Rice and cooking banana transformation for nematode resistance (John Innes Centre - DFID)





Nematode Resistance programme (1995-2005)



Potato Rice Banana



- Rice & banana transformation
- Transgene delivery, integration, expression, stability

IRRI

China – RRI



Nematode resistancePotato transformation



WARDA KARI

Banana transformation John Innes Centre - DFID R8031



Strategy for banana transformation





Production of AAA Ugandan cooking banana plants from shoot tip cultures at John Innes Centre







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Nursery (hydroponics)





Isolation of immature flowers





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12 months

Production of embryogenic cell suspension cultures







John Innes Centre

3-6 months

3-6 months



Regeneration of banana plants from embryogenic cell suspension cultures







Regeneration of transformed banana plants





Transformed banana plants *(independent clones)*







GFP expression in transformed banana plants

Leaf

Stem

Root

John Innes Centre





GFP expression in transformed banana plants after 25 cycles of shoot tip culture (more than 2 years)





NA5













Since 2000



since 2002

Past Results



24 - 30 months



Transfer of technology to KARI-NARO (Kampala, Uganda)









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Banana transformation with cystatin genes for nematode resistance

Bioassay (U. Leeds)





Future work:





- New banana nursery, embryogenic calli, embryogenic cell suspension
- Continue banana transformation (with UBI:CC?)
- Attend RF meeting in Nairobi, Jan 24-27th 2004



Rice transformation John Innes Centre DFID R8031 RF-DFID R7548

Clean gene technology

Root specific promoter



Clean gene technology

Root specific promoter





Genotype independent rice transformation (particle bombardment - Immature embryos)



High throughput rice transformation (Agrobacterium – callus derived from mature embryos)

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T-DNA integration in plants







T-DNA





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T-DNA integration in plants



T-DNA integration in rice









Up to 50% multiloci integration Up to 50% backbone transfer

Vain et al. (2002) TAG Vain et al. (2004) TR

Dual T-DNA integration







Dual T-DNA

integration

ALL BOR BOR

G-S	x 28
	x 1
	x 8
	x 1
	x 1
	x 2
G G S	x 1
G-S G-S G	x 3
G-S G S	x 3
G-S G-S S	x 1
G-S G G	x 4
G-S S S	x 1
G-S G-S G-S	x 1
	x 1
	x 1
	x 2
	x 2
G-S G-S G-S G	x 1



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Genotype

62 plant lines 127 loci



Afolabi et al. (2004) TAG



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T₁

Progeny plants containing CC - free of selectable marker gene

- (no HPT-GFP)
- free of backbone (no NPTI)





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98 independently transformed rice plant lines

"Clean gene" rice plants containing TUB::corn cystatin

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Clone No.	Plant No.	PCR cc	No. of seeds
NN1	NBNN1454	+	170
NN2	NBNN1455	+	200+
NN8	NBNN1509	+	11
NN15	NBNN1510	+	374
NN16	NBNN1530	+	182
NN24	NBNN1500	+	29
NN25	NBNN1501	+	78
NN31	NBNN1526	+	387
NN32	NBNN1527	+	132
NN33	NBNN1528	+	129
NN34	NBNN1512	+	182
NN36	NBNN1513	+	63
NN39	NBNN1529	+	7
NN40	NBNN1475	+	283
NN42	NBNN1477	+	200
NN44	NBNN1479	+	100
NN45	NBNN1520	+	54
NN48	NBNN1522	+	149
NN57	NBNN1446	+	294

Clone No.	Plant No.	PCR cc	No. of seeds
NN61	NBNN1486	+	193
NN62	NBNN1450	+	219
NN67	NBNN1453	+	224
NN80	NBNN1467	+	226
NN85	NBNN1494	+	348
NN92	NBNN1499	+	135
NN96	NBNN1536	+	133
NN71	NBNN1481	+	119
NN98	NBNN1537	+	240
NN100	NBNN1503	+	200+
NN106	NBNN1517	+	175
NN108	NBNN1518	+	152
NN109	NBNN1506	+	134
NN113	NBNN1473	+	328
NN114	NBNN1474	+	172
NN120	NBNN1534	+	476
NN121	NBNN1505	+	106
NN126	NBNN1535	+	119
NN130	NBNN1491	+	234

38 Co-T lines

"Clean gene" rice plants containing TUB::corn cystatin

DNA

PCR

For each Co-T plant line



Progeny plants GFP-

T₁



CC+, HPT-, NPTI-



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BATCH 1:

12 plant lines (1161 seeds)2 lines silenced for *gfp*4 lines producing CGT plants

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1061 plants (T<sub>1</sub>)
190 plants GFP-
175 plants DNA extraction
97 plants CC+
72 plants CC+ HPT-
16 plants CC+ HPT- NPTI-
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Bioassay at Leeds U.

BATCH 2:

25 plant lines (2388 seeds) 5 lines silenced for *gfp ongoing*

1988 plants (T₁) 417 plants **GFP-**370 plants DNA extraction ongoing ongoing ongoing

To Leeds U. Dec 13th 2004

Clean gene technology

Root specific promoter





Expression pattern of root-specific promoters in rice

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Clean gene technology

Root specific promoter



Future work:

- Molecular analysis / homzygous lines of "clean gene" rice plants resistant to nematodes
- Further root-specific promoter testing?
- Expression of PsMTA:gus & ARSK:gus in the presence of nematodes?



- Molecular (& bioassay) of RYMV-MPI plants from R7415
- Design of new binary vectors

Design of new binary vectors +**M** cystatin **GFP** W antibiotic^R

Group in Crop Genetics Department

<u>Current members</u>: B. Worland (DFID) A. Derevier (DFID) P. Vain (DFID)

J.W. Snape (JIC)

<u>Past members</u>: A. Afolabi (DFID - RF) S. Ross (DFID)



Funding:





Models of possible T-DNA linkages

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Theoretical Segregation ratios

Dual T-DNA integration



- Segregation of transgene phenotype should not be used to estimate loci number (30% of loci undetected) or T-DNA linkage
- Clean gene technology ~ 10% of loci (71% coTrans. x 28% coExp. X 43% single T-DNA loci)
- Multiple T-DNA copies often results from the integration of different T-DNA molecules
- New opportunity to study true random T-DNA integration
- **Backbone transfer** (53-66% of loci +antibiotic^R gene)

Backbone transfer in rice



bar gus oLB oRB npt1

- Frequent in rice: 53-66% of loci (+antibiotic^R gene)
- in 7% of 1C lines, in 47% of 2C+ lines
- Different types of integration:





Progeny plants GFP-PCR: *hph*-, *gfp*- & cc+

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