

# Synteny perturbations between wheat homoeologous chromosomes caused by locus duplications and deletions correlate with recombination rates

Eduard D. Akhunov<sup>a</sup>, Alina R. Akhunova<sup>a</sup>, Anna M. Linkiewicz<sup>a</sup>, Jorge Dubcovsky<sup>a</sup>, David Hummel<sup>b,c</sup>, Gerard R. Lazo<sup>b</sup>, Shiaoman Chao<sup>b,c</sup>, Olin D. Anderson<sup>b</sup>, Jacques David<sup>a,d</sup>

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<sup>j</sup>, Junhua Peng<sup>k</sup>, Nora L. V. Lapitan<sup>k</sup>, Emily J. Wennerlind<sup>l</sup>, Vivienne Nduati<sup>l</sup>, James A. Anderson<sup>l</sup>, Deepak Sidhu<sup>m</sup>, Kulvinder S. Gill<sup>m</sup>, Patrick E. McGuire<sup>c</sup>, Calvin O. Qualset<sup>c</sup>, and Jan Dvorak<sup>a,n</sup>

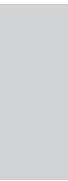
<sup>a</sup>Department of Agronomy and Range Science and <sup>c</sup>Genetic Resources Consifetc



such as a translocation, reduces the length of the syntenic group that the chromosome shares with a homoeologous chromosome.







synteny indicated that 75% of these perturbations actually occurred during the evolution of wheat diploid ancestors.

Synteny perturbations were not equal among the three genomes. Whereas 8–9% of the B genome loci defied syntenic relations, only 4–6% of the A and D genome loci defied syntenic relations. A greater differentiation of the B genome chromosomes from their A and D genome homoeologues, than that of

low-recombination regions than  $S_{i,B/A}$ ,  $S_{i,D/A}$ ,  $S_{i,A/D}$

