Inheritance of Resistance to Root-knot

- Shepherd (1974) resistance in Auburn 623 RNR probably multigenic and partially dominant
 – Derived from Clevewilt 6 x Wild Mexico Jack Jones
- McPherson (1993) degree of dominance varied among "M" lines, with M315 RNR & M25 RNR having one dominant and one additive gene. M19, M78, & M487 RNR have one dominant gene

- All of which were derived from Auburn 623 via Auburn 634

• Zhou (1999) – resistance in M240 RNR segregates as two dominant genes

F₁ from M315 *x* Tx110



M. Incognita eggs/g rout (A 1,000

M. incognita resistance F₂ data –M315 x Tx110



Resistance in Wild Mexico Jack Jones and Clevewilt 6 to *M. incognita*



Eggs/g root

M. incognita resistance

 Previous research has provided evidence of two major genes for resistance (McPherson, 1993)
 One dominant gene and an additive gene

	15:1	13:3	3:1
44% - Tx110	0.009	10.67	19.75
10% - Tx110	52.63	1.137	0.198

Critical value = 3.84

Inheritance of Resistance to Root-knot in Clevewilt 6 and Wild Mexico Jack Jones

- Clevewilt x DP90 waiting to harvest seed, will test F1 (September), produce F2 and screen for resistance (Spring)
- WM Jack Jones x DP90 WM Jack Jones plants have not flowered

Screening RFLP Loci

Bulk segregant analysis (BSA) (Michelmore et al., 1991)

 Allows quick and efficient screening
 192 of the 566 available RFLP loci were screened
 BSA increases the confidence a probe is linked to the trait of interest

Screening RFLP Loci

• Probe: pAR815 (800 bp)

Location: c14, maps to 21.6 cM from resistance locus



Locus B1-3 Located on LG A02 at 18.6 cM from the resistance locus



110 A315

F2 individuals



Next – Markers for Resistance to Root-knot

- Have obtained additional RFLP probes from the two linkage groups of interest – will complete screening of these in August
- May obtain yet more RFLP probes from these linkage groups
- Will look for other markers some SSR and AFLP markers are now on the RFLP map

Example of linked loci Probe: pAR815 (800 bp), c14, at 21.6 cM



(Reinisch et al., 1994

Inheritance of Resistance to Reniform nematode

- Resistance of Tx110 originally reported by Yik & Birchfield (1984)
- Resistance confirmed by Starr et al., and by Robinson et al. in greenhouse, microplot and field tests.
- No previous data on inheritance of resistance

F₁ from M315 *x* Tx110



M. Incognita eggs/g rout (A 1,000

R. reniformis resistance

• F₂ data –M315 x Tx110



Inheritance of Resistance to *R. reniformis* in *G. barbadense* 'Tx110'

- Reaction of F1 suggests that resistance must be at least partially dominant
- Resistance appears to be a quantative trait controlled by multiple genes
- ~5 genes may be associated with resistance (C. Gill, Personal Communication)
- We are currently looking at level of resistance in five F4:5 lines

Introgression of Resistance to Reniform from Tx100 into Root-knot Resistant G. hirsutum

- Two populations derived from original Tx110 X M315 exist
 - F3:4 Selected for Root-knot resistance in F3
 - F4:5 Selected for Reniform resistance in the F4
- Will no longer try to screen for resistance to each to both nematodes in each generation but will use alternating selection
- F4:5 being screened for reniform resistance, flower color, date of flowering, and leaf morphology

RFLP Markers Linked to Resistance to Reniform

• No linkages found in first subset of 192 probes

• Have requested a set subset of probes to screen

R. reniformis resistance

• F_2 data –M315 x Tx110

