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(54) **HIGH TEMPERATURE GERMINATING LETTUCE SEEDS**

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GRAINES DE LAITUE À GERMINATION À HAUTE TEMPÉRATURE

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- **JASON ARGYRIS ET AL: "A gene encoding an abscisic acid biosynthetic enzyme (LsNCED4) collocates with the high temperature germination locus in lettuce (sp.)", THEORETICAL AND APPLIED GENETICS ; INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PLANT BREEDING RESEARCH, SPRINGER, BERLIN, DE, vol. 122, no. 1, 12 August 2010 (2010-08-12), pages 95-108, XP019869617, ISSN: 1432-2242, DOI: 10.1007/S00122-010-1425-3**

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- **J. ARGYRIS ET AL: "Genetic Variation for Lettuce Seed Thermoinhibition Is Associated with Temperature-Sensitive Expression of Abscisic Acid, Gibberellin, and Ethylene Biosynthesis, Metabolism, and Response Genes", PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, vol. 148, no. 2, 8 August 2008 (2008-08-08), pages 926-947, XP055070719, ISSN: 0032-0889, DOI: 10.1104/pp.108.125807**
- **ANDRES R SCHWEMBER ET AL: "A genetic locus and gene expression patterns associated with the priming effect on lettuce seed germination at elevated temperatures", PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS, DORDRECHT, NL, vol. 73, no. 1-2, 3 January 2010 (2010-01-03), pages 105-118, XP019794086, ISSN: 1573-5028**

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- **TINGTING DONG ET AL: "Nitrate, abscisic acid and gibberellin interactions on the thermoinhibition of lettuce seed germination", PLANT GROWTH REGULATION, KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS, DO, vol. 66, no. 2, 4 December 2011 (2011-12-04), pages 191-202, XP035013195, ISSN: 1573-5087, DOI: 10.1007/S10725-011-9643-5**

Description**Field of the invention**

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to seed of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.) plants, capable of germinating at a high temperature. The invention further relates to parts of the plants, in particular the seeds, to other propagation material, and to progeny of the plants.

Background of the invention

10 **[0002]** Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.) originates from Mediterranean regions where the summers are long, hot, and dry. Lettuce seedlings have the highest survival prospects when emerging from seeds in early spring. To avoid premature germination during summer, lettuce seeds are equipped with a secondary (or induced) dormancy mechanism called thermo-inhibition. During the heat of summer, thermo-inhibition prevents seeds from germinating during a short period
15 of auspicious circumstances, such as a single rain-shower. Only during the relative long cold of winter, thermo-inhibition is relieved, thus enabling germination to occur when temperatures rise in early spring.

[0003] During the domestication of lettuce, thermo-inhibition was maintained. Most commercial lettuce seeds are inhibited from germinating at high temperatures, the exact temperature is dependent on the cultivar and the seed production environment. This means that modern lettuce cultivars, when sown in hot conditions, will go into dormancy. This
20 is especially problematic for winter lettuce growing areas, where permissive germination temperatures are exceeded during the late summer and autumn planting season.

[0004] The optimal germination temperature for the majority of lettuce varieties lies between 15°C to 22°C. To obtain lettuce seeds capable of germinating at temperatures well above 22°C, seeds are subjected to a rather expensive germination stimulating process called "priming". Seed priming allows for the controlled hydration of seeds, allowing the
25 seeds to complete the first steps in the germination process before they are dried back to their original moisture content, and stored until planting. One of the primary benefits of seed priming is the ability to alleviate thermo-inhibition by increasing the maximum temperature at which germination will occur.

[0005] Although seed priming may be beneficial to seed germination, it is an expensive procedure in terms of labour and equipment requirements, the types of ingredients that are used, and the time it requires for hydrating and drying
30 back the seeds. In addition, the priming process may result in a reduction of the shelf life of primed seeds, as compared to untreated seeds. This undesirable side effect is influenced by the rate and extent of the drying back procedure.

[0006] Moreover, there is an inherent risk of "overpriming" which may lead to damage of the radical tips of the seeds, and subsequently, poor seedling growth. Overpriming would render primed seeds useless, thus making elaborate seed quality checks an additional necessity of the priming process.

35 **[0007]** By developing seeds of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. that are capable of germinating at high temperatures without the need for priming, the expensive and potentially precarious process of seed priming becomes obsolete.

[0008] Improving the capability of lettuce seeds to germinate at a high temperature may also enlarge the total acreage for lettuce cultivation. Areas of the world with relatively warm winters are unsuitable for lettuce cultivation, since the germination capabilities of current lettuce varieties are insufficient to overcome thermo-inhibition under such high tem-
40 peratures.

[0009] In a more global context, rising temperatures due to global warming may have a considerable impact on soil temperature. As such, high temperature, and the resulting increase in soil temperatures, is considered a significant environmental stress that may limit worldwide crop productivity in the near future.

45 **[0010]** It is the object of the present invention to provide lettuce seeds with an improved capability to germinate at a high temperature. In turn, this would reduce or eliminate the need for costly priming treatments, and potentially increase the total acreage for lettuce cultivation.

[0011] In the research leading to the present invention, new seeds of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. were developed which have the surprising capability to germinate at a high temperature, without the need for priming.

[0012] The said capability to germinate at a high temperature is controlled by a genetic determinant, the inheritance of which is consistent with that of a monogenic recessive trait. The term "recessive trait" is to mean in the context of this application that the fully achievable trait is only observable in seeds of a lettuce plant comprising the genetic determinant in the homozygous state. Since the inheritance of the trait is comparable to that of a monogenic trait, it is advantageous in that the trait can easily be incorporated into various cultivated lettuce types.

55 **[0013]** The present invention thus provides a seed lot of the species *Lactuca sativa* L., wherein the seeds belonging to the seed lot comprise a mutation, which when homozygously present, provides the seeds in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and which seed lot is characterized in that the GT50 Dark of said seed lot is at least 6.2°C higher than the GT50 Dark of a seed lot of seeds not comprising the mutation, and wherein said mutation is present in seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under NCIMB deposit accession numbers

NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, and NCIMB 41926. and is located on linkage group 3 between markers HTG-1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and HTG-2 (SEQ ID NO: 2) or is present in seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41923 and is located on linkage group 3, between markers HTG-3 (SEQ ID NO: 3) and HTG-4 (SEQ ID NO: 4).

[0014] The invention also relates to plants of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. comprising said mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature.

[0015] It was found during the research leading to the present invention that the mutation providing the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, is located on linkage group 3 of the integrated genetic linkage map of lettuce (Truco et. al. (2007) Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 115(6): 735-46).

[0016] In particular, in the genome of plants of which a representative sample of seeds was deposited under NCIMB deposit accession numbers NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, and NCIMB 41926, the trait of the invention is caused by the mutation of a single gene, wherein said gene has at least one mutation in comparison to the corresponding wildtype gene.

[0017] In another embodiment, in the genome of the plants of which a representative sample of seeds was deposited under NCIMB deposit accession number NCIMB 41923, the genetic determinant is located on linkage group 3, and positioned between markers HTG-3 (SEQ ID NO: 3) and HTG-4 (SEQ ID NO: 4). In particular in the genome of the plants of which a representative sample of seeds was deposited under NCIMB deposit accession number NCIMB 41923, the trait of the invention is caused by the mutation of a single gene, wherein said gene has at least one mutation in comparison to the corresponding wildtype gene.

[0018] Lettuce seed germination is strongly temperature dependent. Within a batch of seeds every single seed may or may not germinate at a particular temperature. Preferably all seeds or at least a high percentage of the seeds germinate at the optimum germination temperature. If the temperature increases above the optimum germination temperature, the germination percentage of a batch of seeds declines sharply. Thus the germination temperature of a seed lot can be measured in terms of the "Germination Temperature 50" (GT50), which is the temperature at which 50% of the seeds of a given seed lot will germinate. When seeds of a given seed lot are exposed to temperatures above the GT50, they may become thermodormant or die. The GT50 may differ amongst different cultivars.

[0019] "Seed lot" as used in this application is to mean, a batch of seeds produced from a mother plant. A seed lot consists preferably of a minimum of 100 seeds. When less than 100 seeds are used to determine the GT50 of a seed lot, the GT50 becomes less accurate. In particular, seed lots in the context of the invention, i.e. with the GT50 values described herein, were produced at a latitude of 52°, in an Oceanic climate having a Koppen-classification of Cfb (McKnight & Hess, 2000. Physical Geography: A Landscape Appreciation. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall). The upper temperature cut-off point "GT50 Dark", as used in this application is to mean, the temperature at which 50% of the seeds of a given seed lot will germinate when sown on paper in the dark. The GT50 Dark is measured under continuous dark conditions (24h/day) as this mimics germination conditions when seeds are planted beneath the soil or when seeds are encapsulated in pellets. Exposure of seeds belonging to the seed lot above the GT50 Dark, may cause the seeds to become thermodormant or die.

[0020] The skilled person is able to determine the GT50 Dark of a seed lot using a two step method. Firstly, germination tests are performed at different temperatures, preferably between 18°C to 42°C, in order to determine the cumulative germination percentage over time at a given temperature. For each seed lot to be tested, preferably 100 seeds are sown on top of a round filter paper wetted with tap water. These are in turn placed inside of a non-transparent plastic tray, which itself is lined with a large square piece of beet filter paper also wetted with tap water. A temperature recording device is placed on the beet filter paper to record the actual germination temperature at seed level. The tray is then closed with a well-fitted non-transparent lid, and placed inside a dark plastic bag. The tray is then placed inside a pre-heated incubator at the desired temperature. Biological replicates are preferably sown in different trays and at different points of time to remove any biases related to sowing.

[0021] All precautions should be taken to ensure that the germination tests are performed under dark conditions. Setting up tests, the incubations and germination scoring is performed preferably inside a thermostable room, which is closed from all outside light sources. Additionally, the thermostable room is lit with for example, green safe lights (Philips TL-D 36W/17 Green) to prevent any light effects on germination.

[0022] Germination is preferably scored twice a day. As used herein, "germination" occurs for example, when radical protrusion is visible. "Germination over Time" curves can then be plotted in order to show the cumulative germination percentage of a seed lot over time, at a set temperature. The final germination percentage for a given seed lot at a given temperature can be derived from the "Germination over Time" curves. As used herein, the "final germination percentage" is the percentage of germination of a seed lot, after which no more germination occurs.

[0023] The final germination percentage from each "Germination over Time" curve is then plotted per actual measured temperature, from 18°C to 42°C (**Figure 1A, 1B, 1C and 2**). A line of best fit is used for example, to fit the final germination percentages into a curve for each seed lot. The skilled person is familiar with this practice.

[0024] From the line of best fit, the GT50 Dark can be determined per seed lot. The GT50 Dark corresponds to the temperature at which the final germination percentage is expected to be 50%. When seeds of a given seed lot are exposed to temperatures above the GT50 Dark, they may become thermodormant or die.

[0025] In the context of this application, the mutation of the invention is the underlying genetic element that causes the phenotypic trait of the invention. The "phenotypic trait" is the phenotype in which a seed in an unprimed state has the capability to germinate at a high temperature in the dark. "Genetic trait", "trait", "trait of the invention", and "phenotypic trait" may be used interchangeably.

[0026] In another embodiment, the invention relates to a seed lot of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. wherein the seeds belonging to the seed lot comprise a mutation, which when homozygously present, provides the seeds in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and further characterized in that the GT50 Dark of said seed lot is at least 31.8°C.

[0027] In another embodiment, the invention relates to a lettuce seed belonging to a seed lot, wherein the seed comprises a mutation, which when homozygously present, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and wherein the GT50 Dark of said seed lot is at least 6.2°C higher as compared to a seed belonging to a seed lot not comprising the mutation, and wherein said mutation is present in seeds of which a representative sample has been deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0028] The said seed comprises a mutation, which when homozygously present, provides the seeds in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, in particular at a temperature of at least 31.8°C.

[0029] The GT50 Dark of the seed lot or the germination temperature of the seed lies between 28°C and 42°C, and preferably, in order of increased preference, between 31.8°C and 42°C, between 32°C and 42°C, between 33°C and 42°C, between 34°C and 42°C, between 35°C and 42°C, between 36°C and 42°C, between 37°C and 42°C, between 38°C and 42°C, between 39°C and 42°C, between 40°C and 42°C, between 41°C and 42°C.

[0030] In one embodiment, the invention relates to a lettuce plant of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature. The high temperature is as defined above.

[0031] In another embodiment, the invention relates to a lettuce plant of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and wherein said mutation is as present in the genome of plants grown from seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0032] Accordingly, a lettuce plant of the invention is a plant that is grown from *Lactuca sativa* L. seed carrying the trait of the invention, or a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant that produces seeds carrying the trait of the invention.

[0033] In one embodiment, the invention relates to a lettuce plant of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and wherein said mutation is obtainable by introgression from a plant grown from seed of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0034] In one embodiment, the invention relates to a lettuce plant of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and wherein said mutation is introgressed from a plant grown from seed that was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0035] "Introgression" as used in this application is intended to mean the introduction of a trait into a plant not carrying the trait by means of crossing and selection.

[0036] The lettuce plant into which the trait of the invention can be introduced can for example be, a lettuce plant from any one of the types of cultivated lettuce from the following group: iceberg or crisphead, butterhead, romaine or cos, green leaf, red leaf, lollo, oakleaf, curly, incised leaf, multileaf, cutting, stem, Batavia, and Latin lettuce.

[0037] It should be noted that the skilled person will be able to identify any descendants that carry the trait in a further generation, if the selection criteria or criterion is clearly defined. Plants that carry the mutation can suitably be identified amongst descendants from a cross between a plant not carrying the mutation, and a plant that carries the mutation in the homozygous state and of which representative seed was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, by growing F2 plants from seeds that are the result of the initial cross and a selfing step, allowing the F2 plants to self and produce F3 seeds, and performing germination tests in the dark and at temperatures of at least 31.8°C on seeds of the F3 seed lots. For a given F3 seed lot, if approximately 100% of the F3 seeds tested germinate, the corresponding F2 mother plant carrying the mutation in a homozygous state and showing the desired trait can be selected.

[0038] Alternatively, selection can be achieved through identification of the mutation, for example, by means of one

or more molecular markers. Markers can be developed accordingly by a skilled person based on the material that was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0039] In the absence of molecular markers, or in the event that recombination has occurred between the molecular markers and the mutation and these are not predicative any longer, equivalence of mutations may still be determined by an allelism test. To perform an allelism test, material that is homozygous for the known mutation, a so-called tester plant, is crossed with material that is homozygous for the mutation to be tested. This latter plant is referred to as the donor plant. The donor plant to be tested should be or should be made homozygous for the mutation to be tested. The skilled person knows how to obtain or produce a plant that is homozygous for the mutation to be tested. Seeds of at least twenty F3 seed lots arising from the F2 of the cross between a donor plant and a tester plant are germinated in the dark and at temperatures of at least 31.8°C. When approximately 100% of the seeds tested from all aforementioned F3 seed lots germinate, then the phenotype related to the mutation is observed, and the mutation of the donor plant and the tester plant have been proven to be equivalent or the same.

[0040] In the event that more than one gene is responsible for a certain trait, and an allelism test is done to determine equivalence, the skilled person doing the test has to make sure that all relevant genes are present homozygously in order for the test to work properly.

[0041] The invention further relates to progeny of a lettuce plant comprising the mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature. Such progeny can be produced by sexual or vegetative reproduction of a plant of the invention or a progeny plant thereof. The progeny carries the mutation that causes the trait of the invention and that is as found in seeds deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, in homozygous form. The progeny shows the phenotypic trait of high temperature germination.

[0042] When the mutation of the invention is homozygously present in an unprimed seed of the progeny plant, the seed has the capability to germinate at a high temperature in the same way as or in a way similar to an unprimed seed of the plant of which representative seed was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926. This means that such progeny has the same characteristics as claimed for lettuce plants of the invention. Additionally, the plant may be modified in one or more other characteristics. Such additional modifications are for example, effected by mutagenesis or by transformation with a transgene.

[0043] As used herein, the word "progeny" is intended to mean the offspring or the first and all further descendants from a cross with a plant of the invention that shows the trait of the invention and/or carries the mutation underlying the trait. Such progeny is for example obtainable by crossing a first lettuce plant with a second lettuce plant, wherein one of the lettuce plants was grown from seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under NCIMB accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, but it can also be the progeny of any other lettuce plant carrying the mutation as present in seeds of deposit NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0044] It is understood that a parent plant that provides the mutation of the invention is not necessarily a plant grown directly from the deposited seeds. The parent can also be a progeny plant from the seed, or a progeny plant from seeds that are identified to have (or to have acquired) the trait of the invention by other means.

[0045] In one embodiment, the invention relates to lettuce plants that carry the trait of the invention and that have acquired the said trait by introduction of the genetic information that is responsible for the trait from a suitable source, either by conventional breeding, or genetic modification, in particular by cis-genesis or trans-genesis. Cis-genesis is genetic modification of plants with a natural gene, encoding an (agricultural) trait from the crop plant itself or from a sexually compatible donor plant. Trans-genesis is genetic modification of a plant with a gene from a non-crossable species or with a synthetic gene.

[0046] In one embodiment, the source from which the genetic information is acquired is formed by plants grown from the deposited seeds, or by sexual or vegetative descendants thereof.

[0047] Progeny also encompasses plants that carry the trait of the invention which are obtained from other plants of the invention by vegetative propagation or multiplication.

[0048] The invention also relates to propagation material suitable for producing a *Lactuca* plant comprising the mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and wherein said mutation is as present in the seeds of which a representative sample has been deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0049] In one embodiment, the propagation material is suitable for sexual reproduction. Such propagation material comprises for example microspores, pollen, ovaries, ovules, embryo sacs and egg cells. In another embodiment, the propagation material is suitable for vegetative reproduction. Such propagation material comprises for example cuttings,

roots, stems, cells, protoplasts, and tissue cultures of regenerable cells, parts of the plant that are suitable for preparing tissue cultures, in particular leaves, pollen, embryos, cotyledons, hypocotyls, meristematic cells, root tips, anthers, flowers, seeds and stems.

[0050] The invention further relates to a lettuce plant grown or regenerated from the said propagation material of a plant of the invention, which plant comprises the mutation as defined herein, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature.

[0051] Also disclosed herein is a food product comprising one or more harvested parts of lettuce plants of the invention, to food products comprising harvested leaves of lettuce plants of the invention, either in natural or in processed form, and to a container comprising one or more lettuce plants of the invention in a growth substrate for harvest of leaves from the lettuce plant in a domestic environment. The harvested part or food product can be, or comprise the lettuce head and/or leaves of a lettuce plant of the invention. A preferred food product comprising parts of the lettuce plant of the invention is a salad, wherein the lettuce leaves may optionally be mixed with other leaves of for example spinach, endive, chicory, beet, Swiss chard, etc.

[0052] The food product or harvested part may have undergone one or more processing steps. Such a processing step might comprise but is not limited to any one of the following treatments or combinations thereof: cutting, washing, grilling, stir-frying, or a salad mixture comprising leaves of the lettuce plant of the invention. The processed form that is obtained is also part of the invention.

[0053] The processed lettuce may also be used in another food product, such as a soup, a sandwich, etc. Such food products may be pre-packed and intended for sale in a supermarket. The invention thus also relates to the use of lettuce plants of the invention or parts thereof in the preparation of food products, in particular salads, soups, and sandwiches.

[0054] All the food products and harvested parts carry in their genome the mutation that when homozygously present leads to the seed having the capability to germinate at a high temperature in an unprimed state.

[0055] The invention further relates to a cell of a lettuce plant of the invention, which cell comprises a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, wherein said mutation is as present in a lettuce plant grown from seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926. The said cell thus comprises the genetic information encoding the trait of the invention, in particular genetic information which is substantially identical, preferably completely identical to the genetic information encoding the said trait of the lettuce plant grown from seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession numbers NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, more in particular the mutation described herein. Preferably, the cell of the invention is part of a plant or plant part, but the cell may also be in isolated form.

[0056] The invention also relates to a cell of a lettuce plant of the invention, which cell comprises a mutation in its genome, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and which plant is obtainable by or obtained by transferring the trait of the invention as found in seeds that were deposited under accession numbers NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926 into an agronomically valuable lettuce plant.

[0057] The invention further relates to seed of the lettuce plant of the invention, which seed contain in their genome the genetic information that provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature.

[0058] Also disclosed herein is the use of seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession numbers NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926 for transferring the mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, into another agronomically valuable lettuce plant.

[0059] Further disclosed is the use of a lettuce plant of the invention that comprises a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as found in seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, as a crop.

[0060] Also disclosed is the use of a lettuce plant of the invention that comprises a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as found in seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, as a source of seed.

[0061] Also disclosed is the use of a lettuce plant of the invention that comprises a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as found in seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, as a source of propagating material.

[0062] Further disclosed is the use of a lettuce plant of the invention that comprises a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high tem-

perature, as found in seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, for consumption.

[0063] A method for production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, comprises

- a) crossing a plant comprising a mutation that leads to the trait with another plant;
- b) selfing the resulting F1 for obtaining F2 plants;
- c) allowing the F2 plants to produce F3 seed and germinating seeds of the F3 seed lots in the dark and at temperatures of at least 31.8°C;
- d) selecting plants that have the trait in the F2;
- e) optionally performing one or more additional rounds of selfing or crossing, and subsequently selecting, for a plant comprising/showing the trait of the invention. Plants that have the trait in the F2 are suitably plants that produce an F3 seed lot in which approximately 100% of the F3 seeds tested in the dark at temperatures of at least 31.8°C, germinate.

[0064] It is clear that the parent that provides the trait of the invention is not necessarily a plant grown directly from the deposited seeds. The parent can also be a progeny plant from the seed or a progeny plant from seeds that are identified to have the trait of the invention by other means.

[0065] A method for production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, comprises

- a) crossing a plant comprising the mutation that leads to the trait with another plant;
- b) optionally backcrossing the resulting F1 with the preferred parent;
- c) allowing the F2 plants to produce F3 seed and germinating seeds of the F3 seed lots in the dark and at temperatures of at least 31.8°C;
- d) selecting for plants that have the trait in the F2;
- e) optionally performing one or more additional rounds of selfing or crossing, and subsequently selecting, for a plant comprising the trait. Plants that have the trait in the F2 are suitably plants that produce an F3 seed lot in which approximately 100% of the F3 seeds tested in the dark at temperatures of at least 31.8°C, germinate.

[0066] A method of introducing another desired trait into a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as disclosed herein comprises:

- a) crossing a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, representative seed of which were deposited under deposit number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, with a second *Lactuca sativa* L. plant that comprises another desired trait to produce F1 progeny;
- b) selecting an F1 progeny that comprises said mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state to germinate at a high temperature and the other desired trait;
- c) crossing the selected F1 progeny with either parent, to produce backcross progeny;
- d) selecting backcross progeny comprising the other desired trait and the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state to germinate at a high temperature; and
- e) optionally repeating steps c) and d) one or more times in succession to produce selected fourth or higher backcross progeny that comprises the other desired trait and the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state to germinate at a high temperature. A *Lactuca sativa* L. plant of the invention can be produced by this method.

[0067] Selection for the trait of the invention can be started in the F2 of a cross or alternatively of a backcross. Selection of plants in the F2 can be done phenotypically as well as by using a molecular marker(s) which directly or indirectly detect(s) the mutation underlying the trait.

[0068] Selection for plants having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state to germinate at a high temperature, can be started in the F3 or a later generation.

[0069] The plant comprising the mutation is a plant of an inbred line, a hybrid, a doubled haploid, or of a segregating population.

[0070] Also disclosed is a method for the production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant having the mutation, which when

homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, by using a doubled haploid generation technique to generate a doubled haploid line comprising the said trait.

[0071] Furthermore hybrid seed is disclosed herein that can be grown into a plant having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and a method for producing such hybrid seed comprising crossing a first parent plant with a second parent plant and harvesting the resultant hybrid seed, wherein said first parent plant and/or said second parent plant is a plant as claimed, i.e. a plant that has the high temperature germination trait as defined herein. When the two parents both have the trait of the invention they suitably differ in one or more, preferably multiple, other traits.

[0072] A method for producing a hybrid *Lactuca sativa* L. plant that has the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, comprises crossing a first parent *Lactuca sativa* L. plant with a second parent *Lactuca sativa* L. plant and harvesting the resultant hybrid seed, of which the first parent plant and/or the second parent plant has the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and growing said hybrid seeds into hybrid plants having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature is also disclosed herein.

[0073] Also disclosed is a method for the production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, by using a seed that comprises the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, for growing the said *Lactuca sativa* L. plant. The seeds are suitably seeds of which a representative sample was deposited with the NCIMB under deposit number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0074] A method for seed production comprising growing *Lactuca sativa* L. plants from seeds of which a representative sample was deposited with the NCIMB under deposit number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926, allowing the plants to produce seeds, and harvesting those seeds. Production of the seeds is suitably done by crossing or selfing is also disclosed. Preferably, the seeds so produced have the capability to germinate at a high temperature.

[0075] A method for the production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, may comprise using tissue culture.

[0076] Furthermore a method is disclosed for the production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, by using vegetative reproduction.

[0077] A method for the production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, may comprise using a method for genetic modification to introgress the said trait into the *Lactuca sativa* L. plant. Genetic modification comprises transgenic modification or transgenesis, using a gene from a non-crossable species or a synthetic gene, and cisgenic modification or cisgenesis, using a natural gene, coding for an (agricultural) trait, from the crop plant itself or from a sexually compatible donor plant.

[0078] Also disclosed is a breeding method for the development of *Lactuca sativa* L. plants having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature wherein germplasm comprising said mutation or trait is used. Representative seed of said plant comprising the mutation and being representative for the germplasm was deposited with the NCIMB under deposit number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0079] Further disclosed is a method for the production of a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, wherein progeny or propagation material of a plant comprising the mutation conferring said trait is used as a source to introgress the said trait into another *Lactuca sativa* L. plant. Representative seed of said plant comprising the mutation was deposited with the NCIMB under deposit number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0080] The invention provides preferably a *Lactuca sativa* L. plant having the mutation, which when homozygously present provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, which plant is obtainable by any of the methods herein described and/or familiar to the skilled person.

[0081] Also disclosed is a method for selecting a lettuce plant having a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, which method comprises screening the seeds that give rise to said plant for the aforementioned trait as herein described. The screening may for example comprise testing seeds or plants for the presence therein of the said mutation and/or the screening batches of seeds for their capability of germinating at a high temperature.

[0082] The use of a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state

with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, for producing a lettuce plant which comprises said mutation in its genome, which mutation is as present in the genome of plants of which a representative sample was deposited with the NCIMB under deposit number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926 is disclosed herein.

[0083] According to another aspect thereof the invention relates to a non-naturally occurring lettuce plant comprising a mutation in its genome, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, which mutation is as present in the genome of plants of which a representative sample was deposited with the NCIMB under deposit number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923 and NCIMB 41926.

[0084] Also disclosed is a method for obtaining a lettuce plant of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, comprising:

- a) treating M0 seeds of a lettuce plant to be modified with a mutagenic agent to obtain M1 seeds;
- b) growing plants from the thus obtained M1 seeds to obtain M1 plants;
- c) producing M2 seeds by self-fertilisation of M1 plants; and
- d) optionally repeating step b) and c) n times to obtain M1+n seeds.

[0085] The M1+n seeds thus obtained are germinated at a high temperature. Subsequently, any seeds that germinate are grown into plants. For confirmation, these plants are then self-fertilised to produce additional progeny seed, which are preferably germinated at a high germination temperature and under continuous dark conditions (24h/day). The confirmed seeds are grown into plants, and these are optionally multiplied one or more further generations while continuing to select for the ability to germinate at a high temperature.

[0086] An example of a well-known mutagen is Ethyl Methane Sulfonate (EMS). EMS alkylates primarily G residues of a DNA strand which during DNA replication causes pairing with the T instead of C. Therefore, GC base pairs change to AT base pairs at a frequency which is determined by the effective dose of EMS and the activity of the mismatch repair system of the plant. The effective dose of EMS depends on the concentration used, the seed size and other physical properties and the time of incubation of the seeds in the EMS solution. The seeds which have been treated with EMS are typically called M1 seeds. As a consequence of the treatment, the tissues of the M1 seeds contain random point mutations in the genomes of their cells and those present in the subpopulation of cells which will form the germline tissue (germinal cells) will be transferred to the next generation which is called the M2. It should be noted that although most EMS induced mutations and the resulting trait are monogenic recessive, there is a possibility that monogenic dominant mutations leading to a monogenic dominant trait can occur. Furthermore, mutations or combinations thereof which are haplo-insufficient thereby causing sterility or which induce embryo lethality will not be transferred to the M2 generation.

[0087] A similar procedure as described above for the use of EMS applies for other mutagenic agents as well. Other mutagenic agents include but are not limited to, diethyl sulfate (des), ethyleneimine (ei), propane sultone, N-methyl-N-nitrosourea (mnu), N-nitroso-N-methylurea (NMU), N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea(enu), and sodium azide.

[0088] Alternatively, the mutations are induced by means of irradiation, which is for example selected from x-rays, fast neutrons, UV radiation.

[0089] Mutations may also be induced by means of genetic engineering, such as by means of using chimeric oligonucleotides, homologous recombination, introduction of modified target genes which compete with the endogenous product, downregulation through RNA interference, etc.

[0090] The technology which allows modification of gene targets in the genome of a plant in a specific manner is known to the person skilled in the art. For example, chimeric oligonucleotides have been demonstrated to be effective mutagens with a specific mode of action. Another approach is to modify gene targets through homologous recombination or gene targeting. Using such an approach, a fragment of a gene is exchanged by an introduced DNA fragment containing a desired modification. Transgenic approaches are also feasible in which modified target genes are introduced which compete with the endogenous product. This may lead to dominant negative effects. Moreover specific downregulation of the expression of genes is feasible through RNA interference.

DEPOSITED MATERIAL

[0091] Seeds of *Lactuca sativa* plants exhibiting improved germination capability at high temperatures were deposited under NCIMB deposit accession numbers 41915, 41916, 41917, 41918, 41919, 41922, 41923, and 41926 on 4 January 2012 with NCIMB Ltd. (Ferguson Building, Craibstone Estate, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB21 9YA). All seeds of the deposits comprise the mutation homozygously.

[0092] It should be noted that the deposited seeds are the result of a mutagenesis treatment and do not meet the DUS criteria which are required for obtaining plant variety protection, and can therefore not be considered to be plant varieties.

SEQUENCE DATA

Table 1

Sequence data of the SNP markers

[0093] In deposits NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, and NCIMB 41926, the mutation providing the seeds in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, is located on linkage group 3, between markers HTG-1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and HTG-2 (SEQ ID NO: 2). In NCIMB 41923 the mutation is located between markers HTG-3 (SEQ ID NO: 3) and HTG-4 (SEQ ID NO: 4). Differences in nucleotide sequence between the alleles for each marker in the various wildtype backgrounds are indicated in between square brackets [], such that SEQ ID NO:1 and 2 is [Sensaï, or Troubadour, or Yorvik/Apache] and SEQ ID NO:3 and 4 is [Sensaï/Apache].

HTG-1 SEQ ID NO: 1	TTGAATATTATACAATGCTACTTTCTCCGCTCGTCGGCCG[C/T]AGAAG ACGGCAATGAAATTTCCAGTATTACCATTCGTTGTTTTGCATGT
HTG-2 SEQ ID NO: 2	CAATTAGCACACAACACTTATCGACCATAGGGAAATCCATG[G/C]MACT GTGGCGGCCACCCCCGAGTAAGCGAAAGGGMGAAACAAMA
HTG-3 SEQ ID NO: 3	ATATGTCAGCACAAAGGCTATACCGGGTCTATTTGACTCCC[G/A]GATC TATTTACCCCCACATATATGAAGTAAACAAGCACACATGGATATA
HTG-4 SEQ ID NO: 4	CCATGTTCRCTAGATTTGAATCAAGGAAATCCCAGTTTAATGAATCAA AG[A/G]CTTTATCAAAATCAACTTTGAAGAGAATGATCTTCTTTT

FIGURES

[0094] The present invention will be further elucidated in the examples that follow. These examples are for illustration purposes only and are not to be construed as limiting this invention in any way. The examples make reference to the following figures:

Figure 1A: Graph showing the final germination percentages over a given temperature range, for wild type seed lots of Apache, Sensaï, Troubadour, and Yorvik. The GT50 Dark is the temperature at which the final germination percentage is expected to be 50%.

Figure 1B: Graph showing the final germination percentages over a given temperature range, for mutant seed lots. The GT50 Dark is the temperature at which the final germination percentage is expected to be 50%.

Figure 1C: Graph showing the final germination percentages over a given temperature range, for both wild type and mutant seed lots together. The GT50 Dark is the temperature at which the final germination percentage is expected to be 50%.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

Genetic modification of Apache, Sensaï, Troubadour, and Yorvik lettuce seeds by Ethyl Methane Sulfonate (EMS)

[0095] Seeds of the wild type lettuce varieties Apache, Sensaï, Troubadour, and Yorvik (all four from Rijk Zwaan, De Lier, The Netherlands) were treated with EMS by submergence of approximately 2000 seeds per variety into an aerated solution of either 0.5% (w/v) or 0.7% EMS for 24 hours at room temperature.

[0096] Approximately 1500 treated seeds per variety per EMS dose were germinated and the resulting plants were grown in a greenhouse in The Netherlands (e.g. 52° latitude, Oceanic climate, Koppen-classification Cfb) from May to September to produce seeds.

[0097] Following maturation, M2 seeds were harvested and bulked in one pool per variety per treatment. The resulting eight pools of M2 seeds were used as starting material to identify the individual M2 seeds containing high temperature

germination alleles.

[0098] The efficacy of the genetic modification procedure was assessed by determining the occurrence of bleached plants, which is indicative for chlorophyll loss due to modification in genes directly or indirectly involved in the formation or accumulation of chlorophyll. Individual plants within each of the 8 pools of M2 seeds were observed to be bleached. This demonstrates that the applied treatments resulted in genetic modifications.

EXAMPLE 2

Identification of Apache, Sensai, Troubadour, and Yorvik lettuce seeds capable of germinating at a high temperature

[0099] Lettuce seeds capable of germinating at a high temperature were identified amongst the M2 seeds that were produced as a result of the EMS treatment described in Example 1.

[0100] Of each of the 8 available M2 pools, approximately 2000 seeds were germinated on wetted filter paper in a closed container. The M2 seeds of Apache, Yorvik and Troubadour were incubated at 34°C, whilst the M2 seeds of Sensai were incubated at 32°C, under continuous dark conditions (24h/day) in order to mimic natural germination conditions beneath the soil or when seeds are encapsulated in pellets.

[0101] Any seeds that germinated at the given temperatures were grown into plants. These plants were self-fertilised to produce M3 seed. The M3 seeds were again germinated at 34°C under continuous dark conditions, to confirm the presence of high temperature germination alleles.

[0102] The confirmed M3 seeds were grown into M3-lines which were then multiplied, representative seeds of which were deposited with the NCIMB under accession numbers NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, NCIMB 41923, and NCIMB 41926.

EXAMPLE 3A

Seed germination testing of Apache, Sensai, Troubadour, and Yorvik wildtype and mutant lettuce seeds

[0103] Germination tests were performed at different temperatures, to determine the cumulative germination over time at a given temperature for each seed lot of wild type lettuce varieties Apache, Sensai, Troubadour, and Yorvik, as well as the EMS treated seeds of the deposit (obtained in **Example 2**).

[0104] For each seed lot, 100 seeds were sown on top of round filter paper, which was wetted with tap water. The seeds sown on the round filter paper were in turn placed inside a non-transparent plastic tray, which itself was lined with a large square piece of beet filter paper wetted with tap water. Additionally, a temperature recording device was placed on the beet filter paper to record the actual germination temperature at seed level. The tray was then closed with a well-fitted non-transparent lid, and wrapped inside a layer of dark plastic. The trays were placed inside a pre-heated incubator at the desired temperature. The germination tests were conducted from 18°C to 42°C. Biological replicates were sown in different trays and preferably at different points in time to remove any biases related to sowing.

[0105] All precautions were taken to ensure that the germination tests were performed under dark conditions. Setting up of the germination tests, the incubations and the germination scoring were all performed inside a thermostable room, closed from all outside light sources. In order to prevent any light effects on the germination, the room was lit with green safe lights (Philips TL-D 36W/17 Green).

[0106] Germination was scored twice a day. A seed was scored as being germinated when a visible radical protrusion through the pericarp of the seed could be observed. "Germination over Time" curves were plotted to show the cumulative germination of a given seed lot over time, at the set temperature. Amongst other parameters, the final germination percentage for a given seed lot at a given temperature, could also be determined from the "Germination over Time" curve.

EXAMPLE 3B

Determining the GT50 Dark of Apache, Sensai, Troubadour, and Yorvik wildtype and mutant seed lots

[0107] To determine the GT50 Dark of a given seed lot, the final germination percentage from each "Germination over Time" curve from **Example 3A**, was plotted per actual measured temperature, from 18°C to 42°C (**Figure 1A, 1B, and 1C**). A line of best fit was used to fit the final germination percentages into a curve.

[0108] The GT50 Dark was derived per seed lot, by determining the temperature at which the final germination percentage is expected to be 50% (**Table 2**). When seeds of a given seed lot are exposed to temperatures above the GT50 Dark, they may become thermodormant or die.

[0109] It is clear from **Figure 1A, 1B, and 1C** and **Table 2** (Relative increase in GT50 Dark between mutant seed lots and wild type seed lots) that the GT50 Dark of the seed lots comprising unprimed seeds of the invention which carry a

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mutation in the homozygous state, is significantly higher than seed lots comprising unprimed seeds which do not carry the said mutation. This illustrates that the capability of a seed of the invention to germinate at a high temperature results directly from the said mutation.

Table 2 GT50 Dark of mutant seed lots and wild type seed lots. A=Apache; S=Sensaï; T=Troubadour; Y=Yorvik.

Seed name or number	Origin	GT50 Dark (°C)	Relative increase in GT50 Dark between mutant seed lots and wild type seed lots (°C)
Apache	-	28.7	-
Sensaï	-	28.1	-
Troubadour	-	29.0	-
Yorvik	-	20.0	-
NCIMB 41919	Y	35.6	15.6
NCIMB 41922	Y	33.3	13.3
NCIMB 41923	S	39.2	11.1
NCIMB 41915	T	38.0	9.0
NCIMB 41916	T	38.3	9.3
NCIMB 41917	T	39.3	10.3
NCIMB 41926	A	40.1	11.4
NCIMB 41918	A	36.6	7.9

EXAMPLE 4

Transferring of the trait of the invention to other lettuce plants

[0110] A lettuce plant of the invention was crossed with a wild type (WT) lettuce plant of the incised leaf type, which does not carry the trait of the invention.

[0111] The GT50 Dark of the resulting F1 seeds was determined as described in **Examples 3A** and **3B**. The F1 seeds had the same GT50 Dark as the seeds of the WT plants (e.g. the seeds were not capable of germinating at a high temperature).

[0112] From the F1 population which was grown from the F1 seeds, a plant was selected which was selfed to obtain a population of F2 plants. The F2 plants were again selfed to produce F3 seed lots. These F3 seed lots were then germinated in the dark at temperatures of at least 31.8°C. In approximately one quarter of the F3 seed lots, of the seeds tested no seeds germinated. In approximately another quarter of the F3 seed lots, nearly 100% of the seeds tested germinated, which indicated that the mutation was present in the corresponding F2 mother plant in a homozygous state. In approximately half of the F3 seed lots, approximately 25% of the seeds tested germinated, indicating that the mutation was present in the corresponding F2 mother plant in a heterozygous state. The segregation of the F3 seed lots corresponds to a monogenic recessive inheritance of the trait of the invention. An F3 plant was then grown from an F3 seed lot which had the mutation homozygously present in the corresponding F2 mother plant. This F3 plant was used for further crossing to transfer the trait of the invention to other lettuce plants.

Claims

1. A seed lot of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. wherein the seeds belonging to the seed lot comprise a mutation, which when homozygously present, provides the seeds in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, and which seed lot is **characterized in that** the GT50 Dark of said seed lot is at least 6.2°C higher than the GT50 Dark of a seed lot of seeds not comprising the mutation, and wherein said mutation is present in seeds of which a representative sample has been deposited under accession number NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922, and NCIMB 41926 and is located on linkage group 3, between markers HTG-1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and HTG-2 (SEQ ID NO: 2) or is present in seeds of which a representative sample was deposited under accession number NCIMB 41923 and is located on linkage group 3, between markers

HTG-3 (SEQ ID NO: 3) and HTG-4 (SEQ ID NO: 4), and wherein the seeds belonging to the seed lot are not exclusively obtained by an essentially biological process.

2. The seed lot as claimed in claim 1, wherein the GT50 Dark of the seed lot is at least 31.8°C.
3. The seed lot as claimed in claims 1 and 2, wherein the GT50 Dark of the seed lot in order of increased preference lies between 31.8°C and 42°C, between 32°C and 42°C, between 33°C and 42°C, between 34°C and 42°C, between 35°C and 42°C, between 36°C and 42°C, between 37°C and 42°C, between 38°C and 42°C, between 39°C and 42°C, between 40°C and 42°C, between 41°C and 42°C.
4. A seed belonging to a seed lot as claimed in any one of the claims 1-3.
5. A lettuce plant of the species *Lactuca sativa* L. carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as defined in any one of the claims 1-3, and wherein the plant is not exclusively obtained by an essentially biological process.
6. Progeny of a lettuce plant as claimed in claim 5, carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as defined in any one of the claims 1-3.
7. Propagation material derived from a plant as claimed in claim 5, carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as defined in any one of the claims 1-3.
8. Propagation material capable of growing into a plant as claimed in claim 5, carrying a mutation, which when homozygously present in a seed, provides the seed in an unprimed state with the capability to germinate at a high temperature, as defined in any one of the claims 1-3.
9. Propagation material as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the propagation material is selected from the group consisting of microspores, pollen, ovaries, ovules, embryos, embryo sacs, egg cells, cuttings, roots, root tips, hypocotyls, cotyledons, stems, leaves, flowers, anthers, seeds, meristematic cells, protoplasts, and cells.
10. Tissue culture of propagation material as claimed in any one of the claims 7 to 9.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Samencharge der Art *Lactuca sativa* L., wobei die Samen, die zu der Samencharge gehören eine Mutation umfassen, die, wenn sie homozygot vorliegt, die Samen in einem nicht vorbehandelten Zustand mit der Fähigkeit bei einer hohen Temperatur zu keimen bereitstellt, und wobei die Samencharge **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** die GT50-dunkel der Samencharge mindestens 6,2°C höher ist, als die GT50-dunkel einer Samencharge von Samen, die die Mutation nicht umfassen, und wobei die Mutation in Samen vorliegt, von denen eine repräsentative Probe unter Zugangsnummer NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922 und NCIMB 41926 hinterlegt wurde und die auf der Kopplungsgruppe 3 zwischen den Markern HTG-1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) und HTG-2 (SEQ ID NO: 2) lokalisiert ist oder die in Samen vorliegt, von denen eine repräsentative Probe unter Zugangsnummer NCIMB 41923 hinterlegt wurde und die auf der Kopplungsgruppe 3 zwischen den Markern HTG-3 (SEQ ID NO: 3) und HTG-4 (SEQ ID NO: 4) lokalisiert ist und wobei die Samen, die zu der Samencharge gehören, nicht ausschließlich durch einen im Wesentlichen biologischen Prozess erhalten werden.
2. Die Samencharge gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die GT50-dunkel der Samencharge mindestens 31,8°C beträgt.
3. Die Samencharge gemäß der Ansprüche 1 und 2, wobei die GT50-dunkel der Samencharge, in Reihenfolge steigender Präferenz, zwischen 31,8°C und 42°C, zwischen 32°C und 42°C, zwischen 33°C und 42°C, zwischen 34°C und 42°C, zwischen 35°C und 42°C, zwischen 36°C und 42°C, zwischen 37°C und 42°C, zwischen 38°C und 42°C, zwischen 39°C und 42°C, zwischen 40°C und 42°C, zwischen 41°C und 42°C liegt.
4. Ein Samen, der zu einer Samencharge wie in einem der Ansprüche 1-3 beansprucht gehört.

5. Eine Salatpflanze der Art *Lactuca sativa* L., die eine Mutation trägt, die, wenn sie homozygot in einem Samen vorliegt, den Samen in einem nicht vorbehandelten Zustand mit der Fähigkeit bei einer hohen Temperatur zu keimen, wie in einem der Ansprüche 1-3 definiert, bereitstellt, und wobei die Pflanze nicht ausschließlich durch einen im Wesentlichen biologischen Prozess erhalten wird.
6. Nachkommen einer Salatpflanze gemäß Anspruch 5, die eine Mutation tragen, die, wenn sie homozygot in einem Samen vorliegt, den Samen in einem nicht vorbehandelten Zustand mit der Fähigkeit bei einer hohen Temperatur zu keimen, wie in einem der Ansprüche 1-3 definiert, bereitstellt.
7. Vermehrungsmaterial erhalten aus einer Pflanze gemäß Anspruch 5, das eine Mutation trägt, die, wenn sie homozygot in einem Samen vorliegt, den Samen in einem nicht vorbehandelten Zustand mit der Fähigkeit bei einer hohen Temperatur zu keimen, wie in einem der Ansprüche 1-3 definiert, bereitstellt.
8. Vermehrungsmaterial, dass dazu fähig ist zu einer Pflanze gemäß Anspruch 5 zu wachsen, das eine Mutation trägt, die, wenn sie homozygot in einem Samen vorliegt, den Samen in einem nicht vorbehandelten Zustand mit der Fähigkeit bei einer hohen Temperatur zu keimen, wie in einem der Ansprüche 1-3 definiert, bereitstellt.
9. Vermehrungsmaterial wie in Anspruch 7 oder 8 beansprucht, wobei das Vermehrungsmaterial ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Mikrosporen, Pollen, Ovarien, Samenanlagen, Embryos, Embryosäcken, Eizellen, Stecklingen, Wurzeln, Wurzelspitzen, Hypokotylen, Keimblättern, Stängeln, Blättern, Blüten, Staubbeuteln, Samen, meristematischen Zellen, Protoplasten und Zellen.
10. Gewebekultur des Vermehrungsmaterials gemäß einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9.

Revendications

1. Lot de semences de l'espèce *Lactuca sativa* L., dans lequel les semences appartenant au lot de semences comprennent une mutation, qui, lorsqu'elle est présente de manière homozygote, fournit les semences dans un état non activé avec la capacité de germer à une température élevée, et lequel lot de semences est **caractérisé en ce que** la TG50 dans l'obscurité dudit lot de semences est supérieure d'au moins 6,2 °C à la TG50 dans l'obscurité d'un lot de semences de semences ne comprenant pas la mutation, et dans lequel ladite mutation est présente dans des semences dont un échantillon représentatif a été déposé sous le numéro d'accès NCIMB 41915, NCIMB 41916, NCIMB 41917, NCIMB 41918, NCIMB 41919, NCIMB 41922 et NCIMB 41926 et est située sur le groupe de liaison 3, entre les marqueurs HTG-1 (SEQ ID N° 1) et HTG-2 (SEQ ID N° 2) ou est présente dans des semences dont un échantillon représentatif a été déposé sous le numéro d'accès NCIMB 41923 et est située sur le groupe de liaison 3, entre les marqueurs HTG-3 (SEQ ID N° 3) et HTG-4 (SEQ ID N° 4), et dans lequel les semences appartenant au lot de semences ne sont pas exclusivement obtenues par un processus essentiellement biologique.
2. Lot de semences selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la TG50 dans l'obscurité du lot de semences est d'au moins 31,8 °C.
3. Lot de semences selon les revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel la TG50 dans l'obscurité du lot de semences par ordre de préférence croissant se situe entre 31,8 °C et 42 °C, entre 32 °C et 42 °C, entre 33 °C et 42 °C, entre 34 °C et 42 °C, entre 35 °C et 42 °C, entre 36 °C et 42 °C, entre 37 °C et 42 °C, entre 38 °C et 42 °C, entre 39 °C et 42 °C, entre 40 °C et 42 °C, entre 41 °C et 42 °C.
4. Semence appartenant à un lot de semences tel que revendiqué selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.
5. Plant de laitue de l'espèce *Lactuca sativa* L. portant une mutation, qui, lorsqu'elle est présente de manière homozygote dans une semence, fournit la semence dans un état non activé avec la capacité de germer à une température élevée, telle que définie selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, et dans lequel le plant n'est pas exclusivement obtenu par un processus essentiellement biologique.
6. Descendance d'un plant de laitue tel que revendiqué selon la revendication 5, portant une mutation, qui, lorsqu'elle est présente de manière homozygote dans une semence, fournit la semence dans un état non activé avec la capacité de germer à une température élevée, telle que définie selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.

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7. Matière de propagation dérivée d'un plant tel que revendiqué selon la revendication 5, portant une mutation, qui, lorsqu'elle est présente de manière homozygote dans une semence, fournit la semence dans un état non activé avec la capacité de germer à une température élevée, telle que définie selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.
8. Matière de propagation capable de croître en un plant tel que revendiqué selon la revendication 5, portant une mutation, qui, lorsqu'elle est présente de manière homozygote dans une semence, fournit la semence dans un état non activé avec la capacité de germer à une température élevée, telle que définie selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.
9. Matière de propagation selon la revendication 7 ou 8, dans laquelle la matière de propagation est choisie dans le groupe constitué par les microspores, le pollen, les ovaires, les ovules, les embryons, les sacs embryonnaires, les cellules ovulaires, les boutures, les racines, les apex des racines, les hypocotyles, les cotylédons, les tiges, les feuilles, les fleurs, les anthères, les semences, les cellules méristématiques, les protoplastes, et les cellules.
10. Culture tissulaire de matière de propagation telle que revendiquée selon l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 9.

Fig. 1A

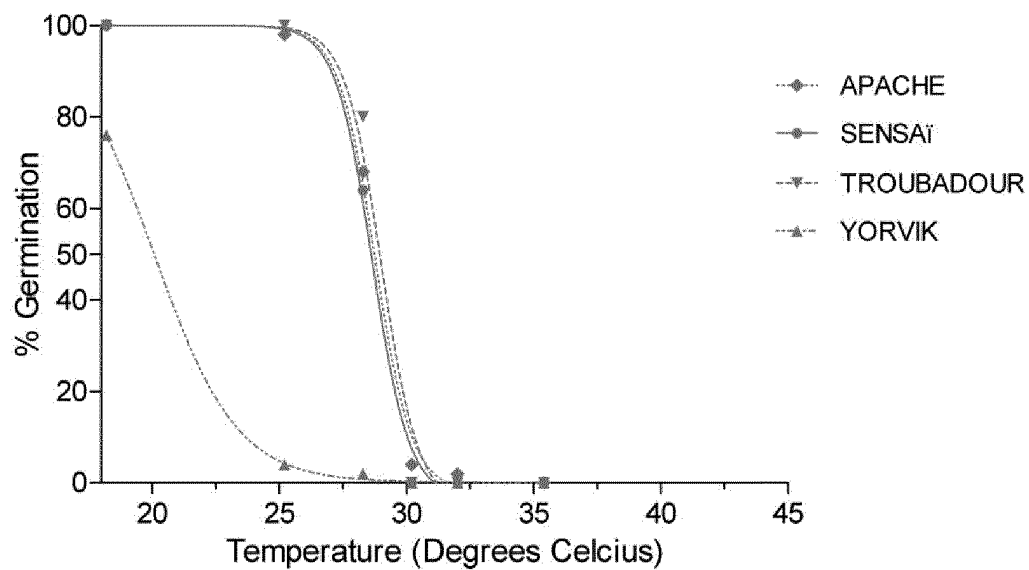


Fig. 1B

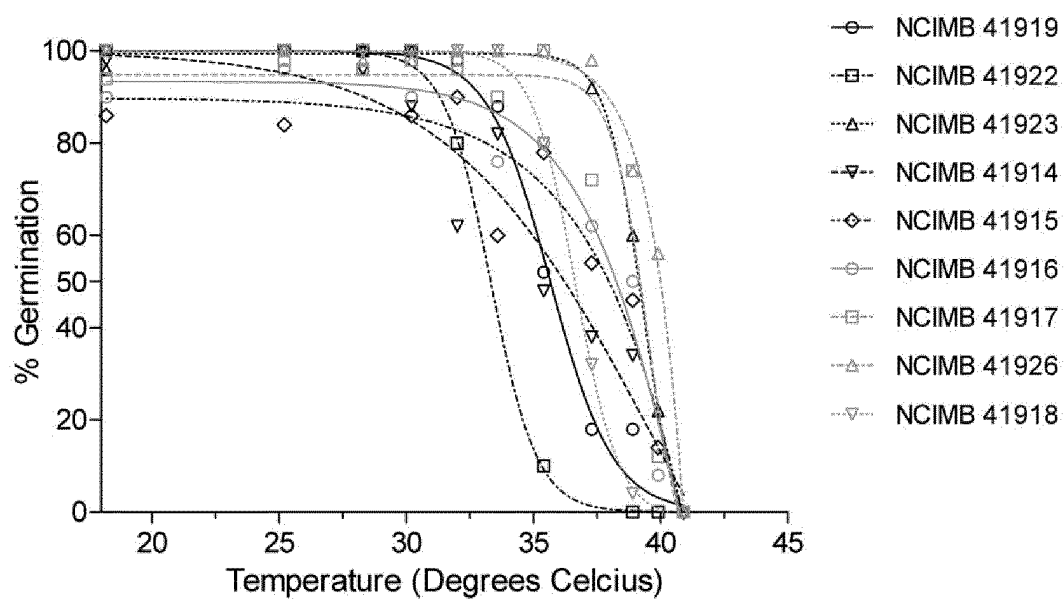
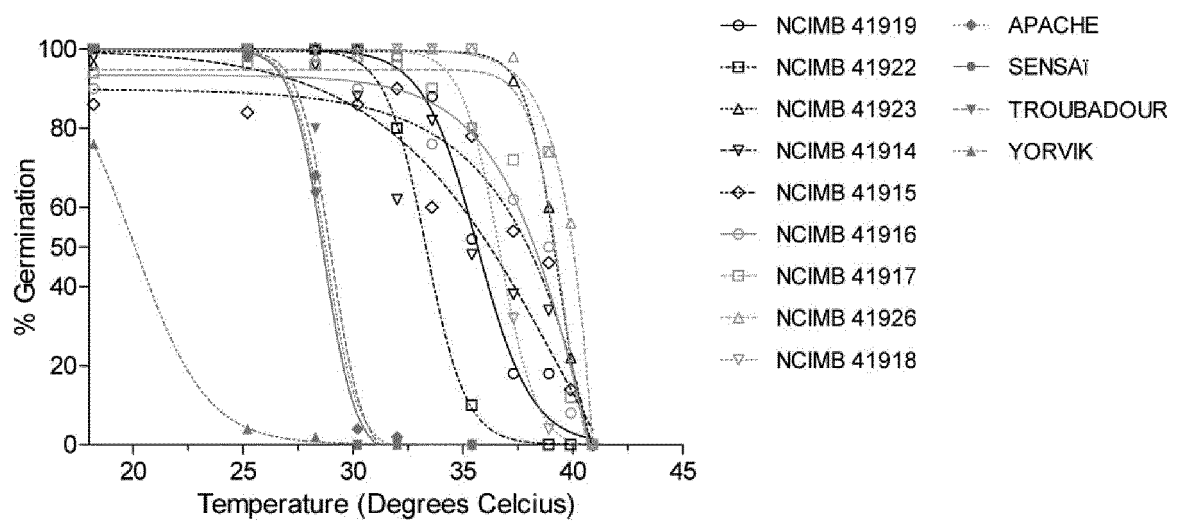


Fig. 1C



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Non-patent literature cited in the description

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