



Can a poor lonesome A genome of *Brassica napus* survive at diploid stage?

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Divergence occurred between *B. napus* formation and cultivated *B. napus*



(U, 1935; Cheung et al., 2009)

How can we explain the stabilization of *B. napus*? 2 Ways

S0

S1

S2

. . .

Sx

Newly Formed Allopolyploids



Cultivated B. napus (AACC, 2n=38)



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How can we explain the stabilization of *B. napus*? 2 Ways

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S0 Functional & Epigenetics Changes

(Lukens *et al.,* 2006; Albertin et al. 2006; Gaeta et al., 2007 ; Xu *et al.,* 2009)

S1 Burst of Genetic Changes

(Song *et al.,* 1995; Gaeta *et al.,* 2007 ; Szadkowski *et al.,* 2010;2011; Xiong *et al.,* 2011)

S2

Sx

Cultivated B. napus (AACC, 2n=38)



Cultivated B. napus (AACC, 2n=38)

Extracted A genome (AA, 2n=20)







Theoretical % of A Darmor in AAC hybrids















Cytogenetic characterization of the last three plants 2n=20



Stable meiosis for all 2n=20 Pollen Fertility decrease compare to Darmor (between 59 & 93%)



Strategy 2



	% Darmor	% Darmor
	theoretical	observed
AA Cycle 4	68%	57%
AA Cycle 5.1	76%	65%
AA Cycle 5.2	76%	68%

Extraction of Darmor is significantly lower than expected in the three last plants (χ² test, α<0.001)











Strategy 2

Structural changes?



With 4807 SNP only of C subgenome and mapped on B. napus

	C Subgenome SNP	% of C subgenome
	detected	introgressed
AA Cycle 4	41	<1%
AA Cycle 5.1	41	<1%
AA Cycle 5.2	30	<1%



Small telomeric genomic regions of C1 and C2

✤ 20 potential gene conversions



CONCLUSION

- Difficulty to extract A genome at diploid stage: Strategy 1 failed, Strategy 2 efficient but slower
- % of *B. napus* A genome extracted < % expected with retention of *B. rapa* SNP at homozygous stage (12 to ~25%)
- Introgressions of some C genomic regions from C1 and C2 (homoeologous of A01 and A02) and gene conversions

It will be difficult to get a pure A genome of *B. napus* at diploid stage



we will continue new cycles and molecular selection to try to increase level of Darmor A genome extracted

Some genomic regions probably evolved in a polyploid context



Structural and functional characterization of *B. rapa* homozygous
regions that could have the most diverged in a polyploid context

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