

Transcriptome of *C. eugenioides* reveals diterpene related genes differentially expressed in leaves and fruits

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Introduction

Coffee is one of the main agricultural commodities in tropical countries. *Coffea arabica* represent 70% of coffee worldwide production and was originated from a recent and natural hybridization between *C. canephora* and *C. eugenioides*. The majority of coffee genetic studies have been focusing on the specie with greater economic importance, the alotetraploid *C. arabica* and its diploid ancestral *C. canephora*. However, *C. eugenioides* is still poorly studied. One way to improve our knowledge on *C. eugenioides* is to perform RNA-seq analysis. In this study we re-analyzed a previous RNA-seq data using a reference genome to improve transcriptome assembly and analysis.

Materials/Methods

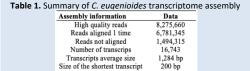


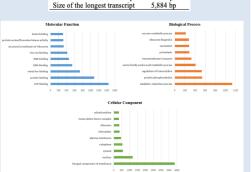
Conclusion/Perspectives

Our results increase our knowledge about the genetic basis of one *C. arabica* ancestor, *C. eugenioides*, and can help future coffee breeding program to develop new cultivars with desirable diterpene content.

Results/Discussion

Our transcriptome assembly using a reference genome resulted in a total of 16,743 transcripts (Tab. 1). More than 56 thousand GO terms were annotated in our transcriptome (Fig. 1). We observed 416 and 507 genes upregulated in leaves and fruits, respectively. Six genes possibly related to diterpene biosynthesis had their expression profile validated by RT-qPCR analysis and all genes showed high transcriptional activity in the fruit compared to leaves (Fig. 2).







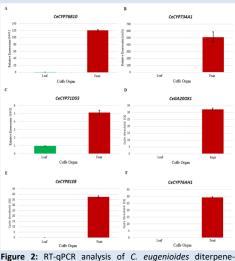


Figure 2: RT-qPCR analysis of *C. eugenioides* diterpene related candidate genes.

References:

- 1. Denoeud F., et al. 2014. Science. DOI: 10.1126/science.1255274.
- 2. Yuyama P. M. et al. 2016. Molecular Genetics and Genomics. DOI: 10.1007/s00438-015-1111-x.