

D13 Identification of RFLP Markers Associated with Ozone Resistance in Rice

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Objectives

The objectives of this study were to identify the QTLs markers associated with O₃ resistance and to provide useful information for improvement of O₃ resistance by marker-assisted selection(MAS) in rice.

Materials and Methods

o. Plant materials

- 28 rice cultivars and F₂ populations from 'Milyang 23/Chucheongbyeo' and 'Milyang 23/Daeribbyeo 1'.

o. Evaluation of O₃ resistance

- 21-day-old seedlings were fumigated for 3 hrs at 0.3 ppm O₃ concentration.

o. Linkage map : NIAST map(Cho et al, 1998).

o. QTL analysis : QGENE(Nelson, 1997).

Results and Discussion

The F₁ plants from the crosses between a resistant cultivar 'Milyang 23' and susceptible cultivars, 'Chucheongbyeo' or 'Daeribbyeo 1', showed intermediate reactions to O₃. The segregation mode for O₃ resistance in the F₂ populations of two crosses, 'Milyang 23/Chucheongbyeo' and 'Milyang 23/Daeribbyeo 1', revealed a nearly normal distribution with their mean values slightly toward the resistant side of the midparents value. The estimates of broad-sense heritability for O₃ resistance were 84.5% and 88.3% in the two crosses. Relationship between O₃ resistance and QTLs markers were analyzed in 28 rice cultivars and F₂ populations derived from 'Milyang 23/Chucheongbyeo' and 'Milyang 23/Daeribbyeo 1'. One of the markers, RG109, was revealed polymorphic and significantly distinguished resistance and susceptibility to O₃ of the F₂ populations derived from them(Table 1, 2, Fig. 1, 2).

Table 1. Relationship between O₃ resistance and RFLP markers in the F₂ population derived from a rice cross, 'Milyang 23/Daeribbyeo 1'

RFLP markers	Ozone resistance(Mean ± SD)		t-value ^{a)}
	Milyang 23 allele	Daeribbyeo 1 allele	
RG 109	2.83 ± 1.34	6.08 ± 3.01	3.42**
C 507	4.40 ± 3.27	6.29 ± 2.51	1.40

^{a)} t-values for estimated leaf injury to O₃ associated with three RFLP markers.
 ** : significant at 1% levels.

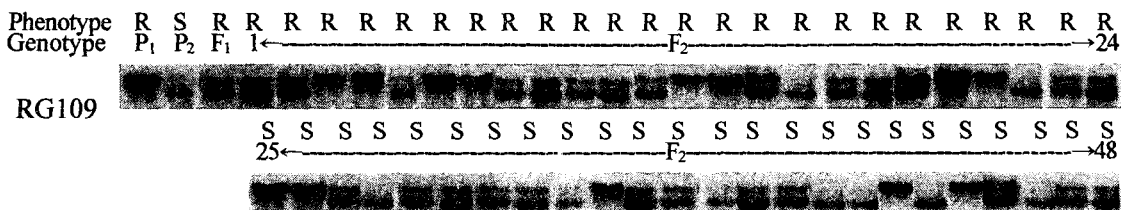


Fig. 1. Autoradiography of southern hybridization of *Bgl* II digest of rice DNAs with radiolabelled probe RG109 in F₂ population derived from a cross, 'Milyang 23(P₁)/Chucheongbyeo(P₂)'. Phenotype: R=resistant, S=susceptible to O₃. Genotype: 1~48=F₂ plants.

Table 2. Relationship between O₃ resistance and RFLP markers in 28 rice cultivars

RFLP markers	Ozone resistance(Mean ± SD)		t-value ^{a)}
	Milyang 23 type	Gihobyeo type	
RG 109	3.64 ± 1.44	5.82 ± 1.98	3.16**
C 507	3.82 ± 1.60	5.47 ± 2.03	2.59*
RG 1094	3.67 ± 1.58	5.58 ± 2.01	2.51*

^{a)} t-values for estimated leaf injury to O₃ associated with three RFLP markers.
 *, ** : significant at 5% and 1% levels, respectively.

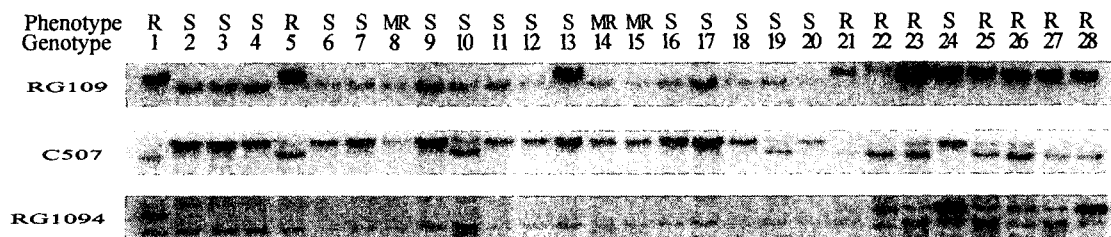


Fig. 2. Varietal difference of rice in response to O₃ of 28 rice cultivars. Autoradiography of southern hybridization of *Bgl* II, *Bam*H I and *Eco*R I digest of rice DNAs with radiolabelled probes, RG109, C507, and RG1094, respectively. Phenotype: R=resistant, MR=moderate resistant, S=susceptible to O₃.

1.Milyang23, 2.Gihobyeo, 3.Geumobyeo, 4.Nagdongbyeo, 5.Nonganbyeo, 6.Daeribbyeo 1, 7.Dongjinbyeo, 8.Donghaebyeo, 9.Sambaegbyeo, 10.Sangnambatbyeo, 11.Sangjubyeeo, 12.Yeongnambyeo, 13.Ilmibyeo, 14.Ilpumbyeo, 15.Janganbyeo, 16.Jinmibyeo, 17.Chucheongbyeo, 18.Hwayeongbyeo, 19.Koshihikari, 20.Sasanishiki, 21.Gayabyeo, 22.Namcheonbyeo, 23.Dasanbyeo, 24.Milyang63, 25.Samgangbyeo, 26.Cheongcheongbyeo, 27.IR29, 28.IR36.