stomatal guard cells and mesophyll cells, but not epidermal cells, are targeted by X. translucens T3Es during the internal leaf infection stage. This system provides new insights into the spatiotemporal dynamics of plant-bacteria interactions during infection.?

P2.1-069

A NATURAL SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE MUTATION IN THE SMALL REGULATORY RNA ARCZ OF DICKEYA SOLANI SWITCHES OFF THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES AGAINST YEAST AND BACTERIA.

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Text
The necrotrophic plant pathogenic bacterium *Dickeya solani* emerged in the potato agrosystem in Europe. All isolated strains of *D. solani* contain several large polyketide synthase/non-ribosomal peptide synthetase gene clusters. Analogy with genes described innother bacteria suggests that the clusters *ooc* and *zms* are involved in the production of secondary metabolites of the oocydin and zeamine families, respectively. A third cluster that we named ssm for solani secondary metabolite had an unknown function. In this study, we constructed mutants impaired in each of the three secondary metabolite clusters *ssm*, *ooc*, and *zms* to compare first the phenotype of the *D. solani* wild-type strain D s0432-1 with its associated mutants. We demonstrated the antimicrobial functions of these three PKS/NRPS clusters against bacteria, yeasts or fungi. The secondary metabolite cluster ssm, conserved in several other *Dickeya* species, produces a secondary metabolite inhibiting yeasts. Phenotyping and comparative genomics of different *D. solani* wild-type isolates revealed that the small regulatory RNA ArcZ plays a major role in the control of the clusters *ssm* and *zms*. A single-point mutation, conserved in some *Dickeya* wild-type strains, including the type strain IPO 2222, impairs the ArcZ function by affecting its processing into an active form.

P2.1-070

THE SELECTIVE AUTOPHAGY RECEPTOR NBR1 IS A CENTRAL HUB IN PLANT IMMUNITY

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