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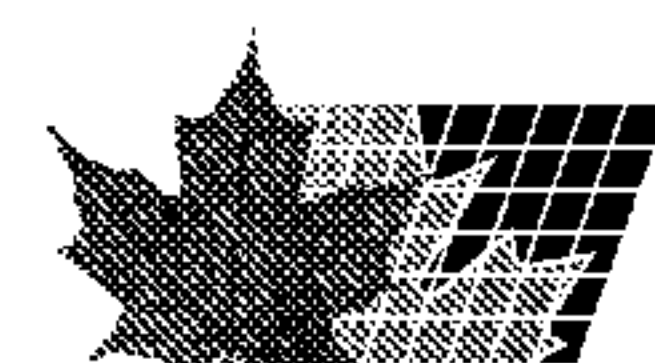
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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
BUISING, CHARISSE M., US;
TOMES, DWIGHT, US;
SCHMIDT, JANICE F., CA
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL, INC., US
(74) Agent: SMART & BIGGAR

(54) Titre : METHODE DE REGENERATION DE LA MEDICAGO SATIVA ET EXPRESSION DE L'ADN ETRANGER
(54) Title: METHOD OF REGENERATION OF MEDICAGO SATIVA AND EXPRESSING FOREIGN DNA IN SAME

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to improved transformation and regeneration of alfalfa, Medicago sativa. A method is used to transform alfalfa by using particle acceleration. Optimum results with mature cotyledons occurs when bombarding after 24 to 120 hours of imbibing water. Regeneration and transformation of alfalfa is greatly improved by using immature cotyledons or embryos of immature cotyledons for transformation and regeneration. Immature cotyledons include those up to about 25 days past pollination, and preferably include cotyledons excised at 10-15 days past pollination, most preferably including those excised at about 10 days past pollination. These cotyledons have a light green to translucent appearance. Plants resulting from bombardment of somatic embryos of immature cotyledons retain regeneration ability.



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ABSTRACT

The invention relates to improved transformation and regeneration of alfalfa, Medicago sativa. A method is used to transform alfalfa by using particle acceleration.

5 Optimum results with mature cotyledons occurs when bombarding after 24 to 120 hours of imbibing water. Regeneration and transformation of alfalfa is greatly improved by using immature cotyledons or embryos of immature cotyledons for transformation and regeneration. Immature

10 cotyledons include those up to about 25 days past pollination, and preferably include cotyledons excised at 10-15 days past pollination, most preferably including those excised at about 10 days past pollination. These cotyledons have a light green to translucent appearance. Plants

15 resulting from bombardment of somatic embryos of immature cotyledons retain regeneration ability.

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**Method of regeneration of Medicago sativa and expressing
foreign DNA in same**

Genetic transformation of plants has been one of the major advances achieved in biotechnology and its
5 contributions to producing improved plants, improved crops, and consequently improved availability of food worldwide has been widely recognized. In certain plants, however, transformation has been especially difficult to achieve, and transformation of the valuable forage crop alfalfa, Medicago
10 sativa has been inhibited by the peculiarities of the plant.

Transformation of alfalfa has been hampered primarily by two major limitations: constraints imposed by the method of transformation, and the poor regeneration from tissue and cell cultures of many alfalfa varieties.

15 The first limitation occurs because alfalfa is presently primarily transformed through the use of Agrobacterium tumifaciens. Agrobacterium exhibits host strain specificity and only certain Agrobacterium strains will infect a few alfalfa genotypes. The ability to
20 transform alfalfa is considerably limited as a result. The second major inhibition of transformation of alfalfa is its own poor regeneration frequency. Only a few varieties exhibit even modest regeneration, and those elite varieties providing superior performance in the field are notoriously
25 poor regenerators. The combination of these two problems has created a considerable bottleneck in achieving transformation of the plant.

Alfalfa exhibits other traits setting it apart from many crop plants. It is an autotetraploid and is
30 frequently self incompatible in breeding. When selfed, the pollen may not germinate or, when it does, later stops

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germinating. Thus producing a true breeding parent for hybrids is not possible, which complicates breeding substantially.

It has been determined that there are nine major
5 germplasm sources of alfalfa: M. falcata, Ladak, M. varia,
Turkistan, Flemish, Chilean, Peruvian, Indian, and African.
Culture of explant source tissue, such as mature cotyledons
and hypocotyls, demonstrates the regeneration frequency of
genotypes in most cultivars is only about 10 percent.
10 Seitz-Kris, M. H. and E. T. Bingham, In vitro Cellular and
Developmental Biology 24 (10):1047-1052 (1988). Efforts
have been underway to improve regeneration, and have
included attempts at asexual propagation to maintain
individual genotypes which possess the regeneration trait.
15 Further, propagation by asexual methods is not practical if
many genotypes are involved. Bingham and others have
attempted to avoid this problem by recurrent selection. In
the first cycle, regenerating genotypes were selected,
crossed and recycled until regeneration was improved to 60
20 percent or better. The result of this was the development
of Regen-S, in which two-thirds of the plants were capable
of regeneration from callus tissue. E. T. Bingham, et. al.,
Crop Science 15:719-721 (1975).

Additionally, researchers believe that somatic
25 embryogenesis in alfalfa is inheritable, and is controlled
by relatively few genes. Efforts at improving regeneration
have thus been directed towards isolation of the genetic
control of embryogenesis, and breeding programs which would
incorporate such information. See, e.g. M. M. Hernandez-
30 Fernandez, and B. R. Christie, Genome 32:318-321 (1989);
I. M. Ray and E. T. Bingham, Crop Science 29:1545-1548
(1989). This is complicated by the characteristics of
alfalfa noted above.

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This invention relates to improvements in transformation and regeneration of alfalfa by departing from these previous approaches. Direct introduction of DNA is accomplished by the use of microprojectile bombardment. As
5 a result of the use of bombardment, the limitations of Agrobacterium are overcome.

Furthermore, limitations in regeneration of alfalfa are overcome by selecting immature cotyledons for transformation and regeneration. It has been found that when
10 immature cotyledons of alfalfa are used, regeneration is considerably improved, and there are no limitations on what type of alfalfa can be regenerated as a result of this method. Thus even elite varieties may be regenerated, and transformed.

15 Thus, it is an object of this invention to improve transformation rates of Medicago sativa.

It is another object of this invention to improve regeneration of Medicago sativa.

A still further object of this invention is to
20 allow transformation and regeneration of any variety of Medicago sativa.

Still further objects of the invention will become apparent through the following description.

Microprojectile bombardment is used to transform
25 DNA into Medicago sativa, resulting in introduction of DNA into any variety of Medicago sativa.

The invention further relates to the use of immature cotyledons of Medicago sativa for transformation and regeneration of any variety of Medicago sativa.

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In one aspect, the invention provides a process for regeneration of alfalfa comprising initiating somatic embryogenesis of cells of immature cotyledons of alfalfa which immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past
5 pollination.

In another aspect, the invention provides a process for improving regeneration ability of an alfalfa plant comprising initiating somatic embryogenesis of cells of immature cotyledons of the plant which immature
10 cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination, and culturing the somatic embryo into a mature alfalfa plant.

In another aspect, the invention provides a process of obtaining expression of foreign DNA in cells of alfalfa cotyledon comprising: attaching the foreign DNA to
15 carrier particles; physically accelerating the particles at cells of alfalfa cotyledon to bombard the cells with the particles having the foreign DNA such that at least some of the foreign DNA is inserted into the interior of at least some of the cells; and confirming expression of the foreign
20 DNA in the cells.

In another aspect, the invention provides a process of transforming foreign DNA into alfalfa plants comprising introducing the DNA into cells of immature cotyledons of alfalfa, which immature cotyledons are up to
25 25 days past pollination, and cultivating the cells with foreign DNA into alfalfa plants.

In another aspect, the invention provides a process of transforming foreign DNA into alfalfa plants comprising: attaching the foreign DNA to a carrier
30 particle; accelerating the particle at cells of alfalfa cotyledon such that at least some of the DNA is introduced

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in the interior of the cells; culturing the cells on growth promoting medium; and cultivating the resulting growth into a whole mature alfalfa plant containing the introduced DNA.

In another aspect, the invention provides a
5 process of transforming foreign DNA into alfalfa plants comprising initiating somatic embryogenesis of immature cotyledons of alfalfa, which immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination, introducing the DNA into cells of the embryos and cultivating the cells with the DNA into
10 alfalfa plants.

Fig. 1 is a map of plasmid pPHI251.

Fig. 2 is a map of plasmid pPHI256.

Fig. 3 is a graph showing time course harvest results plotting age of the cotyledon on the x axis and
15 regeneration response on the y axis.

Fig. 4 is a graph of regeneration using immature cotyledons (hatched bar) and mature cotyledons (solid bar) of varieties listed.

Fig. 5 is a map of plasmid pPHI413.

20

Microprojectile Bombardment

Microprojectile bombardment in order to transform plant cells is known to those skilled in the art. The general process has been described by T.M. Klein, et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:4305-4309 (1988). This
25 reference, as well as those cited throughout, represent knowledge of those skilled in the art. The basic process includes coating DNA onto small high density particles, microprojectiles, which are then placed into the particle gun or helium gun apparatus and accelerated to a high

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velocity in order to penetrate plant cell walls and membranes and carry the DNA or other substance into the interior of the bombarded cell.

Previous work involved delivery of foreign genes
5 through this method into intact plant of tobacco tissue, but its application to the economically important species alfalfa has not been successfully accomplished. Tomes, et al. Plant Molecular Biology 14:261-268 (1990). Microprojectile bombardment of alfalfa to achieve
10 transformation has not been previously reported.

Introduction of DNA into a plant is demonstrated at first by transient expression. Short term expression is noted by confirming the presence of the DNA within the plant cells 24 to 48 hours after bombardment. When expressed up
15 to 72 hours after bombardment it is demonstrated that the DNA has been delivered via the particle gun or other method and that the DNA vector functions. When continuing to be expressed two to eight weeks after bombardment, it may be concluded the DNA is persistent and likely integrated into
20 the plant genome. Its ability to persist at this point shows it has survived attack from nucleases which typically would attack unprotected foreign DNA. When the R_0 plants are recovered, continuing expression is further indication that stable transformation into the plant cells has occurred.
25 Southern analysis allows confirmation of this. When crossed and the R_1 generation analyzed, expression and inheritibility of the DNA is further confirmed.

A variety of plant cell sources can be used for transformation by microprojectile bombardment. Hypocotyls,
30 cotyledons of mature seed and petioles are plant tissue which can be subjected to bombardment. The applicant has discovered that when cotyledons are used, satisfactory

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transformation results. While not wishing to be bound by any theory, it is proposed that cotyledons may be a better source of tissue for bombardment because the cells to be bombarded are those which are capable of giving rise to plants. Mature cotyledons are also convenient sources of tissue and easy to excise from the seed.

Cotyledons from mature seed can be used in transformation, that is, seed which has reached dormancy. This seed is then placed in water, typically for one to several days, the root breaks through the seed coat, and the cotyledon is dissected. The use of immature cotyledons is discussed more fully below.

It has been found that the optimum stage for best transformation results of mature cotyledons occurs when bombarded after 24 to 120 hours of imbibing water. It has been discovered that at this point regeneration, transient transformation, and resulting transformation is at its optimum. Prior to 24 hours it is as a practical matter more difficult to remove the seed coat without damaging the cotyledon. After 120 hours, it is more difficult to regenerate the plants.

The tissue should be bombarded one or two times, and bombardments in excess of this would likely kill the cells.

Tissue culture was also optimized for the maximum regeneration possibilities. In the experiments described below, Regen-S, was used. As noted supra, Regen-S is known for its improved regeneration potential. Set forth below are tissue cultures which were employed. The most important factor in tissue culture optimized for regeneration is high concentration of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) as

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compared to a low concentration of kinetin. Tissue/organ culture is described generally by Atanassov and Brown in Plant Cell Tissue Organ Culture 4:111-122 (1985).

In one aspect the present invention encompasses a process for regeneration of alfalfa comprising initiating somatic embryogenesis of cells of immature cotyledons of alfalfa with immature cotyledons being up to 25 days past pollination, wherein the immature cotyledon is excised from seed embryos of alfalfa, and the cotyledon placed in contact with an auxin to induce cell division and growth, causing somatic embryogenesis from the immature cotyledon.

CULTURE MEDIA

The following describes media used in regeneration of transformed and non-transformed alfalfa. It is to be understood that those skilled in the art could use media which varies considerably from these media and fall within the scope of the invention. The description is given by way of example.

Gamborg's Based Medium

Gamborg's B-5 medium is a widely used medium for culture of plant species. It is well known to those skilled in the art and is described in detail at O.L. Gamborg, R.A. Miller, K. Ojima, Exp. Cell. Res. 50:151-158 (1968). It forms a component of media listed below.

Modified B5 Medium

This medium is described at Atanassov, A. and Brown, D.C.W. Plant Cell Tissue and Organ Culture 3:149-162 (1984). A typical mixture is that formulated by GIBCO Laboratories and include: 1 mg/l 2,4-D, 0.2 mg/l kinetin,

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30 g/l sucrose, 3000 mg/l KNO_3 , 895 mg/l CaCl_2 , 800 mg/l l-glutamine, 500 mg/l $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 100 mg/l serine, 10 mg/l L-glutathione, 1 mg/l adenine, with the modification that was used instead of gelrite reported in Atanassov, 9 g/l bacto agar. It forms a component of media listed below.

MS Medium

This medium is well known to those skilled in the art and is described in detail at T. Murashige and F. Skoog, Physiologia Plantarum 15:473-497 (1962). A typical mixture is that formulated by Gibco Lab and includes:

Component	mg/L
NH_4NO_3	1650.0
KNO_3	1900.0
$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}^a$	440.0
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}^b$	370.0
KH_2PO_4	170.0
$\text{Na}_2 \cdot \text{EDTA}$	37.3
$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	27.8
H_3BO_3	6.2
$\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	16.9
$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	8.6
KI	0.83
$\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.25
$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.025
$\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.025

Blaydes Medium and Modifications

This well known medium to those skilled in the art is described in detail at D.F. Blaydes, Physiol. Plant. 19:748-753 (1966).

BO (basal Blaydes medium) contains per liter:

300 mg KH_2PO_4 , 100 mg KNO_3 , 1 g NH_4NO_3 , 347 mg $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 35 mg $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 65 mg KCl, 0.8 mg KI, 1.5 mg $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1.6 mg H_3BO_3 , 4.4 mg $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 2 mg glycine, 0.1 mg thiamine

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hydrochloride, 30 g sucrose, 10 g (5.57 g $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 500 ml hot distilled water with 7.45 g Na_2EDTA in 500 ml hot distilled water with pH to 5.9-6.0.

BII medium is the same as BO, but contains 2 mg/l
5 each NAA, Kinetin, and 2,4-D.

BOi2Y is the same as BO, but contains 100 mg/l inositol and 2 g/l bacto yeast extract. After embryo induction, explants must be removed from exposure to 2,4-D. 2,4-D appears to inhibit embryo development.

10 Schenk and Hildebrandt (SH) medium

This medium is well known to those skilled in the art and is described in detail at B.V. Schenk and A.C. Hildebrant, Can. J. Bot. 50:199-204 (1975). SHII contains 9.05 μM 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D) and
15 9.30 μM kinetin.

Modified SH medium

This medium is well known to those skilled in the art and is described in detail at D.H. Mitten, S.J. Sato, and T.A. Skokut, Crop Sci. 24:943-945 (1984). Modified SH
20 medium contained: 25 μM α -naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) and 10 μM kinetin, callus was transferred to SH medium containing 50 μM 2,4-D and 5 μM kinetin, transferred 3 days later to regeneration medium containing BOi2Y.

The following is presented merely as examples and
25 are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

In each of the experiments set forth below, Regen-S, as described above, was employed. This variety is known for its high regeneration potential. Genes encoding the Alfalfa Mosaic Virus coat protein (AMVcp),

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Phosphinotricin Acetyl Transferase (referred to here as BAR), Neomycin Phosphotransferase (NPTII; referred to in Fig. 1 as NPT-TRUN) and β -glucuronidase (GUS), were transformed into this genotype using a DuPont* PDS 1000~
 5 particle gun. The alfalfa mosaic virus coat protein may protect plants from AMV pathogens, BAR inactivates the nonselective herbicide phosphinotricin, present in Basta* medium and NPTII inactivates kanamycin. Plasmid pPHI251 encoding for NPTII, and AMVcp was used. A map of this
 10 plasmid is shown in Figure 1. Plasmid pPHI256 was separately used as indicated below in coding for BAR, AMVcp, and GUS. A map of this plasmid is found at Figure 2.

EXPERIMENT 1

Alfalfa Mature Cotyledon Particle Gun Transformation on
 15 Basta* Selection

Explant: Mature Cotyledons of RegenS

Plasmid: pPHI256 (GUS, AMVcp, BAR)

Bombardment: 8 cotyledons per plate (8 plates) bombarded twice with 1.8 μ m tungsten particles

20 Culture: Seed germinated 2 days and embryonic axis removed from cotyledon

Cotyledon plated to filters soaked with 0.25 M sorbitol and adaxial surface bombarded twice

Cultured on modified B5 medium 2 days

25 3 days post-bombardment cotyledons cultured on a modified B5 medium containing 2.5 mg/l Basta* for 9 wks

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4 wks callusing/embryogenesis (B5 base, 1 mg/l
2,4-D and 0.2 mg/l kinetin)

2 wks embryogeny/embryo development (B5 base, 0.1
mg/l NAA)

5 3 wks embryo maturation (Boi2Y base, no hormones)

Rooted on 5 mg/l Basta*

Shoot tips cultures initiated

Results: 60 embryos recovered

11 browned and died during selection

10 10 abnormal sacrificed for GUS histochemical
staining (all negative)

31 abnormal recultured for callus (also GUS
negative)

8 normal--5 survived higher selection.

15 In this experiment, five plants were recovered from
culture of bombarded mature cotyledons on modified B5 media
containing 2.5 mg/l Basta®. Each plant was identified to
contain the AMVcp and BAR genes by the method of polymerase
chain reaction amplification, as shown in Table 1.

20 β -glucuronidase enzyme activity was also identified in the
five plants by a GUS assay described by Rao, G. and Flynn, P.,
BioTechniques, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 38-40 (1990).

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TABLE 1
Alfalpa Plants Recovered on Basta® Selection

Plant	AMVcp ^b	PCR BAR ^c	Shoot		GUS ^a	
			Assay		Assay	
			1	2	1	2
E1	+	+	3	-	2	2
E2	+	+	-	-	2	1
E3	+	+	-	1	-	N/A
E4	+	+	2	-	-	N/A
E5	+	+	-	-	-	-

^a Fluorometric GUS assay expressed as pg/μg total protein.

5 ^b Oligonucleotides target internal to AMVcp coding region.

^c Oligonucleotides target CaMV promoter and 5' region of BAR coding region.

Below, PCR analysis of the parent and progeny is
10 set forth showing 50% were positive for BAR. The first
three plants are progeny followed by a maternal plant
showing BAR expression, a paternal negative control,
maternal plant positive for BAR and controls.

TABLE 2
15 PCR Analysis of Parent and Progeny Plants

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>AMv</u>
BOO1E2 x YAE92	Progeny	+	-
BOO1E2 x YAE92	Progeny	-	-
BOO1E3 x YAE92	Progeny	-	-
Maternal BOO1E2	Maternal	+	-
YAE92 Paternal	Paternal	-	-
Maternal BOO1E3	Maternal	+	-
RA3 11-5 + control ^a	NPTII+ AMV+	-	+
RA3 C308 - control		-	-

^a A description of this positive control is found at Hill, et al., Bio/Technology, 9:373-377 (1991).

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Southern analysis was performed on the parent plants which were found to be clones and were positive by PCR for BAR and AMVcp genes. Thus, it can be seen heritable transformation of plants was achieved.

5 In summary, it can be seen that transformation of mature cotyledons from alfalfa can be accomplished through the use of microprojectile bombardment. However, as noted, regeneration is typically poor. Regeneration is dramatically improved by the use of immature cotyledons in
10 transformation and regeneration.

Immature Cotyledons

Somatic embryogenesis can be direct, where embryos are formed directly from the cells, or indirect where a callus is formed which goes through dedifferentiation.

15 Where in the past research has centered on using a particular germplasm source, selecting for genotypes with improved regeneration, recurrent selection to create varieties having improved regeneration, or selection for genes in plant breeding techniques in developing improved
20 regeneration lines, this invention uses an entirely different approach. See, e.g., Mitten, et al., Crop Science, 24:943 (1984); Seitz, Kris & Bingham, In Vitro, 24:1047 (1988); Brown and Atanassov, Plant Cell Tissue Organ Culture, 4:111-122 (1985). Thus, the invention relates to
25 the use of immature cotyledons to improve regeneration, and thereby transformation of alfalfa.

The use of immature cotyledons has been found to be an important factor in regeneration. As a seed develops, from about 0-5 days past pollination the seed embryo is
30 globular in shape and generally without form, translucent in color. At about 5 days it demonstrates a heart shaped

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appearance. The embryo then undergoes rotation, and at about 10 days has a visible cotyledon. The color is translucent to light green, and a scalpel placed behind the cotyledon can almost be visualized. At about 15 days the
5 differentiation of the seed parts has become more distinct, and by 20 days it has a dark green appearance. Beyond 25 days, the dark green color gives away to a yellowing. At 30 days it is creamy white in color. It is at this point that the dormancy process is underway.

10 It has been found by the applicant that immature cotyledons providing improved regeneration include those which are formed up to 25 days past pollination. At 5-7 days post-pollination the heart stage is apparent, however, as a practical matter it is difficult to excise the
15 cotyledon portion at this stage and to differentiate it from the other parts of the embryo. The cotyledon can be harvested more easily beginning at about 10 days when it has a translucent to very light green color. The time period between 10-15 days is preferred and provides for
20 considerably improved regeneration results. The most preferable time to excise the cotyledon is at about 10 days past pollination and/or the cotyledon has a translucent to light green color. The light green color can be compared to that found at Panton* Color Chart Number PMS372.

25 As a result of using immature cotyledons as provided herein, it is possible to regenerate varieties which have never been capable of transformation and regeneration before. Thus, while highly regenerable plants in the past have not always carried the preferred
30 phenotypes, now one may regenerate even elite lines of

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alfalfa. These elite lines typically have desirable production qualities but notoriously poor regeneration.

As a further result, when immature cotyledons are used, one can obtain transformation of such elite lines
5 which could not be regenerated previously after introduction of DNA. The transformation may occur by bombardment or the previously known use of agrobacteria, with regeneration now possible.

In one aspect the present invention encompasses
10 therefore a process of transforming foreign DNA into alfalfa plants comprising introducing the DNA into cells of immature cotyledons of alfalfa, which immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination, and cultivating the cells with foreign DNA into alfalfa plants. The foreign gene can be
15 prepared as a plasmid, hosted in Agrobacteria tumefaciens and the Agrobacteria tumefaciens combined with the immature cotyledon alfalfa cells such that the foreign DNA is transformed into the alfalfa cells.

EXPERIMENT 2

20 The typical protocol includes placing the immature cotyledon explant on a modified B₅ medium. After 21-28 days somatic embryos are transferred to MS medium and allowed to mature. Obviously there are a number of variations on this protocol known to those skilled in the art and this is given
25 by way of example. The following shows improved regeneration which correlates to explant age.

Plants from two varieties were divided into three groups. Six plants from YAE92 were placed into a first group, five plants from YAE92 were placed into a second
30 group, and five plants from YAM93 were placed into a third group. Table 3 below shows the background of each variety.

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Each group was crossed exclusively within itself. From the resulting plants, each raceme is individually identified and its integrity maintained. Harvesting occurs at timed intervals from 0-30 days past pollination, with an early
 5 harvest from a numbered raceme and later harvest from the same raceme. By maintaining the integrity of the group and harvesting from a numbered raceme over the time course of the experiment, it can be demonstrated that variation of genotype even within a particular variety does not affect
 10 regeneration as long as regeneration is from immature cotyledon. Each of the cotyledons excised at the time course harvest was regenerated. A graph at Figure 3 of the results plots the age of the cotyledon post-pollination on the x-axis and the regeneration response on the y-axis. The
 15 results show that even from the same raceme there is increasing regeneration beginning at just after pollination, up to about 15 days past pollination, with declining regeneration up to maturity.

The scoring and evaluation of the time course
 20 harvest is shown in Table 4. Thus, it is clear that age of the cotyledon excised is the critical factor effecting regeneration.

TABLE 3
 Percent Contribution of Germplasm

	<u>varia</u>	<u>ladak</u>	<u>turk</u>	<u>falc</u>	<u>chil</u>	<u>peru</u>	<u>indian</u>	<u>african</u>	<u>flemish</u>	<u>unk.</u>
YAE92	27	8	4	6	8	--	--	--	47	--
YAM93	23	8	10	8	7	2	--	--	42	--

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TABLE 4

Regeneration Shown as Percent Response, From Immature
Cotyledons of Different Ages From Controlled
Matings Within Three Groups of Alfalfa Plants

AGE (Days Post- Pollination)	Number Cotyledons Evaluated	Percent Response
6	44	48.
7	38	53.
8	42	52.
9	39	64.
10	52	60.
11	44	61.
12	51	57.
13	53	62.
14	38	55.
15	42	43.
16	38	34.
17	42	27.
18	49	22.
19	59	17.
20	56	14.
21	30	7.
22	45	9.
23	41	7.
24	19	5.
25	68	1.
26	73	1.
27	18	0.
28	9	0.
29	17	0.
30	17	0.
31	15	0.
32	11	0.
33	15	0.
34	9	0.
35	10	0.
36	17	0.
37	18	0.
38	14	0.
39	11	0.
40	12	0.

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Thus, it can be seen that when immature cotyledons are used in regeneration of alfalfa, dramatically improved results occur.

EXPERIMENT 3

5 This experiment confirms that it is the immature cotyledon use which provides for the improved regeneration and may be applied to any germplasm source. A number of varieties, including those that have poor or little regeneration were regenerated using immature cotyledons. A
10 minimum of twelve plants of each of the varieties listed in Table 5 were planted and pollinated, with the exception that 15 plants of Grimm (Pi 452472), 30 plants of Mesa Sirsa and 1 plant of RA3 clone were planted and pollinated. Each raceme identified was harvested at about 10-15 days past
15 pollination and at maturity (about 30 days). Immature and mature cotyledons were regenerated as described in Experiment 2.

 The data in Table 5 below demonstrates that use of immature cotyledons substantially improves regeneration even
20 in those varieties which traditionally have poor or no regeneration. Figure 4 graphically displays the differences in regeneration occurring in varieties that are extremely difficult to regenerate. Selected varieties and, in particular, those with the worst regeneration, are shown in
25 terms of percent regeneration of mature cotyledons in the solid bar; and percent regeneration of immature cotyledons, represented by the hashed bar. Use of immature cotyledons resulted in improved regeneration in each instance, including those varieties with no regeneration using mature
30 cotyledons.

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TABLE 5

Comparison of Percent of Regeneration of 30 Days Past
Pollination Mature Cotyledons With Percent Regeneration of
10-15 Day Post-Pollination Immature Cotyledons

ALFALFA DESIGNATION	# MATURE COTYLEDONS SAMPLED	% MATURE COTYLEDONS REGENERATING	# IMMATURE COTYLEDONS SAMPLED	% IMMATURE COTYLEDONS REGENERATING
Grimm (Pi 452472)	206	0	223	15
Norseman	152	28	198	37
Lahontan	167	2	184	30
Turkistan (Pi 86696)	176	8	186	18
Teton	145	3	175	16
Pi251689	140	0	129	21
Caliverde 65	138	0	167	27
Buffalo	127	1	158	20
Cody	161	0	183	31
Hairy Peruvian	147	4	166	18
Hairy Peruvian (B16-PLH)	150	0	173	22
Mesa Sirsa	243	0	262	17
Sonora	110	11	127	25
DuPuits	138	6	145	24
Iroquois	143	0	158	26
Vernal	152	22	161	34
Culver	170	0	173	23
Agate	135	0	155	19
Ramsey	121	0	181	24
El Unico	149	0	190	28
RegenS/ RA3	43	54	63	72
YAM93	164	0	196	34
YAE92	179	0	187	27

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EXPERIMENT 4

Three separate tests were conducted to determine if immature embryos could be transformed.

In the first test, cotyledons were bombarded with pPHI413 (see Figure 5), as above, and levels of GUS expression assayed. Forty-two samples were bombarded. Optimum expression occurred 48 to 72 hours post bombardment where 26 of the 42 samples expressed GUS with a mean of 1.7 pg/ μ g total protein. Five days post bombardment 6 of 30 samples showed an average of 2 pg/ μ g total protein, while at 17 days post bombardment 3 of 30 samples showed an average of 2 pg/ μ g total protein.

In the second, the effect of bombardment on alfalfa regeneration under selection was studied. Immature cotyledons of Regen S were harvested 11 days post-pollination. Cotyledons were excised from the embryo, bombarded three times with the plasmid pPHI251 (Figure 1), adsorbed to tungsten particles, and cultured on modified B5 media containing 25 mg/l kanamycin sulfate. Somatic embryos were harvested approximately two months after treatment, allowed to desiccate on MS media for two months, and germinated on MS media containing 100 mg/l kanamycin sulfate. Leaf tissue was harvested and assayed for neomycin phosphotransferase (NPTII) activity. The results are shown in Table 6.

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TABLE 6

Plant	NPTII activity pg/ μ g total protein	AMVcp (elisa)
CBX106	3	+
CBX107	2	-
CBY107	5	-
CBY108	4	-
CBZ108	1	-
CBX112	1	+
CBY112	3	-
CBZ112	1	-
CBA112	1	-
CBX115	2	-
CBX116	2	+
CBY116	3	-
CBX117	3	-
1 Regen S 3-11	13	-
2 Regen S 3-11	10	-
3 Regen S 3-11	9	-
Regen S Negative Control ^a	0	-
Rambler Positive Control ^b	4	+

^a The negative control was bombarded with TE buffer-treated tungsten particles and regenerated on media not containing kanamycin.

^b Rambler Positive Control was a previously identified transgenic alfalfa plant shown to contain and express the neomycin phosphotransferase gene (Hill et al., Bio/Technology, 9:373-377 (1991)).

In the third test, yet another embodiment of the invention is demonstrated and the affect of bombardment on the regeneration of transformed elite alfalfa varieties was examined. Immature cotyledons were excised from 11 day post-pollination embryos. Somatic embryos were regenerated. Somatic embryos were bombarded five times with tungsten particles adsorbed with the plasmid pPHI251 (Figure 1) and cultured on modified B5 media containing 25 mg/l kanamycin sulfate. Embryos were subcultured at 20 days post-bombardment to fresh modified B5 media containing 25 mg/l kanamycin

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sulfate. Green somatic embryos were harvested 50 days post bombardment and matured on MS medium containing 100 mg/l kanamycin sulfate. Leaf samples were taken at 80 days post-bombardment and assayed for neomycin phosphotransferase activity. The results are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Yam93 Regenerant	NPTII Activity (pg/ μ g Total Protein)
CB93.1	11
CB93.2	13
CB93.3	3
CB93.4	8
CB93.5	4
CB93.6	9
Yam93 negative control ^a	0
Rambler 10-1-1 ^b	2

^a The negative control plant was regenerated from bombarded immature cotyledons bombarded with TE-buffer treated tungsten particles.

^b Rambler 10-1-1 was a previously identified transgenic plant shown to contain and express the neomycin phosphotransferase gene.
[Hill, et al., Bio/technology, 9:373-377 (1991)].

The latter test demonstrates that when immature cotyledons are used to form somatic embryos, and then those embryos are bombarded, even more plants are recovered. Furthermore, the resulting plant has been found to retain this ability to regenerate. Elite varieties can not only be regenerated, but also retain this property.

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It can further be seen that bombardment of the immature embryos or somatic embryos does not adversely affect regeneration and that DNA is expressed in these now regenerable cells and plants.

5 The foregoing demonstrates transformation of Medicago sativa, transformation with particle acceleration, and that substantially improved regeneration of Medicago sativa is possible by the use of immature cotyledons. Regeneration of varieties not previously regenerated or with
10 very poor regeneration is achieved. Thus, transformation of these same varieties is now possible.

Thus, it can be seen the invention accomplishes its objectives.

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CLAIMS:

1. A process for regeneration of alfalfa comprising initiating somatic embryogenesis of cells of immature cotyledons of alfalfa which immature cotyledons are up to 25
5 days past pollination.
2. The process of claim 1, wherein the immature cotyledon cells are 10 to 15 days past pollination.
3. The process of claim 1, wherein the immature cotyledon cells are 10 days past pollination.
- 10 4. The process of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the cotyledon is translucent to light green in color.
5. The process of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein an elite variety of alfalfa is regenerated.
6. The process of claim 5, wherein the variety is
15 selected from the group consisting of:

Grimm (Pi 452472), Norseman, Lahontan, Turkistan (Pi 86696), Teton, Pi251689, Caliverde 65, Buffalo, Cody, Hairy Peruvian, Hairy Peruvian (B16-PLH), Mesa Sirsa, Sonora, DuPuits, Iroquois, Vernal, Culver, Agate, Ramsey,
20 El Unico, RegenS/ RA3, YAM93, and YAE92.
7. The process of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the immature cotyledon is excised from seed embryos of alfalfa, and the cotyledon placed in contact with an auxin to induce cell division and growth, causing somatic
25 embryogenesis from the immature cotyledon.
8. A process for improving regeneration ability of an alfalfa plant comprising initiating somatic embryogenesis of cells of immature cotyledons of the plant which immature

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cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination, and culturing the somatic embryo into a mature alfalfa plant.

9. The process of claim 8, wherein somatic embryogenesis is initiated of cells of immature alfalfa cotyledons, which immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination, and the embryo is cultured into a regenerable plant.

10. A process of obtaining expression of foreign DNA in cells of alfalfa cotyledon comprising:

10 attaching the foreign DNA to carrier particles;

physically accelerating the particles at cells of alfalfa cotyledon to bombard the cells with the particles having the foreign DNA such that at least some of the foreign DNA is inserted into the interior of at least some of the cells; and

confirming expression of the foreign DNA in the cells.

11. The process of claim 10, wherein the cells are bombarded one to two times.

20 12. The process of claim 10 or claim 11, wherein cells of mature cotyledons are bombarded.

13. The process of claim 10 or claim 11, wherein cells of immature cotyledons are bombarded, said immature cotyledons being up to 25 days past pollination.

25 14. The process of claim 10 or claim 11, wherein cells of immature cotyledons are bombarded, said immature cotyledons being 10 to 15 days past pollination.

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15. The process of claim 10 or claim 11, wherein cells of immature cotyledons are bombarded, said immature cotyledons being 10 days past pollination.

16. The process of any one of claims 13, 14 or 15,
5 wherein the immature cotyledons are translucent to light green in color.

17. The process of any one of claims 12 to 16, wherein the cotyledons are bombarded after imbibing water for about 24 hours to about 120 hours.

10 18. The process of claim 10, wherein the cells are cells of somatic embryos obtained from immature cotyledons, wherein said immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination.

19. A process of transforming foreign DNA into alfalfa
15 plants comprising introducing the DNA into cells of immature cotyledons of alfalfa, which immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination, and cultivating the cells with foreign DNA into alfalfa plants.

20. The process of claim 19, wherein the immature
20 cotyledons are 10 to 15 days past pollination.

21. The process of claim 19, wherein the immature cotyledons are 10 days past pollination.

22. The process of any one of claims 19 to 21, wherein the immature cotyledons are translucent to light green in
25 color.

23. The process of any one of claims 19 to 22, wherein the foreign DNA is attached to a carrier particle, the particle is accelerated at an immature cotyledon such that

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at least some of DNA is introduced in the interior of the immature cotyledon cells, the tissue is cultured on a growth promoting medium, and the resulting growth cultivated into a whole mature alfalfa plant containing the introduced DNA.

5 24. The process of any one of claims 19 to 23, wherein the foreign gene is prepared as a plasmid, hosted in Agrobacteria tumefaciens and the Agrobacteria tumefaciens combined with the immature cotyledon alfalfa cells such that the foreign DNA is transformed into the alfalfa cells.

10 25. The process of any one of claims 19 to 24, wherein the DNA is transformed into elite varieties of alfalfa.

26. A process of transforming foreign DNA into alfalfa plants comprising:

attaching the foreign DNA to a carrier particle;

15 accelerating the particle at cells of alfalfa cotyledon such that at least some of the DNA is introduced in the interior of the cells;

culturing the cells on growth promoting medium;

and

20 cultivating the resulting growth into a whole mature alfalfa plant containing the introduced DNA.

27. The process of claim 26, wherein the cells are mature cotyledons of alfalfa.

25 28. The process of claim 27 further comprising excising the mature cotyledons, allowing the cotyledon to imbibe water for 24 to 120 hours, introducing the DNA into cells of the cotyledon and cultivating the cells with the DNA into alfalfa plants.

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29. The process of claim 26, wherein the cells are cells of immature cotyledons of alfalfa which immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination.

30. A process of transforming foreign DNA into alfalfa
5 plants comprising initiating somatic embryogenesis of immature cotyledons of alfalfa, which immature cotyledons are up to 25 days past pollination, introducing the DNA into cells of the embryos and cultivating the cells with the DNA into alfalfa plants.

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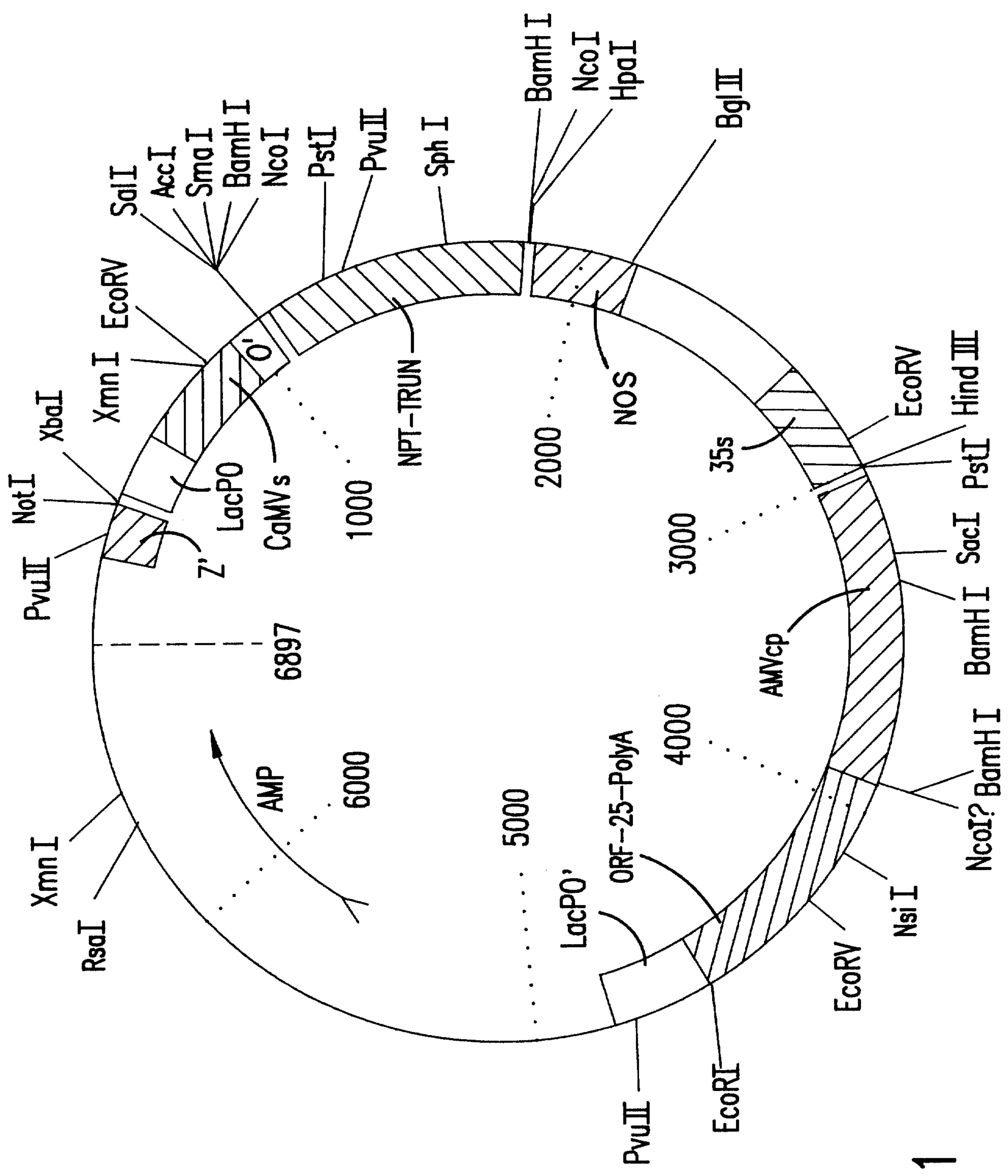


FIG.1



FIG. 2

20 8 4 3 4 7

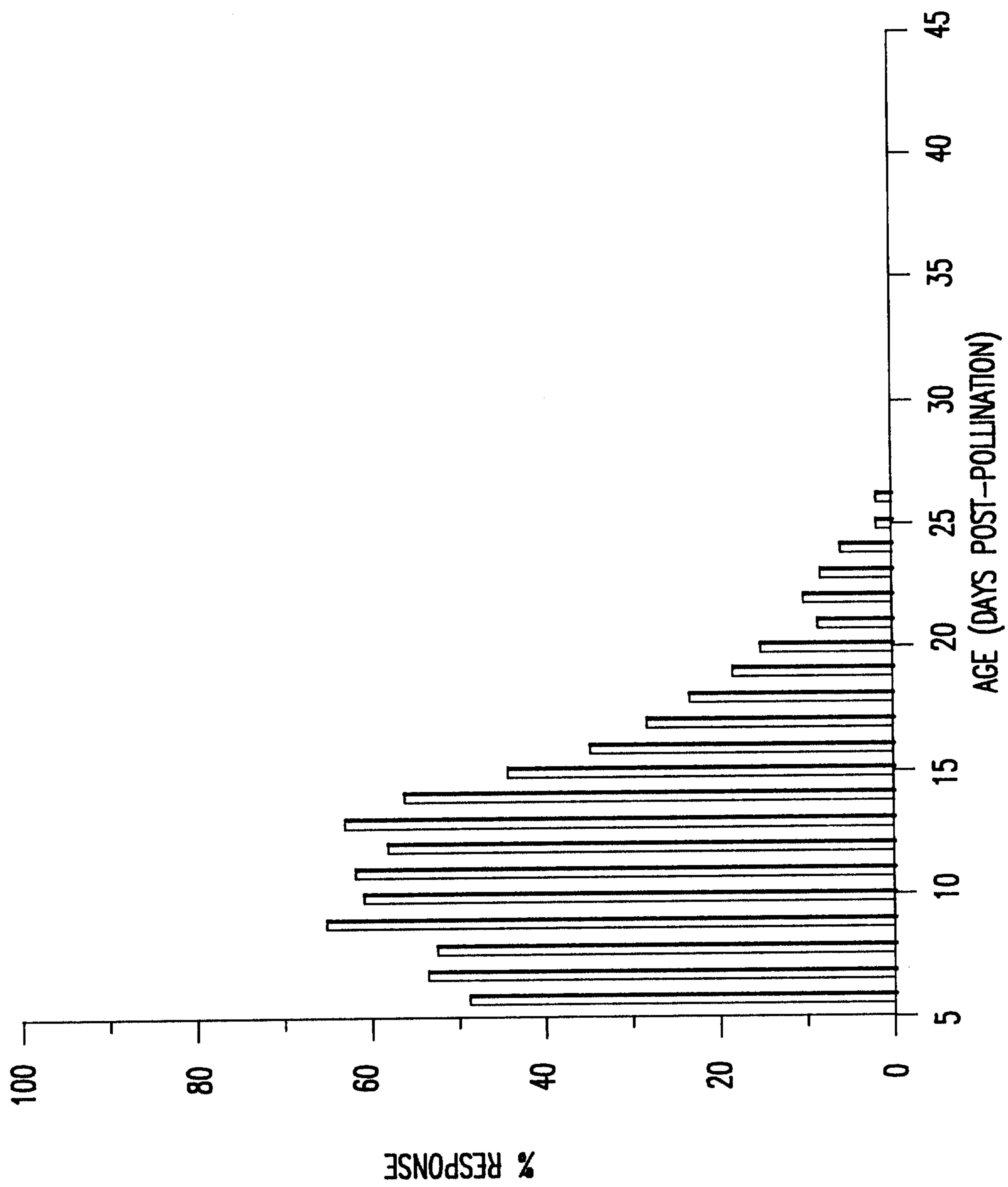


FIG. 3

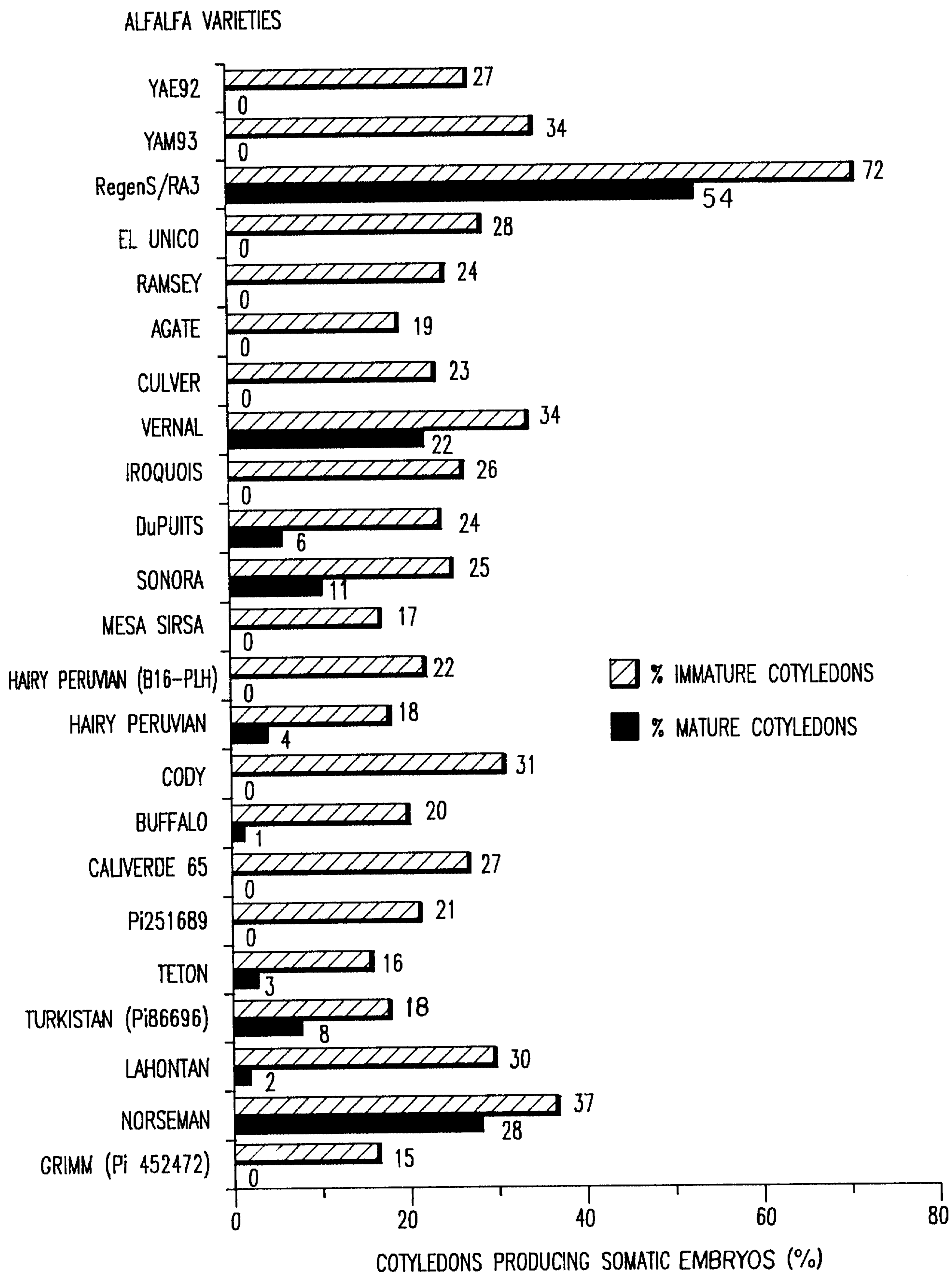


FIG.4

