An integrated molecular cytogenetic map of
*Cucumis sativus* L. chromosome 2

Yonghua Han1,2*, Zhonghua Zhang3, Sanwen Huang3, Weiwei Jin1*

**Abstract**

**Background:** Integration of molecular, genetic and cytological maps is still a challenge for most plant species. Recent progress in molecular and cytogenetic studies created a basis for developing integrated maps in cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.).

**Results:** In this study, eleven fosmid clones and three plasmids containing 45S rDNA, the centromeric satellite repeat Type III and the pericentriomeric repeat CsRP1 sequences respectively were hybridized to cucumber metaphase chromosomes to assign their cytological location on chromosome 2. Moreover, an integrated molecular cytogenetic map of cucumber chromosomes 2 was constructed by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) mapping of 11 fosmid clones together with the cucumber centromere-specific Type III sequence on meiotic pachytene chromosomes. The cytogenetic map was fully integrated with genetic linkage map since each fosmid clone was anchored by a genetically mapped simple sequence repeat marker (SSR). The relationship between the genetic and physical distances along chromosome was analyzed.

**Conclusions:** Recombination was not evenly distributed along the physical length of chromosome 2. Suppression of recombination was found in centromeric and pericentromeric regions. Our results also indicated that the molecular markers composing the linkage map for chromosome 2 provided excellent coverage of the chromosome.

**Background**

Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L., 2n = 2x = 14) is an economically important vegetable crop in the Cucurbitaceae family. The cucumber genome has been sequenced using a novel combination of traditional Sanger and next-generation Illumina GA sequencing technologies [1]. Illumina GA sequencing technology has significantly improved high throughput sequencing efforts at reasonable cost. However, an intrinsic characteristic of the technology is short read lengths (~50 bp), which prevents their direct application for *de novo* genomic assembly. Within a total of 72.2-fold genome coverage generated for cucumber genome, Sanger reads provided 3.9-fold coverage and Illumina GA reads provided 68.3-fold coverage [1]. The total length of assembled cucumber genome was 243.5 Mb which is 30% smaller compared to cucumber genome size. Of these, only 72.8% of the assembled sequences were anchored onto the chromosomes using information from high density genetic map previously developed by Ren et al. [2]. However, the genetic map reports only the linear order of markers and the amount of recombination between linked markers. Because linkage map distances are not simply related to physical distances, the linkage map does not provide sufficient detail to support genome assembly. The molecular cytogenetic map incorporating data from both genetic and cytological maps can provide sufficient detail of the physical locations of genetic markers. Such maps can contribute significantly to the assembly of ongoing cucumber genomic sequences by resolving the order of closely linked markers, confirming the physical positions of markers on the linkage groups and evaluating the size of the putative remaining gaps [3,4].

The direct way to generate a cytogenetic map is to localize genetic markers onto chromosomes by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. However, most genetic
markers (0.5-4.0 kb) are too small to generate consistent and reliable in situ hybridization signals on plant chromosomes [5]. Large insert DNA clones, such as bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) or yeast artificial chromosomes (YAC) clones, are likely to contain dispersed repetitive sequences that will cause high background signal in FISH [6]. BACs from species such as wheat, with very large genomes do not generate unique locus-specific FISH signals [7]. Small fosmid clones (30-40 kb) likely to contain less dispersed repetitive sequences compared to large insert DNA clones, will be more suitable as DNA probes. A fosmid library was recently constructed for *C. sativus* inbred line 9930 which was previously used for International Cucumber Genome Project. A high-density polymorphic simple sequence repeat (SSR) genetic map was developed based on whole genome shotgun sequences [2]. In addition, a karyotype showing the position and fluorescence intensity of signals generated by several tandem repeat sequences has been developed for *C. sativus* inbred 9930 [8]. These accomplishments have created the basis for the integration of molecular, genetic and cytological maps of cucumber. FISH mapping of DNA clones anchored with genetically mapped DNA markers to pachytene bivalents is a very efficient approach to integrate genetic linkage maps with chromosomal maps [9]. Not only do the pachytene chromosomes provide superior mapping resolution compared to somatic metaphase chromosomes, but the euchromatin and heterochromatin features can be visualized on pachytene chromosomes, thereby allowing DNA probes to be mapped to specific euchromatic or heterochromatic regions. To date, FISH-based cytogenetic maps on pachytene chromosomes have been developed in *A. thaliana* for chromosome 4 [10], maize chromosome 9 [11,12], potato chromosome 6 [13,14], *Brassica oleracea* chromosome 6 [15], rice chromosomes 5 and 10 [4,16], tomato chromosomes 1, 2 and 6 [17-19], soybean chromosome 19 [20], cotton chromosomes 12A and 12D [21] and for all the *Sorghum* chromosomes [22,23]. We previously reported integrated cytogenetic maps for cucumber chromosomes 6 and 7 [24]. Here, we report an integrated cytogenetic map for cucumber chromosome 2 using similar methods as described previously [24].

**Results**

The distribution of 45S rDNA, Type III and CsRP1 sequences on cucumber metaphase chromosome 2

Our previous study demonstrated that the satellite repeat sequence Type III located at cytologically defined cucumber centromeres, and the Type III signals on chromosome 2 were the weakest among the seven chromosome pairs [8]. In this study, we found that minor Type III signals also occurred at the interstitial regions of chromosome pairs 2 (arrows in Figure 1a, b) and 4 (arrowheads in Figure 1a, b) which were identified by FISH mapping of the 45S rDNA probe simultaneously on optimal chromosome preparations (Figure 1c). The minor signals on chromosome 4 (arrowheads in Figure 1b) were much weaker than those on chromosome 2 (arrows in Figure 1b). Interestingly, an unusual distribution of the 45S rDNA sequence was found. The signals of 45S rDNA, which are usually associated with a secondary constriction, occupied the exclusive constriction region. The major and minor signals of Type III sequence, which located at the primary constriction regions on other cucumber chromosomes, flanked the constriction on chromosome pairs 2 (arrows in Figure 1c) and 4 (arrowheads in Figure 1c). Moreover, the minor Type III signals on the two chromosome pairs colocalized with strong signals of the CsRP1 sequence (Figure 1d-f), which is a pericentromeric heterochromatin specific repeat [25]. The stronger signals of CsRP1 were close the minor Type III signals on chromosome 2 (arrows in Figure 1d-f).

The construction of molecular cytogenetic map of chromosome 2

To construct a cytogenetic map with a high resolution, an initial set of 16 SSR markers from linkage group 2 [2] was selected to screen a fosmid library developed from the cucumber inbred line 9930. The SSR markers were distributed at an average distance of ~6 cM along the linkage group from 0.0 cM (bin 1) to 100.2 cM (bin 113). Only 11 fosmid clones were selected for FISH mapping which produced little or no background signal when hybridized to cucumber chromosomes without the aid of C01 DNA for blocking (Table 1).

We first determined the physical order of adjacent fosmid clones based on the genetic positions of their corresponding SSR markers by dual-color FISH on somatic metaphase chromosomes (Figure 2a). On the basis of these results, multi-fosmid FISH probe cocktails were developed and hybridized to the pachytene chromosomes together with the cucumber centromere-specific DNA probe Type III (Figure 2b). The relative position of all probes can be clearly distinguished on spreads of pachytene bivalents. Three computationally straightened chromosomes 2 from three independent cells were shown (Figure 2c). The left chromosome is straightened from the image shown in Figure 2b. The DAPI-stained pachytene chromosomes in Figure 2c were converted into a black-white image to show heterochromatin distribution (Figure 2d). Pachytene chromosome 2 showed a distinct heterochromatin and euchromatin distribution pattern based on DAPI staining. The heterochromatic region spanned ~18% of the length of the chromosome. Most of the heterochromatin was confined to the

http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2156/12/18
pericentromeric region. Small heterochromatic domains were observed at both ends of the chromosome (Figure 2d). Using the FISH signals from Type III repeat as a reference, the centromere for chromosome 2 was placed between the fosmids 2-6 and 2-7.

The order of individual fosmids along the chromosome was generally colinear with the order of the corresponding SSR markers along the linkage map except for 2-10 (94.3 cM) and 2-11 (97.7 cM). The FISH signals derived from fosmid clones 2-10 and 2-11 were located adjacently on pachytene chromosomes but 2-10 was located closer to the telomere (Figure 2c). We examined information from the genome sequence in the region that showed conflict between the genetic map and our FISH result. We found that genome sequence information supported our FISH result (unpublished data). The conflict may be either due to a result of chromosomal rearrangement that occurred between the sequenced genotype 9930 and the genotypes used to create the mapping population or these markers may have been placed incorrectly on the genetic map.

To assess the rate of recombination, measurements of fosmid positions along the six straightened chromosomes 2 were taken and transformed into fractional lengths (FL) using a methodology reported by Cheng et al. [4]. The relationship between the genetic and physical distances along chromosome 2 is summarized in Table 1 and Figure 3. In general, recombination is more or less evenly distributed along the physical length of chromosome 2 (Figure 3). However, a significant disproportion between genetic and physical distances was found in the centromeric region. SSR03758 (57.5 cM) and SSR23732 (61.5 cM) are the closest SSR markers flanking the centromere. These two markers are separated genetically by only 4 cM but physically by 30.9 FL.

One of the most important criteria to judge the quality of a genetic linkage map is its physical coverage of the corresponding chromosome. The FISH signals for two fosmids (2-1 and 2-10) were very near on the opposing ends of the chromosome. These results

---

**Table 1 Genetic and physical locations of SSR markers and their corresponding fosmid clones**

| Code | Marker position (cM) | Fosmid clone | FL |
|------|----------------------|--------------|----|
| 2-1  | SSR00184 0.0         | gcfbe0_0222_B06ab1 | 1.02 |
| 2-2  | SSR11052 5.9         | gcfbd0_1078_H03ab1 | 5.78 |
| 2-3  | SSR21090 11.1        | gcfbd0_0606_B07ab1 | 8.49 |
| 2-4  | SSR13504 22.5        | gcsxc0_157514    | 16.99 |
| 2-5  | SSR22083 33.6        | rgcfbe0_0466_E02ab1 | 23.85 |
| 2-6  | SSR03758 57.5        | rgcfbe0_0464_B06ab1 | 42.99 |
| 2-7  | SSR23732 61.5        | rgcfbd0_0252_E04ab1 | 73.85 |
| 2-8  | SSR20045 74.0        | gcfbd0_1142_B06ab1 | 80.34 |
| 2-9  | SSR20678 78.0        | rgcfbd0_0512_G06ab1 | 84.28 |
| 2-10 | SSR03065 94.3        | gcfbd0_0304_A09ab1 | 96.21 |
| 2-11 | SSR13783 97.7        | gcfbd0_0605_C06ab1 | 94.21 |

* FL (fraction length) = (S/T) × 100.2, where S = distance (µm) from the FISH site to the end of the long arm, T = total length of the chromosome (µm), and 100.2 is the length (in cM) of the linkage group 2.
indicate that the molecular markers composing the linkage map for chromosome 2 provide excellent coverage of the chromosome.

Discussion
Centromere position for cucumber chromosome 2
The centromere is the most characteristic landmark of monocentric chromosomes in higher eukaryotic species and appears cytologically as a distinct primary constriction on condensed metaphase chromosomes. Satellite DNA and retrotransposons are the most abundant DNA elements found in plant centromere regions [26]. Due to large arrays of highly homogenized satellite repeats, elucidating the assembly and structure of chromatin at centromeres is extremely difficult. Thus, the centromeres have been left as gap in the sequence maps in most model eukaryotes. rDNA sequences and several types of satellite sequences primarily located in the centromeric and telomeric regions comprised the majority of unassembled reads in cucumber genome shotgun sequences [1]. FISH is a powerful technique to delineate the structure and DNA composition of such genomic regions [9].

Results of the cytogenetic studies on cucumber chromosome 2 have been inconsistent in previous karyotypes [8,25,27,28], due to different positions assumed for centromere of chromosome 2. In our study, FISH results showed an unusual distribution of the 45S rDNA sequence and the existence of minor centromere-specific satellite repeat signals [9].

Figure 2 FISH of 11 fosmids on cucumber somatic and pachytene chromosomes a FISH of 11 fosmids on somatic chromosomes. Adjacent probes were labeled with different fluorochromes and hybridized together to test the order and position. b Cucumber chromosomes at the pachytene stage were probed by a set of eleven fosmid clones together with the Type III satellite repeat. c Three straightened cucumber pachytene chromosome 2. The left chromosome is straightened from the image shown in Figure 2b. d The chromosomes in Figure 2c were converted into black-white image. Distinct heterochromatin is visible at the centromeric region and at the distal ends of both chromosome arms.

Bars, 5 μm
antibody in cucumber would be used to prove the location of functional centromere on cucumber chromosome 2.

Relationship between genetic and physical distance for cucumber chromosome 2

Our fosmid map of cucumber chromosome 2 revealed a significant disproportion between genetic and physical distances in the centromeric region. Indeed, reduction of recombination around the centromere is a common feature, especially for grasses with large genomes and high repetitive DNA content, such as wheat, barley, and sorghum. Crossing-over in the (peri-)centromeric regions, which may account for as much as 50% of the chromosome length, is essentially suppressed [23,36-40]. In genomes with smaller chromosomes, such as rice and Arabidopsis, cross-over suppression at the centromere is restricted within a relatively small region [4,41,42]. Like rice and Arabidopsis, the region of recombination suppression on chromosome 2 is also restricted to a relatively small region corresponding to ~30% of the chromosome length. Since the region of recombination suppression correlates directly with sizes of centromeric heterochromatin regions [4], the regions of recombination reduction from other cucumber chromosomes should be smaller than the region on chromosome 2 because the proportion of centromeric heterochromatic regions on chromosome 2 is the highest one of all cucumber chromosomes [25]. This has been confirmed by our previous study which demonstrated that an obvious recombination reduction was not detected for cucumber chromosome 6. Also the region of suppressed recombination on chromosome 7 was smaller than that of chromosome 2 [24].

The integrated genetic and cytogenetic maps can serve as a template to facilitate sequence assembly because the maps provided information on the distribution of heterochromatin, euchromatin, centromeres and markers across chromosomes [4,43]. In addition, the cytogenetic maps can be used to determine if the linkage gaps represent recombination hot spots or large chromosomal segments. The assembled cucumber sequences were anchored onto the chromosomes using a high-density genetic map information developed by Ren et al. [2]. Although the genetic linkage map contains more markers per centimorgan than any other cucumber genetic map, it still contains large gaps. Integrated molecular cytogenetic maps can indicate whether these gaps are associated with recombination hot spots and/or represent a large chromosomal segment. Such information will be valuable for designing corresponding strategies to eventually close these gaps.

Conclusions

Using a combination of molecular, genetic and cytological approaches to the analysis of cucumber genome, we built an integrated map of cucumber chromosome 2, to provide also an explanation for previous different localization of the centromere of this chromosome and find that the meiotic recombination frequency is reduced around the cucumber centromeres. With the establishment of cytogenetic maps of other cucumber chromosomes, this integrated set of information will not only provide a framework for cucumber genome assembly but also provide a solid foundation for cucumber genetic and genomic research such as map-based gene isolation, comparative genomics and evolutionary studies.

Methods

Plant materials and chromosome preparation

C. sativus 'Chinese long' inbred line 9930 was used for cytological studies. Root tips were harvested from
germinated seeds, pretreated in 0.002M 8-hydroxyquinoline at room temperature for 2 h to accumulate metaphase cells, and fixed in methanol:glacial acetic acid (3:1). Root tips were macerated in 2% cellulase Onozuka R-10 (Yakult Pharmaceutical, Tokyo) and 1% pectolyase Y-23 (ICN) at 37°C for 2 h and squashes were made in the same fixative. Young panicles were harvested and fixed in 3:1 (100% ethanol:glacial acetic acid) Carnoy’s solution. The procedure for meiotic chromosome preparation was largely the same as that used for preparing mitotic chromosomes from root tips with the following modification: anthers were digested in the enzyme mixture for 4.5 h at 37°C. The digested anthers were macerated on glass slides in 50% acetic acid solution with fine-pointed forceps and then flame-dried.

Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)

All fosmid clones were provided by the Beijing Genomics Institute, Beijing, China. The fosmid library was constructed from genomic DNA of inbred line 9930 which was also used for whole genome sequencing. SSR markers spaced ~6 cM apart across linkage groups 2 [2] were used to select fosmids for FISH. Fosmid DNA was isolated using QIAGEN plasmid midi kit and further purified by Plant DNeasy spin columns (QIAGEN). The 45S rDNA, Type III and CsRP1 clones of cucumber [8] were used. FISH was performed according to published protocols [44]. DNA probes were labeled with digoxigenin-dUTP or biotin-dUTP via nick translation and hybridized on glass slides in 50% acetic acid solution with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) or rhodamine (Roche) or avidin-conjugated with FITC (Vector Laboratories), respectively. Chromosomes were counterstained by 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) in a VectaShield antifade solution (Vector Laboratories). Images were captured digitally using a CCD camera (QIMAGING, RETIGA-SRV, FAST 1394) attached to an Olympus BX61 epifluorescence microscope. Gray-scale images were captured for each color channel and then merged. Chromosome straightening was performed using the ‘straighten-curved-objects’ plug-in of Image J [45], and final image optimization was performed using Adobe Photoshop (Adobe Systems).

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Dr. Bala Pudota (University of Wisconsin, Madison) for valuable comments on the manuscript and Ms. H. Miao (Institute of Vegetables and Flowers, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences) for supplying young panicles of C. sativus inbred line 9930. This research was supported by the financial support from China Postdoctoral Science Foundation to Yonghua Han (20090460049), by the National Science Foundation of China (31023018) to Weier Jin and by the Ministry of Agriculture (“948” program 2008-242) to Sanwen Huang.

Author details

1National Maize Improvement Center of China, Key Laboratory of Crop Genetic Improvement and Genome of Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing Key Laboratory of Crop Genetic Improvement, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100094, PR China. 2State Key Laboratory of Plant Cell and Chromosome Engineering, Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, PR China. 3Key Laboratory of Horticultural Crops Genetic Improvement of Ministry of Agriculture, Sino-Dutch Joint Lab of Horticultural Genomics Technology, Institute of Vegetables and Flowers, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100081, PR China.

Authors’ contributions

YH, SH and WJ designed research. YH and ZZ performed research. YH and WJ analyzed data and wrote the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Received: 27 November 2010 Accepted: 27 January 2011

Published: 27 January 2011

References

1. Huang SW, Li RQ, Zhang ZH, Li L, Gu XF, et al.: The genome of the cucumber, Cucumis sativus L. Nat Genet 2009, 41:1275-1281.
2. Ren Y, Zhang Z, Liu J, Staub JE, Han Y, Cheng Z, Li X, Lu J, Miao H, Kang H, Xie B, Gu X, Wang X, Du Y, Jin W, Huang S: An integrated genetic and cytogenetic map of the cucumber genome. PLoS One 2009, 4:e5795.
3. Harper LC, Candie WZ: Mapping a new frontier: development of integrated cytogenetic maps in plants. Punct Integr Genomics 2000, 1:89-98.
4. Cheng ZK, Presting GG, Buell CR, Wing RA, Jiang JM: High-resolution pachytene chromosome mapping of bacterial artificial chromosomes anchored by genetic markers reveals the centromere location and the distribution of genetic recombination along chromosome 10 of rice. Genetics 2001, 157:1749-1757.
5. Jiang JM, Gill BS: Nonisotopic in situ hybridization and plant genome mapping: the first 10 years. Genome 1994, 37:717-725.
6. Hanson RE, Zwick MS, Choi S, Islam-Faridi MN, McNaight TD, Wing RA, Price HJ, Stelly DM: Fluorescent in situ hybridization of a bacterial artificial chromosome. Genome 1995, 38:646-651.
7. Zhang P, Li W, Fellers J, Friebe B, Gill BS: BAC-FISH in wheat identifies chromosome landmarks consisting of different types of transposable elements. Chromosoma 2004, 112:288-299.
8. Han YH, Zhang Z, Liu JH, Lu JY, Huang SW, Jin WW: Distribution of the tandem repeat sequences and karyotyping in cucumber (Cucumis sativus L.) by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Cytogenet Genome Res 2008, 122:90-98.
9. Jiang JM, Gill BS: Current status and the future of fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) in plant genome research. Genome 2006, 49:1057-1068.
10. Franz PF, Armstrong S, de Jong JH, Parnell LD, van Drunen R, Dean C, Zabel P, Bisseling T, Jones GH: Integrated cytogenetic map of chromosome arms 45 of A. thaliana: structural organization of heterochromatic knob and centromere region. Cell 2000, 100:367-376.
11. Amanarillo FB, Bass HW: A transgenic cytogenetic sorghum (Sorghum propinquum) bacterial artificial chromosome fluorescence in situ hybridization map of maize (Zea mays L.) pachytene chromosome 9, evidence for regions of genome hypereexpansion. Genetics 2007, 177:1509-1526.
12. Wang CJ, Harper L, Candie WZ: High-resolution single-copy gene fluorescence in situ hybridization and its use in the construction of a cytogenetic map of maize chromosome 9. Plant Cell 2006, 18:529-544.
13. Iovieni M, Welgus SM, Simon PW, Buell CR, Jiang JM: Chromatin structure and physical mapping of chromosome 6 of potato and comparative analyses with tomato. Genetics 2008, 180:1307-1317.
14. Tang X, Sinay D, Lang C, Ramanna MS, van der Vossen EA, Datema E, Lankhorst RK, de Boer J, Peters SA, Bachem C, Stekema W, Visser RG, de Jong H, Bai Y: Crossspecies BAC-FISH painting of the tomato and potato chromosome 6 reveals undescribed chromosomal rearrangements. Genetics 2008, 180:1319-1328.
15. Howell EC, Armstrong SJ, Barker GC, Jones GH, King GJ, Ryder CD, Kearsey MJ: Physical organization of the major duplication on Brassica oleracea chromosome O6 revealed through fluorescence in situ hybridization with Arabidopsis and Brassica BAC probes. Genome 2005, 48:1093-1103.
16. Kao Fi, Cheng YY, Chow TY, Chen HH, Liu SM, Cheng CH, Chung MC: An integrated map of Orzya sativa L. chromosome 5. Theor Appl Genet 2006, 112:891-902.

17. Chang SB, Anderson LK, Sherman JD, Royer SM, Stack SM: Predicting and testing physical locations of genetically mapped loci on tomato pachytene chromosome 1. Genetics 2007, 176:2131-2138.

18. Koo DH, Cho SH, Bang JW, Park HM, Lee S, Choi D: Integration of cytogenetic and genetic linkage maps unveils the physical architecture of tomato chromosome 2. Genetics 2008, 179:1211-1220.

19. Saizay D, Chang SB, Khustavleva L, Peters S, Schijlen E, Bai Y, Slekema WJ, van Ham RC, de Jong H, Klein Lankhorst RM: High-resolution chromosome mapping of BACs using multi-colour FISH and pooled-BAC FISH as a backbone for sequencing tomato chromosome 6. Plant J 2008.

20. Walling JQ, Shoemaker R, Young N, Mudge J, Jackson S: Chromosome level homeology in paleopolyploid soybean (Glycine max) revealed through integration of genetic and chromosome maps. Genetics 2006, 172:1893-1900.

21. Wang K, Guo W, Yang Z, Hu Y, Zhang W, Zhou B, Stelly DM, Chen ZJ, Zhang T: Structure and size variation between 12A and 12D homoeologous chromosomes based on high-resolution cytogenetic map in allotetraploid cotton. Chromosoma 2010, 119:255-66.

22. Islam-Faridi MN, Childs KL, Klein PE, Hodnett G, Menz NA, Klein RR, Rooney WL, Muller JE, Stelly DM, Price HJ: A molecular cytogenetic map of sorghum chromosome 1: Fluorescence in situ hybridization analysis with mapped bacterial artificial chromosome vectors. Genetics 2002, 161:345-353.

23. Kim JS, Islam-Faridi MN, Klein PE, Stelly DM, Price HJ, Klein RR, Muller JE: Comprehensive molecular cytogenetic analysis of sorghum genome architecture: distribution of euchromatin, heterochromatin, genes and recombination in comparison to rice. Genetics 2005, 171:1963-1976.

24. Han YH, Zhang Z, Liu C, Huang S, Jiang JM, Jin WW: Centromere repositioning in cucurbit species: Implication of the genomic impact from centromere activation and inactivation. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2009, 106:14957-14961.

25. Kao DH, Choi HW, Cho J, Hur Y, Bang JW: A high resolution karyotype of cucumber (Cucumis sativus L. ‘Winter Long’) revealed by C-banding, pachytene analysis, and RAPD-aided fluorescence in situ hybridization. Genome 2005, 48:534-540.

26. Jiang J, Birchler JA, Parrott WA, Dawe RK: A molecular view of plant centromeres. Trends Plant Sci 2003, 8:570-575.

27. Chen JF, Staub JE, Adelberg JW, Jiang JW: Physical mapping of 45S rRNA genes in Cucumis species by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Can J Bot 1999, 77:389-395.

28. Koo DH, Hur Y, Jin DC, Bang JW: Karyotype analysis of a Korean cucumber cultivar (Cucumis sativus L. cv. Winter Long) using C-banding and bicolor fluorescence in situ hybridization. Mol Cells 2002, 13:413-418.

29. Henikoff S, Ahmad K, Malik HS: The centromere paradox: Stable inheritance with rapidly evolving DNA. Science 2001, 293:1098-1102.

30. Talbert PB, Masuelli R, Tyagi AP, Comai L, Henikoff S: Centromeric localization and adaptive evolution of an Arabidopsis histone H3 variant. Plant Cell 2002, 14:1053-1066.

31. Zhong CX, Marshall JB, Topp C, Mroczek R, Kato A, Nagaki K, Birchler JA, Jiang JM, Dawe RR: Centromeric retroelements and satellites interact with maize kinetochore protein CENH3. Plant Cell 2002, 14:2825-2836.

32. Nagaki K, Chen Z, Ouyang S, Talbert PB, Kim M, Jones KM, Henikoff S, Buell CR, Jiang J: Sequencing of a rice centromere uncovers active genes. Nat Genet 2004, 36:138-145.

33. Nagaki K, Kashiwara K, Murata M: A centromeric DNA sequence colocalized with a centromere-specific histone H3 in tobacco. Chromosoma 2009, 118:349-357.

34. Jin WW, Melo JR, Nagaki K, Talbert PB, Henikoff S, Dawe RK, Jiang JM: Maize centromeres: organization and functional adaptation in the genetic background of oat. Plant Cell 2004, 16:571-81.

35. Han YH, Wang GX, Liu Z, Liu JH, Yue W, Song RT, Zhang XY, Jin WW: Divergence in centromere structure distinguishes related genomes in Oryza lacauma-jobi and its wild relative. Chromosoma 2010, 119:89-98.

36. Werner JE, Endo TR, Gill BS: Toward a cytogenetically based physical map of the wheat genome. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1992, 89:11307-11311.

37. Gill KS, Gill BS, Endo TR: A chromosome region-specific mapping strategy reveals gene-rich telomeric ends in wheat. Chromosoma 1993, 102:374-381.

38. Delaney DE, Nasuda S, Endo TR, Gill BS, Hubert SH: Cytogenetically based physical maps of the group-2 chromosomes of wheat. Theor Appl Genet 1995, 91:568-573.

39. Delaney DE, Nasuda S, Endo TR, Gill BS, Hubert SH: Cytogenetically based physical maps of the group-3 chromosomes of wheat. Theor Appl Genet 1995, 91:780-782.

40. Kunzel G, Korzan L, Meister A: Cytologically integrated physical restriction fragment length polymorphism maps for the barley genome based on translocation breakpoints. Genetics 2000, 154:397-412.

41. Mayer K, Schüller C, Wambutt R, Murphy G, Volckaert G, et al: Sequence and analysis of chromosome 4 of the plant Arabidopsis thaliana. Nature 1999, 402:769-777.

42. Wu J, Mizuno H, Hayashi-Tsugane M, Ito Y, Chiden Y, Fujisawa M, Katagiri S, Saji S, Yoshiki S, Karasawa W, Yoshihara R, Hayashi A, Kobayashi H, Ito K, Hamada M, Okamoto M, Ikeno M, Ichikawa Y, Katayose Y, Yano M, Matsumoto T, Saeki T: Physical maps and recombination frequency of six rice chromosomes. Plant J 2003, 36:720-730.

43. Kulkova O, Gualtieri G, Geurts R, Kim DJ, Cook D, Huguet T, de Jong HJ, Franz PF, Bisseling T: Integration of the FISH pachytene and genetic maps of Medicago truncatula. Plant J 2001, 27:49-58.

44. Jiang JM, Gill BS, Wang GL, Ronald PC, Ward DC: Metaphase and interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization mapping of the rice genome with bacterial artificial chromosomes. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1995, 92:4467-4471.

45. Kocis E, Trus BL, Steer CJ, Bisher ME, Steven AC: Image averaging of flexible fibrous macromolecules: the clathrin triskelion has an elastic proximal segment. J Struct Biol 1991, 107:6-14.

Cite this article as: Han et al. An integrated molecular cytogenetic map of Cucumis sativus L. chromosome 2. BMC Genetics 2011 12:18.