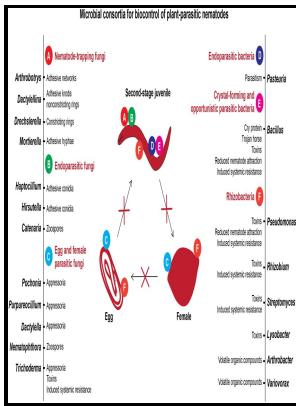


# Cellular and molecular aspects of plant-nematode interactions

**Kluwer - Genetics of Plant**

Description: -



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## Parasitic nematodes manipulate plant development to establish feeding sites

In addition, this view is mainly based on observations from leaf pathogenesis and only limited information is available on the role of defence-related phytohormones in resistance against root pathogens. Although extensive studies have been conducted to characterize the role of basal defence in various pathosystems, certain challenges impede the performance of such studies in plant—nematode interactions.

## Shahid Siddique: How Plant

Cell wall modifications induced by nematodes. For growth and development the nematodes fully depend on these cells.

## Parasitic nematodes manipulate plant development to establish feeding sites

Surprisingly, no difference in susceptibility to H. The effector SPRYSEC-19 of *globodera rostochiensis* suppresses CC-NB-LRR-mediated disease resistance in plants.

## Root anatomy and development, the basis for nematode parasitism

Only a low-amplitude, transient first phase occurs during PTI. Their size and evolutionarily conserved nature and the fact that ascarosides are secreted into nematode surroundings make them good candidates for detection by nematode hosts. The host—parasite relationship is governed by a complex network of interactions and in susceptible interactions there is a subtle interplay between parasite survival strategies and host defense mechanisms.

## Parasitic nematodes manipulate plant development to establish feeding sites

LRR-RLKs recruit the BRI1-associated receptor-like kinase 1 BAK1 as a co-receptor to initiate PTI. Genes and Development, 16, 1616—1626.

## **Cell cycle regulation in nematode feeding sites**

To accomplish this goal, it will be crucial to develop assays and tools that can differentiate between the two responses. These plants also respond to nematode infection by further lignification of cell walls ;. This re differentiation includes the reactivation of the cell cycle in specific plant cells finally resulting in a transfer cell-like feeding site.

## **Molecular aspects of plant**

The mechanisms underlying the ability of these nematodes to manipulate a plant for its own benefit are unknown.

## **Molecular aspects of plant**

Spd is the main substrate for polyamine oxidase PAO and degradation of spd by PAO results in the production of ROS H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> which, at low concentrations, may function as a signalling molecule to stimulate the expression of antioxidant genes in the infected tissue.

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