

# Pattern of diversity in the genomic region near the maize domestication gene *tb1*

Richard M. Clark<sup>†</sup>, Eric Linton<sup>‡§</sup>, Joachim Messing<sup>‡</sup>, and John F. Doebley<sup>†¶</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Laboratory of Genetics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; and <sup>‡</sup>Waksman Institute, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ 08854

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Domesticated maize and its wild ancestor (teosinte) differ strikingly in morphology and afford an opportunity to examine the connection between strong selection and diversity in a major crop species. The *tb1* gene largely controls the increase in apical dominance in maize relative to teosinte, and a region of the *tb1* locus 5' to the transcript sequence was a target of selection during maize domestication. To better characterize the impact of selection at a major "domestication" locus, we have sequenced the upstream *tb1* genomic region and systematically sampled nucleotide diversity for sites located as far as 163 kb upstream to *tb1*. Our analyses define a selective sweep of  $\approx 60$ –90 kb 5' to the *tb1* transcribed sequence. The selected region harbors a mixture of unique sequences and large repetitive elements, but it contains no predicted genes. Diversity at the nearest 5' gene to *tb1* is typical of that for neutral maize loci, indicating that selection at *tb1* has had a minimal impact on the surrounding chromosomal region. Our data also show low intergenic linkage disequilibrium in the region and suggest that selection has had a minor role in shaping the pattern of linkage disequilibrium that is observed. Finally, our data raise the possibility that maize-like *tb1* haplotypes are present in extant teosinte populations, and our findings also suggest a model of *tb1* gene regulation that differs from traditional views of how plant gene expression is controlled.

Domestication has had far-reaching effects on crop genomes that are only now being understood. A common feature of domestication has been reduction of genetic diversity in crops relative to wild progenitors (1). This reduction has resulted from two major forces. First, most domestication events are thought to have involved initial populations of small size (relative to wild ancestors) that constrained genome-wide levels of genetic diversity (hereafter referred to as "bottleneck effects"). The severity of genetic loss ascribed to bottleneck effects varies greatly among crop species (1, 2). The second factor to have an impact on crop genomes is selection for the agronomic traits that distinguish crops from their ancestors. Selection is expected both (i) to reduce diversity at selected loci as favorable alleles are driven to high frequency and (ii) to reduce diversity at linked loci through the effect of genetic hitchhiking. Selection is also predicted to elevate linkage disequilibrium (LD) near selected sites relative to that observed at neutral (not selected) genomic locations.

Historically, the effect of selection on genomic diversity in crops has been difficult to assess because the identity of selected loci has remained largely unknown. Recently, a few genes that were targets of domestication or subsequent crop improvement have been identified. Examples include *BoCAL* for inflorescence morphology in cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* subsp. *botrytis*) (3), *fw2.2* for fruit size in tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* var. *esculentum*) (4), *Rht-B1* and *Rht-D1* for plant stature and yield in wheat (*Triticum* species) (5), and *Waxy* for kernel biochemistry in rice (*Oryza sativa*) (6). Where it has been examined, genetic diversity at selected loci is typically reduced relative to the diversity expected from bottleneck effects alone (6, 7).

In maize (*Zea mays* subsp. *mays*), the teosinte branched1 (*tb1*) gene affords the opportunity to examine the connection between selection and diversity in a crop species. The *tb1* gene is largely responsible for a major-effect quantitative trait locus on chromosome 1 that controls differences in plant architecture between maize and its wild relative, teosinte (*Z. mays* subsp. *mexicana* and subsp. *parviglumis*) (8–11). The *tb1* gene has been cloned (12) and is a member of the TCP family of transcriptional regulators (12, 13). In an initial study, Wang *et al.* (7) sampled single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) diversity at *tb1* and showed that the 5' untranslated region was selected during maize domestication, even though the pattern of diversity in the coding and 3' region of *tb1* was consistent with neutral evolution. The observation that selection acted on the 5' region suggests that *tb1* regulation was the target of early agriculturalists and is consistent with expression studies that have shown a difference in *tb1* message levels between maize and teosinte (12, 14, 15). However, the 5' boundary of the selective sweep upstream to *tb1* has not been determined, and the critical question of whether the selective sweep affects genes in addition to *tb1* has remained unanswered. Here we characterize SNP diversity in the *tb1* genomic region to define the extent of the selective sweep at the *tb1* locus and to understand the impact of selection at *tb1* on diversity and LD at nearby genomic regions.

## Materials and Methods

**Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) Selection, Sequencing, and Analysis.** Probes for the *tb1* gene were used to screen a maize B73 *HindIII* BAC library (16), and a clone (ZMMBBB0178A11) containing the *tb1* gene was sequenced. This clone was used to identify a DNA fingerprinting contig by WEBFPC ([www.genome.arizona.edu/fpc/maize](http://www.genome.arizona.edu/fpc/maize), contig 615 with release on Dec. 16, 2002), and a second clone (ZMMBBB0013105) that extended farthest 5' to *tb1* was also sequenced. For sequencing, two libraries of an average insert size of 2 and 5 kb were prepared by using the PUC119 vector with BAC insert DNA sheared with a HydroShear device (Genemachines, San Carlos, CA). These libraries were sequenced by using M13 universal primers from both directions on an ABI3700 capillary sequencer with BigDye terminator chemistry. Base calling and quality assessment were performed by using PHRED (17, 18), assembly was performed by using PHRAP, and editing was done by using CONSED (19). Finishing of BAC sequences was performed as described by Ramakrishna *et al.* (20).

For sequence annotation, we first identified repetitive sequences by using the REPEATMASKER program (A. F. A. Smit and

Abbreviations: LD, linkage disequilibrium; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; HKA, Hudson–Kreitman–Aguade; BAC, bacterial artificial chromosome.

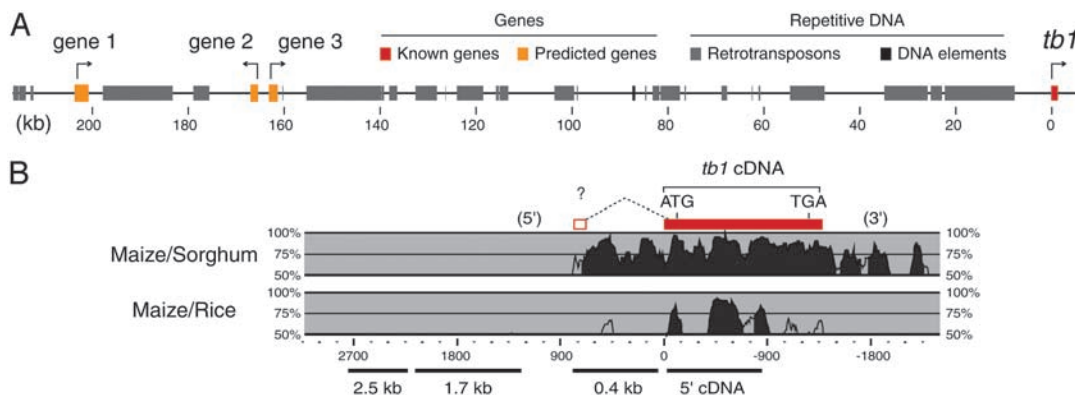
Data deposition: The sequences reported in this paper have been deposited in the GenBank database (accession nos. AF464738, AY325816, and AY428163–AY428435).

See accompanying Biography on page 697.

<sup>§</sup>Present address: Plant Biology Labs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

<sup>¶</sup>To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: [jdoebley@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:jdoebley@facstaff.wisc.edu).

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**Fig. 1.** Genomic region and gene structure. (A) A schematic representation of the *tb1* region indicating predicted genes and repetitive sequence features. (B) VISTA plots compare identity of maize genomic sequence for *tb1* with that of sorghum and rice (similarity indicated by shading). The position of the previously identified cDNA (7) is shown with putative start and termination sites for translation. The location of a possible 5' exon is as indicated (open box, "?"; ref. 7). The locations of sites surveyed for diversity in the current study (2.5-, 1.7-, and 0.4-kb and 5' cDNA sites) are shown at the bottom.

P. Green, REPEATMASKER at <http://ftp.genome.washington.edu/RM/RepeatMasker.html> with speed/sensitivity set to "default" and DNA source set to "Grasses." Nonrepetitive DNA was analyzed for genes by using the FGENESH gene prediction software ([www.softberry.com/berry.phtml/](http://www.softberry.com/berry.phtml/)) with the monocot training set and by homology searches to all sequences in GenBank by using the BLAST algorithm (21). To examine gene structure and extent of sequence conservation at *tb1*, we compared maize *tb1* sequences with those from homologous loci in other grasses by using the main VISTA (MVISTA) program (22–24) with window length set to 100 bp. For these comparisons, maize sequence was aligned to genomic regions from sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*, 8,821–29,960 bp of AF466204) and rice (7,859–29,025 bp of AC091775).

**Sampling Strategy and Plant Material.** We surveyed nucleotide diversity in the *tb1* region by PCR amplification and sequencing of ≈500- to 1,000-bp segments of genomic DNA from a collection of maize and teosinte individuals (Table 3, which is published as supporting information on the PNAS web site). For maize, we used a set of 24 individuals, including 16 landraces, 2 tropical inbreds, and 6 U.S. inbreds, that is nearly identical with that used by Tenaillon *et al.* (25) to survey maize diversity but is less biased toward U.S. inbred material. Samples of landrace DNA are from haploid plants as described (25). Alleles of *tb1* were also amplified from *Z. mays* subsp. *parviglumis* and subsp. *mexicana* and from a more distant relative (*Zea diploperennis*). We attempted to recover products for approximately eight subsp. *parviglumis* and four subsp. *mexicana* alleles and for one *Z. diploperennis* allele.

**PCR and Sequencing.** We PCR-amplified products from genomic DNA by using SuperMix High Fidelity Enzyme mixture (Invitrogen) for 35 cycles with primers designed to match maize genomic sequence (primer sequences are available on request). Where DNA templates were known to harbor a single allele for the *tb1* region (maize inbred and haploid material), PCR products were purified (QIAquick PCR Purification Kit, Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and sequenced on capillary machines (Applied Biosystems) at the University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center. For heterozygous teosinte samples, products were cloned (pCR 2.1-TOPO kit, Invitrogen), and at least five clones per allele were sequenced from each PCR to control for PCR errors, or, preferably, three products were sequenced that had each been cloned from independent PCR amplifications. To ensure correct sequence calls, we sequenced amplicons in both orien-

tations. Sequence reads were assembled and edited with SEQUENCHER software (Gene Codes, Ann Arbor, MI).

In addition, we have included in our analyses sequences for the *tb1* coding and immediate 5' region that have been reported (see Results and refs. 7 and 25). We evaluated singleton changes for one study (25) by resequencing and have submitted new sequences to GenBank as appropriate (accession nos. AY428407–AY428435).

**Sequence Analysis.** Sequences were aligned by using SE-AL Version 2.0a11 (A. Rambaut, 1996. Se-AL: Sequence Alignment Editor, <http://evolve.zoo.ox.ac.uk>). Molecular population genetic statistics were estimated by using the software DNASP, Version 3.51 (26), unless otherwise noted. For the Hudson–Kreitman–Aguade (HKA) test, the *Z. diploperennis* sequence was used to calculate divergence, and *adh1* (25, 27), *adh2* (28), *te1* (29), and *glb1* (25, 27) were used as neutral control genes. For calculation of  $r^2$ , a pairwise measure of LD, insertion/deletion (indel) changes were included in the analysis unless they were associated with simple sequence repeats. Fay and Wu's H test (30) to detect hitchhiking after a selective sweep was performed with 10,000 simulations at <http://crimp.lbl.gov/htest.html>. *Z. diploperennis* was used to infer ancestral character states. For this test, an estimate of population recombination (R) was calculated from the data, and divergence at synonymous and noncoding sites was multiplied by 3/8 to estimate the rate of back mutation as described (30). Neighbor-joining phylogenies were generated by using the PAUP Version 4.0b10 software package (31). All phylogenies were midpoint rooted, and robustness of trees was assessed with 1,000 bootstrap replicates by using the "Fast" stepwise-addition method (trees were constructed with distance measure set to uncorrected "p").

**Results**

**Genomic Sequence of the *tb1* Region.** To determine the full impact of the selective episode in the *tb1* region, we isolated and sequenced two BAC clones that together form a contig of 220.9 kb (Fig. 1A). The sequence from this contig extends 214.3 kb 5' and 5.4 kb 3' to the *tb1*-coding sequence. The contig sequence was annotated by using a combination of gene identification programs and homology searches (see Materials and Methods) that predicted three genes 5' to *tb1* (here referred to as genes 1, 2, and 3; Fig. 1A). Gene 2 is predicted to encode a 227-aa product with homology to metal-transporting ATPases. Genes 1 and 3 have homology to predicted genes of unknown function in several plant genomes, including those of rice and *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and contain ORFs of 2,304 and 1,272 bp, respectively. Gene 3 is the nearest gene 5' to *tb1*, and the length of the

**Table 1. Diversity statistics**

Locus	Length, bp	Maize			<i>parviglumus</i> + <i>mexicana</i>			<i>parviglumus</i>			<i>mexicana</i>		
		<i>n</i>	$\theta \times 10^3$	$\pi \times 10^3$	<i>n</i>	$\theta \times 10^3$	$\pi \times 10^3$	<i>n</i>	$\theta \times 10^3$	$\pi \times 10^3$	<i>n</i>	$\theta \times 10^3$	$\pi \times 10^3$
162.9-kb	467	18	10.7	12.3	10	16.2	13.9	5	12.1	11.9	5	19.0	19.3
93.4-kb	485	14	27.1	20.8	13	41.8	38.9	8	38.6	37.5	5	40.3	43.1
58.6-kb	520	23	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45.8-kb	1,003	24	1.1	0.3	13	33.8	34.7	9	31.1	32.9	4	32.8	36.7
35.6-kb	1,024	24	3.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.1-kb	842	24	6.7	4.0	12	59.8	72.2	8	17.6	12.7	4	11.6	10.8
2.5-kb	534	24	3.5	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.7-kb	935	24	0.6	0.3	14	35.7	37.3	8	34.1	34.9	6	38.8	38.8
0.4-kb	761	32	3.4	1.4	10	5.0	3.6	7	4.6	3.6	3	3.7	3.7
5' cDNA	839	32	1.8	1.0	10	6.3	4.2	7	6.8	5.2	3	0.8	0.8

Length of sampled regions (bp) is relative to B73 maize inbred genomic sequence, and diversity was estimated for maize, for subsp. *parviglumus* and subsp. *mexicana*, and for each teosinte subspecies individually. Sites for which we did not obtain teosinte data are indicated by dashes. For the 0.4-kb and 5' cDNA sites, we analyzed sequence data reported in two studies (7, 25).

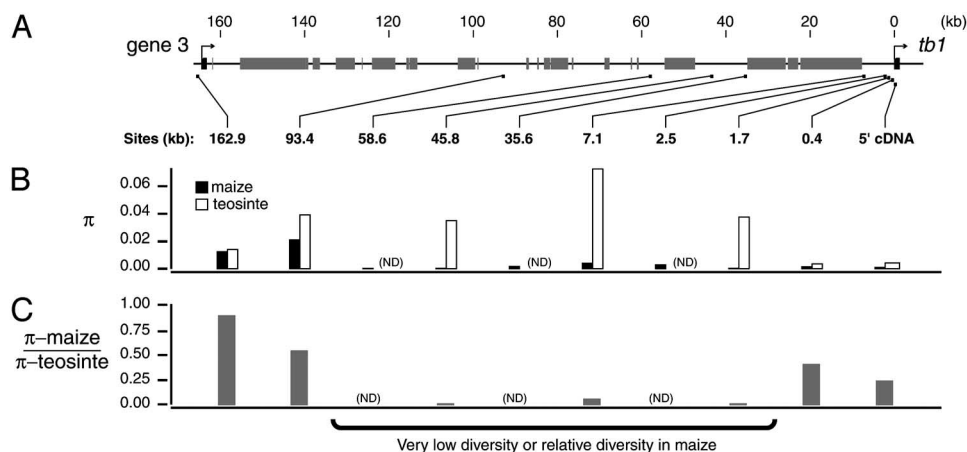
intergenic region between *tb1* and gene 3 is 161.4 kb. The *tb1* region also harbors a large number of repetitive elements that belong primarily to retrotransposon families, and the program REPEATMASKER (see *Materials and Methods*) identified 45% of the sequence contig as highly repetitive. The *tb1* upstream region thus appears relatively gene-poor (compare with ref. 32), and the large size of the intergenic segment between gene 3 and *tb1* is particularly striking.

***tb1* Gene Structure.** Relatively little is known about *tb1* gene organization. The longest identified cDNA clone from the *tb1* locus is 1,306 bp and contains the highly conserved coding sequence (7, 33). The sequence from this clone is contiguous with genomic DNA (Fig. 1*B* and ref. 33), and the length of the clone is consistent with the size of *tb1* message detected by Northern blot analysis (33). In addition, a small exon located 5' to the cDNA sequence has also been identified from a single RT-PCR product (Fig. 1*B* and ref. 33), although it is unclear that the message containing this exon can initiate translation in-frame to make the conserved TB1 protein. Moreover, we have been unable to repeat the amplification of the 5' maize exon by RT-PCR (suggesting that inclusion of the exon is a rare event); and using the 5' RACE technique, we have never recovered spliced products from the *tb1* locus (data not shown).

To gain additional insight into *tb1* gene structure, we have compared genomic *tb1* sequences from maize with correspond-

ing genomic sequences from a sorghum *tb1*-like gene and with the rice ortholog, *OsTB1* (34). Sorghum is a close relative to maize within the tribe Andropogoneae (35), whereas rice is a distant relative to maize within the family Poaceae (36). Pairwise identity plots to the maize sequence are shown in Fig. 1*B*. A large region conserved between maize and sorghum extends for  $\approx 1$  kb both 5' and 3' to the known maize cDNA sequence. As expected, less conservation is observed when maize is compared with the more distantly related rice *OsTB1*, although a small region of high identity is apparent between maize and rice in the region 5' to the coding sequence (Fig. 1*B*). It is possible that sequences conserved with either sorghum or rice that are located 5' or 3' to the known maize cDNA sequence are required for conserved aspects of *tb1* regulation. Although conservation of the putative 5' exon sequence with sorghum is difficult to interpret because of the extensive similarity between maize and sorghum sequences, the comparison with rice does not provide evidence for conservation of this exon. Collectively, our data suggest that the functional *tb1* message may be transcribed from the single large exon that contains the conserved coding sequence.

**Genetic Diversity in the *tb1* Region.** To assess the impact of selection at *tb1*, we have examined levels of DNA polymorphism for ten sites ranging from 467 to 1,024 bp in length located in the region from *tb1* to gene 3 (Table 1 and Figs. 1*B* and 2*A*). The 5' cDNA site (Fig. 1*B*) corresponds to the 5' most 839 bp of the



**Fig. 2.** Diversity survey. (A) The location of sampled sites relative to sequence features in the gene 3 to *tb1* region. (B) The levels of nucleotide diversity ( $\pi$ ) for maize and teosinte. (C) The relative ratio of  $\pi$  in maize to teosinte. Values of  $\pi$  for teosinte were calculated from combined subsp. *parviglumus* and subsp. *mexicana* sequences. ND, regions for which teosinte data are not determined.

**Table 2. Tests for selection and hitchhiking**

Region	Maize								Teosinte statistics	
	HKA tests, <i>P</i> values				Statistics				Tajima's D	Fu and Li's D*
	Sites, bp	<i>adh1</i>	<i>adh2</i>	<i>te1</i>	<i>glb1</i>	Tajima's D	Fu and Li's D*	H		
162.9-kb	446	0.854	0.665	0.547	0.697	0.563	1.540 <sup>†</sup>	-3.059 <sup>†</sup>	-0.652	-0.623
93.4-kb	431	0.950	0.827	0.393	0.896	-1.014	-0.972	-2.418	-0.314	-0.321
58.6-kb	—	—	—	—	—	-1.161	-1.591	—	—	—
45.8-kb	—	—	—	—	—	-1.884 <sup>†</sup>	-2.796 <sup>†</sup>	-4.022 <sup>†</sup>	0.122	0.279
35.6-kb	464	0.009 <sup>‡</sup>	0.004 <sup>‡</sup>	0.129	0.006 <sup>‡</sup>	-1.589	-1.593	—	—	—
7.1-kb	841	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>	0.042 <sup>†</sup>	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>	-1.480	-0.861	-10.283 <sup>†</sup>	0.974	0.517
2.5-kb	—	—	—	—	—	-0.600	0.629	—	—	—
1.7-kb	601	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>	-0.920	-0.661	—	0.195	0.456
0.4-kb	730	0.219	0.167	0.818	0.148	-1.814 <sup>†</sup>	-2.980 <sup>†</sup>	-0.540	-1.284	-1.509
5' cDNA	833	0.051	0.039 <sup>†</sup>	0.389	0.030 <sup>†</sup>	-1.273	-1.150	-0.923	-1.595	-1.577

We were unable to apply the HKA test to the 2.5-, 45.8-, and 58.6-kb sites for which we were not able to recover the *Z. diploperennis* outgroup sequence. Data from subsp. *parviglumis* and subsp. *mexicana* were combined to calculate Tajima's D and Fu and Li's D\* statistics for teosinte. For statistical tests, †, *P* < 0.05; ‡, *P* < 0.01.

previously published *tb1* cDNA sequence (33). Of this, 783 bp are coding if the first in-frame ATG in the *tb1* ORF is defined as the translational start site. The remaining nine regions are noncoding and are referred to by distance (in kilobases) from the 5' cDNA site. The 162.9-kb site is located immediately 5' to the gene 3 ORF (Fig. 2A).

We calculated two estimates of diversity from our data. Nucleotide polymorphism ( $\theta$ ) is calculated from the total number of segregating sites with correction for sample size (37), and nucleotide diversity ( $\pi$ ) is the probability that two randomly selected sequences will possess different nucleotides at a site. In maize,  $\theta$  and  $\pi$  are very low for all sites extending from the *tb1* transcript to the 58.6-kb site, with diversity at the 1.7-, 45.8-, and 58.6-kb sites (Table 1 and Fig. 2B) among the lowest reported for any maize loci (25, 29, 38, 39). At the 93.4- and 162.9-kb sites diversity is markedly higher in maize.

Although low diversity is consistent with selection, absolute levels of diversity are also expected to vary according to levels of functional constraints on sequence evolution (e.g., coding vs. noncoding). To correct for this, we examined nucleotide diversity in maize ( $\pi_M$ ) relative to that in teosinte ( $\pi_T$ ) with the expectation that a reduction in the  $\pi_M/\pi_T$  ratio relative to that observed for neutral genes should reflect past selection specific to the maize lineage (Fig. 2C). Although the ratio for neutrally evolving maize loci is  $\approx 0.75$  (39, 40), a striking reduction in relative diversity is observed at the 1.7-, 7.1-, and 45.8-kb sites ( $\pi_M/\pi_T < 0.009$  for the 1.7- and 45.8-kb sites; Fig. 2C). For the 5' cDNA, 0.4- and 93.4-kb sites, relative diversity is somewhat higher (each >0.23), and at the 162.9-kb site the value of the  $\pi_M/\pi_T$  ratio is typical of that expected solely from the effect of the domestication bottleneck. The region of strong selection identified by Wang *et al.* (7) at *tb1* begins 0.9 kb 5' to the *tb1* coding sequence, and our data show that the region of selection extends to between the 58.6- and 93.4-kb sites. Our data provide no evidence that SNP diversity at the closest gene 5' to *tb1* was reduced by selection.

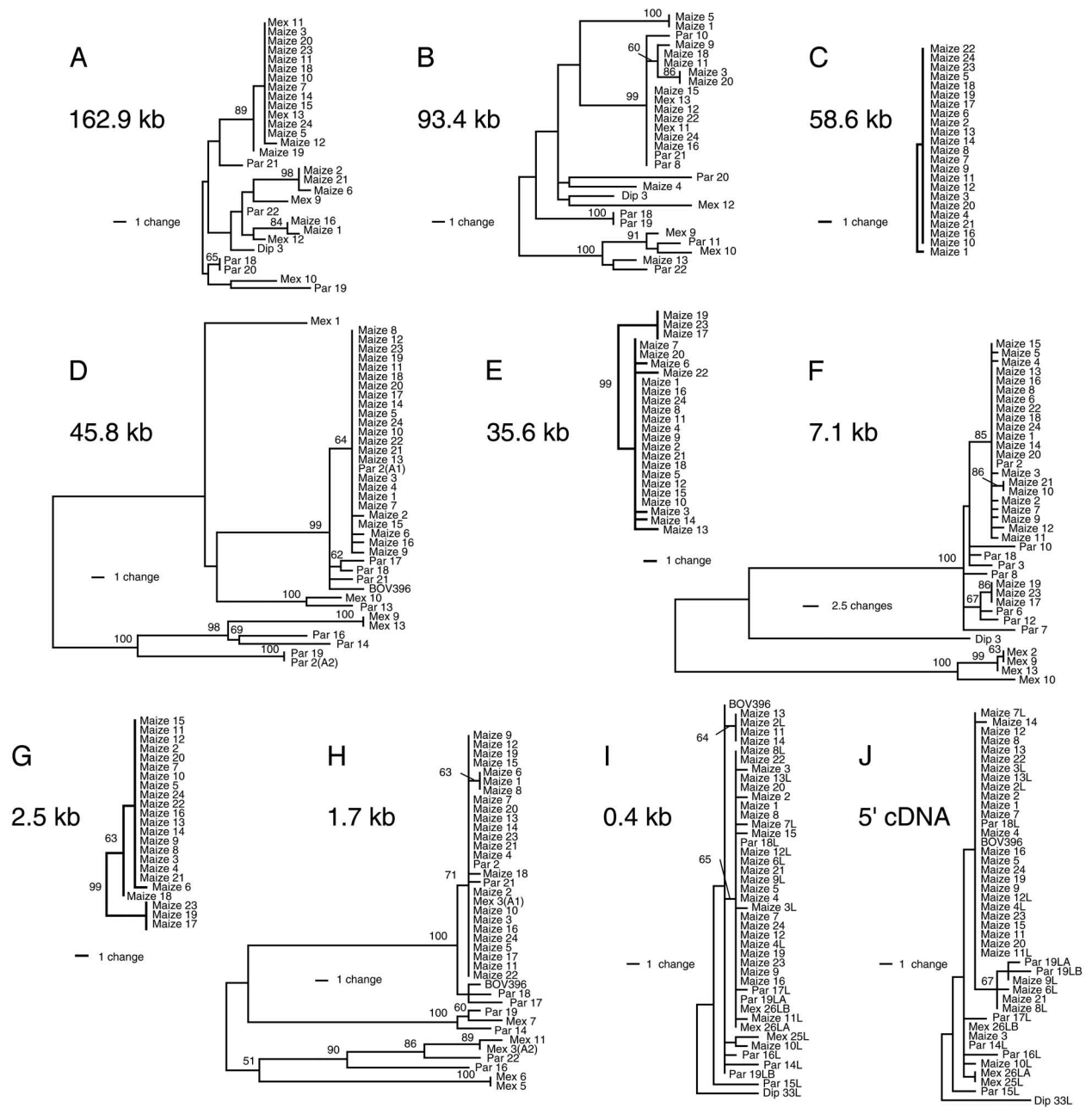
**Tests for Selection.** The HKA selection test (41) examines whether selection has reduced diversity at a candidate locus relative to that observed at neutral loci. We applied the HKA test to our data by using four loci sampled in previous studies (see *Materials and Methods*) as neutral controls and *Z. diploperennis* as an outgroup (Table 2). For the 1.7- and 7.1-kb sites, HKA test results are significant for each comparison, whereas for the 35.6-kb site results are highly significant for three of the four tests. In each case, at least three tests remain significant if the

conservative Bonferroni procedure is used to correct for multiple tests within each site. For the 5' cDNA site, test results are marginally significant for two of the four tests, although not after a Bonferroni correction is applied. No tests were significant for any comparisons for other sites in the region. Collectively, the HKA test results suggest selection within the region of low maize diversity 5' to the *tb1* coding sequence and indicate that the 5' boundary of the selective sweep at *tb1* does not extend as far upstream as the 93.4-kb site.

We have also calculated Tajima's D statistic (42) to test for nonneutral evolution. For this statistic, negative values are consistent with directional selection. Tajima's D statistic is negative for all sites in maize with the exception of the 162.9-kb site (Table 2), although no significant deviations remain after application of a Bonferroni correction. For teosinte, values of D are typically closer to zero for most sites (Table 2), and no significant deviations from neutrality were detected. Fu and Li's D\* (43), an additional statistic that has an interpretation similar to Tajima's D statistic, gives similar results (Table 2). Although the D test statistics provide little statistical support for selection in the *tb1* region, these statistics are known to have low power to detect selection and can be influenced by additional population genetic and demographic factors (44). As descriptive statistics, however, the negative values in maize relative to teosinte for the region of low maize diversity are consistent with the expectation of a selective sweep.

Finally, we calculated the H statistic (30) to test for genetic hitchhiking. We observed significant results (*P* < 0.05) with this test at three of six sites (7.1, 45.8, and 162.9 kb), whereas only 1 of 20 significant tests (5%) would be expected by chance. This finding suggests that diversity at some of the sites was affected by hitchhiking. In theory, H values should be nonsignificant at the selected site itself, significant at sites in the region of hitchhiking, and not significant at more distant locations for which the hitchhiking effect has been diminished by recombination (30). The pattern we observe is roughly consistent with selection at a site upstream to *tb1* and hitchhiking in the 7.1- to 162.9-kb region. The nonsignificant result at 93.4 kb may be a function of the small sample size at this site (*n* = 14).

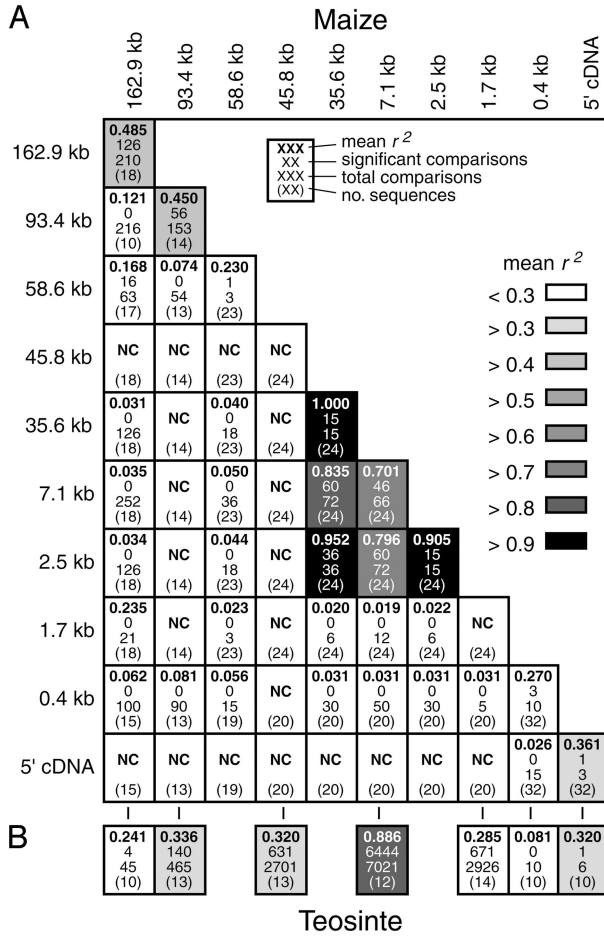
**Phylogenetic Analysis.** In phylogenetic studies of neutral loci, maize sequences are typically dispersed among different clades that include closely related teosinte sequences (28, 38, 45). The observed trees can be explained by incomplete lineage sorting among the closely related *Z. mays* subspecies. In the simplest model of selection, in which a single favored haplotype at a locus



**Fig. 3.** Phylogenies. Neighbor-joining trees are shown for 10 sites in the *tb1* region with percent bootstrap support indicated at nodes when >50%. In the absence of an outgroup for all sites, we used midpoint rooting to generate tree outputs that facilitate comparisons of topologies. Teosinte samples are indicated as either Par (subsp. *parviglumis*) or Mex (subsp. *mexicana*), and *Z. diploperennis* samples (Dip) are shown for sites where full-length sequence was obtained. Multiple alleles recovered from heterozygous teosinte plants are indicated (sample name plus A1 or A2). For the 0.4-kb and 5' cDNA sites, sample names that end with L, LA, or LB are from Wang *et al.* (7). However, sample maize 1L from the previous study (7) was changed to BOV396 to facilitate discussion (see text).

became fixed during domestication, maize sequences would be expected to form a single clade with only minor differences (7). We have generated phylogenies from our data to test this expectation and to investigate the relationships between maize and teosinte haplotypes for the *tb1* region (Fig. 3). For both the 93.4- and 162.9-kb sites (Fig. 3 *A* and *B*), maize alleles are dispersed among well supported clades that include teosinte samples. Wang *et al.* (7) reported a similar neutral topology for sequences that include the 0.4-kb and 5' cDNA sites (Fig. 1*B*). The phylogenies we constructed for the 0.4-kb and 5' cDNA sites (Fig. 3 *I* and *J*) include the sequences of Wang *et al.* (7) but also an additional 21 maize sequences (see *Materials and Methods* and

ref. 25). The combined data sets continue to give neutral topologies for the 0.4-kb to 5' cDNA region, although the neutral topology is less evident for the 5' cDNA site. In contrast, trees for regions located from the 1.7- to the 58.6-kb sites have topologies that are consistent with the expectation of a selective sweep (Fig. 3 *C–H*). In particular, for the 1.7-, 45.8-, and 58.6-kb sites, all maize samples that we included in our diversity survey are nearly identical (Fig. 3 *C*, *D*, and *H*). For the 2.5-, 7.1-, and 35.6-kb sites, the majority of maize samples also fall within clades of nearly identical sequences, whereas three maize sequences (samples 17, 19, and 23) fall into a second distinct clade that is close to the major maize clade at each site (Fig. 3 *E–G*).



**Fig. 4.** LD. Within- and between-region pairwise LD comparisons for maize (A) and within-region pairwise LD comparisons for teosinte (B). Magnitude of mean  $r^2$  is indicated by shading (see scale, A). No pairwise comparisons (NC) could be calculated where insufficient polymorphism was present.

Wang *et al.* (7) observed that, whereas most maize sequences in the region immediately 5' to *tb1* fall into a single clade, a haplotype for one maize individual (BOV396) was slightly different. To examine how the sequence from this sample relates to the major maize types at additional intergenic sites, we sampled an allele from this individual for the 1.7- and 45.8-kb sites, where all maize sequences we used to sample diversity form single clades. The BOV396 sample remains distinct from other maize sequences at these sites (Fig. 3 D and H), although it falls near the major maize clade in each case. We also note that a teosinte allele from one subsp. *parviglumis* individual (Par-2) is identical with the major maize haplotype for all sites in the selected region for which we sampled teosinte sequences (Fig. 3 D, F, and H).

Finally, we searched for polymorphisms that are fixed in maize but are absent from all teosinte sequences with the expectation that such changes might underlie phenotypic differences between maize and teosinte. We found no such fixed changes in the regions we surveyed.

**LD.** We have examined the pattern of LD in the *tb1* region with the expectation that LD should be higher near a selected site (or sites). We caution, however, that our sampling strategy was not designed specifically to assess LD (our sample sizes are small and vary between sites), and conclusions should be interpreted with caution.

To determine within- and between-region LD for maize we

calculated mean  $r^2$  values and determined the number of significant pairwise comparisons by using Fisher's exact test (Fig. 4A). At the 93.4- and 162.9-kb sites, for which we have not detected obvious selective signatures, mean  $r^2$  values are between 0.4 and 0.5, and 60% and 36% of comparisons are significant, respectively. For between-site comparisons that include the 93.4- and 162.9-kb sites LD is very low and virtually no significant comparisons are observed. Although the low level of polymorphism in maize for regions 3' to the 93.4-kb site limits our ability to assess LD, we do observe strong within- and between-site LD for the 2.5-, 7.1-, and 35.6-kb sites ( $0.7 < r^2 < 1.0$ ; significant comparisons >69% of total comparisons for each analysis).

To better understand the pattern of LD in maize, we also assessed within-region LD in teosinte (Fig. 4B). For the most part, the pattern of LD in teosinte is similar to that observed for maize, and LD is sharply elevated at the 7.1-kb site (corresponding to the region of elevated LD in maize). This finding suggests that factors in addition to selection during domestication may explain (or partially explain) the observed pattern of LD for maize (see Discussion). We note, however, that the high divergence of subsp. *parviglumis* and subsp. *mexicana* sequences at the 7.1-kb site (Table 1 and Fig. 3F) may bias the estimate of LD for teosinte at this site.

**Discussion**

**Selection and Genetic Diversity.** The extent to which selection at a locus constrains diversity at neighboring loci is a key factor for understanding overall patterns of genomic diversity. We have systematically sampled SNP diversity at and nearby *tb1*, a major domestication locus, to ascertain the genomic impact of selection. We detected clear evidence for a selective sweep that extends at least 58.6 kb 5' to the *tb1* coding region, but the 5' boundary of the selective sweep resides no farther than 93.4 kb 5' to *tb1*. Current statistical approaches detect no nonneutral drop in SNP diversity in flanking regions.

The region between *tb1* and gene 3 is characterized by a mixture of nongenic unique sequences separated by intervening tracts of repetitive elements, including retrotransposons. This type of genomic organization resembles that reported for other regions of the maize genome (32, 46), although gene density in the *tb1* region is low. The core selective sweep 5' to *tb1* is entirely contained within the region between *tb1* and gene 3. This region does not appear to harbor additional genic sequences, although we cannot rule out the possibility that a gene or genes may exist in this region that are difficult to detect by current methods (e.g., genes producing small products or functional RNAs). We also note that several recent studies have shown that haplotypes can differ significantly for the presence or absence of sequences between inbred maize strains (47, 48). Therefore, because our genomic sequence data come from a single maize strain, our description of the genomic organization for the *tb1* region may not be representative of all *Z. mays* germ plasm. Nevertheless, the simplest interpretation of our analyses is that selection at *tb1* has not appreciably affected genomic diversity at other genes. If genes in addition to *tb1* contribute to the chromosome 1 quantitative trait locus effect for which *tb1* is a candidate (8–11), our data suggest that they are not included as part of the selective sweep at *tb1* itself.

The limited impact of selection at *tb1* on genomic diversity is striking given that *tb1* was under strong selection during domestication (7). In contrast, selected regions in other species have typically been found to include multiple genes. In *Drosophila melanogaster*, Sáez *et al.* (49) defined a selective sweep of ~41–54 kb near the *Sod* locus that is similar in chronological age to the sweep at *tb1* (but probably far older in generation number). The estimated selection coefficient for this sweep (49) is similar to that estimated for *tb1* (7). Although the physical size of the selective sweep near *Sod* is smaller than we observe at *tb1*, at least five

transcripts are within the core region of low diversity in the *Drosophila* sweep (49). Thus, the impact of selection in the SOD region can be viewed as more extensive than that observed at *tb1*. In the malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*, selective sweeps of >200 kb (50) and ≈100 kb (51) have also been characterized for resistance to antimalarial drugs. In each case, multiple genes are included in the region affected by strong selection (50, 51).

Species differences for the impact of selection on diversity include factors that have been well characterized from theory, such as recombination rate, population size, population structure, and breeding systems. The observation that selection has minimally affected diversity at regions adjacent to *tb1* is probably explained in part by a large population size during maize domestication (2) and by a bottleneck of short generation number (39). Furthermore, maize is a wind-pollinated, outcrossing species and therefore has a high effective recombination rate that is also expected to reduce the genomic effect of selection.

**LD Pattern in the *tb1* Region.** The level of LD in genomes has attracted recent interest because it controls the resolution and practicability of association-mapping studies (52). LD is governed largely by recombination and decays with genetic distance. However, many historical, demographic, and population genetic factors also influence LD (53), and increased LD has been used to pinpoint selective sweeps even in the absence of selective signatures detectable by traditional selection tests (54). Tenaillon *et al.* (25) examined interlocus LD among 21 loci distributed on chromosome 1 (including the *tb1* locus) and detected no evidence for substantial LD between sites located at centimorgan distances. To our knowledge our study is the first to examine the pattern of LD among adjacent sites in a large maize sequence contig, and we detected little evidence for significant LD between sites outside the region of the selective sweep upstream to *tb1*. Our results are consistent with the observation that LD typically decays rapidly within individual maize loci (25, 52), although loci in regions of low recombination (i.e., near centromeres) may have more extensive LD (52).

Although lack of polymorphism limited our analysis of LD for much of the selected region in maize, the high level of LD that we did observe within this region is consistent with the expectation of selection. However, in the maize genome, recombination is thought to occur largely at “hotspots” (55, 56), and recombination in intergenic regions may be several orders of magnitude lower than that observed in transcribed regions (56). Thus, it may be that LD is elevated within the selected region 5' to *tb1* transcribed sequences, in part, because recombination is rare in this portion of the intergenic region between *tb1* and gene 3 (this would elevate LD regardless of selection). Consistent with this possibility, LD is high in teosinte for one site within the selected region for which LD is also high in maize. This observation raises the possibility that differences in the frequency of recombination across the *tb1* to gene 3 region may have significantly contributed to the observed pattern of LD in maize. If recombination is low within the region of the selective sweep, selection for a single or a small number of causative polymorphisms in maize could account for the extensive region of extremely low diversity 5' to *tb1*, even though diversity and LD patterns at sites that immediately flank the selected sweep are consistent with neutral patterns.

**Location and Origin of Selected Polymorphisms.** Conservation of the 0.4-kb site with sorghum and rice is consistent with a regulatory role

for sequences immediately 5' to the *tb1* transcript. However, we detected no evidence for selection at this site (see also ref. 7), even though *tb1* regulation appears to have been a domestication target (12, 15). Instead, the core region of selection at *tb1* extends 5' from the 0.4-kb site for as much as ≈90 kb. Although traditional views of gene regulation in plants have posited that regulatory sequences are located within several kilobases of transcript sequences, our data suggest that sequences more distant from the presumed promoter region may also influence *tb1* expression. Precedent for this view is provided from studies of the maize *b1* gene, where an enhancer required for *b1* regulation was localized ≈100 kb 5' to transcribed sequences (57).

We identified a teosinte haplotype (Par-2) that was identical with the major maize haplotype at each site that we sequenced in the selected region. The extent to which variation at *tb1* alleles controls plant architecture in teosinte is not known, and it is possible that haplotypes that confer maize-like *tb1* phenotypes predated maize domestication. This view differs from one in which major mutations arising during domestication contributed to cultivation. “Domestication” alleles at *BoCAL* in cauliflower and *fw2.2* in tomato are also present in wild-progenitor populations (3, 58), although the possibility of hybridization between the cultivated varieties and wild populations remains a caution for these studies (3, 58) and ours. It is nevertheless intriguing that the Par-2 sequence is from the subsp. *parviglumis* population of teosinte that is likely the direct progenitor to maize (59) and that subsp. *parviglumis* and maize are thought to hybridize infrequently (60).

We also identified a single maize sequence (BOV396) that differs from the major maize clades for at least two sites in the selected region. This finding suggests that several *tb1* allele types can confer maize-like morphology. We do caution, however, that because the causative polymorphisms at *tb1* are not known, recombination or gene-conversion events could complicate inferences for haplotype genealogies.

**Domestication Impact and Crop Improvement.** The extent to which genetic diversity has been lost during domestication has profound implications for the management of conventional breeding programs for crop improvement (1) and necessitates a broader understanding of the effect of selection on diversity in crop genomes. The genetic bottleneck during maize domestication is among the mildest observed in a major crop species (2), and our results show that it is possible for selection at a major domestication locus in maize to have little effect on genomic diversity at neighboring genes. Although it is likely that stronger effects of selection on diversity will be observed in maize where selected loci are in regions of low recombination (e.g., centromeric regions; see also ref. 52), it may be that the major effect of selection on the maize genome is limited largely by the number of loci that were directly targeted during domestication. In the next few years, advances in technologies and resources for genome science in maize will enable a systematic assessment of this hypothesis.

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