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Mini-chromosomes as drivers of genetic diversity and host-adaptation in the blast fungus *Magnaporthe oryzae*

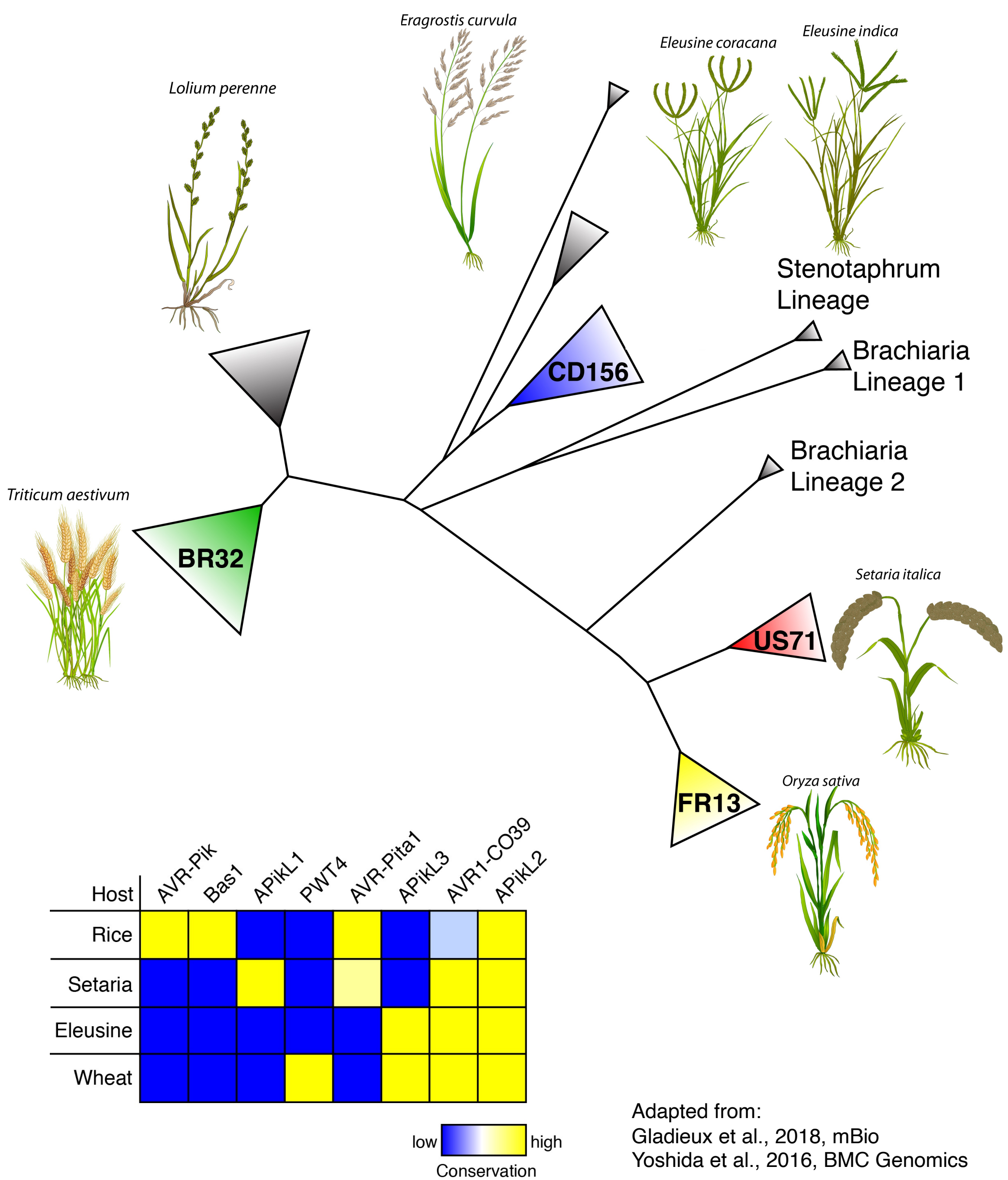
TheSainsburyLaboratory
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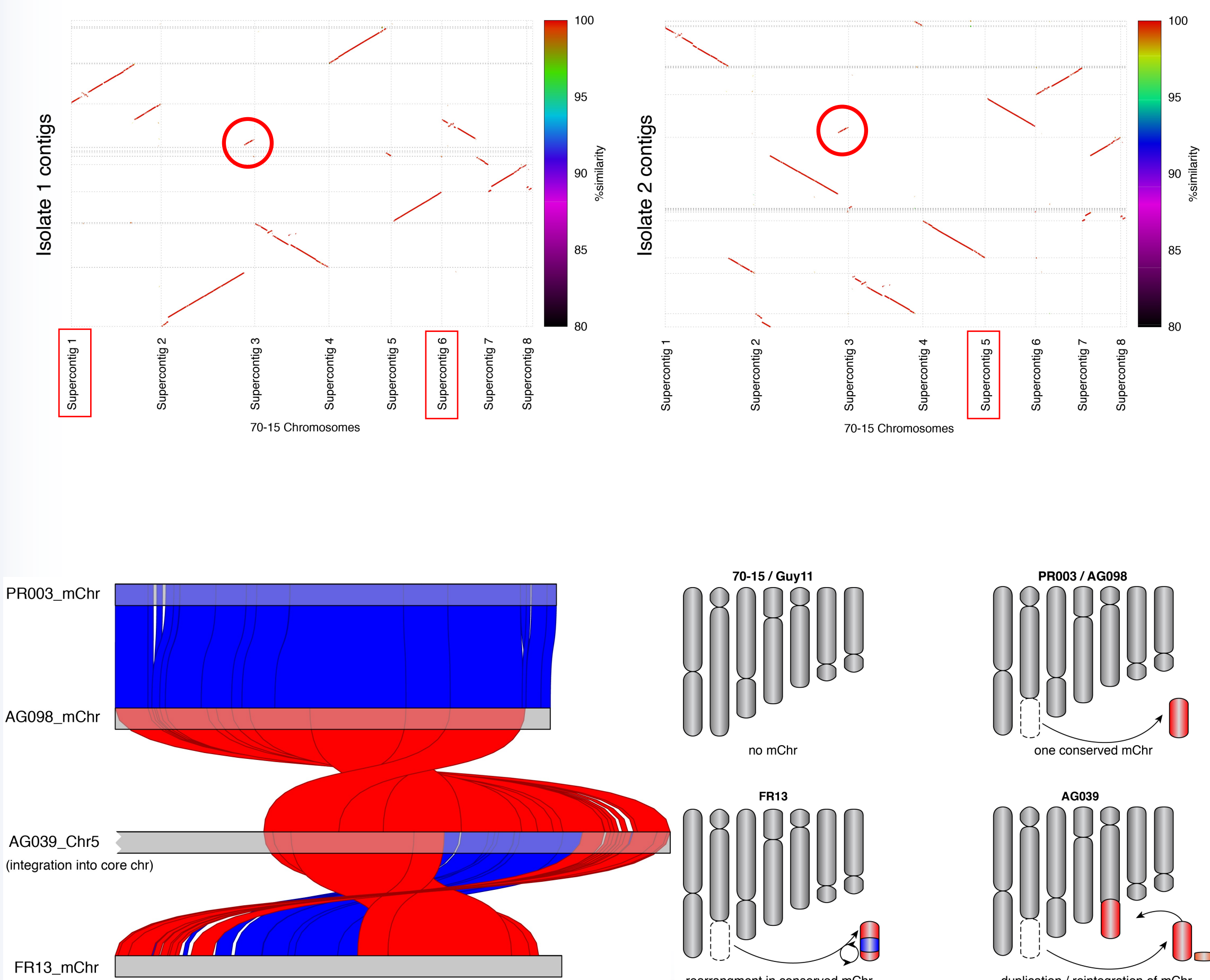
1

Host adaptation of *M. oryzae* involves effector gains/losses



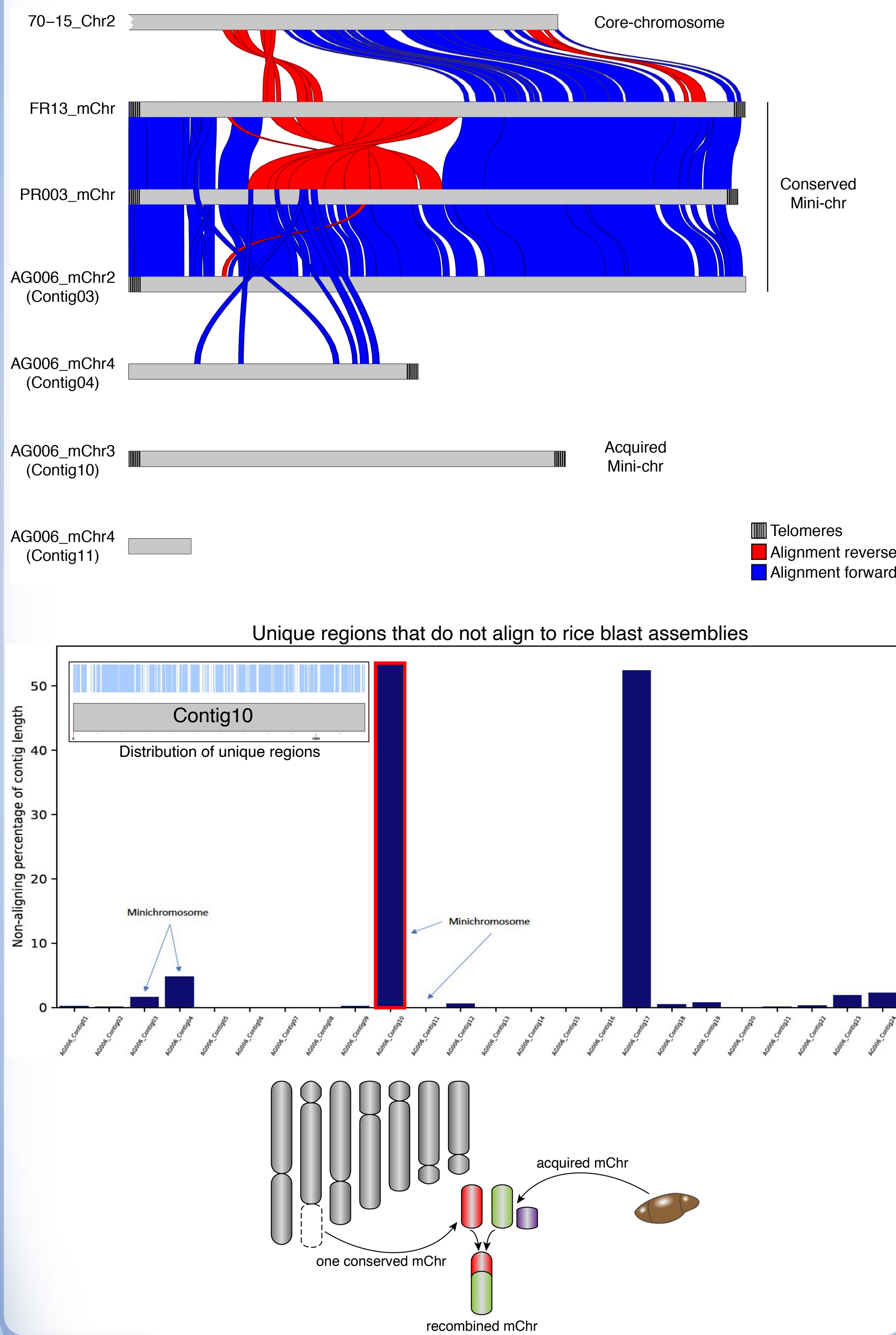
5

mChrs can recombine with core-chromosomes at various genomic locations



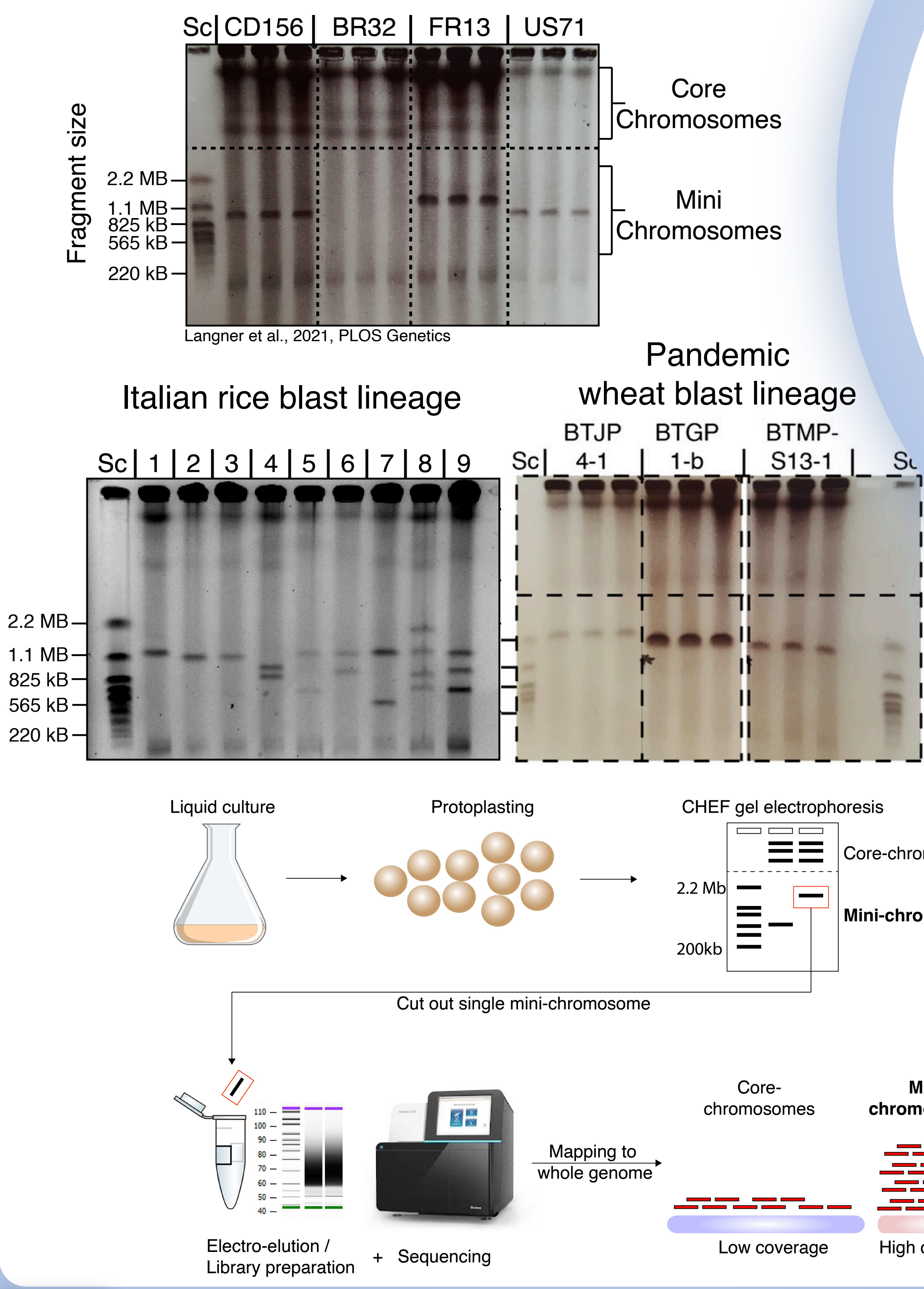
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Horizontal transfer of mChr between diverse host adapted lineages

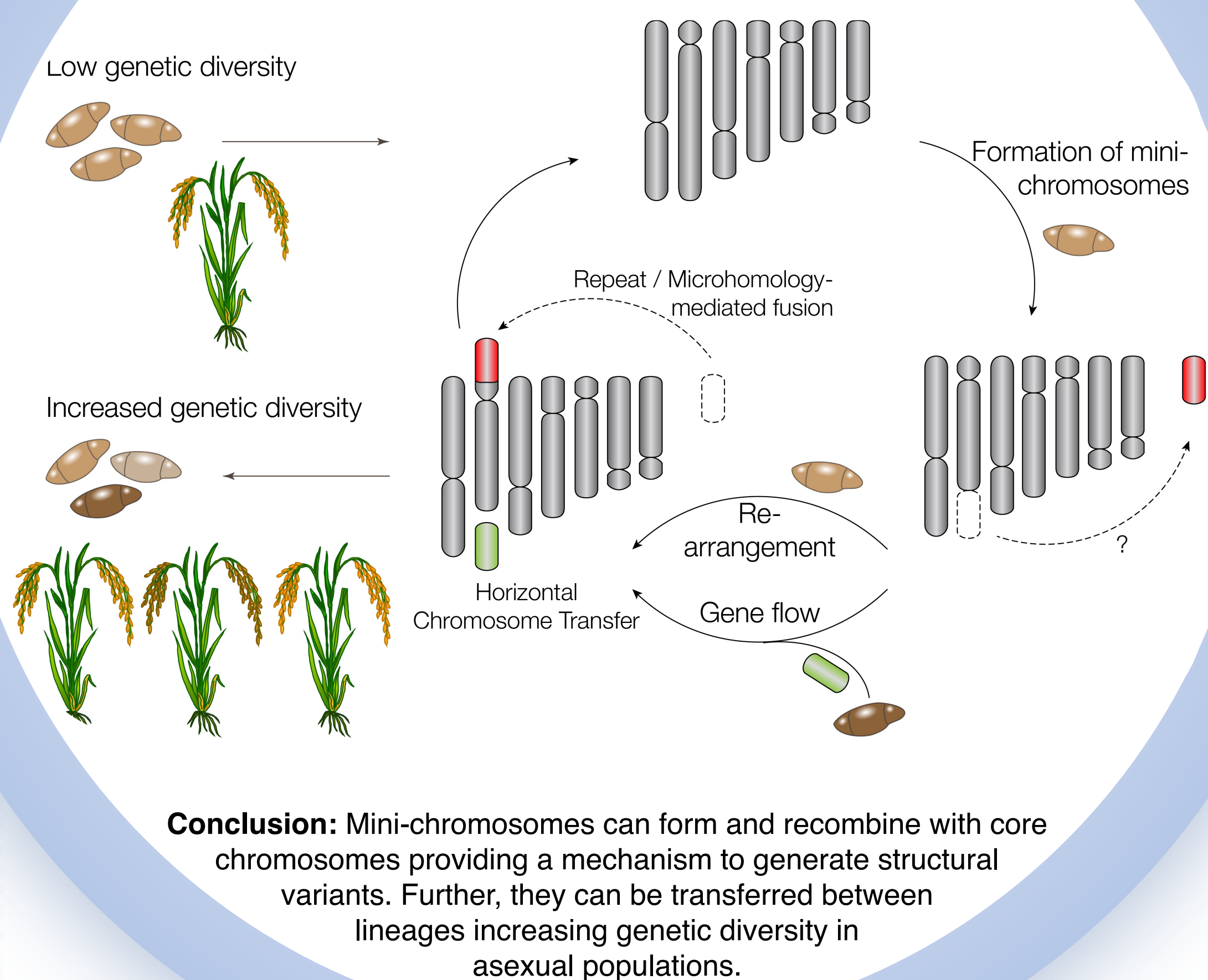


2

Mini-chromosomes (mChr) contribute to genomic diversity across all pathogen lineages

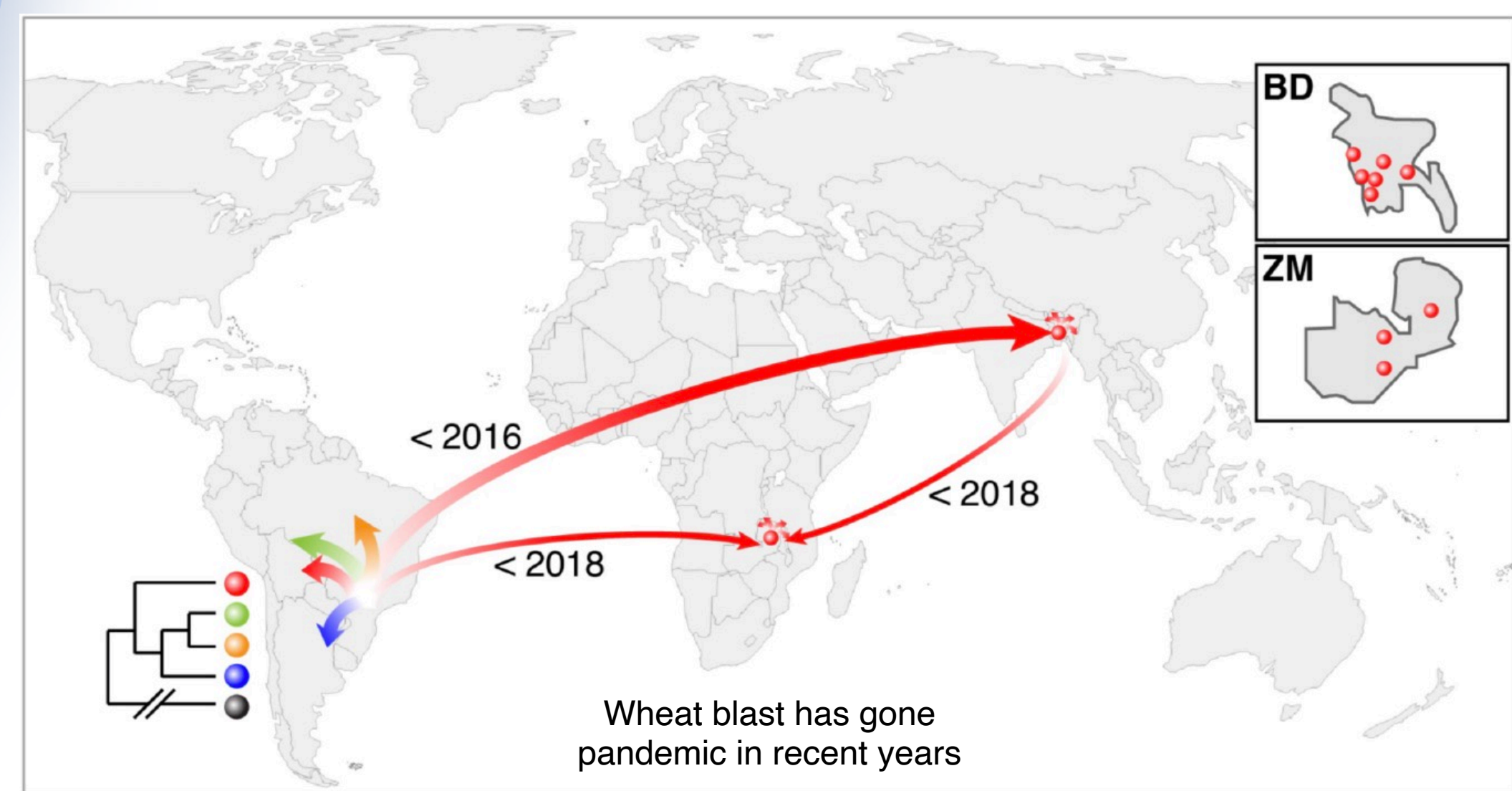


Mini-chromosomes as drivers of adaptive evolution



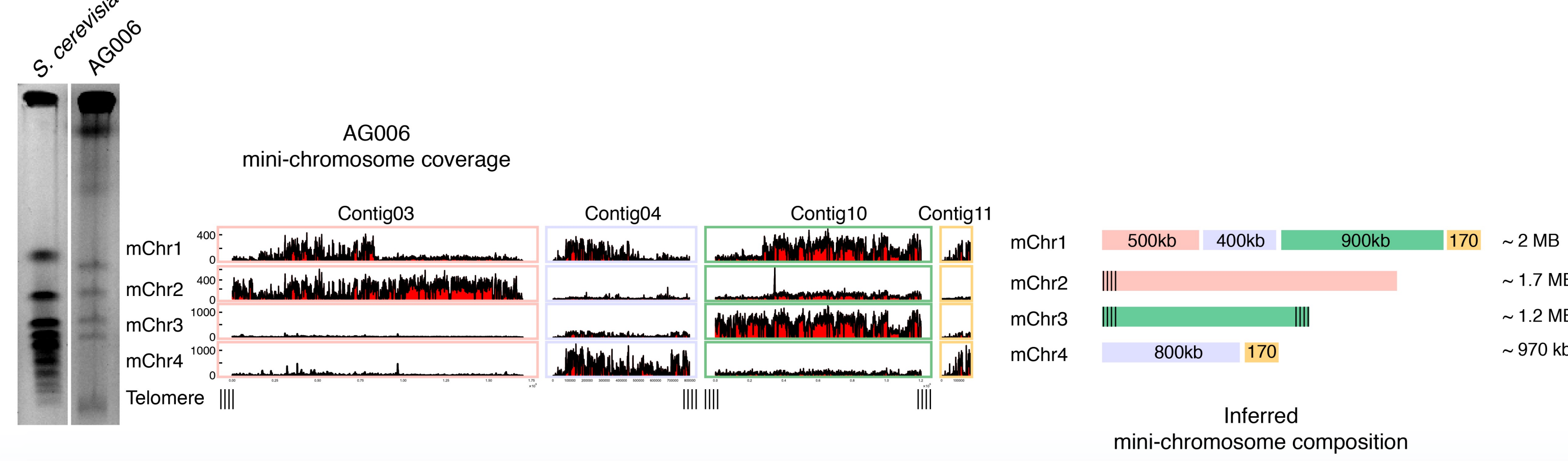
7

Mini-chromosomes and lineage specific regions harbor effector candidates in the pandemic wheat blast lineage



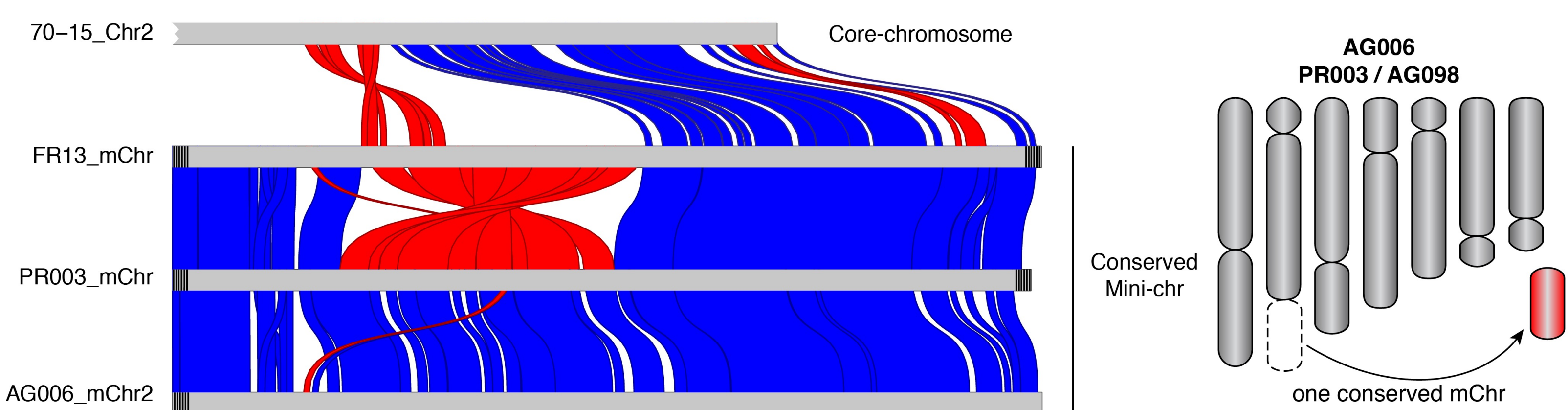
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Mini-chromosome isolation sequencing (MCIS) allows inference of inter-chromosomal recombination events



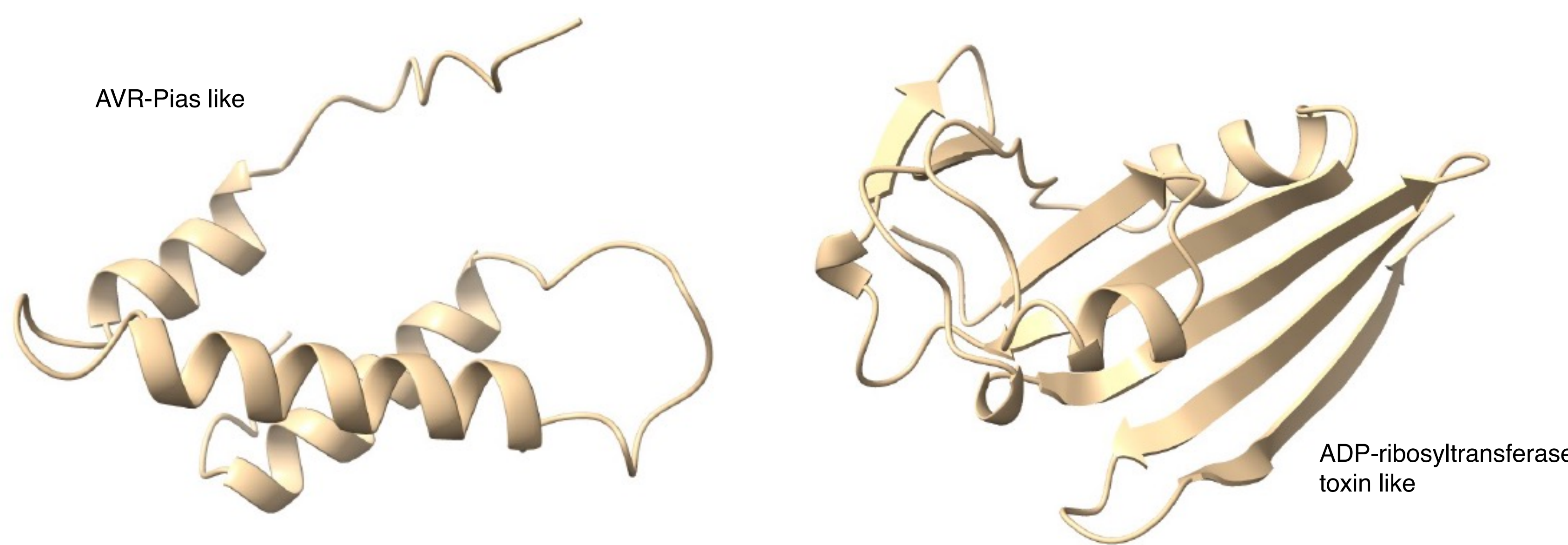
4

European rice blast isolates contain a conserved mchr



8

Novel effector candidates are similar to known effectors and toxins



Outlook

- Confirm mini-chromosome transfer in *M. oryzae* under lab conditions and during infection.
- Identify the source of horizontally transferred mini-chromosomes.
- Mechanistic investigation of mini-chromosome generation, loss and recombination.
- Study the function of mini-chromosome encoded effector genes during infection and host adaptation.