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## THE TRANSCRIPTION OF AGAMOUS-LIKE 11 IS ESSENTIAL FOR SEED MORPHOGENESIS IN GRAPEVINE

Jaiana Malabarba<sup>1,2</sup>, Vanessa Buffon<sup>2</sup>, Lariane Frâncio<sup>2</sup>, Jorge E. A. Mariath<sup>3</sup>, Marcos Letaif Gaeta<sup>3</sup> Marcelo C. Dornelas<sup>4</sup>, Márcia Margis-Pinheiro<sup>1</sup>, Giancarlo Pasquali<sup>1</sup>, Luís F. Revers<sup>2</sup>

Seedlessness is an appreciated feature for table grapes. Previous studies allowed us to identify a candidate gene, VvAGL11, involved in the control of seed development. The aim of this study was to evaluate VvAGL11 in a seeded and seedless cultivar, Chardonnay and Sultanina, in order to understand its role during seed morphogenesis. By allele-specific sequencing, the allelic variations of VvAGL11 were characterized, which exhibited two transcript isoforms in 'Chardonnay', however in 'Sultanina' one isoform showed unique mutations. Evaluation of transcriptional profiles of VvAGL11, from flowers to mature fruits, showed a large accumulation of transcripts in seeds of 2-6 weeks compared to flower and pulp tissues in the Chardonnay cultivar. In 'Sultanina' the expression of VvAGL11 was extremely low in all stages and tissues. By anato-morphological analysis it was identified a loss of identity of the medium integument layer in the Sultanina seed trace since this layer neither elongated nor doubled in size as it should. The spatial-temporal expression pattern of VvAGL11 was determined by in situ hybridization. VvAGL11 transcript levels were increased in 'Chardonnay' seeds with 2-4 weeks of development, specifically in the medium integument of the seed. In 'Sultanina', gene transcripts were undetectable during all stages of development. These results allow us to propose that the absence of VvAGL11 expression is responsible for the erroneous development of seeds. The nondifferentiation of the medium integument seed layer is be causing the cease of the elongation and duplication of the seed coat leading to the formation of a seed trace.

<sup>1</sup>Graduate Program in Cell and Molecular Biology, Centro de Biotecnologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, 91501-970, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Plant Molecular Genetics, Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Uva e Vinho, Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, Bento Gonçalves, RS, 95700-000, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Vegetal Anatomy, Centro de Botânica, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, 91501-970, Brazil

<sup>4</sup>Graduate Program in Vegetal Biology, Universidade Federal de Campinas, Campinas, São Paulo, 13083-970, Brazil