Synthetic Yeast 2.0.

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Introduction to synthetic Yeast 2.0

- International project aiming to redesign the yeast genome
- First eukaryotic synthetic organism
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae as the basis for synthetic genome
 - Well understood genome



- 7 of 16 Chromosomes synthesized (II, III, V, VI, IX, X, XII)
- Significance and impact of the yeast 2.0
 - Can be used to answer in many questions related to fundamental properties of chromosomes, genome structure, evolution, gene content etc.
 - Yeast 2.0 can be optimized for desired functions e.g. to produce drugs, fuels, biomolecules
 - To reduce genomic contents and stabilize the genome



Chromosome I and the region

Chromosome I

- Not synthesized yet
- Length 230218 bases
- Strain S288C



Region of interest: 0-50000 bp of Chromosome I



What is in the selected region?

• Illustration of the region of interest



Alterations to the selected region

- Replacing stop codons e.g. TAG \rightarrow TAA
- Synthetic telomere
- Removal of non-essential genes
 - Non-essential genes: YAL064C-A
 - Dubious ORF: YAL066W, YAL068W, YAL069W, YAL059C-A
- Removal of transposons
 - YALWdelta1
- Adding loxP sites for SCRaMbLE
- Synthetic Chromosome Rearrangement and Modification by LoxP-mediated Evolution
 - To study different phenotypes by combinatorial rearrangements



Illustration of design



Methods for constructing the Synthetic Yeast 2.0. A Step 1: Synthesize Building Blocks (BBs) from oligonucleotides

Hierarchical assembly

- Building Blocks (BBs) produced from oligonucleotides with PCR
- BBs are assembled into 2-4 kb minichunks or further to megachunks
- Native sequence is replaced with chunks by homologous recombination and alternating selection markers
- DNA integration is confirmed with PCRtags





Fig. 1 Synthetic genome construction (Annaluru et al. 2014)

Methods for constructing the Synthetic Yeast 2.0.

Softwares for design

- BioStudio Design
- Snap gene
- ApE plasmid editor
- Database of essential genes
 - essentialgenes.org
- SGD Saccharomyces genome database
 - yeastgenome.org
- Gene Designer
- Gene Design



Utilization of the yeast 2.0

- Can be harnessed to produce valuable products such as drugs, biofuels and biomolecules by replacing nonessential genes with genes of interest.
- Facilitates the production optimization.
- Helps to understand properties and functions of chromosomes and individual genes.
- Fully synthesized genome allows direct testing and thus offers answers to evolutive questions.
- A platform for systematic studies of eukaryotic chromosomes.
- Getting into the unknown possibilities the detection of new functions such as expression of unnatural amino acids.



Further development

Synthetic yeast 3.0. project

- Minimizing the yeast genome
- More radical changes to more compact genome
- All essential genes from each chromosome to centromeric plasmid (eArray) to avoid problem with SCRaMbLE

Challenges

- Instability of genome
- Lack of knowledge



References

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Thank you! :) Questions?



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