

21. Little, R. R., G. H. Hilder and E. H. Dawson. 1958. Differential effect of dilute alkali on 25 varieties of milledwhite rice. *Cereal Chemistry*.35: 111-126.
22. Sano, Y. 1984. Differential regulation of waxy gene expression in rice endosperm. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*. 68: 467-473.
23. Sano, Y., M. Katsumata and K. Okuno 1986. Genetic studies of speciation in cultivated rice. 5. Inter- and intraspecific differentiation in the waxy gene expression of rice. *Euphytica*. 35: 1-9.
24. Tian, Z., Q. Qian, Q. Liu, M. Yan, X. Liu, C. Yan, G. Liu, Z. Gao, S. Tang, D. Zeng, Y. Wang, J. Yu, M. Gu and Jiayang Li. 2009. Allelic diversities in rice starch biosynthesis lead to a diverse array of rice eating and cooking qualities. *PNAS*. 106: 21760-21765.
25. Tomar, J. B. and J. S. Nanda. 1984. Genetics of gelatinization temperature and its association with protein content in rice. *Zeitschrift fur Pflanzenzuchtung= Journal of plant breeding*. 92: 84-87.
26. Umemoto, T. and Aoki, N. 2005. Single-nucleotide polymorphisms in rice starchsynthase IIa that alter starch gelatinization and starch association. *Functional Plant Biology*. 32: 763-768.
27. Ward, R. M., Q. Gao, H. de Bruyn, R. G. Gilbert and M. A. Fitzgerald. 2006. Improved methods for the structural analysis of the amylose-rich fraction from rice flour. *Biomacromolecules*. 7: 866-876.
28. Wu, D. H., H. P. Wu., C. S. Wang., H. Y. Tseng. and K. K. Hwu. 2013. Genome-wide InDel marker system for application in rice breeding and mapping studies. *Euphytica*. 192(1): 131-143.
29. Yang, L. and Y. Wang. 2019. 13-Impact of climate change on rice grain quality. *Rice (Fourth Edition). Chemistry and Technology*. 427-441.

Development of Quality and Starch Hydrolysis-relating indexes Database of Domestic Rice Varieties¹

Po-jung Wang², Chia-Chi Cheng³ and Dong-hong Wu⁴

ABSTRACT

Rice is the staple food in Taiwan. People prefer soft-and-sticky texture of japonica rice varieties, most of them have lower amylose content (AC) and longer distance of gel consistency (GC). On the other hand, indica rice varieties have higher amylose content and lower glycemic index (GI). Recently people are paying more attention to their health, and the concern of building GI database of Taiwan promote good rice varieties has been rising. In this study, TDARES, TARI and IRRI Grain Quality and Nutrition Center collaboratively established the data set of rice quality, grain appearance, physiochemical characteristics, GI-relating indexes, and starch biosynthesis genes of japonica rice varieties TK9, TNG71, TNG77, soft gel indica rice varieties TCS10 and TCS198, and high amylose indica rice varieties TCS17 and TCS197. The results of above indexes indicate that the 7 varieties could be divided into 2 groups based on AC, GC and Waxy haplotypes. “T-A-C” haplotype members in Waxy locus WxIn1, WxEx6, WxEx10 have lower AC and soft GC, and “G-A-T” haplotype possess high amylose contentand hard gel. For the high AC and hard gel varieties TCS17 and TCS197 are the ones with significantly lower k value (Kinetic constant of starch hydrolysis), representing relatively lower GI. The members of other group, TK9, TCS10, TNG71, TNG77, and TCS198 are for direct-cooking with soft and sticky texture and are mostly with high k value except for TCS10. Lower k value in TCS10 implying its potential preference of relatively low GI for consumers.

Key words: amylose, gel consistency, K value (Kinetic constant of starch hydrolysis), GI (glycemic index)

¹Contribution No.0959 from Taichung DARES, COA.

²Pre-assistant Researcher of Taichung DARES, COA , Currently Assistant Researcher of Tainan DARES, COA.

³Assistant Researcher of Taichung DARES, COA.

⁴Associate Researcher of Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, COA.