

Optimizing Gene Function in Plants

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Parma, Italy**

Gene shuffling

A recombinant DNA technology that:

- Mimics the classical plant breeding process
- Elicits desirable phenotypic changes in months vs. years
- Rapidly generates high-quality genetic diversity
- Can use many parent genes at once
- Allows for evaluation of millions of progeny in each generation
- Is used with genetic engineering to introduce improved traits

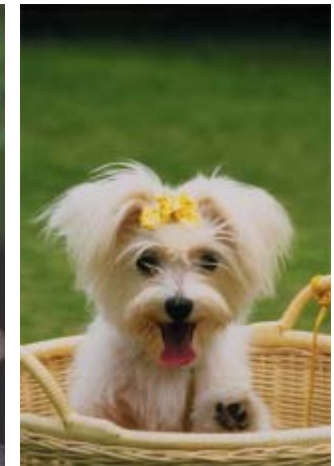
Invented by Pim Stemmer in early 1990s:

- Maxygen, Inc. developed technology
- DuPont, including its wholly-owned subsidiary, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., has sole access for agricultural traits
- Used to develop glyphosate tolerance gene of Optimum™ GAT™ trait
- Currently in use in multiple traits including insect resistance, disease resistance, yield improvement, and nutritional traits

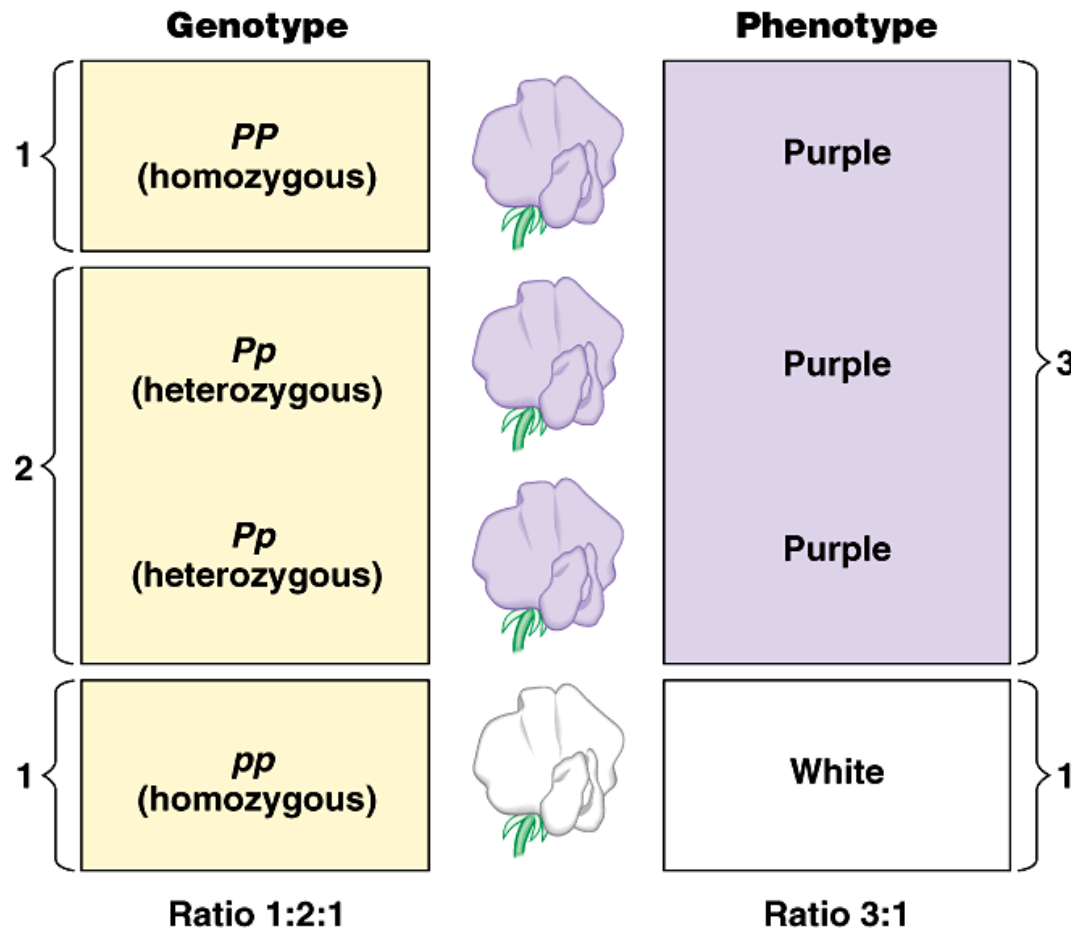
Natural genetic diversity makes every individual unique



Trait selection is gene variant selection



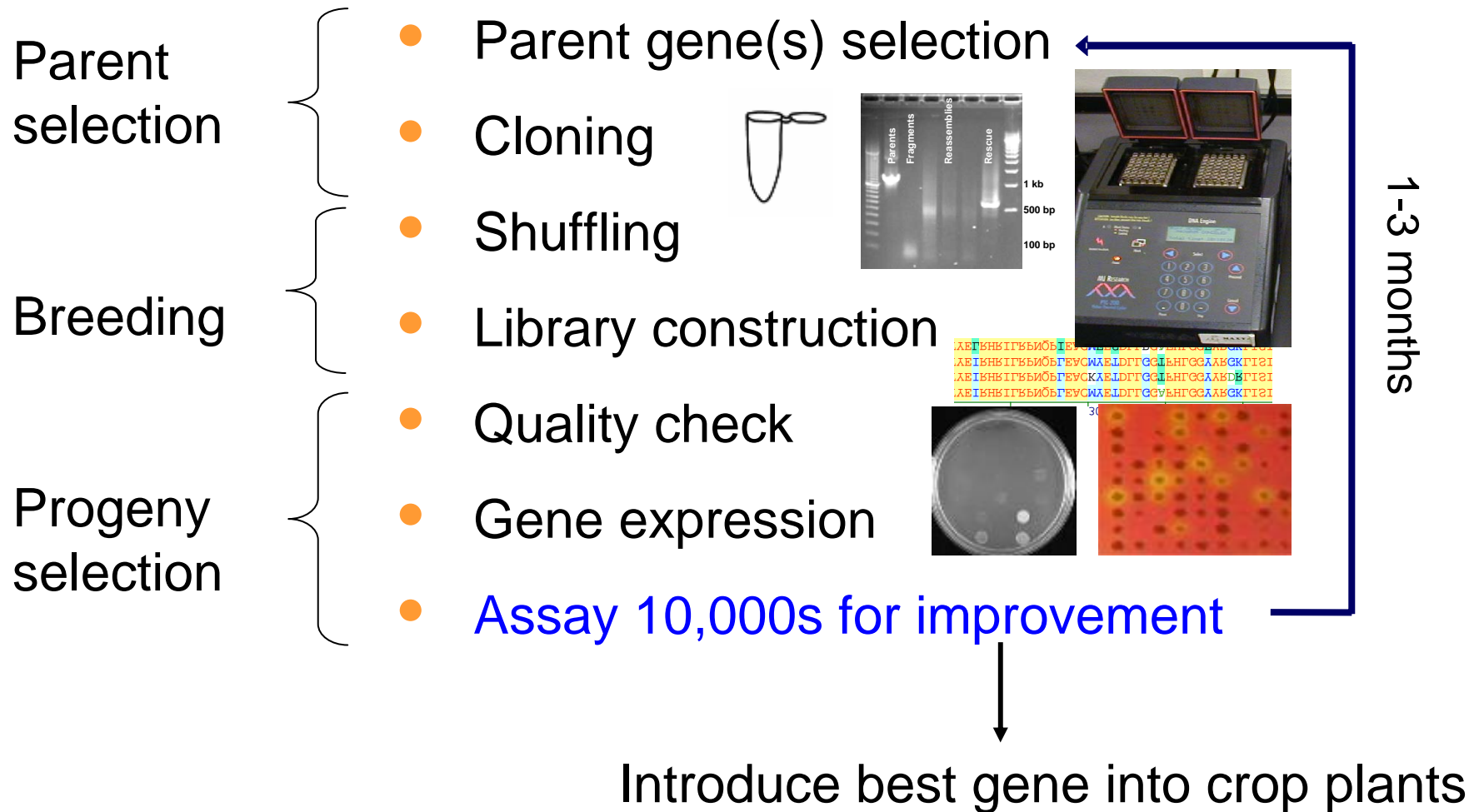
Genes are the blueprints for traits



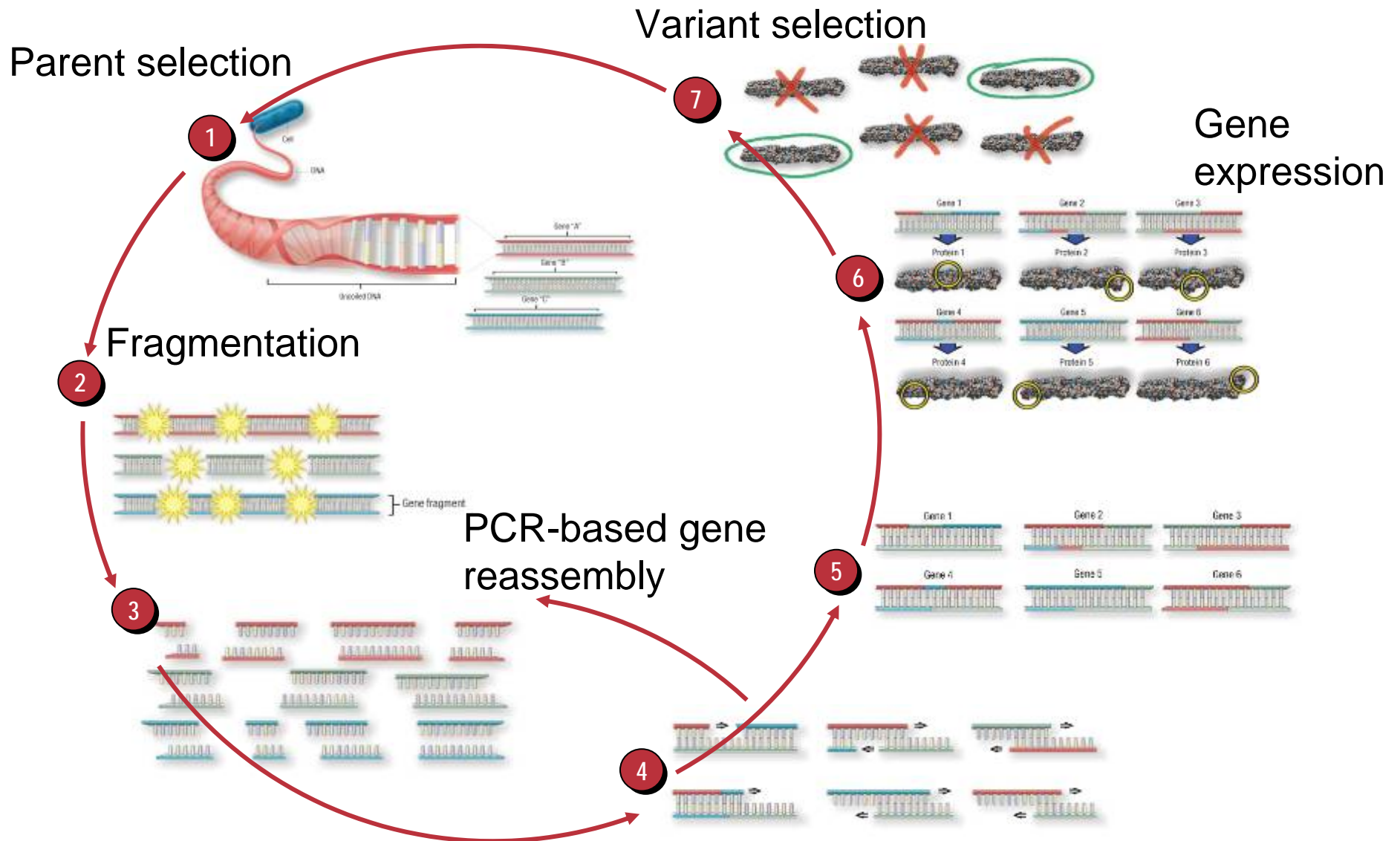
- P gene variant function is to make purple pigment
- p gene variant fails to make pigment
- The same gene can have many variants (alleles)
- What would P1 or p2 do?

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Gene shuffling brings long breeding cycles into the laboratory to speed them up



Gene shuffling creates improved gene variants



Endogenous and novel traits can be improved

Endogenous trait examples

- Disease resistance
- Plant height
- Stalk strength
- Root architecture
- Oil composition
- Herbicide tolerance
- Nutritional composition

Novel trait examples

- Insect resistance
- Herbicide tolerance
- Nutritional composition

Development of an industry leading dual herbicide tolerance trait for soy and corn

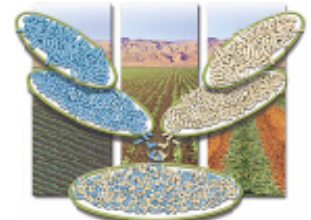
- Glyphosate tolerance

- Glyphosate is the number one selling agricultural herbicide.
- Tolerance to glyphosate is a highly desirable trait in agriculture.
- Current glyphosate tolerance trait relies on a target transgene coding for an enzyme that is not inhibited by glyphosate.
- Pioneer strategy is to directly inactivate the glyphosate herbicide molecule within the plant.



- ALS-inhibitor tolerance

- ALS inhibitors have been used as herbicides for the last 25 years
- Sulfonylureas (SUs) are one family of ALS inhibitor herbicides
- DuPont is the leader in SU chemistry
- HRA = "Highly resistant allele", confers tolerance to ALS herbicides
- HRA is the endogenous ALS from corn and soybean with two specific point mutations
- SU products can be custom blended to meet grower needs



- Optimum™ GAT™ Trait

- Molecular stack of *gat* and *hra* genes
- Provides tolerance to two modes of action for weed management

Weed management issues are changing

“...it is not practical to expect growers to abandon the Roundup Ready technology. Hence, with continuous planting of Roundup Ready crops, the only practical resistance management strategy is to integrate other chemistry into the system.”



From ***Southeast Farm Press***, an interview with three prominent weed scientists:

Alan York, North Carolina State University;

Stanley Culpepper, University of Georgia;

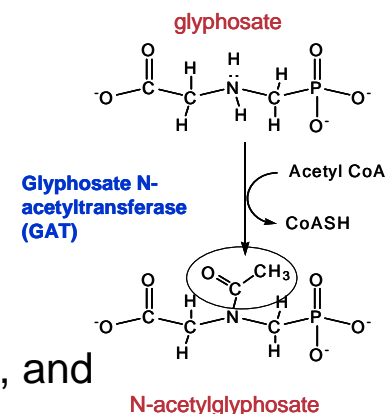
John Wilcut, North Carolina State University.

<http://southeastfarmpress.com/news/060305-Glyphosate-resistance/>

Glyphosate N-acetyltransferase discovered in a bacteria

Activity found in *Bacillus licheniformis*

- Spore forming saprophytic bacteria
- Ubiquitous in soil
- Rich in metabolizing enzymes
- Industrial fermentation of GRAS proteases, amylases, antibiotics, and specialty chemicals for over a decade



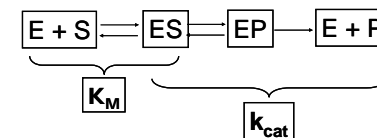
Glyphosate N-acetyltransferase is a member of the N-acetyltransferase super-family

- Present in all organisms
- Diverse functions
- High sequence diversity
- Similar structures

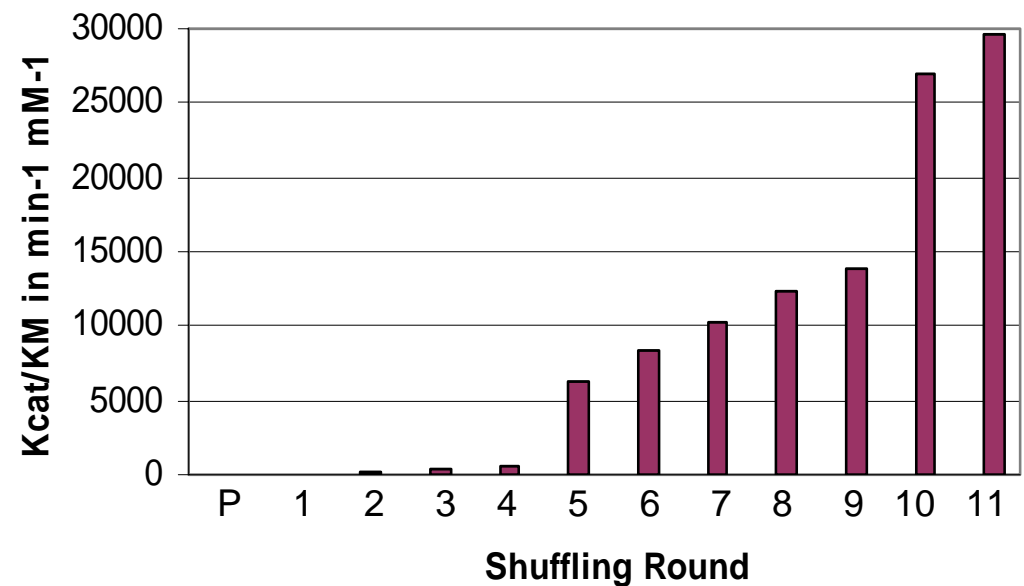
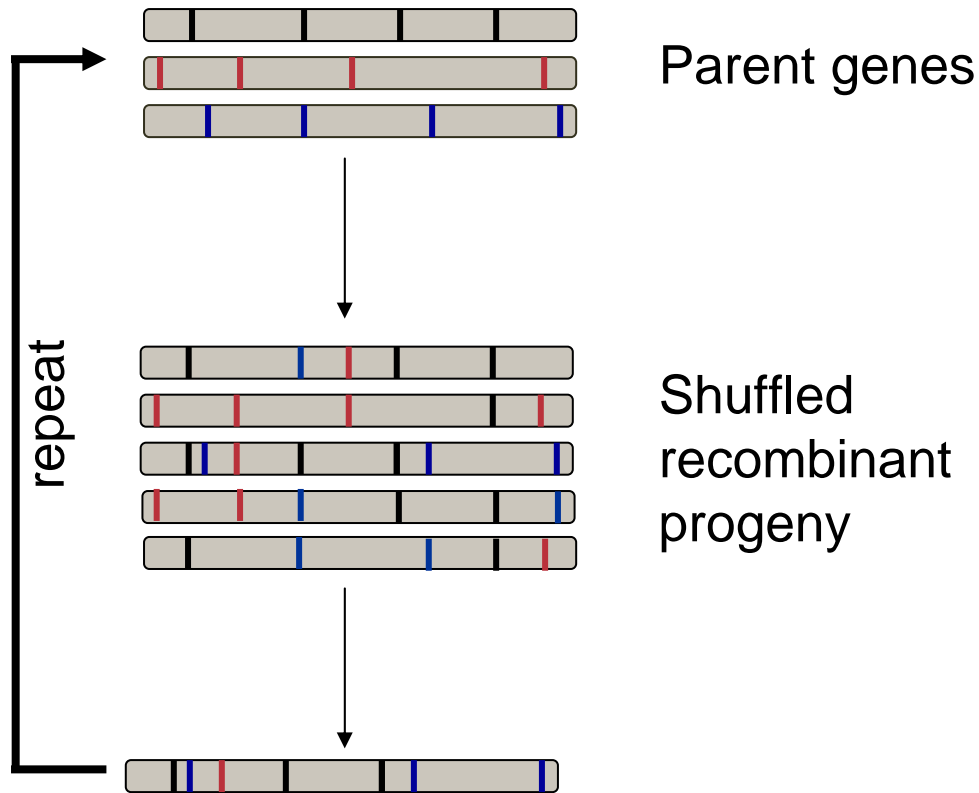


Native glyphosate N-acetyltransferase enzymes have weak activity on glyphosate

- Low turn-over rate
- Low affinity for glyphosate
- Native genes are inadequate and not sufficient to confer glyphosate tolerance in bacteria or plants

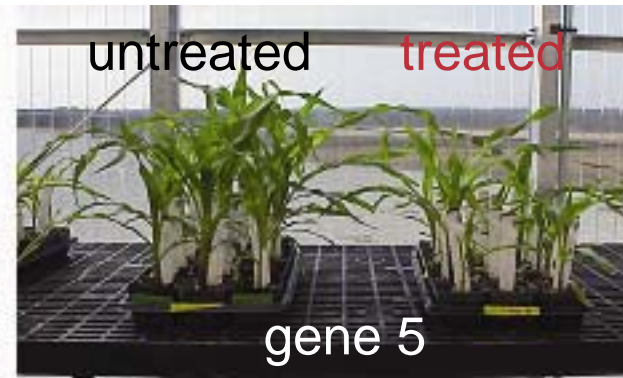


Parent genes have natural diversity and high potential



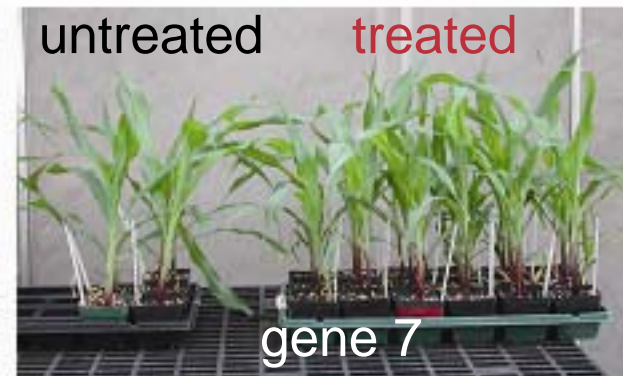
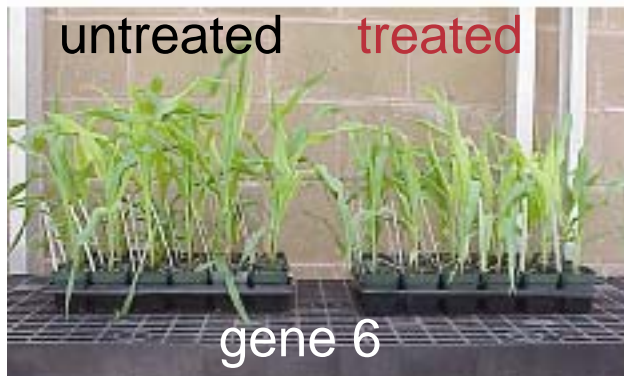
Glyphosate resistance in plants improved by shuffling

Glyphosate damage



Glyphosate affect

Glyphosate affect



No difference between glyphosate treated and untreated

14 Days after spray application of glyphosate and an ALS-inhibitor herbicide on soy and corn

Soybean



conventional soybean

Soybeans with the
Optimum™ GAT™ Trait

Corn



Corn with the

Optimum™ GAT™ trait

conventional corn

Combining ALS-inhibitor and glyphosate herbicide tolerances in soybean and corn will give growers flexibility in their weed management program.

Potential future shuffled-gene traits

Insect resistance

Nematode resistance

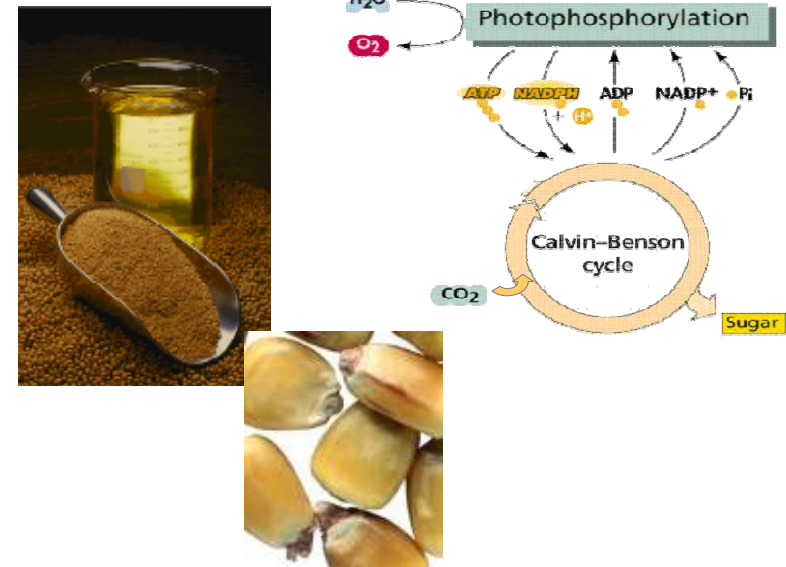
Disease resistance

Increased yield

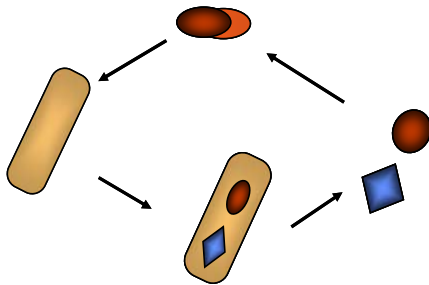
Nitrogen utilization

Nutritional composition

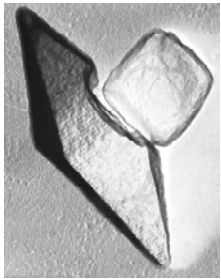
Oil composition



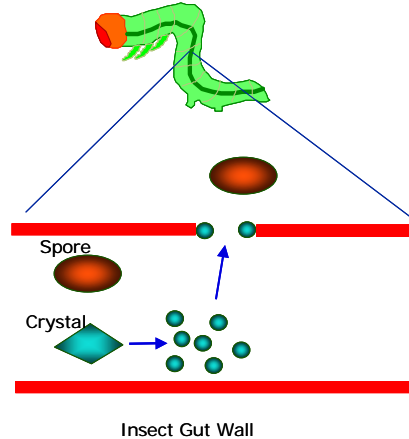
Insecticidal proteins can be improved by shuffling



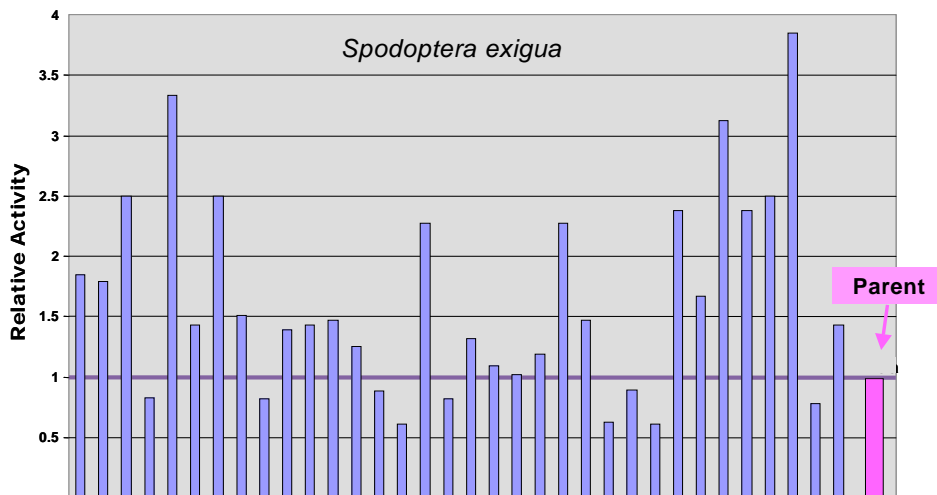
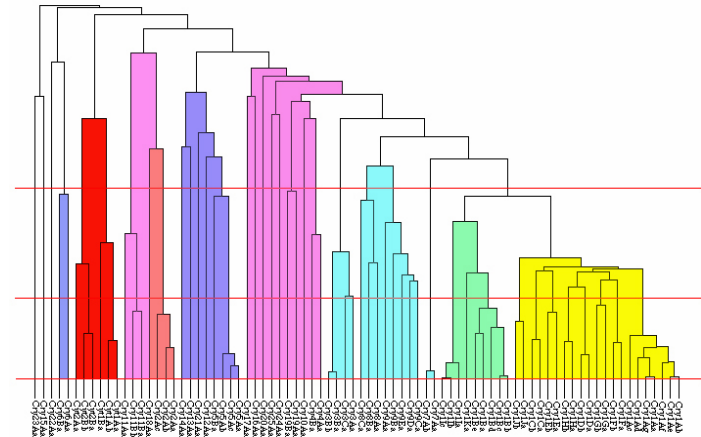
Bacteria produce spores and protein crystals.



Sharpe, E. S. and F. L. Baker (1979) *J. Invertebr. Pathol.* 34: 320-322



Crystals dissolve and the insecticidal proteins bind the gut wall making pores and allowing infection of the bacterial spore.



Neg cont.

Parent gene

Shuffled gene



Helicoverpa zea



Spodoptera exigua

Shuffling improves photosynthesis

- Increase carboxylase activity
- Decrease oxygenase activity
- Increase heat tolerance of activase

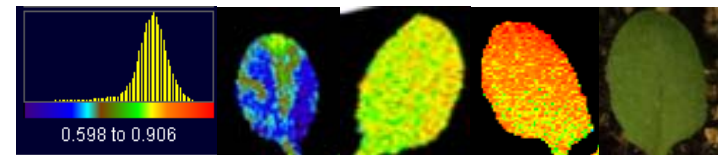
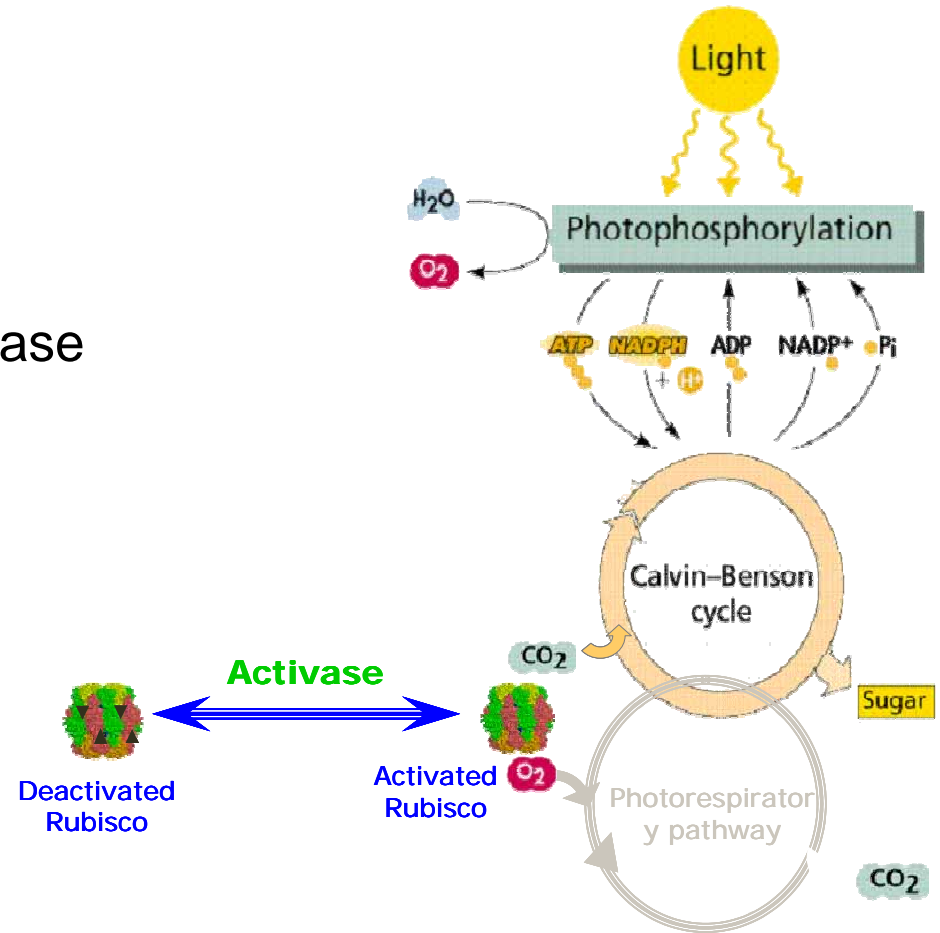


WT

Round 1

Round 2

Arabidopsis plants subjected to 4 hours heat/day



Summary

Gene shuffling:

- Uses natural genetic diversity
- Mimics classical breeding
- Enables trait improvement and novel trait development
- Is a proprietary Pioneer technology
- Is being implemented in several key trait areas

Optimum™ GAT™ Trait:

- Will provide growers with more choices
- Provides robust herbicide tolerance



The miracles of science™