

Establishment of a CRISPR/Cas9 gene-editing system for *Chrysanthemum morifolium*

Qi Chen[#], Xin Zhang[#], Ruibing Jin and Hongyu Mao^{*}

College of Forestry, Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang 110161, China

[#] Authors contributed equally: Qi Chen, Xin Zhang^{*} Corresponding author, E-mail: maohongyu@syau.edu.cn

Abstract

Chrysanthemum morifolium ranks among the four highest-selling cut flowers worldwide. Gene editing is an important tool to research gene function, but efficient and precise genome-editing tools are not available for chrysanthemum. Here, we established a CRISPR/Cas9-mediated gene-editing system to explore gene functions and enhance the breeding of chrysanthemum. We used the Golden Gate Assembly system to construct CRISPR/Cas9 vectors for dual targeting of the *Phytoene Dehydro* (*PDS*) gene. To test the accuracy of sgRNA design, we initially used the transient CRISPR/Cas9 editing in plants (TCEP) method. Target gene expression in nine plants subjected to transient transfection was 19.1%–52% of the normal level, confirming the feasibility of target gene knockout. We carried out stable transformation; PCR and sequencing of the target sites showed that four of eight albino plants obtained had been stably edited at the target sites. We further assessed the editing efficiency of the system by targeting another gene, *CmTGA1*, chosen because of its potential importance in Chrysanthemum White Rust (CWR) disease progression. Our data indicates that combining transient and stable transformation improves the efficiency and success rate of genome fixed-point editing. The effective, heritable CRISPR/Cas9-mediated genome-editing system we have established here lays the foundation for functional gene studies and genetic improvement of *C. morifolium*.

Citation: Chen Q, Zhang X, Jin R, Mao H. 2024. Establishment of a CRISPR/Cas9 gene-editing system for *Chrysanthemum morifolium*. *Ornamental Plant Research* 4: e014 <https://doi.org/10.48130/opr-0024-0012>

Introduction

Clustered regularly interspaced palindromic repeats/CRISPR-associated protein (CRISPR/Cas)-mediated genomic editing is a low-cost, convenient, highly efficient technique that can produce mutants in which target gene functions are completely knocked out. CRISPR/Cas systems, which are widely used in model organisms, comprise three major types based on the nuclease involved. Among these, type II CRISPR/Cas with the Cas9 enzyme derived from *Streptococcus pyogenes* is the best-developed system^[1]. CRISPR/Cas9 has important advantages over other gene-editing technologies: the user only needs to design an RNA sequence corresponding to the target nucleic acid, and the technique is simple, highly efficient, and inexpensive, providing an excellent platform for genome-editing^[2]. CRISPR/Cas9 has been successfully applied to *Arabidopsis thaliana*^[3], rice (*Oryza sativa*)^[4,5], wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)^[6], tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)^[7], *Brassica napu* and poplar (*Populus L.*)^[8,9]. However, the efficiency of CRISPR/Cas9-mediated gene-editing systems varies greatly in different experiments^[10], and there is often a high miss rate.

Golden Gate Assembly is an efficient method for inserting plasmids into vectors, allowing the assembly of up to nine fragments at a time in a recipient plasmid^[11]. This cloning strategy not only makes it easy to construct a single gRNA expression plasmid, but is also suitable for expressing multiple gRNAs. The use of the Golden Gate method makes it easy and efficient to construct multi-target CRISPR/Cas9 vectors^[12]. The TCEP method, in which the editing system is tested using transient

Cas9/single guide RNA (sgRNA) expression prior to stable transformation, can be used to optimize CRISPR/Cas systems because it allows CRISPR/Cas-mediated gene editing in the absence of a stable transformation system and can be completed within 3–4 d. In theory, this technique can be applied in any plant species that can be transformed by *Agrobacterium*.

Phytoene Dehydrogenase (*PDS*), which encodes a key catalytic enzyme in the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway, is often used as a reference gene during CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing in plants^[13]. Silencing or deletion of *PDS* in plants blocks carotenoid biosynthesis and results in the loss of protection of chlorophyll against degradation, causing an easily detectable albino phenotype in tissues and organs that are normally green. For instance, CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing has been used to produce pure white mutants in *Arabidopsis thaliana*^[14], rice^[15], poplar^[8], tomato^[16], banana^[17], and apple^[18].

Chrysanthemum morifolium is one of the top ten traditional flowers in China and ranks among the top four cut flowers worldwide. Chrysanthemum White Rust (CWR), a worldwide epidemic disease caused by *Puccinia horiana*. Henn (*P. horiana*) has been called the 'cancer' of chrysanthemum^[19,20]. CWR damages flower quality and results in up to 100% yield loss^[21]. Utilizing resistance genes to cultivate resistant varieties is likely the most efficient way to control CWR. *P. horiana* is an obligate biotrophic fungus, and we previously demonstrated that the application of salicylic acid (SA) increases resistance to CWR^[22]. Pathogenesis-related (PR) genes involved in the SA pathway are often regulated by TGA transcription factors (TFs) that enhance plant resistance to biological stress^[23]; previous studies have

shown that overexpression of *MdTGA2.1 GvTGA2 GmTGA8* and *GmTGA19* can promote the expression of downstream *PRs* in different plants and enhance resistance to disease^[24,25]. Notably, the transcript levels of *CmTGA1* in chrysanthemum leaves are significantly up-regulated upon *P. horiana* infection^[26].

To date, the main methods used for research on gene function in *C. morifolium* are virus-mediated gene silencing (VIGS) and RNA interference (RNAi). Although these two technologies have many advantages, they cannot achieve complete knock-out of a target gene^[27]. Therefore, access to CRISPR/Cas9 technology would be a very important asset in efforts to breed disease-resistant chrysanthemum. Here, starting with the *C. morifolium* resistant cultivar 'C029' as the experimental material, we tested Golden Gate Assembly, as an improved CRISPR/Cas9 multi-target vector system, combined with TCEP to verify the reliability of the gene targeting. We further performed stable genetic transformation and achieved efficient targeted knockout of the endogenous *CmPDS* gene in *C. morifolium*, thereby successfully establishing a CRISPR/Cas9 gene-editing system for chrysanthemum. Finally, we tested *CmTGA1* as a target to validate the efficiency of our newly designed gene-editing system. Our findings lay the foundation for the use of gene editing in genetic improvement of *C. morifolium*.

Materials and methods

Plant materials and vectors

C. morifolium resistant cultivar 'C029' was used as the experimental material. The plant materials were provided by the Forestry College of Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang, China. Seedlings at the 6- to 8-leaf stage were transferred to a potting soil mixture, placed in a greenhouse, and grown under 16-h light/8-h dark photoperiod for 2 weeks at 25 ± 3 °C. The plant expression vectors pCBC-DT1T2 and pHSE401 were purchased from the MiaoLing Plasmid Sharing Platform (www.miaolingbio.com) (Supplemental Fig. S1a & b).

Design of the Cas9 target sites and construction of the pHSECRISPR/Cas9-gRNA plant expression vector

The online tool CRISPR v2.0 was used to determine the appropriate sequences of the CRISPR/Cas9 target sites based on the *C. morifolium* gene sequence of *CmPDS* (Supplemental Table S1): T1, TGCCTGCACCATTGAATGG; T2, ACCTGAGAGAC TTTGCAAGCCAA, schematic representation of the target sites is shown in Supplemental Fig. S2a. Primers were designed according to basic design principles for target sites and sgRNA construction (Table 1). Using pCBC-DT1T2 as a template, the sgRNA expression cassette was constructed by overlapping PCR, and the sgRNA expression cassette was connected to pHSE401 by Golden Gate Assembly. The newly constructed CRISPR/Cas9-gRNA recombinant plasmid targeting *CmPDS* was transferred into *Agrobacterium* strain GV3101. To verify the editing efficiency of the system, primers were designed based on the target *CmTGA1* gene sequence (Supplemental Table S1): T1, AAGCTAACCTAA-TAGAAG; T2, ATTCGAACAAGCTTTATTC. The CRISPR-*CmTGA1* knockout vector was constructed using the same method for verification of gene editing, schematic representation of the target sites of *CmTGA1* is shown in Supplemental Fig. S2b.

Table 1. Primers used for mutant identification.

Primer name	Primer sequence
<i>PDST1</i> -BsF	ATATATGGTCTCGATTGTGCCTGCACCATTGAATGGGTT
<i>PDST1</i> -F0	TGTGCCTGCACCATTGAATGGGTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
<i>PDST2</i> -R0	AACITGGCTTGCAAAGTCTCTCCAATCTCTTAGTCGACTCT AC
<i>PDST2</i> -BsR	ATTATTGGTCTCGAAACTTGGCTTGCAAAGTCTCTCCAA
<i>TGA1T1</i> -BsF	ATATATGGTCTCGATTGAAGCTAACCCCTAATAGAAGGTT
<i>TGA1T1</i> -F0	TGAAGCTAACCCCTAATAGAAGGTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
<i>TGA1T2</i> -R0	AACGAATAAAGCTTGTTCGAATCAATCTCTTAGTCGACTCT AC
<i>TGA1T2</i> -BsR	ATTATTGGTCTCGAAACGAATAAAGCTTGTTCGAATCAA
<i>PDS</i> -TF	GTACAGAACCTGTTGGAGAGTTA
<i>PDS</i> -TR	CTTCGGCAAAGAAGCTTCAGAA
<i>TGA1</i> -TF	ATGAGCATCCTTGAAACAACATTC
<i>TGA1</i> -TR	TCATAGTGTGGAGTTGCCATCAT

Transient genetic transformation of *C. morifolium* with the CRISPR-*CmPDS*/*CmTGA1* vector

Agrobacterium tumefaciens cells harboring CRISPR-*CmPDS*/*CmTGA1* were streak inoculated onto LB solid medium containing kanamycin and rifampicin. The plates were inverted, transferred to an incubator at 28 °C, and cultured in the dark for 2 d. A single colony was inoculated into 10 mL LB liquid culture medium containing kanamycin and rifampicin and cultured in the dark with shaking at 200 rpm·min⁻¹ and 28 °C until the *Agrobacterium* liquid was turbid. One mL sample of the culture was inoculated into 100 mL YEP liquid medium and cultured in an incubator 28 °C with shaking at 200 rpm·min⁻¹ until the concentration reached OD₆₀₀ = 0.8 – 1.0. Following centrifugation at 5,000 rpm·min⁻¹ for 10 min, the bacteria were resuspended in infection solution and activated at room temperature for 3 h. Untreated wild-type (WT) plants were used as the control, and plants infected with *Agrobacterium* harboring the CRISPR-*CmPDS* /*CmTGA1* vector were used as the experimental group.

Whole 30-d-old, robust 'C029' in vitro-grown seedlings at the 6- to 8-leaf stage were soaked in *Agrobacterium* solution as the experimental group. There were three seedlings per group, and a total of three groups were treated. The plants were washed with sterile water until there was no residual *Agrobacterium* liquid on the surface, plated on MS culture medium, cultured in the dark at 25 °C for 1 d, and placed in a tissue culture room at 25 °C under a 16-h light/8-h dark photoperiod for further culture.

Total RNA was extracted from the leaves of 'C029' plants using an RNA prep Pure Plant Kit and synthesized first-strand cDNA using a Prime Script II 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit following the manufacturer's protocol. These cDNAs were used as templates in designing specific primers based on the *CmPDS* and *CmTGA1* sequences for RT-qPCR detection. The expression of *CmPDS* and *CmTGA1* was measured in control and *Agrobacterium*-treated plants using *C. morifolium* acting as an internal reference.

Genetic transformation of chrysanthemum 'C029'

Genetic transformation of 'C029' was performed using three rounds of transformation, using 10 leaf discs each time. The leaf discs were pre-cultured on medium (MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.3

mg·L⁻¹ NAA) for 2 d. When the concentration of the Agrobacterium solution reached OD₆₀₀ = 0.5, the solution was diluted 100-fold, and the leaf discs were infected with the diluted Agrobacterium culture for 7 min. The infected leaf discs were transferred to coculture medium (MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ NAA) and incubated for 2 d, after which they were incubated in delayed culture medium (MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ NAA + 400 mg·L⁻¹ Cef) for 2 d. Finally, the materials were transferred to screening medium (MS + 0.5 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA + 0.3 mg·L⁻¹ NAA + 400 mg·L⁻¹ Cef + 80 mg·L⁻¹ Kan), which was replaced every 15 d. After antibiotic-resistant buds formed, they were transferred to rooting medium (MS + 400 mg·L⁻¹ Cef) for culture.

Detection of transgenic *C. morifolium* seedlings

Genomic DNA was extracted from the leaves of control and transgenic *C. morifolium* seedlings with a kit (New Type Plant DNA Kit of Aidlab). To determine whether foreign DNA was inserted into the *C. morifolium* genome, specific primers were designed based on the sequence of the pCBC-DT1T2 vector (F: GTTTTAGAGCTA-GAAATAGCAAGT; R: GAATACTCAAGCTATG CAAGGCC) and used for PCR amplification of a 626-bp fragment. After confirmation was obtained that the foreign DNA fragment was inserted into the *C. morifolium* genome, PCR primers including the sequences of endogenous *CmPDS*/*CmTGA1* targets were inserted into *C. morifolium* to determine whether the target genes were mutated. The PCR primers are shown in Table 1. The PCR amplification product was ligated to the T1 vector after gel recovery. Monoclonal colonies were selected for sequencing, and the sequencing results were analyzed.

Quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

To assess the disease resistance of wild-type plants and transgenic lines after inoculation with *P. horiana*, three disease-resistance genes (*PR1*, *PR2*, and *PR5*) in the SA pathway were selected for verification by Quantitative Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR). Primers are shown in Table 2. Leaves of the 'C029' WT and *CmTGA1*-CRISPR/Cas9 lines were harvested at 0 to 72 h after treatment with *P. horiana*. A PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser (Perfect Real Time), PrimeScript™ II 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit, and SYBR Premix ExTaq™ II were purchased from Takara. RT-qPCR was performed using an SYBR Premix ExTaq™ II, following the protocols of the manufacturer. The 2^{-ΔΔC_T} method was used to calculate the expression levels of these disease-resistance genes. All experiments were performed with three biological replicates.

Table 2. Primers used for RT-PCR.

Primer name	Primer sequence
<i>PR1</i> -F	CCTTAAACCCAATCTCACAAATG
<i>PR1</i> -R	TGAGTGCCTGGTGGAGTT
<i>PR2</i> -F	TCGACTGACATAAGGCACATAACGC
<i>PR2</i> -R	GCTTCCATAACCTCCATCTCCTTCG
<i>PR5</i> -F	CCAATGGAGTTTAGCCCCGT
<i>PR5</i> -R	GTCCACAACCTACCAGCTCA
<i>Actin</i> -F	TCCGTTGCCCTGAGGTTCT
<i>Actin</i> -R	GATTCCTTGCTCATCCTGTCA

Results

Construction of the CRISPR-*CmPDS* plant expression vector

Using the pCBC-DT1T2 plasmid as the template, a band of approximately 626 bp was obtained by overlapping PCR, which was the expected size (Supplemental Fig. S3a). The PCR product was recovered, and its correct sequence verified. We used the Golden Gate Assembly method to insert this gene into the BsaI site of pHSE401 (Supplemental Fig. S3b). Gel electrophoresis confirmed that the newly constructed plasmid had the correct sequence, indicating that the desired CRISPR-*CmPDS* knockout vector had been constructed. We then successfully transferred this plasmid, containing a Cas9 and gRNA expression cassette, into Agrobacterium strain GV3101 via the freeze-thaw method (Supplemental Fig. S3c).

Verification of editing efficiency of the CRISPR-*CmPDS* vector using TCEP

To determine the editing efficiency for the target, we performed reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) to measure the expression of *CmPDS* in the leaves of 'C029' WT and experimental group. DNA was isolated from the transgenic plants, and quantitative PCR (qPCR) was performed. Compared to the WT, the expression of *CmPDS* was significantly reduced in the leaves of the experimental group, with an expression level of approximately 19.1%–52% that of the WT (Fig. 1). These results indicate that the CRISPR-*CmPDS* vector could be used for efficient gene editing and suggested that the selected knockout target could successfully be used for stable genetic transformation of *C. morifolium*.

Obtaining transgenic lines by Agrobacterium mediated stable genetic transformation

After verifying the editing efficiency of the target by using the TCEP method, we transferred the recombinant vector, CRISPR-*CmPDS*, into Agrobacterium competent cells for stable genetic transformation. We obtained 12 antibiotic-resistant buds by using stable transformation.

Identification of *CmPDS* transgenic *C. morifolium* plants

Then we examined the editing efficiency of the CRISPR-*CmPDS* vector in 12 antibiotic-resistant buds obtained using

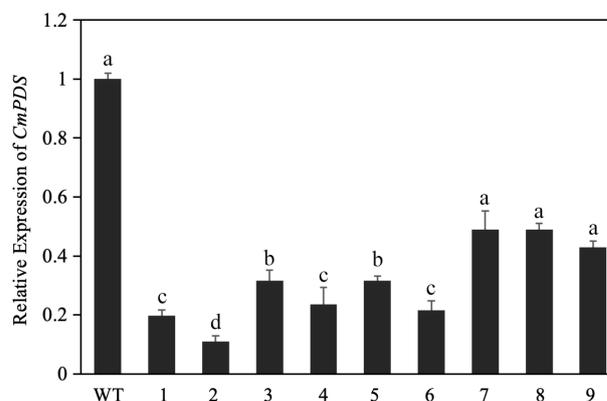


Fig. 1 Relative expression of *CmPDS* after transient silencing, as determined by RT-qPCR. Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences between different treatments at the same time ($p < 0.05$).

stable transformation procedures. We conducted tissue culture and rapid propagation of individual plants of the 12 antibiotic-resistant lines. Among them, eight lines (i.e., 66.7%) showed albino phenotypes, including four totally albino lines (Fig. 2d) and four lines with an interalbino phenotype (Fig. 2e). No albino phenotype was found among the negative control plants (plants infected with *Agrobacterium* harboring empty vector; Fig. 2f). Plants that were completely albino died shortly after seedling formation, and the plants that survived were all mosaic and grew more slowly than negative control plants. To determine whether foreign genes were integrated into the genome of these plants, we subjected four surviving plants with albino phenotypes, one negative control plant and one 'C029' WT to PCR verification. We extracted genomic DNA from leaves and carried out PCR amplification, using primers targeting the pCBCD-T1T2 vector. We successfully amplified 626-bp bands from the albino lines, but not from the negative control plant and 'C029' WT (Supplemental Fig. S4). Preliminary results showed that the genomes of the antibiotic-resistant seedlings harbored knockout carrier sequences. Therefore, we conclude that the *CmPDS* knockout vector had been successfully transferred into *C. morifolium*, and these albino plants were transgenic.

We designed specific primers upstream and downstream of the target site CRISPR/Cas9 to detect the editing of *CmPDS* in the transgenic plants. We used genomic DNA from the four transgenic plants as templates for PCR amplification and sequencing. All four transgenic plants contained edited genes. We identified two types of genome editing, in target sites 1 and 2 of these four plants (see Methods for definitions of target sites). Plant 1 contained a 3-bp substitution at target 1 and a 2-bp deletion and 4-bp substitution at target 2; plant 2 contained a 2-bp substitution at target 1 and a 2-bp deletion and 2-bp substitution at target 2; plant 3 contained a 1-bp substitution and a 3-bp deletion at target 1 and a 3-bp deletion at target 2; and plant 4 contained a 3-bp substitution at target 1 and a 2-bp substitution at target 2 (Fig. 3). All of these mutations cause errors in the translation of the *CmPDS* protein, resulting in the loss of *CmPDS* function and an albino appearance. By contrast,

the sequences of the *CmPDS* target sites in the negative control plants were consistent with those of the WT, with no mutations detected.

Construction of a CRISPR-*CmTGA1* knockout vector and analysis of editing efficiency

To test the editing efficiency of our system for a different target gene, we generated a CRISPR-*CmTGA1* knockout vector and transferred it into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain GV3101 for transient expression (Supplemental Fig. S5a–c). We performed RT-qPCR to measure the expression level of *CmTGA1* in WT and the experimental group. Compared to the WT, *CmTGA1* gene expression in the experimental group was significantly lower, approximately 20.1%–70.3% that of the WT (Fig. 4). These results indicate that the CRISPR-*CmTGA1* vector successfully edited the target gene and that the selected target was successfully knocked out, meaning that the CRISPR-*CmTGA1* knockout vector could be suitable for stable genetic transformation of *C. morifolium*.

To examine the editing efficiency of the knockout vector in stable transformation, we used primers specific for the pCBCD-T1T2 vector for PCR amplification. As a result, 626-bp bands were amplified from the transgenic plants, indicating that the CRISPR-*CmTGA1* knockout vector had been successfully transferred into *C. morifolium* (Supplemental Fig. S6). We analyzed the *CmTGA1* gene sequences of six stably transformed plants, finding that three of them had been successfully gene edited, for a gene-editing frequency of 50% (Fig. 5). In plant 1, target site 1 contained a 4-bp substitution and a 2-bp deletion, whereas target site 2 contained a 2-bp substitution and a 3-bp deletion; in plant 2, target site 1 contained a 4-bp substitution and a 4-bp deletion, whereas target site 2 contained a 5-bp substitution and a 2-bp deletion; in plant 3, target site 1 contained a 3-bp substitution and a 1-bp deletion, whereas target site 2 contained a 2-bp substitution and a 3-bp deletion. These mutations led to the knockout and loss of function of *CmTGA1* (Fig. 6). These results validate the efficiency of gene editing in *C. morifolium* using the double-target genome-editing vector pHSE401.

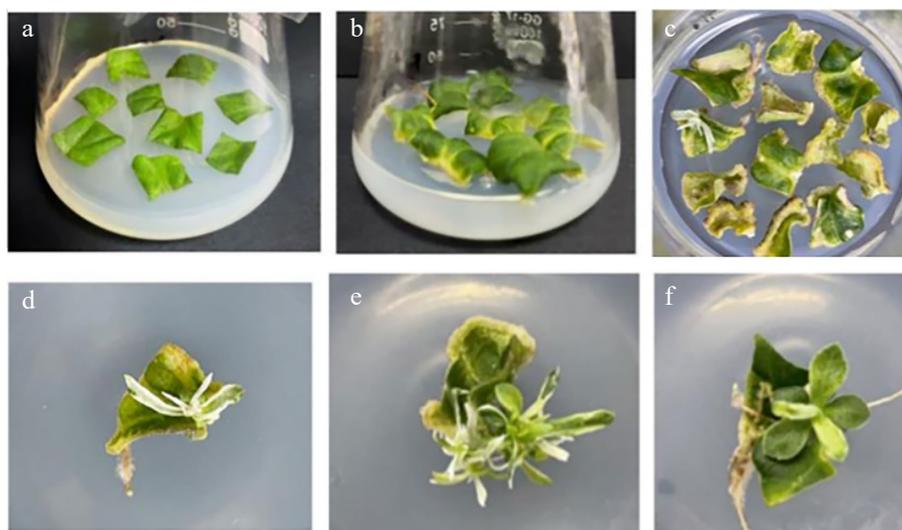


Fig. 2 Process for genetic transformation of *C. morifolium*. (a) Preculture. (b) Coculture. (c) Screening and cultivation. (d) Albino plant. (e) Interalbino plant. (f) Negative control plant.

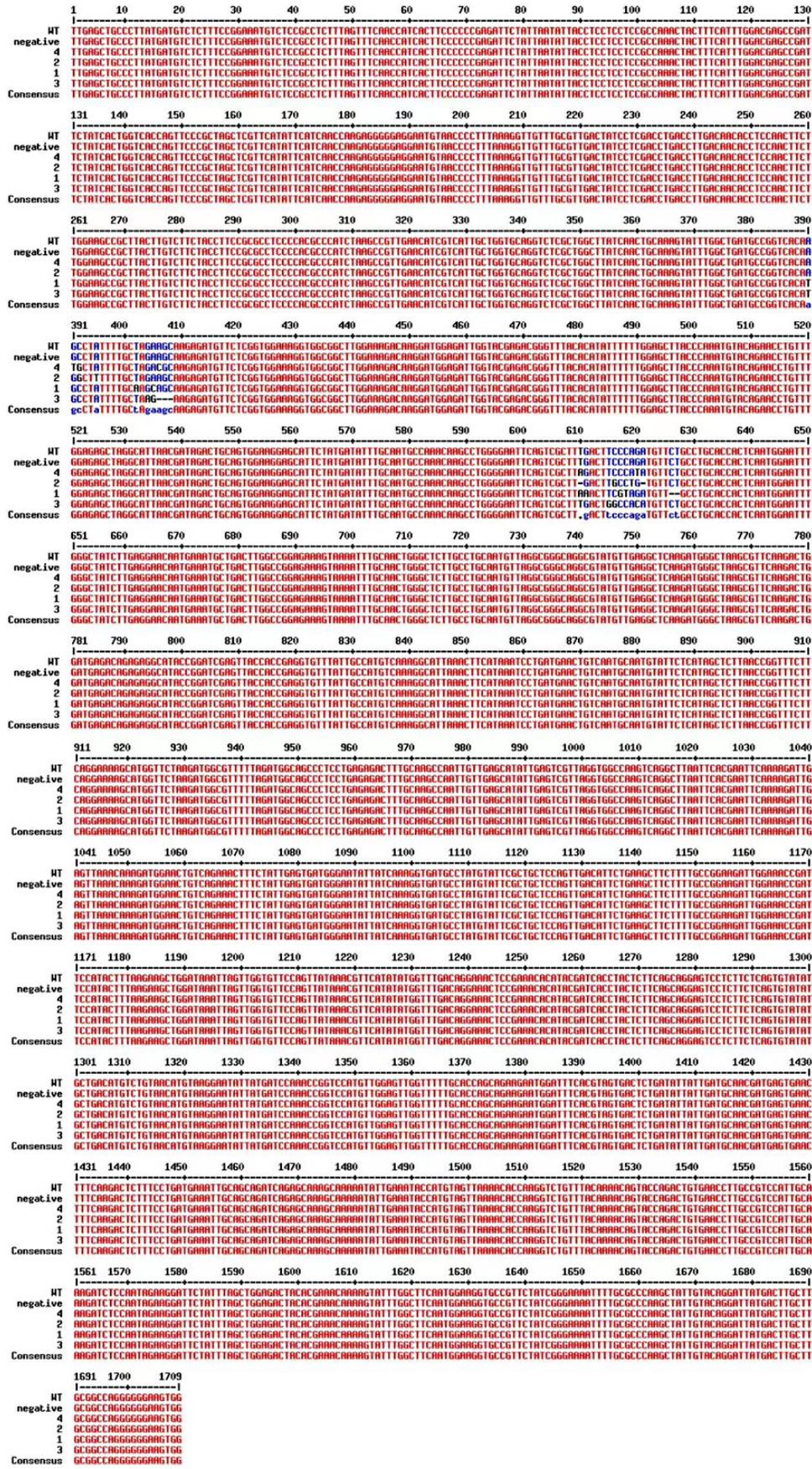


Fig. 3 Sequence alignment of CmPDS from transgenic plants along with the WT and the negative control plants.

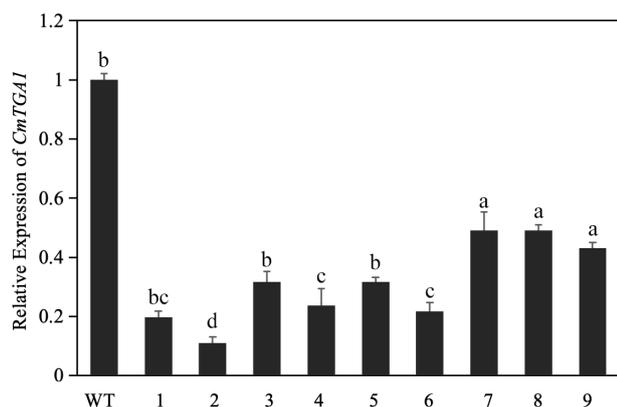


Fig. 4 Relative expression of *CmTGA1* after transient silencing, as determined by RT-qPCR. Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences between different treatments at the same time ($p < 0.05$).

Knockout of the *CmTGA1* reduced resistance to *P. horiana*

We obtained three *cmtga1* mutants using our CRISPR/Cas9 platform, and plant 1 was used for the ensuing studies. To explore the disease resistance of 'C029' after *CmTGA1* knockout, we measured the expression of *PR1*, *PR2*, and *PR5* in both WT and *cmtga1* mutant by RT-qPCR after inoculation with *P. horiana*. As shown in Fig. 7, the expression of *PRs* in *cmtga1* mutant were lower than that in WT and showed a trend of increasing first and then decreasing. Although the expression of *PRs* in WT and *cmtga1* mutant reached their maximum value at 48 h, the expression of *PRs* in *cmtga1* mutant were only about 0.11, 0.12 and 0.54 times of those in WT. Overall, our results show that knockout of the *CmTGA1* reduced resistance to *P. horiana*.

Discussion

The development of CRISPR/Cas9, a powerful gene-editing technology, has greatly advanced for many non-model plants. In *Ipomoea*, DFR-B was used as the target gene to change the color of the stem^[28]. In *Lilium*, the *PDS* gene in two species has been knocked out, with completely albino, pale yellow and albino-green chimeric mutants observed^[29]. In a previous study, the CRISPR/Cas9 gene-editing technology was used to alter flowering time in *Chrysanthemum indicum*^[30]. However, gene-editing technology has not been reported in the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar 'C029'. In this study, we chose two optimal target sites in *CmPDS* according to basic design principles for target sites and sgRNA construction and generated an sgRNA expression box^[31]. We connected the sgRNA expression box to

the Cas9 vector and successfully constructed the pHSE401-*PDS* recombinant vector using Golden Gate Assembly. Using a modified CRISPR/Cas9 multi-target vector system, we successfully achieved site-specific knockout of the endogenous *C. morifolium CmPDS* gene and obtained albino mutant lines.

Although CRISPR/Cas9 technology holds great promise for genome editing, the editing efficiency of CRISPR/Cas9 differs greatly among plant species and is often subject to a high miss rate. This may be caused by the use of different sgRNAs for different target sites, the different binding forces of sgRNAs to target DNA, or differences in chromosome structure, chromosome methylation, or other genetic characteristics^[32,33]. *Agrobacterium*-mediated gene transformation and plant tissue culture can produce gene-edited plants, but induction and regeneration are extremely inefficient and time-consuming, which hinders the application of this technology^[34]. We reasoned that identification of target editing efficiency before attempting stable genetic transformation would improve the efficiency of the process. In this study, we developed a CRISPR/Cas9 gene-editing approach in which we combined transient transformation with stable transformation in the commercially important flower *C. morifolium*. We first verified the feasibility of targeting the intended sites *via* transient transformation of *C. morifolium* seedlings, and then we conducted a stable transformation. This combination method not only improves the reliability of the experiment, but also reduces the cost of the experiment.

Analysis of stable genetic transformants showed that the mutations in *C. morifolium* induced by CRISPR/Cas9 were mainly base deletions or substitutions at the gene target sites, which led to errors in the translation of the target protein and the loss of its function. The mutation rate, as revealed by an albino phenotype, reached 66.7%. Some plants exhibited mosaic phenotypes, similar to observations in other studies of CRISPR/Cas9 editing in plants^[35–37]. The main possible causes for these heterozygous albino phenotypes are base deletions or base substitutions leading to the substitution or deletion of individual amino acid residues in *CmPDS*, or the introduction of premature stop codons leading to early termination of translation. The partial *CmPDS* protein produced due to a premature stop codon may still be translated properly and perform its function as a catalytic enzyme, sometimes to a lesser degree than the complete protein, which may be one of the main reasons for the emergence of chimeric phenotypes. In addition, during the callus induction stage of leaves infected by *Agrobacterium*, it is difficult to completely separate mutant and non-mutant cells due to their close aggregation, which may be another important reason for the emergence of chimeric plants. Thus, these chimeric plants do not offer stable inheritance of targeted genes/traits.



Fig. 5 Process for genetic transformation of *C. morifolium*. (a) Preculture. (b) Coculture. (c) Delayed cultivation. (d) Screening and cultivation (the red box highlights a resistant bud). (e) Transgenic plant.

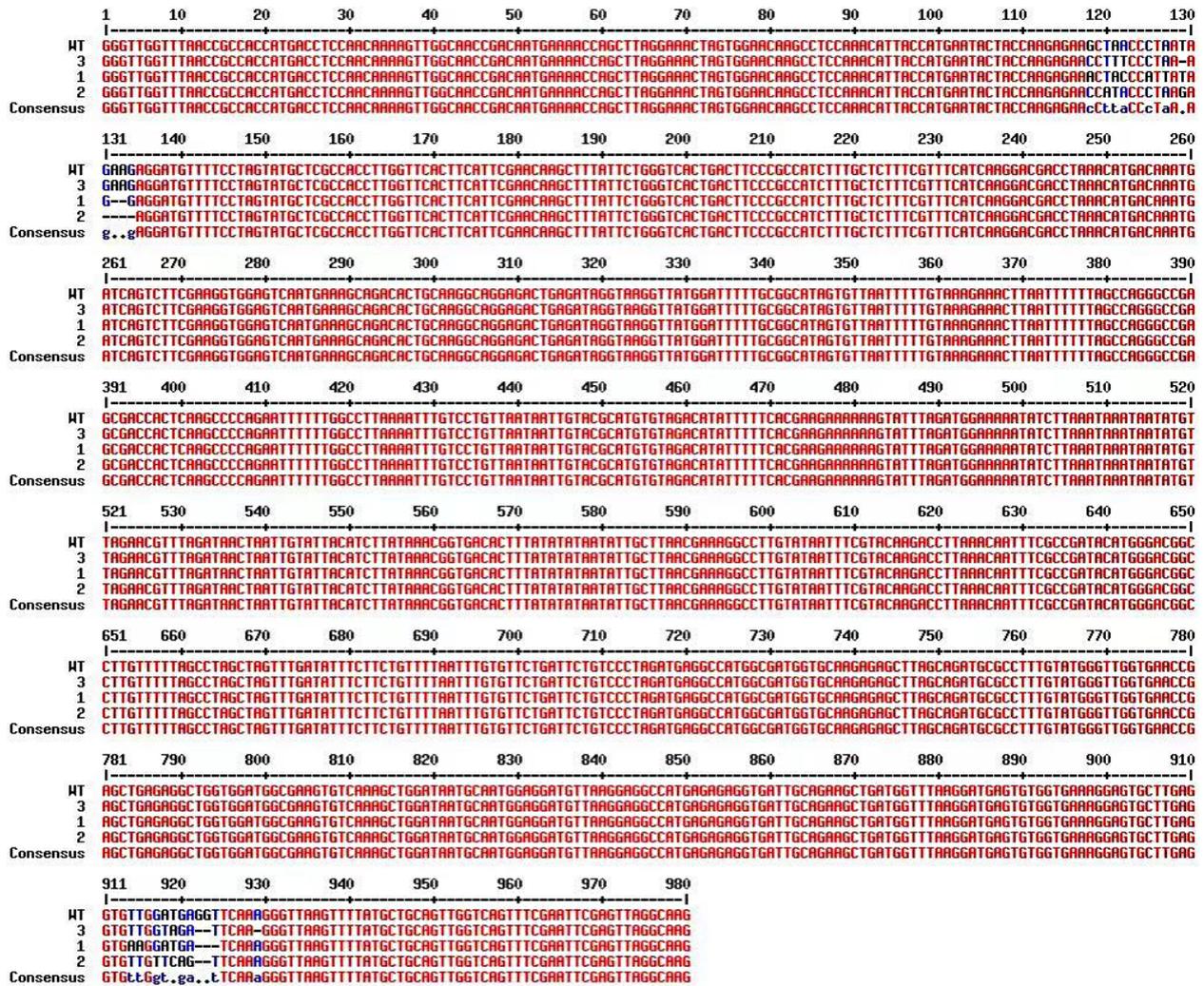


Fig. 6 Sequence alignment of *CmTGA1* from transgenic plants compared to the WT.

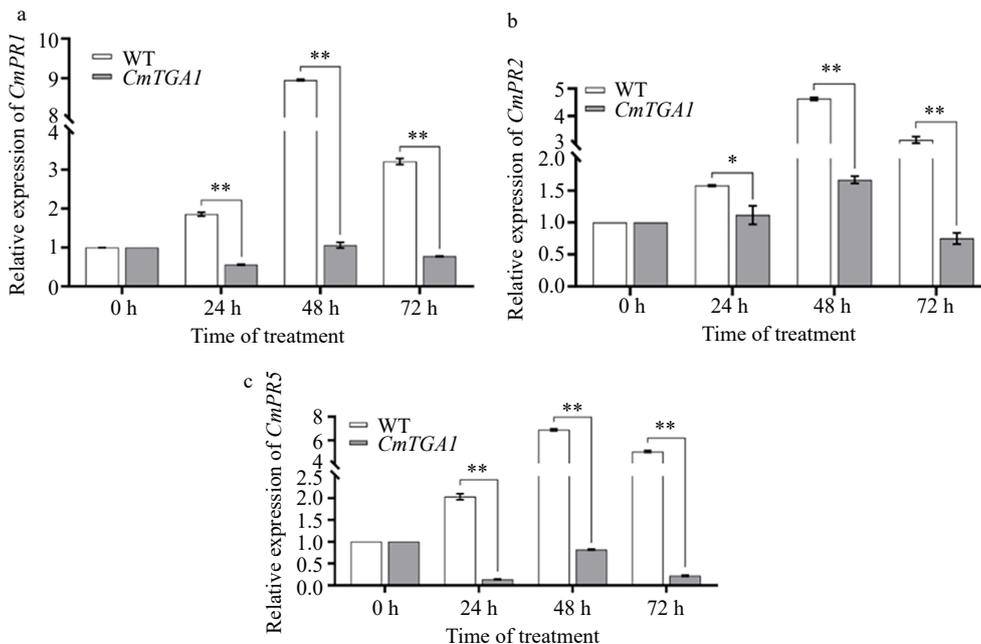


Fig. 7 Expression of *CmPR1*, *CmPR2* and *CmPR5* genes in WT and *CmTGA1* lines after inoculation with *P. horiana*. (a) Expression of *CmPR1*. (b) Expression of *CmPR2*. (c) Expression of *CmPR5*. Analysis of significant differences was performed using Student's t-test (**, $p < 0.01$).

CRISPR/Cas9 technology can be used to enhance the tolerance of ornamental plants to certain diseases, pests, and stresses, thereby creating new plant germplasm resources with strong resistance. In *Arabidopsis*, introducing functional mutations in the *WRKY3* and *WRKY3* genes using this technology reduced plant tolerance of salt and Me-JA stress. In addition, expression Cas9/sgRNA in *Arabidopsis* could cause deletion or mutation of nucleotide sequences in key functional regions of plant viruses^[37]. Chrysanthemum White Rust (CWR) caused by *Puccinia horiana* Henn. is a major disease affecting the production of chrysanthemum. In a previous study, the transcript level of *CmTGA1* was found to be up-regulated upon *P. horiana* infection. We chose this gene to test the editing efficiency of our system.

When we used *CmTGA1*, our data verified the high editing efficiency using the pHSE401 vector. We observed genome editing in three of the six *CmTGA1* transgenic plants, for a genome-editing efficiency of 50%, confirming that the pHSE401 vector has extremely high gene-editing efficiency in *C. morifolium*. At the same time, we confirmed that knockout of the *CmTGA1* reduced resistance to *P. horiana*.

In previous studies, the CRISPR/Cas9 system in chrysanthemum was used to obtain a CRISPR-*CpYGFP*-chrysanthemum shoot containing a mutation in the *CpYGFP* sequence^[38]. In our study, we first targeted knockout of the *CmPDS* gene in *C. morifolium* and verified editing efficiency by knocking out *CmTGA1*. Knockout of *CmPDS* gene provides a clear visible marker of transformation. The successful knockout of *CmTGA1* further supports the reliability of our system and provides important information for battling CWR disease.

In conclusion, the combination of transient and stable transformation in this study provided efficient and successful genomic site-directed editing, saving both time and money. The CRISPR/Cas9 gene-editing system in *C. morifolium* developed in this study will facilitate basic research on *C. morifolium* gene function and the genetic improvement and breeding of this plant.

Conclusions

In this study, we firstly established the CRISPR/Cas9 system by targeting *CmPDS* gene in chrysanthemum and combined the TCEP method with stable transformation to ensure the reliability. We further validated editing efficiency by knocking out *CmTGA1* and verified the disease resistance function of *CmTGA1*.

Author contributions

The authors confirm contribution to the paper as follows: study conception and design: Mao H, Chen Q; performing experiment: Chen Q, Zhang X; data analysis and article discussion: Jin R; draft manuscript: Mao H, Chen Q. All authors contributed to the article and approved the final version.

Data availability

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this manuscript and its supplementary information files, and are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Acknowledgments

We thank the National Natural Science Foundation of China (31972447) and Foundation of Liaoning Province Education Administration (LJKMZ20221029) for supporting our study.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Supplementary Information accompanies this paper at (<https://www.maxapress.com/article/doi/10.48130/opr-0024-0012>)

Dates

Received 1 February 2024; Accepted 22 March 2024; Published online 16 May 2024

References

1. Jinek M, Chylinski K, Fonfara I, Hauer M, Doudna JA. 2012. A programmable dual RNA-guided DNA endonuclease in adaptive bacterial immunity. *Science* 337:816–21
2. Feng Z, Mao Y, Xu N, Zhao B, Wei P, et al. 2014. Multigeneration analysis reveals the inheritance, specificity, and patterns of CRISPR/Cas-induced gene modifications in *Arabidopsis*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 111:4632–37
3. Wang Z, Xing H, Li D, Zhang H, Hang C, et al. 2015. Egg cell-specific promoter-controlled CRISPR/Cas9 efficiently generates homozygous mutants for multiple target genes in *Arabidopsis* in a single generation. *Genome Biology* 16:144
4. He X, Huang G, Wang D, Chang S, Zhang D. 2017. Generation of the mutations for *OsYUCCA1* in rice using CRISPR/Cas9 approach. *Genomics and Applied Biology* 36:4778–84
5. Mishra R, Joshi RK, Zhao K. 2018. Genome editing in rice: recent advances, challenges, and future implications. *Frontiers in Plant Science* 9:1361
6. Gil-Humanes J, Wang Y, Liang Z, Shan Q, Ozuna CV, et al. 2017. High-efficiency gene targeting in hexaploid wheat using DNA replicons and CRISPR/Cas9. *The Plant Journal* 89:1251–62
7. Liu L, Zhang J, Xu J, Li Y, Guo L, et al. 2020. CRISPR/Cas9 targeted mutagenesis of *SILBD40*, a lateral organ boundaries domain transcription factor, enhances drought tolerance in tomato. *Plant Science* 301:110683
8. Wang Z, He Z, Qu M, Liu Z, Wang C, et al. 2021. A method for determining the cutting efficiency of the CRISPR/Cas system in birch and poplar. *Forestry Research* 1:16
9. Tsai CJ, Xu P, Xue L, Hu H, Nyamdari B, et al. 2020. Compensatory guaiacyl lignin biosynthesis at the expense of syringyl lignin in *4CL1*-knockout poplar. *Plant Physiology* 183:123–36
10. Collias D, Beisel CL. 2021. CRISPR technologies and the search for the PAM-free nuclease. *Nature Communications* 12:555
11. Yuan G, Martin S, Hassan MM, Tuskan GA, Yang X. 2022. PARA: a new platform for the rapid assembly of gRNA arrays for multiplexed CRISPR technologies. *Cells* 11:2467
12. Celińska E, Ledesma-Amaro R, Larronde M, Rossignol T, Pauthenier C, et al. 2017. Golden Gate Assembly system dedicated to complex pathway manipulation in *Yarrowia lipolytica*. *Microbial Biotechnology* 10:450–55
13. McQuinn RP, Wong B, Giovannoni JJ. 2018. *AtPDS* overexpression in tomato: exposing unique patterns of carotenoid self-regulation and an alternative strategy for the enhancement of fruit carotenoid content. *Plant Biotechnology Journal* 16:482–94

Gene-editing system for *Chrysanthemum morifolium*

14. Wolabu TW, Park JJ, Chen M, Cong L, Ge Y, et al. 2020. Improving the genome editing efficiency of CRISPR/Cas9 in *Arabidopsis* and *Medicago truncatula*. *Planta* 252:15
15. Shan Q, Wang Y, Li J, Zhang Y, Chen K, et al. 2013. Targeted genome modification of crop plants using a CRISPR-Cas system. *Nature Biotechnology* 31:686–88
16. Komatsu H, Abdellatif IMY, Yuan S, Ono M, Nonaka S, et al. 2020. Genome editing in *PDS* genes of tomatoes by non-selection method and of *Nicotiana benthamiana* by one single guide RNA to edit two orthologs. *Plant Biotechnology* 37:213–21
17. Ntui VO, Tripathi JN, Tripathi L. 2020. Robust CRISPR/Cas9 mediated genome editing tool for banana and plantain (*Musa* spp.). *Current Plant Biology* 21:100128
18. Nishitani C, Hirai N, Komori S, Wada M, Okada K, et al. 2016. Efficient genome editing in apple using a CRISPR/Cas9 system. *Scientific Reports* 6:31481
19. Bonde MR, Murphy CA, Bauchan GR, Luster DG, Palmer CL, et al. 2015. Evidence for systemic infection by *Puccinia horiana*, causal agent of chrysanthemum white rust, in chrysanthemum. *Phytopathology* 105:91–98
20. Deenamo N, Kuyyogsuy A, Khompatara K, Chanwun T, Ekchaweng K, et al. 2018. Salicylic acid induces resistance in rubber tree against *Phytophthora palmivora*. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* 19:1883
21. Bety YA, Pangestuti R. 2023. Resistance varieties and pattern of disease progress of rust (*Puccinia horiana* p. henn) in Chrysanthemum. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 883:012023
22. Bi M, Li X, Yan X, Liu D, Gao G, et al. 2021. Chrysanthemum *WRKY15-1* promotes resistance to *Puccinia horiana* Henn. via the salicylic acid signaling pathway. *Horticulture Research* 8:6
23. Qi P, Huang M, Hu X, Zhang Y, Wang Y, et al. 2022. A *Ralstonia solanacearum* effector targets TGA transcription factors to subvert salicylic acid signalin. *The Plant Cell* 34:1666–83
24. Tian Y, Zhang C, Zhu C. 2023. Functional characterization of apple *MdTGA2.1* in *Arabidopsis* with reduced SA sensitivity and increased stress tolerance. *Journal of Plant Growth Regulation* 42:481–90
25. Jiang H, Gu S, Li K, Gai J. 2021. Two TGA transcription factor members from hyper-susceptible soybean exhibiting significant basal resistance to Soybean mosaic virus. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* 22:11329
26. Gao G, Jin R, Liu D, Zhang X, Sun X, et al. 2022. CmWRKY15-1 promotes resistance to chrysanthemum white rust by regulating *CmNPR1* Expression. *Frontiers in Plant Science* 13:865607
27. Li X. 2020. Functional verification of resistance gene *CmWRKY15-1* of chrysanthemum white rust disease based on TRV-VIGS. Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang.
28. Watanabe K, Kobayashi A, Endo M, Sage-Ono K, Toki S, et al. 2017. CRISPR/Cas9-mediated mutagenesis of the *dihydroflavonol-4-reductase-B (DFR-B)* locus in the Japanese morning glory *Ipomoea (Pharbitis) nil*. *Scientific Reports* 7:10028
29. Yan R, Wang Z, Ren Y, Li H, Li N, et al. 2019. Establishment of efficient genetic transformation systems and application of CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing technology in *Lilium pumilum* DC. Fisch. and *Lilium longiflorum* white heaven. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* 20:2920
30. Liu L, Xue Y, Luo J, Han M, Liu X, et al. 2023. Developing a UV-visible reporter-assisted CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing system to alter flowering time in *Chrysanthemum indicum*. *Plant Biotechnology Journal* 21:1519–21
31. Ma X, Zhang Q, Zhu Q, Liu W, Chen Y, et al. 2015. A robust CRISPR/Cas9 system for convenient, high-efficiency Multiplex Genome editing in monocot and dicot plants. *Molecular Plant* 8:1274–84
32. Liang G, Zhang H, Lou D, Yu D. 2016. Selection of highly efficient sgRNAs for CRISPR/Cas9-based plant genome editing. *Scientific Reports* 6:21451
33. LeBlanc C, Zhang F, Mendez J, Lozano Y, Chatpar K, et al. 2018. Increased efficiency of targeted mutagenesis by CRISPR/Cas9 in plants using heat stress. *The Plant Journal* 93:377–86
34. Wan L, Wang Z, Tang M, Zhang X, Zeng H, et al. 2022. Research progress of CRISPR-Cas9 technology application and achievement in vegetable crops genetic improvement. *Hubei Agricultural Sciences* 61:100–09
35. Yu M, Li X, Ma G, Yang L, Ni D, et al. 2017. Establishment of genome editing system for lettuce CRISPR/Cas9. *Journal of Plant Physiology* 53:736–46
36. Zuo X, Li M, Li X, Miao C, Li Y, et al. 2022. Application of CRISPR/Cas9 technology in Tianmu Dihuang *RcPDS1* genome editing. *Journal of Horticulture* 49:1532–44
37. Li P, Li X, Jiang M. 2021. CRISPR/Cas9-mediated mutagenesis of *WRKY3* and *WRKY4* function decreases salt and Me-JA stress tolerance in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Molecular Biology Reports* 48:5821–32
38. Kishi-Kaboshi M, Aida R, Sasaki K. 2017. Generation of gene-edited *Chrysanthemum morifolium* using multicopy transgenes as targets and markers. *Plant and Cell Physiology* 58:216–66



Copyright: © 2024 by the author(s). Published by Maximum Academic Press, Fayetteville, GA. This article is an open access article distributed under Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.