

Da genómica à proteómica – ferramentas biotecnológicas para o melhoramento

Sandra Correia
sandra.correia@iplantprotect.pt
 Diretora do Departamento de Proteção de Culturas Específicas

CURSO DE VERÃO
BIOTECNOLOGIA DE PLANTAS
 13 Julho 2022 | COIMBRA

CiB centro de informação de biotecnologia 1 2 9 0 CENTRE FOR FUNCTIONAL ECOLOGY
 SCIENCE for PEOPLE & the PLANET

1

Laboratório de Biotecnologia Vegetal

CENTRE FOR FUNCTIONAL ECOLOGY
 SCIENCE for PEOPLE & the PLANET

dcv.uc
 DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES
 FACULTY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY
 UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA

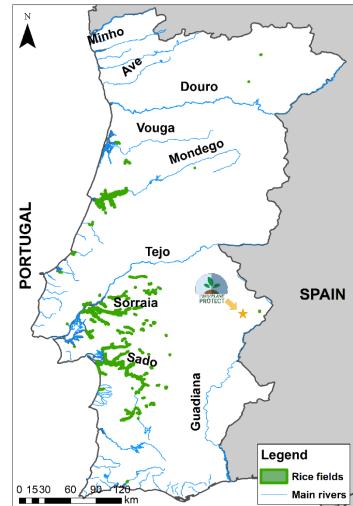
1 2 9 0 UNIVERSIDADE D
 COIMBRA

2

InnovPlantProtect

Associação privada sem fins lucrativos

Sede: Elvas - INIAV, Antiga Estação de Melhoramento de Plantas
 Início de atividade em Janeiro de 2020



3

InnovPlantProtect

Associação privada sem fins lucrativos

Objetivos: Desenvolver soluções de prevenção e de combate para a proteção de plantas (Produtos de base biológica, Soluções Digitais)



4

InnovPlantProtect

Departamento de Proteção de Culturas Específicas



 Foco na interação planta/organismo com o objetivo principal de aumentar a resistência de plantas a pragas e doenças:

 • Encontrando na diversidade existente plantas que apresentem capacidade de resistência.

 • Obtendo novas variedades de plantas resistentes ao ataque de doenças, utilizando a tecnologia de edição do genoma.



<https://scitechdaily.com/>





5

InnovPlantProtect

Departamento de Proteção de Culturas Específicas



 Identificar genes de resistência de plantas por mapeamento genético e abordagens genómicas.

 Identificar pragas e agentes patogénicos no campo (epidemiologia e diagnóstico).

 Triagem de marcadores moleculares para seleção assistida de cultivares resistentes.

 Desenvolver estratégias de edição de genomas para mutar genes de suscetibilidade de interesse.

 Testar a eficiência de métodos biológicos para proteção de plantas (BCAs, biopesticidas, bioestimulantes).

 Estabelecimento *in vitro* e micropropagação de plantas; ensaios de screening *in vitro*.

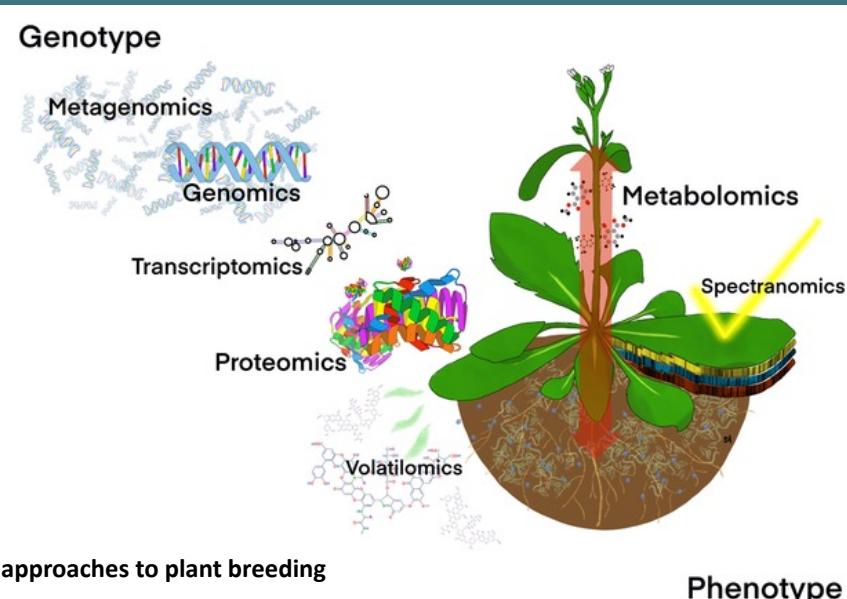




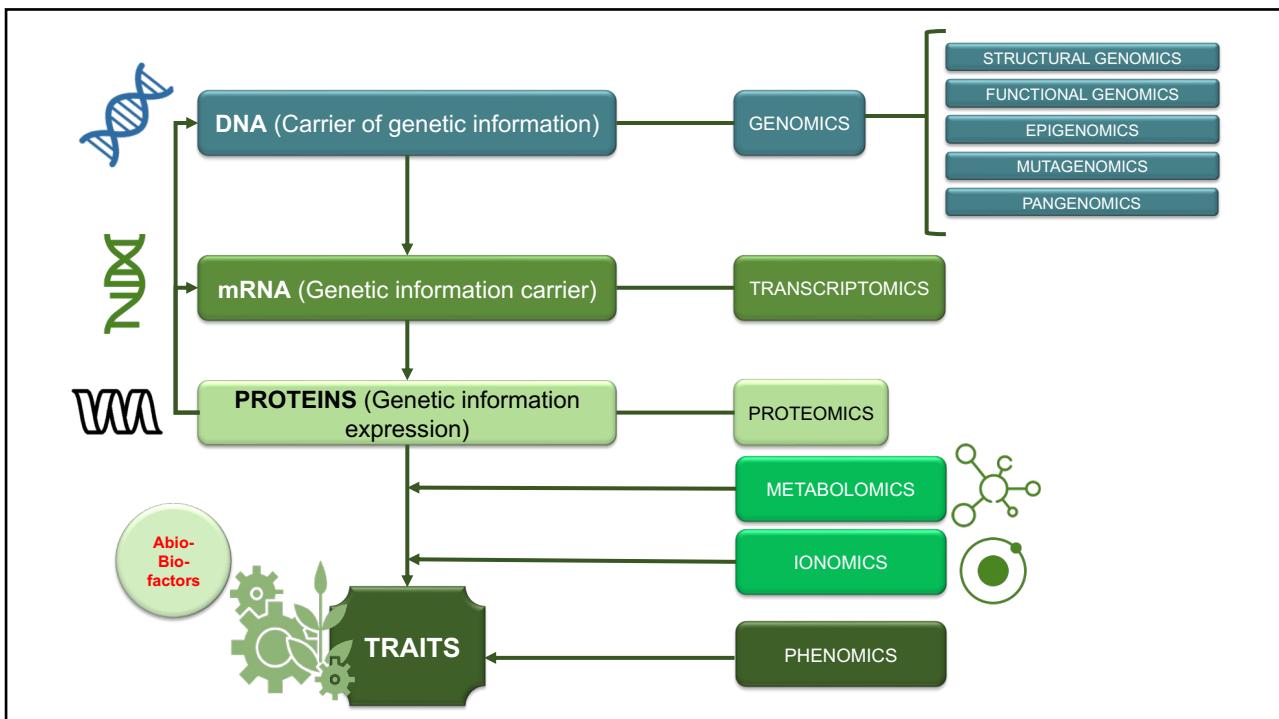
6

Da genómica à proteómica – ferramentas biotecnológicas para o melhoramento

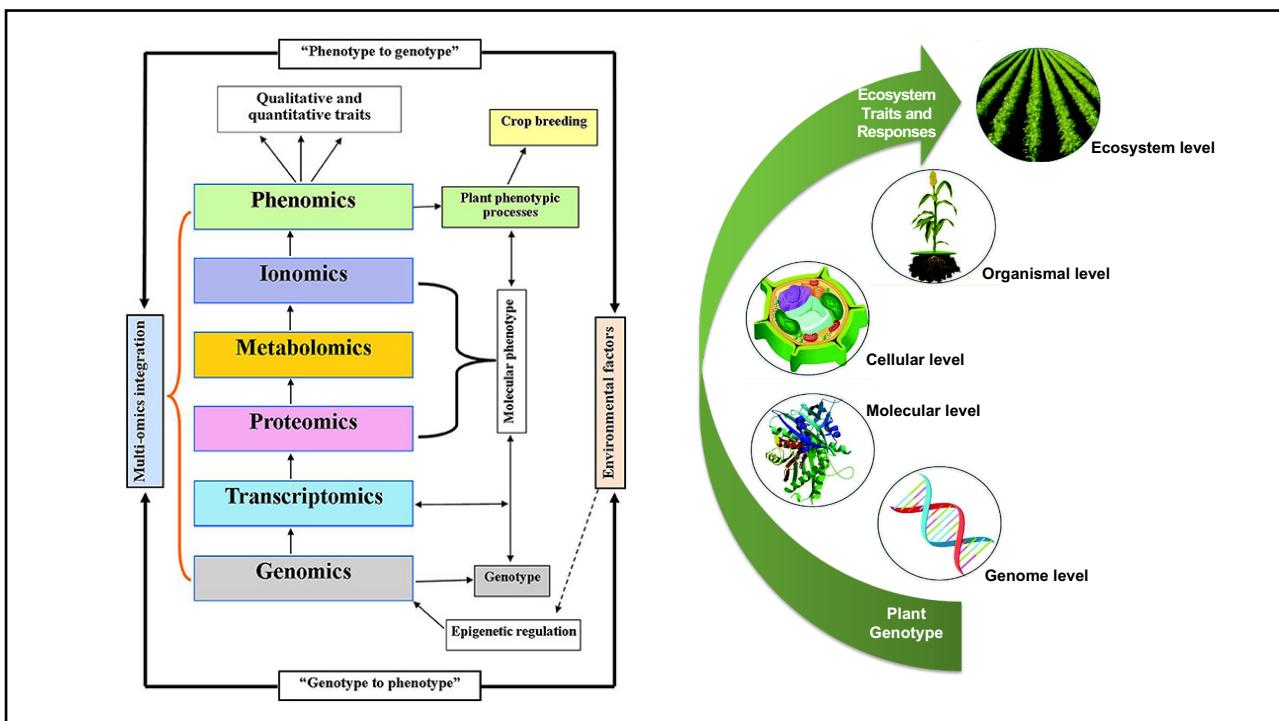
7



8



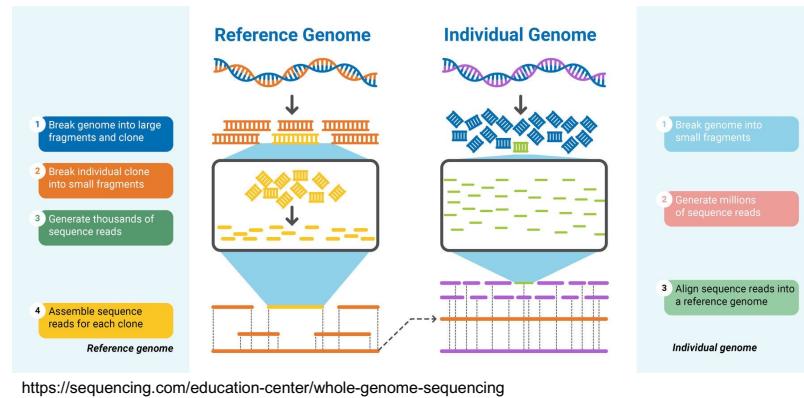
9



10

GENOMICS

- ✓ The comprehensive study of **whole sets of genes** and their **interactions**.
- ✓ It investigates the variation in genes and how it affects protein structure and function throughout the life of a cell.



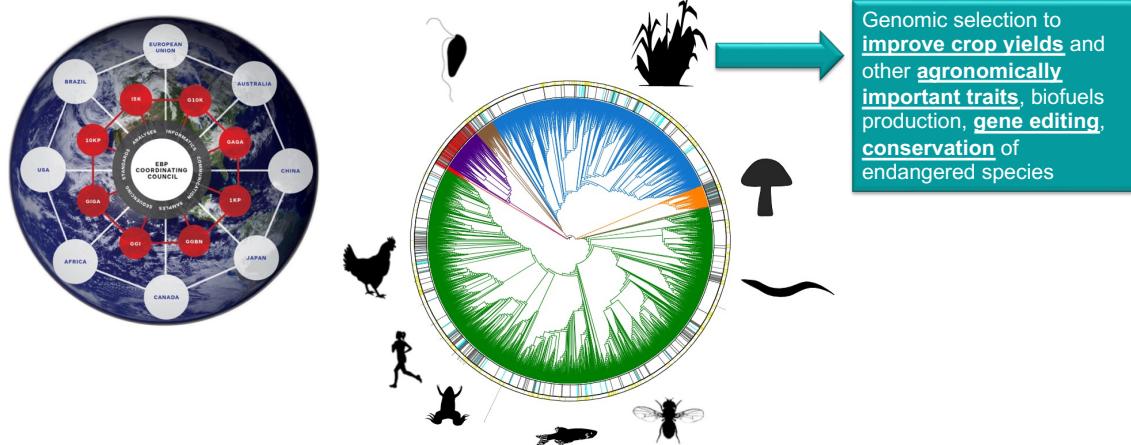
11

GENOMICS

Earth BioGenome Project: Sequencing life for the future of life

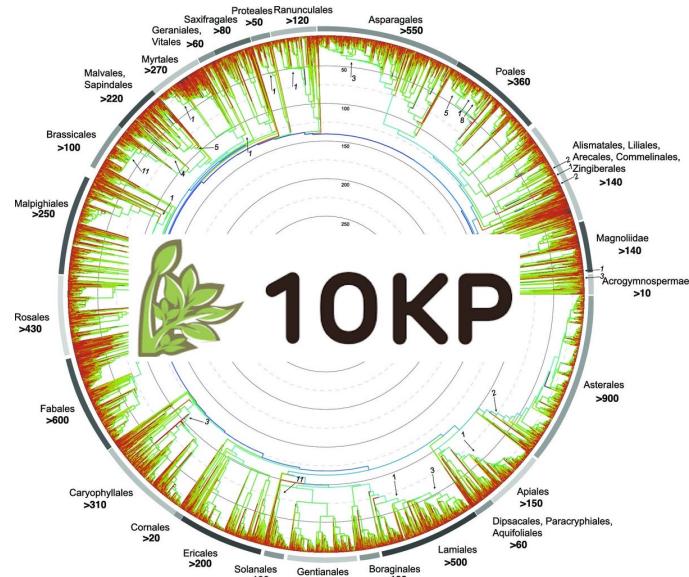
<https://www.pnas.org/doi/epdf/10.1073/pnas.1720115115>

- ✓ Target of developing reference genomes of 1.8 million named species by the year 2030
- ✓ It is a network of ~50 networks



12

GENOMICS



The 10,000 plants (tenKP or 10KP) aims to:

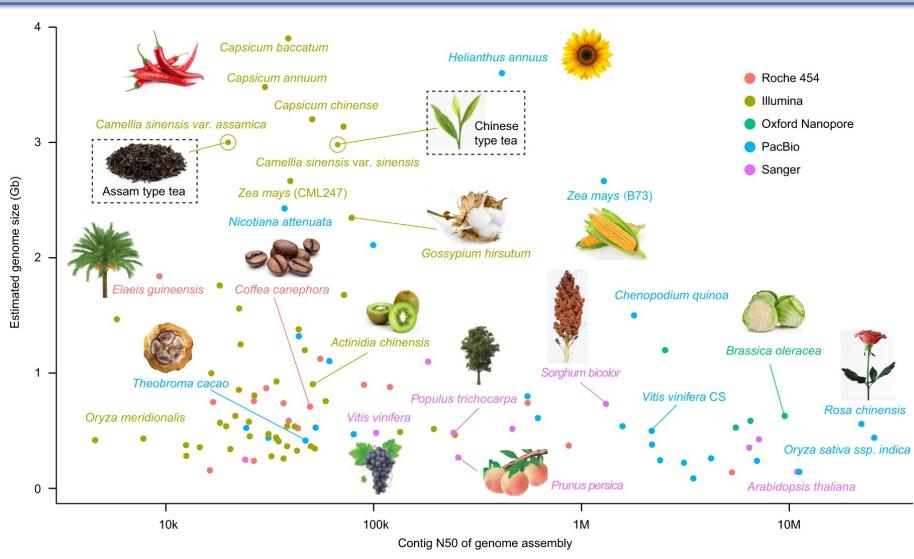
- ✓ Sequence over 10,000 genomes representing every major clade of plants and eukaryotic microbes;
- ✓ Develop new tools for de novo genome sequencing and assembly platforms.

Major supporters:

- ✓ Beijing Genomics Institute in Shenzhen (BGI-Shenzhen)
- ✓ China National Gene Bank (CNGB)

13

GENOMICS

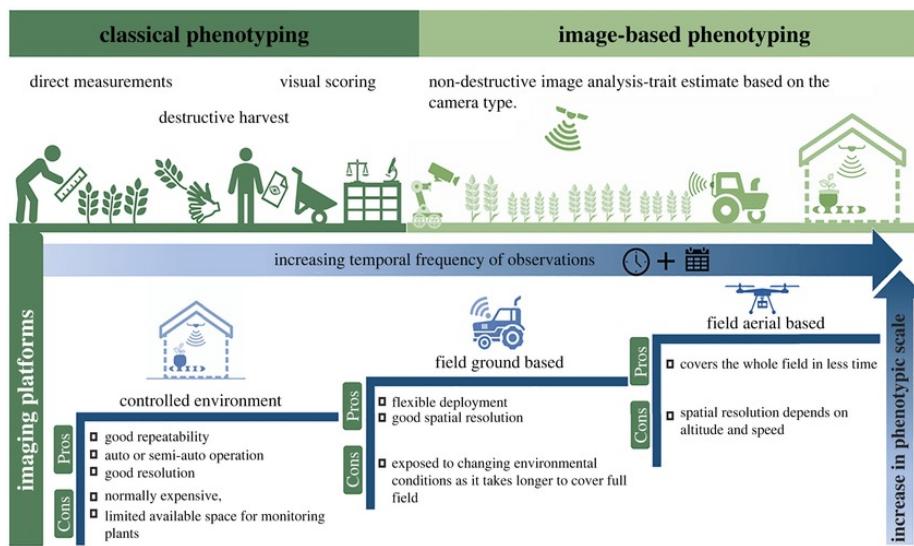


Current genome sequencing progress in several plants

Xia et al. *Hortic Res* 7, 7 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41438-019-0225-4>

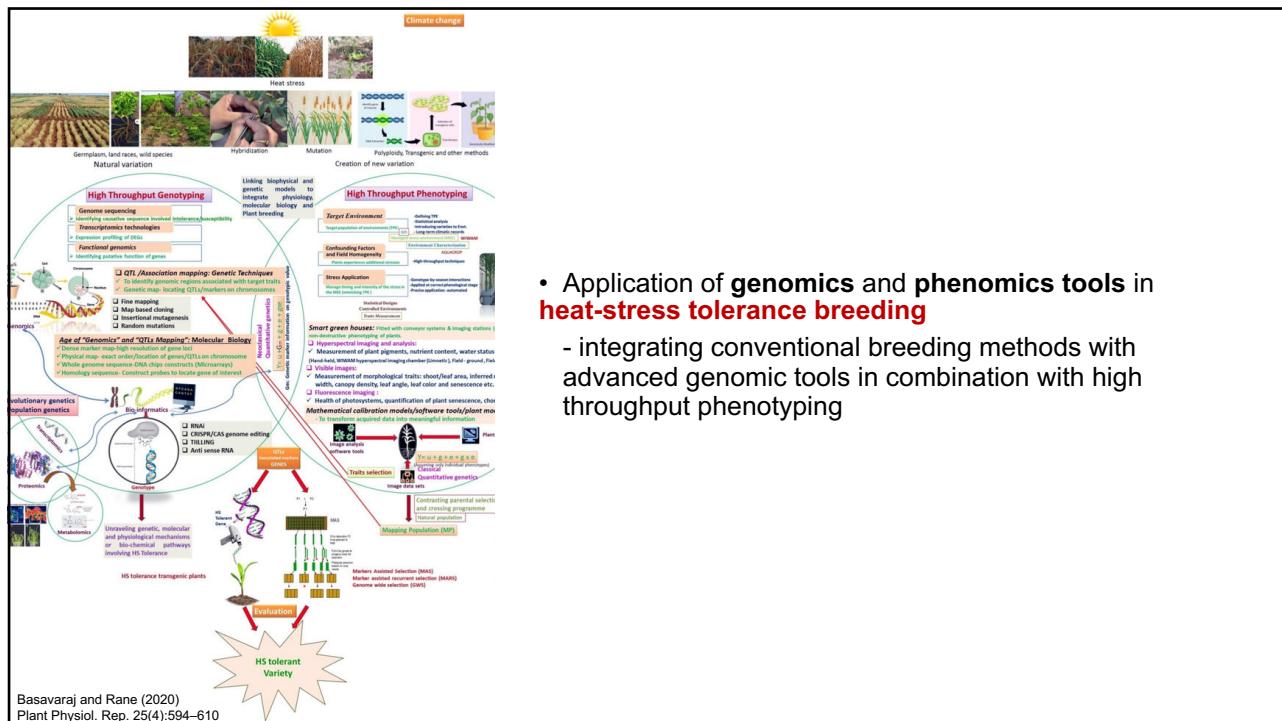
14

PHENOMICS

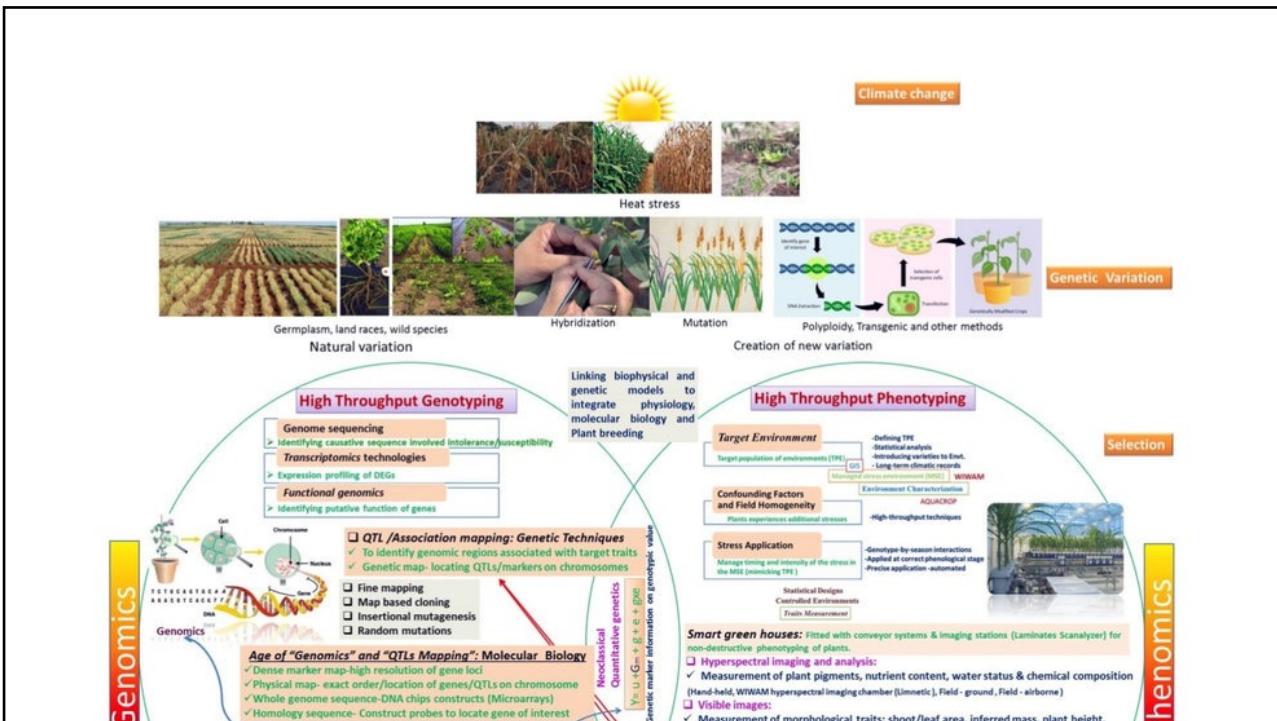


Schematic overview of phenotyping approaches and high-throughput phenotyping platforms across different environments and scales. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsob.210353>

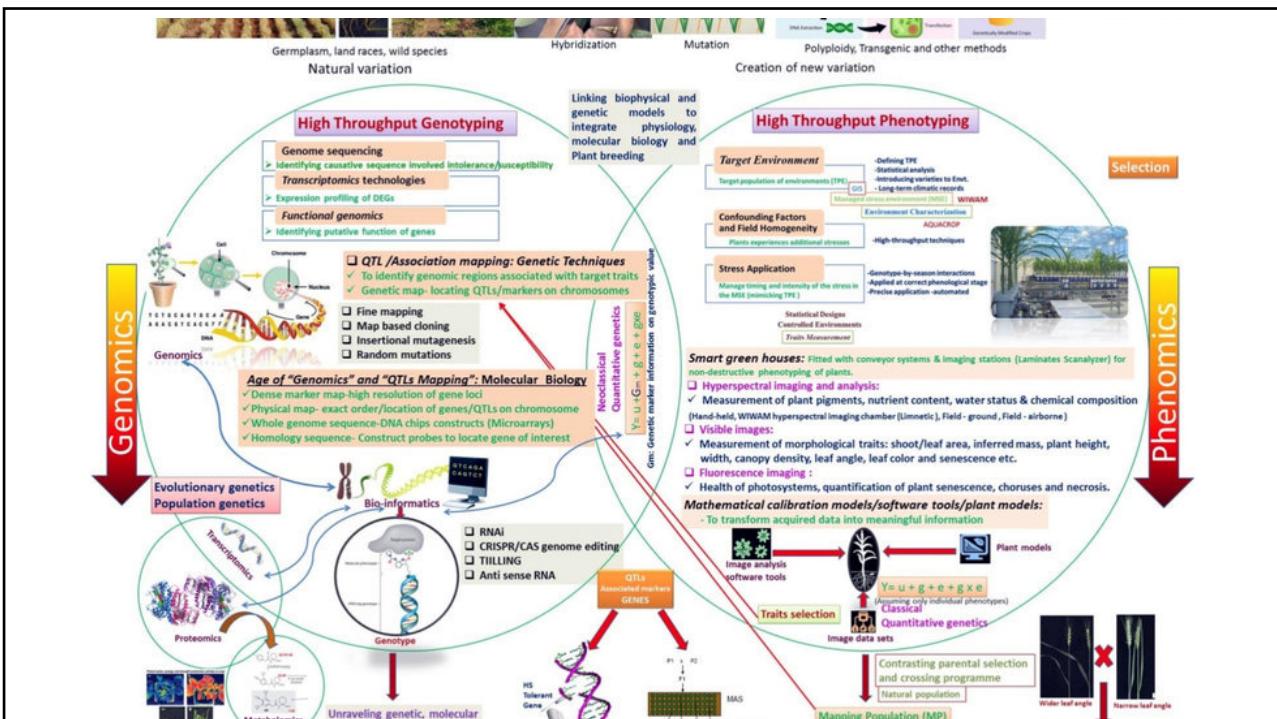
15



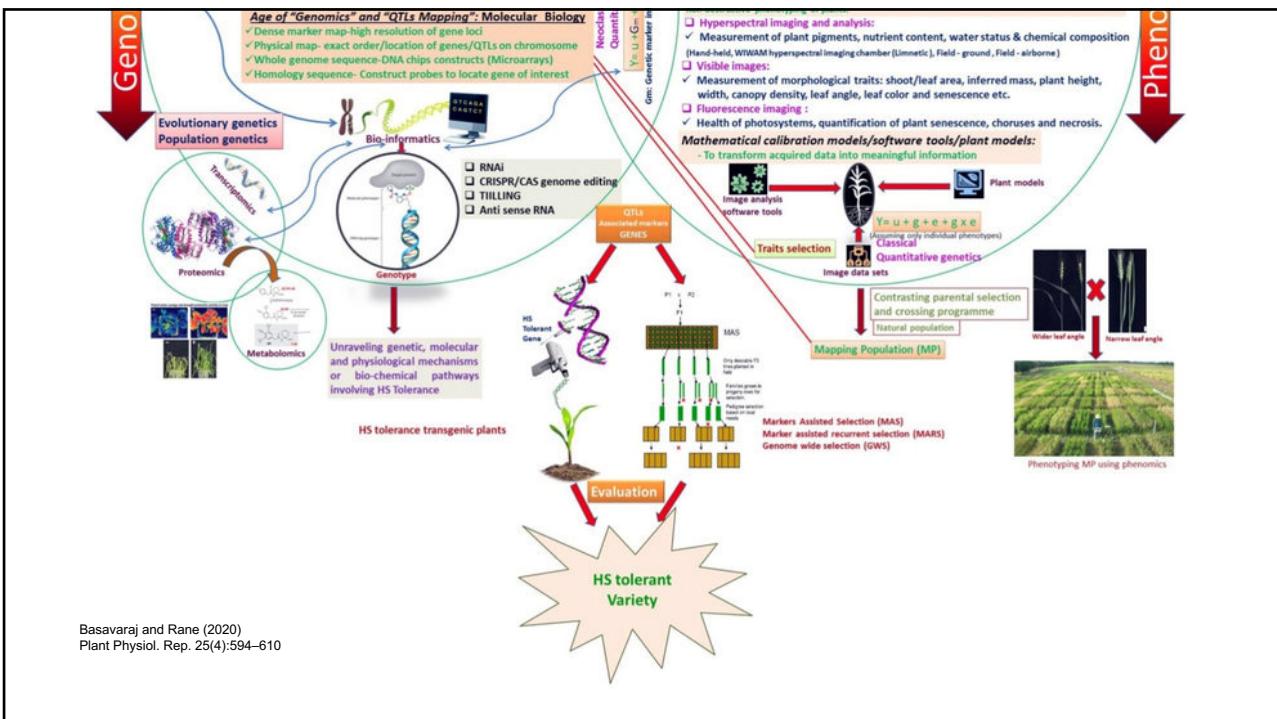
16



17



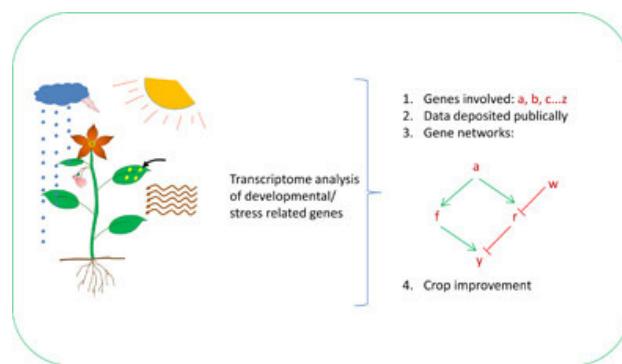
18



19

TRANSCRIPTOMICS

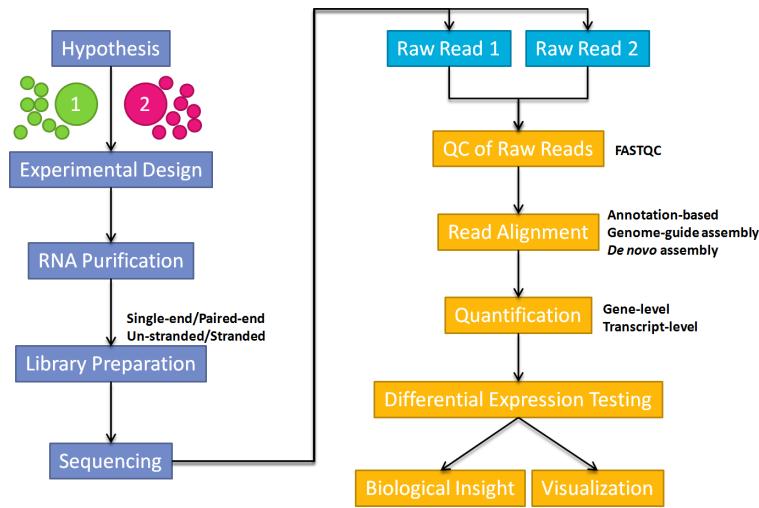
- ✓ All the genomic counterparts which are **expressed as RNA transcripts**, including coding (mRNA) and non-coding (e.g., tRNA, miRNA) RNAs at a given time in a cell or population of cells under a given set of environmental conditions - **TRANSCRIPTOME**
- ✓ Microarray and Next Generation Sequencing – for elucidation



20

TRANSCRIPTOMICS

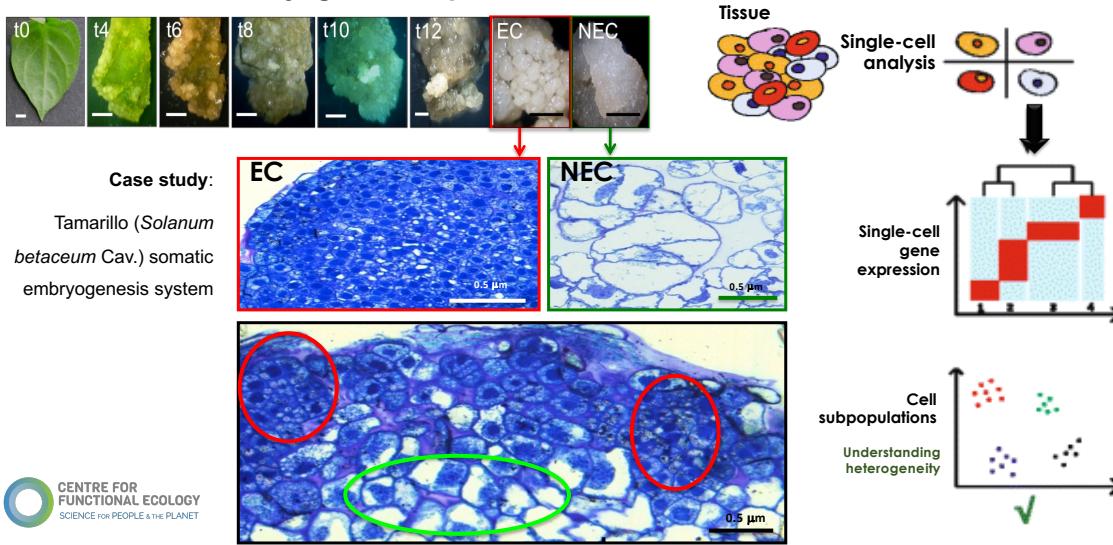
Transcriptome analysis workflow



21

TRANSCRIPTOMICS

What makes a cell embryogenic competent?

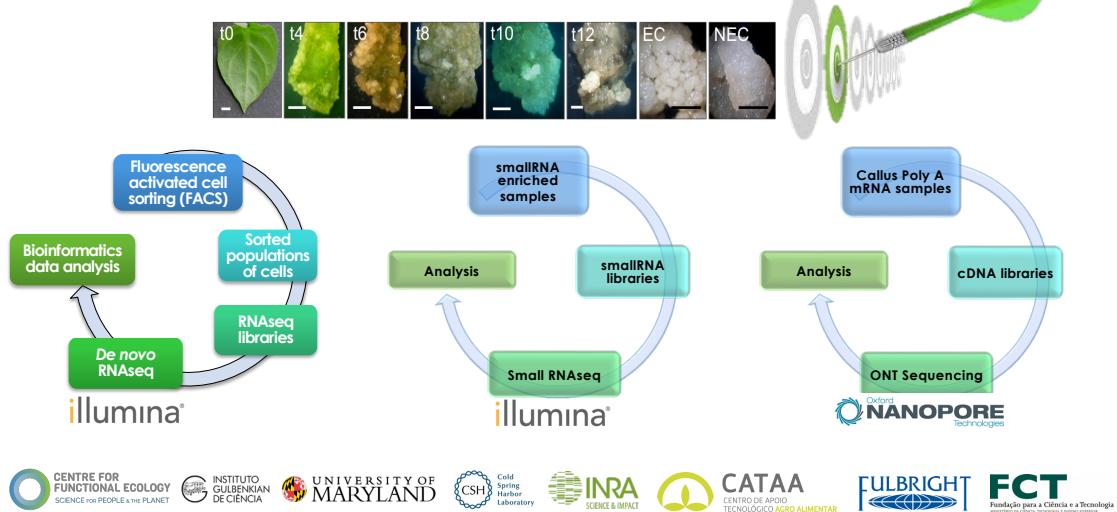


22

TRANSCRIPTOMICS

What makes a cell embryogenic competent?

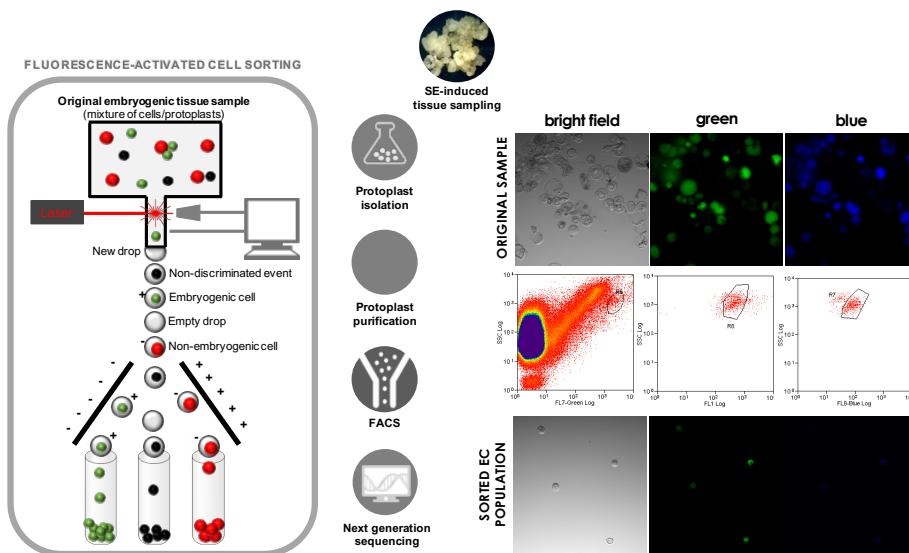
Transcriptional profiling of *in vitro* embryogenic competence acquisition



23

RNAseq analysis of FACS cells

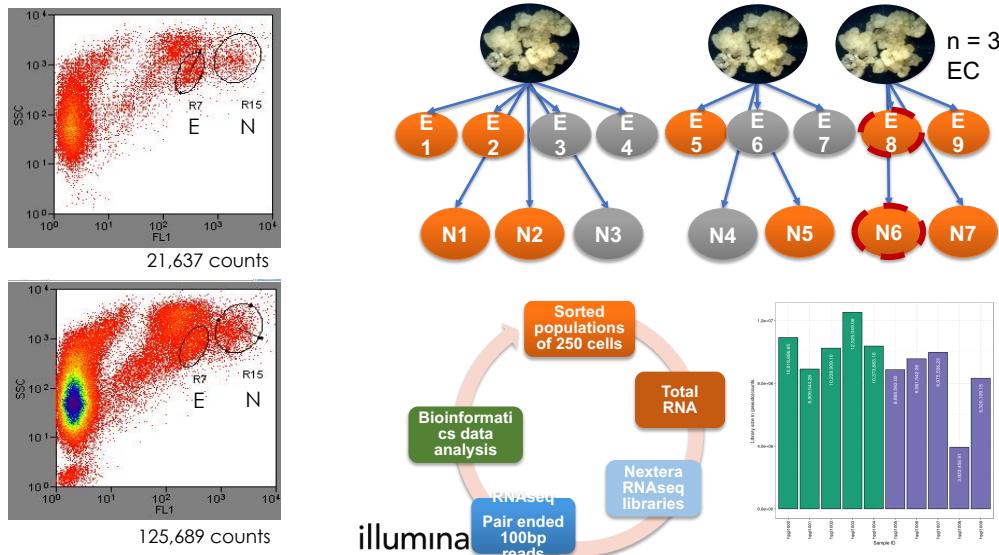
1 – EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN / CELL SORTING



24

RNAseq analysis of FACS cells

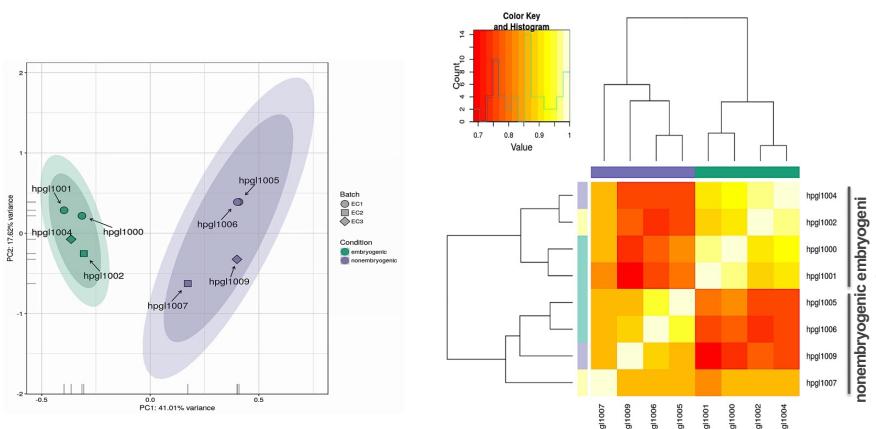
2 – RNAseq LIBRARIES PREPARATION



25

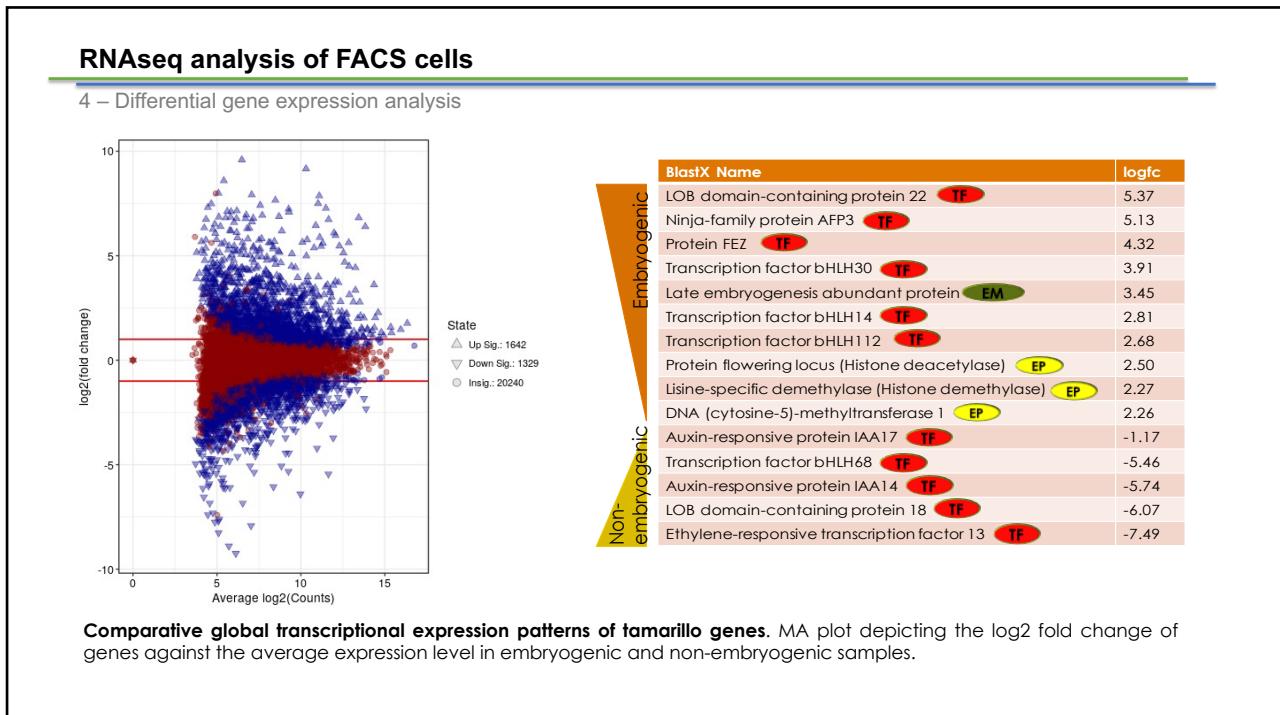
RNAseq analysis of FACS cells

3 – *De novo* transcriptome data analysis

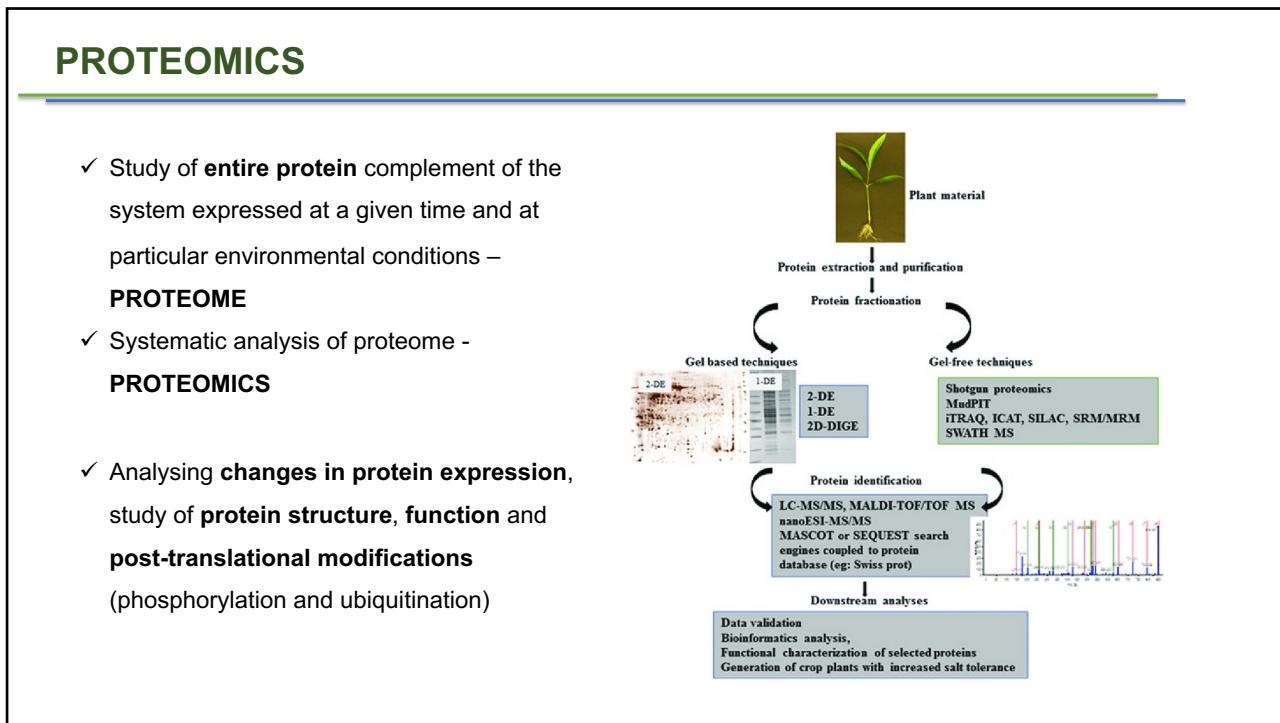


Global statistical assessment of biological replicates. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) plots and Heat-map of RNA-Seq data generated from the libraries sequenced.

26



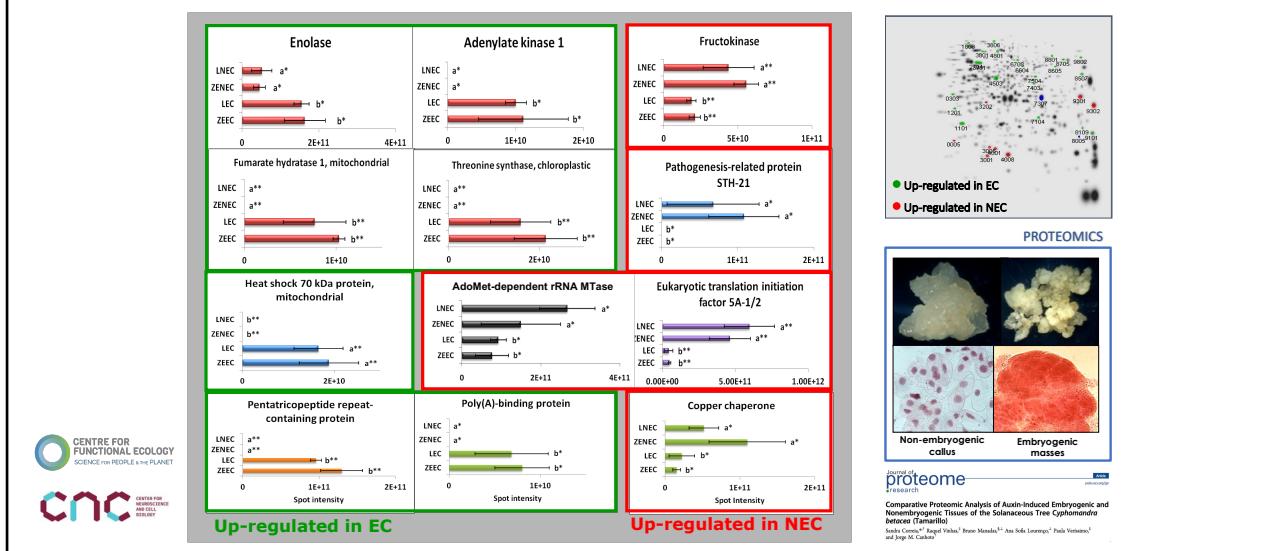
27



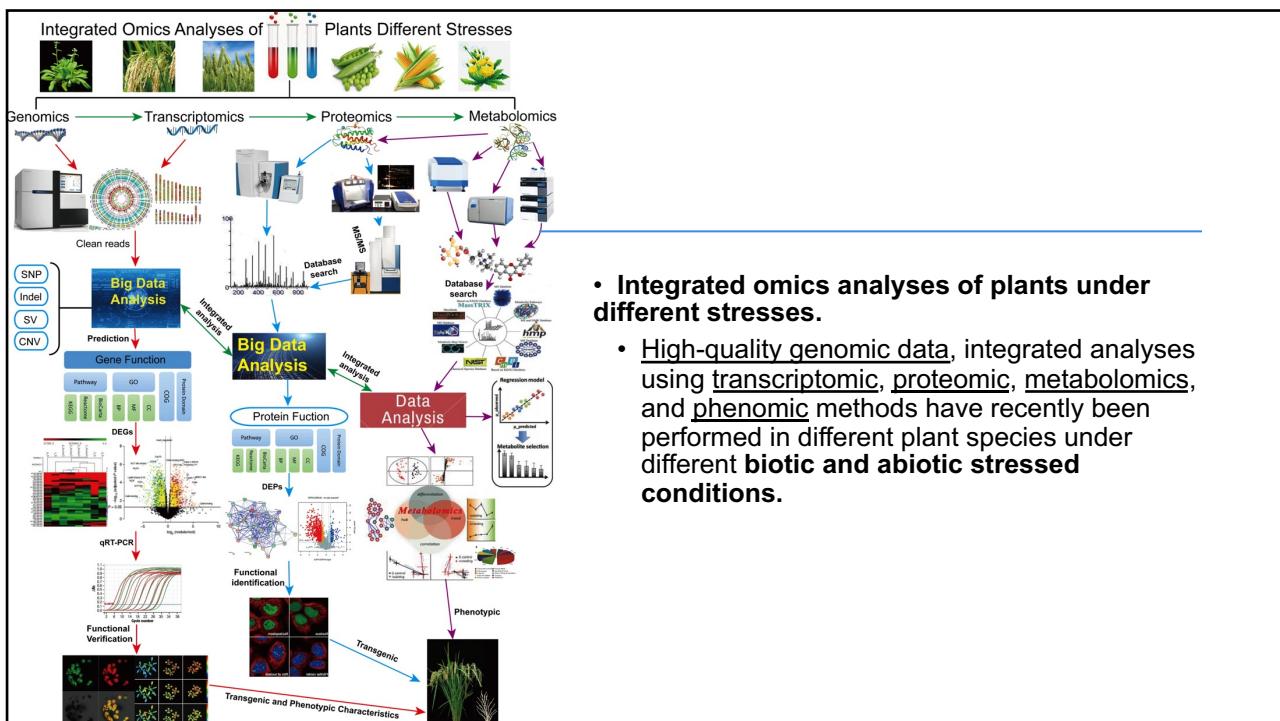
28

PROTEOMICS

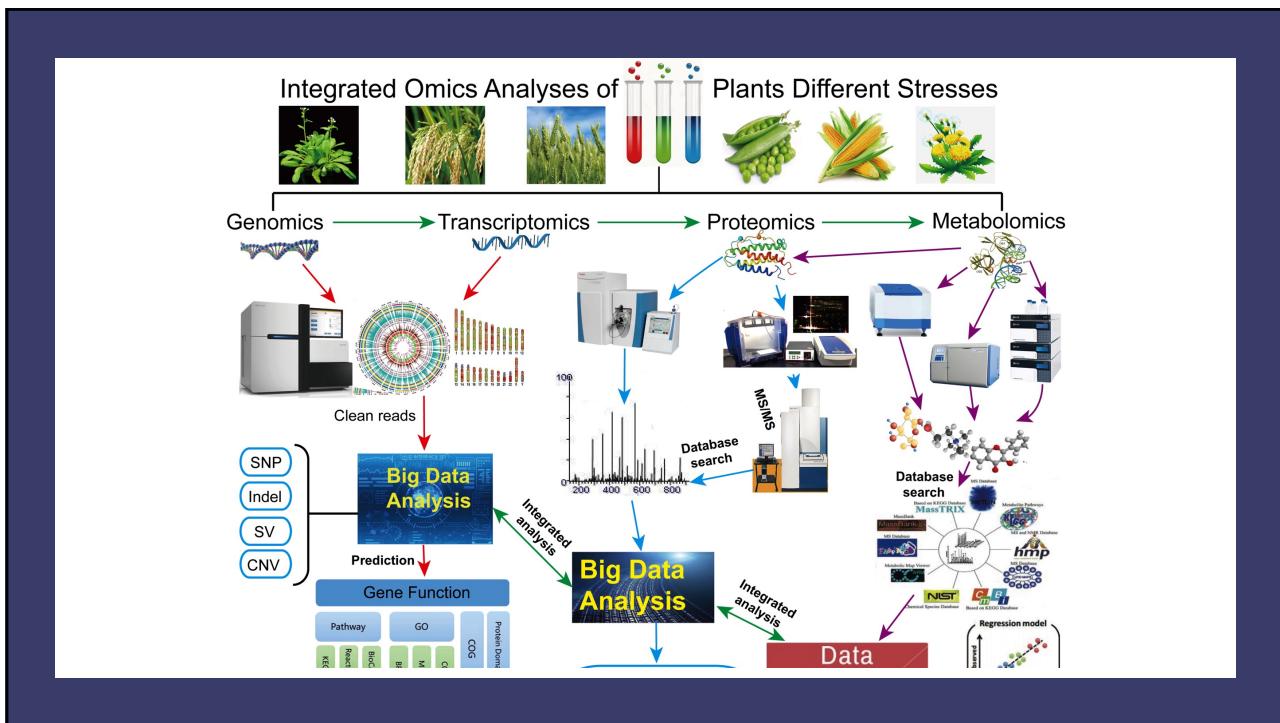
What makes a cell embryogenic competent?



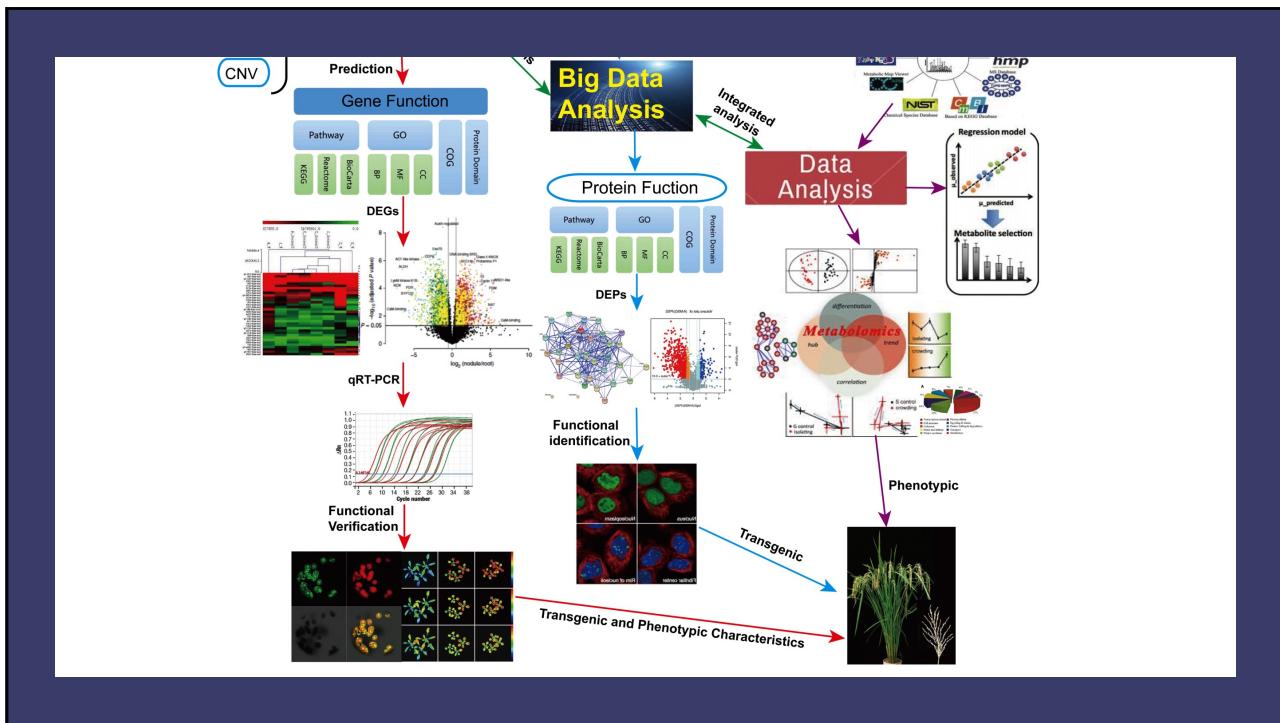
29



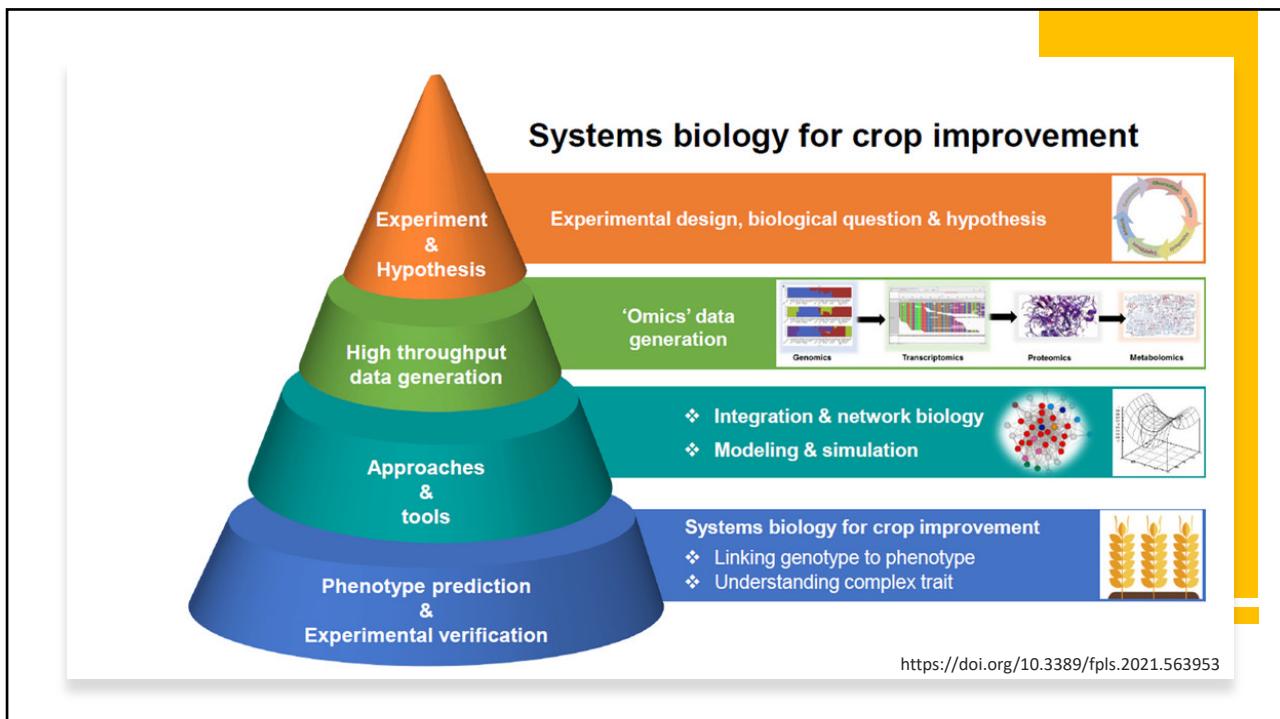
30



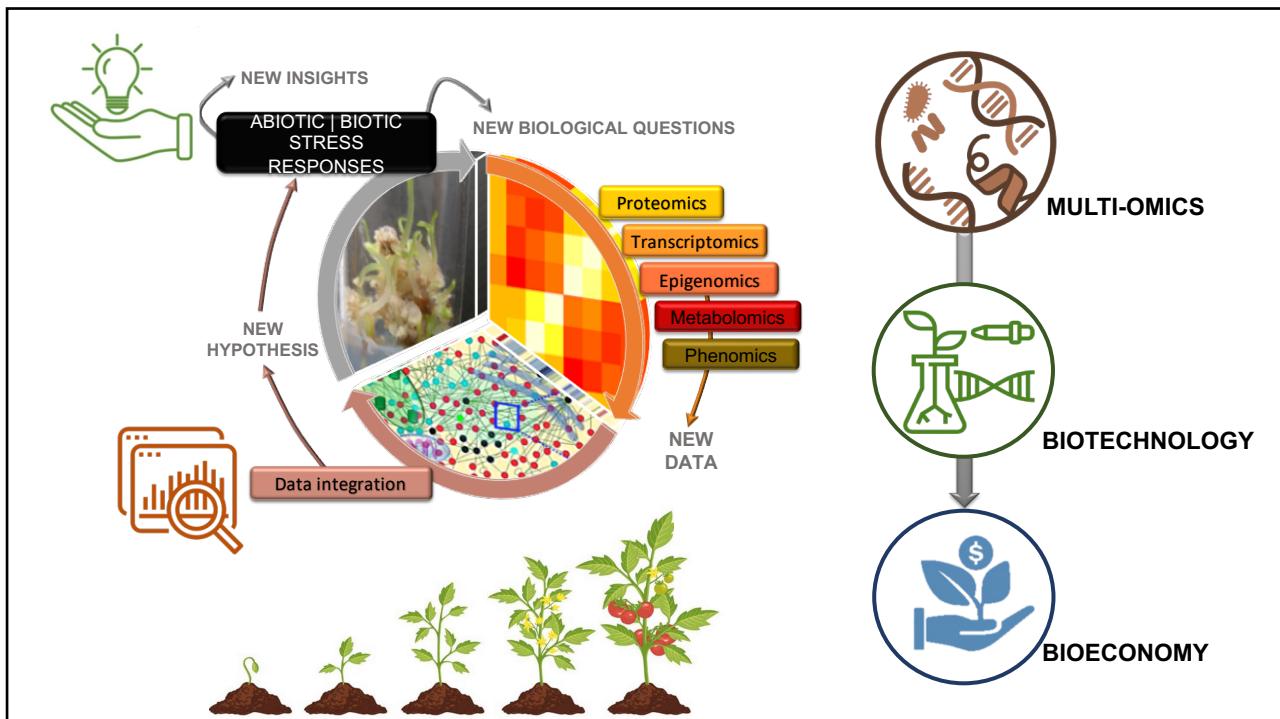
31



32



33



34



35