## Gene Expression of Expansins and Cell Wall Degrading Enzymes during Fruit Growth and Ripening of Sapodilla (*Manilkara zapota* van Royen)

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## Abstract

Flesh firmness of sapodilla (Manilkara zapota) fruit cvv. Makok-Yai and Kra-Suay sharply decreased after harvest. The decrease in fruit firmness was hastened by ethylene treatment, and prevented by 1-methylcyclopropene (1-MCP) treatment. Two genes encoding expansins (called *MzEXP1* and *MzEXP2*) and three genes encoding cell walldegrading enzymes [called MzEG (endo- $\beta$ -1,4-glucanase), MzPL (pectate lyase) and MzPG (polygalacturonase)] were isolated. In both cultivars studied (Makok-Yai and Kra-Suay), MZEXP1 and MZEG were transiently expressed early during fruit development on the plant. The transcript was not detectable after harvest and during fruit ripening. In contrast, MzEXP2 was expressed between 1 day before harvest and day 4 after harvest in cv. Makok-Yai. In cv. Kra-Suay the expression of MzEXP2 started 8 weeks before the harvesting stage, and ended on day 3 after harvest. When fruits of both cultivars were treated with ethylene just after harvest, the expression of MzEXP2 became undetectable. After 1-MCP treatment, MzEXP2 mRNA was highly abundant until day 5 after harvest, while the transcript abundance of the control was undetectable. The expression of MzEXP2 ceased, both in controls and ethylene-treated fruits, when the fruit reached a rather low threshold firmness. The mRNA of the isolated MzPL and MzPG accumulated during fruit ripening. Ethylene treatment advanced the high transcript abundance in both genes. The expression of MzPG was well correlated with the decrease of fruit firmness throughout the treatments, whereas the expression of MzPL was not. The expression of the isolated MzPG, was correlated with the increase of PG activity, the loss of firmness and the increase of water-soluble pectin content.

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