Tuberization is a biological process essential for production of potatoes, the third most important food crop in the world. Tuberization is a complex, developmental process of potato which involves interactions between genetic, environmental and biochemical factors. Day length is critical for tuber formation. Under inductive condition of short day, a systemic signal is synthesized and transported to underground stolons to induce tuberization. There is evidence indicating the existence of a common genetic regulatory pathway of flowering and tuberization, the two most important processes in potato plant. These processes are similar in the response to photoperiod and involvement of phloem-mobile signals. One of FT-like genes identified in potato plays similar role as that FT in flowering control. Understanding of tuber formation is essential to create breeding strategies to improve tuber yield and quality.

LITERATURA


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