



## Structure Genetical Plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*

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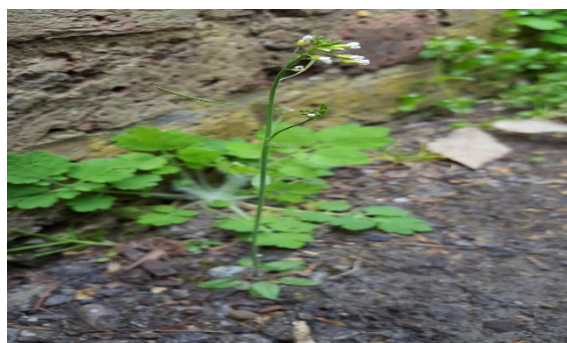
### Abstract

Decoding the genetic structure of *Arabidopsis thaliana* diversity throughout its geographical area provides a basis for explaining the population history of this model plant. *Arabidopsis thaliana* is studied as a model plant with many characteristics such as probable origin, local and global genetic diversity model, population structure, adaptation and so on. The purpose of this paper is to accurately assess the structure of the global population of *Arabidopsis thaliana*. The genetic structure of *Arabidopsis thaliana* populations in 16 populations of this species is examined by electrophoretic evaluation of 9 enzyme systems. The results show that the habit of dense growth of *Arabidopsis* rosette is maintained by convergent activities of ARABIDOPSIS THALIANA HOMEBOX GENE 1 (ATH1) and DELLA genes, which signal gibberellin.

**Keywords:** Genetics; Diversity; *Arabidopsis*; Della

### Introduction

*Arabidopsis thaliana* is a wild, annual and self-cultivating plant with a wide geographical area as a native species in Eurasia. In the last decade, this species has become the main model plant not only for molecular biology studies, but also for processing to the ecological and evolutionary basis of plant adaptation. Decoding the genetic structure of *A. thaliana* diversity across its geographical area is now a key goal because it describes its current ecological distribution, reflects its population history, and carefully designs and analyzes experimental populations to determine molecular mechanisms. Used to make it possible. Other studies have been conducted on the history of *A. thaliana* in East Asia and beyond. Nuclear analysis and chloroplasts of *A. thaliana* populations from China also show significant genetic diversity and geographical structure, hence the rapid spread of *A. thaliana* from west to east of Central Asia [1] Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

During the reproductive stage, rosette plants often produce a long inflorescence stem that may be adapted to facilitate seed dispersal. A clear example of a plant with a rosette habit of the model species is *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Despite extensive genetic and developmental studies, the genetic basis for this

major aspect of growth habit remains virtually unknown. An important indication is that vegetative internode length can be caused by interference with phytochrome signaling, as seen in phyA phyB double mutants, phyB phyD triple mutants, or phyB bop2 double mutants. However, phytochromes control a variety of processes throughout the shoot, and as a result, all of these mutant compounds have pleiotropic effects on plant growth [2] Figure 2.



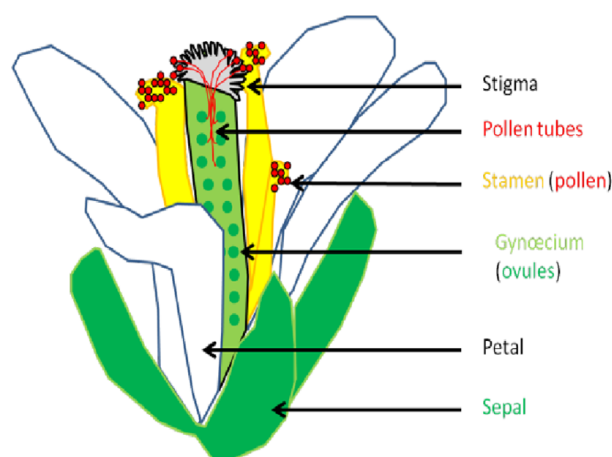
**Figure 2:** Rosette habit.

*Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. It has always been considered as a plant species for genetic research. This view has been confirmed in recent years. Because of the small size of the species genome it has been suitable as a tool in plant molecular genetics. It is therefore surprising that little is known about the genetics of the *A.thaliana* population except for a few traits. There are no published reports on the genetic structure of *A. thaliana* natural populations based on allozyme diversity [3] Figure 3.



**Figure 3:** *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh.

This paper presents the results of a large-scale study of the global population of *Arabidopsis thaliana* as an example of a natural creature that, like many others, exists in a predominantly continuous habitat that is much larger than the individual migration range. Participates in sexual reproduction (with a minimum of regularity), and exists to some extent as a common human affair, but has no agricultural purpose [4] Figure 4.



**Figure 4:** Sexual reproduction.

Understanding the amount and distribution of genetic diversity and structure in natural populations is fundamental to ecological genetic studies. The amount of genetic diversity within and between populations both affects and responds to responses to selective pressures and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and genetic drift, while research on population structure can be useful for understanding population dynamics. Historical events, etc., which in turn are highly influenced by environmental conditions [5] Figure 5.



**Figure 5:** Genetic diversity.

## Materials and Methods

### DNA Isolation, Sequencing and Genotyping

Genomic DNA was isolated from leaf samples collected in the field using a small Qiagen™ DNeasy Plant kit according to the manufacturer's protocol. DNA quality on agarose gel was 0.8% and measured using a nanodrop spectrophotometer. The same set of primer pairs was used to amplify the CP loci.

### Conclusion

*Arabidopsis thaliana* is a wild, annual and self-cultivating plant with a wide geographical area as a native species in Eurasia. During the reproductive stage, rosette plants often produce a long inflorescence stem that may be adapted to facilitate seed dispersal. A clear example of a plant with a rosette habit of the model species is *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. It has always been considered as a plant species for genetic research. This view has been confirmed in recent years. This paper presents the results of a large-scale study of the global population of *Arabidopsis thaliana* as an example of a natural creature that, like many others. Understanding the amount and distribution of genetic diversity and structure in natural populations is fundamental to ecological genetic studies.

## References

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