

O37 Independent mutations in a single locus, the transcriptional factor *MYB10*, control natural variation in fruit color among *Fragaria* species

Cristina Castillejo¹, Veronika Waurich^{2,3}, Henning Wagner^{2,3}, Rubén Ramos¹, Juan C. Triviño⁴, Julie Caruana⁵, Zhongchi Liu⁵, David Posé⁶, Tuomas Toivainen⁷, Timo Hytönen⁷, Klaus Olbricht², José F. Sánchez-Sevilla¹, Iraida Amaya¹

¹Genómica y Biotecnología, IFAPA Centro de Málaga, Málaga, Spain, ²Hansabred GmbH & Co. KG, Dresden, Germany, ³Institut für Botanik, Technische Universität Dresden, 01062 Dresden, Germany, ⁴Sistemas Genómicos, Valencia, Spain, ⁵Department of Cell Biology and Molecular Genetics, University of Maryland, MD 20742, USA, ⁶Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, IHSM-UMA-CSIC, Málaga, Spain, ⁷Department of Agricultural Sciences, Viikki Plant Science Centre (ViPS), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

Corresponding author: Iraida Amaya (iraida.amaya@juntadeandalucia.es)

External and internal fruit color are important traits in strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.) breeding programs, where different preferences are sought depending on whether the fruits are produced for fresh consumption or processing. Therefore, there is a great interest in the development of predictive markers that effectively speed the development of new cultivars with increased consumer acceptance and/or which address processed fruit industry's preferences. In order to identify *loci* controlling fruit color variation, two mapping populations were generated: one crossing diploid *F. vesca* parents and another interspecific population between two octoploid species: the cultivated and the Chilean strawberry, *F. × ananassa* and *F. chiloensis*. Both populations allowed the detection of a QTL spanning a region of the *F. vesca* linkage group 1 (LG I) that includes the *MYB10* gene, a known key regulator of anthocyanin biosynthesis. Mapping by sequencing in the *F. vesca* population revealed an LTR retrotransposon inserted in the third exon of *FvMYB10*, which produces a premature stop codon, and co-segregates with white fruits in the entire population. Genotyping by Sanger sequencing of additional white-fruited *F. vesca* accessions resulted in the identification of another three independent mutations in *MYB10*, two of them not previously described¹. In octoploid strawberry, a major QTL on LG I-3 controls about 55% variation in internal flesh color and is associated with an insertion in the promoter region of *FcMYB10*. Similar insertions have been detected in other *F. chiloensis* accessions bearing white fruits. In all cases, transient over-expression of *FvMYB10* restored anthocyanin biosynthesis and red color in fruit flesh and skin, indicating that lack of function of *MYB10* was the underlying cause of white fruits in all analyzed cases.

¹Hawkins, C., et al. (2016). Genome-scale DNA variant analysis and functional validation of a SNP underlying yellow fruit color in wild strawberry. *Sci. Rep.* 6, 29017.

This work was supported by grants RFP2015-00011-00-00 (Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and FEDER), EI.AVA.AVA201601.10 (IFAPA, FEDER funds) and by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (GoodBerry; grant agreement 714 number 679303). This study is also part of the joint research network SPIRED which was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF, FKZ 031A216A and B).