Update: Developing gene editing technology for American hop cultivars

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Hop biotech research at OSU

- There has been active research on hop biotechnology at OSU since 2021
- Our research group consists of members of the Strauss, Gent, and Henning labs
- Initially supported by a small 2-year grant from USDA-NIFA to explore gene editing methods in hops

Strauss Lab







Steve Strauss Chris Willig Postdoctoral Researcher

Tanner Whiting Undergraduate Technician

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Michele Wiseman PhD candidate

Carly Cooperider Undergraduate Technician



PI



Greg Goralogia Cathleen Ma Postdoctoral Researcher Senior Research Technician (Strauss Lab) (Strauss Lab)

Consulting







Continued funding through USDA TASC program

In conjunction with HRC, we submitted a proposal to the USDA-FAS Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) program—which was ultimately successful

▶ Total award amount will be >\$2,000,000 over 5 years

Two basic aims of this project:

- Develop fundamental methods to support hop genetic research and production
- Investigate a strategy for a long-term solution to overcome trade barriers due to powdery mildew fungicide MRLs

Rationale for the TASC project

- MRLs set by foreign markets for fungicides used to control hop powdery mildew (HPM) are a potential barrier for US hop exports
- Increasingly restrictive MRLs could limit variety of fungicide chemistries used to control HPM, making the disease more likely to develop tolerances to these
- Durable genetics-based resistance to powdery mildew could reduce dependence on fungicides to control
- Some markets with strict MRL standards are open to gene-edited products—others moving in that direction
 - This project aims to lay groundwork ahead of anticipated changes in global regulatory environment





Rationale for the TASC project

- We will explore a potential source of durable genetic resistance to HPM—members of the Mildew Locus O (MLO) gene family
- Variants of particular MLO genes can provide mildew resistance in several crop species
 - But some variants (not all) can cause yield trade-offs
- Individual MLO gene candidates we are targeting with gene editing were identified by Michele Wiseman
- Gene editing with CRISPR could allow us to:
 - ► Identify genes, and genetic markers associated with HPM susceptibility → supporting conventional hop breeding
 - Create plants with edited MLO variants that can be fieldtested for yield viability



Process of hop modification/gene editing



Agrobacterium as a natural genetic engineer







In nature, Agrobacterium is a plant pathogen that causes "crown gall disease"

 Agrobacterium transfers a small piece of genetic material into plant cells

Researchers have turned some Agrobacterium strains into a tool for crop biotechnology

Testing hop regeneration in tissue culture

Screened for shoot regeneration capacity in several public hop cultivars



Optimization for media hormone content in individual cultivars





Testing hop *transformation* in tissue culture

- Marker genes (fluorescent red) are used to tell where and how much genetic material is making it into plant tissue
- For the most part, genes are not getting into the same cells that end up regenerating



Improving low transformation efficiency





shoot production?

Estim. ~0.5%



- We have been able to generate several plants with our marker gene
- Are now trying this method with gene editing for our *MLO* target genes—have not recovered any *confirmed* edited plants yet
- Tried many modifications to media recipes, incubation conditions for plants, and tweaks to Agrobacterium culture—only a couple of major effects seen

Timeline for TASC project



Current focus of work on TASC project

- The priority right now is to generate plants edited for MLO genes as quickly as possible while testing additional variations on our basic methods
- Have been exploring a method that involves mixing two Agrobacterium strains and putting plant tissue into a food blender
- The Strauss lab has recently hired a new research scientist who will be working full time on this project



Veerendra Sharma Research Scientist





Identifying useful wild agro strains through natural interaction with hop

- The Agrobacterium strains we use as transformation tools in the lab may not be best adapted to all plant species
- Since strains have differences in host ranges, certain ones may be better adapted to transforming hop
- We isolated a new wild strain from a crown gall found on a hop plant, and recently disarmed it (made non-gall-forming)



Hairy root to shoot method

- Testing an alternative transgenic "hairy root"-to-shoot transformation approach
- This method has been reported worked in other crops recently
- We have shown that we are able to get transgenic hairy roots in 4 hop varieties



Testing viral vectors

- Deactivated virus can be used to carry gene editing machinery without leaving anything in the genome
- We are testing multiple viral vectors to see whether they will spread in hop tissue (e.g., TSWV, TRV)
- If existing tools won't spread in hop, we may try to build our own vector using HpLV or AHLV



A long-term investment into future hop genetics research

Hop agriculture is facing threats due to a changing global climate

Extreme temperature waves

Periodic drought

Disease and pest outbreak



Will be addressed by accelerating genetic research and breeding hop varieties with improved traits that offer better resilience to these pressures

Thanks / Questions?



Connect with the Strauss lab

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