



Title	Isolation of nine polymorphic microsatellite loci from the burying beetle, <i>Nicrophorus quadripunctatus</i> (Coleoptera: Silphidae)
Author(s)	Suzuki, Seizi; Yao, Izumi
Citation	Applied Entomology and Zoology, 49(3), 493-497 <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s13355-014-0269-8">https://doi.org/10.1007/s13355-014-0269-8</a>
Issue Date	2014-08
Doc URL	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2115/59754">http://hdl.handle.net/2115/59754</a>
Rights	The final publication is available at <a href="http://www.springerlink.com">www.springerlink.com</a>
Type	article (author version)
File Information	revised ms after KN.pdf



[Instructions for use](#)

Isolation of nine polymorphic microsatellite loci from the burying beetle, *Nicrophorus quadripunctatus* (Coleoptera: Silphidae)

Seizi Suzuki and Izumi Yao\*

*Department of Ecology and Systematics, Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Kitaku kita 9 Nishi 9, Sapporo 060-8589, Japan*

Tel: +81-11-706-2486

\* Corresponding author: iyao@res.agr.hokudai.ac.jp

## **Abstract**

The burying beetle, *Nicrophorus quadripunctatus* Kraatz, is a common species in Japan, and its biparental care has been well studied. It exploits small vertebrate carrion as food for its young. Therefore, its reproductive success is restricted to large habitats in which carrion is abundant and available. Hence, the abundance of *Nicrophorus* species can be used as an indicator of forest fragmentation. Forests have recently become fragmented due to anthropogenic activities and thus the population sizes of *Nicrophorus* species have decreased. To investigate the population genetic structure of *N. quadripunctatus*, we developed polymorphic microsatellite markers using magnetic particles. Nine microsatellites were polymorphic, with two to 12 alleles were observed in the samples collected from our study sites, Matsunoyama and Nagaoka A and B. Deviation from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was detected at five to seven loci in each population examined, which is indicative of significant heterozygous deficiencies. Higher genetic diversity was found in the Matsunoyama and Nagaoka B populations, the collection plots of which were covered by continuous woodlands, compared to Nagaoka A. The isolated microsatellite markers will be used to determine the genetic structures of the fragmented populations of *N. quadripunctatus*.

**Keywords:** carcass, habitat size, forest fragmentation, magnetic particles, genetic diversity

## **Introduction**

The burying beetle, *Nicrophorus quadripunctatus* Kraatz, is a common species in Japan, and its biparental care has been well studied (e.g., Suzuki and Nagano 2009). Typically a male–female pair prepares a carcass by burying it, removing its hair, and rounding it into a ball. Eggs are laid in the soil adjacent to the carrion ball. After the larvae hatch, they crawl to the carrion ball. Both parents feed on the carrion ball, and later regurgitate predigested carrion to the larvae. Forests have recently become fragmented due to anthropogenic activities, resulting in the emergence of small habitats. In small habitats, the available fresh carcasses are dominated by vertebrate scavengers. In addition, the abundance of *Nicrophorus* species is reduced at the edge of the woods because of the difficulty of controlling carcass decomposition at these sites (Trumbo and Bloch 2000). Such forest fragmentation causes decreases in the population size and reductions in the reproductive success of burying beetles relative to large habitats (Trumbo and Bloch 2000). Hence, the abundance and species diversity of *Nicrophorus* can be used as an indicator of the extent of forest fragmentation. However, in each of the fragmented populations, it is unclear to what extent inbreeding has occurred and whether genetic diversity has been reduced. To examine the population genetic structure and the degree of inbreeding of *N. quadripunctatus*, we developed nine polymorphic microsatellite markers.

## **Materials and methods**

*Nicrophorus quadripunctatus* individuals were collected, using hanging bait traps, from the three sites; 32 individuals were collected at Matsunoyama (Tokamachi City) on 22

September 2012, 20 individuals at Nagaoka A (Takatomachi) on 29 September 2013, and 19 individuals at Nagaoka B (Miyamotomachi) on 29 September and 5 October 2013 (5 individuals in September and 14 individuals in October), Niigata prefecture, Japan. While natural forest is present in Matsunoyama, Nagaoka A and B contain secondary forest. The collection plots at Matsunoyama and Nagaoka B were surrounded by woodlands, but those at Nagaoka A were surrounded by urban areas. The collection plots covered an area of 100 square meters for each of the three sites.

We constructed an enriched genome library using magnetic particles based on the modified method of Fischer and Bachmann (1998), and we extracted genomic DNA from six legs of *N. quadripunctatus* using a modified Chelex-based method (Walsh et al. 1991). Four *N. quadripunctatus* collected in Matsunoyama were used for the DNA extraction, and their DNA were pooled. Five  $\mu$ g of genomic DNA were digested with 50 U of *Sau3A* I, and fragments were ligated to *Sau3A* I cassettes (Table S1) (TaKaRa-Bio, Shiga, Japan). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification was carried out with the Cassette Primer C1 (Table S1) (TaKaRa-Bio) in a T100™ thermal cycler (Bio-Rad, Tokyo). The PCR products were resolved in binding buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5) and hybridized to 5' biotin-labeled oligonucleotide probes (CA)<sub>10</sub> after denaturation. The hybrids were subsequently isolated by binding to Streptavidin Magnetic Particles (Roche Diagnostics, Tokyo). After the particles were rinsed in washing buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 M NaCl, pH 7.5), we recovered target DNAs by resuspending the particles in elution buffer (6 M Guanidine-HCl). The obtained fragments were then amplified by PCR. We ligated the enriched fragments into pGEM®-T Easy Vector (Promega, Tokyo) and transformed them into competent *Escherichia coli* cells, DH5 $\alpha$ , (Promega).

We picked a total of 960 recombinant colonies and suspended them independently in 20  $\mu$ L of distilled water. Inserts were amplified by PCR using a pair of M13 primers (Table S1) (Promega). After PCR, 1  $\mu$ L of each amplified product was dropped separately on a positively charged MagnaGraph nylon membrane (OSMONICS) (Funakoshi, Tokyo). After drying at room temperature, the DNA samples on the membrane were denaturalized by normal alkaline transfer (0.5M NaOH, 1.5M NaCl), neutralized by buffer (0.5M Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 1.5M NaCl), and crosslinked using a UV transilluminator. We detected PCR products containing microsatellite regions using 5' biotin-labeled oligonucleotide probes (CA)<sub>10</sub>. For the positive clones (78 of the 960 clones), 1  $\mu$ L of the remaining PCR product was checked for its length on 8% polyacrylamide gels in TBE. There were 42 unique inserts (length 400–1000 bp). We sequenced plasmids from the positive clones using an automated sequencer (CEQ 2000XL, Beckman Coulter, Tokyo). From the 42 sequences, we designed 13 primer pairs using the online primer design software PRIMER 3.0 (Rozen and Skaletsky 1998). Primer-designed microsatellite loci were tested in the three populations mentioned above. Of the 13 primer pairs, ten successfully amplified the target regions in *N. quadripunctatus*, and nine primers were polymorphic on the samples examined. Sequences of the ten plasmids were deposited in the DNA Data Bank of Japan (Table 1). To examine the degree of genetic differentiation among the three populations, genomic DNA was extracted from individual beetles of the three populations using the modified Chelex-based method mentioned above. PCR amplification was performed in 10- $\mu$ L reaction volumes containing 2  $\mu$ l of 5 $\times$ KAPATaq EXtra Buffer (Mg<sup>2+</sup> free) (Nippon Genetics, Tokyo), 1  $\mu$ L of 25 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.3  $\mu$ L of dNTP mix (10 mM of each dNTP), 0.5  $\mu$ L each of primers (10 pmol/ $\mu$ L), 0.25 U of KAPATaq Extra DNA polymerase, 1  $\mu$ L

(50 ng) DNA and 4.65  $\mu$ L of sterilized distilled water. The PCR cycles were as follows: 2 min at 94°C, followed by 30 cycles of 20 s at 94°C, 20 s at 55°C (see Table 1), and 1 min at 68°C. The PCR products were electrophoresed in 8% non-denaturing polyacrylamide gels. The allele sizes were assigned by comparison with a size standard, Marker 10 (pBR322/*Msp* I digest) (Nippon Gene, Tokyo). Linkage disequilibrium across the three populations and genotype frequency deviations from the Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (HWE) in each population were tested for each locus using GenePop 4.2 (web version, Raymond and Rousset 2010).

## **Results and Discussion**

Linkage disequilibrium was found between Nq-04 and Nq-10. For each of the three populations, the numbers of alleles, observed and expected heterozygosities, and inbreeding coefficients, are presented in Table 2 and Table S2. Significant deviations from the HWE were observed in the heterozygosity frequencies at five to seven loci in the three populations; all of these five to seven loci showed heterozygous deficiency ( $F_{IS}$  scores in Table 2 indicate positive values). The heterozygous deficiency would be caused by inbreeding. Although significant genetic differentiation was found in all pairs drawn from the three populations, the degree of genetic differentiation was weak (Table 3), suggesting that *N. quadripunctatus* has a high capability of dispersion. Genetic diversity defined by averaged heterozygosity was higher in both the Matsunoyama and Nagaoka B populations compared to the Nagaoka A population (Table 2). This may be due to the difference in the vicinities of forest. While Nagaoka A is fragmented by urban areas, Matsunoyama and Nagaoka B are surrounded by forest, suggesting that continuous woodlands provide a suitable habitat for *N. quadripunctatus*, which mainly

colonizes in forests (Ohkawara et al 1998) and such a habitat would promote the availability of fresh carcasses. Although similar scores with respect to genetic diversity were obtained in the populations at both Matsunoyama and Nagaoka B, the inbreeding coefficient is higher in Nagaoka B population. Of the nine loci, three (Nq-03, Nq-05, and Nq-06) in the Nagaoka B population had a monomorphic allele, implying that a small population has recently colonized Nagaoka B and has rapidly increased in number. Therefore higher genetic diversity and higher inbreeding might both be observed if the population has only been present for a short period of time. Further investigation is needed to clarify the cause of the higher inbreeding coefficient in the Nagaoka B population. Burying beetle species show elaborate biparental care, which is rare in other animal species because paternity assurance is low compared to maternity assurance (Wade and Shuster 2002; Westneat and Sherman 1993). However, few studies have examined the relationship between paternity and biparental care in insects. In addition, most of the past parentage analyses for biparental insects were conducted using dominant genetic markers (Scott and Williams 1993; Simmons et al. 2004), and it has been difficult to analyze multiple paternity scenarios in field conditions. Hence, these nine microsatellite loci will be useful for estimating genetic diversity and for genetic analyses concerning parental care.

**Acknowledgements** This study was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grants 24570013 to S.S. and 24570016 to I.Y. We thank Y. Matsumura for support in this study and the staff of the Echigo-Matsunoyama Museum of Natural Science for their help in collecting the samples.



## References

- Fischer D, Bachmann K (1998) Microsatellite enrichment in organisms with large genomes (*Allium cepa* L.). *Biotechniques* 24:96–802
- Ohkawara K, Suzuki S, Katakura H (1998) Competitive interaction and niche differentiation among burying beetles (Silphidae, *Nicrophorus*) in Northern Japan. *Entomol Sci* 1:551-559
- Raymond M, Rousset F (1995) Genepop (version 1.2): population genetics software for exact tests and ecumenicism. *J Hered* 86:248–249
- Rozen S, Skaletsky HJ (1998) PRIMER 3.0. Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA. Available from URL: <http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/primer3/>
- Scott MP, Williams SM (1993) Comparative reproductive success of communally breeding burying beetles as assessed by PCR with randomly amplified polymorphic DNA. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 90:2242–2245
- Simmons LW, Beveridge M, Krauss S (2004) Genetic analysis of parentage within experimental populations of a male dimorphic beetle, *Onthophagus taurus*, using amplified fragment length polymorphism. *Behav Ecol Sociobiol* 57:164–173
- Suzuki S, Nagano M (2009) To compensate or not? Caring parents respond differentially to mate removal and mate handicapping in the burying beetle, *Nicrophorus quadripunctatus*. *Ethology* 115:1–6
- Trumbo ST, Bloch PL (2000) Habitat fragmentation and burying beetle abundance and success. *J Insect Conserv* 4:245–252
- Wade MJ, Shuster SM (2002) The evolution of parental care in the context of sexual selection: a critical reassessment of parental investment theory. *Am Nat* 160:285–292
- Walsh PS, Metzger DA, Higuchi R (1991) Chelex® 100 as a medium for simple

extraction of DNA for PCR-based typing from forensic material. *Biotechniques*

10:506–513

Westneat DF, Sherman PW (1993) Parentage and the evolution of parental behavior.

*Behav Ecol* 4:66–77

Table 1. Characteristics of the ten microsatellites of *Nicrophorus quadripunctatus*.

Locus	Repeat motif	Primer sequences (5'-3')	Size range (bp)	Ta <sup>a</sup> (°C)	GenBank Accession no.
Nq-01	(GT) <sub>5</sub> ...(GT) <sub>7</sub>	F: TGAGCGGGAGTTTCATTAC R: TCACAGCCTCATCAACGTGT	218-239	55	AB827941
Nq-02	GTT(GT) <sub>2</sub> ...(GTT) <sub>2</sub>	F: TGAAAGTTTTGCGGGAATTG R: CCTTCCTCCCTCGGATATACA	178	55	AB827942
Nq-03	(GT) <sub>9</sub>	F: GATCGGGATGATCCATTGTC R: TCATTATCAGGGCGTCATTG	168-182	55	AB827943
Nq-04	(CA) <sub>8</sub> ...(AT) <sub>4</sub> (CA) <sub>3</sub>	F: TTCCCGTTTAGTCGTCGTT R: GCGACGTCGTCTTCTAAATCC	195-215	55	AB827944
Nq-05	(ATGT) <sub>2</sub> ...(GT) <sub>6</sub>	F: CGACCCGTGTAGTTTTGCTT R: GGAATGCAGAAAGGGAATCA	210-218	55	AB827945
Nq-06	(CA) <sub>8</sub>	F: AGTGATGCTCTACCCCGTA R: GGTTGGACGGAAGAATTGTG	217-219	55	AB827946
Nq-07	(GT) <sub>7</sub> (AT) <sub>4</sub>	F: AATTGAGCTCGTGTGGGTTT R: ATGCTCGAACGCCAATAAAT	238-244	55	AB827947
Nq-08	(AC) <sub>5</sub> (CT) <sub>3</sub>	F: ATCGGTCCATTATTCGGTTG R: TGTGTTTTGCCAACGTTCTG	236-242	55	AB827948
Nq-09	(TA) <sub>9</sub> (CA) <sub>10</sub>	F: AAGGAGGAGTAGACGACTAT R: AACGCGCTTTAAACGTGTGGTGT	240-246	55	AB827949
Nq-10	(TA) <sub>2</sub> (GT) <sub>8</sub>	F: TCCAGTGAATGCGATGGAA R: TCGAATGCCAATTCCTCTTT	238-242	55	AB827950

a. Locus-specific annealing temperature.

Table 2. Population genetic structure at the study sites.

Locus	Matsunoyama						Nagaoka A						Nagaoka B					
	<i>N</i> (32) <sup>a</sup>	<i>N<sub>a</sub></i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>H<sub>o</sub></i> <sup>c</sup>	<i>H<sub>e</sub></i> <sup>d</sup>	HWE <sup>e</sup>	<i>F<sub>IS</sub></i> <sup>f</sup>	<i>N</i> (20)	<i>N<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>H<sub>o</sub></i>	<i>H<sub>e</sub></i>	HWE	<i>F<sub>IS</sub></i>	<i>N</i> (19)	<i>N<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>H<sub>o</sub></i>	<i>H<sub>e</sub></i>	HWE	<i>F<sub>IS</sub></i>
Nq-01	32	12	0.31	0.75	**	0.59	20	5	0.35	0.65	*	0.47	19	2	0.11	0.48	**	0.78
Nq-03	32	4	0.06	0.32	***	0.81	20	2	0.05	0.05	-	0	19	1	0.00	0.00	-	-
Nq-04	32	8	0.50	0.60	**	0.18	19	5	0.47	0.68	*	0.31	19	8	0.53	0.74	*	0.30
Nq-05	31	2	0.10	0.09	NS	-0.03	20	3	0.10	0.10	NS	-0.01	19	1	0.00	0.00	-	-
Nq-06	32	2	0.03	0.03	-	0.00	20	1	0.00	0.00	-	-	19	1	0.00	0.00	-	-
Nq-07	32	6	0.28	0.69	***	0.60	20	5	0.15	0.78	***	0.81	19	4	0.00	0.64	***	1
Nq-08	28	3	0.04	0.58	***	0.94	20	2	0.00	0.10	*	1	19	5	0.11	0.57	***	0.82
Nq-09	32	5	0.53	0.70	*	0.25	20	5	0.15	0.79	***	0.81	19	6	0.79	0.76	NS	-0.04
Nq-10	28	5	0.18	0.75	***	0.77	19	3	0.32	0.68	**	0.54	19	4	0.47	0.69	**	0.32
Average	31	5.2	0.23	0.50		0.45	19.8	3.4	0.18	0.43		0.49	19	3.6	0.22	0.43		0.53

a. *N* indicates the number of samples that successfully underwent PCR amplification. The number of individuals used in PCR amplification is in parentheses.

b. The number of alleles.

c, d. Observed and expected heterozygosities. The average of observed heterozygosities corresponds to the genetic diversity in each population.

e. A significant deviation from the Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium when an alternative hypothesis is set to heterozygote deficiency.

Table 3. Population differentiation for all pairs of populations. Upper cells above the diagonal show genetic differentiation between populations ( $F_{ST}$ ). Lower cells below the diagonal show the geographical distance between populations (km). \*\*\* indicates  $P <$

	Matsunoyama	Nagaoka A	Nagaoka B
Matsunoyama	-	0.0811 ***	0.0647 ***
Nagaoka A	38	-	0.0522 ***
Nagaoka B	42	9	-

Isolation of nine polymorphic microsatellite loci from the burying beetle, *Nicrophorus quadripunctatus* (Coleoptera: Silphidae)

Applied Entomology and Zoology

Seizi Suzuki and Izumi Yao\*

*Department of Ecology and Systematics, Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Kitaku kita 9 Nishi 9, Sapporo 060-8589, Japan*

\* Corresponding author: iyao@res.agr.hokudai.ac.jp

Table S1. Sequences of *Sau3A* I cassette, cassette primer C1, and M13 primers.

---

*Sau3A* I Cassette

---

5'-GTACATATTGTCGTTAGAACGCGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGA-3'

3'-CATGTATAACAGCAATCTTGCGCATTATGCTGAGTGATATCCCTCTAG-5'

---

---

Cassette Primer C1

---

5'-GTACATATTGTCGTTAGAACGCGTAATACGACTCA-3'

---

---

M13 Primers

---

Forward 5'-d(GTTTTCCCAGTCACGAC)-3'

Reverse 5'-d(CAGGAAACAGCTATGAC)-3'

---

