Genotype-genotype interactions determine the degree of induced resistance in wheat

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Crop plants are colonized by a myriad of micro-organisms on all plant organs. These micro-organism can interact in many different ways as beneficials, as pathogens or as saprophytes with their host plant. By this, they probably play a primordial role in the adaptation to environmental conditions, resilience to abiotic stresses and in the resistance against diseases and pests. The present experiments explored the effects of several rhizosphereborne biocontrol strains of Pseudomonas protegens and P. fluorescens on the resistance of wheat varieties against leaf rust disease caused by Puccinia triticina.

Experimental set- up

Greenhouse experiments using seed inoculation at planting. Infection with CH- P. triticina strains at 3 leaf stage. Scoring of disease severity at 10dpi by estimation of infected leaf surface. At 12 dpi (days after infection), evaluation of root colonization by extraction of bacteria from the root surface and plating on KB with rifampicine.





Symptoms were scored at 12dpi estimating the percentage of leave covered area with pustules.

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Fig.3 Disease severity of leaf rust in 4 wheat varieties inoculated different beneficial Pseudomonas strains.

Variety	Released	Resistance level	Lr genes
Zinal	2003	intermediate	unknown
Arina	1981	susceptible	Lr12
Cimetta	2003	susceptible	Lr12
Forno	1994	intermediate	Lr34

All varieties are obtentions by Agroscope and DSP Ltd.

Tab.1 Wheat varieties used in this experiment and their resistance level against leaf rust (Puccinia triticina)

Strain	Description	Reference
P. protegens CHA0*	wild type	Keel et al., 1989
P. protegens CHAO gfp*	tagged with the GFP protein	Péchy-Tarr & Keel, unpublished
P. fluorescens PF153 gfp*	tagged with the GFP protein	Péchy-Tarr & Keel, unpublished
P. fluorescens Q2-87 gfp*	tagged with the GFP protein	Péchy-Tarr & Keel, unpublished

* for environmental and tracing studies, strain CHA0 was marked with a spontaneous rifampicine resistance

* bacterial strains were tagged with the GFP protein for further tracing studies in artificial and natural soils

Tab.2 Pseudomonas strains used in the present experiments.

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Fig.1 Experimental set up of the experiment in the greenhouse. Plants were kept at a constant temperature (+/-18°C). Pots were random distributed on the table. Plastic covers were used to avoid spilling of modified strains in the environment.

Factor	Disease severity Root colonization		tion Tab.3 Two	Tab.3 Two-way ANOVA analy	
Variety	<0.05	<0.002	the factors	the factors variety and strait disease severity and the capace root colonization of the 4 bac	
Strain	<0.002	<0.002	root coloni		
Variety x Strain <0.002 <0.002		<0.002	strains at th	ne end of the experir	
			Colonizat	tion of roots	
	*				
a		2 1			
-	0	1 2-			
4	···:	*			
31 G. G.		3 - F		444	
8-			-12-10	3.77%	
E - #40.54***					
			24m.		
	6 7	*	110 110 400	00 b5 L8 1	
Disease severity			PC1 (01 (95)		





correlation coefficient is r=0.54 ***.

Conclusions Beneficial Pseudomonas spp. strains colonize wheat roots and can induce resistance against the leaf pathogen Puccinia triticina.

colonization of the roots.

- The magnitude of induction depends on the capacity of the strain to colonize the root.
- Analysis of root colonization by bacteria and wheat cultivar reveals specific affinities between the bacterial strain and the wheat varieties.
- These results suggest an straight interaction between plant and beneficial bacteria at the molecular level





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