

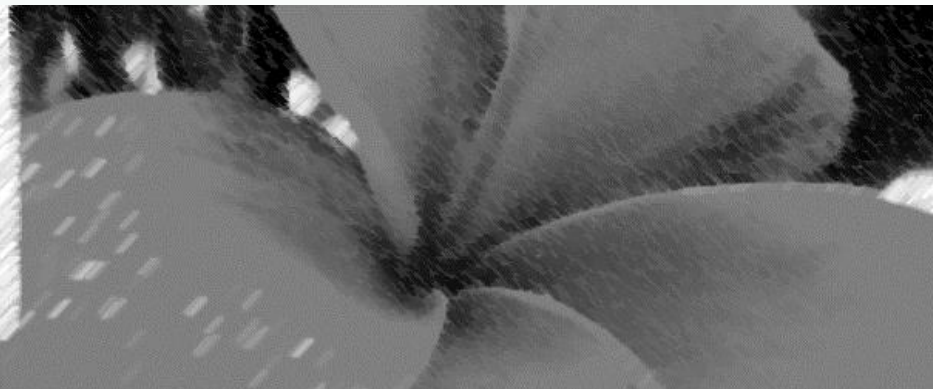
# Plumeria DNA:

# What's related to what?

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University of Hawaii at Manoa



# Plumerias

- 7-8 *Plumeria* spp., subspecies (Woodson, 1938)
- Native to New World Tropics
- Variety of colors, scents, sizes



# Plumeria in Hawaii

In Hawaii, Plumeria cultivars contribute to the floriculture, landscape, and tourist industries.

Many of the cultivars suffer from pests & diseases, thereby diminishing flower yields and rendering plants unmarketable or unfit for export.

Thus, a Plumeria breeding program will help to overcome these problems, while simultaneously creating novel Plumeria cultivars for floriculture industry & “Plumies”.



# Genetic Relationships

Information from molecular studies can allow us to:

- Develop better breeding (or understanding)
- Introduce horticulturally important traits from *Plumeria* spp. to CVs



# STUDIES IN THE APOCYNACEAE. VIII

## AN EVALUATION OF THE GENERA PLUMERIA L. AND HIMATANTHUS WILLD.

ROBERT E. WOODSON, JR. *Research Assistant, Missouri Botanical Garden, Assistant Professor in the Henry Shaw School of Botany of Washington University*  
Annals Missouri Botanical Garden Vol. 25:189-224, 1938

1. *Plumeria inodora*
2. *Plumeria pudica*
3. *Plumeria rubra* (and forms)
4. *Plumeria subsessilis*
5. *Plumeria obtusa* (and varieties)
6. *Plumeria filifolia*
7. *Plumeria alba*

Criley, 2006





4. **PLUMERIA OBTUSA** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1. 1: 210. 1753; A. DC. in DC. Prodr. 8: 392. 1844; Britton, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 42: 505. 1915.

var. **typica**.

*Plumeria Tenorii* Gasp. Oss. Piant. Ort. Boccad. p. 20. 1833; A. DC. in DC. Prodr. 8: 391. 1844.

*Plumieria obtusa* L.  $\beta$ . *parviflora* Griseb. Mem. Amer. Acad. II. 8: 519. 1862.

*Plumieria obtusa* L.  $\gamma$ . *laevis* Griseb. Mem. Amer. Acad. II. 8: 519. 1862.

*Plumeria clusioides* Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 171. 1866; Britton, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 42: 504. 1915.

*Plumieria emarginata* Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 171. 1866; Britton, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 42: 505. 1915.

*Plumieria clusioides* Griseb. var. *parviflora* Maza, Ann. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. 23: 273. 1895.

*Plumieria Krugii* Urb. Symb. Ant. 1: 387. 1900.

*Plumieria bahamensis* Urb. Symb. Ant. 1: 387. 1900.

*Plumieria portoricensis* Urb. Symb. Ant. 1: 387. 1900.

*Plumieria Marchii* Urb. Symb. Ant. 3: 334. 1902.

*Plumiera inaguensis* Britton, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 3: 448.



# Morphological traits

1. Leaf shape
2. Leaf tip
3. Leaf margins & venation
4. Flower shape
5. Flower petal tip
6. Flower petal orientation
7. Etc. ...



# Some problems with morphology...





# *Himatanthus* sp.



*Himatanthus odorata*

Photo by Luc Vannoorbeeck



*Himatanthus phagedaenicus*

Himatanthus seed pod



Criley, 2006



# Morphological Variation on a plant

- 3 leaves that came from the same tree



Criley, 2006



# Morphological variation of seedlings



## ***Plumeria stenopetala***

- Variation in leaf shapes
- Variation in leaf size
- Variation in venation pattern

Criley, 2006





# Same species?



Criley, 2006

*P. subsessilis*



Criley, 2006

*Plumeria* sp. 'Isabella'



# Herbarium specimens

Someone called this  
*Plumeria obtusa*.

NYBG/125

Home Collections Discover History

Specimen Details: *Plumeria obtusa* L.



[http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/vh/specimen\\_details.php?irn=1207994](http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/vh/specimen_details.php?irn=1207994)





# http://www.tropicos.org/



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Choose Project English

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Name  Search Search Exact Advanced Search Search Tips

Common Name

Group Filter  Dicot  Monocot  Fern  Gymnosperm  Moss  Hepatic  Fungi  Algae  Incertae sedis

Export >>

Records 1 - 100 of 194

Page 1 of 2

Family	!	Scientific Name	Author	Reference	Date
Plumeriaceae		Plumeriaceae	Horan.	Prim. Lin. Syst. Nat. 70	1834
Apocynaceae		Plumeria	L.	Sp. Pl. 1: 209	1753
Apocynaceae		Plumeria acuminata	W.T. Aiton	Hort. Kew. 2: 70	1789
Apocynaceae		Plumeria acutifolia	Poir.	Encycl., Suppl. 2(2): 667	1812
Apocynaceae		Plumeria acutifolia var. gasparrini	A. DC.	Prodr. 8: 393	1844
Apocynaceae		Plumeria africana	Mill.	Gard. Dict. (ed. 8) no. 5	1768
Apocynaceae		Plumeria ahova	Rusby & Woodson		
Apocynaceae	!	Plumeria alba	L.	Sp. Pl. 1: 210	1753
Apocynaceae	*	Plumeria alba	Aubl.	Hist. Pl. Guiane 1: 259	1775
Apocynaceae	*	Plumeria alba	A. DC.	Prodr. 8: 392	1844
Apocynaceae	*	Plumeria alba	Kunth	Nov. Gen. Sp. (quarto ed.) 3: 230	1819
Apocynaceae		Plumeria alba var. alba			
Apocynaceae		Plumeria alba var. fragrans	Kunth	Nov. Gen. Sp. (quarto ed.) 3: 230	1819
Apocynaceae		Plumeria alba var. fragrantissima	G. Don	Gen. Hist. 4: 94	1838
Apocynaceae		Plumeria alba var. inodora	(Jacq.) G. Don	Gen. Hist. 4: 94	1838
Apocynaceae		Plumeria alba var. jacquiniana	A. DC.	Prodr. 8: 392	1844
Apocynaceae		Plumeria ambigua	Müll. Arg.	Fl. Bras. 6(1): 37-38	1860
Apocynaceae	**	Plumeria angustiflora	Spruce ex Müll. Arg.	Fl. Bras. 6(1): 42	1860

! = Legitimate name, \*=Illegitimate, \*\*=Invalid



# What about DNA???

- Recent studies have employed the use of intergenic spacer (IGS) regions to distinguish species and assess genetic relatedness





# Objectives

**Identify IGS regions that distinguish Plumeria species and assess genetic relationships.**

**“Who’s who & What’s related to what?”**

**Phase I: Screening for potential use**

**Phase II: Add more samples (taxa)**

**Phase III: Add morphological traits**



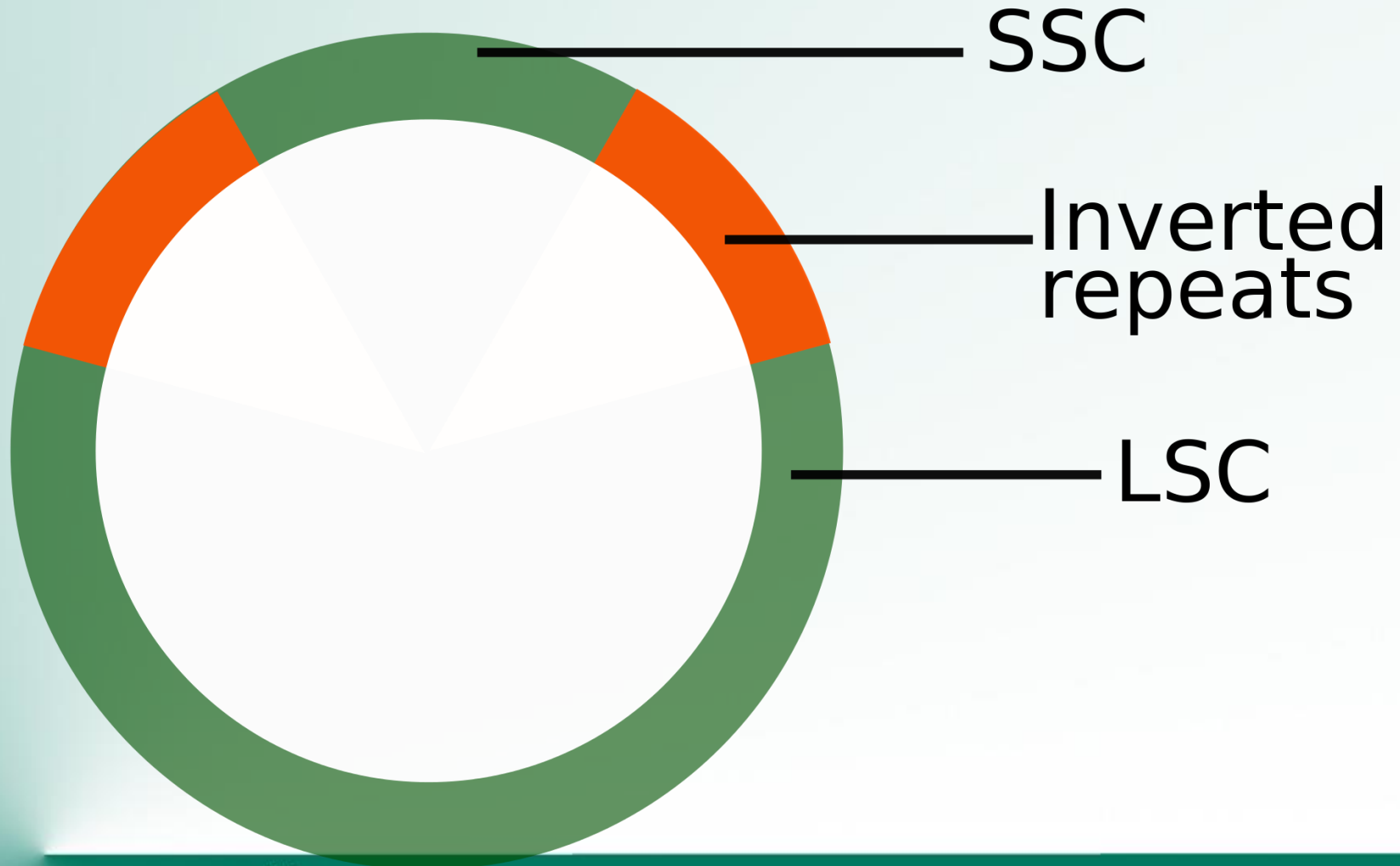
# Background

Plants have 3 genomes

1. Nuclear
2. Mitochondrial
3. **Chloroplast**



# General Structure of Chloroplast Genome

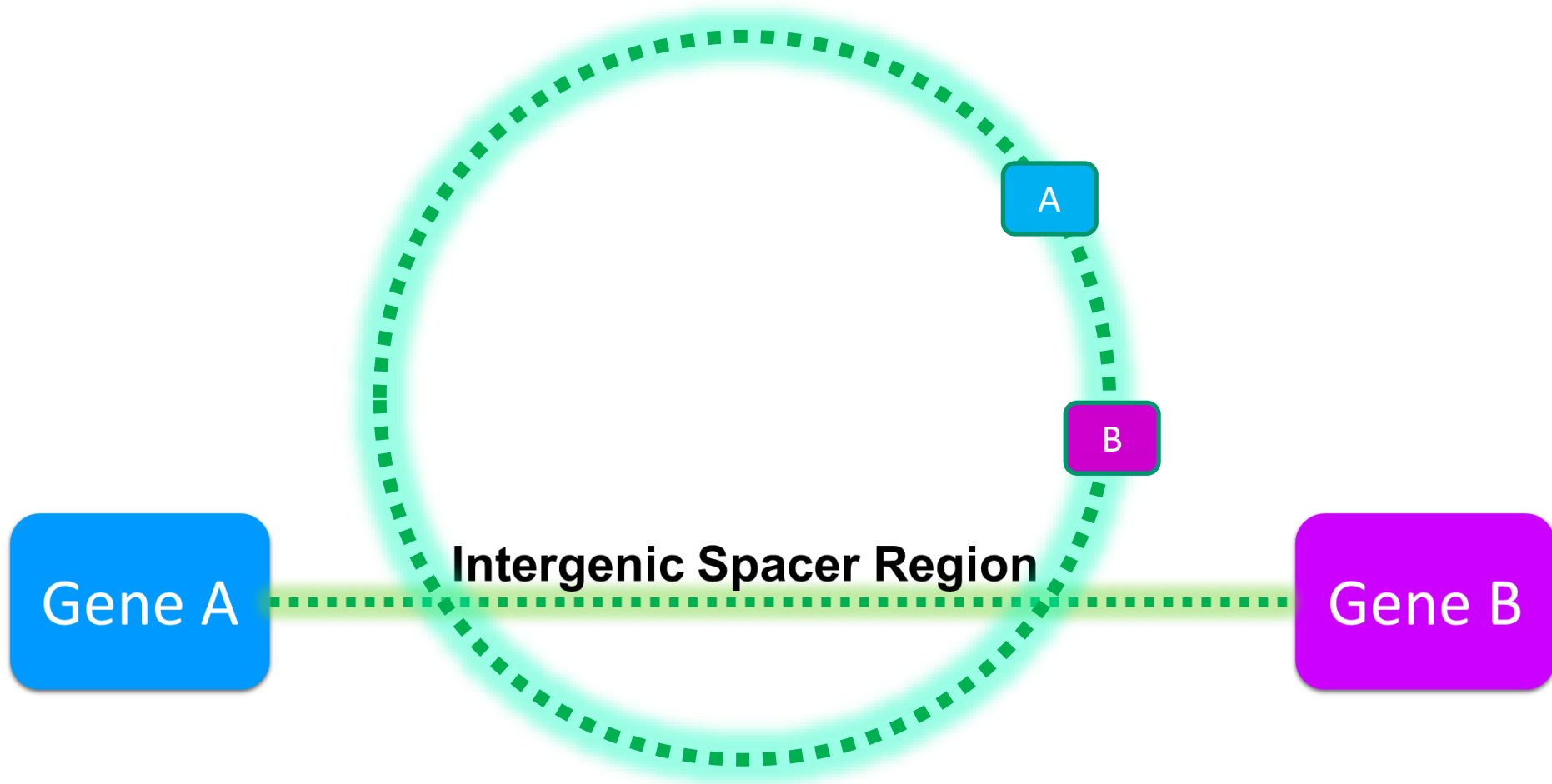






# Intergenic Spacer Regions

Regions that fall between genes



# Comparing **same** species

Gene A

**Intergenic Spacer Region**

ATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGGCCCATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGG

Gene B

Gene A

**Plumeria species A**

ATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGGCCCATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGG

Gene B

Gene A

**Plumeria species A**

ATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGGCCCATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGG

Gene B

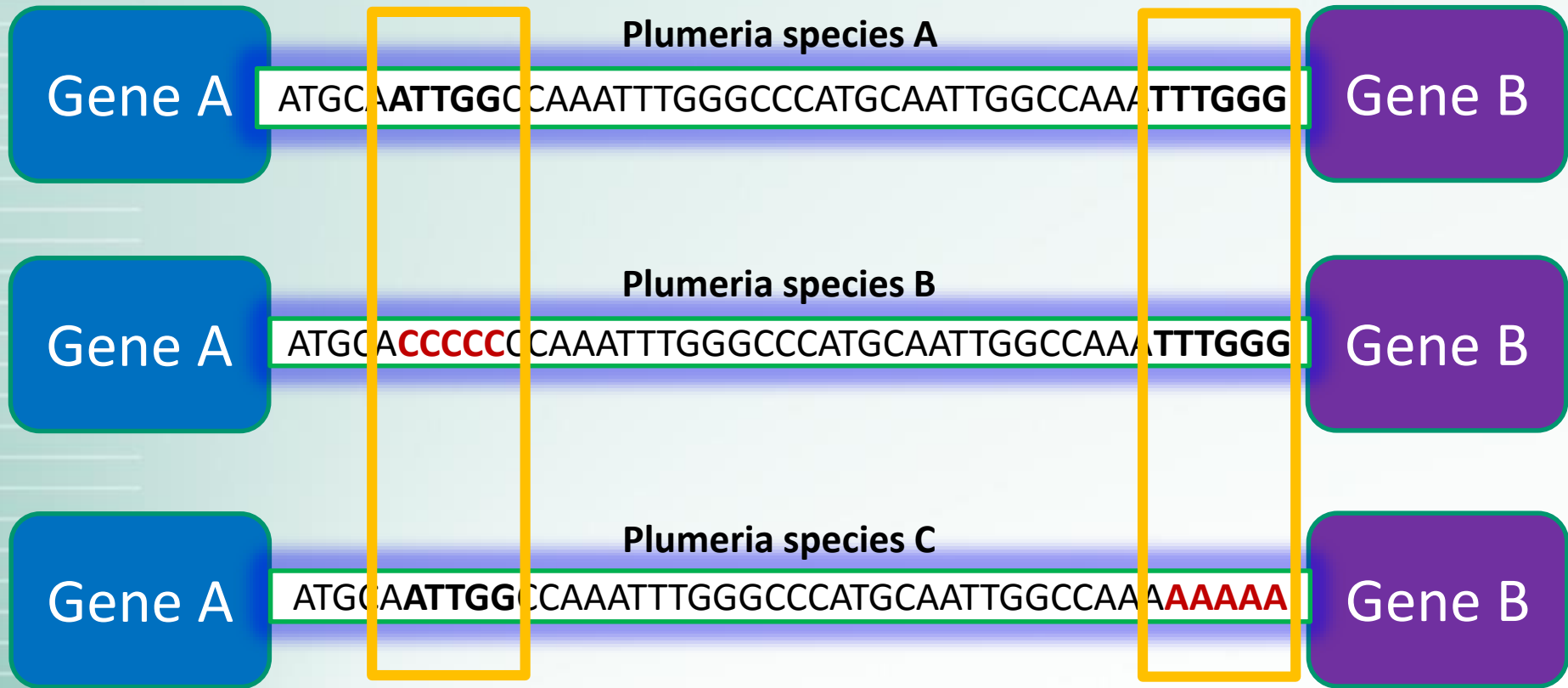
Gene A

**Plumeria species A**

ATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGGCCCATGCAATTGGCCAAATTTGGG

Gene B

# Comparing different species



**Mononucleotide repeats that distinguish a species**





# DNA Analysis in Brief

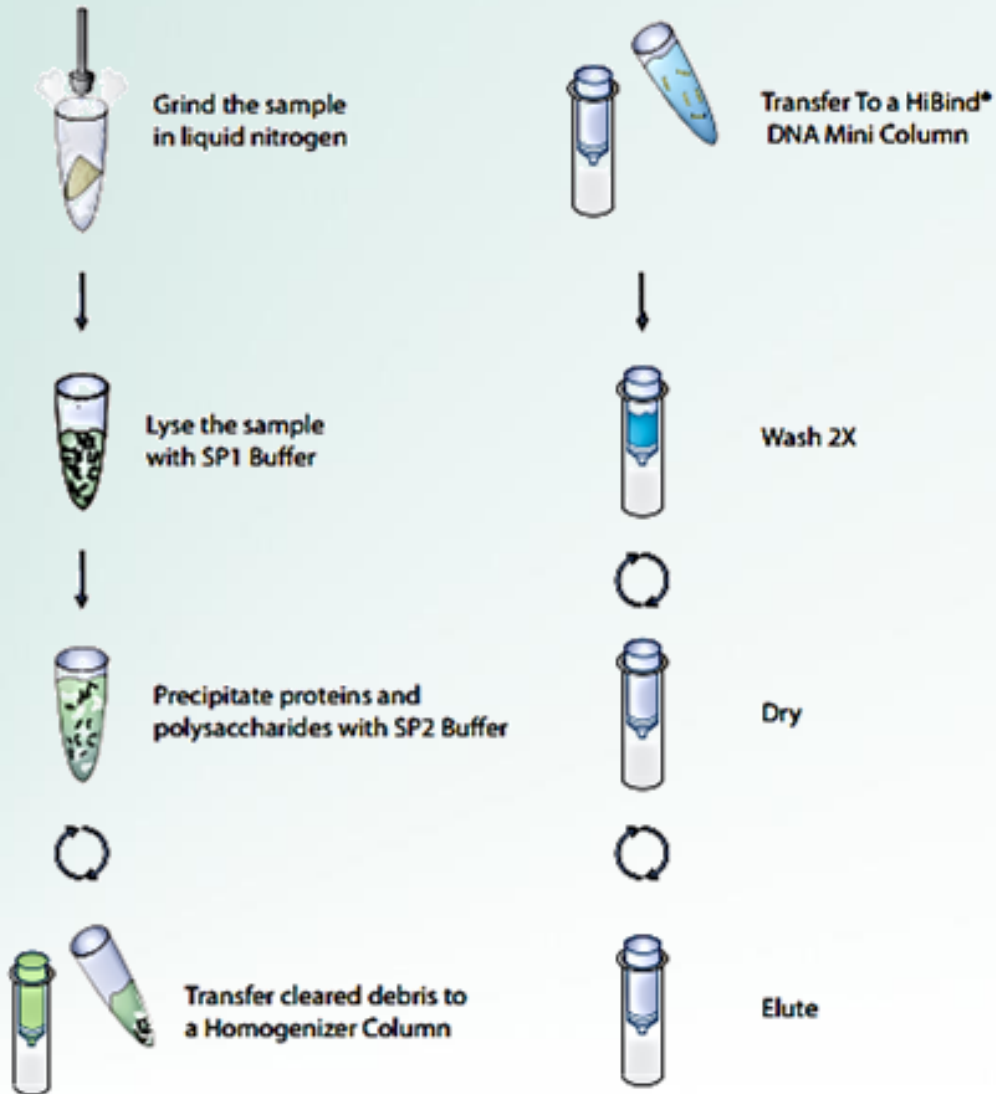


- \* Collect (young) leaf samples
- \* DNA Extraction (Qiagen, Omega Biotek, Bioline, Macherey-Nagel, CTAB)
- \* PCR – Multiple published protocols, multiple trials
  - \* Primers for intergenic spacer regions (provided by Dr. MJ Gauthier)
  - \* Ascertain PCR product on gel (electrophoresis)
  - \* Purification – Kits and ExoSAP-IT
- \* Sequencing
- \* Analyses (Free Software)
  - \* **Chromas Lite**—Scan for accuracy of bases
  - \* **MEGA** – Genetic analyses
    - \* Analyze DNA sequences
    - \* Visualize relationships (Trees)

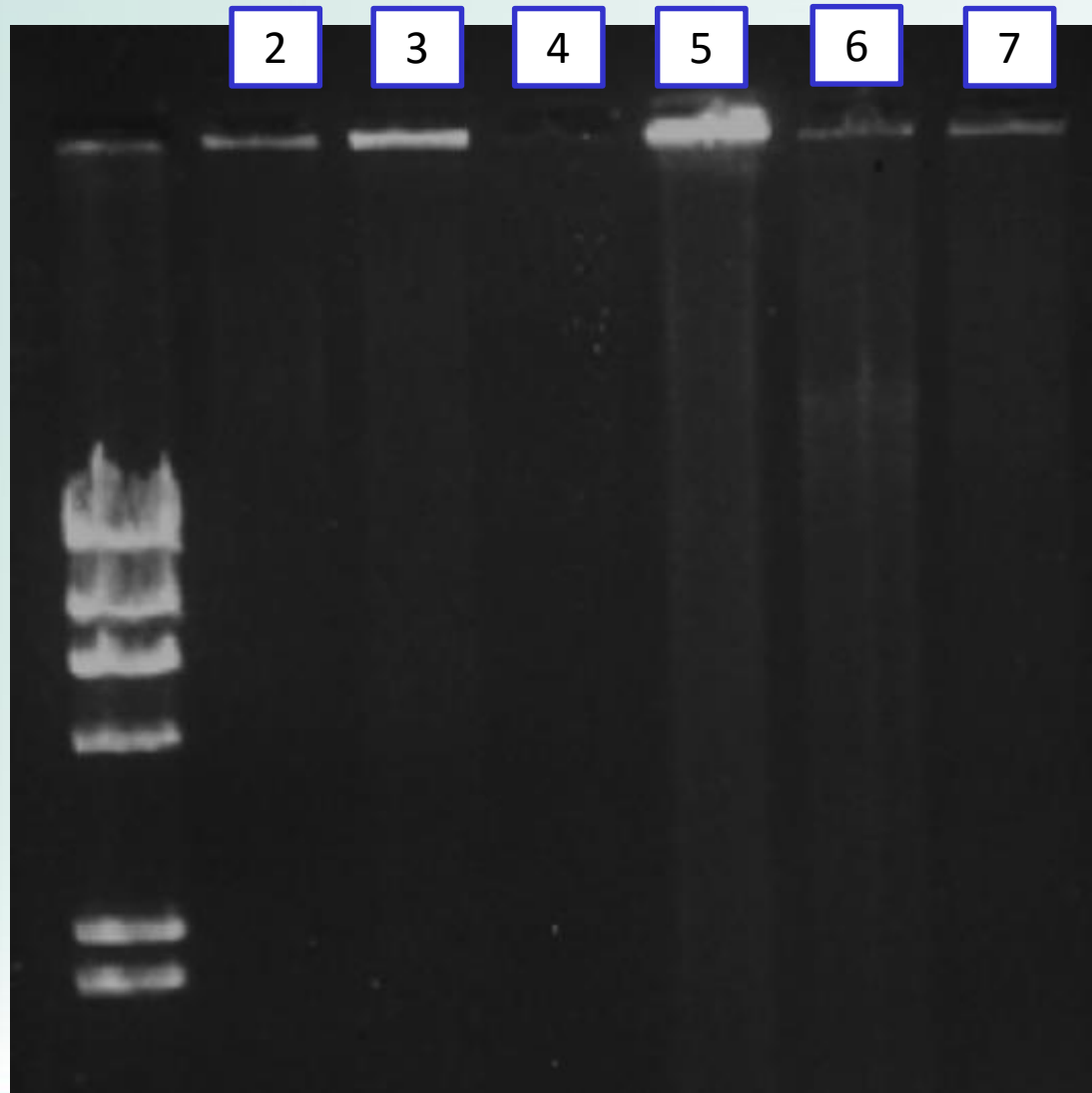




# DNA Extraction



# Quality Control of Extracted DNA

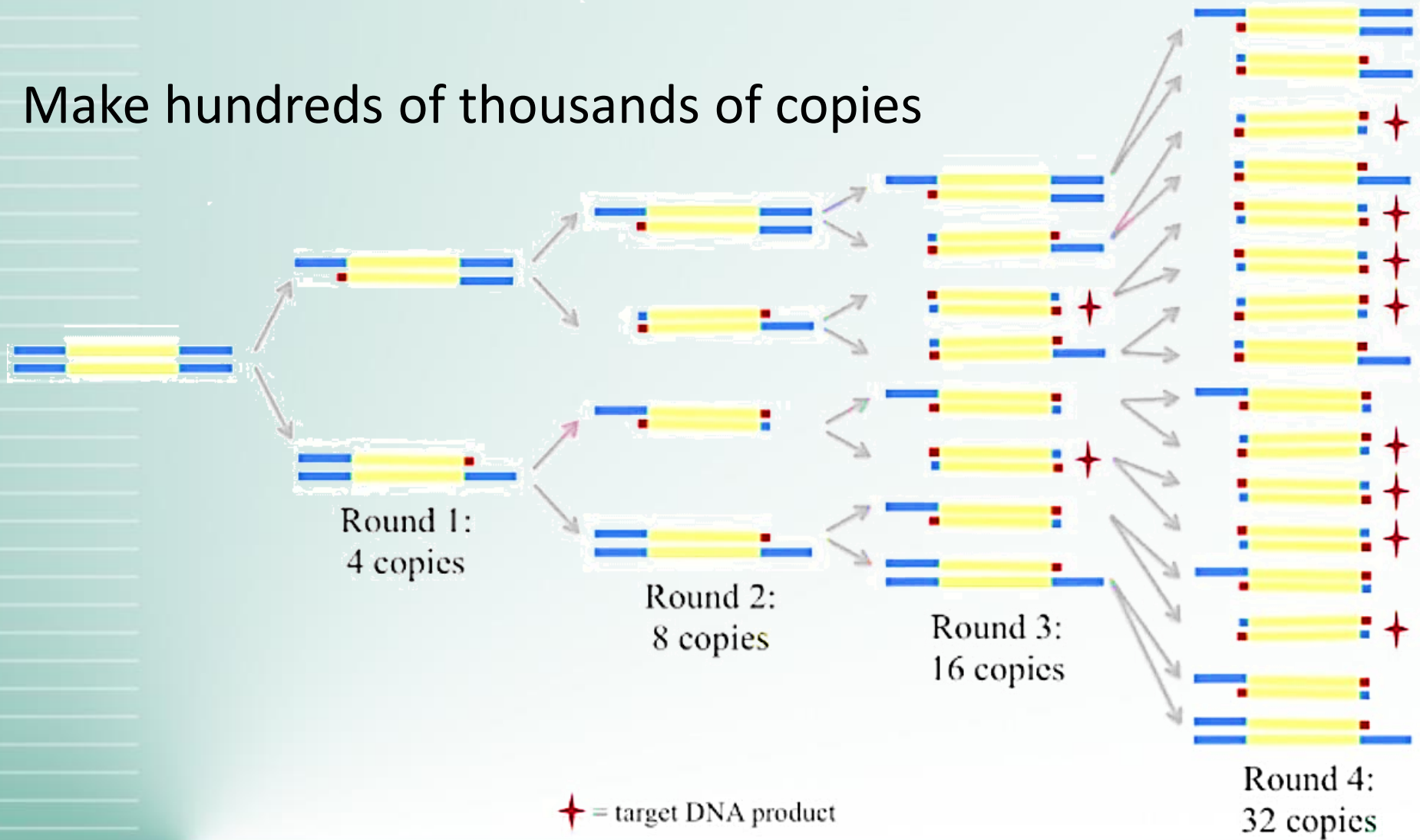


# PCR



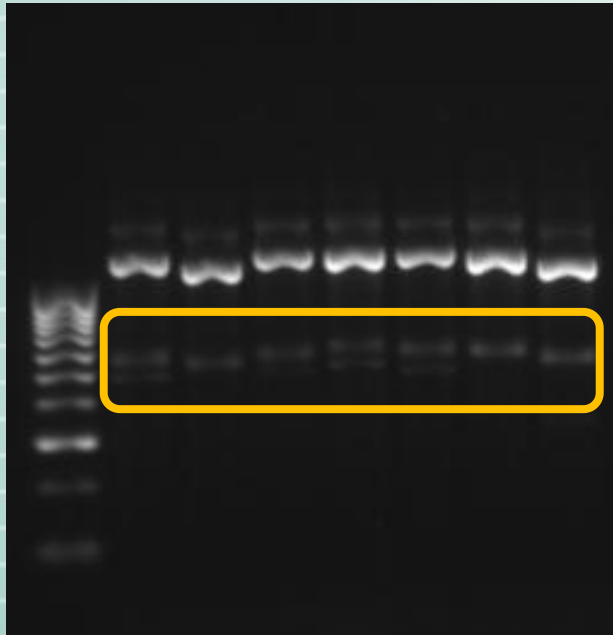
# Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

Make hundreds of thousands of copies



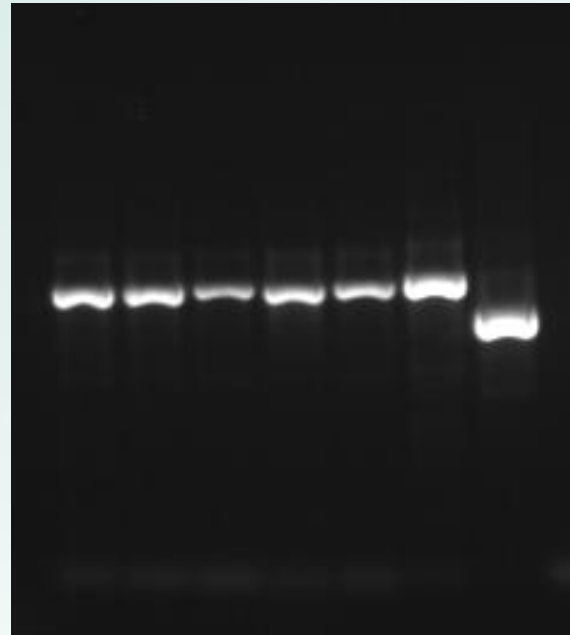
# Primer Optimization

**Not Good**



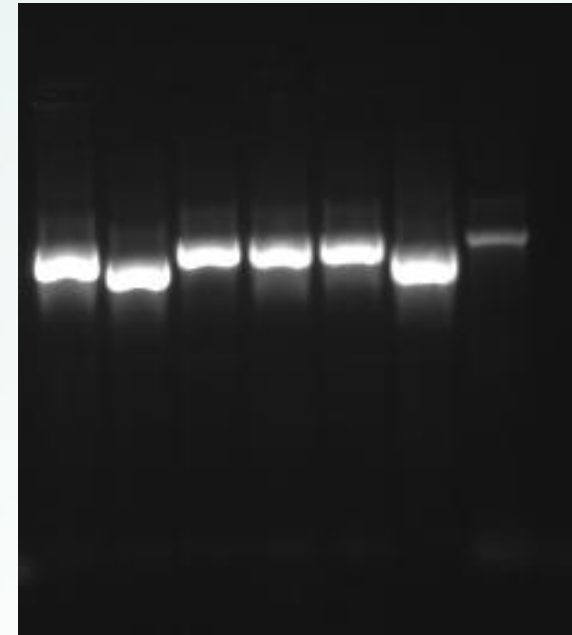
**Secondary  
Banding**

**Better**



**Some  
Secondary  
Banding**

**Good**

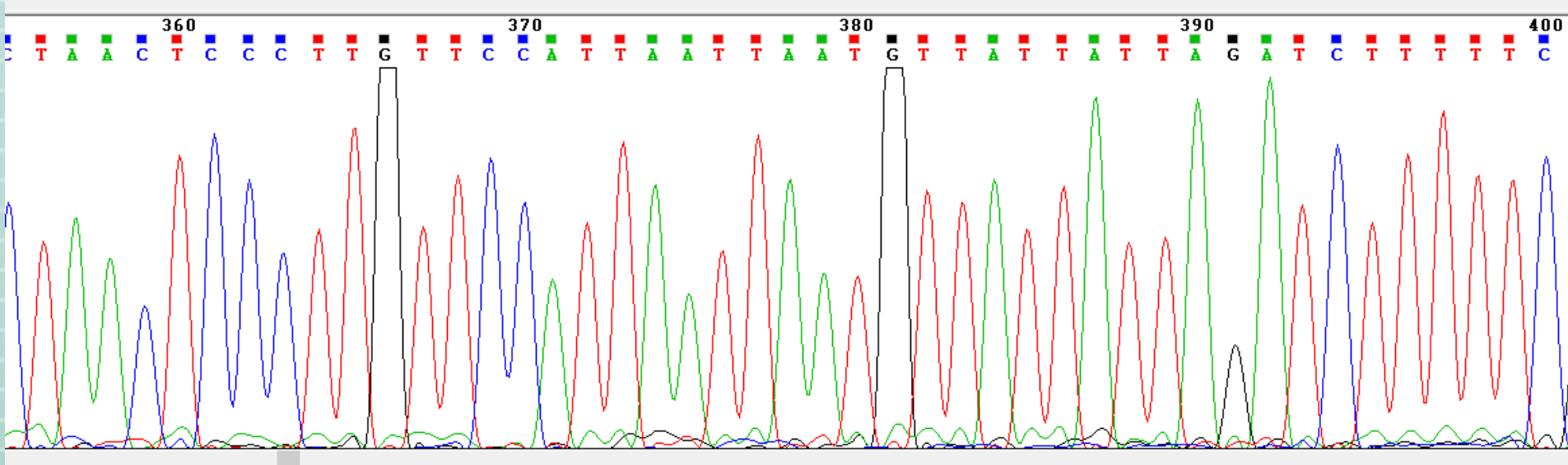


**Bright  
Banding**





# Good day in the lab...

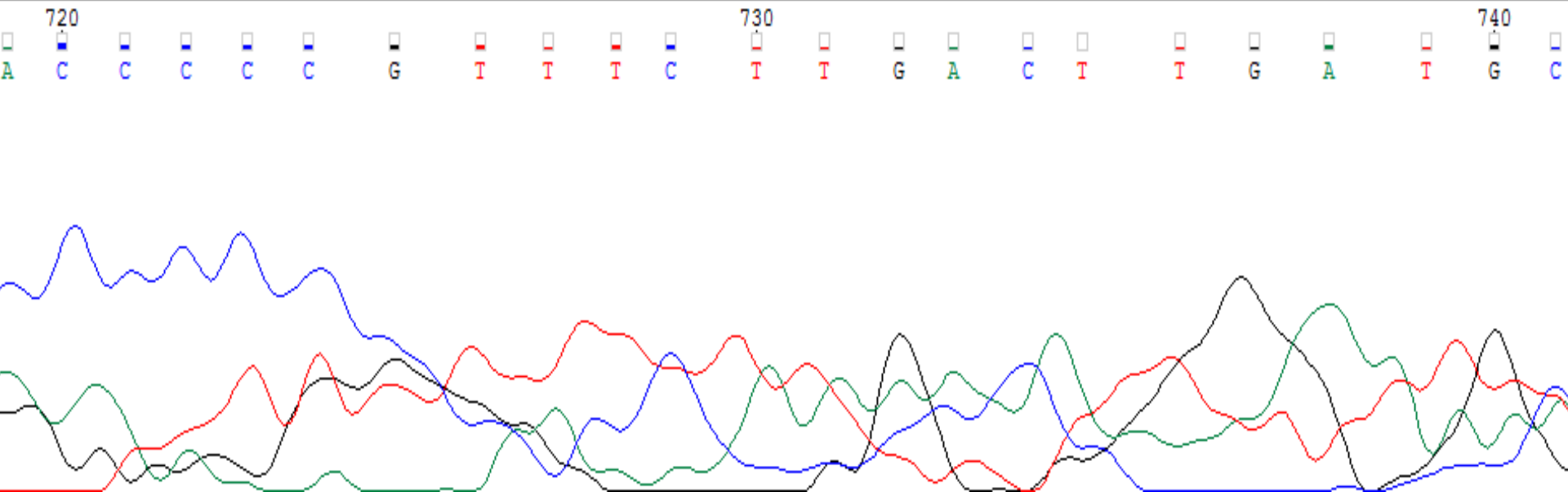


**A-Adenine, T-Thymine, C-Cytosine, G-Guanine**

**The combinations of A, T, G, and C make up a DNA sequence**



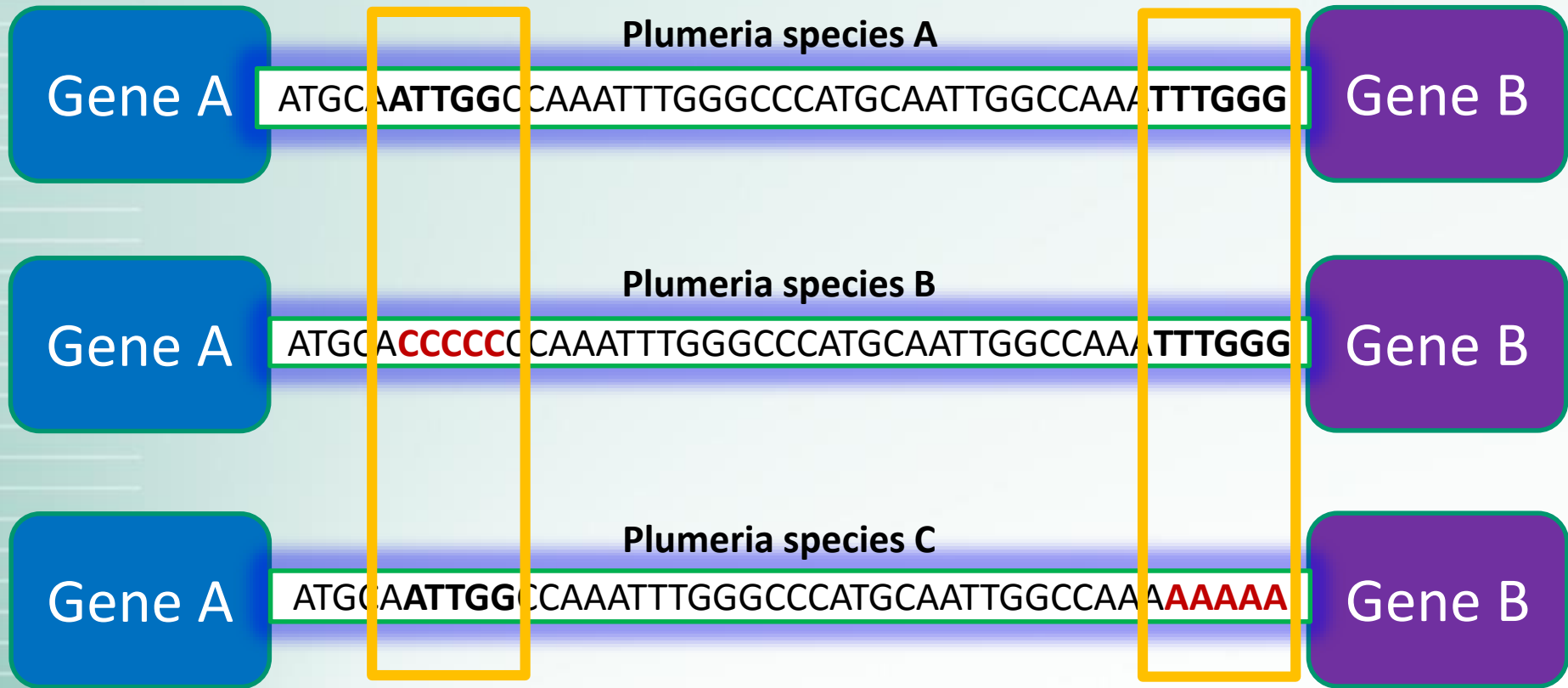
# Cruddy reads = BAD DAY in the lab



How I feel when I send samples  
in for sequencing...



# Comparing different species









# 5 Morphologically Distinct Taxa



*Plumeria ekmanii*



*Plumeria caracasana*



*Plumeria tuberculata*



*Plumeria pudica*



*Plumeria alba*



# Phase I:

## 6 Chloroplast Intergenic Spacer (IGS) Regions:

- psbJ-petA
- rpl32-trnL
- ndhF-rpl32
- psbD-trnT
- trnQ-rps16
- trnV-ndhC

*QUESTION: Which region(s) can identify “distinct” species?*





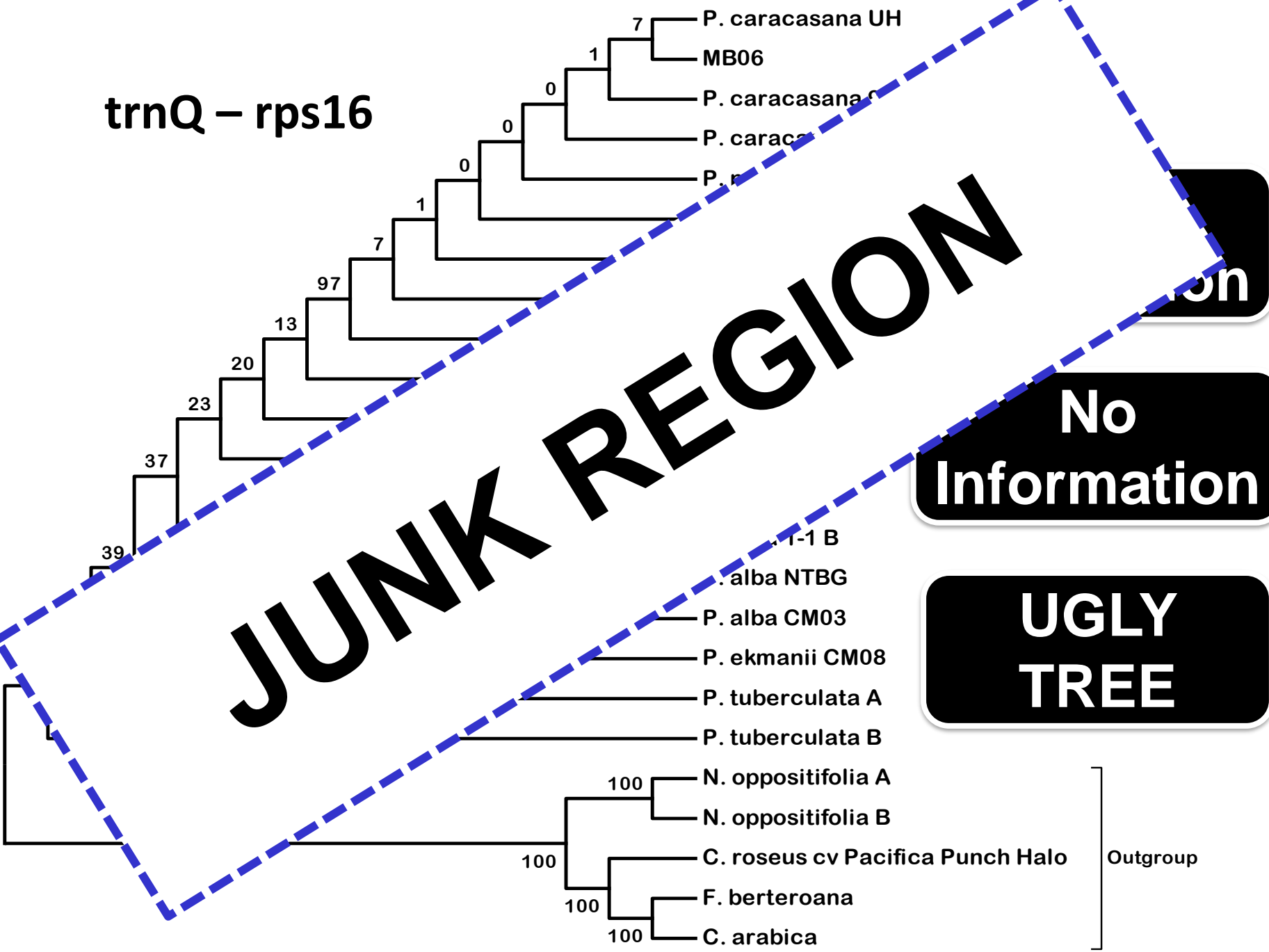
# Lines of Evidence

## Basic Criteria for GOOD Regions:

- Outgroup (Distantly related) taxa are identified
- Distinct *Plumeria* spp. cluster together
- DNA sequence variation **WITHIN** species is less than DNA sequence variation **BETWEEN** species



trnQ – rps16

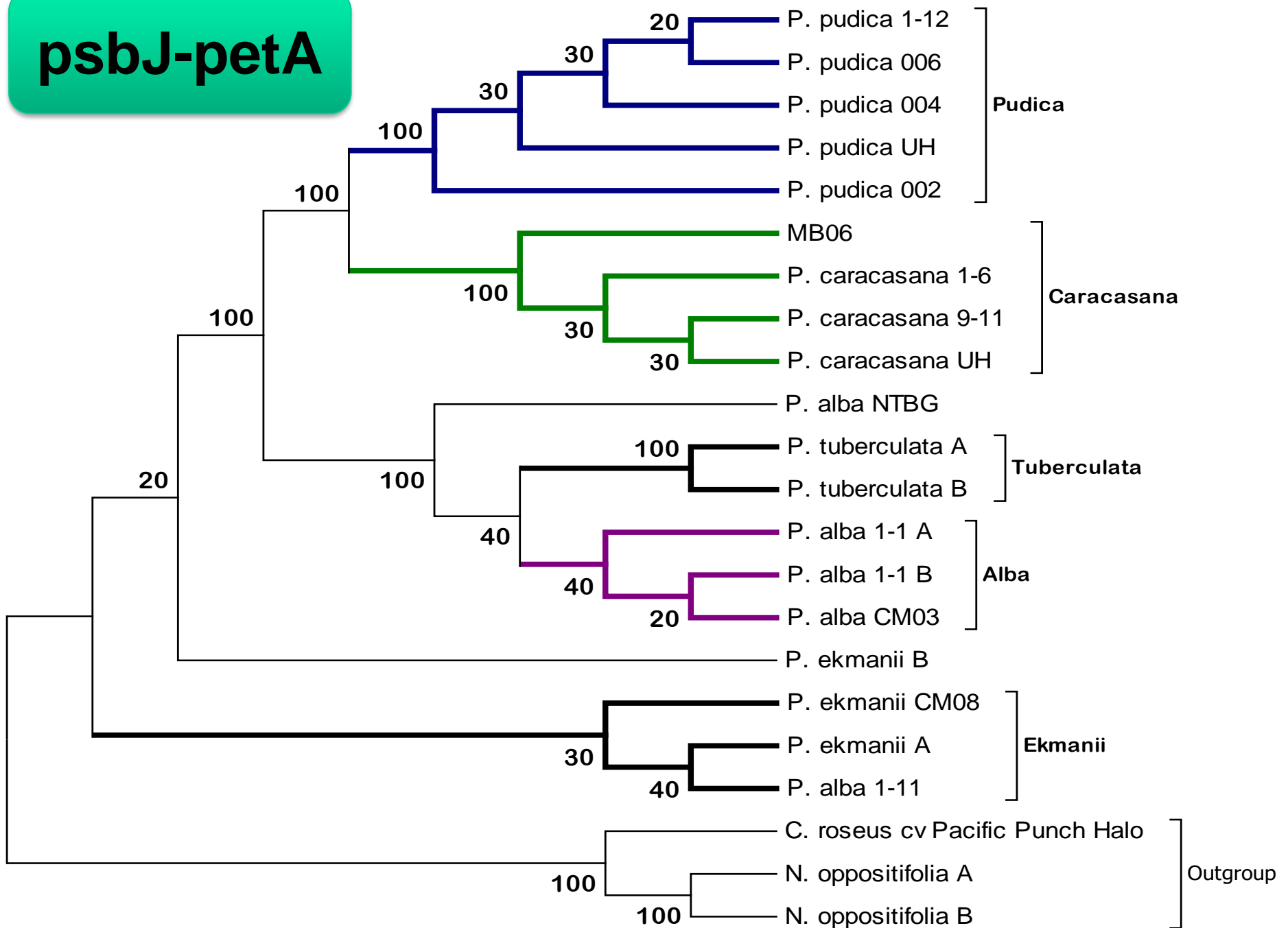




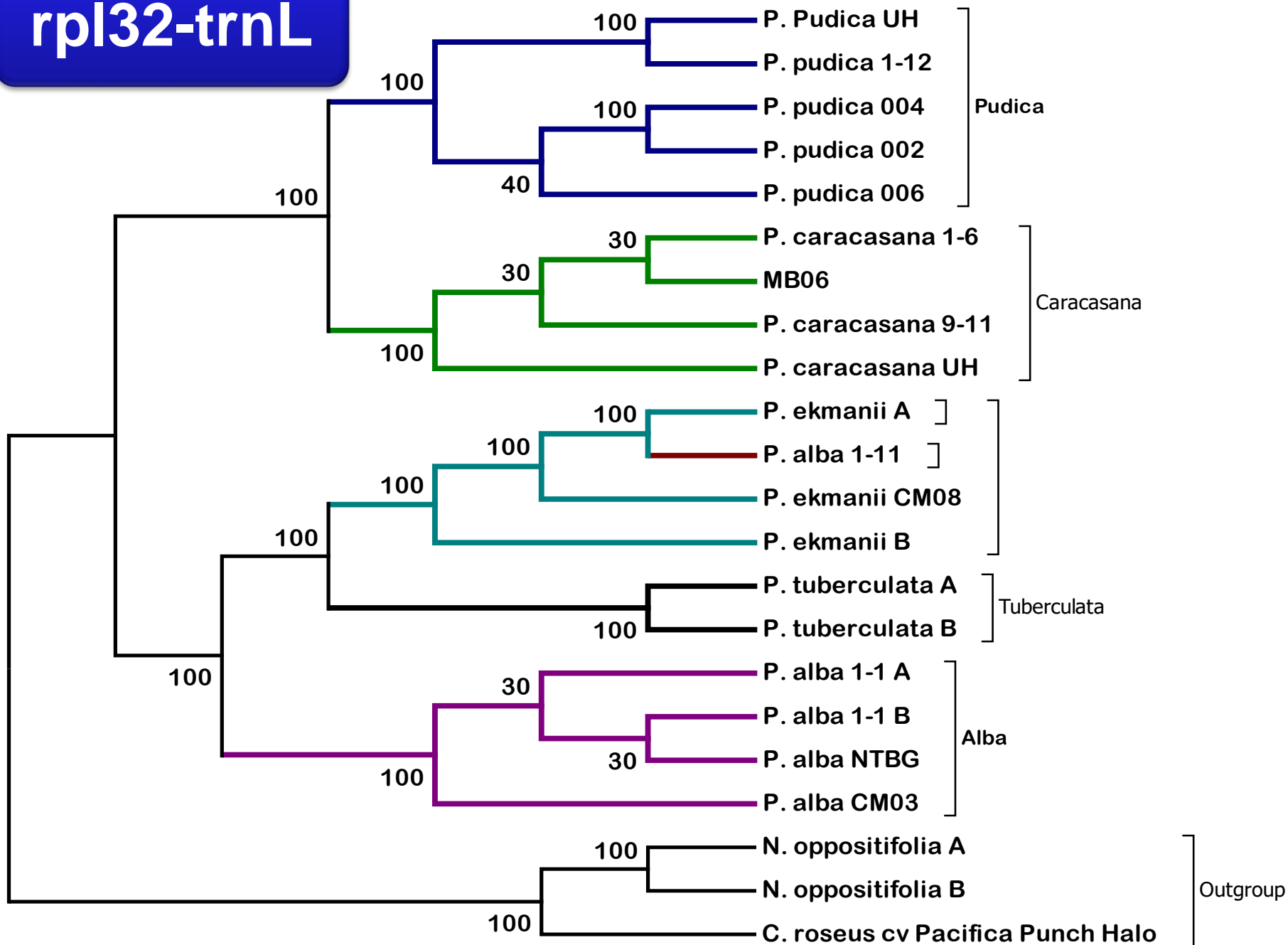
# Bad day in the lab...



# psbJ-petA



# rpl32-trnL



# INT Diff Within spp. < INT Diff Btw spp. Variation

	DNA Sequence Variation			
	psbJ-petA IGS		rpl32-trnL IGS	
	WITHIN	BTWN	WITHIN	BTWN
<i>Plumeria</i> spp.				
<i>P. ekmanii</i>	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.014
<i>P. pudica</i>	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.006
<i>P. caracasana</i>	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.006
<i>P. tuberculata</i>	0.000	0.004	0.006	0.047
<i>P. alba</i>	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.009



# Lines of Evidence

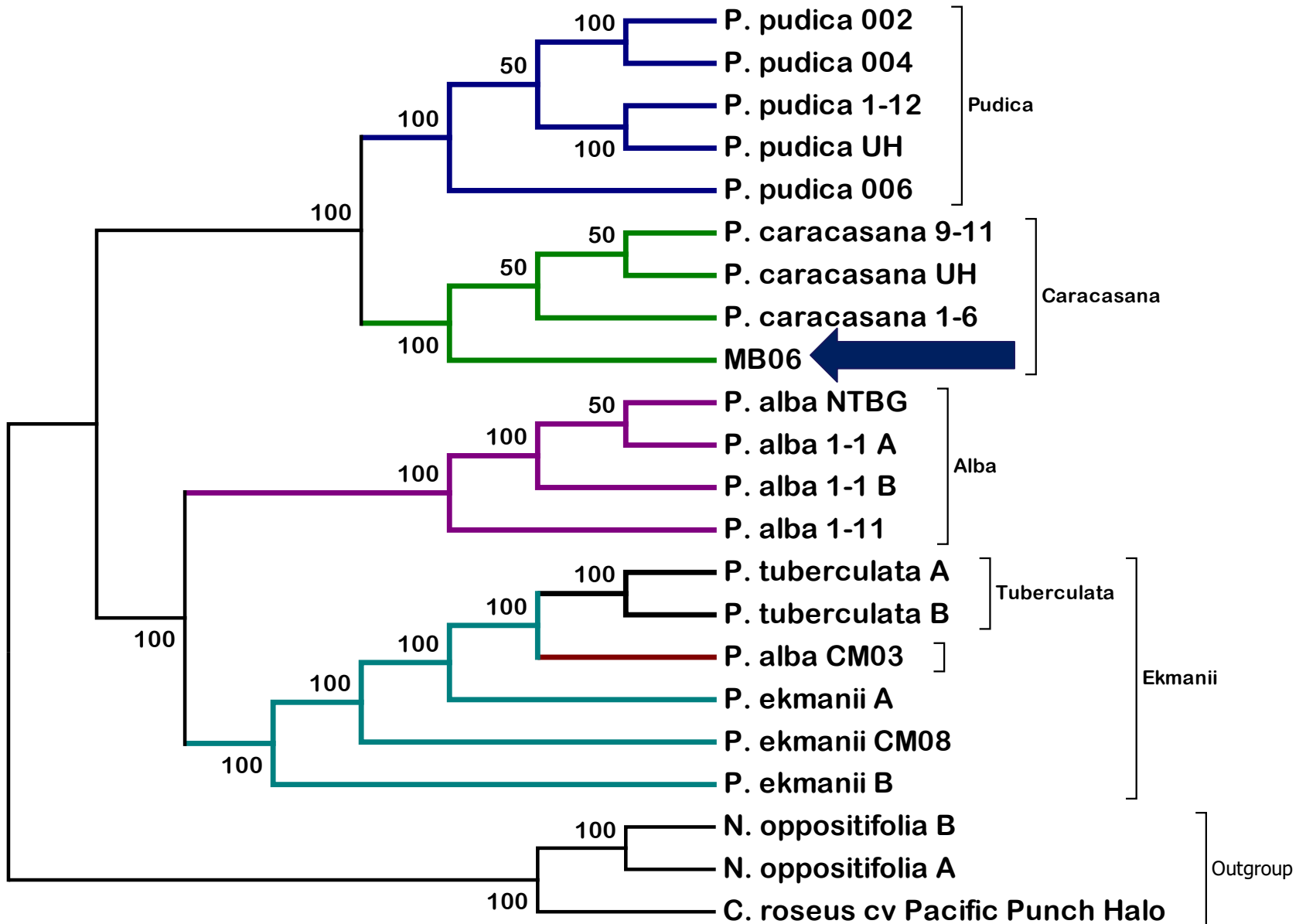
## Basic Criteria for GOOD Regions:

- ✓ Outgroup taxa are identified
- ✓ Distinct *Plumeria* spp. cluster together
- ✓ DNA sequence variation **WITHIN A** species is less than DNA sequence variation **BETWEEN** species





# Combined psbJ-petA + rpl32-trnL



# Good day in the lab...

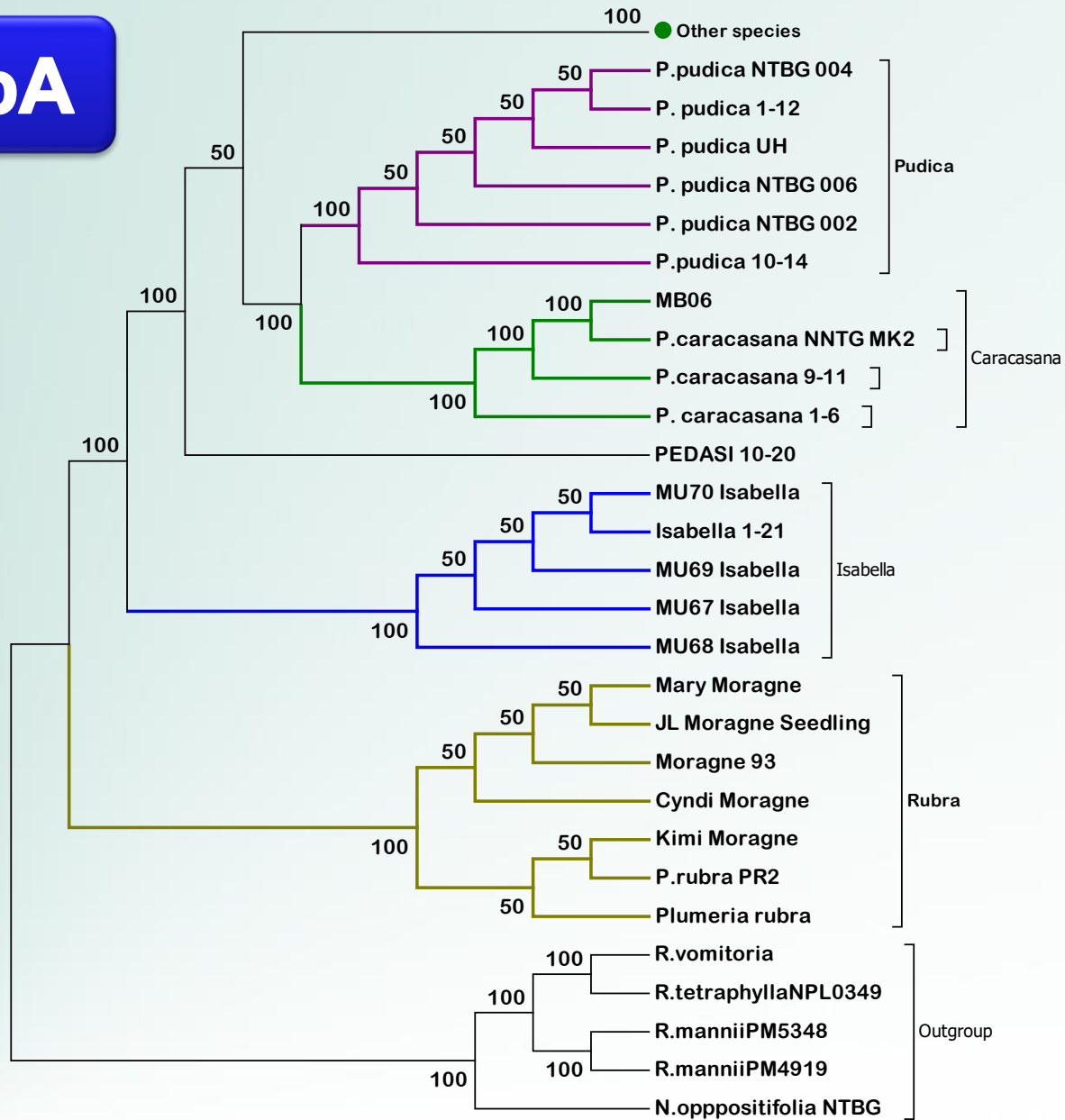




# Back to crazy lady!



# trnH-psbA





# Conclusions

1. Regions **psbJ-petA** and **rpl32-trnL** can identify *Plumeria* spp. (so can **trnH-psbA**)
2. We can use these DNA regions to identify species (Who's Who)
3. We can determine genetic relationships within *Plumeria* (What's related to what)
4. We can begin to make corrections











# Next Steps

- Add more samples to datasets:
  - Seedlings of *Plumeria spp.* (and seedlings)
  - Add more cultivars (breeding material)
    - 'Pops' (Red), 'Celadine' (Yellow), 'Mardi Gras', 'San Germain', 'Thornton's Lemon' (Yellow)
- Run analyses on separate datasets
  - trnH-psbA
  - rpl32-trnL
  - psbJ-petA
- Test combinations of datasets
  - trnH-psbA+rpl32-trnL
  - rpl32-trnL
  - psbJ-petA



# Acknowledgements

-  **Plumeria Society of America – #IPC**
-  Southern California Plumeria Society – Research Funding
-  Dr. Ania Wieczorek & Dr. Martha Gauthier – Primers
-  Dr. Richard Manshardt – Sequencing funds
-  Dr. Richard Criley – Plumeria images, slides, etc.
-  Michael Ferreira – *Plumeria filifolia*
-  Carlo Morici – *P. filifolia* and other *Plumeria* samples
-  Hetty Ford – “Big Leaf from Naples” sample



**Any  
questions?**



# References

- .
- Ku, C., W.-C. Chung, L.-L. Chen, and C.H. Kuo. 2013. The complete plastid genome sequence of Madagascar periwinkle *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G.Don: Plastid genome evolution, molecular marker identification, and phylogenetic implications in asterids. PLOS One 8(6): e68518.





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