







Welcome to the 14th International Conference of the French Society of Plant Biology





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INTRODUCTION

The Organizing Committee, the Scientific Committee, the Federation of the European Societies of Plant Biology, the French Society of Plant Biology and the Biosciences and Biotechnology Institute of Aix-Marseille welcome you to Plant Biology Europe.

This international meeting covers a wide range of Plant Science topics across multiple disciplines and at different scales.

Among the many different themes that are being addressed during the meeting, a particular emphasis is placed on plants and climate changes, algal biology and bioenergy.

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DETAILED PROGRAM

	MONDAY 3 JULY
09:00 - 09:30	Opening Ceremony – Amphitheater 900
09:30 - 10:15	Plenary – Amphitheater 900 Malcom Bennett, University of Nottingham, United Kingdoms Uncovering the hidden half of plants: discovering novel ways roots sense and adapt to heterogeneous environments.
10:15 - 11:00	Plenary – Amphitheater 900 Raffaella Balestrini, National Research Council of Italy (CNR-IPSP), Italy A central role of root symbionts: the plant response to environmental stresses
11:00 - 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 - 13:00	Session 1: Plant and algal development and evolution Plenary Amphitheater 900 Chair: Yoan Coudert , CNRS/Ecole Normale Sup. de Lyon, France
	11:30 - 11:50 Air channels create a directional light signal to regulare hypocotyl phototropism Chrisitan FANKHAUSER
	11:50 – 12:10 Understanding how flowering plants build communication devices on their petals Lucie RIGLET
	12:10 – 12:30 A new framework for root gravitropic response kinetics Marta DEL BIANCO
	12:30 - 12:50 Developmental patterning of head-like inflorescences in Asteraceae Paula Elomaa



12:50 - 13:00 Yoan Coudert









Room 120

Chair: Raffaella Balestrini, National Research Council of Italy (CNR-IPSP), Italy

11:30 - 11:50 Impact of double root symbiosis (arbuscular mycorrhiza and nodulation) on nutrient distribution in cereal crop-legume interaction Pierre-Emmanuel COURTY

11:50 – 12:10 Evolution of microbial community dynamics during field retting of hemp "Canabis Sativa L."

Eliane BOU ORM

12:10 - 12:30 Psychrotolerant plant-associated bacteria can enhance cold tolerance in crop plants Michelle PERAZZOLLI

12:30 - 12:50 Role of zaxinone a novel growth-promoting apocarotenoid metabolite, in shaping rice rhizomicrobiota Teresa MAZZARELLA

12:50 - 13:00 Raffaella Balestrini Q&A

Session 3: The genetic architecture of quantitative traits in plants Room 76

Chair: Martin Lascoux, Sweden

11:30 - 11:50 Fusing genome simulation and crop models for computer-aided breeding in future environments Arnaud DESBIEZ-PIAT

11:50 - 12:10 Regulation of sulfur content in Arabidopsis thaliana natural variants Daniela RISTOVA

12:10 - 12:30 Pervasive Under-Dominance in Gene Expression **Underlying Emergent Growth Trajectories in** Arabidopsis thaliana Hybrids Wei YUAN











































17:20 - 17:40 Unravelling the spatiotemporal component of carriermediated nutrient transport in Arabidopsis thalian

Kevin ROBE

17:40 - 17:50 Jérémy Lothier

Session 5: Domestication in retrospect and the future of breeding Room 120

Chair: Maud Tenaillon, CNRS, Paris-Saclay, France

16:00 - 16:20 Changes in competitive ability over the course of durum wheat domestication are mediated by plant functional traits Taina LEMOINE

16:20 - 16:40 Genetic and phenotypic diversity in timothy and a closely related species Yousef RAHIMI

16:40 - 17:00 Genome-wide association studies on DNA pools identifies promising maize landraces and genomic regions to develop next generation varieties Stéphane NICOLAS

17:00 - 17:20 Soil, climate and host genotype shape the seed transmissible imcrobiome structure in the fonio cereal Heribert HIRT

17:20 - 17:30 Maud Tenaillon Q&A

17:30 - 17:50 FESPB Award for Best Young Scientist Adaptation and mitigation strategies for grapevine response to climate change based on its physiology Nazareth Torres



















Session 6: Chromosomes and chromatin dynamics Room 76

Chair: Mathilde Grelon, IJPB, Versailles, France

16:00 - 16:20 Chromatin dynamics during fertilization of a liverwort, Marchantia polymorpha

Tetsuya HISANAGA

16:20 - 16:40 Identification of the first synaptonemal complex central element proteins in plants

Marion PEUCH

16:40 - 17:00 Horizontal gene transfer in Hordeum species

Marek SZECOWKA

17:00 - 17:10 Mathilde Grelon

17:10 - 17:30 FESPB Award for Best Young Scientist

Exploring the Genetic Variability of Bean Germplasm for Nutritional Benefits Carla Sofia Santos

TUESDAY 4 JULY

Plenary - Amphitheater 900 09:00 - 09:45

Kirsten Bomblies, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Getting organised - the (re)evolution of fertility after genome

duplication

09:45 - 10:30 Plenary - Amphitheater 900

Karel Riha, CEITEC MU, Brno, Czech Republic

P-bodies and post-transcriptional gene regulation in plant

reproduction and stress response

Coffee Break 10:30 - 11:00



Amphitheater 900 Chairs: Laurent Laplaze, IRD, Montpellier, France

Abdelazziz Smouni, Université Mohamed V, Rabat, Maroc

11:00 - 11:20 Improving tomato plant growth under salt and heat stress - rhizosphere-based solutions Bruno SOUSA

11:20 - 11:40 Coupling chloroplast activity to environmental constraints: TOR set the brake on photosynthesis Stefano D'ALESSANDRO

11:40 - 12:00 RabA-mediated plasma membrane trafficking increases plant tolerance to drougt and heat Yehoram LSHEM

12:00 - 12:20 New insights on magnesium deficiency-induced molecular alterations in Arabidopsis thaliana Armand D. ANOMAN

12:20 - 12:30 Laurent Laplaze & Abdelazziz Smouni

Session 8: Plant reproduction: mechanisms and evolution Room 120

Chair: Susana Coelho, MPI, Germany

11:00 - 11:20 The F-box protein UFO controls flower development by redirecting the master transcription factor LEAFY to new cis-elements

François PARCY

11:20 - 11:40 Timely endosperm elimination in Arabidopsis requires a programmed cell death pathway regulated by NAC transcription factors Nicolas M. DOLL

11:40 - 12:00 MAP Kinase signaling in cell polarity - a lesson from the plant tolerance to drought and heat Martin BAYER



































Lunch

12:30 - 12:45

12:30 - 13:30











13:30 - 14:15	Plenary – Amphitheater 900 Mark Aarts, University of Wageningen - WUR, Wageningen, Netherlands Arabidopsis thaliana natural variation for photosynthesis: a model to guide improving crop photosynthesis?
14:15 - 15:00	<u>Plenary – Amphitheater 900</u> <u>Davide Bulgarelli</u> , University of Dundee – JHI, United Kingdoms Structure, function and host control of the rhizosphere microbiota
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break
15:30 - 17:00	Session 10: Plant responses to abiotic stresses (Session 2) Amphitheater 900 Chairs: Laurent Laplaze, IRD, Montpellier, France Abdelazziz Smouni, Université Mohamed V, Rabat, Maroc
	15:30 – 15:50 Physiological and molecular responses of the Greek Mustard (Hischfeldia incana L.) to Pb stress Said EL HASNAOUI
	15:50 - 16:10 Characterization of a uranium-tolerant green microalga with high potential for the remediation of metal-polluted waters Camille BEAULIER
	16:10 - 16:30 Physiological drought responses of plane trees in an urban context and impact on isoprene emissions Juliette LEYMARIE
	16:30 – 16:50 Restricted O2 consumption in pea roots induced by hexanoic acid is linked to depletion of Krebs cycle substrates Sara GARGIULO





Q&A



16:50 - 17:00 Laurent Laplaze & Abdelazziz Smouni









Room 120

Chair: Ben Field, BIAM, Marseille, France

15:30 - 15:50 CRY1-to-GUN1 anterograde pathway promotes early **PSII** biogenesis

Chaojun CUI

15:50 - 16:10 Genetic inactivation of mitochondrial complexes I and IV in Physcomitrium patens: deciphering the role of respiration in plant bioenergetics and primary metabolism

Antoni Mateu VERA VIVES

18:10 - 16:30 Role of mitochondrial activities in the under-ground early development of Aravidopsis seedlings Livia MERENDINO-ISENI

16:30 - 18:50 Cytonuclear interactions in auto- and allopolyploids of Festuca-Lolium complex

Jana SZECOWKA

16:50 - 17:00 Ren Field

Session 12: Comparative genomics

Room 76

Chair: Bruno Contreras-Moreira, CSIC Zaragoza, Spain

15:30 - 15:50 The first pan-genome of a non-vascular plant broadens the understanding of land plants adaptation to their environment Chloé BEAULIEU

15:50 - 16:10 Adapting CRISPR from Physcomitrium patens to sexually dimorphic moss, Ceratodon purpureus Emilie-Katherine TAVERNIER

16:10 - 16:30 The evolution of Arabidopsis centromeres Fernando RABANAI





16:30 - 16:50 Divide and conquer: Evolutionary adaptations of the plant cytoskeleton during cell division

Katharina BÜRSTENBINDER

16:50 - 17:00 Bruno Contreras-Moreira

17:00 - 18:00 Poster Session A

WEDNESDAY 5 JULY

09:00 - 09:45

<u>Plenary - Amphitheater 900</u> **Aline Muyle**, CEFE - CNRS Montpellier, FRANCE

Gene DNA methylation in plants: selective pressures and sex

chromosome evolution

09:45 - 10:30 Plenary - Amphitheater 900

Bruno Contreras-Moreira, CSIC, Zaragoza, Spain

Learning to build and interrogate the pangenome of Brachypodium

distachyon

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:30 Session 13: Plant adaptation to climate change

Amphitheater 900

Chairs: Laura de Gara, Italy

11:00 - 11:20 Partial root drying of maize grown in a split-root system leads to local and systemic metabolic adjustments and hydraulic redistribution

Monika WIMMER

11:20 - 11:40 Two examples of genome-wide evolutionary responses of European forest trees to past climate

changes

Martin LASCOUX

11:40 - 12:00 Exploring phenotypic space for mining genotypes and alleles in maize

Jonas RODRIGUEZ















12:00 - 12:20 Impact of development-induced structural changes on drought responses of winter oilseed rape leaf - NMR relaxometry, water relations and multi-omics investigations

Pierre-Nicolas BOULC'H

12:20 - 12:30 Laura de Gara

Session 14: Epigenetic mechanisms and responses in plants Room 120

Chair: Leandro Quadrana, France

11:00 - 11:20 Uncovering the gene expression regulatory mechanisms underlying self-incompatibility dominance networks in Arabidopsis Rita A. BATISTA

11:20 - 11:40 Global increase of the nuclear transcriptional regime during Arabidopsis photomorphogenesis: effects on gene expression

Clara RICHET-BOURBOUSSE

11:40 - 12:00 Deciphering the epigenetic and molecular logic of WOX5 function in the columella stem cell niche of Arabidopsis thaliana Ning ZHANG

12:00 - 12:20 Mechanism of E3 ubiquitin ligase SIXERICO1/3 regulating high temperature resistance in tomato plants

Kaixin WANG

12:20 - 12:30 Leandro Quadrana A&O

Session 15: Mechanics and stress responses Room 76

Chair: Benoit Landrein, France

11:00 - 11:20 Limited water stress modulates expression of circadian clock genes in Brachypodium distachyon















roots and induces differential response of prolinemetabolism related genes

Janos GYORGYEY

11:20 - 11:40 Dynamics of the calcium signal elicited by mechanical stimulation of Arabidopsis root

Sébastien THOMINE

11:40 - 12:00 Multiscale modelling of cell adhesion and separation in plants

Rawen BEN MALEK

12:00 - 12:20 It's just a phase: Structural characterization of LLPS and its role in temperature sensing in plants

Chloe ZUBIETA

12:20 - 12:30 Benoit Landrein

Q&A

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

Poster Session B 13:30 - 14:30

Poster Session C 14:30 - 15:30

15:30 - 16:00 Coffee Break

Round table Plant Act 16:00 - 17:30

THURSDAY 6 JULY

09:00 - 09:45 Plenary - Amphitheater 900

Rosa Lozano-Duran, University of Tübingen - ZMBP, Tübingen,

Germany

How to conquer a plant using just eight genes: learning from

geminiviruses

09:45 - 10:30 Plenary - Amphitheater 900

Gwyneth Ingram, CNRS Lyon, FRANCE

Controlling communication during reproductive development: The

genesis and roles of apoplastic barriers

Coffee Break 10:30 - 11:00





















Session 16: Plant Immunity

Amphitheater 900

Chair: Rosa Loranzo-Duran, Germany

11:00 - 11:20 Investigating antiviral defenses protecting plant stem cells and germline Marco INCARBONE

11:20 - 11:40 Gradual immune system maturation in the root affects plant microbe interaction

Elhanan TZIPILEVICH

11:40 - 12:00 Role of the plasma membrane signalling during plant virus propagation

Sébastien MONGRAND

12:00 - 12:20 Engineering danger sensing and signaling in plant immunity: use of oligosaccharins to enhance durum wheat resistance to fusariosis Valentina BIGINI

12:20 - 12:30 Rosa Loranzo-Duran Q&A

Session 17: Photosynthesis: understanding and progress in its manipulation Room 120

Chair: Xenie Johnson, CEA CNRS AMU, France

11:00 - 11:20 From Algae to Sea Slugs: Functioning of Stolen Chloroplasts in Animal Cells Luca MORELLI

11:20 - 11:40 Two vacuolar channels from the ALMT family regulate C4-organic acids metabolism Roxane DOIREAU

11:40 - 12:00 From oxidative stress to antenna quenching: regulation of qH-energy dissipation in plants Aurélie CREPIN















12:00 - 12:20 Chloroplast redox status modulates leaf development via changes in proteasomal activity and endoreduplication index

Arce ROCIO CECILIA

12:20 - 12:30 Xenie Johnson

Session 18: The genetics of natural variation of plant- plant interactions

Room 76

Chair: Fabrice Roux, Montpellier, France, Christophe Robaglia, BIAM, Marseille, France

11:00 - 11:20 Evolution of cooperation in post-green revolution durum wheat cultivars Michel COLOMBO

11:20 - 11:40 Chromatin regulation of and by gene islands in plants Louis-Valentin METEIGNIER

11:40 - 12:00 Identification of genes and metabolites controlling plant-plant interaction Sophie JASINKSI

12:00 - 12:20 Molecular bases of plant-plant interactions: identification of the molecular pathways depending on ESC-1, a RLK involved in the competitive response in Arabidopsis thaliana

12:20 - 12:30 Fabrice Roux Q&A

Marie INVERNIZZI

Closing Plenary 12:30 - 13:00



















COMPARATIVE GENOMICS

0005-A

CENTROMERES IN COMMON BEAN (PHASEOLUS VULGARIS): LESSONS LEARNED FROM CHROMOSOME SCALE GENOME ASSEMBLIES

Gianluca TEANO**; Juan C. ALVAREZ-DIAZ *; Christophe KLOPP *; Marion VERDENAUD *; Stéphanie PFLIEGER *; Ariane FRATIAS *; Andrea PEDROSA-HARAND *; Valérie GEFFROY *

¹ (1) Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, INRAE, Univ Evry, Institute of Plant Sciences Paris-Saclay (IPS2), 91405, Orsay, France (2) Université de Paris, CNRS, INRAE, Institute of Plant Sciences Paris-Saclay (IPS2), 91405 Orsay, France; ³ Plateforme Bioinformatique, Genotoul, BioinfoMics, UR875 Biométrie et Intelligence Artificielle, INRAE, Castanet-Tolosan, France *gianluca.teanot@universite-paris-saclay.fr

Common bean (Phaseolus vulgaris) is the most important grain legume for human consumption. We generated two highly contiguous chromosome-scale genome assemblies of genotypes BAT93 and JaloEEP558 using PacBio HiFi sequencing and chromosome conformation capture data (Hi-C). In common bean, centromeres are defined by two unrelated satellite repeats, CentPv1 and CentPv2, which associate with the centromere-specific histone H3 (CENH3). CentPv1 is present in 8 chromosomes, while CentPv2 is present on the other 3. Published results proposed these two repeats as mutually exclusive. Surprisingly, in 5 chromosomes of BAT93 and JaloEEP558 HiFi assemblies, both CentPv1 and CentPv2 repeats co-localized. To confirm this specific feature of chromosomes harboring both CentPv1 and CentPv2, we performed Chromatin Immune precipitation of CENH3. Mapping these data on the HiFi genomes, in combination with methylation data will shed light on the evolutionary history of centromeric repeats in common bean.

0006-A INTERPRETING THE CHEMODIVERSITY IN A PHYLOGENETIC CONTEXT: A CASE STUDY OF THE GENUS NEPETA

<u>Tijana BANJANAC*</u>; Branislav SILER *; Tamara <u>LUKIC *;</u> Uros GASIC *; Luka PETROVIC *; Dragana MATEKALO *; Skoric MARIJANA *; Jasmina NESTOROVIĆ ŽIVKOVIĆ *; Slavica DMITROVIC *; Milica MILUTINOVIC *; Neda ANICIC *; Jelena BOZUNOVIC *; Biljana FILIPOVIC *; Milos TODOROVIC *; Danijela MISIC *

Department of Plant Physiology, Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" – National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Bulevar despota Stefana 142, 11060 Belgrade, Serbia *tbanjanac@ibiss.bg.ac.rs

Nepeta L. is the largest genus of the Lamiaceae family. The species of this genus are famous for their biopesticidal potential and medicinal properties. Within the genus, we found considerable variability in the qualitative and quantitative content of iridoid and phenolic compounds. Using state-of-the-art metabolomics techniques (UHPLC/LTQ-Orbitrap MS, GC/MS, UHPLC/DAD/(+/-)HESI-MS2), we comprehensively assessed the overall diversity of













iridoids and phenolics in the selected chemodiverse Nepeta taxa at the intra-species level. To reconstruct phylogenetic relations among the selected chemodiverse taxa from across the Nepeta genus, genomic ITS molecular marker and two maternally inherited plastid DNA regions (trnL-trnF and rbcL) were analyzed. A consensus phylogenetic tree was constructed to interpret the distribution of the most abundant iridoid and phenolic compounds. It was not possible to uncover clear regularities between phylogenetic relationship and chemotype affiliation.

0007-B

CHROMOSOME REARRANGEMENT AND GENOME COMPLEXITY IN HEXAPLOID HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (GANGNEUNG AND BAEKDANSIM): INSIGHTS FROM PSEUDOCHROMOSOME ASSEMBLY AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Hyunjin KOO'*; Sangjin GO '; Minah JUNG '; Seongmin HONG '; Ah-Young SHIN '; Yong-Min KIM

¹ Plant Systems Research Center, Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology (KRIBB), Daejeon, Republic of Korea *9hi(22)@Kribb.re.kr

Rose of sharon (Hibiscus syriacus) is one of the most widespread garden shrubs globally and has a complex genome structure resulting from multiple rounds of polyploidization events. We constructed two reference genome assemblies for hexaploid H. syriacus accessions with long read sequencing and Hi-C scaffolding. Both varieties had 12 typical groups of chromosomes shown in hexaploid genomes containing three syntenic chromosomes, and two extraordinary groups with four and two syntenic chromosomes. Comparison of genome structures suggested that extensive chromosomal rearrangements occurred in both genomes during consecutive diploidization processes. Further analysis revealed a substantial expansion in Chr9 of Baekdansim, primarily influenced by a repeat burst after the variety divergence event. Population analysis using 94 re-sequencing datasets of worldwide collection of H. syriacus indicated the high genomic complexity. Further evolution of H. syriacus will be presented in the poster.

0008-B

MOLECULAR MARKERS IN THE DETECTION OF INTERSPECIES HYBRIDIZATION - A MODEL STUDY ON THE GENUS CENTAURIUM HILL

Tamara LUKIC**; Branislav SILER !; Danijela MISIC !; Jasmina NESTOROVIĆ ŽIVKOVIĆ !; Mihailo JELIC ²; Milos BRKUSMANIN ²; Biljana FILIPOVIC ¹; Milos TODOROVIC ¹; Tijana BANJANAC ¹

¹ Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Bulevar despota Stefana 142, 11060 Belgrade, Serbia; ² Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Studentski trg 16, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia *tamara.lukic@biss.bg.ac.rs

The species of the genus Centaurium Hill are characterized by a pronounced phenotypic plasticity, while interspecific hybridization readily occurs. Previous studies reported











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hybridization events between C. erythraea and C. tenuiflorum in the Mediterranean region, but the status of a potentially hybrid taxon (termed "Centaurium xtenuiflorum") remains unclear. Therefore, molecular markers (EST-SSR, ITS, and chloroplast DNA markers) were combined and their usefulness in estimating overall genetic variability and in identifying phylogenetic relations between Centaurium taxa was scrutinized. Both EST-SSR and ITS markers proved to be well suited to distinguish the parental taxa C. erythraea and C. tenuiflorum, and a putative hybridogenic taxon "C. xtenuiflorum", the last one being more related to C. erythraea. Conversely, maternally inherited chloroplast markers (trnL-F, rbcL and psbA-trnH) nominated C. tenuiflorum as a donor of plastid.

0009-C

PLANT-TFCLASS: A STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION FOR PLANT TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

Romain BLANC-MATHIEU**; Renaud DUMAS *; Laura TURCHI *; Jeremy LUCAS *; François PARCY *

Laboratoire de Physiologie Cellulaire et Végétale

*romain.blancmathieu@cea.fr

Transcription factors (TFs) bind DNA at specific sequences to regulate gene expression. This universal process is achieved thanks to their DNA-binding domain (DBD). In mammals, the vast diversity of DBD structural conformations and the way they contact DNA has been used to organize TFs in the TFClass hierarchical classification. Such classification was missing from plants that possess many DBD types absent from mammals. We reviewed DBD 3D-structures and models available for plant TFs to classify most of the 56 recognized plant TF types within the TFClass framework. This extended classification adds six new classes and 35 new families corresponding to DBD structures absent in mammals. Plant-TFClass provides a unique resource for TF comparison across families and organisms.

0010-C COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CHLOROPLAST GENOMES OF TWO ADENOPHORA SPECIES

Han S-I'*; Kim J 1; Boo K-H 2; Kim J-H 2

¹ Subtropical/tropical Organism Gene Bank, Jeju National University, Jeju 63243, Republic of Korea; ² Faculty of Biotechnology, College of Applied Life Science (SARI), Jeju National University, Jeju 63243, Republic of Korea

*hoyanbk07@gmail.com

Adenophora verticillata and Adenophora stricta, which belong to the family campanulaceae, were well-known as medicinal plants. However, it is very similar shape, especially roots, and has been used as herbal medicine and/or biomaterials regardless of classification. Therefore, in this study, we performed chloroplast genome sequencing to identify a genetic marker that can distinguish these two species. The total reads of A. verticillata and A. stricta were 247,553,132 and 229,873,920 reads, respectively. As a result of mapping the analytical sequence with Adenopora triphylla chloroplast genome as reference, the total number of SNPs in A. verticillata and A. stricta was 48 and 1,153, of which homozygous SNPs were 44 and 1,107, respectively. These results suggest that the homozygous SNPs between the two



















species can be utilized in the development of genetic markers that distinguish the two species.









