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(submitted by Johann Joets <johann.joets@inra.fr>)

Full Author List: Joets, Johann¹; Coursol, Sylvie²; Turc, Olivier³; Cabrera-Bosquet, Llorenç³; Martin-Magnette, Marie-Laure^{4,5,6}; Salvi, Silvio⁷; Venon, Anthony¹; Chaignon, Sandrine²; Laplaige, Jérôme⁸; Gendrot, Ghislaine⁸; Palaffre, Carine⁹; Castel, Stéphanie⁹; Pateyron, Stéphanie^{4,5}; Brunaud, Véronique^{4,5}; Taconnat-Soubigou, Ludivine^{4,5}; Dumas, Fabrice¹; Marande, William¹⁰; Rousselet, Agnès¹; Belcram, Harry¹; Charcosset, Alain¹; Tardieu, François³; Welcker, Claude³; Rogowsky, Peter⁸; Vitte, Clémentine¹

¹ GQE - Le Moulon, INRA, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS, AgroParisTech, Univ. Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

² Institut Jean-Pierre Bourgin, INRA, AgroParisTech, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, RD10, F-78026 Versailles Cedex, France.

³ LEPSE, INRA, Univ. Montpellier, 34060 Montpellier, France.

⁴ Institute of Plant Sciences Paris Saclay IPS2, CNRS, INRA, Univ. Paris-Sud, Univ. Evry, Univ. Paris-Saclay, Bâtiment 630, 91405 Orsay, France.

⁵ Institute of Plant Sciences Paris-Saclay IPS2, Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris-Cité, Bâtiment 630, 91405, Orsay, France.

⁶ UMR MIA-Paris, AgroParisTech, INRA, Université Paris-Saclay, 75005, Paris, France.

⁷ Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences - DIST AL, University of Bologna, Viale Fanin, 44, 40127 Bologna, Italy.

⁸ Laboratoire Reproduction et Développement des Plantes, Univ. Lyon, ENS de Lyon, UCB Lyon 1 CNRS, INRA, 69000 Lyon, France.

⁹ UE0394 SMH Maïs, INRA, France.

¹⁰ Centre National des Ressources Génomiques Végétales, INRA UPR 1258, Castanet-Tolosan, France.

Structural variation (SV) is a major driver of plant adaptation and genome evolution. It originates from transposable element insertion, as well as gene Copy Number (CNV) and Presence/Absence Variation (PAV). Maize is a crop species with a complex genome, and exhibits extensive SV among lines, as well as strong phenotypic differences. It is therefore a good model to explore the diverse molecular mechanisms leading to SV, and to investigate to what extent SV impacts phenotypic variation. Finally, the geographical origin of the different maize inbred lines is well described, allowing for linking SV to environmental adaptation. Here, we present whole genome assemblies from seven European and American maize lines of various geographical origins and phenotypes, and with contrasted genome size. This dataset allows unprecedented genome-wide comparisons and characterization of maize SV with high sequence accuracy, thus offering the opportunity to evaluate the prevalence of the molecular mechanisms underlying these variations and to characterize the features responsible for genome size variation.

These seven maize lines together with B73 were cultivated under contrasted water conditions in the PHENOARCH phenotyping platform allowing precise characterization of growth and development together with precise measurements of environmental conditions. Thirteen different organs harvested at various developmental stages have been used for RNA-seq-based transcriptome analysis. This massive dataset will be used to evidence the possible role of SVs in quantitative responses to water deficit as well as the impact of SVs in gene regulation networks. Overall, this work will provide insights on the molecular origins and functional consequences of SV.

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