

# USING SYNCHROTRON TECHNIQUES TO UNDERSTAND PLANT DISEASES

Stripe Rust and Wheat

## STRIPE RUST

- Disease of wheat caused by Puccinia striiformis f. sp. tritici (Pst)
- Causes yield loss of up to 65%
  - Reduces photosynthetic area of leaves, desiccates and steals sugars
- Symptoms:
- Chlorosis (early)
- Yellow pustules erupting in stripes along the veins of leaves (late)





https://www.researchgate.net/publication/221888215/figure/fig4/AS:305298653892610@1449800279204/Fig-6-Wheat-flag-leaf-infected-with-stripe-rust-caused-by-Puccinia-striiformis-f-sp.png

## STRIPE RUST

- Becoming more prevalent in Western Canada
  - New races able to overwinter locally
  - Recently milder winters
- The best form of control is using a wheat variety with genetic resistance

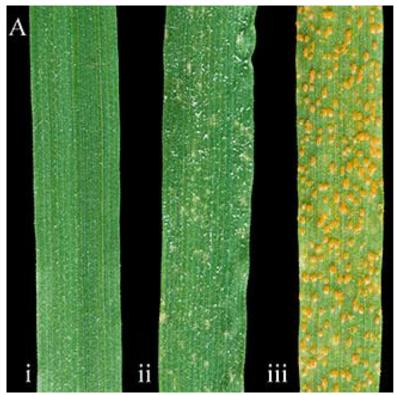
#### STRIPE RUST RESISTANCE

- Race-specific resistance
- Wheat variety Avocet + Yr10 is susceptible to Pst race W053, but resistant to W047

	W047	W053
Avocet S	Susceptible	Susceptible
Avocet Yr10	Resistant	Susceptible

- Resistant wheat varieties undergo a hypersensitive response when exposed to Pst
  - Programmed cell death

#### The Hypersensitive Response



 $https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Graham\_McGrann/publication/45582460/figure/fig7/AS:281822559785010@1444203142960/Figure-1-Puccinia-striiformis-f-sp-tritici-inoculations-Yellow-rust-infection.png$ 

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

W047 W053

Avocet S Susceptible Susceptible

Avocet Yr10 Resistant Susceptible



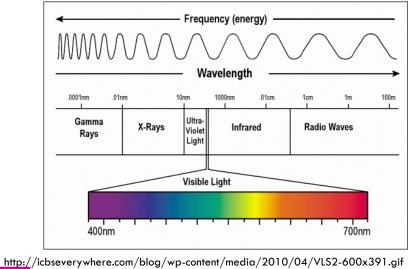
- To understand how Pst and wheat interact
- What changes occur in wheat during infection? During the HR?
- e.g. Does lignin content increase in response to infection?

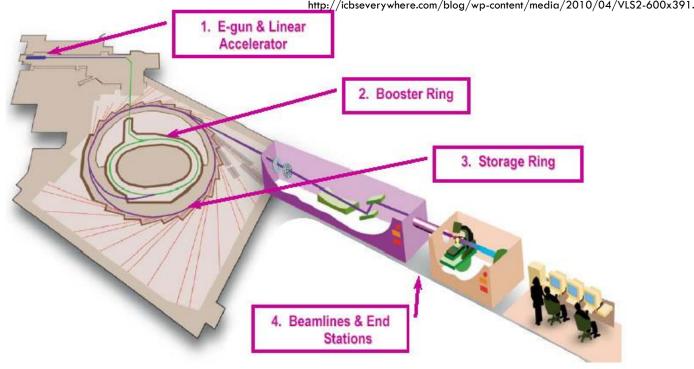
#### ■ Hows

- Infecting isogenic lines of Avocet Yr10 and Avocet S with rust isolates to produce susceptible and resistant reactions.
- Using synchrotron X-ray and Mid-infrared beams to measure cellular components.

## WHAT IS A SYNCHROTRON?

- "Giant Microscope"
- Only 47 facilities exist worldwide
  - Canadian Light Source, Saskatoon, SK
- Accelerates electrons to the speed of light
- Different beamlines generated by passing the electrons through magnets
  - X-Rays, Infrared



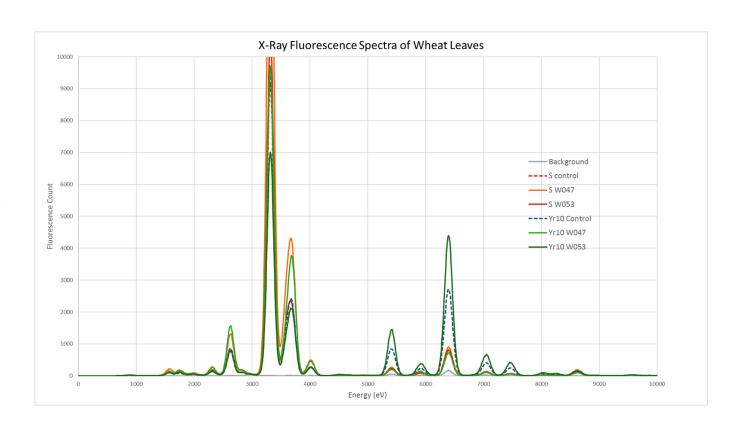


## **ADVANTAGES**

- Can measure a wide range of elements and molecules
- Faster and more accurate than spectrophotometry or other microscopy techniques
- Extremely high resolution and precise
  - Better than conventional sources of radiation
- Can locate, identify and measure elements at tissue, cellular and subcellular levels

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

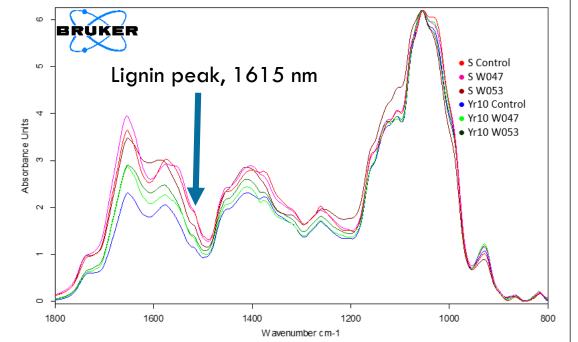
- A radiation beam hits a sample (e.g. leaf)
- 2. The molecules in the sample become excited and "vibrate"
- 3. Each molecule emits a different energy based its type of bonds
- 4. The different vibration patterns are detected.
- 5. A spectra is created
  - Each peak represents a different element/molecule

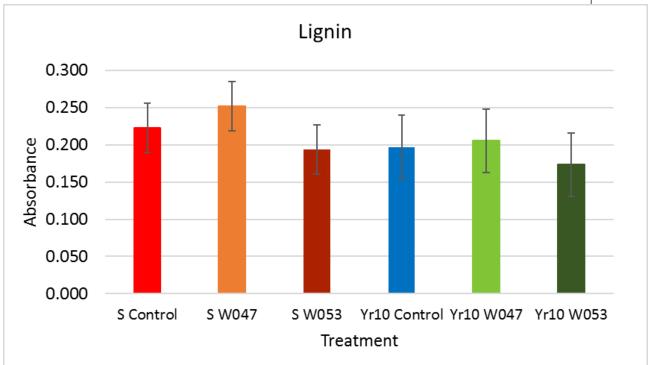


### **RESULTS: MID-IR**

 Mid-IR measures carbohydrates, lipids and proteins

- No significant difference found among treatments for lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose, pectins or proteins
  - Any differences are due to basal resistance.





# MID-IR INTERPRETATION AND ERROR



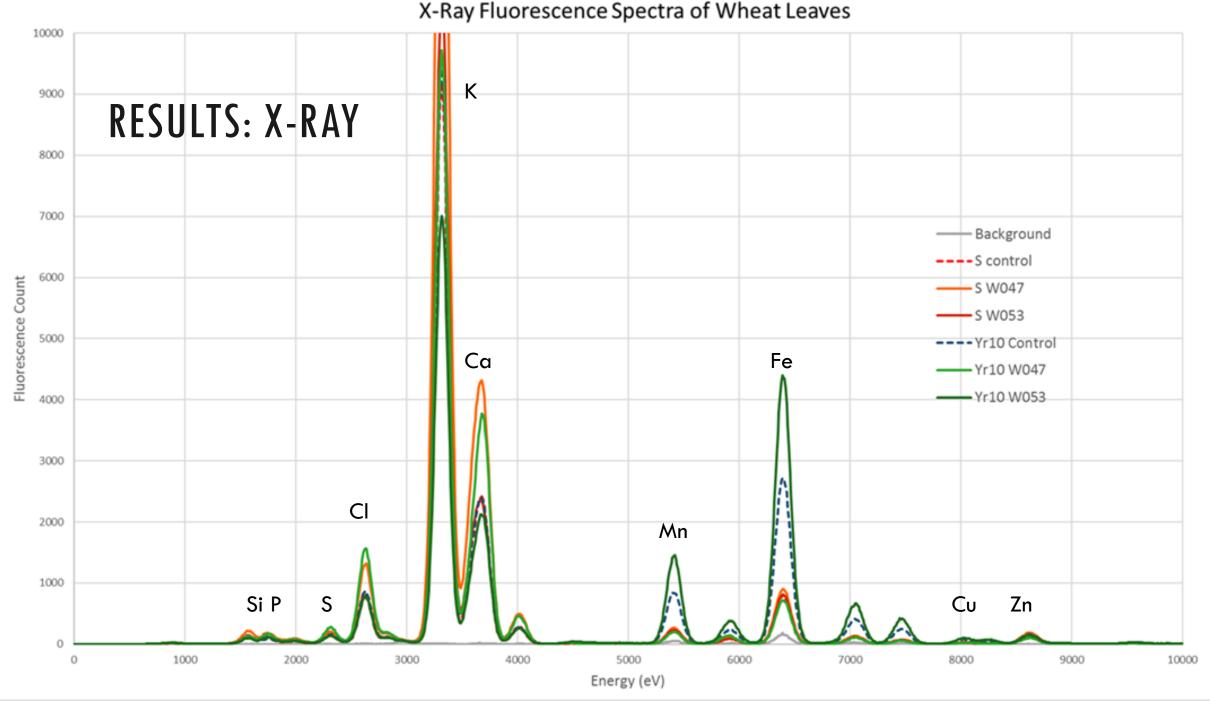
#### Error:

- Poor/uneven infection of leaf samples
- Disproportionate sample measurements
- Cracked pellets

#### Conclusion:

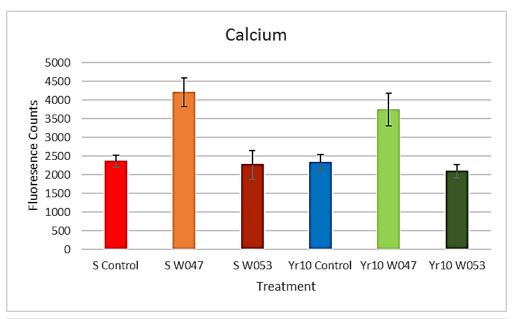
- Any differences in samples due to basal resistance. Not related to HR.
- Alanna is bad at making pellets

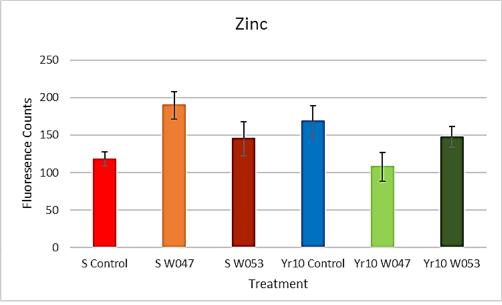
#### X-Ray Fluorescence Spectra of Wheat Leaves



## **RESULTS: X-RAY**

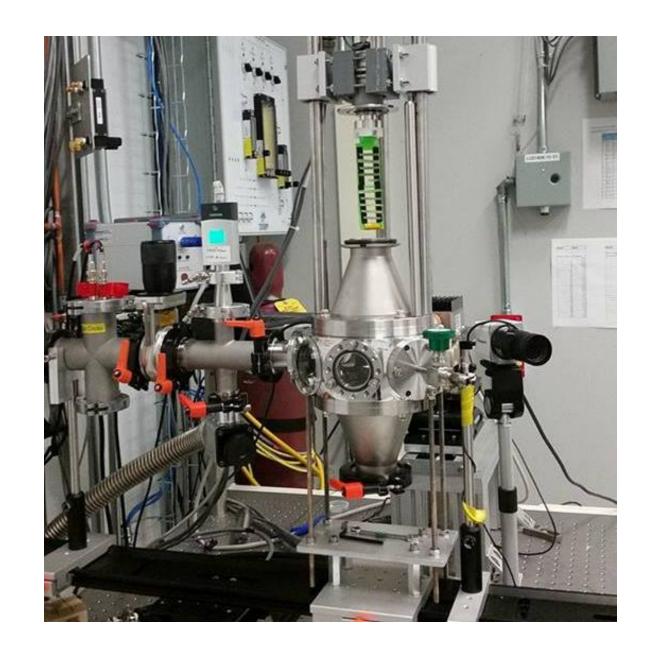
- X-ray measures elements:
- ■Si, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Mn, Fe, Cu, Zn
- Two trends/speculations:
  - W047 infected lines appear to have higher content of P, S, CI, Ca
    - Upregulation upon infection
    - Important elements in cell walls and membranes
  - In the resistant reaction (Yr10 W047) Mn, Fe, Cu, Zn content is comparatively reduced
    - Relation to HR





# X-RAY INTERPRETATION A ERROR

- Error:
  - Poor/uneven infection of leaf samples
  - Improper data collection procedure used
- Conclusion:
  - A general trend may be apparent
  - ■BUT experiment must be redone



# APPLICATIONS OF SYNCHROTRONS IN PLANT SCIENCE

- Highly underutilized tool
- Functional genotyping/phenotyping
- Understanding how plants respond to stresses
  - Disease resistance
  - Abiotic stress (frost, heat, drought, etc.)

### Thank you:

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# QUESTIONS?