RNA-seq을 이용한 참당귀의 전사체 분석과 꽃 색 관련 유전자 분석

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Transcriptome and Flower Color Related Gene Analysis in Angelica gigas Nakai Using RNA-Seq

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Angelica gigas Nakai (Korean danggui), a member of the Umbelliferae family, is a Korean traditional medicinal plant whose roots have been used for treating gynecological diseases. Transcriptomics is the study of the transcriptome, which is the complete set of RNA transcripts that are produced by the genome, using high-throughput methods, such as microarray analysis. In this study, transcriptome analysis of A.gigas Nakai was carried out. Transcriptome sequencing and assembly was carried out by using Illumina Hiseq 2500, Velvet and Oases. A total of 109,591,555 clean reads of A. gigas Nakai was obtained after trimming adaptors. The obtained reads were assembled with an average length of 1,154 bp, a maximum length of 13,166 bp, a minimum length of 200 pb, and N50 of 1,635 bp. Functional annotation and classification was performed using NCBI NR, InterprotScan, KOG, KEGG and GO. Candidate genes for phenylpropanoid biosynthesis were obtanied from A.gigas transcriptome and the genes and its proteins were confirmed through the NCBI homology BLAST searches, revealing high identity with other othologous genes and proteins from various plants pecies. In RNA sequencing analysis using an Illumina Next-Seq2500 sequencer, we identified a total 94,930 transcripts and annotated 71,281 transcripts, which provide basic information for further research in A.gigas Nakai. Our transcriptome data reveal that several differentially expressed genes related to flower color in A.gigas Nakai. The results of this research provide comprehensive information on the A.gigas Nakai genome and enhance our understanding of the flower color related gene pathways in this plant.

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