We are IntechOpen, the world's leading publisher of Open Access books Built by scientists, for scientists

6,300

Open access books available

172,000

International authors and editors

190M

Downloads

Our authors are among the

154

Countries delivered to

TOP 1%

most cited scientists

12.2%

Contributors from top 500 universities

WEB OF SCIENCE™

Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index
in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.
For more information visit www.intechopen.com

A Puroindoline Mutigene Family Exhibits Sequence Diversity in Wheat and is Associated with Yield-Related Traits

Feng Chen^{1,2}, Fuyan Zhang¹,
Craig F. Morris³ and Dangqun Cui^{1,2}

¹Department of Agronomy, Henan Agricultural University, Zhengzhou

²Key Laboratory of Physiological Ecology and Genetic Improvement
of Food Crops in Henan Province, Zhengzhou

³USDA-ARS, Western Wheat Quality Laboratory, E-202 Food Science and Human
Nutrition Facility East, Washington State University, Pullman,

^{1,2}China

³USA

1. Introduction

Kernel texture (grain hardness) is a leading quality characteristic of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) as it dramatically influences the milling and processing properties, and consequently determines the classification and marketing of grain (Bhave and Morris 2008a, b). The word puroindoline is derived from the Greek word “*puros*” meaning wheat and “*indoline*” describing the indole ring of tryptophan (Gautier et al. 1994). Puroindolines, composed of puroindoline a and b, are amphipathic proteins of ca. 13,000 Da, and share homology with grain softness protein (GSP), purothionins, lipid transfer proteins, and other members of the prolamin super-family of proteins (Shewry and Halford 2002). Puroindoline proteins possess a characteristic tryptophan-rich domain and cysteine backbone; isoforms occur in the starchy endosperm of the Triticeae. Their secondary structure, determined by infrared and Raman spectroscopies, is comprised of approximately 30% α -helices, 30% β -sheets, and 40% unordered structure at pH 7.4 in solution (Bihan et al. 1996). Puroindoline genes are present throughout the Triticeae tribe of the Poaceae (Gramineae), including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), rye (*Secale* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), and the wild relatives of wheat (*Aegilops* sp. and *Triticum* sp.). In *Triticum aestivum*, puroindolines exist as two expressed genes, Puroindoline a and Puroindoline b, and are located on the distal end of the short arm of chromosome 5 (5DS). An exception to this general situation lies with the tetraploid (AABB) wheats (*T. turgidum*), which include cultivated durum (ssp. *durum*). Apparently during the allotetraploidization formation of *T. diccoides*, the wild ancestor of cultivated durum, both the A- and B-genome Puroindoline loci were eliminated due to transposable element insertion and two large deletions in the *Hardness* loci caused by illegitimate DNA recombination (Chantret et al. 2005). Consequently, hexaploid wheat, *T. aestivum*, possesses

puroindoline a and b on only the D-genome (contributed by *Ae. tauschii* during the allohexaploidization of this taxon), but lacks homoeologous loci on the A- and B-genomes.

The expression of puroindoline genes is mainly associated with 'soft' and 'hard' grain texture of bread wheat, whereas durum wheat is 'very hard' due to the lack of puroindoline genes (Capparelli et al. 2003). Extensive genetic surveys, cytological analysis, and transformation experiments in wheat and rice (*Oryza sativa*) have demonstrated that puroindoline a and b act to create soft kernel texture (Bhave and Morris 2008a, b, Morris 2002, Morris and Bhave 2008). However, puroindolines have also been extensively studied regarding their multiple roles in the development and resistance of plants against biotic stress, and their profound influence on the breeding and processing quality of food crops (Luo et al. 2008; Giroux and Morris 1997, 1998; Ragupathy and Cloutier 2008; Chen et al. 2007a, b). Considerable allelic variation in puroindoline a and b have been identified in a great number of genotypes stemming from different geographies. Gene sequence polymorphism and allele designations have been recently reconciled and reviewed by Morris and Bhave (2008) and Bhave and Morris (2008a, b).

Although clearly exerting a major role in wheat kernel texture variation, puroindolines do not account for all of the variation observed in bread wheat. Several minor quantitative trait loci (QTLs) for kernel texture have been mapped on different chromosomes (Sourdille et al. 1996; Turner et al. 2004). Four additional regions located on chromosomes 2A, 2D, 5B, and 6D were shown to have single-factor effects on hardness, while three others located on chromosomes 5A, 6D and 7A had interaction effects (Sourdille et al. 1996).

Three new puroindoline gene-like sequences in hexaploid wheat were reported by Wilkinson et al. (2008). Chen et al. (2010) renamed them *Pinb-2v1*, *Pinb-2v2* and *Pinb-2v3*, and reported the discovery of a fourth novel puroindoline variant in bread wheat, designated *Pinb-2v4*. Physical mapping results of Chen et al. (2010) were not fully consistent with the results reported by Wilkinson et al. (2008). Interestingly, *Pinb-2v1* and *Pinb-2v4* were present in all of the surveyed cultivars whereas *Pinb-2v2* and *Pinb-2v3* were reciprocally present in different wheat cultivars (Chen et al. 2010). This result indicates that *Pinb-2v2* and *Pinb-2v3* are likely allelic. In this study, we remapped the four known *Puroindoline b-2* variants using aneuploids of bread wheat and durum wheat in order to confirm their physical location on the chromosomes of wheat, and report the discovery of a novel *Pinb-2v3* allele and a new *Puroindoline b-2* variant, designated *Pinb-2v5*. Also, we investigated the association of *Puroindoline b-2* variants with yield-related traits. This study provides useful information for illustrating the molecular and genetic basis of kernel hardness and gene duplication events in wheat.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Wheat germplasm, DNA extraction and PCR amplification

A total of 109 bread wheat lines developed for the Yellow and Huai Valleys of China were planted at the Zhengzhou Scientific Research and Education Center of Henan Agricultural University during the 2009-10 cropping seasons according to local management practices. Analysis of agronomic traits and measurement of SKCS hardness as well as identification of puroindoline b-2 variants were performed. Each plot was comprised of four 200 cm-long rows with 23 cm between neighboring rows and 10 cm between neighboring plants. All surveyed cultivars grew well and no lodging was present in the trial. After harvest, all wheat samples were cleaned.

Durum wheat cultivar Langdon (LND), bread wheat cultivar Chinese Spring (CS), two disomic substitution lines of Langdon 7D(7A) and Langdon 7D(7B) with substituted 7D chromosomes of Chinese Spring and six nullisomic-tetrasomic lines of Chinese Spring involving group 7 chromosomes (CS N7A-T7B, CS N7A-T7D, CS N7B-T7A, CS N7B-T7D, CS N7D-T7A and CS N7D-T7B) were used in this study. DNA was extracted from two seeds each of the 109 bread wheat lines, genetic stocks, and 15 Chinese, CIMMYT and Italian durum wheat cultivars following the rapid extraction method of genomic DNA derived from Chen et al. (2006).

PCR primer sequences were designed using Primer Premier 5.0 software. Reactions were performed in 25 μ L containing 100 ng of genomic DNA, 10 pmol of each primer, 250 μ M of each dNTP, 1x Taq DNA polymerase reaction buffer containing 1.5 μ M of $MgCl_2$ and 0.5 unit of Taq DNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI). The cycling conditions were 94°C for 5 min followed by 35 cycles of 94°C for 50 s, 45°C to 65°C for 50 s (primer-specific annealing temperatures, see Table 1), 72°C for 1 min, followed by a final 10-min extension at 72°C. An aliquot (8 μ L) of the PCR products was analyzed on 1.5% (w/v) agarose gels, stained with ethidium bromide, and visualized with UV light. Forty-eight clones from three independent PCR reactions using the universal primers on durum cv. Langdon were sequenced from both strands by SinoGenoMax Co., Ltd.

Multiple alignments of sequences and translations of nucleotide into amino acid sequence were performed by software DNAMAN Version 6.0. Sequence chromatograms were analyzed by Chromas Version 1.4.5 and FinchTV Version 1.4.0.

2.2 Measurement of agronomic traits and hardness index

Before harvesting, ten plants of each genotype were randomly selected in each plot to determine spikelet number per plant, flag leaf length and flag leaf width, as well as flag leaf area calculated from the product of leaf length and maximum leaf width $\times$ 0.75. Grains per spike, grain weight per plant and grain weight per spike were determined after harvesting. Kernel hardness, grain diameter and thousand-kernel weight were measured on 300-kernel samples of each genotype using the Perten Single Kernel Characterization System (SKCS) 4100, following the manufacturer's operation procedure (Perten Instruments North America Inc., Springfield, IL). Mean, standard deviation, and distribution of SKCS hardness data were used to classify the genotypes tested into soft, mixed, and hard types.

3. Results

3.1 Physical mapping of *Pinb-2* variants

Physical mapping results with variant-specific primers (Table 1) showed that *Pinb-2v1* was present in LND 7D(7A), LND 7D(7B), Chinese Spring, CS N7A-T7B, CS N7A-T7D, CS N7B-T7A and CS N7B-T7D, but absent in wild-type Langdon, CS N7D-T7A and CS N7D-T7B, indicating that *Pinb-2v1* is located on 7D of Chinese Spring. *Pinb-2v2* was present in wild-type Chinese Spring, CS N7A-T7B, CS N7A-T7D, CS N7D-T7A and CS N7D-T7B, but absent in wild-type Langdon, LND 7D(7A), LND 7D(7B), CS N7B-T7A and CS N7B-T7D, indicating that *Pinb-2v2* is located on 7B of Chinese Spring. *Pinb-2v3* was present in wild-type Langdon, LND 7D(7A), but absent in LND 7D(7B), wild-type Chinese Spring and all of its six nullisomic-tetrasomic lines, indicating that *Pinb-2v3* is located on 7B of Langdon. *Pinb-2v4* was present in Langdon, LND 7D(7B), CS N7B-T7A, CS N7B-T7D, CS N7D-T7A and CS

N7D-T7B, but absent in LND 7D(7A), CS N7A-T7B and CS N7A-T7D, indicating that *Pinb-2v4* is located on 7A of Langdon and Chinese Spring.

Therefore, it is concluded that *Pinb-2v1* is on 7D of Chinese Spring, *Pinb-2v2* is on 7B of Chinese Spring, *Pinb-2v3* is on 7B of Langdon and *Pinb-2v4* is on 7A of Langdon and Chinese Spring. The results of mapping *Pinb-2v* in Chinese Spring and its derived nullisomic-tetrasomic lines are consistent with the locations of the four *Puroindoline b-2* variants reported by Chen et al. (2010a).

3.2 Variation in *puroindoline b-2* variants and the discovery of a new *puroindoline b-2* variant

Based on PCR amplification with four specific primers (Table 1), 35 of 36 durum wheat cultivars surveyed possessed variant combination *Pinb-2v3/Pinb-2v4*, whereas the durum wheat cultivar Norba, introduced from Italy, possessed combination *Pinb-2v2/Pinb-2v4*. None of the surveyed durum cultivars possessed the *Pinb-2v1* gene. Further sequencing of PCR products with specific primers showed that all of the sequences of *Pinb-2v4* were exactly the same as the *Pinb-2v4* sequence of bread wheat reported by Chen et al. (2010), whereas the coding region of *Pinb-2v3* in durum wheat cultivar Langdon had a single nucleotide change from G to T at the 6th position compared with the *Pinb-2v3* sequence reported by Wilkinson et al. (2008) and Chen et al. (2010). Furthermore, 18 durum wheat cultivars with the *Pinb-2v3* variant were sequenced and all of them uniformly contained a single nucleotide change from G to T at the 6th position. Sequencing of bread wheat cultivar Wichita showed the same change at the 6th position, compared with a previous *Pinb-2v3* sequence of Wichita reported by Wilkinson et al. (2008) and Chen et al. (2010). The discrepancy may have resulted from the previously used primers due to a single nucleotide change present in the forward primer sequence. However, after we modified the *Pinb-2v3* sequence from G to T at the 6th position of Wichita, a one base-pair change from T to C at the 311th position was found in the coding region of *Pinb-2v3* in 12 durum wheat cultivars, resulting in the deduced amino acid change from valine to alanine at position 104 in *PINB-2v3*. According to the gene nomenclature for *puroindoline a* and *b*, this *Pinb-2v3* allele in wheat cultivars containing the sequence of AM99733 and GQ496618 with the modification of G to T at the 6th position will be designated as *Pinb-2v3a*, and the *Pinb-2v3* allele with a nucleotide change from T to C at the 311th position in durum wheat cultivars will be designated as *Pinb-2v3b*.

Three repeated PCR amplifications of the durum cultivar Langdon were performed with the universal primer in order to reduce the influence of mismatching amplification of *Taq* polymerase. Cloning and sequencing results showed that 40 sub-clones belonged to either *Pinb-2v3* or *Pinb-2v4* whereas 7 other sub-clones did not belong to any known *Puroindoline b-2* variant. Further analysis indicated that a novel variant, designated as *Pinb-2v5* (HM245236), shared high homology and was most closely related to *Pinb-2v4* with only 5 SNPs (Fig. 1).

The overall alignment with *Pinb-D1a* with the five *Pinb-2* variant genes showed that *Pinb-2v5* has 74.3%, 95.8%, 94.0%, 92.3% and 98.8% identity with *Pinb-D1a*, *Pinb-2v1*, *Pinb-2v2*, *Pinb-2v3* and *Pinb-2v4*, respectively, at the DNA level. Moreover, all four *puroindoline b* variant sequences were at least 91.8% homologous amongst themselves. Full alignment of deduced amino acid sequences of *Pinb-D1a* and the five *Puroindoline b-2* variant genes indicated that

Pinb-2v5 has 57.8%, 96.0%, 91.3%, 87.9% and 96.5% identity with *Pinb-D1a*, *Pinb-2v1*, *Pinb-2v2*, *Pinb-2v3* and *Pinb-2v4*, respectively, at the amino acid level (data not shown).

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer	PCR annealing Temp °C	Fragment size (bp)
<i>Pinb-2vU</i>	ATGAAGACCTTATTCCCTCCTA	TCASTAGTAATAGCCATTAKT A	54	453
<i>Pinb-2v1</i>	GGTTCTCAAAACTGCCCAT	ACTTGCAGTTGGAATCCAG	57	319
<i>Pinb-2v2</i>	CTTGTAGTGAGCACAAACCTTT GCA	GTATGGACGAACTTGCAGCTG GAG	65	401
<i>Pinb-2v3</i>	GCAGAAAAAGCCATTGCACCT A	CATTAGTAGGGACGAACTTGC AGCTA	65	528
<i>Pinb-2v4</i>	CCTTTCTCTTGTAGTGAGCAC AACCA	GACGAACTTGCAGTTGGAATC CAA	65	403
<i>Pinb-D1b</i>	ATGAAGGCCCTCTTCCTCA	CTCATGCTCACAGCCGCT	58	250
<i>N-Pinb-D1b</i>	ATGAAGGCCCTCTTCCTCA	CTCATGCTCACAGCCGCC	58	250

Table 1. PCR primers used in generating *Puroindoline b-2* variant gene sequences in durum wheat

3.3 Association of puroindoline b-B2 variants with SKCS grain hardness, other grain traits, grain yield components, and flag leaf size

In order to investigate the influence of *puroindoline b-2* variants on kernel hardness independent of puroindoline a and b alleles, the average SKCS hardness index of two different *Puroindoline b-2* variant combinations, *Pinb-2v1/Pinb-2v2/Pinb-2v4* and *Pinb-2v1/Pinb-2v3/Pinb-2v4*, were compared by sub-setting the lines according to *Pin-D1* haplotype. Puroindoline alleles are associated with dramatic effects on kernel hardness (reviewed in Morris, 2002; Morris and Behave, 2008; Behave and Morris, 2008a, b). Results indicated that in soft wheat cultivars with *Pina-D1a/Pinb-D1a*, the average of SKCS hardness index of cultivars with *Pinb-2v3* was 24.6, which was significantly higher than that of cultivars with *Pinb-2v2* (14.2). No significant difference was observed among cultivars with *Pinb-D1b*, possibly suggesting that the *Puroindoline b-2* variants had a larger impact in soft wheat than in hard.

No significant association between the puroindoline D1 alleles and the 9 agronomic traits relating to wheat yield were observed in the surveyed Chinese wheat cultivars of the Yellow and Huai Valleys, suggesting that the puroindoline genes have no apparent relationship with wheat grain yield. However, when the agronomic traits of cultivars with different *Puroindoline b-2* variant combinations were compared, the averages of grain number per spike, grain weight per spike, width of flag leaf and flag leaf area of cultivars with *Pinb-2v3* were significantly higher than those cultivars with *Pinb-2v2*. Differences in thousand kernel weight, grain length and spikelet number per spike were not different between these two *Pinb-2v2* and

Pinb-2v3 genotypes (Table 2). The results indicated that *Pinb-2v3* cultivars possessed superior grain yield traits compared to *Pinb-2v2*, possibly suggesting that the *Puroindoline b-2* gene could modulate wheat grain yield to some extent, and that the grain yield of cultivars with *Pinb-2v3* is slightly higher than that of cultivars with *Pinb-2v2*. Another likely possibility is that these *Pinb-2* variants are identifying germplasm pools or founder effects.

Fig. 1. DNA sequence alignment of *Puroindoline b-2* gene variants *Pinb-2v1*, *Pinb-2v2*, *Pinb-2v3*, *Pinb-2v4*, *Pinb-2v5*, *Pinb-D1a*, *Pina-D1a* as well as *Gsp-1* from bread wheat.

	Wild type		<i>Pinb-D1b</i>		Total	
	<i>Pinb-2v2</i>	<i>Pinb-2v3</i>	<i>Pinb-2v2</i>	<i>Pinb-2v3</i>	<i>Pinb-2v2</i>	<i>Pinb-2v3</i>
No. of sample	2	23	19	48	21	71
SKCS Hardness	14.2a	24.6b	67.5a	60.7b	-	-
1000-kernel weight	59.2a	54.7b	50.9a	52.2b	51.7a	52.9a
Grain length (mm)	6.85a	6.8a	6.61a	6.73a	6.63a	6.66a
Grain width (mm)	3.65a	3.57a	3.47a	3.55a	3.49a	3.50a
Spikelet number per spike	20.1a	20.83a	20.09a	20.59a	20.10a	20.67a
Grain number per spike	42.1a	45.18b	40.7a	43.7b	40.86a	44.17b
Grain weight per spike (g)	2.11a	2.27a	1.95a	2.17b	1.96a	2.21b
Length of flag leaf (cm)	16.9a	17.4a	15.7a	17.9b	15.77a	17.70b
Width of flag leaf (cm)	1.85a	1.96a	1.85a	1.92a	1.85a	1.93a
Area of flag leaf (cm ²)	23.6a	25.6b	21.7a	25.7b	21.89a	25.69b

Different letters indicate significant difference at 5% probability level

Table 2. Comparison of two *Puroindoline b*-B2 variants on grain hardness and yield-related traits

4. Discussion

Even though physical mapping of *Puroindoline b*-2 variants was conducted using aneuploids of Chinese Spring by Chen et al. (2010), we re-mapped the *Puroindoline b*-2 variants in the durum wheat cultivar Langdon and bread wheat cultivar Chinese Spring. The re-mapping was performed using different stocks than those reported by Chen et al. (2010) due to the controversial difference between the results of Chen et al. (2010) and Wilkinson et al. (2008). According to this study and the previous report (Chen et al. 2010), *Pinb-2v1* is located on chromosome 7D and is present in all the bread wheat cultivars surveyed. Therefore, in this study, the absence of *Pinb-2v1* in durum wheat is expected. *Pinb-2v2* and *Pinb-2v3* are reciprocally present on chromosome 7B in all of the bread wheat cultivars surveyed. Only one durum cultivar possessed the *Pinb-2v2*/*Pinb-2v4* haplotype combination, whereas 35 durum cultivars possessed the *Pinb-2v3*/*Pinb-2v4* combination, suggesting that *Pinb-2v3* and *Pinb-2v2* were likely allelic. In this set of durum germplasm, the *Pinb-2v3*/*Pinb-2v4* combination was the predominant haplotype.

Wilkinson et al. (2008) mapped *Puroindoline b*-2 variant 2 to chromosome 7AL in three doubled haploid populations and amplified sequences of *Pinb-2v3* and *Pinb-2v1* from the genomic DNA of the durum wheat cultivar Ofanto. We did not find *Pinb-2v1* in any of the durum cultivars surveyed, including 48 sequencing results of cloned PCR amplicon in the

durum wheat Langdon. The reason for this discrepancy is possibly due to primer sequence and specificity (or lack thereof) for the various variant genes used in the two studies.

According to Chen et al. (2010), *Pinb-2v1*, *Pinb-2v2*, *Pinb-2v3* and *Pinb-2v4* are located on chromosome 7DL, 7BL, 7B and 7AL in bread wheat, respectively. Coincidentally, the strongest QTL effects controlling grain yield, especially for grain weight, were found on chromosomes 7AL and 7BL in the report of Quarrie et al. (2005), and a QTL associated with grain yield has also been identified on chromosome 7D in the study of Kuchel et al. (2007). More recently, several QTLs including QTLs on 7A and 7B associated with grain yield and yield components have been discovered in a recombinant inbred line population (McIntyre et al. 2009). However, further studies are required to determine if this is 'cause and effect' or simply linkage occurring.

Even though many QTLs controlling wheat grain yield and its components have been studied for many years, no specific gene with detailed sequence has been reported so far. Therefore, the possibility of the *Puroindoline b-2* gene possessing some function in modulating grain yield traits may provide useful information for MAS (Marker Assisted Selection). Future studies should define the function of the *Puroindoline b-2* genes by using populations with defined genetic background.

5. Acknowledgements

This project was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation (31000708), Henan Provincial Key Technologies R & D Program (114300510013) and Specialized Research Fund for the Doctoral Program of Higher Education (20104105120003) of China.

6. References

- Bhave M, Morris CF. 2008a. Molecular genetics of puroindolines and related genes: allelic diversity in wheat and other grasses. *Plant Molecular Biology* 66, 205-219.
- Bhave M Morris CF. 2008b. Molecular genetics of puroindolines and related genes: regulation of expression, membrane binding properties and applications. *Plant Molecular Biology* 66, 221-231.
- Bihan TL, Blochet JE, Desormeaux A, Marion D, Pezolet M. 1996. Determination of the secondary structure and conformation of puroindolines by infrared and Raman spectroscopy. *Biochemistry* 35: 12712-12722.
- Capparelli R, Borriello G, Giroux MJ, Amoroso MG. 2003. Puroindoline a-gene expression is involved in association of puroindolines to starch. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 107: 1463-1468.
- Chantret N, Salse J, Sabot F, Rahman S, Bellec A, Laubin B, Dubois I, Dossat C, Sourdille P, Joudrier P, Gautier MF, Cattolico L, Beckert M, Aubourg S, Weissenbach J, Caboche M, Bernard M, Leroy P, Chalhou B. 2005. Molecular basis of evolutionary events that shaped the hardness locus in diploid and polyploid wheat species (*Triticum* and *Aegilops*). *Plant Cell* 17: 1033-1045
- Chen F, Beecher B, Morris CF. 2010a. Physical mapping and a new variant of *Puroindoline b-2* genes in wheat. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 120:745-751.

- Chen F, He ZH, Chen DS, Zhang CL, Zhang Y, Xia XC. 2007a. Influence of puroindoline alleles on milling performance and qualities of Chinese noodles, steamed bread and pan bread in spring wheats. *Journal of Cereal Science* 45: 59-66.
- Chen F, He ZH, Xia XC, Xia LQ, Zhang XY, Lillemo M, Morris CF. 2006. Molecular and biochemical characterization of puroindoline a and b alleles in Chinese landraces and historical cultivars. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 112: 400-409.
- Chen F, Yu Y, Xia X, He Z. 2007b. Prevalence of a novel puroindoline b allele in Yunnan endemic wheats (*Triticum aestivum* ssp. *Yunnanense* King). *Euphytica* 156: 39-46.
- Giroux MJ, Morris CF. 1997. A glycine to serine change in puroindoline b is associated with wheat grain hardness and low levels of starch-surface friabilin. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 95, 857-864.
- Giroux MJ, Morris CF. 1998. Wheat grain hardness results from highly conserved mutations in the friabilin components puroindoline a and b. *Proceedings of the National Academy of the United States of America* 95, 6262-6266.
- Kuchel H, Williams JK., Langridge P, Eagles HA, Jefferies SP. 2007. Genetic dissection of grain yield in bread wheat. I. QTL analysis, *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 115: 1029-1041.
- Luo LT, Zhang JR, Yang GX, Li Y, Li KX, He GY. 2008. Expression of puroindoline a enhances leaf rust resistance in transgenic tetraploid wheat. *Molecular Biology Reports* 35: 195-200.
- McIntyre CL, Mathews KL, Rattey A, Chapman SC, Drenth J, Ghaderi, M, Reynolds M, Shorter R. 2010. Molecular detection of genomic regions associated with grain yield and yield-related components in an elite bread wheat cross evaluated under irrigated and rainfed conditions. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 120: 527-541.
- Morris CF. 2002. Puroindolines, the molecular genetic basis of wheat grain hardness. *Plant Molecular Biology* 48, 633-647.
- Morris CF, Bhawe M. 2008. Reconciliation of D-genome puroindoline allele designations with current DNA sequence data. *Journal of Cereal Science* 48, 277-287.
- Quarrie SA, Steed A, Calestani C, Semikbodskii A, Lebreton C, Chinoy C, Steele N, Pljevljakusic D, Habash DZ, Farmer P, Saker L, Clarkson DT, Abugalieva A, Yessimbekova M, Turuspekoy Y, Abugalieva S, Tuberosa R, Sanguineti M-C, Hollington PA, Aragues R, Royo A, Dodig D. 2005. A high density genetic map of hexaploid wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) from the cross Chinese Spring x SQ1 and its use to compare QTLs for grain yield across a range of environments. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 110: 865-880.
- Ragupathy R, Cloutier S. 2008. Genome organization and retrotransposon driven molecular evolution of the endosperm *Hardness* (*Ha*) locus in *Triticum aestivum* cv Glenlea. *Molecular Genetics Genomics* 280: 467-481.
- Shewry PR, Halford NG. 2002. Cereal seed storage proteins: structures, properties and role in grain utilization. *Journal of Experimental Botany* 53: 947-958.

- Sourdille P, Perretant MR, Charmet G, Leroy P, Gautier MF, Joudrier P, Nelson JC, Sorrells ME, Bernard M. 1996. Linkage between RFLP markers and genes affecting kernel hardness in wheat. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 93: 580-586.
- Turner AS, Bradburne RP, Fish L, Snape JW. 2004. New quantitative trait loci influencing grain texture and protein content in bread wheat. *Journal of Cereal Science* 40: 51-60.
- Wilkinson M, Wan Y, Tosi P, Leverington M, Snape J, Mitchel RAC, Shewry PR. 2008. Identification and genetic mapping of variant forms of puroindoline b expressed in developing wheat grain. *Journal of Cereal Science* 48: 722-728.

Gene Duplication

Edited by Prof. Felix Friedberg

ISBN 978-953-307-387-3

Hard cover, 400 pages

Publisher InTech

Published online 17, October, 2011

Published in print edition October, 2011

The book Gene Duplication consists of 21 chapters divided in 3 parts: General Aspects, A Look at Some Gene Families and Examining Bundles of Genes. The importance of the study of Gene Duplication stems from the realization that the dynamic process of duplication is the "sine qua non" underlying the evolution of all living matter. Genes may be altered before or after the duplication process thereby undergoing neofunctionalization, thus creating in time new organisms which populate the Earth.

How to reference

In order to correctly reference this scholarly work, feel free to copy and paste the following:

Feng Chen, Fuyan Zhang, Craig F. Morris and Dangqun Cui (2011). A Puroindoline Mutigene Family Exhibits Sequence Diversity in Wheat and is Associated with Yield-Related Traits, Gene Duplication, Prof. Felix Friedberg (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-307-387-3, InTech, Available from: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/gene-duplication/a-puroindoline-mutigene-family-exhibits-sequence-diversity-in-wheat-and-is-associated-with-yield-rel>

INTECH
open science | open minds

InTech Europe

University Campus STeP Ri
Slavka Krautzeka 83/A
51000 Rijeka, Croatia
Phone: +385 (51) 770 447
Fax: +385 (51) 686 166
www.intechopen.com

InTech China

Unit 405, Office Block, Hotel Equatorial Shanghai
No.65, Yan An Road (West), Shanghai, 200040, China
中国上海市延安西路65号上海国际贵都大饭店办公楼405单元
Phone: +86-21-62489820
Fax: +86-21-62489821

© 2011 The Author(s). Licensee IntechOpen. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

IntechOpen

IntechOpen