



Agrobacterium-mediated Transformation of Sunflower cells – Techniques & Experimental Setup



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Introduction:

- **Secondary plant metabolites:** variety enormous
 - ▶ Application e.g. in pharmacy & cosmetics
- Project **'Plant Cells in White Biotechnology'**: Investigation of technology platforms for industrial transfer of plant biotechnology
- **Modern biotechnology:** production independent from environmental factors
- Combination of **bioprocess & genetic engineering**



Fig. 1: Sunflower - *Helianthus* sp.

Aim:

- **Plant cell cultures** (suspension) with enhanced production of biological active substances
- **Application** in biotechnological production processes
- **Transfer** of process from lab into industry scale
- Modell organism: **Sunflower** (Fig. 1)
 - ▶ α -tocopherol (vitamin E, E307) [1]

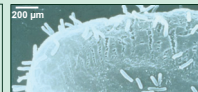
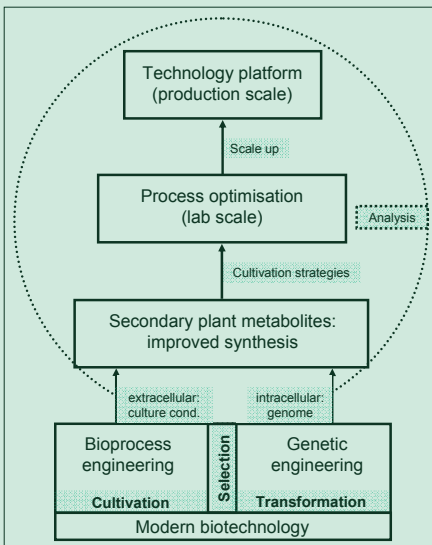


Fig. 2: *A. tumefaciens* adhering to plant cells [3]

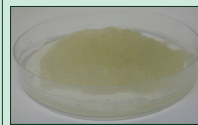


Fig. 3: Callus of *Helianthus annuus*, appr. 2 weeks old

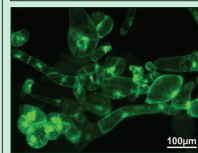


Fig. 4: Suspension of Sunflower, stained with fluorescence diacetate FDA (fluor. microscopy, vital cells are green)

Experimental design:

1. Transformation

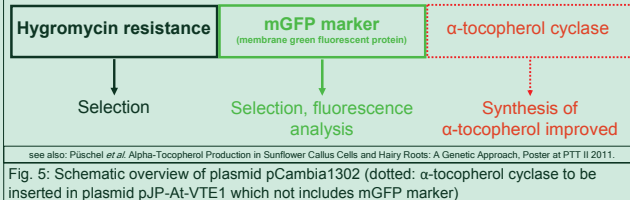
- Favoured plasmid: pJP-At-VTE1 (Fig. 5)
 - ▶ α -tocopherol cyclase & Hygromycin resistance
- *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3103::pMP90 (Fig. 2) with control plasmid pCambia1302
 - ▶ Pre-culture in YEB with 10 μ g/mL Gentamycin & 50 μ g/mL Canamycin
- *Helianthus annuus* (Fig. 3, 4)
 - ▶ Suspension in LS with 0,2 μ g/mL 2,4-Dichlorphenoxyacetic acid & 0,1 mMol/L Acetosyringon
- Co-cultivation with $OD_{bact.} = 0.13; 0.50 \text{ \& } 1.04$: dark, 110 rpm & 26°C [2] for 3, 24 & 48h
- Killing of bacteria after transformation: 250 μ g/mL Cefotaxime

2. Selection

- Investigation of required Hygromycin conc.: 25-250 μ g/mL
 - ▶ Selection of transgenic plant cells
- Analysis with flow cytometry & fluorescence microscopy

3. Cultivation, Analysis

- Cultivation in shaking flask & stirred tank reactor
 - ▶ Optimisation of cultivation conditions (e.g. temperature, media, day/night rhythm), process development, scale up
- GC/MS-analysis of α -tocopherol



see also: Püschel et al. Alpha-Tocopherol Production in Sunflower Callus Cells and Hairy Roots: A Genetic Approach. Poster at PTT II 2011.
Fig. 5: Schematic overview of plasmid pCambia1302 (dotted: α -tocopherol cyclase to be inserted in plasmid pJP-At-VTE1 which not includes mGFP marker)

Results:

- Setup for further transformation experiments with plant cell suspensions: round-bottomed flask, glas funnel & cotton filter, sterile metal spoon & tweezers (Fig. 6)
 - ▶ Easy & sterile transfer of transgenic plant cells into bacteria-free medium after transformation
 - ▶ Separation of plant cells from bacteria successful
- Genome transfer from *A. tumefaciens* GV3103::pMP90 to *H. annuus* not successful
- Determination of Hygromycin concentration: 25 μ g/mL
- Cefotaxime concentration sufficient for killing of bacteria in suspensions after transformation experiment



Fig. 6: Device for separation of plant cells from bacteria

Future prospects:

- Possibilities for successful transformation: enzymatic digest of cell wall, variation of co-cultivation time, $OD_{bact.}$ etc. in progress
- Process development & optimisation of cultivation conditions
- GC/MS-analysis: Calibration successful, optimisation of derivatisation & extraction from plant samples ongoing

References:

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- [2] Ch. Haas, J. Weber, J. Ludwig-Müller, S. Deponte, Th. Bley, M. Georgiev: Flow Cytometry and Phytochemical Analysis of a Sunflower Cell Suspension Culture in a 5-L Bioreactor, Naturforsch 63c. 699-705, 2008.
- [3] M. C. Hawes, U. Gunawardena, S. Miyasaka, X. Zhao: The role of root border cells in plant defense, trends in plant science Perspectives, Vol 5, No. 3. 128-133, 2000.

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