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Induced Systemic Resistance in Plants

Himani Jeena[1]. Gaurav Rakhonde[2], Kumari Surbhi [1]
[1]Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, 263145.
[2]Department of Plant Pathology, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore, 560065

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Introduction

Plants are constantly exposed to pathogen attack, yet effective infection is rare because they deploy a variety of defence mechanisms to protect themselves. Although all plants have physical and chemical barriers that serve as a first line of defence in the form of protection, when the protection fails and the pathogen gains access to the plant, a dynamic or active defence mechanism is activated.SAR (Systemic Acquired Resistance) and ISR (Induced Systemic Resistance) are the two primary mechanisms that cause plant resistance (Induced Systemic Resistance). The term "induced resistance" refers to a state of resistance in plants that is generated by biological inducers and shields nonexposed plant portions against future pathogenic microbe and herbivorous insect attack.

In 1997, Van Loon used the phrase "induced systemic resistance" to describe a new sort of induced resistance. Induced systemic resistance is a type of activated resistance that is triggered by biotic or biological stimuli. The jasmonic acid and ethylene signalling pathways, which are initiated by non-pathogenic microbes such as PGPR, *Trichoderma*, *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, and others, mediate induced systemic resistance.

The activation of latent defence mechanisms that are exhibited after a future challenge from a disease or insect herbivore characterizes the induced state of resistance. The phrase "induced resistance" refers to the expression of induced resistance not only locally at the site of induction, but also systemically in plant components that are geographically away from the inducer. Induced resistance offers an increased level of protection against a wide range of invaders. It is controlled by a network of interconnected signalling pathways, with plant hormones playing a key regulatory function. The signalling mechanisms that regulate beneficial microbe-induced resistance.

Plant health is improved by beneficial microbes in the microbiome of plant roots. Induced systemic resistance (ISR) has emerged as a key mechanism by which bacteria and fungi in the rhizosphere prime the entire plant body for increased defence against a variety of diseases and insect herbivores. *Pseudomonas, Bacillus, Trichoderma*, and mycorrhiza species are among the root-associated mutualists that sensitise the plant immune system for improved defence without directly activating costly responses.

Plants support a huge variety of commensal and mutualistic bacteria that give critical services to the plant, such as improved mineral uptake, nitrogen fixation, growth stimulation, and disease defence, in addition to microbial pathogens and insect herbivores. The root system, which deposits up to 40% of the plant's photo synthetically fixed carbon into the rhizosphere, makes this little zone around the roots one of the most energy-rich environments on Earth. Plant growth–promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) and fungus (PGPF) are two genera of rhizosphere microbiota that can boost plant growth and improve plant health.

Hundreds of research in dicots and monocots have reported on the ability of PGPR to boost plant health via ISR since these first papers on rhizobacteria-mediated ISR. *Pseudomonas, Serratia*, and *Bacillus* PGPR strains, as well as nonpathogenic *F. oxysporum*, *Trichoderma,* and *Piriformosporaindica* PGPF strains, were used in these research, but symbiotic arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi were also found to cause ISR.

Role of induced systemic resistance

- ✓ Plants treated with PGPR or biological agent supposed to be more rapidly to the pathogen attack due to activation of new system resistance in plant.
- ✓ Reduce the negative effect of the pathogen and promotes positive response in plant.
- ✓ Improve photosynthetic efficacy.
- ✓ Increase nutrient absorption and nitrogen use efficiency.
- ✓ Enhance growth and yield by eliminating harmful microorganisms.

Beneficial microorganisms must colonize the root systems of host plants in order for ISR to begin. In order to form a successful mutualistic relationship, host plants and microorganisms must respond to reciprocal signals and prioritise their responses in order to construct a lifestyle that benefits both parties. In the well-studied mycorrhizal and rhizobial symbioses, host-secreted strigolactones and flavonoids stimulate the microbes' production of symbiotic Sym and Nod factors, which activate a common symbiosis (Sym) signalling pathway in plant roots, which is required for the establishment of a successful symbiotic relationship. The mechanism by which nonsymbiotic PGPR and PGPF develop a long-term mutualistic relationship with plant roots is less well understood, although it appears that a molecular dialogue is also required for these mutualistic interactions.

Many free-living PGPR change their transcriptional programme in response to root exudates, resulting in features implicated in chemotaxis, root colonization, and energy consumption. PGPR epiphytes often form biofilms on the root epidermis, in which multicellular communities are encased in an extracellular matrix of self-produced polymeric compounds, primarily exopolysaccharides (EPS) and mucilag. Biofilm development is required for *B. subtilis* to colonize roots, and it has recently been discovered that polysaccharides produced from host cell walls, which act as signalling molecules for the activation of bacterial genes involved in matrix creation, can accelerate biofilm formation. Bacterial cells in the EPS matrix integrate host and self-derived signals and work together to coordinate the production and release of chemicals that promote plant growth, nutrition, and ISR. The mutualistic contact through which host plants and beneficials exchange solutes and chemical information might be thought of as this matrix. Endophytes of the PGPR most typically reach the root interior through fissures in freshly formed lateral roots or through root hairs and the apical zone. Exo-enzymes that degrade cell walls, such as cellulase and pectinase, aid this mechanism of invasion.

Endophytic PGPF have evolved sophisticated ways to colonize the intercellular space of the epidermal cortical root layer, despite their ability to adapt in the rhizosphere of diverse hosts. P. indica, a fungal endophyte, is a true generalist, able to colonize the inter- and intracellular spaces of a wide spectrum of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. This fungus can adopt various lifestyles that are determined by host-specific metabolic cues in order to adapt to very variable host conditions. Endophytic *Trichoderma* spp. colonizes root hairs preferentially, where they typically develop structures similar to plant-pathogenic fungi's appressorium. In the *Trichoderma virens*, it was shown that plant-derived sucrose and a sucrose-dependent signaling network in the fungus are crucial for the establishment of a mutualistic association.

The signalling molecules for ISR are jasmonic acid and ethylene, which work in a specific order to activate the induced systemic resistance response. These bacteria are known as PGPR because they promote plant growth and yield by decreasing detrimental rhizobacteria (DRP). Seed bacterization with PGPR causes the imported rhizobacteria to colonize developing roots and shoots. Once ISR has been induced, the number of bacteria injected may decrease without losing their ability to protect against DRB. On addition to seed bacterization, other methods for inducing ISR include applying PGPR directly to roots during transplantation or growing seedlings in bacterized soils.

The positive regulatory protein NPR1, which travels to the nucleus and interacts with TGA transcription factors to stimulate defensive gene expression, is required for the signalling pathway. Depending on the signalling pathway, the NPR1 regulates ISR-related gene expression differently. ISR must be dependent on a separate induced state with unknown effector defence chemicals.

Jasmonic Acid and Ethylene in Control of Induced Systemic Resistance

The plant hormones JA and ethylene (ET), in addition to SA, are essential regulators of the plant immune system. It was demonstrated that JA and ET are essential players in the regulation of rhizobacteria-mediated ISR utilising Arabidopsis mutants deficient in JA or ET signalling. In P. fluorescens, the JA signalling mutants jar1, jin1, and coi1 as well as a variety of ET signalling mutants such as etr1, ein2, ein3, and eir1 were shown to be dysfunctional. Many other PGPR and PGPF species, such as Serratia marcescens, Pseudomonas protegens, and Pseudomonas fluorescens, and PGPF species, such as *Penicillium sp*, *Trichoderma harzianum, and Penicillium indica*, have genetic evidence in Arabidopsis pointing to a function for JA and/or ET in ISR regulation.

Other plant species, such as tomato and rice, show the same pattern, indicating that JA and ET are important regulators of the SA-independent systemic immunity imparted by beneficial soilborne bacteria. Rhizobacteria-mediated ISR has been demonstrated to be effective against assailants that are susceptible to JA/ET-dependent defences, such as necrotrophic pathogens and insect herbivores, owing to its reliance on JA and ET signalling.

Plant signaling pathways induced by BCF

ISR is not dependent on SA, but rather on components of the JA signalling route, which is followed by the ethylene signalling pathway. Beneficial soil-borne microorganisms known as bio-control agents (BCAs) interact with roots to boost plant health. Bio-Control Fungi (BCF), Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF), and Plant Growth Promoting

Rhizobacteria (PGPR) are the three main categories of root-associated mutualists [Pieterse *et al*., 2014, Shoresh *et al*., 2010]. Trichoderma spp., a species of opportunistic fungi that may invade the roots of most plants, lowering plant pathogen and parasite infestation and encouraging positive responses in stressed plants [Druzhinina *et al*., 2011] are among the BCF. AMF are obligate root symbionts that boost plant growth and can reduce both abiotic and biotic plant stressors [Cameron *et al*.,2013]. They are widely distributed in most soils. Pseudomonas spp., Bacillus spp., and Streptomyces spp. are examples of rhizosphere bacteria that can increase plant development and health [Pineda *et al*., 2010]. BCAs have the ability to control pests and diseases by activation of plant immune system (Jones *et al*., 2006). When Trichoderma spp. is used Pal-1, which in-codes for phenylalanine ammonia lysate, is regulated by it, and Pal-1 activates the JA and ethylene signalling pathways, which catalyse the phenyl propanoid pathway, resulting in the synthesis of phenolic compounds such as phytoalexins as a kind of pathogen defence.

Conclusion

Beneficial microbes in the microbiome of plant roots improve plant health. Induced systemic resistance (ISR) emerged as an important mechanism by which selected plant growth–promoting bacteria and fungi in the rhizosphere prime the whole plant body for enhanced defense against a broad range of pathogens and insect herbivores. The beneficial microorganisms examined as ISR elicitors are part of a larger microbiome that is structured at the root-soil interface and within the root compartment. Despite the root microbiota's usefulness in enhancing nutrient availability, combating soilborne diseases, boosting plant growth, and priming the plant, The immune system of plants is well-known and often exploited in biocontrol methods. The enormous social problem of producing more food with less fertilizer and agrochemical inputs in crop protection has raised awareness of the root microbiome's role in plant health for current agricultural and horticultural practices. Plants have developed in the setting of complex microbial communities that perform critical plant tasks such as growth, vigour, and defence in natural habitats.

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