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AusCanola2018

Sclerotinia Stem Rot in Canola: Tales from the Executioner's Handbook

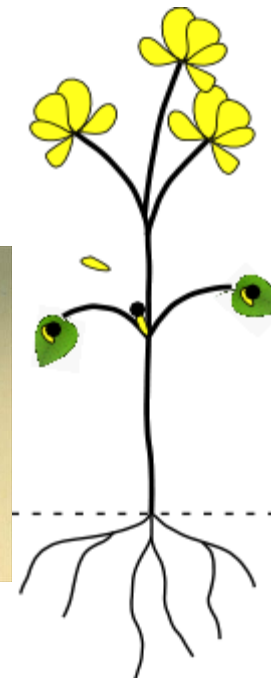
**Dwayne Hegedus
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Saskatoon Research Centre**

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum

A wide host-range 'necrotic' pathogen – to make dead



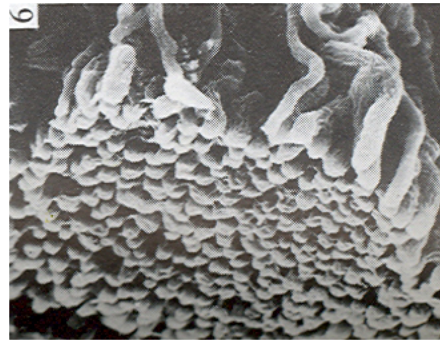
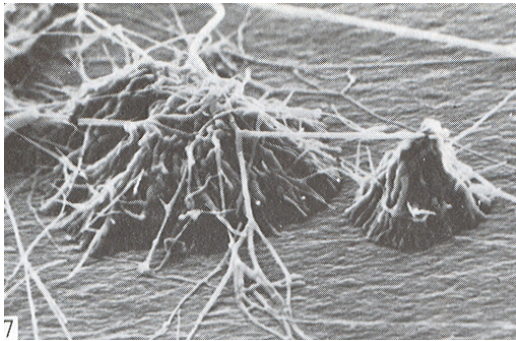
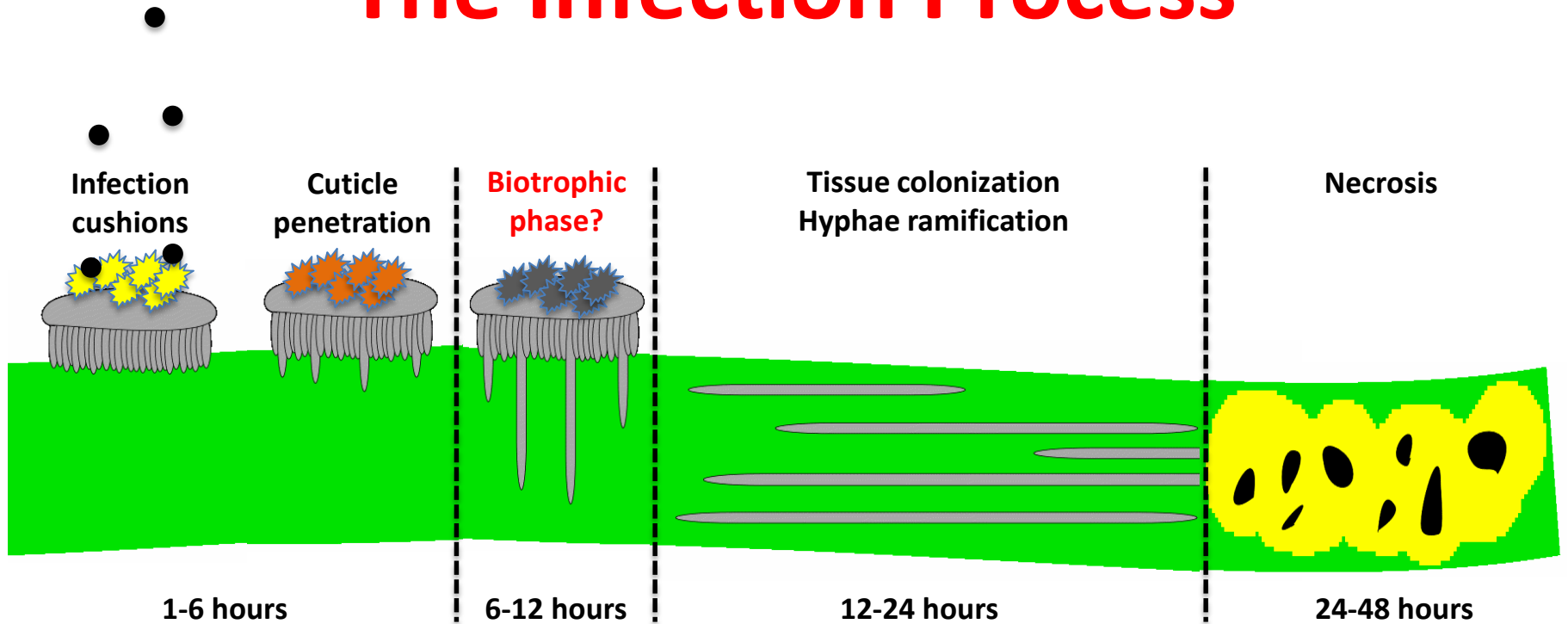
Germinating sclerotia



The Executioner



The Infection Process

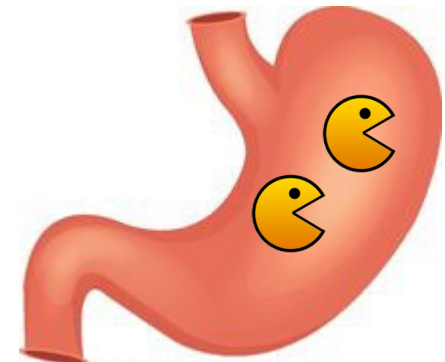


The Executioner's Handbook

Oxalic Acid



Digestive Enzymes

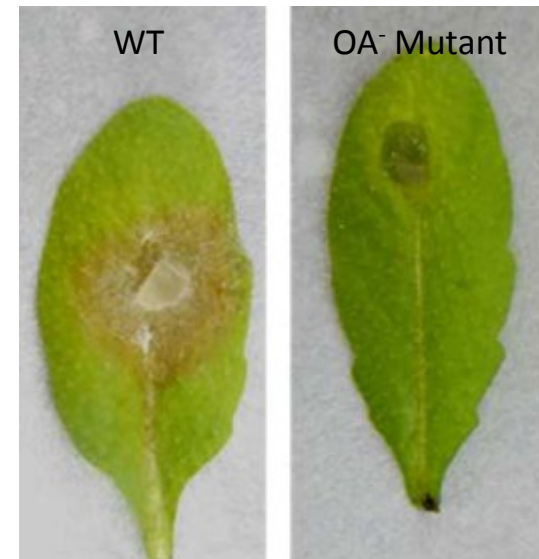
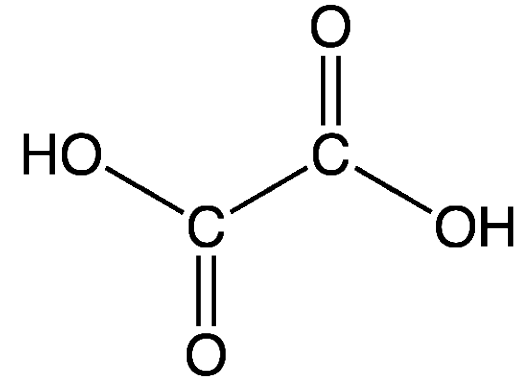


Necrosis Proteins!



Oxalic Acid

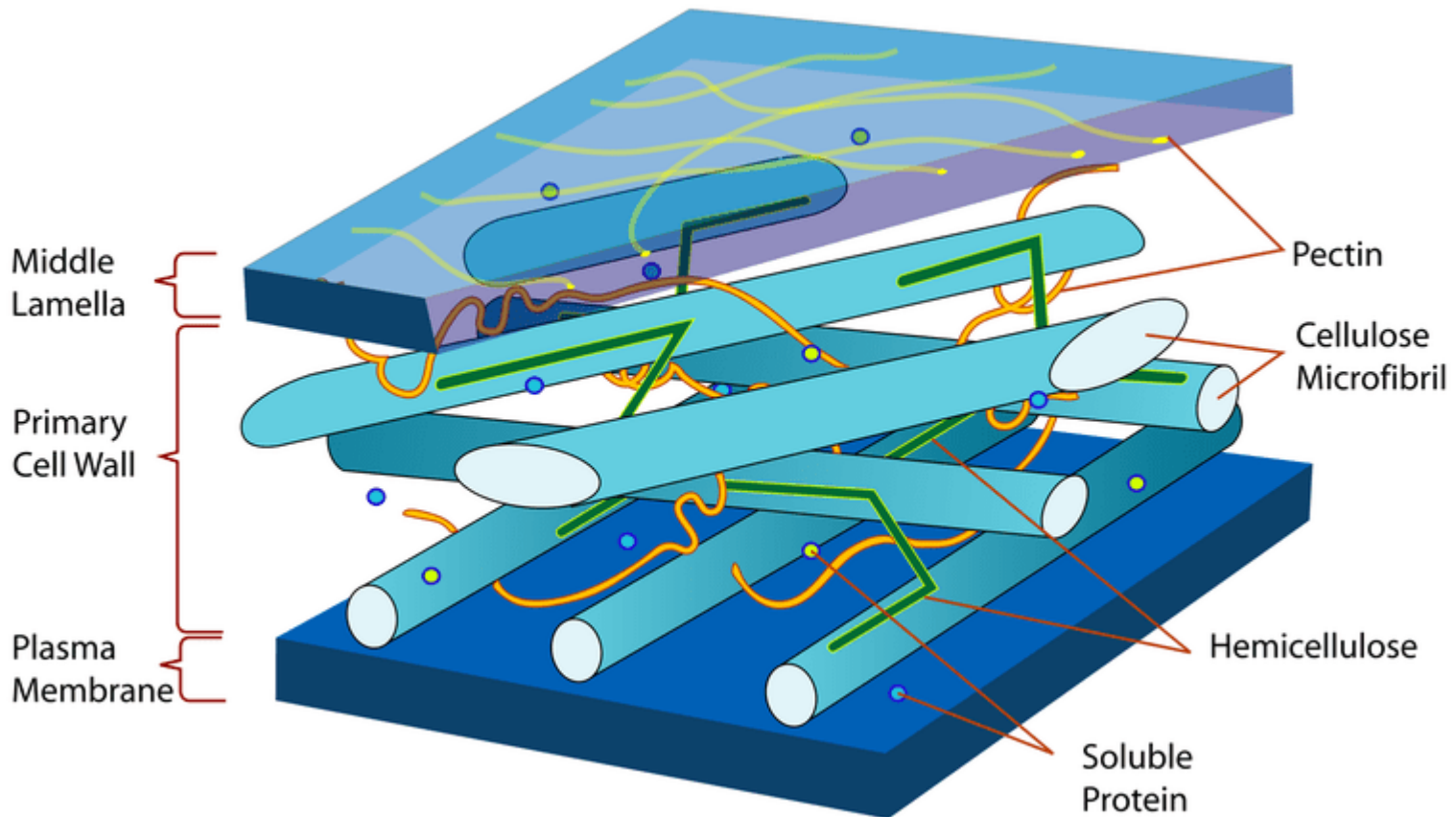
- Simplest dicarboxylic acid
- Suppressing early host plant defenses
 - biotrophic/establishment phase
- Sclerotinia OA⁻ mutants are not infective
- Soybean producing the enzyme oxalate oxidase is more resistant to Sclerotinia
 - D. Simmonds (AAFC-Ottawa)



Kabbage PLOS 9:e1003287

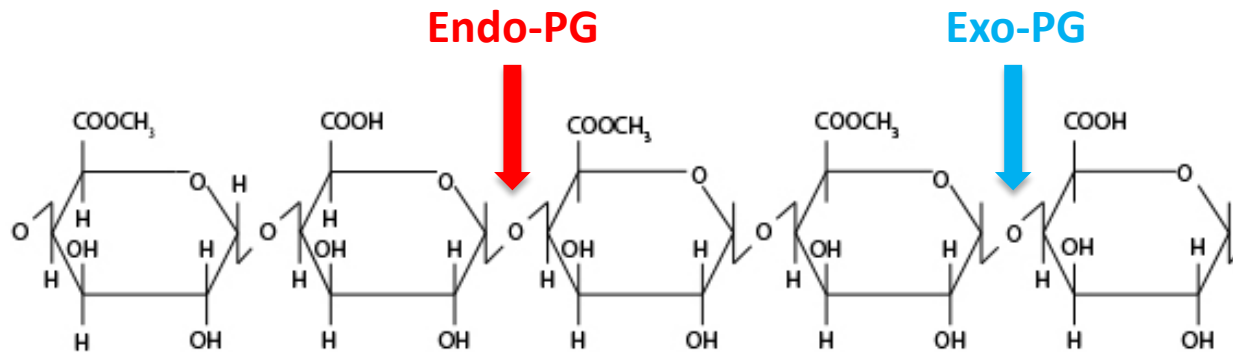
Digestive Enzymes

- Plants are composed of the sugar polymers cellulose, hemicellulose and pectin
- Sclerotinia releases acids that loosen plant structure and enzymes that digest the fibres (sugars > nutrition)



Sclerotinia Pectinases

- Pectin is a polymer of galacturonic acid



- Sclerotinia produces 6 pectinases
 - 4 endo-polygalacturonases (SsPG 1, 3, 4 & 6)
 - 2 exo-polygalacturonases (SsXPG1-2)
- Similar sets for cellulose

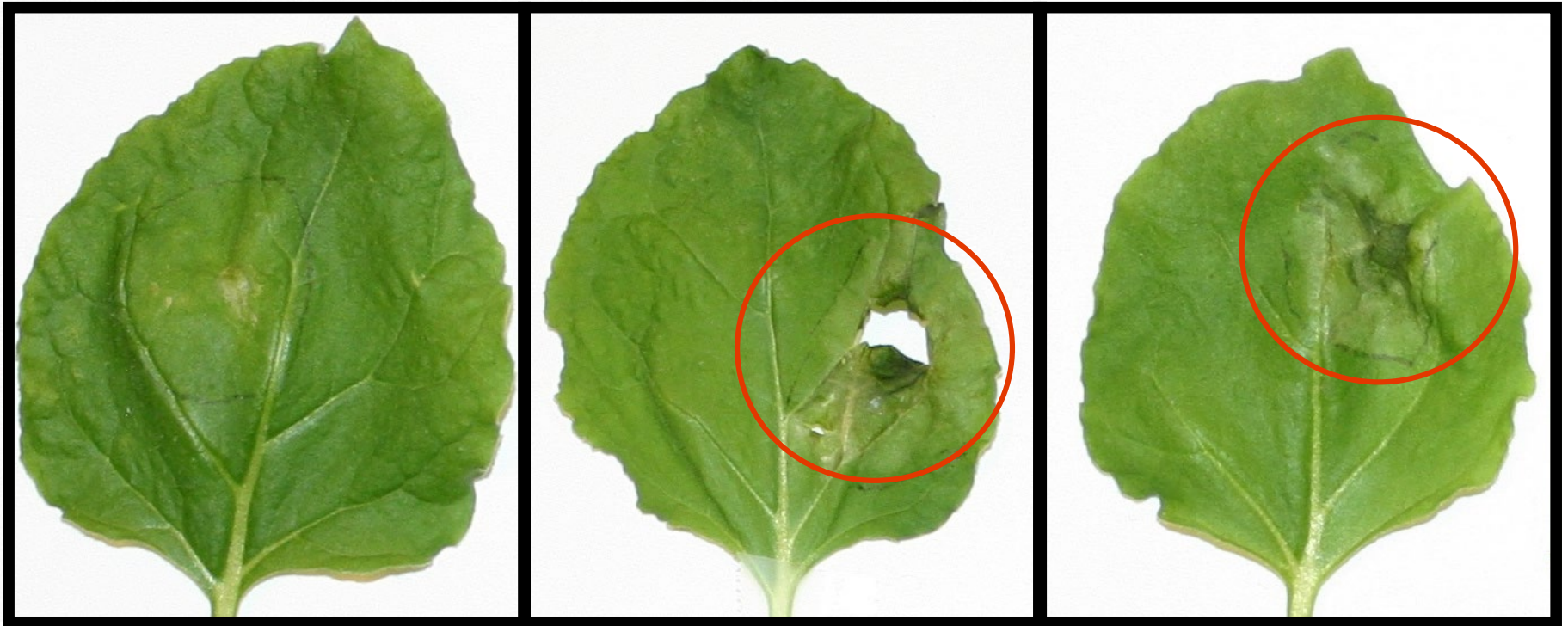
Sclerotinia Pectinases

- Pectinases cause tissue maceration, but not typical necrosis symptoms

Control

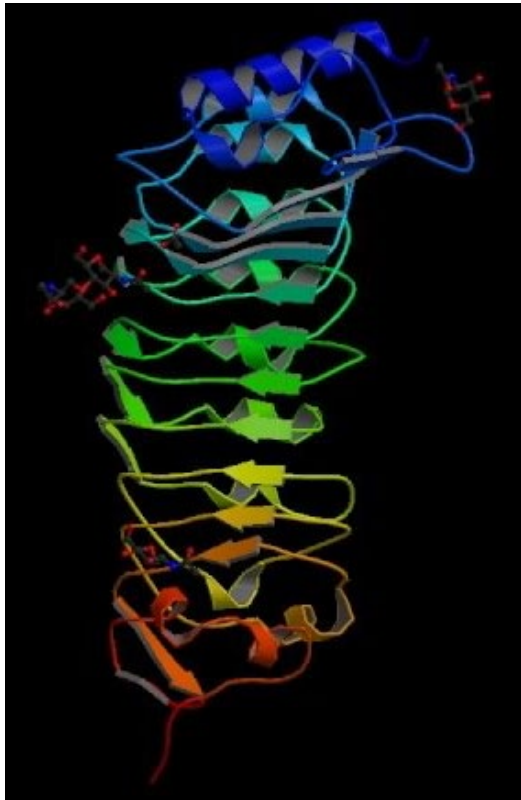
SsPG3

SsPG6

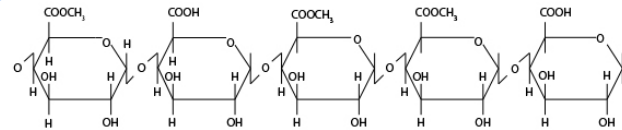
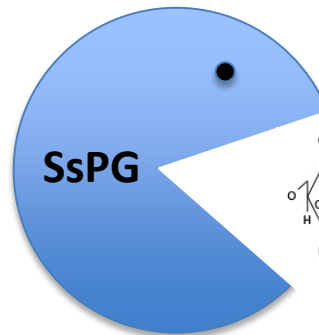


Bashi ZD, Rimmer SR, Khachatourians GG and Hegedus DD (2013) *Brassica napus* polygalacturonase inhibitor proteins inhibit *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* polygalacturonase enzymatic and necrotizing activities and delay symptoms in transgenic plants. *Can. J. Microbiol.* 59: 79-86.

Polygalacturonase Inhibitor Proteins

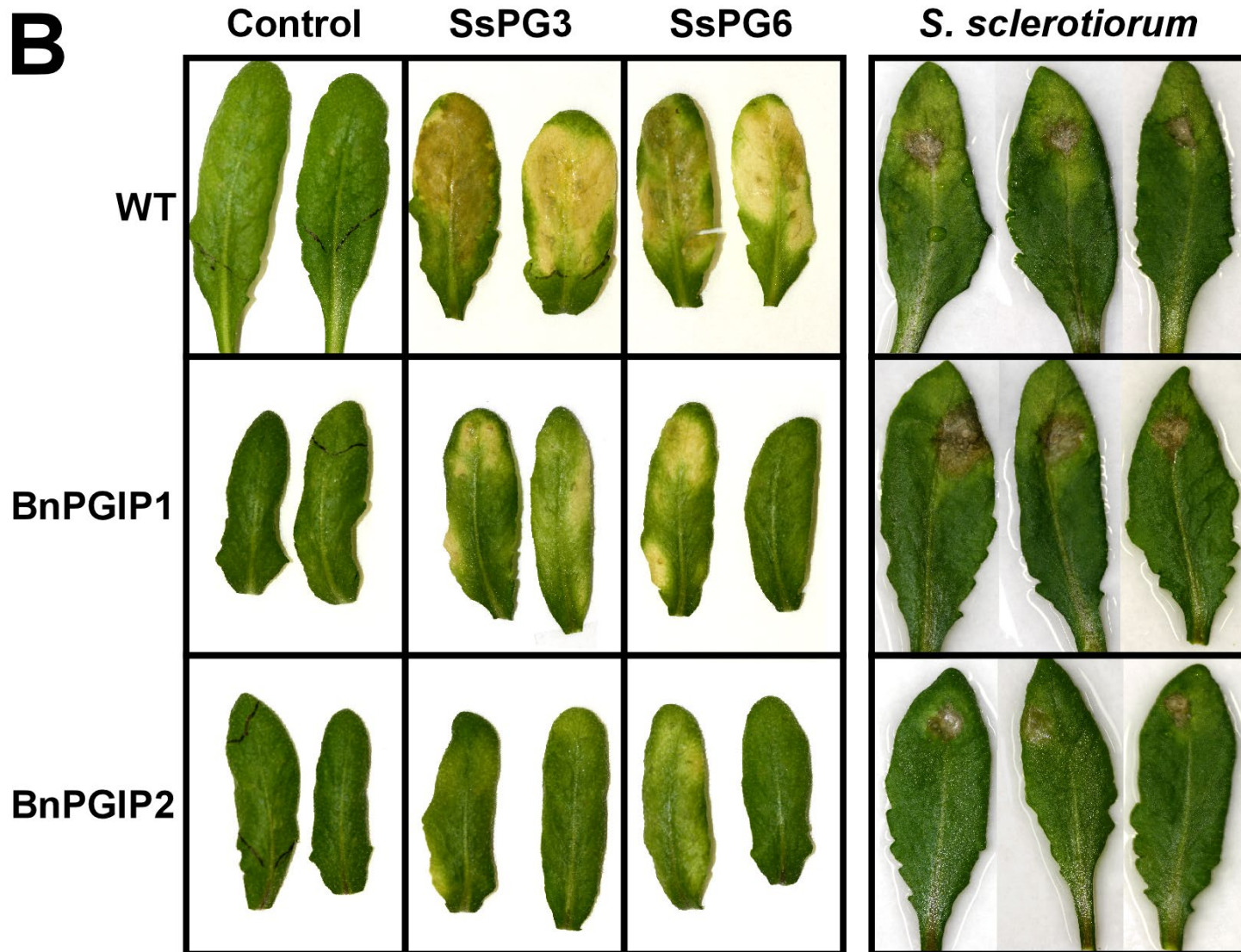


- PGIPs inhibit the activity of pectinases
- Produced by plant in response to infection
- *B. napus* has at least 21 genes for PGIPs



B. napus PGIPs vs Sclerotinia PGs?

B

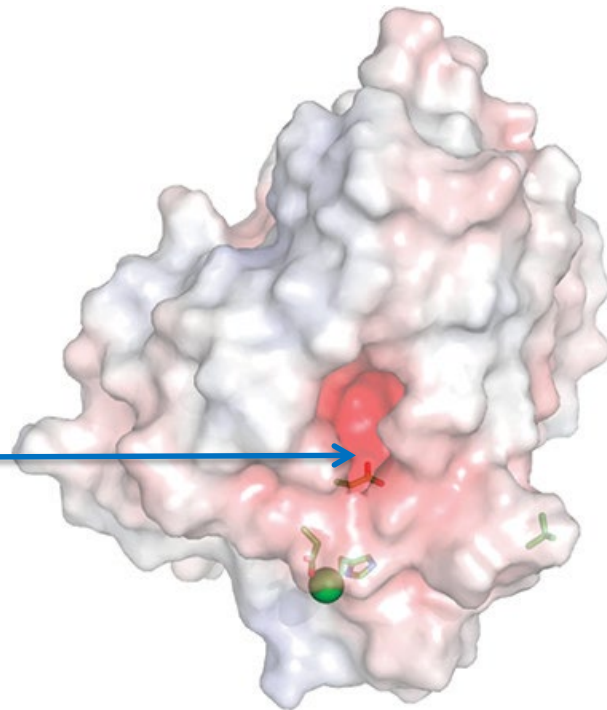


Necrosis and Ethylene Inducing Proteins (NEPs)

- Found in bacteria, fungi and oomycete plant pathogens
- Cause necrosis or death of plant tissue
- Ethylene production – induce plant defense response?

Conserved Necrosis-
Inducing Region

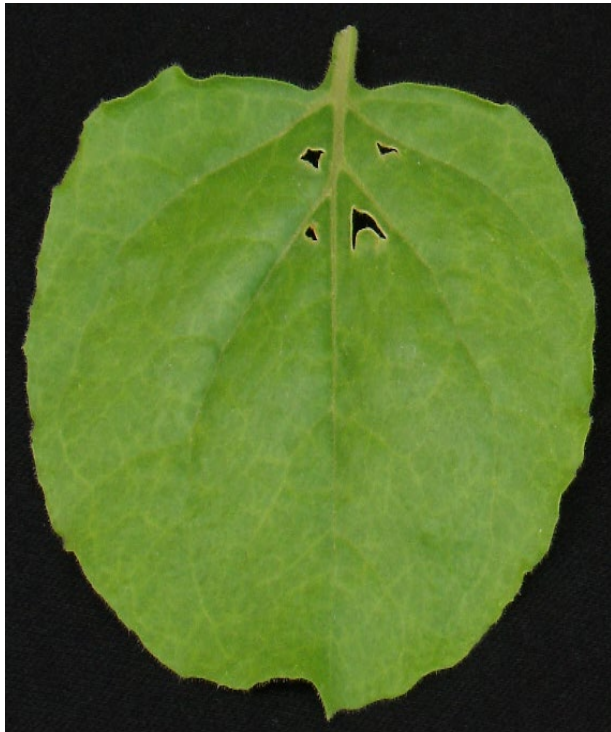
GHRHDWE



Necrosis and Ethylene Inducing Proteins (NEPs)

- Sclerotinia has two NEPs, both cause necrosis
- Only SsNep2 produced during canola infection

Control



SsNep1



SsNep2



Necrosis Protein Discovery in Sclerotinia

1. *S. sclerotiorum* genome sequencing

- International consortium (Australia, Canada, Europe, USA)
- Derbyshire M, Denton-Giles M, Hegedus DD, Seifbarghi S, Rollins J, van Kan J, Seidl, Luigi Faino M, Mbengue M, Navaud O, Raffaele S, Hammond-Kosack K, Heard S, Oliver R (2017) **The finished genome of the plant-infecting fungus *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*: re-visiting the 'two-speed-genome' hypothesis in the context of broad host-range plant pathogenesis.** Genome Biology & Evolution 9:593-618.

2. Expression of Ss genes during infection of canola

- Seifbarghi S, Borhan MH, Wei Y, Coutu C, Robinson S and Hegedus DD (2017) **Deployment of the *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* genome during infection of *Brassica napus* as revealed by RNA-Seq analysis.** BMC Genomics. 18:e266.

Necrosis Protein Discovery Pipeline

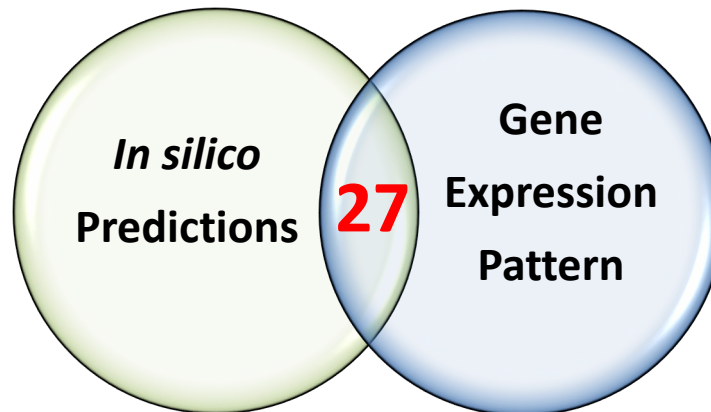
Ss Genome Sequencing
11, 130 Genes

900 Secreted Proteins

100 Necrosis Proteins?

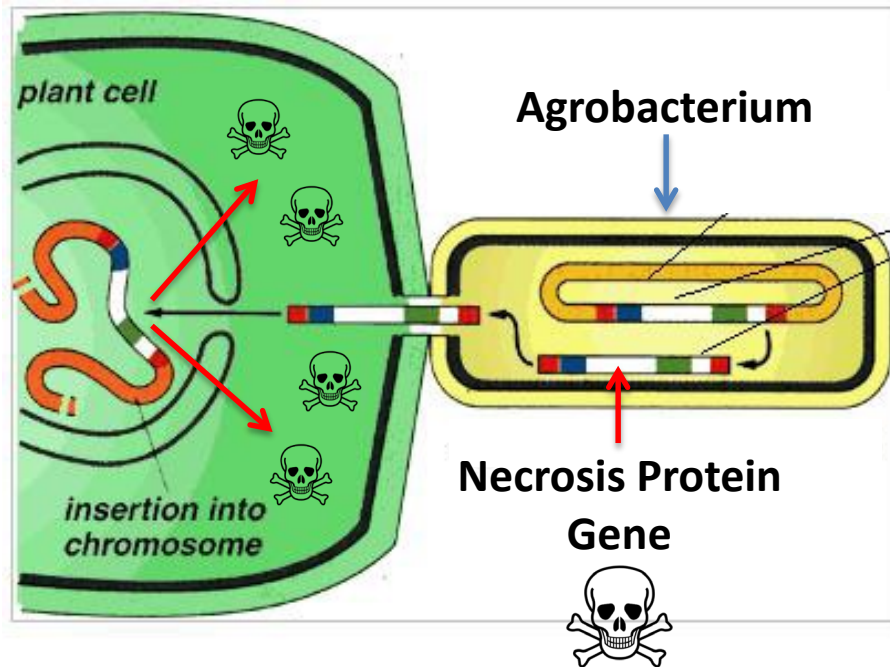


Different times on canola
1, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48 hours

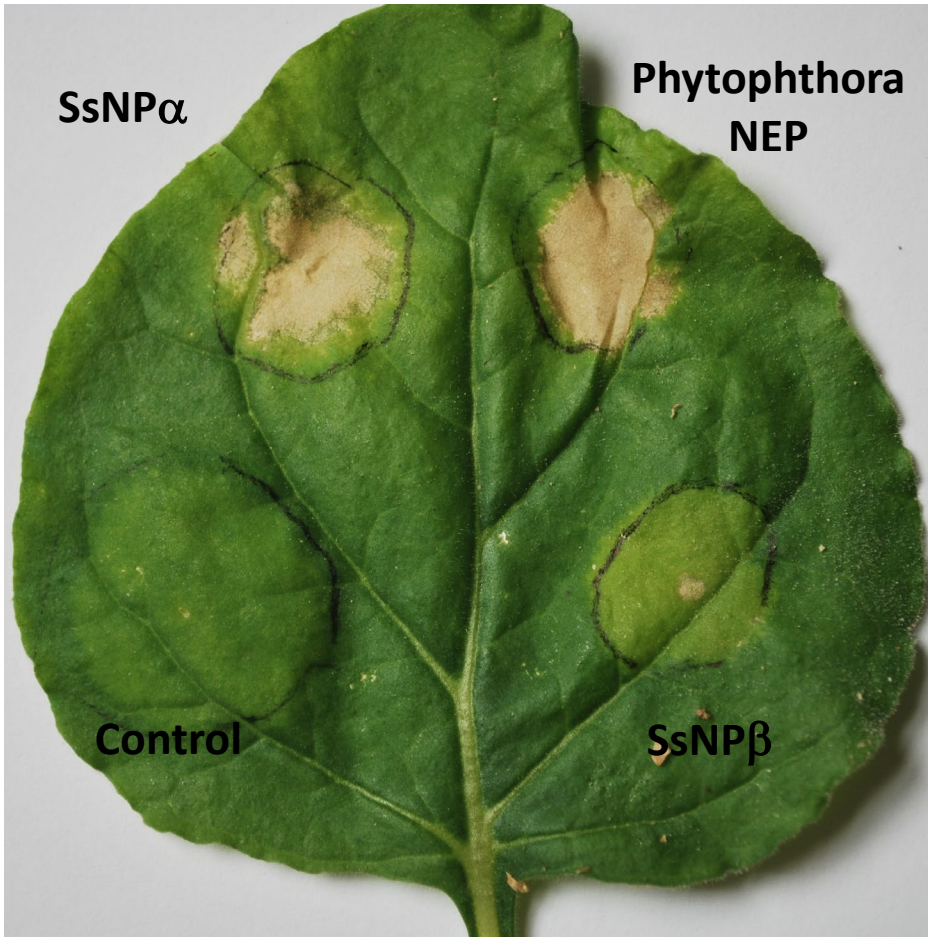


Expressed early or during necrosis

Validation of Necrosis Proteins



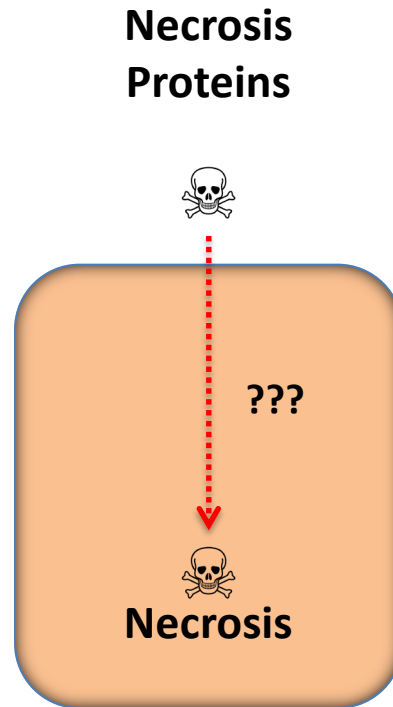
Potent New Necrosis Proteins



- Six new necrosis Sclerotinia proteins
- No resemblance to known NEPs
- Unique to Sclerotinia and Botrytis

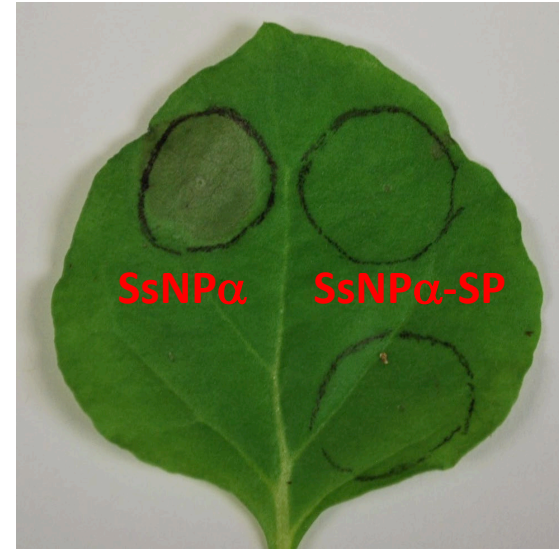
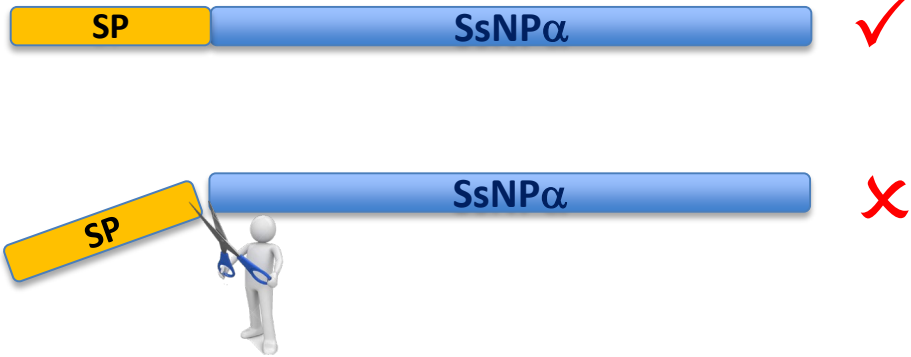
How do Necrosis Proteins Work?

Traditional Model



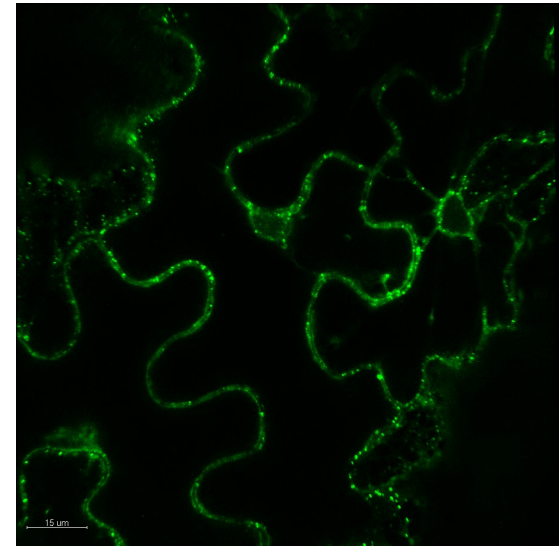
Necrosis Proteins Act Outside Cell

Secretion Signal



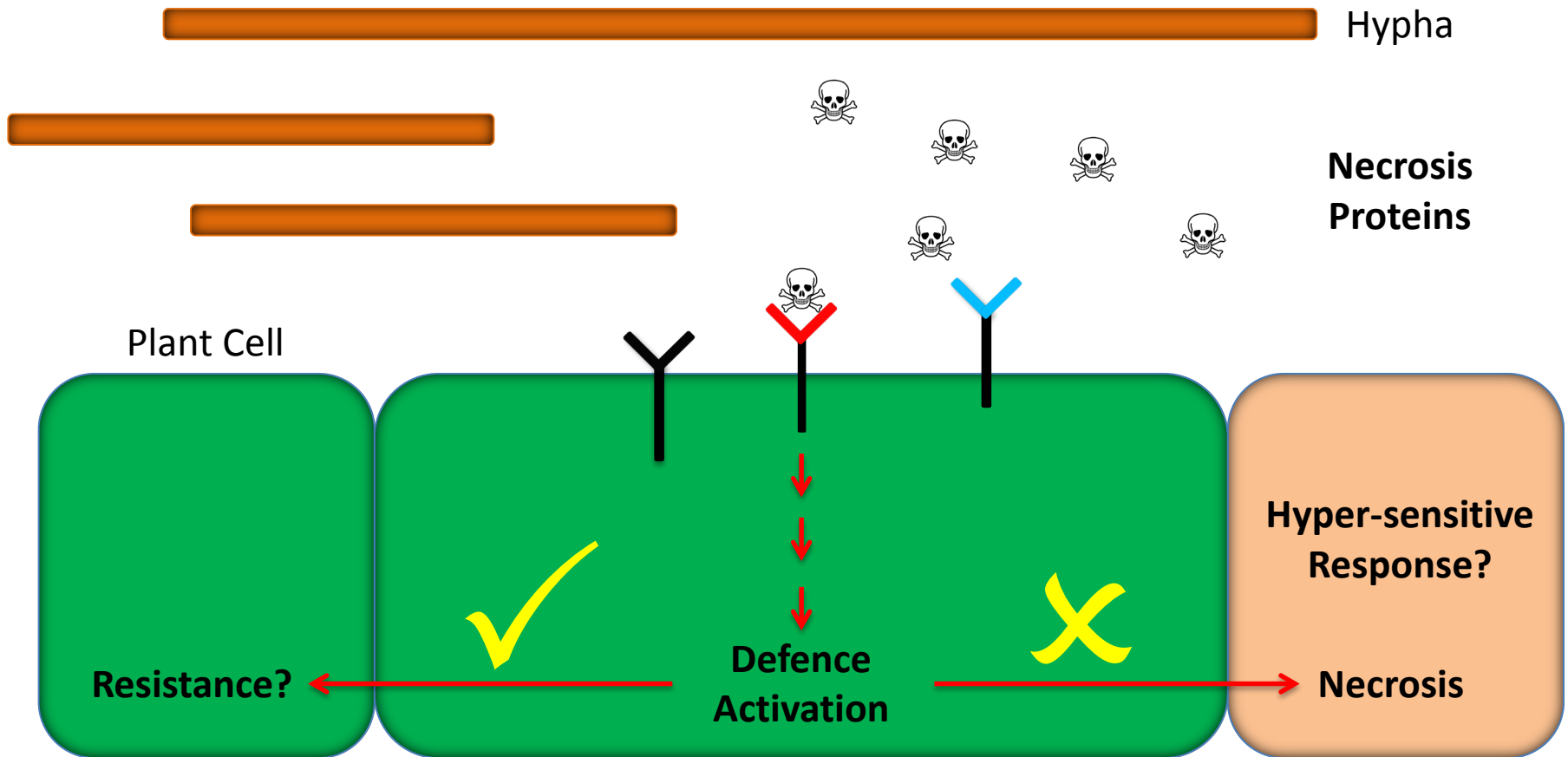
Many necrosis proteins must be secreted

Something is happening outside of the plant cell!



Necrosis Proteins Interact with Receptors

- Xyloglucanase 1 necrosis protein (Botrytis and Sclerotinia)

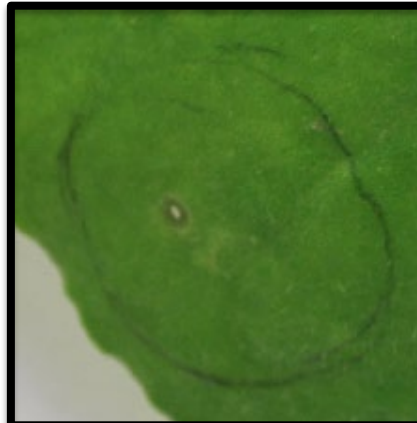


Inactivate Receptor Pathway => No Necrosis

Control

Inactive Receptor Pathway

SsNP α



SsNP γ



No
Necrosis!

Why is this Information Useful?

- **Effector-Guided Breeding**
- **Use effectors (necrosis proteins) to screen for resistance to a disease**
 - Wheat tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*) – ToxA protein > *Tsn1* R gene
 - Wheat septoria blotch (*Parastagonospora nodorum*) – SnToxA, SnTox1, SnTox3
 - Kar-Chun Tan and Richard Oliver (Curtin University)
- **Look for lines that are not or are less affected by Ss necrosis proteins**
 - Lack receptor needed for recognition of necrosis proteins
 - Stimulate defense/immune response, but not engage the necrosis response
- **Advantages**
 - Focus on a single and important aspect of the disease
 - Controlled environment (greenhouse) – results often less variable
 - Guide to identify Resistance (R)/Susceptibility(S) genes
 - Coupled with traditional selection and breeding

Effector-Guided Screening

Arabidopsis thaliana



A. thaliana leaves exposed to SsNP α



Path to Stem Rot Resistance?

- Stay the course!
- **Agronomic Practices**
 - Monitoring, timely fungicide application, rotations
- **GMO?**
- **Biological Control?**
 - *Coniothyrium minitans* (fungal parasite)
 - Fungal viruses (Daohong Jiang, Huazhong University)
- **Breeding**
 - Quantitative resistance
 - New methods for screening *B. napus* collections

People

Graduate Students

Zafer Dallal Bashi

Shirin Seifbarghi

Post-Doctoral Fellows

Rugang Li

Jianwei Zhao (Meng)

Xingwei Hou

Technical Staff

Cathy Coutu (informatics)

Diana Bekkaoui

Researchers

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Collaborators

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Acknowledgements



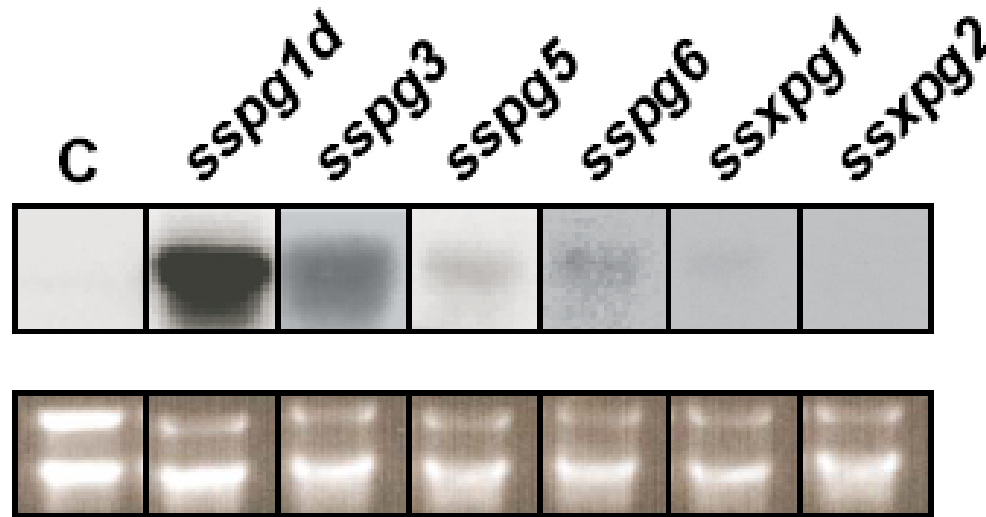
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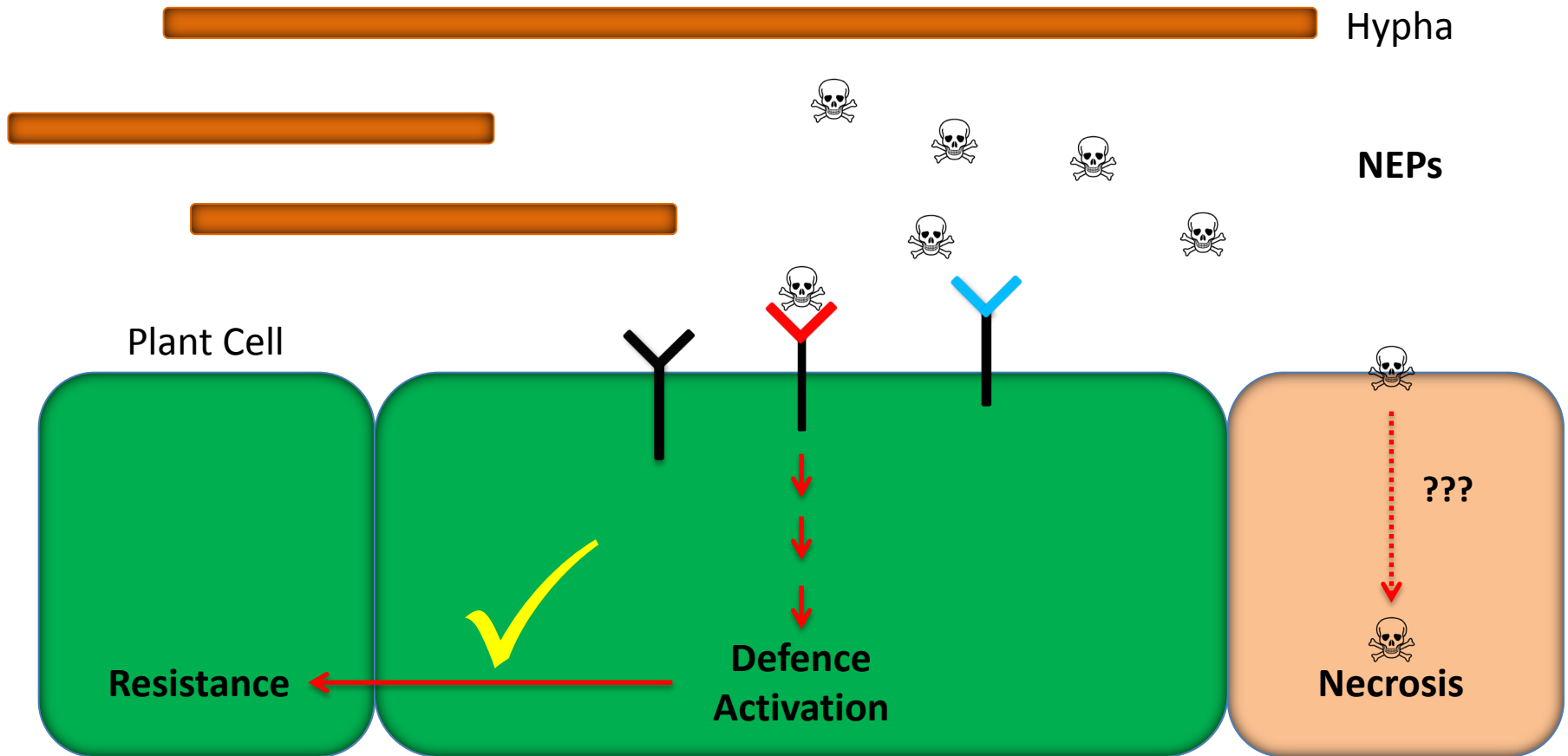
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- Similar sets for cellulose and hemicellulose

Necrosis Proteins - A Tale of Two Fates

- Separation of necrosis and induction of immunity activities
- Necrosis Ethylene Producing proteins (NEP)

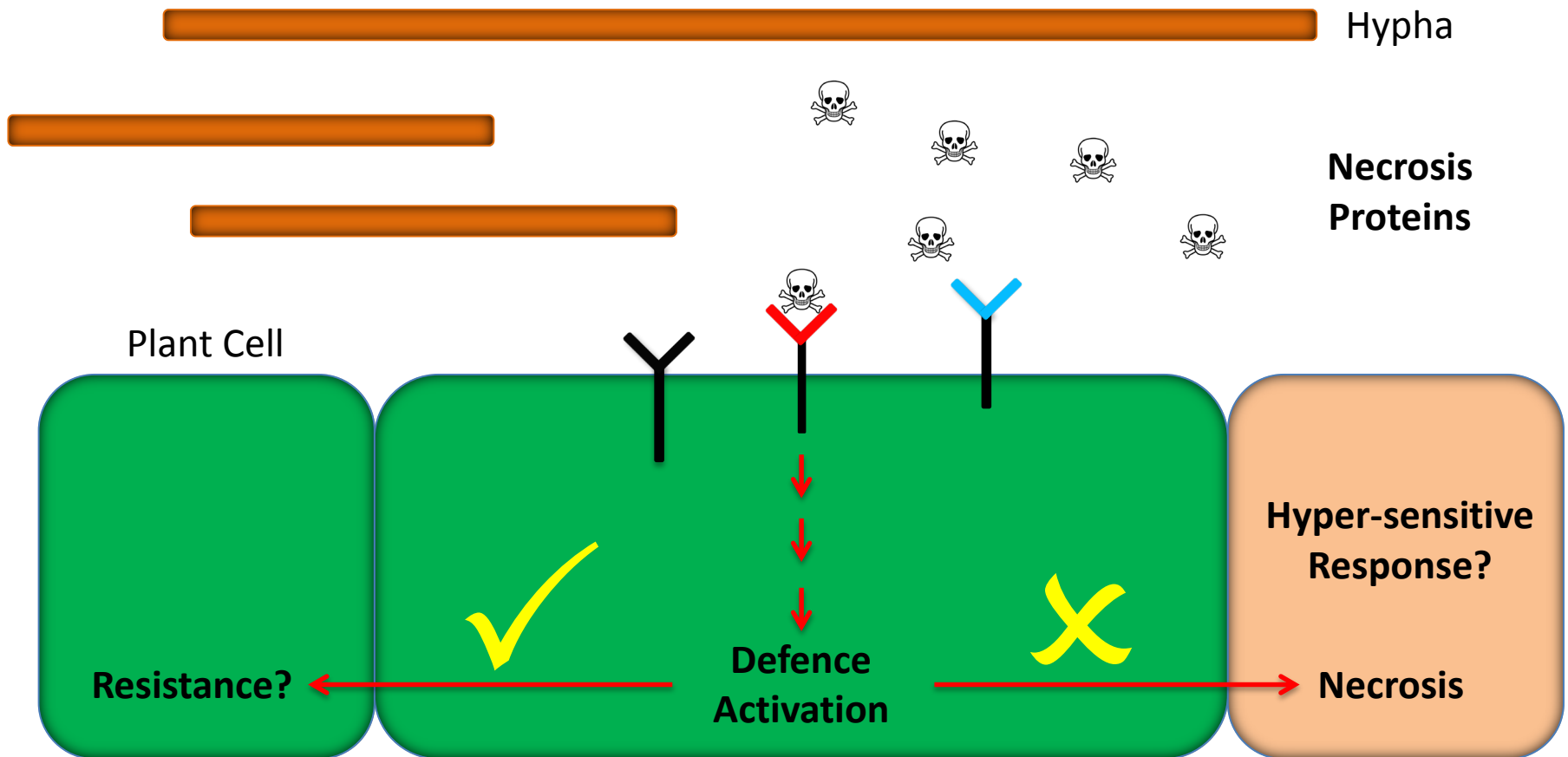


Albert, Nurnberger et al (2015) Nature Plants 1:15140.

Lenarcic et al (2017) Science 358:1431

Necrosis Proteins - A Tale of Two Fates

- Necrosis and induction of immunity activities are linked
- Xyloglucanase 1 necrosis protein (Botrytis and Sclerotinia)



Removal of Receptor Pathway

