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TOBACCO TRANSFORMATION WITH RICE *PHOSPHORUS STARVATION TOLERANCE* 1 GENE

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Phosphorus (P) have a great importance for the production of food crops. The demand for P fertilizer is increasing worldwide and continued production and application of P fertilizer relies on this nonrenewable resource. This will result in significantly increased cost, particularly for developing countries. P-efficient plants could enhance yield in the developing world where P is frequently unavailable and reduce the need for P fertilizer in the developed world, thereby ameliorating overuse of P. A major quantitative trait locus for phosphorus-deficiency tolerance, Pup1, was identified but its functional mechanism remained elusive until the locus was sequenced, showing the presence of a Pup1-specific gene, which was named phosphorus-starvation tolerance 1 (PSTOL1). OsPSTOL1 is a protein kinase that when overexpressed enhances root surface, P acquisition and grain yield in rice under P deficiency. In order to validate the function of rice OsPSTOL1 in dicot plants the gene was cloned downstream of ubiquitin promoter in pMCG1005 vector, using bar gene as a selective marker. Tobacco Petit havana plants were genetically transformed via Agrobacterium tumefaciens EHA101 strain and regenerated from selected callus in shooting and rooting medium supplemented with 100 mg/ml of Tioxin and 1 mg/L of Phosphinothricin. Multiplex PCR with gene specific (~700 bp) and bar (~400 bp) primers confirmed the presence of osPstol1 gene in tobacco plants. Currently putative transgenic tobacco plants harboring the genetic cassette are in the greenhouse and are going to be used for molecular and functional analysis of osPstol1 regarding the enhancement of root surface, P acquisition and grain yield in tobacco plants under low P conditions.

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