



# Secrets of an ancient grain

Dr. Ayalew Ligaba Osená grew up on a farm in Ethiopia, where his family raised crops including tef – a grain that’s vital to his home country.

Today, as a plant physiologist and molecular biologist at UNCG, Osená is working to unlock the secrets of this versatile and largely unknown crop.

Eragrostis tef, commonly known as tef or teff, is an annual grass crop that produces a tiny seed about 150th of the size of a wheat grain. The plant is native to Ethiopia, where it’s a staple food crop that’s ground into flour to make fermented, spongy flat bread known as “buddeena” in Osená’s native language Afan Oromo or “injera” in Amharic.

Tef has gained a foothold in the United States, where it is mostly grown as a forage grass to feed animals. But as an orphan crop – one that isn’t produced globally – it gets scant attention from scientists and funding agencies.


“Tef is a very interesting crop,” Osená says. “It has many essential traits, but also challenges.”

Among tef’s benefits: It’s packed with essential minerals like calcium, iron, and manganese, and vitamins and amino acids. It’s gluten-free, low in sugar, and high in fiber. It thrives in most soil types and tolerates most weather conditions.

But tef is temperamental. It’s susceptible to lodging – tef’s slender stalks can bend before the plant matures. The seeds can also shatter – dropping right off the plant before it’s threshed. Both conditions can dramatically reduce yields, which are already extremely low compared to wheat, corn, and other staple U.S. crops.

Osená intimately knows the challenges of tef. As a child, he spent untold hours with traditional hand tools tending to his family’s crop, before and after long walks to and from school. Now, as a researcher whose studies have taken him from Ethiopia to Germany, to Japan, and to America, he hopes to develop technologies to help tef growers globally.

“Using human cell studies, in collaboration with Cornell University, we showed that iron stored in tef is more bioavailable than that of wheat and rice grains. About 3.5 ounces of tef bread should meet the NIH-recommended daily iron intake for adults aged 19-50.”



Dr. Osená’s research group brings the latest advances in molecular biotechnology to food crops. They are genetically modifying rice (*center photo*), tobacco plants, and tef (*bottom photo*), to address issues of nutrition, health, and food security. In the top inset photo, Osená (*right*) works with undergraduate Colt Russell on a project to create more heat-tolerant crops that can survive global warming.

In his three years at UNCG, Osen (left) has mentored more than 25 undergraduates, providing them with the opportunity to participate in advanced molecular biotechnology research. With support from an NIH MARC U-STAR fellowship, senior Jade Lyons (right) is working to improve the vitamin content of the root vegetable cassava. Sophomore Daniel Staples (center) and senior Russell (previous page) are on projects to develop more heat-tolerant crops, with the help of genes from heat-loving species of red algae and archaea.



Working with UNCG biologist Dr. Zhenquan Jia and chemist Dr. Nicholas Oberlies, he has found that tef grain extracts have antioxidant properties in human cells, meaning the grains might relieve oxidative stress and impact diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. This year, he received \$427,800 in National Institutes of Health funding to further investigations of tef grains and tef straw, which could have benefits on human and animal health, respectively.

Osen also is investigating the genetic mechanism by which tef plants acquire minerals from soil and store them in seeds. Findings here could lead to the transfer of tef genes into other more widely consumed grains such as rice, wheat, and corn, to increase their mineral content.

As more people in the United States discover the benefits of tef, Osen hopes it will attract more research funding and growers. "To meet current demands from over 323,000 Ethiopian and Eritrean immigrants in the U.S. – as well as people on gluten-free and low-glycemic index diets – we're importing the grain," he says.

"With recent advances in molecular genetics and genomics opening new avenues for researchers, tef deserves more attention."

by John Newsom • learn more at [biology.uncg.edu/osena-lab](http://biology.uncg.edu/osena-lab)

# AWARDS ADD UP

Numerical analysis is hitting its stride at UNCG.

Two researchers dedicated to the subfield recently won two prestigious NSF grants in support of their work. The three-year grants, won by less than one-third of mathematics applicants, are a particularly unusual accomplishment for more "pure" research in an applied field.

Dr. Tom Lewis and Dr. Yi Zhang work in computational applied math, a branch of mathematics that uses computers to attack all kinds of scientific problems, from how fast cancer cells can spread and how populations grow and decay, to how metals conduct heat and how gravitational fields affect objects in space.

Such problems can be described with partial differential equations, which show how changing variables relate to each other. Usually partial differential equations describing real phenomena do not have known solutions, so numerical analysts like Lewis and Zhang generate approximate solutions under specific sets of conditions.

Many applied mathematicians spend their careers working closely with engineers – writing code to find approximate solutions to partial differential equations for specific applications. But Lewis and Zhang go deeper: They're hoping to change the methods applied mathematicians use.

Analysts and engineers often use something called monotone methods to handle a particularly challenging class of partial differential equations. These methods require a lot of heavy lifting to find solutions, with complicated code required for each specific problem. Lewis is working to replace monotone methods with "narrow-stencil methods," using an idea that began with Lewis' PhD advisor, who was later also Zhang's postdoctoral supervisor.

While the 1991 proof that monotone methods would work was relatively straightforward, Lewis and his advisor's 2021 paper for their new narrow-stencil method took 39 pages in a top journal where papers are usually capped at 20 pages. Basically,