



Deciphering Biosynthetic Machineries of Iridoid Glycosides in a Medicinal Herb, *Picrorhiza kurroa* through NGS Transcriptomics and Comparative Co-Expression Networks

Rajindra Singh Chauhan

Department of Biotechnology, Bennett University (Times of India Group); Greater Noida 201310, UP, India

Abstract:

Picrorhiza kurroa is a high altitude (3000–5000 m) medicinal herb distributed in the North-Western Himalayas of India. It has pharmacological properties like hepatoprotective, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, antioxidant, anticancerous, and immunomodulatory due to occurrence of iridoid glycosides, Picroside-I (P-I) and Picroside-II (P-II) as the major chemical constituents. However, only P-I is produced in shoot cultures whereas P-II in roots/rhizomes, thereby, limiting the development of a sustainable production platform for these two metabolites, which will not only to relieve pressure on natural populations of *P. kurroa* but also provide continuous supply of these Phytochemicals. In that direction we have deciphered biosynthetic machineries of P-I and P-II through a combination of approaches, including bio-retrosynthetic linking and characterization of pathway intermediates, mapping pathway genes/enzymes through comparative genomics, differential transcriptomics (NGS, qRT-PCR) and comparative co-expression networks to capture pathway genes, regulators and transporters of picrosides. Key genes regulating critical enzymatic steps, transcription factors, kinases and transporters contributing to picrosides biosynthesis and accumulation are being functionally validated through CRISPR/Cas9-based genome editing.



Biography:

Rajindra Singh Chauhan has completed his PhD at the age of 28 yrs from HP Agriculture University, Palampur, India and Postdoctoral Studies from University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA.

Recent Publications:

1. Kumar V, Bansal A and Chauhan RS. 2017.. *Plant Sci.* 8:564.
2. Kumar V, N Sharma, H Sood, RS Chauhan (2016). *Picrorhiza kurroa* Royle ex Benth.