

Stress Combination and their Interactions in Plants (SCIP) Database

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CaProDH2 imparts resistance against Ascochyta rabiei infection in chickpea through fine modulation of the proline-P5C cycle under drought stress

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ABSTRACT

NIPGR

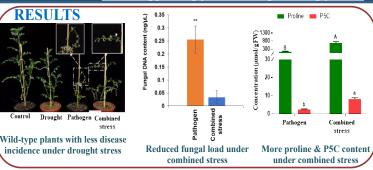
Loss of drought-induced resistance against *A. rabiei* infection in chickpea *CaProDH2* silenced plants involved in proline-P5C regulation.

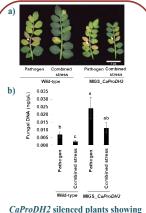
INTRODUCTION

Chickpea plants are affected by drought and *A. rabiei* infection, and are known to co-occur. However their effect on plant defense pathway is unknown.

METHODS

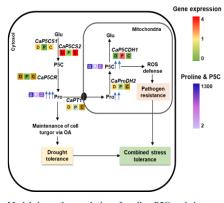
Through meta-analysis *CaProDH2* candidate gene was identified and silenced using miRNA induced gene silencing approach. Plants were tested for their stress tolerance by exposing to individual and combined stress treatments.





higher disease incidence (a) and fungal

load (b) under combined stress



Model shows the regulation of proline-P5C cycle in chickpea plants subjected to combined drought and *A. rabiei* infection

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

The drought-induced proline production in the cytosol helps maintain cell turgor and enhanced mitochondrial P5C production by *CaProDH2*, generates ROS molecules that mounts defense response and provides resistance against *A. rabiei* infection

REFERENCE

Patil et al. (2021) CaProDH2-mediated fine modulation of proline and P5C metabolic pathway confers tolerance to Ascochyta rabiei in chickpea under drought stress. Unpublished

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

National Institute of Plant Genome Research core funding. SERB (SERB/LS-359/2014), CSIR (No.13 (9064-A)/2019-Pool), & DBT- JRF (DBT/2015/NIPGR/430) funding.

Pulse WebCon 2021; organized by ISPRD; held at ICAR-IIPR Kanpur; 10th Feb 2021