

Developing novel methods for gene editing in trees

Ben Sivan

april 2021

Under the supervision of
Dr. Amir Raz
Prof. Martin Goldway

Signature of student: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Signature of supervisor: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Signature of supervisor: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Signature of chairperson for graduate studies: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____



THE FACULTY OF SCIENCES MASTER IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

**Developing novel methods for gene editing in
trees**

Ben Sivan

Under the supervision of
Dr. Amir Raz
Prof. Martin Goldway

**Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master of
science degree in biotechnology**

Department of Biotechnology
Tel-Hai collage
Israel
October 2021

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank MIGAL research institute for the welcoming work environment. To Prof. Rachel Amir as the head of the master program for the guidance in the writing process. To the Flaishman's group for their collaboration in the research. To all the Lab members, who helped me in my journey. Great appreciation to my supervisors Prof. Martin Goldway and Dr. Amir Raz for all their support, advice and over all creative freedom to make this work truly my own. Last but not least, to my wife Neta, for her understanding even through pregnancy and labor.

Contents

Acknowledgements

1 Abstract	7
2 Introduction	7
2.1 Trees and their vital role as a source for food security	7
2.2 Classical plant improvement methods for trees on a human time scale	7
2.3 Genetic modification as a viable solution for trees improvement	8
2.4 Exogenous DNA delivery methods	8
2.4.1 Biolistic particle delivery system or Gene gun	8
2.4.2 Protoplast transformation	8
2.4.3 Agrobacterium-mediated transformation	9
2.4.4 Virus as a DNA delivery vector	9
2.4.5 Virus-Induced Gene Silencing (VIGS)	9
2.5 Site-specific endonucleases	9
2.5.1 Zinc Finger Nucleases (ZFNs)	10
2.5.2 Transcription Activator-like Effector Nucleases (TALENs)	10
2.5.3 Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeat (CRISPR)	10
2.6 Genetic Editing bottleneck	10
2.7 Advance genetic Editing technologies	11
2.7.1 De-novo meristem induction and transformation	11
2.7.2 Virus-Induced Gene Editing (VIGE)	12
2.8 Poplar as a model organism for trees	12
2.9 The S-RNase gene that governs the self-incompatibility fertilization system in apples	12
2.10 Hypotheses	13
2.11 Goal	13
2.12 Milstones	13
2.12.1 Meristem induction and transformation	13
2.12.2 VIGE	13
3 Materials and methods	13
3.1 Plant material	13
3.2 Materials	14
3.2.1 antibiotics	14
3.2.2 Kits	14
3.2.3 Instruments	14
3.3 Methods	14
4 Flow scheme of the experiments	16
4.1 Implementing VIGE in trees	17
4.1.1 Generating Cas9-OE poplar plant	17
4.1.2 Generating a viral vector bearing sgRNA targeting PDS endogenes fused with mobile RNA sequence and GFP.	17
4.1.3 Infecting Cas9-OE <i>Nicotiana Benthamiana</i> with genetically modified vector	18
4.1.4 Infecting Cas9-OE apples with GM-vector	18
4.2 Implementing De-novo meristem induction and transformation.	18
4.2.1 Construction of plasmids containing DRs, Cas9 and sgRNAs	18
4.2.2 Infection methods experiment	20
4.2.3 DRs experiment	20
4.2.4 Scale-up experiment	21
4.2.5 High humidity experiment	21
4.2.6 Poplar infections	21
4.2.7 Identification of new transcription factors that are development regulators in poplar. .	21

4.2.8 Validation of the RNA-seq analysis with real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR)	22
5 Results	22
5.1 Implementing VIGE in trees	22
5.1.1 Generating a viral vector bearing sgRNA	22
5.1.2 Generating of Cas9-OE poplar plant	23
5.1.3 Infecting Cas9-OE poplar and Cas9-OE apples with GM-vector	24
5.1.4 Improving gRNA delivery by adding a tRNA sequence to the gRNA	27
5.2 Implementing De-novo meristem induction and transformation in trees	28
5.2.1 Construction of plasmids containing DRs, Cas9 and sgRNAs	28
5.2.2 Infection methods experiment	28
5.2.3 DRs experiment	30
5.2.4 Scale-up experiment	30
5.2.5 High humidity experiment	31
5.2.6 Poplar infections	31
5.2.7 Identification of new development regulators	31
6 Discussion and Conclusions	35
6.1 VIGE experiments	36
6.2 DRs based tree transformation experiments	36
6.3 <i>WOX1</i> as a potential epical meristem transcription factor for DR induced transformation . .	39
7 Supplementary information	39
References	39

List of Figures

1	Agricultural area per capita world-wide in hectare/person.	
	Line. Average area Ribbon. Maximum and minimum values https://ourworldindata.org/	11
2	De-novo meristem induction experiments scheme	16
3	VIGE experiments scheme	17
4	Infection of Apple seedlings with A.tumefaciens. A. needleless syringe B. injection to the leaf veins C. injection to the stem cut	20
5	Injection of A.tumefaciens into a stem cut of 4 apple Varieties. A. Injection into a stem cut B. Starking C. Pink Lady D. Golden Delicious E. Granny Smith	21
6	Viral constructs. A. Fast cloning cassette for guideRNAs. sgPRO - sub-genomic promoter. crRNA - conserved part of CRISPR guideRNA. B. TRV two sub-genomes constructs. C. BSMV three sub-genomes constructs. (Figures were adjusted from Yuan et al., 2011)	23
7	Sterile Populus alba x tremula A: Whole plant, B: Leaves with vertical incision, C: Shoots . .	24
8	Regenerated PopAT shoots after infection with agrobacterium with T-DNA cassette containing Cas9 gene and kanamycin resistance (npt2). The shoots were grown on medium with kanamycin for the selection of non-transformant regenerates are expected to bleach and die as a results of the exposure to kanamycin. T2 and T3 are susceptible to kanamycin, T4 is partially susceptible and T1 is unaffected	24
9	A. Map of the T-DNA vector B. One of the plants that was reproduced from the #167 line post infection	25
10	Map of binary plasmid used in transgenic apple lines #166 and #167. Green squares - T-DNA borders, arrow heads - targets for viral guide-RNAs, RB - right border, LB - left border.	25
11	PCR on DNA extracted from infected leaves of apple plantlets with virus specific primers. Upper gel - TRV, Lower gel - BSMV. '+' - plasmid positive control. 166 and 167 - apple transgenic lines.	26
12	Sequence of the LB2 region in infected apple plants. Upper chromatogram - sequence of LB2 target in plant infected by TRV-LB2gRNA. Lower chromatogram - sequence of LB2 target in plant infected by TRV-RB1gRNA. Red arrow - start of alternate sequence. Turquoise bar - LB2 target.	27
13	Analysis of the alternative sequence detected from the sanger sequencing.	27
14	GFP fluorescence in apple cotyledons two weeks after viral infection.	27
15	Injection of A.tumefaciens into a stem cut of apple plantlets from Pink-lady variety. A. A cotyledon like that emerged from a stem cut, two weeks post infection B. A shoot grow, three weeks post infection.	29
16	Analysis of the presence of Cas9 in DNA extracted from 'New' and 'Old' leaves of a transformed apple. A. T-DNA cassette validation with Cas9 primers B. Control for the presence of DNA in the reactions presented in A, PCR was performed with primers for the actin gene.	30
17	Pink lady shoot regeneration. A. and B. grafting and cotyledone like appearance	30
18	WOX1 expression detected by the RNA-seq analysis	31
19	Expression of internal normalizers gene analyzed by RT-qPCR. The numbers below are the Coefficient of variation (CV) values and it represents a score for the amount in which the normalizer gene is expressed consistently between the different tissues.	33
20	WOX1 expression analyzed by the RT-qPCR with different internal normalizers.	34
21	Isolation of the WOX1 gene from PopAT shoot tip	35
22	Surgical removal of the axillary bud and injection of vector for de-novo shoot induction (Maher et al. 2020)	37

- 23 Agrobacterium-mediated in-planta transformation of Citrus maxima. **a.** Three to four weeks old C. maxima seedlings. **b.** Decapitated C. maxima seedlings. **c.** Agrobacterium infection. **d.** Agrobacterium infected seedlings with wounds wrapped with Parafilm. **e.** Dark incubation during co-culture. **f.** sprouted bud from newly formed callus. **g.** sprouted buds from xylem. **h.** regenerated shoots four weeks after transformation. **i.** regenerated shoots three months after transformation. (Zhang et al. 2017) 37
- 24 Abnormal shoot regeneration formation as a result of DR over-expression (Maher et al. 2020) 38

List of Tables

1	Composition of media for cultivation, transformation, selection and regeneration of hybrid poplar P.alba X P.glandulosa	14
2	Building blocks from Addgene	19
3	All primers	19
4	qPCR Cycles	22
5	Viral vectors	22
6	Viral infection of apple plantlets	25
7	De-novo meristem induction constructs	28
8	List of genes when sorted by the expression specificity to shoot tip (First 10)	32

1 Abstract

Global environmental changes challenge food security. In comparison to most crops, trees are resilient to temperature fluctuations and consequently offer some security for sufficient and nutritious food. Crop improvement with available methods has reached acknowledged barriers. However, genetic modification can contribute substantially to breakthroughs. Tissue culture is a required step in most genetic modification methods. Yet, it is far from being routine in most laboratories. In trees, because of their long generation time, tissue culture issues become much more pronounced. In this project I attempted to implement a novel gene editing method for trees that combines de-novo meristem induction or systemic gRNA propagation through viral infection, hence will not require tissue culture transformation. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* was the vector for in-planta transformation, poplar as a model system for trees and apples as a commercial fruit tree crop. I applied a few development regulators, and several agroinfiltration strategies. In addition I analyzed tissue-specific transcriptomes to further understand gene expression patterns in tissue development, and scanned for better normalizer genes for real-time quantitative PCR. I showed that overexpression of the gene combinations *WUS2-STM* and *WOX11-STM* were successful in invoking de-novo shoot regeneration in young apple plants, in-planta. In addition I found, based on the tissue-specific transcriptome, that in poplar the transcription factor *WOX1* from the WUSCHEL family is most specific to shoot.

2 Introduction

2.1 Trees and their vital role as a source for food security

Food security is a fundamental necessity that challenged mankind throughout its history. Many researchers estimate that food security is under threat as a result of global environmental changes through land degradation, loss of biodiversity, changes in hydrology, and changes in climate patterns(Erickson et al. 2009). Moreover population growth is around 100 million per year. Since the early 1990s, the number of extreme weather-related disasters has doubled(FAO 2020). Higher temperatures, water scarcity, extreme events like droughts and floods have already begun to impact staple crops around the world(Linden & Office 2015) and have reduced the yields of major crops like maize and wheat(Iglesius et al. 2001). According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the climate variability has an impact of at least 80% to the unpredictable reduction in yield of cereal crops in semi-arid regions of the world such as the Sahel region of Africa(Shiferaw et al. 2014).

Fruit trees contribute in many ways to improving diets and combating hunger around the world(Vinceti et al. 2013). Trees are much more resilient to extreme weather-related disasters in comparison to most crops, and consequently they can offer some insurance for sufficient and nutritious food during times of seasonal food shortages due to droughts, floods and hot or cold waves. This is the main reason behind the evergreen agriculture approach(Garrity et al. 2010). Trees resilient is due to their being perennial woody plants, which allows them to grow strong, with durable trunk and long roots. In addition, fruit trees can produce large yields on a given area resulting from their vertical growth. However, tree research has a drawback among them a long generation period of a few years.

2.2 Classical plant improvement methods for trees on a human time scale

Since mankind developed the ability to grow plants for food, methods have been developed to improve yield. The most ancient method for plant improvement was selection and propagation of plants with preferred traits such as larger seeds. This method is accompanied by an artificial selection pressure for desirable trait. However, the process is dependent on random mutations, making it slow.

Towards the end of the 19th century plant breeding was established. Breeding at its core is based on the idea of merging traits from different lines to a single cultivar through crossbreeding. Although this method is faster, this process takes many generations and even in annual plants takes a few years. Moreover, in trees breeding is much slower and therefore new varieties are the outcome of a single generation of selection. Still, impressive results have been obtained that have contributed significantly to human's diet.

2.3 Genetic modification as a viable solution for trees improvement

With the understanding that the inherited genetic material is DNA, the ability was developed to utilize the acceleration of random mutations as a way of gaining genetic diversity and selecting based on the phenotypic outcome. By exposing seeds to chemicals or radiation the frequency of mutation events is increased with some of them providing desirable traits.

As a result of the development of the molecular genetic field, many genetic modification technologies were innovated, some of them applicable or specific to plants. Those methods are more direct in their approach to manipulate DNA for an expected outcome and can be include under the broad term genomic engineering. An important distinction need to be make here, between the terms genome engineering and genome editing. Although, the broad term genome engineering refers to any purposeful change to the genetic makeup of an organism for an expected outcome, over time the term got more specific meaning in the regulatory context. In the regulatory context, genome engineering refers to the integration of foreign DNA in the genome, more specifically foreign from another organism. Whereas the term genome editing in the regulatory context, refers to the act of changing the expression patterns in the cell, either directly by deactivating a gene with the introduction of deliberate mutation (most commonly known as knockout), or indirectly by changing the expression patterns of regulatory elements. Even more precise definition of genome editing, refers to stable changes in the genome, which excludes transient gene silencing. This work focuses on technics to achieve the narrow term of genome editing, although in the process, there might be stages of the plant that can as well be characterized as genome engineering, like integration of CRISPR Cas9 for the purpose of achieving gene knockout. The method innovated can be divided into two groups, exogenous DNA delivery methods and site-specific endonucleases. In most cases, scientist would use a combination of those two technologies for the purpose gene editing.

2.4 Exogenous DNA delivery methods

Techniques developed introducing foreign DNA (exogenous) to the cell.

2.4.1 Biolistic particle delivery system or Gene gun

Gene gun or biolistic particle delivery system is a device used to deliver exogenous DNA (transgenes), RNA, or protein to cells. By coating particles of a heavy metal with a gene of interest and firing these micro-projectiles into cells using mechanical force, an integration of desired genetic information can be induced into cells(O'Brien & Lummis 2011). Thus the DNA may be transformed into whatever genomes are present in the cell, either nuclear, mitochondrial, plasmid or any others, in any combination. Targeting the specific DNA requires particular construct design. The integration of multiple templates of the DNA construct may occur, resulting in variable copy numbers of the inserted gene and variable expression levels(Shewry et al. 2008).

2.4.2 Protoplast transformation

Protoplast refers to the entire cell excluding the cell wall. Protoplasts can be generated by stripping the cell wall from plant, bacterial, or fungal cells by mechanical, chemical or enzymatic means(Davey et al. 2005). The advantages of using protoplast in comparison to a whole cell is the direct access to the cells membrane which result in increase uptake of DNA and increase transformation frequency. Treatment of protoplast-plasmid mixtures with PEG and/or electroporation is the approach normally exploited to induce DNA into protoplasts. However, transformation frequencies typically remain low (ca. one in 10⁴ protoplasts giving stably transformed tissues)(Davey et al. 2005). Heat shock treatment and irradiation of recipient protoplasts enhance transformation frequency, probably by increasing the recombination of genomic DNA with incoming foreign DNA, or the initiation of repair mechanisms that favor DNA integration. Carrier DNA and the nature of the plant genome also affect transformation(Davey et al. 2005). DNA uptake into protoplasts has been especially important in transforming plants that are not amenable to other methods of gene delivery, particularly agrobacterium-mediated transformation. Many of such studies focused on cereals, particularly rice, once protoplast-to-plant systems became available for these crops(Rakoczy-Trojanowska

2002). However, protoplast regeneration into mature plants is hard to achieve in most plants, which is the major holdback of this approach.

2.4.3 Agrobacterium-mediated transformation

Agrobacterium is a genus of Gram-negative bacteria that uses horizontal gene transfer to cause tumors in plants. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is the most commonly studied species in this genus. Agrobacterium is well known for its ability to transfer DNA between itself and plants, and for this reason it has become an important tool for genetic engineering. The ability of Agrobacterium to transfer genes to plants and fungi is used in biotechnology, in particular, genetic engineering for plant improvement. Genomes of plants can be engineered by use of Agrobacterium for the delivery of sequences hosted in transfer of a DNA segment (T-DNA) binary vector. The essential parts of the T-DNA are its two small (25 base pair) border repeats, at least one of which is needed for plant transformation. The genes to be introduced into the plant are cloned into a plant binary vector that contains the T-DNA region, together with a selectable marker (such as antibiotic resistance) to enable selection for plants that have been successfully transformed. Plants are grown on media containing antibiotics following transformation, and those that do not have the T-DNA integrated into their genome will die(Mukeshimana et al. 2013). The most common methodology for introducing Agrobacterium to plant tissues is in liquid suspension of sectors of somatic tissue (explant), then co-culture on agar medium in the dark. Another method is Agroinfiltration, used to induce transient expression of genes in a plant. Agroinfiltration is performed by direct injection or by vacuum infiltration of suspended *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* into a plant leaf. The main benefit of agroinfiltration when compared to the more traditional plant transformation is speed and convenience, although yields of the recombinant protein in traditional methods are generally higher and more consistent(Undervisningsministeriet 2014). Floral dipping is another method that allows efficient plant agrobacterium-mediated transformation without need for tissue culture(Zhang et al. 2006).

2.4.4 Virus as a DNA delivery vector

Virus mediated gene delivery utilizes the ability of a virus to inject their genetic material into a host cell and takes advantage of the virus's ability to manipulate the cells machinery for its own replication and integration into the genome. This method has been used to deliver Small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) in order to silence a certain gene and hence it is called Virus-Induced Gene Silencing.

2.4.5 Virus-Induced Gene Silencing (VIGS)

Virus-induced gene silencing is one of the reverse genetics tools for analysis of gene function that uses viral vectors carrying a target gene fragment to reduce double-strand RNA (dsRNA) which trigger RNA mediated gene silencing. Small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) which are 21-25 nucleotide long, guides specific cleavage or suppression of target messenger RNA (mRNA) at posttranscriptional level. The process takes place as follows, siRNAs which are processed from long double-stranded RNAs (dsRNA) by DICER, an RNase-like enzyme, are then incorporated into RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC). This complex with siRNA targets specific mRNA transcripts having sequence complementarity with the specific siRNA. In other words, the antisense strand of the siRNA associates with the RNAi silencing complex (RISC) to target homologous RNA for degradation. Some virus species were previously modified and used for silencing the gene of interest(Jiang et al. 2014). Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) is the first modified virus for application of VIGS methods to plants. TMV was used for effective PDS gene silencing in **Nicotiana benthamiana** plants(Harries et al. 2008). Tobacco rattle virus (TRV) was also modified to be a tool for gene silencing in plants and lately barley stripe mosaic virus (BSMV) was developed for efficient silencing of pds gene in barley(Fire et al. 1998).

2.5 Site-specific endonucleases

Site-specific endonucleases are enzymes that are capable of dissecting nucleic acid strands such as DNA or RNA at a specific target sequence. In contrast to restriction enzymes, this sequence can be engineered and hold longer sequences which increase it's specificity.

2.5.1 Zinc Finger Nucleases (ZFNs)

A zinc finger is a small protein structural motif that is characterized by the coordination of one or more zinc ions (Zn^{2+}) in order to stabilize the fold. The ability to engineer zinc fingers to have an affinity for a specific sequence of DNA, made them suitable for important applications such as zinc finger nucleases and zinc finger transcription factors. While significant progress has been made in ZFNs engineering capability, a barrier to their widespread adoption has been the challenge in engineering new DNA binding specificities(Chandrasegaran et al. 1996).

2.5.2 Transcription Activator-like Effector Nucleases (TALENs)

Transcription activator-like effector nucleases are restriction enzymes that can be engineered to cut specific sequences of DNA. They are made by fusing a TAL effector DNA-binding domain to a DNA cleavage domain (a nuclease which cuts DNA strands). The simple relationship between amino acid sequence and DNA recognition of the TALE binding domain allows for the efficient engineering of proteins. That said, the failure of some custom TALENs suggests that yet unknown rules govern the assembly of functional repeat domains. For example, repeat composition may influence protein stability(Christian et al. 2010).

2.5.3 Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeat (CRISPR)

CRISPR systems are part of the adaptive immune system of bacteria and archaea, protecting them from invading viruses by cleaving their DNA in a sequence-dependent manner. The immunity is acquired by the integration of short fragments of the invading DNA known as spacers between two adjacent repeats at the proximal end of a CRISPR locus. The CRISPR arrays, including the spacers, are transcribed during subsequent encounters with invasive DNA and are processed into small interfering CRISPR RNAs (crRNAs) approximately 40 nt in length, which combine with the transactivating CRISPR RNA (tracrRNA) to activate and guide the CRISPR Assosiated 9 (Cas9) nuclease(Barrangou et al. 2007). A prerequisite for cleavage is the presence of a conserved protospacer-adjacent motif (PAM) downstream of the target DNA, which usually has the sequence 5'-NGG-3'(Gasiunas et al. 2012). Jinek et al., re-engineered the Cas9 endonuclease into a more manageable two-component system by fusing the two RNA molecules into a “single-guide RNA”(sgRNA) that, when combined with Cas9, could find and cut the DNA target specified by the guide RNA. By manipulating the nucleotide sequence of the guide RNA, the artificial Cas9 system could be programmed to target any DNA sequence for cleavage(Jinek et al. 2012). The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020 was awarded to Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer A. Doudna for the development of the CRISPR/Cas9 enzyme as a genetic editing tool.

2.6 Genetic Editing bottleneck

Bottlenecks need to be overcome before the full potential of this technology may be achieved in plants. Plants are distinguished from most complex eukaryotes in the totipotency of their tissues(Indra & Vimla 1972). This has allowed researchers to convert explant into a whole plant, with the use aseptic tissue culture growth medium. This somatic-germinal conversion (or regeneration) is the foundation of most plant transformation approaches. Transgenes are delivered to isolated somatic tissue followed by selection for the transgene and regeneration of the modified tissue into a whole, transgenic plant(Rasmussen et al. 2017). Success is often genotype dependent because specific growth medium need to be tuned for each new plant and the regenerated plants can have changes to their genome and epigenome(Kaeppler et al. 2000). In trees, because of long generation time, the issues of maintaining aseptic environment and assessing growth medium suitability become much more pronounced.

Crop production globally is improving, but this trend seems to approach a plateau (Figure 1). Hence substantial changes in methods for agronomic processes and crop improvement are required(Tester , Mark and Langridge 2010).

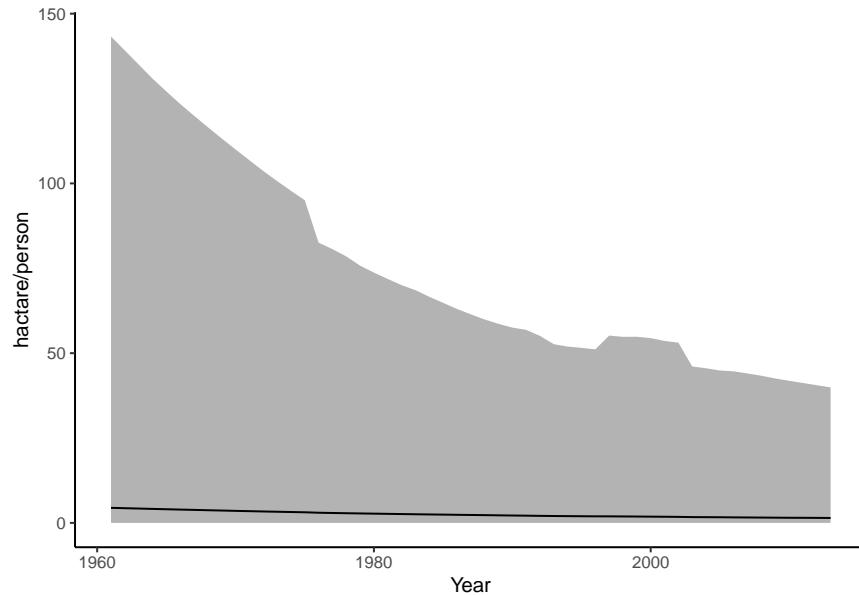


Figure 1: Agricultural area per capita world-wide in hectare/person.

Line. Average area **Ribbon.** Maximum and minimum values

<https://ourworldindata.org/>

2.7 Advance genetic Editing technologies

Tissue culture in the context of plant transformation is designed to allow the capture of rare cell-transformed events. This is done by providing a supportive environment for the explant, so that it exposes as much as possible inner cells of the plant to the genetic manipulation and later allow for regeneration and differentiation to a new plant. For the most part, the regeneration begins with differentiation to a shoot meristem, and then to a full shoot. The common way to induce the explant for meristem differentiation and shoot formation is with the use of plant hormones. The drawback of using hormones is the precise application needed and the broad spectrum of effects it have on the tissue such as epigenetic changes. In order to mitigate those drawbacks, researchers tried to induce regeneration by switching on specific genetic pathways with induced developmental regulators (DRs) transcription factors. It has been shown that by over expressing of some of the DRs in the cell it was possible to differentiate the cells in a more precise manner, similar to the work on induced pluripotent stem cells in humans(Sang et al. 2018). Other works have mitigated other drawbacks of tissue culture like precise growth medium and aseptic environment by utilizing the plant own environment to create a controlled micro environment in-planta. Lately Zhang et al. showed in pomelo, where the transformation took place in a close environment around an incision on soil grown plant, with the use of antibiotics as selection and hormones for development induction(Zhang et al. 2017). This method is revolutionary since the transformed tissue is attached to the plant, hence it is much less susceptible to contaminations and most of its micronutrients can come from the neighboring tissues.

2.7.1 De-novo meristem induction and transformation

Maher et al.(Maher et al. 2020) introduced the next step towards independence from tissue culture by combining the two approaches of in-planta transformation and de-novo meristem induction. In this method developmental regulators (DRs), CRISPR/Cas9 and sgRNA are delivered to somatic cells of whole plants through Agroinfiltration. This induces meristems that produce shoots solely in cells that were infected successfully with T-DNA bearing CRISPR/Cas9 and sgRNA.

Examples of developmental regulators (DRs) are *Wuschel* and the *Wuschel-related homeobox* family, *STM* and *IPT*. In this work I used the DRs *Wuschel2* (*WUS2*) from *Zea mays* (Maize) which is a transcription factor

that plays a central role during early embryogenesis, organogenesis and flowering, probably by regulating expression of specific genes. Required to specify stem cell identity in meristems, such as shoot apical meristem (SAM)(Maher et al. 2020). I also used Shoot meristemless (*STM*) from *Arabidopsis thaliana*, appears to keep central meristem cells undifferentiated, thus playing a major role in maintaining shoot and floral meristems(Maher et al. 2020). Another DR is Isopentenyl transferase (*IPT*) from the Ti-plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* that is a key enzyme in cytokine biosynthesis(Maher et al. 2020). Lastly for more compliance with poplar plants, Wuschel-related homeobox 11 (*WOX11*) from *Populus trichocarpa* (Poplar tree) that acts as a master regulator conducting the expression of key transcription factors to induce de novo shoot organogenesis in poplar(Liu et al. 2018).

DRs have a long history in plant development research and in recent years are utilized in transformation methods. WUSCHEL is the most known DR that is involved in the meristem cell identity. Several more DRs were identified as capable to induce cell potency like the tumor induced gene IPT from *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Novel methods for the identification of new tissue specific transcription factors and their goal as a DRs in the cell became possible and commonly used, such as tissue specific transcriptome.

2.7.2 Virus-Induced Gene Editing (VIGE)

VIGE is another example of an in-planta transformation method with a very different strategy in comparison to the former. It enables systemic gene editing avoiding the hurdle of regeneration. It has been demonstrated that the CRISPR/Cas system is able to achieve efficient gene editing in plants through either transient expression or transgenic plants. In order to bypasses the requirement for transformation and/or regeneration, Ali et al.(2015) developed a virus-mediated genome editing system by separating the two component Cas9 endonuclease and sgRNA. First, a Cas9 overexpressing (Cas9-OE) transgenic plant was generated through Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. Then, a modified vector propagated through the plant similar to the VIGS process and edited the target gene. Typically, VIGE approach results in low frequencies of gene editing in somatic cells, and recovery of mutant progeny is rare. Plant phloem exudates contain many transfer RNA-like sequences capable of cell-to-cell movement termed mobile RNA sequences(Zhang et al. 2016). To overcome VIGE setbacks, researches from the Voytas lab. fused the mobile RNA sequences, Flowering LocusT (FT) and tRNAs, to the 3'-end of the sgRNA to gain better access to the germline(Ellison et al. 2020). FT is transcribed in leaf vascular tissue and then transports to the shoot apical meristem to induce flowering. Their results suggests that RNA mobility sequences increase overall virus accumulation which, in turn, results in higher frequencies of heritable gene editing.

2.8 Poplar as a model organism for trees

Populus is a model system for some aspects of tree research for several reasons: It has a rapid growth rate compared to other trees, it is easy to propagate and transform and it has a relatively small genome (Taylor 2002), 45 time smaller than that of pine tree. The target gene that we chose for poplar was Phytoene desaturase (PDS), because it has been used in many cases as a reporter for gene editing. The PDS gene encodes an enzymes in the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway and PDS knockout results in susceptibility to photobleaching of the chloroplasts, which in turn results in albino and dwarf phenotype.

2.9 The S-RNase gene that governs the self-incompatibility fertilization system in apples

Apple (*Malus domestica*) trees are one of the most widely grown fruit tree in the world with an annual yield of 70 million tons (FAOSTAT). In this study, apple plants were used for examining the transformation method. As a member of the Roseaceae plant family it carries the Self-incompatibility (SI) fertilization system. SI is a complex system, one out of several mechanisms that prevent plants from self-fertilizing mainly by rejection of the male gametophyte to maintain high genetic variability. Plants hold two distinct SI systems, sporophytic (SSI) and gametophytic (GSI). In Apple, the GSI system is governed by the RNases (termed S-RNases), which is produced in the style and penetrate the pollen tube. The penetration of S-RNase into the pollen tube triggers a series of responses involving membrane proteins that inhibits the pollen-tube's growth process (Del Duca et al. 2019). Inactivation of S-RNase results in self-compatibility plants (Goldway et al. 2012)

hence preventing the need of cross pollination and allowing orchards of a single cultivar in contrast to SI cultivars that requires cross pollination and at least two cultivars that pollinate each other. However, up to date none of the apple cultivars are self-compatible and therefore we chose S-RNase as the target for gene editing.

2.10 Hypotheses

1. By infecting young plants with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* harboring T-DNA that contains DRs, CRISPR/Cas9 and sgRNA, it is possible to achieve de-novo shoot regeneration with knockout at the target gene.
2. By infecting Cas9-OE plants with viral vector bearing sgRNA targeting endogenous gene, a tissue containing a knocked-out targeted gene will be obtained.

2.11 Goal

- To develop a new method for in-planta tree transformation and gene editing.

2.12 Milestones

2.12.1 Meristem induction and transformation

1. Contraction of vectors with mix of DRs for shoot regeneration examination.
2. Achieve de-novo shoot regeneration as a result of the agro-infiltration.
3. Observe mutation in the target sequence.

2.12.2 VIGE

1. Generation of a Cas9-OE poplar plant using Agrobacterium-mediated transformation.
2. Contraction of viral vectors with sgRNA.
3. Contraction of viral vectors with sgRNA fused with mobile RNA sequence.
4. Observation of virus propagation.
5. Observation of mutations at the target sequence.

3 Materials and methods

3.1 Plant material

Populus Alba-Tremula (PopAT) cultivar, which were reproduced by vegetative reproduction in tissue culture (Table 1).

Malus domestica (apple) cultivars, and apple seeds that were extracted from fruits.

Table 1: Composition of media for cultivation, transformation, selection and regeneration of hybrid poplar P.alba X P.glandulosa

Components	M1	M2	M3	M4
(Plant Propagation and Pre-Culture)				
MS	4.43 g/L	4.43 g/L	4.43 g/L	2.215 g/L
Sucrose	30 g/L	30 g/L	30 g/L	30 g/L
Agar	5.8 g/L	5.8 g/L	5.8 g/L	5.8 g/L
NAA		0.05 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	0.02 mg/L
BAP		0.5 mg/L	0.5 mg/L	
IBA				0.05 mg/L
Kanamycin			30 mg/L	30 mg/L
Cefotaxime			200 mg/L	200 mg/L
Timentin			200 mg/L	200 mg/L
pH	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8

3.2 Materials

- Petri-dish (Greiner Bio-One™)
- Magenta™ vessel
- PARAFILM® (Sigma-Aldrich™)
- Lysogeny broth (LB from ForMedium™)
- Agar
- Murashige & Skoog (MS from Sigma-Aldrich™)
- CTAB (Sigma-Aldrich™)
- TRI reagent® (Sigma-Aldrich™)
- Acetosyringone (Sigma-Aldrich™)

3.2.1 antibiotics

- Ampicillin (Sigma-Aldrich™)
- Kanamycin (Sigma-Aldrich™)
- Rifampicin (Sigma-Aldrich™)
- Gentamicin (Sigma-Aldrich™)
- Spectinomycin (Sigma-Aldrich™)

3.2.2 Kits

Miniplasmid purification kit (Presto™)

3.2.3 Instruments

- MicroPulser Electroporator by Bio-Rad
- Microcentrifuge (Pierce™)
- PCR machine Biometra TRIO
- Power supply + Electrophoresis bath (PowerPac™ Basic Power Supply, Wide Mini ReadySub-Cell GT Horizontal Electrophoresis System)
- UV-light table (UV_{DOC} HD2 by Uvitec Cambridge)

3.3 Methods

Gibson Assembly Cloning (Gibson et al. 2009): In 2009 Dr. Daniel Gibson and colleagues at the J. Craig Venter Institute developed a novel method for the easy assembly of multiple linear DNA fragments.

Regardless of fragment length or end compatibility, multiple overlapping DNA fragments can be joined in a single isothermal reaction. With the activities of three different enzymes, the product of a Gibson Assembly is a fully ligated double-stranded DNA molecule. The reaction is carried out under isothermal conditions using three enzymatic activities: a 5' exonuclease generates long overhangs, a polymerase fills in the gaps of the annealed single strand regions, and a DNA ligase seals the nicks of the annealed and filled-in gaps.

Golden-Gate cloning(C erm a k et al. 2017): Golden Gate cloning technology relies on Type IIS restriction enzymes, first discovered in 1996. Type IIS restriction enzymes are unique from “traditional” restriction enzymes in that they cleave outside of their recognition sequence, creating four base flanking overhangs. Since these overhangs are not part of the recognition sequence, they can be customized to direct assembly of DNA fragments. When designed correctly, the recognition sites do not appear in the final construct, allowing for precise, scarless cloning. The cloning system is designed on several plasmids, the backbone plasmid plus few modules. Each module can be assembled with different insert to create a modular cloning system. A 4 module system consists of backbone and module A, B, C and D. By assembling the same module with different inserts, it is possible to assemble complex cassette with combination genes.

Gel agarose for DNA electrophoresis (Lee et al. 2012): Separation of DNA fragments based on size through the migration in agarose gel powered by electric field. LE multi-purpose agarose is dissolved into a TAE Buffer, Usually 1-2%, than added Ethidium bromide solution for DNA detection under UV light and poured into a gel mold (Tray + Comb). After the gel polymerized, the comb was removed, and the Samples were loaded to the created wells including DNA ladder. The voltage was ~110 V and the samples were run for 30 minutes or until sufficient separation was obtained. The gel was imaged under UV light for fragment analysis.

E.coli Heat-shock competent preparation and transformation(Chang et al. 2017): E. Coli bacteria was prepared for heat shock transformation by growing a 50 ml starter to 0.5-1 OD_{600} and then palleting the cells by centrifuge for 10 min at 5000 rmp in $4^{\circ}C$. Next the supernatant was discarded and the cell were resuspended in 0.5 ml ice cold 20 mM $CaCl_2$ + 15% glycerol. 100 μl aliquots were then frozen directly in liquid nitrogen and stored at $-80^{\circ}C$. For transformation, the cells were thawed on ice and then 50 ng of circular DNA was added. The tubes were incubated on ice for 20 min and then in water bath at $42^{\circ}C$ for 1.5 min. Next the tubes were returned back to ice to reduce damage to the E. coli cells. After 5 minutes, 1 ml of LB (with no antibiotic added) was added and the tubes were incubated for 1 hour at $37^{\circ}C$. Last, about 100 μl of the resulting culture were spreaded on LB plates (with appropriate antibiotic added) and were grown overnight. Colonies were picked about 12-16 hours later.

Plasmid DNA extraction and purification was performed with PrestoTM Mini Plasmid Kit.

DNA extraction from plant tissue was performed by the common CTAB method(Porebski et al. 1997): ~200 mg of plant tissue was grinded to a fine paste and 700 μl CTAB buffer pre-heated to $65^{\circ}C$ + 7 μl 2-Mercaptoethanol was added. Next, the sample was incubated at $65^{\circ}C$ for 30 min and was vortexed few times then chilled on ice. 700ul chloroform octanol (1:24) was added, vortexed and centrifuge 5 min 14,000 rpm. After full separation, the upper aqueous phase (contains the DNA) was transfer to a clean tube (~550-600 μl). 400 μl chloroform octanol (1:24) was added and centrifuge 5 min 14,000 rpm. Once again, the upper aqueous phase was transfer to a clean tube (~350 μl) and 35 μl sodium acetate (NaOAc) or 10% of sample volume was added together with 875 μl 100% Ethanol (X2.5 sample volume). The sample was incubated at $-80^{\circ}C$ for Hour/over night and then Centrifuge 10 min 10,000 rpm. After removal of the supernatant 1 ml 70% Ethanol was added and centrifuged 10 min 10,000 rpm. Once again, the supernatant was removed and the pellet was air dried invert on paper towel. Last the DNA was resuspended in 50 μl sterile DNase free water.

RNA extraction from plant tissue was performed by the common TRI reagent® protocol (Chomczynski 1993): plant tissue was grinded to a fine paste with TRI Reagent (1 ml per 50-100 mg of tissue) and incubated 5 minutes at room temperature. Next, 200 μl chloroform was added per ml of TRI Reagent, vortexed and incubated 2-15 minutes at room temperature. The resulting mixture was centrifuged at 12,000 g for 15 minutes at $2 - 8^{\circ}C$ and the aqueous phase was transferred to a clean tube. 0.5 ml of 2-propanol per ml of TRI reagent was added, gently mixed and incubated for 5-10 minutes at room temperature. Then, the sample was centrifuged at 12,000 g for 10 minutes at $2 - 8^{\circ}C$ and the supernatant was discarded. 1 ml of 75% ethanol per 1 ml of TRI reagent was added, vortexed and centrifuged at 7,500 g for 5 minutes at $2 - 8^{\circ}C$. The supernatant

was discarded and the RNA pellet was air dried for 5-10 minutes. Last, the RNA pellet was resuspended with ~30 μ l of RNase free water.

Plantlets transformation: The protocol used for on apple plantles that produce the most de-novo shoot regeneration frequency is presented.

EHA-105 agrobacterium with T-DNA was grown on petri-dish for 4 days. The whole plate was picked with a drigalski spatula into a new tube and eluted with 2 μ l per mg bacteria of transformation medium. Stems of 3-4 weeks old apple plantles were cut above the first new leafs (as far as possible from the axillary buds). Then, the bacteria were injected into the stem cut and covered with parafilm for 1-2 weeks.

4 Flow scheme of the experiments

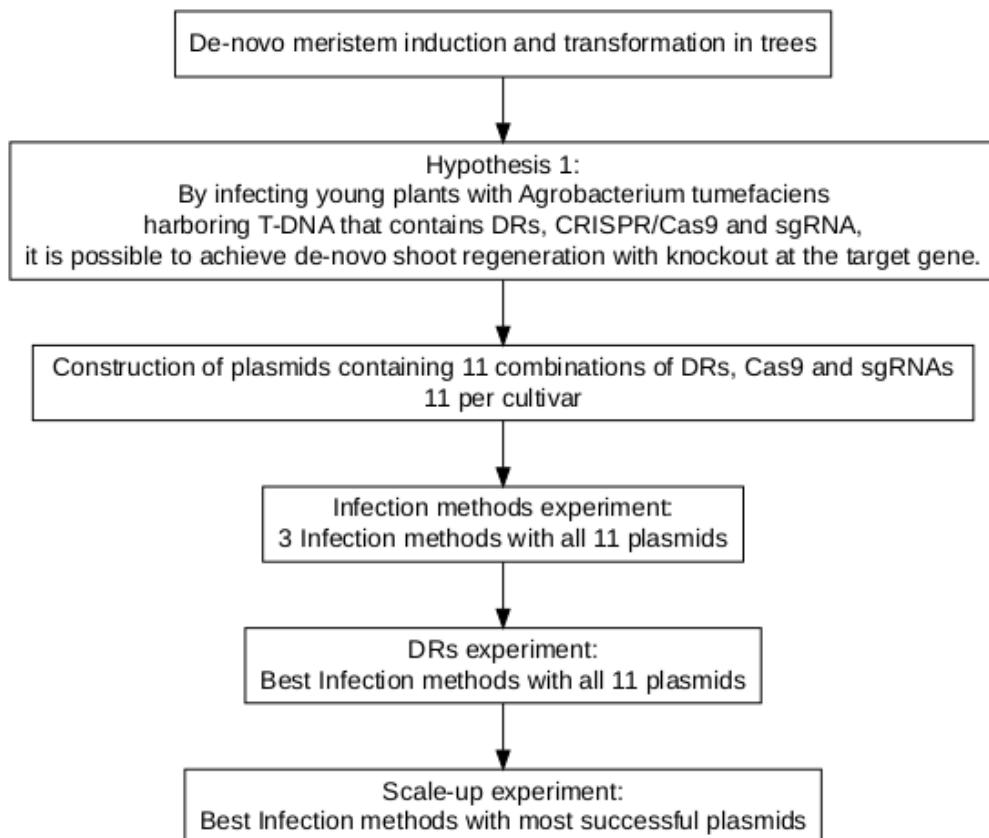


Figure 2: De-novo meristem induction experiments scheme

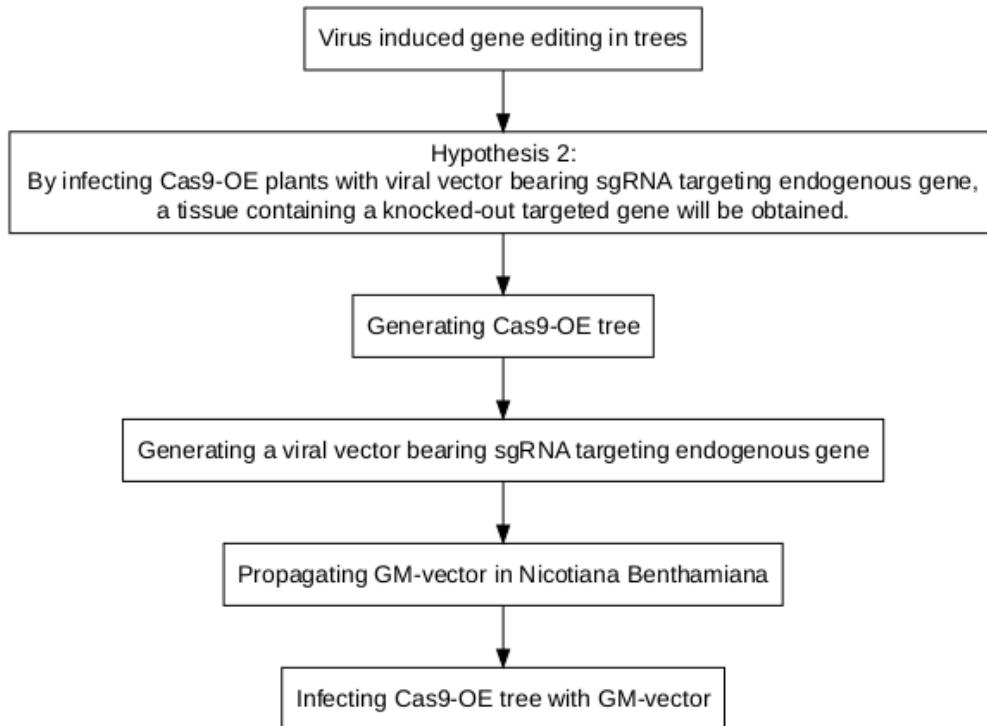


Figure 3: VIGE experiments scheme

4.1 Implementing VIGE in trees

4.1.1 Generating Cas9-OE poplar plant

Based on protocol developed by Song et al.(Song et al. 2019) with minor changes.

Top10 bacteria with 3Ω1-NPT-ubi::Cas9 plasmid were grown in LB liquid-medium containing 50 mg/L Spectinomycin, at 200rpm over-night at 37°C. The following day the plasmids were extracted using minipalsmid purification kit. Next, the plasmid were introduced into EHA-105 agrobacterium using electroporation and plated on LB-agar medium containing 50 mg/L Spectinomycin and 50 mg/L Gentamicin, at 28°C for two days. A single colony was picked to LB liquid-medium containing 50 mg/L Spectinomycin and 50 mg/L Gentamicin and incubated with shaking at 200rpm over-night at 28°C. The cells were then harvested by centrifuging at 5000 rpm for 10 min and resuspended with 1/2 MS solution (pH 5.8 to 6.0) containing 5% (w/v) sucrose and acetosyringone (100 µM) as the transformation solution, to a culture density of 0.6 OD₆₀₀.

The leaf explants for transformation were prepared from 3-week-old plantlets that were cut perpendicular to main veins and laid on M1 for 2 days. Next the cut leaves were incubated with the suspended agrobacterium for 15 min with slow shaking every 5 min and then blotted with sterile filter paper to remove the excess bacteria and cultured on M2 in dark conditions for 3 days.

The co-cultivated leaves were washed twice in sterilized distilled water for 5 min, blotted with sterile filter paper to remove the excess water and transferred to M3 for 10 days. After 4 weeks 1 to 2 cm shoots were cut off and transferred to M4 For obtaining plants. The transgenic poplar plants were transferred to M1 for 3 weeks to avoid agrobacterium contamination.

4.1.2 Generating a viral vector bearing sgRNA targeting PDS endogenes fused with mobile RNA sequence and GFP.

Following Lee et al.(Lee et al. 2015) with minor changes.

- Construction of plasmids containing virus genome segments. Viruses genome partitions: The last partite is programmable, for the insertion of sgRNA.

BSMV:

- pCaBSMV- α
- pCaBSMV- β
- pCaBSMV- γ ::PDS.gRNA

TRV:

- pRNA1
- pRNA2.PEBV::PDS.gRNA

The TRV2 and γ partites were cloned with sgRNA via ligation independent cloning (LIC). GV-3101 agrobacterium was transformed using electroporation and grown on petri-plate with LB-agar medium containing 50 mg/L kanamycin and 10 mg/L Gentamicin, at 28°C for two days. A single colony was picked to LB liquid-medium containing 50 mg/L kanamycin and 10 mg/L Gentamicin, and incubated with shaking 200rpm over-night at 28°C. Cells were collected by centrifuge for 10min in 4500rpm, and re-suspended in infiltration buffer(1/4 MS with 1% sucrose, 100 μ M and 0.01% Silwet L-77) to OD₆₀₀ of 0.5.

PDS-gRNA and GFP were cloned into *pPEBV – TRV*₂. The mobile RNA sequence was Isoleucine-tRNA.

4.1.3 Infecting Cas9-OE *Nicotiana Benthamiana* with genetically modified vector

Cas9-OE *Nicotiana Benthamiana* was infected with GM-vector as a preliminary experiment, for examination of the GM-vector. Bacteria was infiltrated into *Nicotiana Benthamiana* leaves by 1 mL plastic syringe (without needle), were dried in the light for 1 hour and were kept in the dark for 24 hours, in 23 – 25°C. The plants were than moved to a long day conditions (16-8 light/dark), in 23 – 25°C for 3-4 days. The uninfected leaves were collected and RNA was isolated using the TRI reagent protocol. Next, the RNA was reverse transcribed to cDNA. A section of the vector was amplified by PCR (Gradient thermal cycler. VWR) for propagation examination. Wild-Type *Nicotiana Benthamiana* was also infected with GM-vector, to propagate the virus from T-DNA, in the same manner.

4.1.4 Infecting Cas9-OE apples with GM-vector

Infiltrated leaves from positive plants were collected and immediately transferred to liquid nitrogen. The tissue was grounded to a fine powder and suspended in phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.5) solution (3 mL per gram of tissue-powder). Three different methods for the best infection method for young apple plants, raised from tissue culture, were tested: 1. Rubbing - leaves were injured with small cuts and rubbed with virus solution using plastic spreader. 2. Needle - stems were pinched by needles soaked in virus solution. 3. Co-cultivation - leaves were removed and stems were incubated in the virus solution for 15 minutes. All infected plants were grown for ten days in sterile conditions and the virus presence was verified by PCR in new leaves that developed after the infection.

4.2 Implementing De-novo meristem induction and transformation.

4.2.1 Construction of plasmids containing DRs, Cas9 and sgRNAs

The construction of the plasmid was planned with the golden gate assembly protocol. This assembly method is based on the compatibility of a backbone and 4 modules. Each module can either include or not include a functional insert. The combination of the different building blocks provides the diverse array of plasmids. All the plasmid building blocks for the final vectors were purchased from Addgene (Table 2), except for pMOD-B with S-RNase sgRNA array and pMOD-C with WOX11 from *Populus trichocarpa* which I assembled.

Table 2: Building blocks from Addgene

Name	Purpose	BackBone	Insert	Species	Number
pTRANS_221	Empty Backbone with Cas9-csy4 gene and kana resistance	pCAMBIA	None		91115
pMOD_B2103	cassette for cloning multiple gRNA	pMOD_B2000	None		91061
pMOD_C'5014	Module C' with Pnos::WUS2	pMOD_C'4800EC	WUS2	Maize	127219
pMM107	Module C' with 35S::IPT	pMOD_C'5014	IPT	A.tumefaciens	127227
pRN110	Module D' with CmYLCV::STM	pMOD_D4800EC	STM	A.thaliana	127228

- Species column refers to the insert's origin species.

For the assembly and validation off the final vectors, costume primers were used as detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: All primers

Purpose	Name	Sequence	Direction
Gibson assembly	ptWOX11-pUC57 FWD	GAACACGGGGACTCCTGCAatggaagataatcaaggcca	Fwd
	ptWOX11-pUC57 REV	TGGACAAGTCTAGGGCTCGAttatgtccagagatgattacc	Rev
Plasmid validation	pTRANS-R	CAGTCTCGTCAGGATTGCA	Rev
	pMOD-D STM	ATGGTCCGATGTGTCCTATG	Fwd
	pMOD-C WUS	AGCACATACGTCAGAAACCA	Fwd
	pMOD-C IPT	TGGCATATTATTCGCCACAA	Fwd
	pMOD-C WOX	GAACACGGGGACTCCTGCA	Fwd
	TC430	GTTGGATCTCTCTGCAGCA	Fwd
Cassette validation	Cas9 3f	CTCAGCTCCCTGGTGAGAAG	Fwd
	Cas9 2r	TAGCAGCGAGGAACAAATCA	Rev
Mutation validation	MD-S3-exon1 fwd	GTAATTAAATCTGCCCTCGCTGTTG	Fwd
	MD-S3-exon1 rev	CTAGGGACATCGATCAAATCTG	Rev
	MD-S2-exon1 fwd	GTAATTGATCTGCCCTGCTCTTG	Fwd
	MD-S2-exon1 rev	TGTAATGTTGCACACGCTGGC	Rev
RT-qPCR	PopAT WOX1 fwd2	TACAATGATAGTGGTGACTTCG	Fwd
	PopAT WOX1 rev2	ATCGGTACTATGAAGACGGC	Rev
	E3_ubiquitin fwd2	ATGTATGCCACAGATGCAAG	Fwd
	E3_ubiquitin rev2	AGCATTGACTTGGAAATACCAAG	Rev
	PP2A-4 fwd2	GCAGTTTCATGATCTTGCAG	Fwd
	PP2A-4 rev2	TGATAGCGCACTTCAATGC	Rev
	Actin-7 fwd	TATGCCAGTGGTCGTACAAC	Fwd
	Actin-7 rev	GTGAGGTCACGACCAGCAAGG	Rev

The gene *WOX11* from *Populus trichocarpa* was synthesized into pUC57 by GenScript(New Jersey, USA) and was assembled into pMOD-C backbone using Gibson Assembly Cloning protocol(Gibson et al. 2009) (Table 3).

The final plasmids contained pTRANS as a backbone using Golden-Gate cloning for the construction (Cermak et al. 2017) (Table 7).

Transformation of Top10 bacteria with constructs for replication was preformed using heat-shock transformation and were grown on petri-dish containing Lysogeny broth medium with 1.1 % Agar 50 mg/L Ampicillin, at 37°C over-night. Constructs were evaluated using colony PCR (Table 3). Positive colonies were grown in

LB+amp liquid-medium, 200 rpm, over-night at 37°C . Constructs were purified using miniplasmid purification kit.

EHA-105 agrobacterium was Transformed using electroporation MicroPulser Electroporator and were grown on petri-dish containing LB-agar medium with 50 mg/L Ampicillin and 50 mg/L Rifampicin at 28°C for 2 days. Positive colonies were validated again using colony PCR.

Cultures of each positive EHA-105 agrobacterium were spread on a new petri-dish containing LB-agar medium with 50 mg/L Ampicillin and 50 mg/L Rifampicin at 28°C for 4 days. On the day of transformation, bacteria from a whole plate were collected. The transferred colonies were eluted in 2 μl per mg liquid medium containing 1/2 MS, 1 % sucrose and 200 μM acetosyringone.

4.2.2 Infection methods experiment

In the first experiment the effectivity of three agro-infection approaches was assessed. Seeds were extracted from 'Pink-lady' apples, that were stored in 4°C for three months and grown in a germination tray (11X17 cells) for 1 month.

The approaches were: A) Infiltration of the leaves by pressure using needleless syringe. B) Micro-stabs of concentrated bacteria culture that were injected into the leaf veins. C) Injection of concentrated bacteria culture into a vertical cut of the stem that was directed to a site remote as possible from proximate axillary bud (Figure 4). Method A was repeated in four plants, method B in three and method C was applied to one.

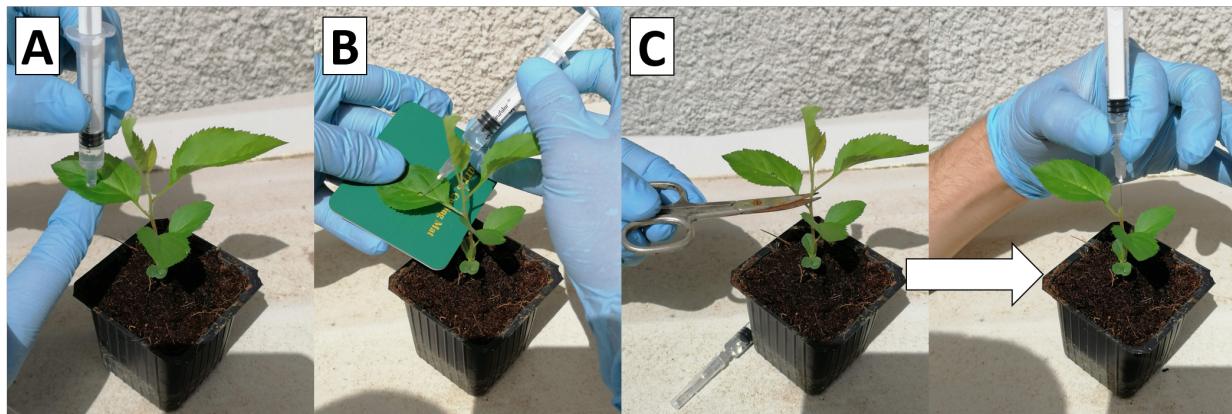


Figure 4: Infection of Apple seedlings with *A.tumefaciens*.

A. needleless syringe **B.** injection to the leaf veins **C.** injection to the stem cut

4.2.3 DRs experiment

The effect of the DRs on *de-novo* shoot induction was examined. Seeds were extracted from 4 apple cultivars: Pink Lady, Granny Smith, Starking and Golden Delicious that were stored at 4°C for three months and grown in a germination tray (11X17 cells) for 1 month.

All plant were infected using method C (Figure 5). After injection, all stem cuts were covered with 'parafilm' for 1 week. Once a week shoots that grow from axillary buds were removed.



Figure 5: Injection of *A.tumefaciens* into a stem cut of 4 apple Varieties.

A. Injection into a stem cut **B.** Starking **C.** Pink Lady **D.** Golden Delicious **E.** Granny Smith

For each construct 11 repeats were applied in each apple variety (44 total).

The integration of the T-DNA cassette into the genome was validated by PCR with primers for the Cas9 gene. For the control DNA was extracted from leaf at the base of the plant and was compared to the new leaf in the shoot (Table 3).

In addition the target gene was amplified by PCR and sequenced for editing detection (Table 3).

4.2.4 Scale-up experiment

In the third experiment de-novo shoot induction occurrences influenced by the two most promising DR combinations was assessed. 800 plantlets obtained from Pink-lady and Granny-smith seeds, that were stored at 4°C for three months and grown in 5X5X7 cm pots for 1 month. The plants were infected with the plasmid *WOX11-STM*, *WUS2-STM* and with ‘Empty’ as a control. Each plasmid was applied to around 265 plantlets, half of each cultivar. The plants were then sealed with parafilm and aluminum foil. The aluminum foil was removed after 2 days and parafilm after one week.

4.2.5 High humidity experiment

To examine if high humidity would improve transformation efficiency seedlings were grown as above but in closed plastic boxes and the cut was left uncovered.

4.2.6 Poplar infections

Similar experiments were performed on Poplar plants, which were obtained from vegetative reproduction.

Poplar transformation was also examined eighth ex-plants grown on sterile medium without hormones and antibiotics for selection.

4.2.7 Identification of new transcription factors that are development regulators in poplar.

To identify new poplar transcription factors that are most representative of a specific tissue, and therefore suspected to have a strong role as developmental regulators, tissue specific transcriptomes of the hybrid *Populus Alba-Tremula* (PopAT) from NCBI’s SRA site were analyzed. The ‘RNA-seq tissues’ analyzed were: shoot-tip, root-tip, bud, callus, xylem, leaf and bark. The transcripts were downloaded as an SRR files and were converted to FASTQ using the sratoolkit (version 2.11.0). The reads were processed using the FASTP tool. After processing, the reads from each tissue were aligned to a reference transcriptome from *Populus*

trichocarpa (PopTri) from NCBI's Datasets site using Burrows-Wheeler Aligner (BWA, version 0.7.1), and was outputed as a SAM file. The alignment files were analyzed further in order to extract the frequency of each transcript occurrences per tissue. To calculate the a score for the representativeness of transcript to a specific tissue, the tissue in question was divided by the frequency in each tissue. Only genes of the tissue in question that were at least 1 order of magnitude grater compared to all other tissues were selected. The genes were sorted according the sum of all the ratios.

The analysis code is available on GitHub in <https://github.com/BenSiv/PopAT-expression-analysis>.

4.2.8 Validation of the RNA-seq analysis with real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR)

For the validation of the RNA-seq analysis, RNA was extracted from the relevant tissues. Next, RT-qPCR was performed (Table 4) on the complementary DNA (cDNA) with specific primers (Table 3) for the gene that was identified as the most shoot-tip specific by the RNA-seq analysis. Several normalizer genes were used for the quantification of the expression between the different tissues.

Table 4: qPCR Cycles

Temperture	Time	Cycles
95 Celsius	30 Seconds	1
95 Celsius	10 Seconds	40
60 Celsius	30 Seconds	40

5 Results

In this work I attempted to implement a novel gene editing method in-planta on trees. Successful results have been obtained for annual plants (Maher et al. 2020), However in trees these new approaches for transformation and gene editing have not been studied.

5.1 Implementing VIGE in trees

5.1.1 Generating a viral vector bearing sgRNA

Twelve viral vectors bearing sgRNA were constructed for the VIGE experiments that were applied on Cas9-OE apple plants that were provided by the Flishman's lab at Volcani center(Table 5).

Table 5: Viral vectors

Target.plant	BackBone	Virus	Genome.Partite	Target.gene	Mobile.RNA
Apple	pCambia	TRV	2	LB-1	
	pCambia	TRV	2	LB-2	
	pCambia	TRV	2	RB-1	
	pCambia	TRV	2	RB-2	
	pCASS4	BSMV	Gamma	LB-1	
	pCASS4	BSMV	Gamma	LB-2	
	pCASS4	BSMV	Gamma	RB-1	
	pCASS4	BSMV	Gamma	RB-2	
	pCambia	TRV	2	PDS	Isoleucine
	pCambia	TRV	2	PDS	
	pCASS4	BSMV	Gamma	PDS	Isoleucine
	pCASS4	BSMV	Gamma	PDS	

In order to facilitate the construction of new gRNAs into the virus genome, I constructed a gRNA cassette that contained a BaeI restriction site flanked by a specific sub-genomic promoter (sgPRO) and the conserved crisprRNA part of the gRNA (crRNA). Hence ligation is carried out by digesting the complete vector with BaeI and ligating a short dsDNA oligo with compatible sticky ends. The Pea Early Browning Virus (PEBV) sgPRO promotor was inserted into subgenomic partite 2 to construct the Tobacco Rattle Virus (TRV) cassette and the minimal γ BSMV sgPRO promotor was inserted into the Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus (BSMV) construct. In both cases, the gRNA cassette was introduced to one of the virus's sub-genomes. The TRV and BSMV sub-genomes were then cloned separately into the pCAMBIA and pCASS4 binary vectors respectively (Figure 6).

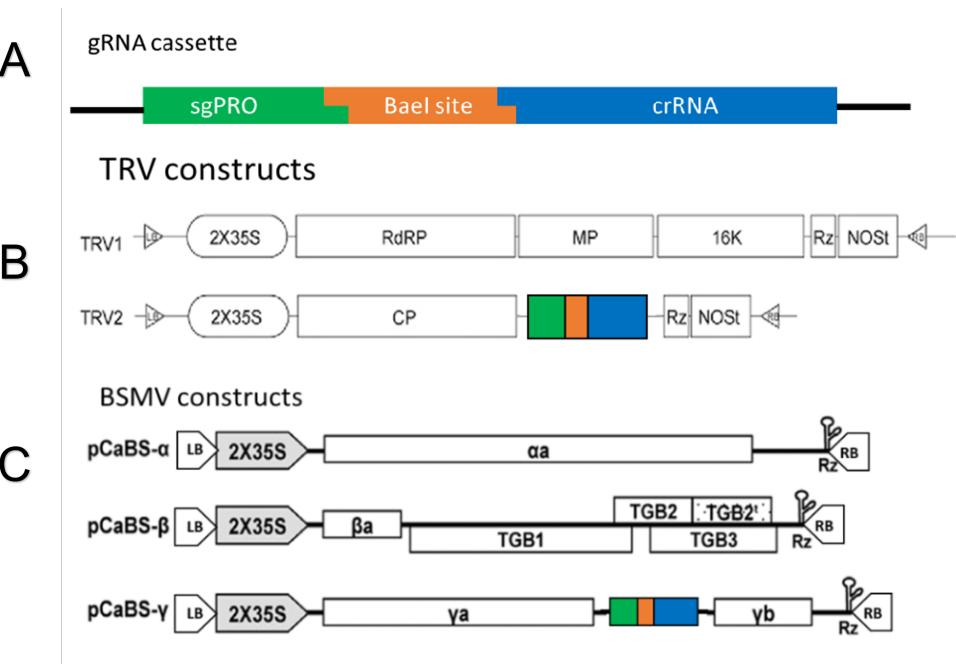


Figure 6: Viral constructs. **A.** Fast cloning cassette for guidRNAs. sgPRO - sub-genomic promoter. crRNA - conserved part of CRISPR guidRNA. **B.** TRV two sub-genomes constructs. **C.** BSMV three sub-genomes constructs. (Figures were adjusted from Yuan et al., 2011)

5.1.2 Generating of Cas9-OE poplar plant

For the experiments with PopAT poplar plants, plants were generated using tissue culture (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Sterile *Populus alba* x *tremula* A: Whole plant, B: Leaves with vertical incision, C: Shoots

PopAT were transformed in order to generate Cas9-OE poplar plants for implementing VIGE. Many attempts were made however, only one reached a final transformant validation (Figure 8).

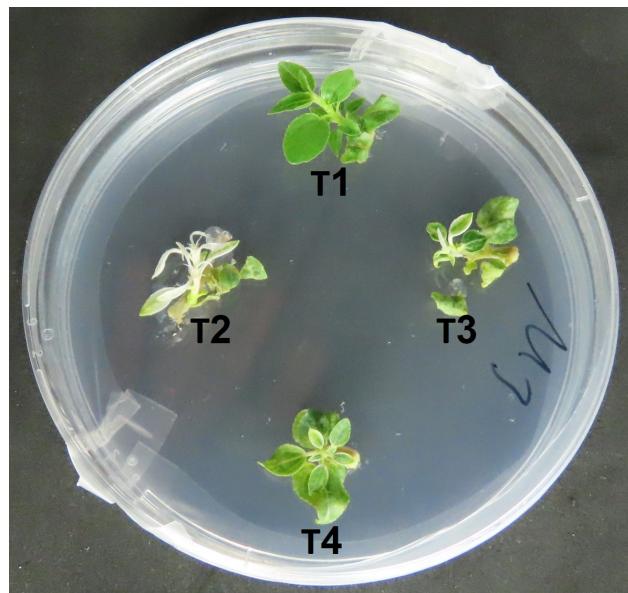


Figure 8: Regenerated PopAT shoots after infection with agrobacterium with T-DNA cassette containing Cas9 gene and kanamycin resistance (*npt2*). The shoots were grown on medium with kanamycin for the selection of non-transformant regenerates are expected to bleach and die as a results of the exposure to kanamycin. T2 and T3 are susceptible to kanamycin, T4 is partially susceptible and T1 is unaffected

DNA was isolated from these shoots and PCR was performed with primers from the T-DNA in order to validate transformation however none were positive.

5.1.3 Infecting Cas9-OE poplar and Cas9-OE apples with GM-vector

For the apple experiments, two lines containing Cas9-OE plantlets - #166, #177 were used which were transformed with **pK7WGF2,0::hCas9** (Figure 9).

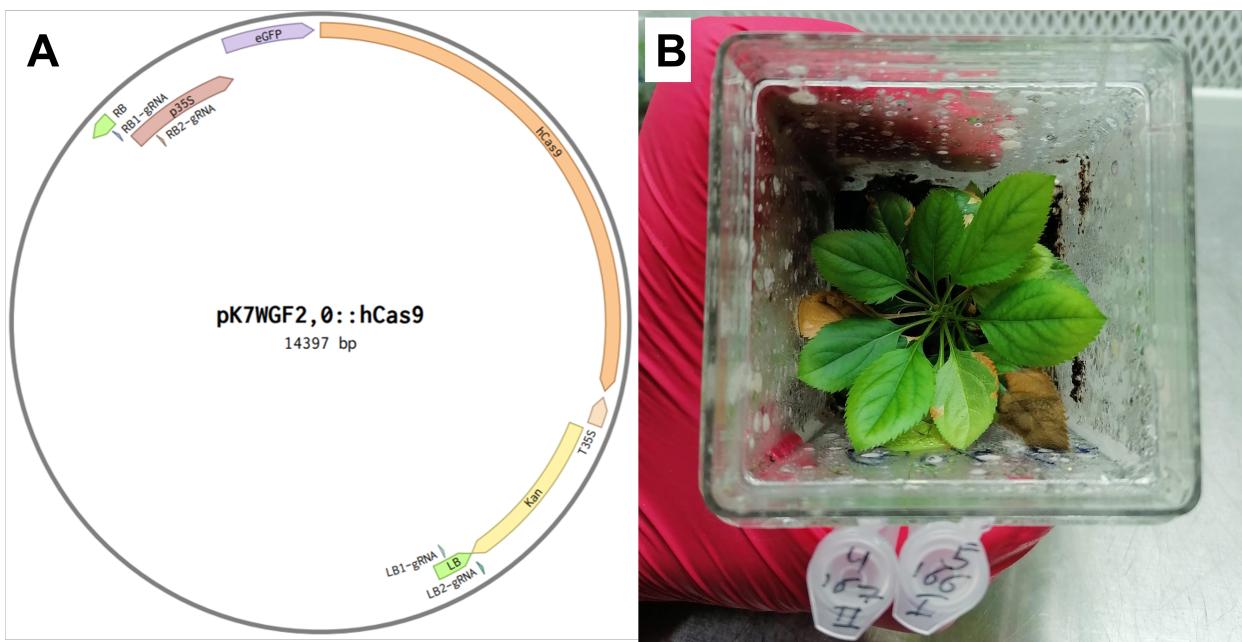


Figure 9: **A.** Map of the T-DNA vector **B.** One of the plants that was reproduced from the #167 line post infection

In this experiment, in addition to applying VIGE to apples, another goal was to delete the T-DNA cassette from the genome by introducing double strand breaks at both borders. Two types of viruses were constructed: TRV and BSMV, each of them harbored guides to four different targets in the borders of the T-DNA cassette (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Map of binary plasmid used in transgenic apple lines #166 and #167. Green squares - T-DNA borders, arrow heads - targets for viral guide-RNAs, RB - right border, LB - left border.

The viruses were agroinfiltrated into *N. benthamiana* for propagation of the plasmids. Systemic infection of the viruses was confirmed in un-infected *N. benthamiana* leaves. Two BSMV and four TRV viruses infected leaves were obtained (Table 6). 24 plantlets of the apple transgenic lines #166 and #167 were infected but only 18 survived.

Table 6: Viral infection of apple plantlets

Treatment_number	Virus	Target	Plantlets_infected	Plantlets_survived
1	TRV	LB1	4	3
2	TRV	LB2	4	4
3	BSMV	LB1	4	4
4	TRV	RB2	4	3
5	TRV	RB1	4	3
6	BSMV	RB1	4	1
7	Negative control	-	4	4

Leaves that emerged after the infection were examined for the presence of the viruses by PCR. Three plantlets were TRV positive and two BSMV positive (Figure 11).

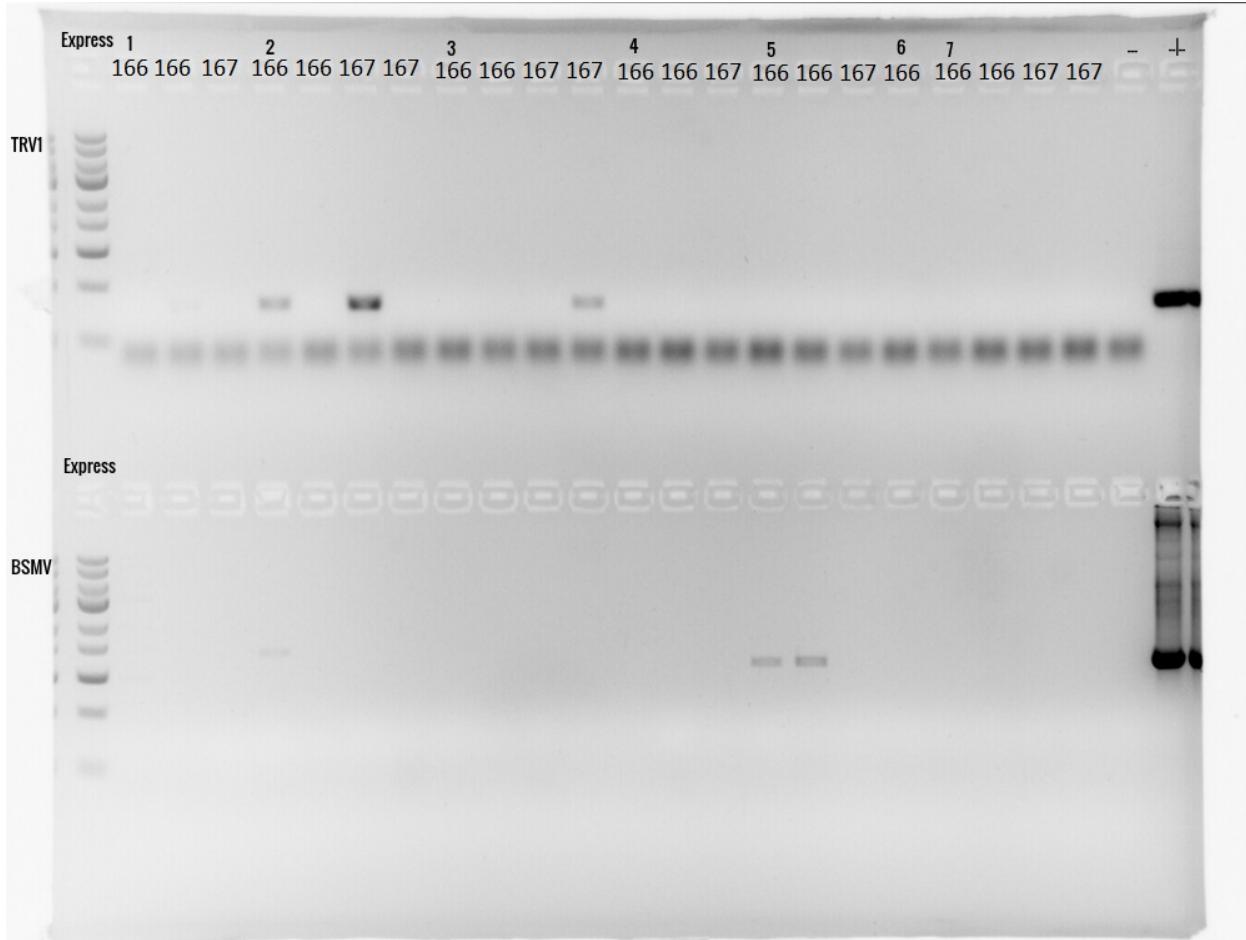


Figure 11: PCR on DNA extracted from infected leaves of apple plantlets with virus specific primers. Upper gel - TRV, Lower gel - BSMV. '+' - plasmid positive control. 166 and 167 - apple transgenic lines.

Bands at the length of the positive control indicated viral infection. Sample 2.166.1 was infected with TRV, but both TRV and BSMV infection was observed. Sample 3.167.2 was infected with BSMV, but showed TRV infection whereas samples 5.166.1 and 5.166.2 showed the opposite. Since some of the plantlets showed un-expected virus infection (TRV instead of BSMV), probably due to cross infection or contamination, all the potential edited targets were analyzed by PCR followed by sequencing. In one of the plants, which was infected with TRV, harboring the LB2-gRNA, a doubled chromatogram starting around the PAM site of the LB2 target was observed (Figure 12).

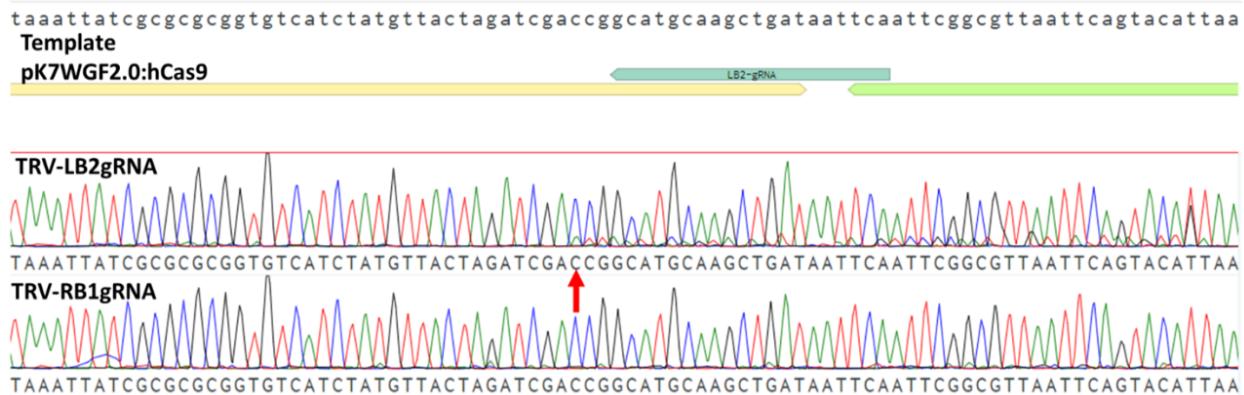


Figure 12: Sequence of the LB2 region in infected apple plants. Upper chromatogram - sequence of LB2 target in plant infected by TRV-LB2gRNA. Lower chromatogram - sequence of LB2 target in plant infected by TRV-RB1gRNA. Red arrow - start of alternate sequence. Turquoise bar - LB2 target.

Analyzing of the alternative sequence predicts a deletion of 30 bps and an insertion of +A (Figure 13).

```
> Original sequence
tatcgccgcgggtcatctatgttactagatcgaccggcatgcaagctgataattcaattcggcgttaattcagtacattaaaaacgtccgcaatgtg
> TRV_LB2
tatcgccgcgggtcatctatgttactagatcg-----ataattcagtacattaaaaacgtccgcaatgtg
          PAM sequence      gRNA sequence     Deletion     Insertion
```

Figure 13: Analysis of the alternative sequence detected from the sanger sequencing.

5.1.4 Improving gRNA delivery by adding a tRNA sequence to the gRNA

To improve the systemic infection in apple, the new viral system developed by Dan Voytas lab was purchased. Using this system they showed efficient editing in model plants and crops (Ellison et al. 2020). In this system, a tRNA sequence which was added to the gRNA exhibited improved mobility and editing of meristems. In order to examine whether these constructs perform better also in apple, I constructed TRV-GFP-tRNA plasmids and compared the infection abilities of the two systems. I propagated the TRV-GFP-tRNA virus in *N. benthamiana* and infected young apple seedlings by stabbing one leaf. Two weeks post infection a stronger GFP signal in the TRV-GFP-tRNA infected plants compare to TRV-GFP was observed (Figure 14).

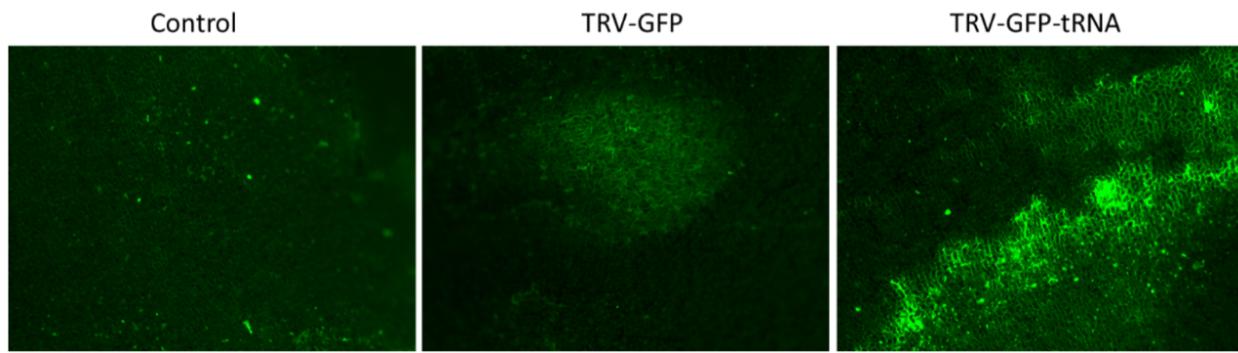


Figure 14: GFP fluorescence in apple cotyledons two weeks after viral infection.

Following the improvement in GFP expression, I designed an experiment to check if VIGE can also be improved. I constructed a TRV-PDSgRNA-tRNA virus, targeting the PDS gene of apple. As before, I infected apple plantlets by co-cultivation and checked for viral infection in new un-infected leaves. However this time I could not find any evidence for virus presence in the new leaves. Moreover, most of the plantlets died a few weeks after infection. Hence, this experiment needs to be repeated.

5.2 Implementing De-novo meristem induction and transformation in trees

5.2.1 Construction of plasmids containing DRs, Cas9 and sgRNAs

21 plasmids were constructed to provide a range of DR combinations for both poplar and apple (Table 7). pTRANS_221 as a backbone, containing T-DNA, 35S::nptII and BeYDV viral replicon. Module A contained either Cas9 or GFP with 35S promotor. Module B contained an array of sgRNAs targeting either S-RNase in apple or PDS in poplar. Modules C and D contained the DRs with the following promoters, 35S, Pnos and YLCV.

Table 7: De-novo meristem induction constructs

Target	BackBone	A	B	C	D
Apple	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA		
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA	Pnos::WUS2	
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA	35S::IPT	
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA	35S::WOX11	
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA		YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA	Pnos::WUS2	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA	35S::IPT	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	S-RNase sgRNA	35S::WOX11	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	S-RNase sgRNA		
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	S-RNase sgRNA	Pnos::WUS2	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	S-RNase sgRNA	35S::WOX11	YLCV::STM
Poplar	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	PopAT-PDS sgRNA		
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	PopAT-PDS sgRNA	Pnos::WUS2	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	PopAT-PDS sgRNA	35S::WOX11	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	PopAT-PDS sgRNA	Pnos::WUS2	YLCV::WOX1
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::Cas9	PopAT-PDS sgRNA		YLCV::WOX1
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	PopAT-PDS sgRNA		
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	PopAT-PDS sgRNA	Pnos::WUS2	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	PopAT-PDS sgRNA	35S::WOX11	YLCV::STM
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	PopAT-PDS sgRNA	Pnos::WUS2	YLCV::WOX1
	35S::nptII BeYDV	35S::GFP	PopAT-PDS sgRNA		YLCV::WOX1

5.2.2 Infection methods experiment

I began by defining the best approach to facilitate the infiltration of the agrobacterium by different mechanical interventions. Assessment of infection methods for the infiltration and infection of apple plants by *Agrobacterium*, was performed by 3 methods (Figure 4). Infection method A is based on a well-established protocol for *N.benthamiana* where the agrobacterium is driven by pressure into the intercellular spaces in the leaf via the stoma (Zhang et al. 2020). It should be noted that in contrast to *N.benthamiana*, apple leaves are stiff and their ability to absorb liquid is lower and therefore this method may not be as suitable for them. In infection method B, the agrobacterium was injected into the leaf veins since in tissue culture those cells are the first to regenerate. In method C, the shoot tip was sniped off and agrobacterium was injected into the exposed vascular tissue. This method mimics in a way the natural growth of the shoot tip and therefore theoretically increases the possibility of shoot regeneration similarly to the occurrence in grafting.

In each infection methods all 11 apple constructs were used (Table 7). Methods A and B were preformed 4 and 3 biological replicates respectively and Method C was performed only once per construct. In infection methods A and B, even after a month no phenotype was observed. However, in contrast in infection method C, 2 newly formed shoots were observed from the stem cut site two weeks post infection. Those plants were infected with the constructs that included genes *WOX11-STM* and *WUS2-STM* (Figure 15). In one of the cases, a cotyledon like tissue emerged from the cut beneath the shoot.

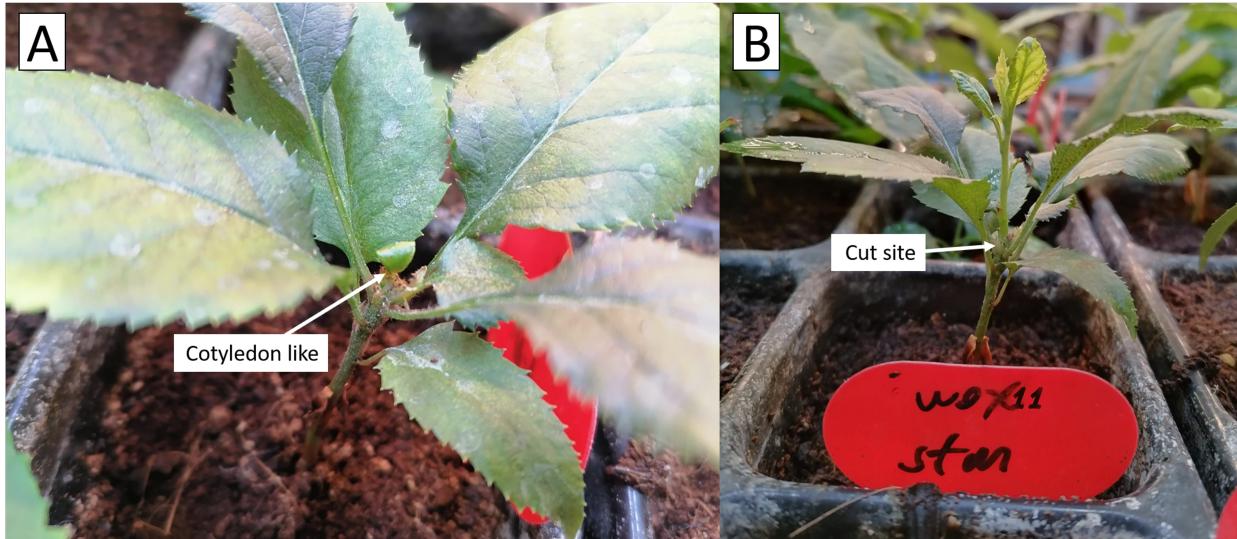


Figure 15: Injection of *A.tumefaciens* into a stem cut of apple plantlets from Pink-lady variety.

A. A cotyledon like that emerged from a stem cut, two weeks post infection **B.** A shoot grow, three weeks post infection.

DNA was extracted from an old leaf taken from the base of the plant and a new leaf taken from the shoot. For validation of T-DNA integration in the genome, a segment of the T-DNA cassette that contains the Cas9 gene was amplified by PCR. To validate that the DNA extraction was successful, a sequence from the actin gene was amplified using PCR reaction. A band was observed in the new leaf sample at the expected length of 200 bp, as seen in the positive control sample of an agarose gel and wasn't in the old leaf. Both DNA samples showed successful amplification of the Actin gene which served as a control (Figure 16).

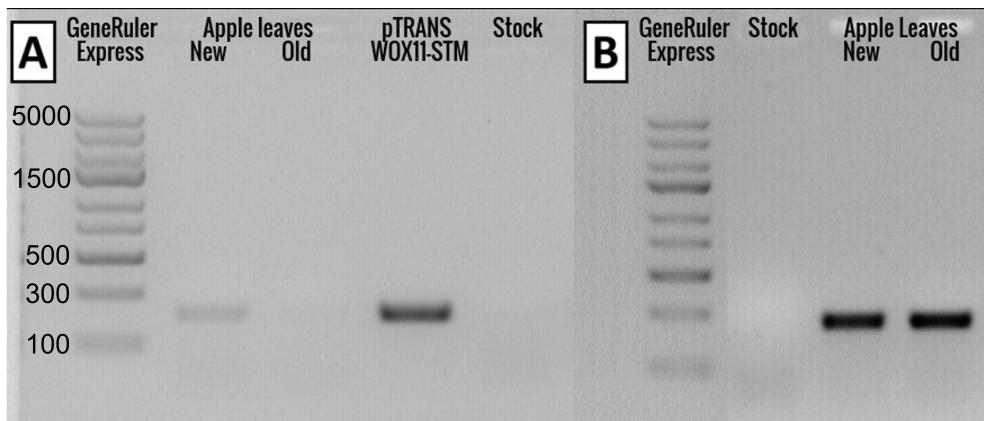


Figure 16: Analysis of the presence of Cas9 in DNA extracted from 'New' and 'Old' leaves of a transformed apple.

A. T-DNA cassette validation with Cas9 primers **B.** Control for the presence of DNA in the reactions presented in A, PCR was performed with primers for the actin gene.

All the apple constructs consist of sgRNA targeting the S-RNase gene (Table 7) and all the apple varieties used carry this gene. Both alleles of the S-RNase gene (S2 and S3) were amplified and sequenced but no alteration in sequence was observed.

5.2.3 DRs experiment

I examined the influence of different combinations of DRs on the plant development. Assessment of DRs for shoot induction in apple plants was performed with all 11 constructs (Table ??), on 4 apple varieties: Starking, Pink Lady, Golden Delicious and Granny Smith and with 11 repeats per construct (Figure 5). Out of the 352 plants infected, 4 de-novo shoot regeneration were observed, 3 of them were of the Pink-lady and the 4th was of Starking. The shoot regeneration was observed already after 1 week. (Figure 17).

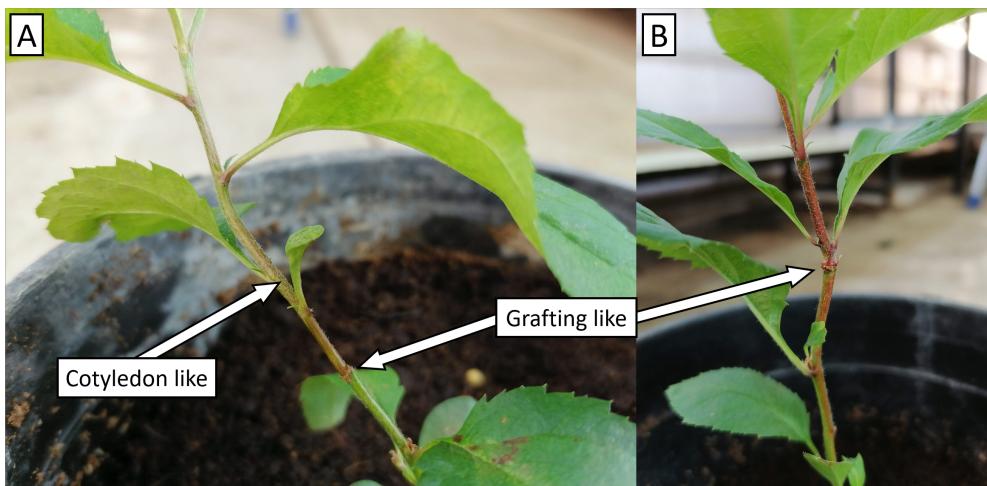


Figure 17: Pink lady shoot regeneration. **A.** and **B.** grafting and cotyledone like appearance

5.2.4 Scale-up experiment

Out of 800 seeds extracted from Pink Lady or Granny Smith, about 400 germinated and were infected with the two plasmids that induced shoot development in the former experiment, *WOX11-STM* and *WUS2-STM*, but to my disappointment the plants were infected by Powdery mildew and Aphids diseases.

5.2.5 High humidity experiment

The objective of this experiment was to exclude any variables from the environment and maintain moisture for the cells that were exposed to air during the infection process. In the high humidity experiment about 500 seeds were planted in close containers with sterile soil. Next, these plants were infected with agrobacterium containing *WOX11-STM* and *WUS2-STM* plasmids, however, no shoot regeneration was observed.

5.2.6 Poplar infections

A similar experiment was performed on PopAT in which the infection was on soil grown plantlets that were infected by method C (Figure 4), applying the poplar constructs detailed in Table 5. Unfortunately, no phenotype as result of the treatment was observed.

5.2.7 Identification of new development regulators

5.2.7.1 Analyzing tissue specific transcriptome from poplar To examine if additional DRs beyond those described in the literature could induce shoot development efficiently, I looked for ‘new’ transcription factors that are expressed in the epical meristem. Tissue specific transcriptome data (Grigoriev et al. 2012) was analyzed including shoot-tip transcriptome. For each tissue, I mapped the reads onto a transcriptome from *Populus trichocarpa* and extracted the read count per accession (gene transcript). Next, I filtered for those that were at least an order of magnitude greater in the shoot tip compared to the other tissue examined (Root-tip, Bud, Bark, Xylem and leaf) and 85 accessions remained. From the WUSHCEL-related gene family, *WOX1* was by far the most expressed gene in the shoot-tip in comparison to other tissues (Figure 18) and was the 8th highest expressed over all (Table 8).

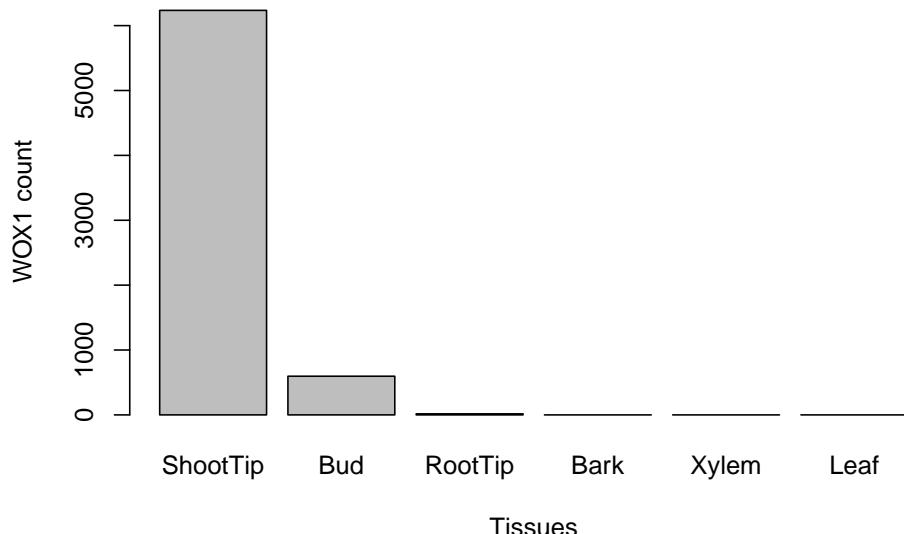


Figure 18: *WOX1* expression detected by the RNA-seq analysis

Table 8: List of genes when sorted by the expression specificity to shoot tip (First 10)

Accession	Description
XM_024590559.1	glycine-rich protein 23-like (LOC112325069), mRNA
XM_024594880.1	O-glucosyltransferase rumi homolog (LOC7461760), mRNA
XM_024592723.1	UPF0481 protein At3g47200 (LOC18097220), transcript variant X1, mRNA
XM_024607000.1	glycine-rich cell wall structural protein-like (LOC112328447), mRNA
XM_024608348.1	protein UPSTREAM OF FLC (LOC7488155), transcript variant X2, mRNA
XM_006371021.2	probable terpene synthase 6 (LOC18108167), mRNA
XM_024582282.1	WUSCHEL-related homeobox 1 (LOC7493492), mRNA
XM_024592583.1	probable terpene synthase 6 (LOC112323283), mRNA
XM_002325646.2	transcription factor MYB8 (LOC7458852), mRNA
XM_024608353.1	protein UPSTREAM OF FLC (LOC7488155), transcript variant X6, mRNA

Genes like MYB8, found in this analysis may serve as candidates for further DR research. MYB8, also termed HOS10 (high expression of osmotically responsive genes 10), was identified as a coordinating factor for responses to abiotic stress and for growth and development (Yanhui et al. 2006).

5.2.7.2 Validation of the RNA-seq analysis with real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) The RT-qPCR is used for the assessment of gene specific expression and hence can help to validate the results of RNA-seq analysis. In most RT-qPCR experiments, the samples are from the same tissue which was exposed to different conditions and a few house-keeping gene are commonly used for internal normalization. RT-qPCR of *WOX1* was performed for comparing its expression in different tissues (RT-qPCR tissues). At first, I tried to use one of the common house-keeping gene, Actin-7, but, it exhibited a high variation in its expression between the tissues and hence, could not be used as a reliable internal normalizer. Therefore, I scanned the RNA-seq data for other normalization genes and chose those that their expression was unchanged or nearly unchanged across all tissues that were compared (RT-qPCR tissues), excluding uncharacterized and mitochondrial genes. The most uniformly expressed genes were Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase *PP2A-4* catalytic subunit and E3 ubiquitin ligase. Hence, they were used for normalization of *WOX1* RT-qPCR. In each test I compared the variation in the expression of the normalizing gene among all tissues calculated by the coefficient of variance (CV). In other words, I examined how different was the expression of each gene in the different tissues, as the CV get smaller, the expression is more uniform. Even though the RNA-seq analysis showed little variability in the expression of those genes in the different tissues, the RT-qPCR results showed otherwise (Figures 19).

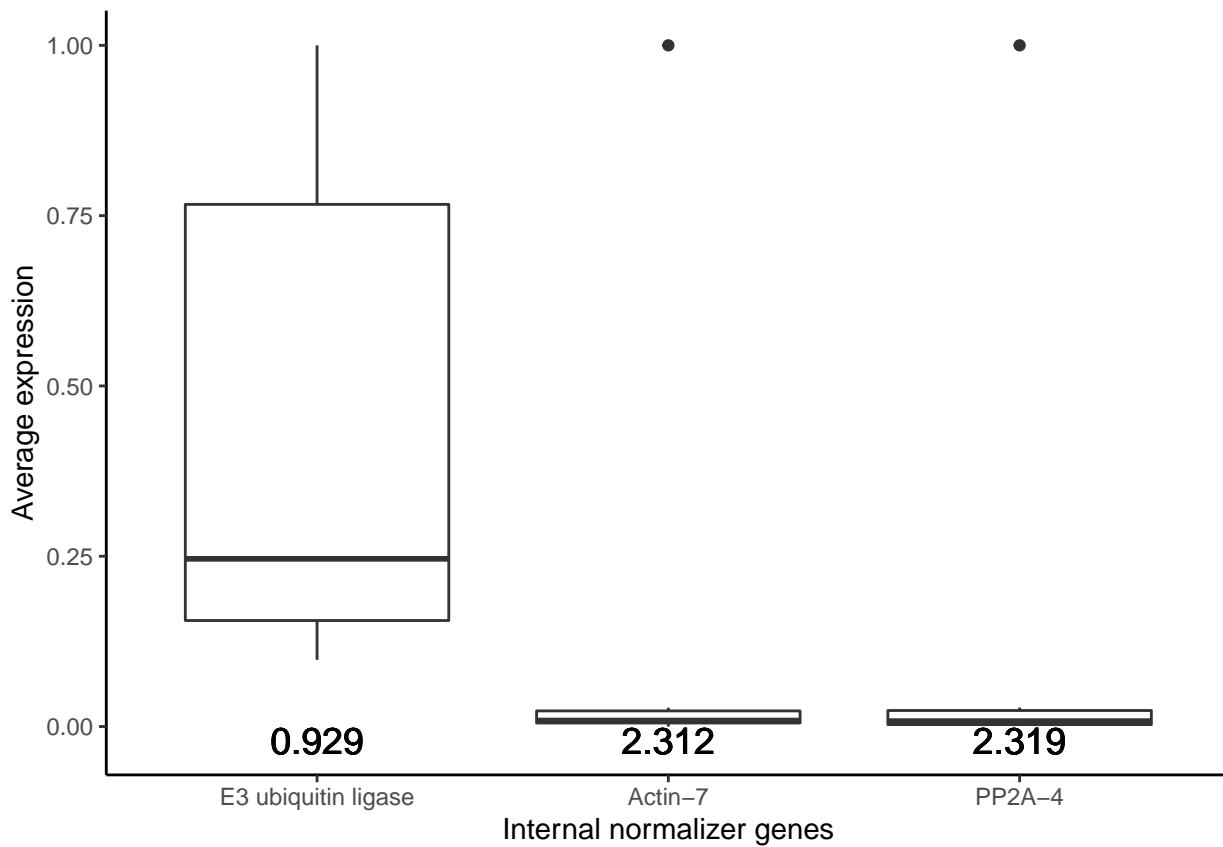


Figure 19: Expression of internal normalizers gene analyzed by RT-qPCR. The numbers below are the Coefficient of variation (CV) values and it represents a score for the amount in which the normalizer gene is expressed consistently between the different tissues.

For further analysis of *WOX1*, I analyzed the RT-qPCR results despite the normalizers inconsistency (Figures 20). The order in which the tissues appeared when sorted by the *WOX1* gene expression remains consistent with the normalizers PP2A-4 and E3 against the RNA-seq analysis (Leaf > Xylem > Bark > RootTip > Bud). The only tissue that repositioned was the shoot tip, from third position in E3 to last in PP2A-4. The fact that the results of position order of all tissues but one was correlated between seemingly unrelated normalizer genes, suggesting that those results are sound. Unfortunately, the tissue in question, Shoot-Tip wasn't correlated, hence it was impossible to deduce its true position, which was the information I was after.

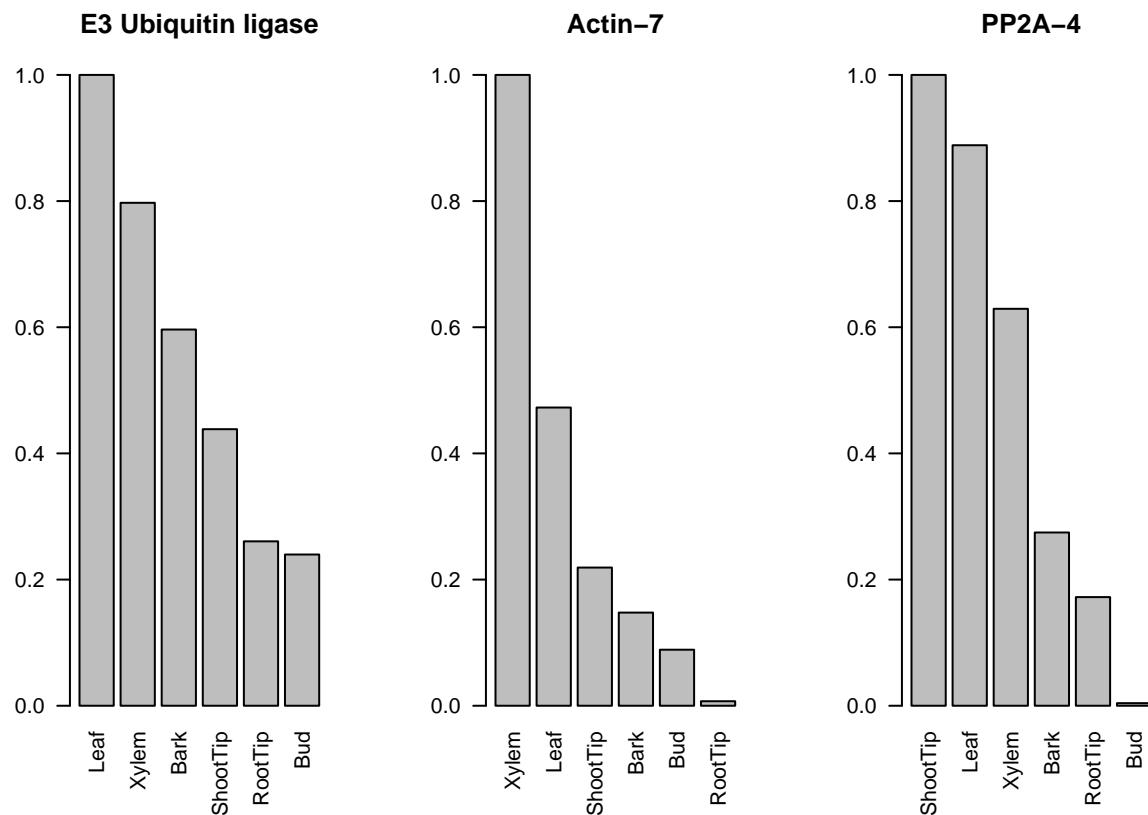


Figure 20: WOX1 expression analyzed by the RT-qPCR with different internal normalizers.

5.2.7.3 WOX1 gene isolation from PopAT shoot tip For the assembly of plasmids with the *WOX1* gene as a DR for shoot regeneration, DNA was extracted and purified from PopAT's shoot tip tissue. *WOX1* was amplified using PCR and run on an agarose gel. The expected band, based on the genomic data, was 1164 bp. However, the band obtained was ~1700 bp, ~500 bp longer than expected. I assumed that the gene may contain an intron, although this does not appear in the genomic data. Consequently, *WOX1* cDNA was prepared and the band observed in the agarose gel was at the expected length of 1160 bp, proving that *WOX1* in PopTA contains ~500 bp intron (Figures 21). I used this product for the assembly of the *WOX1* construct.

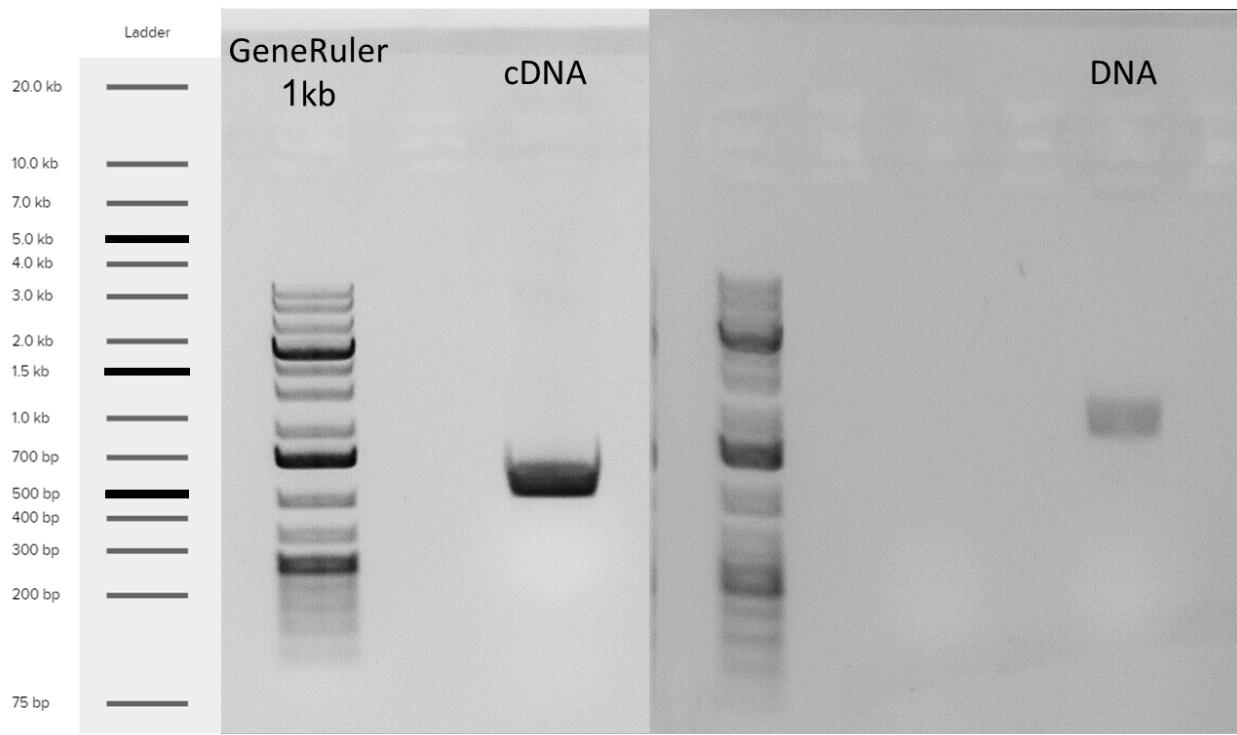


Figure 21: Isolation of the WOX1 gene from PopAT shoot tip

6 Discussion and Conclusions

Food security is one of the major challenges facing humanity in the 21st century (FAO 2011), especially considering the forecasts regarding climate change and population growth. Cereals are staple crops and account for as much as 44% of all agriculture land use for food production (FAO 2017). Cereal cultivars are annual plant and as such are more prone to be effected by changes in irrigation and climate patterns (Shiferaw et al. 2014). In contrast, fruit trees are more resilient to environmental changes manly due to their strong and deep roots. Consequently, fruit trees have an important role in food security. Currently, fruit trees produce a small part of the world's overall food production. For trees to reach their full potential, crop improvement methods need to be more robust. Genome editing using CRISPR/Cas9 technology can contribute to this challenge. For a method to be adopted, it needs to fulfill certain criteria such as, minimal time consumption, easy to be executed, inexpensive and no or minimal need for preliminary knowledge. The most common molecular genetic approach for plant modification is based on agrobacterium-mediated transformation. This method involves ex-plant in sterile environment on tissue culture medium and for genome editing, the CRISPR/Cas9 system that is carried by the agrobacterium T-DNA cassette. This method is a dramatic brake through in plant genetics but still it takes several months till a soil-grown transformed plant is obtained and moreover it requires skilled personal for implementation and knowhow such as the specific growth medium and conditions per cultivar.

In-planta transformation, without involving cell culture, is an extremely desired goal. Zhang et al.(2017) developed a transformation method in pomelo that mimics tissue culture in-planta by creating a micro environment on an inner tissue section of the plant. A stem of a young plant was cut and subjected to liquid growth medium. However apart from this modification the process utilized the common agrobacterium-mediated transformation procedures (Figure 23).

I worked on two species, Poplar obtained from vegetative reproduction in tissue culture and apples plantlets from seeds. Poplar was used since it is a model plant and could serve for the best-case scenario for gene editing in trees. I used PopAT that were propagated in tissue culture, since it is susceptible to agroinfiltration

and the plantlets are identical. However in apple obtaining plantlets from tissue culture is difficult, therefor plantlets were grown from seeds and since apples are self-incompatible, the seedlings are diverse in their genetic makeup.

6.1 VIGE experiments

The VIGE approach aims to enable systemic gene editing. In order to achieve VIGE, two main requirements must be met: The first is the generation of Cas9-OE plant for the availability of the Cas9 protein in the cells and the second is the assembly of suitable viral vector harboring sgRNA targeting the gene of interest. Unfortunately, despite many attempts poplar containing Cas9-OE were not obtained. However, I applied the plasmids I constructed on apples expressing Cas9 that were developed by the Flashman's lab. Two types of viral vectors were used, BSMV and TRV, targeting the apple PDS gene, and the T-DNA cassette borders for deleting it. Out of 18 transformed plantlets one target, LB2, in one of the plantlets was editing, identified due to a an over lap of two sequences in the chromatogram (Figure 12). One of those sequences was less abundant in the sample (lower peaks - the alternative sequence). Analyzing the alternative sequence suggests a deletion of 30 bps and an insertion of a single A (Figure 13). Additional sequencing is required to determine the frequency of this mutation and to search for additional low frequencies InDels. The VIGE approach has the potential to generate large amounts of targeted mutations. With that, the method has a few major hurdles: The first is the need for a stable Cas9-OE plant, which in most cases means going through tissue culture. The second is the virulence of the vector which affects plants differently and can be fatal to the plant as seen in the case of the apple plantlets.

6.2 DRs based tree transformation experiments

Maher et al.(2020) developed a novel method for plant gene editing by introducing a defined combination of DRs into the cell as well as CRISPR/Cas9 and sgRNA, with the use of agrobacterium on soil-grown plants. As a result, a de-novo shoot induction is obtained as well as editing of the gene of interest without using tissue culture. The experiment of Maher et al., was performed on annual plants (tobacco, tomato) and one perennial plant, grapevine. It should be noted that in most cases deformations occurred as a result of the DRs over expression.

In this work I attempted to implement this novel transformation method on trees: on poplar as a model system and on apple as one of the most economically important fruit trees. The advantages of this method are significant and in trees even more essential as discussed in the genetic editing bottleneck section. The target in poplar was PDS, a well-established reporter gene for the verification of gene knockout (mutating the gene results in disruption of green pigmentation and the plant turns white). The target gene in apple was the S-RNase gene which regulates the self-incompatibility fertilization system (mutating the gene results in self-fertilization ability) (Del Duca et al. 2019). If this editing will succeed this will be a major step towards the construction of self-compatible apple cultivars.

Maher et al.(2020) aimed to show de-novo shoot induction by surgically remove axillary buds and injecting the agrobacterium (containing the DNA for insertion) to the cuts (Figure 22). However I suspected that the procedure in trees will present low efficiency and might result in false positive regeneration. therefor, I examined three different strategies for introducing DNA into the plant using agrobacterium: pressure injection to the leaf surface, injection to the leaf veins and injection to a stem cut. The best results were obtained by the latter, which is a similar method to the one described by Zhang et al.(2017) (Figure 23).

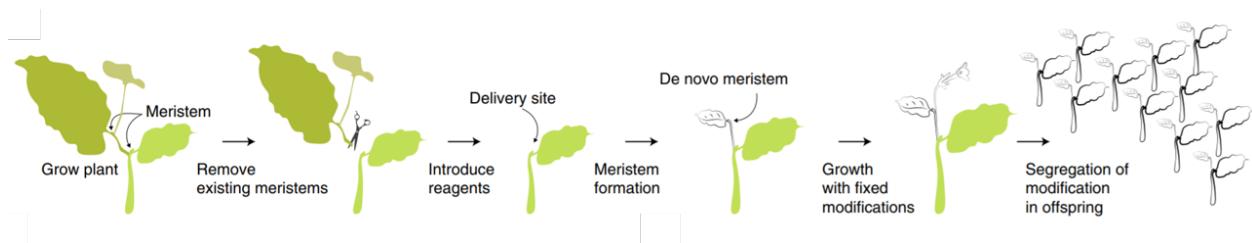


Figure 22: Surgical removal of the axillary bud and injection of vector for de-novo shoot induction (Maher et al. 2020)

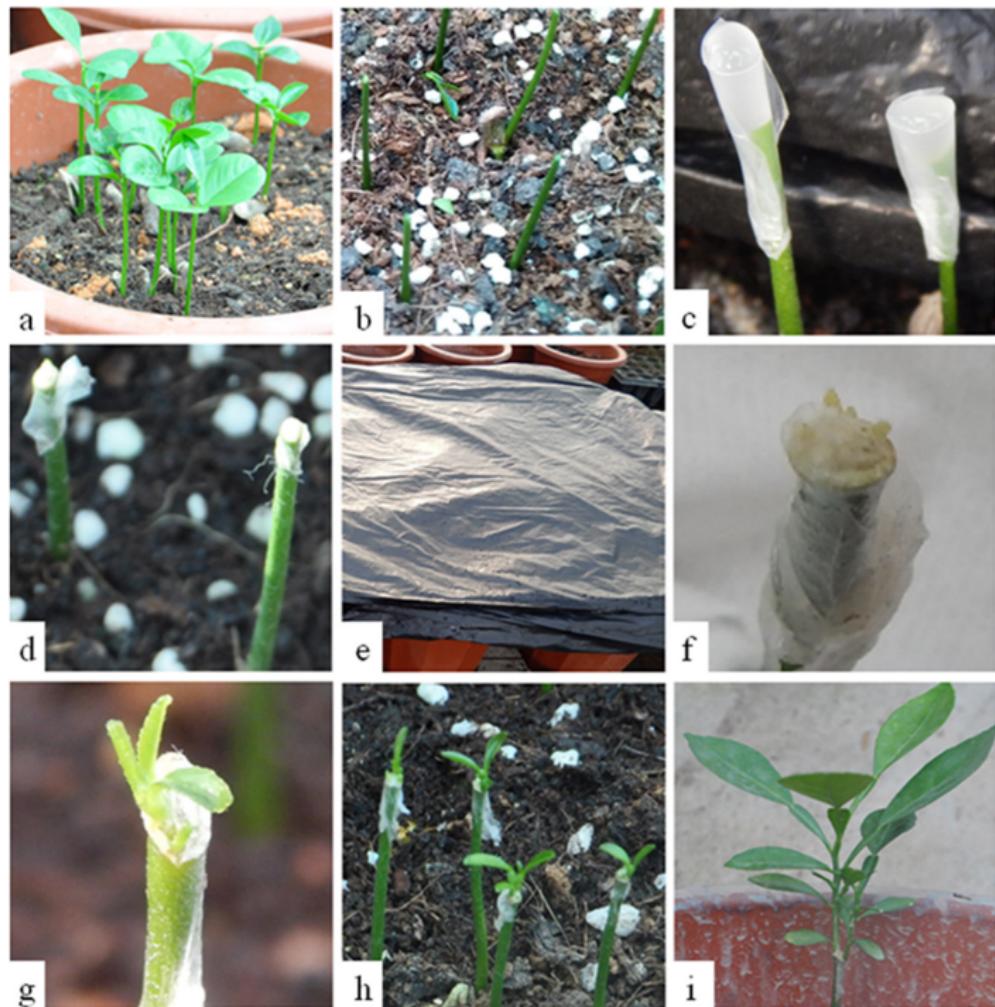


Figure 23: Agrobacterium-mediated in-planta transformation of *Citrus maxima*. **a.** Three to four weeks old *C. maxima* seedlings. **b.** Decapitated *C. maxima* seedlings. **c.** Agrobacterium infection. **d.** Agrobacterium infected seedlings with wounds wrapped with Parafilm. **e.** Dark incubation during co-culture. **f.** sprouted bud from newly formed callus. **g.** sprouted buds from xylem. **h.** regenerated shoots four weeks after transformation. **i.** regenerated shoots three months after transformation. (Zhang et al. 2017)

Maher et al.(2020) worked on *N.benthamiana*, tomato, potato and grape, whereas I attempted to implement the method on trees - poplar and apple. A significant difference in comparison Maher et al., was that in

in my experiments the new shoot formed from the cut in the stem was not deformed (Figure 24) whereas in their experiments it was. Maybe this occurred due to the apical control and the hormone flux involve in the process. If this is the case this may be an important advantage. However more transformants must be obtained before reaching conclusions.



Figure 24: Abnormal shoot regeneration formation as a result of DR over-expression (Maher et al. 2020)

I began by identifying the best approach to facilitate the infiltration of the agrobacterium by different mechanical interventions. Next, I examined the influence of different combinations of DRs on plant development. Finally, I scaled up the best results from the last two experiments for statistical analysis. In parallel analyzed the natural expression of genes in different tissues and especially in the shoot-tip by examining tissue specific transcriptomes of PopAT.

The infection methods were tested at first as a preliminary experiment only on one plant with each of the plasmids, resulting in regenerative plants when the plasmids harbored the DR combinations *WOX11-STM* and *WUS-STM*. The construct also contained the CRISPR system with a gRNA targeting the S-RNase gene however editing was not identified in the sequence of the S-RNase genes. For further verification a larger experiment was performed with the same plasmids (DRs experiment). 352 plants were infected. 44 of them with *WOX11-STM*, and 4 of them regenerated new shoot from the cut site. Apart from the scale, DRs experiment was different compared to the preliminary one since the cut site was covered with parafilm for better moisture maintenance (Zhang et al. 2017). Similarly to my results of regeneration with the combination of *WOX11-STM* and *WUS2-STM*, Tvorogova et al.(2021), showed that in the regulation of SAM, *STM* and *WUS* act in parallel, and they are necessary for the normal expression of each other. This insight can also explain the non-deformed shoot formation I observe, because the regeneration in my experiments occurred in the natural location of the SAM, whereas in Maher et al.(2020) experiments, the regeneration occurred to the side of the main stem. *WOX11* is known as a regulator of callus formation, development of adventitious roots, shoot regeneration and somatic embryogenesis which can also help to explain normal formation of shoot and furthermore the appearance of cotyledons-like leaves.(Liu et al. 2018).

In the scale-up experiment, both parafilm and aluminum foil was used to cover the stem cut for keeping a dark and moist environment. The dark environment is crucial in the first 48 hours for the agrobacterium infection. Unfortunately, as a result of a disease, no phenotype was observed.

In another experiment, to increase the possibility of infection success, the seeds were grown under aseptic conditions, on soil and were kept in a high humidity environment. However, this strategy did not help and no shoots were formed.

From the results that were obtained one may suggest that it is important to use plants at an exact growth stage that may be more potent to regeneration or susceptible to transformation with agrobacterium. Possibly seedlings are preferable than cuttings and probably an early stage of the seedling development - immediately after developing the first two leaves. Hence, I suggest that future experiments use PopAT seedlings due to the advantages of PopAT.

6.3 *WOX1* as a potential epical meristem transcription factor for DR induced transformation

To further increase the frequency of de-novo shoot formation, I pursue the identification of new transcription factors that are development regulators in trees and perhaps, under the right conditions, would act as master regulators. Fortunately, in 2017 the **DOE Joint Genome Institute** (Grigoriev et al. 2012) sequenced the *Populus tremula x alba* INRA717-IB4 transcriptome. I analyzed the transcription profile per tissue, and identified genes that are strongly correlated to shoot development. In this analysis, it appeared that out of the WUSCHEL-related homeobox (*WOX*) gene family, *WOX1* had the strongest correlation to shoot formation. This finding corresponds to the work of Tvorogova et al.(2021), where *WOX1* was found to regulate auxin response. This makes sense, since many of the genes whose expression is affected by *WOX1* are involved in signaling pathways, transport, and synthesis of auxin. Furthermore, after narrowing the results to genes that are shoot specific at least an order of magnitude over all tissues, *WOX1* came at the 7th place out of 157.

To validate my RNA-seq analysis, I extracted total RNA from similar tissues as the DOE's dataset (excluding callus, since it does not occur in natural growth). Then I run RT-qPCR analysis on the expression of *WOX1* with various normalizer genes. Since the expression profile of the different tissues extremely vary, it's was difficult to find an appropriate normalizer gene with a similar expression level between the tissues. Despite that, I could still see the overall trend in which it seemed that the coefficient of variation (CV) got smaller and the results of the RT-qPCR became more similar to the RNA-seq results (Figure 20). When sorting the tissues by the expression of *WOX1* in the RT-qPCR and in the RNA-seq analysis, the only tissue that shifted was the shoot tip. Shoot tip tissue is not well defined since it is a combination of SAM, stem and leaves among other tissues since it is hard to isolate. Hence, the large variability in the results can be explained by the resolution of the isolation of the tissue.

In summary, the quest to achieve an in-planta transformation in trees is a huge challenge. In this work, although I did not reach the final milestone of in-planta tree gene editing, It seems (so I hope) that the work has closed part of the gap and has its contribution to evoke de-novo shoot regeneration on a soil grown tree.

7 Supplementary information

Analysis code link.

References

- Ali Z, Abul-faraj A, Li L, Ghosh N, Piatek M, Mahjoub A, Aouida M, Piatek A, Baltes NJ, Voytas DF, et al. 2015. Efficient Virus-Mediated Genome Editing in Plants Using the CRISPR/Cas9 System . Molecular Plant. 8:1288–1291.
- Barrangou R, Fremaux C, Deveau Hele ne, Richards M, Boyaval P, Moineau S, Romero DA, Horvath P. 2007. CRISPR Provides Acquired Resistance Against Viruses in Prokaryotes . Science. 315:1709–1712.
- Cermák Tas, Curtin SJ, Gil-Humanes J, Cegan R, Kono TJY, Belant JJ, Starker CG, Mathre JW, Greenstein RL, Daniel F, et al. 2017. A multipurpose toolkit to enable advanced genome engineering in plants . Plant Cell. 29:1196–1217.
- Chandrasegaran S, Kim YG, Cha J, Chandrasegaran S. 1996. Hybrid restriction enzymes : Zinc finger fusions

to Fok I cleavage domain . Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 93:1156–1160.

Chang AY, Chau VW, Landas JA, Yvonne. 2017.Preparation of calcium competent Escherichia coli and heat-shock transformation . Journal of Experimental Microbiology and Immunology (JEMI). 1:22–25.

Chomczynski P. 1993.A reagent for the single-step simultaneous isolation of RNA , DNA and proteins from cell and tissue samples . BioTechniques. 15:532–537.

Christian M, Cermak T, Doyle EL, Schmidt C, Zhang F, Hummel A, Bogdanove AJ, Voytas DF. 2010.Targeting DNA double-strand breaks with TAL effector nucleases . Genetics. 186:756–761.

Davey MR, Anthony P, Power JB, Lowe KC. 2005.Plant protoplasts: Status and biotechnological perspectives . Biotechnology Advances. 23:131–171.

Del Duca S, Aloisi I, Parrotta L, Cai G. 2019.Cytoskeleton , transglutaminase and gametophytic self-incompatibility in the Malinae (Rosaceae) . International Journal of Molecular Sciences. 20:1–11.

Ellison EE, Nagalakshmi U, Gamo ME, Huang P jui, Dinesh-Kumar S, Voytas DF, Huang P jui, Dinesh-Kumar S, Voytas DF, Huang P jui, et al. 2020.Multiplexed heritable gene editing using RNA viruses and mobile single guide RNAs . Nature Plants. 6:620–624.

Erickson PJ, Ingram JSII, Liverman DM. 2009.Food security and global environmental change: emerging challenges . Environmental Science and Policy. 12:373–377.

FAO. 2011.in the 21 st Century . :1–30.

FAO. 2020.Food Security and Nutrition in the World. Transofrmin food systems for affordable healthy diets . :320.

Fire A, Xu S, Montgomery MK, Kostas SA, Driver SE, Mello CC. 1998.Potent and specific genetic interference by double-stranded RNA in *Caenorhabditis elegans* . nature. 391:806–811.

Garrity DPP, Akinnifesi FKK, Ajayi OCC, Weldesemayat SGG, Mowo JGG, Kalinganire A, Larwanou M, Bayala J. 2010.Evergreen Agriculture: A robust approach to sustainable food security in Africa . Food Security. 2:197–214.

Gasiunas G, Barrangou R, Horvath P, Siksnys V. 2012.Cas9 crRNA ribonucleoprotein complex mediates specific DNA cleavage for adaptive immunity in bacteria . Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 109:E2579—E2586.

Gibson DG, Young L, Chuang RY, Venter JC, Hutchison CA, Smith HO. 2009.Enzymatic assembly of DNA molecules up to several hundred kilobases . Nature Methods. 6:343–345.

Goldway M, Stern R, Zisovich A, Raz A, Sapir G, Schnieder D, Nyska R, Others. 2012.The self-incompatibility fertilization system in Rosaceae: agricultural and genetic aspects. . Acta Horticulturae.:77–82.

Grigoriev IV, Nordberg H, Shabalov I, Aerts A, Cantor M, Goodstein D, Kuo A, Minovitsky S, Nikitin R, Ohm RA, et al. 2012.The Genome Portal of the Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute . Nucleic Acids Research. 40:26–32.

Harries PA, Palanichelvam K, Bhat S, Nelson RS. 2008.Tobacco mosaic virus 126-kDa protein increases the susceptibility of *Nicotiana tabacum* to other viruses and its dosage affects virus-induced gene silencing . Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions. 21:1539–1548.

Iglesius A, Epstein PR, Chivian E, Rosenzweig C, Iglesias A, Yang XB, Epstein PR, Chivian E. 2001. Implications for food production , plant diseases , and pests . *Global Change and Human Health.* 2:90–104.

Indra K, Vimla V. 1972. Totipotency and embryogenesis in plant cell and tissue cultures . *In vitro.* 8.

Jiang Y, Ye S, Wang L, Duan Y, Lu W, Liu H, Fan D, Zhang F, Luo K. 2014. Heterologous gene silencing induced by tobacco rattle virus (TRV) is efficient for pursuing functional genomics studies in woody plants . *Plant Cell , Tissue and Organ Culture.* 116:163–174.

Jinek M, Chylinski K, Fonfara I, Hauer M, Doudna JA, Charpentier E. 2012. A programmable dual-RNA-guided DNA endonuclease in adaptive bacterial immunity . *Science.* 337:816–821.

Kaeppler SM, Kaeppler HF, Rhee Y. 2000. Epigenetic aspects of somaclonal variation in plants . *Plant Molecular Biology.* 43:179–188.

Lee PY, Costumbrado J, Hsu CY, Kim YH. 2012. Agarose gel electrophoresis for the separation of DNA fragments . *Journal of Visualized Experiments.*:1–5.

Lee WS, Rudd JJ, Kanyuka K. 2015. Virus induced gene silencing (VIGS) for functional analysis of wheat genes involved in Zymoseptoria tritici susceptibility and resistance . *Fungal Genetics and Biology.* 79:84–88.

Linden PVD, Office M. 2015. Climate Change 2007 : Impacts , Adaptation and Vulnerability INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE Climate Change 2007 : Impacts , Adaptation and Vulnerability Working Group II Contribution to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Summary for .

Liu B, Zhang J, Yang Z, Matsui A, Seki M, Li S, Yan X, Kohnen MV, Gu L, Prasad K, et al. 2018. PtWOX11 acts as master regulator conducting the expression of key transcription factors to induce de novo shoot organogenesis in poplar . *Plant Molecular Biology.* 98:389–406.

Maher MF, Nasti RA, Vollbrecht M, Starker CG, Clark MD, Voytas DF. 2020. Plant gene editing through de novo induction of meristems . *Nature Biotechnology.* 38:84–89.

Mukeshimana G, Ma Y, Walworth AE, Song G qing, Kelly JD, Song G qing, Kelly JD, Song G qing, Kelly JD. 2013. Factors influencing regeneration and Agrobacterium tumefaciens-mediated transformation of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris L.*) . *Plant Biotechnology Reports.* 7:59–70.

O'Brien JA, Lummis SCRR. 2011. Nano-biolistics: A method of biolistic transfection of cells and tissues using a gene gun with novel nanometer-sized projectiles . 11.

Porebski S, Bailey LG, Baum BR. 1997. Modification of a CTAB DNA extraction protocol for plants containing high polysaccharide and polyphenol components . *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter.* 15:8–15.

Rakoczy-Trojanowska M. 2002. Alternative methods of plant transformation - A short review . *Cellular and Molecular Biology Letters.* 7:849–858.

Rasmussen SK, Kumar Mall T, Duraialagaraja S, Agrawal PK, Yadava P, Abhishek A, Singh R, Singh I, Kaul T, Pattanayak A. 2017. Advances in Maize Transformation Technologies and Development of Transgenic Maize . *Front Plant Sci.* 7:1949.

Sang YL, Cheng ZJ, Zhang XS. 2018. iPSCs: A Comparison between Animals and Plants . *Trends in Plant Science.* 23:660–666.

Shewry PR, Jones HD, Halford NG. 2008. Plant biotechnology: Transgenic crops . *Advances in Biochemical*

Engineering/Biotechnology. 111:149–186.

Shiferaw B, Tesfaye K, Kassie M, Abate T, Prasanna BM, Menkir A. 2014. Managing vulnerability to drought and enhancing livelihood resilience in sub-Saharan Africa: Technological , institutional and policy options . Weather and Climate Extremes. 3:67–79.

Song C, Lu L, Guo Y, Xu H, Li R. 2019. Efficient agrobacterium-mediated transformation of the commercial hybrid poplar *populus alba* × *populus glandulosa* Uyeki . International Journal of Molecular Sciences. 20.

Taylor G. 2002. *Populus: Arabidopsis for forestry. Do we need a model tree?* . Annals of Botany. 90:681–689.

Tester , Mark and Langridge P. 2010. Breeding Technologies to Increase . Science. 818:818–822.

Tvorogova VE, Krasnoperova EY, Potsenkova EA, Kudriashov AA, Dodueva IE, Lutova LA. 2021. What Does the WOX Say? Review of Regulators , Targets , Partners . Molecular Biology.

Undervisningsministeriet. 2014. Enhanced Reader.pdf . :1.

Vinceti B, Termote Ce line, Ickowitz A, Powell B, Kehlenbeck K, Hunter D. 2013. The contribution of forests and trees to sustainable diets . Sustainability (Switzerland). 5:4797–4824.

Yanhui C, Xiaoyuan Y, Kun H, Meihua L, Jigang L, Zhaofeng G, Zhiqiang L, Yunfei Z, Xiaoxiao W, Xiaoming Q, Others. 2006. The MYB transcription factor superfamily of *Arabidopsis*: expression analysis and phylogenetic comparison with the rice MYB family . Plant molecular biology. 60:107–124.

Zhang W, Thieme CJ, Kollwig G, Apelt F, Yang L, Winter N, Andresen N, Walther D, Kragler F. 2016. tRNA-related sequences trigger systemic mRNA transport in plants . The Plant Cell. 28:1237–1249.

Zhang X, Henriques R, Lin SS, Niu QW, Chua NH. 2006. Agrobacterium-mediated transformation of *Arabidopsis thaliana* using the floral dip method . Nature Protocols. 1:641–646.

Zhang Y yan, Zhang D min, Zhong Y, Chang X jun, Hu M lun, Cheng C zhen, Zhang Y yan, Zhang D min, Zhong Y, Chang X jun, et al. 2017. A simple and efficient in planta transformation method for pomelo (*Citrus maxima*) using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* . Scientia Horticulturae. 214:174–179.

Zhang Y, Chen M, Siemiatkowska B, Toleco MR, Jing Y, Strotmann V, Zhang J, Stahl Y, Fernie AR. 2020. A Highly Efficient Agrobacterium-Mediated Method for Transient Gene Expression and Functional Studies in Multiple Plant Species . Plant Communications. 1:100028.