



Insight Into Wheat Spike and Grain Development by Learning From Natural Variation And Chemically-Induced Mutants



 @AndyChen_Wheat

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<https://divseekintl.org/>

Wheat spike architecture

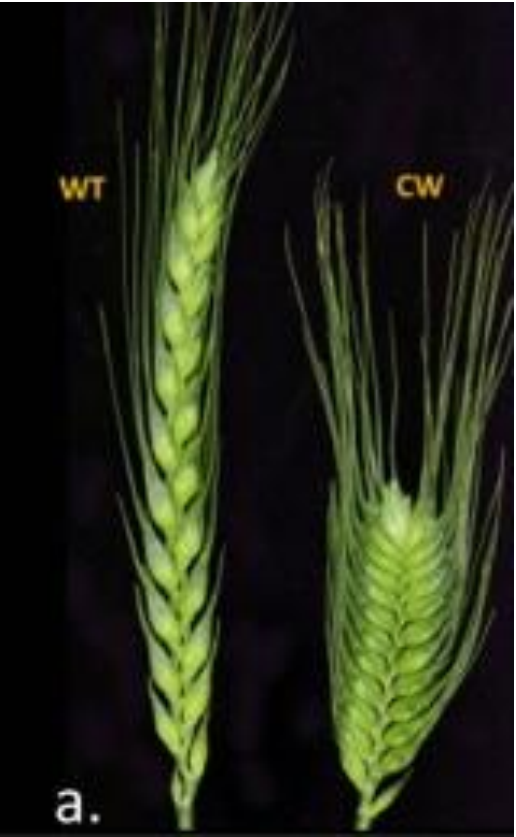
Spike



Wheat spike development



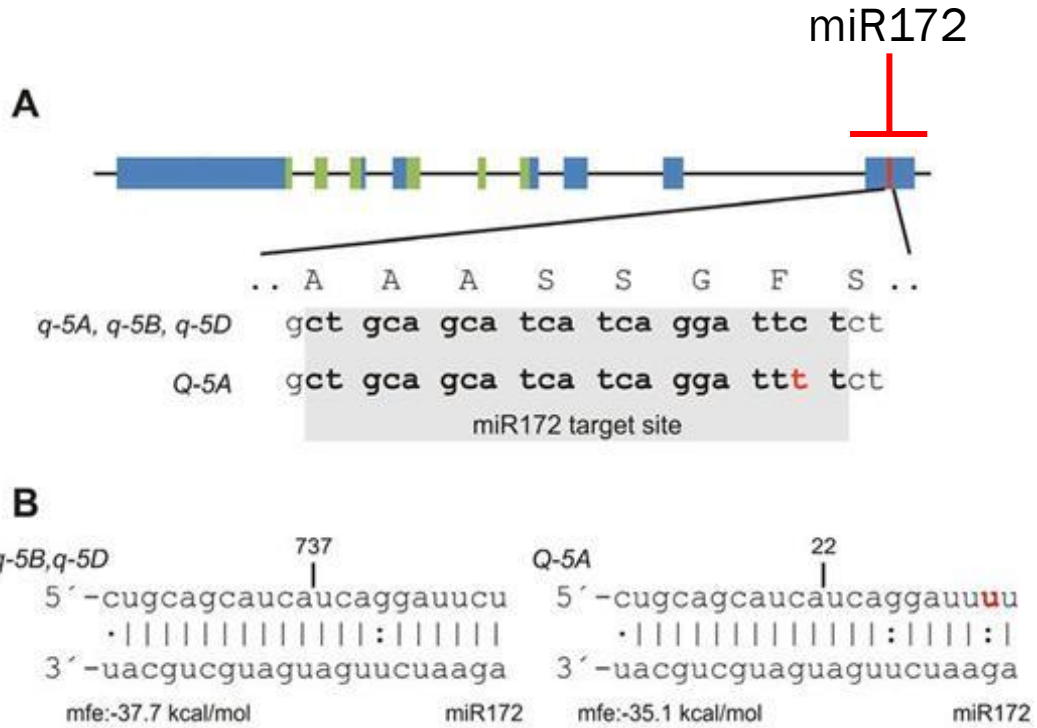
Major loci influencing spike morphology



Compactum (C)
2D: 231 to 242 Mb
(Kajla et al. 2023)



qq QQ



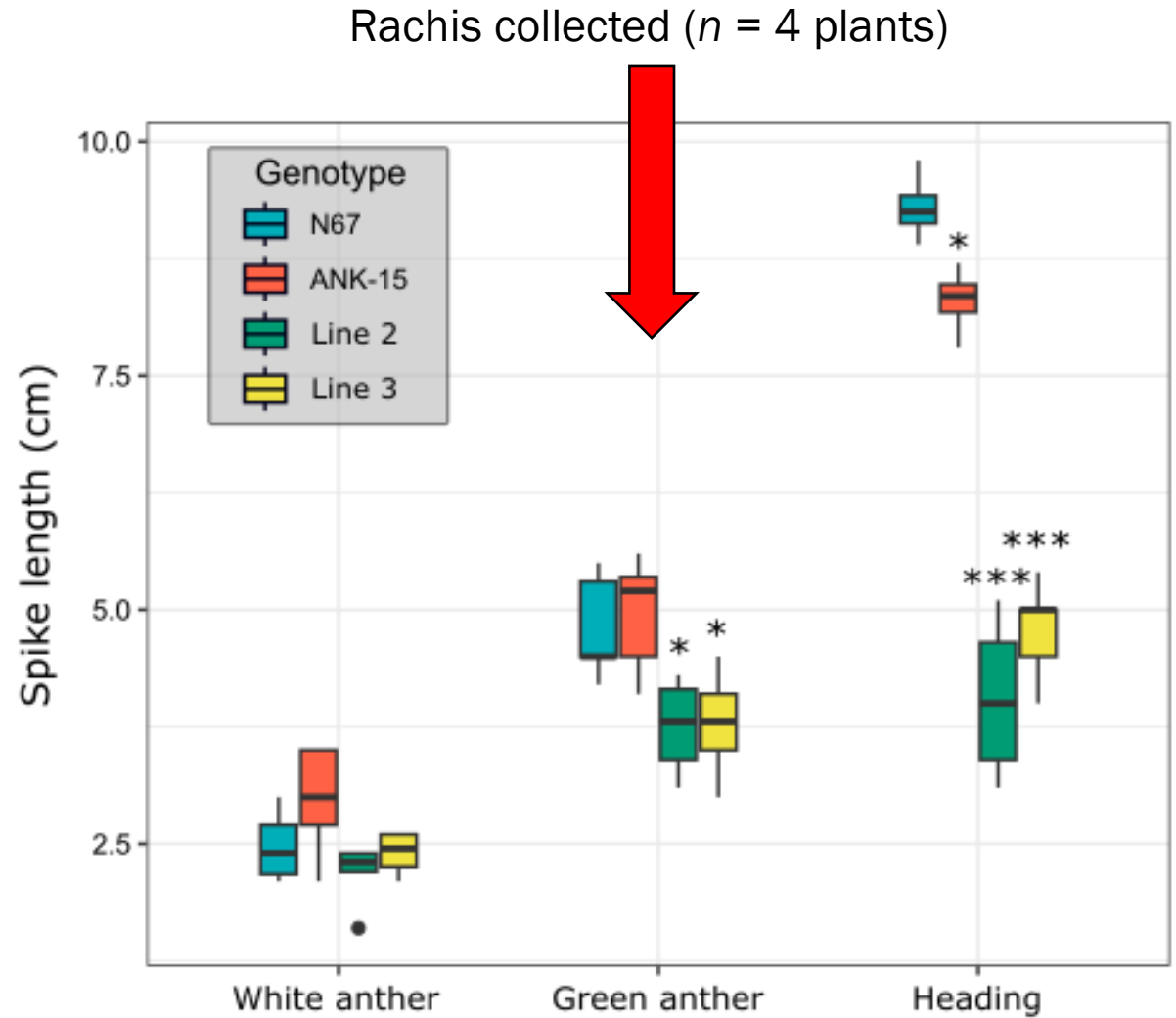
Q (*AP2L-A5*)

(Zhang et al. 2011; Debernardi et al 2017)

Compact spike near-isogenic lines



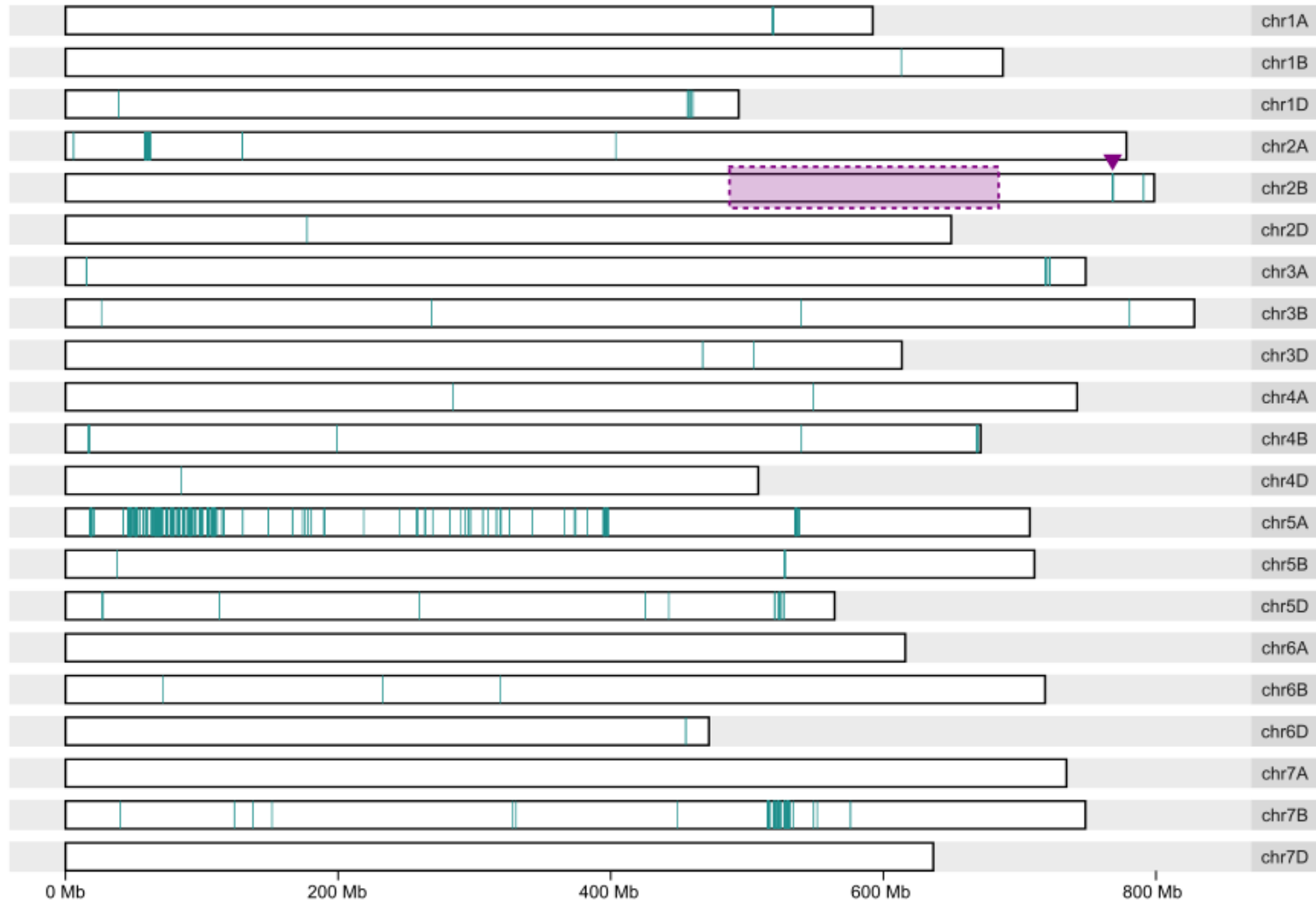
(Koval et al. 1988)



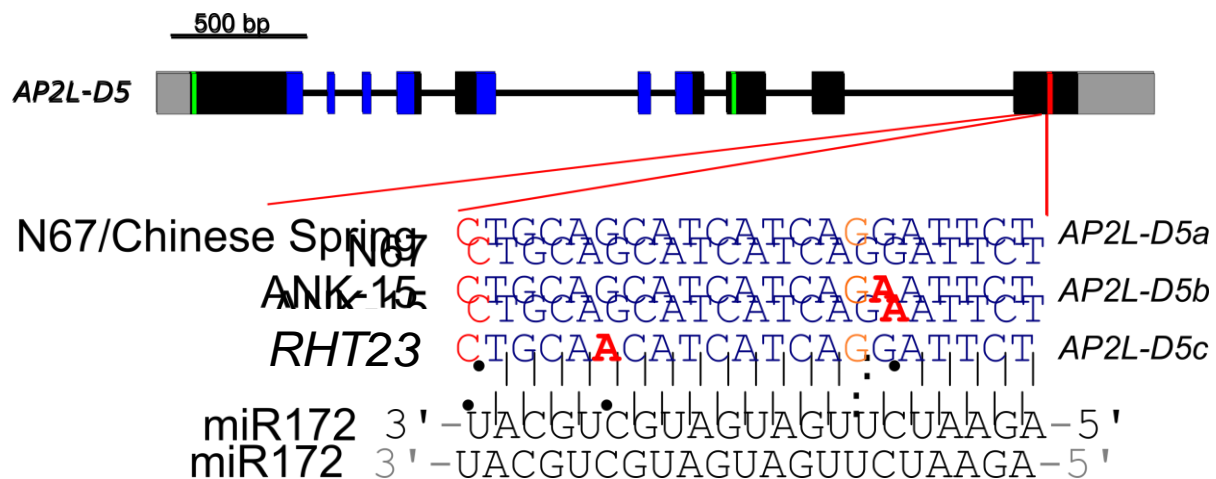
ANK-15

- Compact spike locus was introduced from a mutant line of wheat cultivar Skala (Koval et al. 1988)
- Compact spike phenotype has been proposed to be controlled by a locus on chromosome 2B (Amagai et al. 2016)

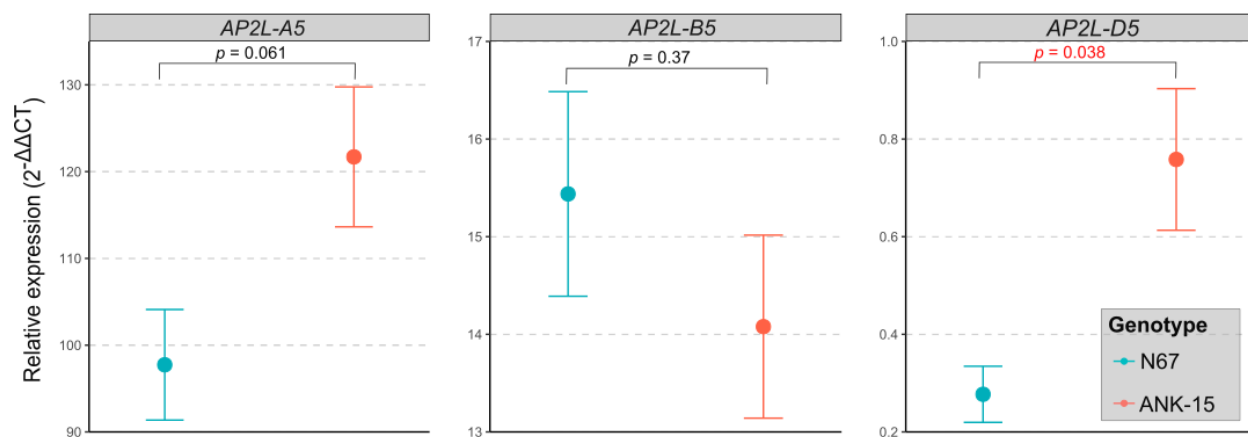
No detectable SNP in putative 2B region



SNP in *AP2L-D5* of ANK-15

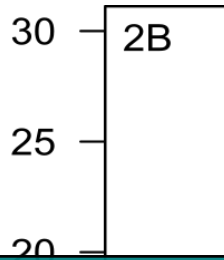


- SNP introduces mismatch with miR172
- *AP2L-D5* suppressed speltoid phenotype (Zhang et al. 2011)
- *AP2L-D5* was the underlying gene for *REDUCED HEIGHT 23* (Zhao et al. 2018)

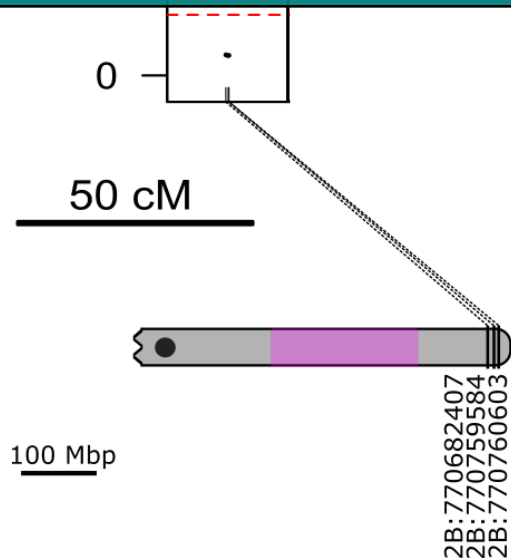


et al 2014

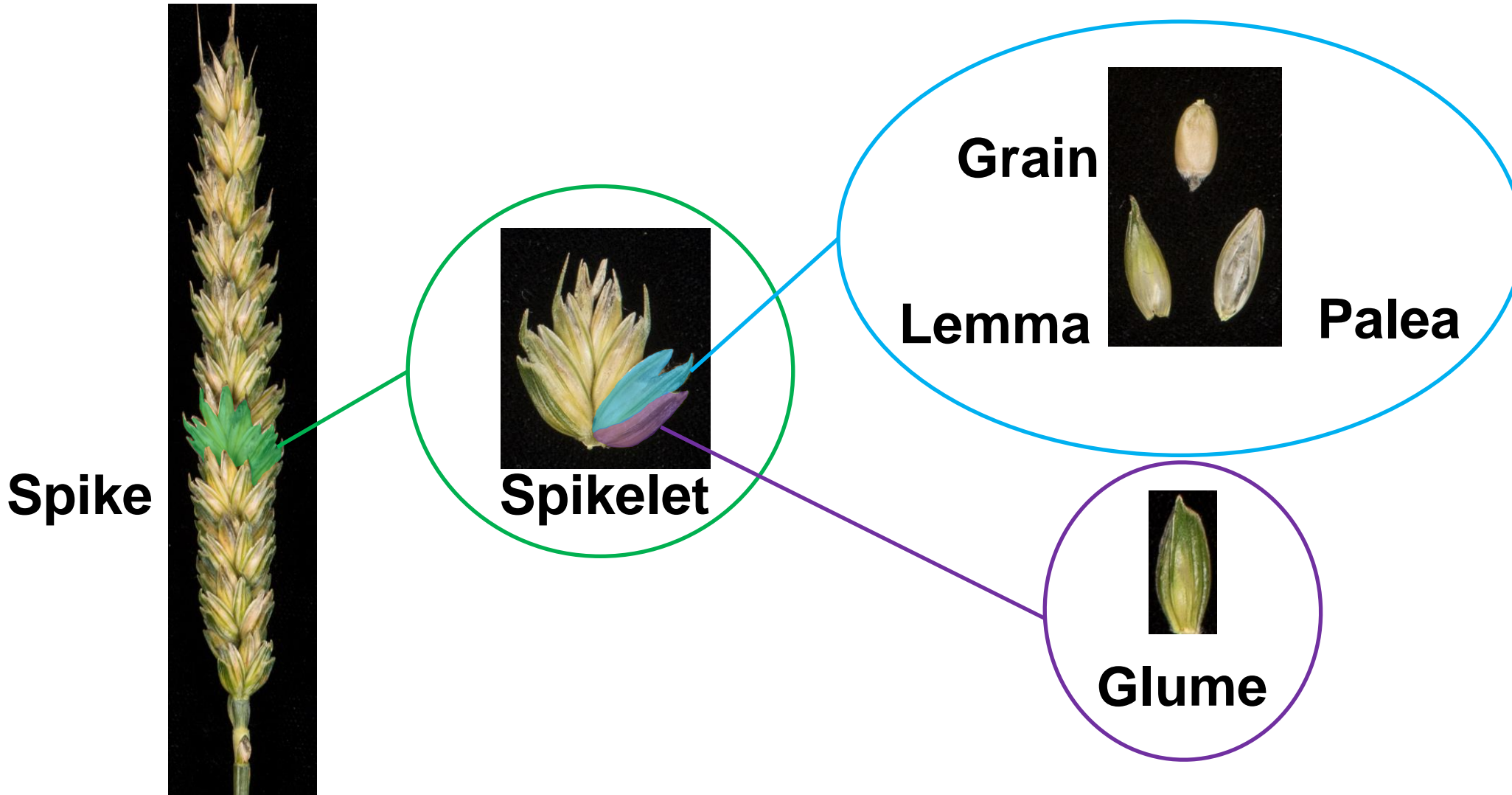
ANK-15's compact spike locus is on 5D



AP2L-D5 on chromosome 5D is likely the gene underlying the compact spike phenotype of ANK-15

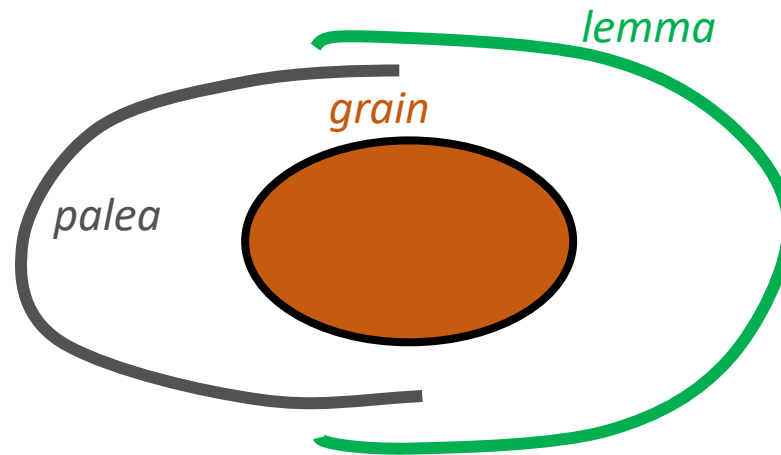


Wheat spike structure



Size of maternal floral organs influences grain morphology

- Lemma and palea envelop the grain during development
- The size of floret cavity correlate positively with grain size in wheat and rice (Millet *et al.* 1986; Li *et al.* 2015)



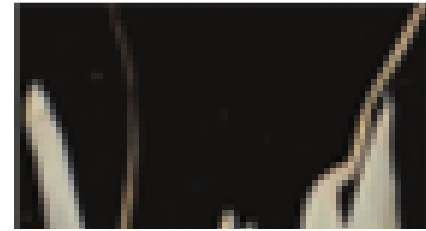
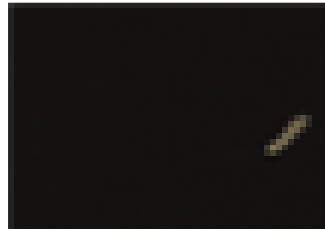
Wheat

Natural variation loci for glume size



Tunicate locus in “pod corn”
ZMM19

Han *et al.* 2012
Wingen *et al.* 2012



Solving a 100 year old mystery: Cloning the P1 locus in *Triticum polonicum*

401 views • 1 year ago

International Wheat Genome Sequencing Consortium

IWGSC webinar 02/24/2022 Presenter: Nikolai Adamski, John Innes Centre, UK Outline: The tetraploid wheat *Triticum polonicum* ...



4 moments ▾

P1 locus in *T. polonicum*
VRT-A2

Adamski *et al.* 2021
Liu *et al.* 2021

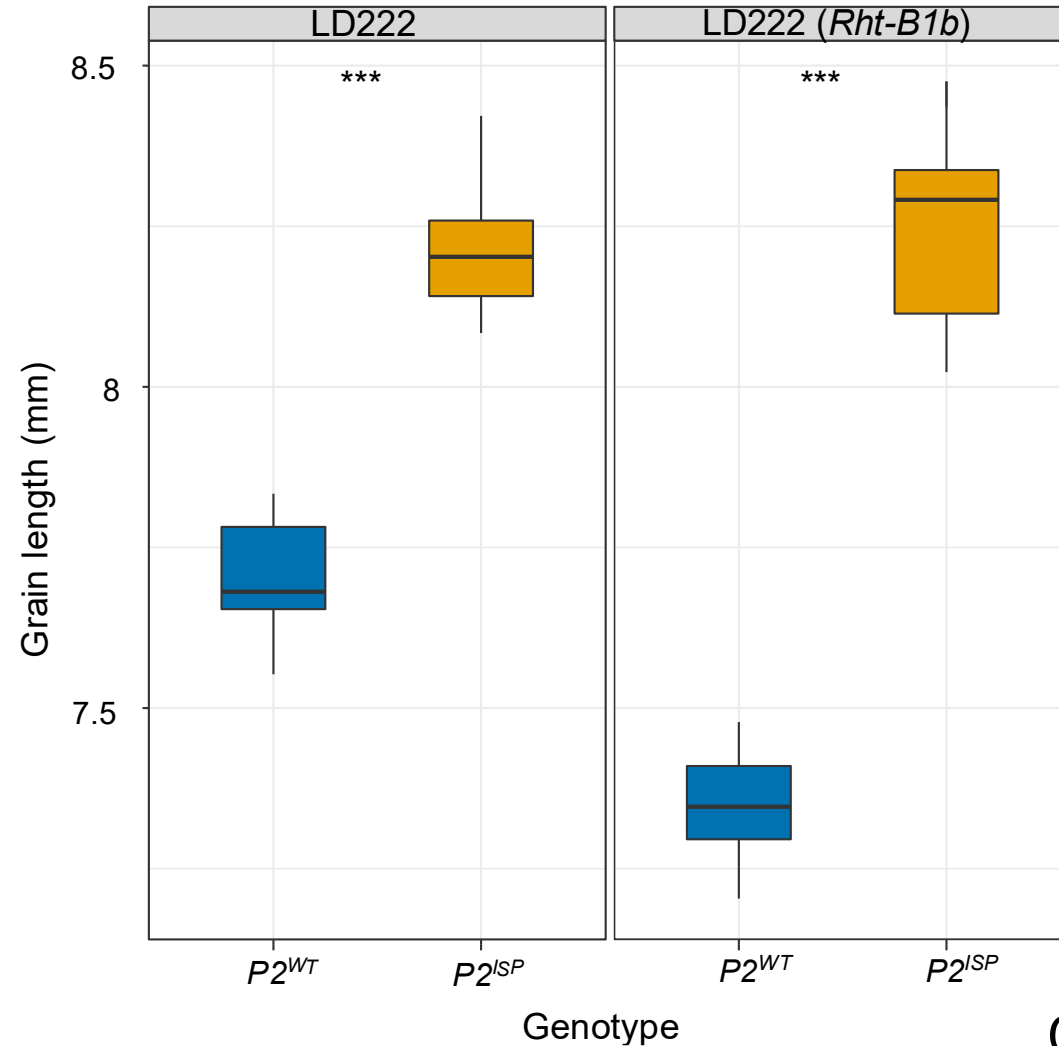
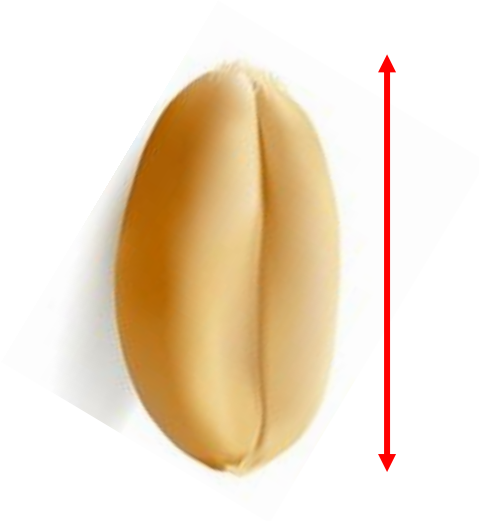
P2 locus in *T. ispahanicum*

T. ispahanicum (AABB)

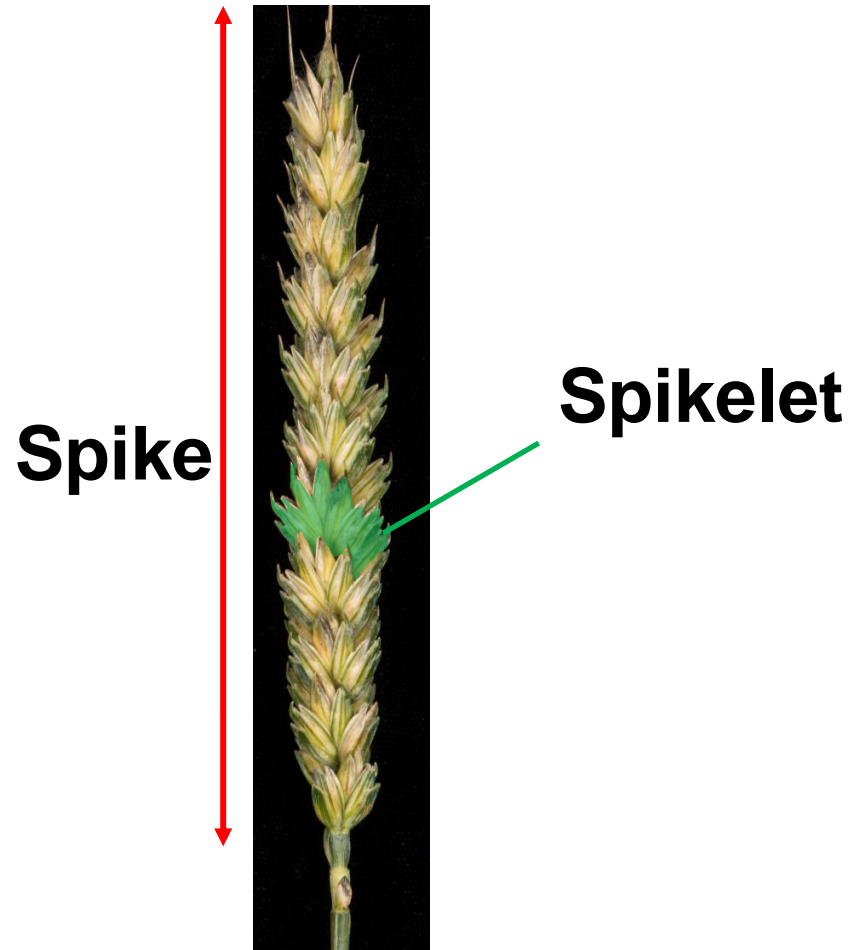
- Identified in the Isfahan province of Iran (Heslot 1958)
- Elongated glume controlled by a major QTL, *P2*



P2 increases grain length



P2 increases spike length and spikelet number



P2 decreases number of grains per spike via reducing number of fertile florets



Floret

Spikelet

P2 of *T. ispahanicum* was located to 7B

- *P2* was assigned to chromosome 7B (Watanabe *et al.* 1999)

- *VRT-A2* on chromosome 7A was the underlying gene of the long glume locus *P1* from *T. polonicum*

Is *VRT-B2* the gene underlying the *T. ispahanicum P2* locus?



T. aestivum



T. polonicum

P2 is on chromosome 6A!

- F2 mapping Langdon × *T1120002* (*T. ispahanicum*) ($n = 93$)
- Marker designed using published RNA-seq dataset (Zou et al. 2015)
- No association on chromosome 7B
- Significant association on chromosome 6A

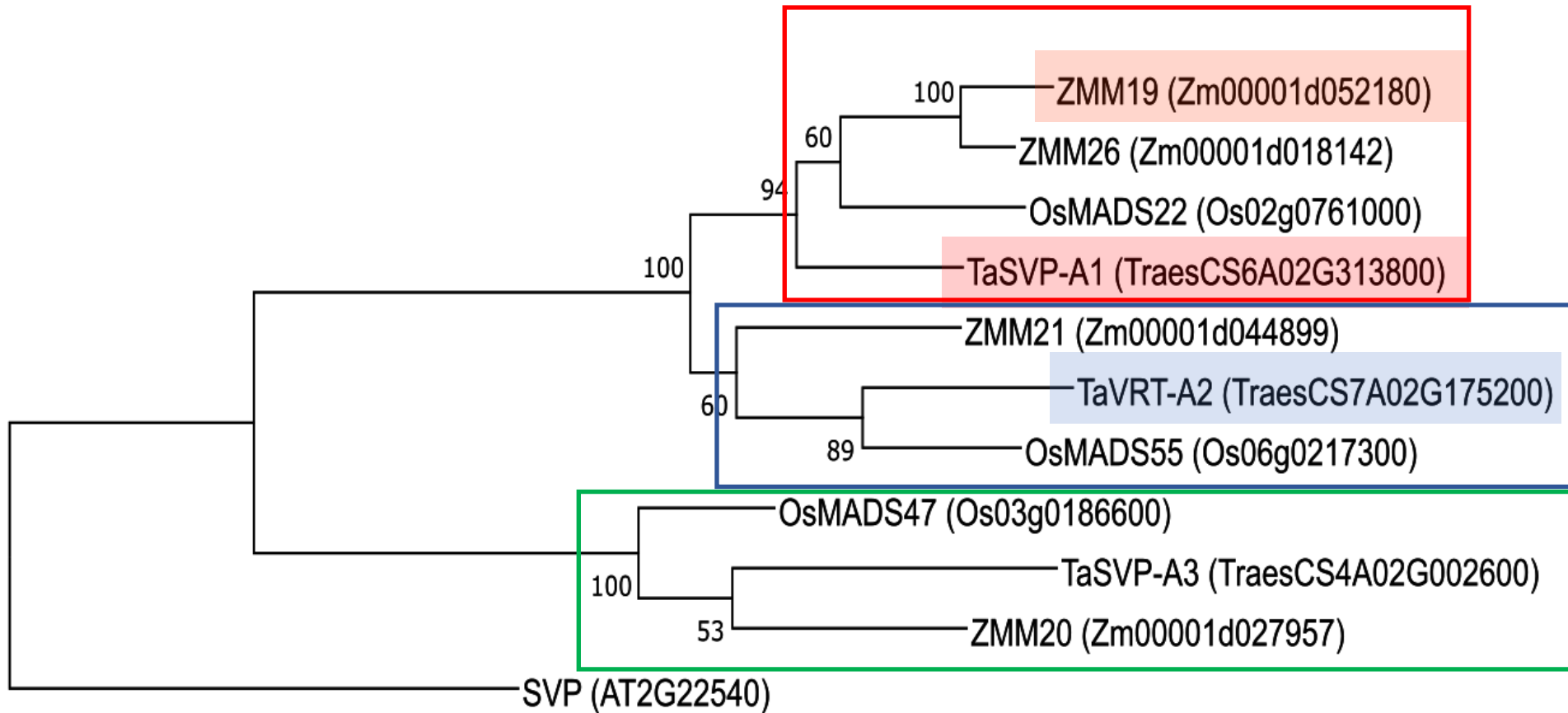
VRT-B2 



SVP-A1* is a likely candidate within *P2

- We fine-mapped *P2* to a region of 1.68 Mbp (549 Mbp - 550.7 Mbp)
- Identified ***SVP-A1*** (*TraesCS6A02G313800*) as a strong candidate gene
- *Short Vegetative Phase* (*SVP*) genes belong to a subfamily of MADS-box transcription factor

Phylogenetic tree of *SVP* proteins in rice, wheat, and maize



Han *et al.* 2012
Wingen *et al.* 2012



T. aestivum *T. polonicum*

Adamski *et al.* 2021
Liu *et al.* 2021

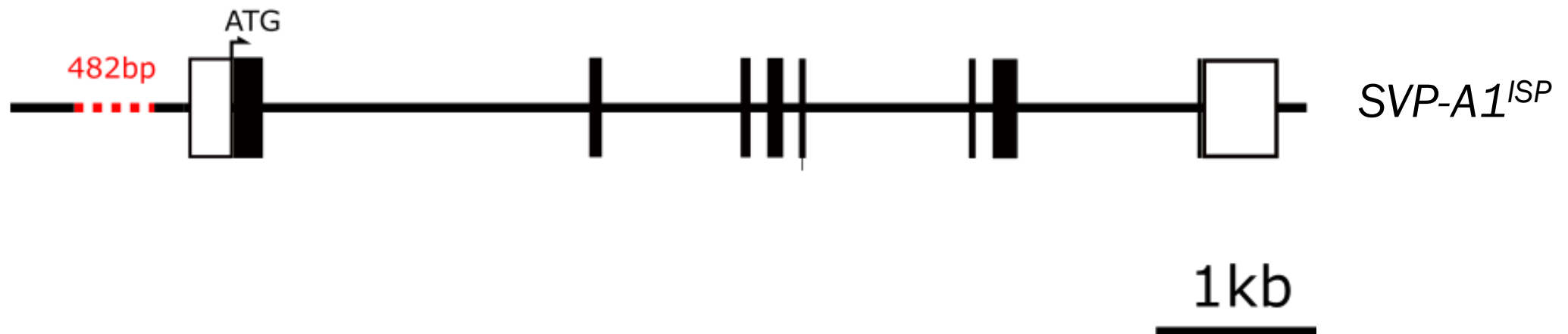
Natural variation in *SVP* influences glume size

SVP-A1 variation in *T. ispahanicum*

Whole-genome sequencing data of *T. ispahanicum* (Zhou et al. 2020)

- Promoter deletion (482-bp)
- 53 polymorphisms (SNP and small indel)
- One missense mutation (exon 5)

TraesCS6A02G313800.1

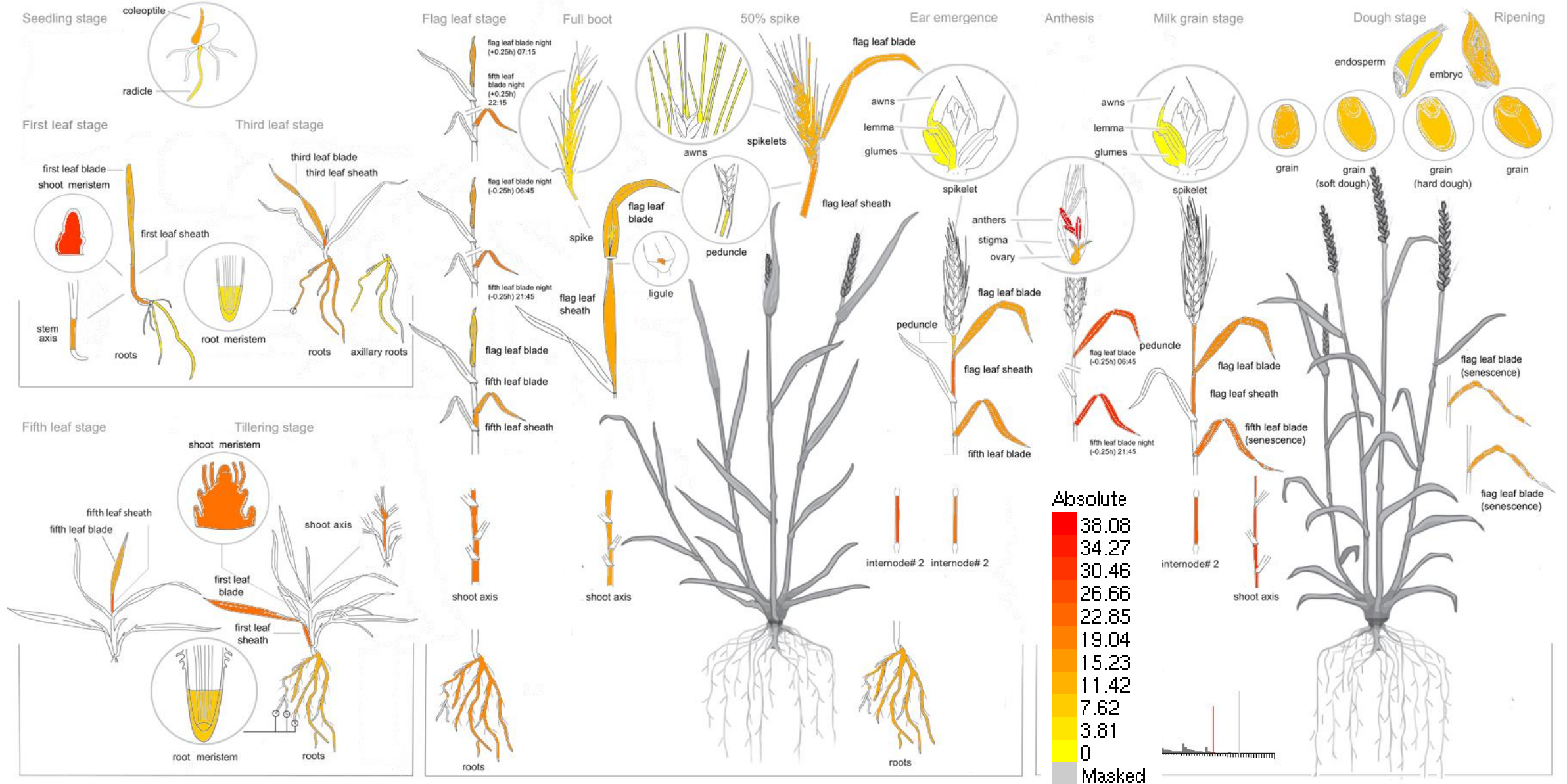


TraesCS6A01G313800

TraesCS6A01G313800

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) eFP Browser at bar.utoronto.ca
RNA-seq data from Azhurnaya spring wheat

Please cite Ramirez-Gonzalez et al. 2018 and Winter et al. 2007
All raw data provided by Bayer CropScience, Ghent

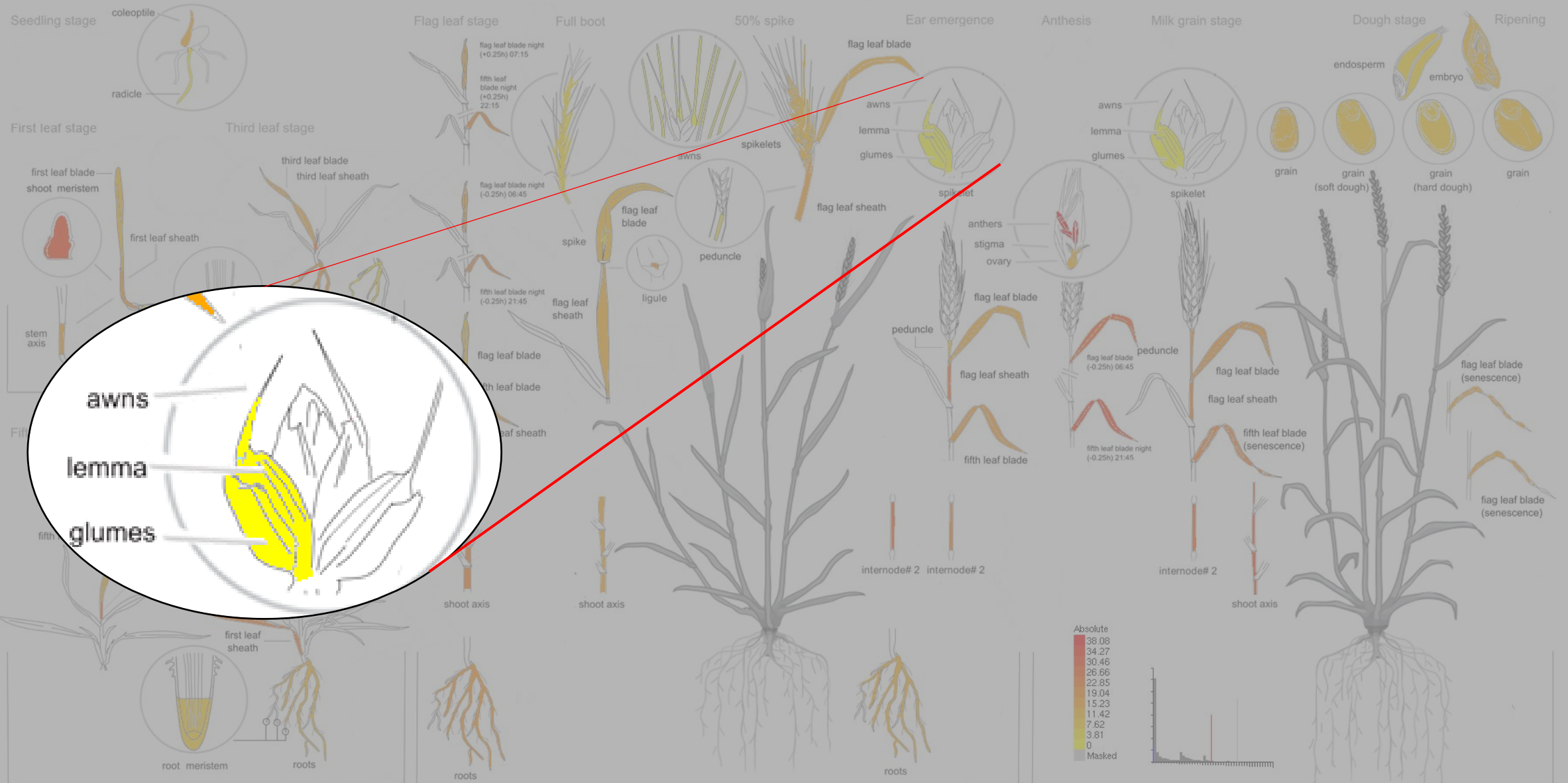


TraesCS6A01G313800

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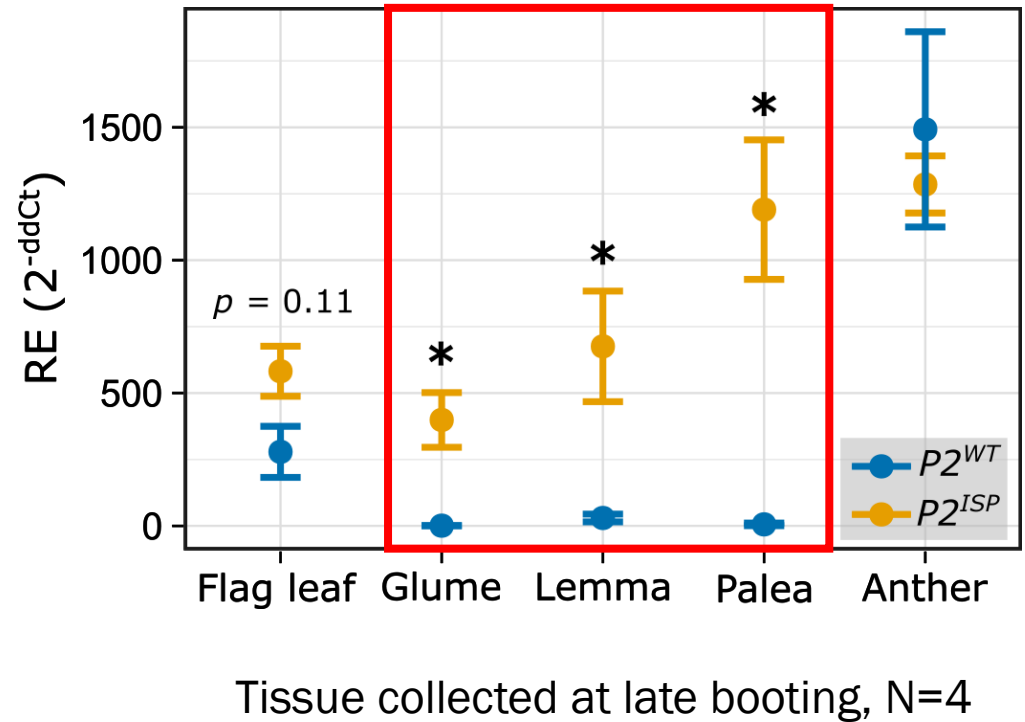
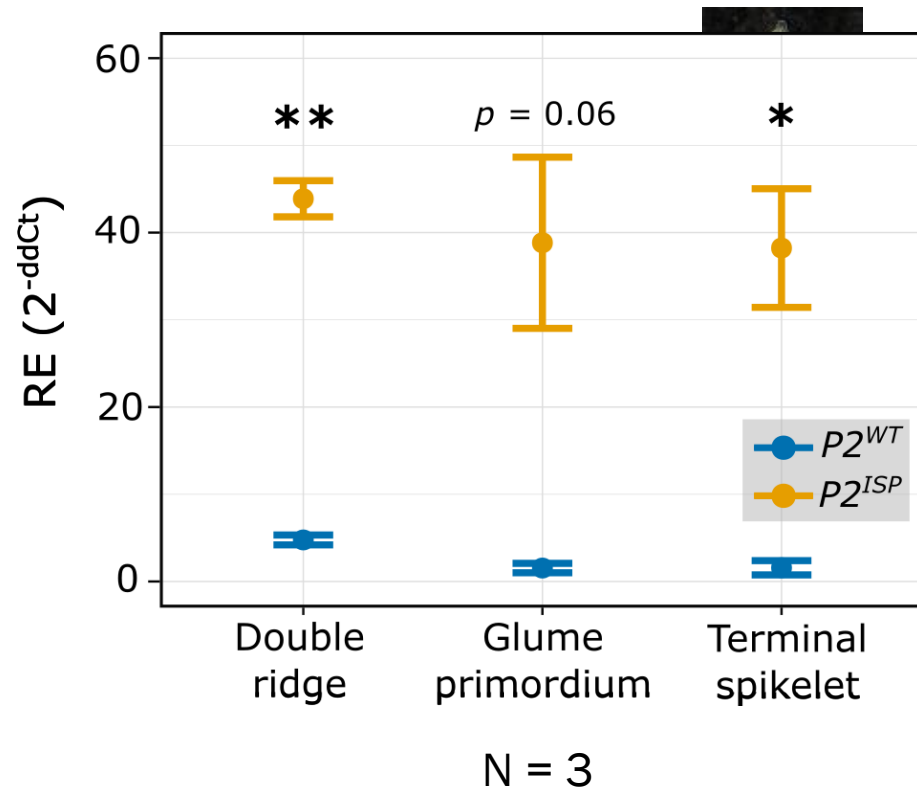
Please cite Ramirez-Gonzalez et al. 2018 and Winter et al. 2007
All raw data provided by Bayer CropScience, Ghent



SVP-A1 has no/low expression in lemma and glume

Ramirez Gonzalez et al 2018

$P2^{ISP}$ has higher *SVP-A1* expression than $P2^{WT}$



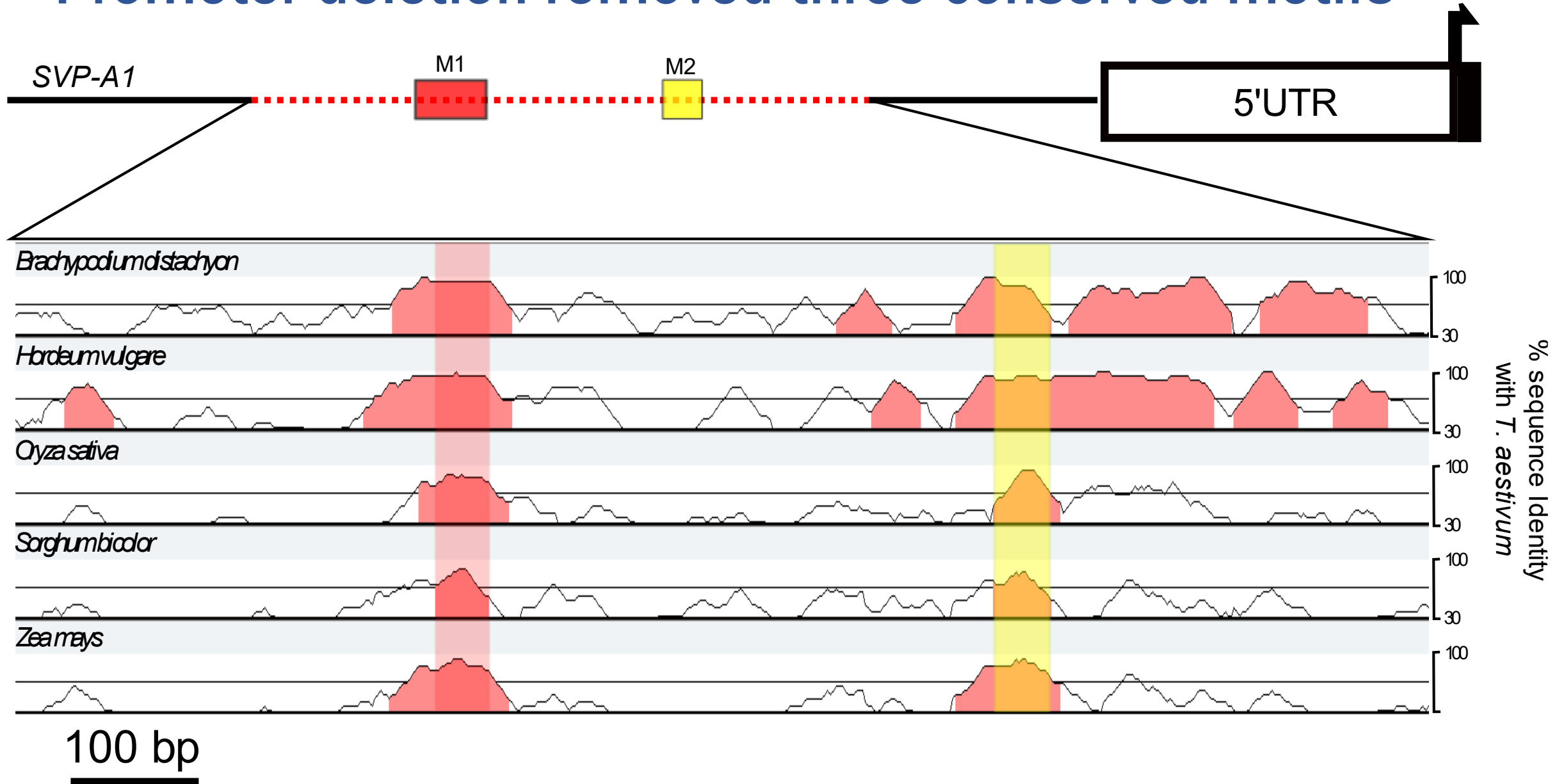
100 bp

SVP-A1

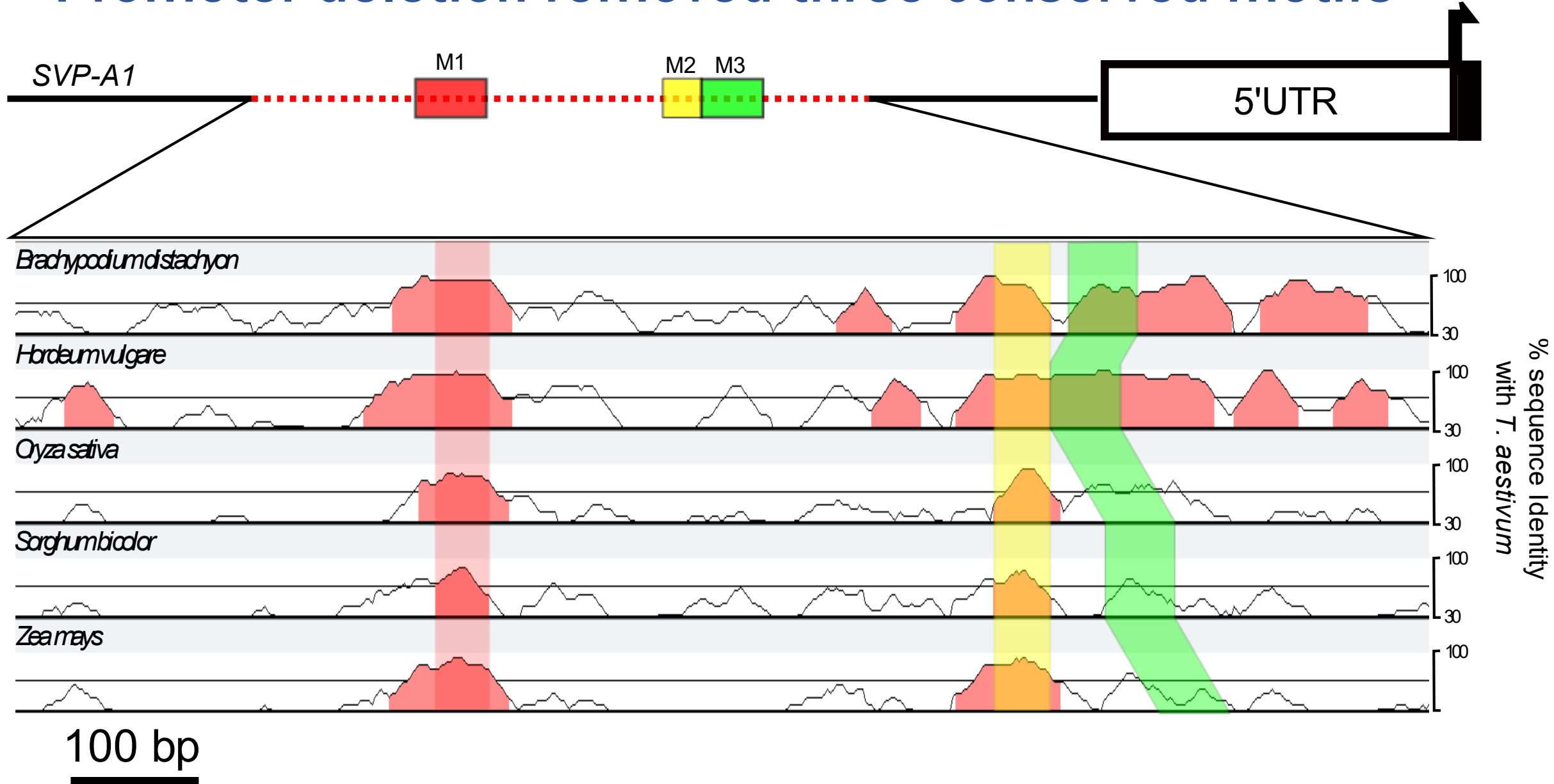


ATG

Promoter deletion removed three conserved motifs

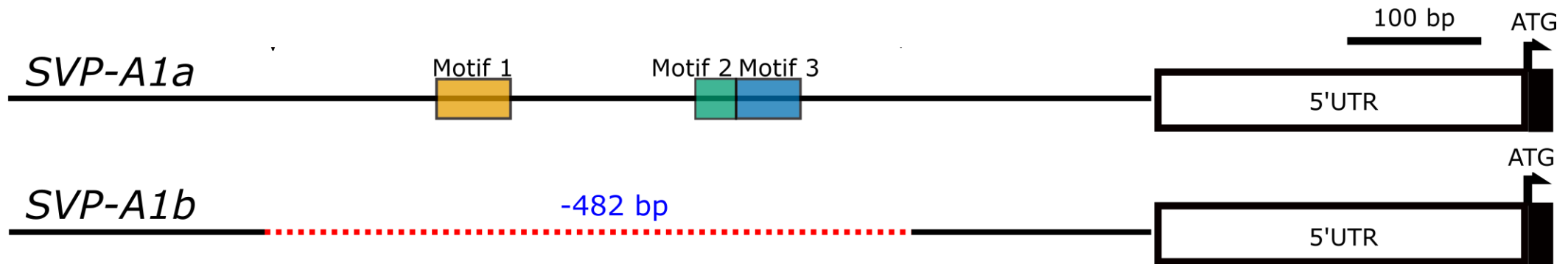


Promoter deletion removed three conserved motifs

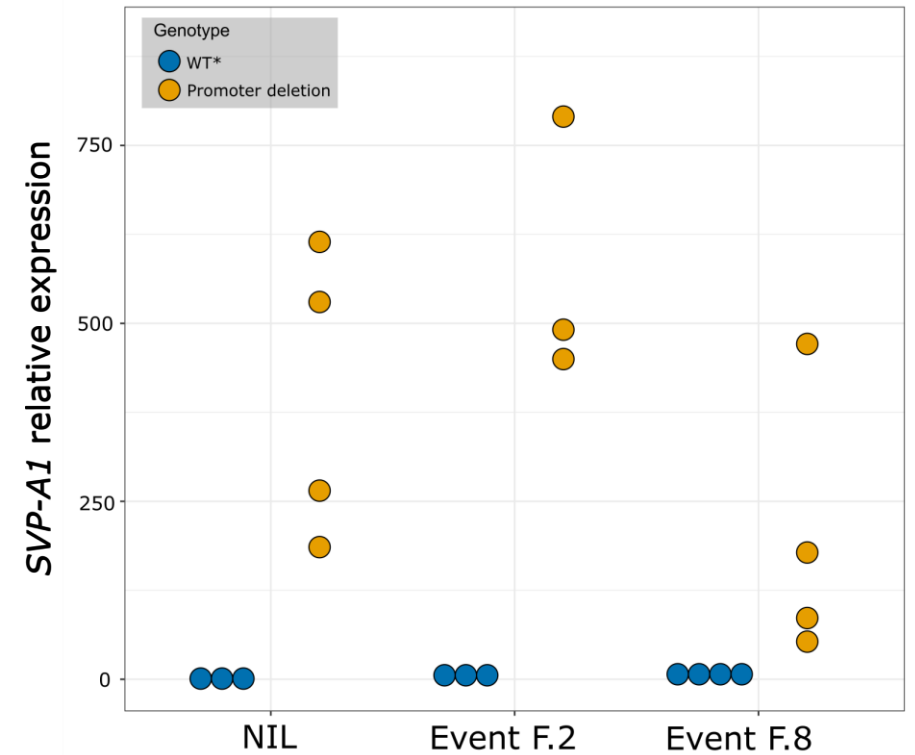
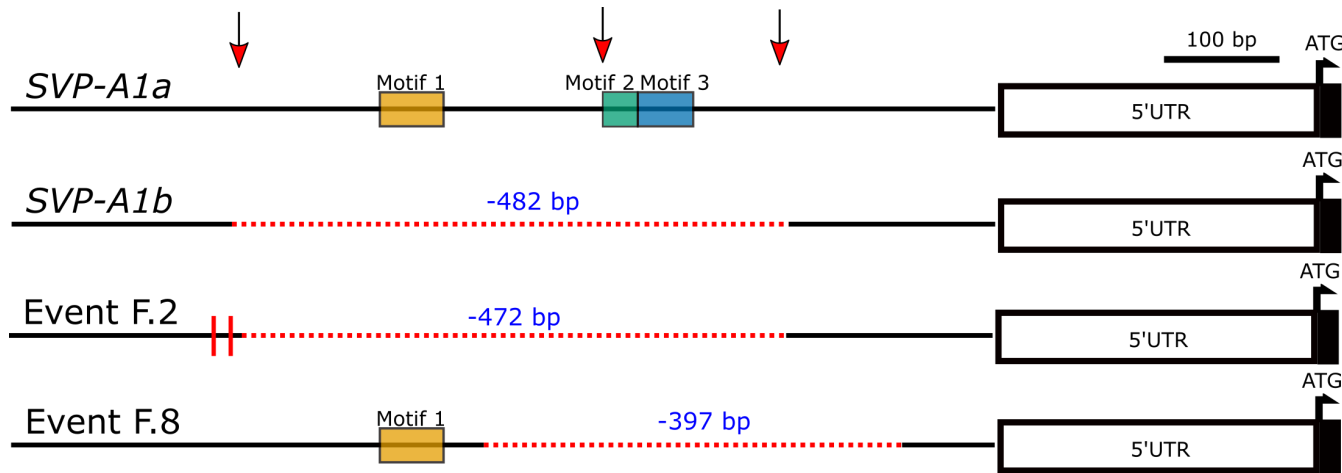


Generation of novel *SVP-A1* alleles via promoter editing

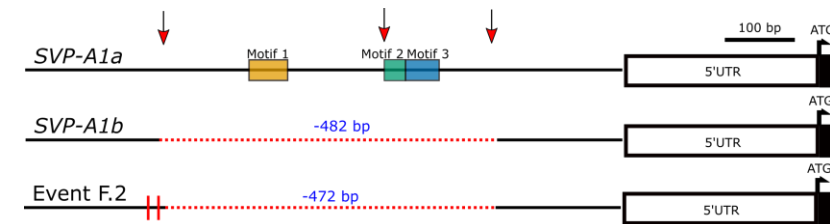
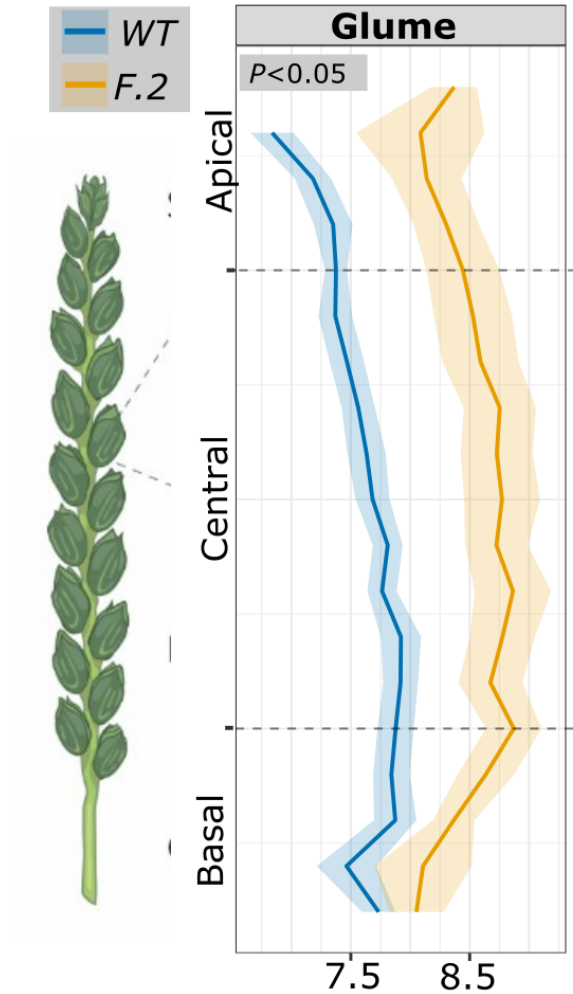
- CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing of the promoter region of *SVP-A1* (Sadiye et al. 2019; Smedley et al. 2021)
- Chimeric protein of Growth-regulating factors 4 and GIF-interacting factor 1 (GRF/GIF) to improve regeneration efficiency (Debernardi et al. 2017)



Promoter deletion affects *SVP-A1* expression (cv. Fielder, hexaploid)

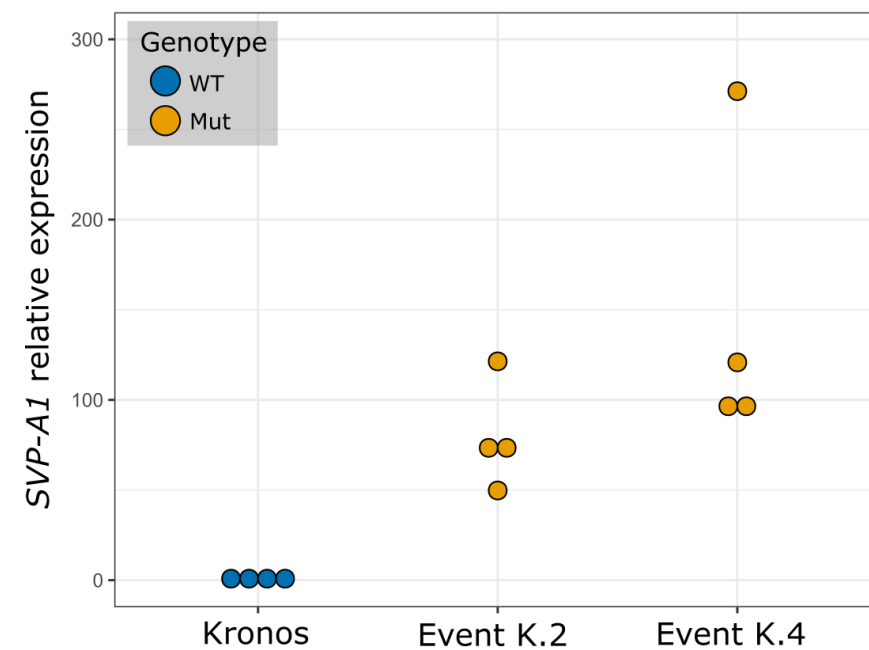
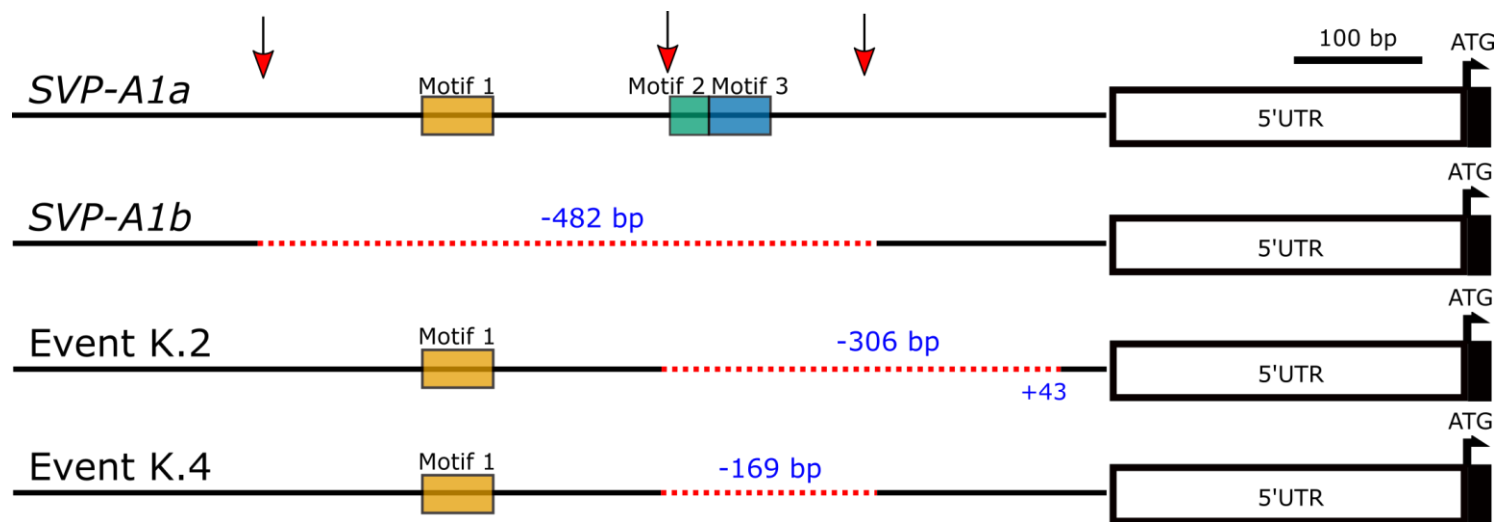


Promoter deletion increases organ length (cv. Fielder, hexaploid)



Length (mm)

Promoter deletion affects *SVP-A1* expression (cv. Kronos, tetraploid)



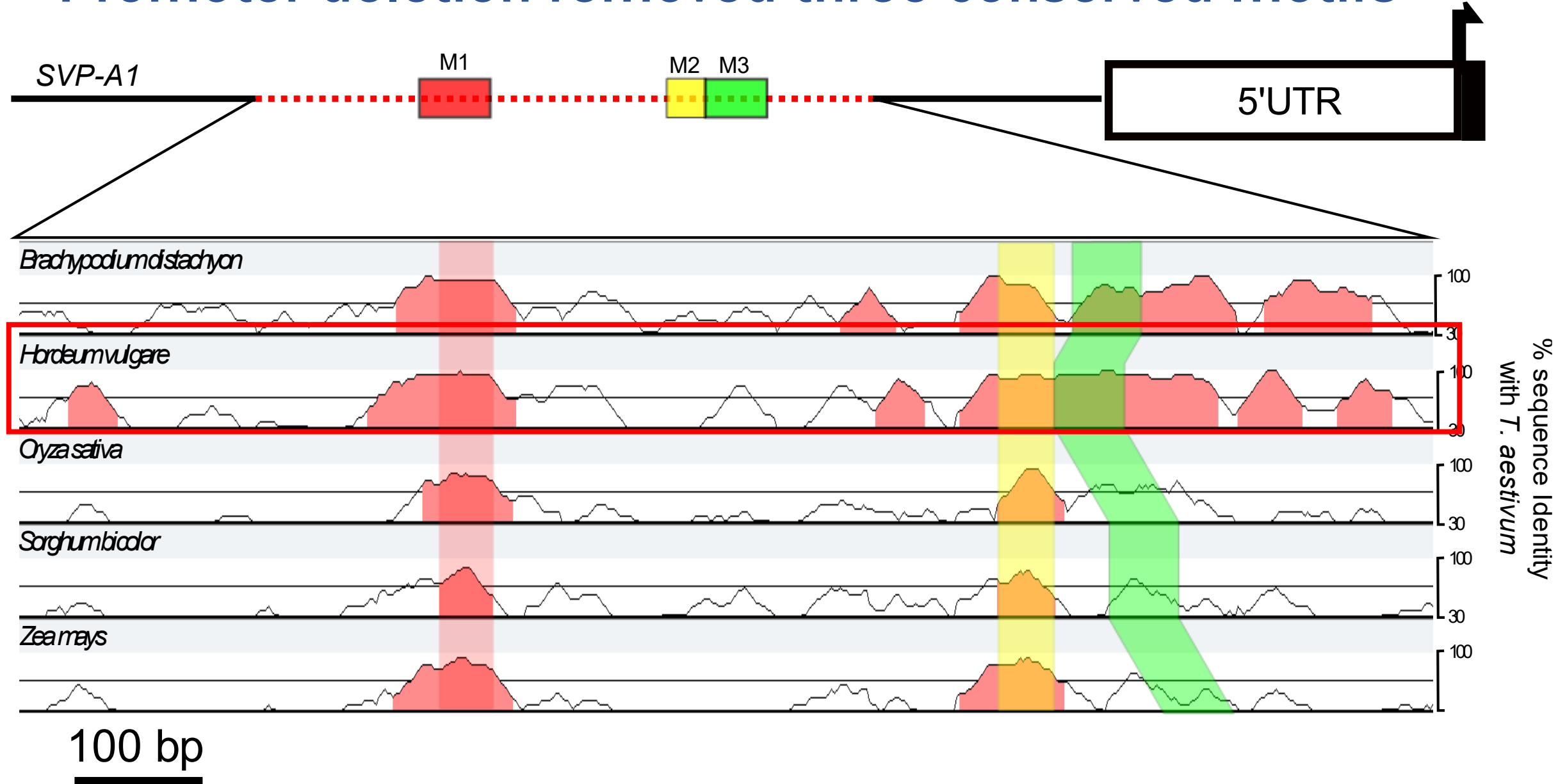
Promoter deletion increases glume length (cv. Kronos, tetraploid)

SVP-A1 is the underlying gene for the long glume locus, *P2*, from *T. ispahanicum*

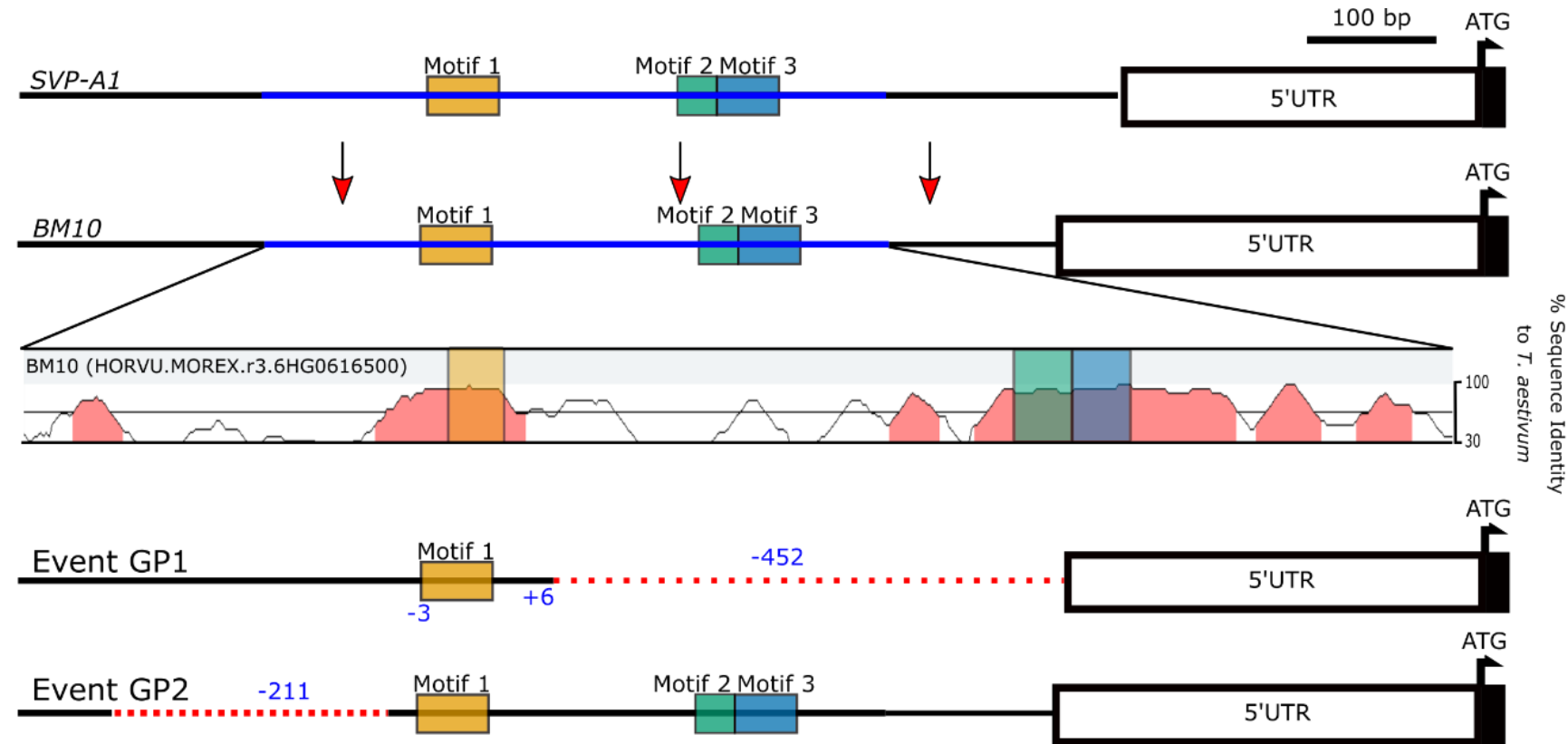


Identified motifs are required for the regulation of *SVP-A1* expression in the glume tissue

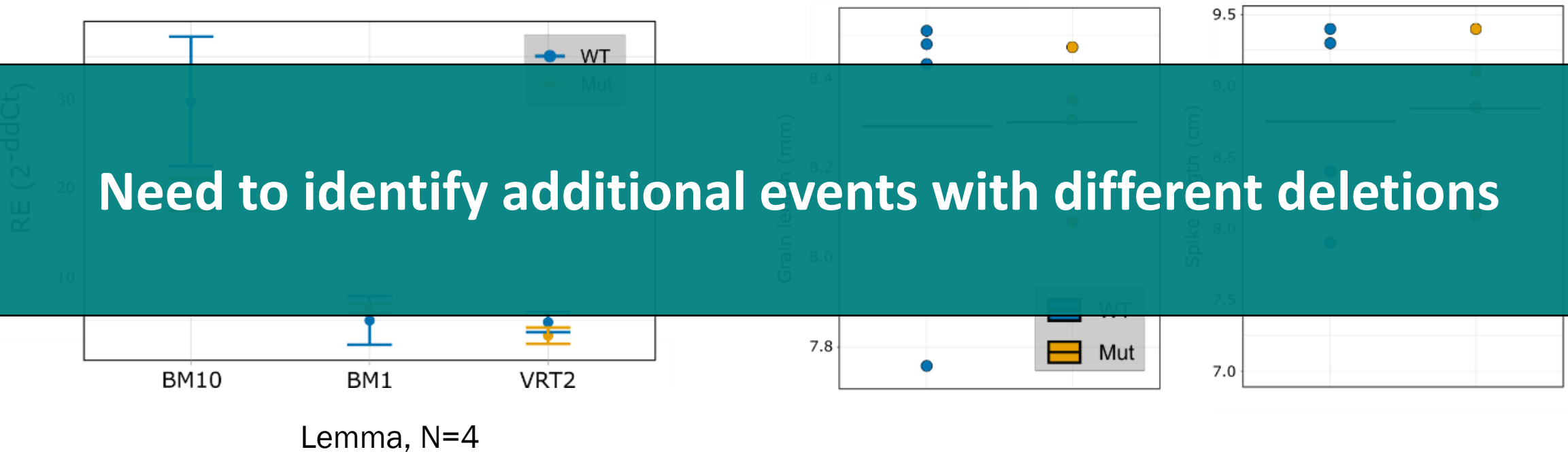
Promoter deletion removed three conserved motifs



CRE function conservation: Barley



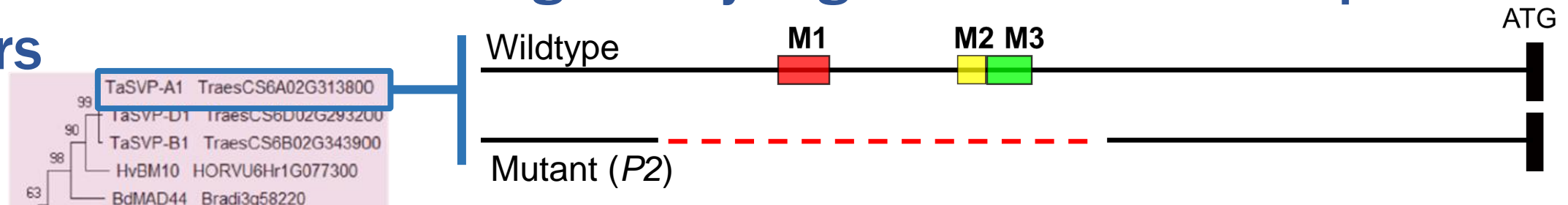
No change in expression/phenotype



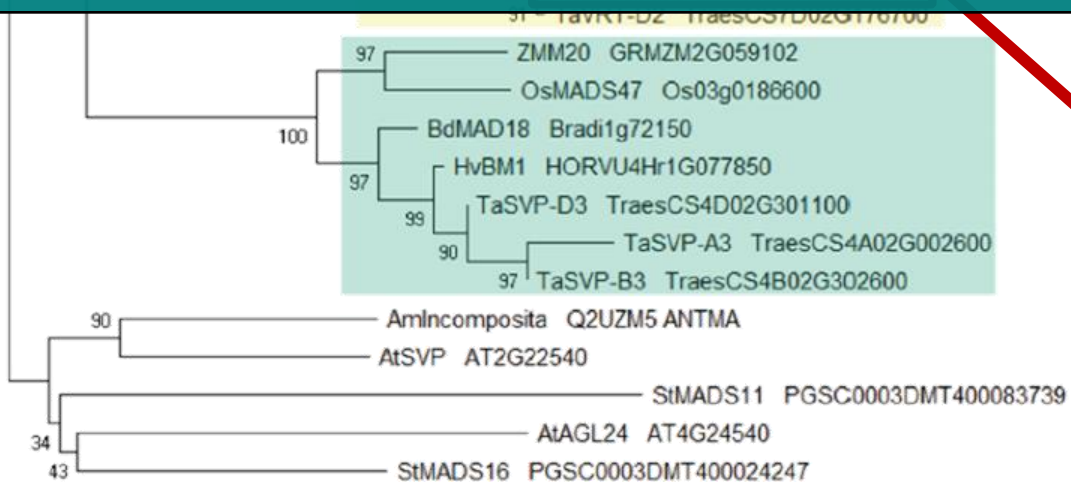
Lemma, N=4

*BM10 is the ortholog of *SVP1* in barley

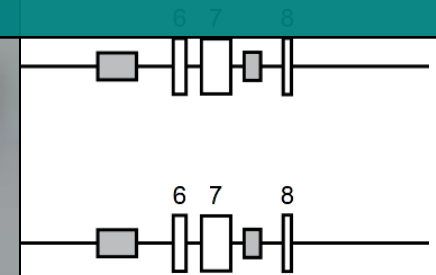
Natural variation at *cis*-regulatory region of *SVP* transcription factors



Can we engineer *cis*-regulatory variation for key developmental genes in polyploid wheat to generate quantitative improvement in yield-related traits?



Mutant (*P1*)



Han *et al.* 2012
 Wingen *et al.* 2012
 damski *et al.* 2021
 iu *et al.* 2021

Cis-regulatory variations underlie agronomically important alleles

- Promoter sequence of EMS-population of Kronos (Zhang et al. 2023)
- Public dataset characterizing open chromatin regions (Debernardi et al. 2023; Lu et al. 2020) and histone modification (Wang et al. 2021)

Original Paper | [Published: 03 February 2005](#)

Large deletions within the first intron in *VRN-1* are associated with spring growth habit in barley and wheat


[Daolin Fu](#), [Péter Szűcs](#), [Liuling Yan](#), [Marcelo Helguera](#), [Jeffrey S. Skinner](#), [Jarislav von Zitzewitz](#), [Patrick M. Hayes](#) & [Jorge Dubcovsky](#)

[Molecular Genetics and Genomics](#) **273**, 54–65 (2005) | [Cite this article](#)

4222 Accesses | **487** Citations | **3** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

[Published: 11 July 2012](#)

Structural variation in the 5' upstream region of photoperiod-insensitive alleles *Ppd-A1a* and *Ppd-B1a* identified in hexaploid wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), and their effect on heading time

[Hidetaka Nishida](#), [Tetsuya Yoshida](#), [Kohei Kawakami](#), [Masaya Fujita](#), [Bo Long](#), [Yukari Akashi](#), [David A. Laurie](#) & [Kenji Kato](#) 

[Molecular Breeding](#) **31**, 27–37 (2013) | [Cite this article](#)

2276 Accesses | **120** Citations | [Metrics](#)

Legislation changes around gene-edited plants



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Publications

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Game-changing Genetic Technology becomes law in England



Blog

Defra in the media

Organisations: [Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs](#)

Genetic Technology Act becomes law

[Defra Press Office](#), 24 March 2023 - [Farming](#)

Legislation changes around gene-edited plants

... it is Health Canada's scientific opinion that gene-edited plant products should be regulated like all other products of plant breeding, by focusing on their final characteristics and **not** the method of product development.

-Health Canada, August 2022

... gene edited plants product should be regulated like all other products of plant breeding. Namely, by the traits they exhibit and how these traits impact the safety of environmental and human health.

-CFIA, May 2023



Acknowledgement

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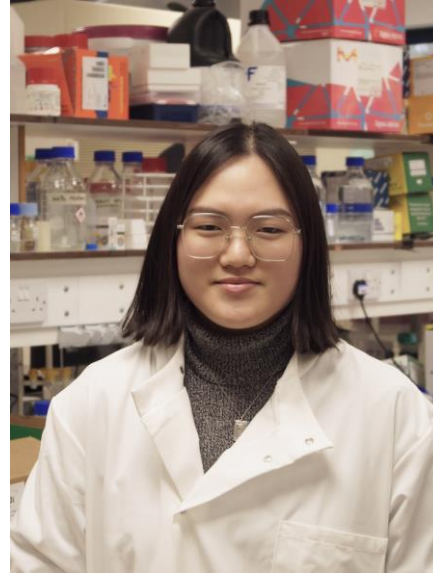
Adam Torrance

Mark A. Smedley

Sadiye Hayta

Uauy lab members

IWGSC Community



Victoria Zeng



Zeng et al. 2023 *bioRxiv*

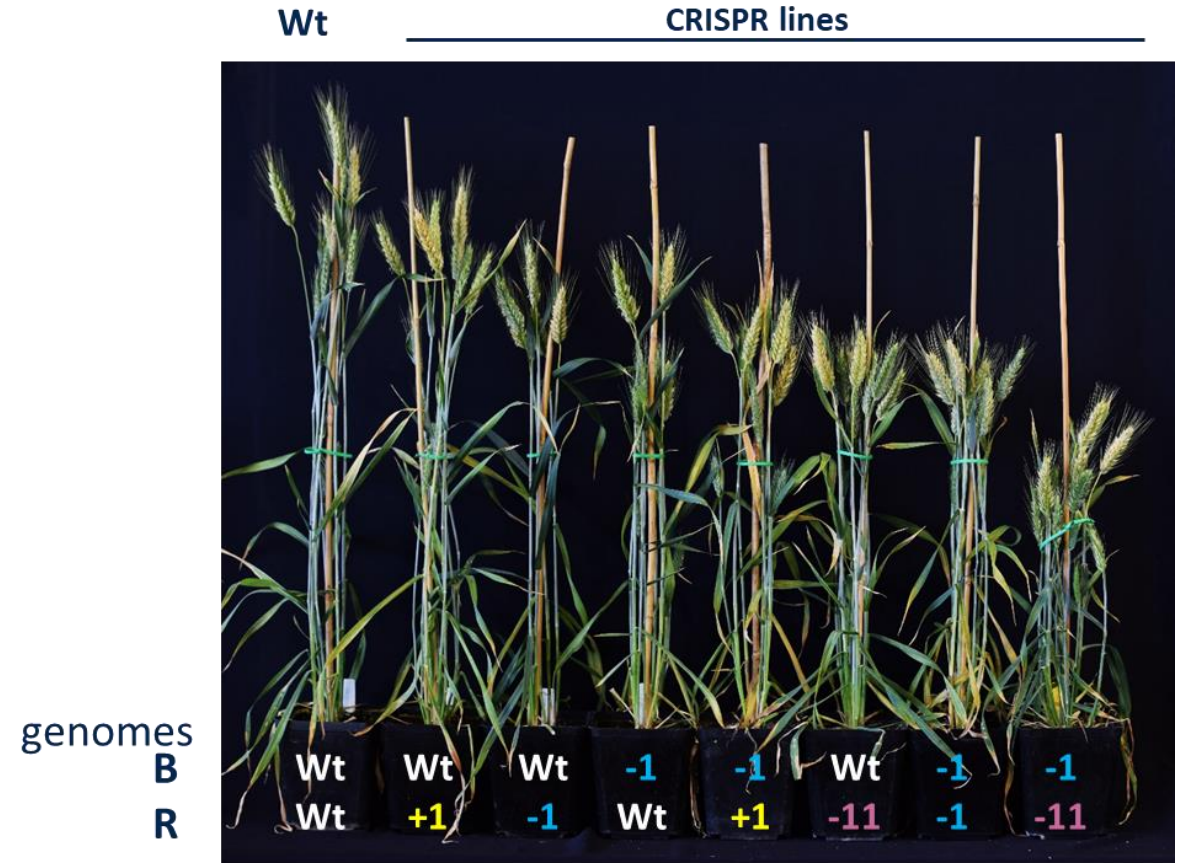
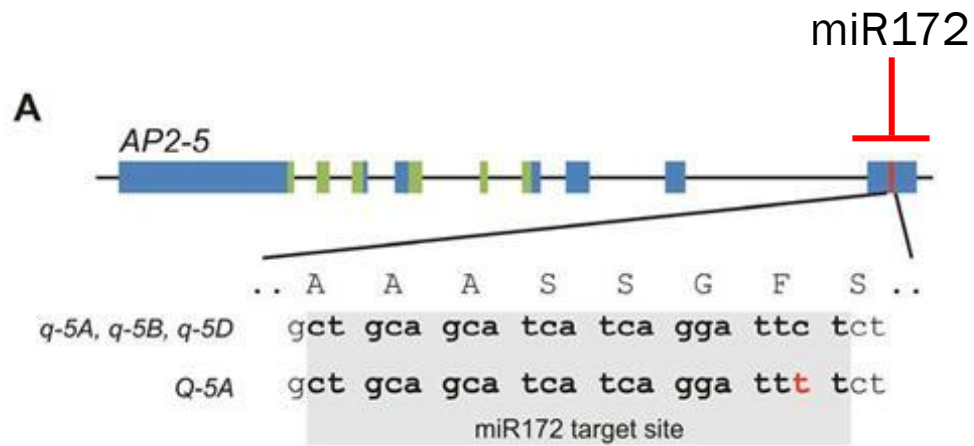
Chen et al. 2022 *TAG*



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Targeting miRNA binding site of Q in *Triticale* to modify height



Phenotype	ANOVA <i>P</i> value		Lsmeans		
	Genotype	Block	Fielder	F.2	F.8
<i>Glume and grain morphology</i>					
Glume length (cm)	< 0.01	0.62	0.89 a	0.92 b	0.86 a
Grain area (mm ²)	0.19	0.10	17.9 a	18.3 a	17.8 a
Grain width (mm)	0.12	0.09	3.40 a	3.39 a	3.46 a
Grain length (mm)	< 0.01	0.18	6.55 a	6.76 b	6.47 a
TGW (g)	0.63	0.18	44.1 a	43.2 a	43.1 a
Hectolitre Weight (kg/hl)	0.24	0.06	79.6 a	80.0 a	80.4 a
Grains per Spike	0.08	0.76	63.3 a	61.0 a	69.5 a
Yield estimation*	< 0.01	0.66	765 b	474 a	533 a
<i>Phenology</i>					
Heading time	< 0.01	0.20	79.7 a	78.0 b	80.5 c
Height (cm)	0.23	0.70	84.7 a	86.3 a	81.4 a
<i>Spike morphology</i>					
Spike length (cm)	< 0.01	0.45	11.1 a	12.5 c	11.7 b
Spikelet number	< 0.01	0.79	18.8 a	19.3 b	19.6 b
Basal infertile spikelets	< 0.01	0.81	0.17 a	1.24 b	0.20 a
Floret Number	0.08	0.77413	4.80 a	4.79 a	5.03 a

