

# EPICATCH5 THE 5<sup>TH</sup> EPI-CATCH MEETING

Epi-biology of the mycotoxin producer *Fusarium graminearum vs.* host plant defense mechanisms

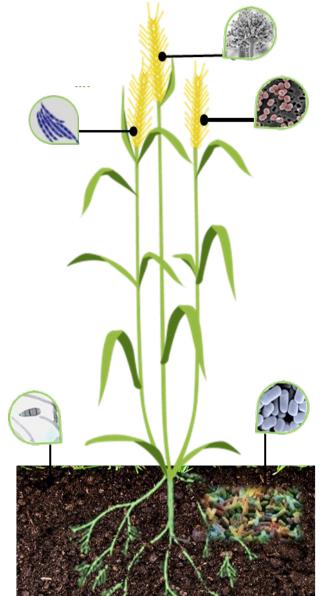
By Nadia PONTS





#### Who?

- Fungi
- Oomycetes
- Bacteria
- Viruses
- > Insects
- Nematodes
- Other plants



#### **Outcome**

- Beneficial
- Neutral
- Unfavorable
- All of the above







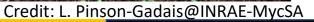
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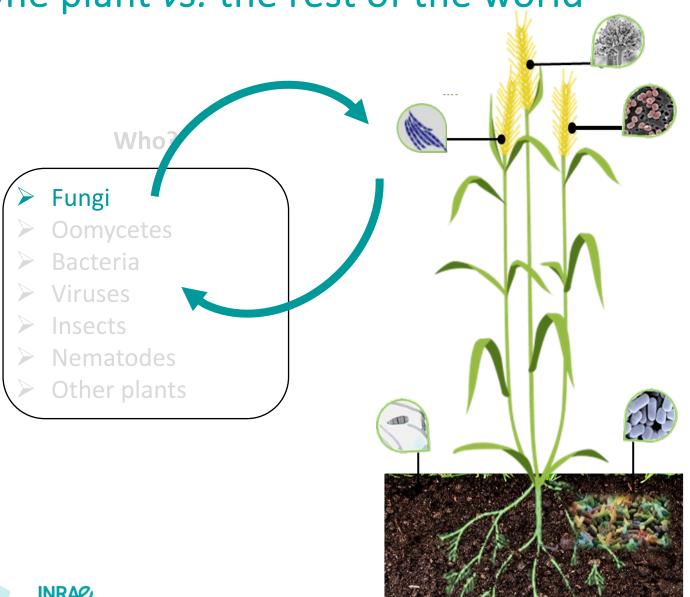
> Fungal pathogen: attack







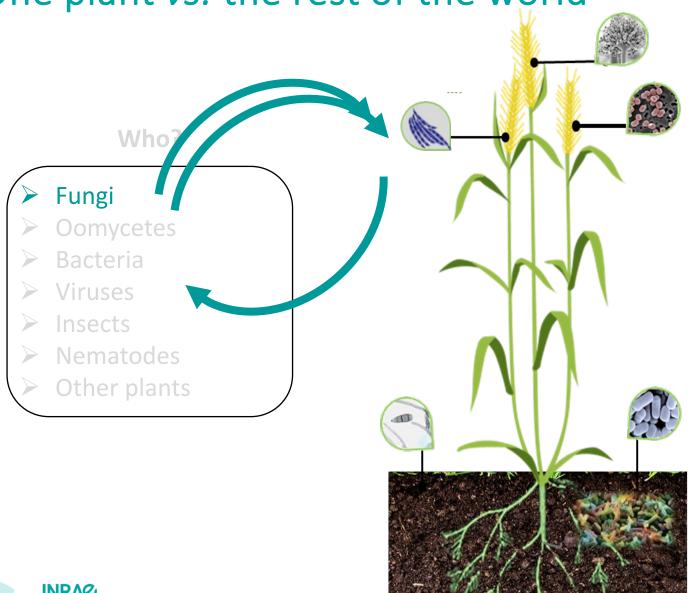




#### Outcome

- Beneficial
- Neutral
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- > Fungal pathogen: attack
- ➤ The plant: defense / counter attack mechanisms



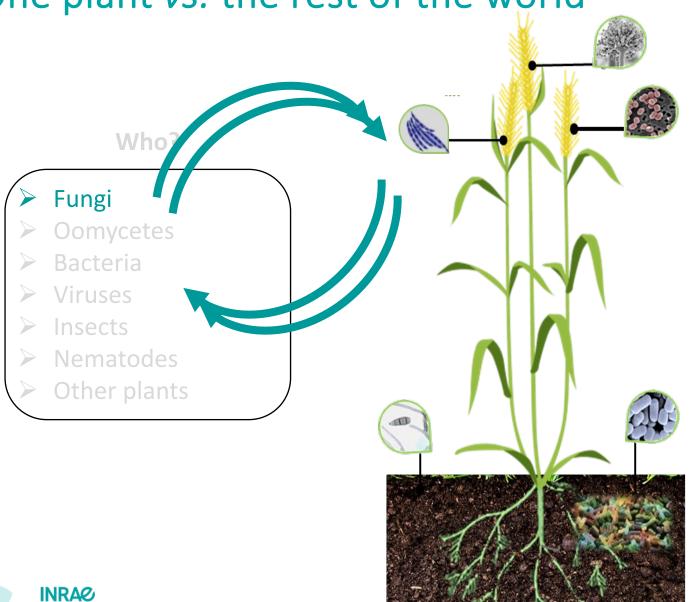


#### Outcome

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- Fungal pathogen: response to counteract the plant defense mechanisms





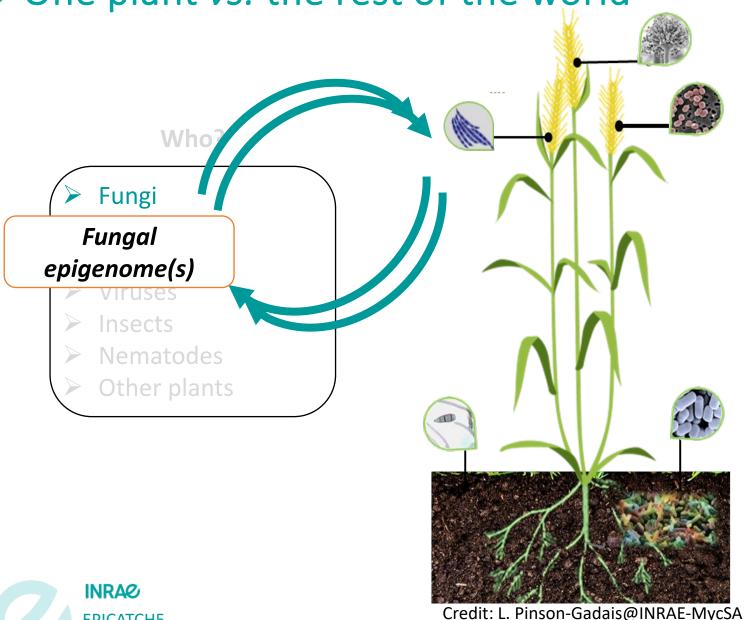


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- > And so on until a win...

Credit: L. Pinson-Gadais@INRAE-MycSA



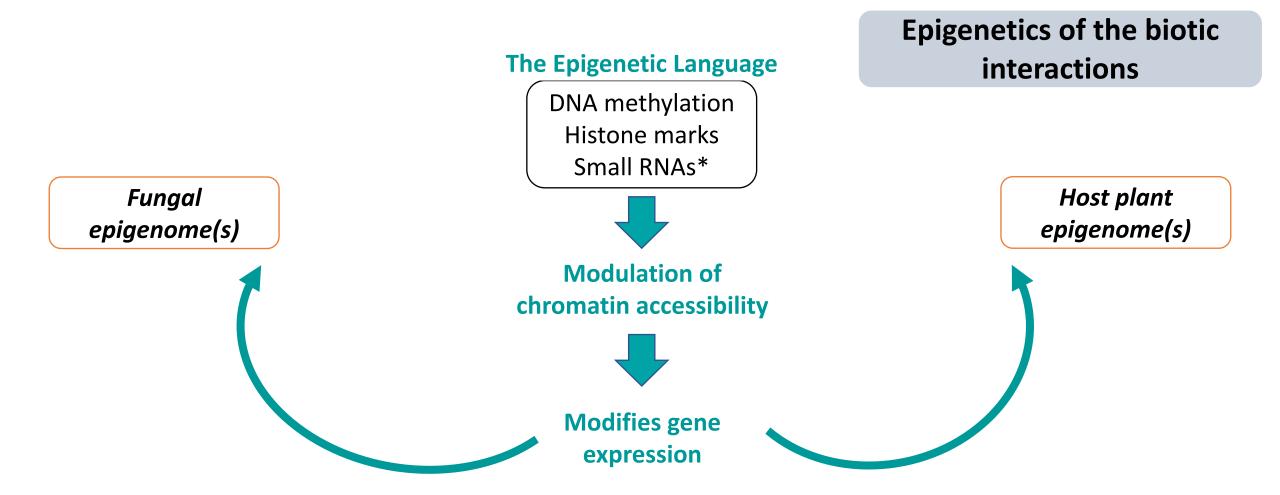


### **Epigenetics of the biotic** interactions

#### Outcome

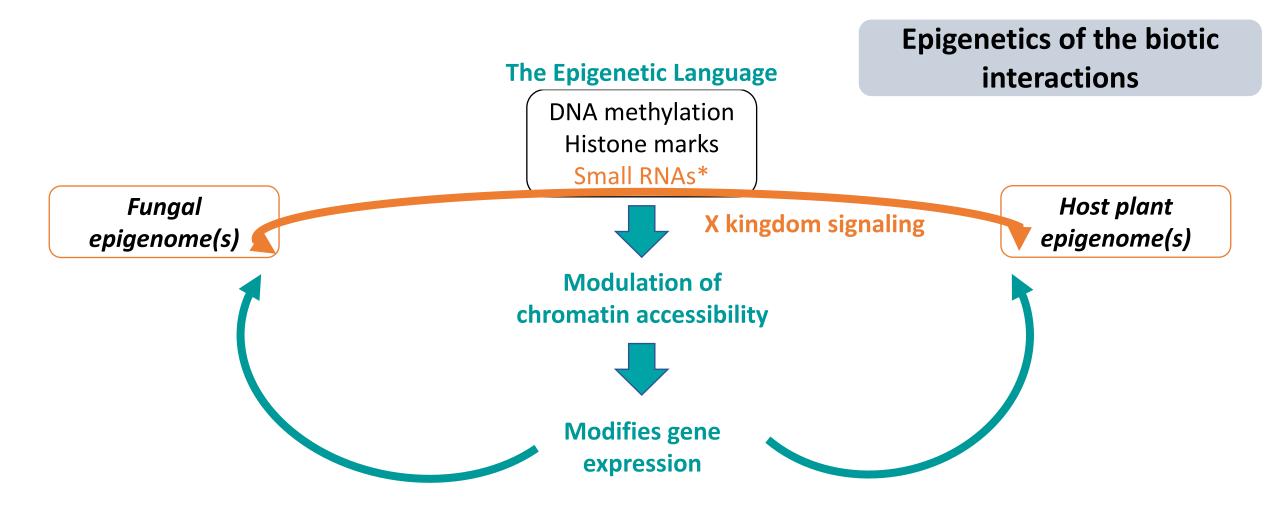
- **Host plant** epigenome(s)
- Unfavorable
- All of the above
- > Fungal pathogen: attack
- The plant: defense / counter attack mechanisms
- > Fungal pathogen: response to counteract the plant defense mechanisms
- And so on until a win...





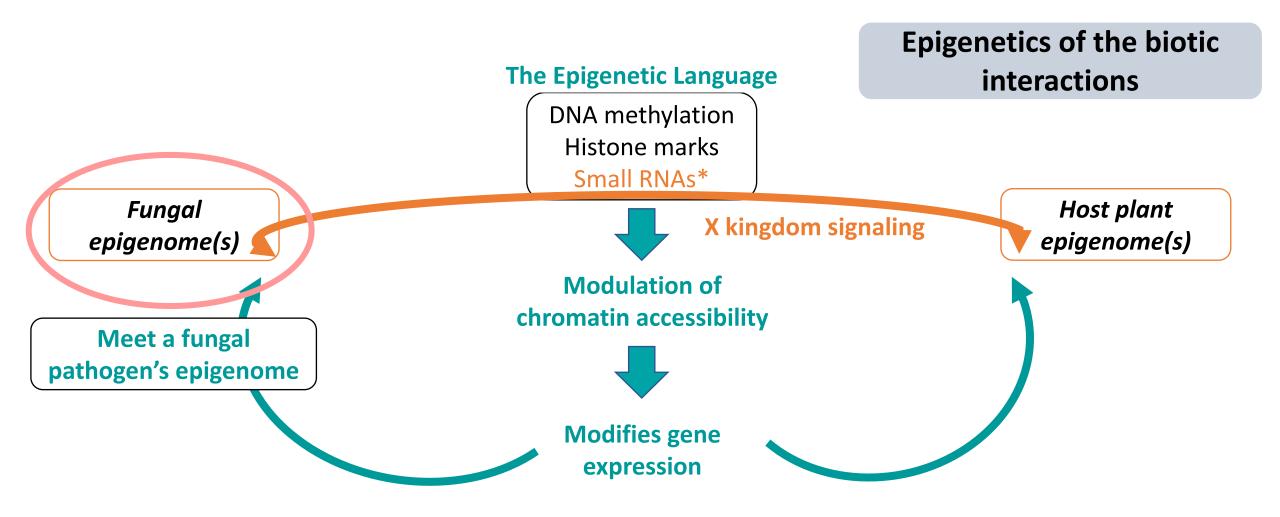








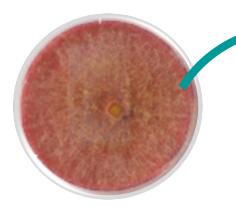






### > The plant pathogen Fusarium graminearum









Problem #1:
Dramatic
yield losses
worldwide
\$\$\$\$\$

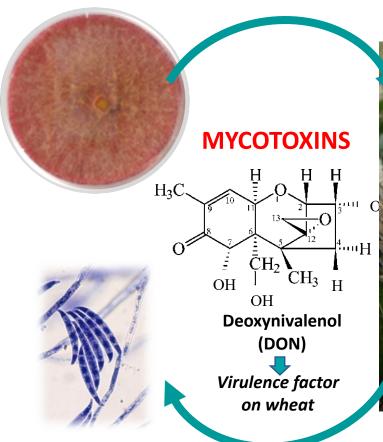
Fusarium graminearum

Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) on wheat ears



### ➤ The plant pathogen *Fusarium graminearum*







Problem #1:
Dramatic
yield losses
worldwide
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Problem #2:
Public health
concerns



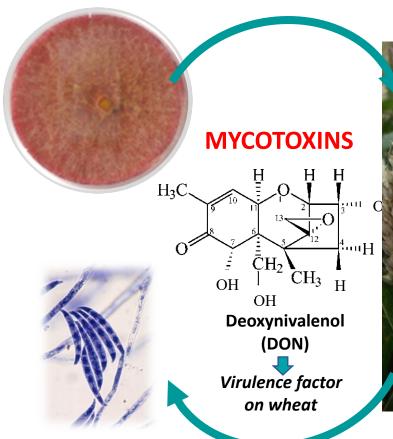
Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) on wheat ears

Fusarium graminearum



### > The plant pathogen Fusarium graminearum







Problem #1:
Dramatic
yield losses
worldwide
\$\$\$\$\$

#### **PREVENTION**

Problem #2:
Public health
concerns



Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) on wheat ears

Fusarium graminearum



### Different isolates have different abilities to...

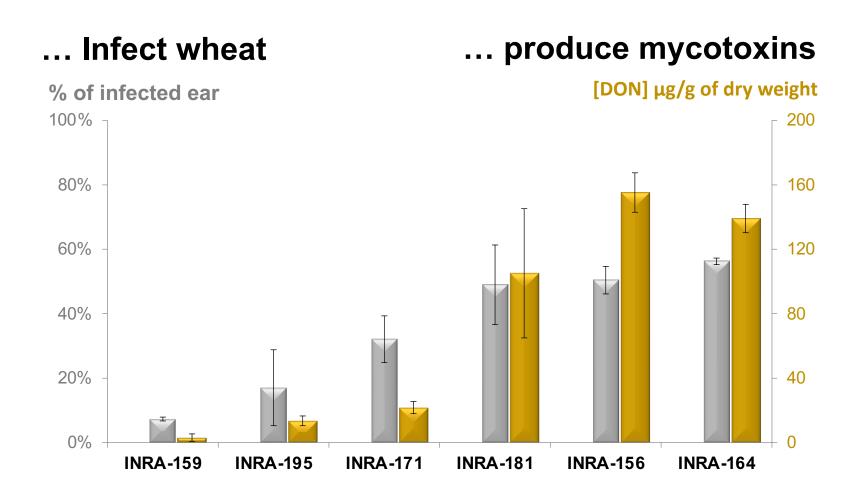


#### Infect wheat ... produce mycotoxins [DON] µg/g of dry weight % of infected ear 100% 200 80% 160 60% 120 40% 80 20% 40 0% **INRA-181 INRA-159 INRA-195 INRA-171 INRA-156 INRA-164**

What bases for such differences?

### Different isolates have different abilities to...





# What bases for such differences?

#### **Genetics?**



All isolates have the « same » potential to produce DON

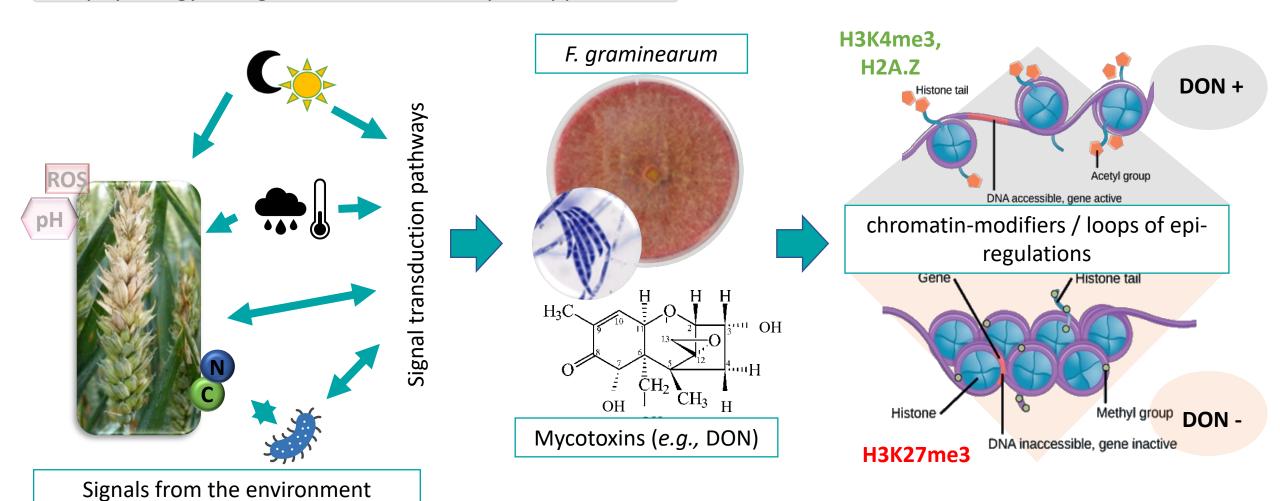
High genetic diversity at other *loci*, but no association found (yet?)



### >Role of chromatin structure in *F. graminearum*



Ecophysiology + targeted functional analyses approaches

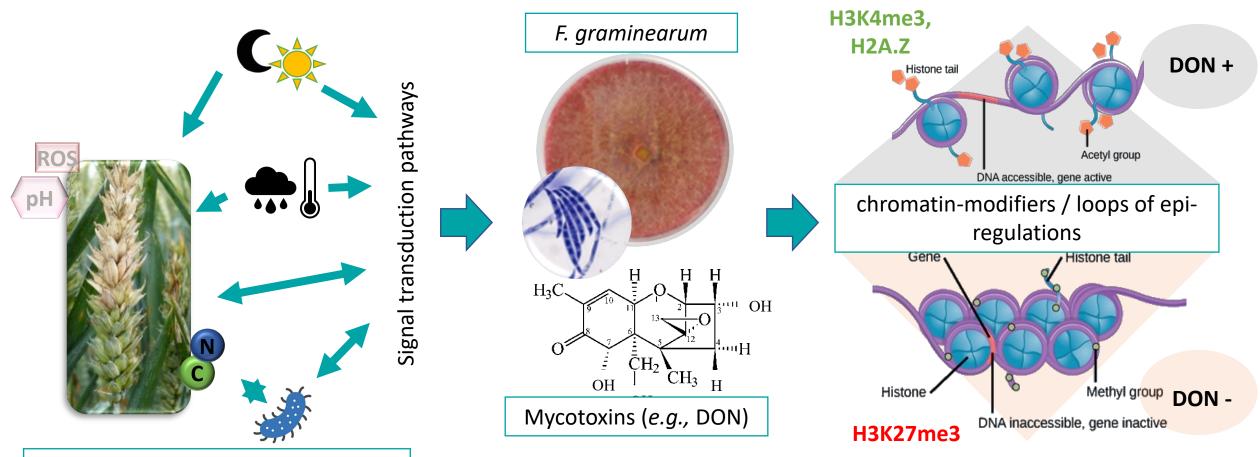




### >Role of chromatin structure in *F. graminearum*



Ecophysiology + targeted functional analyses approaches



Signals from the environment



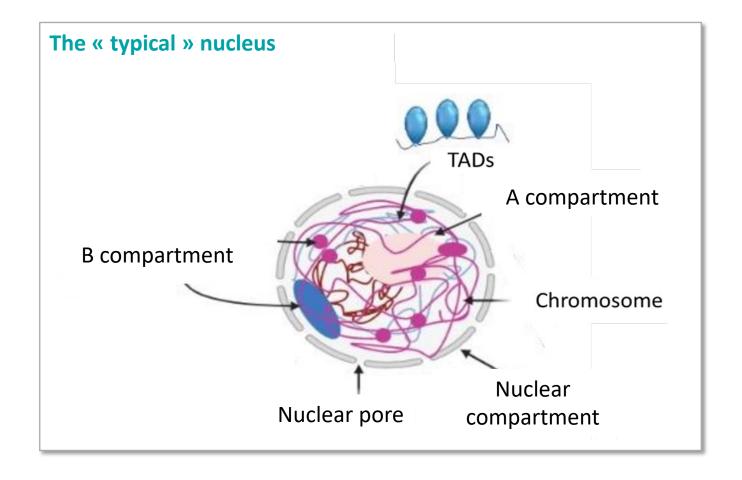
(Reyes-Don

How does the genome structure relates to the epibiology of the *Fusarium graminearum*?





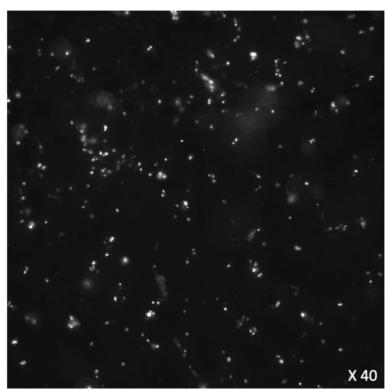
~37 Mb; >14k genes; 4 chromosomes



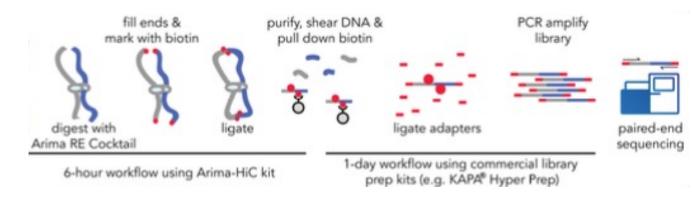




*In situ* Hi-C



1 - Isolating intact nuclei



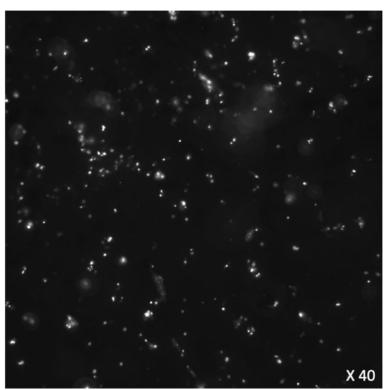
2 - Preparation of sequencing-ready chimeric fragments

3 - Illumina® pairedend sequencing

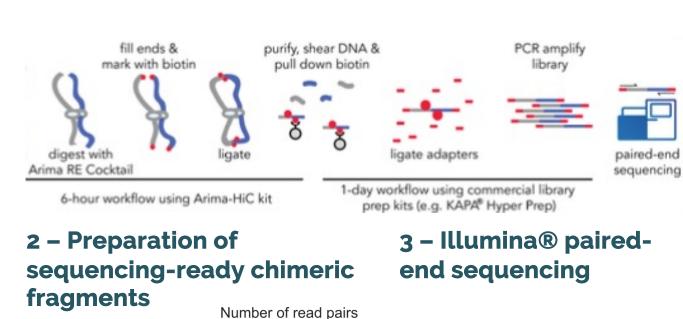


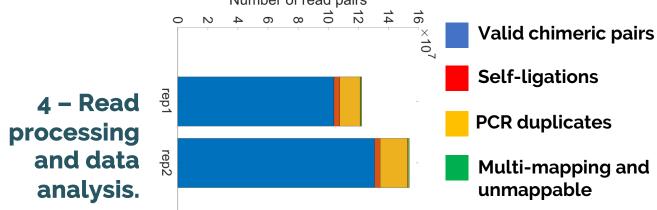


*In situ* Hi-C



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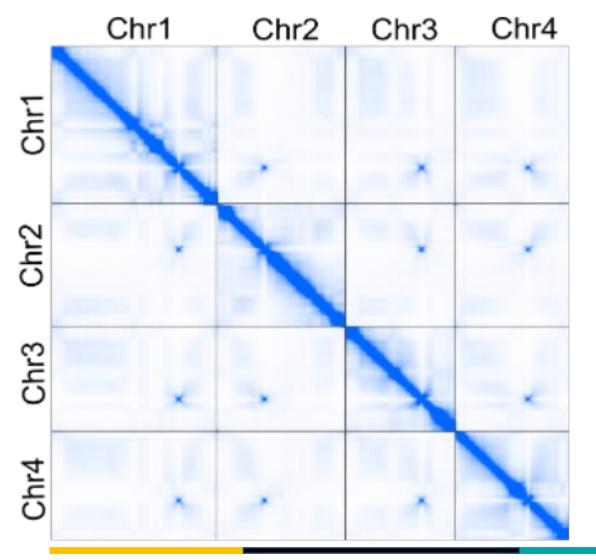








*In situ* Hi-C



1 pixel = 1 contact

Intensity ⇔ contact frequency

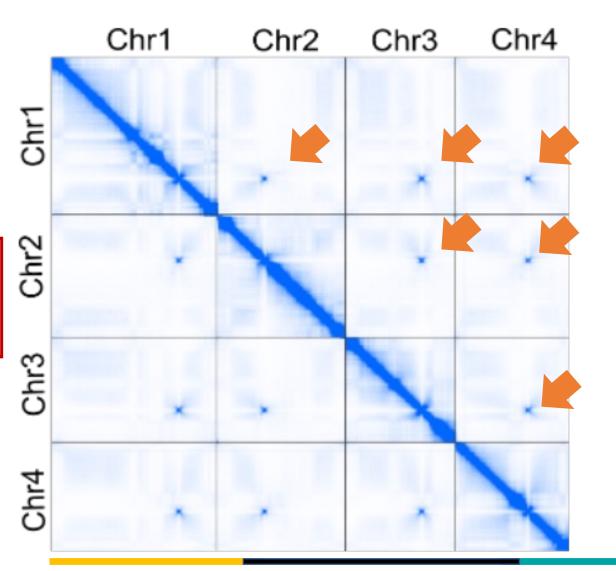
What we expect *vs*. what we observe





*In situ* Hi-C

Trans-interactions at centromere *loci* 



1 pixel = 1 contact

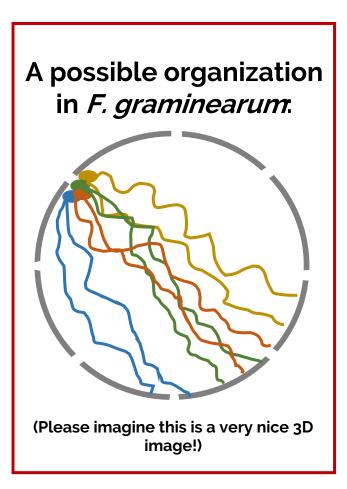
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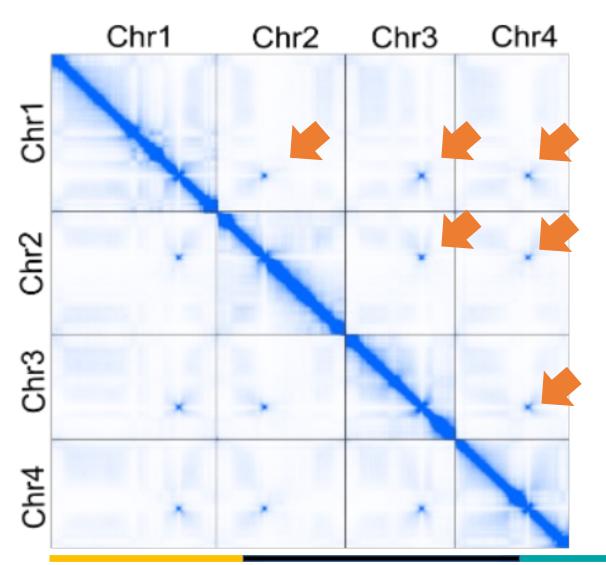
What we expect *vs.* what we observe





*In situ* Hi-C





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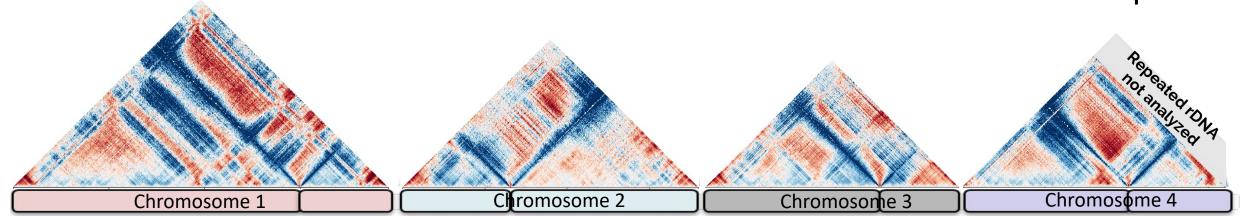
What we expect *vs.* what we observe





Observed *vs.* expected





Cis-regulatory structures visible

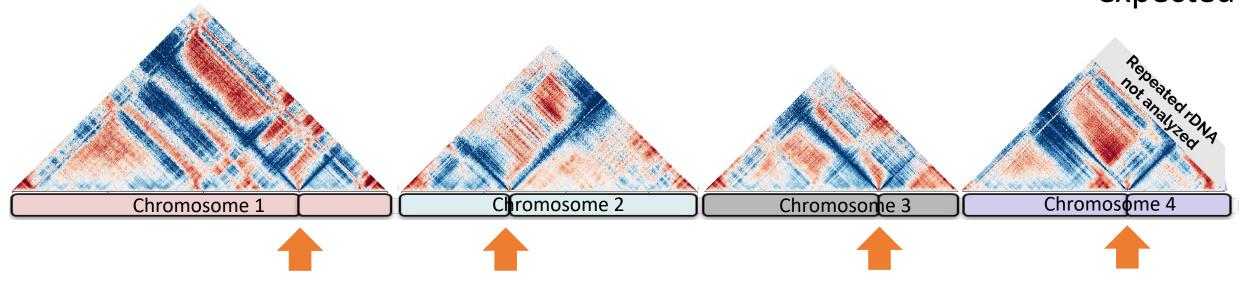
Pearson correlation between distances





Observed *vs.* expected





Cis-regulatory structures visible

Centromeres well-delimited & separated

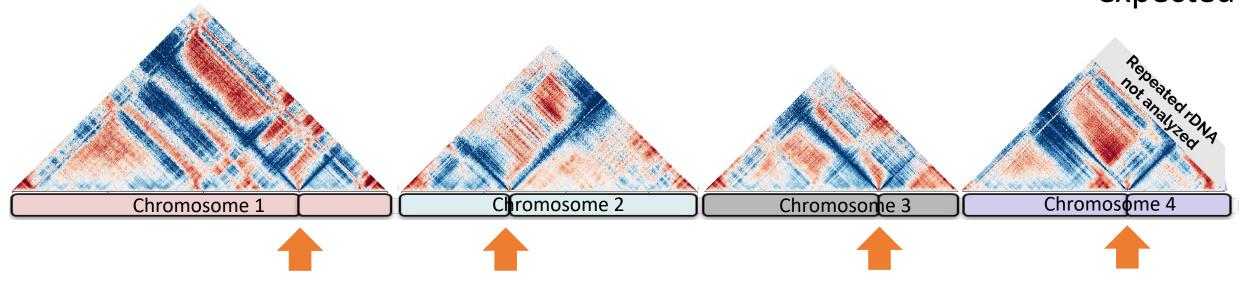
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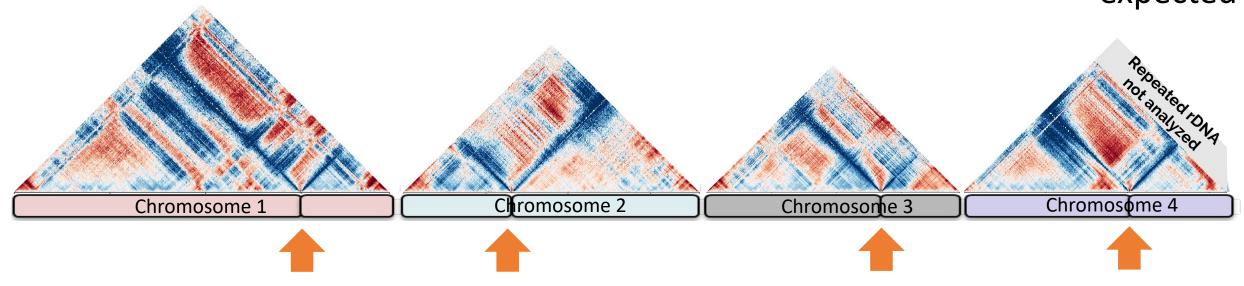
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MycSA

Observed *vs.* expected





Cis-regulatory structures visible

Centromeres well-delimited & separated

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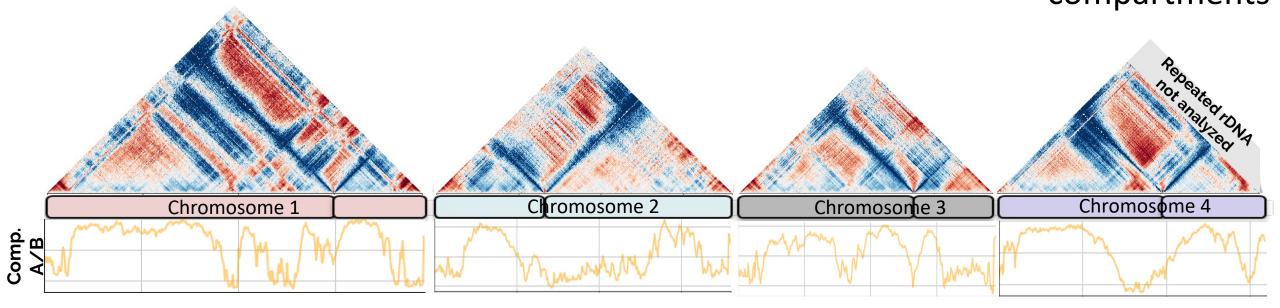


Compartments of active *vs.* inactive chromatin?

MycSA

A/B compartments





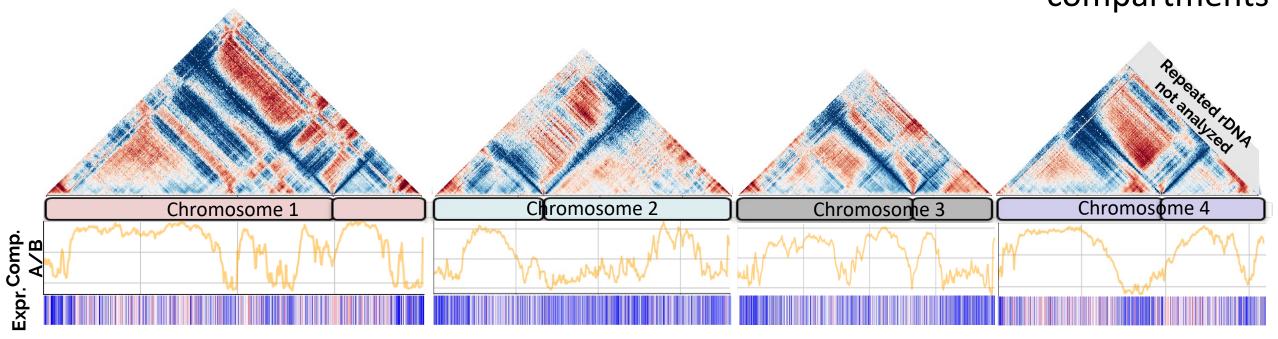
A "active"
compartments
interspersed with "B"
inactive





A/B compartments





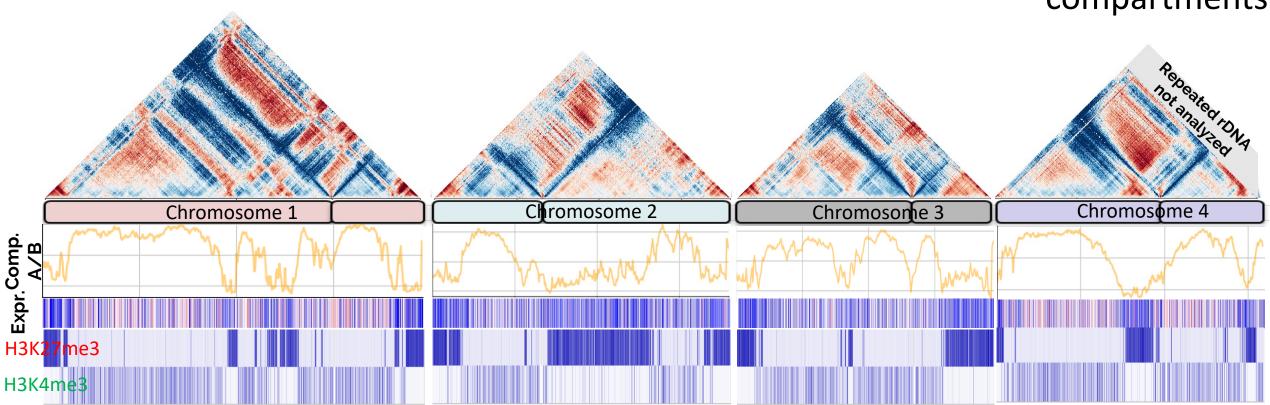
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July 11th 2024

(roughly speaking...)



A/B compartments



H3K4me3 is associated with A compartments, H3K27me3 with B

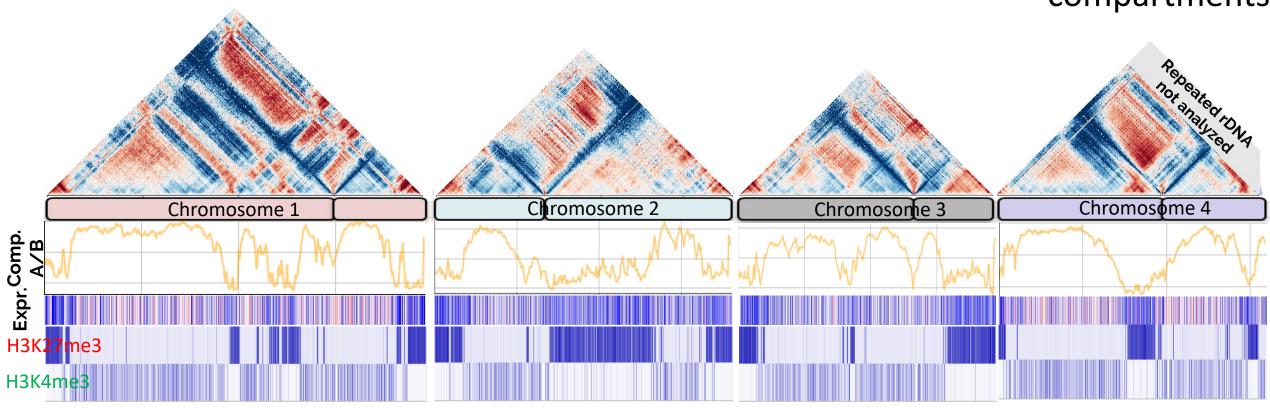


*In situ* Hi-C

(also roughly speaking...)



compartments



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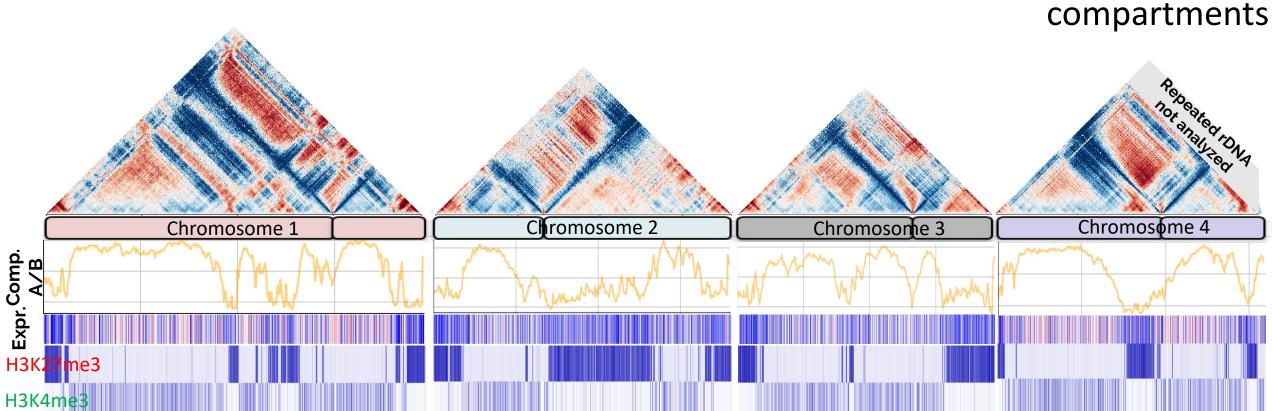


*In situ* Hi-C

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Topologicallyassociated domains?



*In situ* Hi-C

(also roughly speaking...)

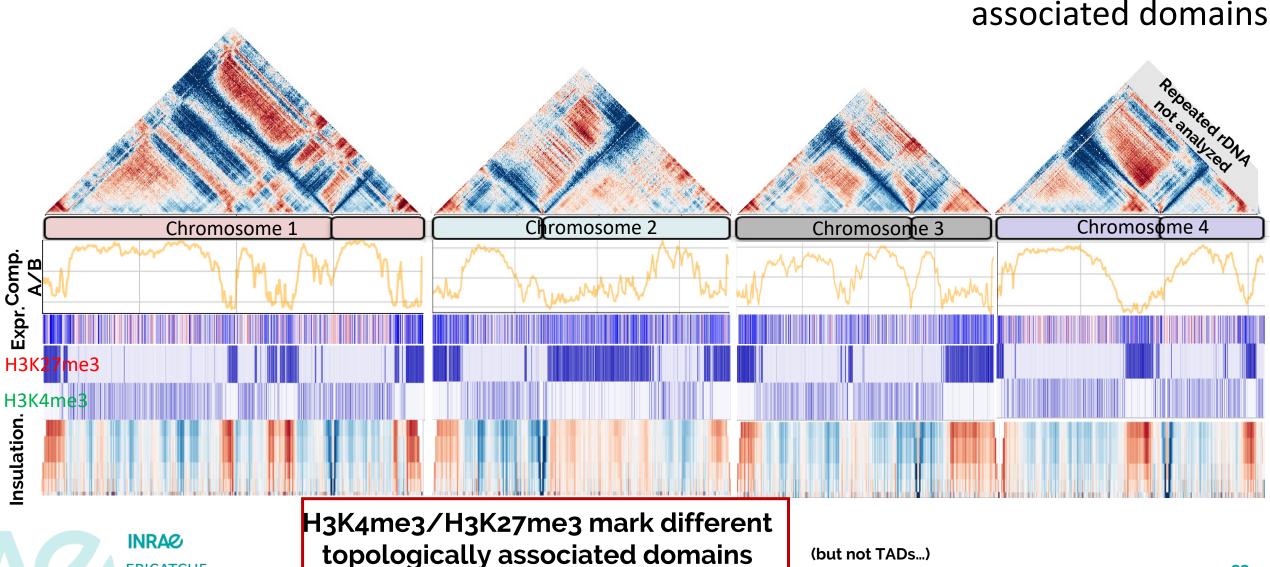
*In situ* Hi-C

**EPICATCH5** 

July 11th 2024



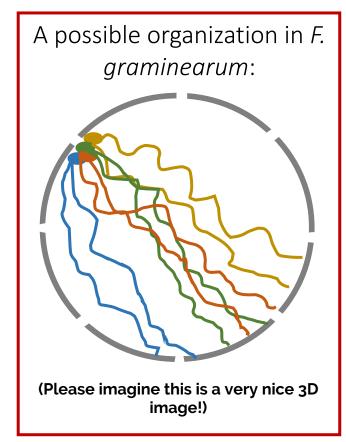
Topologicallyassociated domains



### >To remember...



- In situ Hi-C successfully applied to F. graminearum it's easy provided Xlinked nuclei can be
  - purified;
- Centromeres interact together, leaving telomeres and the rest of the chromosomes at a distance;
- A/B compartments can be delineated but do not necessarily correlate with no/low gene expression;
- Topologically-associated domains parallel to H3K27me3H3K4me3 (but not TADs...)





### >To remember...

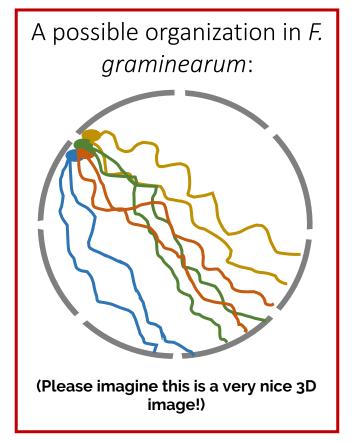


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- Topologically-associated domains parallel to H3K27me3H3K4me3 (but not TADs...)

Let's do it again in interaction with the host plant!





### >Thank you all!







**Special thanks to:** 

Aurelie Etier Fabien Dumetz

Jouy-en-Josas Versailles-Grignon Nancy Colmar Rennes Orléans Angers Dijon Tours Nantes Poitou-Charentes Clermont Theix Bordeaux Avignon Sophia Antipolis Antilles Montpellier Toulouse Guyane Corse

**Gael Le Trionnaire & Nathalie Prunier-Leterme (INRAE Rennes)** 

