

Bioassays for disease resistance in transgenic canola

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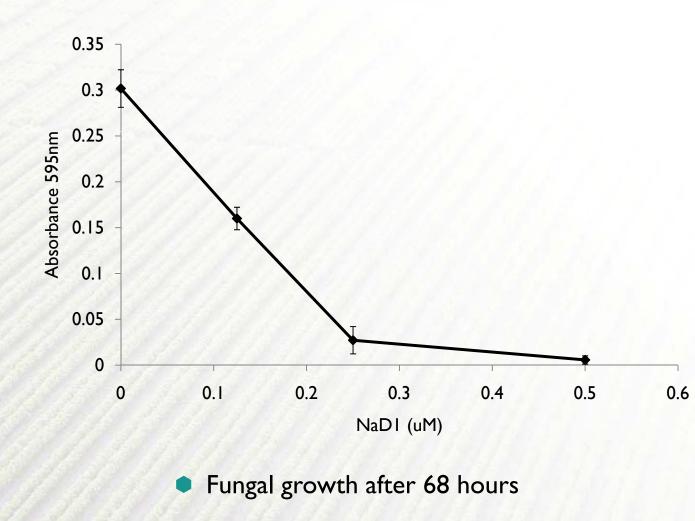
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In vitro inhibition of L. maculans by NaDI





Production of transgenic canola

- Agrobacterium mediated transformation
- RI64 breeding line not commercialised
- Initial work in collaboration with Professor Roger Parish's lab
- Gene construct: 35S promoter driving N. alata defensin (NaDI)
- No agronomic differences observed - transgenic plants fertile





Blackleg Bioassay: Methods

- Based on method used by the Howlett Lab
 - I0 day old canola seedlings are punctured 4 times with a 26 gage needle
 - Puncture sites are over laid with 5uL of I X 10⁶ pycnidiospores (collected from plates)
 - Seedlings are placed in a humid environment for 3 days post inoculation (DPI) and lesions are scored at 10, 14 and 17 DPI



Blackleg Bioassay: Methods



Germinating seedlings



Wounded seedlings overlaid with pycnidiospores



Developing L. maculans lesions



Lesion analysis: measurement of area

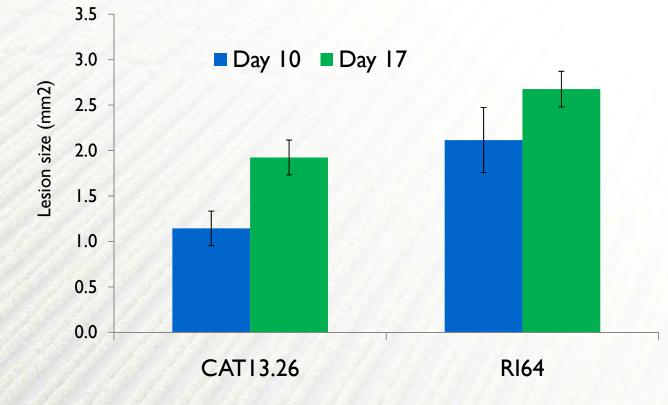
- Digitize the lesions (take digital photos)
- Analyze
 - ImageJ (<u>http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/</u>) an open source, Java based image analysis software
 - Identify the lesion area and measure area in mm²





Assessment of transgenic canola expressing NaDI for resistance to L. maculans

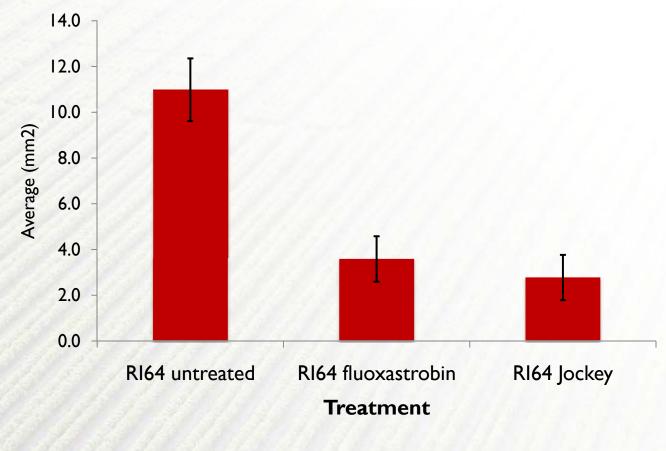
• Transgenic lines significantly different at 10 and 17 DPI (p<0.05)



Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals for mean area



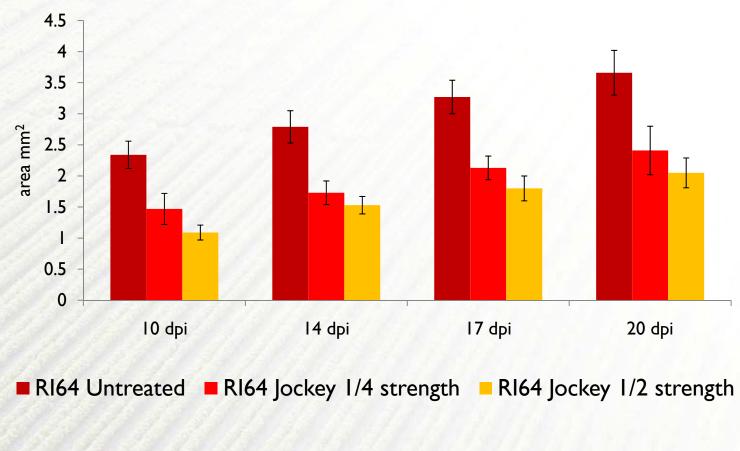
Assessment of conventional canola seed treated with fungicide prior to sowing



Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals for mean area



Assessment of fungicide concentration on lesion size



Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals for mean area



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Hexima

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