



**Studies on Development of High quality late  
flowering Cultivars of Radish(*Raphanus sativus L.*)**

2000

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2. 1

2000. 12. 20.

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2000. 12. 20.

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	( )		
	( ) Development of High Quality Late Flowering Cultivars of Radish( <i>Raphanus sativus L.</i> )		
			( )
			( )
		600,000	1995. 12. 2000. 12. (5 )
		480,000	( )  12 ( 10 ) ( 2 )
		120,000	
1 . 2 .			

I.

II.

가.

.  
. .  
.

1.

가

,

2.

multigene

3.

가

4.

가

5.

### III.

#### 가.

AtGI RsCO plant expression vector cloning.

- 
- . Floral dipping .
- . In planta .
- 
- . GUS .
- . Southern blot analysis : .
- . Anti- GI bolting .
- 
- GUS
- 

### IV.

#### 1.

1. Gigantea(GI) map based cloning  
cloning. GI . pCAMBIA 3301 vector  
sense antisense cloning . CO  
homologue RsCO RT-PCR . RsCO pCAMBIA 3301 vector

antisense cloning .

2. Floral dipping in plant  
2 southern blot 가 .

3. GI antisense suppression . 7  
2 , 64 bolting time

4. GUS basta  
가 .

5. 72 .

2.

1. Gigantia(GI) cloning

2. Late flowering

3. 가 가

3. GUS basta

5. 가

# Summary

( )

## I. Title

Development of high quality late flowering cultivars of radish.

## II. Objective and Significance of the research

### A. Objective

- . Development of high quality late flowering cultivars of radish by genetic engineering
- . Development of a methodology for confirm hybrid seeds or not
- . Development of a molecular map

### B. Significance

1. Early flowering of radish spring cultivar affect a major economic problem through reduction in quality. Therefore, there is a strong need to develop late flowering in radish
2. It is difficult to maintenance high quality by the classis plant breeding methodology because flowering related gene is closely linked with undesirable characteristics, or they can be polygeinc in nature
3. Isozyme analysis are typically used in present technique for screening of radish heterotype seeds but they have a limitation of effectiveness and accuracy.
4. Conventional applied to the radish breeding requires long time and thereby has molecular map has to be added to the procedure in order to improve the conventional method.
5. The transformation techniques through this research processes will contribute to



developing new genetically modified plant.

### **III. The scope and Content of the Research**

#### **A. Isolation of flowering time regulatory genes and genetic manipulation.**

Isolating AtGI and RsCO followed by cloning with plant expression vectors.

#### **B. Set up the transformation technique of radish.**

Transformation using floral dipping method

Transformation using in planta method

#### **C. Analysis of transformant and check on their phenotypes.**

Histochemical analysis using GUS genes

Southern blot analysis : check on gene introduction into chromosome or not.

Examining bolting time of Anti- GI introduced plants

#### **D. Method Development for screening heterotyped seeds**

Set up the screening method of heterotyped seeds using GUS and herbicide resistance gene in transformed plants

#### **E. Development of Molecular map**

### **IV. Results and Application**

#### **1. Result**

1. Revealed the relationship between GI gene and circadian clock by cloning flowering time related gene, *Gigantea*(GI) from *arabidopsis* using map based cloning method. Cloned with pCAMBIA 3301 vector in both sense and antisense direction. Isolated RsCO, a CO gene homologue of *arabidopsis*, from radish using RT-PCR. Cloned RsCO with pCAMBIA 3301 vector in antisense direction.

2. Sep up the transformation method that comprises floral dipping and *in planta* transformation without tissue culture. Revealed that the introduced gene with this method is inherited in stable manner by southern blot analysis.

3. Confirmed that GI gene has an effect to delay flowering time in radish through

antisense suppression. Measurement of bolting time in 64 plants from each 7 T2 plants showed significantly delayed phenotype.

4. introduced GUS gene that is consistent inherited to posterity and basta resistant gene into introduced radish. This makes possible screening heterotyped seeds.

5. Developed molecular map using 72 of molecular markers.

.....	3
.....	4
.....	8
.....	11
.....	12
.....	13

1	.....	13
2	.....	15
3	.....	24
4	.....	70
5	.....	72
6	.....	75

	.....	75
1	.....	75
2	.....	76
3	.....	84
4	.....	91
5	.....	96
6	.....	102

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# 1

. 1995

35,518 ha                      8.8%,                      1,435,296 M/T  
13.6%

가

가

가

가

. *Arabidopsis*                      13

가

가

3 group

가

가                      . 13

response double mutant analysis                      3 group

. fca, fpa, fve fy mutant

가 2-4

가

. fe, ft, fd fwa response group  
가 co gi  
,  
가 3-5 가 .  
Arabidopsis GI Radish CO cloning  
antisense GI CO  
.

## 2

### 1. CONSTANS(RsCO) gene cloning antisense expression vector

#### 1) RsCO RT-PCR cloning

*Arabidopsis thaliana* total RNA extraction using phenol-chloroform method. RNA (0.5 µg) was reverse transcribed into cDNA using FIRST cDNA Saver cDNA synthesis kit (Pharmacia Co.) with CONSTANS-homologue primers (3' and 5'). PCR was performed using ExTaq (TaKARA Co.) in a thermal cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.) with the following conditions: denaturation (94 °C, 1 min), annealing (55 °C, 1 min), polymerization (72 °C, 2 min) for 30 cycles.

RT-PCR product was ligated into pGEM T-easy vector (Promega Co.) with 3'-T overhang. The recombinant plasmid was transformed into *Escherichia coli* TOP10 competent cells (Cohen et al.). PCR product was ligated into the plasmid using -galactosidase. -complementation was performed using ampicillin. DNA

#### 2) RsCO

DNA was sequenced using Sanger dideoxy chain termination method. Parmacia Co. ALFTM express autocycle sequencing kit and pGEM T-easy vector M13 forward/Reverse sequencing primer binding site were used.

DNA DNASIS(Hitachi Software Engineering Co. Ltd)  
 NCBI Blastn Blastx Genebank  
 (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) EBI (http://www.ebi.uk) database

3) RsCO antisense

DNA *EcoR* V CaMV35S promoter-NOS terminator 가  
 Shuttle Vector pCAMBIA 3301 GUS *Pml* I site ligation  
 CaCl2 *E.coli* TOP 10 competent cell heat shock (42 1  
 ) ampicillin (50µg/Ml) LB plate  
 16 colony plasmid , *Pst* I  
 agarose gel RsCO 가 antisense  
 plasmid electroporation *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* AGL1

**2. *gi* gene cloning antisense expression vector**

1) *gi* map-based cloning

*gi* gene cloning map-based cloning . *gi* locus F2  
 progeny 1000 recombination 가 genetic marker  
*th1* gene *Arabidopsis* YAC library, BAC library, cosmid library clone  
 Stanford *Arabidopsis* stock center . *th1* 가  
 F19G10 BAC clone T26J12, T22J18, contig  
 RFLP  
 X-ray deletion mutant *gi-1 gi-2 Arabidopsis*  
 Columbia total genomic DNA Dellaporta(1983)



F19G10, T26j12, T22J18 BAC contig genomic DNA  
 0.7% agarose gel .  
 DNA가 0.25N HCl 20 ,  
 (1.5M NaCl, 0.5N NaOH) , (0.5M  
 Tris pH 7.0, 1.5M NaCl) 2X SSC (NaCl  
 17.53g/l, sodium citrate 8.2g/l, pH 7.0) 10 . neutral nylon membrane  
 (S&S) DNA 80 2 baking .  
 DNA가 membrane (7% SDS, 1% BSA, 1mM  
 EDTA, 0.5M sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.2) DNA .  
 DNA *BamH* I 3 BAC DNA rediprime kit (Amersham)  
 3P . 15 ,  
 (0.1% SDS, 1X SSC) X-ray film 3 5

2) *GI* PCR cloning  
 RFLP *Arabidopsis* database *GI*  
 primer DNA *GI* PCR  
 . DNA Dellaporta ethanol .  
 DNA(0.1µg) *GI*-candidate ExTaq(TaKARA  
 Co.) 5' 3' primers 가 PCR PCR  
 DNA thermal cycler(Perkin-Elmer Co.) denaturation (94 , 1 ),  
 annealing(55 , 1 ), polymerization(72 , 2 ) cycle 30  
 10 .  
*Arabidopsis* DNA PCR product Promega Co.  
 pGEM T-easy vector 3'-T overhang plasmid  
*Escherichia coli* TOP10 . Cohen et  
 al. competent cell . PCR product가  
 plasmid - galactosidase

- complementation    ampicillin    .    plasmid  
DNA    .

3) GI

DNA    Sanger    dideoxy chain termination  
Pharmacia Co. ALFTM express autocycle sequencing kit    pGEM T-easy vector  
M13 forward/Reverse sequencing primer binding site  
. DNA    DNASIS(Hitachi  
Software Engineering Co. Ltd) ,  
NCBI    Blastn    Blastx    .    , Genbank  
(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>)    EBI (<http://www.ebi.uk>)    database

4) GI antisense

DNA    *EcoR* V    CaMV35S promoter-NOS terminator    가  
Shuttle Vector pCAMBIA 3301    GUS    *Pml* I site    ligation  
CaCl<sub>2</sub>    *E.coli* TOP 10 competent cell    heat shock (42    1  
)    .    ampicillin (50µg/Ml)    LB plate  
16    .    colony    plasmid    , *Pst* I  
agarose gel    RsCO    가 antisense  
.    plasmid    electroporation    *Agrobacterium*  
*tumefaciens* AGL1    .

3.

1)

(*Raphanus sativus* L.)    (    )

. vermiculite, peat moss, perlite.가 2:1:1

22 ± 1 (16 /8 )

4 , 10

2) *Agrobacterium in planta*

4-5

acetosyringone(Sigma) 가 YEP (Bacto peptone 10g/l, yeast extract 10/l, NaCl 5g/l, 1.5% bactoagar) 28 , 50 μ M

*Agrobacterium* AGL1 (pCAMBIA3301- anti- GI) colonies

48 22

1

가 GUS

가

, GUS

silique . 2 (T1

) , 4~5 가 basta

(0.03% basta 6 3 )

가 GUS

, Genomic DNA southern

3) Floral dipping

가

floral organ primodia

YEP Agrobacterium cell pellet(pCAMBIA 3301- anti- GI)

B5 infiltration 1 dipping 가  
infiltration .

(T1 seeds) 4-5

가 basta

가 GUS

Genomic DNA southern

#### 4) GUS

gus 가

GUS (100mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0), 1mM

EDTA(pH 8.0), 5mM potassium ferrocyanide, 5mM potassium ferricyanide, 1%

Triton X-100, 0.001% X- gluc.) 37 10-12

, 80% EtOH

#### 5) Basta

*bar*

basta 가

basta 0.01%, 0.02%, 0.03%, 0.04%, 0.05% 6

3 0.03%

0.03% basta

4-5 0.03% basta 6 3-5 ,

#### 6) DNA gel blot analysis

Dellaporta(1983)

genomic

DNA *Hind* III 0.7% agarose gel

DNA가 0.25N HCl 20 , (1.5M  
 NaCl, 0.5N NaOH) , (0.5M Tris  
 pH 7.0, 1.5M NaCl) 2X SSC (NaCl 17.53g/l,  
 sodium citrate 8.2g/l, pH 7.0) 10 . neutral nylon membrane (S&S)  
 DNA 80 2 baking .  
 DNA가 membrane (7% SDS, 1% BSA, 1mM  
 EDTA, 0.5M sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.2) DNA .  
 DNA pCAMBIA3301 vector *Xho* I 0.5kb *bar* gene  
 rediprime kit (Amersham)  $^{32}$ P . 15  
 , (0.1% SDS, 1X SSC)  
 X-ray film 3 5 .

4. ( - )

5.

1)

가 1

10

2 1 가

157 2 2

, RFLP

2)

(RFLP Map) RFLP

RFLP pattern genome

*Arabidopsis* ARMS marker, cosmid

RFLP marker, Lambda marker, cDNA marker, genomic marker

*Arabidopsis* stock center *Notingum* stock center

RFLP

genomic DNA Dellaporta CsCl ultracentrifugation

genomic DNA *EcoR* I, *BamH* I, *Hind* III, *Dra* I, *Sac* I,

*Xba* I genomic DNA blot

genomic blot marker southern 2

segregation marker/enzyme

3)

2 RFLP pattern

RFLP (Prince et al., 1993).

polymorphism                      clone                      F2 93                      progeny

test                      .

MAPMAKER version 3.0                      ,

LOD      3.0,                      0.3                      .                      Cosambi

centimorgan                      .

4)      2

phenotype marker가

.                      2      157                      leaf

color, trichome, leaf width, root color, petal color      bolting time                      .

### 3

#### 1. Radish CONSTANS(RsCO) gene cloning antisense expression vector

##### 1) RsCO RT-PCR cloning

*Aradidopsis co* primer  
CONSTANS-homologue PCR product . RNA phenol-chloroform  
extraction ethanol . total  
RNA(0.5 $\mu$ g) 1st cDNA 3' primer Time  
Saver cDNA synthesis kit (Pharmacia Co.) RNA-cDNA  
duplex CONSTANS-homologue ExTaq(TaKARA Co.)  
5' 3' primers 가 PCR . PCR DNA  
thermal cycler(Perkin-Elmer Co.) denaturation (94 , 1 ), anealing(55 ,  
1 ), polymerization(72 , 2 ) cycle 30 10  
1.0kb PCR product .  
RNA RT-PCR PCR product Promega  
Co. pGEM T-easy vector 3'-T overhang plasmid  
*Escherichia coli* TOP10 . Cohen et  
al. competent cell . PCR product가  
plasmid -galactosidase  
- complementation ampicillin . plasmid  
DNA .

##### 2) RsCO

DNA Sanger dideoxy chain termination



Parmacia Co. ALFTM express autocycle sequencing kit pGEM T-easy  
 vector M13 forward/Reverse sequencing primer binding site

DNA DNASIS(Hitachi Software  
 Engineering Co. Ltd)  
 NCBI Blastn Blastx Genebank  
 (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) EBI (http://www.ebi.uk) database

RsCO cDNA 307 amino acid ORF가  
 ( 1) AtCO 90% 62%  
 amino acid sequence identity . AtCO zinc finger conserved motif  
 sequence identity RsCO zinc  
 finger domain .( 2)  
 RsCO (bolting  
 stage, 1 mm , 3-5 mm, 10 mm ), , , , , ,  
 RNA . RsCO bolting stage  
 가 , , ( 3).  
 RsCO bolting stage 가  
 RsCO AtCO 가 zinc finger domain

3) RsCO antisense

RsCO  
 DNA EcoR V CaMV35S  
 promoter-NOS terminator 가 Shuttle Vector pCAMBIA 330( 4)1  
 GUS Pml I site ligation CaCl2 E.coli  
 TOP 10 competent cell heat shock (42 1 )  
 ampicillin (50µg/Ml) LB plate 16

colony plasmid , *Pst* I agarose gel  
 RsCO 가 antisense ( 5). plasmid  
 electroporation *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*  
 AGL1 . RsCO pCAMBIA3301 intron- GUS  
 fusion .

## 2. *gi* gene cloning antisense expression vector

### 1) *gi* map-based cloning

*gi* gene cloning map-based cloning . *gi* locus F2  
 progeny 1000 recombination 가 genetic marker  
*th1* gene *Arabidopsis* YAC library, BAC library, cosmid library clone  
 Stanford *Arabidopsis* stock center . *th1* 가  
 F19G10 BAC clone T26J12, T22J18, contig  
 ( 6) RFLP cloning .  
 X-ray deletion mutant *gi-1 gi-2 Arabidopsis*  
 Columbia total genomic DNA Dellaporta(1983) .  
 F19G10, T26j12, T22J18 BAC contig genomic DNA  
 0.7% agarose gel  
 membrane .  
 DNA가 membrane (7% SDS, 1% BSA, 1mM  
 EDTA, 0.5M sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.2) DNA .  
 DNA *Bam*H I 3 BAC DNA rediprime kit (Amersham)  
<sup>32</sup>P . 15 ,  
 (0.1% SDS, 1X SSC) X-ray film 3 5  
 .  
 GI BAC clone RFLP 7

8 gi-1 Stu I 8 Kb band 가 . 7Kb  
1 Kb pZeRO 2 vector subcloning  
5 Kb  
가 gi mutation phenotype GI  
23L3 BAC clone 20kb sublibrary gi  
complementation GI .(Science )  
gi-1 gi-2 PCR cloning  
, GI 3504bp, 1168 amino acid 13 exon 12  
intron . gi-1 996 amino acid 5bp가 deletion  
nonsense mutation , gi-2 158 amino acid  
7bp가 deletion frame shift mutation GI  
( 9). Southern ( )  
10) Northern gi-1 gi-2 transcript  
가 Arabidopsis GI ( 11).  
Northern transcript 가 4.5 Kb  
3 Kb 가 alternative splicing  
RNA

2) GI

Arabidopsis RNA RT-PCR 3504 bp  
Arabidopsis GI cDNA  
가  
가  
가  
가  
gi-1, gi-2  
가 ( 12, A, B).  
가 CAB Luciferase

가 *gi-2* 가 *gi-1* ( 12  
 B 1).

가  
 23

12 / 12 23

/

가  
 ( 14 A).

가

( 14 B).

Phytochrome

가

( 15).

1. *gi* mutant Leaf movement circadian periods *cab2::luc* expression

Genotype	Mean period length (hours)	
	Leaf movement ( <i>n</i> )	<i>cab2::luc</i> ( <i>n</i> )
Wild type	(Col) 25.2 ± 0.2 (18)	( <i>gi-1</i> F <sub>2</sub> ) 23.4 ± 0.4 (21)
<i>gi-1/gi-1</i>	(Col) 22.4 ± 0.3 (4)	( <i>gi-1</i> F <sub>2</sub> ) 21.8 ± 0.4 (21)
<i>G1/gi-1</i>	ND	( <i>gi-1</i> F <sub>2</sub> ) 22.9 ± 0.6 (27)
Wild type	(Col) 25.2 ± 0.2 (18)	( <i>gi-2</i> F <sub>2</sub> ) 24.0 ± 0.6 (8)
<i>gi-2/gi-2</i>	(Col) 21.1 ± 0.7 (7)	( <i>gi-2</i> F <sub>2</sub> ) 26.2 ± 0.5 (10)
<i>G1/gi-2</i>	ND	( <i>gi-2</i> F <sub>2</sub> ) 23.9 ± 0.4 (18)

3) *GI* antisense

*Arabidopsis*

*GI*

*GI*

cDNA sense antisense

. ( 16,

17)

*Arabidopsis gi*

sense

*GI*

30 % ( )

가

( 18).

3.

1) Floral dipping

, 가

Floral

dipping

floral primodia

*Agrobacterium*

dipping

가

가

primary bolt(inflorescence

height가 3-9cm), secondary bolt(10-15cm), tertiary bolt(16-24) 3

dipping stage

floral dipping

silwet L-77, Pluronic F-68, Tween 20 0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1% 가

19 Floral dipping

1

basta

가 necrosis

( 20). 0.03%

basta

가 necrosis

1

3 0.03% basta

necrotic

dwarf plant

1

( 21A). necrotic leaves

GUS color ( 21B), basta  
 GUS blue color ( 21C). 21 D,  
 E, F, G, H GUS ,  
 blue color blue  
 color GUS .  
 Southern blot ( 22A, B, C) GUS basta  
 1 2 T-DNA가 .  
 가  
 2 .  
 primary bolting stage 0.05% Silwet L-77  
 , tertiary bolting stage floral dipping  
 0% .  
 0.1% Pluronic-F68 primary bolting stage 0.3%  
 Silwet L-77 floral dipping

2.

Surfactant	<i>Stage of developing bolt</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Tertiary</i>
<i>0.01% Sibwet L-77</i>	1/990 = 0.1%	0/1086 = 0%	0/722 = 0%
<i>0.05% Sibwet L-77</i>	15/1110 = 1.4%	2/1145 = 0.2%	0/686 = 0%
<i>0.1% Sibwet L-77</i>	1/851 = 0.1%	1/718 = 0.1%	0/502 = 0%
<i>0.01% Pluronic-F68</i>	0/1222 = 0%	0/1040 = 0%	0/644 = 0%
<i>0.05% Pluronic-F68</i>	0/1097 = 0%	0/946 = 0%	0/409 = 0%
<i>0.1% Pluronic-F68</i>	3/966 = 0.3%	1/867 = 0.1%	0/480 = 0%
<i>0.01% Tween-20</i>	0/1123 = 0%	0/807 = 0%	0/568 = 0%
<i>0.05% Tween-20</i>	0/749 = 0%	1/691 = 0.1%	0/405 = 0%
<i>0.1% Tween-20</i>	0/766 = 0%	0/620 = 0%	0/390 = 0%
<i>No surfactant</i>	0/1125 = 0%	0/1070 = 0%	0/774 = 0%

3. bolting stage

Plant code	Treatment	Condition of bolt when dipped	Site of silique containing transformed seed
Si1	0.01% Silwet L-77	primary	first secondary bolt
Si2	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	first secondary bolt
Si3	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si4	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si5	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si6	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si7	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
*Si8	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
*Si9	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si10	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	first secondary bolt
Si11	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	first secondary bolt
Si12	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	first secondary bolt
Si13	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	first secondary bolt
Si14	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	first secondary bolt
Si15	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si16	0.05% Silwet L-77	secondary	first secondary bolt
Si17	0.05% Silwet L-77	secondary	first secondary bolt
Si18	0.05% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si19	0.1% Silwet L-77	primary	primary bolt
Si20	0.1% Silwet L-77	secondary	first secondary bolt
P11	0.1% Pluronic-F68	primary	second secondary bolt
P12	0.1% Pluronic-F68	primary	primary bolt
P13	0.1% Pluronic-F68	primary	primary bolt
P14	0.1% Pluronic-F68	secondary	first secondary bolt
Tw1	0.05% Tween-20	secondary	third secondary bolt

\*Originated from same silique.



3 floral dipping stage  
bolting stage  
primary bolting stage first secondary bolting stage  
silique floral dipping  
가 bolting stage

2 GUS segregation ( )  
4) 가 segregation pattern  
*Arabidopsis*  
segregation pattern

4. 2 segregation pattern

Plant code	Number of plants		Expected ratio +/-	High GUS expressors	
	GUS positives (+)	GUS negatives (-)		Number of plants	%
Si3	30	10	3:1*	28	93
Si4	32	10	3:1*	32	100
Si10	18	5	3:1*	8	44
Si11	24	7	3:1*	24	100
Si17	36	12	3:1*	34	94
P11	22	6	3:1*	20	91
Tw1	32	11	3:1*	28	88

\*P>0.85

2)

*Agrobacterium in planta*

4-5

가 ,

가 , caborendom b

Agrobacterium colonies

Agrobacterium 50 μ M acetosyringone

가 , 22 48

.( 23)

가 , 가

shoot

T - DNA

Agrobacterium

shoot

shoot . 2

1.504 737 shoot , 50%

GUS 가 3 transgenic line . A0-13-6

transgenic line. , 1 가 , ,

gus ( 24). gus 가

1 67% progeny

frequency basta ( 25). gus

basta 1 가

, genomic southern blot analysis

5. *In planta*

		Shoot	
1 batch	125	84	1(A0- 13- 6)
2 batch	78	31	0
3 batch	317	183	1(A1- 18- 12)
4 batch	106	58	0
5 batch	106	52	0
6 batch	108	19	0
7 batch	108	68	0
8 batch	108	40	0
9 batch	304	70	0
10 batch	144	132	1(A8- 6- 11)
	1504	737	

T-DNA . gus 가 1

T-DNA가

( 26)

1 T-DNA가 , 6kb

4.3kb 가 band가 . bar ( 500bp)

2kb T-DNA가 , 4kb 2,4kb flanking

DNA .

in planta transformation 가 ,

3 Anti-gignatea(GI) 가

Floral dipping in planta

anti-GI 가 . GI

constitutive promoter CaMV 35S nos terminator  
 expression cassette *arabidopsis* GI  
 over-expression 가 ( 18).  
 endogenous GI  
 . endogenous GI  
 pCAMBIA- anti- GI antisense suppression .  
 floral dipping 1 16  
 ( 6). 16 anti- GI  
 8 , 8  
 가 7 (J, L, H, D, O, C, W)  
 pCAMBIA3301 2 early flowering  
 53 58%  
 75% pCAMBIA3301 2  
 , anti- GI 2 7  
 (data not shown). anti- GI 1 7  
 early flowering . 1  
 late flowering 5 2 (U, P, 12- 2- E, S, R) 64  
 51 ± 10  
 119, 124, 158, 124, 130 anti- GI

## 6. Anti- GI

Plant code	Time to bolting (d)	Time to anthesis (d)	Plant height (cm)
J	36	64	54
L	40	58	45
H	36	65	63
4-2-E	59	64	170
E	36	63	65
D	36	46	70
O	29	32	56
C	33	37	58
V	28	32	35
W	54	63	75
Q	80	89	57
*U	119	128	91
*P	124	134	64
*12-2-E	158	164	nd
*S	124	138	54
*R	130	142	64
*Wildtype	51 ± 10	58 ± 10	129 ± 36

\* Failed to bolt 88days after sowing. These plants were vernalised for 10 days, a Mean ± S.D> of a population of 64 plants

clone 200 genomic marker cDNA marker .  
 50 marker polymorphism enzyme/marker  
 60% clone polymorphic band가  
 . F2 segregation population segregation pattern  
 92 F2 genomic DNA , DNA blot  
 . 30 cDNA marker segregation data  
 MapMaker/XL ( 27, 7).

4) 2

, QTL  
 phenotype marker가

2 173  
 leaf color, trichome. leaf width, root color, petal color bolting time

width root color 28 , 8 . leaf  
 , petal color wide green color가 3:1  
 purple color white color가 codominant .

, 2  
 가 3  
 19  
 5:1 , 3  
 RFLP map .

#### 4. 조직배양 방법에 의한 형질전환 (위탁연구 참조 - 강원대학교)

#### 5. 무 분자지도 작성 및 관련 분자표지 확인

##### 1) 분자표지 지도 작성용 무 재료의 육성

고품질 가을무인 진주대평과 저 품질 봄 무인 시무의 교잡으로 잡종 제 1세대 종자를 수확하였다. 진주대평과 시무는 한농종묘에서 약 10대에 걸쳐서 고정한 고정종을 분양 받아 이용하였다. 제 2세대 잡종 종자를 확보하기 위하여 제 1세대 잡종을 자가수분시켜서 총 157종의 제 2세대 잡종 종자를 수확하였다. 확보한 제 2세대 잡종은 시험 포장에 전개하여 개화생리 및 각종 품질의 형질을 조사하였으며, RFLP 분석을 위한 식물 재료로서 이용하였다.

##### 2) 분자표지 지도(RFLP Map) 작성을 위한 모본의 RFLP 조사

모 식물체의 RFLP pattern 정도를 조사하기 위해 무와 genome의 구조적 특성이 유사한 *Arabidopsis*에서 유래한 탐침을 이용하였다. 탐침의 확보는 ARMS marker, cosmid RFLP marker, Lambda marker, cDNA marker, genomic marker를 스탠포드 대학의 *Arabidopsis* stock center 및 Nottingham stock center를 통하여 수행하였다. 모본에서의 RFLP 분석을 수행하기 위하여 한농종묘에서 분양 받은 시무와 진주대평으로부터 대량의 genomic DNA를 Dellaporta의 방법과 CsCl ultracentrifugation 방법을 병행하여 추출하였다. 분리된 모본의 genomic DNA를 *EcoR* I, *BamH* I, *Hind* III, *Dra* I, *Sac* I, *Xba* I 으로 완전히 절단한 다음 전기영동법으로 분리하여 다수의 genomic DNA blot을 확보하였다. 확보된 genomic blot과 marker를 대상으로 southern 방법을 통하여 잡종 2세대에서 segregation 결과 조사를 위해 다형성을 보이는 marker/enzyme 조합을 탐색하였다.

##### 3) 잡종 2세대에서 RFLP pattern의 조사

Radish의 Comparative map 작성을 위한 marker는 같은 십자화과인 *Arabidopsis*의 genome 상에 고르게 분포되어 있는 marker와 추대성에 관련된 것으로 알려진 loci 주

위의 clone들로 200여 개의 genomic marker와 cDNA marker를 선발하였다. 이중 약 50여 개의 marker를 이용하여 모본으로부터 polymorphism을 보이는 enzyme/marker 조합을 탐색한 결과 60%이상의 clone에서 한 개 이상의 polymorphic band가 나타남을 확인하였다. 또한 F2 segregation population에서 segregation pattern을 분석하기 위한 조건을 확립하기 위하여 92종의 F2 genomic DNA를 제한효소로 절단, DNA blot을 제작하였다. 현재 30종 이상의 cDNA marker로부터 segregation data를 확보하였으며 얻어진 결과를 MapMaker/XL을 통하여 분석하였다 (그림 27, 표 7).



표 7. 잡종 2세대의 segregation 분석결과

H	M	P	U	Expected Value			Chi-square value(1:2:1)
				H	P	P	
42	14	33	2	44.5	22.25	22.25	8.512
47	15	29	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	5.399
46	14	30	1	45	22.5	22.5	7.057
52	12	26	1	45	22.5	22.5	10.601
42	19	26	4	43.5	21.75	21.75	1.146
53	16	22	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	3.935
46	18	23	4	43.5	21.75	21.75	0.985
46	15	30	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	5.762
46	9	34	2	44.5	22.25	22.25	23.617
45	12	34	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	13.358
38	22	29	2	44.5	22.25	22.25	2.686
45	18	26	2	44.5	22.25	22.25	1.550
42	16	33	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	6.323
45	25	21	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	0.354
63	16	12	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	17.339
46	12	29	4	43.5	21.75	21.75	9.870
43	25	19	4	43.5	21.75	21.75	0.826
41	24	20	5	43	21.5	21.5	0.470
47	22	22	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	0.099
52	27	8	4	43.5	21.75	21.75	26.043
56	14	21	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	7.583
47	16	28	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	3.880
46	24	18	3	44	22	22	1.143
41	31	17	2	44.5	22.25	22.25	4.390
51	9	27	1	45	22.5	22.5	21.706
54	11	26	0	45.5	22.75	22.75	14.295
54	11	25	1	45	22.5	22.5	13.773
49	20	17	5	43	21.5	21.5	2.038
51	20	15	5	43	21.5	21.5	4.184
41	26	22	2	44.5	22.25	22.25	0.842

These clones are single locus in *A.thaliana*, but multiple loci in *R.sativus*. **Phenotype abbreviations**= - = unknown, M = maternal, P = paternal, H = heterozygote C = maternal like, D = paternal like

#### 4) 잡종 2세대의 개화생리 및 각종 품질 형질의 조사

본 연구에서 작성될 예정인 분자표지 지도를 이용하여 추후, 품질 및 추대성관련 형질의 유전자좌와 관련, QTL 분석이나 특정 형질에 관련된 유전자의 분석을 용이하게 하는데 있어서 phenotype marker가 될 수 있는 각종 형질분리도 및 추대성을 조사하기

위하여 동원농산종묘의 용인 시험포장에 전개된 시무와 진주대평의 잡종 2세대 173종에 대하여 각각 leaf color, trichome, leaf width, root color, petal color 및 bolting time을 조사하였다.

조사된 결과는 그림 28과 같으며, 결과에 대한 분석은 표 8에 요약되어 있다. leaf width와 root color의 경우 wide와 green color가 각각 우성적으로 3:1의 분리비를 보이며, petal color의 경우 purple color와 white color가 codominant 양상을 보이고 있다. 실제로 이러한 형질이 직, 간접적으로 추대 및 품질관련형질들의 선발표지로 이용될 수 있을 것으로 생각되나, 아직까지 이에 대한 보고는 없다. 따라서 잡종 2세대의 표현형 분리비와 추대관련 형질의 관계는 잡종 3세대 및 그 후대의 분리관계를 조사하여야 비교적 정확한 판단이 가능하리라 생각한다. 그 외에 추대형성 시기에 관련된 조사결과는 추대형성 시기에 관련된 개체의 집단이 처음 추대 형성개체의 출현이후 19일을 중심으로 5:1 비율로 두 집단으로 나누어지는 양상을 보이나, 정확한 결과는 잡종 3세대 및 후대에서 RFLP map과 함께 비교 분석해야 알 수 있을 것으로 생각된다.

표 8. 각종형질의 유전적 분석 결과

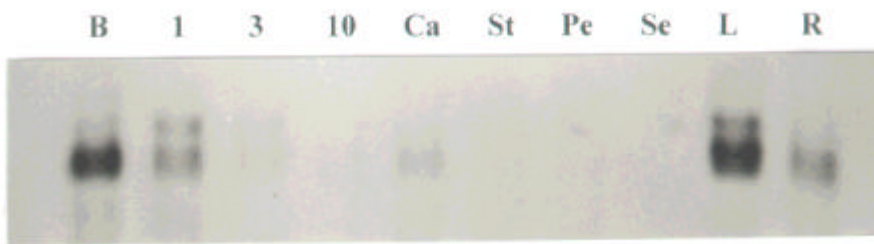
조사결과 조사형질	표현형	개체수/ 조사수	분리 비	Dominance	$\chi^2$	P value	모계형질	
							진주대 평	시무
Root color	Green	119/172	3	dominant	3.10	0.05 < P < 0.08	Green	White
	White	53/172	1	recessive				
Leaf color	wide	131/166	3	dominant	1.36	0.20 < P < 0.30	Wide	Narrow
	Narrow	35/166	1	recessive				
petal color	Purple	47/164	1	codominant	4.83	0.08 < P < 0.20	Purple	White
	Morderate	68/164	2	semidominant				
	White	49/164	1	codominant				

1	A	AAC	AAT	AAA	GAT	TTA	GAG	AGA	GAA	AGG	GAG	AAG	AAA	CAT	CAA	TCA	46
47	ATG	GCG	TCG	AGA	CTG	TGC	GAC	TCG	TGC	AGA	TCC	GCG	GCC	GCG	ACT	CTG	94
1	M	A	S	R	L	C	D	S	C	R	S	A	A	A	T	L	16
95	TAC	TGC	CGC	GCG	GAC	GCT	GCG	TTT	CTC	TGC	GGC	GAG	TGC	GAC	GGA	AAA	142
17	Y	C	R	A	D	A	A	F	L	C	G	E	C	D	G	K	32
143	ATC	CAC	ACG	GCT	AAC	AAA	CTC	GCC	TCG	CGC	CAC	GAG	CGA	GTC	TTG	CTC	190
33	I	H	T	A	N	K	L	A	S	R	H	E	R	V	L	L	48
191	TGC	CAA	ATC	TGC	GAA	CAA	GCC	CCC	GCT	CAC	GTC	ACG	TGC	GAA	GCC	GAC	238
49	C	I	C	Q	E	A	P	A	H	V	A	D	S	A	D		64
239	GCA	GCA	GCG	CTC	TGC	GTC	ACG	TGC	GAC	AGA	GAC	ATC	CAC	TCC	GCC	AAT	286
65	A	A	A	L	C	V	T	C	D	R	D	I	H	S	A	N	80
287	CCA	CTC	TCC	CGC	CGC	CAC	GAA	CGC	GTC	TCC	GTC	ACG	CCT	TTC	TAC	GAC	334
81	P	L	S	R	R	H	E	R	V	S	V	T	F	F	Y	D	96
335	GCT	CCT	GCT	CAG	GGA	GGA	TCA	CCG	GCC	ACC	ACC	AAA	TCC	GCC	GCC	TCC	382
97	A	P	A	Q	G	A	S	P	A	T	T	K	S	A	S		112
383	TCC	AAT	TTA	TTT	GGC	GAA	GAT	GCT	GAC	GTG	AGC	ATG	GAG	GCT	GTG	TCT	430
113	S	N	L	F	G	E	D	A	D	V	S	M	E	A	V	S	128
431	TGG	CTC	TTG	CCT	AAC	CCG	AGT	GTC	AAG	GAA	GGA	GTC	GTT	GTG	GAG	ATC	478
129	W	L	P	N	P	S	V	K	E	G	V	I	A	V	I		144
479	CCT	AAC	TTG	TTT	GCC	GAT	CTT	GAT	TAC	TCG	GCG	GTT	GAT	CCG	AAG	ATG	526
145	P	N	L	F	A	D	L	D	Y	S	A	V	D	P	K	M	160
527	GAG	GCG	TCG	GAG	AAT	AGC	TCC	GGG	AAC	GAC	GGA	GTC	GTT	CCT	GTT	CAG	574
161	A	S	S	E	N	S	G	N	D	N	D	V	V	P	A	Q	176
575	ACA	AAA	GCT	CTG	TTT	CTC	AAC	GAA	GAT	TAC	TTC	AAC	TTC	GAT	GTC	TCA	622
177	T	K	A	L	F	L	N	E	D	Y	F	N	F	D	V	S	192
623	GCT	TCC	AAA	ACA	ACG	TTT	CCA	CAC	GGA	TAC	AGC	TGC	ATT	AAT	CAA	ACT	670
193	A	S	K	T	T	F	P	H	G	Y	S	C	I	N	Q	T	208
671	GTT	TCT	TCA	ACA	TCA	TTA	GAG	GTG	CCG	TTG	GTG	CCT	GAA	GGT	GGA	GCT	718
209	V	S	S	T	S	L	E	V	P	L	V	P	E	G	G	A	224
719	GTG	ACG	ACG	ACG	AAT	GCA	ACA	CCA	GCC	GTG	CAG	CTG	TCA	CCG	GCG	GAG	766
225	V	T	T	T	N	A	T	P	A	V	Q	L	S	P	A	E	240
767	AGG	GAG	GCT	AGG	GTT	TTG	AGG	TAT	AGA	GAG	AAG	AGG	AAG	AAT	CGG	AAG	814
241	R	E	A	R	V	L	R	Y	R	E	K	R	K	N	R	K	256
815	TTC	GAG	AAG	ACG	ATT	AGG	TAT	GCA	TCA	CGT	AAA	GCA	TAC	GCC	GAG	GTT	862
257	F	E	K	T	I	R	Y	A	S	R	K	A	Y	A	E	V	272
863	AGG	CCG	AGG	ATC	AAG	GGA	CGT	TTC	GCT	AAA	CGA	ACT	GAT	TCA	AGA	GTT	910
273	R	P	R	I	K	G	R	F	A	K	R	T	D	S	R	V	288
911	AAT	GAT	GGA	GGA	GGA	GAC	GTC	GGA	GTC	TAC	GGT	GGG	TTC	GGA	GTG	GTC	958
289	N	D	G	G	G	D	V	G	V	Y	G	G	F	G	V	V	304
959	CCG	AGT	TTC	TGA	GTC	TTT	CTT	CAG	TGT	CAA	GTT	GTA	AGA	AAC	ATT	GAT	1006
305	P	S	F	*													307
1007	GAT	GGT	AAT	AAG	TAA	CGG	TTT	TGA	TAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	A		1049

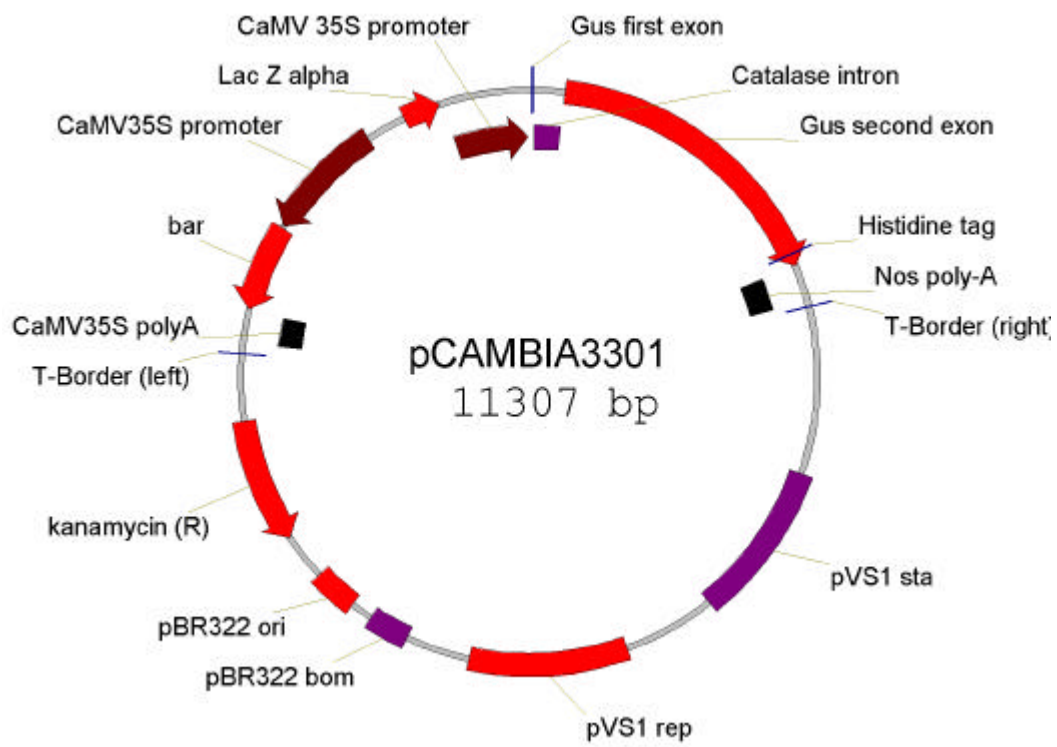
그림 1. 무 (*Raphanus sativus*) *CONSTANS*-homologue cDNA 염기서열 및 아미노산 서열

*O*-homologue: 4 RLCDSRCSAAATLYCRADAAFLCGECDGKIHTANKLASRHERVLLCQICEQAPAHVTCEA 63  
R CD+CRS A T+YC AD+A+LC CD ++H+AN++ASRH+RV +C+ CE+APA CEA  
*CONSTANS*: 18 RPCDTCRSNACTVYCHADSAYLCMSCDAQVHSANRVASRHKRVVCECERAPAAFLCEA 77  
  
*CO*-homologue: 64 DAAALCVTCDRDIHSANPLSRRHERVSVTP 93  
D A+LC CD ++HSANPL+RRH+RV + P  
*CONSTANS*: 78 DDASLCTACDSEVHSANPLARRHQVRPILP 107  
  
  
*CO*-homologue: 235 QLSPAEREARVRLRYREKRKTRKFEKTIRYASRKAYAEVRPRIKGRFAKR 283  
QLSP +REARVRLRYREKRK RKFEKTIRYASRKAYAE+RPR+ GRFAKR  
*CONSTANS*: 300 QLSPMDREARVRLRYREKRKTRKFEKTIRYASRKAYAEIRPRVNGRFAKR 348

그림 2. 무 *CO*-유사 cDNA와 애기장대 *CONSTANS* 유전자 사이의 아미노산 유사성 비교. 무 *CO*-유사 cDNA의 zinc finger 부위 (4-93 아미노산)와 C-말단 부위 (235-283 아미노산)를 애기장대의 동일 부위와 비교.



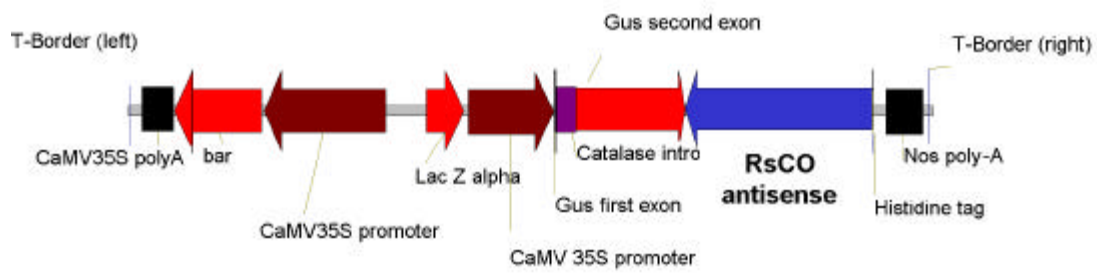
3. *RsCO* RNA blot . B; bolting stage , 1; 1mm , 3; 3-5mm , 10; 10mm , Ca; , St; , Pe; , Se; , L; , R; .

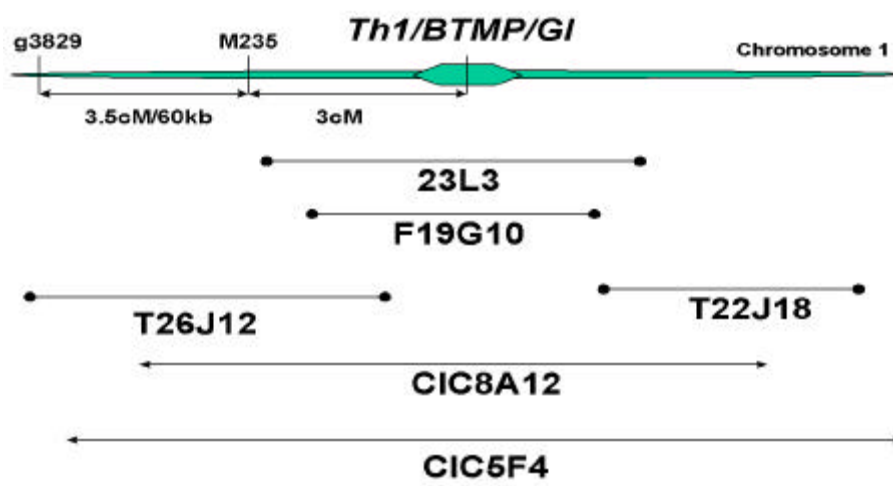


4.

pCAMBIA 3301 vector

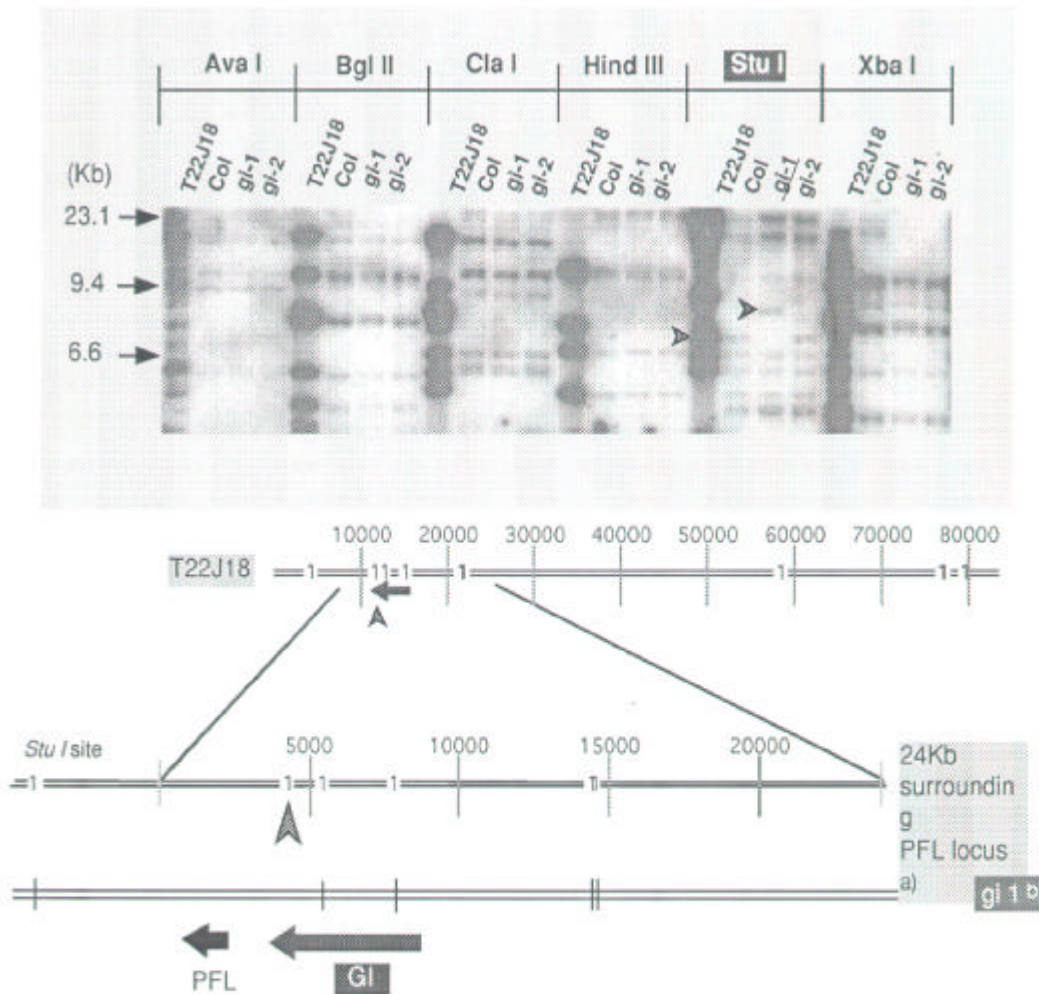
5. pCAMBIA3301- anti- RsCO construct T-DNA





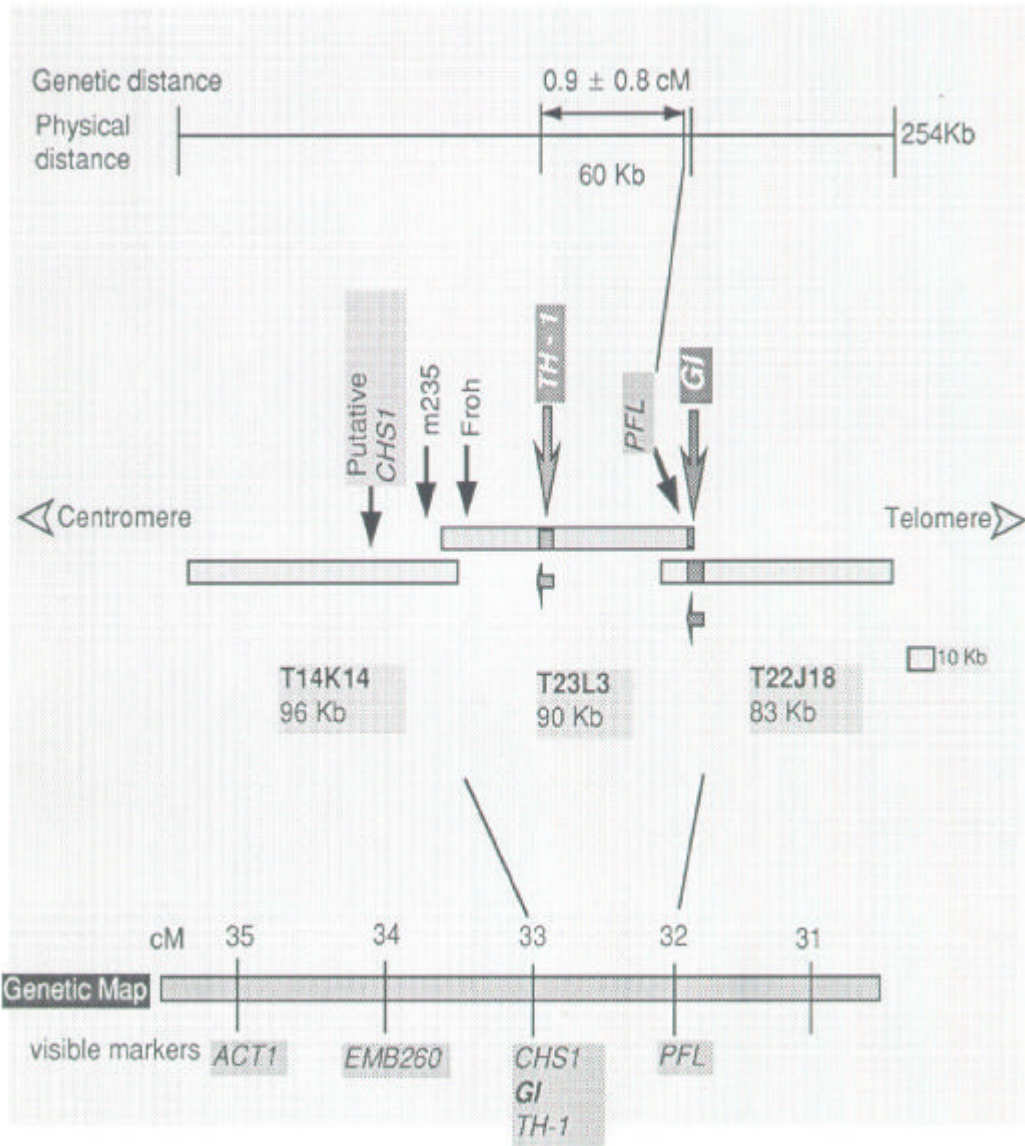
6. *Arabidopsis thi* contig map





- The region was previously sequenced by research team of Dr. Van Montagu, M.
- The *gi 1* mutant genome showed an altered RFLP pattern using Stu I. A 8.2 Kb band appeared while a 7.1 Kb band disappeared simultaneously. The 8.2 Kb band resulted from combination of 1.1 Kb and 7.1 Kb bands by disrupting a Stu I site. The disappeared 1.1 Kb band of the *gi 1* allele is not displayed this figure.

#### 7. RFLP analysis of *gi* mutants, *gi-1* and *gi-2*



1. The BAC clone, T23L3 has the TH1 gene and partial GI gene. The T22J18 BAC clone have the intact GI gene.

8. GI BAC contig

Protein : 1168 a.a.

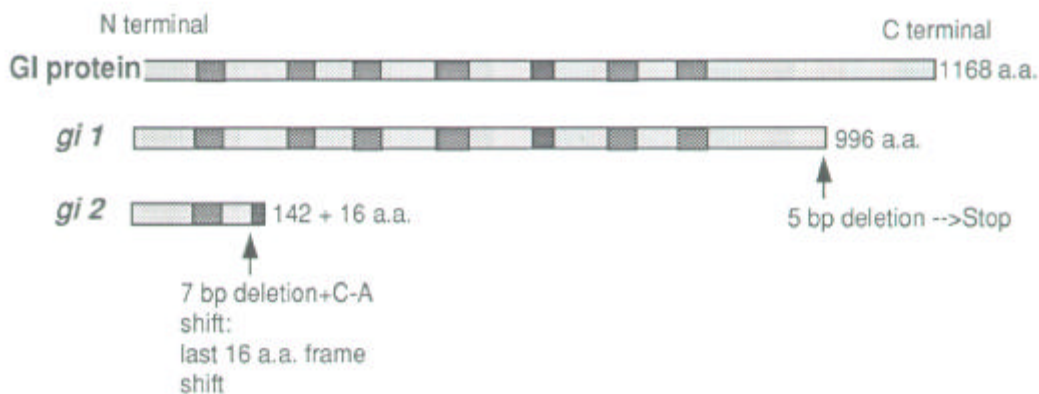
cDNA ORF: 3505 bp

Genomic gene: 5.0 Kb(13 exons)

MASSSSSERWIDGLQFSSLLWPPRPDQQHKDQVAYVEYFGQFTSEQFPDDIAELVRHQYPSTEKRL  
DDVLAMFVLHHPEHGHAVILPIISCLIDGSLVYSKEAHPFASFISLVCPSSENDYSEQWALACGEILRILTHY  
NRPIYKTEQQNGDTERNCLSKATTSGSPTSEPKAGSPTQHERKPLRPLSPWISDILLAAPLIGIRSDYFRWC  
SGVMGKYAAGELKPTTIEHPQLMPSTPRWAVANGAGVILSVCDDEVARYETATLTAVAVPALLPPPTTS  
LDEHLVAGLPALEPYARLFHRYAIAIATPSATQRLLGLLEAPPSWAPDALDAVQLVELLRAAEDYASGV  
RLPRNWMHLHFLRAIGIAMS MRAGVAADAAAALLFRILSQPALLFPPLSQVEGVEIQHAPIGGYSSNYRQK  
IEVPAAEATIEATAQGIASMLCAHGPEVEWRICTIWEAAAYGLIPLNSSAVDLPEIIVATPLQPPILSWNLYIPL  
KVLEYLPRGSPSEACLKMFIVATVETILSRTPPESSRELTRKARSSFTTRSATKNLAMSELRAMVHALFLE  
SCAGVELASRLLFVVLTVCVSHEAQSSGSKRPRSEYASTTENIEANQPVSNNQNTANRKS RNVKGGQPVA  
AFDSYVLAAVCALACEVQLYPMISGGGNFSNSAVAGTITKPKVINGSSKEYGAGIDSAISHTRRILAILEALF  
SLKPSSVGTWPWSYSSSEIVAAAMVAAHISELFRRSKALTHALSGLMRCKWDKEIHKRASSLYNLIDVHSK  
VVASIVDKAEPLAAYLKNTPVQKDSVTCLNWKQENTCASTTCFDTAVTSASRTEMNPRGNHXYARHSDE  
GSGRPSEKGIKDFLLDASDLANFLTADRLAGFYCGTQKLLRSVLAEKPELSFSVVSLLWHKLIAPAIQPTA  
ESTSAQQGWRQVVDALCNVVSATPAKAAAAVVLOAERELOPWIAKDDEEGQKMWKINQRIVKVLVELMR  
NHDRPESLVLASADLLL RATDGMLVDGAEACTLPQELLEATARA IQPVLAWGPSGLAVVDGLSNLLKCR  
LPATIRCLSHPSAHVRLSTSVLRDIMNQSSIPIKVTPKLPTEKNGMNSPSYRFFNAASIDWKADIONCLN

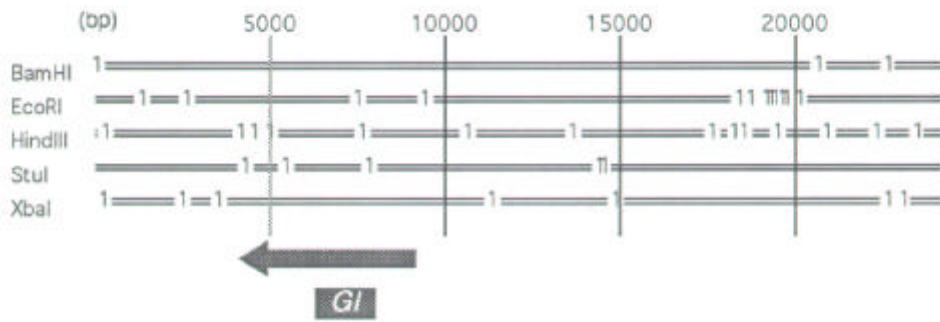
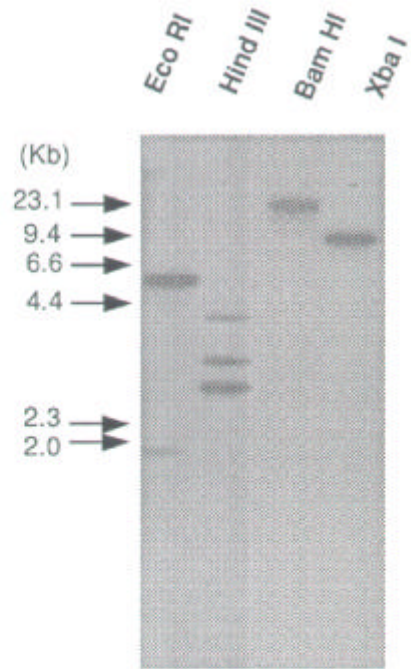
Red alphabets: putative transmembrane domain

Blue alphabets: homolog region with a conserved domain of sucrose transport proteins

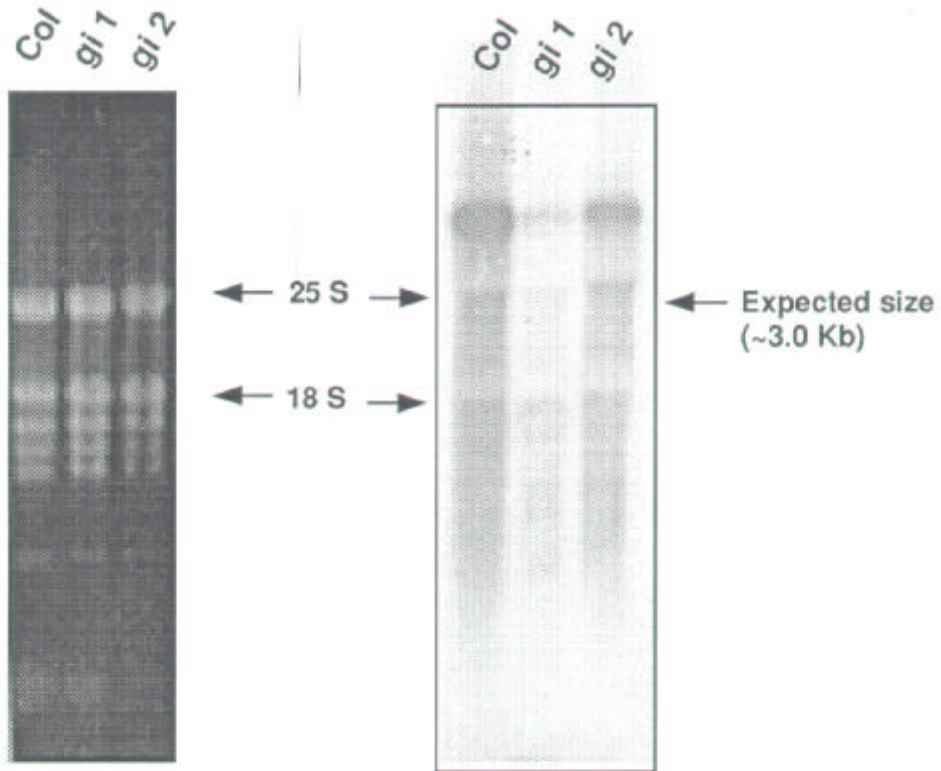


9. GENESCAN

GI



10. GI southern



✓ The expected mRNA size of *GI* is suggested by GENESCAN program

11. *GI*[Col], *gi 1*, *gi 2* mutants northern

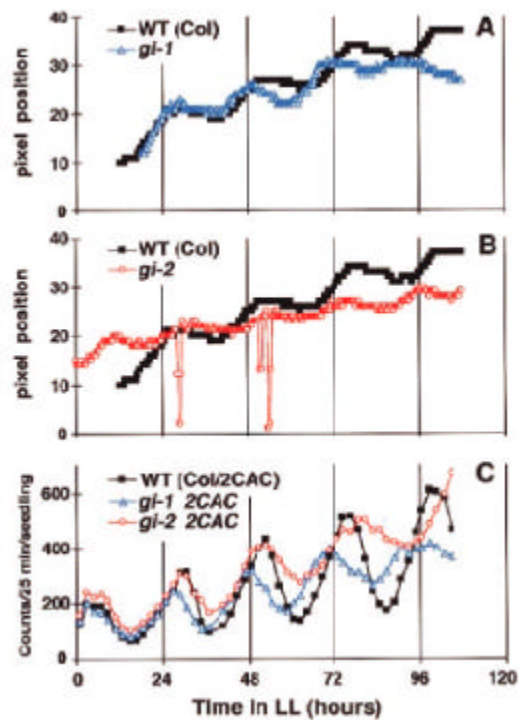


Fig. 12. Representative traces of (A and B) circadian rhythms of leaf movement and (C) *cab2::luc* expression in wild-type (WT), *gi-1*, and *gi-2* mutant backgrounds under constant white light (LL). Plants were germinated and grown for 6 to 7 days under light and dark cycles as previously described before they were transferred to continuous white light for 110 hours. Leaf movements were recorded, and luminescence assays were conducted to obtain period estimates as previously

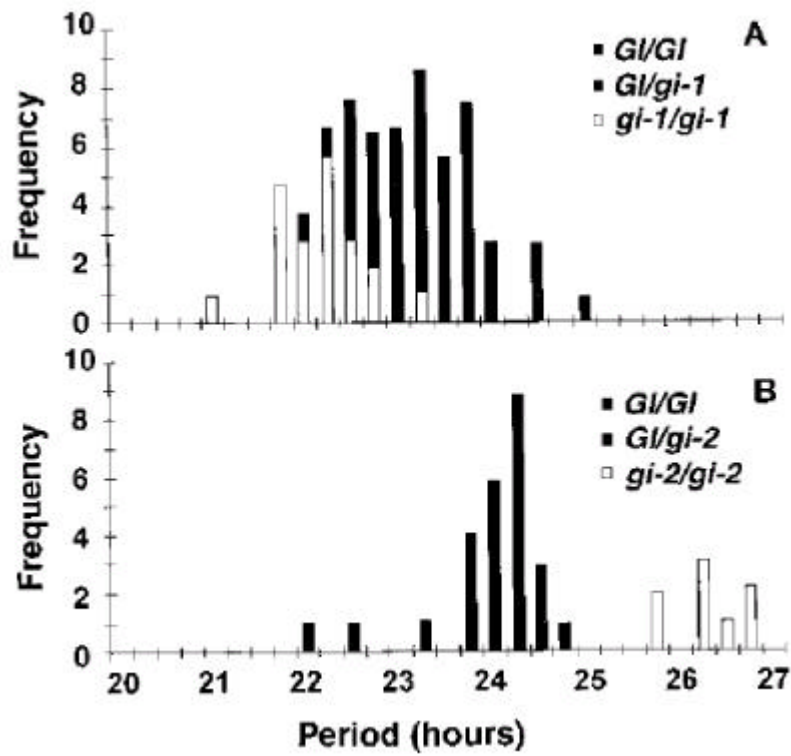


Fig. 13. Period length distribution in F<sub>2</sub> populations segregating for (A) *gi-1* or (B) *gi-2*. Plants were entrained and assayed as described in Fig. 1. Period bins are labeled with the upper bound.

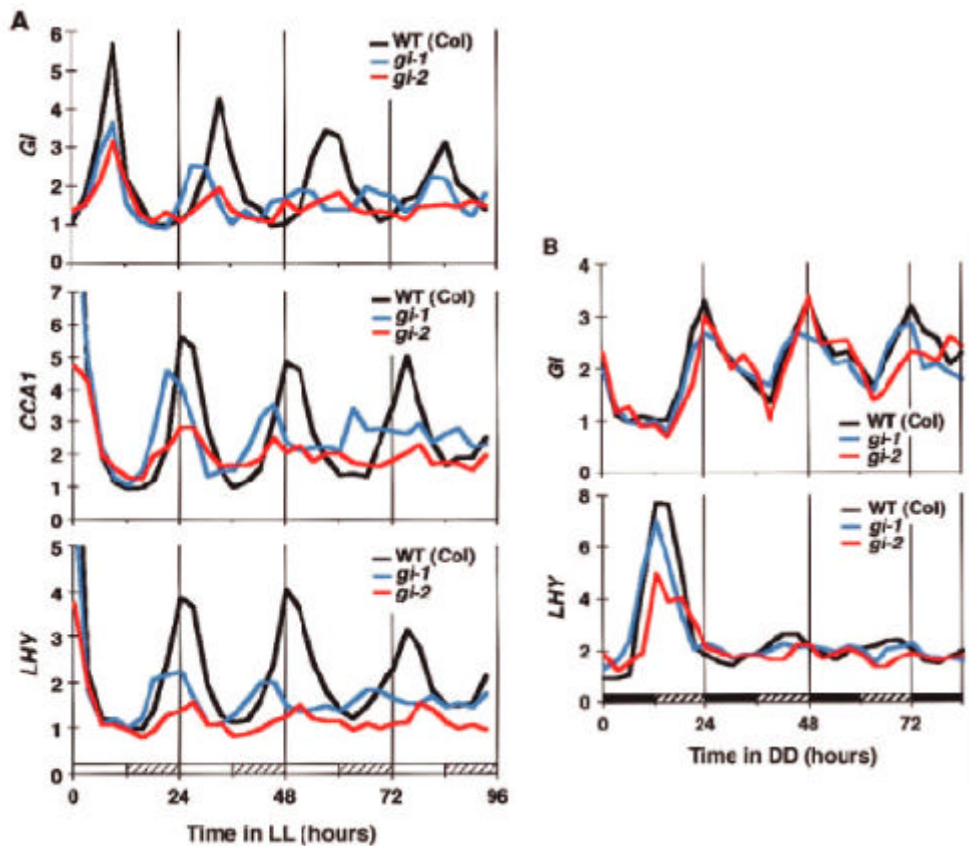


Fig. 14. Circadian expression of the *GI*, *CCA1*, and *LHY* genes in (A) continuous light or (B) continuous darkness in wild type, *gi-1*, and *gi-2*. Plants were entrained in 12 hours of light and 12 hours of dark cycles for 2 weeks before transfer to continuous light (LL) or dark (DD). The open and hatched boxes in (A) represent the subjective day and night, respectively. The solid and hatched boxes in (B) represent the subjective night and day, respectively. Seedlings were sampled every 3 hours, and RNA expression levels were measured by dot blotting. The *Brassica BGB1* clone corresponding to the *Arabidopsis AtarC4* gene was used as a control. Values are normalized to the lowest value of the wild-type samples in each set. The LL and DD experiments were performed three times and twice, respectively. Representative data are shown.



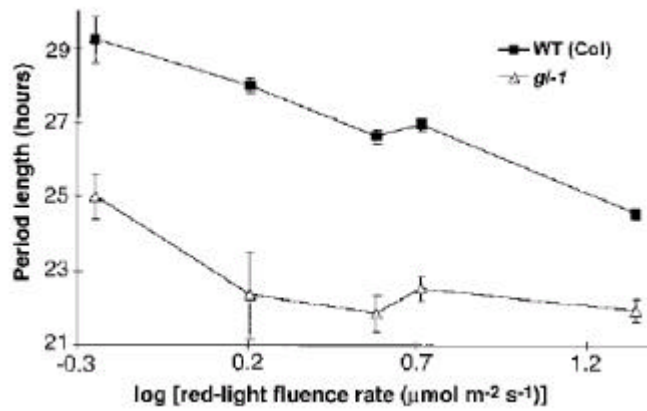
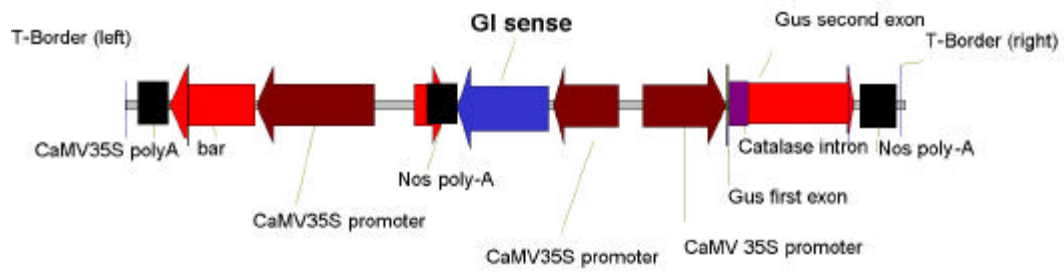
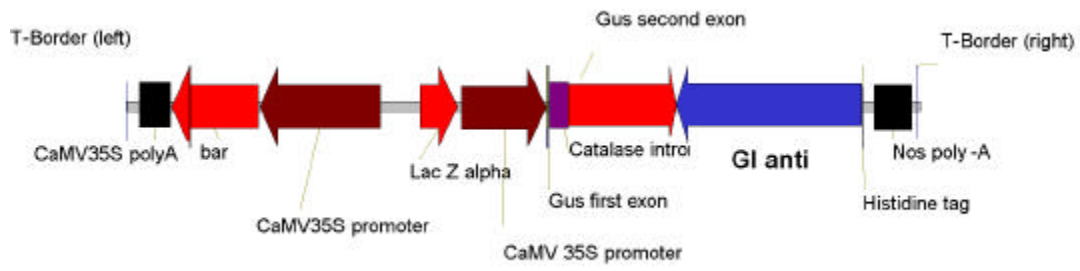


Fig. 15. Effect of red-light fluence rate on free-running period length of *cab2::luc* expression in the wild type and the *gi-1* mutant. Seedlings were entrained as described, then transferred for < 110 hours to continuous red light(600 to 700 nm) at the fluence rates indicated. Period estimates were obtained as previously described. Error bars indicate  $6\text{SEM}$  ( $n = 5, 8$  through  $20$ ). Representative data are shown from two independent experiments with similar results.



16. pCAMBIA3301:GI construct T-DNA



17. pCAMBIA3301:GI construct T-DNA

## Effect of the GI overexpression in wild-type (Col)

pNB96 ---- dual 35S promoter  
 cDNA ---- Full length (~3.5 kb)  
 gene ----- 5 kb

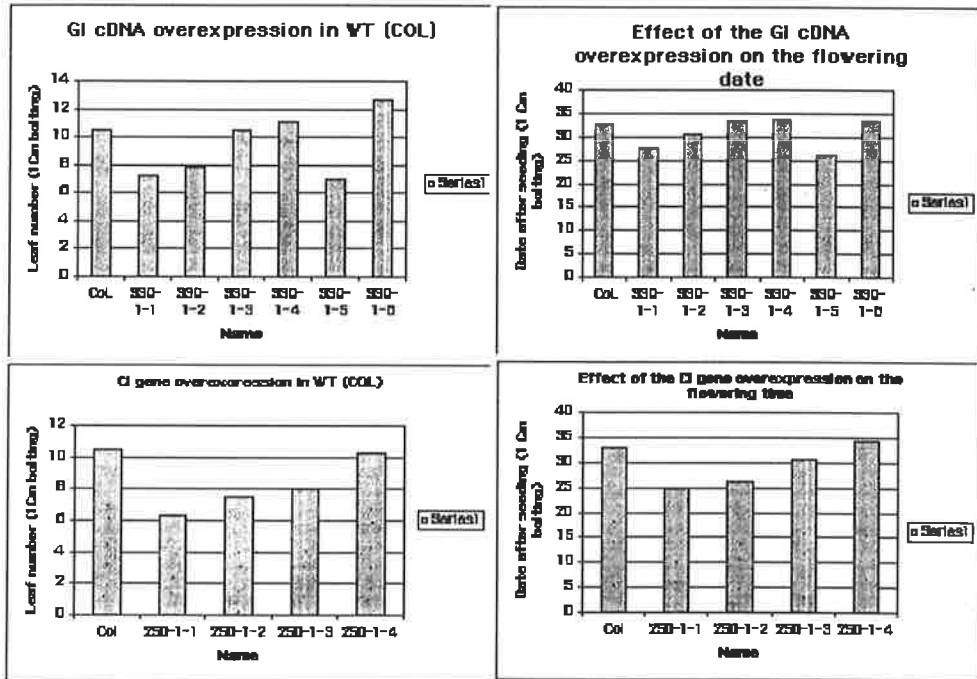
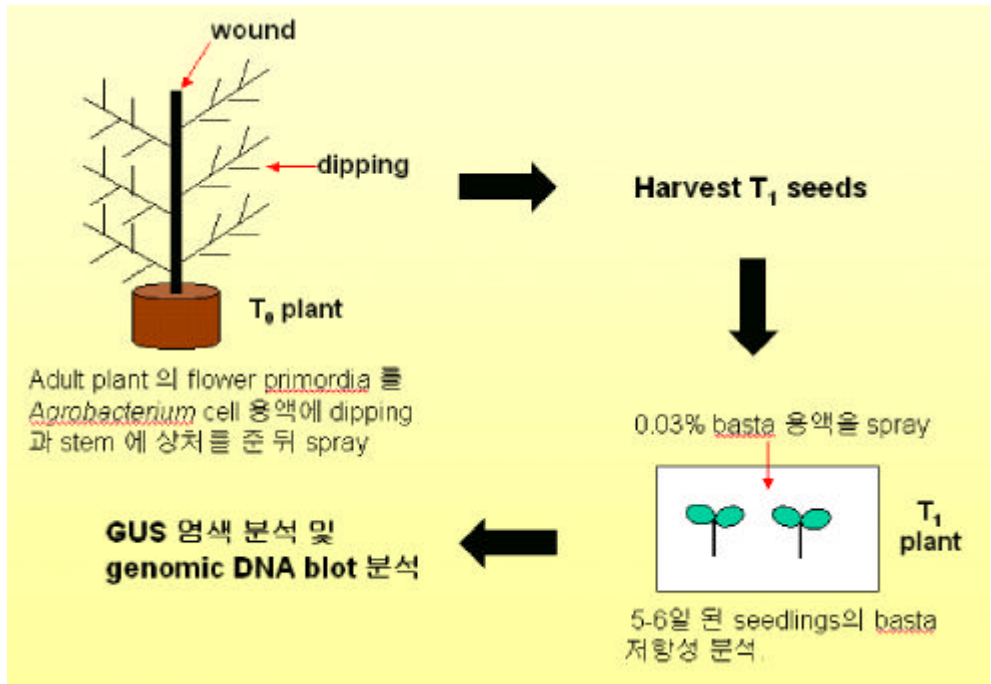


그림 18 GI sense over-expression에 의한 개화시기 변화



19. Floral dipping

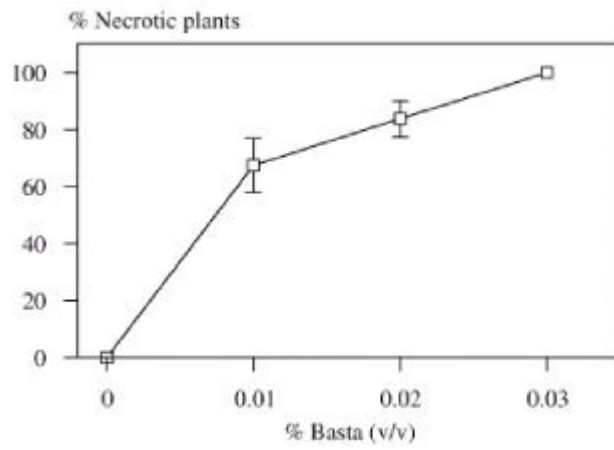
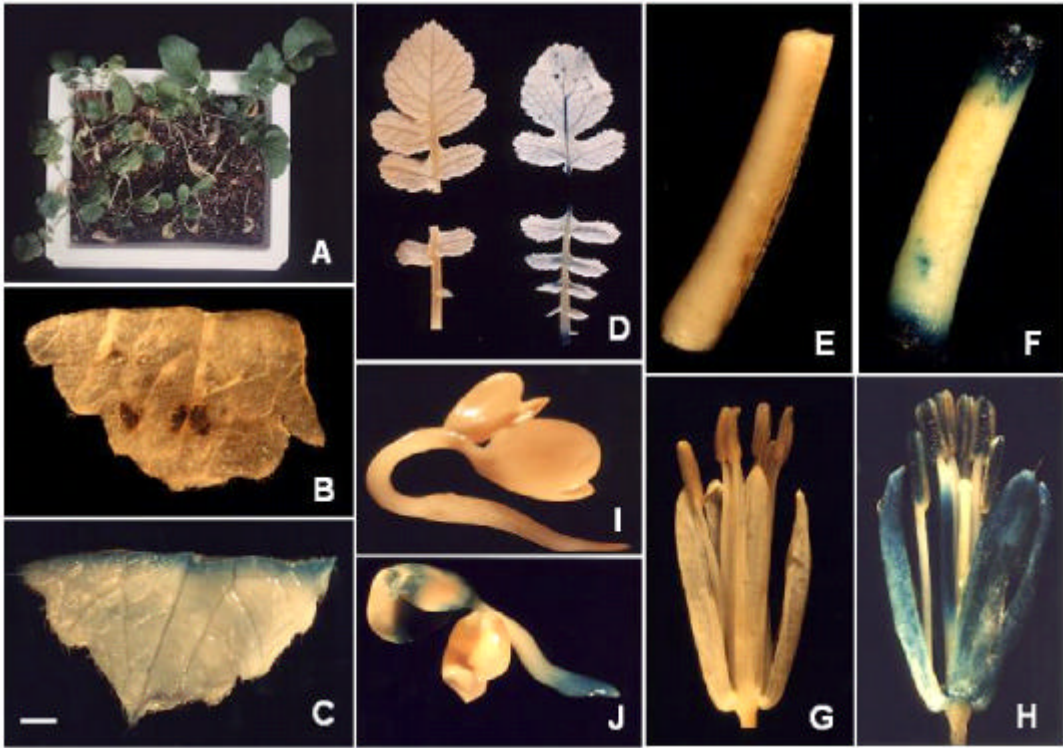
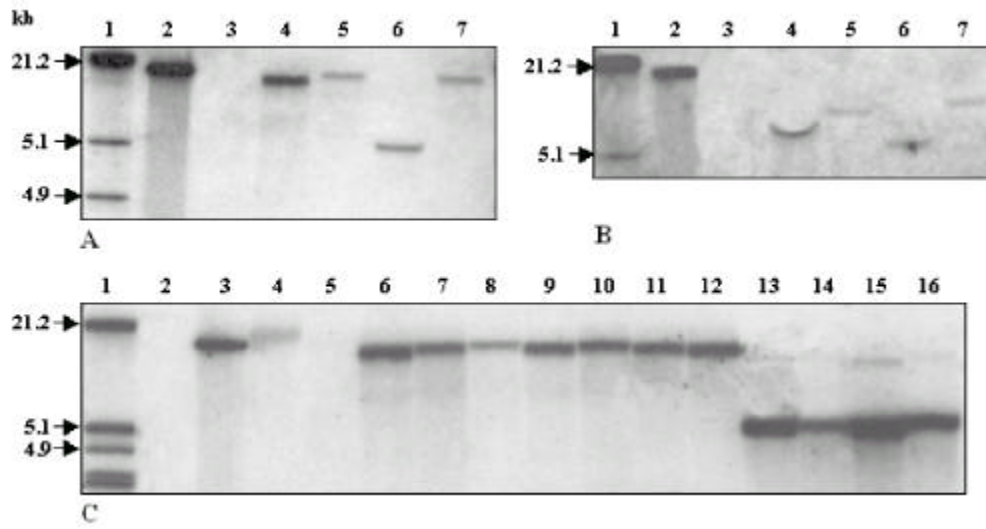


Figure 20. Basta necrotic plants



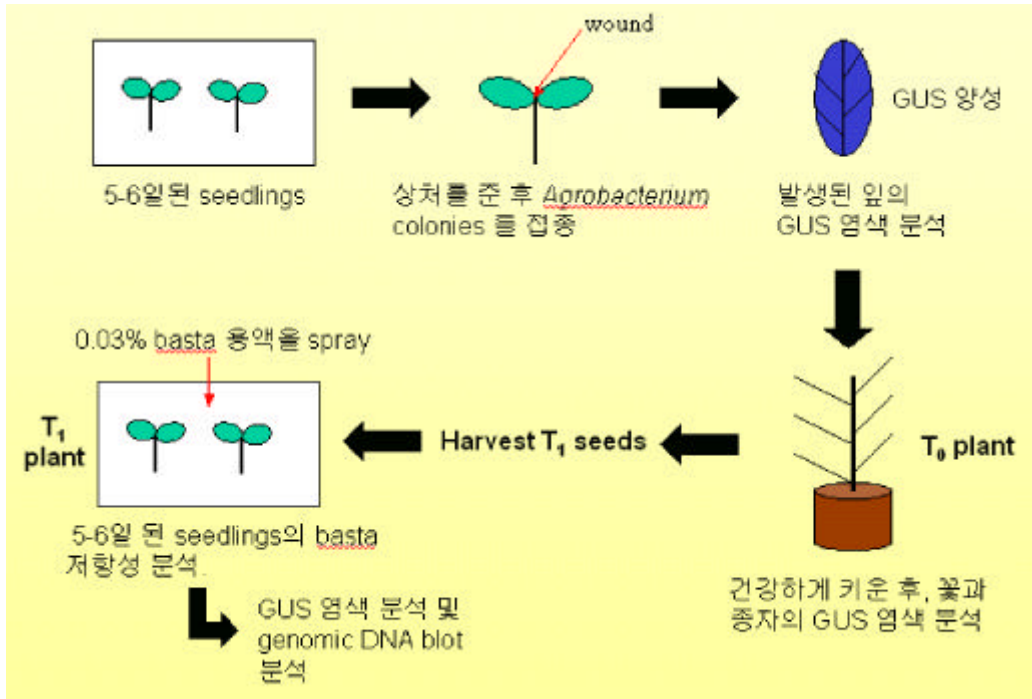
21. Floral dipping

GUS



22 Southern blot analysis of genomic DNA from T1 transformed radish.





23. *In planta*



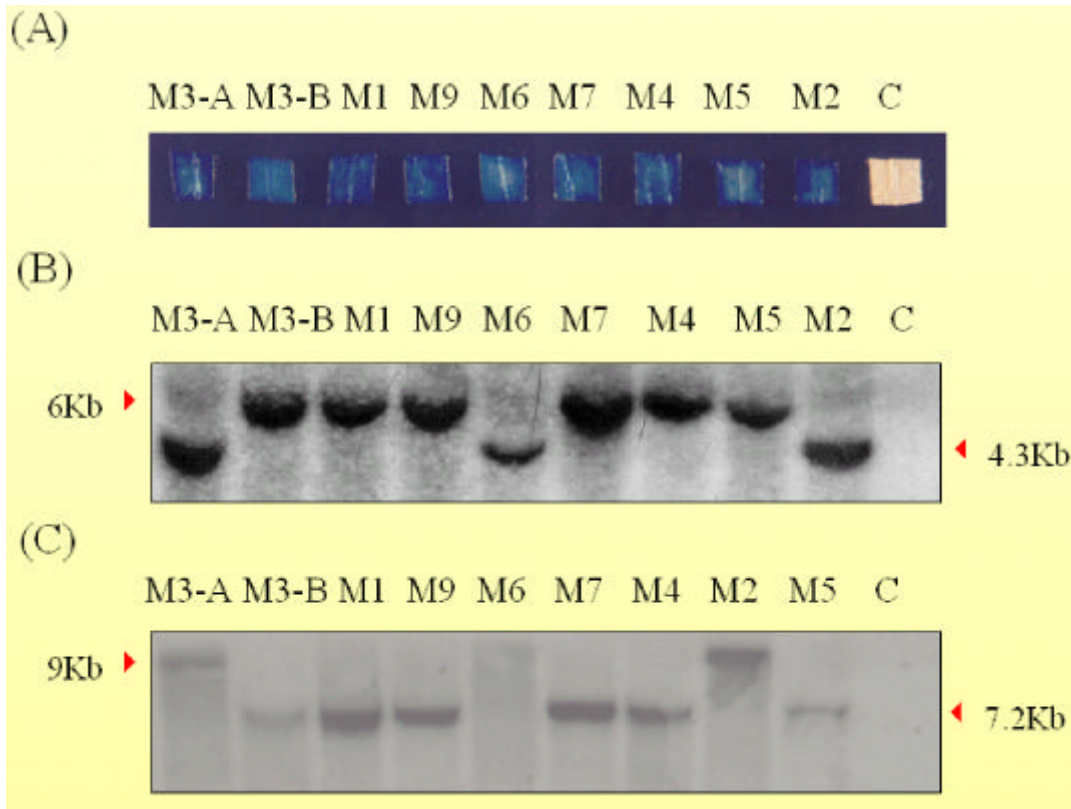
24. transgenic line , , GUS



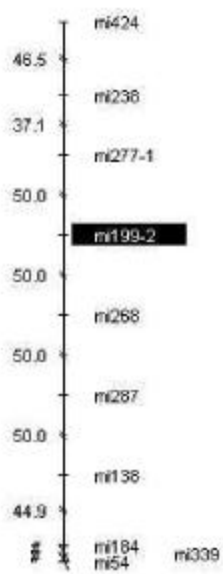
25. transgenic line

1

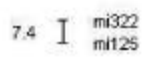
basta



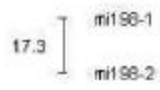
26. transgenic line southern



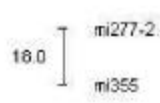
**Group 1**



**Group 2**



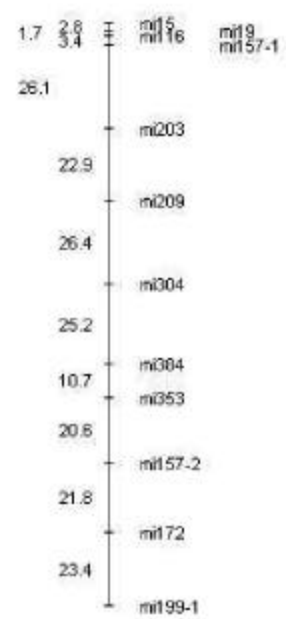
**Group 3**



**Group 4**

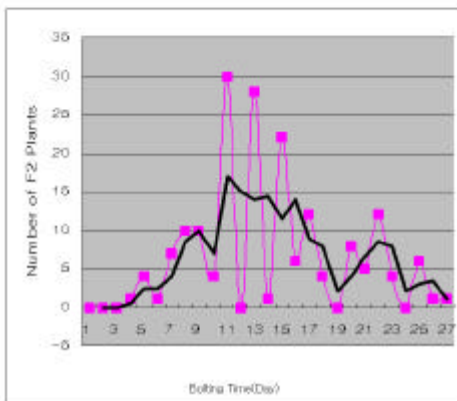
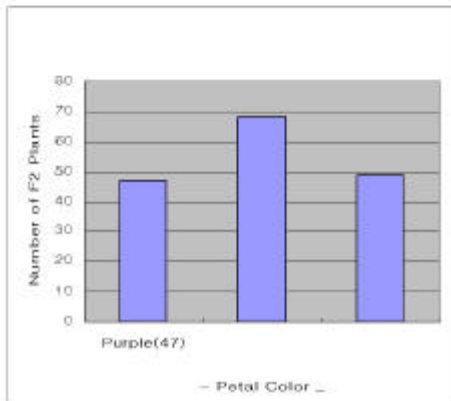
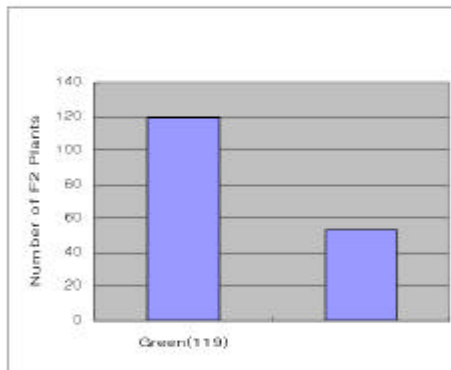
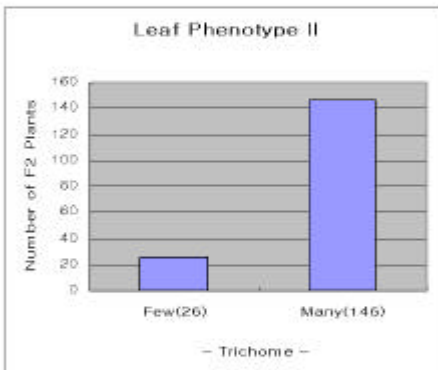
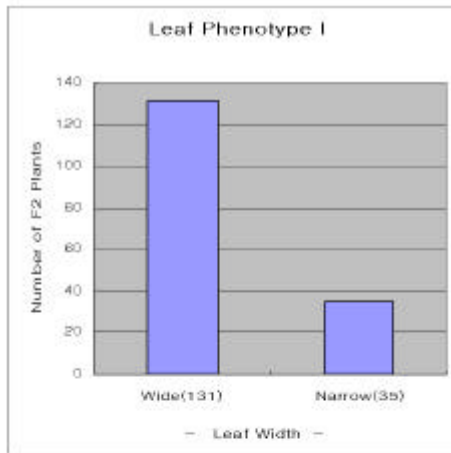
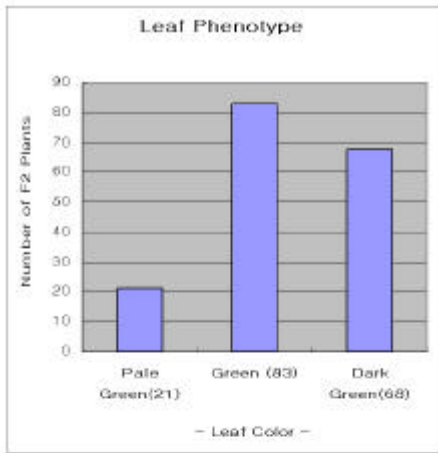
- mi320

**Group 5**



**Unlinked Group**

27.



28.

# 4

. 1995

35,518 ha  
13.6%

8.8%,

1,435,296 M/T

가

*co gi*

가 3-5

가

*GI*

*RsCO*

cloning

antisense

map based cloning

*GI*

*CO*

*RsCO*

RT-PCR

. *GI*

3504bp, 1168

amono acid

, *gi-1 gi-2*

frame shift mutation

nonsense

mutation

*GI*

. *RsCO*

307

amino acid

, *AtCO*

90%

62%

amino sequence identity

pCAMBIA3301

antisense

cloning

floral dipping

*in planta*

가

2

pCAMBIA3301- anti- *GI* expression vector

floral dipping

1

late flowering

5

2 (U, P,

12-2-E, S, R)

64

51 ± 10

119, 124, 158, 124, 130

anti- *GI*

*GI*

가

가

가 . pCAMBIA3301 vector GUS basta

가

가



## 5

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XII,

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, 1996,

“ 108 ”

가

, , 28(1), 92- 97

( ), 1991,

,

50.

( ), 1991,

, 71.

# 6

## 1

(*Raphanus sativus* L)

( 가 )

가

가

*Agrobacterium tumefaciens* *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* *Agrobacterium*  
vector cocultivation( ) ,

electroporation ,

DNA

microinjection ,

DNA coating

particle gun

particle bombardment ,

PEG

가

가

*Agrobacterium*

가

가

*Agrobacterium* vector

*Agrobacterium* cocultivation( )

Agrobacterium

2

1.

inbred line N78  
70% EtOH 5 1 3  
, 30% 10 , 3  
( 1/2 Murashige and Skoog medium, 1% sucrose, 0.8%  
Agar, pH 5.6-5.8) 1-2 , 16 8  
, 25 ± 1 3-4 .

2.

N78 4  
, 5-6  
1cm ,  
2% sucrose가 Murashige & Skoog medium  
1  
Murashige & Skoog medium, 2% sucrose,  
0.8% Agar, pH 5.6-5.8 , plastic  
petridish 10 , 13-15 ,  
vinyl wrap ,  
4 petridish .

3.

가. N78

Auxin, cytokinin, abscisic acid, ethlene 가  
shoot auxin cytokinin 가  
가 auxin  
callus , shoot  
, cytokinin , shoot axillary shoot  
, 가 .auxin NAA, 2ip, Pic cytokinin BAP  
shoot . NAA 1.0 ng/l BAP 5.0ng/l  
shoot 24% shoot  
. NAA가 가 auxi u

( 1). BAP NAA

( 2). 1971 Larue

Ag+

가

가

가

AgNO<sub>3</sub> 가

가

shoot

(AgNO<sub>3</sub>)

( 2).

BAP 5.0 ng/l

, NAA 0.5 - 1.0 ng/l

AgNO<sub>3</sub> 0, 1.0,

2.0, 3.0 ng/l

3

. N78

가

BAP 5.0ng/l , NAA 1.0ng/l, AgNO<sub>3</sub> 1ng/l

15%

. ( 3)

1. N78

BAP	NAA				2iP				Pic			
	0	1.0	2.0	5.0	0	1.0	2.0	5.0	0	1.0	2.0	5.0
5.0	-	24/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

treatment : ng/l      leaves / petioles: % / %      - : no shoot

2. BAP, NAA, AgNO3                      N78

B A P	NAA															
	0.5				1.0				1.5				2.0			
	AgNO3															
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
2.5	-	-	-	0/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.0	-	0/5	-	0/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0/5
7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0/5	-	-	5/5
10.0	-	-	5/0	5/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

treatment : ng/l      leaves / petioles: % / %      - : no shoot

3. BAP, NAA, AgNO3                      N78

BAP	NAA							
	0.5				1.0			
	AgNO3							
	0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0	1.0	2.0	3.0
5.0	10/0	-	10/0	-	-	15/0	5/0	5/0

treatment : ng/l      leaves / petioles: % / %      - : no shoot

( , ) 가  
 N78 15%  
 BAP 5.0ng/1 , NAA 1.0ng/1, AgNO3 1ng/1  
 shoot .. 40  
 shooting 2-3% 7%  
 . ( 4).

auxin NAA cytokinin BAP shoot  
 .  
 . BAP 2.5 ng/1 NAA 1.5 ng/1 AgNO3 1.0ng/1 16.6%  
 BAP 5.0 ng/1 NAA 1.0 ng/1 AgNO3 1.0ng/1 22.5%  
 .  
 BAP 5.0 ng/1 NAA 1.0 ng/1 AgNO3 1.0ng/1 가  
 ( 5, 1)

4. BAP 5.0ng/1, NAA 1.0ng/1, AgNO3 1.0ng/1

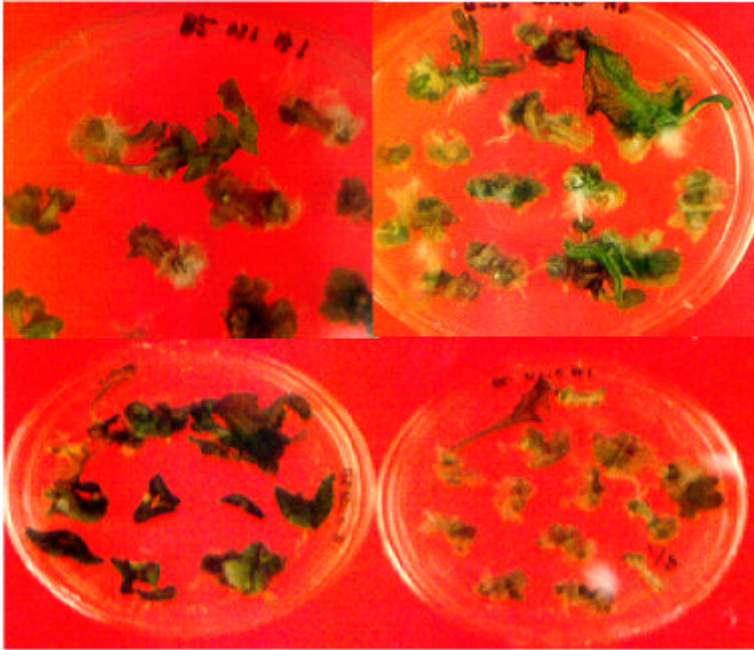
	explant type	explant NO.	shooting (%)
		110	8(7.3%)
		130	4(3.0%)
		80	0(0%)
		120	2(1.6%)

5. BAP, NAA , AgNO3



B A P	E	NAA															
		0.5				1.0				1.5				2.0			
		AgNO3															
		0	1.0	3.0	5.0	0	1.0	3.0	5.0	0	1.0	3.0	5.0	0	1.0	3.0	5.0
2.5	C	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	-	3.3
	H	-	2.5	-	7.5	5.0	2.5	7.5	2.5	-	22.5	10.0	7.5	-	-	7.5	12.5
5.0	C	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	16.6	3.3	3.3
	H	-	-	2.5	-	5.0	7.5	12.5	5.0	-	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	7.5	-	10.0

concentrations: ng/l            E: explant   C: cotyledon   H: hypocotyl  
 -            : no shooting            shooting formation : %



1.

. NAA

polyphenol oxidase, tyrosinase

, auxin

phenol

가

phenol

, 가

auxin

NAA 0.5 , 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 ng/l

. 가

NAA 1.0 ng/l

tryptophan

auxin IAA

auxin

,

auxin

AgNO<sub>3</sub> 0 , 1.0, 3.0, 5.0 ng/l

auxin

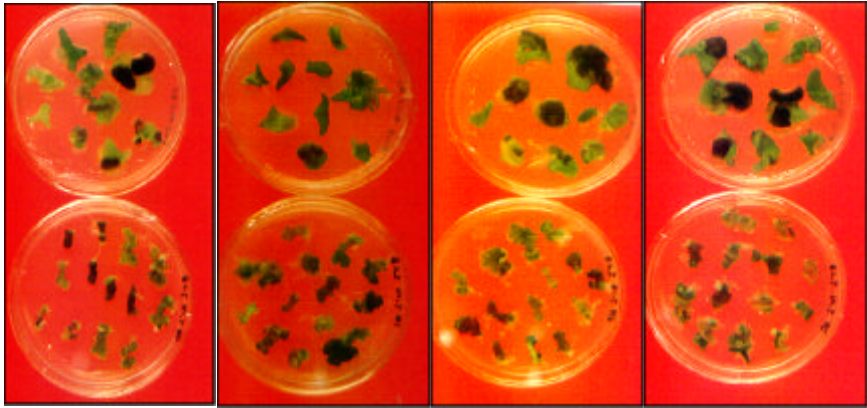
, 가

NAA 1.0ng/l , AgNO<sub>3</sub> 1.0ng/l (

2).

auxin

shoot



AgNO<sub>3</sub> 0

AgNO<sub>3</sub> 1.0

AgNO<sub>3</sub> 3.0

AgNO<sub>3</sub> 5.0

2. NAA 1.0ng/l

AgNO<sub>3</sub> (ng/l)

shooting MS ( Murashige and Skoog medium, 2%  
sucrose, 0.8% Agar, pH 5.6-5.8) NAA 0.05 ng/l 가  
2 ,  
가 pot .

### 3

#### 1.

(CO)-RsCO	. GI	vector	pCAMBIA 3301	GIGANTEA (GI)	CONSTANS
	. RsCO			CO	pGA 748
				. 가	NPT

#### 2. *agrobacterium tunefaciens*

가 plate colony YEP(Peptone 10g/l , Yeast  
extract 10g/l, NaCl 5g/l, pH 7.0) 10nl 가 colony  
, 28 shaking incubator 200rpm overnight .  
가. pCAMBIA 3301 vector : 50ng/l kanamycin  
. pGA vector : 25ng/l kanamycin

#### 3.

가  
kanamycin NPT gene .  
kanamycin

kanamycin 0 ng/l , 5ng/l ,  
 10ng/l , 20 ng/l , 30 ng/l , 40 ng/l , 50ng/l 가  
 4 100%  
 callus 가 callus shoot  
 , 가 가 .  
 kanamycin 5ng/l , 10ng/l , 20ng/l callus shoot 가  
 ( )  
 5ng/l .

4.

agrobacterium  
 , agrobacterium ( , , )  
 .  
 (pre-culture), (co-culture) acetosyringone 가,  
 (selection) .

가. ( pre-culture )

1cm MS 3% ( Murashige and Skoog  
 medium, 3% sucrose, pH 5.6-5.8 ) MS2%(Murashige and  
 Skoog medium, 2% sucrose, 0.8% Agar, pH 5.6-5.8)  
 . *agrobacterium*

. ( co- culture )

1 3 *agrobacterium* .  
 28 phenolic

compounds acetosyringone vir gene *agrobacterium*  
 T-DNA .  
*Arabidopsis thaliana* acetosyringone 가 2-3%  
 55-63% 가 .  
 acetosyringone 20ng/l 가 . filter paper  
 1 5 .  
 . (selection)

*agrobacterium* cells cefotaxime 250ng/l 가 ,  
 BAP 5.0ng/l, NAA 1.0 ng/l, AgNO3 1.0ng/l  
 가 . 4  
 .  
 ( 6)  
 kanamycin 5ng/l 가

cotyledon selection medium	hypocotyl selection medium
BAP 5.0mg/l NAA 2.0 mg/l AgNO3 1.0 mg/l cefotaxime 250mg/l kanamycin 5.0mg/l	BAP 2.5mg/l NAA 1.5 mg/l AgNO3 1.0mg/l cefotaxime 250mg/l kanamycin 5.0 mg/l

5. (10 )

BAP 10.0 ng/l NAA 1.0 ng/l 가  
 BAP 5.0 ng/l NAA 1.0 ng/l 가 .  
 가 ( 7).

callus

. 3

가

가

3

carbenicillin 500ng/l, NAA 0.05ng/l 가

( 3).

6.

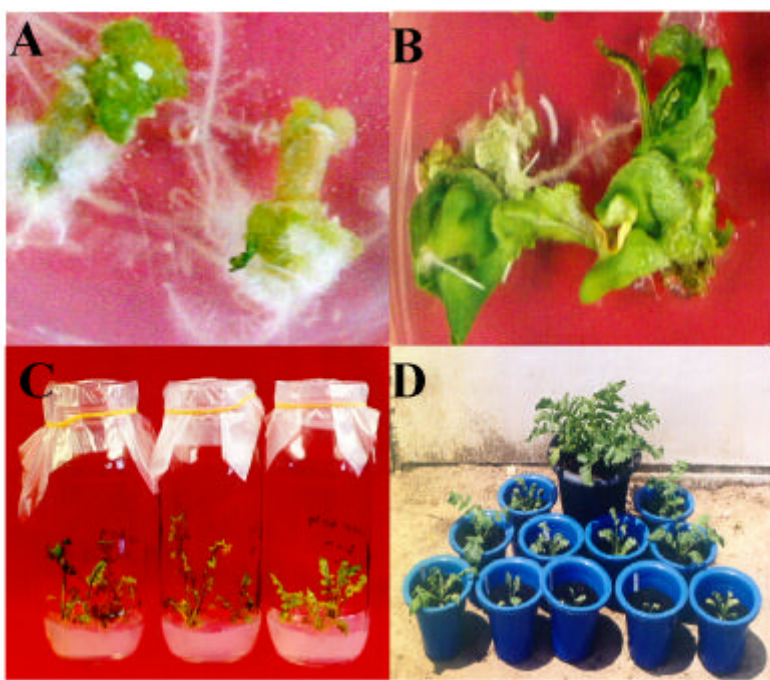
( GI )

	explant type	explant no.	shooting	medium type
BAP 5.0ng/l NAA 1.0ng/l		50	0	(MS 2%)
		50	0	
BAP 5.0ng/l NAA 1.0ng/l		50	0	(MS 3%)
		50	0	
BAP 10.0ng/l NAA 1.0ng/l		40	0	(MS 3%)
		40	0	



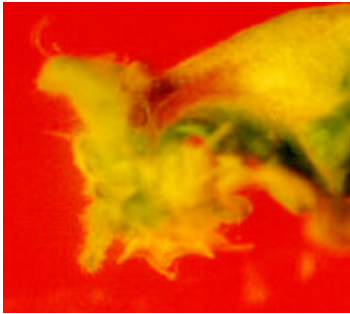
7. (RsCO )

	explant type	explant no.	shooti ng	medi um type
<b>BAP 5. Ong/1</b> <b>NAA 1. Ong/1</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(MS 2%)</b>
		<b>70</b>	<b>7</b>	
		<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	
		<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>BAP 5. Ong/1</b> <b>NAA 1. Ong/1</b>	◦	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(MS 3%)</b>
	◦	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>BAP 10. Ong/1</b> <b>NAA 1. Ong/1</b>	◦	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(MS 3%)</b>
	◦	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	
		<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	



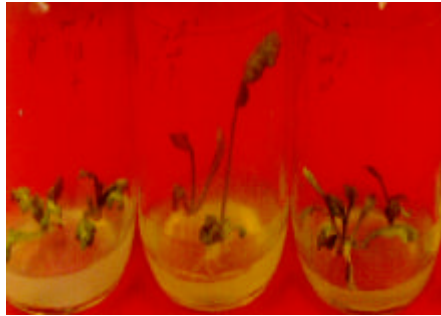
3.

A: shoot ( ) B: shoot ( )  
 C: D:



4. shooting

A. shooting



B.

## 4 ( T0 )

(T1 ) .

. PCR, Northern blot

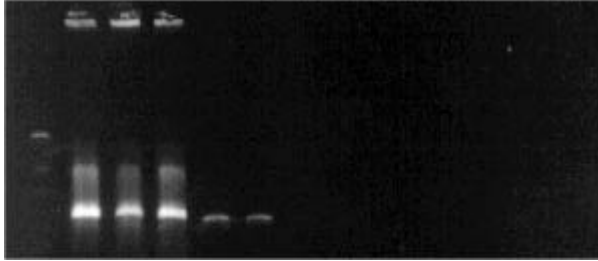
Agrobacterium T-DNA가 .

### 1. PCR

CIAB genonic DNA , Total DNA 0.7% 가  
 (agarose gel) DNA . 10ng/2 $\mu$ l DNA, 40pM/2 $\mu$ l  
 primers, Dynazne 1 unit, 10X buffer 2 $\mu$ l, 11 $\mu$ l 20 $\mu$ l , 25 $\mu$ l  
 가 . kanamycin (NPT )  
 primer 94 1 , 55 1 , 72 1 30 35  
 (cycle) 72 10 post-elongation .  
 DNA 0.8% 가 (band) .  
 (RsCO) 가 T0  
 가 가 NPT gene specific  
 primer PCR . primer specific band length 700bp  
 nucleotide sequence 5' -GAGGCIATICGGCTATGACTG-3' ,  
 5' -ATGGGGAGCGCGGATACCGTA-3' . NPT gene 700bp band  
 가 (RsCO)가

. ( 4)

A. M P P P 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 N



P1, P2, P3 : Positive control, N: Negative control,  
1-8 line : putatively transgenic plants

B. m p 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 w a b c d e



m: marker p: positive w: control  
1-8: putative transgenic plants (T0 regeneration)

5. T0 PCR

2. Northern blot

PCR Northern blot , 9  
 4 . Northern blot  
 4 ( )  
 ) (probe) . Kanamycin (NPT  
 Northern hybridization

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



8.

	gene	/	
BAP 5.0 NAA 1.0 AgNO3 1.0	RsCO ( )	1/1	30 Northern hybridization T1 PCR
BAP 10.0 NAA 1.0	RsCO ( )	8/3 8 2	30 Northern hybridization **

3.

control plant		putative transgenic plant
30-65	가	control plant
68 -70		transgenic plant
control plant	2-3	. (

8)



6. control plant      putative transgenic plant



7. control plant      putative transgenic plant



8.      T0



5

(T1 / T2 )

		/	Dominance	2	P value			
Root color	Green	119/172	3	dominant	3.10	0.05 < P < 0.08	Green	White
	White	53/172	1	recessive				
Leaf color	wide	131/166	3	dominant	1.36	0.20 < P < 0.30	Wide	Narrow
	Narrow	35/166	1	recessive				
petal color	Purple	47/164	1	codominant	4.83	0.08 < P < 0.20	Purple	White
	Mordera te	68/164	2	semidominant				
	White	49/164	1	codominant				

1. T1

(T0) 가 T1  
 ( 9 ). T0 T1  
 . ( 10)



9. T0

(A) T1

(B, C)



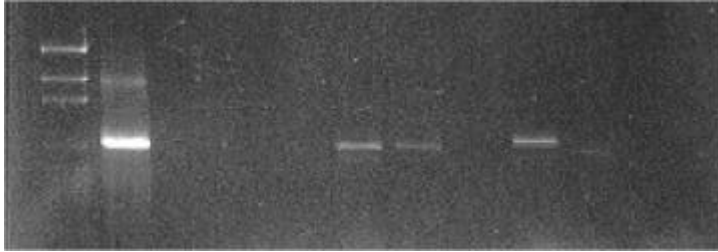
10. T1

Northern hybridization			seed	PCR	
( 11. A)	12		8		가
40	12	NPT	primer	PCR	(
11. B). PCR					

11. T1 PCR

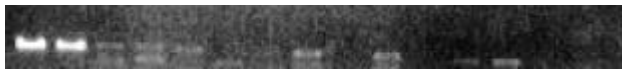
A. T1

M P 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



B. T1 PCR

P P 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 N



T1 38

5000-6000 lux,

24hr , 25 ± 2

가 . ( 12, 9)



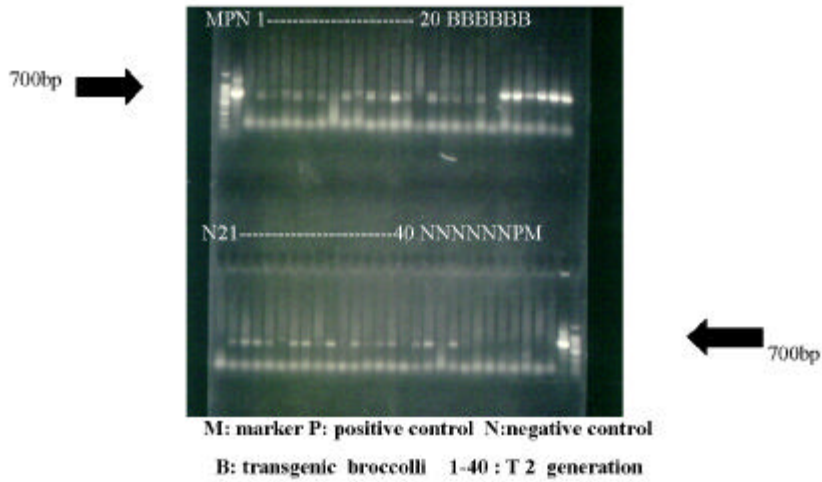
12. T1

9. T1 ( )

( )		( )	
T1 RSCO 1	1. 26	T1 RSCO22	1. 26
2	1. 26	23	1. 26
3	1. 26	24	1. 26
4	1. 27	25	1. 26
5	1. 26	26	1. 26
6	1. 26	27	1. 26
7	1. 26	28	1. 26
8	1. 26	30	1. 26
9	1. 26	31	1. 26
10	1. 26	32	1. 26
12	1. 26	33	1. 26
13	1. 26	34	1. 26
14	1. 26	35	1. 26
15	1. 26	36	1. 26
16	1. 28	37	1. 28
17	1. 26	38	1. 26
18	1. 26	39	1. 27
19	1. 27	40	1. 26
20	1. 27	CONTROL 1	1. 26
21	1. 26	2	1. 26

2. T2

T1 PCR T2 line 4 T1 T2  
 PCR 38 line 40  
 NPT gene specific primer PCR , T2  
 700bp RscO gene  
 . ( 12, 13)



12. T2 PCR

*Agrobacterium*

MS , 2% sucrose, 0.8% agar .  
 BAP, NAA AgNO3  
 . BAP 5.0ng/l, NAA 0.5 - 1.0ng/l 가  
 AgNO3 1.0 ng/l 가 .  
 RsCO NPT 가

*Agrobacterium*

가 NPT primer PCR putatively transgenic  
 plants NPT probe  
 Northern hybridization positive  
 bands T0 T1 PCR ,  
 12 8 가  
 . T0 30 가  
 , T1 38  
 1- 2 가 가  
 . T2 NPT primer PCR  
 700bp RsCO gene



1.

2.

3. 가

