



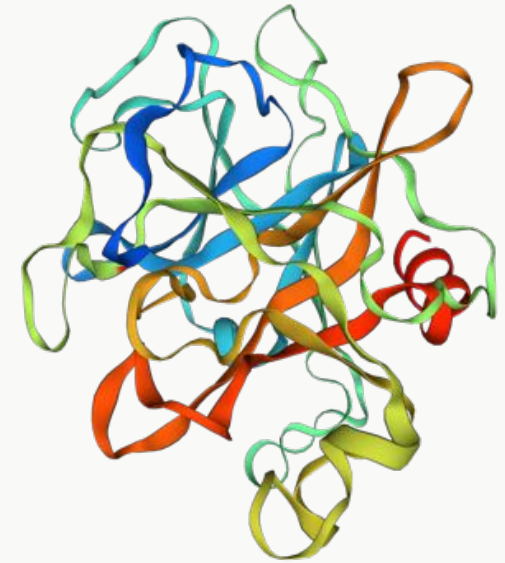
Harriet R. Benbow

Lars S. Jermiin

Fiona M. Doohan

The *Serpin* gene family in wheat

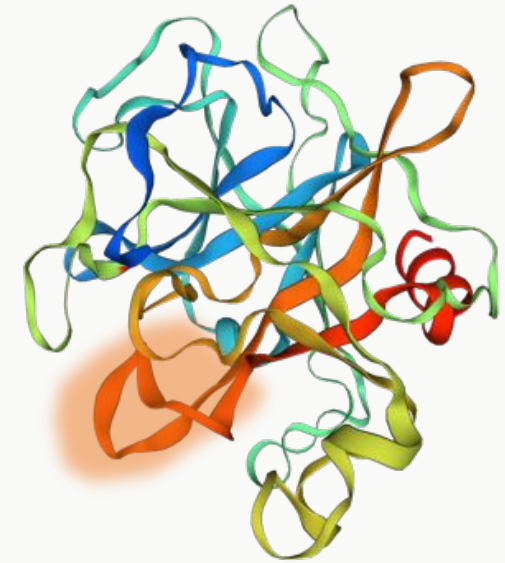
Serpins are serine protease inhibitors



Serpins are serine protease inhibitors



Reactive Central Loop

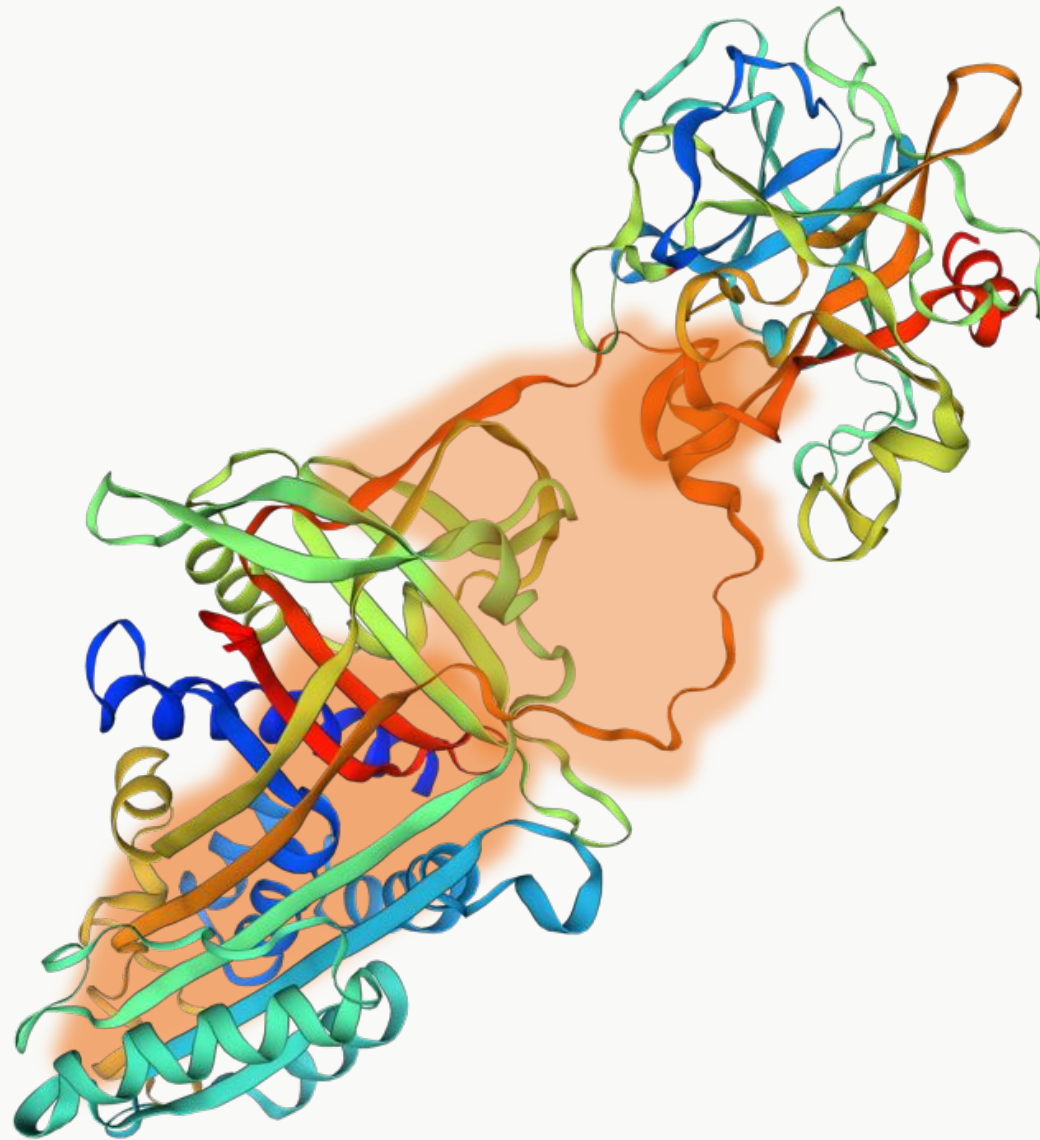


Catalytic triad

The Michealis Complex



The Michealis Complex





Why are wheat serpins interesting?

- Serpins are responsive to fungal pathogens in:
 - Soybean
 - Maize
 - *Arabidopsis*
 - Tomato
 - Barley
 - Wheat

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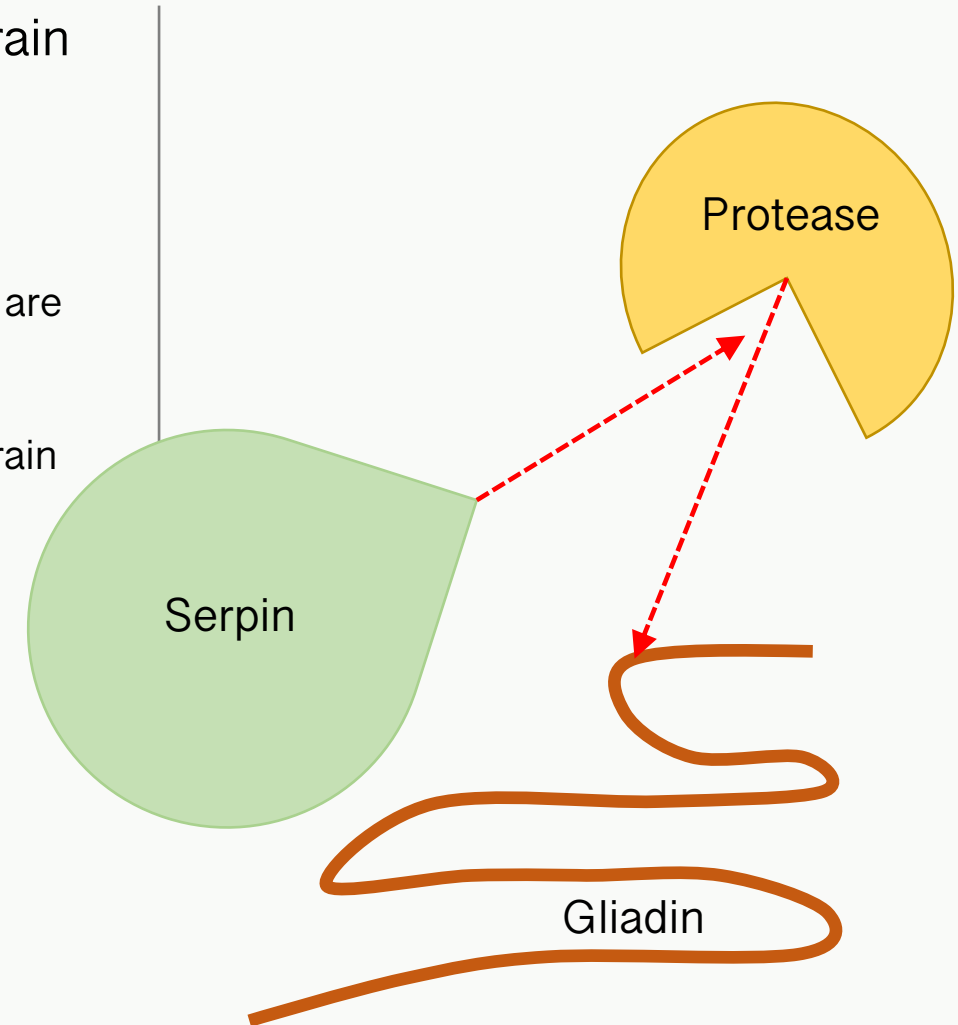


- Serpins can inhibit proteases from:
 - *Zymoseptoria tritici*
 - *Fusarium culmorum*
 - *Puccinia striiformis*

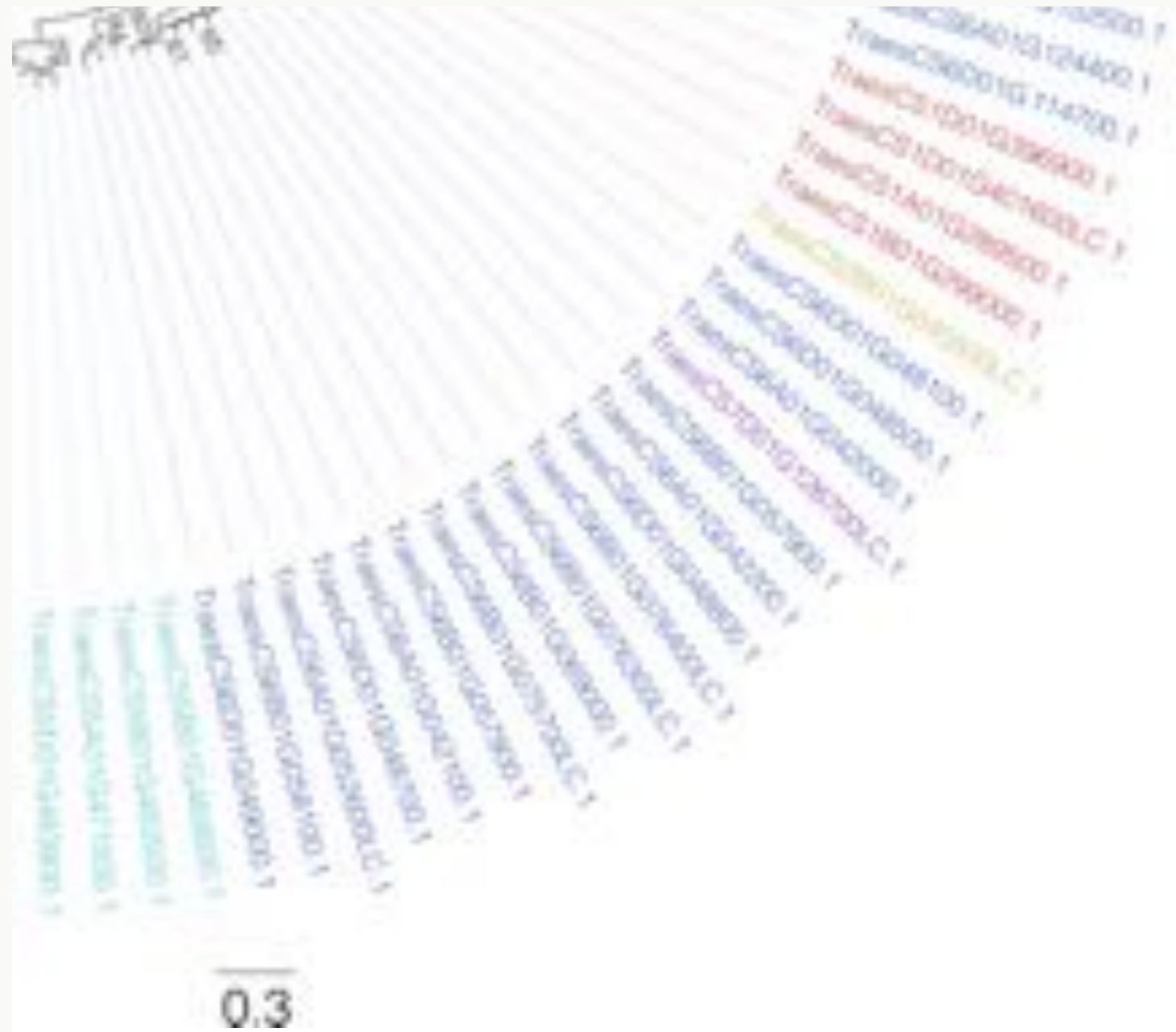


Why are wheat serpins interesting?

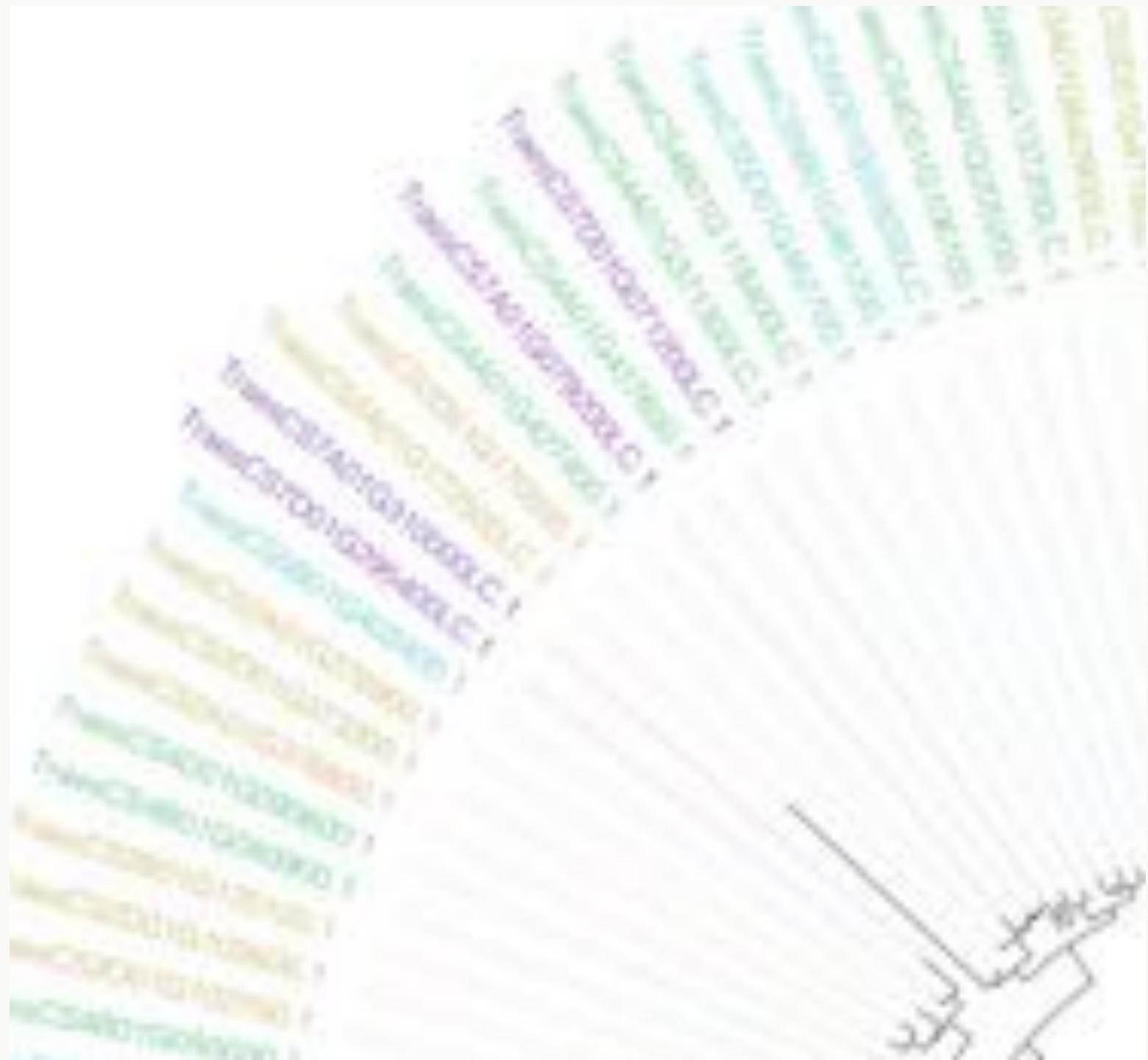
- Protect the developing grain from protein degradation
- Inhibit proteases with an affinity for prolamins
 - Prolamin storage proteins are rich in lysine, proline and glutamine
 - Contribute ~50% of the grain protein



The wheat Serpinome



The wheat Serpinome



Wheat serpins are disease responsive

www.wheat-expression.com

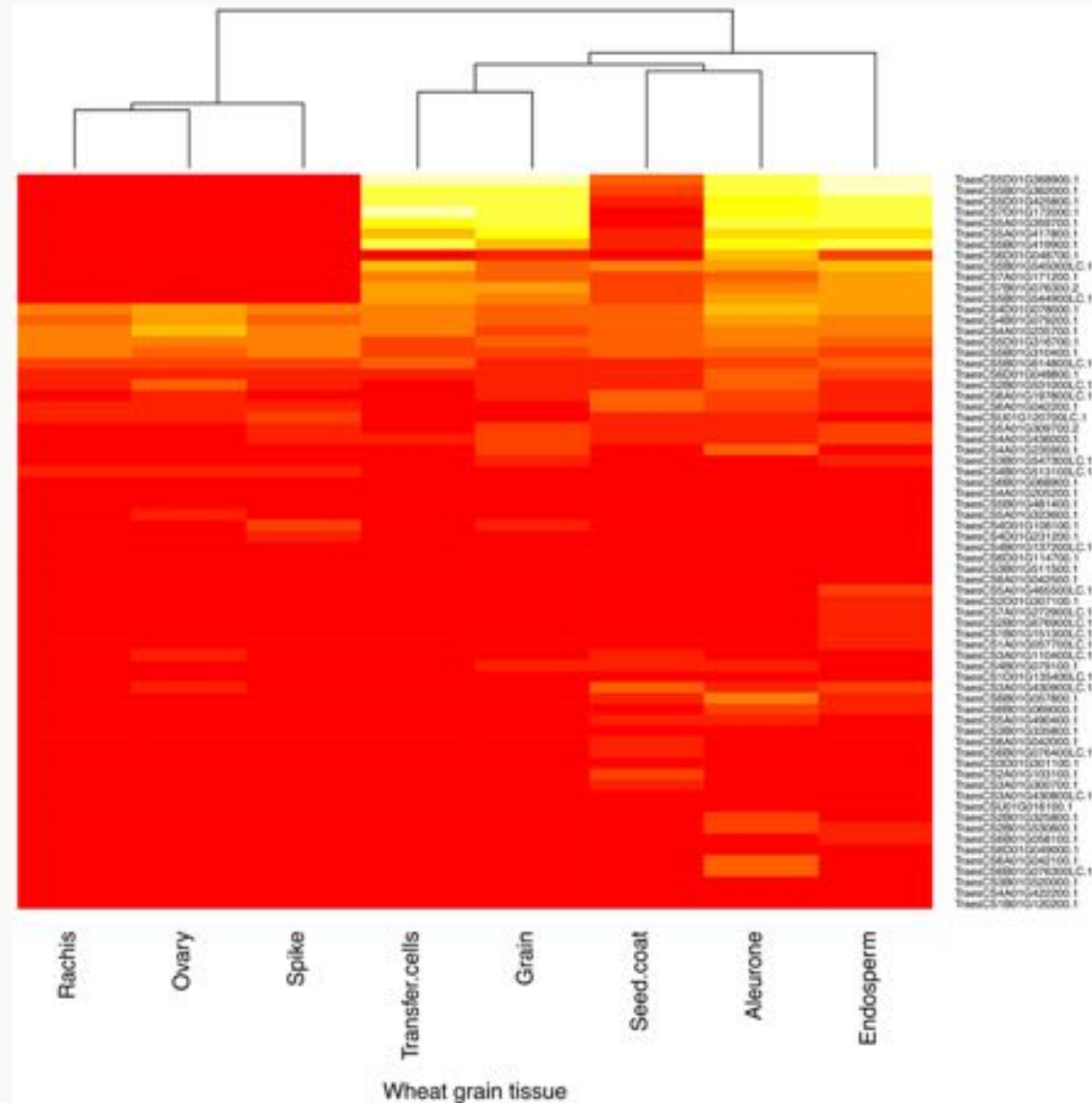
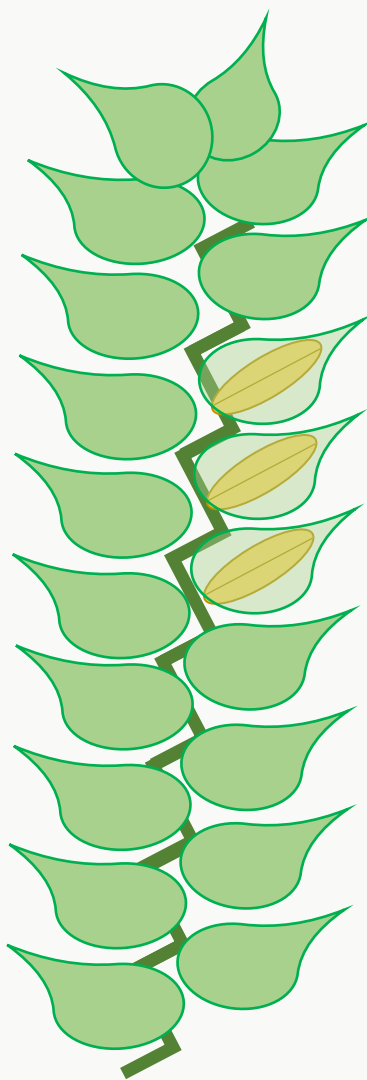
Serpine gene	Fungal pathogen					PAMP elicitor	
	Powdery Mildew	Head Blight	Crown rot	Stripe rust	Leaf blotch	Flg22	Chitin
TraesCS2B01G033100LC	-	4.76	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS2B01G033300LC	-	3.86	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS2B01G530600	-3.08	1.01	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS3B01G335800	-	2.94	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS3D01G301100	-	1.92	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4A01G205200	-	-	-	-	-	2.41	-
TraesCS4A01G235700	-1.29	-	-	-2.26	1.04	-	-
TraesCS4A01G422200	-	3.56	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4A01G436000	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4B01G079100	-	-	-1.71	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4B01G079200	-	-	-	-1.03	-	-	-
TraesCS4D01G090600	-	-	-	-	-	4.43	5.07
TraesCS4D01G106100	-	1.21	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4D01G231200	-2.32	-	-	-1.27	-	-	-
TraesCS5B01G402400	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
TraesCS5B01G492700LC	-	-	-	-	-	-2.86	-
TraesCS6B01G068900	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS6B01G152500	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	1.9
TraesCS6D01G048700	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.24
TraesCS6D01G114700	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	1.4



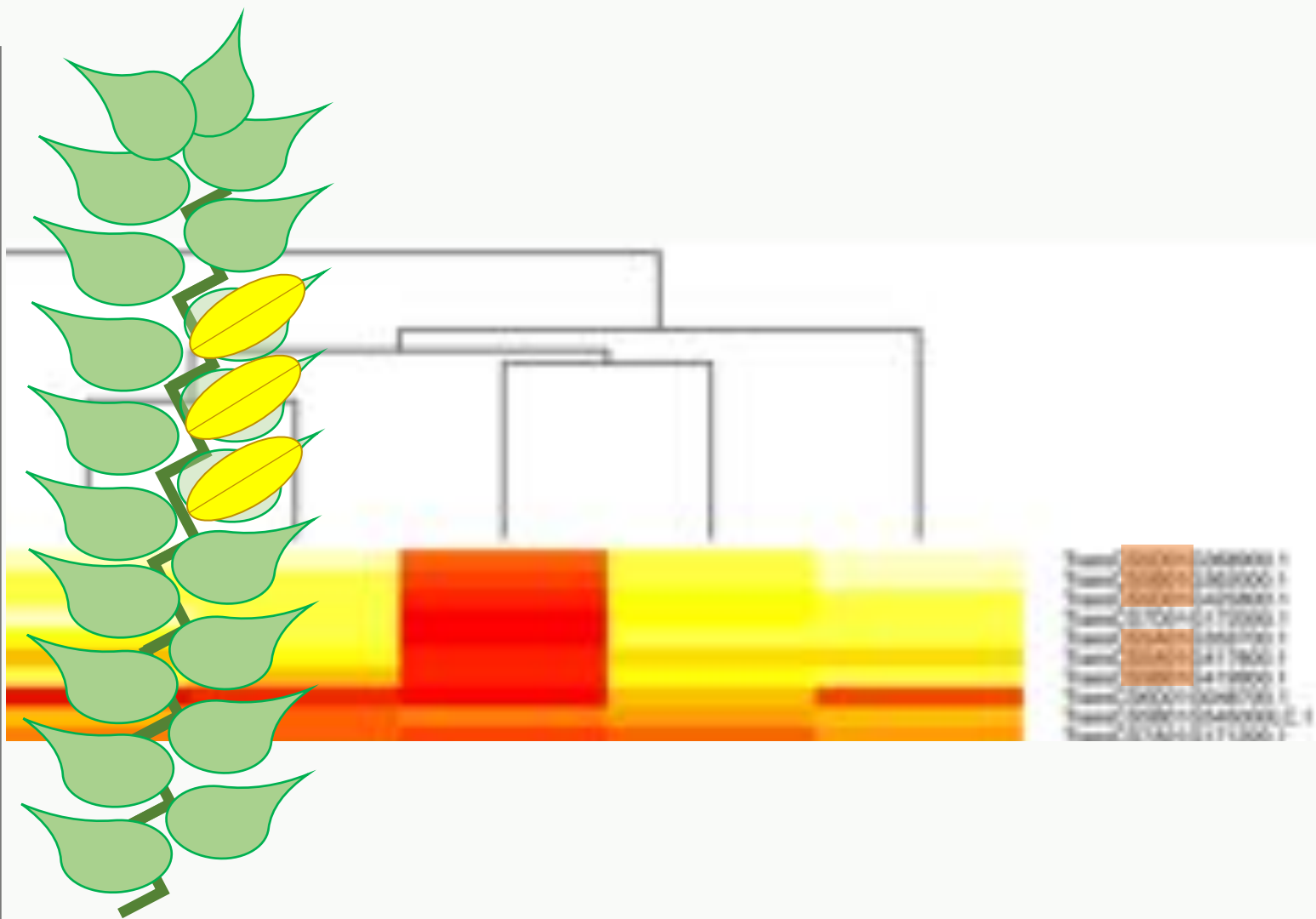
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TraesCS4A01G422200	-	3.56	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4A01G436000	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4B01G079100	-	-	-1.71	-	-	-	-
TraesCS4B01G079200	-	-	-	-1.03	-	-	-
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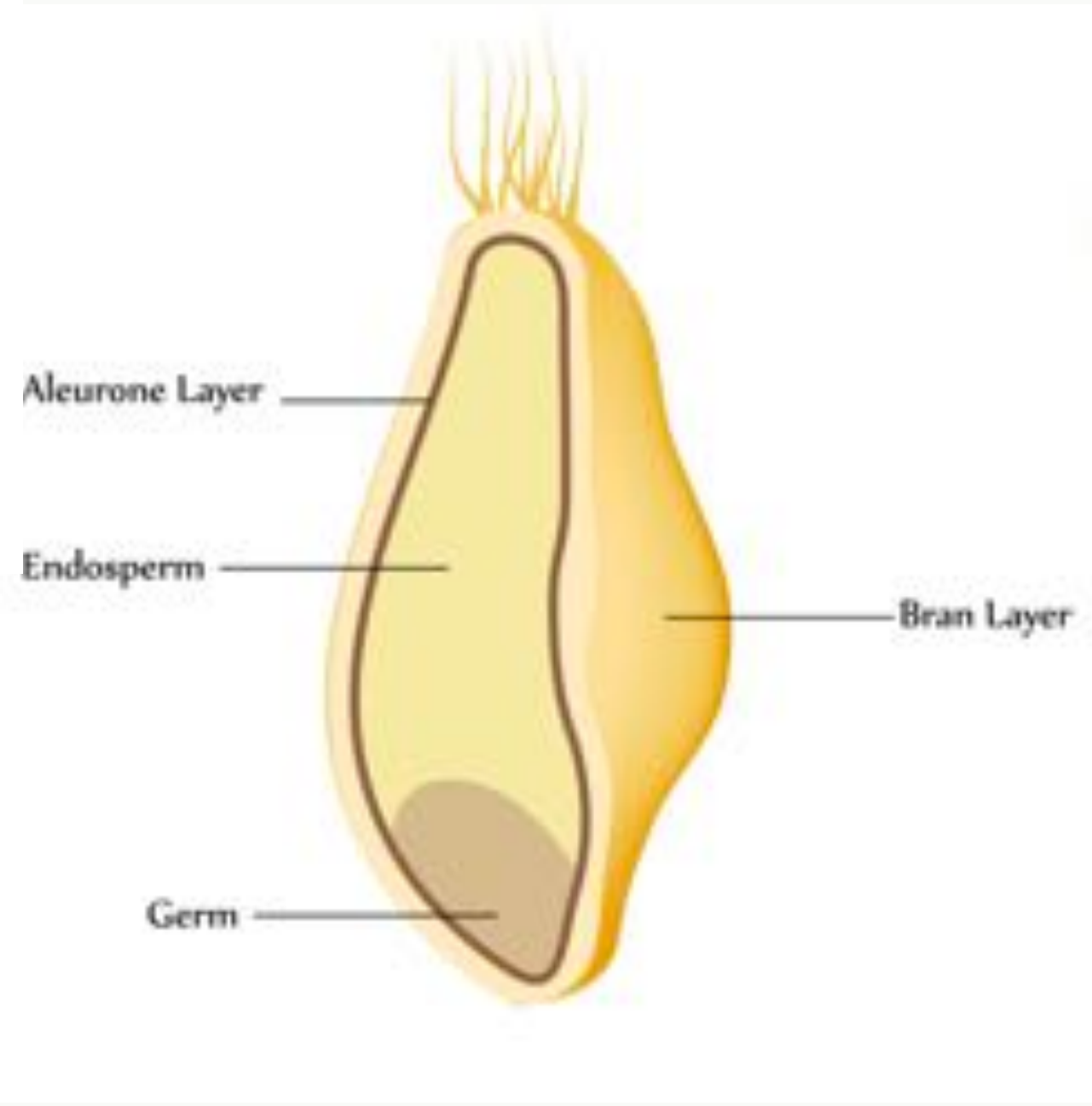
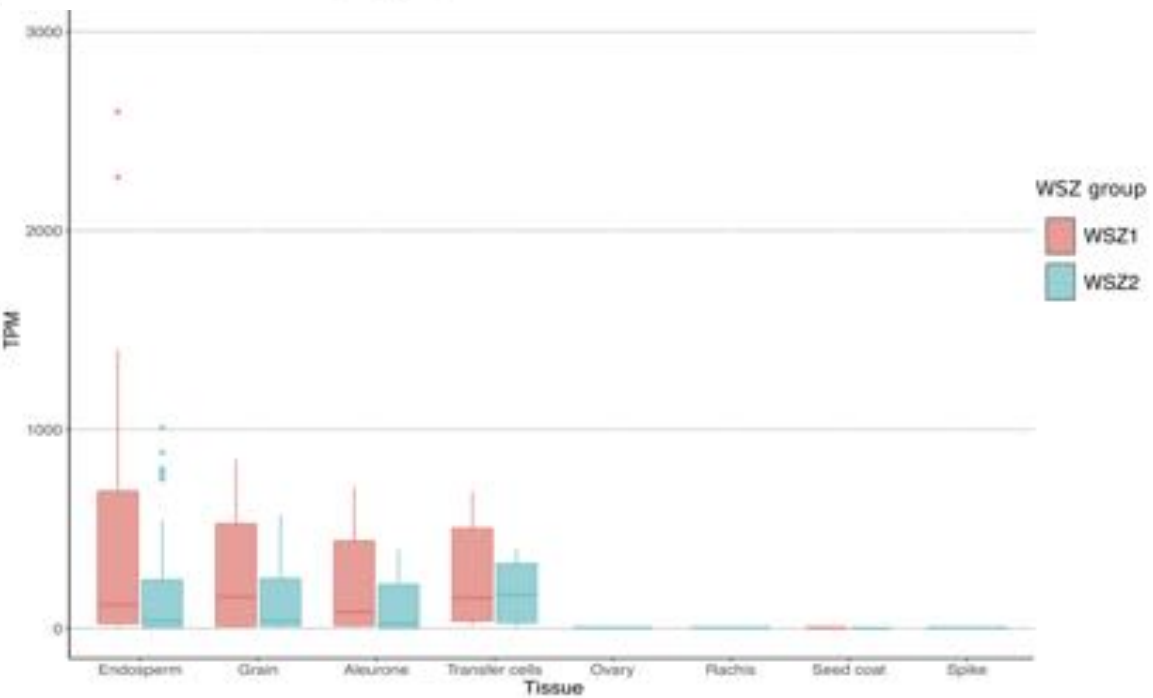
Wheat serpins are expressed in the grain

www.wheat-expression.com

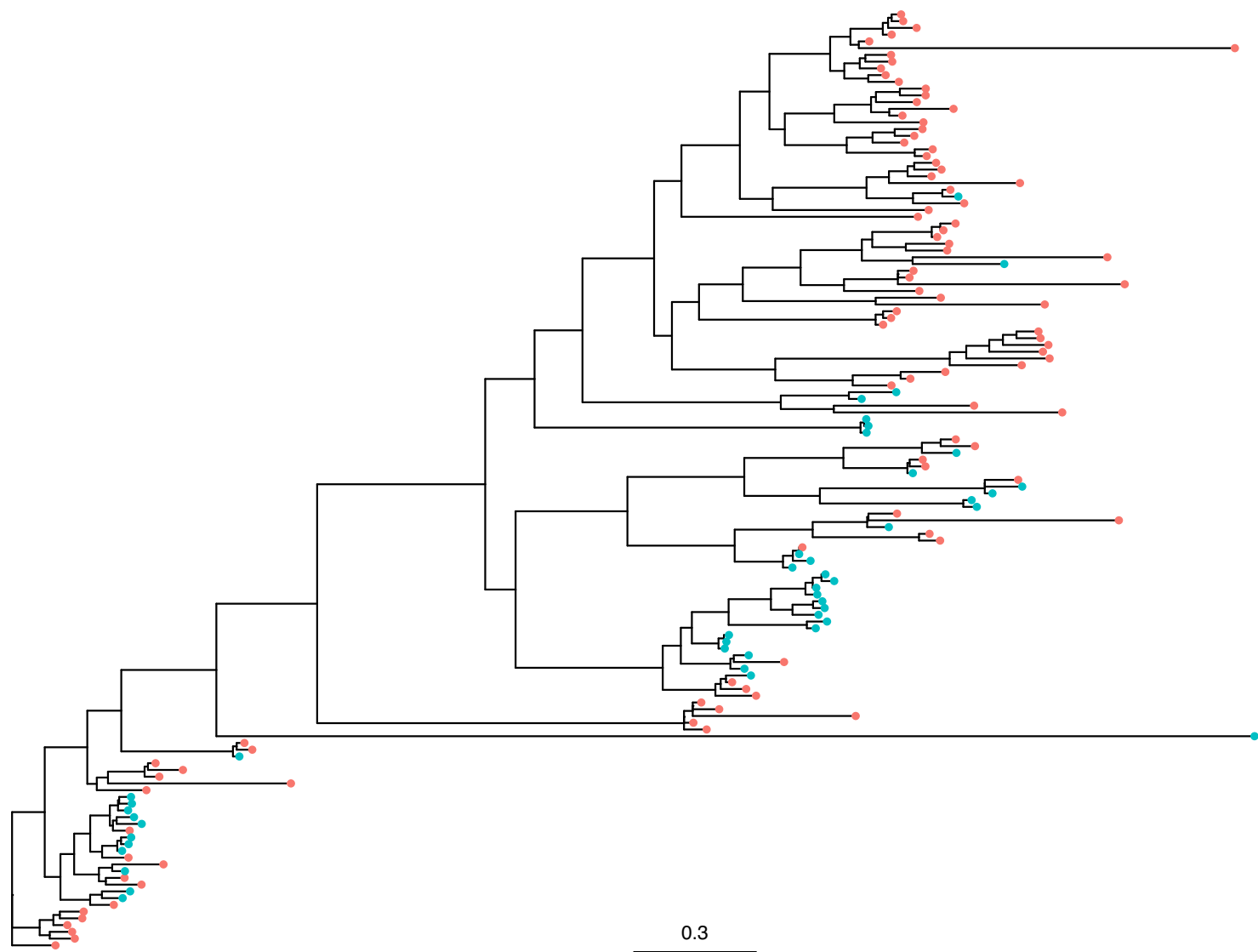


Wheat
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the grain



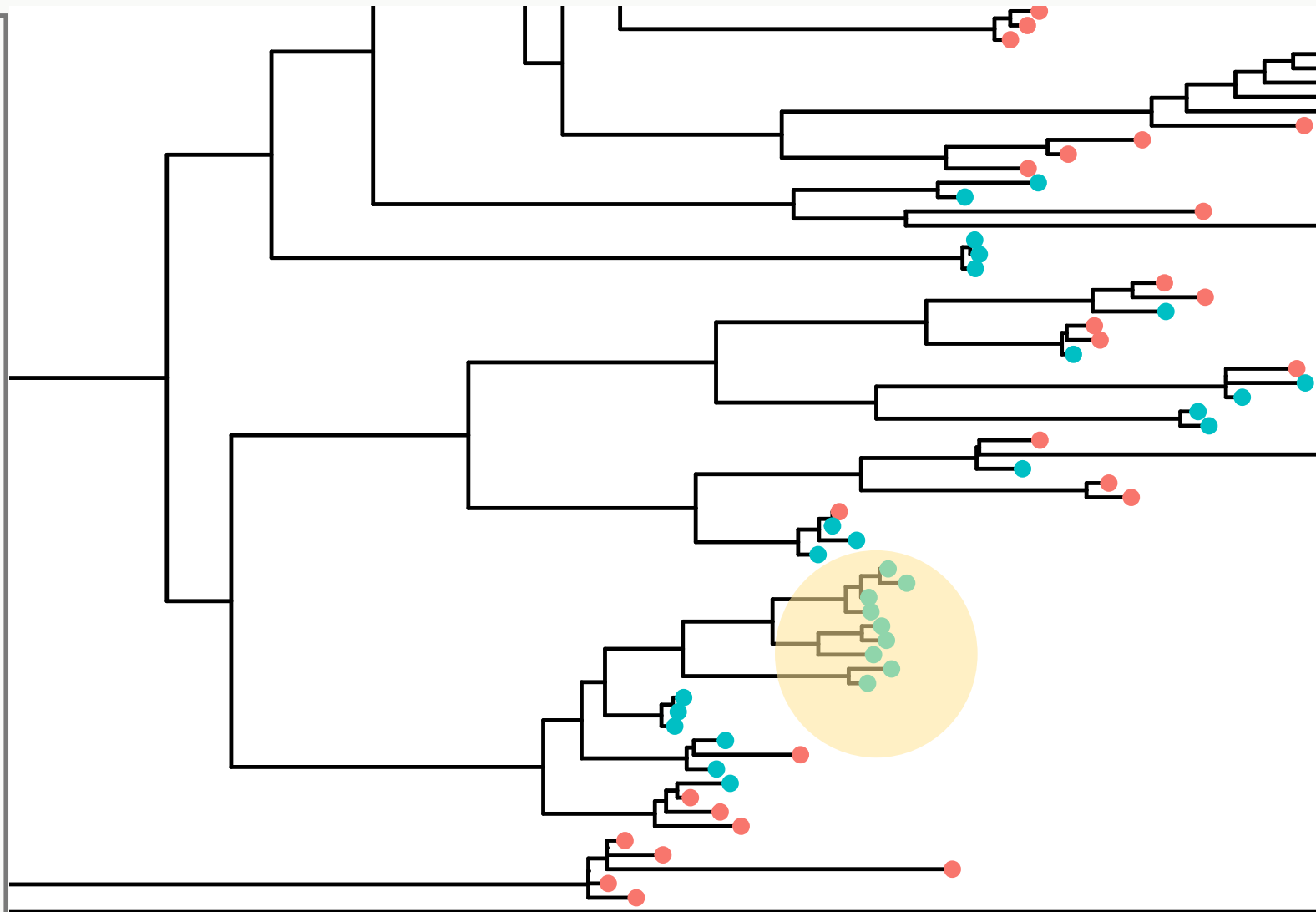


The wheat
serpinome shows
functional
divergence



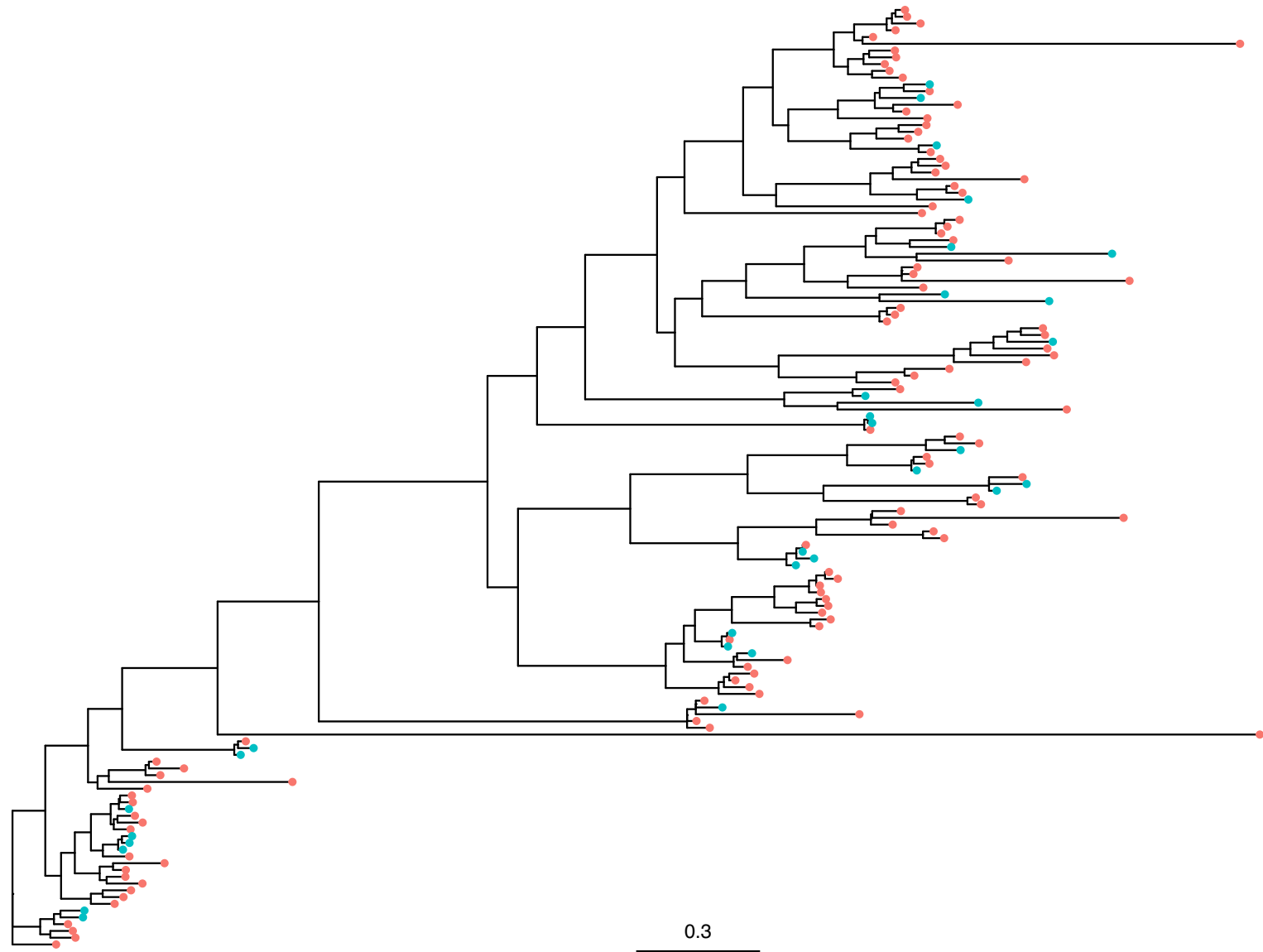
The wheat serpinome shows functional divergence

Grain serpins are conserved in function



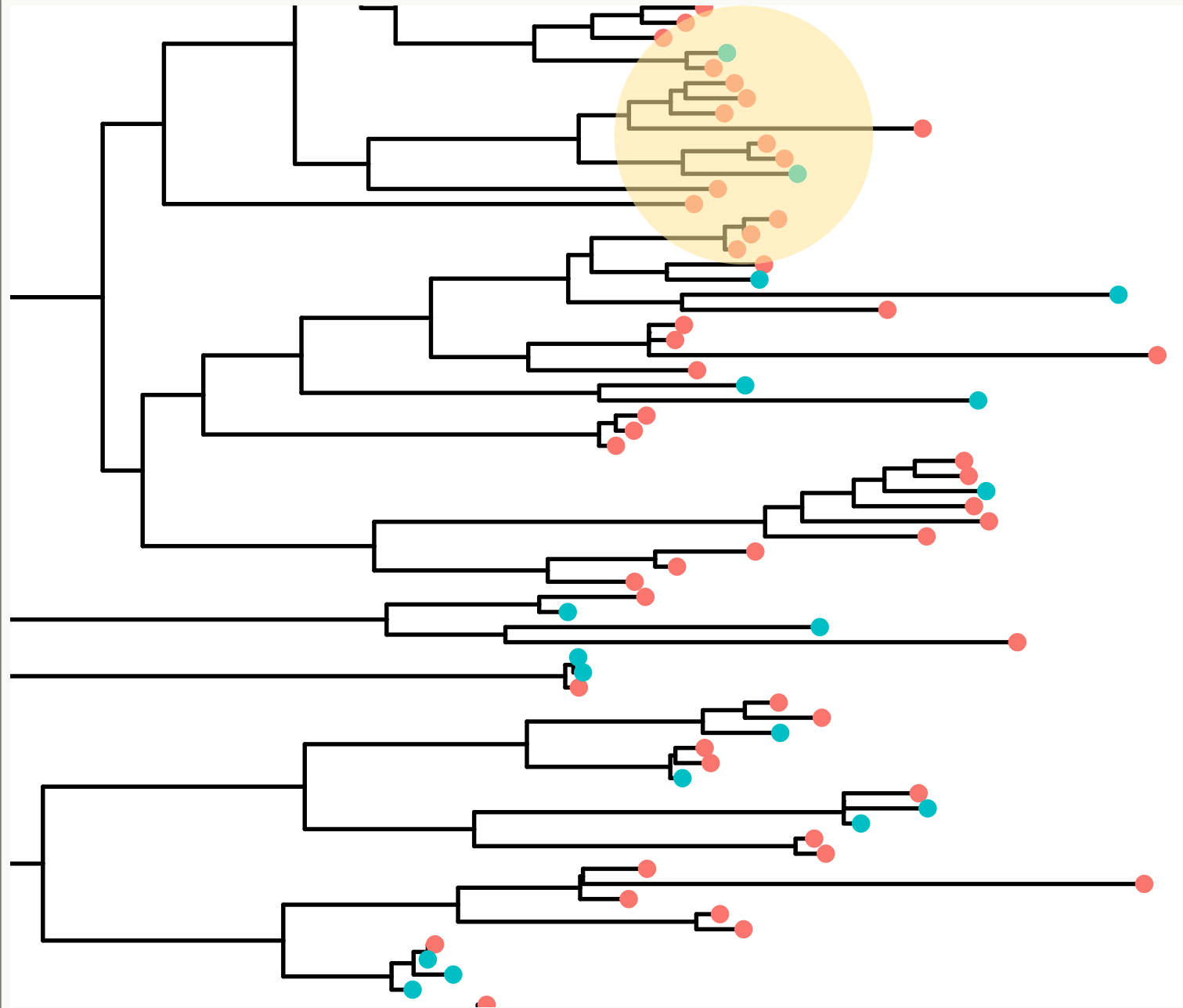
The wheat serpinome shows functional divergence

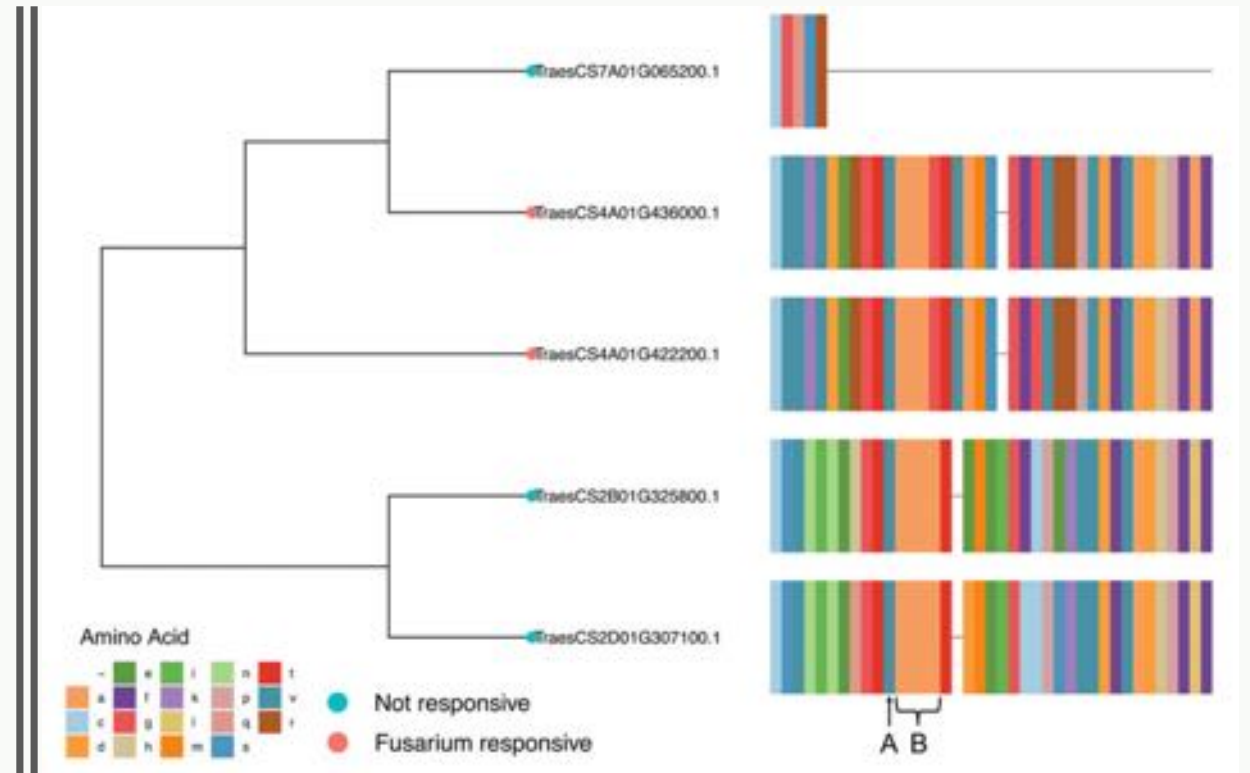
Disease serpins are diverse in function



The wheat serpinome shows functional divergence

Disease serpins are diverse in function

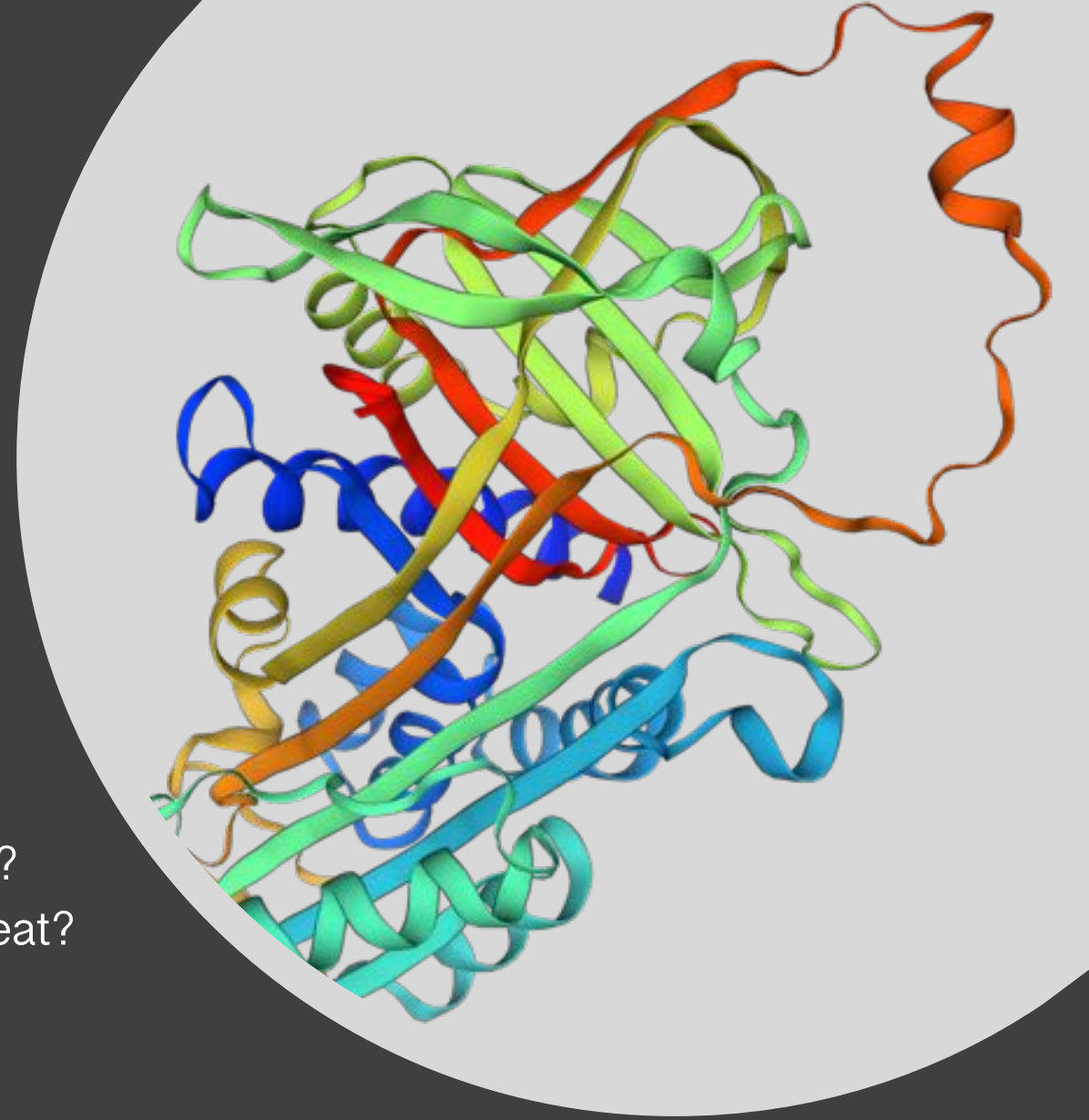




The RCL sequence governs function

Conclusions and future questions

- **Serpins are responsive to fungal pathogens in wheat**
 - Did the serpins evolve to inhibit fungal proteases?
 - Which proteases do they interact with?
 - Are these proteases important for fungal virulence?
- **Serpins are expressed in the developing grain in wheat**
 - Can we exploit this to accelerate yield gains in wheat?
 - Is there any useful allelic diversity present in elite wheat?
- **Do pleiotropic serpins contribute to trade-offs?**
 - Is the role in the grain compromised by a disease response?



Thank you

- **The International Wheat Genome Sequencing Consortium**

- Prof. Fiona Doohan
- Prof. Lars S. Jermiin
- The Doohan group at UCD

