



# *Agrobacterium*

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- *Agrobacterium* spp. su poznate kao predstavnici zemljišne mikroflore koji zaražavaju dikotiledone zeljaste i drvenaste biljke iz 140 rodova i preko 60 familija, uključujući ekonomski značajne vrste voćaka, vinovu lozu i ukrasne biljke (ruža, dalia, hriantema).

# *Agrobacterium*

- Po ostvarenju infekcije nekim sojevima *Agrobacterium* sp., dolazi do genetske transformacije biljne ćelije što dovodi do njenog pojačanog umnožavanja (hiperplazija) pri čemu dolazi do formiranja tumora (rak korena) ili stimulisanja razvoja adventivnih korenova (kosmatost korena). Kao posledica nekontrolisanog razvoja biljnog tkiva može doći i do poremećaja u transportu vode i hranljivih materija i pojave zastoja u porastu biljaka.

# *Agrobacterium*

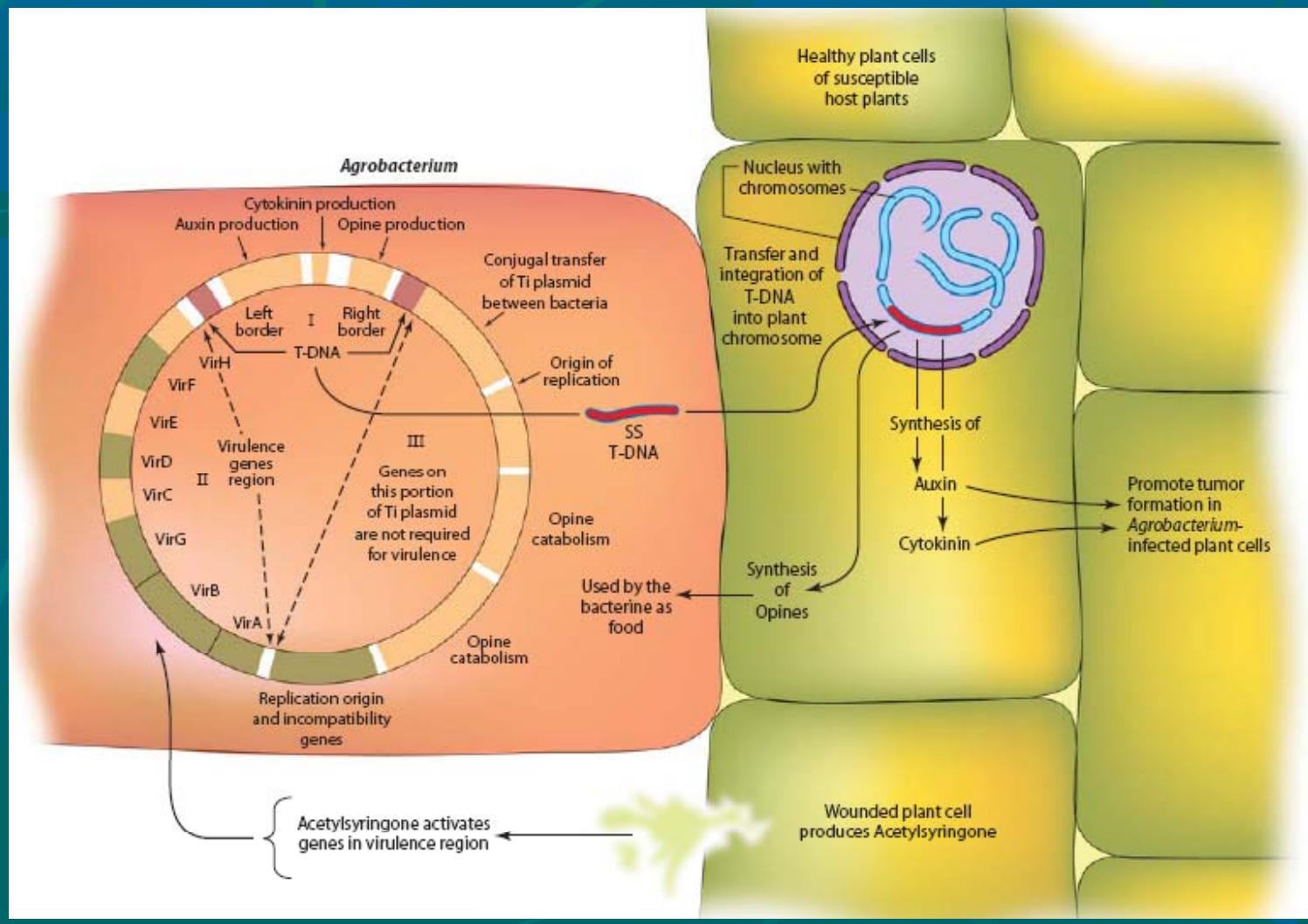
Patogeni sojevi *Agrobacterium* poseduju zajedničku karakteristiku da sadrže najmanje jedan veliki plazmid: Ti (tumor-inducing) ili Ri (root-inducing) plazmid.

Predstavnici ovog roda prouzrokuju bolesti tipa raka korena i korenovog vrata i kosmatosti korena.

- Rak korena i korenovog vrata prouzrokuju sojevi koji poseduju tumor-inducing (Ti) plazmid
- Kosmatost korena prouzrokuju sojevi koji sadrže root inducing (Ri) plazmid

# *Agrobacterium*

- U inficiranoj biljnoj ćeliji dolazi do poremećaja u stvaranju biljnih hormona (auksin, citokinin) što dovodi do nekontrolisanog uvećavanja i umnožavanja ćelija. Odnos auksina i citokinina određuje tip tumora.



# *Agrobacterium*

**Table 1.** Poređenje nove i stare nomenklature vrsta roda *Agrobacterium*

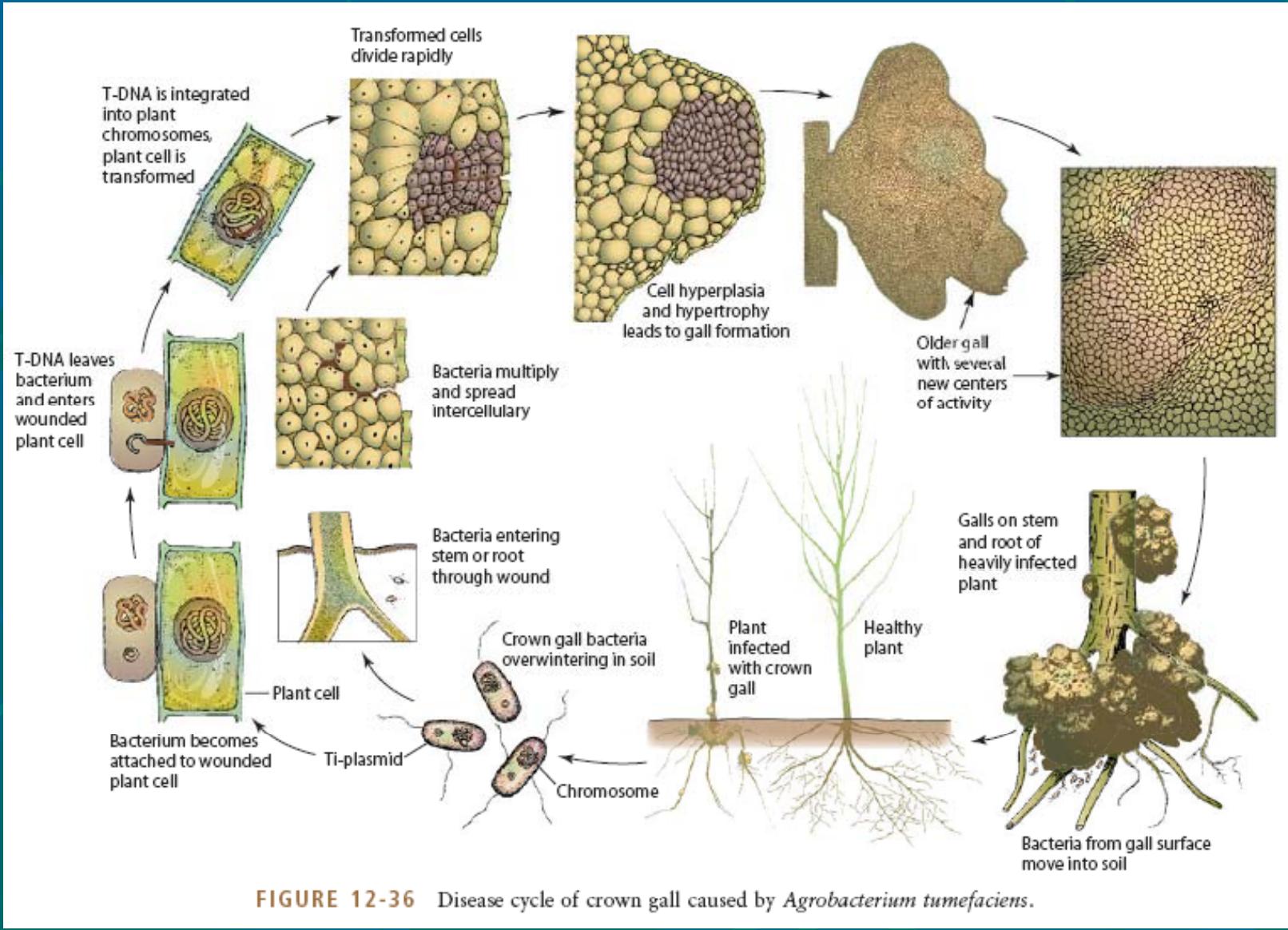
Nova taksonomija*	Stara taksonomija
<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	<i>A. tumefaciens</i> biovar 1
<i>A. rhizogenes</i>	<i>A. radiobacter</i> biovar 1 <i>A. rhizogenes</i> biovar 1
<i>A. vitis</i>	<i>A. tumefaciens</i> biovar 2
<i>A. rubi</i>	<i>A. radiobacter</i> biovar 2 <i>A. rhizogenes</i> biovar 2
<i>A. larrymoorei</i>	<i>A. tumefaciens</i> biovar 3 <i>A. radiobacter</i> biovar 3 <i>A. rubi</i>

\*Individual strains in the species may be tumorigenic, rhizogenic, or nonpathogenic

# *Agrobacterium*

Zajedničke karakteristike:

- Aerobne, Gram-negativne, štapićastog oblika (0.6-1.0  $\mu\text{m}$  X 1.5-3.0  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Asporogene
- Pokretne pomoći 1-6 peritriho raspoređenih flagela
- Producuju extraćelijske polisaharide u vidu obilne sluzi na podlozi bogatoj ugljenim hidratima
- Optimalna temperatura 25-28°C
- Katalaza pozitivne
- Uglavnom oksidaza i ureaza pozitivne



**FIGURE 12-36** Disease cycle of crown gall caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

# *Agrobacterium*



*Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (rak korena)

# *Agrobacterium*



Crown gall caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*; note gall at crown of rose plant or just below soil surface.



Crown gall on rose caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*; galls on aerial portion of cane.



## *Agrobacterium vitis* – rak vinove loze



*Agrobacterium vitis* (rak vinove loze)

# *Agrobacterium vitis* – rak vinove loze



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# *Agrobacterium*

- *Agrobacterium rubi*  
(rak izdanaka kupine)



Crown gall on black  
raspberry cane; young,  
fleshy galls caused by  
*Agrobacterium*  
*tumefaciens*.



# *Agrobacterium*



Crown gall of *Ficus benjamina*, caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

*Agrobacterium larrymoorei* (rak fikusa)

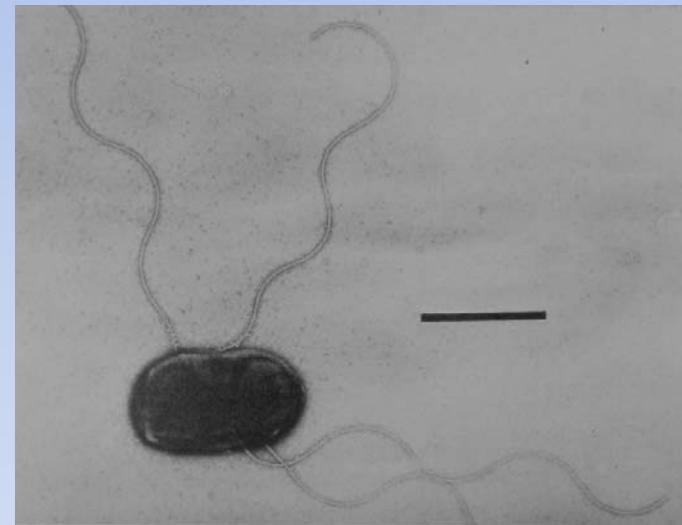
# Causal agent of disease

- *Agrobacterium vitis* (Ti) (Ophel and Kerr, 1990)



Host-specific to grapevine

- Gram negative
- Nonsporeforming
- Rod-shaped ( $0.6\text{--}1.0 \times 1.5\text{--}3.0 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Occurring singly or in pairs
- Motile by 1–4 peritrichous flagella
- Aerobic



- *A. tumefaciens* (biovar I) (Ti)
- *A. rhizogenes* (biovar II) (Ti)



Broad host range pathogens

## Economic significance

- Reduces vigor and yield of grapevines
  - Severe disease may cause partial or complete death of infected plants
- 
- High losses occur especially in nurseries where different graft combinations with visible symptoms are unmarketable and must be discarded



# Symptoms



Tissue proliferation



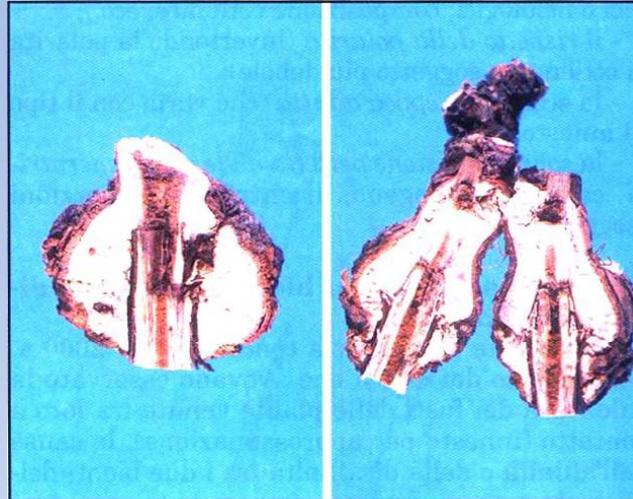
# Symptoms

## Root decay

Both tumorigenic and nontumorigenic *A. vitis* strains



## Symptoms



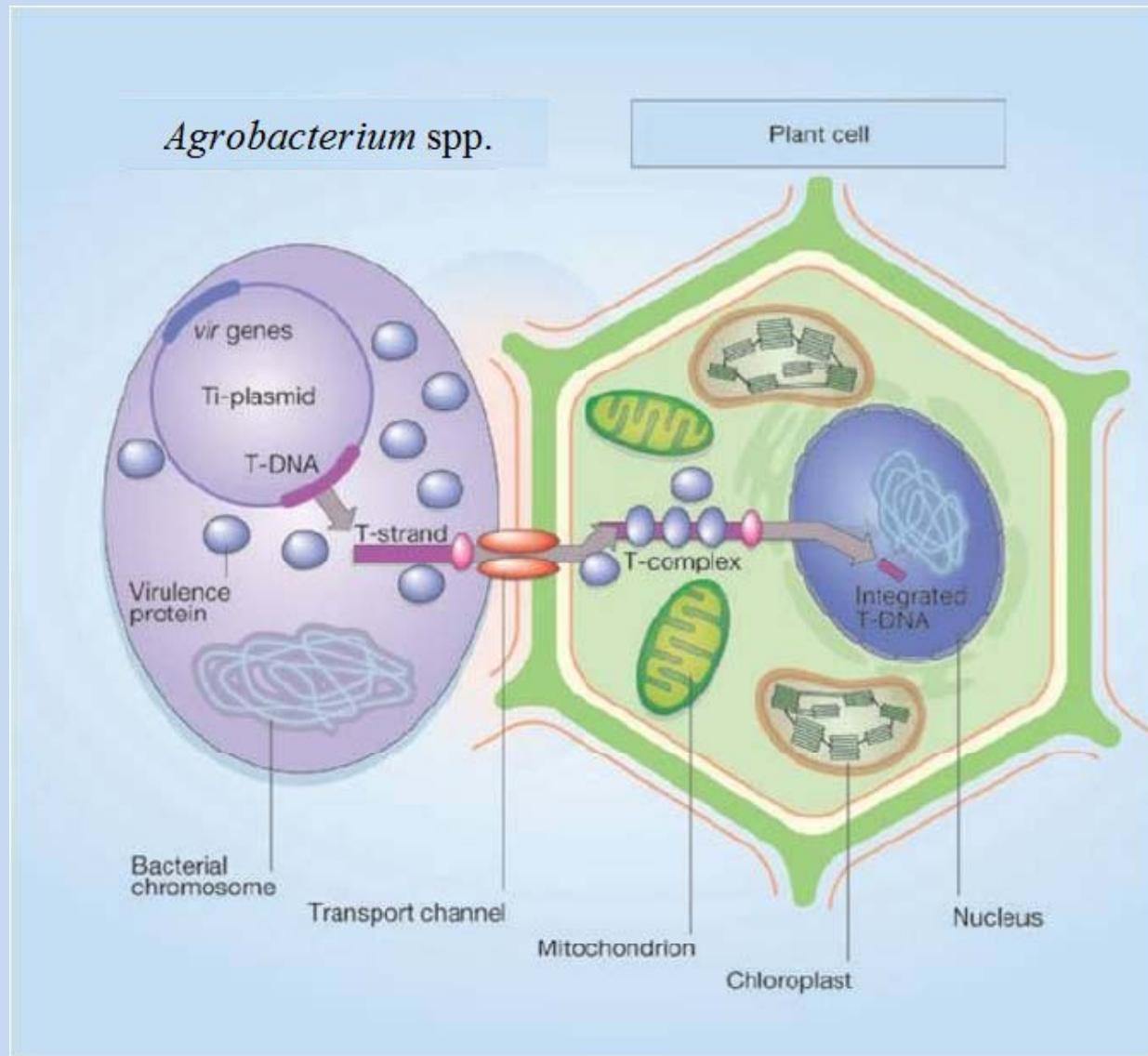
**“Big head” phenomenon**



**Crown gall**



# Infection process



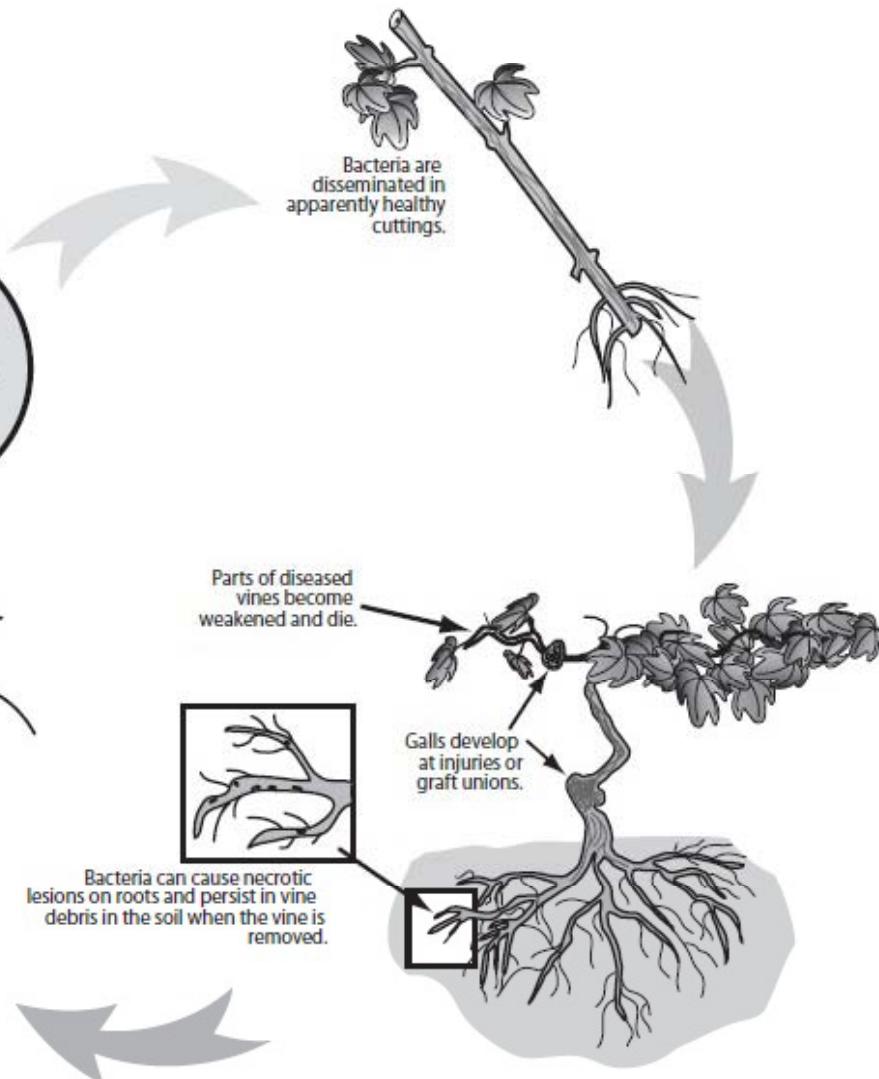
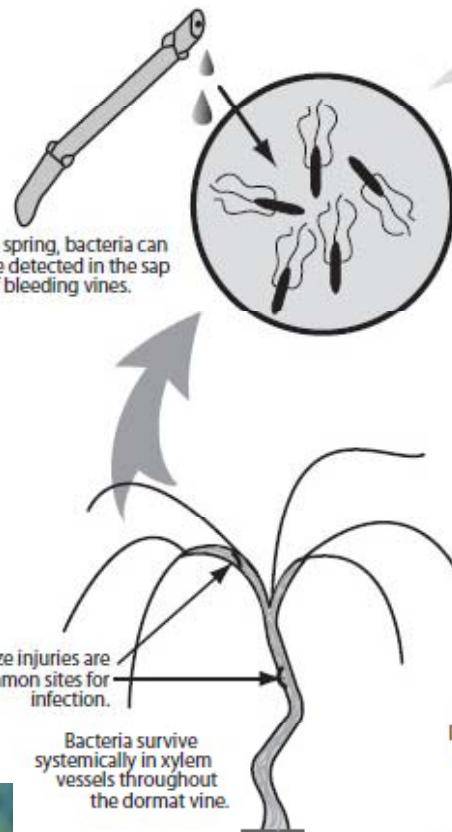
# Disease cycle



In spring, bacteria can be detected in the sap of bleeding vines.

Freeze injuries are common sites for infection.

Bacteria survive systemically in xylem vessels throughout the dormant vine.



Bacteria are disseminated in apparently healthy cuttings.

Parts of diseased vines become weakened and die.

Galls develop at injuries or graft unions.

Bacteria can cause necrotic lesions on roots and persist in vine debris in the soil when the vine is removed.

(Burr et al., 1998)

# *Agrobacterium* spp.

## Zaštita:

- Sanitarne mere tokom kalemljenja i presađivanja
- Zdrav matični i sadni materijal
- Dezinfekcija supstrata u objektima za proizvodnju sadnog materijala
- Plodored
- Biološka zaštita (soj K-84 *A. radiobacter*)

# Biološka zaštita

Biocontrol Products Produced by Bacteria or Fungi and Available Commercially in the USA as of 2003

Name	Source	Target pathogen(s)	Crop(s)	Application
<b>Bacterial</b>				
Galltrol	<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i> strain 84	<i>A. tumefaciens</i> crown gall	Fruit and ornamental nursery stock grapes, brambles	Slurry to seeds, seedlings, drench
Nogall	<i>A. radiobacter</i> strain K1026	<i>A. tumefaciens</i> crown gall	Fruit, nut, and ornamental nursery stock	Suspension, drench