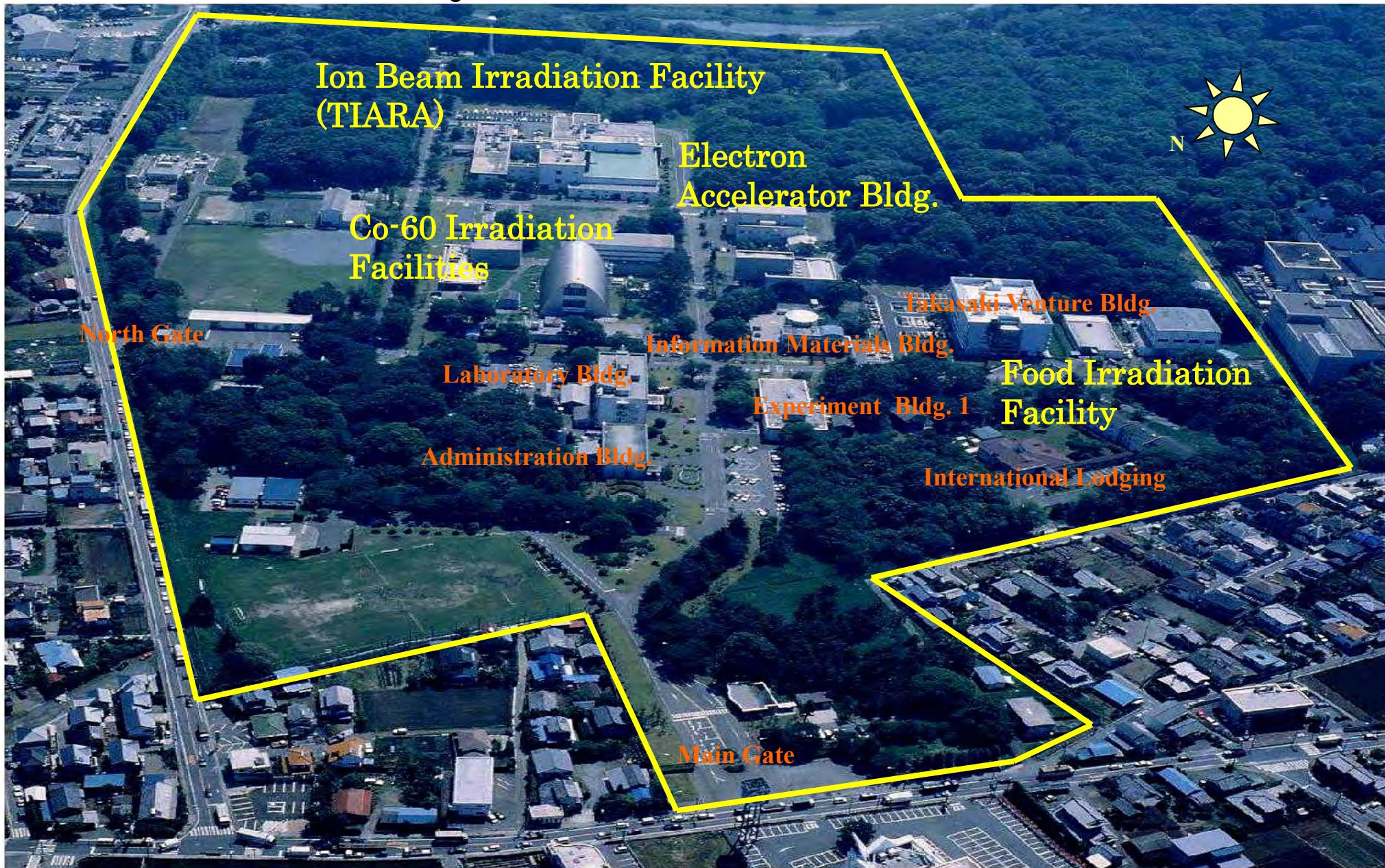


# **Advanced Mutation Breeding by Ion Beams**

**Atsushi TANAKA**  
**Quantum Beam Science Directorate,**  
**Japan Atomic Energy Agency**  
**20 March 2014**

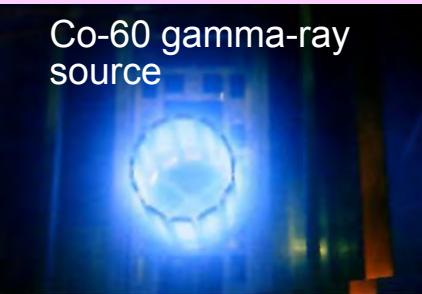


# Bird's Eye View of JAEA-Takasaki



# Irradiation Facilities in Takasaki

## Gamma-ray Irradiation Facility



Co-60 gamma-ray source

- Japan's First Large-scale Gamma-ray Irradiation Facilities
- Wide Range of Six-digit Adsorption Rate
- 8 Irradiation Rooms in 3 Facilities

## Electron Beam Irradiation Facility



Electron beam irradiation room

- Japan's First Electron Accelerator for Industrial Scale (2 MV, 30 mA)

- More than 80 Joint Research Activities: collaborated with Private companies, Public research institutes, Universities, etc.
- Irradiation service : 250 subjects (65 millions yen Revenue )

## TIARA (Takasaki Ion Accelerators for Advanced Radiation Application)



Cyclotron

- Rapid Beam Stabilize & Exchange
- High-energy Heavy Ion Microbeam



Tandem Accelerator

- Heavy Ion Microbeam & Single Ion Hit
- Swift Cluster Ions



Ion Implanter

- Wide Variety of Ions Including Fullerene
- Combination Use with SEM



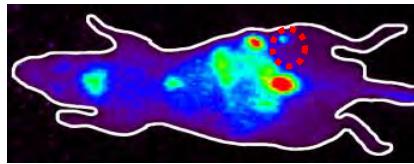
Single-ended Accelerator

- High Spatial Resolution Light Ion Microbeam
- Micro-PIXE Analysis & Proton Beam Writing

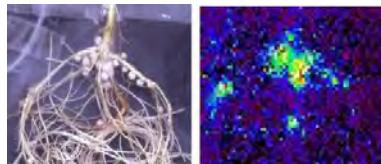
**World's First Facility Specialized for R&D of Materials and Biotechnology**

# Recent Activities in Takasaki

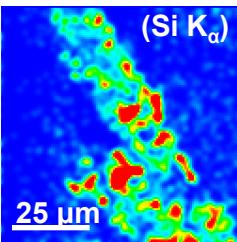
## Observe



Small Tumors  
Nobel RI-labeled compound



Nitrogen fixation  
Imaging of plant functions using Positron Imaging



White lung  
Detection of elements using Micro-PIXE

## Create (Modify)

### New features



Fuel cell electrolyte membrane



Adsorbent for Scandium



Hydrogen separation membrane

### Resistance evaluation to radiation



Biodegradable dummy lens



Semiconductors for aerospace



Evaluation of materials used in Accelerator

### Radiation grafting & cross-linking

## Cure

### Cancer therapy



Effects of heavy ion micro beams

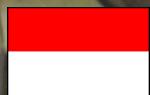
### New mutants (low cadmium rice)



Ion beam breeding

# FNCA Mutation Breeding Project

4-7 March 2014, Indonesia



# IAEA Technical Meeting



RAS5056/9002/01

Technical Meeting to exchange expertise in mutation breeding and  
best fit soil and water management practices

13-16 August, 2013  
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



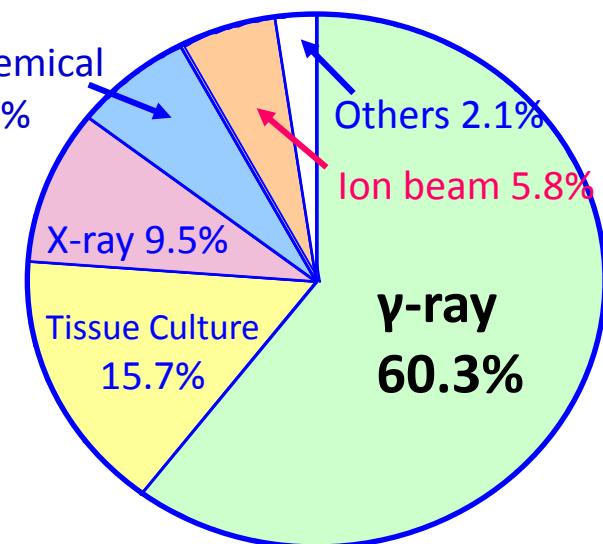
13-16 August 2013, Mongolia

# Mutation Breeding in Asia

Researched by A. Tanaka (FAO/IAEA Database, October 2011)

Country	No. of cv. Total	Rice	Barley	Wheat	Maize	Soybean	Chrysanthemum
All countries	3212	815	304	252	89	170	277
China	808	290	7	162	47	79	21
Japan	481	222	10	7	0	30	56
India	329	59	13	4	0	7	46
Russia	215	6	29	36	5	9	17
Netherland	176	0	1	0	0	0	80
Germany	171	0	66	2	0	1	34
USA	139	36	13	4	0	0	1

Bangladesh	44
Indonesia	29
Korea	35
Pakistan	53
Thailand	20
Viet Nam	55



More than half varieties  
with ion beams created  
by using TIARA

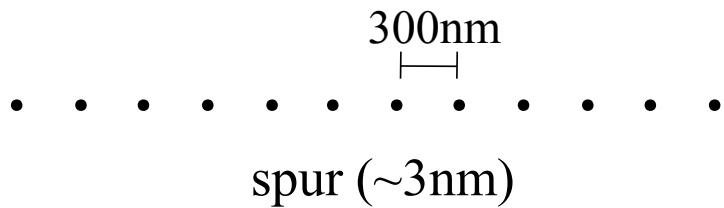
Mutagen  
(Japan)

Nakagawa, TechnoInnovation  
(2007)

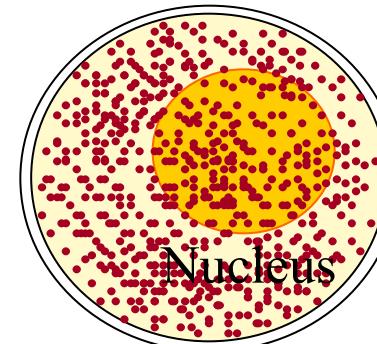
# Mutation induced by Ion Beams

## Energy deposition

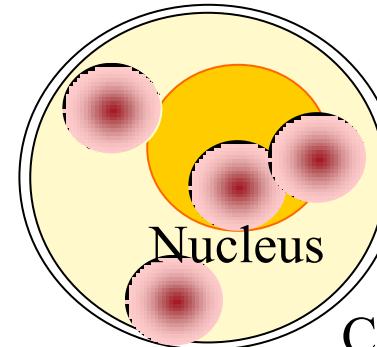
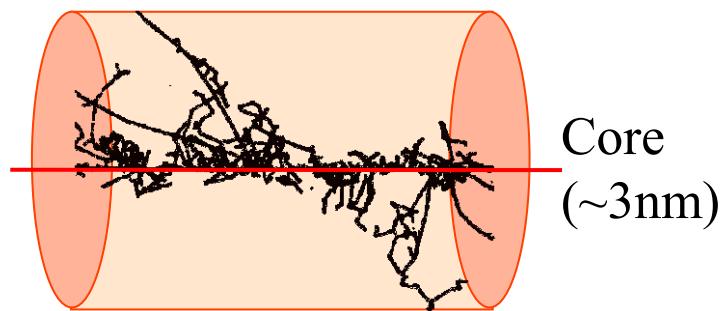
$\gamma$ -rays: low LET radiation



## Irradiation to cell

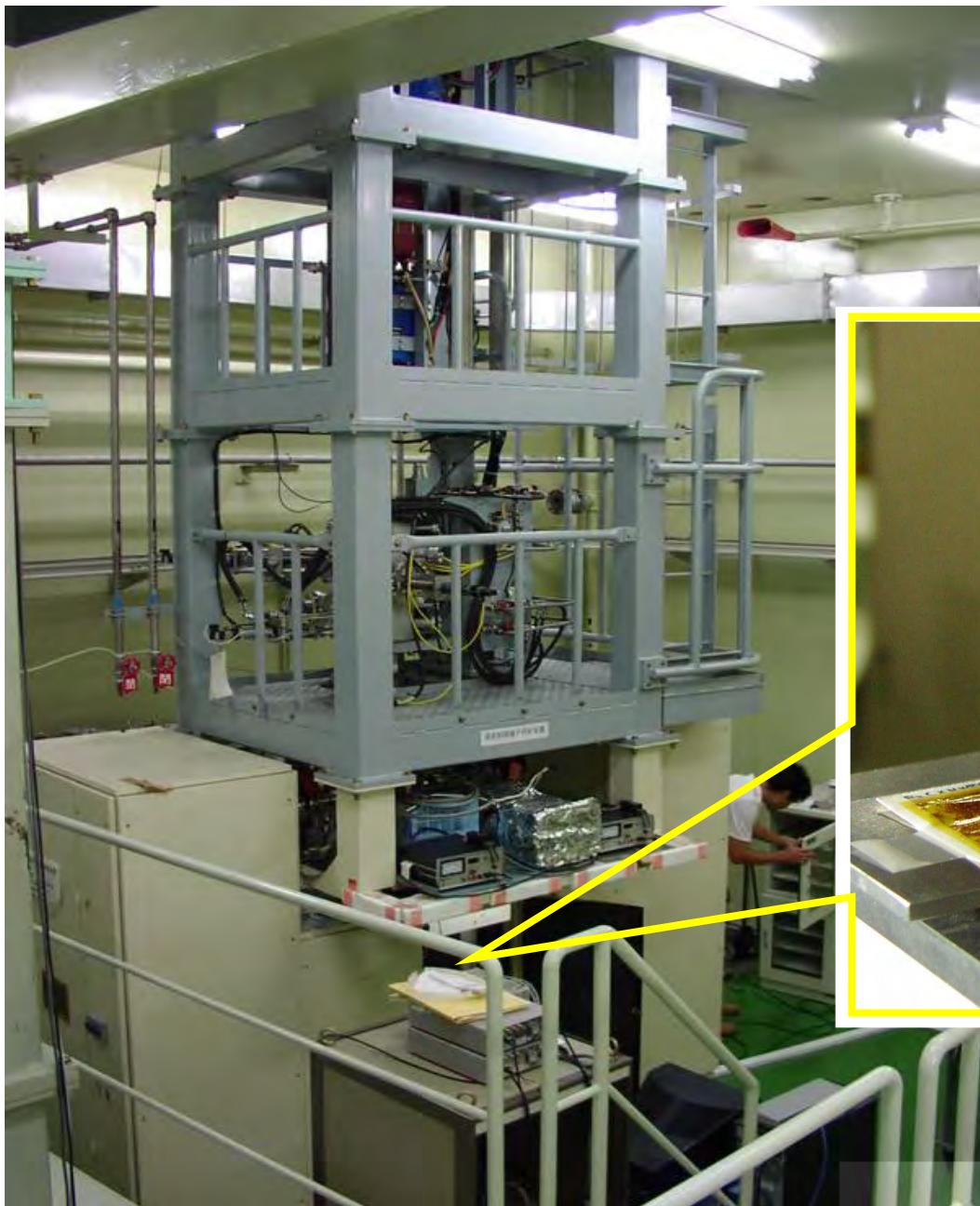


**Can ion beams cause different mutation?**

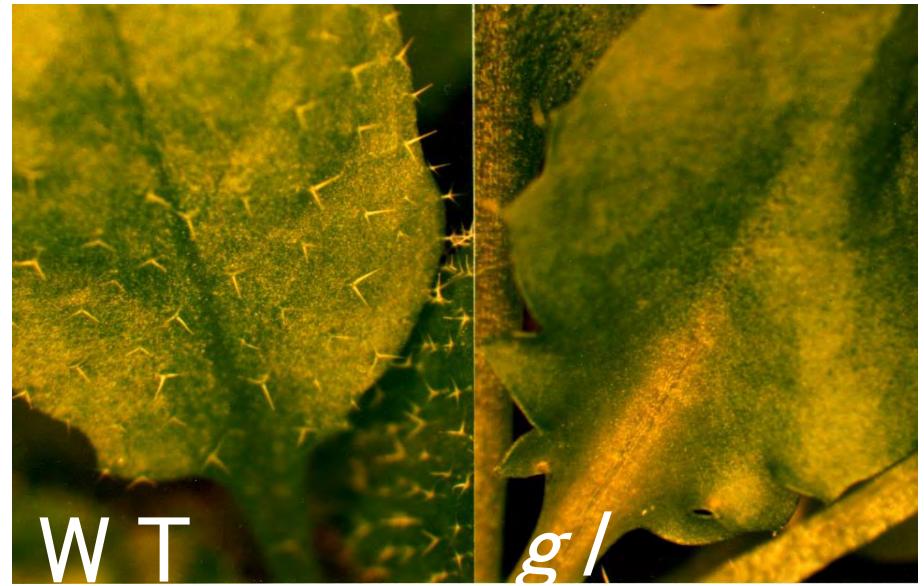
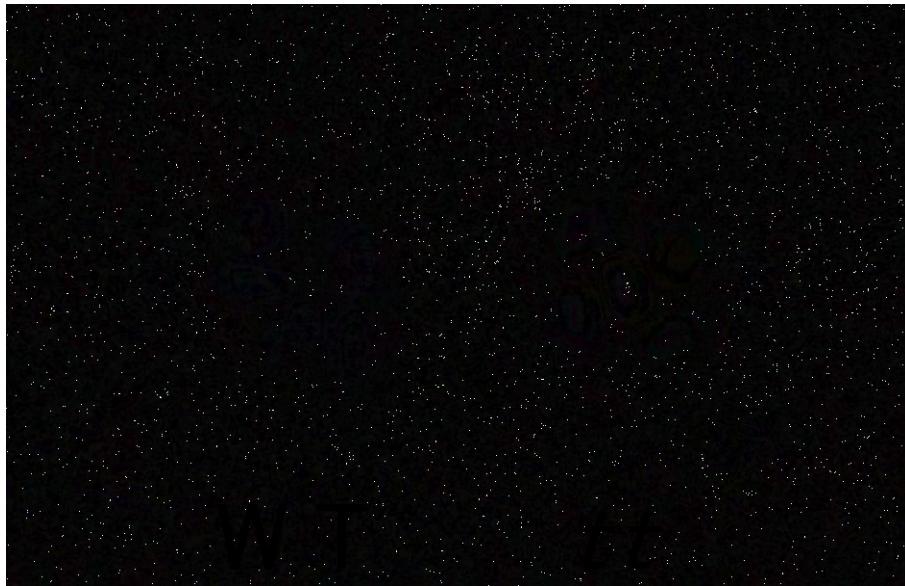


Carbon ions: 4 tracks/Gy

**Started from 1991  
by using TIARA**



## Arabidopsis *tt* and *gl* mutant phenotypes

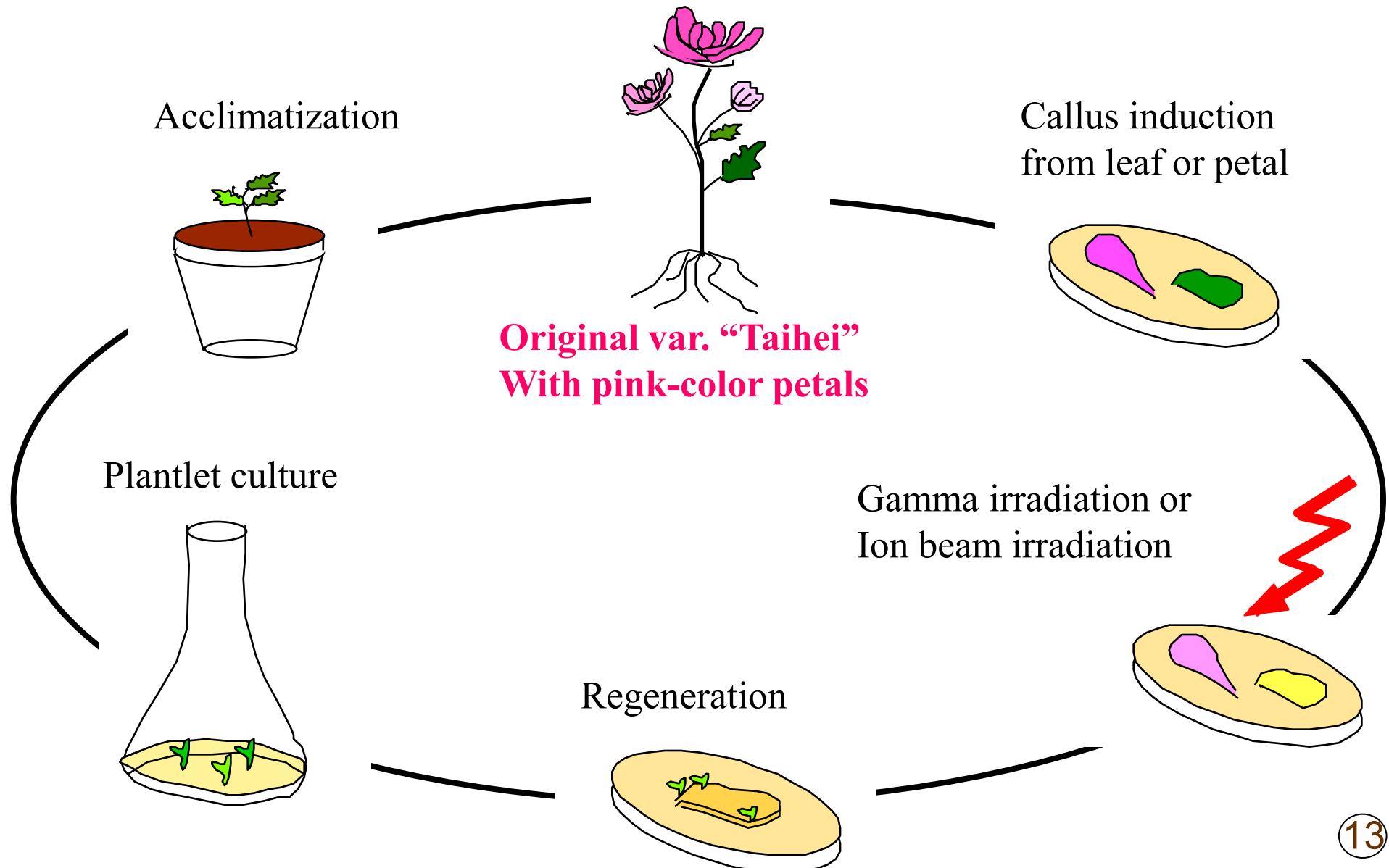


## Mutation frequencies for mutant groups induced by carbon ions and electrons

Mutagen (Dose)	No. of M1seeds sown	No. of M2 plants	Mutant group (loci)	No. of mutants in M2	Mutation frequency/ locus/ diploid cell/ dose(Gy) ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )
Carbon ions (150Gy)	26,200	104,088	<i>tt3, tt4, tt5, tt6, tt7, tt18, tt19</i> <i>gl1, gl2, gl3, ttg1, ttg2</i>	88	1.9
Electrons (750Gy)	c.a.15,600	80,827	<i>tt3, tt4, tt5, tt6, tt7, tt18, tt19</i> <i>gl1, gl2, gl3, ttg1, ttg2</i>	18	0.097

- 20 times higher per dose, and  
4 times higher per plant (seed)

## Mutation breeding system in chrysanthemum



# Mutation spectrum

Table Flower mutation of regenerated plants from floral organ culture induced by carbon ions and  $\gamma$  rays

Mutagen	Mutation frequency of mutated character (%)					
	White	Light pink	Dark pink	Orange	Yellow	Complex/Stripe
Unirradiated	0	0.3	0	0	0	0
$\gamma$ rays	0	27.7	2.1	0	0	0



Original var. "TAIHEI"      ION NO KOKI      ION NO SEIKO      ION NO MAHO

First cultivation of new chrysanthemum varieties using ion beams (1998)

# Flower mutation of carnation regenerated from leaf cultures treated by mutagen

Mutagen	Mutation frequency ( $\times 10^{-1}$ %)										Shape	
	Flower color								Complex			
	Light pink	Pink	Dark pink	Red	Salmon	Yellow	Cream	Stripe	Round petals	Dianthus type petals		
EMS	0	5.2	0	1.0	0	0	0	3.1	0	0	0	0
Soft X-rays	1.7	8.4	0	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gamma-rays	1.7	9.6	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0
Carbon ions	3.5	4.7	1.2	3.5	2.4	1.2	1.2	3.5	2.4	4.7	2.4	

Mutation spectrum is much broader

## New varieties of carnation induced by ion beams

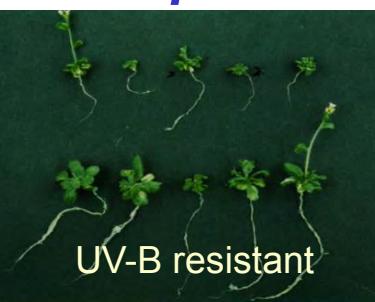
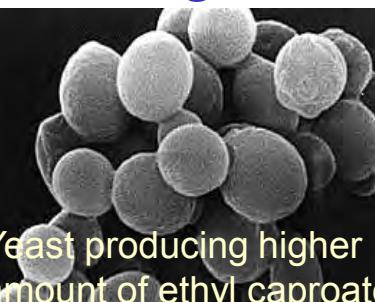
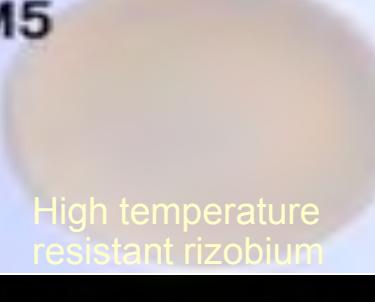
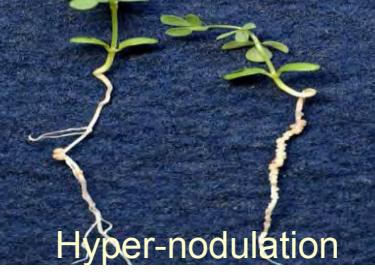
Original var."Vital"



Commercialized  
in 2002  
EU & Japan  
(\$ 13 million in  
2010)

with KIRIN  
Brewery Co.Ltd.

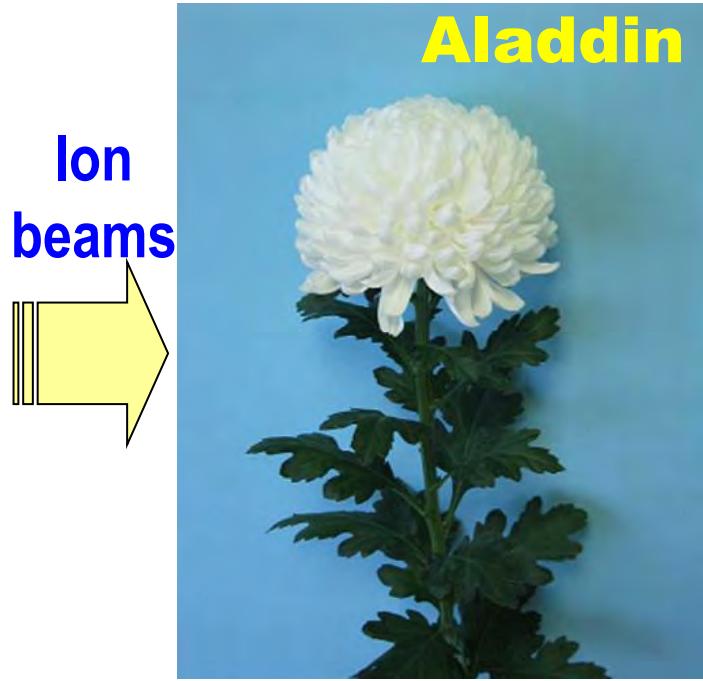
# Novel mutants and varieties

Model plants	Crops	Ornamentals	Trees & fruit	Microorganism
 UV-B resistant	 Blast resistant rice Bacterial-Leaf-Blight resistant rice	 New flower-color chrysanthemum	 Ficus with high NO <sub>2</sub> assimilation <small>Control KNOX</small> 5 cm	 Yeast producing higher amount of ethyl caproate
 Frilled flower	 Potato Virus Yellow resistant tobacco	 Carnation with new flower color/shape	 Wax –rich conifer	 Protease high-producing Aspergillus
 Flavonoid accumulation	 Yellow Mosaic Virus resistant barley	 Chrysanthemum with reducing axillary buds	 Melon with good growth in low temperature	 M5 High temperature resistant rizobium
 Hyper-nodulation	 Low-nitrogen-fertilizer grown rice	 Osteospermum with new pastel coloration	 Thornless mutant of Yuzu ( <i>Citrus junos</i> )	 Oyster mushroom with new character

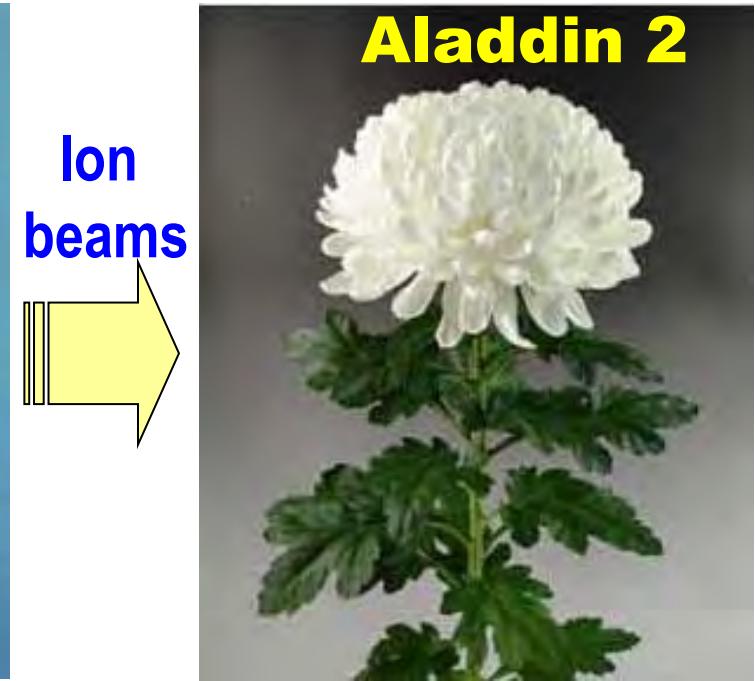
# Greatest goal in chrysanthemum: reducing axillary buds



Original Var.



Reduced Axillary Buds

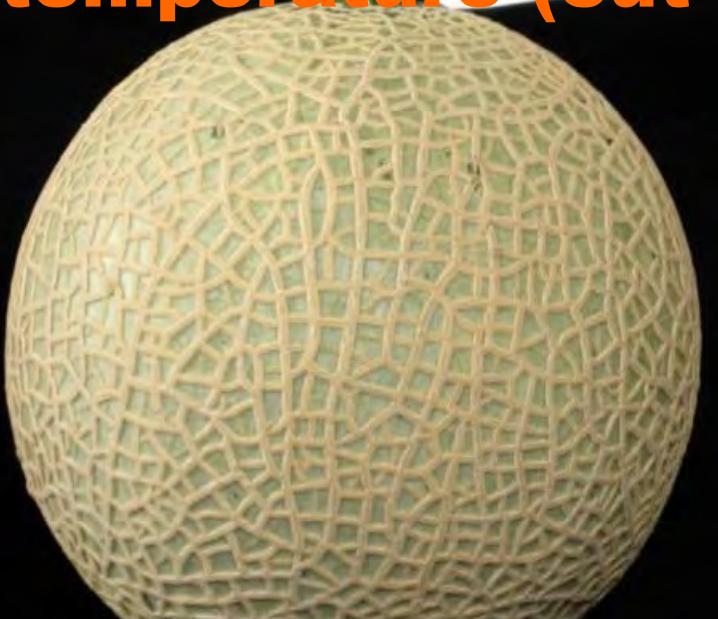


Reduced Axillary Buds  
+  
Early Flowering

- Products: 22 Million flowers (2012)
- Requested license from more than 35 marketing cooperatives

# Saving energy:

**Netted melon with a large fruits under low temperature (cut down on heating expense)**



平成17年(2005年)11月14日(月曜日) 第22962号 (日刊)



## 省エネ・温室メロン誕生へ



磐田の県農試

イオンビーム育種活用  
低温でも玉伸び上々

「重油節約」農家も期待

元気帝王!

静岡新聞

New variety as “Shizuiku No.1 (静育 1号)” was established in 2011.

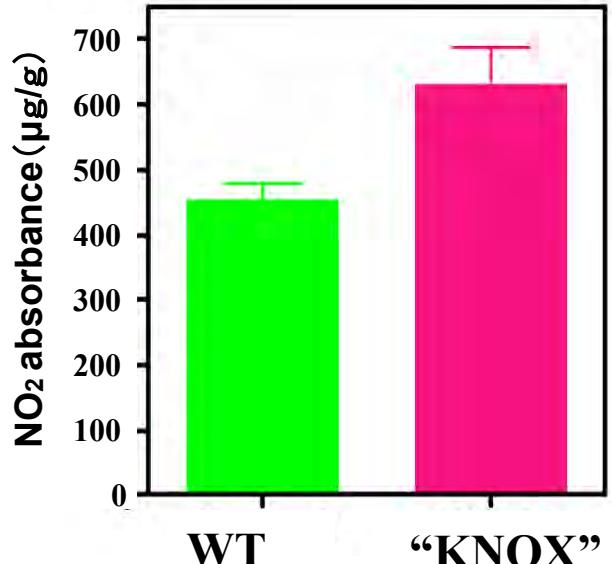
- Grown in 2°C below & 20 % cost saving

# Phytoremediation of air pollution by greening

with Hiroshima University



Ficus pumila



**40-80% Up of the capability  
to assimilate atmospheric  
nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)**

Press release (Aug. 2007)

Takahashi et al. J. Phytoremediation (2012)



**KNOX** 環境净化。

2010年3月販売開始 預約受付中  
●高い環境浄化能を持つ綠化用オオイタビ新品種「KNOX」  
●自動車や工場などから排出される二酸化窒素(NO<sub>2</sub>)の吸収能により40~80%向上



Technology transfer (2009) &  
Commercialized (2010)



20 Sep. 2013 Tokyo Station

**Utilized for wall greening,  
green roof, etc.**

# A Solution to Eutrophication - Rice breeding suitable for low nitrogen input -

with Shiga Prefecture

Biwako Lake



Original var.  
“Akino-uta”



Low-nitrogen-fertilizer  
grown rice mutant var.

2008.10.1 Press Announcement

# Food safety & security: development of low-cadmium Koshihikari rice



東京大學  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO



2012.3 Press release  
please

## Conclusive evidences

1. The same yield and good taste as original Koshihikari
2. Three independent mutants on the same gene: *transporter responsible for manganese*



**Ion beam breeding is definitely suitable for staple grain !**

allowed cent.

# Microbial Ion Beam Breeding in Yeast

Collaborative research with the Gunma Industrial Technology Center

## Aims

Development of a new variety superior to the Gunma prefecture original yeast 「Gunma KAZE Yeast」

## Target phenotype :

- Improvement of alcohol fermentation property
- High production of good flavor component  
(Increase of ethyl caproate → Fruity flavor)



New variety No.277



## Current status

2012.12 Press release

Success in obtaining a new mutant variety that produces a higher amount of ethyl caproate than 「Gunma KAZE Yeast」

Now on sale! (from April 2013)

Chromosomal DNA

A gene

## Intragenic point-like mutation

TT4 locus (395 a.a.)

**Electron**TC  $\Rightarrow$  AASer<sup>196</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  Asn<sup>196</sup>**Carbon ion**A deletion  
at 259 a.a.**Carbon ion**8 base deletion  $\Rightarrow$  A  
at 104 a.a.**Intron**

AAATAACCTAACCTGTTAGTACACAACAGCAACATCAAACCTTAATAAAACCCAGTTGGTGTACTATAATGGTGAT  
 GGCTGGTGCTTCTTCTTGGATGAGATCAGACAGGCTCAGAGAGCTGATGGACCTGCAGGCATCTTGGCTATTGGCACTGCT  
 AACCTGAGAACCATGTGCTCAGGCGGAGTACCTGACTACTACTTCCGCATCACCAACAGTGAACACATGACCGACCTC  
 AAGGAAGAGTTCAA GCGCATGTGTACGTCTTATTAACCTTCACTTTCACTTCCTTGGCATATATCTTCATTACATAGTTT  
 AGCTAACAAAGTATTTACTATTACAGGGCGACAAAGTCGACAATTGGAAACGTACATGCCATCTGACGGAGGAATTCCCTCAA  
 GGAAAAACCCACACATGTGTGCTTACATGGCTCCTCTGGACACCAAGACAGGACATCGTGGTGGTCGAAGTCCCTAAAGCT

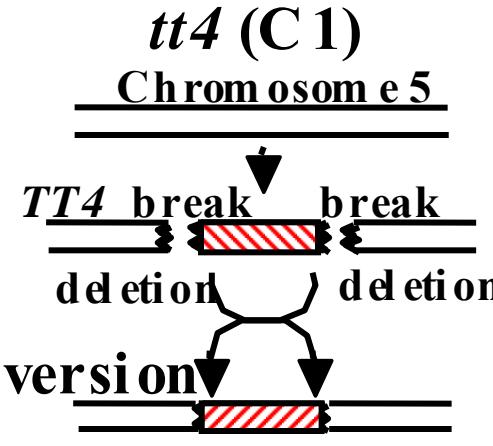
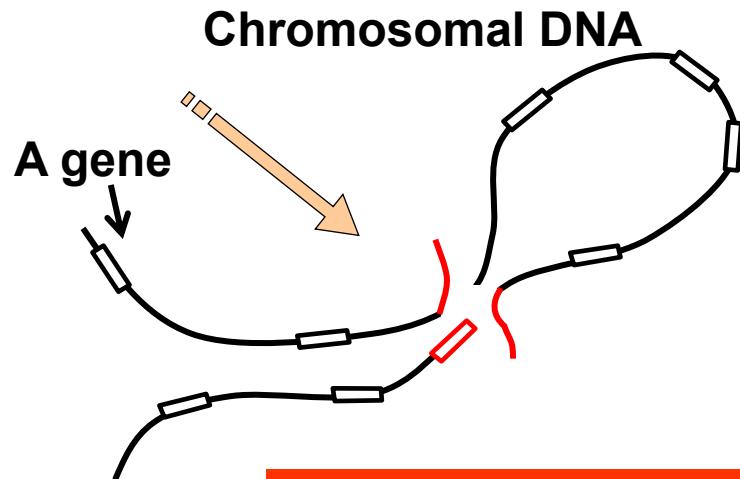
**Exo**

Ion beams induce ‘deletion’, leading to ‘null mutation’

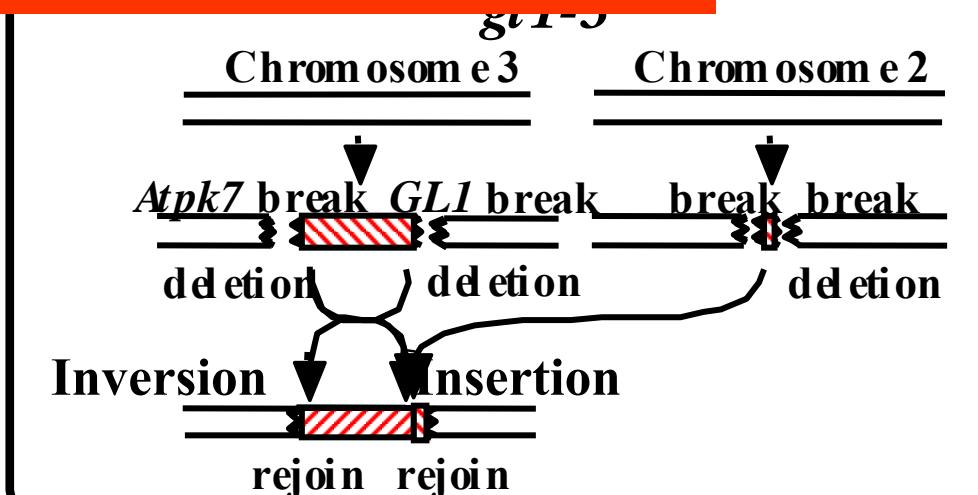
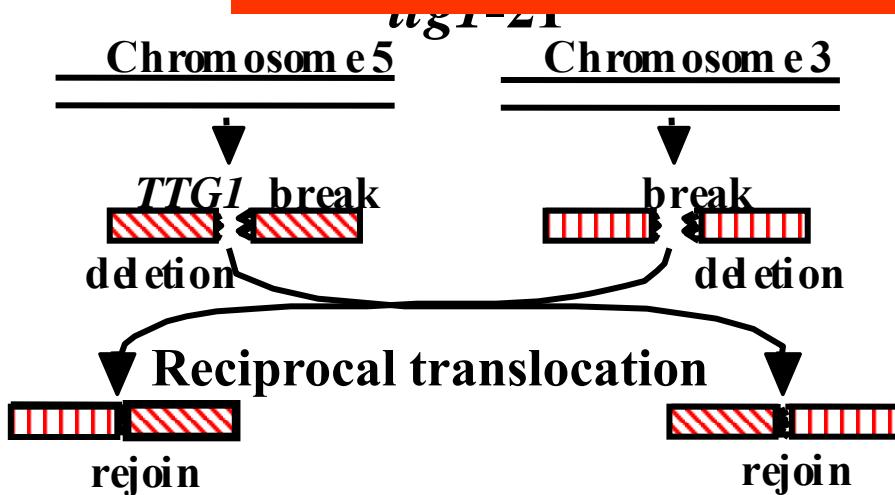
TCGTTGTCTGCTGA GATCA CAGCCGTTACCTTCCGTGGCCCTCTGACACCCACCTTGACTCCCTCGTCGGTCAGGCTCTT  
 TTCAGTGATGGCGCCGCGACTCATTTGTTGGGTCGGACCCCTGACACATCTGTGGAGAGAAACCCATCTTGAGATGGTGT  
 CTGCCGCTCA GACCACCTCCAGACTCTGATGGTGCCTAGACGGACATTGAGGGAGTTGGTCTCACCTTCCATCTCCT  
 CAAGGATGTTCCCCGGCTCATCTCCAAGAACATTGTGAAAGAGTCTAGACGAAGCGTTAACACCTTGGGATAAGTGACTG  
 GAACTCCCTCTGGATAGGCCACCCCTGGAGGTCCAGCGATCCTAGACCAAGGTGGAGATAAAAGCTAGGACTAAAGGAAGA  
 GAAGATGAGGGCGAACCGTCACGTGTTGAGCGAGTATGGAAACATGTCGAGCGCGTGCCTCTTCACTACTAGACGAGAT  
 GAGGAGGAAGCTAGCTAAGGATGGTGTGGCCACGAGGAGAAGGGTGGAGTGGGTGTCTTGGTTGGACACCAAG  
 TCTCACTGTTGAGACAGTCGTCTTGCACAGCGTTCTCTAAACAGAACGCTTGCCTCTATCTGCCTACCTACCTACGCA  
 AAACTTAATCCTGTCTTATGTTTATATAATATAATCATTATGTTACGCAA TAATTAAGG

**Electron**T  $\Rightarrow$  AIleu<sup>252</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  Asn<sup>252</sup>**Carbon ion**A deletion  
at 259 a.a.**Carbon ion**22 base deletion  
at 344 a.a.

# Large DNA alteration



Ion beams induce large DNA alteration with deletion



# Effect of ion beams for mutation induction

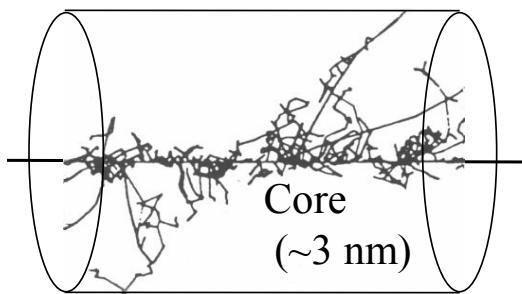
## Energy deposition

Gamma rays

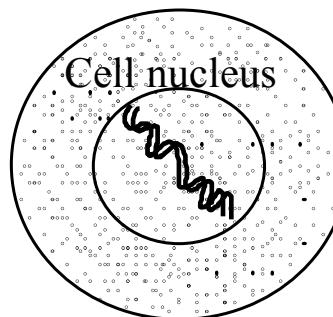
300 nm

Spur ( $\sim 3$  nm)

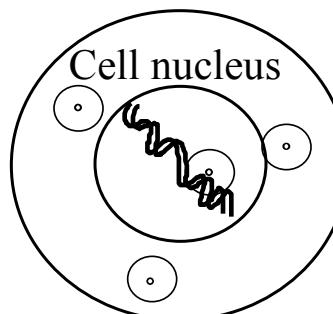
Ion beams



## Irradiation to cell



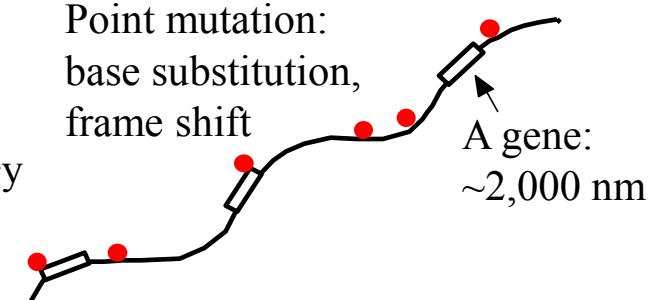
Gamma rays:  
2,000 spurs/Gy



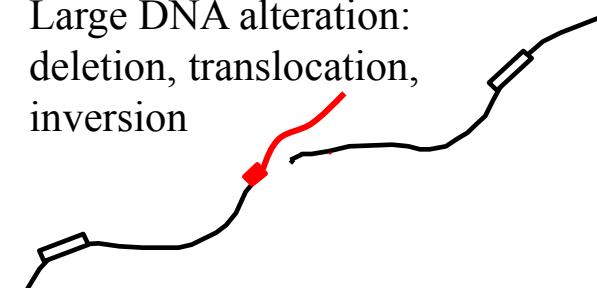
Carbon ions:  
4 tracks/Gy

## Mutation

Point mutation:  
base substitution,  
frame shift



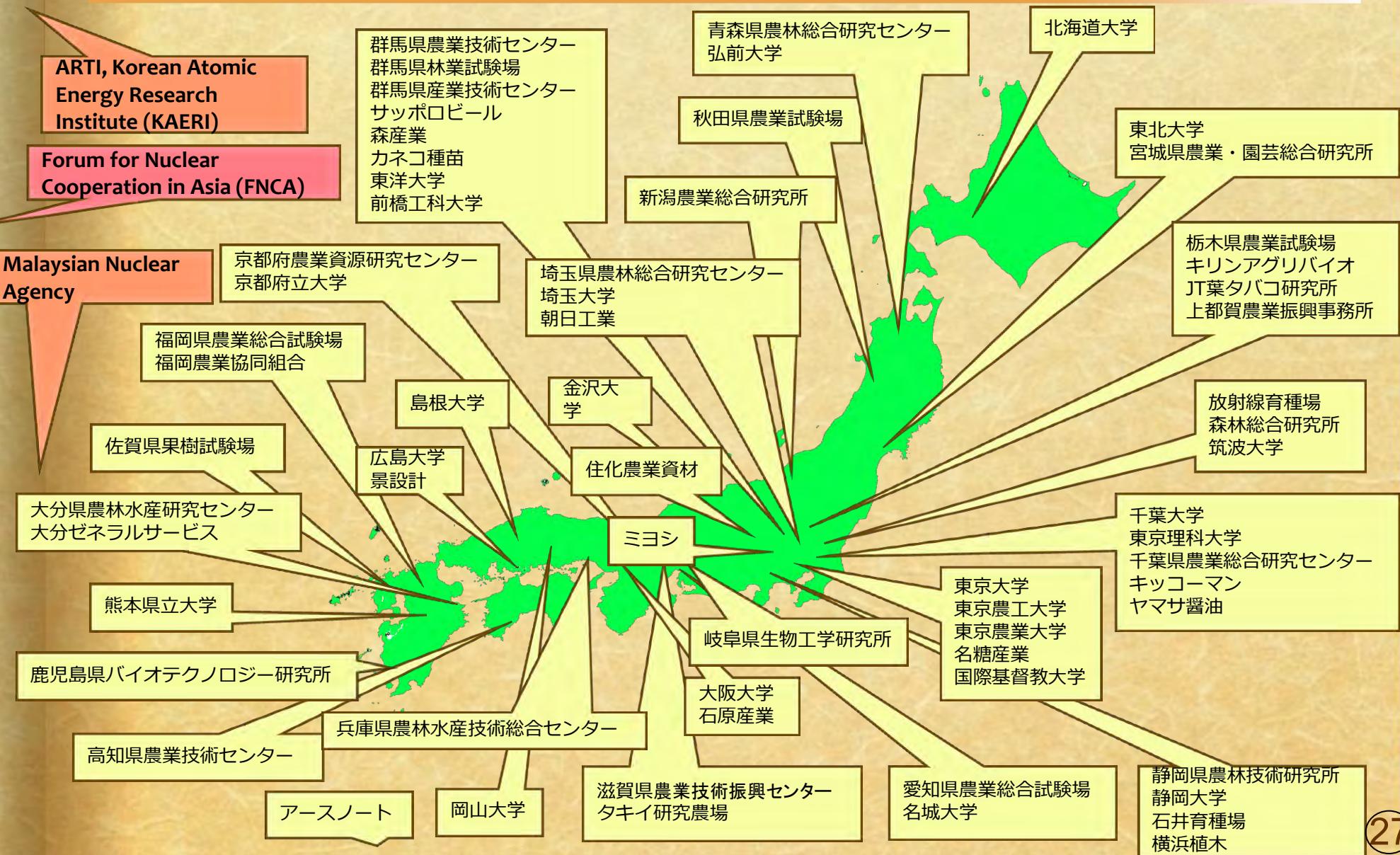
Large DNA alteration:  
deletion, translocation,  
inversion



## Ion-beam induced mutation for plant breeding

- 1. High mutation rate : Small samples & spaces for screening
- 2. Broad mutation spectrum : Producing new varieties and mutants
- 3. Minimum No. of DNA damage : Pinpoint-breeding without bad characters

# TIARA Users for Ion Beam Breeding in Japan



# **Malaysia: gamma-rays, ion beams**

**D. jayakarta**

Original Variety



Mutant (Gamma-ray)



2 mutant lines resistant to thrips

**D. mirbellianum**

Original Variety



Mutant (Ion-beam)

1 mutant line resistant to both mites and thrips

technology transferred to commercial laboratory  
at Nuclear Malaysia



**Economic Effect:  
USD 160,000/year (2014-)** 28

Vietnam



Original var. *Khang dan*



Lodging-resistant  
mutant (Gamma-rays)



Lodging-resistant  
mutant (Ion beams)

High yielding

28 Sep. 2010

# Bangladesh

**Original variety  
(BRRI dhan29)**

R2  
BRRI dhan29

**Lodging-resistant  
mutant line**

R2  
RM(1)-200(c)-1-10

**Salt tolerance & High yielding**