Deregulated DHS and Tyra Enzymes Of Grasses Enable Efficient Production Of Both Tyrosine And Phenylalanine

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The Invention

UW-Madison researchers have identified a gene in grasses involved in upregulating the metabolic pathway that yields the aromatic acid tyrosine. When they move this gene into another plant species, they observe an increase in tyrosine concentration locally in the leaf where gene transformation occurred.

The inventors have identified a homolog of the DHS1b (3-deoxy-D-arabino-heptulosonate 7-phosphate 21 (DAHP) synthase 1b) gene in rice. They tested that gene along with the original gene from Brachypodium in a tobacco leaf. We don't know what impact, if any, this gene has on absorption of atmospheric carbon.

Additional Information

For More Information About the Inventors

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Tech Fields

- Animals, Agriculture & Food : Animal biotech

For current licensing status, please contact Emily Bauer at emily@warf.org or 608-960-9842