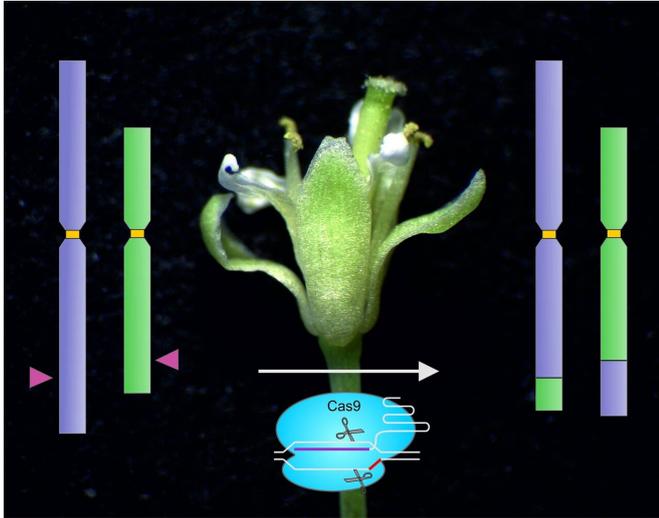


Editing plant chromosomes using molecular scissors

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For the first time, chromosomes of the thale cress model plant were recombined with the help of the Cas9 protein. Credit: Angelina Schindele, KIT

The CRISPR/Cas molecular scissors work like a fine surgical instrument and can be used to modify genetic information in plants. The research teams of Professor Holger Puchta of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) and Professor Andreas Houben from the Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research (IPK) in Gatersleben have now been the first to not only exchange single genes, but to recombine entire chromosomes with the CRISPR/Cas technology. In this way, desired properties can be combined in crops. Their work using the thale cress model plant is reported in *Nature Plants*.

For thousands of years, humans have taken advantage of the fact that the genetic material of organisms changes by evolution. They cultivate crops that produce high yields, are aromatic or resistant against diseases, pests, and extreme climatic conditions. For this purpose, they choose plants with various favorable properties and

crossbreed them. This approach, however, is very time-consuming. Moreover, it is impossible to prevent disadvantageous traits from entering the plants.

Molecular biologist Professor Holger Puchta studies how [plants](#) can be cultivated more quickly and more precisely. For his CRISBREED project, he received an Advanced Grant of the European Research Council (ERC) in the amount of EUR 2.5 million. Holger Puchta is considered a pioneer of genome editing. He uses [molecular scissors](#) to specifically modify the DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) that carries the genetic information in [crops](#). With the help of this CRISPR/Cas technology, genes can be removed, inserted, or exchanged easily. CRISPR/Cas stands for a certain section on the DNA (CRISPR—Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) and an enzyme (Cas) that recognizes this section and cuts the DNA precisely at this point. Crops produced by genome editing do not contain any DNA, which is why they are not to be equated with classical genetically modified organisms.

First exchange of arms between chromosomes

Within CRISBREED, researchers of the Chair for Molecular Biology and Biochemistry of KIT's Botanical Institute headed by Professor Holger Puchta, in cooperation with Professor Andreas Houben from IPK, Gatersleben, have now achieved first decisive progress in using the molecular CRISPR/Cas scissors: For the first time, they have exchanged arms between chromosomes of the thale cress model plant (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) with the help of the Cas9 protein originating from the *Staphylococcus aureus* bacterium. "The genome consists of a certain number of chromosomes, on which the individual genes are arranged in fixed order," Puchta explains. "So far, CRISPR/Cas has enabled modifications of single genes only. Now, we can modify and recombine entire chromosomes." These novel chromosomes are

then heritable.

The findings presented in *Nature Plants* promise to result in major advantages for crop cultivation: It is generally difficult to combine positive properties and eliminate negative properties at the same time, because the decisive genes often are arranged in very close proximity on the same chromosome and transmitted together. By the exchange of arms between chromosomes, these properties can now be separated. "We now have the possibility to specifically control the modification of [chromosomes](#) and to strengthen or loosen the links between properties," Puchta explains. "This controlled restructuring of the genome will revolutionize future crop cultivation."

More information: Natalja Beying et al. CRISPR–Cas9-mediated induction of heritable chromosomal translocations in *Arabidopsis*, *Nature Plants* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41477-020-0663-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41477-020-0663-x)

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