

Introduction

In Hawaii, Plumeria cultivars contribute to the floriculture, landscape, and tourist industries. However, many of the cultivars suffer from insect, fungal, and viral afflictions, thereby diminishing flower yields and rendering plants unmarketable or unfit for export. Thus, a Plumeria breeding program will help to overcome these problems, while simultaneously creating novel Plumeria cultivars for Hawaii's floriculture industry.

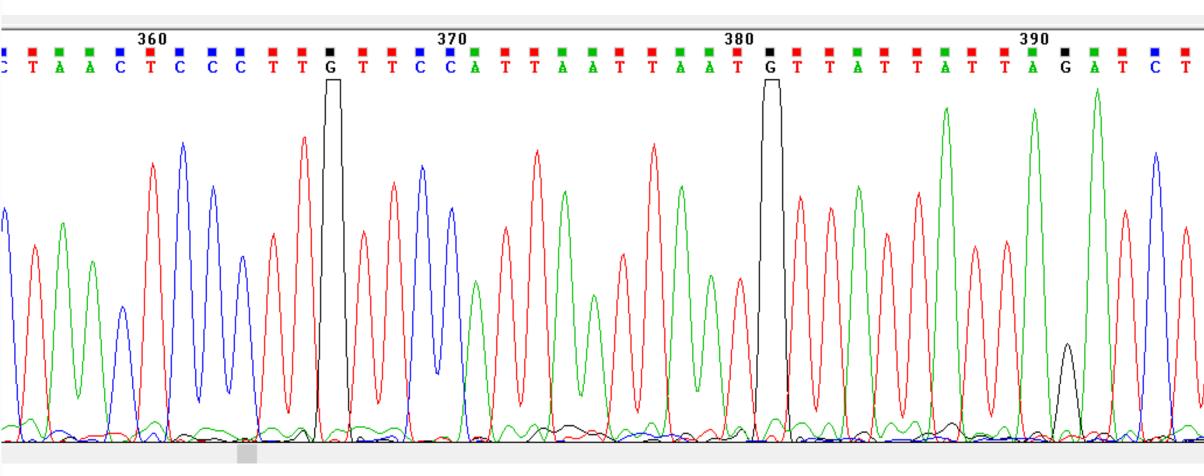
Information about genetic relationships from molecular studies can allow us to develop better breeding strategies to introduce horticulturally important traits from *Plumeria* spp. into cultivated Plumeria varieties. Recent studies have employed the use of intergenic spacer (IGS) regions to distinguish species and assess genetic similarity.

Intergenic Spacer Region Gene A

Objective: Identify IGS regions that distinguish Plumeria species and assess genetic relationships.

Methods

DNA Extraction (OMEGA E.Z.N.A.® SP Plant DNA Kit) **PCR** (Bioline MyTaq[™] Red Mix) Sequence Editing & Assembly (Chromas Lite & CAP3)



6 Chloroplast Intergenic Spacer (IGS) Regions:

0	psbJ-petA
	rnl27_trnl

- rpl32-trnL ndhF-rpl32
- psbD-trnT trnQ-rps16 trnV-ndhC
- **Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis (MEGA 6.0):** Neighbor-Joining

Maximum Parsimony

Basic Criteria for IGS Utility:

Outgroup taxa are identified & Distinct taxa aggregate Maximum intraspecific divergence is less than minimum **inter**specific divergence

Testing the Utility of Intergenic Spacer Regions to Identify Distinct Plumeria Taxa Kauahi Perez

Tropical Plant and Soil Sciences Dept., University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA

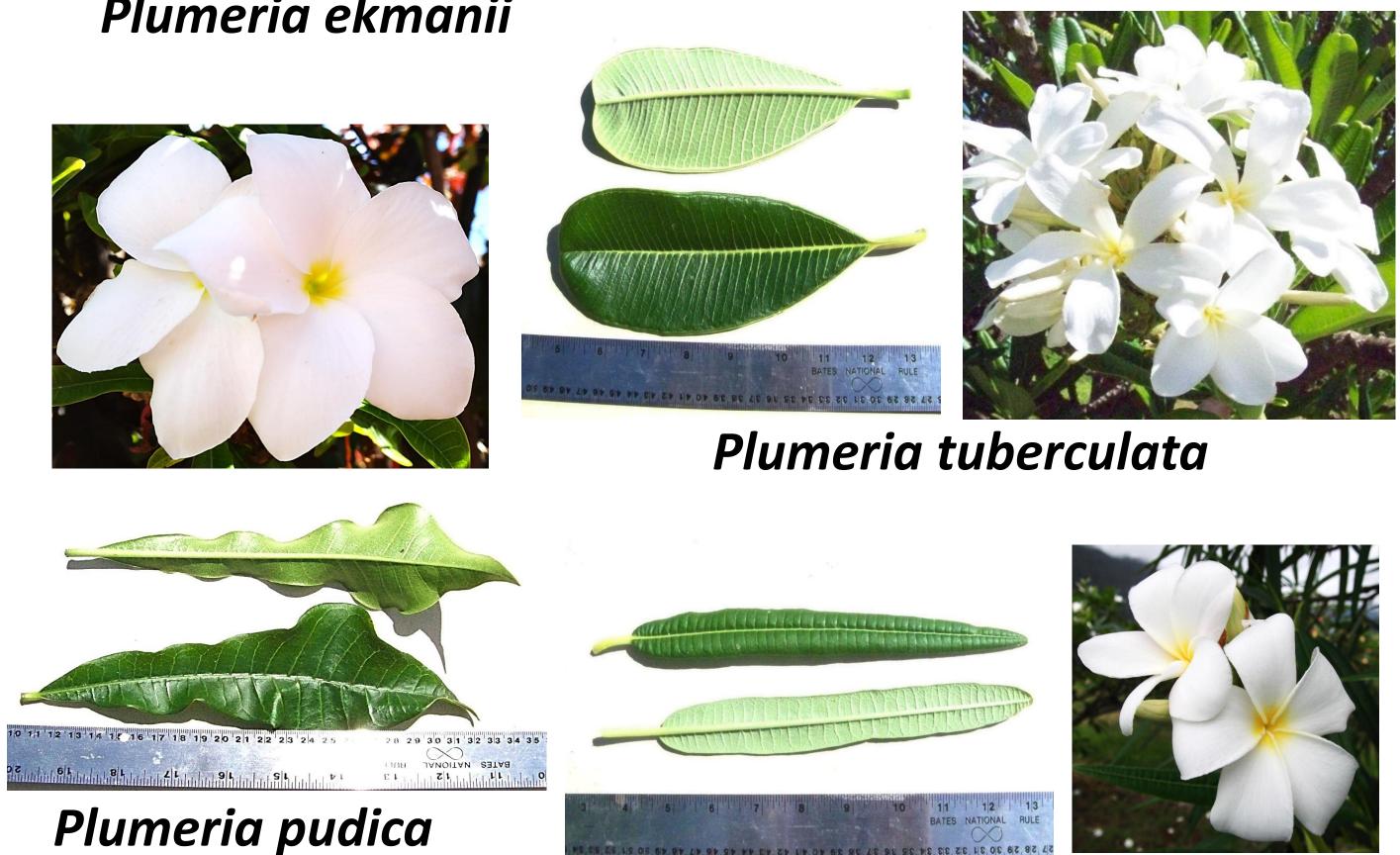
Materials

5 Distinct *Plumeria* taxa:



Plumeria ekmanii





Results

Species/Abbrv	G	*	*	*	*	*	*									*
1. Pekmanii_A		т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	Т	G	С	G	G	С
2. Pekmanii_B		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	С	G	G	С
3. Pekmanii_CM08		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	С	G	G	С
4. Ppudica_UH		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	Т	G	G	С
5. Ppudica_1-12		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	Т	G	G	С
6. Ppudica_004		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	Т	G	G	С
7. Ppudica_002		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	Т	G	G	С
8. Ppudica_006		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	Т	G	G	С
9. Palba_1-1_A		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	С
10. Palba_1-1_B		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	С
Palba_1-11		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	Т	G	А	т	G	С	G	G	С
12. Palba_NTBG		т	Т	G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	С
13. Palba_CM03		Т	Т	G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	С

Unique sequences within IGS regions can help to verify authenticity of *Plumeria* spp.

	Sequence Divergences							
	<u>psbJ-pe</u>	tA IGS	<u>rpl32-</u>	trnL IGS				
Plumeria Taxa	Intraspecific	Inter specific	Intra specific	Interspecific				
P. ekmanii	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.014				
P. pudica	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.006				
P. alba	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.009				
P. caracasana	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.006				
P. tuberculata	0.000	0.004	0.06	0.047				
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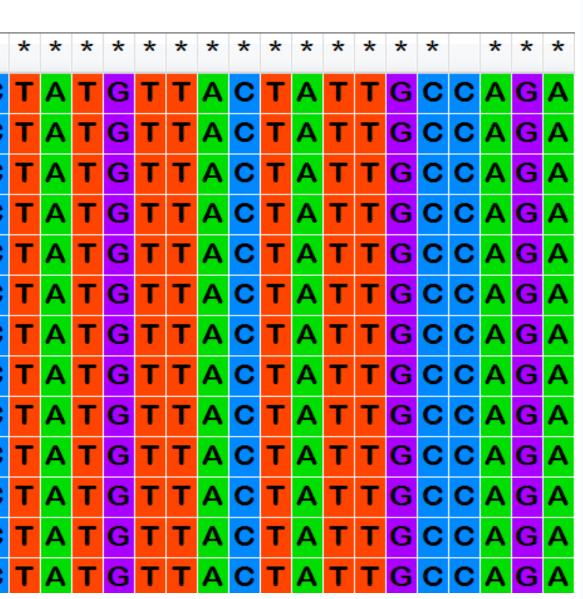
Maximum intraspecific divergence is less than minimum interspecific divergence.

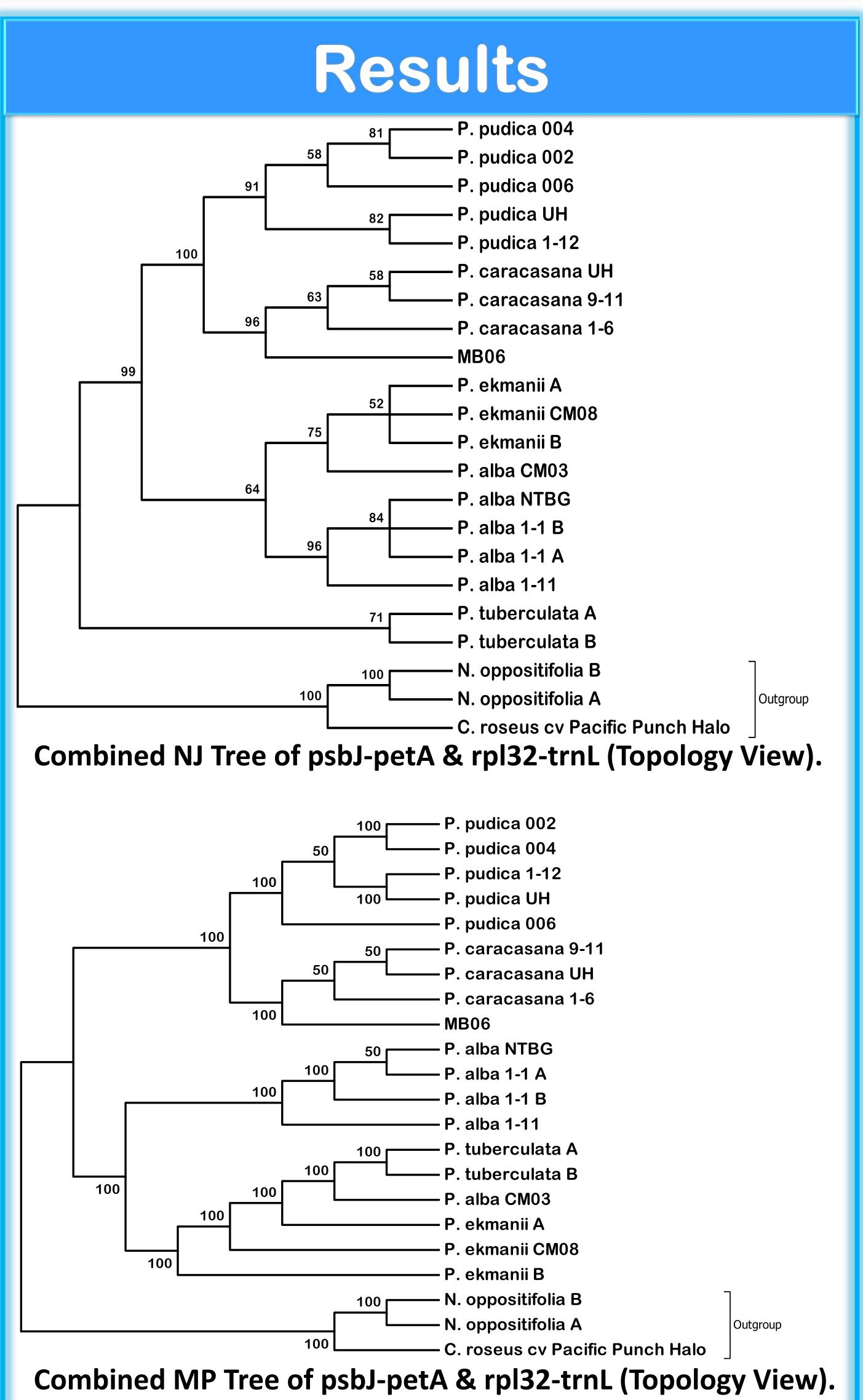
Gene B

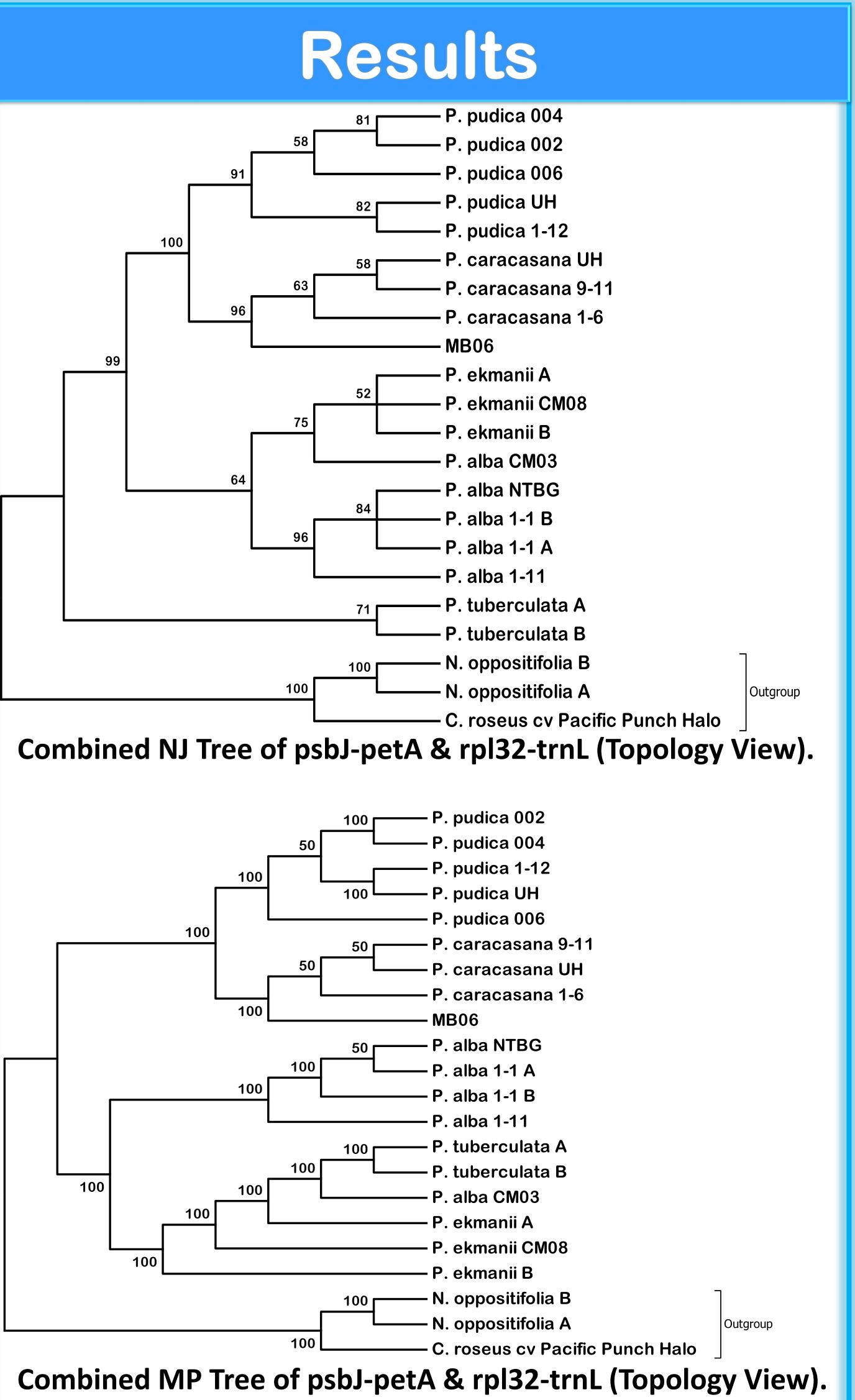
Plumeria caracasana

Plumeria alba









Conclusions

IGS regions **psbJ-petA** and **rpl32-trnL** were the most successful at recovering outgroup taxa while aggregating distinct *Plumeria* taxa. The combination of both regions yielded similar tree topologies to trees generated from analyses of individual regions. Thus, these regions can be used to further assess genetic relatedness among *Plumeria* spp. and cultivars to develop better breeding strategies.

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