the recombinant inbred F₆ population (*A. duranensis* K7988 × *A. stenosperma* V10309), the parents and controls were evaluated for resistance to *M. arenaria* race 1. Bioassays were performed essentially as described in Morgante *et al.* (2013). Briefly,

4-wk-old plantlets were inoculated with 50,000 eggs of *M. arenaria* extracted from tomato cv. UC82 plants. Five replicate plants of each genotype were tested; the five sets of replicates were arranged on greenhouse benches in a randomized complete block design. Bioassays were performed in each of two years (2011 and 2013). The peanut cultivar Florunner (Norden *et al.* 1969) was used as a susceptible control. Temperature in the greenhouse was maintained between 28° and 35° in the day, and 24° at night. Root systems were washed free of soil and scored for phenotype 9 wk (experiment I—2011) or 11 wk (experiment II—2013) after inoculation. A 0–10 root-gall rating scale (Bridge and Page 1980) was used to evaluate resistance reaction to nematodes [root galling index (GI)] (Wang *et al.* 2012). Nematode reproduction was evaluated as another phenotypic component of resistance. Eggs were extracted in NaOCl from weighed root systems and counted to provide numbers of eggs per gram of root (EGR).

Agronomic, domestication, and drought-related traits: Plants were grown in long trays (1 m × 30 cm × 30 cm), with enough space for lateral branch trailing and seed set. Branches were regularly trailed back to the pots to ensure that pegs would get to the soil. Between 40 and 60 d after planting, height of main stem (MSH) and lateral branches were counted (NLB), and measured (LBL). At harvest (about 120 d after planting), peg length (PL) was measured on six pods. Harvested seeds

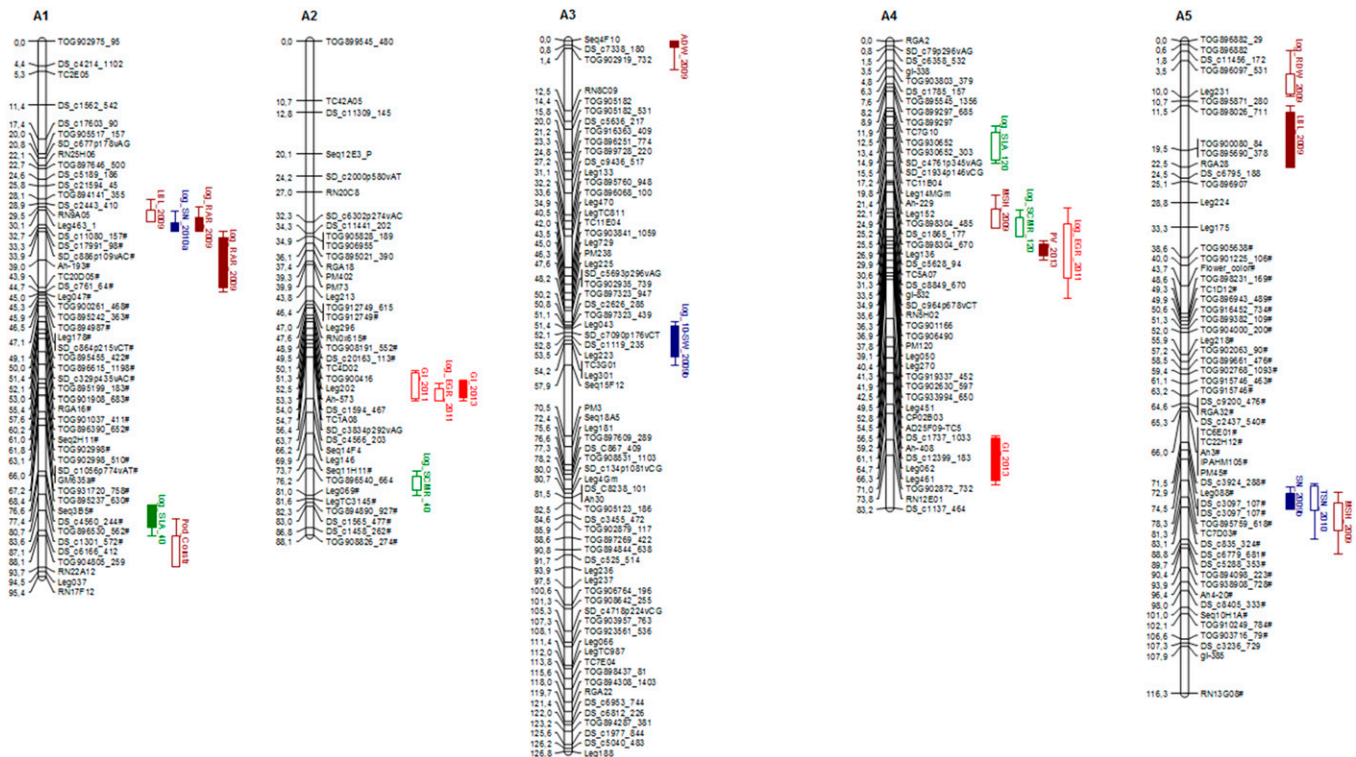


Figure 3 Continued.

were counted (SN), dried at 20° at 15% RH for 15 d, and then weighed. Pod isthmus was measured (Pod_constr). Plants were oven-dried for 96 hr at 80°. Aerial parts and roots were weighed separately (ADW, RDW), and the total weight, including that of seeds was added, and comprised total biomass (TB). The weight of 10 seeds (10-SW), randomly selected, was used for QTL analyses. Evaluations were conducted in each of 2 years. Pollen viability (PV) was estimated by the staining method with acetic carmine (Linsley and Cazier 1963). For each genotype, 1000 pollen grains were analyzed from oblong anthers as follows: 100 pollen grains per anther, two anthers per flower, and five flowers per plant.

Drought-related traits SPAD chlorophyll meter reading (SCMR), and specific leaf area (SLA), were evaluated on the first expanded leaves of four lateral branches of each F₆ plant and parents, as described in Leal-Bertioli *et al.* (2012). All SCMR and SLA evaluations were performed in the morning, at three stages: 40, 60, and 120 d after germination. Transpiration per total leaf area (TR/LA, proxy for stomatal conductance) was evaluated on the parents. Transpiration was measured gravimetrically on well-watered plants over three subsequent days. TR/LA was expressed as g/cm.

Statistical analysis

Phenotypic data were analyzed using the Statistical package R (R team). Data normality was tested using the Shapiro test. Tukey HSD test (normally distributed data) and Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance by ranks (non-normally distributed data) were used for comparison of averages at P = 5%. For QTL identification, non-normal data were transformed to Log10 (x + 1).

Marker development and genotyping

Total genomic DNA extraction and quantification were performed essentially as described in Leal-Bertioli *et al.* (2015b). Single nucleotide

polymorphisms (SNPs) were identified using transcriptome of roots of young seedlings and developing seeds of *A. duranensis* PI 475887, and *A. duranensis* Grif 15036 (Nagy *et al.* 2012). SNPs were also identified between *A. duranensis* K7988 and *A. stenosperma* V10309 ESTs (Guimarães *et al.* 2012). SNP genotyping was performed using the GoldenGate Illumina array described by Nagy *et al.* (2012), and calling of genotypes was using GenomeStudio 2011.1. Scores to each data point were assigned using the software GenCall. The GenCall score is a value between zero and one, and is primarily designed to filter out failed genotypes, DNAs, and/or loci (Oliphant *et al.* 2002). Scores less than 0.2 usually indicate failed assays, and more than 0.7 usually report high-quality genotypes. All markers used for map construction are described in Supporting Information, File S1.

Genetic mapping and QTL analyses

Two linkage maps for this same RIL population have been previously constructed (Bertioli *et al.* 2014; Shirasawa *et al.* 2013). We used all genotyped markers of these two studies plus SNP markers genotyped in the present work to construct a saturated map using JoinMap 4.0 (Van Ooijen 2006). Based on this map, genomic regions with no recombination or identical markers were identified, and all loci but one were removed from these regions. Remaining loci were used to construct a framework map using Mapmaker Macintosh 2.0 (Lander *et al.* 1987; Lincoln *et al.* 1992). A χ² test was performed to test the null hypothesis of 1:1 segregation on all scored markers. A minimum LOD score of 9.0 and maximum recombination fraction of 0.35 were set as thresholds for linkage groups (LG) determination with the “group” command. The most likely marker order within each LG was estimated by the matrix correlation method using the “first order” command. Marker orders were confirmed by comparing the log-likelihood of the possible orders by permuting

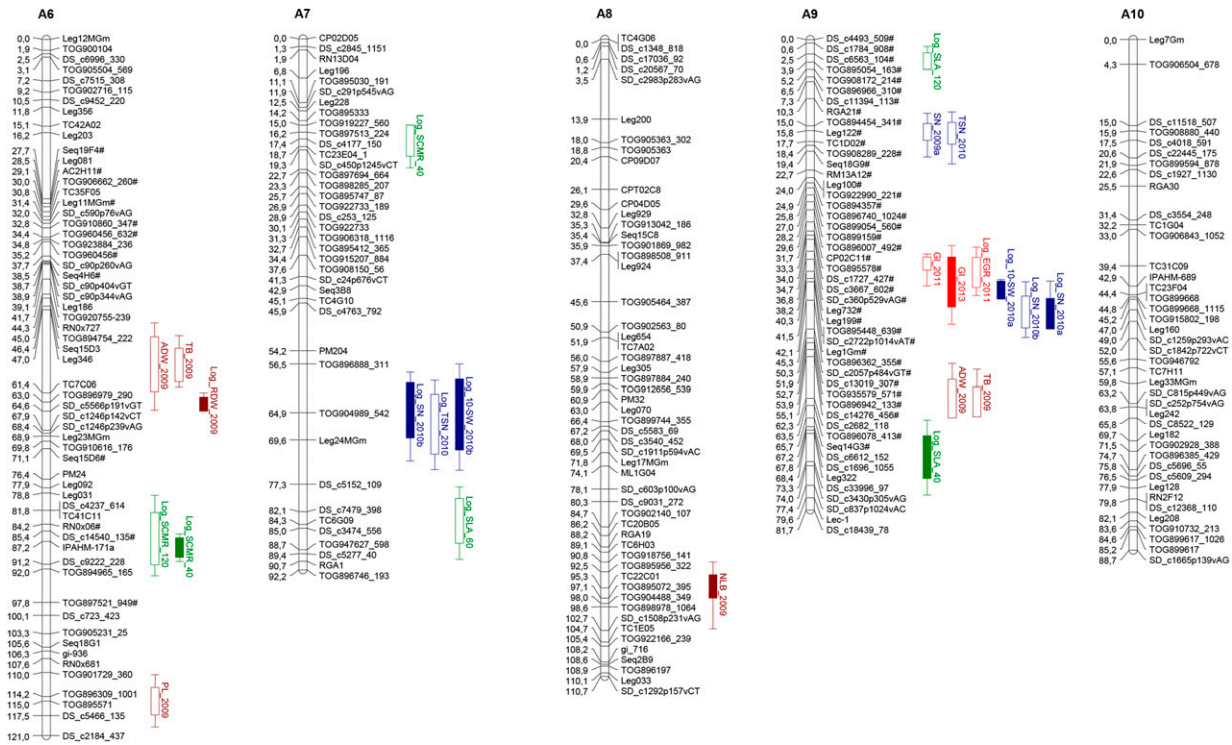


Figure 3 A genetic linkage map of the A-genome of *Arachis* obtained through the analysis of 90 F_6 plants, generated from a cross between *A. duranensis* K7988 and *A. stenosperma* V10309. Numbers on the left of each group are Kosambi map distances (cM). QTL are indicated as colored bars running alongside linkage groups. Colors/textures are according to categories: red, nematode resistance; green, drought-related traits; blue, productivity; and brown, domestication and other agronomic traits. Distorted markers at $P < 0.05$ were identified by #.

all adjacent triple orders (“ripple” command). After establishment of the group orders, the LOD score was set to 3.0 in order to include additional markers in the groups. The “try” command was then used to determine the exact position of the new markers within each group. The new marker orders were again confirmed with the “ripple” command. Recombination fractions were converted into map distances in centimorgans (cM) using the Kosambi’s mapping function (Lander *et al.* 1987; Lincoln *et al.* 1992).

This newly developed framework map was used for QTL analysis. Phenotyping data included: components of resistance to *M. arenaria* race 1 and drought-related, domestication and agronomic traits (File S1). Traits evaluated in different trials or years were analyzed separately. The normality of data distribution was evaluated by skewness and kurtosis values using WinQTL Cartographer, version 2.5 (Wang *et al.* 2006). QTL were mapped by using the composite interval mapping (CIM) method, proposed by Zeng (1993, 1994) also using WinQTL Cartographer. Some of the data sets were non-normally distributed and were log transformed. CIM analysis used the Standard Model (Model 6), scanning the genetic map, and estimating the likelihood of a QTL and its corresponding effects at every 1 cM, while using eight significant marker cofactors to adjust the phenotypic effects associated with other positions in the genetic map. A window size of 10 cM was used, and therefore cofactors within 10 cM on either side of the QTL test site were not included in the QTL model. Thresholds were determined for each trait by permutation tests (Churchill and Doerge 1994; Doerge and Churchill 1996), using 1,000 permutations and a significance level of 0.05. Graphic presentation of the LGs and the significant QTL was drawn with MapChart, version 2.1 (Voorrips 2002).

The effect of markers linked to QTL contributing to nematode resistance was analyzed individually and cumulatively. For the first analyses, the phenotypic average of the RILs with each of the positive alleles (presence of the marker closest linked to the QTL) was calculated and compared with the average of the RILs without the positive alleles. To analyze the cumulative effect of the alleles, phenotypic averages of the RILs with any combination of 0, 2, 4 or 6 positive alleles were compared. Class-specific means of GI and EGR and standard errors were calculated for each genotypic class.

KASP marker development and validation on tetraploid backgrounds

The longer-term aim of this research is the introgression of the *A. stenosperma* chromosomal segments that confer nematode resistance into cultivated peanut by marker-assisted backcrossing. For this, it is necessary that the markers function within a tetraploid genetic context. We tested a strategy that uses the genome sequence of *A. duranensis* V14167 (<http://www.peanutbase.org>). In principle this strategy allows the development of markers to directed chromosomal regions. Also because of the inclusion of *A. hypogaea* controls in the marker tests, the results of the test would give a measure of how well the genome sequence of *A. duranensis* V14167 serves as a proxy for the A-subgenome of *A. hypogaea*.

SNP discovery: SNPs were discovered by aligning sequences from the nematode resistant *A. stenosperma* V10309 with the reference genome of *A. duranensis* using the Bowtie2 pipeline (Langmead & Salzberg 2012) by tagging the specific regions where the main QTL for nematode resistance were identified on pseudomolecules Adur.A02, Adur.A04

■ Table 2 QTL identified for resistance to *Meloidogyne arenaria* race 1 (RKN), domestication, agronomic and drought-related traits on an *A. duranensis* x *A. stenosperma* F₆ population

Trait Category	Trait Symbol	LG ^a	Position ^b	Nearest Marker/Interval	LOD ^c	Additive Effect ^d	R ² (%) ^e	
RKN resistance	GI_2011	2	66.2	seq14F4	6.1	0.957	16.5	
		9	40.3	Leg199	6.8	0.868	16.7	
	GI_2013	2	68.9	seq14F4/Leg146	6.2	0.908	17.9	
		4	74.8	RN12E01	4.2	-0.724	13.4	
		9	41.5	Leg199/Leg1Gm	3.4	0.519	8.7	
	Log_EGR_2011	2	67.2	seq14F4 / Leg146	15.0	1.053	43.7	
			4	39.1	Leg050	3.1	0.432	5.7
		9	41.9	Leg199/Leg1Gm	6.0	0.577	11.9	
	Drought-related	Log_SCMR_40	2	78.2	TOG896540_664 / Leg069	4.9	-0.332	17.0
6			88.2	IPAHM-171a / DS_c9222_228	9.3	0.443	31.2	
7			17.4	DS_c4177_150	3.7	0.243	9.5	
10			49.0	SD_c1259p293vAC	3.3	0.228	8.5	
10			73.5	TOG902928_388 / TOG896385_429	3.1	0.288	11.1	
Log_SCMR_60		10	73.5	TOG902928_388 / TOG896385_429	3.1	0.288	11.1	
		4	33.5	gi-832	3.5	-0.326	10.7	
Log_SCMR_120		6	84.2	RN0x06	4.4	0.275	13.3	
		1	83.6	DS_c1301_572	3.4	0.380	9.9	
Log_SLA_40		9	74.0	SD_c3430p305vAG	3.2	0.353	9.0	
		7	82.1	DS_c7479_398	3.3	-0.419	11.1	
Log_SLA_60		4	19.2	TC11B04 / Leg14MGm	3.5	0.476	12.1	
			9	3.9	TOG895054_163	6.4	-0.628	20.3
Domestication/ Agronomic traits		SN_2009a	9	15.0	TOG894454_341	3.7	18.499	13.6
		SN_2009b	5	85.8	DS_c835_324 / DS_c6779_681	5.9	-65.428	26.0
Log_SN_2010a	1	33.3	DS_c17991_98	4.8	0.395	15.7		
		9	48.3	TOG896362_355 / SD_c2057p484vGT	3.4	0.338	11.4	
	10	42.9	IPAHM-689	3.2	-0.290	9.3		
	Log_SN_2010b	7	64.5	TOG904989_542	4.1	0.639	18.6	
		9	46.3	TOG896362_355 / SD_c2057p484vGT	3.4	0.529	12.9	
	Log_10-SW_2009b	3	52.8	DS_c1119_235	3.4	0.238	12.1	
		9	44.1	Leg1Gm / TOG896362_355	4.2	0.207	15.2	
	Log_10-SW_2010a	10	42.9	IPAHM-689	3.9	-0.170	12.3	
		7	64.9	TOG904989_542	3.8	0.191	14.7	
	Pod_Constr	1	92.1	TOG904805_259 / RN22A12	3.9	-5.421	14.2	
	PL	6	115.0	TOG895571	3.2	-15.379	11.1	
	MSH	4	30.6	TC5A07	3.9	2.171	13.4	
		5	89.7	DS_c5288_353	4.0	-2.357	10.2	
	LBL	10	65.8	DS_c10522_129	3.3	-1.803	8.3	
		1	31.1	Leg463_1 / DS_c11080_157	9.9	27.289	32.0	
NLB	5	19.5	TOG895690_378	3.7	14.566	8.9		
	8	95.3	TC22C01	3.2	1.025	10.7		
ADW	10	40.4	TC31C09 / IPAHM-689	5.1	-1.371	19.1		
	3	0.0	Seq4F10	3.3	3.645	9.3		
Log_RDW	6	56.4	Leg346 / TC7C06	5.3	3.602	15.6		
	9	63.5	TOG896078_413	3.8	-3.012	10.5		
	5	6.5	TOG896097_531 / Leg231	3.5	0.235	14.3		
Log_RRA	6	63.0	TOG896979_290	4.0	0.238	16.4		
	1	33.3	DS_c17991_98	3.5	0.132	11.2		
TB	1	39.0	Ah-193	4.5	0.146	13.9		
	10	57.1	TC7H11	3.4	0.160	11.0		
	6	56.4	Leg346 / TC7C06	6.7	5.124	21.2		
PV	9	63.5	TOG896078_413	3.1	-3.460	9.5		
	4	36.9	TOG906490	3.3	1.793	10.7		

LOD, logarithm of the odds; GI, gall index; EGR eggs/g of root; SCMR, SPAD chlorophyll meter reading; SN, seed number; SW, seed weight; Pod_Constr, pod constriction; PL, peg length; MSH, main stem height; LBL, lateral branch length; NLB, number of lateral branches; LBL, lateral branch length; ADW, aerial dry weight; RDW, root dry weight; RRA weight ratio root/aerial part; TB, total biomass; PV, pollen viability.

^a Linkage group.

^b Map position in Kosambi cM.

^c Maximum LOD score.

^d Positive values indicate that higher-value alleles come from *A. duranensis* K7988, and negative values indicate that higher-value alleles come from *A. stenosperma* V10309.

^e Proportion of the total phenotypic variance explained by the QTL.

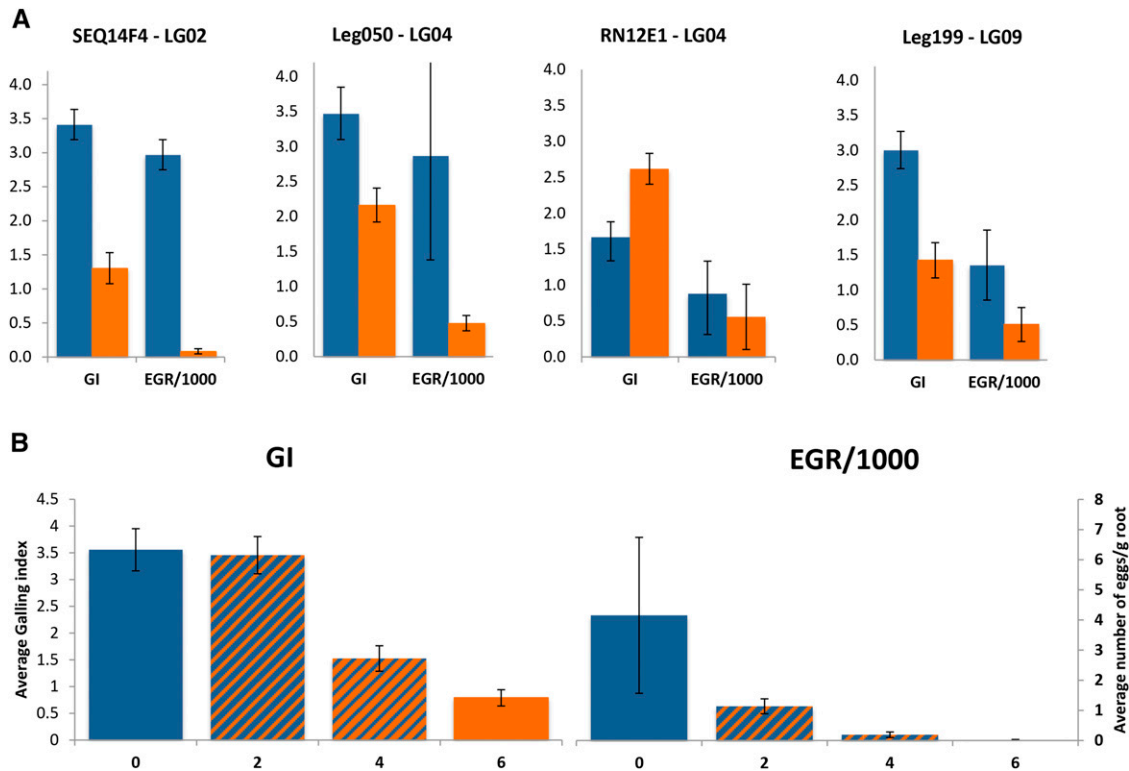


Figure 4 (A) Effect of QTL-linked markers for galling index (GI) and nematode egg production (EGR/1000) on mean phenotypic value (\pm SE). The markers are distributed on three different linkage groups: Seq14F4 - LG02, Leg050 and RN12E1 - LG04 and Leg199 - LG09. (B) Effect of combination of QTL based on genotypic classes carrying zero to six *A. stenosperrma* favorable alleles Seq14F4, Leg050 and Leg199.

and Adur.A09, using default parameters. SNPs were called using SAMtools (Li *et al.*, 2009).

Primer design and test: Allele-specific forward primers and a common reverse primer were designed for use in KASP (Kompetitive Allele Specific PCR) assays (LGC Genomics Ltd. Hoddesdon, U.K.), using BatchPrimer3 (<http://probes.pw.usda.gov/batchprimer3/>) with the “Allele specific primers and allele flanking primers” option. The parameter used were 60–120 bp in size, T_m between 58–60° and GC content between 30 and 80%. The alternative alleles were marked with 6-FAM and reference alleles (*A. duranensis* V14167, <http://www.peanutbase.org>) with VIC. For each SNP, two allele-specific forward primers, and one common reverse primer were designed, essentially as described in (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2015b). All KASP primers are listed on Table 1.

KASP assays were performed with the following genotypes: the diploids *A. duranensis* V14167 (A-reference genome), *A. stenosperrma* V10309 (A-genome), the wild allotetraploid *A. monticola* accessions PI219824 and PI405933, the induced allotetraploids (*A. batizocoi* K9484 \times *A. stenosperrma* V10309)^{4x} (here called BatSten) and (*A. gregoryi* V6389 \times *A. stenosperrma* V10309)^{4x} (here called GregSten), and six *A. hypogaea* cultivars (Runner IAC-886, Tifrunner, Tifguard, GA-06G, NC3033, IAC69007). Reactions consisted of 2 μ l of KASP 2X reaction mix, 0.055 μ l of assay primer mix (12 mM of each allele-specific primer, and 30 mM of common primer), and 20 ng of genomic DNA, in a 4 μ l volume. A C1000 Thermal Cycler (Bio-Rad) was used with the following cycling conditions: 94° for 15 min, nine cycles of 94° for 20 sec, touchdown starting at 65° for 60 sec (decreasing 0.8° per cycle), 29 cycles of 94° for 20 sec, and 57° for 60 sec. In order to improve the results, a second KASP program was run as following: nine cycles of 94° for 20 sec and 57° for 60 sec. Fluorescence was read by a

LightCycler 480 Instrument II (Roche Life Science), and analyzed using the LightCycler 480 software (V.1.5.1). Three technical replicates were performed for each KASP assay.

In order to test correlation of KASP markers with nematode resistance, 20 of the most contrasting lines were selected to be assayed with the 15 KASP primers that successfully distinguished the synthetic allotetraploids from cultivated peanut.

RESULTS

Nematode screening

A. stenosperrma and *A. cardenasii* were resistant to all nematode species tested, hosting no gall or egg production (Figure 1). *A. duranensis* was resistant to *M. hapla* and *D. africanus*, and comparable to cultivated peanut in susceptibility to *M. javanica*, and *M. arenaria* race 2 (Tukey HSD, $P = 0.05$). To *M. arenaria* race 1, *A. duranensis* was partially resistant (Tukey HSD, $P = 0.05$, Figure 1). Resistance was evaluated as reproductive factor (RF). The peanut cultivar Tatu, used as positive control, was susceptible to all nematode species tested, and low RF was observed in the bioassays against *M. hapla* and *M. arenaria* race 2 and *D. africanus*. This was because, in all these very susceptible plants, the root system was severely damaged and fragmented, not sustaining large quantities of nematodes. All *A. hypogaea* plants inoculated with *M. arenaria* race 1 died before the end of the experiment (Figure 1).

Population phenotyping

The F_6 RIL population used here was produced by single seed descent from a cross of *A. duranensis* \times *A. stenosperrma*. Individuals show varying degrees of fertility. Pollen viability of segregating individuals

■ **Table 3 Pearson correlations between KASP assays and components of nematode resistance on segregating lines of the RIL F6 population *A. duranensis* × *A. stenosperma*. Significant correlations at 0.05 level ≥ 10.3441 (values with asterisks)**

KASP Assay	LG	Pseudomolecule Position	Trait			
			GI_2011	EGR_2011	Log_EGR_2013	GI_2013
Nem_Aradu.A02_76738828	2	76738828	-0.362*	0.086	-0.358*	-0.497*
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440546	2	84440546	-0.493*	0.084	-0.464*	-0.523*
Nem_Aradu.A02_84440594	2	84440594	-0.555*	-0.325	-0.599*	-0.596*
DS_c1614_886_A02_88903581	2	88903581	-0.693*	-0.505*	-0.750*	-0.722*
TOG894171_695_A02_92486807	2	92486807	-0.600*	-0.021	-0.553*	-0.600*
TOG906490_74_A04_106874754	4	106874754	-0.647*	-0.518*	-0.698*	-0.339
Nem_Aradu.A04_109789467	4	109789467	-0.542*	-0.385*	-0.562*	-0.358*
Nem_Aradu.A04_121132127	4	121132127	-0.221	-0.261	-0.291	-0.172
Nem_Aradu.A09_112396428	9	112396428	-0.353*	-0.319	-0.312	-0.125
Nem_Aradu.A09_112901114	9	112901114	-0.396*	-0.293	-0.335	-0.142
Nem_Aradu.A09_114001128	9	114001128	-0.400*	-0.207	-0.243	-0.374*
TOG896942_133_A09	9	114770700	-0.197	-0.226	-0.149	0.074
DS_c14276_456_A09_115161052	9	115161052	-0.227	-0.263	-0.229	-0.138
TOG896078_413_A09_116503861	9	116503861	-0.130	-0.235	-0.156	0.011
TOG903757_1119_A09_116533871	9	116533871	-0.130	-0.235	-0.156	0.011

included. At least one QTL was detected for 26 of the 29 traits analyzed, with a total of 52 QTL mapped by CIM. No significant QTL was identified for nematode eggs per root_2013 (EGR_2013), 10-seed weight_2009a (10-SW_2009a), and root length (RL). A summary of QTL is provided in Table 2 and described with more details in File S1.

Nematode resistance: Three major QTL for both the root-galling (GI) and egg production (EGR) components of nematode resistance evaluated were consistently identified; these mapped in LGs 02, 04 and 09. On LG02, the closest marker was seq14F4 (Ferguson *et al.* 2004), and the QTL mapped in the same marker interval (66.2–68.9 cM), with LOD scores between 6.1 and 15.0, for GI_2011 and 2013, and for EGR_2011. These QTL explained between 16.5 and 43.7% of the total phenotypic variance. For the QTL on LG09, the closest marker was Leg199 (Bertioli *et al.* 2009), in map interval 40.3–41.9 cM, with LOD scores between 3.4 and 6.8, and explaining 8.7–16.7% of phenotypic variance. The third QTL was identified on LG04 for EGR_2011, close to marker Leg050 (Bertioli *et al.* 2009), on map position 39.1 cM, with LOD 3.1, and explaining 5.7% of the phenotypic variance. For all these QTL, resistance was derived from *A. stenosperma* (Table 2 and Figure 3). An additional QTL was identified on LG04 for GI_2013, close to marker RN12E01 (Moretzsohn *et al.* 2005), on map position 74.8 cM, with maximum LOD of 4.2, explaining 13.4% of the phenotypic variance. This was the only QTL that conferred resistance derived from *A. duranensis* (Table 2 and Figure 3).

With the analyses of the phenotypic effects of nearest markers linked to QTL contributing to nematode resistance, we found that the presence of the *A. stenosperma* allele of locus Seq14F4 (LG02) contributed to a reduction of 61.8% of GI, and 92.6% of EGR (Figure 4A). On average, individuals carrying the *A. stenosperma* allele of locus Leg050 (LG04) had a reduction of 37.7% on GI, and 83.3% on EGR. For the locus Leg199 (LG09), the reductions were 52.5% for GI, and 62.6% for EGR.

Drought-related traits: SLA and SCMR were evaluated at different times of plant development and were treated separately. Five QTL were identified for SLA and seven for SCMR, in seven different LGs. No clear clustering of QTL was observed. The strongest QTL, explaining 31.2% of the phenotypic variation for SCMR_40, was located on LG06, linked to markers IPAHM-171a / DS_c9222_228.

Agronomic/domestication traits: Agronomic and domestication traits were evaluated in different years. A total of 31 QTL was identified. As expected for these polygenic traits, several QTL explaining a small percentage of phenotypic variance were found. Alleles from both parents contributed to an increase of seed number and weight, as well as for MSH, NLB, ADW, and TB. For two domestication traits, pod constriction (PC), and peg length (PL), alleles derived from *A. duranensis* reduced the lengths. For each of these traits, only one QTL was identified. For the other traits (LBL, RDW, RRA, and PV), *A. stenosperma* alleles increased the phenotypic values. A few QTL were consistent between years and some were found in similar positions in different populations. QTL for seed weight (LG07), seed number (LG05), and main stem height (LG04), coincided with the linkage groups with QTL found by (Foncke *et al.* 2012). Similarly, seed weight (LG07), pod constriction (LG01), and main stem height (LG04 and LG05), were found in similar positions as on the B-population *A. ipaënsis* × *A. magna* (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2015b). One QTL for seed number colocalized with a strong QTL for nematode resistance on LG09 (Figure 3).

KASP primer design and validation on tetraploid backgrounds

Twenty-five KASP assays were designed for the three genomic regions of *A. stenosperma*-derived QTL for nematode resistance, in LG02, 04 and 09. Sixteen successfully distinguished *A. stenosperma* (As) and its derived synthetic allotetraploids from *A. duranensis* (Ad) and the A-subgenome component of all *A. hypogaea* (Ah) tested; seven did not distinguish *A. stenosperma* from *A. duranensis* and *A. hypogaea*, and only two assays failed (Table 1). One assay curiously did not distinguish *A. stenosperma* from the A component of *A. hypogaea*, but did from the As-derived induced allotetraploids. Different useful cluster configurations were observed, and are listed in Table 1: (1) in seven assays, *A. stenosperma* clusters with the induced allotetraploids, BatSten and GregSten, and *A. duranensis* clusters with the peanut cultivars and *A. monticola* [(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠ (Ad = Ah = Am)] (Figure 5A); (2) In three assays, *A. duranensis* is distinguished from all other genotypes, *A. stenosperma* clusters with the induced allotetraploids, BatSten and GregSten, and *A. monticola* clusters with all peanut cultivars [(As = BatSten = GregSten) ≠ Ad ≠ (Ah = Am)] (Figure 5B); (3) in two assays, *A. stenosperma* is distinguished from all genotypes, and the induced

allotetraploids form a cluster, the *A. duranensis*, *A. hypogaea*, and *A. monticola* form a third cluster [(As) ≠ (BatSten = GregSten) ≠ (Ad = Ah = Am)]. Three other clustering configurations can also be useful for distinguishing both induced allotetraploids from peanut: [(As = Ah = Am) ≠ Ad ≠ (BatSten = GregSten)], [(As = GregSten = BatSten = Am) ≠ (Ad = Ah)], and two were useful for distinguishing GregSten: [(As = GregSten) ≠ (BatSten = Ad = Ah = Am)] and (As = Ad = GregSten) ≠ (BatSten = Ah = Am). All useful assays are marked with an asterisk on Table 1. Ten out of the 15 successful KASP assays showed significant Pearson correlation ($P = 0.05$) with nematode resistance (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Currently, the only source of resistance to *M. arenaria* used in commercial peanut cultivars comes from *A. cardenasii*. This wild A-genome species harbors a number of loci that reduce RNK infestation (Burrow *et al.* 2014) but, to our knowledge, only one, localized on a large chromosomal segment mapping to LG09, has been introgressed into commercial peanut cultivars (Nagy *et al.* 2010). Molecular markers for this chromosomal segment are used in marker-assisted breeding to expedite its incorporation into new cultivars (Chu *et al.* 2011). However, the use of a single source of resistance is clearly vulnerable to being overcome through virulence selection, and there is interest in identifying new sources.

The multiple disease resistances and close relationship of *A. stenosperry* to the A-subgenome of cultivated peanut have stimulated interest in its use in breeding programs. It is now being used in programs in the USA, Brazil, India and Senegal. The *A. stenosperry* accession studied here, V10309, was shown previously to be resistant to *M. arenaria*. The expression of genes involved in the hypersensitive response and production of secondary metabolites related to pathogen defense is triggered shortly following nematode challenge (Proite *et al.* 2007; Guimarães *et al.* 2010; Morgante *et al.* 2013). Microscopically, at least two mechanisms of resistance are apparent: prepenetration (physical or chemical root barriers), and a postpenetration classical hypersensitive response (Proite *et al.* 2008). Here we extend the known resistances of this *A. stenosperry* accession to *M. hapla*, *M. javanica* race 4 and *D. africanus* (Figure 1), and genetically map the resistance for *M. arenaria*. For mapping, we worked in the genetically simplified context of a diploid population. The maternal parent of this population was the most probable A-genome ancestral species of cultivated peanut *A. duranensis* (accession K7988), and the paternal *A. stenosperry*. While the close relationships of these species to the A-subgenome of *A. hypogaea* ensure a good chance that QTL will be applicable for crop breeding, the diploid genetics reduces allelic interactions and avoids complexities of tetrasomic recombination (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2015a).

Although the main focus of this work was the identification of QTL for nematode resistance, this population was also evaluated for several other traits. The parents of the mapping population had similar values for drought-related traits (SCMR and SLA); nevertheless, transgressive segregation was observed, and QTL and marker associations were identified. Also, although *A. stenosperry* and *A. duranensis* are both wild species, they differ somewhat in phenotypes that are strongly selected during domestication: *A. duranensis* has shorter pegs and pod constrictions. Transgressive segregation was also observed for these traits, with 31 lines having shorter pegs and pod constrictions than both parents. QTL were identified for these and other plant architectural traits. Many of these traits are complex and quantitative, and will depend on environment and genetic ploidy (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2012). Nevertheless their identification enriches the information content of this A-genome map, and they can be easily cross-referenced to the genome sequence of *A. duranensis*.

Four QTL that contribute to RKN resistance were identified, on LG02, 04 and 09. For three of them (closest linked markers Seq14F4, Leg050 and Leg199), the presence of the *A. stenosperry* alleles greatly reduces both root-galling (GI) and egg production (EGR/1000) (Figure 4, A and B). For the other QTL, with closest linked marker RN12E01, the effect was opposite: *A. stenosperry* alleles increased root-galling. It is worth noting that, for the diploid population, the susceptible parent (*A. duranensis* K7988) is much more resistant than *A. hypogaea*. Therefore, the effects of the resistances conferred by wild species alleles in the context of the highly susceptible cultivated peanut genetic background are likely to be larger than the effects measured here. The genome location of all these QTL is different to the *A. cardenasii* chromosomal segment currently used in commercial cultivars. Therefore, in principle, multiple sources of resistance, derived from different QTL (Figure 4B) could be harbored in peanut cultivars for improved, and potentially more durable, resistance.

To deploy these resistance QTL for crop improvement, we have previously developed *A. stenosperry*-derived artificially induced allotetraploids that are sexually compatible with cultivated peanut (Leal-Bertioli *et al.* 2015c). In this study we developed new KASP markers around the QTL of interest using the genome sequence of *A. duranensis* (<http://www.peanutbase.org>); confirmed the marker associations with nematode resistance and tested them in tetraploid genotypes. *A. stenosperry*-derived induced allotetraploids (BatSten and GregSten) were distinguished from all the peanut cultivars, including Tifguard, which harbors *A. cardenasii*-derived RKN resistance. In ongoing work these markers will be used to facilitate the selection of backcrossed progeny that harbor the *A. stenosperry* QTL of interest, and the testing of their function in a tetraploid genetic background.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the technical assistance of Leandro Mesquita, Leonardo Fonseca, and Igor Bacon (CENARGEN, Brazil), Silvio Santos (UCB, Brazil), Eric Antepencko, Jenny Leverett (UGA, United States) and Teresa Mullens (UCR, United States). We thank Dr. Ignácio Godoy (IAC, Brazil) for providing DNA of peanut line 69007. This work was supported by the Generation Challenge Program Tropical Legumes 1; National Council for Scientific and Technological Development of Brazil (CNPq); MARS Inc., The Peanut Foundation, and host institutions.

LITERATURE CITED

- Bertioli, D., M. Moretzsohn, L. Madsen, N. Sandal, S. Leal-Bertioli *et al.*, 2009 An analysis of synteny of *Arachis* with *Lotus* and *Medicago* sheds new light on the structure, stability and evolution of legume genomes. *BMC Genomics* 10(1): 45.
- Bertioli, D.J., P. Ozias-Akins, Y. Chu, K.M. Dantas, S.P. Santos *et al.*, 2014 The use of SNP markers for linkage mapping in diploid and tetraploid peanuts. *G3 (Bethesda)* 4(1):89–96.
- Bridge, J., and S. L. J. Page, 1980 Estimation of root-knot nematode infestation levels on roots using a rating chart. *Trop. Pest Manage.* 26: 296–298.
- Burrow, M., C. Simpson, J. Starr, and A. Paterson, 2014 Transmission genetics of chromatin from a synthetic amphidiploid to cultivated peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.). broadening the gene pool of a monophyletic polyploid species. *Genetics* 159(2): 823–837.
- Caillaud, M. C., G. Dubreuil, M. Quentin, L. Perfus-Barbeoch, P. Lecomte *et al.*, 2008 Root-knot nematodes manipulate plant cell functions during a compatible interaction. *J. Plant Physiol.* 165(1): 104–113.
- Carneiro, R. M. D. G., R. G. Carneiro, D. I. Neves, and M. R. A. Almeida, 2003 A new race of *Meloidogyne javanica* on *Arachis pintoi* in the state of Parana. *Nematologia Brasileira* 27(2): 219–221.

- Chu, Y., C. Wu, C. C. Holbrook, B. Tillman, G. Person *et al.*, 2011 Marker-assisted selection to pyramid nematode resistance and the high oleic trait in peanut. *Plant Genome* 4(2): 110–117.
- Churchill, G. A., and R. W. Doerge, 1994 Empirical threshold values for quantitative trait mapping. *Genetics* 138: 963–971.
- De Waele, D., B. L. Jones, C. Bolton, and E. Van den Berg, 1989 *Ditylenchus destructor* in hulls and seeds of peanut. *J. Nematol.* 21: 10–15.
- Doerge, R. W., and G. A. Churchill, 1996 Permutation tests for multiple loci affecting a quantitative character. *Genetics* 142: 285–294.
- Dong, W., C. C. Holbrook, P. Timper, T. B. Brenneman, and B. G. Mullinix, 2007 Comparison of methods for assessing resistance to *Meloidogyne arenaria* in peanut. *J. Nematol.* 39(2): 169–175.
- Eisenback, J. D., E. C. Bernard, J. L. Starr, T. A. Lee, and E. K. Tomaszewski, 2003 *Meloidogyne haplanaria* n. sp. (Nematoda: Meloidogynidae), a root-knot nematode parasitizing peanut in Texas. *J. Nematol.* 35: 395–403.
- Ferguson, M. E., M. D. Burow, S. R. Schulze, P. J. Bramel, A. H. Paterson *et al.*, 2004 Microsatellite identification and characterization in peanut (*A. hypogaea* L.). *Theor. Appl. Genet.* 108: 1064–1070.
- Fonceca, D., H.-A. Tossim, R. Rivallan, H. Vignes, I. Faye *et al.*, 2012 Fostered and left behind alleles in peanut: interspecific QTL mapping reveals footprints of domestication and useful natural variation for breeding. *BMC Plant Biol.* 12(1): 26.
- Garcia, G. M., H. T. Stalker, and G. Kochert, 1995 Introgression analysis of an interspecific hybrid population in peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) using RFLP and RAPD markers. *Genome* 38(1): 166–176.
- Guimarães, P., A. Brasileiro, K. Proite, A. de Araújo, S. Leal-Bertioli *et al.*, 2010 A study of gene expression in the nematode resistant wild peanut relative, *Arachis stenosperma*, in response to challenge with *Meloidogyne arenaria*. *Trop. Plant Biol.* 3(4): 183–192.
- Guimarães, P., A. Brasileiro, C. Morgante, A. Martins, G. Pappas *et al.*, 2012 Global transcriptome analysis of two wild relatives of peanut under drought and fungi infection. *BMC Genomics* 13(1): 387.
- Holbrook, C. C., and J. P. Noe, 1990 Resistance to *Meloidogyne arenaria* in *Arachis* spp. and the implications on development of resistant peanut cultivars. *Peanut Science* 17: 35–38.
- Holbrook, C. C., and H. T. Stalker, 2003 Peanut breeding and genetic resources. *Plant Breed. Rev.* 22: 297–355.
- Holbrook, C. C., P. Timper, A. K. Culbreath, and C. K. Kvien, 2008 Registration of ‘Tifguard’ peanut. *Journal of Plant Registrations* 2: 2.
- Hussey, R. S., and K. R. Barker, 1973 A comparison of methods of collecting inocula of *Meloidogyne* spp., including a new technique. *Plant Disease Reporter* 57: 1025–1028.
- Lander, E., P. Green, J. Abrahamson, A. Barlow, M. Daly *et al.*, 1987 MAPMAKER: an interactive computer package for constructing primary genetic maps of experimental and natural populations. *Genomics* 1: 174–181.
- Langmead, B., and S. L. Salzberg, 2012 Fast gapped-read alignment with Bowtie 2. *Nat. Methods* 9(4): 357–359.
- Leal-Bertioli, S. C. M., A. C. V. F. Jose, D. M. T. Alves-Freitas, M. C. Moretzsohn, P. M. Guimarães *et al.*, 2009 Identification of candidate genome regions controlling disease resistance in *Arachis*. *BMC Plant Biol.* 9(1): 112.
- Leal-Bertioli, S. C. M., M. P. Farias, P. T. Silva, P. M. Guimarães, A. C. M. Brasileiro *et al.*, 2010 Ultrastructure of the initial interaction of *Puccinia arachidis* and *Cercosporidium personatum* with leaves of *Arachis hypogaea* and *Arachis stenosperma*. *J. Phytopathol.* 158(11–12): 792–796.
- Leal-Bertioli, S. C. M., D. J. Bertioli, P. M. Guimarães, T. D. Pereira, I. Galhardo *et al.*, 2012 The effect of tetraploidization of wild *Arachis* on leaf morphology and other drought-related traits. *Environ. Exp. Bot.* 84: 17–24.
- Leal-Bertioli, S., K. Shirasawa, B. Abernathy, M. Moretzsohn, C. Chavarro *et al.*, 2015a Tetrasomic recombination is surprisingly frequent in allotetraploid *Arachis*. *Genetics* 199(4): 1093–1105.
- Leal-Bertioli, S. C., U. Cavalcante, E. G. Gouveia, C. Ballen-Taborda, K. Shirasawa *et al.*, 2015b Identification of QTLs for rust resistance in the peanut wild species *Arachis magna* and the development of KASP markers for marker assisted selection. *G3 (Bethesda)* 5(7):1403–1413.
- Leal-Bertioli, S. C. M., S. P. Santos, K. M. Dantas, P. W. Inglis, S. Nielsen *et al.*, 2015c *Arachis batizocoi*: a study of its relationship to cultivated peanut (*A. hypogaea*) and its potential for introgression of wild genes into the peanut crop using induced allotetraploids. *Ann. Bot. (Lond.)* 115(2): 237–249.
- Li, H., B. Handsaker, A. Wysoker, T. Fennell, J. Ruan *et al.*, 2009 The Sequence Alignment/Map format and SAMtools. *Bioinformatics* 25(16): 2078–2079.
- Lincoln, S., M. J. Daly and E. S. Lander, 1992 Mapping genes controlling quantitative traits with MAPMAKER/QTL. Technical Report, Whitehead Institute, Cambridge, MA.
- Linsley, E. G., and M. A. Cazier, 1963 Further observations on bees which take pollen from plants of the genus *Solanum*. *Pan-Pac. Entomol.* 39: 1–18.
- Michelotto, M. D., W. Barioni, Jr, M. D. V. Resende, I. J. Godoy, E. Leonardcz *et al.*, 2015 Identification of fungus resistant wild accessions and interspecific hybrids of the genus *Arachis*. *PLoS One* .10.1371/journal.pone.0128811
- Moretzsohn, M., L. Leoi, K. Proite, P. Guimarães, S. Leal-Bertioli *et al.*, 2005 A microsatellite-based, gene-rich linkage map for the AA genome of *Arachis* (Fabaceae). *Theor. Appl. Genet.* 111(6): 1060–1071.
- Morgante, C. V., A. C. M. Brasileiro, P. A. Roberts, L. A. Guimarães, A. C. G. Araújo *et al.*, 2013 A survey of genes involved in *Arachis stenosperma* resistance to *Meloidogyne arenaria* race 1. *Funct. Plant Biol.* 40(12): 1298–1309.
- Nagy, E., Y. Chu, Y. Guo, S. Khanal, S. Tang *et al.*, 2010 Recombination is suppressed in an alien introgression in peanut harboring *Rma*, a dominant root-knot nematode resistance gene. *Mol. Breed.* 26(2): 357–370.
- Nagy, E. D., Y. Guo, S. Tang, J. E. Bowers, R. A. Okashah *et al.*, 2012 A high-density genetic map of *Arachis duranensis*, a diploid ancestor of cultivated peanut. *BMC Genomics* 13(1): 469.
- Nelson, S. C., C. E. Simpson, and J. L. Starr, 1989 Resistance to *Meloidogyne arenaria* in *Arachis* spp. germplasm. *J. Nematol.* 21: 654–660.
- Norden, A. J., R. W. Lipscomb, and W. A. Carver, 1969 Registration of ‘Florunner’ peanuts. *Crop Sci.* 9: 850.
- Oliphant, A., D. L. Barker, J. R. Stuelpnagel, and M. S. Chee, 2002 BeadArray technology: Enabling an accurate, cost-effective approach to high-throughput genotyping. *Biotechniques* 32: S56.
- Oostenbrink, M., 1966 Major characteristics of the relation between nematodes and plants. Mededelingen Landbouwhogeschool Wageningen 66: 1–46.
- Proite, K., S. Leal-Bertioli, D. Bertioli, M. Moretzsohn, F. da Silva *et al.*, 2007 ESTs from a wild *Arachis* species for gene discovery and marker development. *BMC Plant Biol.* 7(1): 7.
- Proite, K., R. Carneiro, R. Falcão, A. Gomes, S. Leal-Bertioli *et al.*, 2008 Post-infection development and histopathology of *Meloidogyne arenaria* race 1 on *Arachis* spp. *Plant Pathol.* 57(5): 974–980.
- Shirasawa, K., D. J. Bertioli, R. K. Varshney, M. C. Moretzsohn, S. C. M. Leal-Bertioli *et al.*, 2013 Integrated consensus map of cultivated peanut and wild relatives reveals structures of the A and B genomes of *Arachis* and divergence of the legume genomes. *DNA Res.* 20(2): 173–184.
- Simpson, C. E., and J. L. Starr, 2001 Registration of ‘COAN’ peanut. *Crop Sci.* 41: 918.
- Simpson, C. E., S. C. Nelson, L. J. Starr, K. E. Woodard, and O. D. Smith, 1993 Registration of TxAG-6 and TxAG-7 peanut germplasm lines. *Crop Sci.* 33(6): 1418.
- Simpson, C. E., J. L. Starr, G. T. Church, M. D. Burrow, and A. H. Paterson, 2003 Registration of NemaTAM peanut. *Crop Sci.* 43: 1561.
- Simpson, C. E., J. L. Starr, M. R. Baring, M. D. Burow, J. M. Cason *et al.*, 2013 Registration of ‘Webb’ peanut. *Journal of Plant Registrations* 7(3): 265–268.
- Stalker, H. T., and J. P. Moss, 1987 Speciation, cytogenetics and utilization of *Arachis* species. *Adv. Agron.* 41: 1–39.
- Stalker, H. T., M. K. Beute, B. B. Shew, and K. R. Barker, 2002 Registration of two root-knot nematode-resistant peanut germplasm lines. *Crop Sci.* 42(1): 312–313.

- Van Ooijen, J., 2006 JoinMap 4. Software for the calculation of genetic linkage maps in experimental populations. Wageningen: Kyazma, B.V.
- Voorrips, R. E., 2002 MapChart: software for the graphical presentation of linkage maps and QTLs. *J. Hered.* 93(1): 77–78.
- Wang, C., M. Ulloa, T. R. Mullens, J. Z. Yu, and P. A. Roberts, 2012 QTL analysis for transgressive resistance to root-knot nematode in interspecific cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) progeny derived from susceptible parents. *PLoS One* 7(4): e34874.
- Wang, S., C. J. Basten, and Z. B. Zeng, 2006 Windows QTL Cartographer 2.5. Department of Statistics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC.
- Wendt, C. D., A. Swart, T. C. Vrain, and J. M. Webster, 1995 *Ditylenchus africanus* sp. N. from South Africa; a morphological and molecular characterization. *Fundam. Appl. Nematol.* 18: 241–250.
- Zeng, Z. B., 1993 Theoretical basis for separation of multiple linked gene effects in mapping quantitative trait loci. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90 (23): 10972–10976.
- Zeng, Z. B., 1994 Precision mapping of quantitative trait loci. *Genetics* 136 (4): 1457–1468.

Communicating editor: E. Akhunov