

Editing genomico in mais nel solco di un agricoltura rigenerativa

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26 gennaio 2024

GIORNATA DEL MAIS

MAIS: PROTAGONISTA DELL'AGRICOLTURA RIGENERATIVA

Modalità ibrida sia in presenza sia online.
Link per l'iscrizione (entro 24 gennaio):
<https://forms.gle/8ULJan4Nex1pavc8A>

Con il patrocinio di:
Comune di Bergamo
Società Italiana di Agronomia (SIA)
Società Italiana di Genetica Agraria (SIGA)
Ordine Dottori Agronomi e Dottori Forestali di Bergamo

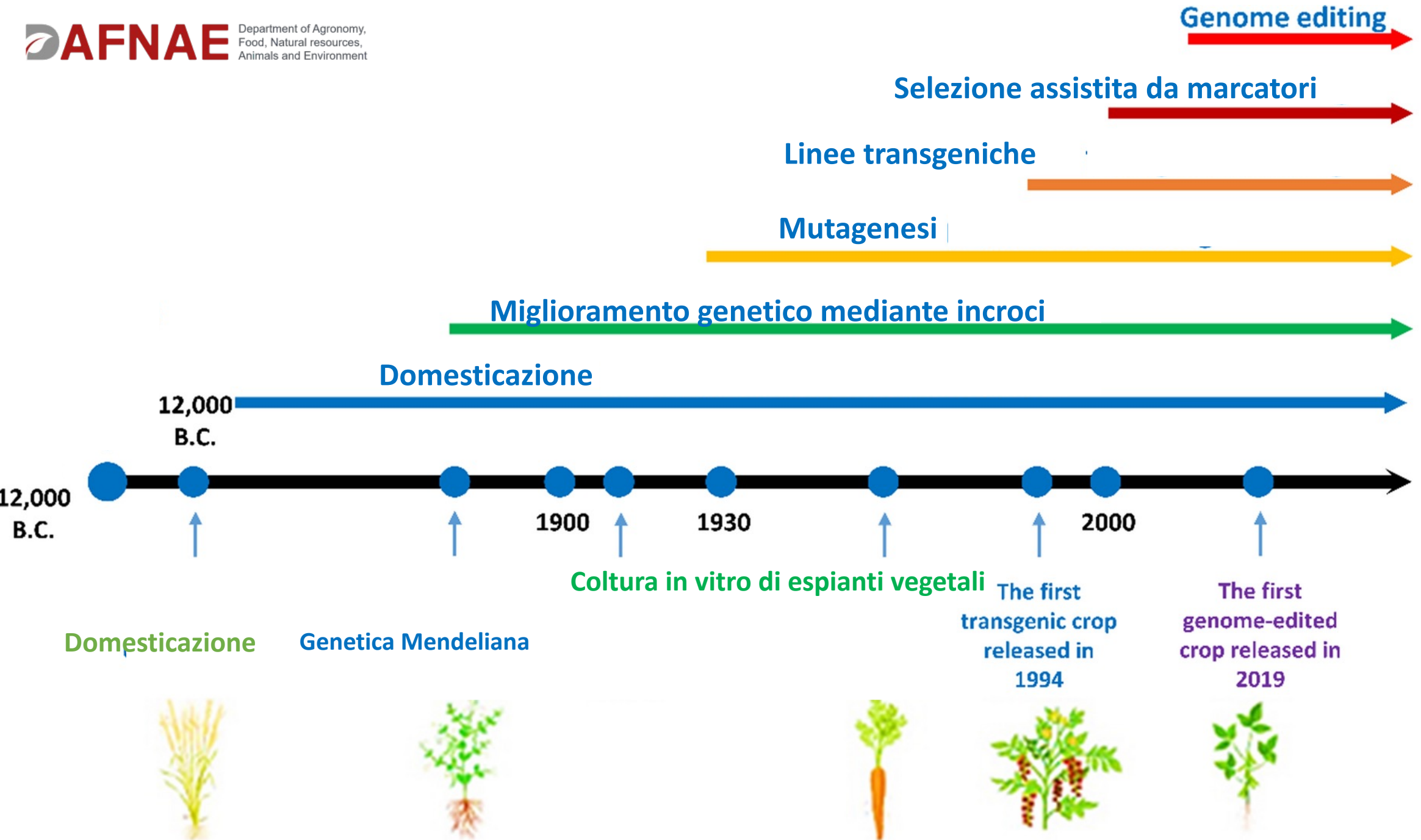
 **AFNAE** Department of Agronomy,
Food, Natural resources,
Animals and Environment



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

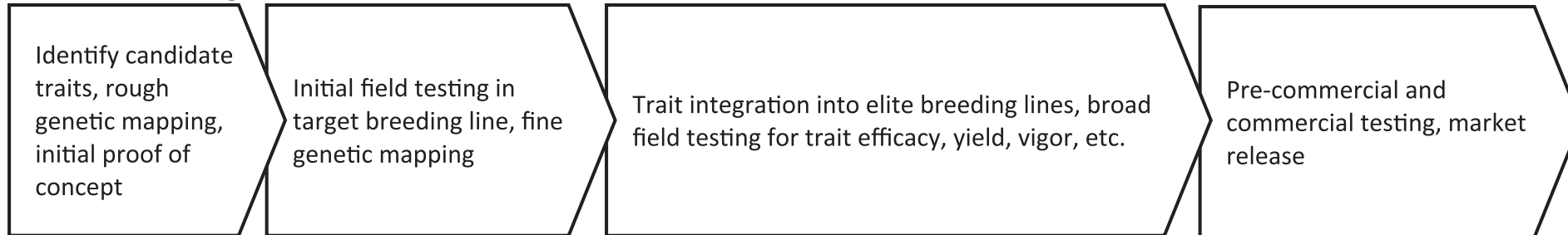


L'agricoltura rigenerativa ha bisogno
di varietà appositamente
selezionate





Plant Breeding Process

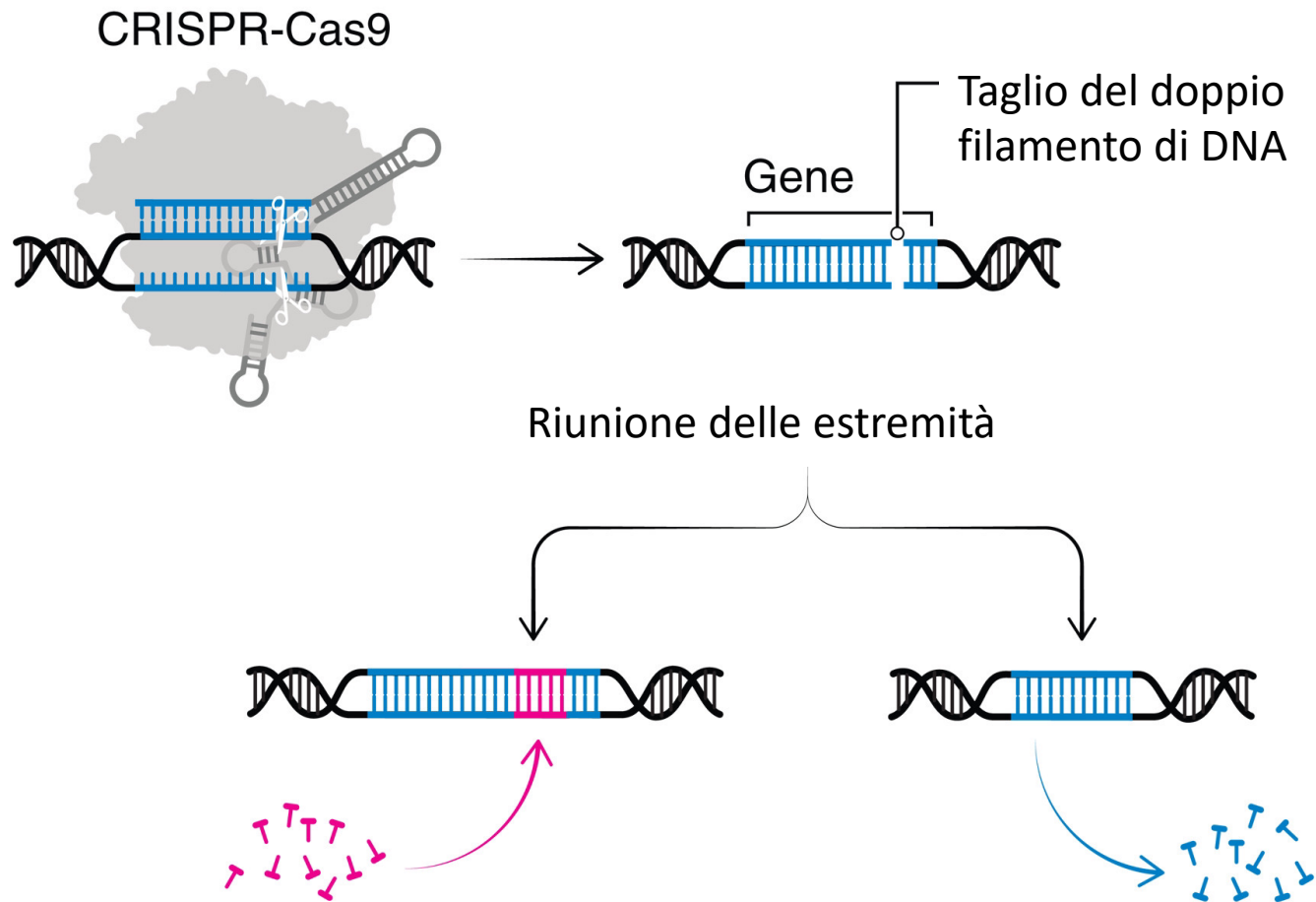


Genetic Engineering Process



Crop improvement process through plant breeding & genetic engineering

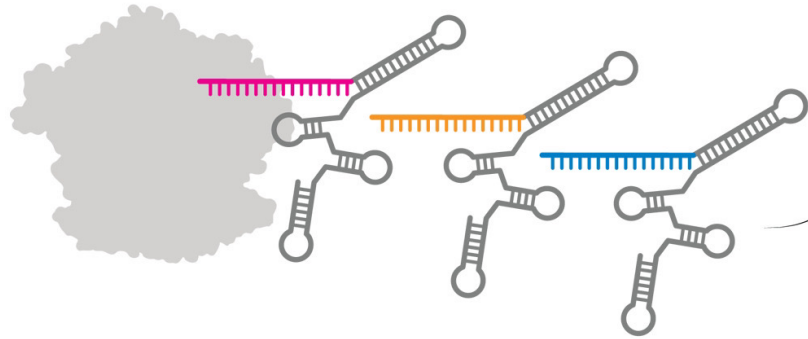
A Inattivazione di un gene



Inserzione o delezione di un nucleotide



Modifica di più geni contemporaneamente

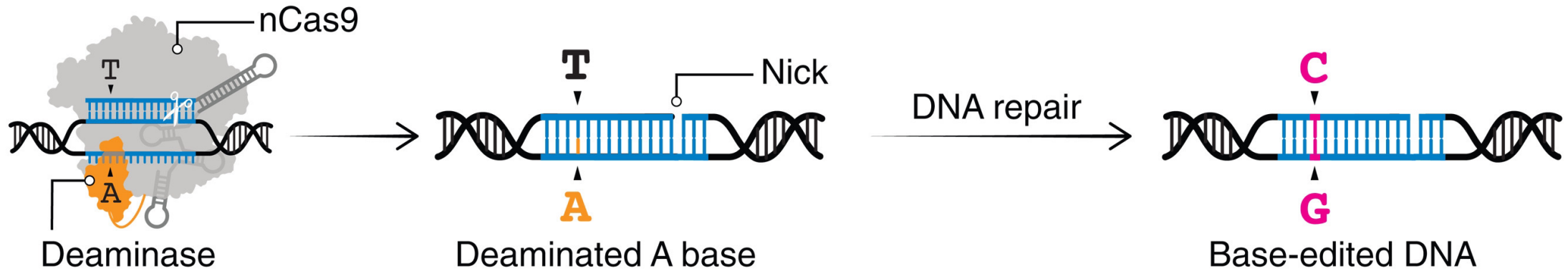


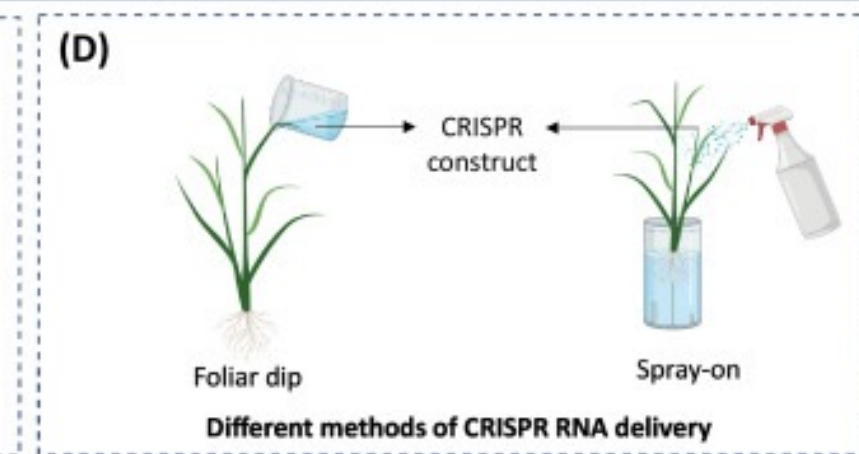
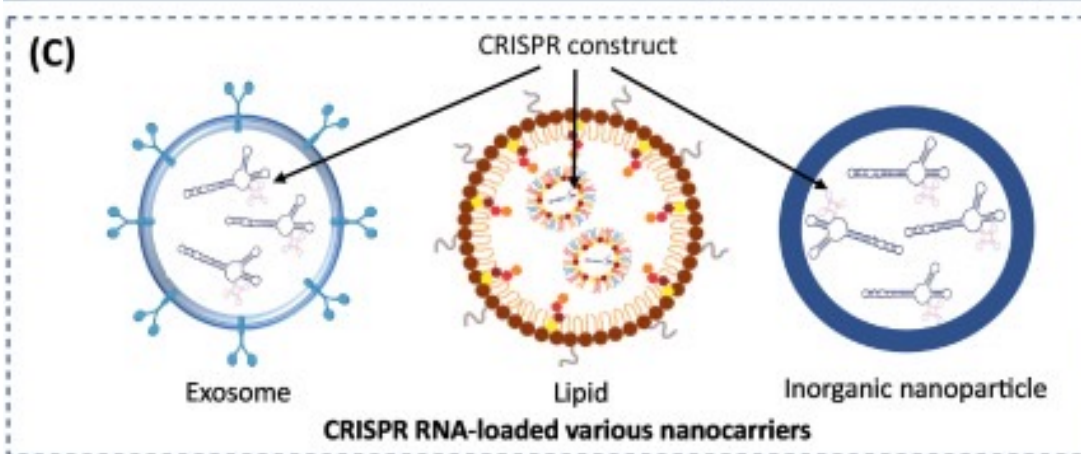
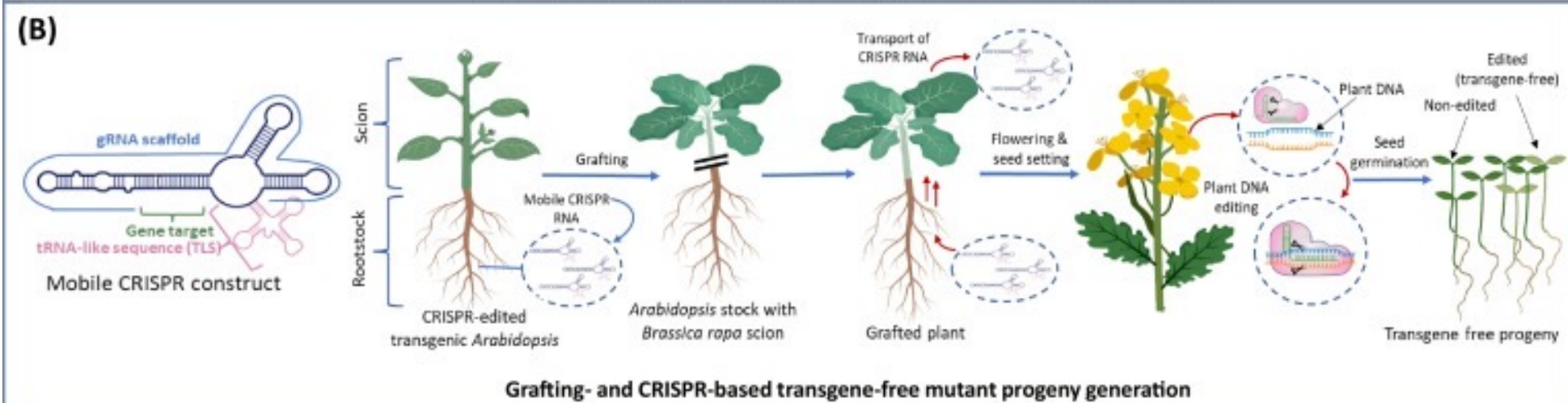
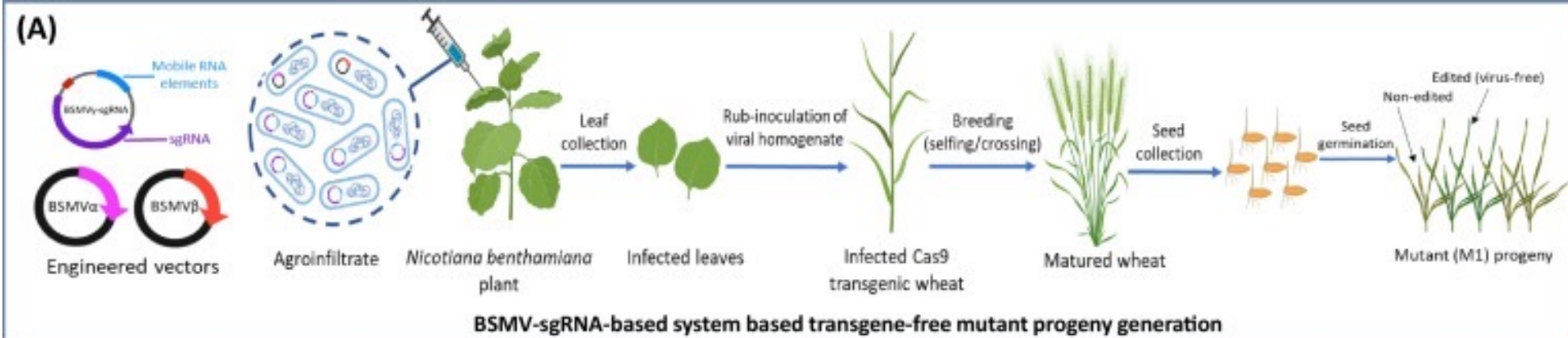
CRISPR-Cas9 + Multiple guide RNAs



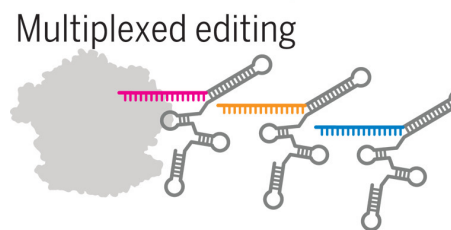
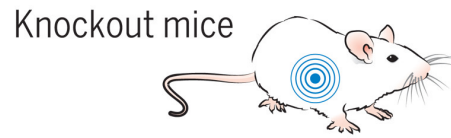
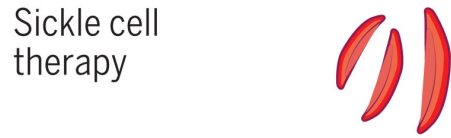
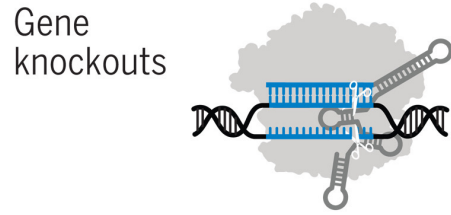
Usando guide multiple modifico più geni nello stesso intervento

Editing specifico di singole basi

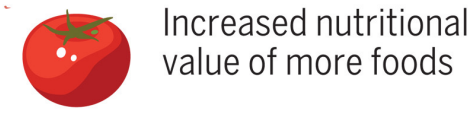
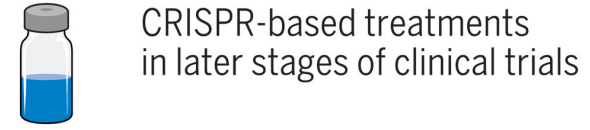


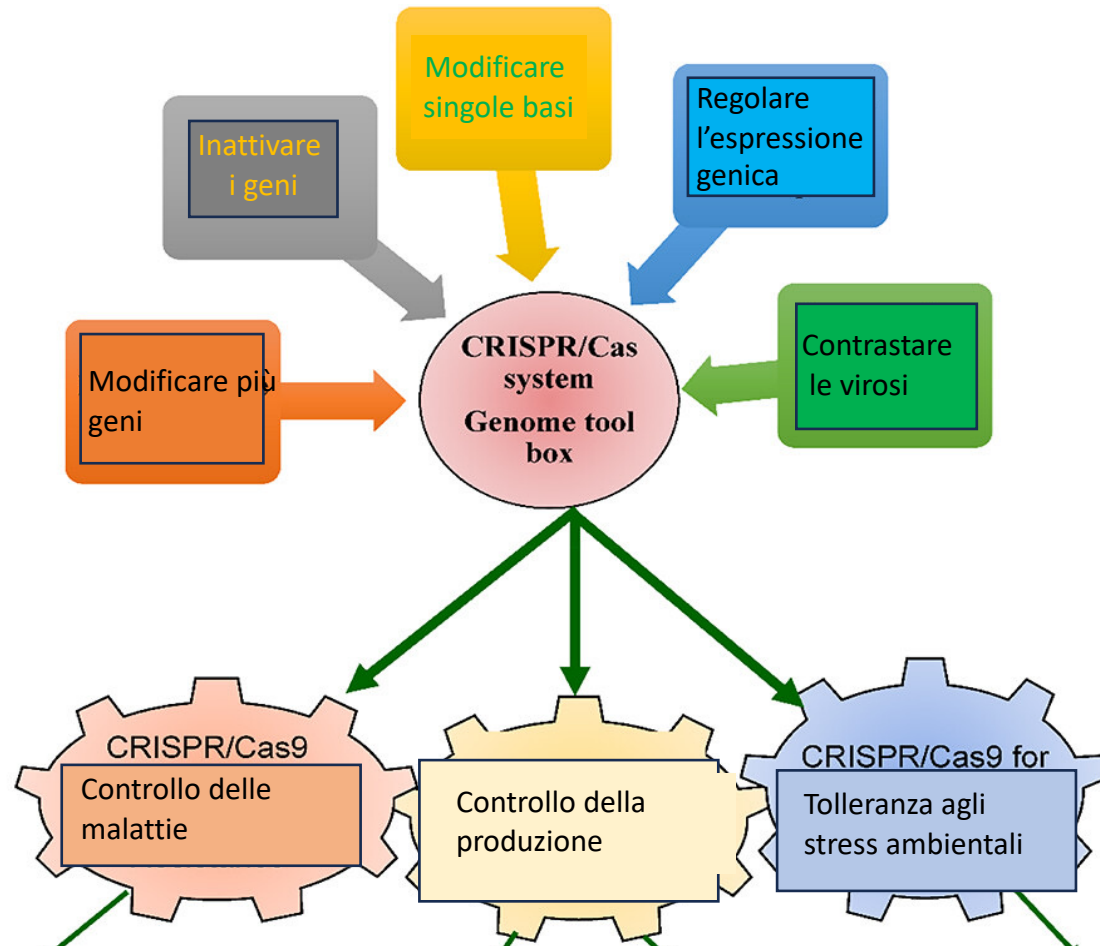


Past 10 years

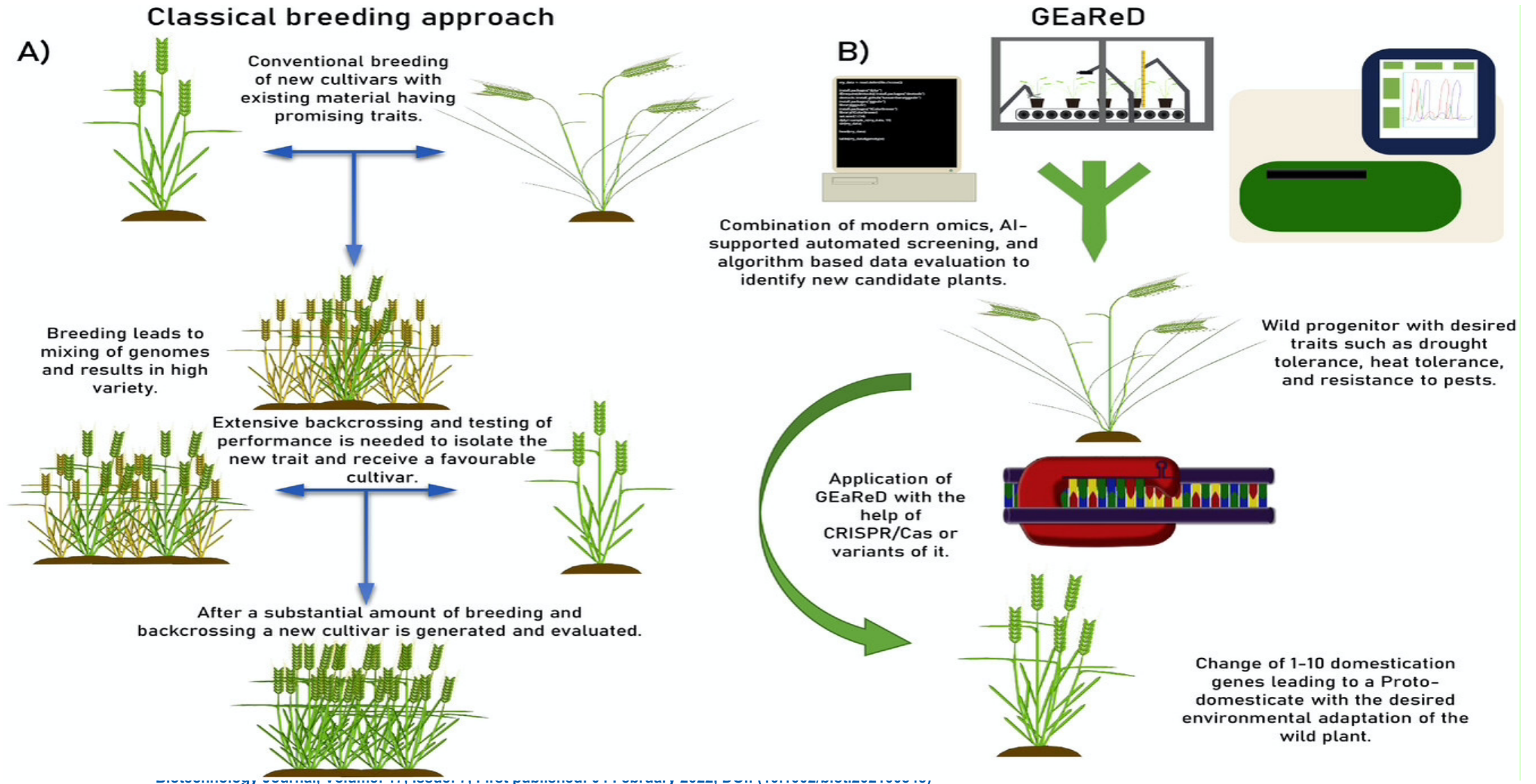


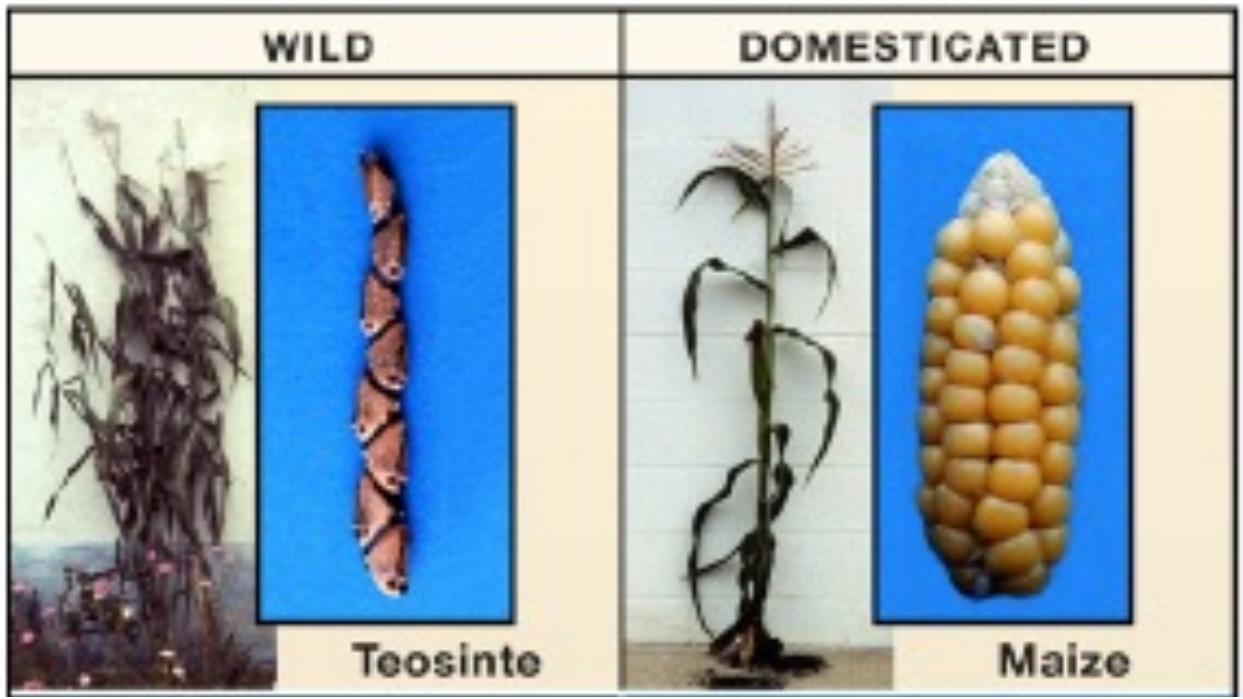
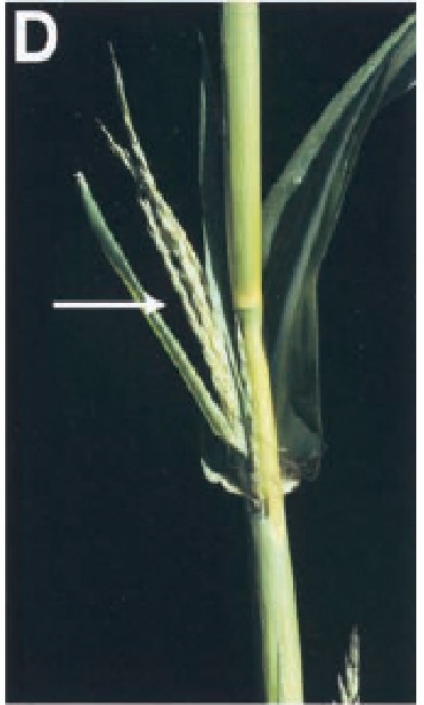
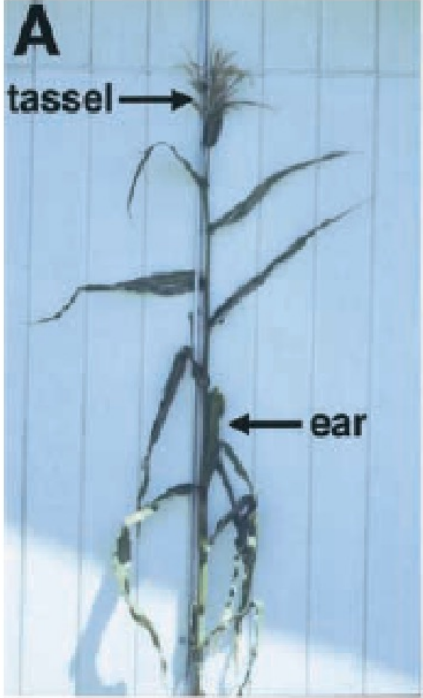
Next 10 years





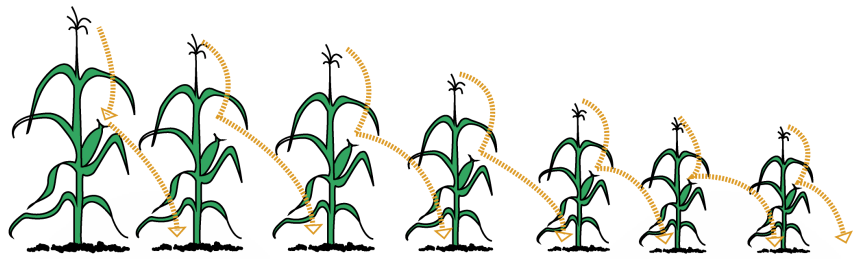
Genome Editing-accelerated Re-Domestication (GEaReD) – A new major direction in plant breeding



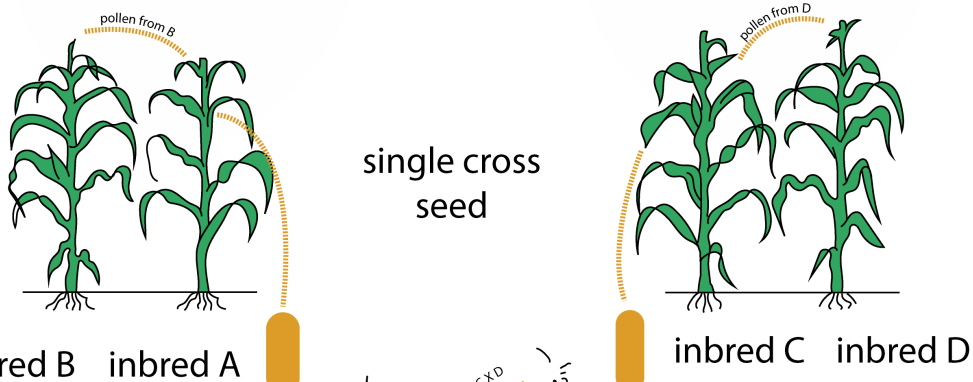


Il mais origina dalla domesticazione del teosinte con successivo contributo di geni da *Zea mays ssp. mexicana* circa 4000 anni dopo l'inizio della domesticazione.

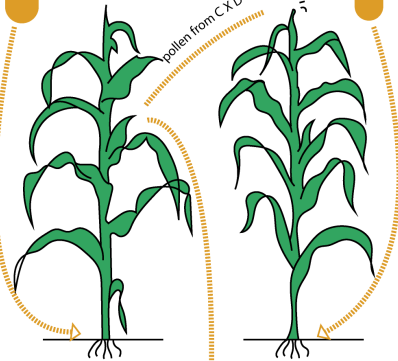
Il vigore ibrido



1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Inbreeding depression



single cross seed



A X B

C X D

double cross seed

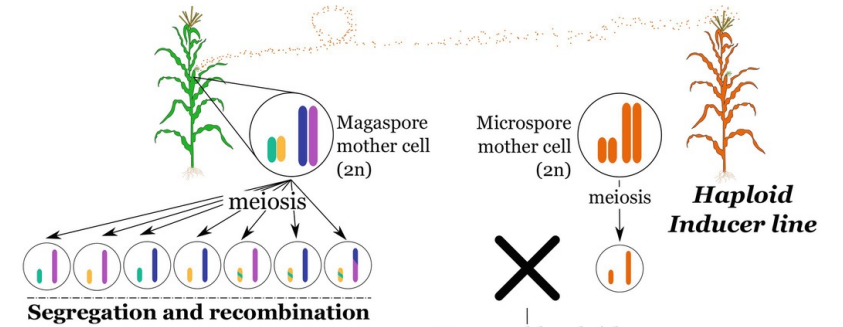
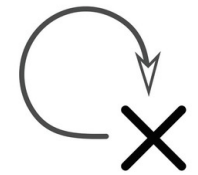
Le linee di-aploidi

Single Seed Descent (SSD) scheme

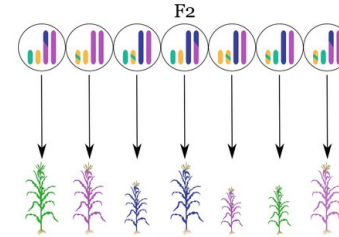
Doubled Haploid (DH) scheme

Season 1
 ~6 month

Self-fertilization



Segregation and recombination



Selection of plant of interest

Self-fertilization



Selection of plants of interest

F3

Self-fertilization



Selection of plants of interest

Season 2

Season 3 to 6
 (up to 10)

F6 (up to F10)

Inbred lines with fixed genome

Maternal haploid induction

haploid plantlets (~8-12%)

Chromosomes doubling

Selection of DH of interest (DHo)

Self-fertilization



DH1

Inbred lines with fixed genome

FEATURES

HIGH HOPES FOR SHORT CORN

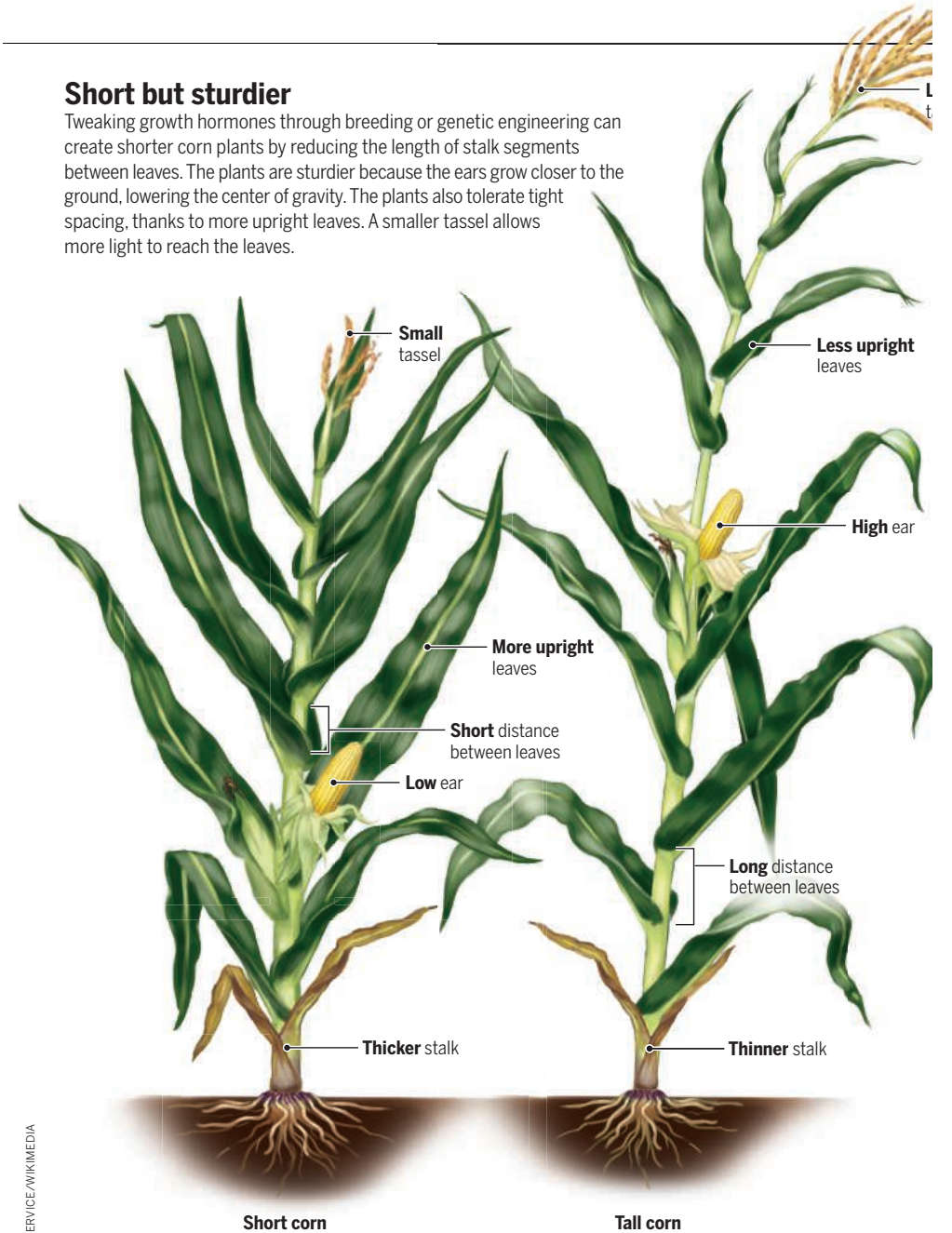
Plants bred or engineered to be short can stand up better to windstorms. They could also boost yields and benefit the environment *By Erik Stokstad*



Bayer ha prodotto una varietà di mais nano per Mexico, mentre altre compagnie stanno costituendo varietà nane per gli USA. Bayer ha inoltre prodotto mediante breeding convenzionale almeno 3 ibridi nani che sono stati testati negli USA da circa 300 agricoltori. Anche Corteva, proprietaria di Pioneer Hi-Bred International, sta producendo ibridi nani mediante miglioramento genetico convenzionale. Trasferire il carattere in ibridi affermati richiede almeno 5 anni, per cui Bayer sta adottando strategie alternative.

Short but sturdier

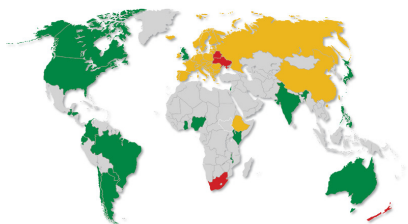
Tweaking growth hormones through breeding or genetic engineering can create shorter corn plants by reducing the length of stalk segments between leaves. The plants are sturdier because the ears grow closer to the ground, lowering the center of gravity. The plants also tolerate tight spacing, thanks to more upright leaves. A smaller tassel allows more light to reach the leaves.



SERVICE/WIKIMEDIA

GLOBAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE FOR GENE-EDITED CROPS

Established regulatory criteria for new breeding innovations in different world regions in the past decade



Countries where products are likely to be regulated as conventional new varieties after recent regulatory policy updates.

Countries where there are noticeable policymaking discussions over proposals to treat SDN1 as conventional new varieties.

Countries where SDN1 products should be treated as GMO according to court interpretations based on old regulations.

NORTH AMERICA

US & CANADA AMONG FIRST COUNTRIES WITH CONCRETE REGULATORY DECISIONS ON NEW BREEDING INNOVATIONS
SOYBEANS PRODUCING HIGH-OLEIC SOYBEAN OIL SOLD AS CALYNO
 FIRST COMMERCIALIZED GENE-EDITED CROP IN THE US IN 2019 DEVELOPED USING TALENS



LATIN AMERICA

8 COUNTRIES WITH ESTABLISHED CRITERIA OF NEW BREEDING INNOVATIONS:
BRAZIL • CHILE • COLOMBIA • ECUADOR • GUATEMALA • HONDURAS • PARAGUAY • ARGENTINA

ARGENTINA PIONEER REGULATION ISSUED IN 2015
 GENE-EDITED NON-BROWNING POTATO DEVELOPED USING CRISPR RELEASED IN 2018



EUROPE

EU PROPOSAL ON NEW GENOMIC TECHNIQUES RELEASED IN JULY 2023
UK'S PRECISION BREEDING BILL
 INTRODUCED IN MAY 2022; BECAME A LAW IN MARCH 2023 AFTER RECEIVING ROYAL ASSENT
 INTRODUCES SCIENCE-BASED AND STREAMLINED REGULATORY SYSTEM TO FACILITATE RESEARCH



AFRICA

4 COUNTRIES WITH ESTABLISHED GUIDELINES ON NEW BREEDING INNOVATIONS:
NIGERIA (FEBRUARY 2022)
KENYA (MARCH 2022)
MALAWI (AUGUST 2022)
GHANA (OCTOBER 2023)



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, AND INDIA
 ISSUED IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS AND SOME APPROVED THEIR FIRST GENE-EDITED PRODUCTS

JAPAN
 STARTED SALE OF GENE-EDITED HIGH GABA TOMATO IN 2021

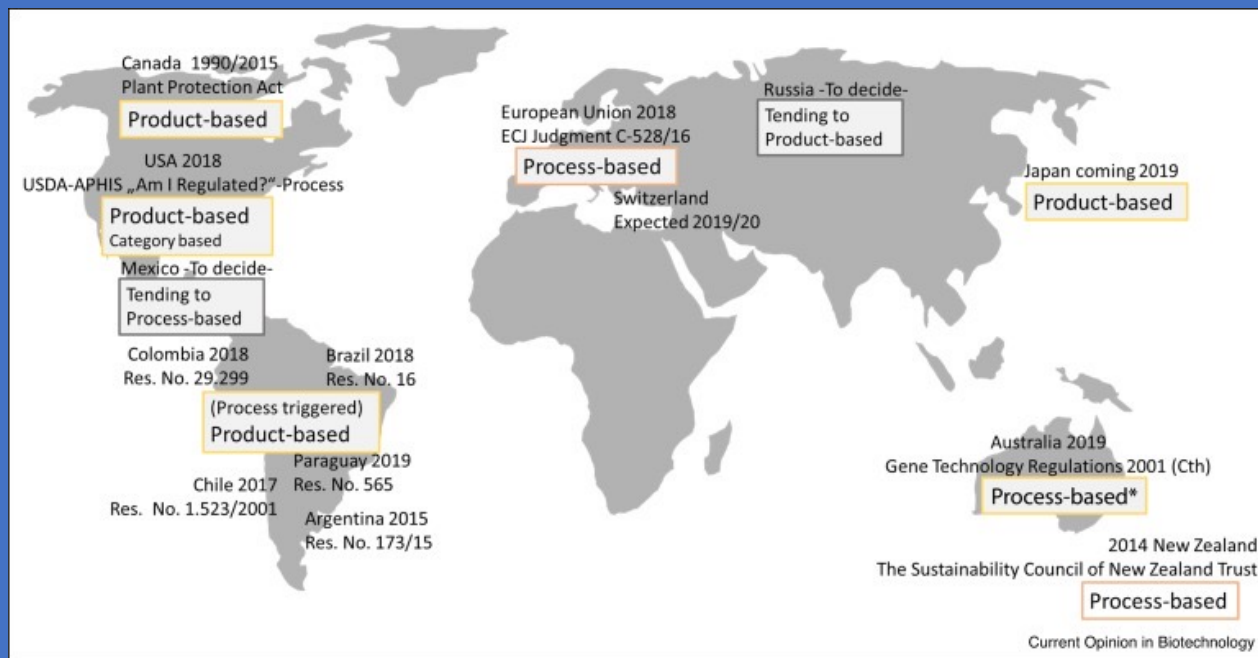


PHILIPPINES
 REDUCED BROWNING GENE-EDITED BANANA DETERMINED AS NON-GMO IN 2023
 FIRST GENE-EDITED PRODUCT TO GO THROUGH THE PHILIPPINES' GENE EDITING REGULATORY PROCESS

SDN1: site-directed nuclease
 GMO: genetically modified organism
 TAL: transcription activator-like effector nucleases
 CRISPR: clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats
 GABA: gamma-aminobutyric acid

For more information, visit:
www.isaaa.org
 Sources:
 ISAAA. 2021. Breaking Barriers with Breeding: A Primer on New Breeding Innovations for Food Security. ISAAA Brief No. 56.
 ISAAA Biotech Updates. <https://www.isaaa.org/kc/rrs/biotechupdates/>
 Updated January 24, 2024

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Current Opinion in Biotechnology



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Ordine Dottori Agronomi e Dottori Forestali di Bergamo

Grazie per l'attenzione

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