

**[P3] Abiotic Stress for Crop Production**

2021年9月9日(木) 12:15 ~ 14:00 Room 3 (Poster) (Abiotic Stress for Crop Production)

13:15 ~ 14:00

**[P3-24] Transcriptional Regulation of the Stress-Inducible  
Photosynthesis in the Common Ice Plant, *Mesembryanthemum  
crystallinum* L.**

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Crassulacean acid metabolism (CAM) is a photosynthetic pathway that evolved from C<sub>3</sub> mode under the condition of limited water supply. The expressions of the genes related to the key metabolic process of CAM are regulated under circadian control. CAM species fixed CO<sub>2</sub> at night by phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase (PEPC) and stored produced malic acid in the vacuole. PEPC is activated by phosphorylation mediated by PEPC kinase (PPCK). A facultative CAM plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, shifts photosynthetic mode from C<sub>3</sub> to CAM under salinity and drought stresses. To elucidate the factors of transcriptional regulation in the transition of CO<sub>2</sub> fixation, we isolated the 5'-flanking regions of CAM-related genes for two isoforms of PEPC, PEPCK and NADP-ME, which were encoded by *Mcppc1*, *Mcppc2*, *McPpck*, and *Mod1*, respectively. The transient assay of the promoter regions of *McPpck* indicated that the region within 540 bp upstream from the start codon included cis-element controlling the expression of the gene. We analyzed the expression of 20 genes encoding transcriptional factors, which were homologs of drought-induced genes of *Talinum triangulare*. The expression of MYB96 increased at night, and MYB-core and AC-element that are binding sites of MYB 96 were found in the region, indicating that the transcriptional factor is associated with the induction of CAM in *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.