

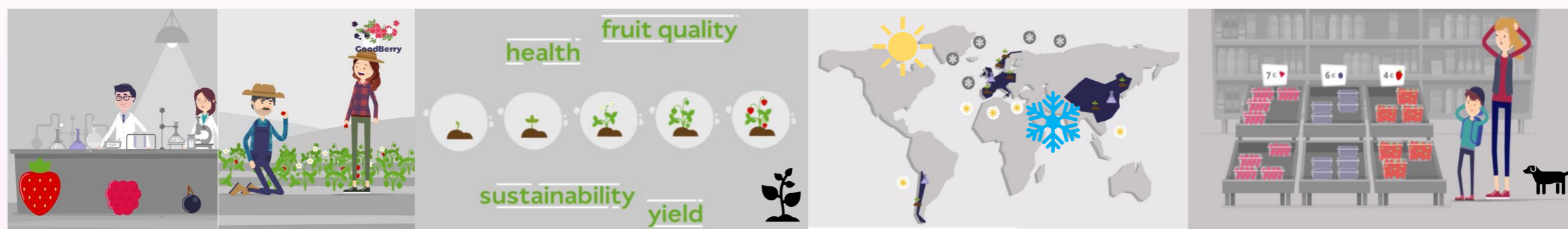
# MULTIOMIC STUDIES TO IMPROVE FRUIT QUALITY OF BERRY FRUITS

Lidia Jiménez<sup>1#</sup>, Delphine M. Pott<sup>1#</sup>, Sara Durán-Soria<sup>1</sup>, Daniella Mott<sup>2</sup>, Aurélie Petit<sup>3</sup>, Karolina Celejewska<sup>4</sup>, Jan Piecko<sup>4</sup>, Agnieszka Masny<sup>4</sup>, Gianluca Savini<sup>2</sup>, Philippe Chartier<sup>3</sup>, Erika Krüger<sup>5</sup>, Anita Sonstebj<sup>6</sup>, Beatrice Denoyes<sup>7</sup>, José G Vallarino<sup>1</sup>, Sonia Osorio<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto de Hortofruticultura Subtropical y Mediterránea "La Mayora" – University of Malaga- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (IHSM-UMA-CSIC), Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry; Campus de Teatinos, 29071, Málaga, Spain. <sup>2</sup>Sant'Orsola Società Cooperativa Agricola, Via Lagorai, 131,38057 Pergine Valsugana (TN), Italy. <sup>3</sup>Ciref Création Variétale Fraises Fruits Rouge. Douville, 24140, Dordogne, France. <sup>4</sup>Instytut Odrodnicztwa (INHORT), Skierniewice, Pologne. <sup>5</sup>Hochschule Geisenheim University, 65366 Geisenheim, Germany. <sup>6</sup>NIBIO, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, NO-1431, Ås, Norway. <sup>7</sup>INRA, UMR1332 BFP, F-33140 Villenave d'Ornon, France, Université de Bordeaux, UMR1332 NFP, F-33140, Villenave d'Ornon, France.

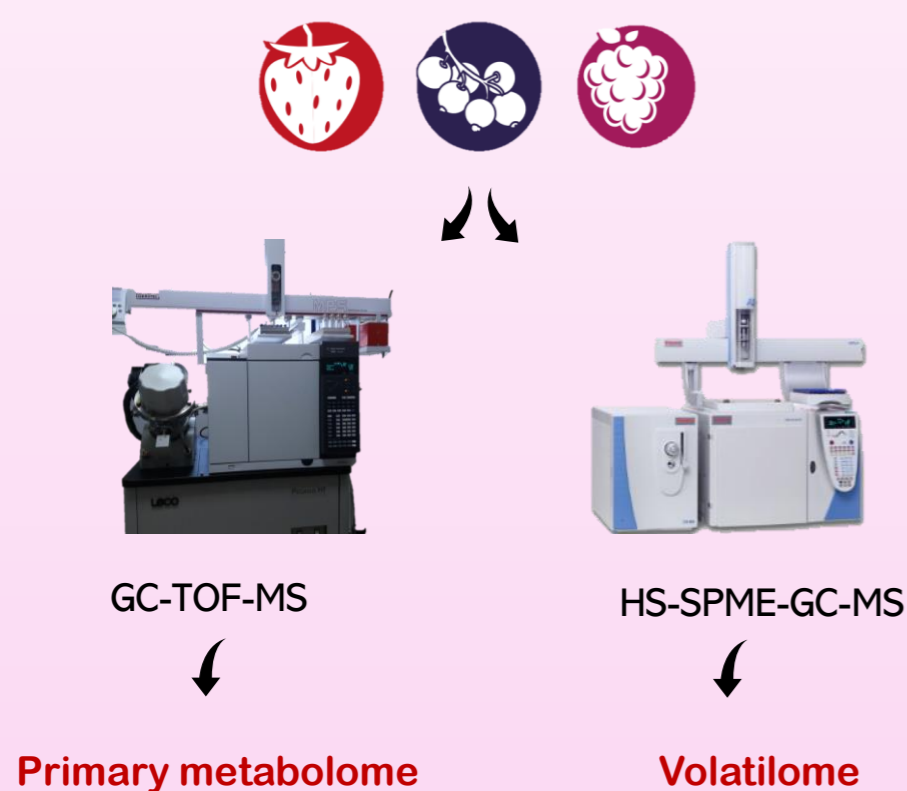
\* Corresponding author: Sonia Osorio ([sosorio@uma.es](mailto:sosorio@uma.es)). #These authors contributed equally to this work.

## Introduction and Objectives



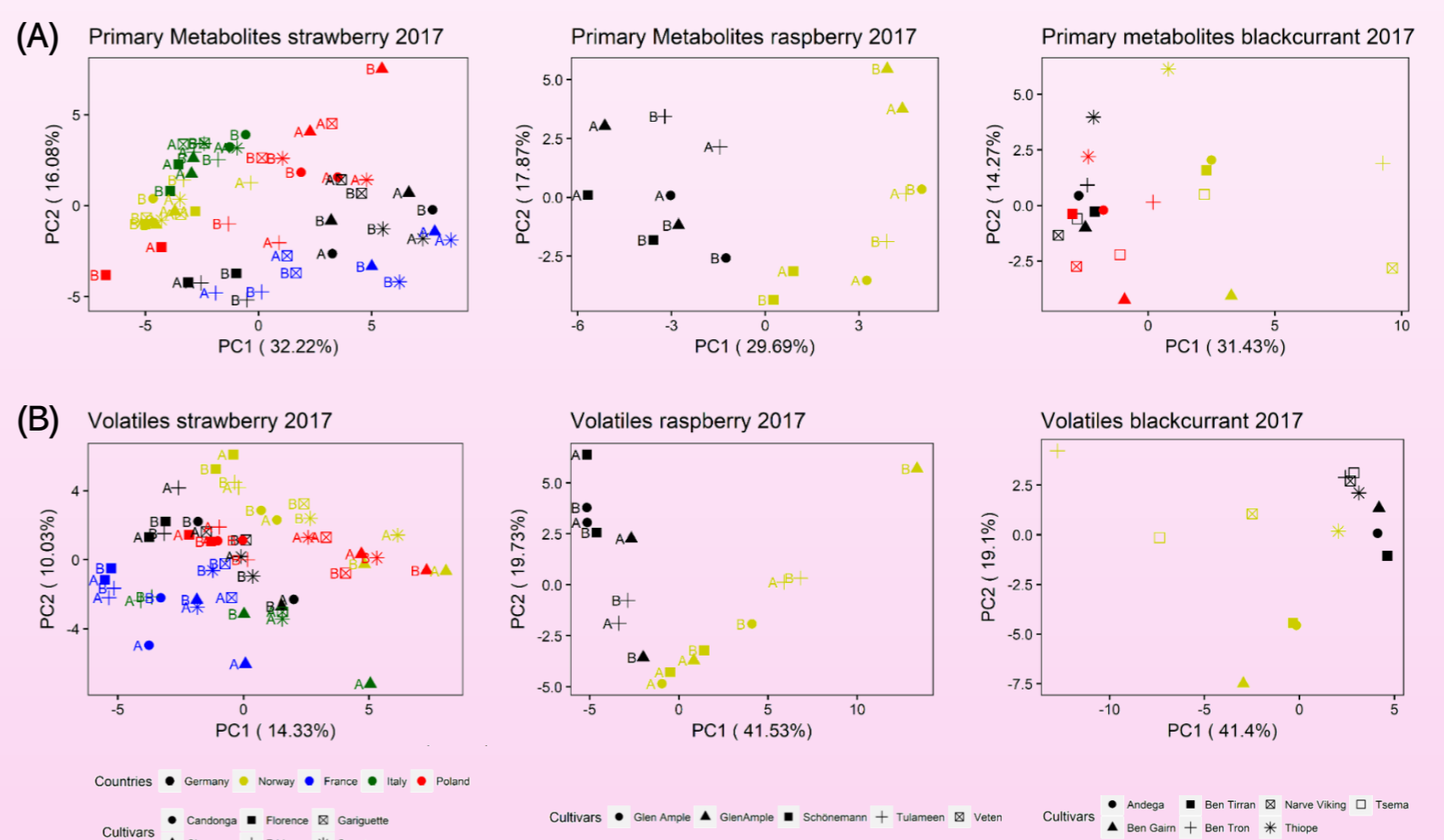
Climate change is affecting berry cultivation. **Goodberry Project** focuses on the improvement of berry crops, studying fruit quality in different cultivars and climatic zones. **Goodberry** aims to discover which berry cultivars have the highest quality, in order to produce year-round, tasty, healthy fruits.

## Methods



**Figure 1:** Schematic representation of gas chromatography-mass spectrometry techniques used in this study (1,2). Several cultivars of strawberry, raspberry and blackcurrant were grown in different latitudes and harvested in 2017 and 2018.

## Results



**Figure 2:** Principal component analysis (PCA) showing samples distribution for primary metabolites (A) and volatiles (B). Shapes indicate different cultivars of strawberry, raspberry and blackcurrant, respectively, while colors represent different countries where the berries were grown in 2017. Labels A and B indicate two different times of harvest during 2017.

## Conclusion

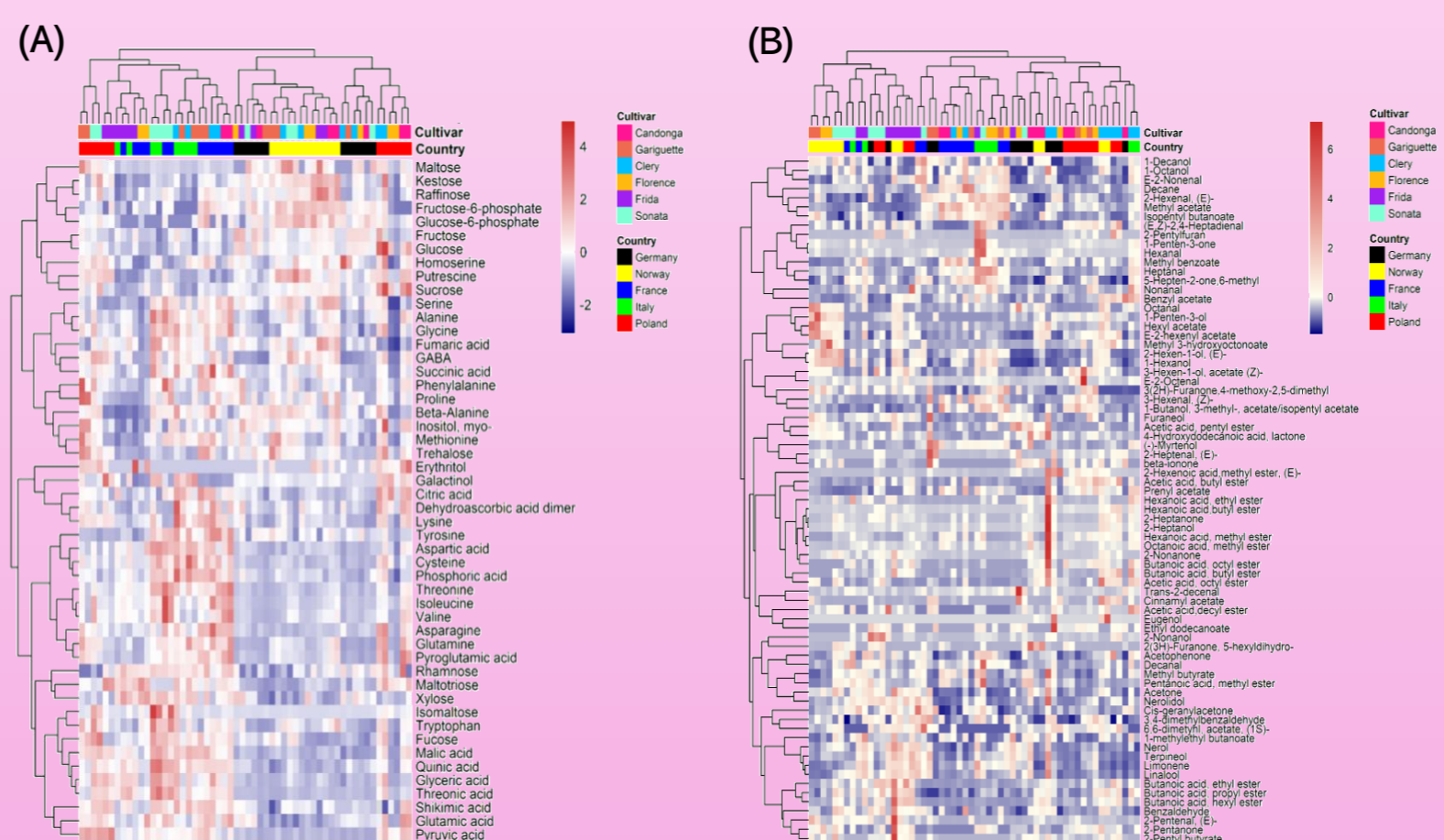
- GC-MS techniques allowed to identify 50 primary metabolites (sugars, amino and organic acids) and 75 volatiles (esters, alcohols, aldehydes, furans, ketones and terpenoids) which have a strong impact in fruit quality traits in different berry species.
- PCA and HCA showed that both climate and genetic factors influence primary metabolite and volatile content.
- However, environment has a stronger impact on primary metabolites.

## Next Steps

Metabolomic data integration, followed by transcriptomic analysis of strawberry cultivars will provide complementary information in order to facilitate the production of high-quality berry fruits, capable of bearing the climate change.

## References

- Osorio et al., (2012) *Methods Mol Biology* 860: 101-109  
 Rambla et al- (2015) *Metabolomic Profiling of Plant Tissues*: 221-35.



**Figure 3:** Hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) showing the content of primary metabolites (A) and volatiles (B) in the strawberry cultivars used in this study. Data were normalized using z-scores and relativized to a strawberry control sample. Both samples and metabolites are grouped by clusters, using Pearson correlation coefficients.



Watch the **Goodberry** project promotional video using this QR!

