

HotSol

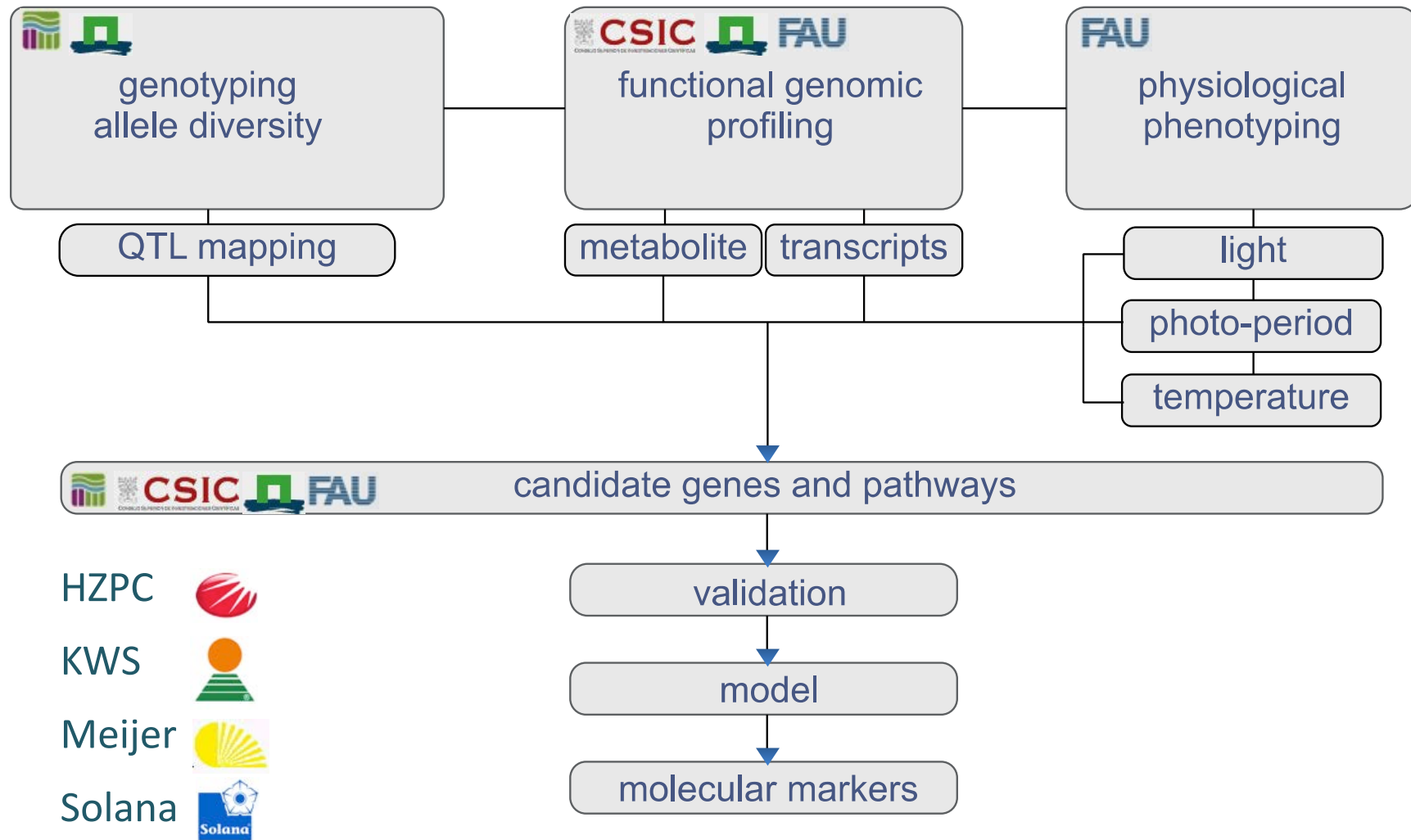
Christian Bachem, WUR, NL



ERA-NET for Coordinating
Action in Plant Sciences

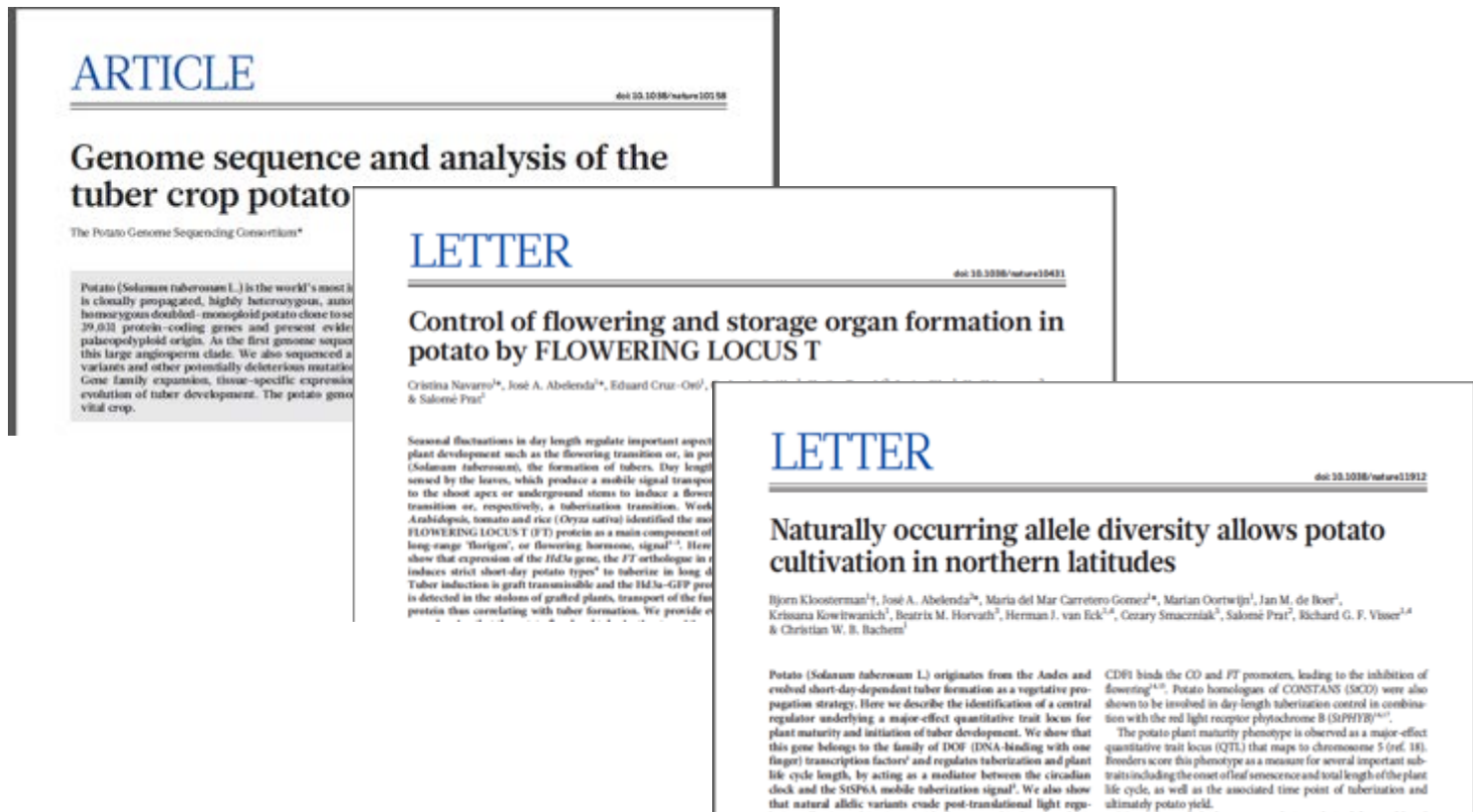


Project structure

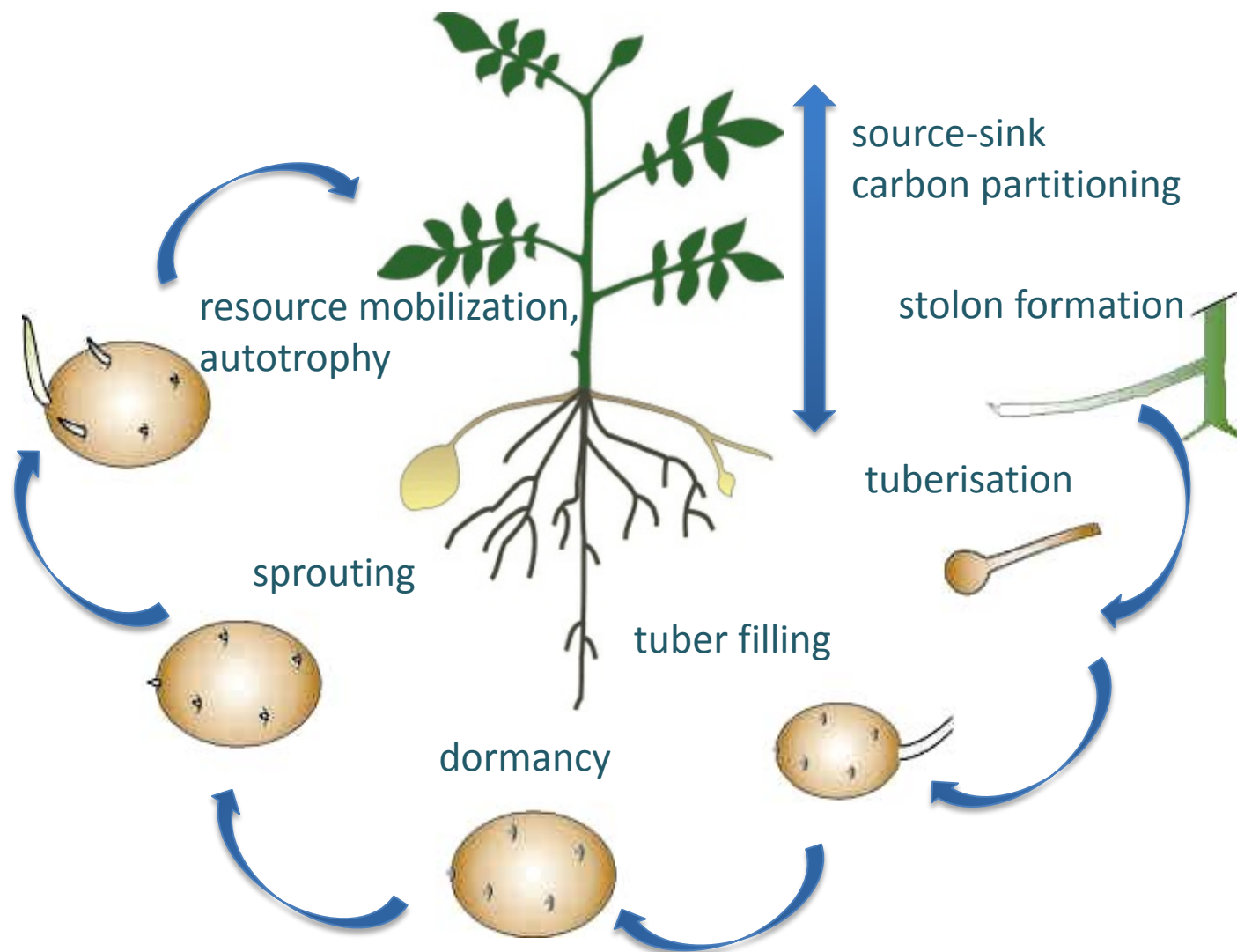


The Partnership

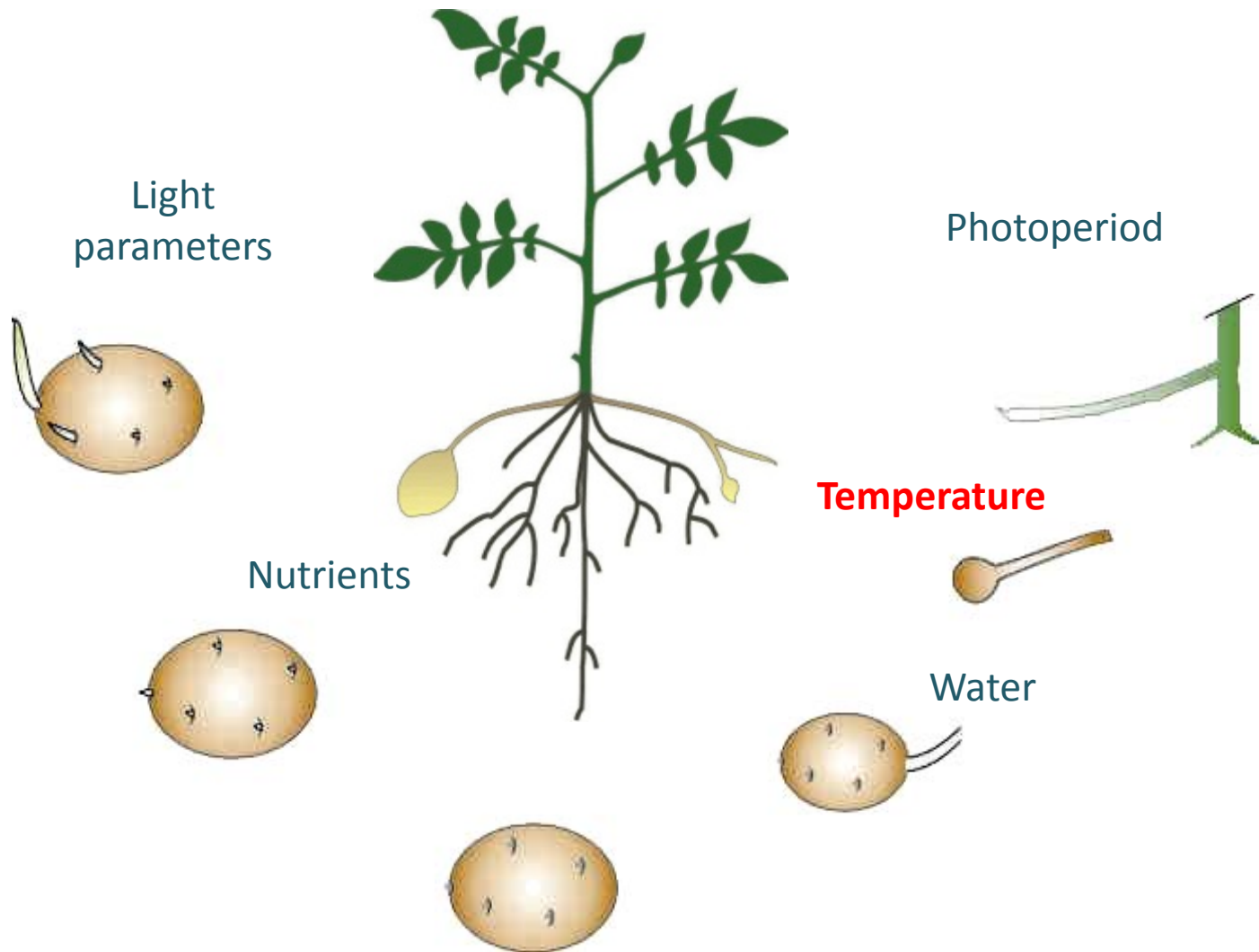
- The consortium has achieved breakthroughs in the understanding of tuber life cycle
- The consortium has developed new tools



Potato tuber life-cycle



Environmental factors



The problem

- Potato is an increasingly important food crop
- Climate change is leading to higher temperatures
- Potato development is negatively affected by high temperature
- Tuber yield falls sharply above optimum temperatures
- There are also other temperature dependent quality issues

Temperature effects on tuberisation



Beginnender Durchwuchs an den Augen



Durchwuchs mit Knollen- & Sprossbildung



Durchwuchs mit Kindelbildung



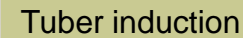
Durchwuchs mit Kettenbildung



Durchwuchs mit Sprossbildung

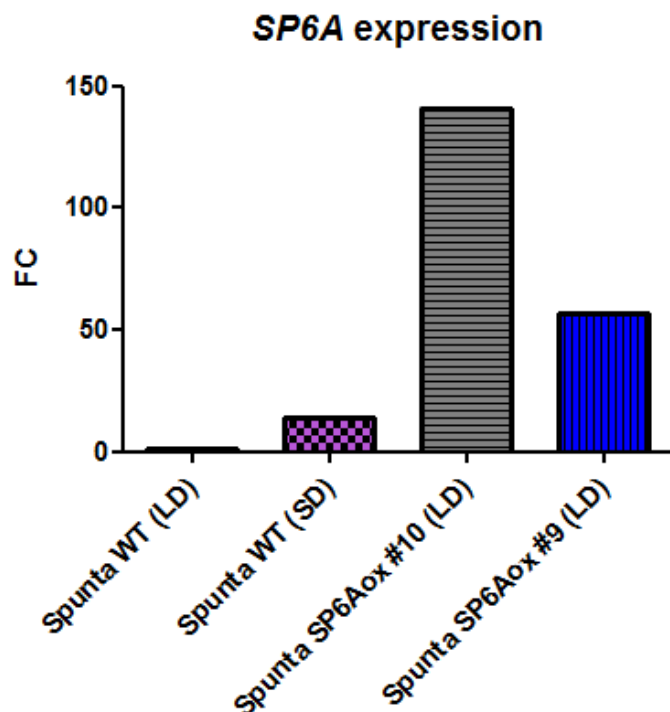


Zwiewuchs am Kronenende (= Puppigkeit)

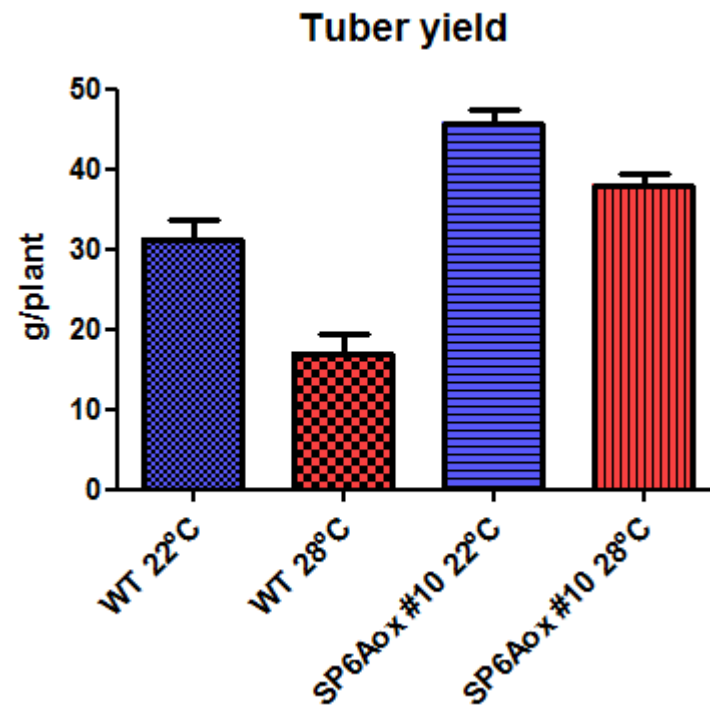


Testing SP6A over-expressing plants under high temperature

✓ SPUNTA SP6Aox – assay #1



SP6A overexpression can **bypass** the **yield reducing effect** of **high temperature** conditions



120 days old plants

90 days of temperature treatment

SP6A overexpression prevents tuber secondary growth in elevated temperatures

✓ SPUNTA SP6Aox – 2 different transgenic lines – assay #2

22°C



WT

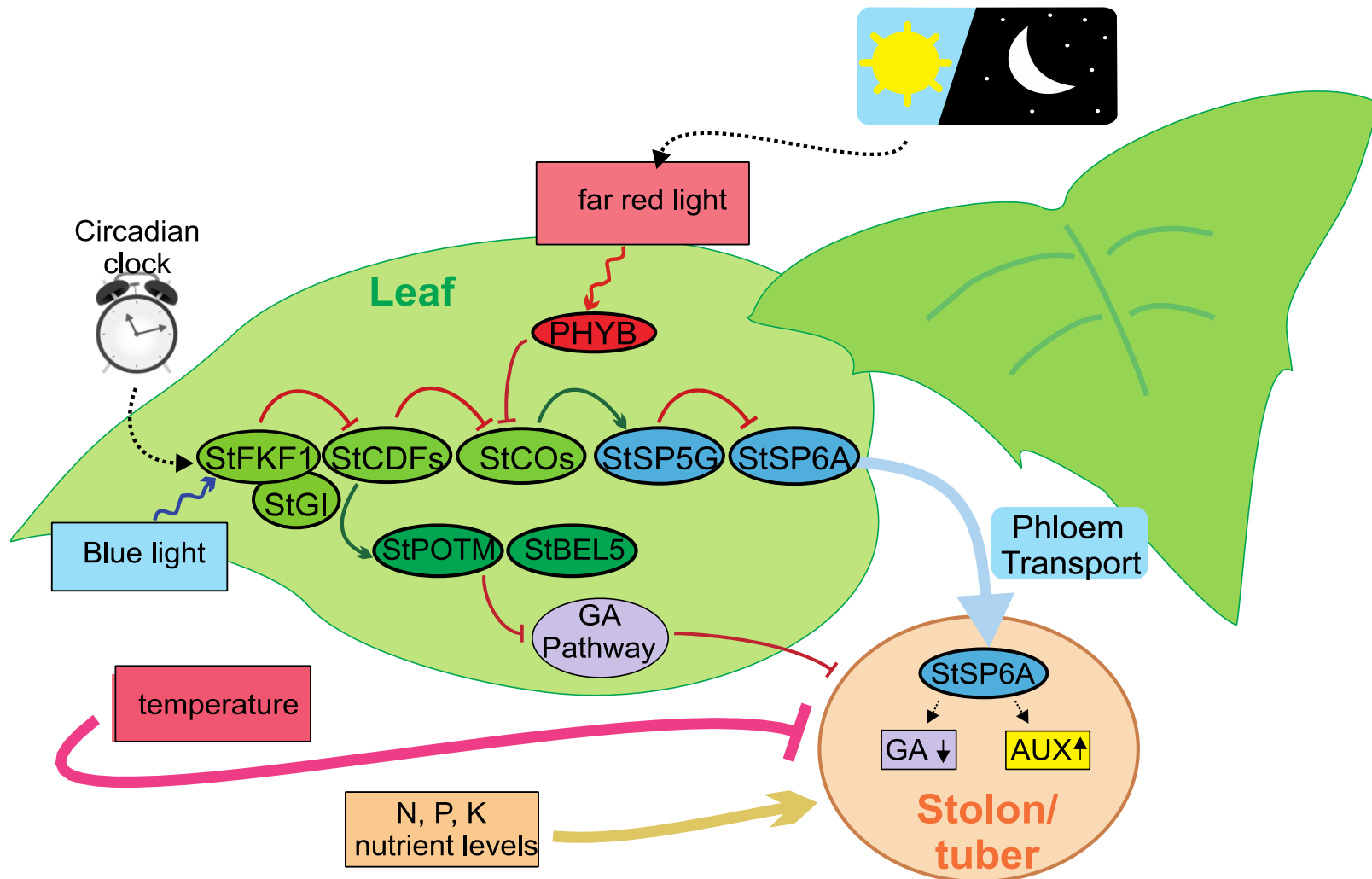
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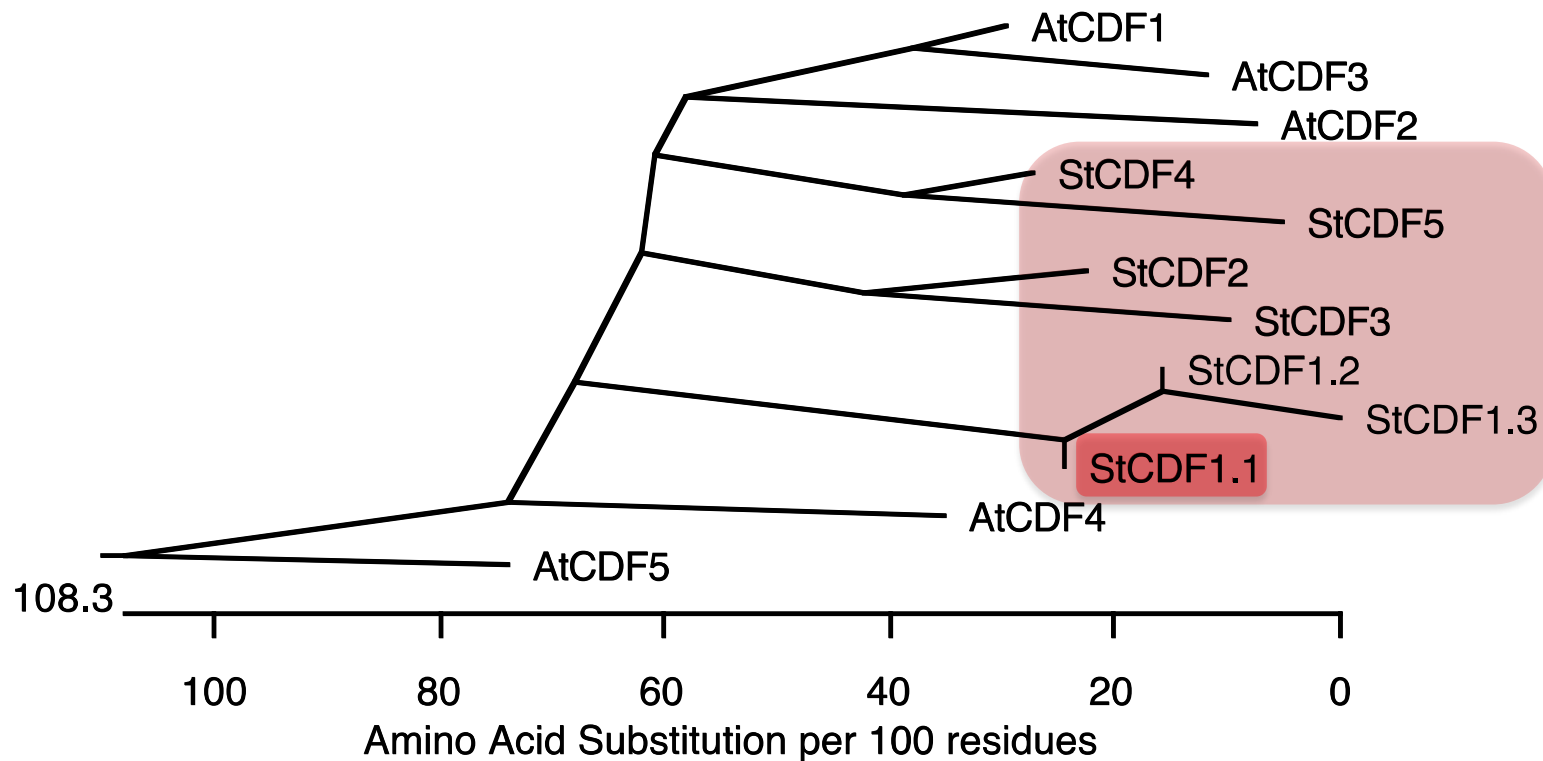
28°C



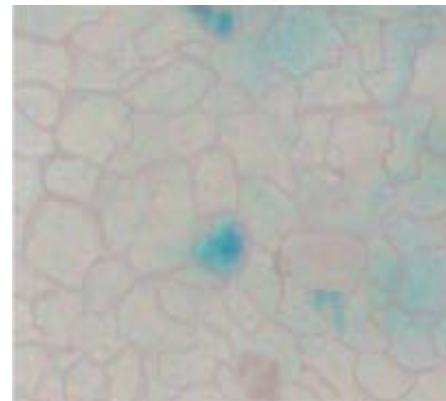
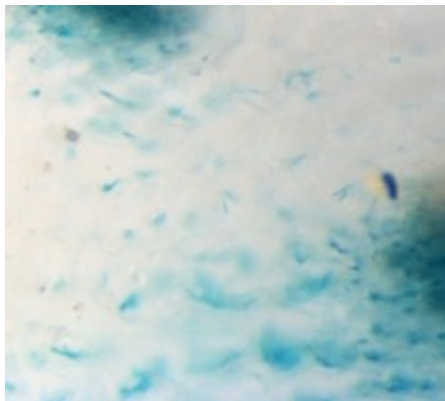
Environmental inputs on gene expression



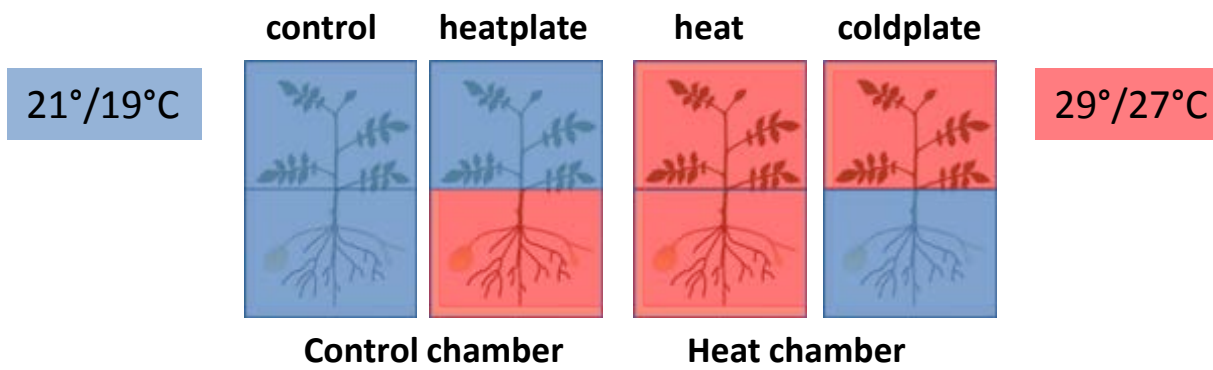
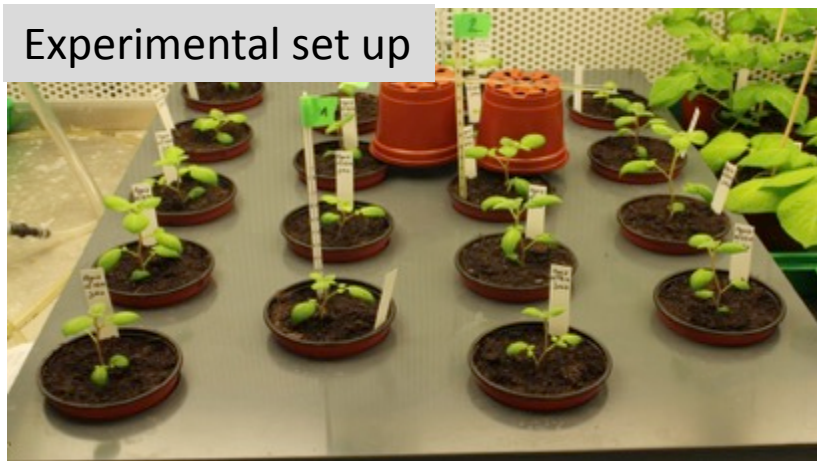
Potato has 5 StCDF genes related to AtCDF1-3



pStCDF1 Expression is restricted to the vasculature

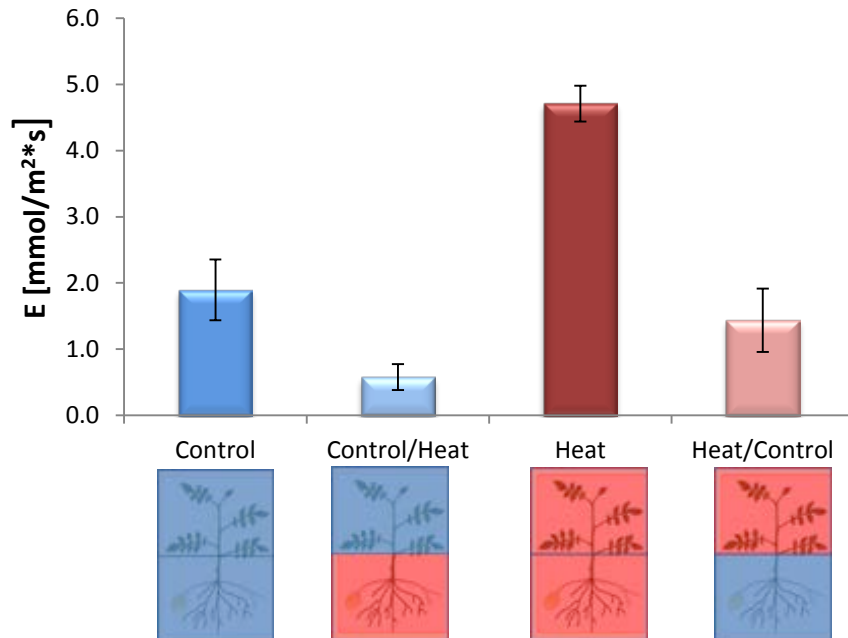


Deciphering responses of elevated leaf and / or tuber temperatures on assimilate partitioning, tuberisation, dormancy

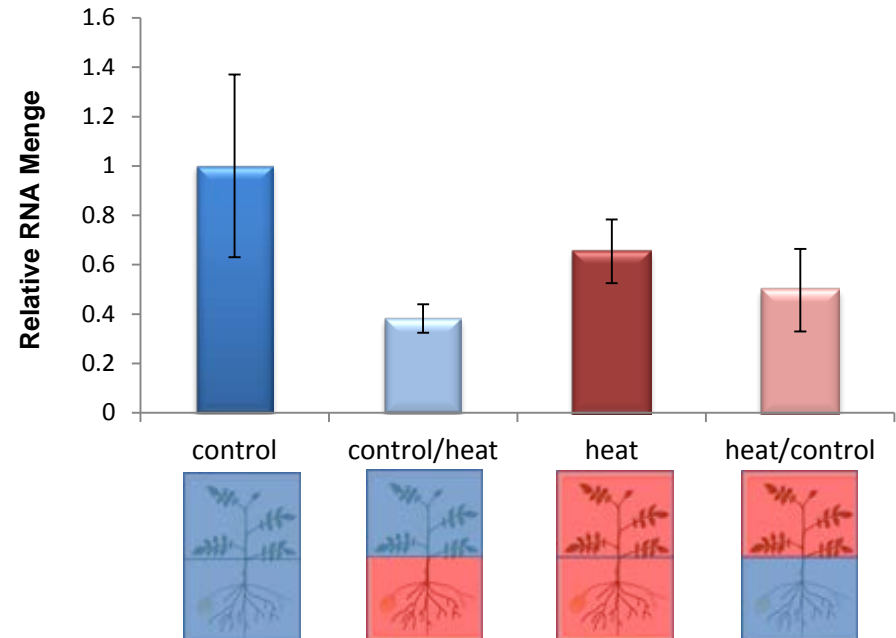


Impact of altered air and / or soil temperatures on *SP6A* expression

Transpiration rate

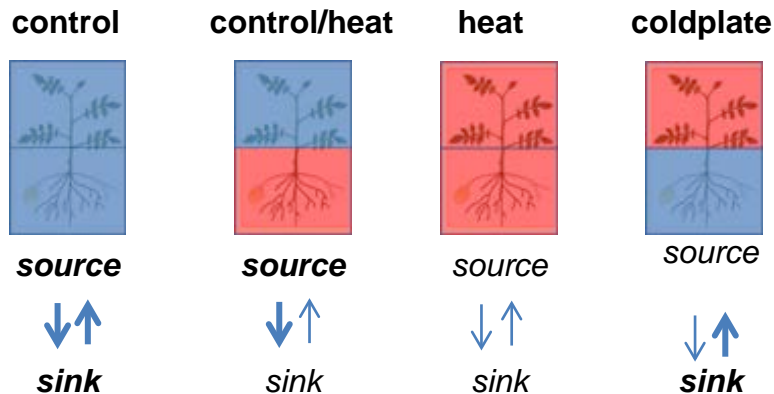
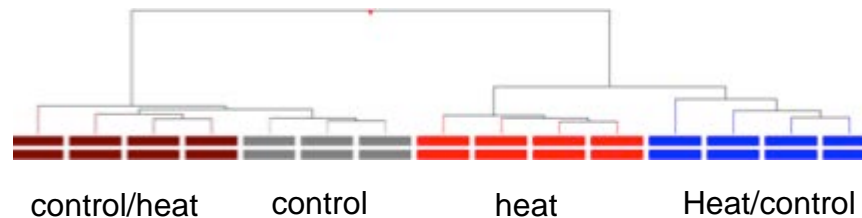


SP6A mRNA accumulation



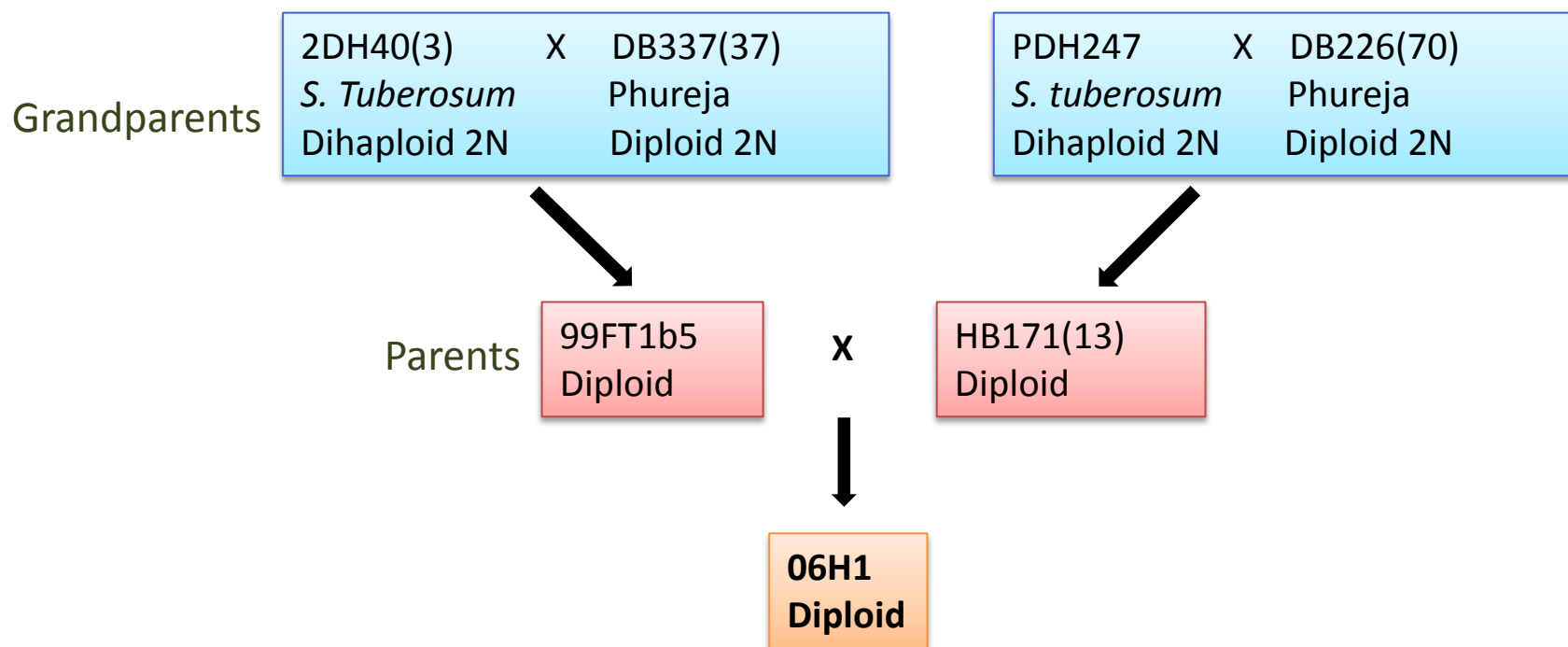
Impact of altered air and / or soil temperatures on gene expression

Microarray analysis of leaf samples:



comparisons	total number of differentially expressed features	up-regulated	down-regulated
<i>heat vs. control</i>	3017	1654	1363
<i>heatplate vs. control</i>	517	403	114
<i>coldplate vs. control</i>	4319	1996	2323
<i>coldplate vs. heat</i>	1382	432	950

Genetic mapping Heat tolerance in diploid population



Population segregates for resistance to Late blight, PVY, PVS, powdery scab, Pectobacterium

Genetic map with ~2500 mapped markers

Genetic approaches to identify alleles that confer tolerance to heat stress (WP4)



Plants synchronised in tissue culture

↓
Plants grown in glasshouse

↓
Stem cuttings prepared

↓
Stem cuttings moved to controlled environment

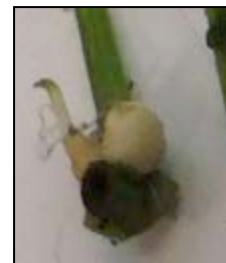
↓
Harvest



TOLERANT

SENSITIVE

LOW



HIGH

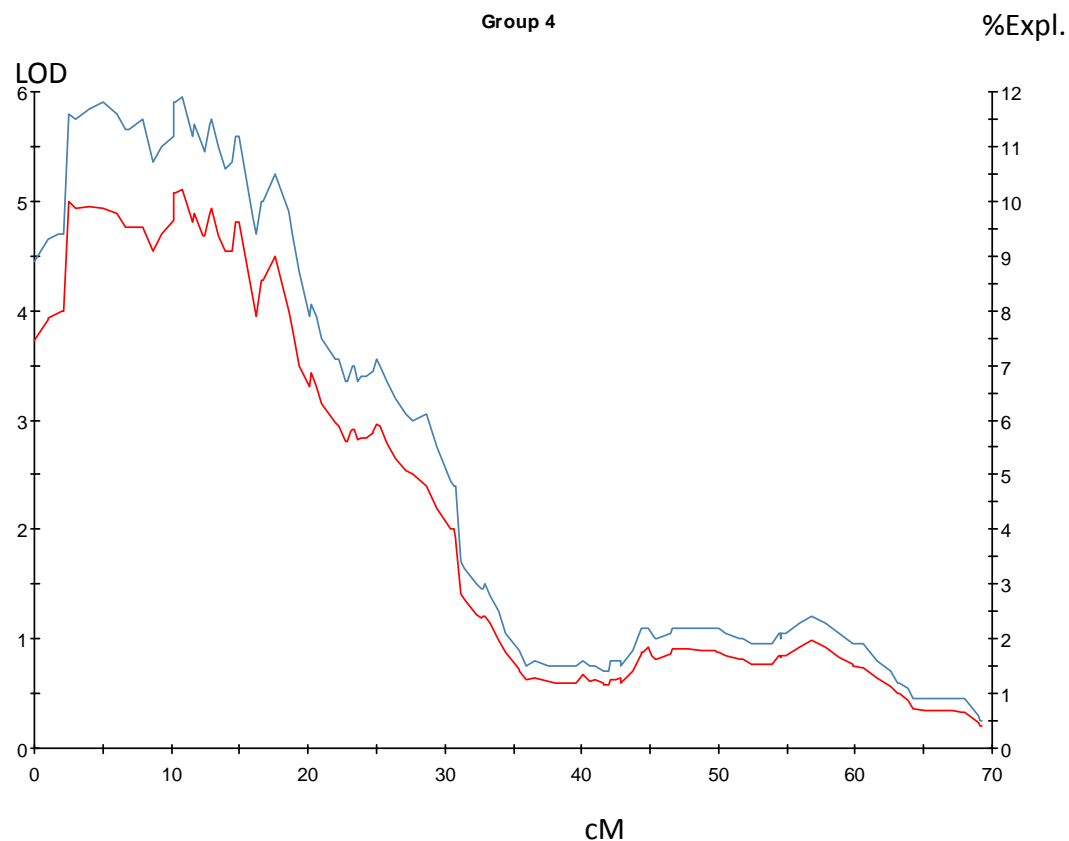


Enables high throughput screening under controlled conditions

Association between quantitative traits and molecular markers (SNP) to find a candidate gene

06H1

Tuber fresh weight at 28°C

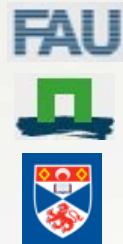


Main conclusions and future prospects

- The photoperiodic pathway for tuberisation is intimately linked to abiotic stress signal transduction
- StSP6A is the ultimate output effected by elevated temperature – this opens the possibilities of engineering tolerance
- Source-sink relationships are fundamentally changed under high temperature – dissection of sensing and signal transduction is vital
- Mapping genetic variation allows the pin-pointing of novel pathways in regulation of tuberisation

Thank you for your attention!

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NWO, DFG, BBSRC & Breeding companies



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