

Article

Breeding of the Dormant Thermosensitive Genic Male-Sterile Lines of Early Rice to Overcome Pre-Harvest Sprouting of the Hybrid Seeds

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Abstract: The pollen development of male-sterile lines should be conducted during the high temperature season to ensure the sterility of male-sterile line pollen and the safety of hybrid seed production in the breeding of thermosensitive genic male-sterile (TGMS) lines of early rice. However, the mature hybrid rice seeds are prone to pre-harvest sprouting (PHS) during hot, rainy days, which leads to the decrease of hybrid rice seed quality or a loss of utilization value. In this study, with an aim to bring a dormancy trait from the dormant genotype to the current low-dormant TGMS lines, a common wild rice “Chaling” (*Oryza rufipogon*), which has strong seed dormancy, a large black stigma, and a high exertion rate, was hybridized with the early rice TGMS line “Zhu 1S,” which often exhibits PHS. After screening for early maturing and seed dormancy, the early rice “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S,” with the characteristic of seed dormancy, were selected. The critical temperature of high temperature sterility for these two male-sterile lines was below 23.5 °C. The stigma of “Yezao S” was black and its exertion rate was 79.9%, while “Yezhuzao S” had a colorless stigma with an exertion rate of 76.8%. The expression of the genes *OsNCEDs* in “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S” were significantly higher than that in “Zhu 1S” the 15th day after heading, and the abscisic acid (ABA) content was also higher than that of “Zhu 1S” the 20th day after heading. The results indicated that introducing the dormancy characteristics from wild rice “Chaling” into the early rice TGMS lines was an effective way to prevent PHS.

Keywords: rice (*Oryza sativa* L.); seed; dormancy; thermosensitive genic male-sterile (TGMS) lines; pre-harvest sprouting (PHS); abscisic acid (ABA)

1. Introduction

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the main grain crops in the world. The rice growing regions in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and in South China allow for double cropping of early and late rice; these areas are also the main growing regions of hybrid rice. Thermosensitive genic male-sterile (TGMS) lines, male-sterile at restrictive (high) temperatures but male-fertile at permissive (low) temperatures [1,2], have been widely used in breeding two-line hybrid rice [3,4]. The high temperature season is the most stable period for pollen sterility in TGMS lines and is also the most secure period for hybrid seed production. However, under this condition, hybrid rice seeds are prone to pre-harvest sprouting (PHS) on rainy days [5,6]. “Zhu 1S” (*O. sativa* ssp. *indica*), which was bred in 1998, is a TGMS line of early rice [7,8]. Presently, there are 32 high-yielding hybrid rice combinations, which significantly improve the yield of early hybrid rice [9]. The first super hybrid early rice line approved by the state, “Zhuliangyou 819”, which takes Zhu 1S as its female parent and Hua 819 as

its male parent, is used as the control variety in national regional trials. However, without dormancy, the hybrid seeds produced by “Zhu 1S” are prone PHS, and the risk of seed production is quite high. Therefore, there is an urgent need for breeding sterile lines of early rice with dormancy characteristics to prevent seed PHS.

Seed dormancy is a physiological phenomenon in which an intact mature seed with normal life vitality does not germinate under suitable environmental conditions (light, temperature, water, and oxygen etc.) [10]. It is a protective mechanism for plants for long-term adaptation to environmental and seasonal changes. By adjusting the best time and spatial distribution of seed germination, plants can adapt to adverse environments [11,12]. The seed dormancy of wild rice is stronger than that of cultivated rice [13]. For example, the common wild rice “Chaling” (*Oryza rufipogon*), distributed in higher latitudes (26°50' N), is a typical short-day plant, which has strong seed dormancy, a large black stigma, and a high exertion rate; it heads on approximately September 20th and matures at the end of October. In this paper, early rice materials with seed dormancy and the TGMS line of early rice were bred from hybrid progenies of “Zhu 1S” and *Oryza rufipogon*. Using “Zhu 1S” and “Hua 819” as controls, the gene expression difference of *NCEDs* and the abscisic acid (ABA) content were compared. The results of this study were of great significance to prevent seed PHS of hybrid early rice.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials

Rice materials included Zhu 1S, Hua 819, Yezao 1, Yezao S, and Yezhuzao S.

The TGMS line of early rice, “Zhu 1S,” in which PHS occurs easily, is the female parent of super hybrid early rice “Zhuliangyou 819,” while “Hua 819” is its male parent. “Yezao S” is the hybrid progeny (F₁₃) of “Zhu 1S” and “Chaling,” and “Yezhuzao S” is the backcross progeny (B₁F₁₁) of a precocious single plant of the hybrid F₂ generation and “Zhu 1S.” “Yezao 1” is a fertile early rice hybridized from “Chaling” and “Zhu 1S,” which is the control of Yezao S.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Germination Tests

The freshly harvested seeds were surface-sterilized with 70% ethanol for 1 min, then sterilized with 0.41% sodium hypochlorite solution for 15 min and rinsed with sterile double-distilled water for 5 min. One hundred seeds were then placed in a polymethyl methacrylate germinating box and cultured in a growth chamber (Zhujiang, Guangzhou, China) at 30 °C.

Germinated seeds that had a radicle or plumule of at least 2 mm were counted and removed every day until the 7th day after incubation. Every experiment was repeated three times.

2.2.2. Pollen Fertility Identification of the TGMS Lines and Seed Propagation Method of Male-sterile Lines

Each male-sterile line was planted in 10 pots, with 4 plants per pot. The young panicle was treated at a constant temperature water bath at 23.5 °C for 6 days under natural light and temperature conditions until the potted male-sterile line plants developed to the pollen mother cell stage. After the treatment, the pots were kept under naturally high temperature conditions, and pollen fertility was detected by 1% I-KI solution during the flowering period [14].

The breeding of the male-sterile lines was carried out in Changsha and in Sanya. In Changsha, when the young panicle of the potted male-sterile line developed to the stage of the pollen mother cell, it was treated in a constant temperature water bath at 20.5 °C for 18 days. After, the pots were moved to natural high temperature conditions, and the male-sterile line plants could restore pollen fertility and produce male-sterile line seeds. And in Sanya, the breeding was implemented by natural low temperature conditions in the spring, in which the male-sterile lines can produce self-fed seeds.

2.2.3. Measurement of ABA Content

Filled grains were collected 20 days after heading, and seeds (300 mg) were ground in liquid nitrogen. The powder was extracted with 1.5 mL of extraction solution (methanol: H₂O: methanoic acid in a ratio of 7.9:2:0.1) and kept overnight at 4 °C. The samples were centrifuged at 12,000× g for 20 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was collected, dried under nitrogen gas, and dissolved in 2 mL of 0.1 M ammonia solution. Crude extracts were purified using a MAX column that was pre-treated with 2 mL methanol and then with 2 mL 0.1 M ammonia solution. After the supernatant was loaded onto the MAX column, the column was washed with 2 mL of 0.1 M ammonia solution followed by 2 mL of methanol. ABA was eluted with 4 mL of methanol containing 1% methanoic acid. The eluent was dried under nitrogen gas and dissolved in 0.2 mL of methanol and then filtered through a 0.2 µm nylon membrane. The internal standard used was [²H₆] ABA. ABA levels were quantified using liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC–MS/MS) with 3 biological replicates.

2.2.4. Quantitative Real-Time PCR Analysis

Total RNA was extracted from rice seeds (filled grains were collected 15 days after heading) using Trizol according to the manufacturer's instructions (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Approximately 1 µg of total RNA was used for first-strand cDNA synthesis with the Synthesis Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). The reaction products were diluted 10-fold and used as the template for real-time PCR with 3 biological replicates using the SYBR Premix Ex Taq kit (Takara, Dalian, China). qRT-PCR was performed with an Applied Biosystems Quant Studio 5 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) real-time PCR System. The primer sequences of qRT-PCR refer to Table 1.

Table 1. *OsNCED* genes primers.

Primer Name	Primer Sequence
<i>ACTIN</i> F	5'-CAATGTGCCAGCTATGTATGTCGCC-3'
<i>ACTIN</i> R	5'-TTCCCGTTCAGCAGTGGTAGTGAAG-3'
<i>OsNCED1</i> F	5'-CTCACCATGAAGTCCATGAGGCTT-3'
<i>OsNCED1</i> R	5'-GTTCTCGTAGTCTTGGTCTTGGCT-3'
<i>OsNCED2</i> F	5'-TGCGAATCTGACCTTCCCTACT-3'
<i>OsNCED2</i> R	5'-TGCGACCTTGCTGCTGCTC-3'
<i>OsNCED3</i> F	5'-CCCCTCCCAAACCATCCAAACCGA-3'
<i>OsNCED3</i> R	5'-TGTGAGCATATCCTGGCGTCGTGA-3'
<i>OsNCED4</i> F	5'-CGTGTCCAAGCCGTACCT-3'
<i>OsNCED4</i> R	5'-CGACGCCTTCTCCCTGT-3'
<i>OsNCED5</i> F	5'-ACATCCGAGCTCCTCGTCGTGAA-3'
<i>OsNCED5</i> R	5'-TTGGAAGGTGTTTTGGAATGAACCA-3'

3. Results

3.1. Breeding TGMS Lines “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S”

In September 2011, 78 seeds of the hybrid F₁ generation were obtained from the hybridization of “Zhu 1S” (female parent) and wild rice “Chaling” (male parent). Under the conditions of a short day and higher temperature in Sanya, Hainan, 62 F₁ generation plants were obtained by sowing the F₁ seeds in November. The mixed F₂ seeds were harvested in March 2012 and soaked on the same day for seed germination screening at suitable natural conditions in Sanya. The seeds germinated within seven days were removed, and the ungerminated seeds were air dried and treated with 100 ppm GA₃ to relieve dormancy in Changsha. After germination, a total of 2000 plants were planted. By observing their growth, the precocious single plants that took no more than 75 days from sowing to heading were selected as the breeding objects of an early rice type. After detecting dormancy characteristics, the seeds were planted to obtain the early rice TGMS lines with seed dormancy. In addition, the TGMS lines of

early rice with strong seed dormancy were screened out from the backcross progeny of “Zhu 1S” and a single plant with the earliest heading was selected as the male parent. Through additional propagation and screening in Changsha and Sanya, the early rice TGMS lines “Yezao S” (F13) and “Yezhuzao S” (B1F11) with stable characteristics were acquired in 2017.

The selected seeds were sown on 25th March 2018 in Changsha and transplanted on 15th April with routine management of fertilizer and water. The initial heading period and mature period of each line were recorded, while the mature period of male-sterile lines was observed after artificial pollination. As shown in Table 2, “Yezao 1” was the very early maturity type and the TGMS lines of “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S” were early maturity types. “Hua 819” was the male parent of “Zhuliangyou 819,” while “Zhu 1S” was considered a medium maturity type of early rice.

Table 2. Comparison of the growth period of different rice lines.

Lines	Sowing Date (Day/Month)	Initial Heading Date (Day/Month)	The Duration from Sowing to Heading (day)	Maturity Date (Day/Month)	Growth Period (day)
Yezao 1	25/3	29/5	65	2/7	99
Yezao S	25/3	7/6	74	9/7	106
Yezhuzao S	25/3	6/6	73	8/7	105
Zhu 1S	25/3	10/6	77	12/7	109
Hua 819	25/3	7/6	74	8/7	105

3.2. Comparison of Seed Dormancy Between the TGMS Lines “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S”

The germination test of newly harvested rice seeds showed that the seed dormancy of different rice varieties were significantly different. “Yezao 1” and “Yezao S” had very strong dormancy, and “Yezhuzao S” had strong seed dormancy, while “Zhu 1S” and “Hua 819” showed no dormancy (Table 3). The occurrence of PHS on “Zhu 1S” and “Hua 819”, which had no seed dormancy, were obvious after 48 h of flooding treatment, but no PHS was found in the other three rice lines with dormant characteristics (Figure 1). The seeds of “Chaling” were harvested in November 2017 and germinated under suitable conditions for seven days. The germination rate is zero (Appendix A).

Table 3. Comparison of germination rate and seed dormancy among different rice lines.

Lines	Germination Rate (%)	Dormancy Level
Yezao 1	0	Very strong dormancy
Yezao S	0	Very strong dormancy
Yezhuzao S	10.3 ± 1.7	Strong dormancy
Zhu 1S	95.3 ± 2.5	No dormancy
Hua 819	85.0 ± 2.0	No dormancy

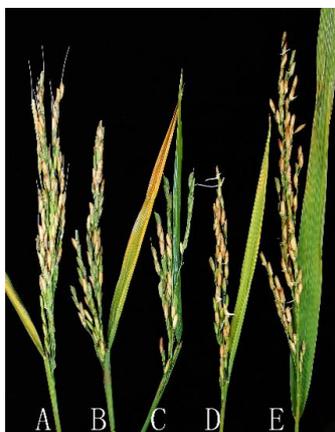


Figure 1. Comparison of PHS in different rice lines. A. Yezao 1; B. Yezao S; C. Yezhuzao S; D. Zhu 1S; E. Hua 819.

3.3. Fertility Identification of the Early Rice TGMS Lines “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S” with Seed Dormancy

The pollen fertility of “Yezao S” (Figure 2A,E) and “Yezhuzao S” (Figure 2B,F) were similar after a six-day treatment at 23.5 °C during the fertile sensitive period; the anthers were small and pollens abortion were observed. After an 18-day treatment at 20.5 °C, the anthers of “Yezao S” (Figure 2C,G) and “Yezhuzao S” (Figure 2D,H) were plumped and the pollens could be stained dark blue. The results showed that the temperature sensitivity of pollen sterility of “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S” reached the technical security requirements for seed production in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

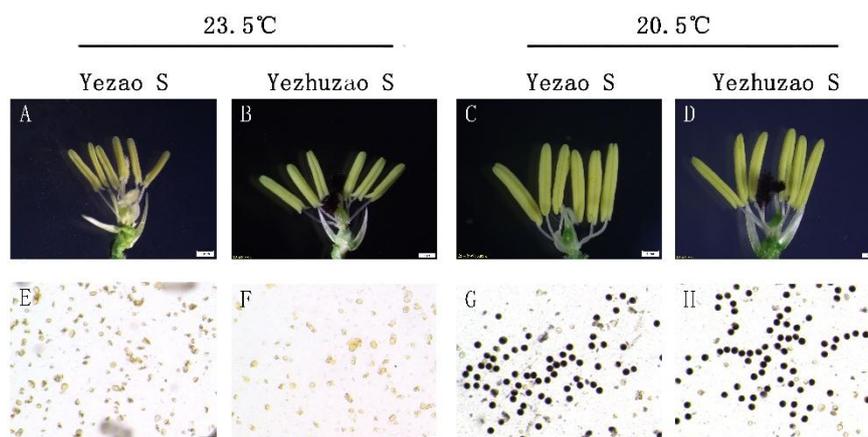


Figure 2. Identification of temperature sensitivity of pollen fertility. (A–H) Anther morphology and pollen fertility of Yezao S and Yezhuzao S. Abortive anthers (A,B) and pollen (E,F) in Yezao S and Yezhuzao S at the restrictive temperature (23.5 °C). Normal anthers (C,D) and pollen (G,H) in Yezao S and Yezhuzao S at the permissive temperature (20.5 °C). Scale bars, 1 mm (A–D) and 100 μm (E–H).

3.4. Comparison of Stigma Exsertion Rate Between the Male-sterile Lines “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S”

After the glumes closed during the flowering stage, whether the stigma is exserted is an important trait affecting the yield of hybrid seed production. When the parents bloom on the same day, the peak time of flowering of the male parent is often earlier and more concentrated than that of the female parent. After the glumes are closed, the female parent has another opportunity to obtain pollen from the male parent at the second and third day if the stigma is exserted, thus improving the outcrossing rate. The stigma exsertion rate of these two male-sterile lines was above 70% (Table 4, Figure 3), indicating that there is a higher outcrossing rate.

Table 4. Comparison of stigma exsertion rate between “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S”.

Lines	Single Exserted Stigma (PSES) (%)	Dual Exserted Stigma (PDES) (%)	Total Exserted Stigma (PES) (%)
Yezao S	42.3	37.6	79.9
Yezhuzao S	46.3	30.5	76.8



Figure 3. Comparison of stigma exsertion rate in male-sterile lines. Scale bars, 2 mm. (A) “Yezao S” with a black stigma; (B) “Yezhuzao S” with a colorless stigma.

3.5. *OsNCEDs* Expression of Different Rice Lines in Seeds

The gene expression difference of *OsNCEDs* in full seed on the 15th day after heading was analyzed, and the results showed that *OsNCED2* was not expressed when the seed was in the mature period (Figure 4), indicating that this gene was not involved in the regulation of seed dormancy. The expression of *OsNCED1*, *OsNCED3*, *OsNCED4*, and *OsNCED5* at seed maturity indicated that these genes may be related to seed dormancy regulation. The expression of *OsNCED1* and *OsNCED3* in the seeds of “Yezao 1” was rather high, the expression of *OsNCED1* gene in “Yezao S” was significantly higher than that of other *OsNCED* genes, and the expression of *OsNCED5* in “Yezhuzao S” was the highest. The expression of *OsNCED1* in “Chaling” was the highest (Appendix B). The expression of *OsNCED* in the seeds of “Zhu 1S” and “Hua 819” was significantly lower than that in the other three rice lines with seed dormancy.

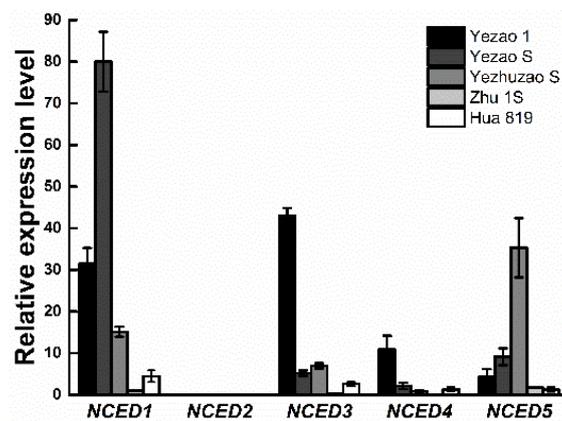


Figure 4. *OsNCEDs* expression of different rice lines.

3.6. Comparison of the Difference of ABA Content in Seeds

In “Zhu 1S” PHS easily occurred the 15th day after heading. The analysis of ABA content on full seeds the 20th day after heading showed that the ABA content in the seeds of “Yezao 1” and “Yezao S” with very strong seed dormancy were highest, while the ABA content of “Yezhuzao S” with strong seed dormancy was significantly higher than that of “Zhu 1S” and “Hua 819”, which were prone to PHS (Figure 5).

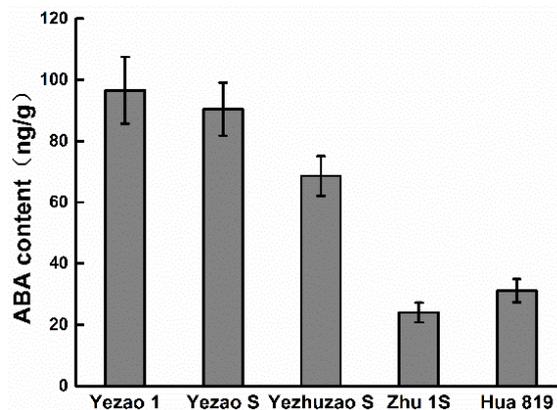


Figure 5. Comparison of the difference of abscisic acid (ABA) content in seeds.

4. Discussion

4.1. Importance of Seed Dormancy of TGMS Lines on Improving the Quality of Hybrid Seeds

Based on two-line and three-line hybrid systems, the breeding and theoretical research of hybrid rice has made great achievements [15–20]. At present, the proportion of hybrid rice bred by TGMS lines is increasing, and this is likely due to the pollen fertility of the TGMS lines, which is only regulated by one pair of recessive nuclear genes. With this simple genetic behavior, this method facilitates the selection of a variety of new male-sterile lines and hybrid combinations [4,21–24]. However, there are two technical defects in the TGMS lines. The first is that during the hot season of seed production, cold weather could cause the pollen of male-sterile lines to be fertile, resulting in the failure of hybrid seed production [25–28]. The breeding of double-low male-sterile lines with a low critical temperature of sterility and a low critical temperature of physiological injury is an effective technical approach to improve the security of hybrid seed production [29,30]. The second is that the seed production of TGMS lines can only be conducted during the hot season, and seed PHS is prone to occur during rainy days when hybrid rice seeds are at maturity. Therefore, breeding male-sterile lines with seed dormancy is an effective way to prevent PHS and improve seed quality. Another reason for the frequent occurrence of PHS in hybrid rice is that genetic breeders have been working on rapid breeding in Hainan during the winter for many years. After harvesting in mainland China, rice seeds are sown in Sanya in November and returned to the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River in March or April of the following year. This breeding method leads to the gradual elimination of dormant rice seed resources, resulting in an increasing amount of fast-germinating rice varieties. In male-sterile lines, the frequency of PHS is the highest in the early rice TGMS line. The very early maturing “Yezao 1” and the early maturing “Yezao S” and “Yezhuzao S” selected in this study can be used as resources for breeding TGMS lines with seed dormancy.

4.2. Relationship Between GA_3 and ABA and the Occurrence of PHS on Hybrid Rice Seeds

In hybrid seed production by male-sterile rice lines, GA_3 is usually applied to promote the heading of male-sterile lines at the initial heading stage, which is an important measure to improve seed production [31,32]. However, GA_3 also promotes seed germination; the application of GA_3 at the initial heading stage would especially promote the occurrence of PHS on hybrid rice seeds without dormancy. Abscisic acid (ABA) is a sesquiterpenoid that plays a critical role in seed dormancy, stomatal closure, plant development, and biotic/abiotic stress tolerance during the plant life cycle [33,34]. Therefore, the selected dormant TGMS line could have the higher ABA levels than the non-dormant parent Zhu 1S. This could be also beneficial for the resistance to PHS from residual GA effects for promotion of heading. During the mature period, the ABA content on the seeds of the screened male-sterile lines “Yezao 1”, “Yezao S”, and “Yezhuzao S” of early rice with seed dormancy was significantly higher than that of “Zhu 1S” and “Hua 819”, which had no seed dormancy and were prone to PHS.

4.3. Relationship Between *OsNCED* Regulating ABA Synthesis and Seed Dormancy

ABA is produced de novo in the ABA biosynthesis pathway, which originates from the catalysis of carotenoid precursors for several enzymes found in higher plants [35]. To date, most ABA biosynthesis genes have been discovered and cloned, including those for zeaxanthin epoxidase (ZEP), 9-*cis*-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase (NCED), and abscisic aldehyde oxidase (AAO) [36,37]. The first step of ABA biosynthesis is the cleavage of 9-*cis*-violaxanthin or 9-*cis*-neoxanthin by *NCED* to produce xanthoxin (C15) [38,39]. The first *NCED* gene to be identified and cloned was VP14 in maize [40] and subsequently, *NCED* genes were isolated from other plant species [41]. Previous studies have shown that increased *NCED* transcript levels could promote ABA biosynthesis and increase ABA accumulation in plants [42,43]. In addition, gene expression analysis showed that *OsNCED1* has the highest expression level in rice leaves and acts as a housekeeping gene under normal conditions, but it is significantly suppressed by water stress [44]. The knock-out *nced3*

mutants and *OsNCED3*-overexpressing transgenic rice lines suggest that *OsNCED3* regulates seed dormancy, stomata aperture, plant growth, abiotic stress tolerance, and leaf senescence by altering ABA accumulation in rice [45]. The results in this study showed that the seed dormancy characteristics of early rice bred from the common wild rice “Chaling” as a dormant gene source were mainly related to *OsNCED1*, *OsNCED3*, and *OsNCED5* but not *OsNCED2*. The molecular mechanism of expression differences of these genes requires further study. Understanding these problems is of great significance for breeding male-sterile lines with dormancy characteristics and preventing the occurrence of PHS in hybrid rice seeds.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A



Figure A1. Germination of Chaling wild rice. The seeds were harvested in November 2017 and germinated under suitable conditions for seven days. The germination rate is zero.

Appendix B

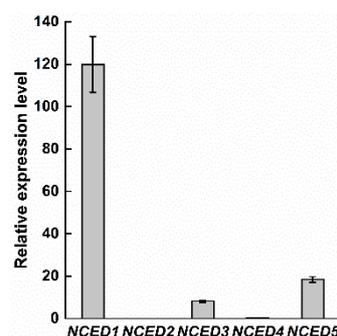


Figure A2. *OsNCEDs* expression of Chaling. The seeds were harvested at low temperatures in November 2017 and therefore cannot be compared.

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