

Title	(210) Two Different Signaling Pathways Are Involved in Arabidopsis Plants by Using CFs of Two Different Isolates of PGPF Phoma sp. for ISR(Abstract of the Paper Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting in Sapporo)(本文(Fulltext))
Author(s)	SULTANA, F.; HOSSAIN, M. M.; KUBOTA, M.; HYAKUMACHI, M.
Citation	[日本植物病理學會報] vol.[72] no.[4] p.[257]-[258]
Issue Date	2006-11-25
Rights	The Phytopathological Society of Japan (日本植物病理学会)
Version	出版社版 (publisher version) postprint
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12099/37507

この資料の著作権は、各資料の著者・学協会・出版社等に帰属します。

残さが感染に関与すると考えられた。また、土壌中のウイルス濃度は石灰窒素施用28日後から無処理よりも高く推移した。以上、石灰窒素施用による残さ分解の促進により28日後に一時感染が早まるが、その後は土壌吸着や微生物等の影響によりウイルスの不活化が促進されるものと考えられた。 (鹿児島農試・*鹿児島大農・**元鹿児島大)

(207) Choi, J. K., Kim, M. S., Lee, J. A., Kim, Y. S.*, Jang, C.*, Hwang, I. C.* and Ryu, K. H.** Effects of Individual and Multiple Infections of Three Viruses on Disease Pattern and Progress and Growth of Pepper Plants

Disease patterns and progresses of individual and multiple infections of Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV), Pepper mild mottle virus (PMMoV) and Pepper mottle virus (PepMoV) on pepper plants and effects on the growth of pepper plants were investigated. CMV-infected pepper plants showed yellow mosaic near leaf vein areas and malformation of leaf edge and shallower leaves. PMMoV induced mild and wide mosaic symptoms and upward vending leaves but degree of malformation was milder than CMV. PepMoV infected pepper showed clear mottle symptoms with downward vending symptoms. In general, simultaneous co-infection of these three viruses induced more severe symptoms and retardations of growth than single infection. When CMV was included in combinations of the multiple virus infections, PepMoV and PMMoV symptom developments could be observed but CMV symptoms were mixed with. In multiple virus infection, concentrations of viruses were steady except CMV and PepMoV combination while PMMoV concentrations were generally increased. (江原大・*京農・**ソウル女大)

(208) 大野勝也*・Hossain, M. M.**・Sultana, F.**・久保田真弓*・百町満朗* 植物生育促進菌類 Trichoderma inhamatum GT2-2 による Arabidopsis thaliana における全身誘導抵抗性のシグナル伝達経路の解明 Ohno, K.*, Hossain, M. M.**, Sultana, F.**, Kubota, M.* and Hyakumachi, M.*: Elucidation of Signal Transduction Pathways of Induced Systemic Resistance by PGPF Trichoderma inhamatum GT2-2 in Arabidopsis thaliana 植物生育促進菌類である Trichoderma inhamatum GT2-2 を処理すると各種作物の病害が抑制され、そのメカニズムとして全身抵抗性の誘導が考えられている。 水耕栽培で育成した Arabidopsis の根に時間を変えて GT2-2 の培養濾液を処理した。 24時間後に Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato DC3000 (4.0×10⁷ cfu/ml) を葉面に接種し、4日後に発病度と病原菌量を調べた。その結果、すべての処理時間において対

照区に比べて発病度では約74~90%,病原菌量では約98~100%の顕著な抑制が認められた。また,jar1(ジャスモン酸耐性変異株)を用いた結果,発病度,病原菌量ともにわずかな抑制しかみられなかったのに対し,NahG(サリチル酸分解酵素遺伝子導入株),etr1(エチレン耐性変異株)のmpr1(mpr1(mpr1)(

(209) 小島英恵 · Hossain, M. M.* · Sultana, F.* · 久保 田真弓·百町満朗 植物生育促進菌類 Fusarium equiseti GF19-1 の胞子懸濁液と培養ろ液による Arabidopsis thaliana における全身的誘導抵抗性の機構解析 Kojima, H., Hossain, M. M., Sultana, F., Kubota, M. and Hyakumachi, M.: Mechanisms of Induced Systemic Resistance in Arabidopsis thaliana Using Spore-suspension and Culture Filtrate of PGPF Fusarium equiseti GF19-1 植物生育促進 菌類である Fusarium equiseti GF19-1 を植物に予め処理す ることによって全身的病害抵抗性が誘導される. この全 身的抵抗性の誘導機構を明らかにすることを目的として, GF19-1 の胞子懸濁液と培養ろ液のそれぞれの処理におけ るシグナル伝達経路の比較を試みた. 培養ろ液を水耕栽培 した Arabidopsis thaliana の根に処理した場合ではサリチル 酸に依存したシグナル伝達が関与することを既に報告し た(2005年関西部会). 本研究では、 2.5×10^6 spores/ml に 調整した GF19-1 の胞子懸濁液を A. thaliana の根に処理し た際の抵抗性関連遺伝子の発現を RT-PCR 法を用いて調 べた. その結果, サリチル酸経路に関与する PR-1a, PR-2 および PR-5 遺伝子が対照と比較して強く発現した. 一 方、ジャスモン酸またはエチレン経路に関与する PDF1.2、 CHIT-B, AtVsp および Hel 遺伝子の発現には対照との差 が見られなかった. これらの結果は培養ろ液処理の結果と 一致しており、GF19-1 の胞子懸濁液と培養ろ液の処理に よる抵抗性の誘導にはいずれも同種のエリシターが関与し ていると考えられた. (岐大応生・*岐大連農)

(210) Sultana, F., Hossain, M. M., Kubota, M. and Hyakumachi, M. Two Different Signaling Pathways Are Involved in Arabidopsis Plants by Using CFs of Two Different Isolates of PGPF *Phoma* sp. for ISR Studies were undertaken to compare the mechanisms involved in the induced systemic resistance mediated by two different isolates of *Phoma* sp. GS8-1 and GS8-3 using a model plant species *Arabidopsis thaliana* and a bacterial pathogen *Pseudomonas*

syringae pv. tomato. Previous research with culture filtrate (CF) of GS8-3 showed the involvement of multiple plant signaling pathways in induced systemic resistance process. In this study, root treatment with CF of another isolate *Phoma* sp. GS8-1 demonstrated reduced protection against *Pst* in SA deficient NahG plants than wild ecotype and also systemically induced the expression of known SA-responsive genes *PR-1*, *PR-2*, *PR-5* in the leaves. These results suggested that SA-dependent defense-response pathway is involved for ISR by CF of GS8-1, indicating that ISR pathway by GS8-1 is divergent from those of GS8-3. The gene expression study upon challenge inoculation with *Pst*, also confirmed the possible involvement of different pathways for ISR mediated by two different isolates of *Phoma* sp. (岐大応生)

(211) Kubota, M., Hossain, M. M., Sultana, F. and Hyakumachi, M. Differential Mechanisms of Systemic Resistance Induced by Plant Growth Promoting Fungus (PGPF) *Penicillium* spp. and Their Culture Filtrates

The mechanism of protection offered by two isolates of Penicillium spp., GP15-1 and GP17-2, has been studied in Arabidopsis thaliana Columbia plants against Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato (Pst) pathogens. Arabidopsis thaliana grown in soil amended with barley grain inocula of Penicillium spp. or having root treatment with culture filtrates exhibited clear resistance against Pst. Elicitation of the ISR pathway by root colonization of *Penicillium* spp. has little effect on the systemic expression of known defense related genes. However, an enhanced expression of Atvsp gene was observed in ISR-expressing plants after challenge inoculation. Root dipping in CFs of *Penicillium* spp. clearly primed the systemic induction of SA- and ethylene-inducible genes. Jasmonate-/ ethylene-inducible gene *Pdf1.2* was only activated by culture filtrate of GP15-1. Upon challenge inoculation, CFs treated plants exhibit elevated expression of the respective genes. These results indicate that CF of GP17-2 is associated with activation of SA- responsive pathways, while CF of GP15-1 follows both SA- and jasmonate-/ethylene-dependent defenseresponse pathways. (岐大応生)

(212) 佐藤昌直・Raka M. Mitra・Remco M. van Poecke・John Coller*・Jane Glazebrook・ 片桐文章 シロイヌナズナー病原体相互作用大規模解析用マイクロアレイ "Arabidopsis Pathoarray" の開発 Sato, M., Mitra, R. M., van Poecke, R. M., Glazebrook, J. and Katagiri, F.: Development of an Arabidopsis Pathoarray to Study *Arabidopsis*

thaliana-pathogen Interactions Arabidopsis undergoes dynamic transcriptional reprogramming in response to pathogen attack. To elucidate the underlying signaling network, we need to collect detailed descriptions about the network state combined with a number of specific perturbations to the network. Gene expression profiling can be used as a massive phenotyping method for the purpose of collecting detailed descriptions. Current microarray platforms are not suitable for this type of study due to either high cost or low technical reproducibility. Therefore, we aimed at development of a high-performance small-scale microarray platform with genes representing diverse responses during interactions with various pathogens. We achieved this goal using a newly-developed normalization method and a statistical model taking advantage of a spot tiling pattern design. The correlation coefficients between technical duplicates ranged from 0.977 to 0.996. We are currently using the microarray for a large-scale reverse genetic approach to elucidate the signaling network of the RPS2-mediated resistance. (Dept. of Plant Biology, Univ. of Minnesota •

*Stanford Functional Genomics Facility, Stanford University) (213) 平野 恒・川崎信二 植物抵抗性遺伝子が局 在する周辺ゲノム領域の変異率の解析 Hirano, K. and Kawasaki, S.: Hypervariability of Genome Region around Plant Resistance Genes 植物病原体は変異により容易に抵 抗性遺伝子(R gene)産物からの認識を逃れるのに対し て、植物側は限りある数のR gene を用いてそれに対抗し なくてはならない. 我々はこれまでにイネやアラビドプシ スの1塩基レベルでの詳細な品種・accession 間比較から R gene の多くが通常のゲノム領域の数倍~10倍近い塩基 置換を蓄積したゲノム領域に局在することを示し(平野・ 川崎, 2003), このことが抵抗性遺伝子に多様性を付与す る原動力であると提唱してきている. しかしながら, これ らは非常に長い時間をかけて蓄積された変異を解析対象と しており実際の変異の速度に関しては不明であった. 今回 我々は植物個体1世代当たりに発生する塩基置換の頻度を 検出し、抵抗性遺伝子のゲノム周辺が変異に富む領域であ るかを検証した. 方法としては変異を導入した不活性型の GUS 遺伝子をアラビドプシスに形質転換し、次世代にて 発生する GUS 遺伝子の復帰突然変異を青いスポットとし て観察した.結果及び推定されるメカニズムについて報告 する. (生物研)

(214) 田中恒之・小野祥子・輪湖奈央・平塚和之 発 光レポーター遺伝子を用いたシロイヌナズナ *MPK3* 遺伝