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Poster Communication Abstract - 5.14

## EXPRESSION OF KXHKN4 AND KXHKN5 GENES IN K. BLOSSFELDIANA CV. 'MOLLY' RESULTS IN NOVEL COMPACT PLANT PHENOTYPES – TOWARDS A CISGENESIS ALTERNATIVE TO GROWTH RETARDANTS

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KNOX genes, plant architecture, overexpression, silencing

Many cultivars of K. blossfeldiana and interspecific hybrids derived from this species are very important for the horticultural plant industry. Kalanchoë ranked as top one in Denmark with over 42 million plants produced in 2007. A quality criterion for flowered pot plants is compactness; however, plants of many species (eg. Kalanchoë) have an elongated natural growth habit, which has to be reduced and controlled through the application of various growth retardants. From a breeder point of view, genetic engineering is the elite approach to generate new variation if adequate natural variation is absent in a given species and related ones. TALE (BEL and KNOX) and WOX classes of homeotic genes play a central role in plant development being involved in meristem establishment, self maintenance and organ differentiation and then putatively involved in plant architecture. The KNOX gene KxhKn4 (class II) and KxhKn5 (class I) were cloned from K. x houghtonii a species that express vegetative vivipary under long day condition. Overexpression (KxhKn4, KxhKn5) and silencing (KxhKn5) constructs were inserted by Agrobacteruim transformation in the commercially important Kalanchoe blossfeldiana cv. 'Molly'. Distint transgenic clones derived from all three constructs exhibited plant height variable from normal to extremely compact. Plant diameter was significantly reduced in the overexpressing clones with one exception for a KxhKn4 derived clone. Some lines had a relative higher number of branches per stem unit and flowering time comparable to untransformed cv 'Molly'. Moreover, overexpression of KxhKn4 resulted in plants with dark green leaves due to an elevated content of chlorophyll, a highly desired property in the ornamental plant industry. Overall, clones derived from silencing of KxhKn5 or overexpression of KxhKn4 showed a desirable aspect from an ornamental point of view. We present here a cisgenesis approach towards compact plants with improved quality as an alternative to chemical growth retardants.