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# Characterization of a Classical W14 Albino Mutation and a Putative New Robertson's Mutator-Induced Allele in Maize (Zea Mays)

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

A lbino mutations are well known in plant and animal species. These mutations are caused by various recessive alleles which, when homozygous, lead directly or indirectly to a reduction in normal pigmentation in the organism. Genes that cause albinism in maize are identified by a number of different designations (Vancetovic et al., 2010): w1, w2, w3 represent three white-albino loci; wd1 the white deficiency locus; lw1, lw2, lw3, lw4 four lemon white loci; vp2, vp5, vp9 three viviparous loci; and y10 the yellow endosperm locus (Neuffer et al., 1997).

A common feature of these genetic defects is that among their phenotypic effects is a depletion of carotenoid pigmentation in some or all tissues. The concomitant loss of chlorophyll and other biomolecules in affected tissues is due to the loss of photo- protective carotenoids. The first comprehensive review of albino maize mutants was by Robertson (1971). Since then, studies of these mutants have focused on developmental and metabolic features. Most studies have only described the mutations phenotypically, there are no molecular assays for the different genes that produce albino mutants in maize (Vančetović, et al., 2004; Vančetović, et al., 2010).

Robertson divided albino mutations into two classes. Class I albino mutations produce whiteendosperm and white seedlings, whereas class II albino mutants produce both white and yellow endosperm and off-white seedlings (Robertson, 1975). In the albino mutant that is the focus of this research, designated w\*-

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5200, trace amounts of chlorophyll are formed under dim light conditions. Since these albino seedlings grow from both white kernels and yellow kernels, they bear a Class II albino mutation, most likely in the w14 locus (Stinard, 2013, and personal communication). Based on chromosome mapping of previously characterized w14 alleles (chromosome 6L), and putative gene identification within the B73 draft genomic sequence, the likely identity of the w14 locus is Dxs1, which encodes 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate synthase.

The newly identified mutation was derived from a population carrying Robertson's Mutator transposable elements. To determine whether the new albino mutation was due to a lesion at the w14 locus, it was compared with another genetically confirmed w14 allele: 616B w14-N335 (generated by EMS mutagensis). Since most studies on albinism in maize have only described mutations phenotypically, there was these no comprehensive molecular assay for the potential genes that produce these albino mutants or to identify the mutation causing the new w\*-5200 phenotype. The DNA sequences of w\*-5200 and w14 allele 616B w14-N335 were compared following amplification of gene segments by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). We hypothesized that the new albino phenotype was caused by failure of the mutant to produce normal levels of carotenoids due to a mutation that affects the w14 gene product. Specifically, we pursued the hypothesis that the defect was due to the insertion of a Roberton's Mutator transposable element into the w14 locus.

Typically, allelism of a new lethal mutation is confirmed by field crosses between plants heterozygous for the new mutation and plants heterozygous for a mutation in the target locus. However, at the outset of this project municipal water restrictions, which continued for three successive summers, prohibited field work, which would have included allelism testing. Given the availability of a draft genome sequence, confirmed alleles of the putative target gene, and the facilities to perform the required molecular operations, the sequences of the new mutation and a known w14 allele were determined and compared to identify the lesions resulting in their mutant phenotypes. 2017

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### a) Maize as a Model Organism

Maize has historically been an important model organism for classical genetic research. However, it has a long reproductive cycle (four-months) and tall stature that are not easily accommodated in a greenhouse setting, as well as a large (2.3 x 109 bp) haploid genome. By comparison, Arabidopsis thaliana, which has become the preferred flowering plant model, boasts diminutive size, a short (~6-week) reproductive cycle, and a small (1.35 x 108 bp) haploid genome size (Johnston et al., 2007). Although Arabidopsis is superior for many studies, maize remains an attractive model organism for the study of mutations that result in seedling lethal phenotypes. Arabidopsis seeds provide too little stored energy to support the growth of homozygous photosynthesis- defective seedlings to a size useful for biochemical analysis, even when grown on sucrose-supplemented medium (Koornneef and Meinke, 2010). In contrast, typical maize kernels store adequate starch to produce 3- or 4-leaf seedlings, which provides sufficient tissue for many biochemical analyses. Furthermore, the mechanics of classical genetic manipulation of maize remain as straightforward as ever, including simple and reliable self- and outcrosses.

#### b) Transposable Elements in Maize

In maize, transposable elements (TE) make a big contribution to the genome (about 85% of the genomic material). Although most of the transposable elements are silenced most of the time to maintain genome stability, TEs still play an important role in plant evolution and environmental adaptation (Tenaillon et al., 2010). Robertson's Mutator (Mu) has been frequently utilized for mutant induction (Vollbercht et al., 2010). The Mutator family of elements includes both an autonomous (master) element, Mu9/MuDR, and nonautonomous components, Mu1-Mu8 (Chomet, 1994). The elements routinely insert to unlinked sites in high numbers, making the family very mutagenic (McCarty et al., 2013). There are six classes within the Mu family, all of which share a comparable ~200 bp terminal inverted repeats (Bennetzen et al., 1993).

Miniature inverted-repeat transposable elements (MITE) are class II transposable elements. MITEs are short (80-500 bp) non-autonomous DNA transposons that are present near or within plant genes. Most MITEs are AT rich and produce target-site duplications of between 2 and 9 bp (Charrier et al., 1999; Patel et al., 2004).

#### c) Effect of Albino Mutations on Leaves

Chloroplasts degenerate in sunlight if they lack photo-protective carotenoids. Besides their photosynthetic role, chloroplasts perform a variety of other essential biochemical functions, such as biosynthesis of amino acids, vitamins, and storage proteins. In the absence of carotenoids, the variety of compounds that are synthesized by chloroplasts, are reduced or absent. Plants bearing such mutations are only able to grow to maturity as heterozygotes or with sugar in their growth media (Walles, 1963). In particular, carotenoids play an important role in protection of chlorophyll from photochemical degradation. Without carotenoids, chlorophyll is destroyed under normal light conditions resulting in a white (albino) leaf phenotype. Different albino mutations produce phenotypes that differ developmentally depending on the step in carotenoid biosynthesis affected and on the expression pattern of the gene that is mutated.

The w\*-5200 mutation produces unpigmented white albino seedlings in ambient sunlight. In very dim light, mutant seedlings produce very low levels of chlorophyll. Furthermore, there is no linkage between the white seedling phenotype and white endosperm as is the case for certain carotenoid-deficient mutations. Based on this phenotype, w\*-5200 is hypothesized to encode DXS (1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5phosphate synthase), which catalyzes the first step in the 2-Cmethyl-D-erythritol-4-P (MEP), isoprenoid biosynthetic pathway (Fig. 1). In maize, DXS is encoded by three different genes: Dxs1 on chromosome 6, Dxs2 on chromosome 7, and Dxs3 on chromosome 9 (Cordoba et al., 2011). Dxs1 is expressed primarily in young leaves and at lower levels in husks, tassel and mature leaves. Dxs2 is expressed primarily in mature leaves and at lower levels in yellow kernels and roots. Dxs3 is expressed in all vegetative and reproductive tissues but at the highest level in mature leaves. In addition to tissue-specific differences in expression, the three genes differ in the magnitude of their responses to light.

pyruvate	+	glyceraldehye-3-P
w14?		DOXP synthase (DXS)
1-deoxy-D-xylulo	se-5-P (I	DOXP)
		DOXP reductase (DXR)
2-C-methyl-D-ery	thritol-4-	-P (MEP)
	ļ	CDP-ME synthase (ISPE)
4-diphosphocytidy	/l-2-C-m	ethyl-D-erythritol (CDP-ME)
	ļ	CDP-ME kinase (CDPMEK)
4-diphosphocytidy	/l-2-C-m	ethyl-D-erythritol-2-phosphate
	1	MEcPP-synthase (ISPF)
2-C-methyl-D-ery	<b>v</b> thritol-2,	, 4-cyclodiphosphate
	ļ	HMBPP synthase (HDS)
4-hydroxy-3-meth	ylbut-2-0	enyldiphosphate
	Ļ	HMBPP reductase (HDR)
D' 4 1 11 1 12	1	

Dimethylallyl-diphosphate  $\leftrightarrow$  isopentenyl-diphosphate (DMAPP) (IPP)

Figure 1: Chloroplast MEP Isoprenoid Biosynthetic Pathway (adapted from Stinard, 2013)

## III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

## a) Genetic Seed Sources

The maize (Zea mays) seed stock bearing w\*-5200 arose from a self-pollination in a family that segregated another photosynthetic mutation independent of the w14 locus. The immediate source of experimental seed was ear 5200-a5 from the 2012 field season, which was the last field season before water use restrictions interrupted field production. The 616B w14-N335 EMS-induced stock was obtained from the Maize Genetics Cooperation Stock Center at the University of Illinois.

## b) Growth Conditions

Zea mays kernels were grown in potting soil in the greenhouse at 21 °C - 25 °C (70 °F - 77 °F) under ambient light (360-650  $\mu$ mol photons m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) For phenotypic verification of low light chlorophyll production, seedlings were germinated at 22 °C - 23°C at a light intensity of approximately 6  $\mu$ mol photons m-2 s-1

## c) Mutant Screening

Mutant seedlings were screened visually and recognized by their paper-white leaf color under ambient natural light in the greenhouse. Sprouting w\*-5200 mutant seedlings were screened for the w14 albino phenotype using cool-yellow fluorescent lamps (approximately 6 µmol photons m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> 100-fold lower photon flux compared to the midday green house) in the dark. The use of a low photon flux permitted the light dependent conversion of barely detectable amounts of protochlorphyllide to chlorophyll without its subsequent destruction by photo-bleaching. The weakly pigmented leaves subsequently turned to paper-white under greenhouse lighting. То distinguish between homozygous and heterozygous phenotypically normal 616B seedlings with or without a MITE insertion in intron 3, genomic DNA was amplified using PCR primers A5F and A5R to produce products of one size in homozygotes (~800 bp) and products of two different sizes (~650 bp and ~800 bp) in heterozygotes (Table 1).

## d) DNA Extraction

For Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) screens, genomic DNA was extracted from albino mutant seedlings and normal green seedlings (modified from Doyle and Doyle, 1987). Fresh, young leaves of albino and normal plants were collected. The tips (3 cm2 of fresh leaves were cut into small pieces. Leaf tissue was ground thoroughly with a plastic pestle in 1.5 ml microfuge tubes containing 250  $\mu$ l of extraction buffer (2% cetyl trimethylammonium bromide [CTAB], 20 mM EDTA (pH 8), 280 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8), 1.4 M NaCl, 8.2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol and 10  $\mu$ g ml-1 RNAse A). An additional 750  $\mu$ l extraction buffer were added to the test tube and the mixture was heated at 55 °C in a shaking water bath for 10 min then left at room temperature (25 °C) for 5 min to cool. To the cooled homogenate, 400  $\mu$ l chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1) were added and shaken gently to form an emulsion. Samples were centrifuged at 13,000g for 10 min at 5°C. The aqueous phase was transferred to a new microfuge tube and 2/3 volume of isopropanol (-20 °C) was added. Samples were placed at -20 °C for 10 min then centrifuged (13,000g) for 10 min to precipitate the DNA. The supernatant was removed and the pellet was washed with 76% EtOH and centrifuged (13,000g) for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was removed and the pellet was air dried at room temperature. The DNA pellet was resuspended in 100  $\mu$ l deionized H2O (dH2O).

## e) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Amplification

The quality of the DNA samples was verified by PCR amplification using a primer pair unrelated to the w14 locus. Screening PCR was performed using Phusion Master Mix with HF Buffer (NEB). The PCR reactions of 20  $\mu$ l contained 50 ng template DNA, 1X

Phusion High-Fidelity buffer mix and forward and reverse primers, each at 500nM. PCR amplification was carried out in an Applied Biosystems thermal cycler (v.2.09) with the following profile: initial denaturation for 1 min at 98 °C, followed by 35 cycles each of 10 s at 98 °C (denaturation), 30 s at 66 °C (annealing), 2.0-3.0 min depending on product size at 72°C (extension), followed by a final extension of 5 min at 72 °C. Screening PCR was also performed using Stratagene 1X master mix. The thermal profile for using Stratagene master mix was 5 min at 94°C for initial denaturation, followed by 35 cycles each of 1 min at 94 °C (denaturation), 1 min at 60 °C (annealing), 3.0-4.0 min depending on product size at 72 °C (extension), followed by a final extension of 5 min at 72 °C.

#### f) PCR Product Analyses

The amplification products were electrophoresed in 1% agarose gels in  $1 \times \text{TAE}$  and stained with ethidium bromide (0.5  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> for detection. PCR product sizes were determined by comparison to Hi-Lo DNA size markers (Minnesota Molecular). Selected PCR products were cloned in vector pHSG299 by blunt-end ligation in reactions containing 0.1  $\mu$ g vector and 3  $\mu$ l PCR product in 1x T4 DNA ligase reaction mix (New England Biolabs)

incubated overnight in water at 10 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature through the night. Three microliters of the ligation reaction were added to NEB 5alpha competent E. coli cells, mixed by flicking, and incubated on ice for 30 min. Cells were heat shocked at 42 °C for exactly 30 s, then incubated on ice for 5 min before addition of 950  $\mu$ l of room temperature SOC. The mixture was incubated in a shaking incubator (260 rpm) at 37 °C for 60 min. The transformation was diluted 10fold in SOC and 100  $\mu$ l were plated on LB-Kanamycin plates supplemented with 50  $\mu$ l X-gal (40  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>) and  $50\mu$ I IPTG(100  $\mu$ g mI-1) and dried just before plating. Colonies with recombinant plasmids were selected by blue white screening, checked for insert size by PCR. and sequenced by Eurofins Genomics. Alternatively, some PCR products were sequenced directly by the same commercial lab. Sequences were analyzed manually using SerialCloner® software (SerialBasics) by comparison to the Dxs1 region of maize inbred line B73 chromosome 6, RefGen v4, whole genome shotgun sequence (NCBI accession number: NC 024464) to potentially identify mutagenic lesions. Putative mutagenic regions were sequenced with 3X or better coverage.

#### Table 1: Tm for selected primer pairs at 500 nM in 1X Master Mix

1F4	GCACACTCTCTCCCCGGC	<u>Tm</u>	<u>(°C)</u>
Primer	Primer Sequence	Phu	Stra
1F4	GCACACTCTCCCCCGGC		
1R4	CCACCGCCATCCCGA	66	59
2F4	GAGTACGACAGCTTCGGCACG		
2R4	GAATGGGCCGGTCAAAACCTAG	69	60
3F4	GGATCTCAGGTCGCAGCAAGTT		
3R4	ACGACGTCGATCTGCAGAAGCTA	69	60
4F4	GGTCCTCGACTGACGCCG		
4R4	CGGTAACTGTTGTTCCGGCG	67	60
A5F	ATCCTCAACGACAACAAGCA		
A5R	AGAGTCAACTTGCTGCGACC	67	60
6BF	ACGTCGGGATCGCGGAGCAG		
6BR	CAACGGGACGCCAACGCCGT	69	60
1Falig	CCAACATGGTCGTCATG		
1Ralig	AAGTTCAGACACTCTAG	69	60
2Falig	GCACACTCTCCCCCGG		
2Ralig	GGTGGTTAATTAGCTAG	65	60
3Falig	ATGGCTCTGGGTAACGT		
3Ralig	ACAGTCTGGAAATTTGA	69	60
UpSF	CATGGGGCTTTAGGAGCATAGGTCT		

UpSR	TGCGAGCAATGGGTGTCCTACCAAT	69	60
1021UpSR	GTCAGCGGTGGCAAAGTGAAGATTA		
UpSR	TGCGAGCAATGGGTGTCCTACCAAT	68	60
DSF	GCCAAACGCGTAGAACTTGTGCTGA		
DSR	TTCCCAGAAATGGAGAAATTGGATCT	69	60

#### g) Allelism Test

Three years into the project municipal outdoor watering restrictions were lifted permitting a return to field propagation and the opportunity for a genetic test of allelism between w\*-5200 and 616B in the summer of 2016. Reciprocal crosses were performed between individuals heterozygous for the w\*-5200 allele and one individual heterozygous for 616B. When present on cross participants, a second viable ear shoot was self-pollinated in order to distinguish between heterozygous and homozygous-normal individuals. Progeny of allelism

crosses were screened for segregation of the albino phenotype indicating heterozygous parentage.

## IV. Results

#### a) Seeding Screening

Albino mutants were initially identified by their white leaf phenotypes. In subsequent screens albino seedlings were examined for low-light greening using 15W cool-yellow fluorescent lamps (approximately 6  $\mu$ mol photons m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> in a darkened room before transfer to the greenhouse for photo-bleaching (Fig. 2).



*Figure 2:* Pale green pigmentation in w14 mutant leaves. A Chlorophyll (black arrow), following low-light treatment; B Chlorophyll (white arrow) on day 4 of the greenhouse growth before sunrise; C No trace of chlorophyll following growth in full sunlight

#### b) Allelism Test

Allelism crosses confirmed that w\*-5200 is allelic to 616B w14-N335 (Table 2). After a nearly complete crop failure, one individual of the 616B stock survived. This individual served as pollen donor for one cross to w\*-5200 heterozygotes and as pollen recipient in addition to supporting a self-pollination to verify heterozygosity.

	Phenoty	pe		
Cross	Albino	Normal	Ratio	Result
w*-5200⊗	82	247	1:3.01	heterozygous
w*-5200-sib × w*-5200-sib	37	102	1:2.76	heterozygous
616B⊗	17	53	1:3.12	heterozygous
w*-5200 × 616B	15	37	1:2.47	allelic

#### Table 2: Allelism test w\*-5200 × 616B w14-N335

*⊗indicates self-pollination* 

c) Sequence Analysis of DXS from w\*-5200 and 616B

To identify the mutations causing the w\*-5200 and 616B phenotype, their normal and mutant Dxs1 alleles were sequenced. The sequences of the two mutants were compared to each other, their normal siblings, and to the reference genome sequence of B73. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate typical results from the amplification of the Dxs1 locus. Primers pairs 1F-2R, and 3F-4R gave similar results in that both amplified products of approximately the same sizes in mutant and normal samples.



*Figure 3:* Agarose gel electrophoresis (1 %) of PCR products amplified with primers 1F and 2R. Lane 1: w\*-5200 albino; lane 2: w\*-5200 normal; lane 3: 616B albino; lane 4: 616B normal. M: Hi-Lo DNA markers (bp).



*Figure 4:* Agarose gel electrophoresis (1 %) of PCR products amplified with primers 3F and 4R. Lane 1: w\*-5200 albino; lane 2: w\*-5200 normal; lane 3: 616B albino; lane 4: 616B normal. M: Hi-Lo DNA markers (bp).

17 The sequence alignment of the DNA from the four w14 alleles is shown in Figure 5. The alignment identifies no consequential difference between w\*-5200 and 616B w14.

There are a few difference between the Dxs1 reference sequence and w\*-5200 and 616B w14 (Table

3). Most of sequence differences occur in non-coding regions: in 5' or 3' untranslated regions (UTR) (G15T and C50T) or within the introns (A1291C, C1322A, T1338A, A1396G) in locations unlikely to affect splicing. Among mutations within exons, most were silent or consevative mutations (G1183T).

Table 3: Consequential differences between B73 and 616B albino, w\*-5200 albino, w\*- 5200 normal, 616B normaland effects on protein sequence

Difference Relative to B73	Effect on Amino Acid Sequence	<i>616B</i> Albino	<i>w*-5200</i> Albino	<i>w*5200</i> Normal	<i>616B</i> Normal
A294C	N31H			$\checkmark$	
G2769A	S436N		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
G3063A	D484N			$\checkmark$	
G3314A C3452T	G568D A586V		$\checkmark$		

The sequences of the Dxs1 locus from the two mutants were more than 90% identical. In comparision to the Dxs1 sequence from B73, w\*-5200 albino, w\*-5200 normal and 616B normal, the 616B albino sequence includes a 140-bp deletion from intron 3 (Fig.

5). Where present, the 140-bp sequence is flanked by 3bp direct repeats and contains 15-bp inverted repeats, each a signature of a minature inverted-repeat transposable element (MITE) of the PIF/Harbinger class (Wessler et al., 1995).





*Figure 5:* Map of maize Dxs1 transcribed region. Grey: 5', 3' UTR or intron; white: exon; black: MITE insert when present. Segment lengths drawn to scale. Scale  $bar = \sim 200$  bp.

As the MITE was inserted into intron 3 of the 616B normal allele and in both w\*- 5200 albino and normal alleles, the possibility that the deletion of the element from 616B was the cause of the albino phenotype was evaluated. The region surrounding the site of the MITE insertion was amplified in order to

determine the presence or absence of the element in 616B and three other genetically confirmed w14 alleles: 612A, 612N, and 612M using A5F and A5R (Table 1). To determine whether the MITE elements, when present, were inserted in the same location in all cases, the amplification products were sequenced.



*Figure 6:* Agarose gel electrophoresis (1 %) of PCR products amplified with primers A5F and A5R. Lane 1: 612A normal; lane 2: 612A albino; lane 3: 612M normal; lane 4: 612M normal; lane 5: 612N normal; lane 6: 612N albino; lane 7: w\*-5200 normal, lane 8: w\*-5200 albino; lane 9: 616B normal; lane 10: 616B albino. M: Hi-Lo DNA markers (bp).

The results in both PCR products (Fig. 6) and sequences (appendix A3) provide evidence that the MITE is present in either or both normal and mutant DNAs among the five different allele-bearing stocks and that in each case where it is present, the MITE insertion is in the same location.

An additional mutation was considered as the possible cause of one or more of the albino phenotypes. A mutation that affects a critical upstream and

downstream regulatory region could prevent expression of the gene and result in the observed phenotypes. To evaluate this possibility, the 2,000 bp regions immediately upstream and downstream of the coding regions were amplified and the products compared to detect any large-scale insertions, deletions or other rearrangement that might affect gene expression (Fig. 7, 8).



*Figure 7:* Agarose gel electrophoresis (1 %) of PCR products amplified downstream of Dxs1 with primers DSF and DSR. Lane 1: w\*-5200 normal, lane 2: w\*-5200 albino; lane 3: 616B normal; lane 4: 616B albino. M: Hi-Lo DNA markers (bp).



*Figure 8:* Agarose gel electrophoresis (1 %) of PCR products amplified upstream of Dxs1 with primers 1021UpSF and UpSR. Lane 1: w\*-5200 normal, lane 2: w\*- 5200 albino; lane 3: 616B normal; lane 4: 616B albino. M: Hi-Lo DNA markers (bp).

## V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The allelism test confirmed that the newly isolated albino mutation affects the w14 locus. The mutations in w\*-5200 and 616B were determined to affect the same locus because the segreation ratio among progeny of the allelism crosses approximated the 1 (albino): 3 (normal) expected for a recessive trait (Table 1).

Although several sequence differences were identified among the samples that were examined, none was likely to inactivate DXS (Table A1). The MITE insert that is present in w\*-5200 albino, w\*-5200 normal, and 616B normal samples is absent from the 616B albino sequence (Fig. 6), which suggests that the excision may be the cause of the albino mutation in 616B. However, the MITE element was absent from both 612A samples, both 612N samples, and from 612M normal, but present in the 612M albino sequence. The presence or absence of the MITE element is independent of the albino phenotype and not its cause.

The w\*-5200 Dxs1 sequence included neither a large-scale disruption, such as the hypothesized Robertson's Mutator transposable element insertion, nor any smaller variations that would obviously result in failure to produce a functional gene product.

The unexpected absence of obvious molecular evidence for the cause of the mutation in either w\*-5200 or 616B may be due to one of two possible explanations. The first is that the albino mutation that affects the w14 gene product is not present within the transcribed sequence of the locus. Gene expression may be affected by 5' or 3' sequence features outside the coding region that was examined. Although the MITE element that was detected in this study was present in the transcribed region of the locus, it raises the question of whether another MITE element may be inserted outside the transcribed region in a location able to affect expression. Reduced expression of ZmRAP2.7, a flowering time repressor gene, is associated with increased methylation in a regulatory element (Vgt1) that bears a highly methylated MITE element although a causative relationship between the two phenomena has not been demonstrated (Castelletti et al., 2014; Salvi et al., 2007). An ancient transposable element insertion  $\sim$ 60 kb upstream of tb1 locus contributes to the enhanced expression of the gene and the resulting apical dominance seen in modern maize (Studer et al., 2011). A MITE insertion in the 3'UTR of TaHSP16.9 (wheat) affects gene expression by stabilizing transcripts after exposure to heat stress (Li et al., 2014).

Amplification of the 5' and 3' UTRs identified no large-scale insertions or deletions that might prevent expression of Dsx1 (Figs. 7 and 8). Although no largescale changes were detected within 2,000 bp of the gene, smaller scale changes may be present that would have to be detected by more focused sequence analysis as was done for the transcription unit in this study. Modifications to more distant elements that may affect transcription of the Dxs1 would be detected only by more elaborate genomic analyses. While disruption of a regulatory region is a plausible explanation for altered gene expression in individual cases, the likelihood that both mutation events (w\*-5200 and 616B), each generated in a mutagenesis project of known mechanism, would result from such disruptions seems small.

The second possible explanation for the lack of evidence of mutations in this locus is that Dxs1 is not the locus affected in w14 mutations. Although the circumstantial evidence on which the hypothesis of w14 involvement was based seems solid, to date it has not been confirmed by molecular means.

While it has been impossible to identify a sequence change that would obviously affect the expression of the w14 gene, it may be that a change eluded detection by sequencing that can be detected by other means. In future studies isolation and comparison of mRNA from mutant and normal sibling individuals should be performed. Northern analysis would provide information about the presence or absence of the transcripts from w14 and their sizes. In the case that mRNA is detected by Northern analysis, Real Time PCR should be employed to more precisely determine the relative levels of transcript accumulation between mutant and normal siblings.

While it seems unlikely that two independent mutations affecting the same locus would leave no molecular evidence in the transcribed sequence, it is possible. Fortunately, due to the long and active history of mutational analysis of maize, several other independent mutations affecting the w14 locus exist. Three of these will be propagated during the 2017 crop season to prepare DNA for sequence analysis. While this study did not yield a satisfying answer regarding the identity of the w14 locus or the nature of the mutations affecting it, data from additional w14 mutations and results from further experiments described above may shed light on the question.

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## Appendix

*Table A1:* List of all sequence differences between B73 and 616B albino, w\*-5200 albino, w\*-5200 normal, 616B normal and effects on protein synthesis

Difference	Effect on Amino	616B	w*-5200	w*-5200	616B
Relative to B73	Acid Sequence	Albino	Albino	Normal	Normal
G15T	5'UTR				
C50T	5'UTR	V			
A236G	silent	V			
C293T	silent	۰ ۷			
A294C	N31H	V			
A1396G	intron	·			
C2674A	silent		$\checkmark$	_	
G2769A	S436N		$\checkmark$		
T2904C	intron		$\checkmark$		
A2951C	intron	V			
C2952G	intron	√	√	۰ ٦	
T2953A	intron	v V	1	J	
C2054T	intron	N	2	, l	
C29541	intron	N	N	N	
A 2956G	intron	N		v v	
ins 2956TTT	intron				
G3063A	D484N				
G3083A	silent	۰. ا	- √	ب ا	
C3084A	silent				
	shent	1	1	1	
13140G	silent	N	N	N	
C3239A	silent	N	N	N	
C2222T	G308D	N	N N	N	
C2225 A	intron	v 2/	N	N	
C3353A	1111FON A 596V7	N	V	N . 1	
C34321 T2402C	AJ00V	N	_	N	
13492U C3622A	silent	N N	N N	N	
C3680T	silent	v V	N V	V V	
C3707 A	introp	1	, \	1	
del 3753GA	intron	N V	v V	v V	
A3761C	intron	N N	1 \	r L	
del 3787AA	intron	v	v V	N N	
A3975T	silent	$\checkmark$			
A4015G	3'UTR	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		

# Characterization of a Classical W14 Albino Mutation and a Putative New Robertson's Mutator-Induced Allele in Maize (Zea Mays)

w5200 616B w5200norma Dxs1 616Bnormal	gcacacteteteceetgceaetteceaaateegeegeeatteatgeaetettetgtgea gcacaeteteteeetgeeaetteeeaaateegeeegeeatteatgeaetettetgtgea gcacaeteteteeeeggeeaetteeeaaateegeeegeeatteatgeaeeettetgtgea gcacaeteteteeeeggeeaetteeeaaateegeeegeeatteatgeaeeettetgtgea
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ctgtcagcgccaccattagctcgcagctcaagctcgccactaccattttggtcggttctt ctgtcagcgccaccattagctcgcagctcaagctcgccactaccattttggtcggttctt ctgtcagcgccaccattagctcgcagctcaagctcgccactaccattttggtcggttctt ctgtcagcgccaccattagctcgcagctcaagctcgccactaccattttggtcggttctt
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gaggaaatcgatcgaaccgttggagtgccaccactggcagaggctgttgcattcttgagt gaggaaatcgatcgaaccgttggagtgccaccactggcagaggctgttgcattcttgagt gaggaaatcgatcgaaccgttggagtgccaccactggcagaggctgttgcattcttgagt gaggaaatcgatcgaaccgttggagtgccaccactggcagaggctgttgcattcttgagt
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	tgagcaggaagaggaggaggaagcaATGGCTCTGTCGACGTTCTCTGTCCCAAGGGGTTC tgagcaggaagaggaggaggaagcaATGGCTCTGTCGACGTTCTCTGTCCCAAGGGGTTC tgagcaggaagaggaggaagcaATGGCTCTGTCGACGTTCTCTGTCCCAAGGGGATTC tgagcaggaagaggaggaagcaATGGCTCTGTCGACGTTCTCTGTCCCAAGGGGATTC
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CTCGGCGTGCCGGCTCAGGACTCCCATTTCGCTTCGGCGGTCGAGCTCCATGTTCACAAG CTCGGCGTGCCGGCTCAGGACTCCCATTTCGCTTCGGCGGTCGAGCTCCATGTTCACAAG CTCGGTGTGCCCGGCTCAGGACTCCCATTTCGCTTCGGCGGTCGAGCTCCATGTCAACAAG CTCGGTGTGCCCGGCTCAGGACTCCCATTTCGCTTCGGCGGTCGAGCTCCATGTCAACAAG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CTGCTCCAGGCCAGGCCTATCAATCTCAAGgtaagcttcctctgccagttgtacgcaagc CTGCTCCAGGCCAGGCCTATCAATCTCAAGgtaagcttcctctgccagttgtacgcaagc CTGCTCCAGGCCAGGCCTATCAATCTCAAGgtaagcttcctctgccagttgtacgcaagc CTGCTCCAGGCCAGGCCTATCAATCTCAAGgtaagcttcctctgccagttgtacgcaagc
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	taaatttteteagtteegtteeggttagtttgatggeeaatgetgegtgeagCCTCGGCG taaatttteteagtteegtteeggttagtttgatggeeaatgetgegtgeagCCTCGGCG taaatttteteagtteegtteeggttagtttgatggeeaatgetgegtgeagCCTCGGCG taaatttteteagtteeggtteeggttagtttgatggeeaatgetgegtgeagCCTCGGCG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	GAGGCCGGCATGCGTGTCGGCGTCGCTGTCGTCGGAGCGCGAGGCGGAGTACTACTCGCA GAGGCCGGCATGCGTGTCGGCGTCGCTGTCGTCGGAGCGCGAGGCGGAGTACTACTCGCA GAGGCCGGCATGCGTGTCGGCGTCGCTGTCGTCGGAGCGCGAGGCGGAGTACTACTCGCA GAGGCCGGCATGCGTGTCGGCGTCGCTGTCGTCGGAGCCGCAGGCGGAGTACTACTCGCA
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	GAGGCCGCCCACGCCGCTGCTGGACACCATCAACTACCCCGTCCACATGAAGAACCTGTC GAGGCCGCCCACGCCGCTGCTGGACACCATCAACTACCCCGTCCACATGAAGAACCTGTC GAGGCCGCCCACGCCGCTGCTGGACACCATCAACTACCCCGTCCACATGAAGAACCTGTC GAGGCCGCCCACGCCGCTGCTGGACACCATCAACTACCCCGTCCACATGAAGAACCTGTC
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	TGTGAAGGAGCTGCGGCAGCTGGCCGACGAGCTCCGGTCCGACGTCATCTTCCACGTCTC TGTGAAGGAGCTGCGGCAGCTGGCCGACGAGGTCCGGTCCGACGTCATCTTCCACGTCTC TGTGAAGGAGCTGCGGCAGCTGGCCGACGAGGTCCGGTCCGACGTCATCTTCCACGTCTC TGTGAAGGAGCTGCGGCAGCTGGCCGACGAGGTCCGGTCCGACGTCATCTTCCACGTCTC

w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CAAGACCGGCGGCCACCTCGGGTCCAGCCTCGGCGTGGTGGAGCTCACCGTCGCGCTGCA CAAGACCGGCGGCCACCTCGGGTCCAGCCTCGGCGTGGTGGAGCTCACCGTCGCGCTGCA CAAGACCGGCGGCCACCTCGGGTCCAGCCTCGGCGTGGTGGAGCTCACCGTCGCGCTGCA CAAGACCGGCGGCCACCTCGGGTCCAGCCTCGGCGTGGTGGAGCTCACCGTCGCGCTGCA
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CTACGTCTTCAACGCGCCGCAGGACCGCATCCTCTGGGACGTCGGCCACCAGgtacgctg CTACGTCTTCAACGCGCCGCAGGACCGCATCCTCTGGGACGTCGGCCACCAGgtacgctg CTACGTCTTCAACGCGCCGCAGGACCGCATCCTCTGGGACGTCGGCCACCAGgtacgctg CTACGTCTTCAACGCGCCGCAGGACCGCATCCTCTGGGACGTCGGCCACCAGgtacgctg
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	atgcggcatgggccgcgcgcgcggcatggctctgggtaacgtgcgctccatgtgagcgtg atgcggcatgggccgcgcgcgcggcatggctctgggtaacgtgcgctccatgtgagcgtg atgcggcatgggccgcgcgcgcggcatggctctgggtaacgtgcgctccatgtgagcgtg atgcggcatgggccgcgcgcgcggcatggctctgggtaacgtgcgctccatgtgagcgtg 
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ccgggcaggtcgcggacaggctagctaattaaccaccccggacccgggttttgtttg
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gattcgcgcgcatgcagTCGTACCCGCACAAGATCCTGACGGGGCGGCGCGACAAGATGC gattcgcgcgcatgcagTCGTACCCGCACAAGATCCTGACGGGGCGGCGCGACAAGATGC gattcgcgcgcatgcagTCGTACCCGCACAAGATCCTGACGGGGCGGCGCGACAAGATGC gattcgcgcgcatgcagTCGTACCCGCACAAGATCCTGACGGGGCGGCGCGACAAGATGC 
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CGACGATGCGGCAGACCAACGGCCTGGCGGGCTTCACCAAGCGCGCCGAGAGCGAGTACG CGACGATGCGGCAGACCAACGGCCTGGCGGGCTTCACCAAGCGCGCCGAGAGCGAGTACG CGACGATGCGGCAGACCAACGGCCTGGCGGGCTTCACCAAGCGCGCCGAGAGCGAGTACG CGACGATGCGGCAGACCAACGGCCTGGCGGGCTTCACCAAGCGCGCCGAGAGCGAGTACG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ACAGCTTCGGCACGGGCCACAGCTCCACCACCATCTCCGCGGCGCTCGGGATGGCGGTGG ACAGCTTCGGCACGGGCCACAGCTCCACCACCATCTCCGCGGCGCTCGGGATGGCGGTGG ACAGCTTCGGCACGGGCCACAGCTCCACCACCATCTCCGCGGCGCTCGGGATGGCGGTGG ACAGCTTCGGCACGGGCCACAGCTCCACCACCATCTCCGCGGCGCTCGGGATGGCGGTGG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	GCCGGGACCTCAAGGGCGGCAAGAACAACGTGGTCGCGGTGATCGGCGACGGCGCCGTGA GCCGGGACCTCAAGGGCGGCAAGAACAACGTGGTCGCGGTGATCGGCGACGGCGCCATGA GCCGGGACCTCAAGGGCGGCAAGAACAACGTGGTCGCGGTGATCGGCGACGGCGCCATGA GCCGGGACCTCAAGGGCGGCAAGAACAACGTGGTCGCGGTGATCGGCGACGGCGCCATGA
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CGCCCGGGCAGGCGTACGAGGCCATGAACAACGCCGGGTACCTGGACTCCGACATGATCG CGGCCGGGCAGGCGTACGAGGCCATGAACAACGCCGGGTACCTGGACTCCGACATGATCG CGGCCGGGCAGGCGTACGAGGCCATGAACAACGCCGGGTACCTGGACTCCGACATGATCG CGGCCGGGCAGGCGTACGAGGCCATGAACAACGCCGGGTACCTGGACTCCGACATGATCG

w5200	TCATCCTCAACGACAACAAGCAGGTGTCCTTGCCCACGGCGACTCTCGACGGGCCGGTGC
616B	TCATCCTCAACGACAACAAGCAGGTGTCCTTGCCCACGGCGACGCTCGACGGGCCGGTGC
w5200normal	TCATCCTCAACGACAACAAGCAGGTGTCCTTGCCCACGGCGACGCTCGACGGGCCGGTGC
Dxs1	TCATCCTCAACGACAACAAGCAGGTGTCCTTGCCCACGGCGACGCTCGACGGGCCGGTGC
616Bnormal	ACGACAACAAGCAGGTGTCCTTGCCCACGGCGACGCTCGACGGGCCGGTGC
w5200	CGCCCGTGGGCGCGCTCAGCAGCGCCCTCAGCAAGCTGCAGTCAAGCAGGCCGCTCAGGG
616B	CGCCCGTGGGCGCGCTCAGCAGCGCCCTCAGCAAGCTGCAGTCAAGCAGGCCGCTCAGGG
w5200normal	CGCCCGTGGGCGCGCTCAGCAGCGCCCTCAGCAAGCTGCAGTCAAGCAGGCCGCTCAGGG
Dxs1	CGCCCGTGGGCGCGCTCAGCAGCGCCCTCAGCAAGCTGCAGTCAAGCAGGCCGCTCAGGG
616Bnormal	CGCCCGTGGGCGCGCTCAGCAGCGCCCTCAGCAAGCTGCAGTCAAGCAGGCCGCTCAGGG
w5200	AGCTCAGGGAGGTGGCCAAGGtacgtccgcaaaaaccttggatgggacgctacatcaccc
616B	AGCTCAGGGAGGTGGCCAAGGtacgtccgcacaaaccttggatgggacgctacatcaccc
w5200normal	AGCTCAGGGAGGTGGCCAAGGtacgtccgcacaaaccttggatgggacgctacatcaccc
Dxs1	AGCTCAGGGAGGTGGCCAAGGtacgtccgcacaaaccttggatgggacgctacatcaccc
616Bnormal	AGCTCAGGGAGGTGGCCAAGGtacgtccgcacaaaccttggatgggacgctacatcaccc
w5200	tattgacagcccggccggataggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat
616B	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaa
W5200normal	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat
Dxs1	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat
616Bnormal	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	acacatggattggatgggattggaaaaaattatgaagaagtttgagctgtttgggattca acacatggattggat
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac cac aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac
w5200	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
616B	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
W5200normal	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
Dxs1	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
616Bnormal	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	tagtagtaatteetatagttgeaeatatttttttateaaateattaagataaataa
w5200	ccttgcctttggaattaaatggaaaactgtcaacagtcatcgggcagcagcagacgtaca
616B	ccttgcctttggaattaaatggaaaactgtcaacagtcatcgggcagcagcagacgtaca
w5200normal	ccttgcctttggaattaaatggaaaactgtcaacagtcatcgggcagcagcagacgtaca
Dxs1	ccttgcctttggaattaaatggaaaactgtcaacagtcatcgggcagcagcagacgtaca
616Bnormal	ccttgcctttggaattaaatggaaaactgtcaacagtcatcgggcagcagcagacgtaca
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	tgacgcgagctatggagcttcttgaatctactgcacgaaagcgtctgaatgaa

w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	tagtettagegaacatgecaaaataggetgegteagatgeagagtgaegtgeactaatet tagtettagegaacatgecaaaataggetgegteagatgeagagtgaegtgeactaatet tagtettagegaacatgecaaaataggetgegteagatgeagagtgaegtgeaetaatet tagtettagegaacatgecaaaataggetgegteagatgeagagtgaegtgeaetaatet tagtettagegaacatgecaaaataggetgegteagatgeagagtgaegtgeaetaatet
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gcttctagggggcatgcatggacacatgttcaccagaaaggccgatgacgaagcgtatac gcttctaggggggcatgcatggacacatgttcaccagaaaggccgatgacgaagcgtatac gcttctaggggggcatgcatggacacatgttcaccagaaaggccgatgacgaagcgtatac gcttctaggggggcatgcatggacacatgttcaccagaaaggccgatgacgaagcgtatac gcttctaggggggcatgcatggacacatgttcaccagaaaggccgatgacgaagcgtatac
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gagctagcattctagcaacagtccgtagattcgagtaatgcccactactaggcaaacttt gagctagcattctagcaacagtccgtagattcgagtaatgcccactactaggcaaacttt gagctagcattctagcaacagtccgtagattcgagtaatgcccactactaggcaaacttt gagctagcattctagcaacagtccgtagattcgagtaatgcccactactaggcaaacttt gagctagcattctagcaacagtccgtagattcgagtaatgcccactactaggcaaacttt
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gtataaacaaagctactcaaagcatggatgatggatctcaggtcgcagcaagttgactct gtataaacaaagctactcaaagcatggatgatggatctcaggtcgcagcaagttgactct gtataaacaaagctactcaaagcatggatgatggatctcaggtcgcagcaagttgactct gtataaacaaagctactcaaagcatggatgatggatggat
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	agaaatagtttatcatgctactcgagctgtatcca-gtttgactgacattggttcatctt agaaatagtttatcatgctactcgagctgtatccaagtttgactgac
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ctactggactggtcataatattacctgggctaggttttgaccggcccattcttgttgggc ctactggactgg
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	cgacaaggattgtggaaggaatgggcggcccaggtttgcagctctgagtctctgaccgat cgacaaggattgtggaaggaatgggcggcccaggtttgcagctctgagtctctgaccgat cgacaaggattgtggaaggaatgggcggcccaggtttgcagctctgagtctctgaccgat cgacaaggattgtggaaggaatgggcggcccaggtttgcagctctgagtctctgaccgat
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	cgctggcgtgcgtgcttgtgcttgtgcaggGAGTGACGAAGCAGATCGGTGGCTCAGTGC cgctggcgtgcgtgcttgtgcttgtgcaggGAGTGACGAAGCAGATCGGTGGCTCAGTGC cgctggcgtgcgtgcttgtgcttgtgcaggGAGTGACGAAGCAGATCGGTGGCTCAGTGC cgctggcgtgcgtgcttgtgcttgtgcaggGAGTGACGAAGCAGATCGGTGGCTCAGTGC
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ACGAGCTGGCGGCGAAGGTGGACGAGTACGCCCGCGGCATGATCAGCGGGCCCGGCTCCT ACGAGCTGGCGGCGAAGGTGGACGAGTACGCCCGCGGCATGATCAGCGGGCCCGGCTCCT ACGAGCTGGCGGCGAAGGTGGACGAGTACGCCCGCGGCATGATCAGCGGGCCCGGCTCCT ACGAGCTGGCGGCGAAGGTGGACGAGTACGCCCGCGGCATGATCAGCGGGCCCGGCTCCT

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w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CGCTCTTCGAGGAGCTCGGTCTCTACTACATCGGCCCCGTCGACGGCCACAACATCGACG CGCTCTTCGAGGAGCTCGGTCTCTACTACATCGGCCCCGTCGACGGCCACAACATCGACG CGCTCTTCGAGGAGCTCGGTCTCTACTACATCGGCCCCGTCGACGGCCACAACATCGACG CGCTCTTCGAGGAGCTCGGTCTCTACTACATCGGCCCCGTCGACGGCCACAACATCGACG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ACCTCATCACCATCCTCAACGACGTCAAGAGCACCAAGACCACCGGCCCCGTCCTCATCC ACCTCATCACCATCCTCAACGACGTCAAGAGCACCAAGACCACCGGCCCCGTCCTCATCC ACCTCATCACCATCCTCAACGACGTCAAGAGCACCAAGACCACCGGCCCCGTCCTCATCC ACCTCATCACCATCCTCAACGACGTCAAGAGCACCAAGACCACCGGCCCCGTCCTCATCC
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ACGTCGTCACCGAGAAGGGCCGCGGCTACCCCTACGCCGAGCGAG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ACGGTacaacgcaccacatgagctagcatatgtgccactgtttgcctgttgcacagcaca ACGGTacaacgcaccacatgagctagcatatgtgccactgtttgcctgttgcacagcaca ACGGTacaacgcaccacatgagctagcatatgtgccactgtttgcctgttgcacagcaca ACGGTacaacgcaccacatgagctagcatatgtgccactgtttgcctgttgcacagcaca
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gatcgtaccccgaccggaatctgtgcgtcatcttggctctgttgtttgatgcgtgcg
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gtgcaggtGTCGCCAAGTTTGATCCGGCGACCGGGAAGCAGTTCAAGTCCCCCGCCAAGA gtgcaggtGTCGCCAAGTTTGATCCGGCGACCGGGAAGCAGTTCAAGTCCCCCGCCAAGA gtgcaggtGTCGCCAAGTTTGATCCGGCGACCGGGAAGCAGTTCAAGTCCCCCCGCCAAGA gtgcaggtGTCGCCAAGTTTGATCCGGCGACCGGGAAGCAGTTCAAGTCCCCCGCCAAGA
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	2641 CGCTGTCCTACACCAACTACTTCGCCGAGGCGCTAATCGCCGAGGCGGAGCAGGACAGCA CGCTGTCCTACACCAACTACTTCGCCGAGGCGCTCATCGCCGAGGCGGAGCAGGACAGCA CGCTGTCCTACACCAACTACTTCGCCGAGGCGCTCATCGCCGAGGCGGAGCAGGACAGCA CGCTGTCCTACACCAACTACTTCGCCGAGGCGCTCATCGCCGAGGCGGAGCAGGACAGCA
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	AGATCGTGGCCATCCACGCGGCCATGGGCGGCGGCACGGGGCTCAACTACTTCCTCCGCC AGATCGTGGCCATCCACGCGGCCATGGGCGGCGCACGGGGCTCAACTACTTCCTCCGCC AGATCGTGGCCATCCACGCGGCCATGGGCGGCGGCACGGGGCTCAACTACTTCCTCCGCC AGATCGTGGCCATCCACGCGGCCATGGGCGGCGCGCGCGGGGCTCAACTACTTCCTCCGCC
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	GCTTCCCCAACCGGTGCTTCGACGTCGGGATCGCGGAGCAGCACGCCGTCACGTTCGCGG GCTTCCCCAACCGGTGCTTCGACGTCGGGATCGCGGAGCAGCACGCCGTCACGTTCGCGG GCTTCCCCGAACCGGTGCTTCGACGTCGGGATCGCGGAGCAGCACGCCGTCACGTTCGCGG GCTTCCCCAGCCGGTGCTTCGACGTCGGGATCGCGGAGCAGCACGCCGTCACGTTCGCGG

w5200 C   616B C   w5200normal C   Dxs1 C   616Bnormal	CGGCCTGGCCTGCGAGGGCCTCAAGCCCTTCTGCGCCATCTACTCGTCTTTCCTGCAGC CGGCCTGGCCT
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	GCGGCTACGACCAGGTgcgcacgcgcgtgtgcccgccgggccgggccgttcttcgcatt GCGGCTACGACCAGGTgcgcacgcgcgcgtgtgcccgccgggccggtctttcgcatt GCGGCTACGACCAGGTgcgcacgcgcgtgtgcccgccgggccgggccgttcttcgcatt GCGGCTACGACCAGGTgcgcacgcggccgtgtgcccgccgggccgggccgttcttcgcatt
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	tgcttgctgctcgatcgtttcgttttcttctttgtgcgggcgcggtcctcgactgacgc tgcttgctgctcgatcgtttcgtt
W5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	cgtacgcacgtcgccgatgggccggtgtggggtggtggcgcaggtcgTGCACG cgtacgcacgtcgccgatgggccggtgtggggggggggg
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	ACGTCAATCTGCAGAAGCTACCGGTAAGGTTCGCCATGGACAGGGCCGGGCTGGTCGGCG ACGTCAATCTGCAGAAGCTACCGGTAAGGTTCGCCATGGACAGGGCCGGGCTGGTCGGCG ACGTCAATCTGCAGAAGCTACCGGTAAGGTTCGCCATGGACAGGGCCGGGCTGGTCGGCG ACGTCGATCTGCAGAAGCTACCGGTGCGGTTCGCCATGGACAGGGCCGGGCTGGTCGGCG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CGGACGGGCCGACCCACTGCGGCGCGTTCGACGTCGCGTACATGGCCTGCCT
w5200 616B w5200normal TGGTCGTC Dxs1 616Bnormal	TGGTCGTCATGGCCCCGTCCGACGAGGCCGAGCTCTGCCACATGGTCGCCACAGCCGCGG TGGTCGTCATGGCCCCGTCCGACGAGGCCGAGCTCTGCCACATGGTCGCCACAGCCGCGG CATGGCCCCGTCCGACGAGGCCGAGCTCTGCCACATGGTCGCCACAGCCGCGG TGGTCGTCATGGCCCCGTCCGACGAGGCCGAGCTCTGCCACATGGTCGCCACCGCCGCGG
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	CAATCGACGACCGCCCGTCCTGCTTCCGCTACCCGAGAGGCAACGGCGTTGGCGTCCCGT CAATCGACGACCGCCCGTCCTGCTTCCGCTACCCGAGAGGCAACGGCGTTGGCGTCCCGT CAATCGACGACCGCCCGTCCTGCTTCCGCTACCCGAGAGGCAACGGCGTTGGCGTCCCGT CCATCGACGACCGCCCGTCCTGCTTCCGCTACCCGAGAGGCAACGGCGTTGGCGTCCCGT
w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	TGCCGCCCAACTACAAAGACACTCCCCTCGAGGTATGTAT

w5200	TTACTCATTTTTTATCAATCGGGGATCTTCAGTTTTGGTAATCGGCCTATATAGGTCGGC
616B w5200pormal	TTACTCATTTTTTATCAATCGGGGATCTTCAGTTTTGGTAATCGGCCTATATAGGTCGGC
Dxs1	TTACTCATTTTTTTTTCAATCGGGGGATCTTCAGTTTTGGTAATCGGCCTATATAGGTCGGC
616Bnormal	
w5200	AAAGGCAGGATCCTGCTGGAGGGCGACCGGGTGG <mark>CG</mark> CTGCTGGGGTACGGGTCGGCAGTG
616B	AAAGGCAGGATCCTGCTGGAGGGCGACCGGGTGGTGCTGCTGGGGTACGGGTCGGCAGTG
Dxs1	AAAGGCAGGATCCTGCTGGAGGGCGACCGGGTGGCGCGCTGCTGGGGTACGGGTCGGCAGTG
616Bnormal	
w5200	CAGTACTGCCTGACCGCCGCGTCCCTGGTGCAGCGCCACGGCCTCAAGGTCACCGTCGCC
616B	
w5200normal Dxs1	CAGTACTGCCTGACCGCCGCCCCGGTGCCAGGGCCACGGCCTCAAGGTCACCGTCGCC
616Bnormal	
w5200	GACGCGAGGTTCTGCAAGCCGCTGGACCACGCCCTGATCAGGAGCCTGGCCAAGTCCCAC
616B	GACGCGAGGTTCTGCAAGCCGCTGGACCACGCCCTGATCAGGAGCCTGGCCAAGTCCCAC
Dxs1	GACGCGAGGTTCTGCAAGCCGCTGGACCACGCCCTGATCAGGAGCCTGGCCAAGTCCCAC GACGCGAGGTTCTGCAAGCCGCTGGACCACGCCCTGATCAGGAGCCTGGCCAAGTCCCAC
616Bnormal	
w5200	GAGGTGCTCATCACCGTGGAGGAAGGCTCCATCGGAGGGTTCGGCTCGCACGTCGCCCAG
616B w5200pormal	GAGGTGCTCATCACCGTGGAGGAAGGCTCCATCGGAGGGTTCGGCTCGCACGTCGCCCAG
Dxs1	GAGGTGCTCATCACCGTGGAGGAAGGCTCCATCGGCGGGTTCGGCTCGCACGTCGCCCAG
616Bnormal	
w5200	TTCATGGCCCTGGACGGCCTTCTTGACGGCAAACTCAAGgcaagtctcacactagctagc
616B w5200pormal	TTCATGGCCCTGGACGGCCTTCTTGACGGCAAACTCAAGgcaagtctcacactagctagc
Dxs1	TTCATGGCCCTGGACGGCCTTCTCGACGGCAAACTCAAGgcaagtctcacctagctagc
616Bnormal	
w5200	tgctcggtcgccctaatgataacgagagagagagagaaaaaaactccgaactccatcttt
616B w5200normal	
Dxs1	tgeteggtegeeetaatgataacgagagagagagagagaaaaaaatecgaactecatettt
616Bnormal	
w5200	agetgacaagtgatgaactegacttttatttgggtgggtgcagTGGCGACCGCTGGTG
w5200normal	agetgacaagtgatgaaetegaettttatttgggtgggtgeagTGGCGAECGETGG
Dxs1	agctgacaaaagtgatgaactcgacttttatttgggtggg
616Bnormal	
w5200	CTTCCTGACAGGTACATCGACCATGGATCGCCGGCCGATCAGCTGGGCCGAGGCTGGGCTG
o16B w5200normal	CIICCIGACAGGIACAICGACCAIGGAICGCCGGCCGATCAGCTGGCCGAGGCTGGGCTG
Dxs1	CTTCCTGACAGGTACATCGACCATGGATCGCCGGCCGGATCAGCTGGCCGAGGCTGGGCTG
616Bnormal	
w5200	ACGCCGTCACACATCGCCGCGTCGGTGTTCAACATCCTGGGGCAGAACAGGGAGGCTCTT
616B w5200norm=1	AUGUUGIUACACATCGCCGCGTCGGTGTTCAACATCCTGGGGCAGA GGAGGCTCTT ACGCCGTCACACATCGCCGCGTCGCTCTTCAACATCCTGGGGCAGA GGAGGCTCTT
Dxs1	ACGCCGTCACACATCGCCGCGTCGGTGTTCAACATCCTGGGGCAGAACAGGGAGGCTCTT
616Bnormal	

w5200 616B w5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	GCCATCATGGCAGTGCCTAACGCGTAGaacttgtgctgatcttggcctatagagatggtt GCCATCATGGCAGTGCCTAACGCGTAGaacttgtgctgatctgggcctatagagatggtt GCCATCATGGCAGTGCCTAACGCGTAGaacttgtgctgatcttggcctatagagatggtt GCCATCATGGCAGTGCCAAACGCGTAGaacttgtgctgatctgggcctatagagatgatt
w5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gtacattttgtcgttaactagagtgtctgaacttgggagattagtcttctttggatgaaa gtacattttgtcgttaactagagtgtctgaacttgggagattagtcttctttggatgaaa gtacattttgtcgttaactagagtgtctgaacttgggagattagtcttctttggatgaaa gtacattttgtcgttaactagagtgtctgaacttgggagattagtcttctttggatgaaa
W5200 616B W5200normal Dxs1 616Bnormal	gtgtcgccggaacaacagttaccg gtgtcgccggaacaacagttaccg gtgtcgccggaacaacagttaccg gtgtcgccggaacaacagttaccg

*Figure A1:* Multiple sequence alignment of Dxs1 alleles from normal and mutant maize seedlings. Dxs1: B73 sequence. Intron sequences are in small cap and exon sequences are in all caps. Grey shading highlights the differences between sequences. Dashes (-) indicate gaps inserted to optimized the alignment

w5200	tattgacagcccggccggataggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat
616B	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaa
W5200normal	${\tt tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat$
Dxs1	${\tt tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat$
616Bnormal	${\tt tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat}$
612A	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaa
612Anormal	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaa
612M	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaa
<i>612M</i> normal	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaagggcttgttcggttattcccaat
612N	tcttgacagcccggccggttaggcaagcgccacgtaa
612Nnormal	tettgacageceggeeggttaggeaagegeeaegtaa
w5200	acacatggattggatgggattggaaaaaattatgaagaagtttgagctgtttgggattca
616B	
<i>w5200</i> normal	acacatggattggatgggattggaaaaaattatgaagaagtttgagctgtttgggattca
Dxs1	${\tt a} {\tt c} {\tt {\tt c$
616Bnormal	${\tt a} {\tt c} {\tt {\tt c$
612A	
612Anormal	
612M	
612Mnormal	a cacatgg attgg attgg a a a a a a a ttatga a gaagtttg a g ctgtttggg attca
612N	
612Nnormal	

w5200	aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac
616B	cac
w5200normal	aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac
Dxs1	aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac
616Bnormal	aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac
612A	cac
612Anormal	cac
612M	cac
612Mnormal	aacccatccaatcccgctcaatccacatggattgagagctaaccgaacaagccctaacac
612N	cac
612Nnormal	cac

#### Characterization of a Classical W14 Albino Mutation and a Putative New Robertson's Mutator-Induced Allele in Maize (Zea Mays)

w5200	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
616B	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
W5200normal	${\tt gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat$
Dxs1	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
616Bnormal	${\tt gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat$
612A	${\tt gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat$
612Anormal	gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat
612M	${\tt gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat$
612Mnormal	${\tt gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat$
612N	${\tt gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat$
612Nnoraml	${\tt gtcaaatttccagactgtcctcgttctcacggaagcgcgtagattttctggaatcttgat$

*Figure A2:* Multiple sequence alignment of MITE region in Dxs1 alleles from normal and mutant maize seedlings. Dxs1: B73 sequence. Intron sequences are lower case and exon sequences are upper case. Dashes (-) indicate the deletion of MITE transposable element sequences leaving a TAA footprint.