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Source: Applications in Plant Sciences, 4(12)

Published By: Botanical Society of America

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3732/apps.1600082>

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MICROSATELLITE MARKERS FOR *NUPHAR JAPONICA* (Nymphaeaceae), AN AQUATIC PLANT IN THE AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEM OF JAPAN¹

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- **Premise of the study:** *Nuphar* species (Nymphaeaceae) are representative aquatic plants in irrigation ponds in Japanese agricultural ecosystems. We developed 15 polymorphic microsatellite markers for *N. japonica* and confirmed their utility for its close relatives *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* and *N. ×saijoensis*, which originated from natural hybridization between *N. japonica* and *N. oguraensis*.
- **Methods and Results:** Genetic variation was characterized in 15 polymorphic loci in three populations of *N. japonica*. The average number of alleles per locus was 3.47 (range = 2–9; $n = 32$), and the average expected heterozygosity per locus was 0.84 (range = 0.5–1.0); 11 loci were amplified in *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* and 15 in *N. ×saijoensis*.
- **Conclusions:** The polymorphic microsatellite markers developed in this study will be useful for investigating the levels of genetic diversity within remnant populations of *Nuphar* taxa and could provide a valuable tool for conservation genetics of these taxa.

Key words: aquatic plant species; cross-amplification; microsatellite; *Nuphar japonica*; Nymphaeaceae.

Species in the genus *Nuphar* Sm. (Nymphaeaceae) are freshwater aquatic plants distributed in the temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere. The genus is one of the most problematic aquatic macrophytes to identify; seven to 20 species have been recognized worldwide (Cook, 1996; Padgett, 2007), and six species with one or two varieties or forms are distributed in Japan (Shiga et al., 2006; Shiga, 2007; Shiga and Kadono, 2015). In the Saijo Basin (Hiroshima Prefecture, western Japan), three taxa of *Nuphar* are distributed sympatrically (*Nuphar japonica* DC., *N. oguraensis* Miki var. *akiensis* Shimoda, and *N. ×saijoensis* (Shimoda) Padgett & Shimoda; Padgett et al., 2002), according to the classification of species based on genetic and morphological variations (Shiga, 2007). *Nuphar japonica* is widely distributed throughout Japan. By contrast, *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* grows in a few remote regions of western Japan (this variety also appears in Korea and Taiwan), and *N. ×saijoensis*, which originated from natural hybridization between *N. japonica* and *N. oguraensis* (Padgett et al., 2002), grows in several regions of western Japan (Shiga, 2007). Both *N. oguraensis* and *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* are listed as *N. pumila* subsp. *oguraensis* (Miki) Padgett in Padgett (2007).

In recent years, aquatic plants growing in irrigation ponds, such as *Nuphar* species, are disappearing owing to land reclamation, repair work, water quality deterioration, and invasion of exotic species. Consequently, *N. oguraensis* is currently included in the Japanese Red Data Book (Ministry of the Environment Japan, 2015). Thus, understanding the genetic diversity of *Nuphar* species will play a key role in its future management. Although microsatellite markers have been developed in two relatives of *N. japonica* (*N. lutea* [Ouborg et al., 2000] and *N. submersa* [Yokogawa et al., 2012]), their utility for *N. japonica* and *N. oguraensis* has been shown to be limited (Yokogawa et al., 2012). Therefore, we have developed polymorphic genomic microsatellite markers for use in genetic investigations of the three *Nuphar* taxa of the Saijo Basin.

METHODS AND RESULTS

We collected plant samples from three populations of *N. japonica* (Sawahara, Kouno, and Doinouchisako-shita ponds), one population of *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* (Rakan Pond), and one population of *N. ×saijoensis* (Imori-shita Pond) in the Saijo Basin, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan (Appendix 1); each population was from a separate pond. The geographic distance between individual ponds ranged from 2.3 to 8.4 km, with an average of 5.8 km. We selected Saijo Basin as the study site because it is unique in having three sympatrically distributed *Nuphar* taxa. Sample size was eight or 12 plants per population (48 plants in total). We allowed at least 10 m between sampled individuals to avoid duplicated sampling from the same genet. Pond size and the clonal nature of the species led to small sample sizes for each population. Total genomic DNA was isolated from 30–50 mg of leaf tissue from each plant by using the DNA Suisui-VS extraction buffer (RIZO, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan).

DNA extracted from one *N. japonica* plant collected in Kouno Pond was used for library preparation with a TruSeq Nano DNA Library Prep Kit (Illumina, San Diego, California, USA). Sequencing was performed on a MiSeq

¹ Manuscript received 6 July 2016; revision accepted 20 September 2016.

The authors thank the Program for Leading Graduate Schools (Hiroshima University TAOYAKA program), funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology of Japan (MEXT), and a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (no. 16K12640) from MEXT for financial support.

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doi:10.3732/apps.1600082

Applications in Plant Sciences 2016 4(12): 1600082; <http://www.bioone.org/loi/apps> © 2016 Kondo et al. Published by the Botanical Society of America.

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Bechtop Sequencer (Illumina) in the 2 × 300-bp read mode, yielding 9,135,890 reads. Prior to assembly, reads were trimmed of adapters and poor quality bases using Trimmomatic version 0.32 (Bolger et al., 2014). Then, reads were assembled into 2,380,573 contigs with fastq-join (Aronesty, 2011). MSATCOMMANDER version 1.0.8 software (Faircloth, 2008) identified 26,667 contigs with dinucleotide motifs with a minimum of 15 repeats. Primers were then designed using Primer3 version 2.2.3 software (Rozen and Skaletsky, 1999) with default settings.

We tested 72 primer pairs. PCR mixtures (10 μL) contained 5 ng of DNA, 0.2 μL of KOD FX Neo polymerase (Toyobo, Osaka, Japan), 5 μL of 2× PCR buffer, 0.4 mM dNTPs, and 0.2 μM of each primer (forward primer with a bar-coded split tag [BStag], reverse primer, and fluorescent BStag primer). Each BStag comprised a basal region common among six BStags, a three-nucleotide “barcode” sequence, and a mismatched nucleotide in the middle position. A BStag was added at the 5′ end of the forward primer for each locus to enable postlabeling (Shimizu and Yano, 2011). We labeled the BStag primers with fluorescent dyes to create F9GAC-FAM (5′-CTAGTATCAGGACGAC-3′), F9GTC-VIC (5′-CTAGTATGAGGACGTC-3′), F9TAC-NED (5′-CTAGTATCAGGACTAC-3′), F9GCC-PET (5′-CTAGTATTAGGACGCC-3′), F9CCG-FAM (5′-CTAGTATTAGGACCCG-3′), and F9AGG-VIC (5′-CTAGTATTAGGACAGG-3′) (Shimizu and Yano, 2011). Fragments were amplified in a Veriti Thermal Cycler (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, California, USA) as follows: initial denaturation at 94°C for 2 min; 30 cycles of denaturation at 98°C for 10 s, annealing at 60°C for 30 s, and extension at 68°C for 30 s; 12 cycles of 98°C for 10 s, 49°C for 30 s, and 68°C for 10 s; and a final extension at 68°C for 7 min. The size of the PCR products was measured using an ABI PRISM 3130xl Genetic Analyzer and GeneMapper software (both from Life Technologies). We conducted a PCR amplification trial twice for each of four randomly selected individuals from each of the three *Nuphar* taxa, and 15 of 72 primer pairs showed a clear, strong, single band for each allele in *N. japonica*. (The sequences of these 15 primer pairs are listed in Table 1). Fifteen loci were amplified in *N. japonica* and in *N. xsaijoensis*, and 11 loci were amplified in *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* (Table 2).

Evaluation of genetic polymorphism within all 32 *N. japonica* plants showed that the 15 loci had moderate levels of polymorphism. The total number of alleles per locus in these populations ranged from two to nine (mean ± SE: 3.47 ± 0.48). Expected heterozygosity per locus was generally high, ranging from 0.50 to 0.78 (0.56 ± 0.02). At the population level, the number of alleles ranged from two to six (2.47 ± 0.13), observed heterozygosity from 0.50 to 1.00 (0.84 ± 0.02), and expected heterozygosity from 0.45 to 0.74 (0.54 ± 0.01). The levels of polymorphism were moderate in *N. japonica* and *N. xsaijoensis* and relatively low in *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* (Table 2). Deviations from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium in each population and linkage disequilibrium were tested using GENEPOP software, Web version 4.2 (Raymond and Rousset, 1995). Among all loci in all five populations, 11 locus–population combinations deviated significantly from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium ($P < 0.01$; Table 2). Significant linkage disequilibrium ($P < 0.05$) was observed among six locus pairs in *N. japonica* populations (NJ03362 and NJ14763, NJ04340 and NJ14763, NJ04340 and NJ15714, NJ04340 and NJ18322, NJ14763 and NJ15714, and NJ14763 and NJ18010). Such lack of equilibrium and significant linkage disequilibrium could be explained by the small number of samples in each population and clonal reproduction by rhizome growth in *Nuphar* taxa.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, a total of 15 polymorphic microsatellite markers for *N. japonica* were developed. Eleven of them (five polymorphic) also amplified in *N. oguraensis* var. *akiensis* and 15 (14 polymorphic) amplified in *N. xsaijoensis*. These markers will be useful both for investigating gene flow among the three taxa of *Nuphar* in the Saijo Basin and for determining the effects of habitat networks on levels of genetic diversity

TABLE 1. Characteristics of the 15 polymorphic microsatellite markers developed for *Nuphar japonica*.^a

Locus	Primer sequences (5′–3′) ^b	Repeat motif	Fluorescent label	Allele size range (bp)	GenBank accession no.
NJ03362	F: [F9AGG] AAGGGTAGATGGTGCCGTC R: CGACCCTTGGAGTACGTCAA	(AG) ₁₇	HEX	384–430	LC164697
NJ03807	F: [F9GAC] CACAGTACCAAACGGCGAAC R: GTAAAGGAAAGGCGACAGGC	(AG) ₁₅	FAM	127–143	LC164698
NJ03886	F: [F9CCG] CGCGGATTAATGATGGCCTC R: CACCACACCCGTACCTATGT	(AT) ₁₇	FAM	321–339	LC164699
NJ04340	F: [F9CCG] GAAACCCACACATCACCTCC R: GGACGTAGCATTCTCTCTCCT	(AG) ₁₆	FAM	312–328	LC164700
NJ08140	F: [F9GAC] ATCTCTCCCGCATCAAGACC R: CTCGATCTCCACCTTCAGCA	(AG) ₁₈	FAM	136–170	LC164701
NJ08349	F: [F9GCC] AGCATAACCACAAAAGTCCC R: CCAATGAGCTCACCTTTCCC	(AG) ₁₈	PET	274–288	LC164702
NJ11253	F: [F9CCG] AGGACACATTTGCCAACGTG R: CCATTATCGCCGGCAAGAAG	(AG) ₁₇	FAM	316–328	LC164703
NJ12418	F: [F9GTC] TTTGTTGGTTGGCAGGAGAC R: CGAAGGTAGGGCTGTGAACT	(AG) ₁₈	HEX	186–196	LC164704
NJ13401	F: [F9GCC] ACACAAATTCACGGAGCAGAC R: CAGCTTGGGTCTTGAATGGAC	(AC) ₁₇	PET	289–315	LC164705
NJ14763	F: [F9AGG] GGCAAGACAAAGTGAGGCTC R: GGCTGGTTTGGGTTTCAGTTC	(AT) ₁₅	HEX	366–370	LC164706
NJ15714	F: [F9GCC] GCATTCCTGATCGTGTCTGC R: CAACCCTACAGAAGAGCGGA	(AG) ₁₆	PET	250–270	LC164707
NJ17517	F: [F9GAC] GAGCAAGGAGGAGAAGGTTTC R: CTCTATAATGGCGACACAAGCT	(AG) ₁₇	FAM	146–174	LC164708
NJ18010	F: [F9TAC] CATCACGACGGAACCAAAGG R: GCACGAGCGAGACTAGAAGA	(AG) ₁₈	NED	228–260	LC164709
NJ18322	F: [F9AGG] TTCACAGCTCCTCTCCGTC R: GCTCGAGAACCCTTGACCTCA	(AG) ₁₆	HEX	406–410	LC164710
NJ21829	F: [F9AGG] ACGCACCAATCGTTGTAG R: CTACCCAGAAGCGACAGTGA	(AG) ₁₇	HEX	401–433	LC164711

^aAnnealing temperature was 60°C for all loci.

^bSequences of the BStag primers: F9GAC-FAM = 5′-CTAGTATCAGGACGAC-3′, F9GTC-VIC = 5′-CTAGTATGAGGACGTC-3′, F9TAC-NED = 5′-CTAGTATCAGGACTAC-3′, F9GCC-PET = 5′-CTAGTATTAGGACGCC-3′, F9CCG-FAM = 5′-CTAGTATTAGGACCCG-3′, F9AGG-VIC = 5′-CTAGTATTAGGACAGG-3′.

TABLE 2. Genetic variation of the 15 polymorphic microsatellite loci in three populations of *Nuphar japonica*, one population of *N. oguraensis* var. *akitsensis*, and one population of *N. xsaitjoensis*.^a

Locus	<i>N. japonica</i>						<i>N. oguraensis</i> var. <i>akitsensis</i>			<i>N. xsaitjoensis</i>					
	Sawahara (n = 12)			Kouno (n = 12)			Doinouchisako-shita (n = 8)			Rakan (n = 8)			Imori-shita (n = 8)		
	A _T	A	H _e	H _o	A	H _e	A	H _o	H _e	A	H _o	H _e	A	H _o	H _e
NI03362	9	6	0.736	1.000	3	0.554	2	0.750	0.500	—	—	6	0.375*	0.858	
NI03807	2	2	0.518	0.917	2	0.464	2	1.000	0.533	1	0.000	2	0.750	0.533	
NI03886	3	2	0.507	0.833	3	0.562	2	0.875	0.525	—	—	2	0.125	0.125	
NI04340	3	2	0.507	0.833	3	0.554	2	0.875	0.525	2	1.000*	2	0.875	0.525	
NI08140	3	3	0.620	0.750	3	0.453	2	0.875	0.525	2	0.000	3	0.625	0.492	
NI08349	3	3	0.562	0.833	2	0.507	2	1.000	0.533	2	0.000	2	0.125	0.125	
NI11253	4	2	0.522	1.000*	3	0.638	3	0.875*	0.642	—	—	1	0.000	0.000	
NI12418	3	3	0.562	0.917	2	0.507	2	0.833	0.525	2	0.125	2	0.750	0.500	
NI13401	3	2	0.464	0.666	2	0.522	2	1.000	0.533	1	0.000	2	0.875	0.525	
NI14763	2	2	0.518	0.583	2	0.489	2	1.000	0.533	1	0.000	3	0.625	0.542	
NI15714	4	2	0.521	0.833	4	0.464	2	0.666	0.650	2	0.000	2	0.750	0.500	
NI17517	3	2	0.522	1.000*	2	0.489	2	0.875	0.525	1	0.000	3	1.000	0.592	
NI18010	6	3	0.507	0.500	3	0.562	5	1.000*	0.700	1	0.000	3	0.750	0.700	
NI18322	2	2	0.522	0.833	2	0.489	2	0.875	0.525	1	0.000	2	0.875	0.525	
NI21829	3	2	0.522	1.000*	2	0.507	3	0.875	0.692	—	—	2	0.000	0.233	

Note: — = not amplified; A = total number of alleles in *N. japonica* populations; H_e = expected heterozygosity; H_o = observed heterozygosity.

^a Voucher and locality information are provided in Appendix 1.

* Significant deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium expectations (P < 0.01).

within the populations of these taxa. The results may have important implications for aquatic plant conservation and restoration.

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APPENDIX 1. Voucher information for populations of *Nuphar* species used in this study. One voucher was collected from each population sampled.

Species	Pond name ^a	Geographic coordinates	Voucher collection no. ^b
<i>N. japonica</i> DC.	Sawahara	34°24'11"N, 132°44'13"E	Watanabe0001
<i>N. japonica</i>	Kouno	34°25'24"N, 132°41'24"E	Watanabe0002
<i>N. japonica</i>	Doinouchisako-shita	34°21'42"N, 132°44'04"E	Watanabe0003
<i>N. oguraensis</i> Miki var. <i>akiensis</i> Shimoda	Rakan	34°26'11"N, 132°44'20"E	Watanabe0004
<i>N. x<i>saijoensis</i></i> (Shimoda) Padgett & Shimoda	Imori-shita	34°21'54"N, 132°42'32"E	Watanabe0005

^aPopulations are located in the Saijo Basin, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

^bAll vouchers were deposited in the Herbarium of the Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan.