



Pascal Nuijten

5/4/2025



MicroRes : Microbial Induction of Plant Resilience to Drought Stress

The relevance of drought?



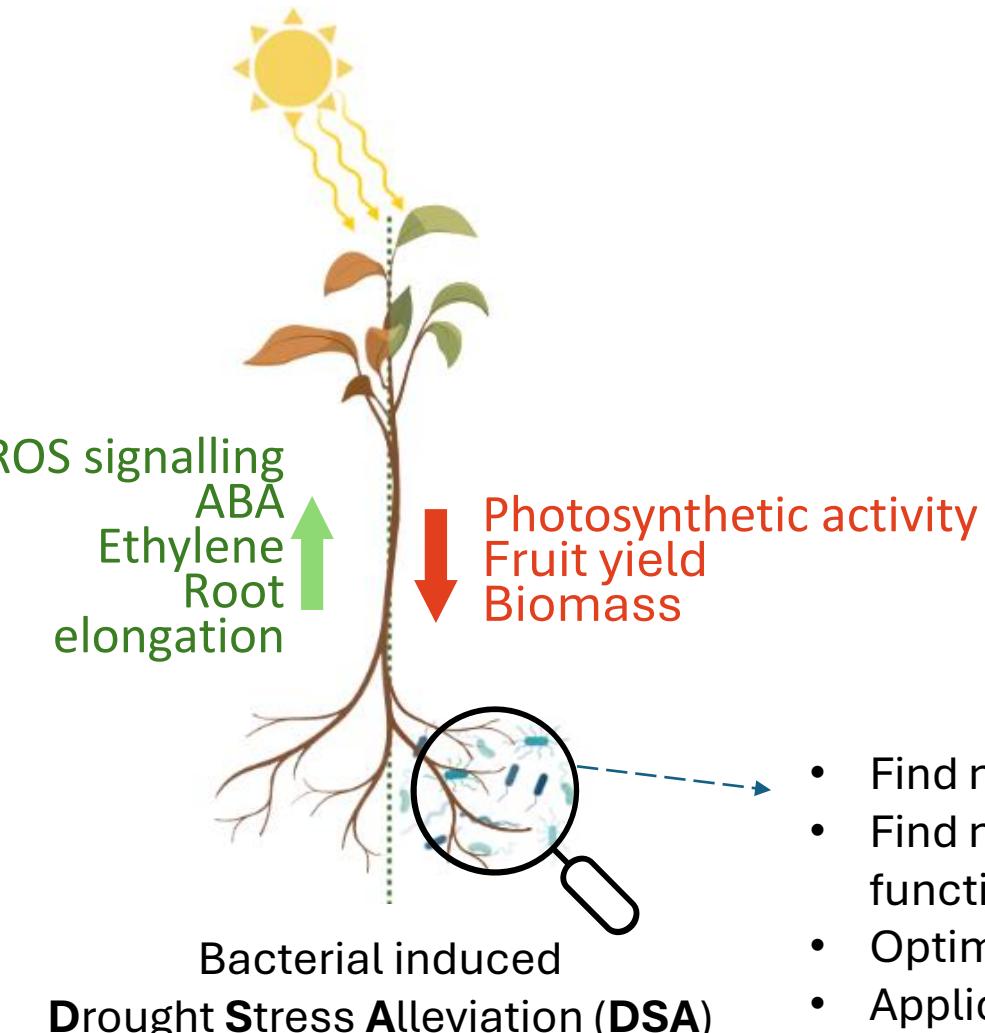
Spain: Agriculture drought losses to reach 10 billion

Nieuwsbericht | 29-08-2022 | 12:00

The drought in Spain is "the most severe in the last fifteen years", with 32.6% of the country in a situation of "prolonged drought", due to high temperatures and lack of rainfall. Estimates suggest that losses in the agricultural sector will be close to 10 billion euros.



What happens during drought?

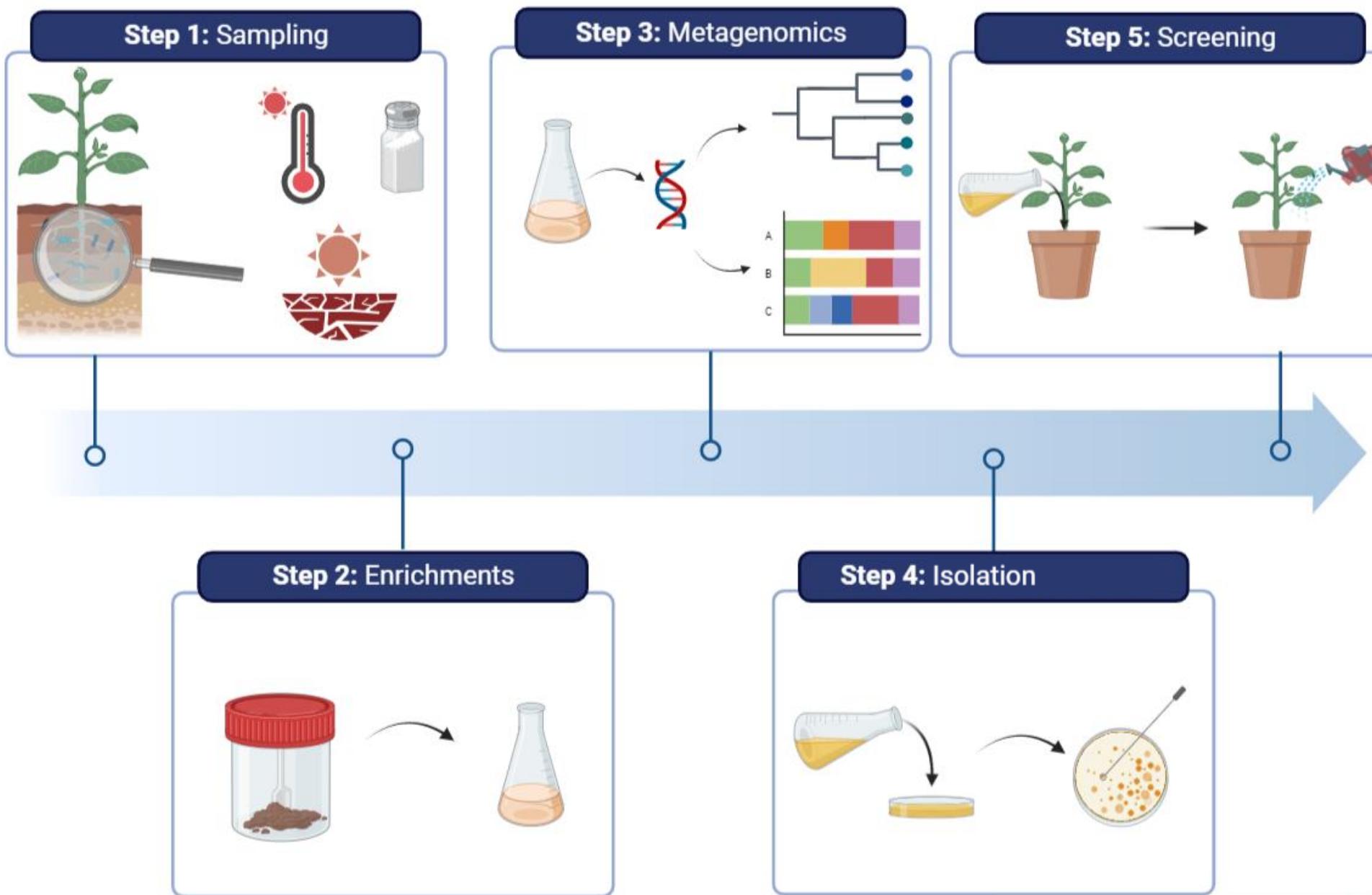


- Find novel DSA bacteria
- Find novel DSA functions
- Optimize the effect
- Application in agriculture

Atacama desert



Desert extremophiles to enhance drought tolerance



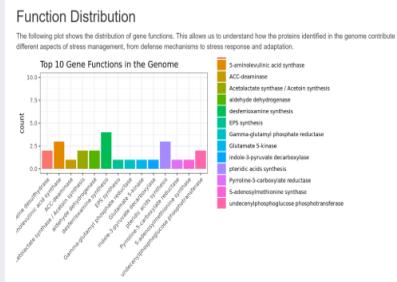
Discover novel bacteria and functions to alleviate drought stress in (crop)plants



Atacama desert



MicroStressDB



MicroRes

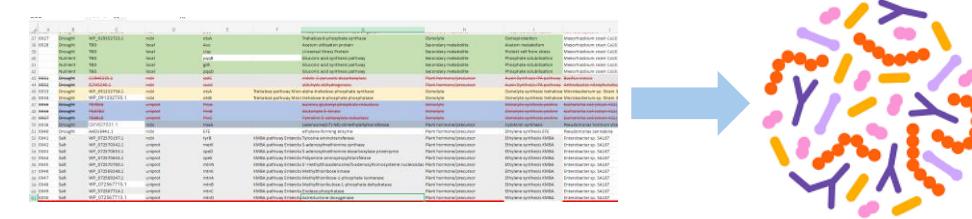
MicroStressDB: predicting abiotic stress alleviation potential



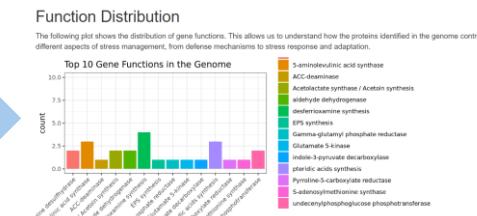
Adam
Ossowicki

Guillermo
Guerrero
Edigo

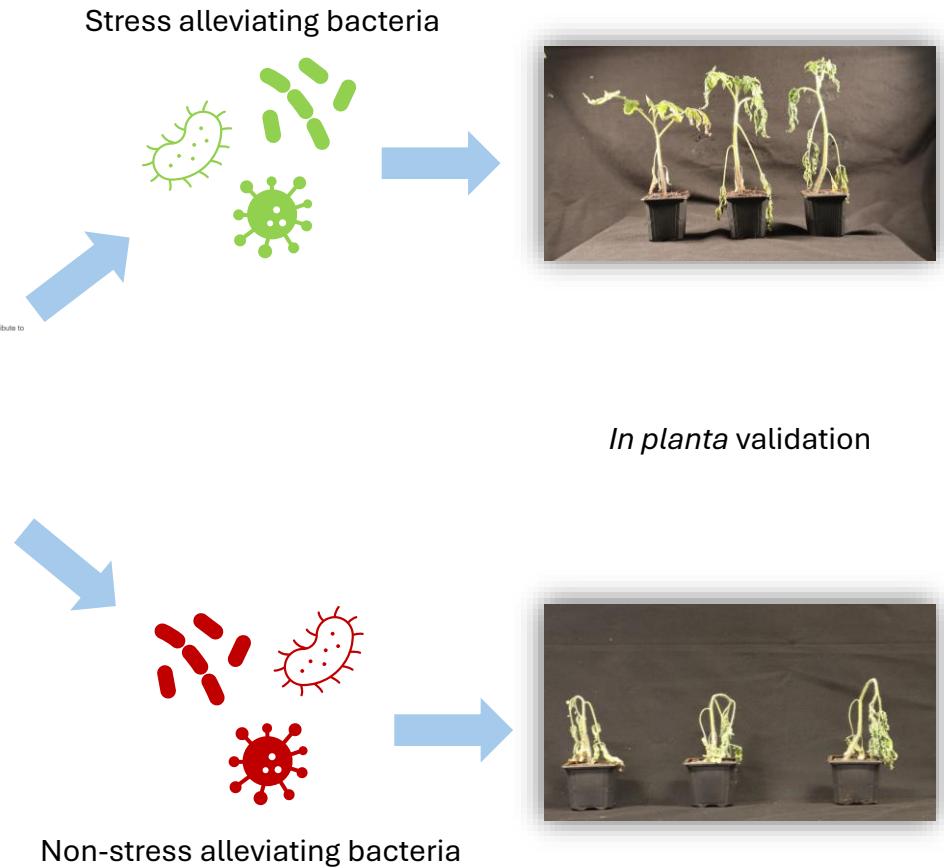
Kevin
Bretscher



List of ~90 genes directly related to
drought or salt stress



Report on functional presence and stress alleviating prediction



Atacama desert

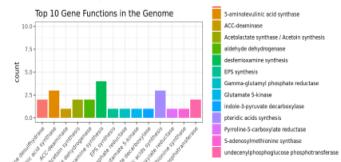


MicroStressDB



Function Distribution

The following plot shows the distribution of gene functions. This allows us to understand how the proteins identified in the genome contribute to different aspects of stress management, from defense mechanisms to stress response and adaptation.



MicroRes



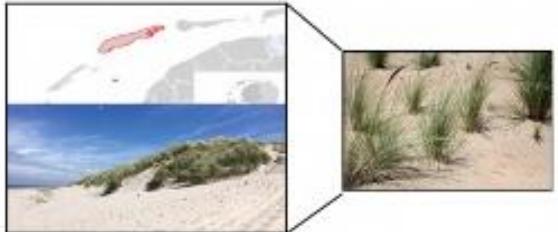
MicroRes : Microbial Induction of Plant Resilience to Drought Stress

RL1: Selection of microbial strains that improve plant growth and drought tolerance (PhD1 and 2)

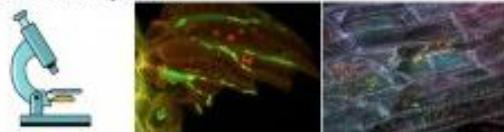
RL1a: Testing endophytic bacteria from suppressive soil



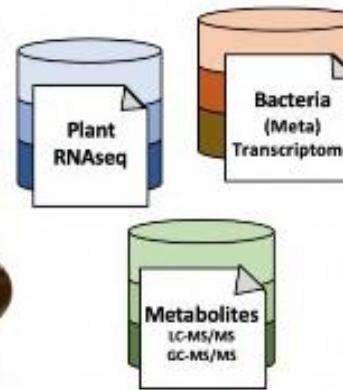
RL1b: Testing bacteria from the sandy dunes



RL1C: Characterization of bacteria that confer drought tolerance to plants



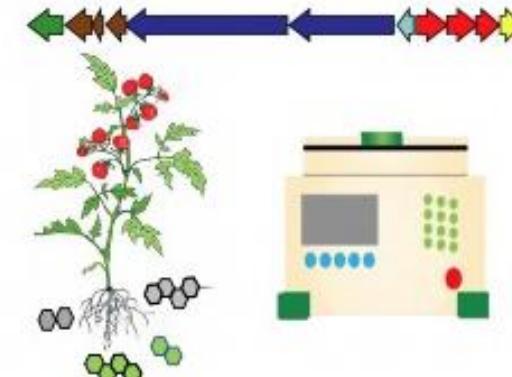
RL2: Cross-species analysis of gene regulatory networks (GRNs) and metabolic pathways (PhD1 and 2)



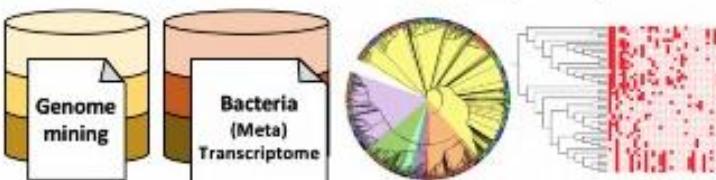
RL4: Determination of plant regulatory networks induced by bacteria under drought stress (PhD1)



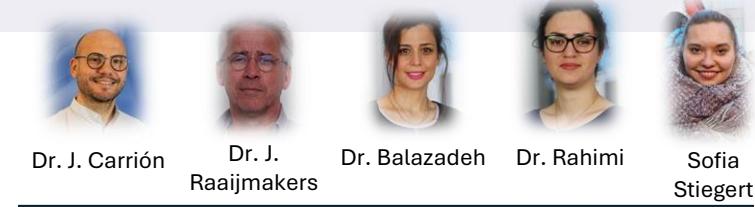
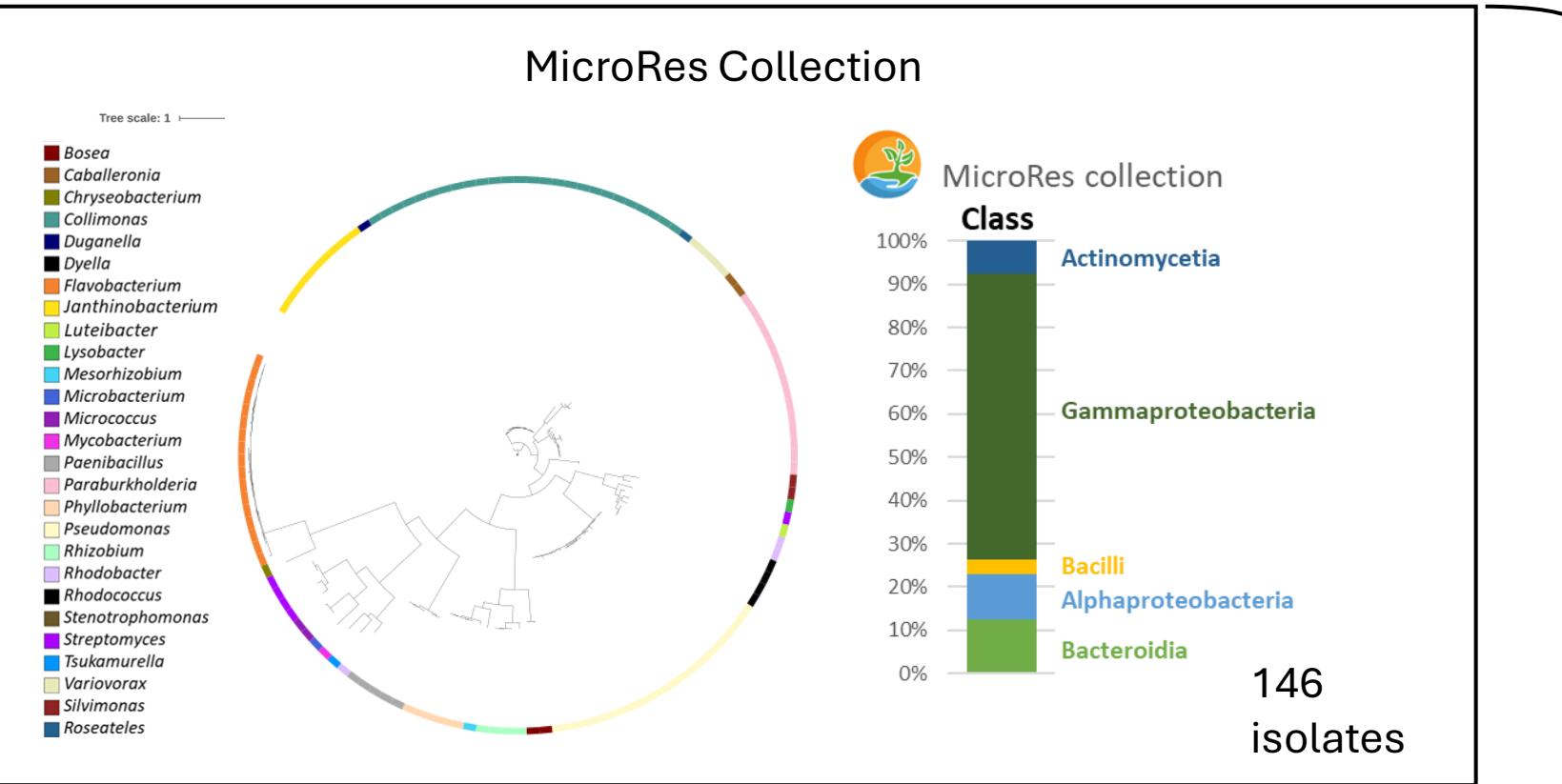
RL5: Functional validation (PhD1 and 2)



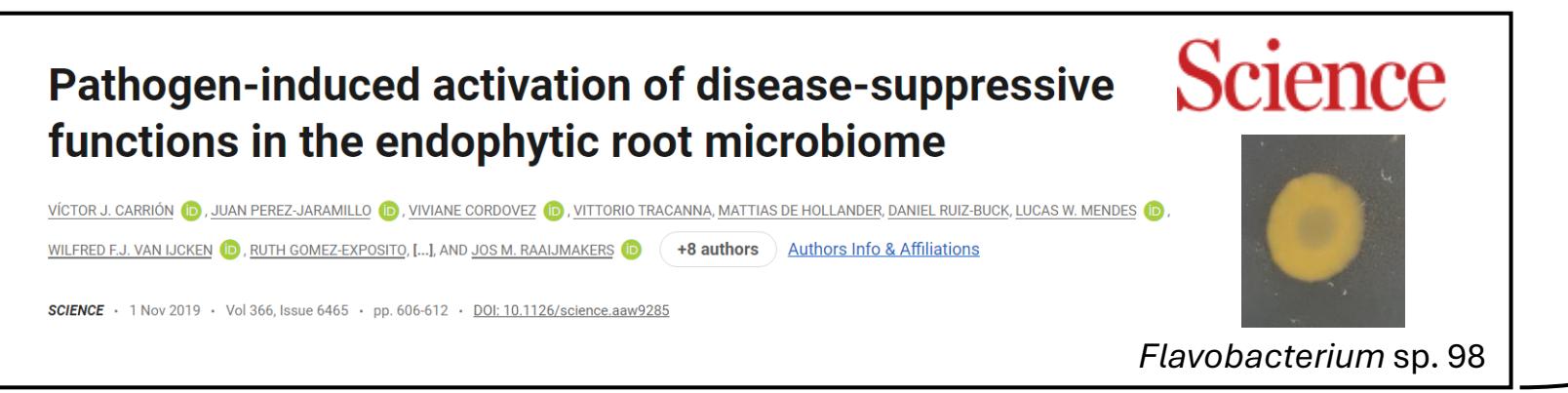
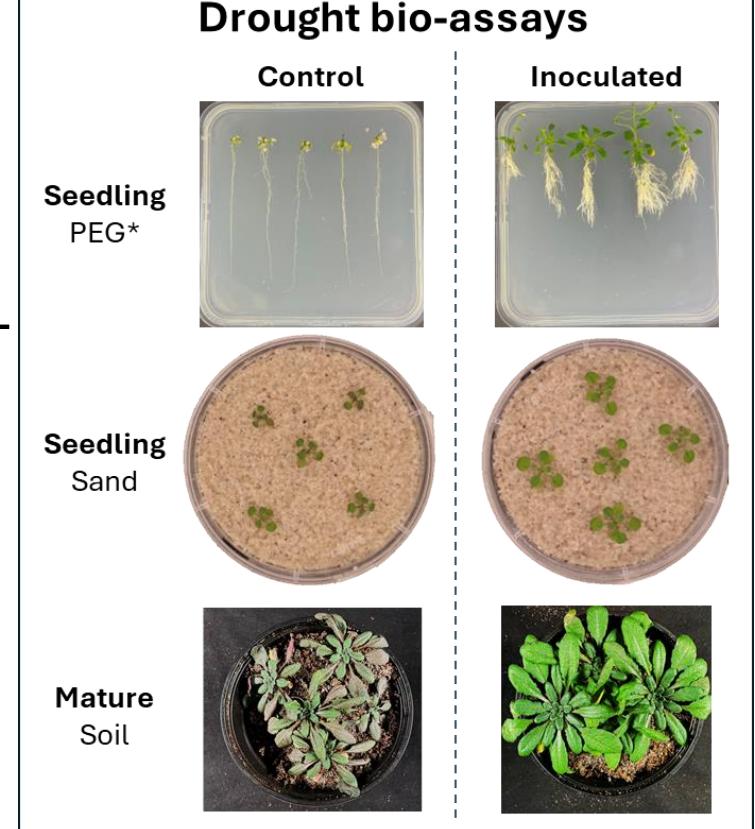
RL3: Identification of bacterial genes associated with drought tolerance of plants (PhD2)



MicroRes : Microbial Induction of Plant Resilience to Drought Stress



Dr. J. Carrión Dr. J. Raaijmakers Dr. Balazadeh Dr. Rahimi Sofia Stiegert



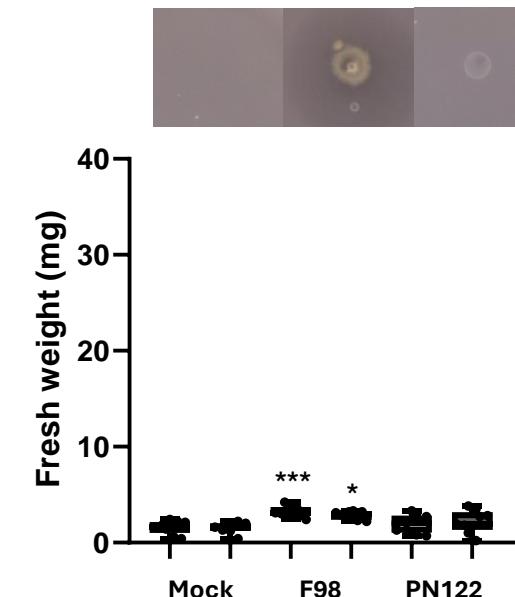
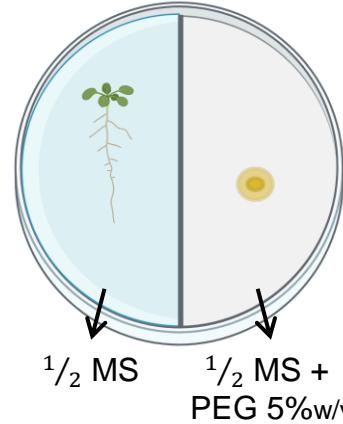
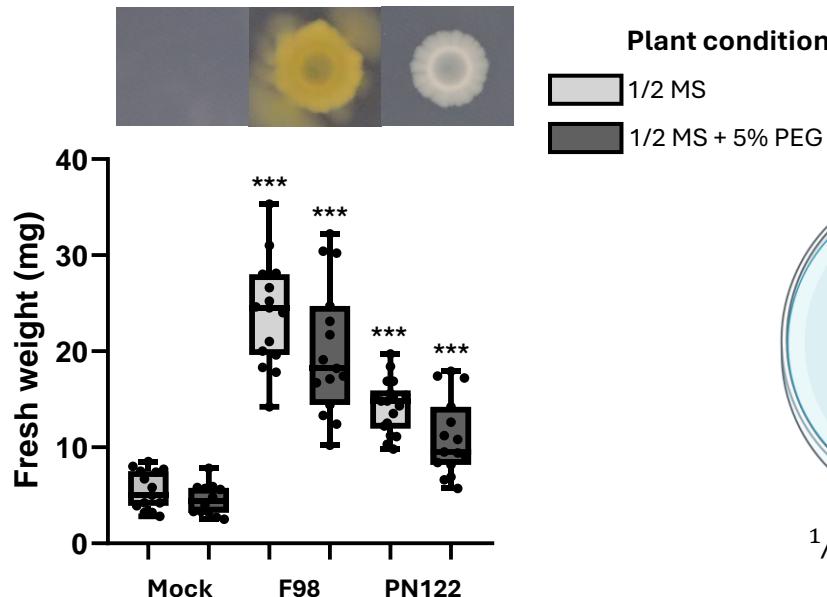
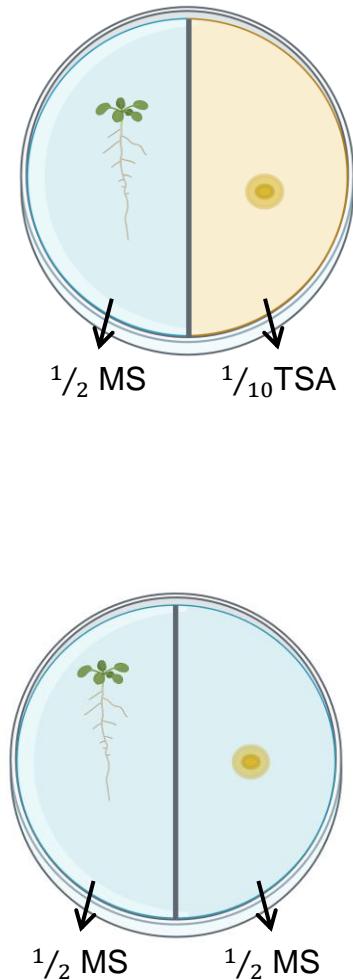
12 + 1 candidates

Flavobacterium sp. 98 (F98)

Pseudomonas sp. N122 (PN122)

*Polyethylene glycol

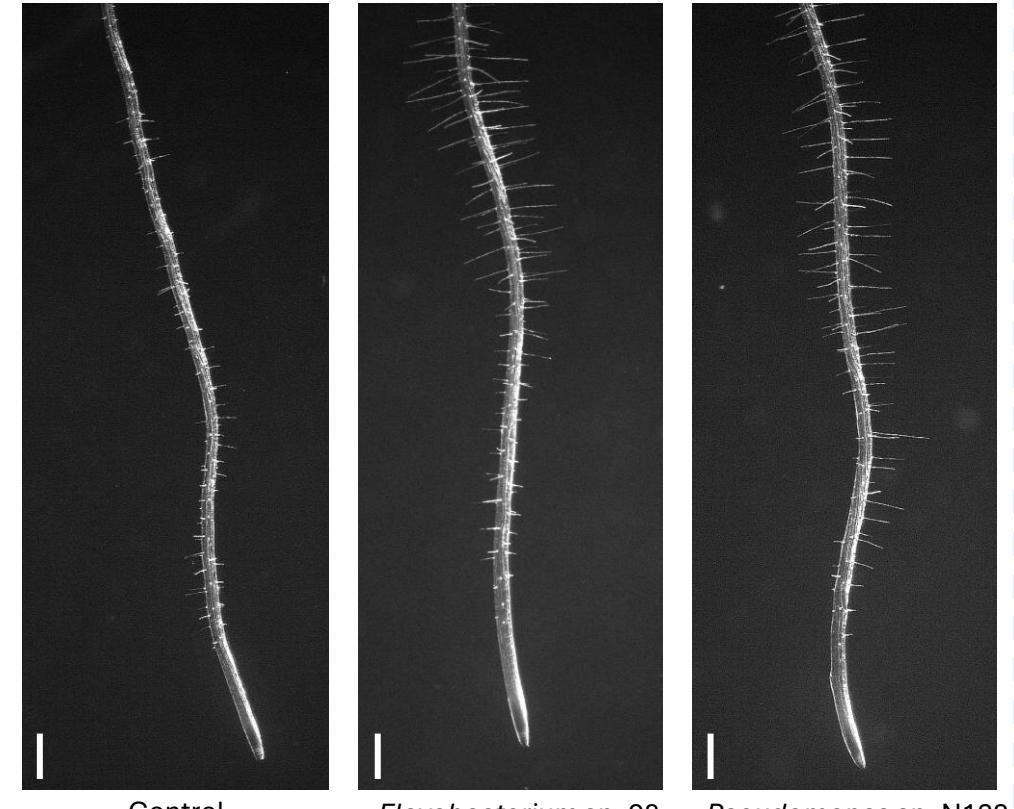
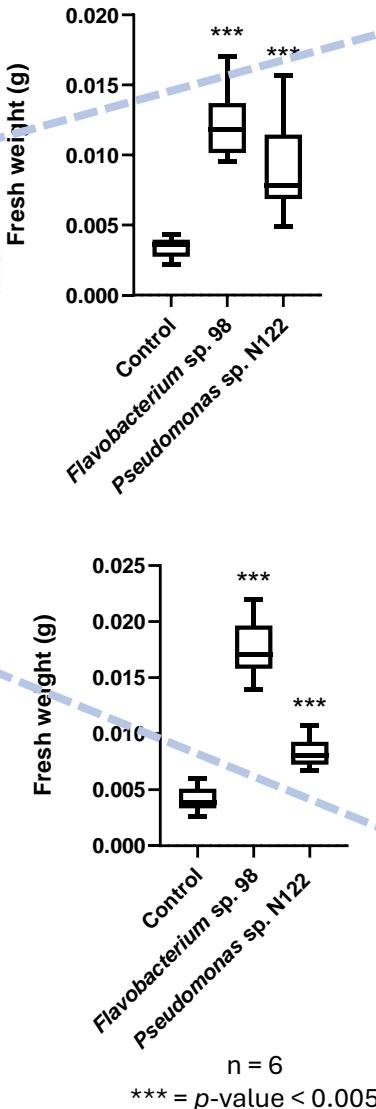
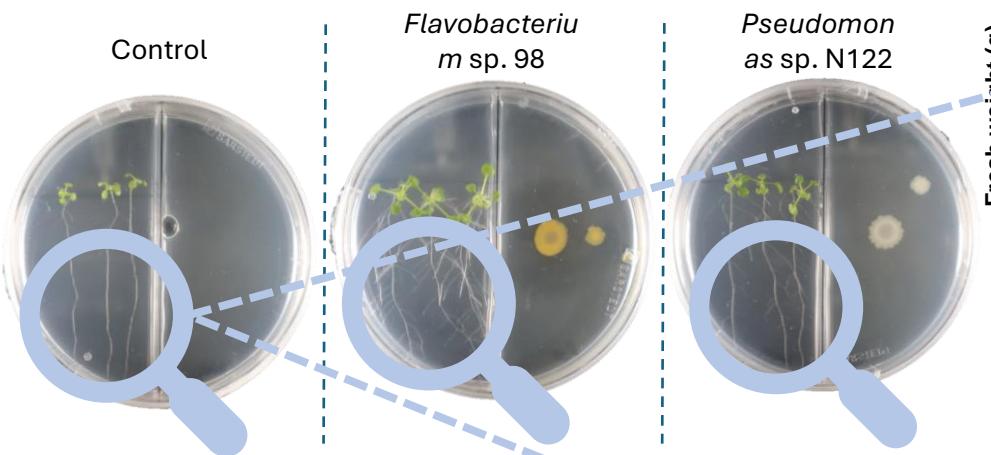
Potential impact of VOCs on PGP and drought stress alleviation



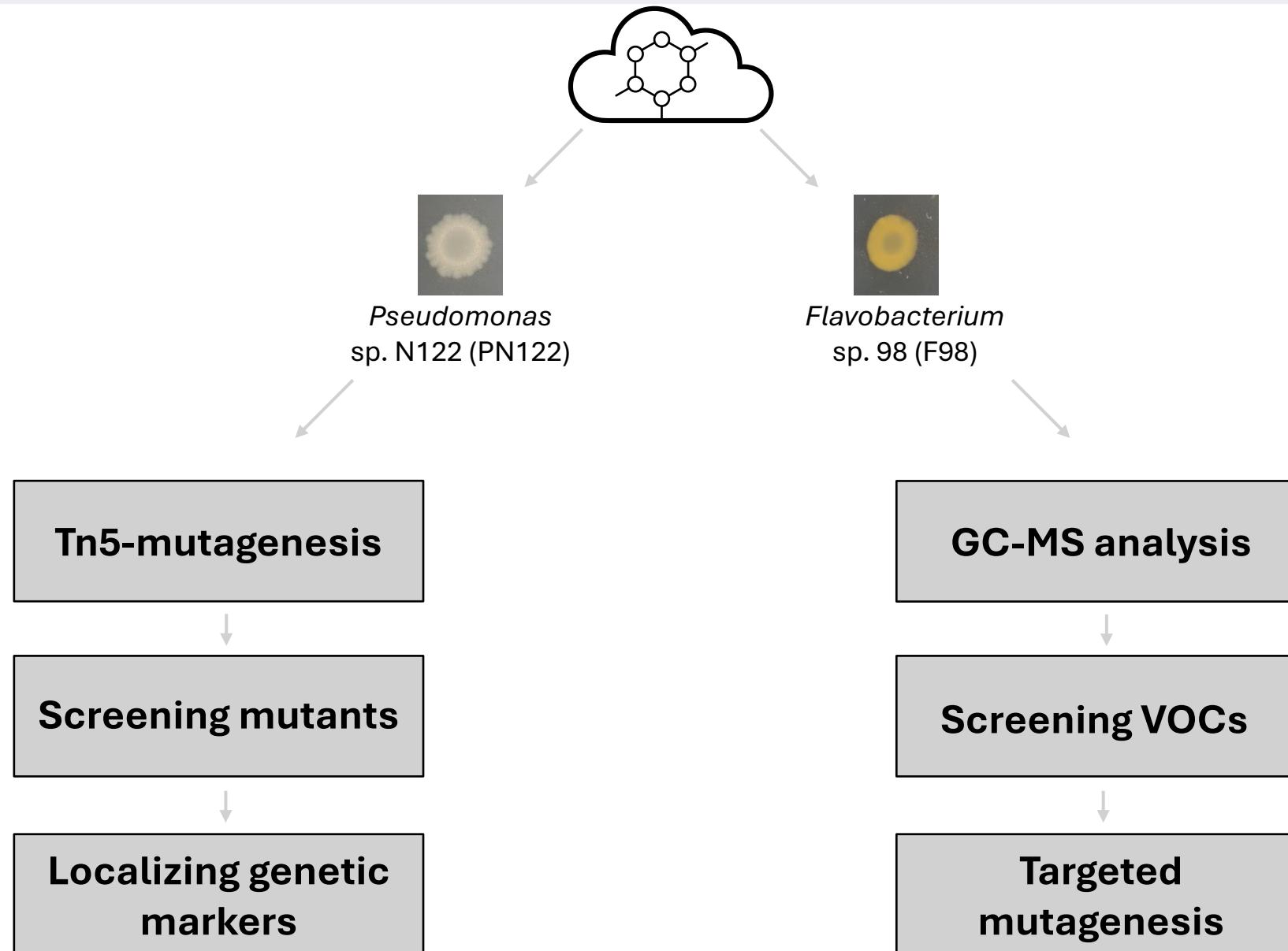
Conclusion :
F98 and PN122 show strong drought stress alleviation
in rich bacterial media via VOCs

Drought stress alleviation via VOCs

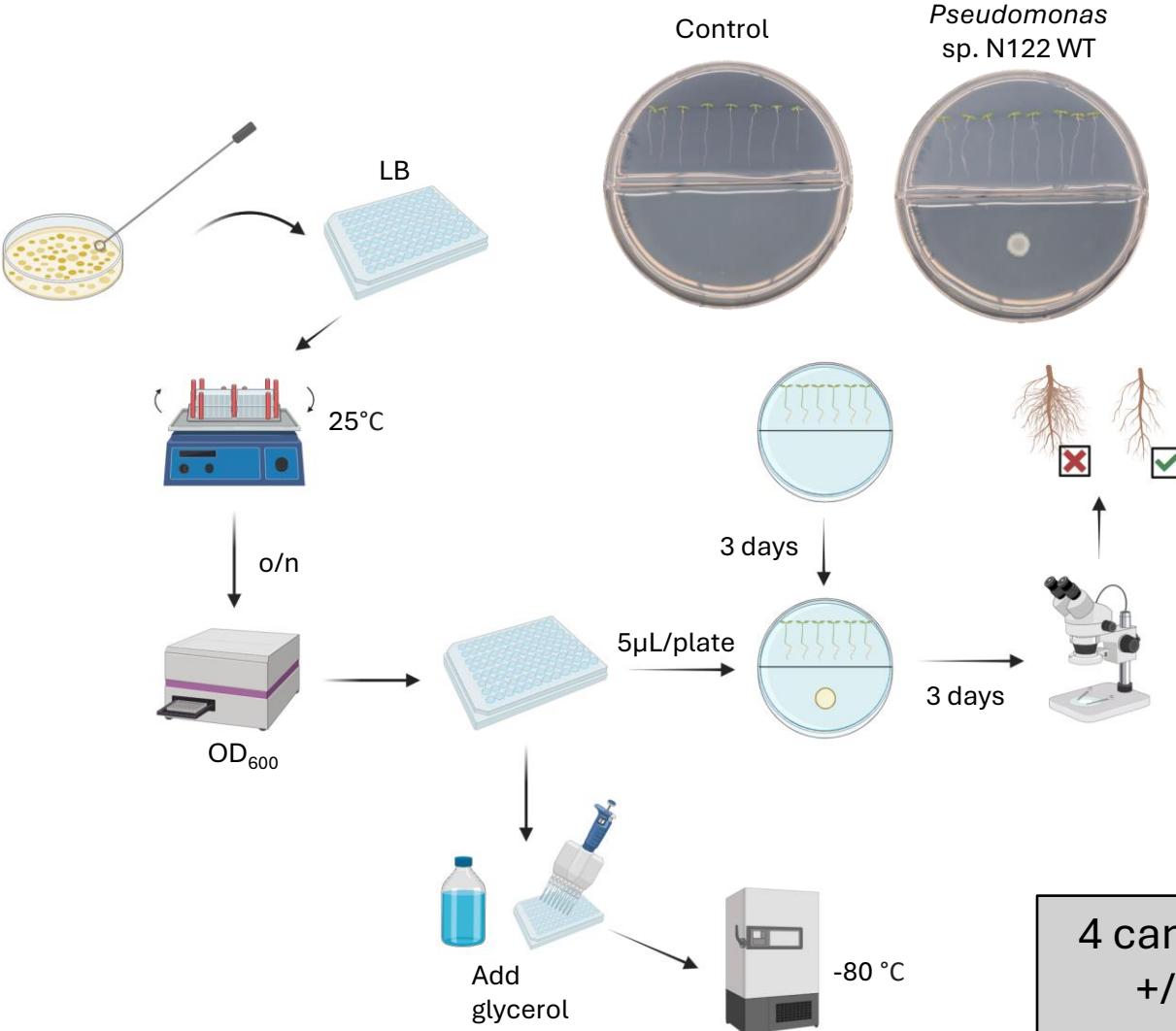
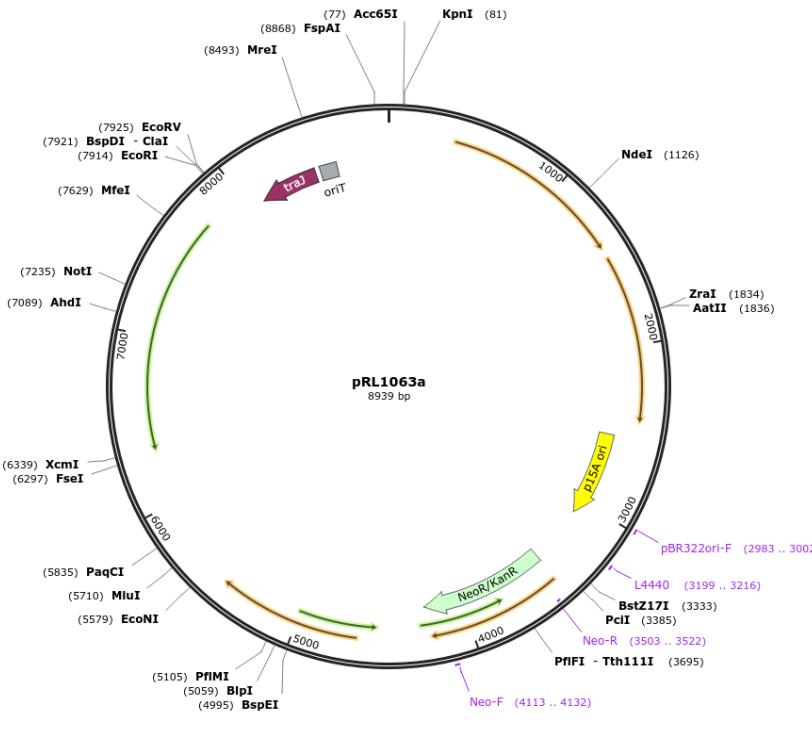
1/2 MS



Strategies to unravel the underlying VOC(s)



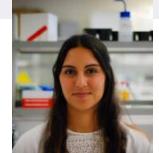
Random tn5 mutagenesis to target genetic markers



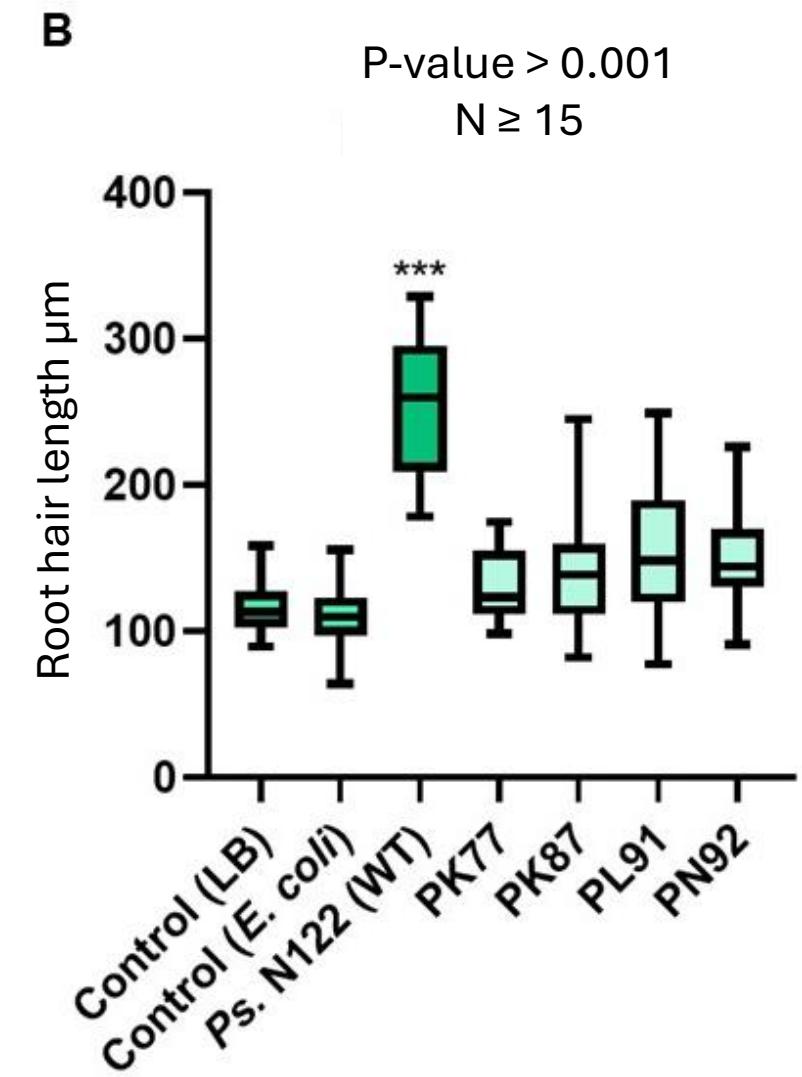
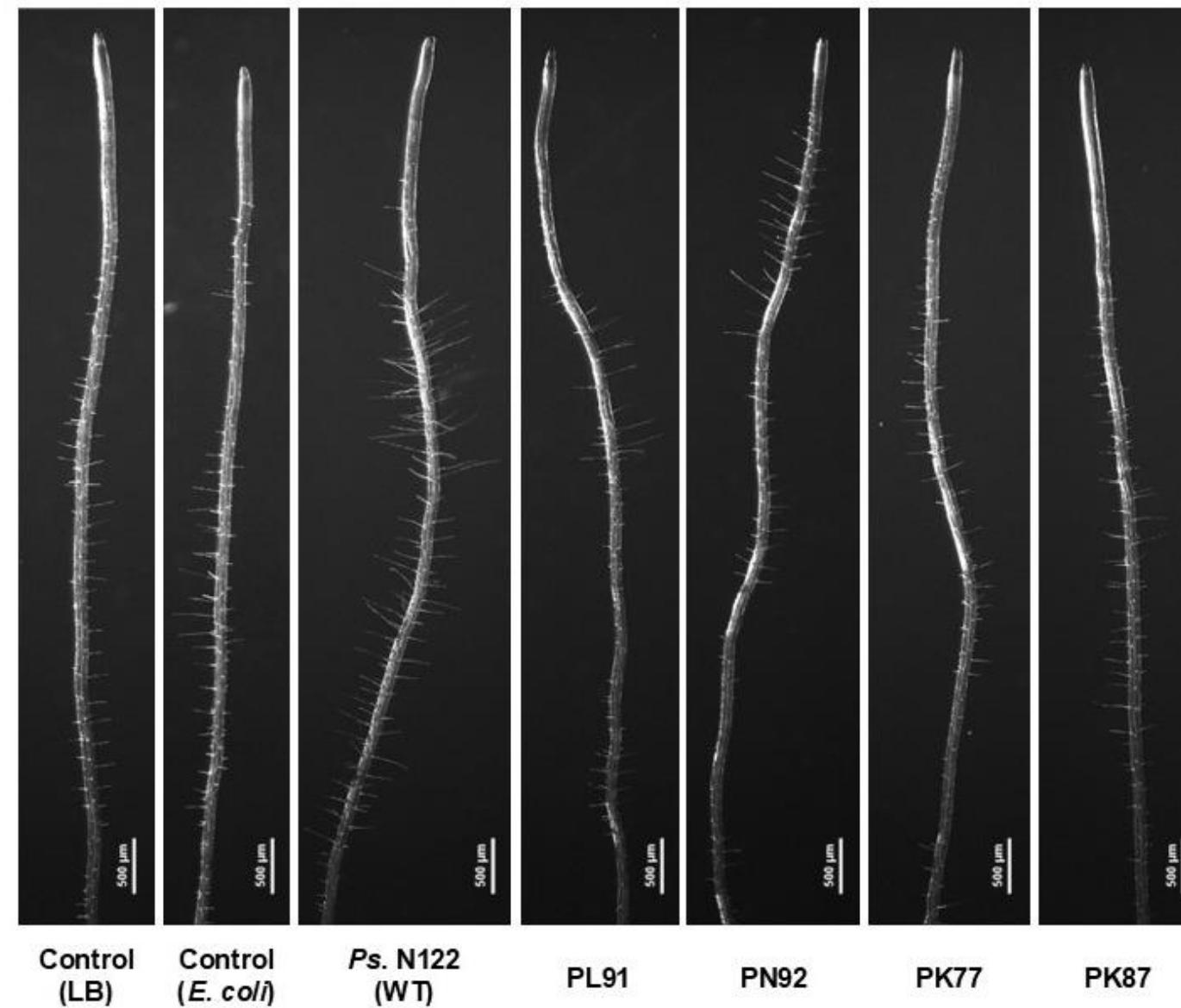
Cristina
Sarmiento

4 candidates with
+/- 1800 tn5
mutants screened

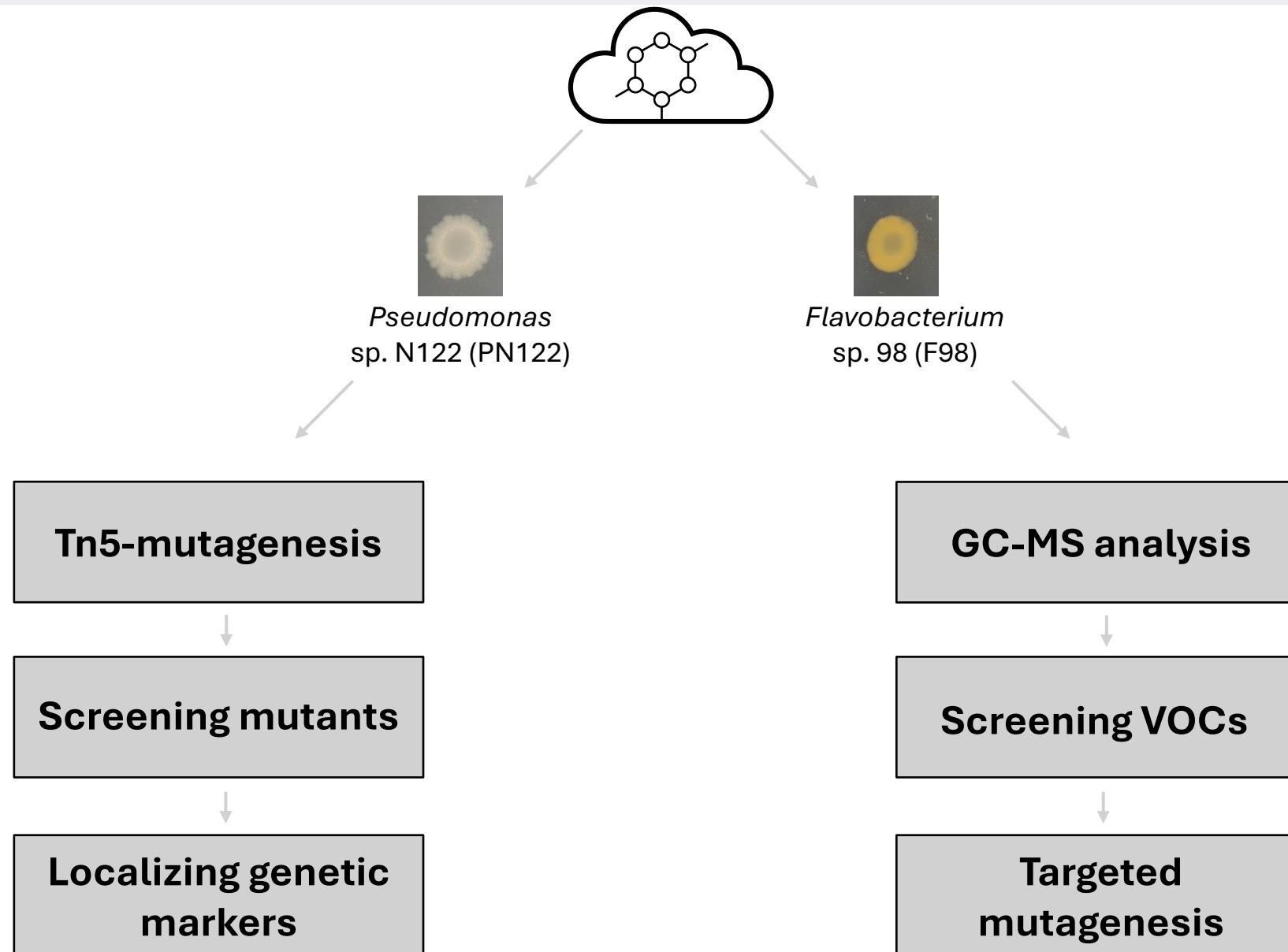
Random tn5 mutagenesis to target genetic markers



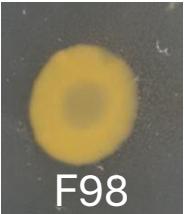
Cristina
Sarmiento



Strategies to unravel the underlying VOC(s)



Mining the headspace of F98 and PN122 for VOCs

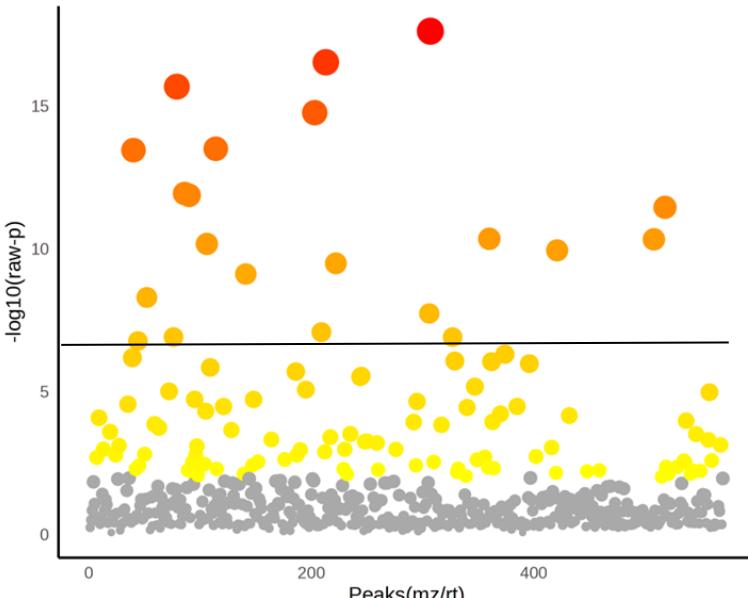


F98



MZmine 3

Agilent Technologies
MassHunter Workstation



25 Features*

NIST
National Institute of
Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

22 VOCs



Ivana
Staiano

Dr. Christina
Papazlatani

Muhammad
Syamsu
Rizaludin

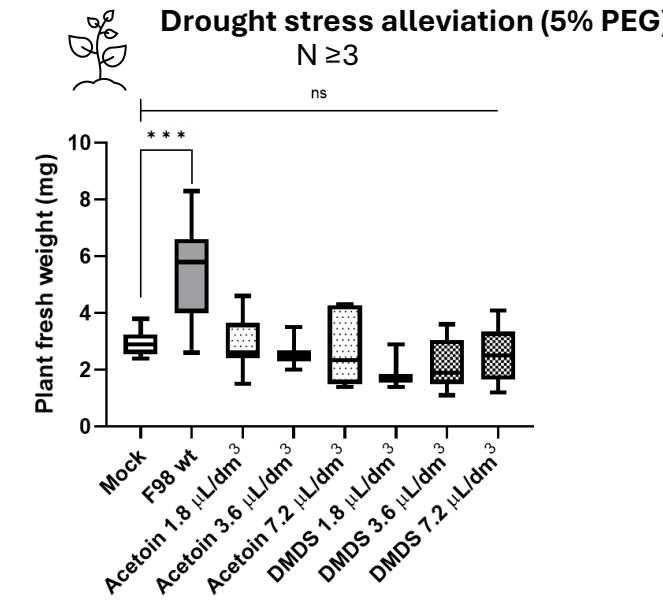
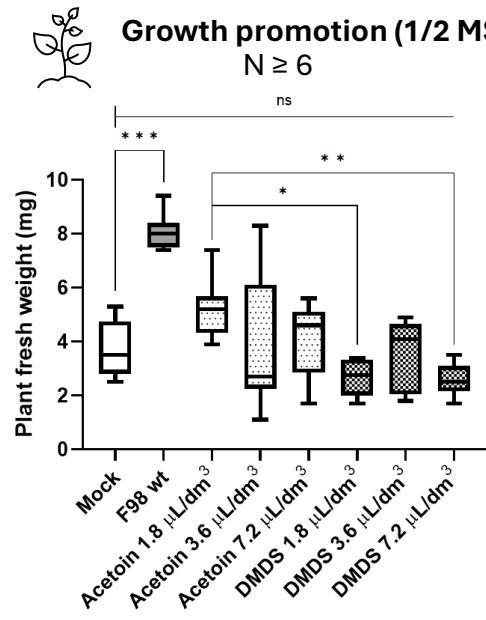
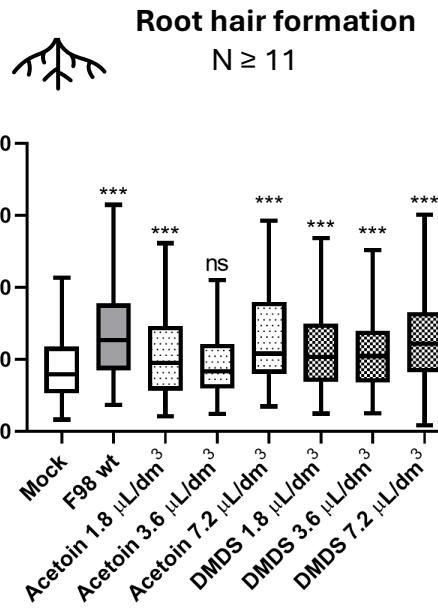
Xinya
Pan

Root hair formation + PGP/
Drought stress alleviation

- 1-Decene
- 1-Undecene
- Methyl Thiocyanate
- 3-Methyl-1-butanol
- 3-Pentanone
- 3-Hydroxy-2-butanone
- Methyl Isovalerate
- S-Methyl methanesulfonothioate
- 5-Butanoic acid
- Isoamyl Acetate
- 3-Methyl-2-butanone
- Dimethyl Trisulfide
- 2,4 Dithiapentane
- Dimethyl Disulfide (DMDS)
- 2-butanone, 3 hydroxy (Acetoin)

* $P\text{-value} \geq 0.05$

The effect of Acetoin and DMDS on *A. thaliana*



Mock F98 Acetoin DMDS

One-way ANOVA compared with relative mock treatment: *** = p ≤ 0.001, ** = p ≤ 0.01, * = p ≤ 0.05

Conclusion :

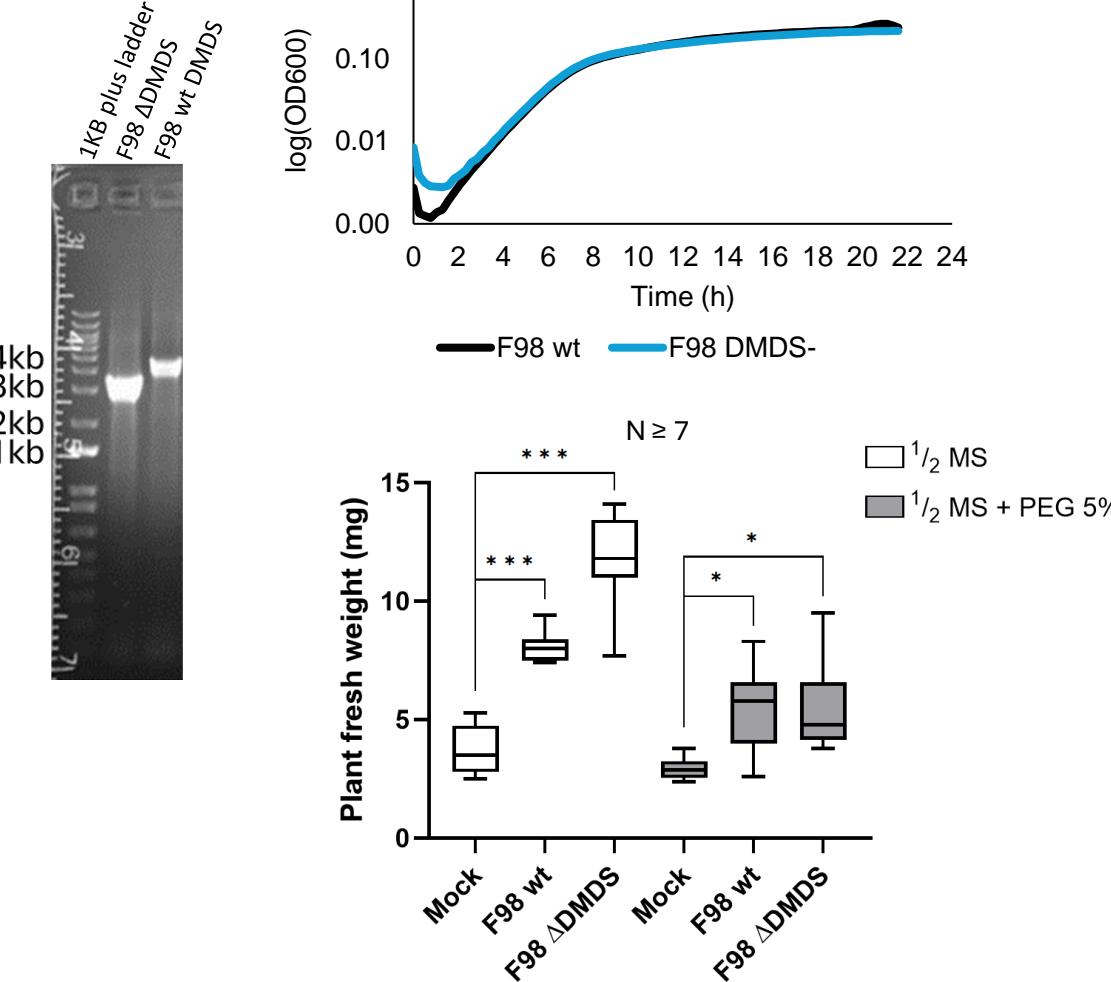
Acetoin and DMDS mimic root hair formation
but not growth promotion/drought stress
alleviation



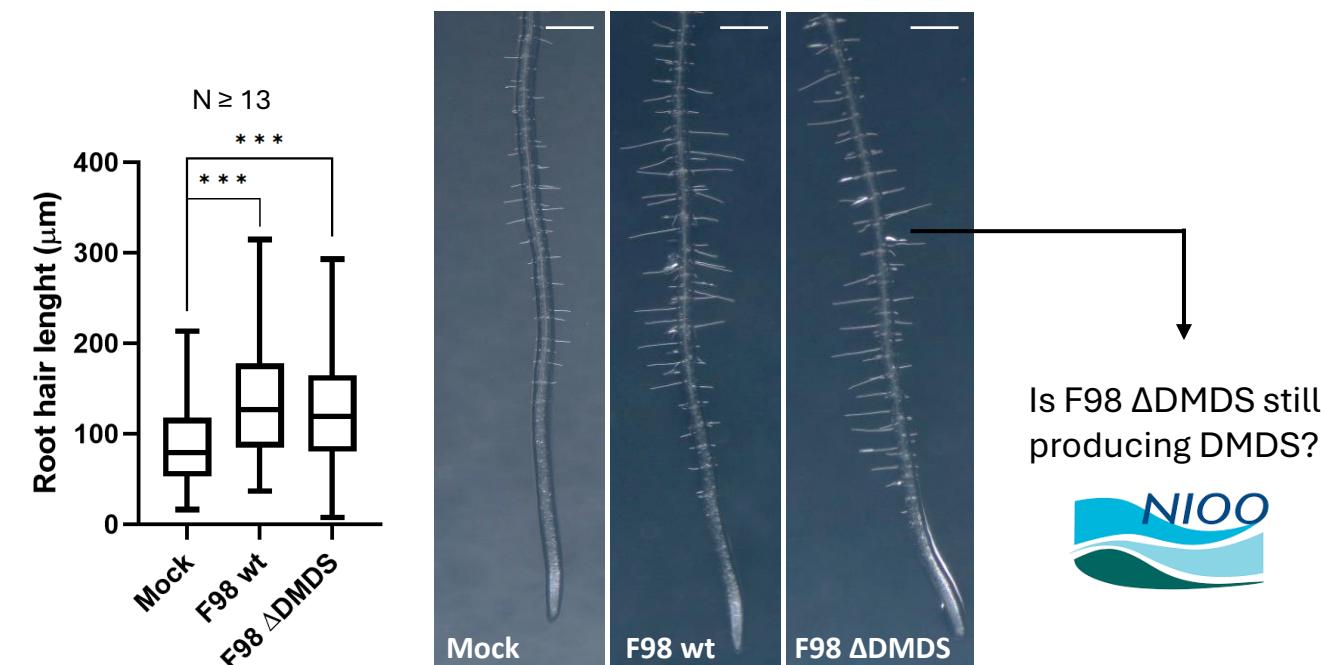
Growth promotion (1/2 MS)

Drought stress alleviation (5% PEG)

Targeted knock-out mutants in Acetoin and DMDS biosynthesis



Conclusion :
Mutants in L-methionine- γ -lyase gene involved in DMDS biosynthesis still confer drought stress alleviation and root hair formation *in vitro*



MicroRes : Microbial Induction of Plant Resilience to Drought Stress



Ivana Staiano

Control ($MgSO_4$)



Volatile (F98)

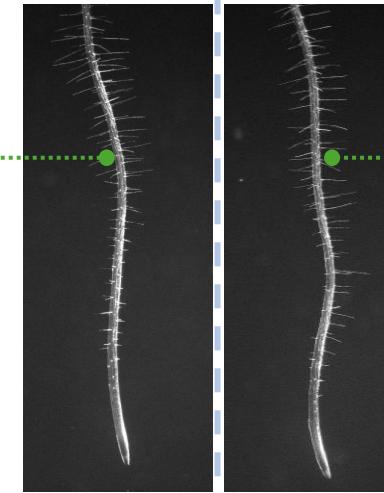
Growth promotion
Root branching

Root length

Diffusible (F98)

Growth promotion
Root length
Root branching

Root hair length



Conclusion

F98 is shaping the root of *A. thaliana* in two different ways :

Volatile

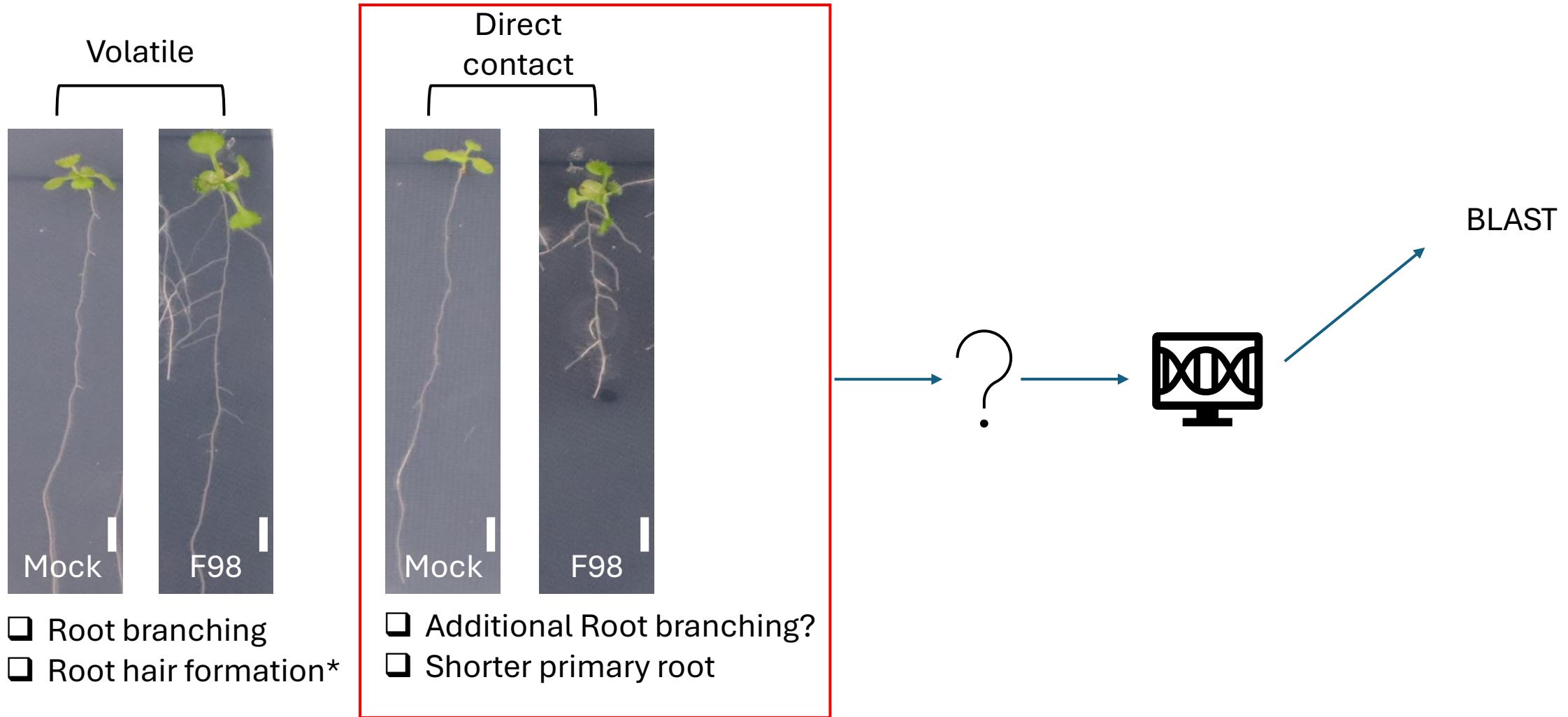
- + Growth promotion
- + Root branching
- + Root hair formation

Diffusible (contact)

- Root length

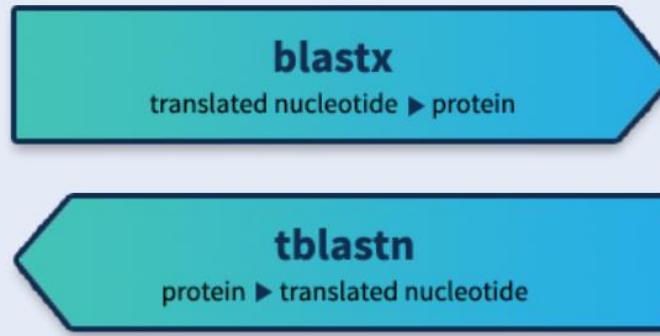
So we are dealing with multiple mechanisms!

Approaches to target candidate genes involved in our phenotype

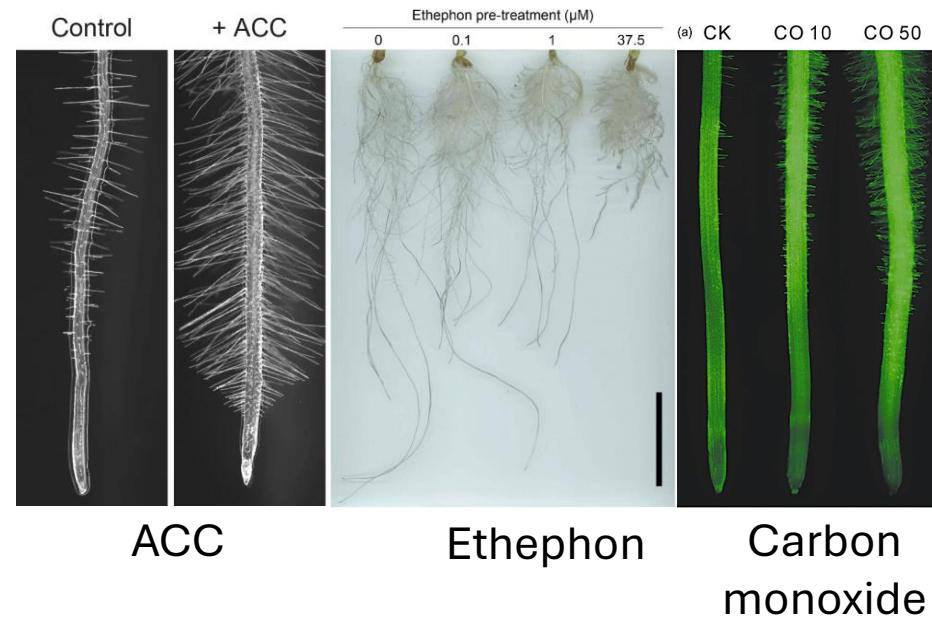


Literature research BLAST analysis in

Web BLAST

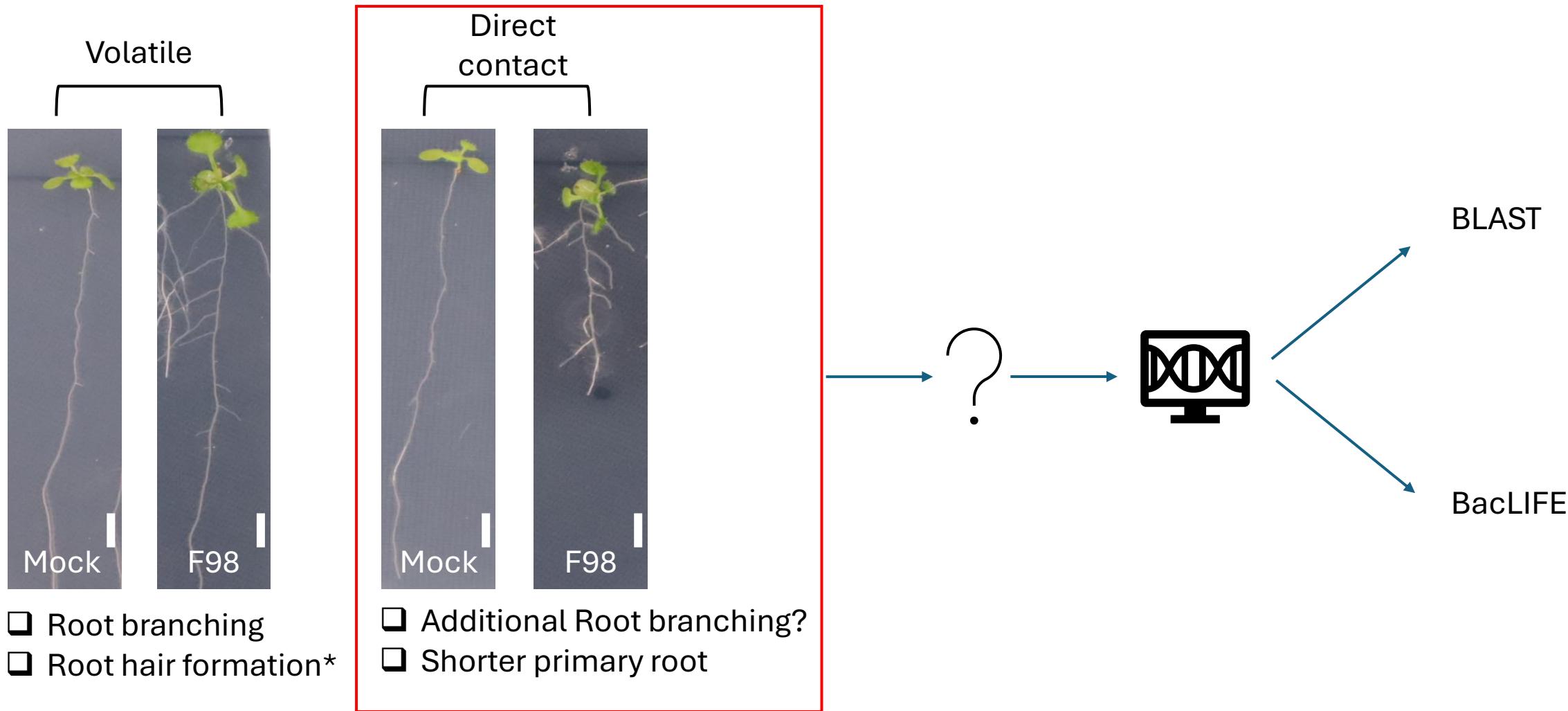


- Ethylene
- Acetylene
- 1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate (ACC)
- Ethepron
- Triplin
- Propylene
- carbon monoxide
- Isocyanides
- silver nitrate
- 1-methylcyclopropene (1-MCP)
- Jasmonic acid
- methyl jasmonate



Many target genes acquired

Approaches to target candidate genes involved in our phenotype



BacLIFE identify the genes involved in drought stress alleviation



Guillermo
Guerrero
Edigo



146 bacterial isolates



16x
Flavobacterium spp.

Flavobacterium sp. N29
Flavobacterium sp. N26
Flavobacterium sp. N28
Flavobacterium cupreum N15
Flavobacterium cupreum N19
Flavobacterium sp. N20
Flavobacterium sp. N23
Flavobacterium sp. N24
Flavobacterium sp. N21
Flavobacterium sp. N13
Flavobacterium sp. N17
Flavobacterium sp. N12
Flavobacterium pectinovorum N30
Flavobacterium pectinovorum N31
Flavobacterium sp. N14
Flavobacterium sp. N16
Flavobacterium sp. N27
Flavobacterium sp. 98

Sand Drought
bio-assay

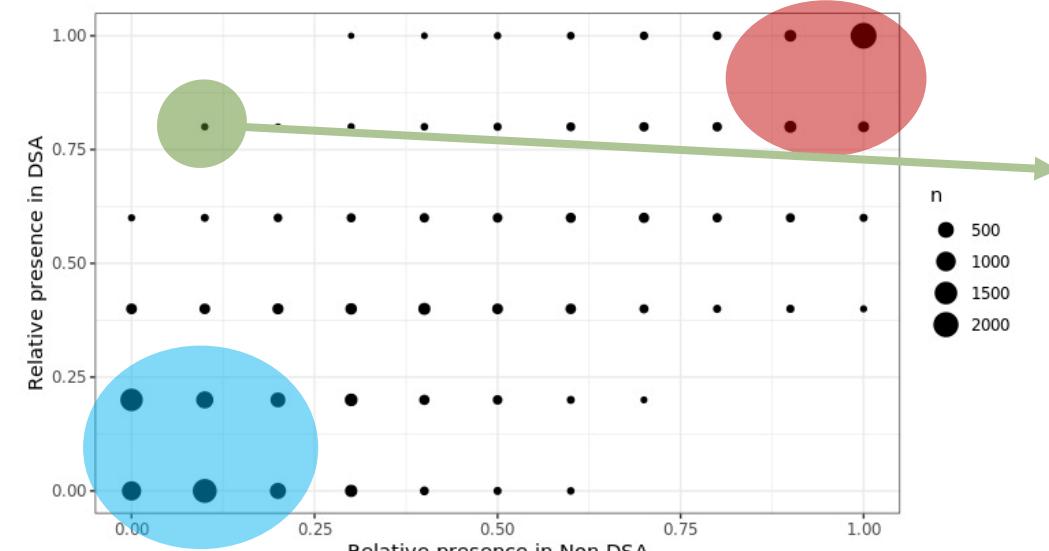


11x
Flavobacterium spp.



5x
Flavobacterium spp.

Comparative
genomics:
BacLife



Core genome

Strain-specific genes

Candidate genes

DSA = Drought Stress Alleviation

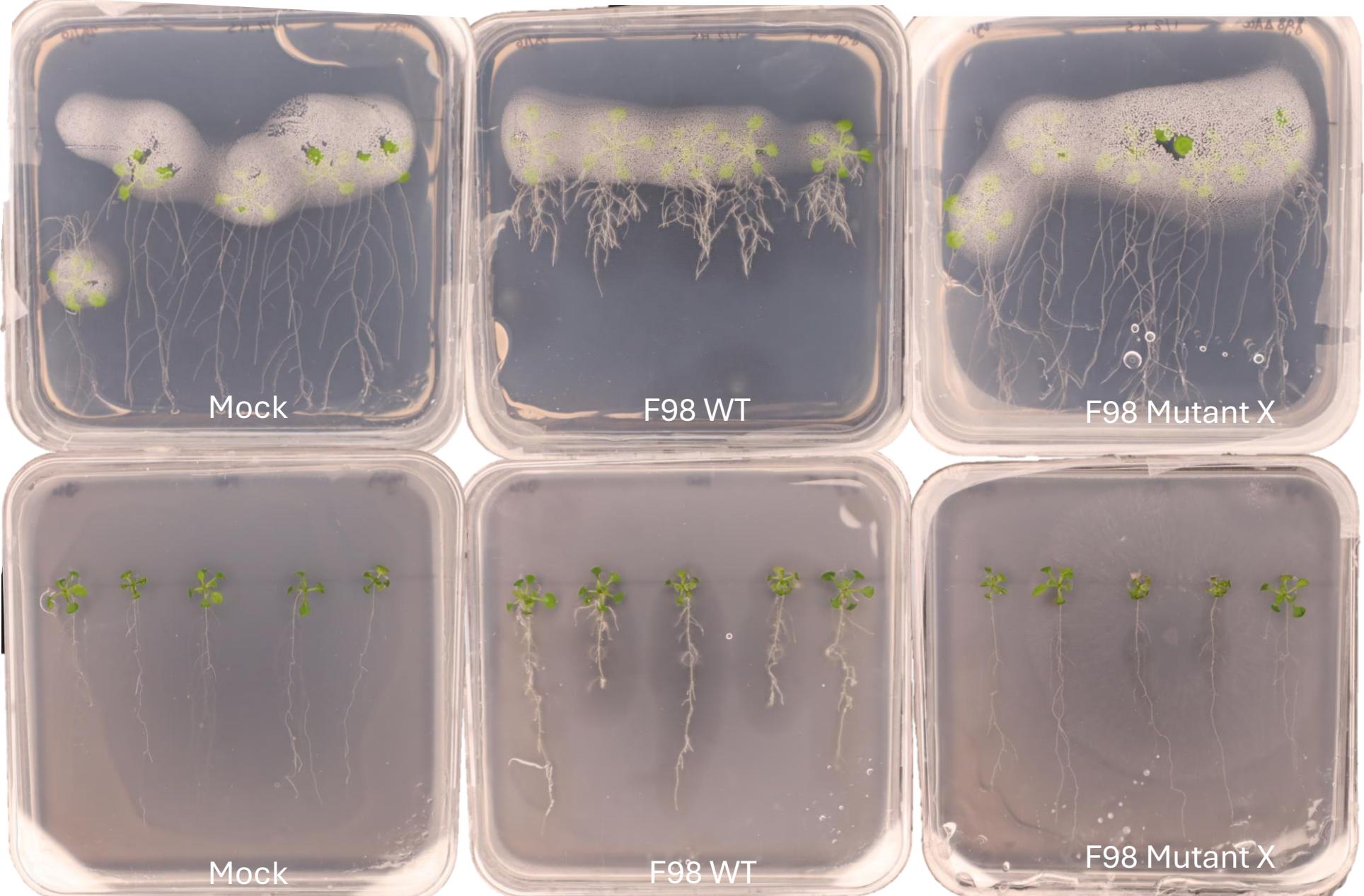
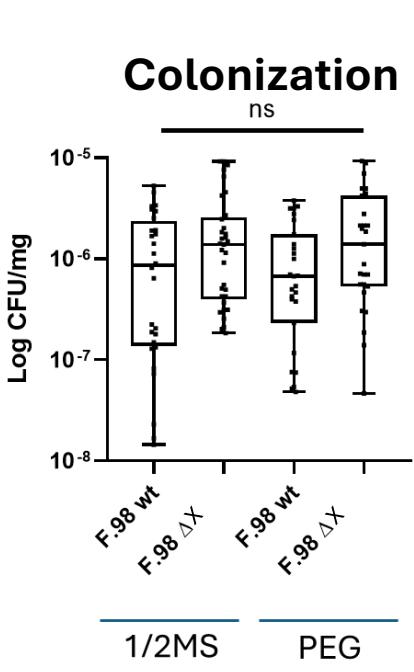


6 target genes acquired

Mutant X was not able to shape the root as F98 WT



Ivana Staiano



*Front view



Mock ($MgSO_4$)

F98 WT

F98 ΔX



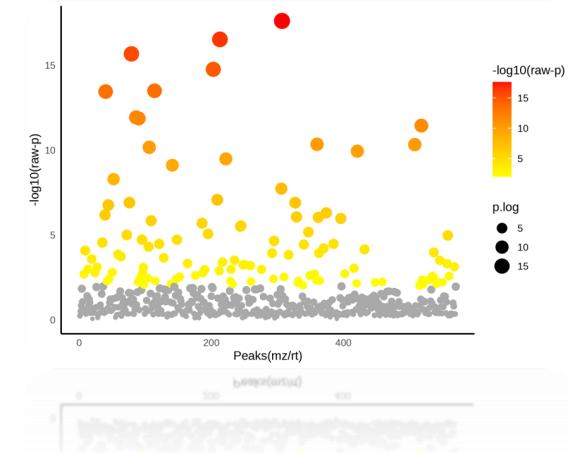
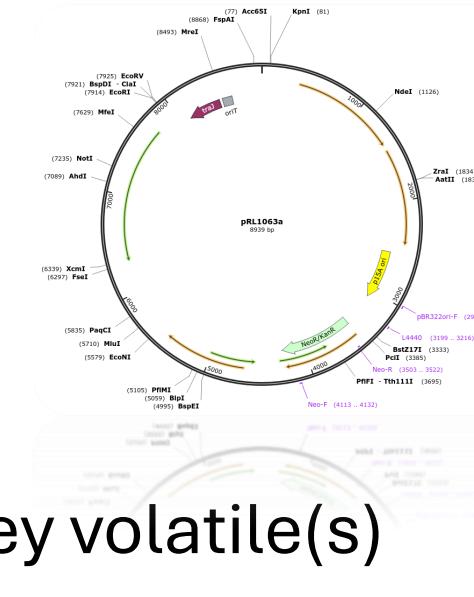
Experiments are still on going!

*Top view

Future steps

Aim : Understanding the mechanisms of PN122 and F98 to alleviate drought stress by root architecture alterations

- Localize TN5 transposon in PN92
 - Mimic the volatome of F98 WT to target key volatile(s)
 - Decipher key differences of F98 WT and F98 mutant X



Thank you!



Prof.dr. J.M.
Raaijmakers



Dr. S. Balazadeh



Dr. J. A.
Gutiérrez
Barranquero



Dr A. Rahimi



Dr. Christina
Papazlatani



Dr J.
Hierrezuelo
León



Sofia Stiegert



Muhammad
Syamsu
Rizaludin



Universiteit
Leiden

