# Genetic studies of a male-sterile, female-fertile soybean mutant

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### ABSTRACT

Studies on a new spontaneous male-sterile / female-fertile soybean mutant identified by the Embrapa Soybean breeding program were carried out in Londrina, PR. The mutant showing segregation for male-sterility (BR93-12879) was selected within  $F_4$  progeny lines derived from the IAS-5 (3) X OCEPAR 9-SS1 cross performed in 1993. The  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  generations of cross among heterozygous plants of the BR93-12879 line and recessive homozygous plants (male-sterile) of the T 266H ( $ms_1ms_1$ ), T 259H ( $ms_2ms_2$ ), T 273H ( $ms_3ms_3$ ), T 274H ( $ms_4ms_4$ ), T 277H ( $ms_5ms_5$ ) and T 295H ( $ms_6ms_6$ ) lines were studied to identify whether the new mutation is conditioned by a new allele or by a mutation in one of the six loci already described in the literature. The  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  plants from the crosses were visually classified as male-sterile or male-fertile. Results from the allele test and inheritance study among the mutant genotype and the recessive homozygous male-sterile lines ( $ms_1$ ,  $ms_2$ ,  $ms_3$ ,  $ms_4$ ,  $ms_5$  and  $ms_6$ ) showed that a single recessive gene controls the male-sterile trait of BR93-12879. This gene is allele to the already described  $ms_1$ -gene and resulted from a genetic mutation in the *ms*-loci.

KEY WORDS: Glycine max, genetics.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Male-sterile / female-fertile mutations are found in many cultivated plant species, but their detection in soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) is relatively recent. Since the description of the first completely male-sterile mutant in soybean (Brim and Young, 1971), genetic and cytogenetic studies have identified six independent loci with pairs of recessive alleles conditioning male-sterility. The following alleles have been identified in these studies:  $ms_1ms_1$  in genotype T 260H (Brim and Young, 1971), the  $ms_2ms_2$  in T 259H (Bernard and Creemens, 1975), the  $ms_3ms_3$ in T 273H (Palmer et al., 1980),  $ms_4ms_4$  in T 274H (Delannay and Palmer, 1982),  $ms_5ms_5$  in T 277H (Buss, 1983) and  $ms_6ms_6$  in T 295H (Skorupska and Palmer, 1989).

The male-sterile / female-fertile trait may contribute to genetic studies and facilitate the production of many hybrid seeds necessary for breeding programs where recurrent selection is used.

Several male-sterile genotypes were selected within segregant soybean populations from the Embrapa Soybean breeding program at Londrina PR. BR93-12879 is a spontaneous mutation detected during the population development process and was selected due to its excellent agronomic performance. This study was planned to investigate the inheritance of the BR93-12879 male-sterile trait. Allele tests between this line and the known sources of male sterility genes were carried out to check whether this mutation defines a new locus controlling the character or represents an independent mutation in the already described loci.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Allele tests were performed to investigate the inheritance of the male-sterile spontaneous mutation of BR93-12879. The male-sterile mutants  $ms_1$ ,  $ms_2$ ,  $ms_3$ ,  $ms_4$ ,  $ms_5$  and  $ms_6$  already identified, respectively, in T 266H (Boerma and Cooper, 1978), T 259H, T 273H, T 274H, T 277H e T 295H lines were used. T 266H was used instead of T 260H due to its greater female fertility. Line BR93-12879 was identified in 1993 in a F<sub>4</sub> progeny test selected from the segregant population of the IAS-5(3) X OCEPAR 9-SS1 cross. BR93-12879 seeds segregated for the male-sterile trait and six lines were obtained from the Soybean Germplasm Bank of Embrapa Soybean at Londrina PR.

The  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  generations derived from crosses involving BR93-12879 plants heterozygous for male sterility and the six lines were studied in experiments carried out at Embrapa Soybean in 1998, 1999 and 2000. The heterozygous BR93-12879 plants were used as male parent in the crosses.

The parents used in the crosses and the  $F_1$  plants were cultivated in a greenhouse. The  $F_2$  and  $F_3$ generations were conducted in the field with progeny identification. At maturity, the  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  plants of each progeny were visually classified as normal male-fertile phenotype or male-sterile. The frequencies of plants in each class was recorded.

A chi-square test  $(\chi^2)$  (LeClerg et al., 1939) was used to analyze the frequency distribution of plants in the two classes and test the hypotheses of monogenic or digenic inheritance.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Results obtained from the  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  generations of crosses involving the BR93-12879 mutant and the known male-sterile lines showed that male sterility in the BR93-12879 is monogenic inherited controlled by a pair of recessive alleles that condition male-sterility.

These results are in agreement with studies that identified six loci with recessive alleles that condition male-sterility in soybean genotypes (Brim and Young, 1971; Bernard and Creemens, 1975; Palmer et al. 1980; Delannay and Palmer, 1982; Buss, 1983; Skorupska and Palmer, 1989).

Several segregation ratios may appear in the  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  generations of the studied crosses. If the mutant gene is allelic to one of the genes already described for male sterility, a 1:1 ratio of fertile and sterile plants is expected in the  $F_1$  and a 3:1 ratio in the in the  $F_2$ . If two independent heterozygous loci, each with two completely dominant alleles for fertility, are involved in the control of the trait, no male-sterile plant is expected in the  $F_1$  generation. In the  $F_2$  generation a 1:1 ratio is expected of families presenting 3:1 and 9:7 segregation ratios of fertile and sterile plants.

The occurrence of male-sterile  $F_1$  plants was observed only in the T 266H x BR93-12879 cross at the ratio of seven normal to five sterile plants. The segregation in the  $F_1$  generation at the expected 1:1 ratio was an indication that the mutant is an allele in the  $ms_1$  locus of the T 266H line. In a total of 223 plants from the  $F_2$  population, 169 fertile and 54 male-sterile individuals were observed (Table 1). The high homogeneity and the non-significant deviation from the expected 3:1 segregation ratio proved that the male-sterile trait in BR93-12879 is inherited as a recessive gene segregating in the  $ms_1$  locus. These data were confirmed by the results from the  $F_3$  family segregation, where no significant difference was found between the expected and the observed 3:1 segregation ratio (Table 2). The available data did not allow any inference as to whether the mutation in BR93-12879 and the  $ms_1$  locus of T 266H carry identical alleles. Genetic studies by Brim and Young (1971); Palmer and Winger (1975); Boerma and Cooper (1978); Palmer et al. (1978); Yee and Jian (1983); Skorupska and Palmer (1987, 1988), reported seven independent mutations for the  $ms_1$  locus.

The  $F_2$  generation of the cross between the T 259H, T 273H, T 274H, T 277H and T 295H genotypes with the BR93-12879 tester line showed 3:1 and 9:7 segregation ratios among the progenies (Table 1). Results from the chi-square tests and the absence of male-sterile  $F_1$  plants were good indicators of  $ms_2$ ,  $ms_3$ ,  $ms_4$ ,  $ms_5$  and  $ms_6$  loci independent segregation. Segregation within the  $F_3$  families crosses confirms the hypothesis of no allelism among the referred loci (Table 2).

## CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the genetic segregation results obtained from the crosses involving the male-sterile / female-fertile BR93-12879 soybean line:

1. The male-sterile trait in the BR93-12879 line has single locus Mendelian inheritance controlled by recessive homozygote alleles.

2. The male-sterile mutant represents a mutation in the  $ms_1$  locus, allelic to the  $ms_1$  gene.

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<b>Table 1</b> – Plants segregation of $F_2$ proge	geny crosses between the genotypes T 266H ( $ms_1$ ), T 259H ( $ms_2$ ), T
273H ( $ms_3$ ), T 274H ( $ms_4$ ), T 277H	$(ms_5)$ , T 295H $(ms_6)$ and BR93-12879 $(ms_1)$ line.

	Number of plants					Number	of plants			
Cross combination	Fertile	Sterile	$df^{\prime 1}$	$\chi^2$ (3:1) <sup>2</sup>	$P^{/3}$	Fertile	Sterile	df	$\chi^{2}(9:7)$	Р
ms1 ms1 x BR93-12879										
Total			5	3,47	0,63					
Pooled	169	54	1	0,07	0,79					
Homogeneity			4	3,40	0,49					
ms2 ms2 x BR93-12879										
Total			4	1,61	0,81			3	1,62	0,65
Pooled	142	44	1	0,18	0,67	109	74	1	0,81	0,37
Homogeneity			3	1,43	0,70			2	0,81	0,67
ms3 ms3 x BR93-12879										
Total			-	-	-			3	2,18	0,54
Pooled	45	12	1	0,47	0,49	202	145	1	0,54	0,46
Homogeneity			-	-	-			2	1,64	0,44
ms4 ms4 x BR93-12879										
Total			2	0,85	0,65			3	1,90	0,59
Pooled	89	24	1	0,85	0,36	128	55	1	0,01	0,92
Homogeneity			1	0	1			2	1,89	0,39
ms5 ms5 x BR93-12879									<i>,</i>	,
Total			3	0,23	0,97			2	0,95	0,62
Pooled	126	42	1	0	1	83	61	1	0,11	0,74
Homogeneity			2	0,23	0,89			1	0,84	0,36
ms6 ms6 x BR93-12879				,	<i>,</i>				<i>,</i>	,
Total			2	0,66	0,72			4	2,76	0,60
Pooled	77	25	1	0,01	0,92	153	102	1	1,46	0,23
Homogeneity		-	1	0,65	0,42		• -	3	1,30	0,73

<sup>1/</sup> Degrees of Freedom; <sup>2/</sup> Chi-square test ( $\chi^2$ ); <sup>3/</sup> Probability.

**Table 2.** Plants segregation of  $F_3$  progeny crosses between the genotypes T 266H ( $ms_1$ ), T 259H ( $ms_2$ ), T 273H ( $ms_3$ ), T 274H ( $ms_4$ ), T 277H ( $ms_5$ ), T 295H ( $ms_6$ ) and BR93-12879 ( $ms_1$ ) line.

	Segregation 3:1					Segregation 9:7									
Cross combination	Number of plants				Number of plants Number of plants										
Closs combination	Fertile	Sterile	df <sup>1</sup>	$\chi^2 (3:1)^2$	P <sup>/3</sup>	Fertile	Sterile	df	$\chi^{2}(3:1)$	Р	Fertile	Sterile	df	$\chi^2$ (9:7)	Р
ms1 ms1x BR93-12879															
Total			5	1,29	0,94										
Pooled	849	266	1	0,78	0,38										
Homogeneity			4	0,51	0.97										
ms2 ms2x BR93-12879															
Total			-	-	-			3	1,48	0,69			3	1,24	0,74
Pooled	95	30	1	0,07	0,79	313	91	1	1,32	0,25	222	157	1	0,83	0,36
Homogeneity			-	-	-			2	0,16	0,92			2	0,41	0,81
ms3 ms3x BR93-12879															
Total			-	-	-			3	0,78	085			3	0,23	0,97
Pooled	131	40	1	0,24	0,62	497	162	1	0,06	0,81	495	394	1	0,12	0,73
Homogeneity			-	-	-			2	0,72	0,70			2	0,11	0,95
ms4 ms4x BR93-12879															
Total			-	-	-			2	0,05	0,98			2	0,44	0,80
Pooled	121	43	1	0,13	0,72	290	99	1	0,04	0,84	219	177	1	0,14	0,71
Homogeneity			-	-	-			1	0,01	0,92			1	0,30	0,58
ms5 ms5x BR93-12879															
Total			2	0,25	0,88			2	0,22	0,90			2	0,15	0,93
Pooled	374	122	1	0,04	0,84	285	94	1	0,01	0,92	241	186	1	0,01	0,92
Homogeneity			1	0,21	0,65			1	0,21	0,65			1	0,14	0,71
ms6 ms6x BR93-12879															
Total			2	0,11	0,95			3	0,30	0,96			3	0,69	0,88
Pooled	235	76	1	0,05	0,82	192	63	1	0,05	0,82	137	96	1	0,62	0,43
Homogeneity			1	0,06	0,81			2	0,25	0,88			2	0,07	0,97

<sup>1/</sup> Degrees of Freedom; <sup>2/</sup> Chi-square test ( $\chi^2$ ); <sup>3/</sup> Probability.

### **RESUMO**

### Estudos genéticos de um mutante machoestéril, fêmea-fértil em soja

Foram conduzidos estudos genéticos com um novo mutante espontâneo de soja macho-estéril / fêmeafértil identificado no programa de melhoramento da Embrapa Soja, em Londrina-PR. O mutante apresentando segregação para macho-esterilidade (BR93-12879), foi selecionado em linhagens de teste de progênies, plantas- $F_4$ , provenientes do cruzamento IAS-5(3) X OCEPAR 9-SS1 realizado em 1993. As gerações  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  e  $F_3$  de cruzamentos entre plantas heterozigotas da linhagem BR93-12879 e plantas homozigotas recessivas (macho-estéreis) das linhagens T 266H ( $ms_1ms_1$ ), T 259H ( $ms_2ms_2$ ), T 273H ( $ms_3ms_3$ ), T 274H ( $ms_4ms_4$ ), T 277H ( $ms_5ms_5$ ) e T 295H ( $ms_6ms_6$ ) foram estudadas objetivando identificar se a nova mutação é condicionada por um novo alelo ou por uma mutação é condicionada por um novo alelo ou por uma mutação ocorrida em um dos seis locos já descritos. As plantas  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  e  $F_3$  dos cruzamentos foram visualmente classificadas como apresentando fenótipo normal de fertilidade masculina ou macho-estéril. Os resultados obtidos no teste de alelismo e estudo de herança

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entre o genótipo mutante e as linhagens machoestéreis em homozigose recessiva ( $ms_1, ms_2, ms_3, ms_4, ms_5$  e  $ms_6$ ) forneceram evidências de que a característica macho-estéril da linhagem BR93– 12879 possui herança mendeliana simples recessiva e representa uma mutação gênica ocorrida no locoms, alélica ao gene  $ms_1$  já descrito.

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