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Plant Genomics

Plastid genome study, new approach in plant biotechnology; gossypium spp. As a model crop

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This is totally true that if there is one feature that distinguishes plant from animal life on our earth, it is not plants being primarily sessile, as a few animals also share this trait, rather, it is the reliance of plants on solar energy to generate molecules with energy-rich bonds, the fuel that will be used by almost the entire biosphere (including plants themselves) to build other organized molecules and drive the rest of the processes that we know as life. Chloroplasts are the sites of this wonderful process. Chloroplast research have significant advantage of genomics and genome sequencing, and a new picture is emerging of how the chloroplast functions and communicates with other cellular compartments. As a world's leading textile crop and a model system for studies of many biological processes, genomics research of cottons has advanced rapidly in the past few years. Gossypium contains 5 tetraploid (AD1 to AD5, 2n = 4x) and 47 diploid species (designated A through G, plus K, 2n = 2x), but the origin and evolution of allotetraploidGossypium has remained controversial.

Key words: cp DNA, Cotton, Genome sequencing, Gossypium

Biography

Dr. Farshid Talat is Assistant Professor of Crop genetics and Breeding at Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization of Iran. He is doing research in the field of crop genetics and biotechnology for 20 years and has been teaching Genetics and Biostatistics in several universities since 1999. He has conducted extensive studies on crop breeding and plant architecture systems in Iran. Dr. Talat served as a coordinator of 47 national projects . Dr.Talat received his PhD from Chinese Academy of Sciences in Genomics on wild cotton sequencing program. He is the author of 80 national and international published papers.