

# 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

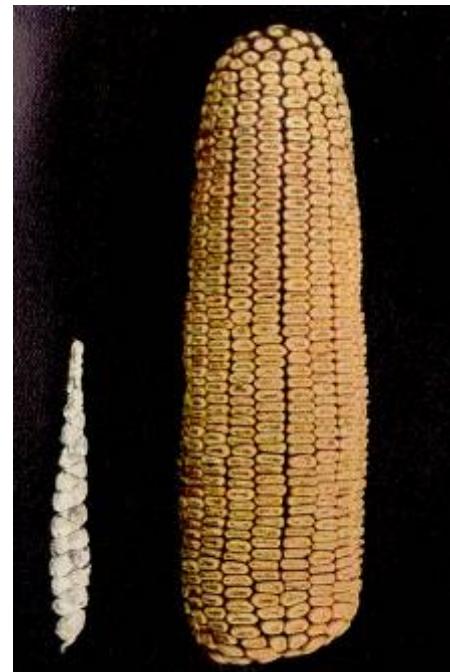
## Invented by Pim Stemmer in early 1990s:

- 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

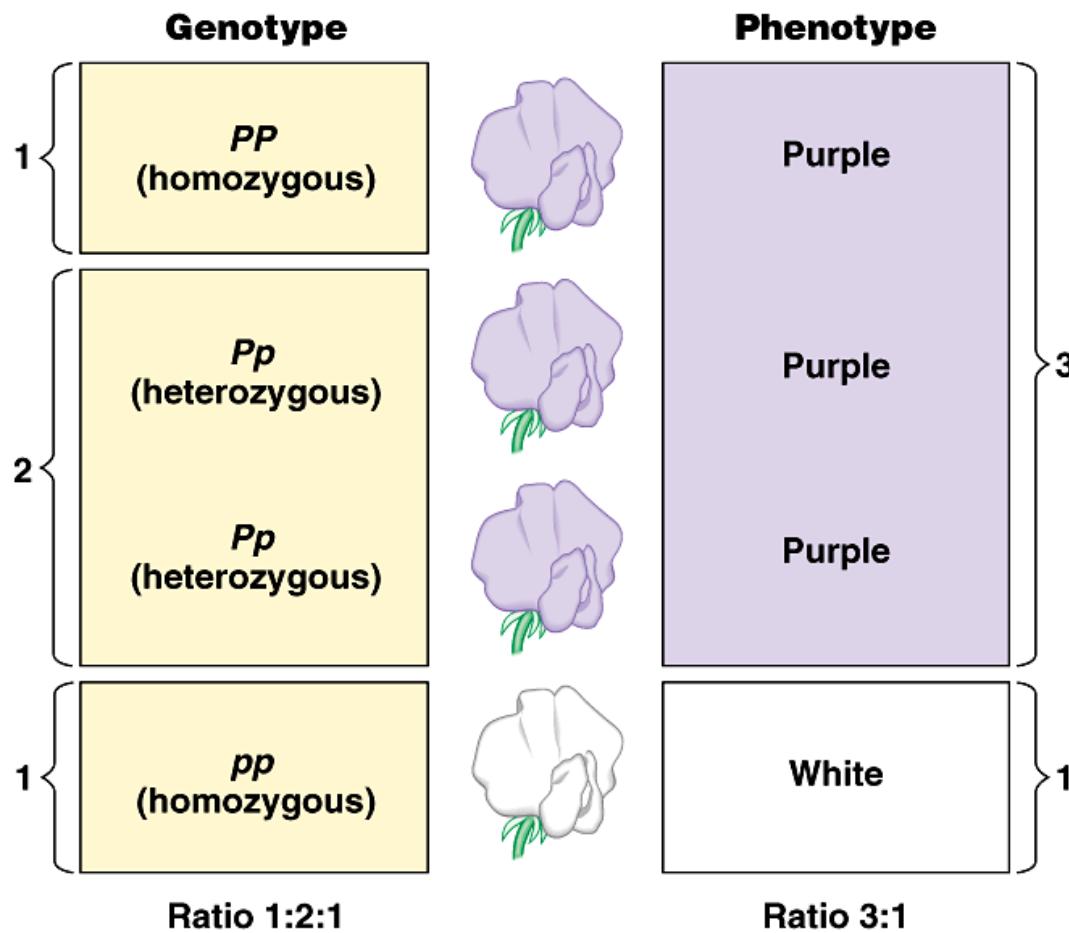
# Natural genetic diversity makes every individual unique



# Trait selection is gene variant selection



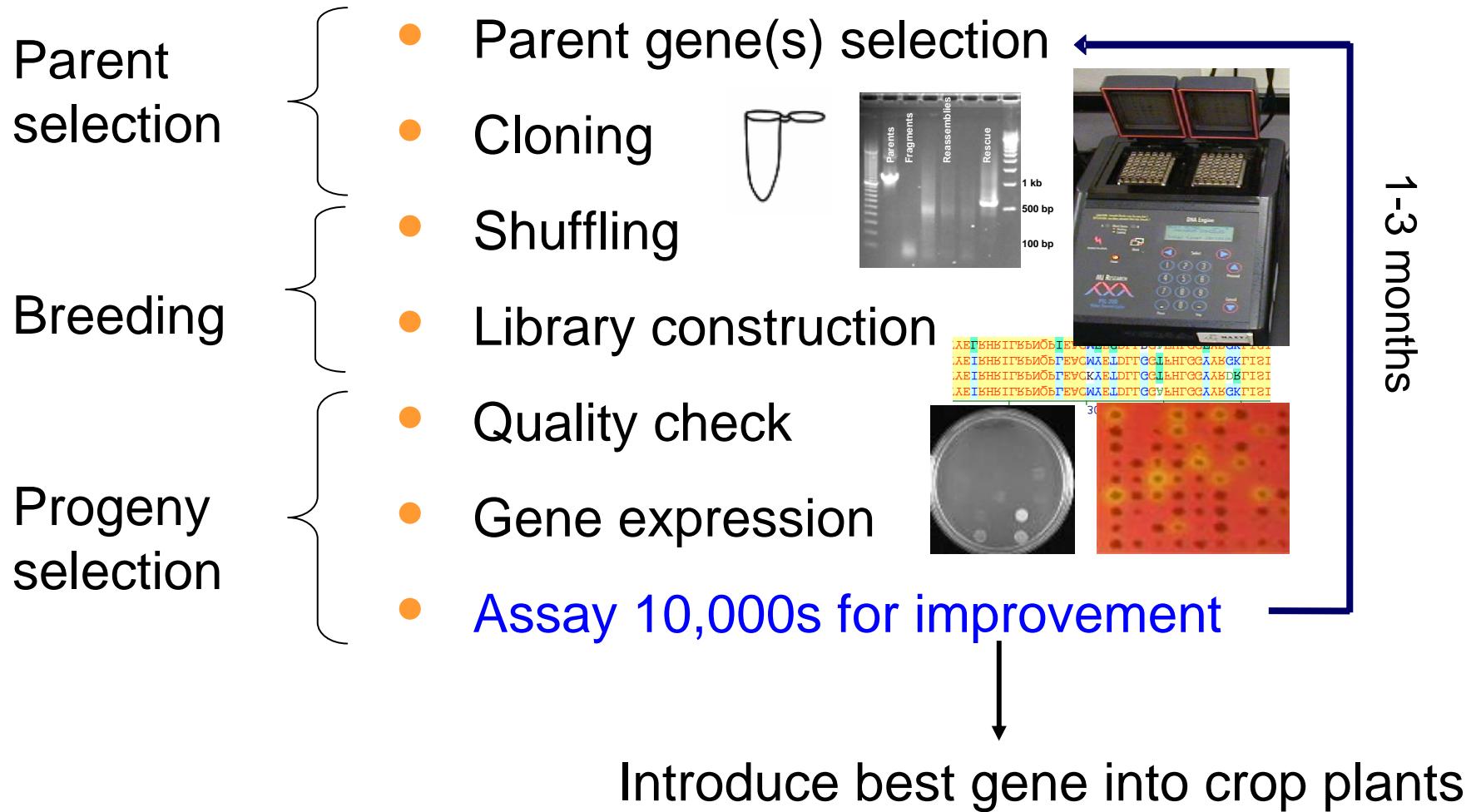
# Genes are the blueprints for traits



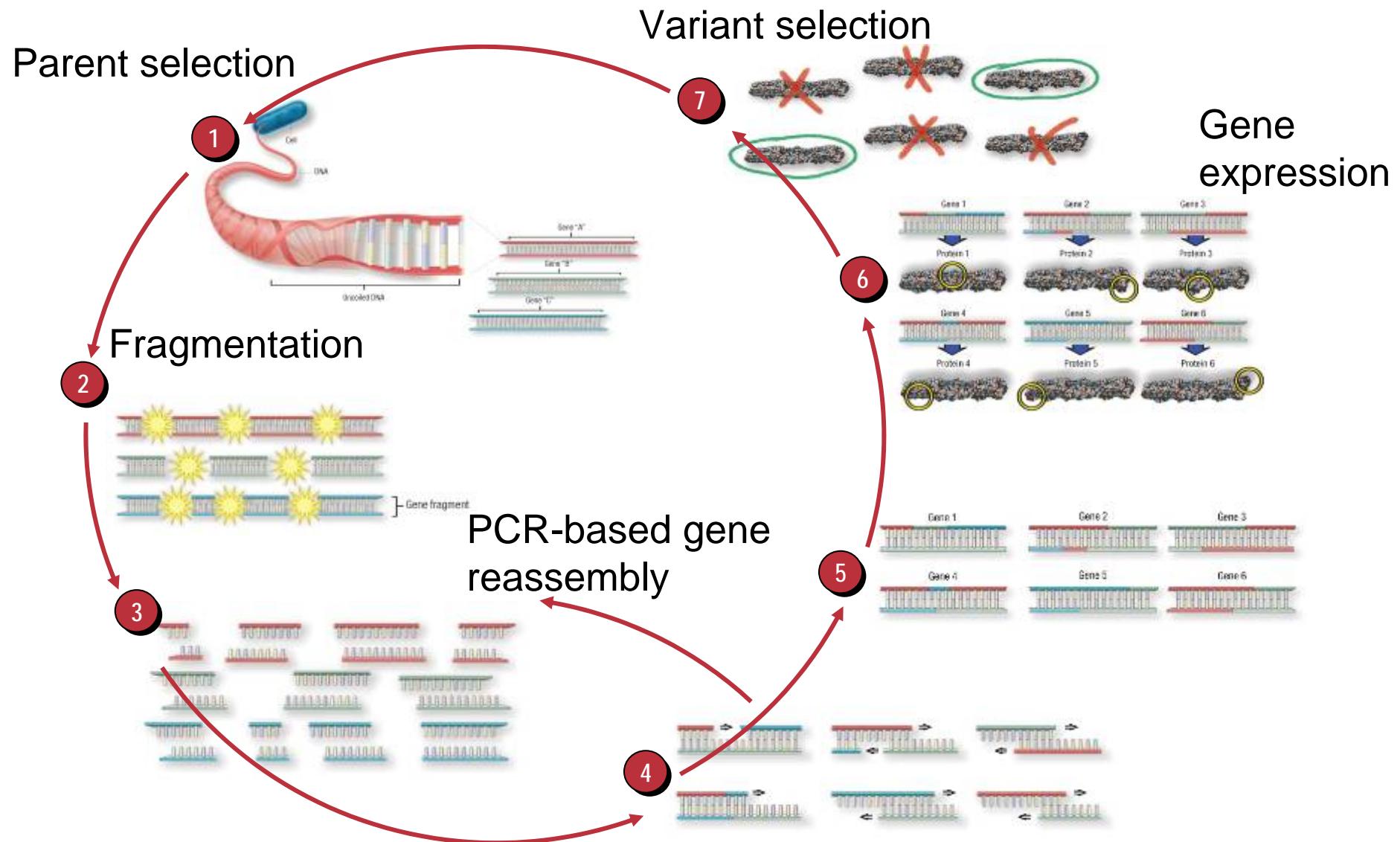
- P gene variant function is to make purple pigment
- p gene variant fails to make pigment
- The same gene can have many variants (alleles)
- What would P1 or p2 do?

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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;

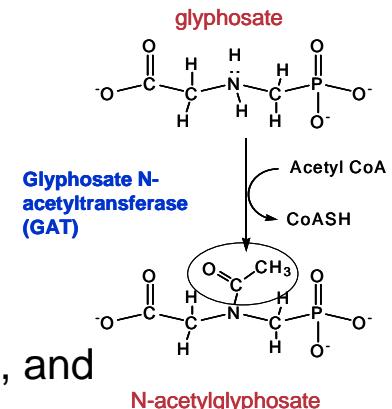
**John Wilcut**, North Carolina State University.

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

# Glyphosate N-acetyltransferase discovered in a bacteria

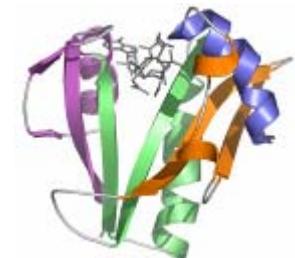
Activity found in *Bacillus licheniformis*

- 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



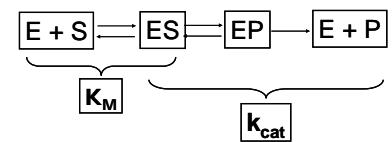
Glyphosate N-acetyltransferase is a member of the N-acetyltransferase super-family

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

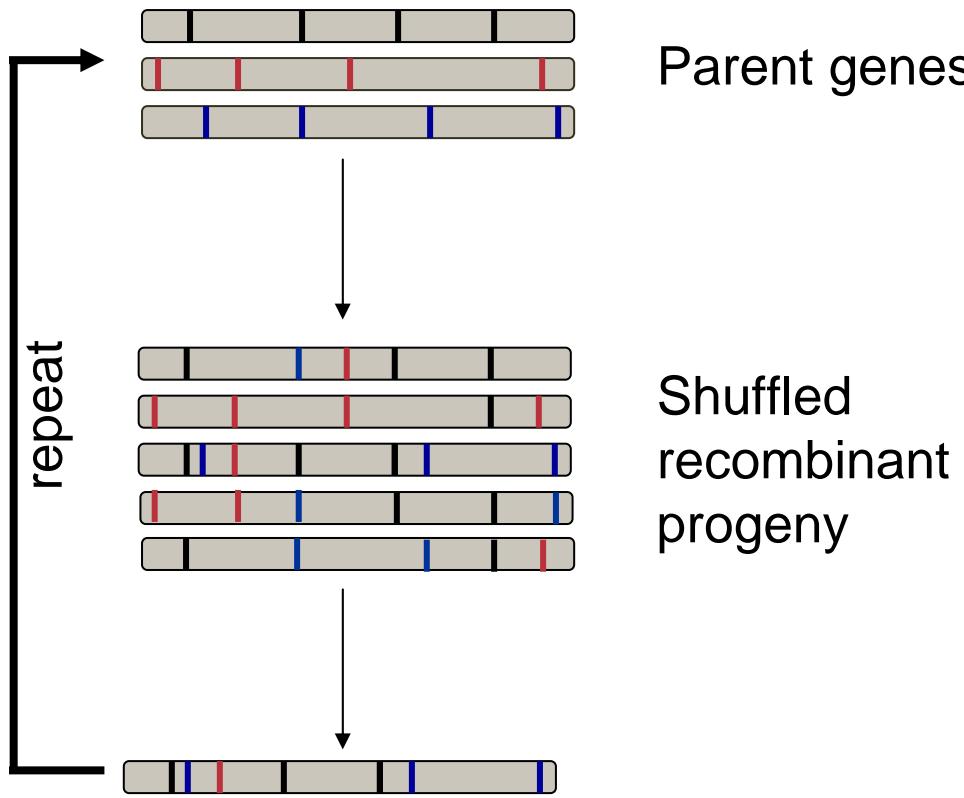


Native glyphosate N-acetyltransferase enzymes have weak activity on glyphosate

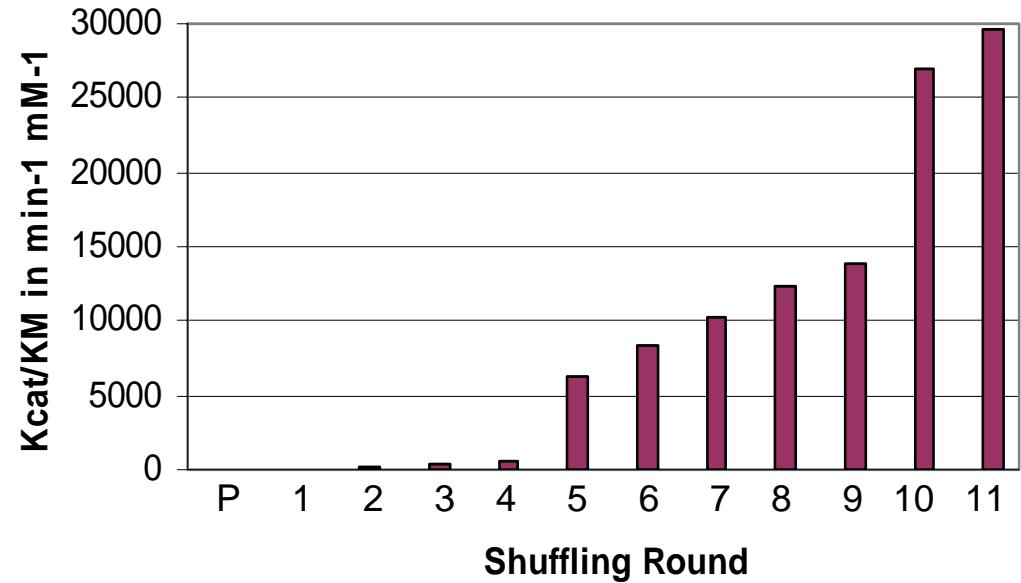
- Low turn-over rate
- Low affinity for glyphosate
- Native genes are inadequate and not sufficient to confer glyphosate tolerance in bacteria or plants



# Parent genes have natural diversity and high potential



Individuals assayed for greater activity on glyphosate by product accumulation and enzyme kinetics



# Glyphosate resistance in plants improved by shuffling

Glyphosate damage

Control treated



untreated      treated

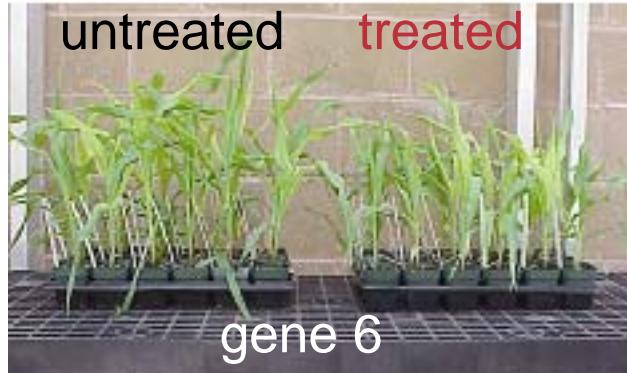
gene 5



Glyphosate  
affect

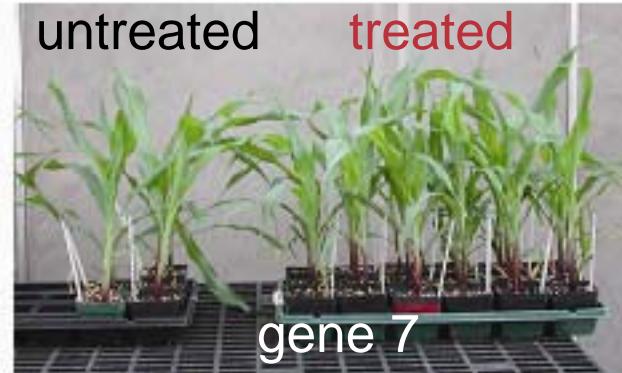
untreated      treated

gene 6



untreated      treated

gene 7



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



conventional corn

Corn with the  
Optimum™ GAT™ trait

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

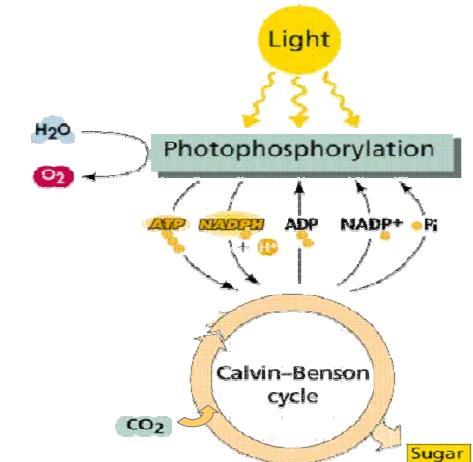
Disease resistance

Increased yield

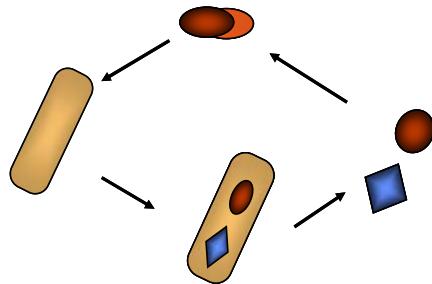
Nitrogen utilization

Nutritional composition

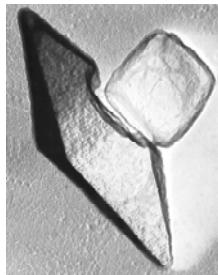
Oil composition



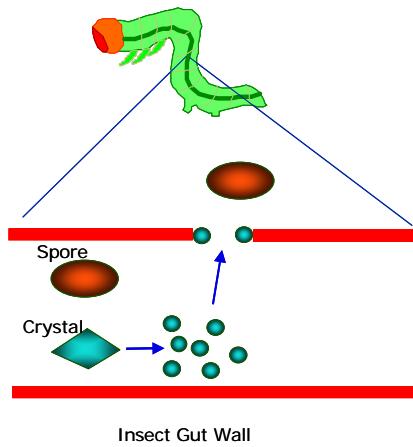
# Insecticidal proteins can be improved by shuffling



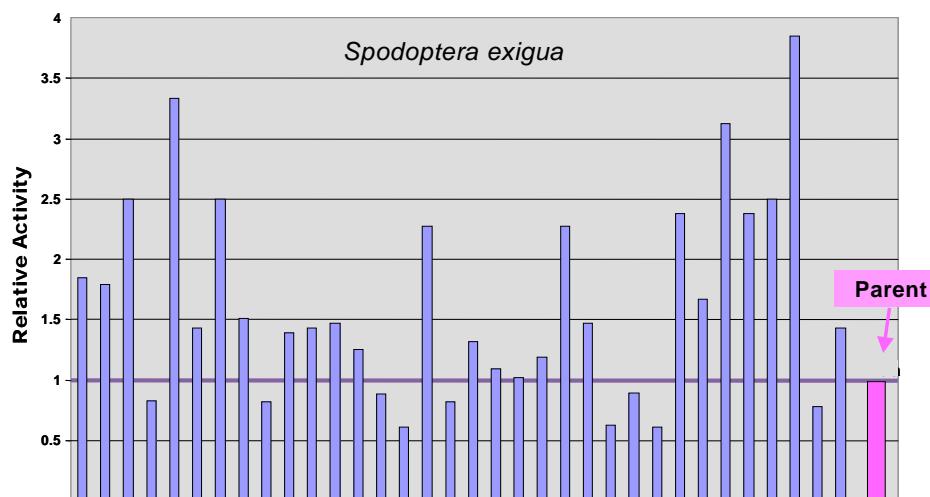
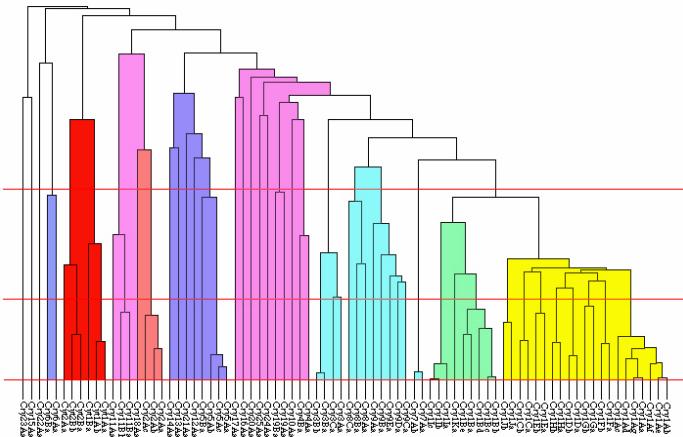
Bacteria produce spores and protein crystals.



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

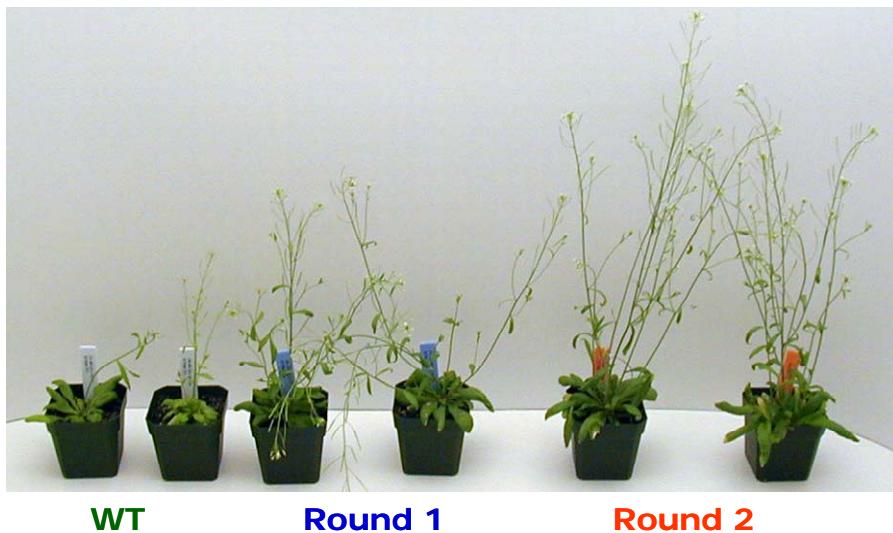


Crystals dissolve and the insecticidal proteins bind the gut wall making pores and allowing infection of the bacterial spore.

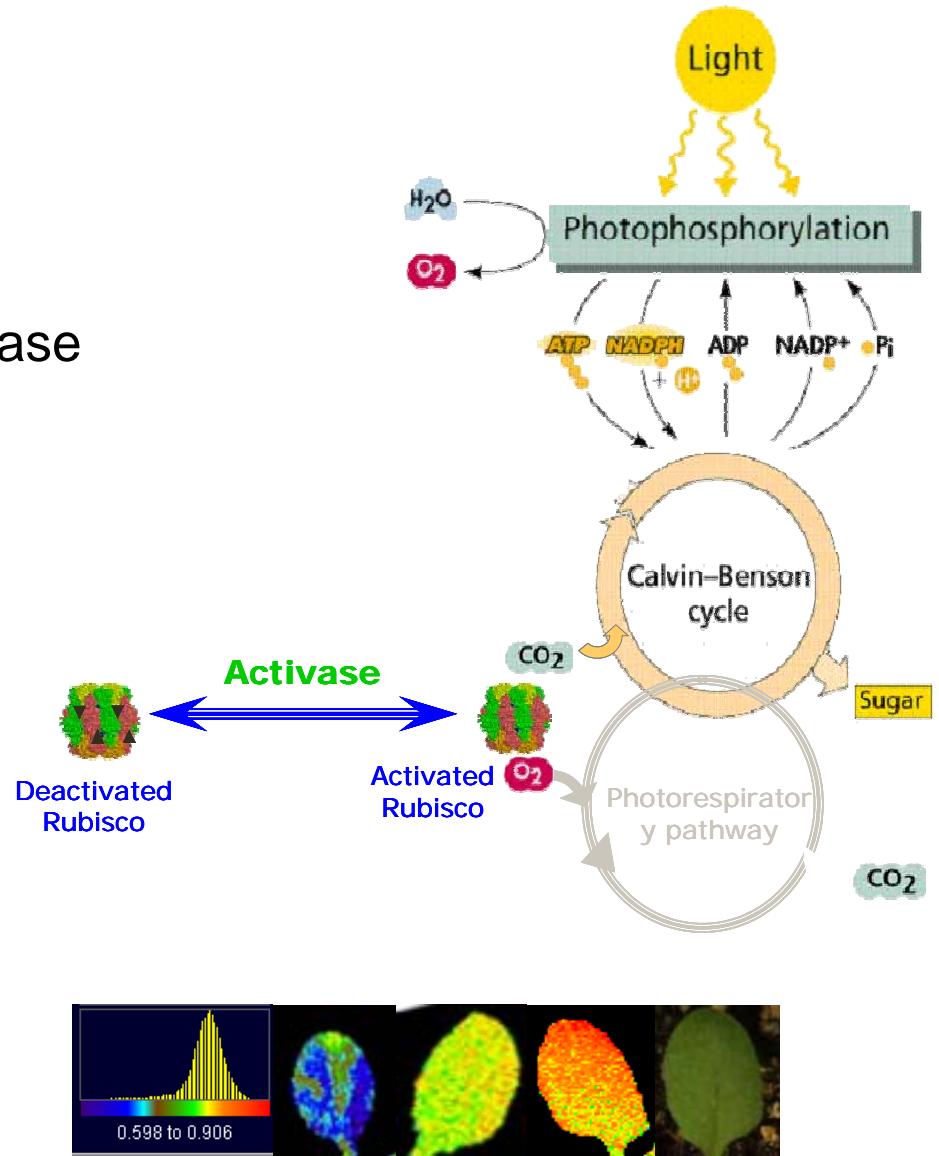


# Shuffling improves photosynthesis

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



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™*