

Original Research Article

Identification of SSR markers linked to mung bean yellow mosaic virus resistance in blackgram (*Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper) using bulked segregant analysis

- The title accurately reflects the research topic and methods used, particularly mentioning SSR markers and BSA, which are integral to the study. Consider adding "in F_{2:3} population" for specificity.

ABSTRACT

Aims: To use bulked segregant analysis and simple sequence repeat (SSR) marker validation tests to find the SSR markers associated with mung bean yellow mosaic virus (MYMV) resistance in the blackgram segregating population (F_{2:3}) of ADT 3 x IC343856.

Study Design: F_{2:3} generated 60 single plants of ADT 3 x IC343856 were raised with regular rows of MYMV susceptible check variety CO 5 to draw white flies and thus to improve MYMV infection under field screening. To identify the SSR markers associated to MYMV resistance, bulk segregant analysis and marker validation tests were conducted.

Place and Duration of Study: The experiment was carried out at Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, VOC Agricultural College and Research Institute, Killikulam, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, India from 2020 to 2022.

Methodology: The F_{2:3} mapping population of the cross, ADT 3 x IC 343856 was used for bulked segregant analysis (BSA) using 50 simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers for mung bean yellow mosaic virus (MYMV) resistance studies in blackgram (*Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper).

- The abstract concisely outlines the study's aim, methodology, and key findings. For clarity, specify the number of markers validated and provide more detail on the results, especially regarding the CEDG008 marker's significance in the breeding program.

Results: Four markers viz., CEDG008, CEDG271, VM6 and CEDG264 exhibited polymorphism between the parents. The F_{2:3} segregants were raised along with their parents and check variety CO 5 was raised as infector rows to ensure the disease incidence in the population. An equal number of two extreme genotypes (10 resistant and 10 susceptible respectively) were pooled to form the bulks. Among the four polymorphic markers studied, CEDG 008 was able to differentiate resistant and susceptible bulks and their corresponding individuals (120 bp and 110 bp respectively). From this study, it was concluded that CEDG 008 can be used for marker assisted selection for MYMV resistance breeding programs in blackgram.

- The paper presents valuable insights into MYMV resistance in blackgram and identifies the CEDG008 marker as potentially useful in breeding programs. The methodology is clear and

appropriately detailed, particularly the BSA and SSR marker validation, which are essential to mapping resistance traits.

Key words: *Blackgram, Bulked segregant analysis, simple sequence repeat markers, mung bean yellow mosaic virus resistance*

1. INTRODUCTION

The main protein source in the diet is pulses. *Vigna* species is most important among them. Due to its vegetable protein content and ability to supplement a diet focused on cereals, the pulse known as "blackgram" (*Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper) is an essential part of the Indian diet. About 26% of blackgram is protein, which is about three times as much than cereals, along with other vitamins and minerals (Priya *et al.* 2021). Besides, it is also used as nutritive fodder, especially for milch animals. By fixing the atmospheric nitrogen in the soil it can improve the soil fertility level (Gomathi *et al.* 2023). Its primary origin is India, and it is mostly grown in Asian nations such as Pakistan, Myanmar, and some regions of Southern Asia. India produces over 70% of the blackgram produced worldwide. India is the biggest producer and user of blackgram worldwide. From 4.6 million hectares of land, India produces roughly 24.5 lakh tons of blackgram annually, with an average productivity of 533 kg per hectare in 2020–21 (agricoop.nic.in). About 19% of India's total pulse acreage, or 23% of the country's entire pulse production, is made up of blackgram.

The productivity is significantly lower than the global average, even though the country has the largest production area. Low variability, a poor harvest index, a lack of suitable ideotypes for various cropping systems, and the crop's vulnerability to biotic and abiotic stresses are the primary obstacles to the development of high-yielding blackgram cultivars. When biotic and abiotic stressors are prevalent, selection becomes more difficult. A major issue with blackgram production is the Yellow Mosaic Virus (YMV) disease, which is brought on by the begomovirus and spread by the White fly (*Bemisia tabaci*). Yield reductions of up to 100% have been documented (Nene, 1972). A cost-effective and long-lasting way to manage viral infections is to cultivate MYMV resistant blackgram cultivars.

MYMIV (Mung bean Yellow Mosaic India Virus) is the primary cause of yellow mosaic illness in Northern and Central India, whereas MYMV (Mung bean Yellow Mosaic Virus) is the primary cause in Southern and Western India (Usharani *et al.* 2004). Blackgram has a genetically regulated resistance to MYMV and MYMIV. Blackgram's MYMV resistance is inherited by a single recessive gene (Singh and Chaudhary 1979); (Thakur *et al.* 1977); (Saleem *et al.* 1998); (Malik *et al.* 1986); (Reddy and Singh 1995) and (Reddy 2009), dominant gene (Gupta *et al.* 2005); (Ammavasai *et al.* 2004) and (Singh and Singh 2006) and complementary recessive genes (Shukla and Pandya 1985). MYMV resistance blackgram genotypes could be created using molecular biology and biotechnology methods like genetic transformation and marker-assisted selection (Xu *et al.* 2000).

Simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers are the most user-friendly, highly polymorphic, and reproducible of all the marker kinds. These markers are tandemly repeated, locus-specific, and short sequence repeats of the genome's mono, di, tri, and tetra nucleotides (Tóth *et al.* 2000). Blackgram

contains lack of genomic resources and limited SSR markers (Souframanien and Reddy 2015) and this is the main cause of the dearth of research on mapping with SSR markers. To find the gene of interest, it is crucial to determine the markers associated with a trait. The genetic map was first created using a technique called bulked segregant analysis (BSA) (Michelmore *et al.* 1991). Using molecular markers, BSA is used to target areas of segregation or regions of interest in breeding populations. This technique is particularly helpful for quickly isolating genes that do not segregate in breeding populations. Considering these factors, the current study was conducted in order to identify the SSR markers linked to MYMV resistance in the blackgram segregating population ($F_{2:3}$) of ADT 3 x IC343856 using BSA and SSR marker validation studies.

- **The introduction effectively discusses the importance of blackgram in the diet and the threat posed by MYMV. The authors contextualize the problem well by citing relevant statistics and previous studies on MYMV's impact. To enhance clarity:**
 - **Clarify the importance of genetic diversity in blackgram for resistance enhancement, which underscores marker-assisted selection necessity.**
 - **Replace "Yellow Mosaic Virus (YMV)" with "mung bean yellow mosaic virus (MYMV)" consistently throughout to avoid ambiguity.**

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Experimental materials

The field experiments were carried out at Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, VOC Agricultural College and Research Institute, Killikulam, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, India from the year 2020 to 2022. The genotype ADT 3, a popular rice fallow blackgram variety but susceptible to MYMV and IC 343856, an MYMV resistant genotype and an indigenous collection received from NBPGR, New Delhi were used as female and male parents respectively for the hybridization. $F_{2:3}$ mapping population developed from this cross was used for screening on MYMV disease resistance. The molecular analysis was carried out at Molecular Biology Laboratory of Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, VOC Agricultural College and Research Institute, Killikulam, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University during 2020–2022.

2.2. Crossing block and hybridization

During *rabi* 2020, the parents were raised in crossing block. The male and female parents were raised in 3 m rows with 20 plants each, spaced 30 × 10 cm apart. The female lines' flower buds were selected for emasculation. For identification, each emasculated flower bud was tagged. The stigma of previously emasculated flowers was sprinkled with anthers from recently opened male flowers. Bagging the pollinated flowers allowed for easy identification and protection.

2.3. Mapping population development

Identified F_1 s were allowed to selfing to raise F_2 followed by $F_{2:3}$ derived single plants (60 number) were raised in ridges and furrows in a row spacing of 30cm x10cm with frequent rows of MYMV susceptible check CO 5 to attract white flies and to increase infection of MYMV under field screening

during summer 2021. No insecticide was sprayed to maintain the natural whitefly populations. The MYMV disease score is recorded on 60 days after sowing by using a phenotype rating scale from 1 (resistant) to 9 (highly susceptible) as suggested by Alice and Nadarajan (2007) (**Table 1**). The MYMV disease reaction as follows, resistant (1.0 to 2.0); moderately resistant (2.1 to 4); moderately susceptible (4.1 to 5); susceptible (5.1 to 7); highly susceptible (7.1 to 9).

Table 1. MYMV disease resistant scale in blackgram (Alice and Nadarajan, 2007)

Sl. No.	Symptoms	Scale
1.	No visible symptoms on leaves or very minute yellow specks on leaves.	1
2.	Small yellow specks with restricted spread covering 0.1 to 5% leaf area	2
3.	Yellow mottling of leaves covering 5.1 to 10% leaf area.	3
4.	Yellow mottling of leaves covering 10.1 to 15% leaf area.	4
5.	Yellow mottling and discoloration of 15.1 to 30% leaf area.	5
6.	Yellow discoloration of 30.1 to 50 % leaf area.	6
7.	Pronounced yellow mottling and discoloration of leaves and pods, reduction in leaf size and stunting of plants covering 50.1 to 75% foliage.	7
8.	Severe yellow discoloration of leaves covering 75.1 to 90% of foliage, stunting of plants and reduction in pod size.	8
9.	Severe yellow discoloration of entire leaves covering above 90.1% of foliage, stunting of plants and no pod formation.	9

2.4. Molecular analysis

Genomic DNA of parents was extracted from 2-3 weeks old leaf tissues of $F_{2:3}$ plants using CTAB method (Saghai-Marouf *et al.* 1984). The quality and quantity of DNA was analysed by 0.8% agarose gel electrophoresis. PCR amplification was performed by using 50 MYMV specific SSR primers (**Supplementary Table 1**) from the previous study based on high polymorphism (Sathees, 2019). For every reaction 10 μ l of reaction mixture was used. The PCR profile was programmed for an initial denaturation of 95°C for 5 minutes followed by 35 cycles of denaturation for 95°C for 30 seconds, annealing of 56°C for 30 seconds, extension of 72°C for 1 minute and final extension of 72°C for 7 minutes and ends with the final hold for 4°C. After the samples withdrawal, the PCR products were resolved in 3% agarose gel electrophoresis and visualized in gel documentation system (Bio Rad).

2.5. Bulk Segregant Analysis (BSA)

Bulk Segregant Analysis (BSA) plays a major role in rapid selection of genotypes in mapping population associated to MYMV resistance. In this method two phenotypes *i.e.*, IC 343856 as resistance genotype and ADT 3 as susceptible genotype were used for developing $F_{2:3}$ mapping population. DNA from ten individual plants of resistant and susceptible genotypes from $F_{2:3}$ population were pooled to form

a separate resistant and susceptible bulks. The bulks and individual genotypes were analysed along with the parents using the identified polymorphic markers in 3% agarose gel electrophoresis. The amplified products were scored based on the presence and absence of bands.

2.6. Marker Validation

Since excluding pedigree information from the discovery population study may result in spurious relationships between markers and the characteristic of interest, marker validation is required. Unvalidated markers are useless as instruments for marker-assisted selection. The potentiality of the markers was established by comparing the association of the MYMV related markers found in this investigation with those found in earlier related studies.

The methods are thoroughly documented, detailing field procedures, marker analysis, and validation.

Suggestions for clarity:

- Add justification for choosing rabi 2020 for experiments and any relevant climatic information.

- Explain selection criteria for SSR markers; only 4 of 50 were polymorphic, potentially indicating low genetic diversity.

- Define disease scoring scale in the text (in addition to Table 1) for better accessibility.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

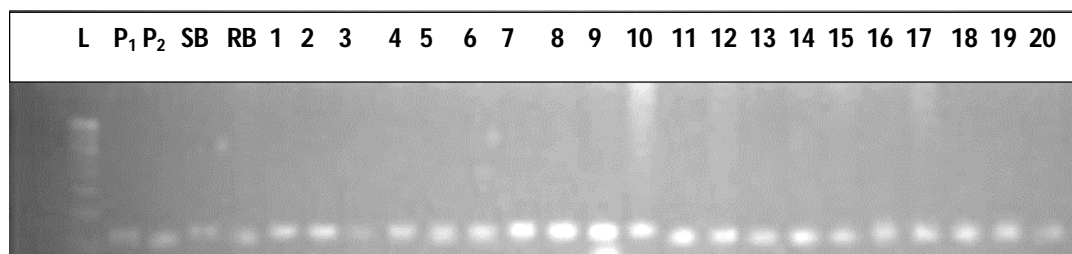
The screening for MYMV resistance was carried out for 60 F_2 derived F_3 plants of the cross ADT 3 x IC 343856. The disease incidence was ensured with the MYMV susceptible check CO 5 for every 2 to 3 rows of plants.

3.1. Parental polymorphism

Among the studied fifty MYMV specific SSR markers, four markers viz., CEDG008, CEDG271, CEDG264 and VM6 showed polymorphism between the parents ADT 3 (Susceptible) x and IC343856 (resistant) while other markers were found to be monomorphic. The polymorphic markers were used further in the MYMV resistance studies.

3.2. Bulk Segregant Analysis (BSA)

Bulk Segregant Analysis was done using ten resistant and susceptible genotypes identified under field screening for MYMV resistance. Resistant parent, susceptible parent and their bulks were analysed using the identified four polymorphic markers. Among the studied markers, CEDG008 alone was able to differentiate the resistant and susceptible bulks. CEDG008 showed bands at 120bp for ADT 3 (susceptible) and at 110 bp for IC343856 (resistant). From the study, it was found that CEDG008 associated to MYMV resistance in the $F_{2:3}$ population of blackgram (**Fig 1**). Similar results were reported by various authors.



P₁ – ADT3 (Susceptible) P₂ – IC343856 (Resistant)
 SB – Susceptible Bulk RB – Resistant Bulk
 1-10 – Susceptible genotypes 11-20 – Resistant genotypes

Fig 1. Bulked segregant analysis using the SSR marker CEDG008 in F_{2:3} cross ADT 3 x IC343856

Sathees *et al.* (2019) studied the SSR markers linked to MYMV resistance in 162 F₂ plants of IC 435566 X KKB14045 in blackgram through BSA. The SSR marker CEDG141 distinguished resistant and susceptible bulks and found to be associated to MYMV resistance. Naik *et al.* (2017) studied F₂ individuals of T9 (resistant) x LBG-759 (susceptible) cross to screen and identify the yellow mosaic virus (YMV) resistant gene in blackgram using Simple Sequence Repeats (SSR) and Bulk Segregant Analysis (BSA). The study revealed that 12 SSR markers showed polymorphism between the parents among 59 primers. One primer VR9 was able to distinguish the resistant and susceptible bulks and individuals indicated that this marker was tightly linked to yellow mosaic virus resistance gene in blackgram. Rambabu *et al.* (2018) reported SSR marker CEDG185 linked to the YMV resistance in F₂ blackgram population of a cross LGG-759 X T9 using bulked segregant analysis.

3.3. Validation of SSR markers for MYMV resistance

The correlation between MYMV resistance and the SSR marker CEDG 008 was confirmed across a range of susceptible and resistant genotypes (Table 2). For MYMV resistance research in blackgram, CEDG 008 differentiated between susceptible and resistant genotypes. Gomathi (2020) and Narayanan (2021) reported the similar outcome in F₂ and RILs of the cross KKM 1xVBN 6. In the earlier MYMV resistance tests in blackgram, CEDG 008 also shown a favourable polymorphic information content (PIC) value (>0.5) (Sathees *et al.* 2021).

Table 2. Marker validation studies for MYMV resistance in blackgram

Genotypes	Disease reaction to MYMV	MYMV Score	CEDG 008		Pedigree	Reference
			120 bp	110bp		
ADT 3	Susceptible	7	Present (F _{2:3} population)	Absent (F _{2:3} population)	Pureline selection from Tirunelveli local	Present study
IC343856	Resistant	1	Absent (F _{2:3} population)	Present (F _{2:3} population)	Land race, NBPGR, New Delhi, India	
IC 436656	Susceptible	7	Present (RILs)	Absent (RILs)	Land race, NBPGR, New Delhi, India	Sathees <i>et al.</i> (2022)
KKB 14045	Resistant	1	Absent (RILs)	Present (RILs)	PU0620 xADT3	Gomathy
KKM 1	Susceptible	4	Absent (F ₂)	Present (F ₂)	COBG 653 xVBN	

			and RILs)	and RILs)	3	(2020) and
VBN 6	Resistant	1	Present (F ₂ and RILs)	Absent (F ₂ and RILs)	VBN 1 × <i>Vigna mungo</i> var. <i>silvestris</i>	Narayanan (2021)

RILs – Recombinant Inbred Lines

Results are presented logically with appropriate validation steps and literature references.

- Among 50 SSR markers, only 4 were polymorphic, suggesting possible low genetic diversity; briefly discuss parental genetic homogeneity.

- Provide quantitative marker efficiency data to substantiate CEDG008's value.

- Summarize comparisons with other studies (e.g., Sathees et al. 2019, Naik et al. 2017) in a table for readability.

Suggestion: Add a comparative table summarizing findings from other relevant studies on SSR markers and MYMV resistance.

4. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the present research on MYMV resistance study in the segregating population of the cross ADT 3 × IC343856 would be utilized for MYMV resistance studies in blackgram.

The conclusion is concise, reiterating the study's main finding: CEDG008 as a reliable marker for MYMV resistance. To increase impact:

- Emphasize the potential application in future breeding programs and suggest further research areas, e.g., exploring additional markers.

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Supplementary Table 1. List of SSR markers used for MYMV resistance studies in blackgram (Sathees, 2019)

SI No	SSR MARKERS	SEQUENCES
1	CEDG245(F)	CATCTTCCTCACCTGCATTTC
	CEDG245(R)	TTTGGTGAAGATGACAGCCC
2	VM12(F)	TTGTCAGCGAAATAAGCAGAG
	VM12(R)	CAACAGCAGACGCCCAACT
3	VM6(F)	GAGGAGCCATATGAAGTGAAAAT
	VM6(R)	TCGGCCAGCAACAGATGC
4	VM9(F)	ACCGCACCCGATTTATTTTCAT
	VM9(R)	ATCAGCAGACAGGCAAGACCA
5	VM25(F)	CCACAATCACCGATGTCCAA
	VM25(R)	CAATTCCACTGCGGGACATAA
6	VM40(F)	TATTACGAGAGGCTATTTATTGCA
	VM40(R)	CTCTAACACCTCAAGTTAGTGATC
7	DMB SSR160(F)	TAGAGCCTTCTGGTTTTTTCACA
	DMB SSR160(R)	AGGAGGAGGATTTTGATGATGA
8	CEDG026(F)	TCAGCAATCACTCATGTGGG
	CEDG026(R)	TGGGACAAACCTCATGGTTG
9	CEDG286(F)	CGAGCAGAACACTGATCATG
	CEDG286(R)	CCTCTTAGAGGTCATTGCTC
10	CEDG006(F)	AATTGCTCTCGAACCAGCTC
	CEDG006(R)	GGTGTACAAGTGTGTGCAAG
11	CEDG008(F)	AGGCGAGGTTTCGTTTCAAG
	CEDG008(R)	GCCCATATTTTTACGCCAC
12	CEDG271(F)	GCACTAAAGTTAGACGTGGTTC
	CEDG271(R)	CACTCCCCTGCCAAACAAGG
13	CEDG198(F)	CAAGGAAGATGGAGAGAATC
	CEDG198(R)	CCTTCTAAGAACAGTGACATG

14	CEDG048(F)	TCTCTTCCTCTATGGCTTGG
	CEDG048(R)	GTCCTCTTTTTGCTGCATC
15	CEDG016(F)	TTAGTTCACCTCCGCTTGGTC
	CEDG016(R)	CACGTCATCCTCTGTTAGAC
16	CEDG018(F)	AGCGTGTTTGTGGTGATAGC
	CEDG018(R)	ACACAGGAACGAACAAACCC
17	CEDG253(F)	CACTCCATGATGATGACTCACC
	CEDG253(R)	CACCCTTCTTTATCCTCTTTCG
18	CEDG021(F)	GCAGAATTTTAGCCACCGAG
	CEDG021(R)	AAAGGATGCGAGAGTGTAGC
19	VR1(F)	AGCCCTTCGTGCTAGGAAAT
	VR1(R)	CCCTACCGGTTGGTTGGT
20	VR155(F)	AAGATCACACACAACCAACCC
	VR155(R)	AATTAGTTCCACAGGCCAGATT
21	CEDG204(F)	CCTTGTTGGAGCAGCAGC
	CEDG204(R)	CACAGACACCCTCGCGATG
22	CEDG139(F)	CAAACCTCCGATCGAAAGCGCTTG
	CEDG139(R)	GTTTCTCCTCAATCTCAAGCTCCG
23	CEDG268(F)	CATCTCCCTGAACTTGTG
	CEDG268(R)	GCTATCAATCGAGTGCAG
24	CEDG030(F)	TGAGGGAATGGGAGAGAGGC
	CEDG030(R)	TCCGCAGATAGAGGCTCACG
25	CEDG092(F)	TCTTTTGTTGTAGCAGGATGAAC
	CEDG092(R)	TACAAGTGATATGCAACGGTTAGG
26	CEDG022(F)	AGGAATGTGAGATTTG
	CEDG022(R)	AATCGCTTCAAGGTCAAGCC
27	CEDG024(F)	CATCTTCCTCACCTGCATTC
	CEDG024(R)	TTTGGTGAAGATGACAGCCC
28	CEDG013(F)	CGTTCGAGTTTCTTCGATCG
	CEDG013(R)	ACCATCCATCCATTTCGCATC
29	DMB-SSR182(F)	TAGAGCCTTCTGGTTTTTCACA
	DMB-SSR182(R)	AGGAGGAGGATTTTGATGATGA
30	CEDG133(F)	GCATACATAATGTGGTGAGATG
	CEDG133(R)	GTCTCGTGCCTTTCACAC
31	CEDG141(F)	CCAGGCATCCATGATGACC
	CEDG141(R)	GAAGTTGTTGGTAATGGTTGCCTC
32	CEDG225(F)	GAGGAAGTGTTCAGCACC
	CEDG225(R)	GAGGAAGTGTTCAGCACC
33	CEDG284(F)	GGTGCTAACGTTGGAACTGAG
	CEDG284(R)	CACTCCATTCTGAGGATCAATCC
34	CEDG127(F)	GGTTAGCATCTGAGCTTCTTCGTC

	CEDG127(R)	CTCCTCACTTGGTCTGAAACTC
35	CEDG014(F)	GCTTGCATCACCCATGATTC
	CEDG014(R)	AAGTGATACGGTCTGGTTCC
36	CEDG020(F)	TATCCATACCCAGCTCAAGG
	CEDG020(R)	GCCATACCAAGAAAGAGG
37	CEDG067(F)	AGACTAAGTTACTTGGGCAACCAG
	CEDG067(R)	TGACGGCCCCGGCTCTCC
38	CEDG059(F)	AGAAAAGGGTGGCCTCGTTG
	CEDG059(R)	GCAGGCATTTCCATCGCAG
39	CEDG112(F)	GCAATATTCGCATTATTCATTCA
	CEDG112(R)	GTGTTTCAAAGCACTATACTTAA
40	CEDG269(F)	CTGTTACGGCACCTGGAAAG
	CEDG269(R)	GCAGAGACACACCTTAACCTTG
41	CEDG011(F)	GTCCGACTTTATGTGTGGAG
	CEDG011(R)	TTTCTAGTTCAGCCCCGAC
42	CEDG056(F)	TTCCATCTATAGGGGAAGGGAG
	CEDG056(R)	GCTATGATGGAAGAGGGCATGG
43	CEDG044(F)	TCAGCAACCTTGCATTGCAG
	CEDG044(R)	TTTCCCCTCACTCTTCTAGG
44	VrC55SR3(F)	GCAGACACAACCATAAATCC
	VrC55SR3(R)	GGTCTTTGACGGCAATCTC
45	CEDG180 (F)	GGTATGGAGCAAAACAATC
	CEDG180 (R)	GTGCGTGAAGTTGTCTTATC
46	CEDG073(F)	CCCCGAAATCCCCTACAC
	CEDG073(R)	AACACCCGCCTCTTTCTCC
47	CEDG075(F)	CGACCTCGAAAATGGTGGTTT
	CEDG075(R)	CACCAACTCACTCGCTCACTG
48	CEDG091(F)	CTGGTGGAAACAAAGCAAAGAGT
	CEDG091(R)	TGGGTCTTGGTGCAAAGAAGAAA
49	CEDG097 (F)	GTAAGCCGCATCCATAATTCCA
	CEDG097 (R)	TGCGAAAGAGCCGTTAGTAGAA
50	CEDG116 (F)	AACATCAACTCCAGTCTCACCAA
	CEDG116 (R)	CTGCCAAAGATGGACAACTTGGAC