



植物-病原微生物相互作用领域研究进展

袁婷露¹, 万里¹, 唐威华^{1,*}, 姜伊娜²

¹中国科学院分子植物科学卓越创新中心, 上海200032

²华东师范大学生命科学学院, 上海200241

*通信作者(whtang@cemps.ac.cn)

摘要: 植物病害发生发展的过程就是植物和病原微生物之间相互作用的过程。过去十年间, 植物和病原微生物分子互作在植物细胞表面受体激发免疫、胞内受体激发免疫、系统获得性免疫和病原微生物效应因子激发的感病机制解析等方面取得了长足的进展。在知识积累的基础上, 抗病分子设计方面也积累了不少成功的案例。

关键词: 植物免疫; 效应因子

Recent advances in plant-pathogenic microbe interactions

YUAN Tinglu¹, WAN Li¹, TANG Weihua^{1,*}, JIANG Yina²

¹CAS Center for Excellence in Molecular Plant Science, Shanghai 200032, China

²School of Life Sciences, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200241, China

*Corresponding author (whtang@cemps.ac.cn)

Abstract: Plant-pathogenic microbe interactions underlie plant diseases. During the past decade, the research field of plant-pathogenic microbe interactions progresses rapidly in dissecting mechanisms of plant cell-surface receptor triggered immunity, intracellular receptor triggered immunity, systemic acquired resistance, and pathogen effector-triggered susceptibility. The application in molecular design of crop resistance has also been exemplified.

Key words: plant immunity; effector

植物-病原微生物相互作用分子机制研究在过去10年间进展活跃, 取得系列成果。在与病原微生物相互作用中, 植物的免疫系统通过至少三个互相关联的部分发挥防御保护作用。植物通过细胞表面模式识别受体(cell-surface pattern recognition receptor, PRR)识别胞外的病原衍生分子、损伤衍生分子或病原产生的胞外效应分子, 引发PRR介导的免疫, 即通常称为的模式触发免疫(pattern-triggered immunity, PTI)。病原则会产生帮助侵染的效应分子到植物细胞表面或者进入植物细胞内抑制PTI或干扰植物的生理反应。有些进入植物细胞内部的效应分子被具有核苷酸结合结构域和亮氨酸富

集重复的植物胞内免疫受体(nucleotide-binding domain and leucine-rich repeat-containing proteins, NLR)识别, 从而引发NLR介导的免疫, 通常被称为效应因子触发的免疫(effector-triggered immunity, ETI)。激活PTI和ETI都可以提升一系列下游免疫反应, 并导致防御激素水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)和羟基吡啶酸(*N*-hydroxy-pipecolic acid, NHP)的合成, 通过转录重编程启动系统获得性免疫/抗性(systemic acquired resistance, SAR)。PTI、ETI和SAR三个部分

收稿 2023-03-21 修定 2023-04-03

资助 中国科学院先导项目B (XDB27040212)。

的免疫网络的分子结构、功能和信号途径方面,以及PTI、ETI的协同方面,在近十年都取得了重大进展。而在病原微生物致病机制方面,效应因子触发的植物感病(effector-triggered susceptibility, ETS)多样性知识也加速积累。基于植物-病原微生物相互作用的知识累积,本领域科学家正在积极尝试抗病分子育种设计。

1 植物免疫网络

1.1 PRR介导免疫PTI

PRR是由单次跨膜的受体激酶(RLK)和类受体蛋白(RLP)组成的一类细胞表面免疫受体,包括识别病原相关分子模式或损伤相关分子模式,例如拟南芥(*Arabidopsis thaliana*)受体激酶FLS2 (FLAGELLIN SENSING 2)识别细菌鞭毛蛋白(flagellin)中保守的22氨基酸肽段flg22 (Gómez-Gómez和Boller 2000);也包括识别病原效应因子,例如番茄类受体蛋白Cf-9识别叶霉病菌(*Cladosporium fulvum*)的胞外效应子Avr9 (Jones等1994)、RXEG1识别多种病原菌中广泛存在的一类糖基水解酶XEG1 (Sun等2022)。PTI下游信号通路不断完善,例如研究显示类受体胞内蛋白激酶BIK1作为PTI下游磷酸化激活NADPH oxidase RbohD (Li等2014)。BIK1还磷酸化多种钙离子通道,包括CNGC2、CNGC4和OSCA1.3 (Thor等2020),引发PTI下游的钙内流。FLS2和共受体BAK1与flg22组成复合物的结构被揭示,明确了PRR与共受体一起作用介导下游免疫反应的机制(Sun等2013)。拟南芥所有胞外域含亮氨酸富集重复的受体激酶(leucine-rich repeat receptor kinases, LRR-RKs)的互作网络被全面揭示(Smakowska-Luzan等2018)。

1.2 NLR介导免疫

NLR是细胞内具有核苷酸结合结构域和亮氨酸富集重复的NB-LRR (nucleotide-binding site, leucine-rich repeat)受体蛋白,直接或间接识别病原分泌到胞内的效应因子,引发ETI。NLR根据N-端结构域主要有三种类型:含有coiled-coil结构域[coiled-coil (CC) domain]的CNL、含有TIR结构域[Toll/interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) domain]的TNL和含有RPW8-like结构域(RPW8-like domain)的RNL,根据

功能又可分为sensor NLR和helper NLR两类。2017年, NRC (NLR required for cell death)被鉴定为茄科植物中的helper NLR (Wu等2017)。2019年, TNL的TIR结构域功能研究取得突破,被揭示具有NADase活性,并生成一类新的分子v-cADPR (variant-cyclic-ADP-ribose) (Wan等2019; Horsefield等2019)。同年,全长的CNL受体ZAR1 (HOPZ-ACTIVATED RESISTANCE 1)的受体抗病复合体结构解析取得突破(Wang等2019)。ZAR1与胞内类受体蛋白激酶RKS1以及被效应蛋白AvrAC修饰后的另一胞内类受体蛋白激酶PBL2^{UMP}形成复合物,结合ATP激活后构象改变形成五聚体“抗病小体(resistosome)”,形成钙离子通道(Bi等2021)。2022年,另一个CNL,小麦中抗秆锈病Sr35的抗病复合体结构机制也被解析, Sr35直接结合效应蛋白AvrSr35,形成类似的五聚体抗病小体,具有阳离子通道活性(Förderer等2022)。两个TNL的结构机制解析也在2020年取得突破, RPP1 (RESISTANCE TO PERONOSPORA PARASITICA 1)和ROQ1 (RECOGNITION OF XOPQ 1)形成四聚体抗病复合体,激活TIR的NADase活性(Ma等2020; Martin等2020)。2022年的两项研究鉴定到了TNL以NAD⁺和ATP为底物生成的两类信号分子pRib-AMP/ADP和ADPr-ATP (di-ADPr)。这两类信号分子分别结合到EDS1/SAG101和EDS1/PAD4上并诱导其与下游RNL,即NRG1或ADR1的互作(Huang等2022; Jia等2022)。有研究揭示, TNL下游的helper NLR可作为阳离子通道引起细胞死亡(Jacob等2021)。

对ETI和PTI新增的一项重要认识是: NLR触发反应的一个关键产出在于补充、增强PRR信号通路组分,恢复被病原效应因子所抑制的PTI反应(Ngou等2021; Yuan等2021)。

1.3 SA介导免疫

SA很早就被发现是植物防御激素。2018年,研究发现免疫正调控因子NONEXPRESSER OF PR GENE 1 (NPR1)和负调控因子NPR3/4都结合SA,共同调控SA依赖的免疫(Ding等2018)。NPR4碳端结合SA的结构得到解析(Wang等2020)。2018年,研究发现SA也能引起NHP的合成,而NHP则被证明为可移动的信号分子,具备触发系统获得性免疫的能力(Chen等2018; Hartmann等2018)。值得注意的是

NHP合成基因可被ETI反应诱导表达, 而且这一诱导不依赖于细胞表面受体的起始(Ding等2021)。

1.4 植物免疫受体网络

2018年PRR受体网络被首次解析(Smakowska-Luzan等2018)。近10年来, 许多以一对一方式识别病原模式分子的PRR被鉴定, 例如LYSIN MOTIF RECEPTOR KINASE 5 (LYK5)识别几丁质片段(Cao等2014)、G型凝集素类受体激酶LIPOOLIGOSACCHARIDE-SPECIFIC REDUCED ELICITATION (LORE)识别细菌中长度链3羟基脂肪酸(mc-3-OH-FA) (Kutschera等2019)。也有一些可识别多种分子的PRR被报道, 例如本氏烟草类受体蛋白NbCSPR既识别细菌冷激蛋白肽段csp22, 也识别来自真菌和卵菌的富含半胱氨酸蛋白VmE02 (Saur等2016; Nie等2021)。

一些PRR作为共受体发挥转导下游信号的功能, 例如, 拟南芥中FLS2、EFR和PEPR需要BAK1和BKK1作为共受体, LYK、LYM、CERK1和RLP23需要BAK1和SOBIR1作为共受体(Liebrand等2013; Albert等2015)。胞外域为LRR的PRR与配基结合导致PRR之间以及PRR和共受体之间形成异源复合物, 并使这些PRR的胞内域彼此靠近, 进一步磷酸化激活胞内类受体激酶(receptor-like cytoplasmic kinases, RLCKs) (Hohmann等2017)。有些PRR, 例如LORE不需要共受体来启动下游反应, 而细胞表面类受体蛋白RLP23介导的免疫需要ADR1-PAD4-EDS1分子网络(Pruitt等2021)。还有一些RLK负调节PRR的信号转导。例如BAK1互作受体激酶BIR家族成员可以结合SOBIR1和BAK1, 抑制共受体的自激活(Ma等2017)。其他一些RLK, 例如FERONIA (FER)、APEX和NUCLEAR SHUTTLE PROTEIN (NSP)-INTERACTING KINASE 1 (NIK1)对FLS2和BAK1之间的结合有阻碍作用(Li等2019)。因此, 与PRR的结合既可能激活也可能抑制下游的免疫反应。此外, 拟南芥LRR-RLK互作网络数据表明胞外域具有较少LRR重复数的LRR-RLK, 例如BAK1和APEX, 可能发挥“脚手架”功能整合PRR信号网络(Smakowska-Luzan等2018)。受体网络内各PRR之间以及与共受体之间的关系和互作调节仍是本领域研究热点之一。

NLR识别与网络方面, 对NLR识别配基的模式

了解更为丰富。CNL类受体ZAR1监控类受体胞内蛋白激酶的假激酶ZED1和RKS1; ZAR1识别多个效应因子, 包括来自*Xanthomonas campestris*的AvrAC和来自丁香假单胞杆菌(*Pseudomonas syringae*)的HopZ1a (Wang等2015; Laflamme等2020); ZAR1正系同源蛋白在拟南芥和茄科植物中都存在(Schultink等2019)。拟南芥TNL受体对RRS1/RPS4可以识别来自三种不同病原菌的效应子(Sarris等2015); 而效应子AvrRps4可以被两对功能独立的TNL受体对RRS1/RPS4和RRS1B/RPS4B所识别(Saucet等2015), 属于多个受体识别同一配基的类型。

在茄科植物乃至整个双子叶菊分支植物(Rosids)中, NB-LRR受体REQUIRED FOR HR-ASSOCIATED CELL DEATH 2 (NRC2)、NRC3和NRC4可以作为多个sensor NLR的helper NLR (Wu等2017), 而在蔷薇分支植物(Asterids)中不是这样。helper NLR的功能一般认为是与sensor NLR相结合介导下游免疫反应(Wu等2018)。在拟南芥中, 多个sensor TNL或TNL对(如RPP1或RRS1/RPS4)介导的细菌抗性依赖于helper NLR, 即NRG1s和ADR1s, 但RRS1/RPS4介导的超敏反应(hypersensitive response, HR)只依赖于NRG1s, 而不依赖ADR1s (Castel等2019; Saile等2020)。多数TNL具备的NADase活性产生信号分子能够激活下游RNL (Wan等2019; Horsefield等2019)。一部分CNL, 例如ZAR1, 被称为单一型免疫受体, 它们介导抗性或HR都不依赖helper NLR。一部分CNL, 例如RPS2和RPS5介导的抗性部分依赖RNL。

RNL中的RPW8类似结构域与人类MLKLs (mixed-lineage kinases)和真菌HELL (HeLo/HeLo-Like)结构域相似(Mahdi等2020), 而这两个结构域被报道可以通过造成细胞膜穿孔而导致细胞死亡(Daskalov等2016)。拟南芥MLKLs (AtMLKLs)为TNL发挥抗性必需(Mahdi等2020)。除了helper NLR, EDS1脂酶蛋白也被报道为sensor NLR介导反应所必需。在拟南芥中, SAG101为TNL介导HR所必需, 而不是TNL介导抗菌性所必需, 反之EDS1和PAD4为TNL诱导的SA合成和抗病性所必需, 但不诱发HR (Lapin等2019)。数据表明NRG1s可能和脂酶蛋白SAG101、EDS1一起介导HR, 而ADR1s可能和PAD4、

EDS1一起介导抗病性(Lapin等2019)。进一步数据提示helper NLRs与脂酶蛋白的结合依赖于上游sensor NLR对效应蛋白的识别(Sun等2020)。

1.5 植物SAR网络

近年来对SA受体NPR的作用机制理解也逐步深入。之前已知SA可以结合全部六个NPR同源蛋白,亲和力和高低有所不同,在低浓度SA条件下,NPR1以多聚体的形式主要分布在细胞核外;而在高浓度SA条件下,NPR1的ANK区域与转录因子TGA2、TGA5和TGA6结合上调SA应答基因表达,SA也结合NPR3/4以阻遏SA应答基因表达。除了NPR之外,过氧化氢酶和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶也能结合SA(Manohar等2014)。由此可见SA能够被多类受体所识别调控包括防御反应和细胞氧化还原状态在内的多个生物学过程。NPR1和NPR4为SA和NHP诱导的转录重编程所必需(Liu等2020; Yildiz等2021),NPR1和NPR3/4各自独立地对SA诱导表达基因行使激活功能和解除阻遏功能(Ding等2018)。

SA途径和茉莉酸(JA)途径之间的互相拮抗早已在多种植物系统中被阐明(Koornneef和Pieterse 2008)。拟南芥中SA被NPR3/4所感受会导致JAZ蛋白降解从而去除对JA途径的抑制,触发HR和对丁香假单胞杆菌的抗性(Liu等2016)。所以,JA信号途径和SA信号途径之间的互作可能同时统筹协调对活体营养型和死体营养型病原的免疫。近年工作表明SA与其他各激素信号网络之间存在大量的交叉互作(Altmann等2020; Liu等2022)。

1.6 PRR、NLR和SA介导免疫之间的交叉

对PRR、NLR和SA介导免疫之间的互作关系方面的认识也进一步完善。不同PRR介导通路之间的交叉可以增强免疫反应。*flg22*、*elf18*和*Atpep1*等细菌PAMP (pathogen-associated molecular patterns)或DAMP (damage-associated molecular patterns)分子识别导致BAK1介导的CERK1近膜(juxtamembrane, JM)区段磷酸化,预激活CERK1至准备状态,从而导致对真菌病原的抗性增强(Gong等2019)。多个PRR共同激活和交叉能够为植物在自然条件下面对多种不同病原时提供更好的防御。识别PAMP信号后,SUBTILISIN样蛋白酶SBT6.1切割内源的PRO-RALF23 (PRO-RAPID ALKALINIZATION FACTOR

23)形成成熟的RALF23;而RALF23被FER和LLG1 (LORELEI-LIKE GPI ANCHORED PROTEIN 1)识别,负调节FLS2-BAK1复合体形成(Stegmann等2017; Xiao等2019),从而避免免疫反应长期处于激活状态。

不同NLR介导免疫通路之间也存在交叉。70%的丁香假单胞杆菌菌株都含有不止一个可以被拟南芥Col-0生态型NLR识别的效应分子(Laflamme等2020)。这一结果表明自然侵染条件下往往是多个NLR同时被激活,而且许多NLR基因遗传上呈现半显性,提示同时激活多个NLR可能导致更强更有效的抗病性,这与田间应用中叠加NLR抗病基因往往获得更强更持久的抗病性相一致(Luo等2021)。而同一位点多个NLR功能协调还能够兼顾抗病和产量(Deng等2017)。另外值得一提的是helper NLR受体NRG1C拮抗NRG1A和NRG1B负调控免疫(Sun等2020)。

本领域一大进展在于越来越明确PRR介导和NLR介导免疫通路之间互相促进(Ngou等2021; Yuan等2021)。激活NLR会导致多个PRR信号成员在RNA和蛋白两个层面的积累,从而增强、增长PRR介导的免疫反应,而在PRR或其共受体缺陷的情况下,NLR介导的抗性减弱。反过来,激活PRR也促进NLR介导的免疫。NLR受体RPS2识别AvrRpt2触发的免疫标志性事件HR在多重PRR受体缺陷突变体*fls2*、*pepr3*、*fls efr cerk1*和*bak1-5 bkk1 cerk1*中严重受损,在PRR下游组分MAPKs和NADPH氧化酶缺陷突变体中也严重受损;而且激活PRRs也导致多个NLR以及脂酶蛋白在RNA水平上的累积(Bjornson等2021)。PRR介导的免疫部分依赖于脂酶蛋白和helper NLR (Pruitt等2021);因此激活PRR也可以通过上调NLR信号通路成员丰度来促进NLR介导免疫。水稻中已报道去泛素酶PIC1是PTI和ETI免疫通路的交叉点(Zhai等2022)。

PRR介导免疫和SA介导免疫之间也存在交叉。PRR激活导致SARD1/CBP60G依赖的SA生物合成基因上调表达,一般理解SA介导免疫是PRR介导免疫的下游事件,而SA合成又能够以NPR1/3/4依赖的方式上调PRR信号通路成员,正反馈放大PRR介导的免疫反应(Tateda等2014)。

与PRR相类似, NLR激活也导致SARD1/CBP-60G依赖的SA生物合成基因上调表达(Sun等2015; Ding等2020)。这一上调在TNL激活中也依赖于EDS1和PAD4 (Lapin等2019; Sun等2020)。外施SA也能上调NLR表达(Ding等2018)。也有研究提示SA的合成和感受都是NLR介导免疫所必需的(Liu等2020)。可见NLRs和SA也形成一个正反馈环放大彼此的免疫反应。

尽管NLR介导的免疫需要SA, NLR触发的HR则受到SA的负调节(Radojčić等2018)。在被感染组织旁邻细胞内高浓度SA促进形成NPR1凝聚体(condensate), 通过整合和降解NLR、脂酶蛋白以及WRKY转录因子以促进细胞生存(Zavaliev等2020), 因此不同的SA浓度可以对NLR介导免疫起到相反的效果。

PRR需要直接结合才能彼此增强或抑制, PRR之间的交叉应该是本地的、细胞自主的。同理, NLR之间的交叉也应该是细胞自主的。在植物组织和原生质体中, PRR和NLR都可以预激活膜上NADPH过氧化物酶RbohD, 因此PRR和NLR的相互预激活可以是细胞自主的, 也可能发生在远端细胞。更进一步, FLS2、PEPR1、RbohD、MKK4和MPK3的RNA可以在或细胞之间移动运输(Thieme等2015), 所以被NLR激活所诱导增加的PRR信号通路成员的转录本可能移动到旁邻细胞中去预激活PRR介导免疫。类似的, PAD4和多个TNL也可以在共质体相邻细胞间移动。

NPR1和NRP3/4感受SA后引起FMO1 (FLAVIN-DEPENDENT MONOOXYGENASE 1)、ALD1 (AGD2-LIKE DEFENSE RESPONSE PROTEIN 1)和SARD4的上调表达, 合成系统获得性抗性移动分子NHP (Hartmann等2018)。NHP在远端组织中上调SARD1和CBP60g进而诱导SA合成。因此SA可以在远端组织中预激活PRR和NLR介导的免疫。另外, 在根中的研究提示PRR介导免疫可能存在细胞类型差异(Zhou等2020)。维管束病害也存在差异(Lin等2022)。

2 病原微生物致病机制

近十年来病原效应因子触发的植物感病性(ef-

fector-triggered-susceptibility, ETS)方面也有很多进展。前期研究揭示丁香假单胞杆菌等病原细菌的效应因子多以植物免疫系统作为主要靶标, 而且多数效应因子能够进入植物细胞内部(Khan等2018)。病原真菌效应因子ETS机制方面的研究取得长足进展。例如, 活体营养型病原真菌*Ustilago maydis*分泌效应因子Tin2到玉米细胞内促进花青素合成, 降低木质素合成以利于侵染(Tanaka等2014); 活体营养型病原真菌番茄叶霜病菌(*Cladosporium fulvum*)分泌效应因子Avr4到番茄细胞质外体空间与番茄分泌的几丁质酶相结合, 抑制其降解真菌细胞壁, 促进感病(Hurlburt等2018); 活体营养型病原真菌小麦条锈菌(*Puccinia striiformis*)分泌效应因子PsSpg1进入小麦细胞与胞内类受体激酶TaPsIPK1相结合并促进其磷酸化转录因子TaCBF1d, 抑制免疫反应导致感病(Wang等2022)。又如半活体营养型病原真菌稻瘟病菌(*Magnaporthe oryzae*)分泌效应因子AvrPiz-t, 模拟RESISTANCE OF RICE TO DISEASES1 (ROD1)感受钙信号促进活性氧清除, 抑制免疫反应(Gao等2021)。禾谷镰孢菌(*Fusarium graminearum*)在侵染小麦时特异诱导合成非核糖体小肽镰孢菌素(fusa-octaxin)作为效应因子, 赋予镰孢菌在小麦细胞间扩展的侵染能力, 导致小麦赤霉病(Jia等2019); 禾谷镰孢菌在侵染玉米茎秆时, 分泌多个CFEM胞外效应蛋白, 与玉米胞外蛋白结合并抑制玉米细胞壁相关受体激酶ZmWAK17的抗病作用, 导致玉米茎腐病(Zuo等2022)。而死体营养型油菜菌核病菌(*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)分泌胞外效应因子*S. sclerotiorum* integrin-like gene (SSITL)和寄主叶绿体钙信号受体CAS结合, 抑制SA介导的防御反应(Tang等2020)。越来越多病原真菌效应因子被鉴定, 其植物靶标分子往往很多, 而有的靶标分子就在植物免疫网络。

3 抗病分子设计

基于对免疫受体激活机制的理解和对免疫反应转录重编程关键分子调控机制的解析, 领域前沿正在采用免疫识别和免疫激活的proof-of-concept尝试抗病分子育种设计。例如2019年报道成功改造水稻中NLR的识别区, 拓展其可识别的效应因子范围, 达到扩展抗病范围的效果(De la Concepcion

等2019)。2022年报道优化改造转录因子CBP60g的表达可以免除高温导致的免疫激素SA的合成,提高植物免疫而几乎不影响植物生长(Kim等2022)。2023年成功地将植物免疫受体sensor NLR和来自羊驼的微小抗体相融合,在植物中实现免疫受体NLR的定制(Kourelis等2023)。

4 未来展望

在植物病原微生物互作领域未来还有很多需要回答的问题。例如,植物免疫反应的组织、细胞异质性有待揭示。又如,PRR介导免疫和NLR介导免疫之间的互相协同促进是否是植物界中的一个保守的机制,且PRR和NLR相互协调的分子机理有待解析。人们对植物NLR的工作机理的认知正在不断加深,但还不完善,有待进一步研究。免疫反应中的HR和抗病性的关系,特别是针对不同病原菌的抗病反应具体执行机制有待解析。植物对抗病与抗虫、抗逆以及共生之间如何区分,如何协调;如何利用现有知识,在农作物中设计出对重大病害的高效持久广谱抗病,都是值得探讨的问题。

参考文献(References)

- Albert I, Böhm H, Albert M, et al (2015). An RLP23-SO-BIR1-BAK1 complex mediates NLP-triggered immunity. *Nat Plants*, 1: 15140
- Altmann M, Altmann S, Rodriguez PA, et al (2020). Extensive signal integration by the phytohormone protein network. *Nature*, 583: 271–276
- Bi G, Su M, Li N, et al (2021). The ZAR1 resistosome is a calcium-permeable channel triggering plant immune signaling. *Cell*, 184: 3528–3541
- Bjornson M, Pimprikar P, Nürnberger T, et al (2021). The transcriptional landscape of *Arabidopsis thaliana* pattern-triggered immunity. *Nat Plants*, 7: 579–586
- Cao Y, Liang Y, Tanaka K, et al (2014). The kinase LYK5 is a major chitin receptor in *Arabidopsis* and forms a chitin-induced complex with related kinase CERK1. *eLife*, 3: e03766
- Castel B, Ngou PM, Cevik V, et al (2019). Diverse NLR immune receptors activate defence via the RPW8-NLR NRG1. *New Phytol*, 222: 966–980
- Chen YC, Holmes EC, Rajniak J, et al (2018). N-hydroxy-pipecolic acid is a mobile metabolite that induces systemic disease resistance in *Arabidopsis*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 115: E4920–E4929
- Daskalov A, Habenstein B, Sabaté R, et al (2016). Identification of a novel cell death inducing domain reveals that fungal amyloid-controlled programmed cell death is related to necroptosis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 113: 2720–2725
- De la Concepcion JC, Franceschetti M, MacLean D, et al (2019). Protein engineering expands the effector recognition profile of a rice NLR immune receptor. *eLife*, 8: e47713
- Deng Y, Zhai K, Xie Z, et al (2017). Epigenetic regulation of antagonistic receptors confers rice blast resistance with yield balance. *Science*, 355: 962–965
- Ding P, Ngou BPM, Furzer OJ, et al (2020). High-resolution expression profiling of selected gene sets during plant immune activation. *Plant Biotechnol J*, 18: 1610–1619
- Ding P, Sakai T, Krishna Shrestha R, et al (2021). Chromatin accessibility landscapes activated by cell-surface and intracellular immune receptors. *J Exp Bot*, 72 (22): 7927–7941
- Ding Y, Sun T, Ao K, et al (2018). Opposite roles of salicylic acid receptors NPR1 and NPR3/NPR4 in transcriptional regulation of plant immunity. *Cell*, 173: 1454–1467
- Förderer A, Li E, Lawson A, et al (2022). A wheat resistosome defines common principles of immune receptor channels. *Nature*, 610: 532–539
- Gao M, He Y, Yin X, et al (2021). Ca^{2+} sensor-mediated ROS scavenging suppresses rice immunity and is exploited by a fungal effector. *Cell*, 184 (21): 5391–5404
- Gómez-Gómez L, Boller T (2000). FLS2: an LRR receptor-like kinase involved in the perception of the bacterial elicitor flagellin in *Arabidopsis*. *Mol Cell*, 5 (6): 1003–1011
- Gong BQ, Guo J, Zhang N, et al (2019). Cross-microbial protection via priming a conserved immune co-receptor through juxtamembrane phosphorylation in plants. *Cell Host Microbe*, 26: 810–822
- Hartmann M, Zeier T, Bernsdorff F, et al (2018). Flavin monooxygenase-generated N-hydroxy-pipecolic acid is a critical element of plant systemic immunity. *Cell*, 173: 456–469
- Hohmann U, Lau K, Hothorn M (2017). The structural basis of ligand perception and signal activation by receptor kinases. *Annu Rev Plant Biol*, 68: 109–137
- Horsefield S, Burdett H, Zhang X, et al (2019). NAD^+ cleavage activity by animal and plant TIR domains in cell death pathways. *Science*, 365: 793–799
- Huang S, Jia A, Song W, et al (2022). Identification and receptor mechanism of TIR-catalyzed small molecules in plant immunity. *Science*, 377 (6605): eabq3297

- Hurlburt NK, Chen LH, Stergiopoulos I, et al (2018). Structure of the *Cladosporium fulvum* Avr4 effector in complex with (GlcNAc)₆ reveals the ligand-binding mechanism and uncouples its intrinsic function from recognition by the Cf-4 resistance protein. *PLOS Pathog*, 14 (8): e1007263
- Jacob P, Kim NH, Wu F, et al (2021). Plant “helper” immune receptors are Ca²⁺-permeable nonselective cation channels. *Science*, 373: 420–425
- Jia A, Huang S, Song W, et al (2022). TIR-catalyzed ADP-ribosylation reactions produce signaling molecules for plant immunity. *Science*, 377 (6605): eabq8180
- Jia LJ, Tang HY, Wang WQ, et al (2019). A linear nonribosomal octapeptide from *Fusarium graminearum* facilitates cell-to-cell invasion of wheat. *Nat Commun*, 10 (1): 922
- Jones DA, Thomas CM, Hammond-Kosack KE, et al (1994). Isolation of the tomato *Cf-9* gene for resistance to *Cladosporium fulvum* by transposon tagging. *Science*, 266 (5186): 789–793
- Khan M, Seto D, Subramaniam R, et al (2018). Oh, the places they’ll go! A survey of phytopathogen effectors and their host targets. *Plant J*, 93 (4): 651–663
- Kim JH, Castroverde CDM, Huang S, et al (2022). Increasing the resilience of plant immunity to a warming climate. *Nature*, 607 (7918): 339–344
- Koornneef A, Pieterse CMJ (2008). Cross talk in defense signaling. *Plant Physiol*, 146: 839–844
- Kourelis J, Marchal C, Posbeyikian A, et al (2023). NLR immune receptor-nanobody fusions confer plant disease resistance. *Science*, 379 (6635): 934–939
- Kutschera A, Dawid C, Gisch N, et al (2019). Bacterial medium-chain 3-hydroxy fatty acid metabolites trigger immunity in *Arabidopsis* plants. *Science*, 364: 178–181
- Laflamme B, Dillon MM, Martel A, et al (2020). The pan-genome effector-triggered immunity landscape of a host-pathogen interaction. *Science*, 367: 763–768
- Lapin D, Kovacova V, Sun X, et al (2019). A coevolved EDS1-SAG101-NRG1 module mediates cell death signaling by TIR-domain immune receptors. *Plant Cell*, 31: 2430–2455
- Li B, Ferreira MA, Huang M, et al (2019). The receptor-like kinase NIK1 targets FLS2/BAK1 immune complex and inversely modulates antiviral and antibacterial immunity. *Nat Commun*, 10: 4996
- Li L, Li M, Yu L, et al (2014). The FLS2-associated kinase BIK1 directly phosphorylates the NADPH oxidase RbohD to control plant immunity. *Cell Host Microbe*, 15 (3): 329–338
- Liebrand TW, van den Berg GC, Zhang Z, et al (2013). Receptor-like kinase SOBIR1/EVR interacts with receptor-like proteins in plant immunity against fungal infection. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 110: 10010–10015
- Lin H, Wang M, Chen Y, et al (2022). An MKP-MAPK protein phosphorylation cascade controls vascular immunity in plants. *Sci Adv*, 8 (10): eabg8723
- Liu L, Sonbol FM, Huot B, et al (2016). Salicylic acid receptors activate jasmonic acid signalling through a non-canonical pathway to promote effector-triggered immunity. *Nat Commun*, 7: 13099
- Liu Y, Sun T, Sun Y, et al (2020). Diverse roles of the salicylic acid receptors NPR1 and NPR3/NPR4 in plant immunity. *Plant Cell*, 32: 4002–4016
- Liu Z, Hou S, Rodrigues O, et al (2022). Phyto cytokine signalling reopens stomata in plant immunity and water loss. *Nature*, 605 (7909): 332–339
- Luo M, Xie L, Chakraborty S, et al (2021). A five-transgene cassette confers broad spectrum resistance to a fungal rust pathogen in wheat. *Nat Biotechnol*, 39: 561–566
- Ma C, Liu Y, Bai B, et al (2017). Structural basis for BIR1-mediated negative regulation of plant immunity. *Cell Res*, 27: 1521–1524
- Ma S, Lapin D, Liu L, et al (2020). Direct pathogen-induced assembly of an NLR immune receptor complex to form a holoenzyme. *Science*, 370: eabe3069
- Mahdi LK, Huang M, Zhang X, et al (2020). Discovery of a family of mixed lineage kinase domain-like proteins in plants and their role in innate immune signaling. *Cell Host Microbe*, 28: 813–824
- Manohar M, Tian M, Moreau M, et al (2014). Identification of multiple salicylic acid binding proteins using two high throughput screens. *Front Plant Sci*, 5: 777
- Martin R, Qi T, Zhang H, et al (2020). Structure of the activated ROQ1 resistosome directly recognizing the pathogen effector XopQ. *Science*, 370: eabd9993
- Ngou BPM, Ahn HK, Ding P, et al (2021). Mutual potentiation of plant immunity by cell-surface and intracellular receptors. *Nature*, 592: 110–115
- Nie J, Zhou W, Liu J, et al (2021). A receptor-like protein from *Nicotiana benthamiana* mediates VmE02 PAMP-triggered immunity. *New Phytol*, 229: 2260–2272
- Pruitt RN, Locci F, Wanke F, et al (2021). The EDS1-PAD4-ADR1 node mediates *Arabidopsis* pattern-triggered immunity. *Nature*, 598 (7881): 495–499
- Radojčić A, Li X, Zhang Y (2018). Salicylic acid: a double-edged sword for programmed cell death in plants. *Front Plant Sci*, 9: 1133
- Saile SC, Jacob P, Castel B, et al (2020). Two unequally redundant “helper” immune receptor families mediate *Arabidopsis thaliana* intracellular “sensor” immune receptor functions. *PLOS Biol*, 18: e3000783

- Sarris PF, Duxbury Z, Huh SU, et al (2015). A plant immune receptor detects pathogen effectors that target WRKY transcription factors. *Cell*, 161: 1089–1100
- Saucet SB, Ma Y, Sarris PF, et al (2015). Two linked pairs of *Arabidopsis* TNL resistance genes independently confer recognition of bacterial effector AvrRps4. *Nat Commun*, 6: 6338
- Saur IM, Kadota Y, Sklenar J, et al (2016). NbCSPR underlies age-dependent immune responses to bacterial cold shock protein in *Nicotiana benthamiana*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 113: 3389–3394
- Schultink A, Qi T, Bally J, et al (2019). Using forward genetics in *Nicotiana benthamiana* to uncover the immune signaling pathway mediating recognition of the *Xanthomonas perforans* effector XopJ4. *New Phytol*, 221: 1001–1009
- Smakowska-Luzan E, Mott GA, Parys K, et al (2018). An extracellular network of *Arabidopsis* leucine-rich repeat receptor kinases. *Nature*, 553: 342–346
- Stegmann M, Monaghan J, Smakowska-Luzan E, et al (2017). The receptor kinase FER is a RALF regulated scaffold controlling plant immune signaling. *Science*, 355: 287–289
- Sun T, Zhang Y, Li Y, et al (2015). ChIP-seq reveals broad roles of SARD1 and CBP60g in regulating plant immunity. *Nat Commun*, 6: 10159
- Sun X, Lapin D, Feehan JM, et al (2020). Pathogen effector recognition-dependent association of NRG1 with EDS1 and SAG101 in TNL receptor immunity. *Nat Commun*, 12: 3335
- Sun Y, Li L, Macho A, et al (2013). Structural basis for flg22-induced activation of the *Arabidopsis* FLS2-BAK1 immune complex. *Science*, 342: 624–628
- Sun Y, Wang Y, Zhang X, et al (2022). Plant receptor-like protein activation by a microbial glycoside hydrolase. *Nature*, 610 (7931): 335–342
- Tanaka S, Brefort T, Neidig N, et al (2014). A secreted *Ustilago maydis* effector promotes virulence by targeting anthocyanin biosynthesis in maize. *eLife*, 3: e01355
- Tang L, Yang G, Ma M, et al (2020). An effector of a necrotrophic fungal pathogen targets the calcium-sensing receptor in chloroplasts to inhibit host resistance. *Mol Plant Pathol*, 21 (5): 686–701
- Tateda C, Zhang Z, Shrestha J, et al (2014). Salicylic acid regulates *Arabidopsis* microbial pattern receptor kinase levels and signaling. *Plant Cell*, 26: 4171–4187
- Thieme CJ, Rojas-Triana M, Stecyk E, et al (2015). Endogenous *Arabidopsis* messenger RNAs transported to distant tissues. *Nat Plants*, 1: 15025
- Thor K, Jiang S, Michard E, et al (2020). The calcium-permeable channel OSCA1.3 regulates plant stomatal immunity. *Nature*, 585 (7826): 569–573
- Wan L, Essuman K, Anderson RG, et al (2019). TIR domains of plant immune receptors are NAD⁺-cleaving enzymes that promote cell death. *Science*, 365: 799–803
- Wang G, Roux B, Feng F, et al (2015). The decoy substrate of a pathogen effector and a pseudokinase specify pathogen-induced modified-self recognition and immunity in plants. *Cell Host Microbe*, 18: 285–295
- Wang J, Hu M, Wang J, et al (2019). Reconstitution and structure of a plant NLR resistosome conferring immunity. *Science*, 364: eaav5870
- Wang N, Tang C, Fan X, et al (2022). Inactivation of a wheat protein kinase gene confers broad-spectrum resistance to rust fungi. *Cell*, 185 (16): 2961–2974
- Wang W, Withers J, Li H, et al (2020). Structural basis of salicylic acid perception by *Arabidopsis* NPR proteins. *Nature*, 586: 311
- Wu CH, Abd-El-Halim A, Bozkurt TO, et al (2017). NLR network mediates immunity to diverse plant pathogens. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 114: 8113–8118
- Wu CH, Derevnina L, Kamoun S (2018). Receptor networks underpin plant immunity. *Science*, 360: 1300–1301
- Wu Z, Tian L, Liu X, et al (2022). The N-terminally truncated helper NLR NRG1C antagonizes immunity mediated by its full-length neighbors NRG1A and NRG1B. *Plant Cell*, 34 (5): 1621–1640
- Xiao Y, Stegmann M, Han Z, et al (2019). Mechanisms of RALF peptide perception by a heterotypic receptor complex. *Nature*, 572: 270–274
- Yildiz I, Mantz M, Hartmann M, et al (2021). Mobile SAR signal N-hydroxypipicolinic acid induces NPR1-dependent transcriptional reprogramming and immune priming. *Plant Physiol*, 186: 1679–1705
- Yuan M, Jiang Z, Bi G, et al (2021). Pattern-recognition receptors are required for NLR-mediated plant immunity. *Nature*, 592: 105–109
- Zavaliev R, Mohan R, Chen T, et al (2020). Formation of NPR1 condensates promotes cell survival during the plant immune response. *Cell*, 182: 1093–1108
- Zhai K, Liang D, Li H, et al (2022). NLRs guard metabolism to coordinate pattern- and effector-triggered immunity. *Nature*, 601 (7892): 245–251
- Zhou F, Emonet A, Dénervaud Tendon V, et al (2020). Co-incidence of damage and microbial patterns controls localized immune responses in roots. *Cell*, 180: 440–453
- Zuo N, Bai WZ, Wei WQ, et al (2022). Fungal CFEM effectors negatively regulate a maize wall-associated kinase by interacting with its alternatively-spliced variant to dampen resistance. *Cell Rep*, 41: 111877