

Advanced
Research
+ Invention
Agency

ARIA



Synthetic Plants

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Opportunity space: Programmable Plants

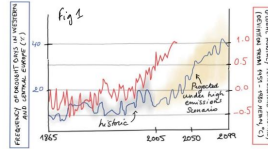


OBSERVATIONS

Some signposts as to why we see this area as important, under-explored, and ripe.

Climate change, especially the uncertainty and severity of extreme weather events, is stressing the global agrifood system. Plant engineering can both mitigate the stress and help address the root cause.

It typically takes eight years to develop a new crop variety in the UK. During the COVID-19 pandemic, we made a vaccine in one year instead of ten.



How can we similarly fast-track crop development to stay abreast of a changing climate?

Crop optimisation has historically been limited by trade-offs between yield and resilience. We know mechanisms to regulate these trade-offs (e.g. hormonal intervention by fungal endophytes), but how can we overcome them?

Transformation - the incorporation of new genes into plants - enables us to add and change plant functions. Tissue culture is a major bottleneck that limits transformation speed and transferability between species. The regeneration phase for plant material in tissue culture can take months.



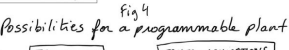
In the future we'll design, write and build fully synthetic crop genomes.

De novo pathways and fully synthetic de novo organism synthesis including a minimal genome have been proven in bacteria.

Gene editing using CRISPR is faster and more precise than genetic modification, and increases the predictability of phenotypes ten-fold.

Moving out of tissue culture would be huge!

Revolutionising transformation would unlock the power of gene editing, providing major benefits to breeding and research. We need a method that is high-yielding, transferable between species and does not rely on tissue culture.



TECHNIQUES: Gene editing to improve nutrient composition.

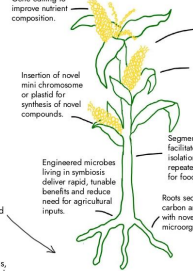
TRAITS + APPLICATIONS: Stable yield of a highly nutritious easy to process food product.

Emergent possibilities include moieties and pollen targets. Directly editing seeds could be on the horizon!

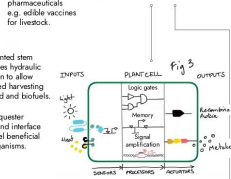
A transferable transformation method would enable greater use of orphan crops and crop wild relatives to increase diversity and resilience.

For transient in-field adaptations, viral delivery of genetic material can transform crops.

Can we develop a universal transient gene expression method?



In the short term, we could develop synthetic plant chromosomes and chloroplasts in vivo that will transfer gene modules into crops to deliver specific functionalities.



Target and network discovery are needed to make synthetic chromosomes and chloroplasts effective in multiple species. Breakthroughs are needed for centromere formation for bottom-up synthetic chromosomes, since centromere formation in plant cells is under epigenetic control.

Scale: Climate change is projected to decrease yield of major crops by up to -11%

We need food security in a changing climate, with:

+ Lower emissions

Agriculture is responsible for ~20% of global GHG emissions

+ Finite resources:

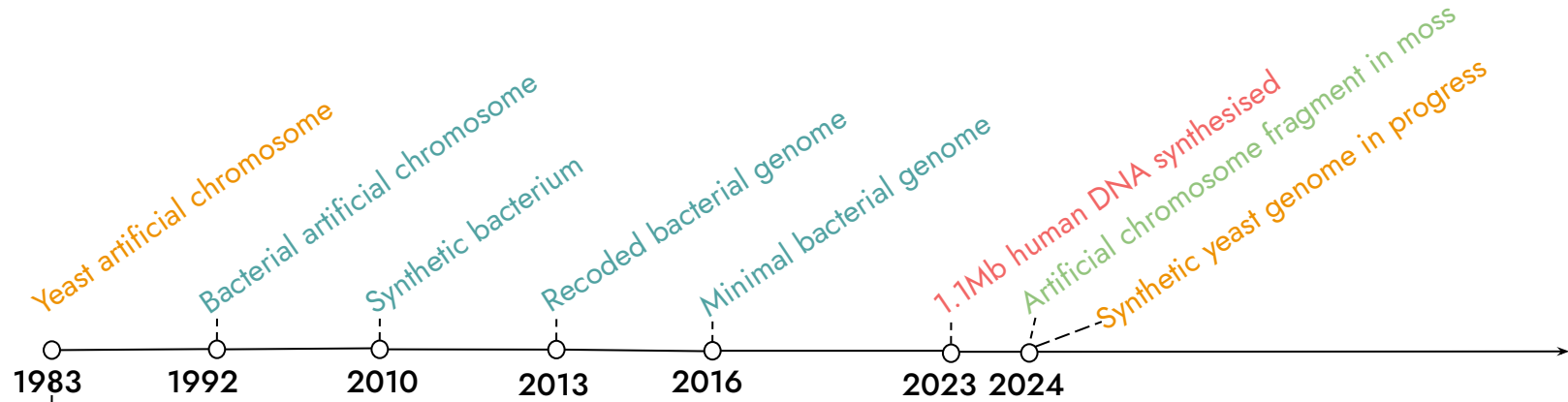
Food production uses 50% of habitable land

+ Better nutrition:

3.5 billion people are obese, overweight or malnourished

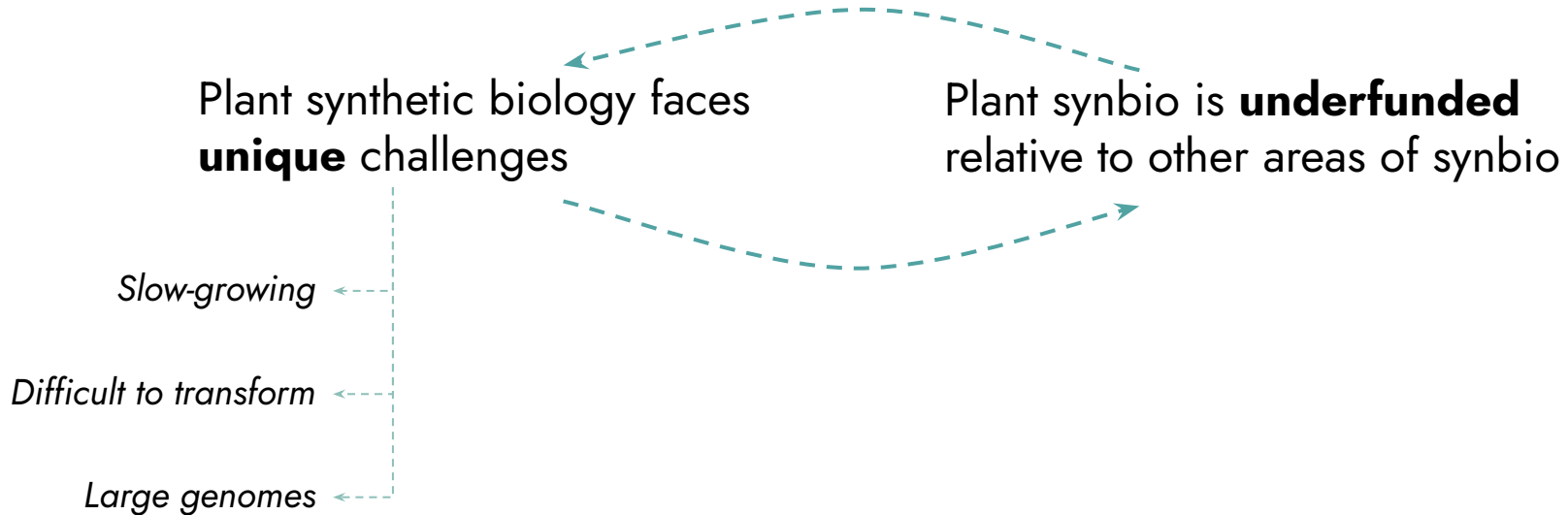
Programme: Synthetic Plants

Synthetic genomes offer exciting possibilities...but plants are woefully behind



Programme: Synthetic Plants

Plant synthetic biology is caught in a feedback loop



Synthetic Plants

Establish synthetic genetic units in crop plants

Programme: Synthetic Plants

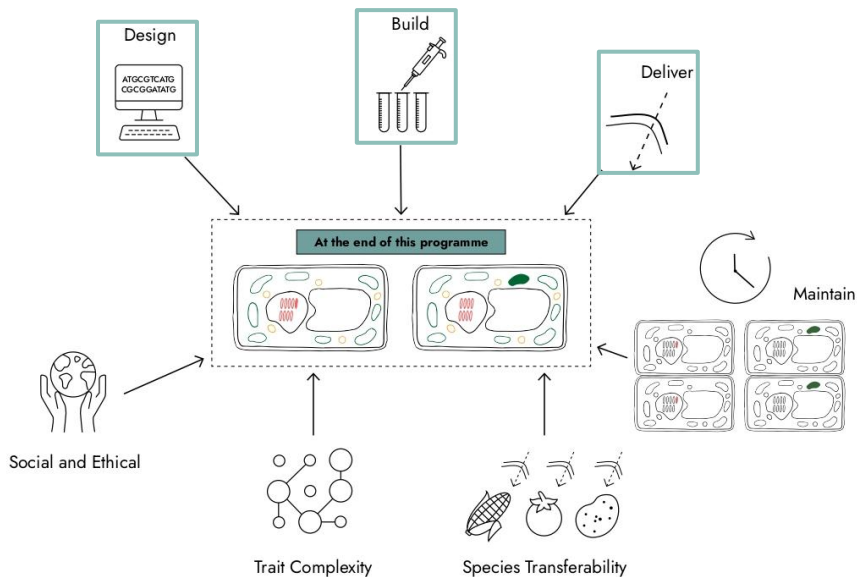
Backed by £62.4m over five years, this programme will look to fund nine creator teams to:

- + Design, build, and deliver synthetic chromosomes and synthetic chloroplasts
- + Understand and address social and ethical considerations
- + Maintain the synthetic units
- + Establish synthetic units in different species
- + Build trait complexity



Technical Area 1

Design, Build & Deliver



# teams	3 teams for synthetic chromosomes 3 teams for synthetic chloroplasts
TA budget	£20.7m for each workstream - £41.4m
Length	3 years

TA1.1: Design

Key Tasks:

- + Initially, developing multiple designs for units that deliver a simple trait
- + Subsequently, refining designs to improve trait delivery and to make necessary amendments based on the results of Build/Deliver
- + Development and testing of engineered biological 'switches' for turning units on and off *in vivo* (including a consideration of nuclear genes, for the chloroplast workflow)
- + Consideration of recoded genome approach for genetic isolation

Metrics of Success

- + Unit design delivers specified trait
- + Unit activity is regulated *in vivo* with at least the same level of nuance as in a natural occurrence of the trait

TA1.2: Build

Key Tasks:

- + Synthesising DNA
- + Assembling large pieces of DNA
- + Testing viability of designed unit *in vitro*
- + Building units *in vitro* and *in vivo*

Metrics of Success

- + Unit is viable *in vitro*
- + Unit is viable and functional *in vivo* with at least the same level of functionality as in a natural occurrence of the trait

TA1.3: Deliver

Key Tasks:

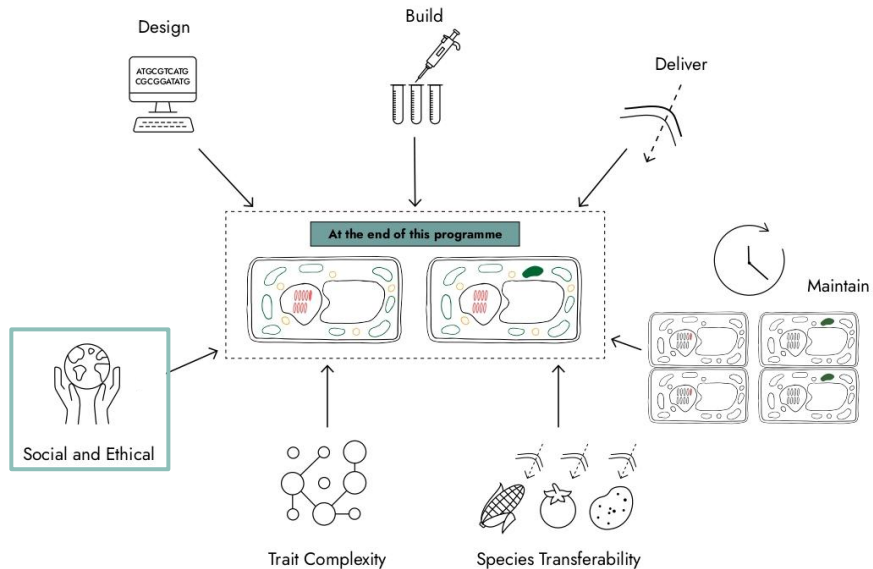
- + Developing and testing multiple delivery methods for inserting units into cells
- + Developing and testing assembly of units inside cells as an alternative to delivering assembled units
- + Developing and testing selection procedure for transformed organisms
- + For synthetic chromosomes: delivery of 1 Mb DNA into cell
- + For synthetic chloroplasts: delivery of 100-150 kb DNA into chloroplast within cell

Metrics of Success

- + Unit can be inserted into or assembled inside cells with >5% success rate
- + Transformed organisms can be selected rapidly and accurately, with a greater throughput for identifying transformants than is currently possible in tissue culture

Technical Area 2

Social & Ethical



# teams	3 teams
TA budget	£3.1m
Length	3 years

TA2: Social and Ethical

Key Tasks:

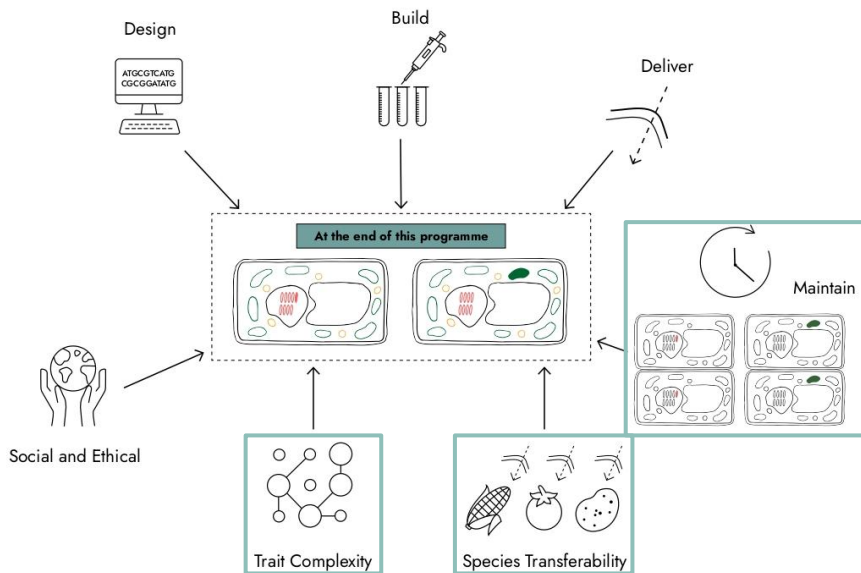
- + Studies of the possible opportunities and projected implications of synthetic plants (including advantages and disadvantages) for a range of stakeholders including farmers, industry supply chains, governance stakeholders and public
- + Review of ethical issues around synthetic plants
- + Public engagement to understand public opinion on synthetic plants and engage with public concerns, including understanding which of the proposed benefits of synthetic plants are considered credible and acceptable, and under which circumstances

Metrics of Success

- + Diverse stakeholders engaged
- + Ethics roundtable held and outcomes published in public domain
- + 5 public engagement activities carried out (including surveys and workshops)

Technical Areas 3 to 5

Maintain, Species Transferability, and Trait Complexity



# teams	2 teams for synthetic chromosomes 2 teams for synthetic chloroplasts
TA budget	£9m for each workstream - £18m
Length	2 years

TA3: Maintain

Key Tasks:

- + Initially, considering what is necessary for maintenance and replication of the unit within the cell, and prototyping in this area
- + Subsequently, ensuring maintenance and replication of the unit within the cell
- + Testing the functionality of the unit within the cell
- + Development of appropriate biological containment methods for the unit

Metrics of Success

- + Unit replicates inside the cell
- + Unit remains stable, viable and functional after 5 cell divisions with the same level of functionality as prior to cell division
- + Growth rate is not significantly lower than in equivalent organisms without the synthetic unit

TA4: Species Transferability

Key Tasks:

- + Demonstrate that the unit functions in multiple species

Metrics of Success

- + Unit functions in three major crop species including one monocot and one dicot

TA5: Trait Complexity

Key Tasks:

- + Successfully deliver an agriculturally relevant complex trait using the synthetic unit

Metrics of Success

- + Unit delivers a complex trait that could not readily be introduced by breeding or gene editing

Next steps: **Apply!**

Applications open	4 September 2024
Concept paper submission deadline	25 September 2024 (12:00 BST)
Concept paper review + notification of encouraged/not encouraged to submit a full proposal	26 September 2024 - 15 October 2024
Full proposal submission deadline	12 November 2024 (12:00 BST)
Meet applicants	6 - 17 January 2025
Successful/Unsuccessful applicants notified	29 January 2025



Programme: Teaming

Purpose: A tool to allow creators to form teams to collaborate and produce a proposal

Launch: 12 August

Event: 11 September



Find out more

Read the call for proposals

www.aria.org.uk/synthetic-plants

Application portal walkthrough

www.aria.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/ARIA-Applicant-walkthrough-of-the-Good-Grants-portal.pdf

Learn more about how we fund

www.aria.org.uk/how-we-fund
www.aria.org.uk/faqs/faqs-how-we-fund

Any other questions

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