



HAL
open science

Dissection of chitin-triggered immunity in grapevine

Clizia Villano, L. Davies, A. Wells, Daphnée Brulé, Marie-Claire Heloir, D. Carputo, Benoît Poinssot, I. Dry

► **To cite this version:**

Clizia Villano, L. Davies, A. Wells, Daphnée Brulé, Marie-Claire Heloir, et al.. Dissection of chitin-triggered immunity in grapevine. X. International Symposium on Grapevine Physiology and Biotechnology, Jun 2016, Vérone, Italie, 13-18 juin 2016, Italy. 2016. hal-01602979

HAL Id: hal-01602979

<https://hal.science/hal-01602979>

Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Dissection of chitin-triggered immunity in grapevine

Villano C.*, Davies L.***, Wells A.***, Brulé D.***, Héloir M-C.***, Carpato D.*, Poinssot, B.***, Dry I.**

*) *Department of Agriculture, University of Naples “Federico II”, Via Università 100, 80055 Portici, Italy*

**) *CSIRO Agriculture, Waite Campus, Hartley Grove, Urrbrae SA, 5064 Australia*

***) *Université de Bourgogne, INRA, Agrosup, UMR Agroécologie, Pôle Interactions Plantes Micro-organismes - ERL CNRS 6300, Dijon, France*

A key aspect of the plant innate immune system is the recognition of invading pathogens. This occurs through pattern recognition receptors (PRRs) within the plasma membrane that detect conserved pathogen signatures, termed pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs). In *Arabidopsis thaliana*, the PRR CERK1 is a lysin motif receptor-like kinase (LYK) which has three lysin motifs in the extracellular domain, which are responsible for recognition of chitin released from the cell wall of the invading fungal pathogen, and an intracellular kinase domain which is the “master switch” of the signalling cascade leading to PAMP-triggered immunity. The aim of this research was to investigate the involvement of grapevine LYKs in defence against powdery mildew. In comparison to the five members of the LYK gene family in *Arabidopsis*, we have identified ten members of this gene family in grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*), three of which (VvLYK1-1, VvLYK1-2 & VvLYK1-3) are highly homologous to CERK1. The coding sequences for VvLYK1-1, VvLYK1-2 & VvLYK1-3 were cloned behind the 35S promoter and transformed into the *Arabidopsis cerk1* mutant. A minimum of 5 positive F3 lines were selected per each construct and tested in response to powdery mildew infection. Only VvLYK1-1 was found to functionally complement the *cerk1* mutation by re-establishing the penetration resistance against a non-adapted powdery mildew species. Expression of VvLYK1-1 in the *cerk1* mutant background was also demonstrated to restore chitin-induced activation of the MAPK signalling pathway. The VvLYK1 protein was localized in the plasma membrane of onion cells using the biolistic method. These results suggest that VvLYK1-1 plays a key role in PAMP-triggered immunity against to powdery mildew in grapevine. A yeast two-hybrid screen carried out with the kinase domain of VvLYK1-1 identified a U-box E3 ubiquitin ligase which shows high homology to the *Arabidopsis* PUB13 protein. The possible role of VvPUB13 in modulating perception of chitin by VvLYK1-1 will be discussed.