



# Plant Biotechnology at BASF

Plant Genomics and Gene Editing Congress,  
Rotterdam 15<sup>th</sup> May 2018



# BASF – We create chemistry

- Our chemistry is used in almost all industries
- We combine economic success, social responsibility and environmental protection
- Sales 2017: €64,457 million
- EBIT 2017: €8,522 million
- Employees (as of December 31, 2017): 115,490
- 6 Verbund sites and 347 other production sites

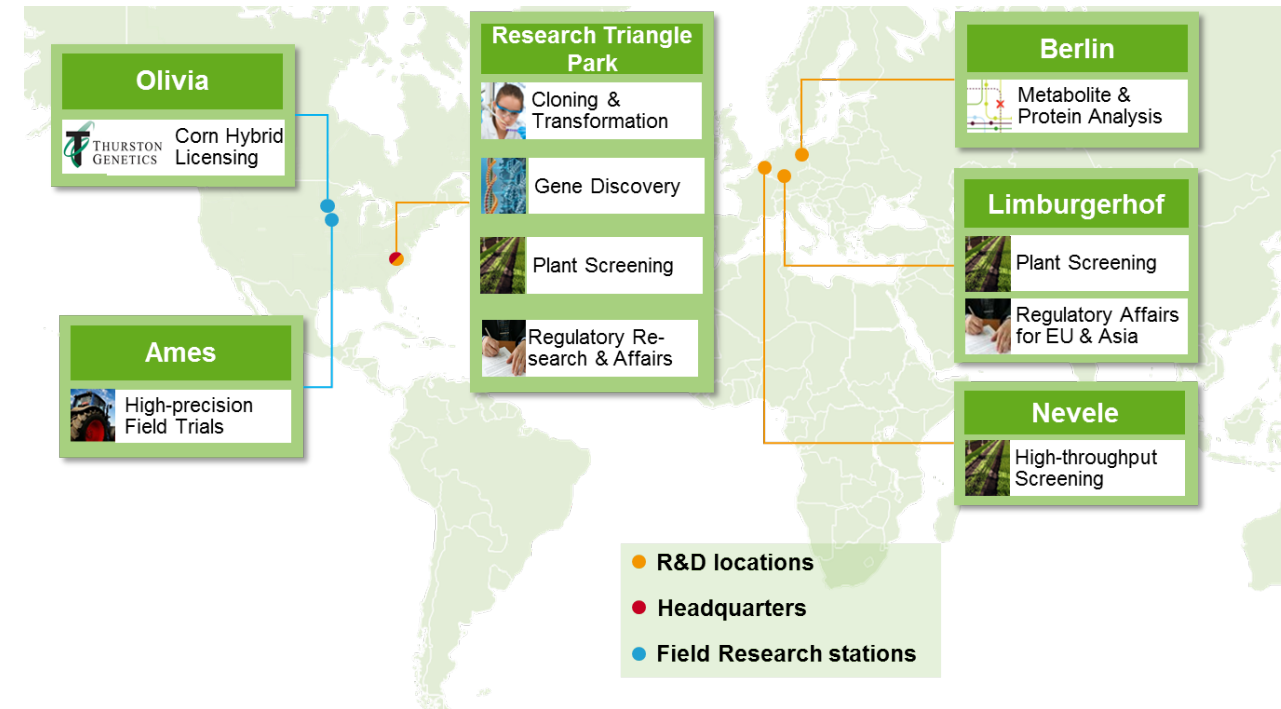


# BASF Plant Science Strategy

## Our Mission and Vision

### Our Mission and Vision

- We strive to provide a better quality of life and improved environment through Plant Science Technologies
- We drive innovative solutions for agriculture, nutrition, and industrial applications, creating value for BASF and customers
- We base our strategy on supporting farmers:
  - ▶ Yield Increase & Stress Tolerance
  - ▶ Herbicide Tolerance
  - ▶ Fungal Resistance
  - ▶ Quality traits (EPA+DHA canola oil)







We create chemistry

## EPA+DHA Canola

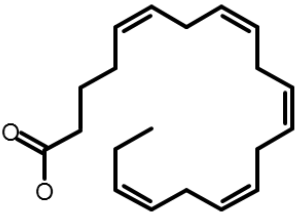




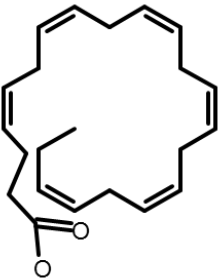
# EPA and DHA Omega-3 fatty acid intake is linked to human health benefits

Most people consume less than the recommended intake

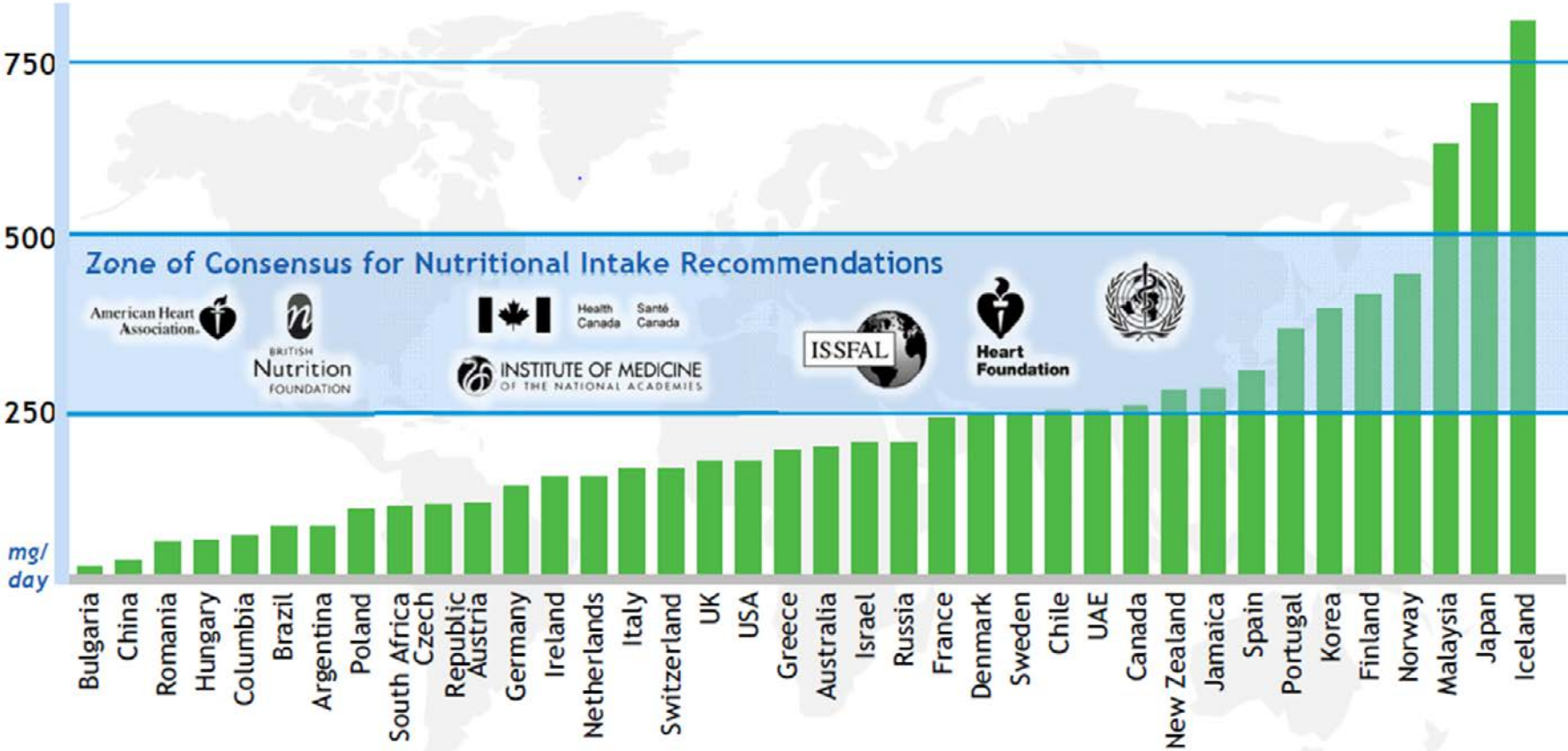
Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)



+



Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)



# EPA+DHA Canola using Biotechnology:

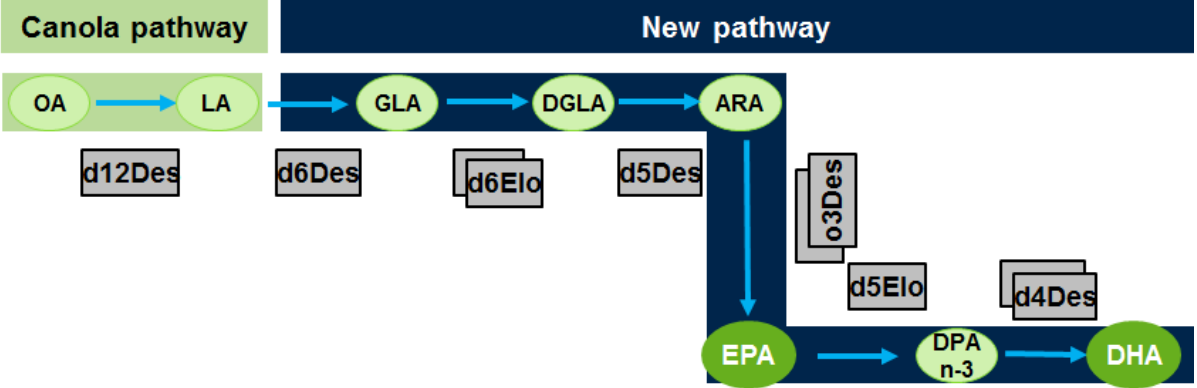
## A Renewable Alternative Source of Omega-3's

Marine algae are primary producers of EPA and DHA



↓ Transfer of genes

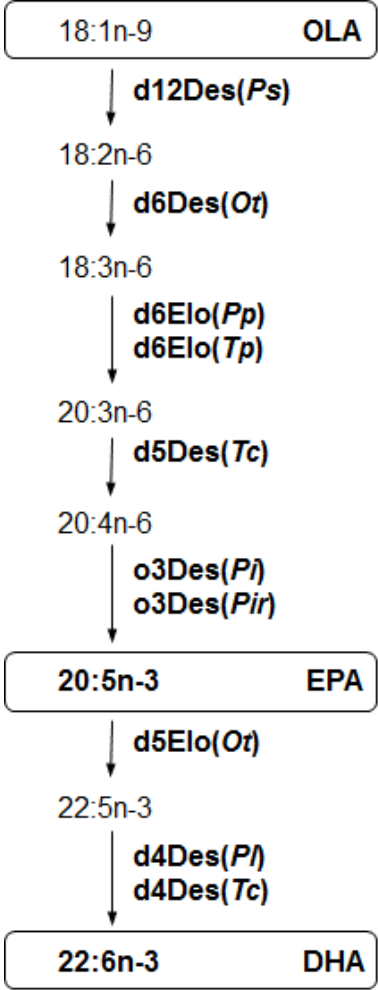
Introduction of new biosynthetic pathway into canola to produce EPA and DHA





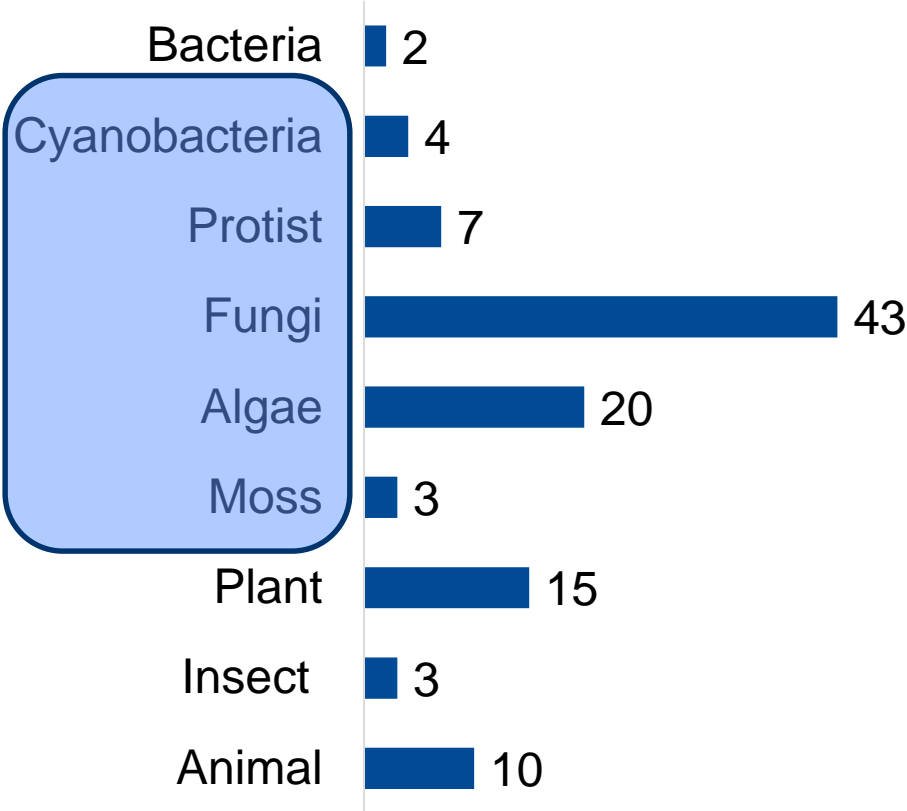
# EPA+DHA Canola

Introduced 10 enzymes to convert oleic acid into EPA



Built an enzyme portfolio from >100 different organisms

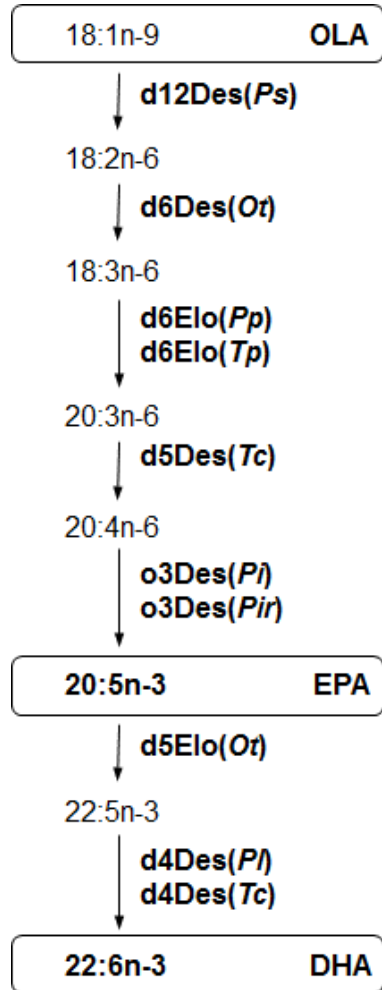
Producers of EPA and DHA





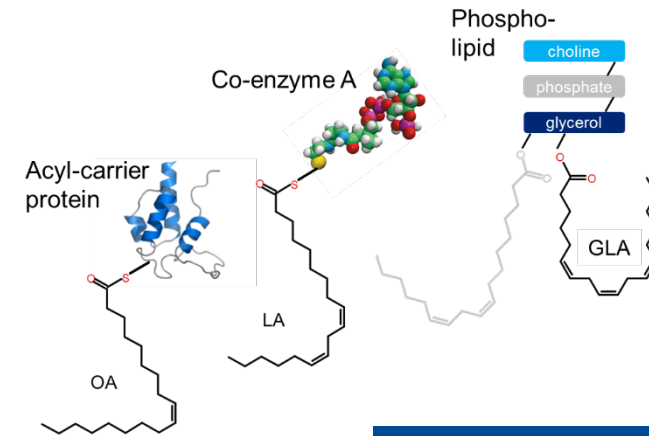
# EPA+DHA Canola

Introduced 10 enzymes to convert oleic acid into EPA



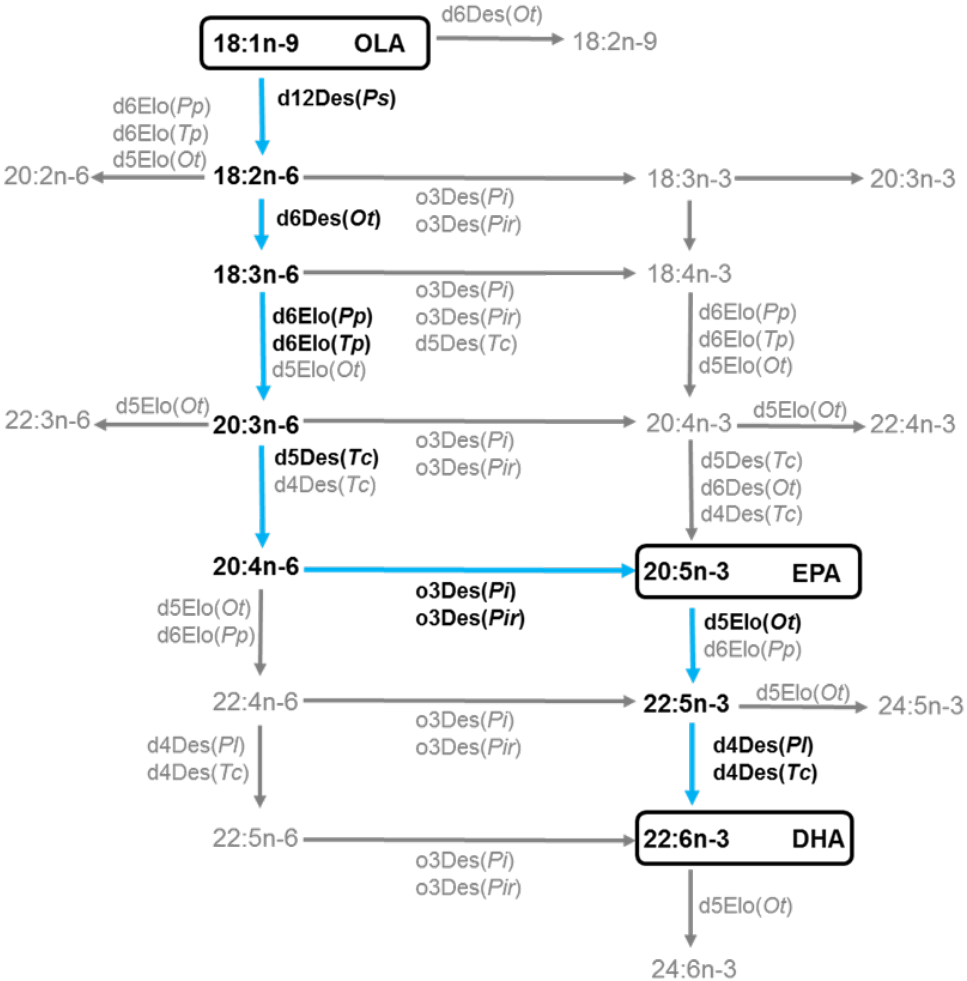
## Fatty Acid Desaturase and Elongase Proteins

- 10 Integral membrane proteins
  - ▶ Desaturases (Des) and Elongases (Elo)
  - ▶ Proteins require endogenous partners
- Substrate specificity of each enzyme influences pathway output
  - ▶ Fatty acid specificity
  - ▶ Backbone specificity
    - Coenzyme A
    - Acyl Carrier Protein
    - Phospholipid



# EPA+DHA Canola

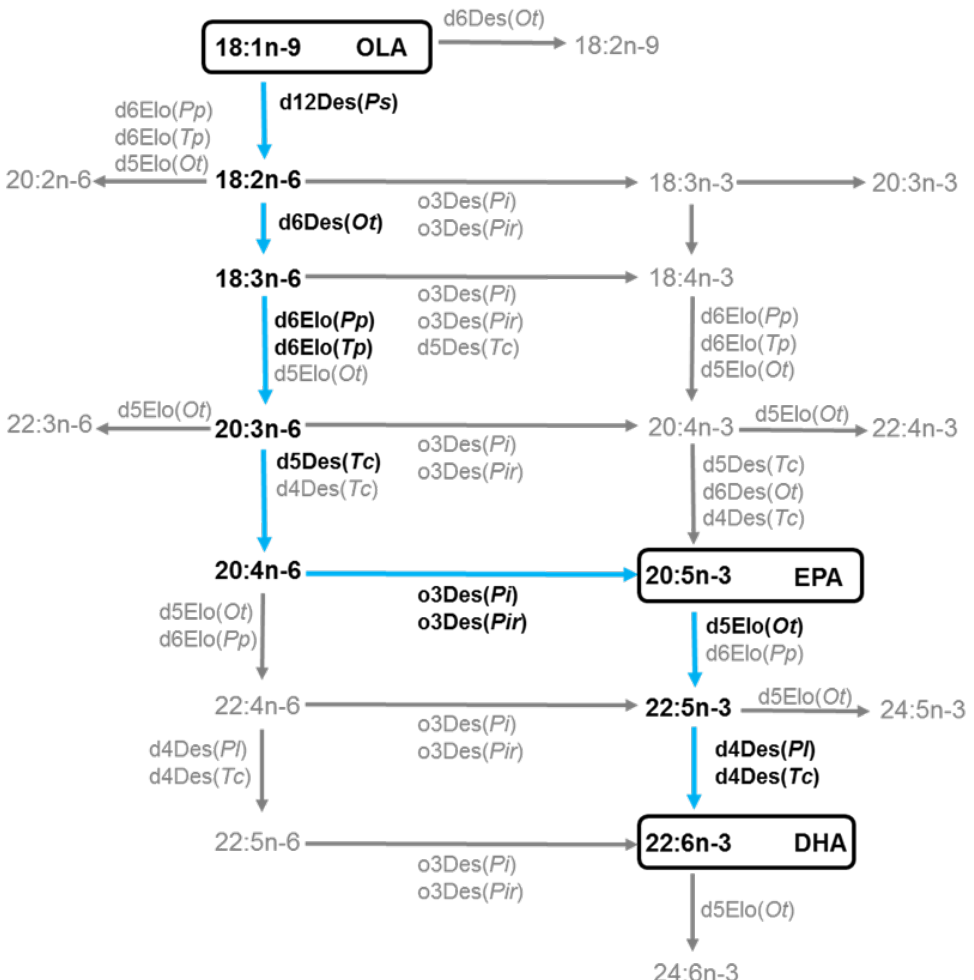
The introduced pathway is a 3D network



Specificity for the Fatty Acyl Chain

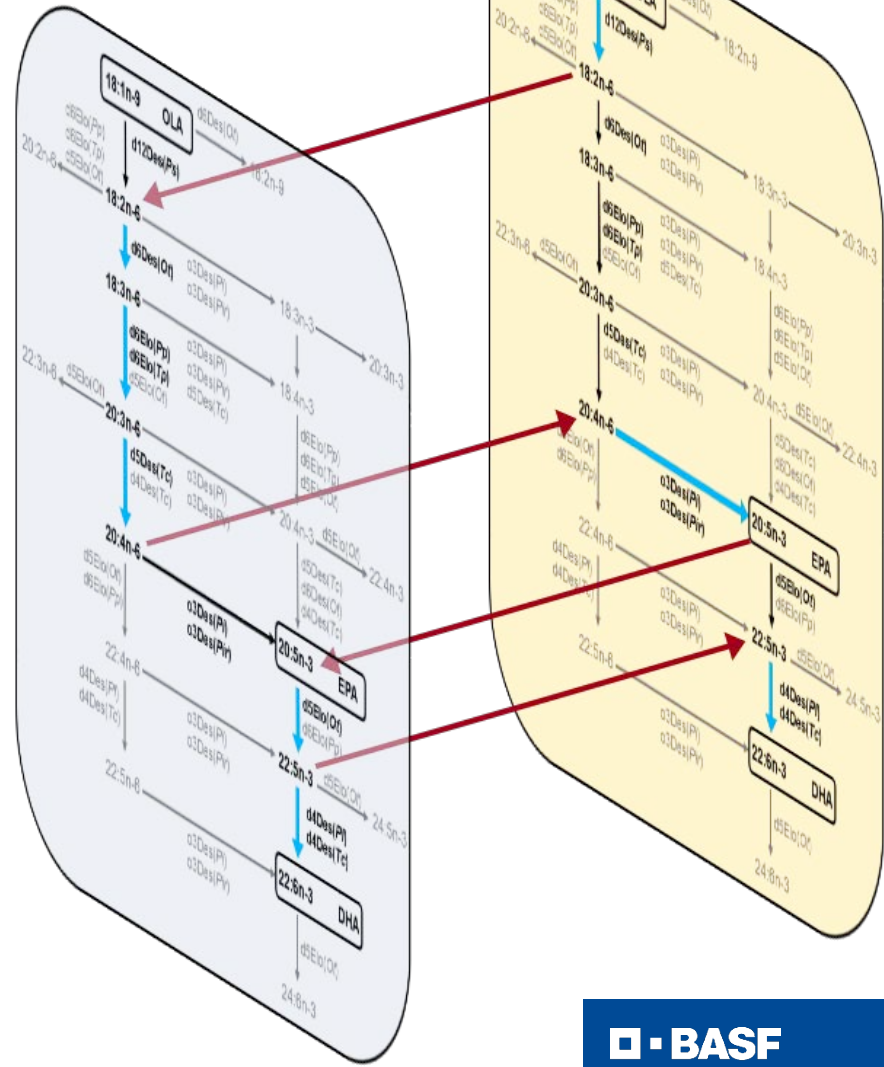
# EPA+DHA Canola

The introduced pathway is a 3D network



## Coenzyme-A

## Phospholipid



Backbone Data

Specificity for the Fatty Acyl Chain





# We generated safety data packages (Dossiers) to show that our biotech plant is as safe as a conventionally bred plant

**Molecular Characterization** + **Food and Feed Safety** + **Environmental Safety**  **Submission**



- ➔ Inserted DNA
- ➔ Proteins
- ➔ Genetic stability
- ➔ Detection methods



- ➔ Protein expression/safety
- ➔ Compositional equivalence
- ➔ Bioinformatics
- ➔ Exposure/intake
- ➔ Other safety studies



- ➔ Agronomic and phenotypic equivalence
- ➔ Disease and pest susceptibility
- ➔ Interaction with the environment



Regulatory Authorities  
Globally

 **BASF**

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Fungal Resistant Soybean Project



# Soybean rust resistant soybean

## Solving a huge problem in soybean production



Non-infected Soybeans



Asian Soybean Rust

## Project overview

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- » Soybeans provide oil and protein; worldwide >250 million tons are produced
- » Soybeans are highly sensitive to Asian Soybean Rust (ASR), which can cause yield losses of up to 90%
  - Treatment plus loss valued at >\$1 bn/yr in Brazil
- » New tools to manage ASR are required urgently
  - Key fungicides are quickly losing efficacy as the ASR fungus develops resistance
  - Breeding efforts for strong and durable resistance have not yet been successful
- » A durable solution for ASR requires the combination of two (or more) technologies
  - Combining fungicides with genetic solutions will extend the life of both tools while providing growers with a stronger, more durable solution to ASR



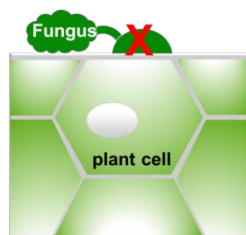
# Soybean rust resistant soybean

Innovation inspired by nature

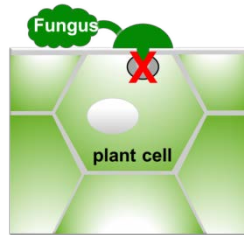


## Non-Host Resistance

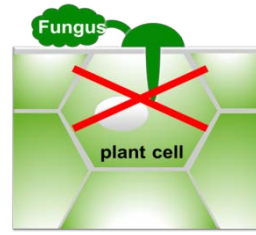
- » Soybeans are highly susceptible to Soybean Rust
- » There are plants with a natural immunity against soybean rust, like chickpeas, certain clovers, tobacco, Arabidopsis, etc.
- » Non-Host Resistance strategy relies on introducing the responsible genes into soybean
- » Strong and durable resistance is achieved by combining genes with different mechanisms
- » Broad gene discovery to identify multiple lead genes with different mode of actions



Structural barriers & antimicrobial molecules



Recognition of pathogen induces plant defense signaling



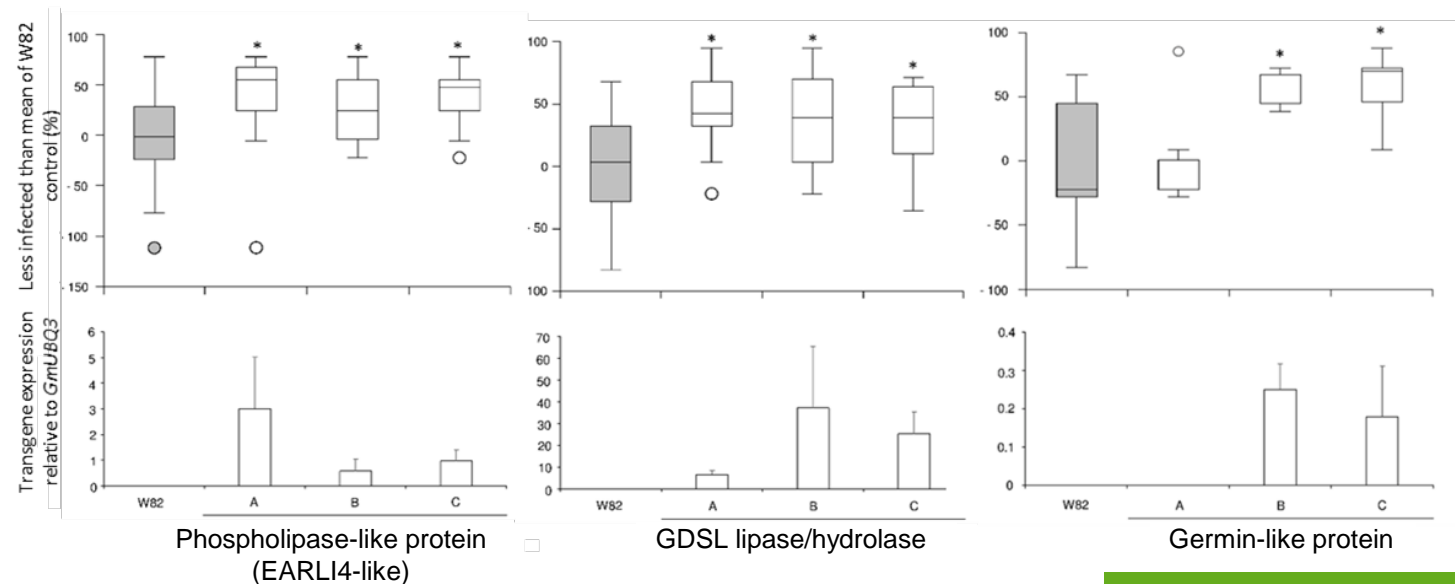
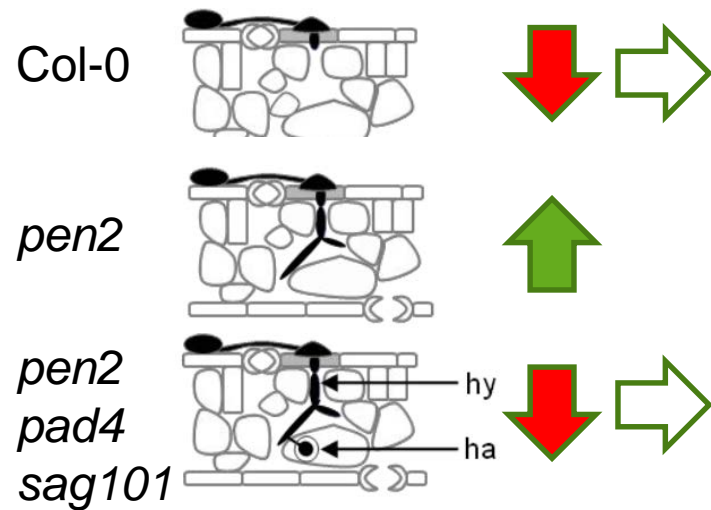
Recognition of fungal effector proteins induces local cell death

# Soybean rust resistant soybean

## Example: Finding the right genes

### Transcriptomic analysis of Arabidopsis mutants after soybean rust infection

- » Analysis of gene expression to elucidate molecular basis of mesophyll resistance of Arabidopsis pen2 plants against soybean rust fungus
- » Selection of genes upregulated in pen2, but not in wild-type (Col-0) or pen2 pad4 sag101 triple mutant
- » Interspecies transfer of these genes to soybean leads to increased resistance against soybean rust



# Soybean rust resistant soybean

Best results are achieved by gene combinations



Susceptible infected soybean



Transgenic resistant soybean

Field trials, 80 days after planting  
no fungicide treatment

- » Discovery of multiple ASR resistance enhancing lead genes with different mode of actions (transcription factors, regulatory proteins, resistance genes, enzymes).
- » Strong disease resistance and yield preservation achieved by combination of lead genes.
- » Results were confirmed in 4 consecutive seasons (2016A, 2016D, 2017A, 2017D).
- » Further development ongoing, aiming market introduction in next decade.



# Thanks

...to all contributors  
...to all collaborators  
...to you for your attention





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