

## Genome editing in tomato and parasitic weeds

*Phelipanche ramosa* and *P. aegyptiaca* are root parasitic weeds that attack tomato plants, and can significantly reduce crop yield and quality. Control methods for these weeds are not effective due to their particular life cycle and the survival of its seed. By the use of Genome editing techniques (CRISPR/Cas9) the knock out mutants of the main genes involved in strigolactone biosynthesis (D27, CCD7, CCD8 and MAX1) have been produced in order to block seed germination in the soil. The production of knockout mutants for the genes involved in the transport of strigolactone is also underway.

### Relatore:

Alessandro Nicolìa

graduated at the University of Perugia, where he also earned his PhD and worked as Post-Doc from 2009 to 2012. He then worked at the Swedish University of Agricultural Science, Alnarp, Sweden and at ENEA, Rome, Since 2017 he is a researcher at CREA - Research Centre for Vegetable and Ornamental Crops (CREA-OF) where he leads the laboratory of in vitro culture and biotechnology.

### Moderatore:

Daniele Rosellini



Lun **26**

Aprile/21

Ore 15:30

**l'incontro si svolgerà sulla  
piattaforma Teams**

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