

Pink salmon sequencing and marker development

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Outline

- Why do we need new genetic markers?
- How will we find them?
- Proposed study design
- Next steps

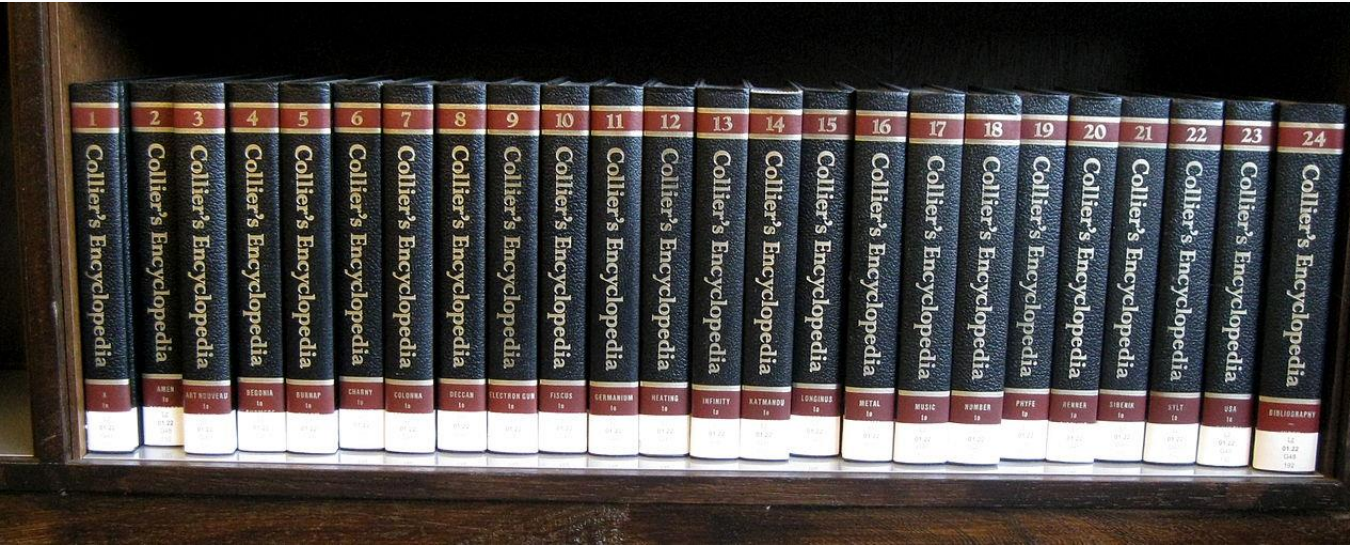
Marker choice for fitness study

- Fitness study needs
 - Many alleles
 - $MAF > 0.3$
 - High throughput
- ADF&G current pink salmon markers
 - 16 microsatellites
 - Good for population structure with many alleles, but,
 - Low MAFs and low throughput
- Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are a solution

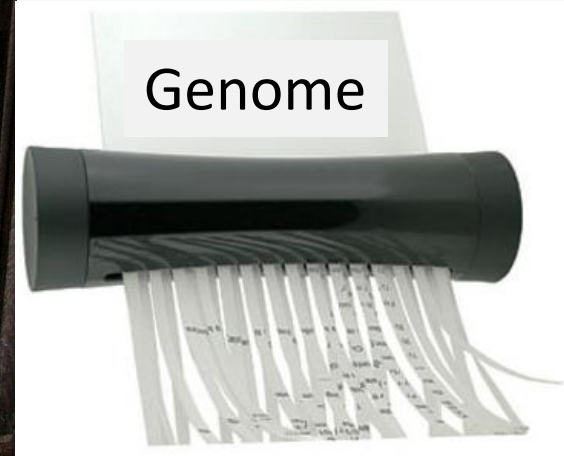
Marker development

- Methods for genetic marker discovery have rapidly evolved
- Current methods based upon restriction-site associated DNA sequencing (RAD sequencing)
- What is RAD sequencing?

RAD sequencing



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Restriction enzyme = cutter

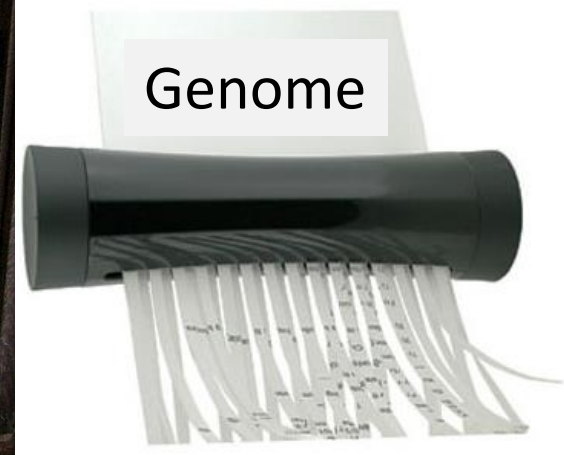
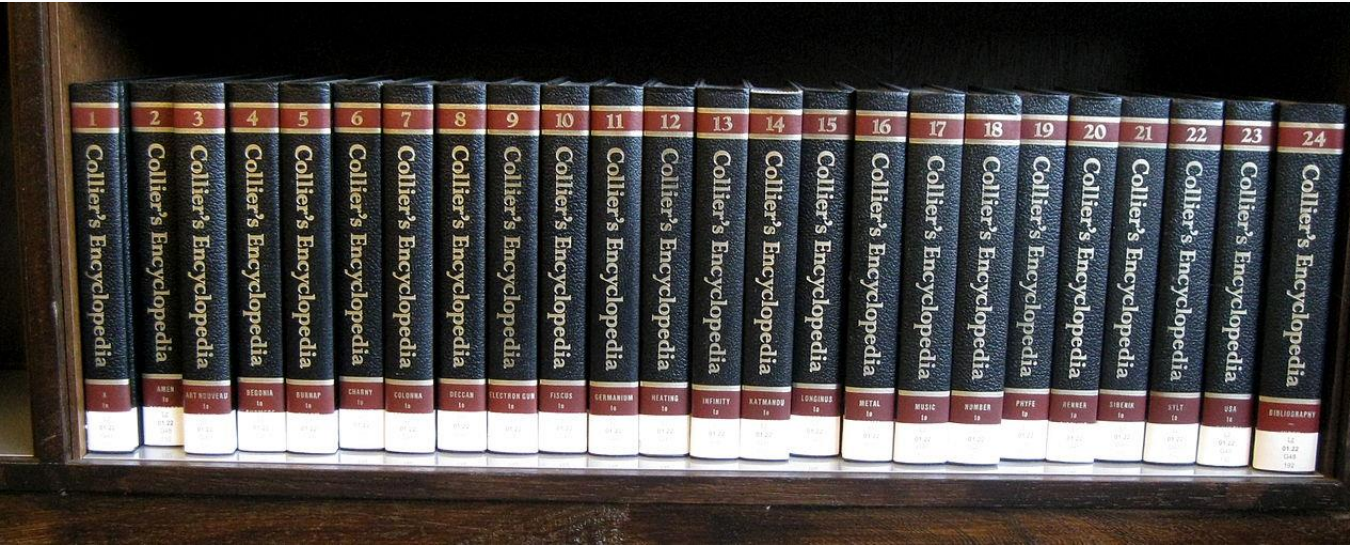
“ the ” = cut site

“**The** Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is a department within **the** government of Alaska. **The** Department of Fish and Game manages Alaska's fish, game, and aquatic plant resources.”

Individual 1: **he** Alaska Department of **Fish** and



RAD sequencing



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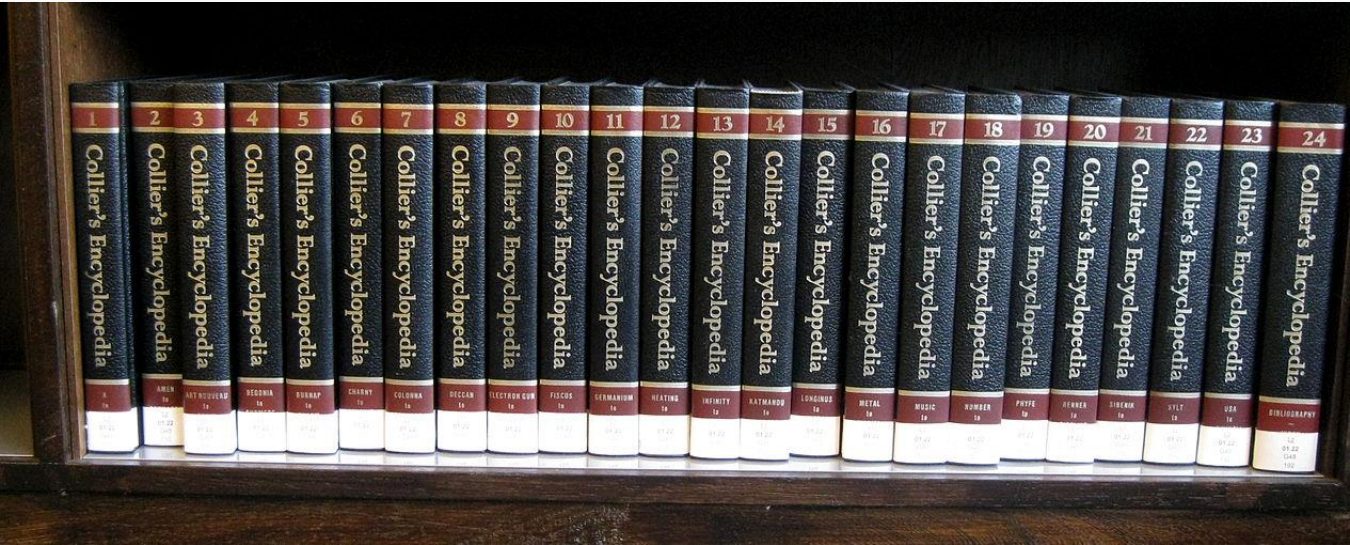
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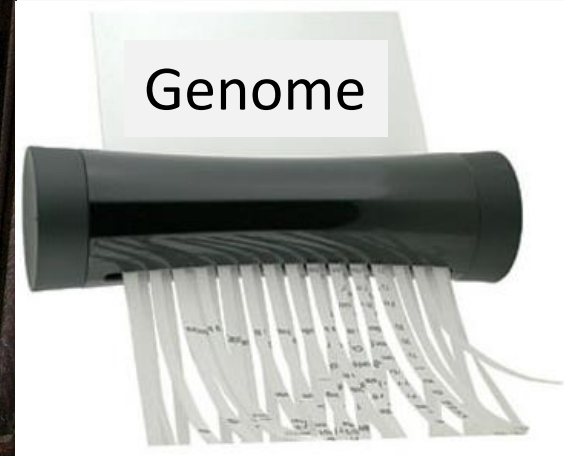


SWP= Fish/Fisheries

RAD sequencing



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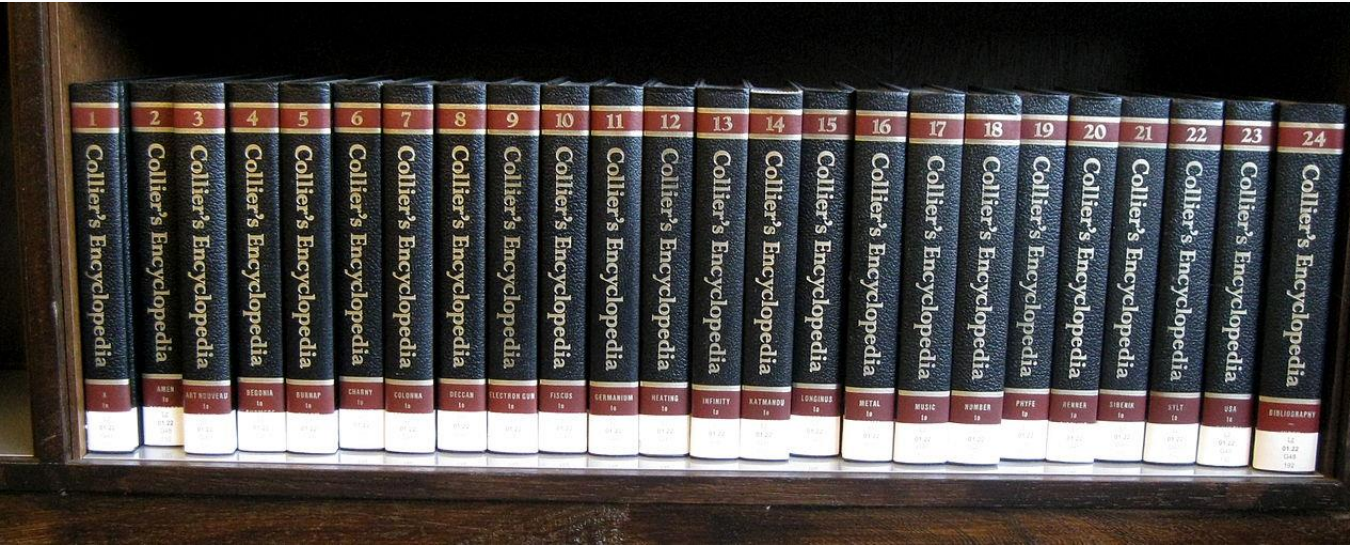
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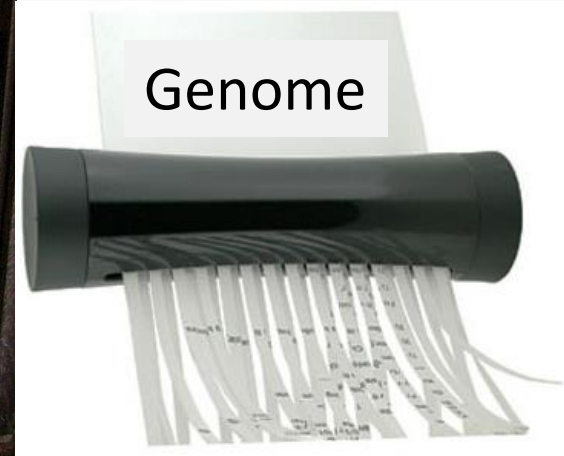
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RAD sequencing



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Restriction enzyme = cutter

“CCTGCAGG” = cut site

TATACGAGTCCTGCAGGGCATTAGCCGTACGATCAGTAC

Individual 1: TGCAGGGCATTAGCCGT**A**CGATCAGTAC

Individual 2: TGCAGGGCATTAGCCGT**G**CGATCAGTAC

Individual 3: TGCAGGGCATTAGCCGT**A**CGATCAGTAC

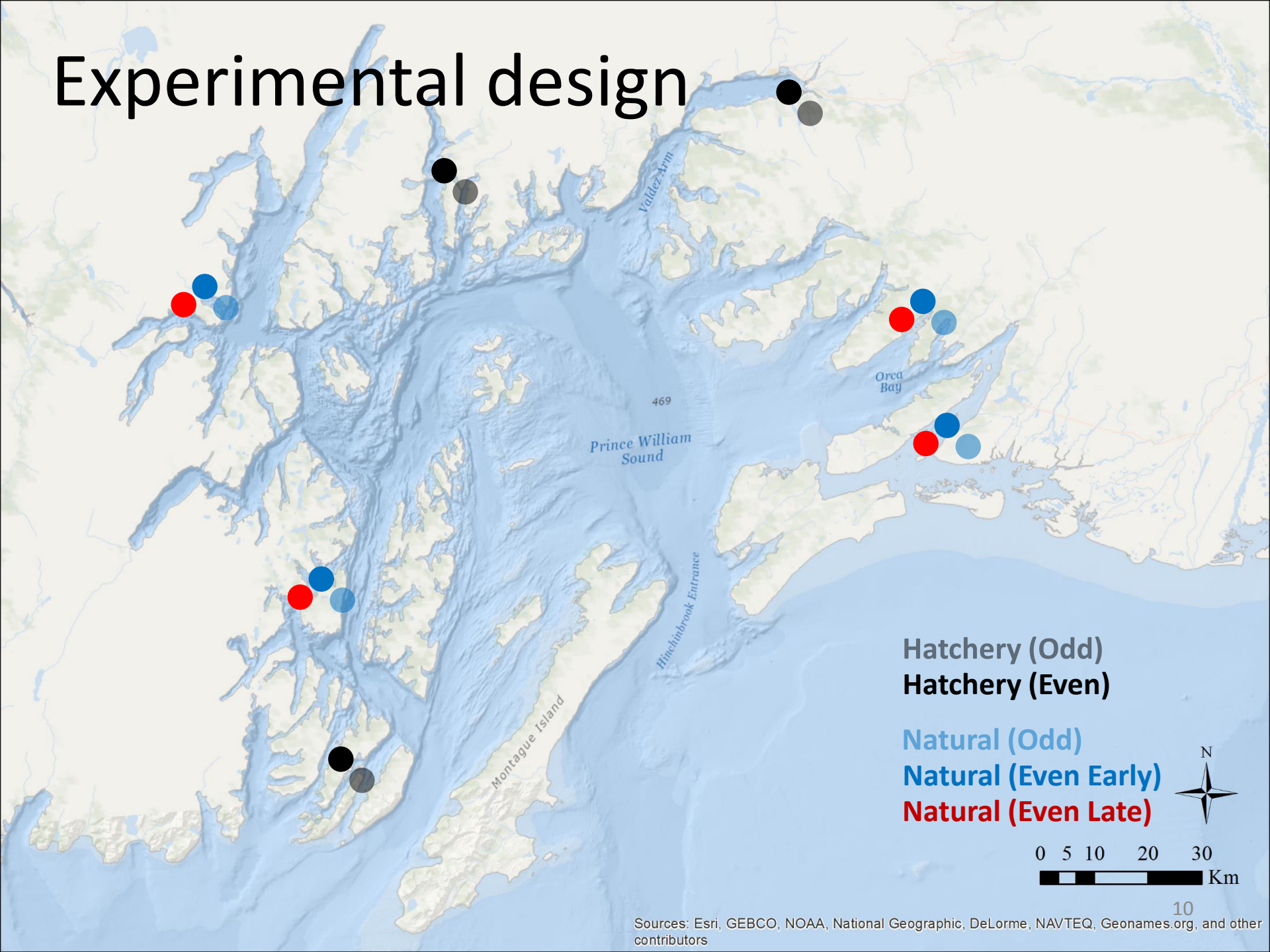
SNP = A/G



Proposed study design

- Apply RAD sequencing to samples from PWS
- Which populations?
 - Include samples of hatcheries potentially straying into pedigree streams
 - Pedigree streams make the most sense, but DNA quality is likely poor (carcass sampling)
 - Choose populations representative of pedigree stream populations (geography and abundance)
 - If possible, use new high quality tissue samples with paired sex data to allow for identification of sex-linked SNPs (useful for parentage and quality control)

Experimental design



Next steps

- Select natural-origin fish using otoliths
- Extract DNA from natural-origin and hatchery collections (Winter-Spring 2015)
- Prepare samples for sequencing (Spring 2015)
- RAD sequence (Summer 2015)
- Identify SNPs useful for parentage analysis (Fall 2015)

Acknowledgements

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- PWSAC: Dave Reggiani and staff for AFK and Cannery Creek samples
- VFDA: Mike Wells and staff for Solomon Gulch samples



Questions?



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