



Institut for Jordbrug og Økologi



## Forædlingsmetoder til Fremtidens Landbrug

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Molekylærforædling

DanSeed Symposium 2009  
Kobæk Strand  
24. Februar

UDVALGTE sider fra præsentationen  
Og links til hjemmesider med mere information

Sted, dato, enhed, anledning mv.  
Dias 1



# Forædlingsmetoder og mål

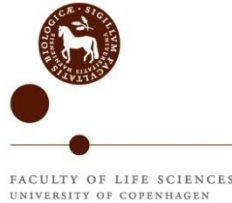
## 1. TILLING

[http://www.agri.life.ku.dk/faggr/plantandsoil/Research/Plant\\_breeding/plant\\_quality.aspx](http://www.agri.life.ku.dk/faggr/plantandsoil/Research/Plant_breeding/plant_quality.aspx)

1. Mutationer
2. Ernæring – Miljø – Resourcer
3. Lav-fytinsyre mutanter
2. iKORN
3. Diversitet (EXBARDIV)
  1. Vilde – landracer - sorter
4. Biotek erstatter kemikalier
  1. Kompakte potteplanter
5. Internationalt netværk COST Tritigen

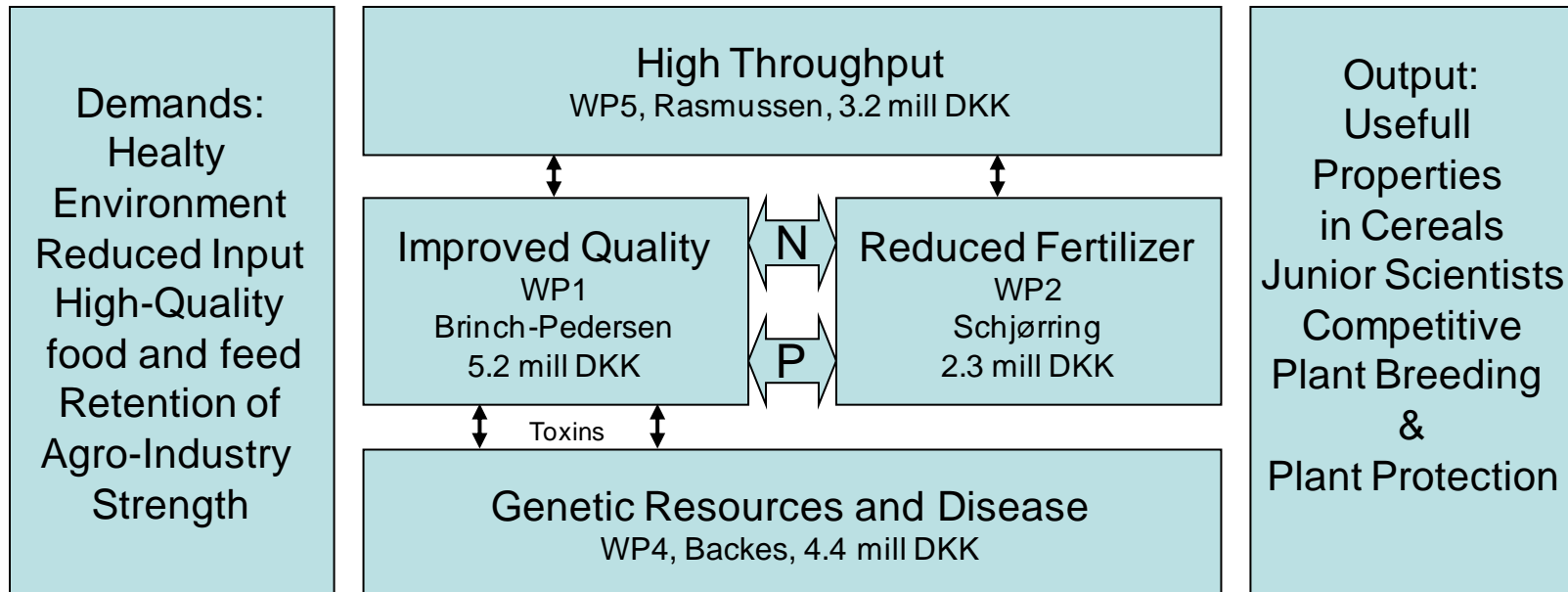
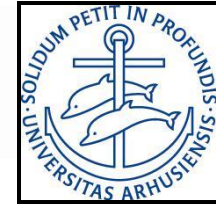


## iKORN



SEJET PLANTBREEDING

Nordic Seed



WP1: Føde og Foder: a) hvedekernens indhold af fytinsyre-P; b) hvedekernens protein

WP2: N use efficiency, bedre udnyttelse af kvælstofgødning

WP4: Fusarium resistens (mindre toxin i hvedekernen)

WP5: Genom værktøjskasse

## Improved Quality and Disease Resistance in Cereal Crops



# Genomic - assisted Analysis and Exploitation of Barley Diversity:

## EXBARDIV

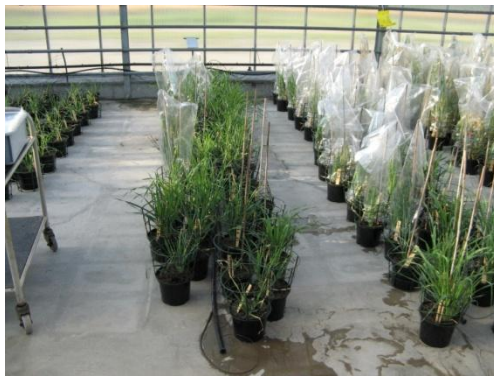
HVCC – *Hordeum vulgare* core collection of 400 EU varieties

LCC – landrace core collection

HSC – *Hordeum spontaneum* collection 440

## MÅL

- At udvikle en strategi for associations kortlægning, hvor forskellige populationer udnyttes til at opdage nye gen-alleler i en vild byg og byglandracer som kan udnyttes i forædling.



# SHI Patent – Bioteknologi erstatter kemikalier i drivhuset



Novel Plants' PCT/EP2006/005862, priority 17 June 2005

Patent ejes 100% af Københavns Universitet

Opfindelsen dækker kontrolleret overudtryk af SHI genet i prydplanter, og formålet er producere nye sorter med større værdi for producenterne

DFFE Innovation 'Etablering af platform for prydplanter'

Knud Jepsen A/S

Proof-of-concept 2008-09 fra F&I Styrelsen til bl.a. KU

Nyt DFFE non-food projekt:  
Kuldetolerance 2009-2011  
Årslev, SDU, KU-Life



Wt

35S:SHI



## Er der et marked for GMO planter

JA! I Danmark, EU, USA og andre steder

Teknologirådets grundige borgerundersøgelse

Nye GM-planter – ny debat: Borgerjuryens slutdokument. Maj 2005, <http://www.tekno.dk/>)

Borgerne er positive overfor GMO pryddplanter, især når de erstatter kemiske hjælpestoffer i drivhuset

Åbent hus 2008 i drivhusene på Rolighedsvej med 4000+ Frederiksbergborgerer bekræfter os i dette

MEN den officielle godkendelsesprocedure for GMO planter er kostbar, også i USA, omend billigere for pryddplanter (ingen foder- eller fødeafprøvning). Markedet for en mange pryddplanter er ikke stort nok til at bære sådanne omkostninger, derfor bliver det en begrænsende faktor.



# COST Action



## Action FA0604: Triticeae genomics for the advancement of essential European crops

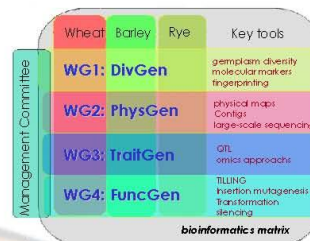
**TritiGen** <http://tritigen.ari.gov.cy/>

Europe faces the challenge of delivering safe, high-quality, and health-promoting food and feed as well as bio-products in an economical, environmentally sensitive, and sustainable manner across environments that face climatic change and increasing abiotic and biotic stresses. Triticeae cereals (wheat, barley and rye) are essential in human and domestic animal nutrition and are arguably the most important crops for European agriculture. Existing germplasm resources and current breeding methods alone are insufficient for understanding the mechanisms underlying important traits and for catalysing a quantum leap in yield, sustainability and quality improvement. Major advances in crops will require a broad suite of direct genomics approaches, built on relevant data from model plants (rice, *Brachypodium*). Such a strategy is massively complex and can only be carried out efficiently at the international level. The COST Action will coordinate, focus and strengthen national and pan-European Triticeae genomics to improve sustainability and value of the crops.

For more information on this COST Action programme see <http://tritigen.ari.gov.cy/>

### Organization

The TritiGen COST Action, is organised into four interactive Working Groups (WGs). They will serve to coordinate research by the COST Action participants on the topics included under the WG. Their pattern of interaction and synergy is shown below, where they are also labelled by their acronyms.



**Working Group 1. Tools for assessing, harvesting and applying genetic diversity (DivGen).** Karl Schmid (Chair) and Hikmet Budak (Vice-Chair).

Development and deployment of more rapid and robust, less expensive, and denser molecular markers in order to assess germplasm diversity, phylogeographic patterns of diversity and haplotype, marker-assisted selection, association genetics and genome evolution studies.

**Working Group 2. Accessing the physical genome for sustainability and quality (PhysGen).** Pierre Sourdille (Chair) and Nils Stein (Vice-Chair).

Development of contig-based physical maps for barley and hexaploid wheat genomes that will serve as the basic resources for high-throughput gene isolation and large-scale sequencing. The overall synteny and colinearity of the Triticeae genomes and the sequenced genomes of rice and *Brachypodium* will be exploited.

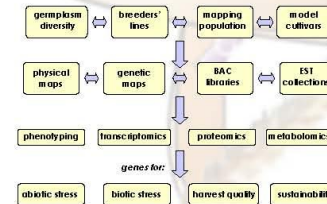
**Working Group 3. Implementation of genomics approaches for understanding cereal traits (TraitGen).** Nils Rostoks (Chair) and Hilde-Gunn Opsahl-Sorbeberg (Vice-Chair).

Technologies to identify differentially expressed genes and to analyse gene expression levels on a genomic scale and proteomics tools will be used to better understand traits of interest in the Triticeae that control the sustainability and value of the crop.

### Objectives

The main objective of this Action is to develop the technology platforms and projects that will provide efficient tools to identify and exploit qualitative and QTL alleles for improving wheat, barley and rye.

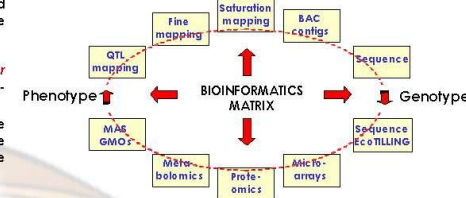
### Research tools



**Working Group 4. Functional genomics for testing and validation of candidate genes (FuncGen).** Soren Rasmussen (Chair) and Patrizia Galleffi (Vice-Chair).

In order to assess gene function, RNAi and VIG strategies, transient and stable transformation, TILLING populations for reverse genetics, and SNP association mapping will be used. Advances in Triticeae transformation by partners in TritiGen is also making possible insertional mutagenesis strategies applying T-DNA and Transposons.

**Dissemination.** Roberto Tuberosa (Chair) and Alain Murigneux (Vice-Chair).



### Management and Partners

Country	Partners
Denmark	Professor Preben Bach HØJIA Dr. Søren E. JACOBSEN
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Turkey	Dr. Ahmet YILDIRIM Professor Nilsent SÖREK
United Kingdom	Dr. Tina BARKW Professor Robbe WARDON Dr. Andy PHILLIPS Dr. Peter SAAC



## Forskere i molekylær forædling

Anna Maria Torp, Lektor, TILLING and molecular markers in wheat. Special attention to phytic acid in the grain (iKORN)

Christina Rønn Ingvarsdén; post doc, Molecular Markers in barley varieties, landraces and wild-type. ERA-PG EXBARDIV

Henrik Lütken; post doc; molecular biology of *Kalanchoë*. Proof-of-concept for the short internode gene Shi.

Sine Hovbye Topp; post doc on growth related control in *Kalanchoë*. Now cold-tolerance in ornamentals

Pia Haugaard Nord-Larsen; post doc; Breeding for improved bioenergy conversion (*Brachypodium distachyon*)

