

Targeting Pathogenicity Mechanisms to Promote FHB-Resistance in Wheat

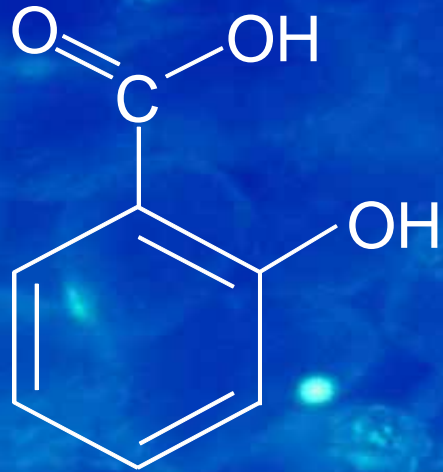


Jyoti Shah

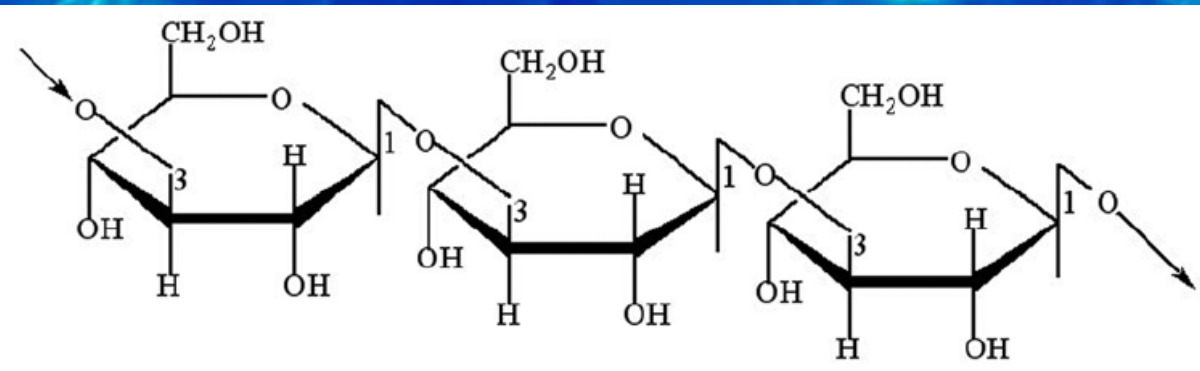
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University of North Texas

Salicylic acid and callose contribute to host defense against *Fusarium graminearum*



Fusarium graminearum has evolved mechanisms to suppress host defenses



Callose: (1 à 3) b-D-glucan

SA degrading enzyme (FgNahG) is required for *Fusarium graminearum* virulence



toxins

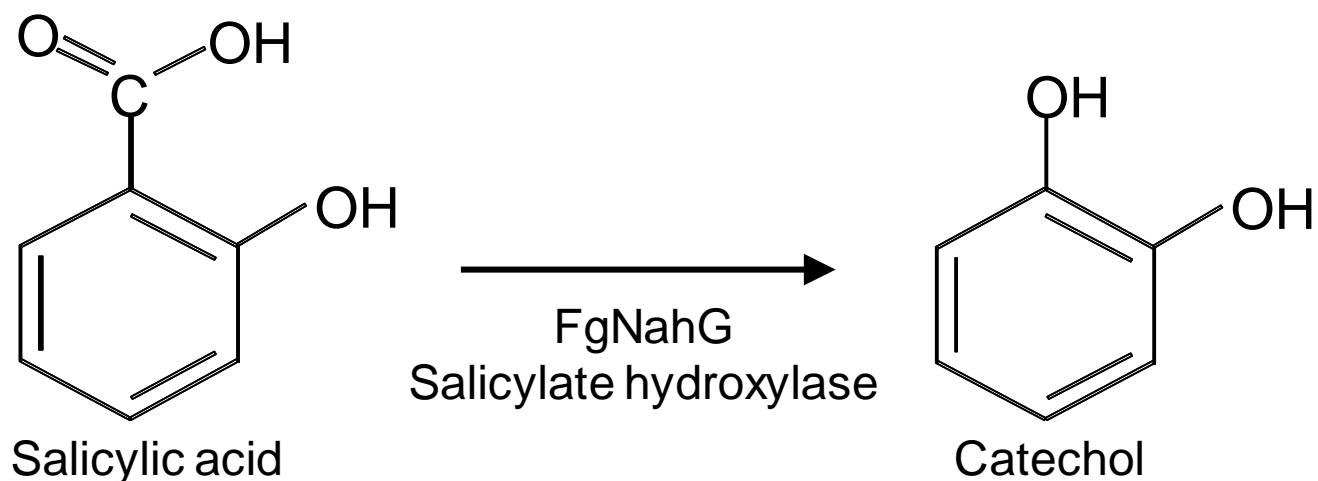


Toxins **2019**, *11*, 59; doi:10.3390/toxins11020059

Article

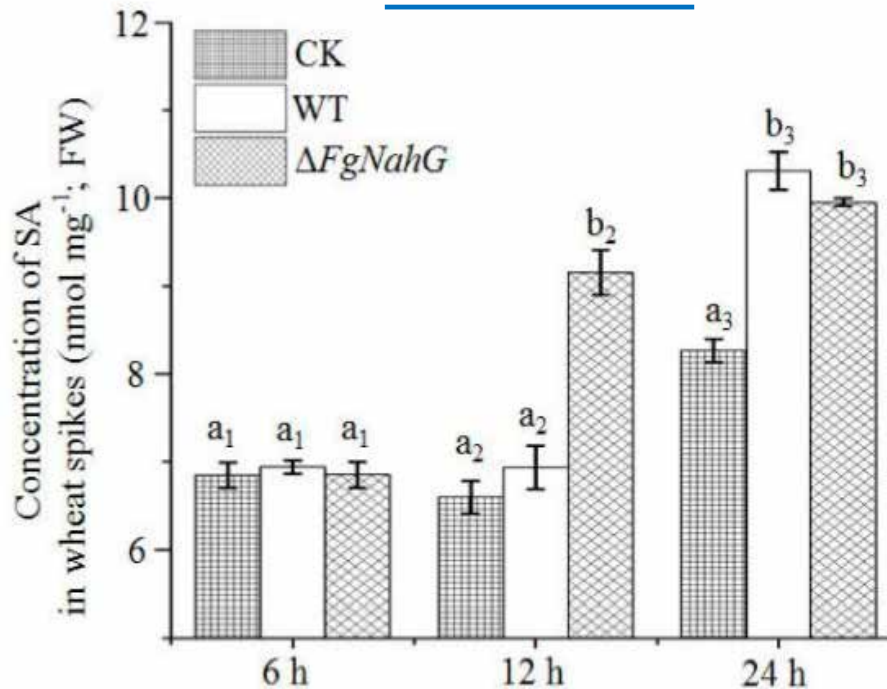
Functional Analysis of *FgNahG* Clarifies the Contribution of Salicylic Acid to Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) Resistance against Fusarium Head Blight

Peng-Fei Qi ^{1,2,*}, Ya-Zhou Zhang ^{2,†}, Cai-Hong Liu ², Qing Chen ², Zhen-Ru Guo ², Yan Wang ², Bin-Jie Xu ², Yun-Feng Jiang ², Ting Zheng ², Xi Gong ², Cui-Hua Luo ², Wang Wu ², Li Kong ², Mei Deng ², Jian Ma ², Xiu-Jin Lan ², Qian-Tao Jiang ² , Yu-Ming Wei ^{2,*}, Ji-Rui Wang ^{1,2} and You-Liang Zheng ²

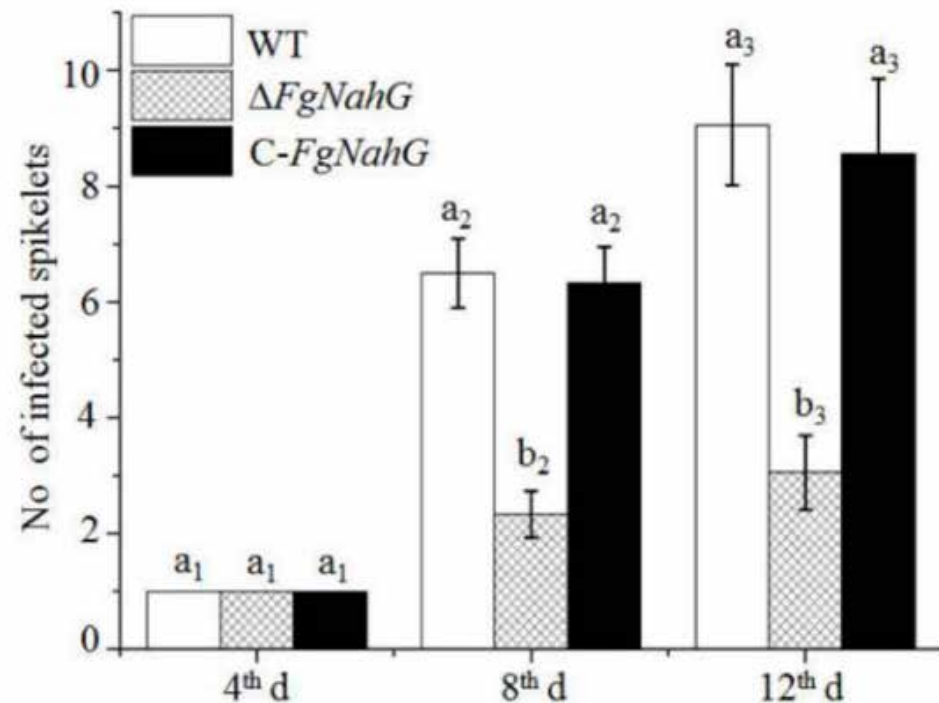


FgNahG is required for *Fusarium graminearum* virulence on wheat

SA content



Disease severity

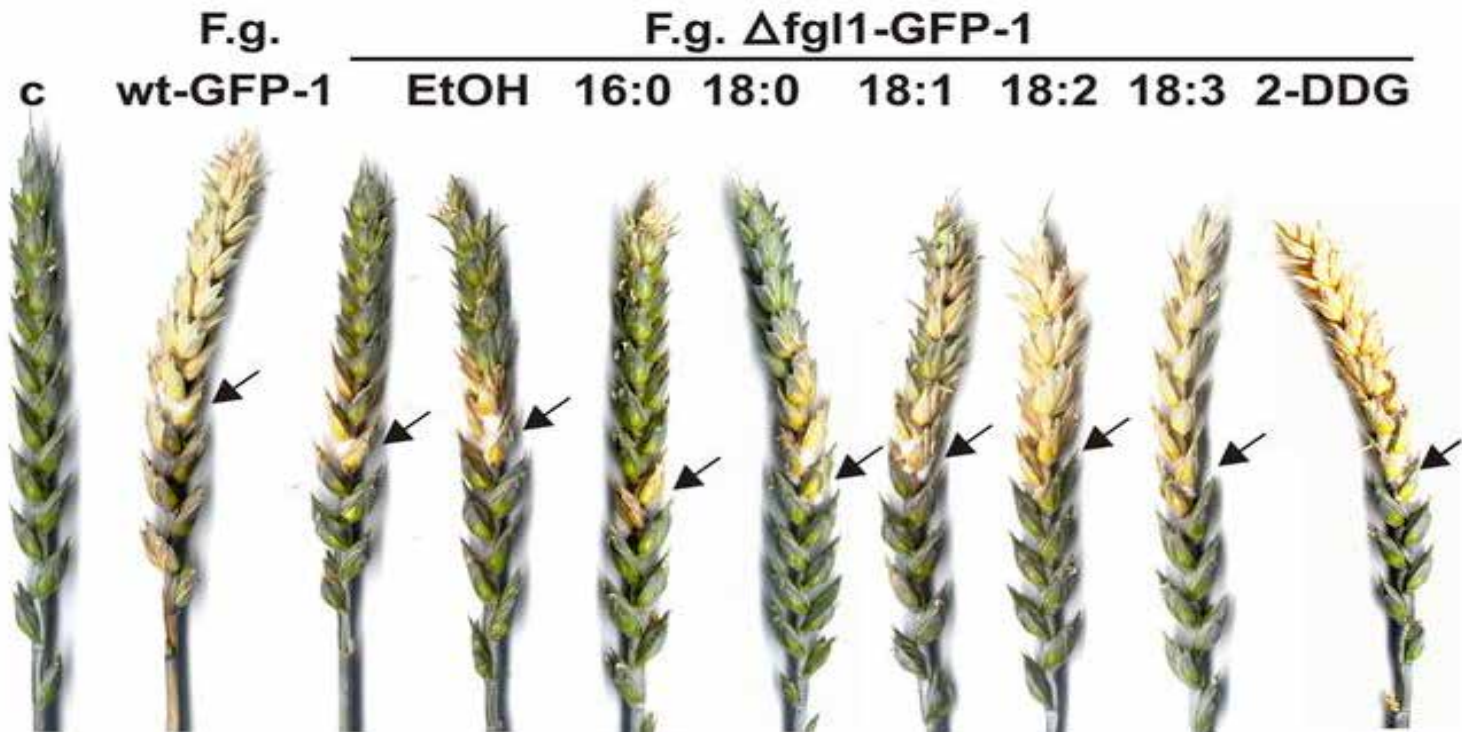


FGL1-encoded lipase is required for *Fusarium graminearum* virulence

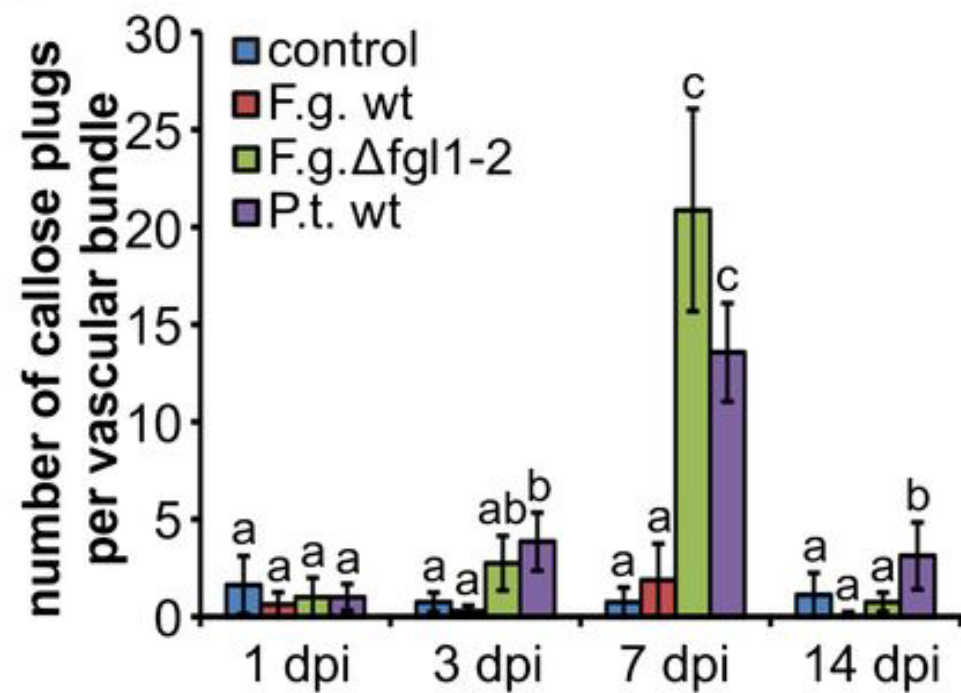
Secreted Fungal Effector Lipase Releases Free Fatty Acids to Inhibit Innate Immunity-Related Callose Formation during Wheat Head Infection^{[W][OPEN]}

Plant Physiology, May 2014, Vol. 165, pp. 346–358

Antje Blümke¹, Christian Falter¹, Cornelia Herrfurth, Björn Sode, Rainer Bode, Wilhelm Schäfer, Ivo Feussner, and Christian A. Voigt*

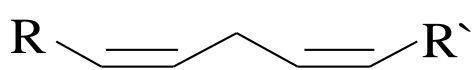


An FGL1-derived factor inhibits callose deposition to promote virulence



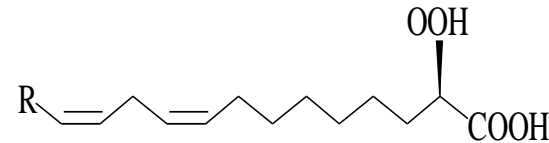
Lipid oxidation in plants

Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (18:2 or 18:3)



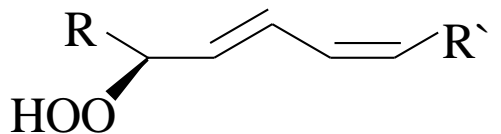
α-DOX

2-Hydroperoxy FAs



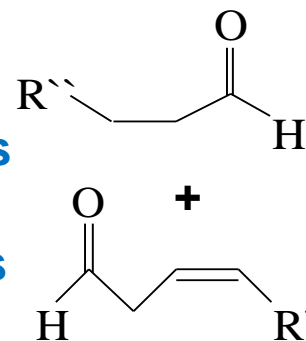
LOX

9-/13- hydroperoxides



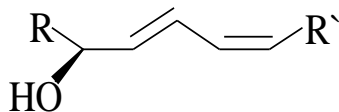
HPL

Aldehydes + Oxo-acids



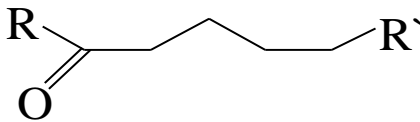
Reductase

Hydroxy FAs



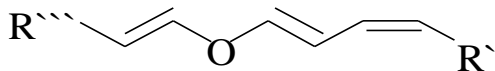
LOX

Keto FAs



DES

Divinyl ethers

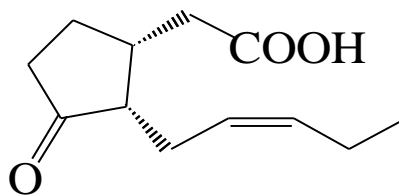


AOS

AOC

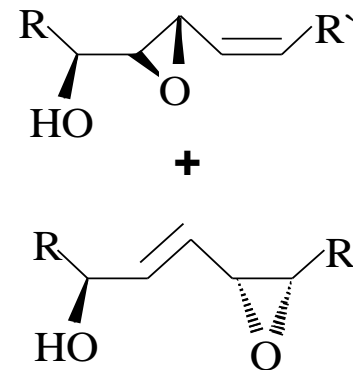
β-oxidation

Jasmonic Acid

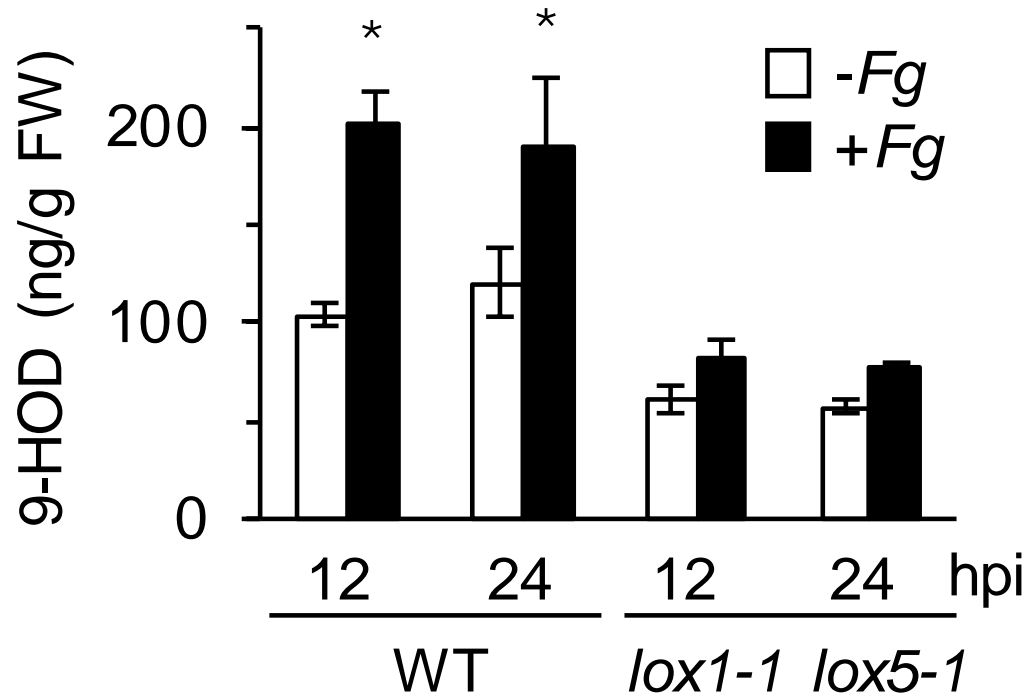


EAS

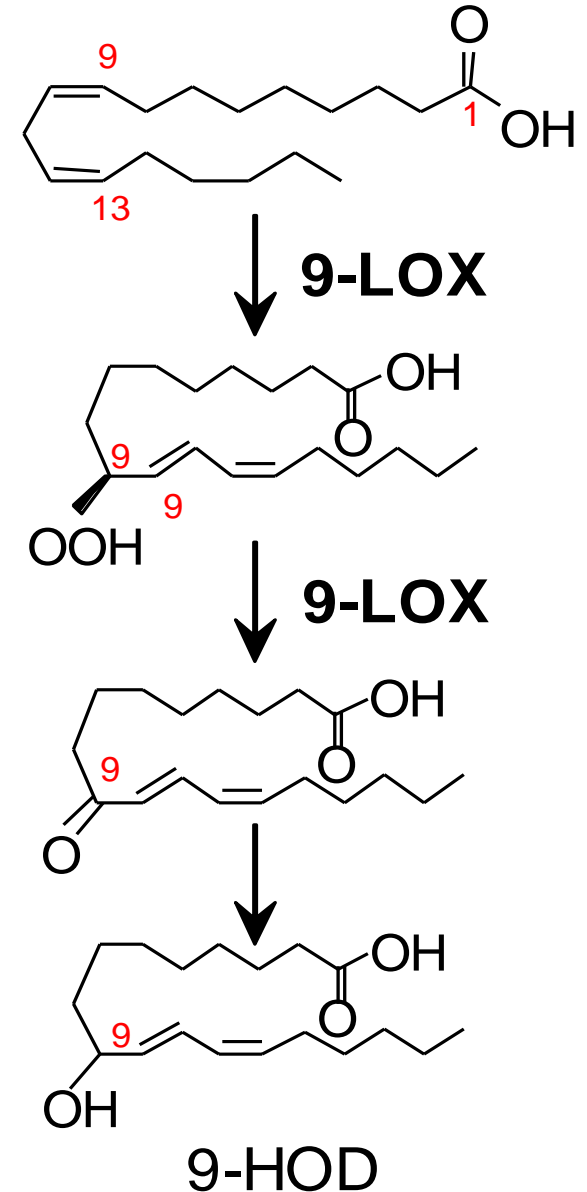
Epoxy hydroxy FAs



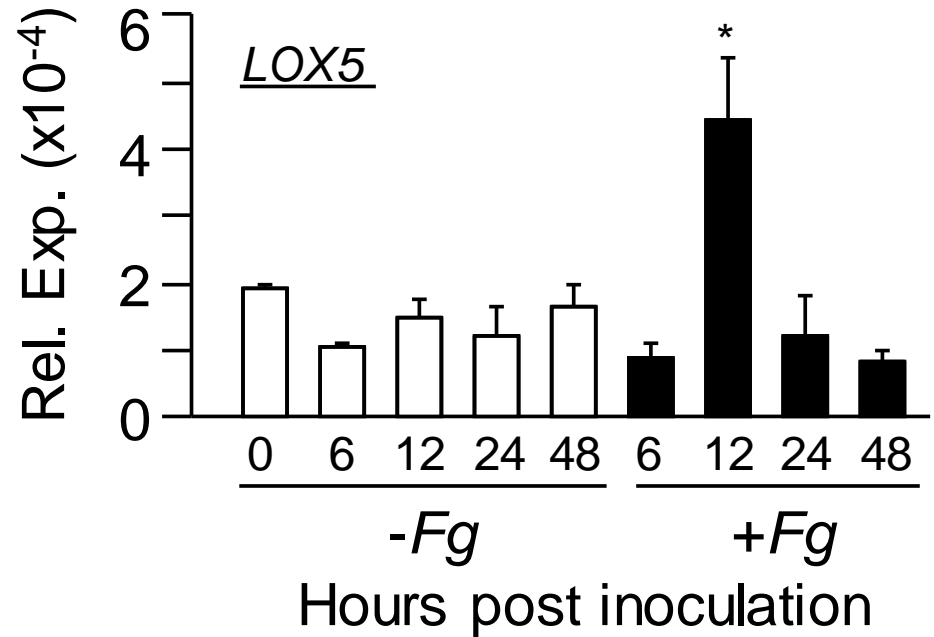
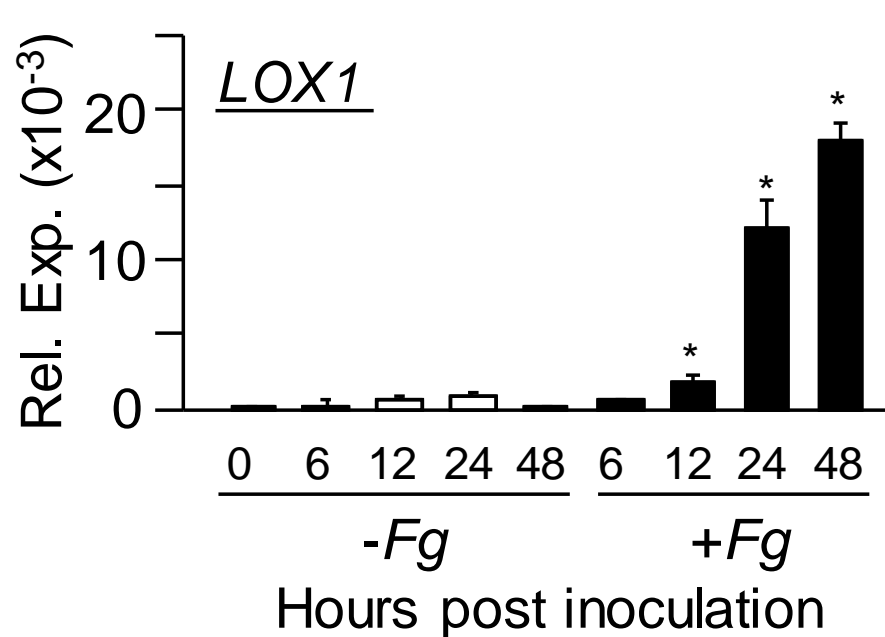
Fusarium graminearum infection promotes accumulation of 9-LOX-derived oxidized lipids



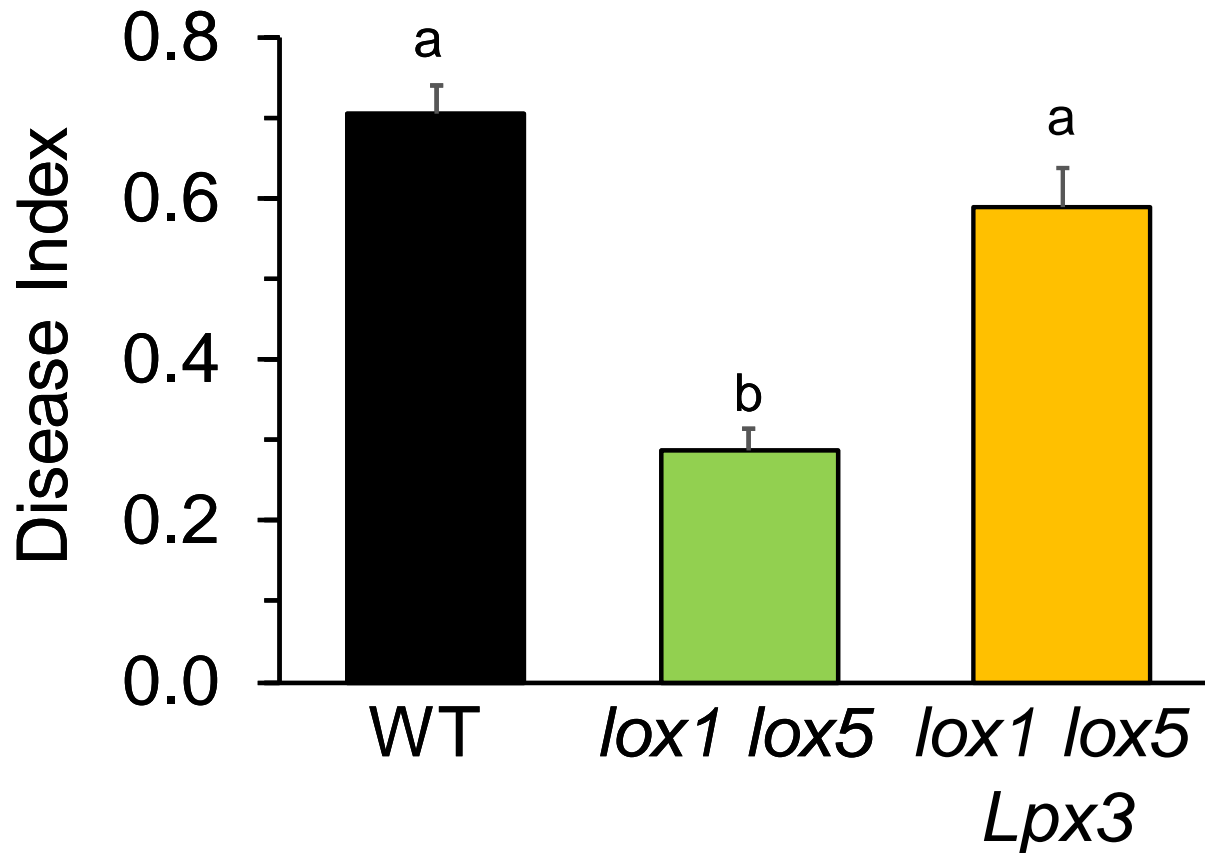
PUFAs
Ex: Linoleic acid (18:2)



Fusarium graminearum infection stimulates expression of Arabidopsis 9-Lipoxygenase genes *LOX1* and *LOX5*

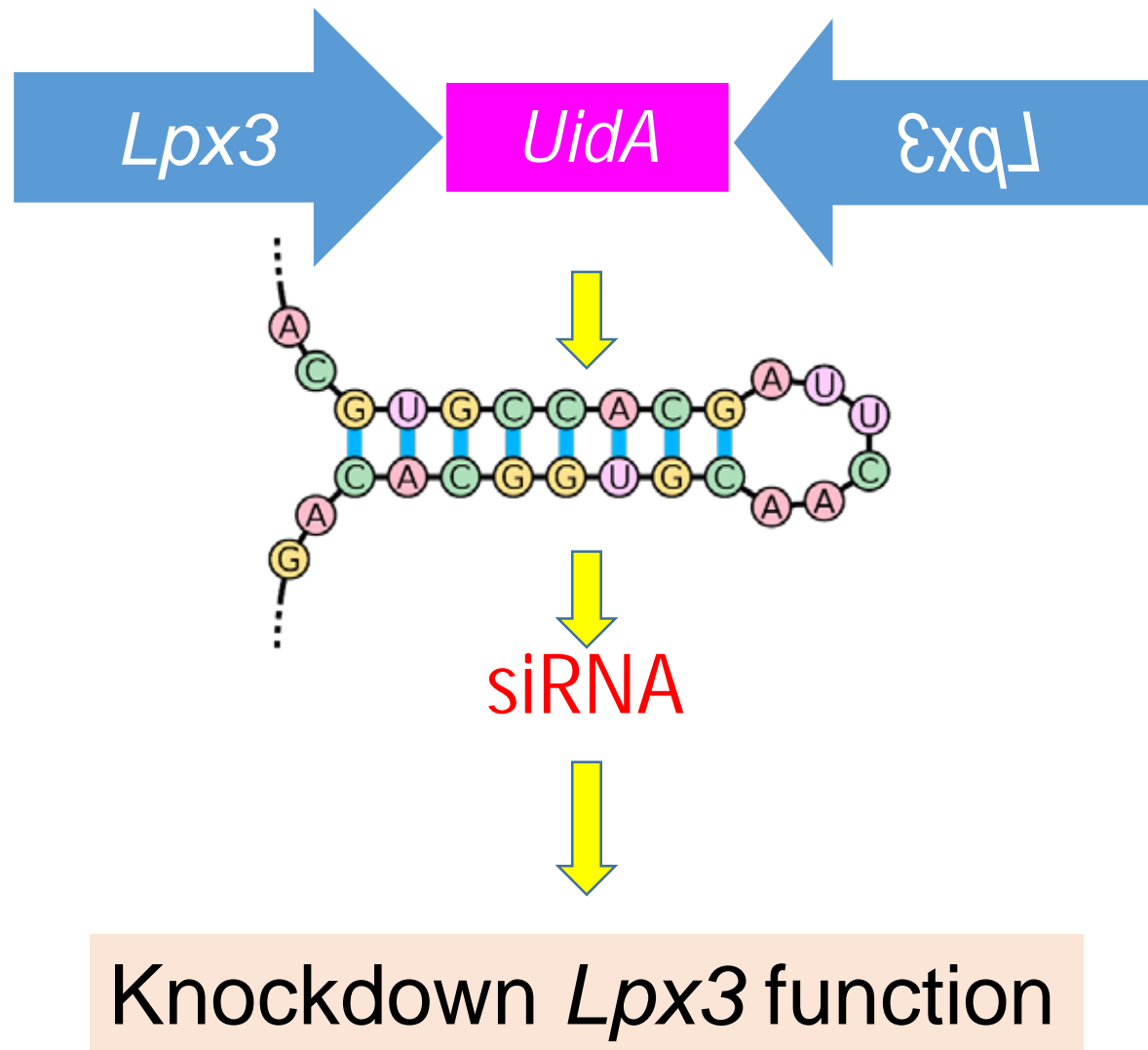


9-LOX deficiency in *Arabidopsis* confers resistance to *Fusarium graminearum*

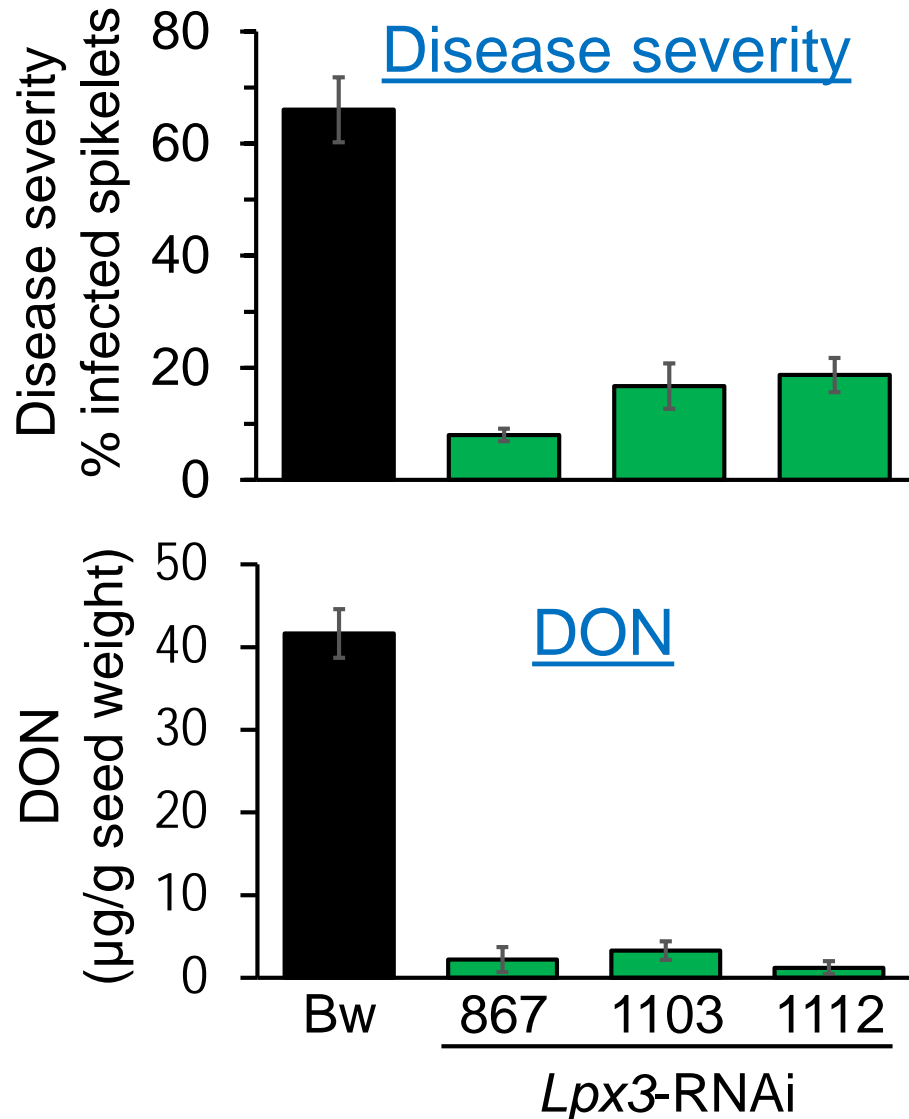


Wheat *Lpx3* complements 9-LOX deficiency in the *Arabidopsis lox1 lox5* double mutant

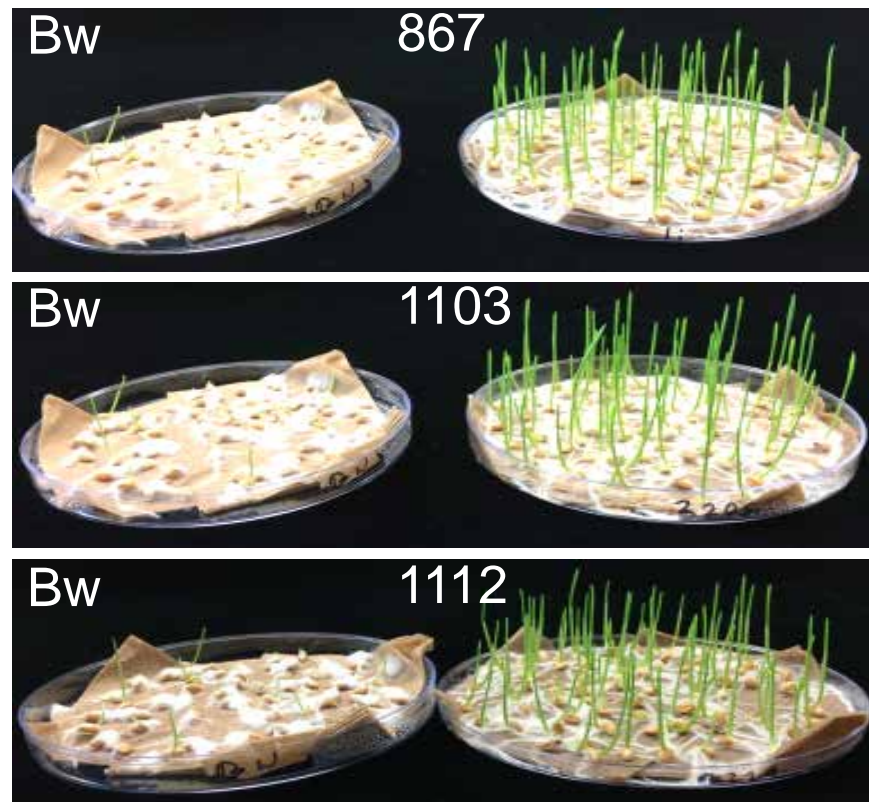
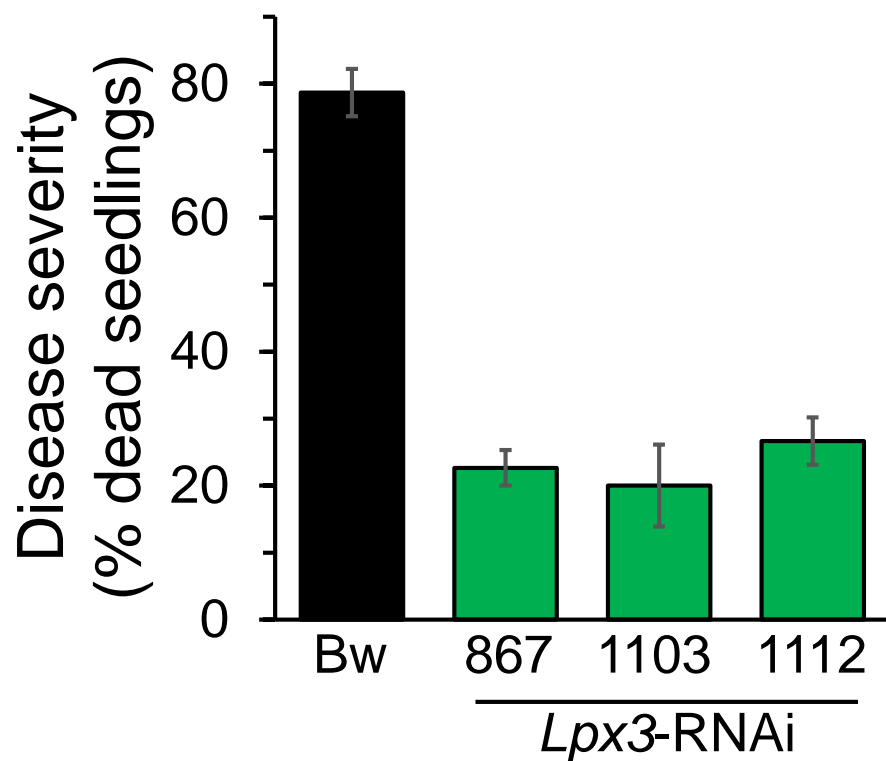
Does 9-LOX contribute to wheat susceptibility to *Fusarium graminearum*?



Lpx3-RNAi reduces FHB severity in the hexaploid wheat cv Bobwhite



Lpx3-RNAi reduces Fusarium seedling blight severity in the hexaploid wheat cv Bobwhite



Which *Lpx3* homeolog(s) is the susceptibility factor?

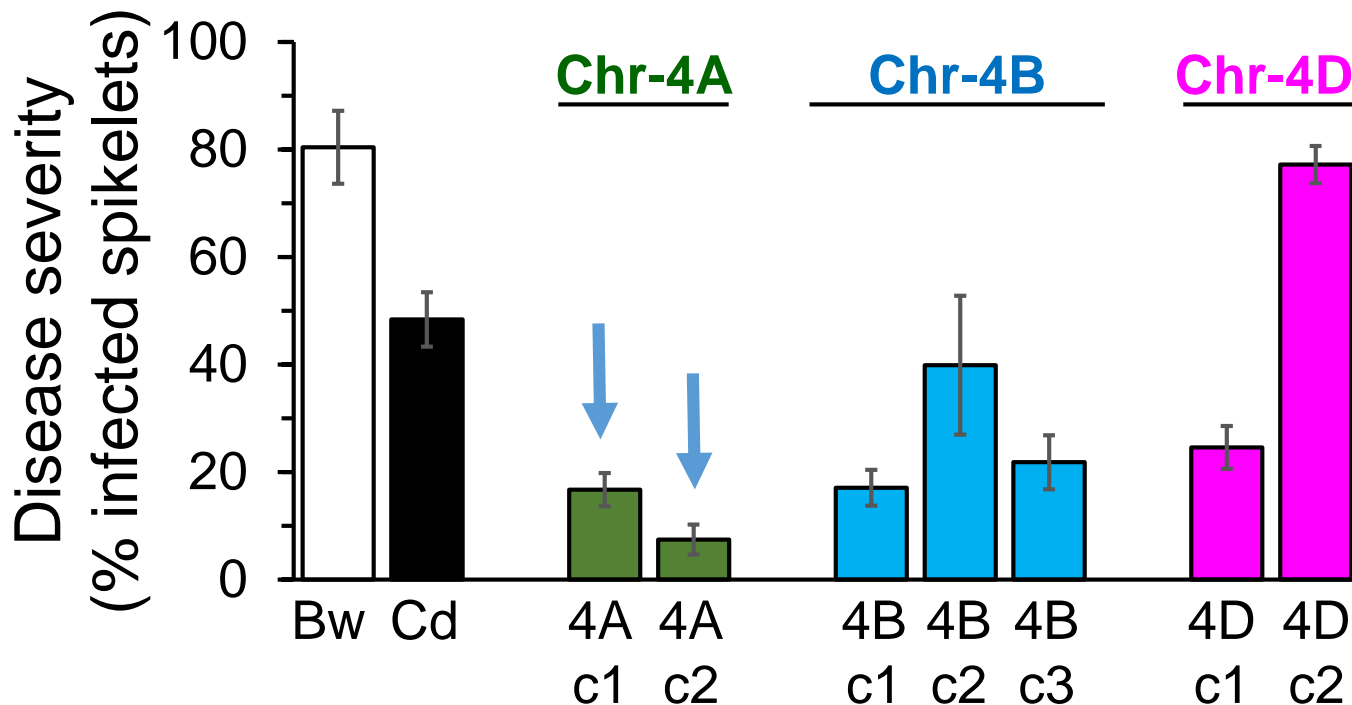
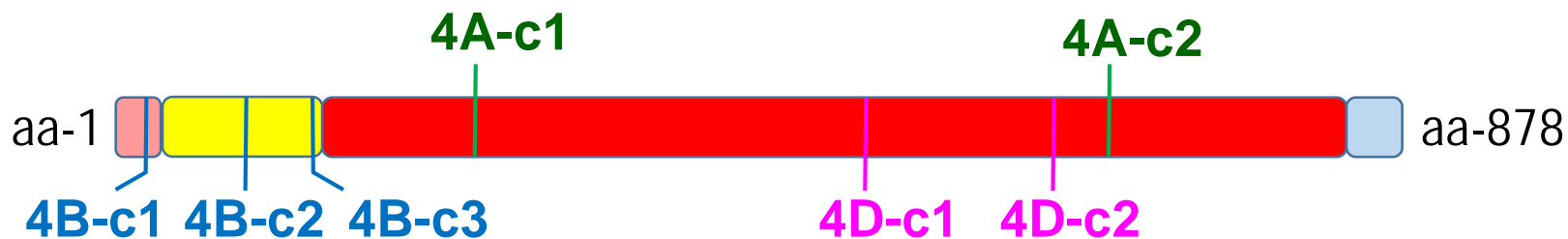


Approach: TILLING for non-sense mutations in *Lpx3* homeologs

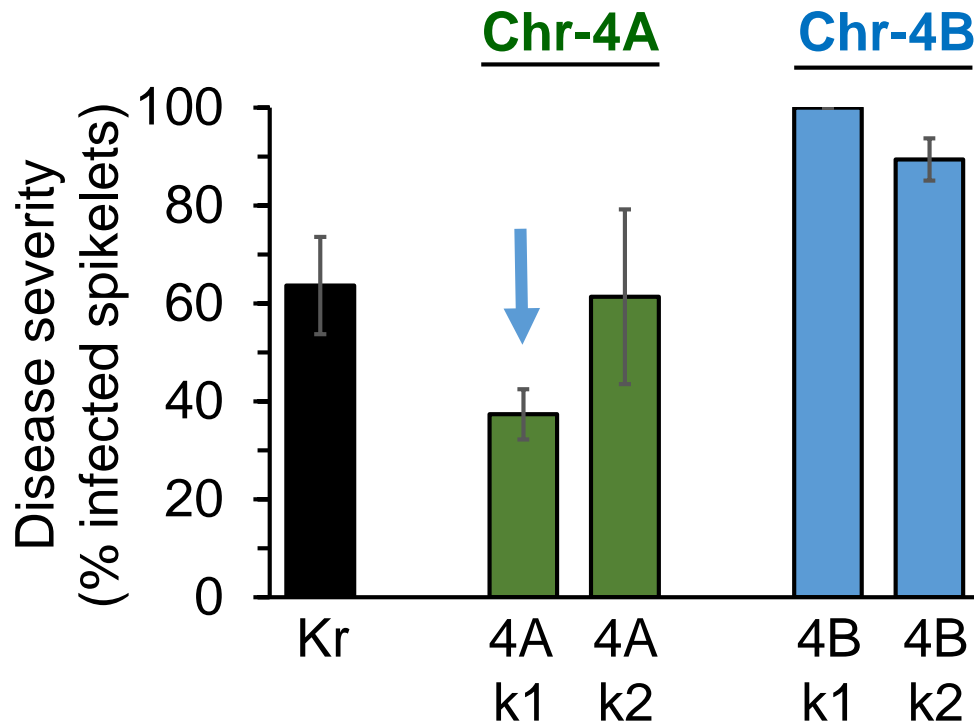


TILLING offers a non-GMO approach to knockdown *Lpx3*

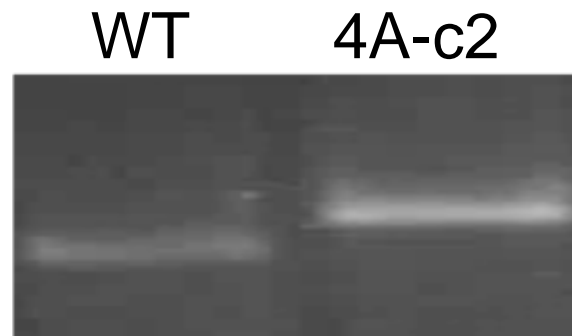
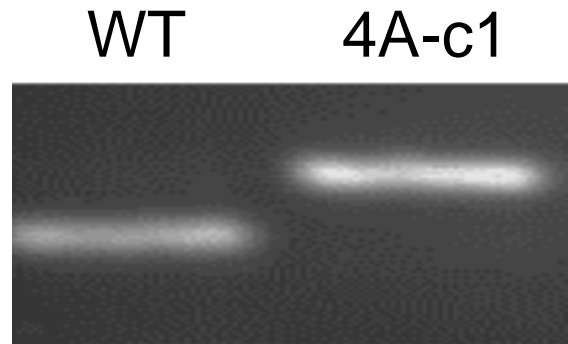
FHB severity in *Lpx3* TILLING lines – hexaploid Cadenza



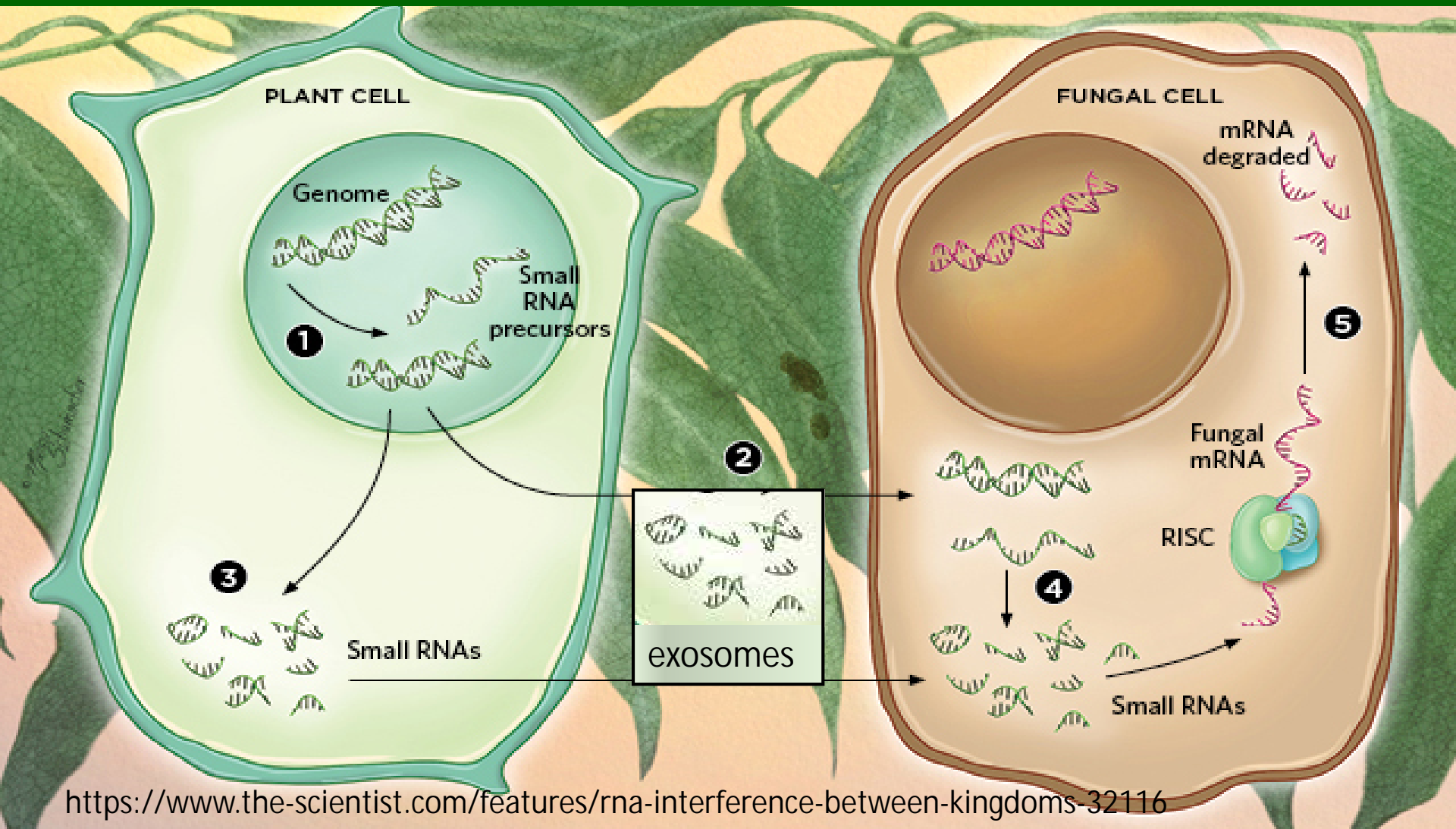
FHB severity in *Lpx3* TILLING lines – tetraploid Kronos



PCR-based codominant dCAPS markers distinguish *Lpx3* mutant alleles from the wild-type allele

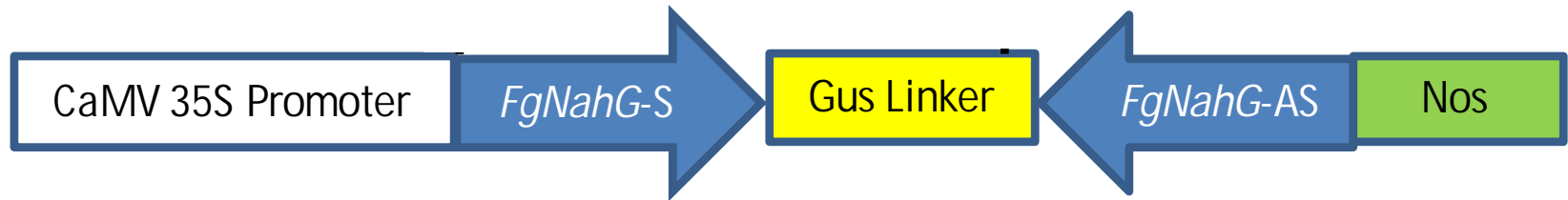


Host-induced gene silencing - targeting *Fusarium graminearum* virulence factors to promote plant resistance against *Fusarium graminearum*

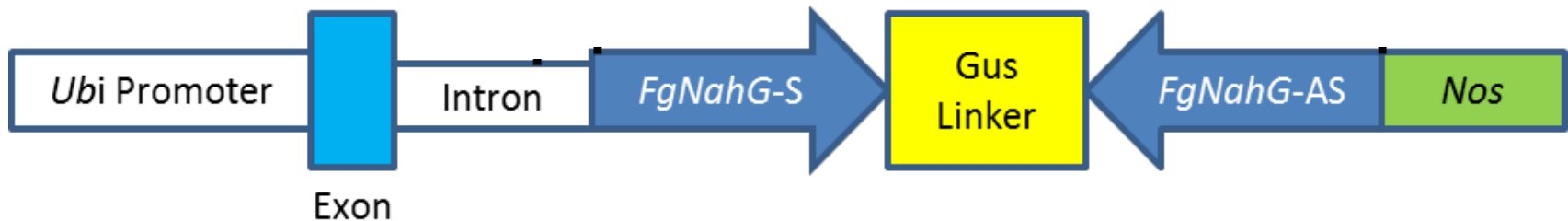


RNAi constructs for HIGS-mediated knockdown of *FgNahG* and *FGL1* expression in *Fusarium graminearum*

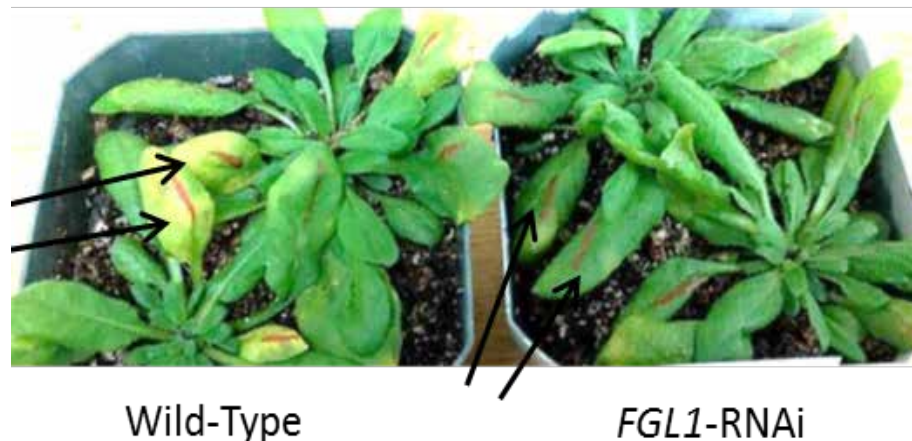
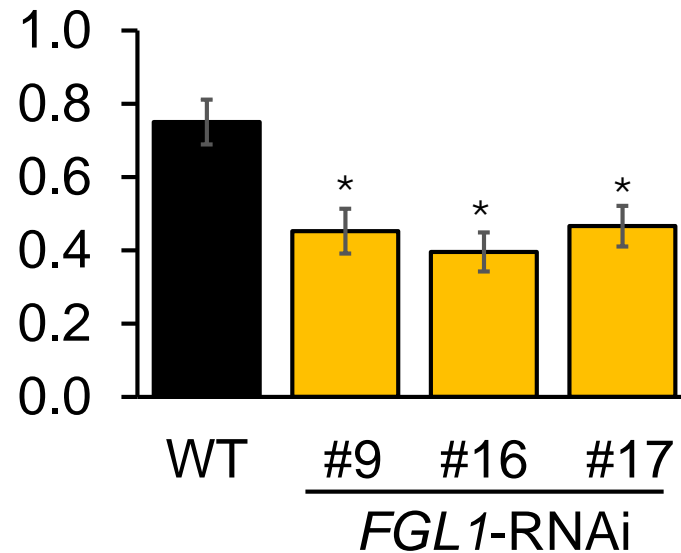
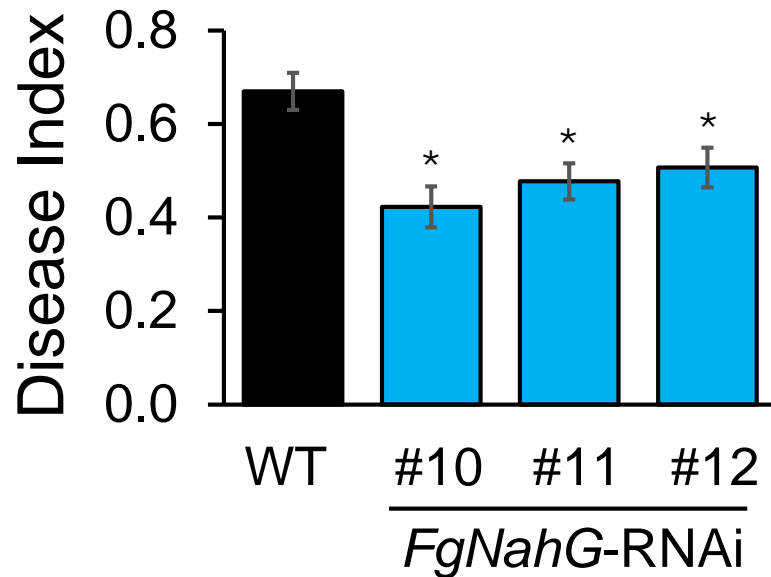
HIGS in Arabidopsis



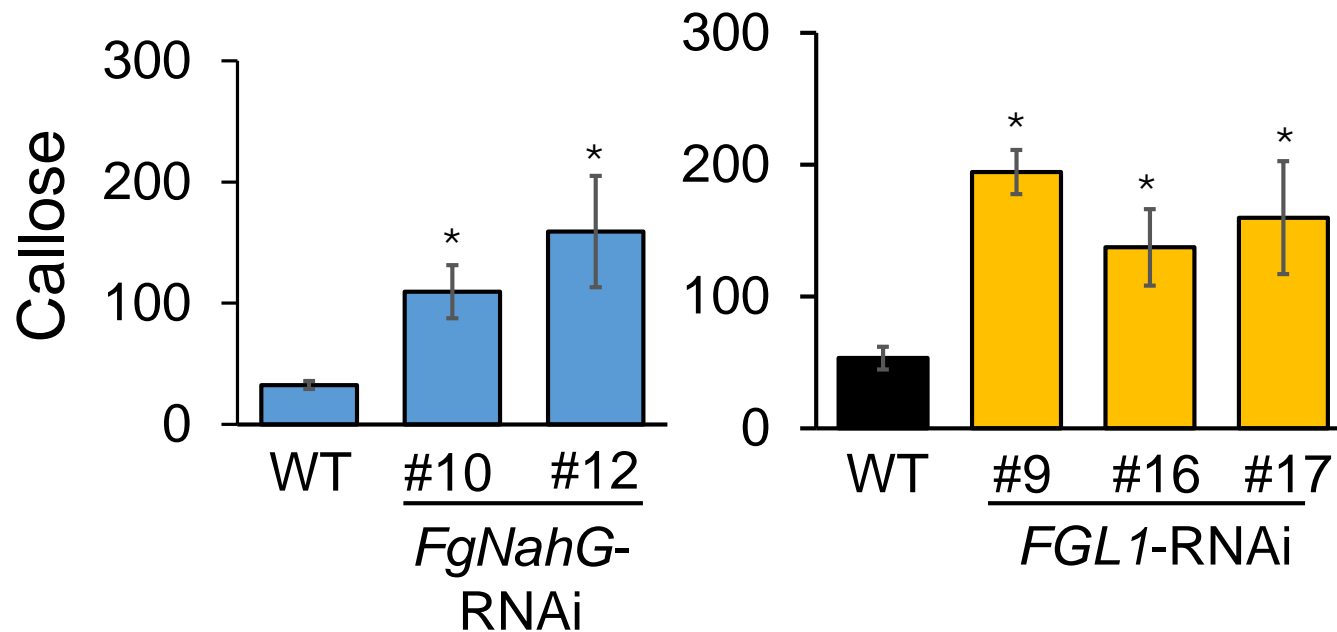
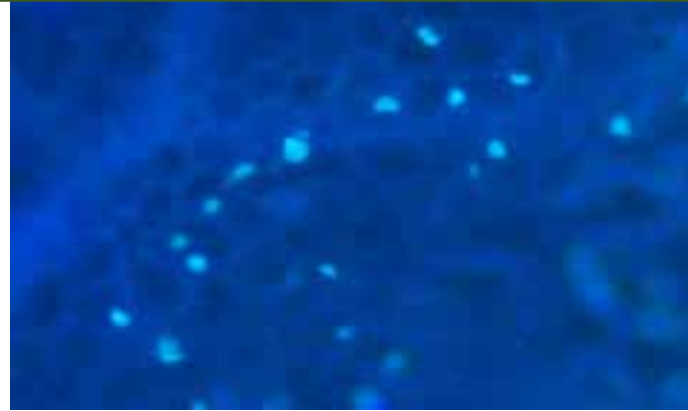
HIGS in wheat



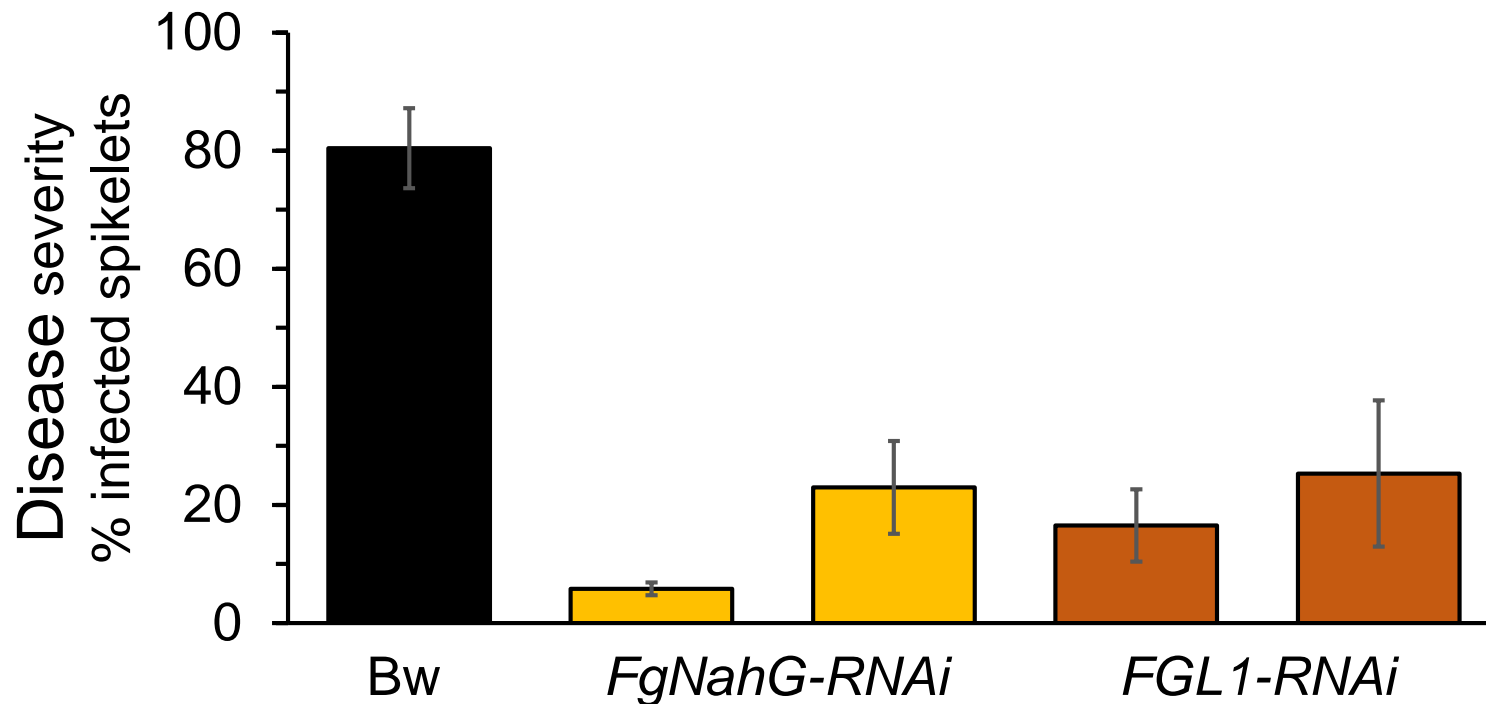
FgNahG-RNAi and *FGL1*-RNAi expressing Arabidopsis exhibit enhanced resistance to *Fusarium graminearum*



FgNahG-RNAi and *FGL1*-RNAi Arabidopsis respond to *Fusarium graminearum* infection with stronger callose deposition



FHB severity is reduced in *FgNahG*-RNAi and *FGL1*-RNAi hexaploid wheat



Key points

Host genes that contribute to susceptibility can be targeted for knock-down to enhance plant resistance to *Fusarium graminearum*

- Knock-down of the wheat 9-LOX *Lpx3* function by RNAi or non-sense mutations confers enhanced FHB resistance
- HIGS provides a mechanism to target the fungal virulence genes *FgNahG* and *FGL1* for promoting FHB resistance

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- Dr. Ruth Dill-Macky (Univ. Minnesota)



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