Development of strategies to improve modern wheat cultivars by adopting genetic diversity from wild relatives Nick Stelling, Wei Wang, Eduard Akhunov

Introduction





Figure 2: Wild emmer is a tetraploid ancestor of wheat that shows many nondomesticated traits, but also has many beneficial alleles to be applied for the modern cultivar improvement. (Peng et. al. 2011)

CRISPR-Cas-based de-novo Domestication

- The α , β , and γ chains of the Barley Streak Mosaic Virus (BSMV) were expressed from the the constructs. The guide RNAs were inserted onto the pBSMV γ PDS.
- Cas9 expressing plants were inoculated with the BSMV to deliver the guide RNA
- DNA was isolated from the plants 2 weeks after inoculation
- DNA was purified and a PCR was performed in order to prepare the Next Generation Sequencing libraries.
- Next Generation sequencing was used to detect editing evens



Figure 3: Wheat leaf inoculated with wildtype BSMV and pBSMVyPDS



Figure 4: Pipeline of BSMV-based genetic editing in wheat







Conclusions

- The genetic diversity of wheat wild relatives can be applied for improving agronomic traits in modern wheat cultivar
- The deployment of beneficial alleles from wild relatives can be achieved using different methods including CRISPR-Cas-based *de novo* domestication of wild relatives and removal of wild relative DNA by backcrossing and marker-assisted selection.

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