Characterization of the complete chloroplast genome of *Corydalis inopinata* Prain ex Fedde (Papaveraceae)

Xiaodong Xu and Dong Wang

*School of Life Sciences, Central China Normal University; Key Laboratory for Geographical Process Analysis and Simulation, Wuhan, Hubei Province, China; Bio-resources key Laboratory of Shaanxi Province, Shaanxi University of Technology, Hanzhong, China*

**ABSTRACT**

The complete chloroplast genome of *Corydalis inopinata* Prain ex Fedde was assembled and characterized in this study. The chloroplast genome was 181,335 bp in length, consisting of a large single-copy (LSC) region of 91,727 bp, a small single-copy (SSC) region of 1502 bp, and a pair of inverted repeat (IR) regions of 44,053 bp. It encoded 110 unique genes, including 68 protein-coding genes, 29 tRNA genes, 4 rRNA genes, and 9 pseudogenes. Phylogenetic analyses by maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI) revealed that *C. inopinata* was closely related to *C. conspersa* Maxim. with full support in the present sampling. The complete plastid genome provided in this work would be useful for elucidating the taxonomy, phylogeny, and evolution of *C. inopinata* and other related species.

*Corydalis* DC., one of the largest genus in Chinese flora, stands out for its complex, variable, interconnected and intergrading morphological characters (Wu et al. 1996). To date, relatively few molecular researches have been done on this taxon, leaving us with many unresolved questions about its taxonomy, phylogeny, and evolution. In the present study, we characterized and reported the complete plastid genome of *C. inopinata* Prain ex Fedde, a cushion-like alpine perennial herb, and investigated its phylogeny within Ranunculales.

The fresh leaves and voucher specimens of *C. inopinata* were collected from its wild population (Jiangzi, Xizang, China, 28°54′N, 90°9′E, D. Wang et al. 140599), and deposited in the herbarium of Central China Normal University (CCNU). Total genomic DNA was isolated using CTAB method (Doyle and Doyle 1987). Library with an insert size of about 350 bp was constructed, and sequenced using Illumina NovaSeq 6000 (illumina, San Diego, CA) at Novogene (Tianjin, China). Approximately 7.63 Gb raw data were generated, and then the raw reads were filtered using fastp v0.20.1 (Chen et al. 2018). The cleaned reads were assembled de novo using GetOrganelle v1.6.2 (Jin et al. 2018) with chloroplast genome of *Lamprocapnos spectabilis* (L.) Fukuhara (NC_039756) as reference. The assembled chloroplast genome was annotated using PGA (Qu et al. 2019) with the chloroplast genome of *L. spectabilis* (NC_039756) as reference, checked manually, and submitted to National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI, accession number: MT755641). To investigate the phylogeny of *C. inopinata*, 99 shared genes among *C. inopinata* and another 16 representative Ranunculus species from NCBI (accession numbers were provided in Figure 1) were aligned using MAFFT v7 (Katoh and Standley 2013). The best-fit nucleotide substitution model was determined by jModeltest v2.1.10 (Darriba et al. 2012) using the Akaike information criterion (AIC). Maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI) phylogenetic analyses were conducted using RAxML v8.2.12 (Stamatakis 2014, -m GTRGAMMA -N 1000 -f a) and MrBayes v3.2.7 (Ronquist et al. 2012, GTR+I + G model, ngen = 1,000,000, samplefreq = 100, nchains = 4, burnin = 2500), respectively.

The complete chloroplast genome of *C. inopinata* was 181,335 bp in length, exhibiting typical angiosperm quadripartite structure. The large single-copy (LSC), inverted repeat (IR), and small single-copy (SSC) were 91,727 bp, 44,053 bp, and 1,502 bp, respectively. Inversion and translocation of about 5 kb (*rbcL*, *atpB*, *atpE*, and *trnM-CAU*) was observed in the LSC. The IRs expanded markedly into the SSC, resulting in the IRs 15 kb longer than the average. In total, 110 genes were predicted, including 68 protein-coding genes, 29 tRNA genes, four rRNA genes, and nine pseudogenes (eight *ndh* gene and *trnV-UAC*). Three genes (*accD*, *ndhJ*, and *ndhI*) were absent in this chloroplast genome. Twenty-four genes were duplicated in the IR, including eight protein-coding genes, four rRNA genes, eight tRNA genes, and four pseudogenized *ndh* genes. The GC content of the complete chloroplast genome, LSC, IR, and SSC regions were 40.93%, 39.85%, 42.17%, and 34.38%, respectively. The ML and BI analyses both
revealed that *C. inopinata* belonged to Fumarioideae (Papaveraceae) clade, and *C. inopinata* was closely related to *C. conspersa* Maxim. with full support in the present sampling (Figure 1).

The complete plastid genome provided in this work would be useful for elucidating the taxonomy, phylogeny, and evolution of *C. inopinata*, and providing molecular data for future research in *Corydalis* as well.

**Disclosure statement**

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

**Funding**

The work was supported by Grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China [31170310], Science and Technology Basic Work [2013FY112100, 2013FY112300], the Special Foundation for the Specimen Platform of China, Teaching Specimen Sub-Platform, Web, [http://mnh.scu.edu.cn/](http://mnh.scu.edu.cn/) [2005DKA21403-JK], and Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities [Excellent Doctoral Dissertation Development Program of CCNU, 202050185085].

**Data availability statement**

The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov), reference number MT755641.

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**ORCID**

Dong Wang [http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1874-7690](http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1874-7690)