



US009074215B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
Noda et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** US 9,074,215 B2  
(45) **Date of Patent:** Jul. 7, 2015

(54) **METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF  
CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT HAVING  
DELPHINIDIN-CONTAINING PETALS**

WO 01/72984 10/2001  
WO 2005/017147 2/2005  
WO 2009/062253 5/2009

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(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 713 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/265,688**

(22) PCT Filed: **Mar. 9, 2010**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2010/053904**

§ 371 (c)(1),  
(2), (4) Date: **Dec. 30, 2011**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2010/122849**  
PCT Pub. Date: **Oct. 28, 2010**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
US 2012/0096589 A1 Apr. 19, 2012

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**  
Apr. 24, 2009 (JP) ..... 2009-107054

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*C12N 15/82* (2006.01)  
*C12N 9/02* (2006.01)  
*A01H 5/02* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... *C12N 15/8243* (2013.01); *A01H 5/0255* (2013.01); *C12N 9/0071* (2013.01); *C12N 15/825* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... 800/282  
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are: a method for producing a chrysanthemum plant having delphinidin-containing petals using a transcriptional regulatory region for a chrysanthemum-derived flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene; and a chrysanthemum plant, a progeny or a vegetative proliferation product of the plant, or a part or a tissue of the plant, the progeny or the vegetative proliferation product, and particularly a petal or a cut flower of the plant. In the method for producing a chrysanthemum plant having delphinidin-containing petals, a flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) is caused to be expressed in a chrysanthemum plant using a transcriptional regulatory region for a chrysanthemum-derived flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene.

**8 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**

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Fig.1

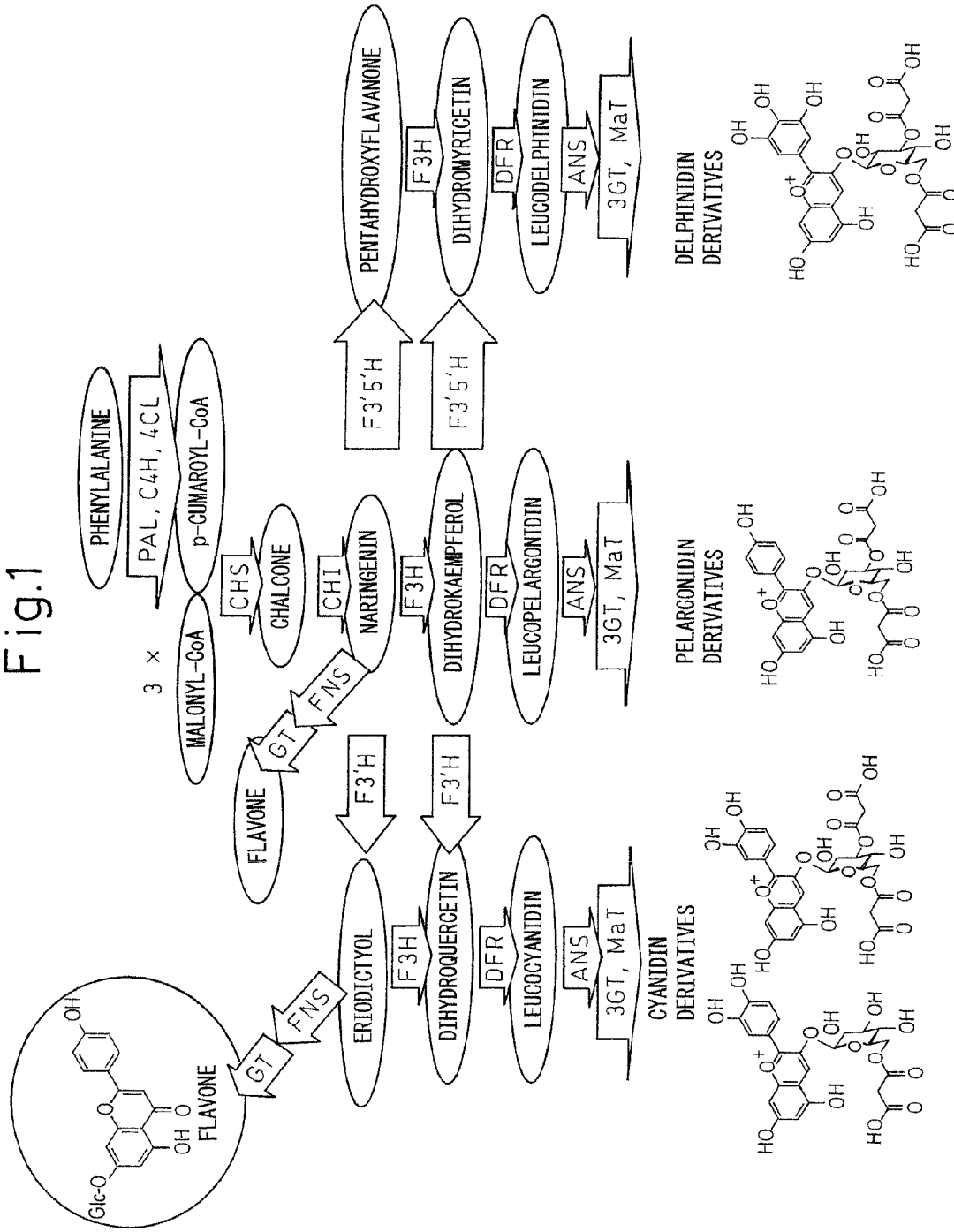


Fig.2

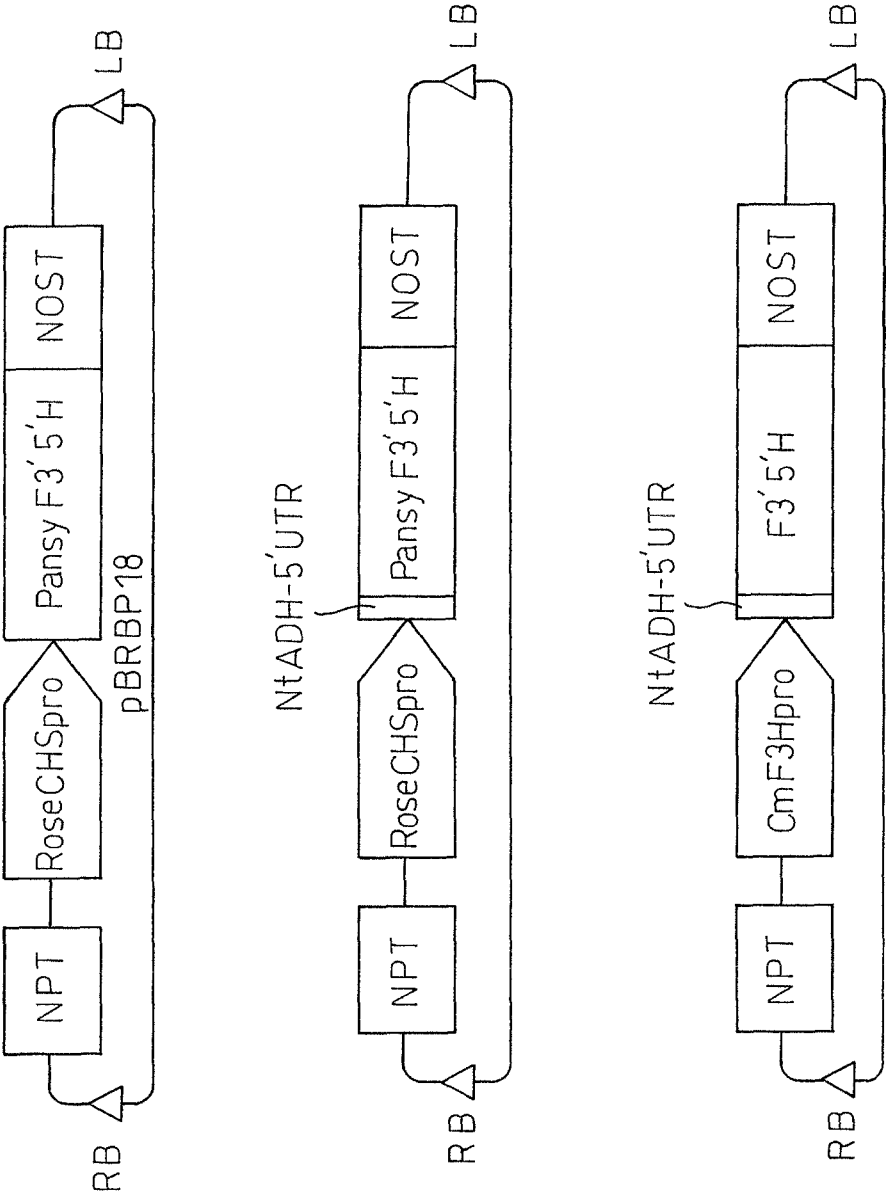
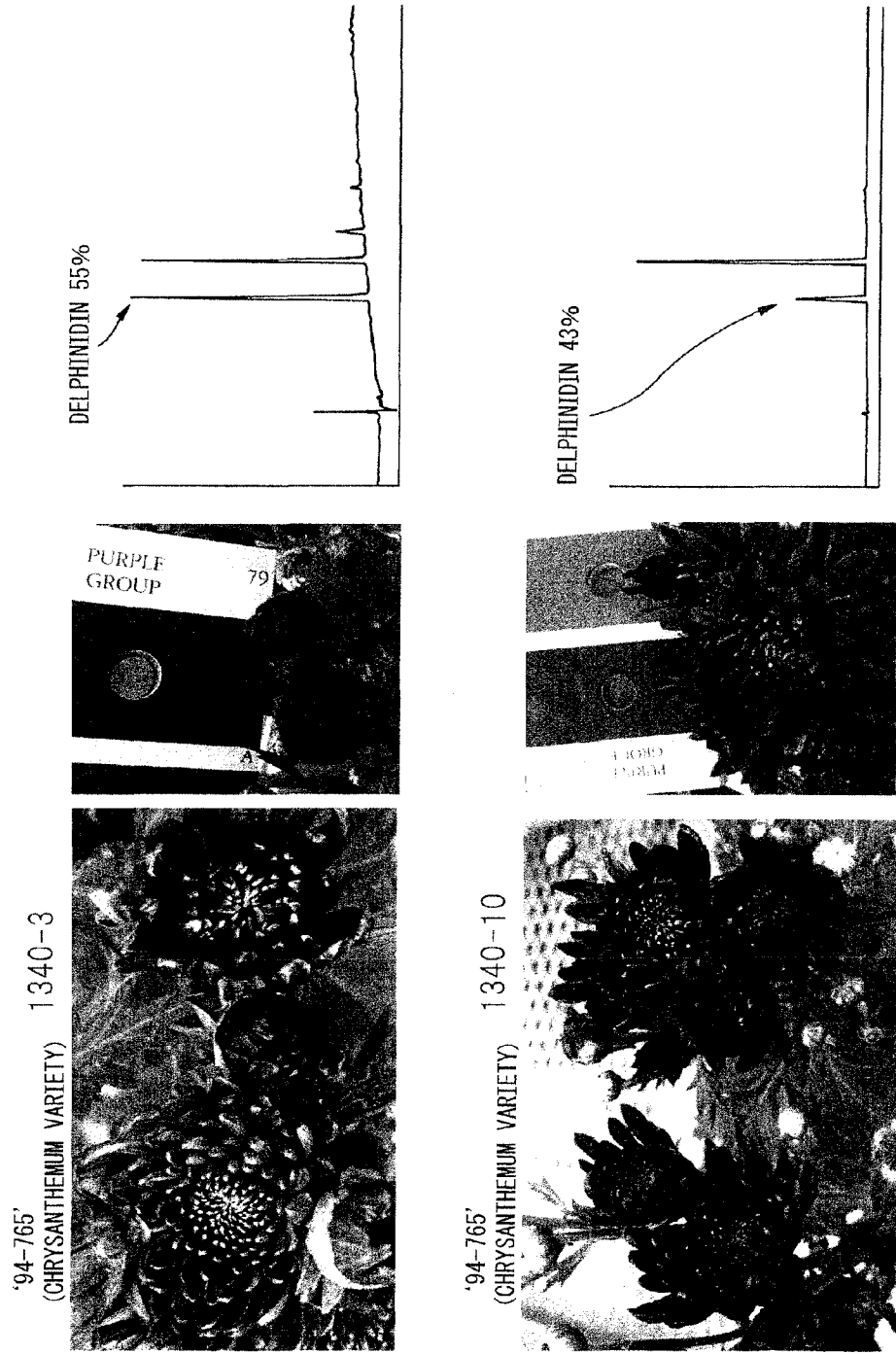


Fig. 3



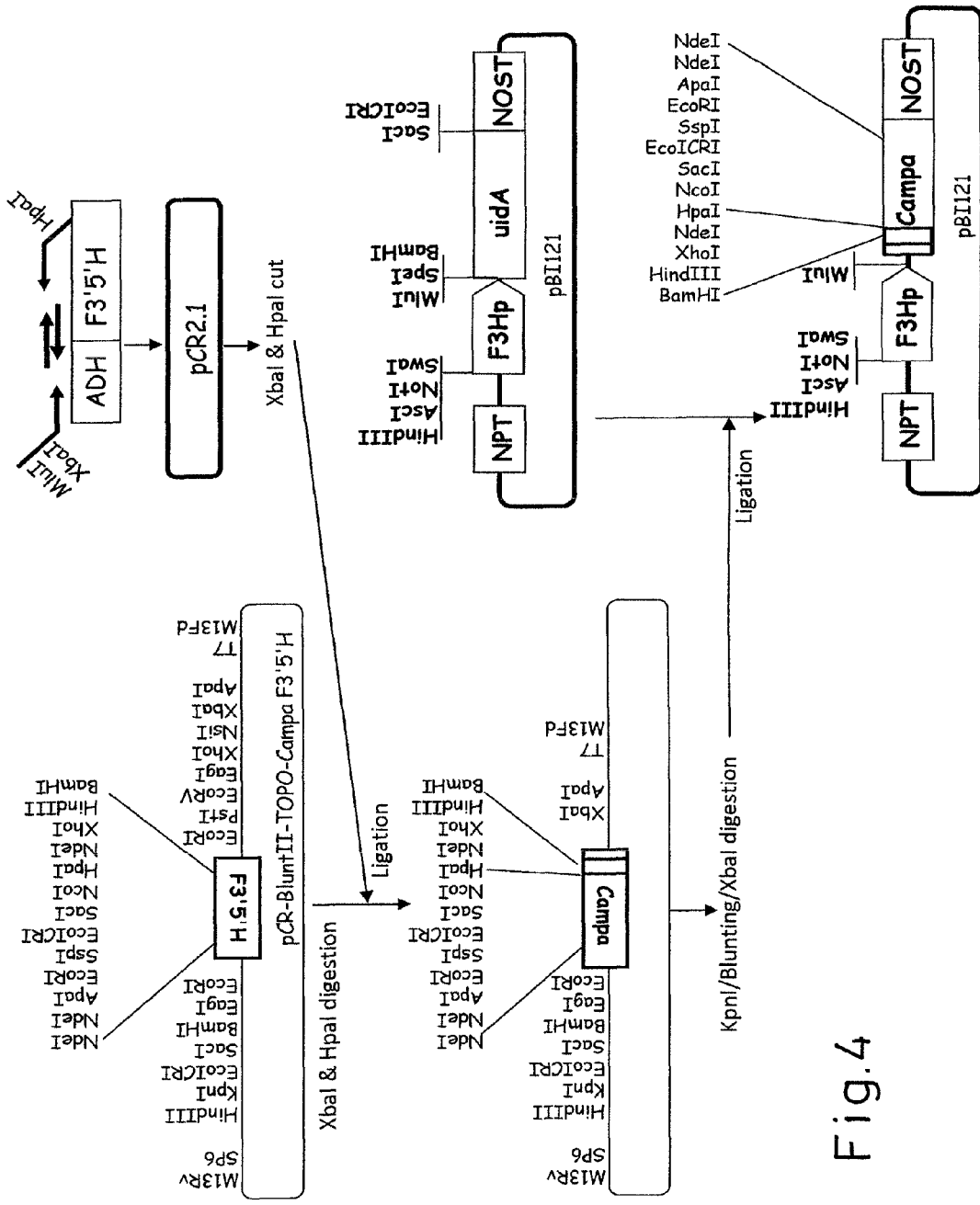


Fig.4

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## METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT HAVING DELPHINIDIN-CONTAINING PETALS

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is the National Stage of International Application No. PCT/JP2010/053904 filed Mar. 9, 2010, and claims benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2009-107054 filed Apr. 24, 2009, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

### REFERENCE TO A SEQUENCE LISTING

A Sequence Listing containing SEQ ID NOS: 1-87 is incorporated herein by reference.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method for producing a chrysanthemum plant containing delphinidin in the petals thereof by using the transcriptional regulatory region of chrysanthemum-derived flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene, a nucleic acid of that regulatory region, an expression vector or expression cassette containing that nucleic acid, and a chrysanthemum plant, progeny or vegetative proliferation product thereof, or a part or tissue thereof, and particularly a petal or cut flower thereof, in which that regulatory region has been introduced.

### BACKGROUND ART

The use of genetic transformation technology makes it possible to impart new traits to plants by expressing a useful gene in a target plant. A wide range of genetically modified plants produced in this manner have already been cultivated. Since regulation of gene expression is mainly controlled at the level of transcription, transcriptional regulation is the most important in terms of regulating the expression of genes. Namely, expressing a gene at a suitable time, in a suitable tissue and at a suitable strength is important for producing an industrially useful genetically modified plant. In many cases, transcription is control by a DNA sequence on the 5' untranslated region of an open reading frame. A region of DNA that determines the starting site of gene transcription and directly regulates the frequency thereof is referred to as a promoter. A promoter is located in a start codon consisting of several tens of base pairs (bp) on the 5'-untranslated region, and frequently contains a TATA box and the like. A cis element that binds various transcriptional regulatory factors is also present on the 5'-untranslated region, and the presence thereof serves to control the timing of transcription, the tissue in which transcription takes place and transcriptional strength. Transcriptional regulatory factors are classified into many families according to their amino acid sequence. For example, examples of well-known families of transcriptional regulatory factors include Myb transcriptional regulatory factor and bHLH (basic helix loop helix) regulatory factor. In actuality, the terms transcriptional regulatory factor and promoter are frequently used with the same meaning.

Anthocyanins, which compose the main components of flower color, are a member of secondary metabolites generically referred to as flavonoids. The color of anthocyanins is dependent on their color. Namely, the color becomes blue as the number of hydroxyl groups of the B ring of anthocyanidins, which is the chromophore of anthocyanins, increases. In

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addition, as the number of aromatic acyl groups (such as coumaroyl groups or caffeoyl groups) that modify the anthocyanin increases (namely, the wavelength of maximum absorbance shifts to a longer wavelength), the color of the anthocyanin becomes blue and the stability of the anthocyanin is known to increase (see Non-Patent Document 1).

Considerable research has been conducted on those enzymes and genes that encode those enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of anthocyanins (see, Non-Patent Document 1). For example, an enzyme gene that catalyzes a reaction by which an aromatic acyl group is transferred to anthocyanin is obtained from Japanese gentian, lavender and petunias (see Patent Document 1 and Patent Document 2). An enzyme gene involved in the synthesis of anthocyanin that accumulates in the leaves of red perilla (malonylshisonin, 3-O-(6-O-(E)-p-coumaroyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-5-O-(6-O-malonyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-cyanidin) (see Non-Patent Document 2) has previously been reported in hydroxycinnamoyl CoA: anthocyanin-3-glucoside-aromatic acyl group transferase (3AT) gene (or more simply referred to as "shiso (perilla) anthocyanin-3-acyltransferase (3AT) gene") (see Patent Document 1). Moreover, findings have also been obtained regarding the transcriptional regulation (control) of biosynthetic genes of anthocyanins. Cis element sequences bound by Myb transcriptional regulatory factor and bHLH transcriptional regulatory factor are present in the transcriptional regulatory region located on the 5'-region of the start codons of these genes. Myb transcriptional regulatory factor and bHLH transcriptional regulatory factor are known to control synthesis of anthocyanins in petunias, corn and perilla (see Non-Patent Document 1).

Promoters (also referred to as transcriptional regulatory regions) responsible for gene transcription in plants consist of so-called constitutive promoters, which function in any tissue and at any time such as in the developmental stage, organ/tissue-specific promoters, which only function in specific organs and tissues, and time-specific promoters, which only express at a specific time of the developmental stage. Constitutive promoters are frequently used as promoters for expressing useful genes in genetically modified plants. Typical examples of constitutive promoters include cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter (also abbreviated as CaMV35S promoter) and promoters construction on the basis thereof (see Non-Patent Document 3), and Mac1 promoter (see Non-Patent Document 4). In plants, however, many genes are only expressed in specific tissues or organs or are expressed time-specifically. This suggests that tissue/organ-specific or time-specific expression of genes is necessary for plants. There are examples of genetic recombination of plants that utilize such tissue/organ-specific or time-specific transcriptional regulatory regions. For example, there are examples of protein being accumulated in seeds by using a seed-specific transcriptional regulatory region.

However, although plants produce flowers of various colors, there are few species capable of producing flowers of all colors due to genetic restrictions on that species. For example, there are no varieties of rose or carnation in nature that are capable of producing blue or purple flowers. This is because roses and carnations lack the flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase gene required to synthesize the anthocyanidin, delphinidin, which is synthesized by many species that produce blue and purple flowers. By transformation with the flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase gene of petunia or pansy, for example, which are species capable of producing blue and purple flowers, into these species, these species can be made to produce blue flowers. In the case of carnations, the transcriptional regulatory region of chalcone synthase gene derived from common snapdragon or

petunia is used to transcribe flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase gene derived from common snapdragon or petunia. Examples of plasmids containing the transcriptional regulatory region of chalcone synthase gene derived from common snapdragon or petunia include plasmids pCGP485 and pCGP653 described in Patent Document 3, and examples of plasmids containing a constitutive transcriptional regulatory region include plasmid PCGP628 (containing a Mac1 promoter) and plasmid pSPB130 (containing a CaMV35S promoter to which is added E12 enhancer) described in Patent Document 4.

However, it is difficult to predict how strongly such promoters function in recombinant plants to be able to bring about a target phenotype. In addition, since repeatedly using the same promoter to express a plurality of foreign genes may cause gene silencing, it is thought that this should be avoided (see Non-Patent Document 5).

Thus, although several promoters have been used to change flower color, a useful promoter corresponding to the host plant and the objective is needed in order to further change to a different flower color.

In particular, chrysanthemum plants (also simply referred to as chrysanthemums) account for about 30% of all wholesale flower sales throughout Japan (Summary of 2007 Flowering Plant Wholesale Market Survey Results, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), making these plants an important product when compared with roses accounting for roughly 9% and carnations accounting for roughly 7%. Although chrysanthemums come in flower colors including white, yellow, orange, red, pink and purplish red, there are no existing varieties or closely related wild varieties that produce bluish flowers such as those having a purple or blue color.

Thus, one objective of the selective breeding of bluish flowers is to stimulate new demand. Chrysanthemum flower color is expressed due to a combination of anthocyanins and carotenoids. Anthocyanins are able to express various colors due to differences in the structure of the anthocyanidin serving as the basic backbone, and differences in modification by sugars and organic acids. However, there are known to be two types of anthocyanins that govern chrysanthemum flower color in which cyanidin at position 3 is modified by glucose and malonic acid (cyanidin 3-O-(6"-O-monomalonyl- $\beta$ -glucopyranoside and 3-O-(3",6"-O-dimalonyl- $\beta$ -glucopyranoside) (see Non-Patent Document 6). In addition, these structures are comparatively simple (see FIG. 1). This causes the range of flower color attributable to anthocyanins in chrysanthemums to be extremely narrow. However, although the expression of bluish color is primarily the result of anthocyanins, since there is no gene that encodes the key enzyme of flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) in chrysanthemums, delphinidin-based anthocyanin, which produces blue color, is not biosynthesized in chrysanthemums (see FIG. 1). Therefore, the development of a technology has been sought for controlling the expression of chrysanthemum anthocyanins using genetic engineering techniques in order to be able to produce a chrysanthemum that produces bluish flowers by modifying anthocyanin-based pigment that accumulates in chrysanthemum petals.

As was previously described, although chrysanthemums are the most important flowering plant in Japan, since they are hexaploid resulting in high ploidy and have a large genome size, in addition to having low transformation efficiency, since they may also cause silencing (deactivation) of transgenes, it is not easy to obtain genetically modified chrysanthemums capable of stable transgene expression. In chrysanthemums transformed with  $\beta$ -glucuronidase (GUS) gene coupled to CaMV35S promoter, the activity of the GUS gene is roughly one-tenth that of tobacco transformed with the

same gene, and that activity has been reported to decrease in nearly all individuals after 12 months have elapsed following transformation (see Non-Patent Document 7). Although a promoter of a chlorophyll a/b-bound protein that favorably functions in chrysanthemums has been reported to have been obtained in order to stably express an exogenous gene in chrysanthemums, this promoter is not suitable for expressing genes in flower petals in which there is little chlorophyll present (see Non-Patent Document 8). In addition, when GUS gene coupled to tobacco elongation factor 1 (EF1 $\alpha$ ) promoter is transformed into chrysanthemums, GUS gene has been reported to be expressed in leaves and petals even after the passage of 20 months or more (see Non-Patent Document 9). Moreover, there are also examples of flower life being prolonged by expressing a mutant ethylene receptor gene in chrysanthemums (see Non-Patent Document 10), flower form being changed by suppressing expression of chrysanthemum AGAMOUS gene (see Non-Patent Document 11), and expression of exogenous genes being increased in chrysanthemums (see Non-Patent Document 12) by using a translation enhancer of tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase (see Patent Document 7).

On the other hand, although there have been examples of successful alteration of chrysanthemum flower color by genetic recombination, including a report of having changed pink flowers to white flowers by suppressing the chalcone synthase (CHS) gene by co-suppression (see Non-Patent Document 13), and a report of having changed white flowers to yellow flowers by suppressing carotenoid cleavage dioxygenase (CCD4a) by RNAi (see Non-Patent Document 14), all of these methods involve alteration of flower color by suppressing expression of endogenous genes, and there have been no successful examples of altering flower color by over-expression of exogenous genes as well as no examples of having realized a change in anthocyanin structure or an accompanying change in flower color.

Although attempts to alter flower color by over-expression of an exogenous gene have been reported that involve transformation with a gene encoding F3'5'H, which is an enzyme required for synthesis of delphinidin (see Patent Document 5 and Non-Patent Document 15), the delphinidin produced due to the action of the transfected F3'5'H gene accumulates in ray petals, and there are no reports of the production of bluish chrysanthemums. In chrysanthemums, even if F3'5'H is expressed with CaMV35S promoter, production of delphinidin is not observed (see Non-Patent Document 15). In addition, expression of a gene expressed with CaMV35S promoter is unsuitable for stable expression, and for example, ends up dissipating accompanying growth of the chrysanthemum transformant (see Non-Patent Document 7). Potato Lhca3.St.1 promoter (see Non-Patent Document 16), chrysanthemum UEP1 promoter (see Non-Patent Document 17) and tobacco EF1 $\alpha$  promoter (see Patent Document 6 and Non-Patent Document 9), for example, have been developed for use as promoters enabling efficient and stable expression of exogenous genes in the ray petals of chrysanthemums. However, there have been no reports describing alteration of chrysanthemum flower color by over-expression of an exogenous gene using these promoters. On the basis of the above, in order to produce chrysanthemums in which flower color has been altered by genetic recombination, it is necessary to establish a technology for controlling the expression of flavonoid biosynthesis genes, including the development of a promoter suitable for chrysanthemums.

Although gene expression is mainly controlled by transcriptional regulatory regions, sequences are also known that improve translation of mRNA. For example, the omega



sequence derived from tobacco mosaic virus is known to increase the translation efficiency of heterologous genes coupled to the omega sequence both in vitro and in vivo (see Non-Patent Document 18). In addition, a sequence (ADH200) present in the 5'-untranslated region of tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase (NtADH5'UTR) is known to contribute to improved stability of the expression of heterologous genes (see Patent Document 7). In addition, in the case of coupling a 94 bp translation enhancer (ADHNF, see Patent Document 8) present downstream from this sequence to the 3'-side of CaMV35S promoter and further transformation with an expression cassette coupled with GUS gene, this sequence has been reported to contribute to increased translation efficiency in chrysanthemums (see Non-Patent Document 12). However, there are no examples of this sequence being used to change flower color by altering the structure and composition of flavonoids. Since it is necessary to express a heterologous gene in epidermal cells in which flavonoids and anthocyanins primarily accumulate in order to alter flower color, it is difficult to infer from conventional results whether or not NtADH5'UTR (ADH200 or translation enhancer ADHNF) is effective for altering flower color.

#### PRIOR ART DOCUMENTS

##### Patent Documents

Patent Document 1: WO 96/25500  
 Patent Document 2: WO 01/72984  
 Patent Document 3: WO 94/28140  
 Patent Document 4: WO 05/17147  
 Patent Document 5: U.S. Pat. No. 5,948,955  
 Patent Document 6: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2004-65096  
 Patent Document 7: U.S. Pat. No. 6,573,429  
 Patent Document 8: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2003-79372

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

##### Problems to be Solved by the Invention

An object to be solved by the present invention is to provide a method for producing a chrysanthemum plant containing delphinidin in the petals thereof by using the transcriptional regulatory region of chrysanthemum-derived flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene, and a chrysanthemum plant, progeny or vegetative proliferation product thereof, or a part or tissue thereof, and particularly a petal or cut flower thereof, transformed with that regulatory region.

##### Means for Solving the Problems

As a result of conducting extensive studies to solve the aforementioned problems, the inventors of the present invention found that when flavanone 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) gene is expressed in chrysanthemum using a transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) derived from chrysanthemum, a large amount of delphinidin accumulates in the petals thereof, flower color changes, and flower color changes further due to an even larger accumulation of delphinidin as a result of adding a translational enhancer derived from tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase gene, and confirmed the usefulness thereof through experimentation, thereby leading to completion of the present invention.

Namely, the present invention is as described below.

[1] A method for producing a chrysanthemum plant containing delphinidin in the petals thereof comprising the step of expressing flavanone 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) in a chrysanthemum plant using as a transcriptional regulatory region a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of:

(1) a nucleic acid containing the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87;

(2) a nucleic acid able to function as a transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene derived from chrysanthemum, and containing a nucleotide sequence in which the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87 has been modified by addition, deletion and/or substitution of one or several nucleotides;

(3) a nucleic acid able to function as a transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene derived from chrysanthemum, and able to hybridize under highly stringent conditions with a nucleic acid composed of a nucleotide sequence complementary to the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87; and,

(4) a nucleic acid able to function as a transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene derived from chrysanthemum, and having sequence identity of at least 90% with the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87.

[2] The method described in [1] above, wherein the flavanone 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) is derived from bellflower (*campanula*), *cineraria*, *verbena* and *pansy* #40.

[3] The method described in [1] or [2] above, wherein a translational enhancer derived from tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase gene is further used in addition to the transcriptional regulatory region.

[4] The method described in any of [1] to [3] above, wherein an expression vector or expression cassette is used in which the translational enhancer is coupled directly to a start codon of the F3'5'H gene.

[5] The method described in any of [1] to [4] above, wherein the content of delphinidin in the petals is 25% by weight or more of the total weight of anthocyanidins.

[6] A chrysanthemum plant, progeny thereof, or vegetative proliferation product, part or tissue thereof, containing the nucleic acid described in [1] above or produced according to the method described in any of [1] to [5] above.

[7] The chrysanthemum plant, progeny thereof, or vegetative proliferation product, part of tissue thereof, described in [6] above, which is a cut flower.

[8] A cut flower processed product using the cut flower described in [7] above.

#### Effects of the Invention

According to the present invention, it was determined that when flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) gene is expressed in chrysanthemum using the transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) derived from chrysanthemum, more delphinidin accumulates in the flower petals than in the case of using another promoter, and when the flower color becomes bluer, an even larger amount of delphinidin accumulates as a result of adding a translational enhancer derived from tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase gene, thereby causing the flower color to become even bluer.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of the flavonoid biosynthesis pathway in transformed chrysanthemum transformed with F3'5'H gene.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a binary vector for introducing F3'5'H gene.

FIG. 3 indicates the flower color and ratio of delphinidin content in transformed individuals transformed with chrysanthemum F3Hpro::ADHNF-bellflower F3'5'H::NOSter.

FIG. 4 indicates the construction process of pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-bellflower F3'5'H::NOSter.

#### EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for producing a chrysanthemum plant containing delphinidin in the petals thereof, comprising transforming chrysanthemum with a vector containing a gene cassette that causes expression of flavonoid 3',5'-dehydroxylase (F3'5'H) by the 5'-region of a gene that encodes chrysanthemum flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) (also referred to as "CmF3Hpro" or "chrysF3H5"). The gene cassette preferably contains a translational enhancer derived from tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase gene (see bottom of FIG. 2). The delphinidin content in the flower petals is preferably 25% by weight or more of the total weight of anthocyanidins, and the color of the flower petals is altered towards blue. The present invention also relates to a chrysanthemum plant, progeny thereof, or vegetative proliferation product, part or tissue thereof, produced according to that method or containing CmF3Hpro. The part or tissue is preferably a flower petal or cut flower.

In the present description, an "expression cassette" refers to a DNA fragment in which a promoter and a terminator are coupled to arbitrary nucleic acids.

According to the present invention, since F3'5'H gene is expressed in ray petals of chrysanthemum, and that enzyme protein is synthesized and functions, a chrysanthemum having a bluish flower color can be produced by allowing delphinidin-based anthocyanin to be synthesized and accumulate. Although accumulation of delphinidin (max. 5.4%) was

confirmed in the case of using RoseCHSpro (rose chalcone synthase (CHS) gene promoter), R. rugosa DFRpro (Rugosa rose dihydroflavonol-4-reductase (DFR) gene promoter), R. rugosa F3Hpro (R. rugosa flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H)) or Viola F3'5'H#40pro (pansy F3'5'H gene promoter) for the promoter contained in the gene cassette used to express F3'5'H (see Table 1), this did not lead to flower color becoming bluish. Therefore, as a result of repeatedly conducting expression experiments on F3'5'H using various types of promoters in order to discover an effective promoter for enhancing accumulation of delphinidin in chrysanthemum flower petals and making flower color bluish, CmF3Hpro was determined to be an effective promoter. The use of CmF3Hpro made it possible to improve accumulation of delphinidin in comparison with the case of using other promoters (see Table 1, mean: 31.4%, max.: 80.5%), and led to the attaining of bluish flower color (see FIG. 3, RHS color chart 79A, 77A, 72A and 72B). In addition, within the F3'5'H gene expressed by CmF3Hpro, F3'5'H derived from bellflower (delphinidin accumulation rate: max. 81%), cineraria (delphinidin accumulation rate: max. 36%), verbena and pansy (delphinidin accumulation rate: max. 27% to 28%) were found to have the ability to change chrysanthemum flower color to purple. Moreover, transformation with a gene cassette directly coupled with tobacco ADH translational enhancer (see Patent Document 8) was successful in altering flower color by enabling anthocyanin having delphinidin for the basic backbone thereof to be efficiently accumulated in ray petals of chrysanthemum (see Table 1, FIG. 3). Furthermore, direct coupling refers to coupling without containing a surplus nucleic acid sequence between one polynucleotide and another polynucleotide.

An example of a transcriptional regulatory region according to the present invention is a nucleic acid composed of a nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87. However, a promoter composed of a base sequence in which several (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10) nucleotides has been added, deleted and/or substituted in a nucleic acid composed of a nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87 is also thought to maintain activity similar to that of the original promoter. Thus, the transcriptional regulatory region according to the present invention can also be a nucleic acid composed of a nucleotide sequence in which one or several nucleotides have been added, deleted and/or substituted in the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87 provided the nucleic acid is able to function as a transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene derived from chrysanthemum.

The transcriptional regulatory region according to the present invention can also be a nucleic acid able to function as a transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene derived from chrysanthemum and able to hybridize under highly stringent conditions with the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87, or a nucleic acid able to function as a transcriptional regulatory region of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) gene derived from chrysanthemum and has sequence identity of at least 90% with the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or SEQ ID NO. 87.

Examples of these nucleic acids include nucleic acids composed of nucleotide sequences having sequence identity with the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 34 or preferably about 70% or more, more preferably about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97% or 98%, and most preferably about 99%.

Here, stringent conditions refer to hybridization conditions easily determined by a person with ordinary skill in the art that determined empirically typically dependent on probe length, washing temperature and salt concentration. In general, the temperature for suitable annealing becomes higher the longer the probe, and the temperature becomes lower the shorter the probe. Hybridization is generally dependent on the ability of denatured DNA to anneal in the case a complementary strand is present in an environment at a temperature close to or below the melting temperature thereof. More specifically, an example of lowly stringent conditions consists of washing and so forth in 0.1% SDS solution at 5×SSC under temperature conditions of 37° C. to 42° C. in the filter washing stage following hybridization. In addition, an example of highly stringent conditions consists of washing and so forth in 0.1% SDS at 0.1×SSC and 65° C. in the washing stage. The use of more highly stringent conditions makes it possible to obtain polynucleotides having higher homology or identity.

In the present invention, the flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) gene is preferably derived from bellflower (campanula), cineraria, verbena or pansy #40. In the present invention, a translation enhancer derived from tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase is preferably further used in addition to the transcriptional regulatory region. In addition, the translation enhancer is preferably directly coupled to a start codon of the F3'5'H gene in a gene cassette of an expression vector.

In the method of the present invention, the delphinidin content in the flower petals is preferably 25% by weight or more of the total weight of anthocyanidins.

The present invention is a chrysanthemum plant, progeny thereof, or vegetative proliferation product, part or tissue thereof, produced according to the method of the present invention or transformed with the aforementioned nucleic acid, and is preferably a flower petal or cut flower.

The present invention also relates to a processed product that uses the aforementioned cut flower (cut flower processed product). Here, a cut flower processed product includes, but is not limited to, a pressed flower, preserved flower, dry flower or resin-sealed product obtained by using the cut flower.

## EXAMPLES

The following provides a detailed explanation of the present invention through examples thereof.

Molecular biological techniques were carried out in accordance with Molecular Cloning (Sambrook and Russell, 2001) unless specifically indicated otherwise.

The following Reference Examples 1 to 9 are examples of using a promoter other than the 5'-region of a gene encoding flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) of chrysanthemum (CmF3Hpro), while on the other hand, Examples 1 to 10 are examples relating to the 5'-region of a gene encoding flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) of chrysanthemum (CmF3Hpro).

### Reference Example 1

#### Expression of F3'5'H Gene by Tobacco EF1 $\alpha$ Promoter

pBIEF1 $\alpha$  described in Patent Document 6 was digested with restriction enzymes HindIII and BamHI to obtain a roughly 1.2 kb DNA fragment containing a promoter sequence of tobacco EF1 $\alpha$ . This DNA fragment was inserted into the 5'-side of iris DFR cDNA of pSPB909 described in Patent Document 4 to obtain a plasmid pSLF339. A plasmid pSLF340 was similarly

constructed in which petunia DFR cDNA (described in International Publication WO 96/36716) was inserted instead of iris DFR cDNA.

A plasmid obtained by inserting a BP40 fragment of pansy F3'5'H gene, excised by partial digestion with BamHI and XhoI from pCGP1961 described in Patent Document 4, into BamHI and SalI sites of pSPB176 (described in Plant Science, 163, 253-263, 2002) was designated pSPB575. The promoter portion of this plasmid was replaced with the promoter of the aforementioned tobacco EF1 $\alpha$  using HindIII and BamHI to obtain pSLF338. A fragment containing iris DFR cDNA was inserted into pSLF339 digested with AscI at this AscI site. The resulting plasmid was designated pSLF346. This plasmid pSLF346 is designed to express pansy F3'5'H and iris DFR genes in plants under the control of the promoter of tobacco EF1 $\alpha$ .

Plasmid pLHF8 containing lavender F3'5'H cDNA is described in International Publication WO 04/20637. Plasmid pSPB2772 was obtained by coupling this plasmid to the DNA fragment having the higher molecular weight among a DNA fragment obtained by digesting this plasmid with BamHI and XhoI and a DNA fragment of pSPB176 obtained by digesting with BamHI and SalI. In this plasmid, lavender-derived F3'5'H cDNA is coupled to CaMV35S promoter to which has been added E12 enhancer. This promoter portion was replaced with the aforementioned promoter of tobacco EF1 $\alpha$  using HindIII and BamHI to obtain plasmid pSPB2778. A fragment containing petunia DFR cDNA within pSFL340 digested with AscI was inserted into this AscI site. The resulting plasmid was designated pSPB2780. This plasmid pSPB2780 is designed so as to express lavender F3'5'H and petunia DFR genes in plants under the control of tobacco EF1 $\alpha$  promoter.

Plasmid pSPB2777 was obtained by replacing the promoter portion of plasmid pSPB748 described in Plant Biotechnol., 23, 5-11 (2006) (in which butterfly pea-derived F3'5'H cDNA is coupled to CaMV35S promoter to which has been added E12 enhancer) with the aforementioned promoter of tobacco EF1 $\alpha$  using HindIII and BamHI. A fragment of pSLF340 digested with AscI containing petunia DFR cDNA was inserted into this AscI site. The resulting plasmid was designated pSPB2779. This plasmid pSPB2779 is designed to express butterfly pea F3'5'H and petunia DFR genes in plants under the control of the promoter of tobacco EF1 $\alpha$ .

Each of the aforementioned plasmids pSFL346, pSPB2780 and pSPB2779 were transformed into *Agrobacterium* and then transfected into chrysanthemum variety 94-765 using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Although anthocyanidins in flower petals of the transformed chrysanthemum were analyzed, delphinidin was not detected.

### Reference Example 2

#### Chrysanthemum Transfected with Cineraria F3'5'H Gene Promoter

RNA was extracted based on an established method from the petals of a bud of blue Cineraria Senetti (Suntory Flowers Ltd.). A cDNA library was produced using the ZAP-cDNA® Library Construction Kit (Stratagene Corp., Catalog No. 200450) in accordance with the method recommended by the manufacturer using poly-A+RNA prepared from this RNA. This cDNA library was then screened using butterfly pea F3'5'H cDNA (*Clitoria ternatea*, see Plant Biotechnology, 23, 5-11 (2006)) labeled with the DIG System (Roche Applied Science) according to the method recommended by the manufacturer. Forty eight phages indicating signal were iso-

lated. Plasmids were obtained from these phages by in vivo excision according to the method recommended by the manufacturer (Stratagene).

The nucleotide sequences of the cDNA portions contained in these plasmids were determined, a Blast search was made of DNA databases, numerous genes were obtained that demonstrated homology with cytochrome P450, and these genes were able to be classified into 8 types. Among these, the entire nucleotide sequence of Ci5a18 (SEQ ID NO. 77), which was presumed to be classified as CYP75B, was determined. A pBluescript SKII-plasmid containing this sequence was designated pSPB2774.

Chromosomal DNA was extracted from a leaf of the same *Cineraria*, and a chromosome library was produced using the  $\lambda$ BlueSTAR™ Xho I Half-Site Arms Kit (Novagen, on the Internet at merckbiosciences.com/product/69242). The resulting 200,000 plaques were screened using a Ci5a18 cDNA fragment labeled with DIG. This cDNA fragment was amplified using Ci5a18 as template and using primers Ci5a18F1 (SEQ ID NO. 81: 5'-CATCTGTTTCTGTC-CAAAGC-3') and Ci5a18R1 (SEQ ID NO. 82: 5'-GGATT-AGGAAACGACCAGG-3'). Four plaques were ultimately obtained from the resulting 17 plaques, and these were converted to plasmids by in vivo excision. When their DNA nucleotide sequences were determined, they were found to contain the same sequences. Among these, a clone designated gCi01-pBluestar was used in subsequent experiments. The cloned nucleotide sequence of gCi01-pBluestar is shown in SEQ ID NO. 79. This sequence was expected to contain a 5'-untranslated containing a sequence having promoter activity of *cineraria* F3'5'H, a translated region, and a 3'-untranslated region.

A roughly 5.7 kb DNA fragment excised from gCi01-pBluestar with PvuI and EcoRV (SEQ ID NO. 80) was blunted using a DNA blunting kit (Takara). This DNA fragment was then cloned into the SmaI site of pBinPLUS and designated pSPB3130. This binary vector had an nptII gene able to be used to screen the T-DNA region with kanamycin.

pSPB3130 was transformed into *chrysanthemum* variety 94-765 using an *Agrobacterium* method. Although anthocyanidins in the petals of the transformed *chrysanthemum* were analyzed, delphinidin was not detected and flower color did not change.

#### Reference Example 3

##### Production of Delphinidin Using Rose Chalcone Synthase Gene Promoter

A binary vector was constructed in which pansy-derived F3'5'H BP#18 gene was coupled to a rose-derived chalcone synthase promoter described in PCT International Patent Publication No. PCT/AU03/01111, and this binary vector was designated pBRBP18. The gene contained in this binary vector was transformed into *chrysanthemum* variety 94-765 as described in Reference Examples 1 and 2. When anthocyanidins in the flower petals of the transformed *chrysanthemum* were analyzed, although a maximum of 5.4% of delphinidin was detected with respect to all anthocyanidins, there was no change in flower color observed.

In addition, pSPB3325 (rose CHSpro::pansy #18+rose CHSp:: *chrysanthemum* F3'H IR) described in the ninth row from the top in Table 1 is an example of the production of delphinidin using rose chalcone synthase gene promoter, and delphinidin production in this example reached a maximum of 3.6%.

#### Reference Example 4

##### Production of Delphinidin Using Pansy F3'5'H Gene Promoter

###### (1) Cloning of Perilla Anthocyanin 3-Acyl Transferase Chromosome Gene

There are known to be red varieties of perilla in which anthocyanins accumulate in the leaves and green varieties in which they do not. Chromosomal DNA from the leaves of the former was prepared using a reported method (Plant Mol. Biol., December 1997, 35(6), 915-927). This chromosomal DNA was partially decomposed with Sau3AI (Toyobo), and a fraction containing a 10 kb to 15 kb DNA fragment was recovered using a sucrose density gradient method. This fragment was then inserted into the BamHI site of EMBL3 (Promega), a type of lambda phage vector, using a known method to prepare a genomic DNA library. The resulting library was screened using pSAT208 (see Plant Cell Physiol., April 2000, 41(4), 495-502), which is cDNA of anthocyanin 3-acyl transferase derived from perilla, as a probe. Screening of the library was in accordance with a previously reported method (Plant Cell Physiol., July 1996, 37(5), 711-716). Plaques that hybridized with the probe were blunted and cultured, and DNA was prepared from the resulting phage.

###### (2) Determination of Nucleotide Sequence of Perilla Anthocyanin 3-Acyl Transferase Chromosome Gene

10  $\mu$ g of the DNA obtained above were digested with XbaI and isolated with 0.7% agarose gel followed by blotting onto Hybond-N (Amersham). When this film was hybridized in the same manner as previously described, a roughly 6.8 kb DNA fragment was found to hybridize with the probe. After digesting 20  $\mu$ g of the same DNA with XbaI and isolating with 0.7% agarose gel, a roughly 6.8 kb DNA fragment was purified using a GeneClean Kit and coupled with pBluescript SKII-digested with XbaI. The resulting plasmid was designated pSPB513. The DNA sequence derived from perilla contained in this plasmid was determined by primer walking. The nucleotide sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO. 4. This sequence contains a region that demonstrates high homology with anthocyanin 3-acyltransferase cDNA in the form of pSAT208, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO. 6) of protein encoded by this region was observed to demonstrate substitution of 19 amino acid residues and deletion of 2 amino acid residues in comparison with the amino acid sequence encoded by pSAT208, and there were no introns observed. In addition, the sequence of the region demonstrating high homology with pSAT208 contained a 3438 bp sequence upstream from ATG that was thought to be the start codon, and a 2052 bp sequence downstream from TAA that was thought to be the stop codon thereof. A different open reading frame (ORF, SEQ ID NO. 5), which was not anthocyanin 3-acyltransferase, was present in the aforementioned 3438 bp sequence. The following experiment was conducted to amplify the transcriptional regulatory region of shiso (*perilla*) anthocyanin 3-acyl transferase gene, excluding this portion.

###### (3) Amplification of Transcriptional Regulatory Region of Shiso Anthocyanin 3-Acyltransferase Gene

PCR (25 cycles of a reaction consisting of holding for 1 minute at 95° C., 1 minute at 52° C., 2 minutes at 72° C. and

1 minute at 95° C.) was carried out using 1 ng of pSPB513 as template and two types of primers (5'-AAGCTTAACTATTATGATCCCACAGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO. 7, underline indicates HindIII recognition sequence) and 5'-GGATCCGGCGGTGTTGAACGTAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 8, underline indicates BamHI recognition sequence)). The amplified roughly 1.1 kb DNA fragment was digested with HindIII and BamHI.

The plasmid pSPB567 described in Patent Document 4 (in which pansy-derived flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase gene is coupled to the 3'-side of cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter to which has been added E12 enhancer, and in which a nopaline synthase terminator is further coupled to the 3'-side thereof) was digested with *PacI*, and a DNA fragment containing pansy-derived flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase gene was cloned into the *Pad* site of pBin+. A plasmid in which the cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter to which E12 enhancer was added is present close to the *AscI* site of pBin+ in the resulting plasmid was designated pSPB575. This plasmid was then digested with HindIII and BamHI, and a DNA fragment obtained by digesting a roughly 1.1 kb DNA fragment containing the transcriptional regulatory region of perilla anthocyanin 3-acyltransferase with HindIII and BamHI was inserted therein. The resulting plasmid was designated pSFL205.

Plasmid pSFL205 was digested with HindIII and *SacI*, and a roughly 100 bp DNA fragment was recovered. This DNA fragment, a roughly 4 kb DNA fragment obtained by digesting pSPB513 with *SacI* and *XbaI*, and a plasmid pBin+ (see Transgenic Research, 4, 288-290, 1995) digested with HindIII and *XbaI* were coupled to obtain plasmid pSPB3311. This plasmid pSPB3311 is a binary vector that contains the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO. 2, and contains the transcriptional regulatory region of perilla anthocyanin 3-acyltransferase gene and an untranslated region of the 3'-side thereof.

#### (4) Construction of pSPB3323

The transcriptional regulatory region of pansy flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase gene BP#40 (see WO 04/020637) was amplified as described below using the Takara LA PCR™ In Vitro Cloning Kit.

Chromosomal DNA was prepared from a pansy leaf using the DNA Easy Plant Kit (Qiagen). 3 µg of the chromosomal DNA were digested with restriction enzyme HindIII. The digested DNA was coupled with HindIII terminal DNA (included in Takara LA PCR™ In Vitro Cloning Kit) by reacting for 40 minutes at 16° C. using Ligation High (Takara). After diluting 4 µl of the reaction mixture with 10 µl of water and denaturing the coupled DNA by treating for 10 minutes at 94° C., the reaction mixture was cooled in ice. 5 pmol of primer C1 (5'-GTACATATTGTCGTTAGAACGCG-TAATACGACTCA-3', SEQ ID NO. 9, included in the kit as a partial sequence of HindIII cassette sequence) and 5 pmol of primer BP40-i5 (5'-AGGTGTCATGATCGGACCACTTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 10, equivalent to complementary strand of translated region of BP#40) were then added followed by repeating 30 cycles of a reaction in 25 µl of the reaction mixture consisting of 20 seconds at 98° C. and 15 minutes at 68° C. in accordance with the kit protocol. The reaction mixture was then diluted 10-fold with water. After reacting for 5 minutes at 98° C. in 25 of a reaction mixture containing 5 pmol of primer C2 (5'-CGTTAGAACGCGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGA-3', SEQ ID NO. 11, included in kit as partial sequence of HindIII cassette sequence) and 5 pmol of primer BP40-i7 (5'-GACCATACTTCTTAGC-GAGTTTGGC-3', SEQ ID NO. 12) using 0.5 µl of this dilu-

tion as template, 30 cycles of a reaction were repeated consisting of reacting for 20 seconds at 98° C. and 15 minutes at 68° C.

The resulting DNA fragment was ligated into plasmid pCR2.1 (Invitrogen). When the nucleotide sequence of the resulting DNA was determined, the sequence was observed to have locations that did not coincide with the cDNA nucleotide sequence of BP#40. This is thought to be due to the occurrence of an error during PCR. The following procedure was carried out for the purpose of amplifying an error-free sequence.

In order to amplify a roughly 2 kb 5'-untranslated region and a 200 bp translated region of BP#40, PCR was carried out in 25 µl of a reaction mixture using 200 ng of pansy genomic DNA as template and using 50 pmol of primer BP40-i7 (SEQ ID NO. 12) and 50 pmol of primer BP40 pro-F (5'-ACTCAAACAAGCATCTCGCCATAGG-3', SEQ ID NO. 3, sequence in 5'-untranslated region of BP#40 gene). After treating for 5 minutes at 98° C., a reaction consisting of 20 seconds at 98° C. and 15 minutes at 68° C. was repeated for 30 cycles. The amplified DNA fragment was inserted into pCR2.1. This DNA fragment contained a roughly 2.1 kbp 5'-untranslated region and a 200 bp translated region. This plasmid was designated pSFL614. The nucleotide sequence of plasmid pSFL614 is shown in SEQ ID NO. 14.

The roughly 2.1 bp 5'-untranslated region (BP40pro, SEQ ID NO. 15) contained in pSFL614 was used to transcribe BP#40 gene. At this time, the BamHI site was changed to *NheI*. After using 1 ng of pSFL614 as template, adding 50 pmol of primer BP40pro-HindIII-F (5'-AAG CTT GTG ATC GAC ATC TCT CTC C-3', SEQ ID NO. 16), 50 pmol of primer BP40pro-NheI-R (5'-CGA GGC TAG CTA AAC ACT TAT-3', SEQ ID NO. 17), and holding for 5 minutes at 98° C. in 25 µl of the reaction mixture, a reaction consisting of 20 seconds at 98° C. and 15 minutes at 68° C. was repeated for 25 cycles. The amplified DNA fragment was cloned into pCR2.1. This sequence was determined to be free of errors attributable to PCR by confirming the nucleotide sequence thereof. This plasmid was then digested with HindIII and *NheI* to obtain a 470 bp DNA fragment. This DNA fragment was designated fragment A.

After using 1 ng of pSFL614 as template, adding 50 pmol of primer BP40pro-NheI-F (5'-TTT AGC TAG CCT CGA AGT TG-3', SEQ ID NO. 18) and 50 pmol of primer BP40pro-BamHI-R (5'-GGA TCC CTA TGT TGA GAA AAA GGG ACT-3', SEQ ID NO. 19) and Ex-Taq DNA polymerase, and holding for 5 minutes at 98° C. in 25 µl of the reaction mixture, a reaction consisting of 20 seconds at 98° C. and 15 minutes at 68° C. was repeated for 25 cycles. The amplified DNA fragment was cloned into pCR2.1. This sequence was determined to be free of errors attributable to PCR by confirming the nucleotide sequence thereof. This plasmid was then digested with HindIII and *NheI* to obtain a 630 bp DNA fragment. This DNA fragment was designated fragment B.

The larger fragment of DNA fragments formed by digesting plasmid pSPB567 described in Patent Document 4 with HindIII and *NheI* was recovered, and coupled with the aforementioned fragment A and fragment B to obtain pSFL620.

After digesting pSFL620 with *PacI*, a roughly 3.2 kb DNA fragment was recovered. This DNA fragment was inserted into the *Pad* site of pBin+. The resulting plasmid was designated pSBP3317. A fragment obtained by digesting the aforementioned pSPB3311 with *AscI* and *XbaI* was cloned into the *AscI* and *XbaI* sites of pSBP3317, and the resulting plasmid was designated pSPB3323.

(5) Expression of Perilla Anthocyanin 3-Acyl  
Transferase Genomic Gene and Pansy F3'5'H Gene  
in Chrysanthemum

The pSPB3323 prepared in (4) above was introduced into *Agrobacterium* and chrysanthemum variety 94-765 (Seikoen, not sold) was transformed according to a known method using this *Agrobacterium*. Six transformed strains were acquired.

Anthocyanidins extracted according to the method described below were analyzed. Ray petals were frozen and then crushed followed by extracting 50 mg to 100 mg of the crushed petal with 500  $\mu$ L of 1% hydrogen chloride-methanol, adding 500  $\mu$ L of 4 N hydrochloric acid (HCl) to this extract and mixing, and hydrolyzing for 1 hour at 100° C. After cooling the solution following hydrolysis, 1 ml of 0.05 M trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) was added and mixed therein. Next, this solution was added to Sep-Pak C18 (Millipore) to adsorb the hydrolysis product. The Sep-Pak C18 was preliminarily washed with 80% acetonitrile (MeCN) and equilibrated with 0.05 M TFA. After washing the hydrolysis product adsorbed to the Sep-Pak C18 with 0.05 M TFA, the hydrolysis product was further washed with 20% MeCN and 0.05 M TFA followed by eluting the hydrolysis product with 80% MeCN and 0.05 M TFA to obtain an analysis sample.

The analysis sample was analyzed under the following conditions using high-performance liquid chromatography. An Inertsil ODS-2 column (particle diameter: 5  $\mu$ m, 4.6 $\times$ 250 mm, GL Sciences) was used for the column, the flow rate was 0.8 ml/min, the mobile phase contained 1.5% phosphoric acid, and isocratic elution was carried out for 20 minutes using a linear concentration gradient from 5% acetic acid and 6.25% acetonitrile to 20% acetic acid and 25% acetonitrile, followed by eluting for 5 minutes with 25% acetonitrile containing 1.5% phosphoric acid and 20% acetic acid. Detection was carried out using the Agilent 1100 Series Diode Array Detector (GL Sciences) over a wavelength region of 250 nm to 600 nm, and the abundance ratios of each of the anthocyanidins was determined according to the area of optical absorbance at 530 nm.

As a result of analysis, delphinidin was detected at ratios of 0.9%, 0.8%, 1.4% and 0.6% of the total amount of anthocyanidins in transformants consisting of analyzed strains 1300-3, 1300-4, 1300-5 and 1300-6, respectively. Although this suggests that BP#40 transcriptional regulatory region of pansy governs transcription of BP#40, this did not lead to a change in flower color.

Reference Example 5

Production of Delphinidin in Chrysanthemum Using  
Rugosa Rose DFR Promoter

A Rugosa rose Genomic DNA library was prepared in the manner described below using the  $\lambda$ BlueSTAR™ Xho I Half-Site Arms Kit (Novagen, on the Internet at merckbiosciences.com/product/69242). Chromosomal DNA was prepared from a young leaf of Rugosa rose using Nucleon Phytopure™ (Tepnel Life Sciences). Roughly 100  $\mu$ g of chromosomal DNA was digested with restriction enzyme Sau3AI.

This DNA fragment was then partially filled in with DNA polymerase I Klenow fragment (Toyobo) in the presence of dGTP and dATP, and fractionated by sucrose density gradient centrifugation. DNA of about 13 kb was recovered and concentrated by ethanol precipitation. Roughly 180 ng of DNA were ligated for 15 hours at 4° C. with 1  $\mu$ L of the  $\lambda$ Blue-

STAR™ Xho I Half-Site Arms Kit, followed by carrying out in vitro packaging to obtain a genomic library.

This library was screened using cultivated rose DFR cDNA (Plant and Cell Physiology, 36, 1023-1031, 1995) to obtain plaque indicating a signal. Plasmid pSFK710 was obtained by in vivo excision from this plaque using the method recommended by the manufacturer (Novagen). This plasmid contained a DNA sequence that closely coincided with the aforementioned cultivated rose DFR cDNA.

By carrying out PCR so as to obtain a 5'-untranslated region of a DFR translated sequence from this plasmid and facilitate coupling with heterologous genes, one of the EcoRI recognition sequences was mutated to an NheI recognition sequence followed by the addition of HindIII and BamHI recognition sequences. First, PCR was carried out in 50  $\mu$ L of the reaction mixture using pSLF710 as template, using 25 pmol each of primers DFRproHindIIIIF (5'-TAATAAGCT-TACAGTGTAAATTATC-3', SEQ ID NO. 20) and DFRproNheIR (5'-TTATGCTAGCGTGTCAAGACCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 21), and using enzyme ExTaq DNA Polymerase (Toyobo). The PCR reaction conditions consisted of reacting for 5 minutes at 94° C. followed by repeating 30 cycles of a reaction of which one cycle consists of reacting for 30 seconds at 94° C., 30 seconds at 50° C. and 30 seconds at 72° C., and finally holding for 7 minutes at 72° C. As a result, a roughly 350 bp DNA fragment A was obtained. Similarly, a PCR reaction was carried out in 50  $\mu$ L of the reaction mixture using pSFL710 as template, using 25 pmol each of primers DFRproNheIF (5'-ACACGCTAGCATAAGTCTGTTG-3', SEQ ID NO. 22) and DFRproBamHI-R (5'-GCTTGGG-GATCCATCTTAGG-3', SEQ ID NO. 23), and using enzyme ExTaq DNA Polymerase (Toyobo). The PCR reaction conditions consisted of reacting for 5 minutes at 94° C. followed by repeating 30 cycles of a reaction of which one cycle consists of reacting for 30 seconds at 94° C., 30 seconds at 50° C. and 30 seconds at 72° C., and finally holding for 7 minutes at 72° C. As a result, a 600 bp DNA fragment B was obtained.

The pSPB567 described in Patent Document 4 (plasmid pUC containing CaMV35S promoter to which has been added E12 enhancer, pansy F3'5'HBP#40 and nopaline synthase terminator) was digested with BamHI and then partially digested with HindIII to couple fragment A with a fragment digested with HindIII and NheI and couple fragment B with a fragment digested with NheI and BamHI and obtain plasmid pSLF721 (containing an expression cassette of *R. rugosa* DFR 5':BPF3'5'H#40:nos3'. An expression cassette obtained by digesting this plasmid with Pad was introduced into the Pad site of pBinPLUS to obtain pSLF724. This plasmid was then transfected into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

A recombinant chrysanthemum was obtained from variety 94-765 using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. The resulting strain produced delphinidin in the flower petals thereof at about 0.6% of the total amount of anthocyanidins.

In addition, other reference examples using Rugosa rose DFR promoter are shown in the second row from the top (pSPB3316 (Rugosa rose DFRpro:pansy #40+rose ANSpro:torenia 5GT, non-delphinidin-producing strain) and in the fifth row from the top (Rugosa rose DFRpro:pansy #40+Japanese gentian 3'GTpro::torenia MT, maximum delphinidin production level: 0.9%) of Table 1. Neither of these reference examples resulted in a change in flower color.

Reference Example 6

Production of Delphinidin in Chrysanthemum Using  
Rugosa Rose F3H Promoter

The Rugosa rose genomic DNA library produced in Reference Example 5 was screened with torenia flavanone 3-hy-

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droxylase (F3H) cDNA (NCBI No. AB211958) to obtain plaques indicating signals. One of these plaques was converted to a plasmid in the same manner as Reference Example 5. This was then digested with restriction enzyme SpeI to recover a 2.6 kb DNA fragment, and plasmid pSPB804 was obtained by sub-cloning this DNA fragment to the SpeI site of pBluescript SKII-(Stratagene). This plasmid had a nucleotide sequence that demonstrates homology with F3H.

In order to amplify the 5'-untranslated region of F3H, PCR was carried out in 50  $\mu$ L of a reaction mixture by using 1 ng of pSPB804 as template, using primer RrF3H-F (5'-AAGCT-TCTAGTTAGACAAAAGCTA-3', SEQ ID NO. 24) and primer RrF3H (5'-GGATCCTCTTGTGATATTCCGTTCC-3', SEQ ID NO. 25), and using Ex-Taq DNA Polymerase (Toyobo). PCR reaction conditions consisted of reacting for 5 minutes at 94° C., repeating 30 cycles of reaction of which one cycle consisted of 30 seconds at 94° C., 30 seconds at 50° C. and 30 seconds at 72° C., and finally holding for 7 minutes at 72° C. The resulting DNA fragment was inserted into pCR-TOPO (Invitrogen) to obtain plasmid pSPB811. A roughly 2.1 kb F3H 5'-untranslated region was able to be recovered from this plasmid using HindIII and BamHI. Plasmid pSFL814 (containing R. rugosa F3H 5':BFP3'5'40:nos 3') was obtained by substituting the promoter portion of pSPB567 with the roughly 1.2 kb 5'-untranslated region of F3H using HindIII and BamHI as described in Reference Example 5. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

Although three strains of recombinant chrysanthemum were obtained from variety 94-765 using this transformed *Agrobacterium*, there were no strains in which production of delphinidin was observed in the flower petals (see Table 1).

## Reference Example 7

Production of pBINPLUS Rugosa Rose  
F3Hpro:ADHNF-Pansy-F3'5'H#40::NOSTer

A DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pSLF814 (Reference Example 6) as template and using ADH-BP40-Fd (5'-CAAGAAAATAAATGGCAATTCTAGTCACCGAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 26) and NcoI-BP40-Rv (5'-CTCGAGCGTACGTGAGCATC-3', SEQ ID NO. 27) as primers, and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pB1221 ADH-221 as template and using BamHI-ADH-Fd (5'-CGCGGATC-CGTCTATTTAACTCAGTATTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 28) and BP40-ADH-Rv (5'-TAGAATTGCCATTTATTTTCT-TGATTTCCCTTAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 29) as primers were mixed, and a DNA fragment in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp was directly coupled to the start codon of pansy F3'5'H#40 was obtained by PCR using this mixture of DNA fragments as template and using BamHI-ADH-Fd (5'-CGCGGATCCGTCTATTTAACTCAGTATTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 30) and NcoI-BP40-Rv (5'-CTCGAGCGTACGTGAGCATC-3', SEQ ID NO. 31) as primers.

After TA-cloning this DNA fragment to pCR2.1, a roughly 600 bp DNA fragment obtained by digesting with BamHI and NcoI and a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pSFL814 with BamHI and NcoI were ligated to obtain pBinPLUS Rugosa rose F3Hpro:ADHNF-pansy-F3'5'H#40::Noster. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

There were no individuals in which delphinidin was detected among four strains of transformants derived from

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chrysanthemum variety 94-765 obtained by using this transformed *Agrobacterium* (see Table 1).

## Reference Example 8

Production of pBIN19 Rose  
CHSpro:ADH-pansy-F3'5'H#18::NOSTer

A DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pB1221 ADH221 as template and using ADH KpnI Forward (5'-CGGTACCGTCTATTTAACTCAGTATTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 32) and GUS19R (5'-TTTCTACAGGACGTAACAT-AAGGGA-3', SEQ ID NO. 33) as primers was digested with KpnI and SmaI to obtain a roughly 110 bp tobacco ADH-5'UTR DNA fragment. This DNA fragment was ligated with a binary vector DNA fragment obtained by digesting pBRBP18 (having an expression cassette of rose CHSpro::pansy-F3'5'H#18::NOSTer inserted into pBIN19) with KpnI and SmaI to obtain pBIN19 rose CHSpro::ADH-pansy-F3'5'H#18::NOSTer. In this plasmid, a 38 bp spacer is present between tobacco ADH-5'UTR and pansy F3'5'H#18. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

30 strains of recombinant chrysanthemum derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in the petals of five of these strains and delphinidin content reached 1.9%. However, there were no changes in flower color observed.

## Reference Example 9

Production of pBI121-rose  
CHSpro:ADHNF-pansy-F3'5'H#40::NOSTer

A DNA fragment obtained by PCR using pBRBP18 (Reference Example 3) as template, using HAPS-RhCHSpro3k-Fd (5'-CCAAGCTTGGCGCGCCTTAATTAATTAAT-TAAATCAGCAAGAGTTGAAGAAATAG-3', SEQ ID NO. 85) and NS-RhCHSpro3k-Rv (5'-AAAGCTAGCACTAGT-CATCTCGGAGAAGGGTTCG-3', SEQ ID NO. 86) as primers, and using Pyrobest Polymerase (Takara), and a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting with HindIII and NheI and digesting pBI121 ADHNF with HindIII and XbaI were ligated, and the resulting binary vector was designated pBI121-RhCHSp-GUS-NOST.

An ADHNF-pansy-F3'5'H#40 DNA fragment obtained by digesting the pCR-ADHBP40-SpeSac obtained in Example 10 with SpeI and EcoICRI was ligated to a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pBI121-RhCHSp-GUS-NOST with SpeI and EcoICRI to obtain pBI121-rose CHSpro:ADHNF-pansy-F3'5'H#40::NOSTer, which was used to transform *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

Although 19 strains of recombinant chrysanthemum derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained using this transformed *Agrobacterium*, there were no individuals in which delphinidin was detected.

## Example 1

Cloning of the Promoter Region of Chrysanthemum  
Flavanone 3-Hydroxylase Gene

The cloned promoter region of the chrysanthemum flavanone 3-hydroxylase gene, F3Hpro1K, has the nucleic acid sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO: 34. A promoter region

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having a different length was amplified in the manner described below. This portion of the chrysanthemum flavanone 3-hydroxylase gene, F3Hpro500, has the nucleic acid sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO: 87.

A DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBluescript SK-gF3H9 as template and using HANS-F3Hpro-500Fd (5'-CCAAGCTTGGCGCGCCGCGCCGCGCATTAAAT TACTGTTCTCGAACCTACAAAGG-3', SEQ ID NO. 83, underline indicates sequence that anneals with DNA containing F3H promoter region) and MX-F3Hpro-Rv (5'-TTCTA-GAACGCGTTTTTATTTTTTCTTCACACACTTG-3', SEQ ID NO. 84, underline indicates sequence that anneals with DNA containing F3H promoter region) as primers was cloned into pCR2.1 to obtain pCR HANS-CmF3Hpro500-X. In addition, a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pBI121 ADHNF with HindIII and XbaI and a roughly 500 bp chrysanthemum F3H promoter DNA fragment obtained by digesting pCR HANS-CmF3Hpro500-X with HindIII and XbaI were ligated to obtain pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hp500-X.

#### Example 2

##### Production of pBI121 Chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Bellflower F3'5'H::NOSTer

Two types of primers consisting of CamF1 (5'-GTGAAGCCACCATGTCTATAG-3', SEQ ID NO. 49) and CamR1 (5'-GCATTTGCCTAGACAGTGTAAG-3', SEQ ID NO. 50) were synthesized based on the translated sequence of F3'5'H cDNA (Accession No. D14590) of bellflower (*Campanula medium*) registered in the GenBank DNA database. RNA was extracted from the flower petals of commercially available bellflower buds using the RNeasy Mini Plant Kit (Qiagen), and 1st strand DNA was synthesized using an RT-PCR kit. PCR was carried out using primers by using this 1st strand DNA as template. The resulting DNA fragment was cloned into pCR-TOPO II. The nucleotide sequence of the resulting clone #4 (designated as pSPB2561) was determined to be SEQ ID NO. 51.

A vector obtained by coupling tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp and F3'5'H gene was constructed in the manner described below (FIG. 4). Furthermore, the same procedure was also carried out in the subsequently described examples.

Two types of DNA fragments consisting of a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pSPB2561 as template and using ADH-Campa-Fd (5'-CAAGAAAAATAAATGTC-TATAGACATAACCATTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 53) and HpaI-Campa-Rv (5'-GTTAACATCTCTGGCACCACC-3', SEQ ID NO. 54) as primers and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBI121 ADH-221 as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and Campa-ADH-Rv (5'-GTCTATA-GACATTTATTTTCTTGATTTCCTTCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 55) as primers, were synthesized, and a DNA fragment in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp is directly coupled to the start codon of bellflower F3'5'H was obtained by PCR using these two types of DNA fragments as templates and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and HpaI-Campa-Rv (5'-GTTAAC ATCTCTGGCACCACC-3', SEQ ID NO. 56) as primers. This DNA fragment was then TA-cloned into pCR2.1 followed by digesting with XbaI and HpaI, and the resulting roughly 650 bp fragment was ligated with a vector fragment obtained by digesting pSPB2561 with XbaI and HpaI to obtain pCR ADHNF-Campanula F3'5'H.

Next, pCR ADHNF-Campanula F3'5'H was digested with KpnI followed by blunting with Blunting High (Toyobo) and digesting with XbaI, and the resulting roughly 1.7 kb DNA fragment was ligated with a binary vector fragment obtained

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by digesting pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hp1k-S with SpeI and EcoICRI to obtain pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-bellflower F3'5'H::NOSTer. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

48 recombinant chrysanthemum strains of chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained by using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in the flower petals of 30 of these strains, and the delphinidin content reached 80.5%.

pSPB3738 was constructed from pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-bellflower F3'5'H::NOSTer. This plasmid was transfected into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain AGL0, and this was then used to transform the chrysanthemum variety Sei Taitan (Seikoen). Among the resulting 26 strains of recombinant chrysanthemums, a change in flower color was observed in 6 strains, and delphinidin was able to be detected by thin layer chromatography.

#### Example 3

##### Production of pIG121-Hm-chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Lisianthus F3'5'H::NOSTer

Eustoma F3'5'H gene (EgF3'5'H, GenBank AB078957) cloned into pBluescript SK- was digested with XhoI followed by blunting with Blunting High (Toyobo), and the roughly 1.9 kb EgF3'5'H DNA fragment obtained by further digesting with XbaI was ligated to a pIG121-Hm binary vector obtained by digesting with XbaI and EcoICRI to obtain pIG121-Hm 35S::EgF3'5'H.

Next, two types of DNA fragments consisting of a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBluescript SK-EgF3'5'H as template and using ADH-EgF3'5'H-Fd (5'-CAA-GAAAAATAAAT GGCTGTTGGAAATGGCGTT-3', SEQ ID NO. 40) and HpaI-EgF3'5'H-Rv (5'-GTTAACGCT-GAGCCTAGTGCC-3', SEQ ID NO. 41) as primers, and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBI221 ADH-221 (Satoh, J. et al. (2004), J. Biosci. Bioengineer) as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (5'-ACGCGTTCTAGAGTCTATT-TAACTCAGTATTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 42) and EgF3'5'H-ADH-Rv (5'-TCCAACAGCCATTTATTTTTTCT-TGATTTCCCTTCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 43) as primers, were mixed, and a DNA fragment in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp (Satoh, J. et al. (2004), J. Biosci. Bioengineer) was directly coupled to the start codon of EgF3'5'H was obtained by PCR using the mixture of DNA fragments as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and HpaI-EgF3'5'H-Rv (5'-GTTAACGCTGAGCCTAGTGCC-3', SEQ ID NO. 44) as primers. After cloning this DNA fragment into pCR2.1, a roughly 1.3 kb DNA fragment obtained by digesting with XbaI and HpaI and a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pIG121-Hm 35S::EgF3'5'H with XbaI and HpaI were ligated to obtain pIG121-Hm 35S::ADHNF-EgF3'5'H. A roughly 1.2 kb EgF3'5'H DNA fragment obtained by digesting this pIG121-Hm 35S::EgF3'5'H with HindIII and XbaI, a roughly 15 kb binary vector DNA fragment, and a DNA fragment obtained by further digesting pCR HANS-CmF3Hp1k-MNS with HindIII and SpeI were ligated to obtain pIG121-Hm chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-lisianthus F3'5'H::NOSTer. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

Five recombinant chrysanthemum strains derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-765 by using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in the flower petals of one of these strains, and the delphinidin content was 4.4%.



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## Example 4

Production of pBI121 Chrysanthemum  
F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Lobelia F3'5'H::NOSTer

F3'5'H gene derived from the flower petals of lobelia cloned into pBluescript SK- (LeF3'5'H1, GenBank ABS221077 and LeF3'5'H4, GenBank AB221078) was digested with KpnI followed by blunting with Blunting High (Toyobo), and a roughly 1.9 kb EgF3'5'H DNA fragment obtained by further digesting with XbaI was ligated to a pIG121-Hm binary vector fragment obtained by digesting XbaI and EcoICRI to obtain pIG121-Hm 35S::LeF3'5'H1 and pIG121-Hm 35S::LeF3'5'H4.

Next, two types of DNA fragments consisting of a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBluescript SK-LeF3'5'H1 or pBluescript SK-LeF3'5'H4 as template and using ADH-LeF3'5'H-Fd (5'-CAAGAAAATAAATGGACGCGA-CAWACATGTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 45) and HpaI-LeF3'5'H-Rv (5'-GTTAACATCTCGGGCAGCACC-3', SEQ ID NO. 46) as primers, and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBI121 ADH-221 as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and LeF3'5'H-ADH-Rv (5'-TGTCGCGTC-CATTTATTTTCTTGATTTCCCTTCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 47) as primers, were mixed, and DNA fragments in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp was directly coupled to the start codon of LeF3'5'H1 or LeF3'5'H4 were respectively obtained by using this mixture of DNA fragments as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and HpaI-LeF3'5'H-Rv (5'-GTTAACATCTCGGGCAGCACC-3', SEQ ID NO. 48) as primers.

After respectively TA-cloning these DNA fragments into pCR2.1, a DNA fragment obtained by digesting with XbaI and HpaI and a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pIG121-Hm 35S::LeF3'5'H1 or pIG121-Hm 35S::LeF3'5'H4 with XbaI and HpaI were respectively ligated to obtain pIG121-Hm 35S::ADHNF-LeF3'5'H1 and pIG121-Hm 35S::ADHNF-LeF3'5'H4. A roughly 2.6 kb ADHNF-LeF3'5'H1::NOSTer DNA fragment obtained by digesting these binary vectors with XbaI and EcoRV was ligated with a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hp1k-S with SpeI and EcoICRI to obtain pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1kpro::ADHNF-loberia F3'5'H1::NOSTer and pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1kpro::ADHNF-eustoma F3'5'H4::NOSTer.

Although 12 strains of recombinant chrysanthemum derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained by using *Agrobacterium* transformed with pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1kpro::ADHNF-loberia F3'5'H1::NOSTer, there were no individuals obtained that contained delphinidin. In addition, although 34 strains of recombinant chrysanthemum derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained by using *Agrobacterium* transformed with pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1 kpro::ADHNF-loberia F3'5'H4::NOSTer, there were also no individuals obtained that contained delphinidin.

## Example 5

Production of pBINPLUS Chrysanthemum  
F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Pansy-F3'5'H#40::NOSTer

pBinPLUS chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-pansy F3'5'H#40:: NOSTer was obtained by ligating a roughly 1.1 kb chrysanthemum F3H promoter DNA fragment obtained by digesting PCR HANS-CmF3Hp1k-BclI with AscI and BclI, and a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pBin-

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PLUS Rugosa rose F3Hpro:: ADHNF-pansy F3'5'H#40:: NOSTer with AscI and BamHI. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

5 6 recombinant chrysanthemum strains derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-675 were obtained by using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in the flower petals of 4 of these strains, and the delphinidin content reached 26.8%.

## Example 6

Production of pBI121 Chrysanthemum  
F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Cineraria F3'5'H::NOSTer and  
Transformation into Chrysanthemum

Two types of DNA fragments consisting of a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using the cineraria F3'5'H (pSPB2774) obtained in Reference Example 2 as template and using ADH-ScF3'5'H-Fd (5'-CAAGAAAATAAATGAGCATTCTAACCCCTAATC-3', SEQ ID NO. 57) and NdeI-ScF3'5'H-Rv (5'-CATATGTTTAGCTCCAGAATTTGG-3', SEQ ID NO. 58) as primers, and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBI121 ADH-221 as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and ScF3'5'H-ADH-Rv (5'-TAGAATGCTCATTATTTTCTTGATTTCCCTTCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 59) as primers, were mixed, and a DNA fragment in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp was directly coupled to the start codon of cineraria F3'5'H was obtained by PCR using this mixture of DNA fragments as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and NdeI-ScF3'5'H-Rv (5'-CATATGTTTAGCTCCAGAATTTGG-3', SEQ ID NO. 60) as primers. After TA-cloning this DNA fragment into pCR2.1, a DNA fragment obtained by digesting with XbaI and NdeI and a vector fragment obtained by digesting pSPB2774 with XbaI and NdeI were ligated to obtain pBluescript Sk<sup>-</sup> ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H.

Next, a roughly 1.7 kb DNA fragment obtained by digesting pBluescript Sk<sup>-</sup> ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H with XbaI and XhoI and a vector fragment obtained by digesting pCR2.1 with XbaI and XhoI were ligated to obtain pCR2.1 ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H. pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H:: NOSTer was then obtained by ligating a DNA fragment obtained by digesting this pCR2.1 ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H with XbaI and EcoRV with a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hp1k-S with SpeI and EcoICRI. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

50 50 recombinant strains derived from Chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained by using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in the flower petals of 37 of these strains, and the delphinidin content reached 36.2%.

## Example 7

Production of pBI121 Chrysanthemum  
F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Japanese gentian  
F3'5'H::NOSTer

60 Two types of DNA fragments consisting of a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using Japanese gentian F3'5'H cloned into pBluescript SK- (plasmid pG48 described in WO 2004/020637) as template and using ADH-Gentian-Fd (5'-CAAGAAAATAAATGTCACCCATTACACCACCC-3', SEQ ID NO. 61) and SalI-Gentian F3'5'H-Rv (5'-GTTCGACGC-TATTGCTAAGCC-3', SEQ ID NO. 62) as primers, and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBI121 ADH-221 as

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template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and Gentian-ADH-Rv (5'-AATGGGTGACATTTATTTTCT-TGATTCCTTCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 63) as primers, were mixed, and a DNA fragment in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp was directly coupled to the start codon of Japanese gentian F3'S'H was obtained by using this mixture of DNA fragments as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and Sall-Gentian F3'S'H-Rv (5'-GTTCGACGCTAT-TGCTAAGCC-3', SEQ ID NO. 64) as primers. After TA-cloning this DNA fragment into pCR2.1, a roughly 400 bp DNA fragment obtained by digesting with XbaI and Sall and a vector fragment obtained by digesting pG48 with XbaI and Sall were ligated to obtain pBluescript SK-ADHNF-Japanese gentian F3'S'H.

Next, a roughly 1.8 kb DNA fragment obtained by digesting pBluescript SK-ADHNF-Japanese gentian F3'S'H with XbaI and XhoI and a vector fragment obtained by digesting pCR2.1 with XbaI and XhoI were ligated to obtain pCR2.1 ADHNF-Japanese gentian F3'S'H. pBI112 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF Japanese gentian F3'S'H::NOSTer was obtained by ligating a DNA fragment obtained by digesting this pCR2.1 ADHNF-Japanese gentian F3'S'H with XbaI and EcoRV and a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hp1k-S with SpeI and EcoICRI. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

Although 21 recombinant chrysanthemum strains derived from Chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained by using this transformed *Agrobacterium*, there were no individuals obtained that contained delphinidin.

## Example 8

Production of pBI121 Chrysanthemum  
F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Verbena F3'S'H::NOSTer

Two types of DNA fragments consisting of a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using verbena F3'S'H cloned into pBluescript SK- (pHVF7, Plant Biotechnology, 23, 5-11, 2006, DNA database accession no. ABA234898) as template and using ADH-Verbena-Fd (5'-CAAGAAAAATAAAT-GACGTTTTCAGAGCTTATAAAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 65) and NcoI-Verbena F3'S'H-Rv (5'-CCATGGAGTAAATCAG-CATCTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 66) as primers, and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBI121 ADH-221 as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and Verbena ADH-Rv (5'-TGAAAACGTCATTTATTTTCT-TGATTCCTTCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 67) as primers, were mixed, and a DNA fragment in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp was directly coupled to the start codon of verbena F3'S'H was obtained by PCR using the mixture of DNA fragments as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and NcoI-Verbena F3'S'H-Rv (5'-CCATGGAGTAAAT-CAGCATCTC-3', SEQ ID NO. 68) as primers. After TA-cloning this DNA fragment into pCR2.1, pBluescript SK-ADHNF-verbena F3'S'H was obtained by ligating a roughly 700 b DNA fragment obtained by digesting with XbaI and NcoI and a vector fragment obtained by digesting pHVF7 with XbaI and NcoI.

Next, a 1.8 kb DNA fragment obtained by digesting pBluescript SK-ADHNF-verbena F3'S'H with XbaI and XhoI and a vector fragment obtained by digesting pCR2.1 with XbaI and XhoI were ligated to obtain pCR2.1 ADHNF-verbena F3'S'H. pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-verbena F3'S'H::NOSTer was then obtained by ligating a DNA fragment obtained by digesting this pCR2.1 ADHNF-verbena F3'S'H with XbaI and EcoRV and a binary vector fragment

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obtained by digesting pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hk1k-S with SpeI and EcoICRI. This plasmid was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

17 recombinant chrysanthemum strains derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-765 were obtained by using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in the flower petals of 11 of these strains, and the maximum delphinidin content was 28.4%.

## Example 9

Production of pBI121 Chrysanthemum  
F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-Blue Snapdragon  
F3'S'H::NOSTer

A cDNA library was produced using mRNA obtained from the bud of a type of snapdragon (*Antirrhinum kelloggii*, blue snapdragon) using the Uni-ZAP XR Vector Kit (Stratagene) in accordance with the method recommended by the manufacturer. This library was screened according to the method described in Reference Example 2 to obtain two types of plasmids pSPB3145 and pSPB3146 respectively containing F3'S'H cDNA #1 (SEQ ID NO. 69) and F3'S'H cDNA #12 (SEQ ID NO. 71).

Two types of DNA fragments consisting of a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pSPB3145 or pSPB3146 as template and using ADH-AkF3'S'H-Fd (5'-CAAGAAAAATAAATGCAGATAATAATCCGGTCC-3', SEQ ID NO. 73) and NsiI-AkF3'S'H-Rv (5'-ATGCATGTC-CTCTAACATGTATC-3', SEQ ID NO. 74) as primers, and a DNA fragment amplified by PCR using pBI121 ADH-221 as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and AkF3'S'H-ADH-Rv (5'-TATTATCTGCATTTATTTTCT-TGATTCCTTCAC-3', SEQ ID NO. 75) as primers, were mixed, and a DNA fragment in which tobacco ADH-5'UTR 94 bp was directly coupled to the start codon of blue snapdragon (Ak)F3'S'H #1 or #12 was respectively obtained by PCR using the mixture of DNA fragments as template and using XbaI-ADH-Fd (SEQ ID NO. 42) and NsiI-AkF3'S'H-Rv (5'-ATGCATGTCCTCTAACATGTATC-3', SEQ ID NO. 76) as primers. After TA-cloning this DNA fragment to pCR2.1, pBluescript SK-ADHNF-AkF3'S'H #1 and #12 were obtained by respectively ligating a roughly 700 b DNA fragment obtained by digesting with XbaI and NsiI and a vector fragment obtained by digesting pSPB3145 (pBluescript SK-AkF3'S'H #1) and pSBP3146 (pBluescript SK-AkF3'S'H #12) with XbaI and NsiI.

Next, roughly 700 b DNA fragments obtained by digesting pBluescript SK-ADHNF-AkF3'S'H #1 and #12 with XbaI and XhoI were ligated with a vector fragment obtained by digesting pCR2.1 with XbaI and XhoI to obtain pCR2.1 ADHNF-AkF3'S'H #1 and #12. pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-AkF3'S'H#1::NOSTer and pBI121 chrysanthemum F3Hpro1k::ADHNF-AkF3'S'H#12::NOSTer were obtained by respectively ligating DNA fragments obtained by digesting these pCR2.1 ADHNF-AkF3'S'H #1 and #12 with XbaI and EcoRV with a binary vector fragment obtained by digesting pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hp1k-S with SpeI and EcoICRI. These plasmids were transfected into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

1 strain of recombinant chrysanthemum derived from chrysanthemum variety 94-765 was obtained by using this transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in the flower petals of this strain, and the delphinidin content reached 2.9%.

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## Example 10

Production of pBI121 Chrysanthemum  
F3Hpro500::ADHNF-Cineraria F3'5'H::NOSter

A binary vector DNA fragment obtained by digesting the pBI121 HANS-CmF3Hp500-X obtained in Example 1 with XbaI and EcoICRI and a DNA fragment of ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H obtained by digesting the pCR2.1 ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H obtained in Example 6 were ligated to obtain pBI121-chrysanthemum F3Hpro500::ADHNF-cineraria F3'5'H::NOSter, which was then introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105.

Seven stains of recombinant chrysanthemum derived from chrysanthemum variety Taihei were obtained by using this

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transformed *Agrobacterium*. Delphinidin was detected in 5 of those strains, and delphinidin content reached 25.5%.

## INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

- 5 According to the present invention, chrysanthemum flower color can be changed to blue by using the transcriptional regulatory region of chrysanthemum-derived flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H), expressing flavonoid 3'5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) in chrysanthemum, and allowing a large amount of delphinidin to accumulate in the flower petals. Although chrysanthemums come in flower colors including white, yellow, orange, red, pink and purplish red, since there are no existing varieties or closely related wild varieties that produce bluish flowers such as those having a purple or blue color, blue chrysanthemums produced according to the method of the present invention will lead to stimulation of new demand.
- 10
- 15

TABLE 1

Accumulation of Delphinidin in <i>Chrysanthemum</i> Transformsants Introduced with Various F3'5H Genes												
Gene Cassette 1 F3'5H						Gene Cassette 2						
Promoter	ADH enhancer*	F3'5H gene origin	Terminator	Promoter	Gene	Terminator	No. of transformants	No. of individuals analyzed for aglycones	No. of individuals containing delphinidin	Delphinidin Content**	Example No.	
										Mean (%)	Maximum (%)	
Rugosa rose DFR	None	Pansy #40	NOS	Rose ANS	<i>Torenia</i> 5GT	MAS	4	2	1	0.3	0.6	
Rugosa rose DFR	None	Pansy #40	NOS				2	1	0	0.0	0.0	
Rugosa rose F3H	None	Pansy #40	NOS				3	3	0	0.0	0.0	
Rugosa rose F3H	94 bp, direct coupled	Pansy #40	NOS				4	2	0	0.0	0.0	
Rugosa rose DFR	None	Pansy #40	NOS	Gentian 3GT	<i>Torenia</i> MT	MOS	5	4	4	0.7	0.9	
<i>Gerbera</i> CHS	None	Pansy #18	NOS				2	1	0	0.0	0.0	
Pansy #40	None	Pansy #40	NOS	<i>Perilla</i> 3AT	<i>Perilla</i> 3AT		6	6	4	0.6	1.4	
Rose CHS	None	Pansy #18	NOS				11	10	5	1.3	5.4	
Rose CHS	None	Pansy #18	NOS	Rose CHS	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H IR	NOS	11	11	2	0.4	3.6	
Rose CHS	94 bp, with spacer	Pansy #18	NOS				30	29	5	0.2	1.9	
Rose CHS	94 bp, direct coupled	Pansy #40	NOS				19	19	0	0.0	0.0	
CaMV35S	74 bp, with spacer	Pansy #40	NOS				8	5	2	0.2	0.7	
CaMV35S	74 bp, with spacer	Bellflower	NOS				11	9	9	1.5	6.9	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	Gentian	NOS				21	19	0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	<i>Lobelia</i> #1	NOS				12	11	0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	<i>Lobelia</i> #4	NOS				34	20	0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	Blue snap-dragon	NOS				1	1	1	2.9	2.9	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	<i>Eustoma</i>	NOS				5	5	1	0.9	4.4	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H500	94 bp, direct coupled	<i>Cineraria</i>	NOS				7	7	5	11.9	25.5	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	Pansy #40	NOS				6	5	4	14.9	26.8	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	<i>Verbena</i>	NOS				17	12	11	8.9	28.4	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	<i>Cineraria</i>	NOS				50	47	37	7.5	36.2	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> F3H1k	94 bp, direct coupled	Bellflower	NOS				48	39	30	31.4	80.5	

\*Length of 5'UTR of tobacco ADH gene and manner of coupling to start codon of F3'5H gene

\*\*Ratio of delphinidin to total anthocyanidins during hydrolysis of anthocyanin accumulated in ray petals (wt %) The number of transformants for which the delphinidin content was 0 was included when determining mean values.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

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Leu	Gln	Ser	Arg	His	Pro	Ser	Leu	Pro	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Arg	Thr	Thr
225					230					235					240
Phe	Val	Phe	Thr	Gln	Ser	Glu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ile	Gln
				245						250				255	
Ser	Arg	Val	Pro	Ser	Leu	Val	His	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Val	Ala	Ile	Ala
			260					265					270		
Ala	Tyr	Met	Trp	Ala	Gly	Val	Thr	Lys	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asp	Glu	Asp
		275					280					285			
His	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Phe	Leu	Ile	Pro	Val	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro
290					295					300					
Arg	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Val	Pro	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser
305					310					315					320
Tyr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Arg	Met	Arg	Arg	Arg	Glu	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Lys	Gly
				325					330					335	
Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Arg	Ile
			340					345						350	
Asn	Asp	Lys	Arg	Ile	Leu	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Lys	Trp	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ile
		355					360					365			
Arg	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Val	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Lys
		370				375					380				
Leu	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Asp	Phe	Gly	Trp	Gly	Lys	Ala	Arg	Lys	Gln
385					390					395					400
Glu	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asp	Gly	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Met	Thr	Leu	Cys	Lys
				405					410					415	
Ala	Arg	Asp	Phe	Glu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Glu	Val	Cys	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Lys
			420					425					430		
Asp	Lys	Met	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly
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<210> SEQ ID NO 4  
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 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Perilla frutescens  
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 <222> LOCATION: (1608)..(2330)  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Other ORF  
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: SAT208 ORF  
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 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 4

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aacaacactc aaccctatct cggctctatc ttttgattta taagggattt tgccgatttc      180
ggcctattgg ttaaaaaaat gagctgattt aacaaaaatt taacgcgaat ttaacaaaa      240
tattaacgct tacaatttcc attcgccatt caggetgccc aactgttggg aaggcgatc      300
ggtgcgggcc tcttcgctat tacgcacgct ggcgaaaggg ggatgtgctg caaggcgatt      360
  
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aagttgggta acgccagggt tttcccagtc acgacgttgt aaaacgacgg ccagtgagcg	420
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tatcgataag cttgatatcg aattcctgca gcccggggga tccactagtt ctagaagatg	540
aagagacaaa acatcgacta cttgcocctg tgtttgggca aaattaaatt aatgtaattg	600
taattgtgag atgtgtgtta gtaattatgc tatgtgtgtg ttagtaatta tgagatgtgt	660
gtgtttgtaa ttttgagatg tcttttcctc actttataaa taattaatgt attttatgca	720
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gattctttat gccttgctcaa tttctttttg tacaacctc atgcatctca atcatgcatt	840
ggattcttat actctcattt caatttatat gcaagagtaa agctaagtat atcacatgca	900
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acatgcattg gattccactt tatatcaaat taatttcttg ataaatcaca tacttttgtc	1020
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agt gca acg gta aca aga gat gct gtc atc cat ttc gta gaa ggt gtc	1712
Ser Ala Thr Val Thr Arg Asp Ala Val Ile His Phe Val Glu Gly Val	
20 25 30 35	
att tca tgc ttc agt gac aca tat ctt agg aag cct aat caa caa gat	1760
Ile Ser Cys Phe Ser Asp Thr Tyr Leu Arg Lys Pro Asn Gln Gln Asp	
40 45 50	
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Leu Ala Arg Leu Leu Tyr Val Gly Glu Gln Arg Gly Phe Pro Gly Met	
55 60 65	
att ggt agt att gat tgc atg cac tgg gaa tgg aca aat tgt cct aat	1856
Ile Gly Ser Ile Asp Cys Met His Trp Glu Trp Thr Asn Cys Pro Asn	
70 75 80	
gcc tgg gca ggg caa ttt aca ggg aga agt gga aag tca aca atc att	1904
Ala Trp Ala Gly Gln Phe Thr Gly Arg Ser Gly Lys Ser Thr Ile Ile	
85 90 95	
ttg gaa gct gtt gca tca tat gat tta tgg ata tgg cat gcg ttt ttt	1952
Leu Glu Ala Val Ala Ser Tyr Asp Leu Trp Ile Trp His Ala Phe Phe	
100 105 110 115	
gga aca tca ggt gcg tgc aat gat att aat gtt ctc cac ggt tct cca	2000
Gly Thr Ser Gly Ala Cys Asn Asp Ile Asn Val Leu His Gly Ser Pro	
120 125 130	
att ttt agt gat gtt tta gaa ggt cga gca cca cat gtt agt tac atc	2048
Ile Phe Ser Asp Val Leu Glu Gly Arg Ala Pro His Val Ser Tyr Ile	
135 140 145	

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gtc aat ggt cgc caa aat gat aga gca tat tat ctc acc gat ggc ata	2096
Val Asn Gly Arg Gln Asn Asp Arg Ala Tyr Tyr Leu Thr Asp Gly Ile	
150 155 160	
tat cct tca tgg gct gca ttt gta aag tca atc aca tct cct atg act	2144
Tyr Pro Ser Trp Ala Ala Phe Val Lys Ser Ile Thr Ser Pro Met Thr	
165 170 175	
cga aag tat aag ttg ttt gtt caa cac caa gaa gct gct aga aaa gat	2192
Arg Lys Tyr Lys Leu Phe Val Gln His Gln Glu Ala Ala Arg Lys Asp	
180 185 190 195	
gta gaa cgg gcc ttt gga gtt cta caa gct cgt ttt gca ttt att cga	2240
Val Glu Arg Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Gln Ala Arg Phe Ala Phe Ile Arg	
200 205 210	
cgt cca tgt ctt gtt tgg gac aag gtt ttg atg gga aaa att atg atg	2288
Arg Pro Cys Leu Val Trp Asp Lys Val Leu Met Gly Lys Ile Met Met	
215 220 225	
gct tgt atc atc ata cac aat atg att gtg gag gat gaa tga	2330
Ala Cys Ile Ile Ile His Asn Met Ile Val Glu Asp Glu	
230 235 240	
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gatgctgaac cttttcacta ctctactgaa cgcatacacia gtttatcggc ttatatgact	2450
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aaaaaccaca gctacgttca acaccgcc atg acc acc acc gtg atc gaa acg	3462
Met Thr Thr Thr Val Ile Glu Thr	
245	
tgt aga gtt ggg cca ccg ccg gac tcg gtg gcg gag caa tcg ttg ccg	3510
Cys Arg Val Gly Pro Pro Pro Asp Ser Val Ala Glu Gln Ser Leu Pro	
250 255 260	
ctc aca ttc ttc gac atg acg tgg ctg cat ttt cat ccc atg ctt cag	3558
Leu Thr Phe Phe Asp Met Thr Trp Leu His Phe His Pro Met Leu Gln	
265 270 275 280	
ctc ctc ttc tac gaa ttc cct tgt tcc aag caa cat ttc tca gaa tcc	3606
Leu Leu Phe Tyr Glu Phe Pro Cys Ser Lys Gln His Phe Ser Glu Ser	
285 290 295	
atc att cca aaa ctc aaa caa tct ctc tct aaa act ctc ata cac ttc	3654
Ile Ile Pro Lys Leu Lys Gln Ser Leu Ser Lys Thr Leu Ile His Phe	



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Phe Ser Val Ala Gly Ser Ser Lys Leu Asp Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Phe	
620	625
630	
gga tgg ggg aag gcg aga aag caa gaa ata ttg tcg att gat ggg gag	4662
Gly Trp Gly Lys Ala Arg Lys Gln Glu Ile Leu Ser Ile Asp Gly Glu	
635	640
645	
aaa tat gca atg acg ctt tgt aaa gcc agg gat ttc gaa gga gga ttg	4710
Lys Tyr Ala Met Thr Leu Cys Lys Ala Arg Asp Phe Glu Gly Gly Leu	
650	655
660	
gag gtt tgc ttg tct ttg cct aag gac aaa atg gat gct ttt gct gct	4758
Glu Val Cys Leu Ser Leu Pro Lys Asp Lys Met Asp Ala Phe Ala Ala	
665	670
675	680
tat ttt tca gcg gga att aat ggt taa taaatgtatg taattaaact	4805
Tyr Phe Ser Ala Gly Ile Asn Gly	
685	
aatattatta tgtaacaatt aattaagtgt tgagtaacgt gaagaataat atcttttacc	4865
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gctaactcac attaattgcg ttgcgctcac tgcccgcttt ccagtcggga aacctgtcgt 6665
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tcttccgctt ccttggttac ttgactcgct gcgctcgccc gtcggctgcg gcgagcggt 6785
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<210> SEQ ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 240
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Perilla frutescens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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Leu Arg Met Ser Ala Thr Val Thr Arg Asp Ala Val Ile His Phe Val
                20          25          30
Glu Gly Val Ile Ser Cys Phe Ser Asp Thr Tyr Leu Arg Lys Pro Asn
                35          40          45
Gln Gln Asp Leu Ala Arg Leu Leu Tyr Val Gly Glu Gln Arg Gly Phe
                50          55          60
Pro Gly Met Ile Gly Ser Ile Asp Cys Met His Trp Glu Trp Thr Asn
65          70          75          80
Cys Pro Asn Ala Trp Ala Gly Gln Phe Thr Gly Arg Ser Gly Lys Ser
                85          90          95
Thr Ile Ile Leu Glu Ala Val Ala Ser Tyr Asp Leu Trp Ile Trp His
                100         105         110
Ala Phe Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Ala Cys Asn Asp Ile Asn Val Leu His
                115         120         125
Gly Ser Pro Ile Phe Ser Asp Val Leu Glu Gly Arg Ala Pro His Val
130         135         140
Ser Tyr Ile Val Asn Gly Arg Gln Asn Asp Arg Ala Tyr Tyr Leu Thr
145         150         155         160
Asp Gly Ile Tyr Pro Ser Trp Ala Ala Phe Val Lys Ser Ile Thr Ser
                165         170         175
Pro Met Thr Arg Lys Tyr Lys Leu Phe Val Gln His Gln Glu Ala Ala
                180         185         190
Arg Lys Asp Val Glu Arg Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Gln Ala Arg Phe Ala
195         200         205
Phe Ile Arg Arg Pro Cys Leu Val Trp Asp Lys Val Leu Met Gly Lys
210         215         220
Ile Met Met Ala Cys Ile Ile Ile His Asn Met Ile Val Glu Asp Glu
225         230         235         240

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 448
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Perilla frutescens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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                20          25          30
Leu His Phe His Pro Met Leu Gln Leu Leu Phe Tyr Glu Phe Pro Cys
                35          40          45
Ser Lys Gln His Phe Ser Glu Ser Ile Ile Pro Lys Leu Lys Gln Ser

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50			55			60									
Leu	Ser	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ile	His	Phe	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	Cys	Asn	Leu	Ile
65				70					75					80	
Tyr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Lys	Met	Pro	Glu	Phe	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Gly
			85						90					95	
Asp	Ser	Val	Ser	Phe	Thr	Ile	Ala	Glu	Ser	Ser	Asp	Asp	Phe	Asp	Asp
			100						105					110	
Leu	Val	Gly	Asn	Arg	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	Val	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Val
			115						120					125	
Pro	Lys	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ile	Val	Glu	Glu	Ser	Asp	Arg	Lys	Leu	Phe	Gln
			130						135					140	
Val	Phe	Ala	Val	Gln	Val	Thr	Leu	Phe	Pro	Gly	Arg	Gly	Val	Gly	Ile
145					150						155			160	
Gly	Ile	Ala	Thr	His	His	Thr	Val	Ser	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ser	Phe	Leu	Ala
				165					170					175	
Phe	Ile	Thr	Ala	Trp	Ala	Trp	Met	Ser	Lys	His	Ile	Glu	Asp	Glu	Asp
			180						185					190	
Glu	Glu	Phe	Lys	Ser	Leu	Pro	Val	Phe	Asp	Arg	Ser	Val	Ile	Lys	Tyr
			195					200						205	
Pro	Thr	Lys	Phe	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Trp	Lys	Lys	Ala	Leu	Lys	Phe	Pro
			210						215					220	
Leu	Gln	Ser	Arg	His	Pro	Ser	Leu	Pro	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Arg	Thr	Thr
225					230						235			240	
Phe	Val	Phe	Thr	Gln	Ser	Glu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ile	Gln
				245							250			255	
Ser	Arg	Val	Pro	Ser	Leu	Val	His	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Val	Ala	Ile	Ala
			260						265					270	
Ala	Tyr	Met	Trp	Ala	Gly	Val	Thr	Lys	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asp	Glu	Asp
			275					280						285	
His	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Phe	Leu	Ile	Pro	Val	Asp	Leu	Arg	Pro
			290						295					300	
Arg	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Val	Pro	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser
305					310						315			320	
Tyr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Arg	Met	Arg	Arg	Arg	Glu	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Lys	Gly
				325					330					335	
Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Arg	Ile
			340						345					350	
Asn	Asp	Lys	Arg	Ile	Leu	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Lys	Trp	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ile
			355						360					365	
Arg	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Val	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Lys
			370						375					380	
Leu	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Asp	Phe	Gly	Trp	Gly	Lys	Ala	Arg	Lys	Gln
385					390						395			400	
Glu	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asp	Gly	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Met	Thr	Leu	Cys	Lys
				405							410			415	
Ala	Arg	Asp	Phe	Glu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Glu	Val	Cys	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Lys
			420						425					430	
Asp	Lys	Met	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 7

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 27

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial

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<220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: HindIII containing primer  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 7  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 8  
 <211> LENGTH: 24  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: BamHI containing primer  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 8  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 9  
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 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
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 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer C1  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 9  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 10  
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40-i5  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40-i5  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 11  
 <211> LENGTH: 35  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer C2  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer C2  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 11  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 12  
 <211> LENGTH: 25  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40-i7  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40-i7  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 12  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 13  
 <211> LENGTH: 25  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-F  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-F

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

actcaaacaa gcatctcgcc atagg 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 14  
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 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Viola x wittrockiana  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Plasmid pSFL614

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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 ttttgtcctt gtttatgtcg acgatataat cgttactggc aacaatctag atgccatttc 180  
 tgagactaaa caattctctg caaatcatt ctctattaaa gatctcggca ctcttcgata 240  
 ttttcttgga atcgaagtat ctctgtctac gaaaggtatt ttcttatgtc aacgaaaata 300  
 cactctcgat attctctcag attctggta ccttggatgt cgacctctc catttcccat 360  
 ggagcaacat cttcatctac ttctgatga tggtagacca ctaccgacc catccattta 420  
 tcgagctctg gttggtcgac tactttactt gactgtcact cgtctcgata ttcaatatgc 480  
 agtgaatact cttagtcaat tcatgcaact tctctgtctg acccatctcg atggcgcaaa 540  
 tcgagttctc cgatatctca aaggatcagt tggtaaagga atcctccttt cggccactag 600  
 tctctcttca cttgttgggt ttgctgattc tgactgggct ggttgtccaa ctactcgctg 660  
 ttcaactact ggctacatta ccatgcttgg ttcaagtcct atctcttggg aactaaaaaa 720  
 gcaaccctct gtctctcgat cttctgccc agccgaatat cgatcactcg ctgctctcac 780  
 ttcagagata cagtggtctc attatctact ctccgatctc ggttttcccc ctcaacaacc 840  
 gattaccgtt cattgtgaca accaagctgc tatacacatc gctaataatc cggttttcca 900  
 tgaacgaaca aagcacattg agctcgattg tcactttggt cgtgaaaaaa ttatttctgg 960  
 tctctctctc accagttatt tgcgttctc agatcaactt gctgatattt tcacaaaaacc 1020  
 acttgggtga gatgcattta atcacctat ttccaagttg ggcgtgatcg acatctctct 1080  
 cccggctcca acttgacggg ggggtgtaaa cgtatacaag attttctaatt cttgtatatt 1140  
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 catgatcaga gacagttctt tcttctctat acttctctac taaactctc ctggctcgca 1440  
 actaatctc catcatttct ttgtgatctt cacttgagga tagtctctag aaaacggcac 1500  
 ggtcacgctg gataagtgt taggatccct cgaagttgag ttgcatgaat tttcgggta 1560  
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cgggatgctc gggttaagcc tctcttaggt caagtttatg agcgaacccc tttctttgag 1680
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tgtggctacc gatcaccttc attctcagag gaatcctctt ttcgaatttc tggactttg 1800
aaactagctg cttcaatttc agccactcga attaaacact aaaacagaac attgagagga 1860
acgggccctc ttccaaatat agaaagaaac agataatgtc aaaagacaca tcaactaggt 1920
cgagatacct gctcacatgc atcacatcta accaactcga gtcggacgag aaatgagttc 1980
gtaactcgat gataataagg caaaggctca aaaccacatt cggttgggtg ttgtgttcat 2040
ggaccgatca cgtgccctaa cctaaccccc gcattccatcc accaacagct agtctctgcc 2100
gagtccccca aagttctctat ttatatcact aaagtccctt tttctcaaca tagacatgca 2160
aacacgagac aacatggcaa ttctagtca cgaactcggt gtcgggcta taattttctt 2220
gatcaactcg ttcttagtgc gttctctttt caagaaacca acccgaccgc tcccccgagg 2280
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actagccaaa ctcgctaaga agtatggtc 2369

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<210> SEQ ID NO 15
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Viola x wittrockiana
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: BP40pro
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(6)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HindIII
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (1097)..(1102)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: BamHI

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<400> SEQUENCE: 15

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tcttgtatgt gaacttttgt atttcccttag taccaggaaa gttagttgta gatattattt 180
tatatttcaa atctgtatct aatacttgcc tatataaagg ccaactaatc aatgaaatga 240
acacatcaat tttctcaatt tctcattctc tgttttcata tctattctct attttcacat 300
tttctgaaaa gaaagatgct tgacatgac agagacagtt cttctctctt catactttcg 360
tactaaaactt ctctcggtcc gcaactaatc ttccatcatt ttcttgtgat cttcacttga 420
ggatagtctc tagaaaacgg cacggtcacg ctggataagt gtttagctag cctcgaagtt 480
gagttgcatg aattttgctg gtacgcaagt gacttgactc ttatcttggc cgtcttatat 540
gctcgaccaa atgttggtcca agtcgggatg ctggggttaa gcctctctta ggtcaagttt 600
atgagcgaac ccctttcttt gagggctctt tatttgccaa ctcgtctgcc attaaagtcc 660
tattagagct ctaatgctgt gtatgtggct accgatcacc ttcattctca gaggaatcct 720
cttttcgaat ttctggtact ttgaaactag ctgcttcaat ttcagccact cgaattaaac 780
actaaaacag aacattgaga ggaacgggcc ctcttccaaa tatagaaaga aacagataat 840
gtcaaaaagc acatcaacta ggctcgagata cctgctcaca tgcacacat ctaaccaact 900
cgagtcggac gagaaatgag ttcgtaactc gatgataata aggcaaaggt ctaaaaccac 960
attcggttgg tggttgtgtt catggaccga tcacgtgccc taacctaac cccgatcca 1020

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tccaccaaca gctagtcctc gccgagtccc ccaaagttcc tatttatatc actaaagtec 1080

ctttttctca acatagggat cc 1102

<210> SEQ ID NO 16  
 <211> LENGTH: 25  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-HindIII-F  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-HindIII-F

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

aagcttgatgac tcgacatctc tctcc 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 17  
 <211> LENGTH: 21  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-NheI-R  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-NheI-R

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

cgaggctagc taaacactta t 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 18  
 <211> LENGTH: 20  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-NheI-F  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: BPpro-NheI-F

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

ttagctagc ctcgaagttg 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 19  
 <211> LENGTH: 27  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-BamHI-R  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer BP40pro-BamHI-R

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

ggatccctat gttgagaaaa aggact 27

<210> SEQ ID NO 20  
 <211> LENGTH: 24  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: DFRproHindIIIF

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

taataagctt acagttaat tatc 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 21

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<211> LENGTH: 23  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: DFRproNheIR

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

ttatgctagc gtgtcaagac cac 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 22  
 <211> LENGTH: 22  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: DFRproNheIF

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

acacgctagc ataagtctgt tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 23  
 <211> LENGTH: 20  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: DFRproBamHI-R

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

gcttggggat ccatcttagg 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 24  
 <211> LENGTH: 25  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer RrF3H-F

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

aagcttctag ttagacaaaa agcta 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 25  
 <211> LENGTH: 25  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer RrF3H-R

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

ggatcctctc ttgatatttc cgttc 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 26  
 <211> LENGTH: 33  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-BP40Fd

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

caagaaaaat aaatggcaat tctagtcacc gac 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 27  
 <211> LENGTH: 20  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: NcoI-BP40-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

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<210> SEQ ID NO 29 <211> LENGTH: 35 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: BP40-ADH-Rv <400> SEQUENCE: 29	
tagaattgcc atttattttt cttgatttcc ttcac	35
<210> SEQ ID NO 30 <211> LENGTH: 29 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: BamHI-ADH-Fd <400> SEQUENCE: 30	
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<210> SEQ ID NO 31 <211> LENGTH: 20 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: NcoI-BP40Rv <400> SEQUENCE: 31	
ctcgagcgta cgtgagcatc	20
<210> SEQ ID NO 32 <211> LENGTH: 27 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH KpnI Forward <400> SEQUENCE: 32	
cggtaccgtc tatttaactc agtattc	27
<210> SEQ ID NO 33 <211> LENGTH: 25 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: GUS19R <400> SEQUENCE: 33	
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<210> SEQ ID NO 34 <211> LENGTH: 1047 <212> TYPE: DNA	

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<213> ORGANISM: Chrysanthemum
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) promoter
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: primer_bind
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(23)
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: primer_bind
<222> LOCATION: (1023)..(1047)

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

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taaagagggg aggcgctctag ggtttcgcta ttcctttcca ttatcctttt cattcatcct    180
ttcatttcat agtattcatc tctaatagaga gtctagacac acgatcatag cgtgtgtata    240
atagttgtag tagttttttt gttttaatta ataaagaaaa ccttattatt agtgatgttg    300
attgtgtttt taatcattcc gctgttttca atcaattgat atcactcata ccctagttga    360
gtcccgatct tgttttcaac aattgggttc agagcctcgt ggctctcgat ctagggttta    420
taagattttc atgtaattag ggtttatact ctaattcatc tattgcagca gatttgaaaa    480
gaaaagaggc agcagatggg gaattgatca catggctact gttcgaacct acaaaggaat    540
atcaatacga gggctcaatt attgtctcgg attcaatgaa ttcacaaggt aaataaacgc    600
ggtaactctt tcattgggtcc ttcgttttat ttgtttgaca attaattggg atggctggcg    660
tgtataatc tcaatacatg tctgatttaa tatgtgattg gttgacattc atgtgaaatt    720
aatatactca ttttatgatt acaaagacc cagatgtata attaattcca atcttgtgga    780
atgggatcca ttgtgaaccg gtgcatgatt gttacgggtg ggattacttt tgattggttc    840
agcattatca tataaccccc gttcaacgga tgcgatgtac attggtacgt atacatatac    900
gattcacgtg tggtagttga taactagcgc gatacgcccc caccccatat ttcttcaatt    960
ttctctaaa atacccatgc caaccttacg aaacactcat tcccctctac tcatagacgc   1020
accaagtgtg tgaagaaaaa ataaaaa                                     1047

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<210> SEQ ID NO 35
<211> LENGTH: 2346
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chrysanthemum
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: pBluescript SK-F3H9 which contains Flavanone
3-hydroxylase (F3H) promoter
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: primer_bind
<222> LOCATION: (1092)..(1114)
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: primer_bind
<222> LOCATION: (2114)..(2138)

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<400> SEQUENCE: 35

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ttctttttat ttcacttttt gtttgggttt gtgtttttta cattttgcag gaattggaga    180
agaattcaca agtgactaaa acggggacct gttctgtcca acagttacgg cgtaactcat    240
cctcatgggt acgccgtaac atatcctcag tagcgattct ctccaatata taaaccatta    300
cggcgtaatc ccattctatg gttacgcctg agctattctc cagtagcaaa ttgccagttt    360

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ttaccacaat tacagcttaa ctectcttcc gggttacgtc gtaactatcc tacaattcta 420
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ttccatgtaa gccctcatga gactacactc gtccacttgg gacaccaagt ggtttaaaat 540
gcttgttgca tatgctaaat gcaacogtga ttctacgaa agtgagttag atttcttttt 600
gtttttgttt ttatttttct ttttagaatt atgcttgttg gttagtgtga taccagggaa 660
tgaagtttgc tcgtggatgc ttaagcaaag gcacgattct ctctgtaggc cttctttctt 720
ttaaagagca aatttcaggg aagttctcgc tctaattcta ctttctcttc acctttattt 780
aacgtttagt acaaaagggg ctttgtacat ctttaagtgg ggggacggga gtagaattat 840
tacttgaact taattgccct cgttttttcta gtttattttg aaaaattatg ccatttttaa 900
aattttggca tgtttttctt aagctaacta gattagacct tagccgagca ctttataacc 960
cttgatattt tatggtgaga ttagctttat cgttttctaa ttatttacc aaatccacta 1020
aattattaga gtgtcggtag cttgtaaact ttagaacttg gtctttgtgt tgggaattgt 1080
cgagttgaag attacaaaac catgtgcaag aatgaagaaa gaagaaacaa tgaggggtcta 1140
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tcattcatcc tttcatttca tagtattcat ctctaagag agtctagaca cacgatcata 1320
gcgtgtgtat aatagttgta gtagtttttt tgttttaatt aataaagaaa accttattat 1380
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accctagttg agtcccgatc ttgttttcaa caattggttt cagagcctcg tggctctcga 1500
tctagggttt ataagatttt catgtaatta gggtttatac tctaattcat ctattgcagc 1560
agatttgaag agaaaagagg cagcagatgg ggaattgatc acatggctac tgttcgaacc 1620
tacaaggaa tatcaatagc agggctcaat tattgtctcg gattcaatga attcacaagg 1680
taaaaaaacg cggtagctctt ttcattggtc ctctgtttta tttgtttgac aattaattgg 1740
gatggctggc gtgtataatt ctcaatacat gtctgattta atatgtgatt ggttgacatt 1800
catgtgaaat taatatactc attttatgat tacaagacc cacgatgat aattaattcc 1860
aatcttggg aatgggatcc attgtgaacc ggtgcatgat tgttacggtg gggattactt 1920
ttgattggtt cagcattatc atataacccc cgttcaacgg atgcatgcta cattggtagc 1980
tatacatata cgattcacgt gtggtagttg ataactagcg cgatacgecc ccaccccata 2040
tttcttcaat tttctctaca aatacccatg ccaaccttac gaaacactca tteccctcta 2100
ctcatagacy caccaagtgt gtgaagaaaa aataaaaaat ggcacctata tccttgaat 2160
gggacgataa ttcgctgcat gaaaaccggt tcgtccgtga tgaggacgag cggcctaagg 2220
tgccatacaa caagtttacc aacgagatcc cgttatctc acttaaggga attgacgatg 2280
tgaagagag tagcgggtgt atcaaatcac gtagggccga gatttgtgag aagataataa 2340
aagctt 2346

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 36

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 55

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: HANS-F3Hpro1k-Fd

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 36

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<210> SEQ ID NO 37  
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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: SNM-F3Hpro-Rv  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 37  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 38  
<211> LENGTH: 43  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: NSM-F3Hpro-Rv  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 38  
  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 39  
<211> LENGTH: 34  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: BclI-CmF3Hp-Rv  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 39  
  
ttttgatcat tttttatttt ttcttcacac agtg 34

<210> SEQ ID NO 40  
<211> LENGTH: 33  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-EgF3'5'H-Fd  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 40  
  
caagaaaaat aaatggctgt tggaaatgac gtt 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 41  
<211> LENGTH: 21  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HpaI-EgF3'5'H-Rv  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 41  
  
gttaacgctg agcctagtc c 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 42  
<211> LENGTH: 32  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: XbaI-ADH-Fd  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 42  
  
acgcggttcta gagtctattt aactcagtat tc 32

<210> SEQ ID NO 43  
<211> LENGTH: 35  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
<220> FEATURE:



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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: EgF3'5'H-ADH-Rv
<400> SEQUENCE: 43
tccaacagcc atttatTTTT cttgatttcc ttcac 35

<210> SEQ ID NO 44
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HpaI-EgF3'5'H-Rv
<400> SEQUENCE: 44
gttaacgctg agcctagtgc c 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
<211> LENGTH: 32
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-LeF3'5'H-Fd
<400> SEQUENCE: 45
caagaaaaat aaatggagcg gacawacatt gc 32

<210> SEQ ID NO 46
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HpaI-LeF3'5'H-Rv
<400> SEQUENCE: 46
gttaacatct cgggcagcac c 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 47
<211> LENGTH: 35
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LeF3'5'H-ADH-Rv
<400> SEQUENCE: 47
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<210> SEQ ID NO 48
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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HpaI-LeF3'5'H-Rv
<400> SEQUENCE: 48
gttaacatct cgggcagcac c 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 49
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CamF1
<400> SEQUENCE: 49
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<210> SEQ ID NO 50
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CamR1

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

gcatttgcct agacagtgta ag                22

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
<211> LENGTH: 1585
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Campanula medium
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Cline #4 pSPB2561
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (12)..(1577)

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

gtgaagccac c atg tct ata gac ata acc att ctc tta tgt gaa ctt gtt      50
      Met Ser Ile Asp Ile Thr Ile Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Val
      1             5             10

gct gca att tca ctc tac tta tta acc tac tat ttc att tgt ttc ctc      98
Ala Ala Ile Ser Leu Tyr Leu Leu Thr Tyr Tyr Phe Ile Cys Phe Leu
      15             20             25

ttc aaa ccc tct cat cat cac cac cac ctc cct ccc ggc cca acc gga      146
Phe Lys Pro Ser His His His His His Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Thr Gly
      30             35             40             45

tgg ccg atc att gga tcc ctt cct ctc tta ggc act atg cca cat gtt      194
Trp Pro Ile Ile Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Gly Thr Met Pro His Val
      50             55             60

tcc tta gcc gac atg gcc gta aaa tac ggg cct ata atg tac cta aaa      242
Ser Leu Ala Asp Met Ala Val Lys Tyr Gly Pro Ile Met Tyr Leu Lys
      65             70             75

ctt ggt tca aag ggc acc gtc gtg gcc tca aat cca aaa gcc gcc cga      290
Leu Gly Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Val Ala Ser Asn Pro Lys Ala Ala Arg
      80             85             90

gca ttc ttg aaa tcc cat gat gcc aat ttt tct aac cgt ccg att gat      338
Ala Phe Leu Lys Ser His Asp Ala Asn Phe Ser Asn Arg Pro Ile Asp
      95             100            105

ggg ggg ccc acc tac ctc gcg tat aat gca caa gac atg gtt ttt gca      386
Gly Gly Pro Thr Tyr Leu Ala Tyr Asn Ala Gln Asp Met Val Phe Ala
      110            115            120            125

gaa tat ggc cca aaa tgg aag ctt ttg cga aag cta tgt agc ttg cac      434
Glu Tyr Gly Pro Lys Trp Lys Leu Leu Arg Lys Leu Cys Ser Leu His
      130            135            140

atg tta ggc ccg aag gca ctc gag gat tgg gct cat gtc aga gtt tca      482
Met Leu Gly Pro Lys Ala Leu Glu Asp Trp Ala His Val Arg Val Ser
      145            150            155

gag gtc ggt cat atg ctc aaa gaa atg tac gag caa tcg agt aag tcc      530
Glu Val Gly His Met Leu Lys Glu Met Tyr Glu Gln Ser Ser Lys Ser
      160            165            170

gtg cca gtg gtg gtg cca gag atg tta act tat gcc atg gct aat atg      578
Val Pro Val Val Val Pro Glu Met Leu Thr Tyr Ala Met Ala Asn Met
      175            180            185

att gga cga atc ata ctc agt cga cgc cct ttt gtt atc acg agc aaa      626
Ile Gly Arg Ile Ile Leu Ser Arg Arg Pro Phe Val Ile Thr Ser Lys
      190            195            200            205

tta gac tcg tct gct tct gct gct tct gtt agt gaa ttc caa tat atg      674
Leu Asp Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Val Ser Glu Phe Gln Tyr Met

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<210> SEQ ID NO 52
<211> LENGTH: 521
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Campanula medium

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

Met Ser Ile Asp Ile Thr Ile Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Val Ala Ala Ile
 1           5           10           15

Ser Leu Tyr Leu Leu Thr Tyr Tyr Phe Ile Cys Phe Leu Phe Lys Pro
 20           25           30

Ser His His His His His Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Thr Gly Trp Pro Ile
 35           40           45

Ile Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Gly Thr Met Pro His Val Ser Leu Ala
 50           55           60

Asp Met Ala Val Lys Tyr Gly Pro Ile Met Tyr Leu Lys Leu Gly Ser
 65           70           75           80

Lys Gly Thr Val Val Ala Ser Asn Pro Lys Ala Ala Arg Ala Phe Leu
 85           90           95

Lys Ser His Asp Ala Asn Phe Ser Asn Arg Pro Ile Asp Gly Gly Pro
 100          105          110

Thr Tyr Leu Ala Tyr Asn Ala Gln Asp Met Val Phe Ala Glu Tyr Gly
 115          120          125

Pro Lys Trp Lys Leu Leu Arg Lys Leu Cys Ser Leu His Met Leu Gly
 130          135          140

Pro Lys Ala Leu Glu Asp Trp Ala His Val Arg Val Ser Glu Val Gly
 145          150          155          160

His Met Leu Lys Glu Met Tyr Glu Gln Ser Ser Lys Ser Val Pro Val
 165          170          175

Val Val Pro Glu Met Leu Thr Tyr Ala Met Ala Asn Met Ile Gly Arg
 180          185          190

Ile Ile Leu Ser Arg Arg Pro Phe Val Ile Thr Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser
 195          200          205

Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Val Ser Glu Phe Gln Tyr Met Val Met Glu
 210          215          220

Leu Met Arg Met Ala Gly Leu Phe Asn Ile Gly Asp Phe Ile Pro Tyr
 225          230          235          240

Ile Ala Trp Met Asp Leu Gln Gly Ile Gln Arg Asp Met Lys Val Ile
 245          250          255

Gln Gln Lys Phe Asp Val Leu Leu Asn Lys Met Ile Lys Glu His Thr
 260          265          270

Glu Ser Ala His Asp Arg Lys Asp Asn Pro Asp Phe Leu Asp Ile Leu
 275          280          285

Met Ala Ala Thr Gln Glu Asn Thr Glu Gly Ile Gln Leu Asn Leu Val
 290          295          300

Asn Val Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Asp Leu Phe Thr Ala Gly Thr Asp Thr
 305          310          315          320

Ser Ser Ser Val Ile Glu Trp Ala Leu Ala Glu Met Leu Asn Asn Arg
 325          330          335

Gln Ile Leu Asn Arg Ala His Glu Glu Met Asp Gln Val Ile Gly Arg
 340          345          350

Asn Arg Arg Leu Glu Gln Ser Asp Ile Pro Asn Leu Pro Tyr Phe Gln
 355          360          365

Ala Ile Cys Lys Glu Thr Phe Arg Lys His Pro Ser Thr Pro Leu Asn
 370          375          380

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Leu Pro Arg Ile Ser Thr Glu Glu Cys Glu Val Glu Gly Phe Arg Ile  
 385 390 395 400  
 Pro Lys Asn Thr Arg Leu Ile Val Asn Ile Trp Ala Ile Gly Arg Asp  
 405 410 415  
 Pro Lys Val Trp Glu Asn Pro Leu Asp Phe Thr Pro Glu Arg Phe Leu  
 420 425 430  
 Ser Glu Lys His Ala Lys Ile Asp Pro Arg Gly Asn His Phe Glu Leu  
 435 440 445  
 Ile Pro Phe Gly Ala Gly Arg Arg Ile Cys Ala Gly Ala Arg Met Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Ala Ser Val Glu Tyr Ile Leu Gly Thr Leu Val His Ser Phe Asp  
 465 470 475 480  
 Trp Lys Leu Pro Asp Gly Val Val Glu Val Asn Met Glu Glu Ser Phe  
 485 490 495  
 Gly Ile Ala Leu Gln Lys Lys Met Pro Leu Ser Ala Ile Val Thr Pro  
 500 505 510  
 Arg Leu Pro Pro Ser Ala Tyr Thr Val  
 515 520

<210> SEQ ID NO 53  
 <211> LENGTH: 34  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-Campa-Fd

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

caagaaaaat aaatgtctat agacataacc attc

34

<210> SEQ ID NO 54  
 <211> LENGTH: 21  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: HpaI-Campa-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

gttaacatct ctggcaccac c

21

<210> SEQ ID NO 55  
 <211> LENGTH: 35  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Campa-ADH-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

gtctatagac atttattttt cttgatttcc ttcac

35

<210> SEQ ID NO 56  
 <211> LENGTH: 21  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: HpaI-Campa-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

gttaacatct ctggcaccac c

21

<210> SEQ ID NO 57  
 <211> LENGTH: 33  
 <212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-ScF3'5'H-Fd  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 57  
  
 caagaaaaat aaatgagcat tctaacccta atc 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 58  
 <211> LENGTH: 24  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: NdeI-ScF3'5'H-Rv  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 58  
  
 catatgttta gctccagaat ttgg 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 59  
 <211> LENGTH: 35  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ScF3'5'H-ADH-Rv  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 59  
  
 tagaatgctc atttatTTTT cttgatttcc ttcac 35

<210> SEQ ID NO 60  
 <211> LENGTH: 24  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: NdeI-ScF3'5'H-Rv  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 60  
  
 catatgttta gctccagaat ttgg 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 61  
 <211> LENGTH: 34  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-Gentian-Fd  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 61  
  
 caagaaaaat aaatgacacc catttacacc accc 34

<210> SEQ ID NO 62  
 <211> LENGTH: 20  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: SalI-GentianF3'5'H-Rv  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 62  
  
 gtcgacgcta ttgctaagcc 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 63  
 <211> LENGTH: 35  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Gentian-ADH-Rv  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 63  
  
 aatgggtgac atttatTTTT cttgatttcc ttcac 35

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<210> SEQ ID NO 64
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: SalI-GentianF3'5'H-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 64
gtcgacgcta ttgctaagcc                20

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
<211> LENGTH: 36
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-Verbena-Fd

<400> SEQUENCE: 65
caagaaaaat aatgacgctt ttcagagctt ataac        36

<210> SEQ ID NO 66
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: NcoI-Verbena-F3'5'H-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 66
ccatggagta aatcagcatc tc                22

<210> SEQ ID NO 67
<211> LENGTH: 35
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Verbena-ADH-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 67
tgaaaaacgtc atttatTTTT cttgatttcc ttcac        35

<210> SEQ ID NO 68
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: NcoI-VerbenaF3'5'H-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 68
ccatggagta aatcagcatc tc                22

<210> SEQ ID NO 69
<211> LENGTH: 1755
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Antirrhinum kellogii
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: F3'5'HcdNA#1 pSPB3145
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (73)..(1602)

<400> SEQUENCE: 69
ttcggcacga gggtaaccttt agtatgttca atctctagtt ttttattaat cacaactcaa        60
tagataatcg tc atg cag ata ata att ccg gtc ctc ctg aag gag ctc acc        111
Met Gln Ile Ile Ile Pro Val Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu Thr

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		1		5		10										
gta	gca	gca	tta	ctc	tat	gtt	ttc	act	aac	att	ctc	atc	cgc	tca	ctt	159
Val	Ala	Ala	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Val	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ile	Arg	Ser	Leu	
	15					20					25					
ctc	aca	aga	ccc	tgt	cac	cg	ctc	ccg	cca	ggg	cca	aga	ggc	ttt	cca	207
Leu	Thr	Arg	Pro	Cys	His	Arg	Leu	Pro	Pro	Gly	Pro	Arg	Gly	Phe	Pro	
30				35					40					45		
gta	gtc	ggc	gct	ctt	cca	ctc	cta	ggc	agc	atg	cca	cac	gtg	gcg	ctc	255
Val	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Met	Pro	His	Val	Ala	Leu	
			50						55					60		
gcc	aaa	atg	tcc	aaa	act	tat	ggt	ccc	gtc	ata	tac	cta	aaa	gta	ggc	303
Ala	Lys	Met	Ser	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Val	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Val	Gly	
			65					70					75			
gca	cac	ggc	atg	gca	gtg	gcc	tca	act	cct	gaa	tcc	gcc	aaa	gcg	ttc	351
Ala	His	Gly	Met	Ala	Val	Ala	Ser	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Phe	
		80					85					90				
ctc	aaa	acc	cta	gac	acc	aac	ttc	tcc	aac	cg	ccg	cca	aat	gcc	ggt	399
Leu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Asn	Phe	Ser	Asn	Arg	Pro	Pro	Asn	Ala	Gly	
	95					100					105					
gcc	act	cac	ctg	gct	tat	aac	tca	caa	gac	atg	gtg	ttt	gcc	gcc	tac	447
Ala	Thr	His	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Gln	Asp	Met	Val	Phe	Ala	Ala	Tyr	
110					115					120					125	
ggc	ccg	agg	tgg	aga	ttg	ctt	aga	aag	ttg	agc	aat	ctc	cac	atg	ttg	495
Gly	Pro	Arg	Trp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu	His	Met	Leu	
			130						135					140		
ggg	act	aag	gct	tta	gac	gat	tgg	gca	aat	ggt	agg	ggt	tcg	gag	gtt	543
Gly	Thr	Lys	Ala	Leu	Asp	Asp	Trp	Ala	Asn	Val	Arg	Val	Ser	Glu	Val	
		145						150					155			
gga	tac	atg	tta	gag	gac	atg	cat	ggg	gca	agt	ggc	cg	gga	gag	gcg	591
Gly	Tyr	Met	Leu	Glu	Asp	Met	His	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Arg	Gly	Glu	Ala	
		160					165					170				
gtg	ggt	gtg	ccg	ggg	atg	ttg	gtg	tac	gca	atg	gct	aat	atg	ata	gga	639
Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Met	Leu	Val	Tyr	Ala	Met	Ala	Asn	Met	Ile	Gly	
	175					180						185				
cag	gtg	ata	ctt	agt	cg	cg	ggt	ttc	gtg	acg	aga	gga	gaa	gaa	ttg	687
Gln	Val	Ile	Leu	Ser	Arg	Arg	Val	Phe	Val	Thr	Arg	Gly	Glu	Glu	Leu	
190					195					200					205	
aac	gag	ttt	aag	gat	atg	gtg	gtg	gag	ctc	atg	act	tcg	gct	gga	tat	735
Asn	Glu	Phe	Lys	Asp	Met	Val	Val	Glu	Leu	Met	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Tyr	
			210						215					220		
ttc	aat	att	ggt	gat	ttt	att	ccg	tct	ttt	gct	tgg	atg	gat	ttg	caa	783
Phe	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asp	Phe	Ile	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ala	Trp	Met	Asp	Leu	Gln	
			225					230					235			
gga	ata	gag	aag	gga	atg	aag	ggc	ttg	cac	aaa	aag	ttt	gat	gat	ttg	831
Gly	Ile	Glu	Lys	Gly	Met	Lys	Gly	Leu	His	Lys	Lys	Phe	Asp	Asp	Leu	
		240					245					250				
atc	agt	aga	atg	ttg	gag	gaa	cac	ctg	gcg	tca	gct	cat	atc	cga	aag	879
Ile	Ser	Arg	Met	Leu	Glu	Glu	His	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	His	Ile	Arg	Lys	
	255					260					265					
gag	aaa	cct	gat	ttt	ctt	gat	gtc	att	ttg	gct	aat	cg	gat	act	ttg	927
Glu	Lys	Pro	Asp	Phe	Leu	Asp	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asn	Arg	Asp	Thr	Leu	
270					275					280				285		
gag	gga	gag	agg	ctt	acc	act	tct	aac	atc	aag	gct	ctt	tta	ctg	aac	975
Glu	Gly	Glu	Arg	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ile	Lys	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asn	
				290					295					300		
ttg	ttc	acc	gcc	ggt	acg	gat	aca	tct	tcg	agc	aca	ata	gag	tgg	gcg	1023
Leu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Gly	Thr	Asp	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Glu	Trp	Ala	
			305					310					315			
ctg	gcg	gag	atg	ata	aaa	aac	ccg	gcg	atc	ctc	aag	aaa	gca	cac	gat	1071



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Leu Ala Glu Met Ile Lys Asn Pro Ala Ile Leu Lys Lys Ala His Asp
   320                               325                               330
gaa atg gat caa gtc gta ggc cgg aat cga cgt tta atg gag tcg gac   1119
Glu Met Asp Gln Val Val Gly Arg Asn Arg Arg Leu Met Glu Ser Asp
   335                               340                               345
ata ccc aaa ctt cca tac cta caa gcg ata tgc aag gaa tca ttt cgt   1167
Ile Pro Lys Leu Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ala Ile Cys Lys Glu Ser Phe Arg
   350                               355                               360                               365
aag cac cct tcc act cct tta aat ctg ccc cga atc tct tca caa gca   1215
Lys His Pro Ser Thr Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Arg Ile Ser Ser Glu Ala
   370                               375                               380
tgc acg gtg aac ggt tac tac ata ccg aag aac acg agg ctc aac gtc   1263
Cys Thr Val Asn Gly Tyr Tyr Ile Pro Lys Asn Thr Arg Leu Asn Val
   385                               390                               395
aac ata tgg gcg atc gga agg gat ccc aac gtg tgg gag aat ccc ctg   1311
Asn Ile Trp Ala Ile Gly Arg Asp Pro Asn Val Trp Glu Asn Pro Leu
   400                               405                               410
gaa ttc aac ccc gac agg ttc atg tcc ggt aag aat gca aag ctc gat   1359
Glu Phe Asn Pro Asp Arg Phe Met Ser Gly Lys Asn Ala Lys Leu Asp
   415                               420                               425
ccg aga gga aat gat ttt gaa ctc att ccg ttc ggg gct ggt cga agg   1407
Pro Arg Gly Asn Asp Phe Glu Leu Ile Pro Phe Gly Ala Gly Arg Arg
   430                               435                               440                               445
att tgt gcg gga gcg agg atg ggg ata gtt ctt gtg gaa tat ata ttg   1455
Ile Cys Ala Gly Ala Arg Met Gly Ile Val Leu Val Glu Tyr Ile Leu
   450                               455                               460
gga agt ttg gtg cat tct ttt gat tgg aaa ttg ccc gaa gga gtg aag   1503
Gly Ser Leu Val His Ser Phe Asp Trp Lys Leu Pro Glu Gly Val Lys
   465                               470                               475
gag atg aat ttg gat gag gct ttt ggg ctt gct ttg caa aaa gct gtt   1551
Glu Met Asn Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Gly Leu Ala Leu Gln Lys Ala Val
   480                               485                               490
cct ctt gca gca atg gtt act ccg agg ttg cct tca aat tgt tat gct   1599
Pro Leu Ala Ala Met Val Thr Pro Arg Leu Pro Ser Asn Cys Tyr Ala
   495                               500                               505
cct taagtaatag tatttaagtg cgtcggaata tcgaagtcta tatgattttc   1652
Pro
510
ttgtgcttgt ttctatccac tatgttgtaa gaattcatct ccgacccctt ggtggctatg   1712
gctatatatc gtaattcttt ttcgaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa   1755

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 70

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 510

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Antirrhinum kellogii

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 70

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Met Gln Ile Ile Ile Pro Val Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu Thr Val Ala Ala
 1                               5                               10                               15
Leu Leu Tyr Val Phe Thr Asn Ile Leu Ile Arg Ser Leu Leu Thr Arg
 20                               25                               30
Pro Cys His Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Arg Gly Phe Pro Val Val Gly
 35                               40                               45
Ala Leu Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser Met Pro His Val Ala Leu Ala Lys Met
 50                               55                               60
Ser Lys Thr Tyr Gly Pro Val Ile Tyr Leu Lys Val Gly Ala His Gly
 65                               70                               75                               80
Met Ala Val Ala Ser Thr Pro Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Phe Leu Lys Thr

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85				90				95							
Leu	Asp	Thr	Asn	Phe	Ser	Asn	Arg	Pro	Pro	Asn	Ala	Gly	Ala	Thr	His
			100							105				110	
Leu	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Gln	Asp	Met	Val	Phe	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Arg
		115					120						125		
Trp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu	His	Met	Leu	Gly	Thr	Lys
	130					135					140				
Ala	Leu	Asp	Asp	Trp	Ala	Asn	Val	Arg	Val	Ser	Glu	Val	Gly	Tyr	Met
145					150					155					160
Leu	Glu	Asp	Met	His	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Arg	Gly	Glu	Ala	Val	Gly	Val
			165						170					175	
Pro	Gly	Met	Leu	Val	Tyr	Ala	Met	Ala	Asn	Met	Ile	Gly	Gln	Val	Ile
		180							185					190	
Leu	Ser	Arg	Arg	Val	Phe	Val	Thr	Arg	Gly	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asn	Glu	Phe
		195					200						205		
Lys	Asp	Met	Val	Val	Glu	Leu	Met	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Ile
	210					215					220				
Gly	Asp	Phe	Ile	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ala	Trp	Met	Asp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ile	Glu
225					230					235					240
Lys	Gly	Met	Lys	Gly	Leu	His	Lys	Lys	Phe	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ile	Ser	Arg
			245						250					255	
Met	Leu	Glu	Glu	His	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	His	Ile	Arg	Lys	Glu	Lys	Pro
		260							265					270	
Asp	Phe	Leu	Asp	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asn	Arg	Asp	Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Glu
		275					280						285		
Arg	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ile	Lys	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Thr
		290				295					300				
Ala	Gly	Thr	Asp	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Glu	Trp	Ala	Leu	Ala	Glu
305					310					315					320
Met	Ile	Lys	Asn	Pro	Ala	Ile	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ala	His	Asp	Glu	Met	Asp
			325						330					335	
Gln	Val	Val	Gly	Arg	Asn	Arg	Arg	Leu	Met	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ile	Pro	Lys
			340						345					350	
Leu	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ile	Cys	Lys	Glu	Ser	Phe	Arg	Lys	His	Pro
		355					360						365		
Ser	Thr	Pro	Leu	Asn	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ala	Cys	Thr	Val
		370				375					380				
Asn	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Lys	Asn	Thr	Arg	Leu	Asn	Val	Asn	Ile	Trp
385					390					395					400
Ala	Ile	Gly	Arg	Asp	Pro	Asn	Val	Trp	Glu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Glu	Phe	Asn
			405						410					415	
Pro	Asp	Arg	Phe	Met	Ser	Gly	Lys	Asn	Ala	Lys	Leu	Asp	Pro	Arg	Gly
			420						425					430	
Asn	Asp	Phe	Glu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Phe	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ile	Cys	Ala
		435					440							445	
Gly	Ala	Arg	Met	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Leu
		450				455					460				
Val	His	Ser	Phe	Asp	Trp	Lys	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Val	Lys	Glu	Met	Asn
465					470					475				480	
Leu	Asp	Glu	Ala	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ala	Val	Pro	Leu	Ala
			485						490					495	
Ala	Met	Val	Thr	Pro	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ser	Asn	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Pro		
			500						505				510		

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<210> SEQ ID NO 71
<211> LENGTH: 1811
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Antirrhinum kellogii
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: F3'5'cDNA#12 pSPB3146
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (86)..(1615)

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

gatactaaaa accatccaaa ttaagtacct ttagtatggt caatctctag tttttttatt      60
aatcacaact caatagataa tcgctc atg cag ata ata att ccg gtc ctc ctg      112
                               Met Gln Ile Ile Ile Pro Val Leu Leu
                               1                               5
aag gag ctc acc gta gca gca tta ctc tat gtt ttc act aac att ctc      160
Lys Glu Leu Thr Val Ala Ala Leu Leu Tyr Val Phe Thr Asn Ile Leu
10                               15                               20                               25
atc cgc tca ctt ctc aca aga ccc cgt cac cgt ctc ccg cca ggg cca      208
Ile Arg Ser Leu Leu Thr Arg Pro Arg His Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro
                               30                               35                               40
aga ggc ttt cca gta gtc ggc gct ctt cca ctc cta ggc agc atg cca      256
Arg Gly Phe Pro Val Val Gly Ala Leu Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser Met Pro
                               45                               50                               55
cac gtg gcg ctc gcc aaa atg tcc aaa act tat ggt ccc gtc ata tac      304
His Val Ala Leu Ala Lys Met Ser Lys Thr Tyr Gly Pro Val Ile Tyr
60                               65                               70
cta aaa gta ggc gca cac ggc atg gca gtg gcc tca act cct gaa tcc      352
Leu Lys Val Gly Ala His Gly Met Ala Val Ala Ser Thr Pro Glu Ser
75                               80                               85
gcc aaa gcg ttc ctc aaa acc cta gac acc aac ttc tcc aac cgc ccg      400
Ala Lys Ala Phe Leu Lys Thr Leu Asp Thr Asn Phe Ser Asn Arg Pro
90                               95                               100                               105
cca aat gcc ggt gcc act cac ctg gct tat aac tca caa gac atg gtg      448
Pro Asn Ala Gly Ala Thr His Leu Ala Tyr Asn Ser Gln Asp Met Val
110                               115                               120
ttt gcc gcc tac ggc ccg agg tgg aga ttg ctt aga aag ttg agc aat      496
Phe Ala Ala Tyr Gly Pro Arg Trp Arg Leu Leu Arg Lys Leu Ser Asn
125                               130                               135
ctc cac atg ttg ggg act aag gct tta gac gat tgg gca aat gtt agg      544
Leu His Met Leu Gly Thr Lys Ala Leu Asp Asp Trp Ala Asn Val Arg
140                               145                               150
gtt tcg gag gtt gga tac atg tta gag gac atg cat ggg gca agt ggc      592
Val Ser Glu Val Gly Tyr Met Leu Glu Asp Met His Gly Ala Ser Gly
155                               160                               165
cgc gga aag gtg gtg ggt gtg ccg ggg atg ttg gtg tac gca atg gct      640
Arg Gly Lys Val Val Gly Val Pro Gly Met Leu Val Tyr Ala Met Ala
170                               175                               180                               185
aat atg ata gga cag gtg ata ctt agt cgg cgt gtt ttc gtg acg aga      688
Asn Met Ile Gly Gln Val Ile Leu Ser Arg Arg Val Phe Val Thr Arg
190                               195                               200
gaa gaa gaa ttg aac gag ttt aag gat atg gtg gtg gag ctc atg act      736
Glu Glu Glu Leu Asn Glu Phe Lys Asp Met Val Val Glu Leu Met Thr
205                               210                               215
tcg gct gga tat ttc aat att ggt gat ttt att ccg tct ttt gca tgg      784
Ser Ala Gly Tyr Phe Asn Ile Gly Asp Phe Ile Pro Ser Phe Ala Trp
220                               225                               230
atg gat ttg caa gga ata gag aag gga atg aag ggt ttg cac aaa aag      832
Met Asp Leu Gln Gly Ile Glu Lys Gly Met Lys Gly Leu His Lys Lys

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235	240	245	
ttt gat gat ttg atc agt aga atg ttg aag gaa cac ctg gcg tca gct			880
Phe Asp Asp Leu Ile Ser Arg Met Leu Lys Glu His Leu Ala Ser Ala			
250	255	260	265
cat atc cga aag gag aaa cct gat ttt ctt gat gtc att ttg gct aat			928
His Ile Arg Lys Glu Lys Pro Asp Phe Leu Asp Val Ile Leu Ala Asn			
	270	275	280
cgt gat act ttg gag gga gag agg ctt acc act tct aac atc aag gct			976
Arg Asp Thr Leu Glu Gly Glu Arg Leu Thr Thr Ser Asn Ile Lys Ala			
	285	290	295
ctt tta ctg aac ttg ttc acc gcc ggt acg gat aca tct tcg agc aca			1024
Leu Leu Leu Asn Leu Phe Thr Ala Gly Thr Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr			
	300	305	310
ata gag tgg gcg ctg gcg gag atg ata aaa aac ccg gcg atc ctc aag			1072
Ile Glu Trp Ala Leu Ala Glu Met Ile Lys Asn Pro Ala Ile Leu Lys			
	315	320	325
aaa gca cat gat gaa atg gat caa gtc gta ggc tgg aat cga cgt tta			1120
Lys Ala His Asp Glu Met Asp Gln Val Val Gly Trp Asn Arg Arg Leu			
	330	335	340
atg gag tcg gac ata ccc aaa ctt cca tac cta caa gcg ata tgc aag			1168
Met Glu Ser Asp Ile Pro Lys Leu Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ala Ile Cys Lys			
	350	355	360
gaa tca ttt cgt aag cac cct tcc act cct tta aat ctg ccc cga atc			1216
Glu Ser Phe Arg Lys His Pro Ser Thr Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Arg Ile			
	365	370	375
tct tca caa gca tgc acg gtg aac ggt tac tac ata ccg aag aac acg			1264
Ser Ser Gln Ala Cys Thr Val Asn Gly Tyr Tyr Ile Pro Lys Asn Thr			
	380	385	390
agg ctc aac gtc aac ata tgg gcg atc gga agg gat ccc aat gtg tgg			1312
Arg Leu Asn Val Asn Ile Trp Ala Ile Gly Arg Asp Pro Asn Val Trp			
	395	400	405
gag aat ccc ctg gaa ttc aac ccc gac agg ttc atg tcc ggt aag aac			1360
Glu Asn Pro Leu Glu Phe Asn Pro Asp Arg Phe Met Ser Gly Lys Asn			
	410	415	420
gca aag ctc gat ccg aga gga aat gat ttt gaa ctc att ccg ttc ggg			1408
Ala Lys Leu Asp Pro Arg Gly Asn Asp Phe Glu Leu Ile Pro Phe Gly			
	430	435	440
gct ggt cga agg att tgt gcg gga gcg agg atg ggg ata gtt ctt gtg			1456
Ala Gly Arg Arg Ile Cys Ala Gly Ala Arg Met Gly Ile Val Leu Val			
	445	450	455
gaa tat ata ttg gga agt ttg gtg cat tct ttt gat tgg aaa ttg ccc			1504
Glu Tyr Ile Leu Gly Ser Leu Val His Ser Phe Asp Trp Lys Leu Pro			
	460	465	470
gaa gga gtg aag gag atg aat ttg gat gag gct ttt ggg ctt gct ttg			1552
Glu Gly Val Lys Glu Met Asn Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Gly Leu Ala Leu			
	475	480	485
caa aaa gct gtt cct ctt gca gca atg gtt act ccg agg ttg cct tca			1600
Gln Lys Ala Val Pro Leu Ala Ala Met Val Thr Pro Arg Leu Pro Ser			
	490	495	500
aat tgt tat gct cct taagtaatag tatttaagtg cgtccgaata tcgaagtta			1655
Asn Cys Tyr Ala Pro			
	510		
tatgattttc ttgtgcttgt ttctatccac tatgttgtaa gaattcatct ccgatcctct			1715
gggtggtcatg gctatatatc gtaattcttt ttctatgtcg tactaatatc aatcaattat			1775
attttcaaac ttttttctaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa			1811

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 72

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 510

-continued

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Antirrhinum kellogii*

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 72

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Met Gln Ile Ile Ile Pro Val Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu Thr Val Ala Ala
1           5           10           15

Leu Leu Tyr Val Phe Thr Asn Ile Leu Ile Arg Ser Leu Leu Thr Arg
20           25           30

Pro Arg His Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Arg Gly Phe Pro Val Val Gly
35           40           45

Ala Leu Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser Met Pro His Val Ala Leu Ala Lys Met
50           55           60

Ser Lys Thr Tyr Gly Pro Val Ile Tyr Leu Lys Val Gly Ala His Gly
65           70           75           80

Met Ala Val Ala Ser Thr Pro Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Phe Leu Lys Thr
85           90           95

Leu Asp Thr Asn Phe Ser Asn Arg Pro Pro Asn Ala Gly Ala Thr His
100          105          110

Leu Ala Tyr Asn Ser Gln Asp Met Val Phe Ala Ala Tyr Gly Pro Arg
115          120          125

Trp Arg Leu Leu Arg Lys Leu Ser Asn Leu His Met Leu Gly Thr Lys
130          135          140

Ala Leu Asp Asp Trp Ala Asn Val Arg Val Ser Glu Val Gly Tyr Met
145          150          155          160

Leu Glu Asp Met His Gly Ala Ser Gly Arg Gly Lys Val Val Gly Val
165          170          175

Pro Gly Met Leu Val Tyr Ala Met Ala Asn Met Ile Gly Gln Val Ile
180          185          190

Leu Ser Arg Arg Val Phe Val Thr Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Asn Glu Phe
195          200          205

Lys Asp Met Val Val Glu Leu Met Thr Ser Ala Gly Tyr Phe Asn Ile
210          215          220

Gly Asp Phe Ile Pro Ser Phe Ala Trp Met Asp Leu Gln Gly Ile Glu
225          230          235          240

Lys Gly Met Lys Gly Leu His Lys Lys Phe Asp Asp Leu Ile Ser Arg
245          250          255

Met Leu Lys Glu His Leu Ala Ser Ala His Ile Arg Lys Glu Lys Pro
260          265          270

Asp Phe Leu Asp Val Ile Leu Ala Asn Arg Asp Thr Leu Glu Gly Glu
275          280          285

Arg Leu Thr Thr Ser Asn Ile Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Asn Leu Phe Thr
290          295          300

Ala Gly Thr Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr Ile Glu Trp Ala Leu Ala Glu
305          310          315          320

Met Ile Lys Asn Pro Ala Ile Leu Lys Lys Ala His Asp Glu Met Asp
325          330          335

Gln Val Val Gly Trp Asn Arg Arg Leu Met Glu Ser Asp Ile Pro Lys
340          345          350

Leu Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ala Ile Cys Lys Glu Ser Phe Arg Lys His Pro
355          360          365

Ser Thr Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Arg Ile Ser Ser Gln Ala Cys Thr Val
370          375          380

Asn Gly Tyr Tyr Ile Pro Lys Asn Thr Arg Leu Asn Val Asn Ile Trp
385          390          395          400

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Ala Ile Gly Arg Asp Pro Asn Val Trp Glu Asn Pro Leu Glu Phe Asn  
 405 410 415

Pro Asp Arg Phe Met Ser Gly Lys Asn Ala Lys Leu Asp Pro Arg Gly  
 420 425 430

Asn Asp Phe Glu Leu Ile Pro Phe Gly Ala Gly Arg Arg Ile Cys Ala  
 435 440 445

Gly Ala Arg Met Gly Ile Val Leu Val Glu Tyr Ile Leu Gly Ser Leu  
 450 455 460

Val His Ser Phe Asp Trp Lys Leu Pro Glu Gly Val Lys Glu Met Asn  
 465 470 475 480

Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Gly Leu Ala Leu Gln Lys Ala Val Pro Leu Ala  
 485 490 495

Ala Met Val Thr Pro Arg Leu Pro Ser Asn Cys Tyr Ala Pro  
 500 505 510

<210> SEQ ID NO 73  
 <211> LENGTH: 34  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ADH-AkF3'5'H-Fd

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

caagaaaaat aaatgcagat aataattccg gtcc

34

<210> SEQ ID NO 74  
 <211> LENGTH: 23  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: NsiI-AkF3'5'H-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

atgcatgtcc tetaacatgt atc

23

<210> SEQ ID NO 75  
 <211> LENGTH: 35  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: AkF3'5'H-ADH-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

tattatctgc atttatTTTT cttgatttcc ttcac

35

<210> SEQ ID NO 76  
 <211> LENGTH: 23  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: NsiI-AkF3'5'H-Rv

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

atgcatgtcc tetaacatgt atc

23

<210> SEQ ID NO 77  
 <211> LENGTH: 1667  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Cineraria  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc\_feature  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Ci5a18  
 <220> FEATURE:

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&lt;221&gt; NAME/KEY: CDS

&lt;222&gt; LOCATION: (39) .. (1550)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 77

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gaattactaa ccaattctta cgttgcaag taaataaa atg agc att cta acc cta      56
                                     Met Ser Ile Leu Thr Leu
                                     1                               5

atc tgc acc ttc atc act ggt ttg atg ttc tat ggg ttg gtt aat ttg      104
Ile Cys Thr Phe Ile Thr Gly Leu Met Phe Tyr Gly Leu Val Asn Leu
                               10                               15                               20

ctt agc cgt cgc gct agc cgt ctt cct cca ggt cca acc cca tgg cca      152
Leu Ser Arg Arg Ala Ser Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Thr Pro Trp Pro
                               25                               30                               35

atc atc ggc aac cta atg cac ctt ggt aaa ctt cca cat cac tcg ctg      200
Ile Ile Gly Asn Leu Met His Leu Gly Lys Leu Pro His His Ser Leu
                               40                               45                               50

gcg gac ttg cgc aaa aag tat ggt ccg ttg ata cat gtc cga cta ggg      248
Ala Asp Leu Ala Lys Lys Tyr Gly Pro Leu Ile His Val Arg Leu Gly
55                               60                               65                               70

tcc gtt gat gtt gtg gtg gcc tcg tct gcg tcc gtt gct ggg cag ttt      296
Ser Val Asp Val Val Val Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Gly Gln Phe
                               75                               80                               85

tta aag gtg cac gat gcg aat ttt gcc aac agg cca cca aat tct gga      344
Leu Lys Val His Asp Ala Asn Phe Ala Asn Arg Pro Pro Asn Ser Gly
                               90                               95                               100

gct aaa cat atg cgc tat aat tat cat gat atg gtg ttt gcg ccg tat      392
Ala Lys His Met Ala Tyr Asn Tyr His Asp Met Val Phe Ala Pro Tyr
105                               110                               115

ggg cca agg tgg cga atg ctt cga aag atg tgc tcc atg cat ctg ttt      440
Gly Pro Arg Trp Arg Met Leu Arg Lys Met Cys Ser Met His Leu Phe
120                               125                               130

tct gcc aaa gca ctc act gat ttt cgt caa gtt cga cag gag gag gta      488
Ser Ala Lys Ala Leu Thr Asp Phe Arg Gln Val Arg Gln Glu Glu Val
135                               140                               145                               150

atg ata ctc acg cgc gtt ttg gcc ggg act gaa caa tcg gca gtg aaa      536
Met Ile Leu Thr Arg Val Leu Ala Gly Thr Glu Gln Ser Ala Val Lys
155                               160                               165

cta gat caa caa ctt aac gtg tgc ttc gca aac aca tta tcc cga atg      584
Leu Asp Gln Gln Leu Asn Val Cys Phe Ala Asn Thr Leu Ser Arg Met
170                               175                               180

atg tta gac agg aga gta ttt gga gac ggt gat cca aag gcg gac gac      632
Met Leu Asp Arg Arg Val Phe Gly Asp Gly Asp Pro Lys Ala Asp Asp
185                               190                               195

tac aag gat atg gtg gtt gag ttg atg act ttg gcc gga caa ttc aac      680
Tyr Lys Asp Met Val Val Glu Leu Met Thr Leu Ala Gly Gln Phe Asn
200                               205                               210

atc ggt gac tac att cct tgg ctt gac ttg ctt gac cta caa ggc att      728
Ile Gly Asp Tyr Ile Pro Trp Leu Asp Leu Leu Asp Leu Gln Gly Ile
215                               220                               225                               230

gtc aaa agg atg aag aaa gtt cat tct caa ttc gat tcg ttc ctt gac      776
Val Lys Arg Met Lys Lys Val His Ser Gln Phe Asp Ser Phe Leu Asp
235                               240                               245

acc atc att gat gaa cat act att ggc acg ggc cgt cat gtt gac atg      824
Thr Ile Ile Asp Glu His Thr Ile Gly Thr Gly Arg His Val Asp Met
250                               255                               260

tta agc aca atg att tca ctc aaa gat aat gcc gat gga gag gga ggg      872
Leu Ser Thr Met Ile Ser Leu Lys Asp Asn Ala Asp Gly Glu Gly Gly
265                               270                               275

aag ctt tcg ttc atc gag atc aaa gct ctt cta ctg aac tta ttc tca      920
Lys Leu Ser Phe Ile Glu Ile Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Asn Leu Phe Ser

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280	285	290	
gcg gga acg gac acg tca tct agt acc gtg gaa tgg gga ata gcg gaa			968
Ala Gly Thr Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr Val Glu Trp Gly Ile Ala Glu			
295	300	305	310
ctc att cgc cac cca cag cta atg aaa caa gcg caa gaa gaa atg gac			1016
Leu Ile Arg His Pro Gln Leu Met Lys Gln Ala Gln Glu Glu Met Asp			
	315	320	325
att gta att gga aaa aac cgg ctt gta aca gaa atg gac ata agc caa			1064
Ile Val Ile Gly Lys Asn Arg Leu Val Thr Glu Met Asp Ile Ser Gln			
	330	335	340
cta aca ttc ctc caa gcc att gtg aaa gaa acg ttt aga ctc cac ccc			1112
Leu Thr Phe Leu Gln Ala Ile Val Lys Glu Thr Phe Arg Leu His Pro			
	345	350	355
gcg acg cca ctt tcc ctg cca agg att gca tcg gaa agc tgt gag gtc			1160
Ala Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Arg Ile Ala Ser Glu Ser Cys Glu Val			
	360	365	370
aag ggg tat cat gtt cct aag gga tcc ata ctc ttt gtt aac gtg tgg			1208
Lys Gly Tyr His Val Pro Lys Gly Ser Ile Leu Phe Val Asn Val Trp			
	375	380	385
gcc att gct cga caa tca gaa ttg tgg acc gac cca ctt gaa ttt cgg			1256
Ala Ile Ala Arg Gln Ser Glu Leu Trp Thr Asp Pro Leu Glu Phe Arg			
	395	400	405
cct ggt cgt ttc cta atc cca gga gaa aaa cct aat gtt gaa gtg aag			1304
Pro Gly Arg Phe Leu Ile Pro Gly Glu Lys Pro Asn Val Glu Val Lys			
	410	415	420
cca aat gat ttc gaa att gta cca ttc ggg gga gga cga agg att tgt			1352
Pro Asn Asp Phe Glu Ile Val Pro Phe Gly Gly Gly Arg Arg Ile Cys			
	425	430	435
gca ggt atg agc ctc gga ttg aga atg gtc aat ttg ctt att gca aca			1400
Ala Gly Met Ser Leu Gly Leu Arg Met Val Asn Leu Leu Ile Ala Thr			
	440	445	450
ttg gtt caa gcc ttt gat tgg gaa ttg gct aat ggg tta gag cca gaa			1448
Leu Val Gln Ala Phe Asp Trp Glu Leu Ala Asn Gly Leu Glu Pro Glu			
	455	460	465
aag ctt aac atg gaa gaa gtg ttt ggg att agc ctt caa agg gtt caa			1496
Lys Leu Asn Met Glu Glu Val Phe Gly Ile Ser Leu Gln Arg Val Gln			
	475	480	485
ccc ttg ttg gtg cac ccg agg cca agg tta gcc cgt cac gta tac gga			1544
Pro Leu Leu Val His Pro Arg Pro Arg Leu Ala Arg His Val Tyr Gly			
	490	495	500
acg ggt taaggaaata aactgcctgt ttgtaagata aatctgtttg aatttatgta			1600
Thr Gly			
ttaaatagtt atgctaagaa ctatttttac aaataaaagt atattggttt gaaaaaaaaa			1660
aaaaaaaa			1667
<210> SEQ ID NO 78			
<211> LENGTH: 504			
<212> TYPE: PRT			
<213> ORGANISM: Cineraria			
<400> SEQUENCE: 78			
Met Ser Ile Leu Thr Leu Ile Cys Thr Phe Ile Thr Gly Leu Met Phe			
1	5	10	15
Tyr Gly Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Ser Arg Arg Ala Ser Arg Leu Pro Pro			
	20	25	30
Gly Pro Thr Pro Trp Pro Ile Ile Gly Asn Leu Met His Leu Gly Lys			
	35	40	45
Leu Pro His His Ser Leu Ala Asp Leu Ala Lys Lys Tyr Gly Pro Leu			



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50			55			60									
Ile	His	Val	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Val	Val	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala
65				70					75						80
Ser	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Phe	Leu	Lys	Val	His	Asp	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ala	Asn
			85						90						95
Arg	Pro	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ala	Lys	His	Met	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	His	Asp
			100						105						110
Met	Val	Phe	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Arg	Trp	Arg	Met	Leu	Arg	Lys	Met
			115						120						125
Cys	Ser	Met	His	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Leu	Thr	Asp	Phe	Arg	Gln
			130						135						140
Val	Arg	Gln	Glu	Glu	Val	Met	Ile	Leu	Thr	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Thr
			145						150						160
Glu	Gln	Ser	Ala	Val	Lys	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gln	Leu	Asn	Val	Cys	Phe	Ala
			165						170						175
Asn	Thr	Leu	Ser	Arg	Met	Met	Leu	Asp	Arg	Arg	Val	Phe	Gly	Asp	Gly
			180						185						190
Asp	Pro	Lys	Ala	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Met	Val	Val	Glu	Leu	Met	Thr
			195						200						205
Leu	Ala	Gly	Gln	Phe	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Trp	Leu	Asp	Leu
			210						215						220
Leu	Asp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ile	Val	Lys	Arg	Met	Lys	Lys	Val	His	Ser	Gln
			225						230						240
Phe	Asp	Ser	Phe	Leu	Asp	Thr	Ile	Ile	Asp	Glu	His	Thr	Ile	Gly	Thr
			245						250						255
Gly	Arg	His	Val	Asp	Met	Leu	Ser	Thr	Met	Ile	Ser	Leu	Lys	Asp	Asn
			260						265						270
Ala	Asp	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly	Lys	Leu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Leu
			275						280						285
Leu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ala	Gly	Thr	Asp	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val
			290						295						300
Glu	Trp	Gly	Ile	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ile	Arg	His	Pro	Gln	Leu	Met	Lys	Gln
			305						310						320
Ala	Gln	Glu	Glu	Met	Asp	Ile	Val	Ile	Gly	Lys	Asn	Arg	Leu	Val	Thr
			325						330						335
Glu	Met	Asp	Ile	Ser	Gln	Leu	Thr	Phe	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ile	Val	Lys	Glu
			340						345						350
Thr	Phe	Arg	Leu	His	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ile	Ala
			355						360						365
Ser	Glu	Ser	Cys	Glu	Val	Lys	Gly	Tyr	His	Val	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ile
			370						375						380
Leu	Phe	Val	Asn	Val	Trp	Ala	Ile	Ala	Arg	Gln	Ser	Glu	Leu	Trp	Thr
			385						390						400
Asp	Pro	Leu	Glu	Phe	Arg	Pro	Gly	Arg	Phe	Leu	Ile	Pro	Gly	Glu	Lys
			405						410						415
Pro	Asn	Val	Glu	Val	Lys	Pro	Asn	Asp	Phe	Glu	Ile	Val	Pro	Phe	Gly
			420						425						430
Gly	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ile	Cys	Ala	Gly	Met	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Met	Val
			435						440						445
Asn	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Thr	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Phe	Asp	Trp	Glu	Leu	Ala
			450						455						460
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aaatcgtaac tacag gag gag gta acg ata ctc acg cgc gtt ttg gcc agg	3653
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150 155	
act gga caa tcg gca gtg aaa cta gat caa caa ctt aac gtg tgc ttc	3701
Thr Gly Gln Ser Ala Val Lys Leu Asp Gln Gln Leu Asn Val Cys Phe	

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gca aac aca tta tcc cga atg atg tta gac agg aga gta ttt gga gac				3749
Ala Asn Thr Leu Ser Arg Met Met Leu Asp Arg Arg Val Phe Gly Asp	180	185	190	
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Gly Asp Pro Lys Ala Asp Asp Tyr Lys Asp Met Val Val Glu Leu Met	195	200	205	
act ttg gcc gga caa ttc aac atc ggt gac tac att cct tgg ctt gac				3845
Thr Leu Ala Gly Gln Phe Asn Ile Gly Asp Tyr Ile Pro Trp Leu Asp	210	215	220	
ttg ctt gac cta caa ggc att gtc aaa agg atg aag aaa gtt cat tct				3893
Leu Leu Asp Leu Gln Gly Ile Val Lys Arg Met Lys Lys Val His Ser	225	230	235	
caa ttc gat tcg ttc ctt gac acc atc att gat gaa cat act att ggc				3941
Gln Phe Asp Ser Phe Leu Asp Thr Ile Ile Asp Glu His Thr Ile Gly	240	245	250	255
acg ggc cgt cat gtt gac atg tta agc aca atg att tca ctc aaa gat				3989
Thr Gly Arg His Val Asp Met Leu Ser Thr Met Ile Ser Leu Lys Asp	260	265	270	
aat gcc gat gga gag gga ggg aag ctt tcg ttc atc gag atc aaa gct				4037
Asn Ala Asp Gly Glu Gly Gly Lys Leu Ser Phe Ile Glu Ile Lys Ala	275	280	285	
ctt cta ctg gtgcgcgtaa tacatagtag tcaacttttt tttttttctg				4086
Leu Leu Leu	290			
gtaatgactc tttgagcagg taaaatgtcc ccaacaggaa tcaaacttgg tacctatcat				4146
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ag aac ttg ttc tca gcg gga acg gac acg tca tct agt acc gtg gaa				4493
Asn Leu Phe Ser Ala Gly Thr Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr Val Glu	295	300	305	
tgg gga ata gcg gaa ctc att cgc cac cca cag cta atg aaa caa gcg				4541
Trp Gly Ile Ala Glu Leu Ile Arg His Pro Gln Leu Met Lys Gln Ala	310	315	320	
caa gaa gaa atg gac att gta gtt gga aaa aac cgg ctt gta aca gaa				4589
Gln Glu Glu Met Asp Ile Val Val Gly Lys Asn Arg Leu Val Thr Glu	325	330	335	
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Met Asp Ile Ser Gln Leu Thr Phe Leu Gln Ala Ile Val Lys Glu Thr	340	345	350	
ttt agg cta cac ccc gcg acg cca ctt tcc ctg cca agg att gca tca				4685
Phe Arg Leu His Pro Ala Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Arg Ile Ala Ser	355	360	365	
gaa agc tgt gag gtc aag ggg tat cat gtt cct aag gga tcg ata ctc				4733
Glu Ser Cys Glu Val Lys Gly Tyr His Val Pro Lys Gly Ser Ile Leu	370	375	380	385
ttt gtt aac gtg tgg gcc att gct cga caa tca gaa ttg tgg acc gac				4781
Phe Val Asn Val Trp Ala Ile Ala Arg Gln Ser Glu Leu Trp Thr Asp	390	395	400	
cca ctt gaa ttt cgg cct ggt cgt ttc cta atc cca gga gaa aaa cct				4829
Pro Leu Glu Phe Arg Pro Gly Arg Phe Leu Ile Pro Gly Glu Lys Pro	405	410	415	
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gacaattaat tgggatggct gccgtgtata attctcaata catgtctgat ttaatattgtg          180
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ccccacccc atatttcttc aattttctct acaaataccc atgccaacct tacgaaacac          480
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The invention claimed is:

1. A method for producing a chrysanthemum plant containing delphinidin in the petals thereof comprising expressing flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) using a transcriptional regulatory region; wherein the chrysanthemum plant is transformed with an expression vector or expression cassette

comprising a gene encoding F3'5'H and the transcriptional regulatory region; wherein the F3'5'H is derived from bell-flower (*campanula*), *cineraria*, *verbena*, or *pansy*; and wherein the transcriptional regulatory region is a nucleic acid containing the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO: 34 or SEQ ID NO: 87.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein a translation enhancer derived from tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase is further used in addition to the transcriptional regulatory region.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the translation enhancer is coupled directly to a start codon of the F3'5'H 5 gene.

4. A chrysanthemum plant, or a progeny, a vegetative proliferation product, a part, or a tissue thereof, transformed by the method according to claim 1.

5. A chrysanthemum plant, or a progeny, a vegetative pro- 10 lification product, a part, or a tissue thereof according to claim 4, which is a cut flower.

6. A cut flower processed product made from the cut flower according to claim 5, wherein said cut flower processed product 15 comprises a F3'5'H gene sequence from bellflower (campanula), cineraria, verbena, or pansy operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory sequence, and wherein the transcriptional regulatory region is

a nucleic acid containing the nucleotide sequence indicated in SEQ ID NO: 34 or SEQ ID NO: 87. 20

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the content of delphinidin in the petals is 25% by weight or more of the total weight of anthocyanidins, and wherein a translation enhancer derived from tobacco alcohol dehydrogenase is further used 25 in addition to the transcriptional regulatory region.

8. The method according to claim 3, wherein the content of delphinidin in the petals is 25% by weight or more of the total weight of anthocyanidins.

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