High-throughput phenotyping-based QTL mapping reveals the genetic architecture of the salt stress tolerance of Brassica napus

Guofang Zhang¹, Jinzhi Zhou¹, Yan Peng¹, Zengdong Tan¹, Yuting Zhang¹, Hu Zhao¹, Dongxu Liu¹, Xiao Liu¹, Long Li¹, Liangqian Yu¹, Cheng Jin¹, Shuai Fang¹, Jiawei Shi¹, Zengdong Geng¹, Shanjing Yang¹, Guoxing Chen¹, Kede Liu¹, Qingyong Yang¹, Hui Feng¹, Liang Guo¹, and Wanneng Yang¹

¹Huazhong Agricultural University

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Abstract

Salt stress is a major limiting factor that severely affects the survival and growth of crops. It is important to understand the salt tolerance ability of Brassica napus and explore the underlying related genetic resources. We used a high-throughput phenotyping platform to quantify 2,111 image-based traits (i-traits) of a natural population under 3 different salt stress conditions and an intervarietal substitution line (ISL) population under 9 different stress conditions to monitor and evaluate the salt stress tolerance of B. napus over time. We finally identified 928 high-quality i-traits associated with the salt stress tolerance of B. napus. Moreover, we mapped the salt stress-related loci in the natural population via a genome-wide association study (GWAS) and performed a linkage analysis associated with the ISL population, respectively. The results revealed 234 candidate genes associated with salt stress tolerance of B. napus. This study demonstrates the feasibility of using high-throughput phenotyping-based QTL mapping to accurately and comprehensively quantify i-traits associated with B. napus. The mapped loci could be used for genomics-assisted breeding to genetically improve the salt stress tolerance of B. napus.

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