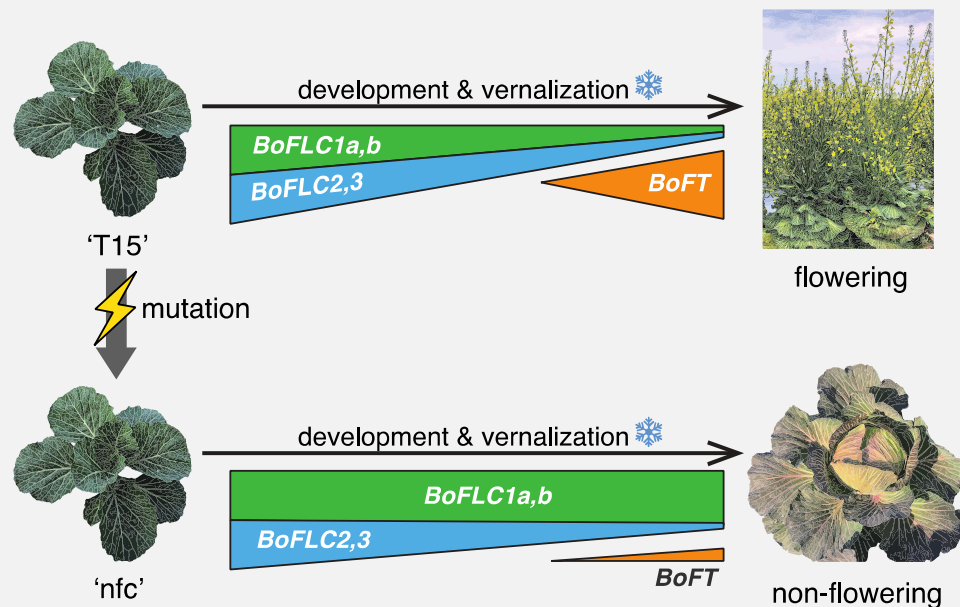


Changes in the spatiotemporal expression patterns of the tandem duplicated *FLC* homologs associated with the non-flowering trait in *Brassica oleracea*

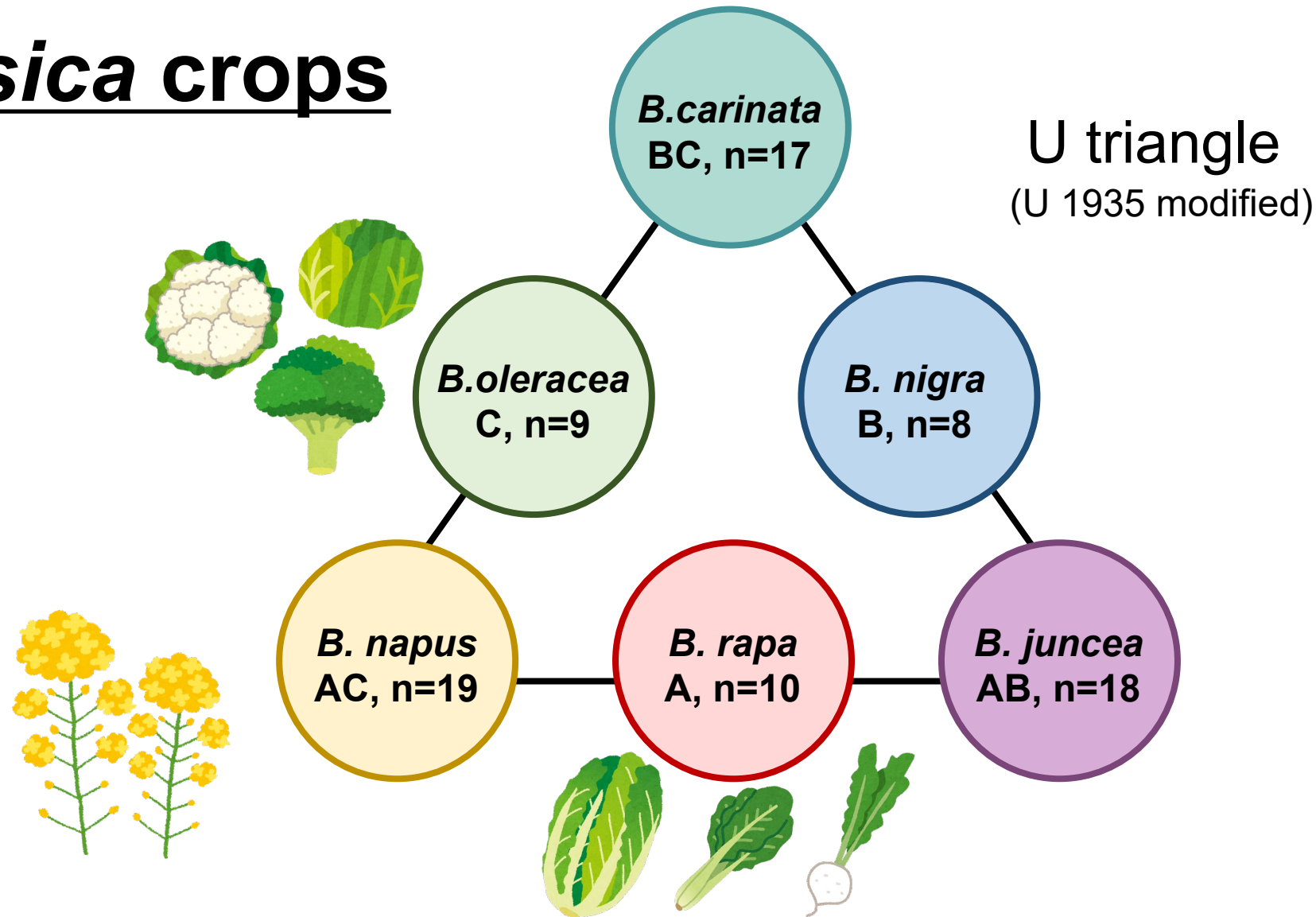
*Yu Kinoshita¹, Ko Motoki², Munetaka Hosokawa³

¹Kyoto University, ²Okayama University, ³Kindai University

*kinoshita.yu.5t@kyoto-u.ac.jp



Brassica crops



- Flowering time is important for production and breeding
- *B. oleracea* is the ancestor of the *B. napus*

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*)

- Leafy, head-forming vegetable
- Flowering is induced by low temperatures (vernalization)
- Cabbage normally flowers in the spring after over wintering

winter



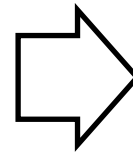
Head forming



early-spring



Floral induction

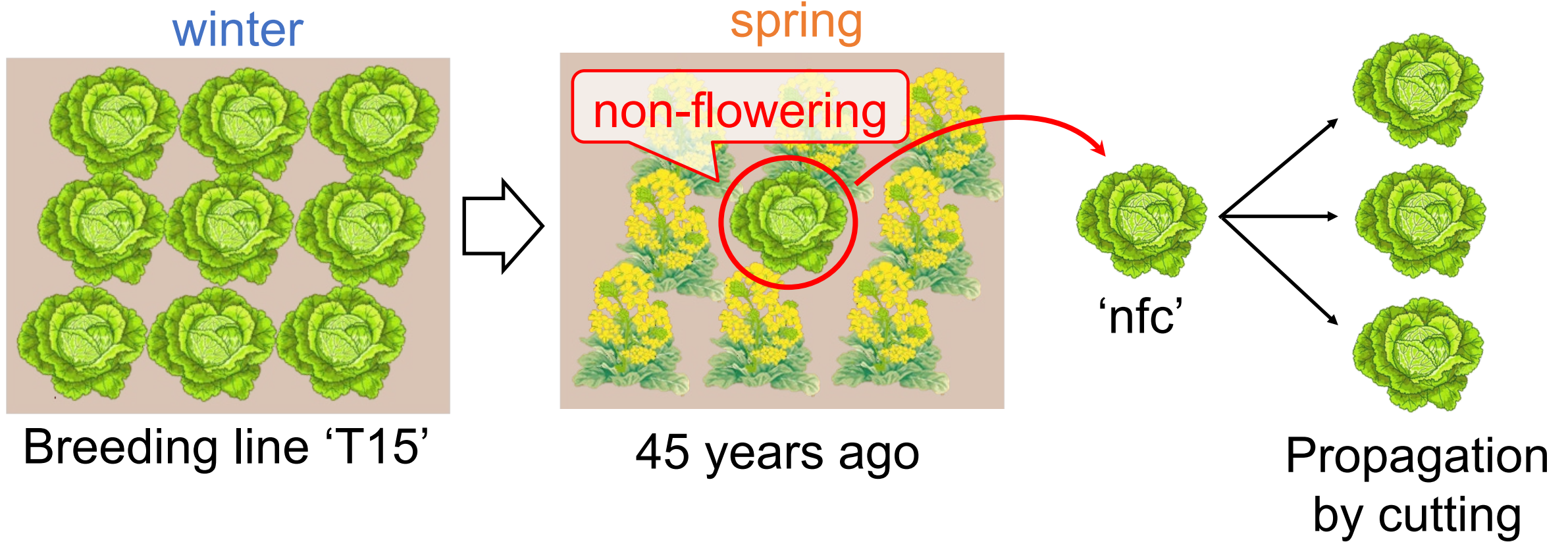


mid-spring



Flowering

'nfc' : non-flowering cabbage mutant



- 'nfc' was discovered from breeding line 'T15' 45 years ago
- 'nfc' has been clonally propagated by cutting

(Kinoshita et al. 2021)

'nfc' : non-flowering cabbage mutant



Aim of this study:

To identify the causal gene responsible for the non-flowering trait of 'nfc'



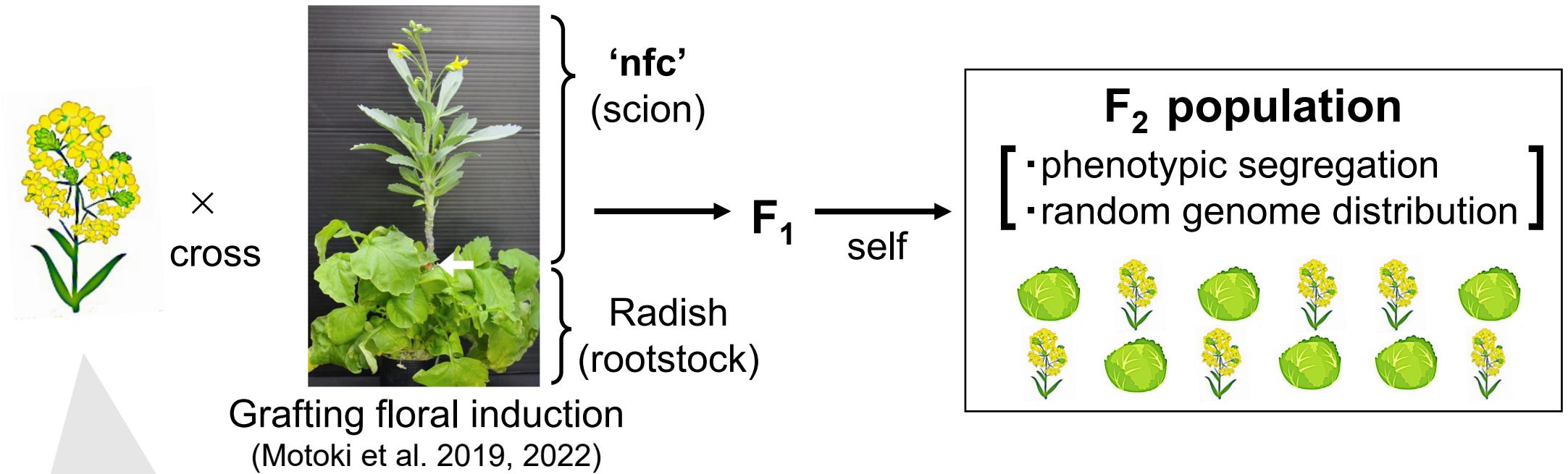
Flowering state of fall-planted cabbage in May



'nfc' cultivated for 4 years

(Kinoshita et al. 2021)

1. QTL-seq – creation of F₂ population



'T15'

(wild type of 'nfc')



'W1'

(commercial cultivar) (*B. oleracea* var. *alboglabra*)



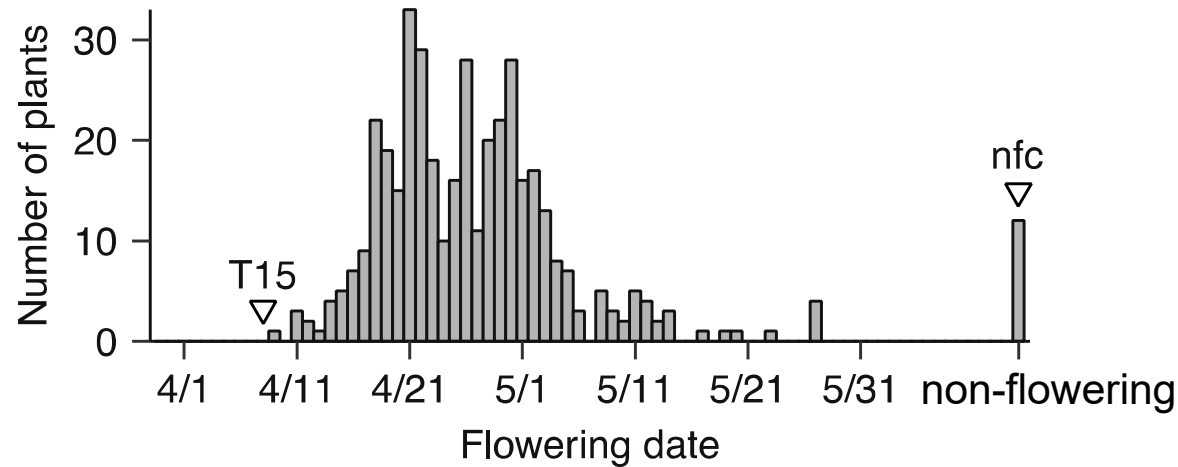
'kairan'

Relatedness
to 'nfc'

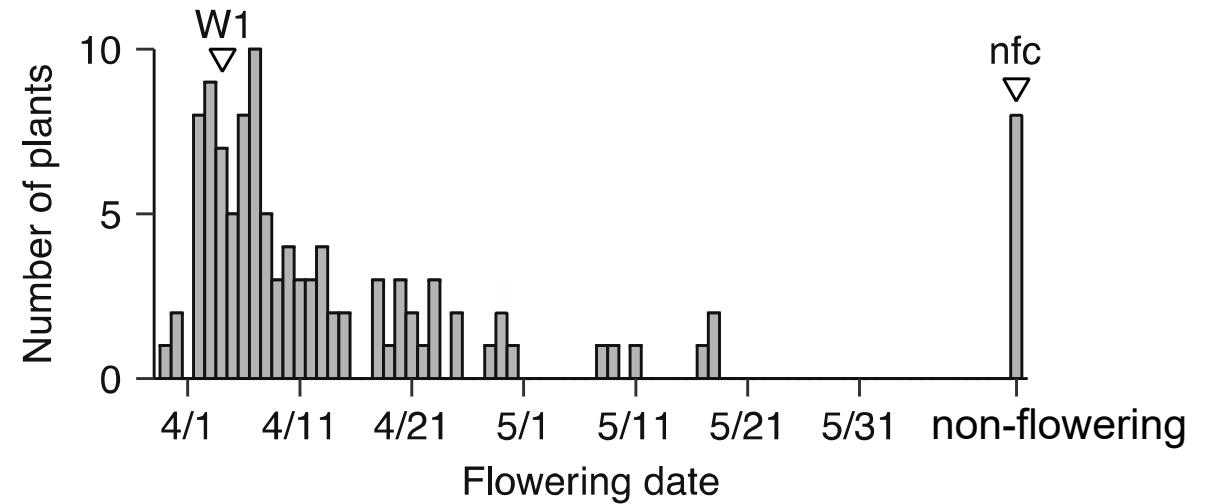


1. QTL-seq – phenotype (flowering date)

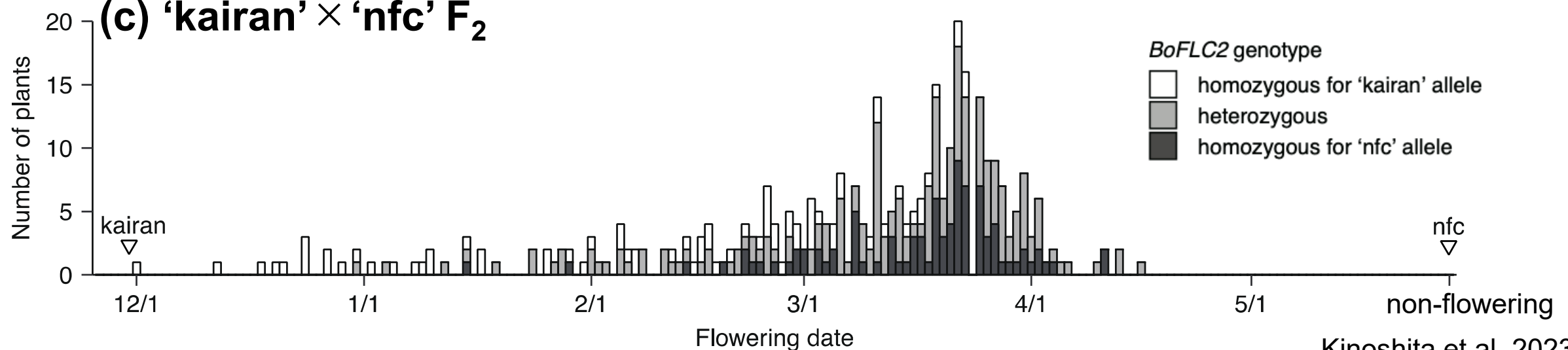
(a) 'nfc' × 'T15' F₂



(b) 'nfc' × 'W1' F₂

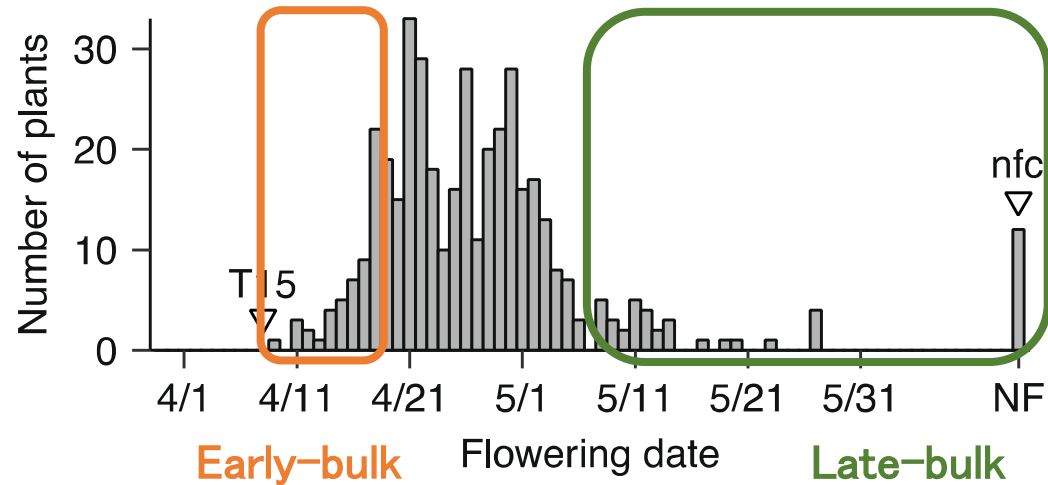


(c) 'kairan' × 'nfc' F₂

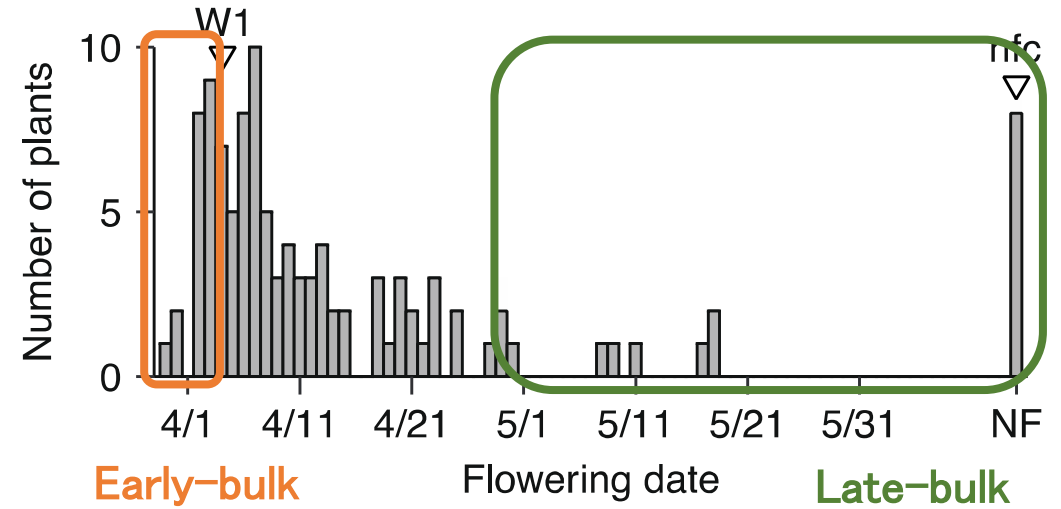


1. QTL-seq – phenotype (flowering date)

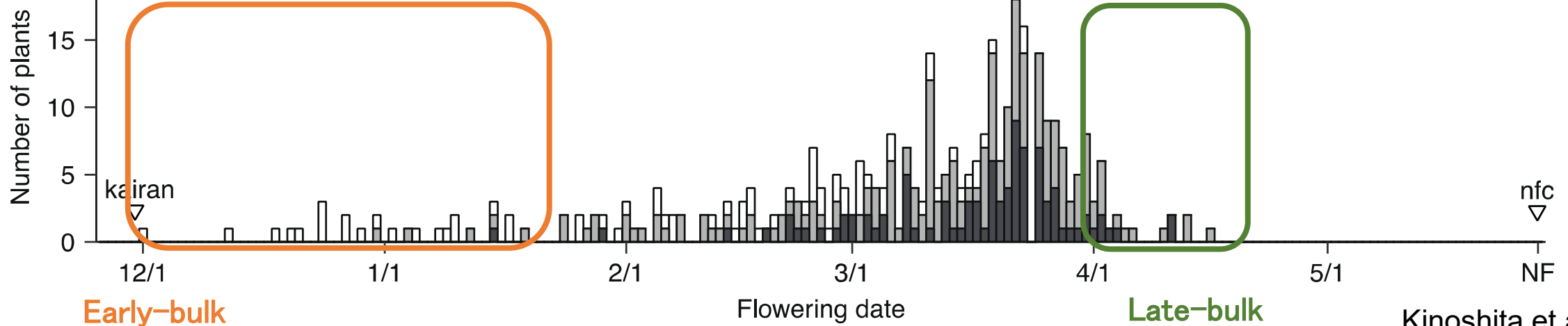
(a) 'nfc' × 'T15' F₂



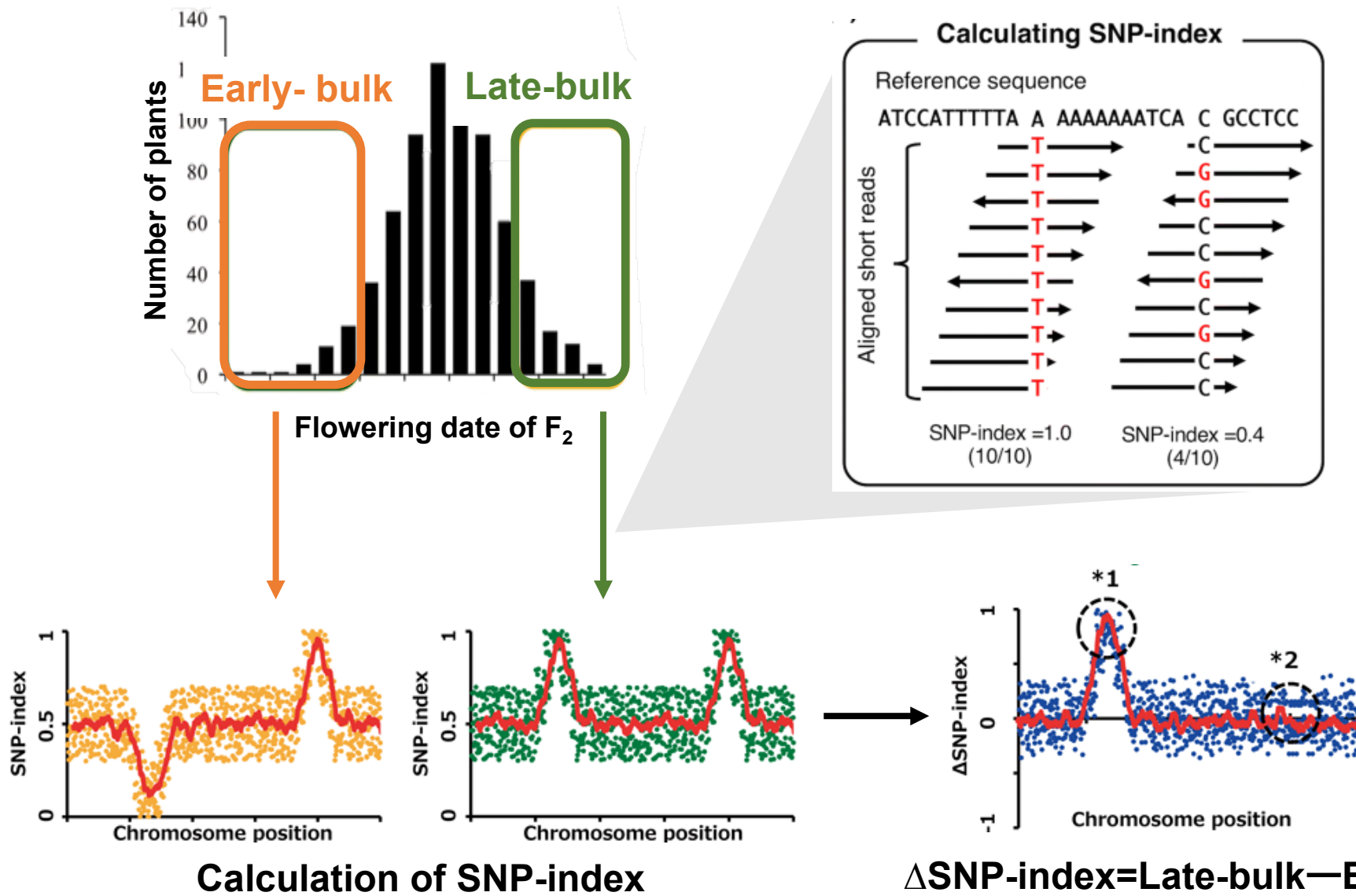
(b) 'nfc' × 'W1' F₂



(c) 'kairan' × 'nfc' F₂

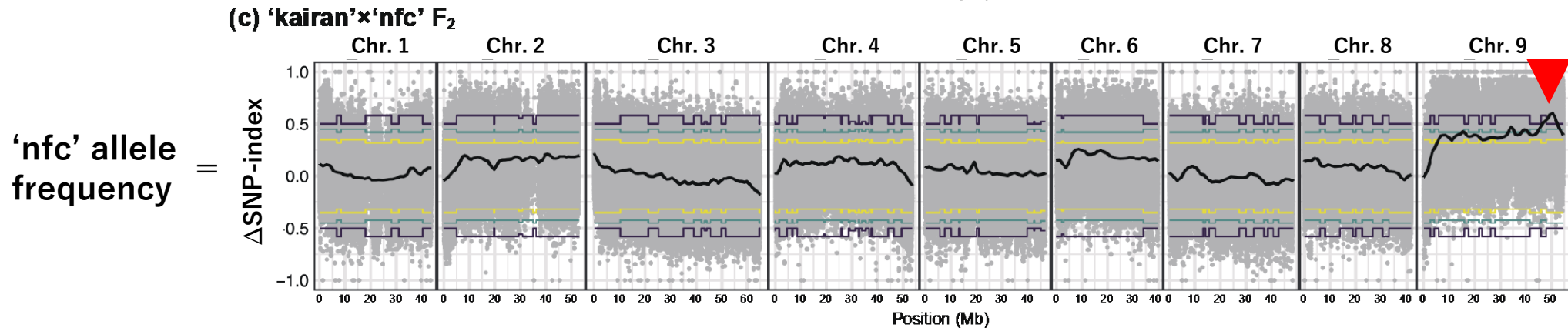
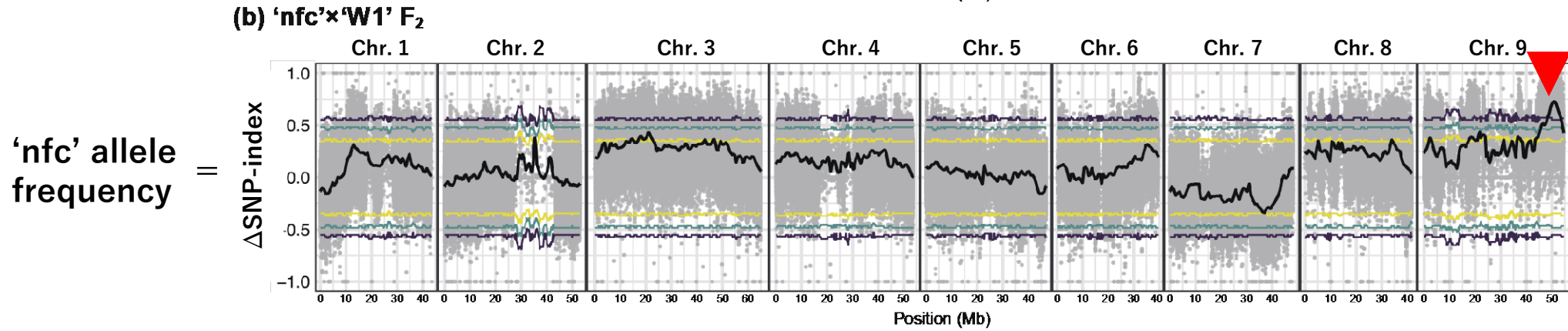
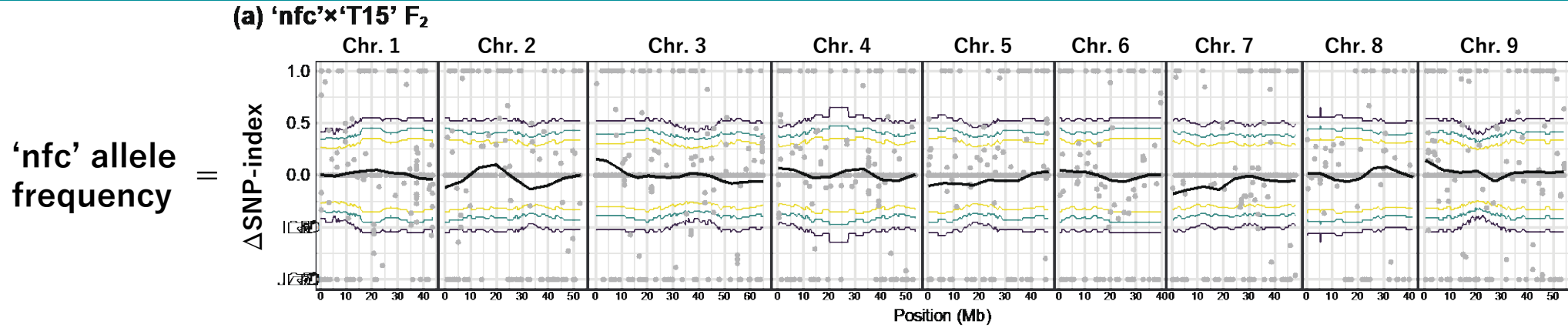


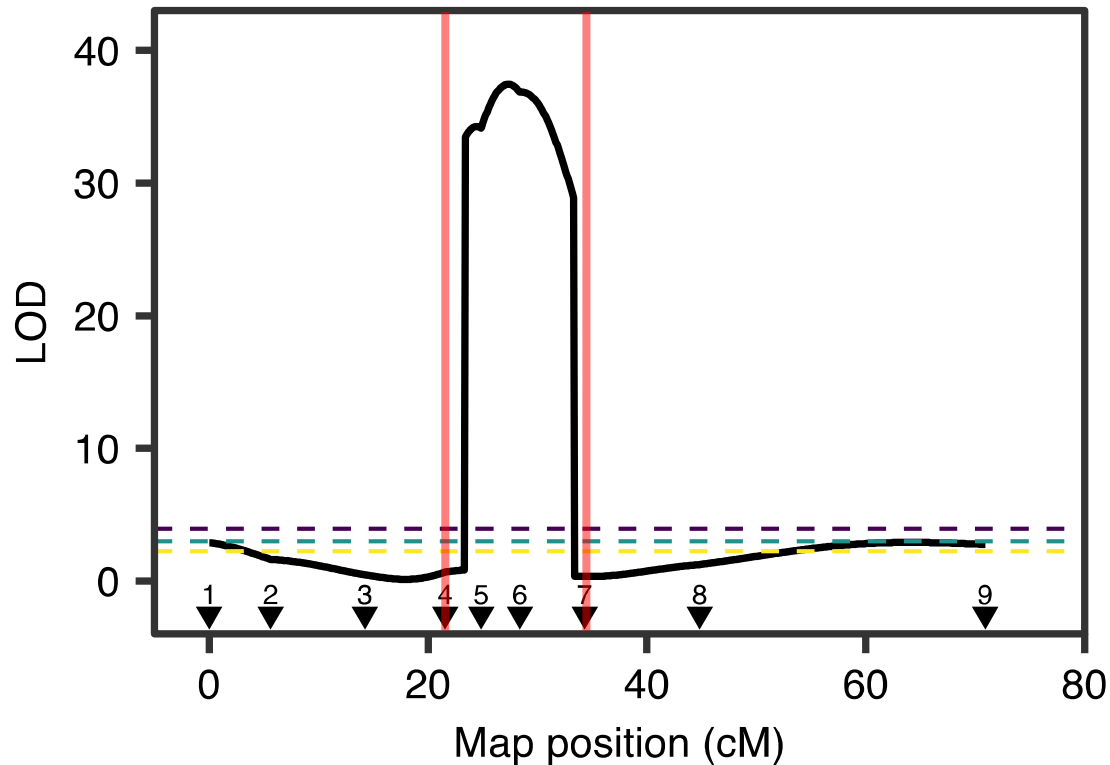
1. QTL-seq – methodology



(Takagi et al. 2013; Itoh et al. 2019)

1. QTL-seq – result





- ✓ Classical QTL analysis using recombinant plants of 'kairan' × 'nfc' F₂ (n = 432)
- ✓ Genotyping using 9 DNA markers
- ✓ Phenotype : Days to flowering

QTL region was narrowed down to the region corresponding to the physical interval of **about 1.3 Mb (from 50.2Mb to 51.5Mb)** on chromosome9 in the reference genome 'TO1000'

3. BLAST analysis – identification of flowering-related genes

- the QTL region covered 241 genes in the reference genome 'TO1000'
- BLAST analysis for these 241 genes against the flowering-related genes in *Arabidopsis thaliana* identified the following four homologs

Gene ID	Gene Name
LOC106318968	CDKC;2 CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE C;2
LOC106315498	HAM1/2 HISTONE ACETYLTRANSFERASE OF THE MYST FAMILY 1/2
LOC106318712	FLC FLOWERING LOCUS C
LOC106318713	FLC FLOWERING LOCUS C



the coding sequences were identical between 'T15' and 'nfc'



RNA-seq analysis to compare gene expression levels

4. RNA-seq – ‘T15’ vs. ‘nfc’

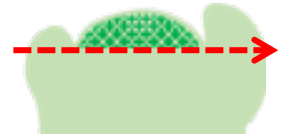
○ Upper leaves

- plants cultivated in the field
- sampled in November
- n = 3

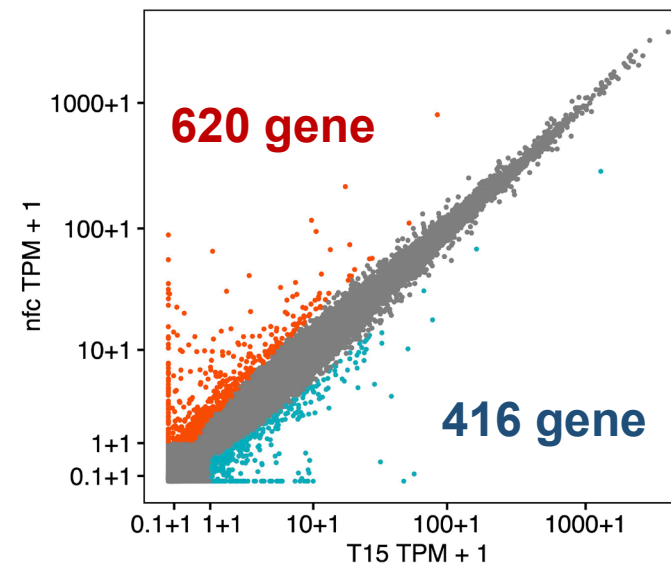
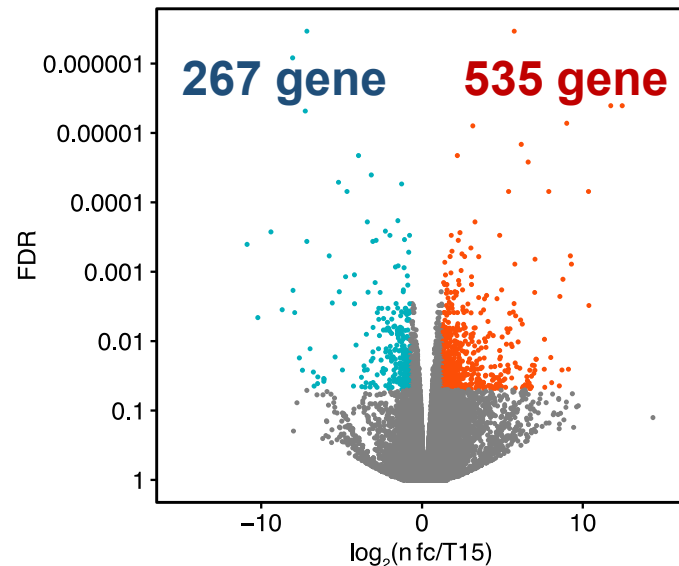


○ Shoot apex

- plants cultivated at 22°C
- shoot apical meristems containing 2–3 leaf primordia
- pooling of 10 samples (n = 1)



RNA extraction → Sequencing using NovaSeq 6000 → Differential gene expression analysis



Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) : log₂Fold-Change > 1 or log₂Fold-Change < -1

4. RNA-seq – ‘T15’ vs. ‘nfc’

Upper leaves (19 gene)

Gene ID	Gene name	log ₂ T15.TPM	log ₂ nfc.TPM	FDR	log ₂ FC (nfc/T15)
LOC106318713	<i>FLC</i>	5.0	6.5	0.001	1.5
LOC106335903	<i>LHY</i>	0.2	2.5	0.002	2.4
LOC106294303	<i>BRC1</i>	-6.6	0.9	0.002	7.5
LOC106301238	<i>GLK1</i>	2.9	4.5	0.008	1.6
LOC106307179	<i>TEM2</i>	4.2	5.2	0.011	1.0
LOC106318712	<i>FLC</i>	1.4	3.6	0.012	2.2
LOC106343287	<i>TEM1</i>	0.6	4.2	0.017	3.6
LOC106328407	<i>TEM1</i>	0.6	4.1	0.024	3.5
LOC106332186	<i>BRC1</i>	-3.1	1.0	0.037	4.2
LOC106312145	<i>GLK1</i>	1.9	3.2	0.043	1.3
LOC106317875	<i>NF-YB2</i>	2.8	4.0	0.003	1.3
LOC106304211	<i>ULT1</i>	3.0	1.0	0.006	-2.0
LOC106322748	<i>TPS1</i>	1.5	0.3	0.009	-1.1
LOC106325069	<i>XAL2</i>	-0.6	2.9	0.013	3.5
LOC106305004	<i>FPF1</i>	2.3	-1.2	0.019	-3.5
LOC106313686	<i>MYB30</i>	-0.9	1.3	0.025	2.2
LOC106337599	<i>SOC1</i>	-2.9	0.4	0.025	3.3
LOC106302148	<i>AGL19</i>	1.9	0.0	0.035	-1.9
LOC106322776	<i>MYB30</i>	1.0	2.3	0.043	1.3

Shoot apex (15 gene)

Gene ID	Gene name	log ₂ T15.TPM	log ₂ nfc.TPM	log ₂ FC (nfc/T15)
LOC106318713	<i>FLC</i>	6.4	9.7	3.2
LOC106318712	<i>FLC</i>	4.3	6.2	2.0
LOC106292870	<i>ATHB16</i>	0.3	2.1	1.8
LOC106299005	<i>AGL18</i>	0.2	1.5	1.3
LOC106316090	<i>UBC2</i>	1.6	2.6	1.0
LOC106317055	<i>TFL1</i>	0.6	-0.4	-1.0
LOC106322389	<i>UBP12</i>	3.7	1.5	-2.2
LOC106300247	<i>SPL15</i>	2.4	-0.6	-3.0
LOC106316732	<i>XAL2, AGL14</i>	1.4	-1.1	-2.6
LOC106307983	<i>STO</i>	1.1	-1.2	-2.2
LOC106316836	<i>CO</i>	1.8	-0.2	-2.0
LOC106310692	<i>IDD8, NUC</i>	2.1	1.0	-1.1
LOC106298783	<i>GID1B</i>	2.0	1.0	-1.0
LOC106325361	<i>GA20ox1</i>	2.6	1.5	-1.0
LOC106312330	<i>PIF5</i>	-0.9	0.3	1.2

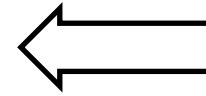
* Blue and red colors indicate genes with negative and positive effects on flowering time, respectively.

Kinoshita et al. 2023

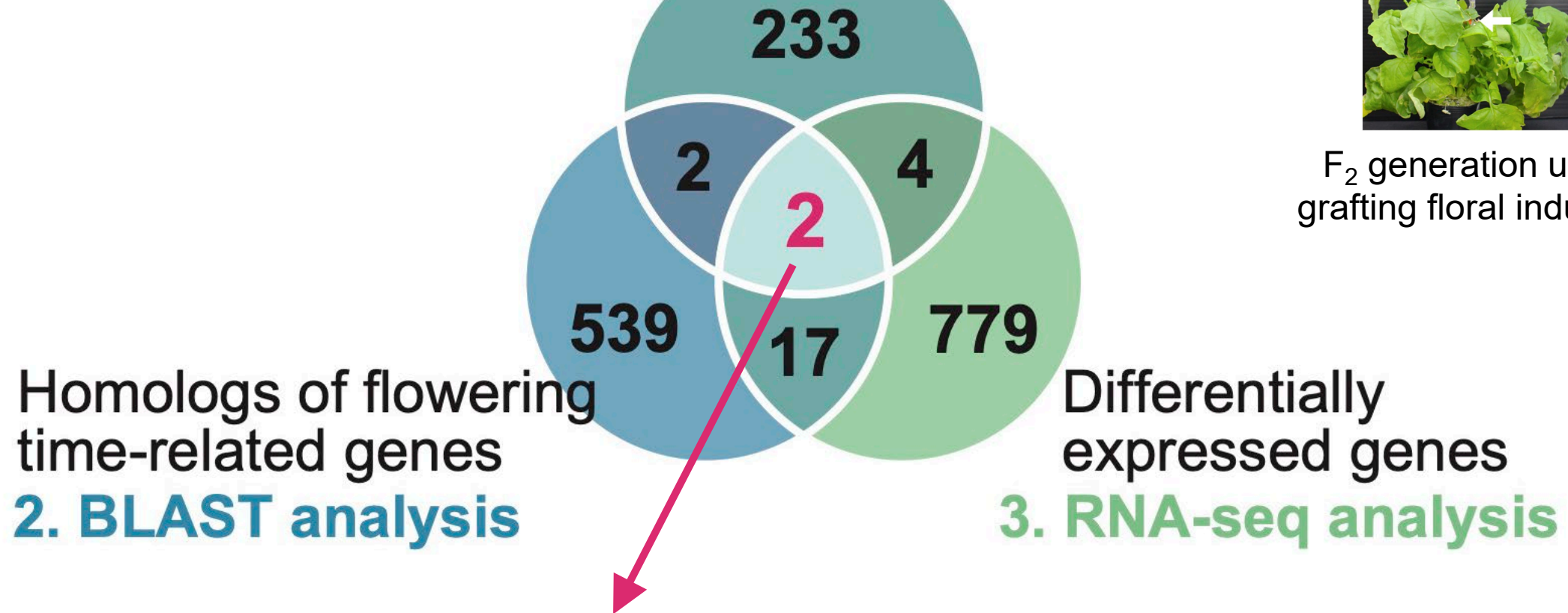
Two *FLC* homologs (floral repressor) within the QTL were highly expressed in ‘nfc’

Summary so far

1. QTL-seq, QTL analysis
Genes within the QTL region



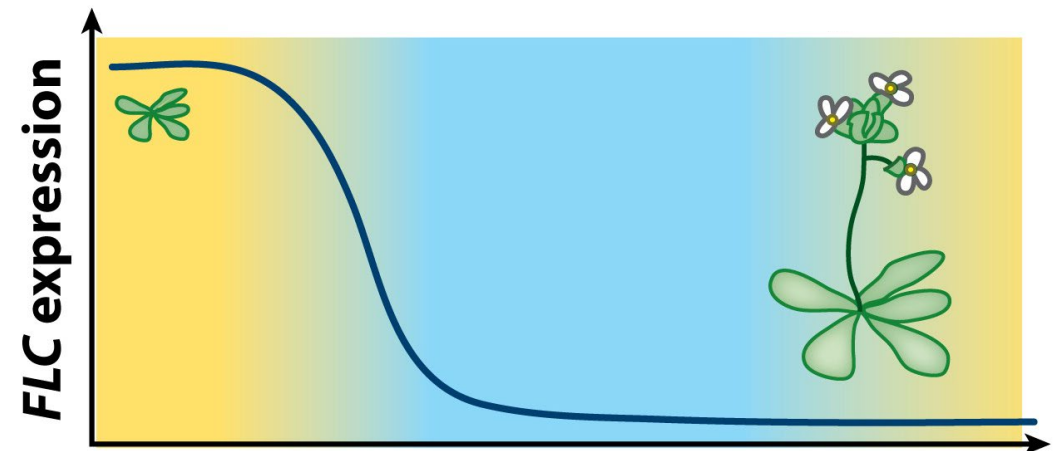
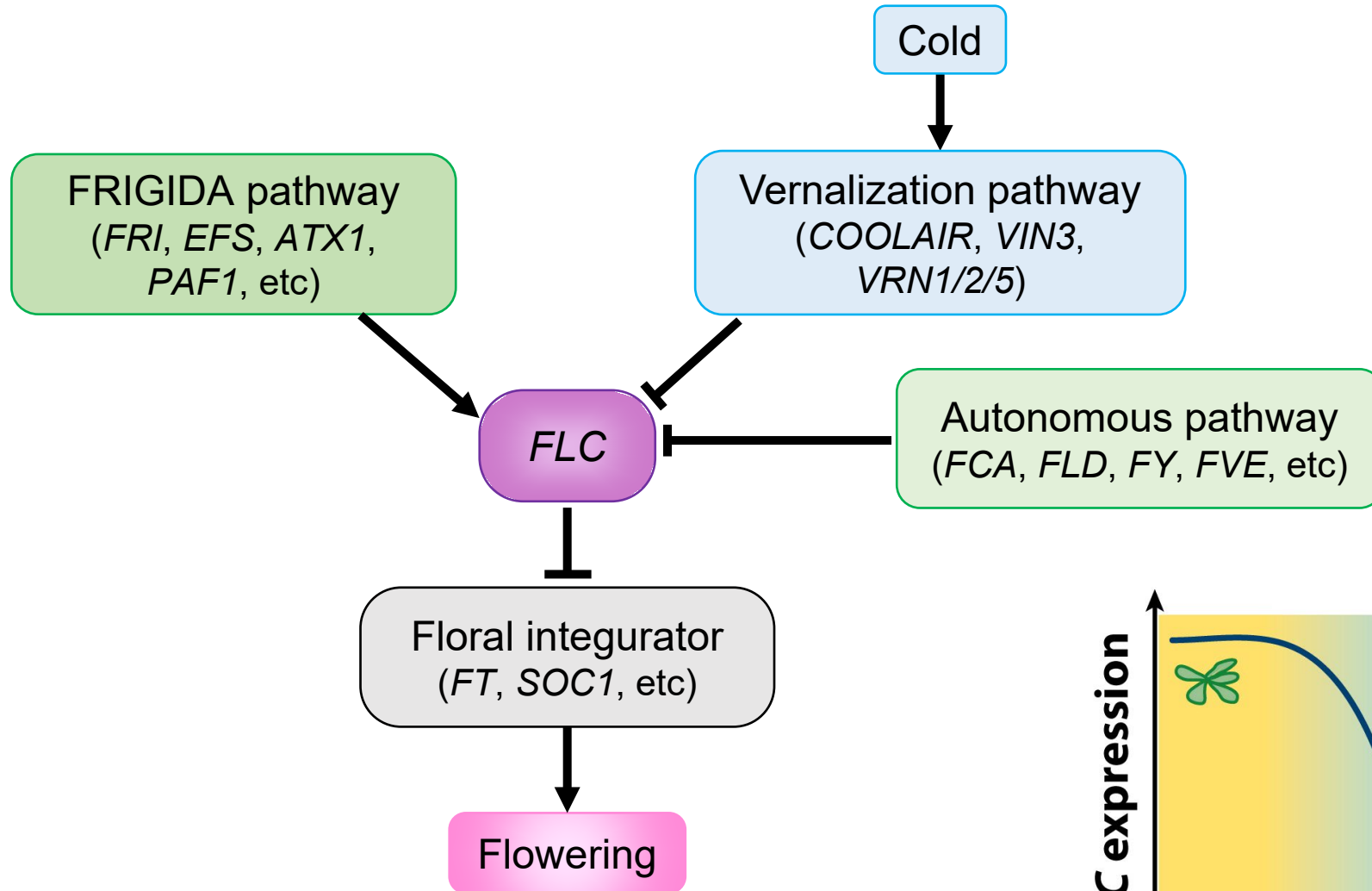
F₂ generation using grafting floral induction



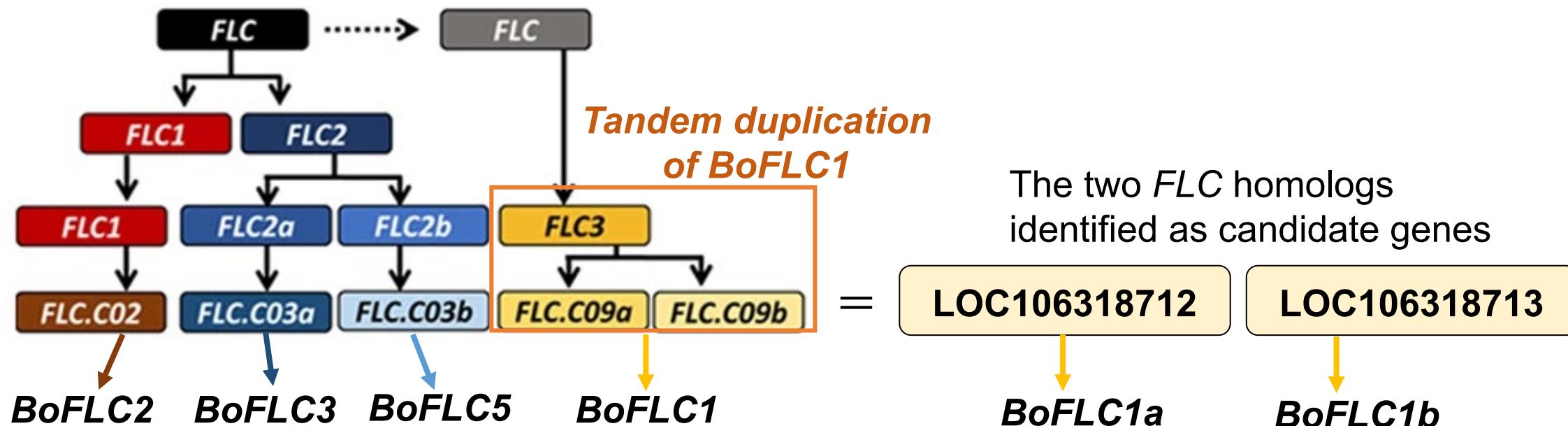
Two *FLC* homologs (LOC106318712, LOC106318713) were considered to be the candidate genes responsible for the non-flowering trait of 'nfc'

FLOWERING LOCUS C (FLC) . . . MADS-box transcription factor

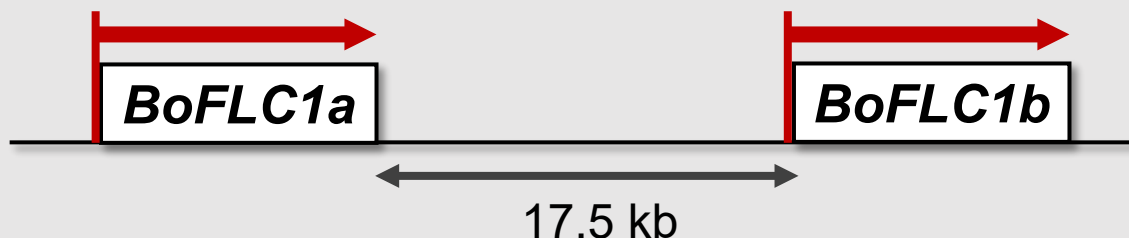
Systemic expression



Brassica oleracea FLC homologs

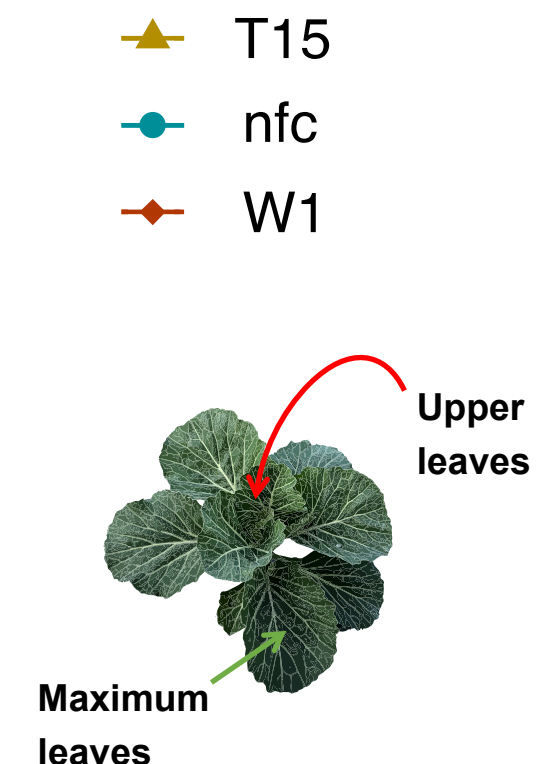
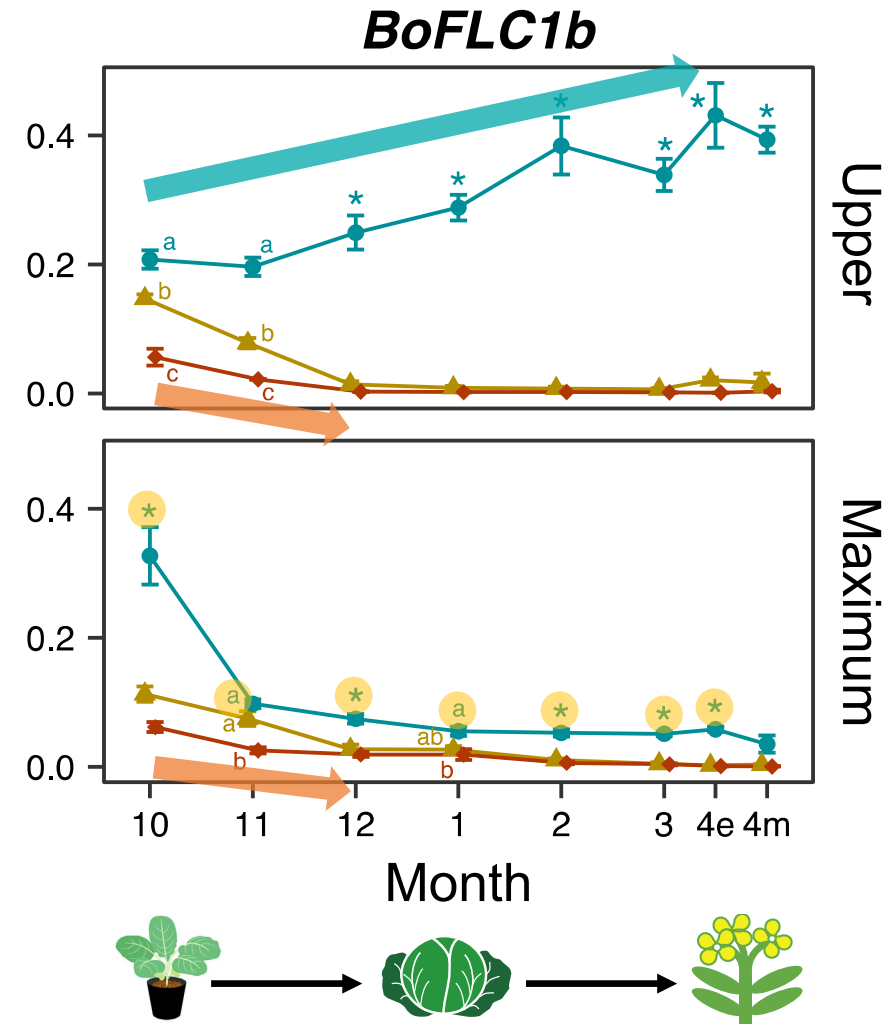
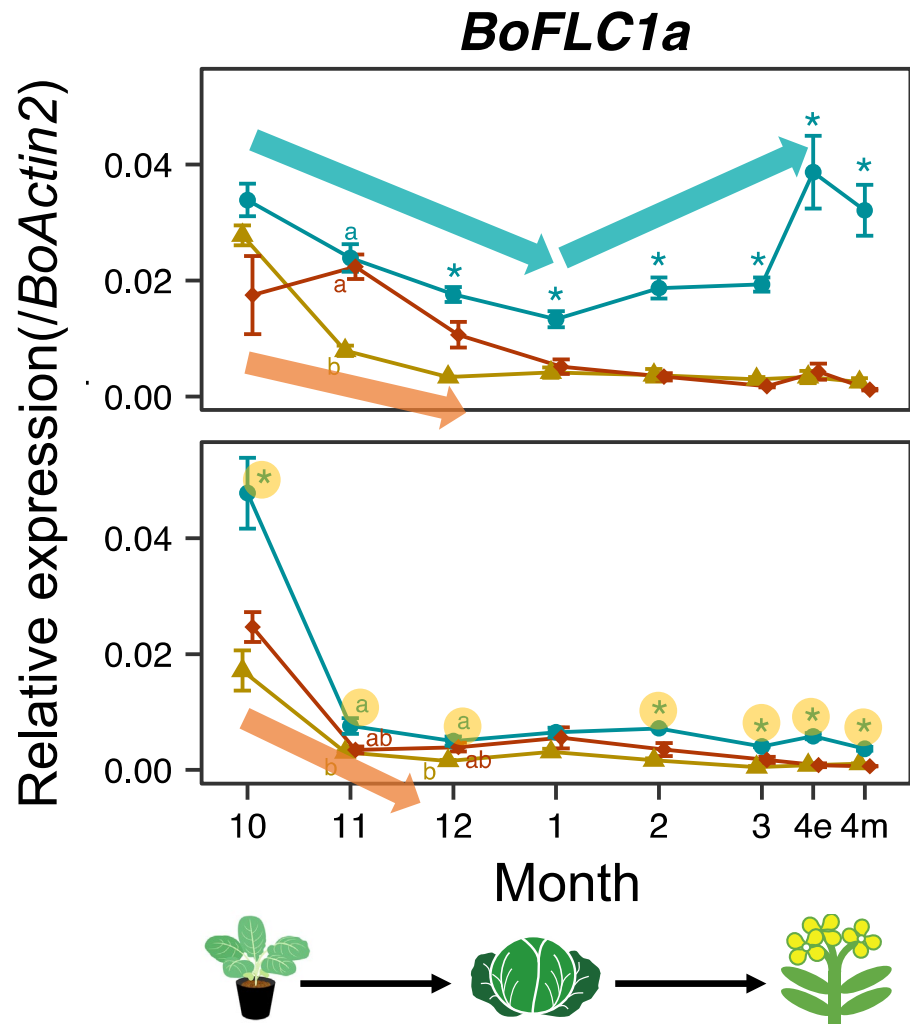


(Schiesl et al. 2019)

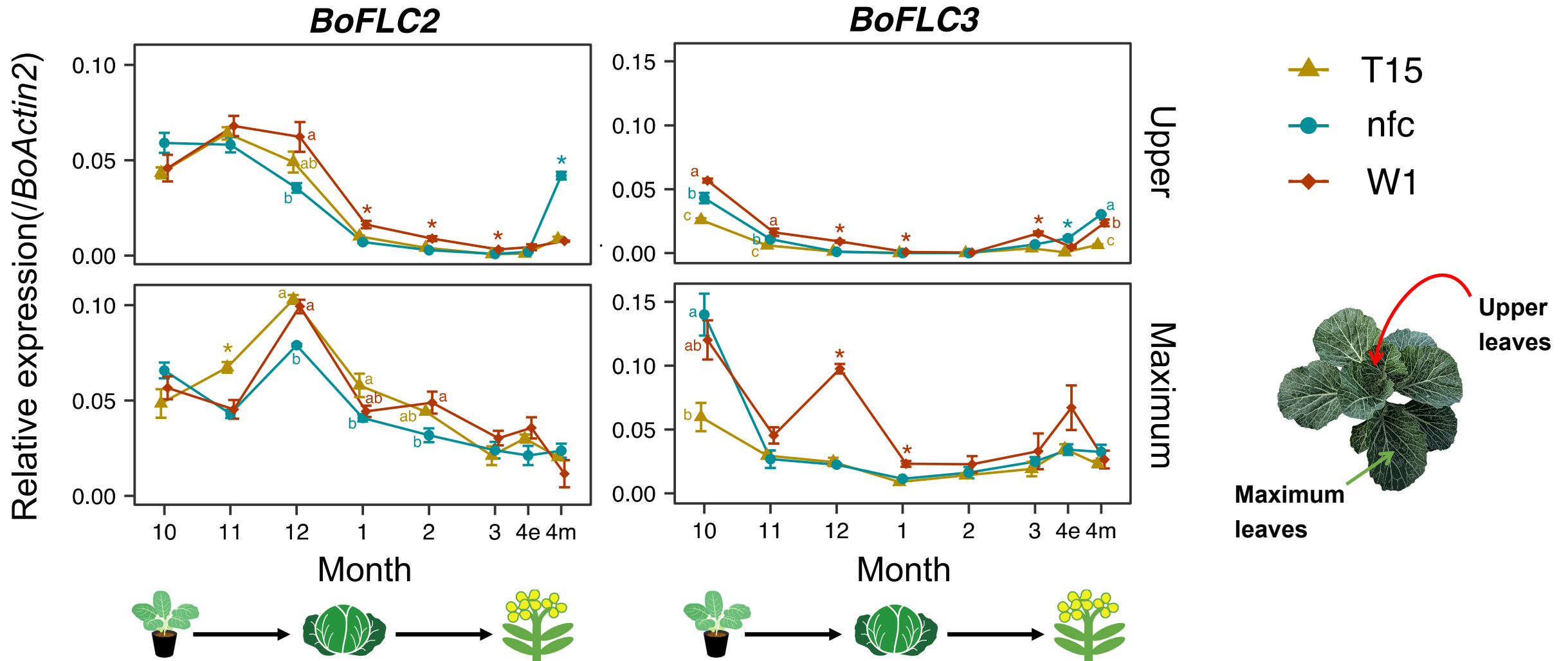


- They are located only about 17.5 kb apart
- They have high sequence similarity in reference genome TO1000

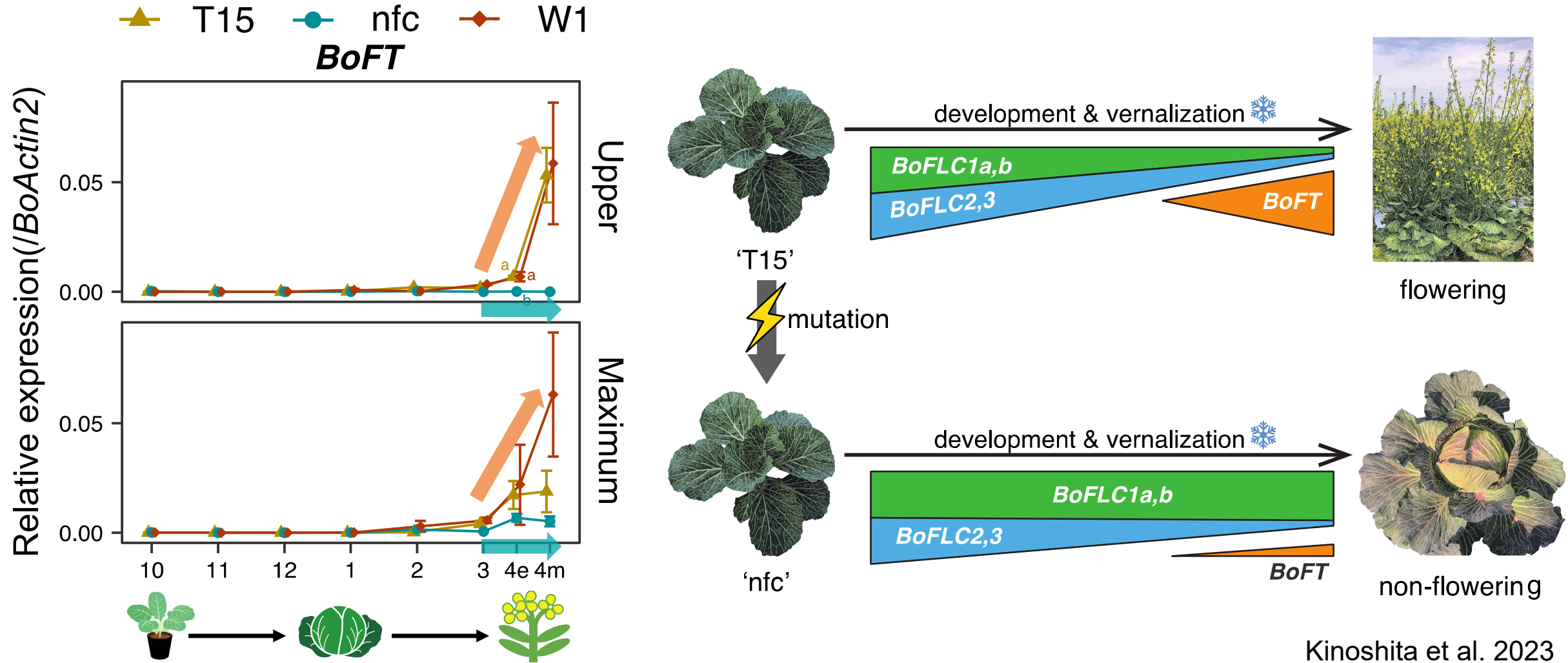
5. Gene expression analysis – qPCR



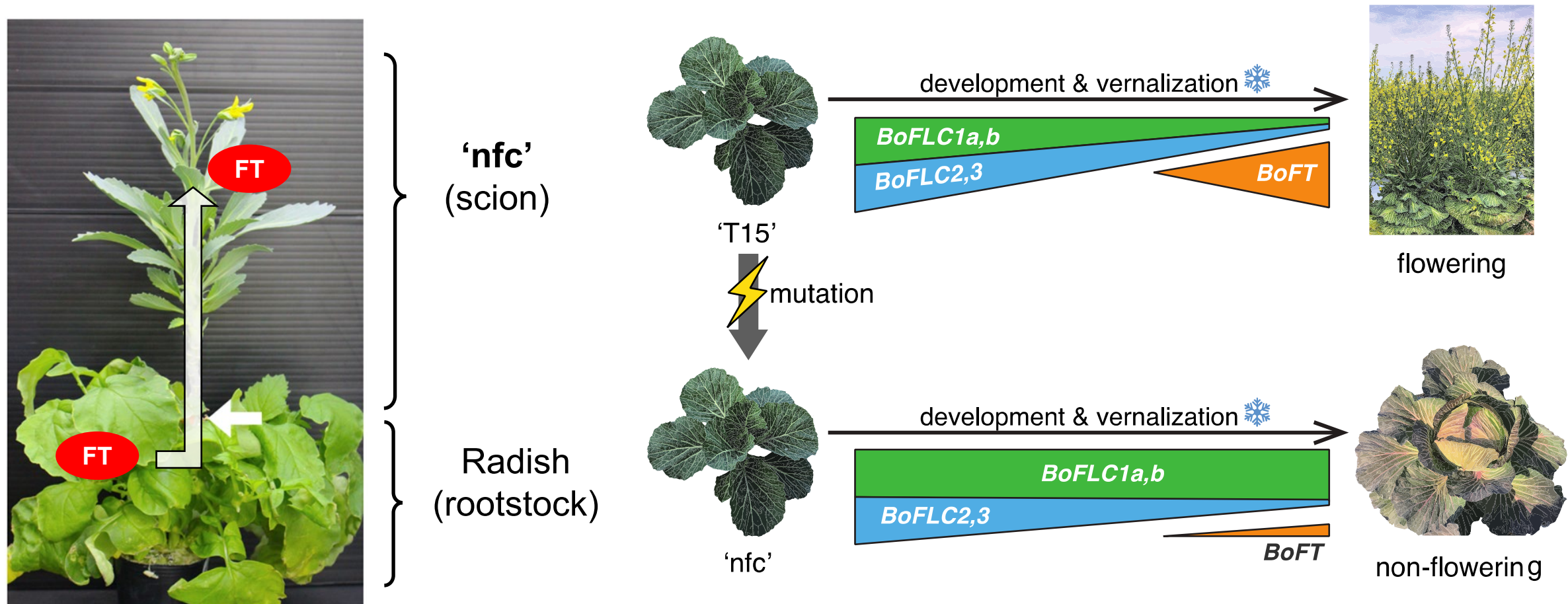
5. Gene expression analysis – qPCR



5. Gene expression analysis – qPCR



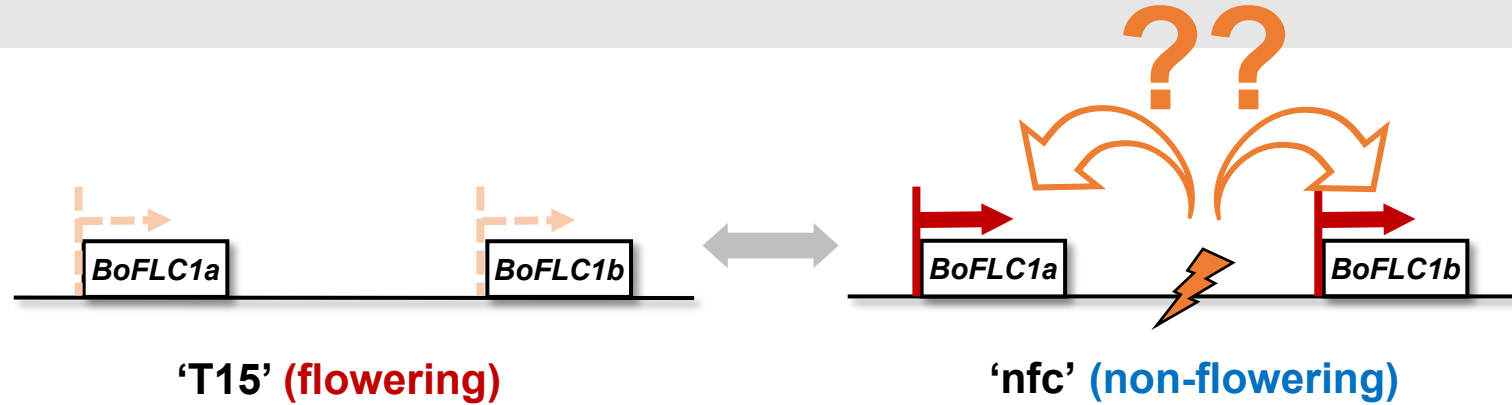
The constitutive high expression of both *BoFLC1a* and *BoFLC1b*
 ► repression of *BoFT* expression ► the non-flowering trait of 'nfc'



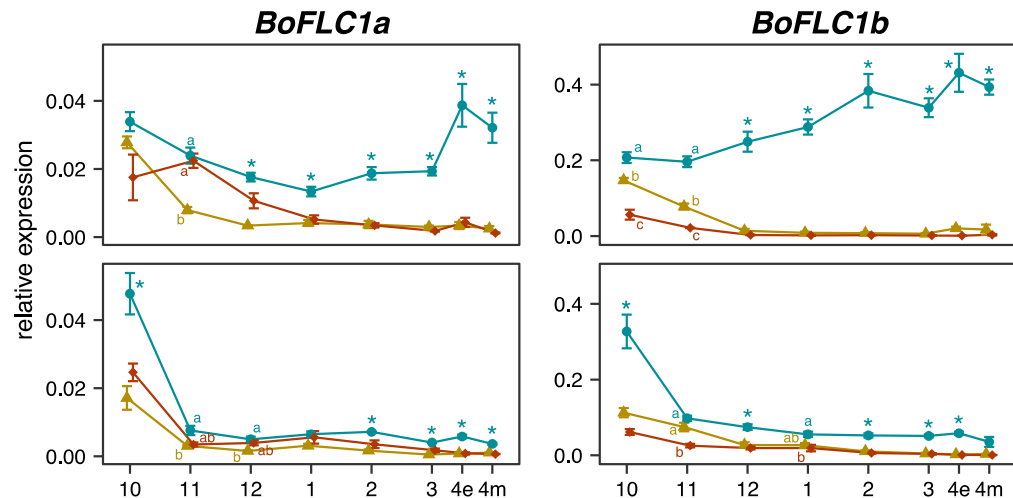
Kinoshita et al. 2023

FT protein supplied from the radish rootstock may bypass and overcome the floral repression by *BoFLC1a* and *BoFLC1b*

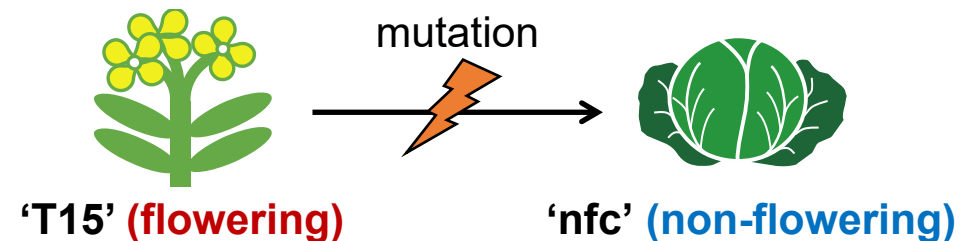
A cis-regulatory mutation in the vicinity of *BoFLC1a* and *BoFLC1b* ²² may contribute to their upregulation



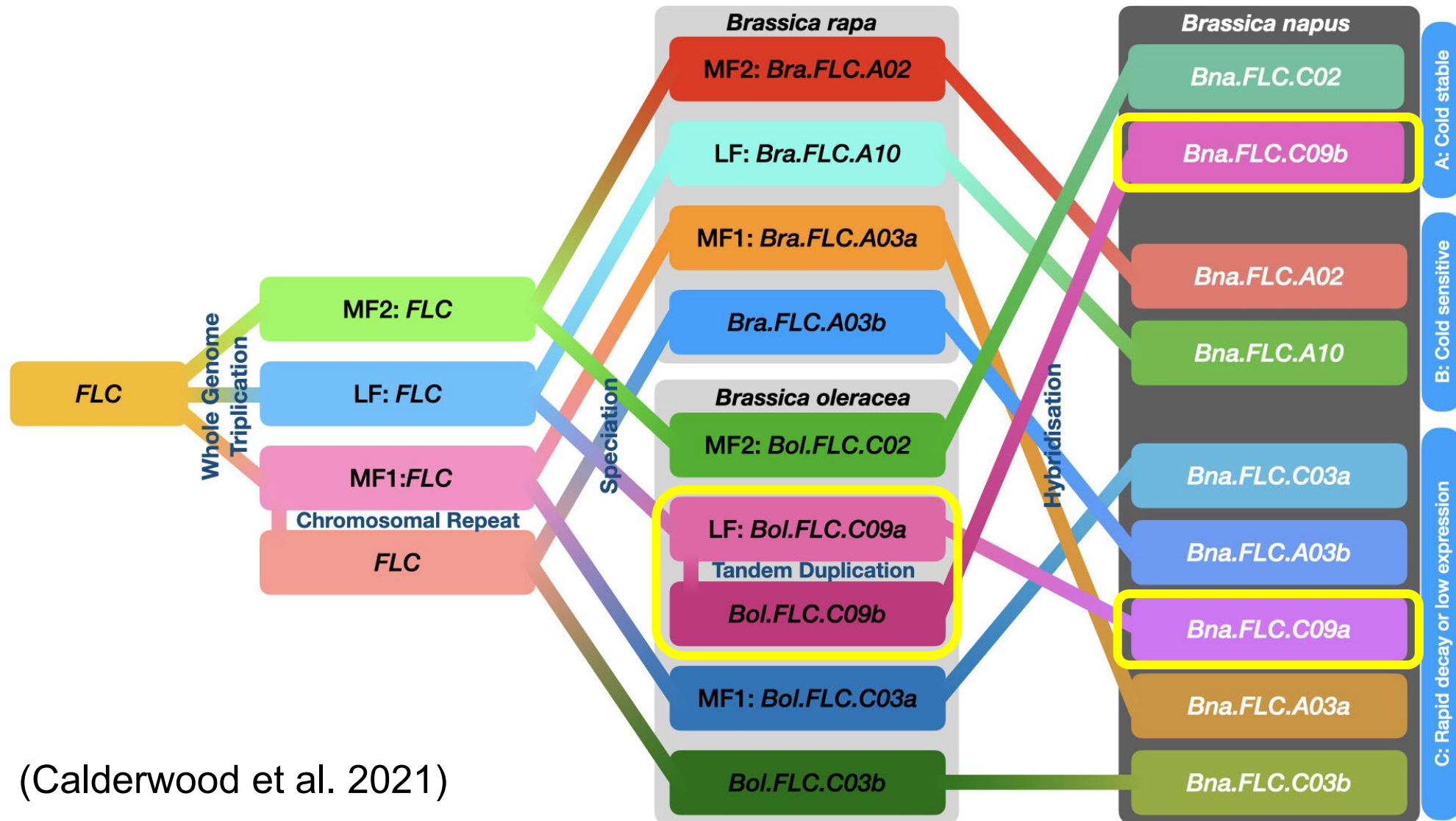
1. *BoFLC1a* and *BoFLC1b* are tandemly arranged



2. The expression pattern is generally similar



3. 'nfc' is a natural mutant that appeared from 'T15'



(Calderwood et al. 2021)

Elucidation of the regulatory mechanism of *FLC* expression in *Brassica oleracea* would provide a useful insight into that in *Brassica napus*

Acknowledgment

Providing 'nfc' and information

Prof. Susumu Yazawa (Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University)

Providing plant materials

'W1' seeds were kindly provided by the Genebank Project, NARO, Japan.

Support

Members of the Laboratory of Vegetable and Ornamental Horticulture, Kyoto University

Funding

Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows [20J23812]

Thank you for your attention



Reference

- 1) Kinoshita Y, Motoki K, Hosokawa M (2021) Characterization of a non-flowering cabbage mutant discovered 42 years ago. *Hort J* 90: 374–381. (<https://doi-org.kyoto-u.idm.oclc.org/10.2503/hortj.UTD-277>)
- 2) Kinoshita Y, Motoki K, Hosokawa M (2023) Upregulation of tandem duplicated *BoFLC1* genes is associated with the non-flowering trait in *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*. *Theor Appl Genet* 136: 41. (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00122-023-04311-3>)