

BMT/15/15 ORIGINAL: English DATE: April 19, 2016

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS Geneva

WORKING GROUP ON BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES AND DNA PROFILING IN PARTICULAR

Fifteenth Session

Moscow, Russian Federation, May 24 to 27, 2016

NEW DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES IN BELARUS

Document prepared by an expert from Belarus

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The Annex to this document contains a copy of a presentation "New developments concerning biochemical and molecular techniques in Belarus" to be made at its fifteenth session of the Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques and DNA-Profiling in particular (BMT).

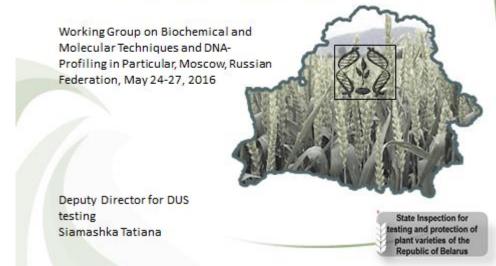
Siamashka Tatiana, Deputy Director for DUS testing, Republican Central Laboratory for the Assessment of the Quality of New Varieties of Plants, State Inspection for Testing and Inspection of Plant Varieties, Belarus

[Annex follows]

BMT/15/15

ANNEX

New developments concerning biochemical and molecular techniques in Belarus





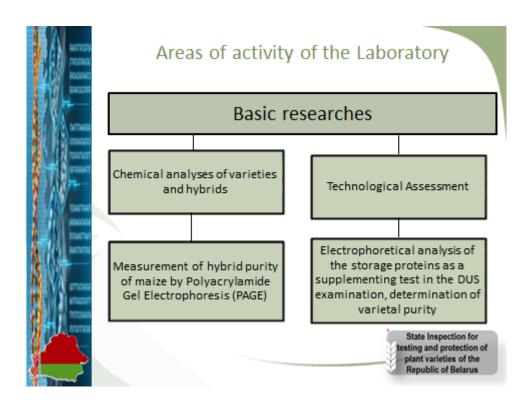


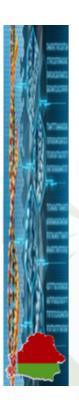
SE «State Inspection for Testing and Protection of Plant Varieties»

Republican Central Laboratory for the Assessment of the Quality of New Varieties of Plants

> Minsk The Republic of Belarus

State Inspection for testing and protection of plant varieties of the Republic of Belarus





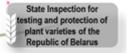
Chemical analyses

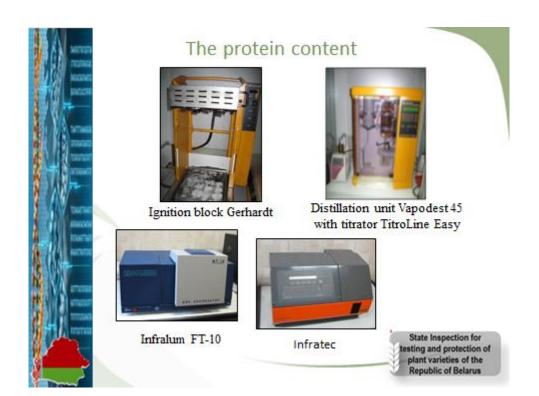
- The protein content cereals, oil-yielding crops, lupine, beans, some species of vegetable crops, soybean.
- 2. The content of alkaloids-lupine (grain and green mass).
- 3. The content of starch-potatoes, sweet corn, peas.

4. The content of fat - rape, soybeans, oats, maize, sunflower, flax.

- 5. The content of fiber grasses and legumes.
- 6. The content of sugar-vegetable, fruit and berry crops.
- 7. The content of vitamins vegetable, fruit and berry crops.
- The content of glucosinolates rape, fodder radish, flax, sunflower, wild turnip.

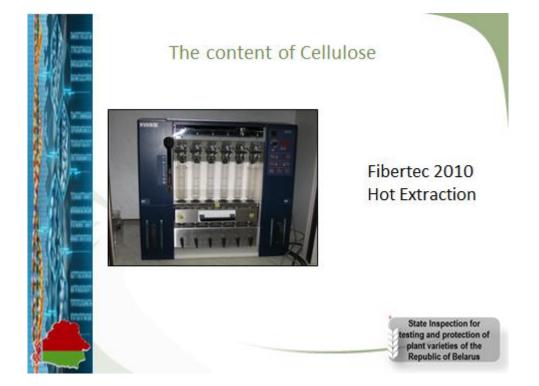
9. The content of nitrates - vegetables and so on.

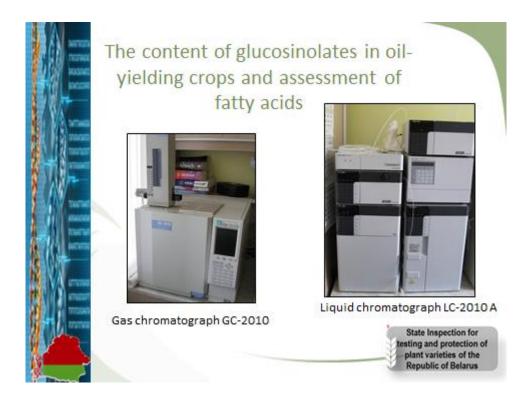








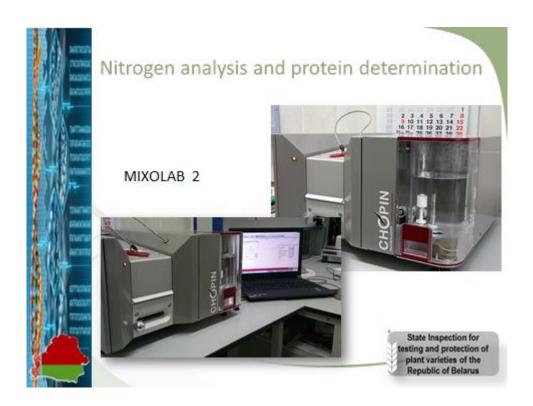


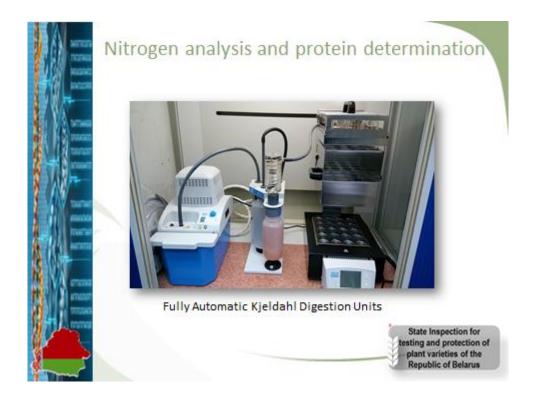




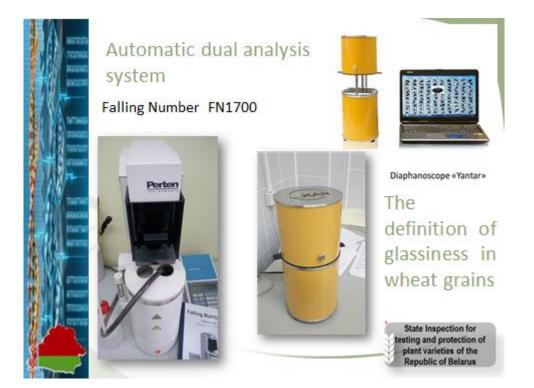


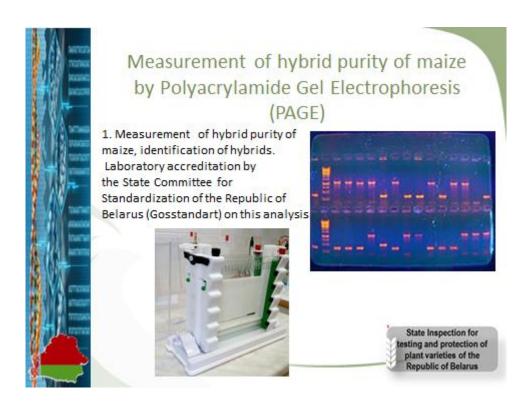












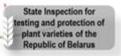
Electrophoretical analyses of the storage proteins (PAGE) as a supplementing test in DUS examination, determination of varietal purity

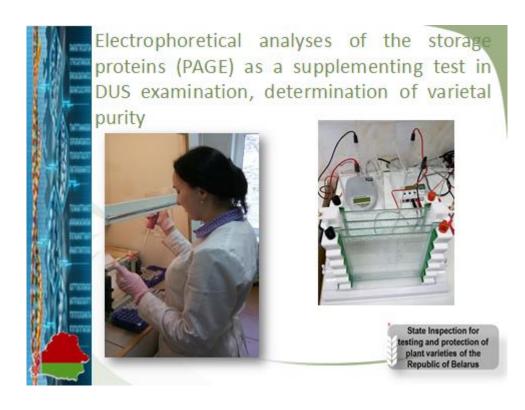
Laboratory accreditation by The State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus (Gosstandart) on this analysis



 Identification of wheat, barley, triticale and oats varieties, determination of varietal purity.

2. Identification of varieties of leguminous crops and determination of varietal purity.







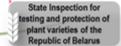
DNA-profiling in variety identification are not implemented in our Laboratory. We have in this field a long-term scientific cooperation with the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus

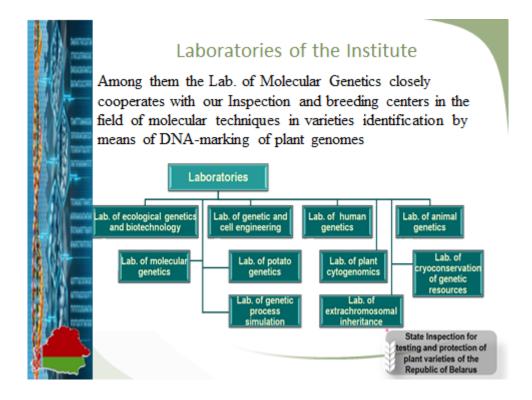
Grounded in 1965 More than 100 researchers Doctors of Biological Sciences- 9 Candidates of Biological Sciences- 39

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Objects of the research	Activities	Results
	Transgenesis DNA- Profiling	GMO plants DNA – Identification of crop varieties DNA-marker breeding Structural and functional organization and expression of plant genomes. Molecular-genetic marking of plant genomes. Development of technologies and production of transgenic plants with agronomic traits.

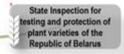


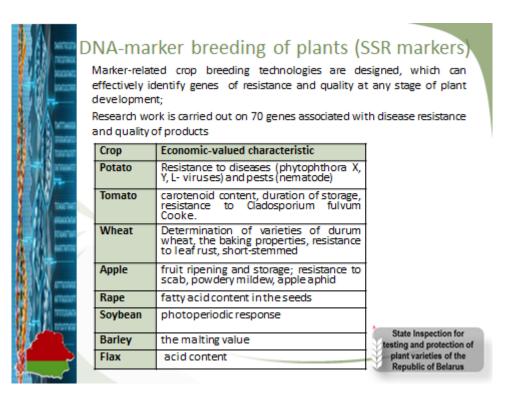
Jointly conducted analytical work

Verification of the reliability of the link between the marker and the morphological characteristic



- Gene that determines the growth and development of the main shoot - Selfpruning (Sp)





DNA-marker breeding of tomato Developers: SSI "Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences"

EE "BSAA" RUE "Institute of Horticulture»»

The following methods of DNA-typing were developed: - Genes of high and altered carotenoid content- Beta carotene (B), old-gold (og), old-gold crimson (ogc), tangerine (t), yellow-flesh (r), Delta (Del), high pigment 1 (hp-1), high pigment -2dg (hp-2dg), green flesh (gf), green flesh-3 (gf-3), green flesh-5 (gf-5), t (tangerine) and anthocyanin(Ant-1)

Genes of long storage of fruits- ripening inhibitor (rin), non-ripening (nor) и alcobaça (norÁ)

Genes that determine the growth and development of the main and side shoots- Self-pruning (Sp), Blind (bl-1, bl-2, to-1) u Lateral suppressor (ls1, ls2).

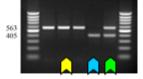
- Genes of resistance to brown spotCf-6, Cf-2, Cf-5, Cf-4, Cf-9; to fusarium: I-2, I-3; to nematode Mi-1.2

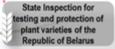
Was created the collection of constant highly-productive lines with long storage period and highly-carotinoid forms oftomato

Were bred 14 varieties of tomato with complex disease resistance. Created molecular genetic passports



bp M 1 2 3 4 5 M







DNA-marker breeding of sweet pepper

Developers: SSI "Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences, UU «BSCA», «VNIISOK»

The following methods of DNA-typing were developed: .Genes of long storage of vegetables- polygalacturonase (S), ripening inhibitor (rin), non-ripening (nor) (З гена);

- Genes of high and altered carotenoid content - chlorophyll retainer (CI), capsanthin-capsorubin synthase (Ccs), Psy (phytoene synthase)

 Gene that determines the growth and development of the main shoot - Self-pruning (Sp)



Variety J-45-11 (Sp⁻, Ccs⁻, cl⁺, Psy⁺, S⁻, nor⁺, rin⁺/ rin⁻) Variety Желтоплодный (Sp⁻, Ces⁻, el⁻, Psy⁺, S⁻, nor⁺, rin⁺/ rin⁻)

ый (Sp⁻, (Sp⁻, ,S⁻, nor⁺, nor⁻⁻

DNA-typing was carried out with populations of F2 and forms of sweet pepper, were created lines with the combination of 2 and 3 genes of quality. Under the basis of selected forms were created 12 hybrids F1 with a complex of vegetable quality genes. Created molecular genetic passports.



Variety .7-236/09 (Sp⁻, Ccs⁺, cl⁺, Psy⁺, S⁻, nor⁺, rin⁺/ rin⁻)



Variety Maak (Sp+,

Cost, cl-, Psyt, S-,

nor-, rin+/ rin -

(Sp⁻, Ccs⁺, cl⁻, Psy⁺, S⁻, nor⁺, rin⁺/ rin⁻)

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breeding.

DNA-marker breeding of potato

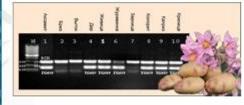
Developers: SSI "Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences", Institute of potato

Proven methods of DNA identification of 11 most important for the breeding of potato genes of resistance to diseases and pests.

On the basis of a DNA-profiling were screened potato varieties of domestic and foreign selection for resistance to the X-, Y- and L-



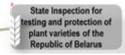
viruses and potato nematode. Were selected the forms, promising for L-virus (BC/IK)



The results of DNA-profiling of resistance to potato cyst nematode (1, 4-6, 8-10 – varieties with gene H1, determining the resistance to type Ro1 of nematode) Created molecular genetic passports. X-virus Y- virus

State of the local division of the local div

potato nematod





Developers: SSI «Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Scinces», SPC NASB for agriculture



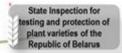
PCR analysis on allelic content of:

genes of grain hardness.

genes controlling the synthesis of seed storage proteins – glutenin Glu-A1x, Glu-B1x и Glu-B1y, Glu-D1x и Glu-D1y in varieties and lines of winter wheat. Gene Vp1 that controls the characteristic "Preharvest germination"

Created molecular genetic passports.

Wheat material in the amount of 75 hybrid combinations was created.

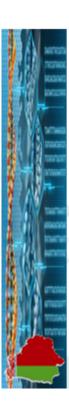


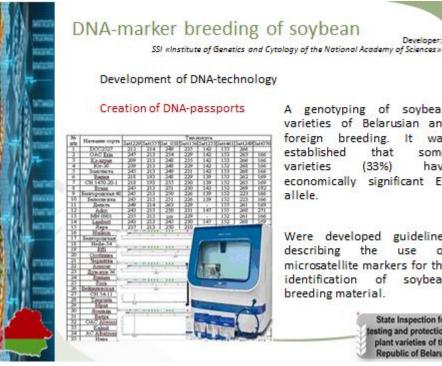
DNA-marker breeding of apple

- Developed and introduced in the selection process effective methods (based on DNA-markers) of identifying genes for apple resistance to diseases and pests.
- Created molecular genetic passports of apple varieties grown in Belarus.
- Developed systems of crossing and created hybrids of a new generation with complex resistance to scab, powdery mildew, apple aphids, blight, long-term storage of fruits by means of complying genes in one genome.



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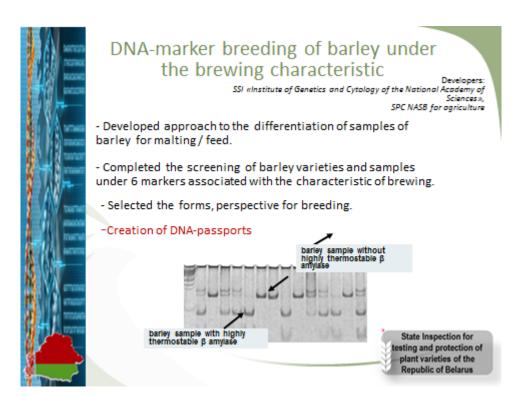


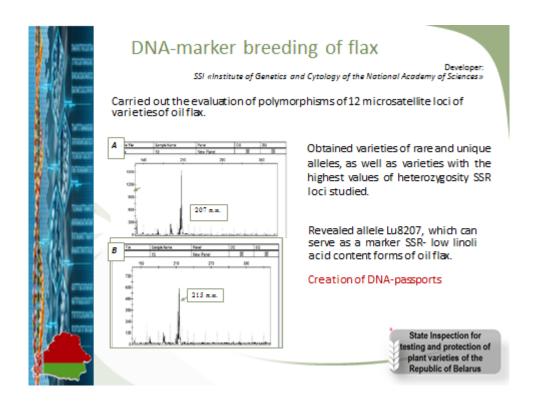
A genotyping of soybean varieties of Belarusian and foreign breeding. It was that some (33%) have economically significant E7

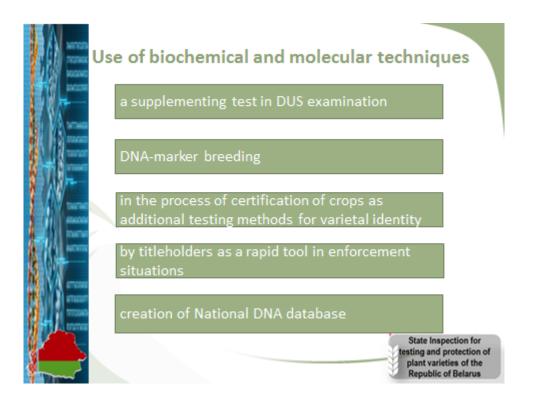
Developer

Were developed guidelines describing the use of microsatellite markers for the identification of soybean breeding material.

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