Effector knockout competition reveals individually redundant effectors are collectively required for successful virulence

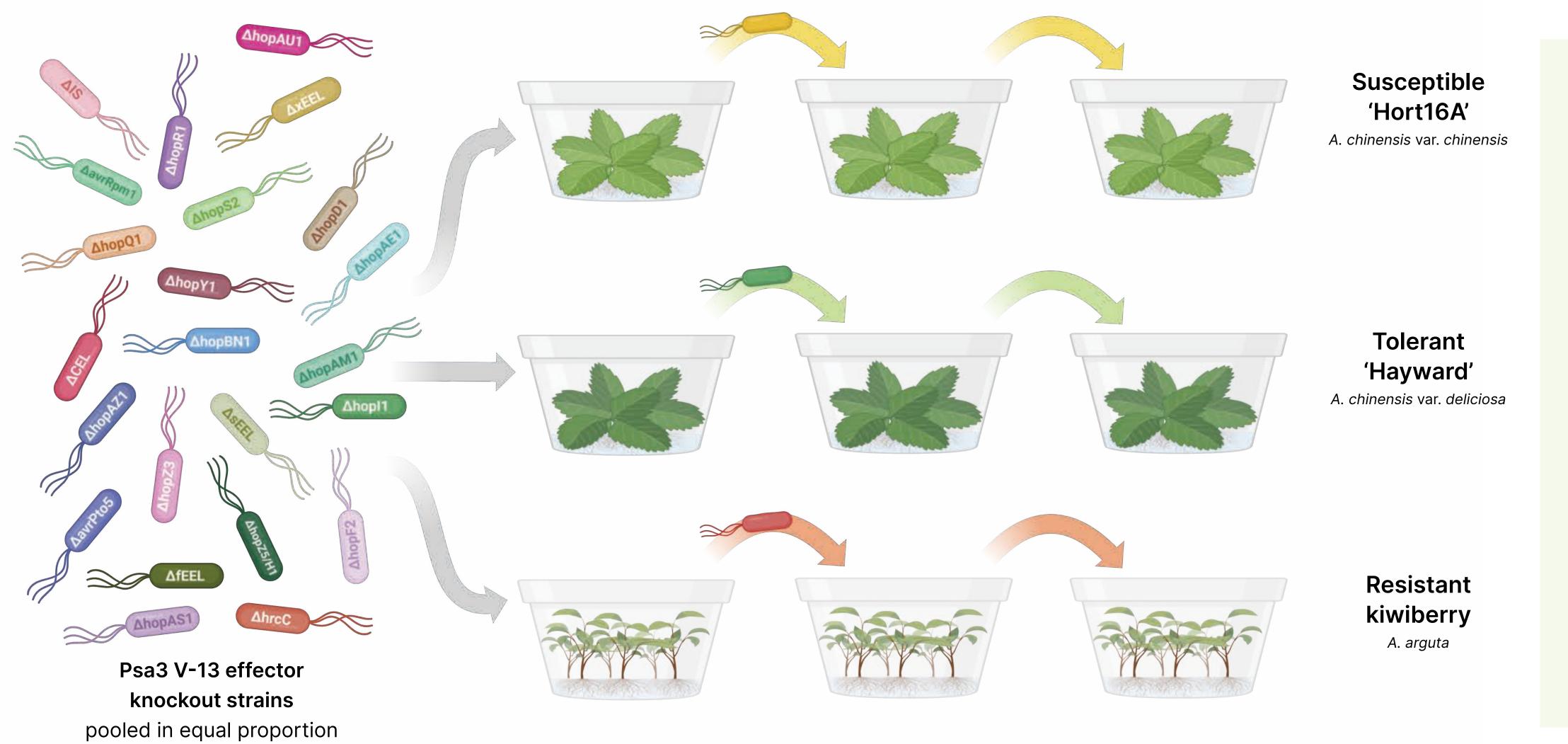
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Do plant pathogens require all their effectors to cause disease, or just a few?

- Effectors help pathogens invade their host, extract nutrients, and suppress immunity.
- Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae (Psa) is an emergent kiwifruit pathogen with over 30 effectors.
- Currently, flooding assays suggest that only a few of Psa's effectors appear to be essential for virulence.
- Kiwiberry (Actinidia arguta) is Psa-resistant, recognising several Psa effectors.
- Psa3 genome biosurveillance in New Zealand orchards suggests that effector loss is rare.



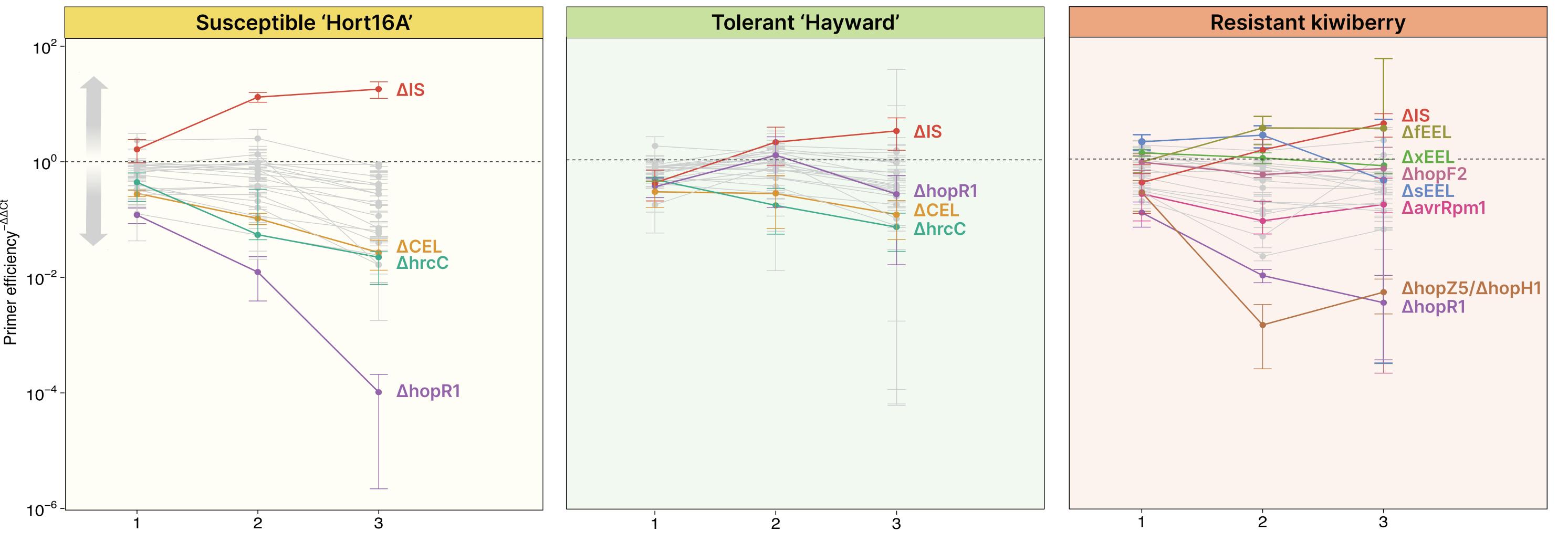


Methodology

• 21 Psa3 V-13 effector knockout strains were pooled in equal proportion, with two additional control strains - $\Delta hrcC$, which cannot secrete effectors, and WT-like ΔIS . At 12 dpi, leaf discs were harvested, ground and used to inoculate LB for passaging to new tissue culture plants. • DNA was extracted to monitor the presence of each knockout in the population by qPCR.

By serially passaging a competitive pool of effector knockout strains,

we seek to examine effector requirements, redundancies & repertoire refinement across kiwifruit hosts.



Passage

The winner takes it all...

Psa3 V-13 ΔIS , a control strain which retains the

full effector repertoire, took over the population

in all three 'Hort16A' replicates. While Psa's

effectors appear to be individually redundant,

they may be collectively required for virulence.

... the loser has to fall

In Psa3, hopR1 and the CEL effector avrE1 make major, individual contributions to virulence. However, in competition on 'Hort16A', $\Delta hopR1$ drops out further

than $\triangle CEL$, despite the structural similarity of these effectors.

No more ace to play

The benefit of escaping host recognition may be

outweighed by the cost of losing that effector's

virulence contribution. Of the effectors recognised

by A. arguta, only EEL knockout strains appear to

be selected for in competition.

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