Inheritance and Linkage of the *Rps7* Gene for Resistance to Phytophthora Rot of Soybean

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ABSTRACT

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An Rps allele in the Harosoy cultivar of soybean (Glycine max) for resistance to races 16, 18, and 19 of Phytophthora megasperma f. sp. glycinea was shown to be at a new locus, designated Rps7, which is linked 12.5 ± 2.7 map units from Rps1 in Linkage Group 10.

Preliminary results indicated that the Harosoy cultivar of soybean (Glycine max L.) has an allele that provides resistance to races 12, 16, 18, and 19 of Phytophthora megasperma Drechs. f. sp. glycinea T. Kuan & D. C. Erwin (6). The allele was given the temporary designation Rps? (Harosoy). Anderson and Buzzell (1) reported the possibility of a linkage between Rps? (Harosoy) and Rps1 after comparing 10 backcross-derived Rps1 cultivars with their recurrent rps1 cultivars.

The purpose of this study was to determine the inheritance and linkage of Rps? (Harosoy). Because Rps? gives a resistant reaction to isolates of P. m. glycinea races 16, 18, and 19, the reaction for other Rps genes to these races was tested in the absence of Rps? (Harosoy) to verify published reactions (7) and to assist completion of a two-way table of interactions of known races of P. m. glycinea and Rps genes. P. m. glycinea race 12, which gives an incompatible reaction with Rps? (Harosoy), was not used in this study, because it cannot be differentiated from race 19 at present (2,3).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

F₁ and F₂ soybean plants were obtained from the cross of HARO 13 (*Rps1-b Rps1-b rps? rps?*) with Harosoy 63 (*Rps1-a Rps1-a Rps? Rps?*). HARO 13, an *Rps* isoline of Harosoy (4), was used because of its susceptibility to races 16, 18, and 19 of *P. m. glycinea*.

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Each of 135 F_2 plants were progenytested by inoculating F_3 seedlings with isolates of race 2 and race 19. Expected genotypes and reactions to inoculation (without distinguishing homozygous and heterozygous F_2 's) are presented in Table 1.

The cross of HARO 16 (Rps1-d Rps1-d rps? rps?) \times HARO 15XX (Rps1-d Rps1-d Rps1-d Rps2-d Rps2-d was also used to characterize the linkage of Rps1 and Rps2. In addition to the reactions reported by Buzzell and Anderson (3) for P. m. gly-cinea race 17, the genotype of 43 F_2 plants was determined by inoculating F_4 seedlings with an isolate of race 19. Expected genotypes and reactions to inoculation (without distinguishing homozygous and heterozygous F_2 's) are presented in Table 2.

With the Rps alleles in coupling phase (Rps1-a with Rps? and Rps1-k with Rps?) for both of the above crosses, the first and fourth genotypes listed in each cross (Tables 1 and 2) are parental types, and the second and third classes are recombinants.

Seedlings were inoculated with isolates of P. m. glycinea by the wounded hypocotyl method and covered with plastic bags for 24-48 hr following inoculation (3). Progeny or lines were considered susceptible if 70% or more inoculated seedlings were killed and resistant if 70% or more survived. Twelve to 18 seedlings were inoculated per race for each F₂ plant, but if results were not conclusive additional seedlings were inoculated. Ten cultivars (Altona, Corsoy 79, Harosoy, Harosoy 63, Kingwa, Mack, Mukden, Sanga, Williams, and Williams 82), three plant introductions (PI 91 160, PI 103 091, and PI 171 442), four lines (OX682. PRX145-87, PRX146-36, and PRX14647), and 18 Rps isolines of Harosoy (HARO (1-7)1, HARO 12, HARO 13, HARO 1372, HARO 15, HARO 1572, HARO 16, HARO 3272, HARO 5272, and HARO 6272) and Williams (L62-904, L70-6494, L75-3735, L75-6141, L76-1988, L77-1863, L85-2352, and L85-3059) were inoculated with isolates of races 16, 18, and 19. Nineteen Rps6 Rps6 lines obtained from the cross of Altona $(Rps6) \times Kentland (rps6 rps6 rps? rps?)$ and 14 lines of the genotype Rps4 Rps4 Rps1-c Rps1-c obtained from crosses where Rps4 had been derived from PI 86 050 were tested with isolates of races 16, 18, and 19. All isolates of P. m. glycinea used in this study were originally isolated in Mississippi by B. L. Keeling and maintained in culture at the Harrow research station during the past several years.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The individual alleles at the Rps1 and Rps? loci segregated three resistant to one susceptible as expected when inoculated with P. m. glycinea races 2, 17, and 19 (Table 3). Linkage tests for pooled data indicated that Rps? is linked with Rps1 at 12.5 ± 2.7 map units (Table 4). Since Rps2, Rps3, Rps4, Rps5, and Rps6 are not linked with Rps1 (5), then Rps? must be at a different locus. The Rps? Ips? Ips? alleles are assigned the gene symbols Ips? Ips? Since Ips? is linked with Ips? Ips? Since Ips? Ips? must be in Linkage Group 10 (5).

Results indicate that with Rps1-a, Rps1-b, Rps1-c, Rps1-d, Rps1-k, Rps3-a, Rps3-b, and Rps5 the presence or absence of Rps7 can be determined from reactions with P. m. glycinea races 16, 18, and 19 (Table 5). Rps2, Rps4, and Rps6 each give a resistant reaction to each of the P. m. glycinea races 16, 18, and 19; thus, pedigree information and/or progeny tests are needed to determine whether Rps7 is present. PRX145-87 (Rps3-c) gave a resistant reaction with each of the P. m. glycinea races 16, 18, and 19, but material was not available to test whether Rps7 was present or absent.

With the assignment of gene symbol

Table 1. Expected F₂ genotypes of HARO 13 × HAROSOY 63 and reactions from inoculation with isolates of Phytophthora megasperma f. sp. glycinea races 2 and 19

F ₂ genotypes ^a		Race 2	Race 19
Rps1-a_	Rps?_	Resistant	Resistant
Rps1-b Rps1-b	Rps?_	Susceptible	Resistant
Rps1-a_	rps? rps?	Resistant	Susceptible
Rps1-b Rps1-b	rps? rps?	Susceptible	Susceptible

^a Blank indicates homozygous and heterozygous genotypes combined.

Table 3. Segregation of Rps alleles in two soybean crosses inoculated with Phytophthora megasperma f. sp. glycinea

	Resistant	Susceptible	Expected ratio	P
HARO 13 × Ha	rosoy 63			
Segregation Race 2	Rps1-a_ 99	Rps1-b Rps1-b 36	3:1	0.8-0.7
Segregation Race 19	Rps?_ 100	rps? rps? 35	3:1	0.9-0.8
HARO 16 × HA	ARO 15××			
Segregation	Rps1-k_	Rps1-d Rps1-d		
Race 17 ^a	36	7	3:1	0.3 - 0.2
Segregation	$Rps?_$	rps? rps?		
Race 19	32	11	3:1	0.95 - 0.90

^a Results from Buzzell and Anderson (3). Blank indicates homozygous and heterozygous genotypes combined.

Table 2. Expected F_2 genotypes of HARO 16 \times HARO 15XX and reactions from inoculation with isolates of Phytophthora megasperma f. sp. glycinea races 17 and 19

F ₂ genotypes ^a		Race 17	Race 19	
Rps1-k_	Rps?_	Resistant	Resistant	
Rps1-d Rps1-d	Rps?_	Susceptible	Resistant	
Rps1-k_	rps? rps?	Resistant	Susceptible	
Rps1-d Rps1-d	rps? rps?	Susceptible	Susceptible	

^a Blank indicates homozygous and heterozygous genotypes combined.

Table 4. Linkage tests for Rps? in two soybean crosses inoculated with Phytophthora megasperma f. sp. glycinea

		Class				
	RR	RS	S R	SS	Sum	R* SE
HARO 13	Rps1-b F	Rps1-b rps	s? rps?) × :	Harosoy (53	
				(Rps1-a F	Rps1-a R	Rps? Rps?)
Race	2 19	2 19	2 19	2 19		
\mathbf{F}_2	92	7	8	28	135	11.5 ± 3.0
HARO 16	(Rps1-d F	Rps1-d rps	- /			Rps? Rps?)
Race	17 19	17 19	17 19	17 19		
F_2	31	5	1	6	43	12.7 ± 5.5
Pooled						
F_2	123	12	9	34	178	12.5 ± 2.7

^a Recombination map units with standard error.

Rps7, Harosoy Rps isolines HARO 13XX, HARO 15XX, HARO 32XX, HARO 52XX, and HARO 62XX are now designated HARO 1372, HARO 1572, HARO 3272, HARO 5272, and HARO 6272, respectively, to indicate the presence of Rps7. HARO 12 and HARO 15 were obtained as recombinant lines in this study. HARO (1-7) is a Harosoy isoline (Table 5) having rps at all seven known loci (unpublished).

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Table 5. Soybean Rps reactions from inoculations with Phytophthora megasperma f. sp. glycinea races 16, 18, and 19

	Genes present		Race		
Lines tested	1st	2nd	16	18	19
HARO (1-7)1, ^a Williams ^b	rps ^c	rps7	S ^d	S	S
Harosoy (HARO 72) ^a	rps^{c}	$\hat{R}ps7$	R e	R	R
Mukden, HARO 12 ^a , L75-6141 ^b	Rps1-a	rps7	R	R	S
Harosoy 63 (HARO 1272) ^a	Rps1-a	$\hat{R}ps7$	R	R	R
Sanga, HARO 13, ^a L77-1863 ^b	Rps1-b	rps7	S	R	S
HARO 1372 ^a	Rps1-b	$\hat{R}ps7$	R	R	R
Mack, OX682, Corsoy 79, L75-3735 ^b	Rps1-c	rps7	S	S	S
Pl 103 091, HARO 16 (OX642) ^a	Rps1-d	rps7	R	R	S
Kingwa, HARO 15, ^a Williams 82 ^b	$\hat{Rps1}$ -k	rps7	S	R	S S S
HARO 1572 ^a	$\hat{Rps1}$ -k	$\hat{R}ps7$	R	R	R
L76-1988 ^b	$\dot{Rps2}$	rps7	R	R	R
L70-6494 ^a	Rps2	$\hat{R}ps7$	R	R	R
Pl 171 442	Rps3	rps7	R	R	S
HARO 3272 ^a	Rps3	$\hat{R}ps7$	R	R	R
PRX146-36, PRX146-47	$\dot{Rps3-b}$	rps7	S	S	S
PRX145-87	Rps3-c	[*] ?	R	R	R
L85-2352, ^b 14 Rps4 lines, Pl 86 050	Rps4	rps7	R	R	R
Pl 91 160 (T240), L85-3059 ^b	Rps5	rps7	R	\mathbf{R}^{f}	S
L62-904, a HARO 5272 a	Rps5	Rps7	R	R	Ř
Altona, 19 lines Altona × Kentland	Rps6	rps7	R	R	R
HARO 6272 ^a	Rps6	Rps7	R	R	R

^a Harosoy *Rps* isoline.

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glycinea: Pathogenicity. Pages 331-327 in: Biological Control of Soil-Borne Plant Pathogens. D. Hornby, ed. C. A. B. International, Wallingford, U.K.

b Williams Rps isoline.

crps at the Rps1, Rps2, Rps3, Rps4, Rps5, and Rps6 loci.

 $^{^{}d}$ $\hat{S} = Susceptible$ (70% or more of the seedlings killed). ^e R = Resistant (70% or more of the seedlings lived).

f Results for Pl 91 160 were variable with race 18.

^{7.} Ward, C. W. B. 1990. The interaction of soya beans with Phytophthora megasperma f. sp.