The molecular interaction of plants and bacterial pathogens

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An important aspect of innate immunity is the perception of pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) by specific pattern recognition receptors (PRRs) leading to PAMP-triggered immunity (PTI). Plant PRRs are key to immunity, as their inhibition or loss of function leads to enhanced susceptibility to adapted and non-adapted pathogens. Pathogens must block or avoid PTI to cause disease. A potent strategy to inhibit PTI is via the action of secreted effectors delivered into the host cells leading to effector-triggered susceptibility (ETS). Corresponding host targets have been identified only for a few of them, but they revealed that effectors interfere with key components of PTI. I will present about each well-developed story of rice receptor kinase and an effector from *Pseudomonas syringae*.