

The Application of KETs to AgriFood – An Academic Perspective

Robert D. Hancock



The James
Hutton
Institute

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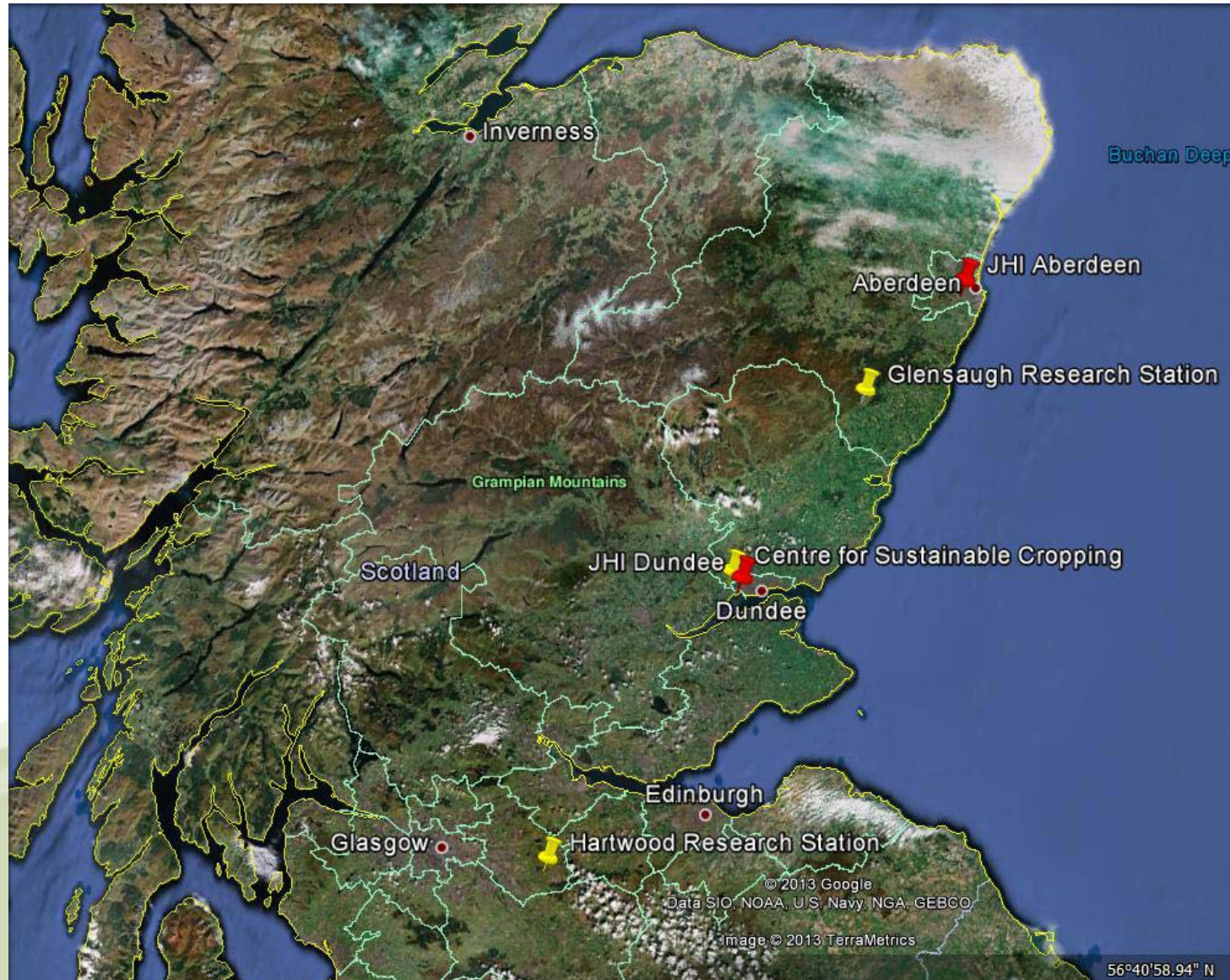
- Formed in 2010 via merger of the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (Aberdeen) and Scottish Crop Research Institute (Dundee)
- Combines strengths in crops, soils, land use and environmental research
- More than 600 staff (450 scientists and 150 support staff) and 120 PhD students
- One of the largest research centres in the UK
- One of the Scottish Government's main research providers (environmental, crop and food science)
- Extensive links with industry and end users
- Has a major role in the Scottish knowledge (bio)economy.



James Hutton (1726 – 1797)
was a leading figure of the Scottish Enlightenment, an eighteenth century golden age of intellectual and scientific achievements centred on Edinburgh

Hutton's career covered medicine and chemistry before becoming a farmer, studying the latest agricultural techniques, and finally a leading geologist

JHI Locations



JHI: Interactions and Global Reach



DIAC



JHI Facilities Provide the Infrastructure for KET Development



JHI Aberdeen

- Extensive inorganic and organic chemistry analytical facilities
- Advanced controlled environment rooms
- Houses national soils archive
- Fleet of off-road vehicles for field research



JHI Dundee

- Fully equipped laboratories
- Metabolomics suite, Functional genomics facility,
- Imaging and microscopy suite, Genome technology suite
- 9000 m² glasshouse facilities
- 18 growth rooms + 41 CE cabinets
- 200 ha farmland

JHI Facilities Provide the Infrastructure for KET Development



Hartwood Research Station

Rotational grassland livestock farm – 350 ha
Sustainable management systems



Glensaugh Research Station

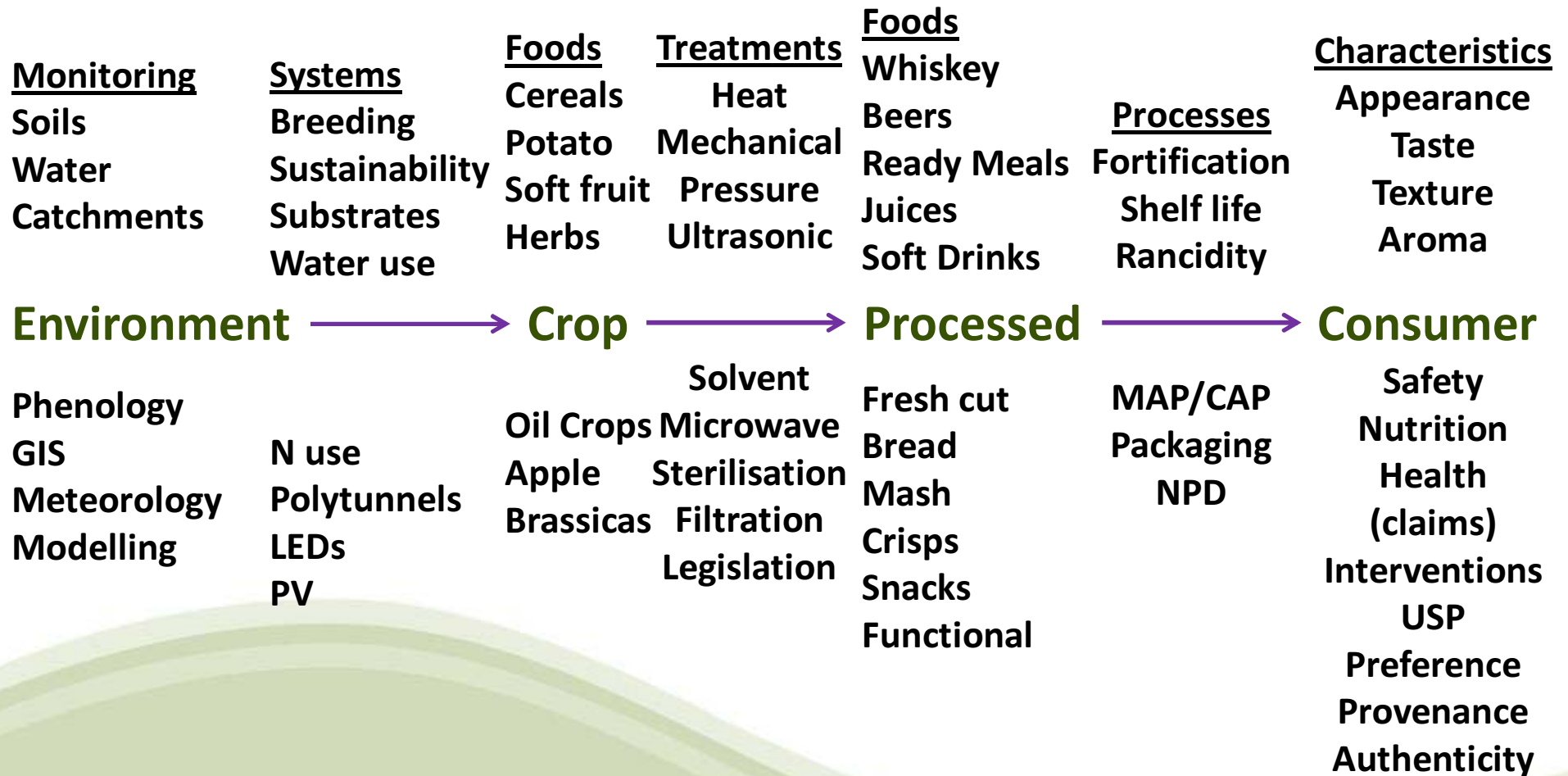
Upland livestock farm – 900 ha
Environmental change network site



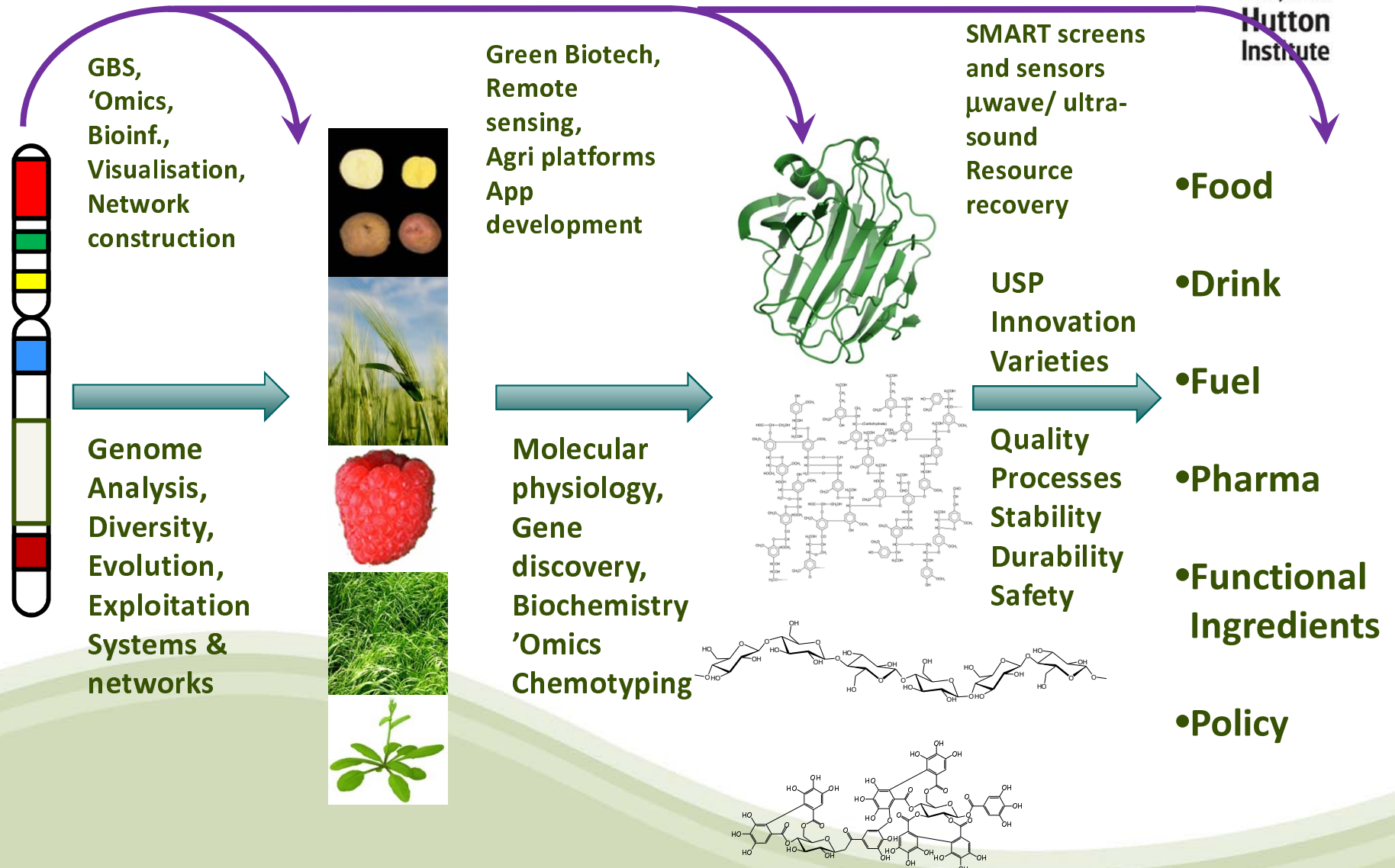
Centre for Sustainable Cropping

Experimental platform for sustainable crop varieties and management
42ha field site, 6 year rotation

Where is JHI Positioned in the AgriFood Sector?



Key Enabling Technologies in a Translational Pipeline

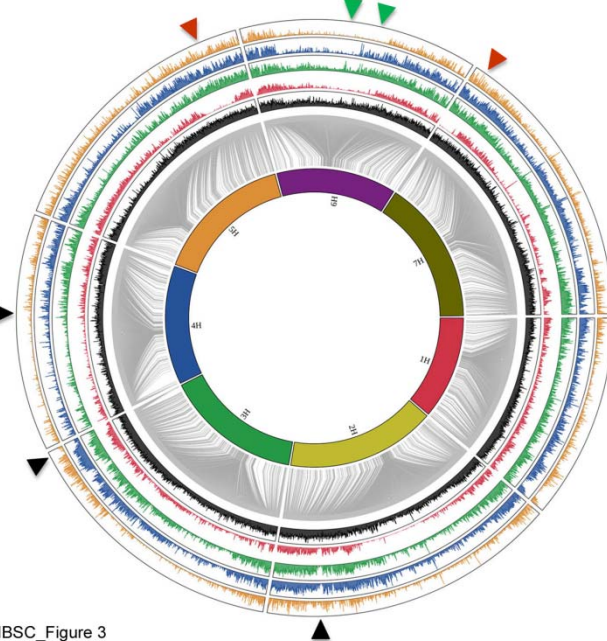
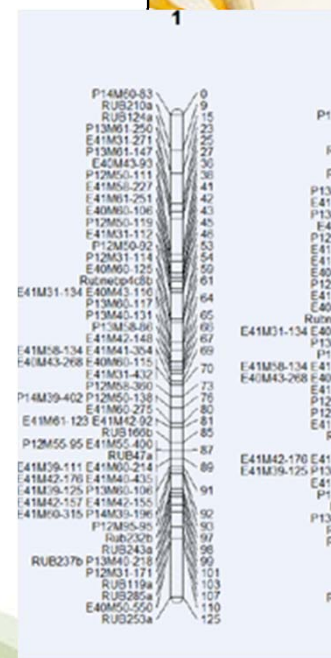
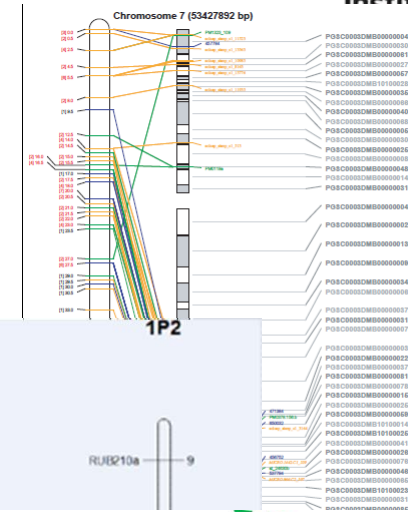


KETs Underpinning JHI Translational Research

Genetics and Genomics



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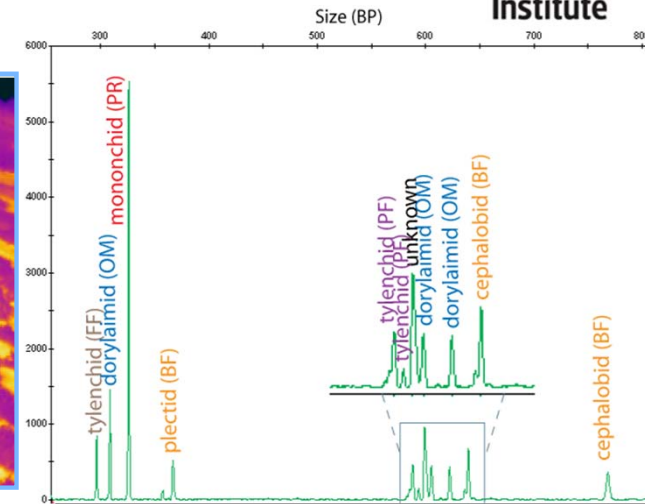
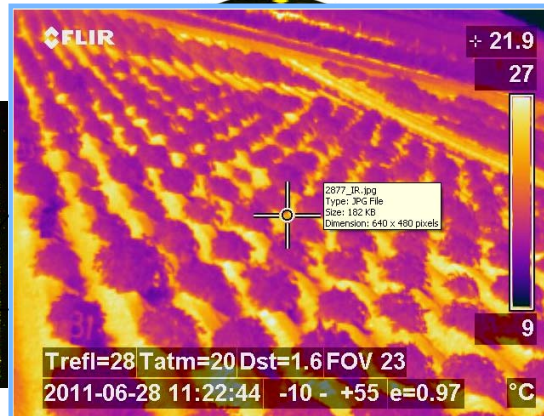
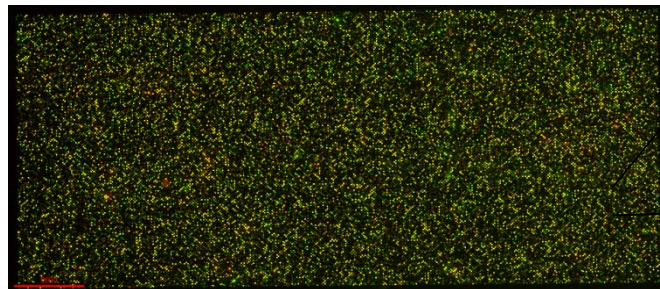


A physical, gene
sequence assembl

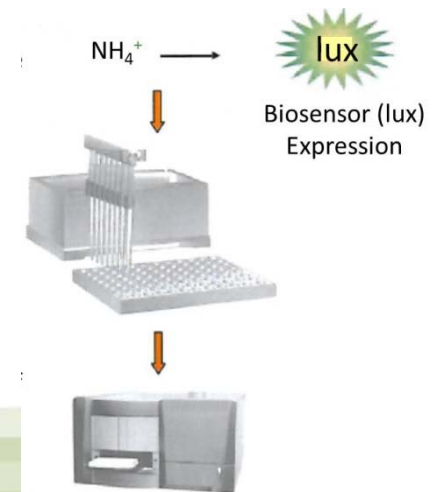
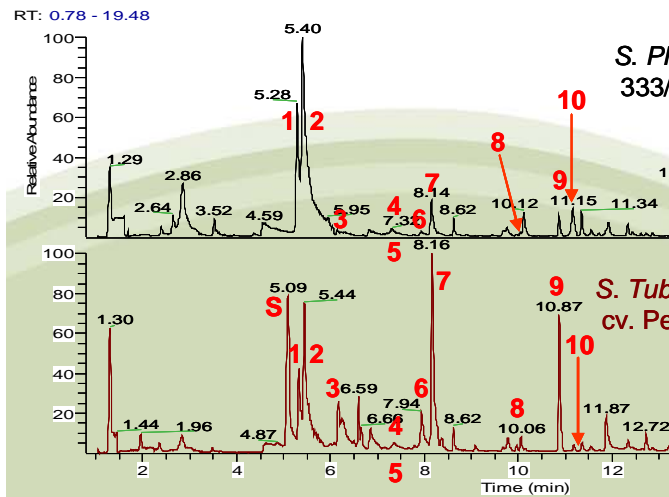
The International Barley Genome Sequencing Cons

IBSC_Figure 3

KETs Underpinning JHI Translational Research Phenotyping



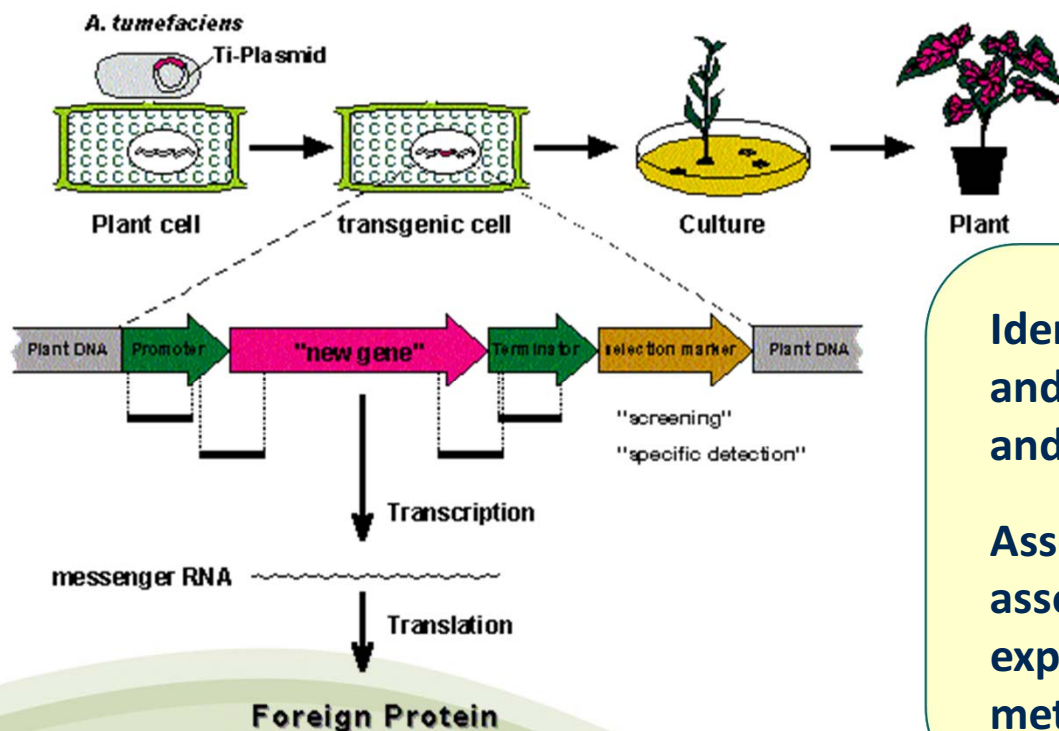
Molecular → Trait → Environment



KETs as a Tool for Policy Development



Assessing unintended effects in GM potatoes



Identification of intended and unintended alterations and degree of equivalence

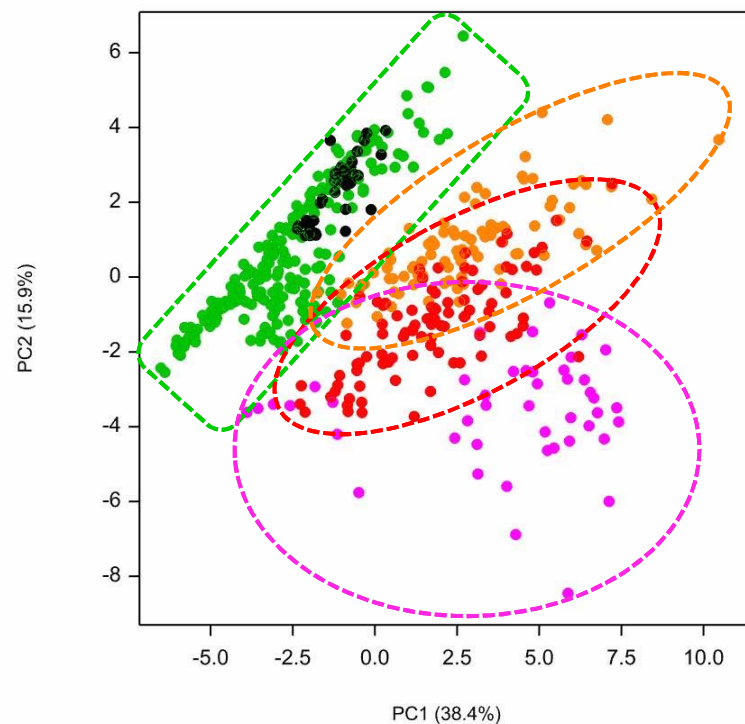
Assess potential hazards associated with newly expressed gene products and metabolites

"Omics" analysis

Multi-partner FP6 project
'SAFEFOODS'

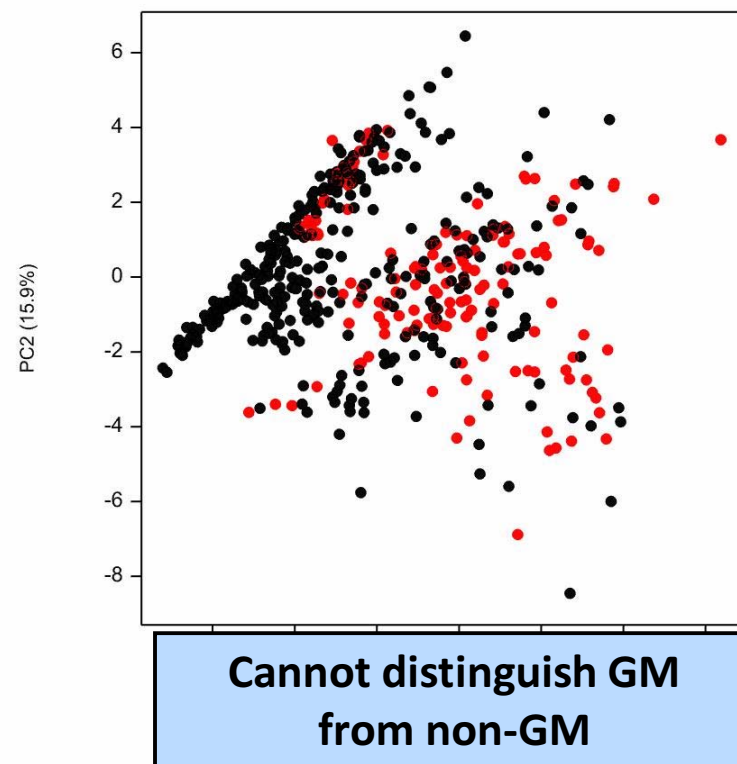
KETs as a Tool for Policy Development

Pattern dominated by location



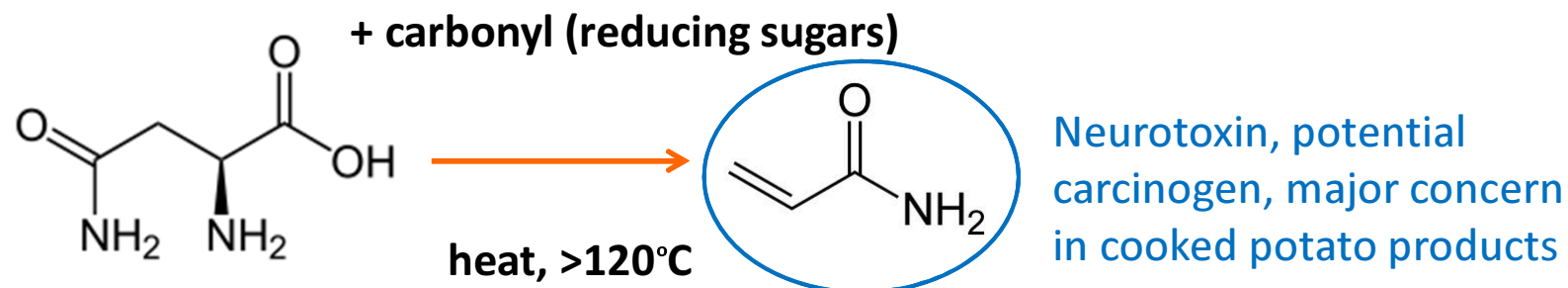
- Polish Site (GM, Non-GM)
- South African Sites (All GM, Non-GM)
- UK Site (Conv & Org Inputs)

No pattern



- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| ○ Non-GM | | ○ GM | |
| 'BlightMOP' | UK | 'PVYr' | Poland |
| 'QLIF' | UK | 'Bt' | S. Africa |
| 'PVYr' | Poland | | |
| 'Bt' | S. Africa | | |

The Application of KETs to Industry Problems



Used segregating germplasm to select lines that differed in asparagine, reducing sugars levels & acrylamide forming potential (AFP)

Line	Reducing Sugars	Asparagine	Acrylamide
93.Q.12 322	57.46	45.19	1797.72
92 MT 66 214	115.06	94.46	4455.62
12601ab1	32.64	46.93	1827.88
Stirling	179.18	69.50	6631.29

The Application of KETs to Industry Problems

Gene Code	UniRef based putative functional annotation	93.Q.12.322 = Low Asn, Low RS, Low Acrylamide																				92.MT.66.214 = High Asn, High RS, High Acrylamide																			
		Asparagine	AsparticAcid	Glutamine	Glutamicacid	GABA	Alanine	Glycine	Valine	Leucine	Isoleucine	Threonine	Serine	Proline	Methionine	Phenylalanine	Ornithine	Lysine	Histidine	Tyrosine	Tryptophan	Asparagine	AsparticAcid	Glutamine	Glutamicacid	GABA	Alanine	Glycine	Valine	Leucine	Isoleucine	Threonine	Serine	Proline	Methionine	Phenylalanine	Ornithine	Lysine	Histidine	Tyrosine	Tryptophan
	number of +ve correlations	100	32	3430	923	267	4253	3070	2473	709	1021	3726	1399	143	1314	2399	256	183	1588	1536	890	89	71	1037	1731	1934	20	8	116	136	228	15	24	1847	42	256	10	1419	301	1222	314
	number of -ve correlations	36	27	1768	1320	460	1844	530	937	86	215	890	417	55	243	726	224	23	251	457	71	63	20	41	3398	3781	25	2	18	42	52	123	34	1074	14	71	42	563	21	327	145
GENE11355	Asparagine synthetase [glutamine-hy	0.80	0.23	0.72	0.05	0.10	0.67	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.84	0.77	0.71	0.56	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.82	0.80	0.81	0.75	0.73	0.37	0.20	0.24	0.57	0.19	0.26	0.72	0.71	0.75	0.57	0.72	0.65	0.74	0.80	0.49	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.72
GENE29127	L-asparaginase	0.15	-0.42	0.57	-0.78	0.51	0.61	0.41	0.45	0.10	0.23	0.49	0.31	0.12	0.35	0.44	0.23	-0.03	0.25	0.35	0.20	-0.31	-0.16	0.27	-0.33	-0.74	0.25	0.59	-0.01	-0.17	-0.20	0.10	0.13	-0.20	-0.32	-0.34	0.14	-0.49	-0.12	-0.40	-0.45
GENE22356	Asparaginyl-tRNA synthetase, chloro	0.38	-0.27	0.71	-0.57	0.43	0.74	0.63	0.63	0.40	0.48	0.66	0.49	0.22	0.55	0.62	0.44	0.30	0.50	0.55	0.42	0.07	0.35	0.72	-0.84	-0.61	0.50	0.40	-0.07	-0.32	-0.30	0.25	0.13	-0.55	-0.15	-0.14	0.30	-0.46	-0.06	-0.45	-0.42
GENE22431	Asparaginyl-tRNA synthetase, chloro	0.62	-0.11	0.75	-0.28	0.17	0.76	0.69	0.74	0.64	0.68	0.76	0.62	0.34	0.69	0.71	0.57	0.59	0.71	0.69	0.73	-0.04	0.12	0.63	-0.74	-0.66	0.32	0.37	-0.15	-0.39	-0.38	0.19	0.06	-0.49	-0.32	-0.28	0.16	-0.51	-0.09	-0.52	-0.51
GENE13832	Aspartate aminotransferase	0.11	0.11	0.18	-0.59	0.50	0.19	0.10	0.17	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.02	-0.18	0.27	0.21	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.35	0.44	-0.89	-0.43	0.37	0.20	-0.23	-0.34	-0.35	0.08	-0.03	-0.71	-0.09	-0.14	0.14	-0.41	-0.21	-0.45	-0.33

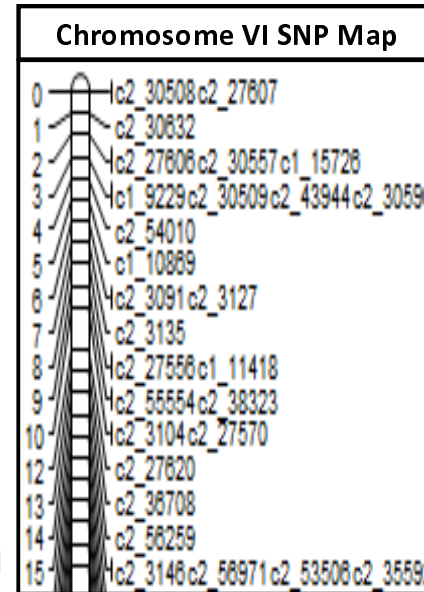
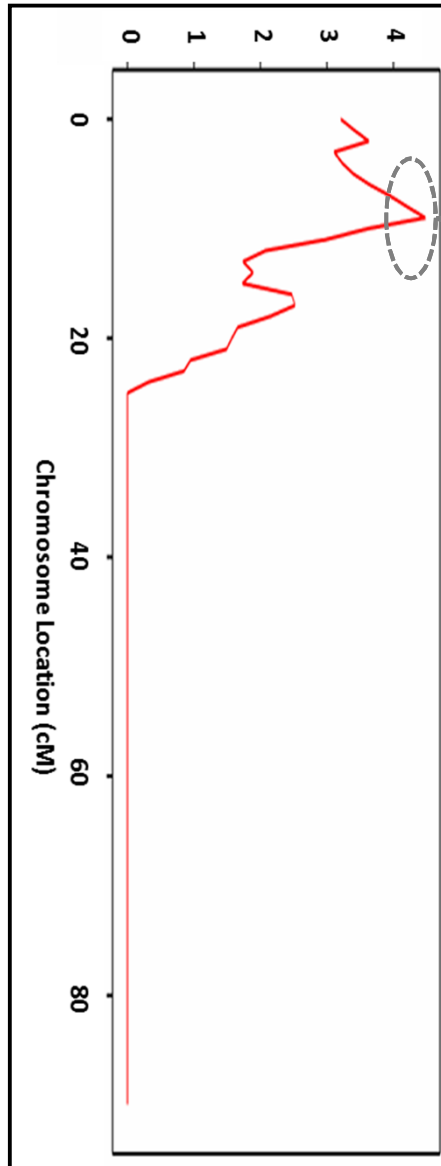


QTL Interval Mapping

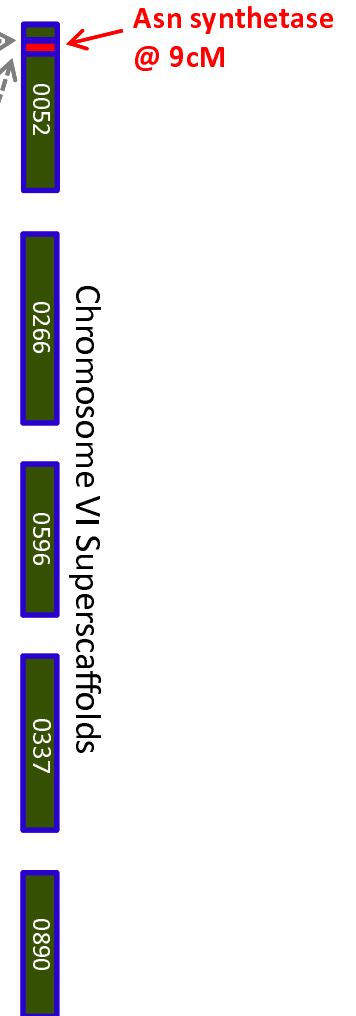
Genetic Mapping

Marker Mapping

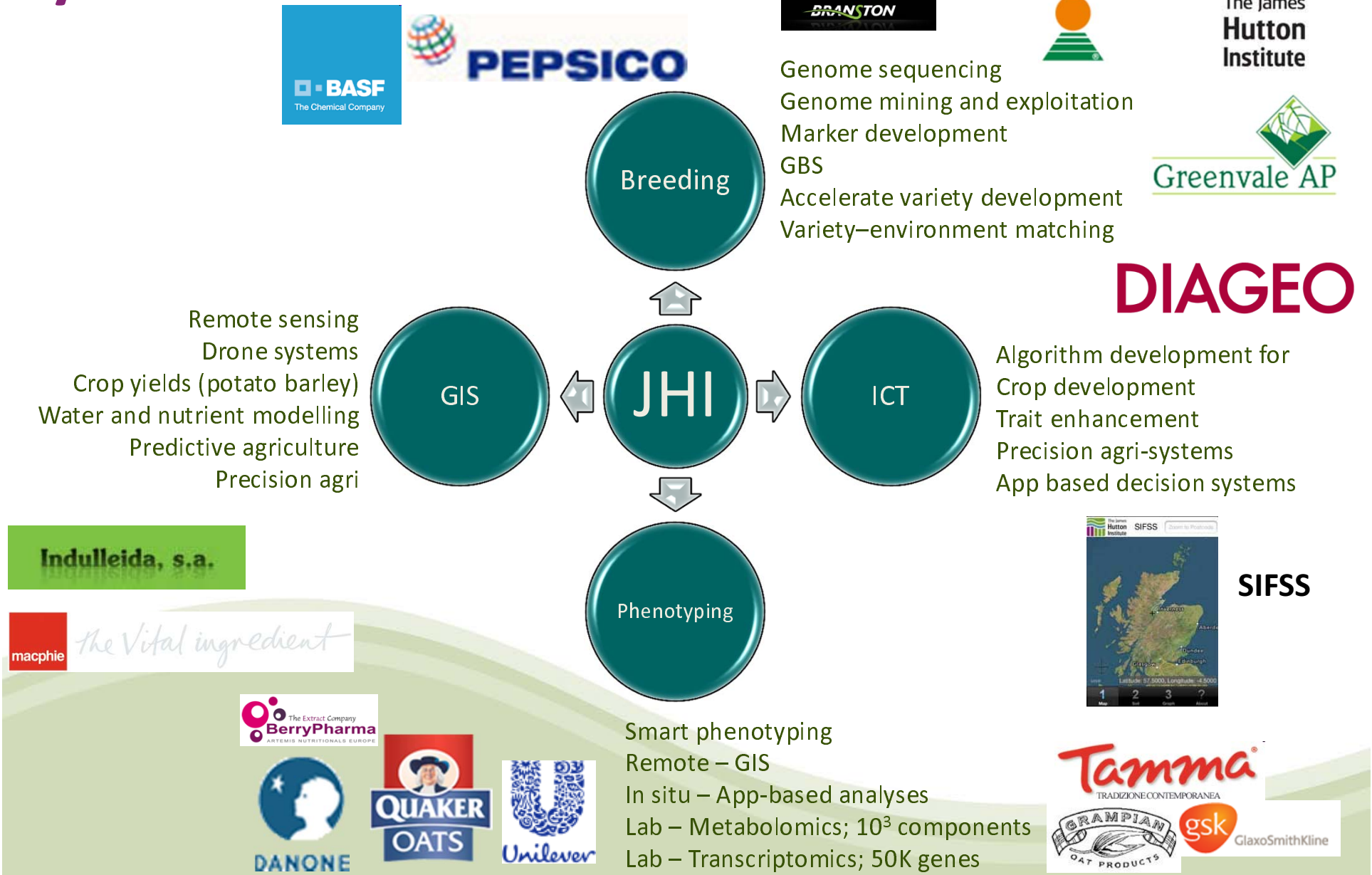
Transcriptomics & Physical Mapping



Marker Assisted Breeding



AgriFood KETs: Mapping onto Industry by Translation

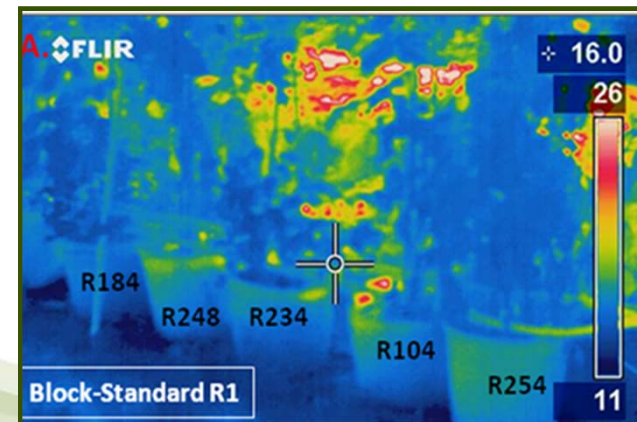


What are the KETs required moving forward?

True systems biology

Better metabolic and
environment

Bioinformatics and
visualisation



<http://www.hutton.ac.uk/>



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