

TEMPERATURE EFFECT ON HOMOELOGOUS PAIRING OF WHEAT-RYE HYBRIDS

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Both the long and short arms of the wheat chromosomes 5A, 5D, and the short arm of chromosome 5B have a gene(s) which influences the meiotic pairing by promoting the somatic association of both homologous and homoeologous chromosomes, while the long arm of 5B chromosome has a gene(s) which tends to suppress such association. Consequently, the genes involved are operative at a premeiotic stage. The result of the action of these genes is such that exclusively homologous pairing takes place at meiosis.

Apparently temperature also plays an important role in the complex expression of these genes during the premeiotic critical stages.

The present studies were undertaken to provide information about the meiotic behaviour of homoeologous chromosomes in F_1 of wheat-rye hybrids at 3 different levels of temperature.

Preliminary results suggest that rye has a polygenic system controlling chromosome behaviour very much similar in action to the one present in wheat chromosomes 5A, 5D and short arm of 5B. When these two systems are brought together, the results show continuous variation from complete suppression to no suppression at all of the 5B long arm gene(s), depending on the number of genes controlling chromosome behaviour contributed by the rye parent.

The mean pairing per cell at the three different temperature levels seems to indicate that these genes are also temperature sensitive, 70°F being the most favorable for their expression. Both higher and lower temperatures tend to reduce pairing.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem. This involves a thorough review of the available information and a clear definition of the issue at hand.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

10-1-1954

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