



Soybean Seed Lipoxygenase Genes: Molecular Characterization and Development of Molecular Marker Assays

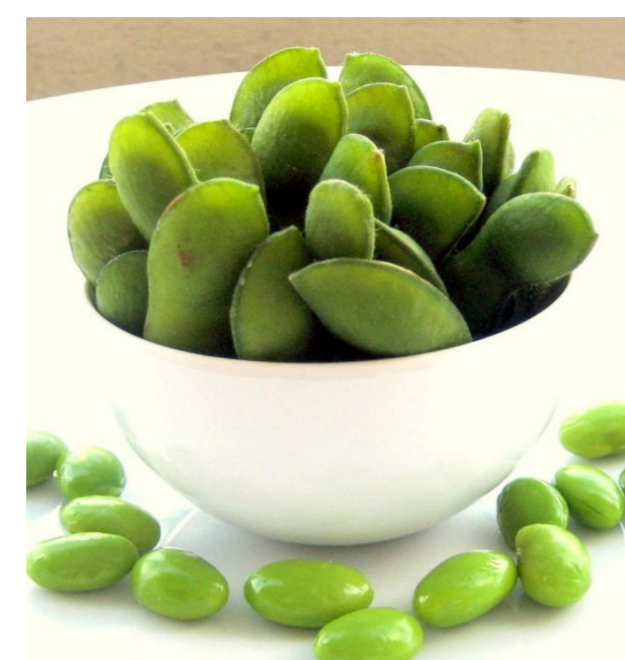
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Introduction

Soybean food products have flavor and aroma issues



Several soybean-containing food products have grassy and beany flavor and aroma due to the action of **Lipoxygenase 1, 2 and 3** enzymes.

Off-flavors result from the oxidation of Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFA) by Lipoxygenases!

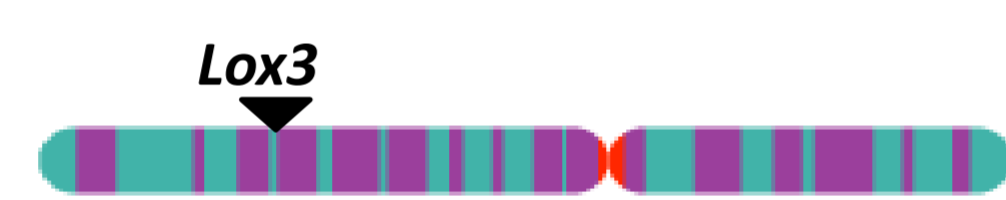
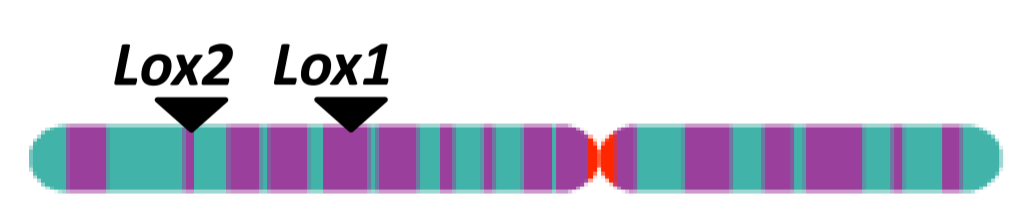
PUFA + O₂ + Lipoxygenases = I don't like soybean food!!



Null recessive alleles for the three **Lipoxygenase** enzymes have been identified through genetic screening



Lipoxygenase 1 and 2 genes are in tight linkage, while **Lipoxygenase 3** gene segregates independently of **Lipoxygenase 1 and 2** loci

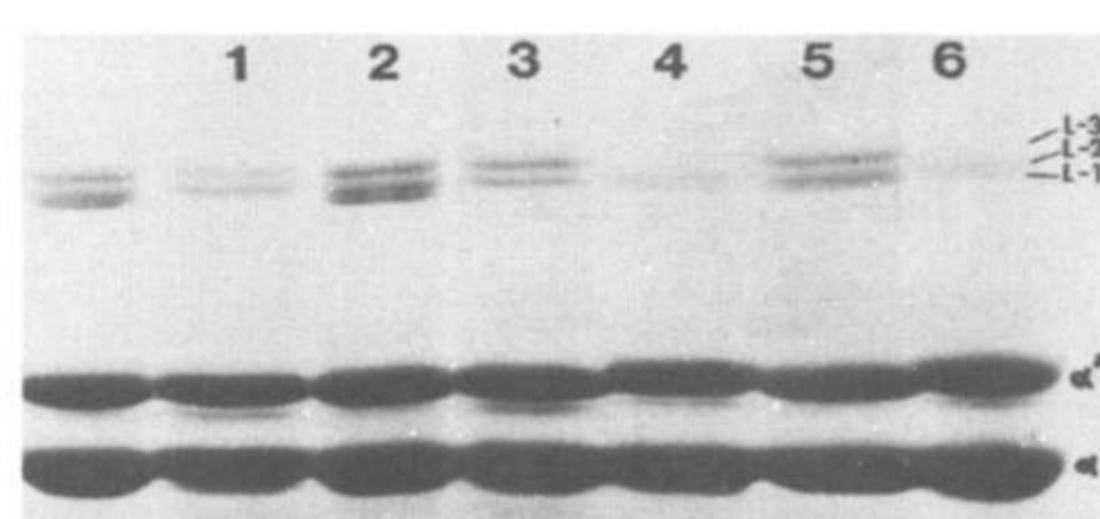


Lipoxygenase 1 and 2 genes are linked in repulsion phase. For many years it was **IMPOSSIBLE** to gather the three mutant alleles

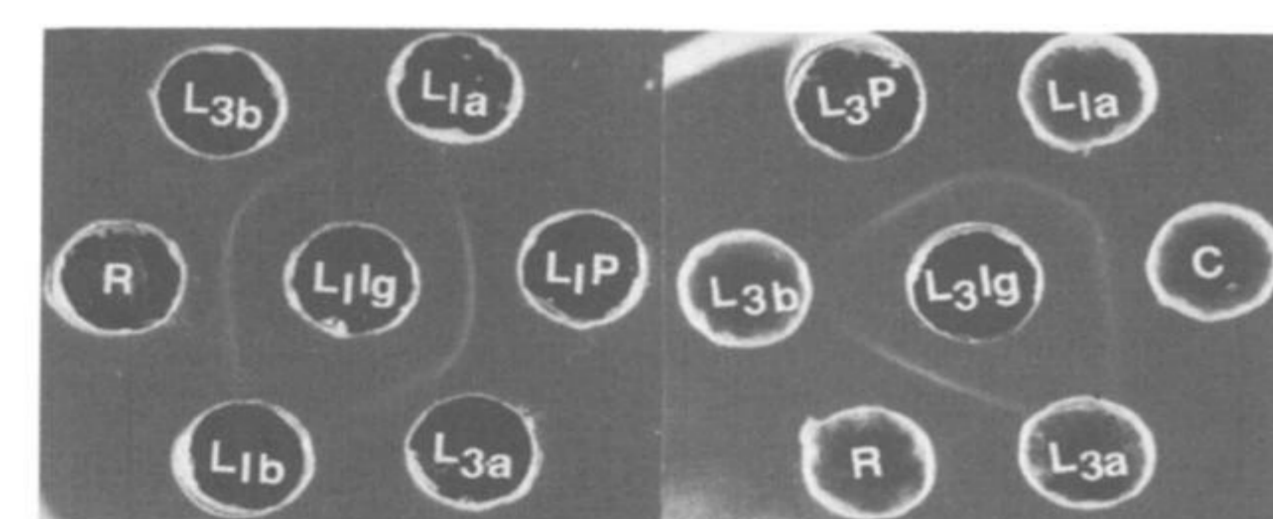
Molecular basis of null mutation in **Lipoxygenase 2** was previously determined (Wang et al. 1994)

L-2	527	H	W	L	N	T	H	A	V	I	E	P	F	I	A	T	N	R	H	L	546
lox2 protein	527	*	*	*	*	*	Q	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	546
L-1	499	*	*	*	*	*	*	A	M	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	509
L-3	518	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	V	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	528

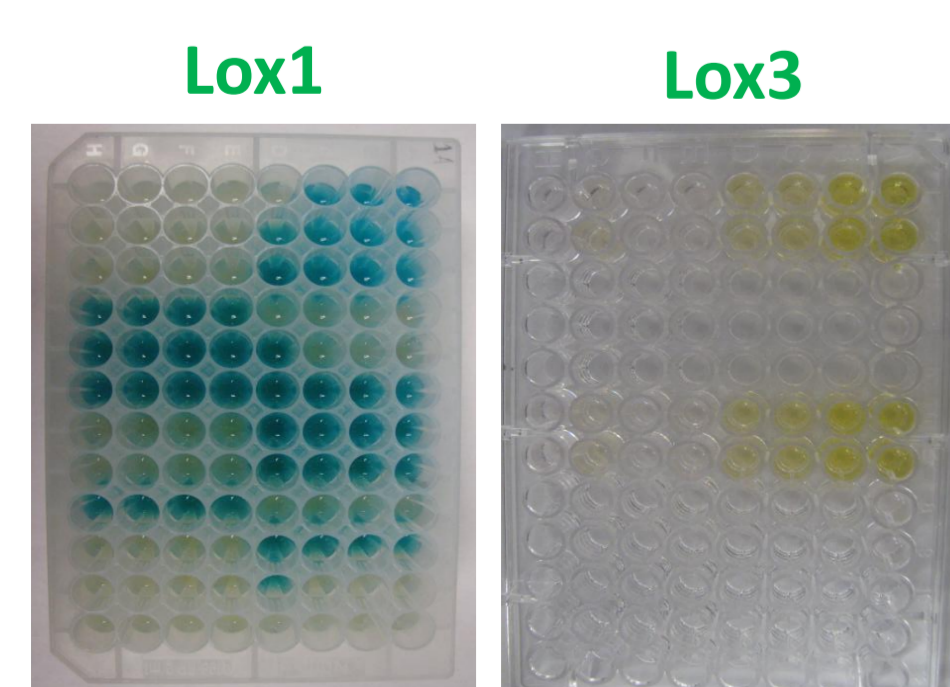
In the past, presence or absence of **Lipoxygenases** has been determined with methods such as:



Single dimension SDS-PAGE



Immunological assays



Colorimetric assays

Disadvantages

- ⚠ Laborious
- ⚠ Time consuming
- ⚠ Unable to distinguish heterozygote from homozygote wild type
- ⚠ To determine genetic makeup of individuals, progeny test is required
- ⚠ Consequently, more samples need to be analyzed.
- ⚠ Repeatability issues

Objective

- 🎯 We wanted to determine the molecular basis of the null mutations in soybean **Lox1** and **Lox3** genes
- 🎯 In addition, we wanted to design molecular marker assays to accelerate breeding for the three soybean seed **Lox** genes

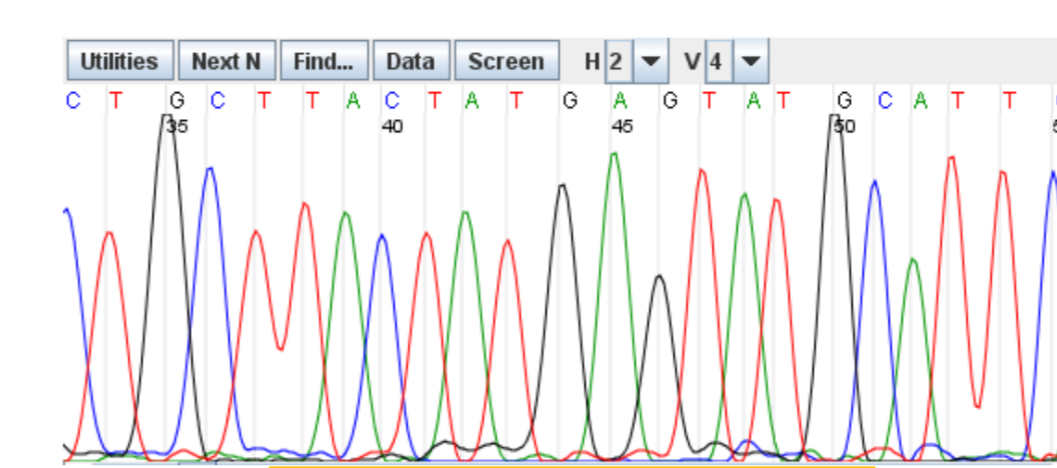
Materials & Methods



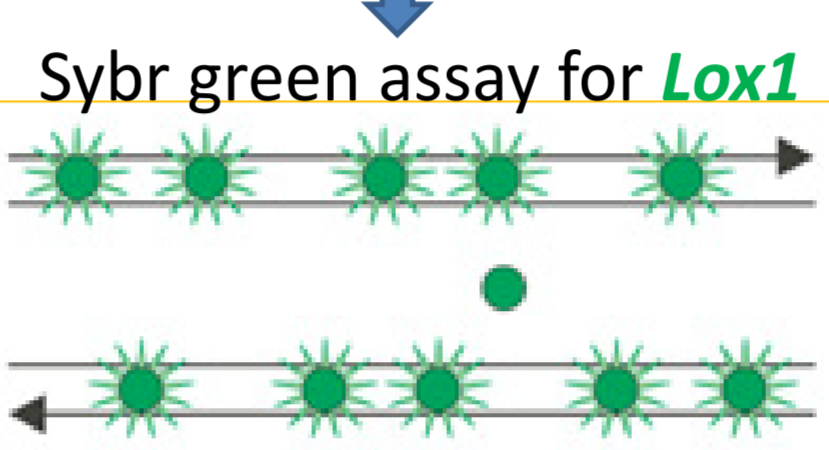
DNA isolation (from **Lox** single and triple mutant individuals)



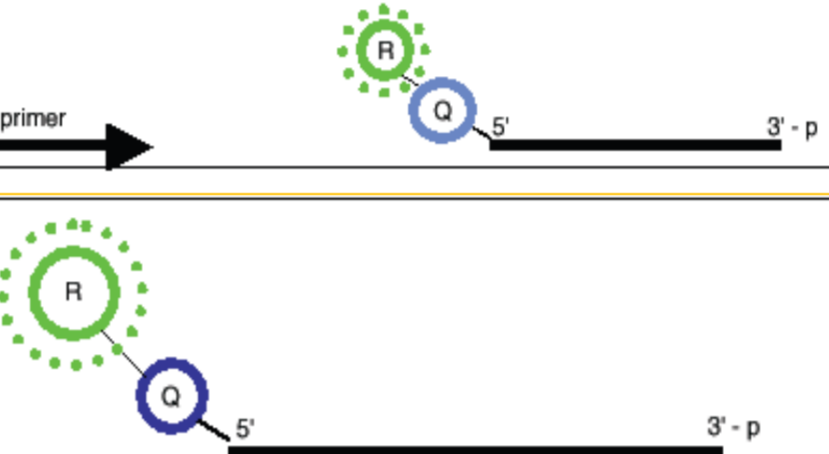
PCR



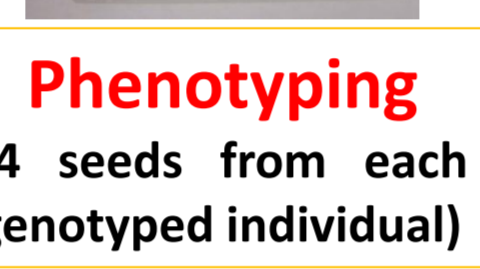
Sequence analysis (and comparison with reference sequence)



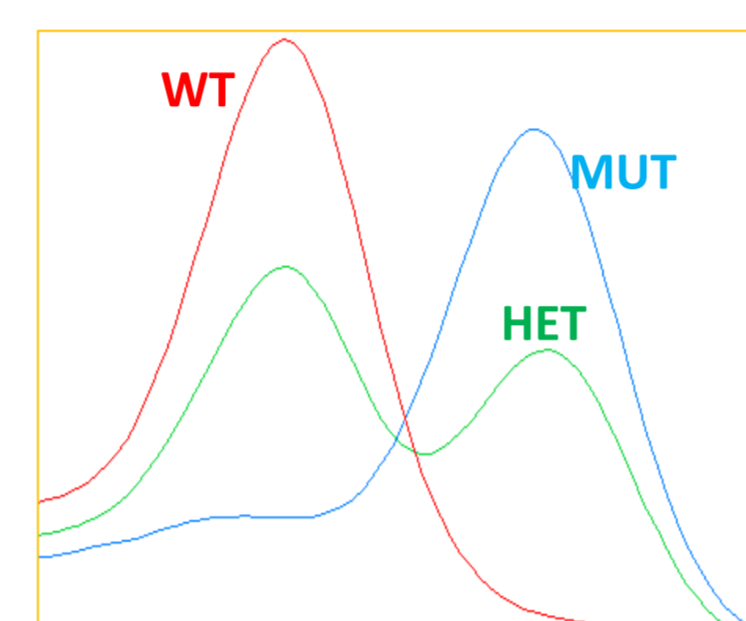
Sybr green assay for **Lox1**



Simpleprobe assays for **Lox2** and **Lox3**



Phenotyping (4 seeds from each genotyped individual)

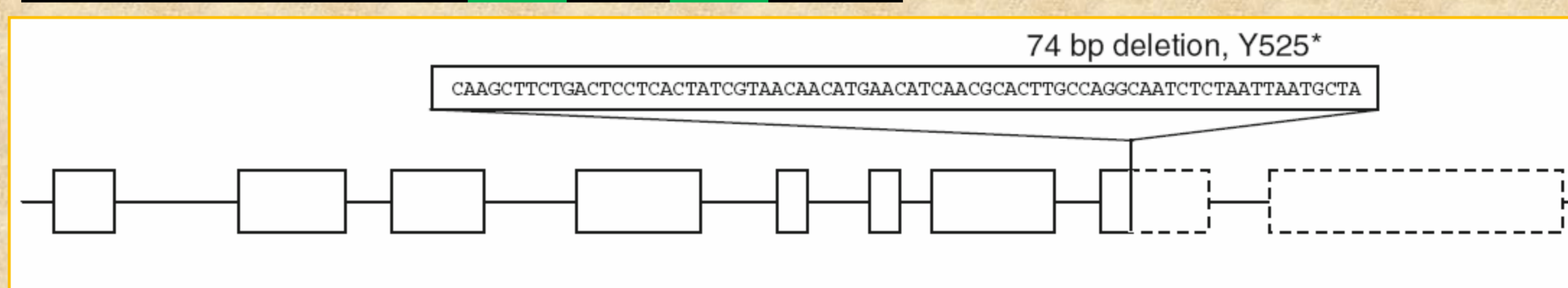


Genotyping (169 individuals from two segregating populations)

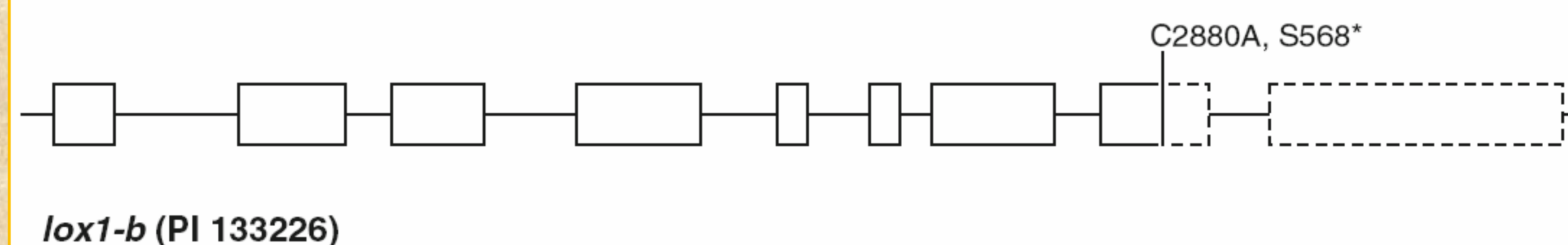
Molecular marker assays (specific for causative mutations)

Results

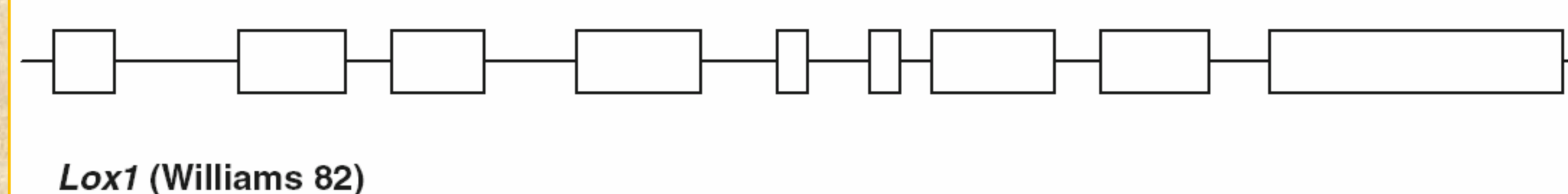
Genetic mutations in **Lox1** and **Lox3** genes



lox1-a (PI 408251)

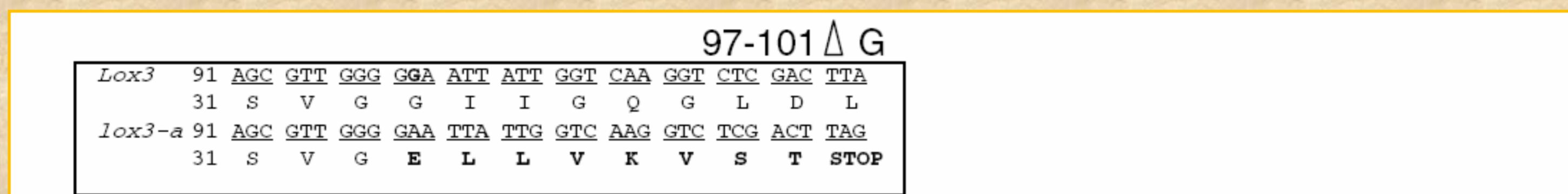


lox1-b (PI 133226)



Lox1 (Williams 82)

Two independent mutant alleles cause the lack of **Lox1** in seeds of two **lox1** mutant soy lines



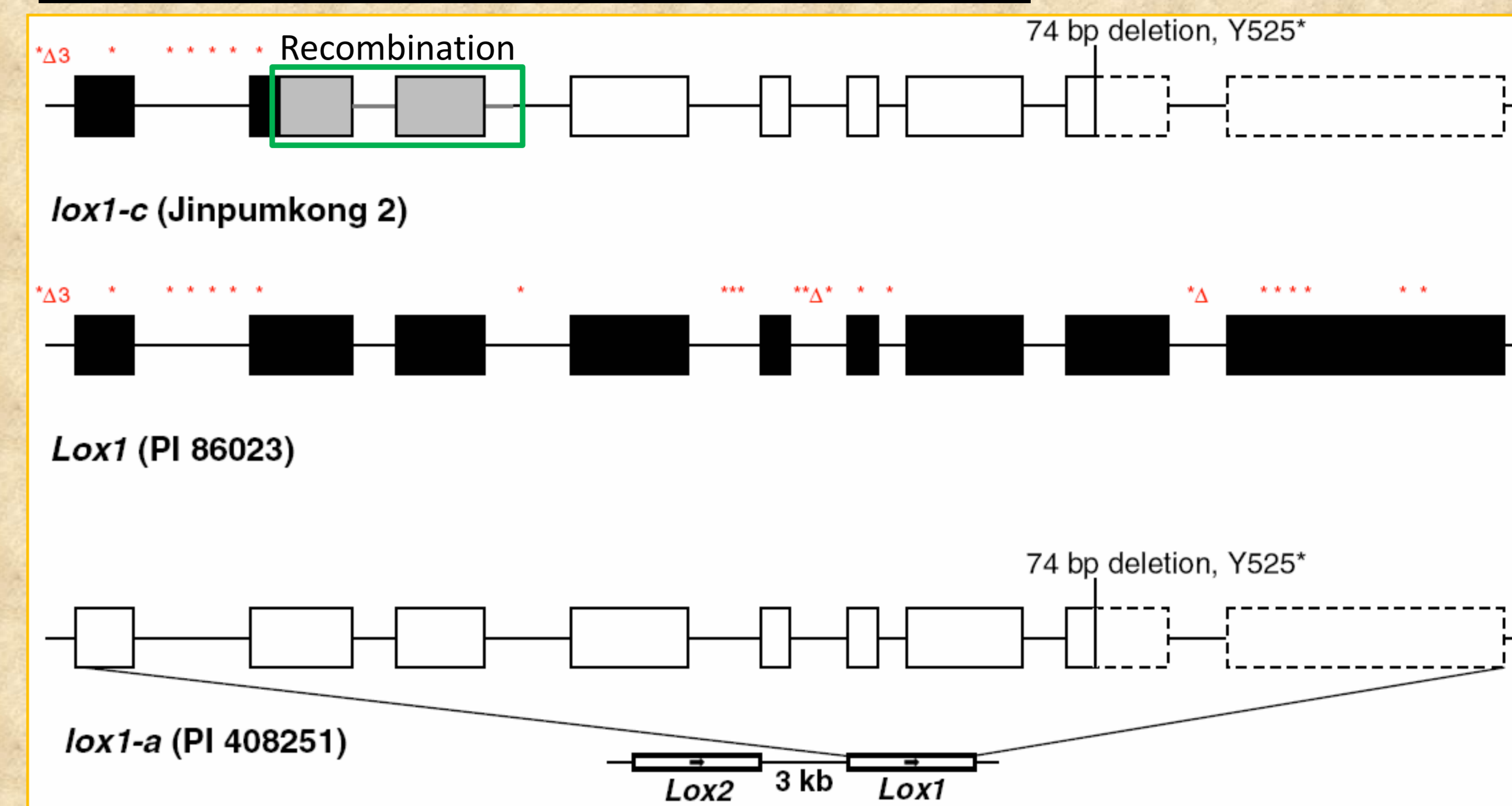
lox3-a (PI 205085, PI 417458)



Lox3 (Williams 82)

The same mutant allele causes the lack of **Lox3** in seeds of two **lox3** mutant soy lines

Genetic recombination in triple mutant genotype



Triple mutant genotype Jinpungkong 2 carries a novel mutant allele of **Lox1** containing elements of both the PI 86023 **Lox1** and the PI 408251 **lox1** alleles. This is consistent with a recombination within the **Lox1** locus that broke the linkage in repulsion to couple **lox1** and **lox2** mutant alleles from independent sources in a single line

Identified seed **lox** mutant alleles

Together with the previously described mutation in **Lox2** gene there are now a total of five identified **lox** mutant alleles

Listing of mutant alleles at the three soybean seed **Lox** genes

Genotype	Lipoxygenase genes			Reference
	Lox1	Lox2	Lox3	
Lox1 mutants				
PI 133226	<i>lox1-b</i> ^{C2880A}	Lox2	Lox3	Lenis et al. 2010
PI 408251	<i>lox1-a</i> ^{Δ74bp}	Lox2	Lox3	Lenis et al. 2010
Lox2 mutant				
PI 86023	Lox1	<i>lox2-a</i> ^{T2849A}	Lox3	Wang et al. 1994
Lox3 mutants				
PI 417458	Lox1	Lox2	<i>lox3-a</i> ^{G101Δ}	Lenis et al. 2010
PI 205085	Lox1	Lox2	<i>lox3-a</i> ^{G101Δ}	Lenis et al. 2010
Triple Lox mutant				
Jinpungkong 2	<i>Lox1-c</i> ^{Δ74bp}	<i>lox2-a</i> ^{T2849A}	<i>lox3-a</i> ^{G101Δ}	Lenis et al. 2010

Blue and lower case font indicates mutant alleles

Red and uppercase font indicates wild type alleles

Molecular marker assays

Perfectly distinguished the mutant **lox1-a/c**, **lox2-a** and **lox3-a** from the wild type alleles. Since these markers are associated to the causative mutations there is no chance to get false positives due to recombination. Additional advantages are:

- ⚡ Easy to perform
- ⚡ Rapid
- ⚡ Distinguish heterozygote from homozygote individuals (co-dominant)
- ⚡ Fewer samples required
- ⚡ Repeatable



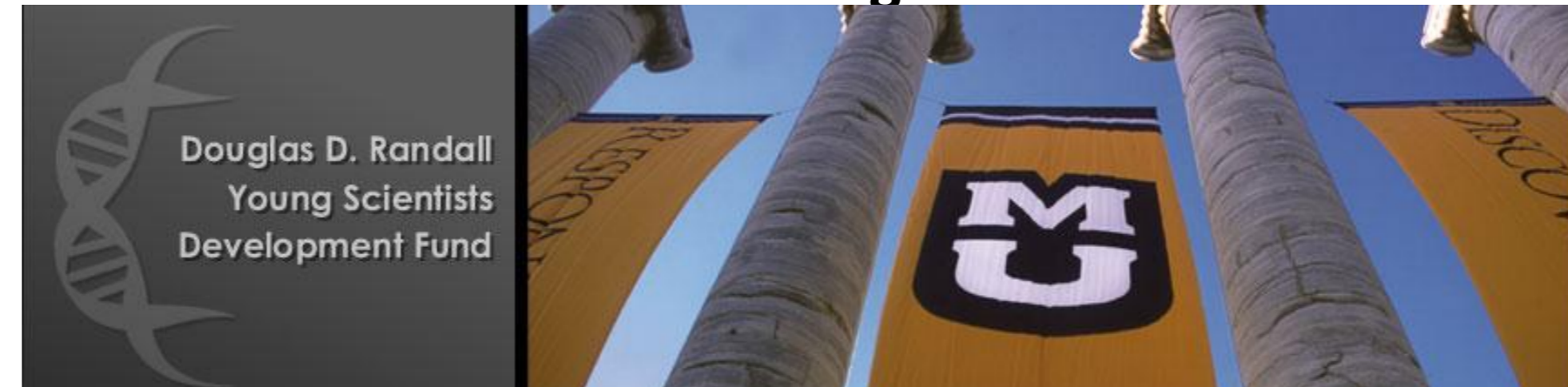
There was a perfect association between genotype of parental plants and **Lox** phenotype of progeny seeds as shown in the table below

# of plants	Parents genotype	Progeny phenotype			
		Lox1(+) Lox3(+)	Lox1(+) Lox3(-)	Lox1(-) Lox3(+)	Lox1(-) Lox3(-)
27	Lox1 Lox1 Lox3 Lox3	108	-	-	-
8	Lox1 Lox1 Lox3 lox3	28	4	-	-
32	Lox1 Lox1 lox3 lox3	-	128	-	-
2	Lox1 lox1 Lox3 Lox3	5	-	3	-
3	Lox1 lox1 Lox3 lox3	12	-	-	-
10	Lox1 lox1 lox3 lox3	-	30	-	10
28	lox1 lox1 Lox3 Lox3	-	-	112	-
14	lox1 lox1 Lox3 lox3	-	-	40	16
45	lox1 lox1 lox3 lox3	-	-	-	180

Conclusions

- 🎯 We identified two independent null mutations responsible for the **Lox1**-free phenotype.
- 🎯 We also found the molecular basis of the null mutation at **Lox3** loci.
- 🎯 We determined that genetic recombination within the **Lox1** locus broke the tight linkage in repulsion phase between **Lox1** and **Lox2** loci in Jinpungkong 2.
- 🎯 We developed co-dominant molecular markers perfectly associated with the causative mutations for **Lox1**, **Lox2** and **Lox3** genes.
- 🎯 These molecular markers will allow breeders the easy and rapid introgression of the **Lipoxygenase**-free trait in their soybean varieties.

Acknowledgment



Douglas D. Randall
Young Scientists
Development Fund