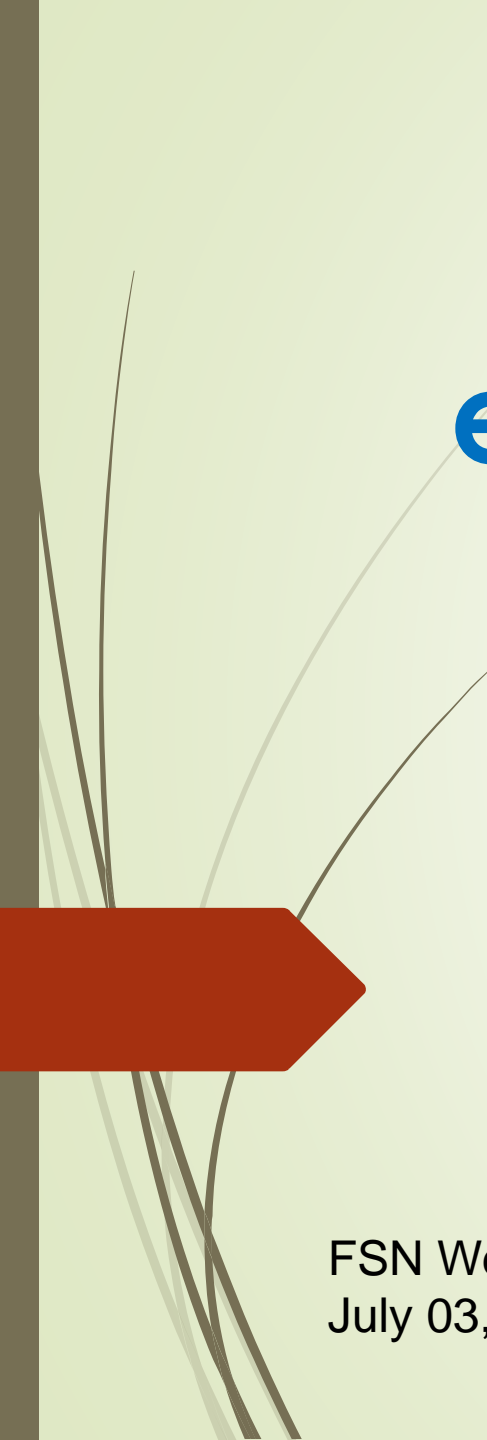


The potential of genome editing to strengthen local food production.



FSN Webinar
July 03, 2020

Assoc. Prof. Bojin Bojinov
Agricultural University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Genetic diversity: source for trait improvement

- Natural variations

Genome is dynamic and fluid

www.lowes.com





Modern strawberries never existed in nature



Fragaria chiloensis
Chile



Fragaria virginiana
Eastern North America

X



Fragaria ananassa
Europe, 1740's



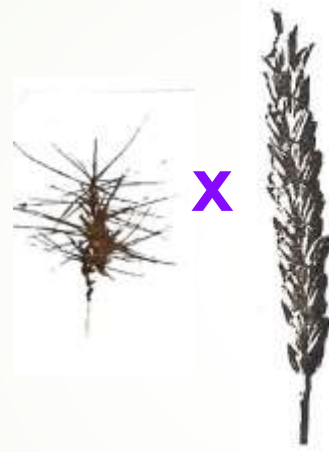
Gene transfer, 1950's style

Ln-9 gene for leaf rust resistance from *Aegilops* to wheat

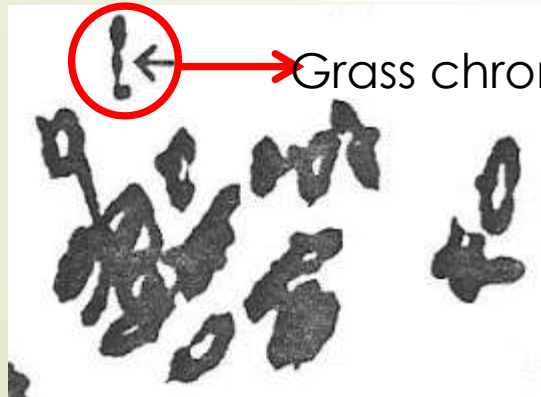
Need to move gene from grass to wheat



Problem: Grass will not cross with wheat
So cross with wheat relative



Cross hybrid repeatedly to wheat



- Break grass chromosome with X-Rays
- Let pieces integrate into wheat
- Get wanted gene + many unknown

Wheat chromosomes



Mutation breeding

> **3200 known varieties** developed from mutation breeding

- ▶ FAO/IAEA database (<http://www-infocris.iaea.org/MVD/>)

DNA changes

- ▶ 4 bp to 8 kb deletions
- ▶ Inversions of up to 1.5 kb
- ▶ Insertions ~200 bp
- ▶ Frame-shift mutations
- ▶ Premature stop codons



**Institute of Radiation Breeding
Ibaraki-ken, JAPAN
www.irb.affrc.go.jp/**

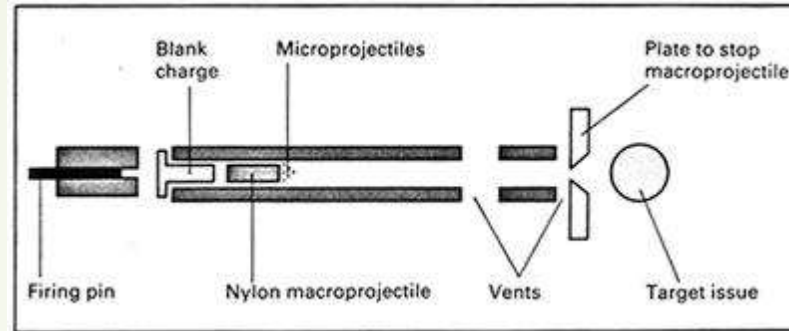


Gene transfer, 1950's style

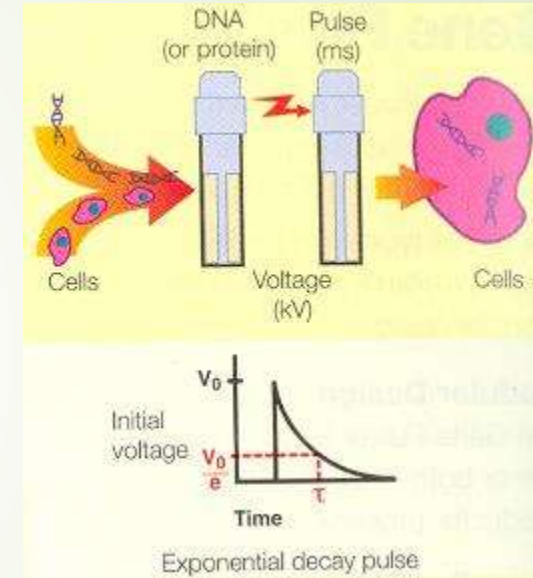
- **Things to notice**
 - Move many **thousands of** genes
 - No one knows what genes got moved / mutated
 - No regulations

1980s: Direct DNA transfer

Introduce DNA directly into cells through chemicals, electroporation, particle bombardment or a bacterium called Agrobacterium



Original biolistic gun – a modified 22 caliber (J. Sanford & T. Klein, 1988).

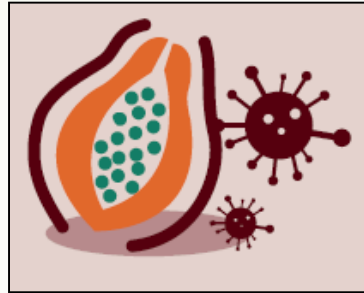


- **Things to notice**

- Move a few, well characterized genes
- Regulations

Research delivers biotech solutions

Virus resistant
papaya



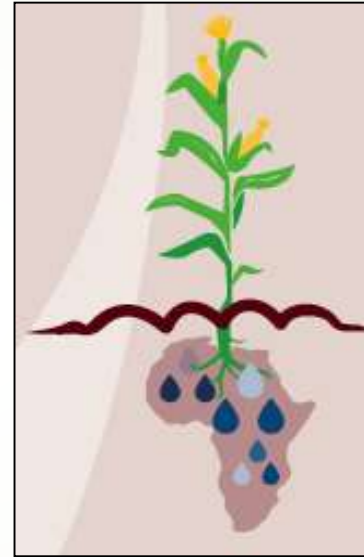
Gluten-free wheat



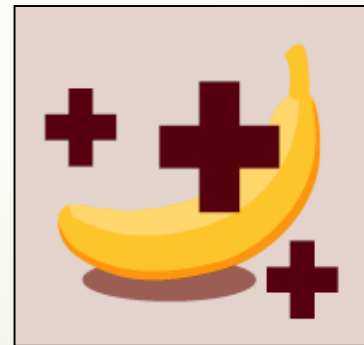
Golden rice
(enriched in β -carotene)



Drought-tolerant maize



Bananas enriched in vitamin A





Genome editing



A genetic manipulation approach in which DNA is inserted, removed or replaced **at a precise location** within the genome.

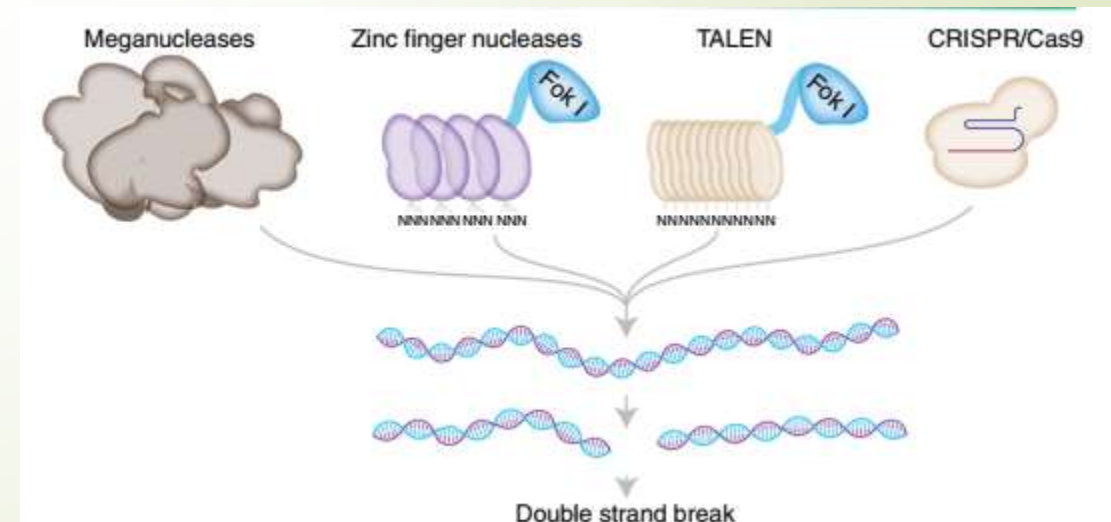
Genome editing tools

Based on protein – DNA binding specificity:

- **Meganucleases** are engineered restriction enzymes that recognize long stretches of DNA sequences.
- **Zinc Finger Nucleases (ZFNs)** – engineered DNA binding proteins made up of a chain of two-finger modules, each recognizing a unique hexamer (6 bp) sequence of DNA.
- **Transcription Activator-Like Effectors bound Nucleases (TALENs)** - each TALE recognizes an individual base.

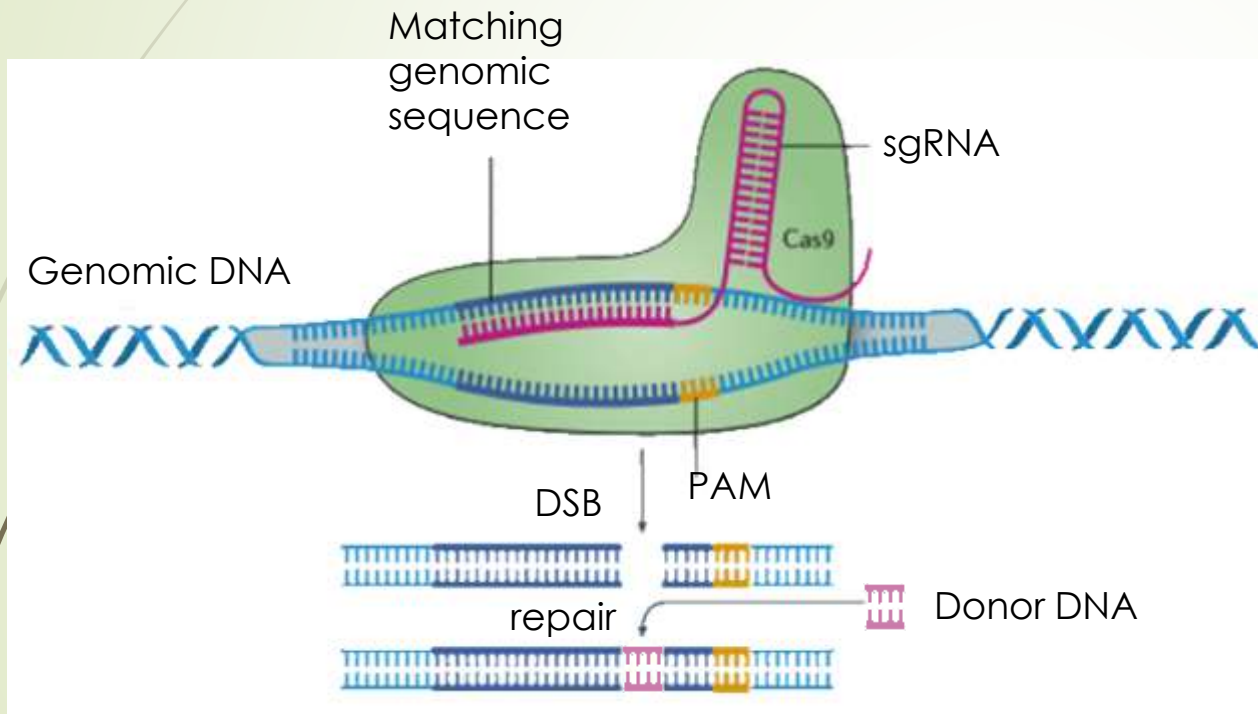
Based on RNA – DNA binding specificity:

- CRISPR-Cas9
- CRISPR-Cpf1 (now CRISPR-Cas12)
-

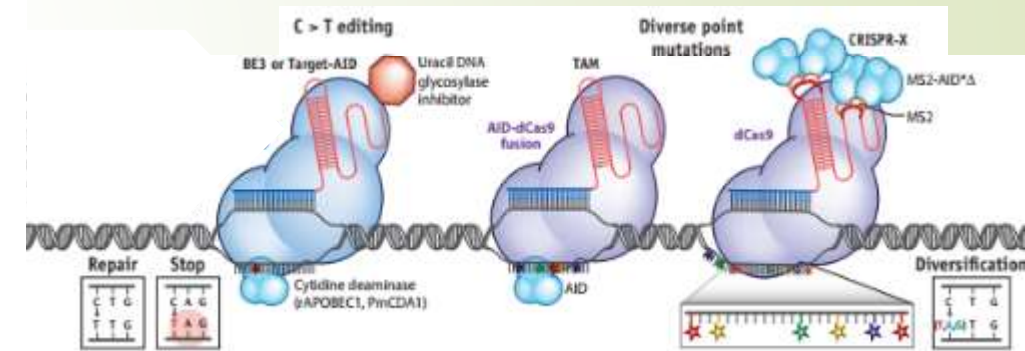


Targeted genome editing

CRISPR-Cas9

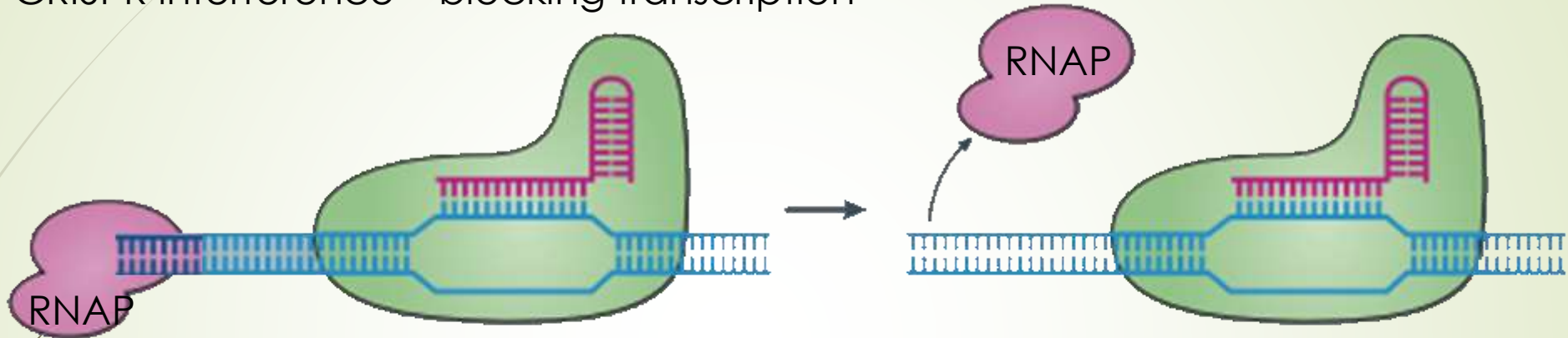


Base editing

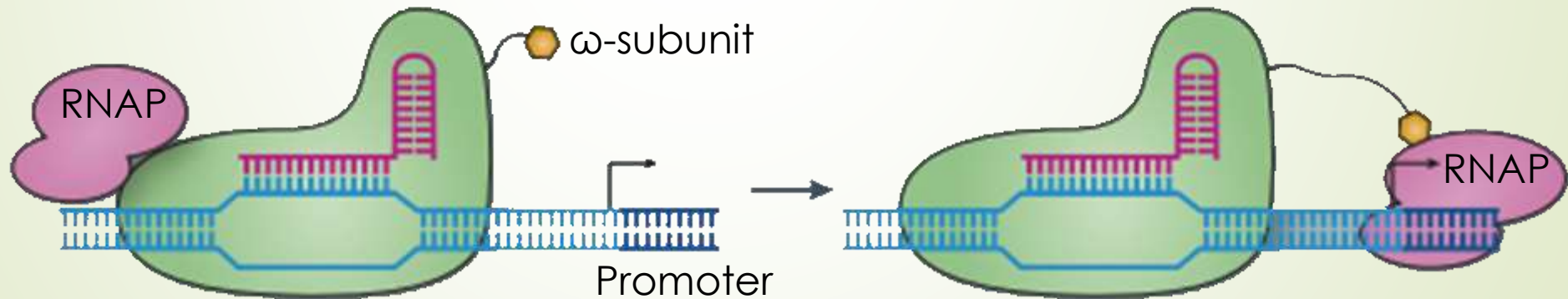


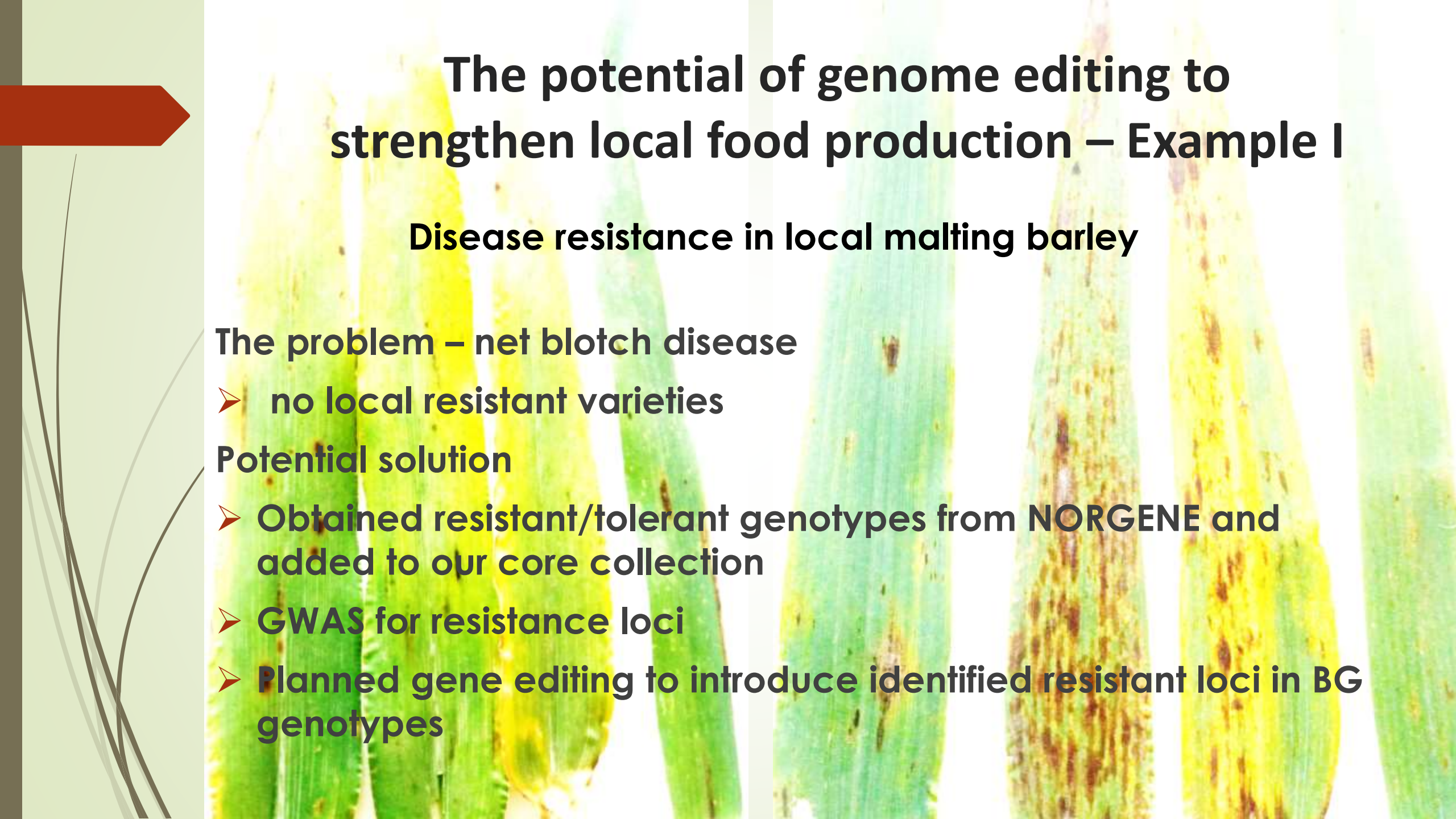
Gene regulation

CRISPR interference – blocking transcription



CRISPR-mediated gene activation – promoting transcription





The potential of genome editing to strengthen local food production – Example I

Disease resistance in local malting barley

The problem – net blotch disease

- no local resistant varieties

Potential solution

- Obtained resistant/tolerant genotypes from NORGENE and added to our core collection
- GWAS for resistance loci
- Planned gene editing to introduce identified resistant loci in BG genotypes



The potential of genome editing to strengthen local food production – Example II

Improved antioxidant contents in local tomato varieties

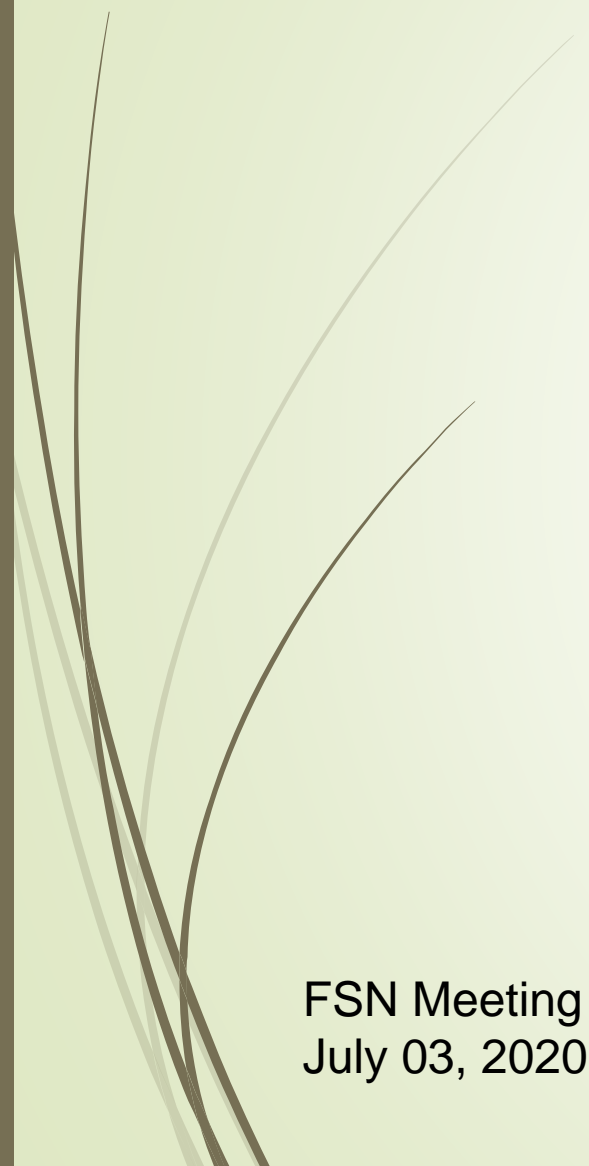
The problem

- Lower storage capacity of local varieties thus producing homogenous lots is problematic – sold mostly at farmers markets; difficult brand development
- Increasing demand for local varieties, especially if they can claim added health benefits

Proposed solution

- Perform metabolomics study of markedly different local varieties (yellow, red, pink, blue)
- Identify loci responsible for increased antioxidant content (carotenoids, polyphenolics, etc.)
- Pyramid various antioxidants into improved genotype(s) by genome editing





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