



THE MORPHOLOGY AND MOLECULAR STUDIES OF INDONESIAN FOXTAIL MILLET (*Setaria italica* [L.] P. Beauv.) ACCESSIONS RELATED TO STEM LODGING RESISTANCE

SUWASDI



**PLANT BREEDING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
IPB UNIVERSITY
BOGOR
2025**



@Hak cipta milik IPB University

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumumkannya dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

STATEMENT ON SCIENTIFIC PAPER AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND COPYRIGHT TRANSFER

I declare that the thesis entitled “The Morphology and Molecular Studies of Indonesian Foxtail Millet (*Setaria italica* [L.] P. Beauv.) Accessions Related to Stem Lodging Resistance” is my work under the direction of the supervisory committee and has not been submitted in any form to any university. Sources of information originating or quoted from published or unpublished works of other authors have been mentioned in the text and included in the Bibliography at the end of this thesis.

I hereby transfer the copyright from my writing to IPB University.

Bogor, January 2025

Suwasdi
A2503222017



RINGKASAN

SUWASDI. Studi Morfologi dan Molekuler Aksesori Hotong Indonesia (*Setaria italica* [L.] P. Beauv) terkait Sifat Ketahanan Cekaman Rebah Batang. Dibimbing oleh SINTHO WAHYUNING ARDIE dan WILLY BAYUARDI SUWARNO.

Tanaman hotong merupakan tanaman sereal potensial dengan potensi hasil tertinggi kedua pada kelompok *millets*. Salah satu faktor pembatas budidaya tanaman hotong adalah cekaman abiotik. Cekaman rebah batang merupakan kelompok cekaman abiotik yang cukup sulit untuk diprediksi dan diukur di lapangan budidaya. Cekaman rebah batang dipengaruhi oleh kompleks cekaman seperti angin, kekeringan, curah hujan ekstrem, dan faktor genetik tanaman. Cekaman rebah batang pada tanaman hotong telah dilaporkan berpengaruh terhadap penurunan potensi hasil. Salah satu upaya untuk meminimalisasi kerugian akibat cekaman rebah batang adalah identifikasi aksesori yang memiliki idiotipe ideal terkait ketahanan terhadap cekaman rebah batang. Karakter-karakter kunci yang terkait berupa karakter morfologi, biokimia, maupun asosiasi penanda genetik. Idiotipe ideal yang diinginkan adalah tanaman yang memiliki kekuatan batang dan hasil yang tinggi, serta memiliki tingkat kerebahan batang yang rendah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi dan memperoleh aksesori hotong yang memiliki ketahanan tinggi terhadap cekaman rebah batang.

Penelitian ini terdiri atas dua percobaan. Percobaan pertama dilakukan pada bulan Maret hingga September 2023 di Kebun Percobaan Cikabayan Bawah, Departemen Agronomi dan Hortikultura, Fakultas Pertanian, IPB University. Percobaan pertama bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi sifat ketahanan terhadap cekaman rebah batang dari lima aksesori hotong Indonesia dan mengidentifikasi sifat penting yang mempengaruhinya. Percobaan disusun berdasarkan *split plot* rancangan kelompok lengkap teracak (RKLT) dengan empat ulangan. Petak utama percobaan adalah tipe cekaman rebah batang yang terdiri atas tanpa cekaman rebah, tipe cekaman rebah batang temporal (24 jam pada 10 HSA), dan tipe cekaman rebah batang permanen (10 HSA sampai panen). Anak petak percobaan adalah lima aksesori hotong yang terdiri atas Botok-10, Botok-4, NTB-1, Mauliru-2, dan Hambapraing. Pengamatan dilakukan pada tiga kelas karakter utama yaitu karakter malai, karakter kekuatan batang, dan karakter kandungan selulosa-lignin batang. Analisis yang digunakan antara lain indeks toleransi, korelasi Pearson, dan analisis dendrogram. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aksesori Botok-10 dan Botok-4 memiliki tingkat ketahanan yang lebih tinggi terhadap rebah batang dibandingkan aksesori lain dengan idiotipe tinggi tanaman, kekuatan mekanik batang, kandungan selulosa, dan *yield index* yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan aksesori NTB-1, Mauliru-2, dan Hambapraing. Aksesori Botok-10 dan Botok-4 diduga memiliki daya adaptasi dan ketahanan yang lebih baik terhadap cekaman rebah batang berdasarkan indeks TOL, SSI, STI, SSPI dan YI. Analisis korelasi Pearson menunjukkan indeks cekaman rebah batang berkorelasi negatif signifikan dengan kekuatan patah batang, kekuatan mekanik batang, dan kandungan selulosa. Hasil analisis dendrogram membagi kelima aksesori ke dalam kelompok tahan (Botok-10 dan Botok-4) dan kelompok rentan (NTB-1, Mauliru, dan Hambapraing) berdasarkan nilai indeks TOL dan persentase penurunan hasil.

@Hak cipta milik IPB University

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

Percobaan kedua dilakukan pada September 2023 hingga Februari 2024 di Laboratorium Bioteknologi Molekuler Tanaman (PMB 2), Departemen Agronomi dan Hortikultura, Fakultas Pertanian, IPB University. Tujuan percobaan adalah karakterisasi gen penyandi biosintesis selulosa dan lignin pada sembilan aksesori tanaman hotong. Materi genetik yang digunakan adalah aksesori Botok-10, Botok-4, NTB-1, Mauliru-2, Hambapraing, ICERI-5, ICERI-6, Buru, dan Toraja. Karakterisasi dilakukan pada gen *SiCesA4* (4.775 pb) yang diamplifikasi dalam tujuh fragmen dan gen *SiCCR1* (2.447 pb) yang diamplifikasi dalam dua fragmen. Karakterisasi yang dilakukan meliputi tingkat kemiripan gen *SiCesA4* dan *SiCCR1* pada sembilan aksesori hotong dengan dua aksesori referensi (IC-403579 dan Yugu1), karakterisasi variasi basa nukleotida untuk situs SNP, analisis pohon filogenik, dan prediksi domain terkonservasi yang terbentuk. Hasil karakterisasi gen *SiCesA4* menunjukkan tingkat kemiripan sembilan aksesori hotong dengan dua aksesori referensi dengan nilai 100%, sedangkan pada spesies lain berkisar 70-86%. Sekuens gen *SiCesA4* yang disejajarkan dengan aksesori referensi tidak menunjukkan variasi basa nukleotida. Hanya empat dari tujuh fragmen gen *SiCes4* yang berhasil dibaca sekuennya dengan metode Sanger pada penelitian ini. Oleh karena itu, diduga masih terdapat potensi variasi basa nukleotida pada fragmen yang belum berhasil diisolasi. Analisis pohon filogenik menunjukkan gen *SiCesA4* dari sembilan aksesori berada dalam satu kelompok yang sama dengan dua sekuens referensi. Tingkat kemiripan terdekat diperoleh pada gen *CeS4* dari gandum (*TaCesA4*) dan barley (*HvCesA4*). Prediksi domain terkonservasi gen *SiCesA4* menunjukkan domain terkonservasi *cellulose synthase* yang berada pada domain PLN02189 *super family*.

Karakterisasi gen *SiCCR1* pada sembilan aksesori hotong menunjukkan tingkat kemiripan 98-99% dengan aksesori referensi dan 85-97% dengan spesies lain dalam famili *Poaceae*. Sekuens gen *SiCCR1* pada sembilan aksesori yang disejajarkan dengan aksesori referensi menunjukkan beberapa variasi basa nukleotida. Keragaman basa nukleotida (SNP) yang teridentifikasi antara urutan basa nukleotida gen *SiCCR1* dari sembilan aksesori hotong yaitu *synonymous* SNP di intron 1 (basa 40, 41, dan 42) dan intron 4 (posisi basa 1.398), serta *non-synonymous* SNP di ekson 6 (posisi basa 2.029). Variasi basa nukleotida pada posisi 2.029 merubah translasi asam amino valin menjadi leusin pada aksesori NTB-1. Analisis pohon filogenik menunjukkan gen *SiCCR1* dari sembilan aksesori hotong berada dalam satu kelompok yang sama dengan aksesori referensi, kecuali aksesori Botok-10. Hal ini diduga karena Botok-10 memiliki sekuens terpendek yang berhasil diisolasi dibandingkan dengan aksesori lainnya. Gen *SiCCR1* memiliki kedekatan dengan gen *CCR1* dari *Panicum virgatum*, *Panicum hallii*, *Zea mays*, dan *Sorghum bicolor*. Prediksi domain terkonservasi gen *SiCCR1* menunjukkan domain terkonservasi NADB Rossmann superfamily. Domain NADB sering ditemukan pada berbagai protein yang terlibat dalam reaksi redoks dan berbagai enzim yang berperan dalam jalur metabolisme.

Kata kunci: kekuatan batang, kloning gen, lignin, selulosa



SUMMARY

SUWASDI. The Morphology and Molecular Studies of Indonesian Foxtail Millet (*Setaria italica* [L.] P. Beauv.) Accessions Related to Stem Lodging Resistance. Supervised by SINTHO WAHYUNING ARDIE and WILLY BAYUARDI SUWARNO.

Foxtail millet is a potential cereal crop with the second-highest yield potential among millets. However, abiotic stress may lead to potential yield loss in foxtail millet production. Stem lodging is one of the abiotic stresses that is difficult to predict and measure in the field. Various stress factors such as wind, drought, extreme rainfall, and plant genetic factors determine the degree of stem lodging. Stem lodging in foxtail millet has been reported to decrease yield potential. One approach to minimizing losses due to stem lodging was identifying accessions with an ideal idotype related to resistance to stem lodging. Key characteristics associated with stem lodging include morphological traits, biochemical traits, or genetic marker associations. The ideal idotype was a plant with strong stems and high yield but a low tendency for stem lodging. The general objective of this study was to identify and obtain foxtail millet accessions resistant to stem lodging stress.

This study consisted of two experiments. The first experiment was conducted from March to September 2023 at the Cikabayan Bawah Experimental Farm, Department of Agronomy and Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, IPB University. The objective of this experiment was to determine the lodging resistance of five Indonesian foxtail millet accessions and identify important traits determining the stem lodging resistance of those accessions. The experiment used a split-plot randomized complete block design with four replications. The main plot was the type of stem lodging stress, which included no lodging stress, temporal stem lodging stress (24 hours at 10 days after anthesis), and permanent stem lodging stress (10 days after anthesis until harvest). The subplot factor was five accessions of foxtail millet, namely Botok-10, Botok-4, NTB-1, Mauliru-2, and Hambapraing. Observations were made on three main character classes: panicle traits, stem strength, and cellulose-lignin content in stems. The analyses used included tolerance indices, Pearson correlation, and dendrograms. The results indicated that accessions Botok-10 and Botok-4 had higher resistance levels compared to other accessions, with an ideal idotype of plant height, mechanical stem strength, cellulose content, and yield index. Tolerance index analysis also suggested that Botok-10 and Botok-4 had higher adaptability and resistance to stem lodging based on TOL, SSI, STI, SSPI, and YI indices. The Pearson correlation analysis revealed a significant negative correlation between the stem lodging index and stem breaking strength, stem mechanical strength, and cellulose content. Dendrogram analysis classified the resistant group (Botok-10 and Botok-4) and the susceptible group (NTB-1, Mauliru, and Hambapraing) based on TOL indices and potential yield loss.

The second experiment was conducted from September 2023 to February 2024 at the Plant Molecular Biology Laboratory (PMB 2), Department of Agronomy and Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, IPB University. The aim was to characterize genes responsible for cellulose and lignin biosynthesis in nine Indonesian foxtail millet accessions. The genetic material used included accessions Botok-10, Botok-4, NTB-1, Mauliru-2, Hambapraing, ICERI-5, ICERI-6, Buru,

and Toraja. Characterization was carried out on the *SiCesA4* gene with a sequence length of 4,775 bp amplified in seven fragments and the *SiCCR1* gene with a sequence length of 2,447 bp amplified in two fragments. Characterization included similarity levels of the *SiCesA4* and *SiCCR1* genes among the nine foxtail millet accessions with two reference accessions (IC-403579 and Yugu1), nucleotide variation for SNP sites, phylogenetic tree analysis, and prediction of conserved domains. The characterization of the *SiCesA4* gene revealed 100% similarity between the nine foxtail millet accessions and the two reference accessions, whereas similarity with other species ranged from 70-86%. No nucleotide base variation was found in the *SiCesA4* gene sequences aligned with the reference accessions. Only four out of seven *SiCes4* gene fragments were successfully sequenced using the Sanger method in this study. Thus, it is suspected that there may still be potential base variations in the fragments that were not successfully isolated. Phylogenetic tree analysis showed that the *SiCesA4* gene from the nine accessions clustered in the same group as the two reference sequences, with the closest similarity found to the *CeS4* gene from wheat (*TaCesA4*) and barley (*HvCesA4*). Prediction of conserved domains for the *SiCesA4* gene identified the cellulose synthase conserved domain within the PLN02189 superfamily.

Characterization of the *SiCCR1* gene in the nine foxtail millet accessions showed a 98-99% similarity with the reference accessions and 85-97% with other species in the *Poaceae* family. Alignment of *SiCCR1* gene sequences from the nine accessions with the reference accessions revealed several nucleotide base variations. Identified nucleotide base variations (SNPs) in the *SiCCR1* gene included synonymous SNPs in intron 1 (nucleotide 40, 41, and 42) and intron 4 (nucleotide 1,398), as well as non-synonymous SNPs in exon 6 (nucleotide 2,029). The nucleotide variation at position 2,029 changes the amino acid translation from valine to leucine in the NTB-1 accession. Phylogenetic tree analysis showed that the *SiCCR1* gene from the nine foxtail millet accessions clustered in the same group as the reference accessions, except for the Botok-10 accession. This is suspected to be due to Botok-10 having the shortest isolated sequence length compared to other accessions. The *SiCCR1* gene showed closeness to the *CCR1* genes of *Panicum virgatum*, *Panicum hallii*, *Zea mays*, and *Sorghum bicolor*. Prediction of conserved domains for the *SiCCR1* gene identified the NADB Rossman superfamily domain. The NADB domain is frequently found in various proteins involved in redox reactions and various enzymes participating in metabolic pathways.

Keywords: cellulose, gene cloning, lignin, stem strength





Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumumkannya dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

© Copyright belongs to IPB, 2025
All rights reserved

It is prohibited to quote parts or all of this paper without including or mentioning the source. Quotations are only for the sake of education, research, writing scientific papers, preparing reports, writing criticisms, or reviewing a problem; and the quotation does not harm the interests of IPB.

It is forbidden to publish and reproduce part or all of this paper in any form without the permission of IPB.



@Hak cipta milik IPB University

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

THE MORPHOLOGY AND MOLECULAR STUDIES OF INDONESIAN FOXTAIL MILLET (*Setaria italica* [L.] P. Beauv.) ACCESSIONS RELATED TO STEM LODGING RESISTANCE

SUWASDI

Thesis
As part of the requirements to obtain a degree of
Magister Sains in
Plant Breeding and Biotechnology Study Program

**PLANT BREEDING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
IPB UNIVERSITY
BOGOR
2025**



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

Examiners on Thesis Examination:

- 1 Prof. Dr. Ir. Bambang Sapta Purwoko, M.Sc.**
- 2 Dr. Arya Widura Ritonga, S.P., M.Si.**



Thesis Title : The Morphology and Molecular Studies of Indonesian Foxtail Millet (*Setaria italica* [L.] P. Beauv.) Related to Stem Lodging Resistance
Name : Suwasdi
Student ID : A2503222017

@Hak cipta milik IPB University

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University

Approved by

Supervisor 1:
Dr. Sintho Wahyuning Ardie, S.P., M.Si.

Supervisor 2:
Dr. Willy Bayuardi Suwarno, S.P., M.Si.

Acknowledged by

Head of Study Program:
Prof. Dr. Dewi Sukma, S.P., M.Si.
NIP 197004041997022001

Dean of Faculty of Agriculture:
Prof. Dr. Ir. Suryo Wiyono, M.Sc.Agr.
NIP 196902121992031003

Examination date:
December 19th, 2024

Graduation date: 30 JAN 2025



@Hak cipta milik IPB University

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumumkannya dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

PREFACE

Praise God Almighty for all the blessings so that the author can complete this thesis entitled “The Morphology and Molecular Studies of Indonesian Foxtail Millet (*Setaria italica* [L.] P. Beauv.) Related to Stem Lodging Resistance”. This research was conducted from March 2023 to March 2024. This thesis was made to obtain a Magister Sains degree in the Plant Breeding and Biotechnology study program, Faculty of Agriculture, IPB University.

The author expresses gratitude to :

1. The Ministry of Finance, The Republic of Indonesia, provided funding through The Endowment Fund for Education Agency (LPDP Scholarship) during the study period (2022-2024).
2. Dr. Sintho Wahyuning Ardie, S.P., M.Si. and Dr. Willy Bayuardi Suwarno, S.P., M.Si. as supervisory committee for all of the motivation and knowledge. Thank you for all your time, passion, empathy, and kindness during my study and entered this research until is completed. I apologized for the flaws and missteps along the way.
3. Prof. Dr. Ir. Satriyas Ilyas, M.S. as the moderator of the research thesis seminar, Prof. Dr. Ir. Bambang Sapta Purwoko, M.Sc. as the examiner of the thesis examination, and Dr. Arya Widura Ritonga, S.P., M.Si. as the representative of the Plant Breeding and Biotechnology Study Program. Thank you for the meaningful knowledge and suggestions for this research.
4. The author’s parents who always supportive during the study process. Thank you for being so kind and always listening and understanding. No words can describe how deeply important your support is.
5. The laboratory technician of Plant Molecular Biology II Laboratory, Mr. Yudiansyah S.Si., for the kind help during the laboratory study. All of the field technicians of Cikabayan Bawah Teaching Farm AGH-IPB provided support during the field trial and research.
6. The lab-field mates, Ramadaniarto Rizqullah, Darius Dare, Anita Rahayu, Nadya Urmila, Arslan Arshad, Sophia and Nurhalimah Hardiyanti. Thank you for the kind help during the research.
7. ASHIMA Research Group, thank you for providing a supporting community during the study and thesis research.
8. The CTalks Community, Dr. Terry G. Berke, Jonas Rothkegel, Lucas Thausendfreund, Łukasz Wojtowicz, dr. Csaba Vajai and Barkin Cem Demir. Thank you for always being willing to provide input regarding writing manners.
9. To all colleagues who help during this research either field experiment or lab study.

Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for developing plant breeding and biotechnology and all related fields.

Bogor, January 2025
Suwasdi

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumunkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.



@Hak cipta milik IPB University

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
2. Dilarang mengumumkannya dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.



CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xviii
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Research Objectives	2
1.3 Hypotheses	3
1.4 Research Benefits	3
1.5 Research Scopes	3
LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Foxtail Millets (<i>Setaria italica</i> [L.] P. Beauv.)	4
2.2 Lodging Stress	5
2.3 Cellulose and Lignin	6
2.4 Molecular Studies of Lodging Traits in Cereals	8
III STURDY STEM STRUCTURE REDUCES STEM LODGING AND YIELD LOSS IN INDONESIAN FOXTAIL MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i> [L.] P. Beauv. ACCESIONS	11
3.1 Abstract	11
3.2 Introduction	12
3.3 Research Method	13
3.4 Result and Discussion	16
3.5 Conclusion	28
IV STUDY OF SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLIMORFISM OF CELLULOSE (<i>SiCesA4</i>) AND LIGNIN (<i>SiCCR1</i>) IN INDONESIAN FOXTAIL MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i> [P.] L. Beauv.) ACCESIONS	29
4.1 Abstract	29
4.2 Introduction	30
4.3 Research Method	31
4.4 Result and Discussion	35
4.5 Conclusion	54
V GENERAL DISCUSSION	55
VI GENERAL CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	60
6.1 General Conclusion	60
6.2 General Suggestion	60
REFERENCES	61
APPENDICES	72
BIOGRAPHY	81

Hak cipta milik IPB University

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang
 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
 2. Dilarang mengumunkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

LIST OF TABLES

1	Resistance genes associated with lodging resistance in wheat and rice	10
2	Analysis of variance of morphological and biochemical of five Indonesian foxtail millet accessions under different stem lodging treatments	18
3	Natural lodging incidence, the weight of a filled grain of the main panicle, and potential yield loss of five foxtail millet accessions under different lodging treatments	19
4	Tolerance indices based on the filled grain weight of the main panicle of five foxtail millet accessions	20
5	The correlation coefficient between the filled grain weight of the main panicle (Y_p and Y_s) of five foxtail millets and stress tolerance indices	21
6	Stem breaking strength, stem failure moment, internode length, fresh weight of upper biomass to root ratio, and lodging coefficient of five foxtail millet accessions under different lodging treatments	23
7	Significant interaction between accession and type of lodging on internode length	23
8	Significant interaction between accession and type of lodging in lodging coefficient	24
9	Cellulose and lignin content of five foxtail millet accessions	24
10	Significant interaction between accession and type of lodging on cellulose content	24
11	Plant height, stem diameter, fresh weight of upper biomass, and root of five foxtail millet accessions	25
12	Specific primer design of <i>SiCesA4</i> and <i>SiCCR1</i>	32
13	PCR mix components for primer optimization	34
14	The absorbance measurements, and estimates of the quantity and quality of genomic DNA	36
15	Final optimization compilation of the <i>SiCesA4</i> gene	42
16	The CDS similarity levels of the <i>SiCesA4</i> gene among nine foxtail millet accessions with <i>Setaria italica</i> accessions IC-403579, Yugu1, and other species	45
17	Final optimization compilation of the <i>SiCCR1</i> gene	48
18	Nucleotide polymorphism observed in the <i>SiCCR1</i> sequence of nine Indonesian foxtail millet accessions	49
19	The CDS similarity levels of the <i>SiCCR1</i> gene among nine foxtail millet accessions with <i>Setaria italica</i> accessions IC-403579, Yugu1, and other species	50



LIST FIGURES

1	Flowchart of the research on the morphology and molecular studies of Indonesian foxtail millet accessions related to stem lodging resistance	3
2	Various types of lodging are devastatingly reducing yield in wheat and rice	5
3	Photographs of stem lodging type: temporary and permanent	6
4	Cellulose biosynthesis pathway	7
5	Lignin biosynthesis pathway	8
6	Experimental layout of the first experiment with split plot design	13
7	Staggered planting method for five foxtail millet accessions	14
8	Criteria for foxtail millet panicles	14
9	Illustration of SBS measurement using digital force gauge	15
10	The average temperature (°C), humidity (%), precipitation (mm), light intensity (hours), and wind speed (knots) during the experiments	16
11	The percentage of germination of five Indonesian foxtail millet accessions. Bar following with the same letter indicated no significant difference (Fisher test, $p < 0.05$)	17
12	Weeds, pests, and diseases in foxtail millet	17
13	The morphology of stem hollow type of five foxtail millet accessions	17
14	The heatmap depicting the distribution of five accessions of foxtail millet based on seven tolerance indices	22
15	The correlation value between agro-morphological traits and stem lodging coefficient	26
16	Clustering dendrogram based on lodging coefficient and tolerance indices	27
17	Results of genomic DNA quality testing	36
18	RAPD universal primer test of nine foxtail millet accessions	37
19	The optimization of fragment 1 of <i>SiCesA4</i> was conducted on nine accessions of Indonesian foxtail millet	38
20	The first optimization of fragments 2,3,4, and 5 of <i>SiCesA4</i> was conducted on nine Indonesian foxtail millet accessions	39
21	The second optimization of fragments 2,3,4,5, and 6 of <i>SiCesA4</i> was conducted on nine Indonesian foxtail millet accessions	40
22	The third optimization of fragments 2,3,4,5, and 6 of <i>SiCesA4</i> was conducted on nine Indonesian foxtail millet accessions	40
23	The fourth optimization fragment 3 and fragment 6 of <i>SiCesA4</i> was conducted on nine accessions of Indonesian foxtail millet	41
24	Optimization of fragment 7 of <i>SiCesA4</i> was conducted on nine accessions of Indonesian foxtail millet	41
25	Mapping the successful nucleotide sequence reading of the <i>SiCesA4</i> gene across nine foxtail millet accessions	42
26	Trafficking of cellulose synthase complex (CSC) in plant cells	43
27	A phylogenetic tree was constructed based on the alignment of the CDS of <i>SiCesA4</i> from nine foxtail millet accessions, two reference CDS from foxtail millet accessions, and CDS from seven other species	47

28	Predictions of conserved domains in the amino acid sequences of the CDS <i>SiCesA4</i> from nine foxtail millet accessions and the reference accession Yugu 1 (IC-403579)	47
29	Optimization of <i>SiCCR1</i> genes	48
30	Mapping the successful nucleotide sequence reading of the <i>SiCCR1</i> gene across nine foxtail millet accessions	49
31	Nucleotide base variation in nine foxtail millet accessions was identified using reference accessions	50
32	Variation in amino acids among nine foxtail millet accessions	51
33	A phylogenetic tree was constructed based on the alignment of the CDS of <i>SiCCR1</i> from nine foxtail millet accessions, two reference CDS from foxtail millet accessions, and CDS from seven other species	53
34	Predictions of conserved domains in the amino acid sequences of the CDS <i>SiCCR1</i> from nine foxtail millet accessions and the reference accession Yugu 1 (IC-403579)	54
35	Prediction of the amino acids in the conserved domain of foxtail millet, sorghum, barley, and Arabidopsis.	57
36	Amino acids in the cellulose synthase domain of the <i>CesA4</i> gene from foxtail millet (<i>Setaria italica</i>) and other species (<i>A. thaliana</i> , <i>S. bicolor</i> , <i>H. vulgare</i> , and <i>T. aestivum</i>).	58

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :

- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.

2. Dilarang menggunakan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.



LIST APPENDICES

1	The mean value of stem morphological traits	68
2	The mean value of stem strength properties	68
3	The mean value of panicle traits	69
4	The mean value of stem biochemical traits	69
5	PCR set up program for fragment 1 optimization 1 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	70
6	PCR set up program for fragment 1 optimization 2 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	70
7	PCR set up program for fragment 1 optimization 3 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	71
8	PCR set up program for fragment 1 optimization 4 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	71
9	PCR set up program for fragment 2,3,4,5 and 6 optimization 1 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	72
10	PCR set up program for fragment 2,4,5 optimization 2 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	72
11	PCR set up program for fragment 2,4,5 optimization 3 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	73
12	PCR set up program for fragment 3 optimization 4 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	73
13	PCR set up program for fragment 6 optimization 5 of <i>SiCCR1</i>	74
14	PCR set up program for fragment 7 optimization 1 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	75
15	PCR set up program for fragment 7 optimization 2 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	76
16	PCR set up program for fragment 7 optimization 3 of <i>SiCesA4</i>	77
17	PCR set up program for fragment 1 and 2 optimizations 1 of <i>SiCCR1</i>	78
18	PCR set up program for fragment 1 and 2 optimization 2 of <i>SiCCR1</i>	78