



## **Isolation, via 454 Sequencing, and Characterization of Microsatellites for *Vachellia farnesiana*(Fabaceae: Mimosoideae)**

Authors: Bell, Karen L., Murphy, Daniel J., and Gardner, Michael G.

Source: Applications in Plant Sciences, 1(10)

Published By: Botanical Society of America

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3732/apps.1300035>

---

BioOne Complete ([complete.BioOne.org](https://complete.BioOne.org)) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](https://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

# ISOLATION, VIA 454 SEQUENCING, AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MICROSATELLITES FOR *VACHELLIA FARNESIANA* (FABACEAE: MIMOSOIDEAE)<sup>1</sup>

KAREN L. BELL<sup>2,3,7</sup>, DANIEL J. MURPHY<sup>2</sup>, AND MICHAEL G. GARDNER<sup>4,5,6</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, Australia; <sup>3</sup>School of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia; <sup>4</sup>School of Biological Sciences, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, 5001 South Australia, Australia; <sup>5</sup>Australian Centre for Evolutionary Biology and Biodiversity, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, 5005 South Australia, Australia; and <sup>6</sup>Evolutionary Biology Unit, South Australian Museum, North Terrace Adelaide, 5000 South Australia, Australia

- **Premise of the study:** We isolated 15 polymorphic microsatellite markers from *Vachellia farnesiana* for use in population genetic studies to determine the native range of the species.
- **Methods and Results:** Initially, 454 shotgun sequencing was used to identify and design primers for 68 microsatellite loci. Of these, we trialed 47 loci in the target species, and 42 (89%) amplified a product of expected size. Fifteen of the 47 loci were screened for variation in 21 individuals from the native range of *V. farnesiana* in southern Mexico and 20 from northwestern Australia. Fourteen loci were polymorphic, with observed heterozygosity ranging from 0.026 to 1.00 (mean = 0.515) and two to 12 alleles per locus (average = 5.2). Cross-amplification was successful in four to 11 loci in three other *Vachellia* species.
- **Conclusions:** The new microsatellite loci will be useful in understanding genetic variation and investigating the role of human-mediated dispersal in the current distribution of *V. farnesiana*.

**Key words:** 454 GS-FLX; *Acacia farnesiana*; cross-species transferability; microsatellites; shotgun sequencing; *Vachellia farnesiana*.

Mimosa bush, *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. (synonym *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.), is a woody mimosoid legume with a pantropical distribution. It has several common names in its native range, including mimosa bush, sweet acacia, cassie, and huizache. *Acacia* Mill., if treated in the broad sense (sensu lato [s.l.]), is a large polyphyletic genus, with at least five lineages that may be recognized as genera: *Acacia* sensu stricto (s.s.), *Acaciella* Britton & Rose, *Mariosousa* Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia* Raf., and *Vachellia* Wight & Arn. (Maslin, 2008; Bouchenak-Khelladi et al., 2010). The genus *Vachellia* is composed of a predominantly African clade and a predominantly American clade (Bouchenak-Khelladi et al., 2010). *Vachellia farnesiana* is part of the American clade, but has a distribution that extends well beyond the Americas, and it is considered invasive in some countries. Its arrival date in Australia, and hence its status as native or alien, remains unknown, but *V. farnesiana*

may have arrived prior to European colonization (Bean, 2007). The Spanish and Portuguese introduced the species to Europe in the 17th century. At this time, the two countries had a strong colonial presence around the Indian Ocean, through which further dispersal of the plant was possible. However, natural ocean currents and pre-European indigenous traders may have played a role in earlier dispersals. Genetic data from *V. farnesiana* may be useful in determining the dispersal pathways of this plant to populations outside of the Americas. Microsatellite markers have been developed previously for the invasive *V. nilotica* (L.) P. J. H. Hurter & Mabb. (Wardill et al., 2004). However, only a total of five loci were developed, and it is unknown how many of these will cross amplify in *V. farnesiana*. It was, therefore, necessary to develop new markers for *V. farnesiana* to facilitate our investigations of population genetics and plant dispersal out of the native range.

<sup>1</sup>Manuscript received 1 May 2013; revision accepted 14 June 2013.

This project was funded through an Australian Research Council Discovery Project grant (DP1093100 to H. Rangan, D.J.M., and C. A. Kull). The authors thank Alison Fitch (Flinders University) for assistance and support; R. van Klinken (CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences), N. March (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Queensland), R. Segura (CSIRO Mexican Field Station), J. Miller (CSIRO Plant Industries), the Missouri Botanical Garden, and Arizona State University Vascular Plant Herbarium for providing samples; and J. Birch (Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne) for comments on an early draft.

<sup>7</sup>Author for correspondence: karen.bell@monash.edu

doi:10.3732/apps.1300035

## METHODS AND RESULTS

Genomic DNA (5 µg) was isolated from one individual of *V. farnesiana* from silica gel-dried leaves with the QIAGEN DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Valencia, California, USA) as per the manufacturer's protocol. The DNA was sent to the Australian Genomic Research Facility (AGRF) in Brisbane, Australia, for shotgun sequencing on a Titanium GS-FLX (454 Life Sciences, a Roche Company, Branford, Connecticut, USA) following Gardner et al. (2011). The sample occupied 12.5% of a plate and produced 59,289 individual sequences, with an average fragment size of 307 bp; 1.9% of the sequences contained microsatellites. The raw data from shotgun sequencing were deposited in the Dryad Digital Repository (doi:10.5061/dryad.jd183; Megléc et al., 2012). We used the program QDD version 1.3 (Megléc et al., 2010) to screen the raw

sequences with eight or more di-, tri-, tetra-, or pentabase repeats. Redundant sequences were removed and primers were designed with a specified PCR product length of 80–480 bp using Primer3 (Rozen and Skaletsky, 2000) in QDD; default settings were maintained for all parameters except product length. The software identified and designed primers for a total of 68 loci, of which 47 contained simple repeats and 21 contained tandem repeats (Table 1).

We followed the procedure outlined in Gardner et al. (2011) for further development of the 47 loci containing simple repeats. The 47 loci were trialed for amplification using seven *V. farnesiana* individuals, each from a different population (Appendix 1), and 10- $\mu$ L reactions containing 1 $\times$  buffer, 0.5 U HotStar-Taq DNA polymerase (QIAGEN), 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.25 mM of each dNTP, 250 nM each forward and reverse locus-specific primer, and 10–50 ng genomic DNA. The following PCR conditions were used: 95°C for 15 min; followed by 28 cycles at 95°C for 30 s, 58°C for 90 s, and 72°C for 30 s; and a final elongation step at 60°C for 30 min. PCR products were visualized on a 1.5% agarose gel stained with ethidium bromide. Twenty-eight loci amplified a product of the expected size for all seven samples, with no unexpected secondary bands. These 28 loci were tested for polymorphism using forward primers tagged with 454A sequence tags and 454A sequencing tags labeled with either 6-FAM, NED, HEX, or PET (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA) following the method of James et al. (2011) and were run by Macrogen (Seoul, Korea) on a 3730xl DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems) with a GeneScan 500 LIZ Size Standard (Applied Biosystems). Of the 28 loci tested, 26 loci (93%) were polymorphic, one (3.6%) was monomorphic, and one (3.6%) did not amplify for all samples under these conditions. Of the 26 polymorphic loci, 11 (42%) produced alleles that were affected by stuttering or amplified weakly and were removed from further consideration. The remaining 15 (54%) polymorphic loci (Table 1) were screened for variation in 20 recently collected individuals from a single population from southern Mexico, one herbarium specimen also from southern Mexico, and 20 recently collected individuals from northwestern Australia (Table 2), with DNA isolation, PCR, and fragment length analysis as described above. For each locus, we calculated the number and range of alleles, observed ( $H_o$ ) and expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ ), and deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) using GenAlEx (Peakall

and Smouse, 2006).  $P$  values from HWE tests were adjusted for multiple tests of significance using the sequential Bonferroni method (Holm, 1979). The number of alleles per locus ranged from one to 12 across these 41 individuals, and  $H_e$  ranged from 0 to 0.84. Within the Mexican samples, seven polymorphic loci were in HWE, five significantly deviated from HWE, and three were monomorphic. Within the Australian samples, nine polymorphic loci were in HWE, five significantly deviated from HWE, and one was monomorphic (Table 2). We used MICRO-CHECKER 2.2.3 (van Oosterhout et al., 2004) to check each locus for further evidence of null alleles, scoring error due to stuttering, and large allele dropout. Four loci (Af03, Af47, Af32, Af26) showed significant null allele frequencies at the target site, or evidence of scoring error due to stuttering. None of the loci showed evidence of large allele dropout. We checked all pairs of loci for linkage disequilibrium in GENEPOP and none were significant after sequential Bonferroni adjustment.

Primers for the 15 selected loci were also tested for amplification and cross-species transferability in 12 individuals of *V. nilotica* (8 recently collected and 4 herbarium specimens), two herbarium specimens of *V. aroma* (Gillies ex Hook. & Arn.) Seigler & Ebinger, and one each of the Australian species *V. ditricha* (Pedley) Kodala and *V. suberosa* (A. Cunn. ex Benth.) Kodala (Appendix 2). Isolation of DNA, PCR, and fragment analysis were as described above. Thirteen of the 15 loci amplified successfully in the majority of individuals of *V. nilotica*, and eight of these were polymorphic for the small number of individuals examined. Amplification success was lower for the remaining species (5–12 of 15 loci), possibly due to the use of DNA isolated from herbarium specimens.

CONCLUSIONS

These markers will be used to document the genetic diversity of *V. farnesiana* and to investigate the dispersal pathways leading to its current pantropical distribution. Given the successful

TABLE 1. Characterization of 15 polymorphic microsatellite loci of *Vachellia farnesiana*.

Locus <sup>a</sup>	Primer sequences (5'–3')	GenBank accession no.	Repeat motif	Allele size (bp)	T <sub>a</sub> (°C)
Af18 <sup>V</sup>	F: GCCACAACATAAGTCATATCACCA R: CCTTCTTACGCTCCATGATTC	KF030919	(TA) <sub>9</sub>	108	58
Af24 <sup>P</sup>	F: CATGGCCTATTTCACCACT R: TTGGTGCAATTGATAGCGTT	KF030921	(AT) <sub>9</sub>	94	58
Af05 <sup>P</sup>	F: TTGGACATTCCAATTGAGATTATTA R: AGCAGGAACCTGCTTAGATGC	KF030916	(TG) <sub>8</sub>	118	58
Af38 <sup>F</sup>	F: GATTGCTATGTCATCTCCCTCC R: GTGCGAGATCTATCGACGAC	KF030926	(GT) <sub>10</sub>	98	58
Af19 <sup>F</sup>	F: ACTTCGAGATGAACCTCCCA R: CGAGACCCAAATCAGTCGAT	KF030920	(AT) <sub>11</sub>	106	58
Af32 <sup>N</sup>	F: CAGTTCAAACATATCATCTCTATTACA R: GTGATATGTTTACGGTGCCGA	KF030925	(AT) <sub>8</sub>	90	58
Af25 <sup>N</sup>	F: GATGGCGGCAACACAGTAT R: AAGTGAACAATATTGAAGCGCA	KF030922	(CT) <sub>10</sub>	109	58
Af03 <sup>N</sup>	F: TTAATGCAATTGGGAATCACTT R: GACACTCCACCTGTATCCG	KF030915	(GA) <sub>15</sub>	150	58
Af10 <sup>F</sup>	F: GAAGTTATTCTTAATTGCTACCATTC R: TTGACCAACTCTACTCTTAATTGATTG	KF030917	(AC) <sub>12</sub>	91	58
Af26 <sup>F</sup>	F: CAGCTCGATAGCTAAACAAGGA R: GGTGTTTGGATGGAAGTTCC	KF030923	(CA) <sub>10</sub>	108	58
Af47 <sup>F</sup>	F: CCTGAGACAGTTGTGTTGATTG R: ATCATGCCTTGTGAGCATCC	KF030929	(AC) <sub>11</sub>	121	58
Af14 <sup>N</sup>	F: ATTACACCACTCGGTGCGTC R: CCCATCTTCTCCAGCATCAT	KF030918	(AAG) <sub>5</sub>	90	58
Af29 <sup>N</sup>	F: GGAATCCAATGTATTGGCG R: AGGTTCAACAAGGCAACCTGT	KF030924	(AT) <sub>8</sub>	109	58
Af42 <sup>N</sup>	F: AAACCTAATAACTTGCTTAAGTAAA R: CCAATTGCTTGCTTGACTTG	KF030927	(TC) <sub>5</sub>	120	58
Af46 <sup>N</sup>	F: TGAAGAATAATAGCTAGCGGCTG R: TGAGAAGGCCAATGAAATC	KF030928	(AG) <sub>9</sub>	91	58

Note: T<sub>a</sub> = annealing temperature.  
<sup>a</sup>Superscripts F, N, V, and P indicate loci were 5' labeled with the dyes 6-FAM, NED, VIC, and PET, respectively.

TABLE 2. Genetic properties of 15 microsatellite loci of *Vachellia farnesiana*.<sup>a</sup>

Locus	Mexico				Australia				Total				Amplification of other <i>Vachellia</i> species			
	Allele size range (bp) <sup>b</sup>		H <sub>e</sub>		Allele size range (bp) <sup>b</sup>		H <sub>e</sub>		Allele size range (bp) <sup>b</sup>		H <sub>e</sub>		<i>V. nilotica</i> (N = 12)		<i>V. aroma</i> (N = 2)	
	N	A	H <sub>o</sub>	H <sub>e</sub>	N	A	H <sub>o</sub>	H <sub>e</sub>	N	A	H <sub>o</sub>	H <sub>e</sub>	N	A	N	A
Af18	21	111–127	3	0.95	0.57	20	111–129	3	1.00	0.59	0.000*	0.64	P	+	+	+
Af24	21	113–121	5	0.95	0.74	19	113–121	5	0.79	0.65	0.647	0.75	P	+	+	+
Af05	21	141–155	5	0.19	0.17	1,000	20	141–143	2	0.00	0.10	0.000*	M	+	+	+
Af38	21	113–117	3	0.10	0.19	0.997	20	113–115	2	0.25	0.22	0.523	M	+	+	+
Af19	20	122–146	6	1.00	0.68	0.032	16	121–144	8	0.94	0.84	0.489	M	+	+	+
Af32	20	102–106	2	0.00	0.09	0.000*	18	106–114	5	0.17	0.72	0.000*	–	–	–	–
Af25	21	124–132	4	0.38	0.46	0.142	18	124–130	4	0.11	0.21	0.006	P	+	+	+
Af03	21	149–169	4	0.28	0.63	0.000*	18	149–167	6	0.89	0.73	0.0233	M	+	+	+
Af10	21	93–105	4	0.71	0.68	0.001	20	103–107	3	0.90	0.52	0.004	–	–	–	–
Af26	21	125	1	0.00	0.00	ND	20	125–129	3	0.10	0.36	0.002	P	+	+	+
Af47	21	139–149	4	0.71	0.57	0.000*	20	137–147	3	0.10	0.34	0.000*	P	+	+	+
Af14	20	108–111	2	1.00	0.50	0.000*	20	108–111	2	1.00	0.50	0.000*	M	+	+	+
Af29	21	124–138	6	0.91	0.77	0.434	20	124–152	9	1.95	0.82	0.003	P	+	+	+
Af42	20	139	1	0.00	0.00	ND	20	139	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	P	+	+	+
Af46	20	108	1	0.00	0.00	ND	19	104–108	2	0.05	0.51	0.906	P	+	+	+

Note: – = no amplification; + = successful amplification; N = sample size; ND = not done; P = polymorphic.  
<sup>a</sup> Mexican samples are from Puebla (18.8°N, 99°W), with an extra herbarium specimen from Oaxaca, also in southern Mexico (16.302°N, 96.286°W). Australian samples are from a broader range of populations across northwestern Australia (latitude range 14.463–21.629°S, longitude range 114.918–132.259°E).  
<sup>b</sup> Allele size range is the size of the PCR product including the 454A sequencing tag.  
\* Indicates significance after corrections for multiple tests.

cross-amplification of these loci for a broad range of *Vachellia* species, the primers may be useful for studies of the genetic diversity of other *Vachellia* species.

LITERATURE CITED

BEAN, A. R. 2007. A new system for determining which plant species are indigenous in Australia. *Australian Systematic Botany* 20: 1–43.

BOUCHENAK-KHELLADI, Y., O. MAURIN, J. HURTER, AND M. VAN DER BANK. 2010. The evolutionary history and biogeography of Mimosoideae (Leguminosae): An emphasis on African acacias. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 57: 495–508.

GARDNER, M. G., A. J. FITCH, T. BERTOZZI, AND A. J. LOWE. 2011. Rise of the machines: Recommendations for ecologists when using next generation sequencing for microsatellite development. *Molecular Ecology Resources* 11: 1093–1101.

HOLM, S. 1979. A simple sequentially rejective multiple test procedure. *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics* 6: 65–70.

JAMES, E. A., G. K. BROWN, R. CITROEN, M. ROSSETTO, AND C. PORTER. 2011. Development of microsatellite loci in *Triglochin procera* (Juncaginaceae), a polyploidy wetland plant. *Conservation Genetics Resources* 3: 103–105.

MASLIN, B. R. 2008. Generic and subgeneric names in *Acacia* following retypification of the genus. *Muelleria* 26: 7–9.

MEGLÉCZ, E., C. COSTEDOAT, V. DUBUT, A. GILLES, T. MALAUSA, N. PECH, AND J.-F. MARTIN. 2010. QDD: A user-friendly program to select microsatellite markers and design primers from large sequencing projects. *Bioinformatics (Oxford, England)* 26: 403–404.

MEGLÉCZ, E., G. NÈVE, E. BIFFIN, AND M. G. GARDNER. 2012. Breakdown of phylogenetic signal: A survey of microsatellite densities in 454 shotgun sequences from 154 non model eukaryote species. *PLoS ONE* 7: e40861.

PEAKALL, R. E., AND P. E. SMOUSE. 2006. GenAlEx6: Genetic analysis in Excel. Population genetic software for teaching and research. *Molecular Ecology Notes* 6: 288–295.

ROZEN, S., AND H. J. SKALETSKY. 2000. Primer3 on the WWW for general users and for biologist programmers. In S. Misener and S. A. Krawetz [eds.], *Methods in molecular biology*, vol. 132: Bioinformatics methods and protocols, 365–386. Humana Press, Totowa, New Jersey, USA.

VAN OOSTERHOUT, C., W. F. HUTCHINSON, D. P. M. WILLS, AND P. SHIPLEY. 2004. MICRO-CHECKER: Software for identifying and correcting genotyping errors in microsatellite data. *Molecular Ecology Notes* 4: 535–538.

WARDILL, T. J., K. D. SCOTT, G. C. GRAHAM, AND M. P. ZALUCKI. 2004. Isolation and characterization of microsatellite loci from *Acacia nilotica* ssp. *indica* (Mimosaceae). *Molecular Ecology Notes* 4: 361–363.

APPENDIX 1. Locality data for the seven individuals of *Vachellia farnesiana* used in the initial screening of 47 loci.

Country	Collection locality	Geographic coordinates
USA	Arizona: Maricopa County	33.2932°N, 112.428°W
Mexico	Veracruz: Los Negritas	18.8383°N, 96.07°W
Mexico	San Luis Potosí	22.2°N, 101°W
Madagascar	Antsiranana: Diana: south of Diego Suarez	12.4321°S, 49.3567°E
Madagascar	Nosy Be	13.3833°S, 48.2°E
Australia	Queensland: 31 km W of Cloncurry	20.7584°S, 140.2327°E
Australia	Western Australia: 180 km E of Halls Creek	17.944°S, 128.8816°E

APPENDIX 2. Voucher information for *Vachellia* species used in this study.

Species	Voucher specimen accession no. <sup>a</sup>	Collection locality	Geographic coordinates	No. of individuals
<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	MO6178804 <sup>b</sup>	Oaxaca, Mexico	16.302°N, 96.286°W	1
<i>V. farnesiana</i>	K.L. Bell 128 <sup>c</sup>	Katherine, Northern Territory, Australia	14.463°S, 132.259°E	1
<i>V. farnesiana</i>	ASU 279693 <sup>d</sup>	Maricopa County, Arizona, USA	33.2932°N, 112.428°W	1
<i>V. farnesiana</i>	MEL 2370354A	Diana, Antsiranana, Madagascar	12.4321°S, 49.3567°E	1
<i>V. aroma</i>	MEL 2263911	Bolivia	20.105°S, 63.487°W	1
<i>V. aroma</i>	MEL 2263912	Bolivia	17.9°S, 64.558°W	1
<i>V. ditricha</i>	MEL 2066644	Wyndham-East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia	16.3839°S, 126.4975°E	1
<i>V. suberosa</i>	MEL 2066645	Wyndham-East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia	16.3839°S, 126.4975°E	1
<i>V. nilotica</i>	MEL 260774	Queensland, Australia	21.267°S, 141.3°E	1
<i>V. nilotica</i>	MEL 2080462	Queensland, Australia	20.05°S, 148.25°E	1
<i>V. nilotica</i>	MEL 2204859	Western Australia, Australia	15.803°S, 128.75°E	1
<i>V. nilotica</i>	MEL 2293312	Queensland, Australia	23.446°S, 150.439°E	1

<sup>a</sup> Lodged at the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL), except where noted.

<sup>b</sup> Lodged at the Missouri Botanical Garden (MO).

<sup>c</sup> Lodged at MEL, but not yet accessioned.

<sup>d</sup> Lodged at the Arizona State University Vascular Plant Herbarium (ASU).