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Marie Chambard, Mohamed Amine Ben Mlouka, Benjamin Lefranc, Jérôme Leprince, Azeddine Driouich, et al.. Exploring border cells by shotgun proteomic analyses - Research of new defence mechanisms deployed by Glycine Max (soybean) roots. Congrès de Spectrométrie de Masse et Analyse Protéomique 2019, Sep 2019, Strasbourg, France. hal-02346244

HAL Id: hal-02346244 https://hal.science/hal-02346244v1

Submitted on 4 Nov 2019

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Exploring border cells by shotgun proteomic analyses -Research of new defence mechanisms deployed by Glycine Max (soybean) roots

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Introduction

As part of the process of reducing pesticides, biocontrol agents are currently developed. They consist mainly of natural molecules or beneficial organisms allowing to improve plant defence mechanisms. The work presented here aims at a better understanding of the root extracellular trap (RET, see figure on the right), with an ultimate goal of the characterization of root defence under biocontrol agents exposure.



Objective

Notwithstanding their importance as regards the RET, no high throughput proteomic study on border cells is available yet. In this preliminary analysis, we compare *Glycine max* **Roots** and border cells **(BC)** by shot gun proteomic analysis exposed to a MAMP (PEP13) versus control conditions.

The RET is a complex network consisting of border cells (BCs), glycomolecules and extracellular DNA



Principal Components Analysis





BC +

Volcano plots from quantitative data (XIC)



ACP with the differential components between the 4 populations of cells : roots and border cells, with or without elicitation





Conclusion

- > These results indicate that **BC proteome is highly specific** with regard to the root one. Thus, BC constitute a single tissue and is not a simple loss of cells from roots.
- > Elicitation with PEP13 highlight a specific set of proteins which are currently under investigations. From our preliminary analysis, it appears that proteins implicated in response to stimulus or stress are importantly represented.

Acknowledgement

We are grateful to the Normandy Regional council and European Union for financial support. Europe gets involved in Normandie with the European Regional Development Fund (FEDER). We also thank the "Groupe Dauphinoise" for providing us the soybean seeds.