Defence Responses and Associated Signalling Pathways Associated with the *Bt10* Gene in Wheat for Resistance to *Tilletia tritici*, the Common Bunt Pathogen

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Abstract: In most incompatible plant host-parasite interactions, defence responses are triggered following activation of signalling pathways involving salicylic acid (SA) and/or jasmonic acid (JA). Our goal is to understand the key signalling pathways and associated defence proteins involved in the expression of resistance to common bunt (Tilletia laevis Kühn). The expression of several defence-related PR-proteins belonging to classes PR-1, -2, -3 and -14 were evaluated following 10–36 days post-inoculation in compatible and incompatible interactions. Results confirmed the overall higher expression of these genes in resistant cultivar BW553 containing the Bt10 gene for resistance compared to the susceptible near isogenic sib, Neepawa. We also observed the differential up-regulation of transcripts for wheat *lipase*, *chitinase* and *PR-1a* in the expression of the incompatible interaction. Additionally, the expression of wheat lipoxygenase and allene oxide synthase, key enzymes in the jasmonic acid synthesis pathway were differentially upregulated in the incompatible interactions involving Bt10. The effects of the defence signalling compounds SA and methyl-jasmonate (MeJA) applied to T. laevis inoculated wheat seedlings 1, 2, or 3 weeks following emergence, on infection and transcript levels of defence-related genes were investigated. Application of SA or MeJA co-ordinately activated transcripts of different groups of defence-related proteins and reduced common bunt infection. MeJA exerted a greater effect in up regulating the majority of defence-related genes. Collectively, these results implicate the JA pathway as the major defence signalling pathway in Bt10 resistance expression to common bunt in wheat.

Keywords: host-parasite interaction; signalling pathways; expression of resistance; jasmonic acid; salicylic acid