

Physical mapping of NBS-coding resistance genes to the *Me*-gene cluster on chromosome P9 reveals markers tightly linked to the *N* gene for root-knot nematode resistance in pepper

Ibrahim Celik · Mehmet Ali Sogut · Ercan Ozkaynak · Sami Doganlar · Anne Frary

Received: 14 July 2016 / Accepted: 12 September 2016 / Published online: 19 September 2016
© Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2016

Abstract Natural root-knot nematode resistance genes are unique resources to control this major pest in pepper (*Capsicum annuum*). Although four genes (*Me1*, *Me3*, *Me7* and *N*) conferring broad-spectrum resistance were mapped to a cluster in a 28-cm interval on chromosome P9, limited markers targeting this region were available. In the present study, the *Me*-gene cluster was structurally annotated for resistance genes to develop markers targeting the *N* gene. As a result, the *Me*-gene cluster (4.07 Mb in size) was found to contain three resistance gene hotspots. In addition, a SSR maker tightly linked to the *N* gene (0.8 cM away) was developed for marker-assisted selection in pepper.

Keywords *Capsicum annuum* · Genome annotation · *Meloidogyne* spp. · Marker-assisted selection (MAS)

Key message

This study revealed R gene hotspots in the *Me*-gene cluster on pepper chromosome P9 and identified a marker tightly linked to the *N* gene for root-knot nematode resistance.

Introduction

Root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.) (RKN) are an important biotic stress in pepper. RKN infect roots and use nutrients and water from the host plant. Thus, RKN infection causes decreased root and shoot growth which results in reduced pepper yield (Trudgill and Phillips 1997; Williamson and Kumar 2006). Although nematicides have been used to control the pest, these chemicals have negative effects on the environment and human health (Fazari et al. 2012; Van Gundy and McKenry 2012). Thus, development of pepper cultivars with natural resistance genes against RKN is the most effective and environmentally friendly way to control them.

There are ten genes for dominant resistance to RKN in pepper (*Me1* to *Me7*, *Mech1*, *Mech2* and *N*) (Djian-

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s11032-016-0560-1) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

I. Celik · S. Doganlar · A. Frary (✉)
Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Izmir
Institute of Technology, 35430 Urla, Izmir, Turkey
e-mail: annefrary@iyte.edu.tr

M. A. Sogut
Department of Plant Protection, Suleyman Demirel
University, 32260 Isparta, Turkey

E. Ozkaynak
Yuksel Seeds Ltd., 07300 Kiziltoprak, Antalya, Turkey

Caporalino et al. 2007; Fazari et al. 2012). These genes confer resistance based on gene-for-gene interaction mechanisms (Fazari et al. 2012). Four of the ten genes (*Me1*, *Me3*, *Me7* and *N*) confer resistance to a wide range of RKN species (Djian-Caporalino et al. 1999). Thus, these genes are important resources for the development of resistant pepper cultivars. To date, none of these resistance genes have been isolated; however, they were mapped to a 28 cM cluster on pepper chromosome 9 (Djian-Caporalino et al. 2007; Fazari et al. 2012; Uncu et al. 2015). Comparative mapping studies showed that this cluster is syntenic to potato and tomato chromosome 12 which contains resistance genes such as *Me(s)*, *Bs2*, *Mi-3/Mi-5*, *Lv* and *Gpa2/Rx* (Grube et al. 2000; Mazourek et al. 2009). Although the cluster was partially annotated in a study that identified the *Bs2* gene conferring resistance to bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*) (Tai et al. 1999), it has not been annotated for resistance genes. In addition, only a limited number of molecular markers including one RFLP (restriction fragment length polymorphism, CT135) and 12 SCAR (sequence characterized amplified region) markers (Djian-Caporalino et al. 2007; Fazari et al. 2012) targeting the cluster are available.

In the present study, the *Me*-gene cluster was structurally annotated for resistance genes using the genome and coding sequence (CDS) of pepper reported by Kim et al. (2014). In addition, simple sequence repeat (SSR) and cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence (CAPS) markers linked to the *Me*-gene cluster were identified. The second goal of the study was the development of a molecular marker tightly linked to the *N* gene for marker-assisted selection (MAS). Although the *N* gene was previously mapped in the *Me*-gene cluster, the distance between the gene and the closest linked marker was 2.3 cM (Wang et al. 2009; Fazari et al. 2012). Markers within 1 cM of the *N* gene are essential for efficient introgression of the gene to pepper cultivars via MAS. To identify such a marker, SSR and CAPS markers targeting the *Me*-gene cluster were tested in an F₂ mapping population derived from a cross between RKN resistant *Capsicum annuum* cv. Carolina Wonder and RKN susceptible *C. annuum* cv. AZN-1. The segregation of the *N* gene in the F₂ population was analyzed by pathogen tests performed with *M. incognita* race 2. As a result, a SSR marker tightly linked (within 1 cM) to the *N* gene was

developed. Test of the SSR marker in an F₄ population showed that the co-dominant marker can be used in MAS for RKN resistance breeding in pepper.

Materials and methods

Identification and physical mapping of NBS-coding resistance genes to *Me*-gene cluster

The location of the *Me*-gene cluster was identified by aligning flanking markers to the genome (Pepper.v.1.55). Flanking markers (At4g11120 and *Bs2* gene) were selected from the linkage map of Djian-Caporalino et al. (2007). A total of 34,899 CDS (Pepper.v.1.55.CDS.fa) generated by Kim et al. (2014) were downloaded from the pepper genome platform (PGP) database (<http://peppergenome.snu.ac.kr/download.php>). All the CDS were functionally annotated using Blast2go software (Conesa et al. 2005). CDS with disease-resistance function were extracted for physical mapping to *Me*-gene cluster.

One of the aims of the study was to identify the genomic positions of the resistance genes in the *Me*-gene cluster. To achieve this aim, 436 CDS with disease-resistance function were aligned to the *Me*-gene cluster using spliced alignment programs such as Spidey (default parameters and plant gene model were used) (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/spidey/>) and NCBI Genome Workbench (default parameters were used) (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/gbench/>). In addition to CDS, two cloned RKN resistance genes (*CaRKNR* and *CaMi*) were mapped using Spidey (Chen et al. 2007; Mao et al. 2015). Also marker C2At2g06530 which is linked to the *Me1* gene was aligned to the pepper genome using the BLAST tool of the Pepper Genome Platform (PGP) database (<http://peppergenome.snu.ac.kr/blast.php>) (Uncu et al. 2015).

Plant material

For genetic linkage mapping, an F₂ population (256 individuals) derived from the cross between RKN resistant *C. annuum* cv. Carolina Wonder and RKN susceptible *C. annuum* cv. AZN-1 was developed. The marker linked to the *N* gene was tested in an F₄ population (40 individuals) derived from the same parents by selfing 40 F₂ individuals.

RKN culture and resistance assay

For RKN culture, eggs of the *M. incognita* race 2 isolate identified by Devran and Sogut (2009, 2011) were propagated using tomato cv. Tuezza (Multi Tohum, Antalya, Turkey). Egg masses were collected from infected roots at the true leaf stage using a small needle and hatched at room temperature (25 °C). Juveniles were used for inoculation of the tomato plants. The plants were grown in a growth chamber at 25 °C, and egg masses were harvested 8 weeks after the inoculation.

Pepper parents, F₁ hybrids and F₂ and F₄ populations were tested for RKN resistance. For the assay, second stage juveniles (J2) harvested from tomato roots were counted under a microscope. The pepper plants were inoculated with a suspension of 1000 J2s at the fourth true leaf stage. During the assay, plants were grown in plastic pots containing 250 ml sandy soil under controlled conditions at day/night temperature of 25 °C, 65 % relative humidity and 14/10 h (light/dark) photoperiod. RKN resistant and susceptible plants were identified 8 weeks after inoculation. For RKN resistance evaluation, the plants were uprooted and rinsed under water. Egg masses were evaluated using a scale from 0 to 5 according to the publication of Hadisoeganda and Sasser (1982) as follows: 0 = no egg masses, 1 = 1–2 egg masses, 2 = 3–10 egg masses, 3 = 11–30 egg masses, 4 = 31–100 egg masses and 5 = more than 100 egg masses per root mass. Plants with scores of 0–2 were considered to be resistant, while the rest were considered to be susceptible.

Me-gene cluster targeted molecular marker development and linkage mapping of *N* gene

Physical mapping of CDS revealed hotspots for resistance in the *Me*-gene cluster. For *N* gene mapping, CAPS and SSR markers were developed from the hotspots. The study focused on one hotspot (called locus C) for development of SSR markers because this region contains an AFLP marker (N-SCAR-315) reported to be linked to the *N* gene (Wang et al. 2009). This hotspot was screened for SSRs using Batchprimer3 software (<http://probes.pw.usda.gov/batchprimer3/>) (You et al. 2008). The minimum number of repeats needed to identify perfect SSRs was: six for dinucleotide, four for trinucleotide and

three for tetranucleotide, pentanucleotide and hexanucleotide repeats. Default settings were used for primer design with some adjustments: product size 100–300 bp, optimum 200 bp; primer size 18–23 nt, optimum 21 nt; primer T_m 50–60 °C, optimum 55 °C; primer GC content 40–50 %, optimum 45 %.

A total of 13 sequences (500 bp in size) from all hotspots were used for CAPS marker development with Batchprimer3 software. The default settings of the program were used with some adjustments: product size 400–600 bp, optimum 500 bp; primer size 18–23 nt, optimum 21 nt; primer T_m 50–60 °C, optimum 55 °C; primer GC content 40–50 %, optimum 45 %. Amplified PCR products of CAPS markers were digested with the restriction enzymes listed in Table S1.

Amplification of the SSR and CAPS primers was carried out in 25 µl reaction mixtures containing 1 X PCR buffer, 3 mM MgCl₂, 0.125 mM deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs), 1 U Taq polymerase, 2 pmol forward and reverse primers and 80 ng template DNA. The PCR amplification protocol for primers consisted of one cycle of 5 min at 94 °C, followed by 35 cycles of 45 s at 94 °C, 1 min at 55 °C (annealing) and 45 s at 72 °C, with a final extension step of 5 min at 72 °C. PCR products of the primers were visualized by 3 % agarose gel electrophoresis.

In addition to markers developed in the present study, the *Me*-specific markers reported by Fazari et al. (2012) were tested in the parents according to the amplification protocols in the respective publication (Table S2). The genetic linkage map was constructed using JoinMap v 3.0 software (Ooijen and Voorrips 2001).

Results

Identification and physical mapping of NBS-coding resistance genes to *Me*-gene cluster

The flanking markers of the cluster (At4g11120 and the *Bs2* gene) were blasted against the pepper genome. The results revealed that At4g11120 and *Bs2* were positioned at 249.13 and 252.07 Mb, respectively, and that the cluster was located in an interval of 2.94 Mb (1.6 % of the whole chromosome). For further analysis, the cluster size was enlarged to 4.07 Mb (from position 248.00 to 252.07) to avoid possible mapping errors.

A total of 436 resistance CDS selected by functional annotation analysis were mapped to the *Me*-gene cluster. As a result, 50 CDS with more than three exons were mapped (Table S3) and analyzed in the splice alignment module of a genome browser (NCBI Genome Workbench) to determine orientation. Mapping showed that the cluster contained three loci (loci A, B and C) that were hotspots for R genes. Six CDS were found at locus B, two were found at locus C, and 42 were positioned at both loci A and C (Fig. 1). The A, B and C loci were 1.46 Mb, 265.87 and 390.35 kb in length, respectively.

Two cloned (*CaRKNR* and *CaMi*) and one mapped (*Me1*) RKN resistance genes were aligned to the genome to reveal whether these genes are located in the cluster. As a result, the *Me1* gene was mapped to locus B at position 250.34 Mb. The cloned genes (*CaRKNR* and *CaMi*) were mapped to chromosome P6 at positions of 0.8 and 4.68 Mb with 5 and 32 exons, respectively.

RKN resistance assay

The parents, F₁ hybrids and F₂ population were tested for RKN (*M. incognita* race 2) resistance. The *C. annuum* cv. Carolina Wonder parent which carried the *N* gene was found to be resistant due to the absence of gall formation. The cv. AZN-1 parent was susceptible as expected with a mean of 258 ± 25.6 galls. In the F₂ population, 186 plants (73.2 %) were resistant and the rest (26.8 %) were susceptible. These result indicated that *N* gene-based resistance was inherited dominantly

with a segregation ratio of 3:1 (Chi-square goodness of fit test, $p = 0.43$).

Me-gene cluster targeted molecular marker development and linkage mapping of *N* gene

The second aim of the study was development of markers tightly linked to the *N* gene. To achieve this, SSR and CAPS markers were developed from the three hotspot loci (A, B and C) identified in the *Me*-gene cluster. For the SSR markers, the study focused on only locus C because this region was found by Wang et al. (2009) to contain an AFLP marker (N-SCAR-315) linked to the *N* gene. As a result, 57 SSR primers were designed and used in linkage map construction (Table S4). While all except six markers showed clear PCR amplification, 12 primers generated more than one PCR fragment. Five markers were polymorphic (Table S4). Although four of them could not be mapped because they targeted multiple loci, CASSR37 located in locus C at a position of 251.09 Mb had clear PCR amplification and a Mendelian segregation pattern (Chi-square goodness of fit test, $p = 0.9$ (Fig. S1). Marker CASSR37 was found to be tightly linked to *N* at a distance of 0.8 cM (Fig. 2). An F₄ population derived from the same parents as the mapping population was also tested for RKN resistance for verification of the usefulness of marker CASSR37 for MAS. As a result, 15 individuals were resistant and 25 individuals were susceptible in the F₄ population. The marker was successful in distinguishing all resistant and susceptible plants. In

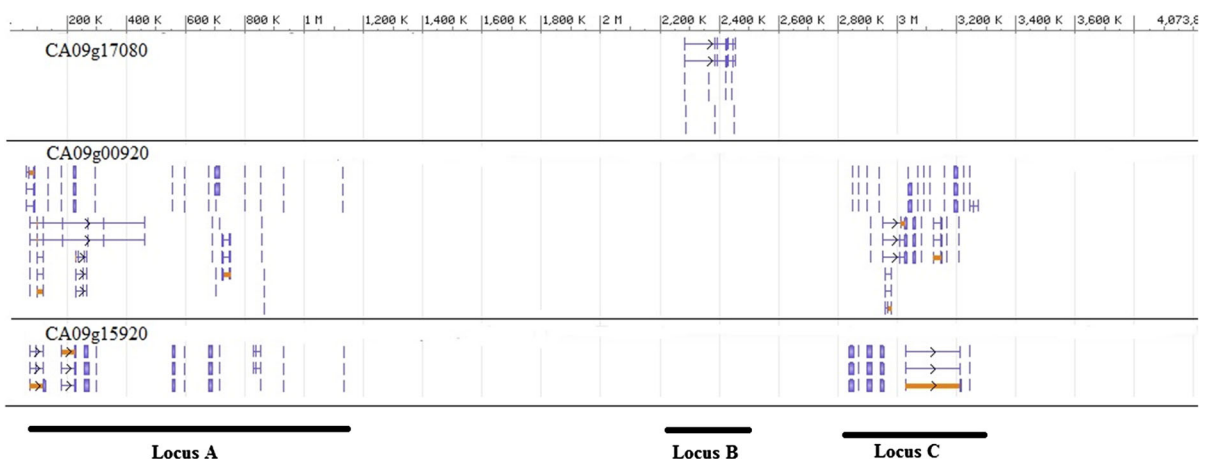


Fig. 1 Structural annotation of *Me*-genes cluster on chromosome P9

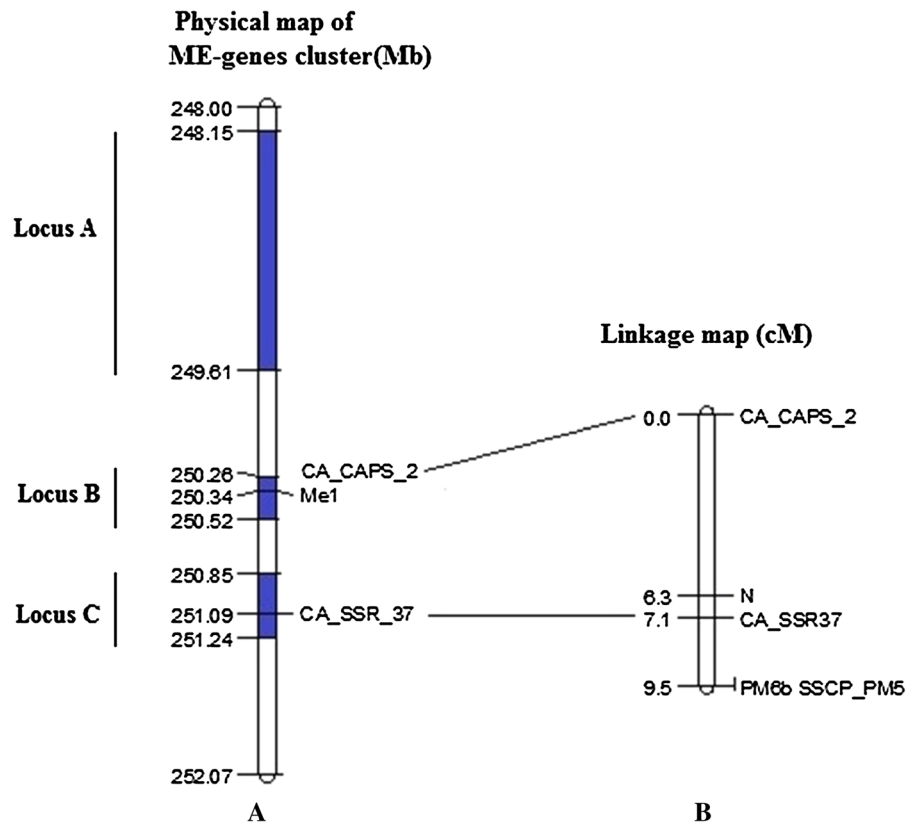


Fig. 2 a Physical map of the *Me*-gene cluster, b genetic linkage map of *N* gene constructed using F_2 population contained 256 individuals

addition to the SSR marker, a CAPS marker from locus B, CACAPS2 digested with *DraI* enzyme, was mapped 6.3 cM from *N* (Fig. 2). Seven SCAR (sequence characterized amplified regions) markers developed by Fazari et al. (2012) were also tested in the parents (Table S2). All the markers except SCARPM6a and SCARN amplified successfully. SCARPM6b and SSCPPM5 were found to be polymorphic and were tested in the F_2 population. The two markers co-segregated at a distance of 3.2 cM from the *N* gene.

Discussion

Identification and physical mapping of NBS-coding resistance genes to *Me*-gene cluster

Functional and structural annotation of the CDS was previously reported by Kim et al. (2014). In the present

study, CDS were re-annotated because the annotation results were not available in the PGP database. As expected, the numbers of resistance CDS identified by the present study and Kim et al. (2014) were similar.

This study identified the genomic position of the *Me*-gene cluster by physical mapping for the first time. Although the cluster was previously described as a 28 cM interval (13.5 % of the whole chromosome), this study revealed that the size was 4.07 Mb (1.6 % of the whole chromosome). Thus, this study decreased the cluster interval by 8.4-fold.

Mapping of 11.5 % of the resistance CDS to a small region (4.07 Mb) confirmed that the *Me*-gene cluster is a hotspot for resistance genes. Half of the CDS (54 % of the total CDS mapped to the cluster) located in the cluster were not assigned to any chromosome by Kim et al. (2014). Prediction of the pathogen targets of the resistance CDS was problematic because resistance genes for virus, fungus and nematode often belong to the same gene family (NBS-LLR gene

family) (Jupe et al. 2012). The phylogenetic relationships of resistance CDS and the *CaMi* gene could not be identified because the high diversity of translated CDS prevented successful multiple sequence alignment. The genomic positions of the tomato RKN resistance gene *Mi-1* homologs (*CaMi* and *CaRKNR* genes) in pepper showed that *Mi-1*-based homology evolved on P6, not on P9 as expected because chromosome P6 is syntenic to tomato chromosome T6 which contains the *Mi-1* gene (Livingstone et al. 1999; Grube et al. 2000).

Our results showed that resistance CDS do not have uniform distribution. Thus, CDS mapped to certain loci (loci A, B and C) demonstrating that the *Me*-gene cluster has three intervals enriched for resistance genes. Physical mapping of CDS was problematic because most of the CDS (84 %) were positioned at both loci A and C. This may be due to evolutionary mechanisms such as recombination of the paralogous genes within the *Me*-gene cluster which caused in vivo DNA shuffling and duplications. Such rearrangements cause the dispersal of resistance genes (Song et al. 2002; Mazourek et al. 2009). Although it is known that R gene dispersal is associated with chromosome breakpoints, high-resolution comparative mapping studies between related genera need to be performed to estimate its effect on *Me*- gene cluster evolution (Ameline-Torregrosa et al. 2008; Mazourek et al. 2009). Precise location of the 2.12-Mb hotspots will be valuable information to develop markers for fine mapping resistance genes in the cluster.

This study identified the genomic positions of the two cloned (*CaRKNR* and *CaMi*) and two mapped (*Me1*, *N*) RKN resistance genes. To date, only two of the ten RKN resistance genes on chromosome P9, *Me1* and *N*, have been mapped because linked markers have not been identified for the rest of the genes (present work, Uncu et al. 2015). Mapping of *Me-1* and *N* to locus B and C, respectively, is consistent with resistance gene hotspots identified by CDS mapping. Other resistance genes (*Me3* and *Me7*) might be located in one of the hotspot loci; however, linked markers needed to be developed to test this hypothesis. The genomic position of the *CaRKNR* gene identified in the present study was consistent with that reported by Mao et al. (2015). Mapping of the cloned genes *CaMi* and *CaRKNR* showed that chromosome P6 might also be rich for resistance genes similar to P9 (Mao et al. 2015).

RKN culture and resistance assay

Our work confirmed dominant inheritance of the *N* gene as reported by Fazari et al. (2012) and Wang et al. (2009). The mapping population of the present study contained more F₂ individuals (256) than Fazari et al. (2012) (132 individuals) which increased the accuracy of linkage mapping.

Me-gene cluster targeted molecular marker development and linkage mapping of *N* gene

The subset of *Me*-gene cluster-specific SSR markers developed in the present study are valuable genetic tools for mapping of other resistance genes (*Me7* and *Me3*). Parental polymorphism of the markers was low due to the self-pollinated, intraspecific nature of the population. The map positions of the SCAR markers (SCARPM6b and SSCPPM5) of the present study were consistent with previous results (Fazari et al. 2012). However, a new SSR marker, CASSR37, was found to be more tightly linked to the *N* gene. Test of CASSR37 in an F₄ population demonstrated the high efficiency of this marker in MAS. Thus, this co-dominant and breeder-friendly marker can be used in breeding programs to develop pepper cultivars resistant to RKN.

In conclusion, this study revealed resistance gene hotspots in the *Me*-gene cluster on pepper P9 based on physical mapping. The work narrowed the interval of the cluster to 4.07 Mb in total. Within this cluster, a 2.12-Mb region was rich in potential resistance genes. Based on this research, a marker tightly linked to the *N* gene was developed for MAS in pepper breeding.

Acknowledgments This study was supported by grant 110O675 from the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK).

Authors contribution IC analyzed all data, performed all bioinformatics analysis and laboratory experiments and drafted manuscript; MAS performed all nematode tests; EO developed mapping populations; SD designed the study; AF designed the study, received funding and revised manuscript.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Human and animal rights This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

References

- Ameline-Torregrosa C, Wang BB, O'Bleness MS, Deshpande S, Zhu H, Roe B, Young ND, Cannon SB (2008) Identification and characterization of nucleotide-binding site-leucine-rich repeat genes in the model plant *Medicago truncatula*. *Plant Physiol* 146:5–21. doi:[10.1104/pp.107.104588](https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.107.104588)
- Chen R, Li H, Zhang L, Zhang J, Xiao J, Ye Z (2007) *CaMi*, a root-knot nematode resistance gene from hot pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) confers nematode resistance in tomato. *Plant Cell Rep* 26(7):895–905. doi:[10.1007/s00299-007-0304-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00299-007-0304-0)
- Conesa A, Götz S, García-Gómez JM, Terol J, Talón M, Robles M (2005) Blast2GO: a universal tool for annotation, visualization and analysis in functional genomics research. *Bioinformatics* 21(18):3674–3676. doi:[10.1093/bioinformatics/bti610](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bti610)
- Devran Z, Sogut MA (2009) Distribution and identification of root-knot nematodes from Turkey. *J Nematol* 41:128–133
- Devran Z, Sogut MA (2011) Characterizing races of *Meloidogyne incognita*, *M. javanica* and *M. arenaria* in the West Mediterranean region of Turkey. *Crop Prot* 30:451–455. doi:[10.1016/j.cropro.2010.12.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cropro.2010.12.008)
- Djian-Caporalino C, Pijarowski L, Januel A, Lefebvre V, Daubèze A, Palloix A, Dalmasso A, Abad P (1999) Spectrum of resistance to root-knot nematodes and inheritance of heat-stable resistance in pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.). *Theor Appl Genet* 99:496–502. doi:[10.1007/s001220051262](https://doi.org/10.1007/s001220051262)
- Djian-Caporalino C, Fazari A, Arguel MJ, Vernie T, Van deCastele C, Faure I, Brunoud G, Pijarowski L, Palloix A, Lefebvre V, Abad P (2007) Root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne* spp.) *Me* resistance genes in pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) are clustered on the P9 chromosome. *Theor Appl Genet* 114(3):473–486. doi:[10.1007/s00122-006-0447-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00122-006-0447-3)
- Fazari A, Palloix A, Wang L, Yan Hua M, Sage-Palloix AM, Zhang BX, Djian-Caporalino C (2012) The root-knot nematode resistance N-gene co-localizes in the Me-genes cluster on the pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) P9 chromosome. *Plant Breed* 131(5):665–673. doi:[10.1111/j.1439-0523.2012.01994.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1439-0523.2012.01994.x)
- Grube RC, Radwanski ER, Jahn M (2000) Comparative genetics of disease resistance within the Solanaceae. *Genetics* 155:873–887
- Hadisoeganda WW, Sasser JN (1982) Resistance of tomato, bean, southern pea, and garden pea cultivars to root-knot nematodes based on host suitability. *Plant Dis* 66:145–150. doi:[10.1094/PD-66-145](https://doi.org/10.1094/PD-66-145)
- Jupe F, Pritchard L, Etherington GJ, Mackenzie K, Cock PJ, Wright F, Sharma SK, Bolser D, Bryan GJ, Jones JD, Hein I (2012) Identification and localisation of the NB-LRR gene family within the potato genome. *BMC Genomics* 13:75. doi:[10.1186/1471-2164-13-75](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-13-75)
- Kim S, Park M, Yeom SI, Kim YM, Lee JM et al (2014) Genome sequence of the hot pepper provides insights into the evolution of pungency in *Capsicum* species. *Nat Genet* 46(3):270–278. doi:[10.1038/ng.2877](https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2877)
- Livingstone KD, Lackney VK, Blauth JR, van Wijk R, Jahn MK (1999) Genome mapping in *Capsicum* and the evolution of genome structure in the Solanaceae. *Genetics* 152:1183–1202
- Mao Z, Zhu P, Liu F, Huang Y, Ling J, Chen G, Yang Y, Feng D, Xie B (2015) Cloning and functional analyses of pepper *CaRKNR* involved in *Meloidogyne incognita* resistance. *Euphytica* 205(3):903–913. doi:[10.1007/s10681-015-1438-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10681-015-1438-8)
- Mazourek M, Cirulli ET, Collier SM, Landry LG, Kang B-C, Quirin EA, Bradeen JM, Moffett P, Jahn MM (2009) The fractionated orthology of *Bs2* and *Rx/Gpa2* supports shared synteny of disease resistance in the Solanaceae. *Genetics* 182:1351–1364. doi:[10.1534/genetics.109.101022](https://doi.org/10.1534/genetics.109.101022)
- Ooijen JW, Voorrips RE (2001) JoinMap Version 3.0: software for the calculation of genetic linkage maps. CPRO-DLO, Wageningen
- Song R, Llaca V, Messing J (2002) Mosaic organization of orthologous sequences in grass genomes. *Genome Res* 12:1549–1555. doi:[10.1101/gr.268302](https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.268302)
- Tai TH, Dahlbeck D, Clark ET, Gajiwala P, Pasion R, Whalen MC, Stall RE, Staskawicz BJ (1999) Expression of the *Bs2* pepper gene confers resistance to bacterial spot disease in tomato. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 96(24):14153–14158
- Trudgill DL, Phillips MS (1997) Nematode population dynamics, threshold levels and estimation of crop losses. In: Maqbool MA (ed) *Plant nematode problems and their control in the near east region* (FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper, No. 144), Rome
- Uncu AT, Celik I, Devran Z, Ozkaynak E, Frary A, Frary A, Doganlar S (2015) Development of a SNP-based CAPS assay for the *Me1* gene conferring resistance to root knot nematode in pepper. *Euphytica* 206(2):393–399. doi:[10.1007/s10681-015-1489-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10681-015-1489-x)
- Van Gundy S, McKenry MV (2012) Action of nematicides. In: Horsfall JG (ed) *Plant disease: an advanced treatise*, 1st edn. Elsevier, pp 263–283
- Wang LH, Gu XH, Hua MY, Mao SL, Zhang ZH, Peng DL, Yun XF, Zhang BX (2009) A SCAR marker linked to the N gene for resistance to root knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.) in pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.). *Sci Hortic* 122(2):318–322. doi:[10.1016/j.scienta.2009.04.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scienta.2009.04.011)
- Williamson VM, Kumar A (2006) Nematode resistance in plants: the battle underground. *Trends Genet* 22(7):396–403. doi:[10.1016/j.tig.2006.05.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tig.2006.05.003)
- You FMN, Huo N, Gu YQ, Luo MC, Ma Y, Hane D, Lazo GR, Dvorak J, Anderson OD (2008) BatchPrimer3: a high throughput web application for PCR and sequencing primer design. *BMC Bioinform* 9:253. doi:[10.1186/1471-2105-9-253](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-9-253)