

Ústav experimentální botaniky AV ČR
Laboratoř patofyziologie rostlin

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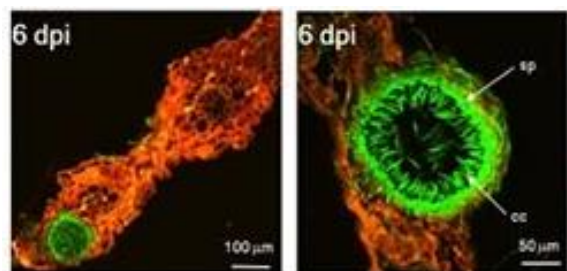
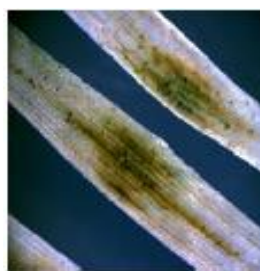
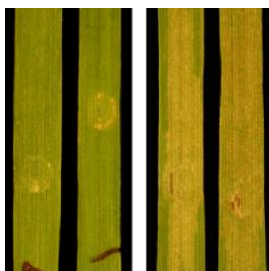


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**Understanding the *Parastagonospora nodorum* –
wheat interaction; is it as simple as we think?**

Středa 15. dubna 2015 v 15:00
Přednášková místnost
Budova B2



Annotation

It has long been thought that necrotrophic pathogenic fungi use a barrage of lytic enzymes to break down plant cells to access the nutrients held within. In recent years it has emerged that some necrotrophic fungi possess a more complicated and specific infection strategy, appearing reliant on a gene-for-gene mechanism as observed in biotrophic pathogens. For the wheat pathogen *Parastagonospora nodorum*, it has been demonstrated that the basis of this host specific interaction is small cysteine-rich effector proteins secreted during infection (ToxA, Tox1 and Tox3). It is hypothesised that these effectors interact with specific dominant susceptibility genes in the host leading to a programmed cell death response and disease. However, whilst we now understand the requirement of these effector proteins for disease, their modes of action remain poorly understood. In this seminar, I will describe the mechanisms of these effector proteins and discuss the role they play in causing disease.