

Genome Editing and Engineering

Course No: BT-637



LECTURE-13

Dr. Kusum K. Singh

Department of Biosciences and Bioengineering

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

Gram negative “Xanthomonas”



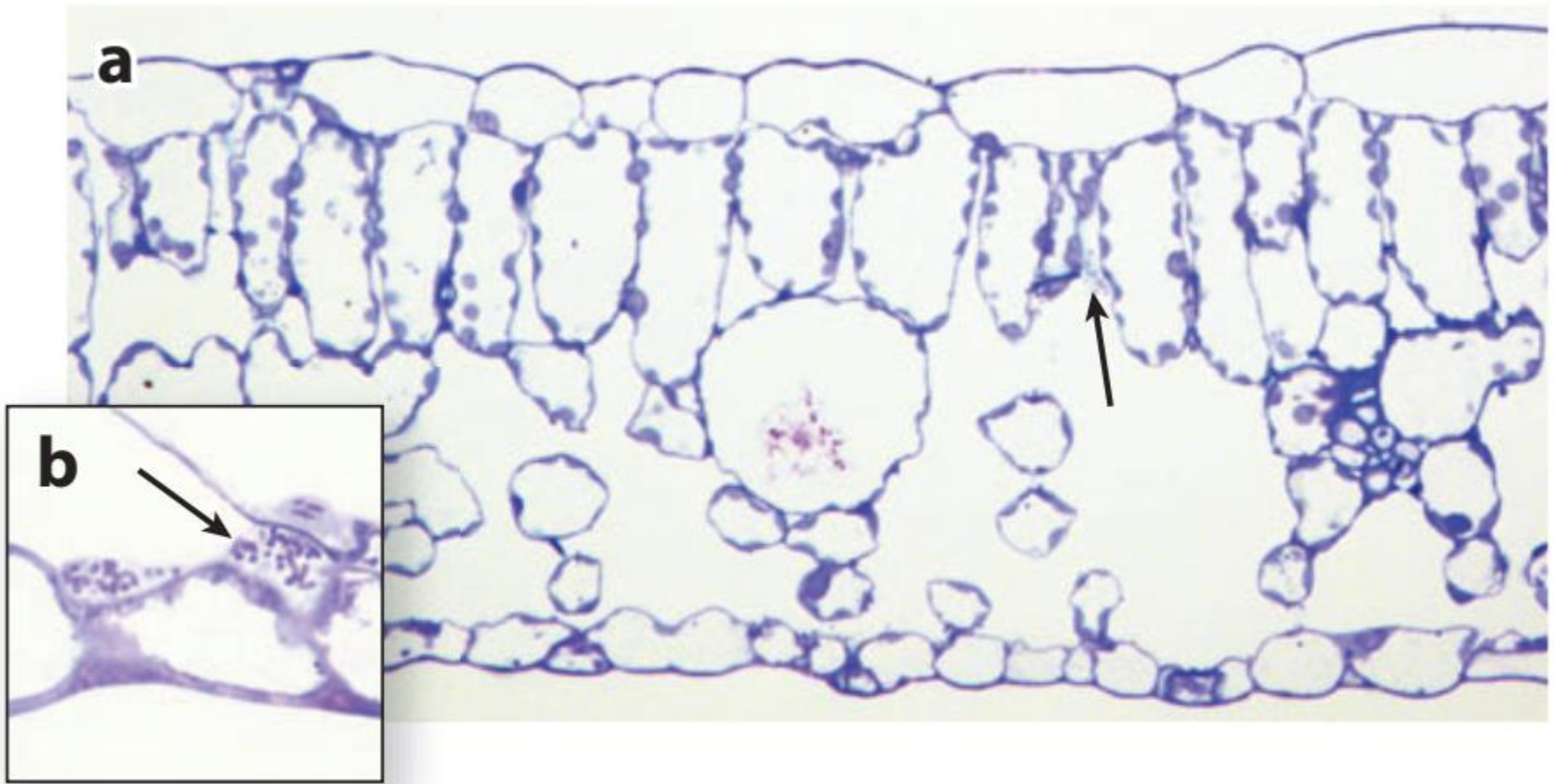
Xanthomonas sp.
Gram negative



Species or pathovar	Strain ^a	Host	Location	Serovar	Pattern
<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i>	ORST 1153 b	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Congo		1
	ORST 1153 2c	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Congo		1
	ORST 1155 2a	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Congo		1
	1000	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	French Guiana		1
<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i>	CFBP 2098	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	France		2
	NCPPB 2220	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Greece		2
	NCPPB 3026	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Italy		2
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	CFBP 2157	<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	United States		3
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i>	NCPPB 2375	<i>Axonopus scoparius</i>	Colombia		4
	NCPPB 457	<i>Axonopus scoparius</i>	Colombia		4
<i>Xanthomonas albilineans</i>	G 7	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Guadeloupe	3	5
	GP 5	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Guadeloupe	1	5
	HV 5	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Burkina Faso	2	5
	R 8	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Réunion	1	5
	USA 083 A	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	United States		5
	KNA 003 a	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	St. Kitts		5
	LKA 070 A	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Sri Lanka		5
	G 55	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Guadeloupe		5
	MDG 065 A	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Madagascar		5
	MQE 58	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Martinique		5
	BF 60	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Burkina Faso		5
	CIV 035 A	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Ivory Coast		5
	2375 84	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Cameroon		5
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv.					
	campestris	NCPPB 528	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	United Kingdom	6
	vesicatoria	10601	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Undetermined	7
	cassavae	HMB 29	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Zaire	8
	vasculorum	CFBP 1289	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Réunion	9
	juglandis	CFBP 1023	<i>Juglans regia</i>	France	10
	juglandis	CFBP 1024	<i>Juglans regia</i>	France	10
	phaseoli	ORST 1159	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Congo	10
	phaseoli	CFBP 1816	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Greece	10
	citri	CFBP 1814	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Réunion	10
	glycines	ORST 1144 E5	<i>Glycine max</i>	Congo	10
	mangiferae indicae	CFBP 1716	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	11
	incanae	CFBP 1438	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	United States	12
	pelargonii	10342	<i>Pelargonium zonale</i>	France	15
	oryzicola	CFBP 2286	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Malaysia	13
	oryzae	CFBP 1948	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Cameroon	14

^a Abbreviations for sources of strains: CFBP, Collection Française des Bactéries Phytopathogènes, INRA, Angers, France; NCPPB, National Collection of Plant Pathogenic Bacteria, Harpenden, United Kingdom; ORST, ORSTOM, Brazzaville, Congo. Strains of *X. albilineans* were received from P. Rott, IRAT-CIRAD, Guadeloupe, and P. Baudin, CIRAD, Montpellier, France.

Plant Pathogen



Plant Pathogen (Xanthomonas)



Plant Immunity

- "Effector-triggered" immunity
- "Pattern-triggered" immunity
- Pathogen virulence factors ("effectors")

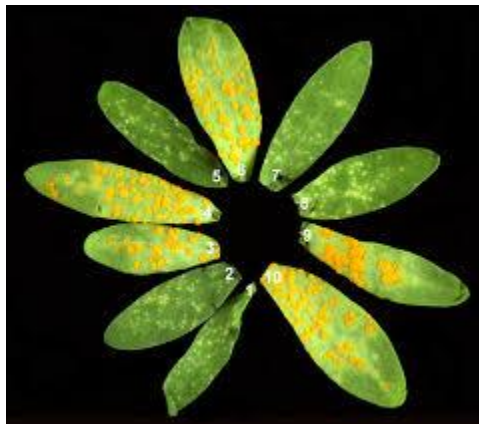
Effector-triggered immunity in plants “gene-for gene” hypothesis

➤ Why are certain plant varieties resistant to diseases, whereas others are susceptible?



Harold Henry Flor

- A plant pathologist famous for proposing the **gene for gene hypothesis** of plant-pathogen genetic interaction.
- Worked on rust (*Melampsora lini*) of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*).
- He proposed term "Avirulence gene".



		Plant R gene	
		+	-
Pathogen Avr gene	+	R: resistance	S: susceptible
	-	S	S

Molecular proof for the “gene-for gene” hypothesis

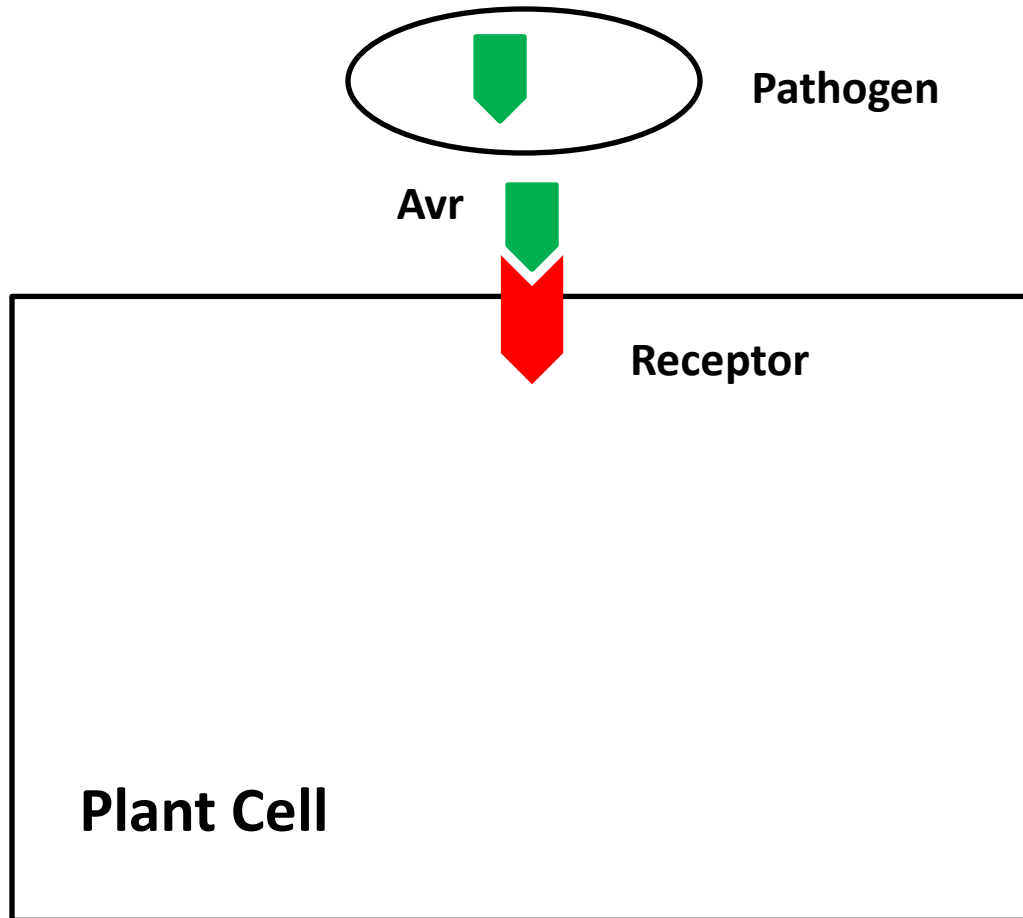
		Plant R gene	
Pathogen Avr gene		+	-
	+	R: resistance	S: susceptible
	-	S	S

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
Vol. 81, pp. 6024–6028, October 1984
Botany

➤ **Cloning of plant disease resistance genes in 1992-1994**
determines race-specific incompatibility on *Glycine max* (L.) Merr.
Many groups (S. Briggs, G. Martin, Tanksley B, Staskawicz, F Ausubel)

BRIAN J. STASKAWICZ*†, DOUGLAS DAHLBECK*†, AND NOEL T. KEEN‡

Some original predictions about R and Avr proteins



Most R genes encode LRR proteins

N gene (tobacco mosaic virus)



Cf9 gene (fungal leaf mold)



RPS2 gene (bacterial speck)

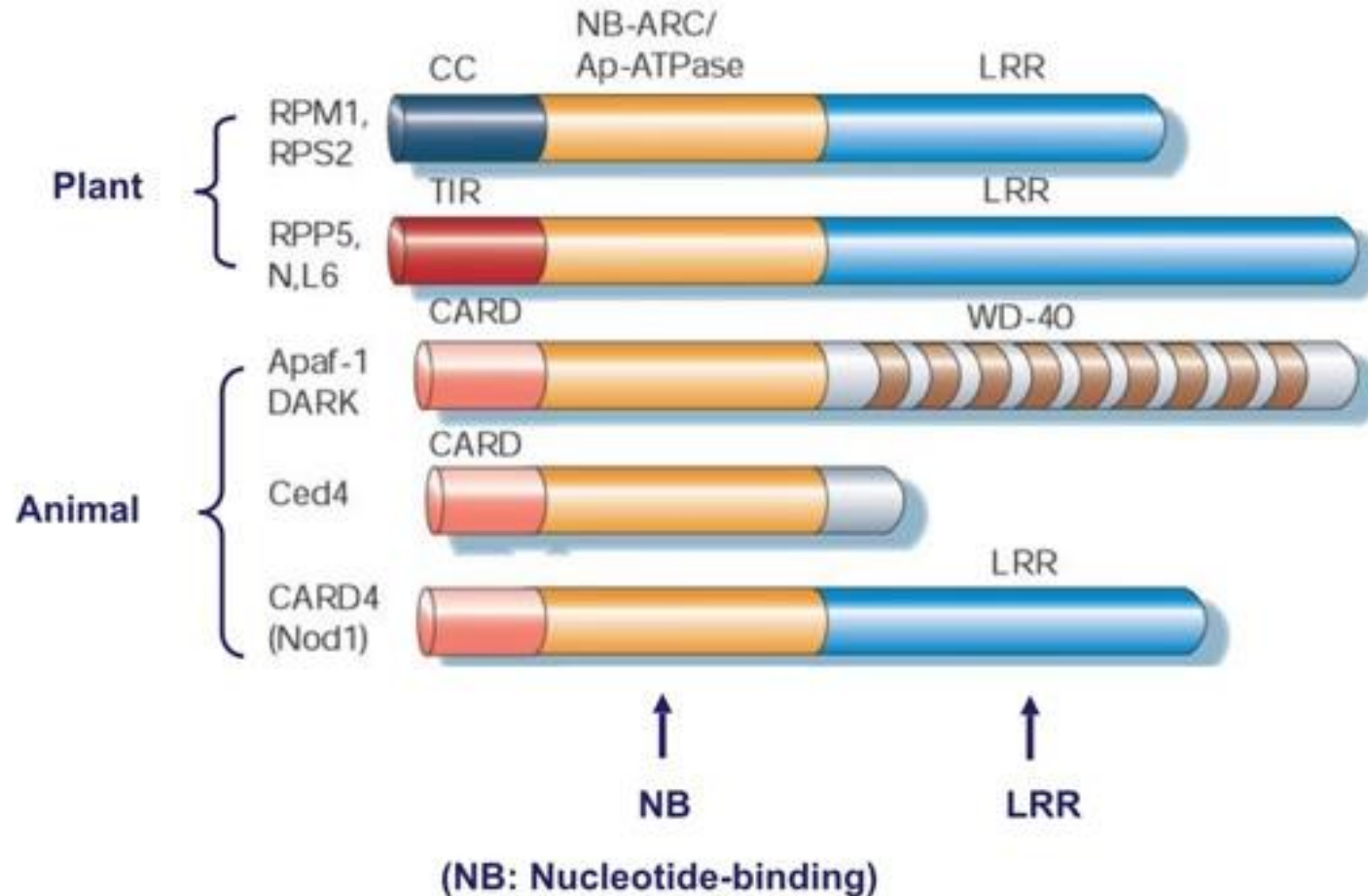


Mi gene (root-knot nematode)

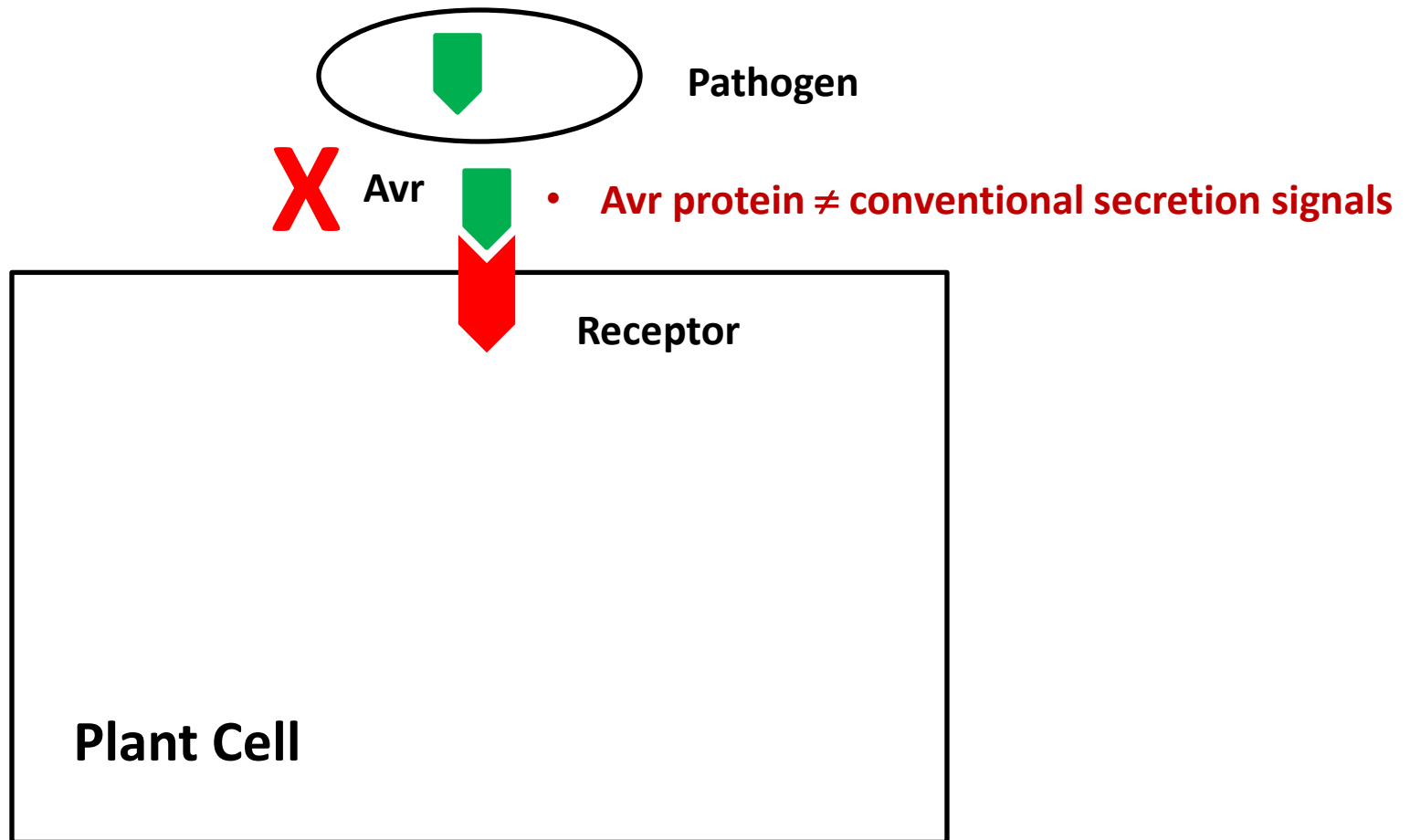


LRR: Leucine-rich Repeats

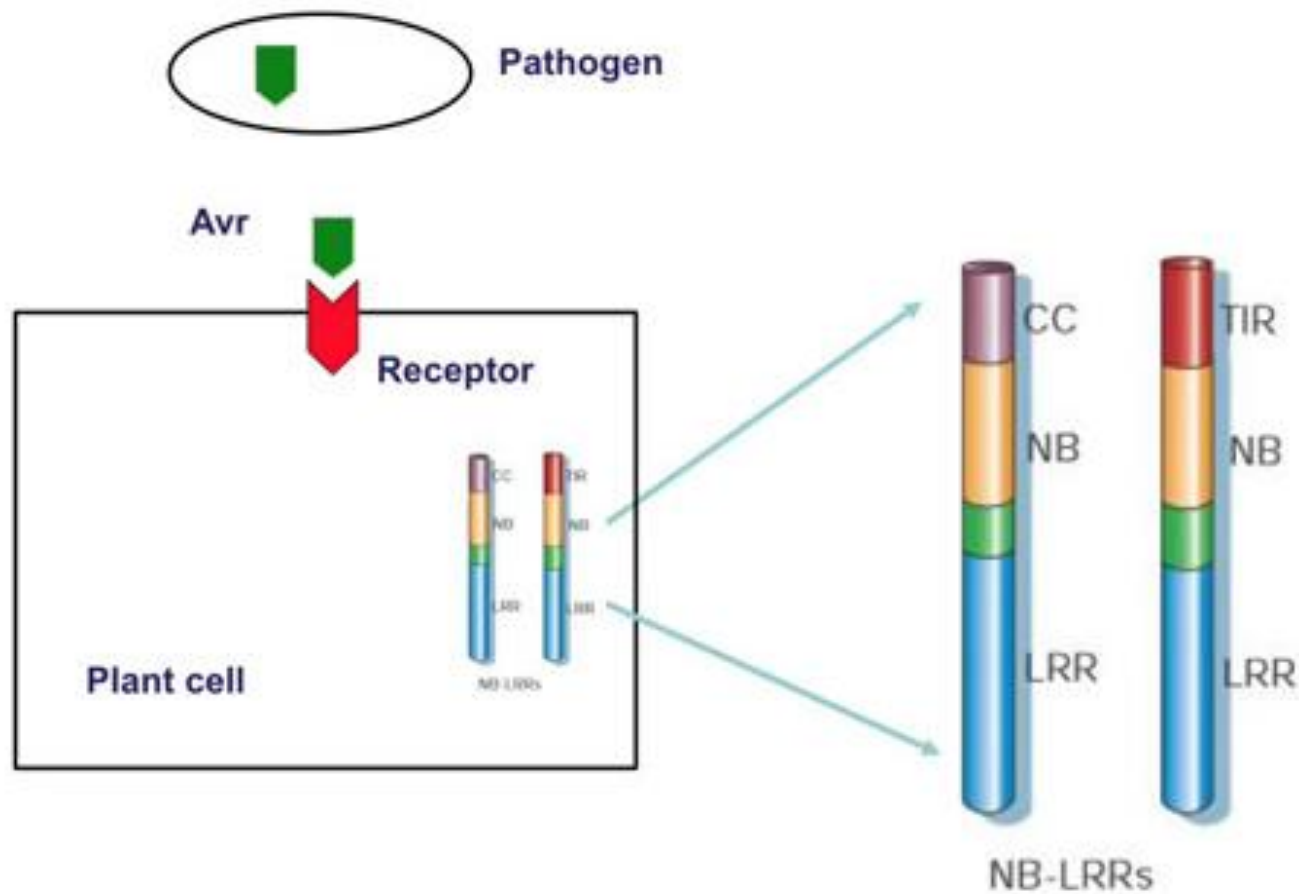
R proteins share homology with immune receptors



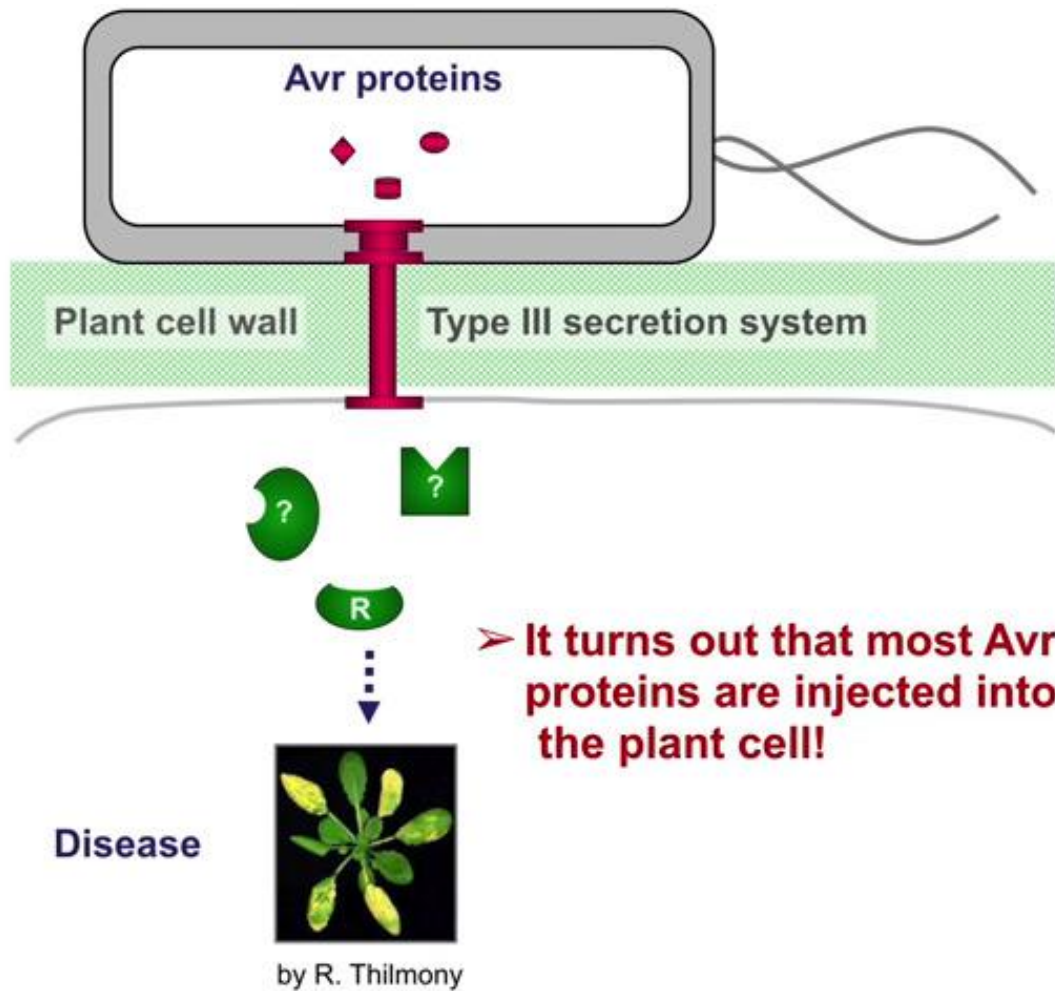
Some original predictions about R and Avr proteins



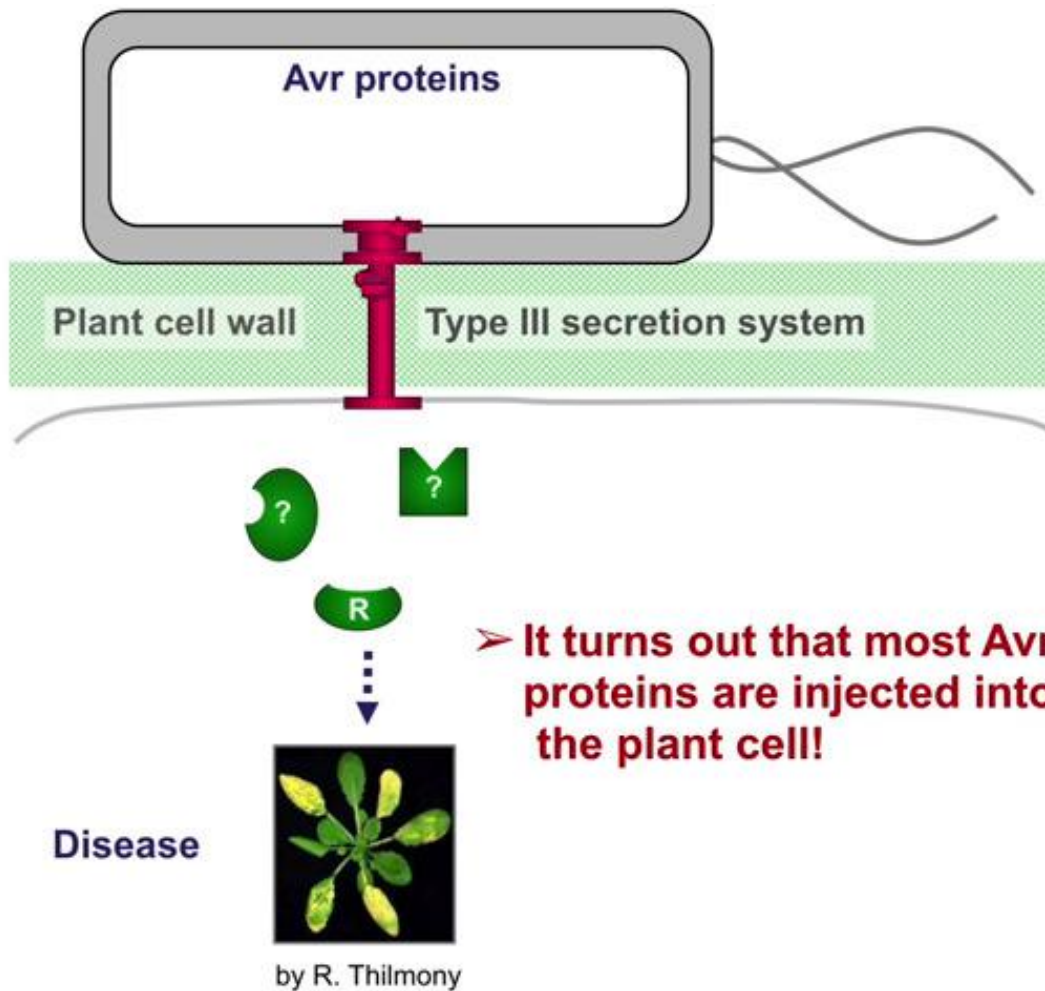
Most R genes are localized in the cell



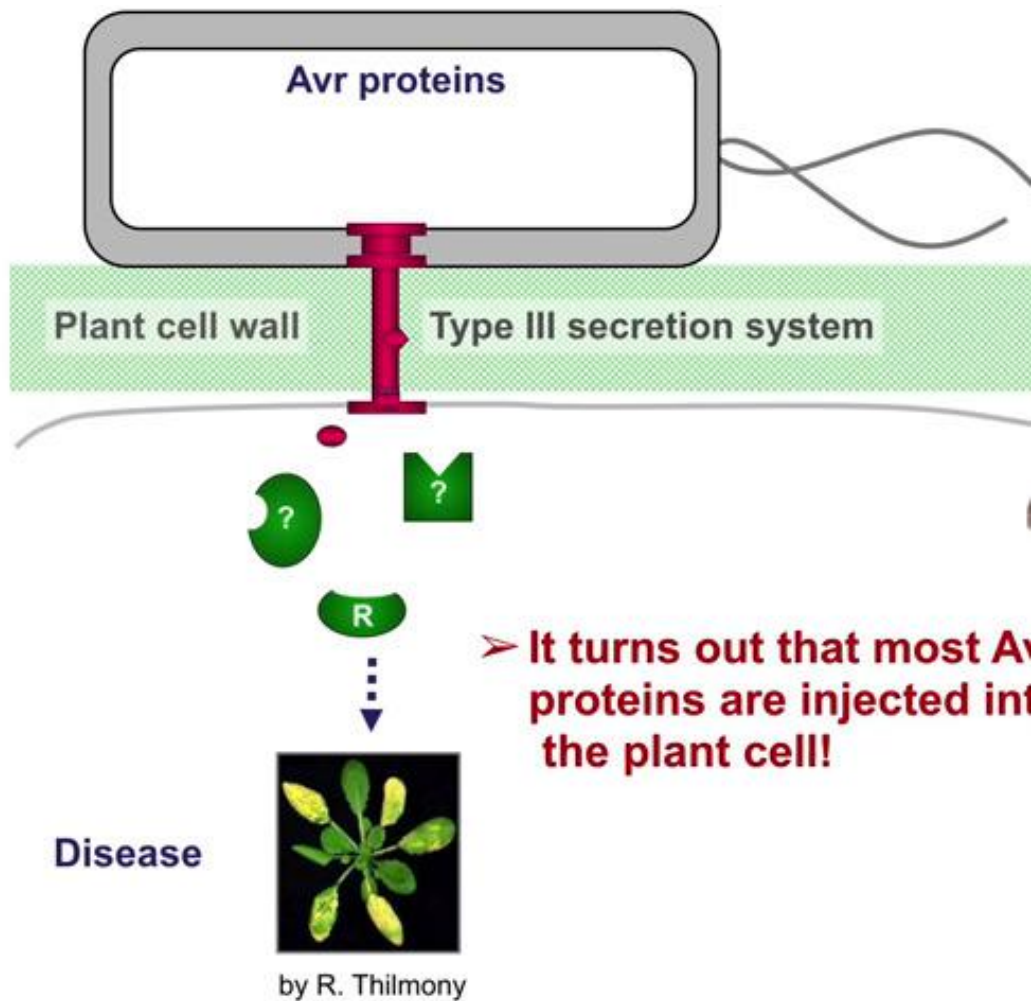
Avr is directly injected into the cells



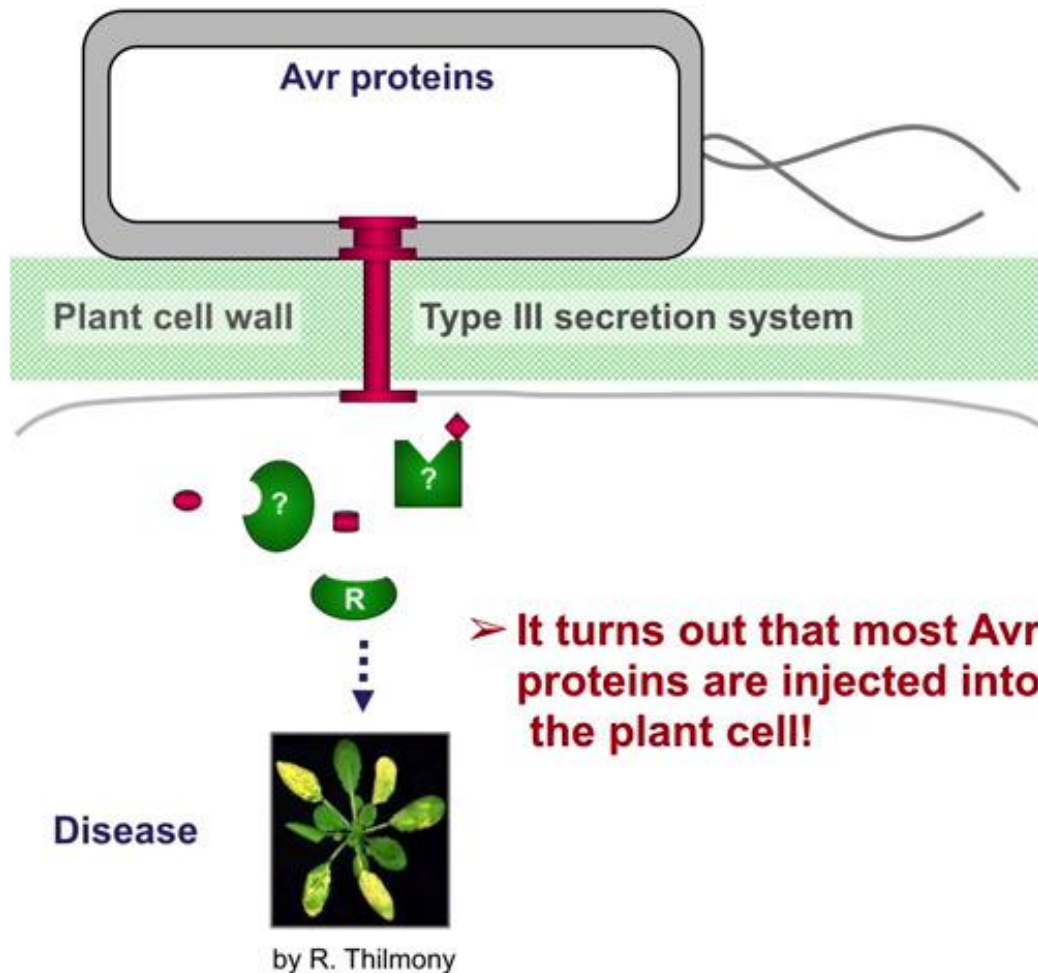
Avr is directly injected into the cells



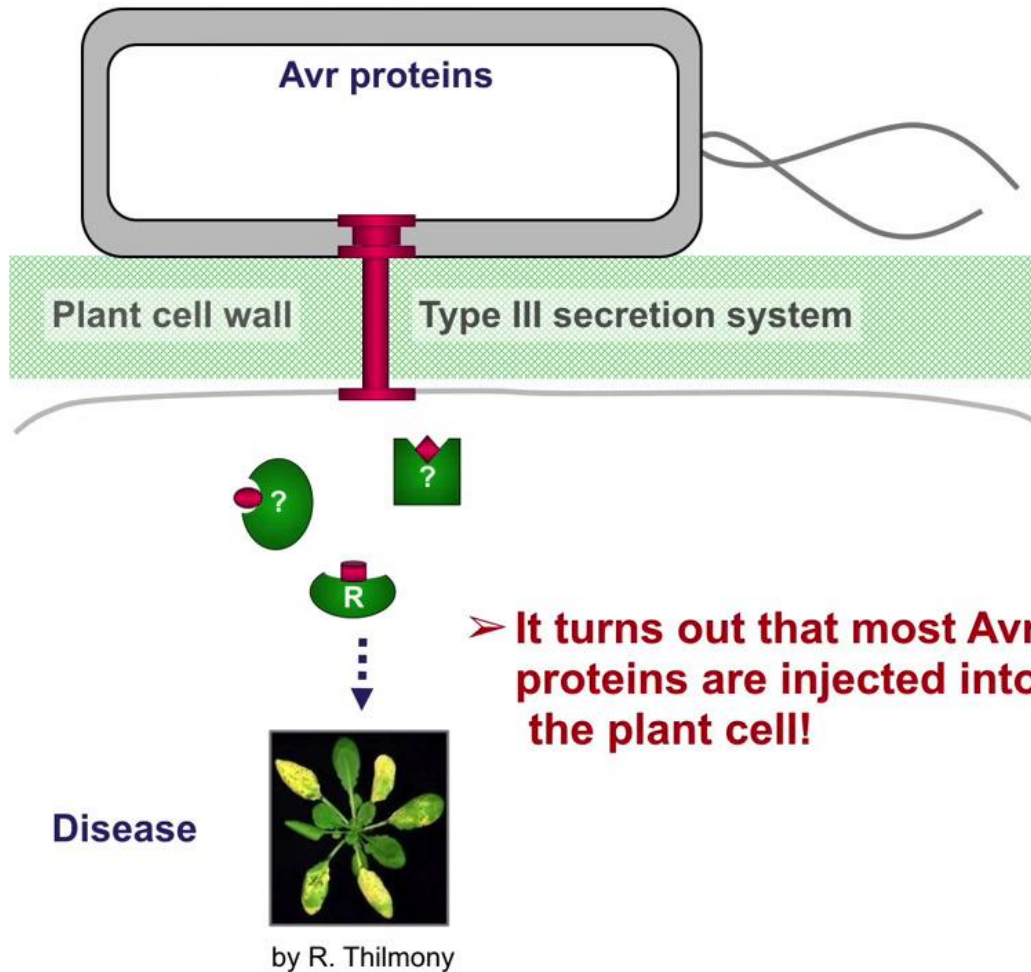
Avr is directly injected into the cells



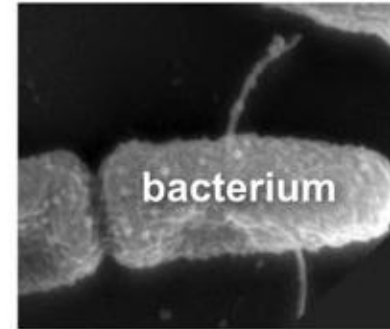
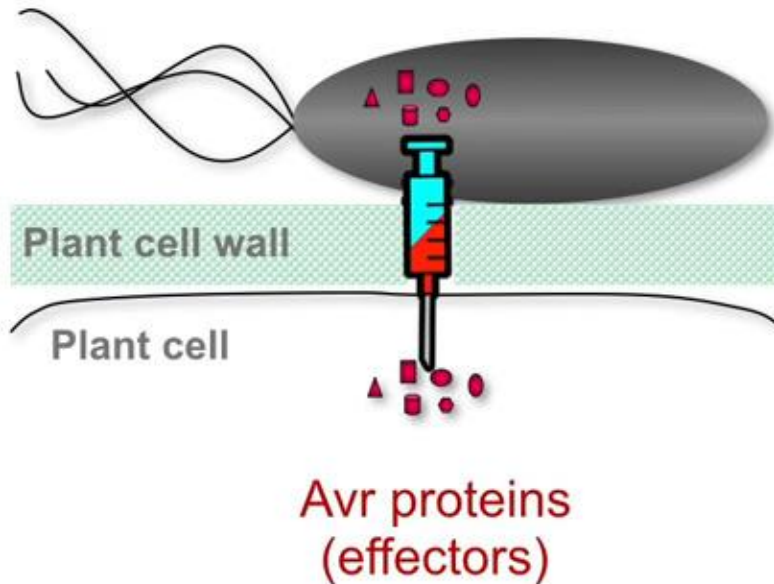
Avr is directly injected into the cells



Avr is directly injected into the cells



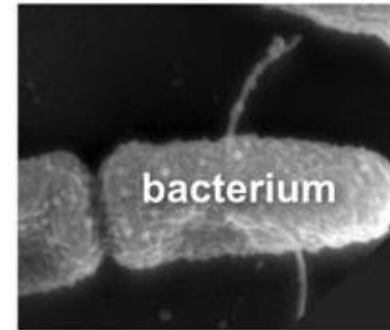
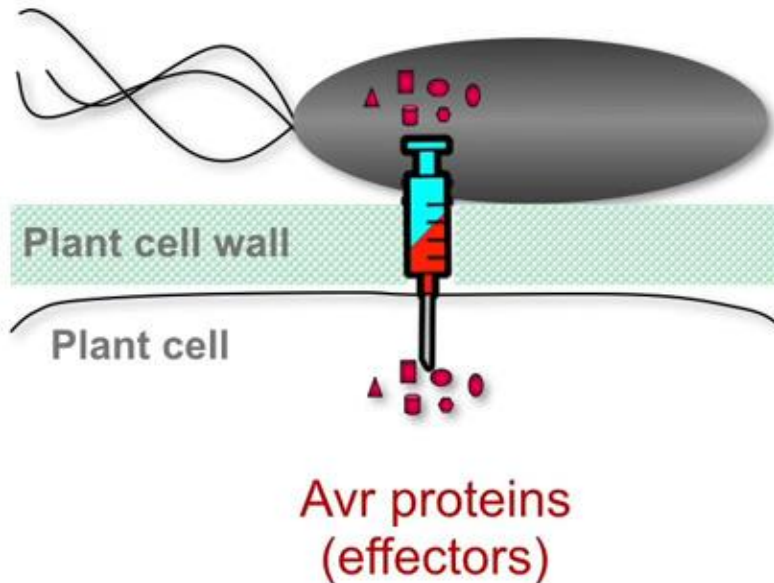
Bacterial type III secretion system



Jin & He (2001) Science

- Conserved in human and plant pathogenic bacteria

Bacterial type III secretion system

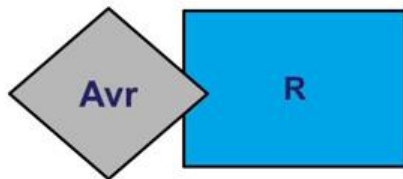


Jin & He (2001) Science

- Conserved in human and plant pathogenic bacteria
- Translocation of effectors also occur in other pathogens (fungi, oomycetes, nematodes)

Plant genomes contain only several hundreds R genes

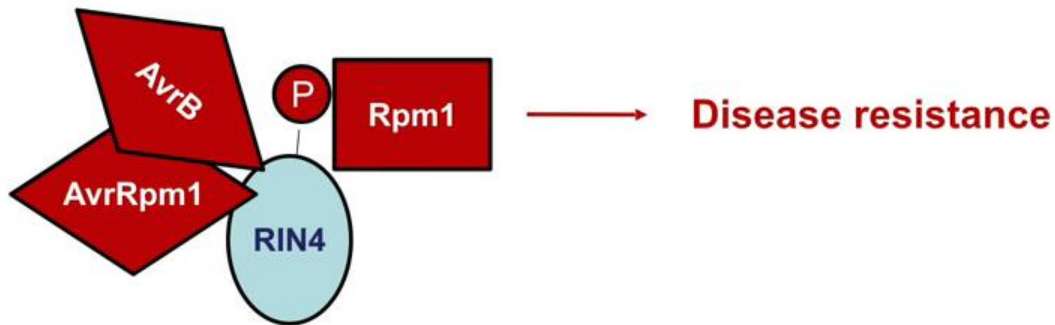
➤ *How can a limited number of R proteins recognize all pathogens?*



Direct recognition
(in flax rust disease)

Indirect recognition

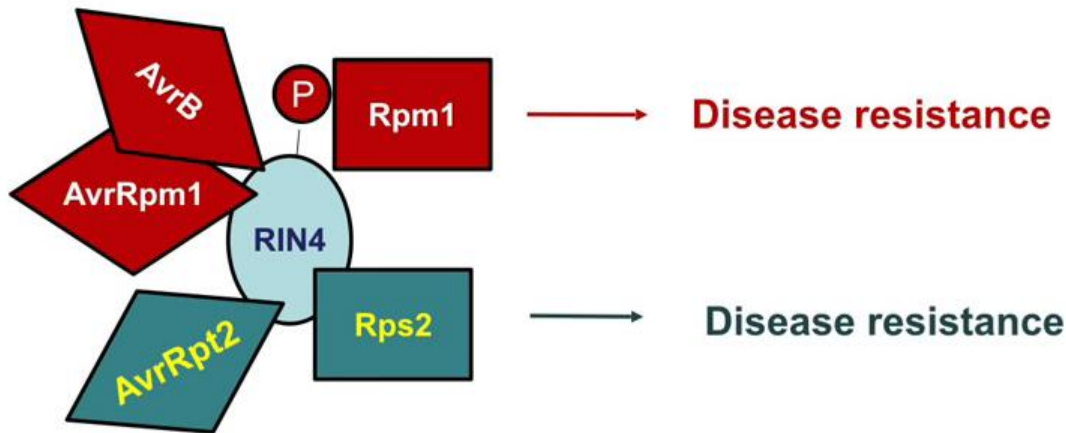
➤ In many other diseases



➤ AvrB and AvrRpm1 induces phosphorylation of RIN4

Indirect recognition

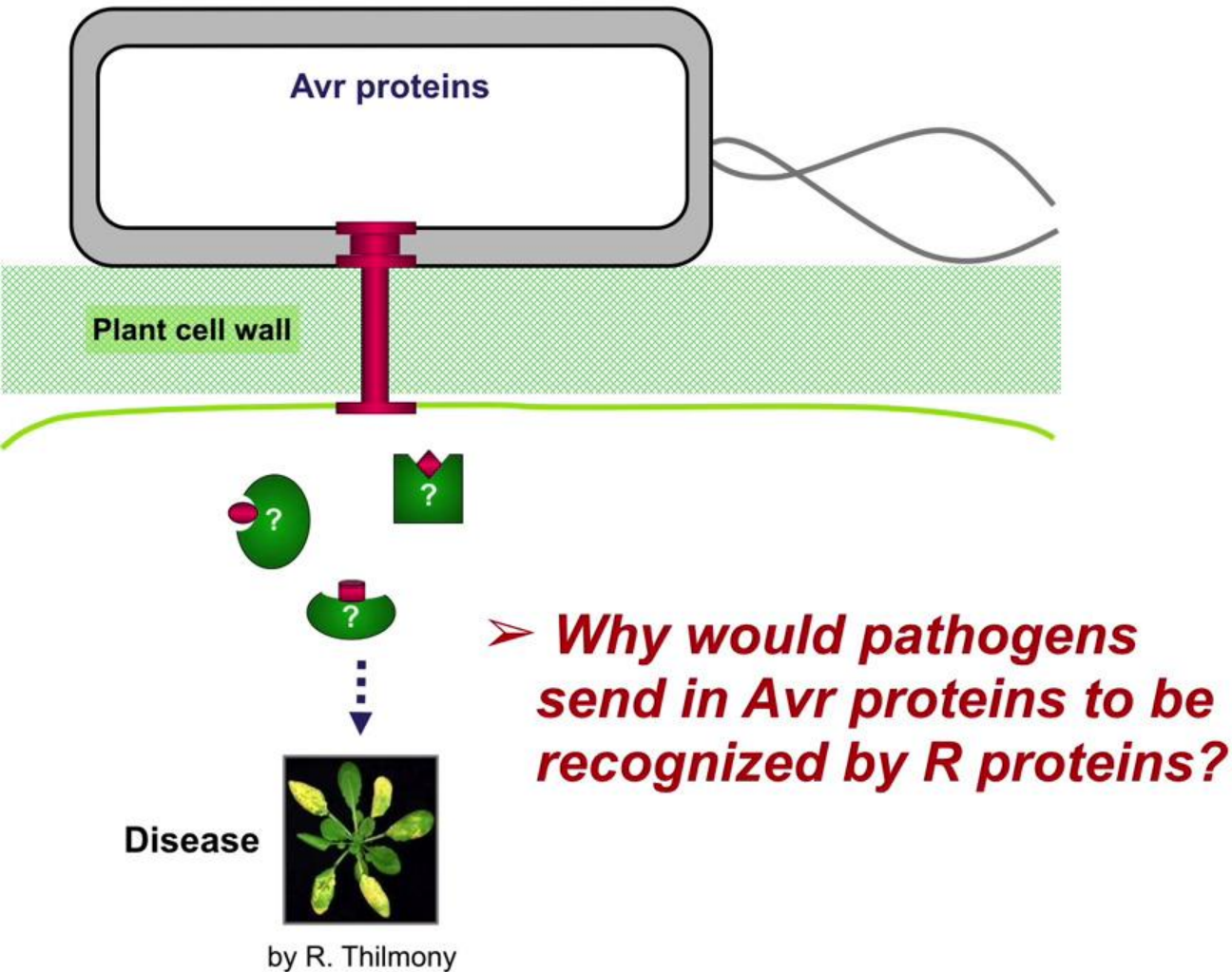
➤ In many other diseases



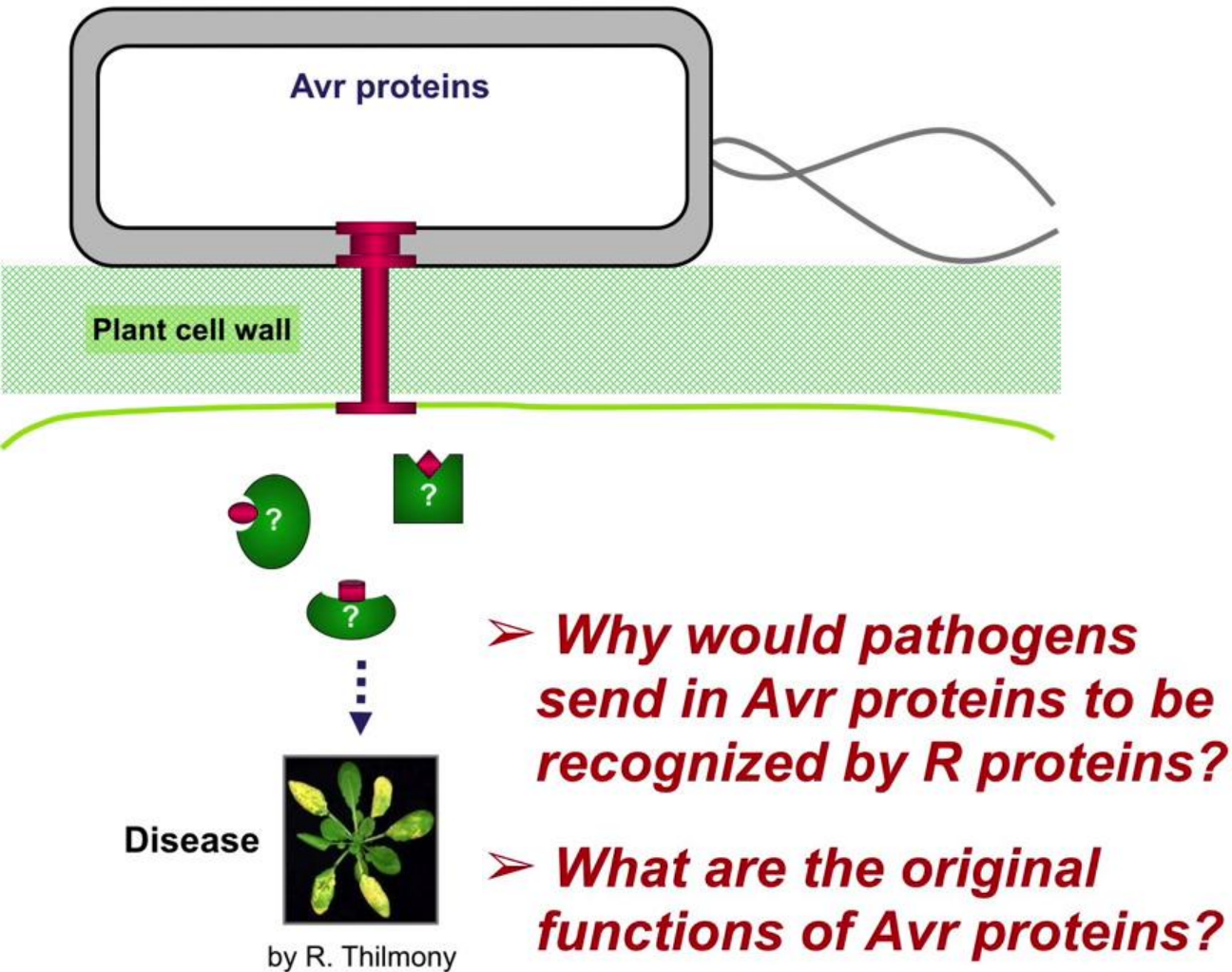
➤ AvrB and AvrRpm1 induces phosphorylation of RIN4

➤ AvrRpt2 cleaves RIN4

Role of Avr genes

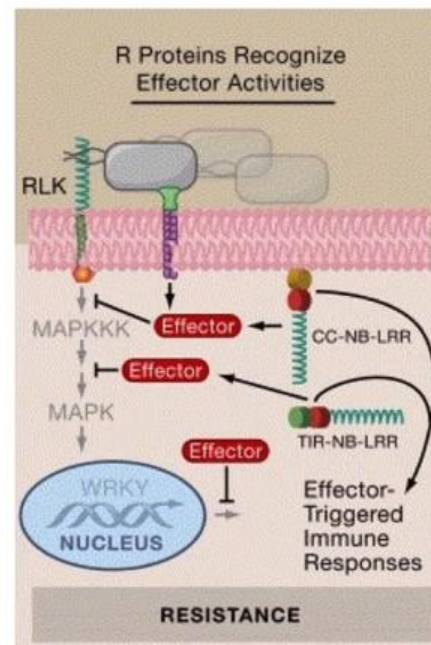


Avr proteins



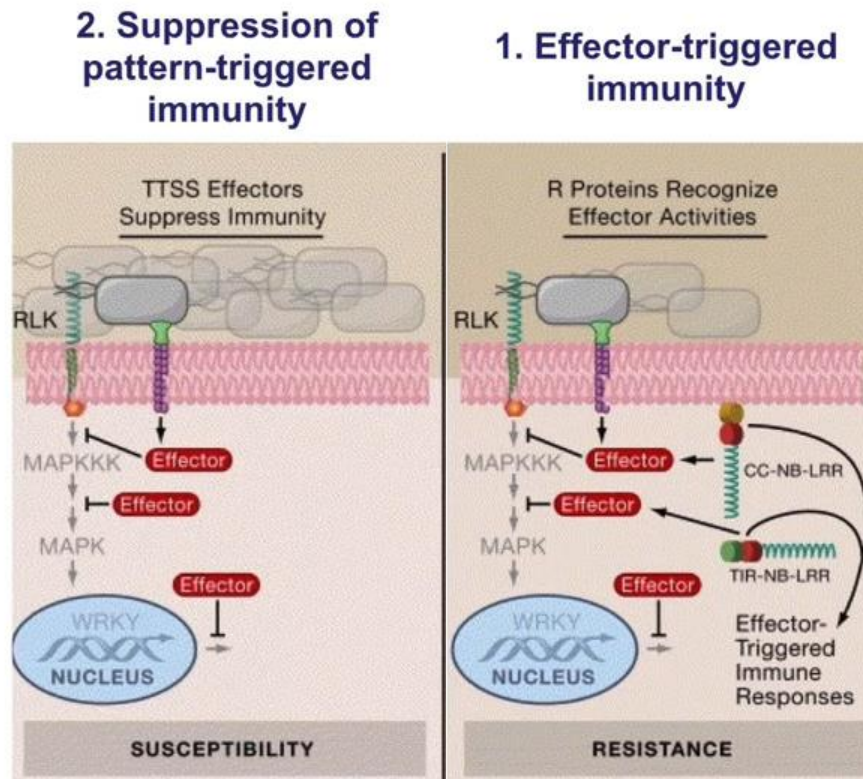
Avr attack immunity in absence of R protein

1. Effector-triggered immunity



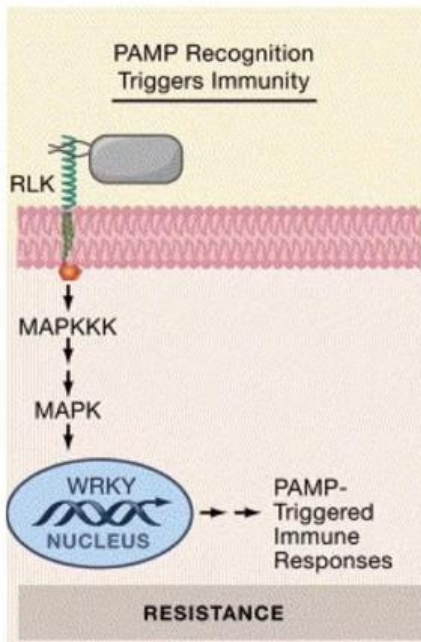
Chisholm et al. (2006) Cell

Avr attack immunity in absence of R protein

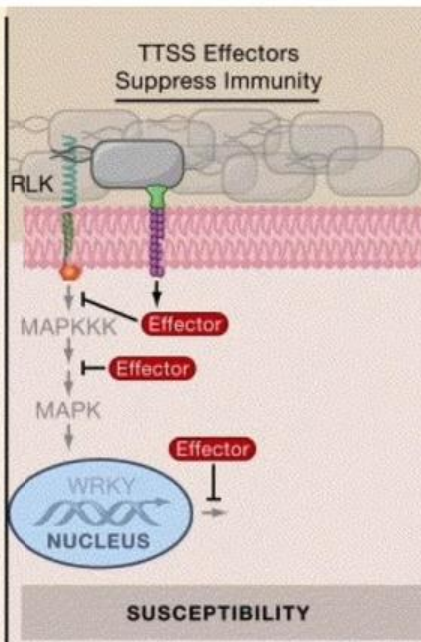


Avr effectors attack immunity in absence of R protein

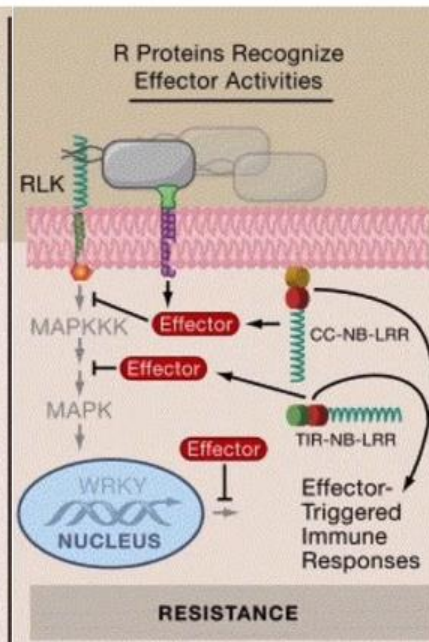
3. Pattern-triggered immunity



2. Suppression of pattern-triggered immunity

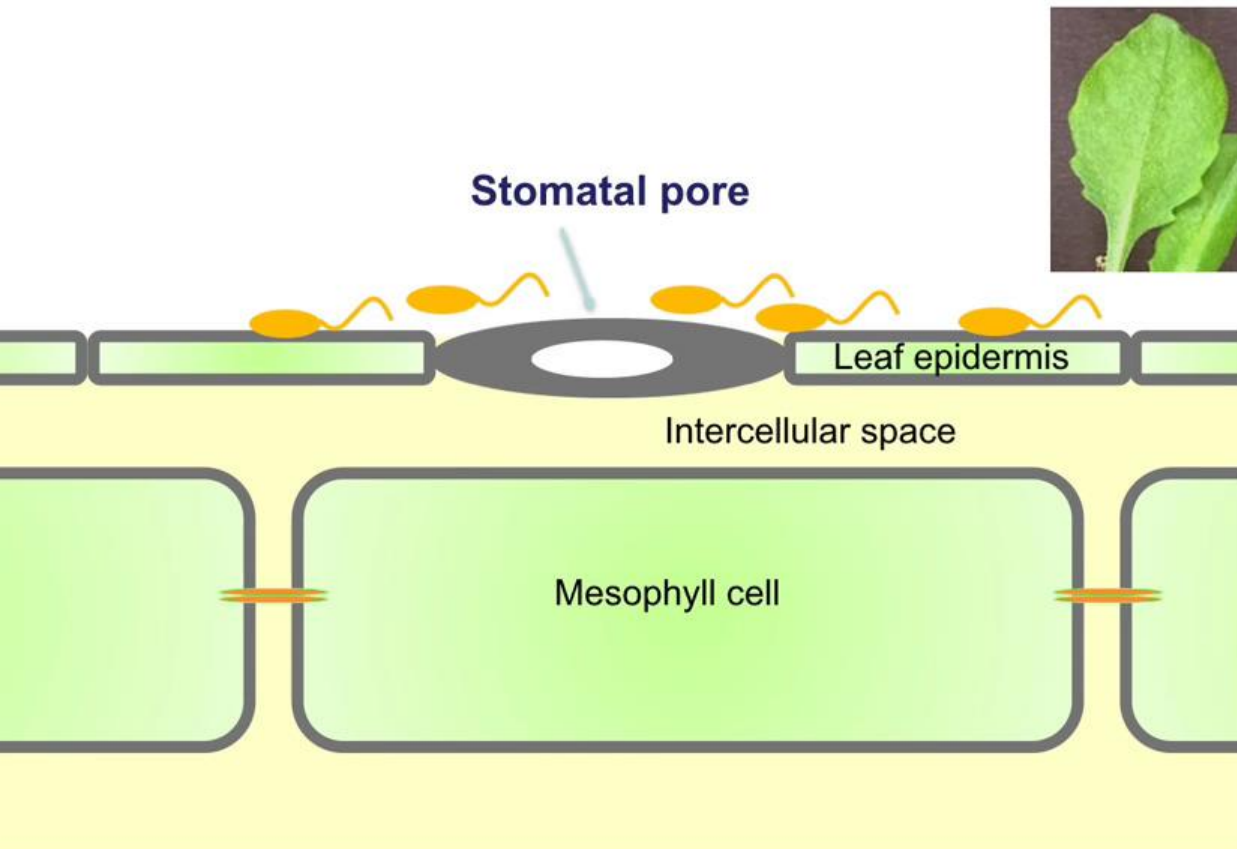


1. Effector-triggered immunity

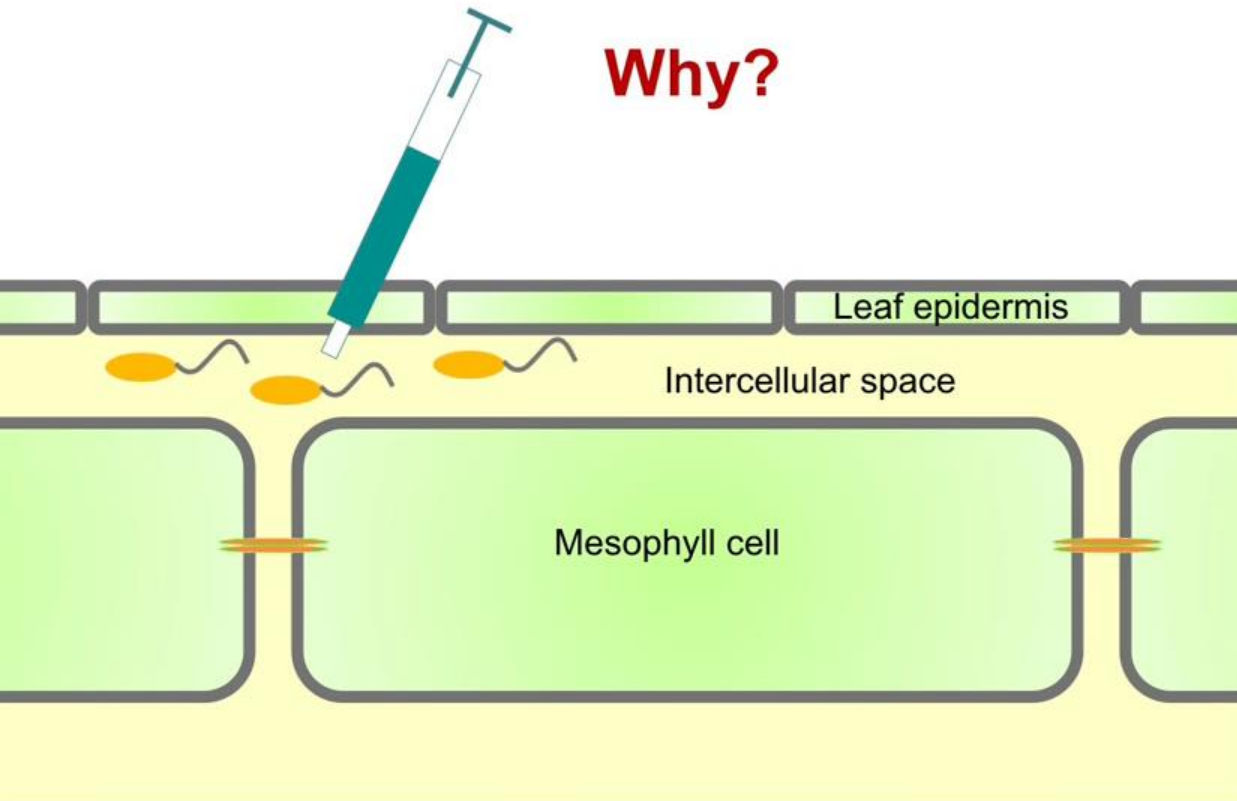


Chisholm et al. (2006) Cell

Bacteria on the plant surface

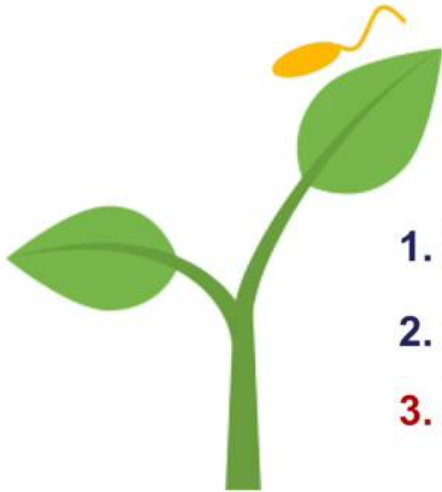


Syringe infiltrated into the leaf



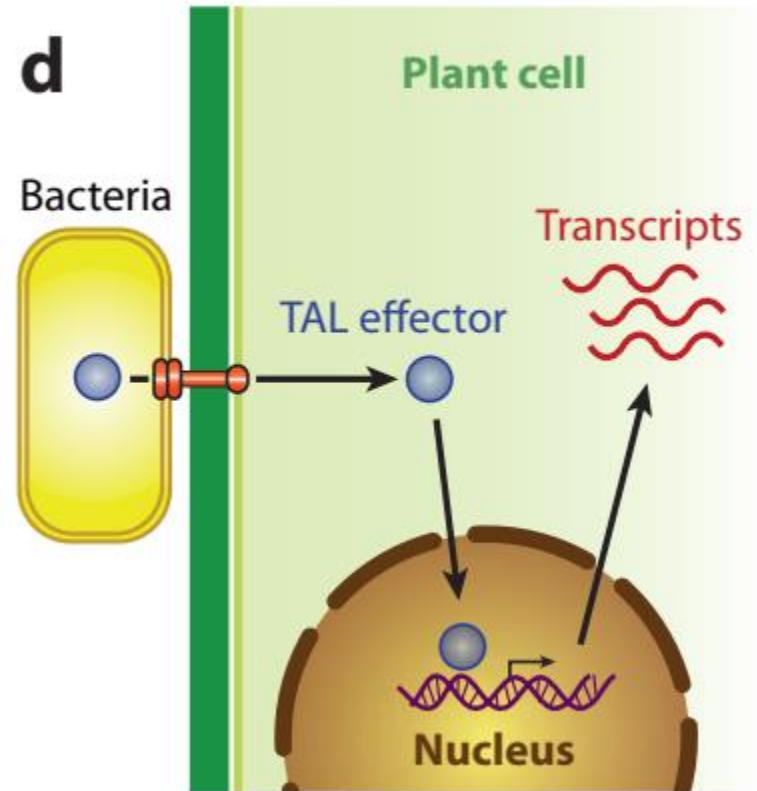
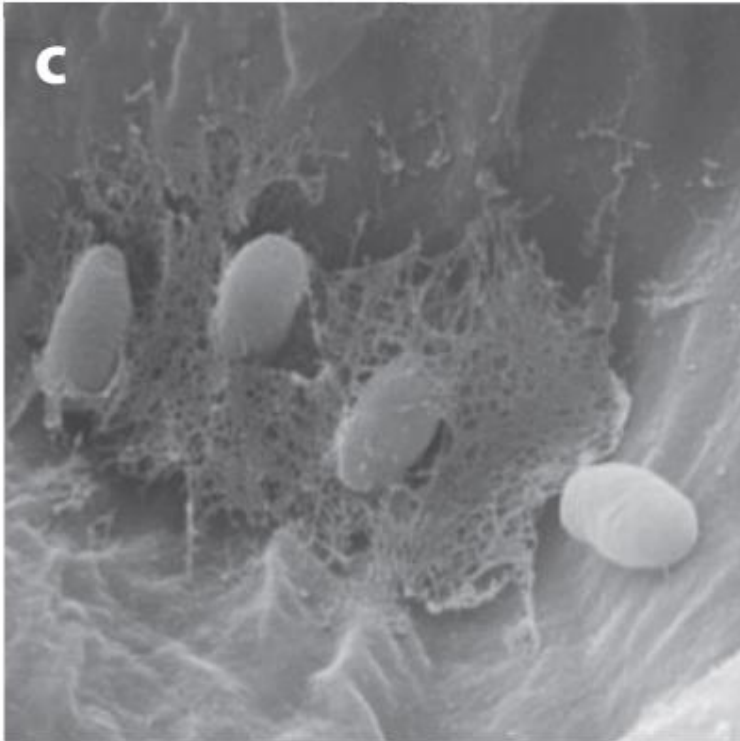
Immune function of stomata

- Two branches of plant innate immune system
- Constantly attacked by pathogen effectors



1. Pattern-triggered immunity
2. Effector-triggered immunity
3. Attacks by pathogen effectors

Transcription activator-like (TAL)



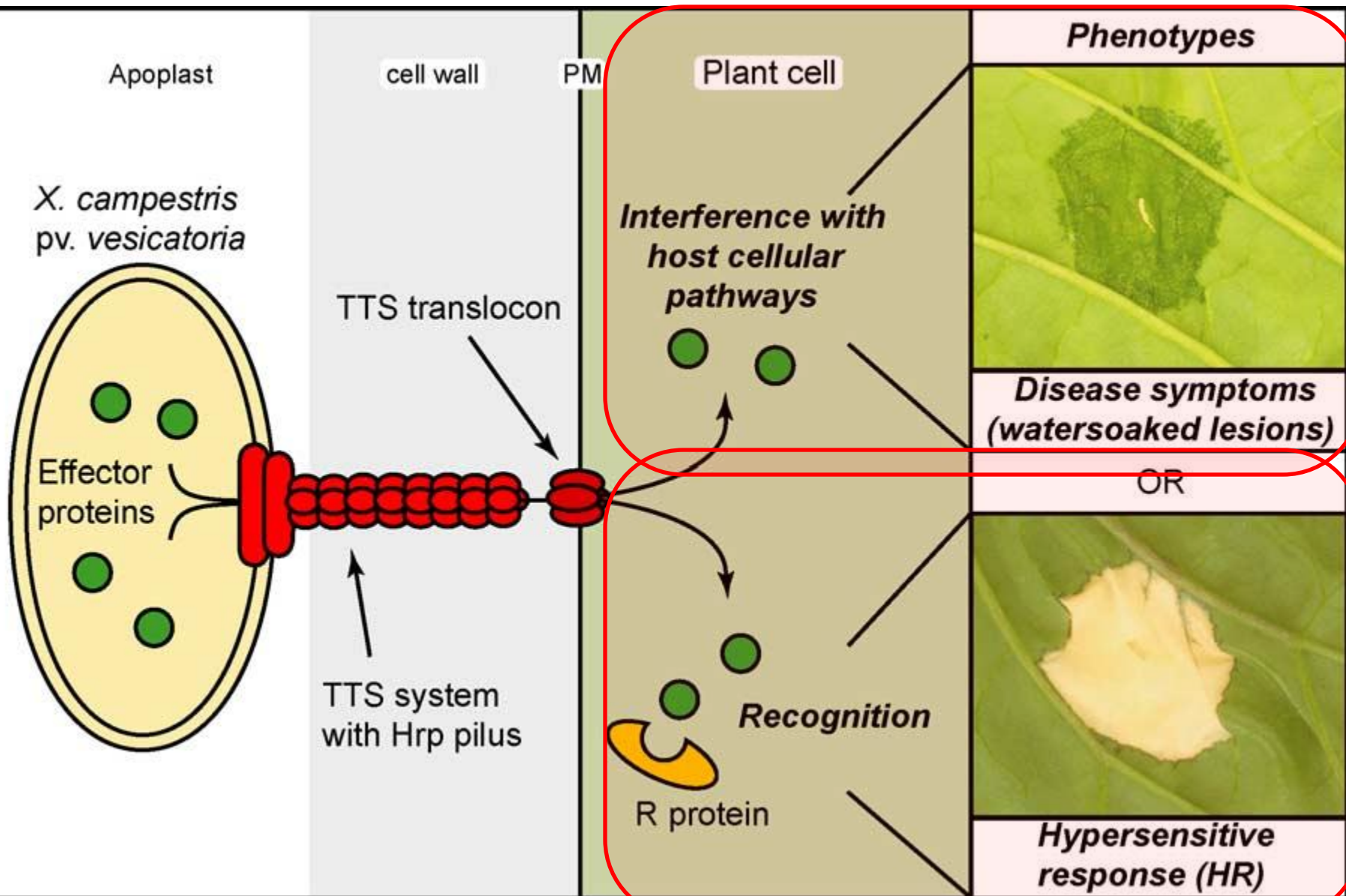
Discovery of TALE

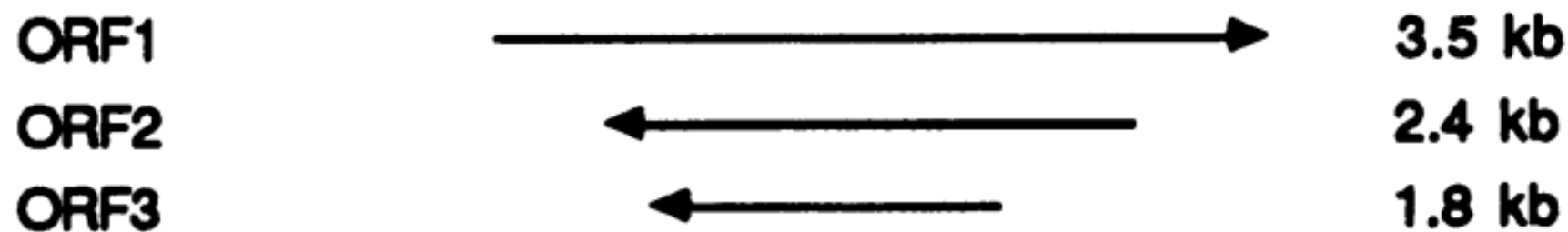
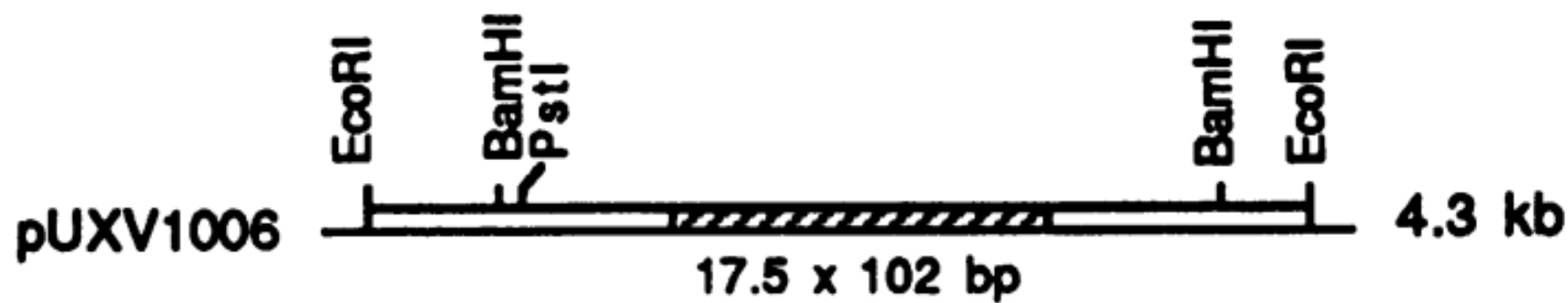
Robert stall and team

University of Florida

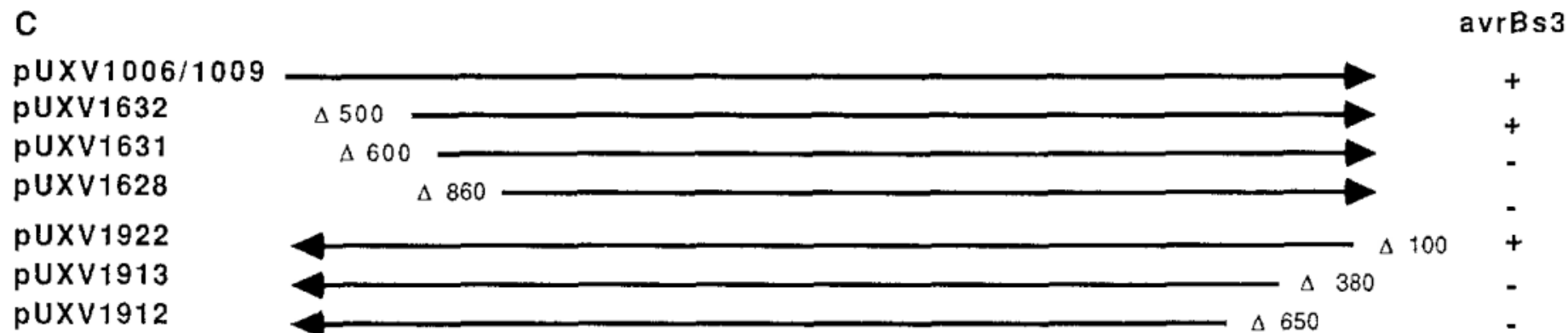
Pathogen Avr gene	Plant R gene	
	+ Bs3 ECW-30R	+ Bs1 ECW-10R
	+ AvrBs3 R: resistance	+ AvrBs3 S: susceptible
- AvrBs3	S	S

Discovery of TAL-Effectors





C



Q Q Q Q E K I K P K V R S T V A Q H H E A L V G H G F T H A H I V A
 CAGCAGCAACAGGAGAAGATCAAACCGAAGGTTCTGTTTCGACAGTGGCGCAGCACCAGGCACTGGTTCGGCCATGGGTTTACACACGCGCACATCGTTG 1200
 GTCGTCTGTTGCTCTTCTAGTTTGGCTTCCAAGCAAGCTGTACCCGCTCGTGGTGCTCCGTGACCAGCCGGTACCCAAATGTGTGCGCGTGTAGCAAC

L S Q H P A A L G T V A V K Y Q D M I A A L P E A T H E A I V G V
 CGCTCAGCCAACACCCGGCAGCGTTAGGGACCGTCTGCTGTCAAGTATCAGGACATGATCGCAGCGTTGCCAGAGGCGACACACGAAGCGATCGTTGGCGT 1300
 GCGAGTCGGTTGTGGGCGCTCGCAATCCCTGGCAGCGACAGTTCATAGTCTGTACTAGCGTCGCAACGGTCTCCGCTGTGTGCTTCGGTAGCAACCGCA
 * S M I A A N G S A V C S A I T P T

G K Q W S G A R A L E A L L T V A G E L R G P P L Q L D T G Q L L
 CGGCAAACAGTGGTCCGGCGCACGCGCTCTGGAGGCCTTGCTCACGGTGGCGGGAGAGTTGAGAGGTCCACCGTTACAGTTGGACACAGGCCAACTTCTC 1400
 GCCGTTTGTACACAGGCCGCGTGC GCGAGACCTCCGGAACGAGTGCCACCGCCCTCTCAACTCTCCAGGTGGCAATGTCAACCTGTGTCCGGTTGAAGAG
 P L C H D P A R A R S A K S V T A P S N L P G G N C N S V P W S R

K I A K R G G V T A V E A V H A W R N A L T G A P L N L T P E Q V V
 AAGATTGCAAAACGTGGCGGCGTGACCGCAGTGGAGGCAGTGCATGCATGGCGCAATGCACTGACGGGTGCCCGCCCTGAACCTGACCCCGGAGCAGGTGG 1500
 TTCTAACGTTTTTGACCGCGCGCACTGGCGTCACTTACGTACCGCGTTACGTGACTGCCACGGGGGACTTGGACTGGGGCCTCGTCCACC
 L I A F R P P T V A T S A T C A H R L A S V P A G R F R V G S C T

A I A S H D G G K Q A L E T V Q R L L P V L C Q A H G L T P Q Q V
 TGGCCATCGCCAGCCACGATGGCGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGCGGCTGTTGCCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGCCTGACCCCGCAGCAGGT 1600
 ACCGGTAGCGGTTCGGTGTACCGCGCTTCGTCCGCGACCTCTGCCACGTCCCGGACAACGGCCACGACACGGTCCGGGTACCGGACTGGGGCGTTCGTTCA
 T A M A L W S P P L C A S S V T C R S N G T S H W A W P R V G C C T

V A I A S N G G G K Q A L E T V Q R L L P V L C Q A H G L T P Q Q
 GGTGGCCATCGCCAGCAATGGCGGTGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGCGGCTGTTGCCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGCCTGACCCCGCAGCAG 1700
 CCACCGGTAGCGGTTCGTTACCGCCACCGTTCGTCCGCGACCTCTGCCACGTCCCGGACAACGGCCACGACACGGTCCGGGTACCGGACTGGGGCGTTCGTC
 T A M A L L P P P L C A S S V T C R S N G T S H W A W P R V G C C

V V A I A S N S G G K Q A L E T V Q R L L P V L C Q A H G L T P E Q
 GTGGTGGCCATCGCCAGCAATAGCGGTGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGCGGCTGTTGCCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGCCTGACCCCGGAGC 1800
 CACCACCGGTAGCGGTTCGTTATCGCCACCGTTCGTCCGCGACCTCTGCCACGTCCCGGACAACGGCCACGACACGGTCCGGGTACCGGACTGGGGCCTCG
 T T A M A L L L P P L C A S S V T C R S N G T S H W A W P R V G S

V V A I A S N G G G K Q A L E T V Q R L L P V L C Q A H G L T P E
 AGGTGGTGGCCATCGCCAGCAATGGCGGTGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGCGGCTGTTGCCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGCCTGACCCCGGA 1900
 TCCACCACCGGTAGCGGTTCGTTACCGCCACCGTTCGTCCGCGACCTCTGCCACGTCCCGGACAACGGCCACGACACGGTCCGGGTACCGGACTGGGGCCT
 C T T A M A L L P P P L C A S S V T C R S N G T S H W A W P R V G S

Q V V A I A S N I G G K Q A L E T V Q A L L P V L C Q A H G L T P
 GCAGGTGGTGGCCATCGCCAGCAATATTGGTGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGGCGCTGTTGCCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGCCTGACCCCG 2000
 CGTCCACCACCGGTAGCGGTTCGTTATAACACCGTTCGTCCGCGACCTCTGCCACGTCCCGGACAACGGCCACGACACGGTCCGGGTACCGGACTGGGGC
 C T T A M A L L I P P L C A S S V T C A S N G T S H W A W P R V G

E Q V V A I A S N I G G K Q A L E T V Q A L L P V L C Q A H G L T P
 GAGCAGGTGGTGGCCATCGCCAGCAATATTGGTGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGGCGCTGTTGCCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGCCTGACCC 2100
 CTCGTCCACCACCGGTAGCGGTTCGTTATAACACCGTTCGTCCGCGACCTCTGCCACGTCCCGGACAACGGCCACGACACGGTCCGGGTACCGGACTGGG
 S C T T A M A L L I P P L C A S S V T C A S N G T S H W A W P R V

1 102

```

rep 1 CTGACCCCGGAGCAGGTGGTGGCCATGCCAGCCAACATGGCGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGCGGCTGTTGCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGC
rep 2 .....C.....C.T.....
rep 3 .....C.....A.C.T.....
rep 4 .....C.....C.T.....
rep 5 .....AT..T.....GC.....
rep 6 .....AT..T.....GC.....
rep 7 .....AT..T.....GC.....
rep 8 .....C.C.A..C.....
rep 9 .....C.C.A..C.....
rep 10 .....C.....C.T.....
rep 11 .....A.C..T.....GC.....
rep 12 .....A.C..T.....
rep 13 .....C.C.A..C.....
rep 14 .....C.C.A..C.....
rep 15 .....C.C.A..C.....
rep 16 .....C.....C.C..G.C.....
rep 17 .....C.C.A..C.....
rep 18 .....C.....C.C..G.C.....GCA.TGTTGCC.A...AT.TCGC.CTGAT.C...GTTG.C.

```

consensus CTGACCCCGGAGCAGGTGGTGGCCATGCCAGCAATGGTGGFYGGCAAGCAGGCGCTGGAGACGGTGCAGCGGCTGTTGCCGGTGCTGTGCCAGGCCCATGGC

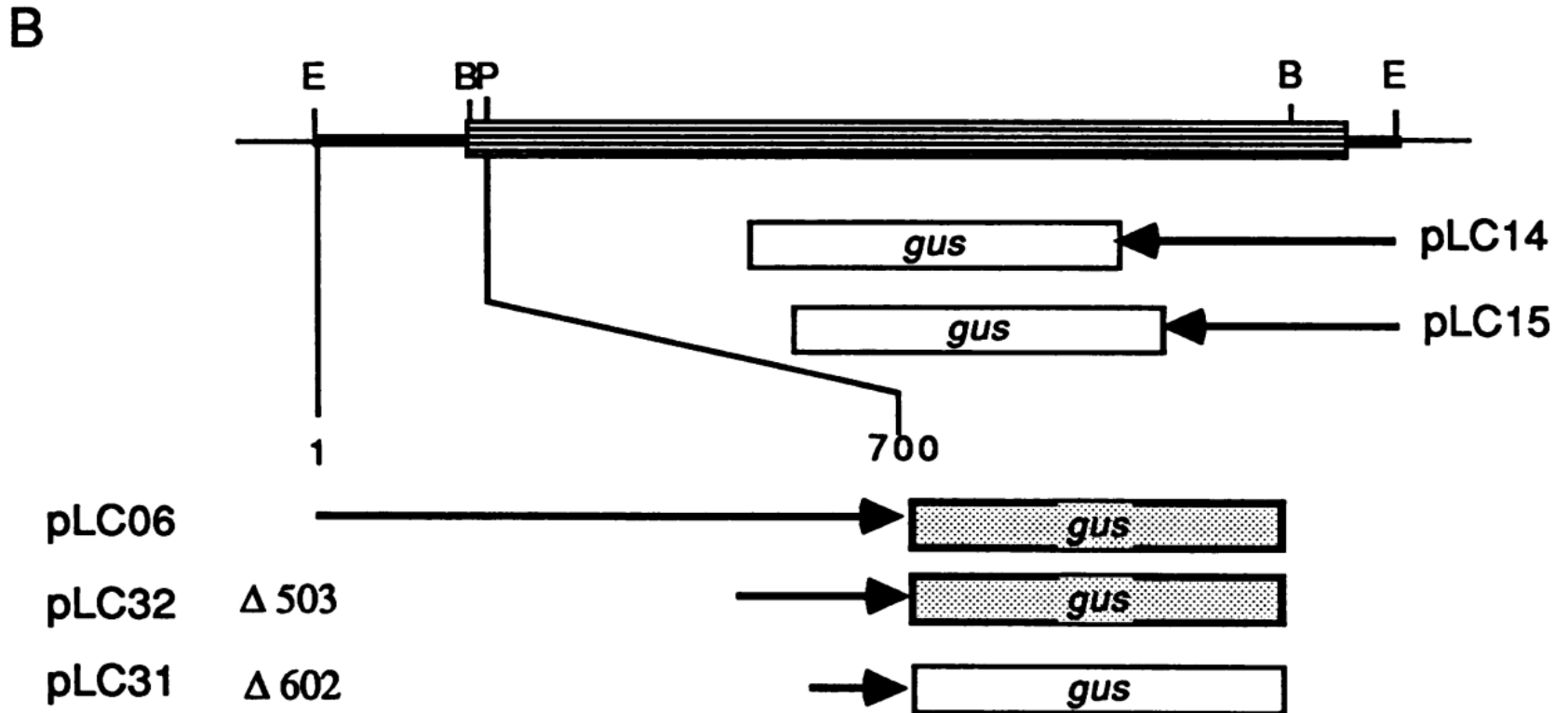
aa LeuThrProGluGlnValValAlaIleAlaSerHisAspGlyGlyLysGlnAlaLeuGluThrValGlnArgLeuLeuProValLeuCysGlnAlaHisGly

Gln AsnGly ArgPro Ala

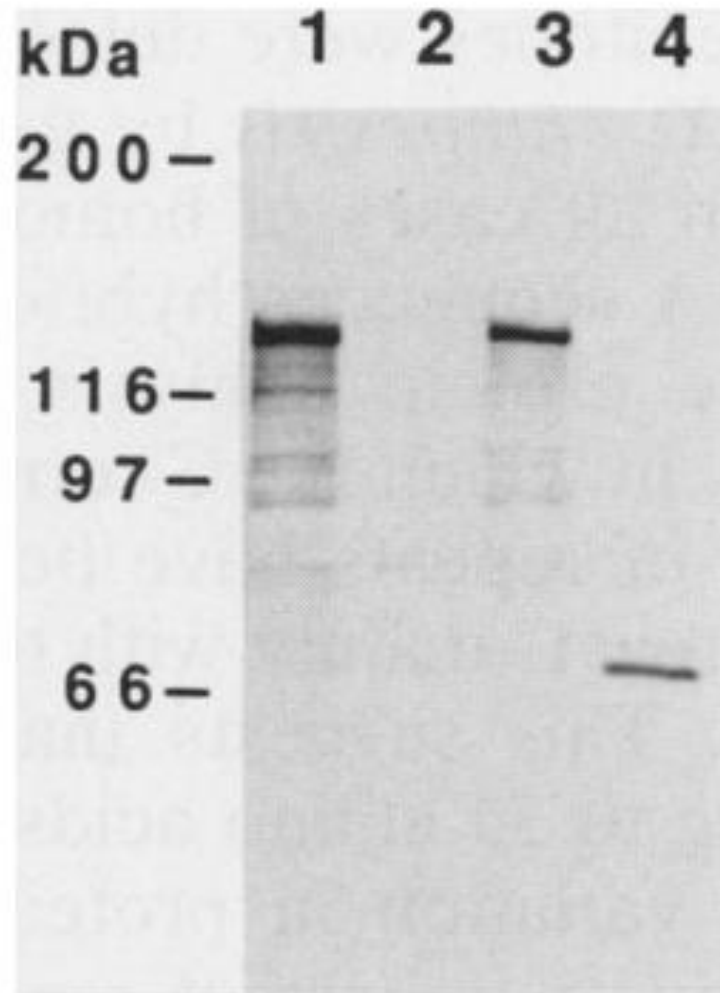
Ser

Ile

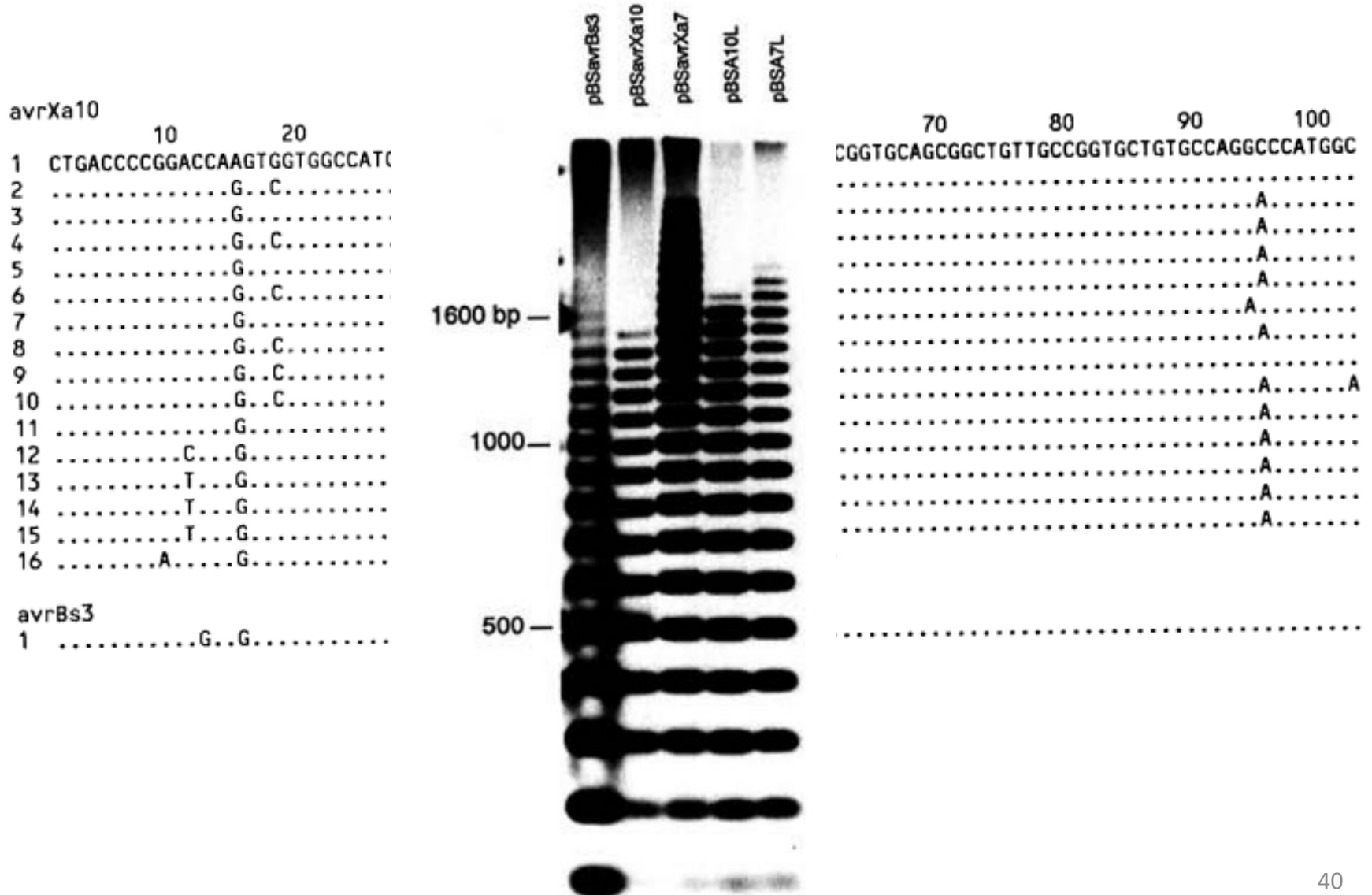
Expression Studies



Expression Studies



Isolation of AvrBs3 Homologs



VARIABLE
REGION

avrXa10

1	LTPDQVVVAIAS	NIGGNQALET	VQRLLPVLCQA	HG
2	.....	HG	K.....	..
3	.....S..	NI	K...A.....	D..
4	.....	HG	K.....	D..
5	.....	NI	K.....	D..
6	.....	NI	K.....	D..
7	.....	NN	K.....	T..
8	.....	HD	K.....	D..
9	.....	NI	K...A.....	A..
10	.....	HD	K.....V..	D..
11	.....	NN	K.....	D..
12	...A.....	HG	K.....	D..
13	...V.....	NS	K.....	D..
14	...V.....	NG	K...A.....	D..
15	...V.....	HD	K.....	D..
16	.....	NG	K...	

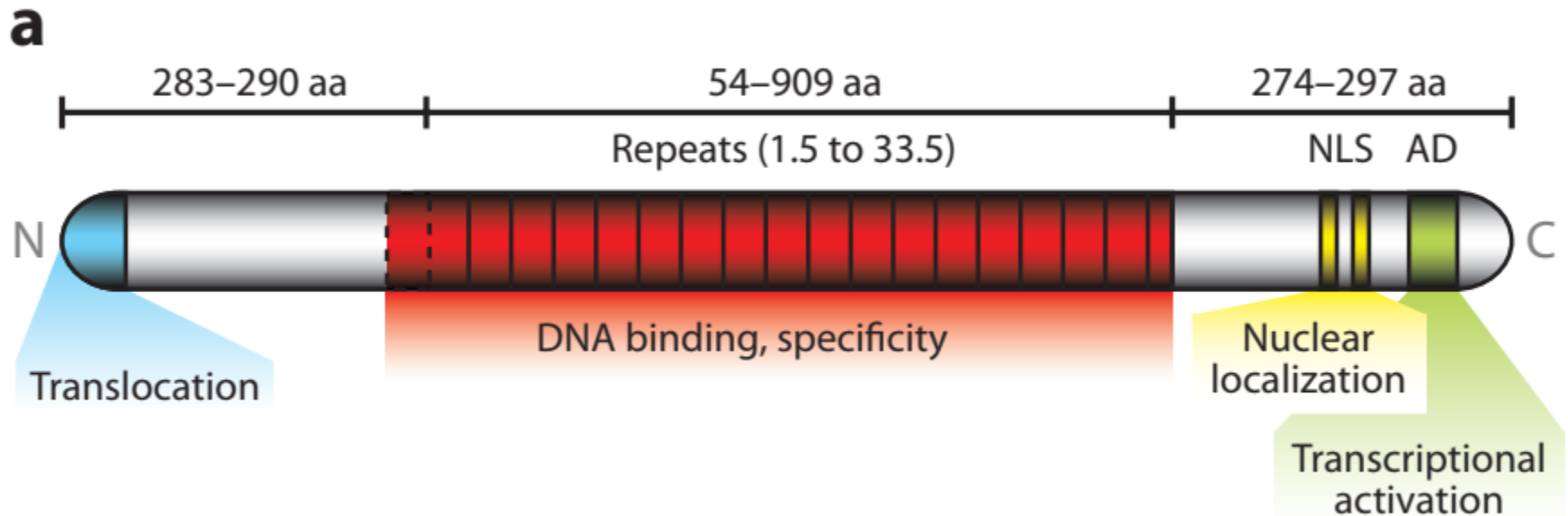
avrBs3

1	...E.....	HD	K.....	A..
---	-----------	----	--------	-----

The repeats Determine the Specificity of Action



The repeats Determine the Specificity of Action



Conclusions of Lecture-13

- **Xanthomonas secretes effectors through T3S system.**
- **Many Type3 effectors = TALE = largest family = transcriptional activators of plant genes.**
- **Gene to gene relationship = avrBs3 isolation & characterization.**
- **Homologs = avrXa10 and others = HVR = 12 & 13th**
- **Mutational & Deletion studies = Repeats order**

Questions??