

# A point mutation in *Phytochromobilin Synthase* alters the circadian clock and photoperiodic flowering of *Medicago truncatula*

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## Abstract

Plants use seasonal cues to initiate flowering at an appropriate time of year to ensure optimal reproductive success. The circadian clock integrates these daily and seasonal cues with internal cues to initiate flowering. The molecular pathways that control the sensitivity of flowering to photoperiod (daylength) are well described in the model plant *Arabidopsis*. However, much less is known in crop species, such as the legume family species. Here we performed a flowering time screen of a TILLING population of *Medicago truncatula* and found a line with late-flowering and altered light-sensing phenotypes. Using RNA-sequencing, we identified a nonsense mutation in the *Πηψτοσηρομοβλιν Σψντηασε* (*MτΠΦΒΣ*) gene, which encodes an enzyme that carries out the final step in the biosynthesis of the chromophore required for phytochrome (*PHY*) activity. The analysis of the circadian clock in the *MtpΦbs* mutant revealed a shorter circadian period, which was shared with the *phyA* mutant. The *MτπΦβς* and *MtphyA* mutants showed downregulation of *FT* floral regulators *MtFTa1*, *MtFTb1/b2* and a shift in phase for morning and night core clock genes. Our findings show that *PHYA* is necessary to synchronize the circadian clock and integration of light signaling to promote expression of the *MtFT* genes to precisely time flowering.

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