

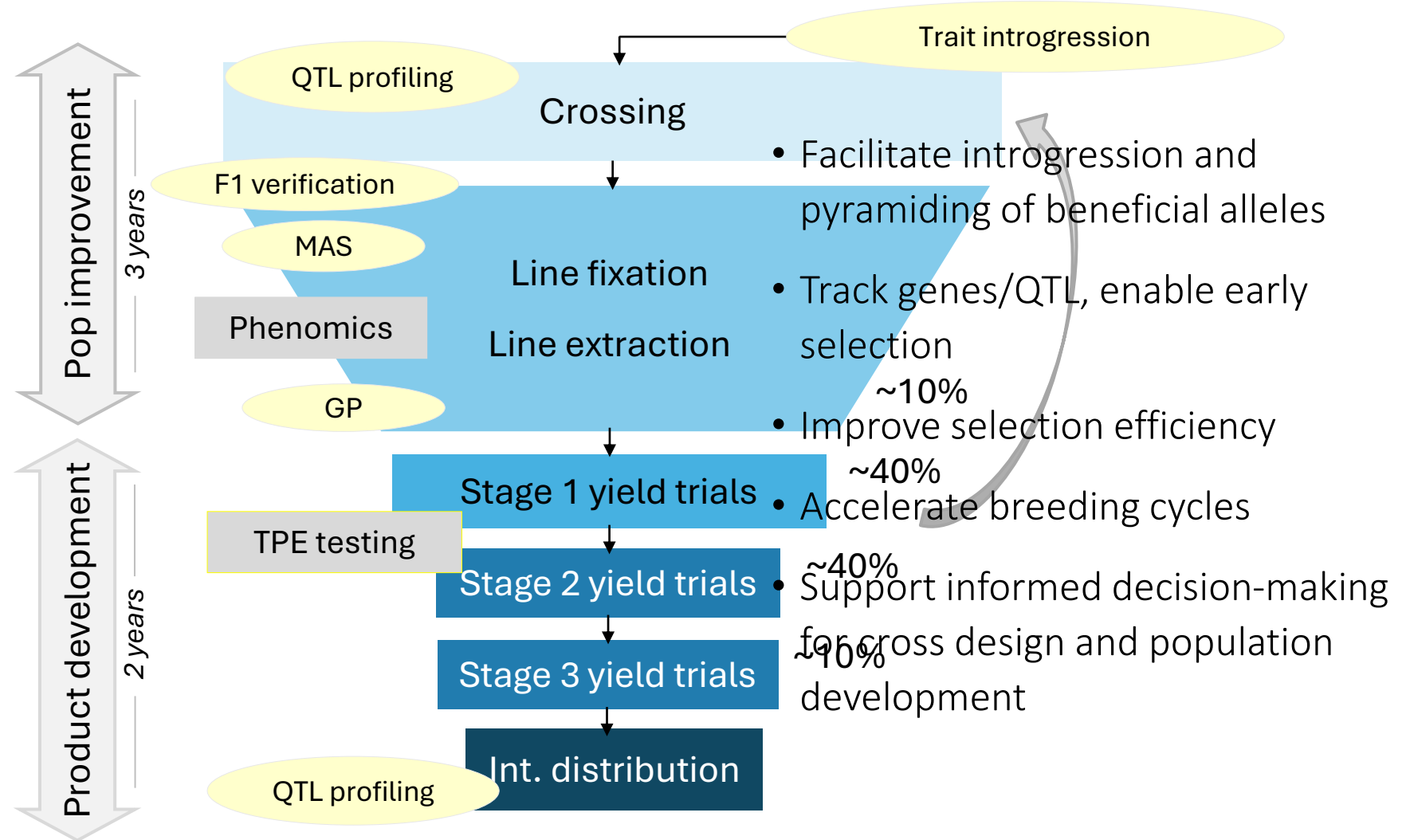
Harnessing sequenced-based haplotypes within IWYP

Susanne Dreisigacker, Matthew Reynolds, Shifeng Cheng, Cong Feng, Jiemeng Xu, Carolina Rivera, Simon Griffith, Jose Crossa

IWYP annual meeting • September-12, 2025



Molecular marker deployment in the GWP



Deployment of IWYP derived molecular markers

Trait introgression

Gene	Trait	Source	Status
<i>TaGW2-6A</i>	Grain weight	IWYP76	DW elite
<i>GL2</i>	Grain length	IWYP76	AL, BC2F3
<i>TaCol-5B</i>	Spike architecture	-	AL
<i>Qht-1B,2B,6D</i>	Heat tolerance	IWYP64	AL, BC2F3
<i>Qmst-3B,5B,7D</i>	Heat/Drought tolerance	SEED	AL, BC2F3
<i>TaGW2-6A,B,D</i>	Grain weight	IWYP76	BC2F3
<i>HB-D2</i>	Spike architecture	IWYP-AP09	BC2F4
<i>7T.D2 (Ae. muticum)</i>	Grain number, biomass	IWYP48	F1Top, BC2F4

Speed Breeding Advancement 3 to 4 generations/year



CIMMYT Toluca, Mexico

Deployment of IWYP derived molecular markers

QTL profiling



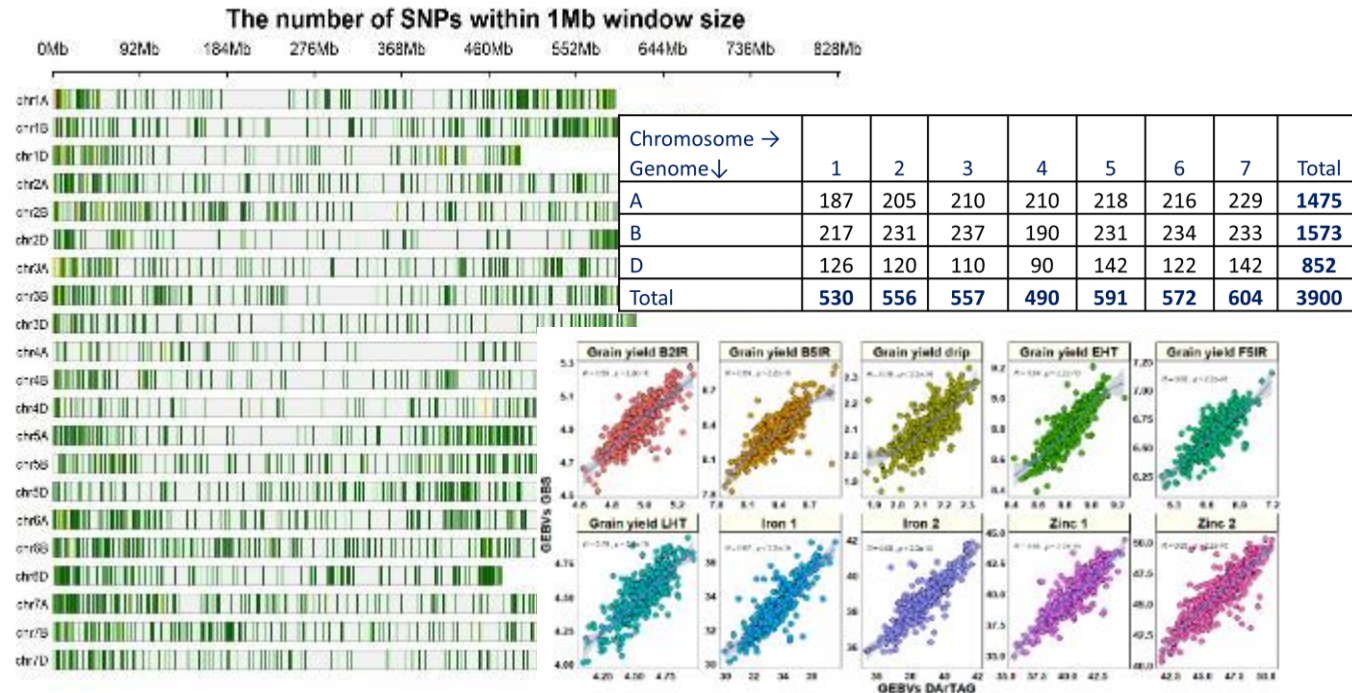
GP

TaDArTAG panel 2.0



<https://excellenceinbreeding.org/toolbox/services/wheat-39k-mid-density-genotyping-services-0>

Gene	Trait	Source
<i>TaToe1-B1</i>	Flowering, HI	IWYP25
<i>TaFT3-B1</i>	Flowering, HI	IWYP25
<i>Qtkw.cim-6A</i>	Grain weight	IWYP76
<i>Qtkw.jic-6A</i>	Grain weight	IWYP76
<i>Wapo-A1</i>	Spikelets/Spike	IWYP708
<i>FT-A2</i>	Spikelets/Spike	IWYP708
<i>GNI1</i>	Grain number	-
<i>GNI2</i>	Grain number	-



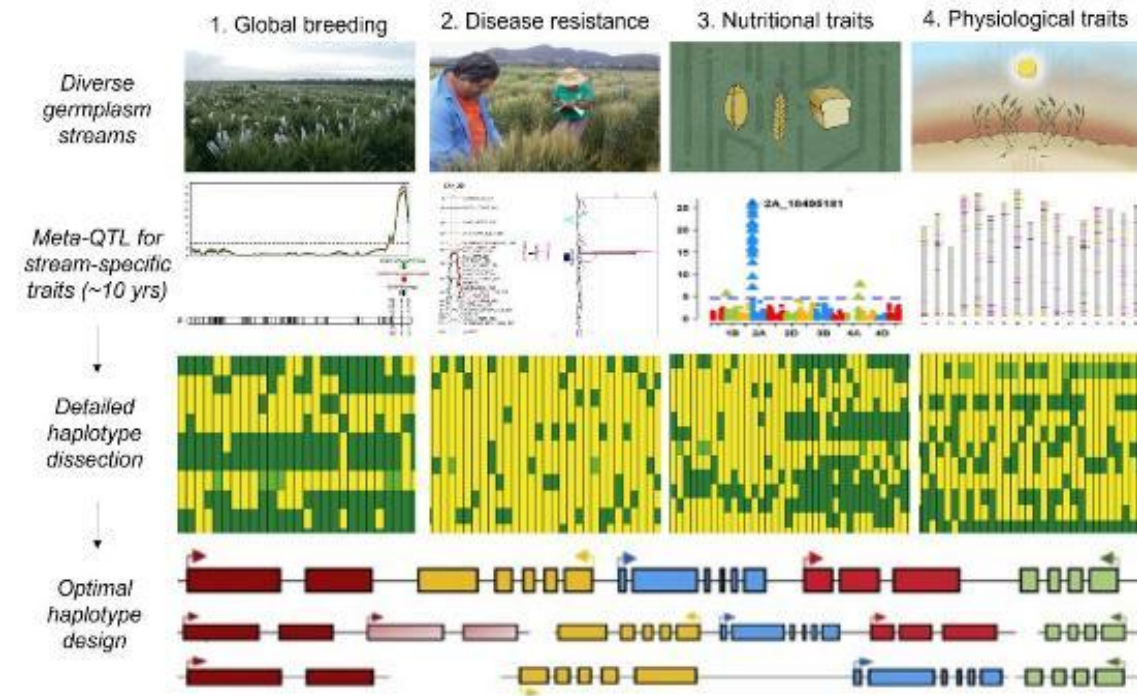
New MTA form recent gene discovery panels

Panels
MOLPAN
NAMPAN
EDPIE
SYNPANII
ISo-D lines

Panel	Environments	Marker	Chromosome	Position	P value	PVE per SNP	PVE all sig SNPs	Novel?	PVE all novel SNPs	MTA's already in lit/database
SYNPAN II	Irrigation	AX-94907052	1A	320224045	0.00109	12.59%	39.80%	Y	22.60%	TGW, spike length, DTH, DTM GY, DTH, DTM, PH (Rht-B1)
		Excalibur_c39215_100	2D	55140995	0.00109	26.91%				
		AX-158537163	4B	35514387	0.00648	9.15%				
		AX-158621657	5B	480281212	0.00653	3.04%		Y		
		AX-94951542	5B	42393918	0.00756	26.25%		Y		
		AX-94516388	6B	51222339	0.00109	27.37%				TGW, GN, DTH
	Heat	Excalibur_c32608_500	1B	327842942	0.00000	37.81%	46.90%	Y	19.90%	Stem rust
		wsnp_Ex_rep_c67838_66536117	2B	742466512	0.00215	15.30%				
		Ex_c525_1401	2B	6338781	0.00022	16.40%				
		wsnp_Ex_c2920_5385184	3B	500307823	0.00373	10.30%				Stem rust
		BS00094343_51	5A	494870904	0.00001	42.32%				TGW, PRI
		wsnp_Ex_c54772_57528275	6B	710103661	0.00008	16.30%				Stem rust
EDPIE-MEX	Irrigation	AX-158530940	6D	464694288	0.0157	3.76%	3.76%		NA	TGW
	Heat	AX-89413000	1A	513736580	0.0070	5.58%	43.20%	Y	4%	Novel
		BobWhite_c31163_694	2A	746682372	0.0010	4.71%				HI
		Kukri_rep_c107572_121	2B	68365339	0.0070	6.40%				Spike length, GY
		Kukri_c48194_641	4A	710744470	0.0002	7.98%				PH
		wsnp_Ex_c37437_45184851	4B	579395986	0.0002	4.04%				PH, DTH
		CAP7_c7065_166	6B	643899226	0.0002	9.20%				Flag leaf area
		Excalibur_c22419_460	7D	59091512	0.0005	5.31%				DTH, DTM
	Deought	AX-158620546	5A	440975629	0.0004	12.55%	22.30%	Y	22.30%	Novel
		AX-158566772	7A	541375035	0.0065	9.72%		Y		Novel
	Combined, all	Kukri_c12602_861	6B	645533484	0.0040	8.54%	22.52%		NA	PH, DTH
		AX-108852497	7A	13800562	0.0105	13.99%				TGW, NDVI

GlobalWheatG2B: Harnessing sequence-based haplotypes

Collaboration with AGIS-CAAS and JIC



WP1. Foundational and structural analyses

- Population dynamics
- Linkage and haplotype structures
- Introgressions

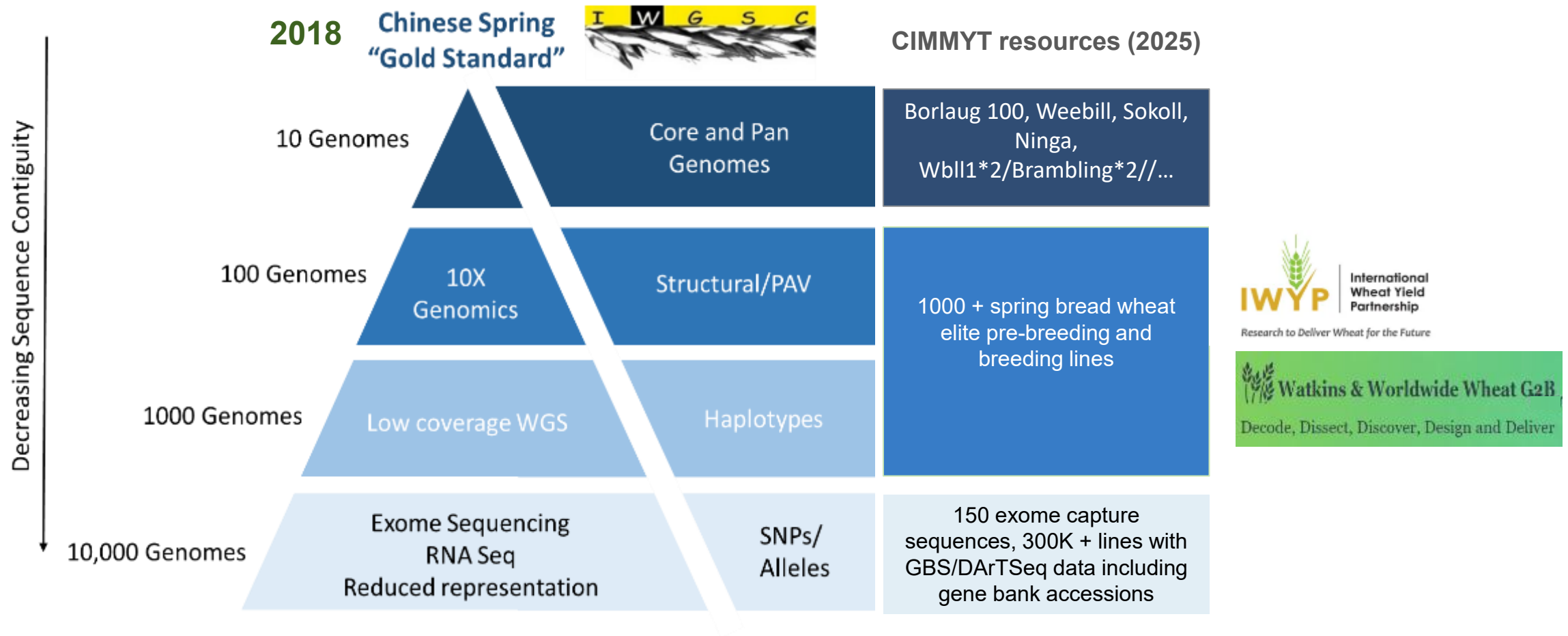
WP2. Gene discovery (focus on physiological traits)

WP3. In silico gene and haplotype mining

WP4. Genomic selection using whole genome sequence data

Adoption of Sequence-based Genomic Tools

Current CIMMYT sequence resources

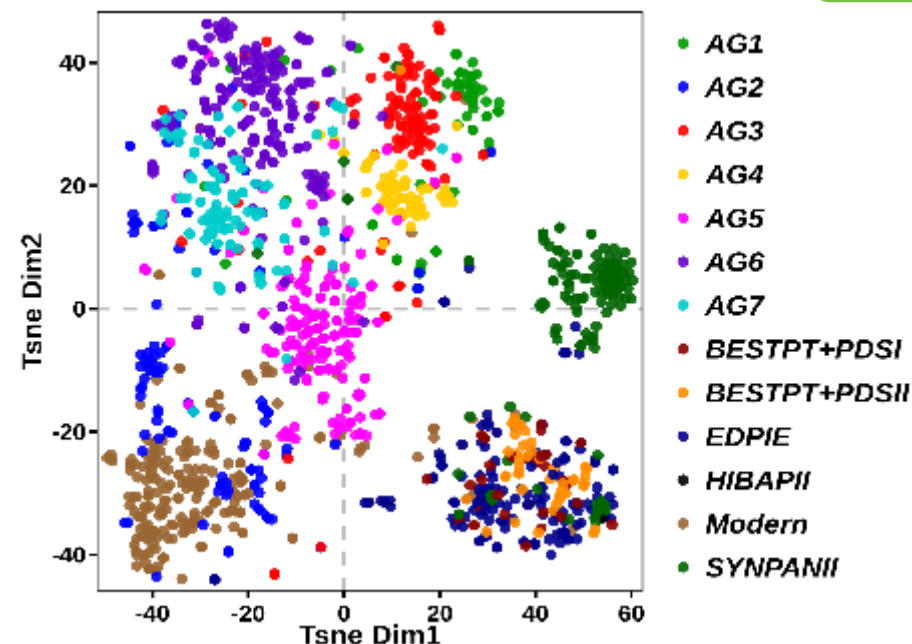


Foundational and structural sequence analyses

Cong Feng,
AGIS-CAAS

Major steps

- Sequencing of approx. 900 CIMMYT Wheat lines (several hundred Gb)
- SNP Calling and filtering
- Mapping WatkinsG2B SNPs to CS2.1
- Merging CIMMYT and WatkinsG2B data
- Comparative population structure analyses
- Building haplotype maps
- Evaluation of diverse structural elements



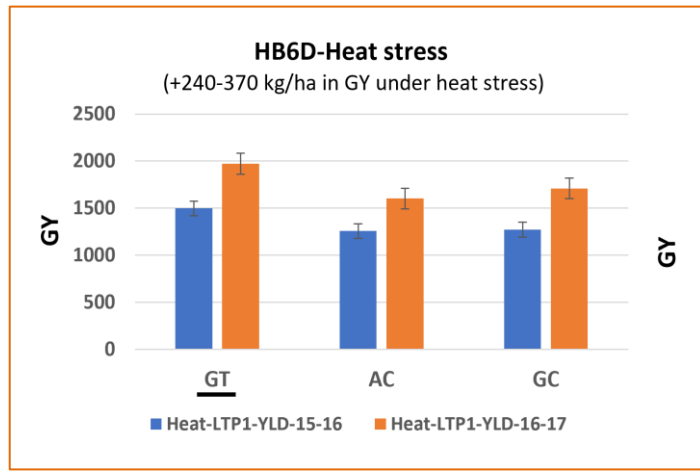
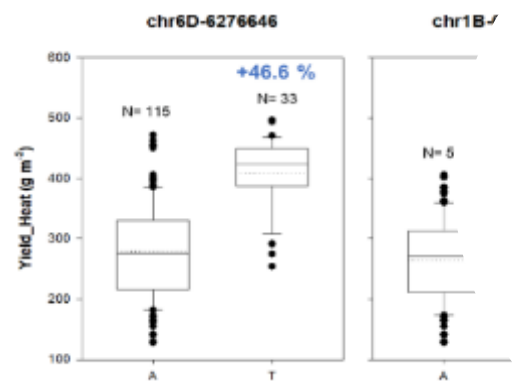
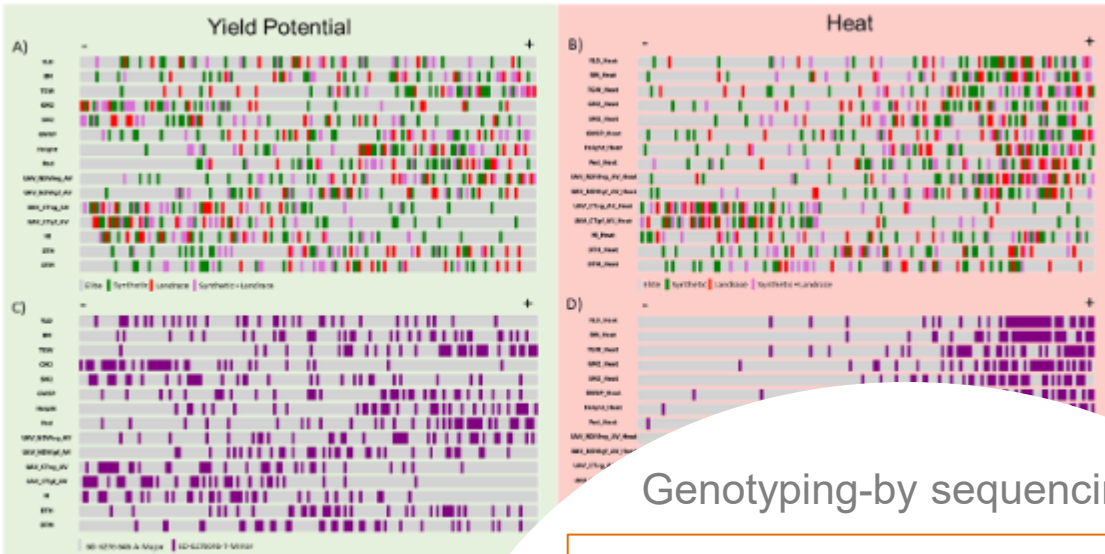
First observations of the initial pop structure:

1. CIMMYT wheat and a few modern varieties in WatkinsG2B have similar genetic backgrounds, but the majority is different
2. Synthetic hexaploidy wheat for a different group

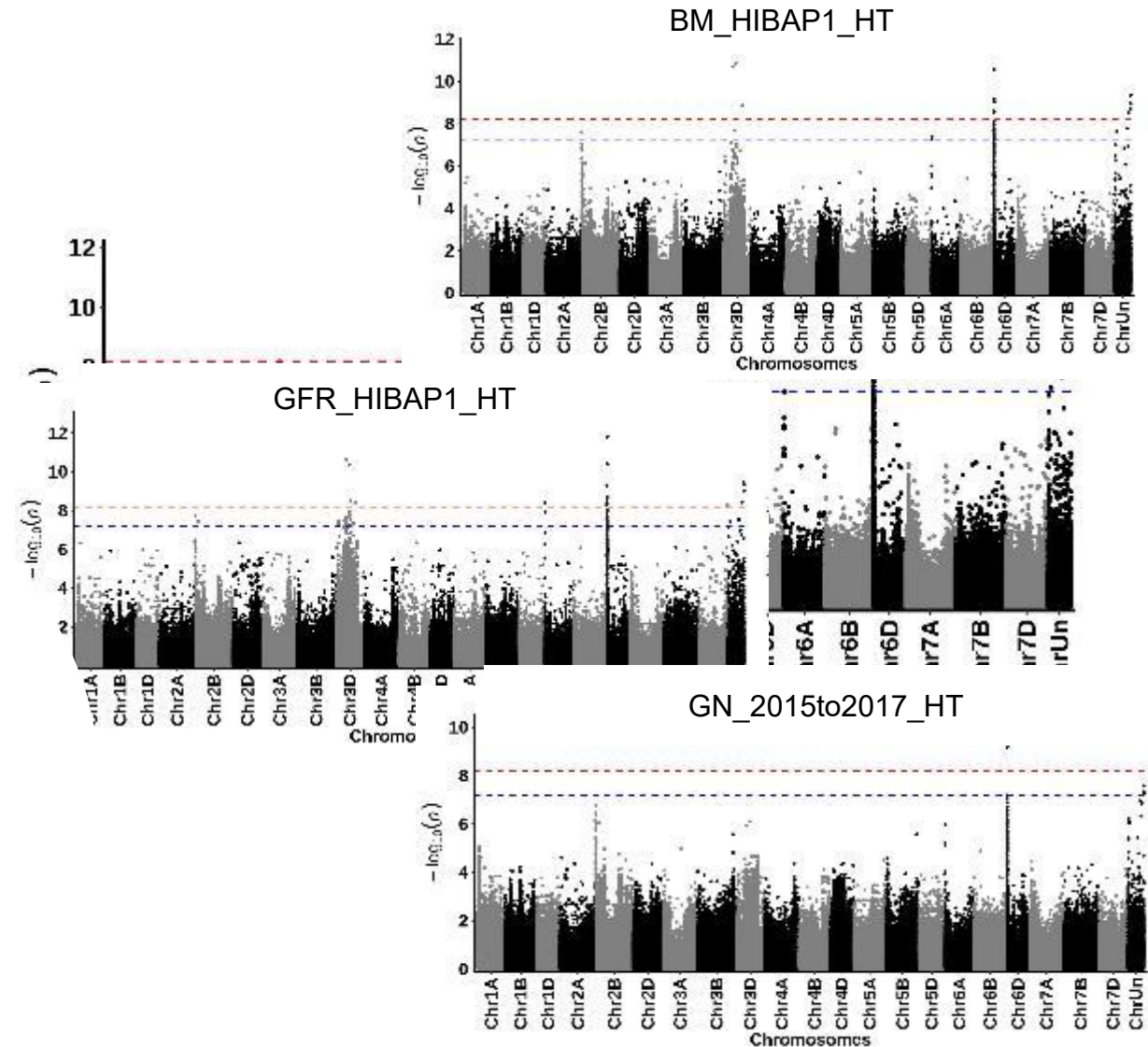
Gene discovery in HIBAP, EDPIE and SYNPAN

HIBAP1

Exome Capture



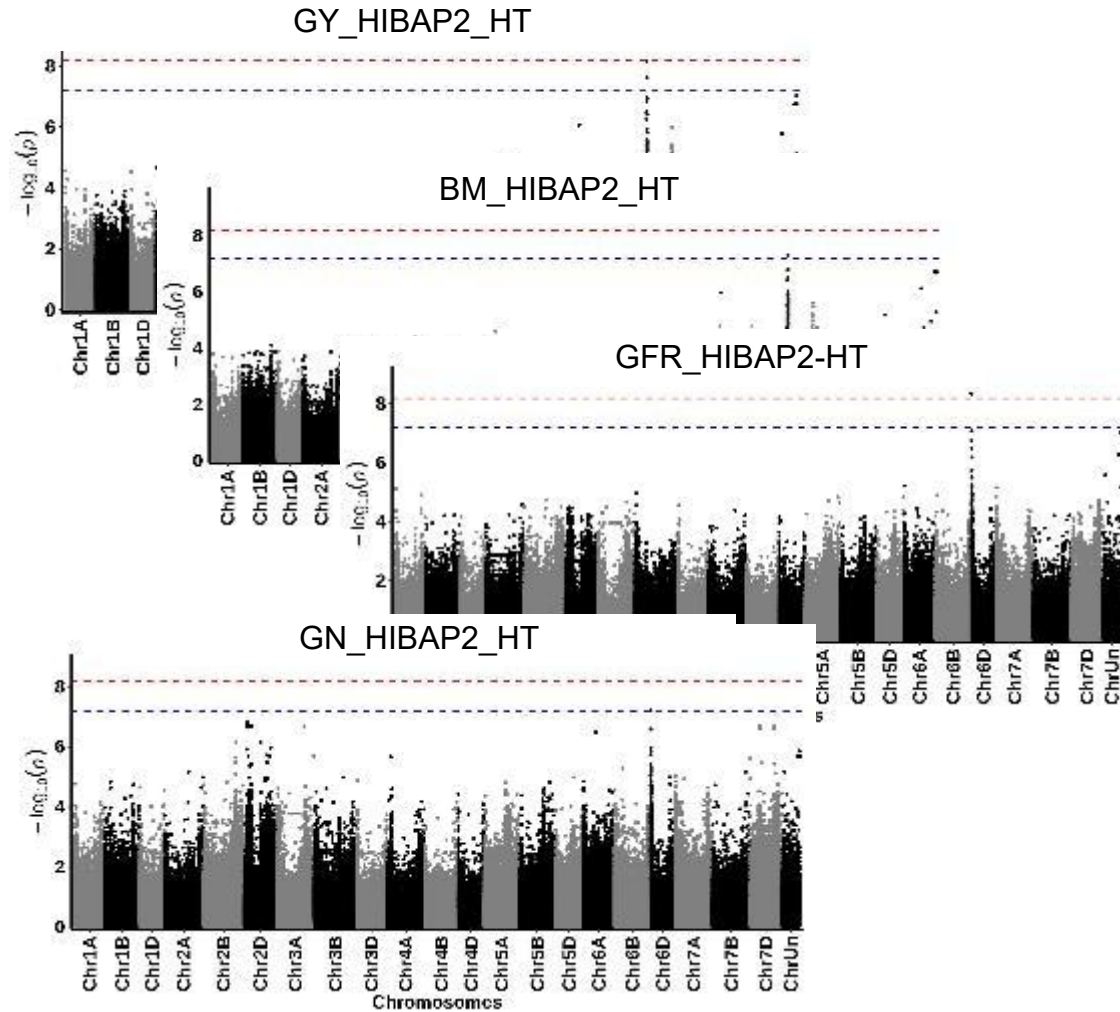
Singh et al. 2021



Molero et al., 2023

Gene discovery in HIBAP, EDPIE and SYNPAN

HIBAP2

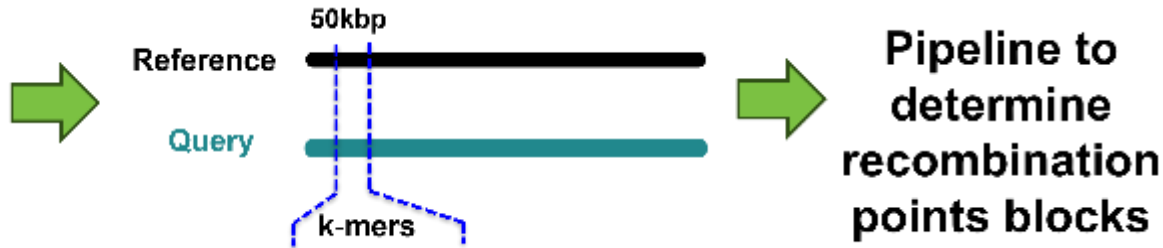


HIBAP3

Next steps

- Run sequenced-based GWAS for all relevant HIBAP traits
- Explore haplotype diversity around major MTA
- Mine different haplotypes across CIMMYT elite lines and the Watkins collection
- Develop more precise, candidate gene-based molecular markers for breeding

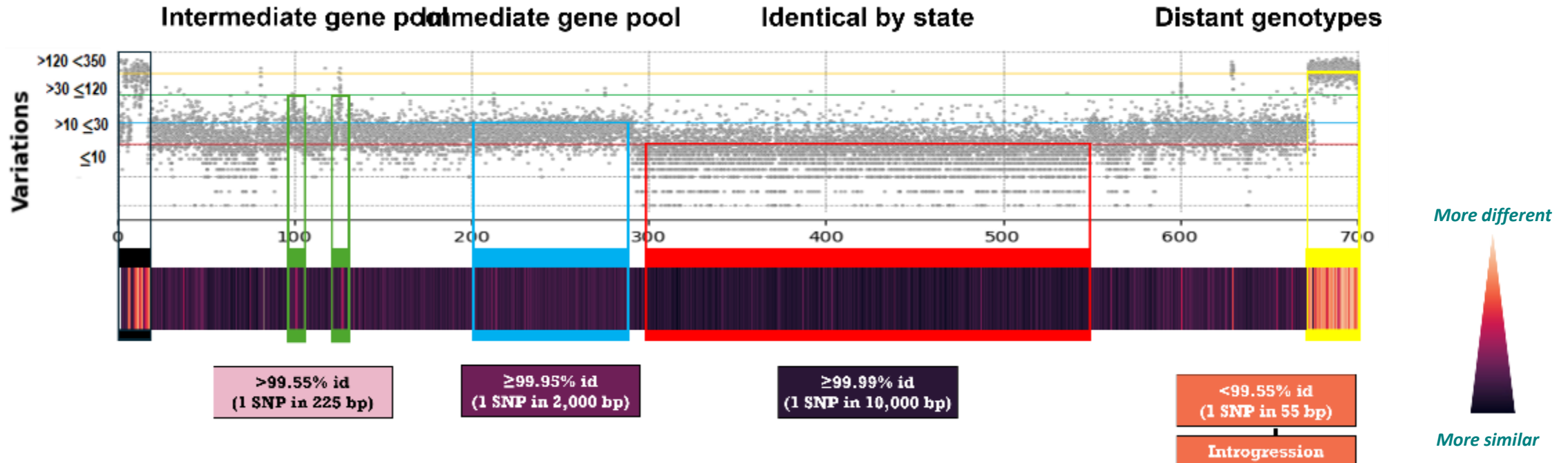
Determination of recombination blocks via *kmer* comparisons



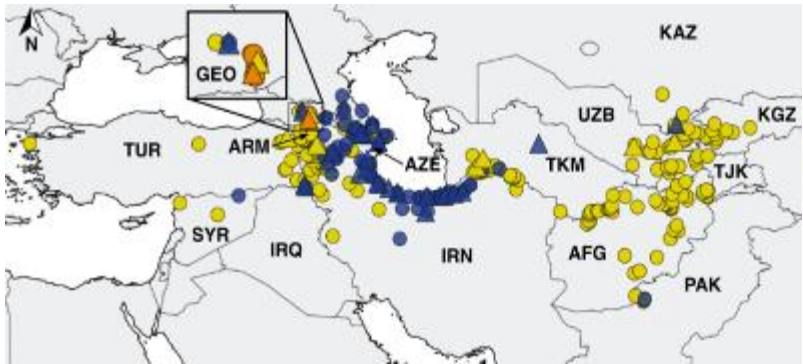
Ricardo Ramírez
González



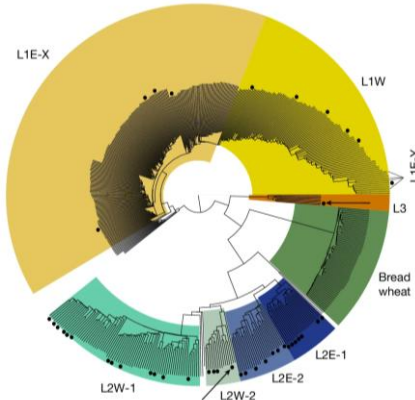
Jesús Quiroz
Chávez



Determining the D-genome donors in the CIMMYT elite bread wheat line Borlaug 100



Gaurav et al., 2022



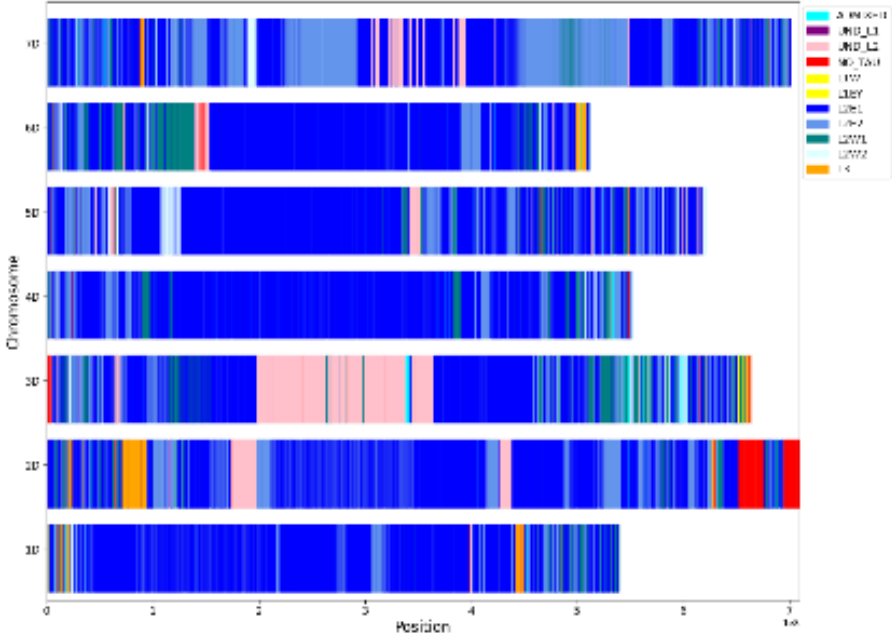
- *Ae. tauschii* can be characterized into three lineages
- Lineage 2 as the closest donor of the wheat D- genome



Fernando Galvan Delgadillo

The D-genome of Borlaug 100 is defined by approximately 95% by *Ae. tauschii* Lineage 2

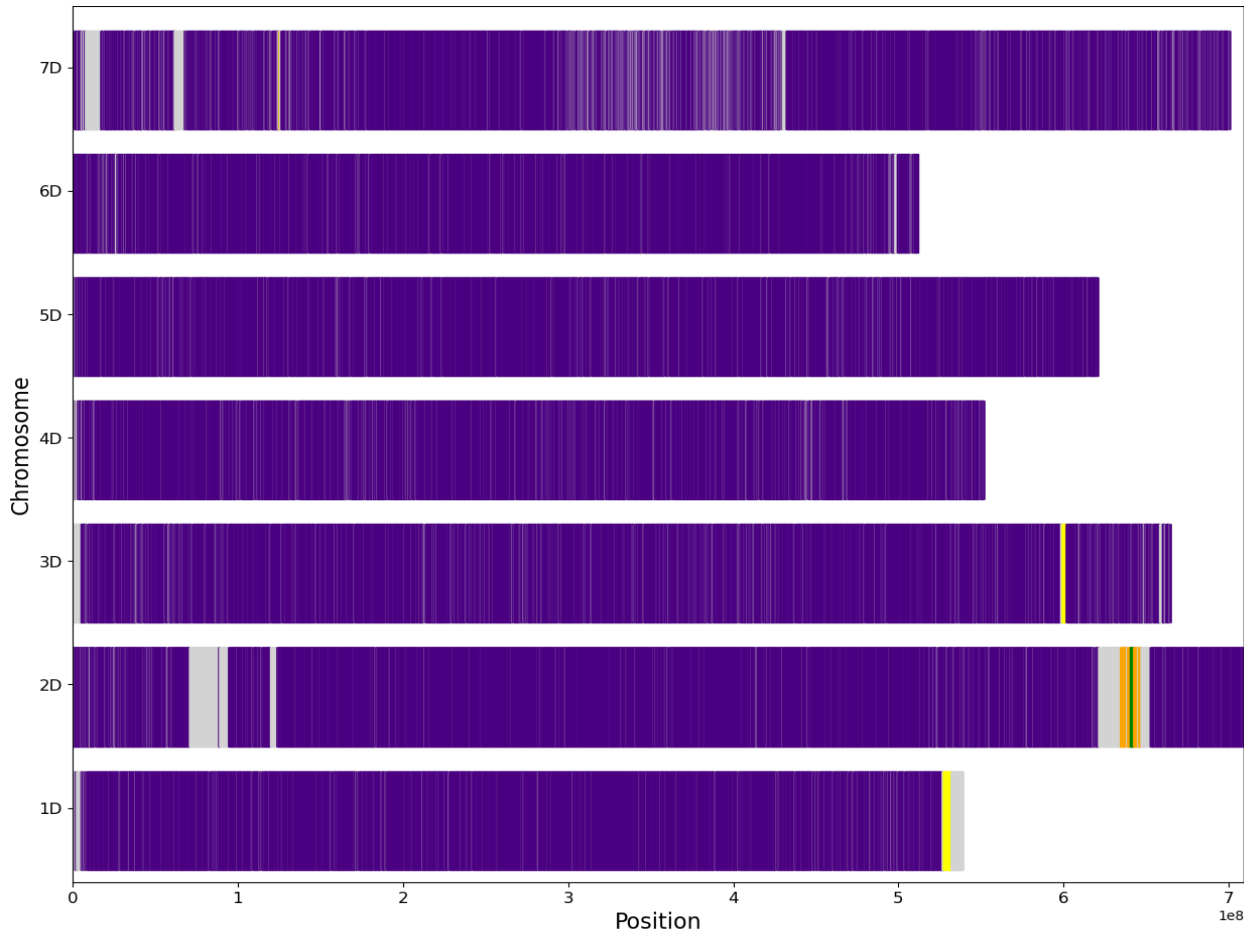
CIMMYT reference genome: Borlaug 100



Lineages	Subpopulation	Contribution
Lineage 2	L2E1	55.5%
	L2E2	17.6%
	L2W1	5.9%
	L2W2	1.8%
	UND_L2	14.2%
		95.04%
Lineage 1	L1W + L1EY + UND_L1	0.69 < 1%
Lineage 3	–	2.4%
ADMIXED	–	0.6%
NO_TAU	–	1.2%

Estimating the contribution of *Ae. tauschii* in synthetic-derived lines using *k-mer* comparisons

MUCUY *Ae. tauschii* (224)



- *Kmer* comparison with sequence assemblies from the mayor *tauschii* lineages can help to determine recombination or possible contribution of *Ae. tauschii* accessions in Synthetic derived lines
- Some of the most used SHW in the CIMMYT Global Wheat Program include *Ae. tauschii* (205), *Ae. tauschii* (224) which belong to Lineage 1
- Contributions of *Ae. tauschii* accessions differ in synthetic derived lines and vary across the genome

Genomic selection using whole genome sequences



Osval Montesinos

1. Cross validation in EDPIE: 150 lines with phenotypic data (DTH, DTM, PH, GY) across 22 international environments

2. Whole genome sequence data

Filtering criteria:

- **Filtering by Read Depth (DP):** the number of sequencing reads. Two ranges: 10-50, 51-100
- **Filtering by Genotype Quality (GQ):** the confidence that the assigned genotype (e.g., 0/0, 0/1, 1/1) is correct. $GQ \geq 30$ and $GQ \geq 60$.
- **Filtering by Allelic Depth (AD):** the number of reads supporting each allele: $AD \geq 5$ and $AD \geq 20$.
- **Filtering by Genotype Likelihood (PL):** PL gives the relative probability of each genotype $PL \geq 30$ and $PL \geq 70$

3. Prediction questions:

- Increase of prediction accuracy in a multi-environmental context
- Effect of different filtering treatments
- Can prediction models inform on variants to be included in routinely used SNP panels

Treatments	min_DP	max_DP	GQ	AD	PL
T1	10	50	60	5	30
T2	10	50	60	5	70
T3	10	50	60	20	30
T4	10	50	60	20	70
T5	10	50	30	5	30
T6	10	50	30	5	70
T7	10	50	30	20	30
T8	10	50	30	20	70
T9	51	100	60	5	30
T10	51	100	60	5	70
T11	51	100	60	20	30
T12	51	100	60	20	70
T13	51	100	30	5	30
T14	51	100	30	5	70
T15	51	100	30	20	30
T16	51	100	30	20	70



**Thank you
for your
interest!**

