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## Development of genomic tools for wheatgrass and wildrye improvement

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**Key words:** bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC), expressed sequence tag (EST), mapping, quantitative trait loci (QTL), simple sequence repeat (SSR)

**Introduction** Wheatgrass and wildrye grasses are some of the most important grasses in the temperate regions of the world (Asay and Jensen, 1996a, 1996b). Cultivars of wheatgrass and wildrye grasses are mainly used as forage crops on rangeland and pastures in North America. Their drought and/or salinity tolerance make them suitable plant materials for revegetation and land reclamation. As members of the *Triticeae* tribe, they are related to and have been hybridized with cultivated cereal crops including wheat (*Triticum* spp.), barley (*Hordeum* spp.), and rye (*Secale cereale* L.) as genetic sources for pest (disease and insect) resistance, salinity tolerance, and other traits.

**Materials and methods** To facilitate breeding of wheatgrass and wildrye grasses, we have developed expressed sequence tag (EST) libraries for bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), *Elymus*, and *Leymus* as well as bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) libraries for *Leymus* in cooperation with two collaborating universities (Bushman et al. 2008; Larson et al. 2007). SSR markers in the *Triticeae* libraries were developed, tested for amplification in a suite of species, and used for genetic mapping on interspecific mapping populations (Wu et al., 2003). Overgo primers for screening BAC libraries were designed and tested. BAC clones containing target gene were identified, partially sequenced and mapped.

**Results and discussion** Three EST libraries have been constructed using various tissues/organs and treatments of *P. spicata*, *L. cinereus* × *L. triticoides*, and *E. wawawaiensis* × *E. lanceolatus* (Table 1). We are using the EST library at this time for SSR and STS marker development, comparative genomics, expression studies and functional genomics. Two BAC libraries for the *L. cinereus* × *L. triticoides* hybrid with two restriction enzymes, *Bam*HI and *Mbo*I consist of 405,888 clones arrayed in 1,057 384-well microplates and have an average insert size of 150.5 kb. The combined libraries are equivalent to approximately 6.1 × haploid genomes. The BAC libraries had been screened with 25 Overgo primer sets covering 23 genes, for which about 160 positive BAC clones were identified. BACs containing the orthologous *Lax* rice gene were mapped on group 3 chromosomes of the **Ns** and **Xm** genomes in the allotetraploid *Leymus* hybrid that are homoeologous to rice chromosome 1. Selected BAC clones will be sequenced, aligned, and used for physical mapping. These genomic resources will lead to the development of molecular markers (SSR, STS, and SNP) to assist breeding efforts on wheatgrass and wildrye species.

**Table 1** EST libraries constructed and used.

Library	Clones	%	BLAST hits Unigenes	Markers tested	Informative	Mapped
Pseudoroegneria	13,777	93	8,780	408	101	47
Leymus	14,393	91	11,281	1,656	741	200
Elymus	8,758	91	7,212	809	107	56

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