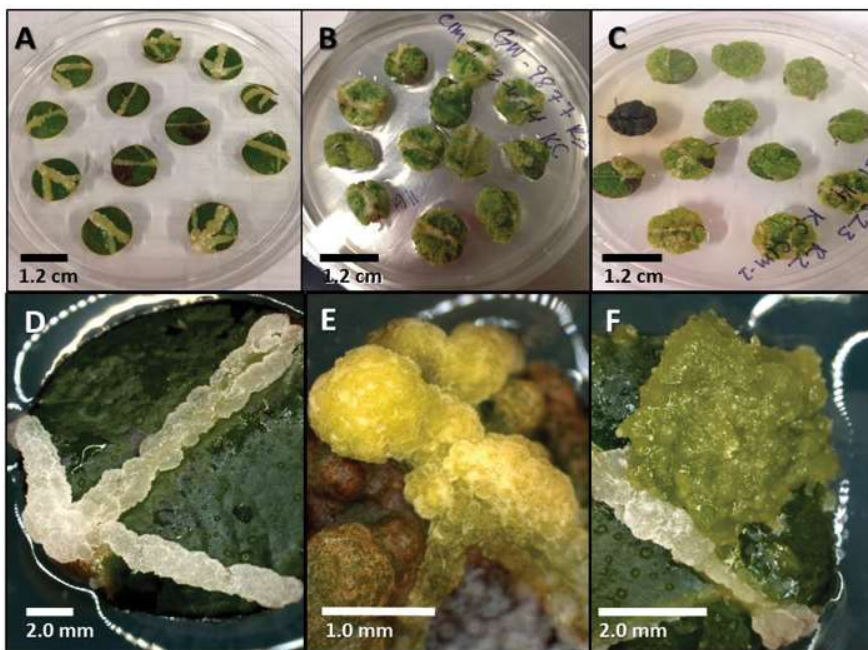


Rapid Regeneration of Recalcitrant Plant Species

Problem: Despite rapid advances in development of genome-editing tools such as CRISPR-Cas9, regenerating viable plants during transgenesis remains a major barrier to cost-effective deployment of these tools in the biotechnology field to enhance plant performance.

Solution: Enhancing regeneration of inherently recalcitrant plant species can be achieved by utilizing four major regulators of DNA replication and cell division that are highly conserved across eukaryotes. Developments in this area would broaden the portfolio of genome-editable plant species. A four-gene construct carrying 2-RNAi-mediated gene-silencing cassettes as well as 2-overexpression cassettes will simultaneously inhibit cell division suppressors (i.e., SOK1 kinase and Histone Deacetylase RPD) and enhance the activity of cell division inducers (i.e., mitogen-activated protein kinase and targeting protein for XKLP2).



Impact: This genetic technology leverages materials and methods to improve the transformation efficiency of plant cells, particularly for those commercially important species that have been difficult to genetically engineer or where transformation efficiencies are low. The simple, easy-to-use approach enhances the efficiency of callus regeneration to enable the creation of intact fertile plants bearing desired genetic improvements.



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Intellectual Property

Genes regulating plant regeneration; ID-201804190

Genes regulating plant regeneration; 16/525,724
and PCT/US2019/044048

Publications

- G. A. Tuskan, et al. Defining the Genetic Components of Callus Formation: A GWAS Approach." *PLOS ONE*, 2018; 13.8: e0202519.

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