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Mutation of the Glucosinolate Biosynthesis Enzyme Cytochrome P450 83A1 Monooxygenase Increases Camalexin Accumulation and Powdery Mildew Resistance

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Small secondary metabolites, including glucosinolates and the major phytoalexin camalexin, play important roles in immunity in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. We isolated an *Arabidopsis* mutant with increased resistance to the powdery mildew fungus *Golovinomyces cichoracearum* and identified a mutation in the gene encoding cytochrome P450 83A1 monooxygenase (CYP83A1), which functions in glucosinolate biosynthesis. The *cyp83a1-3* mutant exhibited enhanced defense responses to *G. cichoracearum* and double mutant analysis showed that this enhanced resistance requires NPR1, EDS1, and PAD4, but not SID2 or EDS5. In *cyp83a1-3* mutants, the expression of genes related to camalexin synthesis increased upon *G. cichoracearum* infection. Significantly, the *cyp83a1-3* mutant also accumulated higher levels of camalexin. Decreasing camalexin levels by mutation of the camalexin synthetase gene *PAD3* or the camalexin synthesis regulator *AtWRKY33* compromised the powdery mildew resistance in these mutants. Consistent with these observations, overexpression of *PAD3* increased camalexin levels and enhanced resistance to *G. cichoracearum*. Taken together, our data indicate that accumulation of higher levels of camalexin contributes to increased resistance to powdery mildew.

Keywords: camalexin, powdery mildew, CYP83A1, plant immunity, *Arabidopsis thaliana*

INTRODUCTION

To protect themselves against pathogens, plants have evolved intricate immune responses that include accumulation of reactive oxygen species, deposition of callose, enhanced expression of *pathogenesis-related* (PR) genes, and biosynthesis of phytoalexins. Phytoalexins are low molecular mass secondary metabolites that are induced by both biotic and abiotic stress. During pathogen infection, plants synthesize a wide variety of structurally different phytoalexins to defend against pathogen invasion (Hammerschmidt, 1999; Pedras et al., 2011). Camalexin, 3-thiazol-2'-yl-indole,

is one of the major phytoalexins of *Arabidopsis thaliana* and was long considered to be the only phytoalexin of *Arabidopsis*, until the discovery of rapalexin A (Pedras and Adio, 2008).

The biosynthesis and regulation of camalexin in *Arabidopsis* remain only partially understood, and the full scope of camalexin functions also remains to be defined. Camalexin is derived from tryptophan and requires many cytochrome P450s, including CYP79B2, CYP71A13, and CYP71B15 [which corresponds to the camalexin-deficient mutant *PHYTOALEXIN DEFICIENT 3* (*PAD3*); Nafisi et al., 2007; Schuhegger et al., 2007a,b]. The *Arabidopsis* transcription factors WRKY33, WRKY18, and WRKY40 appear to be involved in the regulation of camalexin biosynthesis (Qiu et al., 2008; Pandey et al., 2010; Mao et al., 2011). Camalexin plays an important role in the response to necrotrophic pathogens *Alternaria brassicicola* and *Botrytis cinerea* (Thomma et al., 1999; Ferrari et al., 2003; Kliebenstein et al., 2005; Nafisi et al., 2007), and the oomycete *Phytophthora brassicae* (Schlaeppli et al., 2010), as well as the biotrophic fungus *Golovinomyces orontii* (Consonni et al., 2010; Pandey et al., 2010). Although, camalexin produces broad-spectrum resistance to many species of plant pathogens, how it functions remains unclear.

In addition to camalexin, plants synthesize other, related secondary metabolites, such as glucosinolates, that participate in the defense response. Plant cells usually store glucosinolates in stable forms; during insect and/or pathogen attack, myrosinases hydrolyze these stable forms into active compounds (Halkier and Gershenzon, 2006). According to their side-chain radical, glucosinolates can be divided into aliphatic glucosinolates, indole glucosinolates, and aromatic glucosinolates. Many cytochrome P450s function in glucosinolate synthesis, including CYP83A1 and CYP83B1. The *Arabidopsis* cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP83A1 participates in the biosynthesis of aliphatic glucosinolates from aliphatic oximes, whereas CYP83B1, the *Arabidopsis* protein most similar to CYP83A1, functions in the biosynthesis of indole glucosinolates.

The biosynthetic pathways of alkylglucosinolates and indole glucosinolates affect each other; for instance, the *cyp83a1-2* (also called *ref2-1*) mutant produces lower levels of aliphatic glucosinolates, but accumulates higher levels of indole-derived glucosinolates compared with wild-type (Hemm et al., 2003; Naur et al., 2003; Sonderby et al., 2010). The biosynthesis of glucosinolates, especially indole glucosinolates, shares the intermediate product indole-3-acetaldoxime (IAOx) with biosynthetic pathways that produce many other secondary metabolites or hormones like camalexin and indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), respectively (Hemm et al., 2003; Grubb and Abel, 2006; Nafisi et al., 2007). Although the regulation of callose biosynthesis, in response to bacterial elicitors of *Arabidopsis* immunity, requires 4-methoxy-indol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate (4MI3G; Bednarek et al., 2009; Clay et al., 2009), how 4MI3G and related metabolites participate in the immune response is not well-understood.

Powdery mildew fungi, as biotrophic pathogens, infect many plant species and cause huge agricultural losses worldwide. The plant hormone salicylic acid (SA) plays an important role in resistance to powdery mildew in *Arabidopsis*, and many mutants

showing enhanced resistance to powdery mildew require SA signaling for their resistance phenotype; these mutants include *edr1* (*enhanced disease resistance 1*), *edr2* and *edr4* (Frye and Innes, 1998; Frye et al., 2001; Tang et al., 2005a,b; Zhao et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2015).

To further study resistance to powdery mildew in *Arabidopsis*, we characterized an *Arabidopsis* mutant that exhibits enhanced resistance to a variety of powdery mildew species. Here, we report that a mutation in the gene encoding cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP83A1, a component of the glucosinolate pathway, leads to higher accumulation of camalexin and enhanced resistance to the powdery mildew fungus *Golovinomyces cichoracearum*, which is consistent with the previous finding that *cyp83a1* exhibits increased resistance to powdery mildew fungus *Erysiphe cruciferarum* (Weis et al., 2013). We show that *cyp83a1-3* accumulates higher levels of camalexin. We also show that mutations in genes affecting camalexin production suppress the resistance of *cyp83a1-3*, indicating that higher accumulation of camalexin in *cyp83a1-3* mutants contributes to their enhanced powdery mildew resistance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolation of the *cyp83a1-3* Mutant

The *cyp83a1-3* mutant was identified in a population of transgenic *Arabidopsis* Col-0 plants that expressed a *PR2::GUS* transgene and had been mutagenized with ethyl methanesulfonate as described (Cao et al., 1994). Two leaves of each of 3850 M2 plants were infiltrated with *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *maculicola* strain ES4326 at a dose of 10^5 cells per cm^2 leaf area. Four putative mutants reproducibly exhibited reduced disease symptoms 3 days after infection, and two of these exhibited significantly reduced growth (about 10-fold less) of *P. syringae* ES4326. One of these latter two mutants, which was eventually named *cyp83a1-3*, also exhibited reduced symptom development when infected with the *G. orontii* strain MGH. The *cyp83a1-3* mutant was backcrossed twice to the parental line carrying the *PR2::GUS* reporter. Genetic analysis showed that the resistance phenotype of *cyp83a1-3* was recessive and segregated 1:3 as expected for a single recessive Mendelian gene.

Plant Materials and Growth Conditions

pad3-1 (Zhou et al., 1999), *cyp83a1-1* (Salk_123405), *cyp83a1-2* (*ref2-1*; Hemm et al., 2003) and *wrky33-2* (GABI_324B11; Zheng et al., 2006) were described previously. *Arabidopsis* plants were grown in a growth room at 20–22°C under a 9-h-light/15-h-dark cycle for phenotyping or a 16-h-light/8-h-dark cycle for seed setting, as described previously (Nie et al., 2011).

Pathogen Infection and Microscopy

Powdery mildew pathogens *G. orontii* strain MGH (Plotnikova et al., 1998) and *G. cichoracearum* strain UCSC1 were maintained on *pad4-1* plants (Jirage et al., 1999) as described previously (Frye et al., 2001). Four-weeks-old plants were inoculated with powdery mildew using a settling tower to achieve an even distribution of conidia (Wang et al., 2011). To quantify fungal

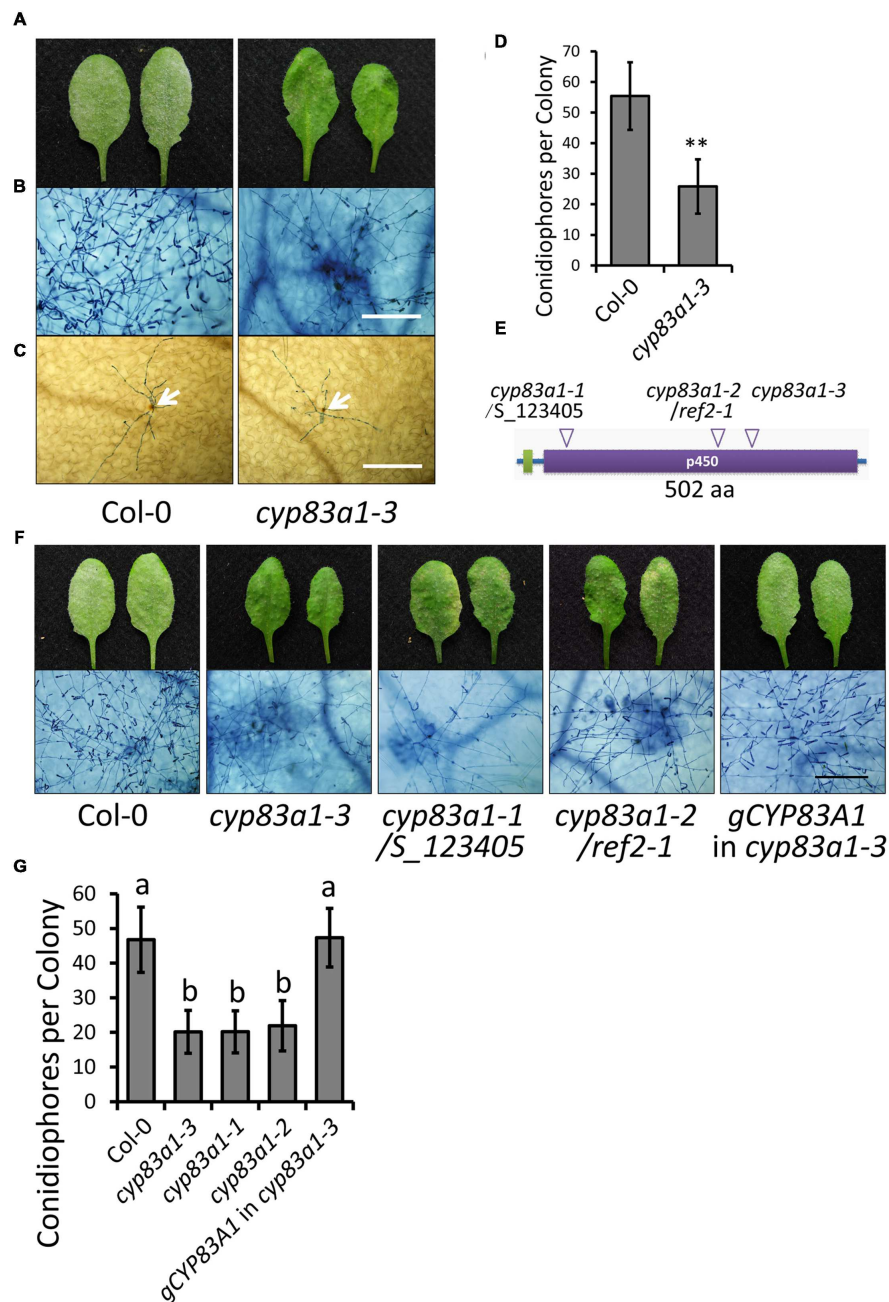


FIGURE 1 | The *cyp83a1-3* mutant displays enhanced resistance to *Golovinomyces cichoracearum*. (A) Four-weeks-old *Arabidopsis* wild-type and *cyp83a1-3* mutant plants were infected with *G. cichoracearum*, and representative leaves were removed and photographed at 8 dpi. (B) Leaves were stained with trypan blue at 8 dpi, bar = 200 μ m. (C) Leaves were stained with DAB and trypan blue at 2 dpi; arrows indicate H_2O_2 accumulation, bar = 200 μ m. (D) Quantification of fungal growth in plants at 5 dpi by counting the number of conidiophores per colony. Results represent the mean and standard deviation in three independent experiments ($n = 30$). Asterisk represents statistically significant differences from wild-type ($P < 0.01$, nested ANOVA). (E) Schematic representation of the CYP83A1 protein, arrows indicate mutation sites of three *cyp83a1* mutant alleles. (F) Four-weeks-old wild-type, *cyp83a1-3*, *cyp83a1-1*, *cyp83a1-2*, and transgenic *cyp83a1-3* mutant plants complemented with the wild-type CYP83A1 gene (*gCYP83A1*) were infected with *G. cichoracearum* and representative leaves were stained with trypan blue at 8 dpi, bar = 200 μ m. (G) Quantification of fungal growth in plants at 5 dpi by counting the number of conidiophores per colony. Results represent the mean and standard deviation in three independent experiments ($n = 30$; $P < 0.01$, nested ANOVA).

growth and conidiation, the number of conidiophores per colony was counted at 5 dpi (Consonni et al., 2006). At least 30 colonies were counted for each genotype in each experiment. Trypan blue

staining was used to visualize fungal hyphae and dead cells (Frye and Innes, 1998), and H_2O_2 accumulation was detected with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine hydrochloride (DAB) staining (Koch and

Slusarenko, 1990). Samples were photographed with an Olympus BX53 microscope.

Map-Based Cloning and Complementation

For map-based cloning, we crossed the *cyp83a1-3* mutant with Landsberg *erecta* and the mutation was mapped using a variety of molecular markers to a 128-kb region on chromosome 4 spanned by two BAC clones, T6G15 and F18A5 (<https://www.arabidopsis.org>). This region contains 24 predicted genes. Using a candidate gene approach, genes in the region were amplified by PCR and sequenced until the mutation was identified as a single nucleotide change in *At4g13770*, which encodes the cytochrome P450 CYP83A1. The mutation results in the substitution of glutamic acid for a conserved glycine at amino acid position 346 in the heme-binding site of the enzyme.

The genomic DNA sequence of *CYP83A1* including 1.1 kb upstream of the ATG start codon and 0.4 kb downstream of the stop codon of *At4g13770* was cloned into binary vector pCambia1300 for complementation analysis. The derived genomic construct was verified by sequencing and introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain GV3101, then transformed into *cyp83a1-3* using the floral dip method (Clough and Bent, 1998). The transgenic plants were selected on 1/2 MS medium with 50 mg/L hygromycin.

Construction of Double Mutants

The following mutants were crossed with *cyp83a1-3* to construct double mutants: *sid2-2* (Wildermuth et al., 2001), *pad4-1* (Jirage et al., 1999), *eds1-2* (Bartsch et al., 2006), *eds5-1* (Nawrath et al., 2002), *npr1-63* (Alonso et al., 2003), *pad3-1* (Zhou et al., 1999), and *wrky33-2* (Zheng et al., 2006). Double mutants were identified by PCR, except for the *pad3-1* mutation in *pad3-1 cyp83a1-3*, which was identified by PCR followed by sequencing.

Quantitative Real-Time RT-PCR

Real-time quantitative PCR was performed as described previously (Nie et al., 2012).

SA Extraction and Measurement

Salicylic acid extraction and measurement were performed as described previously (Gou et al., 2009).

Vector Construction

The full-length *CYP83A1* coding sequence (CDS) without the stop codon was amplified by PCR from Col-0 cDNA and inserted into the Gateway vector pDONR207 using a BP Clonase kit (Invitrogen) to create a pDONR207-*CYP83A1* CDS entry clone. Then an LR Clonase kit (Invitrogen) was used to introduce the inserts into the pEarleyGate 101/103 destination vector containing a 35S promoter and C-terminal HA/GFP fusion (Earley et al., 2006). The same methods were used to construct *PAD3* overexpression constructs.

Camalexin Measurement

Camalexin content was determined using a previously described fluorometric method (Glazebrook and Ausubel, 1994) with

excitation at 315 nm and emission at 385 nm using a HITACHI F4500 spectrofluorometer. The concentration of camalexin was determined by comparison with a camalexin standard curve using purified camalexin kindly provided by Dr. Shuqun Zhang (University of Missouri).

The Statistical Analysis

Statistical comparison of counts in genotypes in each of three independent experiments was performed using a mixed effects model for nested ANOVA, implemented in R. The genotypes were treated as fixed effects, whereas different experiments were treated as random effects. The resulting ANOVA P-values were used as estimates of statistical significance of the difference between genotypes.

Gene ID Numbers

Sequence data from this article can be found in the *Arabidopsis* Genome Initiative databases under the following gene ID numbers: *Arabidopsis CYP83A1* (At4g13770), *PAD3* (At3g26830), *CYP71A13* (At2g30770), *WRKY33* (At2g38470), *PR1* (At2g14610), *PR2* (At3g57260), *FRK1* (At2g19190), and *ACTIN2* (At3g18780).

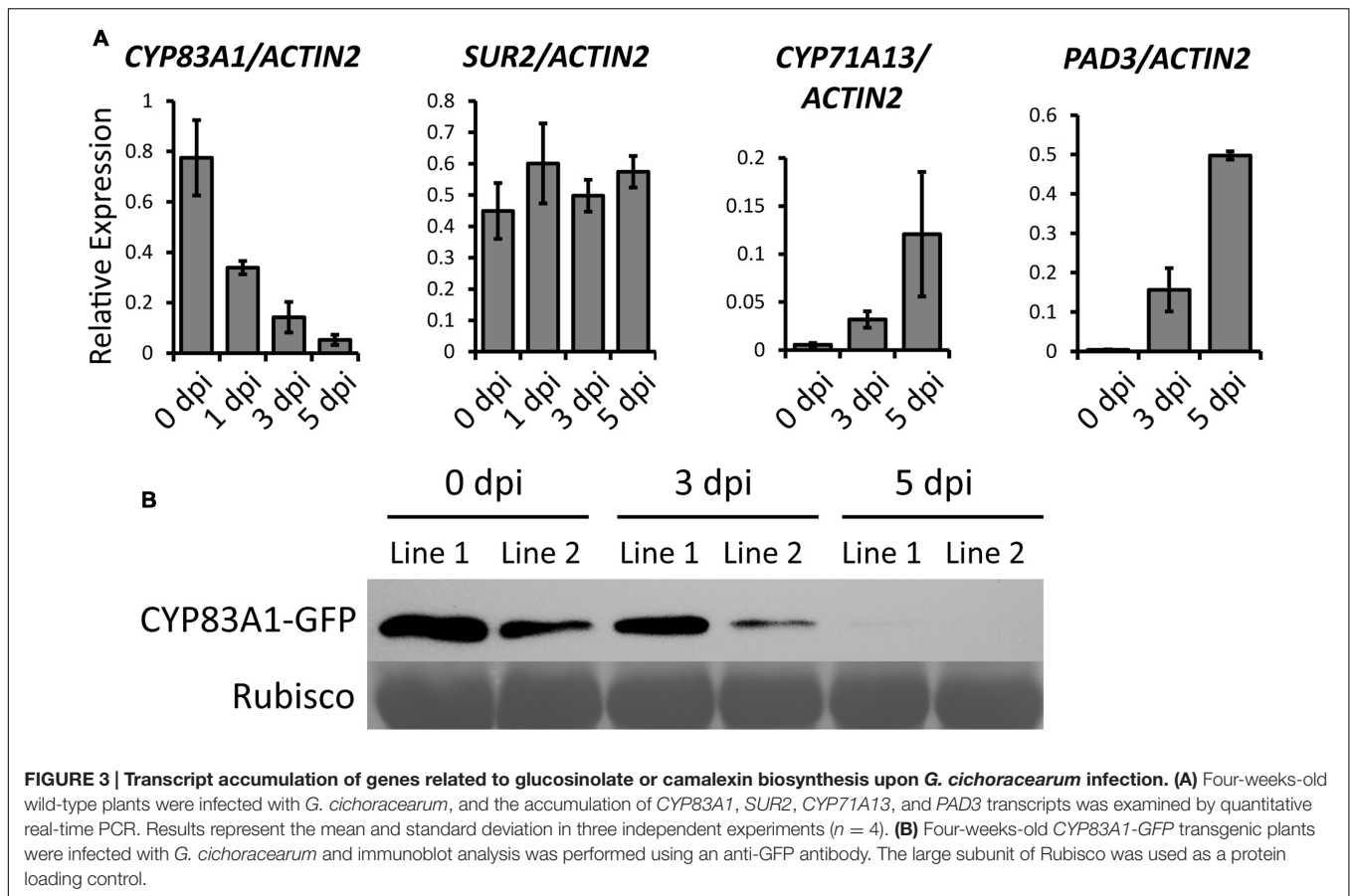
Primers used for genotyping and gene expression analysis are listed in Supplementary Table S1.

RESULTS

The *cyp83a1-3* Mutant Displays Reduced Susceptibility to the Powdery Mildew Fungi *G. orontii* and *G. cichoracearum*

To study the molecular mechanism of plant resistance to powdery mildew, we initially screened an ethyl methanesulfonate-mutagenized *Arabidopsis* ecotype Col-0 population for mutants with enhanced resistance to *P. syringae* pv. *maculicola* strain ES4326 and then subsequently for resistance to the powdery mildew fungi *G. orontii* and *G. cichoracearum*. In this screen (see Materials and Methods), we identified two mutants with enhanced resistance to *P. syringae*, one of which also showed increased resistance to powdery mildew. We designated this latter mutant *cyp83a1-3* based on subsequent characterization, as described below.

In the absence of pathogen, the growth of the *cyp83a1-3* mutant was similar to the wild-type under standard short-day conditions (Supplementary Figure S1). However, *cyp83a1-3* mutants showed significantly fewer conidia with minor *G. cichoracearum*-induced lesions in comparison to wild-type plants at 8 days post-infection (dpi; Figures 1A,B). Powdery mildew infection often causes accumulation of H₂O₂ in resistant plants (Shi et al., 2013; Wu et al., 2015; Zhao et al., 2015). We used DAB staining to measure H₂O₂ accumulation at 2 dpi, but we found that the *cyp83a1-3* and wild-type plants had similar levels of H₂O₂ (Figure 1C), suggesting that an enhanced oxidative burst is not responsible for the resistance phenotype of the *cyp83a1-3* mutant. To quantitate the level of enhanced resistance of *cyp83a1-3* to *G. cichoracearum*, we quantified fungal growth by counting the number of conidiophores per



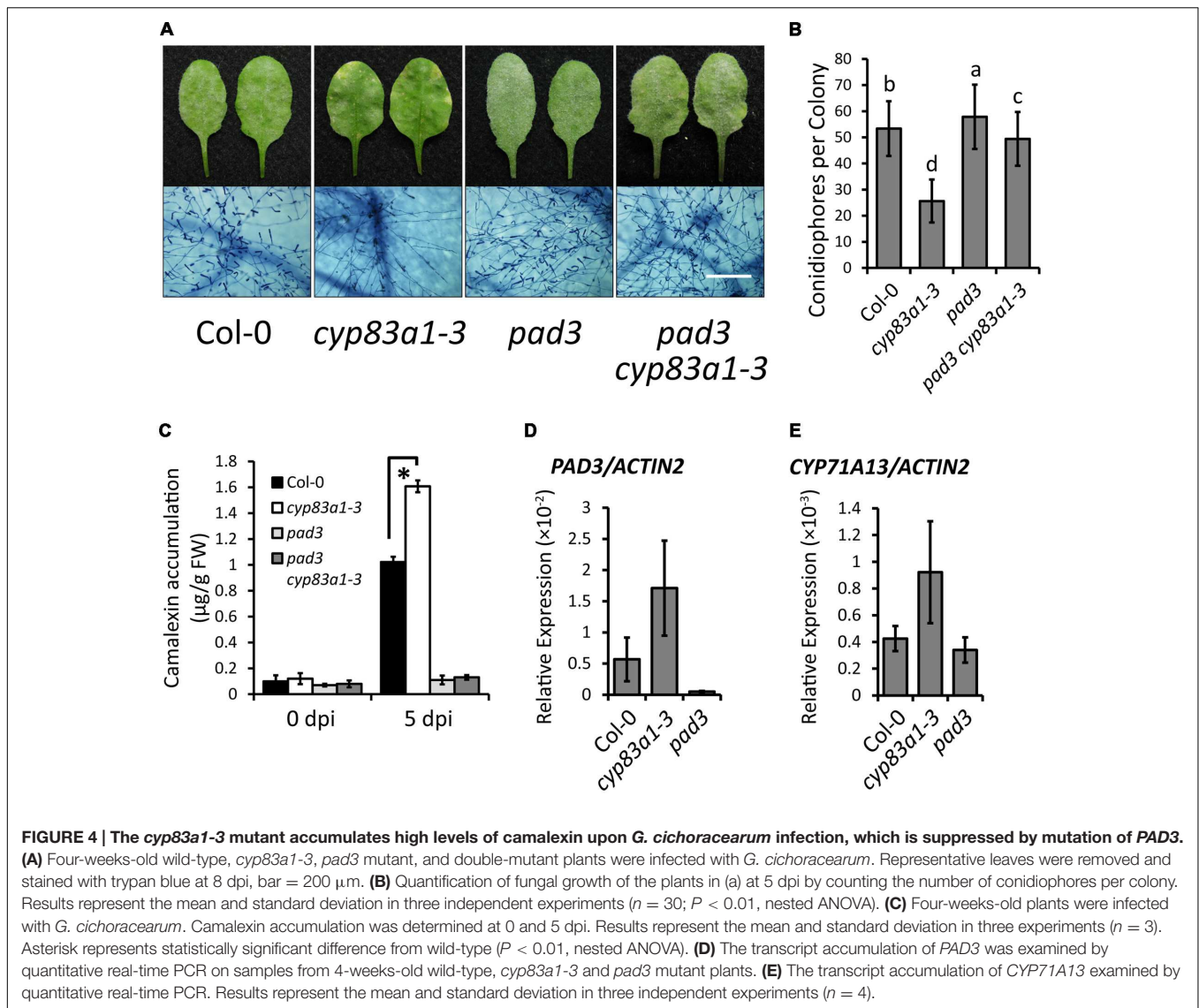
To identify the mutation in *cyp83a1-3* responsible for the enhanced resistance phenotype, we carried out standard map-based cloning as described in Materials and Methods and identified a mutation (GA) in *At4g13770*, which encodes CYP83A1 and causes an amino acid substitution (G346E). The cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP83A1 functions in the biosynthesis of aliphatic glucosinolates from aliphatic oximes. Previous studies also identified mutations in the *CYP83A1* gene. The *cyp83a1-1* mutant (SALK_123405) contains a T-DNA insertion in the open reading frame of *CYP83A1* (Weis et al., 2013), and *cyp83a1-2/ref2-1* contains a loss-of-function point mutation leading to a premature stop codon (W58stop) in the *CYP83A1* gene (Hemm et al., 2003; Figure 1E).

To correlate the mutation in *cyp83a1-3* with the powdery mildew resistance phenotype, we cloned the wild-type *CYP83A1* gene driven by its native promoter and transformed this construct into the *cyp83a1-3* mutant. *Arabidopsis* wild-type Col-0 is susceptible to *G. cichoracearum*. This construct reversed the powdery mildew resistance phenotype in the *cyp83a1-3* mutant. In addition, the allelic mutants *cyp83a1-1* and *cyp83a1-2* showed similar *G. cichoracearum* resistant phenotypes as *cyp83a1-3* (Figures 1E,G). Taken together, these results indicate that the mutation in *CYP83A1* in *cyp83a1-3* causes the powdery mildew resistance phenotype.

Resistance of *cyp83a1-3* to *G. cichoracearum* Does Not Require SA Signaling

To investigate the cause of the resistance to *G. cichoracearum* in *cyp83a1-3*, we first examined whether the phytohormone SA, which plays an important role in resistance to biotrophic pathogens, is involved. We constructed double mutants by crossing *cyp83a1-3* with *sid2*, *eds5*, *npr1*, *pad4*, and *eds1*, well-characterized mutants with defects in SA accumulation or signaling. Double mutants were identified by PCR amplification (Supplementary Figure S2). We then inoculated the wild-type, single, and double mutants with *G. cichoracearum*, and performed trypan blue staining at 8 dpi. As shown in Figure 2A, the resistance of *cyp83a1-3* requires PAD4, EDS1, and NPR1, but not SID2 or EDS5. We also counted the number of conidiophores per colony in these plants, and the results were consistent with the staining assay (Figure 2B).

To further assess the role of SA in powdery mildew resistance in *cyp83a1-3*, we measured the accumulation of SA before and after *G. cichoracearum* infection. The *cyp83a1-3* mutant accumulated similar levels of SA as the wild-type at 3 dpi, and the levels of SA induced by powdery mildew were suppressed by mutations in *PAD4*, *SID2*, *EDS1*, and *EDS5* (Figure 2C). Mutation of *SID2* or *EDS5* suppressed SA accumulation in *cyp83a1-3*, but it did not suppress the



resistance phenotype, indicating that the *cyp83a1-3* powdery mildew resistance phenotype may not require SA.

In addition, we measured the expression of defense-related genes, including *PR1* (*PATHOGENESIS-RELATED GENE1*), *PR2*, and *FRK1* (*FLG22-INDUCED RECEPTOR-LIKE KINASE1*), and found that the *cyp83a1-3* mutant accumulated similar levels of *PR1*, *PR2*, and *FRK1* transcripts as the wild-type at both 3 and 5 days after infection with *G. cichoracearum* (Figure 2D). Taken together, these results indicate that the resistance of *cyp83a1-3* to *G. cichoracearum* is dependent on *PAD4*, *EDS1*, and *NPR1*, but does not appear to be due to the increased accumulation of SA.

The Expression of Genes Related to Camalexin Synthesis Increase upon *G. cichoracearum* Infection

To understand what causes powdery mildew resistance in *cyp83a1-3* mutants, we analyzed the secondary metabolic

network that involves *CYP83A1* (Supplementary Figure S3). Since the biosynthetic pathways for production of aliphatic glucosinolates and many indole-derived compounds are closely related, defects in *CYP83A1* could change other indole-derived pathways and in turn affect powdery mildew resistance.

To investigate which alkylglucosinolate synthesis-related pathway contributes to the powdery mildew resistance, we first analyzed the expression of genes in three pathways, including the alkylglucosinolate pathway, indole glucosinolate pathway, and camalexin pathway, upon powdery mildew infection in Col-0 wild-type plants. We chose *CYP83A1* to represent the alkylglucosinolate pathway, *CYP83B1/SUR2* for the indole glucosinolate pathway, and *CYP71A13* and *CYP71B15/PAD3* for the camalexin pathway. We examined the expression of these genes using quantitative RT-PCR before and after *G. cichoracearum* infection. As shown in Figure 3A, the transcript levels of *CYP83A1* decreased, the transcript level of *SUR2* remained the same, but transcript levels of the camalexin

synthetase genes *CYP71A13* and *PAD3* increased upon infection. These results suggested that camalexin may play an important role in the resistance to *G. cichoracearum* in *Arabidopsis*.

To examine whether CYP83A1 protein levels also decrease during powdery mildew infection, we constructed a plasmid to express a CYP83A1-GFP chimeric protein by fusing the genomic *CYP83A1* sequence to a C-terminal GFP sequence driven by the native *CYP83A1* promoter, and transformed it into the *cyp83a1-3* mutant. The transgene rescued the mutant phenotype (Supplementary Figures S4A,B), indicating that CYP83A1-GFP was functional. We inoculated the *CYP83A1-GFP* transgenic plants with powdery mildew and examined the accumulation of CYP83A1-GFP by immunoblot with a GFP antibody. As shown in Figure 3B, the CYP83A1 protein level decreased during infection, consistent with the observation that the *CYP83A1* mRNA level also decreased.

The *cyp83a1-3* Mutant Accumulates High Levels of Camalexin and Resistance Requires the Camalexin Synthetase PAD3

Since the biosynthetic pathways of glucosinolates and camalexin involve the same intermediates, and the expression of genes related to camalexin synthesis increase upon *G. cichoracearum* infection (Figure 3A), we hypothesized that increased levels of camalexin in the *cyp83a1-3* mutant compared to wild-type plants may be the reason that *cyp83a1-3* displays enhanced powdery mildew resistance. To test this hypothesis, we first constructed double mutants of *cyp83a1-3* with *pad3*, which accumulates lower levels of camalexin, compared with wild-type (Glazebrook and Ausubel, 1994). We then infected the double mutants with *G. cichoracearum*. As shown in Figures 4A,B, the *pad3* mutation suppressed the resistance phenotype of *cyp83a1-3*, indicating that the *cyp83a1-3* phenotype requires the PAD3 camalexin synthetase (CYP71B15).

To further assess the role of camalexin in *cyp83a1-3* resistance, we also measured the camalexin levels in *cyp83a1-3* before infection and at 5 dpi with *G. cichoracearum*. As shown in Figure 4C, after infection, the *cyp83a1-3* mutant accumulated significantly more camalexin than the wild-type, and this increase was suppressed by a mutation in *PAD3*. In addition, we found that the transcript levels of the camalexin synthesis genes *PAD3* and *CYP71A13* were higher in *cyp83a1-3* than in the wild-type in the absence of pathogen (Figures 4D,E).

Taken together, these results demonstrate that *cyp83a1-3* accumulates more camalexin compared with wild-type plants, and that the camalexin synthetase PAD3 is required for *cyp83a1-3*-mediated resistance, thus suggesting that the phytoalexin camalexin contributes to powdery mildew resistance.

The Resistance in *cyp83a1-3* Mutants Requires the Camalexin Synthesis Regulator AtWRKY33

To further confirm the role of camalexin accumulation in *cyp83a1-3* resistance, we tested whether the resistance in *cyp83a1-3* mutants requires AtWRKY33, a transcription factor that

positively regulates the expression of many camalexin synthetase genes. We constructed a *cyp83a1-3 wrky33* double mutant and examined the powdery mildew responses and camalexin levels in the single and double mutants. As shown in Figures 5A–C, the *wrky33* mutation not only suppressed powdery mildew resistance, but it also decreased camalexin accumulation in the *cyp83a1-3* mutant.

Overexpression of *PAD3* Leads to Increased Camalexin Accumulation and Enhanced Resistance to *G. cichoracearum*

To further confirm the role of camalexin in powdery mildew resistance, we constructed transgenic plants that overexpress *PAD3* (*PAD3-OX*). For this, we made a construct with the *PAD3* coding sequence driven by the 35S promoter and transformed this construct into wild-type plants. We used quantitative RT-PCR to measure the *PAD3* expression levels of two independent lines of T3 generation *PAD3-OX* plants (Figure 6A). After *G. cichoracearum* infection, the *PAD3-OX* plants showed higher camalexin accumulation at 5 dpi, compared with wild-type (Figure 6B). The *PAD3-OX* plants also displayed enhanced resistance to powdery mildew compared with the wild-type (Figures 6C,D), similar to the *cyp83a1-3* mutant. These results provide further evidence that higher levels of camalexin cause enhanced resistance to *G. cichoracearum*. Taken together, our findings revealed that the resistance to *G. cichoracearum* in *cyp83a1-3* is at least partially due to higher levels of camalexin accumulation.

DISCUSSION

The *cyp83a1-3* mutant displays enhanced resistance to powdery mildews, including *G. cichoracearum*. The levels of SA accumulation and *PR* gene expression in *cyp83a1-3* mutants were similar to the wild-type, and double mutant analysis showed that resistance in *cyp83a1-3* was dependent on *PAD4*, *EDS1*, and *NPR1* but independent of *SID2* and *EDS5*. Mutations in *SID2* or *EDS5* suppressed SA accumulation induced by powdery mildew but did not suppress the disease resistance, indicating that resistance in *cyp83a1-3* is not caused by enhanced SA signaling. These observations indicate that *cyp83a1-3*-mediated resistance differs from that in the *edr1* and *edr2* mutants (Frye et al., 2001; Tang et al., 2005b). Moreover, the *cyp83a1-3* mutant accumulates more camalexin upon powdery mildew infection, and mutations in *PAD3* or *WRKY33* suppressed both the disease resistance and the high accumulation of camalexin, indicating a link between camalexin levels and responses to powdery mildew. Consistent with a role of camalexin in powdery mildew resistance, the *PAD3*-overexpressing plants accumulated more camalexin and mimicked the resistance phenotype of the *cyp83a1-3* mutant. Taken together, those findings indicate that the higher level of camalexin contributes to the enhanced resistance to *G. cichoracearum* observed in the *cyp83a1-3* mutant.

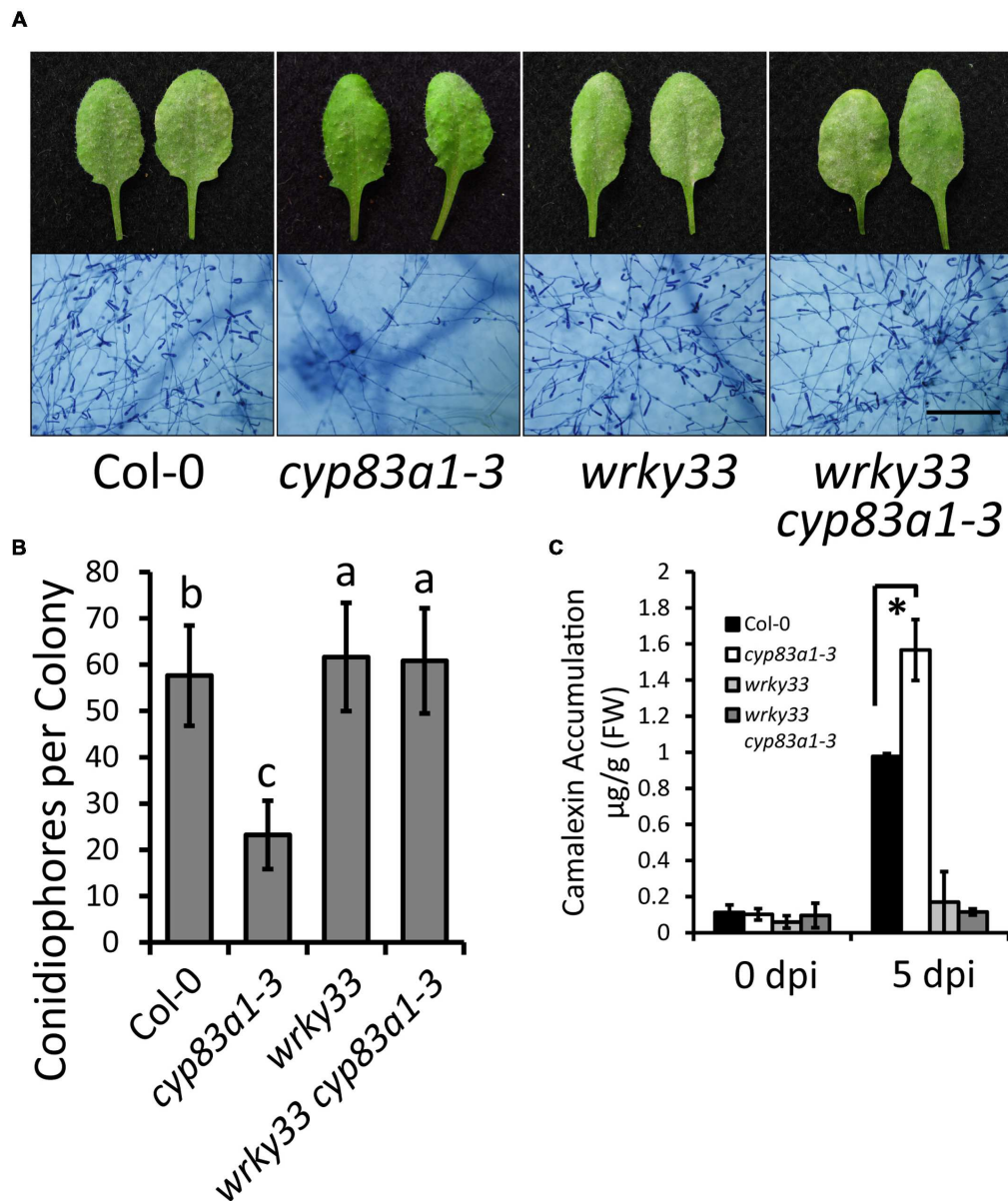
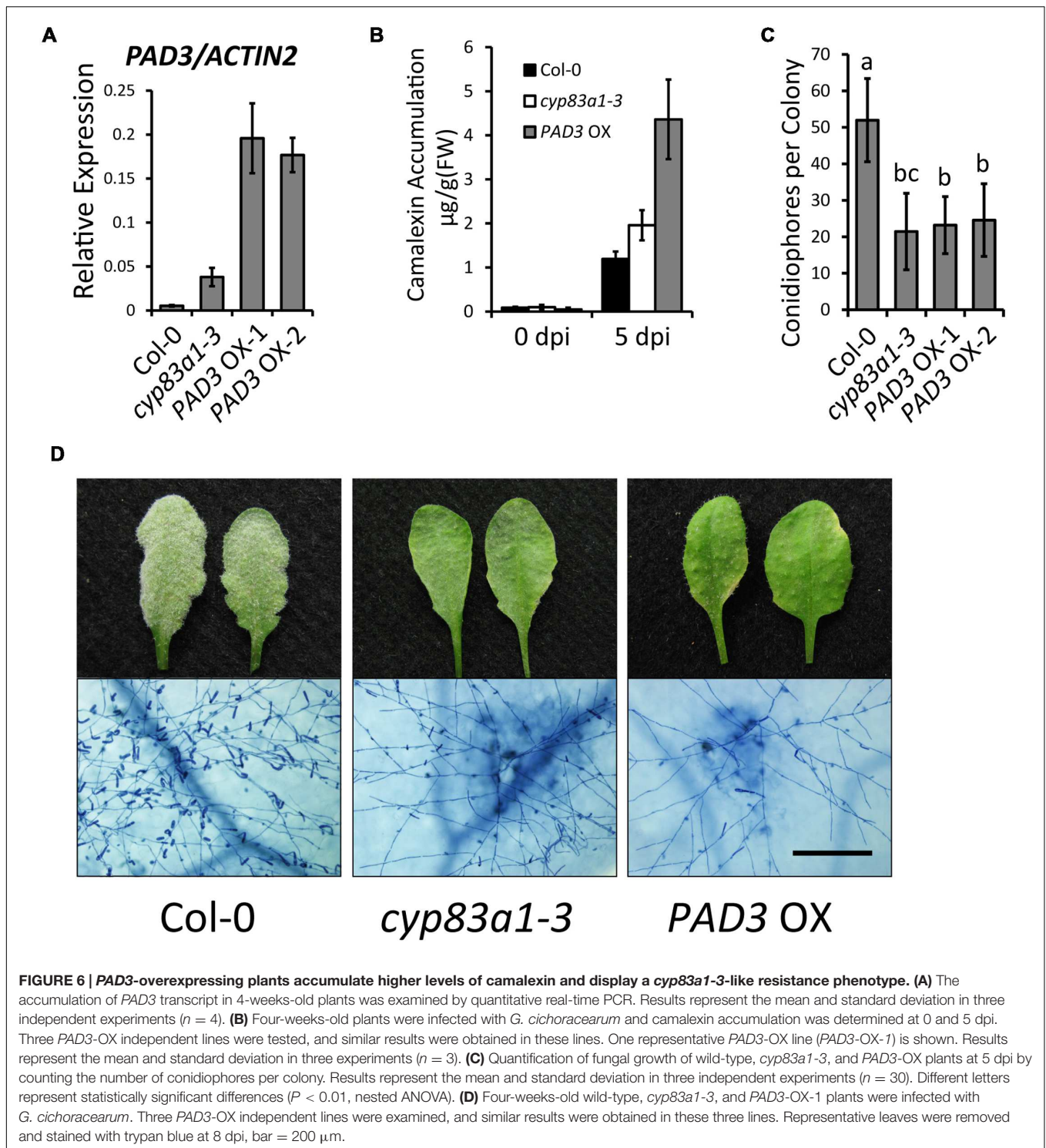


FIGURE 5 | The resistance phenotype and high levels of camalexin in *cyp83a1-3* is suppressed by mutation of *WRKY33*. (A) Four-weeks-old wild-type, *cyp83a1-3*, *wrky33*, and *wrky33 cyp83a1-3* double-mutant plants were infected with *G. cichoracearum*. Representative leaves were removed and stained with trypan blue at 8 dpi, bar = 200 µm. (B) Quantification of fungal growth of the plants in (a) at 5 dpi by counting the number of conidiophores per colony. Results represent the mean and standard deviation in three independent experiments ($n = 30$; $P < 0.01$, nested ANOVA). (C) Camalexin accumulation of the plants in (A) was determined at 0 and 5 dpi. Results represent the mean and standard deviation in three independent experiments ($n = 3$). Asterisk represents statistically significant difference from wild-type ($P < 0.01$, nested ANOVA).

Our finding that *eds1* and *pad4* mutations suppressed powdery mildew resistance in *cyp83a1* is consistent with previous work showing that *eds1* and *pad4* have reduced levels of camalexin (Glazebrook et al., 1997; Mert-Türk et al., 2003). It would be interesting to examine whether NPR1 contributes to camalexin accumulation since NPR1 is also required for powdery mildew resistance in *cyp83a1*.

Our finding that camalexin plays an important role in powdery mildew resistance is also consistent with previous work

showing that loss-of-function mutations in two transcription factors, WRKY18 and WRKY40, results in the accumulation of higher levels of camalexin as well as both preinvasive and post-invasive resistance against the powdery mildew fungus *G. orontii* (Pandey et al., 2010; Schön et al., 2013). Similar to our results, these authors also found that PAD3 (a key enzyme in camalexin biosynthesis) is required for the preinvasive resistance (but surprisingly not for the post-invasive resistance) against *G. orontii* in a *wrky18 wrky40* background (Schön et al.,



2013). Moreover, Schön et al. (2013) also report that *wrky18 wrky40* plants do not show increased resistance against two other powdery mildews, *G. cichoracearum* and *G. cruciferarum*. The reason why we observed enhanced resistance to *G. cichoracearum* in *cyp83a1-3* whereas Schön et al. (2013) did not observe enhanced resistance in *wrky18 wrky40* is not clear, but may be

related to differences in camalexin levels in the two mutants or to differences in susceptibility of different *G. cichoracearum* isolates to camalexin.

The function of CYP83A1 has been studied previously. An earlier study showed that overexpression of CYP83A1 could rescue the auxin-excess phenotype of *cyp83b1/rnt1/sur2* mutants

(Bak and Feyereisen, 2001). Further studies showed that levels of many phenylpropanoid pathway-derived products were reduced in the *cyp83a1-2/ref2-1* mutant, indicating crosstalk between the pathways producing aliphatic glucosinolates and indole glucosinolates (Hemm et al., 2003; Naur et al., 2003). Recent work showed that CYP83A1 interacts with BAX INHIBITOR-1, a cell death suppressor in plants and animals. The loss-of-function mutants *cyp83a1-1* and *cyp83a1-2* displayed enhanced resistance to the powdery mildew fungus *E. cruciferarum* (Weis et al., 2013). A more recent study measured the levels of several glucosinolates in *cyp83a1-1* mutants, but found only marginally increased amounts of indole-derived glucosinolates. The *cyp83a1* mutants lack very-long-chain aldehydes and accumulate more 5-methylthiopentanaloxime (5-MPTO), a potentially toxic substrate of CYP83A1 (Weis et al., 2014). As very-long-chain aldehydes promote germination and appressorium formation of *E. cruciferarum*, it was proposed that lack of very-long-chain aldehydes causes the resistance phenotypes in *cyp83a1* mutants (Weis et al., 2014).

Here, we showed that the high level of camalexin contributes to resistance to the powdery mildew fungus *G. cichoracearum*. It is worth noting that different species of powdery mildew, *G. cichoracearum* and *E. cruciferarum*, were used in our study and in the Weis et al. (2014) study, respectively. Although *cyp83a1* mutants displayed enhanced resistance to both powdery mildew strains, the mechanisms could differ. Consistent with this notion, several studies observed differences in infection phenotypes between different powdery mildew species in *Arabidopsis*. For example, *G. cichoracearum* and *G. orontii* have different host ranges/responses (Plotnikova et al., 1998) and many *Arabidopsis* accessions show different responses to the powdery mildew species *E. cruciferarum* UEA1 and *G. cichoracearum* UCSC1 (Adam et al., 1999). Here, we showed that *pad3* and *wrky33* suppressed the accumulation of camalexin and the enhanced resistance in *cyp83a1-3* mutants, indicating a role of camalexin in *cyp83a1-3*-mediated resistance. It would be interesting to examine the responses of *pad3 cyp83a1-3* and *wrky33 cyp83a1-3* mutants to *E. cruciferarum*, and to measure the levels of very-long-chain aldehydes and 5-MPTO in those mutants. It is also possible that both very-long-chain aldehydes and camalexin contribute to resistance against to *G. cichoracearum* and *E. cruciferarum*.

CYP83A1 functions in the biosynthesis of aliphatic glucosinolates, so one interesting question is how the mutation of the glucosinolate synthetase gene *CYP83A1* affects the accumulation of camalexin. One explanation is that it may cause crosstalk within the complicated metabolic network. In this scenario, the biosynthetic pathway of aliphatic glucosinolates, which involves CYP83A1, and indole glucosinolates, which share the IAOx intermediate with camalexin (Nafisi et al., 2007; Schuegger et al., 2007a; Bottcher et al., 2009), can affect each other. So when the aliphatic glucosinolates pathway is blocked in the *cyp83a1* mutant, the pathway for indole-derived products, including indole glucosinolates and camalexin, is enhanced. Indole glucosinolates are known to contribute to

plant immunity (Bednarek, 2012). *Arabidopsis* PENETRATION2 (PEN2), which initiates indole glucosinolate metabolism, plays an important role in penetration resistance (Bednarek et al., 2009; Clay et al., 2009). In addition to increased levels of camalexin, the *cyp83a1* mutant has several other aberrant phenotypes including decreased levels of very-long-chain aldehydes and alterations in many metabolites that could also contribute to resistance, so the exact mechanism of powdery mildew resistance in *cyp83a1* needs to be further studied. Consistent with this notion, *PAD3*-overexpression plants accumulate much higher levels of camalexin than the *cyp83a1-3* mutant, but no further increase in powdery mildew resistance was observed. It would be interesting to measure very-long-chain aldehydes and indole-derived products in *pad3 cyp83a1* double mutants to further examine whether altered camalexin levels or differences in other metabolites are responsible for the powdery mildew resistance phenotype in *cyp83a1*.

CONCLUSION

We showed that camalexin plays an important role in resistance to the powdery mildew pathogen *G. cichoracearum*. Our study provides new insights into the role of camalexin in plant immunity against powdery mildew.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

DT, SL, and FA designed the project. SL, LB, and SV performed experiments. SL, LB, SV, FA, and DT discussed and interpreted results. SL and DT wrote the manuscript. All authors carefully read and edited the manuscript.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpls.2016.00227>

FIGURE S1 | The growth phenotype of the *cyp83a1-3* mutant is similar to wild-type in the absence of *G. cichoracearum*. Wild-type and *cyp83a1-3* mutants were grown under standard short day conditions. Five-weeks-old plants were photographed.

FIGURE S2 | Identification of double mutants by PCR amplification. The *pad4-1 cyp83a1-3*, *sid2-2 cyp83a1-3*, *eds1-2 cyp83a1-3 eds5-1 cyp83a1-3*, *npr1-63 cyp83a1-3*, and *wrky33-2 cyp83a1-3* mutants were identified by PCR amplification.

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FIGURE S3 | The biosynthetic network of glucosinolates and related compounds in *Arabidopsis*. Schematic representation of the biosynthesis pathway derived from tryptophan and methionine.

FIGURE S4 | CYP83A1-GFP rescued the powdery mildew-resistant phenotype of *cyp83a1-3*. (A) Four-weeks-old wild-type, *cyp83a1-3*, and *cyp83a1-3* transgenic plants expressing the CYP83A1-GFP fusion protein driven by native promoter were infected with *G. cichoracearum*. Representative leaves were removed (upper panel) and stained with trypan blue (lower panel) at 8 dpi, bar = 200 μ m. (B) Quantification of fungal growth of the plants in (a) at 5 dpi by counting the number of conidiophores per colony. Results represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments ($n = 30$). Different letters represent statistically significant differences ($P < 0.01$, nested ANOVA).

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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