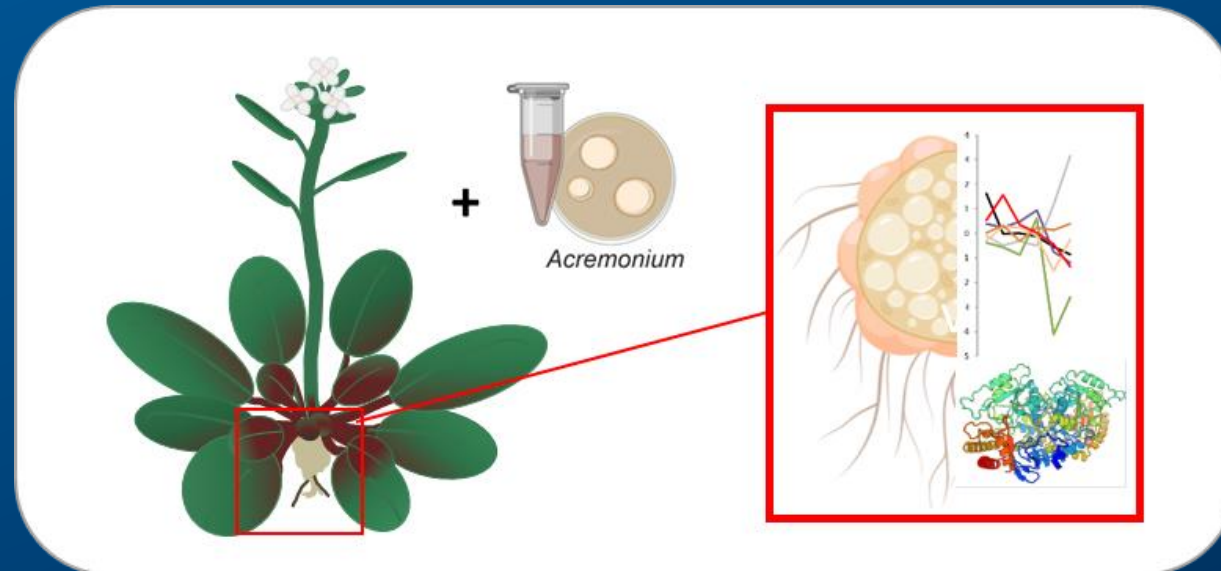


Jutta Ludwig-Müller and Susann Auer
Clubroot Steering Committee Meeting, 30 April 2020

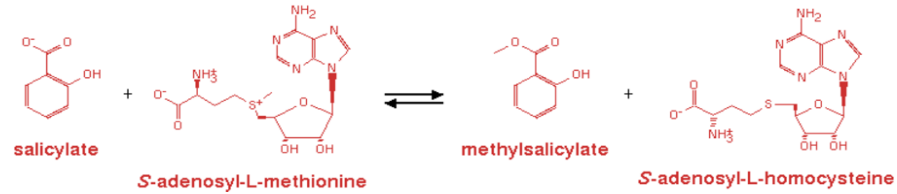
Biocontrol potential for clubroot by *Acremonium alternatum* – chances and challenges



The defense compound salicylic acid can be derivatized by an effector of *P. brassicae*

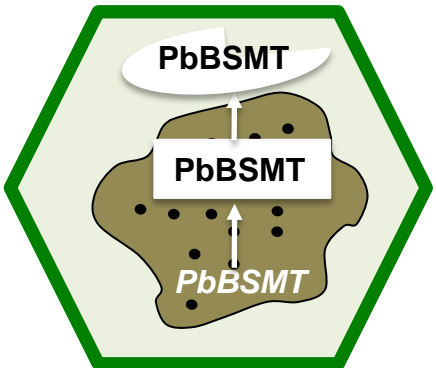
Plasmodiophora has a protein with homology to plant SABATH methyltransferases

Ludwig-Müller et al., 2015, Mol. Plant Pathol.



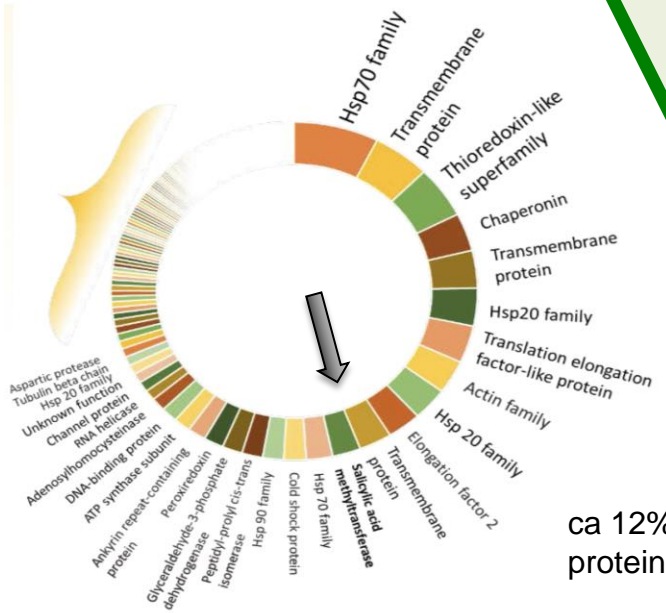
PbBSMT is among the highly expressed putative secreted effectors

Schwelm et al., 2015, Scientific Report



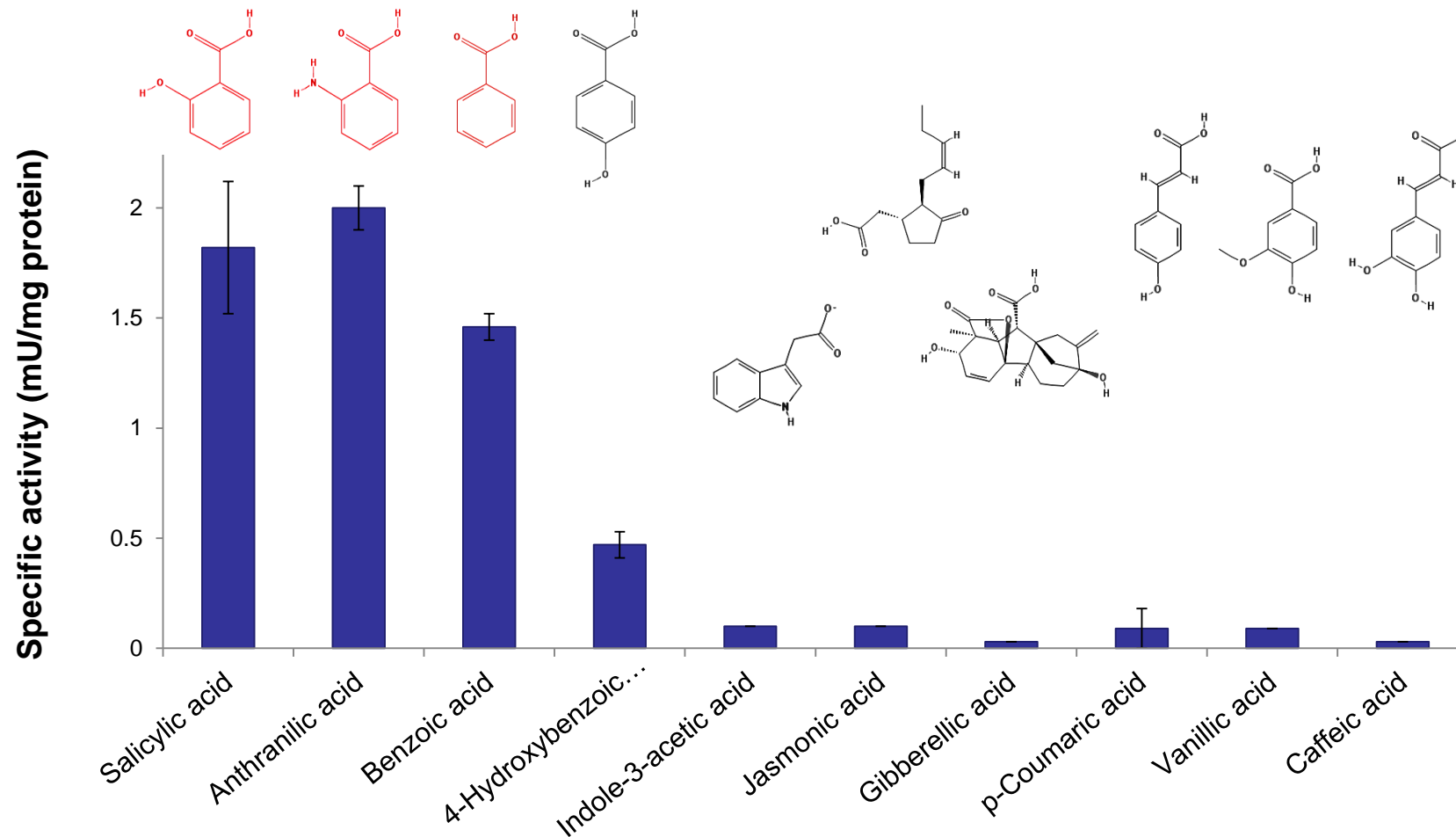
Annotation of the most abundant *P. brassicae* proteins of a proteome analysis based on their orthologs

Veronika Malych, Miroslav Berka (Mendel University, Brno)



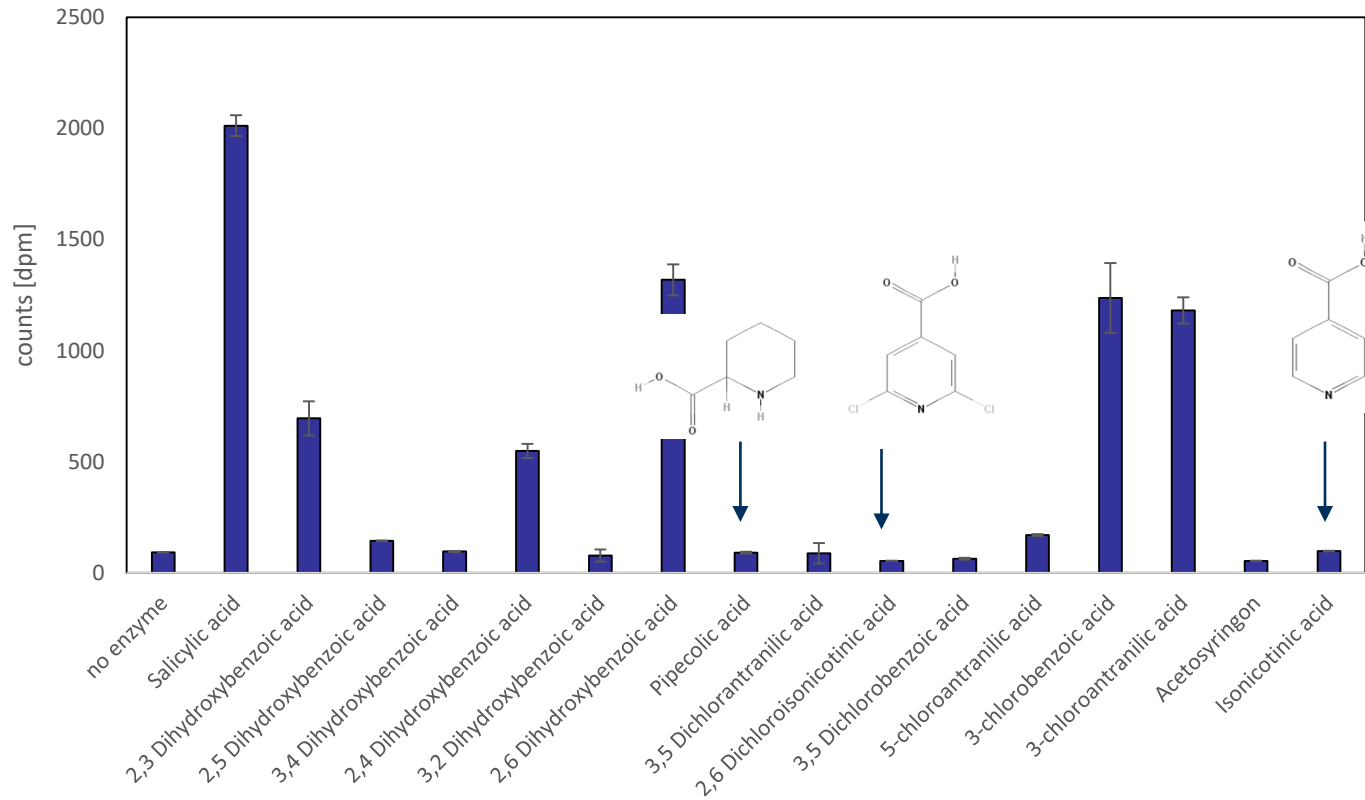
ca 12% of the total protein annotated as Pb!

PbBSMT can methylate salicylic acid, benzoic acid and anthranilic acid



Ludwig-Müller et al., 2015, Mol. Plant Pathol.

Can we use compounds known to induce defense but not methylated by PbBSMT?



Sabine Jülke, Diana Seidler, Freia Benade

Condition	Disease Index	Infection rate (%)
Control	83	98
INA 100 μ M	84	100
INA 1 mM	79	100
PA 100 μ M	79	100
PA 1 mM	72	93

no treatment



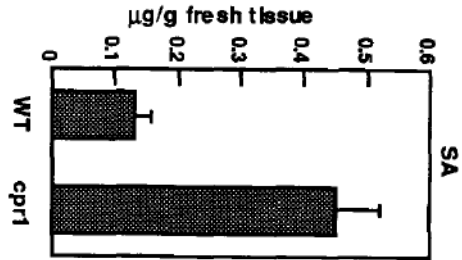
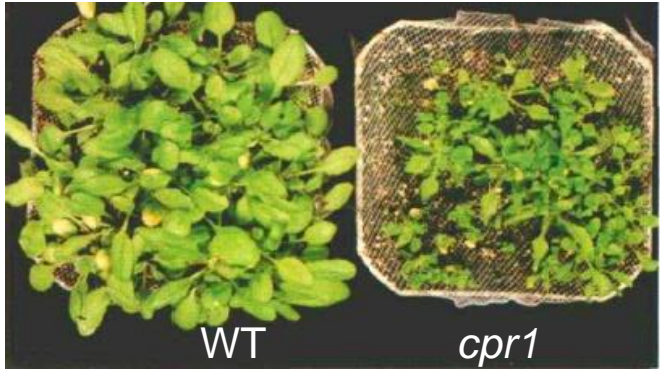
INA



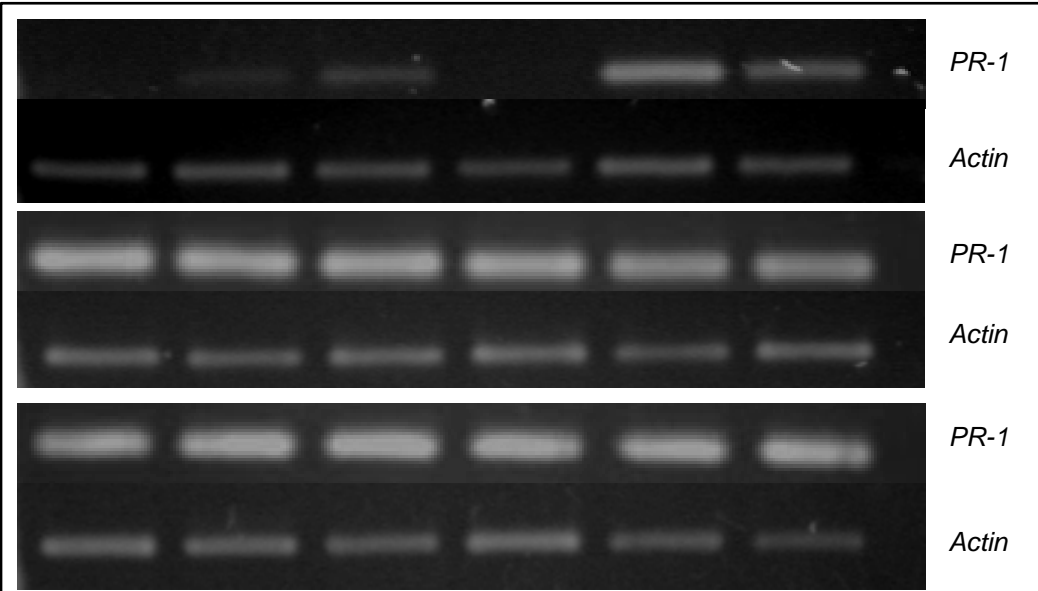
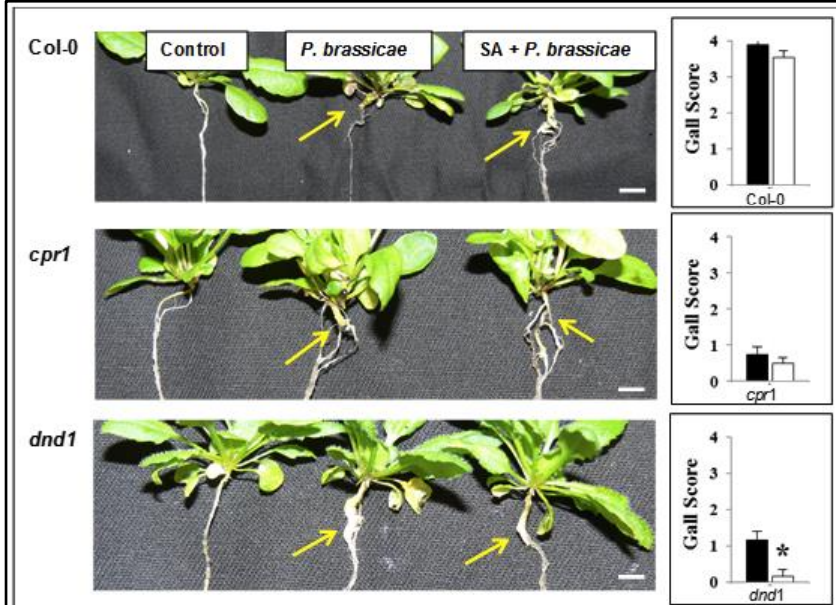
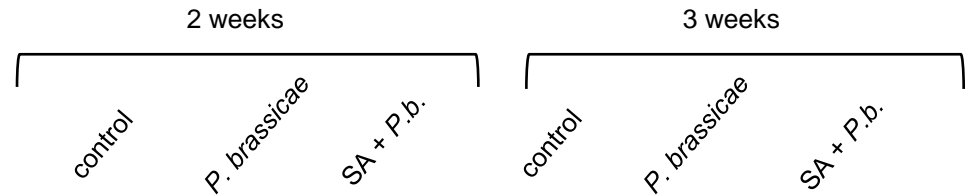
PA



Can we use plants with constitutively activated SA-mediated defense?

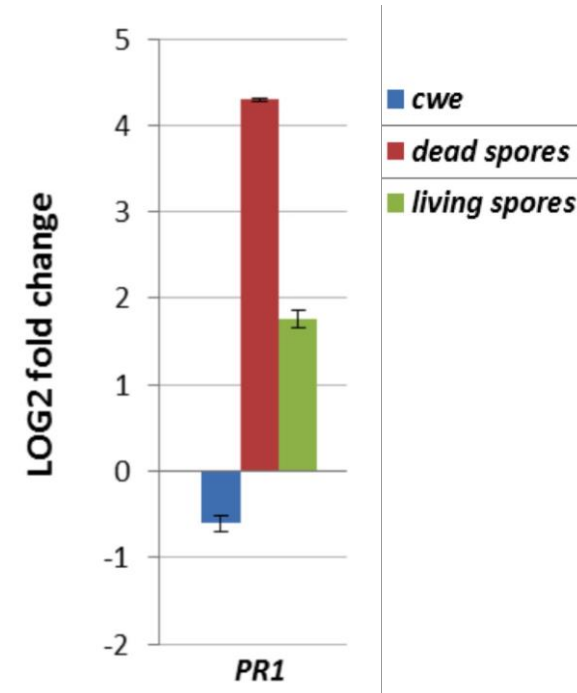
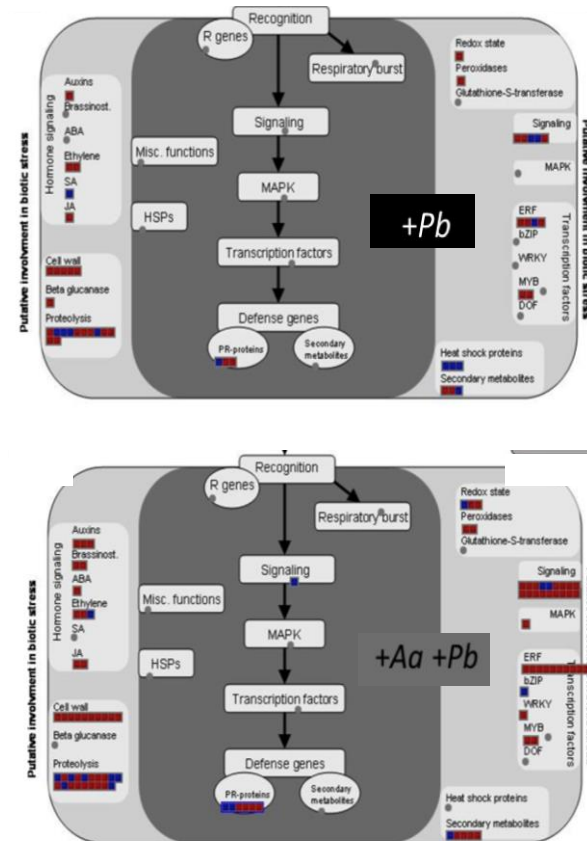


Bowling et al. (1994) Plant Cell



Lovelock et al, 2016, Mol. Plant Pathol.

Defense can be induced in *Arabidopsis* by *Acremonium alternatum* via the salicylic acid pathway



Susann Auer

Aa = *Acremonium alternatum*
Pb = *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

up down
 three days after inoculation

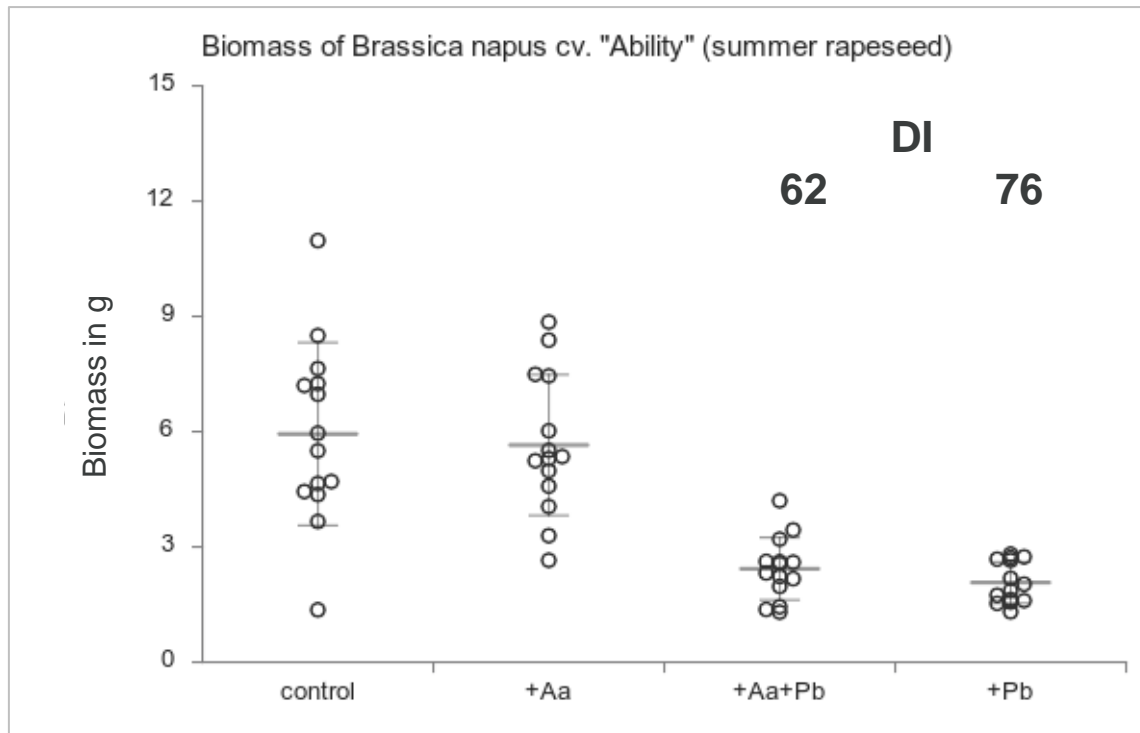
cwe = cell wall extract of *Aa*; dead/living spores of *Aa*
PR1 – Pathogenesis related Protein 1 gene

Effect of *Acremonium* on canola cultivars

Co-inoculation with *Aa* results in a positive effect on Disease Index (DI) and biomass of plants

(medium effect; Cohen's $d_{AaPb \text{ vs } Pb} = 0.62$)

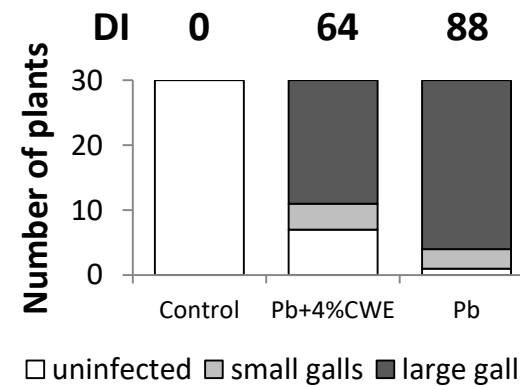
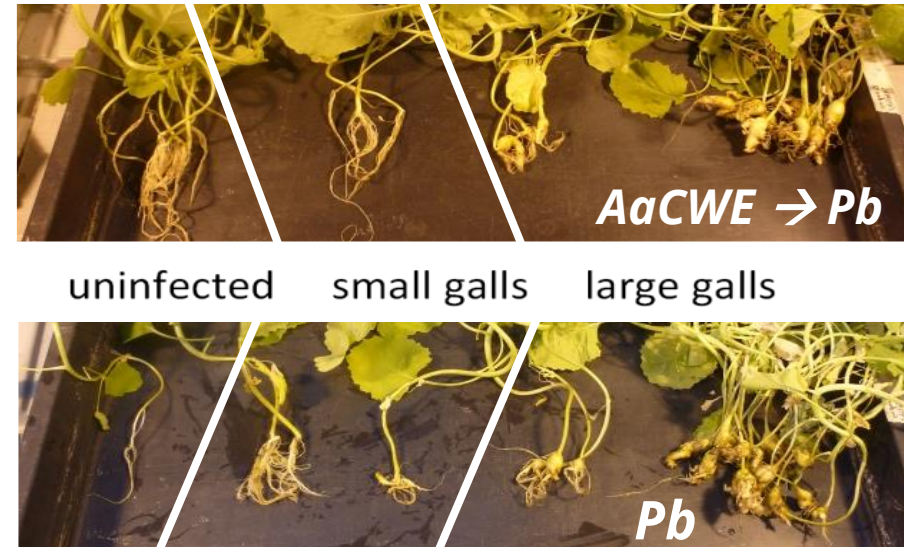
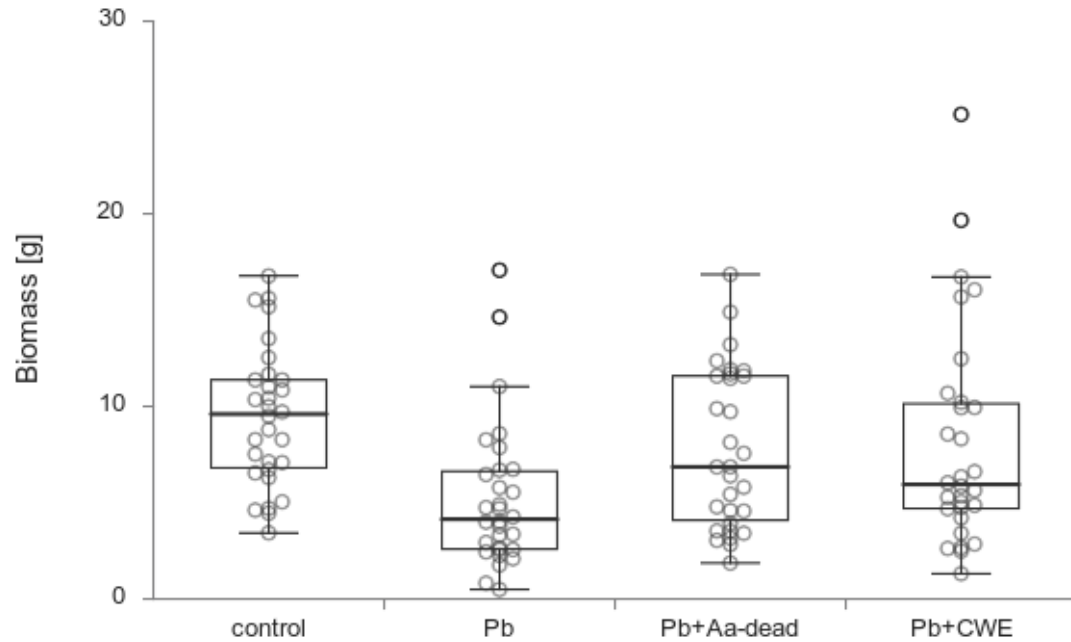
Results for tested *Brassica napus* cultivars



Auer and Ludwig-Müller (2014)

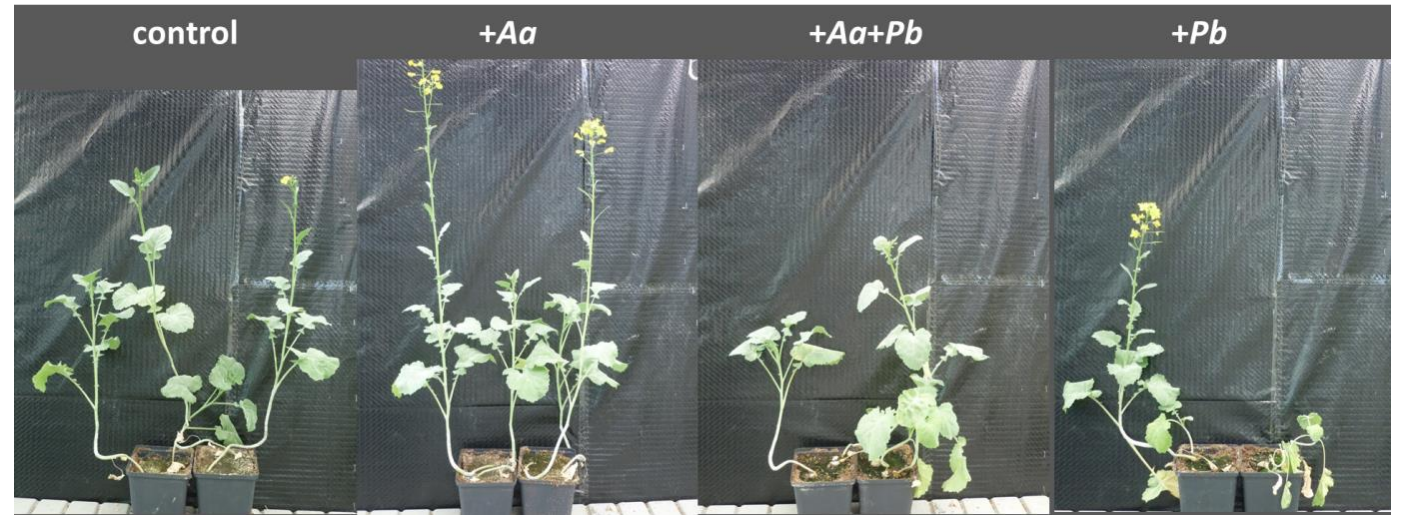
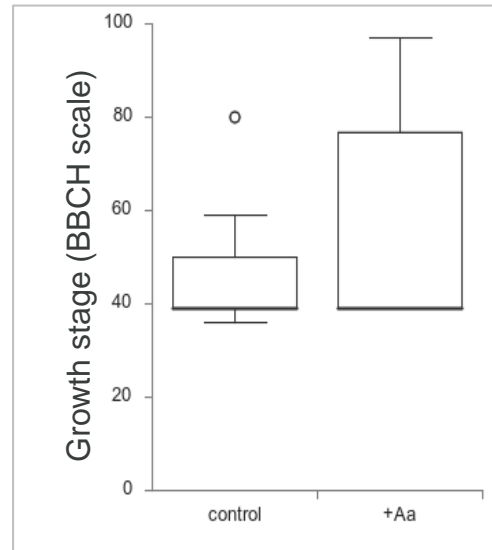
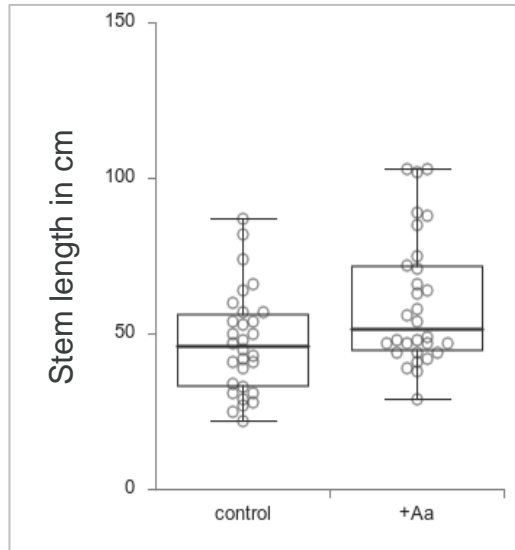
Cultivar	<i>Pb</i> concentration	DI <i>AaPb</i>	DI <i>Pb</i>	n	Effect of <i>Aa</i> in %
Ability (s)	high	62	76	14	-18
	medium	17	51	8	-67
Visby (w)	high	36	55	15-18	-35
	medium	69	75	16	-8
Jennifer (w)	high	74	78	90	-5
	medium	28	61	90	-54

Clubroot suppression in *Brassica napus* cv. Ability by *Acremonium*



27% reduction in DI after treatment with *Aa* cell wall extract (CWE)

Acremonium increases stem length and yield of „Ability“



Brassica napus cv. Ability, 5 months old

Clubroot resistance is cultivar-dependent!

active genes in canola vary and are largely dependent on parent plants
→ implications for resistance response!

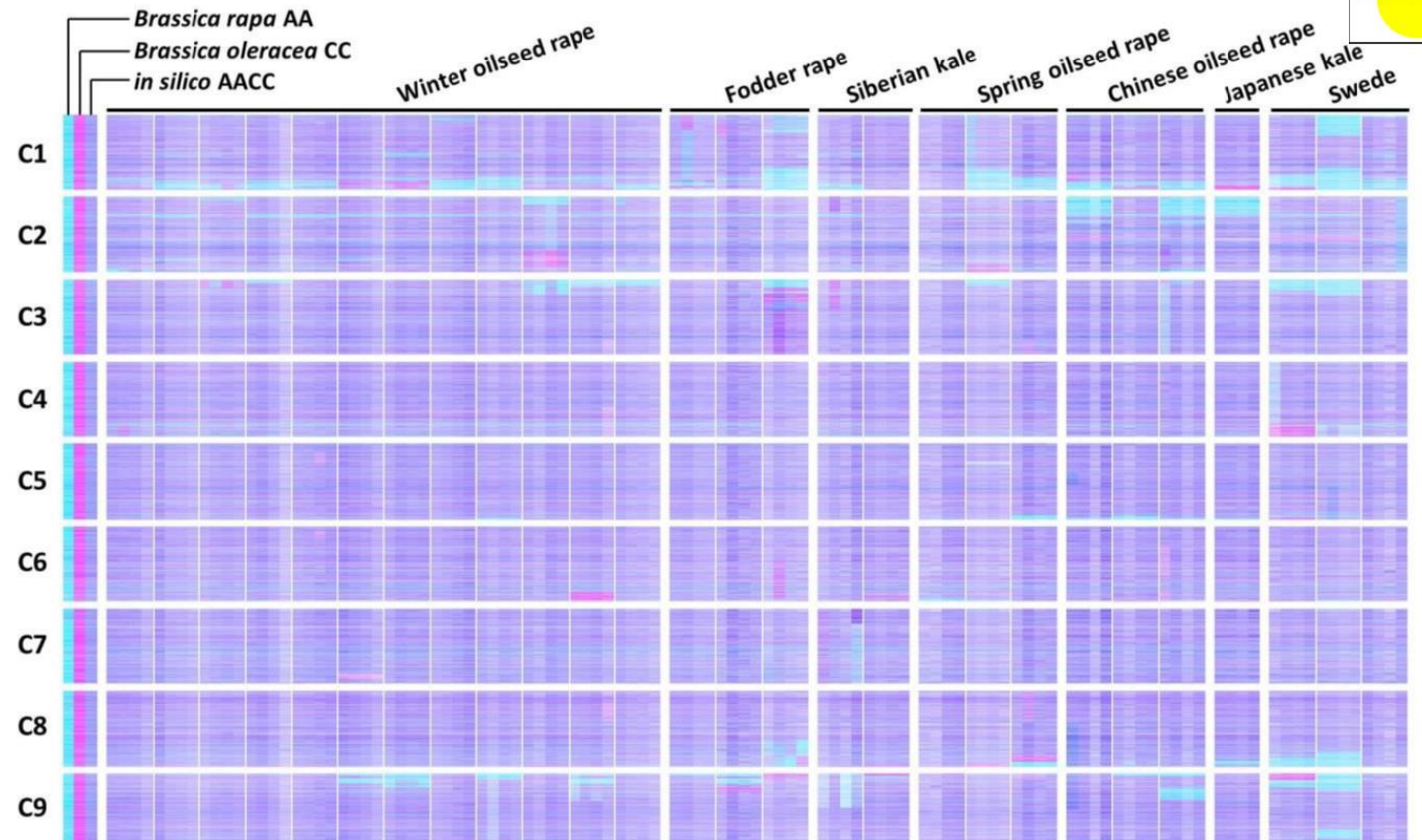
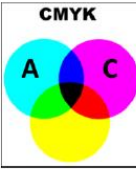
Cultivars have their own microbiomes each.

high microbial diversity suppresses pathogens → plants can exploit microbial consortia from soil for protection

breeding can hamper possibilities for positive BCA interaction

Assessment of a panel of *B. napus* varieties by mRNAseq

Homoeologous exchanges duplicating the A genome appear cyan, those duplicating the C genome appear magenta



Ian Bancroft 22nd May, 2019

UNIVERSITY of York

What do we think is important for clubroot research in the future

Conditions more close to field tests

Field soil testing if only greenhouse trials are possible

Testing of more canola cultivars with more *P. brassicae* isolates should be made

Identification of current clubroot differential sets that are active in soils right now
→ timely testing of isolates

Easier (faster) access to genome/transcriptome data

More collaboration possibilities between remote labs

Thanks to:



collaborations:

Bretislav Brzobohaty, Martin Cerny
Mendel University, CZ



Funding:

