



CIRC • CROP IMPROVEMENT RESEARCH CLUB

# New varieties by redesign or rapid steps

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# Outline

- Genetics is key to delivery of intensification
- Collaborative projects within the Crop Improvement Research Club provide exemplars of basic science application with industry
- Public funding underpins this research



# Genetic Improvement is key

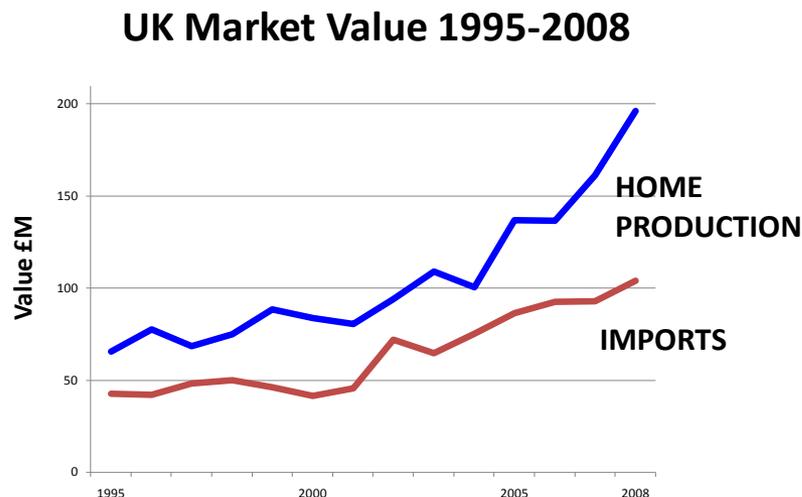
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- Delivery of intensification will mostly come from genetics
  - ◆ Resource efficiency of crops
    - Carbon, energy, water, nutrients,
  - ◆ Adapting to new cropping systems
- Delivery by speeding up breeding and use of biotechnology
- Systems approach has to integrate with chemistry, engineering, ecology....



# Strawberry Intensification

- Buoyant market demand
  - ◆ Season extension
  - ◆ Keeping ahead of imports
- Technical innovation
  - ◆ 3x yields, similar area
    - Multi-span polytunnels
    - Production & scheduling
    - Crop Protection
    - Growing Systems
    - Genetics, somewhat



# Advances in basic science: Ready for application: 1

- Genomes galore

- ◆ Plants, crops, microbes, pathogens, pests, beneficials.....

- New low cost sequencing technologies

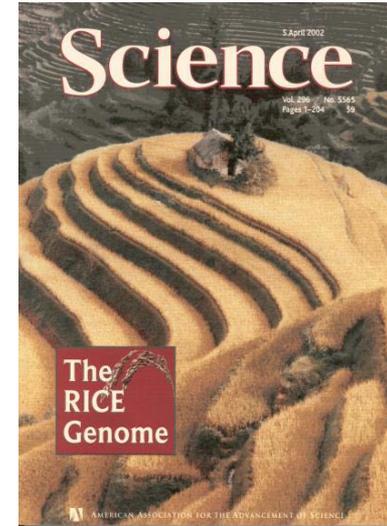
- Potentially limitless supply of markers

- ◆ Insights into domestication and re-domestication

- Understand the available genetic resources

- ◆ Marker-driven breeding and selection

- ◆ Access wild and exotic genetic materials

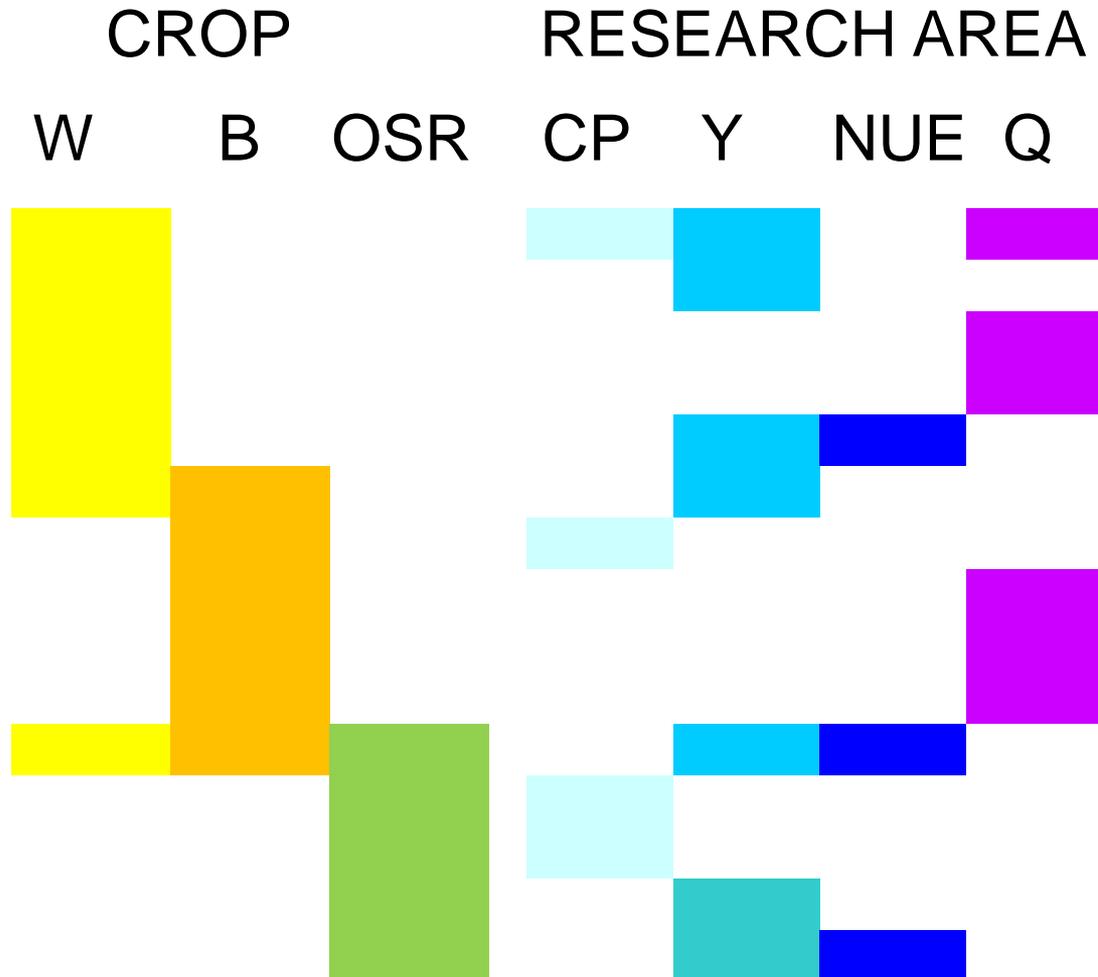




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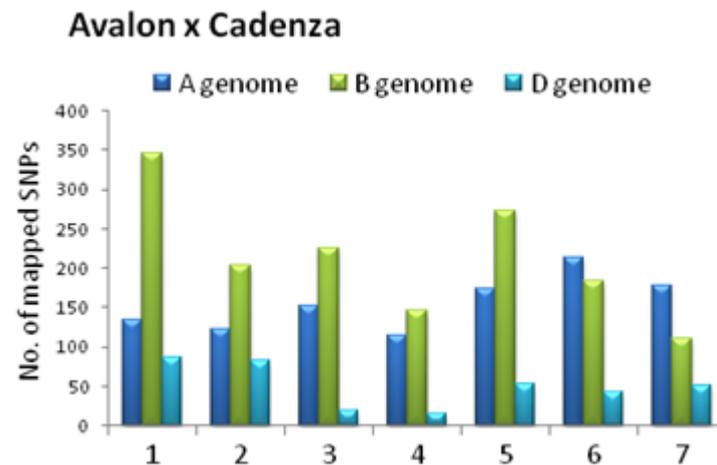
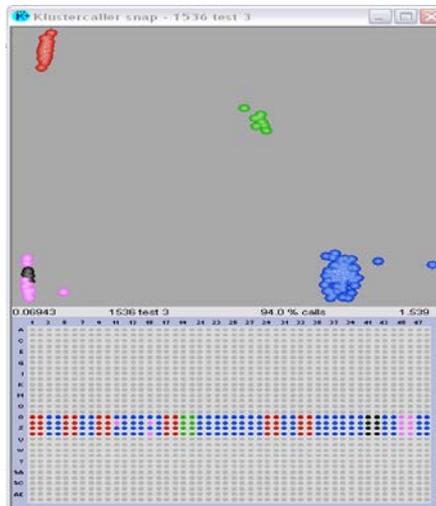
- **BBSRC Industry Club**
  - ◆ Members co-funding (10%)
  - ◆ 14 industry partners
- Joint selection of science projects after peer review of invited outlines
- 15 projects relating to wheat, barley and oilseed rape
  - ◆ Strong focus on traits with relevance
  - ◆ Underpinned by genetics and molecular markers

# Spread of Projects



# From wheat sequence to SNP's

- Over 90,000 SNPs between 8 cultivars by exome sequencing
  - Co-dominant SNPs in abundance for A& B genomes
  - 169 varieties genotyped; mapping populations
  - KASPar markers available ,validated, used



# Crop Club Project

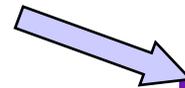
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- Development and validation of wheat SNPs
  - ◆ Build on basic genome sequence work; 2x SNPs
  - ◆ Robust validation on 46 elite varieties
  - ◆ Available for different SNP commercial platforms and levels of in house investment
    - KASPar from KBiosciences (now LGC Genomics)
- Partners: Bristol University, John Innes Centre, KBiosciences



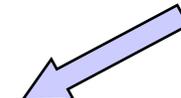
# UV-B acts through multiple signalling pathways

**Adaptation  
Acclimation**



**UV-B**

wavelength, fluence rate, duration

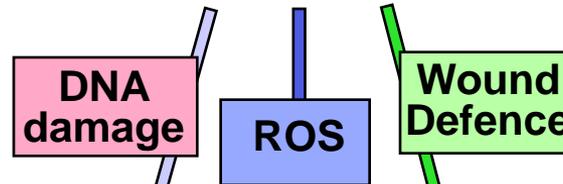


**Other  
stimuli**

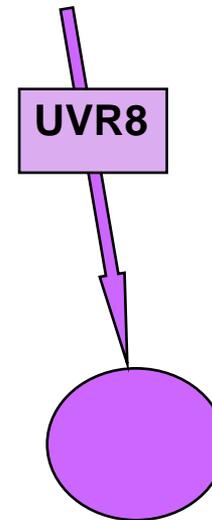
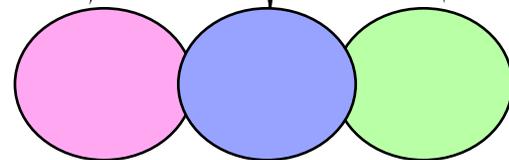


**Non-specific signalling**

**UV-B-specific signalling**



**Target  
genes**



**UV protection  
metabolism  
morphogenesis**

# CIRC Project

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- Transfer knowledge of the regulatory networks around UVR8 from Arabidopsis to OSR
- Manipulate network to increase pest resistance in OSR
- Project Partners: Glasgow University, John Innes Centre

# Step changes from biotechnology

- All or nothing capability from genetic modification

- Insect
- Virus
- Herbicide
- Pathways



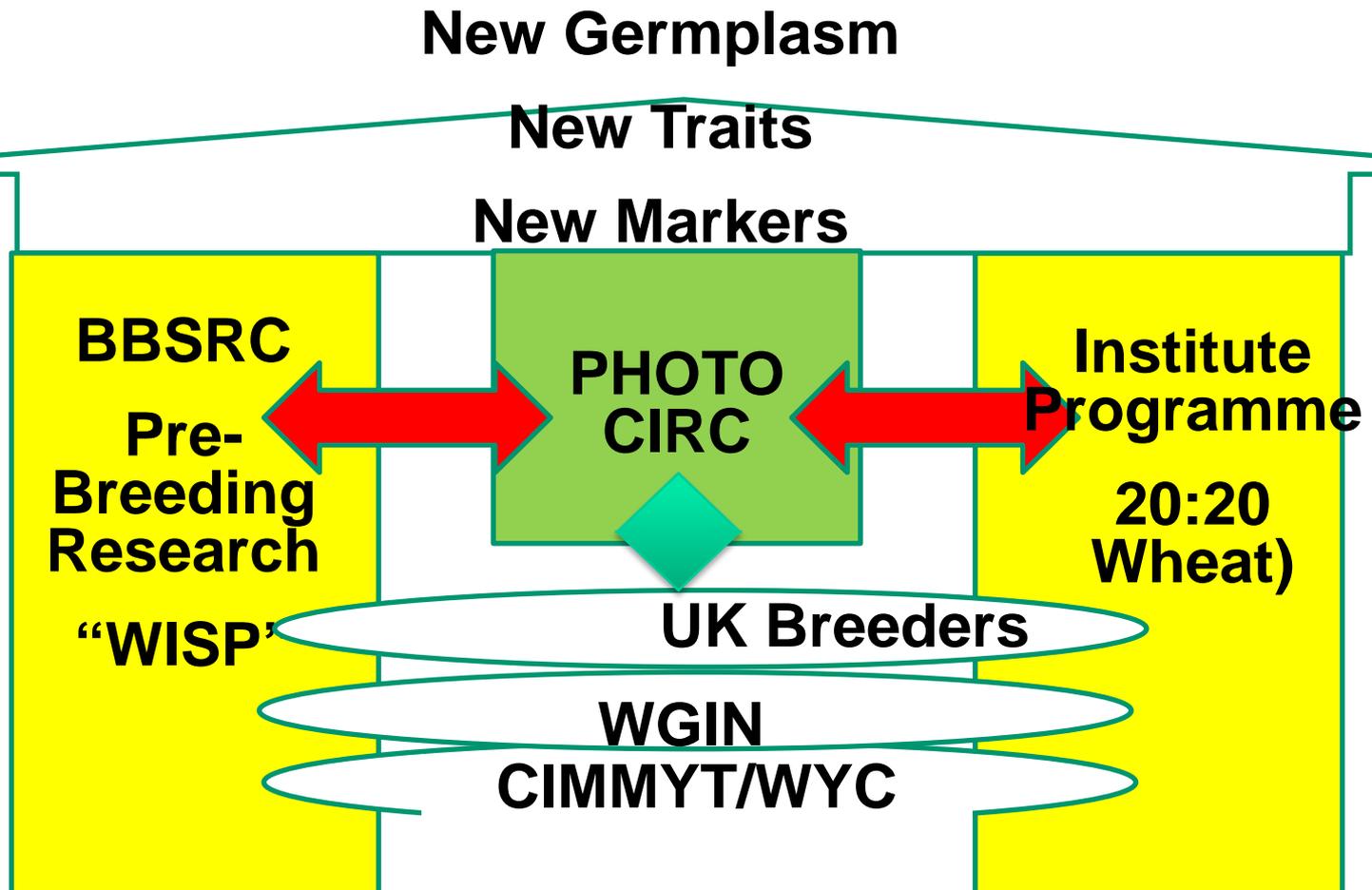
- Rapid “introgression” from wild species
  - *S. bulbocastanum* into potato
  - Vegetative crops

# Stepwise re-design of crops

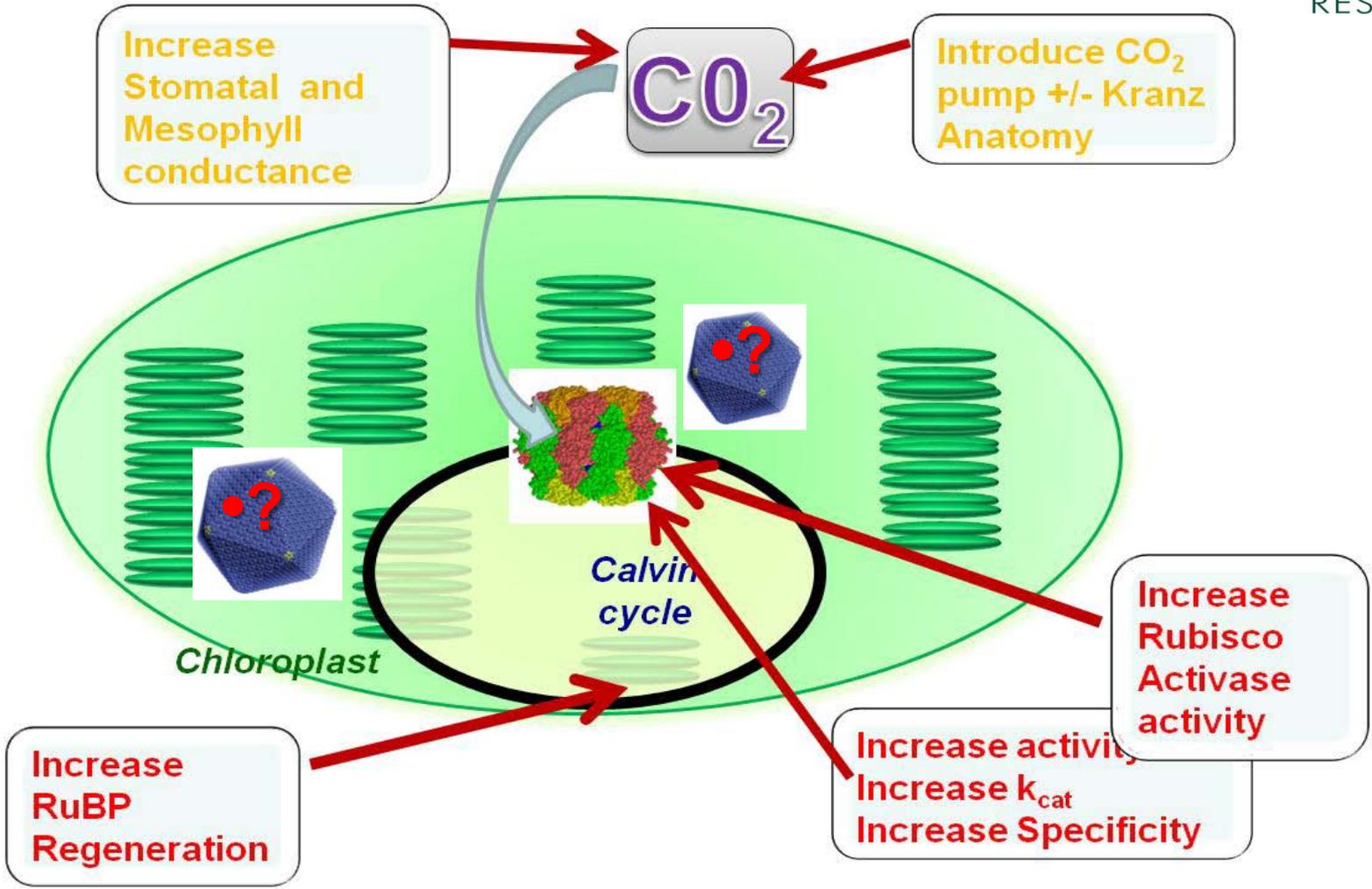
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- Multi-gene manipulations in commercial use in US
  - ◆ Yield and water stress products in development
- Enough knowledge to attack major design challenges for the long term
  - ◆ Major global challenges with co-ordinated international efforts
    - Increase from carbon assimilation
    - Re-engineer symbiotic relationship leading to nitrogen fixation

# Re-tuning the Calvin Cycle



# Crop improvement targets



# Increasing SBPase



Tobacco plants overexpressing SBPase

*C Raines, Essex University*

# Nitrogen-fixing cereals: A really grand challenge

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- From impossible to extremely difficult!
  - ◆ Long term integration of metabolic partnership of plants and microbes
    - Signalling systems
    - Metabolic cooperation
  - ◆ Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation investing \$9.8M over 5yr, focus on maize in Africa
    - Basic science offers a pathway to tackle the problem

# Conclusions

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- Intensification will rely on genetics as part of a whole systems approach to cropping
  - ◆ Carbon, energy, water, nutrients
- Delivery by speeding up breeding and use of biotechnology
  - ◆ Biotechnology is delivering multiple trait effects
  - ◆ Some step changes are applicable now, others can be foreseen
- Public sector and private industry can work to apply the best basic science now. Examples such as the Crop Club can help rapid delivery