

Improving transformation frequency in maize

June 24 2024



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Maize is one of the classical model organisms for genetic research. However, the low transformation frequency remains an important bottleneck for many gene-editing applications.

Researchers at the VIB-UGent Center for Plant Systems Biology have made substantial strides in overcoming this bottleneck. By leveraging a combination of ternary vectors and morphogenic regulators, they have significantly boosted transformation efficiency, paving the way for more effective research and innovative applications.

Their research is [published](#) in *The Plant Journal*.

Tackling the transformation bottleneck

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is a very important crop globally for agricultural and industrial applications, but also a key model organism in [genetic research](#). Traditionally, gene editing in maize relies on Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. However, a low transformation frequency in this species creates a bottleneck in genetic research, including novel genomic techniques (NGTs)

A research team from the VIB-UGent Center for Plant Systems Biology together with a collaborator at the University of California at Davis in the US, tackled this bottleneck on two fronts. They introduced an additional helper plasmid to Agrobacterium, increasing its ability to transfer DNA to maize cells. Additionally, they used GRF-GIF chimeras, a type of morphogenic regulator, to increase the regeneration of transformed cells into plants. Combining these technologies, the number of transformed plants they could generate improved up to 20-fold.

"Increasing the [transformation](#) frequency has been a goal for many research groups worldwide. However, earlier published results are often based on just a one-off experiment. Here, we evaluated our methods over many years, experiments, and operators. This gives us a solid scientific foundation to implement our findings in further research," says Laurens Pauwels, group leader at the VIB-UGent center for Plant

Systems Biology.

Implications for the future

The research was done on a maize inbred line called B104. Although this line is often used in research, it has limited economic benefits for agriculture in Belgium. The inbred line is not well-suited to local growing conditions, and farmers typically use hybrids.

The researchers now aim to transform maize inbred lines. The final goal is to gain knowledge to create new hybrids that are agronomically viable and economically beneficial for local farmers, but are difficult to transform with older methods.

"Our next focus will be on field applications. If we can transform inbred [maize](#) lines that are more interesting for farmers, we might be able to create more interesting hybrid plants. This can be the starting point to use NGTs more efficiently in agriculture," says Wout Vandeputte, first author and Ph.D. student at the VIB-UGent Center for Plant systems Biology.

More information: Wout Vandeputte et al, Use of GRF-GIF chimeras and a ternary vector system to improve maize (*Zea mays* L.) transformation frequency, *The Plant Journal* (2024). [DOI: 10.1111/tpj.16880](#)

Provided by VIB (the Flanders Institute for Biotechnology)

Citation: Improving transformation frequency in maize (2024, June 24) retrieved 17 July 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2024-06-frequency-maize.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.