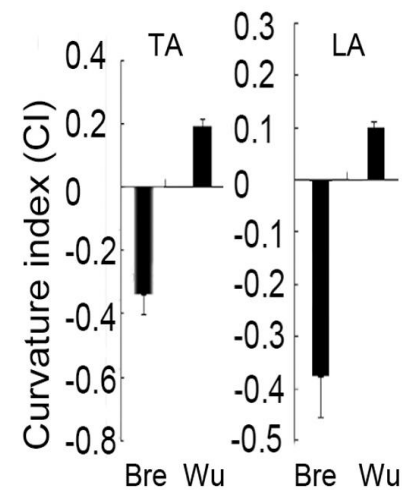
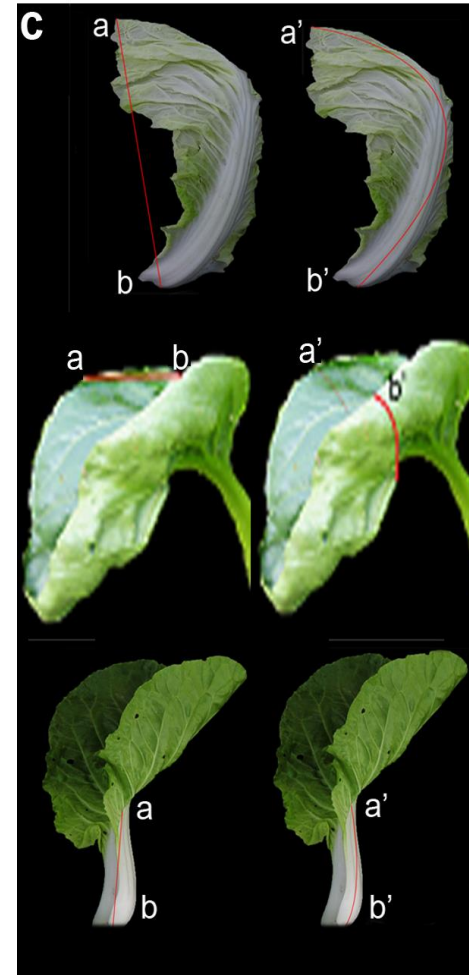
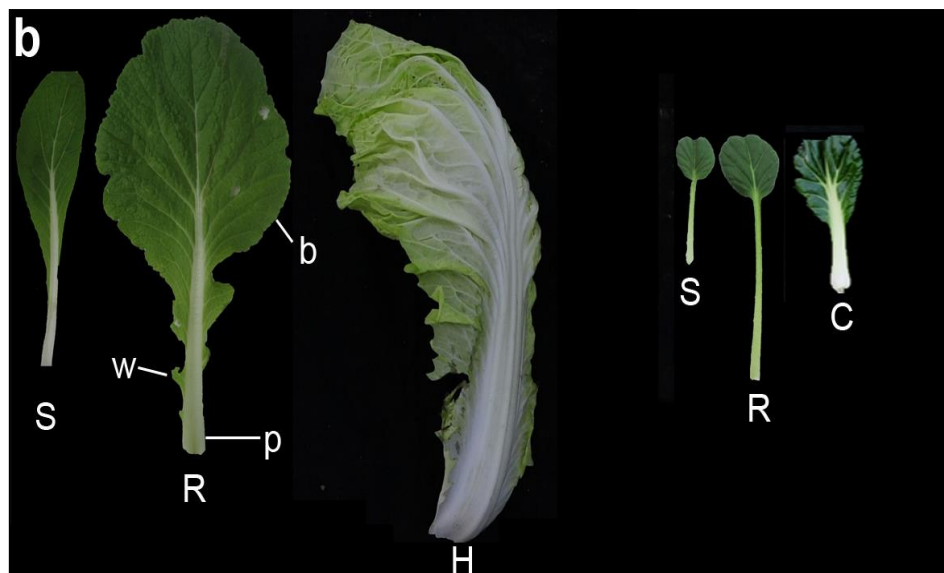
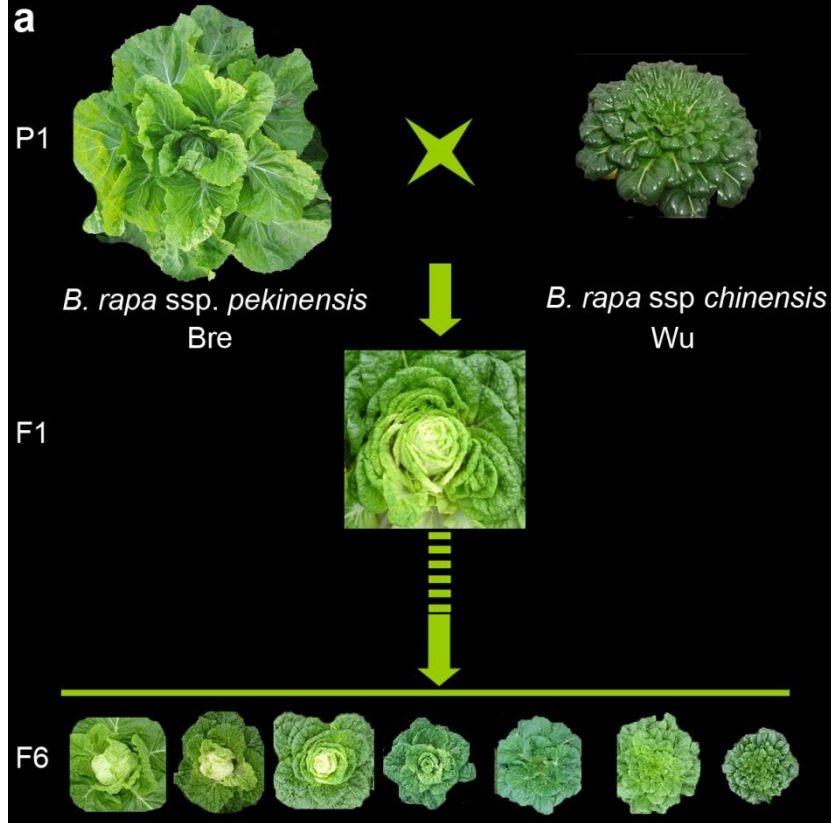


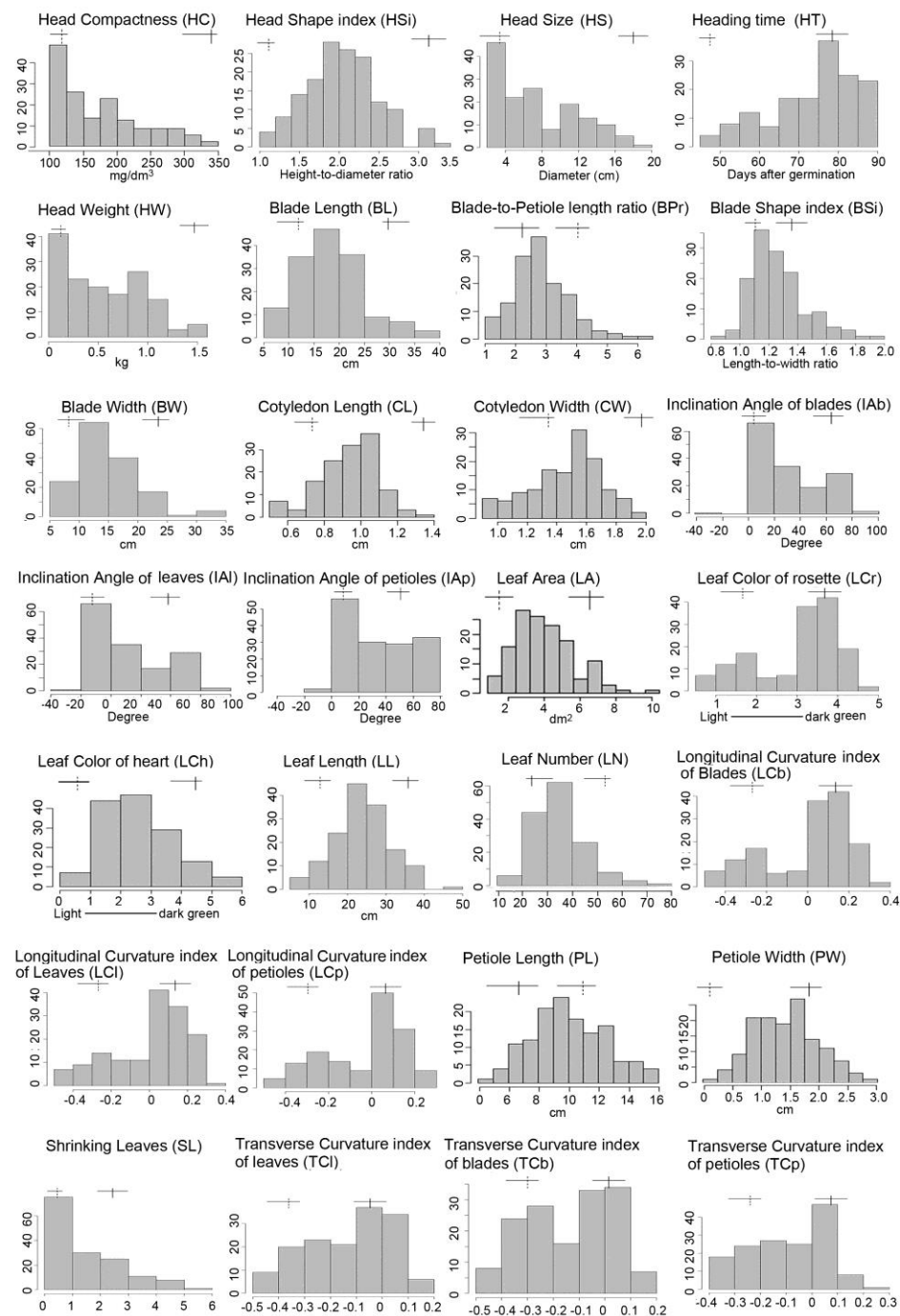
# Genetic basis of leaf variance in *Brassicca rapa*

Yuke He

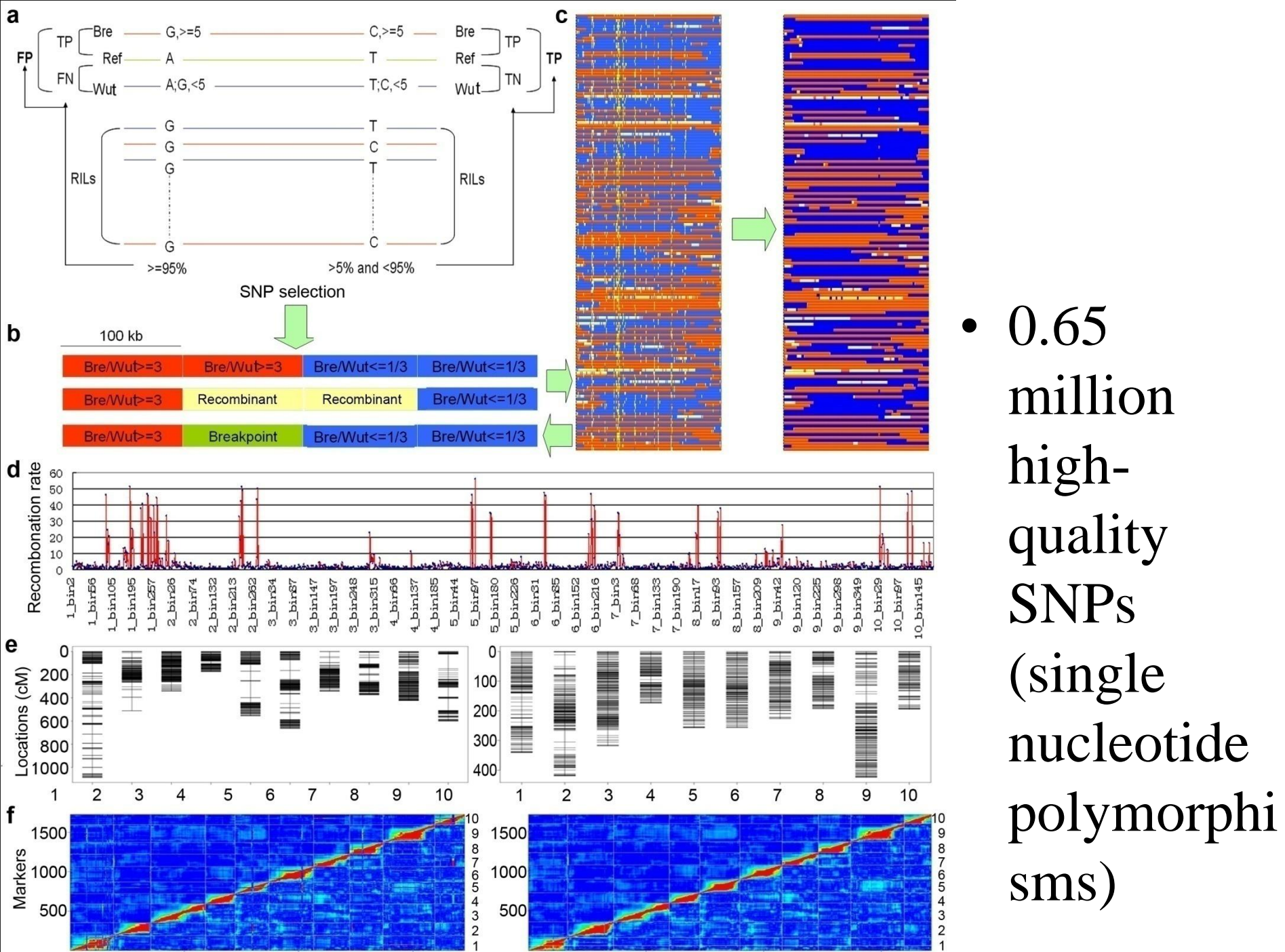
National Key Laboratory of Plant Molecular Genetics,  
Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology and Ecology,  
Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences,  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

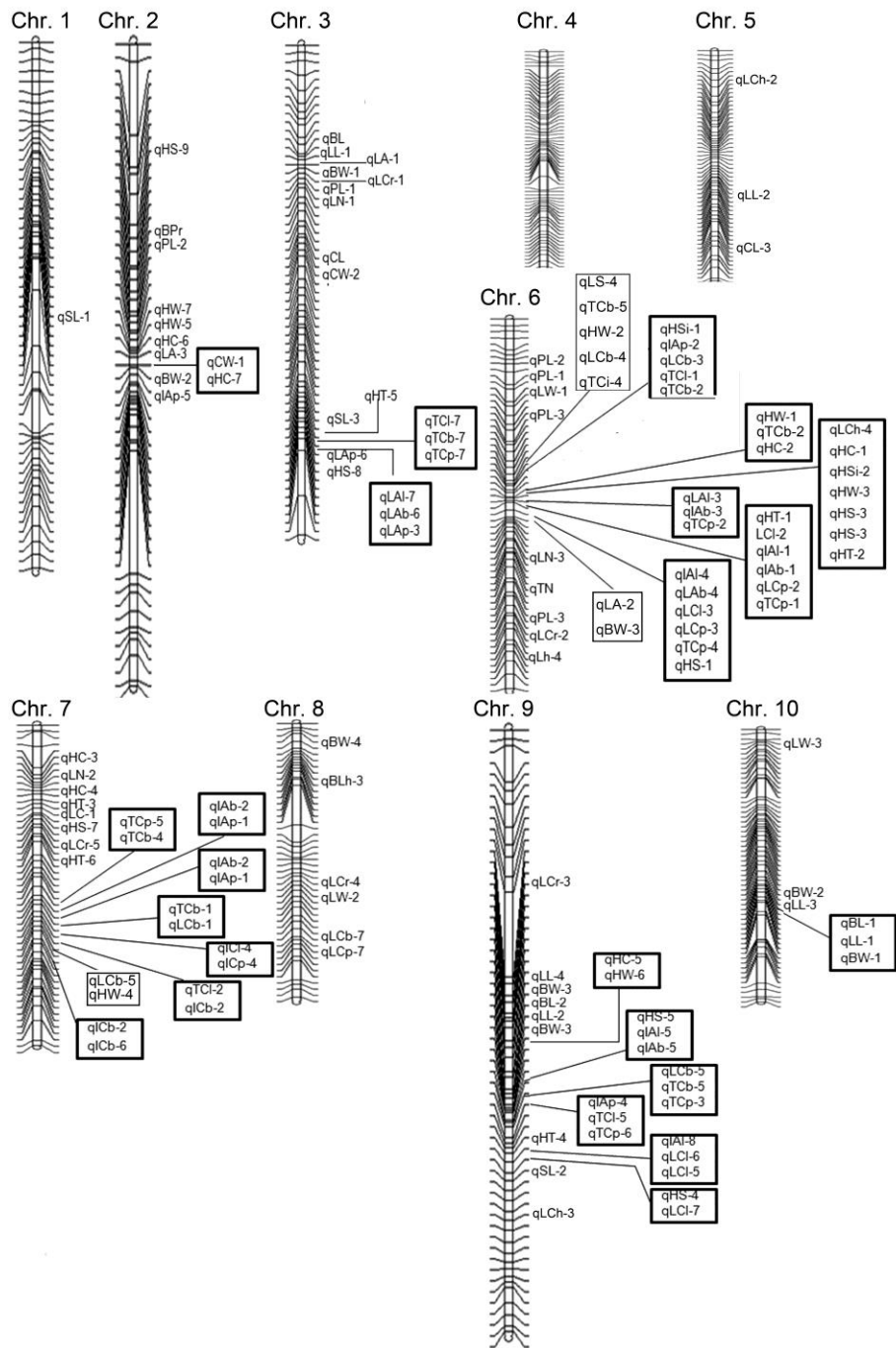


Three-dimensional leaf variance across 150 recombinant inbred lines (RILs), developed from a cross between heading and non-heading Chinese cabbage.



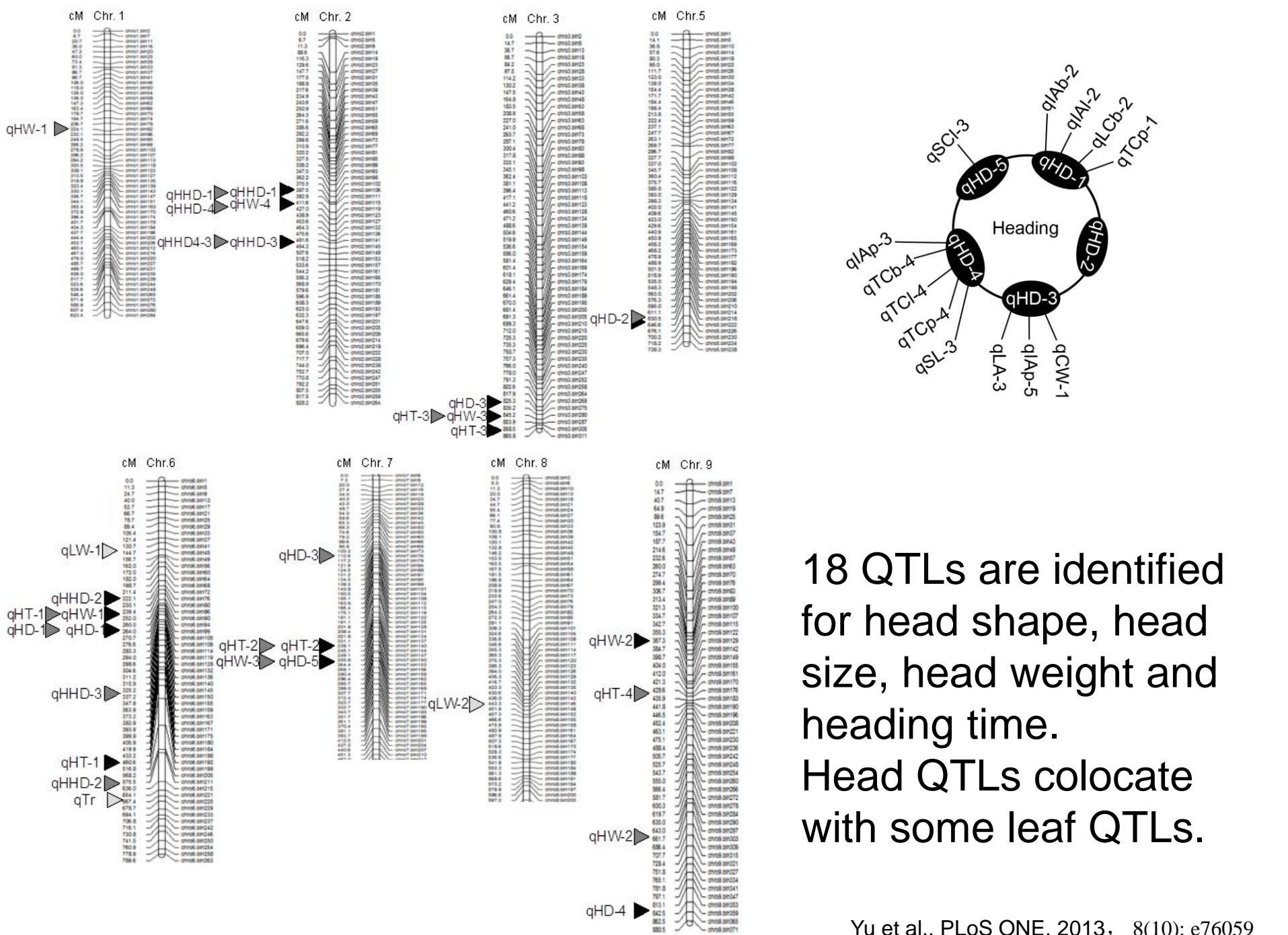
- 30 quantitative trait loci (QTLs) for five head traits





- generate the near-saturated genetic markers.
- 104 QTLs for twenty three leaf traits,

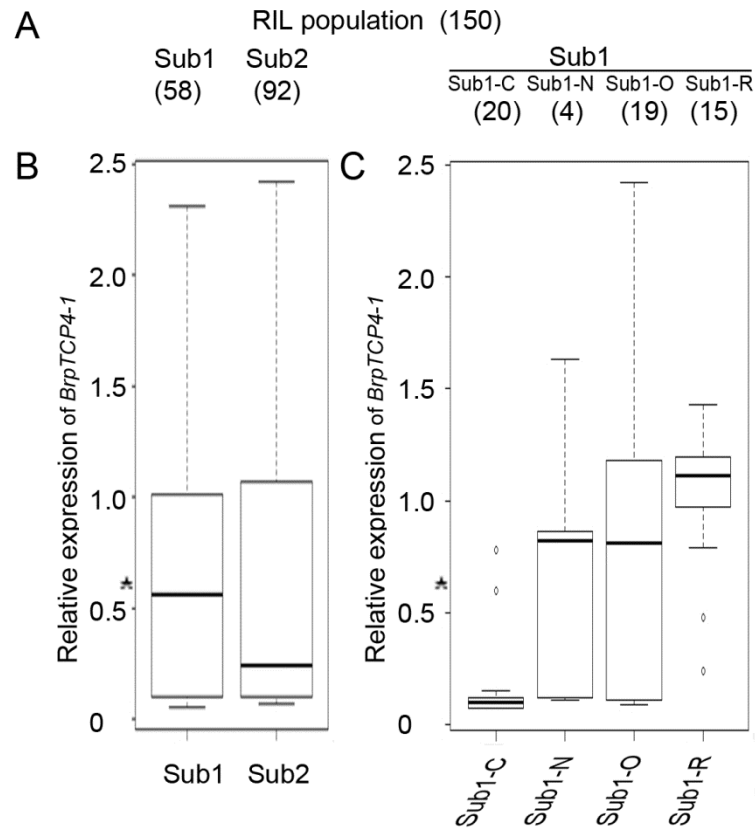




18 QTLs are identified for head shape, head size, head weight and heading time. Head QTLs colocalize with some leaf QTLs.

# miR319a regulate the shape of leafy head in Chinese cabbage

## Boxplots of RIL subpopulations with different shapes of leafy heads.

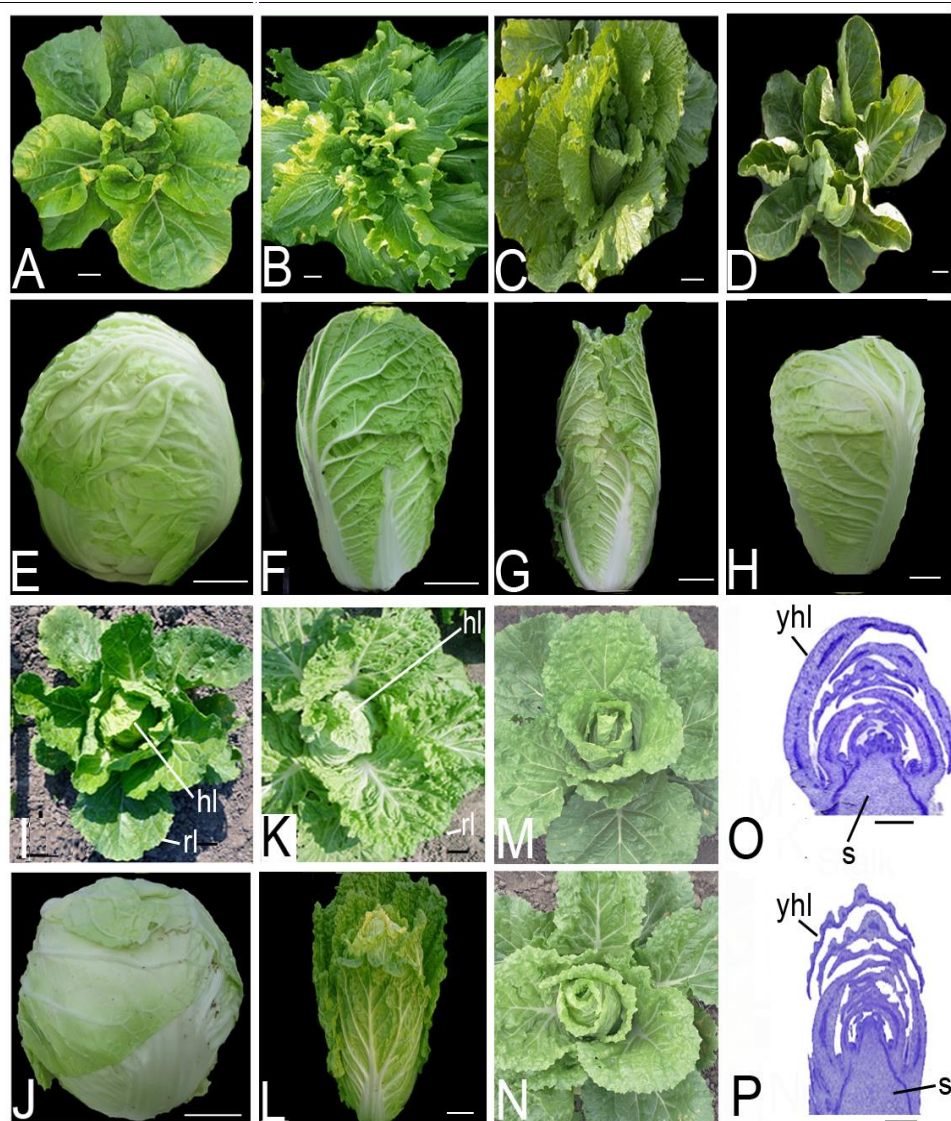
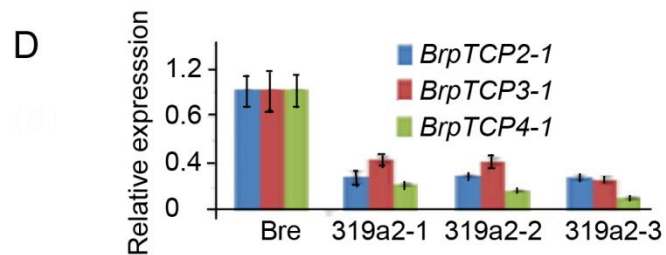
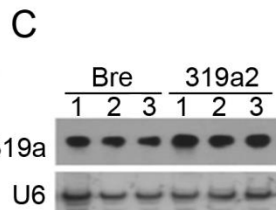
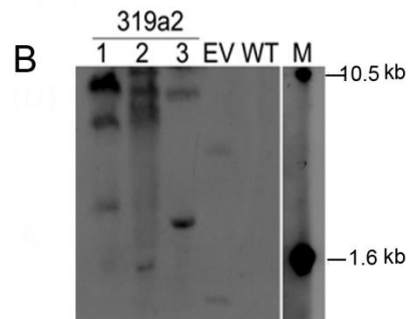
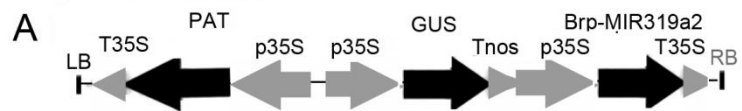


We divided the RIL population into two subpopulations according to head compactness. 58 RILs had compact heads (Sub 1) and 92 RILs had loose heads (Sub2).

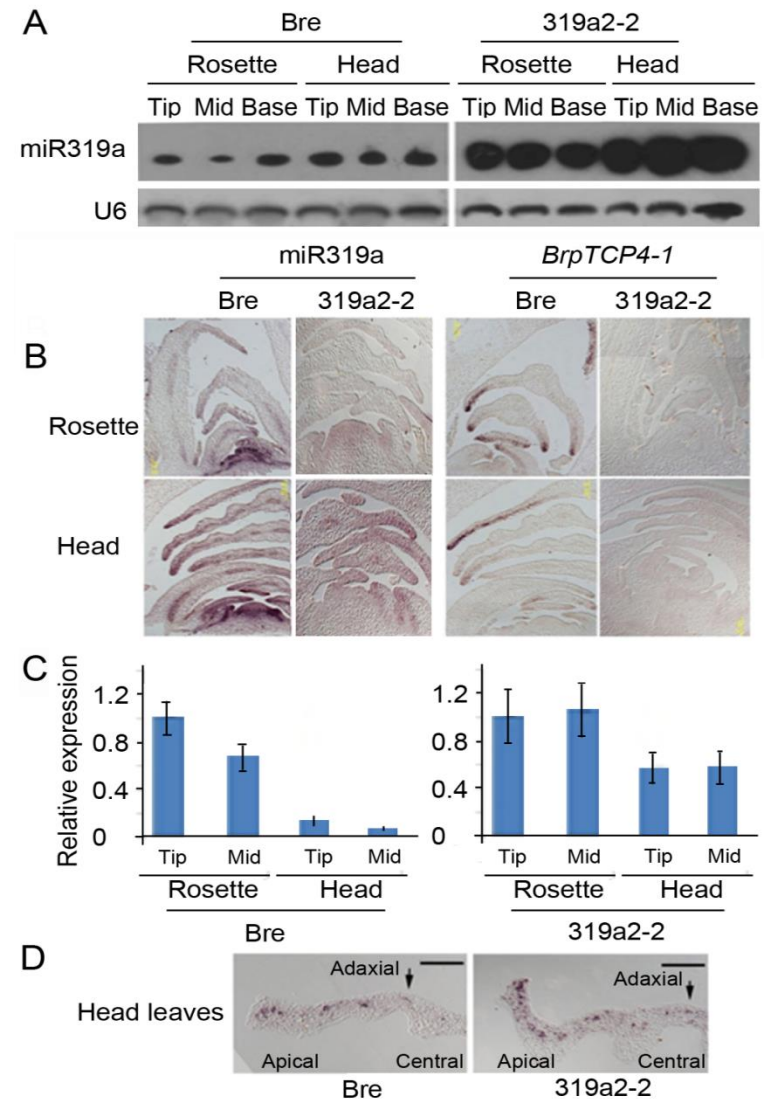
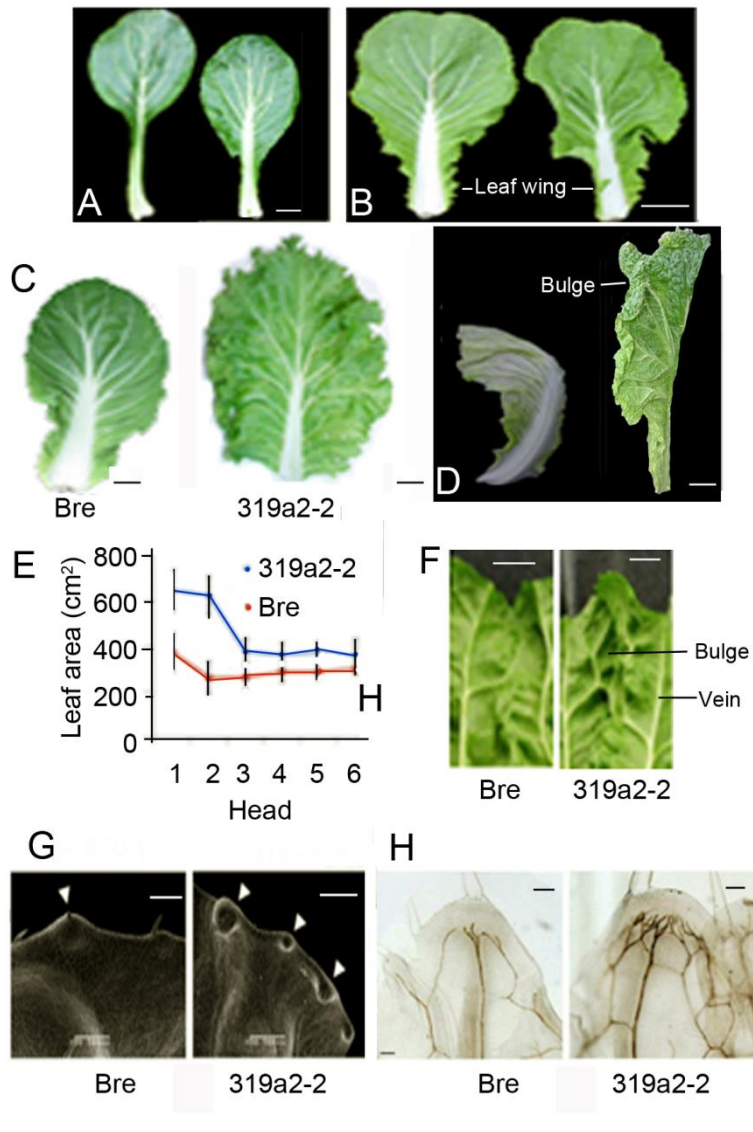
Head compactness was not associated with *BrpTCP4* expression. Round shape was associated with *BrpTCP4* expression.

**D**

Kruskal-Wallis test	
	<i>P</i> -values
Sub1 vs. Sub2	0.9317
Sub1-C vs. Sub1-N	0.0093
Sub1-C vs. Sub1-O	0.0007
Sub1-C vs. Sub1-R	$1 \times 10^{-6}$
Sub1-N vs. Sub1-O	0.9149
Sub1-N vs. Sub1-R	0.1495
Sub1-O vs. Sub1-R	0.1104







miR319a-targeted *BrpTCP* gene regulates the round shape of leafy head via differential cell division arrest in leaf regions.

# *BrpSPL9* controls the earliness of heading time in Chinese cabbage

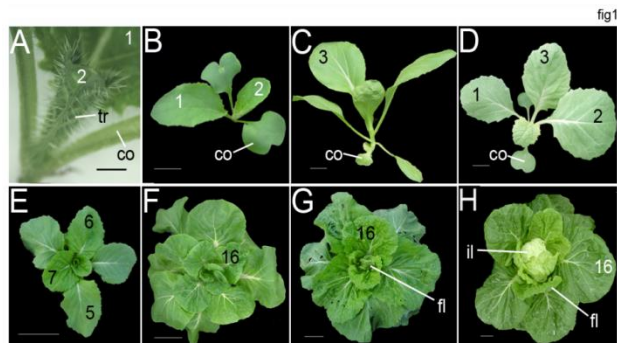
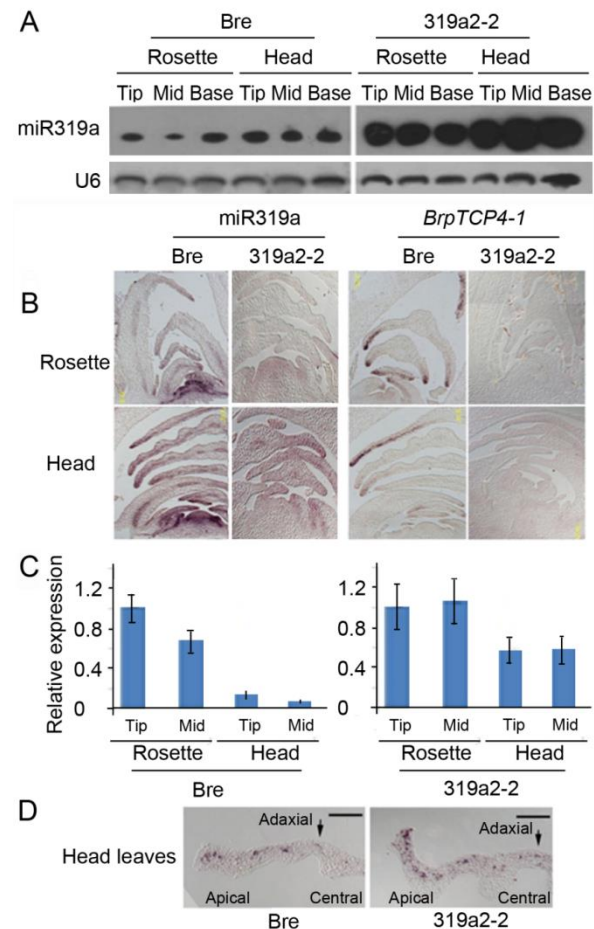
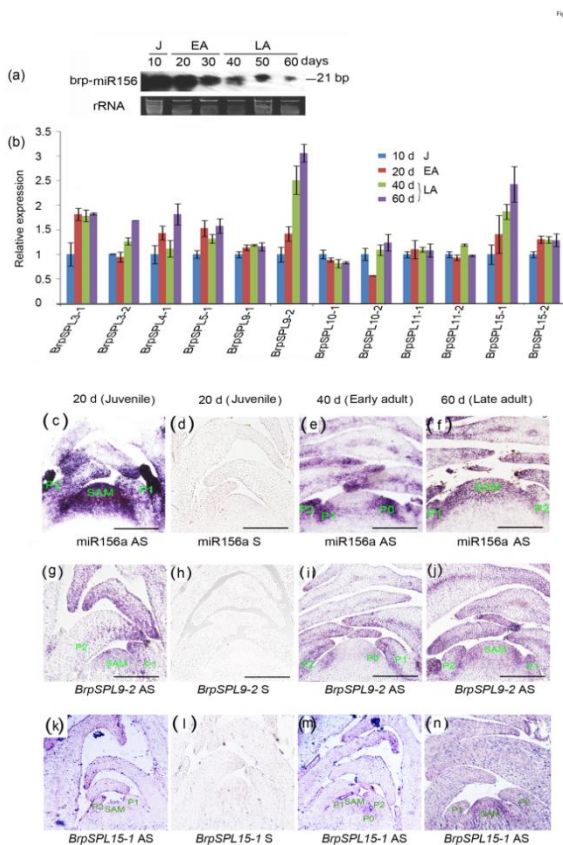
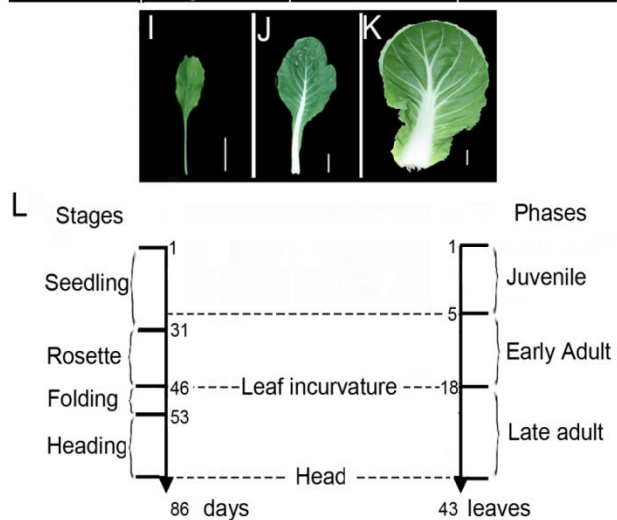
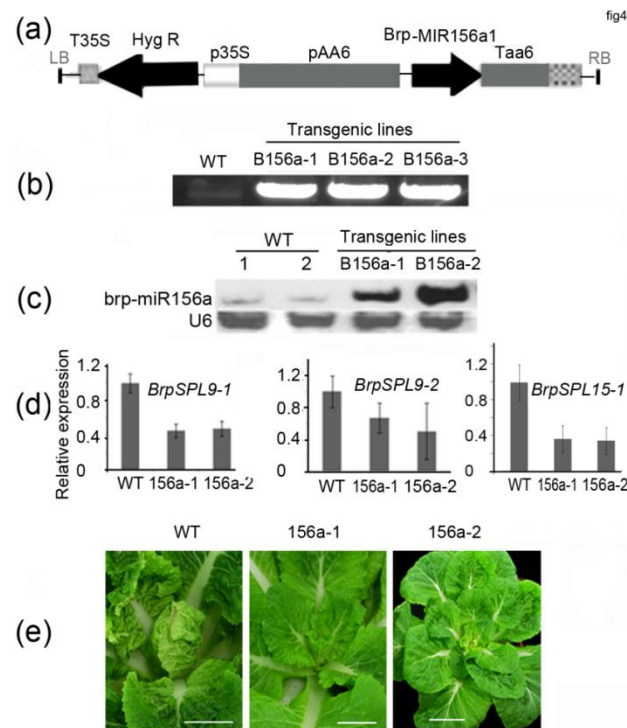
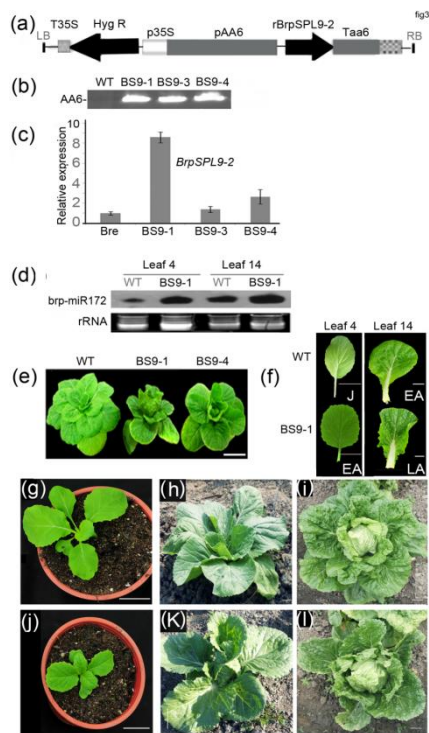


fig1





The significant earliness of heading in the transgenic plants overexpressing *BrpSPL9-2* gene was produced because the juvenile phase was absent and the early adult phase shortened, whereas the significant delay of folding in the transgenic plants overexpressing *Brp-MIR156a* was owing to prolongation of the juvenile and early adult phases.

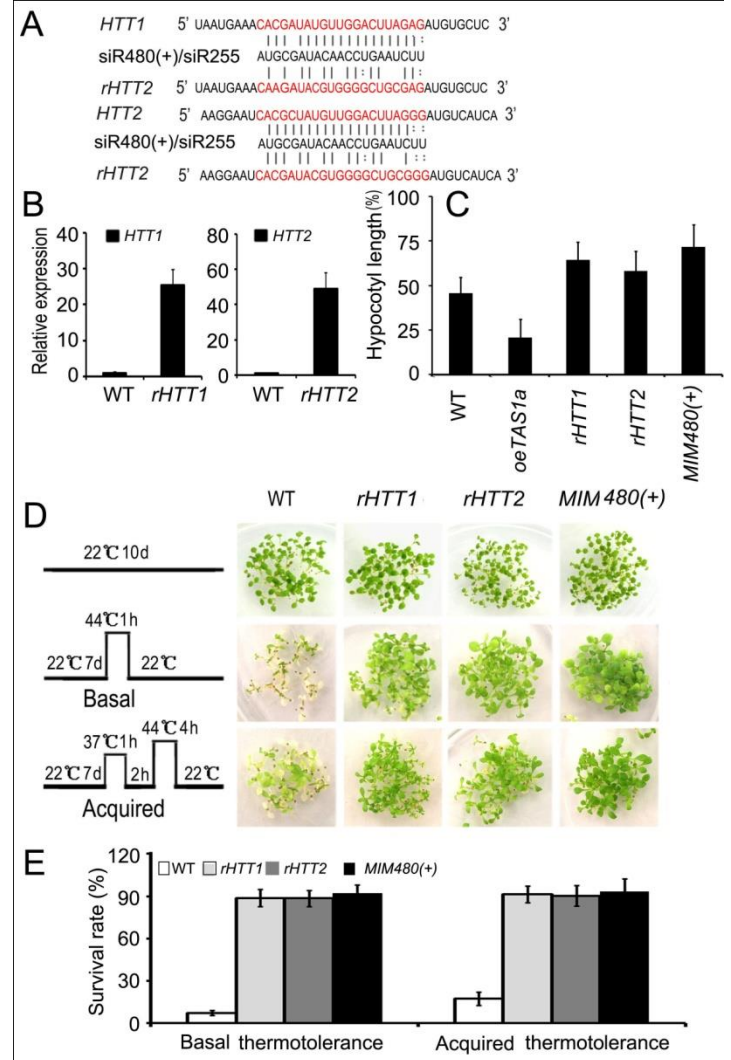
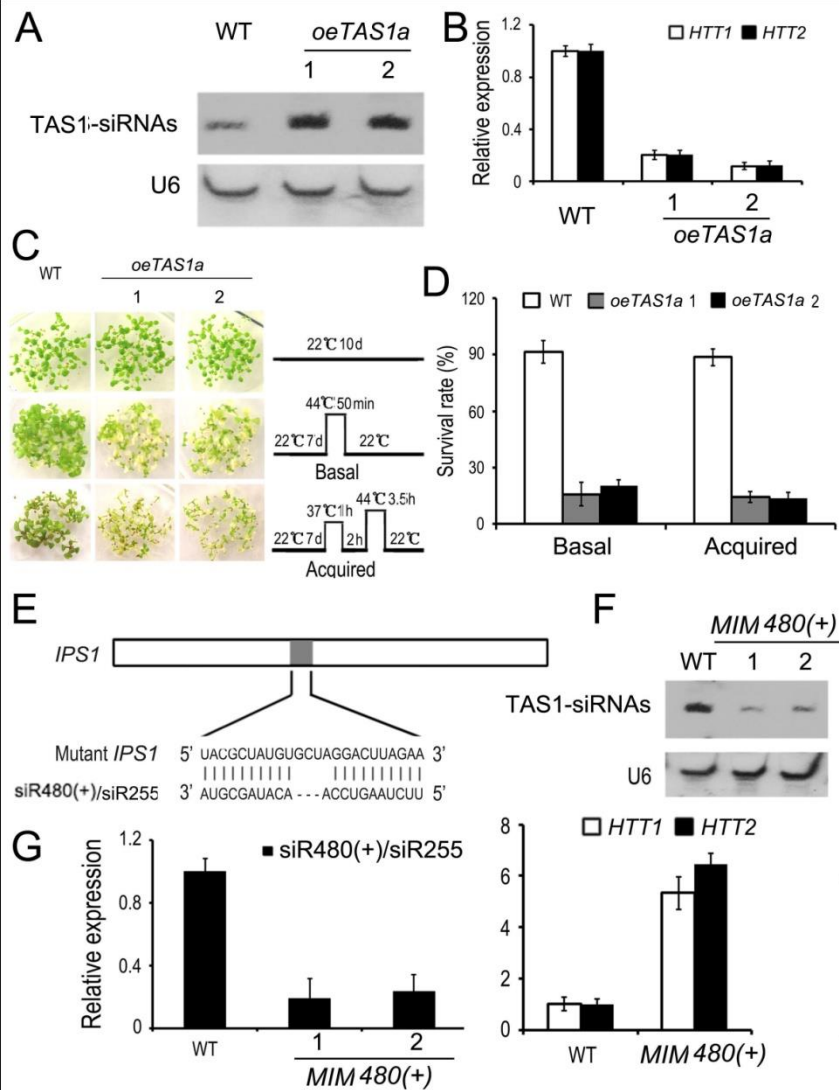
## Parameters

	In growth room			In the field	
	WT	BS9-1	B156a-1	WT	BS9-1
Days to folding	25 ± 1.8	15 ± 1.3*	37 ± 2.6*	46 ± 3.5	35 ± 2.4 <sup>a</sup>
Days to heading	ND	ND	ND	55 ± 1.9	45 ± 2.8 <sup>a</sup>
Days to maturity	ND	ND	ND	86 ± 7.1	74 ± 6.4
Leaves to folding	11 ± 0.8	7 ± 0.6*	17 ± 1.2*	18 ± 1.2	9 ± 0.6 <sup>a</sup>
Leaves to heading	ND	ND	ND	23 ± 1.8	17 ± 2.2 <sup>a</sup>
Leaves to maturity	ND	ND	ND	43 ± 3.6	37 ± 2.7
Number of juvenile leaves	4 ± 0.1	0*	7 ± 0.1*	4 ± 0.1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Number of early adult leaves	9 ± 0.1	7 ± 0.1*	11 ± 0.2*	13 ± 0.2	11 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup>
Number of late adult leaves	ND	ND	ND	26 ± 1.4	28 ± 1.6









*HTT1* mediates thermotolerance pathways because it is targeted by *TAS1a*, mainly activated by HsfA1a and act as co-factor of Hsp70-14 complexes.

# 致谢

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