

Genome-wide analysis and gene expression studies revealed putative homeotic genes with a role in flower formation in sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.)

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S1. Classification of the floral bud development into 5 distinct stages.

Floral Stage	Description of flower formation in different stages
Stage 1	The stage is characterized by the adjoined sepals at the anterior end of the bud.
Stage 2	The sepals separate at the anterior ends while remaining wrapped around the petals.
Stage 3	The petals are free from each other and as well as from the sepals.
Stage 4	The stage is characterized by closed petals that are longer than the sepals i.e., pre-anthesis.
Stage 5	The petals finally open up and the flower blooms, i.e., anthesis.

Table S2. Primers used for Reverse Transcriptase (RT-PCR)-based gene expression studies.

Primer Name	Class	Nucleotide Sequences (5'-3')	Annealing Temperature (°C)	Amplicon size (bp)
<i>SiAP1</i>	A	ATGGGAAGAGGAAAGGTACAGC CACAAACAGTCATAATCATGCAGC	56	790
<i>SiAP2</i>	A	ATGAGCAATCTAACAAAGGAGG	52	883

<i>SiSQUA</i>	A	GGATTAGGATTAGGATTAGGAG TGACTTCTTCACTGGCTATGAG CACACAGGTTACATATAGATCG	57	606
<i>SiPFG</i>	A	TGGAGGAGGAACACAAGCAAC CGAAGGGCAAATGGCATCTG	50	382
<i>SiAP3</i>	B	ATGGCTCGTGGGAAGATCCAGA CATGAAACACGACATCAAACACAC	56	798
<i>SiDFE</i>	B	ACATGGACAACCTCTCTGAGG GAAATCCAAGGACAGAATTG	57	986
<i>SiTM6</i>	B	GCAGGAAGAGGGTGAGGAAC GCCATAGCAGAGTTGAAATGTCC	54	845
<i>SiPI</i>	B	TGGGCTAAGTCGGAAGGA GTGATAAACCCCAACTGCC	52	680
<i>SiGLO</i>	B	TTATCTGCAAACAAAAACAAGAGAGA TTAGACAACCGATGGCTGGG	53	288
<i>SiGLO1</i>	B	AATGAGGTTCTGAGGATGATGAGG CTTCGCCAATTTCTCCCATATTCC	56	590
<i>SiMADS2</i>	B	CCAGAACATAGCCAAGGAGC AATGGCAAGACGAGGATGTG	58	352
<i>SiAG</i>	C	ATGGAATTCCCTAGTGATC CAAGCTAGCTAATTGCTCAT	49	735
<i>SiPLENA</i>	C	TGAAGAGGAGAGTGAATTTGACAAGG TGTGCTTCTAAGATAACTTG	58	576
<i>SiMADS3</i>	C	TTCTTGGTGAATCTCTTGCTG GGTAATGGTTGTTGGTCTGC	54	718
<i>SiFBP6</i>	C	ACCATGCCGATTCCACAAGTA CCTCTCCAACAATTTGCCTGTTA	52	420
<i>SiSTK</i>	D	ATG GGA AGA GGA AAG ATA GAA ATA GAT CAG AGT AAG AAC CTC CA	50	579
<i>SiFBP7</i>	D	CATGCTTCCCAAGTAAGTCCTCAC GAGATTACTCCAACTTCATAAGTTCAACAC	47	364
<i>SiFBP11</i>	D	GCTGGAGAAAGAAATCTGCTCTTAG GAGAAAAGCTGACGAGTTCACCA	59	372
<i>SiSEP1</i>	E	ATGATCCAGCTACTTCAAGCCAA TATGGTACATTACAGCATCCAAC	56	391
<i>SiSEP2</i>	E	GGACCAAGAGAGGAAAGGGA ATTAACGTTGTGTGCGGACA	50	691
<i>SiSEP3</i>	E	ATGGGAAGGGGGAGAGTTGA TAGCCACGTCCTGAGCATT	54	629
<i>SiDEF49</i>	E	ATCATGACCAGCAAGCACGACTCA CTTAGCTCTTTCTCGGTCCACCTT	55	596
<i>SFBP2</i>	E	GTGGCAGCAAATGCACAAG TTGGCCCTGCTCCTCCTAC	57	507
<i>SiLFY</i>	TF	TTACTGATGGGGTGAGCACA	54	620
<i>SiFLO</i>	TF	GCAAGCATGTTACAAGCCCT TTGCAAGATCACAACAATTCGCTTCTC GAGAGTTTGGTTCCGTCAACGACGATG	54	997
<i>SiALF</i>	TF	ATGGACCCAGAGGCTTTCTCA CTAATTCCTCCACCACCCTCAT	55	635
<i>SiWUS</i>	TF	GAGACCTGCTAATTCCGTCAACG GTTCAAGACGTAGCTCAAGAGAAGC	50	232

<i>SiTER</i>	TF	CGAGGCCATATTCTCTTCACTC TCAAGAGAAGCTCTAGCAGCAG	52	625
<i>SiUFO</i>	TF	ATGGATTCAACTGTGTTCAAT AGCAGTCTTAACTGCAGAAGTGG	48	313
<i>SiFIM</i>	TF	TCCATGGAACTGGTGTGTGC TTGCAGGGTCAGGTTGTTGCTC	51.5	372
<i>SiDOT</i>	TF	TGCCACCAACTTTAAGGCCTAG AATCATCACCAGCCACAGCTAAG	56	995
<i>SiSOCl</i>	TF	ATAGGAACATGCTCAATCGAGGAGCTG TTTCTTGAAGAACAAGGTAACCCAATG	60	962
<i>SiUBQ</i>		CACCAAGCCGAAGAAGATCAAG CCTCAGCCTCTGCACCTTTC	68	100

Table S3. Primers used for Real Time-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR).

Primer Name	Forward primer sequence (5' → 3')	Annealing Temperature (°C)
<i>SiAP1</i> -RT-F <i>SiAP1</i> -RT-R	ATAAGAGGTACAAAGGGGCAGG GTGCCAGTCACACAAAGCAT	68
<i>SiAP3</i> -RT-F <i>SiAP3</i> -R -R	TTTGATGCAAGACAGGAGGA AATGTGGTGAGGTCTGAGGC	68
<i>SiAG</i> -RT-F <i>SiAG</i> -RT-R	GAAACTGCGTGCTCAAATCA TAATTCCTCGTTCGACCCTG	67
<i>SiSTK</i> -RT-F <i>SiSTK</i> -RT-R	ACGCGCAGAAAAGGGAGATTGAGC TGTCGGGATCAGAGTAAGAACCTCC	69
<i>SiSEP3</i> -RT-F <i>SiSEP3</i> -RT-R	CACGGACTCAAGCTATGCTG CTGAGCATTGTTGGTTCCTACT	68
* <i>SiACT</i> -RT-F <i>SiACT</i> -RT R	CTCCCTTTATGCCAGTGGTCGT GCTCAGCTGTTGTAGTGAAGGA	68
* <i>SiDNAJ</i> -RT-F <i>SiDNAJ</i> -RT-R	TGGTGACCTCAACCACCTCAT TGACAGCGAGTTTCCTGAGATC	68
* <i>SiUBQ6</i> -RT-F <i>SiUBQ6</i> -RT-R	CACCAAGCCGAAGAAGATCAAG CCTCAGCCTCTGCACCTTTC	69

*Primers used for amplifying genes as internal controls (Wei et al., 2013)

Table S4. The partial cDNA sequences of all 32 putative homeotic genes of sesame in comparison to the reported homeotic genes from other model plant species.

Gene Name	Partial cDNA sequence (bp)	Domain ^e	Query sequences (Accession No.)	<i>Petunia hybrida</i> (%)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (%)	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> (%)
<i>SiLFY</i>	620	FLO-LFY SP	OQ092330	92	89	95
<i>SiFLO</i>	997	FLO-LFY SP	OQ092333	85	87	90
<i>SiALF</i>	635	FLO-LFY SP	OQ092335	86	83	89
<i>SiWUS</i>	232	Homeodomain	OQ092336	91	93	87
<i>SiTER</i>	625	Homeodomain	OQ092332	86	97	97
<i>SiUFO</i>	313	F-box	OQ092337	91	89	82
<i>SiFIM</i>	372	F-box	OQ092334	89	96	94
<i>SiDOT</i>	995	F-box	OQ092353	93	85	93
<i>SiSOC1</i>	962	MADS	OQ092331	80	86	96
<i>SiAP1</i>	790	MADS	KM677186	99	98	100
<i>SiSQUA</i>	606	MADS	OQ092352	92	99	97
<i>SiPFG</i>	382	MADS	OQ092338	86	92	93
<i>SiAP2</i>	883	AP2	KM190074	91	94	98
		Superfamily				
<i>SiAP3</i>	798	MADS	KM190075	93	95	100
<i>SiDEF</i>	986	MADS	OQ033392	82	91	90
<i>SiTM6</i>	846	MADS	OQ092344	89	90	82
<i>SiPI</i>	680	MADS	OQ092350	96	83	91
<i>SiGLO</i>	288	MADS	OQ092349	93	89	85
<i>SiGLO1</i>	590	MADS	OQ092340	96	98	89
<i>SiMADS2</i>	352	MADS	OQ092348	82	96	92
<i>SiAG</i>	735	MADS	KM190076	98	99	100
<i>SiPLE</i>	576	MADS	OQ092347	92	95	90
<i>SiMADS3</i>	718	MADS	OQ092421	99	89	86
<i>SiFBP6</i>	420	MADS	OQ092343	97	94	83
<i>SiSTK</i>	579	MADS	OQ198411	95	90	99
<i>SiFBP7</i>	364	MADS	OQ092342	83	86	81
<i>SiFBP11</i>	372	MADS	OQ092345	93	96	82
<i>SiSEP1</i>	391	MADS	OQ092352	98	96	97
<i>SiSEP2</i>	691	MADS	OQ092351	92	93	96
<i>SiSEP3</i>	629	MADS	KF601336	100	99	100
<i>SiDEFH49</i>	596	MADS	OQ092346	97	89	88
<i>SiFBP2</i>	501	MADS	OQ092339	94	96	90

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

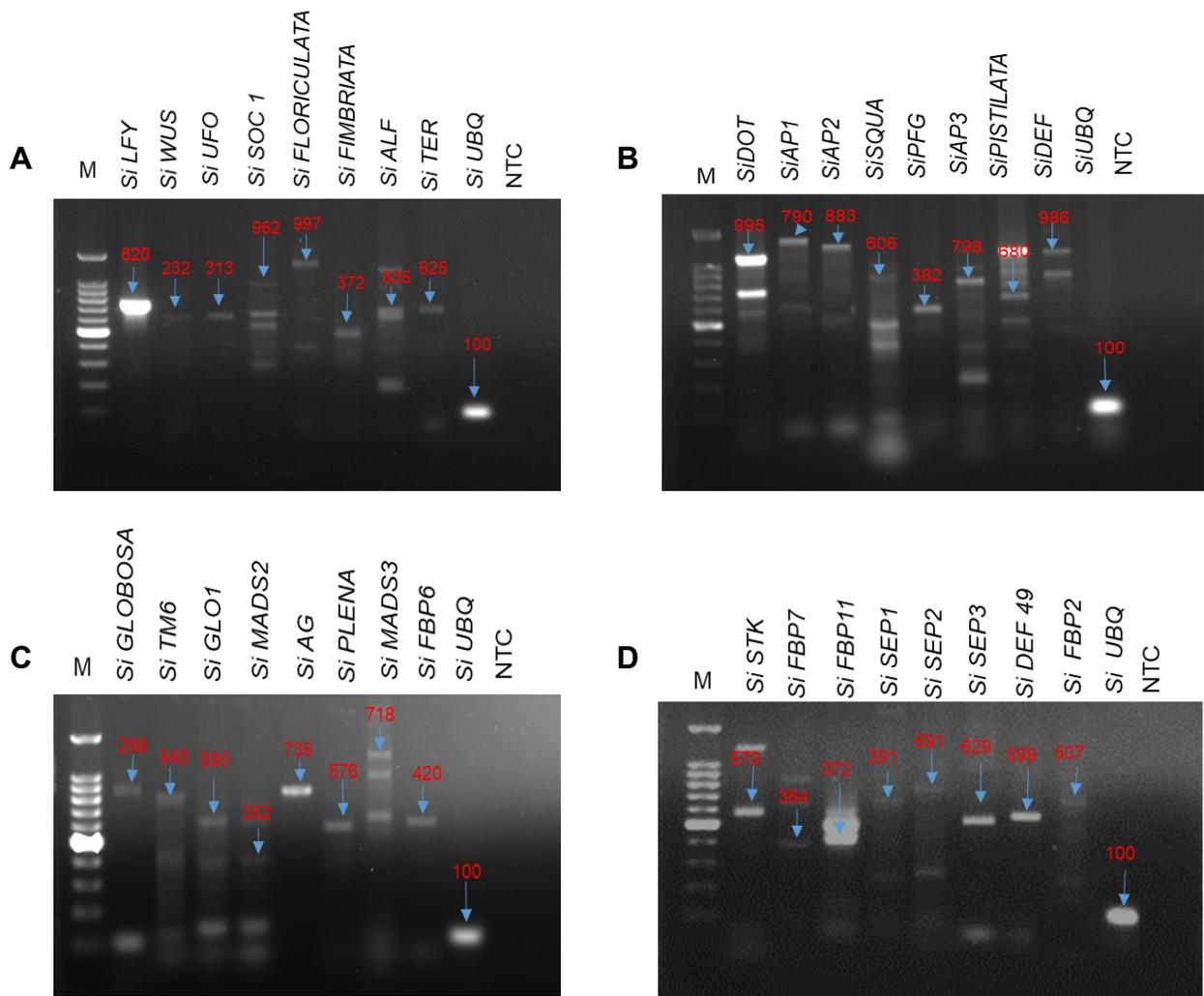


Figure S1. Genomic PCR confirming the presence of all 32 putative homeotic genes in sesame. The *Ubiquitin* gene, *SiUBQ* served as an internal control and non-template control (NTC) served as negative control. A-D: The 32 genes with 8 genes per gel are presented. The arrows indicate the expected amplicon size for each of the putative homeotic genes. M: 1 Kb Ladder.

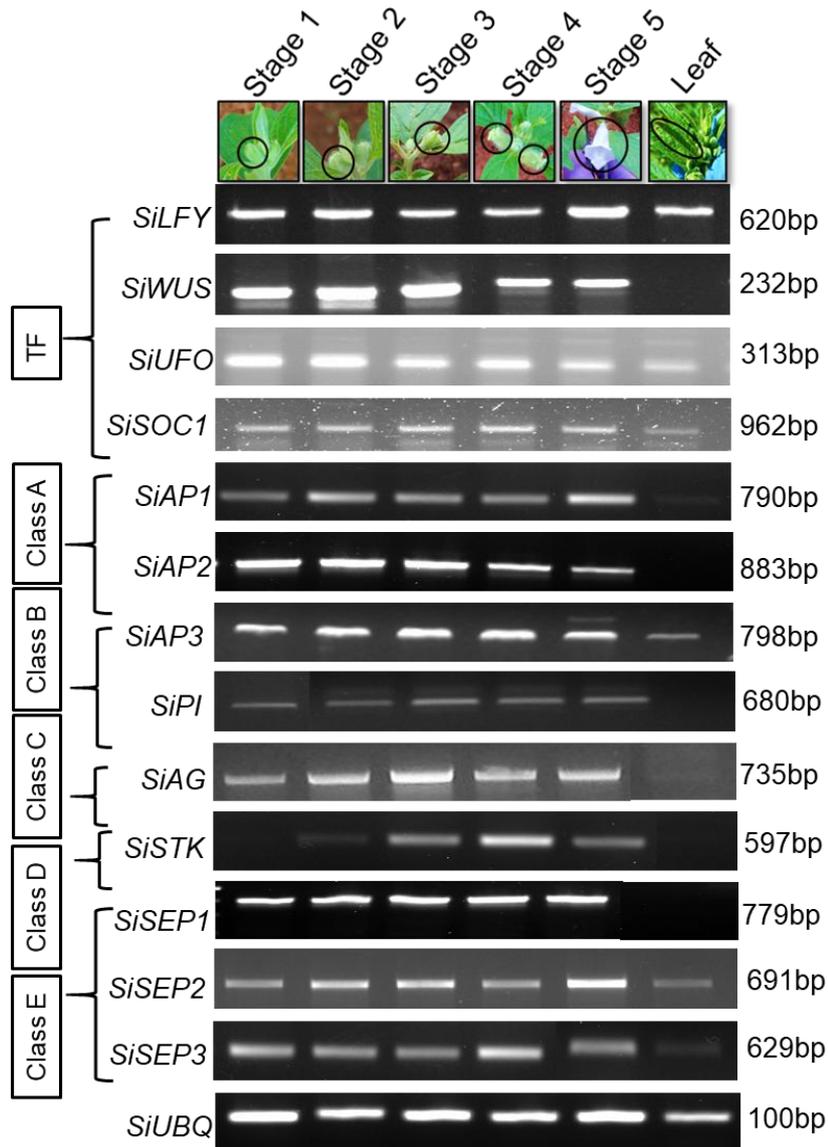


Figure S2. Gene expression analysis of putative floral homeotic genes in sesame that are homologous to ABCDE gene classes of *Arabidopsis thaliana* by RT-PCR. The mRNA transcript accumulation of the putative sesame floral homeotic genes was compared at different stages of flower formation with leaf tissue. The ubiquitin gene, *SiUBQ* served as an internal control.

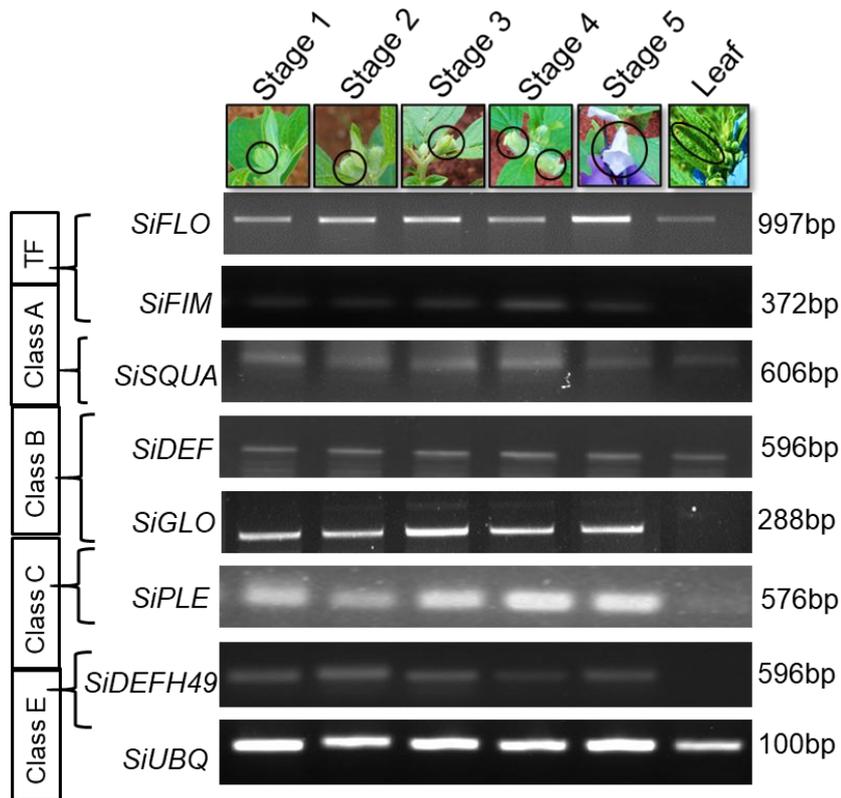


Figure S3. Gene expression analysis of putative floral homeotic genes in sesame that are homologous to ABCDE gene classes of *Antirrhinum majus* by RT-PCR. The mRNA transcript accumulation of the putative sesame floral homeotic genes was compared at different stages of floral bud formation with leaf tissue. The ubiquitin gene, *SiUBQ* served as an internal control.

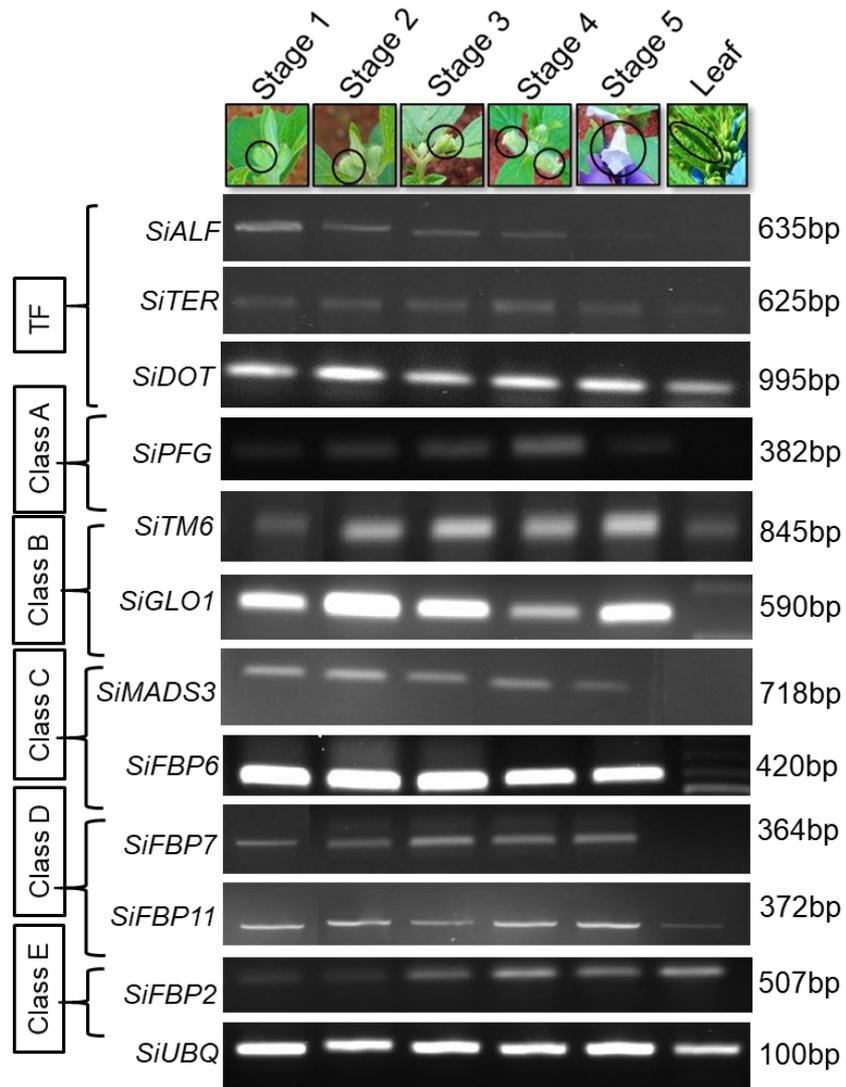


Figure S4. Gene expression analysis of putative floral homeotic genes in sesame that are homologous to ABCDE gene classes of *Petunia hybrida* by RT-PCR. The mRNA transcript accumulation of the putative sesame floral homeotic genes was compared at different stages of floral bud formation with leaf tissue. The ubiquitin gene, *SiUBQ* served as an internal control.