

# THE *AHL* GENE FAMILY AND ITS ROLE IN HYPOCOTYL LENGTH AND SEED SIZE IN OILSEED PLANTS

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# Project Outcome Oriented Objectives

- To enhance camelina and canola seedling emergence in dryland cropping systems.
- Genetic manipulation of *AHL* gene family to create dominant-negative mutations
  - Taller seedlings
  - Larger embryos
  - Larger seeds



# Project Methods

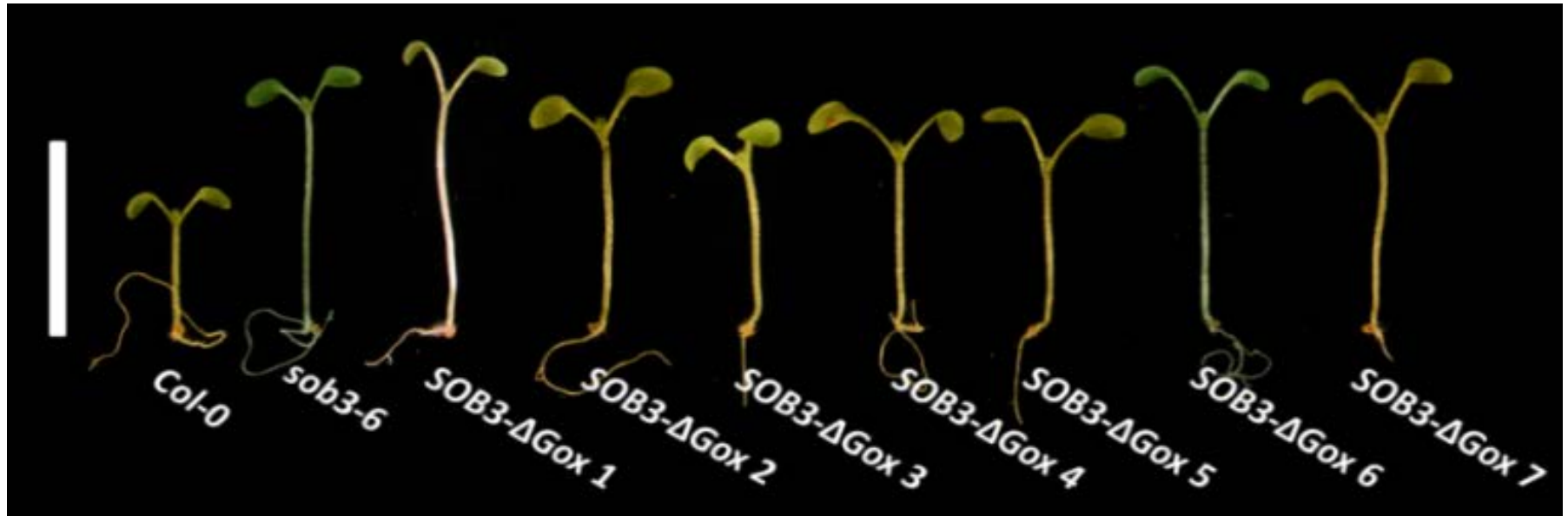
- 1) Analyze seed size of *AHL* mutations in *Arabidopsis*
- 2) Identify, clone and characterize *AHL* gene family members from camelina
- 3) Generate transgenic *Arabidopsis*, camelina and canola expressing wildtype and mutant forms of *AHL* genes
- 4) Use CRISPR/Cas-9-based gene editing (non-GMO)

# Arabidopsis seedlings



- Dominant-negative AHL mutation
- Blocks DNA binding (*sob3-6* and *sob3-6-like*)
- Taller seedlings!
- Nearly doubles seed size in *Arabidopsis*!
- Larger camelina seeds (~20%)...

# 2017 Research Challenges



- Other dominant-negative AHL mutations
- Blocks protein-protein interactions
- Taller seedlings!!!!?
- No increase in seed size...

# 2017 Research Challenges

- Camelina genome is complex
- Two distinct families: clade A and clade B
- Transgenic plants expressing AHL genes unstable due to gene silencing...
- Canola transformation requires tissue culture- time consuming...



# 2017 Research Highlights

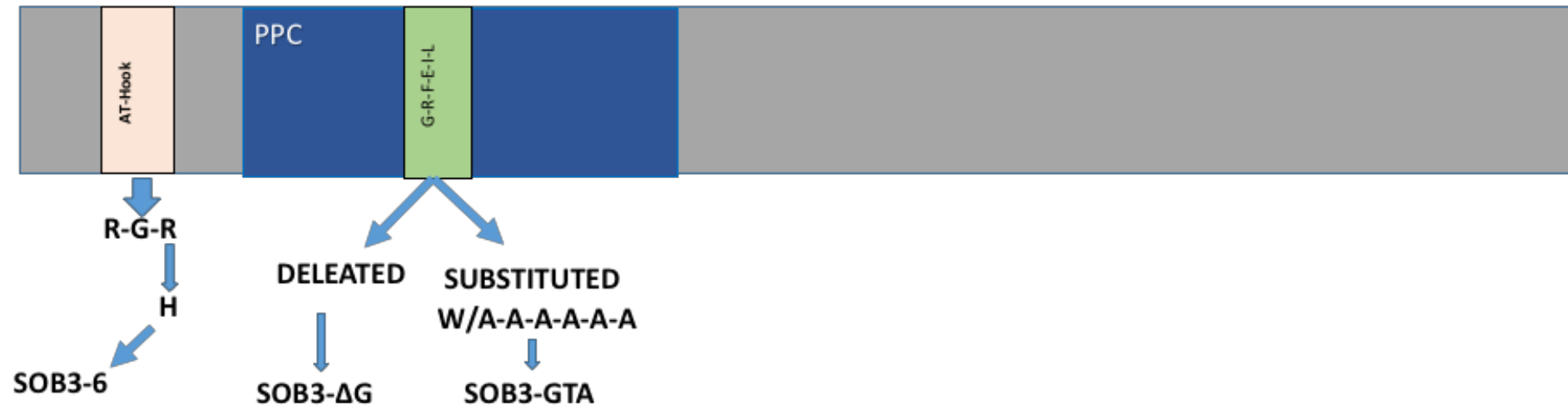


- *Arabidopsis* AHLs: hormone-mediated development: Brassinosteroids (Plant J, 2017)
- Camelina draft genome: Identified 81 camelina AHLs (most cases 3 copies of each).
- Camelina draft genome: Subfamilies: clades A and B
- Transgenic camelina with *CsAHL29-sob3-6*, clade A (taller seedlings, still measuring)
- Transgenic *Arabidopsis*: *AHL6* (clade B- early flowering), *AHL20* (clade A- delayed flowering, same with camelina *AHL20*) (*AHL20* paper in review)

# 2017 Research Highlights



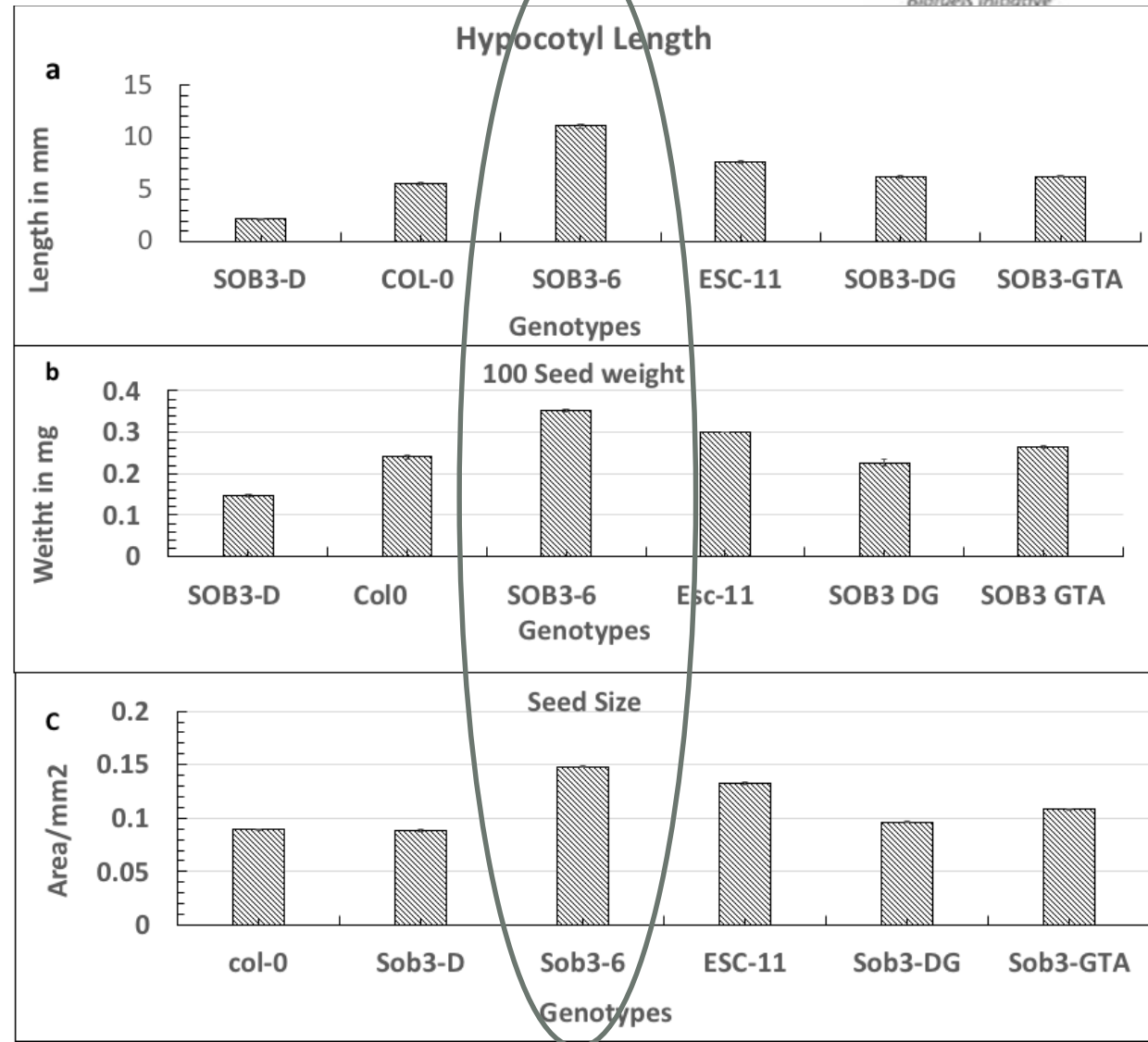
## Dominant-negative AHL mutations





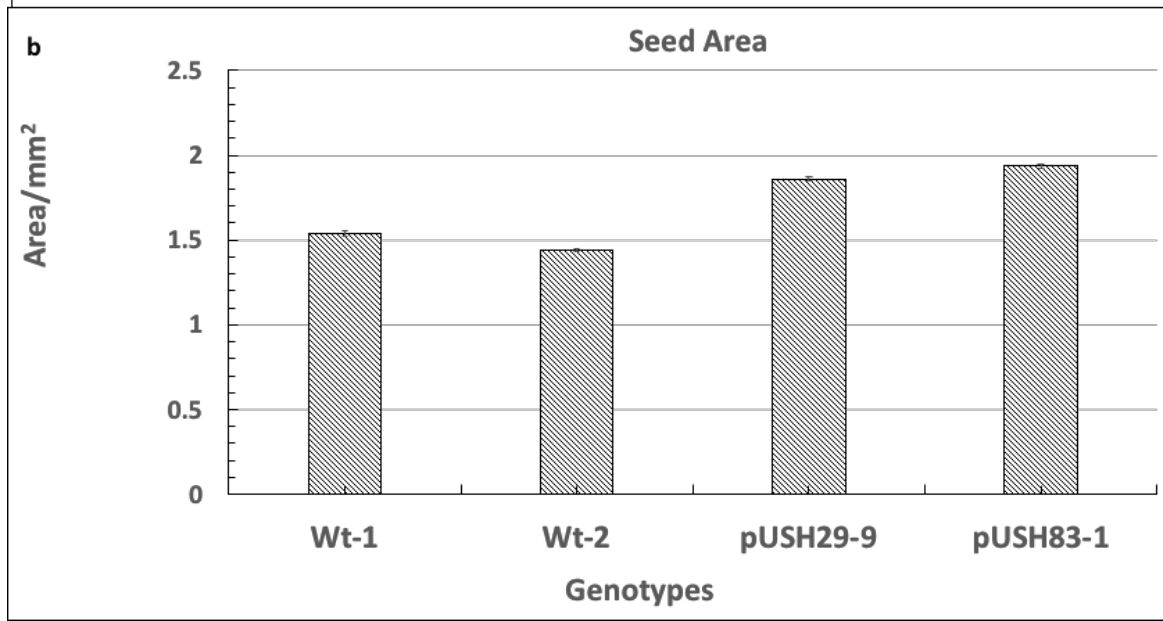
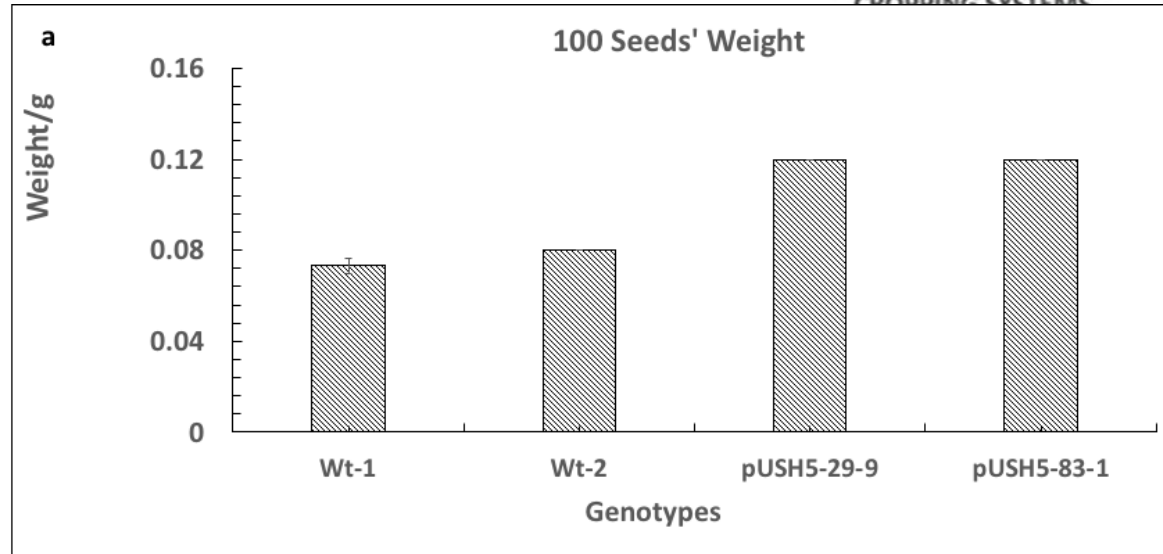
# 2017 Research Highlights

Arabidopsis  
dominant-  
negative AHL  
mutations  
expressed in  
Arabidopsis

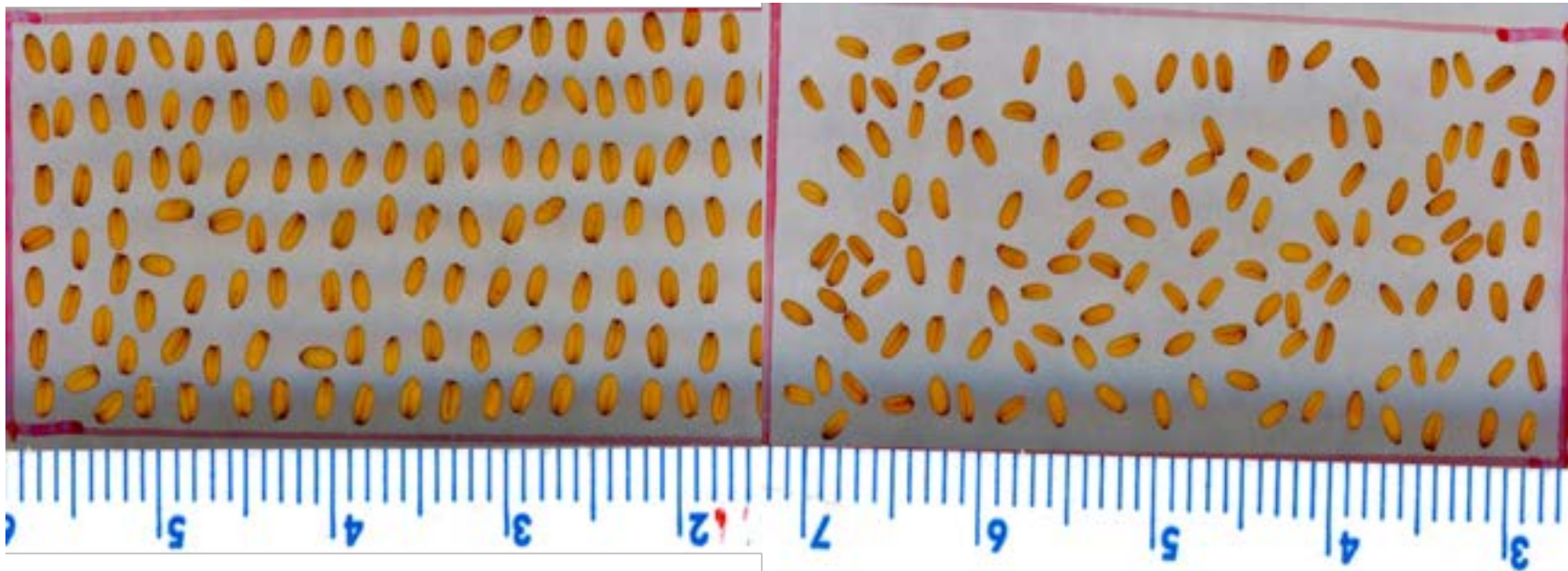


# 2017 Research Highlights

Arabidopsis  
*sob3-6*  
expressed in  
Camelina



# 2017 Research Highlights

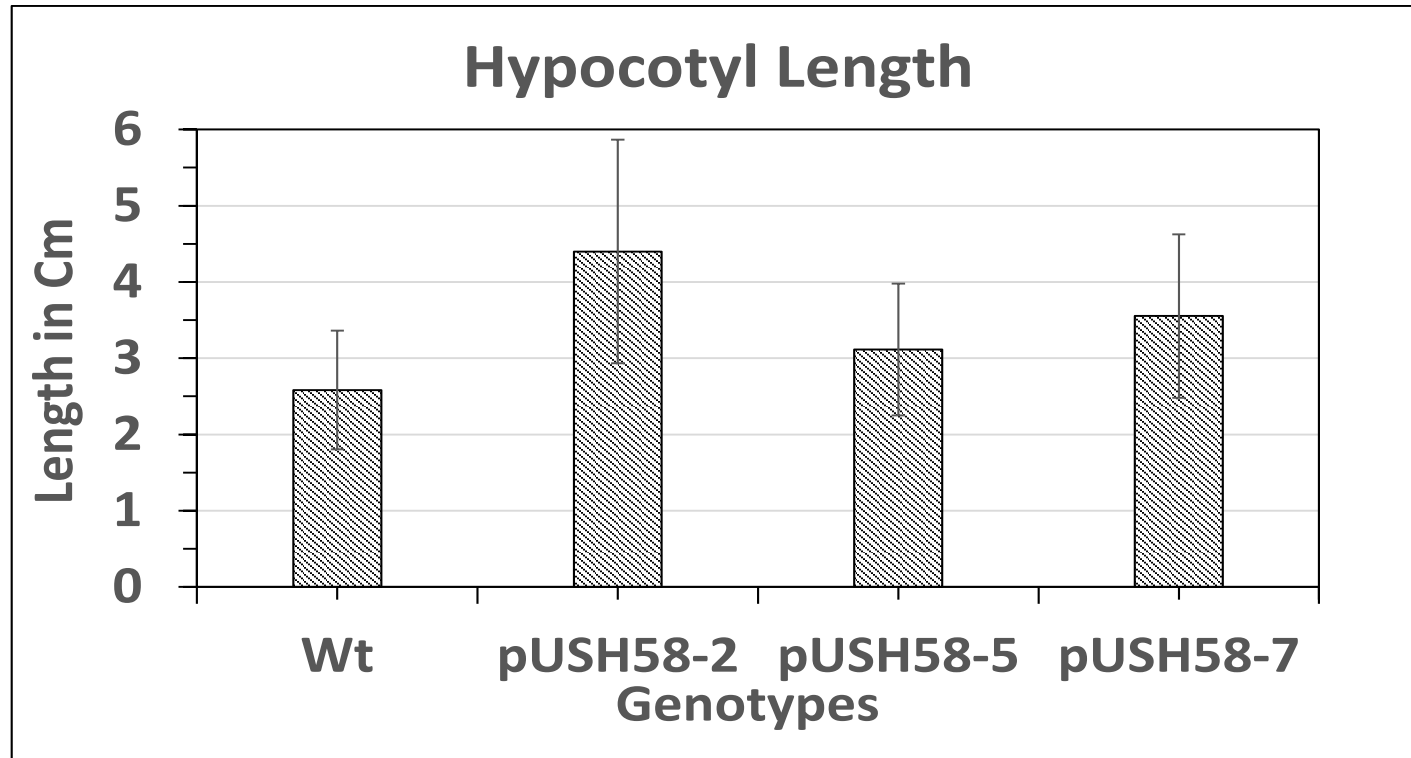


*Arabidopsis sob3-6*  
expressed in  
Camelina

Wild-type

# 2017 Research Highlights

Camelina  
*sob3-6*  
expressed  
in  
Camelina



# 2018 Research Plan

- Finish describing “big seed” phenotypes for existing dominant-negative mutations in *Arabidopsis*, camelina-publish.
- Characterize transgenic canola
- Continue working on CRISPR/Cas-9 genome editing
- Publish flowering phenotypes in clade A and clade B AHLs. (one in review, one to be submitted)

Characterize CRISPR/Cas-9 targeting clade B AHLs and larger plant size. May be the best approach in camelina.



# Cumulative Project Outcomes Towards Basic Knowledge, Furthering Adoption of Oilseed Cropping Systems

- Fundamental knowledge on how to control seed size
- Established a system to hypothesize *AHL* gene function
- Using transgenic plants to test *AHL* gene function
- Extension- talking about GMOs/CRISPR (~1000 in 2017)
- Pushpa Koirala- Crops M.S. student (supported by project)



Adoption?- CRISPR/Cas9 to generate a non-GMO plant with altered *AHL* gene function