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Label-free 1-DE-LC-MS/MS to identify arbuscular mycorrhiza related membrane proteins

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► To cite this version:

Cosette C. Abdallah, Jenny Renaut, Benoît Valot, Michel Zivy, Ghislaine Recorbet, et al.. Label-free 1-DE-LC-MS/MS to identify arbuscular mycorrhiza related membrane proteins. 3. Annual Joint Meeting on Plant Microbe Interactions, Conseil Régional de Bourgogne. FRA., Sep 2012, Dijon, France. 13 p. hal-02744745

HAL Id: hal-02744745

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02744745>

Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

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MAISON DE RHENANIE-PALATINAT

Haus RhenlandPalz



**Abstracts of the
Third annual joint meeting on Plant Microbe
Interactions**



**26 September 2012
Burgundy Regional Council
Dijon, France**

Program:

8h20-8h30: Opening

Mr Daniel Wipf, UMR Agroécologie, Pôle IPM

Mr Jacques Rebillard - Representative of the Burgundy Regional Council

8h30-9h00

Mr. Christian Seebode, Generalkonsul der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Wissen und Wissensmanagement

9h00-10h30 **session 1:**

Plant-Microbe Interactions: mechanisms and signaling

10h30-11h00 coffee break

11h00-12h30 **session 1:**

Plant-Microbe Interactions: mechanisms and signaling

12h30-14h00 lunch

14h00-15h30 **session 1:**

Plant-Microbe Interactions: mechanisms and signaling

session 2:

Fungal diversity in plant-microbe interactions

15h30-16h00 coffee break

16h00-18h00 **session 2:**

Fungal diversity in plant-microbe interactions

session 3:

Plant-Microbe Interactions: applied research

TALKS of 10 minutes+5 minutes for questions

Abstracts

SESSION 1; PLANT-MICROBE INTERACTIONS: MECHANISMS AND SIGNALING

9h00-9h15: Label-free 1-DE-LC-MS/MS to identify arbuscular mycorrhiza related membrane proteins.

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Deep changes in the shape and number of organelles, together with profound modifications in various membrane compartments, are induced within arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) symbiosis. In this context, to investigate the membrane-associated proteins that are regulated in the model interaction *Medicago truncatula* – *Rhizophagus irregularis*, label-free 1DE-LC-MS/MS approach has been employed as alternative to two-dimensional gel electrophoresis. The existence of a correlation between protein abundance and peak areas or number of MS/MS spectra has widened the choice of label-free quantitative proteomics. The results highlighted microsomal protein candidates that could be involved in the symbiotic exchanges between plant and fungal cells.

9h15-9h30: Development of an artificial miRNA system for analyzing gene function in mycorrhizal *Medicago truncatula* roots using the endogenous miRNA159b precursor

Emanuel A. Devers, Daniela Zöller, Franziska Krajinski

Max Planck Institute of Molecular Plant Physiology, 14476 Potsdam/Golm, Germany

It is a common strategy for the functional analysis of gene products to knock out the corresponding gene and to analyze the resulting phenotype. However, knock out mutants for the gene of interest, like T-DNA or transposon insertion as well as deletions produced by fast neutron bombardment are not always available. In these cases scientists make use of the RNA interference (RNAi) or viral induced gene silencing (VIGS) to produce knock-down mutants. No VIGS system has been established for *M. truncatula* so far, so only the RNAi system remains and is extensively used together with *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* mediated root transformation for functional gene analysis in labs working with *M. truncatula*. The RNAi is based on a hairpin construct with short inverted fragments of the gene of interest. The expressed RNA folds into a perfect matched double strand and is processed by the DCL proteins to short interfering RNAs (siRNAs). Sometimes this