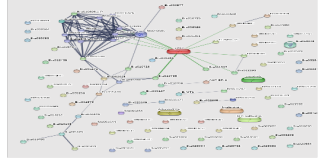


## Introduction

We use genetics, multi-omics, and machine learning approaches to explore the mechanisms on how genes integrate environmental cues and interact with signaling pathways to modulate plant growth in vegetables and fruits. We particularly focus on the research of vegetables and fruit for the improvement of postharvest shelf-life and food quality.

## Understanding postharvest senescence in broccoli

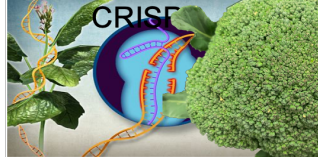
### Systems biology: Omics



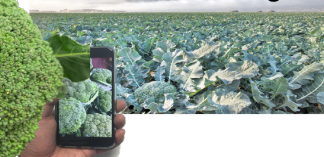
### Synthetic Biology:



### Functional genomics: CRISPR



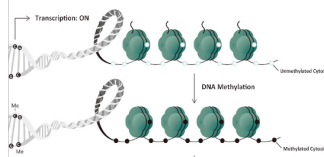
### Machine Learning: HSI



### Tissue-specific or scRNA-seq



### Epigenetic Regulation



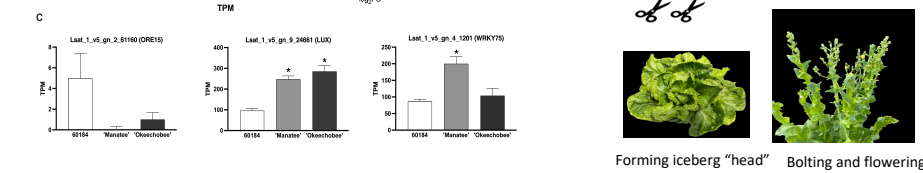
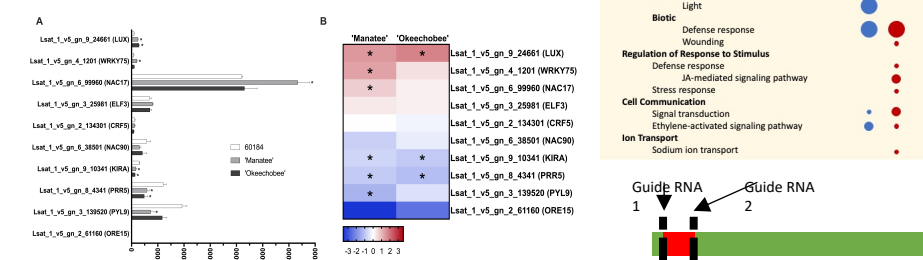
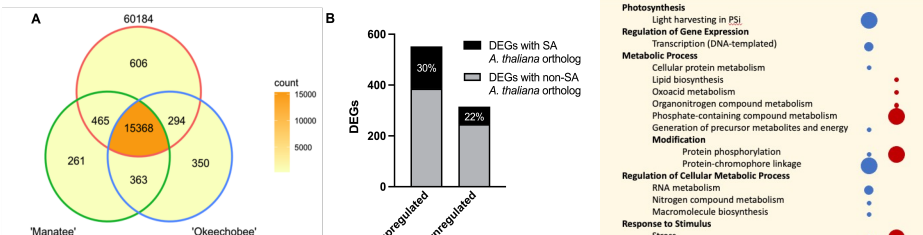
## Characterization of senescence-associated genes in *Lactuca sativa* with respect to shelf life

We are investigating the transcriptional changes of twelve senescence-associated genes (SAGs) in four lettuce cultivars, accession 60184, 'Manatee', 'Tall Guzmaine', and 'Okeechobee' during postharvest storage.

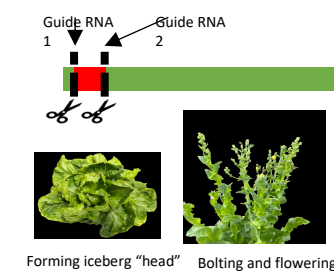


SHORTER SHELF LIFE

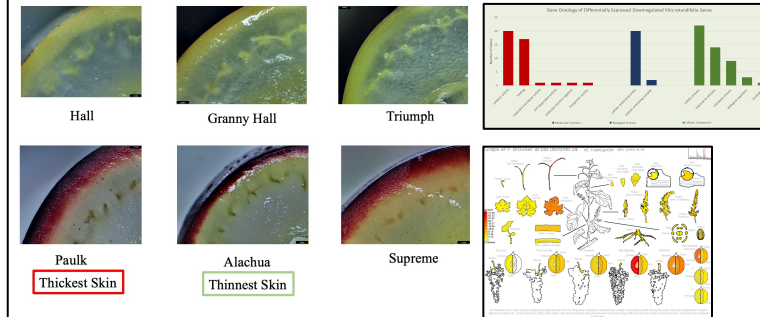
LONGER SHELF LIFE



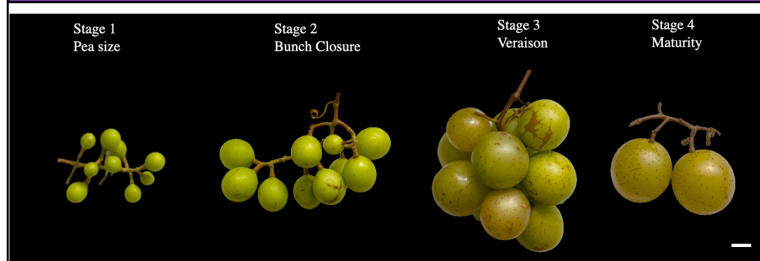
- Photosynthesis**
  - Light harvesting in PSII
- Regulation of Gene Expression**
  - Transcription (DNA-templated)
- Metabolic Process**
  - Cellular protein metabolism
  - Lipid biosynthesis
  - Oxocacid metabolism
  - Organonitrogen compound metabolism
  - Phosphate-containing compound metabolism
  - Generation of precursor metabolites and energy
- Modification**
  - Protein phosphorylation
  - Protein-chromophore linkage
- Regulation of Cellular Metabolic Process**
  - RNA metabolism
  - Nitrogen compound metabolism
  - Macromolecule biosynthesis
- Response to Stimulus**
  - Stress
  - Endogenous
    - Ethylene
  - Abiotic
    - Light
  - Biotic
    - Defense response
    - Wounding
- Regulation of Response to Stimulus**
  - Defense response
  - ILK-mediated signaling pathway
  - Stress response
- Cell Communication**
  - Signal transduction
- Ion Transport**
  - Ethylene-activated signaling pathway
  - Sodium ion transport



## Tissue-Specific Transcriptome Profiling of Muscadine Grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*) Skin Reveals Promising Candidate Genes Involved In Skin-Thickness



## Abscission Zone Characterization in *Vitis rotundifolia*



Stage Label	Name	Characteristics
S1	Berry Formation to Lag Phase	Berries begin to grow through cell division, pea size, approx. 7 mm in diameter
S2	Lag phase	Pause in berry growth, seed embryos grow rapidly. Green and mature.
S3	Veraison	Berries accumulate acids and tannins. Start to change color
S4	Berry Ripening/ Harvest ripe	Color accumulation, sugars accumulate and acids decrease

## Acknowledgements

Special thanks to USDA-NIFA and UF/IFAS for their support