

# Il contributo della genetica alla soluzione dei problemi ambientali causati dall'intensificazione colturale

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**DiSAA**

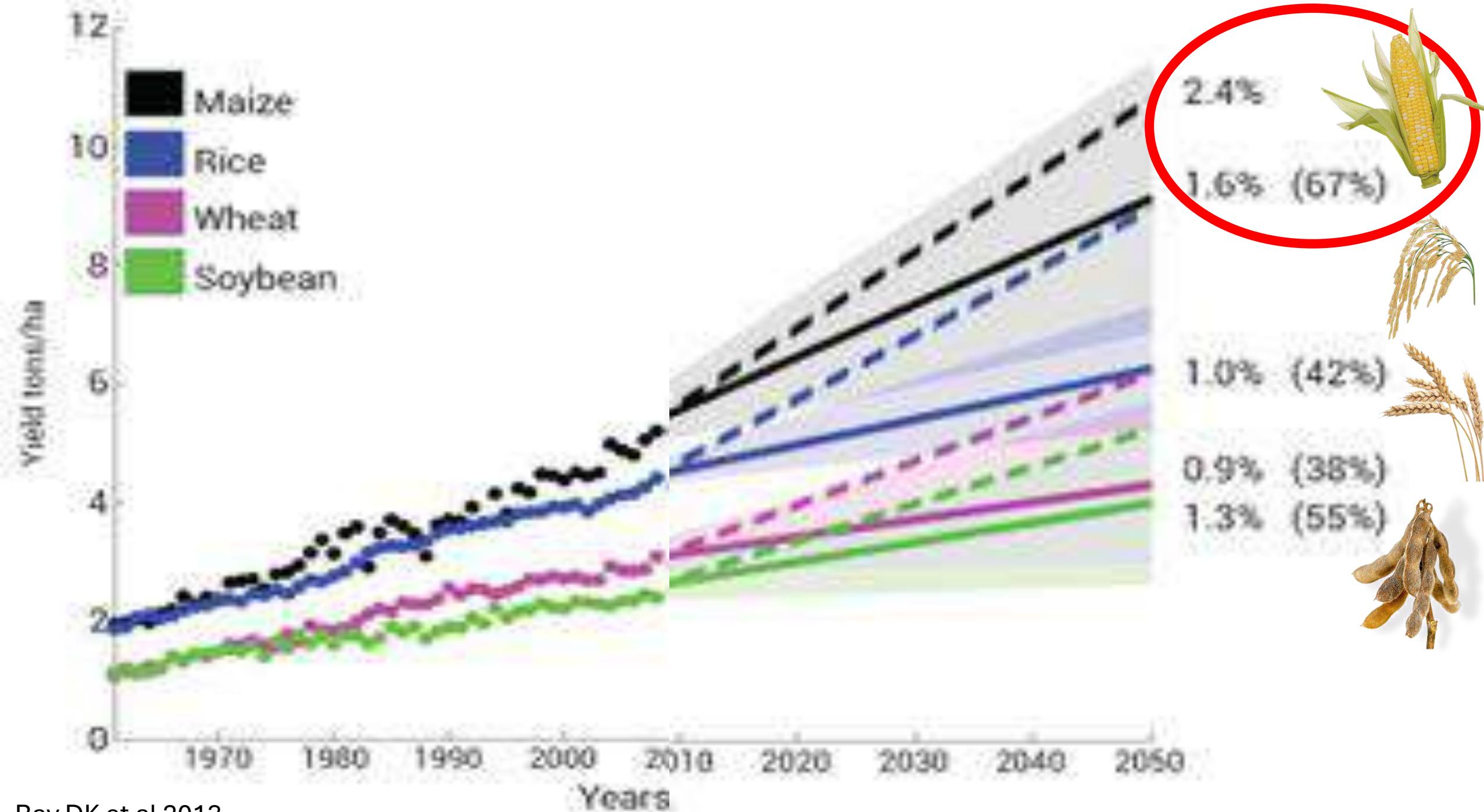
DIPARTIMENTO  
di SCIENZE  
AGRARIE e  
AMBIENTALI

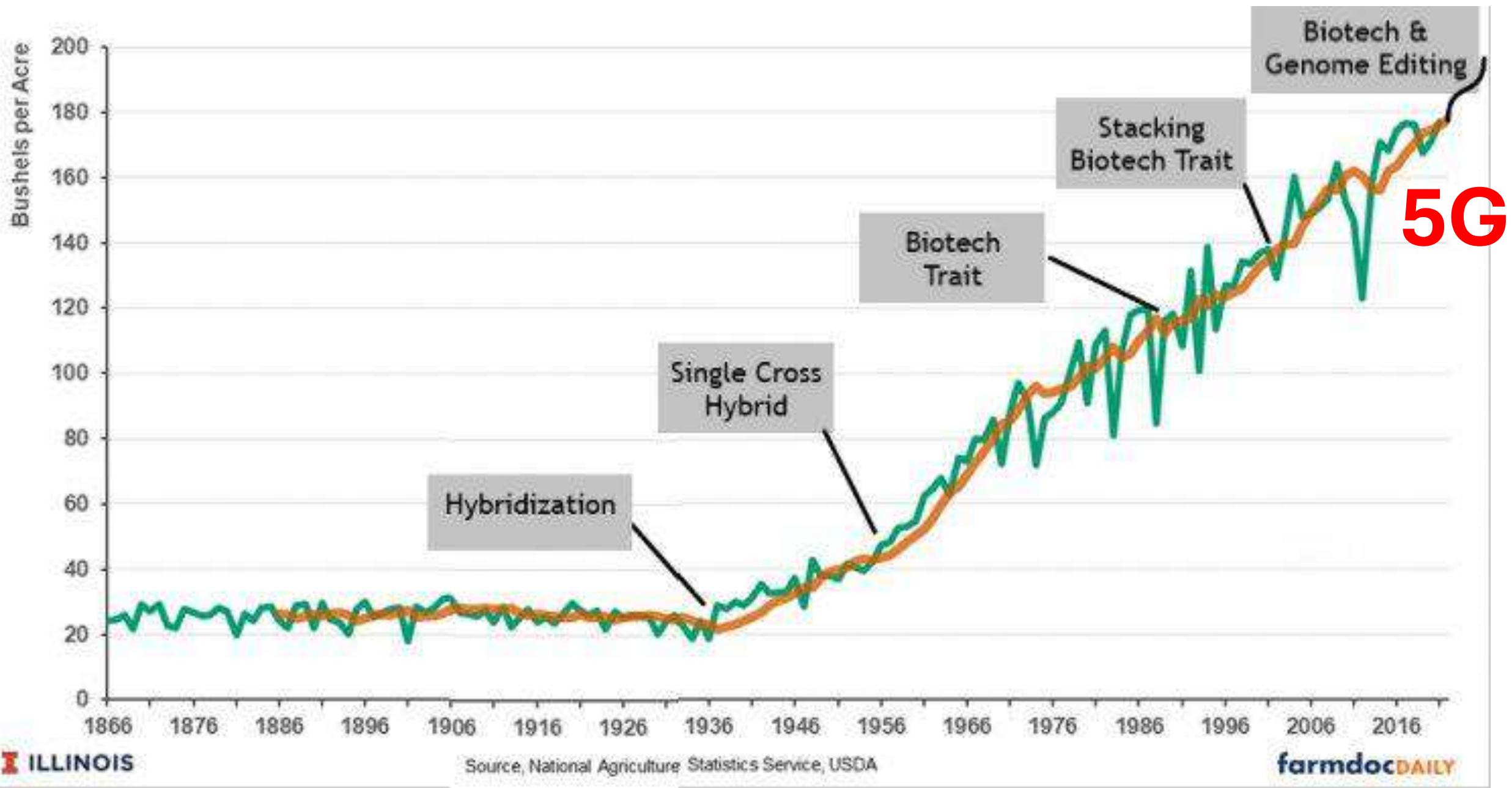


UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI MILANO

“I DON’T BELIEVE IN DNA”

(TOBACCO BREEDER, 2008)





# 5G: the molecular genetics tools in the new breeding



- Genome assembly
- Genomic breeding
- Genome Editing
- Germplasm characterization
- Gene Function

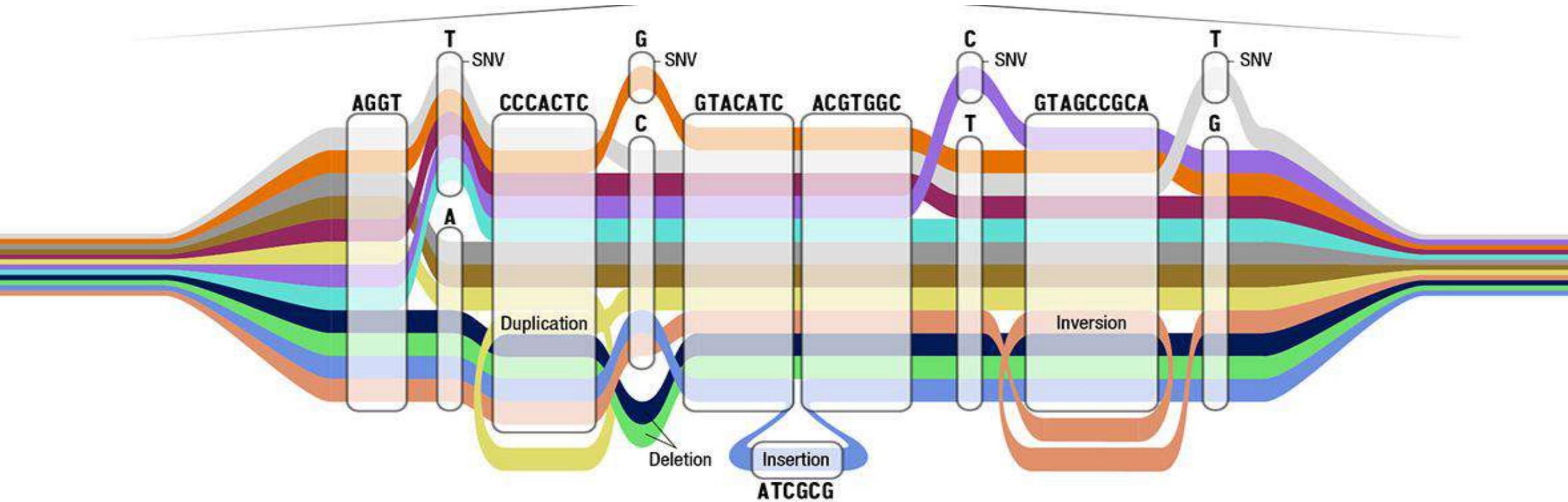




# Genome assembly



# La pangenomica



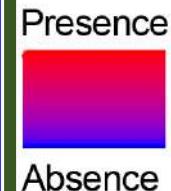
# Strength of resequencing

Rice accessions (N=453)

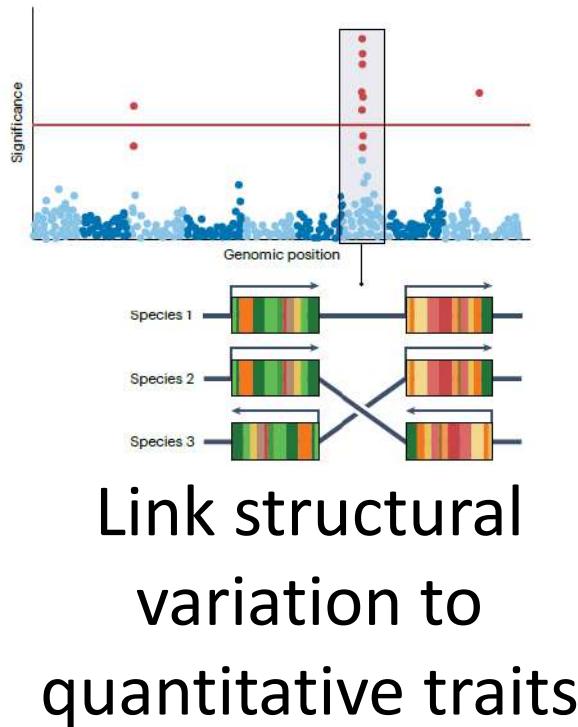
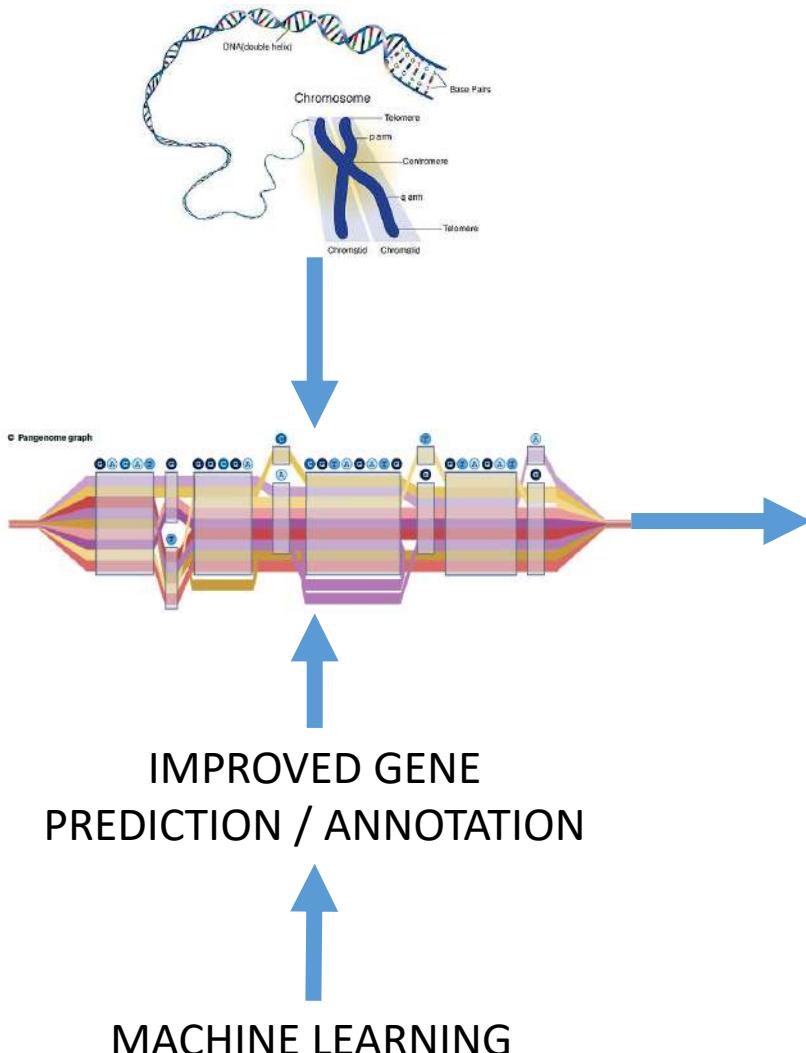
**CORE:** Genes  
which exist in  
all high-quality  
rice accessions

Genes (N=50,995)

**DISTRIBUTED:**  
Genes which  
exist in  
significantly less  
than 90% of  
accessions



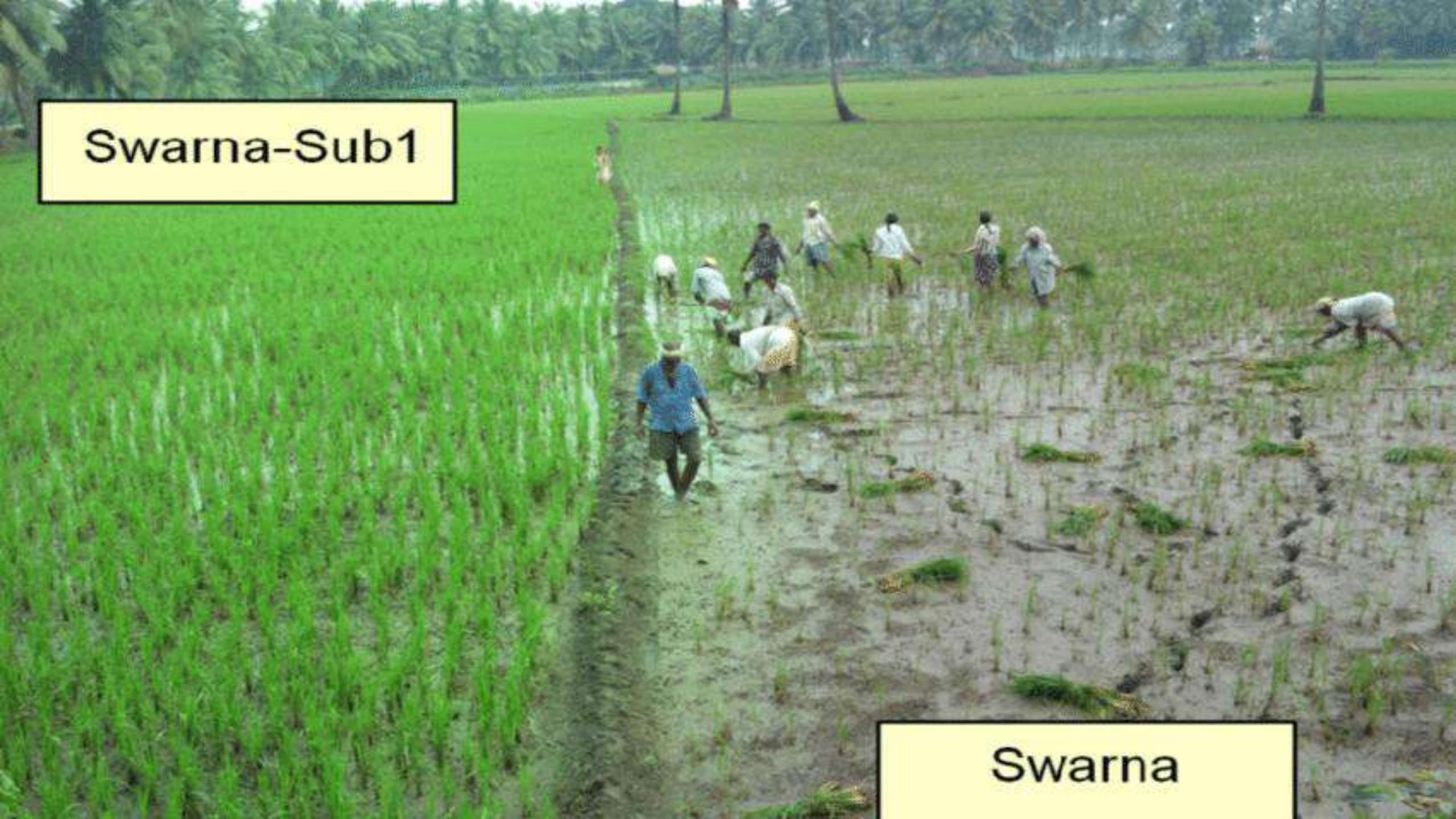
# Benefit to plant breeding from pangenomics



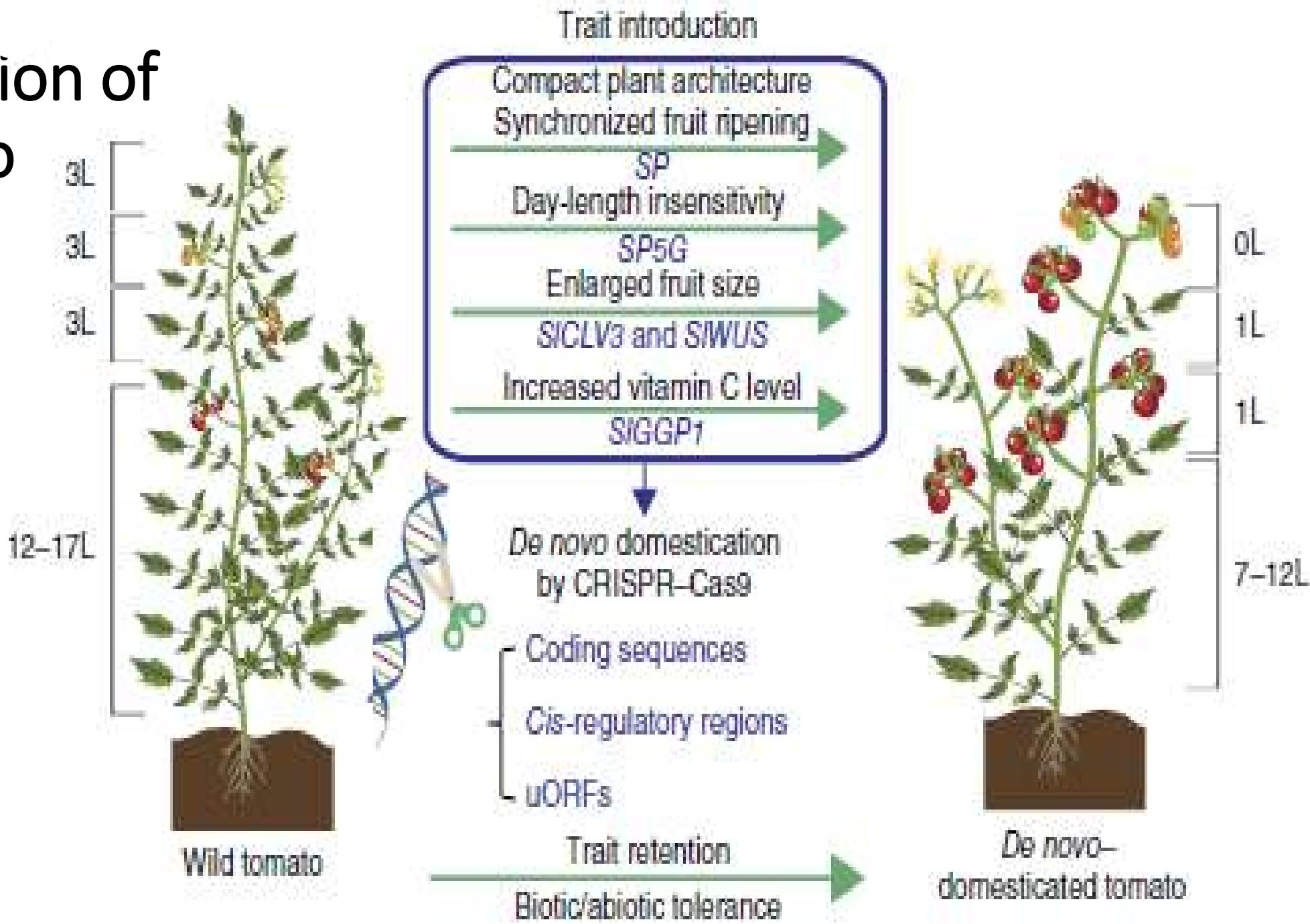
1. Identify genes lost during domestication
2. Domesticate new varieties

**Swarna-Sub1**

**Swarna**

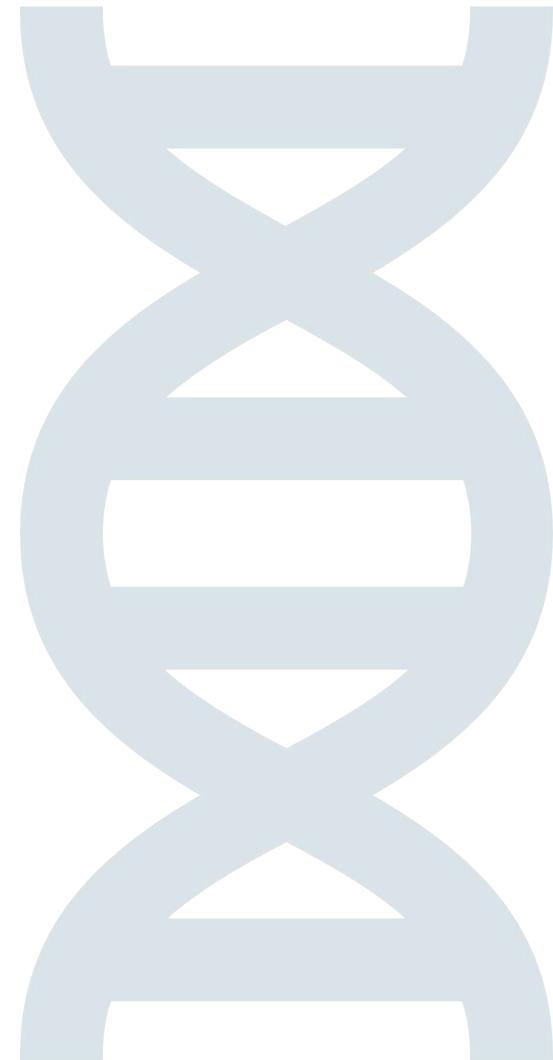


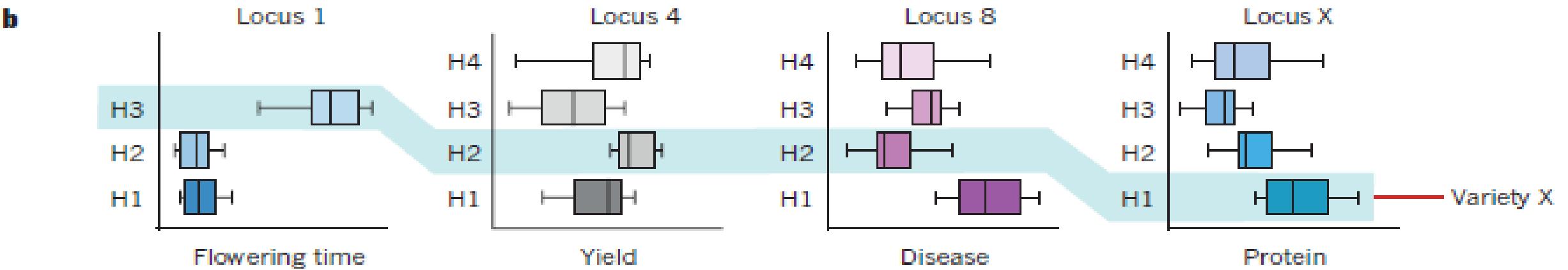
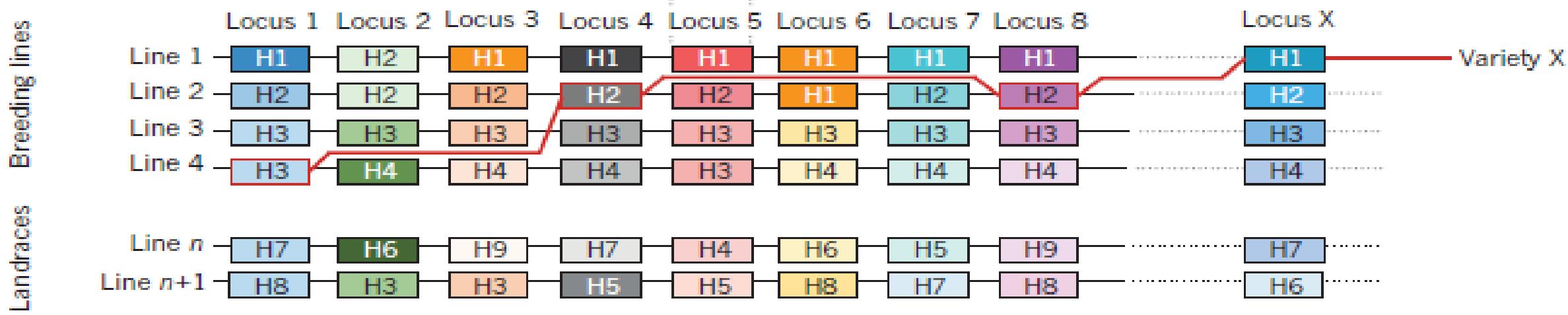
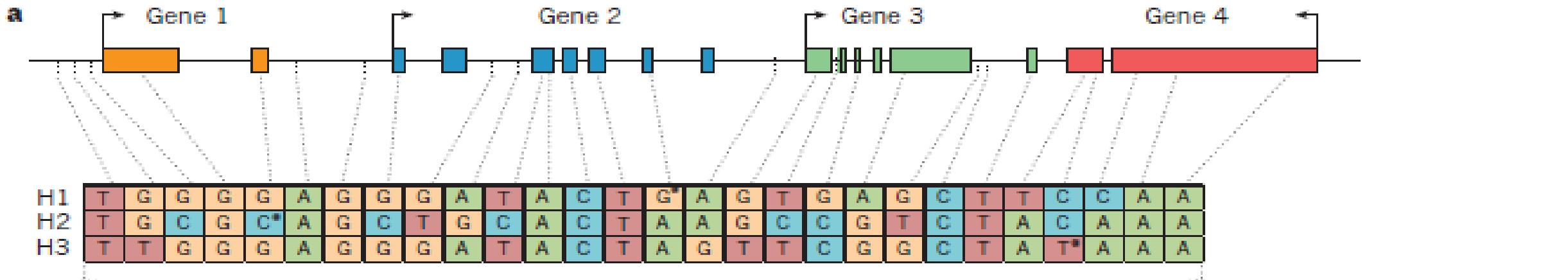
# Domestication of wild tomato



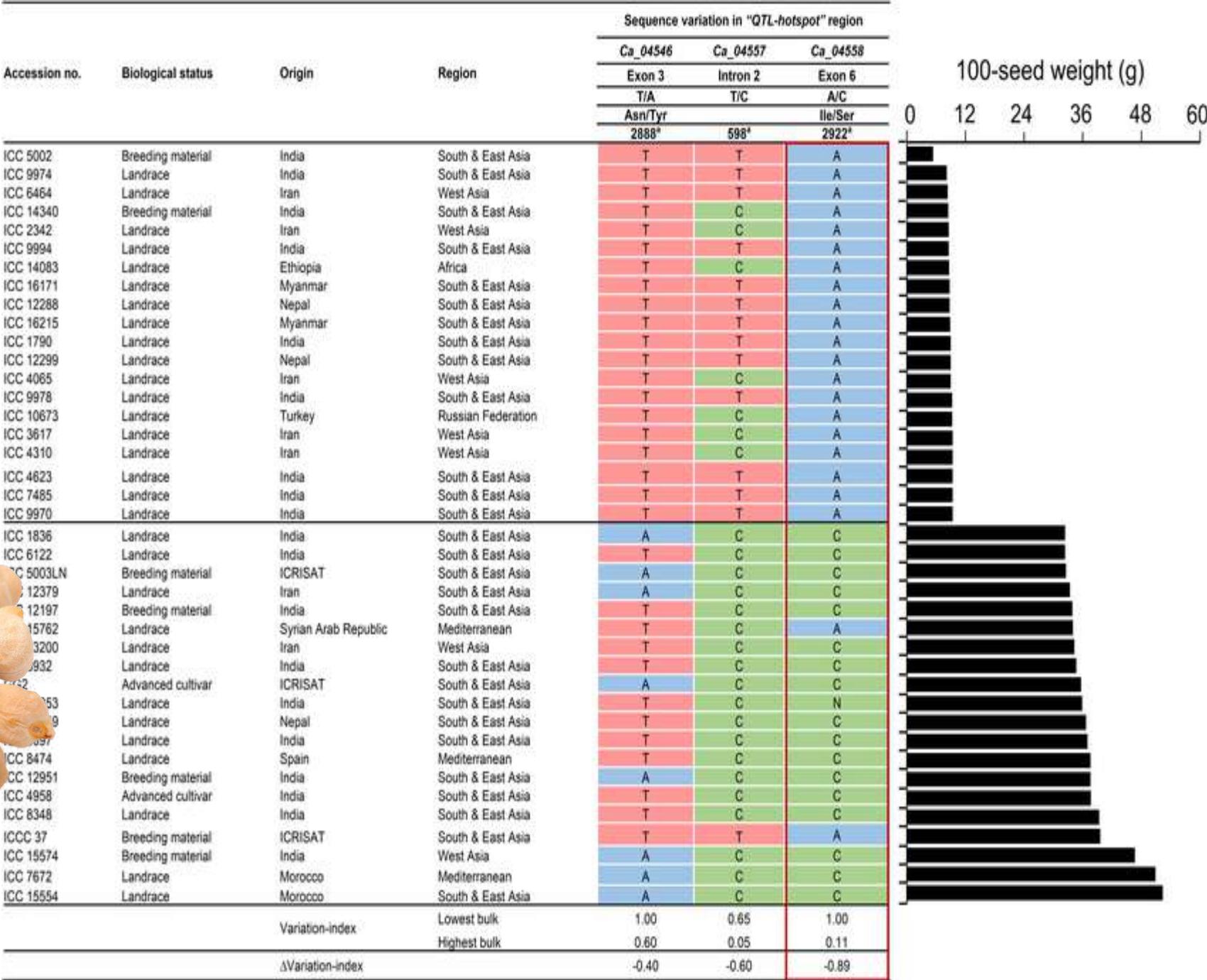


# Genomic breeding



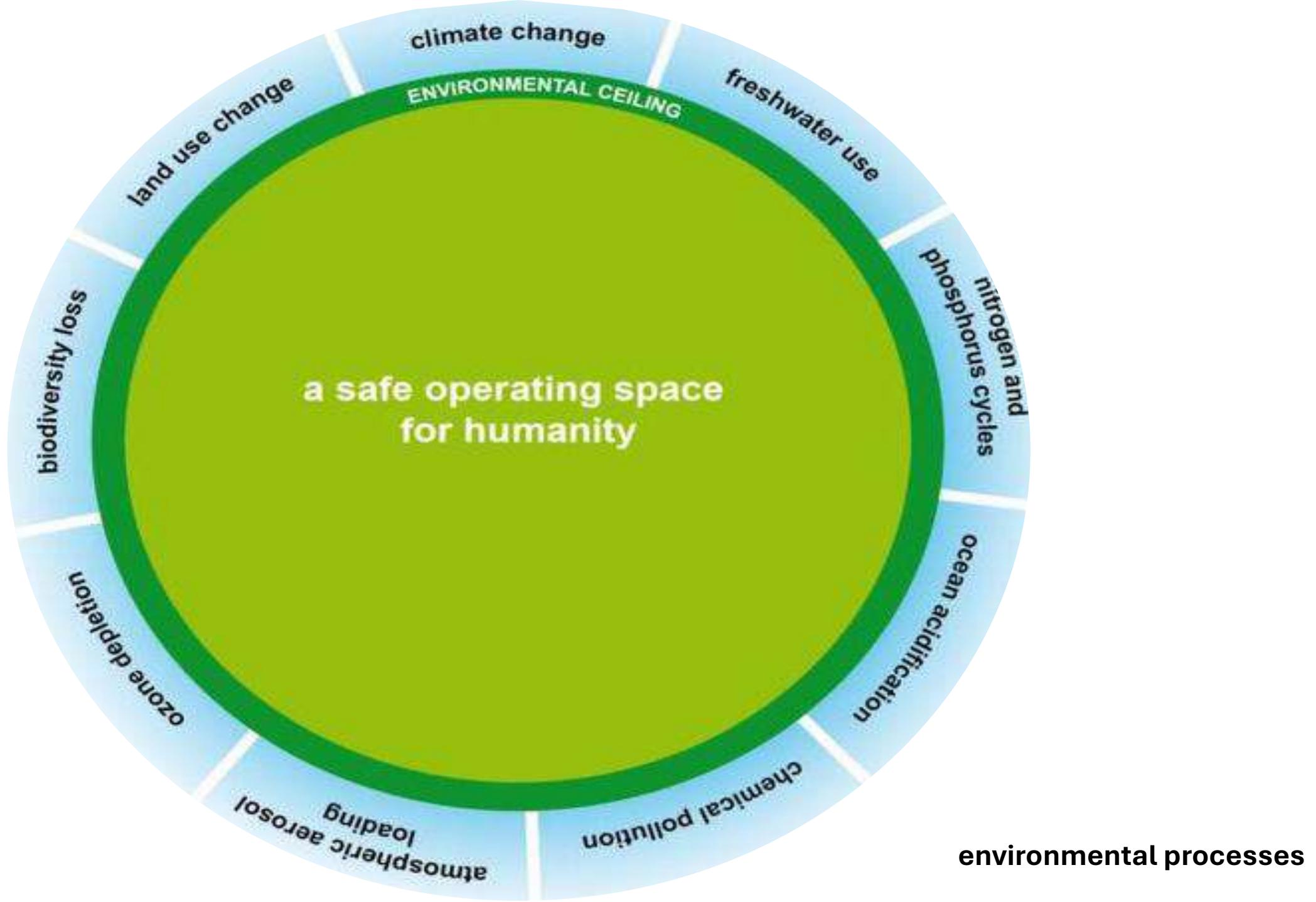


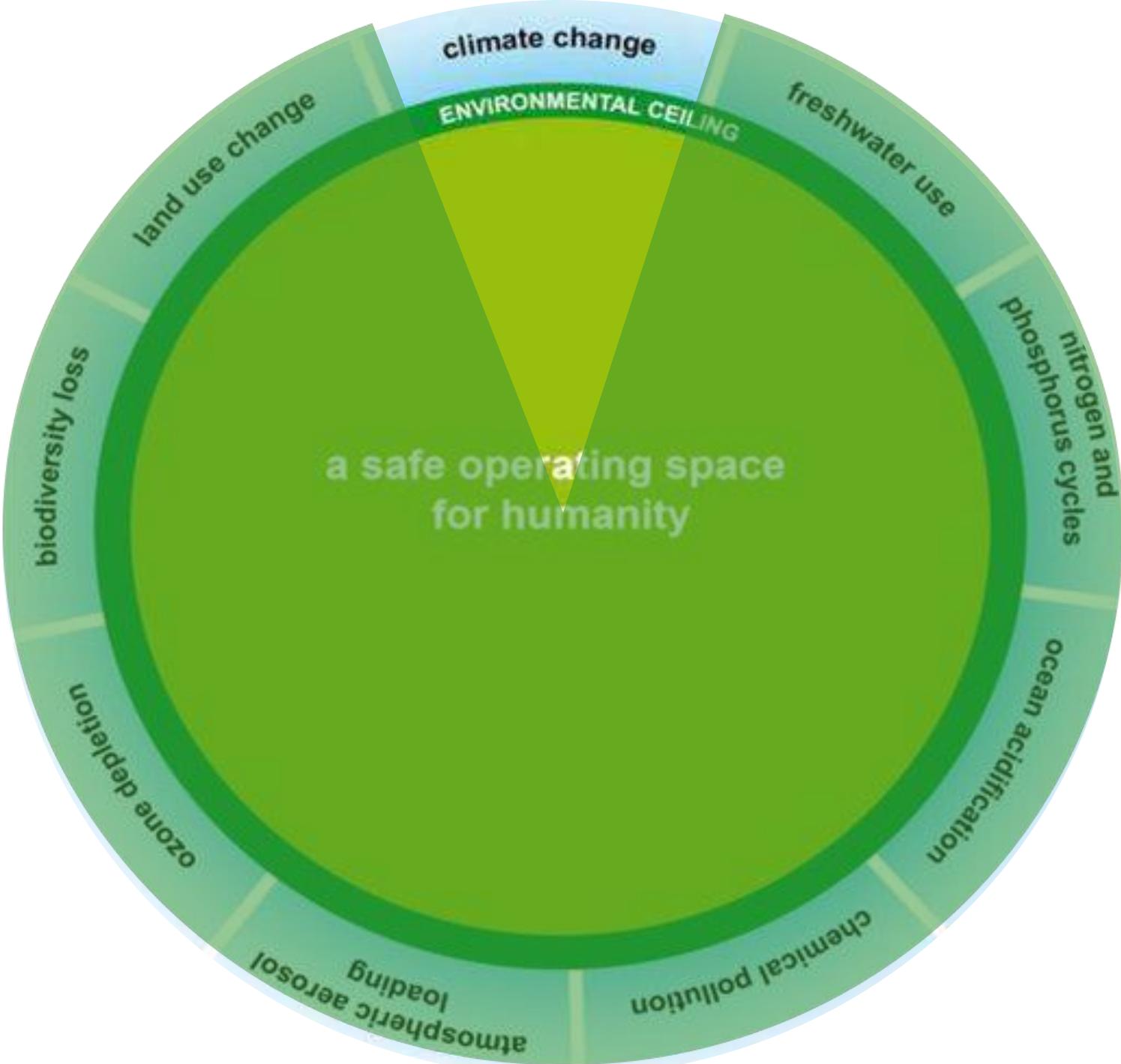
# Genomic breeding

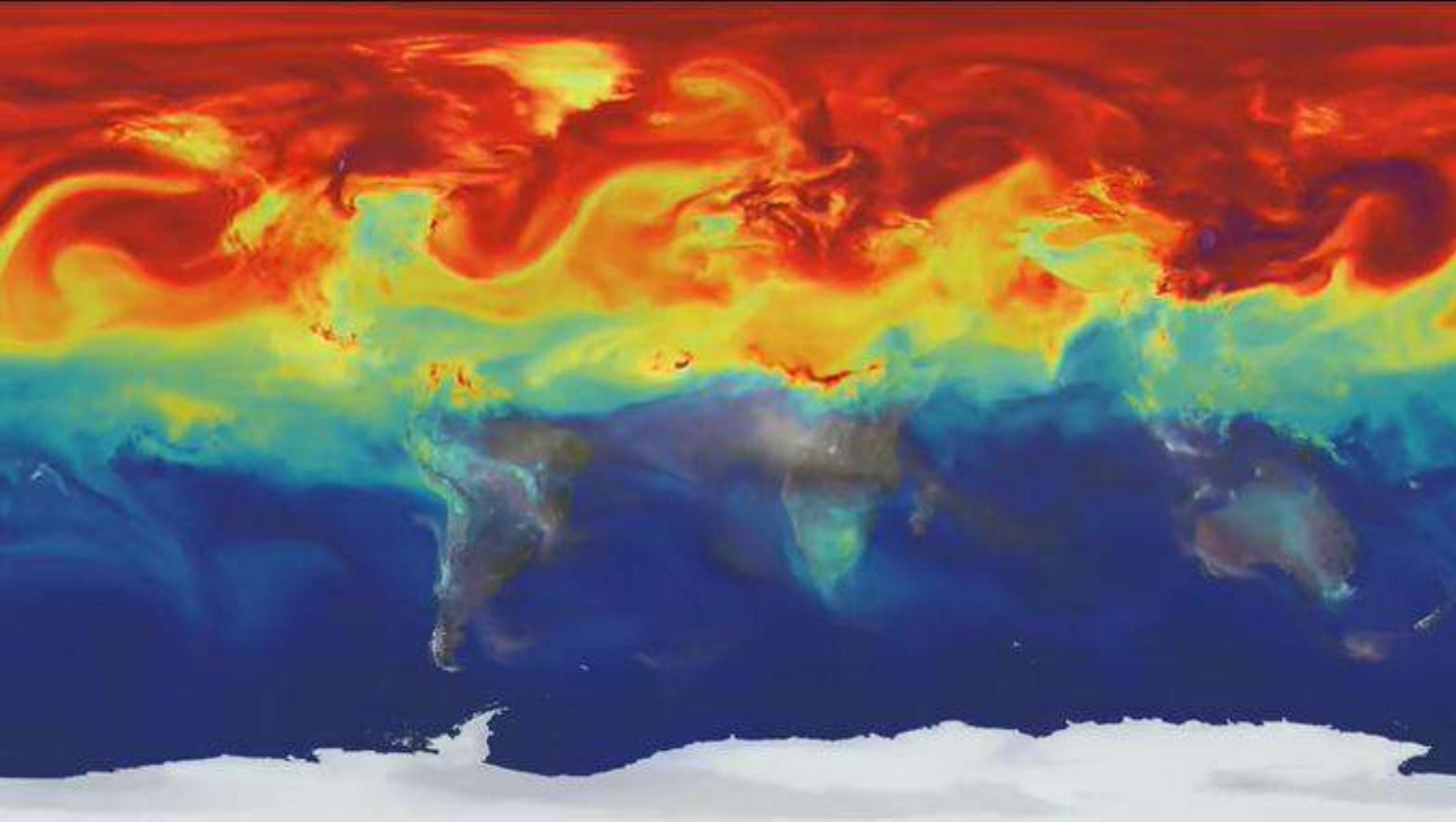


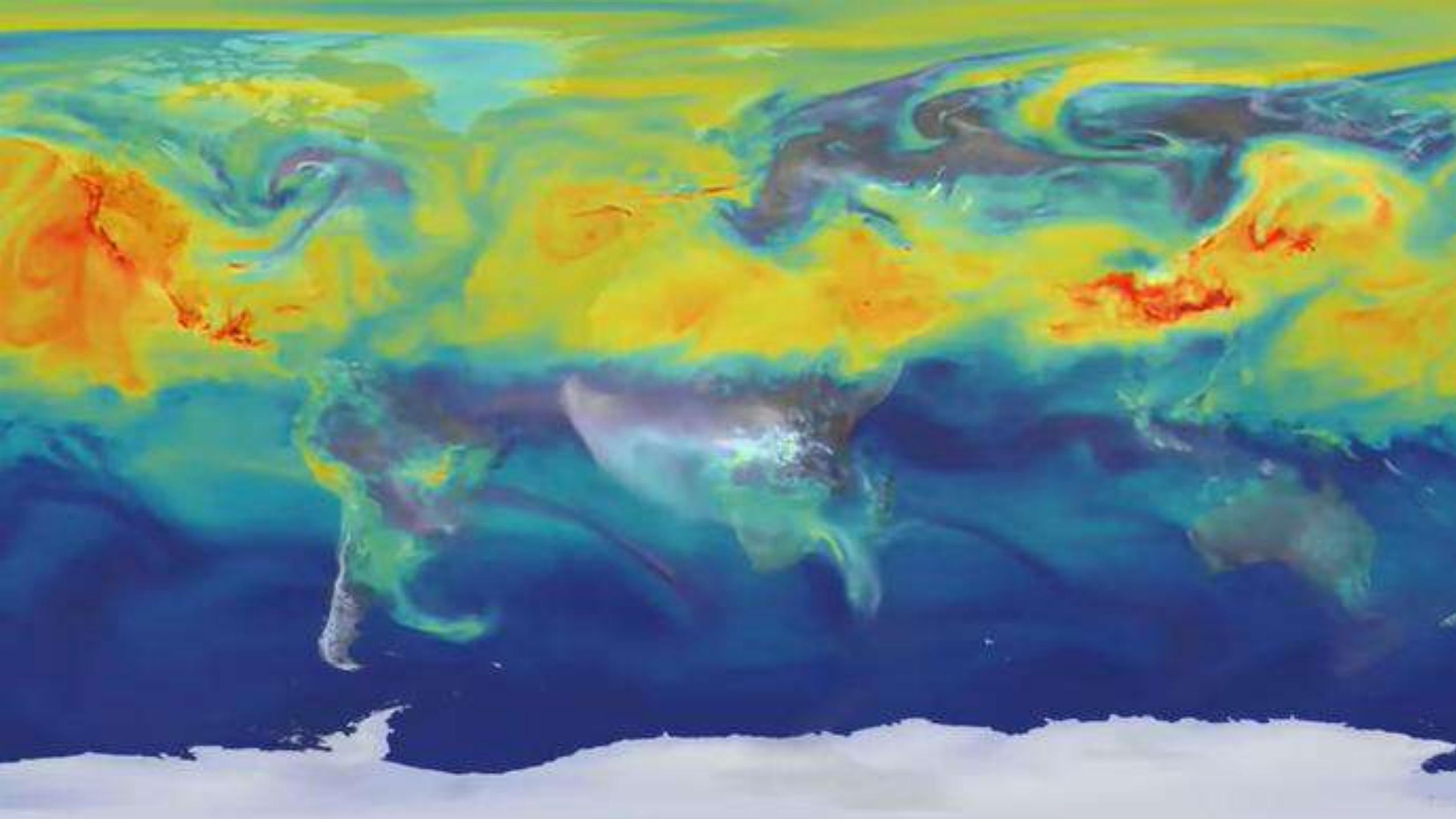


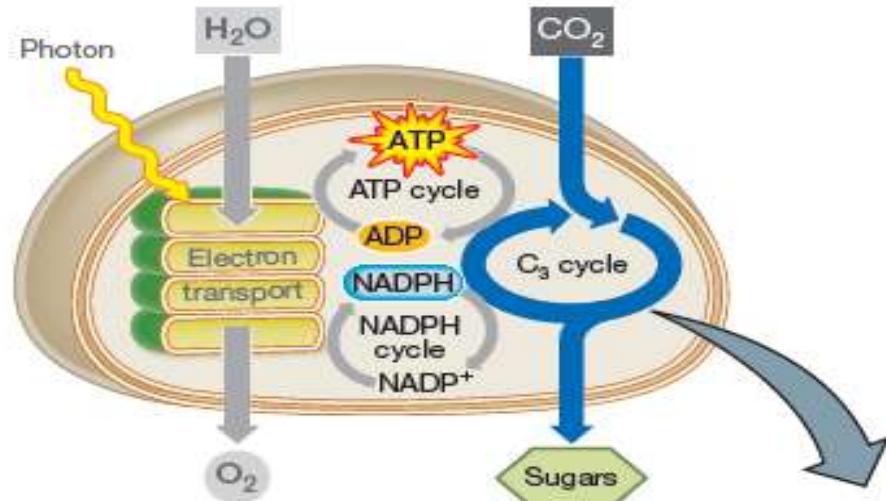
The planet  
boundaries &  
biotech





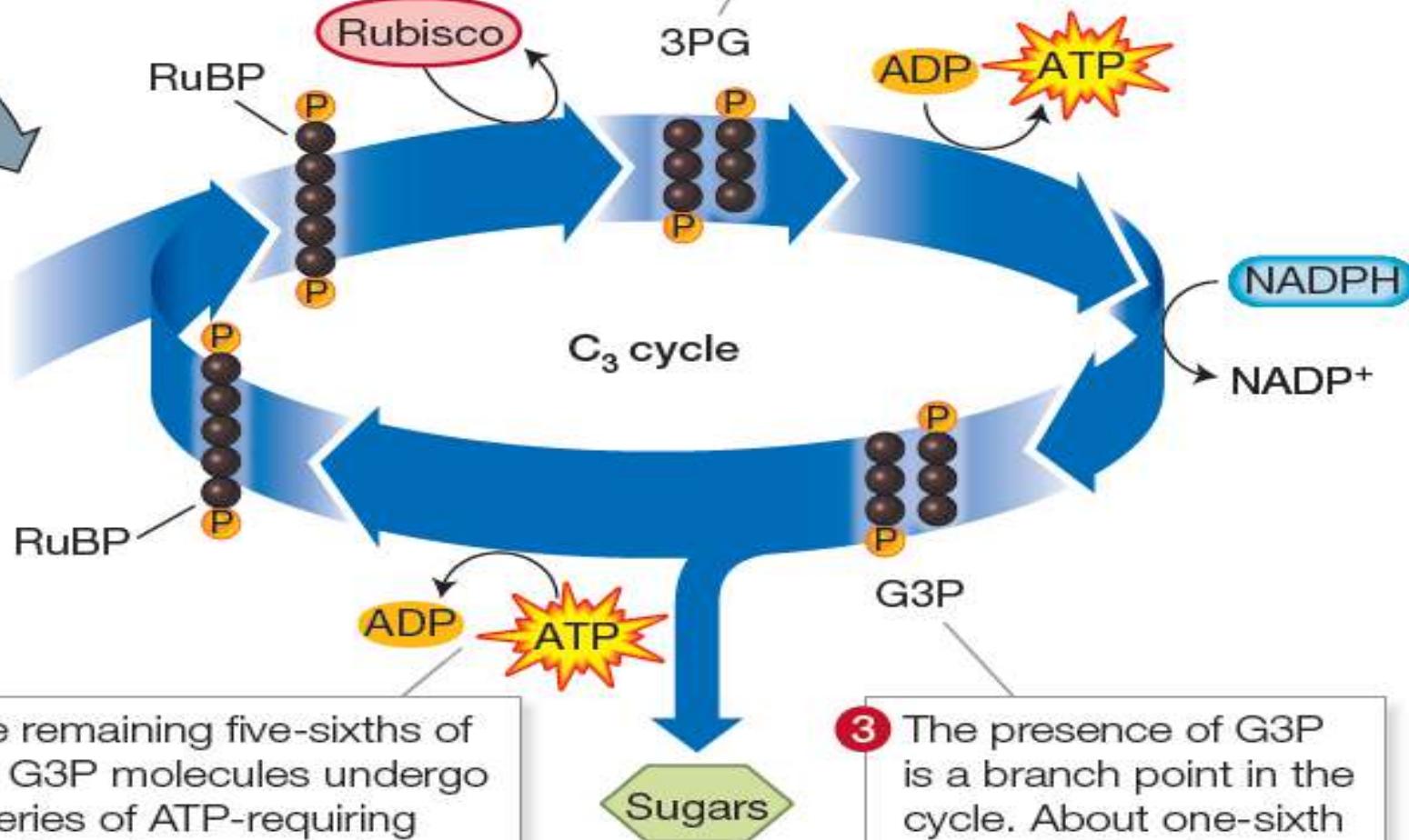






1  $\text{CO}_2$  from the atmosphere enters the chloroplast.

2 In a reaction catalyzed by Rubisco,  $\text{CO}_2$  combines with the 5-carbon RuBP to produce 2 molecules of 3PG (3 carbons each).



4 The remaining five-sixths of the G3P molecules undergo a series of ATP-requiring reactions to regenerate RuBP, which is now ready to accept another  $\text{CO}_2$ .

3 The presence of G3P is a branch point in the cycle. About one-sixth of the G3P molecules are used to synthesize sugars (carbohydrates).

# What is the maximum yield we may expect for a crop?

$$W_h = S \epsilon_i \epsilon_c n$$

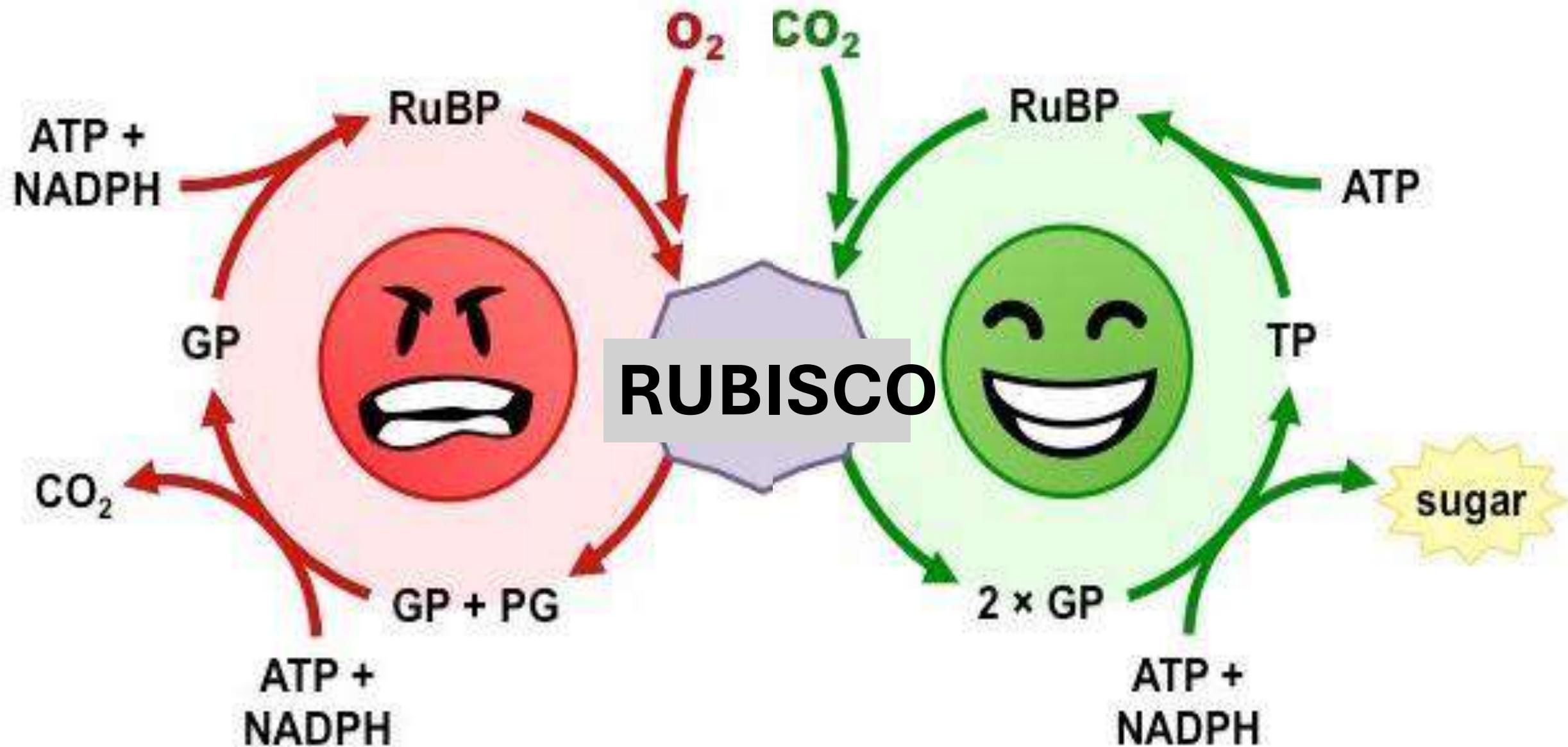
YIELD POTENTIAL      TOTAL SOLAR ENERGY      INTERCEPTION EFFICIENCY      CONVERSION EFFICIENCY      PARTITIONING EFFICIENCY

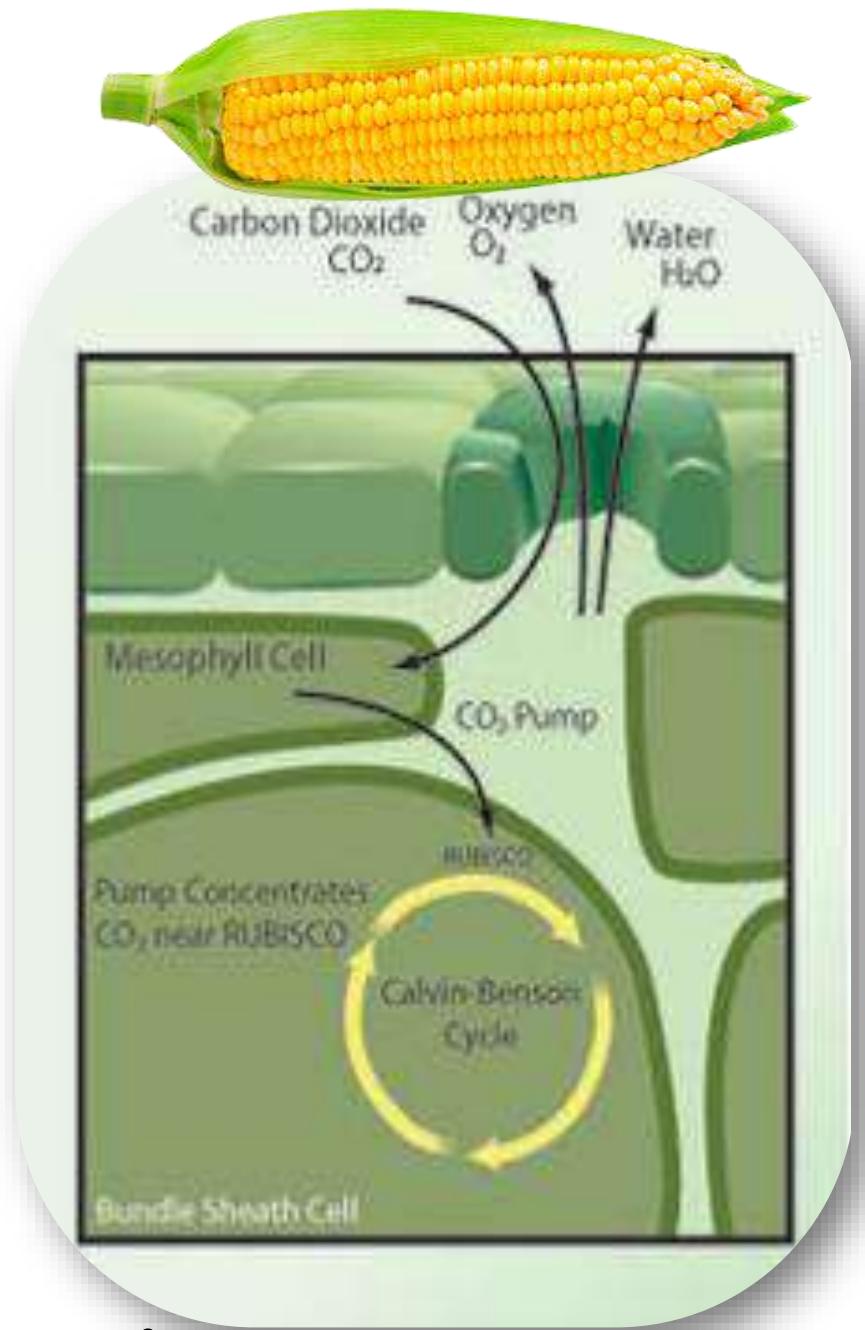
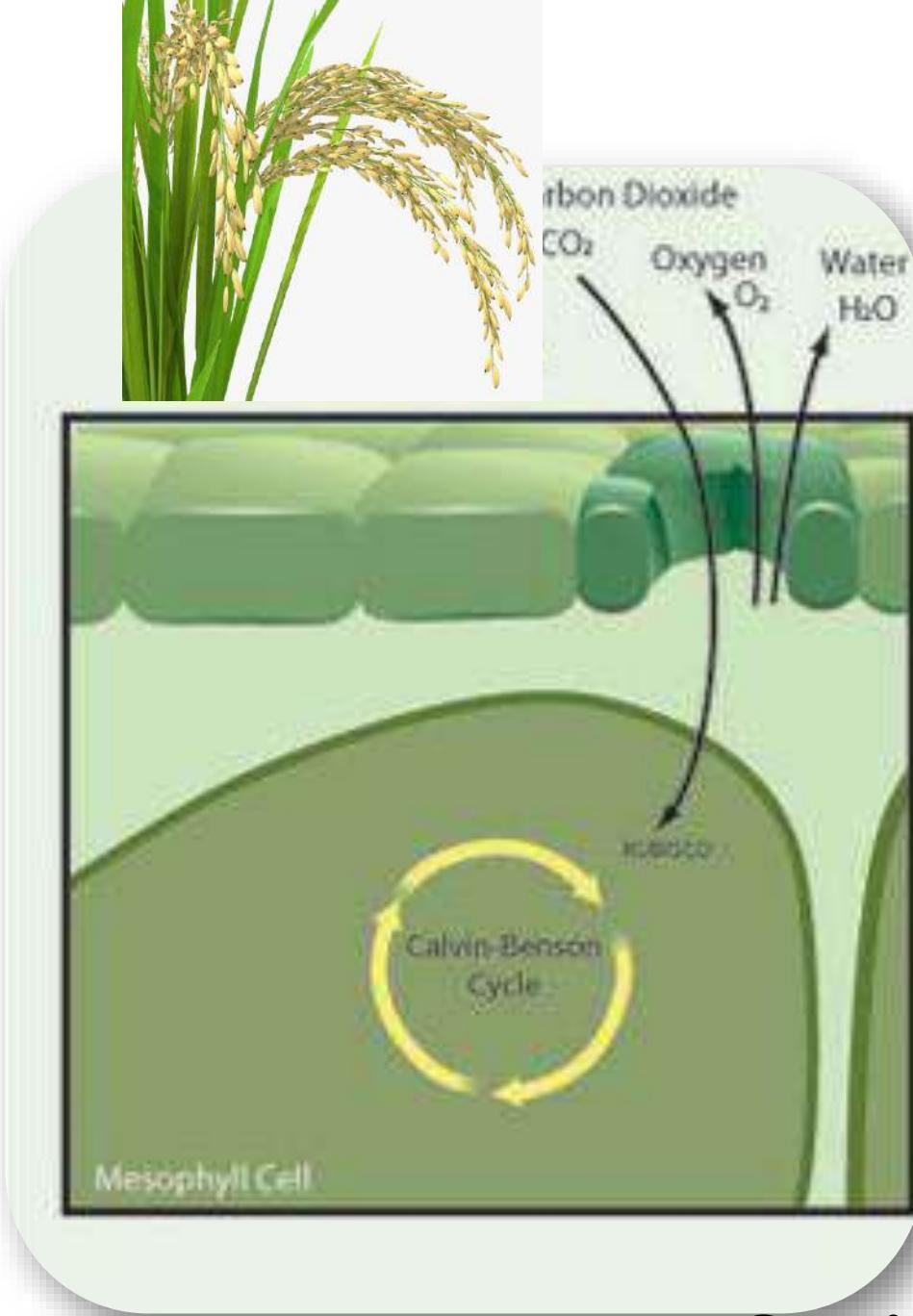
$\epsilon_c$

CONVERSION  
EFFICIENCY

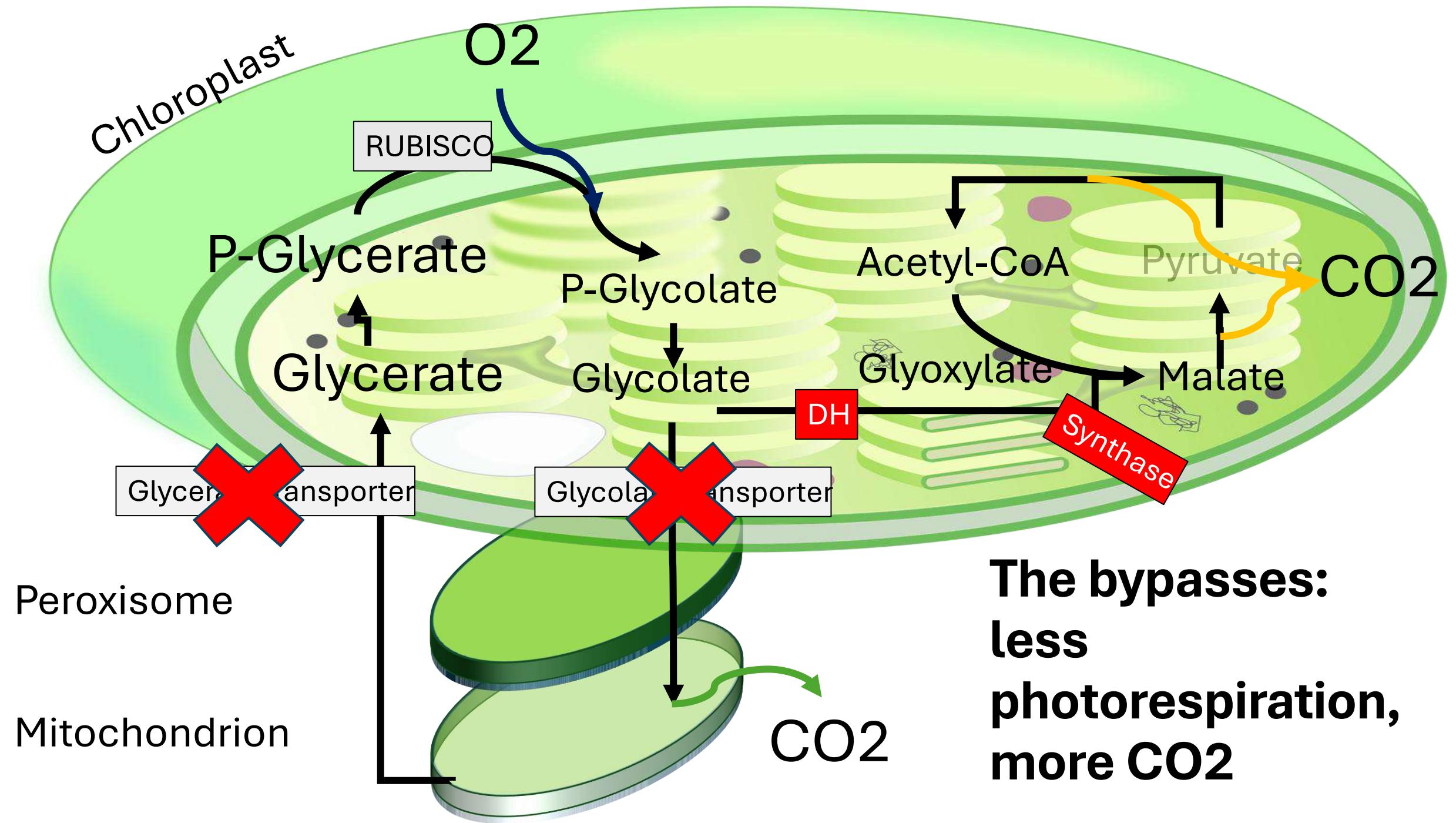
## PHOTORESPIRATION

## PHOTOSYNTHESIS





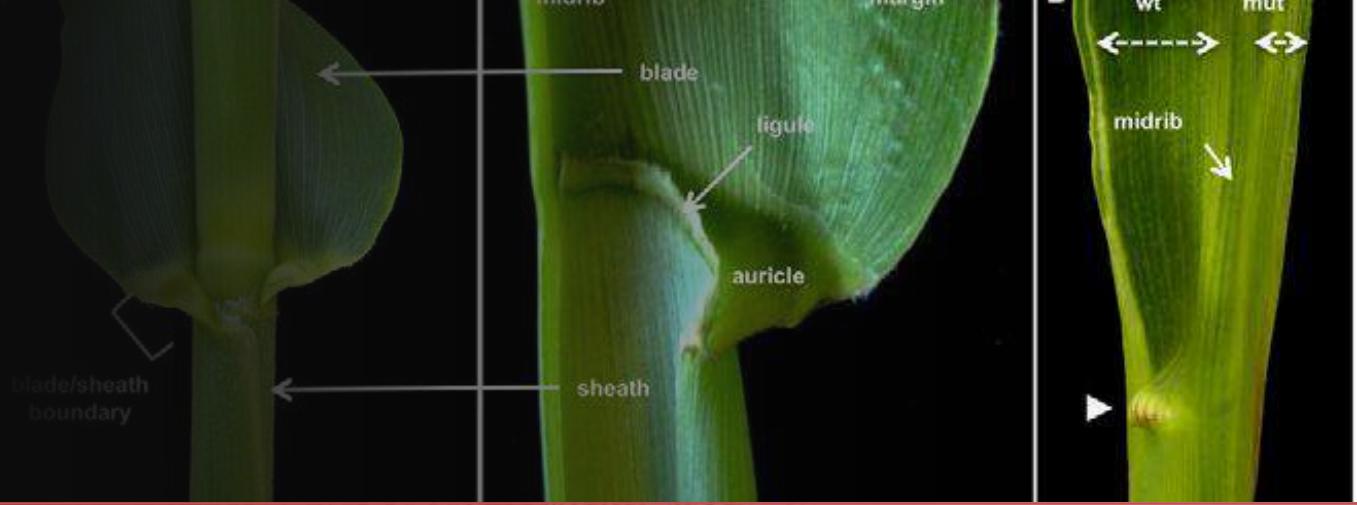
**C4 rice consortium**





Project leader Paul South assesses the progress of engineered tobacco plants grown in real-world conditions © Claire Benjamin/RIPE Project

# Engineering the ligule for increased biomass



# A rice plant with broken breaks



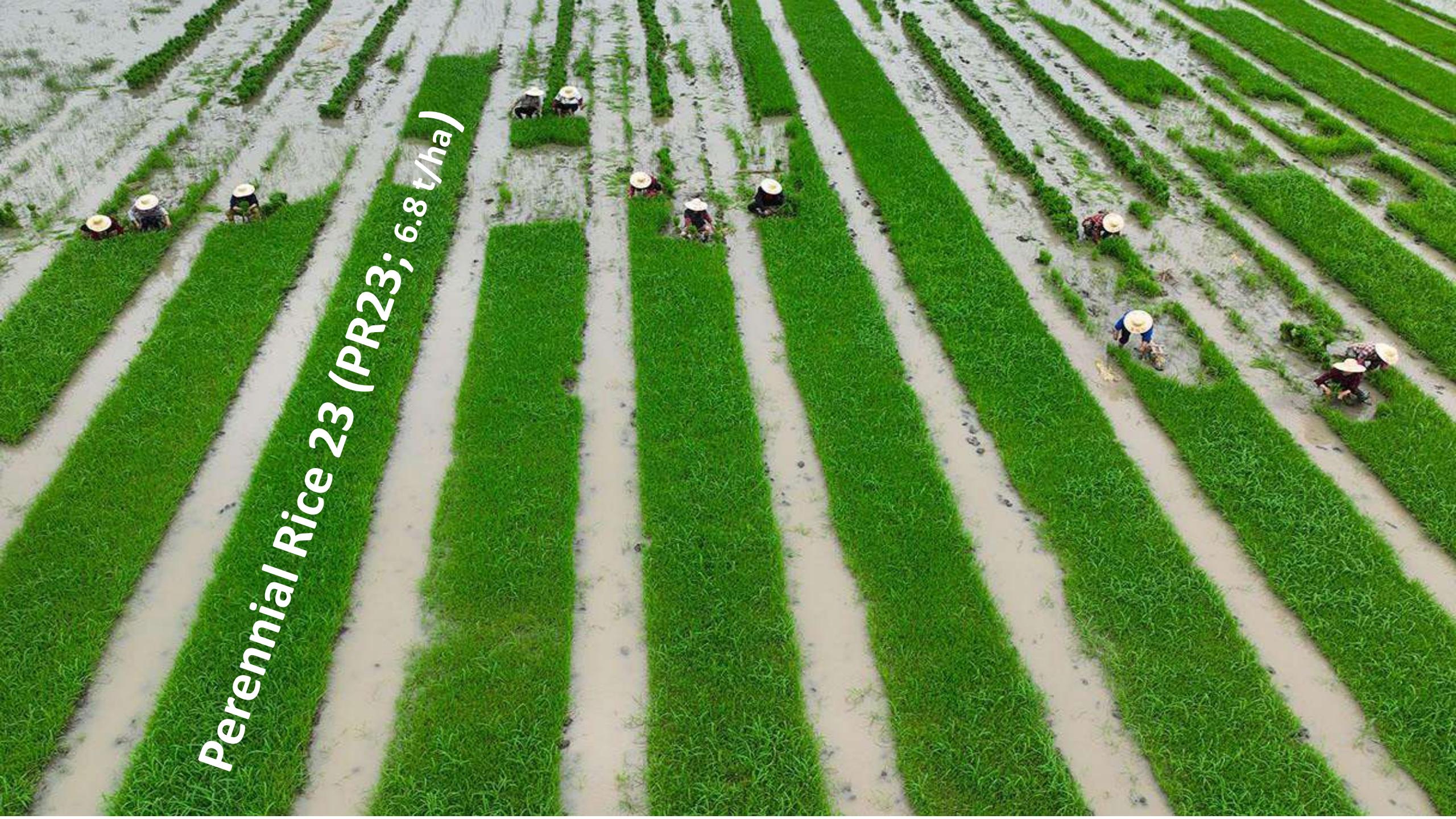
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41587-021-00982-9>

# Radical solutions

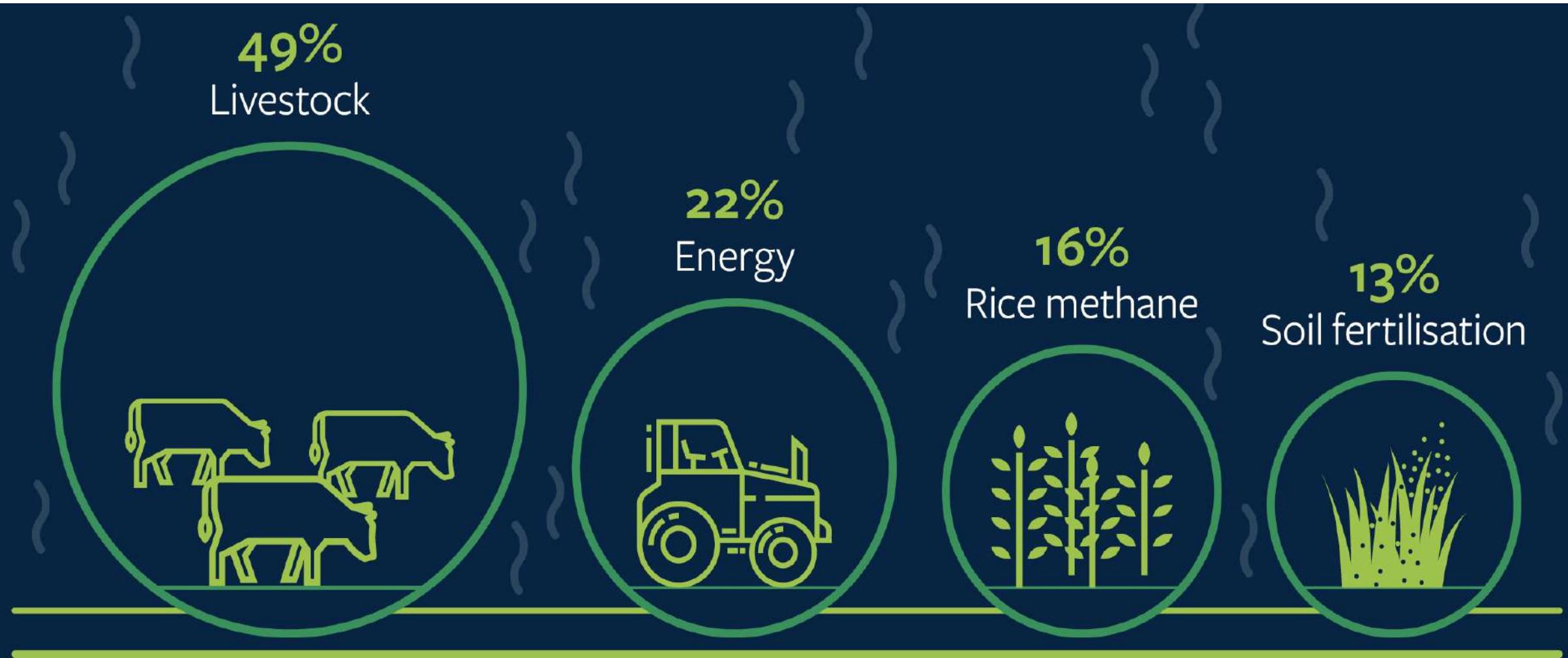
- introduction of perennialism into annual crops
- de novo domestication of wild, perennial species.



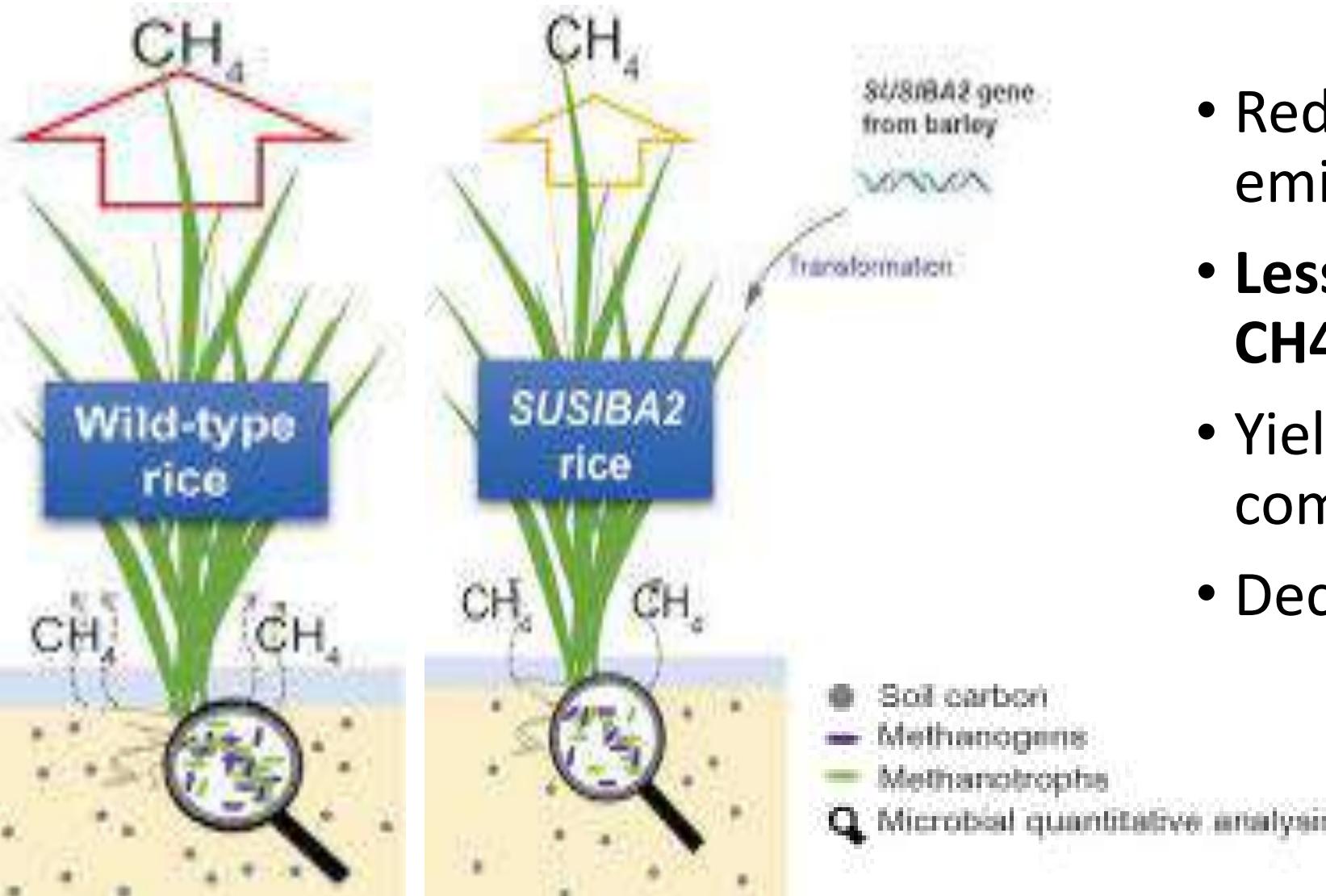
*Perennial Rice 23 (PR23; 6.8 t/ha)*



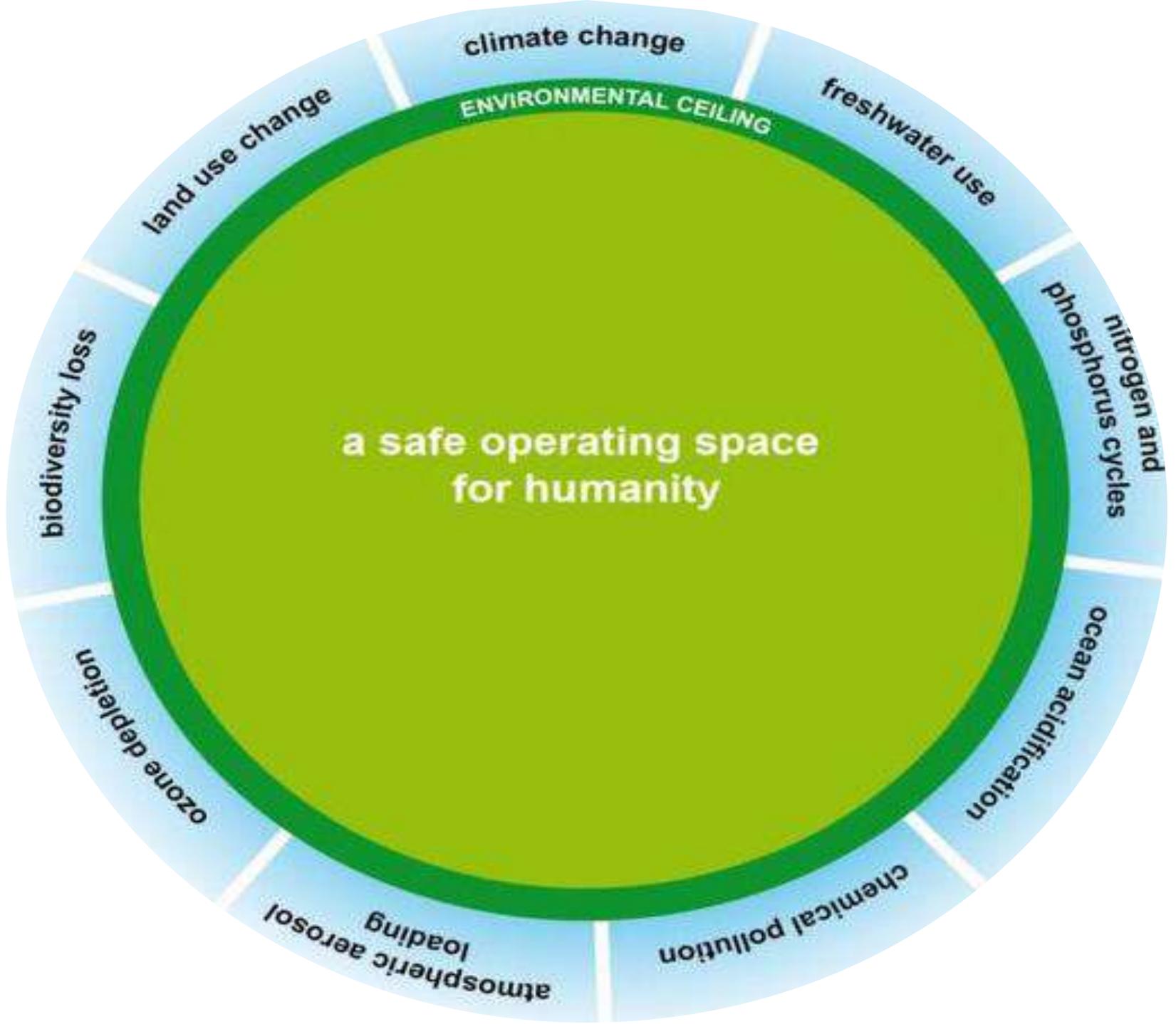
# Methane emissions

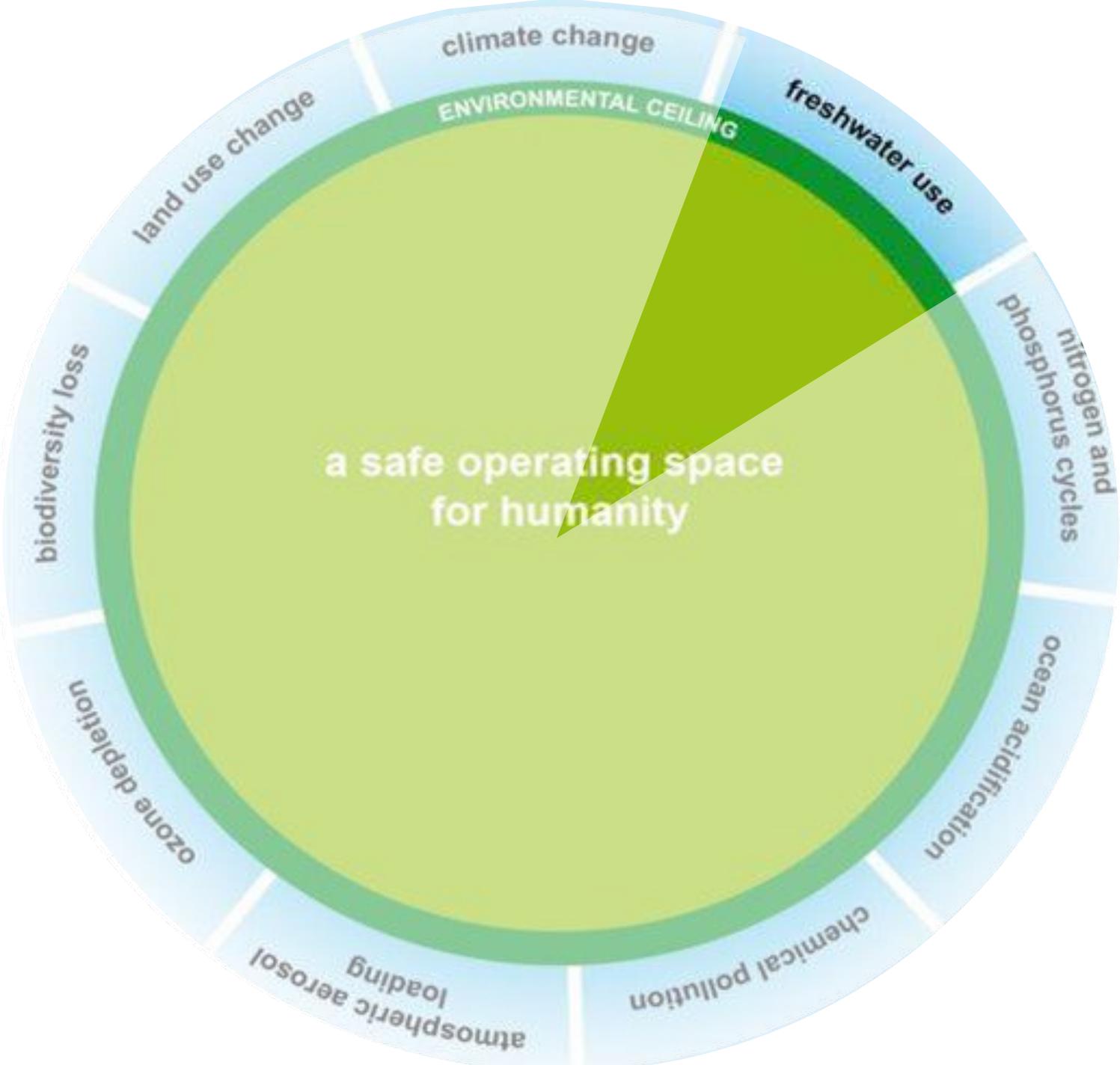


# SUSIBA rice



- Reduced total CH<sub>4</sub> emissions
- **Less microbes involved in CH<sub>4</sub> emissions**
- Yield traits are comparable or greater
- Decrease in soil organic C



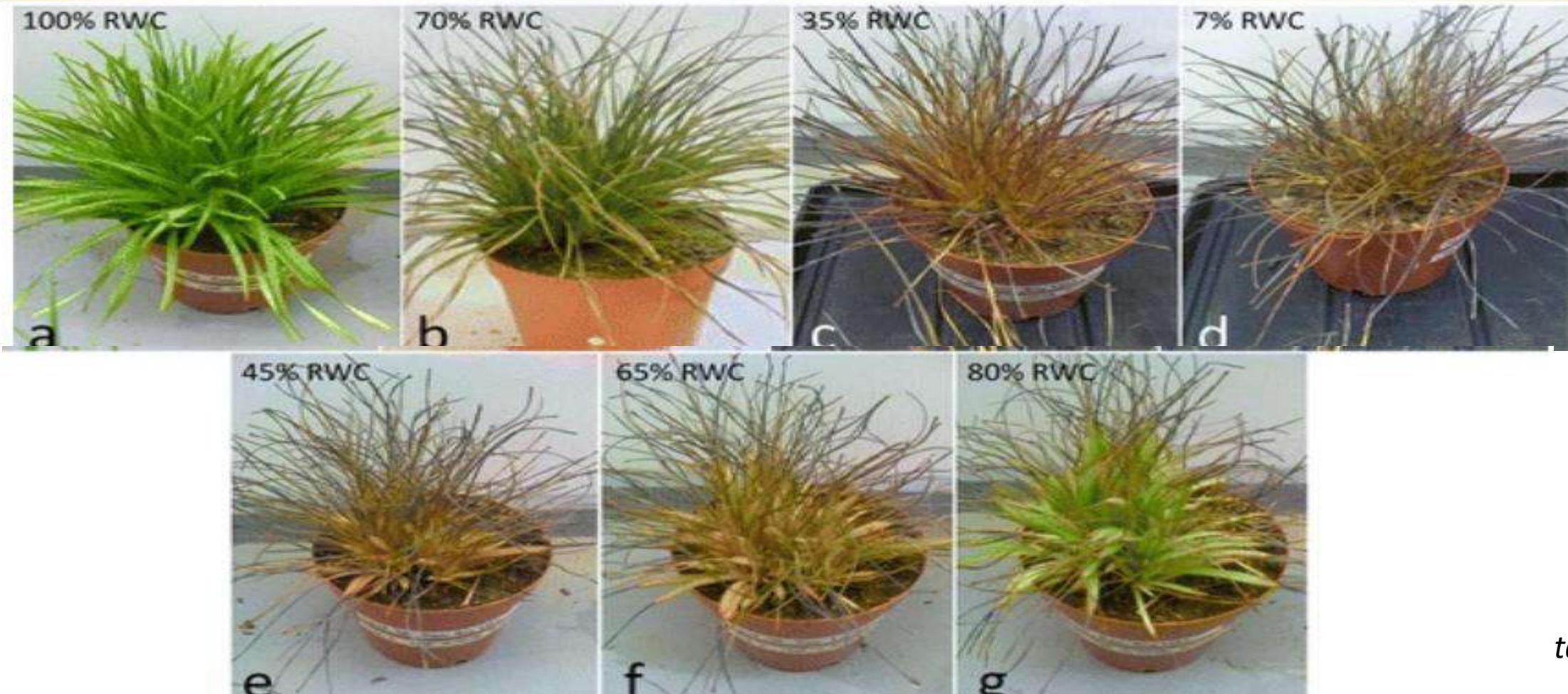




DROUGHT-INDUCED  
PROMOTER FROM A  
RESURRECTION PLANT

XvSap, XvPrx2 and XvAld  
ANTIOXIDANT GENES FROM  
RESURRECTION PLANTS

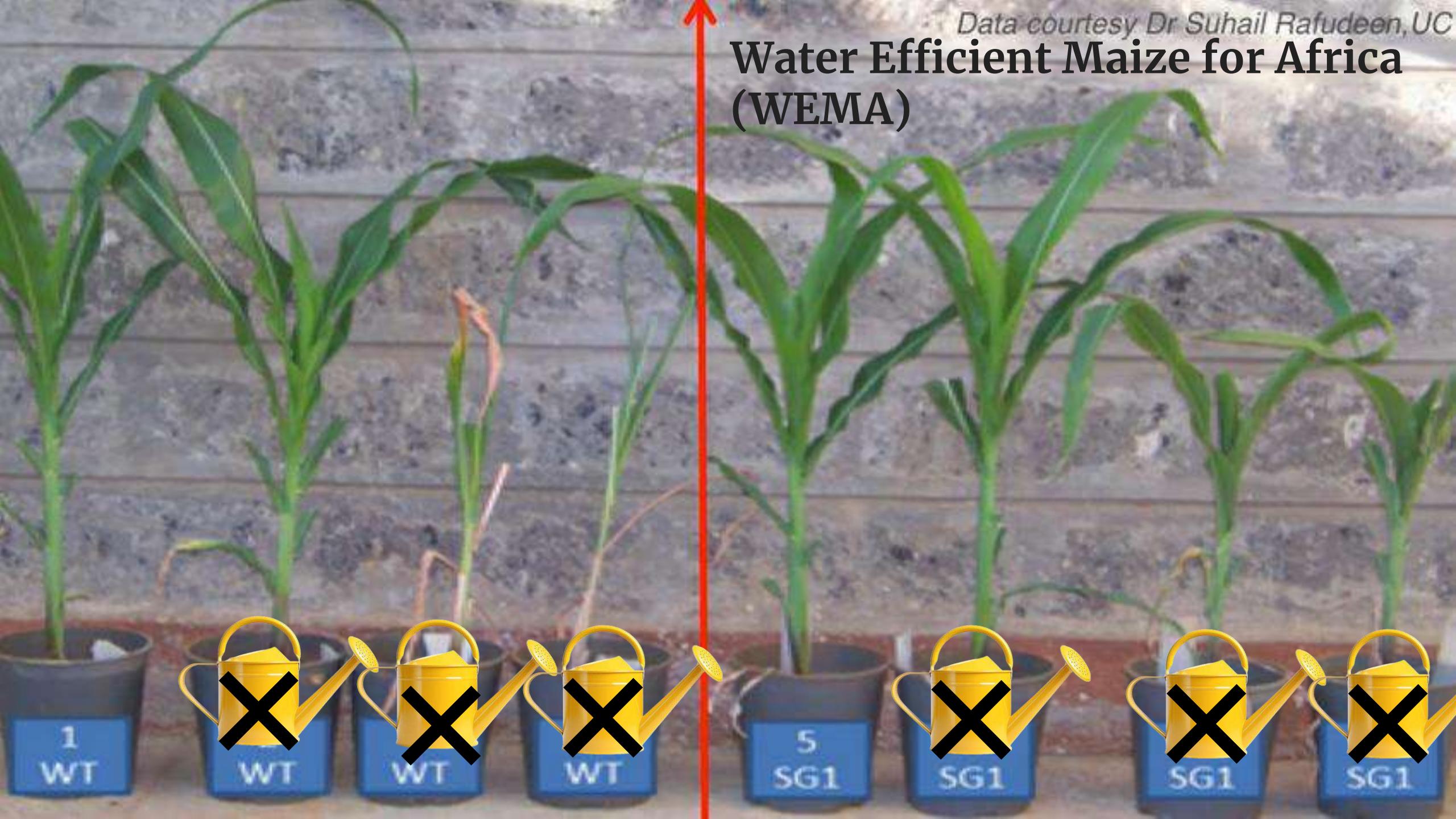
TERMINATOR



*ta viscosa*

Data courtesy Dr Suhail Rafudeen, UC

# Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA)



1  
WT

WT

WT

WT

5  
SG1

SG1

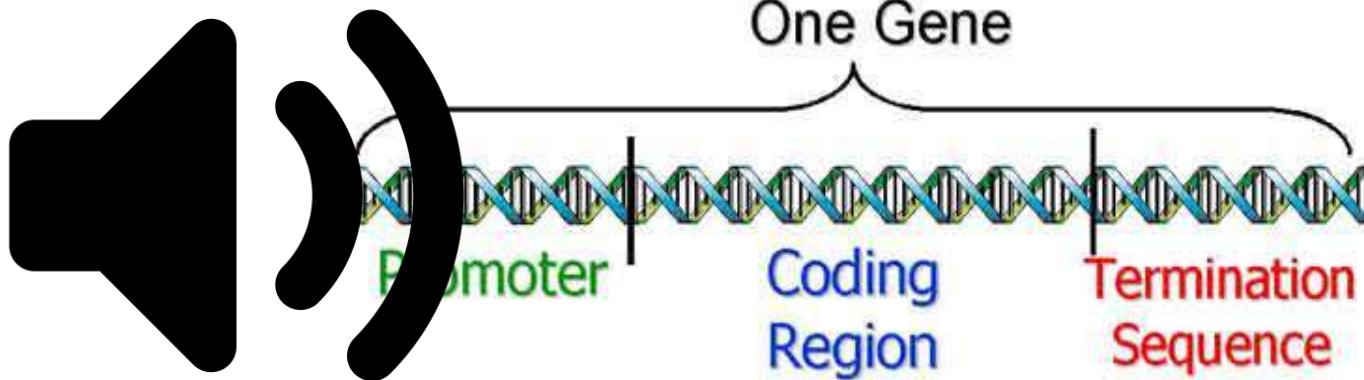
SG1

SG1

# CRISPR and drought resistance



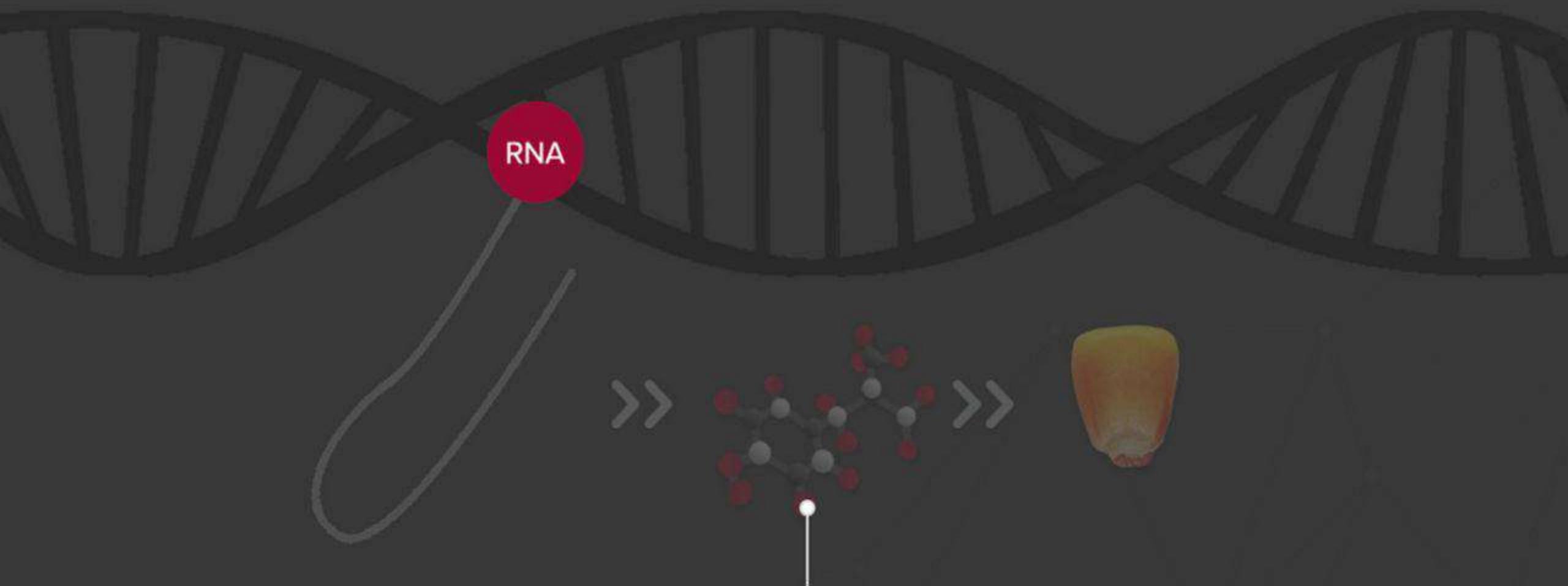
- ARGOS8 negatively regulates ethylene response





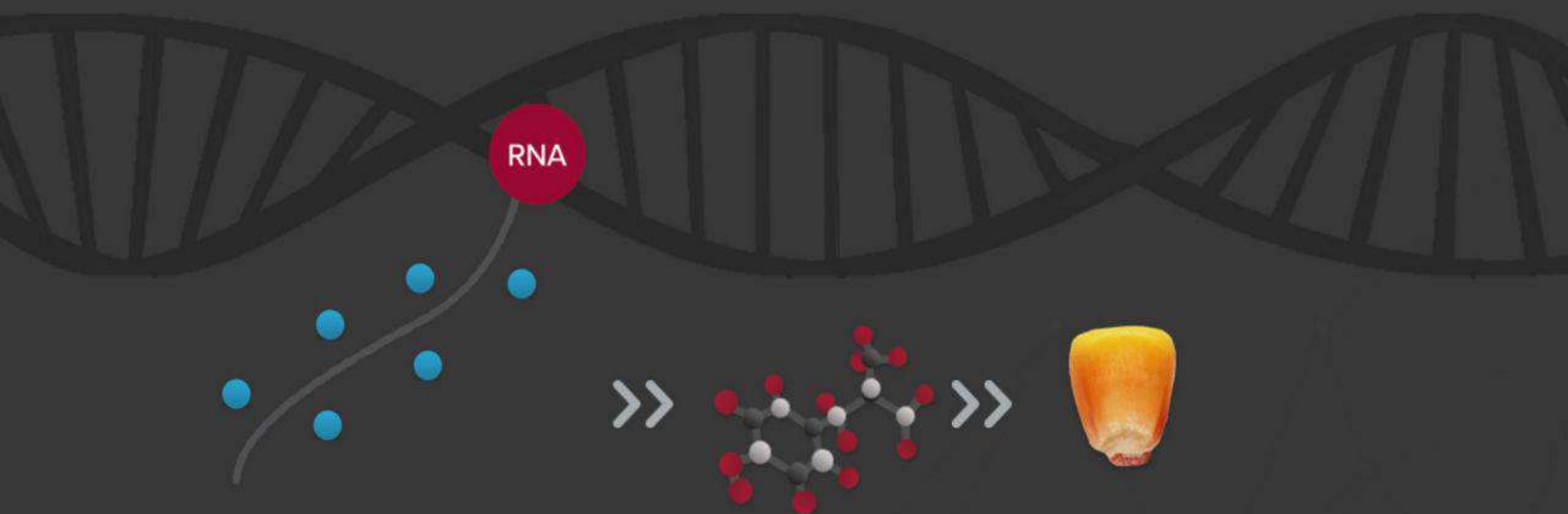
# DROUGHTGARD

WITHOUT CSPB | WITH CSPB



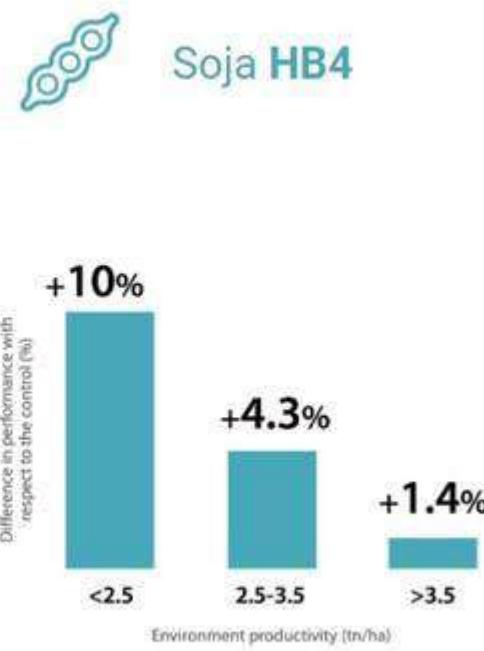
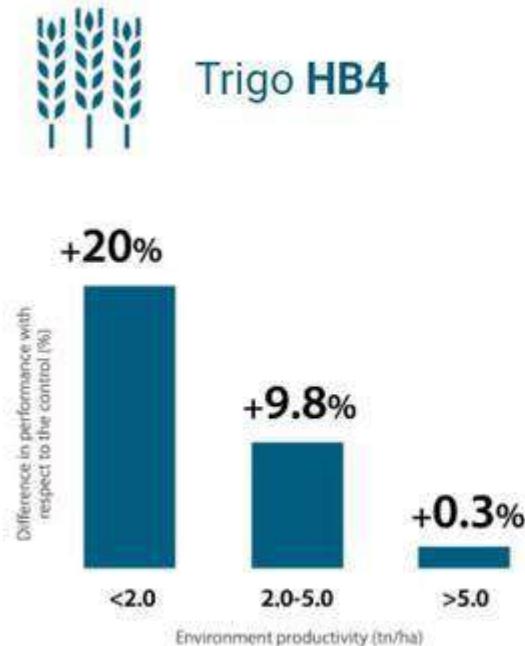
FOLDED RNA DISRUPTS  
PROTEIN PRODUCTION

WITHOUT CSPB | WITH CSPB



# HB4

## Performance de la tecnología HB4



(\*) Results of field trials carried out in different environments. The values correspond to a total of 49 trials for soybean and 36 for wheat, conducted between 2009 and 2019

**HaHB4 (*Helianthus annuus* homeobox 4) → wheat**

# Wheat breeding programs in Australia

Novel wheat varieties facilitate deep sowing to beat the heat  
of changing climates, 2022



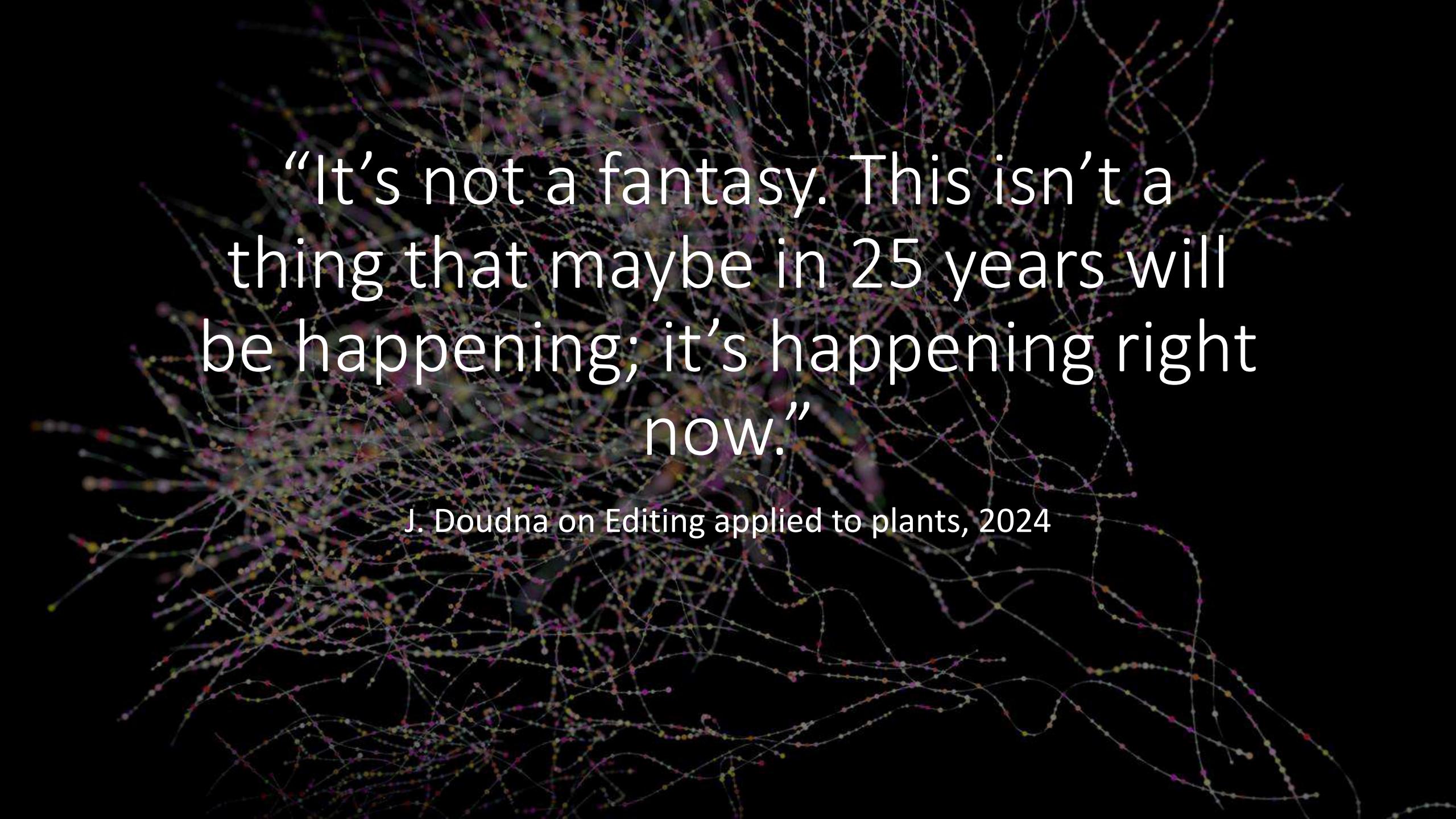
# Tolerance to salinity



A close-up photograph of a ripe maize cob. The cob is covered in bright yellow, rounded kernels arranged in rows. Some green, translucent husks are visible at the base of the cob. The lighting highlights the texture of the kernels and the softness of the husks.

“Sometimes I feel unease thinking  
of the quality of data that are  
driving breeding innovation in  
maize”

(Maize breeder, private company, 2024)



“It’s not a fantasy. This isn’t a thing that maybe in 25 years will be happening; it’s happening right now.”

J. Doudna on Editing applied to plants, 2024

# Some references

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*That's all Folks!*