

Role of *B. bassiana* on Plant Defence, Biocontrol and Insect Behaviour modification

Luis V. Lopez-Llorca

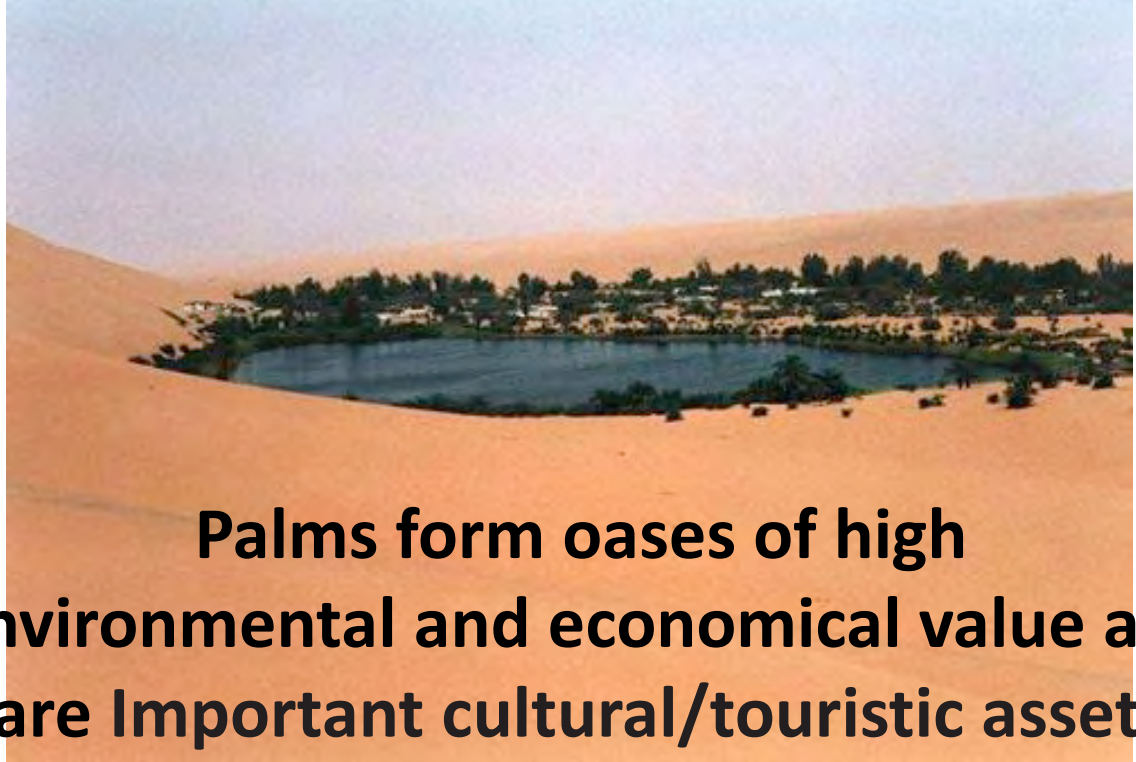
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<http://www.fungalinteractions.org/>



Palms form oases of high environmental and economical value and are Important cultural/touristic assets



RPW is major palm
pest worldwide...



RPW can damage Date Palm Value



Tabarca Island



Denia



Albufereta



Cartagena



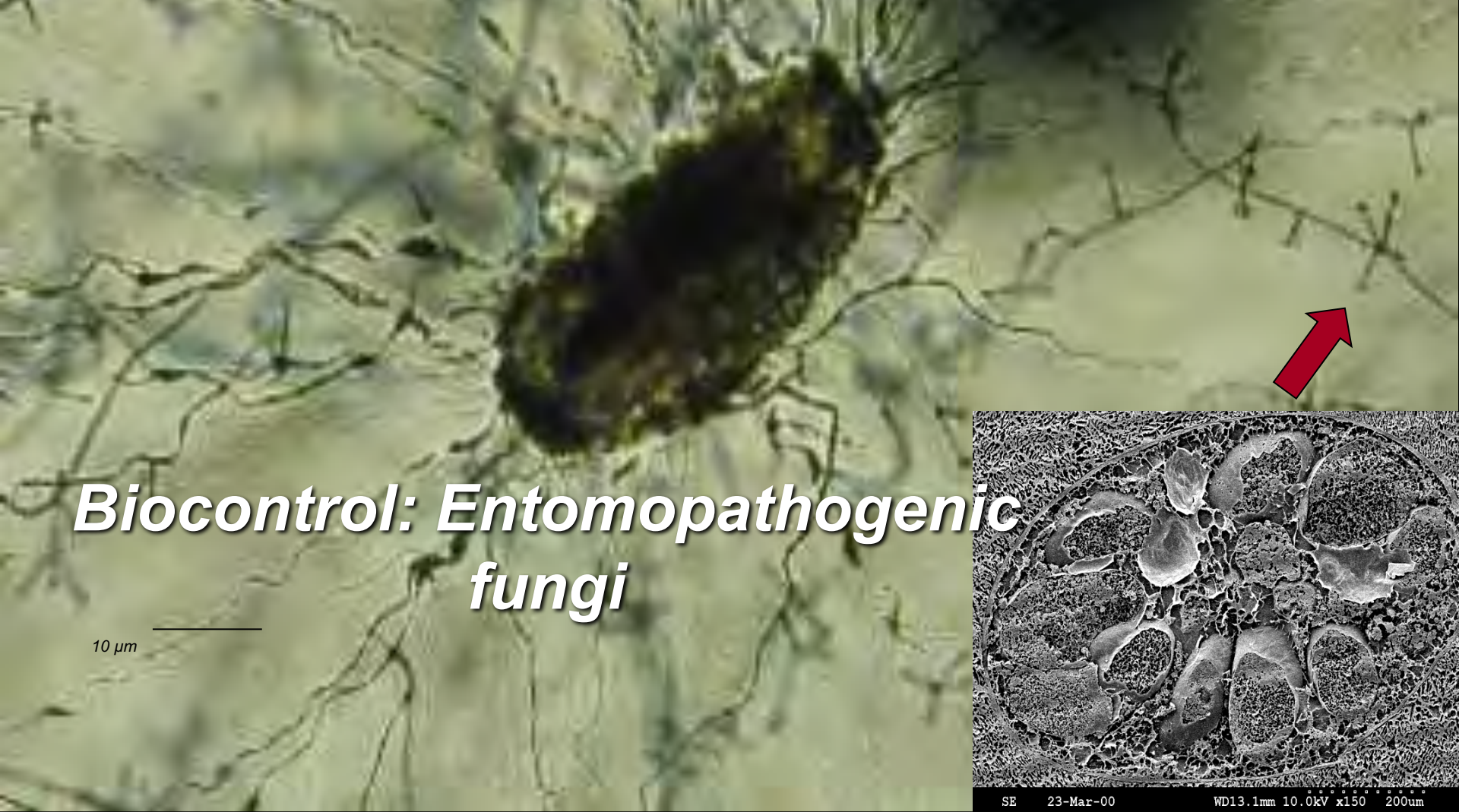
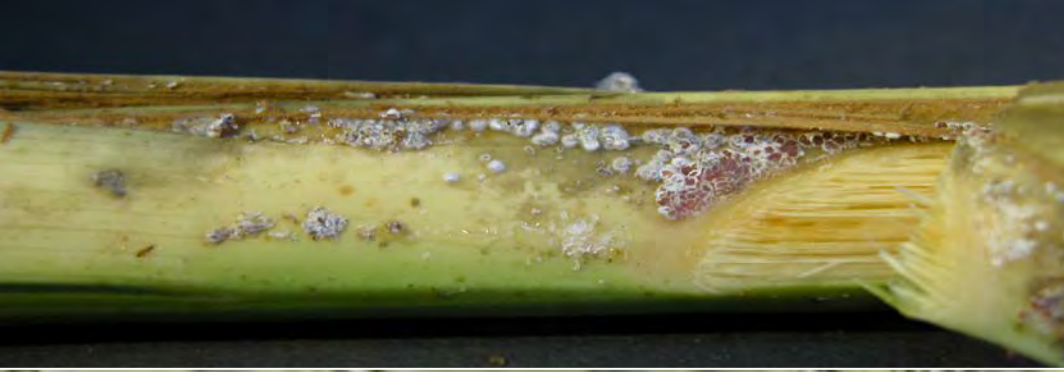
Córdoba



Sevilla

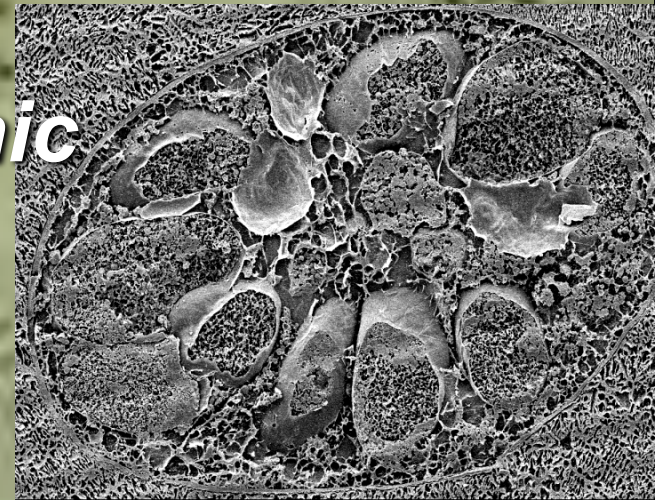


Granada



Biocontrol: Entomopathogenic fungi

10 μ m



SE 23-Mar-00 WD13.1mm 10.0kV x150 200um

***B. bassiana*: most common Entomopathogenic Fungus in dry Ecosystems (SE Spain)**

Aphids

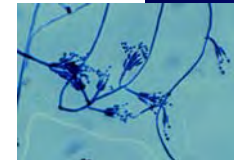
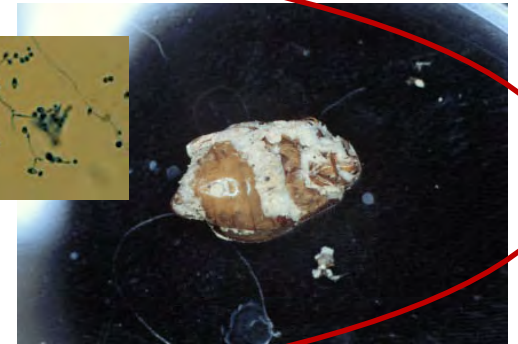
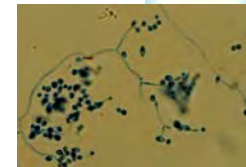
Entomophthorales
(*Erynia neoaphidis*)



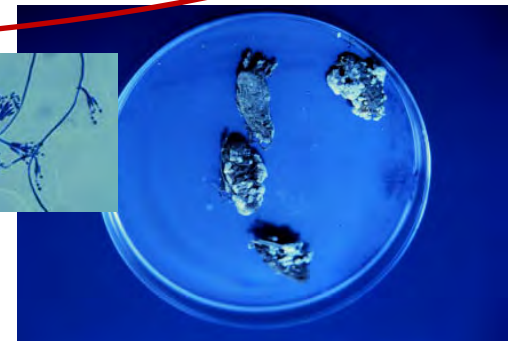
Mitosporic fungi

Coleopterans (*Beauveria bassiana*)

Thrips



Lepidopterans
(*Paecilomyces farinosus*)



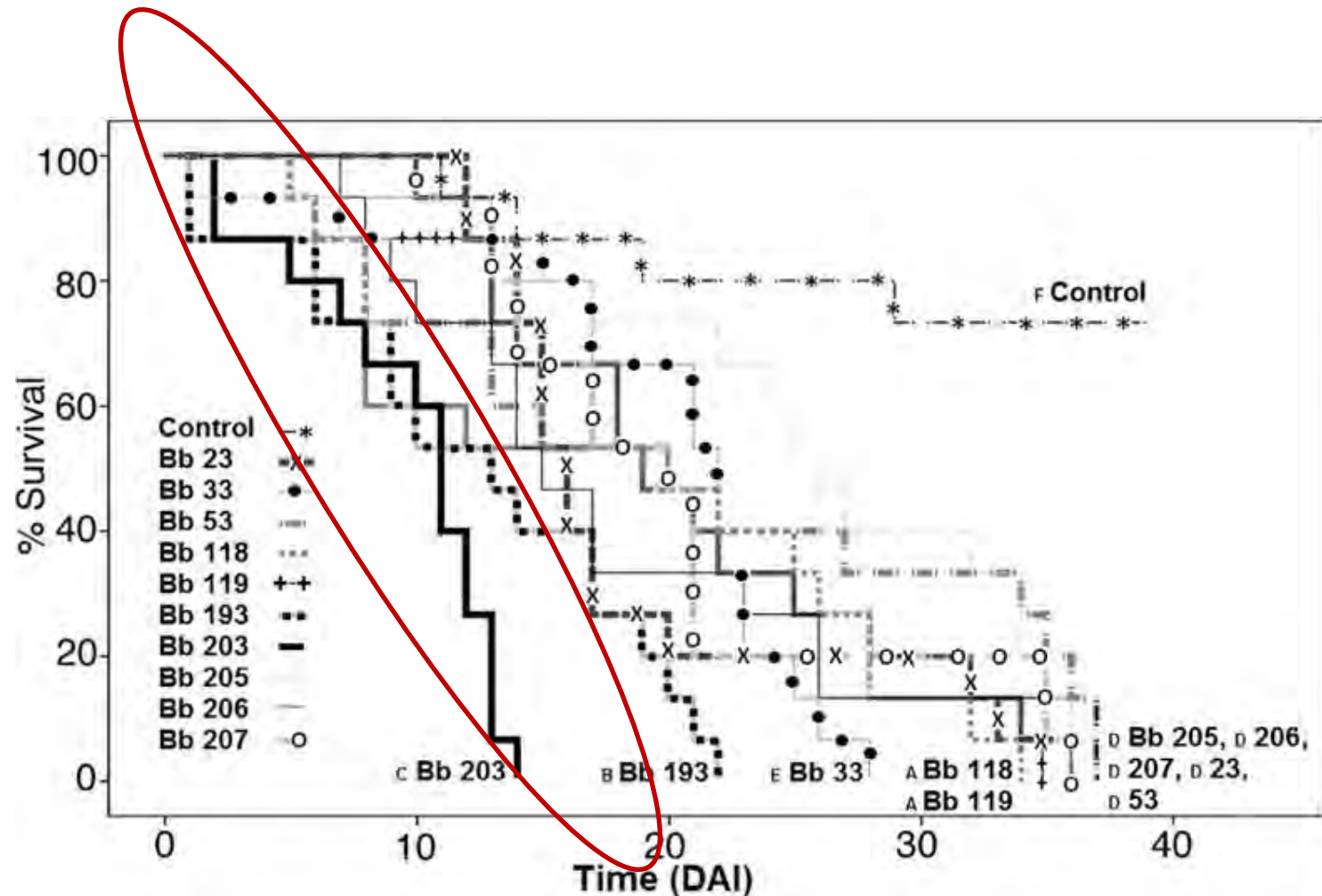
B. bassiana infects RPW under natural conditions



206



Bb 203 is the most pathogenic strain to RPW



Bb 203 can be dry formulated and applied to target RPW in the field





B. bassiana dry conidia are captured by RPW cuticle



SE

WD10.6mm 20.0kV x250 200um



B. bassiana dry conidia
germinate, adhere...

SE

WD10.7mm 20.0kV x3.5k 10um

... and penetrate RPW cuticle



Güerri-Agulló et al. (2010)

SE

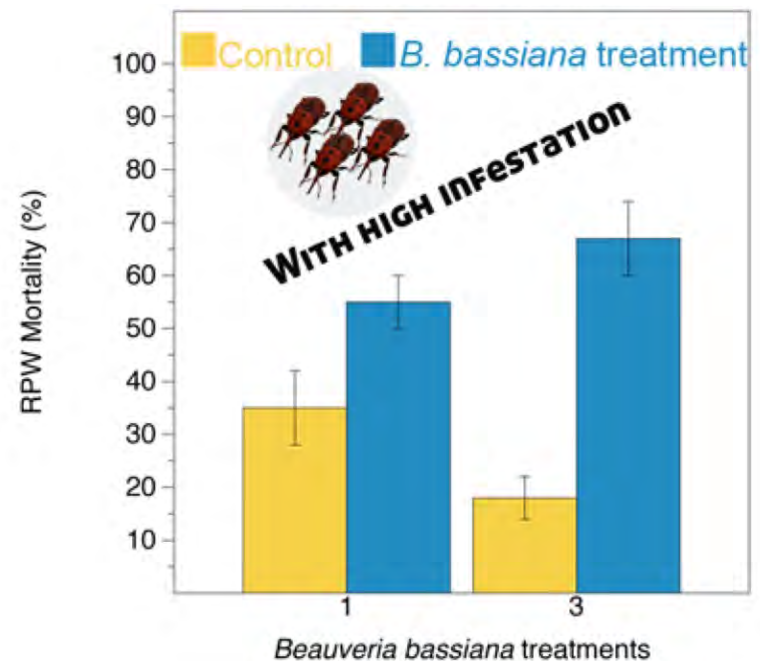
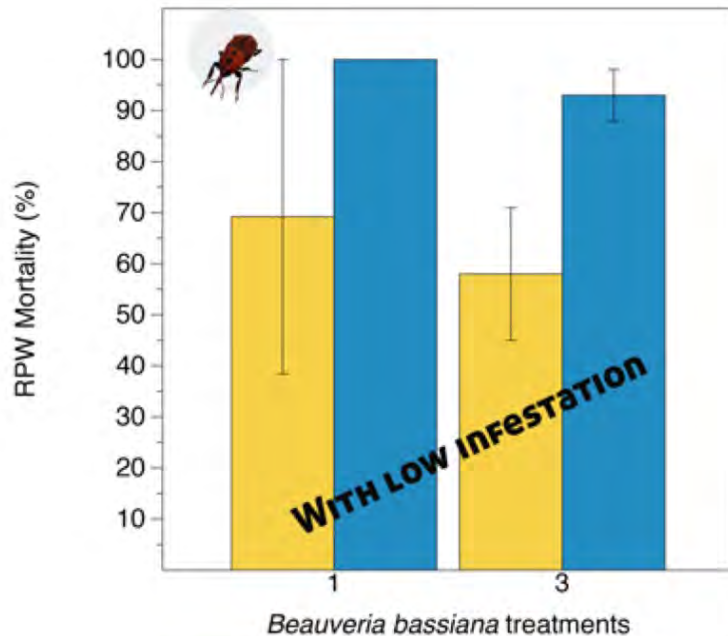
WD11.5mm 20.0kV x2.0k 20um



B. bassiana infects all RPW stages under field conditions

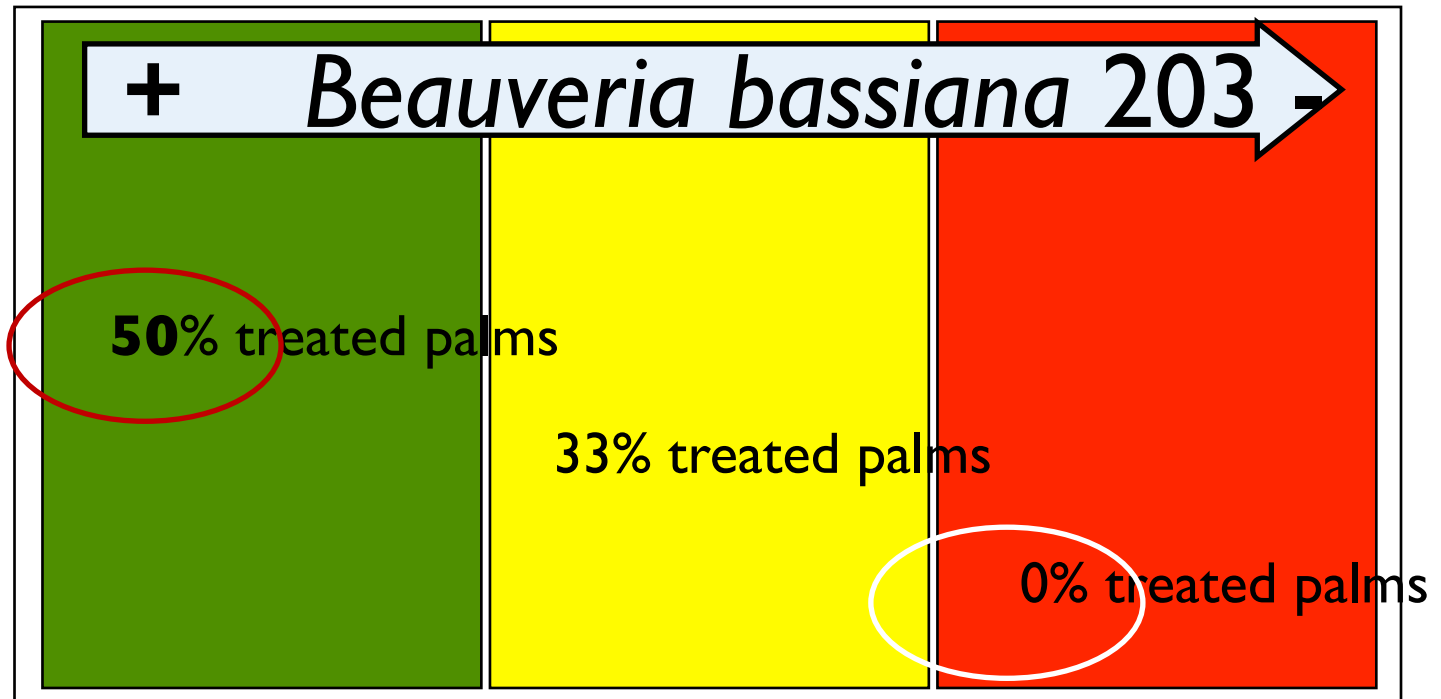


Bb203 increases RPW mortality in the Field (canary palm trial)



B. bassiana persists in the field

Canary palm
trial.
Data collected
12 months after
last Bb 203
treatment



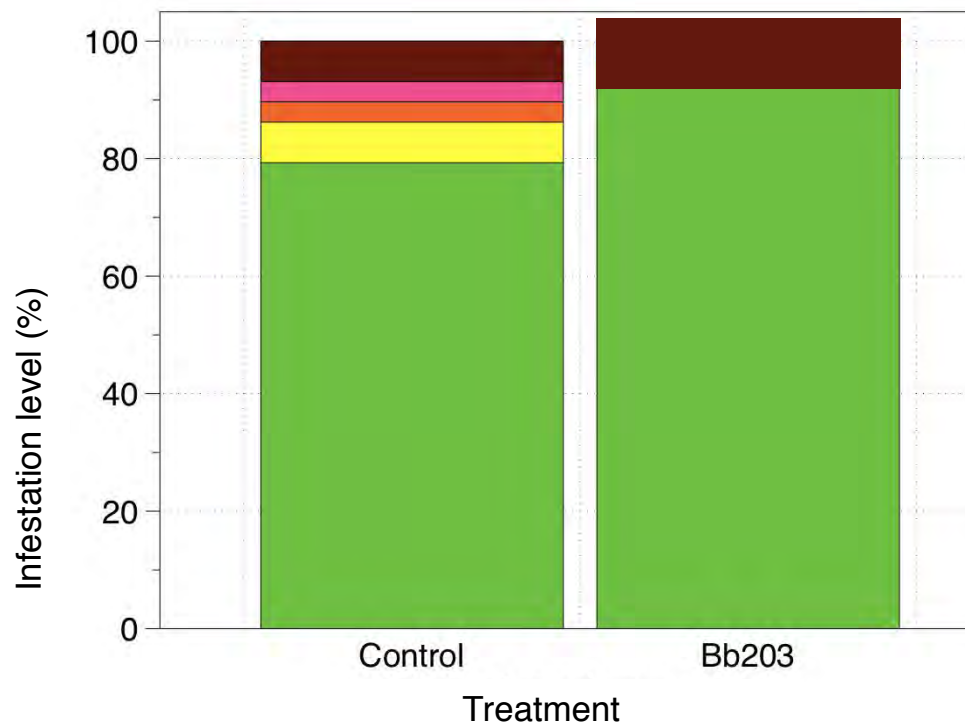
	% Healthy Palms		
Bb203 treated	75	62	-
Non-treated	60	56	38

Bb203 reduces RPW palm infestation in the Field (date palm trial)

Healthy palms

77%

97%



Visual Damage Scale in Date Palm Trees



DAMAGE SCALE ACCORDING TO SYMPTOMS IN LEAVES

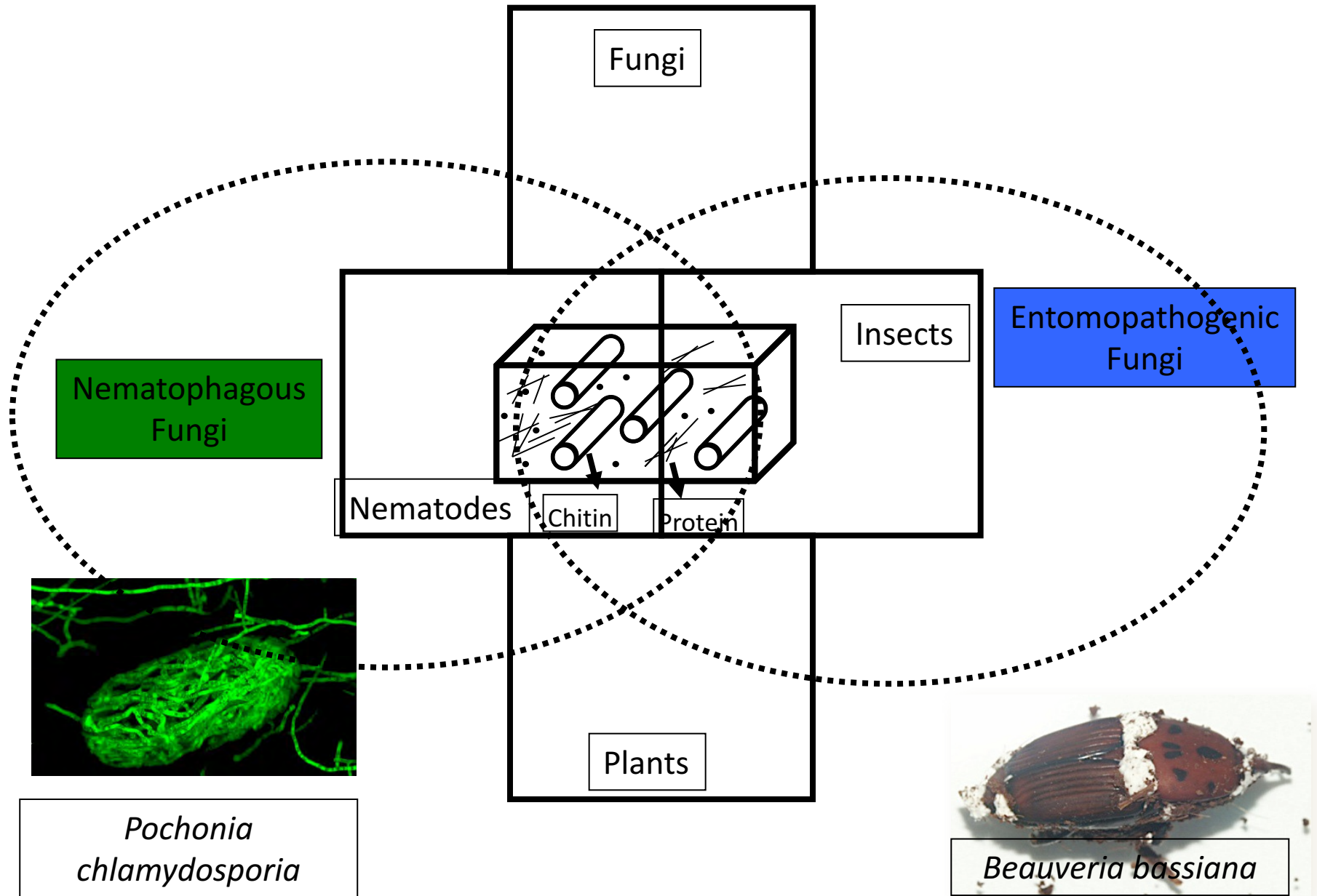
- Level 1: No visual symptoms of infestation
- Level 2: Cuts in leaves (a), orifices lined up caused by larvae inside the palm tree, exudations on the crown zone (b)
- Level 3: Leaves broken by the rachis (g), leaves broken by the base (i), both because of the presence of cocoons. Presence of cocoons and sawdust on the upper part of the stipe (h)
- Level 4: Palm tree without leaves on the upper part of the plant (l)
- Level 5: Palm tree with dried leaves (n) or without them (o)

DAMAGE SCALE ACCORDING TO SYMPTOMS IN THE LOWER PART OF THE PLANT

- Level 1: No visual symptoms of infestation
- Level 2: Sawdust on the lower part of stipe (c) and on the aerial roots (e). Exudation of sap on the stipe (d) and on aerial roots (f). Absence of cocoons
- Level 3: Damaged and with cocoons on the lower part of the stipe. Dried shoots (j) that can be easily pulled out with fermented smell (k)
- Level 4: Part of the stipe severely damaged by the attack (m). Stability is endangered.
- Level 5: Dead palm tree, it can topple due to the attack (p).

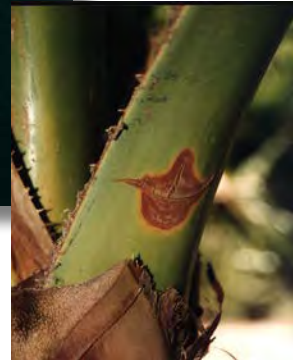


B. bassiana displays a Multitrophic behaviour



Bb

Pv



B. bassiana (*Bb*) can inhibit fungal pathogens of palms (*Pv*)



***B. bassiana* is a Palm Endophyte**

B. bassiana is a date palm root endophyte



G Model
BIAM417 1-5

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F.M. Mahmoud et al. / Rev Iberom Micol. 2016;xxx(x):xxx-xxx

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Table 2
Data summary and classification of endophytic fungi colonizing roots of date palms in three dunes of SE Spain into operational taxonomic units (OTUs) and morphological taxa.

OTU/taxon	Identification methods	Gen Bank accession numbers of sequenced isolates/site sampling	Closest related species (NCBI and BLASTn) Query coverage and identity (%)	Classification and closest related taxa	Number of isolates per sampling site			
					S. Juan	El C.	C.	Sum
OTU 1	Morphological and molecular	KP006352, KP006351, KP006350, KP006348 (San Juan) KP006349, KP006350, KP006352, KP006355 (Cañadamar) KP006353, KP006354 (El Carabassi)	<i>Clonostachys rosea</i> (KJ158182.1) 574/568 (98%)	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Clonostachys</i> sp.	52	18	9	79
OTU 2	Morphological and molecular	KP006338, KP006339, KP006337, KP006336, KP006340, KP006335 (Cañadamar)	<i>Fusarium equiseti</i> (JQ36180.1) 553/553 (100%)	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Fusarium</i> sp.	0	0	11	11
OTU 3	Morphological and molecular	KP006342, KP006341, KP006334, KP006343 (San Juan) KP006333 (El Carabassi)	<i>Fusarium solani</i> (KC254048.1) 589/580 (100%)	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Fusarium</i> sp.	10	1	0	11
OTU 4	Morphological and molecular	KP006332, KP006331 (El Carabassi)	<i>Penicillium commune</i> (KC000833.1) 593/593 (100%)	A, E, Eurotiales <i>Penicillium</i> sp.	0	6	0	6
OTU 5	Morphological and molecular	KP006346 (Cañadamar), KP006338 (El Carabassi)	<i>Aspergillus tubingensis</i> (EF62157.1) 607/607 (100%)	A, E, Eurotiales <i>Aspergillus</i> sp.	0	1	1	2

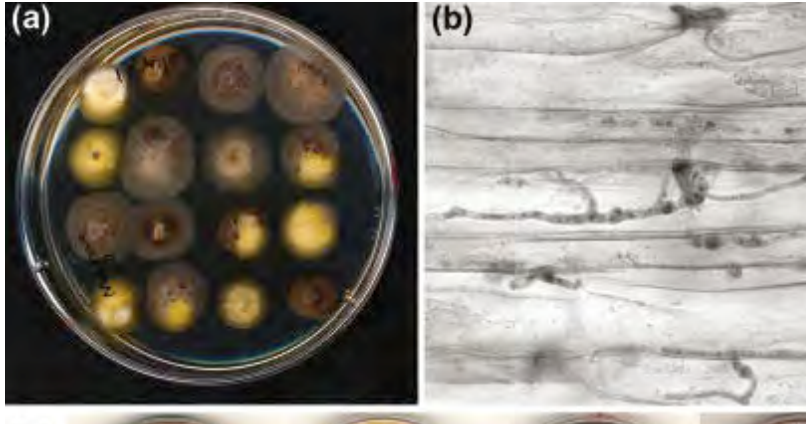
OTU 6	Morphological and molecular	KP006359 (San Juan) KP006358 (El Carabassi)	607/607 (100%) <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (AJ560666.1) 576/576 (100%)	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	4	1	0	5
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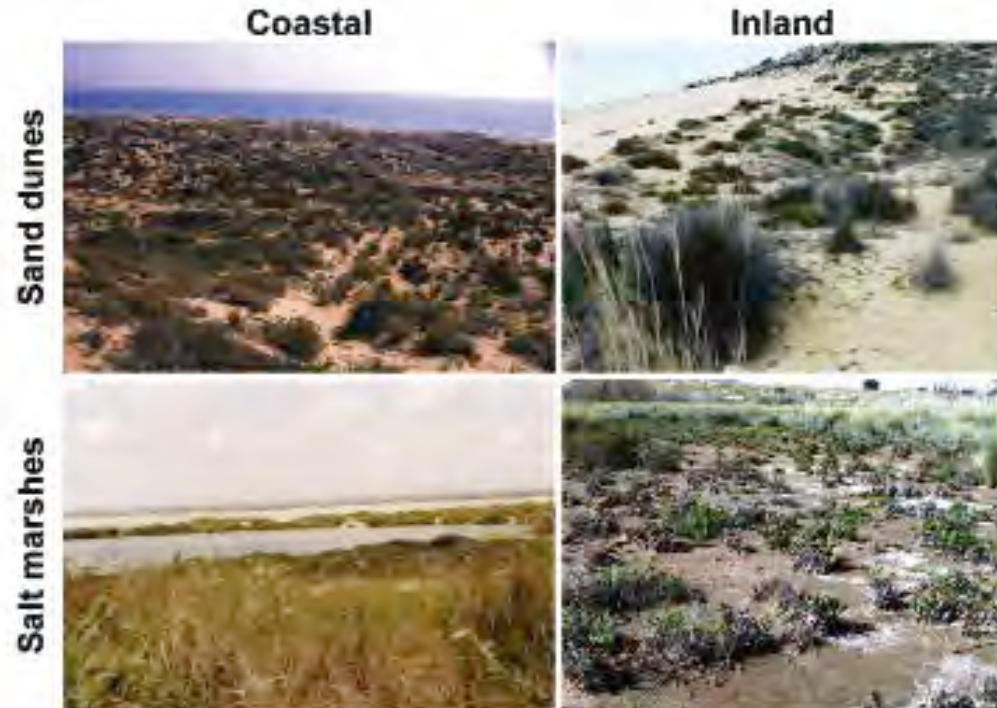
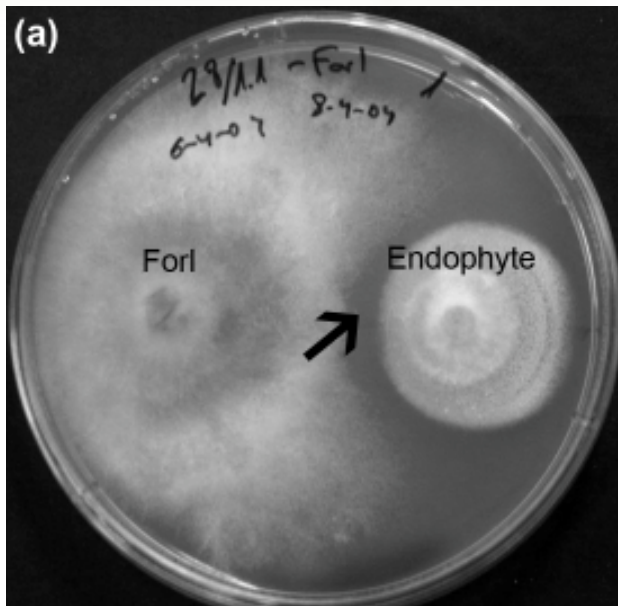
OTU 9	Morphological and molecular	KP006363 (El Carabassi)	(AY622894) 289/345 (98%) <i>Phoma</i> sp. <i>Phoma</i> sp. (AY622894) 159/162 (98%)	A, S, Diaporthales <i>Phoma</i> sp.	0	1	0	1
OTU 10	Morphological and molecular	KP006366 (El Carabassi)	<i>Corynespora casticola</i> (D332230.1) 230/244 (94%)	A, D, Pleosporales <i>Pleosporales</i> sp.	0	2	0	2
OTU 11	Morphological and molecular	KP006367 (El Carabassi)	<i>Nyctetichia radialis</i> (AF220968.1) 551/545 (98%)	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Nyctetichia</i> sp.	0	9	0	9
OTU 12	Morphological and molecular	KP006369 (San Juan)	<i>Clonostachys</i> sp. (AJ880438.1) 131/142 (92%)	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Hypocreales</i> sp.	28	0	0	28
OTU 13	Morphological and molecular	KP006347 (San Juan)	<i>Aspergillus sclerotiarum</i> (KC478510.1) 620/626 (99%)	A, E, Eurotiales <i>Aspergillus</i> sp.	3	0	0	3
OTU 14	Morphological and molecular	KP006360 (San Juan)	<i>Phoma</i> sp. (KC300061.1) 562/581 (97%)	A, S, Diaporthales <i>Phoma</i> sp.	5	0	0	5
OTU 15	Morphological and molecular	KP006362 (San Juan)	<i>Marasmius candidus</i> (HM240532.1) 661/717 (92%)	B, Ag, Agaricales <i>Marasmiaceae</i>	6	0	0	6
OTU 16	Morphological and molecular	KP006363 (San Juan)	<i>Myrothecium verrucaria</i> (AJ002033.1) 588/588 (100%)	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Myrothecium</i> sp.	2	0	0	2
OTU 17	Morphological and molecular	KP006364 (San Juan)	<i>Diaporthe</i> sp. (NR111848.1) 583/530 (91%)	A, S, Diaporthales <i>Diaporthe</i> sp.	1	0	0	1
Taxon 1	Morphological	—	—	A, S, Hypocreales <i>Nectriaceae</i> <i>Fusarium</i> sp.	94	48	37	179
Taxon 2	Morphological	—	—	A, S, Hypocreales <i>F. saprophyticum</i>	0	0	5	5
Taxon 3	Morphological	—	—	A, E, Eurotiales <i>Pseudomyces</i> sp.	5	3	2	10
Taxon 4	Morphological	—	—	A, E, Eurotiales <i>Penicillium</i> sp.	2	3	1	6

(Mohamed Mahmoud et al. 2017)

Fungal Root Endophytes help Natural vegetation cope with stress



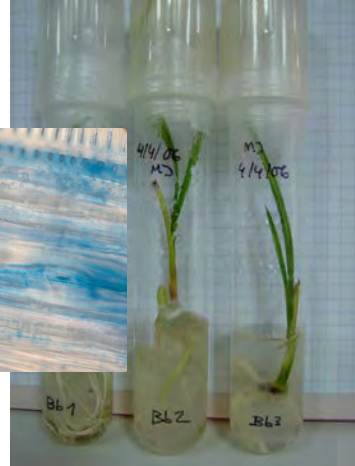
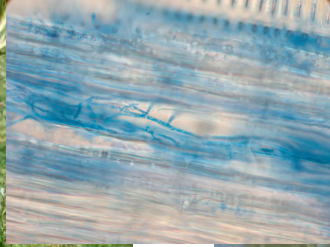
70% Root samples!!!



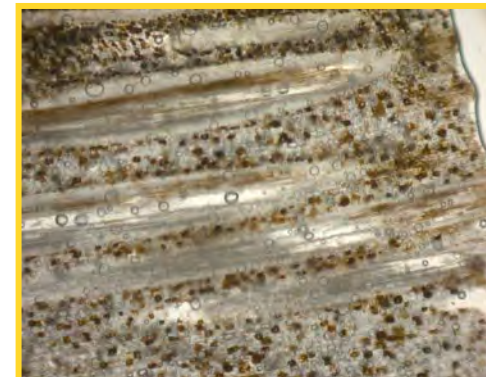
**Drought, Salt and
Root Pathogens**

(Macia-Vicente et al., 2008, 2012)

B. bassiana induces Date Palm defenses



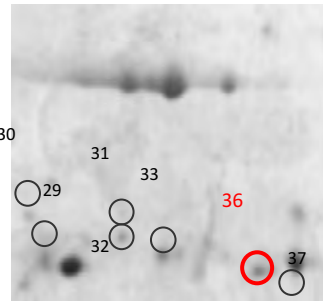
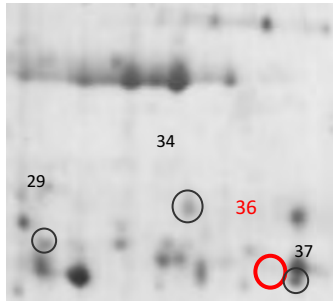
Control



B. bassiana

phenolics (tannins)

Control



R gene coding Proteins
Antioxidant Proteins
Hydrolytic Enzymes
Heat shock Proteins

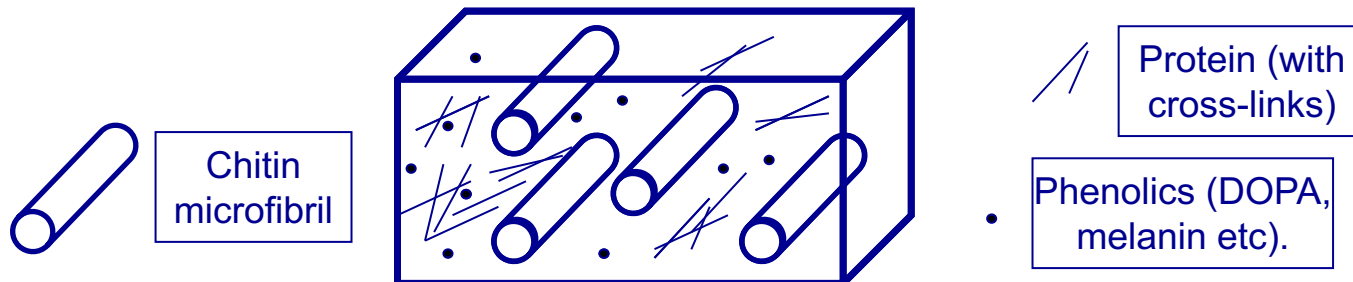
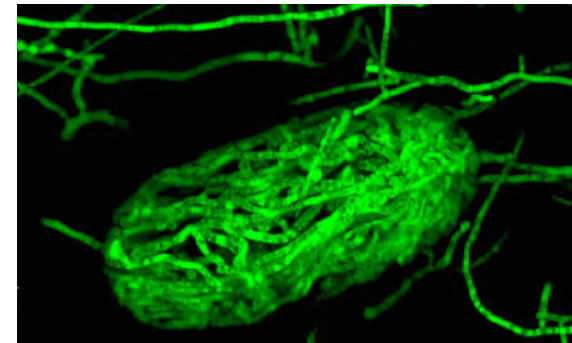
(Gómez-Vidal, *et al.* 2008, 2009).

A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing a dense, tangled mass of fungal hyphae. The hyphae are covered in a thick, granular layer of chitosan, which appears as a textured coating. The background is dark, and the hyphae are light-colored, showing their characteristic branching and filamentous structure.

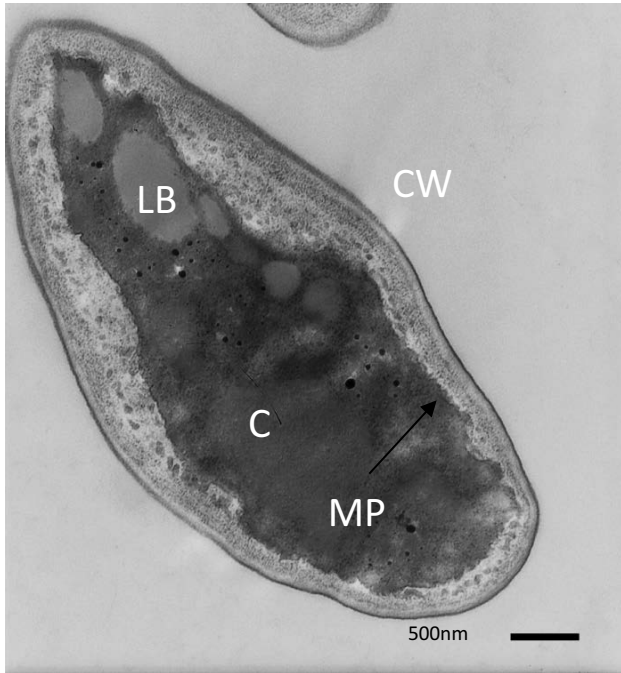
Chitosan: Biocontrol Fungi
enhancer

Chitin in Exoskeletons/Cell Walls

- Chitin main component (flexible/resistant)
- Highly adaptative (Cambrian 540 MA)
- Chitin → Chitosan (CDAs)
- Biodegradation (Chitinases/Chitosanases)



Chitosan destroys the plasma membrane of plant pathogenic fungi



Control (no chitosan)



Chitosan 0.01 mg/ml

CW = cell wall
celular

PM = plasma
membrane

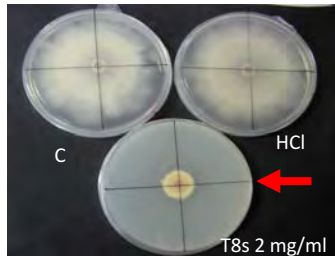
LB = lipid body

C = cytoplasm

(*Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *radicis-lycopersici*)

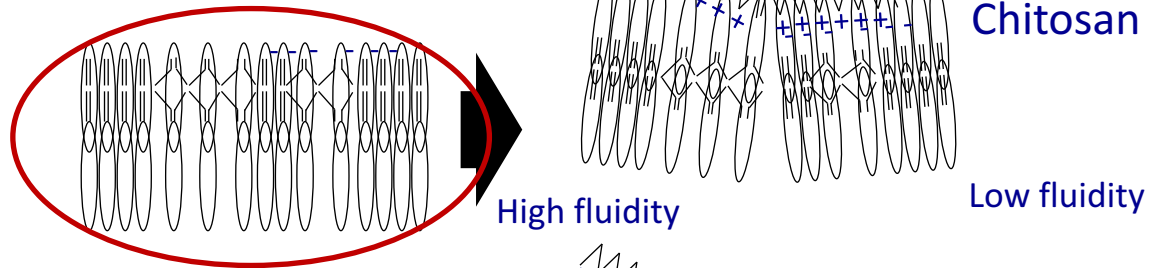
Palma-Guerrero et al. (2008)

Low-fluidity Membrane makes *B. bassiana* resistant to chitosan



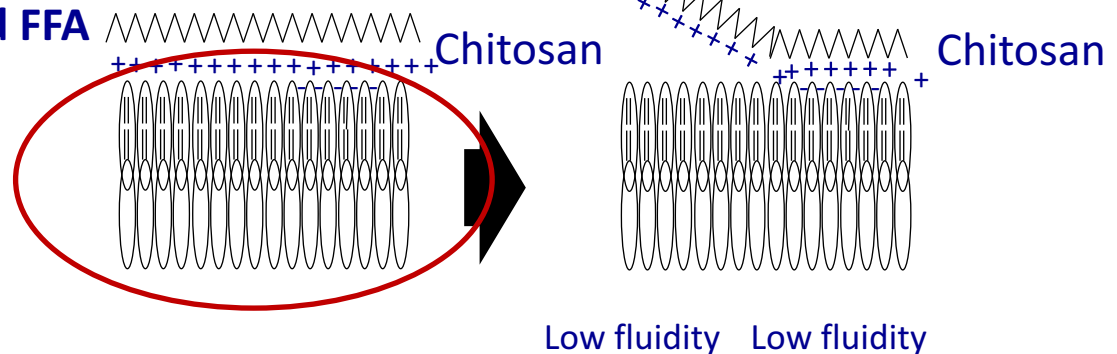
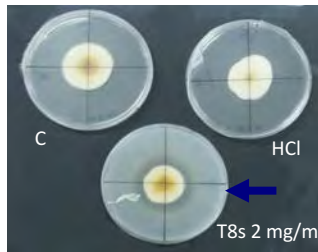
Unsaturated FFA

Sensitive Fungi: Plant Pathogens (Forl)



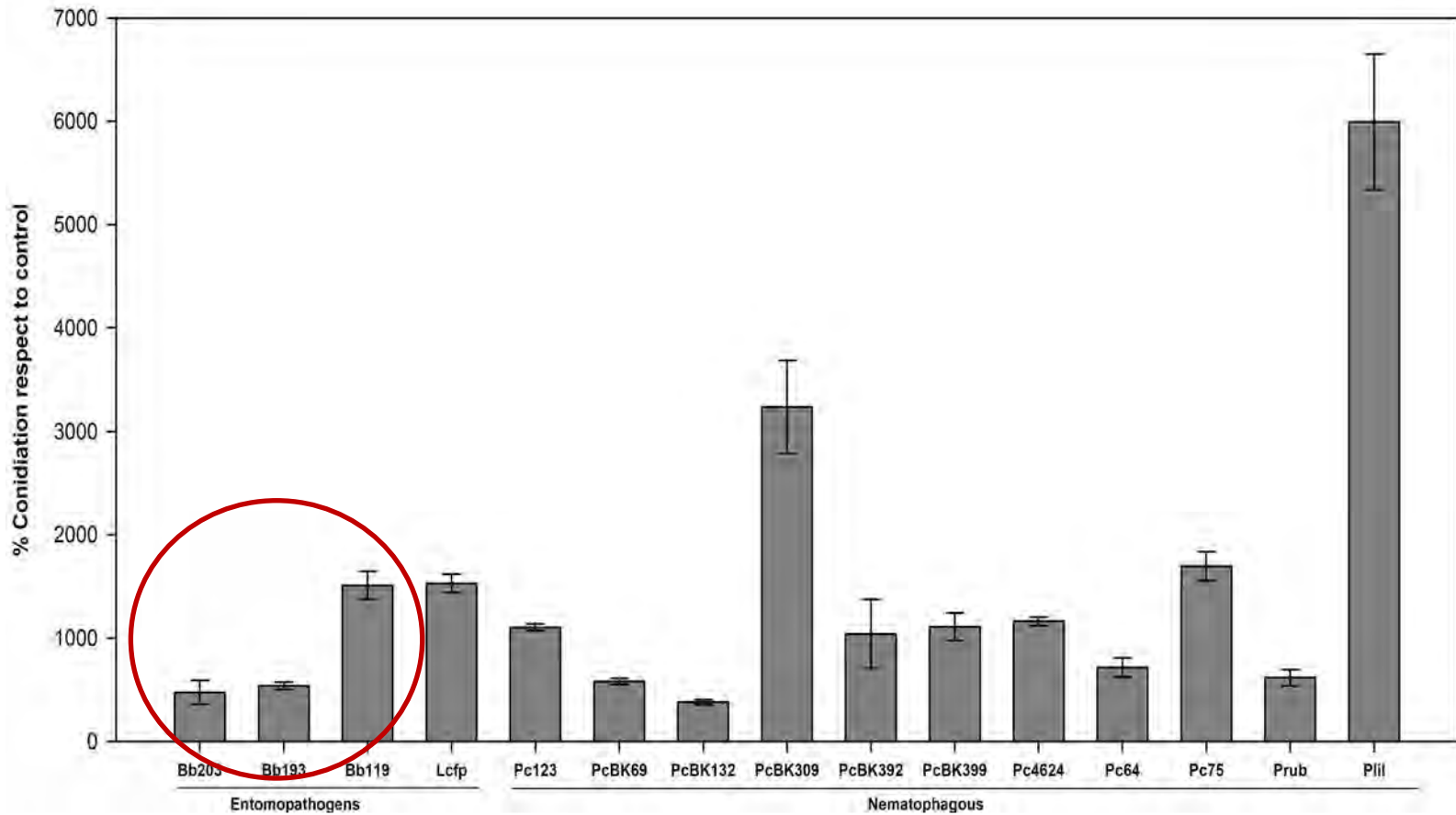
Saturated FFA

Resistant Fungi (FPI, Biocontrol Agents):



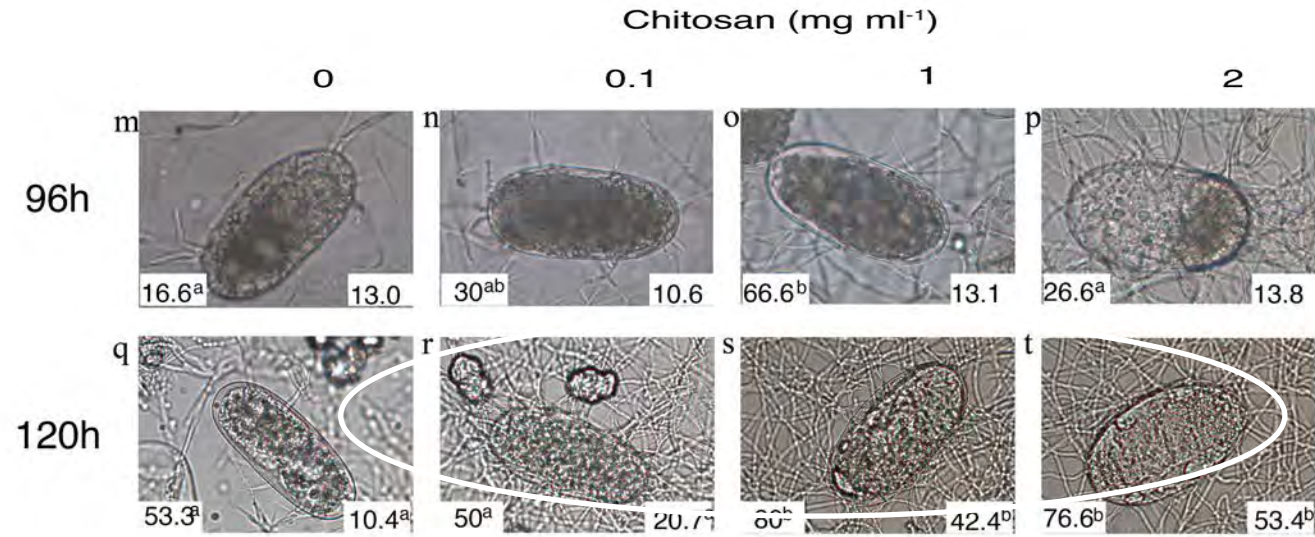
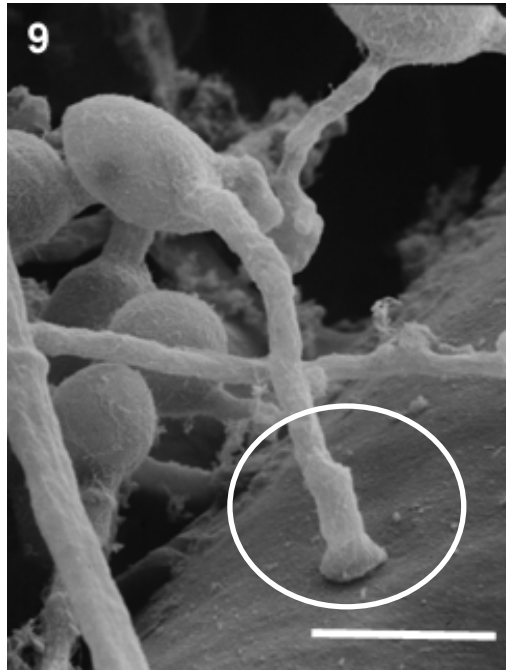
Palma et al., 2010 Molecular Microbiology

Chitosan stimulates *B. bassiana* sporulation



Palma et al. 2010,
PATENTED

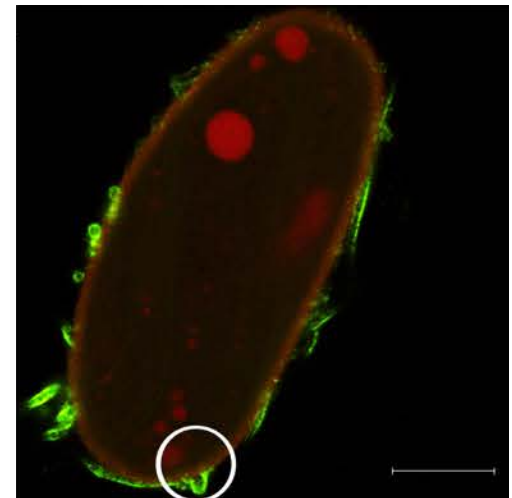
Chitosan enhances virulence of Fungal Parasites of Invertebrates



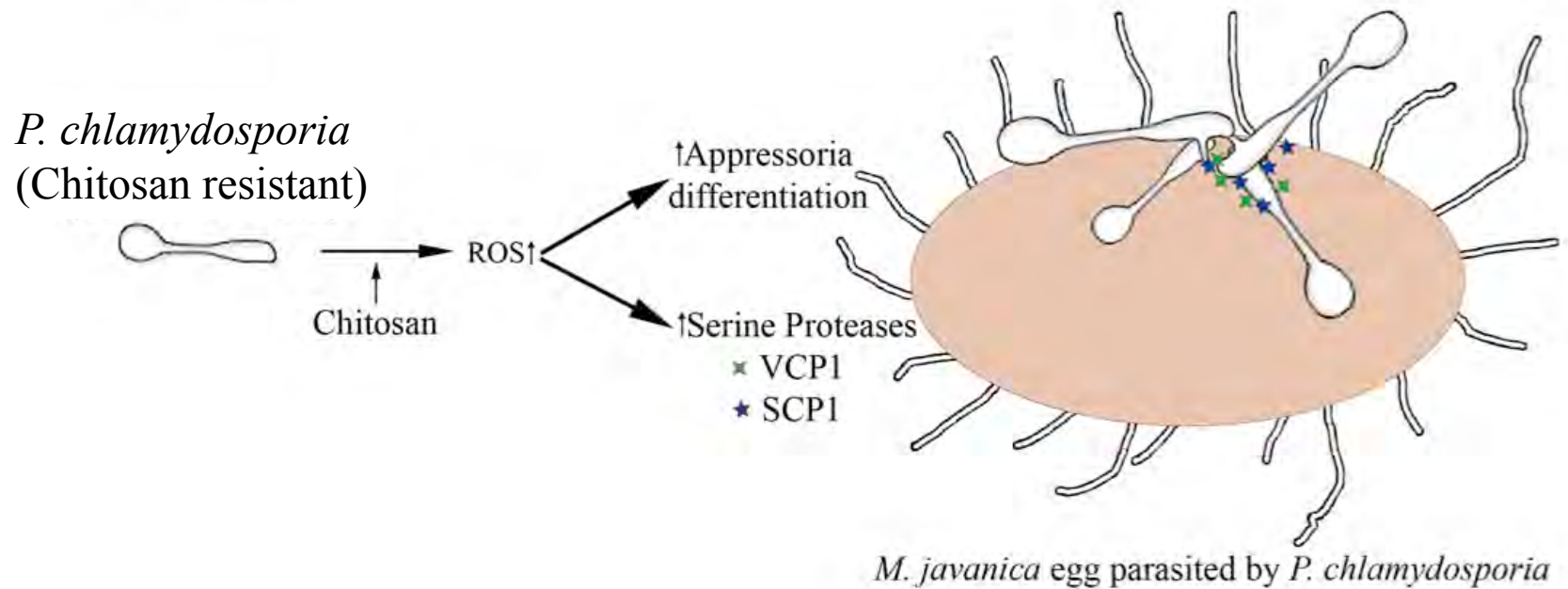
Palma et al., 2010;
Escudero et al., 2016)
PATENTED



VcP1/S8 serine protease



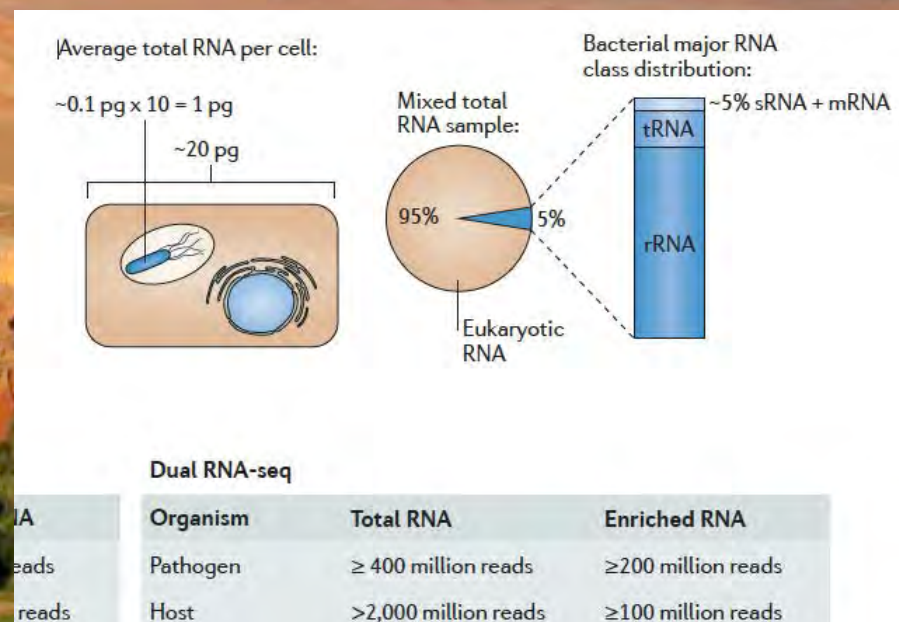
Model: Chitosan enhances ROS → Promotes Appressoria differentiation and Protease expression in Biocontrol Fungi (Escudero et al. 2016)



NEW STRATEGY: Palm/Antagonist (eg. *B. bassiana*)/RPW/Chitosan -OMICS (RNAseq/Proteomics/Metabolomics)

ALL GENOMES AVAILABLE

DISCOVERY OF NEW TOOLS
(Proteins/Metabolites) FOR PALM
STRESS MANAGEMENT



Lopez-Moya et al., 2016
Westermann et al., 2012

Conclusions

1. *B. bassiana* can manage sustainably RPW
2. *B. bassiana* can induce palm defences
3. Chitosan enhances performance of *B. bassiana*
4. -omics can improve Palm stress management

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!





THANKS TO THE PLANT PATHOLOGY LAB
Please visit us at: fungalinteractions.org
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