

RESEARCH PAPER

Expression pattern and activity of six glutelin gene promoters in transgenic rice*

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Abstract

The shortage of strong endosperm-specific expression promoters for driving the expression of recombinant protein genes in cereal endosperm is a major limitation in obtaining the required level and pattern of expression. Six promoters of seed storage glutelin genes (*GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, *GluB-3*, *GluB-5*, and *GluC*) were isolated from rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) genomic DNA by PCR. Their spatial and temporal expression patterns and expression potential in stable transgenic rice plants were examined with β -glucuronidase (GUS) used as a reporter gene. All the promoters showed the expected spatial expression within the endosperm. The *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, and *GluA-3* promoters directed GUS expression mainly in the outer portion (peripheral region) of the endosperm. The *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters directed GUS expression in the whole endosperm, with the latter expressed almost evenly throughout the whole endosperm, a feature different from that of other rice glutelin gene promoters. The *GluB-3* promoter directed GUS expression solely in aleurone and subaleurone layers. Promoter activities examined during seed maturation showed that the *GluC* promoter had much higher activity than the other promoters. These promoters are ideal candidates for achieving gene expression for multiple purposes in monocot endosperm but avoid promoter homology-based gene silencing. The *GluC* promoter did not contain the endosperm specificity-determining motifs GCN4, AACA, and the prolamin-box, which suggests the existence of additional regulatory mechanism in determining endosperm specificity.

Key words: Endosperm-specific expression, expression pattern, genetic transformation, promoter, promoter activity.

Introduction

Endosperm is the storage organ for starch and protein for cereal crops, which provide the major source of calories and protein for humans. Improvement of the endosperm composition and quality via genetic modification is attractive, and there have been great achievements (Bajaj and Mohanty, 2005). However, many agronomically important properties such as starch quality and plant secondary metabolic products are polygenic traits. Single gene introgression is thus less effective for such traits. Conventional strategies, such as repeat transformation or crossing of independent transformants, are considerably time-consuming and labour-intensive. Recently, a multi-gene transformation system was used for introducing several genes simultaneously through construction of one expression vector (Lin *et al.*, 2003; Chen *et al.*, 2006; Wakasa *et al.*, 2006). However, these multiple genes need promoters to drive them to avoid the gene silencing caused by high homology of the promoters. A lack of suitable promoters is a critical limiting factor for such research.

Endosperm is an ideal platform for the production of recombinant proteins (Horvath *et al.*, 2000; Takaiwa *et al.*, 2007). Compared with other expression systems, the use of endosperm has many advantages, such as cost savings, ease of controlling the scale of production, large storage ability, a high level of safety in terms of storage of recombinant protein, and freedom from animal-derived pathogens. Moreover, its use does not involve ethical

* The nucleotide sequences of these six promoters will appear in the GenBank Nucleotide Sequence Databases with accession numbers EU264102 (*GluA-1*), EU264103 (*GluA-2*), EU264104 (*GluA-3*), EU264105 (*GluB-3*), EU264106 (*GluB-5*), and EU264107 (*GluC*), respectively.

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issues (Delaney, 2002; Takaiwa *et al.*, 2007). Much progress has been made with the rice seed system used as a bioreactor for the production of recombinant protein (Katsube *et al.*, 1999; Ye *et al.*, 2000; Paine *et al.*, 2005; Qu *et al.*, 2005; Takagi *et al.*, 2005; Yasuda *et al.*, 2005; Yang *et al.*, 2006, 2007). However, the shortage of strong endosperm-specific expression promoters for driving the expression of recombinant protein genes in cereal endosperm is still a major limitation in obtaining the required level and pattern of expression.

The promoter plays the most important role in determining the temporal and spatial expression pattern and transcript level of a gene, although the final amount of gene product is determined at both the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. To date, some strong constitutive promoters, such as the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter and maize *Ubiquitin-1* (Batraw and Hall, 1990; Christensen *et al.*, 1992), are widely used in plant biotechnology research. However, the expression level of the target gene in the desired tissue is often not satisfactory (Drakakaki *et al.*, 2000). In addition, continuous high expression of a foreign gene in all tissues may cause detrimental effects in the host plant (Cheon *et al.*, 2004). Using a strong endosperm-specific promoter to restrict gene expression to only the endosperm may solve such problems. Moreover, foreign protein genes driven by an endosperm-specific promoter are more stable than those driven by ubiquitous promoters (Choi *et al.*, 2003). Some endosperm-specific expression promoters have been isolated and characterized from rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) (Zheng *et al.*, 1993; Qu and Takaiwa, 2004), wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) (Lamacchia *et al.*, 2001; Wiley *et al.*, 2007), maize (*Zea mays* L.) (Russell and Fromm, 1997), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) (Choi *et al.*, 2003). However, few endosperm-specific expression promoters are available. In addition, the repetitive use of the same promoter is one of the reasons for transgene silencing due to promoter homology (Mol *et al.*, 1989; Bhullar *et al.*, 2003). To meet the demand for achieving the multiple purposes of gene expression in plants, a range of promoters that provide high and regulated expression of transgenes in monocot seeds is needed.

Rice glutelin, accounting for ~70% of the total rice seed storage protein, is expressed exclusively in endosperm. Therefore, the glutelin gene promoters are ideal candidates for isolating and obtaining strong promoters with endosperm specificity. Recent progress in study of the rice genome revealed at least 13 glutelin gene copies (Table 1). Glutelin genes are classified into three sub-families, *GluA*, *GluB*, and *GluC*, with at least three members, at least eight members, and one member, respectively (Takaiwa *et al.*, 1987, 1991; Mitsukawa *et al.*, 1998; Kusaba *et al.*, 2003). Most studies of rice glutelin promoters focused on identifying *cis*-regulatory elements involved in endosperm specificity restricted to

Table 1. Rice glutelin genes found in the genomic database

Gene name	Gene ID	Function	Reference
Os01g0762500	4327027	GluA-1	Takaiwa <i>et al.</i> (1987)
Os02g0242600	4328851	Glutelin	
Os02g0248800	4328876	GluB-2	
		type precursor	
Os02g0249000	4328877	GluB-2	
		type precursor	
Os02g0249600	4328881	GluB-2	Takaiwa <i>et al.</i> (1991)
Os02g0249800	4328883	GluB-1	Takaiwa <i>et al.</i> (1991)
Os02g0249900	4328884	GluB-1	
		type precursor	
Os02g0268100	4328968	GluB-4	Kusaba <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Os02g0268300	4328969	GluB-5	Kusaba <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Os02g0453600	4329275	GluC	Mitsukawa <i>et al.</i> (1998)
Os03g0427300	4333164	GluA-3	Takaiwa <i>et al.</i> (1987)
Os10g0400200	4348563	GluA-2	Takaiwa <i>et al.</i> (1987)
		GluB-3	Takaiwa <i>et al.</i> (1991)

a few glutelin genes by observing their spatial expression patterns (Zheng *et al.*, 1993; Croissant-Sych and Okita, 1996; Takaiwa *et al.*, 1996; Yoshihara *et al.*, 1996; Wu *et al.*, 1998a; Washida *et al.*, 1999). The potential expression activities of glutelin gene promoters were limited to *Gt1* (*GluA-2*), *GluA-3*, *GluB-1*, *GluB-2*, and *GluB-4* (Zheng *et al.*, 1993; Russell and Fromm, 1997; Wu *et al.*, 1998a; Qu and Takaiwa, 2004). The expression pattern and activity of *GluA-2* and *GluA-3* promoters were investigated in homologous transgenic rice (Zheng *et al.*, 1993; Wu *et al.*, 1998a) and heterologous transgenic maize (Russell and Fromm, 1997) via polyethylene glycol (PEG)-mediated or bolistic transformation. Since rice glutelin is encoded by more than a dozen genes, extending this investigation to other glutelin gene promoters is worthwhile.

In this study, the expression pattern and activity of six rice seed storage glutelin gene promoters were examined by introducing them into rice via *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. These genes are *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, *GluB-3*, *GluB-5*, and *GluC* (Takaiwa *et al.*, 1987, 1991; Mitsukawa *et al.*, 1998; Kusaba *et al.*, 2003). The aim of the study was to define the spatial and temporal expression patterns of the glutelin gene promoters and evaluate their potential for driving high expression of foreign genes during rice seed maturation. The results from this study are useful for providing alternative choices of promoters for the production of high-value recombinant proteins and for multigene transformation in rice and other cereal crops.

Materials and methods

Isolation of glutelin gene promoters

A 2 kb rice seed storage glutelin gene *GluA-1* promoter and 2.3 kb *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, *GluB-3*, *GluB-5*, and *GluC* promoters were isolated by PCR from rice (*Oryza sativa* cv Taizhong 65) genomic

DNA with use of *ExTaq* DNA polymerase (TAKARA, Japan). The primer pairs used for each promoter are as follows: *GluA-1* forward, 5'-TCAAGCTTCCAAGGTTTGATC-3' (*Hind*III); *GluA-1* reverse, 5'-ACGCGTCGACGTTGTTGTAGTACTAATGAAC-3' (*Sal*I); *GluA-2* forward, 5'-TCAAAGCTTATTACTATCTGAGCATTCCC-3' (*Hind*III); *GluA-2* reverse, 5'-ACGCGTCGACGTTGTTGTAGGACTAATGAAC-3' (*Sal*I); *GluA-3* forward, 5'-ACGCGTCGACGCATCTCAACGATGATGCC-3' (*Hind*III); *GluA-3* reverse, 5'-TTTCCCGGGGTTTTTGTGGGACTGAACTC-3' (*Sma*I); *GluB-3* forward, 5'-CCCAAGCTTATTTACTTGTACTGTTTAACC-3' (*Hind*III); *GluB-3* reverse, 5'-AAACCCGGGAGCTTTCTGTATATGCTAATG-3' (*Sma*I); *GluB-5* forward, 5'-AAAGGTCGACGAGAAAAGAAGATTTGCTGAC-3' (*Sal*I); *GluB-5* reverse, 5'-AAACCCGGGCTATTTATTGAAAGGATAATGG-3' (*Sma*I); *GluC* forward, 5'-GGGAAGCTTGTCAAGATTTATTTTGG-3' (*Hind*III); and *GluC* reverse, 5'-ACGCGTCGACAGTTATTCCTAGTTTCCC-3' (*Sal*I).

The amplified 2.0 kb or 2.3 kb PCR fragments were linked with pBlue7 T-vector (Norvagen, Germany), then the inserts were sequenced.

Putative motif searching

The putative motifs contained in the promoter were analysed by use of the PLACE database (plant *cis*-acting regulatory DNA elements) (Higo *et al.*, 1999; <http://www.dna.affrc.go.jp/PLACE>).

Construction of plant expression vector

Each promoter was introduced upstream of the *uidA* gene, which encodes β -glucuronidase (GUS), in the binary vector pGPTV-35S-HPT with *Hind*III/*Sal*I, *Hind*III/*Sma*I, or *Sal*I/*Sma*I sites as described previously (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004).

Production of transgenic plants

Transgenic rice plants (*O. sativa* cv. Kitaake as a host) were generated by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. Plant expression vectors constructed as described above were transferred into *A. tumefaciens* strain EHA105 by heat shock. Calli, ~5 weeks old, derived from mature rice seed or developing embryos, were infected and co-cultured with the transformed *A. tumefaciens* at 28 °C for 3 d. The infected calli were successively cultured for 5–6 weeks separately in N6 selection and MS regeneration medium containing 45 mg l⁻¹ hygromycin at 25 °C. The regenerated seedlings were transplanted in a greenhouse.

Identification of transgenic plants

The regenerated seedlings were checked by PCR, with genomic DNA isolated from leaves used as templates. The sequence from GUS was used as common reverse primer paired with the forward primers mentioned above. The positive transformants were used for further analysis.

Analysis of GUS gene expression

For histochemical analysis, rootlets, leaves, leaf sheaths, and stalks cut into ~5 mm sections and maturing seeds at 7, 12, and 17 days after flowering (DAF) sectioned longitudinally with a razor blade were stained with X-Gluc (5-brom-4-chloro-3-indolyl glucuronide) as described previously (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004). Fluorometric assays of GUS activities were conducted according to Jefferson (1987), with maturing seeds at 17 DAF used as samples. Three seeds from each independent transgenic plant were assayed.

Results

Isolation of rice glutelin gene promoters

The 2 kb or 2.3 kb PCR fragment containing the promoter and the 5'-untranslated region (UTR) of the rice glutelin genes *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, *GluB-3*, *GluB-5*, and *GluC* was amplified from rice genomic DNA. The PCR fragments were inserted into a pBlue 7 T-vector, and their nucleotide sequences were determined. The nucleotide sequences showed 42.6–50.9% identity. The putative *cis*-elements that could be involved in the regulation of endosperm-specific expression of the putative promoters were investigated using the PLACE database. The putative motifs which exist in a 1 kb proximal region of each promoter are summarized in Fig. 1. The *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, *GluB-3*, and *GluB-5* promoters contained the endosperm-specific essential motifs GCN4, AACA, and the prolamins box. However, the *GluC* promoter did not contain these *cis*-elements. Except for *GluA-1*, all promoters contained the ACGT motif.

Construction of promoter–GUS chimeric genes and production of transgenic plants

This study aimed to characterize the expression pattern and promoter activities of glutelin genes expressed in rice seed rather than investigating the putative regulatory elements. The six putative promoters isolated were linked to the GUS reporter gene on the binary vector pGPTV-35S-HPT for transcriptional fusion. The chimeric promoter–GUS transcription fusions were introduced into the rice cultivar Kitaake via *Agrobacterium*-mediated

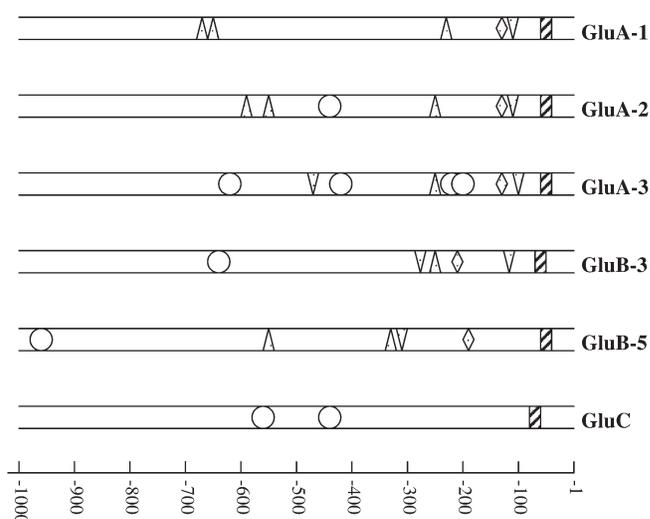


Fig. 1. Location of putative *cis*-elements in the 1 kb proximal region of glutelin promoters. Negative numbers indicate the positions of nucleotides relative to the translation start site. The triangle represents the prolamins box; the inverted triangle represents the AACA motif; the circle represents the ACGT box; the lozenge represents the GCN4 motif; and the rectangle represents the TATA box.

transformation. The successful insertion of the chimeric gene was confirmed by PCR with genomic DNA isolated from leaves of independent transformants. From 5–22 positive individuals were obtained from each of the constructions. The promoter properties of these transformants were analysed.

Glutelin gene promoters direct GUS expression in endosperm

To determine the sites of GUS reporter gene expression directed by the glutelin promoters, roots, leaves, stalks, and seeds of transgenic rice were examined by RT-PCR and histochemical staining. Five seeds were obtained from individual transgenic plants 17 DAF (5–22 individuals), then longitudinally sectioned and stained with X-Gluc. A representative seed of each construct is shown in Fig. 2. The rice glutelin *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, *GluB-5*, and *GluC* promoters directed GUS gene expression in the endosperm, whereas the *GluB-3* promoter drove GUS expression in the aleurone and subaleurone layers (Fig. 2). No GUS expression was observed in the embryos of any transgenic plants.

GUS activity differed greatly among the promoters in maturing seed. GUS activity of the *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, and *GluA-3* promoters was stronger in the outer portion but much weaker in the inner part of the endosperm. The *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters directed GUS expression in the whole endosperm, with the former expressed more strongly in the outer portion and the latter almost equally in the whole endosperm tissue (Fig. 2). It is of interest that GUS expression directed by the *GluB-3* promoter was strictly limited to the aleurone and subaleurone layers of the endosperm.

In general, GUS expression was not observed in leaves, leaf sheaths, stalks, or roots of the transgenic rice on histochemical examination, and the *uidA* transcripts in these tissues were not detected by RT-PCR analysis (data not shown). These results indicated that the glutelin genes were expressed in an endosperm-specific manner.

Promoter activities during seed development

The temporal expression pattern of promoters during seed maturation was inspected in each transgenic line. The distribution of GUS expression was examined by histological staining of longitudinal sections of seed harvested at 7, 12, and 17 DAF. The site of the first detectable GUS expression was different for each construct (Fig. 3). GUS staining with *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, and *GluB-3* promoters was first observed in the aleurone and subaleurone layers at 7 DAF, whereas that with *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters was observed in the aleurone, subaleurone, and outer layers (Fig. 3). As the seed matured, GUS expression directed by the *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, and *GluA-3* promoters gradually spread to the inner portion of the

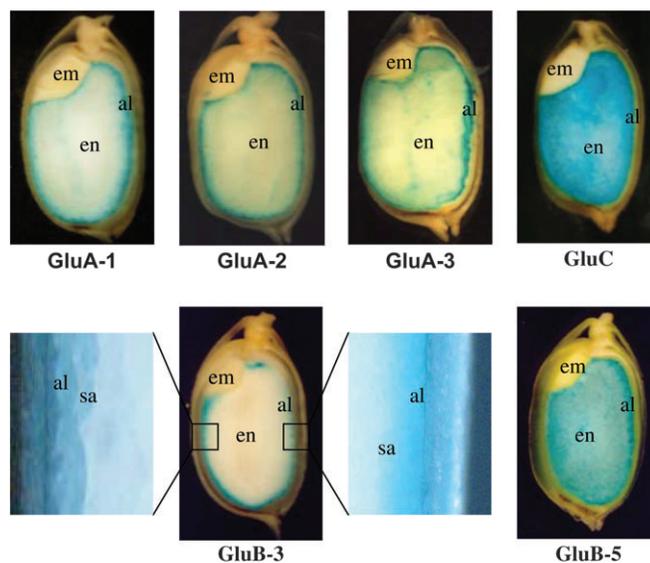


Fig. 2. Histochemical analysis of GUS expression in maturing seed of transgenic rice directed by various rice glutelin gene promoters. GUS protein was detected by incubating hand-cut longitudinal sections of transgenic seeds in X-Gluc solution. al, aleurone; em, embryo; en, endosperm; sa, subaleurone.

endosperm (17 DAF), but the central part remained weakly stained (Fig. 3a–c). This expression pattern was remarkably different from that observed for the *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters: GUS staining was initiated in the outer portion of the starchy endosperm and rapidly spread throughout the whole endosperm (Fig. 3e, f). For the *GluB-3* promoter, GUS staining was first observed in the peripheral region, i.e. in the aleurone and subaleurone layers, and remained unchanged during seed development (Fig. 3d).

Potential strength of promoters

The potential strength of the various promoters was evaluated by determining the GUS expression levels in the maturing seed (17 DAF) from independent transgenic plants (5–22 individuals) for each construction. The promoter activities varied widely (Fig. 4). The seed promoters were classified into three groups on the basis of promoter strength. One promoter, *GluC*, showed high GUS activity; the mean GUS activity was 36.1 ± 24.2 pmol 4MU min⁻¹ μg⁻¹ protein from eight individual transgenic plants. The medium GUS activity group consisted of four members: *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, and *GluB-5*. The mean GUS activities for this group were 16.2 ± 4.1 , 19.7 ± 9.5 , 17.2 ± 9.7 , and 21.4 ± 19.4 pmol 4MU min⁻¹ μg⁻¹ protein from 21, 10, 9, and 11 independent plants, respectively. The low GUS activity group had only one member, *GluB-3*, with GUS activity of 5.7 ± 3.3 pmol 4MU min⁻¹ μg⁻¹ protein from five individuals.

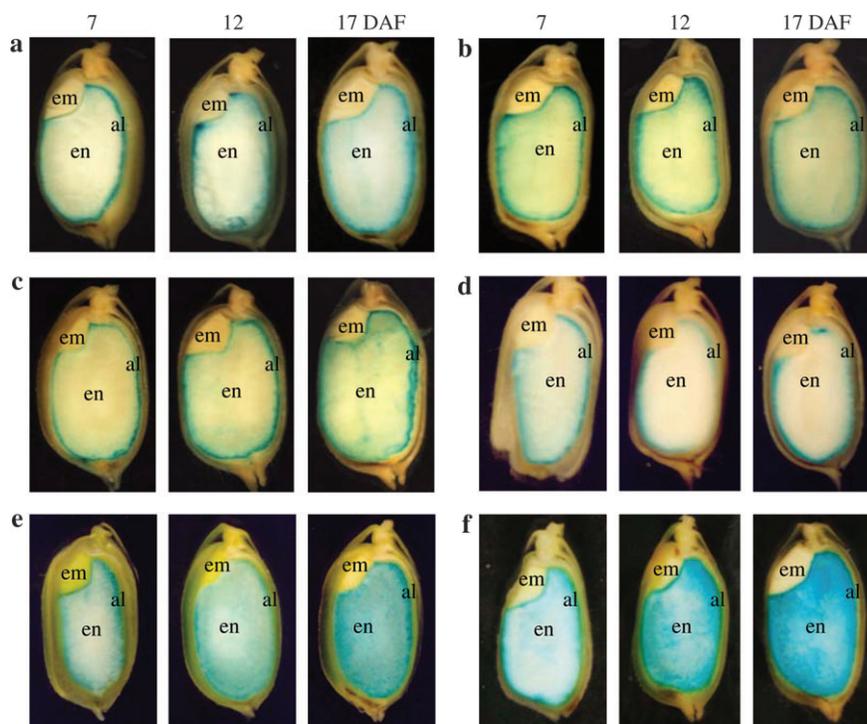


Fig. 3. Developmental time course of GUS activity directed by glutelin promoters during seed maturation. Histochemical X-Gluc staining of longitudinal sections of transgenic rice seeds at 7, 12, and 17 DAF. (a) *GluA-1* promoter; (b) *GluA-2* promoter; (c) *GluA-3* promoter; (d) *GluB-3* promoter; (e) *GluB-5* promoter; (f) *GluC* promoter. al, aleurone; em, embryo; en, endosperm.

Discussion

Endosperm is the storage organ for starch and protein for cereal crops. Improvement of endosperm composition and quality is one of the major tasks for breeders. Rice endosperm is an ideal platform for production of macromolecules such as recombinant protein, vitamins, and fats via biotechnology strategies (Paine *et al.*, 2005; Takaiwa *et al.*, 2007). Since many target traits are controlled by multiple genes, single gene transformation often has little effect on these traits. With progress in multigene transformation, suitable promoters must be developed to drive expression of these desired genes. Although some endosperm-specific expression promoters have been reported in maize, wheat, barley, and rice (Russell and Fromm, 1997; Lamacchia *et al.*, 2001; Choi *et al.*, 2003; Qu and Takaiwa, 2004), the number of such promoters is still too low to meet the demand for multigene stacking in plants.

The aim of the present work was to develop diverse promoters to drive multigene expression while avoiding the problem of homology-based gene silencing, and to provide ideal choices for high expression of foreign genes in transgenic rice endosperm. Transgenic plants carrying fusions of the six rice glutelin gene promoters, *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, *GluB-3*, *GluB-5*, and *GluC*, showed strong GUS activity in maturing seeds (Fig. 2), whereas roots, leaves, sheaths, and stems showed only background GUS activity and no *uidA* mRNA expression (data not

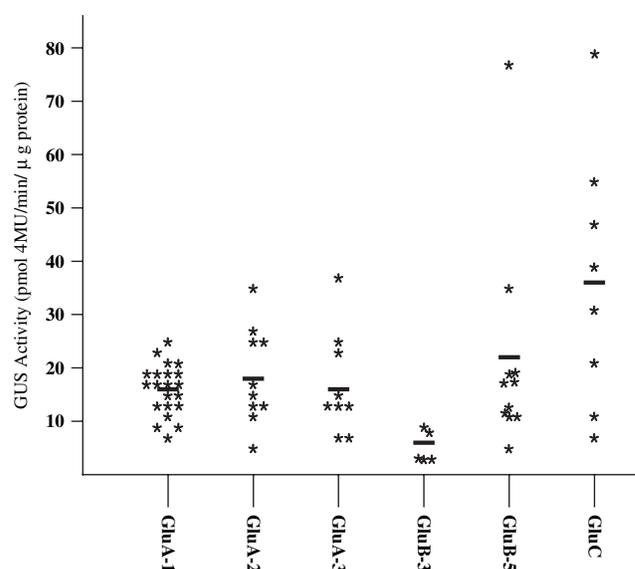


Fig. 4. GUS activity expressed using of various promoters in maturing seeds at 17 DAF. GUS activity is expressed as pmol 4MU min⁻¹ μg⁻¹ protein. Horizontal bars represent the average GUS activity.

shown). Thus, the 5'-flanking regions of these glutelin genes were sufficient for endosperm specificity. The rice endosperm-specific promoters reported here can be added to the list of those helping to drive the expression of multiple genes targeting endosperm traits.

Although all of the six glutelin promoters drove GUS expression specifically in endosperm, their expression patterns within the endosperm varied greatly. The *GluA* subfamily gene promoters (*GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, and *GluA-3*) were specific to the outer endosperm, *GluB-5* and *GluC* were specific to the whole endosperm, and *GluB-3* was specific to the aleurone and subaleurone layers (Fig. 2). In general, the expression pattern of the *GluA-3* promoter was similar to that reported previously (Wu *et al.*, 1998a), except that the expression was slightly higher than that reported here. This difference might be caused by the different length of the *GluA-3* promoter used. In addition, different transformation strategies might also play a role.

GUS activities varied significantly among the promoters. The highest GUS activity was obtained with *GluC*, followed by *GluB-5*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, and *GluA-1*; *GluB-3* showed the lowest GUS activity (Fig. 4). Except for *GluB-3*, the five rice glutelin promoters showed relatively high activity, as was found previously with glutelin gene promoters (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004).

The glutelin promoters reported here, together with those of seed storage protein gene promoters reported previously (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004), are good candidates for high expression of alien genes in rice endosperm without any detrimental effects on vegetative tissues. These promoters are also ideal for multigene expression in monocot endosperm while avoiding promoter homology-based gene silencing. Individual transgenic plants showed a wide range of activities for each construct, which reflect differences in insertion position and gene dosage effects (Hobbs *et al.*, 1993). The highest individual GUS activity was 75.5 pmol 4MU min⁻¹ μg⁻¹ and 78.3 pmol 4MU min⁻¹ μg⁻¹ protein for the *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters, respectively, as compared with 23.1, 37.3, 38.2, and 9.6 pmol 4MU min⁻¹ μg⁻¹ protein for the *GluA-1*, *GluA-2*, *GluA-3*, and *GluB-3* promoters, respectively (Fig. 4). These results suggest that the *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters could be used for a high level of production of recombinant protein with endosperm used as a bioreactor.

Most of the endosperm-specific expression promoters reported previously direct foreign gene expression mainly in the subaleurone layer and outer portion of the endosperm. There could be considerable loss of the target gene products expressed in cereal seeds under the control of these promoters after commercial polishing. The only inner endosperm-specific promoter is rice 26 kDa globulin *Glb-1* (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004). The *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters directed GUS expression in the whole mature endosperm (Fig. 2). Of note, under the control of the *GluC* promoter, GUS expression in the inner portion of the endosperm was almost as strong as that in the peripheral region. This characteristic of the *GluC* promoter differentiates it from other rice glutelin promoters reported here and previously (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004).

The *GluB-5* and *GluC* promoters, together with the *Glb-1* promoter, should perform well in developing health-promoting functional crops and producing recombinant protein in cereal seeds via biotechnology strategies.

It has been reported that some glutelin pseudogenes exist in rice; an example is *GluB-3*, which was produced by a stop codon in its open reading frame (Takaiwa *et al.*, 1991). However, these pseudogenes cannot be easily found in the rice genomic database. Reports relating to the properties of pseudogene promoters are rare. The *GluB-3* promoter showed strict tissue specificity and expression only in the aleurone and subaleurone layers (Fig. 2). This observation is particularly interesting, because the aleurone and subaleurone are layers of cells differentiated from the starchy endosperm during seed development. All of the rice glutelin promoters reported here and previously direct GUS gene expression in the aleurone, subaleurone, and outer and/or inner endosperm layers (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004). Thus, *GluB-3* is a unique promoter and may be useful for investigating the metabolism of components in the aleurone and subaleurone layers.

To date, most endosperm-specific promoter studies have focused on identifying the *cis*-elements in promoters. The GCN4 and AACA motifs were reported to be required for endosperm-specific expression, and they are conserved in all glutelin gene promoters reported so far (Takaiwa *et al.*, 1996; Washida *et al.*, 1999; Qu and Takaiwa, 2004). The GCN4 motif is essential for endosperm specificity and is a key element conferring aleurone- and subaleurone-specific expression (Takaiwa *et al.*, 1996; Wu *et al.*, 1998b). However, Vickers *et al.* (2006) reported that the GCN4 motif did not affect the endosperm specificity of an oat globulin promoter (*AsGlo1*), but a *cis*-acting element [endosperm-specific palindrome (ESP), ACATGTCATCATGT] was required for endosperm specificity. Also, the prolamin box (also called the -300 element or endosperm box), which is conserved in many seed storage protein genes (Muller and Knudsen, 1993), plays a role in the endosperm-specific expression of prolamin genes (Colot *et al.*, 1987; Ueda *et al.*, 1994). The PLACE database (Higo *et al.*, 1999) was searched for the motifs that could be involved in the endosperm expression of the six glutelin promoters, although the main purpose of the present study was not to investigate the putative *cis*-elements affecting endosperm specificity. Surprisingly, the *GluC* promoter did not contain the GCN4 motif or ESP element (Fig. 1), which was similar to the case of the *Glb-1* promoter reported previously (Qu and Takaiwa, 2004). In addition, the *GluC* promoter did not contain the AACA motif and prolamin box (Fig. 1). These results indicate that multiple complex regulatory mechanisms may be involved in determining the endosperm specificity of rice glutelin promoters. The dissection of the *GluC* promoter will facilitate our understanding of

the regulatory mechanism underlying endosperm-specific promoters.

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