











Genetic Improvement and Adaptation of Mediterranean and Tropical Plants



CIRAD

Genome Editing platform

Overview







CIRAD Genome Editing platform overview





of Mediterranean and Tropical Pla

- > AGAP CIRAD Unit in few words
- > AFEG and InCell platforms expertise and links
- > Actual projects involving AFEG/InCell staff
- ➤ AGAP plant species / teams interested in genome editing / for future collaboration?
- ► Genome Editing Tools available on AFEG platform
- **➢** GE related technologies / know-how

AGAP Research Unit: Genetic Improvement and Adaptation of Mediterranean and tropical plants

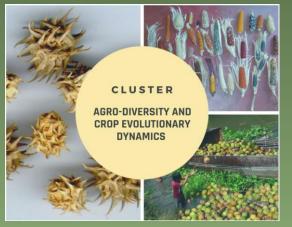
- ➤ More than 300 employees grouped in 13 research teams
- ➤ 11 technical platforms and 3 Biological Ressources Centres

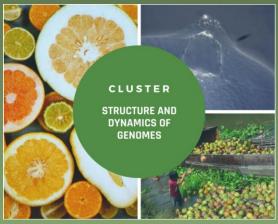
- > 4 thematic clusters
- institute

 Genetic Improvement and Adaptation

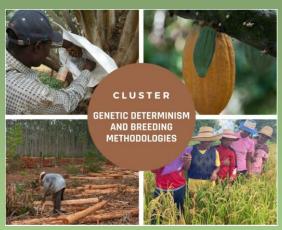
Genetic Improvement and Adaptation of Mediterranean and Tropical Plants

- Functional Analysis and Genome Editing platform
- Plant cultivation platform
- Molecular cytogenetic platform
- Bioinformatics platform
- Molecular biology platform (Guadeloupe)
- Seed characterization platform
- Technical platform of Roujol (Guadeloupe)
- Cryopreservation platform
- Ecophysiology platform
- Robotic sequencing genotyping platform
- Cell engineering platform
- Mycology platform
- Biochemical phenotyping platform









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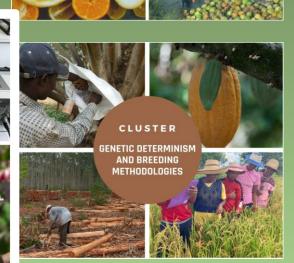
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 Genetic Improvement and Adaptation of Mediterranean and Tropical Plants

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- *Identify key traits and processes involved in
 - > development and in adaptation to the environment
- *Elucidate the key mechanisms involved in the
 - > elaboration of traits of interest and
 - > their Genetic and Environmental variation
- *Compare mechanisms between species





AFEG and InCell platform expertise and links



AFEG Platform

Classical molecular biology platform / Genome Editing Expertise

Provides plant scientists with the environment and tools to conduct studies to elucidate gene function.

Expertise fields: Tropical and Mediterranean species,
Genome Editing tools

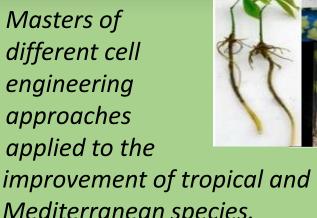
Resp. Anne-Cécile Meunier

- Vector cloning
- Bacteriology
- Molecular characterization of produced plants
- DNA /RNA /Protein working tools and methods

Close functional links
AFEG and InCell
platforms

InCell

In Vitro Culture
Platform



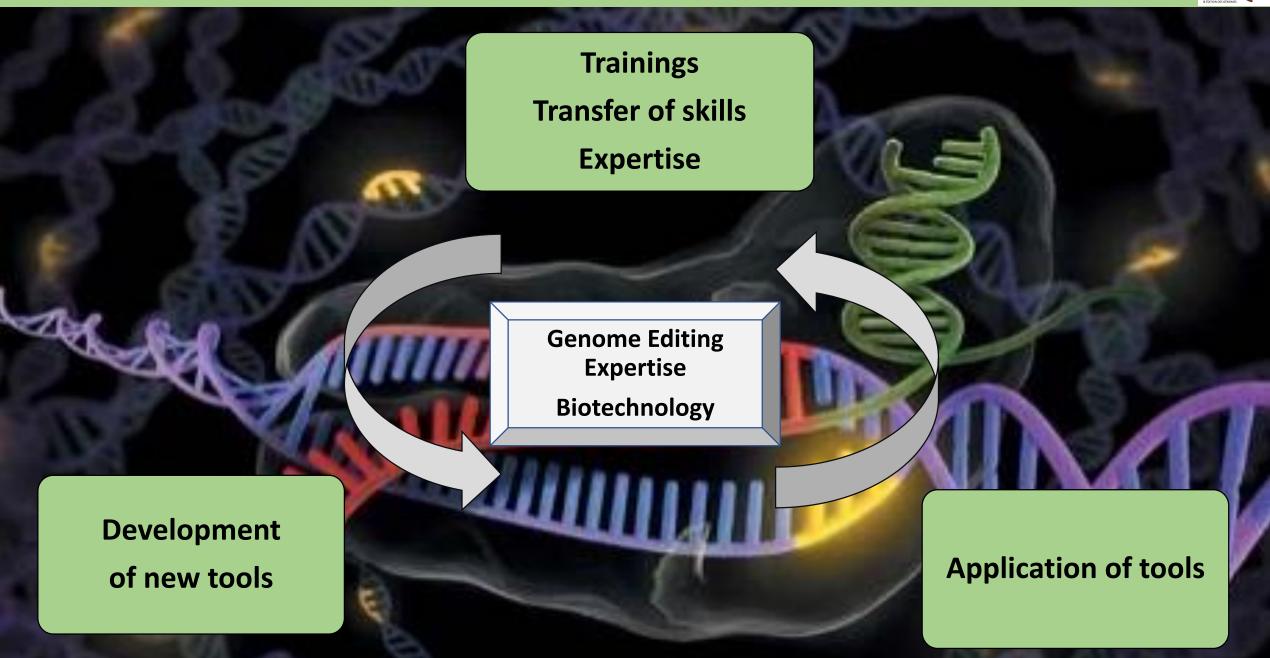
- Mediterranean species.Plant genetic transformation
- Culture In Vitro (Multiplication, cryoconservation, somatic hybridization)

Resp. Aurore Vernet



Scientific missions of the AFEG staff:





Sometimes only an expertise or training participation

> External sollicitation

Trainings
Transfer of skills
Expertise



FEXTE project : Technical assistance to strengthen R&D for more climate-resilient agriculture in the Philippines



AFEG platform expertise

NORCE Consortium (Norvegian Research center)

DARWIN: Development of new generation of innovative and reliable DNA-based analytical detection <u>methods for</u>
NGT detection in food

Development of new tools

Application of tools

Sometimes only an expertise or training participation

> External sollicitation

Most of the time, the 3 aspects are requested from AFEG/InCell Staff for Gene Functional Analysis projects:

- Study of genes involved in development and adaptation/response to abiotic stresses
- Study of genes involved in the response to biotic stresses (pathogenic)
- Study of genes involved in majoric recombination (genetic diversity)

> Working with AGAP Research teams

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> Working with AGAP Research teams

French National project (PEPR)

DIVEDIT Project

Promoting AgrobioDIVersity through genome EDITing



AFEG collab with GIV research team (Genetic and Variety Innovation)

AFEG collab with DARS research team (Development and Adaptation of Rice and Sorghum)

Identifying major genes and networks involved in root tissue development and drought tolerance.



UESC, Embrapa, UFV Brazil

AFEG collab with SEAPAG research team (Citrus evolution, polyploidie and breeding)

Genome Editing Optimisation

for **citrus**

CAPES-COFECUB



French National project (PLANT ALLIANCE)

AFEG collab with DAAV research team
(Diversity, Adaptation and Breeding of Grapevine)

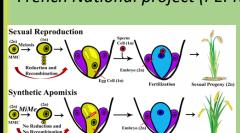
Precise edition of the **Grapevine**Development of innovative processing methods for

transformation, regeneration





EDENNES Project





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Development of new tools

AFEG platform is also interested in developping innovative genome editing tools, to answer internal or partners needs

> Methodological projects

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Transfer of skills
Expertise

French National project (PEPR)

TypE

Tools for Innovation

Primer By template binding site including edit in pegnal to PAM strand

** Anzalone et al. 2019

Toward highly Predictable Editing of the plant genome leXicon.

Prime Editing optimisation

Rice (as a model)

Application of tools

AFEG collab with DARS research team (Development

and Adaptation of Rice and Sorghum)

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AGAP PLANT SPECIES / TEAMS INTERESTED IN GENOME EDITING:

Sometimes only an expertise or training participation

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Most of the time, the 3 aspects are requested from AFEG/InCell Staff for Gene Functional Analysis projects:

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> Methodological projects

Summary of PLANTS that AFEG/InCell platform are working with in Genome Editing Project:

RICE (DARS team, GIV collab)
GRAPEVINE (DAAV collab)
CITRUS (SEAPAG collab)

Other teams are interested in Genome Editing project in AGAP unit but have no project or work without AFEG/InCell Staff:

BANANA (GABA research team. Banana Genetics and Breeding) RUBBER TREE (GSP research team. Genome and Selection of Perennials)

CACAO (GSP research team. Genome and Selection of Perennials)

SORGHUM (DARS research team. Development and Adaptation of Rice and Sorghum)

COFFEE (Coffee Adapt (DIADE CIRAD Unit))
PALM OIL (F2F (DIADE CIRAD Unit))

CIRAD Genome Editing platform overview

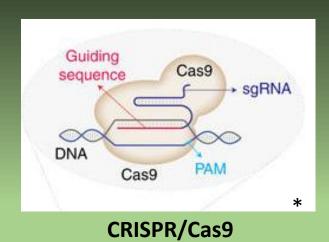


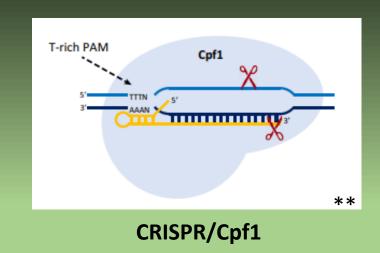


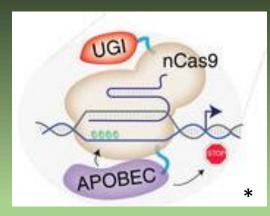
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TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM







Base Editing

Examples of application:

Study of genes involved in development and adaptation/response to abiotic

stresses

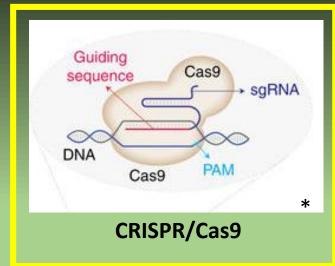
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- Methodological projects



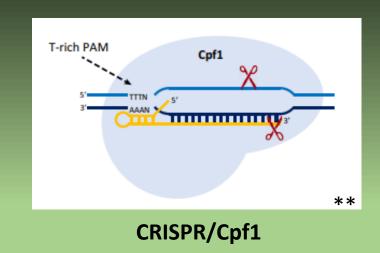
^{*} Modified from Mazhar Adli, 2018

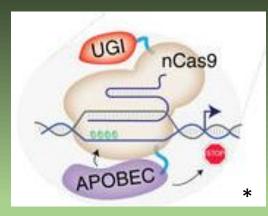
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TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM









Base Editing

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Examples of application:

Study of genes involved in development and adaptation/response to abiotic

stresses

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CRISPR/CAS9 advantages:

Assessment of the roles of SPO11-2 and SPO11-4 in meiosis in rice using CRISPR/Cas9 mutagenesis

Very Effective

Fayos et al, 2020

Table 1. Summary of sequence analysis at sites targeted by CRISPR/Cas9 mutagenesis in primary transformants

sgRNA	Number of edited plants	Number of unedited plants	Mutation frequency	Edited plants with a single nucleotide change	Single nucleotide change frequency
SPO11-1_ATG	9	3	75%	7	78%
SPO11-1_CDS	3	0	100%	0	0%
SPO11-2_ATG	15	4	79%	7	47%
SPO11-2_CDS	18	2	90%	10	56%
SPO11-4_ATG	28	5	85%	12	43%
SPO11-4_CDS	7	6	54%	2	29%
Total	80	20	80%	38	48%



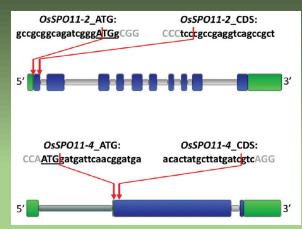


CRISPR/CAS9 advantages:

- Very Effective
- Precise

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Fayos et al, 2020







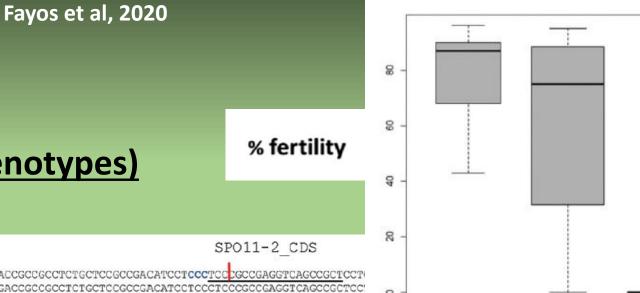


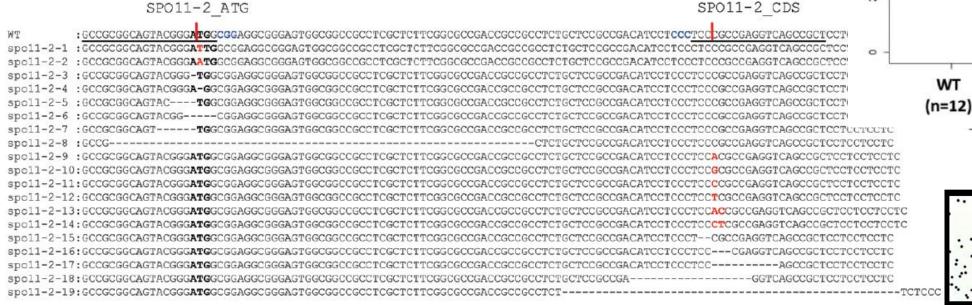


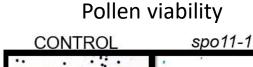
Assessment of the roles of SPO11-2 and SPO11-4 in meiosis in rice using CRISPR/Cas9 mutagenesis

- Very Effective
- > Precise
- > Allelic series:

(confirmation of phenotypes)







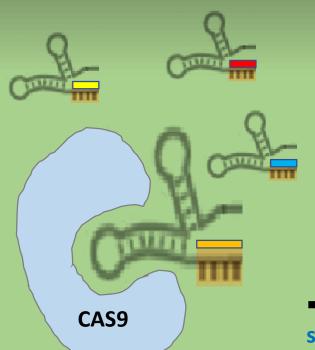
(n=15)

SPO11-2_ATG SPO11-2_CDS

(n=18)

CRISPR/CAS9 advantages:

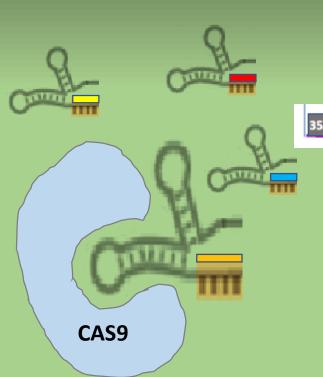
Multiplexing possibilities (sequence deletion, multi-locus targetting)



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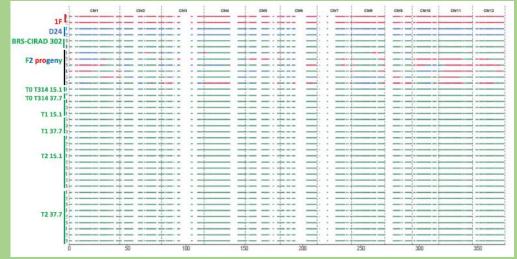


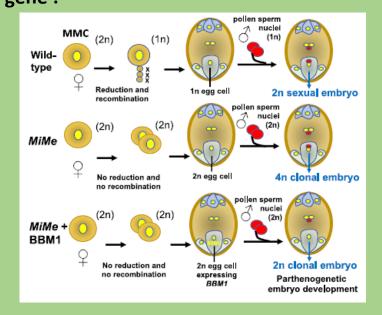
High-frequency synthetic apomixis in hybrid rice Vernet et al, 2022

Hpt cat int pCaMV355 355 NLS-OsCas9-NLS pZmUbi1 OSD1/2 U6 PAIR1 U6 REC8 U6 OSD1 U6 Nos OSBBM1 pOSECA1

In this study: Multiplexing of 4 guides + surexpression of a gene:

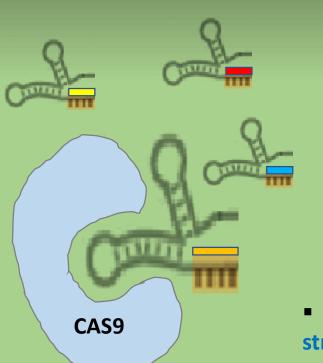
Apomictic rice in a Elite line (= no meiotic recombination)





CRISPR/CAS9 advantages:

Multiplexing possibilities (sequence deletion, multi-locus targetting)

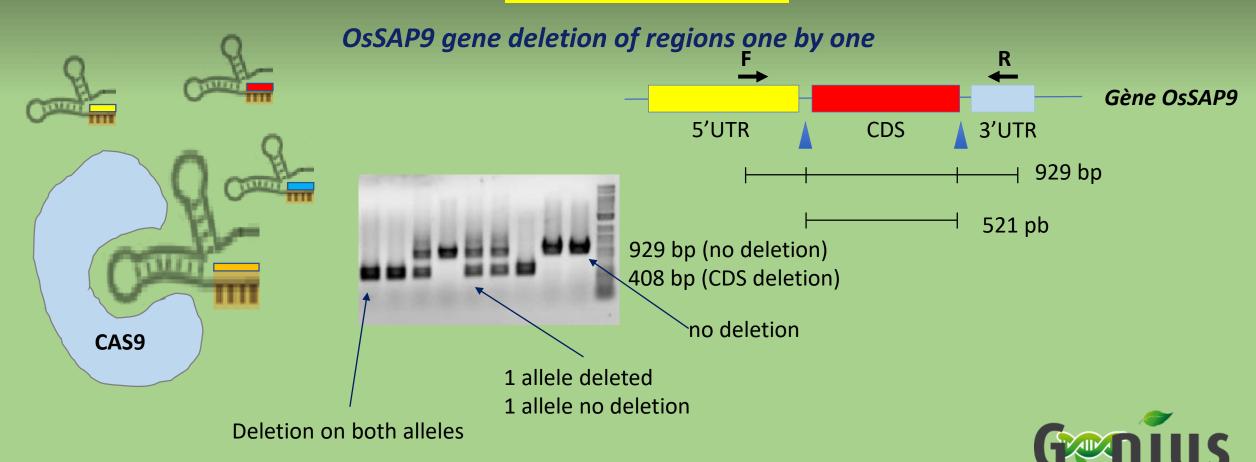




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CRISPR/CAS9 advantages:

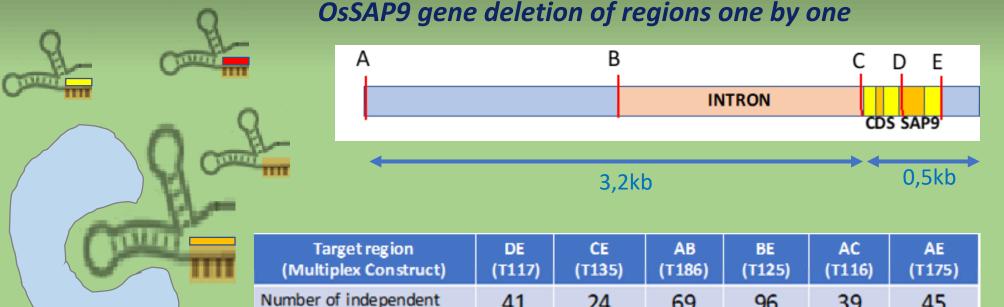
Multiplexing possibilities (sequence deletion, multi-locus targetting)



CRISPR/CAS9 advantages:

CAS9

Multiplexing possibilities (sequence deletion, multi-locus targetting)



41

16

39%

events with successful PCR

Number of events with at least one deleted allele

(sequence ascertained)

% deletion

24

5

21%

69

3

4%

96

17

18%

39

3

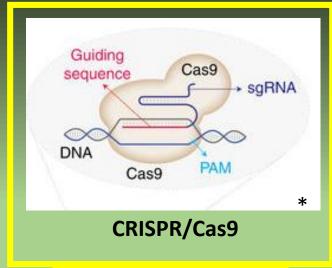
8%

45

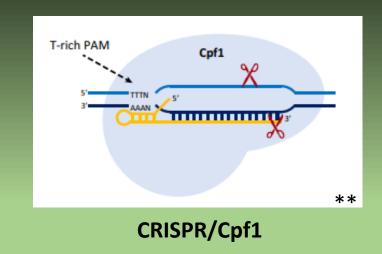
2%

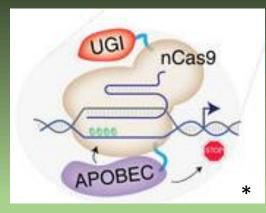
➤ Gets harder when region size increase











Base Editing

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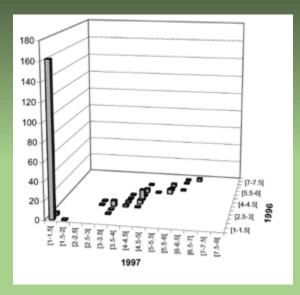




Brown rust

Puccinia melanocephala

Daugrois et al, 1996, TAG; Grivet et al, 1996, Genetic. Asnaghi et al 2004, TAG



700 progeny of R570 (selfed) evaluated:



a major resistance gene

- Cultivar R570 bears a major gene (Bru1) that provides resistance to brown rust (1996)
- Bru1 confers durable resistance to brown rust and explains resistance in many cultivars worldwide

Research of rust resistance genes by CRISPR/Cas mutagenesis in a resistance QTL

sugar cane

Collab:

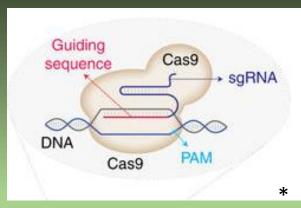
Structure and Evolution of Genomes team (AGAP)



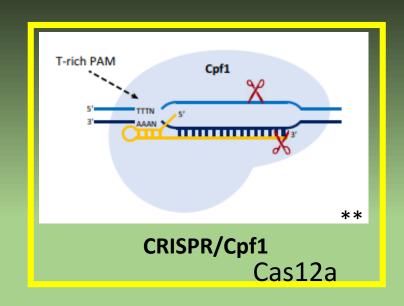
(Argentina)

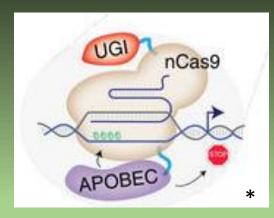
AFEG platform (CRISPR design and construct only)

TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM









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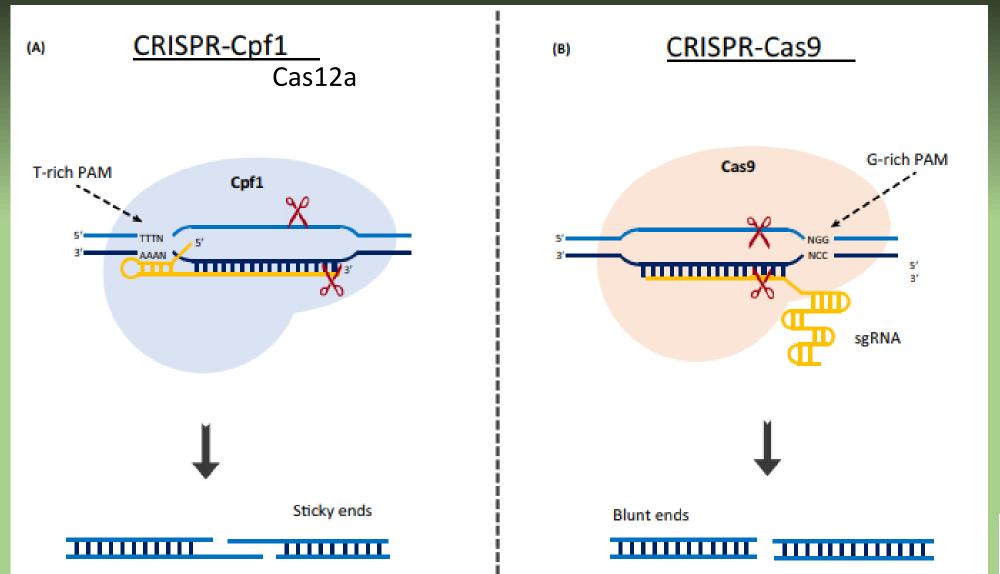
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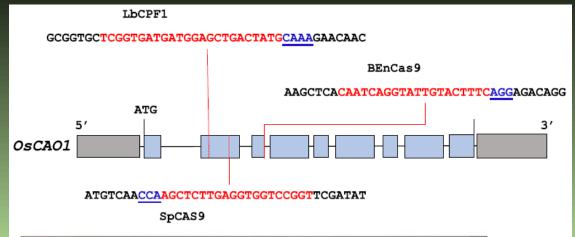
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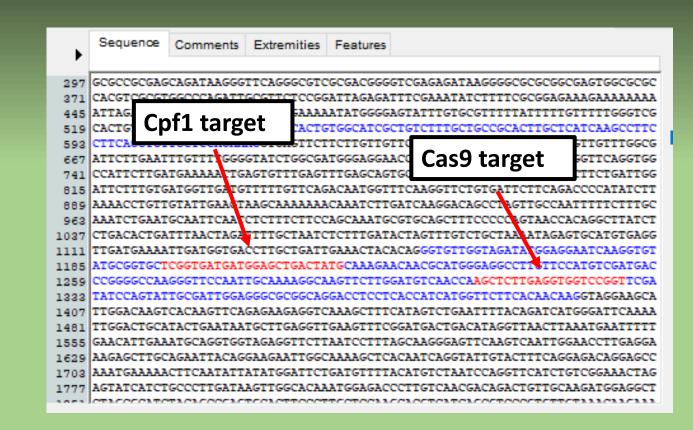












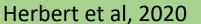






Table 1 Homozygous, heterozygous, biallelic and wild-type plants produced using SpCAS9, LbCPF1 and BE_nCAS9D10A expressed

as	%	of	analyzed	regenerated	plants
----	---	----	----------	-------------	--------

	Homozygous	Biallelic	Heterozygous	Wild type
SpCAS9 ($n = 35$)	37.1% (13)	45.7% (16)	11.4% (4)	5.7% (2)
LbCPF1 (n = 25)	12% (3)	40% (10)	16% (4)	28% (7)

Cas9: Better cut-off efficiency than Cpf1

Herbert et al, 2020

- → More mutants
- → More often on 2 alleles





Obtained with CAS9

```
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAGCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA WT
                                                   [x4]
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGnAGCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA +1
                                                   [x28] (16A,5G,4T,3C)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAG--CTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCA-GAGCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA
                                                   [x3]
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAA---CTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA
                                                   [x2] (homo)
                                                   [x2] (homo)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAcgaac//ttatcGCTTGGTT
                                              +415 [x2] (homo)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAcgcttggtgtcACATCCAAGAA +2 (-9,+11)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAgcgagGCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA +2 (-3,+5)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAagaAGCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA +2 (-1,+3)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAGCTTGGCTTGACATCCAAGAA +1
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAgagcGCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA
                                             +1 (-3,+4)
ATATCGAACCGGACCctccCAAGAGCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA
                                              +0 (-4+4)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGA-CTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAGCTTGGTT-ACATCCAAGAA
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAGa--GGTTGACATCCAAGAA
                                              -2(-3+1)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAG---GGTTGACATCCAAGAA
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAgcga---GGTTGACATCCAAGAA
                                              -3 (-7,+4)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAAGAttggttg---CATCCAAGAA
                                              -3(-10,+7)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCgcttc----GTTGACATCCAAGAA
                                              -4 (-9, +5)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTC----GCTTGGTTGACATCCAAGAA
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCgcttcgcttag----ATCCAAGAA
                                              -4 (-15,+11)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTgggtgagc-----TCCAAGAA
                                              -9 (-17,+8)
GGATATCCaa-----GAACTTGCCT
                                              -32 (-35+3)
ATATCGAACCGGACCACCTCAt---//-- CTCCCATGCGTT
                                              -76 (-77+1)
ATATCCAATTTTG----//----TTCTTTGCATA
```

Obtained with CPF1 (Cas12a)

```
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCATCATCACCGAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA WT [x4]
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCATCA---CCGAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA -3
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTC-----GAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCAT-----GAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCATCA-----GCACCGCATACACCTTGA -7
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCAT-----AGCACCGCATACACCTTGA -8
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCAT----ACCGAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA -4
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCATCA----GAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA -5
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCATC----CGAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA -5
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCA-----GAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA -8
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCAT-----GCACCGCATACACCTTGA -9
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCCA-----GCACCGCATACACCTTGA -10
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTC------GCACCGCATACACCTTGA -12
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCC------ACCGCATACACCTTGA -13
GTTGTTCTTTGCATAGTCAGCTCC------CCGCATACACCTTGA -14
GTTGTTCTTTGCA------CACCGAGCACCGCATACACCTTGA -16
                                               Herbert et al, 2020
```

Different kind of mutations





	InFrame	OutFrame
SpCAS9	10% (6)	90% (56)
LbCPF1	43% (13)	57% (17)
		Herbert et al, 2020

Allelic frequency for « +1nt »

"simple" CAS9:

Cas9: 42,4% (28 alleles over 66)

Knock out genes (high frequency frame shift)

Cpf1: 0%

VS

"simple" CPF1 (Cas12a):

Deletion of a protein domain/amino acid group without frame shift Targeting regulatory/promoter regions... etc





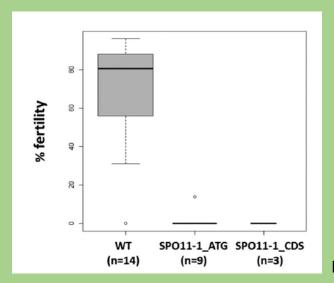
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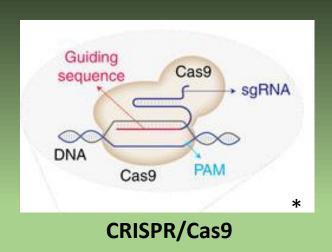
"simple" CPF1 (Cas12a):

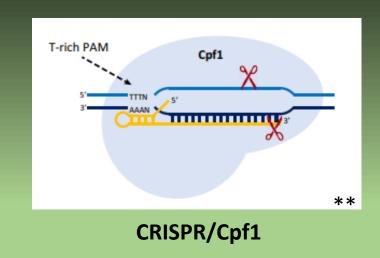
Deletion of a protein domain/amino acid group without frame shift Targeting regulatory/promoter regions... Etc

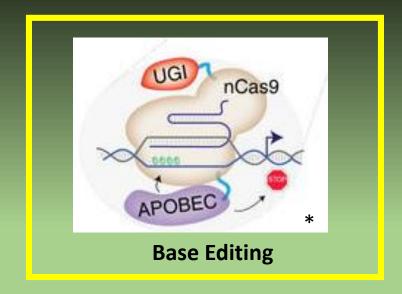
Gene Knock out for allele engendering sterility (to obtain progeny / nuls segregants...)











^{*} Modified from Mazhar Adli, 2018

Examples of application:

Study of genes involved in development and adaptation/response to abiotic

stresses

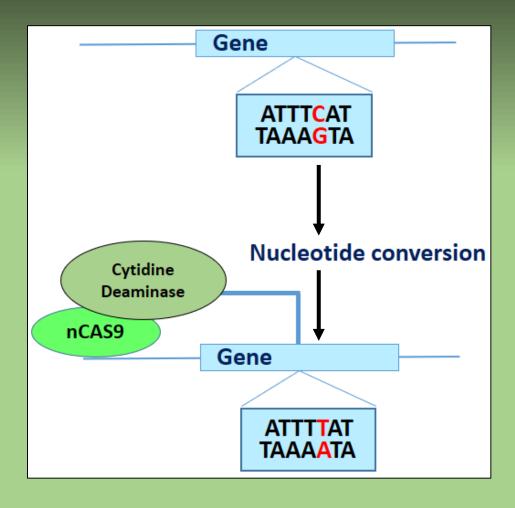
- Study of genes involved in the response to biotic stresses (pathogenic)
- Study of genes involved in majoric recombination (genetic diversity)
- Methodological projects



^{**} Modified from Zaidi et al, 2017

TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM – Base Editing

Nucleotide substitution (no frame shift)



TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM – Base Editing

CAO1 mutant plant



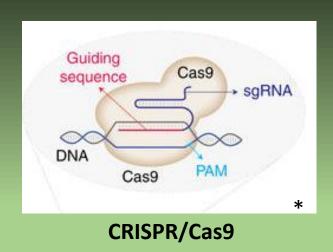
The crRNA for BECAS9 was designed to introduce a stop in a CAO (Chlorophyll A Oxygenase) reporter gene

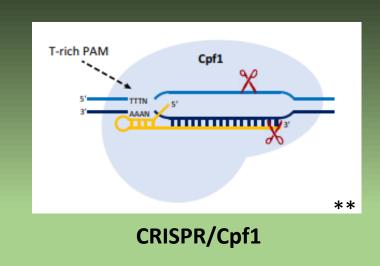
36,4% of correct edited plant (6Ho + 10He over 44)

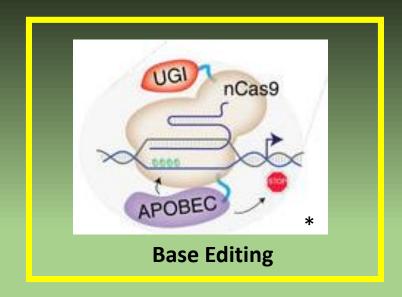


Table 1 Homozygous, heterozygous, biallelic and wild-type plants produced using SpCAS9, LbCPF1 and BE_nCAS9D10A expressed as % of analyzed regenerated plants

	Homozygous	Biallelic	Heterozygous	Wild type
SpCAS9 (n = 35)	37.1% (13)	45.7% (16)	11.4% (4)	5.7% (2)
LbCPF1 ($n = 25$)	12% (3)	40% (10)	16% (4)	28% (7)
BE_nCAS9D10A (n = 44)	13.6% (6)	0% (0)	22.7% (10)	63.6% (28)







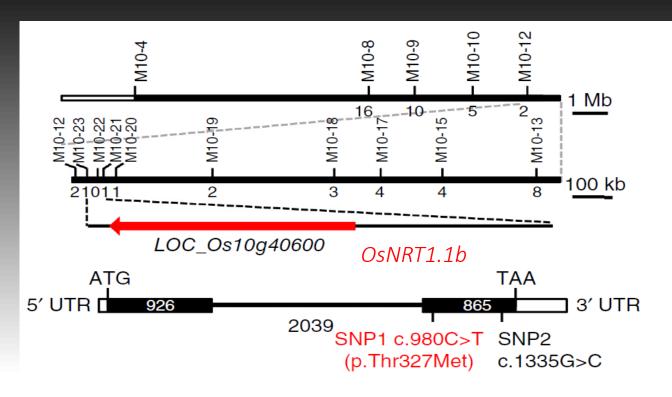
^{*} Modified from Mazhar Adli, 2018

Examples of application:

- Study of genes involved in development and adaptation/response to abiotic stresses
- Study of genes involved in the response to biotic stresses (pathogenic)
- Study of genes involved in majoric recombination (genetic diversity)
- Methodological projects

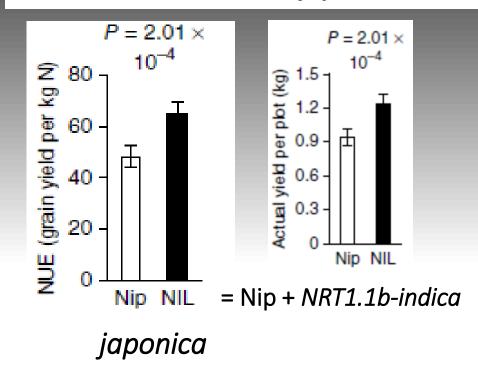


^{**} Modified from Zaidi et al, 2017



Hu et al., 2015

Oryza sativa (rice)
2 subspecies: indica and japonica
Indica better NUE than japonica



> Nipponbare cultivar

Thesis Léo Herbert / Dr Christophe Périn (Agropolis Foundation Project "GeneRice" 2017-2019):

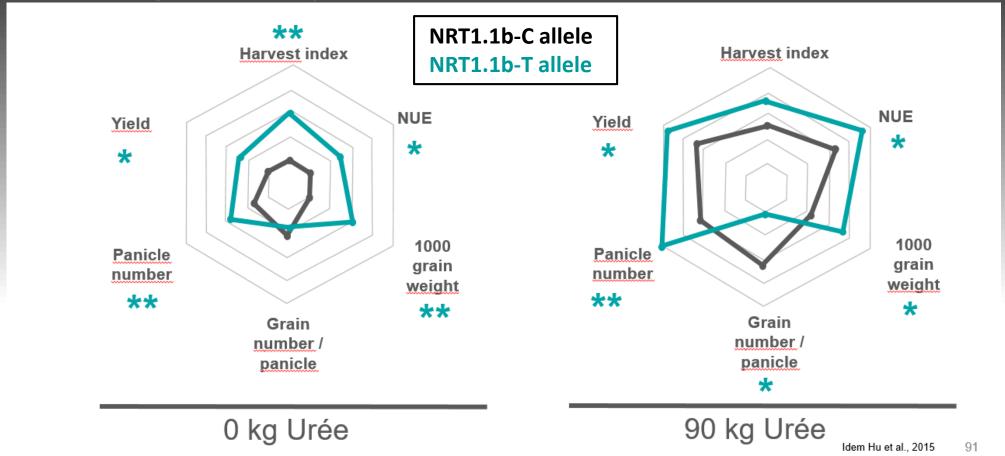
- ➤ Precise targeting with Base Editor of the cytosine responsible for the worst NUE in a japonica fund GROWN in Madagascar: Chhomrong DamThen
- ➤ Phenotyping in the field (Colombia CIAT) under conditions of high and low nitrogen concentration

>Measurement of various agronomic parameters

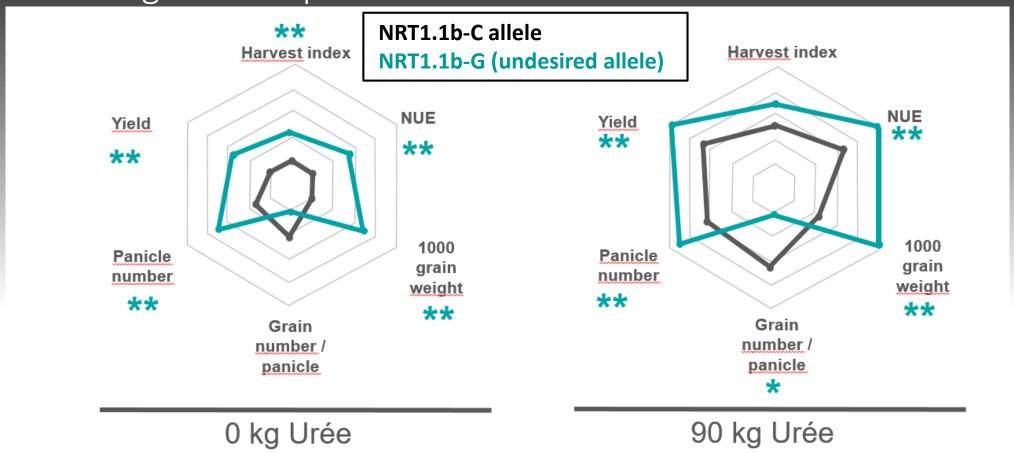




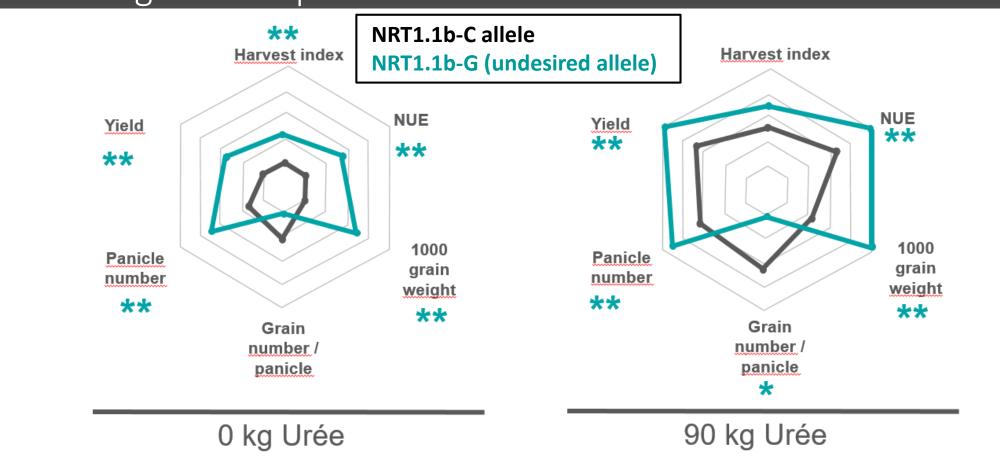
RADAR Agronomic parameters



RADAR Agronomic parameters

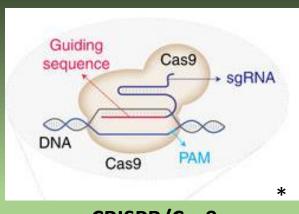


RADAR Agronomic parameters

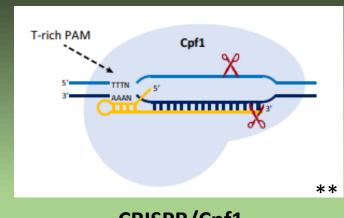


Unfortunately Phenotype not confirmed...

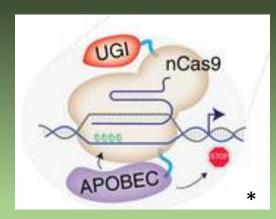
TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM







CRISPR/Cpf1



Base Editing

Some tools are available for Monocotyledone (Model species *Oryza sativa* (Rice)) or Dicotyledone (model species *Arabidopsis thaliana* / under implementation – 2024-2025) Multiplexing

Under MTA signature for research use only



^{*} Modified from Mazhar Adli, 2018

^{**} Modified from Zaidi et al, 2017

TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM

Annex 4: Terms and conditions of use

Terms and Conditions of use

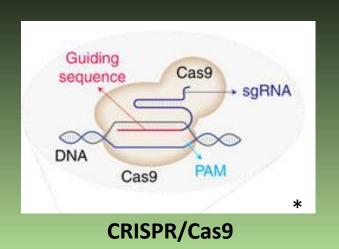
- 1. The RECIPIENT and the RECIPIENT SCIENTIST agree that the MATERIAL:
- (a) is to be used solely for teaching and academic research purposes;

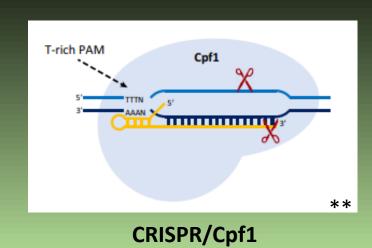


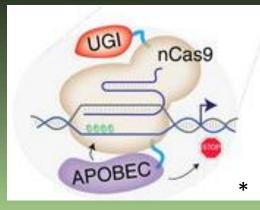
- (b) will not be used in human subjects, in clinical trials, or for diagnostic purposes involving human subjects without the written consent of the PROVIDER:
- (c) is to be used only at the **RECIPIENT** organization under the direction of the **RECIPIENT SCIENTIST** or others working under his/her direct supervision;



TOOLS AVAILABLE ON AFEG PLATFORM



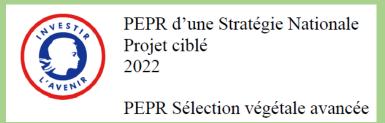




Base Editing

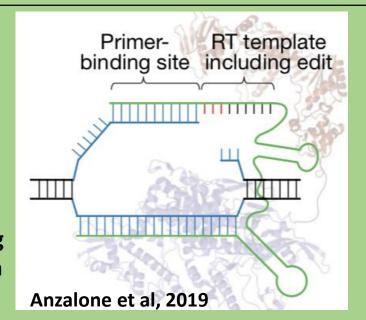
TOOLS UNDER DEVELOPMENT ON AFEG PLATFORM



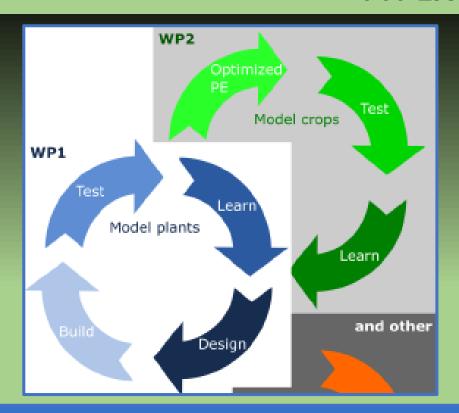


Toward highly Predictable Editing of the plant genome leXicon.

Prime Editing Optimisation



TYPEX PROJECT



WP2 - Deploying prime-editing in crops

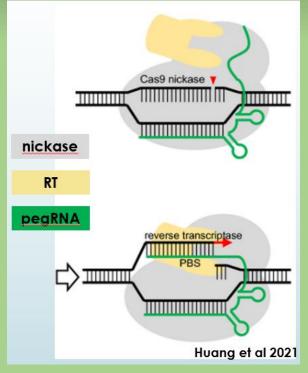
Rice Wheat Maize Tomato Poplar

R&D for prime editing in high-throughput model species

Physcomitrium Marchantia Arabidopsis

TYPEX Project:

Toward highly Predictable Editing of the plant genome lexicon.



Prime Editing Optimisation



CIRAD Genome Editing platform overview





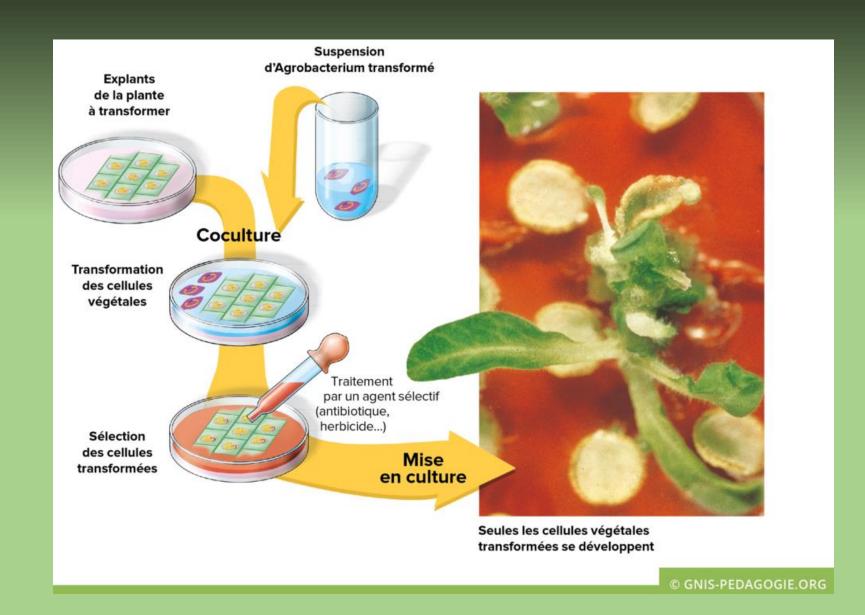
of Mediterranean and Tropical Pla

- > AGAP CIRAD Unit in few words
- > AFEG and InCell platforms expertise and links
- > Actual projects involving AFEG/InCell staff
- ➤ AGAP plant species / teams interested in genome editing / for future collaboration?
- Genome Editing Tools available on AFEG platform
- **➢ GE related technologies / know-how**
 - Transformation methods / Transgenesis
 - Mutation detection and analysis

STABLE GENETIC TRANSFORMATION

*USEFULL FOR GENOME EDITING PROJECT

Biological or indirect transfer Via Agrobacterium tumefaciens

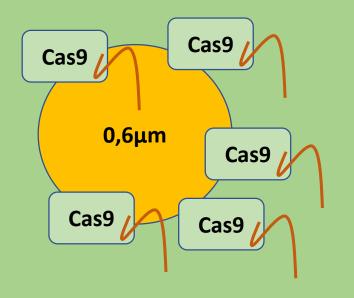


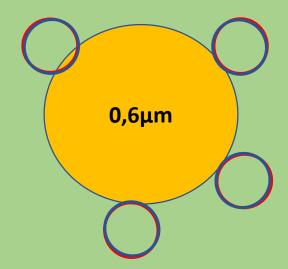
STABLE OR TRANSITORY GENETIC TRANSFORMATION

*USEFULL FOR GENOME EDITING PROJECT

Direct transfer : Biolistic

microparticles (tungsten or gold) coated with DNA or proteins to be projected into cells.







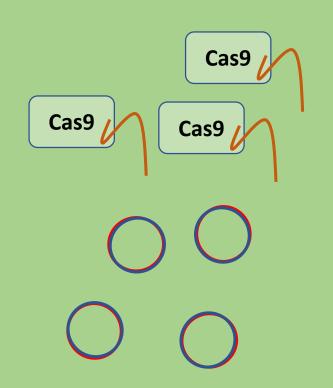


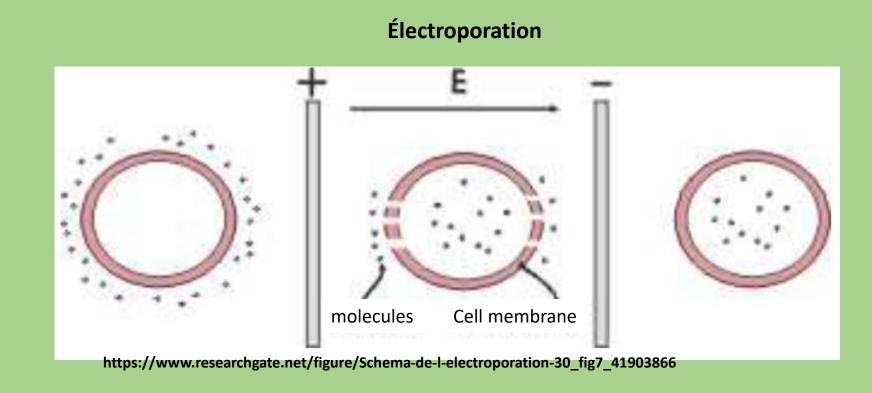
STABLE OR TRANSITORY GENETIC TRANSFORMATION

*USEFULL FOR GENOME EDITING PROJECT

<u>Direct transfer</u>: Electroporation or Chemical transfer (PEG)

DNA or proteins to be integrated into cells.





TEAMS USING CIV PLATFORM	Agrobacterium	Biolistic	Protoplast regeneration	Protoplast for assays (no regeneration)
Rice. DARS team* / GIV team*	Routinely used	Routinely used		Routinely used
Sorghum. DARS team *	In progress			Routinely used
Rubber tree. GSP team*	Routinely used			
Grapevine. DAAV team*	In progress ++			Routinely used
Banana. GABA team*	Interested			
Cacao. GSP team*	Interested			
Citrus. SEAPAG team*	In progress		In progress (No Tg)	Routinely used
Apple tree. AFEF team*	In progress			?
Palm Oil. F2F team *			In progress	Routinely used
Coffee. COFFEEADAPT team *	Routinely used			In progress ++

^{*}CIRAD AGAP Unit / *CIRAD DIADE Unit

CIRAD Genome Editing platform overview

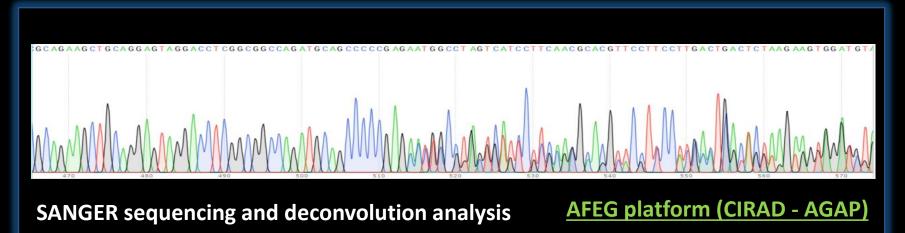


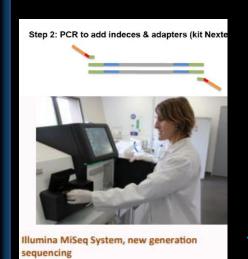


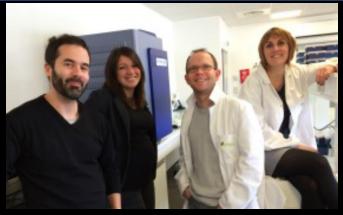
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 - Transformation methods / Transgenesis
 - Mutation detection and analysis

*USEFULL FOR GENOME EDITING PROJECT







Genotyping platform (CIRAD- AGAP)

NGS amplicon deep sequencing and analysis

Bioinformatic platform (CIRAD- AGAP)



Léo Herbert (GIV -Meiogenix)



Christophe Périn and all DARS team member

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



AFEG/InCell Staff



Ian Fayos (GIV - Meiogenix)



Emmanuel Guiderdoni (GIV)



Angélique D'Hont (SEG)

Anne-Cécile Meunier anne-cecile.meunier@cirad.fr **AFEG Platform. CIRAD Montpellier**