

Obtaining a black pericarp and improved aroma using genetic resources from Leum Pua rice

Rattikarn Kerdphol^{a,b}, Tanee Sreewongchai^{a,*}, Prapa Sripichitt^a, Saovaluck Uckarach^a, Fisseha Worede^c

^a Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900 Thailand

^b Centre for Advanced Studies for Agriculture and Food,

Kasetsart University Institute for Advanced Studies, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900 Thailand

^c Amhara Regional Agricultural Research Institute, Sirinka Agricultural Research Centre Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

*Corresponding author, e-mail: taneesree@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT: Leum Pua, a glutinous rice variety with black pericarp, contains anthocyanin compounds capable of reducing cancer risk. The cooked Leum Pua rice is soft, aromatic, and tasty, but the plant is tall, vulnerable to lodging, and of low yield. This study reports a new rice line carrying the non-glutinous and semi-dwarf traits from IR64, with the aromatic and black pericarp characteristics of Leum Pua. A cross between Leum Pua and IR64 was made to produce F_1 progenies and 87 BC_1F_1 plants were developed by backcrossing the F_1 with IR64. DNA markers Naro1 and Glu_6 were used to select for aroma and non-glutinous traits, respectively. The black pericarp and semi-dwarf traits were selected by visual observation. From the 87 plants of the BC_1F_1 population, 43 plants were selected for aroma, out of which 4 had black pericarp. All these plants were backcrossed to IR64 to produce a BC_2F_1 population. A total of 55 BC_2F_1 plants were selected by DNA markers and visual observation, and only 1 plant for aroma and black pericarp was selected. Then 46 plants of the BC_2F_2 population were obtained by selfing of the BC_2F_1 population. The non-glutinous and semi-dwarf traits were maintained by backcrossing. Finally, 6 plants having semi-dwarf, non-glutinous, black pericarp, and aromatic traits were selected. These rice lines are candidates for new rice lines with higher yield potential than the Leum Pua rice variety.

KEYWORDS: modified backcross method, non-glutinous rice

INTRODUCTION

As consumption of healthy foods has increased in Thailand, rice production should focus on nutritionally high quality rice based on consumers' demand. The Leum Pua glutinous rice variety has black pericarp of high nutritional quality, as it contains antioxidant anthocyanins that reduce cancer risk¹. The cooked Leum Pua rice is soft, aromatic, and tasty. The Leum Pua rice variety however has the disadvantages of low grain yield and photoperiod sensitivity. It can be grown only once a year during rainy season and its tall plant is prone to lodging decreasing the yield. Moreover, it is susceptible to diseases and insects such as blast, bacterial leaf blight, and brown plant hopper².

IR64 rice variety has some important traits. It is non-glutinous, photoperiod insensitive, semi-dwarf, and resistant to diseases and insects. In

Thailand, it is used as important germplasm for rice breeding. One of the important characteristics for good cooking quality is aroma. Aromatic rice is preferred by consumers and has a premium price in market. Aroma is due to 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline or 2AP present in the endosperm³. The aromatic trait is controlled by the recessive *badh* gene located on chromosome 8⁴. The non-glutinous trait is due to the dominant *waxy* gene on chromosome 6⁵. The pigments in rice accumulate in the pericarp layer only. The black pericarp trait is caused by dominant gene with maternal effect⁶. The semi-dwarf gene in rice, which is called "Green Revolution Gene", is controlled by the recessive *sd1* gene⁷. The objective of this study was to improve IR64 rice by introgressing the aromatic and black pericarp characteristics traits from Leum Pua rice by backcrossing while maintaining the non-glutinous and semi-dwarf traits of IR64 rice.

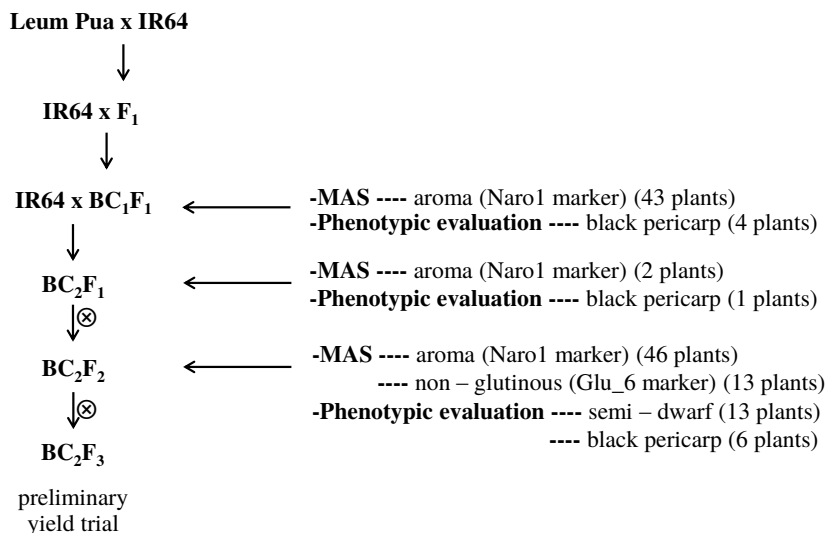


Fig. 1 Markers and phenotypes assisted backcrossing scheme.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant materials and crossing scheme

Leum Pua rice variety was used as the donor parent and IR64 was used as the recurrent parent. At flowering stage, emasculation was performed and crossing between Leum Pua and IR64 was done. One month after hybridization, seeds were harvested and used for the next cycle planting. Backcrossing was done with IR64 until BC₂F₁ generation, and then after, the lines were self-pollinated until BC₂F₂ generation (Fig. 1).

Phenotypic evaluation

Phenotypic evaluation for black pericarp was done in BC₁F₁ until BC₂F₂ populations by observing the pigment of the seeds of individual plants. Selection for semi-dwarf trait was done at BC₂F₂ by measuring plant height and by comparing the individual plants with Leum Pua and IR64 rice varieties in the paddy field (Fig. 1).

DNA extraction and trait selection

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) was run by using Phire Plant Direct PCR Kit; this was designed to amplify DNA directly from plant samples. No DNA extraction was required prior to the PCR. After PCR was completed, the polymorphism of the PCR products was detected by AgNO₃ staining after electrophoresis on 6% polyacrylamide gels⁸. Marker assisted selection (MAS) was employed at BC₁F₁ and BC₂F₁ generations (Fig. 2) to select for heterozygous individual plants, and at BC₂F₂ genera-

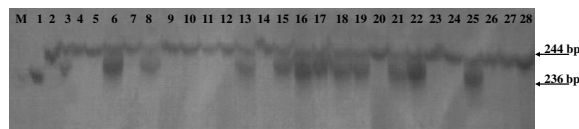


Fig. 2 Genotypic evaluation of BC₁F₁ and BC₂F₁ population using Naro1 marker; M = Marker; 1 = Leum Pua; 2 = IR64; 3–28 = BC₁F₁ and BC₂F₁ individuals.

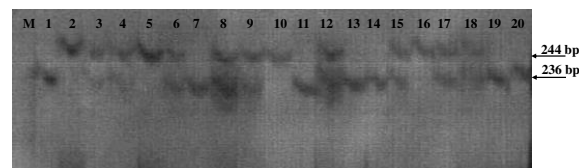


Fig. 3 Genotypic evaluation of BC₂F₂ population using Naro1 marker; M = Marker; 1 = Leum Pua; 2 = IR64; 3–20 = BC₂F₂ individuals.

tion (Fig. 3) to select for homozygous individuals for aroma by using Naro1 marker⁹. The MAS for non-glutinous trait was done at BC₂F₂ generation (Fig. 4) targeting for homozygous genotype by Glu_6 marker¹⁰.

RESULTS

Foreground trait selection

The foreground traits are aromatic and black pericarp from Leum Pua variety. A total of 87 BC₁F₁ individual plants were generated by backcrossing the F₁ plants with IR64. The 87 plants were screened for aroma by using Naro1 marker. At

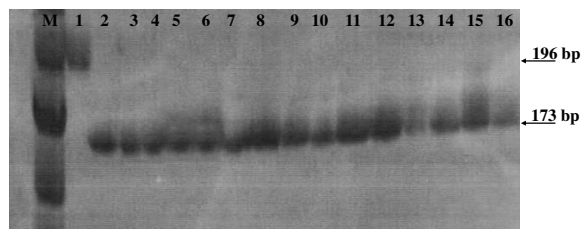


Fig. 4 Genotypic evaluation of BC₂F₂ population using Glu₆ marker; M = Marker; 1 = Leum Pua; 2 = IR64; 3–16 = BC₂F₂ individuals.

Table 1 The number of plants selected for aroma and black pericarp in BC₁F₁ and BC₂F₁ generations.

Generation	No. progenies	Selection method	
		Aromatic ¹	Black pericarp ²
BC ₁ F ₁	87	43	4
BC ₂ F ₁	55	2	1

^{1,2} indicate the sequence of stepwise selection procedure: the seedling and harvesting stages, respectively.

seedling stage, 43 individual plants heterozygous for aroma were selected. At harvesting stage only 4 black pericarp plants were observed. All the selected plants were backcrossed to IR64 variety to produce BC₂F₁ population, and a total of 55 individual plants were obtained (Table 1).

From the BC₂F₁ population, all individual plants were screened for aroma by using the Naro1 marker again targeting the heterozygous individuals. Two plants were selected for aroma whereas only 1 plant carrying black pericarp (Table 1).

Foreground and background trait selection

The background traits are non-glutinous and semi-dwarf. By selfing the selected BC₂F₁ plants, a total of 46 BC₂F₂ individual plants were obtained. At seedling stage, MAS was employed to screen the homozygous individual plants for aroma and non-glutinous traits. All the 46 plants were screened for non-glutinous trait by using Glu₆ marker, and the result showed that all the 46 plants were non-glutinous. Only 13 plants however were homozygous for aroma carrying the Naro1 marker (Table 2).

In addition to MAS, phenotypic selection was also carried out in different backcross populations. The Naro1 marker showed 2 different amplified bands with the sizes of 236 bp and 244 bp to detect aromatic and non-aromatic alleles, respectively. The Glu₆ marker showed 2 different bands with sizes of

Table 2 The numbers of plants were selected for non-glutinous, aromatic, semi-dwarf and black pericarp in BC₂F₂ generations.

Generation	No.	MAS		Phenotypic	
		Non-g ¹	Aro ²	Sem-d ³	Bla-p ⁴
BC ₂ F ₂	46	46	13	13	6

¹⁻⁴ indicate the sequence of stepwise selection procedure, respectively; Non-g = non-glutinous, Aro = aromatic, Sem-d = semi-dwarf, Bla-p = black pericarp.

Table 3 The comparison of characteristic between parental and 6 selected lines.

Variety	Traits			
	Plant height (cm)	Panicles per plant	Seeds per panicle	Yield per plant (g)
Leum Pua	143 ± 12	12 ± 2	180 ± 50	11.2 ± 4.8
IR64	87.2 ± 3.4	14.0 ± 2.6	162 ± 26	26.6 ± 4.5
Line 1	95	9	190.33	19.97
Line 2	109	6	161.33	19.93
Line 3	98	15	144.00	19.89
Line 4	97	7	160.33	12.27
Line 5	91	4	105.67	11.76
Line 6	97	14	149.89	10.44
Mean	93.66	7.35	137.90	10.71
S.D.	8.63	4.92	54.94	8.01

173 bp and 196 bp to detect non-glutinous and glutinous alleles, respectively. The heterozygous genotype exhibited both alleles in each marker. All the 13 plants which were identified to be homozygous of non-glutinous and aromatic by MAS in BC₂F₂ were critically evaluated visually for black pericarp and semi-dwarf characteristics in the paddy field at harvesting stage. The evaluation confirmed that all the 13 plants were semi-dwarf. However, only 6 plants had seeds with black pericarp (Table 2).

Comparison of parents and selected lines

Comparison was made between the parents and the 6 improved (selected) lines for some agronomic characteristics (Table 3). The populations were on average 93.66 cm tall, had 7.35 panicles per plant, 137.90 seeds per panicle, and yield 10.71 g per plant (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

The Leum Pua black seeded rice variety has high anthocyanin content; it is soft, aromatic, and testy when cooked. As it is photoperiod sensitive, tall, and liable to lodging, gives low yield. In order to

improve the yield, lodging resistance, and to convert its glutinous characteristics, backcross breeding was attempted by using IR64 as a recurrent and Leum Pua as a donor parent. Subsequently, 87 BC₁F₁ plants were developed and the individual plants were evaluated for improved yield, dwarfness and non-glutinous characteristics, while maintaining its black pericarp, and aroma by employing MAS together with phenotypic selection. The stepwise selection was carried out to save cost and time¹¹.

At BC₂F₂ stage, all the 46 plants screened for non-glutinous trait and aroma by using Glu_6 and Naro1 markers, as a result 13 plants were identified to be homozygous for non-glutinous and aroma. The MAS could perform the selection at seedling stage without the need to transplant the plantlet to the field^{9,10,12}. The phenotypic evaluation confirmed that all the 13 plants were semi-dwarf and 6 plants had seeds with black pericarp.

The modified backcrossing using backcrossing following by pedigree selection could select lines superior to the parental lines. This can carry out the bonus trait especially yield potential. The 6 improved lines had intermediate height and number of panicles per plant as compared to the parents, but they had a higher number of seeds per panicle than the parents. This shows that the improved lines are also superior in yield to both parents.

At BC₂F₂ generation, 6 improved lines were developed by using MAS together with phenotypic (visual) selection. This shows that MAS in conjunction with phenotypic (visual) selection will be effective and could accelerate the process of rice improvement. This method can be called alternative phenotypic and genotypic selection.

Conclusions

New rice lines carrying the non-glutinous and semi-dwarf traits from IR64 and the aromatic and black pericarp characteristics of Leum Pua and high yield potential than Leum Pua rice variety could be candidates for new rice lines for back pericarp, aromatic, semi-dwarf plant type.

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