

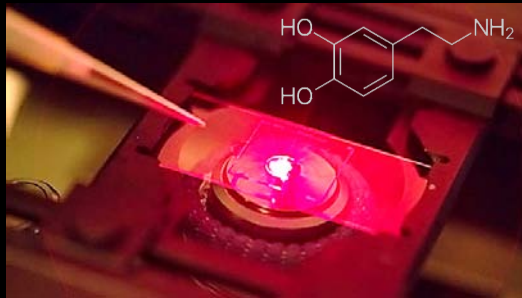
A photograph of a plant, possibly a rose, being treated with a red laser beam in a laboratory setting. The laser beam is focused on a central part of the plant, creating a bright red spot and a starburst effect. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some laboratory equipment.

Nanomaterials Enable Delivery of Genetic Material without Transgene Integration in Mature Plants

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@Landry_Lab

LANDRY LAB

NEUROTRANSMITTER IMAGING



19.80 s

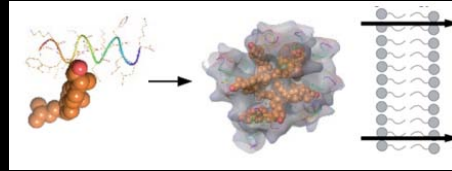


Beyene et al. *ACS Chem Neuro* 2017

Beyene et al. *Science Advances* 2019

Jeong et al. *Science Advances* 2019

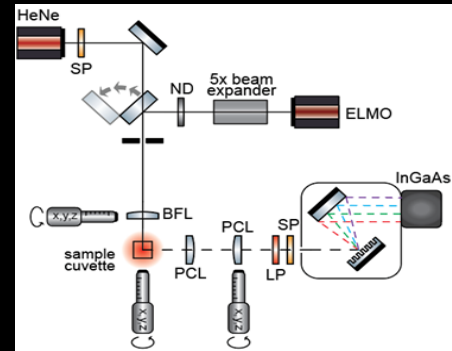
MEMBRANE INTERNALIZATION



Li et al. *RSC Chemical Science* 2017

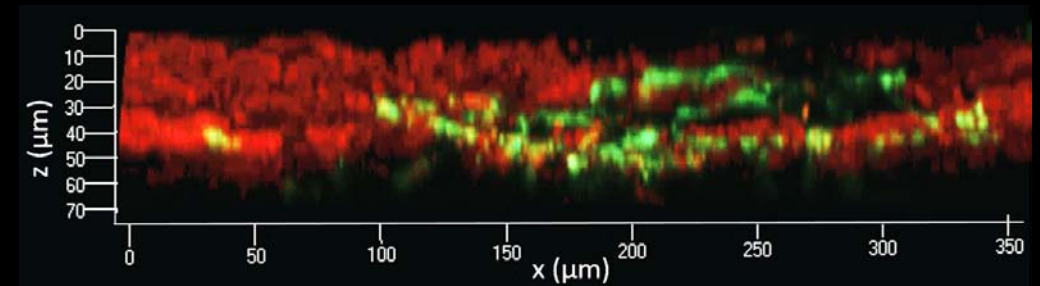
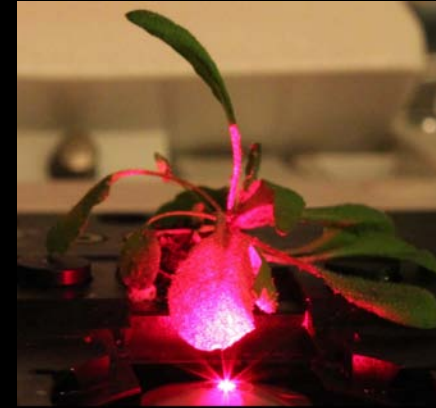
Zou et al. *ACS Biochemistry*. 2018

DEEP-BRAIN MICROSCOPY



O'Donnell et al. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2017

PLANT & PLASTID TRANSFORMATION



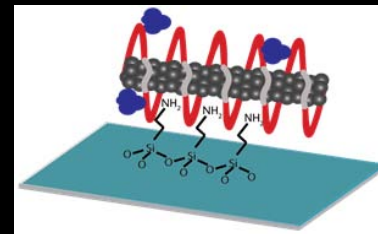
Demirer et al. *Nature Nanotechnology*. 2019

Zhang et al. *PNAS* 2019

Demirer et al. *Science Advances* 2020

Zhang et al. *Nature Protocols* 2020

NANOSENSORS



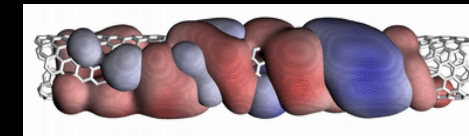
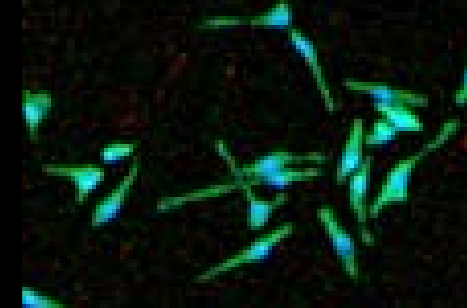
Luo et al. *ACS Sensors*. 2017

O'Donnell et al. *ACS Biochemistry*. 2018

Chio et al. *Nano Letters* 2019

Pinals et al. *JACS* 2020

NANO-BIO INTERACTIONS



Beyene et al. *Nano Letters* 2018

Saleh et al. *NanoImpact*. 2017

Chio et al. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2020



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In the year 2050, there will be about 9.7 billion people on Earth



We must increase food production by **70%** to meet food security needs **by 2050**

Genetic Engineering of Plants – At the Core of Agriculture, Medicine, Energy

SBE SUPPLEMENT:
PLANT SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY

GOZDE S. DEMIRER
MARKITA P. LANDRY
UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Huan Zhang



Gozde Demirer



Delivering Genes to Plants

Agriculture



Pharmaceuticals

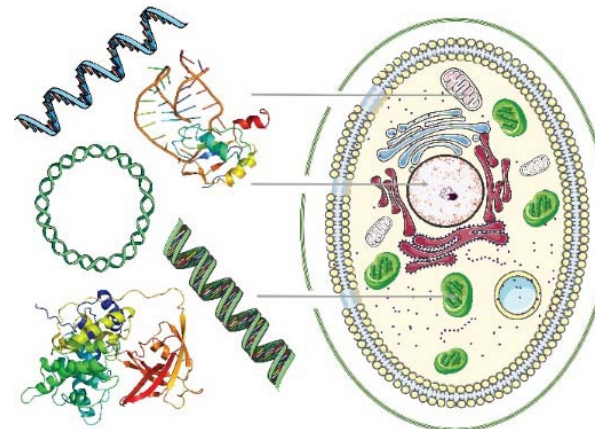


Energy



Biomolecular Cargos

DNA, RNA, RNP, proteins



Biological Domains

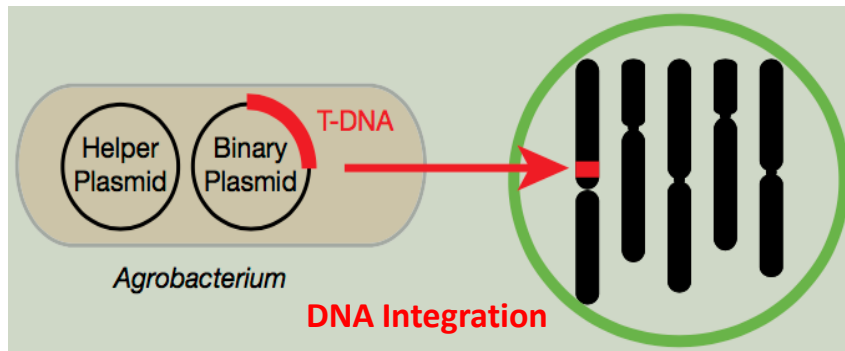
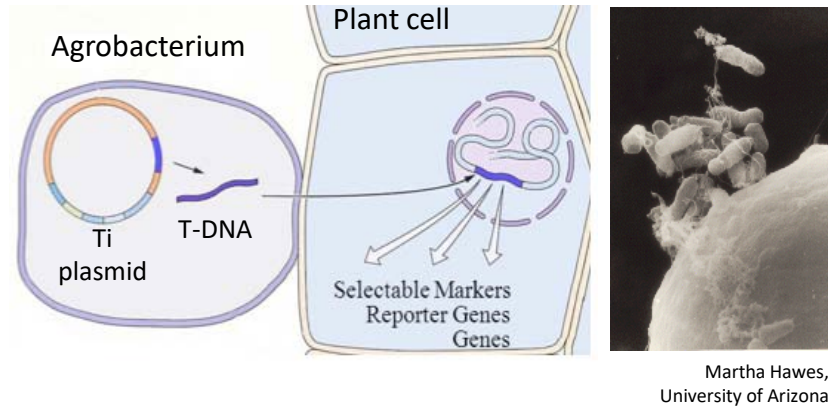
Nucleus, plastids, cytoplasm

Gene delivery

Gene silencing

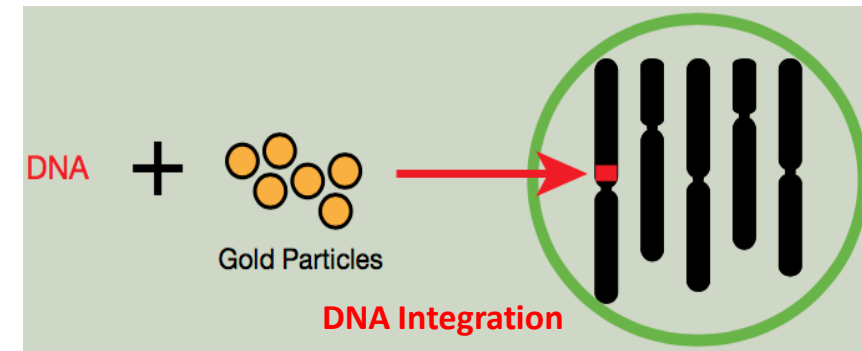
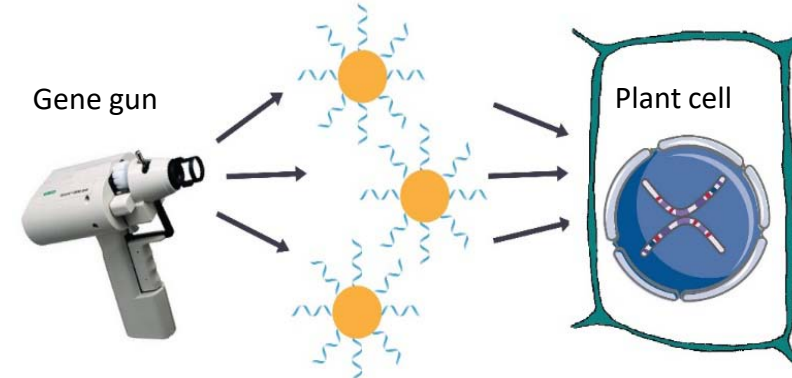
Current Methods for DNA Delivery to Plants

Agrobacterium-Mediated Delivery



Host range limitation

Biolistic Particle Delivery



Low transformation efficiency
Cell damage

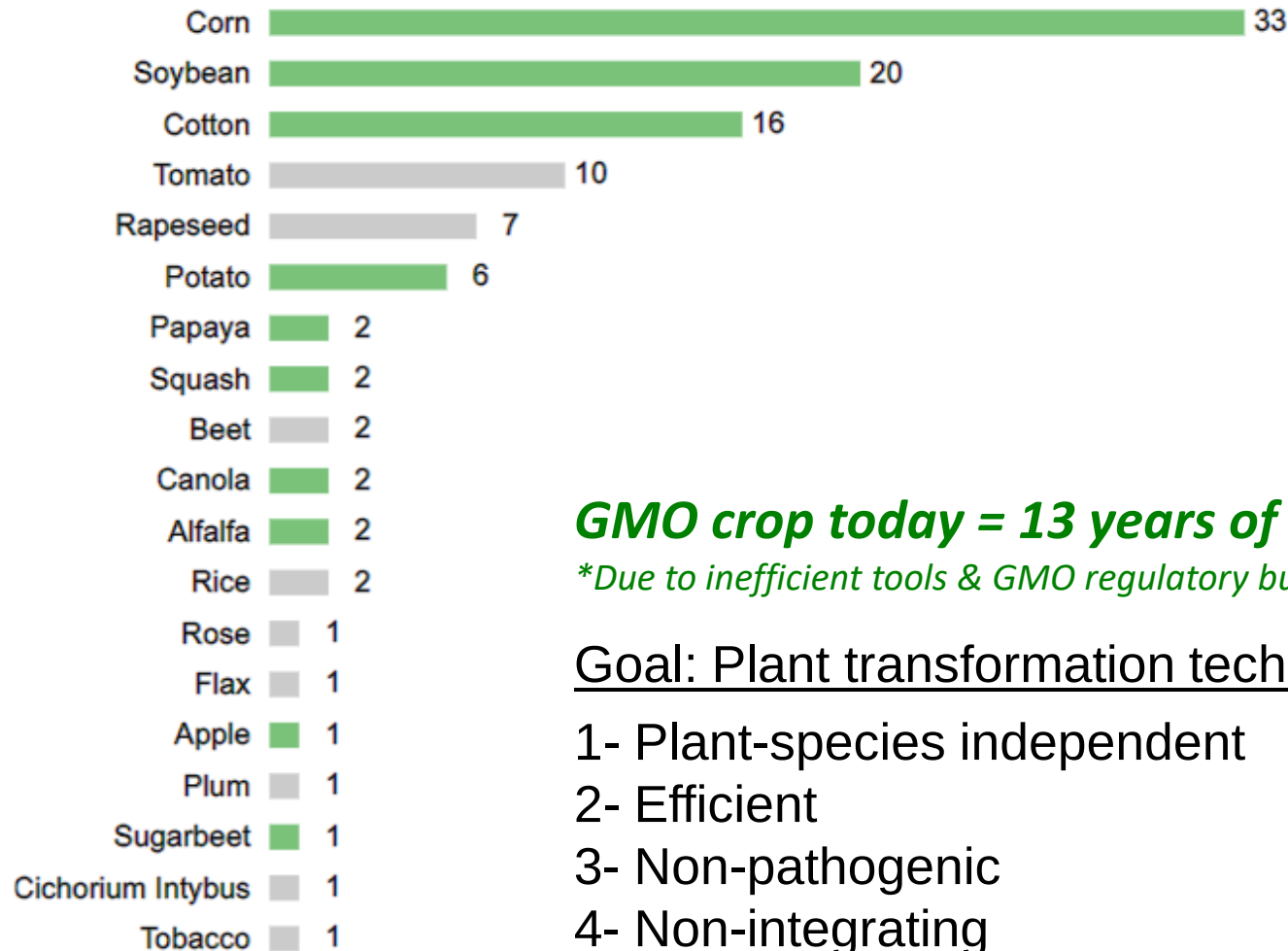
Lack of control over location & frequency of transgene integration

GM Successes, But Contributions to the GM Cost

USDA Approved Genetically Modified Crops

■ Produced in US ■ Not currently produced

Source: USDA Animal and Health Inspection Service



Golden Rice in Bangladesh - 2018

GMO crop today = 13 years of R&D at a cost of \$136M

**Due to inefficient tools & GMO regulatory burden*

Goal: Plant transformation technology that is:

- 1- Plant-species independent
- 2- Efficient
- 3- Non-pathogenic
- 4- Non-integrating

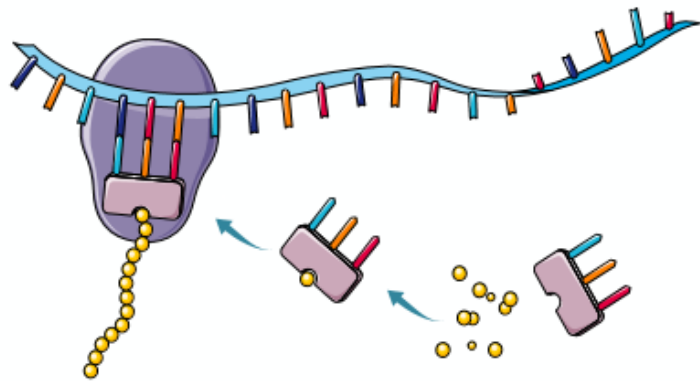
} *Inefficient tools*

} *GMO regulatory burden*

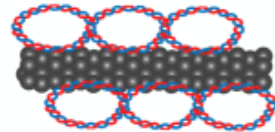
Nanoparticles to Enable & Control Transgenic Protein Expression in Plants

Develop a delivery tool that can transfer biomolecules into various plant species in a force-independent manner

Gene Expression Platform



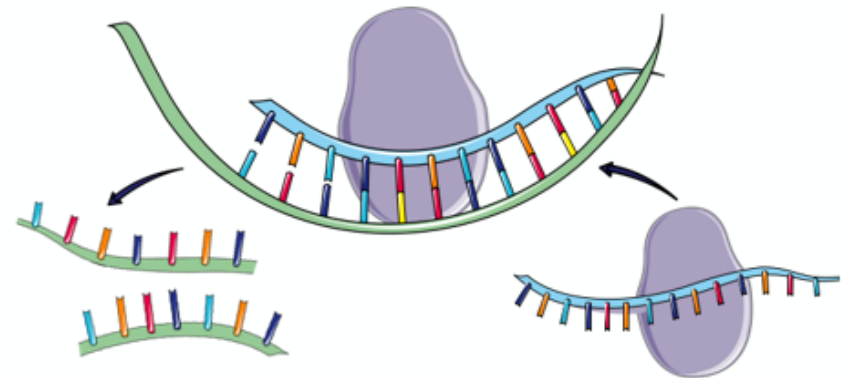
Cargos: plasmid DNA
linear DNA



Targets: arugula protoplasts and leaves
wheat leaves



Gene Silencing Platform



Cargos: small interfering RNA (siRNA)
synthetic guide RNA (sgRNA)



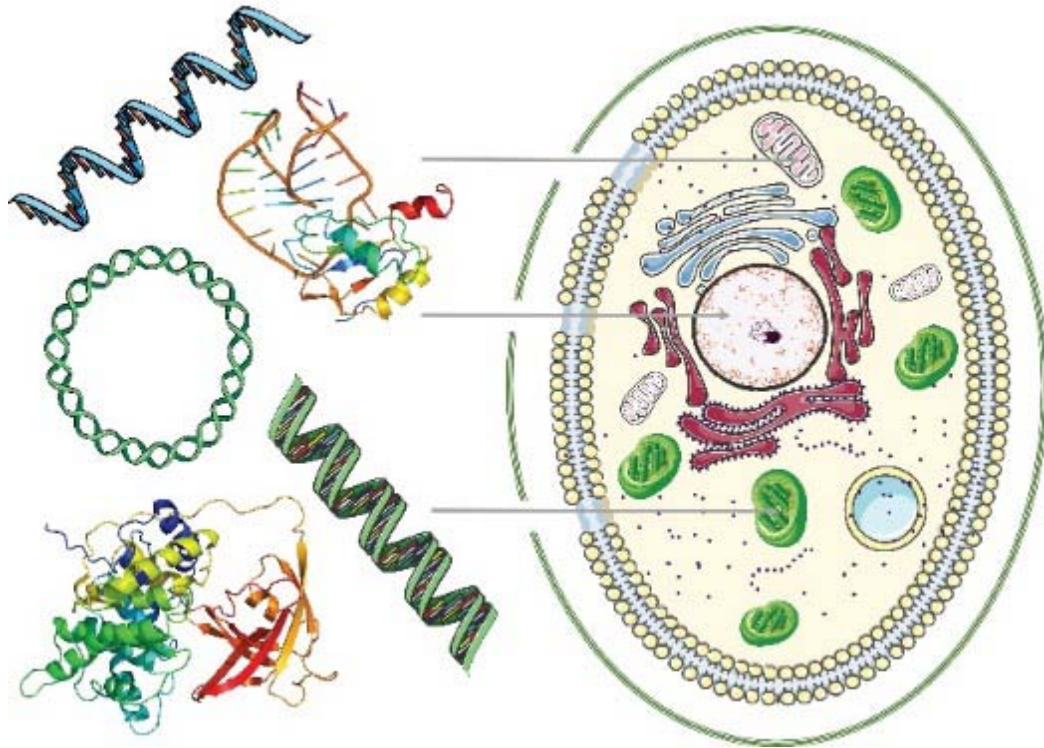
Target: GFP-mutant *N. benthamiana*
leaves



Which Nanomaterials Would Enable Crossing of Plant Cell Wall?

Barriers to Cross

1. Cell Wall
2. Plasma Membrane
3. If plastid (Organelle Membrane)



Carrier Design Consideration

NP uptake and transport limited by pore diameters → size exclusion limit (SEL)

Cell wall – SEL ~ 5-20 nm

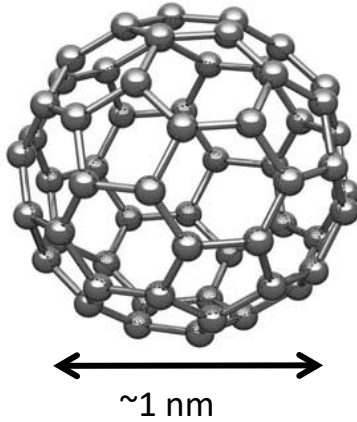
Cell membrane – SEL > 500 nm

Plasma, nuclear, & plastid membranes – additional considerations if cytosolic or nuclear localization is necessary to affect gene function

Cell wall poses the dominant barrier to exogenous biomolecule delivery

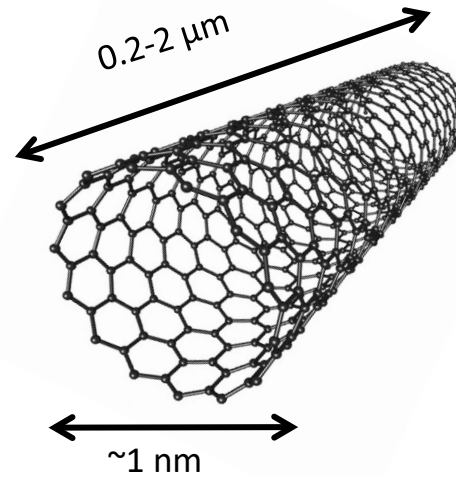
Nanomaterials for Gene Delivery – Optimizing Cargo Loading vs. Effective Size

0-D



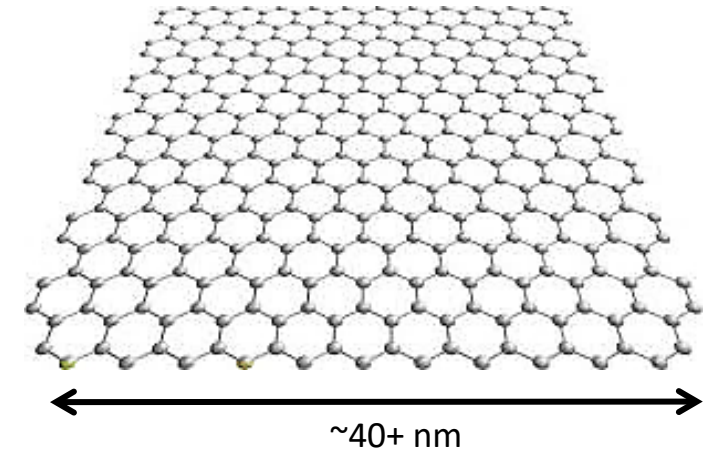
Buckminsterfullerene C₆₀

1-D



SWNT

2-D



Graphene

1-D SWNTs

Large surface area (A:V Ratio)

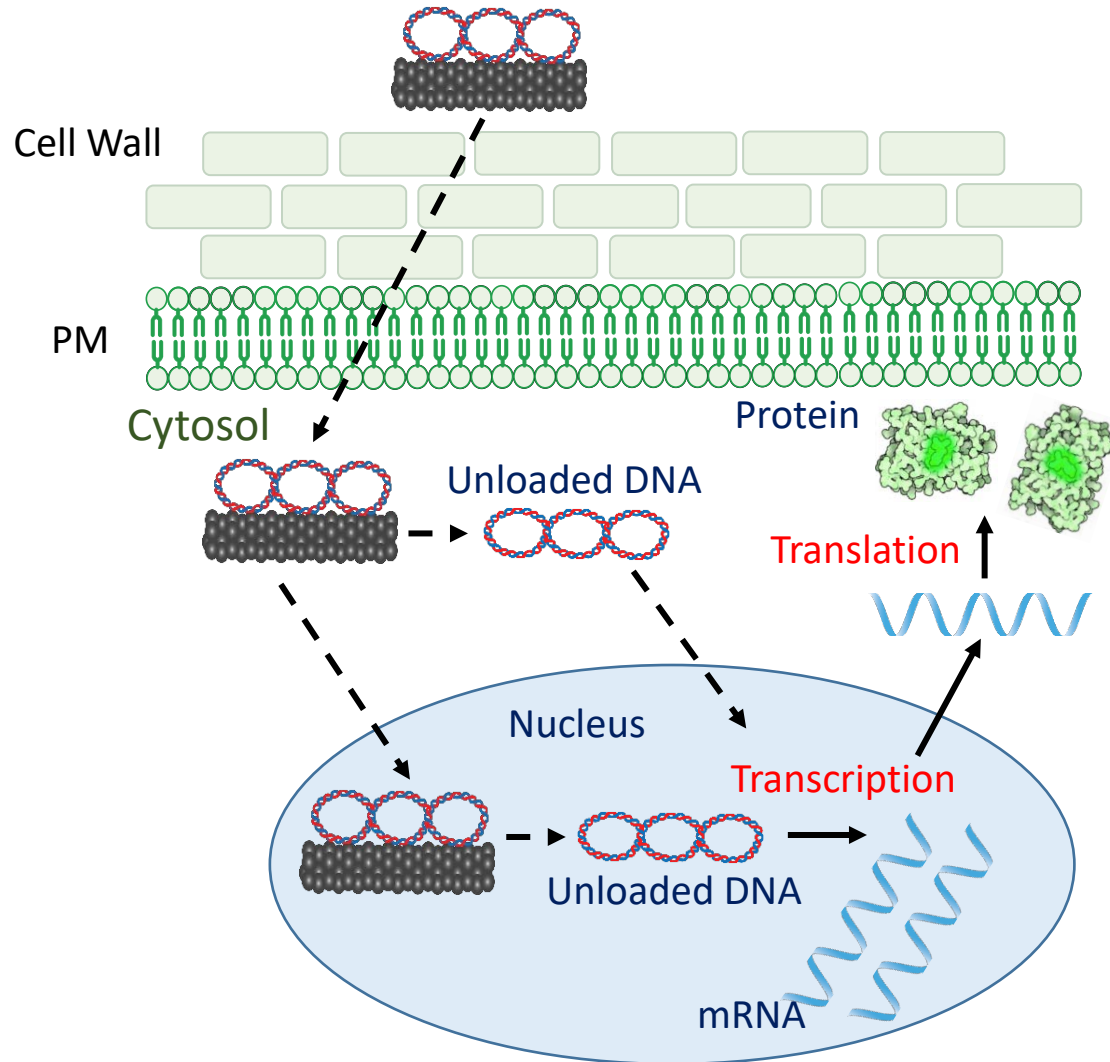
1 nm smallest dimension

Non-toxic

Passive Entry – cell wall pore

Workflow: CNT-Based Plasmid Delivery & Gene Expression

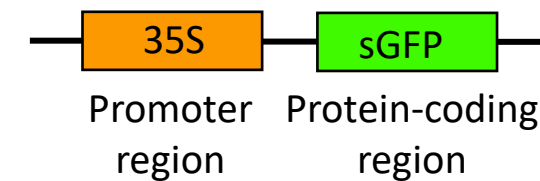
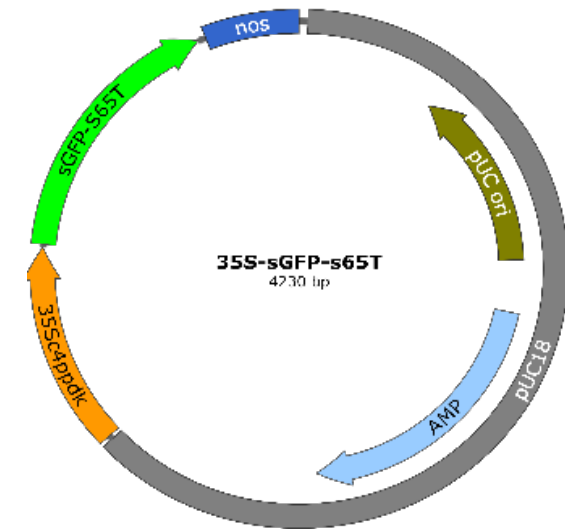
Exogenous Gene Expression Pathway



Reporter Gene (GFP) Plasmid Construct

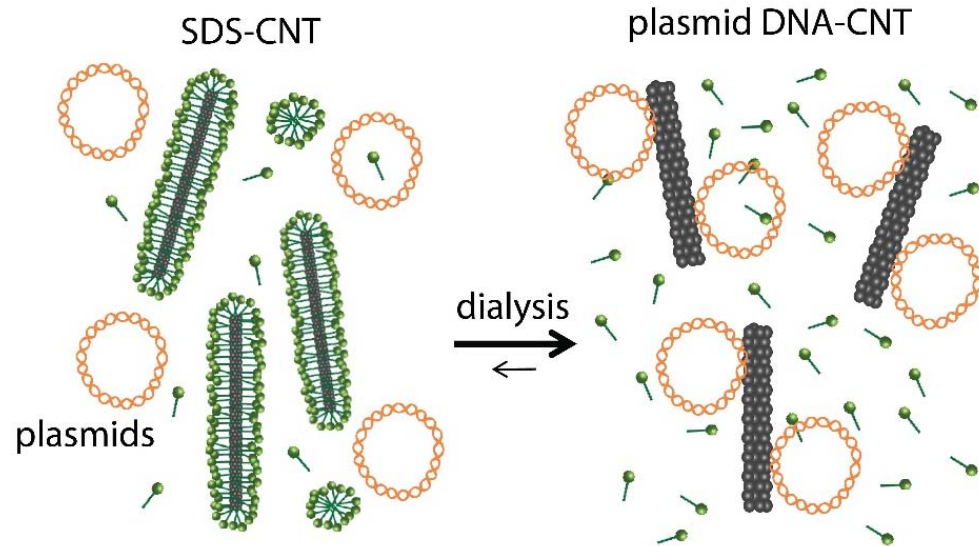
Trafficking

Gene Expression



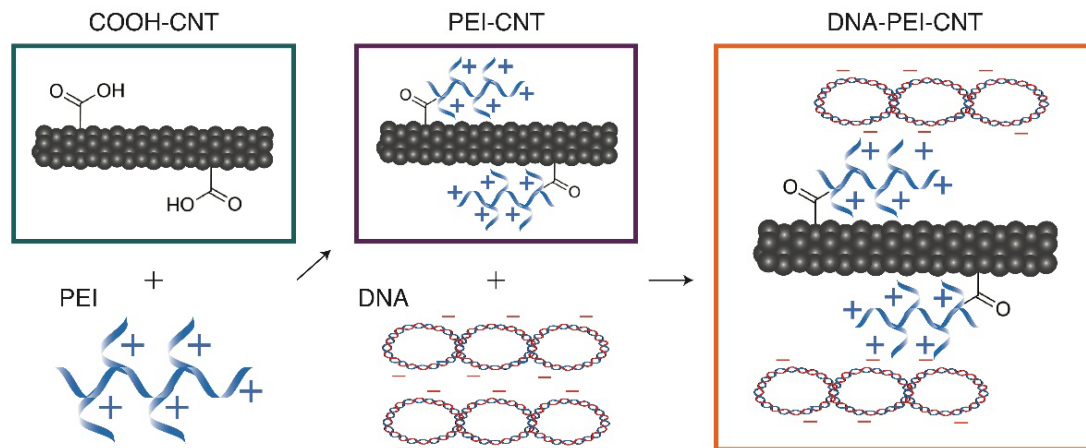
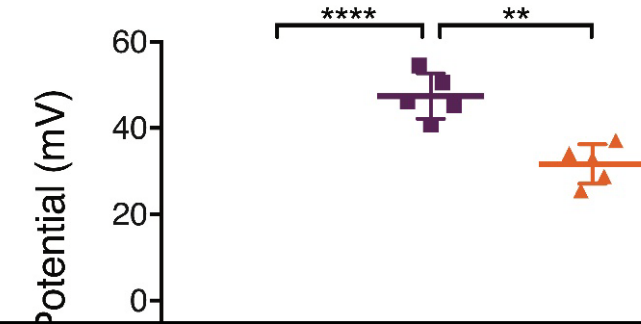
Conjugation Chemistries for Loading Plasmid DNA Onto Nanotubes

Loading of DNA on SWNT Nanoparticles

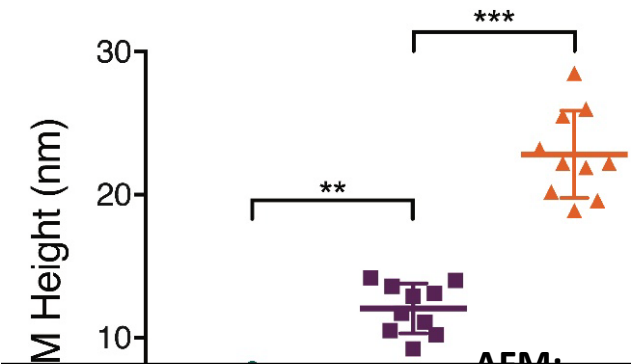


π - π stacking:
Low efficiency, large K_d

Confirmation of DNA Loading

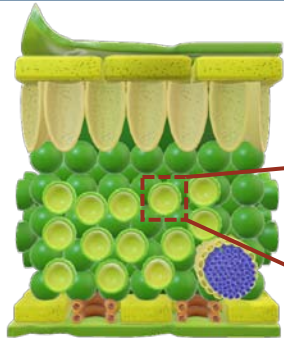


Electrostatic grafting:
High efficiency, low K_d



DNA-CNTs can enter intact plant leaf cells

Internalization into plant leaf protoplasts



extract leaf
mesophyll cells

**no plant
cell wall**

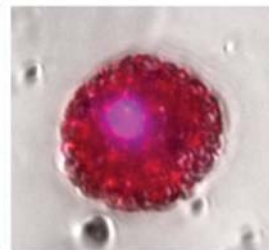
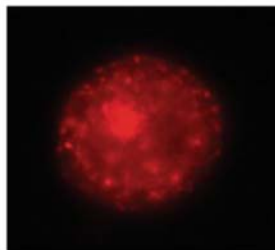
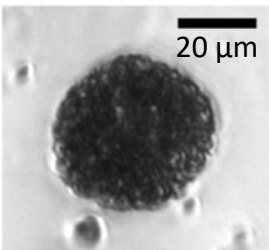
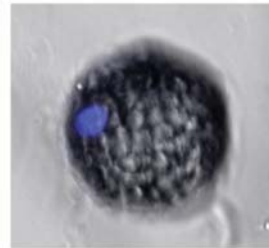
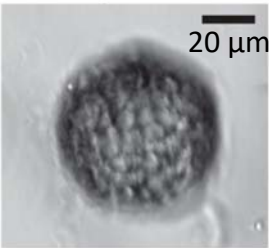
Brightfield

DAPI - nucleus

Cy3

Overlay

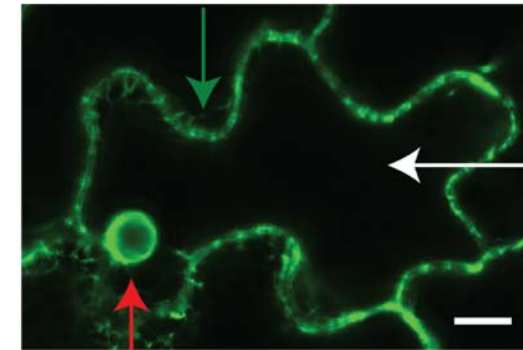
Free DNA
DNA on CNTs



Internalization into leaf intact cells



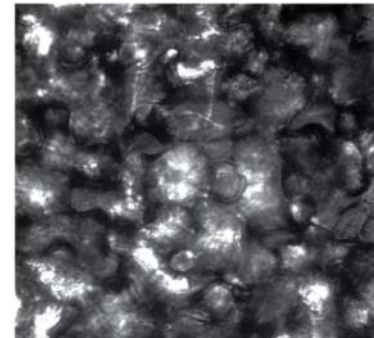
cytosol



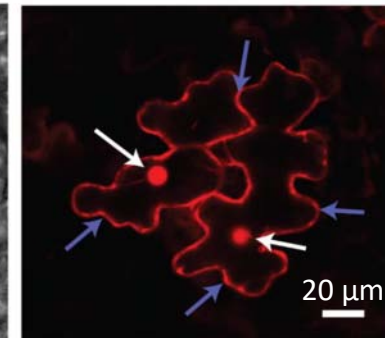
vacuole

**with plant
cell wall**

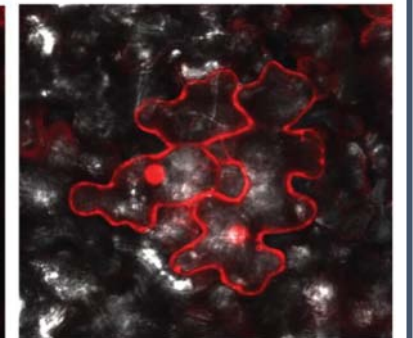
nucleus



Brightfield

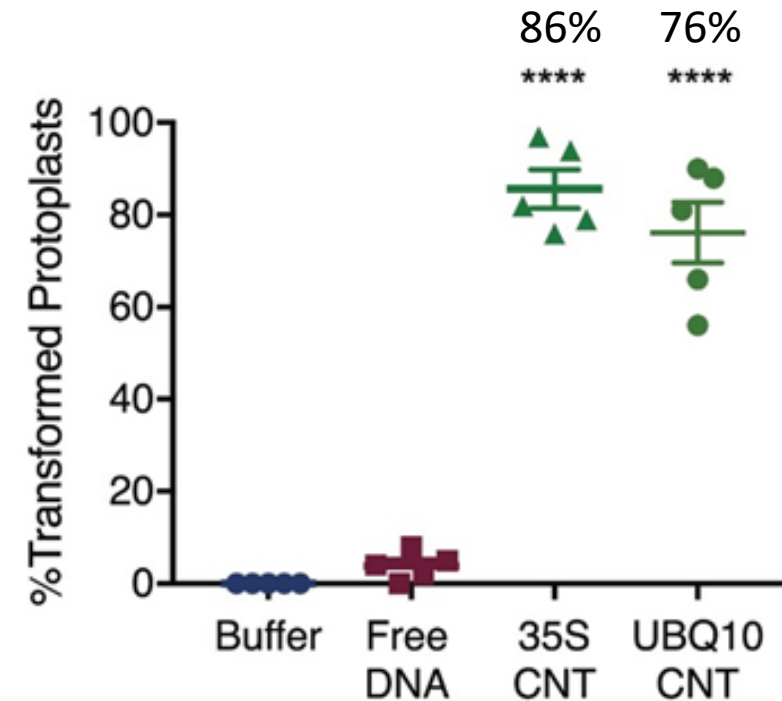
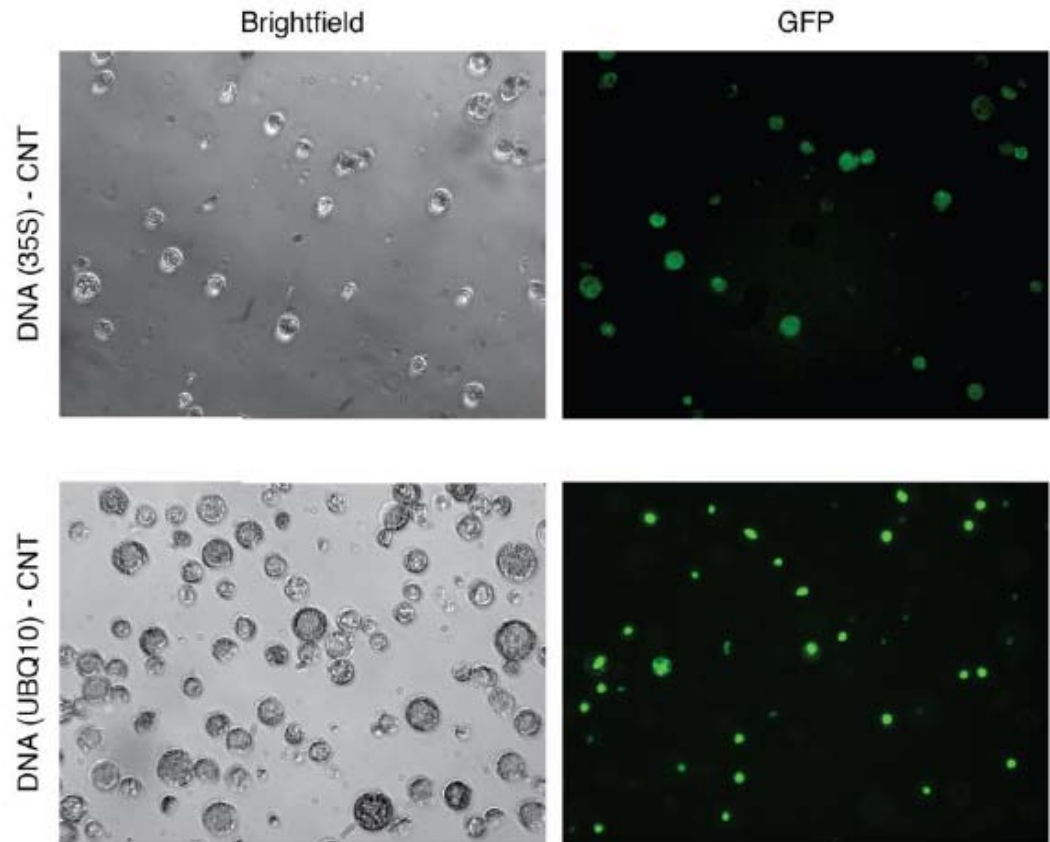
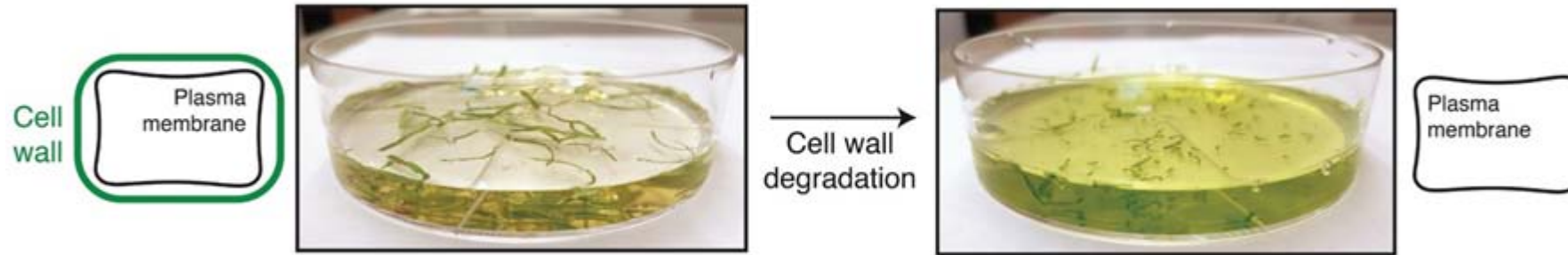


Cy3 - CNTs



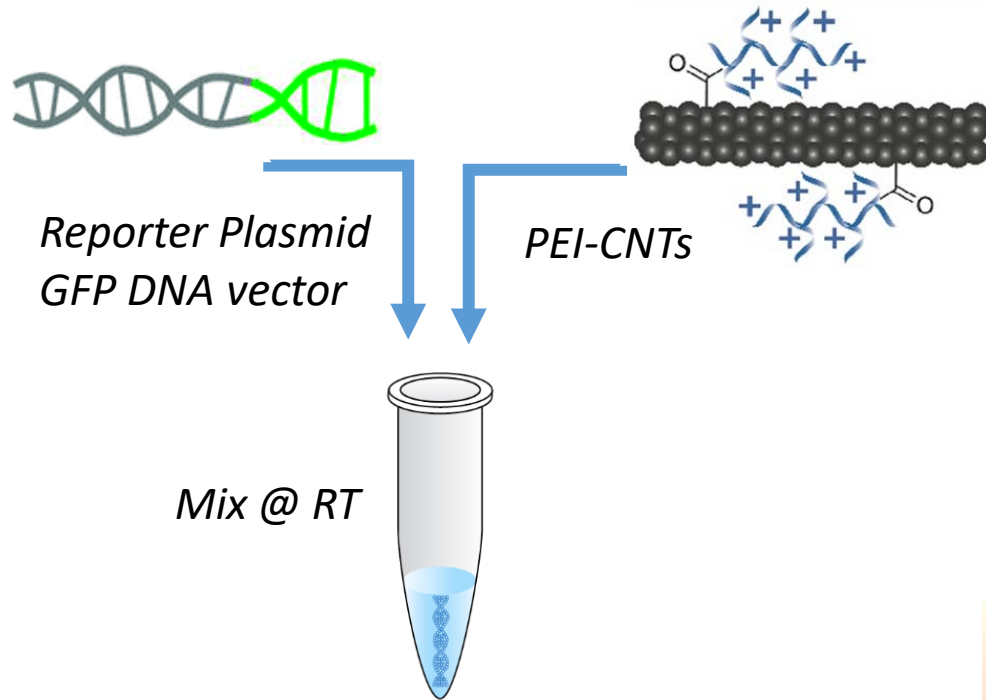
Overlay

Testing Protoplast Transformation with GFP Plasmid-Nanotube Conjugates



Comparable to PEG-based protoplast transformation

Workflow for Testing DNA Plasmid Delivery in Plants



Infiltration of DNA-CNTs
(1-5 mg/L = 1-5 ppm)



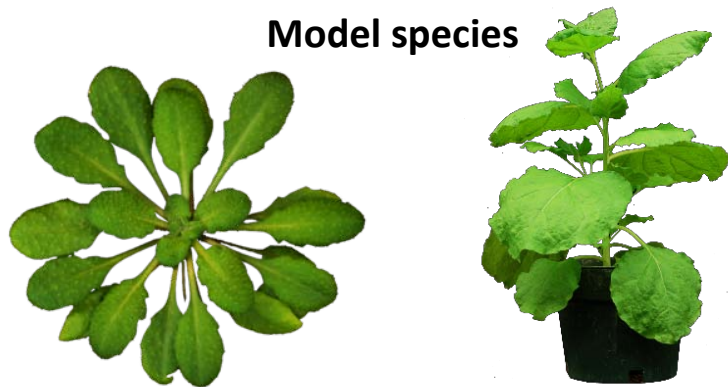
72 hour
incubation



Confocal
imaging



Model species



Arabidopsis

Nicotiana benthamiana

Non-model species



Spinach



Arugula



Sorghum



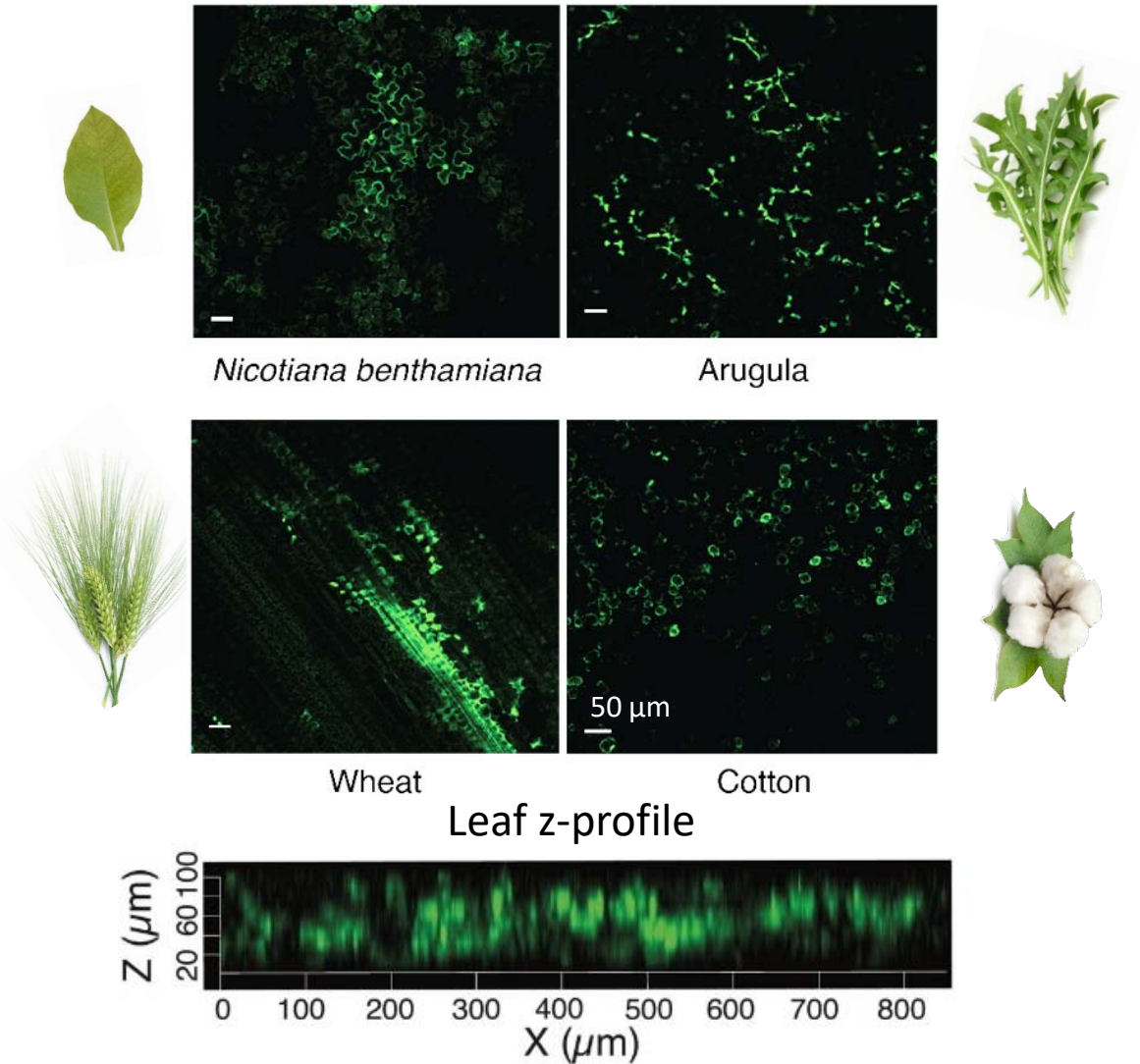
Cotton



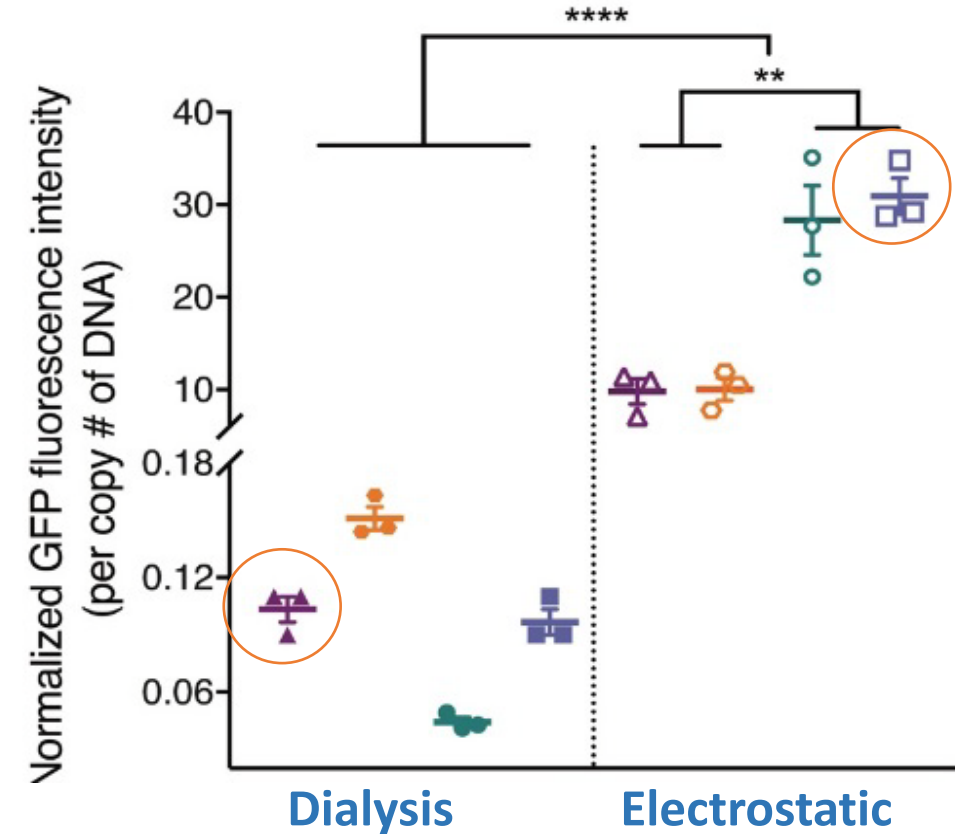
Wheat

Transgene Expression in Monocot and Dicot Plants with Nanomaterial Delivery

GFP Expression Through Leaf Profile



Effect of nanomaterial chemistry



700-times more efficient

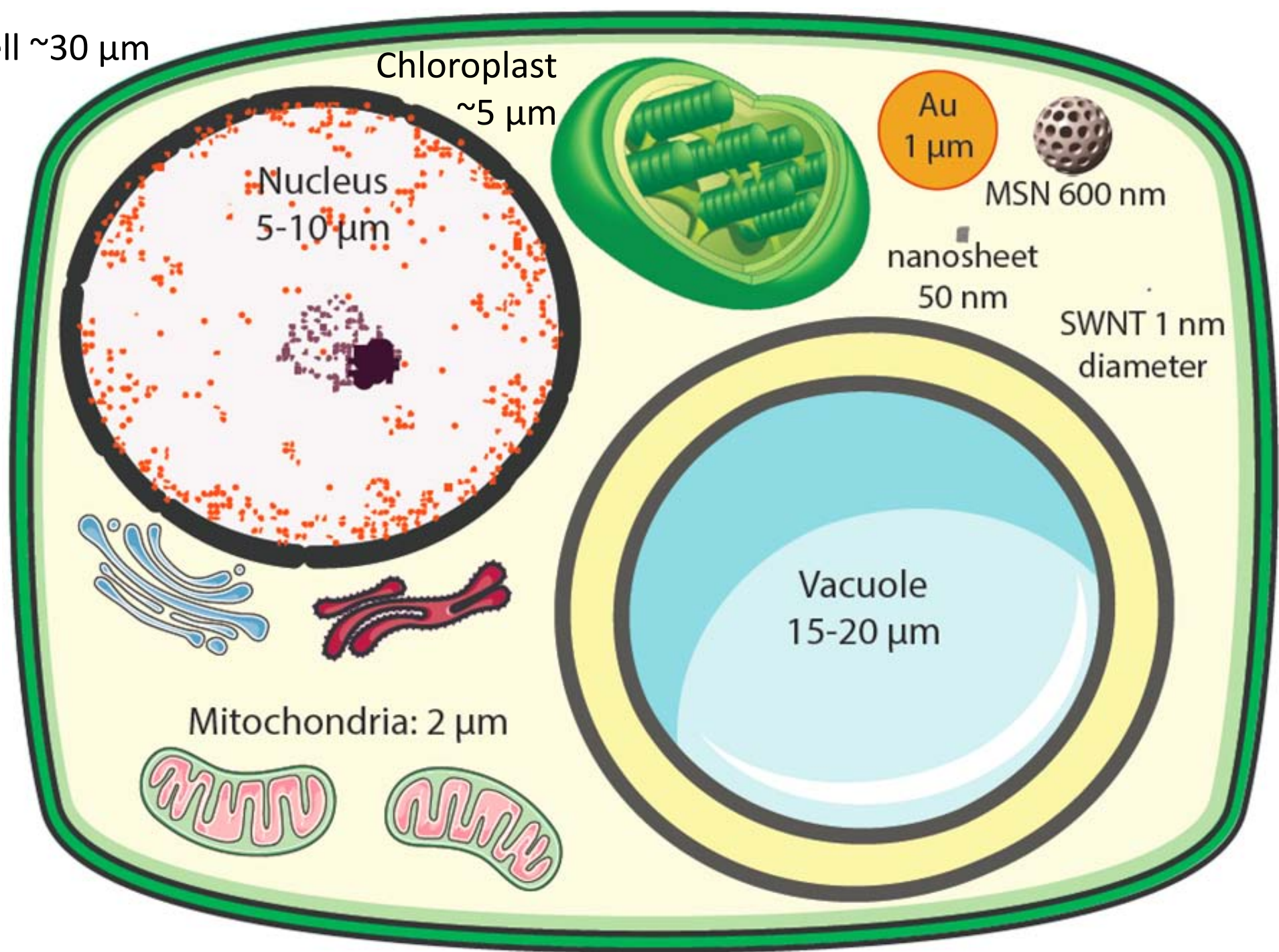
π - π stacking:

Low efficiency, large K_d

Electrostatic grafting:

High efficiency, low K_d

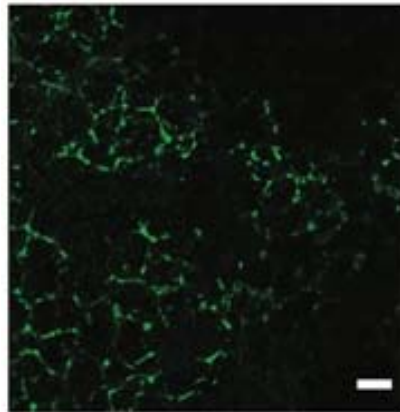
Plant cell $\sim 30\ \mu\text{m}$



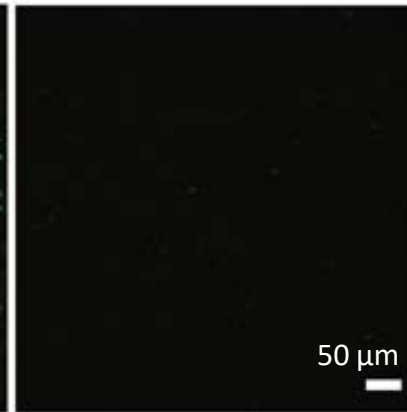
Gene Expression is Transient with Nanotube-Based Delivery

Transient GFP Gene Expression with Carbon Nanotubes

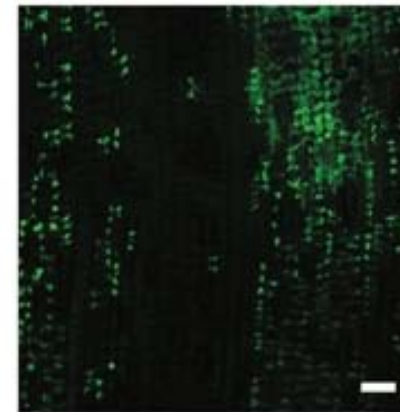
Suggests no transgene integration into plant genome



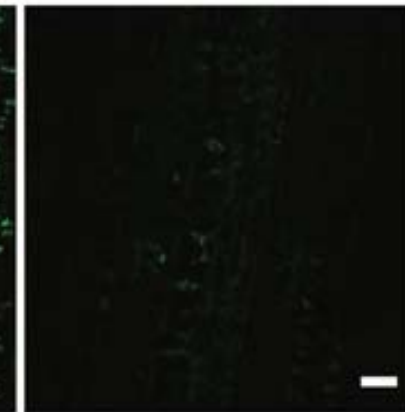
Arugula - Day 3



Arugula - Day 10



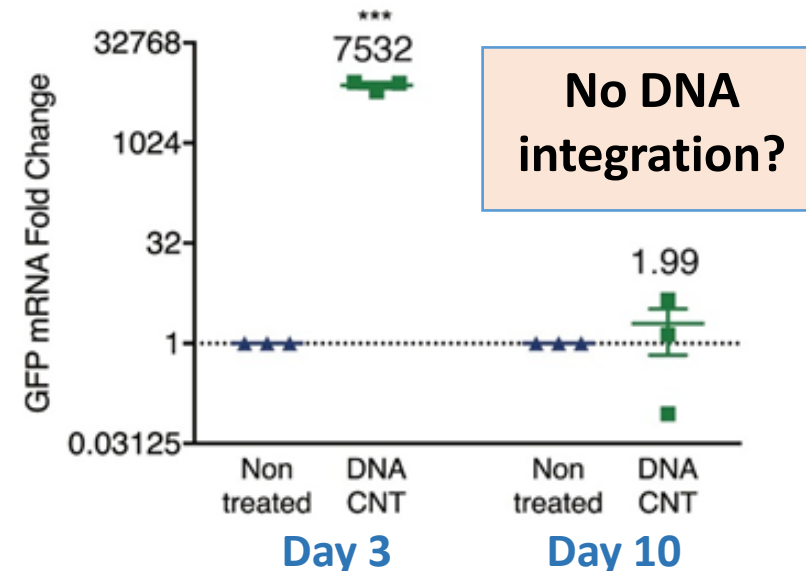
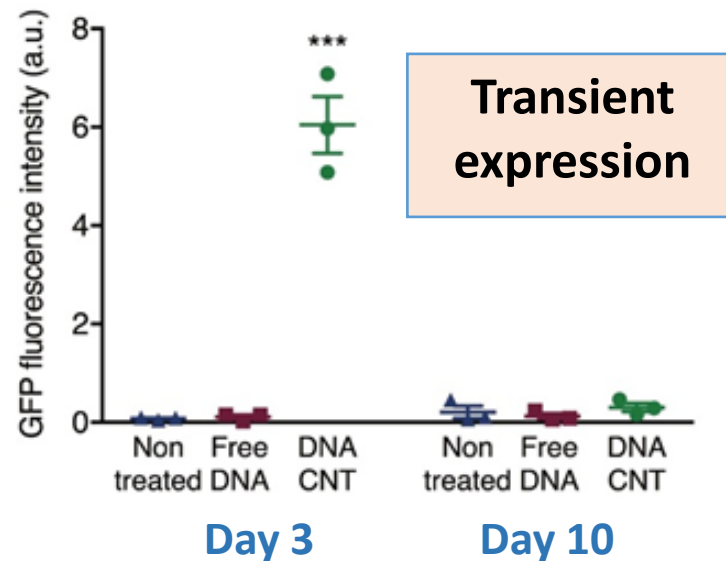
Wheat- Day 3



Wheat- Day 10



Expression
(protein)



Expression
(mRNA)

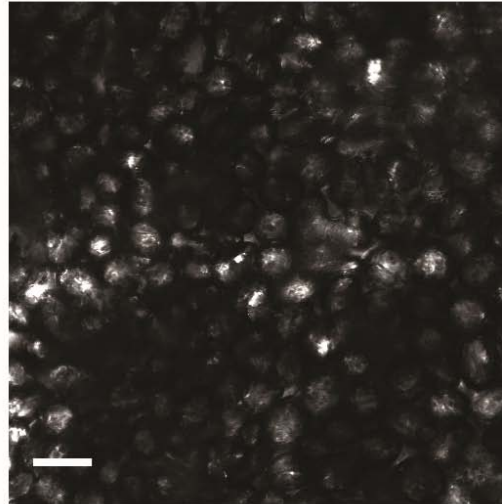
In Contrast, Agrobacterium-Mediated Gene Expression is Not Transient

Agrobacterium
containing GFP
vector – **Day 3**

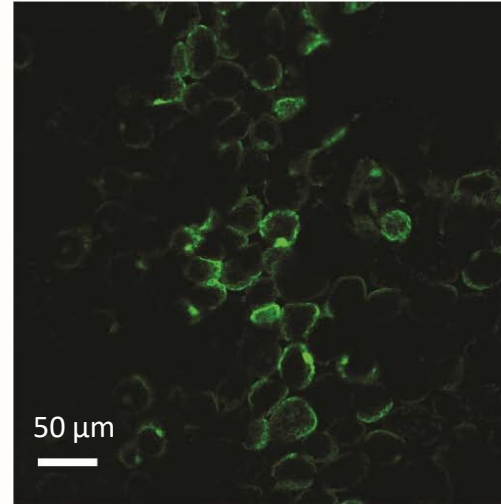


Agrobacterium
containing GFP
vector – **Day 10**

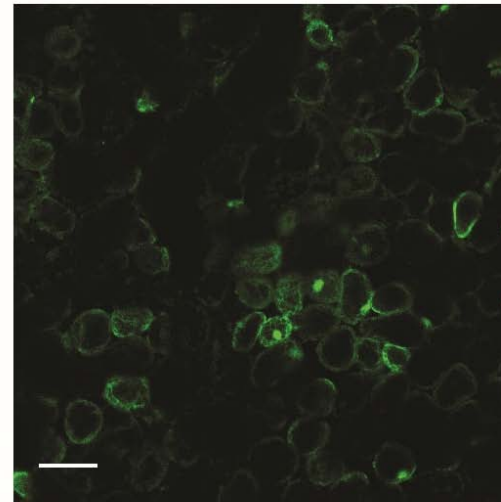
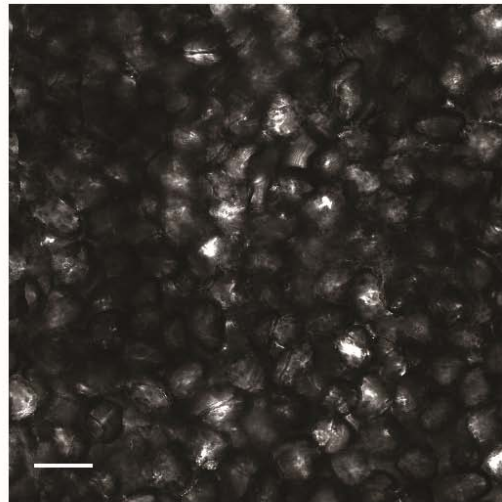
Bright-field



GFP

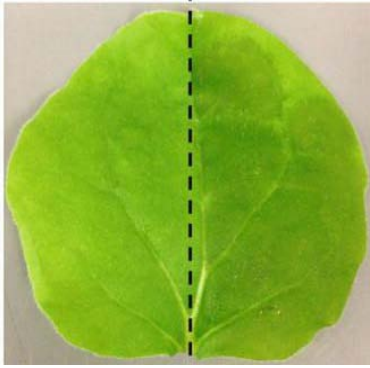


**Constitutive transgene
expression**



**DNA integration into
plant nuclear genome**

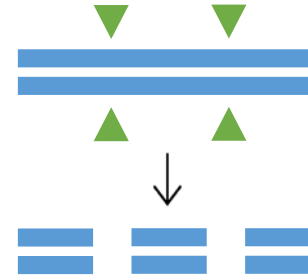
Digital Droplet PCR to Test Transgenic DNA Integration into Plant Genome



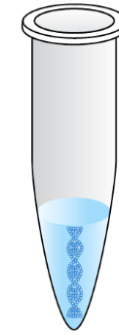
1. Treat leaves - control and sample



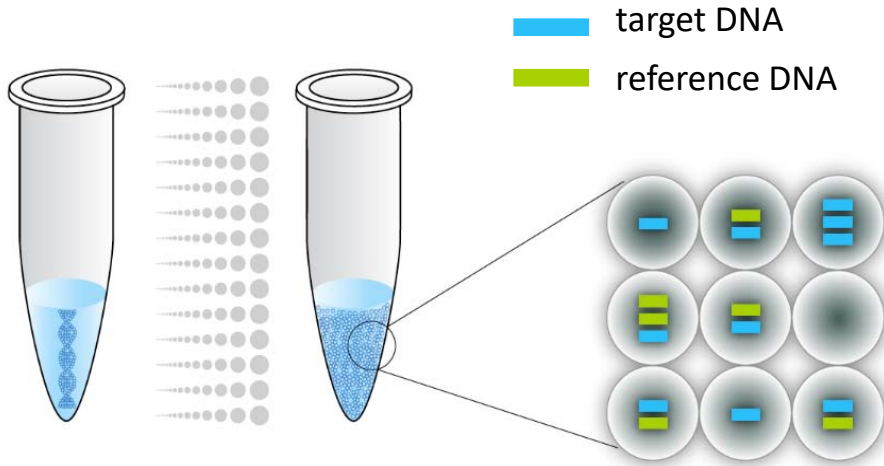
2. Extract genomic DNA



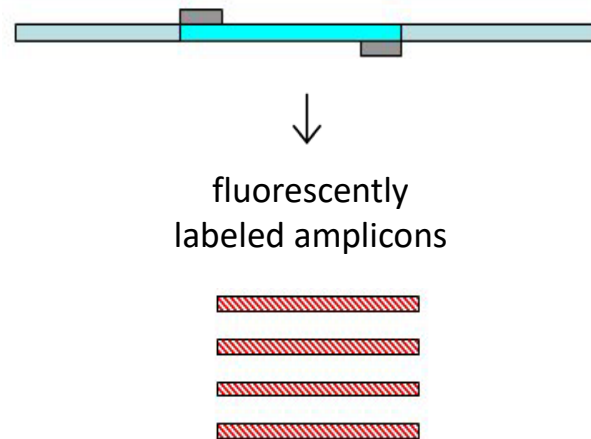
3. genomic DNA digestion



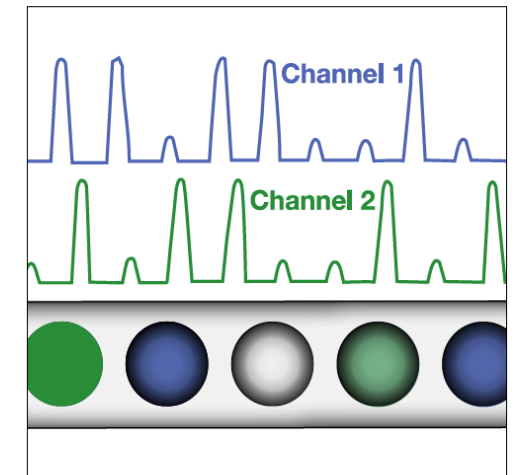
4. Mix genomic DNA fragments with probes for i) transgene and ii) reference gene



5. Partition sample into 20,000 nanoliter-sized droplets



6. PCR amplification of target and reference genes

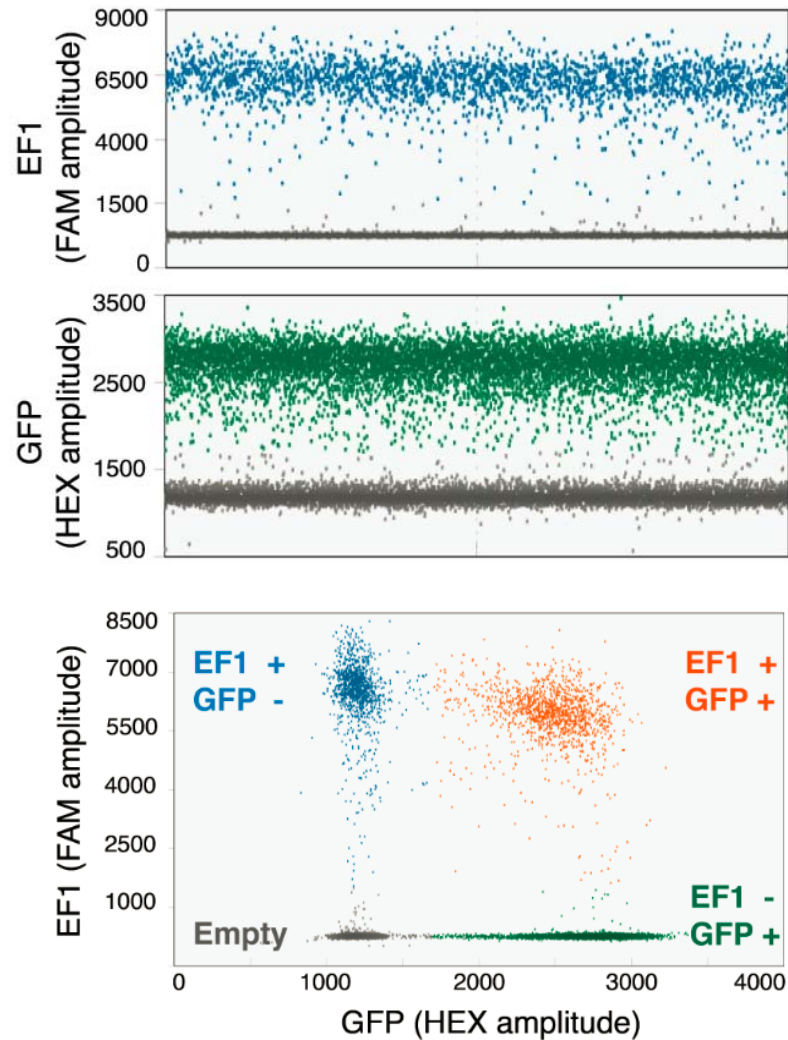


7. Read droplet fluorescence for target and reference genes

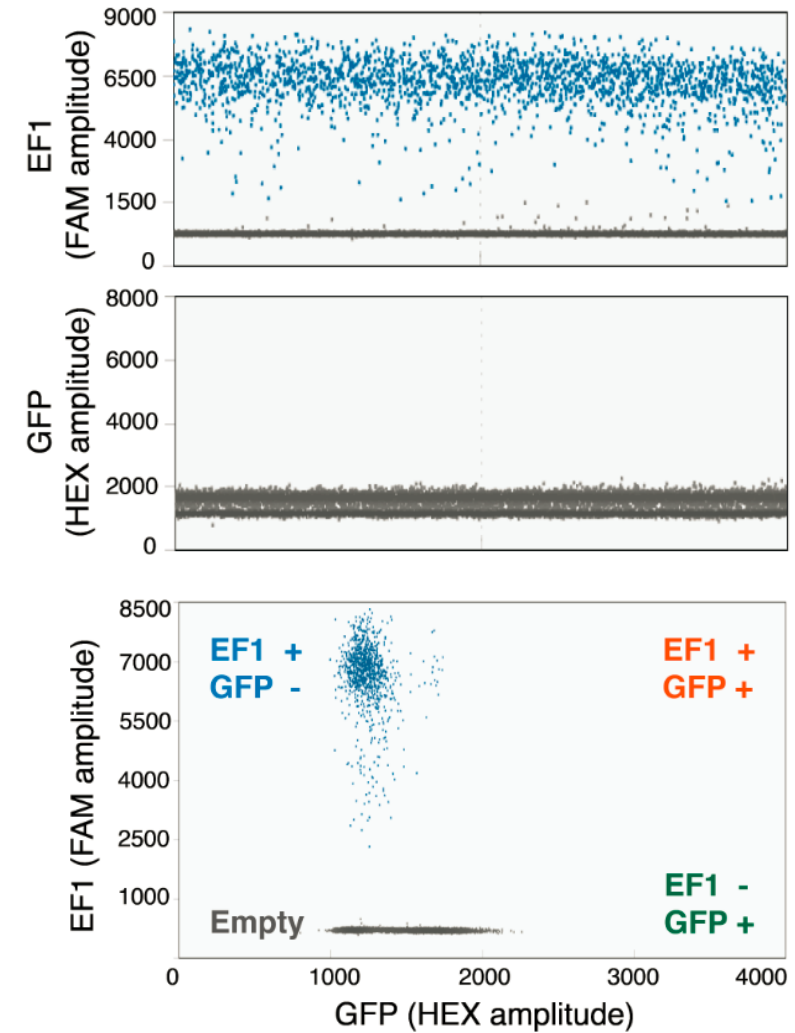
ddPCR Shows No Transgene Integration into Plant Genome

Digital Droplet PCR confirms no target DNA integration with 1:100,000 sensitivity

Agrobacterium



DNA-PEI-SWNT



Next Directions

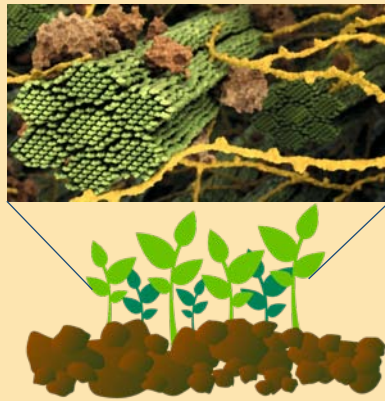
Plant genetic engineering can address critical global problems

Food



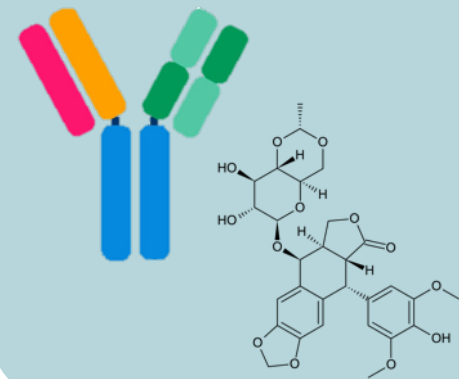
Disease & climate
resistant crops

Energy



Advanced
biofuels

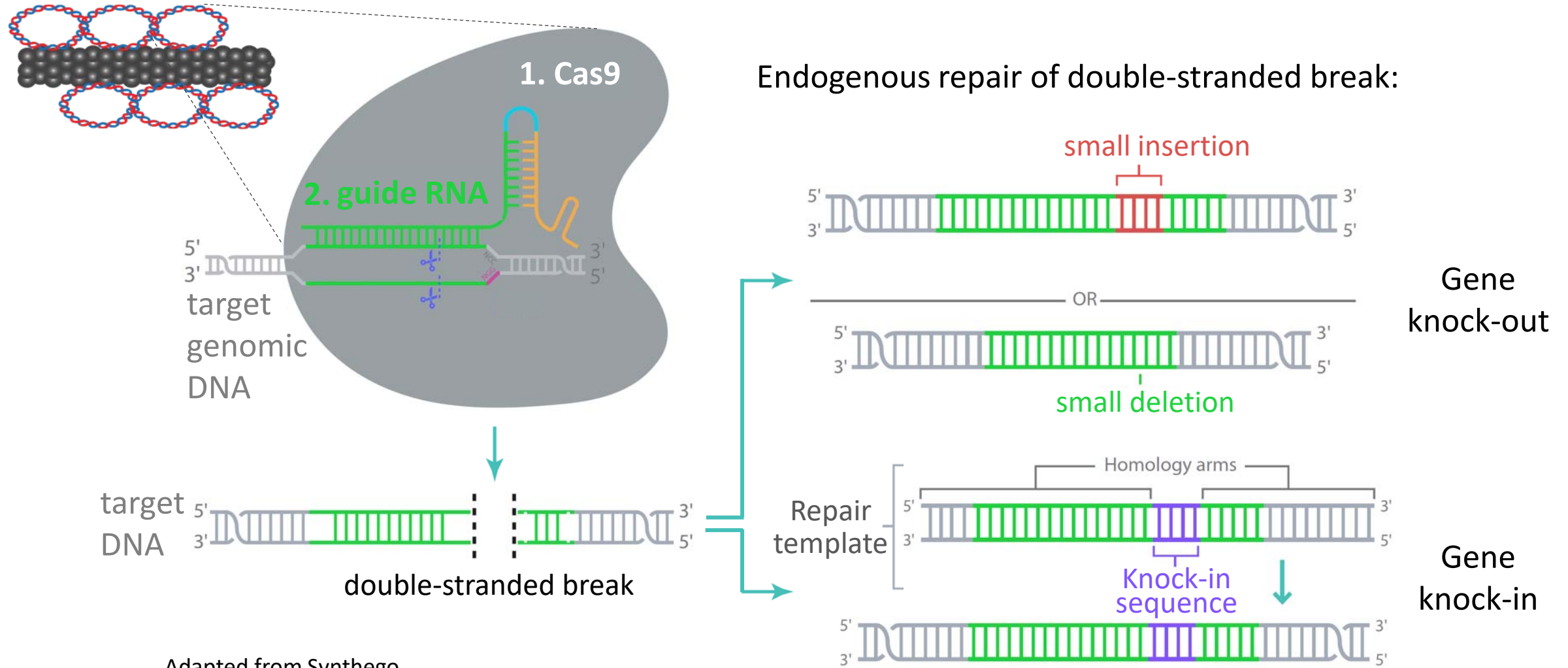
Medicine



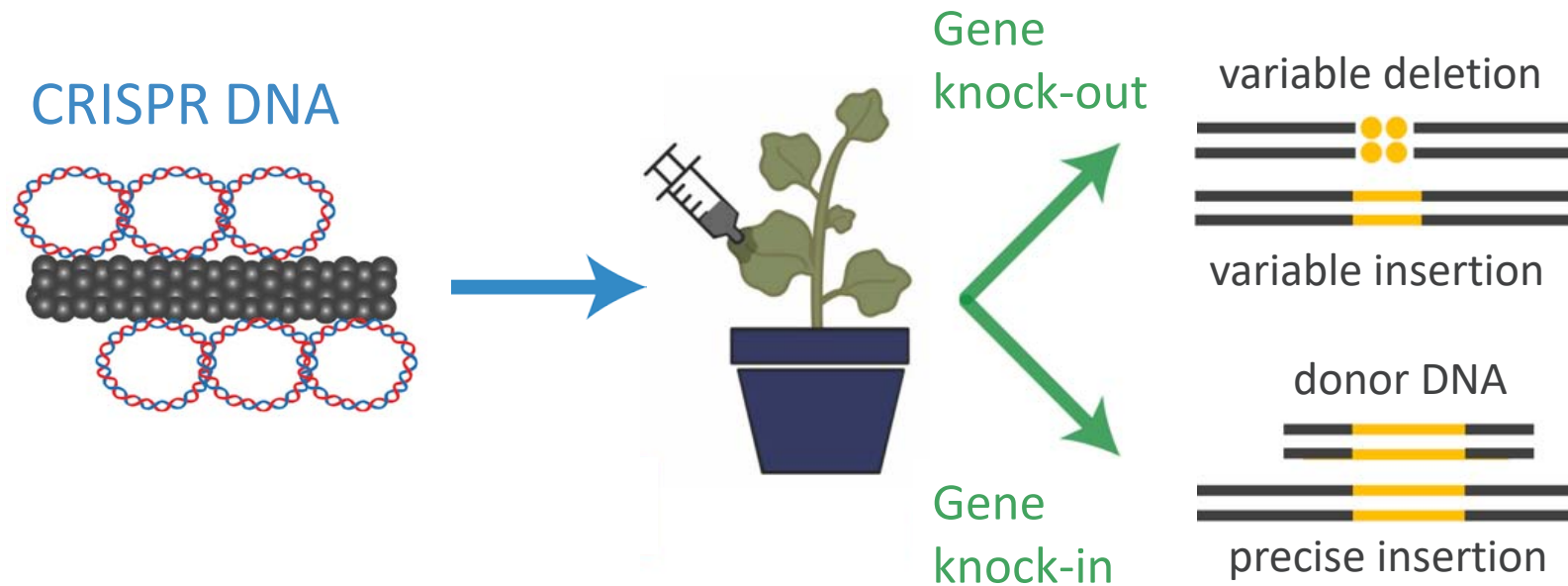
Synthesis of
therapeutics

Identify and **modify** plant genes with practical relevance

CRISPR gene editing can enable targeted and fast improvements



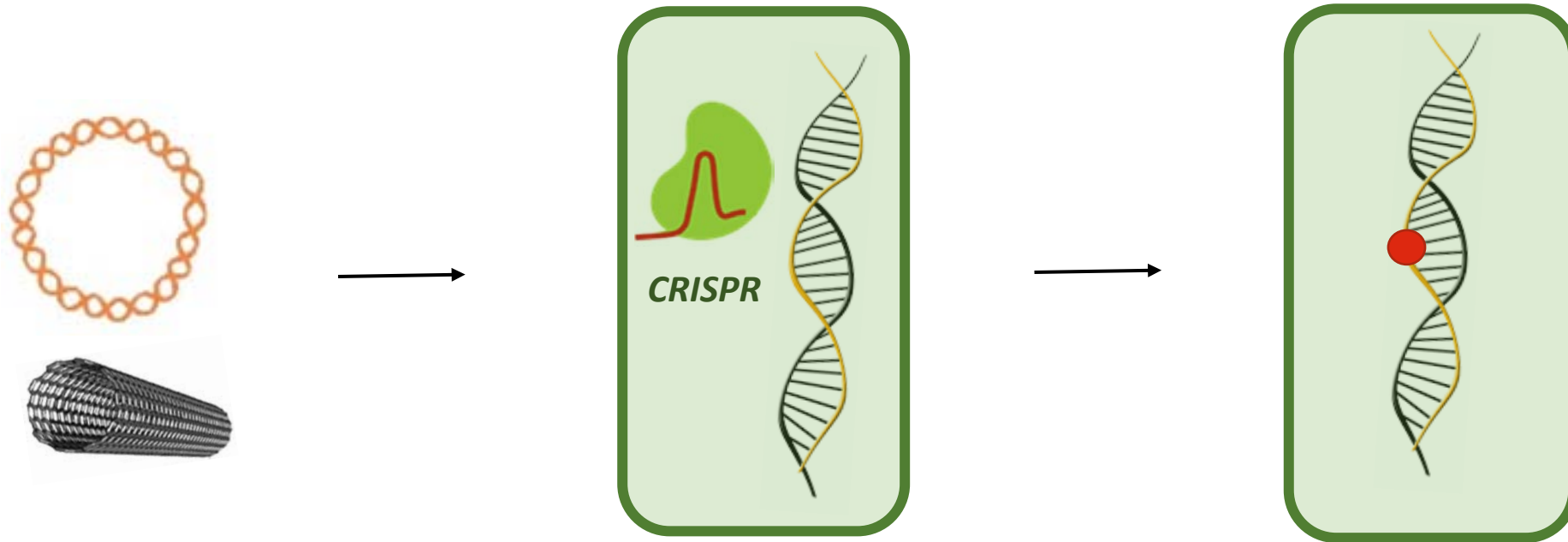
Developing integration-free delivery platforms for plant genome editing



Plant genome editing approaches that do not induce CRISPR DNA integration
for gene *knock-out* studies

CRISPR in Plants – Genome Editing Without Transgene Cross-Out

Transient expression of Cas9 & sgRNA, permanent genome edit

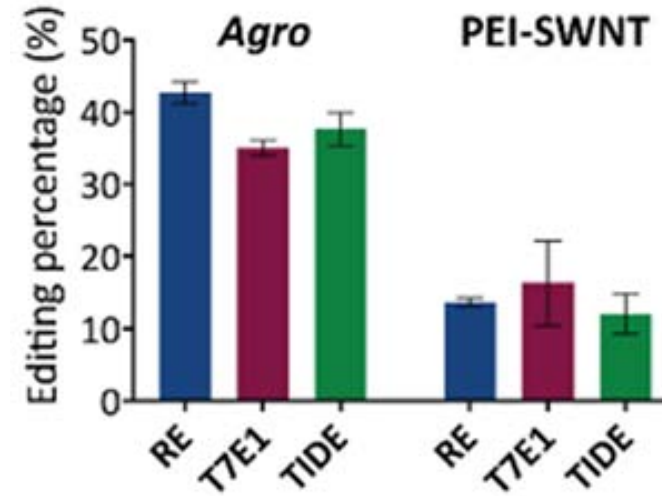
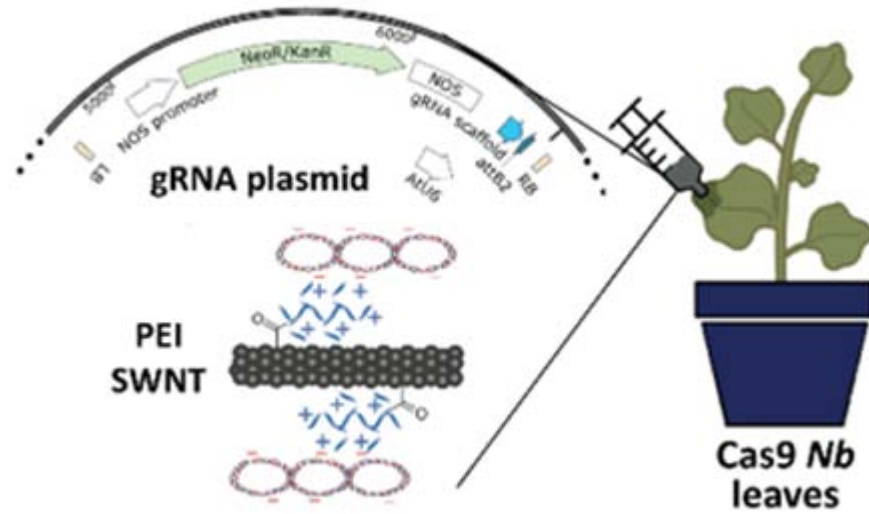


Vegetatively
propagated crops



CRISPR with Carbon Nanotube Plasmid Delivery

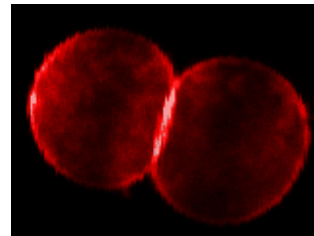
Transient expression of Cas9 & sgRNA



Leaves



Seeds



Pollen

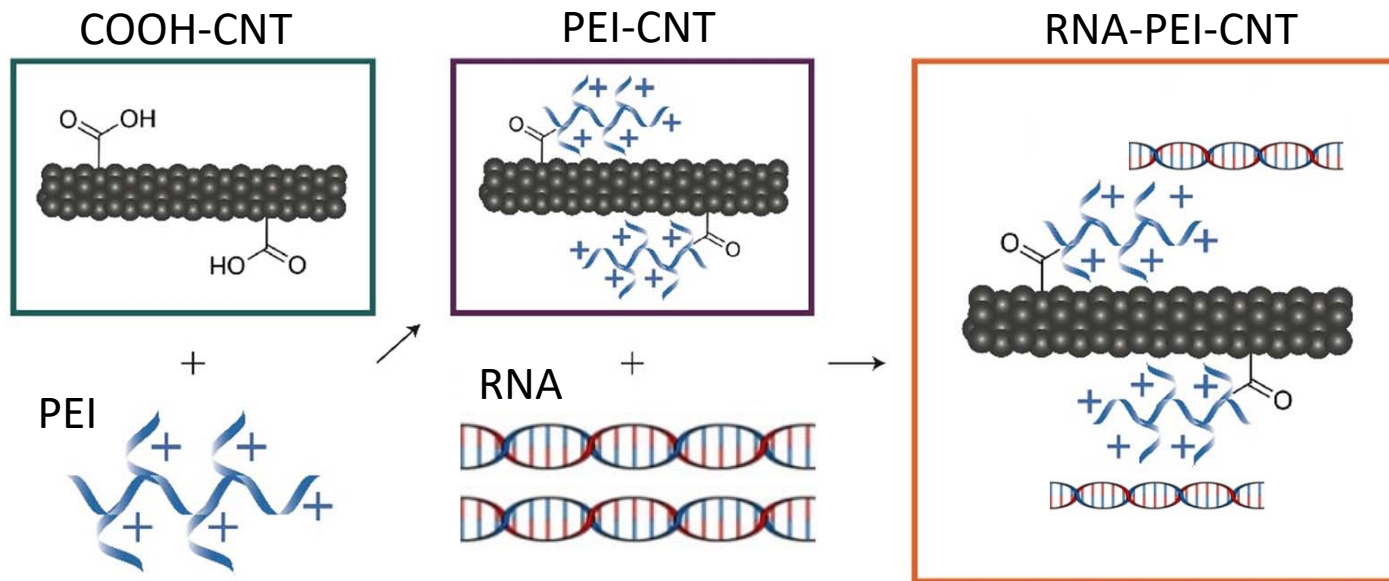


Flower

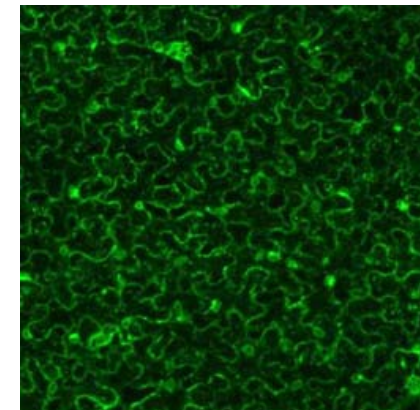


Callus

Nanoparticle-Mediated Transient Gene Expression and Silencing



mGFP5
Benthamiana



No silencing
observed

mGFP5 + siRNA-CNT

Gene Silencing Through Activatable siRNA Cargoes

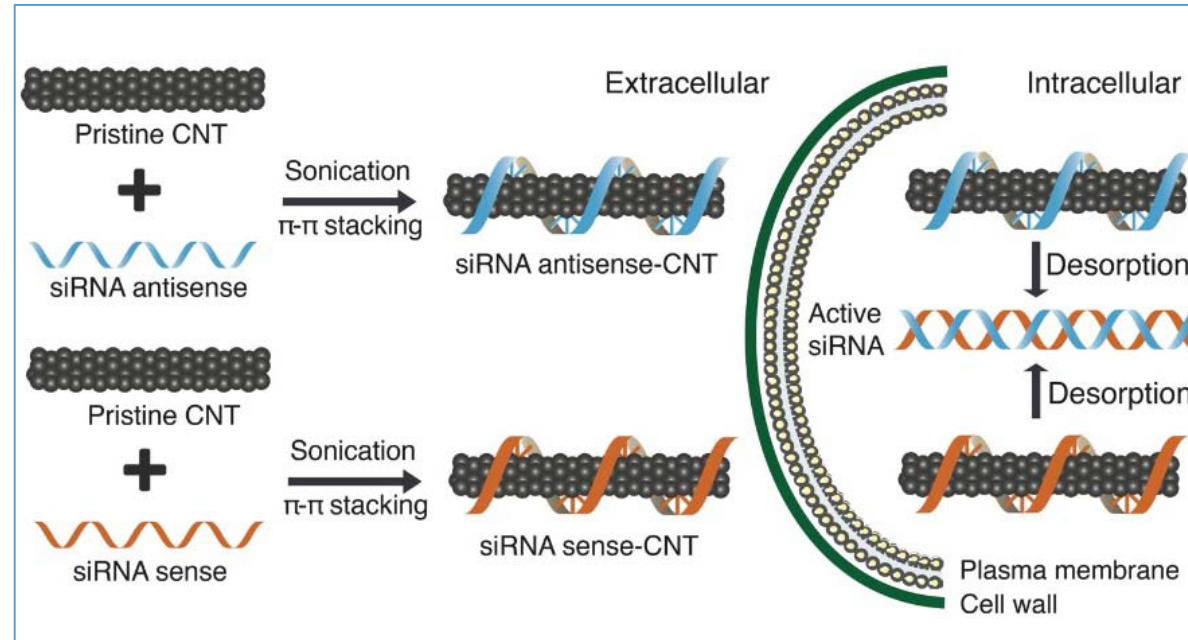
mGFP5
benthamiana



siRNA-
CNT



Silenced GFP



$$\Delta G_{extracell} = +511.2 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{mol}}$$

In vitro desorption unlikely

$$\Delta G_{intracell} = -200.8 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{mol}}$$

Intracellular desorption favored

$$\Delta G_{hyb} = (G_{dsRNA-SWCNT} + G_{SWCNT}) - (G_{ssRNA-SWCNT} + G_{crRNA-SWCNT})$$

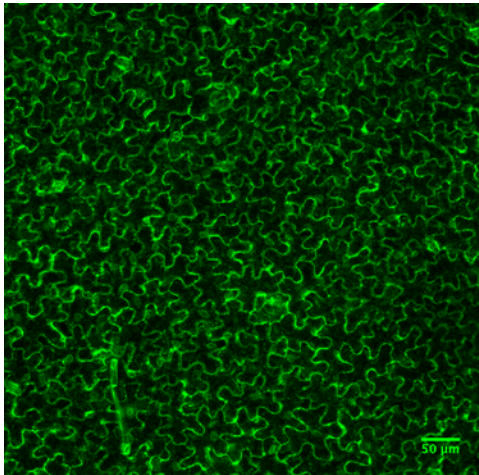
$$\Delta G_{des} = (G_{dsRNA} + 2G_{SWCNT}) - (G_{dsRNA-SWCNT} + G_{SWCNT})$$

Methodology for siRNA Delivery into Transgenic Benthamiana mGFP5

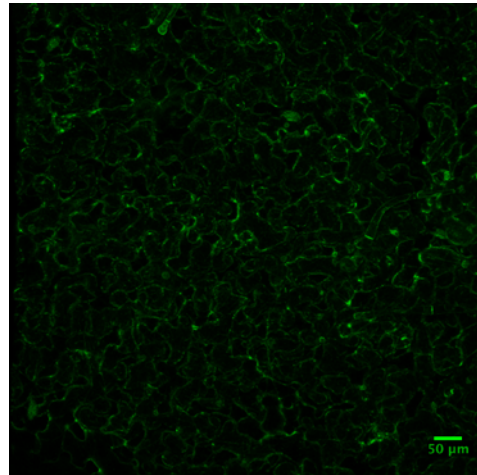
Infiltration into leaves



CNT-only treated leaf



siRNA-CNT silenced leaf

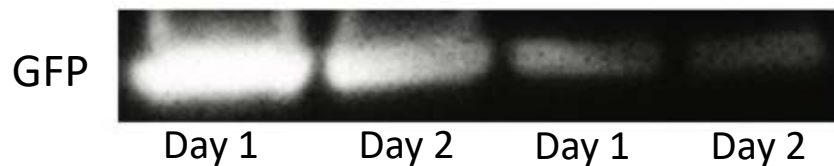


(GFP channels)

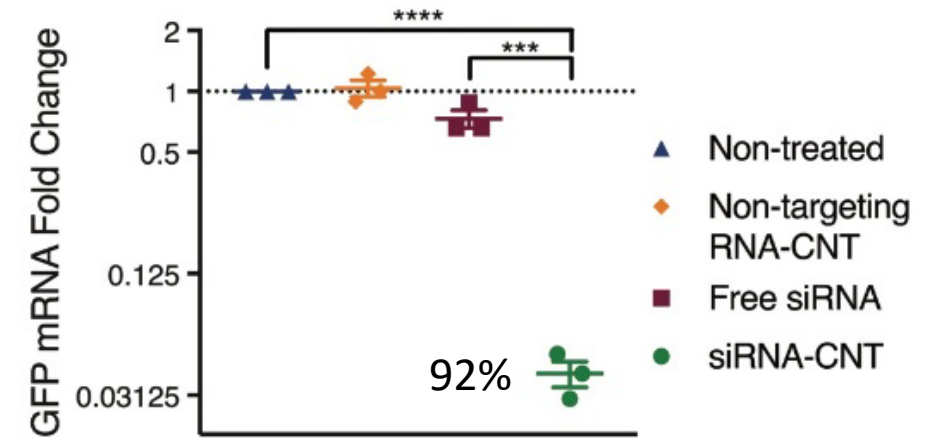
Western blot

NT-CNTs

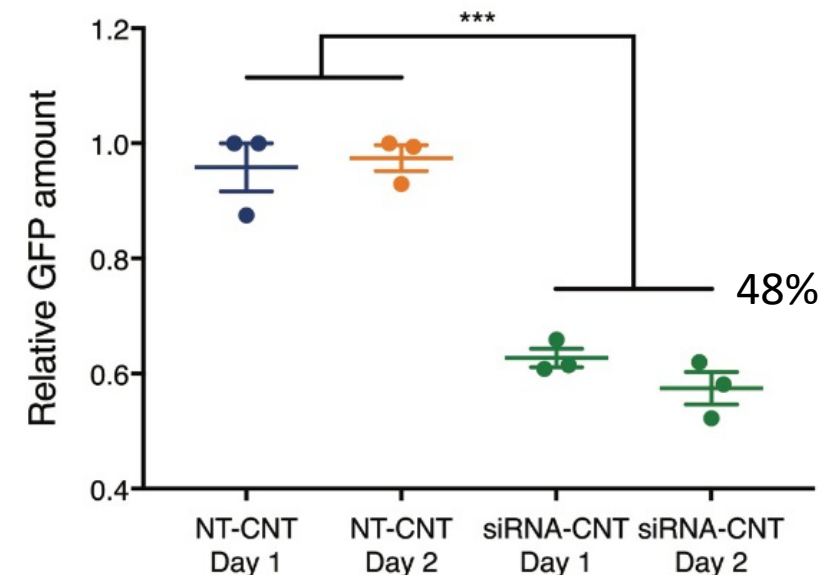
siRNA-CNTs



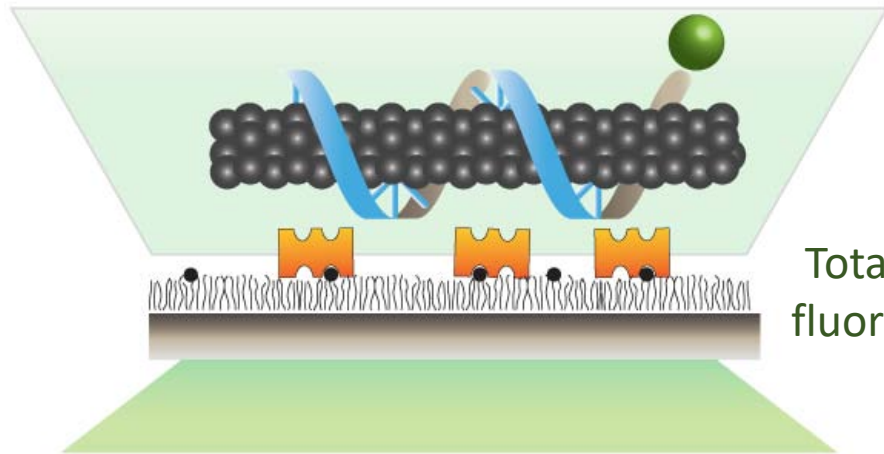
Silencing (mRNA)



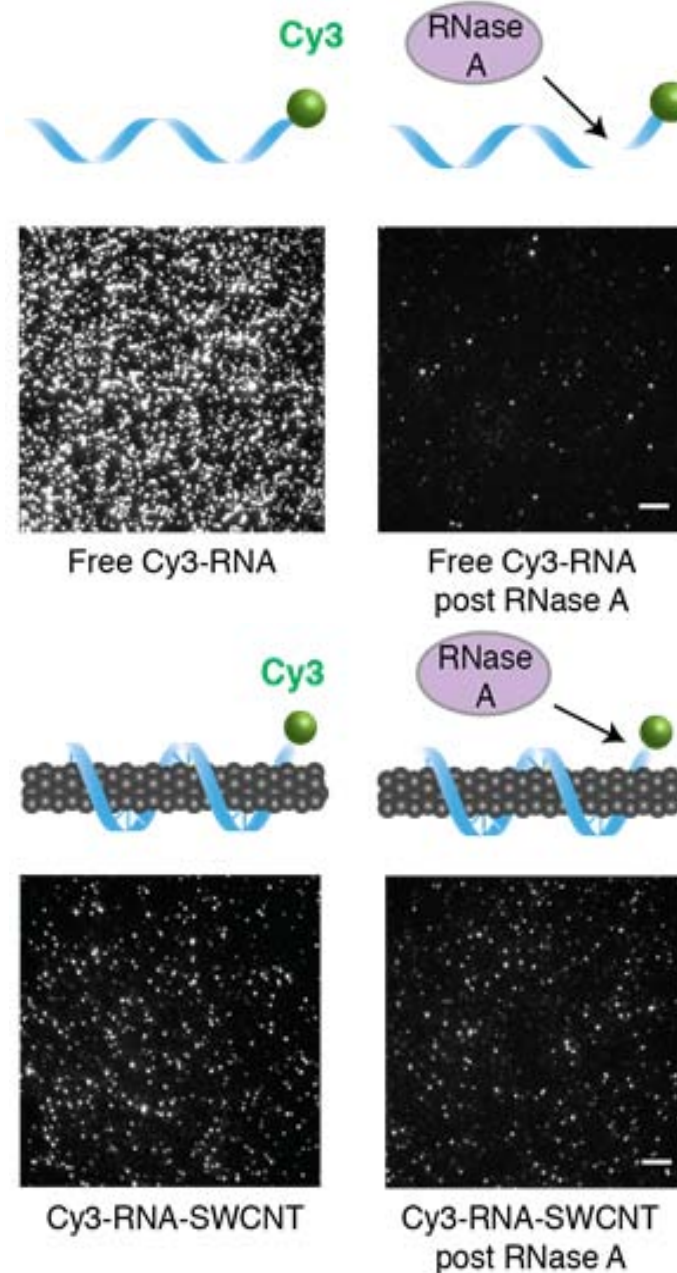
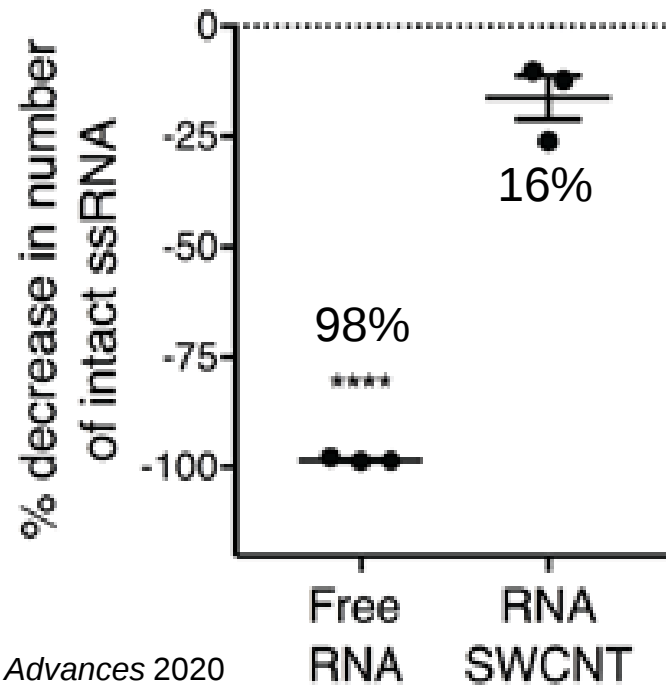
Silencing (protein)



RNA Adsorption on CNTs Protects RNA From Nuclease Degradation



Total internal reflection
fluorescence microscopy



A More Fundamental Question



How do nanoparticle parameters affect plant cellular uptake?

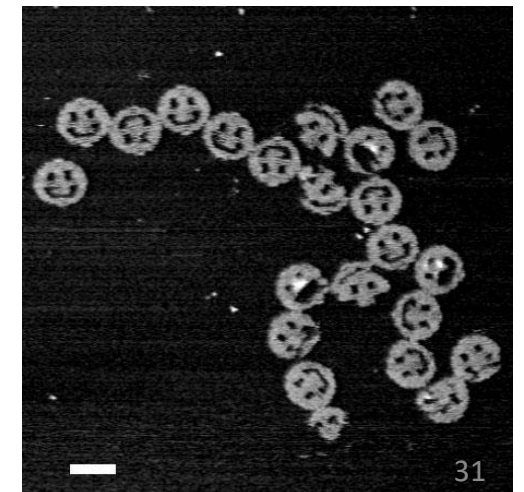
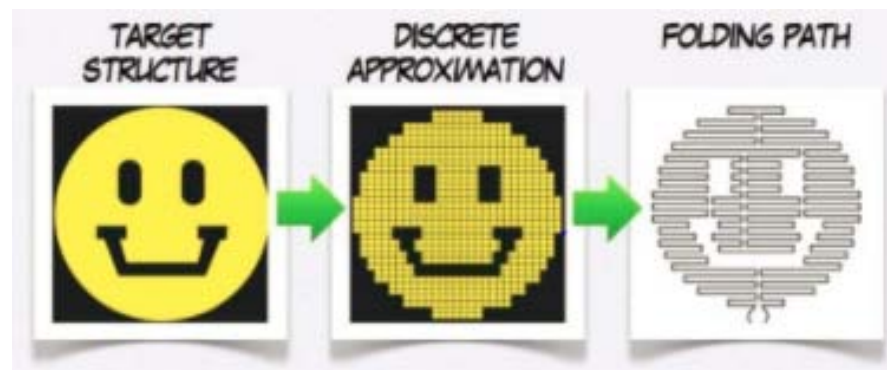
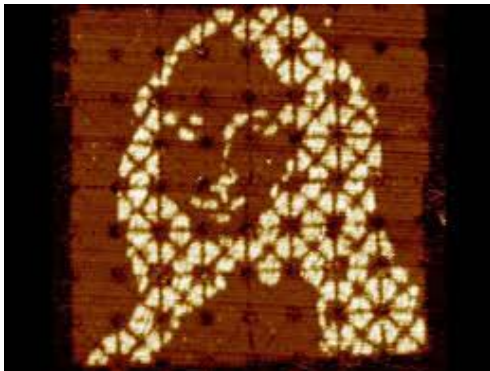
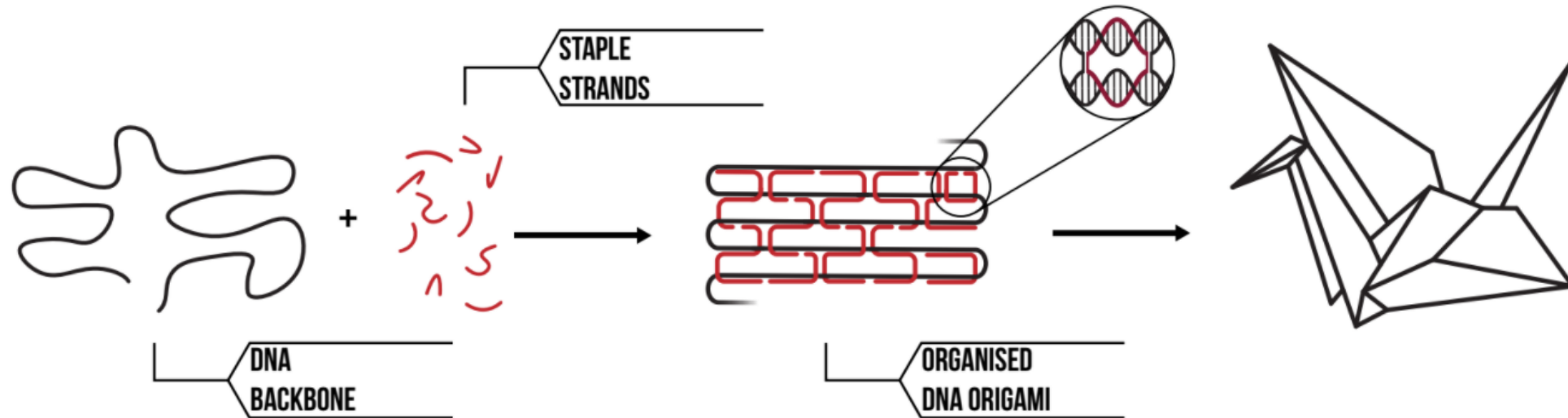


Dr. Huan Zhang

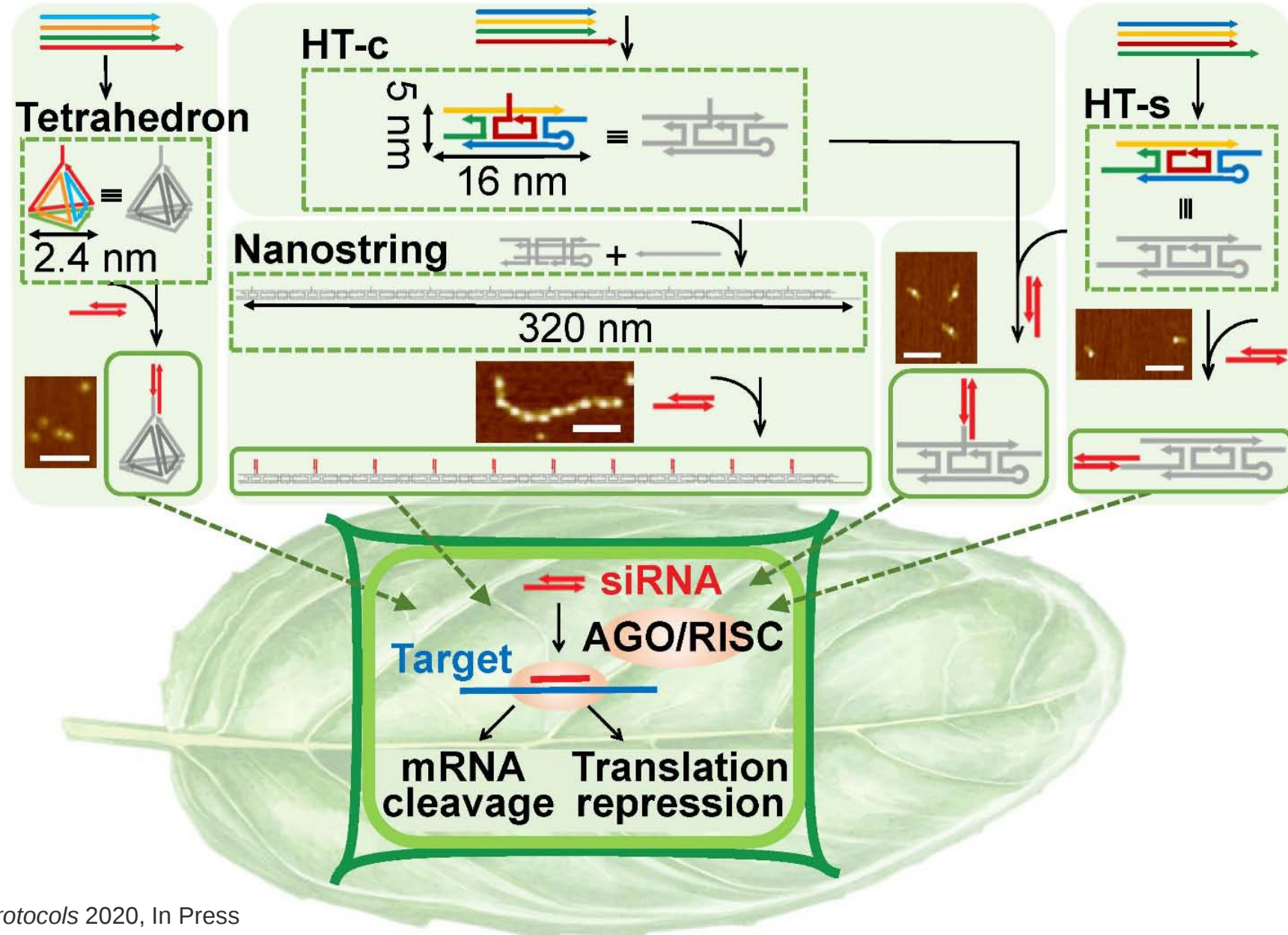
Does Delivery Extend to Other Nanoparticle Types?

2006 - Paul Rothemund shows long ssDNA template can be 'stapled' into a 3D structure with short DNA staple strands

→ Generation of 3D nanostructures with excellent control over size, shape, rigidity

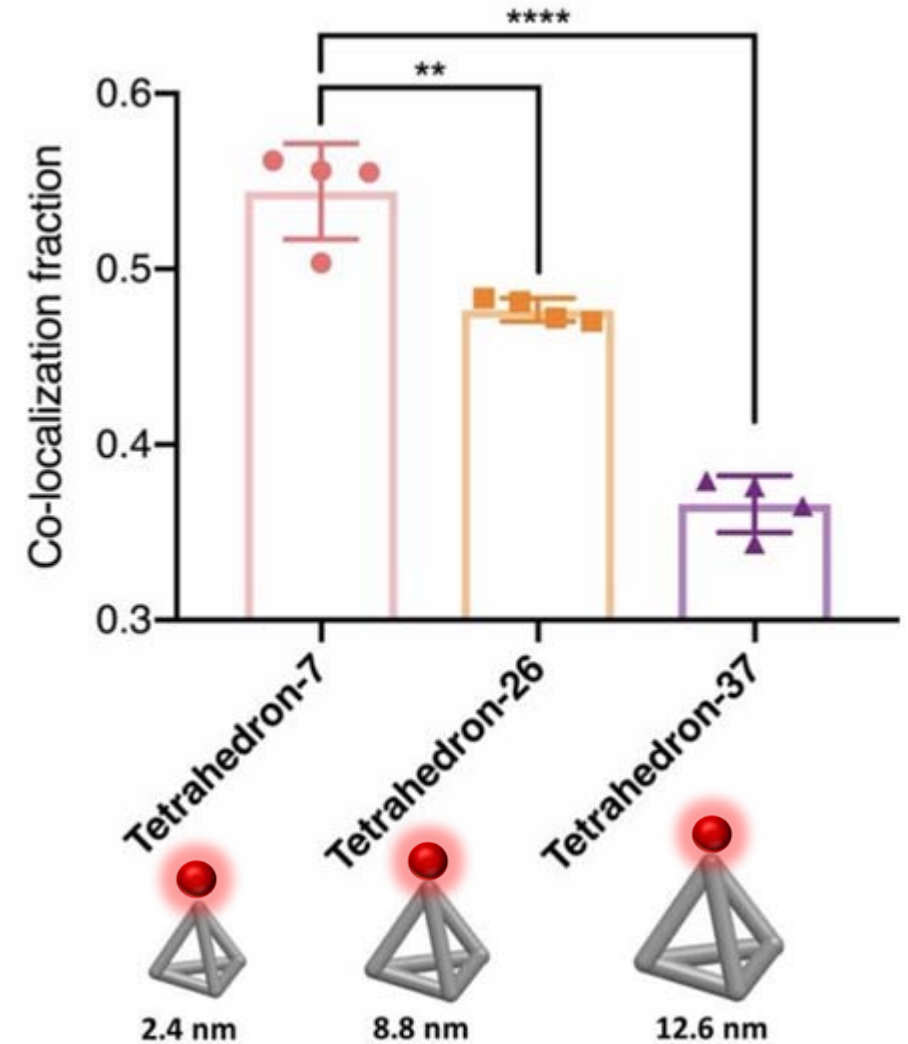
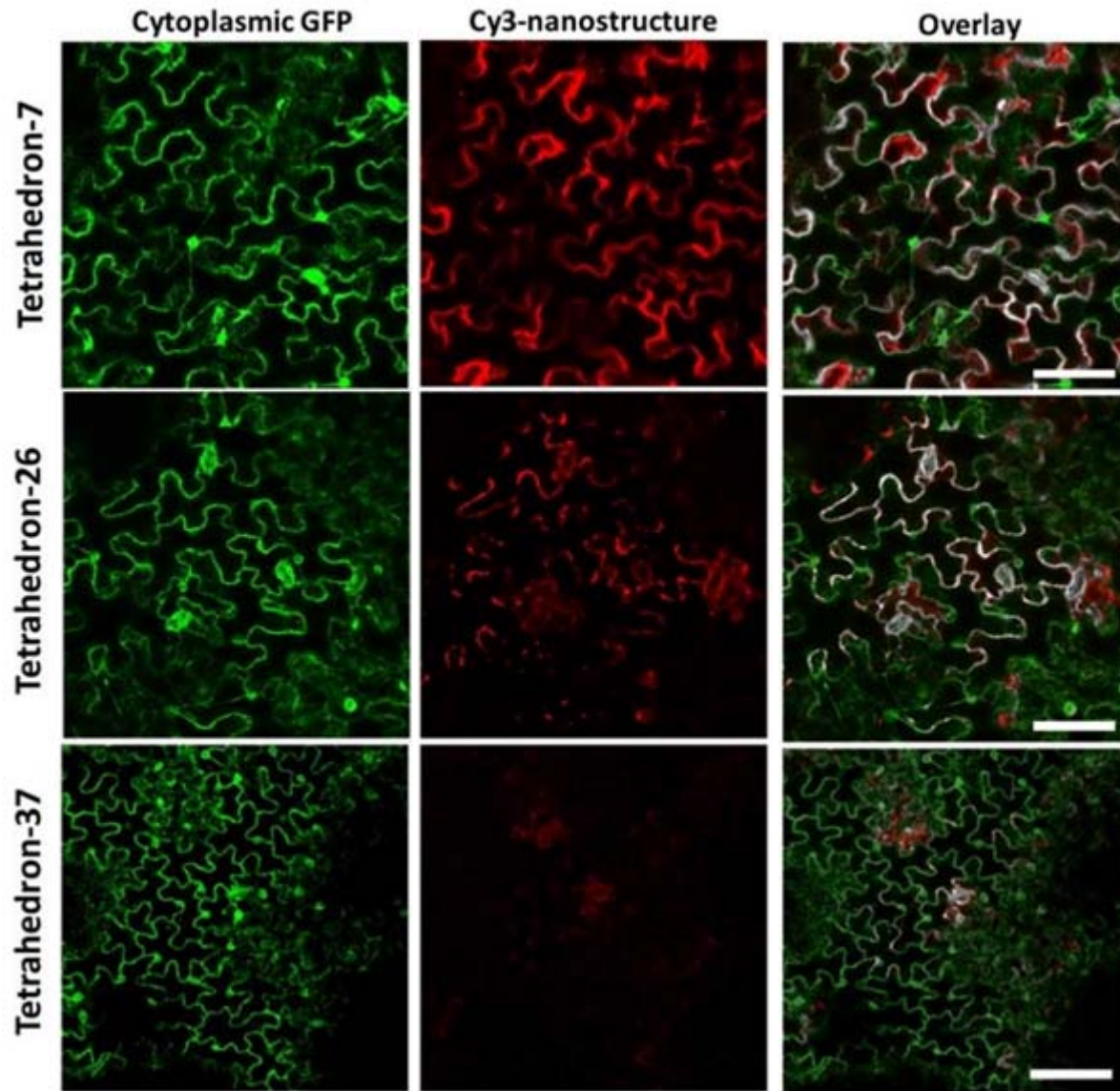


DNA Nanostructures to Probe Plant Cell Wall Internalization Mechanism



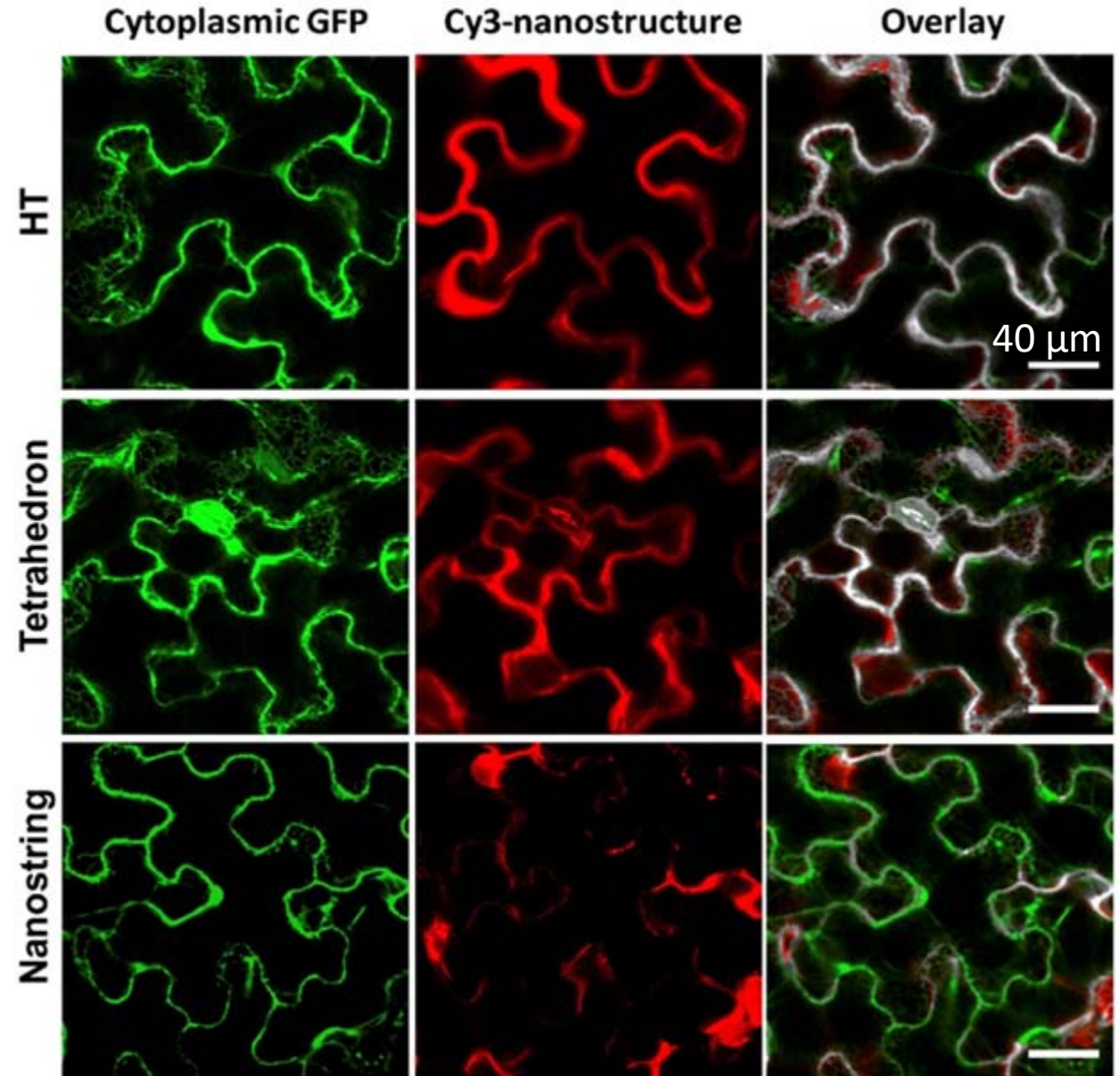
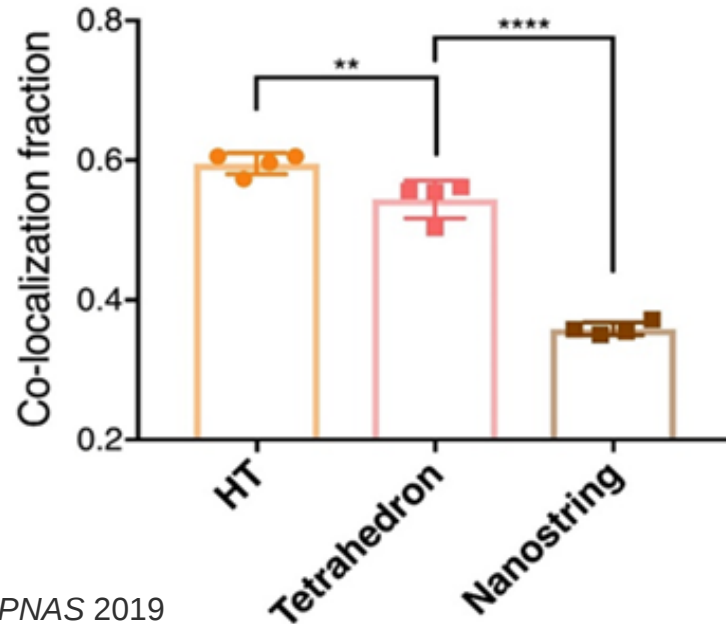
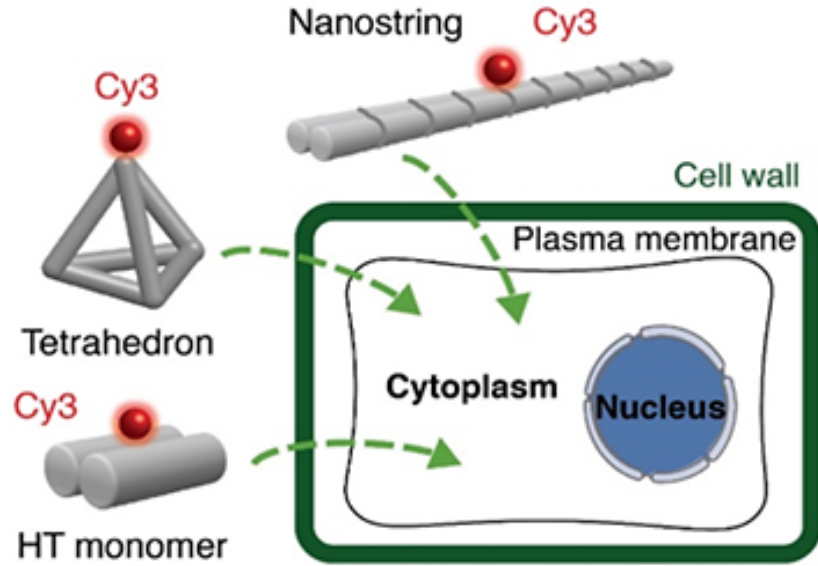
Size-Dependent DNA Nanostructure Internalization

Transgenic mGFP5 Benthamiana

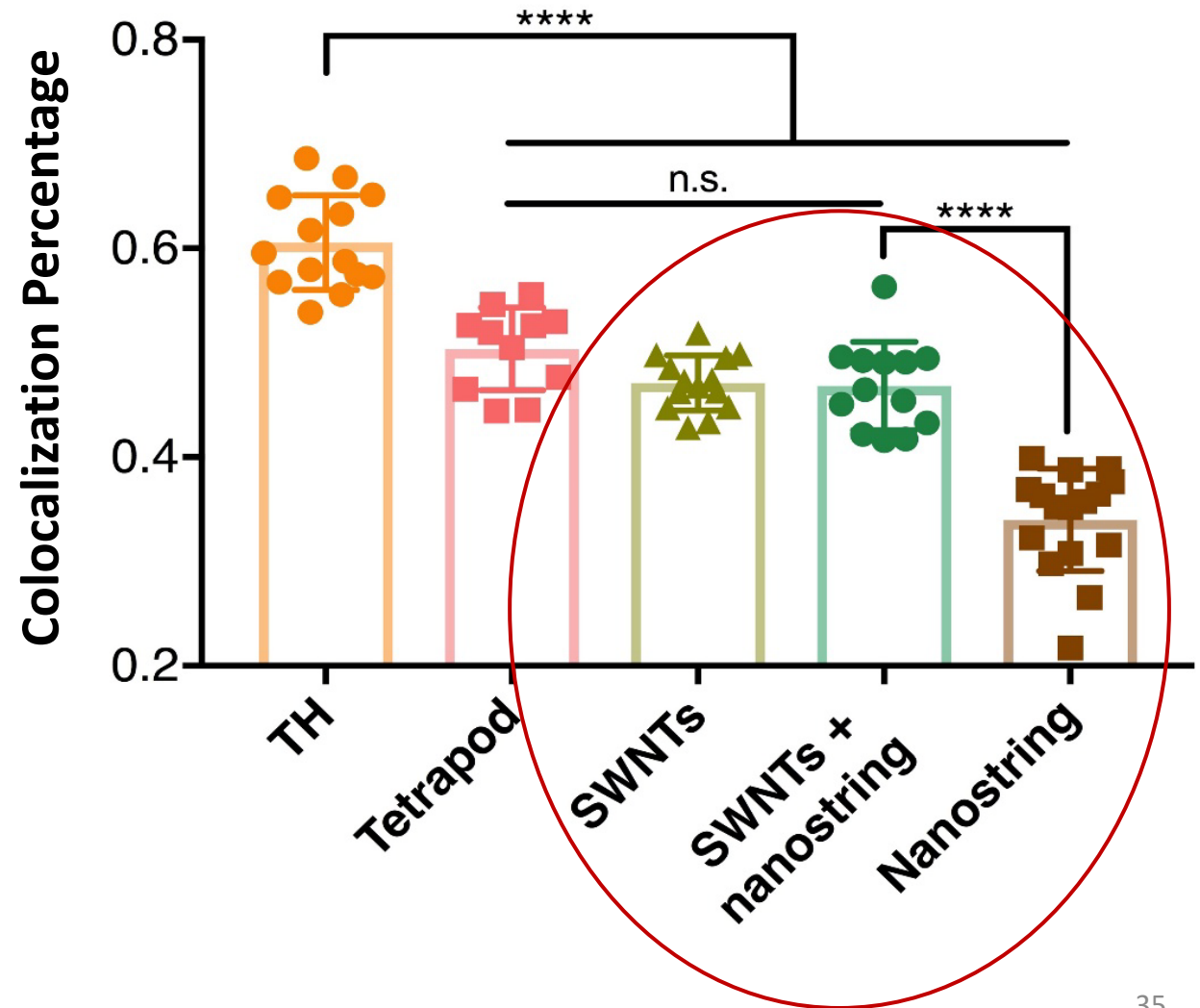
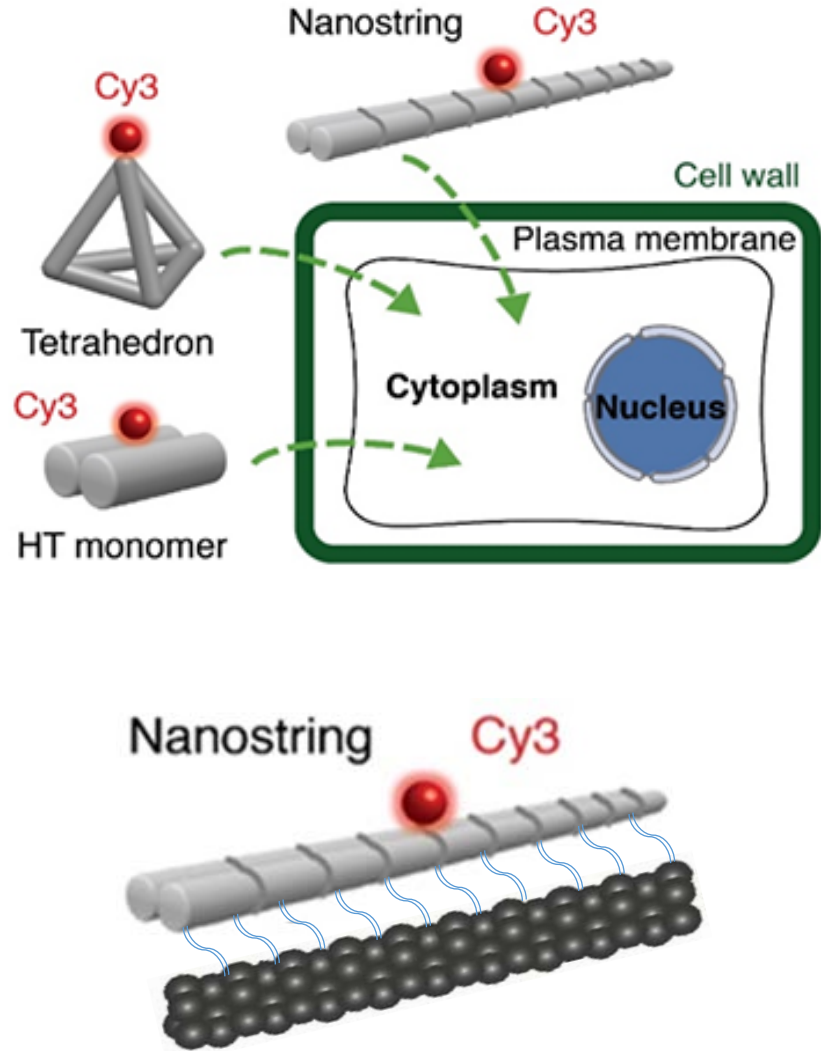


Monomer and Tetrahedron Internalize into Plant Cells – But Not Nanostrings

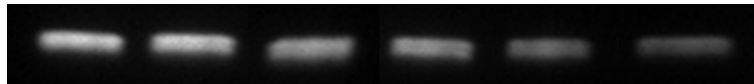
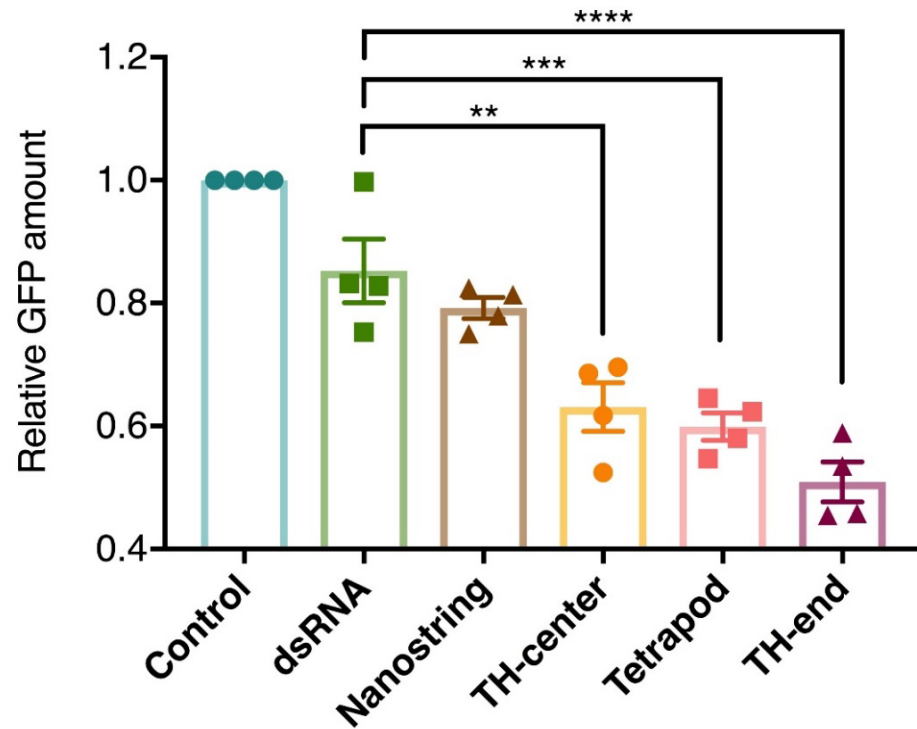
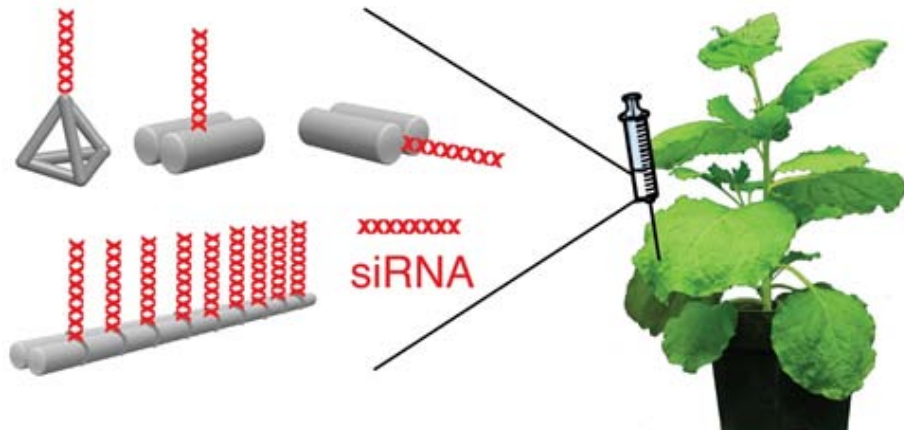
Transgenic mGFP5 *Benthamiana*



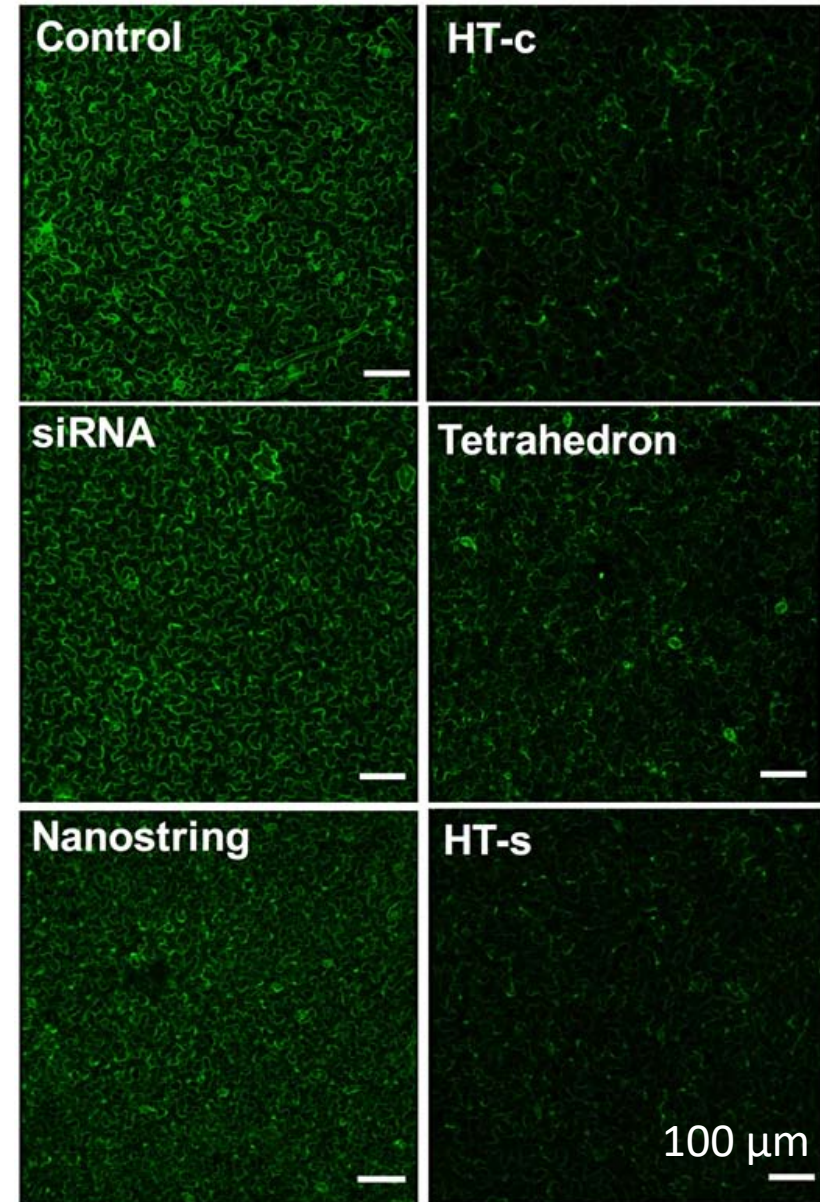
Nanostrings Internalize if Tethered to a Rigid Single Wall Carbon Nanotube (SWNT)



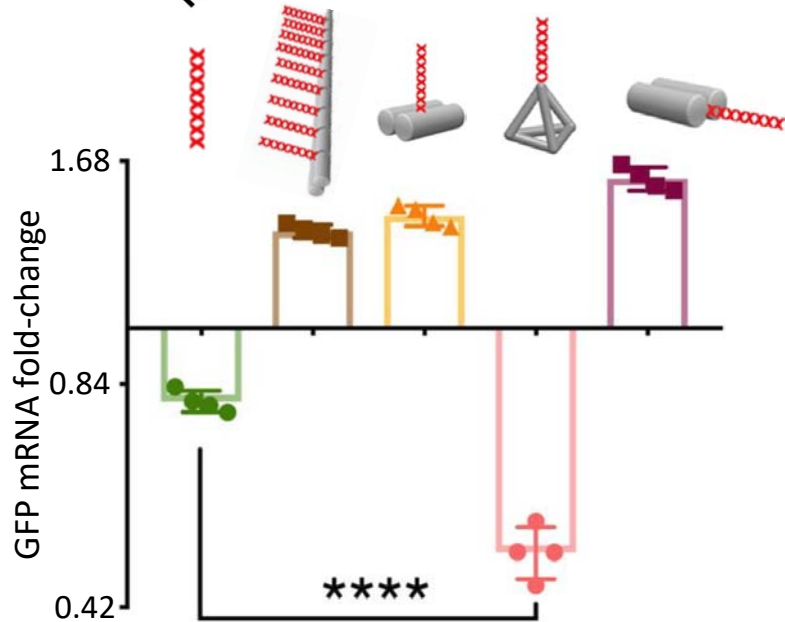
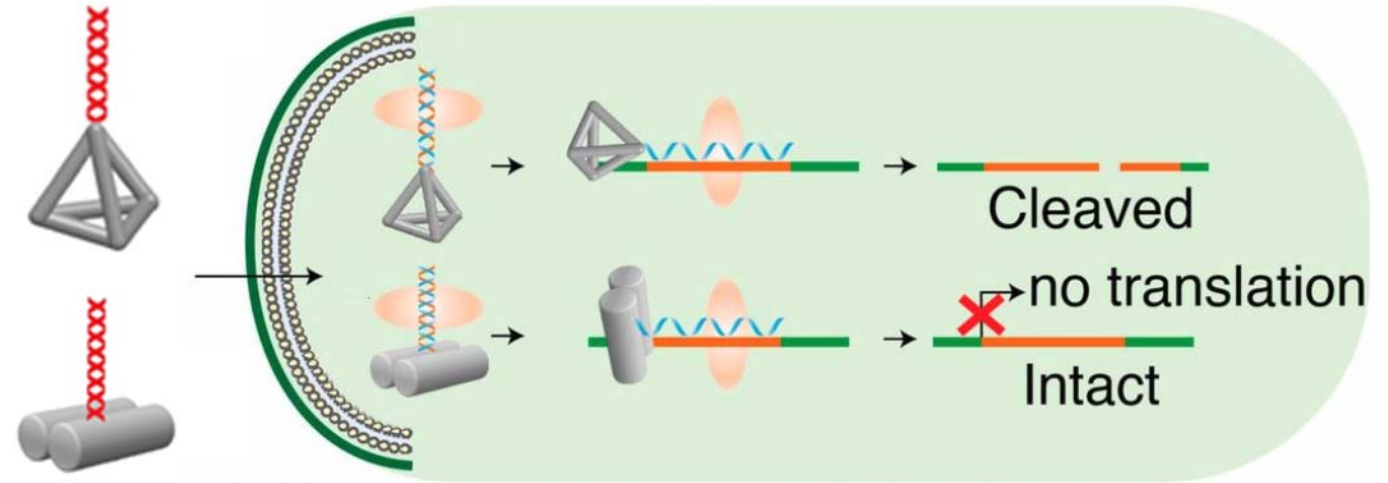
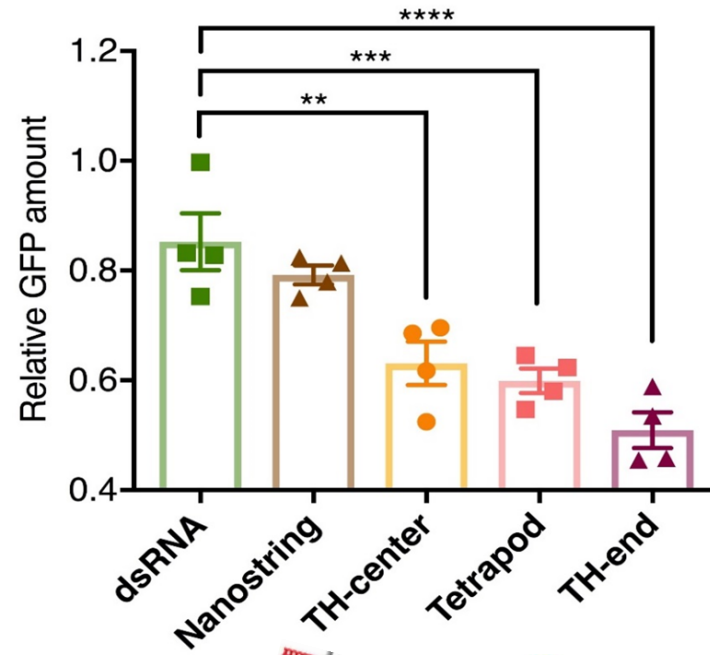
DNA Nanostructure Geometry Affects siRNA Silencing Efficiency & Pathway



GFP silencing in mGFP5 *Benthamiana*



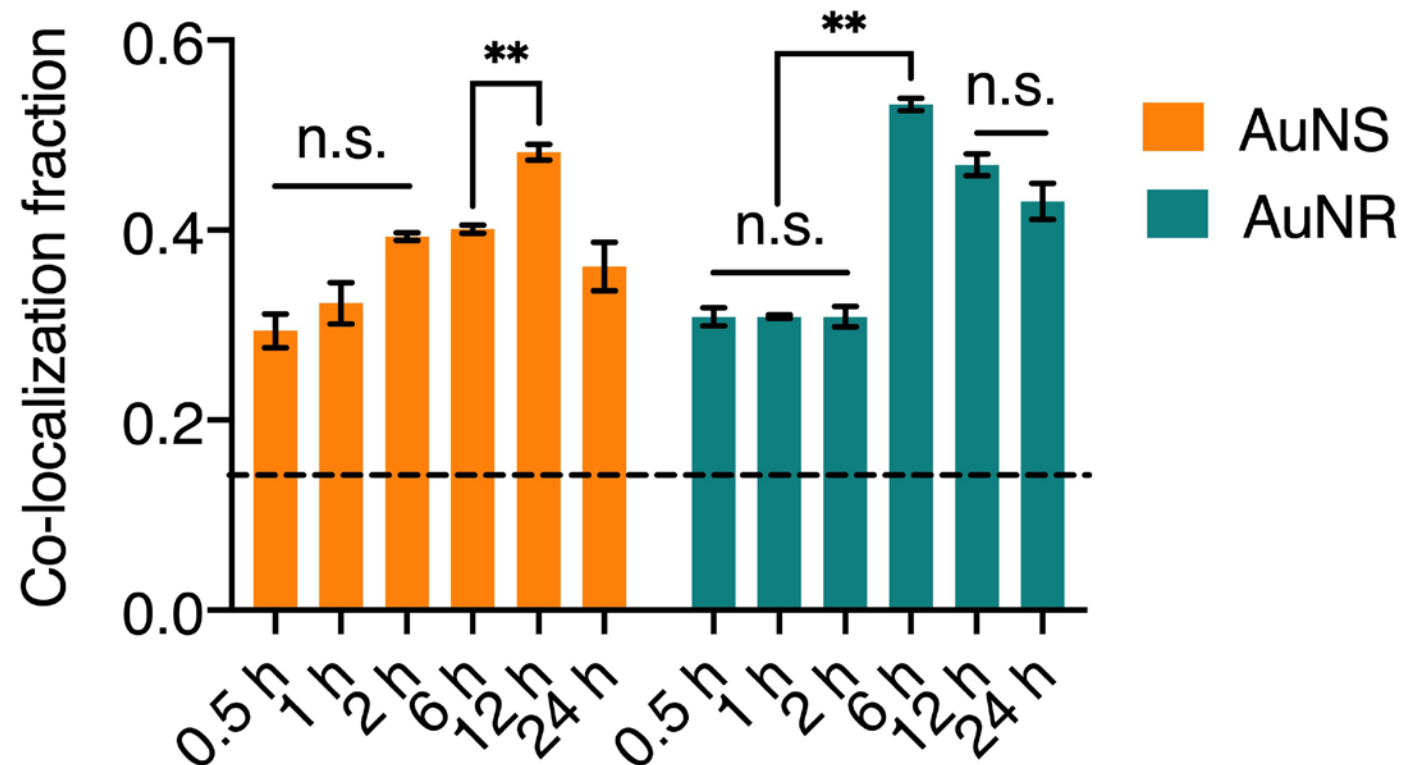
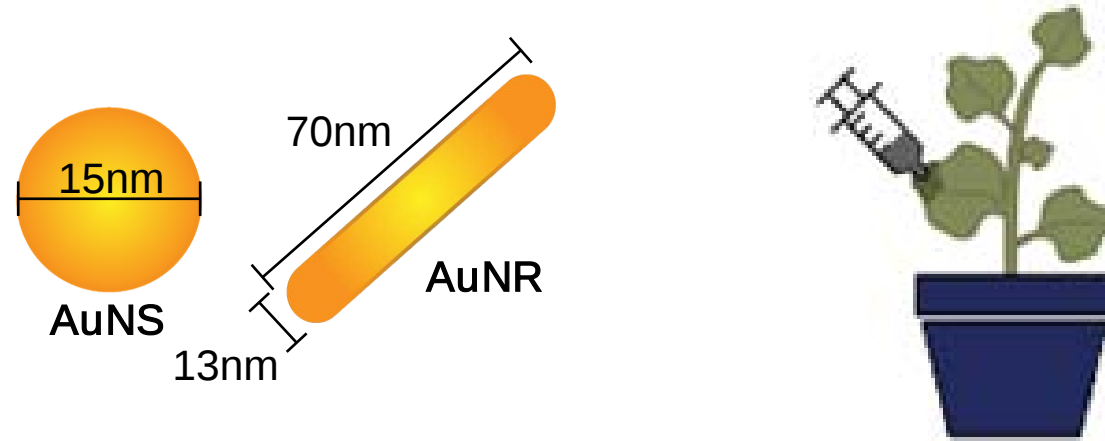
Attachment Locus Affects Gene Silencing Pathway



← *Post-transcriptional gene silencing*

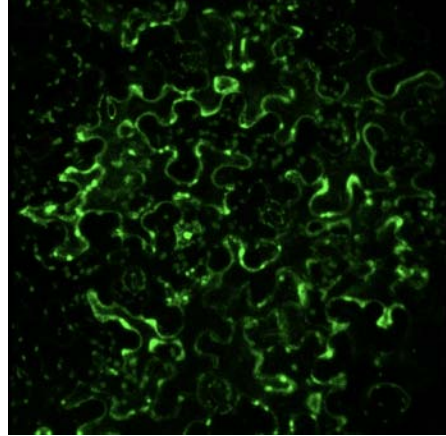
← *Transcriptional gene silencing*

What About Internalization Timescales? Effect of Shape & Size

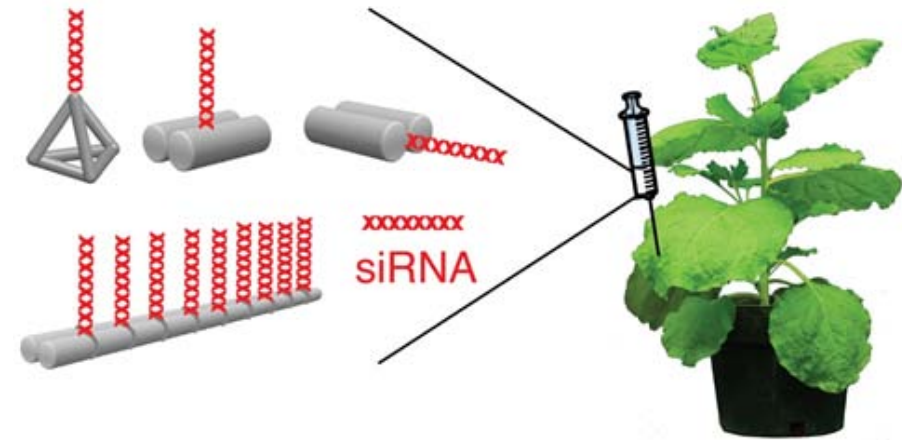


Summary of DNA and RNA Delivery to Plants

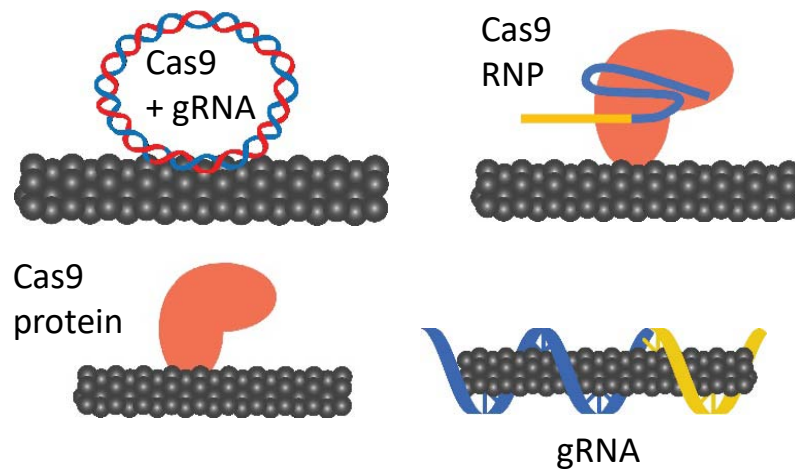
DNA Delivery



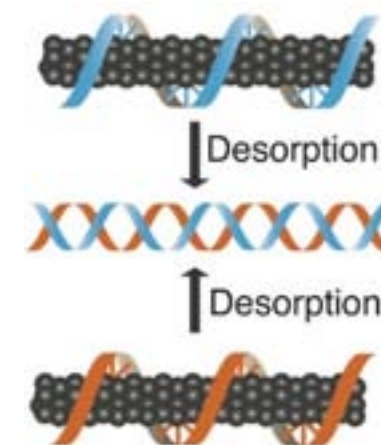
RNA Delivery



Force-independent nanotube transformation



DNA-Free Gene Silencing



Acknowledgements



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Summer 2022**

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Prof. Brian Stokawicz (UC Berkeley)



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