

P25

### Differential expression of OsPT2, a high-affinity phosphate transporter of rice induced phosphate deficient condition

Han Gil Lee, Yeon Jae Hur, Eun Ji Jeon, Yun Young Lee, Jong Hun Choi,  
Min Hee Nam<sup>1</sup>, Gihwan Yi<sup>1</sup>, Moo Young Eun<sup>2</sup> and Doh Hoon Kim

College of Natural Resources and Life Science, Dong-A University, Busan 604-714, Korea

<sup>1</sup>Yeongnam Agricultural Research Institute, NICS, Milyang 627-803, Korea

<sup>2</sup>National Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Suwon 441-707, Korea

Our ultimate goal is to develop new transgenic plants able to adapt to phosphate deficient condition by understanding the mechanisms that underlie phosphorous homeostasis in plant. First of all, we isolated the putative phosphate transporter gene (*OsPT2*) from rice (*Oryza sativa*). The encoded polypeptides are 89% identical to other plants and show high degree of amino acid sequence similarity with phosphate transporter of *Zea mays*. There is signal peptide in *OsPT2* polypeptides. *OsPT2* is 1626bp long and contains an open reading frame encoding a 541 amino acid polypeptide. *OsPT2* contains 12 putative membrane-spanning domains, hydrophilic amino and carboxy termini, and a hydrophilic loop between transmembrane segments six and seven. An unrooted phylogenetic tree diagram demonstrates that monocotyledonous *OsPTs* evolutionally are different from those of dicotyledonous plants and *OsPTs* also have evolved in three distinct groups. The RNA blot analysis showed that expression of *OsPT2* are various in response to phosphate deficiency. In particular expression of *OsPT2* was up-regulated in phosphate deficiency condition. *OsPT2* was tightly regulated by phosphate concentration. We are generating transgenic rice plants overexpressing *OsPT2* gene.

P26

### Transcripts of MYB-like genes respond to phosphorous deprivation in rice

Eun Ji Jeon, Yeon Jae Hur, Han Gil Lee, Yun Young Lee, Jong Hun Choi,  
Min Hee Nam<sup>1</sup>, Gihwan Yi<sup>1</sup>, Moo Young Eun<sup>2</sup> and Doh Hoon Kim

College of Natural Resources and Life Science, Dong-A University, Busan 604-714, Korea

<sup>1</sup>Yeongnam Agricultural Research Institute, NICS, Milyang 627-803, Korea

<sup>2</sup>National Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Suwon 441-707, Korea

We isolated the 3 different MYB-like genes (*OsMYB2-4*) respond to phosphorus deprivation in rice (*Oryza sativa*). The encoded polypeptides are 30% identical to other plants and show high degree of amino acid sequence similarity with MYB-like gene of *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *OsMYB2* is 776-bp long and encodes a 258 amino acid polypeptide. *OsMYB3* is 935-bp long and contains an open reading frame encoding a 311 amino acid polypeptide. And *OsMYB4* is 992-bp long and encodes a 330 amino acid polypeptide. Whereas the three clones are 50% similar in their nucleotide sequence within the coding region. The RNA blot analysis showed that expression of *OsMYBs* are various in response to phosphate deficiency. In particular expression of *OsMYB2*, *OsMYB3*, and *OsMYB4* were up-regulated in phosphate deficiency condition. Now we are generating transgenic rice plants overexpressing *OsMYB* genes.