

## Short Communication

# A high proportion of beta-tocopherol in vitamin E is associated with poor seed longevity in rice produced under temperate conditions

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### Abstract

Seeds of 15 diverse rice accessions, representing *aus*, *indica*, *temperate japonica* and *tropical japonica* subpopulations, were produced under temperate climate conditions in Korea and used for vitamin E analysis and seed storage experiments at 45°C and 10.9% seed moisture content. High  $\gamma$ -tocotrienol was significantly positively correlated with seed longevity. In addition, a high  $\beta$ -tocopherol proportion relative to  $\delta$ -tocopherol was significantly negatively correlated with seed longevity. Using high-density single-nucleotide polymorphism marker data, DNA haplotype analysis showed clear allelic variations in the region of two S-adenosylmethionine synthetase genes: LOC\_Os04g42095 and LOC\_Os11g15410, which regulate the conversion of  $\delta$ -tocopherol into  $\beta$ -tocopherol. Four *indica* accessions with rare and subpopulation-specific alleles showed a 2.3-fold lower  $\beta$ -/ $\delta$ -tocopherol ratio compared with accessions from other subpopulations.

**Keywords:**  $\beta$ -tocopherol, rice, seed longevity, vitamin E

### Introduction

During seed storage, lipid peroxy radicals cause membrane breakdown and cell ageing. Vitamin E, a group of eight homologues (four tocopherols and four tocotrienols), is a strong antioxidant that scavenges lipid peroxy radicals, hence they play a role in seed longevity (Sattler *et al.*, 2004; Chen *et al.*, 2015; Lee *et al.*, 2017). Our previous study using a diverse rice panel grown in the Philippines

indicated that the ratio of different vitamin E homologues rather than total vitamin E content is crucial in extending seed longevity (Lee *et al.*, 2017). In particular, a high proportion of  $\gamma$ -tocotrienol was correlated with high seed longevity. A better understanding of the molecular basis of seed longevity may help improve longevity and/or identify varieties that are short-lived in storage. We were therefore interested in understanding whether the relationship between vitamin E homologue ratios and seed longevity is still apparent when seeds are produced under different environmental conditions. In this study, we used seeds produced under temperate conditions to assess the correlation between seed longevity and vitamin E.

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**Table 1.** Correlation coefficients (*r*) between seed longevity parameters and proportions of vitamin E homologues for 15 diverse rice accessions.

Seed longevity parameter	Tocopherol				Tocotrienol				$\beta$ -/ $\delta$ -tocopherol ratio
	$\alpha$ -T	$\beta$ -T	$\gamma$ -T	$\delta$ -T	$\alpha$ -T <sub>3</sub>	$\beta$ -T <sub>3</sub>	$\gamma$ -T <sub>3</sub>	$\delta$ -T <sub>3</sub>	
$K_i$	-0.387 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.533*	0.358 <sup>ns</sup>	0.220 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.110 <sup>ns</sup>	0.097 <sup>ns</sup>	0.214 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.036 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.557*
Slope	-0.131 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.046 <sup>ns</sup>	0.209 <sup>ns</sup>	0.425 <sup>ns</sup>	0.163 <sup>ns</sup>	0.384 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.162 <sup>ns</sup>	0.201 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.279 <sup>ns</sup>
$p_{50}$	-0.477 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.740**	0.384 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.020 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.406 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.152 <sup>ns</sup>	0.516*	-0.061 <sup>ns</sup>	-0.567*

\* and \*\*, significant at  $P < 0.05$  and  $0.01$ , respectively. ns, not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ).

## Experimental

Seeds of 20 *Oryza sativa* accessions held in the T.T. Chang Genetic Resources Center at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), representing the five subpopulations of Indica and Japonica Variety Groups (Supplementary Table S1; IRRI, 2006a–q, 2007a–c) were grown in the experimental field of the Rural Development Administration (RDA), Republic of Korea (N35° latitude and E128° longitude) in 2016. During seed production, mean temperature and rainfall per day were 23.7°C and 6.3 mm, respectively. After dormancy-breaking (50°C, 5 d), seeds were germinated in seedling boxes and 30-d-old seedlings transplanted on 5 June 2016, with 300 × 150 mm<sup>2</sup> spacing. Fertilizer, insect, disease and weed control were according to standard procedures. Five accessions did not flower. Seeds of the other 15 accessions were harvested between 50 and 56 d after heading and dried at 25°C, 30–40% relative humidity (RH). A sample of 300 g seeds of each accession were sent to IRRI for seed storage experiments; remaining seeds were used for vitamin E analysis. Eight vitamin E homologues ( $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -,  $\gamma$ -,  $\delta$ -tocopherol/tocotrienol) in lipid extracts of brown rice were analysed by ultra-performance liquid chromatography (H-Class system, Waters, USA; Ko *et al.*, 2003). Individual homologues were determined at 298 nm excitation and 325 nm emission with a Lichrospher Si-60 column (250 × 4.6 mm i.d.; Merck Co. Germany) and quantified based on retention time and amounts of standards (Darmstadt, Germany; Helios, Singapore). Seed longevity parameters were determined at IRRI through standard storage experiments (Hay *et al.*, 2015, 2018). After moisture content (MC) equilibration at 20°C, 60% RH, seeds were heat-sealed inside aluminium foil bags and placed at 45°C. Samples were taken at 3-d intervals and tested for the ability to germinate on two layers of Whatman No. 1 filter paper in 90 mm-diameter Petri dishes. Additional samples were used for monitoring MC: ground seeds were weighed before and after 2 h oven-drying at 130°C (ISTA, 2018). The mean MC was 10.3% (mean of all accessions and sample times). Germination data were analysed by probit analysis in GenStat v. 18 (VSN International Ltd., Hemel

Hempstead, UK). Correlations between seed longevity parameters and proportion of vitamin E homologues were determined using STAR v2.0.1 (IRRI). Genomic information in the region of vitamin E-related genes were extracted from the 700k high-density single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) marker data (McCouch *et al.*, 2016).

The estimate for  $K_i$  (initial viability in normal equivalent deviates (NED)) ranged between 1.10 and 10.90 NED (mean 5.66 NED; Supplementary Table S1). The slope of the survival curves,  $-1/\sigma$ , ranged between 0.18 and 0.44 NED/d (mean 0.16 NED/d). Time for viability to fall to 50%,  $p_{50}$ , ranged between 5.73 and 34.58 d (mean 18.75 d). Total vitamin E content varied between 9.53 and 21.66 mg/kg brown rice (mean 15.80 mg/kg). The proportion of  $\gamma$ -tocotrienol was significantly positively correlated with  $p_{50}$  ( $r = 0.516$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ) (Table 1). In contrast, the proportion of  $\beta$ -tocopherol was significantly negatively correlated with  $K_i$  ( $r = -0.533$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ) and  $p_{50}$  ( $r = -0.740$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ). There was no significant correlation between  $-1/\sigma$  and any of the vitamin E homologues. Using the public rice genomes database (Mansueto *et al.*, 2017; Rice SNP-Seek Database: <http://snp-seek.irri.org/>, latest access on 26 January 2019), we determined the DNA haplotype of 12 accessions in the region of six known S-adenosylmethionine synthetase (SAM) genes which regulate the conversion of  $\delta$ -tocopherol into  $\beta$ -tocopherol (Sattler *et al.*, 2004). The association between haplotype and  $\beta$ -/ $\delta$ -tocopherol ratio was assessed. Clear allelic variations were observed in the region of two SAM genes: LOC\_Os04g42095 and LOC\_Os11g15410. Four accessions belonging to the indica subpopulation with the favourable haplotype (shaded green in Fig. 1) showed a 2.3-fold lower  $\beta$ -/ $\delta$ -tocopherol ratio (mean 0.49) compared with the eight accessions having the unfavourable haplotype (shaded grey) (mean 1.11).

## Discussion

Consistent with Lee *et al.* (2017), the proportion of  $\gamma$ -tocotrienol relative to other vitamin E homologues in the caryopses was significantly positively correlated with seed



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