

Allele Mining for the Reported Genes Governing the Yield Related Traits in a Set of Rice Germplasm Using PCR-Based Markers



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Abstract

The present study was an initial attempt towards enhancing grain yield in rice through molecular breeding approach by allele mining. Forty one diverse rice genotypes were used for allele mining study with an objective to detect among them superior alleles for rice grain dimensions viz. grain length, grain width, grain thickness, grain size and grain weight. SSR markers associated with reported genes for these traits were used for PCR amplification. It was found that SSR primer RDD 1-2 can be used for identifying alleles enhancing grain length from diverse genomic sources for crop improvement. The allele A (600 bp) from Rdd 1 can be used in breeding programmes to enhance grain length in rice. The genotypes viz. Hans raj, Pant dhan-18, Pant dhan-10, Narendra, Pant dhan-12, Pant dhan-4, ARR-09, Shahsarang, IVT-ASG-2712, IVT-ASG-2701, AVT-I-ASG-2602, AVT-I-ASG-2609 and IVT-ASG-2705 identified carrying this allele can be used as a source for large grain length in future. The primers RM 478 for grain thickness and RM 574-2 for grain width can be used in marker assisted breeding programmes. Allele A (205 bp) of RM 478 and allele B (240 bp) of RM 574-2 associated with low grain weight and grain width, respectively can be used for rejection at seedling stage in marker assisted breeding programme. This study also identified novel alleles (alleles distinct from those reported in biparental programme) which could be significant in a larger panel of rice genotypes.

Keywords: Allele mining; rice; *Oryza sativa*; *O. nivara*; SSR primers

Introduction

A panel of 41 rice genotypes consisting of the released cultivars of *O. sativa*, landraces and nineteen accessions from AVT, AVIT and IVT series and two accessions RWR-19 and RWR-125 from wild species *O. nivara* were used for allele mining study for grain traits contributing to grain yield. The mean data for grain length, grain width and 1000 grain weight was taken for all the genotypes used for allele mining study. The 41 rice genotypes were categorized into three groups in order of their grain dimensions and 1000 grain weight. The genotypes consisted of 39.02 % large (2.49-3.62), 51.22 % medium (2.01-2.44) and 9.76 % small (1.85-1.97) for grain width in mm; 19.51 % large (9.18-10.31), 56.1 % medium (7.36-8.74) and 24.4 % small (5.48-6.82) for grain length in mm; 43.9 % high (23-36), 34.15 % medium (19.5-22.8) and 21.95 % small (17-19.45) for 1000 grain weight in grams. F-test was conducted for analysis of variance in phenotypic traits between the genotypes. Significant variation at 5% level was observed for grain length ($F=9.61$) and grain width ($F=6.10$). Allele mining for grain yield contributing traits viz. grain length, grain weight and grain width was done for

the reported gene Rdd1 and the QTLs tightly associated with the traits with an aim to identify alleles of genes conferring the grain yield traits. The genes/QTLs associated with these three-grain yield contributing traits viz. grain length, grain width and 1000 grain weight targeted in this study included Rdd 1 (Rice dof daily fluctuations 1), gw8 (Grain width 8), gt7 (Grain thickness 7), gw 8.1 (grain weight 8.1), G S5 (Grain size 5), and gw7 (Grain weight 7), all previously reported to be associated with grain yield traits in biparental studies (except Rdd 1).

Scoring of PCR products was done through gel electrophoresis by comparing the size of the bands of the PCR products using a gel documentation system. The markers showing bands of similar positions in gels for all the genotypes were monomorphic markers while those markers showing bands at different position were polymorphic markers. All the genotypes that show products of similar size with that of expected amplicon size for the reported trait will carry the desired allele for grain yield and likewise the alleles for all the target regions were identified. PCR-based allele

mining for these traits was performed in a panel of 41 genotypes using 10 microsatellite markers reported to be tagged with these genes/QTLs. Ten microsatellite markers were used for allele mining; out of which nine markers (RDD1-2, RM 234, RM 478, RM 23201, RM 502, RM 574-1, RM 574-2, RM 593-1 and RM 593-2) amplified. Out of these nine markers, RM 23201 was monomorphic and the rest were polymorphic. Maximum number of four alleles was found for marker RM 478 and RM 574-2, three alleles for RDD 1-2 and RM 234 and two alleles for RM 502, RM 574-1, RM 593-1 and RM 593-2 when scored in agarose gel. Chi square test was conducted to study the association of the markers with grain traits [1]. Each of the alleles observed in the top 15 and bottom 15 genotypes were tested for the consistency of their distribution with the whole population. Significant associations were observed for allele A in 15 largest genotypes ($X^2=3.94$, $p=0.05$) and B allele ($X^2=4.51$, $p=0.03$) in the 15 smallest length genotypes for primer RDD 1-2. Allele A was found to be associated with large grain length and allele B was found to be associated with small grain length. The genotypes viz. Hans raj, Pant dhan-18, Pant dhan-10, Narendra, Pant dhan-12, Pant dhan-4, ARR-09, Shahsarang, IVT-ASG-2712, IVT-ASG-2701, AVT-IASG-2602, AVT-IASG-2609 and IVT-ASG-2705 were found to contain A allele found to be associated with large grain length for RDD 1-2 marker. Significant association was observed in marker RM 478 with grain weight and for distribution of A allele in the bottom 15 genotypes (lowest grain weight) with the distribution in the overall population ($X^2=5.08$, $p=0.02$) and for primer RM 574-2, distribution of B allele ($X^2=4.3$, $p=0.08$) in the bottom 15 genotypes (smallest grain width) was observed to be significant.

From this present experiment, hybrid plants from inter-specific crosses can be used for backcrossing in future plant breeding programmes. Crosses can also be attempted for genotypes that failed during this experiment. Primer RDD 1-2 can be used for identifying alleles enhancing grain length from diverse genomic sources for crop improvement [2]. The allele A (600 bp) from Rdd 1 can be used in breeding programmes to enhance grain length in rice. The genotypes viz. Hans raj, Pant dhan-18, Pant dhan-10, Narendra, Pant dhan-12, Pant dhan-4, ARR-09, Shahsarang, IVT-ASG-2712, IVT-ASG-2701, AVT-IASG-2602, AVT-IASG-2609 and IVT-ASG-2705 were identified to be carrying this allele can be used as a source for large grain length in future. The primers RM 478 for grain thickness and RM 574-2 for grain width can be used in marker assisted breeding programmes. Allele A (205 bp) of RM 478 and allele B (240bp) of RM 574-2 associated with low grain weight and grain width, respectively can be used for rejection at seedling stage in marker assisted breeding programme. This study also identified novel alleles (alleles distinct from those reported in biparental programme), which could be significant in a larger panel of rice [3].

Materials and Methods

A panel of different rice genotypes including released cultivars of *O. sativa* i.e., IR-1552 (LR-55), Govind, CAU R-1, Kalanamak,

Hansraj, Pant dhan-4, Pant dhan-10, Pant dhan-12, Pant dhan-16, Pant dhan-18, Narendra-359, landraces like ARR-09, LR-1 (Balwai), LR-5 (Laljagli), LR-23 (Sabhagidhan), LR-71 (Basmati paddy), LR-77 (BR-1), Shahsarang, Bhasphool (LR-2), Chakaoporieton (LR-26), and nineteen accessions from AVT and IVT series and two accessions RWR-19 and RWR-125 from wild species *O. nivara* were used for allele mining. The experimental material seed of Pant dhan was obtained from Pantnagar and seed of AVT, AVIT and IVT series have been procured from DRR (Directorate of Rice Research), Hyderabad (Tables 1-3) [4].

Table 1: Description of different rice (*O. sativa* and *O. nivara*) genotypes used for allele mining.

Sl. No.	Entry No.	Designation	Grain type
1	AVT-ASG-2601*		
2	AVT-IASG-2602	NDR 9542	MS
3	AVT-IASG-2605	NDR 9543	MS
4	AVT-IASG-2607*		SB
5	AVT-IASG-2608*		MS
6	AVT-IASG-2609*	CR 2613-1-5-2-7-2	MS
7	AVIT-ASG-2610	CR 2616-3-3-3-1	MS
8	IVT-ASG-2701**	CR 2711-1	MS
9	IVT-ASG-2702**	NDR 6330	SB
10	IVT-ASG-2703**		SB
11	IVT-ASG-2704**	HUR-917	MS
12	IVT-ASG-2705**	MGD-109	SB
13	IVT-ASG-2707**	CR 2713-11	MS
14	IVT-ASG-2708**	R 1521-950-6-843-1	SB
15	IVT-ASG-2709**	R 1536-136-1-77-1	SB
16	IVT-ASG-2710**		MB
17	IVT-ASG-2711**	Bishnubhog	SB
18	IVT-ASG-2712**	CN 1268-5-7	SB
19	IVT-ASG-2713**	Tulasiphool	SB
20	RWR-19(<i>O. nivara</i>)	Wild	MS
21	RWR-125 (<i>O. nivara</i>)	Wild	MS

*- Advanced varietal trial; **- Initial varietal trial; SB: Short bold; MS: Medium slender/Mild scented; LS: Long slender; SS: Strong scented.

Table 2.

Sl. No.	Name of Variety	Characters	Description
1	Pant dhan-4	Parentage	
		Year of release	IR 262/Remadja
		Morphological characters	1992, by the State Variety Release Committee Rice: Long slender. Maturity: 128-130 days
		Area of adaptation	Moderately resistant to bacterial leaf blight Plains of U.P. and Uttarakhand
		Yield	50-60q/ha
2	Pant dhan-10	Parentage	IR 20 / Mahsuri// IR 32
		Year of release	1992, by the State Variety Release Committee
		Morphological characters	Rice: Long slender. Panicle: Awnless. Height of the plants: 90cm. Maturity: 120-130 days Moderately resistant to bacterial leaf blight, sheath blight and blast, tolerant to stem borer, leaf folder, whorl maggot, white backed plant hopper, cut worm and gundhi bug
		Area of adaptation	Transplanting under irrigated situations in the plains of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
		Yield	50-60q/ha
3	Pant dhan-12	Parentage	Govind/UPRM 201-1-1
		Year of release	1994, by the State Variety Release Committee
		Morphological characters	Rice: Long slender. Panicle: Awnless. Height of the plants: 95cm. Maturity: 115-122 days Moderately resistant to bacterial leaf blight, field tolerance to brown spot and moderately susceptible to brown plant hopper.
		Area of adaptation	Transplanting under irrigated situations in the plains of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
		Yield	50-60q/ha
4	Pant dhan-16	Parentage	UPRI 92-79 (BG 380/BG 367-4)
		Year of release	2001, by the State Variety Release Committee
		Area of adaptation	Transplanting under irrigated conditions in the plains of Uttarakhand
		Yield	40-45q/ha
5	Pant dhan-18	Parentage	253 93-57 / RD23//IR 27316-96///SPRLR77205-3-2-4
		Year of release	2007, by the State Variety Release Committee
		Area of adaptation	Transplanting under irrigated situations in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. Good performance in Uttarakhand plains also
		Yield	62-65q/ha.
		Morphological characters	Semi-dwarf variety for rain-fed valley areas, 135-148 days duration, high panicle exertion, tolerant to bacterial leaf blight, moderately tolerant to blast
6	CAU R-1	Yield	5-6 tons/ha
		Morphological characters	A medium tolerant variety tolerant to iron toxicity. Suitable for lowland and mid altitude areas
7	Shahsarang	Parentage	BG 90-2-4/ OYE 77
8	Narendra-359	Year of release	1993, by the State Variety Release Committee
		Morphological characters	Rice: Long bold. Panicle: Tip-awned. Height of the plants: 80-85 cm. Maturity: 130-135 days Moderately resistant to sheath blight disease
		Area of adaptation	Transplanting under irrigated situations in Uttar Pradesh and plains of Uttarakhand
		Yield	55q/ha
9	Hans raj	Parentage	Purified aromatic basmati rice landrace from Uttarakhand
		Morphological parameters	Rice: Long, cylindrical, tolerant to bacterial leaf blight, 110 days to panicle initiation
		Yield	20 tons/hectare under organic conditions

10	Kalanamak	Parentage	IR 20/IR 24
		Various parameters	Aromatic non-basmati. Granted Geographical Indication tag by Govt. of India. Short to medium grain length. Elongation after cooking is 40% more than basmati rice and also aroma is more. High in Iron and Zinc. Resistant to panicle blast, stem rot and brown spot. Bacterial blight rarely observed
		Yield	30q/ha.
11	Govind	Year of release	1982, by the State Variety Release Committee and in 1989 by Central Variety Release Committee
		Area of adaptation	Suitable for direct seeding as well as transplanting in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and hills upto 3000 feet, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Pondicherry
		Yield	30-35q/ha under direct seeding
			40-45q/ha under transplanting

Table 3.

Sl. No.	Name of genotypes	LR/UR Code	Landrace/Variety	Cultivation	State/Country
1	Balwai	LR-1	Landrace	Lowland	-
2	Basphool	LR-2	Landrace	Lowland	Meghalaya
3	Laljagli	LR-5	Landrace	Lowland	Meghalaya
4	Sabhagidhan	LR-23	Variety	Lowland	Jharkhand
5	Chakaoporieton	LR-26	Landrace	Lowland	-
6	IR-1552	LR-55	Variety	Lowland	Philippines
7	Basmati paddy	LR-71	Variety	Lowland	Bihar
8	BR-1	LR-77		Lowland	Bihar
9	ARR-09				

Statistical analysis of seed parameters for grain size variance in 41 rice genotypes

The grain size of rice is contributed collectively by a complex of yield related traits of which grain length, grain width and grain weight also play a major role. Given prior concern to these three traits, a set of data for average grain length, grain width and grain weight has been taken for all the genotypes used for allele mining.

Table 4.

Sources of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	F- calculated
Between genotypes	K-1			
Within genotypes	K (n-1)			
Error	Kn-1			

Germination and sowing of seeds

Sowing of seeds used for allele mining study was done in the month of February 2014 (Table 4). Prior to sowing, seeds of all the genotypes were first allowed to germinate in sterilized Petri plates containing filter papers moistened with water. Upon germination, the seeds were transferred to shallow plastic trays and the genotypes were grown in rows with each genotype in a single row having at least twenty seedlings per row [5]. The soil was finely prepared free of clods and was mixed with farm yard manure. The trays containing the plants were kept inside the greenhouse and the plants were maintained by regular watering and also weeding as and when required.

Phenotypic analysis/Analysis of variance

The frequency distribution in percent for grain length, grain width and grain weight was determined for large, medium and small grains in the population of 41 genotypes. Analysis of variance for significance of phenotypic variations for grain length and grain width of 41 genotypes was studied through F-test (Table 4).

Molecular Characterization

SSR analysis for polymorphism

Rice dof daily fluctuations¹ (Rdd1), Grain width⁵ (GS5), Grain thickness (gt7) and Grain weight⁸ (GW8) previously reported to be linked to the grain traits/QTs were used for allele mining studies in different rice genotypes. Forty one rice genotypes including two accessions of *O. nivara* were used for allele mining studies to detect the existing alleles among the genotypes for the given traits. Markers for these reported genes were obtained from Gramene marker database. Genomic DNA from rice leaves of all the genotypes were isolated using CTAB method of Doyle [3]. The DNA samples were diluted to obtain a working standard according to the concentration and the quality of the DNA obtained. The PCR

reaction conditions for primers were standardized to obtain good quality bands and were used as the standard reaction conditions throughout the whole PCR amplification process [6].

The three yield contributing traits namely grain length, grain width and grain weight was targeted in this study. The gene *Rdd1* has been reported to be indirectly related to increase in grain size in rice. Since increase in grain size is constitutively contributed by grain traits which include grain length, the RDD1 markers associated

with this gene has been used in allele mining for grain length trait. *Gs 5* is a reported QTL which has been known to associate positively with grain width and thus contributing to grain size and the RM markers reported to be associated with this gene and flanking at the regions near it were used for allele mining study. Another QTL, *gw 8*, known to positively control grain width and QTLs; *gt7*, *gw 8.1* and *gw 7* for grain weight were targeted for allele mining in the present study (Figure 1).

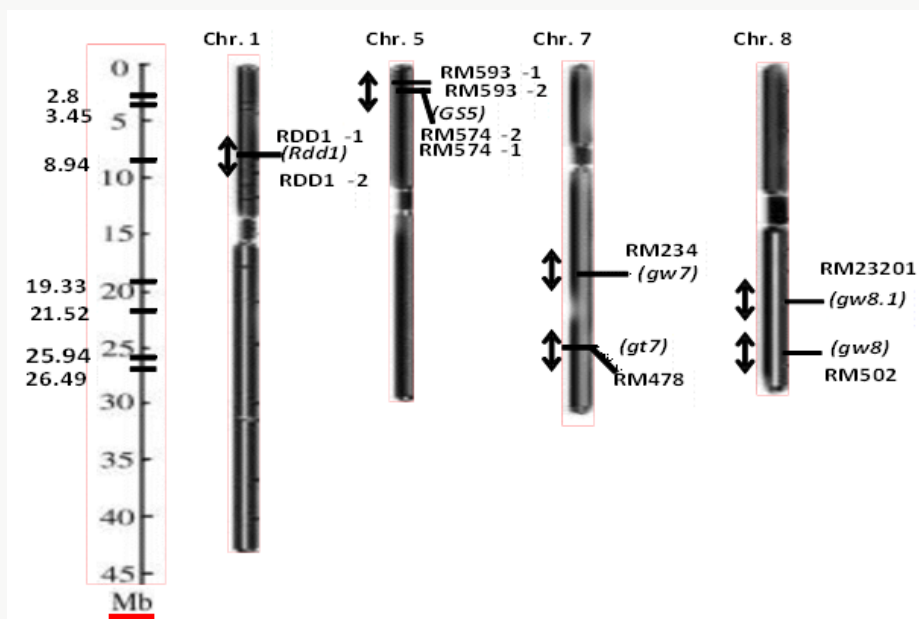


Figure 1: Chromosome map showing genes/QTLs (italicized) associated with grain yield traits and the position of the markers (designated as RDD 1 and RM) linked to these traits respectively, in rice. The scale of the maps in megabase is shown on the left axis.

Isolation of Genomic Dna from Plant Tissue

Genomic DNA was isolated from genotypes used for allele mining. Tender leaves from young rice seedlings were used for the extraction of genomic DNA. Genomic DNA from rice leaves was isolated using CTAB method of Doyle [3]. Young actively growing leaves of 15 days-old plants were collected and used for DNA extraction.

Procedure for DNA extraction

About 2g of young fresh plant leaf tissue was rapidly frozen in liquid nitrogen and ground to a fine powder in a pre-chilled sterile pestle and mortar. The frozen powder was transferred to a 2ml tube. 1ml of CTAB extraction buffer was added to each tube and tubes were inverted several times with gentle shaking. The tubes were incubated at 65 °C in a water bath for 1 hr. Contents were mixed by inverting the tubes after every 10-15 minutes. The tubes were cooled to room temperature and 1 ml of chloroform: isoamyl alcohol in the ratio of 24:1 was added to each. The contents were mixed by inverting the tubes several times. The tubes were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4 °C. The upper clear aqueous supernatant was removed and transferred to fresh tubes.

1ml of pre-chilled isopropanol was added to each tube and the contents were mixed by inverting the tubes several times and the tubes were kept overnight at -20 °C. Although DNA precipitation began as soon as isopropanol was added, it was kept overnight for better and complete precipitation. The samples were centrifuged for 10 minutes at 5,000 rpm at 4 °C. The solution was poured without disturbing the DNA pellet at the bottom of the tubes. 1.5ml of 70% ethanol was added and then centrifuged at 5,000rpm for 5 minutes at 4 °C. Supernatant was decanted. Pellet was air dried for 15-20 minutes. 50µl of TE buffer was added to the pellet [7].

DNA quantification

The quantification of DNA was done by staining DNA with ethidium bromide after electrophoresis in 0.8% agarose gel at 100V for 1 hour in TBE buffer (0.04M Tris borate, 0.001 M EDTA, pH 8.0) using known DNA concentration standard.

Dilution of DNA samples

A part of the DNA sample of each genotype was taken and dilution of each sample was made with appropriate amount of TE buffer to yield a working concentration and stored at -20°C for further use in PCR amplification.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Dilution of SSR markers: The SSR markers which were in lyophilized state were centrifuged and diluted with TE buffer accordingly to yield 100pmol/μl stock concentration and from the stock, working concentration of 10pmol/μl was made by diluting at 1:9 ratio of stock with TE buffer. The primer stock was immediately transferred to -20 °C to prevent degradation during longer duration storage and the working standard was kept in 4 °C for use in the study.

Standardization of PCR conditions

Standardization of annealing temperature: Annealing temperatures for each of the primers was standardized by PCR reaction at least three different PCR conditions. The reaction condition giving amplification with good bands were taken as the standard for all the following experiments.

PCR conditions for markers used for allele mining

Primary denaturation: 95 °C for 3 minutes

Denaturation: 95 °C for 0.30 minutes

Annealing: 55 °C for 0.45 minutes

Extension: 72 °C for 0.40 minutes

Final extension: 72 °C for 2 minutes

Number of cycle: 32

Allele mining of reported genes/ QTL for yield related grain traits in rice using SSR markers

In this study, 41 diverse rice genotypes were used for allele mining study with an objective to detect among them superior alleles for rice grain dimensions viz. grain length, grain width, grain thickness, grain size and grain weight. SSR markers associated with reported genes for these traits were used for PCR amplification. Micro satellite markers linked to reported genes/QTL for grain yield traits were used to detect polymorphism and to detect the yield enhancing alleles among 41 rice genotypes. PCR amplification was done with a set of 10 primers (Tables 5 & 6) and analysis for polymorphism was done through electrophoresis in 3% agarose gel. Scoring of PCR products was done through gel electrophoresis by comparing the size of the bands of the PCR products using a gel documentation system. The markers showing bands of similar positions in gels for all the genotypes were monomorphic markers while those markers showing bands at different position were polymorphic markers. All the genotypes that show products of similar size with that of expected amplicon size for the reported trait will carry the desired allele for grain yield and likewise the alleles for the entire target regions were identified [8].

Table 5: Concentrations of reaction mixtures for markers used for allele mining.

Sl. No.	Components' Concentration	Single tube (μl)
1	Genomic DNA (500 ng/μl)	2
2	PCR water	3.22
3	10 X buffer	2
4	MgCl ₂ (25 mM)	1.5
5	d NTPs (10 mM)	0.6
6	Primer Forward (100 mM)	0.3
7	Primer Reverse (100 mM)	0.3
8	Taq DNA polymerase (5 units/μl)	0.08
Total reaction mixture volume		10

Table 6: List of SSR primers used for allele mining study.

Genes/QTLs for grain traits	Sl. No.	Marker Code	Sequence (5'– 3')	GC Content (%)	T _m (°C)
RDD 1 (Grain length)	1	RDD 1-1	F: GAAAGCATAGAGCCAGTCAGCAG	52.2	58
			R: CATTTTACAGTACACACACTGTGCTGAC	42.9	
	2	RDD 1-2	F: CATCTTCAAGCCGTTCAGTCCAAAG	50	58
			R: GTACTGCTGCAGCATTGGTTCCATTC	50	
gw 7 (1000 Grain weight)	3	RM 234	F: ACAGTATCCAAGGCCCTGG	57.9	58
			R: CACGTGAGACAAAGACGGAG	55	
gt 7 (Grain thickness)	4	RM 478	F: CAGCTGGGGAAGAGAGAGAG	60	53
			R: TCAGAACTAAACGCACCCC	50	
gw 8.1 (Grain weight)	5	RM 23201	F: GACTGATCCAGCCAGAGTTAGCC	56.5	55
			R: GATACCTGCAGGAGAGAATCATCG	50	

gs 5 (Grain width)	6	RM 574-1	F: GGCGAATTCTTTGCACTTGG	50	55
			R: ACGGTTTGGTAGGGTGTAC	55	
	7	RM 574-2	F: AAAGTAGCCACGGTTTGGTAGGG	52.2	57
			R: AGGGTGGCAGGGATGTAATTTCC	52.2	
	8	RM 593-1	F: TCCCGTATGTAACGTGCCA	52.6	55
			R: GACAAGAGAACATCGCTAGG	50	
gw 8 (Grain width)	9	RM 593-2	F: GCTCTTCCAAACAACACCTTAGC	47.8	58
			R: GACAAGAGAACATCGCTAGGAAGC	50	
	10	RM 502	F: GCGATCGATGGCTACGAC	61.1	55
			R: ACAACCAACAAGAAGGACG	50	

Association between phenotype and genotype

The average grain length, grain width and 1000 grain weight distribution in the genotypes carrying different alleles was determined by checking whether the error bars referring to confidence interval showed overlapping or not. The 41 genotypes were further categorized into top and bottom groups of 15 genotypes based on grain length, grain width and grain weight. Chi square analysis was performed to study the association between markers with grain traits and allelic association with the trait for each of the sub-groups.

Results and Discussion

Phenotypic analysis for yield related traits

Phenotypic variation was observed for grain dimensions in all the genotypes. The mean data for grain width (Figure 2), grain length (Figure 3) and 1000 grain weight (Figure 4) was taken for all the 41 genotypes used for allele mining study. The genotypes with larger grain width (mm) were LR-1 (3.62), LR-71 (3.07), Pant dhan-16 (2.85), IVT-2712 (2.79) and RWR-19 (2.77). Smaller grain width (mm) was observed in Kalanamak (2.01), AVT-2607 (2.0), Hans raj (1.97), AVT-2701 (1.94), IVT-2703 (1.904) and AVT-2609 (1.85).

The panel consisted of 39.02 % large (2.49-3.62), 51.22 % medium (2.01-2.44) and 9.76 % small (1.85-1.97) for grain width (in mm) trait. The genotypes with larger grain length (mm) were Hans raj (10.31), Pant dhan-18 (9.83), Pant dhan-10 (9.7), Narendra (9.63), Pant dhan-12 (9.53), RWR-125 (9.27), Pant dhan-4 (9.23) and Govind (9.12). Smaller grain length (mm) was observed for genotypes IVT-ASG-2708 (6.41), Kalanamak (6.35), IVT-ASG-2711 (6.15), IVT-ASG-2607 (5.92), IVT-ASG-2713 (5.71), IVT-ASG-2703 (5.69), LR-71 (5.59) and LR-77 (5.48). The genotype panel consisted of 19.51 % large (9.18-10.31), 56.1 % medium (7.36-8.74) and 24.4 % small (5.48-6.82) for grain length (in mm). The genotypes having the highest grain weight (g) were LR-1 (36.04), Pant dhan-18 (27.97), Pant dhan-4 (26.39), LR-23 (25.32), RWR-125 (25.05), Narendra (24.2), Pant dhan -12 (23.97) and Pant dhan-16 (23.39). Lower grain weight (g) was observed for genotypes, Kalanamak (12.17), LR-77 (12.14), AVT-IASG-2609 (12.00), IVT-ASG-2713 (11.96), AVT-IASG-2607 (10.74) and IVT-ASG-2703 (10.72). The genotype panel consisted of 43.9 % high (23-36), 34.15 % medium (19.5-22.8) and 21.95 % small (17-19.45) for 1000 grain weight (g). The phenotypic variance observed for the 41 rice genotypes were found to be significant at 5% level for grain width ($F=9.61$) and grain length ($F=6.1$).

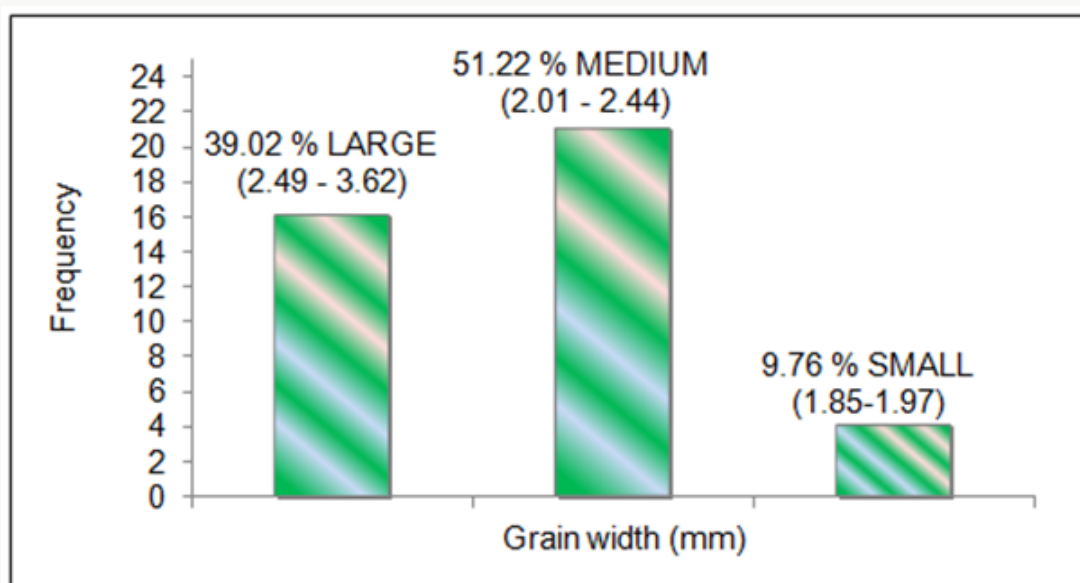


Figure 2: Classification of rice genotypes in large, medium and small grain width categories.

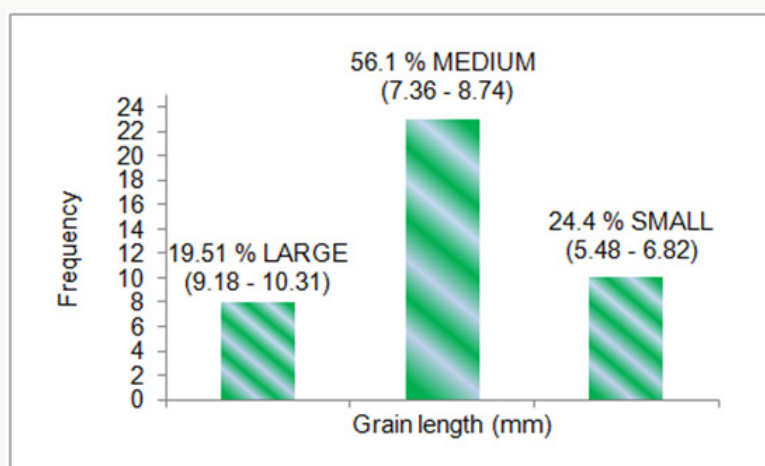


Figure 3: Classification of rice genotypes under large, medium and small grain length categories.

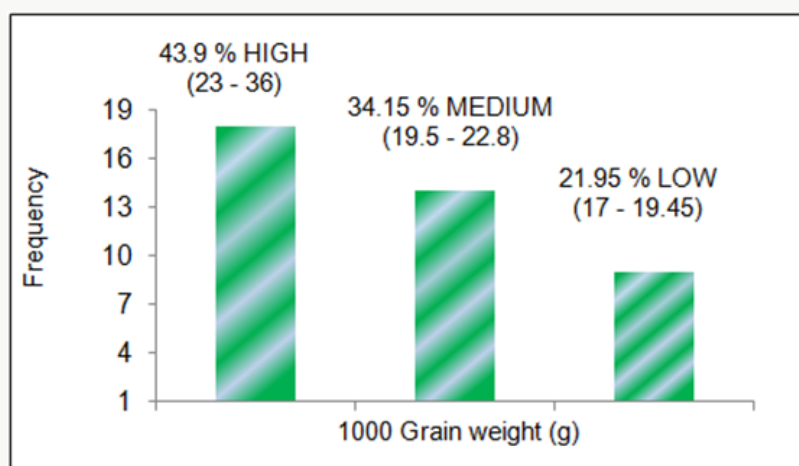


Figure 4: Classification of rice genotypes in high, medium and low grain weight categories.

Allele mining for genes/QTLs

Alleles are the alternative DNA sequences at the same physical locus which may or may not result in different phenotypic traits. Increasing demand of rice varieties with higher yield is making scientists work for the identification of superior and novel alleles to be used in breeding programmes. Allele mining is another very important molecular approach towards identifying and bringing together useful traits from diverse genetic sources and introgression these useful alleles into a common recipient promising cultivar lacking one or two superior alleles for some agronomic traits. Molecular markers are effectively being used to detect the variant alleles present in diverse genotypes or cultivars which are phenotypically different from each other for the traits in question. Microsatellite markers or SSR markers are PCR-based markers that specifically bind to the complementary sequence of the plant genomic DNA during PCR reaction. Through allele mining novel genes could be identified from diverse sources and used in improvement of crops for specific traits. Allele mining for grain yield related traits in large number of genotypes/ cultivars would help in identifying new alleles of the genes known for the target

trait and their sources. It can also provide an insight into molecular basis of novel trait variations and identify the nucleotide sequence changes associated with superior alleles [9].

The quantitative trait locus (QTL) mapping has contributed to a better understanding of the genetic basis of many agronomically important traits such as grain yield. Grain yield is a quantitatively inherited trait which is the result collectively contributed by several individual grain traits. Of these, grain length, grain width and grain weight are some of the important yield contributing grain traits in rice. Today, a number of genes/QTLs associated with these traits have been identified, sequenced, mapped and many associated markers to these QTLs have been developed recently. In this study, a set of 41 diverse genotypes including two accessions viz. RWR-19 and RWR-125 from wild species *O. nivara* were used for allele mining using nine SSR markers tagged to reported genes/QTLs. Out of the nine primers viz. RDD 1-2, RM 234, RM 478, RM 23201, RM 502, RM 574-1, RM 574-2, RM 593-1 and RM 593-2 used in the present study, RM 23201 was found to be monomorphic and the rest eight primers were polymorphic.

Association between genotype and phenotype

Chi square test was conducted to study the association of the markers with grain traits. Each of the alleles observed in the top 15 and bottom 15 genotypes were tested for the consistency of their distribution with the whole population. Significant association ($X^2=3.94$, $p=0.05$) was observed for allele A in the 15 genotypes having large grain length for primer RDD1-2. Allele B for Rdd1 gene too showed significant association ($X^2=4.51$, $p=0.03$). Allele A was found to be associated with large grain length and allele B was found to be associated with small grain length. Significant association was observed for marker RM 478 with grain weight and for the distribution of A allele in the bottom 15 genotypes (lowest grain weight) with the distribution in the overall population ($X^2=5.08$, $p=0.02$) and for primer RM574-2, distribution of B allele ($X^2=4.3$, $p=0.08$) in the bottom 15 genotypes (smallest grain width) was found to be significant.

Rdd 1 (Rice dof daily fluctuations1) Dof gene in rice has been reported to be associated with plant growth, grain size and flowering time in rice. In a study conducted by Iwamoto *et al.* (2009), transgenic plants carrying full length Rdd 1 cDNA driven by constitutive promoter were produced in order to study the role of Rdd1 and *in vivo* function of Dof gene in plants. The two types of transgenic plants were produced *viz.* RDD 1-S, transgenic containing sense strand and RDD 1-AS with anti-sense strand. Differences in the grain length, grain width and grain weight were observed between RDD 1-AS and RDD 1-S plants when subjected under varying photoperiod conditions [4]. When the grain sizes of the two transgenic types of plants were compared with the wild type plants, there was significant decrease in grain length, grain width and decrease in 1000 grain weight in transgenics carrying antisense gene ($AS_1=4.67$ and $AS_2=4.54$). In our study, we used previously reverse RDD-1 primer and designed a new forward primer giving an amplicon size of 620 bp. The three alleles obtained in the present study with sizes of 600, 620 and 600'490 base pairs were designated as A, B and C, respectively. Significant association ($X^2=3.94$, $p<0.05$) was observed between the grain length and the allele A (600bp) for large grain length and allele B (620 bp) associated with small grain length ($X^2=4.51$, $p<0.05$). The allele A for Rdd1 can be used in breeding for large grain length. In our study, however, a set of 41 genotypes having large grain length ranging from 8.27-10.31mm and small grain length of 5.48-7.52 mm were used. This phenotypic variation is distinct from the WT genotype *Nipponbare* (4.94mm) used by Iwamoto [4]. The allele A though similar in size could be different due to nucleotide variation. In order to rule out that possibility, sequencing of the allele from a panel of genotypes showing large grain length will have to be done.

GS 5 (Grain size 5) QTL has been reported to be a positive regulator of grain width and flanked by markers RM 593 and RM 574. Over-expression of GS5 promotes cell division resulting in an increase of grain width [6]. Other genes/QTLs in rice are Grain weight 7 (gw 7) reported to be associated with 1000 grain weight

located at chromosome 7 in population derived from *O. sativa* and *O. grandiglumis*. Phenotypic variation of 13.3% was observed in populations having allele for gw 7 from Caipo (Aluko, 2003). Grain width 8 (gw 8) at chromosome 8 has been reported to have negative effect on grain width with decrease in grain width in populations resulting from separate crosses made between HJX 74 x Anmol 3 and HJX 74 x Basmati 370, with possible introgression of the recessive allele from Anmol 3 and Basmati 370 [7,8]. No significant association was observed for primers reported for Grain weight 8.1 (gw 8.1) [9] QTL in our panel of 41 genotypes. Grain thickness 7 (gt 7), a QTL for grain thickness with linked marker RM 478 at chromosome 7, has been reported to be associated positively with grain thickness in HG 101 which is a near isogenic line obtained from *O. sativa* (Hwaseongbyeol) x *O. grandiglumis*. T [8].

he increased grain length in mm (5.53), grain width in mm (3.08) and 1000 grain weight in grams (26.3) was observed for the NILs as compared to the recipient parent, Hwaseongbyeol, with grain length (5.03 mm), grain width (2.84mm) and 1000 grain weight (21.5g). In the present study, significant association of primer RM 478 was observed and the allele A (205bp) was significantly associated with low 1000 grain weight. The genotypes used in the present study have highest 1000 grain weight ranging from 20.16-36.04 grams and lowest ranging from 10.72-15.59 grams. Since grain yield is quantitative in nature, it is a complex trait and the markers tagged with the genes/QTLs may not show association in a diverse set of genotypes. Also the effect of individual genic components to grain yield may be very low as grain yield is a trait caused by cumulative action of many related components. Our study however, suggests that the allele A (600 bp) from Rdd 1 can be used in breeding programmes to enhance grain length in rice. The genotypes *viz.* Hans raj, Pant dhan-18, Pant dhan-10, Narendra, Pant dhan-12, Pant dhan-4, ARR-09, Shahsarang, IVT-ASG-2712, IVT-ASG-2701, AVT-IASG-2602, AVT-IASG-2609 and IVT-ASG-2705 have been identified to be carrying this allele. These can be used as a source of large grain length in future. The primers RM 478 for grain thickness and RM 574-2 for grain width can be used in marker assisted breeding programmes. Allele A (205 bp) of RM 478 and allele B (240 bp) of RM 574-2 associated with low grain weight and grain width, respectively can be used for rejection at seedling stage in marker assisted breeding programme (Table 7). This study also identified novel alleles (alleles distinct from those reported in biparental programme); which could be significant in a larger panel of rice genotypes (Figure 2-4).

Discussion

Phenotypic analysis for yield related traits

Phenotypic variation was observed for grain dimensions in all the genotypes. The mean data for grain width (Figure 5), grain length (Figure 6) and 1000 grain weight (Figure 7) was taken for all the 41 genotypes used for allele mining study. The genotypes with larger grain width (mm) were LR-1 (3.62), LR-71 (3.07), Pant dhan-16 (2.85), IVT-2712 (2.79) and RWR-19 (2.77). Smaller grain width

(mm) was observed in Kalanamak (2.01), AVT-2607 (2.0), Hans raj (1.97), AVT-2701 (1.94), IVT-2703 (1.904) and AVT-2609 (1.85). The panel consisted of 39.02 % large (2.49-3.62), 51.22 % medium (2.01-2.44) and 9.76 % small (1.85-1.97) for grain width (in mm) trait. The genotypes with larger grain length (mm) were Hans raj (10.31), Pant dhan-18 (9.83), Pant dhan-10 (9.7), Narendra (9.63), Pant dhan-12 (9.53), RWR-125 (9.27), Pant dhan-4 (9.23) and Govind (9.12). Smaller grain length (mm) was observed for genotypes IVT-ASG-2708 (6.41), Kalanamak (6.35), IVT-ASG-2711 (6.15), IVT-ASG-2607 (5.92), IVT-ASG-2713 (5.71), IVT-ASG-2703 (5.69), LR-71 (5.59) and LR-77 (5.48). The genotype panel consisted of 19.51 % large (9.18-10.31), 56.1 % medium (7.36-8.74) and

24.4 % small (5.48-6.82) for grain length (in mm). The genotypes having the highest grain weight (g) were LR-1 (36.04), Pant dhan-18 (27.97), Pant dhan-4 (26.39), LR-23 (25.32), RWR-125 (25.05), Narendra (24.2), Pant dhan -12 (23.97) and Pant dhan-16 (23.39). Lower grain weight (g) was observed for genotypes, Kalanamak (12.17), LR-77 (12.14), AVT-IASG-2609 (12.00), IVT-ASG-2713 (11.96), AVT-IASG-2607 (10.74) and IVT-ASG-2703 (10.72) (Tables 8 & 9). The genotype panel consisted of 43.9 % high (23-36), 34.15 % medium (19.5-22.8) and 21.95 % small (17-19.45) for 1000 grain weight (g). The phenotypic variance observed for the 41 rice genotypes were found to be significant at 5% level for grain width ($F=9.61$) and grain length ($F=6.1$).

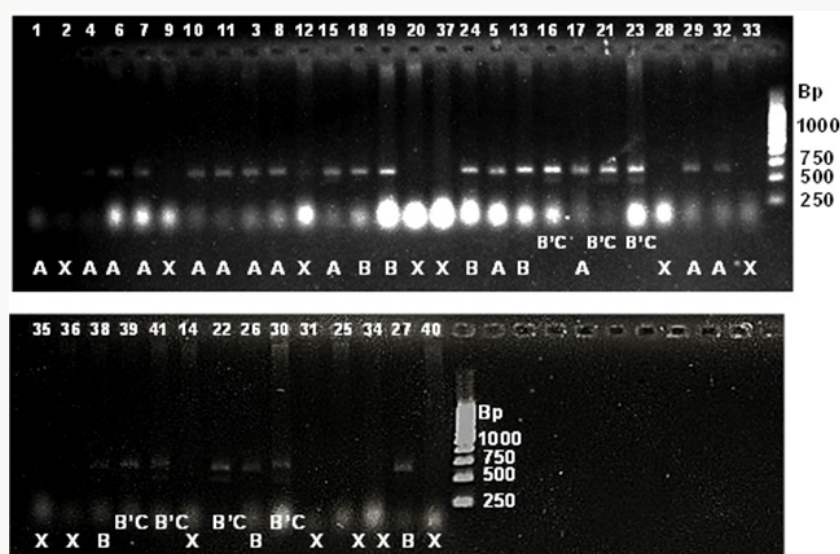


Figure 5: SSR profile of grain length generated by primer RDD1-2 in 41 rice genotypes. The numbers at the top refer to the genomic DNA code as mentioned in Table 4.2. Alleles are indicated at the bottom. Allele A=approximately 600 bp; allele B=620 bp; B'C=620' 490 bp; X=no amplification. 1kbp ladder is indicated at the right of the gel.

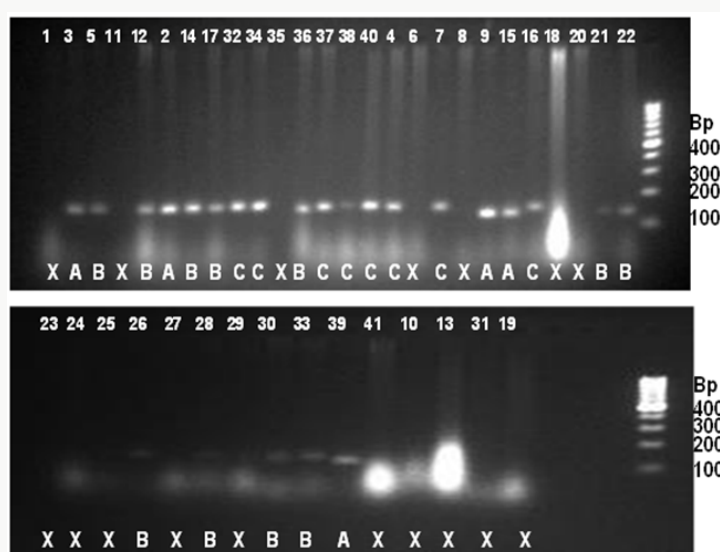


Figure 6: SSR profile of grain weight generated by primer RM 234 in 41 rice genotypes. The numbers at the top refer to the genomic DNA code as mentioned in Table 4.2. Alleles are indicated at the bottom. Allele A=approximately 110 bp; allele B=125 bp; allele C=155; X=no amplification. 100 bpladder is indicated to the right of the gel.



Figure 7: SSR profile of grain width generated by primer RM 502 in 41 rice genotypes. The numbers at the top refer to the genomic DNA code as mentioned in Table 4.2. Alleles are indicated at the bottom. Allele A=approximately 255 bp; B=170 bp; X=no amplification. 100 bpladder is indicated to the right of the gel.

Allele mining for genes/QTLs

Alleles are the alternative DNA sequences at the same physical locus which may or may not result in different phenotypic traits. Increasing demand of rice varieties with higher yield is making scientists work for the identification of superior and novel alleles to be used in breeding programmes. Allele mining is another very important molecular approach towards identifying and bringing together useful traits from diverse genetic sources and introgression these useful alleles into a common recipient promising cultivar lacking one or two superior alleles for some agronomic traits. Molecular markers are effectively being used to detect the variant alleles present in diverse genotypes or cultivars which are phenotypically different from each other for the traits in question. Microsatellite markers or SSR markers are PCR-based markers that specifically bind to the complementary sequence of the plant genomic DNA during PCR reaction. Through allele mining novel genes could be identified from diverse sources and used in improvement of crops for specific traits. Allele mining for grain yield related traits in large number of genotypes/cultivars would help in identifying new alleles of the genes known for the target trait and their sources. It can also provide an insight into molecular basis of novel trait variations and identify the nucleotide sequence changes associated with superior alleles.

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markers to these QTLs have been developed recently. In this study, a set of 41 diverse genotypes including two accessions *viz.* RWR-19 and RWR-125 from wild species *O. nivara* were used for allele mining using nine SSR markers tagged to reported genes/QTLs. Out of the nine primers *viz.* RDD 1-2, RM 234, RM 478, RM 23201, RM 502, RM 574-1, RM 574-2, RM 593-1 and RM 593-2 used in the present study, RM 23201 was found to be monomorphic and the rest eight primers were polymorphic.

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In our study, we used previously reverse RDD-1 primer and designed a new forward primer giving an amplicon size of 620bp. The three alleles obtained in the present study with sizes of 600, 620 and 600'490 base pairs were designated as A, B and B'C, respectively. Significant association ($X^2=3.94$, $p<0.05$) was observed between the grain length and the allele A (600bp) for large grain length and allele B (620bp) associated with small grain length ($X^2=4.51$, $p<0.05$). The allele A for Rdd 1 can be used in breeding for large grain length. In our study, however, a set of 41 genotypes having large grain length ranging from 8.27-10.31 mm and small grain length of 5.48-7.52 mm were used. This phenotypic variation is distinct from the WT genotype Nipponbare (4.94mm) used by Iwamoto [4]. The allele A though similar in size could be different due to nucleotide variation. In order to rule out that possibility, sequencing of the allele from a panel of genotypes showing large grain length will have to be done. GS 5 (Grain size 5) QTL has been reported to be a positive regulator of grain width and flanked by markers RM 593 and RM 574. Over-expression of GS 5 promotes cell division resulting in an increase of grain width [6]. Other genes/QTLs in rice are Grain weight 7 (gw 7) reported to be associated with 1000 grain weight located at chromosome 7 in population derived from *O. sativa* and *O. grandiglumis*. Phenotypic variation of 13.3% was observed in populations having allele for gw 7 from Caipo [1]. Grain width 8 (gw 8) at chromosome 8 has been reported to have negative effect on grain width with decrease in grain width in populations resulting from separate crosses made between HJX 74 x Anmol 3 and HJX 74 x Basmati 370, with possible introgression of the recessive allele from Anmol 3 and Basmati 370

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Table 7: List of reported candidate genes/QTL, their associated markers, location, and associated grain traits used for allele mining study.

Sl. No.	Name of the gene/QTL	Linked marker(s)	Chromosome	Grain traits	Parent contributing the yield enhancing allele	Reference
1	Grain width8 (gw 8)	RM 502	8	Grain width	Hwayeongbyeon (<i>O. sativa</i>) japonica cultivar (AA genome)	Talukdar [7] and Yoon et al. [8]
2	Grain thickness 7 (gt 7)	RM 478	7	Grain thickness	Oryza grandiglumis (CD genome)	Yoon et al. [8]
3	Grain weight 8.1 (gw 8.1)	RM 23201	8	Grain weight	Oryza rufipogon (AA genome)	Xie et al.[9]
4	Grain size 5 (GS 5)	RM 574 RM 593	5	Grain width	Zhenshan97 (<i>O. sativa</i> var. indica) (AA genome)	Li et al.[6] and Xue et al.(2014)
5	Rice dof daily fluctuations 1 (Rdd 1)	RDD 1-2	1	Grain length	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L., cv. Nipponbare (AA genome)	Iwamoto et al. [4]
6	Grain weight7 (gw 7)	RM 234	7	1000 grain weight	Oryza sativa (Caipo) (AA genome)	Aluko[1]

Table 8: Analysis of variance for grain width in rice genotypes.

Sl. No.	Sources of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of Squares(S.S.)	Mean S.S.	F-calculated	F-Table
1	Between genotypes	K-1=40	62.46	1.56	6.102*	1.47
2	Within genotypes	K (n-1)=779	199.35	0.26		
3	Total	Kn-1=819	1448.60 1.77			

Table 9: Analysis of variance for grain length in rice genotypes.

Sl. No.	Sources of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of Squares(S.S.)	Mean S.S.	F-calculated	F-Table
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Conclusion

From this present experiment, hybrid plants from inter-specific crosses can be used for backcrossing in future plant breeding programmes. Crosses can also be attempted for genotypes that failed during this experiment. Primer RDD 1-2 can be used for identifying alleles enhancing grain length from diverse genomic sources for crop improvement. The allele A (600 bp) from Rdd 1 can be used in breeding programmes to enhance grain length in rice. The genotypes viz. Hans raj, Pant dhan-18, Pant dhan-10, Narendra, Pant dhan-12, Pant dhan-4, ARR-09, Shahsarang, IVT-ASG-2712, IVT-ASG-2701, AVT-IASG-2602, AVT-IASG-2609 and IVT-ASG-2705 identified carrying this allele can be used as a source for large grain length in future. The primers RM 478 for grain thickness and RM 574-2 for grain width can be used in marker assisted breeding programmes. Allele A (205bp) of RM 478 and allele B (240bp) of RM 574-2 associated with low grain weight and grain width respectively, can be used for rejection at seedling stage in marker assisted breeding programme. This study also identified novel alleles (alleles distinct from those reported in biparental programme); which could be significant in a larger panel of rice genotypes.

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