

BMT/13/20 Add.
ORIGINAL: English

**DATE:** December 8, 2011

# INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS GENEVA

# WORKING GROUP ON BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES, AND DNA-PROFILING IN PARTICULAR

# Thirteenth Session Brasilia, November 22 to 24, 2011

#### **ADDENDUM**

MOLECULAR MARKERS USED TO DISTINGUISH VARIETIES OBTAINED BY REPEATED BACKCROSSING

Document prepared by experts from the Brazil





INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

WORKING GROUP ON BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES, AND DNA-PROFILING IN PARTICULAR

Thirteenth Session Brasilia, November 22 to 24, 2011

BMT 13/20: Molecular Marker used to Distinguish Varieties Obtained by Repeated Backcrossing

Ivan Schuster

Elisa Serra Negra Vieira Davi Henrique Rodrigues Francisco de Alcântara Neto

### Introduction

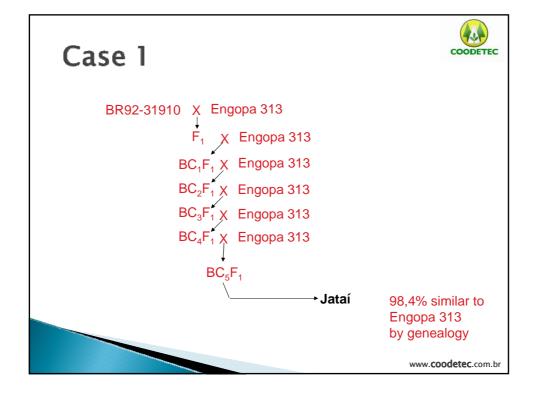


- Varieties obtained by repeated beckcrossing, potentially may be "essencially derived varieties".
- When varieties are obtained by repeated beckcrossing, generally it is difficult to distinguish the new variety from the original variety.
- Molecular markers can be used to distinguish these varieties.

## Material and Method



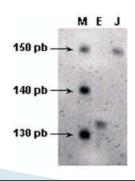
We evaluated, by SSR markers, two cases of soybean varieties obtained by repeated backcrossing.

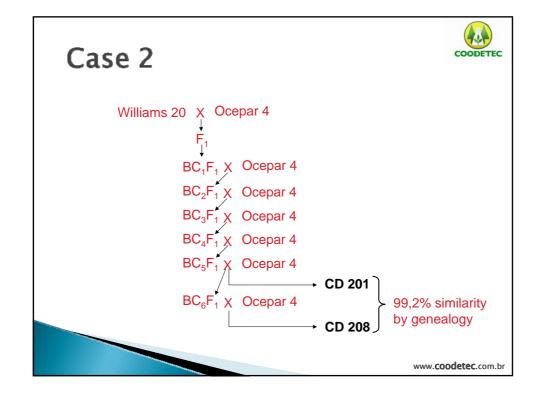


# Molecular analysis

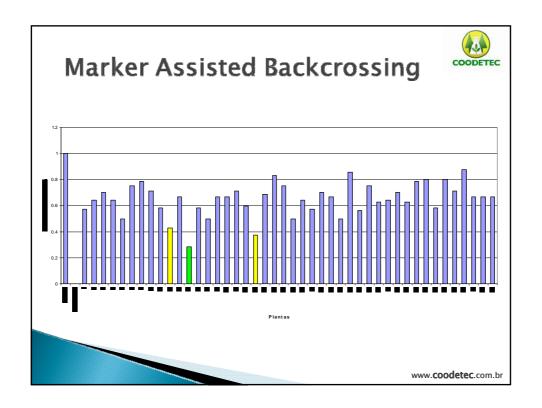


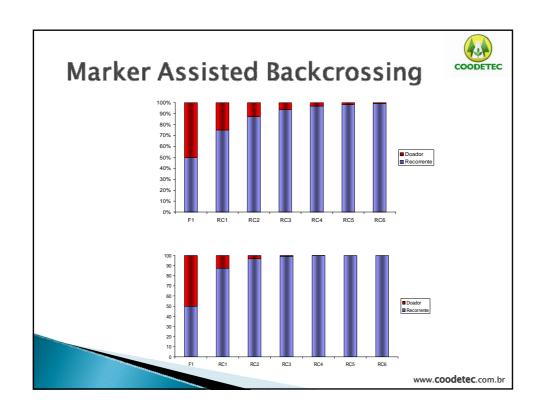
- From 42 SSR markers genotyped in Acrylamide gel, one showed difference between Engopa313 and Jatai.
  - 2.4% genetic distance from molecular analysis.





# Molecular Markers • From 53 markers genotyped in agarose gel: • Two differentiated CD 201 from Ocepar 4 • Three differentiated CD 208 from Ocepar 4 • From 248 markers genotyped in agarose gel • One differentiated CD 201 and CD 208. Sat\_185 CD 201 CD 208 From 48 selected markers genotyped in Capillary gel Four differentiated CD 201 and CD 208.





## Conclusion



- Even varieties obtained by repeated backcrossing can be discriminated by molecular markers.
- Such varieties are very similar (1% to 2% of genetic distance).