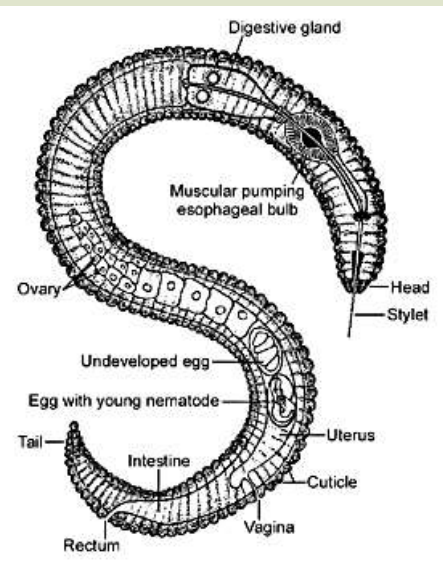


Metabolomic Analysis of Sting Nematode Tolerance in Bermudagrass

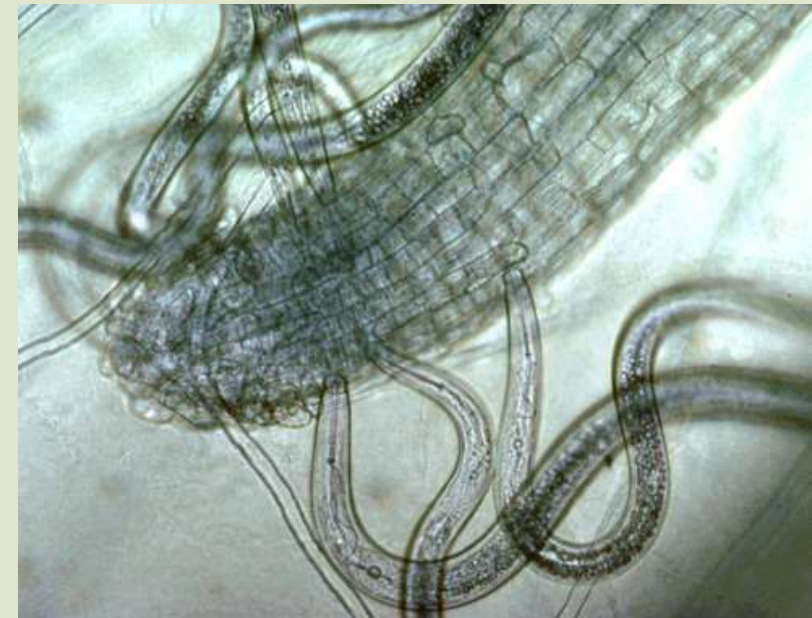
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Credit: R.P. Esser, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer



Credit: J. O. Becker, University of California, Riverside.



Credit: W.T. Crow. UF/IFAS Entomology and Nematology Department

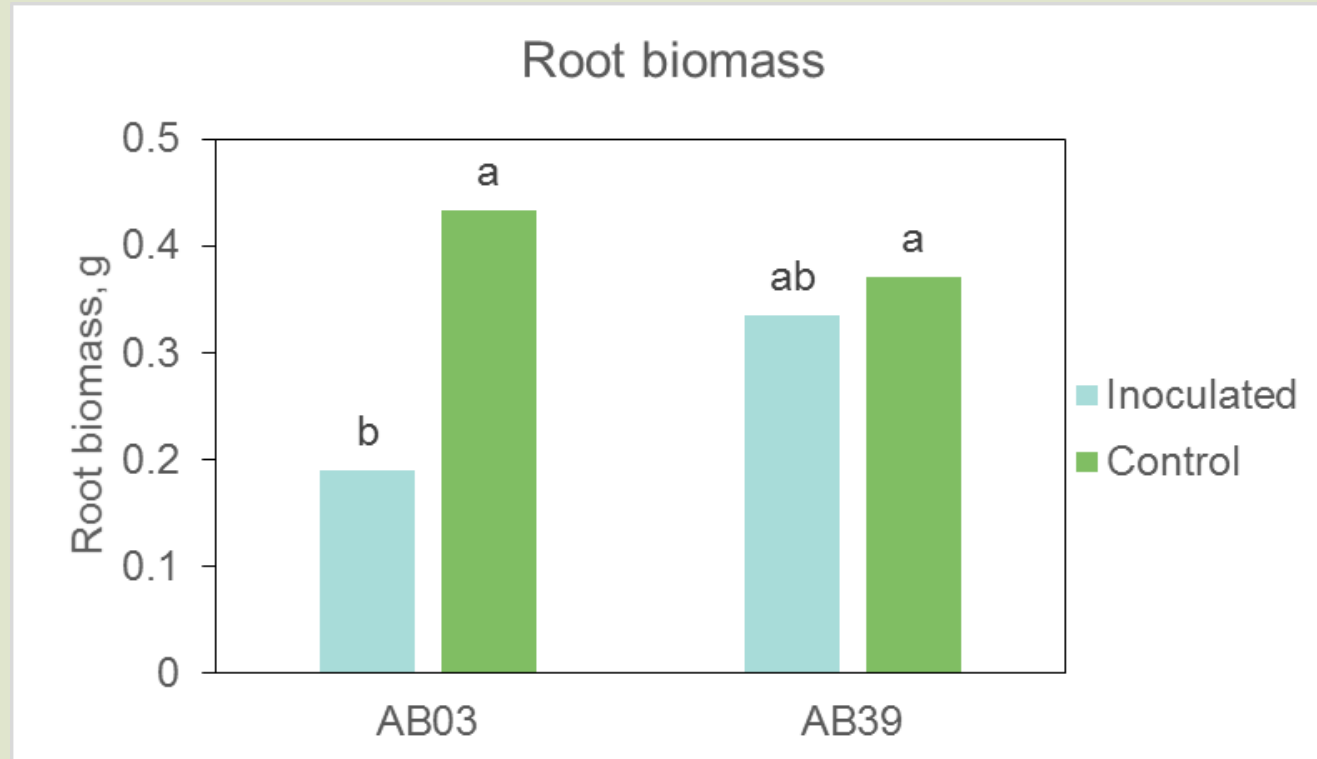
Metabolomics

- Metabolites (small molecules)
- Fuel and sustain life (chemical signaling, converting food into energy, starting materials)
- Metabolomics analysis
 - Difference in metabolomes between susceptible and tolerant lines
 - Metabolites that are associated with nematode tolerance
 - Marker in screening process

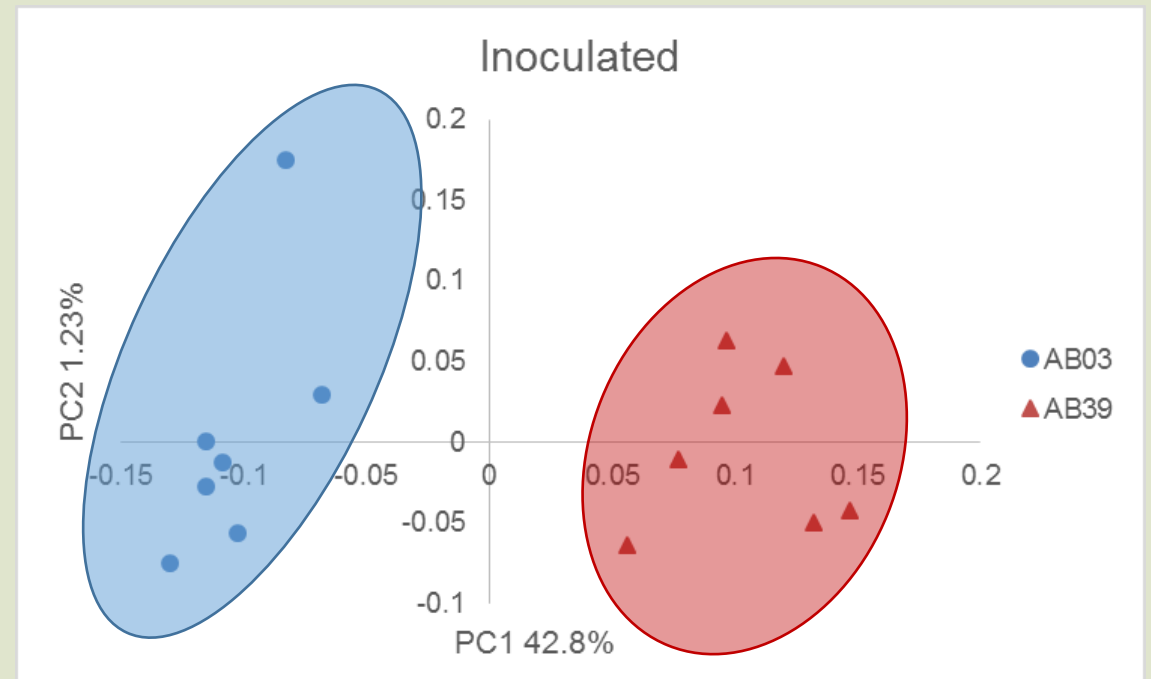
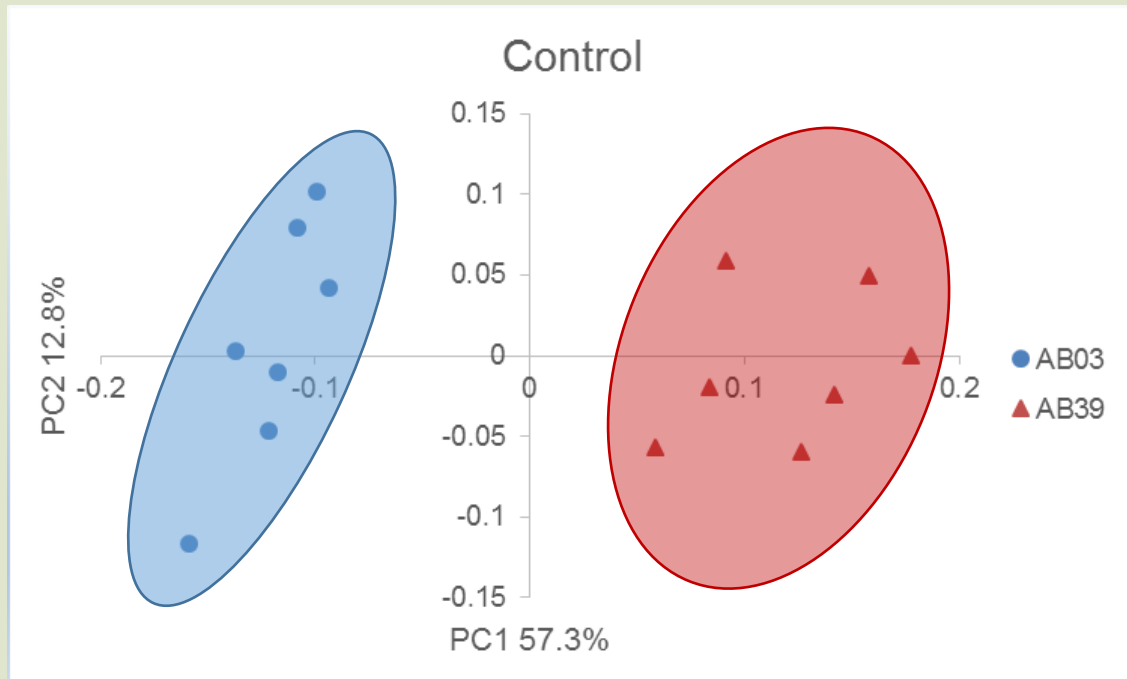
Materials and Methods

- African bermudagrass (*Cynodon transvaalensis* Burtt-Davy)
- One susceptible line (AB03) and one tolerant line (AB39) were grown a greenhouse.
- Treatment: Inoculation of 50 nematodes and the control with no nematodes
- Roots were harvested 90 days after nematode infection
- Data
 - Root biomass
 - Nematode counts in the soil
 - Global metabolomics profiling

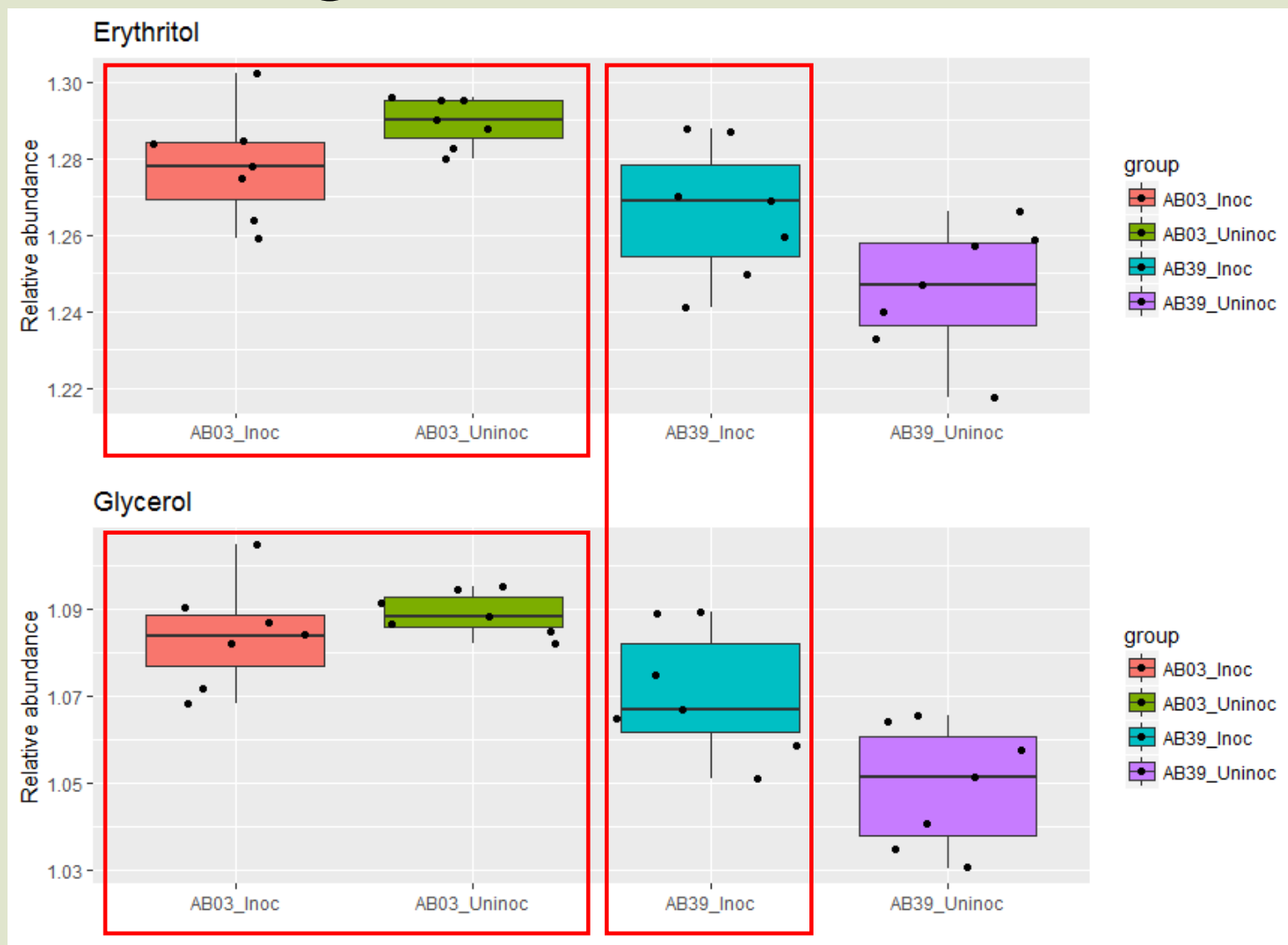
Results



Results – metabolomes based on identified compounds



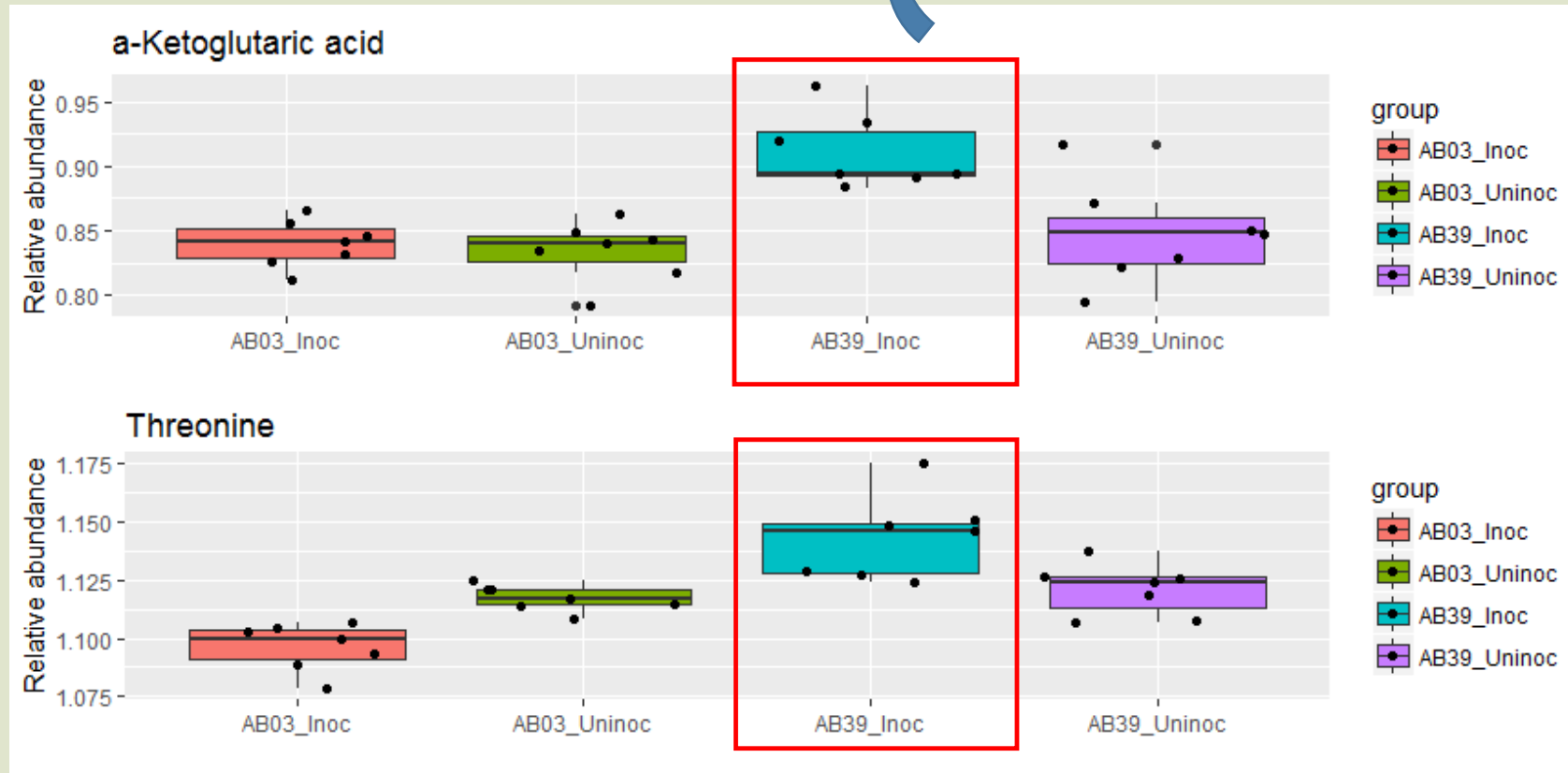
Results – sugar alcohols



Results

TCA
intermediate

Root
respiration



Amino acid in
Serine/Threonine
protein kinase

Receptor in signaling
and plant defense
mechanism

Summary

- Further study is needed to determine the effect of erythritol and glycerol on sting nematodes.
- Which processes are responsible for the increased respiratory activity? Does it indicate nematode damage or a defense mechanism?

Acknowledgement



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