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*Genome Res.* 2001 11: 1784-1795

Access the most recent version at doi:[10.1101/gr.189401](https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.189401)

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Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press

# Chromosome-Specific Single-Locus FISH Probes Allow Anchorage of an 1800-Marker Integrated Radiation-Hybrid/Linkage Map of the Domestic Dog Genome to All Chromosomes

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We present here the first fully integrated, comprehensive map of the canine genome, incorporating detailed cytogenetic, radiation hybrid (RH), and meiotic information. We have mapped a collection of 266 chromosome-specific cosmid clones, each containing a microsatellite marker, to all 38 canine autosomes by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). A 1500-marker RH map, comprising 1078 microsatellites, 320 dog gene markers, and 102 chromosome-specific markers, has been constructed using the RHDF5000-2 whole-genome radiation hybrid panel. Meiotic linkage analysis was performed, with at least one microsatellite marker from each dog autosome on a panel of reference families, allowing one meiotic linkage group to be anchored to all 38 dog autosomes. We present a karyotype in which each chromosome is identified by one meiotic linkage group and one or more RH groups. This updated integrated map, containing a total of 1800 markers, covers >90% of the dog genome. Positional selection of anchor clones enabled us, for the first time, to orientate nearly all of the integrated groups on each chromosome and to evaluate the extent of individual chromosome coverage in the integrated genome map. Finally, the inclusion of 320 dog genes into this integrated map enhances existing comparative mapping data between human and dog, and the 1000 mapped microsatellite markers constitute an invaluable tool with which to perform genome scanning studies on pedigrees of interest.

The modern domestic dog features more than 300 well-defined isolated breeding populations, most of which are readily accessible for mapping genes involved in complex phenotypes (Ostrander and Giniger 1997; Galibert et al. 1998; Ostrander et al. 2000). Indeed, extensive canine pedigrees, coupled with an enormous diversity in morphology and behavior, provides a valuable mechanism for understanding the genetic regulation of mammalian growth and development. In addition, the mating of closely related individuals in order to maximize segregation of desirable traits has led to the propagation of autosomal recessive diseases in the modern dog, many of which are similar or, in some cases, identical to human diseases (e.g., Dodds 1989; Menon et al. 1992; Sharp et al. 1992; Stolzhus et al. 1992; Henthorn et al. 1994; Zheng et

al. 1994; Acland et al. 1998, 1999; Lin et al. 1999; Veske et al. 1999). To date, ~360 genetic diseases have been identified in the dog, representing the largest number reported for any nonhuman mammal (Patterson 2000, 2001). Genetic linkage analysis utilizing domestic dog pedigrees, therefore, should provide a unique and efficient mechanism for understanding the molecular and cellular biology of human health and disease (Patterson et al. 1988; Ostrander et al. 2000).

In the past three years, we and our collaborators have made major advances in the production of a canine meiotic linkage map (Lingaas et al. 1997; Mellersh et al. 1997; Neff et al. 1999; Werner et al. 1999) and a radiation hybrid (RH) map (Priat et al. 1998; Mellersh et al. 2000). The recently published meiotic linkage map was composed of ~350 markers organized into linkage groups for 37 autosomes and the X chromosome (Werner et al. 1999), whereas the RH map was composed of 600 markers, including 218 genes and 382 microsatellites, organized into 77 RH groups (Priat et al. 1998; Mellersh et al. 2000). By taking advantage of 216 markers mapped on both a set of three-generation reference families (Mellersh et

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Article and publication are at <http://www.genome.org/cgi/doi/10.1101/gr.189401>.

al. 1997) and on a well-characterized canine RH panel (Vignaux et al. 1999), integration of the linkage and RH maps has been accomplished, leading to the production of a 724-marker map (235 genes and 489 microsatellites) with a marker spaced, on average, every 3.7 cM or 24.3 cR<sub>5000</sub> (Mellersh et al. 2000). The evolutionary relationship between the canine and human genomes is also now well established through the efforts of two independent groups, both of whom have used bidirectional heterologous chromosome painting to identify evolutionarily conserved regions of human chromosomes (reciprocal Zoo-FISH; Breen et al. 1999c; Yang et al. 1999). Specifically, Breen et al. (1999c) and Yang et al. (1999) propose that 68 and 73 evolutionarily conserved segments, respectively, from the human genome can be visualized by reciprocal Zoo-FISH. Most recently, Sargan et al. (2000) expanded the latter of these reports and assigned all linkage, RH, and syntenic groups from the most recently published canine genome map (Mellersh et al. 2000) to specific dog chromosomes.

Although the accuracy and utility of the map are evidenced by the localization of disease loci for canine renal cancer, narcolepsy, multiple forms of retinitis pigmentosa, hematologic disorders, and several metabolic diseases (e.g., Henthorn et al. 1994; Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan et al. 1997; Acland et al. 1998; Lingaas et al. 1998; Lin et al. 1999; Jónasdóttir et al. 2000), at this juncture those wishing to exploit the dog system for refined mapping and cloning of complex diseases will be met with several significant obstacles. The placement of a marker every 3–4 cM is sufficient to ensure that genome scans of canine families will identify linked markers, but a denser map of more highly informative microsatellites is clearly needed for refining regions defined by linkage, as well as to facilitate the mapping of disease loci within highly inbred families. A more precise understanding of the evolutionary relationship between the canine and human genomes is needed in order that all evolutionary breakpoints may be mapped, and data from the more comprehensively mapped human and murine genomes used for the selection of candidate genes in the study of diseases. The meiotic linkage and RH maps must be fully integrated with the cytogenetic map. The latter represents a particularly challenging task because the similarity in size and banding patterns of many dog chromosomes renders them notoriously difficult to identify by classical cytogenetic methods. Using conventional cytogenetics, the International Committee for the Standardization of the Karyotype of the Dog was able to standardize the karyotype for dog chromosomes 1–21 and the sex chromosomes (Switonski et al. 1996). The Committee then assigned the chromosome-specific paint probes developed by Langford et al. (1996) and recommended that the chromosome numbering of Reimann et al. (1996) should be used for the remaining autosomes (Breen et al. 1998, 1999a). In this report we describe our collective effort to produce an integrated map of the dog genome incorporating cytogenetic, RH, and meiotic data. Building upon a newly developed set of 266 FISH-mapped chromosome-specific cosmid clones, each containing a microsatellite marker that unambiguously identifies one of the 38 autosomes of the dog, we are able for the first time to assign all dog chromosomes to their corresponding meiotic linkage and RH groups. The resulting map features 1078 microsatellites, 320 gene-based markers, and a total of 302 chromosome-specific markers, all of which are assigned by FISH using what is now agreed upon as the standardized chromosome nomenclature. This more than doubles the previously reported density of markers. All known evolutionary break-

points in the human map are assigned to the canine cytogenetic map and therefore to the RH and linkage maps. Finally, RH mapping of proximal and/or distal markers that were initially mapped by FISH has allowed all but four integrated groups to be orientated. The resulting map, which features robust anchor points on every dog chromosome and a high density of polymorphic markers, provides an invaluable resource for the mapping and cloning of canine genes of interest.

## RESULTS

In this paper we present an integrated cytogenetic/RH and meiotic map of the dog. We localized 266 microsatellite-containing cosmid clones on all dog chromosomes through FISH analysis, assigning 1500 markers by RH analysis and 354 markers by meiotic linkage analysis. Through sets of common markers, 251 RH/genetic, 102 RH/cytogenetic, and 52 linkage/cytogenetic, one or more RH groups and one genetic linkage group were assigned to each dog chromosome. This represents an integrated map with 1800 unique markers. In total, 72 RH groups are assigned to all chromosomes of the dog and 39 meiotic linkage groups are assigned to all autosomes plus the X chromosome. The resulting map (poster enclosed with this issue as Fig. 1) covers >90% of the genome.

### Cytogenetic Map

#### *Chromosome-Specific FISH Probe Selection*

The cytogenetic localization of 266 microsatellite-containing cosmid clones (designated AHT-Kxxx, AHT-Hxxx, or LEI-xxx) was determined by analysis of FISH data. Chromosome assignments were made according to the nomenclature of the International Committee for the Standardization of the Dog Karyotype (Switonski et al. 1996; Breen et al. 1998), and chromosome band assignments were made by reference to the DAPI banded ideogram of Breen et al. (1999a). All physical assignments were conclusively verified by subsequent cohybridization with a differentially labeled whole chromosome paint probe (Langford et al. 1996). The cytogenetic assignment of each of these clones is indicated alongside the corresponding ideogram in Figure 1, demonstrating that the clones are evenly distributed throughout the entire karyotype.

### RH Map: Marker Characteristics

#### *Microsatellite Markers*

A total of 1078 anonymous markers are now positioned on the canine RH map, of which 786, 20, and 272 are based upon di-, tri- and tetranucleotide repeats, respectively (Table 1). Polymorphism for each marker was evaluated either by heterozygosity (Het) or PIC values; 50% had Het or PIC values >0.5 (indicated by a triple star in Fig. 1) and 20% (mainly the tetranucleotide repeats) had Het or PIC values >0.75. The markers are randomly distributed throughout the autosomes and also the X chromosome. The 561 most polymorphic markers have an average distribution of 1 per 42 cR<sub>5000</sub> (4.2 Mb), so indicating that, on average, any point on the map is now within 10 cM of a highly polymorphic marker.

#### *Gene-Based Markers*

The 320 gene-based markers were composed of 252 dog gene markers (Priat et al. 1999; this study), 23 dog EST markers (designed on EST sequences of retinal cDNAs retrieved from

**Table 1. Type and Number of RH Mapped Markers in the Integrated Map**

Markers	No. of markers	Refs.
<b>Type I markers</b>	<b>320</b>	
dog gene markers	252	1
cfEST : Dog Expressed Sequenced Tags	23	2
TOAST : Traced Orthologous Amplified Sequence Tags	31	3
huEST : Human Expressed Sequenced Tags	14	4
<b>Type II markers</b>	<b>1078</b>	
(CA) <sub>n</sub> dinucleotides mapped in this work	701	
previously mapped (CA) <sub>n</sub> microsatellites	85	5
previously mapped trinucleotides	20	6
previously mapped tetranucleotide repeats	272	7
<b>Chromosome-specific markers mapped in this work</b>	<b>102</b>	

References correspond to: (1) Priat et al. 1999 and this work; (2) Lin et al. 1997, GenBank accession numbers (Z97...) are listed on the Web site. (3) Jiang et al. 1998; (4) markers provided by G. Gyapay, Généthon, France; (5) Jouquand et al. 2000b and Priat et al. 1998; (6) Jouquand et al. 2000b; (7) Francisco et al. 1996.

All marker characteristics can be found at <http://www-recomgen.univ-rennes1.fr/doggy.html>.

GenBank), 14 human EST markers (provided by G. Gyapay, Généthon, France), and 31 orthologous markers (TOASTs; Jiang et al. 1998). The gene-based markers were distributed across all chromosomes with the exception of dog chromosome (CFA) 32 and CFA 36. These data are indicated in Table 1.

#### Chromosome-Specific Markers

End sequencing of FISH-mapped chromosome-specific cosmid clones was used to derive 68 novel chromosome-specific markers. These markers were added to 35 previously identified FISH mapped markers, 12 of which (connected by green lines in Fig. 1) were reported by Werner et al. (1999). The remaining 23 were previously FISH-mapped at the Animal Health Trust (connected by red lines in Fig. 1) and reported elsewhere as follows: *ATB7Bp* on CFA 4 (van der Sluis et al. 1999); *THY1*, *CDE3*, *SLC2A4*, and *DIO1* on CFA 5 (Thomas et al. 2001b); *ALDOA* and *VCAM1* on CFA 6 (Thomas et al. 2001a); *KRT17* on CFA 9 (Miller et al. 1999); *CO4107* on CFA 10 (van der Sluis et al. 1999); *PROPI* on CFA 11 (Lantiga-van Leeuwen et al. 2000a); *IGF1*, *CPH4*, and *TRAI* (Ryder 2000); *PROC* (Leeb et al. 1999); *PIT1* (Lantiga-van Leeuwen et al. 2000b); *DMD* (Schatzberg et al. 1999); *SRY* (Olivier et al. 1999); or they were mapped at the Animal Health Trust but are currently unpublished (*PDEα* on CFA 4, *DLA9* on CFA 12, *ROM1* on CFA 18, *RHO* on CFA 20, *RB1* on CFA 22, and *RTB* on CFA 27). Data from all 103 chromosome-specific markers were typed in duplicate.

#### Radiation Hybrid Mapping

The 900 new markers added here, as compared with the map reported by Mellersh et al. (2000), were typed on the 118-cell-line RHDF5000-2 panel (Vignaux et al. 1999). Data from these markers were added to the previous 600-marker RH map (Mellersh et al. 2000) and computed using the *MultiMap* software. Pairwise linkage analysis at LOD > 8.0 resulted in 89 RH groups. A total of 1413 out of 1500 markers were incorporated into these RH groups, with the remaining 87 markers remaining unlinked. The presence among RH markers of 102 chromosome-specific markers allowed 72 of the RH groups to be linked to one another resulting in 40 larger groups, each of which was assigned to a specific dog chromosome (Fig. 1). The 17 remaining orphan RH groups, which include 2–12 mark-

ers, have a cumulated size of 586 cR<sub>5000</sub>, representing only 2.5% of the map (data not shown).

The marker order for each RH group was obtained using Multipoint analysis. The order was initially determined using an LOD score of >3.0 (likelihood odds = 1000/1), resulting in a framework map consisting of 579 markers (45%). These markers are underlined in Figure 1. All remaining markers were then integrated relative to the framework markers to give the comprehensive map presented here. For RH groups presenting inconsistent ordering data, the initial pairwise analysis was repeated using a higher LOD score value (LOD > 9) that resulted in the formation of more RH groups. Ordering could then be carried out by multipoint analysis. The number of RH markers assigned to each autosome ranged from 67 markers (CFA 1) to a minimum of 8 (CFA 38), with the smallest dog chromosome, Y, having only 4 markers. The size of RH groups assigned to each chromosome ranged from 1272 cR<sub>5000</sub> (CFA 1) to 112 cR<sub>5000</sub> (CFA 38), with 17 cR<sub>5000</sub> for the Y chromosome. The total size of the RH map is 23,428 cR<sub>5000</sub> with 1413 markers mapped to 1354 unique positions. Thus, the average intermarker distance is 17 cR<sub>5000</sub>. Compared with the previously reported RH map (Mellersh et al. 2000), the present map represents a 2.5-fold increase in marker density, and decreases the average intermarker distance 1.5-fold.

Using maximum likelihood predictions, the canine genome has been estimated to be 26.5 M (Neff et al. 1999). The total length of the RH map presented here is 23,428 cR<sub>5000</sub>. Taking into account the cR/kb correspondence (see below) and the correspondence of 1 Mb/1 cM, the total size of the RH map thus amounts to 23.5 M. This map, therefore, is estimated to cover 88% of the canine genome. In agreement with this coverage estimate, only 7% of the markers remain unlinked at this point of the RH-map construction.

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#### Meiotic Map: Marker Characteristics

##### Chromosome-Specific Microsatellite Markers

We selected 38 chromosome-specific cosmid clones (one per autosome) for the isolation of microsatellites. DNA prepared from these clones was shotgun-cloned into M13, and (CA)<sub>n</sub>-positive subclones were sequenced to identify a microsatellite repeat sequence. In Table 2 we present the primer sequences and optimized PCR conditions for all selected chromosome-specific microsatellite loci.

##### Meiotic Linkage Mapping

Microsatellites from each of the 38 dog autosomes were genotyped on dog reference families that have been described previously (Mellersh et al. 1997), and the data were merged with those from the previous meiotic linkage map described by Werner et al. (1999). We identified 39 linkage groups, containing a total of 350 markers. Of these 38 groups could be assigned to a chromosome via a chromosome-specific microsatellite marker. An additional linkage group did not contain

**Table 2. Loci and Corresponding PCR Primer Sequences of Chromosome-Specific Markers**

Marker name	Forward primer 5'-3'	Reverse primer 5'-3'	PCR size (bp)	Repeat	PCR conditions	Chromosome	Band assignment	Nomenclature Mellersh et al. 2000
AHT K338	ACAAGCAATTTTGGTACAAGC	TAAATAGGTGGGACATTCGTT	291	(GT)12	PCR55/4mM	CFA 1	q11-q12	CFA 1
AHT H304Ren	CTTCTGGTCCCTCTTTTC	TATCTTCTCCCTGTGCCAATC	249	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 1	q37/distal-q38	CFA 1
AHT H72Ren	TTTAGCATTTTCTCTGGCTTT	ATCTGGTCTGTTCCTCTCC	172	-	TD65/2mM	CFA 2	q12.3-12.5	CFA 2 + RH7
LEI 1D6	GCTCATTCCACATCAITGC	AGCAGATCCGACAAATAGCC	172	(AC)15	TD66/4.5mM	CFA 2	q34/distal-q35prox.	CFA 2 + RH7
AHT H255Ren	GTCCCAAAGGCTTCCAAAT	GATGGCTGGTCTCTGCTTA	168	-	TD67/2mM	CFA 2	q35prox.	CFA 2 + RH7
AHT H291Ren	CAAAATCTGCCCTGAATATACCACA	TATCAAGCAGTCTCTCTTTGACAGA	254	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 3	q21.1-q21.3prox.	CFA 3
AHT H219Ren	GAAATGCAATGATAGATATGTG	AGAAATGGAAATGGAACTCAGG	152	(TG)13	TD61/4.5mM	CFA 3	q22.3	CFA 3
AHT H1.37Ren	CTATGAGTCAAGACTAGGGCAGTG	AGAGCTGTCTCCGACGACGTTAAG	296	(GT)11	TD61/2mM	CFA 3	q22.3/distal	CFA 3
AHT H1.37Ren	AACTTTATTTTTTTCACCTTA	GCTCTAATCAAAACAATCA	389	-	TD45/3mM	CFA 4	q22	Synt. 1
AHT H142Ren	ACTGCCAGAGGAGGAGAG	TGTTACATTTAGGGCAACA	202	-	TD59/2mM	CFA 4	q22	Synt. 1
AHT H68Ren	CAITGGGGTAAAGCTGCAT	TTTGTATGGGACAGAGCTTC	163	-	TD65/2mM	CFA 4	q33/distal-q34.1	Synt. 1
AHT H248	TGCTTTCTTTGGCTTATTCCTATGAT	TGAGAGTCACTCCATTCCTTATGTTT	248	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 5	q11-q12prox.	CFA 5
AHT H248	GCCACACCCCAACAC	TGTAGAGTGGAGCTCAAGAAATTTG	139	(CA)19	PCR55/3mM	CFA 5	q12	CFA 5
AHT K315	GCCAAAATCGCTCTCCCA	TTGAGTGGGACCCAAA	260	(TG)19	TD46/2mM	CFA 5	q33/distal-q34.1	CFA 5
AHT H201Ren	CCTCACAGGTTCCCTATATACAGCTT	ATGGAAGTGGATTTAGACAGAGAGG	248	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 5	q35-q36	CFA 5
AHT H171	CTCACAGGCAATGACACTCAG	CTCAATTTGTTACAGCACCC	131	(GT)19	TD53/1mM	CFA 6	q11/distal-q1.2prox.	CFA 6
LEI 2A11	CAATAGCCGCAATCAATTAAGT	GGCTCCTAAATTCAGTGAGA	184	(AC)17	TD72/2mM	CFA 6	q21.3	CFA 6
AHT H228Ren	GCCTTATTTTTGTCTCTGCTCCAGT	GGGAGGTTCCAGACTTACAGGAAT	234	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 6	q21.3/distal-q22	CFA 6
AHT H289	GGGACCTGGTAGGCTGAAT	ATGAGATGATGGTGTTCCTCA	153	-	TD63/4.5mM	CFA 7	q11	CFA 7
LEI 1B10	TTGTCTTTTATGACTCAATAGTAG	CCCAAGATCCCTTTCTTTGAC	119	(GT)18	TD63/4.5mM	CFA 7	q15-q16.2	CFA 7
AHT H71Ren	CAGGGAGTGTCCCTAGAAAG	GGTGTGGACAAAGTCAAT	159	-	TD69/2mM	CFA 7	q25/distal-q26prox.	CFA 7
AHT H240	GTCCATGACTGGCTCAGGTTT	TTGAGGCTTAGAATCTG	163	(GT)27	PCR55/4mM	CFA 8	q11	CFA 8
AHT H240Ren	CCCCACTTCTCTGGTCAGT	GCTCCAAATCACACCAATCT	141	-	TD65/2mM	CFA 8	q11	CFA 8
LEI 2D2	CTAGCATGTTTGGTCCAGTCCATCA	CCAGACCAATTTGGCTCC	390	(GAAA)9	TD63/4.5mM	CFA 8	q25prox.	CFA 8
AHT H183Ren	TTATCAGGTGAGTCCAGTGCATCA	TTTCTGATCCTTCAAGCCATPAAGT	252	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 9	q26.1-q26.2prox.	CFA 9
AHT H181Ren	CTAGCATGTTTGGCCCTTAAACT	TGAGGTTACAGAGTTTCCACATCTTC	252	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 10	q11prox.	CFA 10
AHT H51	CTGGTCTGGCTTAGCTT	CACAGATTTAACTTTCCAGAACTGC	407	(AC)22	PCR55/3mM	CFA 10	q14/distal-q21prox.	CFA 10
AHT H203Ren	CTTTACCTGCTTATGCTCACTCTCG	TCTTCTGTGGGAGTTGAGAAAT	157	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 10	q23.2-q24prox.	CFA 10
AHT H279	GCAATGCTCCATTAACCC	CACTATCTCTGGCTCTTCC	184	(GT)19	PCR55/3mM	CFA 11	q11/distal	Synt. 4
AHT H155Ren	CTGCACACTACCCAGAAAT	CAGGCAAGTCTTAAACAAT	123	-	TD65/2mM	CFA 11	q22.3-q23	Synt. 4
AHT H127	ATCGACTTGTCTTTTGTCTCAGC	TTTGGATATGATGGGAAATTTA	178	-	TD55/2mM	CFA 12	q22-q24	CFA 12
AHT H147	GGCAGTGAATCTGTTGTGAGTT	GAGAAATGAGGATAAAGAGACACC	258	(CA)21	PCR55/2mM	CFA 12	q23/distal-q24	CFA 12
AHT H239	TGTTTCAITGGTCTGGGTG	TAGGGCCCAITCTCTTGA	263	-	TD67/2mM	CFA 13	q21.2	Synt. 8
AHT H310	CTTTGCTGCAAGGAGTTTC	AGCTCAGGCAATCAATGATG	180	(GA)12	PCR55/1.5mM	CFA 13	q22.2	Synt. 8
AHT H262Ren	CTCATCAATGCACGTCCTTT	TTAGGAAACAGAAAGCCCTGA	146	-	TD69/2mM	CFA 14	q11	Synt. 9
AHT K207	CAATCTTCCAAACAACCTTGT	GTCCTTGGGGTGTAAATAAT	94	(GT)18	TD56/1.5mM	CFA 14	q23	Synt. 9
AHT H257	CCACACCTTTTCTGGAC	TGGGAGATCCAGGAGGAGG	126	(TG)8C(GT)10	PCR50/3mM	CFA 15	q13	Synt. 6
AHT H17Ren	TAGAGTAAGGGCTCAAAATCACA	ATGGAACAGAAACACTTTTGAA	237	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 15	q24	Synt. 6
AHT H260	CGCTATACCCACACCCAGGAC	CCACAGAGAAAGGATGC	245	-	TD69/2mM	CFA 16	q14	Synt. 12
AHT H282Ren	TCCATTAACAAGTGGTGTCAATA	CTCAGAGATTCGCTCGACTTAAAGA	268	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 17	q11	CFA 15 + Synt 16
AHT H265	GACCCCTAATACCCGTAACAT	GTGCAAGTAAACCCAAAACCTT	238	(AC)15	TD53/4mM	CFA 17	q15	CFA 15 + Synt 16
LEI 1E3	GAGGAGATCCTAGTAAACAC	GCTGGTGTCTCTAAAAGCC	220	(TG)14(GA)14	TD63/4.5mM	CFA 18	q23-q24prox.	CFA 18
AHT K32	TACCAAGAACCACACAGAG	GAGCTTCTCTCTCTTAT	159	-	TD59/2mM	CFA 18	q25.1-q25.2	CFA 18
AHT K292Ren	TTCTGTACTCTTAGGCAAGAAATTTG	TCTCTCTGTCACAATTTCCAGG	250	-	TD61/2mM	CFA 18	q25.3/distal	CFA 18
AHT H67	CAGGGCTTGTTTTCTCTGA	AGGATGGTGGTTAAAGTG	282	(CA)12	PCR60/3mM	CFA 19	q21-q22	CFA 13/19
AHT H216Ren	CGCCCGAATTTTCTTTGTTAG	GGCAAAAGGAGGACACAGGT	143	-	TD69/2mM	CFA 20	q11prox.	CFA 20

**Table 2.** (Continued)

Marker name	Forward primer 5'-3'	Reverse primer 5'-3'	PCR size (bp)	Repeat	PCR conditions	Chromosome	Band assignment	Nomenclature Mellersh et al. 2000
AHT K20	GTACAGTGGTCACATAGAGG	CTCAAAAGCGTTCTTTCCAG	169	—	TD59/2mM	CFA 20	q15.3prox.	CFA 20
LEI 1B7	GCAATCCACCCCAAGA	CTGTGGTATGATCATGGGTG	198	(CAAA)4(CA) 18(GAAA)3	TD63/4.5mM	CFA 20	q15.3distal	CFA 20
AHT H284Ren	CTCTGAGAACAGGAACAGCAATTC	CTCAGTGAACCTCACCCCAAGACATT	243	—	TD61/2mM	CFA 20	q16-q17	CFA 20
AHT H298	CCAGGCATTCAGGGTG	TCCAGAACTTGGAGAACCATAG	103	(GT)12	PRC45/3mM	CFA 21	q13.3distal-q21 prox.	Synt. 2
AHT H211	AGCTTCAGGCACAGGGT	CCAGGGAGGTGAAAATGACT	348	(GT)19	TD53/2mM	CFA 22	q11.2	Synt. 7
AHT K253	CTCAAAAGCGTTCTTTCCAG	GGACATGGAGCAAGCAC	146	(TG)20	TD56/2mM	CFA 23	q13	CFA 22
AHT H180	TCTGTGCTTTGATTTAGCAGCAT	GGAGCCTGACAGTGAAGTGGG	250	—	TD59/2mM	CFA 23	q23	CFA 22
AHT H138	ACTGGGTGCTCTATTGATGTTTT	TATACACAGCCCAACACAC	204	(CT)19	TD53/2mM	CFA 24	q11	Synt. 5
AHT H9bRen	AGTTCACTCAGGGCACCTA	CGTGCAGATTCCTCTCTTTA	154	—	TD69/2mM	CFA 24	q24	Synt. 5
AHT K120	GGGTCTCAGACACTGTGTGC	TTGCAGGCTAGGCTTTTCTC	115	(CA)17	TD61/2mM	CFA 25	q21.3-q22	Synt. 10
AHT H226	GGGCAAGTACTTTCCACTCT	CTTTTTAATGAGCCCTTATGGAAT	210	—	TD61/2mM	CFA 25	q24distal	Synt. 10
AHT K211	TTAGACCCCGAGAAATACGC	ATTCGCCGACTTTGGCA	92	(CA)13	TD63/4mM	CFA 26	q13distal-q21	CFA 26
AHT K200	GATTTATCAGTTTGGAGGGTG	TGTAGAAATCCTGAACATTTACA	65	(GT)14	TD61/2mM	CFA 26	q23-q24prox.	CFA 26
AHT K18	CAGATGAGGAAGTGTGCGTG	CTGCCCTCTTAGCCTTCTG	89	(GT)15	TD59/2mM	CFA 27	q11	CFA 16
AHT H197Ren	CGAGGGCCATAAATCTAGC	GGCAGGACCCCAAAATAGAT	156	—	TD69/2mM	CFA 28	q11	Synt. 14
AHT K135	GCAGCTCAGACCCACAC	GTGAGTCCACTTGGGGCG	223	(GT)12	TD60/2mM	CFA 28	q18	Synt. 14
AHT K40	TACCGTCTGTTTTAGACTATC	CACATGGAGCTGTCTCTC	221	(CA)18	TD56/2mM	CFA 29	q13-q15	Synt. 3
AHT H235Ren	CCGTCCTTAACCCATGAT	GGCAAGTTTCTGTAGCTGAC	172	—	TD69/2mM	CFA 29	q22-q23.1	Synt. 3
AHT H134Ren	TTTCAGAGTCTGTATGCTCC	AGCTGTGACCCAGGTGATG	167	—	TD54/4.5mM	CFA 30	q13-q14prox.	CFA 30
AHT H246	ATTTTCAITCCGAGTTCTAATG	ATTCACGATCTGTAGCCCTTTATC	175	(GT)19	TD69/2mM	CFA 30	q15.1distal-q15.2	CFA 30
AHT H327	TCAGCTTATGCTTACATTTG	TCCGGTGTGATGGG	260	(GT)16	TD53/3mM	CFA 31	q15.3	Synt. 13
AHT H327Ren	TGCCAGATTCCTCACTTC	CTGCACACAGAGGTGATAAGC	139	(CA)21	TD57/4mM	CFA 32	q11.2distal-q13	Synt. 15
AHT K336	GGTGAAGATGGGTGATTTG	TCTTCAGATTCACCGGGTTT	200	—	TD69/2mM	CFA 32	q11.2distal-q13	Synt. 15
AHT H131Ren	CCACCCCAAGTATGTCCTA	CCCTCTGCTCTTGAAGCAAC	145	—	TD63/2mM	CFA 33	q15.1distal-q15.2	CFA 29-35
AHT H163	AATATAATGGAAGGAAGATTAGGC	CAATCCAACAGTACTTGAATAATG	223	(CA)22	PCR45/1.5mM	CFA 34	q12-q13	RH1-b
AHT H53b	TGTTGTGTGAAAAGGGACT	AGCAAGCTGTCAAGAACTCC	167	(AC)10	PCR55/2mM	CFA 35	q14	RH5-b
AHT H53Ren	CACTGGACTGTGGCAGAGAT	TCTGAACTGGGCATGGATC	309	—	TD69/2mM	CFA 35	q14	RH5-b
AHT H1261D	AGCTGCTTCTCCCTCTTTAGTCTG	AGCTGAAAGTTCCTCCGGAGG	100	(AC)12	PVR58/1.5mM	CFA 35	q14	RH5-b
AHT H131Ren	CAGTTCCTCTCCACCTTTT	TTTTCAGGCAAGCCTCTCATT	150	—	TD65/2mM	CFA 36	q13	Linkage-gp 1
AHT H130	GTTTCTCTCCCTCCGGGTC	GAGCTGTGTTACCGCCAG	130	(GT)22	TD59/3mM	CFA 36	q14	Linkage-gp 1
AHT H128Ren	AGTCCCAGGACAGAGAGAAAT	TGATCCCGGATTTGTTGTA	148	—	TD67/2mM	CFA 37	q11-12prox.	Synt. 11
AHT H174	TCAACGGAGCTTTTGAGGAT	AAGAGTACATTTTCAAGAA	121	(TG)16	PCR45/3mM	CFA 37	q16	Synt. 11
AHT H91	CCGAGTCTTTGTTCTCTG	AGGACTCTTTCAGTACTCGGTC	206	(GT)17	PCR45/3mM	CFA 38	q15.2	Synt. 17
AHT H91Ren	GGACCGAGTACTGAAAGATC	TTCTTTTAAACCAGTACGCCACAC	200	—	TD67/2mM	CFA 38	q15.2	Synt. 17

Loci and corresponding PCR primer sequences used to anchor RH and meiotic linkage groups to their corresponding dog chromosome. Where a microsatellite marker was isolated from the clone, the repeat motif is indicated in Column 5. For the PCR conditions (Column 6) the annealing temperature, as either a single temperature (PCRxx) or a standard touchdown program (TDxx), is presented followed by the magnesium chloride concentration. The chromosome to which each marker was assigned by FISH is indicated in Column 7. The band assignment for each marker is based on the DAPI banded ideogram reported in Breen et al. (1999b). The nomenclature of the RH groups used by Mellersh et al. (2000) are presented in the final column.

a chromosome-specific microsatellite and could not, therefore, be conclusively assigned to a chromosome (data not shown).

The chromosome-specific microsatellites could be assigned to their respective linkage groups with varying levels of significance. For 32 autosomes, CFA 1–12, 14–27, 29, 31, 33, 35–37, the chromosome-specific microsatellites were linked to other microsatellites in the corresponding group with LOD scores  $>5.0$ , indicating significant evidence of linkage. Meiotic linkage data for the six remaining chromosomes were as follows: the chromosome-specific microsatellite for CFA 13 (*AHTH310*) was linked to one other marker (*FH2394*) in the group with a LOD score  $>4.0$ , and to multiple other markers in the same group with LOD scores  $>3.0$ . The markers representing CFA 28 (*AHTK135*), CFA 32 (*AHTH327*), and CFA 34 (*AHTH163*) were each linked to a single marker (*LEI006*, *CPH2*, and *FH2377*, respectively) in their corresponding groups with a LOD score  $>3.0$ . For CFA 30 (*LEI-1F11*) and CFA 38 (*AHTH91*), the best two-point LOD scores were 2.709 (to *PEZ7*) and 2.912 (to *FH2244*), respectively. However, RH data for these two markers did enable them to be assigned to their respective groups with significant LOD scores ( $>8.0$ ), thus validating the assignment of the whole group.

### The Integrated Map: Integration of the Three Maps

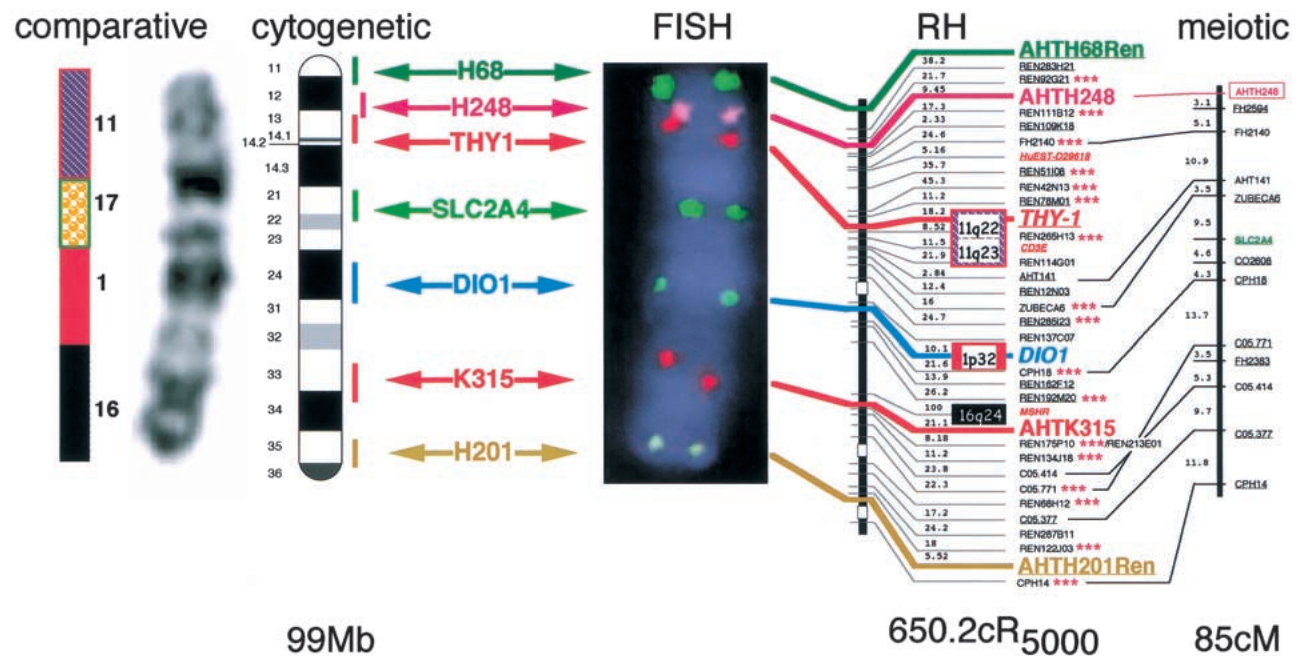
The use of FISH analysis to integrate the RH and meiotic maps with the cytogenetic map is illustrated in Figure 2. A comparison of the RH, meiotic, and cytogenetic maps shows that they are highly concordant. The only observed discrepancies in the

colinearity between the maps is the inversion of a segment containing four markers on CFA 4, and 20 inverted pairs of markers distributed on other autosomes. Chromosome-specific FISH-mapped markers were RH-mapped on all chromosomes as follows: 8 dog chromosomes harbor 3–6 probes, 20 have 2 probes, and 12 chromosomes have 1 probe. RH/meiotic groups could be readily orientated on 33 chromosomes owing to the localization of at least one FISH probe at one end of the chromosome. Another chromosome, CFA 19, could be oriented because of syntenic conservation between human and dog chromosomes. The maps for the remaining four autosomes (i.e., CFA 21, CFA 32, CFA 35, and CFA 36), each harboring one midchromosome probe, and for the two sex chromosomes cannot as yet be orientated (Fig. 1).

By comparing the size in megabases of a chromosome (deduced by the bivariate flow-sorting measurements of Langford et al. 1996) to the size of the RH group harboring FISH markers located at the two ends of the chromosome (this was possible for CFA 1, CFA 10, CFA 12, CFA 14, and CFA 20), a correspondence of 1 cR<sub>5000</sub> for 100 kb was calculated. This result compares well with those reported for human and murine genomes at comparable radiation doses (McCarthy et al. 1997; Stewart et al. 1997).

### Coverage of the Integrated Map

Our data indicate that RH groups span the length of all but three autosomes, CFA 32, CFA 36, and CFA 38, for which we observed a clear difference between the size of the chromosome and that of the corresponding RH group. Specifically,



**Figure 2** Multicolor fluorescence in situ hybridization of canine clones to dog chromosome 5 (CFA 5). The integrated RH and meiotic maps for CFA 5 are shown on the *right hand* side with their corresponding sizes noted below each map. Six clones were selected on the basis of their positions along the length of the RH map and are indicated in colored text. A seventh clone, *SLC2A4*, was selected on the basis of its position in the meiotic map. Each of the seven clones was labeled with one of the following five fluorochromes: Spectrum Green dUTP (green signal), Spectrum Orange dUTP (gold signal), Spectrum Red dUTP (red signal), DEAC (aqua signal), and Cy5 (pink signal). All seven clones were cohybridized by FISH to elongated dog chromosomes. The resulting FISH image of a DAPI-counterstained CFA 5 is shown in the *middle* of the figure, illustrating the hybridization signals of all seven clones, along with the assignment of each clone to the DAPI-banded ideogram of CFA 5 (Breen et al. 1999a). On the *far left* is the enhanced DAPI-banded image of the same CFA 5 alongside the corresponding conserved human chromosome segments identified by Breen et al. (1999c).

CFA 32 and CFA 36 are each composed of one RH group, covering approximately half of the chromosome, whereas CFA 38 is covered by one RH group representing approximately one-third of the chromosome. The X chromosome is more poorly covered by two RH groups and four single markers. Regions not covered by the RH map can be estimated to 200 Mb, or ~8% of the total genome size. However, unlinked markers and orphan RH groups are likely to fill the gaps.

The size of meiotic linkage groups in Figure 1 approxi-

mates to their chromosome length for all but eight autosomes: CFA 6, CFA 17, CFA 19, CFA 21, CFA 24, CFA 32, CFA 34, and CFA 36. Coverage of chromosomes by their corresponding meiotic linkage group is 60% for CFA 19 and CFA 21, 50% for CFA 6 and CFA 24, 30% for CFA 17 and CFA 32, 20% for CFA 36, and 10% for CFA 34. The X chromosome is covered at 50%. However, by combining data from the RH and meiotic linkage maps, only half of both CFA 32 and CFA X and two-thirds of CFA 36 are not represented in the inte-

**Table 3. Integrated Map Statistics by Chromosome**

CFA	Cytogenetic map no. of markers	RH map no. of markers	Linkage map no. of markers	cyto/RH common markers	RH/linkage common markers	cyto/linkage common markers	Integrated map <sup>(1)</sup> unique markers	Gene <sup>(2)</sup> content	ZOO-FISH <sup>(3)</sup> segments	RH <sup>(4)</sup> segments
1	12	67	17	2	15	1	78	14	4	3
2	11	59	17	3	11	2	71	14	4	3
3	11	43	21	3	11	1	60	5	3	3
4	13	51	11	4	8	1	62	12	2	3
5	29	37	13	7	9	2	61	5	4	3
6	15	36	14	6	10	2	47	10	3	3
7	13	53	15	3	8	1	69	10	2	2
8	9	37	12	2	8	2	46	11	1	1
9	30	56	14	7	8	4	81	26	2	2
10	9	41	16	3	10	2	51	4	3	2
11	4	45	13	3	9	1	49	6	2	2
12	3	49	11	2	7	1	53	13	1	1
13	4	33	7	1	5	1	37	5	2	2
14	3	32	8	2	4	1	36	8	1	1
15	8	35	11	5	10	2	37	5	3	2
16	7	23	6	1	4	1	30	4	3	2
17	6	40	4	3	4	2	41	10	2	2
18	17	40	11	4	7	2	55	11	1	2
19	3	35	7	2	6	1	36	2	2	2
20	17	53	13	5	7	2	69	12	2	2
21	2	49	8	1	6	1	51	13	1	1
22	3	47	7	2	7	1	47	6	1	1
23	4	23	9	3	6	1	26	2	1	1
24	9	27	9	2	9	1	33	4	1	1
25	11	23	9	2	6	1	34	5	2	3
26	7	32	7	2	5	3	36	7	2	2
27	4	45	11	2	10	1	47	14	1	1
28	6	26	6	2	6	1	29	6	1	1
29	2	29	8	2	6	1	30	2	1	1
30	7	20	5	2	3	1	26	4	1	1
31	6	20	6	2	3	1	26	3	1	2
32	1	10	4	1	3	1	10	0	1	0
33	1	16	4	1	3	1	16	3	1	1
34	2	27	2	2	2	1	26	2	1	1
35	2	17	2	1	1	1	18	2	1	1
36	2	9	2	2	2	1	8	0	1	0
37	4	22	7	2	4	1	26	3	1	1
38	3	8	3	1	2	1	10	1	1	1
X	1	20	0	1	6	0	14	8	0	1
Y	1	4	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1
Total assigned	302	1339	350	102	251	52	1586	273	67	65
No. of orphan mrks	0	74	4	0	0	0	78	17	0	0
Sub-total	302	1413	354	102	251	52	1664	290	67	65
Unlinked	0	87	0	0	0	0	91	30	0	0
Total	302	1500	354	102	251	52	1755	320	67	65

This table displays a summary of relevant data of the three maps composing the integrated map. The number of markers per dog chromosome is presented.

(1) Total number of unique markers reported (i.e., total of the three maps minus common mapped markers).

(2) The gene content column reports the number of genes mapped on the RH map.

(3) Human chromosome segments identified by Zoo-FISH data reported in Breen et al. (1999a). An additional four conserved regions were subsequently identified by Yang et al. (1999) and are denoted by '+1' beside CFA 4,18,25 and 31.

(4) Human orthologous segments identified from the RH map.

grated map. A summary of the relevant statistics of the integrated map is shown in Table 3.

### Comparative Mapping

For each dog chromosome presented in Figure 1, we have illustrated the regions of evolutionarily conserved chromosome segments that were observed in the Zoo-FISH studies of Breen et al. (1999c). Although Yang et al. (1999) used a different chromosome nomenclature from that recently endorsed (International Society for Animal Genetics 2000, G. Dolf, DogMap Chairman, pers. comm.) and in use here, correspondence between the two chromosome numbering systems was tentatively identified by Sargan et al. (2000). Our localization of 320 gene markers on the RH map has now verified this correspondence. This has allowed us to confirm that these two studies were grossly comparable in their assessment of the distribution of human conserved chromosome segments throughout the dog karyotype. We observed differences in five cases. Four differences were at the proximal end of CFA 4, CFA 18, and CFA 31 and the telomeric end of CFA 25. This was because of the lack of visible signal at the centromeric and telomeric ends of the dog chromosomes reported by Breen et al. (1999c), a phenomenon that has also been reported for other species (Jauch et al. 1992; Wienberg et al. 1992; Nash et al. 1998). However, hybridization signals were observed in these regions by Yang et al. (1999), and we have now confirmed the presence of these regions by identification of corresponding type I markers in the RH map. The additional information for these four regions provided by Yang et al. (1999) is therefore included in Figure 1, highlighted with (Y) beside the data. A fifth difference was observed toward the distal end of CFA 10, where Yang et al. (1999) reported a small block of HSA 12 between blocks of HSA 22 and HSA 2 reported by Breen et al. (1999c). This finding has not yet been confirmed by RH mapping. Zoo-FISH data between dog and human identified no fewer than 67 (Breen et al. 1999c) or 75 conserved chromosome segments (Yang et al. 1999). RH mapping of dog genes whose human locations are known has thus far allowed the detection of 65 conserved segments.

For 229 RH-mapped dog genes, the human localization of the putative ortholog was known. All but two dog chromosomes (CFA 32 and CFA 36) harbor at least one (and up to 22) gene marker for which a physically mapped human ortholog is known. The absence of any mapped gene on CFA 32 and CFA 36 precluded the use of the RH data for comparative assessment of these two autosomes. Conserved syntenic fragments between dog and human are indicated in Figure 1, with colored boxes to the immediate left of the RH markers. Apparently 18 dog chromosomes correspond to only one human fragment each, that is, CFA 8/HSA 14q, CFA 12/HSA 6pq, CFA 14/HSA 7pq, CFA 21/HSA 11pq, CFA 22/HSA 13q, CFA 23/HSA 3pq, CFA 24/HSA 20pq, CFA 27/HSA 12pq, CFA 28/HSA 10q, CFA 29/HSA 8q, CFA 30/HSA 15q, CFA 33/HSA 3q, CFA 34/HSA 3q, CFA 35/HSA 6p, CFA 37/HSA 2q, CFA 38/HSA 1q, X/X, and Y/Y. Another 13 dog chromosomes (CFA 7, CFA 9, CFA 10, CFA 11, CFA 13, CFA 15, CFA 16, CFA 17, CFA 18, CFA 19, CFA 20, CFA 26, and CFA 31) correspond to two human fragments each, and the remaining 9 dog chromosomes correspond to three or four different human chromosomal fragments each. In contrast, only four human chromosomes share exclusive conserved synteny with a dog chromosome (HSA 14/CFA 8, HSA 20/CFA 24, HSA 21/CFA 31, and chromosome X). The remainder are split into two to eight

chromosomal segments (e.g., HSA 1 is split into eight fragments in the dog, corresponding to regions of CFA 2, CFA 4, CFA 5, CFA 6, CFA 7, CFA 15, CFA 17, and CFA 38; Breen et al. 1999c; Yang et al. 1999).

### DISCUSSION

Great strides have been made over the past few years toward the development of a canine genome map. Prior to this study, however, there were a number of limitations associated with the canine map. Chromosomal assignment of meiotic linkage groups had been made for only 19 of the 38 dog autosomes (Mellersh et al. 2000), with the remainder being referred to as anonymous linkage groups. In addition, the chromosomal orientation of the meiotic linkage and RH groups was largely unknown. Furthermore, estimates of genome coverage had been entirely theoretical, and little was known about the extent to which the RH and meiotic linkage maps extended along the length of their respective chromosomes. In this study we have addressed these issues. We have conclusively assigned 266 cosmid clones to their specific dog chromosomes, by FISH, using the chromosome numbering system endorsed by the ISAG 2000 DogMap workshop (G. Dolf, DogMap Chairman, pers. comm.). Because all the cosmid clones had been prescreened to contain a microsatellite repeat, they represent not only additional chromosome-specific genetic markers but also the key resource that enabled us, for the first time, to integrate the canine meiotic linkage and RH maps with the cytogenetic map.

Meiotic linkage data from 38 chromosome-specific microsatellite markers, derived from these clones, were used to anchor meiotic linkage groups to each of the 38 autosomes. RH mapping of 102 chromosome-specific markers similarly allowed us to assign 72 RH groups to all chromosomes comprising the dog karyotype, and provide an integrated cytogenetic, meiotic linkage, and RH map of the dog. Moreover, FISH mapping of other previously RH-mapped markers strengthen the chromosomal assignments made in this study, for example, *GALK1*, *RARA*, *THRA1*, *NF1*, and *KRT17* on CFA 9 (Werner et al. 1997; Miller et al. 1999), *CO4107* on CFA10 (Van der Sluis et al. 1999), *PROPI* on CFA11 (Lantinga-van Leuween et al. 2000a), and *PITI1* on CFA31 (Lantinga-van Leuween et al. 2000b). Sixteen of the 19 integrated assignments reported by Werner et al. (1999) and Mellersh et al. (2000) are in agreement with the nomenclature used in this study. However, there are three discrepancies in chromosome nomenclature. In this report the chromosomes we refer to as CFA 17, CFA 23, and CFA 27 were described by Werner et al. (1999) and Mellersh et al. (2000) as CFA 15, CFA 22, and CFA 16, respectively. Reciprocal exchange of probes from both laboratories now confirms that the nomenclature used here is correct (P. Werner and M. Breen, data not shown). Also in this study, when possible, we used RH and meiotic linkage mapping to position chromosome-specific markers that had been FISH-mapped to both the proximal and distal ends of each chromosome. This approach allowed us to orientate all but four of the integrated RH and meiotic groups on the chromosomes to which they have been assigned. The exceptions are those groups assigned to CFA 21, CFA 32, CFA 35, and CFA 36, which will require additional markers to reveal their true orientations. In the previous meiotic (Werner et al. 1999) and RH (Mellersh et al. 2000) maps, calculation of the coverage was based on theoretical considerations. Integration of the RH, meiotic, and cytogenetic maps allowed a more accurate assessment of chromosome coverage, as is demonstrated clearly

in Figure 1. Good coverage is evident for all autosomes, with the exception of half of CFA 32 and X as well as two-thirds of CFA 36. The integrated RH/cytogenetic map would, therefore, confirm genome coverage >90%. Chromosomes for which the map coverage is less than complete can now be targeted by specific efforts to provide full coverage. For instance, the meiotic linkage maps for three chromosomes in particular, CFA 6, CFA 19, and CFA 24, appear to be short (to varying extents) at the proximal and/or distal ends, and the map for CFA 17 appears not to represent the distal half of the chromosome. In all these cases we will aim to select the markers at the ends of both the RH and meiotic maps, in order to isolate BAC clones that may then be FISH-mapped to determine the true extent of the chromosome coverage of the existing maps.

The meiotic linkage groups assigned to seven chromosomes (CFA 21, CFA 32, CFA 33, CFA 34, CFA 35, CFA 36, and CFA 38) do not yet contain a sufficient number of appropriately placed markers to accurately determine the extent of chromosome coverage. We are therefore pursuing these chromosomes from a comparative angle by targeting type I markers that have been mapped in the corresponding evolutionarily conserved chromosome segments as identified by Breen et al. (1999c) and Yang et al. (1999).

The present study provides a significant advance in the development of an effective genome map of the dog. The genome-wide integration of the meiotic and RH maps with the cytogenetic map, together with the increase in the number and density of RH-mapped markers, will improve our ability to use the canine genome to identify important genes in major ways. It will now be possible to assign accurately markers linked to canine disease genes to their corresponding position in the human genome, using the set of conserved genes presented in this study in combination with previously established gross levels of conserved synteny, reported by Breen et al. (1999c) and Yang et al. (1999). This, in turn, will provide a mechanism for identifying appropriate positional candidate genes whose disease-causing roles can subsequently be investigated. In addition, the significant increase in the number of informative microsatellites on the RH map will facilitate the direct identification of a disease-associated gene from that of a linked marker. The 561 polymorphic di- and tetranucleotide microsatellites in the integrated map will provide complete coverage of the dog genome because any position in the genome is within an average of 10 cM of at least one of these microsatellites. Finally, this integrated map will facilitate the cloning of desired genes, because it allows us to exploit the dog as a powerful new genetic system for mapping complex traits that have been difficult to identify through corresponding studies of human families.

## METHODS

### Generation of Chromosome-Specific Data

A dog cosmid genomic library in pWE15 (Stratagene) was gridded manually and screened for the presence of CA/GT repeats, using high stringency, as described previously (Holmes et al. 1993). A total of 2304 cosmids were screened, and 328 (26%) were found to be positive. DNA from all positive clones was prepared using either a QIAprep (QIAGEN) or Wizard Plus SV (Promega).

### Fluorescence *In Situ* Hybridization (FISH)

Metaphase chromosomes of the dog and all probes were prepared for FISH as described by Breen et al. (1999b). Posthybridization stringency washes were performed in 50% for-

amide: 2× SSC for 3 min at 42°C (three washes), followed by 2× SSC for 3 min at 42°C (three washes). Immunological detection of the probes was performed with Texas Red conjugated avidin DCS (Vector Labs; 1:500) and FITC conjugated anti-digoxin (Sigma; 1:500) for biotin-labeled and digoxigenin-labeled probes, respectively. Chromosomes were counterstained in 80 ng/mL 4',6-diaminidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) and mounted in antifade solution (Vectashield, Vector Laboratories).

### Image Acquisition and Chromosome Assignment

Images were acquired and processed using a FISH workstation comprising a fluorescence microscope (Axiophot, Zeiss) equipped with an FITC/Texas Red/DAPI excitation filter set and a cooled CCD camera (KAF 1400, Photometrics), both driven by dedicated software (SmartCapture, Vysis Inc.). The digital image of each DAPI-stained metaphase spread was processed using a high-pass spatial filter to reveal enhanced DAPI bands. Each clone was assigned to a chromosome band according to the DAPI-banded nomenclature of Breen et al. (1999a). Verification of the chromosomal assignment of all clones was made by subsequent cohybridization in the presence of a differentially labeled chromosome paint probe (Langford et al. 1996). In this way a panel of 266 chromosome-specific cosmid clones was developed from which a subset was selected for subsequent analysis.

## RH Map Data

### Generation of RH Markers

Accession numbers and marker characteristics appear at <http://www-recomgen.univ-rennes1.fr/doggy.html>.

Microsatellite markers with the motif (CA)<sub>n</sub> were isolated from a small-insert dog genomic library (Jouquand et al. 2000b). Tri- and tetranucleotides were described in Mellersh et al. (2000) and Jouquand et al. (2000b). The degree of polymorphism was determined using five mongrel dogs as described previously (Jouquand et al. 1999, 2000b). The heterozygosity value was calculated as follows:  $Het = 1 - \sum (P_i)^2$ , with  $P_i$  corresponding to allele frequencies. Dog gene markers and dog ESTs from a retinal cDNA library were retrieved from public databases. Primers were designed utilizing the Primer3 program.

### Chromosome-Specific Markers

Sequence information was obtained from at least one chromosome-specific cosmid clone per chromosome and, where possible, from at least two clones that had been FISH-mapped to proximal and distal ends of the corresponding chromosome. For each chromosome-specific marker, sequence data were generated from the corresponding cosmid clone, in the flanking regions of each microsatellite locus. For all these markers, primers were designed to amplify fragments of 200–500 bp under unique PCR conditions, as described previously (Priat et al. 1999). Primer pairs were initially screened using 50 ng of dog template DNA, 50 ng of hamster template, and a 1:3 mix of dog and hamster DNA. Examination of the resulting PCR products by agarose gel electrophoresis allowed for selection of markers that gave the correct size PCR products, and that produced canine-specific products that were easily distinguished from any hamster product.

### RH Typing and RH Map Construction

Markers were typed on the RHDF5000-2 dog/hamster radiation hybrid panel. This panel, consisting of 118 hybrids, was selected from the original RHDF5000 panel (Vignaux et al. 1999). Amplification reactions from all markers were performed as previously described (Priat et al. 1998).

One-third of the (CA)<sub>n</sub> microsatellite markers were typed by agarose gel electrophoresis (Priat et al. 1998; Mellersh et al.

2000), and the remainder by the fluorescent detection method previously described (Jouquand et al. 2000a). Markers were scored and data were recorded using suitable data acquisition software (G. Brenner and N. Soriano, pers. comm.). Map construction was performed using the MultiMap software (Matise et al. 1994). RH linkage groups were constructed using the *find-all-linkage-groups* function of MultiMap. Within each RH group, markers were then ordered using Multipoint analysis, and distances were calculated as follows:  $D = -\ln(1 - \theta)$ , where  $\theta$  is the breakage frequency. Distances are referred to as centirays (cR<sub>5000</sub>), in reference to the 5000-rad value used to construct the panel.

### Meiotic Linkage Data

A subset of 38 chromosome-specific cosmid clones was processed to characterize their respective microsatellite markers.

#### Subcloning and Identification of Microsatellite Markers

DNA from at least one clone per chromosome was subjected to restriction digestion with *Sau3A1*, *HaeIII*, or *AluI*, and the resulting fragments were subcloned into either the *BamHI* site of M13mp18 or the *HincII* site of M13mp19 (Oncor Appligene). Single-strand preparations or PCR products were sequenced from either end of the insert, with M13 primers using an ABI-377 sequencer (PE Biosystems). For clones in which the CA/GT repeat lay outside the region of readable sequence, a set of six primers [(GT)<sub>10</sub>N, where N = A, C, or T; (TG)<sub>10</sub>N, where N = A, G, or C] was used to sequence outward from the repeat to identify flanking sequences suitable for the design of primers to amplify the microsatellite. Microsatellites characterized at the Animal Health Trust are denoted by the prefix AHT, and those characterized at the University of Leicester are denoted by the prefix LEI.

#### Design of Suitable Locus-Specific PCR Primers

PCR primers were designed either manually or with the aid of the program PRIMER v3. All primers were synthesized commercially (Genset; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). PCR reactions were carried out on an MJ-Tetrad thermal cycler. Microsatellites were typed either by incorporation of fluorescently labeled dUTP during the PCR and analyzed on an ABI-377 sequencer with GENESCAN and GENOTYPER software (PE Biosystems) or by end-labeling of one primer with [ $\gamma$ <sup>33</sup>P]dATP using T4 polynucleotide kinase.

#### Genotyping of Chromosome-Specific Microsatellites

Microsatellites were genotyped on a panel of canine reference pedigrees described previously (Mellersh et al. 1997; Neff et al. 1999). The reference panel comprises 16 interrelated three-generation pedigrees and contains 212 individuals, including 163 F<sub>2</sub> offspring. Several distinct breeds of dog are represented in the panel including Miniature and Toy Poodles, Norwegian Elkhound, Irish Setter, and several genetically distinct lines of Beagle. DNA from the reference pedigrees is available through Ralston Purina: <http://www.purina.com/dogs/index.html> and <http://www.petgenome.com>. Markers were genotyped and double-scored as described previously (Mellersh et al. 1997).

#### Meiotic Linkage Map Construction

Genotyping data from our panel of chromosome-specific microsatellites were merged with data from previous studies (Werner et al. 1999; Mellersh et al. 2000). Linkage maps were constructed with the computer program MultiMap (Matise et al. 1994) as described previously (Werner et al. 1999; Mellersh et al. 2000). Markers were assigned to linkage groups using the *find-all-linkage-groups* function of MultiMap; markers in each group were linked to at least one other marker with a recombination fraction <0.4 supported by a LOD score of at least 5.0 (equivalent to odds of 100,000:1 in favor of linkage). A sex-averaged, framework map and a comprehensive map were

constructed for each linkage group using MultiMap. The comprehensive map is shown in Figure 1.

### Human/Dog Comparative Mapping

Orthologous human genes have been defined by BLAST searches (Altschul et al. 1990) against public databases (GenBank "nr" and "HTGS") in February 2001; default BLAST criteria were used. Chromosomal locations have been found in GeneAtlas (<http://www.citi2.fr/GENATLAS>) and LocusLink (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink>).

### Web Sites

Comprehensive data of the integrated map (tables and figures) and the characteristics of all markers will appear on the following linked Web sites: <http://www-recomgen.univ-rennes1.fr/doggy.html>, <http://www.aht.org.uk/cytogenetic-map/dog.html>, and [http://www.fhrc.org/science/dog\\_genome/dog.html](http://www.fhrc.org/science/dog_genome/dog.html).

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Sally Debenham and Philip Ricketts (Animal Health Trust) for technical help. Canine genome analysis at the Animal Health Trust and the University of Leicester is generously supported by the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association. F.G. is supported by funds from CNRS, Conseil Regional de Bretagne, and the American Kennel Club/Canine Health Foundation. We thank Thierry Giffon and Edouard Cadieu for their help in RH mapping as well as Stephane Dréano for sequencing and Bruno Coutard, Valérie Lelaure, and Hervé Cartron for their help in microsatellite isolation, and Tara Matise for her help in the use of the MultiMap package. E.A.O. is supported by grants from the American Kennel Club/Canine Health Foundation, the American Cancer Society, and a Burroughs Wellcome Fund Award for Excellence in Innovative Genomics. C.S.M. is generously supported by a fellowship from Ralston Purina. We are grateful to the American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation and Ralston Purina for sponsoring the production of the integrated map as a poster. We also thank the Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge Foundation.

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Received March 21, 2001; accepted in revised form July 25, 2001.