(05-1-53)

Engineered enlargement of flowers and fruits of tomato by transgene of choline oxidase

Eung-Jun Park1*, Zoran Jeknic2, Tony H.H. Chen2, Norio Murata 3

¹Division of Biotechnology and Center for the Korea Potato Genetic Resource, Kangwon National University, Chunchon 200–701, Korea, ² Department of Horticulture, ALS4017, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR97331, USA, and ³ National Institute for Basic Biology, Okazaki 444–8585, Japan.

Objectives

We report here that transformation of the *codA* gene significantly enlarged flower and fruit size of the transgenic tomato.

Materials and Methods

1. Material

Plant Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* M. cv. Moneymaker) *Agrobacterium* strain – EHA101/pCAMBIA 1201

2. Methods

Five pairs of WT and the *codA*-transgenic plants were hydroponically grown in the greenhouse. Greenhouse conditions were maintained at 25 C under 16-h photoperiod (400-500 mol m² s⁻¹). Hydroponic nutrient, Flora Series (General hydroponics, Sebastopol, CA), were freshly applied every other week and pH was maintained at 5.7~5.9.

Results and Discussion

Fruit forms an important component of the human diet and breeding efforts to increase fruit size are a primary agricultural objective. While many loci controlling fruit size have been identified, only the tomato fw2.2 locus has been cloned to date. We report that tomato plants expressing a bacterial transgene (codA) catalyzing the choline-to-glycinebetaine conversion produce significantly enlarged flowers and fruits. The presence of codA-enlarged fruits correlated with multiple increased fruit size traits and altered expression of genes, including the down-regulation of fw2.2. These results suggest enlarged flower and fruit size are the pleiotropic effects of codA transgene expression, which may be useful for further alteration of these traits.

^{*} Corresponding author: Eung-Jun Park, TEL: 031-250-6474, E-mail: pahkej@hanmail.net