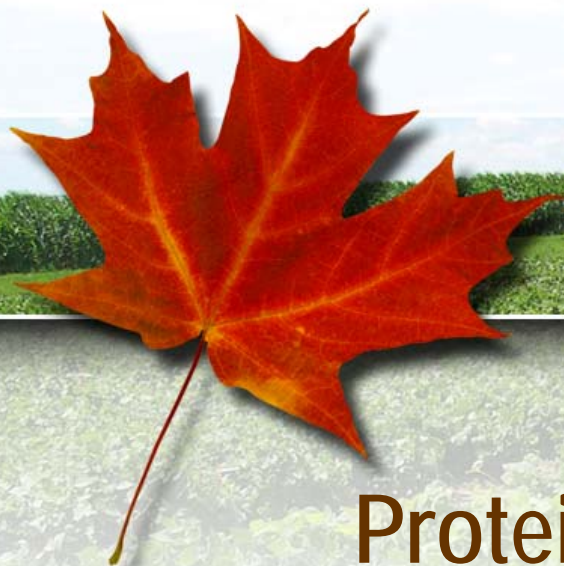




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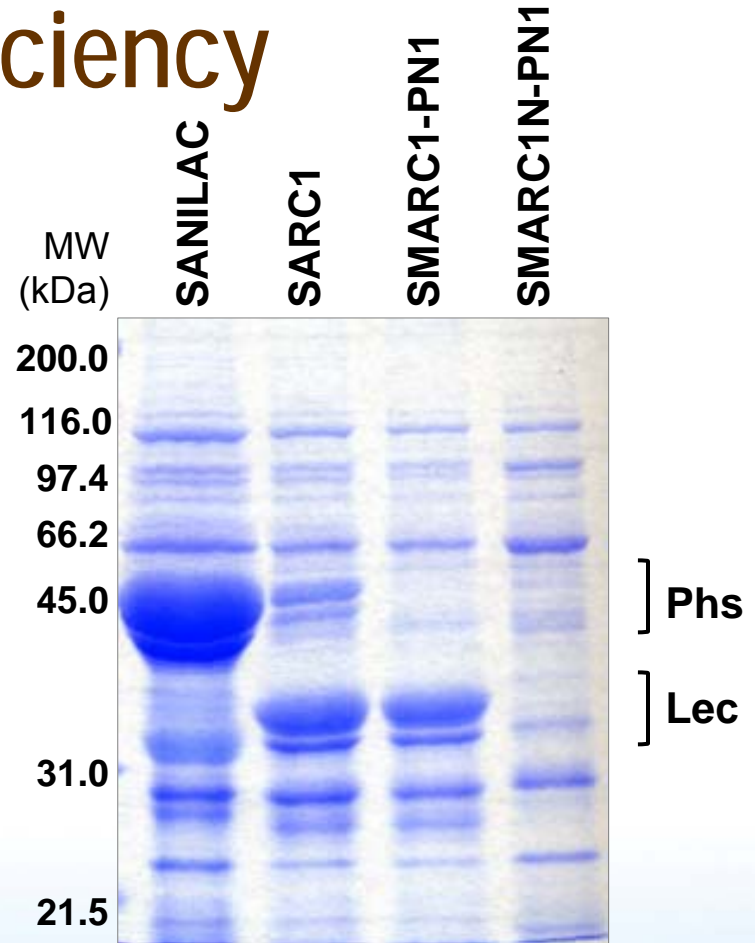
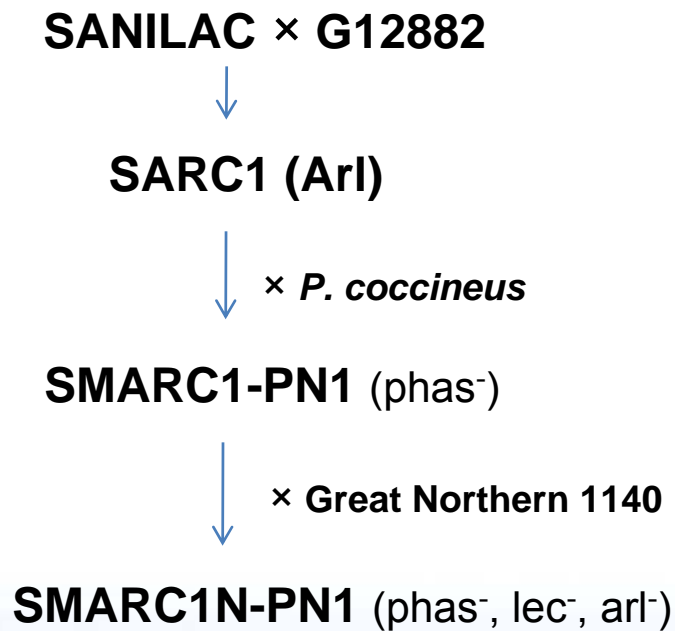


Protein chemistry of dry bean

Frédéric Marsolais
Southern Crop Protection and Food Research Centre
London, Ontario
Ontario Pulse Committee Research Day, Exeter
March 23, 2012

Canada 

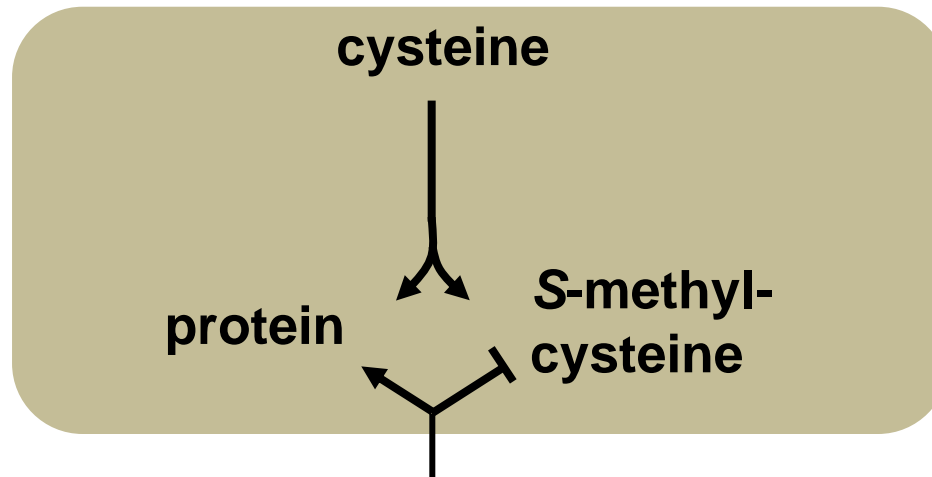
Genetically related lines with storage protein deficiency



(Osborn et al. 2003 Crop Sci 43, 1570)

(Taylor et al. 2008 J Agric Food Chem 56, 5647)

Genetically related lines with storage protein deficiency



Lack of phaseolin, phytohemagglutinin and arcelin

- FAO requirement scoring pattern (2007): Met + Cys = 22-28 mg g⁻¹ protein:
 - From 18.9 mg g⁻¹ (SARC1) to 26.7 mg g⁻¹ (SMARC1N-PN1) (+ 42%)

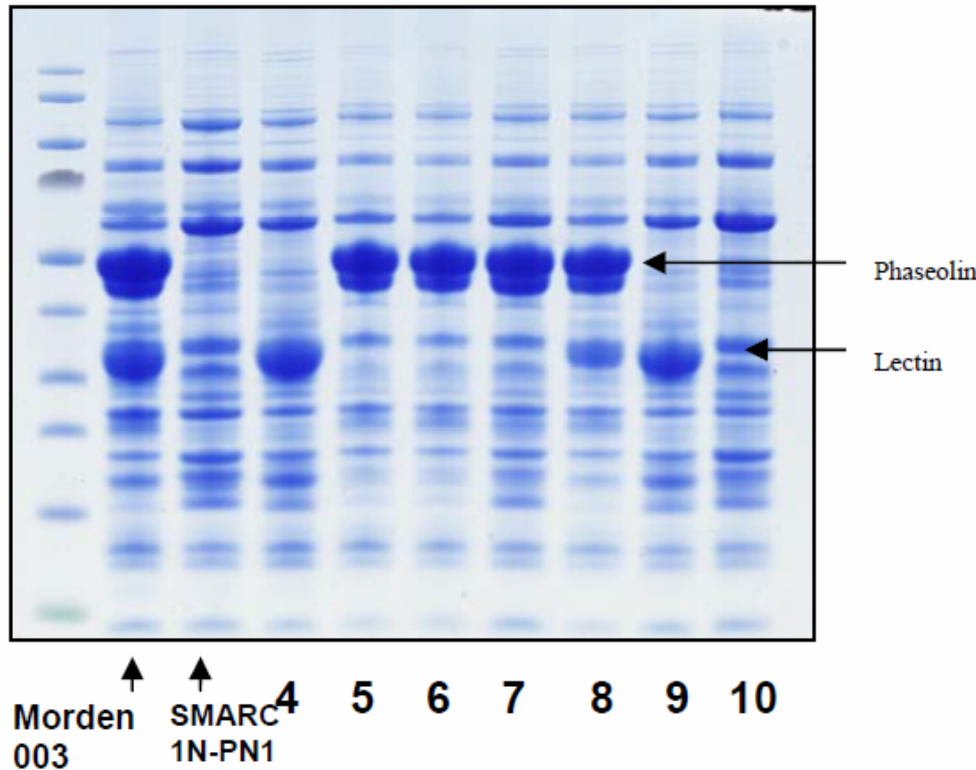


Genetics and breeding

- Newly approved project “Genetic improvement of protein quality in edible beans with adaptation to Manitoba”. Manitoba Pulse Growers’ Association, PI Anfu Hou, co-PI Robert Conner, Morden Research Station, 2012-2015
- Recombinant inbred population derived from Morden003 × SMARC1N-PN1



Genetics and breeding

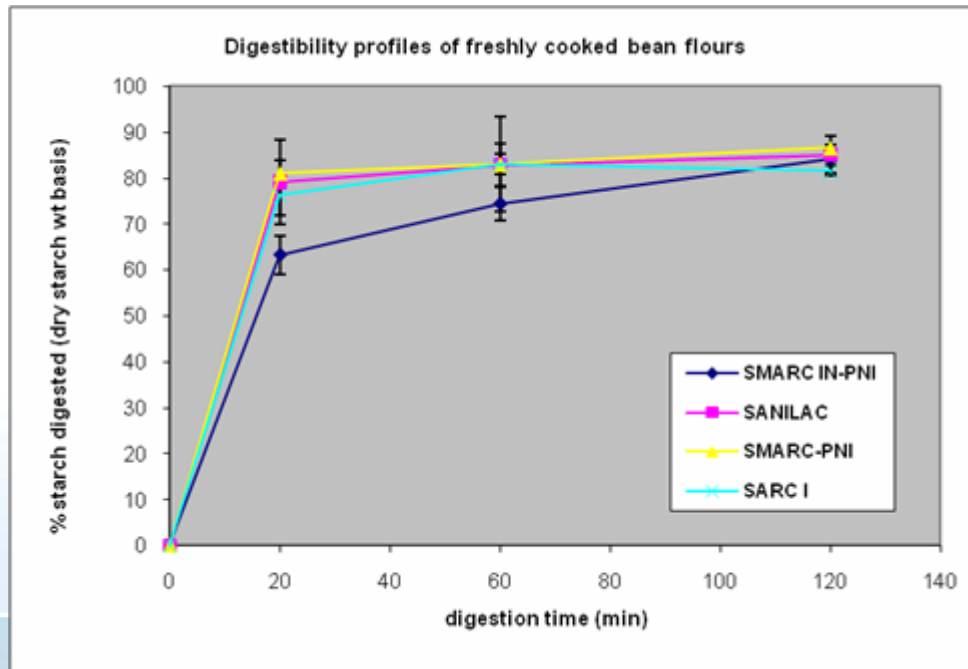


- Protein composition of 185 lines determined (Aga Pajak)
- Analyze relationships between protein composition, concentration of essential sulphur amino acids and agronomic traits



Starch

- SMARC1N-PN1 has increased concentration of slowly digestible starch in cooked flour – Qiang Liu, Guelph Food Research Centre

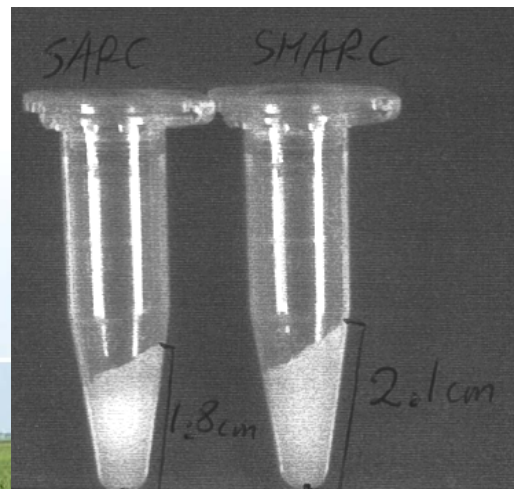


- Slowly digestible starch: 21% in SMARC1N-PN1 vs. 6% in other genotypes



Starch and Fiber

- Increased swelling of purified starch after gelatinization (Aga Pajak)
- Increased transcript expression of pectin acetylcysteerase by 15-fold (Dengqun Liao) – may alter digestibility and swelling (viscous fiber)



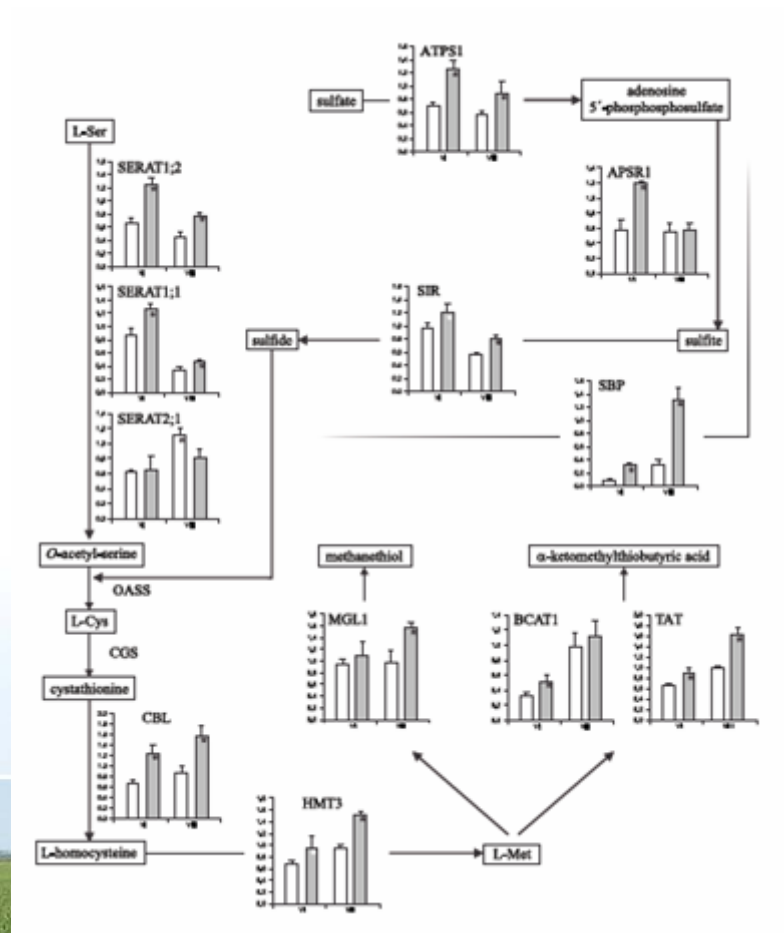
Genomics

- Ontario Research Fund project led by Dr. Peter Pauls – Sudhakar Pandurangan
 - Genome sequencing of Sanilac, SARC1, SMARC1-PN1 and SMARC1N-PN1: nature of mutations at phaseolin and lectin loci?
 - Developed PCR genotyping assays for 7 different lectins genes and α -phaseolin
 - Models developed to explain origin and nature of variability in lectin and phaseolin genes at different loci

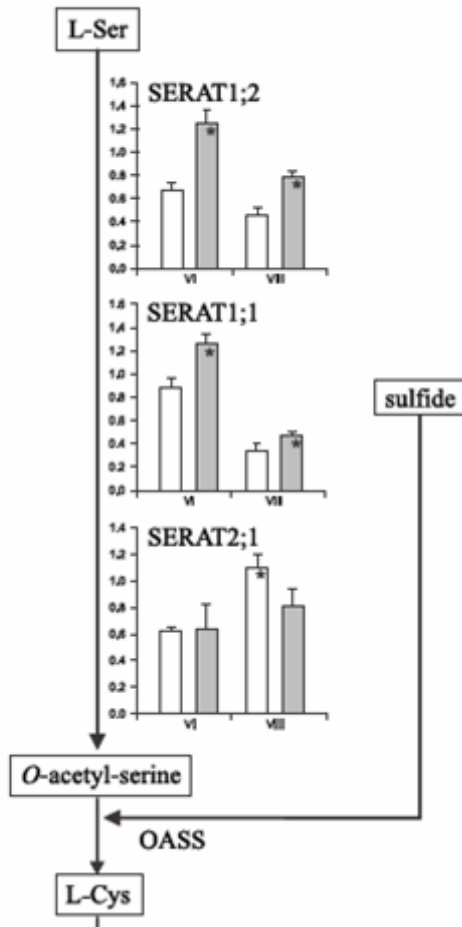


Genomics

- AAFC Crop Genomics Initiative project – Transcript profiling of sulphur amino acid metabolism, Dr. Dengqun Liao



Opposite regulation of cysteine and S-methyl-cysteine



Cytosol

O-acetylserine + sulphide \rightarrow cysteine

Plastid

O-acetylserine + CH₃SH
 \rightarrow S-methyl-cysteine



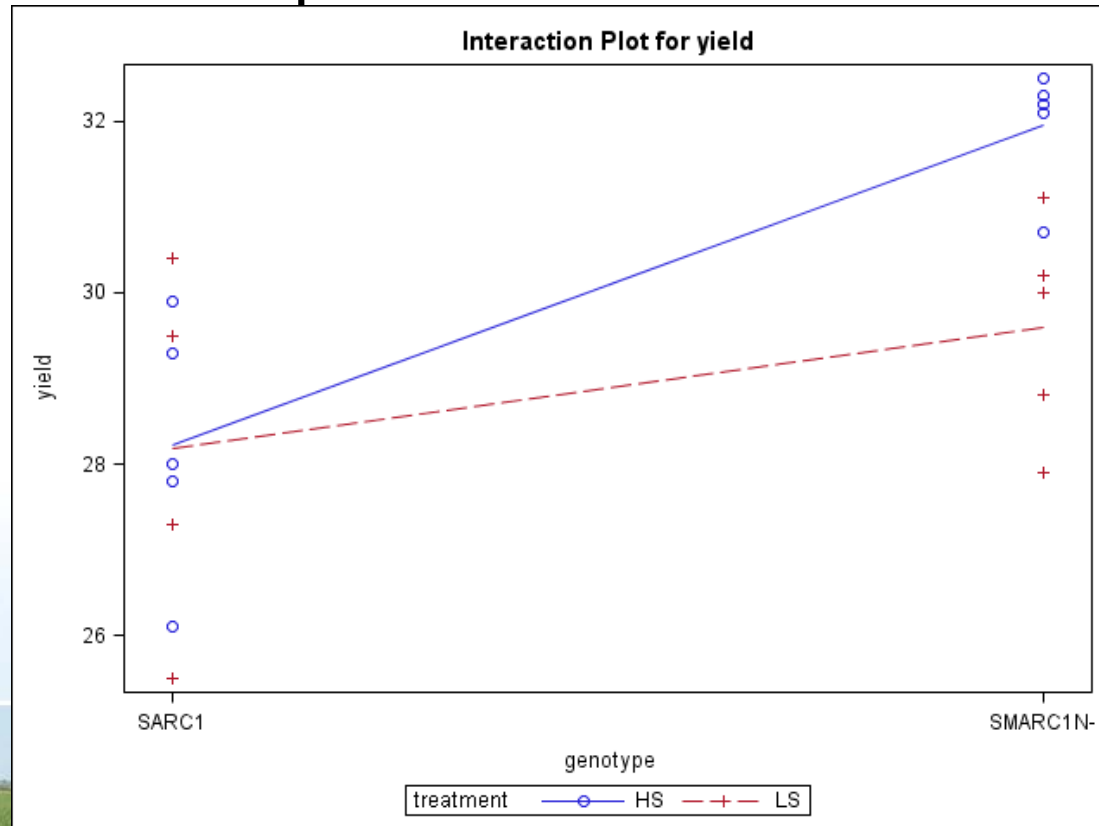
Transcript profiles - *Phaseolus vulgaris* and *Vigna mungo*

	<i>P. vulgaris</i>	<i>V. mungo</i>
S-Methyl-cysteine	Yes	No
Cytosolic serine acetyltransferases	68	13
Plastidic serine acetyltransferase	54	33
Plastidic <i>O</i> -acetylserine sulhydrylase	214	22

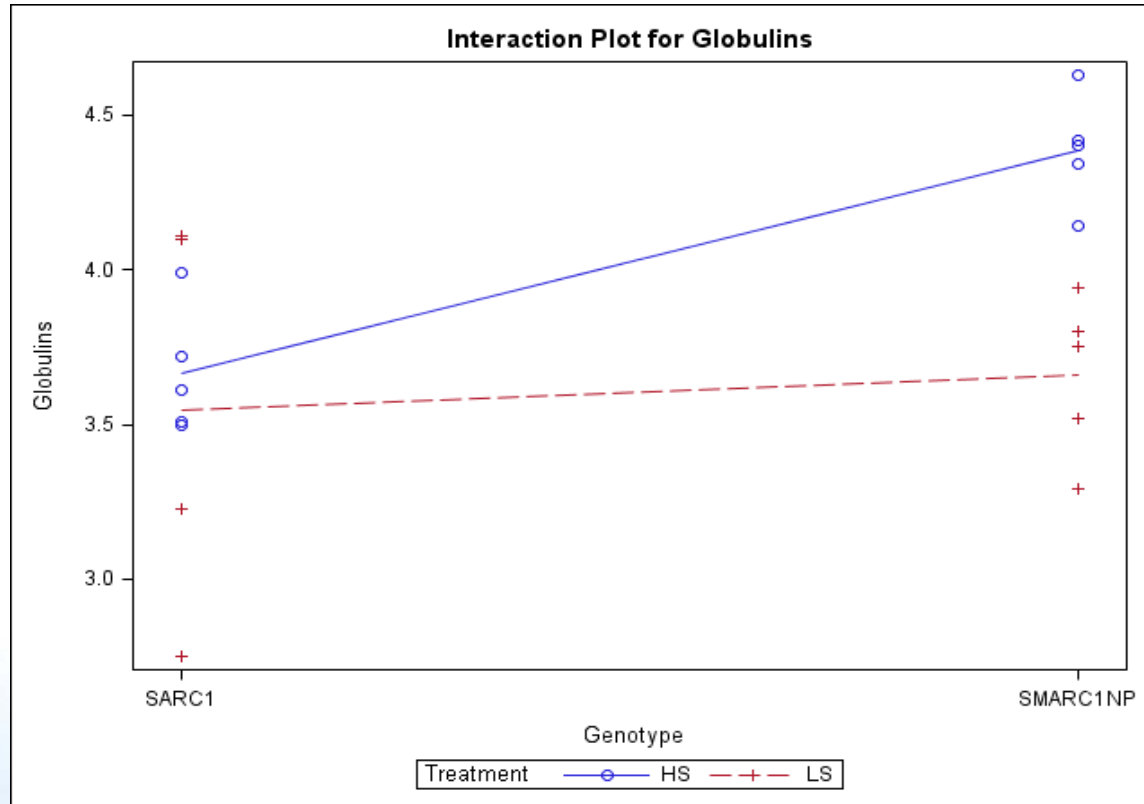


Response of SARC1 and SMARC1N-PN1 to sulphur nutrition – yield (Sudhakar Pandurangan)

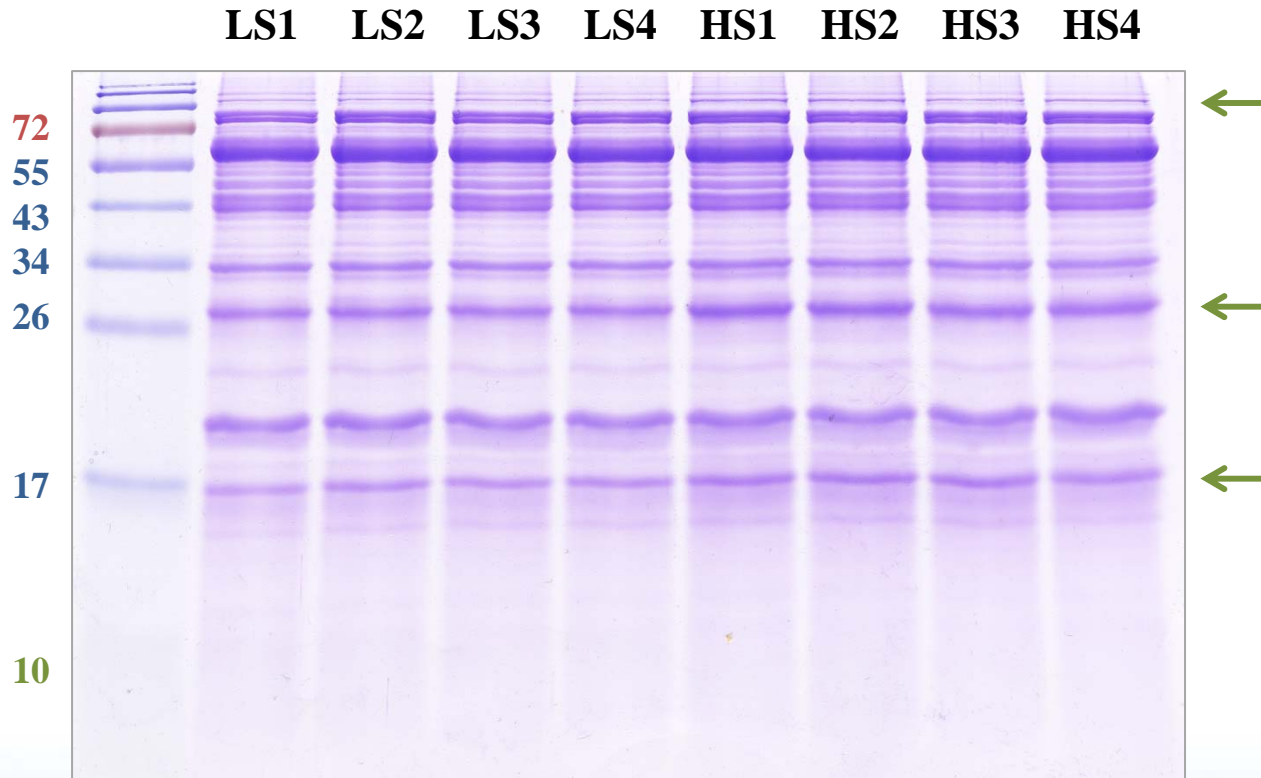
- Sulphur, sulphate, cysteine, and *S*-methyl-cysteine concentration respond to the treatment



Sulfur nutrition – globulin concentration



Globulin profile – SMARC1N-PN1



- Sulfur trial to be performed under field conditions at Morden Research Station



Summary

- Genetic analysis of protein quality improvement – breeding
- Analyzing different properties of starch, possibly pectin (viscous fibre)
- Genomic analysis of storage protein deficient lines
- Functional genomic discovery of sulphur amino acid regulation, biosynthesis of *S*-methyl-cysteine
- Performance of line with high cysteine and methionine concentration under sulphur deficiency





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Thank you!

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