

**PB-027**

## **QTL Analysis with Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Data of Aerenchyma Cellular Regions to Bacterial Leaf Blight in Rice**

Xiao-Xuan Du<sup>1</sup>, Sungwook Kim<sup>2</sup>, Hyeree Kim<sup>2</sup>, Mansik Jeon<sup>2</sup>, Byoung-Ju Yun<sup>2</sup>, Kyung-Min Kim<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Plant Biosciences, School of Applied Biosciences, College of Agriculture and Life Science, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, Korea

<sup>2</sup>School of Electronics Engineering, College of IT Engineering, Kyungpook National University, 80, Daehak-ro, Buk-gu, Daegu 41566, Republic of Korea

### **[Introduction]**

Traditional phytopathological analysis requires the destructive sampling of samples because most plant diseases are based on microbial pathogens. So when we find that plants are infected, the yield loss is already doomed. So if we can conduct non-destructive monitoring of plants without cutting them, we may be able to prevent plant diseases in advance. And also we can more accurately identify the changes in lesions of various types of plant diseases and conduct targeted studies on different lesion areas by the molecular biological science.

### **[Materials and Methods]**

In this study, Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) is one of the most serious biotic stress of rice. We used optical coherence tomography(OCT) technique to check the leaf morphology and by comparing the data of physiological structure changes before and after inoculation of leaf surface to determine the pathological features in the interior of the rice leaf. And use QTL program to directly identify the target gene region for lesion site by genetic map.

### **[Results and Discussion]**

Until now, most of the plant tissues were sampled by wave cutting, such destructive sampling is irreversible for tissue organism damage and also damaged to their lesion tissue study. We can observe the leaf structure non-invasively and non-destructively by using OCT technology. The rice samples before and after inoculation with Bacterial Leaf Blight were subjected to comparative analysis, and the experimental data of lesion tissues were recorded and statistically analyzed. After that we can use QTL program to analysis these data with genetic maps of CNDH population to get the target regions on different chromosomes. And using plant molecular breeding techniques to make a new rice population can improve the resistance to BLB disease.

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\*Corresponding author: Tel. +82-53-950-5711, E-mail. kkm@knu.ac.kr