

# CONTENTS

**Certificate**

**Acknowledgement**

**Abbreviations**

**Chapter1 Introduction** **1-5**

**Chapter 2 Review of Literature** **6-34**

**2.1 Chickpea: an edible pulse crop of the Fabaceae family, subfamily Faboideae**

2.1.1 Classification

2.1.2 Cultivar types

2.1.3 Origin

2.1.4 Area, production and productivity

2.1.5 Uses

2.1.6 Biotic and abiotic stress: major constraints on chickpea productivity

**2.2 Molecular markers in plant genome analysis**

2.2.1 Microsatellites

2.2.1.1 Evolution of microsatellites

2.2.1.1.1 Structural factors influencing microsatellite variability

2.2.1.1.2 Directional evolution of microsatellites

2.2.1.2 Isolation of microsatellites

2.2.2 Transcriptome-based/ Functional molecular markers

2.2.2.1 Development of functional molecular markers

2.2.2.2 ESTs a source of PCR-based functional markers

2.2.3 EST-SSR markers

2.2.3.1 Frequency and distribution of SSRs in ESTs

2.2.4 Applications of EST-SSR markers

2.2.4.1. Functional diversity

2.2.4.2 Mapping

2.2.4.3 Transferability and comparative mapping

2.2.5 Expressed sequence tag polymorphic (ESTP) markers

2.2.6 Potential intron-polymorphic (PIP) markers

**2.3 Genome analysis in chickpea**

2.3.1 cDNA libraries available in chickpea

2.3.2 Molecular breeding

2.3.2.1 Microsatellite markers in chickpea

2.3.2.1.1 Isolation of SSRs and development of STMS markers

2.3.2.2 Utilization of developed chickpea STMS markers

2.3.2.2.1 Genetic diversity studies

2.3.2.2.2 Cross-species amplification of chickpea microsatellite markers

2.3.2.3 Genetic linkage map of *Cicer* genome

2.3.2.4 Mapping of agronomic traits and important genes in chickpea.

**3.1 Materials**

- 3.1.1 Plant materials
- 3.1.2 The inter-specific Recombinant Inbred Lines (RIL) mapping population of chickpea
- 3.1.3 Tissue collection
- 3.1.4 Primers used for mapping in this study
- 3.1.5 Vectors and bacterial strains used
- 3.1.6 Chemicals and Materials used

**3.2 Methods**

- 3.2.1 General sterilization procedures
- 3.2.2 Genomic DNA isolation
- 3.2.3 Isolation of genomic DNA by GenElute™ Plant Genomic DNA Miniprep kit (SIGMA)
- 3.2.4 Quantification of genomic DNA
- 3.2.5 RNA isolation
  - 3.2.5.1 Isolation of RNA from Chickpea
  - 3.2.5.2 RNA quantification
  - 3.2.5.3 Denaturing formaldehyde gel for RNA electrophoresis
- 3.2.6. Purification of DNA fragments
  - 3.2.6.1 Elution of DNA from gels
  - 3.2.6.2 Purification of PCR amplified products
- 3.2.7. Cloning of purified DNA fragments
  - 3.2.7.1 Ligation
  - 3.2.7.2 Preparation of Competent Bacterial Cells by CaCl<sub>2</sub> method
  - 3.2.7.3 Transformation
  - 3.2.7.4 Confirmation of inserts by colony PCR
- 3.2.8 Isolation of plasmid DNA
  - 3.2.8.1 Alkaline lysis miniprep method (Sambrook et al. 1989)
  - 3.2.8.2 Alkaline lysis midiprep method
  - 3.2.8.3 Purification of Plasmid by PEG Precipitation for Sequencing
- 3.2.9 Sequencing
- 3.2.10 Construction of cDNA library
  - 3.2.10.1 First strand cDNA synthesis
  - 3.2.10.2 Second-strand synthesis
  - 3.2.10.3 Double-strand cDNA polishing
  - 3.2.10.4 Ligation and transformation
  - 3.2.10.5 Selection of positive clones and EST sequencing
- 3.2.11 EST processing
  - 3.2.11.1 EST preprocessing and contig assembly
  - 3.2.11.2 Functional annotation
- 3.2.12 Mining of microsatellite motifs from chickpea ESTs and designing of STMS primers
- 3.2.13 PCR amplification
- 3.2.14 Preparation of agarose gel and running conditions
  - 3.2.14.1 Metaphor agarose gel
  - 3.2.14.2 Polyacrylamide gel
- 3.2.15 Development of EST based markers

- 3.2.15.1 Expressed sequence tag polymorphic (ESTP) markers
- 3.2.15.2 Potential intron polymorphic (PIP) markers
- 3.2.16 Data analysis for genetic diversity studies
- 3.2.17 Sequence alignments
- 3.2.18 Mapping
  - 3.2.18.1 Genotyping using various markers
  - 3.2.18.2 Linkage analysis and map construction
- 3.2.19 Northern Hybridization
  - 3.2.19.1 Transfer of total RNA on Nylon Membrane
  - 3.2.19.2 Restriction digestion of Plasmid DNA
  - 3.2.19.3 Radioactive probe preparation and purification
  - 3.2.19.4 Hybridization, washing and Autoradiography

## **Chapter 4 Generation and analysis of chickpea ESTs** **54-70**

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Results
  - 4.2.1 Construction of a cDNA library from developing seeds of chickpea
  - 4.2.2 Annotation and functional classification of unigenes
  - 4.2.3 Northern analysis
- 4.3 Discussion

## **Chapter 5 Development of EST-SSR markers in chickpea** **71-82**

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Results
  - 5.2.1 Identification of microsatellites from chickpea ESTs
  - 5.2.2 Development of functional chickpea EST-SSR markers
- 5.3 Discussion

## **Chapter 6 Development of ESTP and PIP markers** **83-97**

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Results
  - 6.2.1 Development of ESTP markers
  - 6.2.2 Development of PIP markers
  - 6.2.3 Screening for polymorphism between parents of mapping population
  - 6.2.4 Sequence analysis
- 6.3 Discussion

## **Chapter 7 Exploiting chickpea EST-SSR markers for genetic diversity and cross transferability studies across genus *Cicer* and related genera** **98-113**

- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Results
  - 7.2.1 Analysis of intra-specific genetic diversity in chickpea using genic markers
  - 7.2.2 Cross-species transferability across *Cicer*
    - 7.2.2.1 Amplification pattern
    - 7.2.2.2 Sequence analysis of size variant alleles from *Cicer* species
    - 7.2.2.3 Phylogenetic analysis
  - 7.2.3 Cross-genera transferability and sequence variation of chickpea EST-SSRs across legumes
- 7.3 Discussion

<b>Chapter 8 Construction of an inter-specific linkage map of chickpea</b>	<b>114-132</b>
8.1 Introduction	
8.2 Results	
8.2.1 Screening for parental polymorphism and genotyping of polymorphic markers	
8.2.2 Segregation distortion	
8.2.3 Construction of the inter-specific linkage map of chickpea	
8.3 Discussion	
<b>Chapter 9 Summary and Conclusions</b>	<b>133-139</b>
<b>Chapter 10 References</b>	<b>140-160</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	