Title		Page
Abstract		i
Declaration by Candidate		iv
Certificate of Supervisor		v
Certificate of Co-supervisor		vi
Acknowledgement		vii
Contents		xi
List of Figures and Tables		xix
Abbreviation		xxiv
Chapter 1:	Introduction	1-30
1.1	Sweet potato	
1.1.1	Sweet potato: Origin and importance	
1.1.1.1	Sweet potato: An efficient source of energy	
1.1.1.2	Biochemical and nutritional composition of sweet potato	
1.1.1.2.1	Carbohydrate	
1.1.1.2.2	Protein	
1.1.1.2.3	Fiber and ash content	
1.1.1.2.4	Vitamins and minerals	
1.1.1.2.5	Antioxidants: phytophenols and carotenoids	
1.1.1.3	Health benefits of sweet potato	
1.1.2	Sweet potato: Production and distribution across the globe	
1.1.3	Sweet potato: Botany and physiology	

1.1.4	Cultivation
1.1.5	Sweet potato: Cultivars, varieties and hybrids
1.1.6	Sweet potato: Problems, challenges and future perspectives
1.2	Nutrition and its 'omic' studies
1.2.1	Nutritional genomics or nutrigenomics
1.2.2	Nutritional epigenomics
1.2.3	Nutritranscriptomics
1.2.4	Nutriproteomics
1.2.5	Nutritional metabolomics
1.3	Enhancement of protein quality in crops
1.3.1	Improvement of protein quality in crops: Strategies and approaches
1.3.2	Transgenic approach vs. conventional breeding
1.4	Seed storage proteins and its role in nutritional improvement
1.4.1	Seed storage proteins: A vista for nutritional improvement
1.4.2	Seed storage protein AmA1: A promising candidate for nutritional improvement
1.5	Assessment of genetically modified crops
1.5.1	Targeted (compound-specific) approach using single compound analysis
1.5.2	Non-targeted (profiling/ fingerprinting) approach using profiling methods
1.5.2.1	Analysis of genome
1.5.2.2	Transcript analysis
1.5.2.3	Proteomics analysis

1.5.2.4	Metabolome analysis
1.6	Transformation of AmA1 in sweet potato: Needs, challenges and future perspective
Chapter 2:	Review of Literature31-53
2.1	Traditional breading of sweet potato: Problems, strategies, and achievements
2.2	Regeneration in sweet potato
2.2.1	Regeneration via different explant sources
2.2.2	Somatic embryogenesis: As a route to regeneration
2.2.2.1	Regeneration via suspension culture
2.2.2.2	Regeneration via organogenesis and somatic embryogenesis
2.2.3	Regeneration from protoplasts and somatic hybrids
2.2.4	Anther culture
2.3	Sweet potato: A potential candidate for transgene introduction
2.3.1	Electroporation
2.3.2	Particle Bombardment
2.3.3	Agrobacterium-mediated transformation
2.4	Development of transgenic sweet potato with agronomic importance
2.4.1	Transgenic for stress tolerance
2.4.1.1	Biotic stress
2.4.1.2	Abiotic stress
2.4.2	Transgenic for herbicide resistance
2.4.3	Transgenic for nutritional improvements

2.5	Overexpression of AmA1: An overview
2.6	Assessment of transgenic crops using 'omic' profiling techniques
2.6.1	Transcriptome profiling to compare transgenic crops <i>vis-à-vis</i> to wild type
2.6.2	Proteomics as a tool to compare transgenic crops
2.6.3	Metabolomics as tool to compare transgenic crops to their wild type counterparts
2.7	Sweet potato proteomics: An unexplored area
Chapter 3:	Establishment of Efficient Regeneration and Transformation System in Sweet Potato
3.1	Introduction
3.2	Materials and methods
3.2.1	Explant source
3.2.2	Bacterial strains and constructs
3.2.3	Media and solutions
3.2.4	Mobilization of Expression Plasmid in Agrobacterium
3.2.4.1	Triparental mating
3.2.4.2	PCR Confirmation of recombinant clone
3.2.4.3	Colony hybridization
3.2.4.4	Probe preparation and nucleic acid hybridization
3.2.4.5	Post hybridization washing and autoradiography
3.2.4.6	Retrieval of positive clones and its maintenance
3.2.5	Genetic transformation of sweet potato

3.2.5.1	Maintenance of different sweet potato cultivars and preparation of explants
3.2.5.2	Preparation of Agrobacterium culture for transformation
3.2.5.3	Co-cultivation Co-cultivation
3.2.5.4	Selection and regeneration
3.3	Results
3.3.1	Mobilization of the Recombinant Plasmids
3.3.2	Establishment of regeneration system via the expression of GUS
3.3.3	Transformation of AmA1 in cv. SP-6
3.3.4	Selection of putative transformants
3.4	Discussion
Chapter 4:	Molecular Analysis of Transgenic Plants66-85
4 1	Introduction
4.1	indoddetion
4.1	Materials and methods
4.2	Materials and methods
4.2 4.2.1	Materials and methods Plant growth and maintenance
4.2 4.2.1 4.2.2	Materials and methods Plant growth and maintenance Molecular analysis of putative transgenic lines
4.2 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3	Materials and methods Plant growth and maintenance Molecular analysis of putative transgenic lines Molecular analysis of the putative transgenic lines at transcript level
4.2 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.3.1	Materials and methods Plant growth and maintenance Molecular analysis of putative transgenic lines Molecular analysis of the putative transgenic lines at transcript level Northern blot analysis
4.2 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.3.1 4.2.3.2	Materials and methods Plant growth and maintenance Molecular analysis of putative transgenic lines Molecular analysis of the putative transgenic lines at transcript level Northern blot analysis qRT-PCR analysis
4.2 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.3.1 4.2.3.2 4.2.4	Materials and methods Plant growth and maintenance Molecular analysis of putative transgenic lines Molecular analysis of the putative transgenic lines at transcript level Northern blot analysis qRT-PCR analysis Analysis of copy number of transgene

4.2.5.2.1	Protein extraction and SDS- PAGE
4.2.5.2.2	Immunobltting
4.2.5.2.3	Densitometric quantitation
4.2.5.3	Comparative proteomics
4.2.5.3.1	Protein isolation and 2-DE
4.2.5.3.2	Image acquisition and data analysis
4.3	Results
4.3.1	Confirmation of the GUS putative transformants
4.3.2	Transcript accumulation and enzyme assay of GUS transformants
4.3.3	Molecular analysis of putative AmA1 transformants by PCR
4.3.4	Analysis of transgene expression
4.3.4.1	Immunoblot analysis
4.3.4.2	Evaluation of the transcript abundance by northern blot analysis
4.3.5	Evaluation of transcript abundance by qRT-PCR
4.3.5.1	Standardization of endogenous control
4.3.5.2	Transcript accumulation of AmA1
4.3.5.3	Determination of transgene copy number
4.3.6	Comparative proteomics
4.4	Discussion
Chapter 5:	Agrophysiological and Biochemical Characterization86-100
5.1	Introduction
5.2	Materials and methods
5.2.1	Plant growth and maintenance

5.2.2	Assessment of agrophysiological traits
5.2.3	Evaluation of tuber color difference
5.2.4	Biochemical and proximate analysis
5.2.5	Assessment of amino acid content
5.2.6	Water holding capacity (WHC)
5.2.7	Evaluation of storage performance
5.2.8	Structural and chemical characterization
5.2.9	Statistical analysis
5.3	Results
5.3.1	Assessment of the agrophysiological traits
5.3.2	Evaluation of tuber color difference
5.3.3	Biochemical and proximate analysis
5.3.3.1	Proximate composition
5.3.3.2	Assessment of increase in total protein content in transgenic events
5.3.3.3	Assessment of amino acid content
5.3.3.4	Analysis of carbohydrates
5.3.3.5	Quantitative determination of water holding capacity
5.3.3.6	Evaluation of storage stress response
5.3.3.7	Structural and chemical characterization
5.4	Discussion
Chapter 6:	Metabolite Profiling of Tuber in Sweet Potato101-117
6.1	Introduction
6.2	Materials and methods

	Publications
	AppendixI-V
Bibliography	⁷ 123-159
Chapter 7:	Summary
6.4	Discussion
6.3.3.3	Evaluation of transgene mediated effect on metabolites
6.3.3.2.2	Differential display of metabolites
6.3.3.2.1	Allocation of metabolites in wild type and transgenic events
6.3.3.2	Comparative metabolome profiling
6.3.3.1	Functional classification and significance
6.3.3	Metabolite profiling of tuber
6.3.2	Differential expression of flavonoid pathway genes
6.3.1	Determination of phytophenols and carotenoids
6.3	Results
6.2.5	Statistical analysis
6.2.4	Metabolite profiling of tuber
6.2.3	qRT- PCR analysis of flavonoid pathway genes
6.2.2	Determination of phytophenols and carotenoids
6.2.1	Plant growth and maintenance, and tissue harvesting