

Genome size estimation in amphibians through Real-Time PCR

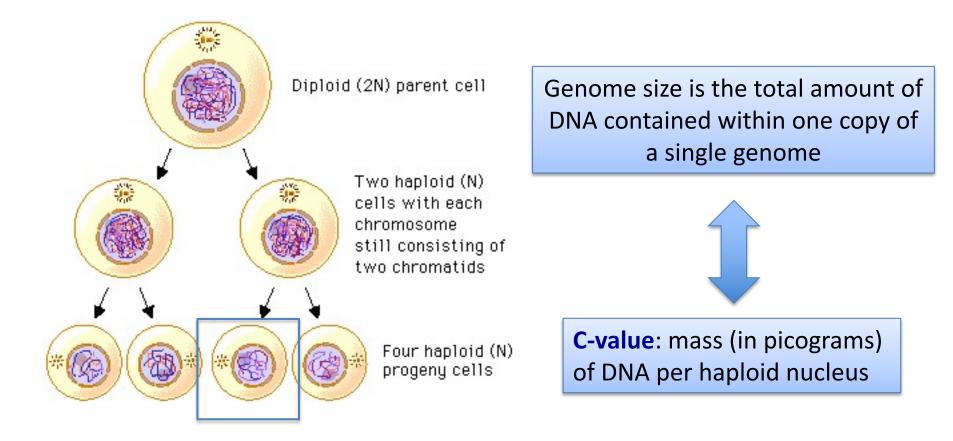
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SEVINOMICS Spring Meeting

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The Basis of Genome Size



Why should anyone care about genome size?

Genome size is a major consideration when choosing targets for complete genome sequencing projects

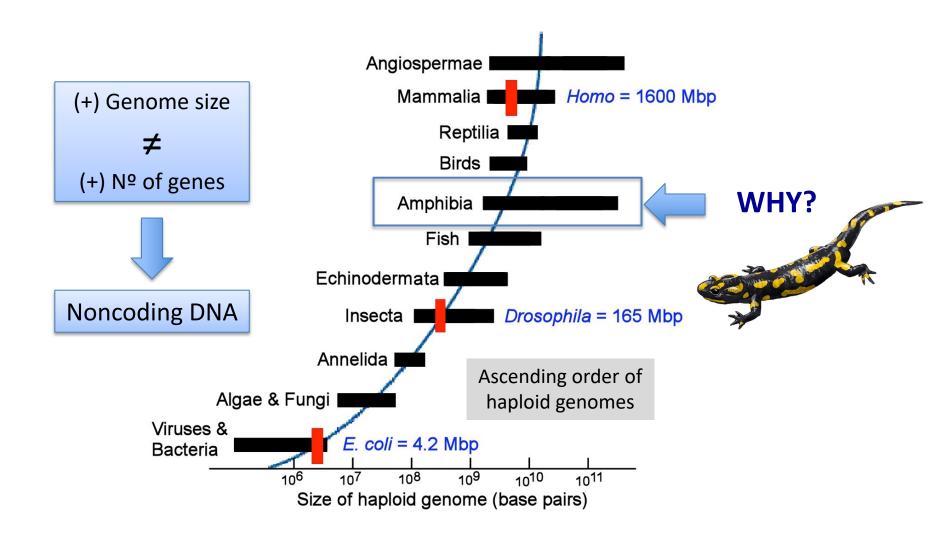






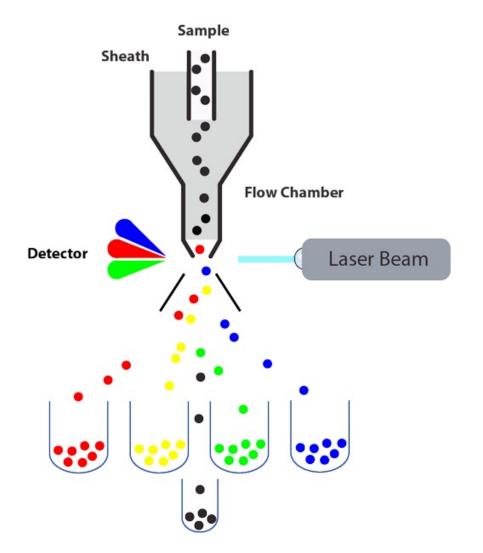
- Mapping
- Construction libraries
- Reading the sequence of nucleotides
- Reassembling the individual sequenced fragments

The C-value Enigma



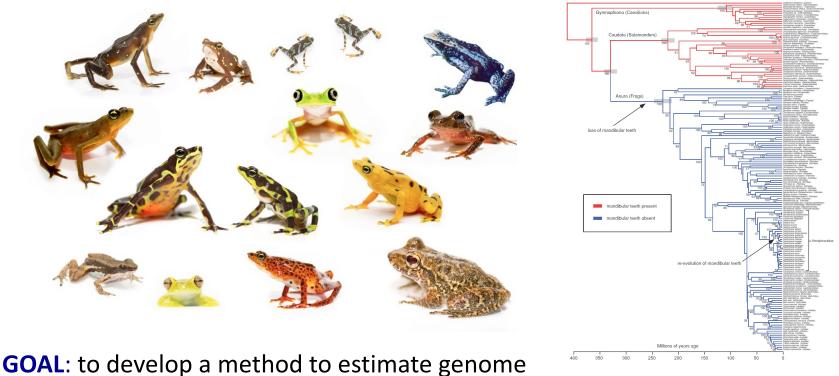
Classical Methods for Estimating the C-value

- Measuring the phosphate content
- Reassociation kinetics
- Flow cytometry
- Image analysis
- Absorption cytometry



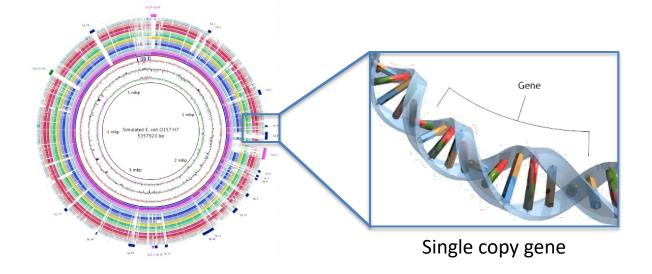
Issues and Challenges

Classical methods require the use of fresh non-processed tissues. This means genome size **can't be estimated** on museum samples



size <u>across all amphibians</u> (frogs, newts, salamanders and caecilians)

The Idea Behind

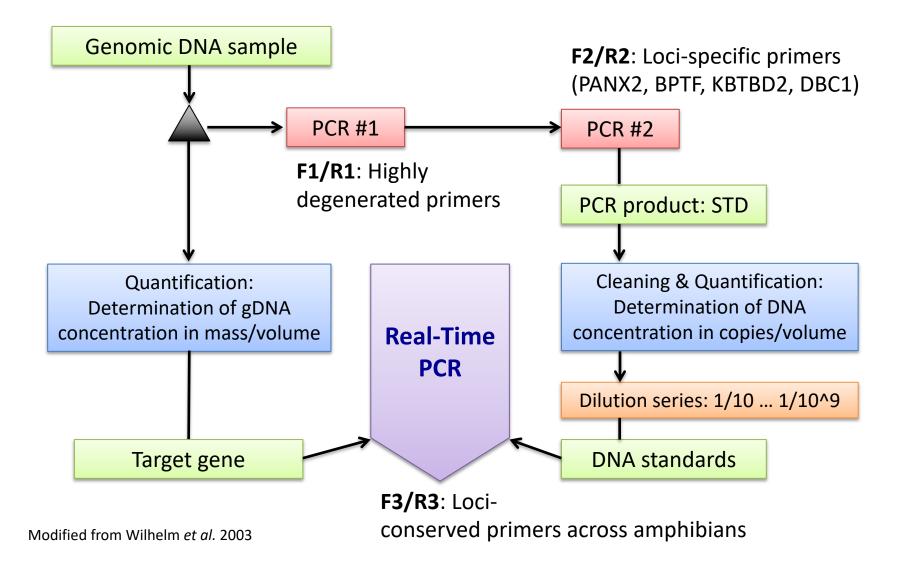


Absolute quantification of a single copy gene in a genomic DNA sample by real-time PCR

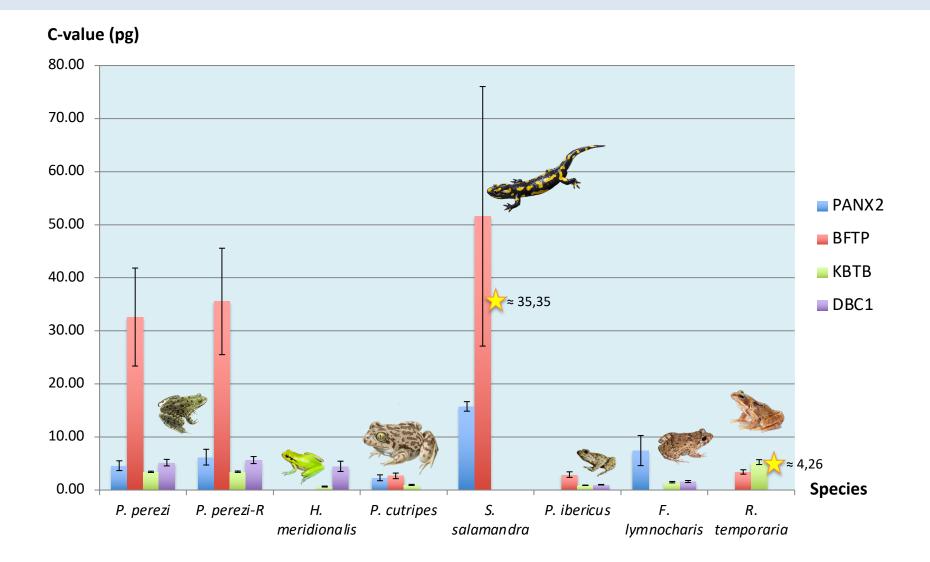
$$C = \frac{m}{N}$$

- C = Mass of DNA per haploid nucleus (ng)
- m = Total mass of template DNA (ng / uL)
- N = Copy number of the target sequence (copies / uL)

The approach



Results to date



Conclusions and Future Perspectives

- **Positive part**: Estimations seem accordant with published data
- **Negative part**: High variation within technical replicates

Validation of the method

- $\diamond~$ To use more loci / markers
- ♦ To use biological replicates
- ♦ To use different DNA extraction methodologies



Rana temporaria C-value \approx 4,26

Acknowledgments





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