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Project Title: Engineering Barley with Antifungal Gene Gastrodianin to Enhance Resistance to Scab Disease.

PROJECT 1 ABSTRACT

(1 Page Limit)

Fusarium head blight (FHB) or scab of barley caused by the fungus *Fusarium graminearum* is responsible for huge economic losses to growers in the northern mid-west of the United States. Scabinfected kernels become shriveled and accumulate the mycotoxin deoxynevalenol (DON) making them unusable for malting and animal feed. Introduction of anti-fungal genes is one strategy being pursued to improve resistance of barley to FHB. However, engineering cereals with genes for pathogenesis-related proteins, such as chitinases, glucanases, and thaumatin-like proteins (TLPs) have not produced effective resistance against FHB as these genes are not specific to F. graminearum. Apparently, genes known to specifically inhibit F. graminearum are required to give adequate protection. The objective of this project is to develop transgenic barley plants expressing the antifungal gene GAFP (gastrodianin antifungal protein). GAFP is isolated from the orchid Gastrodia elata, which leads a symbiotic relationship with the fungus Armillaria mellea. The fungus can grow in older corms but infection of new corms is prevented by GAFP. GAFP is also known to inhibit other saprophytic fungi, including F. graminearum in vitro. Conlon, a malting barley variety, will be transformed with an expression plasmid containing the coding region of GAFP to determine if gastrodianin is effective against Fusarium infection of cereals. Expression of GAFP will be targeted to the spike tissue using the spike-specific Lem2 promoter we isolated recently from Morex barley (Abebe et al., 2005). Spikes of transgenic barley will be infected with F. graminearum to test the anti-Fusarium potential of gastrodianin. This research corresponds to USWBSI Genetic Engineering and Transformation (GET) goal of transforming barley with anti-Fusarium genes to limit Fusarium infection, growth and spread.