

Doubled Haploid Breeding Technology for Pepper

*Towards a generic protocol for **doubled haploid plant production** and development of tools to predict cultivar response*



Doubled Haploid technology speeds up plant breeding programs by many years

Partner's
elite
cultivars



Technology



Trait selection
+ plant breeding



New elite
hybrids with
enhanced



- Yield potential
- Size
- Quality
- Metabolites
- Health
- Extreme weather Adaptation
- Disease and crop protection

DH technology is a non-GMO breeding tool that creates full inbred plants in one generation which are used to create elite hybrids

Fytagoras' goal

Providing doubled haploid technology service to customers around the world

- Reliable protocol for microspore regeneration
- Accurate risk and cost estimation
- Cost effective DH plant production



Current challenges for a generic Capsicum protocol

- **Genetic variability in response:**
 - Towards different protocols (microspore, anther, shed)
 - Induction efficiency
 - Embryo quality
 - Green plant conversion
 - Doubled haploidy rate
 - Various efficiency



charleston



blocky



hot pepper



kapya

*Pictures from Davut Keles et.al. 2015,
Hort Science 50 (11), 1671-1676*

Table 1. Plant, haploid, diploid plant number, and spontaneous double haploidy rate in different pepper types.

Species types	Anther no.	P no.	HP no.	DP no.	SDH % ^z
Green type-1	300	5	4	1	20.0
Green type-2	300	20	13	5	25.0
Green type-3	300	11	10	1	9.1
Green type-4	300	17	12	4	23.5
Green type-5	300	16	12	4	25.0
Green type-6	300	12	11	1	8.3
Green type-7	300	9	5	4	44.4
Green type	Mean	12.9	9.6	2.9	22.2 b
Charleston type-1	300	18	10	8	44.4
Charleston type-2	300	14	8	6	42.9
Charleston type-3	300	21	18	3	14.3
Charleston type-4	300	7	4	3	42.9
Charleston type-5	300	20	16	4	20.0
Charleston type-6	300	20	19	4	20.0
Charleston type-7	300	31	19	12	38.7
Charleston type	Mean	18.7	13.4	5.7	31.9 b
Capia type-1	300	42	32	10	23.8
Capia type-2	300	23	16	7	30.4
Capia type-3	300	33	23	10	30.3
Capia type-4	300	8	5	3	37.5
Capia type-5	300	22	14	6	27.3
Capia type-6	300	18	12	6	33.3
Capia type-7	300	11	8	3	27.3
Capia type-8	300	24	16	8	33.3
Capia type	Mean	22.6	15.8	6.6	30.4 b
Bell type-1	300	36	17	19	52.8
Bell type-2	300	51	24	27	52.9
Bell type-3	300	17	8	9	52.9
Bell type-4	300	20	12	8	40.0
Bell type-5	300	60	23	37	61.7
Bell type-6	300	25	10	15	60.0
Bell type	Mean	34.8	15.7	19.2	53.4 a
$P > f$	0.0110	0.2782	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
$D_{5\%}$					8.913

^zSDH was analyzed with arcsin transformed data.

P no. = Plant number obtained from anther culture; HP no. = haploid plant number; DP no. = diploid plant number; SDH % = spontaneous double haploidy rate.

*Davus Keles et al., 2015,
HortScience 50 (11):
1671-1676*

Fytagoras' approach to a generic Capsicum protocol

Optimization of Fytagoras' protocol on microspore regeneration

- Screen response with (commercial) varieties
- **Protocol development:**
 - Plant growing conditions
 - Bud, anther and cell stage
 - Anther and cell pre-treatment
 - Media compositions
 - Cell culture
 - Timing of events
 - Evaluation + feedback



plant growing
conditions

bud anther
cell stage

anther
cell treatment

media

cell
culture

timing

evaluation
feedback

Protocol development

- Plant growing conditions; relation environment and responsiveness



Plants are grown in climate rooms on rockwool slabs with liquid nutrition.

plant growing
conditions

bud anther
cell stage

anther
cell treatment

media

cell
culture

timing

evaluation
feedback

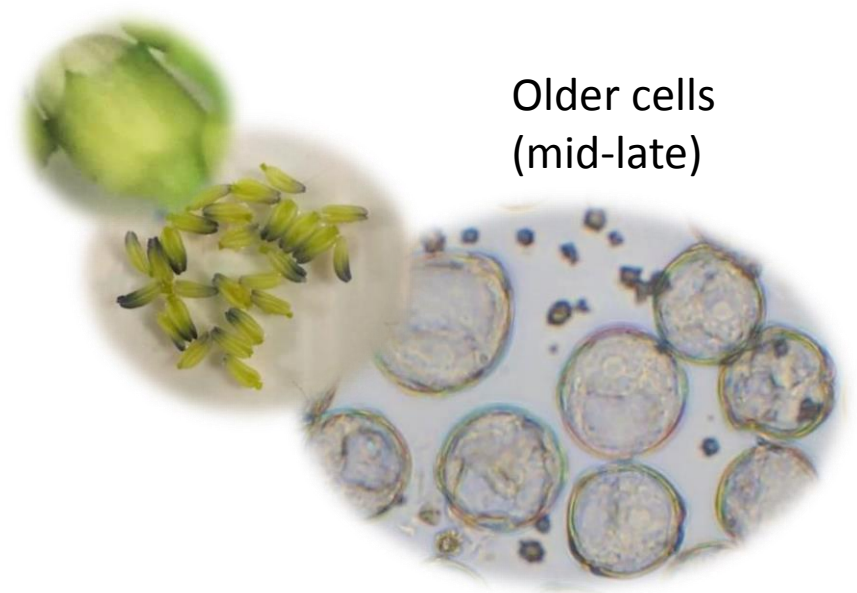
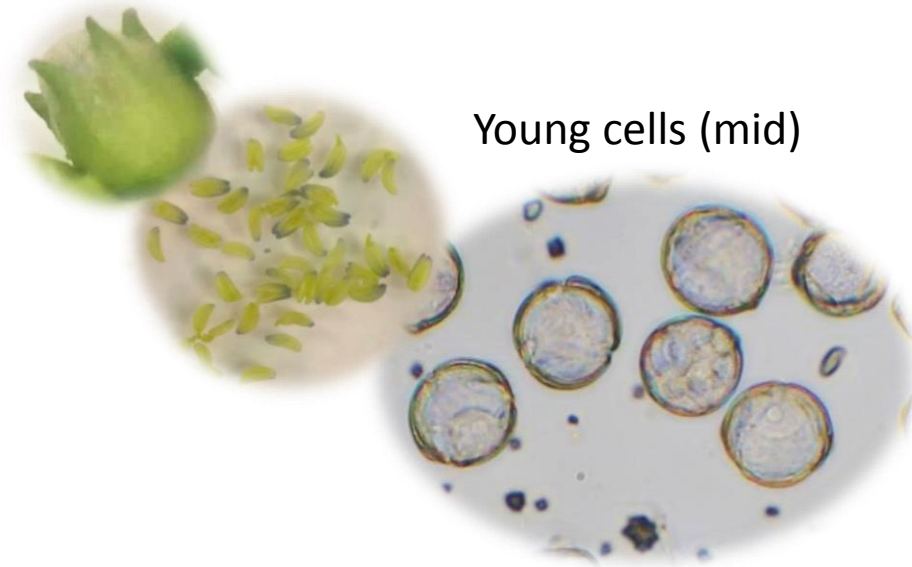
Protocol development

- Bud, anther and cell stage

Cell type influences outcome

Young cells (mid)

Older cells
(mid-late)



plant growing
conditions

**bud anther
cell stage**

anther
cell treatment

media

cell
culture

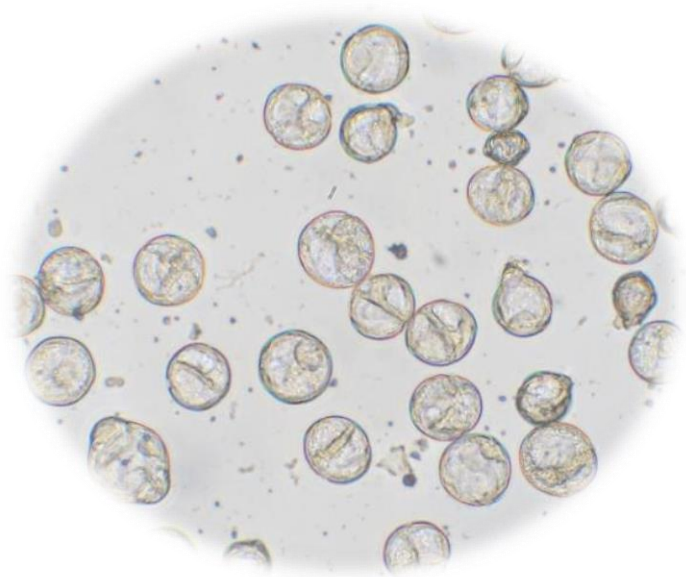
timing

evaluation
feedback

Protocol development

- Anther and/or cell pre-treatment

- Heat
 - Cold
 - Starvation
 - Inducers
- Divisions
 - Cell viability



Induced cell division

plant growing
conditions

bud anther
cell stage

anther
cell treatment

media

cell
culture

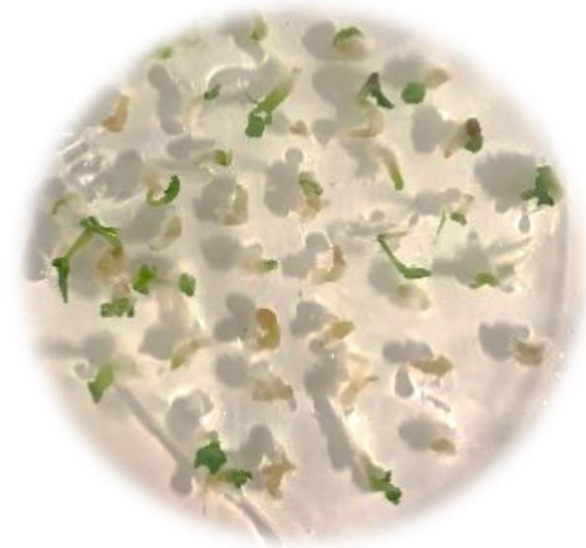
timing

evaluation
feedback

Protocol development

- Media compositions

- Micro and macro nutrients
- Sugar source
- Nitrogen source
- Hormones
- Matrices of above



Germinating embryo's

plant growing
conditions

bud anther
cell stage

anther
cell treatment

media

cell
culture

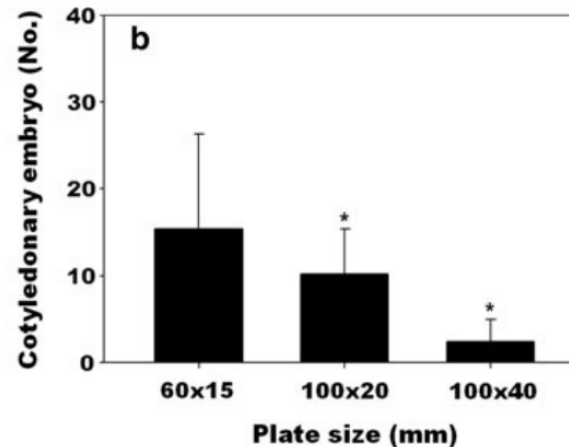
timing

evaluation
feedback

Protocol development

- **Cell culture**

- Cell density
 - cells per ml
 - cells per area
 - volume-area ratio
- Culture dish size
- Culture temperature
- Co-culture
- Dual layer
- Gentle shaking



*Moonza Kim, et al., Plant Cell
Tiss Organ Cult (2013)
112:191–201*

plant growing
conditions

bud anther
cell stage

anther
cell treatment

media

**cell
culture**

timing

evaluation
feedback

Protocol development

- **Timing of events**
 - Pre-treatment duration
 - Medium transfer
 - Embryo differentiation
 - Embryo-plantlet conversion



cotyledonary
embryo



no cotyledon
embryo



radicle only
embryo



plant growing
conditions

bud anther
cell stage

anther
cell treatment

media

cell
culture

timing

evaluation
feedback

Protocol development

• Evaluation

- Cell morphology
- Vital cells %
- Induction %
- MCS morphology + number
- Embryo classes
- Green plantlet morphology and conversion rate
- Ploidy

• Feed back

Plantlet
classification



Normal



Dwarf



No leaf



One leaf

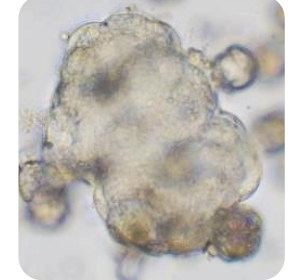


Trumpet



Callus

compact MCS



callus MCS



plant growing
conditions

bud anther
cell stage

anther
cell treatment

media

cell
culture

timing

**evaluation
feedback**

Fytagoras' approach to predicting variety response

Not all genotypes respond the same

→ **Aim:** predict the effectiveness and assess the risks and costs for the customer.

Prediction of variety response to Doubled Haploid technology

Early embryogenic response marker:

- Seed markers
- Plant markers
- Bud/flower markers
- Anther markers
- Cell markers



Fytagoras team working on DH related technologies.



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Program manager



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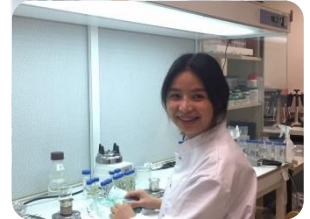
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Thank you

Questions ??



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