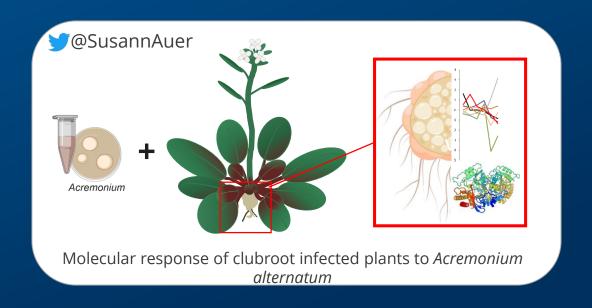




Dr. Susann Auer

# Molecular reponse of clubroot infected plants to the endophytic fungus *Acremonium alternatum*



### Clubroot is distributed worldwide now



https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/41865





#### Hard facts about clubroot disease



- one of the most damaging diseases in crucifer crops worldwide:
  - oilseed rape, broccoli, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, turnip, ...



- first described in 19th century still poorly understood
- estimated annual yield loss in EU: 700 kha oilseed rape = 630 mio €
- new fields get infested every year, causalities are rising
  - Canada: from 12 infected fields to 3000 in 15 years!





## The top 3 things to know about clubroot





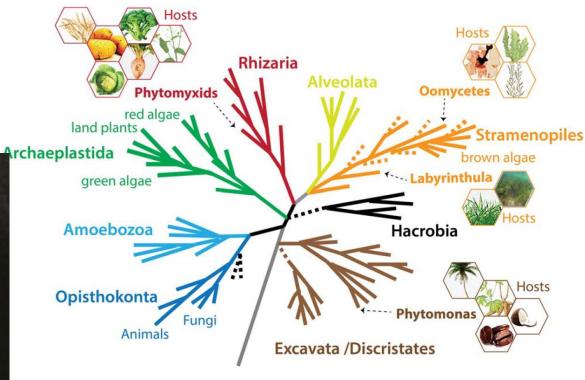


Slide 4

## 1. Clubroot is caused by a biotrophic protist: *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

- eukaryotic protist
- Phytomyxid, Rhizaria
- closer relative: Spongospora subterranea





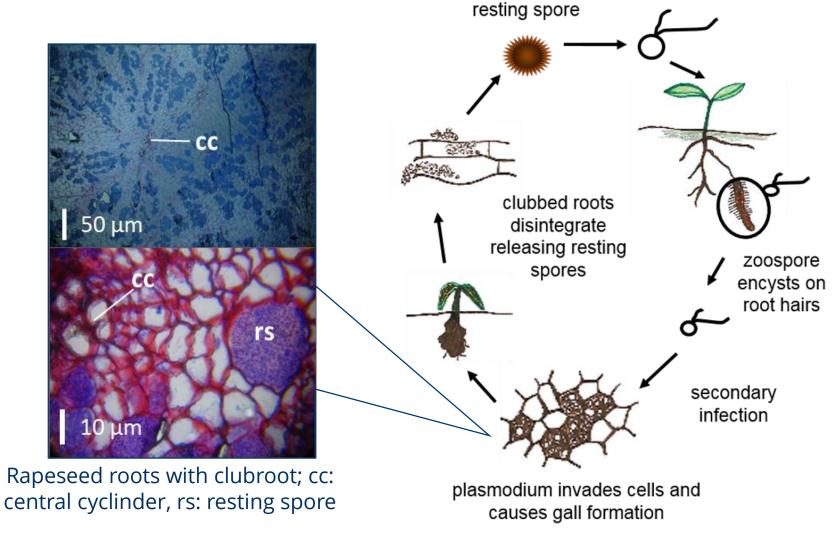
S. Baldauf / Schwelm et al. 2017 (Mol Plant Path)





## 2. Complex biphasic life cycle

- durable resting spores stay infective in soils for up to 20 years
- contaminated soil is not suitable for crucifer crops for consecutive years



Auer and Ludwig-Müller (2015): J. Endocyt. Cell Res.

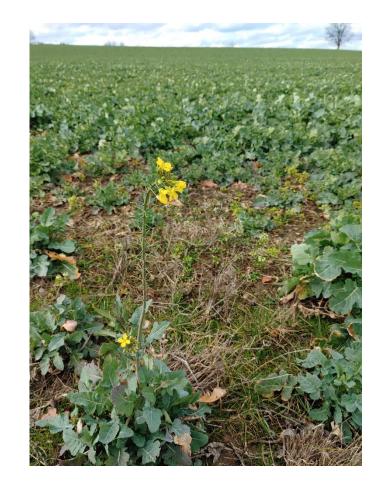
zoospore





### 3. The clubroot pathogen is soilborne

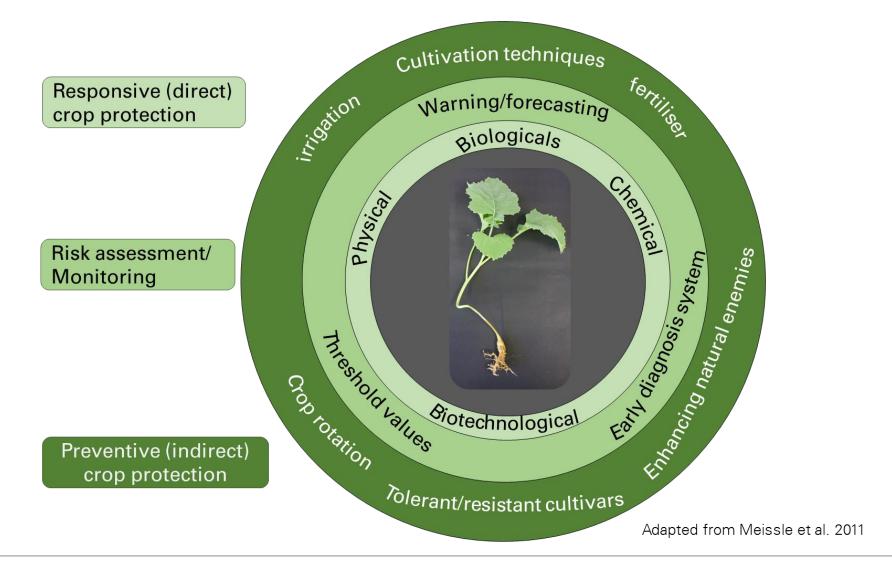
- infested soil moves from field to field with machinery, soil on boots, wind drift, water....
  - machines like field tractors can have 150 kg infested soil stuck on them... but cleaning is tedious and costly
- control measures:
  - liming, fumigation of soils, fungicides, crop rotation
  - → not practical to use/not sustainable
- inconsistent chemical control
- → integrated pest management practises most promising strategy right now







## Integrated pest management (IPM) tools







## **@the Lab: working with the protist** *Plasmodiophora brassicae*

- cannot be cultivated outside host plant
- full developmental cycle 4 12 weeks
- Arabidopsis: 4 weeks, *Brassica*: 8 12







## Acremonium species are simple build fungi

- simply structured filamentous anamorphic fungi that are ubiquitous
- very diverse, inhabiting very different habitats
- colonizers of diverse organisms: animals (insects, mammals), plants, fungi
- producers of specialized compounds such as Acremines, Acremolactones
- *Acremonium alternatum*: Hypocreales, Ascomycetes



available online at www.studiesinmycology.org doi:10.3114/sim.2011.68.06

STUDIES IN MYCOLOGY 68: 139-162, 2011.

Acremonium phylogenetic overview and revision of Gliomastix, Sarocladium, and Trichothecium

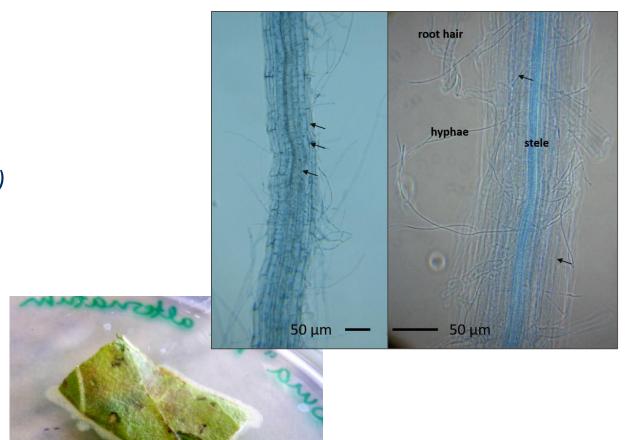
R.C. Summerbell<sup>1, 2\*</sup>, C. Gueidan<sup>3, 4</sup>, H-J. Schroers<sup>3, 5</sup>, G.S. de Hoog<sup>3</sup>, M. Starink<sup>3</sup>, Y. Arocha Rosete<sup>1</sup>, J. Guarro<sup>6</sup> and J.A. Scott<sup>1, 2</sup>





## Acremonium alternatum has been used as BCA successfully

- applied as biological control agent (BCA) in Brazil
- reduced infection of powdery mildew in tomatoes (*L. taurica*) and melons (*S. fusca*)
- reduced feeding of diamondback moth larvae in cabbage and increased phytosterol content
- colonizes rapidly: rapeseed, Chinese cabbage, maize, wheat, tomato, Arabidopsis, ...

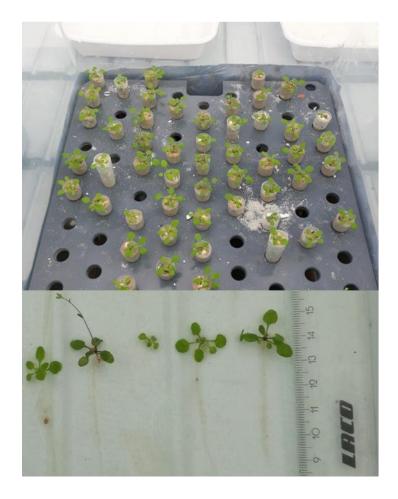


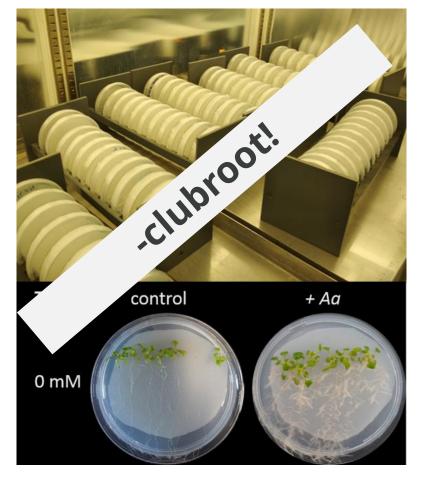




## Experimental setup: soil, hydroponic and petri dish cultivation





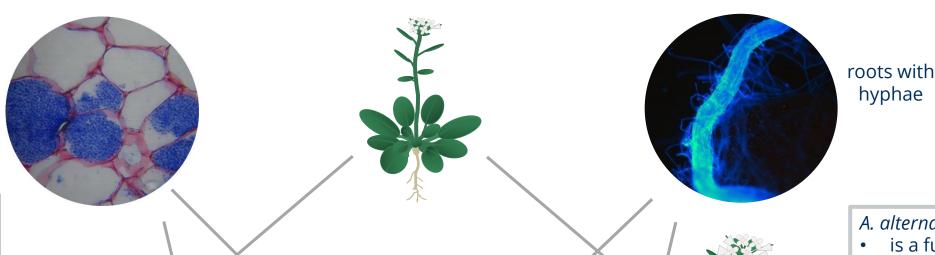






#### **Pathosystem with Arabidopsis** Plasmodiophora brassicae (Pb) Acremonium alternatum (Aa)

resting spores in roots



#### P. brassicae

- is a protist (Rhizaria kingdom)
- is persistent in the soil up to 20 years!

#### A. alternatum

- is a fungus (Ascomycete)
- reduces Pb disease severity by 20 - 30%





Slide 13

## A. alternatum suppresses clubroot disease

Plant Pathology (2010) 59, 100-111

Doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3059.2009.02199.x

## Suppression of clubroot (*Plasmodiophora brassicae*) development in *Arabidopsis thaliana* by the endophytic fungus *Acremonium alternatum*

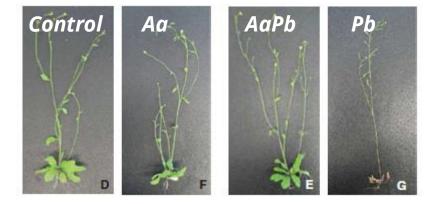
D. Jäschke<sup>a</sup>, D. Dugassa-Gobena<sup>b</sup>, P. Karlovsky<sup>b</sup>, S. Vidal<sup>b</sup> and J. Ludwig-Müller<sup>a</sup>\*

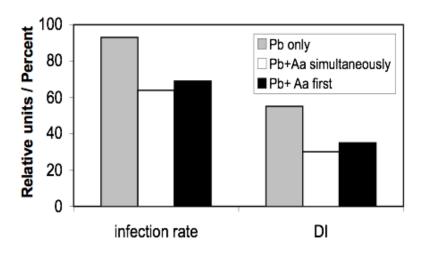
Home » Acta Horticulturae » Acta Horticulturae 867

## AN ENDOPHYTIC FUNGUS INDUCES TOLERANCE AGAINST THE CLUBROOT PATHOGEN *PLASMODIOPHORA BRASSICAE* IN *ARABIDOPSIS THALIANA* AND *BRASSICA RAPA* ROOTS

#### **Authors**

T.T. Doan, D. Jäschke, J. Ludwig-Müller



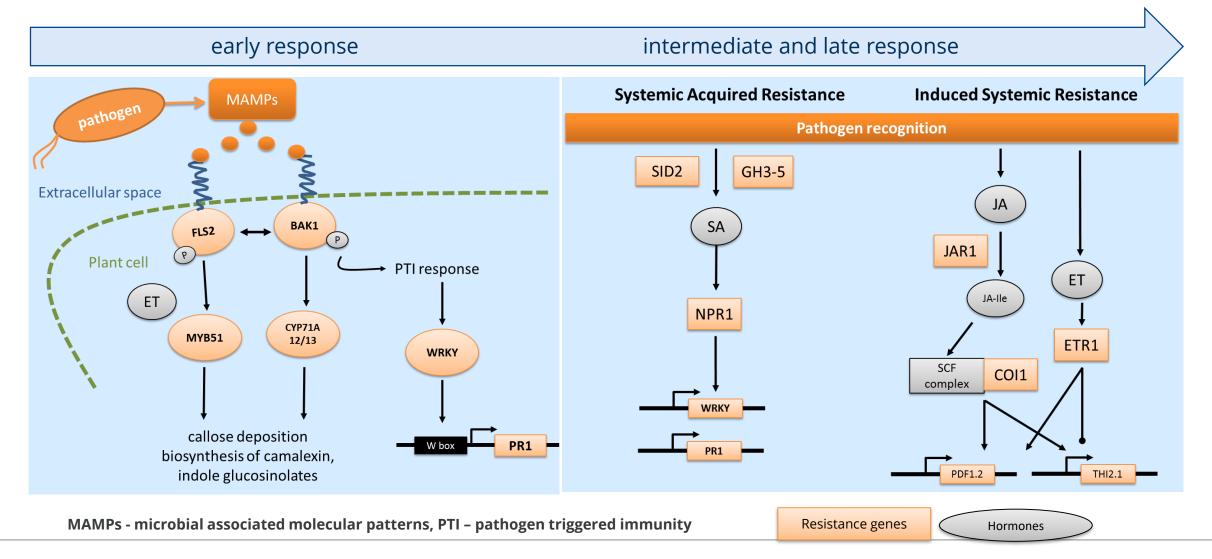






<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Department of Biology, Technische Universität Dresden, Zellescher Weg 20b, 01062 Dresden; and <sup>b</sup>Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Department of Crop Sciences, Grisebachstrasse 6, 37077 Göttingen, Germany

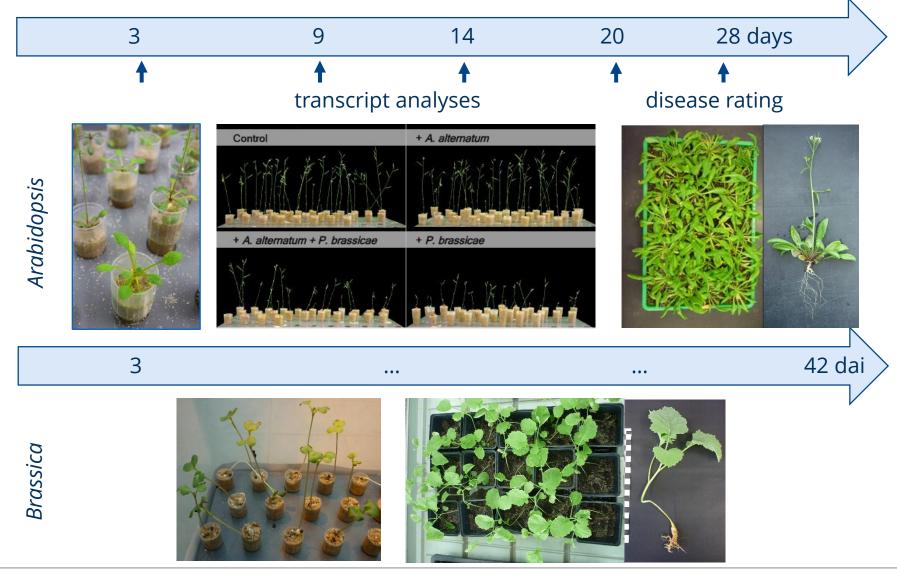
## Gene regulation in plant cells after pathogen infection







## Phytopathological analyses throughout disease progression





## **Early response in Arabidopsis roots**

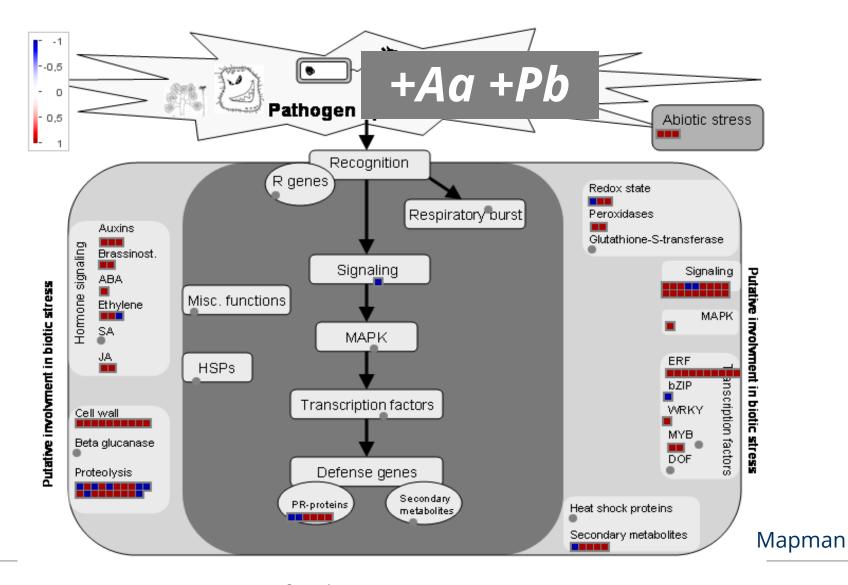




Differentially expressed genes

0 100 200 300

Pb
Aa
AaPb

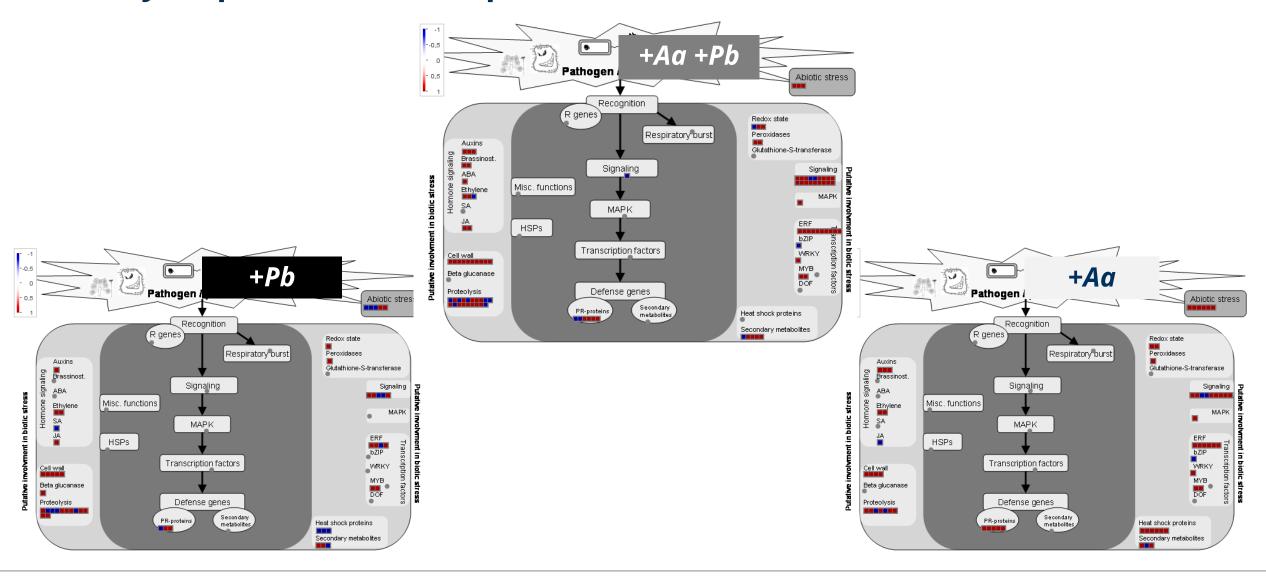






## **Early response in Arabidopsis roots**

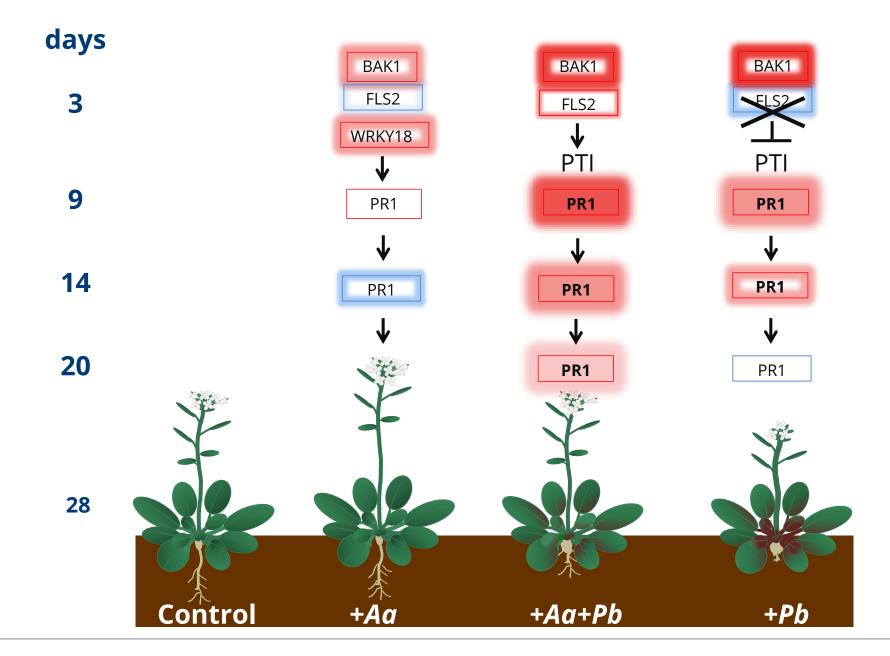








Early and intermediate response in Arabidopsis roots







## **Intermediate responses in Arabidopsis**

- 150 proteins identified in shoots and roots that were differentially abundant/enriched
- better coverage in roots (lacks RubisCO)
- Functional analysis: enrichment of plant proteins involved in in secondary metabolite and hormone pathways
- Interesting candidates:

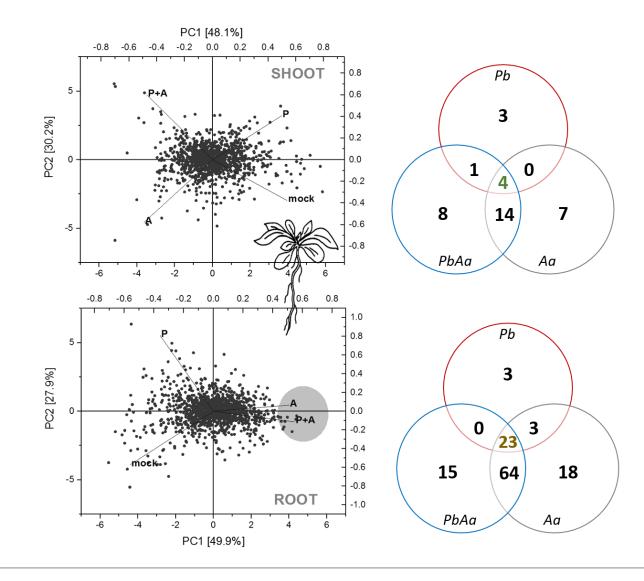
Pb-treated: root endochitinase ↑

(root)

PbAα-treated: shoot CHLI1 (CK (shoot) responsive) ↓

 Aa-treated: GRR1-like (auxin binding (root) and defense response) ↑

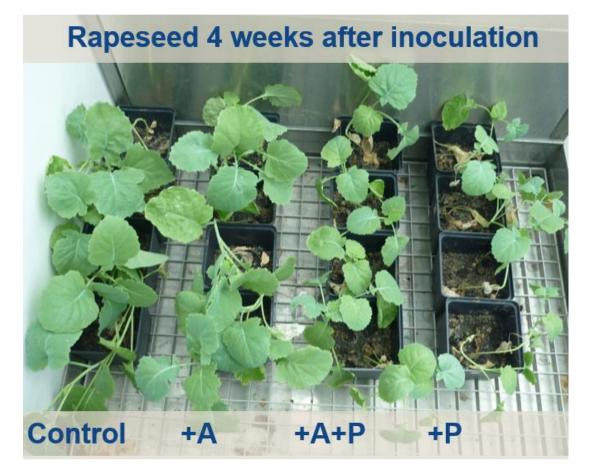
AT1G64520 (CK responsive) ↑







## Clubroot suppression in *Brassica napus*





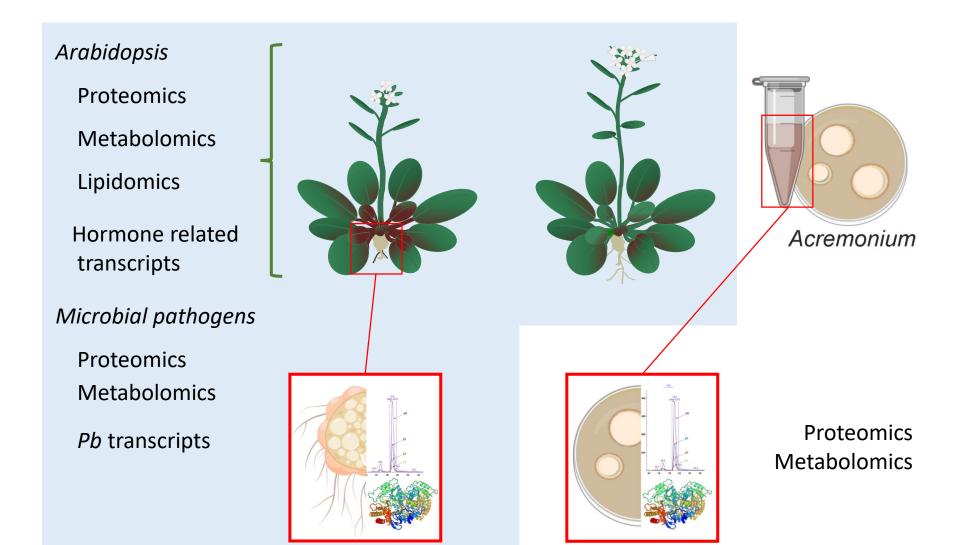
uninfected small galls large galls







## Future paths to go with colleagues from collaborations...







## Thank you for tuning in! Please stay safe and healthy. Questions? Collaboration ideas? Contact me!

Susann.Auer@tu-dresden.de, @SusannAuer







**The Chicken** 

Runner

Caterpillar

All picture show OSR galls with Pb, 6 weeks old.

Open Plant Pathology Webinar March 2020



