

WELCOME

Connecting the dots in a complex world of strawberries

Antwerp – Belgium 17 – 20 September 2025



Wednesday

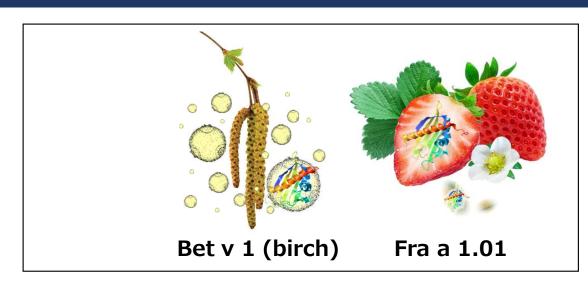
Parallel Session 1: Strawberry Breeding & Physiology

Genome editing of Fra a 1.01 to reduce allergen in strawberry



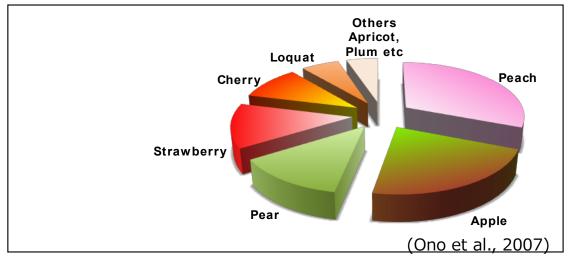
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Background



Strawberry Allergy

- Cross-reactivity with birch pollen allergen Bet v 1
- Oral allergy syndrome: swelling and itching of the oral mucosa
- Strawberry pollinosis in farmers (Kobayashi et al.,1973)



Rosaceae fruits allergy

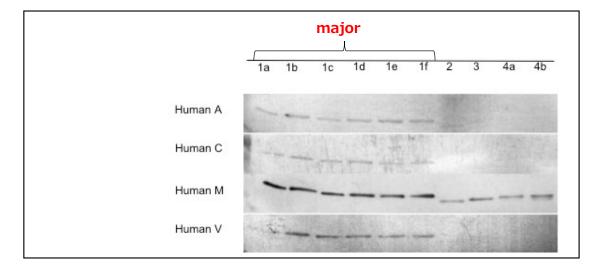
- Strawberry OAS patients ranks third among Rosaceae fruits
- Estimated strawberry OAS is 1%<</p>
- General pollinosis: 0.42million(1996)→0.63(2014)

Background

class	function	clu	ıster	paralogs		
Fra a 1	PR10	Fra a	1.01	9		
			1.02	11		
			1.03	4		
			Others	9		
Fra a 3	nsLTP1					
Fra a 4	Profilin					
(Who/IUIS	, Allergen No	menclatu	re; Ishibash	i et al., 2018)		

Strawberry Allergen

- Fra a 1 is a major allergen of strawberry
- At least 33 paralogs encode the Fra a 1 family protein

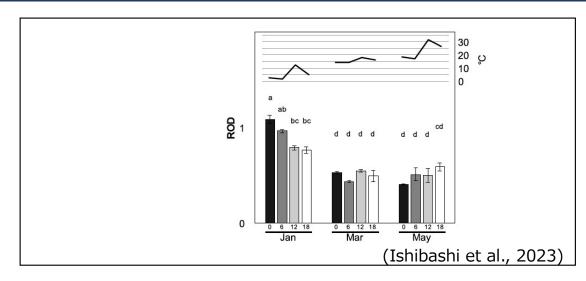


Binding to IgE in patient sera

■ Fra a 1.01 binds to sera from pollinosis patient, indicating major paralogs

(Ishibashi et al., 2018)

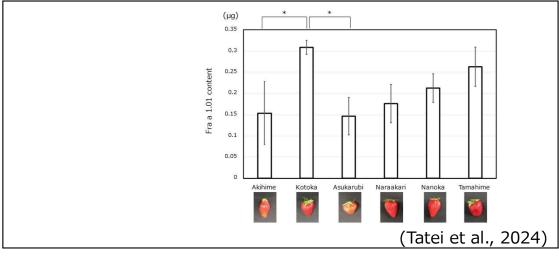
Background



Environmental response

- Fra a 1.01 contents were increased by cold environments
- Reduced in warm conditions, but still remains

Breeding is better way than cultivate condition to reduce allergen.

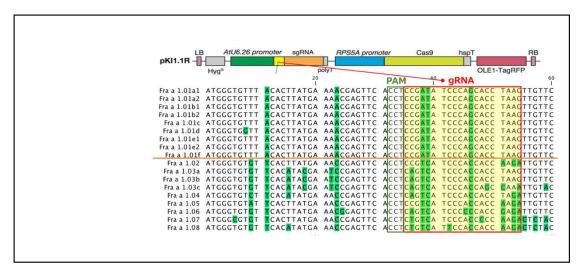


Varietal difference in Fra a 1

■ There are not Fra a 1-defective breeding materials

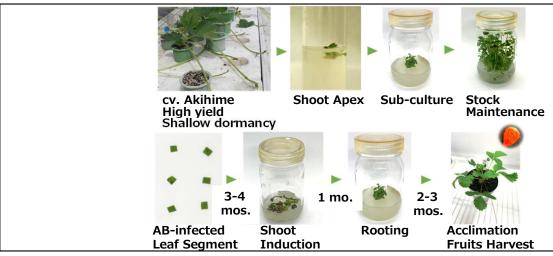
It is hard to reduce allergen by cross breeding.

Materials and Methods



Construction of the vector

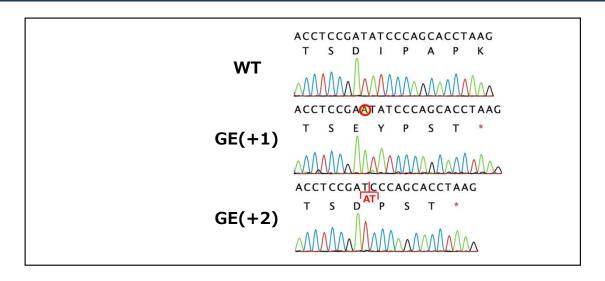
- CRISPR /Cas9 vector, pKI1.1R (Tsutsui and Higashiyama, 2017)
- Targeting the common sequence of Fra a 1.01



Transformation of strawberry

- Six times infection by *Agrobacterium*.
- Screening with antibiotics
- 8 lines were selected by PCR

Editing of Target Sequence



Verification of target mutations

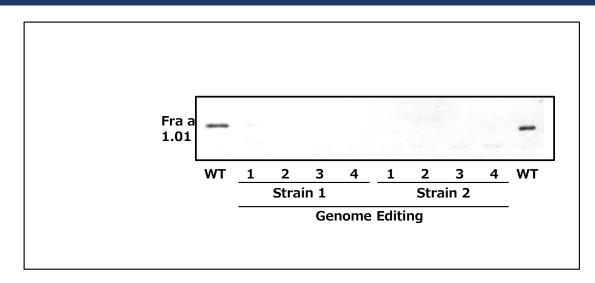
■ PCR / Sanger-sequencing from two lines

Line	Paralog	Target (PAM+gRNA)
wt	Fra a 1.01	CCTCCGATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
CR1-20-1	e2	CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
	b1	CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
		CCTCCGA(+148)TATCCCAGCACCTAAG
	c1	CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
		CCTCCGA(-2)ATCCCAGCACCTAAG
		CCTCCGA(+148)TATCCCAGCACCTAAG
	f1	CCTCCGA(-2)ATCCCAGCACCTAAG
	g	CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
CR1-10-1	b1	CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
		CCTCCGA(-3)CCCAGCACCTAAG
	c1	CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
		CCTCCGA(-3)CCCAGCACCTAAG
	e1	CCTCC (-4)TCCCAGCACCTAAG
	e2	CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG
		CCTCCG(-17)
	g	CCTCC (-4)TCCCAGCACCTAAG
		CCTCCGAATATCCCAGCACCTAAG

Variation in target mutations

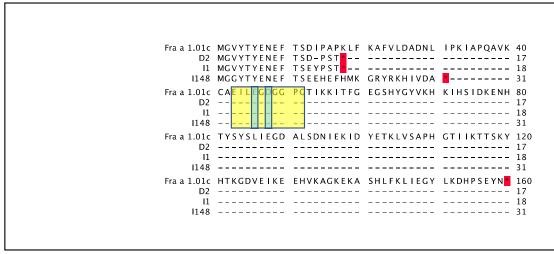
- Insertion / deletion of 1-148 bases were detected
- At least 5-6 paralogs had premature stop codons

Confirmation of Fra a 1.01 suppression



Immunoblot using anti-Fra a 1 antibody

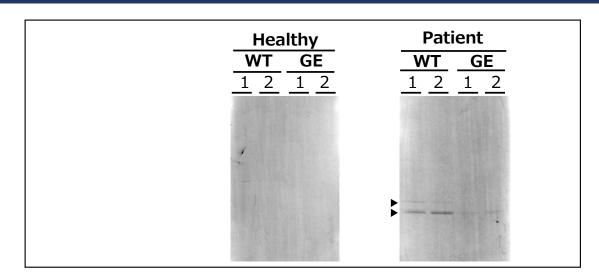
Fra a 1.01 decreased to undetectable levels by genome-editing



Editing site and epitope position

- The 42-52 amino acid region of birch Bet v 1 is important for antibody binding (Mirza et al., 2000)
- In Fra a 1.02, Glu46 and Asp48 affect antibody binding (Orozco-Navarrete et al., 2020)

Verification of low allergenicity by human sera



sera samples Fra a 1.01 Positive Wild type GE Healthy 10 0 0 Patients 22 5 0

Immunoblot by human sera

- The patient group with strawberry OAS or birch pollen allergy (self-proclaimed)
- The reactivity of Fra a 1.01 to patient IgE in wild type was reduced in two genome-edited lines

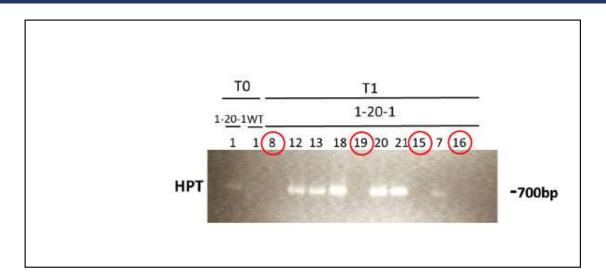
(allowed by Ethics Committee of KOBE-U)

Results summary

■ Among 22 patients, 5 had specific IgE react with Fra a 1.01 in WT, but not in GE

Still in the developmental stage, genome editing of Fra a 1.01 has contributed to the breeding of a hypoallergenic strawberry.

Obtaining next-generation



T₁ generation

- 403 seeds
- 21 stocks were grown
- 4 null segregants were screened by PCR, indicating without foreign gene.

	Line	Paralog	Tar	get	(PAN	1+g	RNA)		
	WT		CC	rcc(GATA	TCC	CCAG	CAC	CTAA	G
	T1CR1-20-1-15	a	CC	rcc(GAAT	ATO	CCCA	GCA(CCTA	AG
		b	CC	rcc(GAAT	ATO	CCCA	GCA(CCTA	AG
		С	CC	rcc(GAAT	ATO	CCCA	GCA(CCTA	AG
		е	CC	rcc(GAAT	ATO	CCCA	GCA(CCTA	AG
		f	CC	rcc(3A(-2	2)T(CCCA	GCA(CCTA	AG
	S0_T0	<u>. </u>	S1				7	T1		_
	CR WT 1-20-	1	WT				CR	1-20-	1	
	VVI 1-20-	1 2	3	4	5	8	15	16	19	
1	Fra a 1.01 —	==	=	-	-					-20kDa

Null segregant candidates

 Sequencing and immunoblot confirms that edited sequences were inherited by the next generation

Roles of PR-10 type allergens in plants

- pathogenesis-related (PR) proteins
- response to abiotic stress; drought, cold, or UV
- hydrophobic pocket binding to various ligands:

Quercetin-3-O-glucuronide

Naringenin

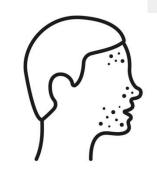
Cytokinins

Brassinosteroids

Tryptamine

Alkaloids

Fatty acids

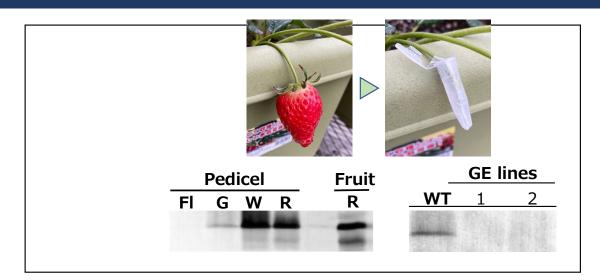






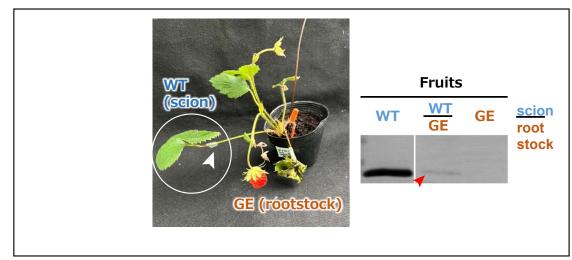
beneficial?

Roles of allergens in plants



Allergen in pedicel exudate

- Fra a 1.01 were found in pedicel at fruit maturity stages
- Transporting ligand compounds essential for fruit development and ripening



Verification by grafting

■ Fra a 1.01 was detected in genome-edited fruits when WT leaf was grafted.

Allergen moves in plants!

It cannot be evaluated by gene expression levels (PCR is not possible; immuno-detection is possible).

Conclusion and Acknowledgement

Hypoallergenic strawberry was produced by genome editing

- At least 5 paralogs have premature stop codons, leading to the non-detection of the proteins by polyclonal antibodies.
- IgE reactivity decreased in patients with strawberry allergy.
- Four null segregants were obtained, and many edited sequences were maintained in them.

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Wednesday

Networking Break

- Sponsors & Exhibitors Fair
- Poster Sessions

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