

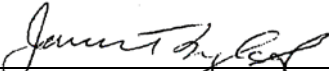
**USDA-ARS/
U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative
FY12 Final Performance Report
July 16, 2013**

Cover Page

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Fiscal Year:	FY12
USDA-ARS Agreement ID:	59-0206-2-089
USDA-ARS Agreement Title:	Effects of Defense Peptides on Fusarium Head Blight.
FY12 USDA-ARS Award Amount:	\$ 1,539*

USWBSI Individual Project(s)

USWBSI Research Category**	Project Title	ARS Award Amount
PBG	Effects of Defense Peptides on Fusarium Head Blight.	\$ 1,539
	Total ARS Award Amount	\$ 1,539


Principal Investigator

7/16/13
Date

* Partial funding for this research is under ARS agreement # 59-0206-9-077

** MGMT – FHB Management

FSTU – Food Safety, Toxicology, & Utilization of Mycotoxin-contaminated Grain

GDER – Gene Discovery & Engineering Resistance

PBG – Pathogen Biology & Genetics

BAR-CP – Barley Coordinated Project

DUR-CP – Durum Coordinated Project

HWW-CP – Hard Winter Wheat Coordinated Project

VDHR – Variety Development & Uniform Nurseries – Sub categories are below:

SPR – Spring Wheat Region

NWW – Northern Soft Winter Wheat Region

SWW – Southern Soft Red Winter Wheat Region

Project 1: *Effects of Defense Peptides on Fusarium Head Blight.*

1. What major problem or issue is being resolved relevant to Fusarium head blight (scab) and how are you resolving it?

In this project, we are testing the concept that antifungal peptides can be used to suppress infection of wheat by sexually produced ascospores of *Gibberella zeae* or macroconidia of the asexual pathogen form, *Fusarium graminearum*. Previous work in the Leslie laboratory showed that pheromone mating peptides produced by *G. zeae* inhibit infectious ascospores. Initial work in this project confirmed this inhibitory potential and expanded its effect to infectious macroconidia. Subsequent project work showed that mating peptides protected wheat heads in point inoculation experiments conducted under laboratory conditions. During the past year (May 2012 – May 2013), we continued to evaluate mating peptides attached to a carrier protein, CKX (cytokinin oxidase/dehydrogenase), for their abilities to protect wheat heads from infection under greenhouse conditions. Several mating peptides for testing, including Pgz, derived from *G. zeae*, and Pnc and Pnc-S1, derived from *Neurospora crassa*, were produced by yeast fermentation. As in the past, rates of peptide production were low, but over a period of several months, sufficient quantities of one peptide, Pnc, were produced for testing at a 10 μ M concentration. In earlier tests, 10 μ M synthesized Pnc (not attached to CKX) had noticeably reduced disease development in wheat point inoculation experiments. Unfortunately, in the replicated greenhouse test conducted this year, more than 95% of wheat heads developed disease when sprayed with 10 μ M CKX-Pnc peptide alone prior to inoculation with a mixture of pathogen ascospores and macroconidia.

It is not clear why the mating peptide attached to CKX did not protect wheat heads from pathogen infection. It is possible that CKX interferes with mating peptide binding to or uptake by fungal hyphae. Further studies would be required to understand deleterious effects of CKX as a carrier protein.

Based on these greenhouse results, we decided to focus on synthesized peptides (without attached CKX) in follow-up field experiments. For this purpose, we had two mating peptides, Pgz and Pnc commercially synthesized. In on-going field trials beyond this project period, each peptide will be applied to flowering winter wheat in replicate treatment plots at two locations in Nebraska. After spray application, plants will be misted for 5 days to provide environmental conditions conducive to pathogen infection. Scab ratings will be made two weeks after this infection period.

2. List the most important accomplishment and its impact (i.e. how is it being used) to minimize the threat of Fusarium head blight or to reduce mycotoxins. Complete both sections (repeat sections for each major accomplishment):

Accomplishment:

We were able to overcome technical problems of yeast fermentation and produce sufficient quantities of a candidate inhibitory mating peptide for greenhouse spray tests. The lack of

protection provided by mating peptide attached to the CKX carrier protein directed our focus to synthesized peptide for further testing under field conditions.

Impact:

The field trials currently underway will determine whether mating peptides can be effectively applied as a spray to protect wheat from scab. If spray applications are ineffective, there will be a need to develop transgenic wheat for production and delivery of inhibitory mating peptide within susceptible plant tissues.

Include below a list of the publications, presentations, peer-reviewed articles, and non-peer reviewed articles written about your work that resulted from all of the projects included in the grant. Please reference each item using an accepted journal format. If you need more space, continue the list on the next page.

None this year.