Characterization of Microsatellites Identified by Next-Generation Sequencing in the Neotropical Tree Handroanthus billbergii (Bignoniaceae)

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CHARACTERIZATION OF MICROSATELITES IDENTIFIED BY NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING IN THE NEOTROPICAL TREE *Handroanthus billbergii* (Bignoniaceae)\(^1\)

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**Method and Results:**

**Premise of the study:** We developed microsatellite (simple sequence repeat [SSR]) markers in the Neotropical tree *Handroanthus billbergii* (Bignoniaceae), to be applied in assessment of genetic diversity in this species as a reference for inferring the impact of dry forest fragmentation in Ecuador.

**Methods and Results:** Using next-generation sequencing, we detected a total of 26,893 putative SSRs reported here. Using an ABI 3500xl sequencer, we identified and characterized a set of polymorphic markers in 23 individuals belonging to three populations of *H. billbergii*.

**Conclusions:** We report a set of 30 useful SSR markers for *H. billbergii* and a large list of potential microsatellites for developing new markers for this or related species.

**Key words:** Bignoniaceae; *Handroanthus billbergii*; microsatellites; next-generation sequencing (NGS).

*Handroanthus billbergii* (Bureau & K. Schum.) S. O. Grose (syn. *Tabebuia billbergii* (Bureau & K. Schum.) Standl.) (Bignoniaceae), known as “guayacan negro” in Spanish, is a characteristic deciduous tree species of tropical dry forests in the Tumbesian region. This region, recognized as one of the most endangered biodiversity hotspots, is included among the most threatened ecosystems in Ecuador (Espinosa et al., 2011). According to the most recent taxonomic revision, *H. billbergii* belongs to the genus *Handroanthus* Mattos, a group of trees known for wood that is among the heaviest and hardest known in the world (Grose and Olmstead, 2007). Because this species produces very hard, durable, and high-quality wood, it has been overexploited by the local people and dominates the market, and therefore its diversity is declining rapidly (Détienne and Vernay, 2011).

To study the impact of forest fragmentation on *H. billbergii* populations in Ecuador, a survey of genetic diversity using highly polymorphic and codominant markers is proposed. Microsatellite markers (also known as simple sequence repeats [SSRs]) are available in the closely related species *Tabebuia aurea* (Silva Manso) Benth. & Hook. f. (Braga et al., 2007), but transferability of these markers to *H. billbergii* was almost null.

Furthermore, a genetic survey with inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSRs) revealed low polymorphism rates, primarily at the intra-population level (Rueda, 2015). In this study, we report the development of SSR markers in *H. billbergii* by applying next-generation sequencing (NGS). We also report an estimation of the genetic information content of a set of 30 polymorphic markers surveyed in a representative group of individuals from three different populations.

**METHODS AND RESULTS**

As biological material for the DNA library, we used samples from two representative trees referenced in populations 1 and 2 (Appendix 1) during field prospecting expeditions in Ecuador. Genomic DNA was isolated from dried leaf samples using a procedure reported in Rueda (2015). The DNA library was prepared using the Nextera DNA Sample Kit (Ref. GAO9115; Illumina, San Diego, California, USA). DNA fragmentation started with 50 ng of purified DNA, followed by end-polishing and sequencing adapter ligation to prepare di-tagged DNA fragment libraries. The quality of the libraries was assessed using an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, California, USA), and the concentration was quantified using the KAPA Library Quantification Kit for Illumina Sequencing (KR0390; Kapa Biosystems, Woburn, Massachusetts, USA). The sequencing was performed on a MiSeq Sequencer (Illumina) using the 2 × 300-bp read mode. To reduce the raw data set and maximize the length of the sequences, an assembly of the 2,169,901 reads was performed with the ABYSS assembler (Simpson et al., 2009). To search for microsatellite markers among the assembled contigs (856,149), we used the Microsatellite identification tool (MISA; Thiel et al., 2005). The search used specific criteria for the design of primers; these included motifs 2–6 bp in size, with a minimum repeat number of four repetitions, and with a maximum difference between two SSRs of 100 bp. The primers would thus amplify one or more repeats, effectively encompassing them as the same repeat motif if these were 100 bp or less from each other. Among the 61,074 SSRs identified, primers were designed for 26,893 SSRs, of which 11,438 were dinucleotide, 8119 were trinucleotide, 3545 were tetranucleotide, 2768 were pentanucleotide, and 6377 were hexanucleotide.
Table 1. Description of 30 new microsatellite markers developed in *Handroanthus billbergii*.

| Locus<sup>a</sup> | Primer sequences (5′–3′) | Repeat motif | Allele size range (bp) | GenBank accession no. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| mTb002            | F: GGACGTGCTAGTGCGTTG    | (GT)<sub>15</sub> | 235–297                | KT715664             |
|                   | R: AGAGATGACATGCAACAA    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb003            | F: GACCTTCTGCTTGCTGCC    | (TG)<sub>15</sub> | 142–157                | KT715665             |
|                   | R: CTTCTAGCTCCTCCCTG     |              |                        |                      |
| mTb005            | F: GCAGGGGCGGCTGAGAG     | (TC)<sub>16</sub> | 186–218                | KT715666             |
|                   | R: GCGGACGCTCCTGCCGT     |              |                        |                      |
| mTb006            | F: GGCTTCAACATTGGTGG     | (TG)<sub>10</sub> | 162–172                | KT715667             |
|                   | R: GGCATTCCCAAGACACT     |              |                        |                      |
| mTb011            | F: TAATTCCCCGGTGCGAG     | (AG)<sub>17</sub> | 167–193                | KT715668             |
|                   | R: CACCTGCTCCTCAGACCATC  |              |                        |                      |
| mTb013            | F: GTGAGGCTCCTCAGATG     | (CT)<sub>15</sub> | 354–368                | KT715669             |
|                   | R: GCTTACACATTCACAGACATC |              |                        |                      |
| mTb014            | F: TCACTGCACTCCATATCC    | (CT)<sub>15</sub> | 247–259                | KT715670             |
|                   | R: AATTGGGACAATCATTCTTT  |              |                        |                      |
| mTb015            | F: AGCAACGCAAGACGACATT  | (TC)<sub>21</sub> | 275–301                | KT715671             |
|                   | R: GTCAAGCCAATGACACTCC   |              |                        |                      |
| mTb016            | F: GCAGGCTCCTCTGCTTC     | (AG)<sub>15</sub> | 126–156                | KT715672             |
|                   | R: CCATGGGAGTCTATTGCT    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb017            | F: TGACATGCGGACAGGACAA   | (AG)<sub>16</sub> | 216–274                | KT715673             |
|                   | R: AGGCCAGGCGATAACA      |              |                        |                      |
| mTb018            | F: GGGTCGACGCCCTCTCC     | (CT)<sub>16</sub> | 230–238                | KT715674             |
|                   | R: ACATCAGCTACATCAGTC    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb019            | F: GATATGGCCTGCTGAGAG    | (AG)<sub>19</sub> | 272–312                | KT715675             |
|                   | R: TGGAGTGGAAAGACACT     |              |                        |                      |
| mTb020            | F: CATGACTGCTGCTGCC      | (AG)<sub>15</sub> | 305–341                | KT715676             |
|                   | R: GATTTAGCTGCTCATGAGAG  |              |                        |                      |
| mTb021            | F: ATGTTGATGAGGGCAGA     | (TC)<sub>18</sub> | 269–277                | KT715677             |
|                   | R: GGGACAGCTAAAGGAAA     |              |                        |                      |
| mTb022            | F: AGATCCAGGACACAAA      | (AG)<sub>15</sub> | 202–240                | KT715678             |
|                   | R: GAGCCAGGCGAGAAGAG     |              |                        |                      |
| mTb023            | F: AGCGGCGACTGAGCCAG     | (AC)<sub>16</sub> | 252–262                | KT715679             |
|                   | R: GCCCTGATCCCTTGGGAAGC  |              |                        |                      |
| mTb024            | F: CCATTGCTGCTCCTTCA     | (TA)<sub>12</sub> | 199–209                | KT715680             |
|                   | R: AAGCAAGAACACTCCTGCA   |              |                        |                      |
| mTb025            | F: CAACTGAGAGGAGACTGAAA  | (AT)<sub>11</sub> | 354–368                | KT715681             |
|                   | R: GGAGACGCGGACAGGAAG    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb027            | F: TTTTCACAAACGATTCTT    | (ATT)<sub>15</sub> | 165–201                | KT715682             |
|                   | R: GGTGTTGGGAGTTACTTT    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb028            | F: TGGCAAGGACATAATCTCTCA | (TAA)<sub>17</sub> | 185–215                | KT715683             |
|                   | R: AAAACCGGAAATCTCCTCC   |              |                        |                      |
| mTb029            | F: AAGCAAGAGGGCGAGGT     | (TTA)<sub>13</sub> | 273–282                | KT715684             |
|                   | R: TCCACGCTGAGCTATTCC    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb031            | F: TGCAAGCTGAGGGAGACTA   | (CTT)<sub>12</sub> | 194–215                | KT715685             |
|                   | R: GCAGCAAGAAAGTCCGAG    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb032            | F: CGTCGATAATCTTGGTGG    | (AAT)<sub>13</sub> | 189–213                | KT715686             |
|                   | R: ACAGATGGAAGAGAAAAACAAAG |              |                        |                      |
| mTb033            | F: ACAAGAAATATTCACTCTG   | (ATT)<sub>15</sub> | 171–205                | KT715687             |
|                   | R: ACCAGGCTCAGCAGCAT     |              |                        |                      |
| mTb035            | F: TCTTAATGACCCACACTTCC  | (ATT)<sub>15</sub> | 151–183                | KT715688             |
|                   | R: GTCTGTAAGCACAATAGACTG |              |                        |                      |
| mTb036            | F: CGACTCCACCATCAA       | (TTA)<sub>14</sub> | 149–170                | KT715689             |
|                   | R: CTTTTTCTTTGCGGCC      |              |                        |                      |
| mTb037            | F: TCTTGGTGGAAATTTGGA    | (TAA)<sub>16</sub> | 235–265                | KT715690             |
|                   | R: GACTAGCCAATGCTCCAG    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb041            | F: CGAGATTCTCTGCTCAGAATCA | (TAA)<sub>16</sub> | 221–260                | KT715691             |
|                   | R: AACAGGCGGAGAAGGTTG    |              |                        |                      |
| mTb043            | F: GGCATGACAGTGTCCATACCC | (ATT)<sub>16</sub> | 232–275                | KT715692             |
|                   | R: CCCATAGGGACCATAGTGA   |              |                        |                      |
| mTb052            | F: TGCAGTGGAAAGATGCGCCA  | (AAT)<sub>18</sub> | 147–171                | KT715693             |
|                   | R: TATCGGCAATAGTGCAAGAAGT|              |                        |                      |

<sup>a</sup>Annealing temperature for all loci was 55°C.

414 tetranucleotide, 941 were pentanucleotide, 336 were hexanucleotide, and 2514 contained complex SSR motifs (Appendix S1).

For the SSR screening, we selected primer pairs flanking di- and trinucleotide SSR motifs with a minimum of 10 repetitions and amplifying fragments between 400 and 1000 bp in length. We screened a set of 55 primers: 25 primer pairs corresponding to dinucleotide SSR motifs and 30 primer pairs corresponding to trinucleotide SSR motifs. Amplification of the expected SSR fragments was first observed using agarose gel electrophoresis. Eight primer pairs that did not yield a single, well-amplified PCR product were excluded from the polymorphism survey. For screening the 47 remaining primer pairs, 23 individuals of three *H. billbergii* populations located in Ecuador (Appendix 1) were analyzed on an ABI 3500xl sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, Massachusetts).

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USA). The forward primers were end-labeled with an M13 extension (5′-CACGACGTTGATAAACGAC-3′), and the SSR amplifications were multiplexed in a 10-μL volume reaction using FAM, NED, PET, and VIC chemistries. We used 20 ng of DNA template, 1× buffer (including MgCl₂ with a final concentration of 1.5 mM), 0.08 μM of the M13-labeled primer, 0.1 μL of each dNTP, and 0.05 U/mL of Taq DNA polymerase. The following program was used in a 384 multiplex PCR arrangement: 94 °C for 5 min, 35 cycles at 94 °C for 45 s, 60 °C for 45 s, 55 °C for 75 s, including a touchdown of 10 cycles at 94 °C for 5 min, 35 cycles at 94 °C decreasing 0.5 °C per cycle, and a final elongation step of 94 °C for 10 min, 0.664, respectively, in the three screened populations, and evidence of significant LD was found for 24 of the 435 possible SSR pairwise combinations after Bonferroni corrections. However, a further analysis with more individuals will be useful for confirming possible genetic associations between the reported SSR markers. Finally, primer transferability was also tested in the sympatric related species *H. chrysanthus* (Jacq.) S. O. Grose, showing good results of cross-amplification in all but one of the 30 markers (Table 2).

### CONCLUSIONS

The set of 30 SSR markers reported here will be used for surveying genetic diversity in a larger sample size of *H. billbergii* populations in the dry forests in Ecuador. In addition, the list of 26,893 SSRs published here (Appendix S1) is available for developing other markers in *H. billbergii* or related species.

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**Table 2.** Results of initial SSR primer screening in three populations of *Handroanthus billbergii*.a

| Locus | Population 1 (Mangahurco) (N = 9) | Population 2 (Puna) (N = 7) | Population 3 (Arenillas) (N = 7) | Total |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
|       | A | Hₑ | Hₒ | A | Hₑ | Hₒ | A | Hₑ | Hₒ | A | PIC | CAb |
| mTb002 | 6 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 5 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 6 | 0.78 | 1.00 | 8 | 0.80 | + |
| mTb003 | 2 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 2 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 2 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 2 | 0.33 | + |
| mTb005 | 3 | 0.62 | 0.20 | 3 | 0.61 | 0.66 | 3 | 0.65 | 0.25 | 8 | 0.84 | + |
| mTb006 | 3 | 0.53 | 0.75 | 3 | 0.64 | 0.60 | 4 | 0.72 | 0.80 | 4 | 0.65 | + |
| mTb011 | 3 | 0.59 | 0.50 | 3 | 0.66 | 0.80 | 4 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.58 | + |
| mTb013 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.32 | 0 | 3 | 0.62 | 0 | 4 | 0.42 | + |
| mTb014 | 2 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 3 | 0.66 | 0.40 | 3 | 0.62 | 1.00 | 4 | 0.66 | — |
| mTb015 | 3 | 0.56 | 0.40 | 4 | 0.58 | 0.80 | 3 | 0.54 | 0.60 | 6 | 0.56 | + |
| mTb016 | 5 | 0.53 | 0.75 | 5 | 0.68 | 0.40 | 8 | 0.84 | 1.00 | 9 | 0.79 | + |
| mTb017 | 5 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 8 | 0.86 | 1.00 | 10 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 17 | 0.91 | + |
| mTb018 | 3 | 0.46 | 0.40 | 2 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 2 | 0.48 | 0.80 | 3 | 0.42 | + |
| mTb019 | 8 | 0.86 | 0.60 | 7 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 7 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 14 | 0.87 | + |
| mTb020 | 7 | 0.82 | 0.60 | 5 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 7 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 12 | 0.89 | + |
| mTb021 | 4 | 0.72 | 0.60 | 3 | 0.64 | 1.00 | 4 | 0.72 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.73 | + |
| mTb022 | 6 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 6 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 5 | 0.72 | 1.00 | 9 | 0.77 | + |
| mTb023 | 2 | 0.32 | 0.40 | 2 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.17 | + |
| mTb024 | 2 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 4 | 0.71 | 1.00 | 4 | 0.64 | 1.00 | 5 | 0.58 | + |
| mTb025 | 2 | 0.44 | 0 | 6 | 0.82 | 0.40 | 4 | 0.66 | 0.20 | 6 | 0.69 | + |
| mTb027 | 2 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 6 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 5 | 0.77 | 1.00 | 8 | 0.84 | + |
| mTb028 | 3 | 0.62 | 1.00 | 8 | 0.84 | 1.00 | 3 | 0.50 | 0.66 | 8 | 0.77 | + |
| mTb029 | 2 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 3 | 0.58 | 1.00 | 2 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 3 | 0.48 | + |
| mTb031 | 2 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 3 | 0.54 | 0.40 | 2 | 0.32 | 0 | 3 | 0.32 | + |
| mTb032 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 5 | 0.34 | + |
| mTb033 | 4 | 0.70 | 0.40 | 4 | 0.72 | 0.80 | 4 | 0.64 | 0.60 | 6 | 0.68 | + |
| mTb035 | 3 | 0.56 | 0.80 | 3 | 0.58 | 0.40 | 4 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 5 | 0.58 | + |
| mTb036 | 2 | 0.32 | 0 | 3 | 0.46 | 0.20 | 2 | 0.32 | 0 | 4 | 0.36 | + |
| mTb037 | 6 | 0.78 | 0.60 | 6 | 0.81 | 0.75 | 3 | 0.62 | 0.80 | 8 | 0.82 | + |
| mTb041 | 5 | 0.68 | 0.80 | 3 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 5 | 0.72 | 0.60 | 6 | 0.69 | + |
| mTb043 | 4 | 0.70 | 0.40 | 4 | 0.58 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.74 | 0.80 | 9 | 0.74 | + |
| mTb052 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0.72 | 0.80 | 5 | 0.76 | 1.00 | 8 | 0.75 | + |
| Mean | 3.3 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 4.1 | 0.64 | 0.66 | 4 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 6.5 | 0.638 | |

**Note:** A = number of alleles; Hₑ = expected heterozygosity; Hₒ = observed heterozygosity; N = number of individuals sampled; PIC = polymorphism information content.

aLocality and voucher information are provided in Appendix 1.

bCross-amplification in the sympatric species *H. chrysanthus*: + = successful amplification; — = no amplification.
APPENDIX 1. Voucher information for *Handroanthus billbergii* samples used in this study.ᵃ

| Species | Collection locality | Geographic coordinates | N  |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|----|
| *H. billbergii* (Bureau & K. Schum.) S. O. Grose | Mangahurco, Loja, Ecuador (Population 1) | 4°8′6.108″S, 80°26′22.812″W | 9 |
| *H. billbergii* | Puna, Guayas, Ecuador (Population 2) | 2°42′57.204″S, 80°5′27.204″W | 7 |
| *H. billbergii* | Arenillas, El Oro, Ecuador (Population 3) | 3°29′2.112″S, 80°6′28.583″W | 7 |
| *H. chrysanthus* (Jacq.) S. O. Grose | Mangahurco, Loja, Ecuador | 4°8′6.108″S, 80°26′22.812″W | 3 |

Note: N = number of analyzed individuals.

ᵃRepresentative trees (codes Tb24 and Tb37) used for developing the markers were sampled from population 1.