

DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

TRANSGENIC AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN CROP IMPROVEMENT



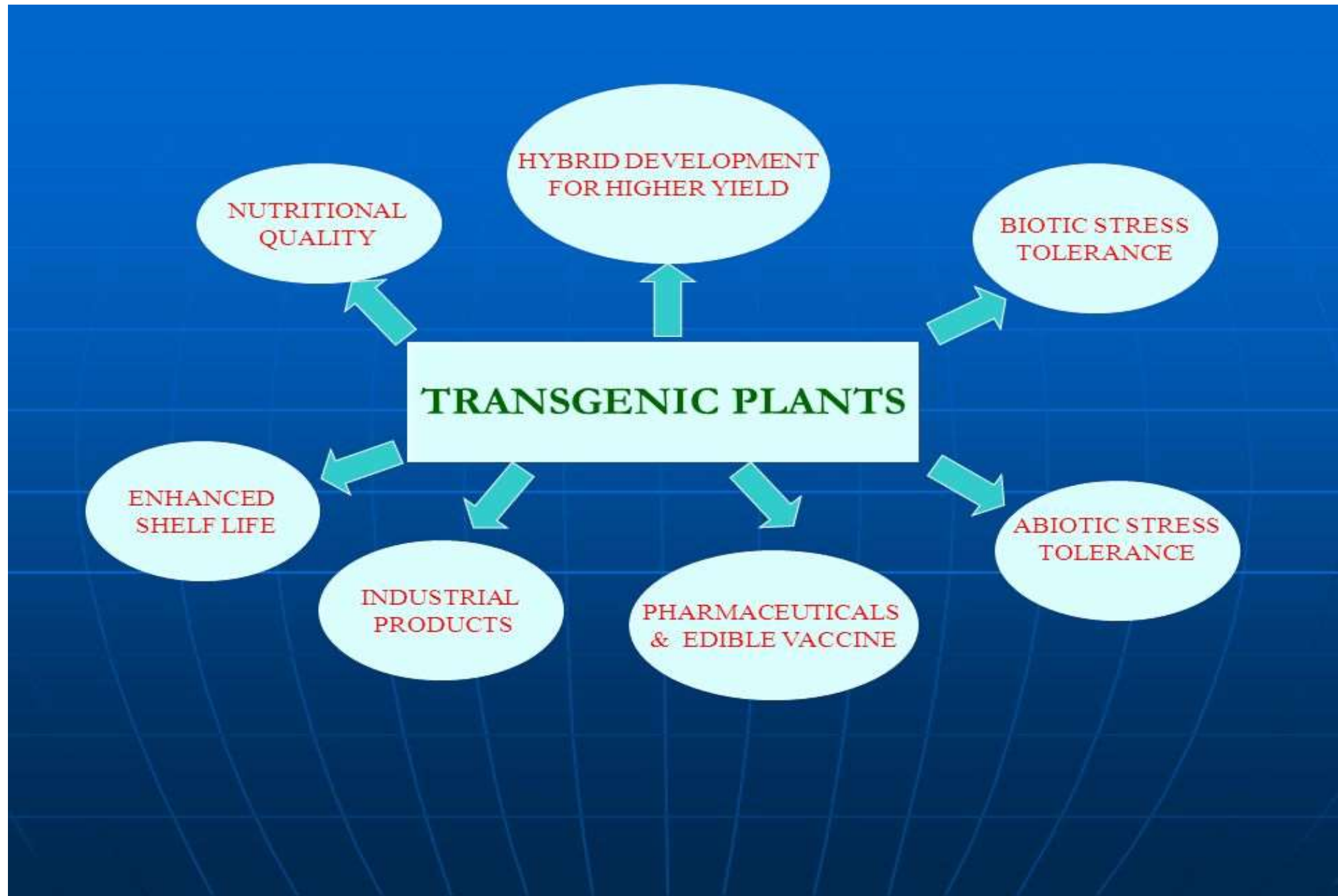
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WHAT ARE TRANSGENIC PLANTS?

- The Plants whose genome is altered by adding one or more foreign gene are known as transgenic plants.
- Also Known as genetically modified plants
- The foreign gene/inserted sequence is also known as **transgene**.
- The purpose is to make it as useful and productive.

TRANSGENIC PLANTS

- Genetically engineered plants
- Transgenic plants
- Recombinant DNA plants
- Gene-spliced plants
- Bioengineered or Biotech plants



HOW TO MAKE A TRANSGENIC PLANT

- PREPARE TISSUE FOR TRANSFORMATION

- Tissue must be capable of developing into formal plants
- Leaf, germinating seed, immature embryos

- INTRODUCE DNA

- locate the genes for plant traits
- Introduction into cell

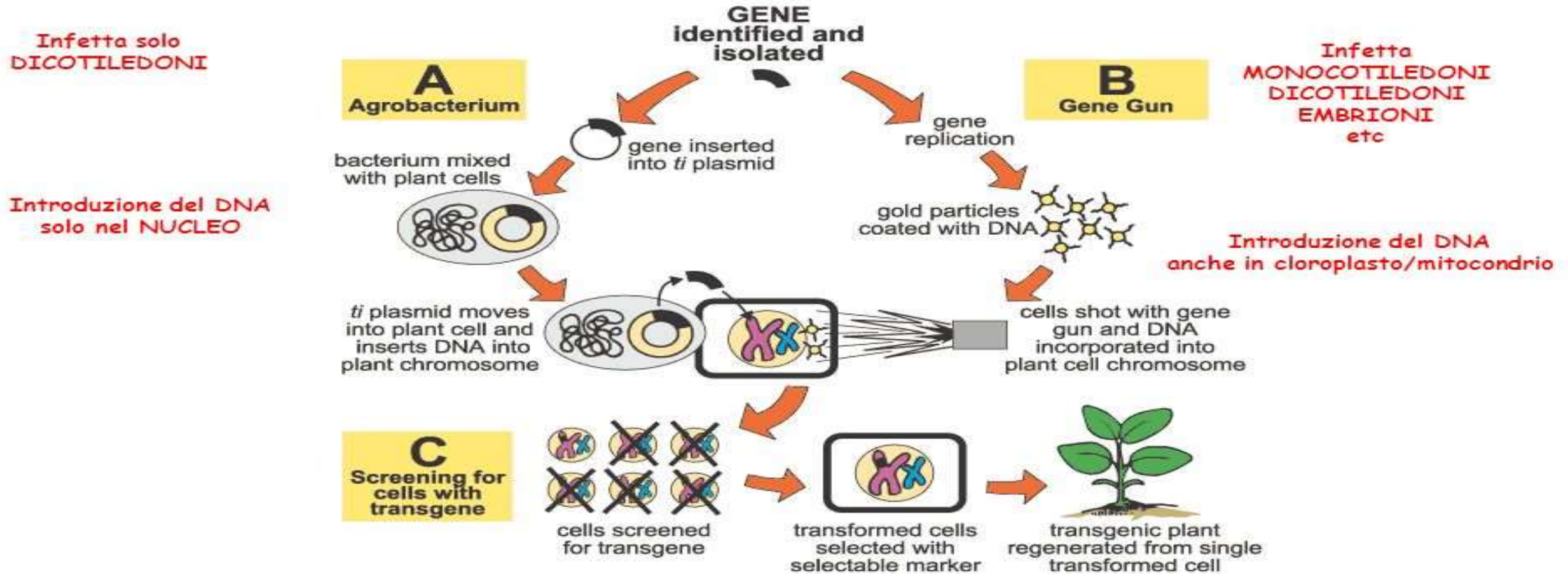
- CULTURE PLANT TISSUE

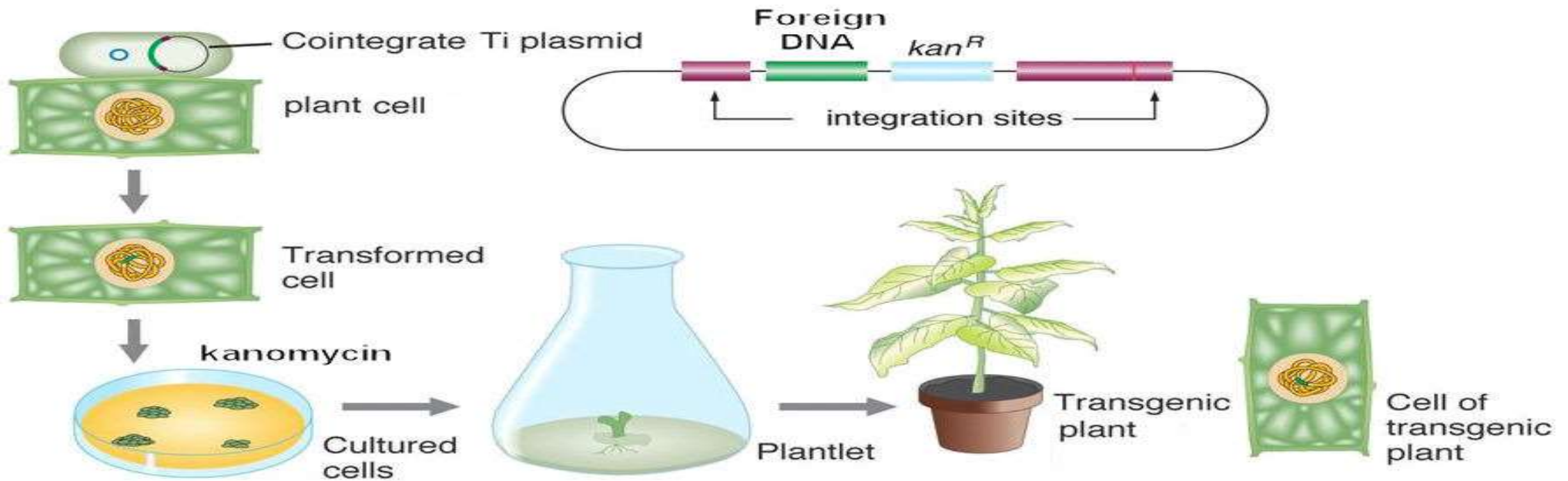
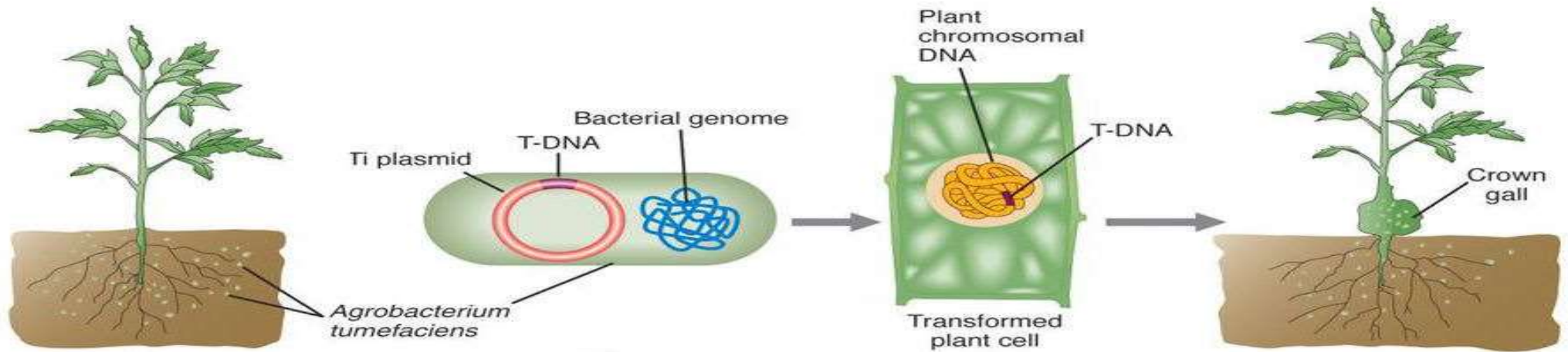
- Develop shoots
- Develop roots

- FIELD TEST THE PLANTS

- Multiple sites, multiple years

Agrobacterium and Gene gun





ADVANTAGES OF TRANSGENIC PLANT

- Improvement in Yield
- Improvement in Insect and Disease Resistance
- Improvement in Quality
- Herbicide Resistance
- Resistance to Abiotic Stresses
- Industrial Products
- Rapid and Accurate Technique

TYPES OF TRANSGENIC CROPS

- Transgenic Crops for resistance to biotic stress.
- Transgenic Crops for resistance against abiotic stress
- Transgenic crops for increased productivity & nutritional Quality
- Transgenic Crops for floriculture or ornamentals.

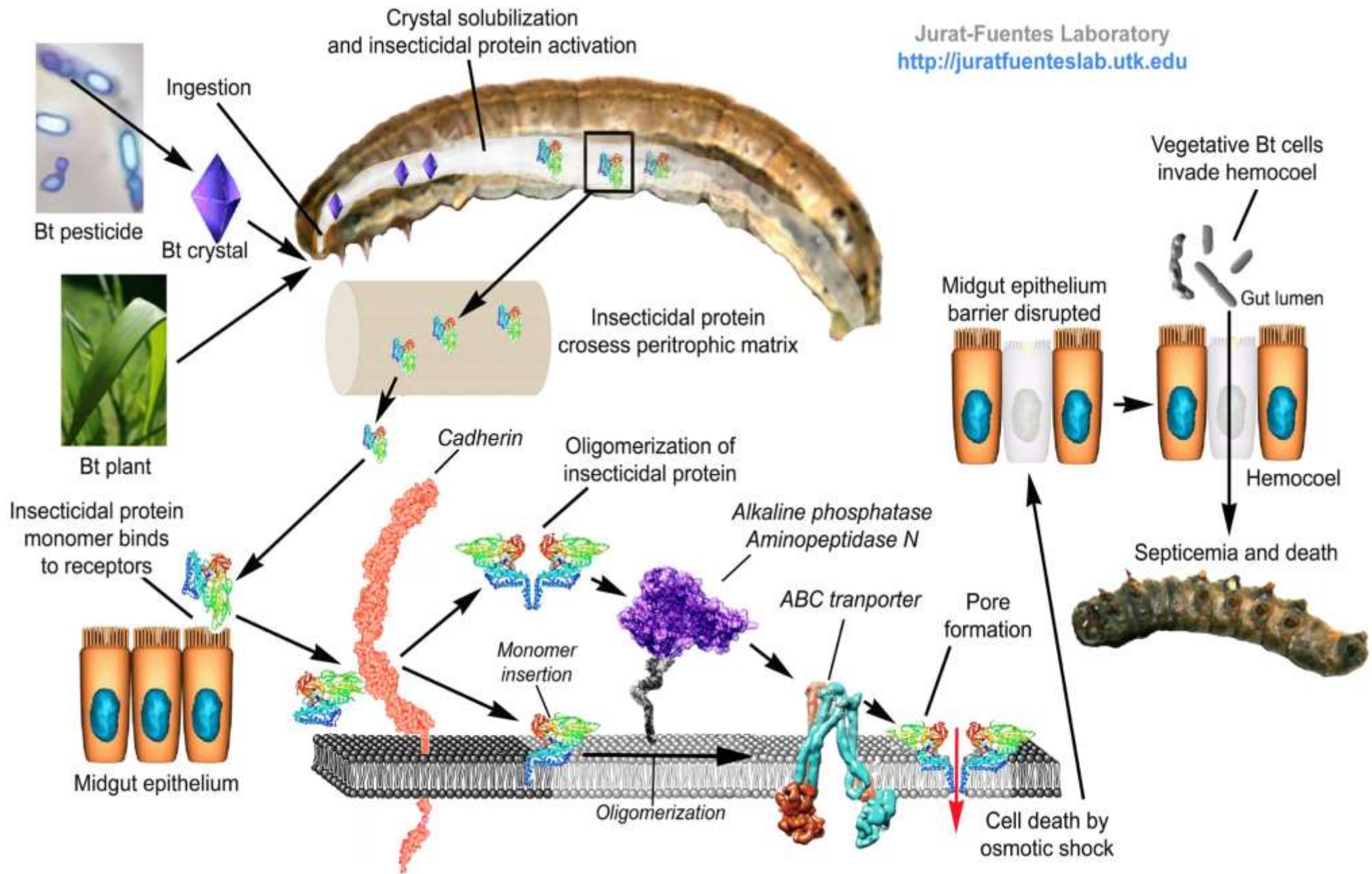
• Example

Disease-Insect-Resistant Varieties:

BT Cotton:

- The transgenic technology provides alternative and innovative method to improve pest control management which are ecofriendly, effective, sustainable and beneficial in terms of yield.
- The first genes available for genetic engineering of crop plants for pest resistance were **cry genes** (popularly known as Bt genes) from bacterium **Bacillus thuringiensis**.
- These genes are specific to particular group of insect pests and are not harmful to other useful insects such as butterfly, silk worms and honeybee.

- The insect disease causing organism *Bacillus thuringiensis* is naturally occurring soil borne bacterium found world wide.
- A unique feature is that it produce crystal like protein that selectively kill specific group of insects & other organisms.
- When the insect eat these cryo proteins, its own digestive enzyme activate the toxic form of the protein.
- Cryoprotein bind to specific receptors on the intestinal wall& rupture the midgut cells.
- Susceptible insects stop feeding within a few hours after taking the first bite, & if they have eaten enough toxin, die within 2 or 3 days



Flavr Savr Tomato

- The Flavr savr Tomato was the first commercially grown genetically engineered food to be granted a license for human consumption.
- The gene responsible for softening ripe of tomatoes was reduced to allow tomatoes to ripen slowly & have a longer shelf life.
- The Polygalactouronase enzyme was silenced, as it causes ripening in tomatoes.



GOLDEN RICE

- Transgenic Technology produces a new variety of rice that accumulate beta Carotene in rice.
- Golden rice is genetically modified rice that contains large amount of Vit A
- When it is consumed Beta carotene is converted to vit A



TEARLESS ONION



Fig: Produced by Gene Silencing

COLOURFUL CAULIFLOWER



COLOURFUL CORNS

