

# Aphids curtail the impact of feeding damage by limiting oligogalacturonide release and suppressing cell wall associated immunity

Matteo Gravino<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Pontiggia<sup>2</sup>, Sam T Mugford<sup>1</sup>, Joshua Joyce<sup>1</sup>, Claire Druerey<sup>1</sup>, David Prince<sup>1</sup>, Felice Cervone<sup>2</sup>, Giulia De Lorenzo<sup>2</sup> and Saskia A. Hogenhout<sup>1</sup>

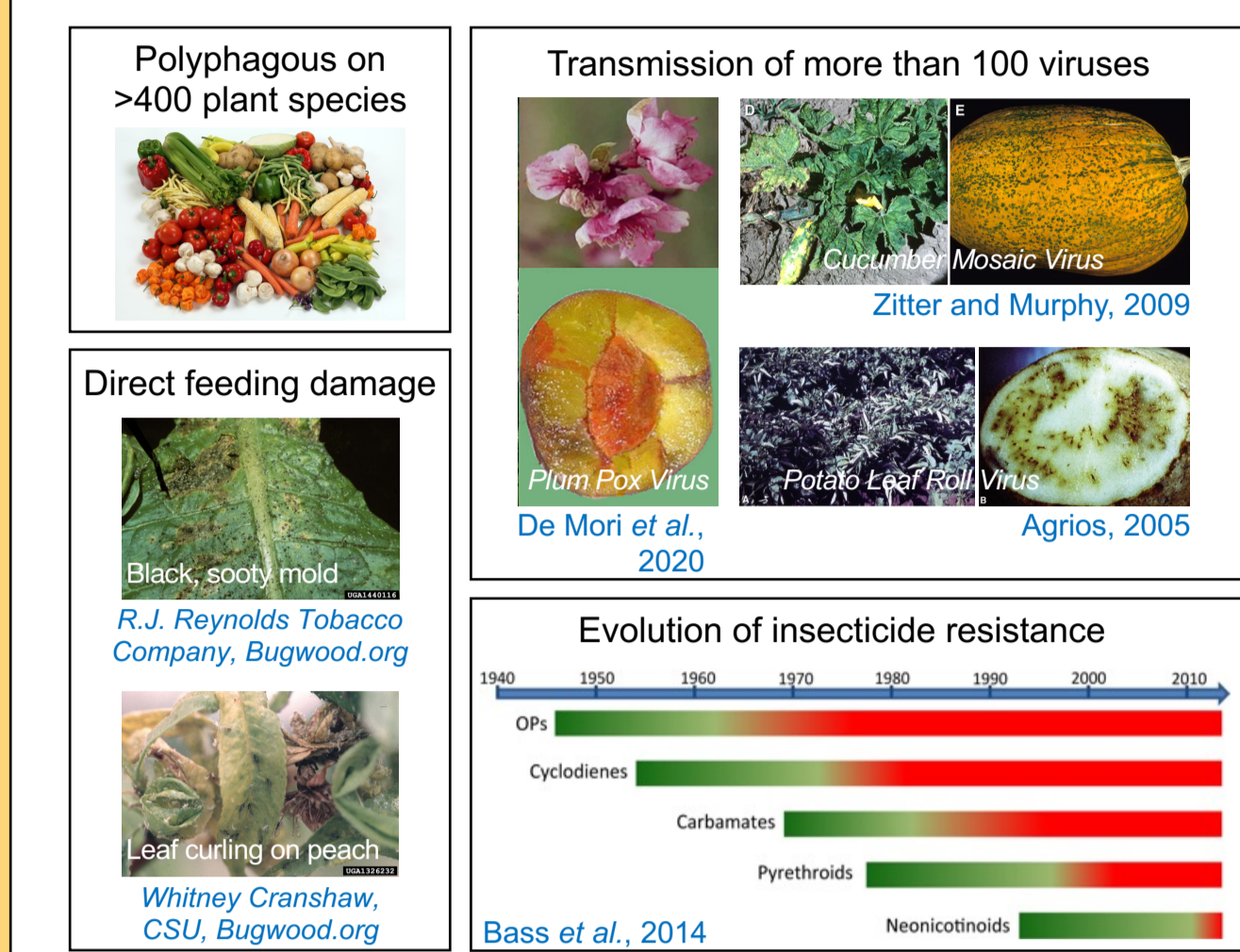
<sup>1</sup>Department of Crop Genetics, John Innes Centre, Norwich, United Kingdom

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biology and Biotechnology "Charles Darwin", Sapienza University, Rome, Italy

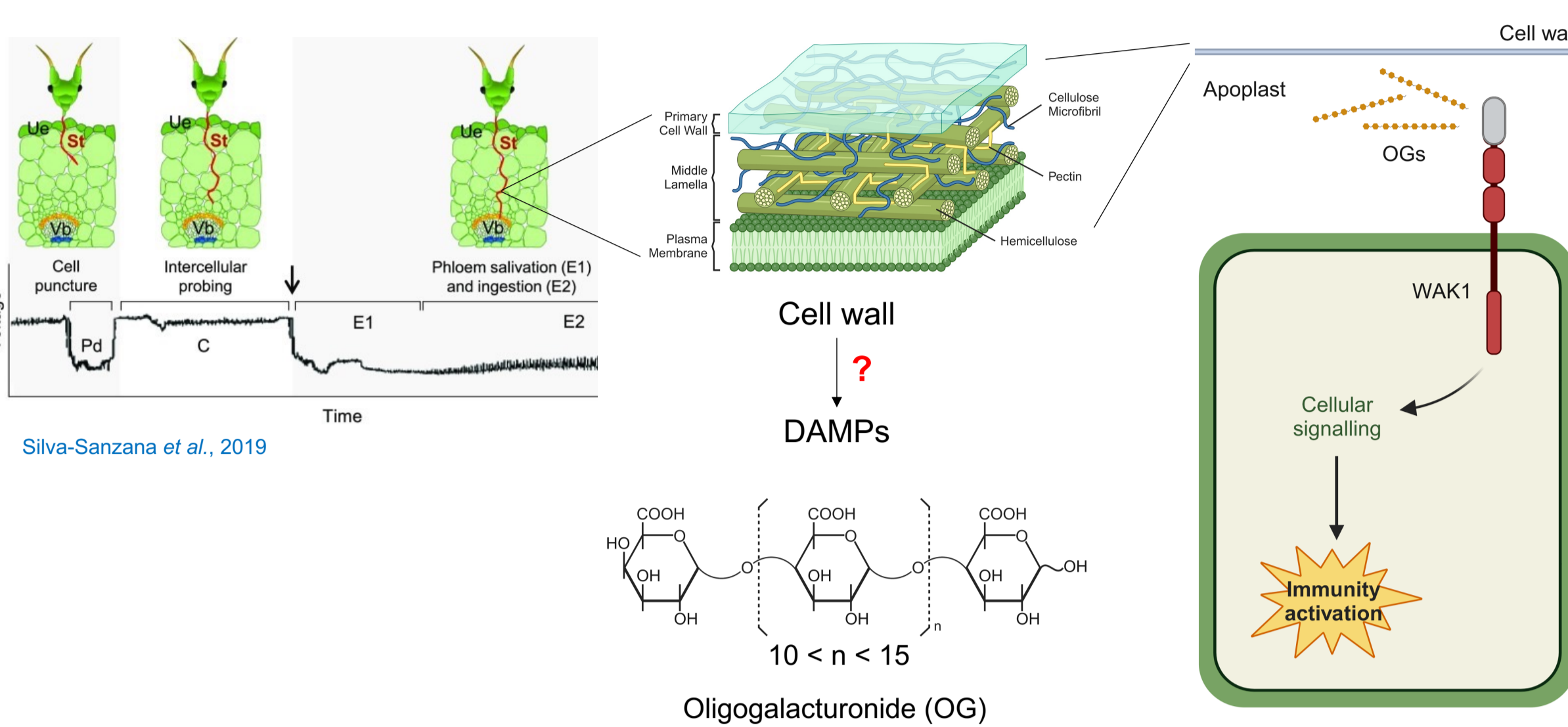


## BACKGROUND

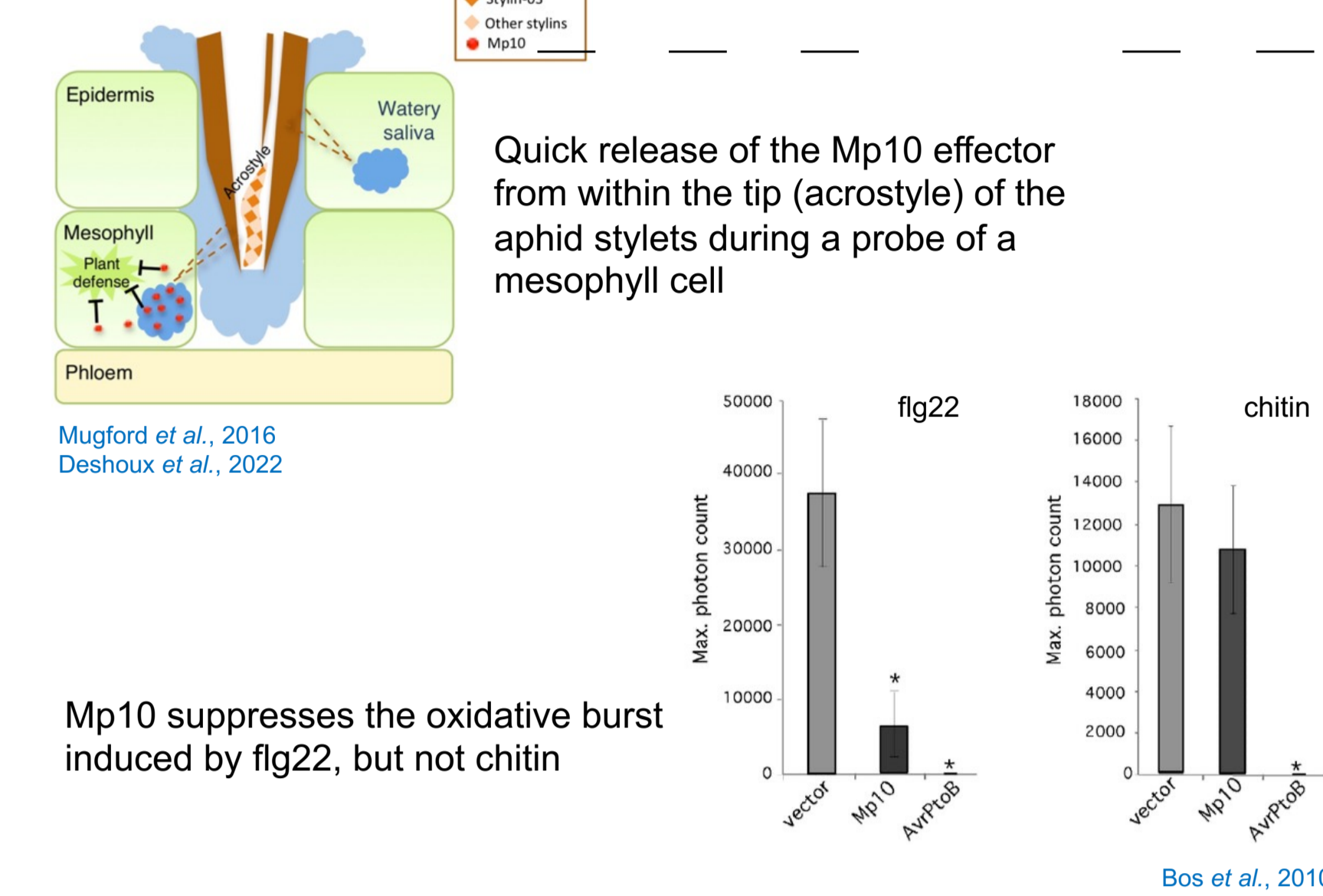
i) The green peach aphid *Myzus persicae* is an important crop pest worldwide



ii) Aphid stylets penetrate cell walls during feeding – are OGs/DAMPs released?

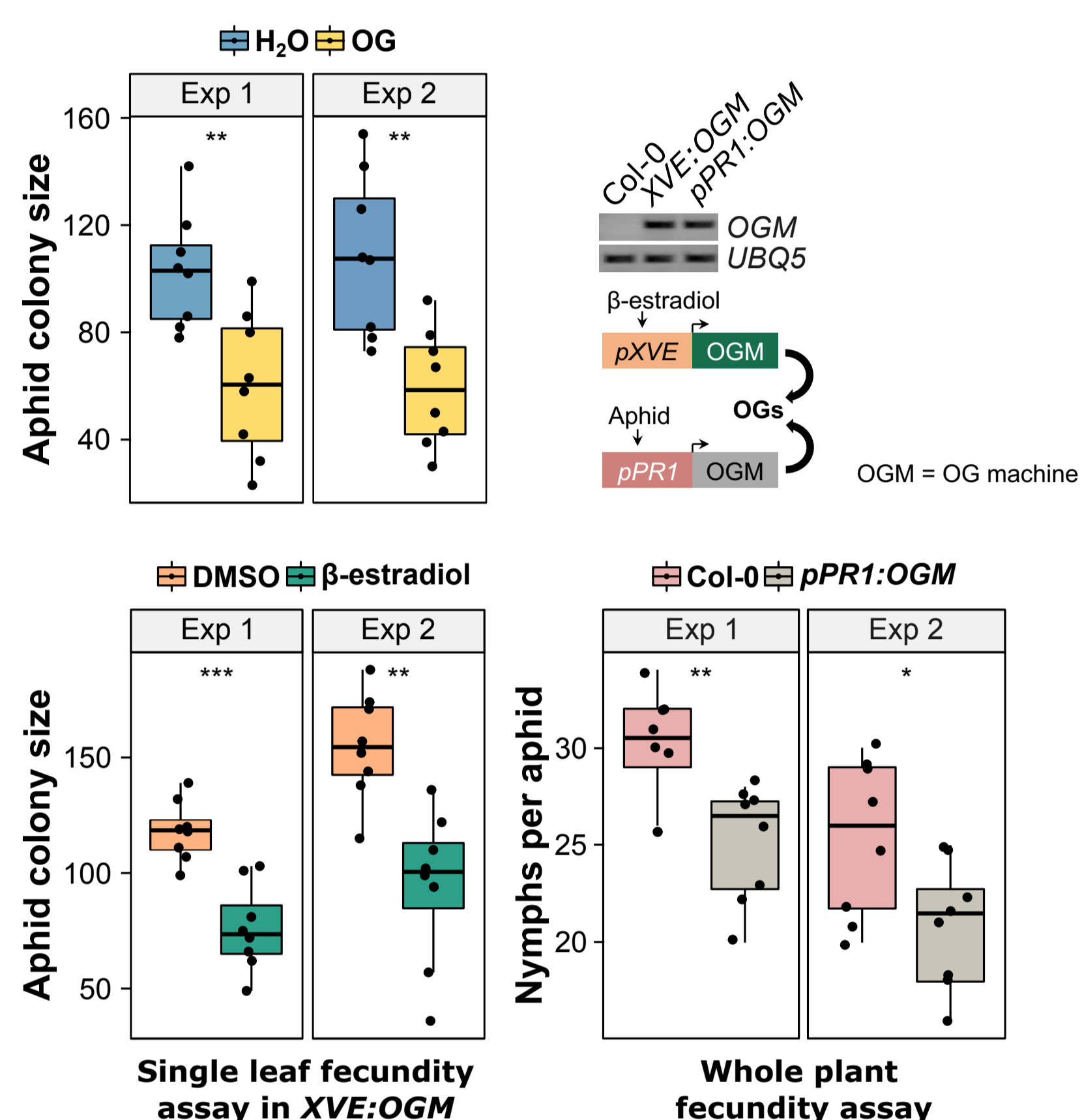
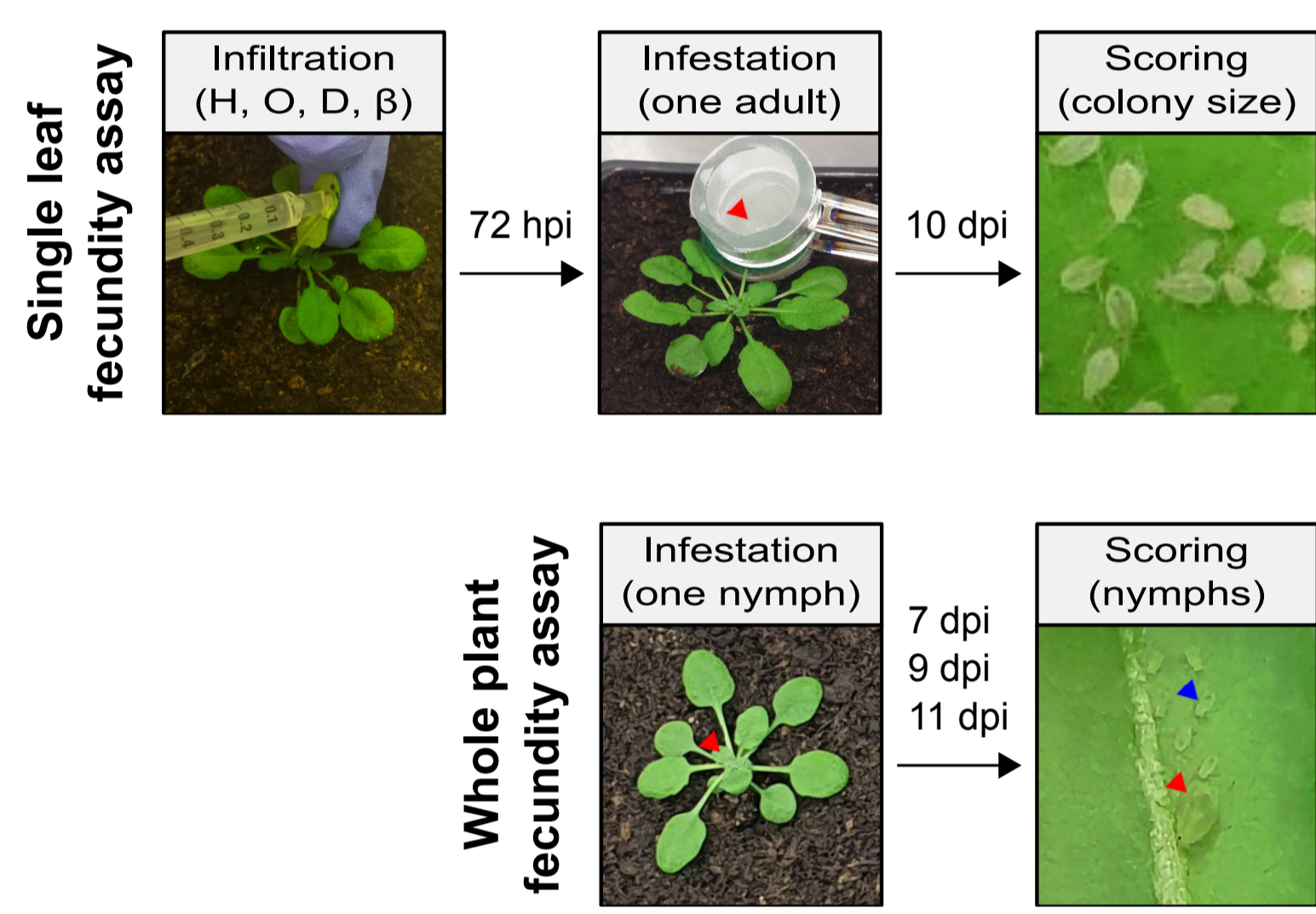


iii) Aphid-stylets deposit saliva containing small effector proteins into plant cells

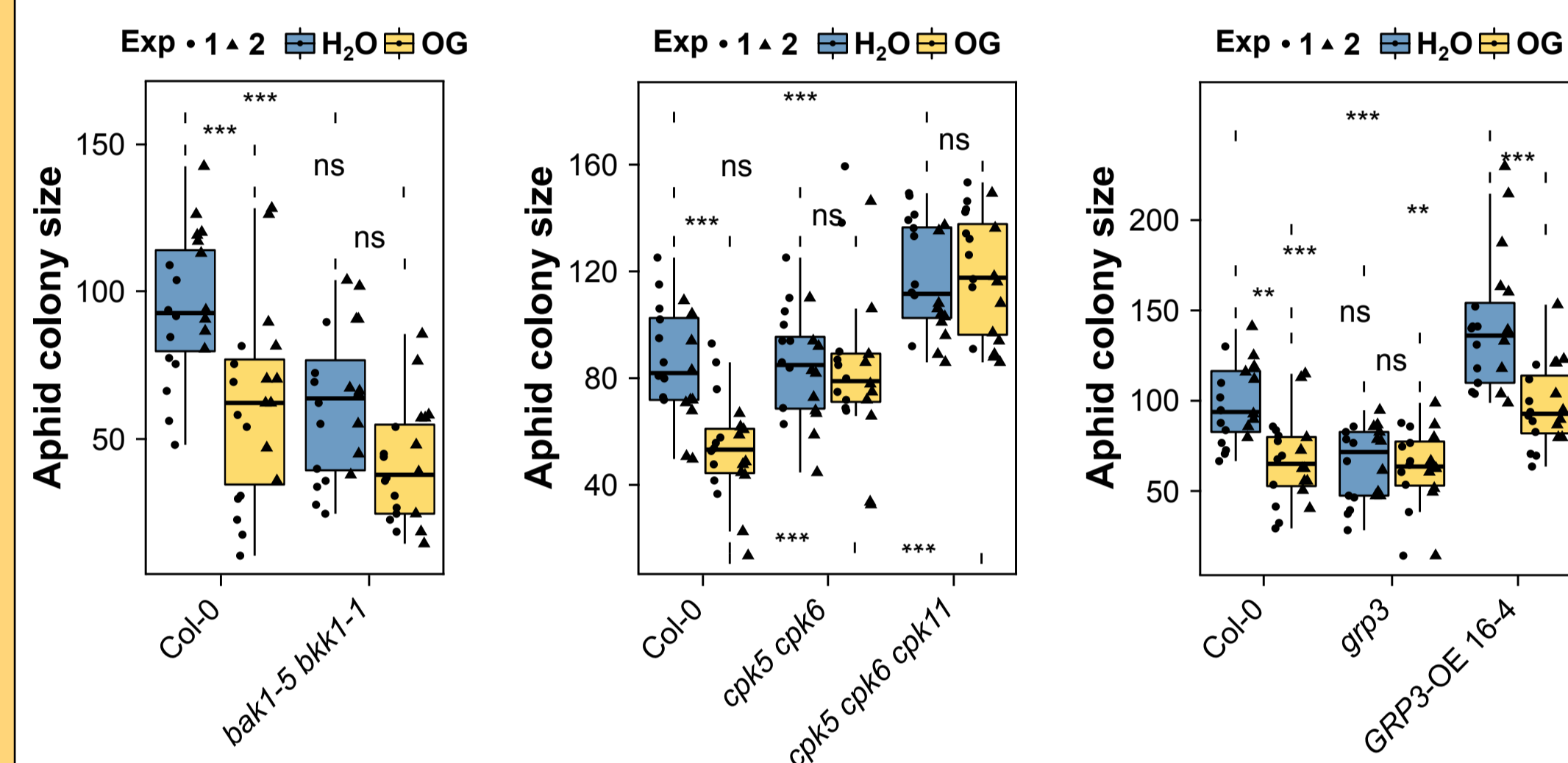


## RESULTS

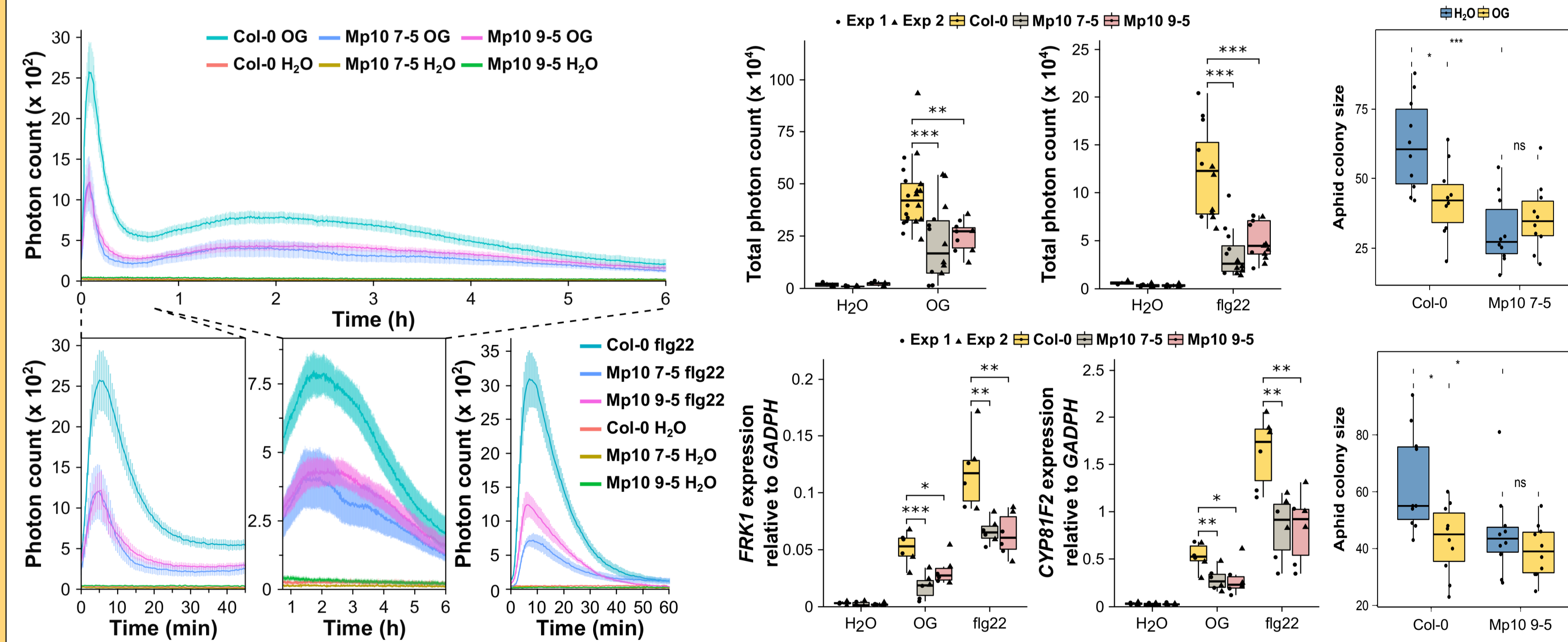
1. *Myzus persicae* fecundity is reduced on *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants exposed to OGs



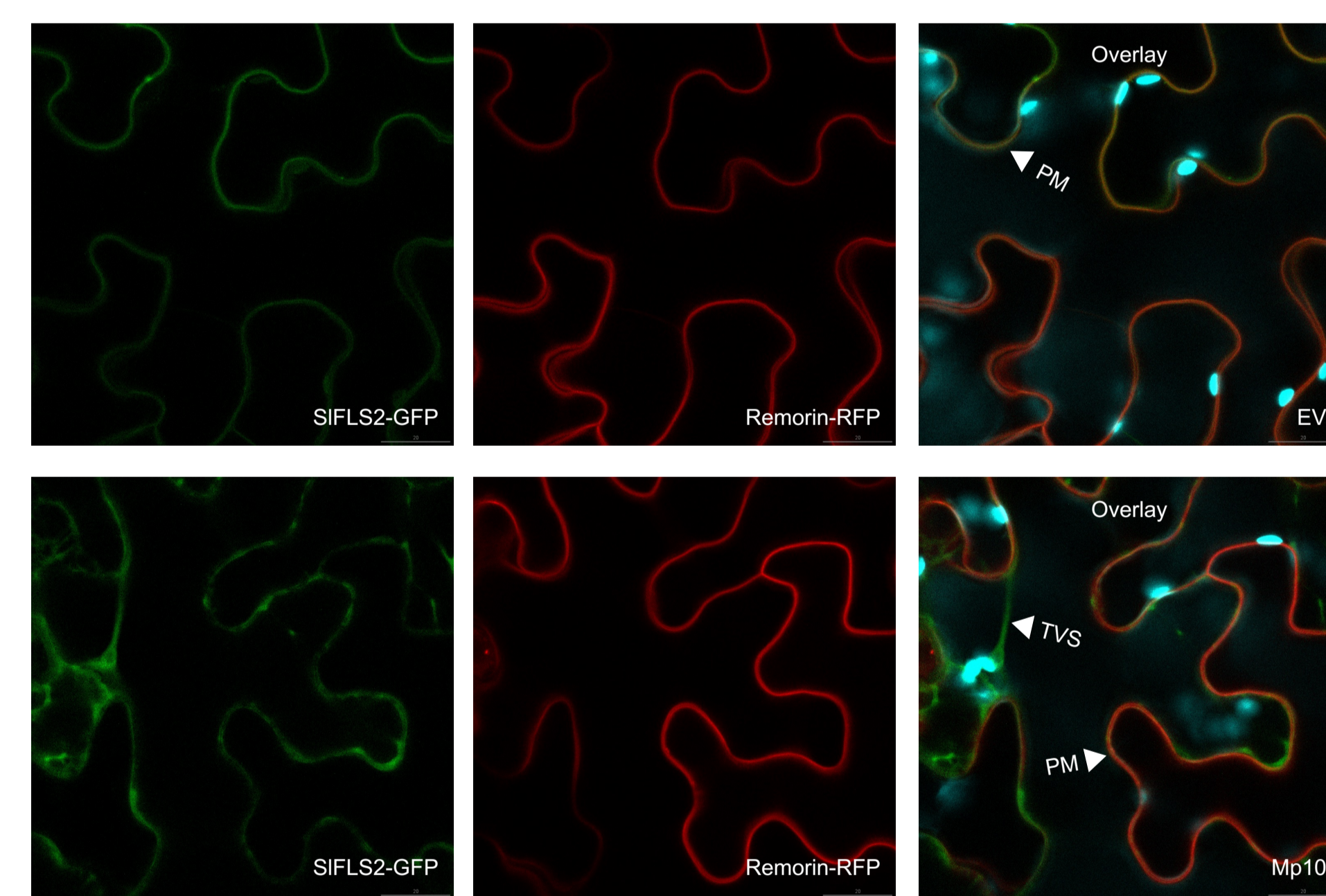
2. The OG-induced reduction of aphid fecundity on *Arabidopsis* is dependent on BAK1/BKK1, CPK5/6, and GRP3



3. The aphid effector Mp10 suppresses the OG-induced PTI

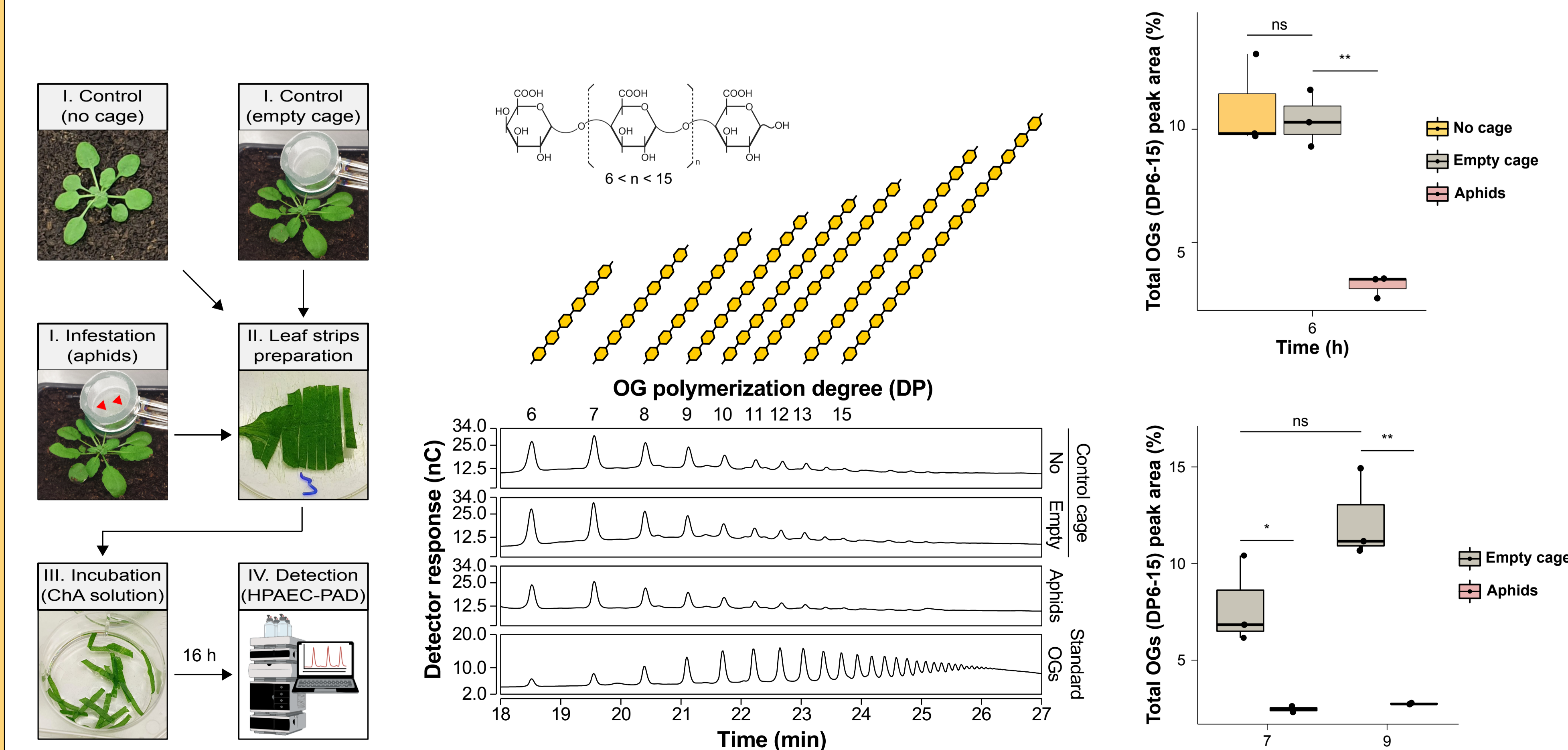


4. Mp10 affects localization of PRR receptors



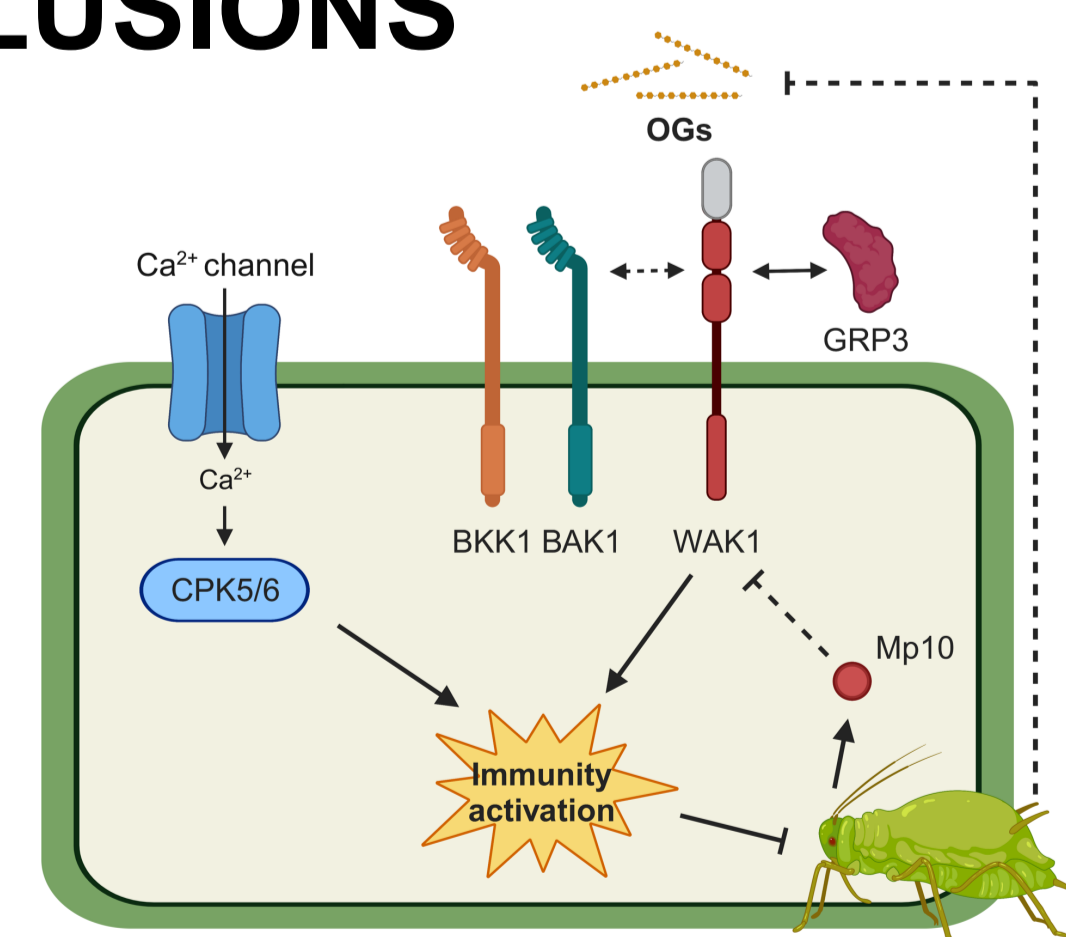
Different localization pattern of FLS2 in presence of Mp10, compared to empty vector (EV), after agroinfiltration in *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves. PM, plasma membrane; TVS, trans-vacuolar cytoplasmic strand. Remorin, PM marker.

5. *In vivo* accumulation of long OGs is suppressed during aphid colonization of *Arabidopsis*



## CONCLUSIONS

- Oligogalacturonides (OGs) DAMPs activate immunity against aphid colonization in a BAK1/BKK1-, CPK5/6-, and GRP3-dependent manner
- Aphids deposit the Mp10 effector in the cytoplasm of plant cells during probing
- Aphid effector Mp10 suppresses PTI via mis-localization of PRR receptors
- Elicitor-active OGs are suppressed in aphid-infested leaves



## Acknowledgments

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