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

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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 $S_{i,B/A}$, $S_{i,D/A}$, $S_{i,A/D}$