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Une structure emboîtée universelle pour les interactions quantitatives entre les plantes et leurs parasites ?

Benoît Moury, Jean-Marc Audergon, Sylvie Baudracco-Arnas, Safa Ben Krime, François Bertrand, Nathalie Boissot, Mireille Buisson, Valérie Caffier, Melissa Cantet, Sylvia Chanéac, et al.

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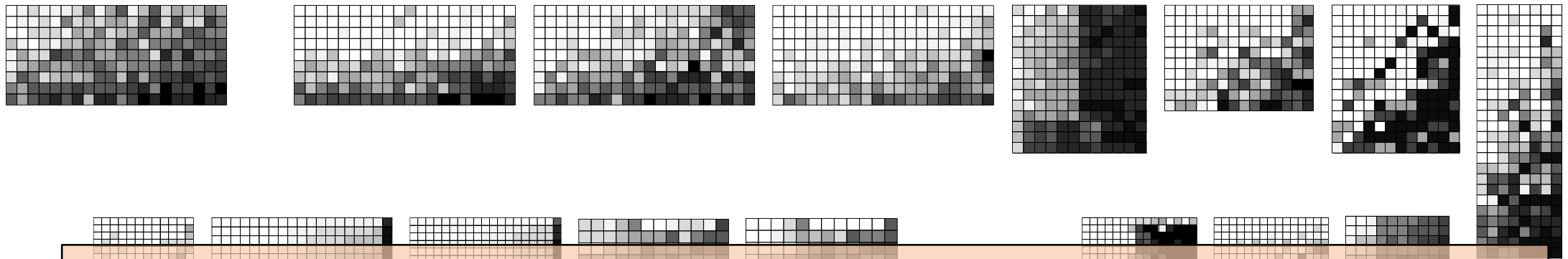
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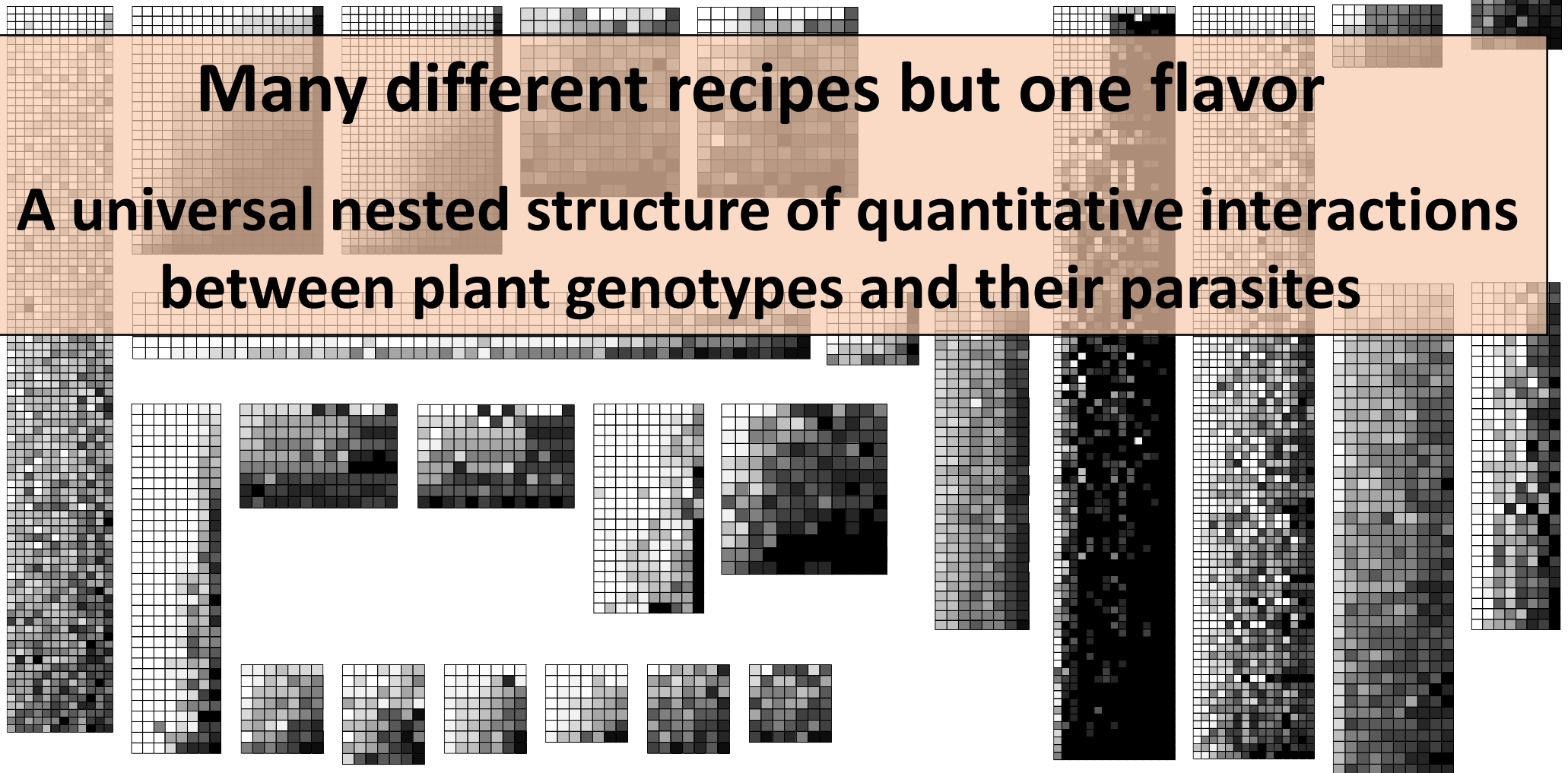
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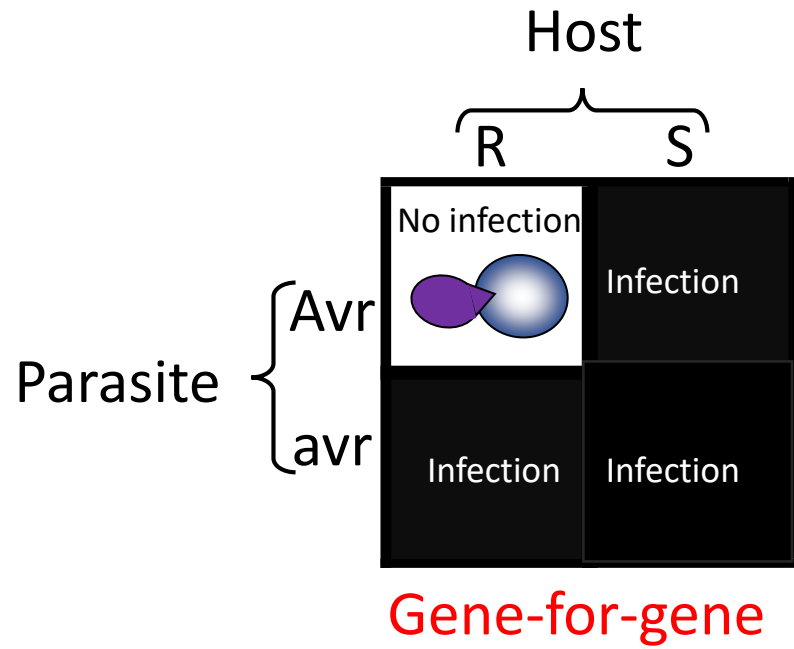
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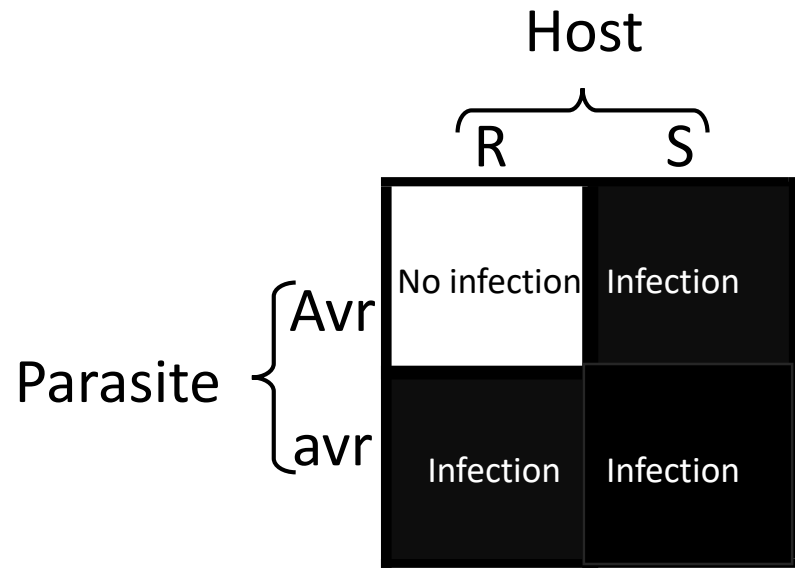
Many different recipes but one flavor
A universal nested structure of quantitative interactions
between plant genotypes and their parasites



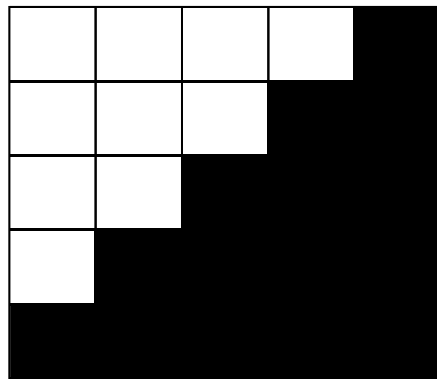
Qualitative plant immunity: two main genetic and evolutionary models



Qualitative plant immunity: two main genetic and evolutionary models

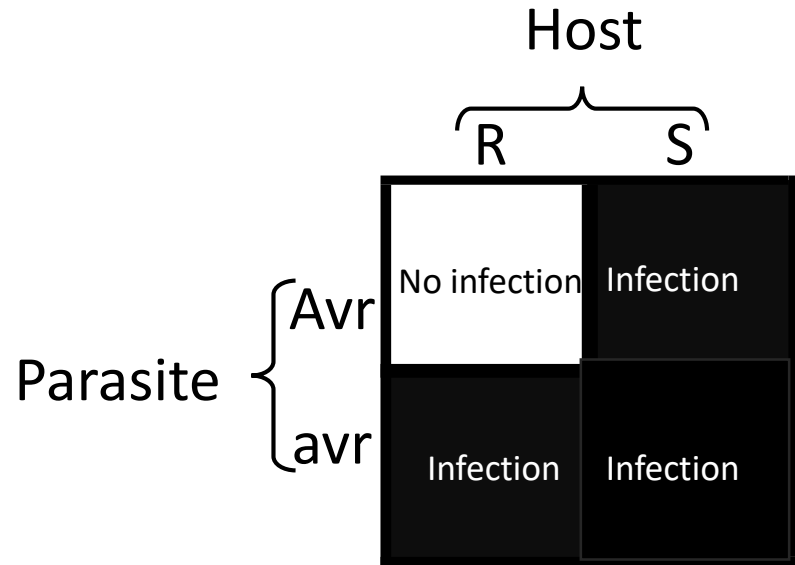


Gene-for-gene

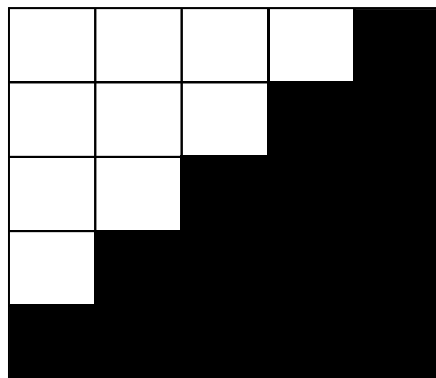


Nested structure

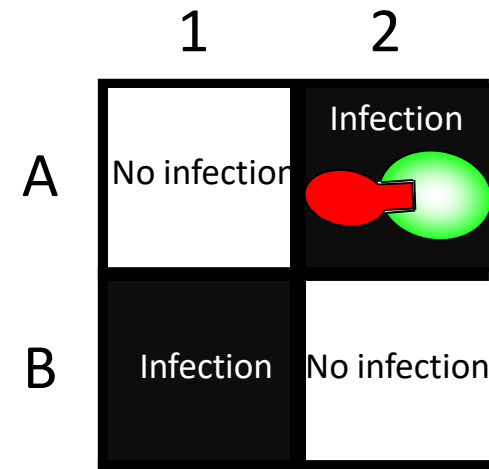
Qualitative plant immunity: two main genetic and evolutionary models



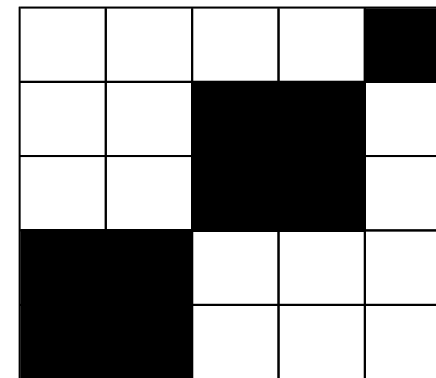
Gene-for-gene



Nested structure

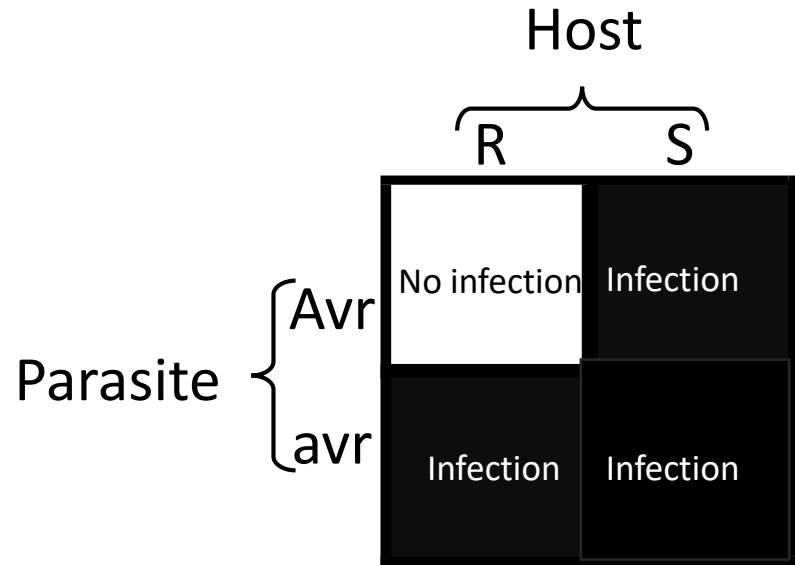


Matching allele

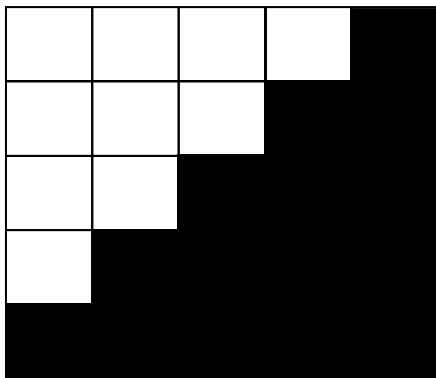


Modular structure

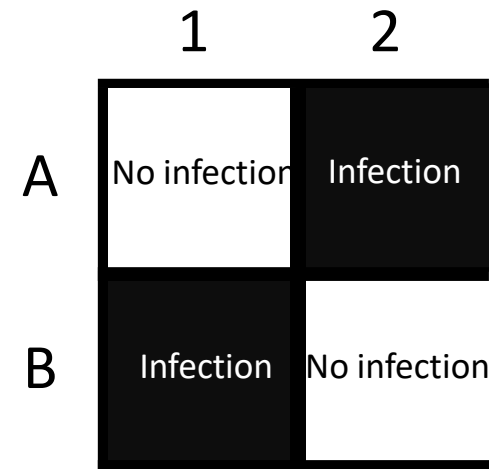
Qualitative plant immunity: two main genetic and evolutionary models



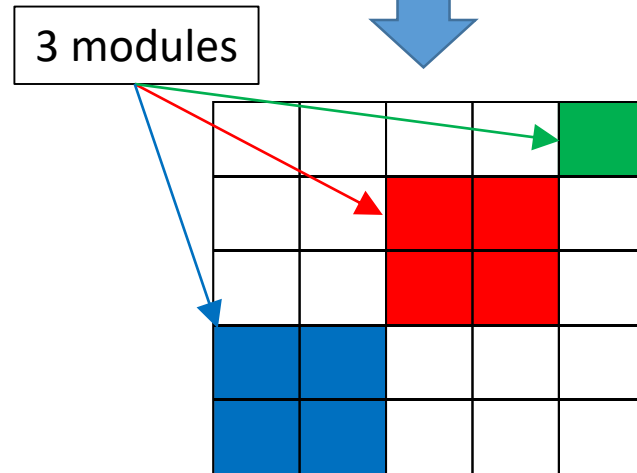
Gene-for-gene



Nested structure

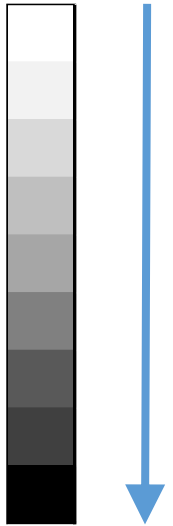
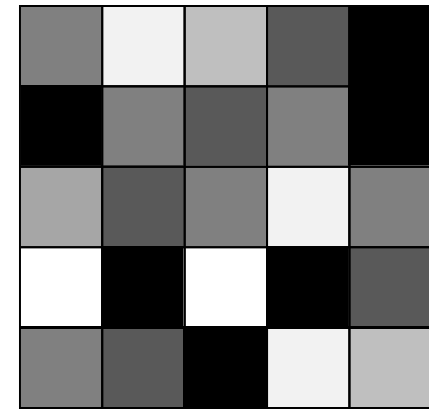
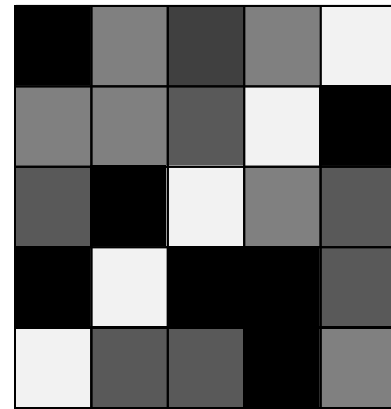
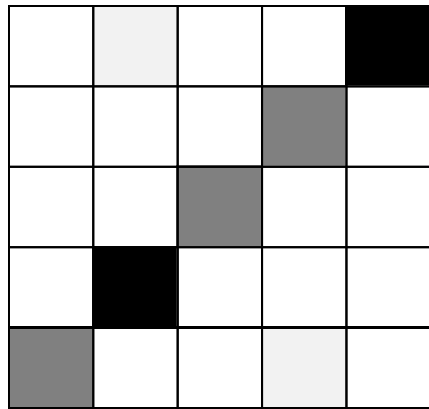
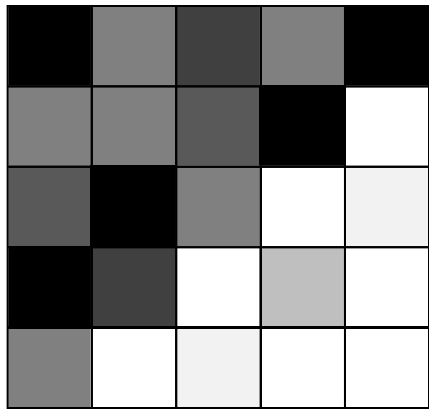


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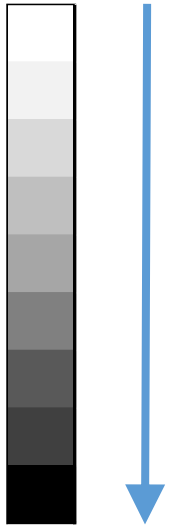
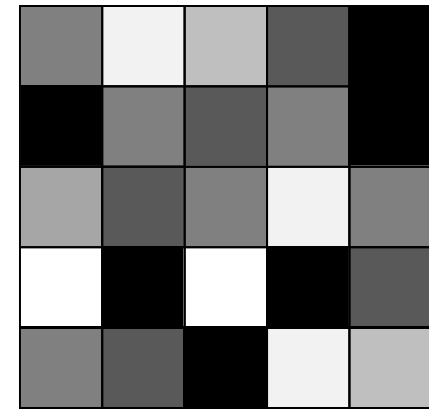
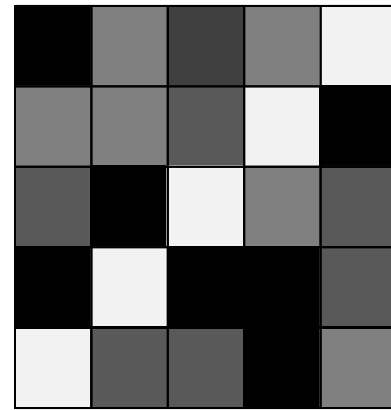
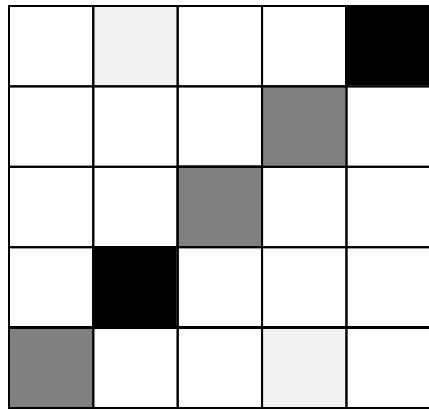
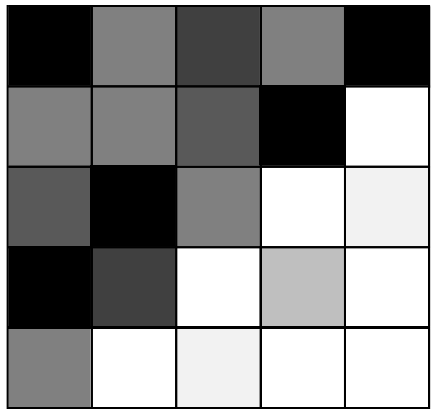
Modular structure

Is there analogous structures (and genetic models) in the case of quantitative infection matrices?



Increasing
infection

Is there analogous structures (and genetic models) in the case of quantitative infection matrices?



Increasing infection

What can these structures tell us about evolution and genetic bases of quantitative plant – parasite interactions?

Analysis of 32 quantitative matrices

Plant	Parasite	
Apricot	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	Bacteria
Barley	<i>Puccinia hordei</i>	Fungi/oomycetes
Apple tree	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	
Tomato	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	
Melon	<i>Podosphaera xanthii</i>	
Wheat	<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>	
Pepper	<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>	
Tomato and other <i>Solanum</i> spp.	<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Aphanomyces euteiches</i>	
Pea	<i>Aphanomyces euteiches</i>	
Grapevine	<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>	
Melon	<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	Insects
Potato	<i>Globodera pallida</i>	Nematodes
Potato and other <i>Solanum</i> spp.	<i>Globodera pallida</i>	
Pepper	<i>Potato virus Y</i>	Viruses

Analysis of 32 quantitative matrices

- Resulting from cross-inoculations under controlled conditions
- Dimensions: at least 6×6
- Without missing data
- Quantitative traits: parasite load, parasite-induced damages, latency period, dissemination capacity

Estimating the degrees of nestedness/modularity and testing their significance

0,27	0,69	0,36	0,47	0,15
0,32	0,45	0,36	1,02	0,04
0,1	3,01	0,89	1,34	0
0	1,26	2,51	0,84	0,09
0,78	1	1,77	0,99	1,03

Infection trait values

Estimating the degrees of nestedness/modularity and testing their significance

0,27	0,69	0,36	0,47	0,15
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Infection trait values



Transformation into integer values [0-9]

0	2	0	1	0
1	1	0	3	0
0	9	2	4	0
0	4	8	2	0
2	1	5	3	3

Estimating the degrees of nestedness/modularity and testing their significance

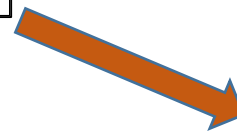
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Infection trait values

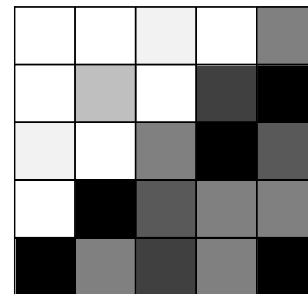


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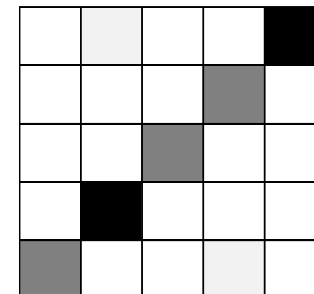
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**Nestedness/modularity value (X)
of the experimental matrix**



High nestedness



High modularity

Estimating the degrees of nestedness/modularity and testing their significance

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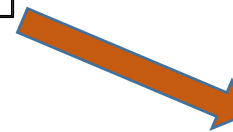
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Simulation of N matrices ($N \geq 100$)
under null models



**Nestedness/modularity value (X)
of the experimental matrix**

Estimating the degrees of nestedness/modularity and testing their significance

0,27	0,69	0,36	0,47	0,15
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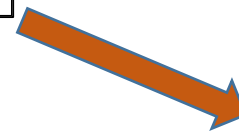
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Simulation of N matrices ($N \geq 100$)
under null models



**Nestedness/modularity values (X')
of each of the N simulated matrices**



**Nestedness/modularity value (X)
of the experimental matrix**

Estimating the degrees of nestedness/modularity and testing their significance

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Infection trait values



Transformation into integer values [0-9]

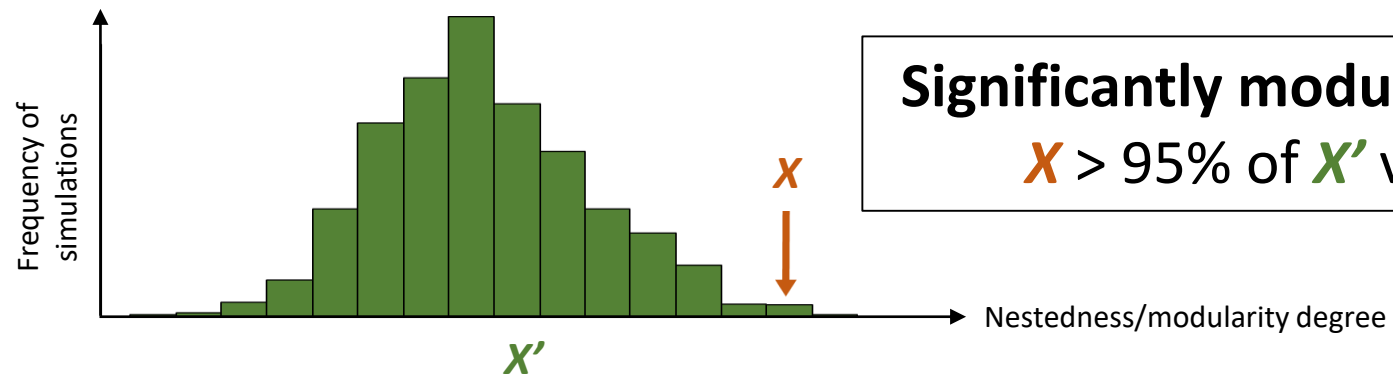
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Simulation of N matrices ($N \geq 100$)
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Nestedness/modularity values (X')
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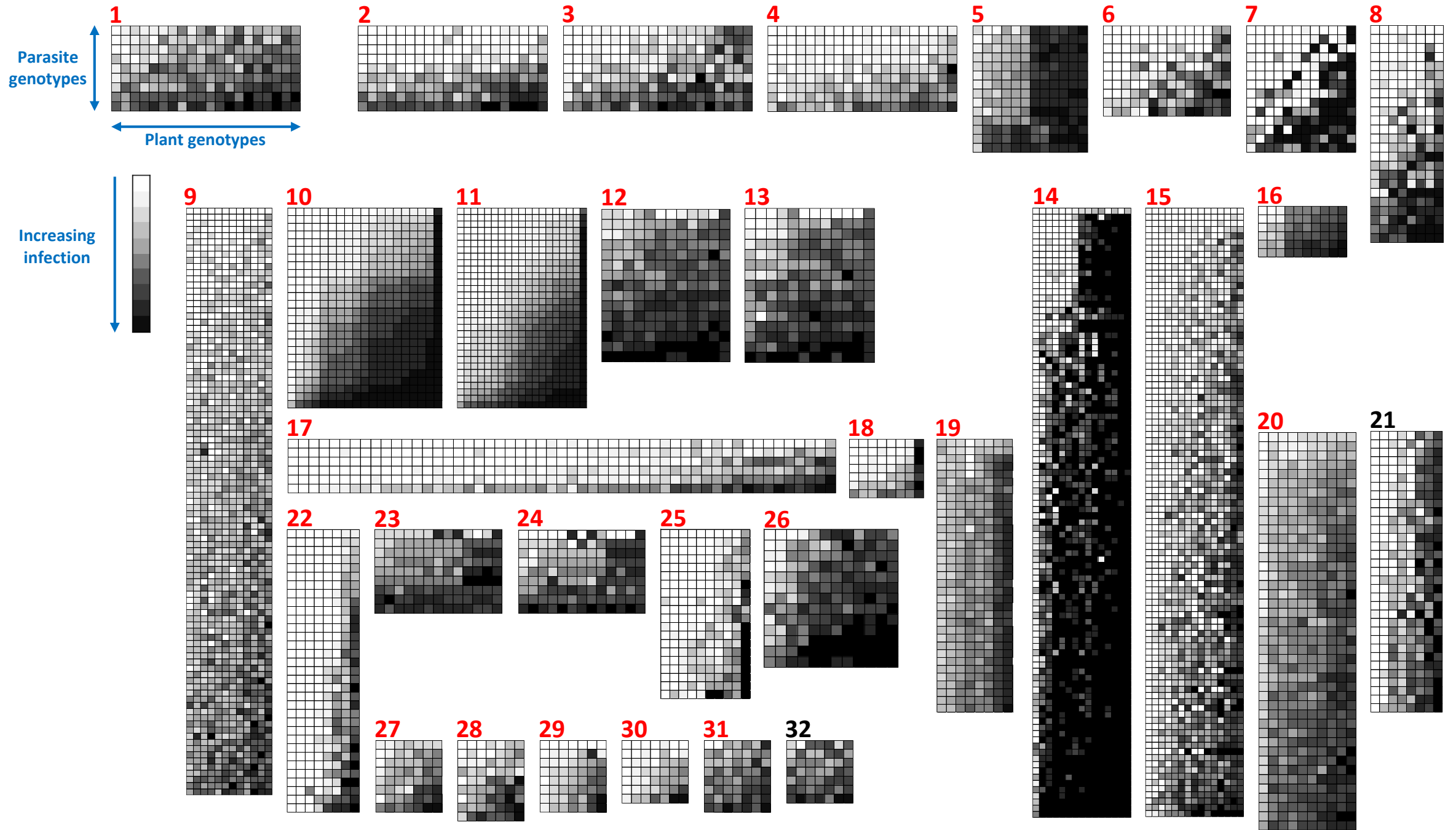
Nestedness/modularity value (X)
of the experimental matrix

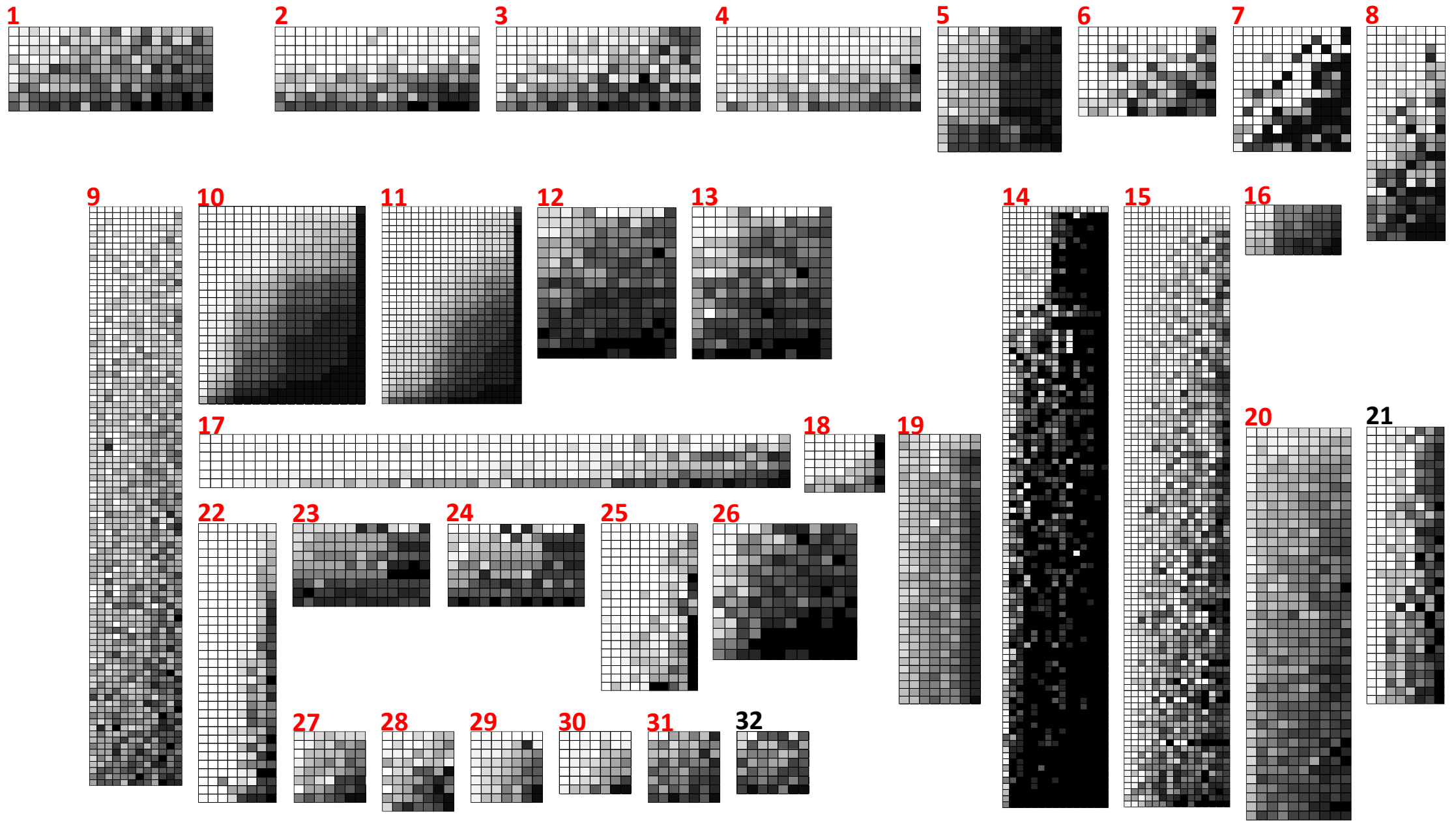


Significantly modular matrix:

$X > 95\%$ of X' values

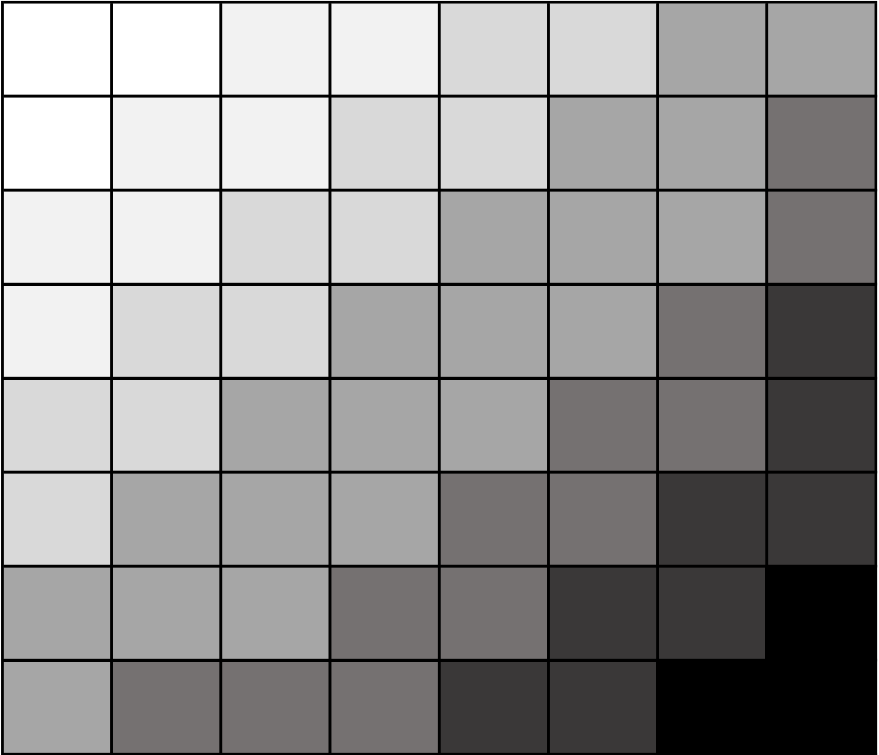
Nestedness results





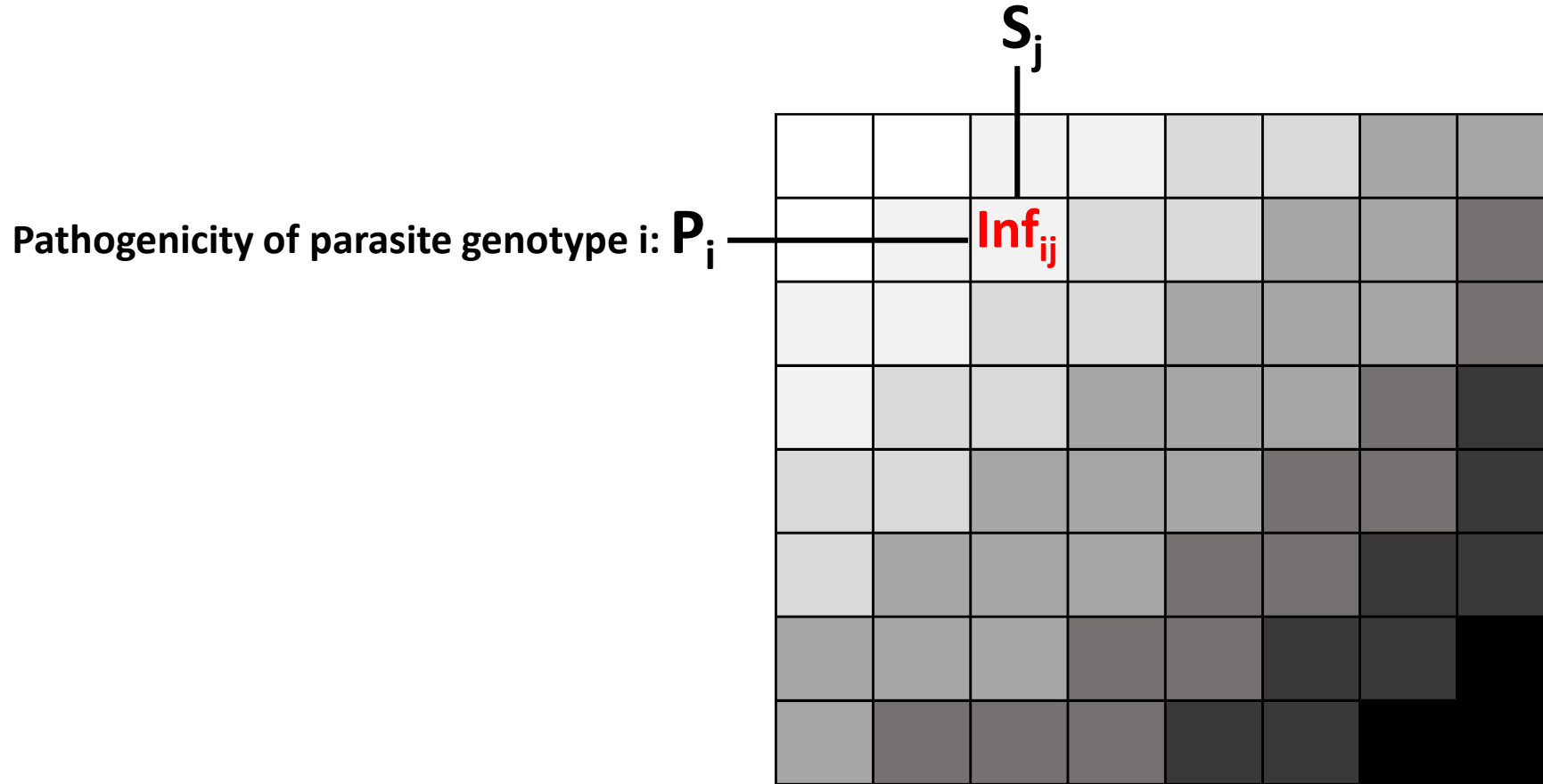
All matrices but two (n°21 and 32) are strongly and significantly nested

Biological interpretation of nestedness: genetics



Biological interpretation of nestedness: genetics

Susceptibility of plant genotype j:



→ Suitability of an « additive » model: Inf_{ij} (infection level) = $P_i \times S_j$

Biological interpretation of nestedness: genetics

Suitability of the additive model

- Model 1 (27 matrices) : Infection \sim parasite + plant + parasite * plant
 - Interaction not significant for 5 matrices
 - Part of variance explained by interaction $\omega^2 = 0$ to 0.28 (mean 0.11)
- Model 2 (all 32 matrices) : Infection \sim parasite + plant
 - part of variance explained by model $\omega^2 = 0.40$ to 0.98 (mean 0.69)

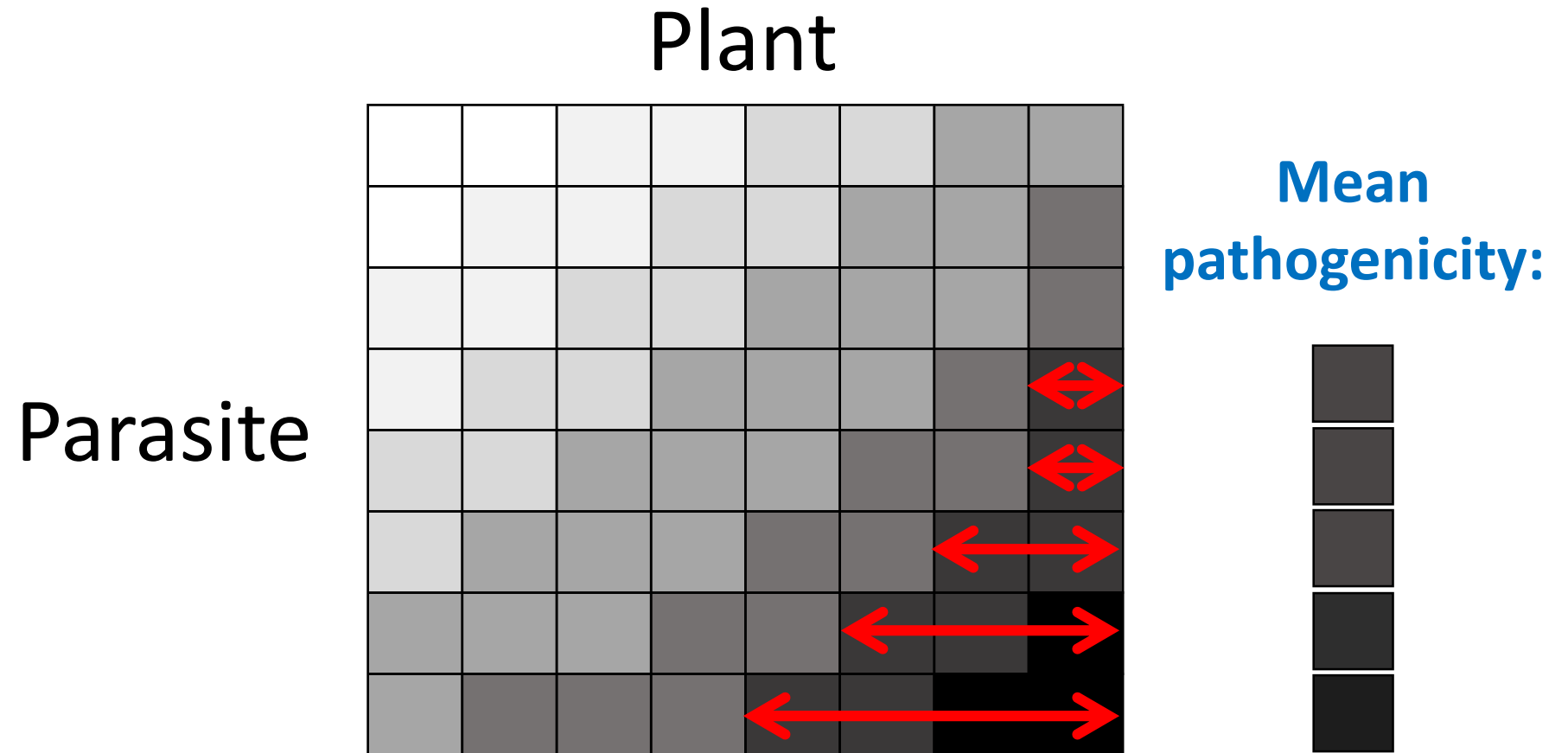
Biological interpretation of nestedness: trade-offs

One could have imagined **trade-offs** between:

- spectrum and efficiency of resistance among plant genotypes
- host range breadth and pathogenicity among parasite genotypes

... **but nestedness suggests the opposite**

Biological interpretation of nestedness: trade-offs

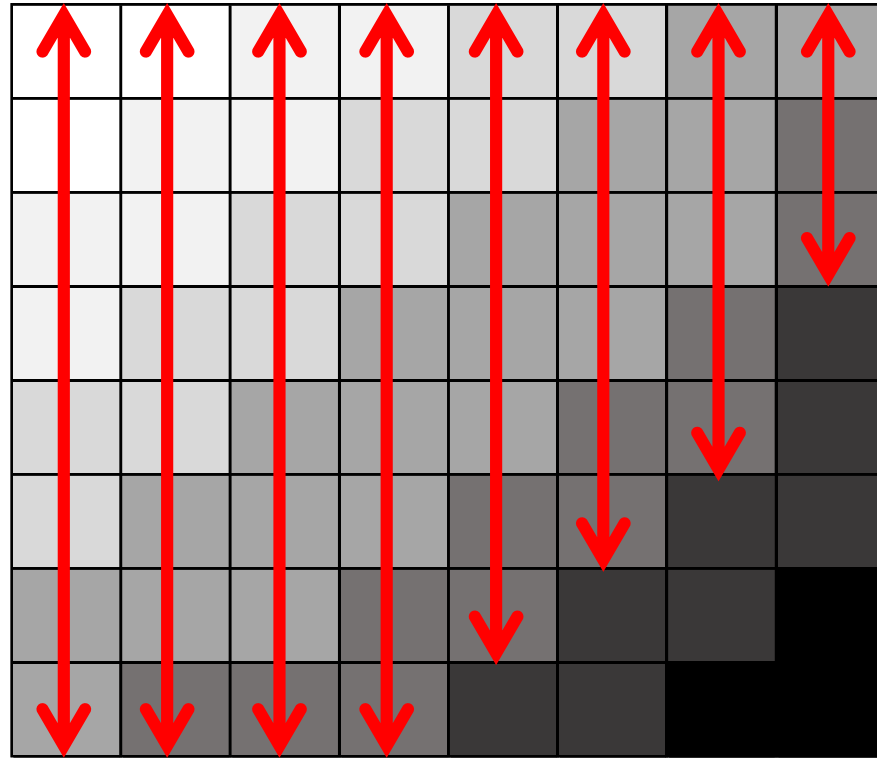


Host range breadth of parasites
is positively correlated to the **mean pathogenicity (in hosts)**

Biological interpretation of nestedness: trade-offs

Plant

Parasite

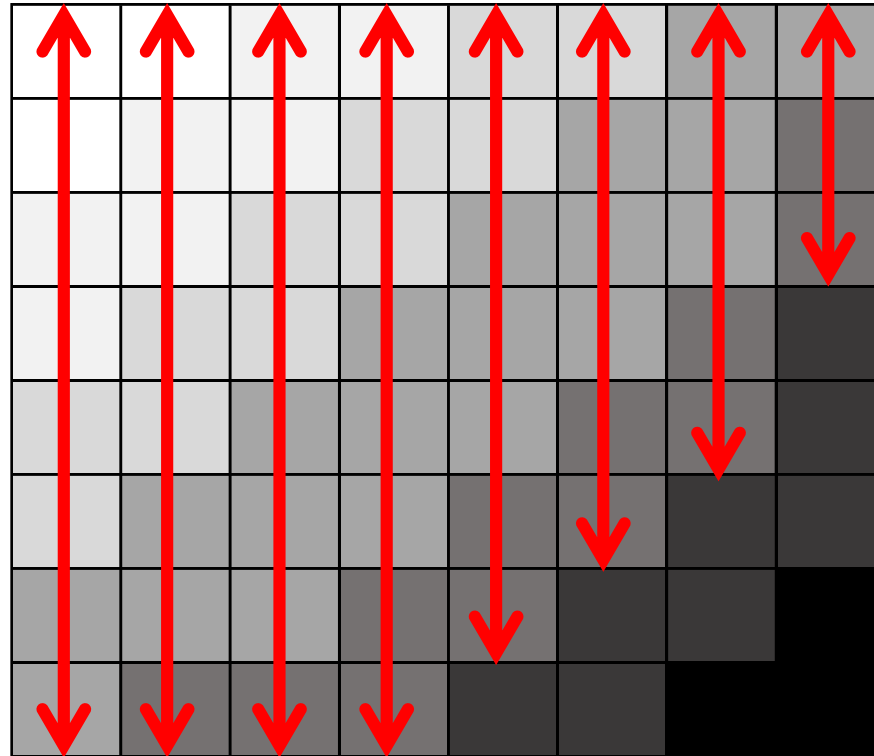


Spectrum of action of plant resistance

Biological interpretation of nestedness: trade-offs

Plant

Parasite



Mean resistance efficiency:



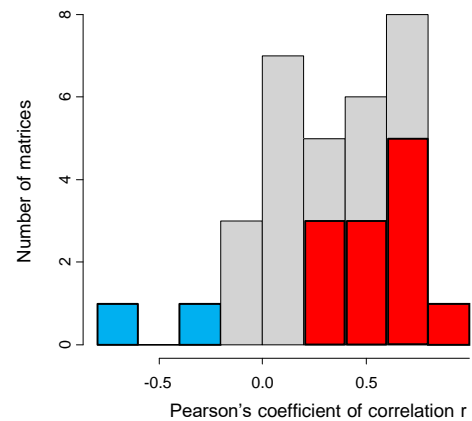
Spectrum of action of plant resistance

is positively correlated to the **mean resistance efficiency**

Occurrence of trade-offs in plant or parasite genotypes?

Among parasites

Host range breadth and pathogenicity



Threshold = 30% of maximal infection value

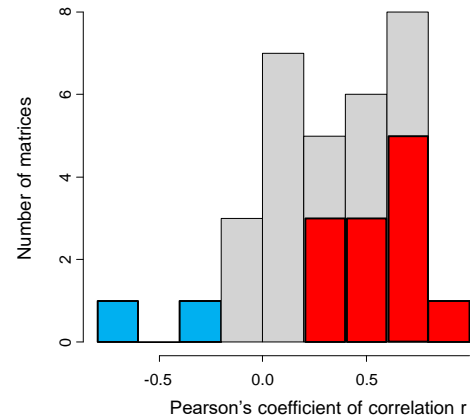
Significantly positive r

Significantly negative r

Occurrence of trade-offs in plant or parasite genotypes?

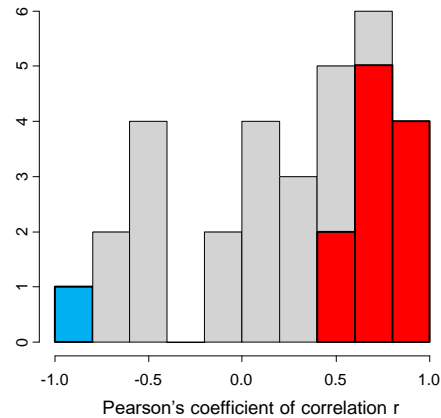
Among parasites

Host range breadth and pathogenicity



Among plants

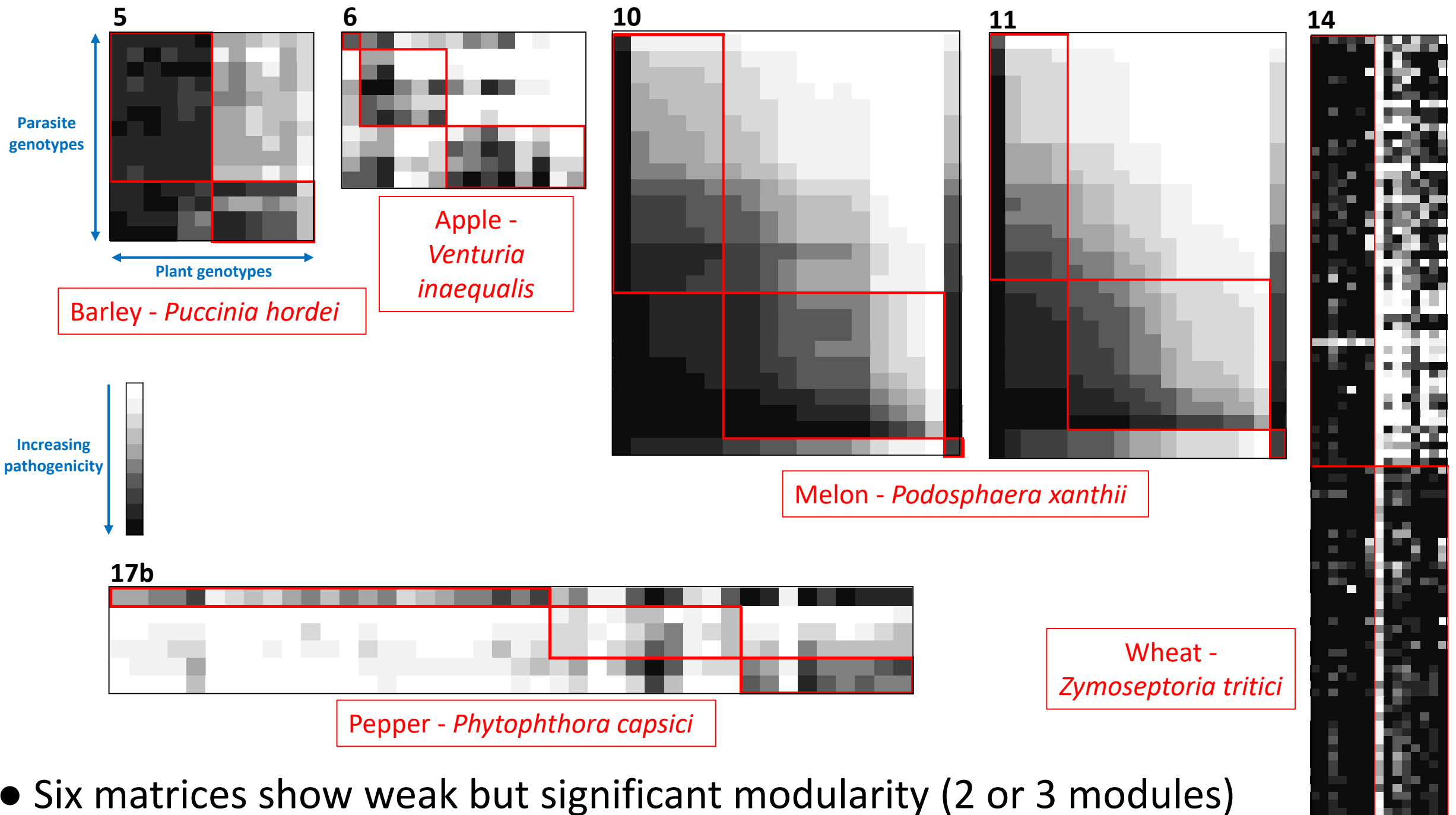
Spectrum and efficiency of resistance



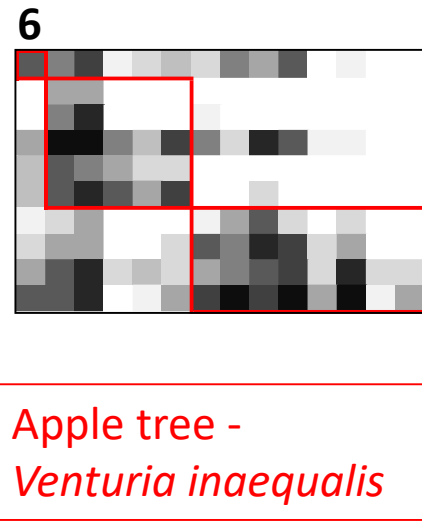
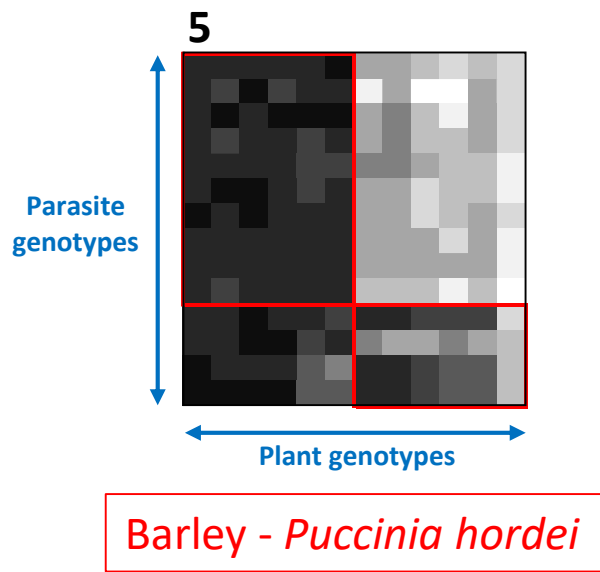
Threshold = 30% of maximal infection value

Significantly positive r
Significantly negative r

Modularity results



- Six matrices show weak but significant modularity (2 or 3 modules)



- Modules linked to the presence of resistance genes / QTLs (3 of 6 matrices)

Messages à rapporter à la maison

- Strong nestedness for almost all matrices (30/32) / weak and rare modularity (6/32)
 - Reject the "matching allele" model
 - Possible models: additive model; variations on the "gene for gene" model

Messages à rapporter à la maison

- Strong nestedness for almost all matrices (30/32) / weak and rare modularity (6/32)
 - Reject the "matching allele"
 - Possible models: additive model; variations on the "gene for gene" model
- Rare trade-off between the level of resistance and its spectrum of action (plant)
- Rare trade-off between the level of pathogenicity and host range breadth (parasite)
 - Consequences in terms of management of quantitative resistance

Contributors

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