

10.1071/CP17371_AC

© CSIRO 2018

Supplementary Material: *Crop & Pasture Science*, 2018, **69**, 347–353.

Quantitative trait loci for sensory and textural properties of Chinese white noodles from a population of recombinant inbred lines of winter wheat

Xiaocun Zhang^{A,D,}, Yanwu Fu^{B,*}, Yiru Xu^C and Ying Guo^C*

^AGrain Process Technology and Engineering Technology Center in Shandong Province, College of Food Science and Engineering, Shandong Agricultural University, No. 61 Daizong Street, Tai'an, Shandong Province 271018, China.

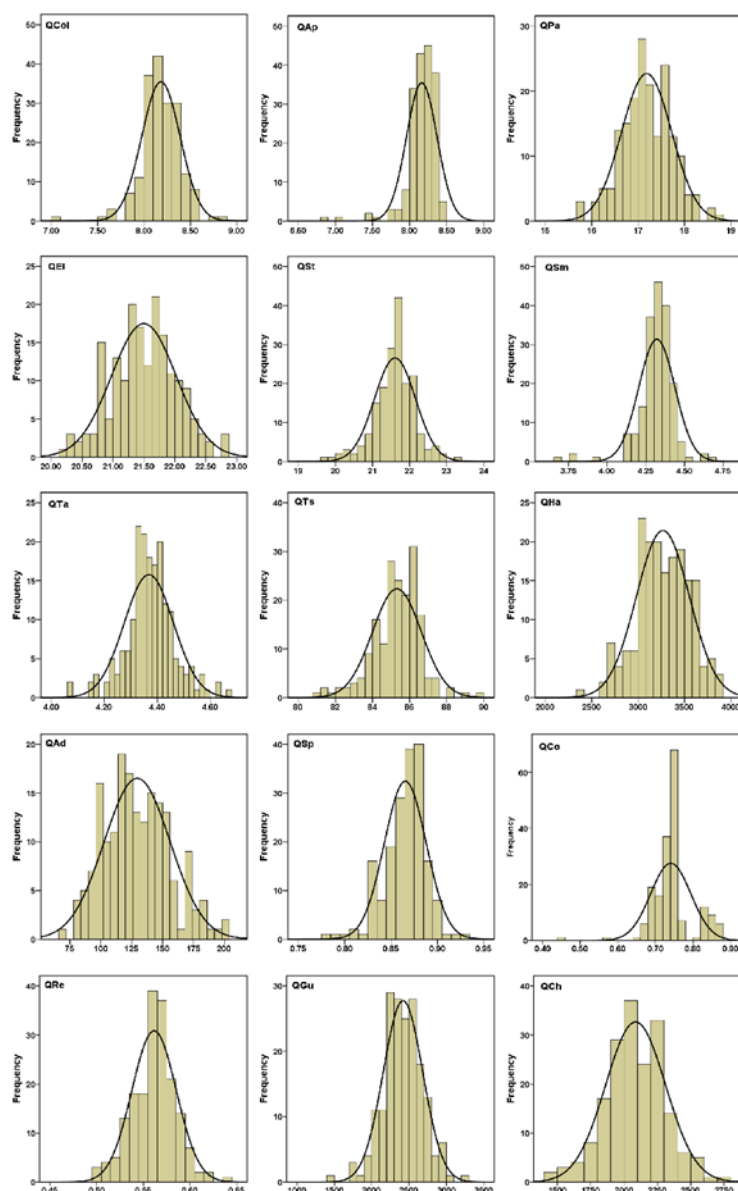
^BShandong Medicine Technician College, Tai'an, Shandong Province 271018, China.

^CState Key Laboratory of Crop Biology, Shandong Key Laboratory of Crop Biology, College of Agronomy, Shandong Agricultural University, No. 61 Daizong Street, Tai'an, Shandong Province 271018, China.

^DCorresponding author. Email: xczhang@sdau.edu.cn

*These authors contributed equally to this study.

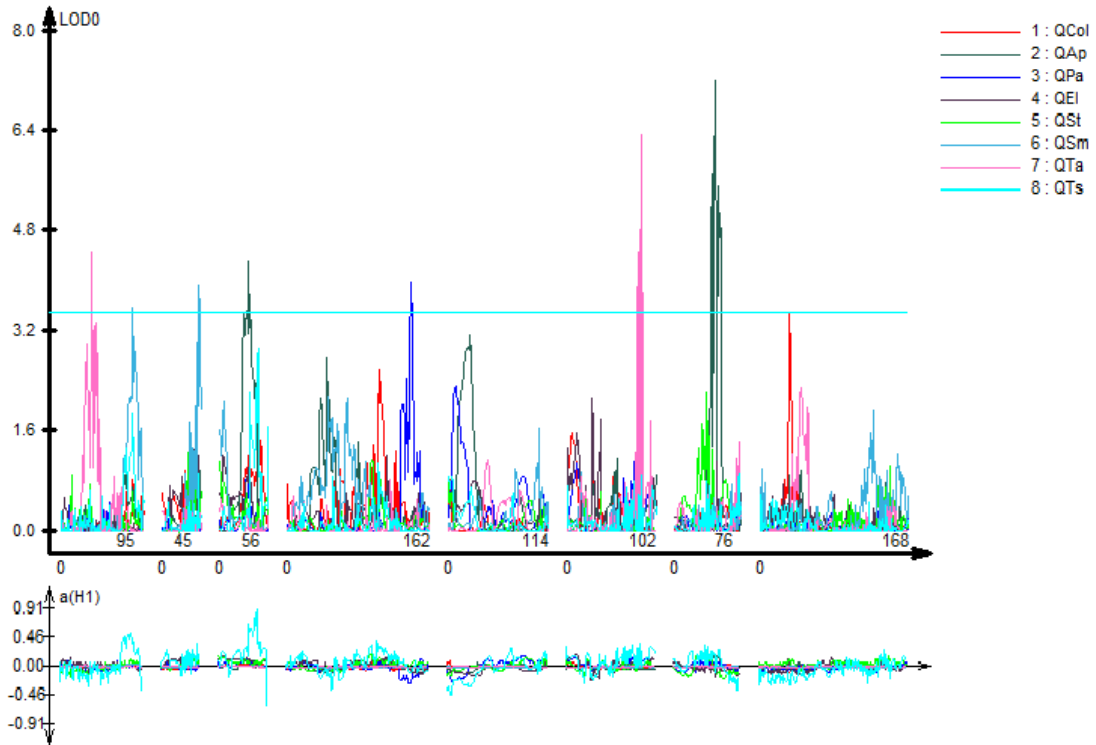
Supplemental data



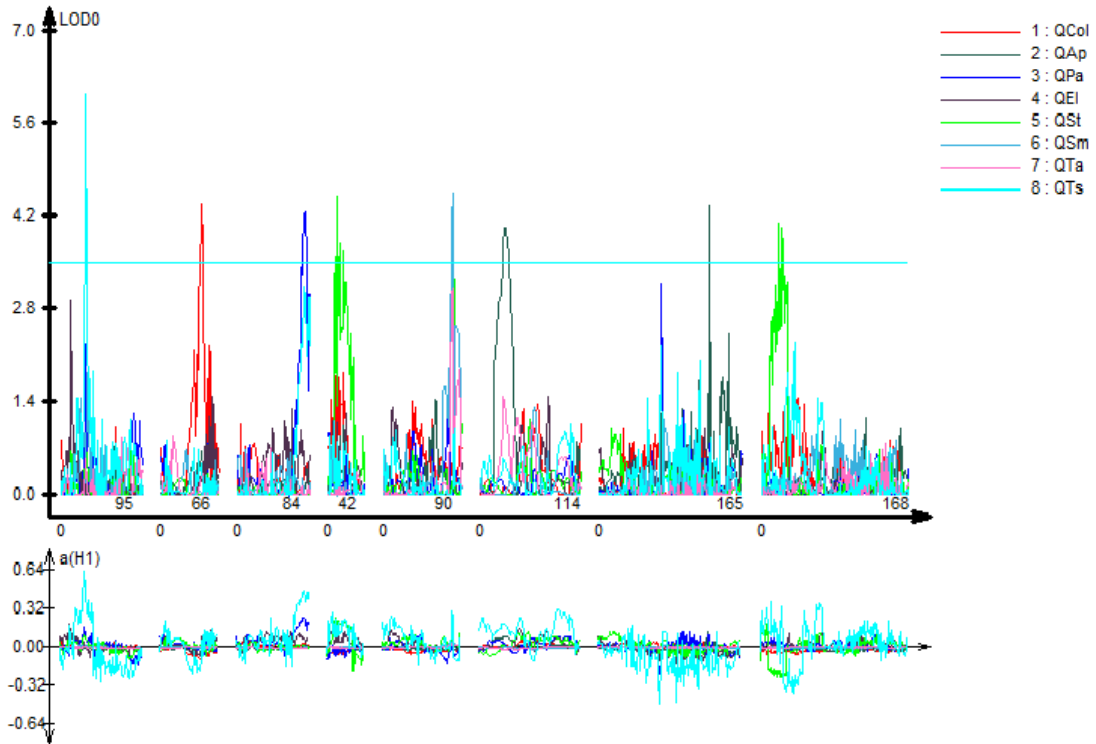
Supplementary material Fig. 1. Frequency distributions of the Chinese white noodle sensory and textural properties traits in 184 RIL lines derived from LM6 × TN18, evaluated in three environments.

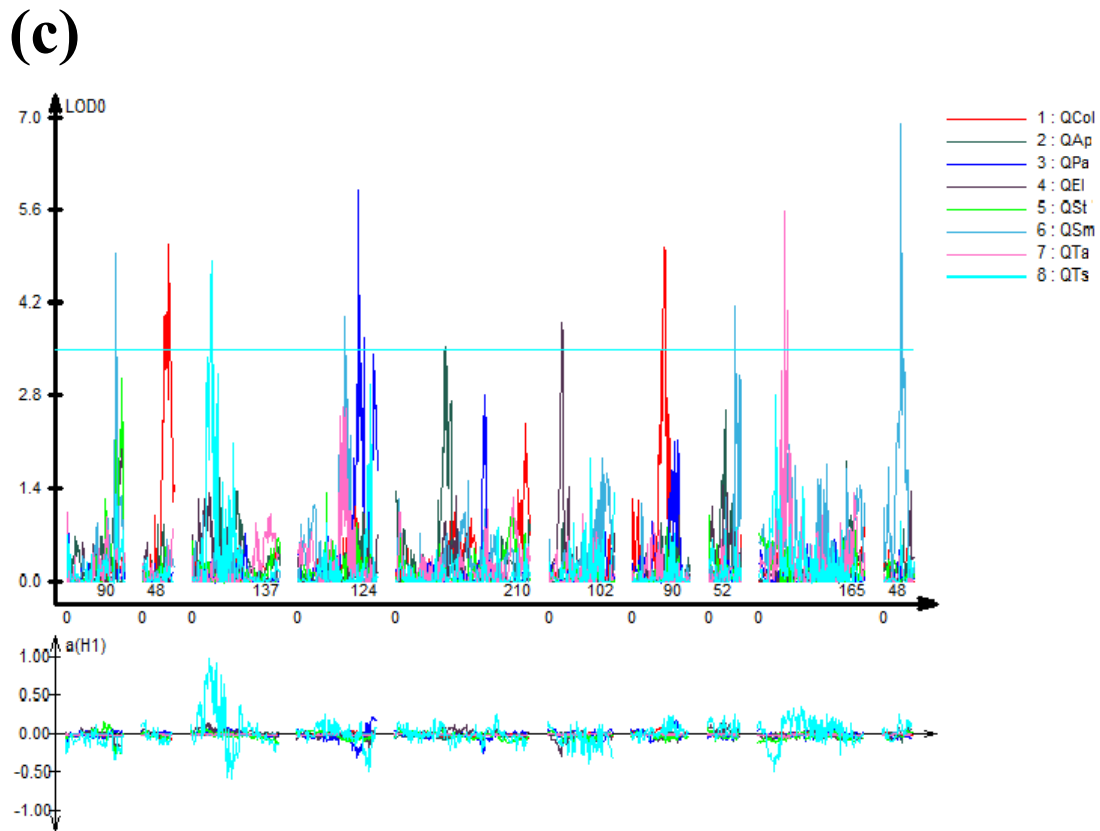
QHa, QAd, QSp, QCo, QGu, QCh, QRe, QCoI, QAp, QPa, QEI, QSt, QSm, QTa and QTs are the traits of hardness, adhesiveness, springiness, cohesiveness, resilience, gumminess, chewiness, color, appearance, palate, elasticity, stickiness, smoothness, taste and the total score, respectively.

(a)



(b)

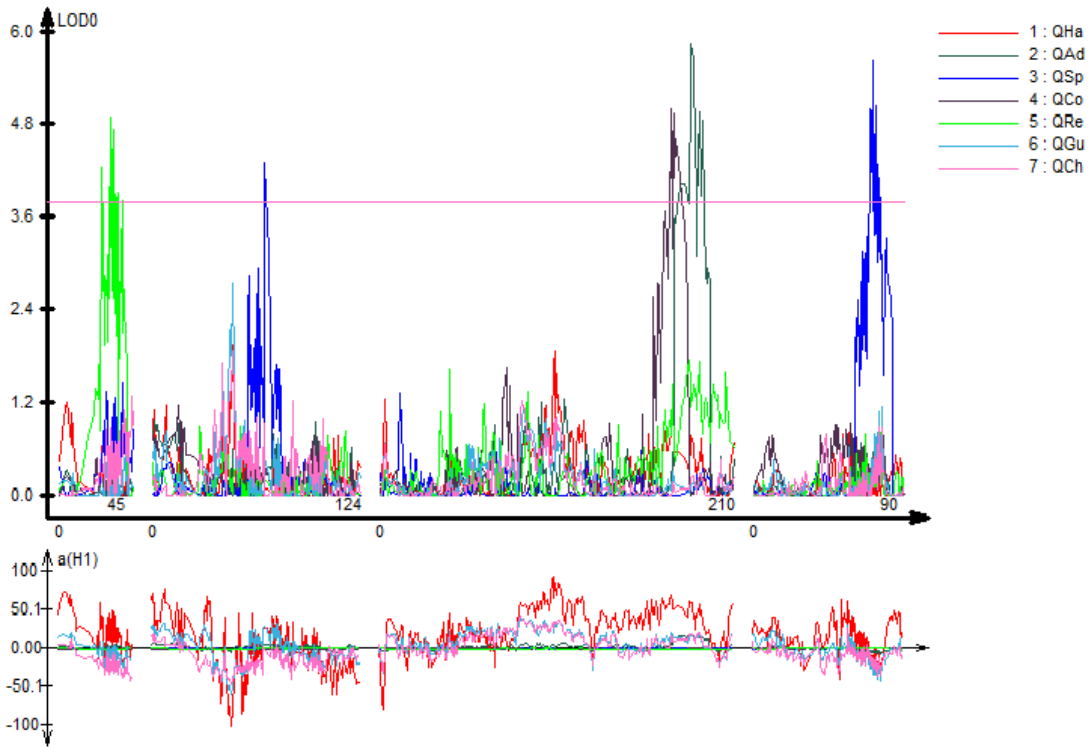




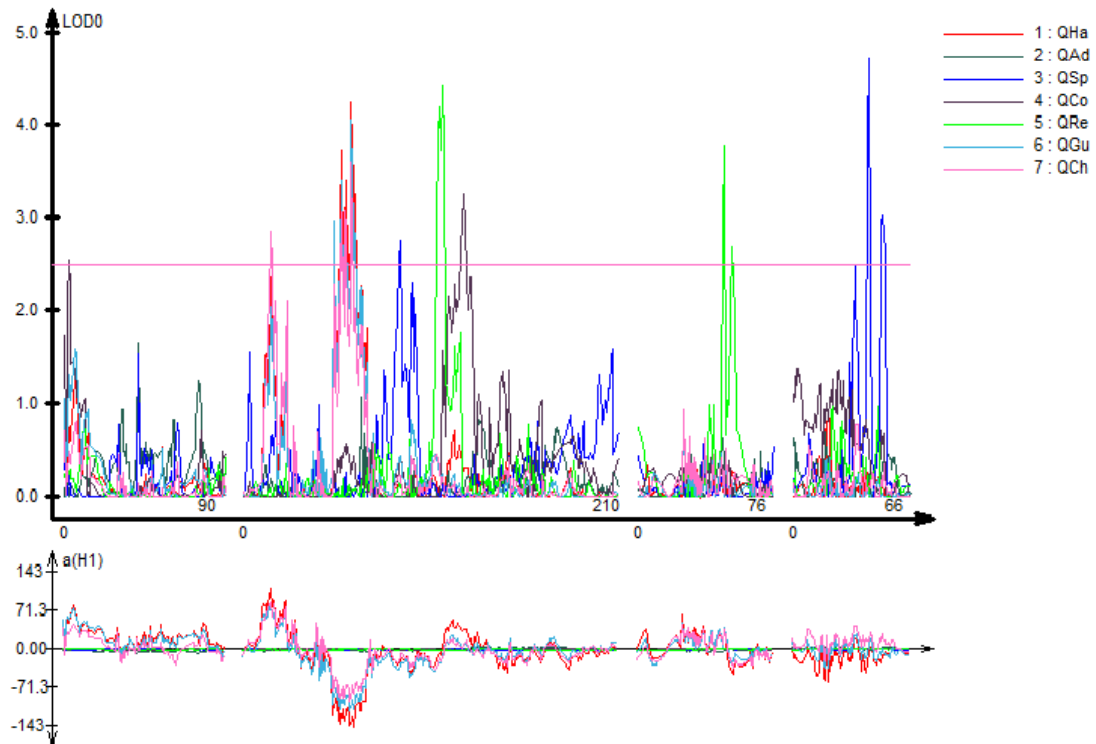
Supplementary material Fig. 2. LOD score plots obtained by the composite interval analysis for Chinese white noodle sensory traits in the Tainong18/Linmai6 RIL population.

QTL analysis was performed using the Windows QTL Cartographer 2.5 software and the LOD scores plotted separately for the RIL population on the chromosome map. LOD significance thresholds were determined by 1000 permutations for the population in each year, and are shown as horizontal lines. (a) QTLs of sensory in 2011; (b) QTLs of sensory in 2012; (c) QTLs of sensory in 2013. The lower graphs show plots of the additive effect of each region on the phenotype with respect to the responding allele. QCol, QAp, QPa, QEl, QSt, QSm, QTa, and QTs are the QTLs for color, appearance, palate, elasticity, stickiness, smoothness, taste and the total score, respectively.

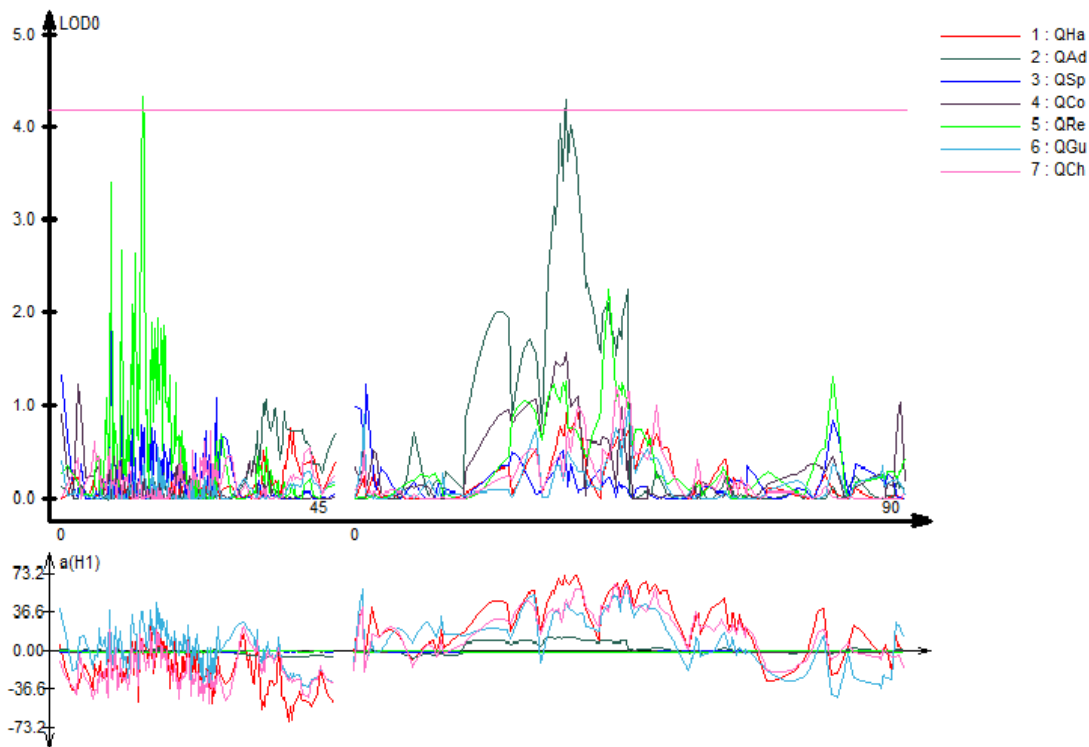
(a)



(b)



(c)



Supplementary material Fig. 3. LOD score plots obtained by the composite interval analysis for Chinese white noodle textural traits in the Tainong18/Linmai6 RIL population.

QTL analysis was performed using the Windows QTL Cartographer 2.5 software and the LOD scores plotted separately for the RIL population on the chromosome map. LOD significance thresholds were determined by 1000 permutations for the population in each year, and are shown as horizontal lines. (a) QTLs of sensory in 2011; (b) QTLs of sensory in 2012; (c) QTLs of sensory in 2013. The lower graphs show plots of the additive effect of each region on the phenotype with respect to the responding allele. QHa, QAd, QSp, QCo, QGu, QCh, and QRe are the QTLs for hardness, adhesiveness, springiness, cohesiveness, resilience, gumminess and chewiness, respectively.