

# Regional Seminar 2017 in Latin America



## Plantas de la Mata Atlántica brasileña con potencial para ampliación de la seguridad alimentaria



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# Where are we?



**Curitiba, Parana, Brazil**



# Where are we?





# Federal University of Parana





# Laboratory of Plant Micropropagation

 BRASIL

Acesso à informação

Participe

Serviços

Legislação

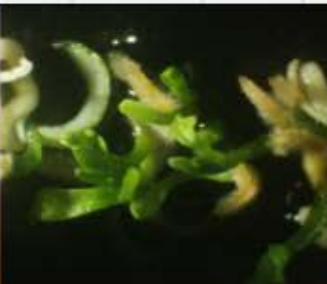
Canais



Laboratório de  
Micropropagação  
Vegetal  
**UFPR**







Sobre

Recursos humanos

Projetos de pesquisa

Publicações recentes

Infraestrutura

Contato

Arquivos BB051

Sobre

Olá, seja bem-vindo ao site do Laboratório de Micropropagação Vegetal do Departamento de Botânica da Universidade Federal do Paraná.



O Laboratório de Micropropagação Vegetal (LMV) tem sua área de atuação relacionada com a propagação *in vitro* de plantas e suas aplicações biotecnológicas diversas. Estudos básicos e aplicados são conduzidos com ênfase às espécies nativas lenhosas e herbáceas, visando também a formação de recursos humanos, vinculados ao Programa de Pós Graduação em Botânica da UFPR (vide site PPG/BOT).

<http://www.bio.ufpr.br/portal/lmv/>



# Atlantic forest biome



- **B r a z i l** , Argentina and Paraguay;
- Only 8% of its original extent.



World's most threatened biodiversity **hotspots**



# Brazilian Atlantic Forest – food resources





## Brazilian initiatives – food resources

# Espécies Nativas da Flora Brasileira de Valor Econômico Atual ou Potencial

### *Plantas para o Futuro - Região Sul*

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Coradin et al. (2011)



## **Brazilian initiatives – food resources**

**Propagation and conservation of  
edible Brazilian native species**



**Plant tissue culture**



Basic studies: cell biology, molecular biology,  
genetics, biochemistry, etc...



# Plant tissue culture



## Micropropagation

- Clonal propagation
- Virus elimination

## Applied studies

## Germplasm conservation

- *In vitro* conservation
- Endangered species

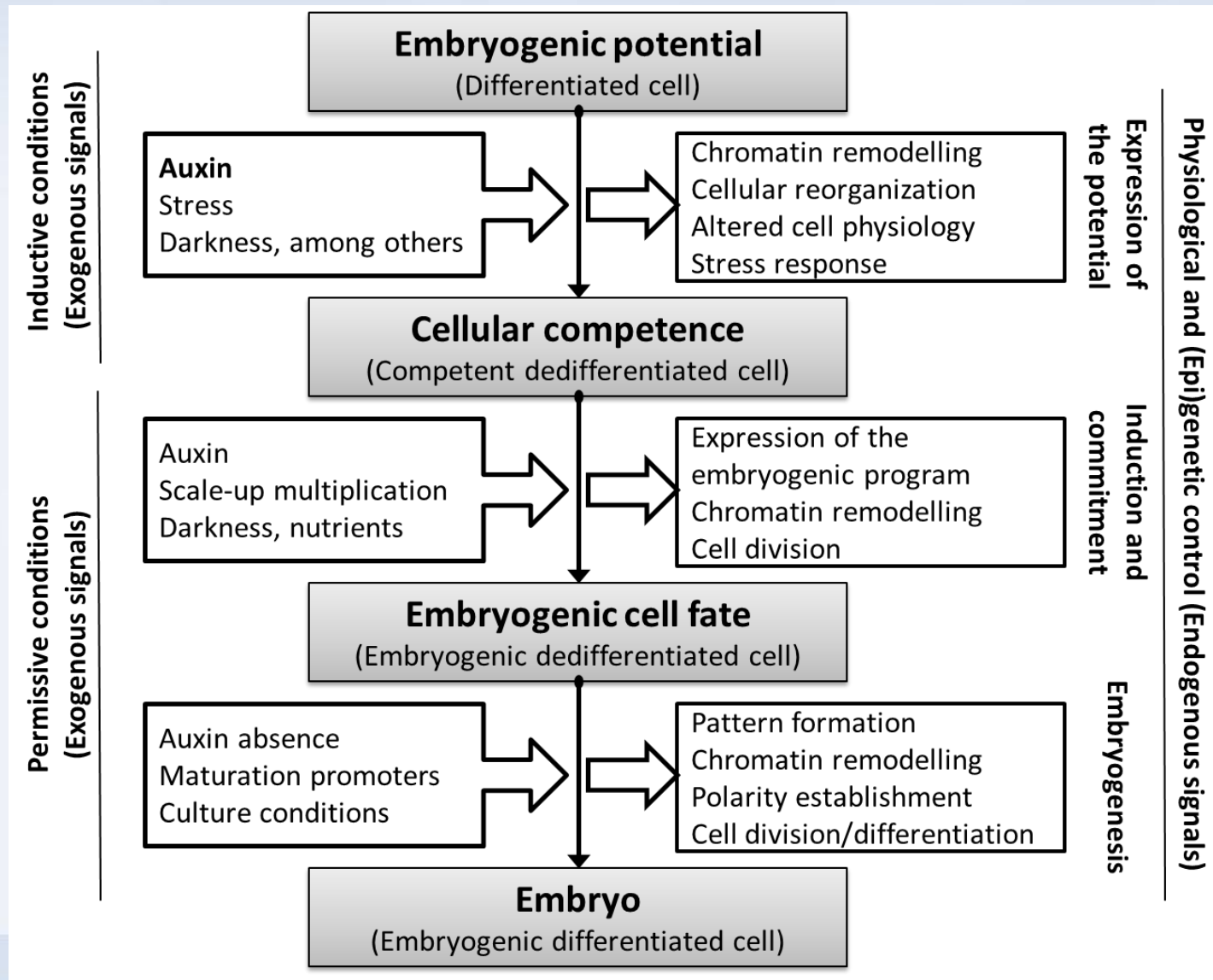
## Plant breeding

- Fixation of superior genotypes
- Transgenic plants
- Rapid production of new cultivars

## Secondary metabolites

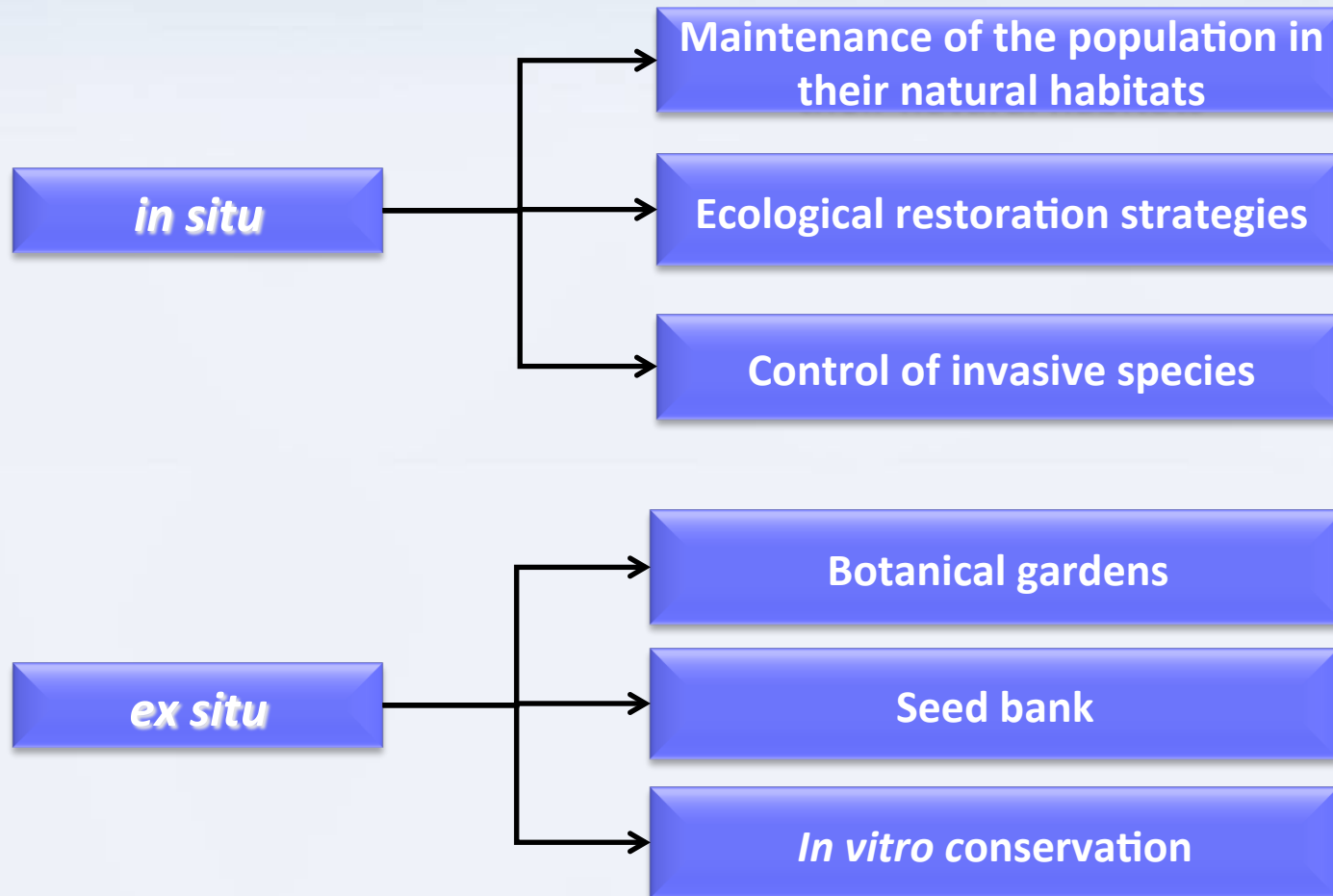
- Biosynthesis
- Metabolite production

# Modulation of SE





# Conservation strategies



# Cryopreservation

## Advantages:

- **Applicable for recalcitrant species;**
- Prevents contamination from the subculture;
- Prevents loss of embryogenic competence;
- Long-term conservation.





# Models of study



*Acca sellowiana*



*Araucaria angustifolia*



# ***Acca sellowiana* (O.Berg) Burret**

- Native to South Brazil and North Uruguay.







**Direct somatic embryogenesis in *A. sellowiana***

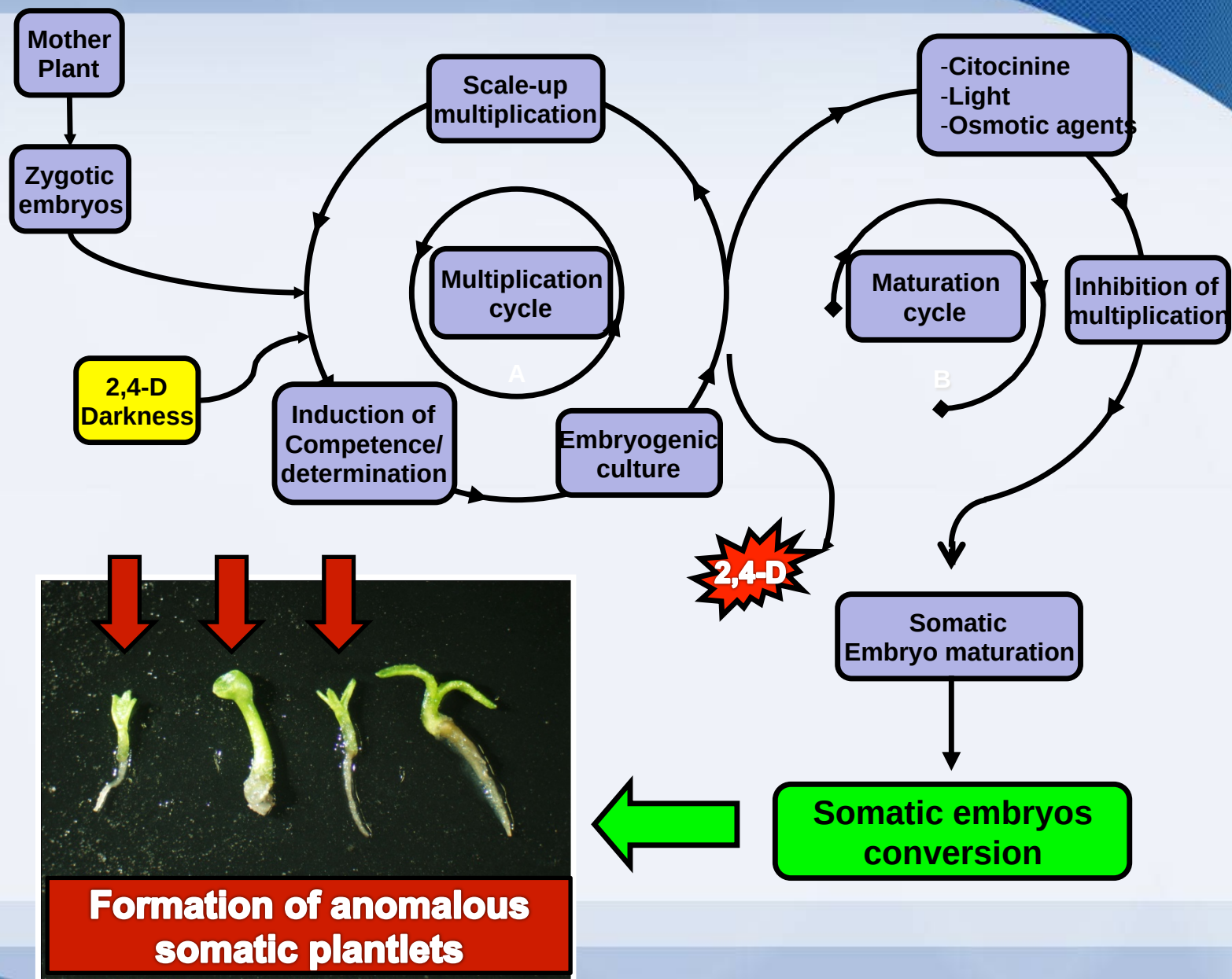


**Somatic embryo maturation**





**Conversion of somatic embryos**







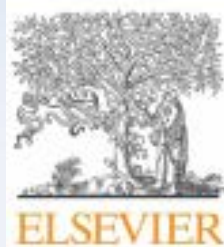
2.0 mm



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

## Plant Science

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/plantsci](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/plantsci)



### Comparative proteomic analysis of off-type and normal phenotype somatic plantlets derived from somatic embryos of Feijoa (*Acca sellowiana* (O. Berg) Burret)



Hugo Pacheco de Freitas Fraga<sup>a,1</sup>, Sarah Zanon Agapito-Tenfen<sup>a,b,1</sup>,  
Clarissa Alves Caprestano<sup>a</sup>, Rubens Onofre Nodari<sup>a</sup>, Miguel Pedro Guerra<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Graduate Program in Plant Genetic Resources, Plant Developmental Physiology and Genetics Laboratory, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Rodovia Admar Gonzaga, 1346, ZC: 88040-900 Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil

<sup>b</sup> Genøk, Center for Biosafety, The Science Park, P.O. Box 6418, 9294 Tromsø, Norway



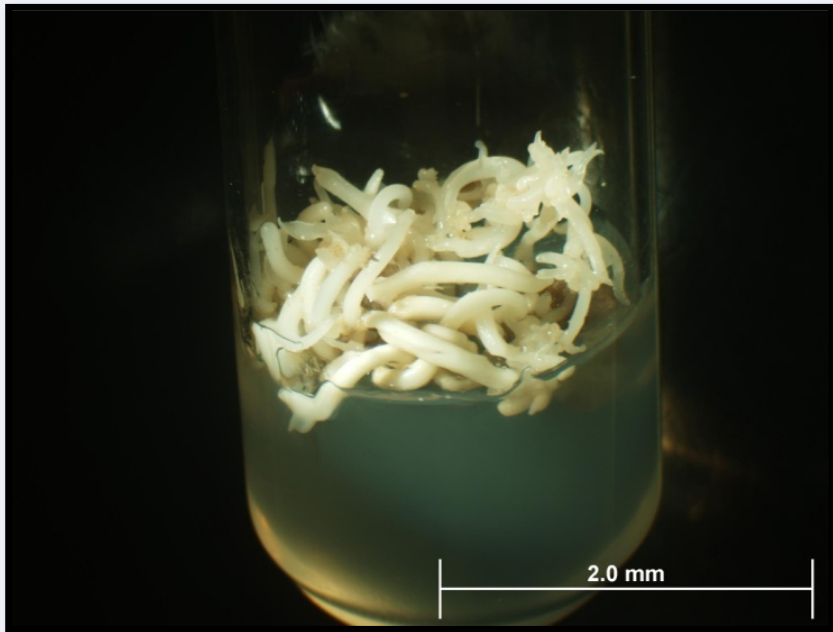
# Material and methods

## Plant material:

SE induction

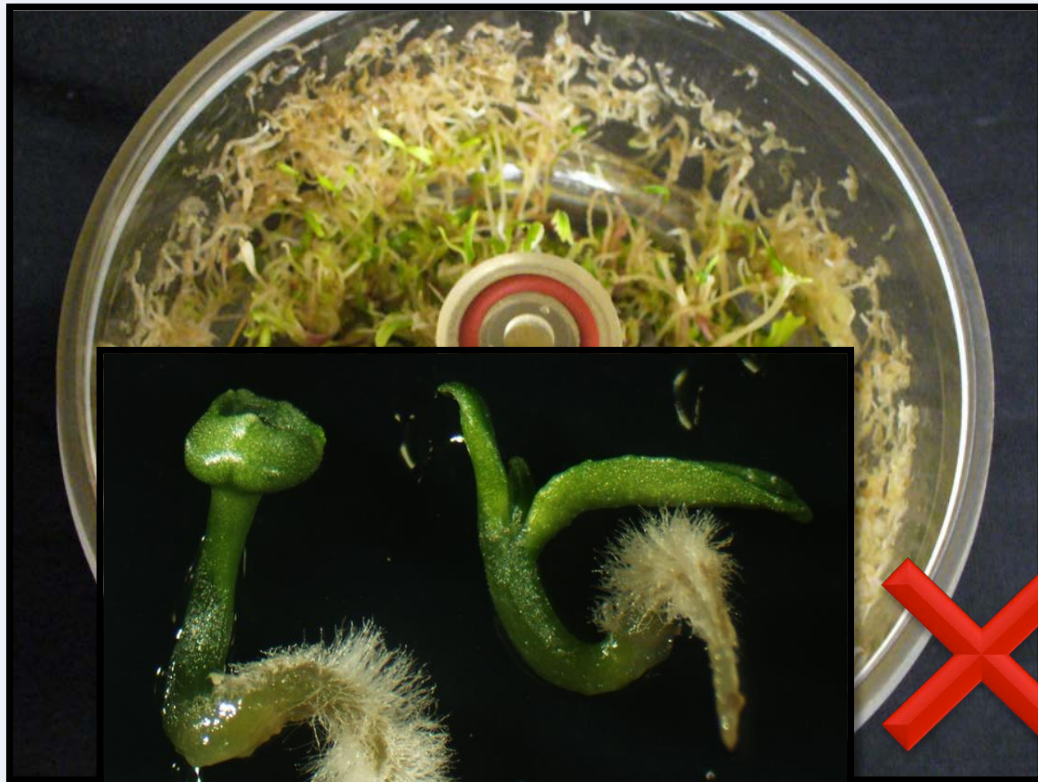
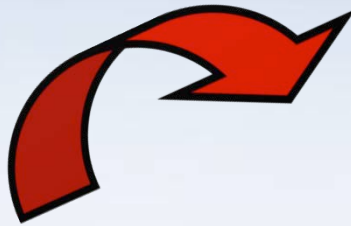


Plantlets formation



# Material and methods

Sample collection:



So

ys convers

**Off-types**



**Normal**



# Material and methods

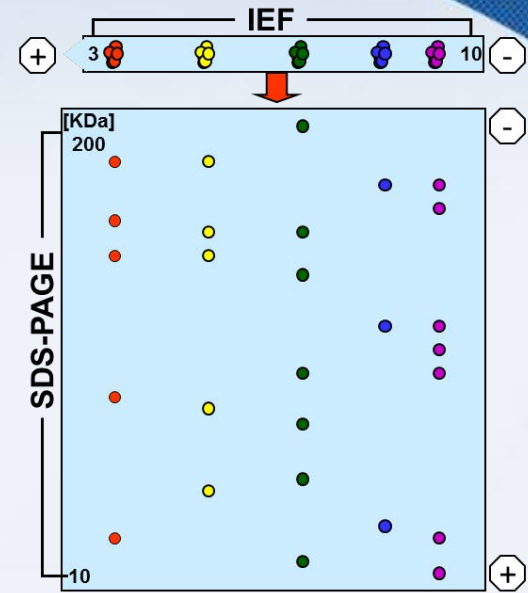
## Proteomics procedures:



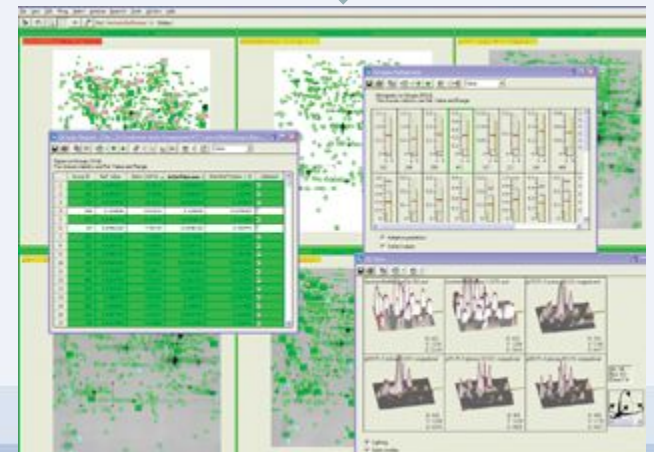
Protein extraction



Protein quantification



Protein identification



Gel analysis

# Results

**Table 2. MS/MS identification of the differentially expressed proteins in off-type somatic plantlets of *Acca sellowiana* at 10 and 20 days conversion in comparison to normal phenotype somatic plantlets.**

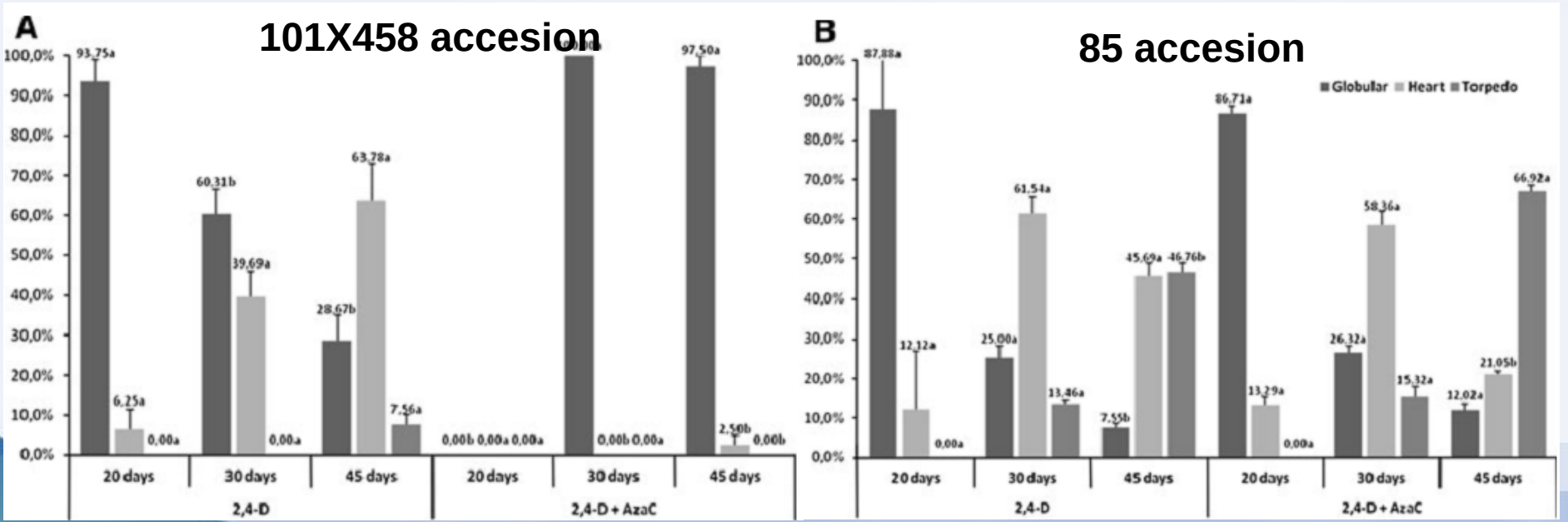
| Protein name <sup>a</sup>                                                                                                                                            | Spot No. <sup>b</sup> | MW (kDa) theor./exp. | pI theor./exp. | NCBI accession No. | No. of peptides matched | Mascot score | Fold of variation <sup>c</sup> | Cellular component GO term <sup>d</sup> | Biological process GO term <sup>d</sup>                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  10 days after somatic embryos conversion                                           |                       |                      |                |                    |                         |              |                                |                                         |                                                                                                                    |
|  vicilin-like storage protein [ <i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> ]                        | 1                     | 53.4/10.5            | 7.74/5.00      | gi 21913852        | 12                      | 543          | ON                             | Protein bodies or vacuoles              | nutrient reservoir activity     |
|  glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase C1 (GAPDH) [ <i>Pyrus x bretschneideri</i> ] | 154                   | 36.9/41              | 8.24/6.10      | gi 381393064       | 14                      | 472          | ON                             | Cytoplasm                               | glycolysis metabolic process    |
|  luminal-binding protein 5 [ <i>Vitis vinifera</i> ]                                  | 157                   | 73.5/78.5            | 5.10/5.02      | gi 225426230       | 5                       | 269          | OFF                            | Endoplasmic reticulum                   | Signal transducer activity     |
|  20 days after somatic embryo conversion                                          |                       |                      |                |                    |                         |              |                                |                                         |                                                                                                                    |
|  3-phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK) [ <i>Zea mays</i> ]                                 | 182                   | 31.6/44.5            | 5.01/6.23      | gi 28172915        | 6                       | 312          | ON                             | Cytoplasm                               | glycolysis metabolic process  |
|  heat shock cognate 70 kDa protein-like [ <i>Glycine max</i> ]                       | 694                   | 70.8/75              | 5.10/5.14      | gi 356569000       | 9                       | 441          | OFF                            | Endoplasmic reticulum                   | Signal transducer activity    |



ORIGINAL PAPER

# 5-Azacytidine combined with 2,4-D improves somatic embryogenesis of *Acca sellowiana* (O. Berg) Burret by means of changes in global DNA methylation levels

Hugo P. F. Fraga · Leila N. Vieira · Clarissa A. Caprestano · Douglas A. Steinmacher · Gustavo A. Micke · Daniel A. Spudeit · Rosete Pescador · Miguel P. Guerra

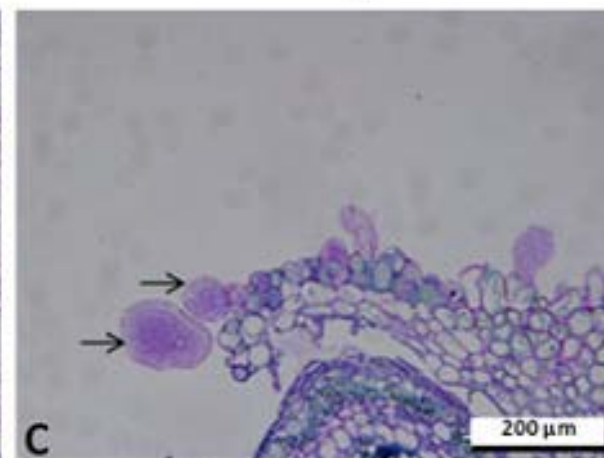
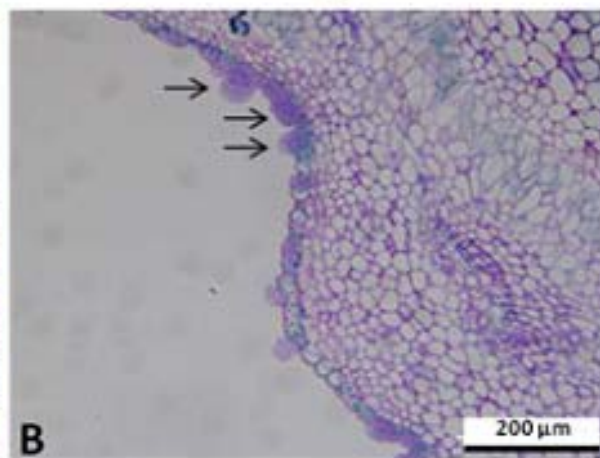
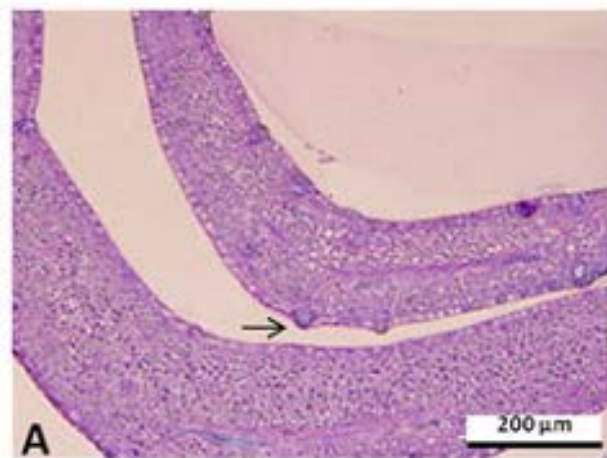


10 days

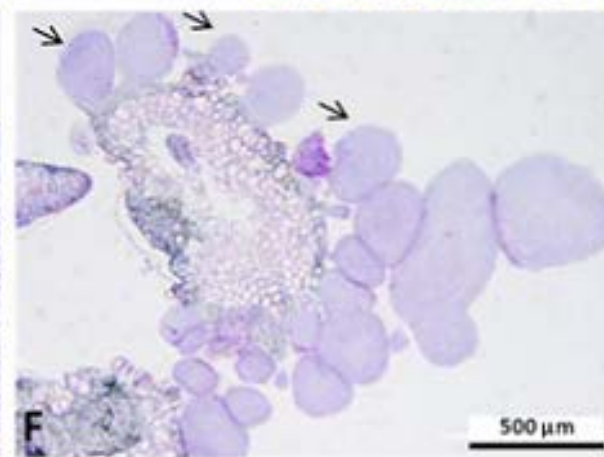
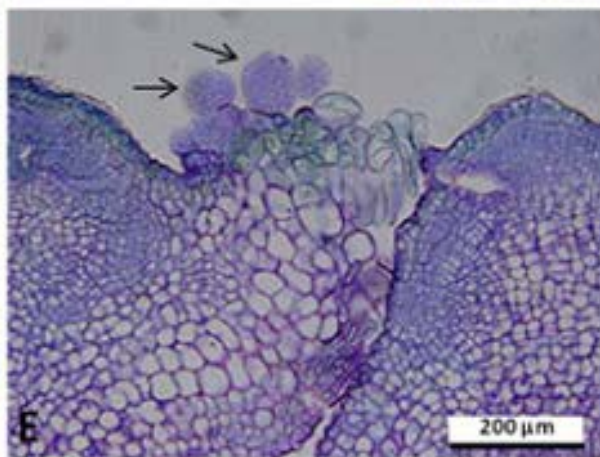
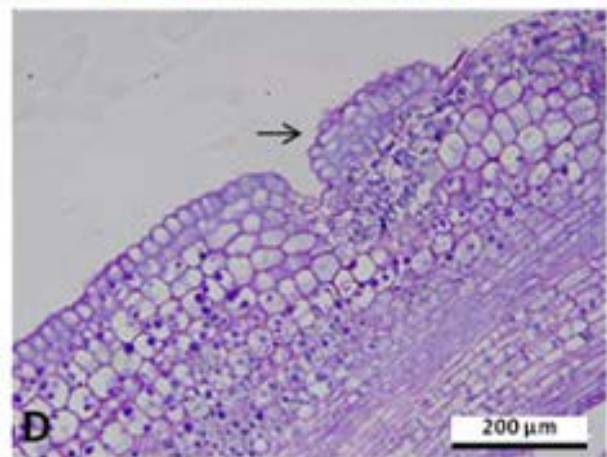
20 days

30 days

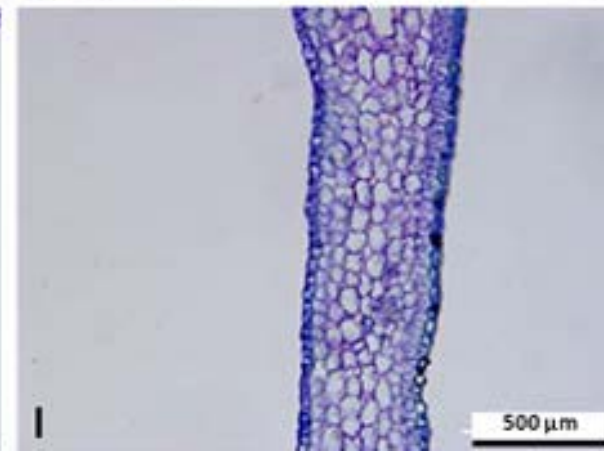
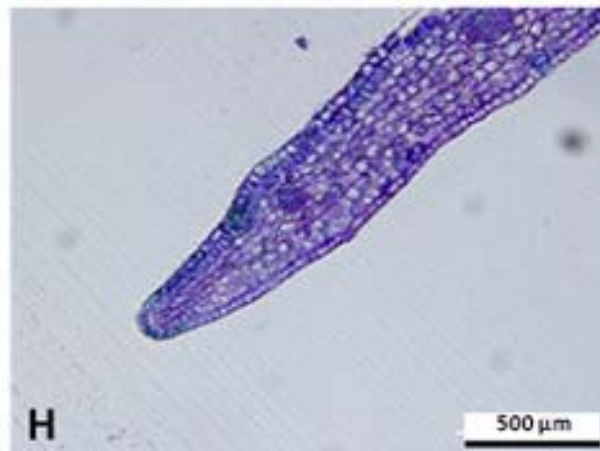
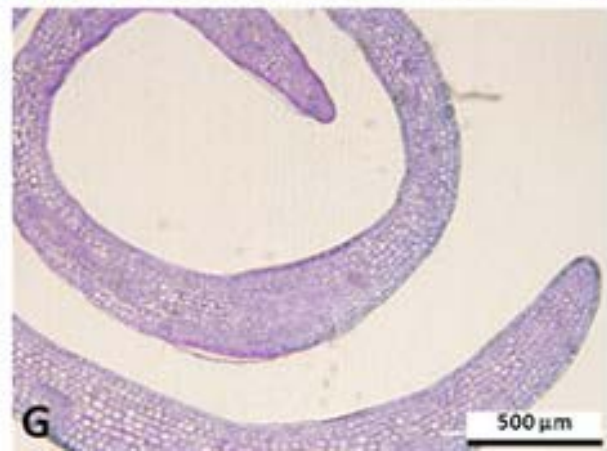
2,4-D



2,4-D + AzaC

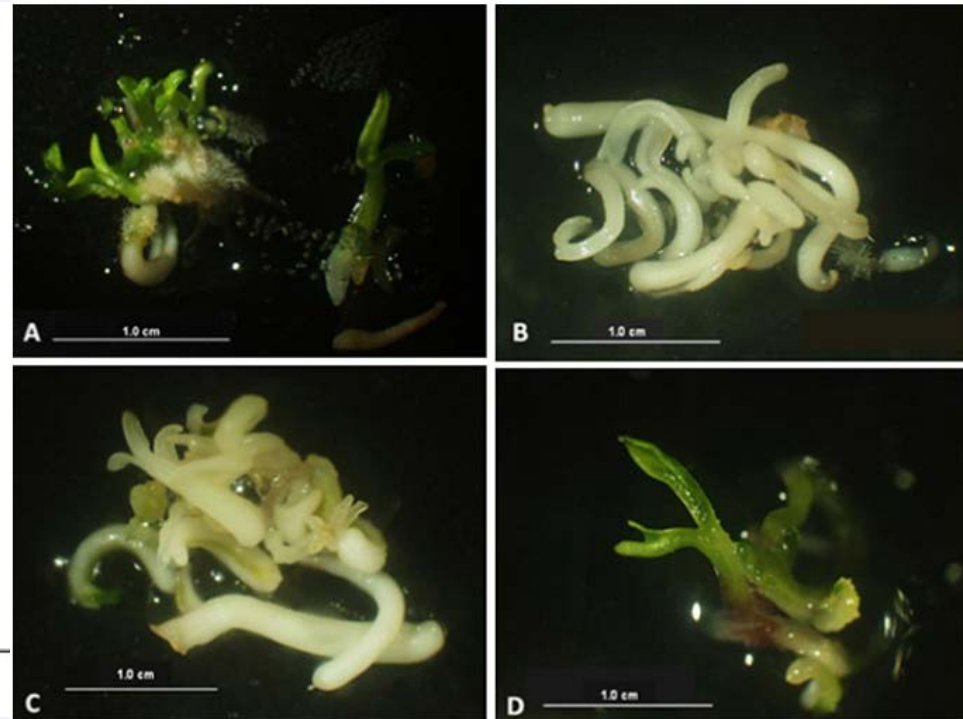
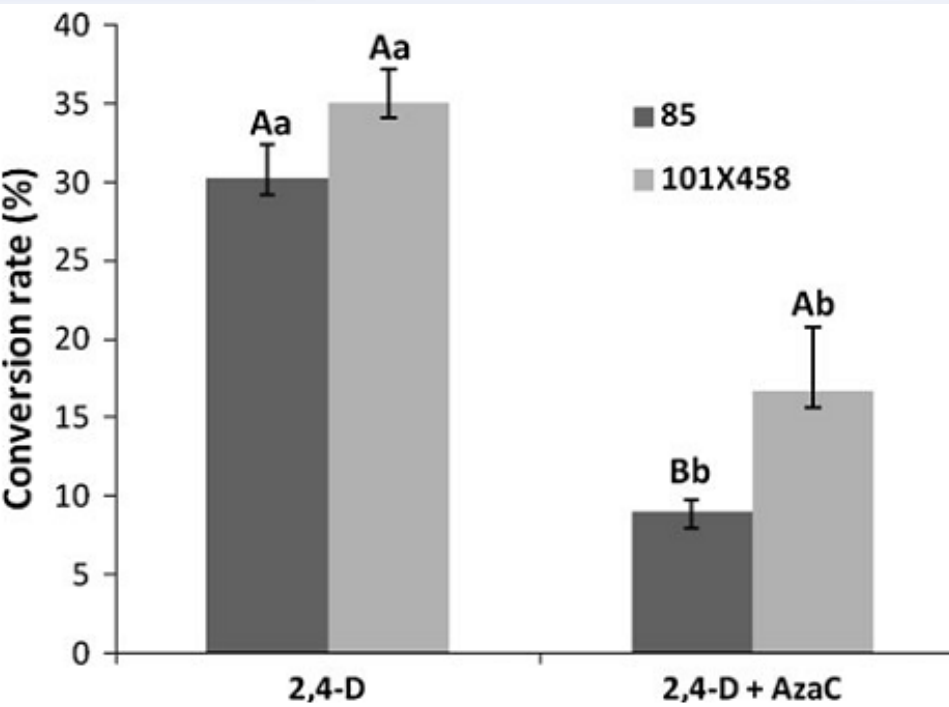


AzaC





# Morphological disorders during SE conversion of *A. sellowiana*

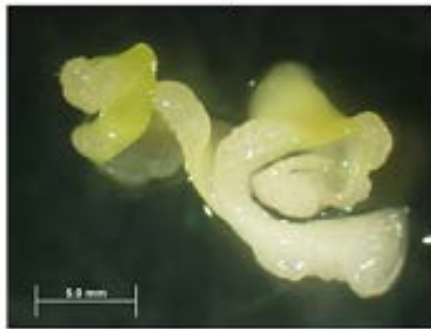


10 days

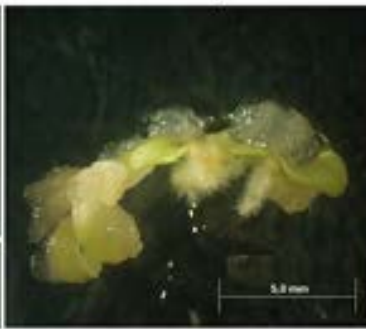
20 days

30 days

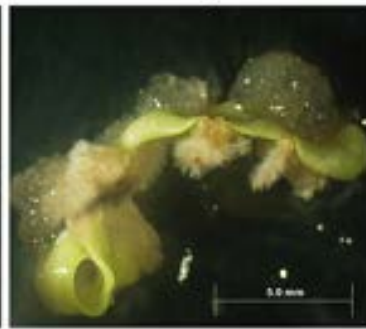
2,4-D



22,6%



35,2%



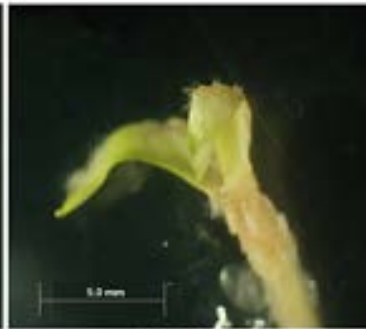
41,0%

Global methylation rate

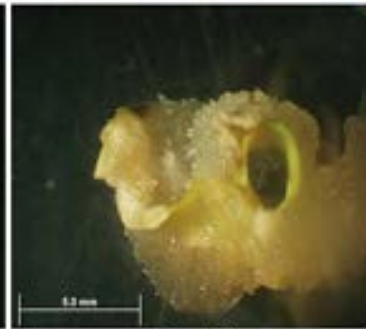
2,4-D + AzaC



29,9%



38,9%



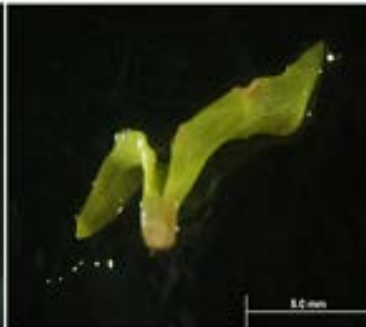
42,6%

Global methylation rate

AzaC



37,6%



24,7%



21,5%

Global methylation rate

The presence of 2,4-D clearly affects the global DNA methylation rates.

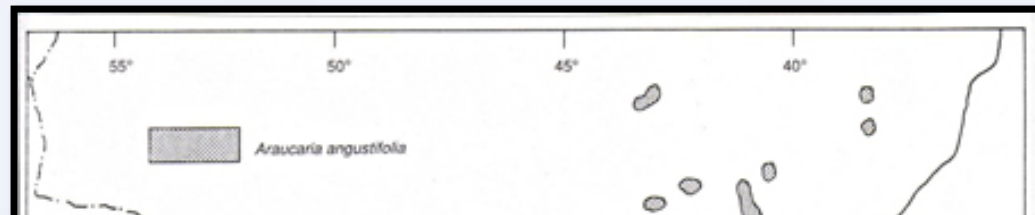






## *Araucaria angustifolia* (Bertol.) Kuntze

- Atlantic forest → PR, RS, SC, RJ, MG e SP ↑ 500 ~ 1800 m.
- Economic relevance – wood, resin and **seeds**;
- Ecological relevance.

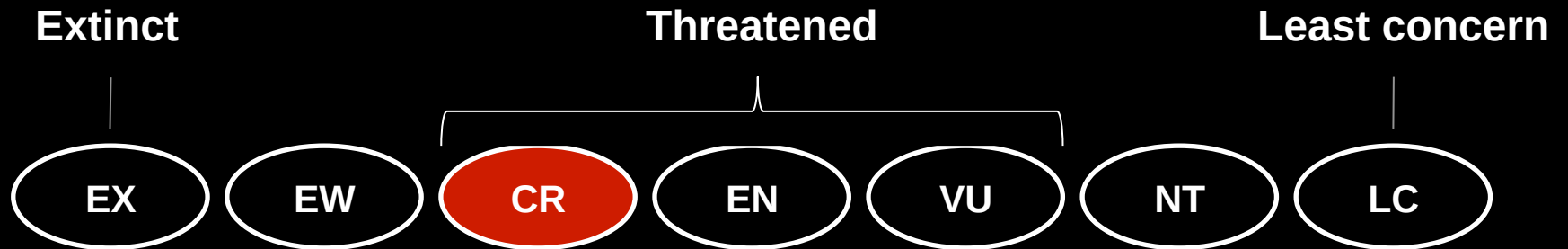




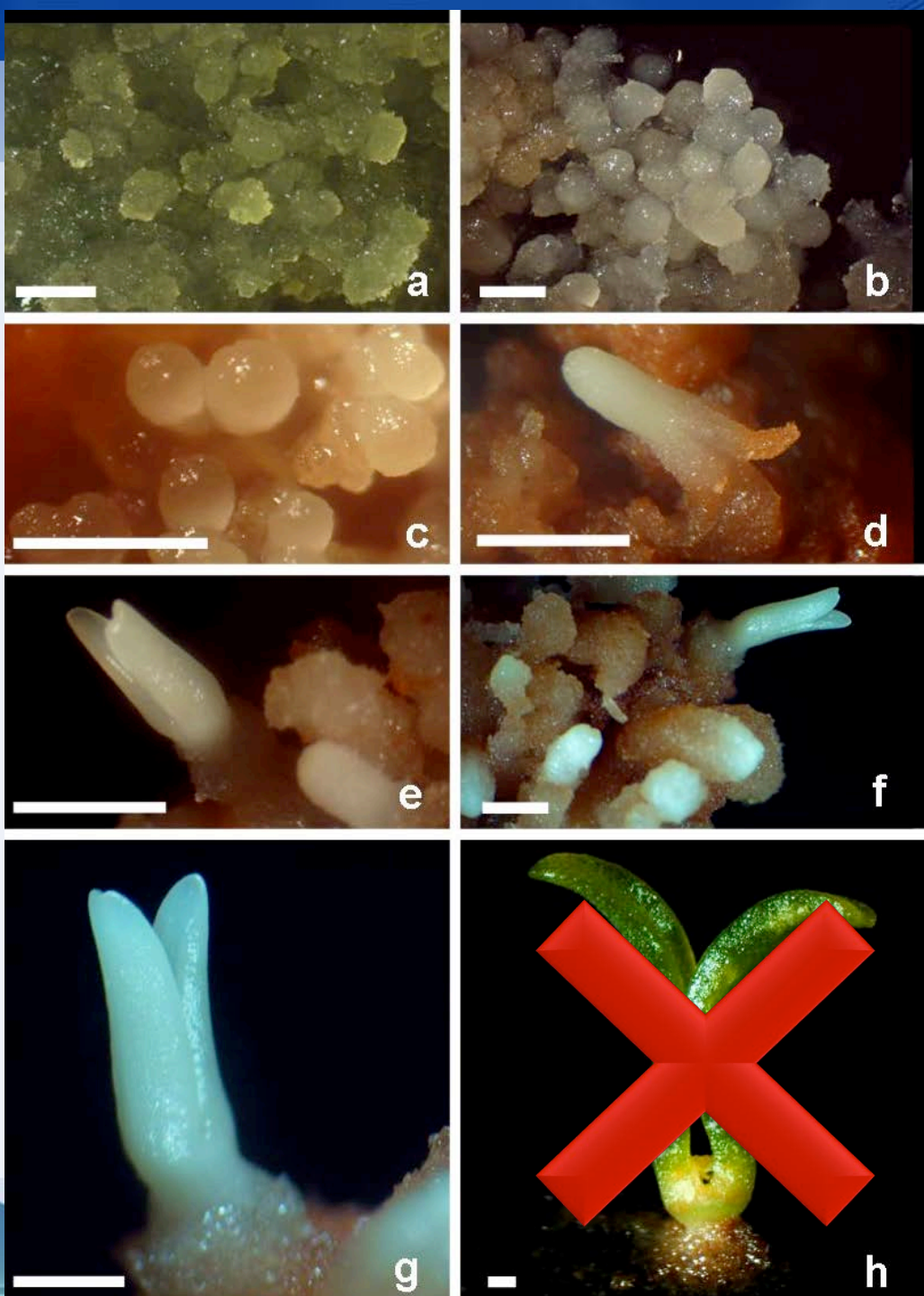
# *Araucaria angustifolia* (Bertol.) Kuntze



## Conservation status



**Critically Endangered (CR) IUCN**



## SOMATIC EMBRYOGENESIS IN *A. angustifolia*

Steiner & Guerra (2005)





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# **Time-lapse cell tracking reveals morphohistological features in somatic embryogenesis of *Araucaria angustifolia* (Bert) O. Kuntze**

**Hugo P. F. Fraga<sup>1</sup> · Leila N. Vieira<sup>1</sup> · Catarina C. Puttkammer<sup>1</sup> · Eliana M. Oliveira<sup>2</sup> · Miguel P. Guerra<sup>1</sup>**

Received: 12 April 2015 / Revised: 19 June 2015 / Accepted: 22 June 2015

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# Material and methods

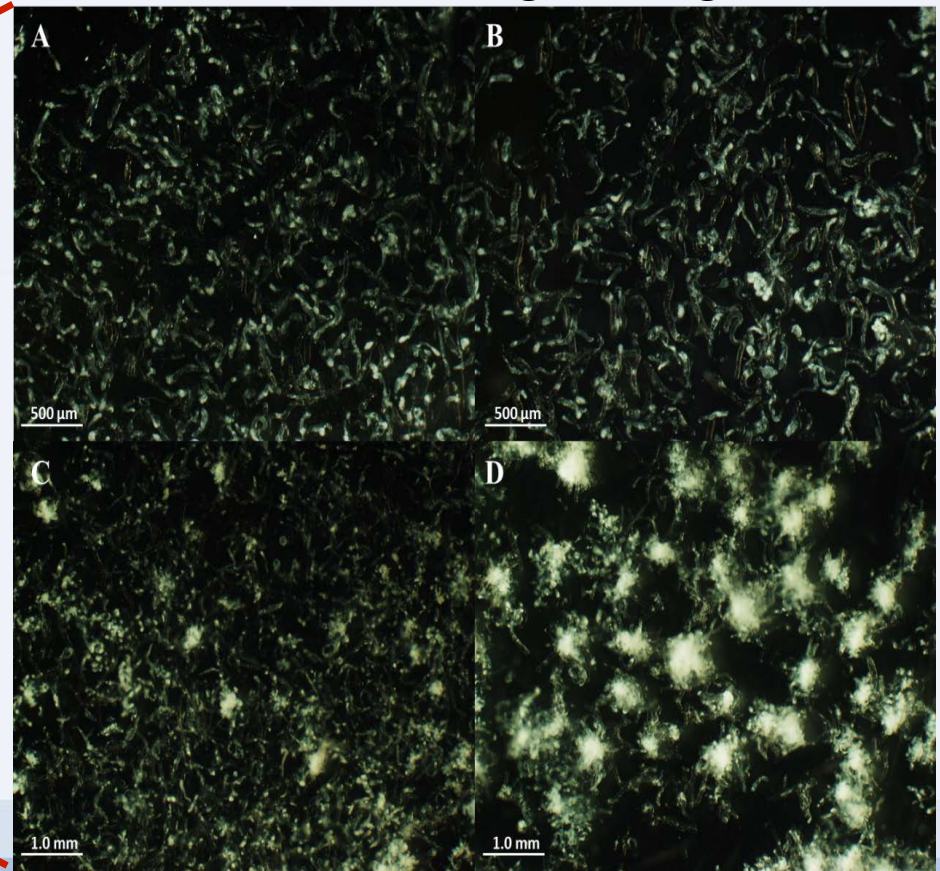
- Cell fractionation and *cell tracking*
- LM and TEM of different cell types



Immobilization  
BM + agarose 6 g L<sup>-1</sup>

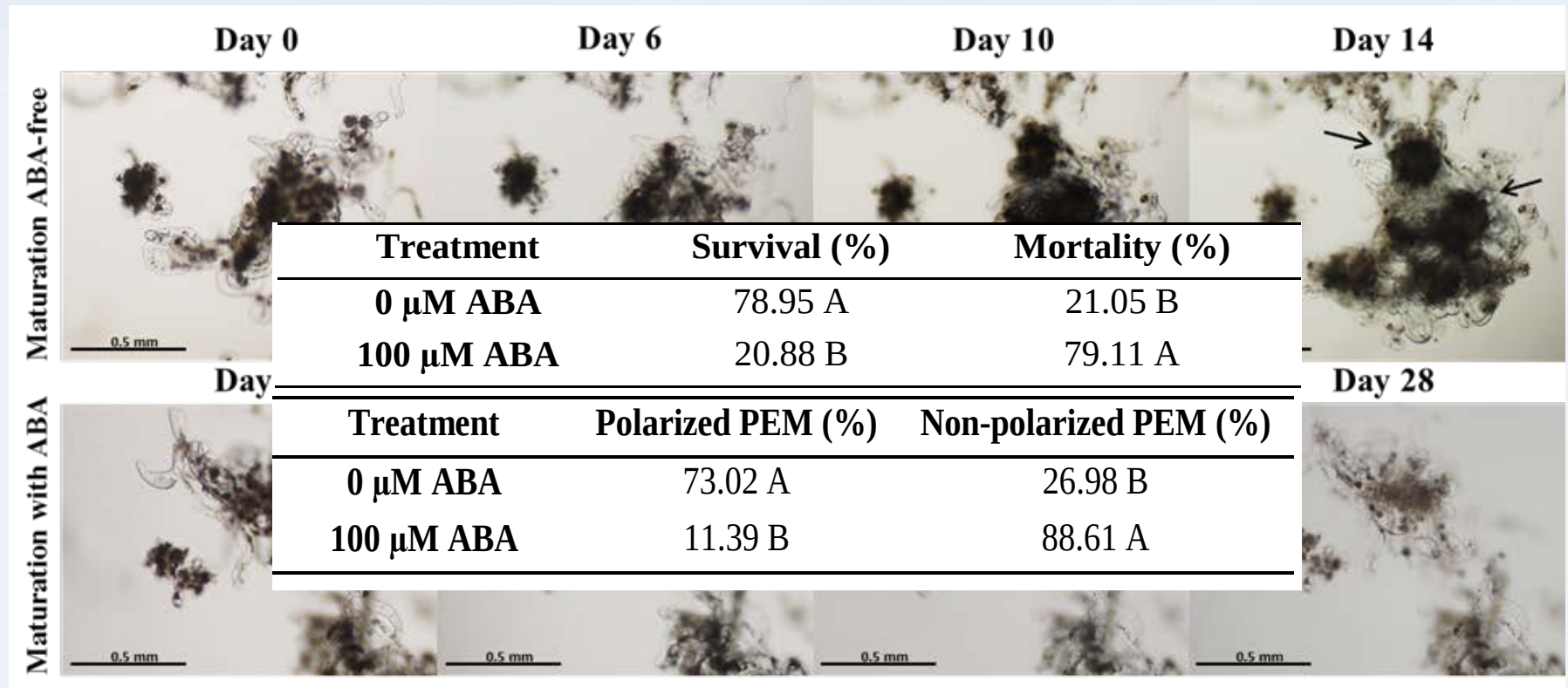


EC in  
multiplication





## ► Results



**Fig 5. *Cell tracking* during EC maturation**



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# **High-efficiency cryopreservation of *Araucaria angustifolia* (Bertol.) Kuntze embryogenic cultures: ultrastructural characterization and morpho-physiological features**

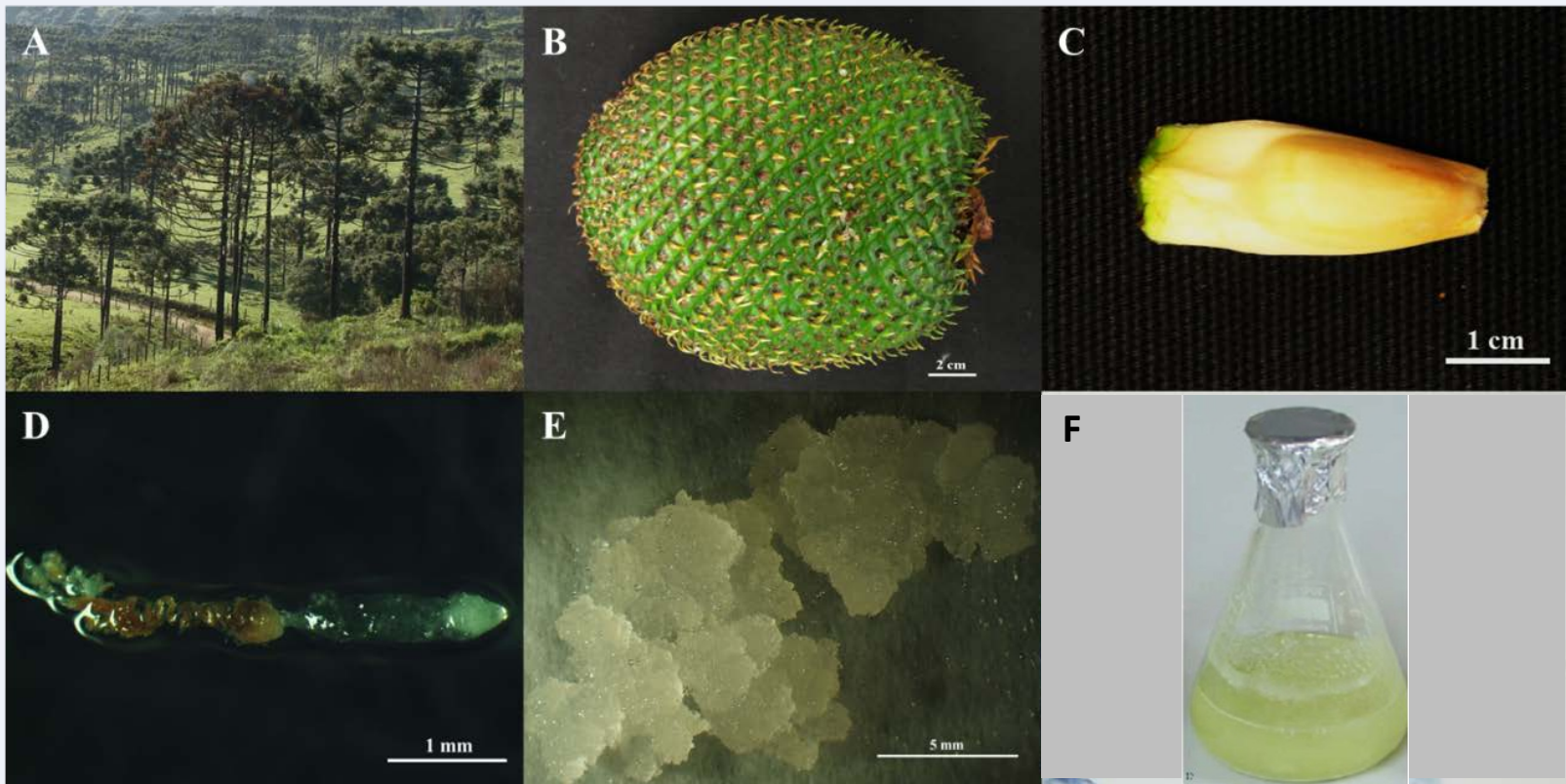
**Hugo P. F. Fraga<sup>1</sup> · Leila N. Vieira<sup>1</sup> · Catarina C. Puttkammer<sup>1</sup> · Jamily M. da Silva<sup>1</sup> · Karina G. dos Anjos<sup>1</sup> · Eliana M. Oliveira<sup>2</sup> · Miguel P. Guerra<sup>1</sup>**

Received: 4 July 2015 / Accepted: 20 October 2015  
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# Material and methods

## EC induction



# Material and methods

## Cryopreservation experiments



1,8 mL EC



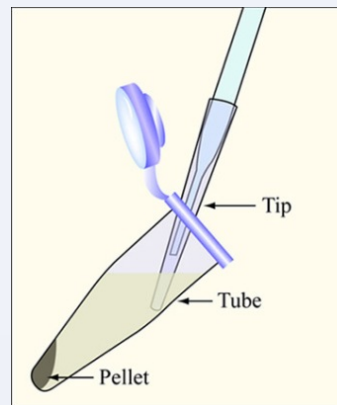
-80°C for 4h



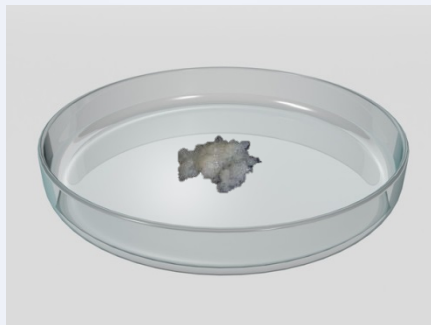
LN fro 24h



40°C for ≈2 min



2 X centrifugation



Regrowth analysis  
Days 30 and 60 culture



## ► Results

### EC regrowth after cryopreservation

| Incubation time |        | Cell lines regrowth rate (%) |         |
|-----------------|--------|------------------------------|---------|
|                 |        | Cr01                         | Cr02    |
| 30 min          | Day 30 | 16.67 B                      | 0 B     |
|                 | Day 60 | 100 A                        | 27.77 B |
| 60 min          | Day 30 | 50 A                         | 0 B     |
|                 | Day 60 | 100 A                        | 5.56 B  |
| 120 min         | Day 30 | 38.89 AB                     | 0 B     |
|                 | Day 60 | 100 A                        | 11.12 B |
| 240 min         | Day 30 | 44.45 AB                     | 88.89 A |
|                 | Day 60 | 100 A                        | 100 A   |

Table 1 EC of *A. angustifolia* subjected to different incubation times (30, 60, 120 and 240 min) after thawing and culture for 30 and 60 days.

# Jabuticaba – *Plinia cauliflora*

- Underutilized species;
- High-value nutritional properties;
- High-value organoleptic features;

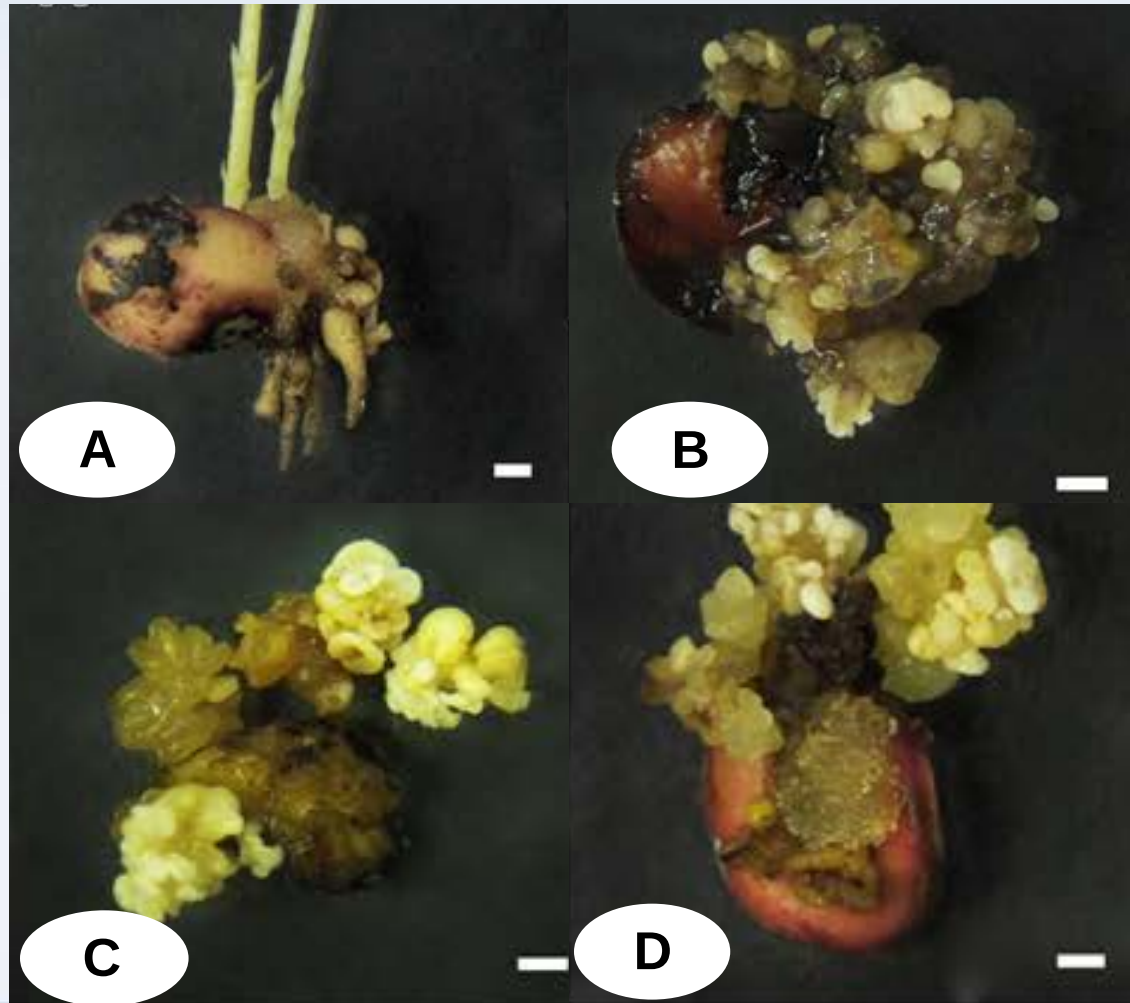




# Jabuticaba – *Plinia cauliflora*



# Jabuticaba – *Plinia cauliflora*







UNIVERSIDAD DE  
COSTA RICA



**Thank you all!**  
**Muchas gracias!**

E-mail: [hugofraga@ufpr.br](mailto:hugofraga@ufpr.br)

Website: <http://www.bio.ufpr.br/portal/lmv/>