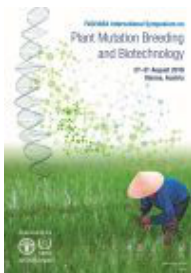


# FAO/IAEA International Symposium on Plant Mutation Breeding and Biotechnology



Contribution ID: 244

Type: **Oral**

## IMPACT OF CROSS-BREEDING ON THE METABOLITE SIGNATURE RESULTING FROM THE *osSULTR3;3* MUTATION IN LOW PHYTIC ACID RICE SEEDS

Phytic acid (myo-inositol 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexakisphosphate), the major storage form of phosphorus in cereals, is considered as an anti-nutrient in food and feed. During the past years, various cereals have been subjected to mutation breeding for generating low phytic acid (*lpa*) crops. Recently, it was demonstrated that reduction of phytic acid in the rice mutant MH86-*lpa* obtained by  $\gamma$ -irradiation was due to a disruption of *OsSULTR3;3*, an ortholog of the sulfate transporter family group 3 genes. The application of a GC/MS-based metabolite profiling approach revealed that the reduction of phytic acid was accompanied by changes in concentrations of metabolites from different classes in the MH86-*lpa* mutant.

*lpa* mutant lines often exhibit lower grain yield and seed viability compared with the wild-type parents. To improve the agronomic performance of the MH86-*lpa* mutant, cross-breeding with two commercial cultivars was performed. The resulting progenies were genotyped using molecular markers to identify homozygous wild-type and *lpa* mutants from generations F3 to F8. The objectives of this study were (i) to investigate the impact of cross-breeding on the metabolic phenotype of the homozygous *lpa* mutant, and (ii) to assess the stability of the mutation-specific metabolite signature in the *lpa* progenies over several generations and in different field trials.

Statistical assessment of the data via multivariate and univariate approaches demonstrated that metabolite profiles of homozygous *lpa* mutant progenies were dependent on the mutation, the environmental conditions and the phenotypic traits of the commercial crossing partners. However, type and extent of the mutation-specific metabolite signature in the *lpa* progenies were comparable to the progenitor MH86-*lpa* mutant and consistent over generations.

These findings provide a basis for implementing mutation breeding in the generation of elite *lpa* cultivars.

### Country or International Organization

Germany

**Author:** Mr ZHOU, Chenguang (Technical University of Munich, Chair of General Food Technology)

**Co-authors:** Prof. ENGEL, Karl-Heinz (Technical University of Munich, Chair of General Food Technology); Prof. SHU, Qingyao (Zhejiang University, State Key Laboratory of Rice Biology and Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Plant Germplasm); Ms GOSSNER, Sophia (Technical University of Munich, Chair of General Food Technology); Dr TAN, Yuanyuan (Zhejiang University, State Key Laboratory of Rice Biology and Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Plant Germplasm, Institute of Crop Sciences)

**Presenter:** Mr ZHOU, Chenguang (Technical University of Munich, Chair of General Food Technology)

**Track Classification:** Enhancing agricultural biodiversity through new mutation induction techniques