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Stevia plant having less ability to form pollens

Abstract

The present invention provides a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens as compared with the wild type *Stevia* species. The present invention also provides a method of producing such a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens, and an extract or a steviol glycoside purified product obtainable from such a plant.

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Background/Summary

TECHNICAL FIELD

(1) The present invention relates to a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens, a method for producing the same and a method for screening for the same, etc.

BACKGROUND ART

(2) *Stevia* is a perennial plant of the family Asteraceae with Paraguay in the South America as its place of origin. *Stevia* contains a sweet component having several tens to several hundreds of times the sweetness of sugar, and such a sweet component is extracted therefrom and used as a natural sweetener (Patent Literature 1). However, much remains unknown about gene information or what kind of gene is involved in the control of in vivo events in *Stevia*, for example.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

(3) Patent Literature 1: WO2018/124142

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

(4) It is desired to further elucidate gene information on *Stevia*.

Means for Solving the Problems

(5) The present invention provides a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens, a method of producing the plant, and a method of screening for the plant, etc.

(6) In one embodiment, the present invention provides the following.

(7) [1] A *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens as compared with the wild type.

(8) [2] The plant according to [1], wherein the plant is heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C, is heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T, and/or is heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T.

[3] The plant according to [1] or [2], further having at least one of the following genetic features

(1) to (7). (1) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is T. (2) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T. (3) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C. (4) Homozygous for the allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted. (5) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A. (6) Heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A. (7) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A.

[4] The plant according to [3], having at least one of the following features (1) and (2). (1) Comprising 3% or more of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf. (2) Comprising 0.2% or more of RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf.

[5] The plant according to any one of [1] to [4], wherein the plant is a non-genetically modified plant.

[6] The plant according to any one of [1] to [5], wherein the plant comprises a *Stevia* plant subjected to a mutagenesis treatment and a progeny plant thereof.

[7] A seed, a tissue, a tissue culture or a cell of the plant according to any one of [1] to [6].

[8] The tissue, tissue culture or cell according to [7], which is selected from an embryo, a meristem cell, a pollen, a leaf, a root, a root apex, a petal, a protoplast, a leaf section and a callus.

[9] A method of producing a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens, the method comprising a step of crossing the plant according to any one of [1] to [6] with a second *Stevia* plant.

[10] The method according to [9], wherein the second plant is the plant according to any one of [1] to [6].

[11] An extract of the plant according to any one of [1] to [6], or of the seed, tissue, tissue culture or cell according to [7] or [8].

[12] A method of producing a *Stevia* extract, comprising a step of obtaining an extract from the plant according to any one of [1] to [6], or from the seed, tissue, tissue culture or cell according to [7] or [8].

[13] A method of producing a steviol glycoside purified product, comprising: a step of obtaining an extract from the plant according to any one of [1] to [6], or from the seed, tissue, tissue culture or cell according to [7] or [8]; and a step of purifying a steviol glycoside from the obtained extract.

[14] The method according to [13], wherein the steviol glycoside comprises rebaudioside A, rebaudioside B, rebaudioside C, rebaudioside D, rebaudioside E, rebaudioside F, rebaudioside M, rebaudioside N, rebaudioside O, stevioside, steviolbioside, rubusoside, dulcoside A or a combination thereof.

[15] A method of producing a food or beverage, a sweetener composition, a flavor or a medicament, comprising: a step of providing the extract according to [11], or a purified product thereof; and a step of adding the extract or the purified product to a raw material for the food or beverage, sweetener composition, flavor or medicament.

[16] A method of screening for a *Stevia* plant with a low ability to form pollens, comprising a step of detecting from the genome of a test *Stevia* plant the presence and/or the absence of a genetic feature of being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C, being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T, and/or being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T.

[17] The method according to [16], further comprising a step of detecting from the genome of a test *Stevia* plant the presence and/or the absence of the following genetic features (1) to (7). (1) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID

NO: 2 is T. (2) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T. (3) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C. (4) Homozygous for the allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted. (5) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A. (6) Heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A from the genome of the test *Stevia* plant. (7) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A from the genome of the test *Stevia* plant.

[18] The method according to [16] or [17], wherein the step of detecting a genetic feature is performed by use of CAPS method, dCAPS method or TaqMan PCR method.

[19] The method according to any one of [16] to [18], further comprising a step of evaluating the ability to form pollens in a test *Stevia* plant tissue.

[20] A screening kit for a *Stevia* plant with a low ability to form pollens, comprising a reagent for detecting the presence and/or the absence of a genetic feature of being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C, being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T, and/or being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T.

[21] The kit according to [20], further comprising a reagent for detecting the presence and/or the absence of the following genetic features (1) to (7). (1) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is T. (2) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T. (3) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C. (4) Homozygous for the allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted. (5) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A. (6) Heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A. (7) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A.

[22] The kit according to [20] or [21], wherein the reagent comprises a primer and/or a probe for use in CAPS method, dCAPS method or TaqMan PCR method.

[23] A method of producing a *Stevia* plant with a low ability to form pollens, comprising a step of introducing a variation from T to C to a position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151, a step of introducing a variation from A to T to a position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152, and/or a step of introducing a variation from A to T to a position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153.

[24] The method according to [23], wherein the introduction of the variation is performed by a mutagenesis treatment.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

(9) The present invention enables the obtainment of a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens and the provision of an approach for producing such a plant, a leaf obtainable from such a plant, and a food, a drink, etc. containing an extract obtained from this leaf. When the ability to form pollens is low, nutrients that are supposed to be used for pollen formation are used in leaf growth. Thus, improvement in leaf productivity and by extension, increase in contents of steviol glycosides accumulated in leaves can be expected.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

(1) FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a frequency distribution of sweet component contents in M1 generation individuals. The ordinate depicts the number of individuals, and the abscissa depicts a sweet component concentration (%) in a dried leaf.

(2) FIG. 2 is a diagram showing a distribution of sweet component contents in variation C49A positive individuals (C49A.sup.+) and negative individuals (C49A.sup.-) of segregating population A. The ordinate depicts a sweet component concentration (%) in a dried leaf, and the dotted line depicts an average sweet component concentration of all the individuals belonging to segregating population A.

(3) FIG. 3 is a diagram showing a distribution of sweet component contents in variation C49A positive individuals (C49A.sup.+) and negative individuals (C49A.sup.-) of segregating population B. The ordinate depicts a sweet component concentration (%) in a dried leaf, and the dotted line depicts an average sweet component concentration of all the individuals belonging to segregating population B.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

(4) The present invention will now be described in detail. The following embodiments are provided for illustrating the present invention and are not intended to limit the present invention only thereto. The present invention may be implemented in various forms, without departing from the spirit of the present invention.

(5) Note that all documents, as well as laid-open application publications, patent application publications, and other patent documents cited herein shall be incorporated herein by reference. The present specification incorporates the contents of the specification and the drawings of Japanese Patent Application No. 2019-075611, filed on Apr. 11, 2019, from which the present application claims priority.

(6) 1. *Stevia* Plant Having a Low Ability to Form Pollens

(7) The present invention provides a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens as compared with the wild type (hereinafter, generically referred to as the “plant of the present invention” or “*Stevia* plant of the present invention”).

(8) *Stevia* is a plant having a scientific name of *Stevia rebaudiana bertonii*.

(9) The phrase “having a low ability to form pollens as compared with the wild type” means that the number of pollens formed is smaller than that of the wild type *Stevia* plant when the plants to be compared are cultivated, for example, under the same cultivation conditions. More specifically, the phrase means that the number of pollens contained in a flower in full bloom is smaller by 20% or more, 25% or more, 30% or more, 35% or more, 40% or more, 45% or more, 50% or more, 55% or more, 60% or more, 65% or more, 70% or more, 75% or more, 80% or more, 85% or more, 86% or more, 87% or more, 88% or more, 89% or more, 90% or more, 91% or more, 91.5% or more, 92% or more, 92.5% or more, 93% or more, 93.5% or more, 94% or more, 94.5% or more, 95% or more, 95.5% or more, 96% or more, 96.5% or more, 97% or more, 97.5% or more, 98% or more, 98.5% or more, 99% or more, 99.5% or more, or 100% than that of the wild type *Stevia* plant when the plants to be compared are cultivated, for example, under the same cultivation conditions. The phrase “smaller by 100%” means that no pollen is formed (i.e., the number of pollens is 0) while the wild type *Stevia* plant has one or more formed pollens. Also, 50 or less, for example, 45 or less, 40 or less, 35 or less, 30 or less, 25 or less, 20 or less, 19 or less, 18 or less, 17 or less, 16 or less, 15 or less, 14 or less, 13 or less, 12 or less, 11 or less, 10 or less, 9 or less, 8 or less, 7 or less, 6 or less, 5 or less, 4 or less, 3 or less, 2 or less, or 1 or less pollens contained in a flower in full bloom may be used as an alternative index for the phrase “having a low ability to form pollens as compared with the wild type”. The phrase “in full bloom” refers to a state in which a stigma has elongated to the extent that renders at least one stigma visible when the flower is viewed from the side.

(10) In one embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has at least one genetic feature (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature X of the present invention”) selected from a genetic feature of being homozygous or heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature X-1 of the present invention”), a genetic feature of being homozygous or heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature X-2 of the present invention”), and a genetic feature of being homozygous or heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature X-3 of the present invention”).

(11) In one embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has a genetic feature of being homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature A of the present invention”).

(12) In another embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has at least one of the following genetic features (B-1) to (B-4) (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature B of the present invention”). (B-1) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is T (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature B-1 of the present invention”). (B-2) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature B-2 of the present invention”). (B-3) Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature B-3 of the present invention”). (B-4) Homozygous for the allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature B-4 of the present invention”).

(13) In an alternative embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has a genetic feature of being heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature C of the present invention”).

(14) In an alternative embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has a genetic feature of being homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A (hereinafter, referred to as the “genetic feature D of the present invention”).

(15) In a preferable embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has the genetic feature X (which hereinbelow means at least one of the genetic features X-1 to X-3 of the present invention unless otherwise specified) and the genetic feature A of the present invention. In another preferable embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has the genetic feature X and the genetic feature B (which hereinbelow means at least one of the genetic features B-1 to B-4 of the present invention unless otherwise specified) of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has the genetic feature X and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has the genetic feature X, the genetic feature A, and the genetic feature B of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has, the genetic feature X, the genetic feature A, and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has the genetic feature X, the genetic feature B, and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In a more preferable embodiment, the *Stevia* plant of the present invention has all of the genetic features X, A, B and C or D of the present invention.

(16) The phrase “position (or portion) corresponding to” means the following. In case a sequence identical to a reference sequence (e.g., SEQ ID NOs: 1 to 6, 151 to 153 etc.) is present in the genome, it means a position or a portion in the sequence (e.g., 201, 40, 44, 41, 55 to 72, 49, 79, 65, 24, etc.) present in the genome, and in case a sequence identical to the reference sequence is not present in the genome, it means a position or portion in a sequence in the genome corresponding to

the reference sequence, which corresponds to the position or portion in the reference sequence. Whether or not a sequence identical to or corresponding to the reference sequence exists in the genome can be determined by, for example, amplifying genomic DNA of the *Stevia* plant of interest with a primer capable of amplifying the reference sequence by PCR, sequencing the amplified product, and performing alignment analysis between the obtained sequence and the reference sequence. Non-limiting examples of a sequence corresponding to a reference sequence include, for example, a nucleotide sequence having a sequence identity of 60% or more, 70% or more, 75% or more, 80% or more, 81% or more, 82% or more, 83% or more, 84% or more, 85% or more, 86% or more, 87% or more, 88% or more, 89% or more, 90% or more, 91% or more, 92% or more, 93% or more, 94% or more, 95% or more, 96% or more, 97% or more, 98% or more, 98.1% or more, 98.4% or more, 98.7% or more, 99% or more, 99.2% or more, 99.5% or more, or 99.8% or more to the reference sequence. The position or portion corresponding to the position or portion in the reference sequence in the sequence corresponding to the reference sequence in the genome can be determined by taking into account the nucleotide sequence before and after the position or portion in the reference sequence and the like. For example, a position or portion in the sequence corresponding to the reference sequence in the genome corresponding to a position or portion in the reference sequence can be determined by an alignment analysis of a reference sequence with a sequence corresponding to a reference sequence in the genome.

(17) For instance, when taking “the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1” of the genetic feature A of the present invention as an example, in case the genome of a *Stevia* plant has a portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 1, “the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1” is position 201 from the 5' end of the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 1 in the genome. On the other hand, in case the genome of a *Stevia* plant has a portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence which is not identical to, but which corresponds to SEQ ID NO: 1, the genome does not have a portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence identical to SEQ ID NO: 1. Therefore, “the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1” does not necessarily correspond to position 201 from the 5' end of the portion corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1. However, it is possible to identify “the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1” in the genome of such a *Stevia* plant by taking into account the nucleotide sequence before and after the position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1, and the like. For instance, one can identify “the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1” in the genome of a *Stevia* plant by an alignment analysis of the nucleotide sequence of a portion corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1” in the genome of a *Stevia* plant and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

(18) “The portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1” means, for instance, a portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence having a sequence identity of 60% or more, 70% or more, 75% or more, 80% or more, 81% or more, 82% or more, 83% or more, 84% or more, 85% or more, 86% or more, 87% or more, 88% or more, 89% or more, 90% or more, 91% or more, 92% or more, 93% or more, 94% or more, 95% or more, 96% or more, 97% or more, 98% or more, 98.1% or more, 98.4% or more, 98.7% or more, 99% or more, 99.2% or more, 99.5% or more, or 99.8% or more to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

(19) In one embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1” includes a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer which hybridizes to a complementary sequence of a portion of 15 to 25 base long from the 5' end of SEQ ID NO: 1 and a reverse primer which hybridizes to a portion of 15 to 25 base long from the 3' end of SEQ ID NO: 1.

(20) For simplicity, the genetic feature A of the present invention is used here as an example for explanation, but the same applies to the genetic features X (including genetic features X-1 to X-3), B (including the genetic features B-1 to B-4), C and D of the present invention.

(21) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to

SEQ ID NO: 151” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 154 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 155.

(22) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 152” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 156 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 157.

(23) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 153” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 158 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 159.

(24) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8.

(25) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 2” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10.

(26) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 3” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 11 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12.

(27) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 4” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14.

(28) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 5” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16.

(29) In a specific embodiment, “the portion consisting of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 6” includes, for instance, a portion of the genome of a *Stevia* plant which can be amplified by PCR using a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 17 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

(30) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 160, 161 or 162.

(31) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 163, 164 or 165.

(32) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 166, 167 or 168.

(33) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 19, 20 or 21.

(34) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position of SEQ ID NO: 2 is T” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22, 23 or 24.

(35) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to

position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25, 26 or 27.
(36) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28, 29 or 30.

(37) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31, 32 or 33.

(38) In a specific embodiment, “the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A” comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34, 35 or 36.

(39) Here, a position selected from the group consisting of (X-1) a position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151, (X-2) a position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152, (X-3) a position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153, (A) a position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1, (B-1) a position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2, (B-2) a position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3, (B-3) a position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4, (B-4) a portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5, and (C) a position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 may be generically referred to as a “polymorphic site of the present invention” or a “variation site of the present invention”.

(40) Also, a variation selected from the group consisting of (X-1) a variation from T to C at a position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151, (X-2) a variation from A to T at a position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152, (X-3) a variation from A to T at a position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153, (A) a variation from C to A at a position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1, (B-1) a variation from A to T at a position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2, (B-2) a variation from C to T at a position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3, (B-3) a variation from G to C at a position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4, (B-4) a deletion of the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5, and (C) a variation from C to A at a position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 may be generically referred to as a “polymorphism of the present invention” or a “variation of the present invention”.

(41) The above genetic features can be detected by PCR method, TaqMan PCR method, sequencing method, microarray method, Invader method, TILLING method, RAD (random amplified polymorphic DNA) method, restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) method, PCR-SSCP method, AFLP (amplified fragment length polymorphism) method, SSLP (simple sequence length polymorphism) method, CAPS (cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence) method, dCAPS (derived cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence) method, allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) method, ARMS method, denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) method, CCM (chemical cleavage of mismatch) method, DOL method, MALDI-TOF/MS method, TDI method, padlock probe method, molecular beacon method, DASH (dynamic allele specific hybridization) method, UCAN method, ECA method, PINPOINT method, PROBE (primer oligo base extension) method, VSET (very short extension) method, Survivor assay, Sniper assay, Luminex assay, GOOD method, LCx method, SNaPshot method, Mass ARRAY method, pyrosequencing method, SNP-IT method, melting curve analysis method, etc., but detection methods are not limited thereto.

(42) In a specific embodiment, each genetic feature of the present invention is detectable using the following combination of a primer set and a restriction enzyme.

(43) In case a candidate plant has the genetic feature X-1, for example, bands of approximately 120 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 172) and approximately 46 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 173) are obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 169 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 170 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 166 bp long, e.g., SEQ ID NO: 171) with a restriction enzyme AluI. On the other hand, when only a band of approximately 166 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 174) is obtained by: obtaining, for

example, a PCR product (approximately 166 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 174 by PCR amplification; and treating this PCR product with a restriction enzyme AluI, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature X-1.

(44) In case a candidate plant has the genetic feature X-2, for example, bands of approximately 225 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 177) and approximately 115 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 178) are obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 169 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 175 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 340 bp long, e.g., SEQ ID NO: 176) with a restriction enzyme Tsp45I. On the other hand, when only a band of approximately 340 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 179) is obtained by: obtaining, for example, a PCR product (approximately 340 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 179 by PCR amplification; and treating this PCR product with a restriction enzyme Tsp45I, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature X-2.

(45) In case a candidate plant has the genetic feature X-3, for example, bands of approximately 259 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 182) and approximately 34 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 183) are obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 169 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 180 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 293 bp long, e.g., SEQ ID NO: 181) with a restriction enzyme NlaIII. On the other hand, when only a band of approximately 293 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 184) is obtained by: obtaining, for example, a PCR product (approximately 293 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 184 by PCR amplification; and treating this PCR product with a restriction enzyme NlaIII, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature X-3.

(46) In case a candidate plant has the genetic feature A, for example, a band of approximately 96 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 41) and a band of approximately 100 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 42) are obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 37 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 38 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 196 bp long, e.g., SEQ ID NO: 39) with a restriction enzyme Hpy188I. On the other hand, when restriction enzyme-treated products of approximately 43 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 43) and approximately 57 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 44) are formed by: obtaining, for example, a PCR product (approximately 196 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 40 by PCR amplification; and treating the PCR product with a restriction enzyme Hpy188I, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature A.

(47) In case where a candidate plant has the genetic feature B-1, for example, only a band of approximately 297 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 47) is obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 45 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 46 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 297 bp long: e.g., SEQ ID NO: 47) with a KpnI restriction enzyme. On the other hand, when a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 258 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 49) is formed by: obtaining, for example, a PCR product (approximately 297 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 48 by PCR amplification; and treating the PCR product with a restriction enzyme KpnI, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature B-1.

(48) In case where a candidate plant has the genetic feature B-2, for example, only a band of approximately 383 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 52) is obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 50 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 51 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 383 bp long: e.g., SEQ ID NO: 52) with an XbaI restriction enzyme. On the other hand, when a restriction enzyme-treated

product of approximately 344 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 54) is formed by: obtaining, for example, a PCR product (approximately 297 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 53 by PCR amplification; and treating the PCR product with a restriction enzyme XbaI, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature B-2.

(49) In case where a candidate plant has the genetic feature B-3, for example, only a band of approximately 390 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 57) is obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 55 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 56 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 390 bp long: e.g., SEQ ID NO: 57) with an AflII restriction enzyme. On the other hand, when a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 347 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 59) is formed by: obtaining, for example, a PCR product (approximately 297 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 58 by PCR amplification; and treating the PCR product with a restriction enzyme AflII, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature B-3.

(50) In case where a candidate plant has the genetic feature B-4, for example, only a PCR product of approximately 140 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 62) is formed by performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 60 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant. On the other hand, when PCR products of 140 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 62) and 158 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 63) are formed, the candidate plant does not have the genetic feature B-4.

(51) In case a candidate plant has the genetic feature C or D, for example, a band of approximately 367 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 66) and a band of approximately 321 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 68) are obtained by: performing PCR amplification using a forward primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 64 and a reverse primer having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 on the genomic DNA of the candidate plant; and treating the obtained PCR product (approximately 367 bp long: e.g., SEQ ID NO: 66) with a restriction enzyme SpeI. On the other hand, when only a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 367 bp long (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 67) is formed by: obtaining, for example, a PCR product (approximately 367 bp long) of SEQ ID NO: 67 by PCR amplification; and treating the PCR product with a restriction enzyme SpeI, the candidate plant has neither of genetic feature C nor D.

(52) The term “approximately” as to bp long described above means ± 5 bp. The restriction enzyme treatment can be performed according to conditions recommended by the distributor of each restriction enzyme used.

(53) The ability to form pollens can be evaluated by, for example, any known approach or an approach described in Example 6. Non-limiting examples of the method of evaluating the ability to form pollens include the following approach: (1) A test *Stevia* plant is allowed to blossom. (2) The number of pollens contained in a flower in bloom is counted.

(54) The test *Stevia* plant may be cultivated alone or may be cultivated together with the wild type *Stevia* plant (control) in the same environment. In the case of cultivating the test *Stevia* plant alone, the evaluation approach described above may comprise step of comparing the number of pollens formed in the test *Stevia* plant with the number of pollens formed in the wild type *Stevia* plant cultivated under similar conditions (e.g., based on data obtained in a literature or a separate experiment). In the case of cultivating the test *Stevia* plant together with the wild type *Stevia* plant, the evaluation approach described above may comprise a step of comparing the number of pollens formed in the test *Stevia* plant with the number of pollens formed in the wild type *Stevia* plant cultivated together therewith.

(55) The blossoming can be induced under short-day conditions. The short-day conditions involve a dark phase of longer than 10 hours, preferably 11 hours or longer. A specific length of the dark phase may be, for example, 11 hours, 12 hours, 13 hours, 14 hours, 15 hours, 16 hours, 17 hours, or 18 hours.

(56) In a specific embodiment, the counting of pollens is performed in a state in which a flower is in full bloom.

(57) In one embodiment, the plant of the present invention comprises 3% or more of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf. This means that, for example, RebD is contained at a ratio of 3% by mass or more (e.g., 1.5 mg or more) in a dried leaf having a predetermined mass (e.g., 50 mg). In this embodiment, the ratio of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf is not limited and may be, for example, 3.0% or more, 3.1% or more, 3.2% or more, 3.3% or more, 3.4% or more, 3.5% or more, 3.6% or more, 3.7% or more, 3.8% or more, 3.9% or more, 4.0% or more, 4.1% or more, 4.2% or more, 4.3% or more, 4.4% or more, 4.5% or more, 4.6% or more, 4.7% or more, 4.8% or more, 4.9% or more, 5.0% or more, 5.1% or more, 5.2% or more, 5.3% or more, 5.4% or more, 5.5% or more, 5.6% or more, 5.7% or more, 5.8% or more, 5.9% or more, 6.0% or more or the like, and is preferably 3.3% or more, more preferably 3.6% or more. The upper limit of the ratio of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 20%, 15% or 10%. As shown in Examples, the genetic features A to D are highly related to this embodiment.

(58) In this context, the dried leaf refers to a leaf having a water content decreased to 3 to 4% by weight by drying a fresh leaf of the *Stevia* plant of the present invention.

(59) In one embodiment, the plant of the present invention comprises 2.6% or more of RebD and 0.4% or more of RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf. This means that, for example, RebD and RebM are contained at ratios of 2.6% by mass or more (e.g., 1.3 mg or more per 50 mg of a dried leaf) and 0.4% by mass or more (e.g., 0.2 mg or more per 50 mg of a dried leaf), respectively, in a dried leaf having a predetermined mass (e.g., 50 mg). In this embodiment, the ratios of RebD and RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf are not limited and may be, for example, (2.6% or more:0.4% or more), (2.8% or more:0.4% or more), (3% or more:0.4% or more), (3.2% or more:0.4% or more), (3.4% or more:0.4% or more), (3.6% or more:0.4% or more), (3.8% or more:0.4% or more), (4% or more:0.4% or more), (4.2% or more:0.4% or more), (4.4% or more:0.4% or more), (4.6% or more:0.4% or more), (4.8% or more:0.4% or more), (5% or more:0.4% or more), (2.6% or more:0.5% or more), (2.8% or more:0.5% or more), (3% or more:0.5% or more), (3.2% or more:0.5% or more), (3.4% or more:0.5% or more), (3.6% or more:0.5% or more), (3.8% or more:0.5% or more), (4% or more:0.5% or more), (4.2% or more:0.5% or more), (4.4% or more:0.5% or more), (4.6% or more:0.5% or more), (4.8% or more:0.5% or more), (5% or more:0.5% or more), (2.6% or more:0.6% or more), (2.8% or more:0.6% or more), (3% or more:0.6% or more), (3.2% or more:0.6% or more), (3.4% or more:0.6% or more), (3.6% or more:0.6% or more), (3.8% or more:0.6% or more), (4% or more:0.6% or more), (4.2% or more:0.6% or more), (4.4% or more:0.6% or more), (4.6% or more:0.6% or more), (4.8% or more:0.6% or more), (5% or more:0.6% or more), (2.6% or more:0.7% or more), (2.8% or more:0.7% or more), (3% or more:0.7% or more), (3.2% or more:0.7% or more), (3.4% or more:0.7% or more), (3.6% or more:0.7% or more), (3.8% or more:0.7% or more), (4% or more:0.7% or more), (4.2% or more:0.7% or more), (4.4% or more:0.7% or more), (4.6% or more:0.7% or more), (4.8% or more:0.7% or more), (5% or more:0.7% or more), (2.6% or more:0.8% or more), (2.8% or more:0.8% or more), (3% or more:0.8% or more), (3.2% or more:0.8% or more), (3.4% or more:0.8% or more), (3.6% or more:0.8% or more), (3.8% or more:0.8% or more), (4% or more:0.8% or more), (4.2% or more:0.8% or more), (4.4% or more:0.8% or more), (4.6% or more:0.8% or more), (4.8% or more:0.8% or more), (5% or more:0.8% or more) or the like in terms of (ratio of RebD:ratio of RebM), and are preferably (3.6% or more:0.4% or more). The upper limit of the ratio of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 20%, 15% or 10%. Likewise, the upper limit of the ratio of RebM is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 10%, 5% or 3%. As shown in Examples, the genetic features A to D are highly related to this embodiment.

(60) In one embodiment, the plant of the present invention comprises 3.7% or more in total of RebD and RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf. This means that, for example, the total mass of

RebD and RebM contained in a dried leaf having a predetermined mass (e.g., 50 mg) is 3.7% by mass or more (e.g., 1.85 mg or more). In this embodiment, the total ratio of RebD and RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf is not limited and may be, for example, 3.7% or more, 3.8% or more, 3.9% or more, 4.0% or more, 4.1% or more, 4.2% or more, 4.3% or more, 4.4% or more, 4.5% or more, 4.6% or more, 4.7% or more, 4.8% or more, 4.9% or more, 5.0% or more, 5.1% or more, 5.2% or more, 5.3% or more, 5.4% or more, 5.5% or more, 5.6% or more, 5.7% or more, 5.8% or more, 5.9% or more, 6.0% or more, 6.1% or more, 6.2% or more, 6.3% or more, 6.4% or more, 6.5% or more, 6.6% or more, 6.7% or more, 6.8% or more, 6.9% or more, 7.0% or more or the like, and is preferably 4.9% or more. The upper limit of the total ratio of RebD and RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 25%, 20% or 15%. As shown in Examples, the genetic features A to D are highly related to this embodiment.

(61) In one embodiment, in the plant of the present invention, the total mass ratio of RebD and RebM to total steviol glycoside is 37.8% or more. This means that, for example, when the total mass of RebD and RebM contained in a leaf (e.g., a dried leaf or a fresh leaf) is indicated by $\text{RebD}+\text{RebM}/\text{TSG} \%$ as the ratio to the total mass of steviol glycosides obtained from the leaf, the value of $\text{RebD}+\text{RebM}/\text{TSG}$ is 37.8% or more. In this embodiment, the value of $\text{RebD}+\text{RebM}/\text{TSG}$ is not limited and may be, for example, 37.8% or more, 37.9% or more, 38.0% or more, 38.1% or more, 38.2% or more, 38.3% or more, 38.4% or more, 38.5% or more, 38.6% or more, 38.7% or more, 38.8% or more, 38.9% or more, 39.0% or more, 39.2% or more, 39.4% or more, 39.6% or more, 39.8% or more, 40.0% or more, 40.2% or more, 40.4% or more, 40.6% or more, 40.8% or more, 41.0% or more, 41.2% or more, 41.4% or more, 41.6% or more, 41.8% or more, 42.0% or more, 42.4% or more, 42.8% or more, 43.2% or more, 43.6% or more, 44.0% or more, 44.4% or more, 44.8% or more, 45.2% or more, 45.6% or more, 46.0% or more or the like, and is preferably 38.1% or more. The upper limit of the mass ratio of $\text{RebD}+\text{RebM}$ to total steviol glycoside is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 85%, 75%, 65% or 55%. As shown in Examples, the genetic features A to D are highly related to this embodiment.

(62) TSG is a generic name for measurable steviol glycosides and includes neither an unknown steviol glycoside nor a steviol glycoside present at a level less than the detection limit. Preferably, the total steviol glycoside is any combination of two or more members selected from the group consisting of RebA, RebB, RebD, RebE, RebF, RebI, RebJ, RebK, RebM, RebN, RebO, RebQ, RebR, dulcoside A, rubusoside, steviolmonoside, steviolbioside and stevioside. In a certain embodiment, the total steviol glycoside may consist of, for example, RebA, RebB, RebM, RebD, RebF, RebM and stevioside. In another embodiment, the total steviol glycoside may consist of RebA, RebB, RebM, RebD, RebF, RebM, RebN, RebO and stevioside. In a specific embodiment, the total steviol glycoside consists of RebA, RebB, RebC, RebD, RebF, RebM, RebN and RebO.

(63) In one embodiment, the plant of the present invention comprises 0.2% or more of RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf. This means that, for example, the mass of RebM contained in a dried leaf having a predetermined mass (e.g., 50 mg) is 0.2% by mass or more (e.g., 0.1 mg or more). In this embodiment, the total ratio of RebD and RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf is not limited and may be, for example, 0.20% or more, 0.25% or more, 0.30% or more, 0.35% or more, 0.40% or more, 0.45% or more, 0.50% or more, 0.55% or more, 0.60% or more, 0.65% or more, 0.70% or more, 0.75% or more, 0.80% or more, 0.85% or more, 0.90% or more, 0.95% or more, 1.00% or more, 1.05% or more, 1.10% or more, 1.15% or more, 1.20% or more, 1.25% or more, 1.30% or more, 1.35% or more, 1.40% or more, 1.45% or more or the like, and is preferably 0.4% or more. The upper limit of the ratio of RebM per unit mass of a dried leaf is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 15%, 10% or 5%. As shown in Examples, the genetic feature B is highly related to this embodiment.

(64) In one embodiment, in the plant of the present invention, the mass ratio of RebM to total steviol glycoside is 2% or more. This means that, for example, when the mass of RebM contained in a leaf (e.g., a dried leaf or a fresh leaf) is indicated by $\text{RebM}/\text{TSG} \%$ as the ratio to the total mass

of steviol glycosides obtained from the leaf, the value of RebM/TSG is 2% or more. In this embodiment, the value of RebM/TSG is not limited and may be, for example, 2% or more, 2.5% or more, 3% or more, 3.5% or more, 4% or more, 4.5% or more, 5% or more, 5.5% or more, 6% or more, 6.5% or more, 7% or more, 7.5% or more, 8% or more, 8.5% or more, 9% or more, 9.5% or more, 10% or more, 10.5% or more, 11% or more, 12% or more, 13% or more, 14% or more, 15% or more, 16% or more, 17% or more, 18% or more, 19% or more, 20% or more or the like, and is preferably 3.5% or more. The upper limit of the mass ratio of RebM to total steviol glycoside is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 50%, 45%, 40% or 35%. As shown in Examples, the genetic feature B is highly related to this embodiment.

(65) In one embodiment, the plant of the present invention, when the amount (g) of rebaudioside M contained per 100 g of a leaf (e.g., a dried leaf or a fresh leaf) of the wild type *Stevia* plant is defined as 100%, comprises rebaudioside M at higher content by 300% or more, 400% or more, 500% or more, 600% or more, 700% or more, 800% or more, 900% or more, 1100% or more, 1200% or more, 1300% or more, 1400% or more, 1500% or more, 1600% or more, 1700% or more, 1800% or more, 1900% or more, 2000% or more, 2100% or more, 2200% or more, 2300% or more, 2400% or more, 2500% or more, 2600% or more, 2700% or more, 2800% or more, 2900% or more, 3000% or more as compared with the wild type *Stevia* species. As shown in Examples, the genetic feature B is highly related to this embodiment.

(66) In one embodiment, the plant of the present invention comprises 1% or more of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf. This means that, for example, the mass of RebD contained in a dried leaf having a predetermined mass (e.g., 50 mg) is 1% by mass or more (e.g., 0.5 mg or more). In this embodiment, the ratio of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf is not limited and may be, for example, 1.00% or more, 1.05% or more, 1.10% or more, 1.15% or more, 1.20% or more, 1.25% or more, 1.30% or more, 1.35% or more, 1.40% or more, 1.45% or more, 1.50% or more, 1.55% or more, 1.60% or more, 1.65% or more, 1.70% or more, 1.75% or more, 1.80% or more, 1.85% or more, 1.90% or more, 1.95% or more, 2.00% or more, 2.05% or more, 2.10% or more, 2.15% or more, 2.20% or more, 2.25% or more, 2.30% or more, 2.35% or more, 2.40% or more, 2.45% or more, 2.50% or more, 2.55% or more, 2.60% or more, 2.65% or more, 2.70% or more, 2.75% or more, 2.80% or more, 2.85% or more, 2.90% or more, 2.95% or more, 3.00% or more, 3.05% or more, 3.10% or more, 3.15% or more, 3.20% or more, 3.25% or more, 3.30% or more, 3.35% or more, 3.40% or more, 3.45% or more, 3.50% or more, 3.55% or more, or 3.57% or more or the like, and is preferably 0.4% or more. The upper limit of the ratio of RebD per unit mass of a dried leaf is not particularly limited and may be, for example, 15%, 10% or 5%. As shown in Examples, the genetic feature B is highly related to this embodiment.

(67) In one embodiment, in the plant of the present invention, when the content of RebM and RebD in a leaf (e.g., a dried leaf or a fresh leaf) is indicated by RebM/RebD ratio, the lower limit of the value of RebM/RebD is 0.2 or more, 0.3 or more, 0.4 or more, 0.5 or more, 0.6 or more, 0.8 or more, 1.0 or more. On the other hand, the upper limit of the value of RebM/RebD is 0.3 or less, 0.4 or less, 0.5 or less, 0.6 or less, 0.8 or less, 1.0 or less, 1.1 or less, 1.2 or less. The combination of the lower limit and the upper limit is not particularly limited as long as the upper limit value is larger than the lower limit value in the combination. The ratio is preferably 0.2 or more and 1.2 or less, or 0.6 or more and 1.1 or less. As shown in Examples, the genetic feature B is highly related to this embodiment.

(68) In one embodiment, in the plant of the present invention, when the content of RebM and RebD in a leaf (e.g., a dried leaf or a fresh leaf) is indicated by (RebD+RebM)/TSG % as the ratio to the total amount of steviol glycosides, the lower limit of the value of (RebD+RebM)/TSG is 14% or more, 16% or more, 18% or more, 20% or more, 22% or more, 24% or more, 26% or more, 28% or more, 30% or more, 32% or more, 34% or more, 36% or more, 38% or more. On the other hand, the upper limit of the value of (RebD+RebM)/TSG is 18% or less, 20% or less, 22% or less, 24% or less, 26% or less, 28% or less, 30% or less, 32% or less, 34% or less, 36% or less, 38% or less,

40% or less. The combination of the lower limit and the upper limit is not particularly limited as long as the upper limit value is larger than the lower limit value in the combination. The ratio is preferably 14% or more and 40% or less, or 16% or more and 40% or less. As shown in Examples, the genetic feature B is highly related to this embodiment.

(69) RebD and RebM can be extracted in the state of a liquid extract by reacting a fresh leaf or a dried leaf of the plant of the present invention with a suitable solvent (an aqueous solvent such as water or an organic solvent such as an alcohol, ether or acetone). For the extraction conditions, etc., see a method described in Ohta et al., J. Appl. Glycosci., Vol. 57, No. 3, 199-209 (2010) or WO2010/038911, or a method described in Examples mentioned later.

(70) RebD can be further purified from the liquid extract thus obtained by use of a method known in the art such as a gradient of ethyl acetate or any of other organic solvents:water, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas chromatography, time-of-flight mass spectrometry (TOF-MS), or ultra (high) performance liquid chromatography (UPLC).

(71) The contents of RebD or RebM can be measured by a method described in Ohta et al. (supra) or WO2010/038911, or a method described in Examples mentioned later. Specifically, a fresh leaf can be sampled from the *Stevia* plant of the present invention, followed by measurement by LC/MS-MS.

(72) The plant of the present invention may include not only the whole plant but a plant organ (e.g., a leaf, a petal, a stem, a root, and a seed), a plant tissue (e.g., epidermis, phloem, soft tissue, xylem, vascular bundle, palisade tissue, and spongy tissue), various forms of plant cells (e.g., suspended cultured cells), a protoplast, a leaf section, a callus, and the like. The leaf may be the dried leaf mentioned above.

(73) The plant of the present invention may also include a tissue culture or a cultured plant cell. This is because the plant can be regenerated by culturing such a tissue culture or a cultured plant cell. Examples of the tissue culture or the cultured plant cell of the plant of the present invention include, but are not limited to, embryos, meristem cells, pollens, leaves, roots, root apices, petals, protoplasts, leaf sections and calluses.

(74) 2. Method of Producing Plant of Present Invention

(75) In an alternative aspect, the present invention provides a method of producing a *Stevia* plant having a lower ability to form pollens than that of the wild type, the method comprising a step of crossing the *Stevia* plant of the present invention with a second *Stevia* plant (hereinafter, may be referred to as the “production method of the present invention”).

(76) The “*Stevia* plant having a lower ability to form pollens than that of the wild type” produced by the method has the same phenotype and genetic properties as those of the plant of the present invention.

(77) The ability to form pollens, the ranges of the contents of RebD and RebM, etc. in the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention are as described above about the plant of the present invention.

(78) In one embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature X of the present invention. In one embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature A of the present invention. In another embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature B of the present invention. In an alternative embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In a preferable embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature X and the genetic feature A of the present invention. In another preferable embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature X and the genetic feature B of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature X and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In an alternative preferable

embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature X, the genetic feature A, and the genetic feature B of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature X, the genetic feature A, and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has the genetic feature X, the genetic feature B, and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In a more preferable aspect, the plant obtained by the production method of the present invention has all of the genetic features X, A, B and C or D of the present invention.

(79) In the production method of the present invention, “hybridizing” means that the plant of the present invention (first generation (S1)) is crossed with a second plant (S1) to obtain a progeny plant thereof (plant produced by the production method of the present invention (second generation (S2))). The hybridizing method is preferably backcross. The “backcross” is an approach of further crossing a progeny plant (S2) generated between the plant of the present invention and the second plant, with the plant of the present invention (i.e., a plant having the genetic feature(s) of the present invention) (S1) to produce a plant having the genetic feature(s) of the present invention. When the second plant (S1) for use in the production method of the present invention has the same phenotype and genetic properties as those of the plant of the present invention, the crossing is substantially backcross.

(80) Alternatively, the plant of the present invention can also be produced by selfing. The selfing can be performed by the self-pollination of the stamen pollen of the plant of the present invention with the pistil of the plant of the present invention.

(81) Since the plant produced by the production method of the present invention has the same phenotype and genetic properties as those of the plant of the present invention, the plant produced by the production method of the present invention can be further crossed with a third *Stevia* plant to produce a *Stevia* plant having a phenotype equivalent to that of the plant of the present invention.

(82) In an alternative embodiment, the plant of the present invention may be produced by regenerating a plant by the culture of the tissue culture or the cultured plant cell mentioned above. The culture conditions are the same as those for culturing a tissue culture or a cultured plant cell of the wild type *Stevia* plant and are known in the art (Protocols for In Vitro cultures and secondary metabolite analysis of aromatic and medicinal plants, Method in molecular biology, vo. 1391, pp 113-123).

(83) In a further alternative embodiment, the plant of the present invention may be produced by introducing the variation of the present invention to the genome of a *Stevia* plant. The introduction of the variation may be performed by a genetic modification approach or may be performed by a non-genetic modification approach. Examples of the “non-genetic modification approach” include a method of inducing a variation in the gene of a host cell (or a host plant) without transfection with a foreign gene. Examples of such a method include a method of allowing a mutagen to act on a plant cell. Examples of such a mutagen include ethylmethanesulfonic acid (EMS) and sodium azide. For example, the ethylmethanesulfonic acid (EMS) can be used at a concentration such as 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.7%, 0.8%, 0.9% or 1.0% to treat a plant cell. The treatment time is 1 to 48 hours, 2 to 36 hours, 3 to 30 hours, 4 to 28 hours, 5 to 26 hours, 6 to 24 hours. The procedures themselves of the treatment are known in the art and can be performed by dipping a water-absorbed seed obtained through a water absorption process in a treatment solution containing the mutagen at the concentration described above for the treatment time described above.

(84) An alternative example of the non-genetic modification approach can be a method of irradiating a plant cell with radiation or light beam such as X ray, γ ray, or ultraviolet ray. In this case, a cell irradiated using an appropriate dose (ultraviolet lamp intensity, distance, and time) of ultraviolet ray is cultured in a selective medium or the like, and then, a cell, a callus, or a plant having the trait of interest can be selected. In this operation, the irradiation intensity is 0.01 to 100 Gr, 0.03 to 75 Gr, 0.05 to 50 Gr, 0.07 to 25 Gr, 0.09 to 20 Gr, 0.1 to 15 Gr, 0.1 to 10 Gr, 0.5 to 10

Gr, 1 to 10 Gr. The irradiation distance is 1 cm to 200 m, 5 cm to 100 m, 7 cm to 75 m, 9 cm to 50 m, 10 cm to 30 m, 10 cm to 20 m, 10 cm to 10 m. The irradiation time is 1 minute to 2 years, 2 minutes to 1 year, 3 minutes to 0.5 years, 4 minutes to 1 month, 5 minutes to 2 weeks, or 10 minutes to 1 week. The irradiation intensity, distance and time differ depending on the type of radiation or the state of the subject to be irradiated (cell, callus, or plant) and can be appropriately adjusted by those skilled in the art.

(85) Approaches such as cell fusion, another culture (haploid induction), and remote crossing (haploid induction) are also known in the art.

(86) In general, plant cells may involve a mutation during culture. Therefore, it is preferred to regenerate a plant individual, for more stably maintaining the trait.

(87) The scope of the present invention does not exclude a plant obtained by the ex-post facto genetic recombination (e.g., genome editing) with the plant of the present invention as a host (e.g., a plant further provided with another trait by genetic recombination with the plant of the present invention as a host).

(88) A plant having a plurality of different genetic features of the present invention may be produced by crossing plants differing from each other in the genetic feature of the present invention. For example, a plant having the genetic features X and A of the present invention can be obtained by crossing a plant having the genetic feature X of the present invention with a plant having the genetic feature A of the present invention. A plant having the genetic features X and B of the present invention, a plant having the genetic features X and C or D of the present invention, a plant having the genetic features A and B of the present invention, a plant having the genetic features A and C or D of the present invention, a plant having the genetic features B and C or D of the present invention, or the like can be obtained by similar crossing. Also, a plant having the genetic features X, A and B of the present invention can be obtained, for example, by crossing a plant having the genetic features X and A of the present invention with a plant having the genetic feature B of the present invention, by crossing a plant having the genetic features X and B of the present invention with a plant having the genetic feature A of the present invention, or by crossing a plant having the genetic feature X of the present invention with a plant having the genetic features A and B of the present invention. A plant having the genetic features X, B and C or D of the present invention, a plant having the genetic features A, B and C or D of the present invention, or the like can be obtained by similar crossing. The crossing is preferably performed over two or more generations. For heterozygous genetic features or the like, a plant having the desired combination of the genetic features may be obtained in one generation.

(89) 3. Method of Screening for Plant of Present Invention

(90) The plant of the present invention or the plant having the same phenotype and genetic properties as those of the plant of the present invention can be screened for by detecting the genetic feature(s) of the present invention from a tissue of this plant. In this context, “screening” means that the plant of the present invention is discriminated from the other plants to select the plant of the present invention.

(91) Thus, in an alternative aspect, the present invention provides a method of screening for a *Stevia* plant having a low ability to form pollens, comprising a step of detecting the presence and/or the absence of at least one of the genetic features X, A, B, C and D of the present invention from the genome of a test plant (hereinafter, may be referred to as the “screening method of the present invention”).

(92) In one embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature X of the present invention. In another embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature A of the present invention. In an alternative embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature B of the present invention. In an alternative embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature C of the present invention. In an alternative embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature D of the present invention. In a preferable

embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature X and the genetic feature A of the present invention. In another preferable embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature X and the genetic feature B of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature X and the genetic feature C of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature X, the genetic feature A, and the genetic feature B of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature X, the genetic feature A, and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In an alternative preferable embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is the genetic feature X, the genetic feature B, and the genetic feature C or D of the present invention. In a more preferable embodiment, the genetic feature(s) to be detected is all of the genetic features X, A, B and C or D of the present invention.

(93) The screening method of the present invention may further comprise a step of selecting from among the test plants a plant in which the presence of at least one genetic feature of the above is detected.

(94) The presence of the genetic feature(s) of the present invention can be determined by detecting the presence of an allele selected from the group consisting of: (X-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 160, 161 or 162); (X-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 163, 164 or 165); (X-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 166, 167 or 168); (A) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 69); (B-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70); (B-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71); (B-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72); (B-4) an allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 73); and (C) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74); and/or by detecting the absence of an allele selected from the group consisting of: (x-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 185, 186 or 187); (x-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 188, 189 or 190); (x-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 191, 192 or 193); (a) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1); (b-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2); (b-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is C (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3); (b-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is G (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4); (b-4) an allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is not deleted (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5); and (c) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is C (e.g., an allele

comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6).

(95) The absence of the genetic feature(s) of the present invention can be determined by detecting the absence of an allele selected from the group consisting of: (X-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 160, 161 or 162); (X-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 163, 164 or 165); (X-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 166, 167 or 168); (A) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 69); (B-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70); (B-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71); (B-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72); (B-4) an allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 73); and (C) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74); and/or by detecting the presence of an allele selected from the group consisting of: (x-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 185, 186 or 187); (x-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 188, 189 or 190); (x-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 191, 192 or 193); (a) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is T (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1); (b-1) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is A (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2); (b-2) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is C (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3); (b-3) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is G (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4); (b-4) an allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is not deleted (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5); and (c) an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is C (e.g., an allele comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6).

(96) Specific examples of methods of detecting the genetic features of the present invention include, but not limited to, PCR method, TaqMan PCR method, sequencing method, microarray method, Invader method, TILLING method, RAD method, RFLP method, PCR-SSCP method, AFLP method, SSLP method, CAPS method, dCAPS method, ASO method, ARMS method, DGGE method, CCM method, DOL method, MALDI-TOF/MS method, TDI method, padlock probe method, molecular beacon method, DASH method, UCAN method, ECA method, PINPOINT method, PROBE method, VSET method, Survivor assay, Sniper assay, Luminex assay, GOOD method, LCx method, SNaPshot method, Mass ARRAY method, pyrosequencing method, SNP-IT method, melting curve analysis method, etc.

(97) In the case of PCR method, it is preferable to generate a primer such that the 3' end portion has a sequence complementary to the polymorphic site of the present invention. By using a primer designed in this way, the polymerase extension reaction proceeds because the primer hybridizes completely to the template if the template sample has the polymorphism, whereas if the template

does not have the variation of the present invention, the extension reaction does not occur because the nucleotide at the 3' end of the primer mismatches the template. Therefore, PCR amplification is performed using such a primer, and the amplification product is analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis or the like, and if an amplification product of a predetermined size can be confirmed, the template as the sample has a variation, and if the amplification product is not present, it can be judged that the template does not have a variation.

(98) Alternatively, the genetic feature(s) of the present invention can be detected by designing the primer sequence so that the polymorphism of the present invention and the primer sequence do not overlap and the genetic variation of the present invention can be PCR amplified, and by sequencing the nucleotide sequence of the amplified nucleotide fragment.

(99) For PCR and agarose gel electrophoresis see Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual" 2nd Edition (1989), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

(100) TaqMan PCR method uses fluorescently labeled allele-specific oligos and Taq DNA polymerases (Livak, K. J. Genet. Anal. 14, 143 (1999); Morris T. et al., J. Clin. Microbiol. 34, 2933 (1996)).

(101) The sequencing method is a method of analyzing the presence or absence of a variation by amplifying a region containing the variation by PCR and sequencing the DNA sequence using a Dye Terminator or the like (Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis (supra)).

(102) A DNA microarray is one in which one end of a nucleotide probe is immobilized in an array on a support, and includes a DNA chip, a Gene chip, a microchip, a bead array, and the like. By using a probe containing a sequence complementary to the polymorphism of the present invention, the presence or absence of the polymorphism of the present invention can be comprehensively detected. DNA microarray assays such as DNA chips include GeneChip assays (see Affymetrix; U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,045,996; 5,925,525; and 5,858,659). The GeneChip technique utilizes a miniaturized, high density microarray of oligonucleotide probes affixed to a chip.

(103) The invader method combines the hybridization of two reporter probes specific for each allele of a polymorphism such as SNPs and one invader probe to template DNA and the cleavage of DNA by Cleavase enzyme with a special endonuclease activity which cleaves a DNA by recognizing its structure (see, e.g., Livak, K. J. Biomol. Eng. 14, 143-149 (1999); Morris T. et al., J. Clin. Microbiol. 34, 2933 (1996); Lyamichev, V. et al., Science, 260, 778-783 (1993)).

(104) TILLING (Targeting Induced Local Lesions IN Genomes) method is a method in which mutational mismatches in the genomes of a mutagenized mutant population are screened by PCR-amplification and CEL I nuclease-treatment.

(105) In one embodiment, the genetic feature X-1 of the present invention can be detected, without limitations, by CAPS method using a primer set that can amplify a region comprising a sequence shown in any of SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 162, and a restriction enzyme that cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 162 but does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 185 to 187 (e.g., AluI), or a restriction enzyme that does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 162 but cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 185 to 187. Non-

limiting examples of the primer set include the following. Forward primer:

ACGGTTTACATCTCTCAGTCATCTC (SEQ ID NO: 169) Reverse primer:

GCCACGTCATTATAATCATCCACAA (SEQ ID NO: 170)

(106) In one embodiment, the genetic feature X-2 of the present invention can be detected, without limitations, by CAPS method using a primer set that can amplify a region comprising a sequence shown in any of SEQ ID NOs: 163 to 165, and a restriction enzyme (e.g., Tsp45I) that cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 163 to 165 but does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 188 to 190 or a restriction enzyme that does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 163 to 165 but cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 188 to 190. Non-limiting examples of the primer set include the following. Forward primer: ACGGTTTACATCTCTCAGTCATCTC (SEQ ID NO: 169) Reverse primer: GTCGAGCTTACAAAACCATTACCA (SEQ ID NO: 175)

(107) In one embodiment, the genetic feature X-3 of the present invention can be detected, without limitations, by dCAPS method using the following primer set and a restriction enzyme.

(108) Primer Set:

(109) A primer set comprising a forward primer comprising a sequence (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 169) of any consecutive 15 bases or more which is positioned upstream of position 257 of SEQ ID NO: 181 or 184, and a reverse primer comprising a sequence of any consecutive 15 to 29 bases long from the 3' end of a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 194 to 201. The sequences of the primers can be optimized within a range that satisfies the conditions described above. For the optimization of primer design, see, for example, Sambrook and Russell, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual" 3rd Edition (2001), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Each of the primers may be 15 to 50 base long, 18 to 48 base long, 20 to 45 base long, 30 to 65 base long, or the like.

(110) Restriction Enzyme:

(111) A restriction enzyme appropriate for each of SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 194 to 201 is shown below.

(112) TABLE-US-00001

TABLE 1	Restriction enzyme appropriate for sequence contained in reverse primer	Sequence contained in reverse primer	Restriction enzyme
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGGGCC	(SEQ ID NO: 180)	NlaIII	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGCGCG	(SEQ ID NO: 194)	BsrDI	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGGGCC	(SEQ ID NO: 195)	MslI	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGCGGC	(SEQ ID NO: 196)	BspHI	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGGGCG	(SEQ ID NO: 197)	ClaI	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGCCGCT	(SEQ ID NO: 198)	CviRI	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGTGCA	(SEQ ID NO: 199)	SwaI	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGAGCT	(SEQ ID NO: 200)	VspI	
AAAGTCTCTTGTGTTGAAATTCTGGAGAC	(SEQ ID NO: 201)	HinfIII	

(113) In a specific embodiment, the genetic feature X-3 of the present invention can be detected by dCAPS method using the following primer set and restriction enzyme.

(114) TABLE-US-00002

TABLE 2	Combination of primer set and restriction enzyme																									
Sequence of forward primer	Sequence of reverse primer	enzyme	SEQ ID NO: 169	SEQ ID NO: 180	SEQ ID NO: 194	SEQ ID NO: 195	SEQ ID NO: 196	SEQ ID NO: 197	SEQ ID NO: 198	SEQ ID NO: 199	SEQ ID NO: 200	SEQ ID NO: 201														
180	NlaIII	169	169	194	BsrDI	169	195	MslI	169	196	BspHI	169	197	ClaI	169	198	CviRI	169	199	SwaI	169	200	VspI	169	201	HinfIII

(115) In one embodiment, the genetic feature A of the present invention can be detected, without limitations, by CAPS method using a primer set that can amplify a region comprising a sequence shown in any of SEQ ID NOs: 19 to 21, and a restriction enzyme that cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 19 to 21 but does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 75 to 77 or a restriction enzyme (e.g., Hpy188I) that does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 19 to 21 but cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 75 to 77. Non-limiting examples of the primer set include the following.

(116) TABLE-US-00003 (SEQ ID NO: 37) Forward primer:

ATGTTTGGGAATAGCTCTGTTGTT (SEQ ID NO: 38) Reverse primer:

AGAACTTTGTTCTTGAACCTCTTG

(117) In one embodiment, the genetic feature B of the present invention can be detected, without limitations, by dCAPS method or the like using the following primer set and a restriction enzyme.

(B-1) a primer set comprising a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 45 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 46; (B-2) a primer set comprising a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 50 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 51; (B-3) a primer set comprising a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:

55 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 56; and (B-4) a primer set comprising a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 60 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61.

(118) However, the primer set is not limited to those having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 45, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 60 or 61. For example, the forward primer can have in its 3' end a sequence from the 3' end of SEQ ID NO: 45, 50, 55 or 60 to 15 bases upstream thereof (see the table below), and the reverse primer can have in its 3' end a sequence from the 3' end of SEQ ID NO: 46, 51, 56 or 61 to 15 bases upstream thereof (see the table below). Such a primer may be 15 to 50 bases long or 20 to 45 bases long.

(119) TABLE-US-00004 TABLE 3 Example of primer set

Forward primer	Reverse primer
Genetic feature (sequence from the 3' end to 15 bases (primer set name) upstream thereof)	(sequence from the 3' end to 15 bases (primer set name) upstream thereof)
B-1 5'-CAAACAACCGGGTAC-3'	5'-AGACATTGGCAACTC-3' (B-1')
(SEQ ID NO: 78)	(SEQ ID NO: 79)
B-2 5'-ATTTATTGTATCTAG-3'	5'-GTACACATGCTACAC-3' (B-2')
(SEQ ID NO: 80)	(SEQ ID NO: 81)
B-3 5'-ACGAAACCCGCTTAA-3'	5'-TAATCCTTGAATTAG-3' (B-3')
(SEQ ID NO: 82)	(SEQ ID NO: 83)
B-4 5'-ACACGTATACTAATC-3'	5'-CATGGTATGTACAAC-3' (B-4')
(SEQ ID NO: 84)	(SEQ ID NO: 85)

(120) The primer set is not limited to those having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 45, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 60 or 61. For example, the forward primer can have or comprise a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 45, 50, 55 or 60, and the reverse primer can have or comprise a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 46, 51, 56 or 61. (B-1'') A primer set comprising a forward primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 45 and a reverse primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 46; (B-2'') a primer set comprising a forward primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 50 and a reverse primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 51; (B-3'') a primer set comprising a forward primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 55 and a reverse primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 56; or (B-4'') a primer set comprising a forward primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 60 and a reverse primer having or comprising a sequence of any 15 or more consecutive bases in SEQ ID NO: 61.

(121) Such a primer may be 15 to 50 bases long, 20 to 45 bases long, or 30 to 65 bases long as long as the arbitrary sequence of 15 or more consecutive bases is present at the 3' end.

(122) Examples of the restriction enzymes to be combined with the above primers include the following.

(123) TABLE-US-00005 TABLE 4 Restriction enzymes to be combined with primers

Primer	Restriction enzyme
(B-1), (B-1'), (B-1'')	KpnI
(B-2), (B-2'), (B-2'')	XbaI
(B-3), (B-3'), (B-3'')	AflII

(124) In one embodiment, the genetic feature C or D of the present invention can be detected by dCAPS method using the following primer set and a restriction enzyme.

(125) Primer Set:

(126) A primer set comprising a forward primer comprising a sequence which is positioned at the 3' end and selected from SEQ ID NOs: 86 to 109, and 150, and an optional sequence which is added to the 5' end of the sequence and is of any consecutive upstream bases following position 28 of SEQ ID NO: 6 (e.g., a consecutive sequence of any length), and a reverse primer comprising a sequence (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 65 or 110) complementary to a sequence of any consecutive 20 bases or more which is positioned downstream of position 50 of SEQ ID NO: 6. The sequences of the primers can be optimized within a range that satisfies the conditions described above. For the optimization of primer design, see, for example, Sambrook and Russell (supra). Each of the primers

may be 15 to 50 base long, 18 to 48 base long, 20 to 45 base long, 30 to 65 base long, or the like.

(127) Restriction Enzyme:

(128) A restriction enzyme appropriate for each of SEQ ID NOs: 86 to 109, and 150 is shown below. In the sequences described below, “R” represents A or G, and “Y” represents C or T.

(129) TABLE-US-00006 TABLE 5 Restriction enzyme appropriate for sequence contained in forward primer Sequence contained in forward primer Restriction enzyme TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCCTT (SEQ ID NO: 86) DdeI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCACT (SEQ ID NO: 87) MaeI/SpeI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTTA (SEQ ID NO: 88) AflII/MseI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTTG (SEQ ID NO: 89) Bce83I

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCCTC (SEQ ID NO: 90) BseMII

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCACG (SEQ ID NO: 91) BsiI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGTCATG (SEQ ID NO: 92) BspHI/Hpy178III

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTRT (SEQ ID NO: 93) SfeI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTTR (SEQ ID NO: 94) SmlI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCAGC (SEQ ID NO: 95) EcoP15I

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCYCG (SEQ ID NO: 96) Aval

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGTGATC (SEQ ID NO: 97) Bell

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGGAGG (SEQ ID NO: 98) BseRI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTGC (SEQ ID NO: 99) CviRI/PstI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGAACC (SEQ ID NO: 100) DrdII

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTGA (SEQ ID NO: 101) Eco57I

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTGG (SEQ ID NO: 102) GsuI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGGGTG (SEQ ID NO: 103) HphI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGTCTG (SEQ ID NO: 104) Hpy188I

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGGAAG (SEQ ID NO: 105) MboII

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGTCGT (SEQ ID NO: 106) Pfl1108I

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGTTATA (SEQ ID NO: 107) PsiI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCTCG (SEQ ID NO: 108) TaqI/XhoI

TTCAGGCGATAAAAAGGCGTT (SEQ ID NO: 109) StySKI

TTCAGGTAATAAAAAGGCATT (SEQ ID NO: 192) SpeI

(130) In a specific embodiment, the genetic feature C or D of the present invention can be detected by dCAPS method using the following primer set and restriction enzyme.

(131) TABLE-US-00007 TABLE 6 Combination of primer set and restriction enzyme Sequence of forward Sequence of reverse Restriction primer primer enzyme SEQ ID NO: 64 SEQ ID NO: 65 SpeI SEQ ID NO: 111 SEQ ID NO: 65 DdeI SEQ ID NO: 112 SEQ ID NO: 65 MaeI/SpeI SEQ ID NO: 113 SEQ ID NO: 65 AflII/MseI SEQ ID NO: 114 SEQ ID NO: 65 Bce83I SEQ ID NO: 115 SEQ ID NO: 65 BseMII SEQ ID NO: 116 SEQ ID NO: 65 BsiI SEQ ID NO: 117 SEQ ID NO: 65 BspHI/Hpy178III SEQ ID NO: 118 SEQ ID NO: 65 SfeI SEQ ID NO: 119 SEQ ID NO: 65 SmlI SEQ ID NO: 120 SEQ ID NO: 65 EcoP15I SEQ ID NO: 121 SEQ ID NO: 65 Aval SEQ ID NO: 122 SEQ ID NO: 65 Bell SEQ ID NO: 123 SEQ ID NO: 65 BseRI SEQ ID NO: 124 SEQ ID NO: 65 CviRI/PstI SEQ ID NO: 125 SEQ ID NO: 65 DrdII SEQ ID NO: 126 SEQ ID NO: 65 Eco57I SEQ ID NO: 127 SEQ ID NO: 65 GsuI SEQ ID NO: 128 SEQ ID NO: 65 HphI SEQ ID NO: 129 SEQ ID NO: 65 Hpy188I SEQ ID NO: 130 SEQ ID NO: 65 MboII SEQ ID NO: 131 SEQ ID NO: 65 Pfl1108I SEQ ID NO: 132 SEQ ID NO: 65 PsiI SEQ ID NO: 133 SEQ ID NO: 65 TaqI/XhoI SEQ ID NO: 134 SEQ ID NO: 65 StySKI

(132) The screening methods of the present invention may further comprise a step of evaluating an ability to form pollens in the test *Stevia* plant tissue for which the genetic features of the present invention have been detected. The evaluation of the ability to form pollens is as described in the section relating to the plant of the present invention. In this embodiment, the screening method of

the present invention may be applied to daughter plants obtained by selecting individuals having a lower ability to form pollens from among the test *Stevia* plants in which the genetic feature(s) of the present invention is/are detected, and crossing the selected individuals with another *Stevia* plants. Thus, the screening method of the present invention may comprise one or more of the following steps. (i) Detecting the genetic feature(s) (e.g., the genetic feature X of the present invention) of the present invention from the genome of a test *Stevia* plant; (ii) evaluating the ability to form pollens in the test *Stevia* plant tissue in which the genetic feature(s) has/have been detected; (iii) selecting an individual having a lower ability to form pollens from among the test *Stevia* plants in which the genetic feature(s) of the present invention has/have been detected; (iv) crossing the selected individual having a lower ability to form pollens with another *Stevia* plant; (v) detecting the genetic feature(s) (e.g., the genetic feature X of the present invention) of the present invention from the genome of daughter plants obtained by crossing; (vi) evaluating the ability to form pollens in the tissue of the daughter plants in which the genetic feature(s) has/have been detected; and (vii) selecting individuals having a lower ability to form pollens from among the daughter plants in which the genetic features are detected.

(133) Individuals having a low ability to form pollens of choice may be, for example, up to 50%, up to 40%, up to 30%, up to 20%, up to 10%, up to 5%, up to 4%, up to 3%, up to 2%, or up to 1% of the test *Stevia* plants in which the genetic feature(s) of the present invention has/have been detected, with respect to the low ability to form pollens. Other *Stevia* plants to be crossed may or may not contain the genetic feature(s) of the present invention. In the above embodiment, steps (iv) to (vii) can be repeated a plurality of times. In this way, *Stevia* plants having a lower ability to form pollens can be screened.

(134) In the screening method of the present invention, the test *Stevia* plant may be a natural plant or a non-transgenic plant. Non-transgenic plants are as described in the section relating to the plant of the present invention.

(135) In the screening method of the present invention, the test *Stevia* plant may include a *Stevia* plant subjected to a mutagenesis treatment and a progeny plant thereof. The mutagenesis treatment is as described in the section relating to the plant of the present invention, and includes treatment with a mutagen, treatment with radiation or irradiation with light, and the like.

(136) The present invention also provides the above-mentioned primer set, e.g., the primer set comprising the forward primer of SEQ ID NO: 169 and the reverse primer of SEQ ID NO: 170, the primer set comprising the forward primer of SEQ ID NO: 169 and the reverse primer of SEQ ID NO: 175, the primer set described in Table 2 above, the primer set comprising the forward primer of SEQ ID NO: 37 and the reverse primer of SEQ ID NO: 38, any one or more primer set(s) selected from the group consisting of the primer sets (B-1) to (B-4), (B-1') to (B-4') and (B-1'') to (B-4'') above, and/or the primer set described in Table 6 above. The present invention further provides a primer set capable of amplifying a region having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 151 to 153, 202 to 204, 1 to 6, 69 to 74 by PCR, for example, a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 154 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 155, a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 156 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 157, a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 158 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 159, a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 11 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, a

primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, and a primer set with a forward primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 17 and a reverse primer comprising a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

(137) In addition, the present invention provides a probe capable of detecting the presence and/or absence of the genetic features of the present invention, which may be referred to as the “probe of the present invention” hereinafter. The probe of the present invention may have a structure suitable for various detection methods for the presence and/or absence of the genetic feature(s) of the present invention. For example, the probe of the present invention may comprise a nucleotide sequence complementary to a portion of a genome comprising a variation site of the present invention. Non-limiting examples of such probes include those comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 168, 185 to 193, 19 to 36, 75 to 77, 135 to 149. Of these sequences, SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 168, 19 to 36 are specific for alleles comprising the variation of the present invention, and SEQ ID NOs: 185 to 193, 75 to 77, 135 to 149 are specific for alleles not containing the variation of the present invention. The presence of the genetic feature(s) of the present invention may be detected by detection of an allele comprising the variation(s) of the present invention and/or by non-detection of an allele not comprising the variation(s) of the present invention, and the absence of the genetic feature(s) of the invention by non-detection of an allele comprising the variation(s) of the present invention and/or by detection of an allele not comprising the variation(s) of the present invention. The probes of the present invention preferably have a label. Non-limiting examples of such labels include fluorescent labels, luminescent labels, radioactive labels, dyes, enzymes, quenchers, binding moieties with detectable labels, and the like. In a specific embodiment, the probe of the present invention has a nucleotide sequence complementary to the nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 168, 185 to 193, 19 to 36, 75 to 77, 135 to 149 and a label.

(138) The present invention further provides a kit, for example, a kit for screening, comprising a primer set that can amplify a region comprising a sequence shown in any of SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 162, for example, a primer set comprising the combination of a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 170, and a restriction enzyme (e.g., AluI) that cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 162 but does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 185 to 187 or a restriction enzyme that does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 162 but cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 185 to 187.

(139) The present invention further provides a kit, for example, a kit for screening, comprising a primer set that can amplify a region comprising a sequence shown in any of SEQ ID NOs: 163 to 165, for example, a primer set comprising the combination of a forward primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 175, and a restriction enzyme (e.g., Tsp45I) that cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 163 to 165 but does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 188 to 190 or a restriction enzyme that does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 163 to 165 but cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 188 to 190.

(140) The present invention further provides a kit, for example, a kit for screening, comprising a primer set comprising a forward primer comprising a sequence (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 169) of any consecutive 15 bases or more which is positioned upstream of position 257 of SEQ ID NO: 181, and a reverse primer comprising a sequence of any consecutive 15 to 25 bases long from the 3' end of a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 194 to 201, for example, a primer set described in Table 2, and a restriction enzyme appropriate therefor.

(141) The present invention further provides a kit, for example, a kit for screening, comprising a primer set that can amplify a region comprising a sequence shown in any of SEQ ID NOs: 19 to 21, for example, a primer set comprising the combination of a forward primer comprising the

nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 and a reverse primer comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, and a restriction enzyme that cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 19 to 21 but does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 75 to 77 or a restriction enzyme (e.g., Hpy188I) that does not cleave the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 19 to 21 but cleaves the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 75 to 77.

(142) The present invention further provides a kit, for example, a kit for screening comprising any one or more primer set(s) selected from the group consisting of the primer sets (B-1) to (B-4), (B-1') to (B-4') and (B-1'') to (B-4''), and optionally a restriction enzyme.

(143) In the kit, the restriction enzyme contained in the kit is KpnI in the case of using any one or more primer set(s) selected from the group consisting of the primer sets (B-1), (B-1') and (B-1'').

(144) In the kit, the restriction enzyme contained in the kit is XbaI in the case of using any one or more primer set(s) selected from the group consisting of the primer sets (B-2), (B-2') and (B-2'').

(145) In the kit, the restriction enzyme contained in the kit is AflII in the case of using any one or more primer set(s) selected from the group consisting of the primer sets (B-3), (B-3') and (B-3'').

(146) The present invention further provides a kit, for example, a kit for screening, comprising a primer set comprising a forward primer comprising a sequence which is positioned at the 3' end and selected from SEQ ID NOs: 86 to 109 and 150, and an optional sequence which is added to the 5' end of the sequence and is of any consecutive upstream bases following position 28 of SEQ ID NO: 6 (e.g., a consecutive sequence of any length), and a reverse primer comprising a sequence (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 65 or 110) complementary to a sequence of any consecutive 20 bases or more which is positioned downstream of position 50 of SEQ ID NO: 6, for example, a primer set described in Table 6, and a restriction enzyme appropriate therefor.

(147) In another embodiment of the kit: in case the primer set comprises a forward primer having or comprising a sequence of any consecutive 15 bases or more in SEQ ID NO: 45, the restriction enzyme comprises KpnI; in case the primer set comprises a forward primer having or comprising a sequence of any contiguous 15 bases or more in SEQ ID NO: 50, the restriction enzyme comprises XbaI; and in case the primer set comprises a forward primer having or comprising a sequence of any consecutive 15 bases or more in SEQ ID NO: 55, the restriction enzyme comprises AflII.

(148) The present invention also provides a screening kit comprising a primer set capable of amplifying by PCR a region having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 168, 185 to 193, 1 to 6, 19 to 36, 69 to 77, 135 to 149, and a probe of the present invention.

(149) These primer sets, probes and kits can be used to detect the genetic feature(s) of the present invention, used in the screening methods of the present invention, and the like. These primer sets and kits may also comprise an instruction including an explanation on the detection of genetic feature(s) of the present invention and on the screening method of the present invention, e.g., a written instruction, and media, e.g., a flexible disk, a CD, a DVD, a Blu-ray disk, a memory card, a USB memory, etc., having recorded thereon information regarding the method of use.

(150) 4. Method of Producing Extract Derived from Plant and Product Comprising the Extract

(151) In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of producing a *Stevia* extract, comprising a step of obtaining an extract from the plant of the present invention, or a seed or a leaf (e.g., dried leaf or fresh leaf) of the plant (hereinafter, may be referred to as the "extract production method of the present invention"). The present invention further provides a method of producing a steviol glycoside purified product, comprising a step of purifying a steviol glycoside from an extract obtained by the extract production method of the present invention (hereinafter, may be referred to as the "steviol glycoside purified product production method of the present invention").

(152) Specifically, the present invention provides a method of producing a steviol glycoside purified product, comprising a step of obtaining an extract containing a steviol glycoside from the *Stevia* plant of the present invention, the *Stevia* plant screened for by the screening method of the present invention, or the *Stevia* plant produced by the method of the present invention, and a step of

purifying a steviol glycoside from the obtained extract.

(153) The extract containing a steviol glycoside can be obtained by reacting a fresh leaf or a dried leaf of the plant of the present invention with a suitable solvent (an aqueous solvent such as water or an organic solvent such as an alcohol, ether or acetone). For the extraction conditions, etc., see a method described in Ohta et al. (supra) or WO2010/038911, or a method described in Examples mentioned later.

(154) Individual steviol glycoside can be purified from the extract containing a steviol glycoside by use of a method known in the art such as a gradient of ethyl acetate or any of other organic solvents: water, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), gas chromatography, time-of-flight mass spectrometry (TOF-MS), or ultra (high) performance liquid chromatography (UPLC).

(155) Examples of the steviol glycoside include RebA, RebB, RebC, RebD, RebE, RebF, RebI, RebJ, RebK, RebM, RebN, RebO, RebQ, RebR, dulcoside A, rubusoside, steviolmonoside, steviolbioside, and stevioside. In one embodiment, the steviol glycoside includes RebA, RebB, RebC, RebD, RebE, RebF, RebM, RebN, RebO, stevioside, steviolbioside, rubusoside, dulcoside A or a combination thereof. In a preferable embodiment, the steviol glycoside includes RebD, RebM or a combination thereof.

(156) One form of the extract obtained by the extract production method of the present invention (hereinafter, may be referred to as the “extract of the present invention”) comprises RebD or RebM, or both at higher content as compared with the wild type *Stevia* species.

(157) The extract of the present invention may comprise RebD or RebM, or both at a content higher by 300% or more, 400% or more, 500% or more, 600% or more, 700% or more, 800% or more, 900% or more, 1100% or more, 1200% or more, 1300% or more, 1400% or more, 1500% or more, 1600% or more, 1700% or more, 1800% or more, 1900% or more, 2000% or more, 2100% or more, 2200% or more, 2300% or more, 2400% or more, 2500% or more, 2600% or more, 2700% or more, 2800% or more, 2900% or more, 3000% or more, 3100% or more, 3200% or more, 3300% or more, 3400% or more, 3500% or more, 3600% or more, 3700% or more, 3800% or more, 3900% or more, 4000% or more, 4100% or more, 4200% or more, 4300% or more, 4400% or more, 4500% or more, 4600% or more, 4700% or more, 4800% or more, 4900% or more, 5000% or more as compared with an extract obtained from the wild type *Stevia* species. The extract of the present invention and the extract obtained from the wild type *Stevia* species may be those obtained by the same process.

(158) The extract of the present invention thus obtained and/or the steviol glycoside purified product (e.g., RebD and/or RebM) obtained by the method of producing a steviol glycoside purified product according to the present invention can be mixed with other component(s) to produce a medicament, flavor or food or beverage containing a steviol glycoside. Accordingly, in an alternative aspect, the present invention provides a method of producing a medicament, a flavor or a food or beverage, comprising a step of mixing the extract of the present invention and/or the steviol glycoside purified product obtained by the method of producing a steviol glycoside purified product according to the present invention with other component(s). The present invention further provides a medicament, flavor or food or beverage containing a steviol glycoside, obtained by the production method. In this context, the food or beverage means a drink and a food. Thus, in a certain embodiment, the present invention provides a medicament, flavor, drink or food and also provides a method of producing the medicament, the flavor, the drink or the food.

(159) 5. Nucleotide Sequence Related to Plant of Present Invention

(160) In another aspect, the present invention provides a nucleotide sequence related to the *Stevia* plant of the present invention.

(161) The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature X-1 comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 160 to 162 and 202. The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature X-2 comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 163 to 165 and 203. The nucleotide sequence

related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature X-3 comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 166 to 168 and 204. The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature A comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 19 to 21 and 69. The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature B-1 comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 22 to 24 and 70. The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature B-2 comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 25 to 27 and 71. The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature B-3 comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 28 to 30 and 72. The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature B-4 comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 31 to 33, 62 and 73. The nucleotide sequence related to a *Stevia* plant having the genetic feature C or D comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 34 to 36 and 74.

EXAMPLES

(162) Hereinafter, the present invention will be described with reference to Examples, etc. However, the present invention is not limited by these specific embodiments.

[Example 1] Verification of Relationship Between RebM Content and Genetic Feature B-(1)

(163) Individuals derived from commercially available *Stevia* seeds were subjected to selection based on the development and growth condition, the foliar morphology, the contents of total steviol glycoside (TSG), RebA, RebD, and RebM, etc. to obtain two segregating populations, i.e., individual groups I and II. 62 individuals from the individual group I and 109 individuals from the individual group II were used in verification. Each individual group was divided on the basis of RebM content into 3 groups: 0.2% or more, 0.1% or more to less than 0.2%, and 0% or more to less than 0.1%, and examined for the presence or absence of the genetic feature B-1. Specifically, PCR was performed using the primers given below. A restriction enzyme (KpnI) was added to the PCR product, and enzymatic reaction was performed at 37° C. for treatment with the restriction enzyme. After the restriction enzyme treatment, electrophoresis was performed using a microchip type electrophoresis apparatus LabChip GX Touch HT. The marker was identified on the basis of a band pattern after the electrophoresis.

(164) The primer sequences are as follows.

(165) TABLE-US-00008 (SEQ ID NO: 45) Fw primer: 5'-TAATCATCCAAACCCTAATCTCGCCAAACAACCGG GTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 46)
Rv primer: 5'-GAGGAAGACATTGGCAACTC-3'

(166) When a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 260 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 49) was not formed by the KpnI restriction enzyme treatment of the obtained PCR product (approximately 297 bp long), the test subject was regarded as being positive for B-1. As a result, the group containing 0.2% or more or RebM was preferentially detected with the genetic feature of the present invention. These results demonstrated that the frequency of appearance of positive individuals was statistically significantly different among groups (goodness of fit test by the chi square test; the null hypothesis stated that the frequency distribution was even without the association of the marker test results with the phenotype; for the test results, see the tables below).

(167) TABLE-US-00009 TABLE 7 Results of test on individual group I (62 individuals) Test results RebM content (%) Positive Negative Total 0.2 or more 29 8 37 0.1 or more and less than 0.2 0 20 20 0 or more and less than 0.1 0 5 5 Total 29 33 62 Chi square test result (df = 2) 36.81**

(168) TABLE-US-00010 TABLE 8 Results of test on individual group II (109 individuals) Test results RebM content (%) Positive Negative Total 0.2 or more 18 1 19 0.1 or more and less than 0.2 35 3 38 0 or more and less than 0.1 5 47 52 Total 58 51 109 Chi square test result (df = 2) 75.94**

[Example 2] Verification of Relationship Between RebM Content and Genetic Feature B (2)

(169) As a result of selecting a plant with high RebM content using the genetic feature B,

individuals having a RebM ratio of 2% or more were also able to be selected in segregating populations other than the populations for verification, as shown in the table below, confirming that these genetic markers are capable of serving as practical selection markers. The results of selecting a plant with high RebM content are shown in the table below. In the table, the circle mark represents that the genetic feature B test results were positive.

(170) The genetic feature B-1 was detected in the same way as in Example 1, and the genetic features B-2 to B-4 were detected as follows.

(171) For the detection of the genetic feature B-2, PCR was performed using the primers given below. A restriction enzyme (XbaI) was added to the PCR product, and enzymatic reaction was performed at 37° C. for treatment with the restriction enzyme. After the restriction enzyme treatment, electrophoresis was performed using a microchip type electrophoresis apparatus LabChip GX Touch HT. The marker was identified on the basis of a band pattern after the electrophoresis.

(172) The primer sequences are as follows.

(173) TABLE-US-00011 (SEQ ID NO: 50) Fw primer: 5'-AAGGTTCTTTATTTTAACTTATGTTAATTTATT GTATCTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 51)
Rv primer: 5'-CCTTATGTACACATGCTACAC-3'

(174) When a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 344 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 54) was not formed by the XbaI restriction enzyme treatment of the obtained PCR product (approximately 383 bp long), the test subject was regarded as being positive for the genetic feature B-2.

(175) For the detection of the genetic feature B-3, PCR was performed using the primers given below. A restriction enzyme (AflII) was added to the PCR product, and enzymatic reaction was performed at 37° C. for treatment with the restriction enzyme. After the restriction enzyme treatment, electrophoresis was performed using a microchip type electrophoresis apparatus LabChip GX Touch HT. The marker was identified on the basis of a band pattern after the electrophoresis.

(176) The primer sequences are as follows.

(177) TABLE-US-00012 (SEQ ID NO: 55) Fw primer: 5'-CGATGGTTTTTGCTACATGAAAACCCCTAGAAGAC GAAACCCGCTTAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 56) Rv primer: 5'-ACCAGCAATAATCCTTGAATTAG-3'

(178) When a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 347 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 59) was not formed by the AflII restriction enzyme treatment of the obtained PCR product (approximately 390 bp long), the test subject was regarded as being positive for the genetic feature B-3.

(179) For the detection of the genetic feature B-4, PCR was performed using the primers given below. The PCR product was electrophoresed using a microchip type electrophoresis apparatus LabChip GX Touch HT. The marker was identified on the basis of a band pattern after the electrophoresis.

(180) The primer sequences are as follows.

(181) TABLE-US-00013 (SEQ ID NO: 60) Fw primer: 5'-CGCAAACACGTATACTAATC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 61) Rv primer: 5'-TTTAGCATGGTATGTACAAC-3'

(182) When only a PCR product of approximately 140 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 62) was formed, the test subject was regarded as being positive for B-4.

(183) TABLE-US-00014

TABLE 9	RebA	RebD	RebM	RebA + RebM	TSG Content	Content
Content	Content (%)	(%)	RA/TSG (%)	RD/TSG (%)	RM/TSG (%)	RAM/TSG
S1	18.45	13.23	71.73%	1.77	9.58%	1.46
7.92%	14.69	79.65%	S2	15.10	7.20	47.64%
3.57	23.64%	1.29	8.56%	8.49	56.20%	S3
8.96	5.59	62.37%	1.42	15.85%	1.19	13.31%
6.78	75.68%	S4	9.12	6.07	66.53%	1.09
11.91%	1.11	12.14%	7.18	78.67%	S5	7.40
4.16	56.20%	1.42	19.23%	1.07	14.49%	5.23

70.69% S6 7.27 4.46 61.32% 1.13 15.50% 1.03 14.11% 5.49 75.43% S8 9.53 6.31 66.22% 1.32
13.83% 0.97 10.13% 7.28 76.36% S9 8.77 5.26 59.97% 1.61 18.30% 0.96 11.00% 6.22 70.97%
S12 9.26 5.47 59.06% 1.97 21.30% 0.94 10.10% 6.41 69.16% S13 9.76 6.23 63.82% 1.57 16.09%
0.92 9.45% 7.15 73.27% S14 8.11 5.21 64.25% 1.15 14.20% 0.90 11.13% 6.11 75.38% S15 8.28
5.32 64.24% 1.27 15.32% 0.90 10.89% 6.22 75.13% S16 11.61 6.54 56.35% 2.25 19.42% 0.90
7.75% 7.44 64.10% S17 7.05 4.32 61.28% 1.14 16.16% 0.89 12.66% 5.21 73.94% S18 8.66 5.19
59.91% 1.68 19.34% 0.89 10.27% 6.08 70.18% S19 9.83 5.46 55.57% 2.16 21.96% 0.87 8.88%
6.33 64.44% S21 8.27 5.30 64.08% 1.33 16.11% 0.85 10.30% 6.15 74.38% S22 7.86 3.92 49.84%
2.15 27.30% 0.85 10.79% 4.77 60.63% S23 9.22 6.03 65.43% 1.42 15.41% 0.85 9.19% 6.88
74.62% S25 9.37 6.39 68.22% 1.35 14.36% 0.74 7.93% 7.13 76.15% S26 6.70 3.60 53.75% 1.68
25.08% 0.66 9.78% 4.26 63.54% S27 8.91 3.21 36.02% 2.77 31.11% 0.53 5.96% 3.74 41.98%
S28 18.28 11.97 65.48% 2.52 13.81% 0.46 2.51% 12.43 67.99% S29 15.09 9.78 64.80% 1.84
12.20% 0.35 2.34% 10.13 67.15% S30 13.09 7.83 59.84% 2.16 16.49% 0.31 2.36% 8.14 62.20%
S31 13.66 9.24 67.64% 1.66 12.18% 0.30 2.21% 9.54 69.85% S32 14.04 8.61 61.33% 2.32
16.50% 0.30 2.12% 8.91 63.45% S33 12.66 7.89 62.34% 1.58 12.49% 0.29 2.25% 8.18 64.60%
S34 12.68 7.86 61.98% 1.82 14.31% 0.29 2.25% 8.15 64.22% S35 10.48 6.28 59.95% 1.68
16.06% 0.27 2.57% 6.55 62.52% S36 5.50 1.94 35.25% 1.61 29.18% 0.24 4.39% 2.18 39.64%
S37 6.93 2.06 29.74% 1.66 23.99% 0.21 3.02% 2.27 32.77% S38 7.97 2.65 33.26% 1.72 21.59%
0.19 2.37% 2.84 35.63% S39 11.68 7.57 64.83% 0.10 0.85% 0.04 0.33% 7.61 65.15% S40
13.20 8.94 67.72% 0.09 0.71% 0.04 0.27% 8.97 67.99% S41 11.57 6.90 59.66% 0.11 0.91%
0.03 0.26% 6.93 59.92% S42 10.43 6.04 57.89% 0.11 1.03% 0.03 0.25% 6.06 58.14% S43
11.30 3.48 30.82% 0.08 0.69% 0.01 0.06% 3.49 30.88% RebD + RebM Content RebM/ RebM/
(%) RDM/TSG RebA RebD B-1 B-2 B-3 B-4 S1 3.23 17.51% 0.11 0.83 ○ ○ ○ ○ S2 4.86
32.19% 0.18 0.36 ○ ○ ○ ○ S3 2.61 29.16% 0.21 0.84 ○ ○ ○ ○ S4 2.19 24.05% 0.18 1.02
○ ○ ○ ○ S5 2.50 33.73% 0.26 0.75 ○ ○ ○ ○ S6 2.15 29.61% 0.23 0.91 ○ ○ ○ ○ S8
2.28 23.96% 0.15 0.73 ○ ○ ○ ○ S9 2.57 29.30% 0.18 0.60 S12 2.91 31.40% 0.17 0.47 ○ ○
○ ○ S13 2.49 25.54% 0.15 0.59 ○ ○ ○ ○ S14 2.05 25.33% 0.17 0.78 ○ ○ ○ ○ S15 2.17
26.21% 0.17 0.71 ○ ○ ○ ○ S16 3.15 27.17% 0.14 0.40 ○ ○ ○ ○ S17 2.03 28.82% 0.21
0.78 ○ ○ ○ ○ S18 2.57 29.61% 0.17 0.53 ○ ○ ○ ○ S19 3.03 30.84% 0.16 0.40 ○ ○ ○
○ S21 2.18 26.41% 0.16 0.64 ○ ○ ○ ○ S22 2.99 38.09% 0.22 0.40 ○ ○ ○ ○ S23 2.27
24.61% 0.14 0.60 ○ ○ ○ ○ S25 2.09 22.30% 0.12 0.55 ○ ○ ○ ○ S26 2.33 34.86% 0.18
0.39 ○ ○ ○ ○ S27 3.30 37.07% 0.17 0.19 ○ ○ ○ ○ S28 2.98 16.33% 0.04 0.18 ○ ○ ○
○ S29 2.20 14.55% 0.04 0.19 ○ ○ ○ ○ S30 2.47 18.85% 0.04 0.14 ○ ○ ○ ○ S31 1.97
14.39% 0.03 0.18 ○ ○ ○ ○ S32 2.61 18.62% 0.03 0.13 ○ ○ ○ ○ S33 1.87 14.74% 0.04
0.18 ○ ○ ○ ○ S34 2.10 16.56% 0.04 0.16 ○ ○ ○ ○ S35 1.95 18.64% 0.04 0.16 ○ ○ ○
○ S36 1.85 33.57% 0.12 0.15 ○ ○ ○ ○ S37 1.87 27.01% 0.10 0.13 ○ ○ ○ ○ S38 1.91
23.97% 0.07 0.11 ○ ○ ○ ○ S39 0.14 1.17% 0.01 0.38 S40 0.13 0.98% 0.00 0.38 S41 0.14
1.17% 0.00 0.28 S42 0.13 1.28% 0.00 0.24 S43 0.09 0.75% 0.00 0.09

[Example 3] Verification of Relationship Between *Stevia* Plant with High TSG Content and Genetic Feature C

(184) (1) Isolation of Individual with High Sweet Content (M0 Generation)

(185) Approximately 2000 (based on weight) wild type *Stevia* seeds (commercial variety; introduced in August 2014) were divided into 3 groups, each of which was genetically modified by a treatment with 0.1%, 0.2% or 0.3% ethylmethanesulfonic acid (EMS).

(186) The seeds thus treated with EMS and untreated seeds were seeded in a greenhouse within the Suntory research center to obtain EMS-treated generation (M0 generation) seedlings. No difference in the rate of germination was seen among the treatment concentrations.

(187) An appropriate amount of fresh leaves was sampled from the EMS-treated generation (M0 generation) and untreated individuals, and the concentration of a sweet component was

quantitatively determined by LC/MS-MS (Shimadzu LCMS8050). Specifically, 0.25 g of fresh leaves was dried by freeze drying, and 0.05 g of homogenized dry matter thereof was added into pure water. Extraction by ultrasonic treatment for 20 minutes, and centrifugation and filtration were performed to obtain 0.33 ml of a liquid extract. The concentrations of RebA, RebB, RebC, RebD, RebF, RebM, RebN and RebO were quantitatively determined by LC/MS-MS analysis on this liquid extract in a LCMS8050 ion mode (Shimadzu LCMS8050), and the total sum thereof was regarded as the concentration of the sweet component. Individuals having a sweet component concentration of approximately 20% were used as parent individuals 1 (P1). Also, individuals which were derived from other populations of *Stevia* plants and had a sweet component concentration of 5% in a dried leaf were selected as parent individuals 2 (P2).

(188) (2) Isolation of High Sweet Content Individual (M1 Generation) and Gene Analysis

(189) The first treated generation (M1 generation) seeds were produced by the crossing of the parent individuals 1 (P1) with the parent individuals 2 (P2), and seeded in a greenhouse within the Suntory research center to obtain M1 generation seedlings (segregating population of 1603 individuals). An appropriate amount of fresh leaves was sampled from the M1 generation individuals, and the concentration of a sweet component was quantitatively determined by LC/MS-MS (Shimadzu LCMS8050) in the same way as above. The results are shown in FIG. 1.

(190) Genomic DNA was extracted from fresh leaves of 30 individuals with highest content of the sweet component (high sweet content individuals) and 30 individuals with lowest content of the sweet component (low sweet content individuals), and examined for a variation present only in any one of the individual groups. Among variations detected by the genomic analysis, 306 variations which had a sufficient amount of genomic information (sequence coverage: $\times 5$ or more), had no continuation of variations, and were free from a sequence insertion or deletion were each studied for an individual in which the variation was present. As a result, a variation from C to A (C49A) at position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 1 was found to be present in the high sweet content individuals, but be absent in the low sweet content individuals.

(191) (3) Verification of Relationship Between Variation C49A and Sweet Content

(192) *Stevia* plants heterozygously having the variation C49A were crossed with *Stevia* plants lacking the variation C49A to obtain two segregating populations (segregating population A (443 individuals) and segregating population B (446 individuals)). The presence or absence of the variation C49A in each individual of both the segregating populations, and a sweet content were examined. The dCAPS method was used in the examination of the presence or absence of the variation C49A. Genomic DNA was extracted from each individual, and PCR was performed using the primers given below. A restriction enzyme (SpeI) was added to the PCR product, and enzymatic reaction was performed at 37° C. After the restriction enzyme treatment, electrophoresis was performed using a microchip type electrophoresis apparatus LabChip GX Touch HT (PerkinElmer). The marker was identified on the basis of a band pattern after the electrophoresis.

(193) TABLE-US-00015 (SEQ ID NO: 112) Forward primer: 5'-TTATTTAATGATCCAATGGAGGGGGTGAT TCAGGTAATAAAAGGCACT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 65) Reverse primer: 5'-TGAGGGTTCTCAATTGATTTCGATTGG-3'

(194) When a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 321 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 68) was formed by the SpeI restriction enzyme treatment of the obtained PCR product of approximately 367 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 66 or 67), the test subject was regarded as being positive for the variation C49A.

(195) The quantitative determination of the sweet content was performed in the same way as in (1).

(196) The distribution of sweet contents of variation C49A positive individuals and negative individuals of each segregating population is shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. As is evident from these results, the sweet contents of the variation C49A positive individuals were higher than the average sweet content of each whole segregating population.

(197) The average and median sweet contents of the variation C49A positive individuals and

negative individuals in each segregating population are summarized below.

(198) TABLE-US-00016 TABLE 10 Average and median sweet component concentrations (%) in dried leaves of each segregating population

Average (%)	Median (%)	Segregating population A
Total 12.3	10.4	C49A.sup.+ 17.4
17.3	C49A.sup.- 7.7	7.5
Segregating population B	Total 5.5	3.7
C49A.sup.+ 9.8	10.0	C49A.sup.- 3.3
3.2		

[Example 4] Verification of Relationship Between *Stevia* Plant with High RebD Content and Genetic Features A to C

(199) 1. Production of Test Lines

(200) Male stocks (P1) having a high TSG-content genetic feature were crossed with female stocks (P2) having a high RebM-content genetic feature to produce the first filial generation (S1 generation) seeds. The seeds were seeded in a greenhouse within the Suntory research center to obtain S1 generation seedlings.

(201) The high RebM-content genetic feature has at least one of the following features. B-1: Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 40 of SEQ ID NO: 2 is T. B-2: Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 44 of SEQ ID NO: 3 is T. B-3: Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 48 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is C. B-4: Homozygous for the allele wherein the portion corresponding to positions 55-72 of SEQ ID NO: 5 is deleted.

(202) As shown in Examples 1 and 2, these genetic features are related to the high RebM-content characteristics.

(203) The high TSG-content genetic feature has the following feature.

(204) C: Heterozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 49 of SEQ ID NO: 6 is A.

(205) As shown in Example 3, the genetic feature is related to the high TSG-content characteristics.

(206) Both P1 and P2 are progeny of individuals genetically modified by ethylmethanesulfonic acid (EMS) treatment.

(207) An appropriate amount of fresh leaves was sampled from the P1, P2 and S1 generation individuals, 0.25 g of fresh leaves was dried by freeze drying, and 0.05 g of homogenized dry matter thereof was added into pure water. Extraction by ultrasonic treatment for 20 minutes, and centrifugation and filtration were performed to obtain 0.33 ml of a liquid extract. The concentrations (% by mass with respect to a dried leaf) of RebA, RebB, RebC, RebD, RebF, RebM, RebN and RebO were quantitatively determined by LC/MS-MS analysis on this liquid extract in a LCMS8050 ion mode (Shimadzu LCMS8050), and the total sum thereof was regarded as the concentration of total steviol glycoside (TSG). The results are shown in the table below.

(208) TABLE-US-00017 TABLE 11 Glycoside concentration in crossing parents and S1 generation individuals

RebA	RebD	RebD/	RebM	RebM/	RebD + RebD + TSG	ID (%)	by TSG (%)	by TSG (%)	RebM (%)	RebM/ (%)	by number mass	mass (%)	mass (%)	by mass	TSG (%)	mass (%)
P1	16.9	1.0	2.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	3.1	36	P2	2.8	0.5	12.2	0.4	9.8	0.9	22.0
4.1	S1-1	3.5	3.9	33.9	0.6	5.2	4.5	39.1	11.5	S1-2	4.0	3.6	31.9	0.7	6.2	4.3
38.1	11.3	S1-3	6.1	3.4	27.9	0.8	6.6	4.2	34.4	12.2	S1-4	6.8	2.5	20.5	0.6	4.9
3.1	25.4	12.2	S1-5	6.8	2.4	20.5	0.7	6.0	3.1	26.5	11.7	S1-6	7.2	1.5	13.6	1.0
9.1	2.5	22.7	11	S1-7	9.2	0.8	6.7	0.5	4.2	1.3	10.9	11.9	S1-8	6.2	0.8	5.6
0.1	0.7	0.9	6.3	14.4	S1-9	6.5	0.8	5.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	5.7	15.7			

(209) As shown in the results, high RebD-content individuals having a RebD content exceeding 3.3% by mass based on a dried leaf were obtained (S1-1 to S1-3) by the crossing of P1 with P2.

[Example 5] Detection of Genetic Feature Unique to *Stevia* Plant with High RebD Content

(210) Genomic DNA was extracted from the fresh leaves of each individual tested in Example 4, and examined for the condition retaining the genetic features B-1 and C.

(211) For the detection of the genetic feature B-1, PCR was performed using the primers given below. A restriction enzyme (KpnI) was added to the PCR product, and enzymatic reaction was performed at 37° C. for treatment with the restriction enzyme. After the restriction enzyme

treatment, electrophoresis was performed using a microchip type electrophoresis apparatus LabChip GX Touch HT. The marker was identified on the basis of a band pattern after the electrophoresis.

(212) The primer sequences are as follows. Fw primer: 5'-

TAATCATCCAAACCCTAATCTCGCCAAACAACCGGGTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 45) Rv primer: 5'-GAGGAAGACATTGGCAACTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 46)

(213) When a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 260 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 49) was not formed by the KpnI restriction enzyme treatment of the obtained PCR product (approximately 297 bp long), the test subject was regarded as being positive for the genetic feature B-1.

(214) For the detection of the genetic feature C, PCR was performed using the primers given below. A restriction enzyme (SpeI) was added to the PCR product, and enzymatic reaction was performed at 37° C. for treatment with the restriction enzyme. After the restriction enzyme treatment, electrophoresis was performed using a microchip type electrophoresis apparatus LabChip GX Touch HT (PerkinElmer). The marker was identified on the basis of a band pattern after the electrophoresis. Forward primer: 5'-

TTATTTAATGATCCAATGGAGGGGGTGATTCAGGTAATAAAAGGCACT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 112) Reverse primer: 5'-TGAGGGTTCTCAATTGATTTCGATTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 65)

(215) When a restriction enzyme-treated product of approximately 321 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 68) was formed by the SpeI restriction enzyme treatment of the obtained PCR product of approximately 367 bp (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 66 or 67), the test subject was regarded as being positive for the genetic feature C.

(216) The results are shown in Table 12 below. In the table, the circle mark represents that the corresponding variation was detected, and the x mark represents that the corresponding variation was not detected.

(217) TABLE-US-00018 TABLE 12 Genetic feature ID number B-1 C P1 x ◦ P2 ◦ x S1-1 ◦ ◦ S1-2 ◦ ◦ S1-3 ◦ ◦ S1-4 ◦ ◦ S1-5 ◦ ◦ S1-6 ◦ ◦ S1-7 ◦ ◦ S1-8 x ◦ S1-9 x ◦

(218) As shown in the results, the individuals retaining the genetic feature B-1 tended to have a higher RebM content than that of the individuals not retaining the genetic feature B-1, and the individuals retaining the genetic feature C tended to have higher TSG content than that of the individuals not retaining the genetic feature C. This supports the results shown in the earlier applications by the present applicant.

(219) In order to find a marker for identifying individuals with high RebD content, genomic DNA was extracted from the fresh leaves of each individual and sequenced with NGS (HiSeq 2500, Illumina, Inc.). As a result, the following genetic feature was found only in the individuals with high RebD content.

(220) A: Homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 201 of SEQ ID NO: 1 is A.

(221) As shown in the results, all the individuals with high RebD content (S1-1 to S1-3) retained the genetic features A, B-1 and C and tended to have a higher RebD content than that of the individuals not retaining the genetic feature A.

[Example 6] Verification of Relationship Between Ability to Form Pollens and Genetic Feature X

(222) After cutting of two wild type *Stevia* plant lines (W201 and W202) and one variant *Stevia* plant line (M201) which was progeny of individuals genetically modified by a mutagenesis treatment with ethylmethanesulfonic acid (EMS), plants each having 8 true leaves expanded were transferred to an incubator with 8-hour lighting to induce flower buds. Pollens were collected from flowers in full bloom whose stigmas were visible when the flowers were viewed from the side 5 to 7 days after blossoming. The number of pollens was counted. The results are shown in the table below (an average value from 5 flowers of each treatment plot).

(223) TABLE-US-00019 TABLE 13 Number of pollens (smallest to Line Number of pollens

(224) As shown in the results, the ability of M201 to form pollens was markedly low as compared with the wild type line. In order to examine a genetic feature related to this phenotype, the gene sequences of these lines were determined and compared. As a result, the genetic features X-1 to X-3 were found only in M201.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

(225) The present invention enables the provision of a *Stevia* plant with high yields of leaves and steviol glycosides and can therefore achieve efficient production of steviol glycosides. The present invention can achieve the selection of individuals having a low ability to form pollens before pollen formation and therefore enables improvement in breeding efficiency.

Claims

1. A *Stevia* plant, wherein the plant is heterozygous or homozygous for an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C, is heterozygous or homozygous for an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T, and/or the plant is heterozygous or homozygous for an allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T, wherein the *Stevia* plant produces less pollen than a *Stevia* plant that does not comprise one or more of the alleles.
2. The plant according to claim 1, wherein the plant is a non-genetically modified plant.
3. The plant according to claim 1, wherein the plant is a *Stevia* plant subjected to a mutagenesis treatment or a progeny plant thereof.
4. A seed, a tissue, a tissue culture or a cell of the plant according to claim 1.
5. The tissue, tissue culture or cell according to claim 4, which is selected from an embryo, a meristem cell, a pollen, a leaf, a root, a root apex, a petal, a protoplast, a leaf section and a callus.
6. A method of producing a *Stevia* plant being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C, is heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T, and/or is heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T, the method comprising crossing the plant according to claim 1 with a second *Stevia* plant.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the second plant is a *Stevia* plant being heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151 is C, heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152 is T, and/or is heterozygous or homozygous for the allele wherein the base at the position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153 is T.
8. A method of producing a *Stevia* extract, comprising providing the plant according to claim 1 or the seed, tissue, dried leaf, tissue culture or cell thereof; and obtaining an extract from the plant, seed, tissue, tissue culture or cell.
9. A method of producing a steviol glycoside purified product, comprising: providing the plant according to claim 1 or the seed, tissue, dried leaf, tissue culture or cell thereof; obtaining an extract from the plant, seed, tissue, tissue culture or cell; and purifying a steviol glycoside from the obtained extract, wherein the steviol glycoside optionally comprises rebaudioside A, rebaudioside B, rebaudioside C, rebaudioside D, rebaudioside E, rebaudioside F, rebaudioside M, rebaudioside N, rebaudioside O, stevioside, steviolbioside, rubusoside, dulcoside A or a combination thereof.
10. A method of producing a food or beverage, a sweetener composition, a flavor or a medicament, comprising: providing the plant according to claim 1 or the seed, tissue, dried leaf, tissue culture or cell thereof; obtaining an extract from the plant, seed, tissue, tissue culture or cell; optionally purifying a steviol glycoside from the obtained extract; and adding the extract or the purified product to a raw material for the food or beverage, sweetener composition, flavor or medicament.

11. A method of producing a *Stevia* plant according to claim 1, comprising introducing a variation from T to C to a position corresponding to position 79 of SEQ ID NO: 151, introducing a variation from A to T to a position corresponding to position 65 of SEQ ID NO: 152, and/or introducing a variation from A to T to a position corresponding to position 24 of SEQ ID NO: 153.
12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the introduction of the variation is performed by a mutagenesis treatment.
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