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LIPIDOMICS TO IDENTIFY NOVEL SALINITY TOLERANCE MECHANISMS IN BARLEY ROOTS

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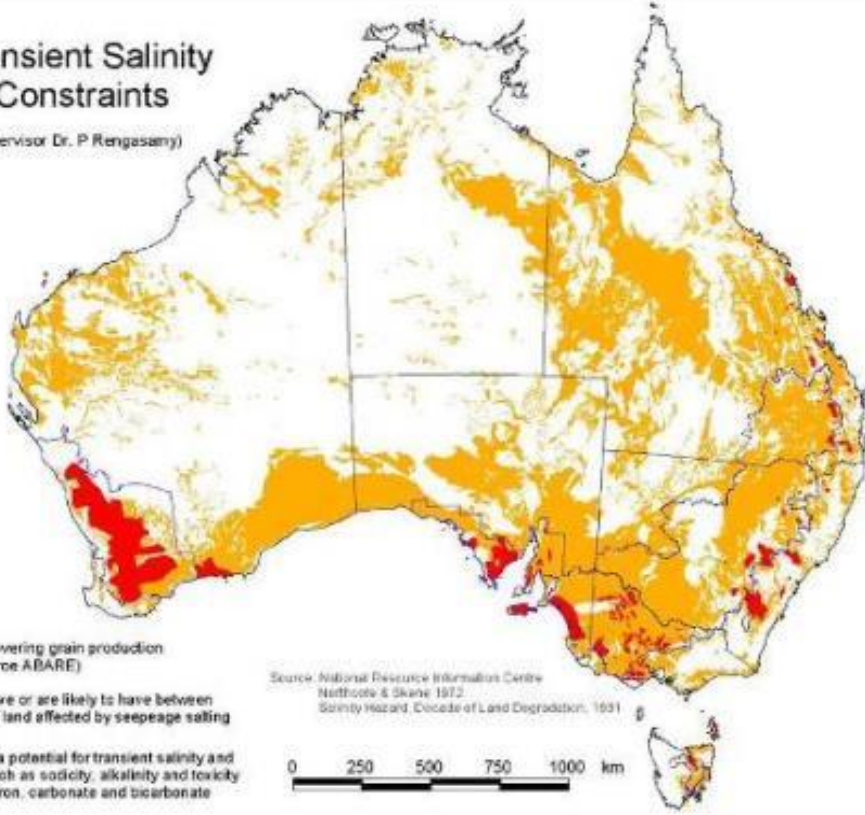


Valley of Salt Salinity in the Western Australian wheat-belt near Bruce
Reference: CSIRO SciencelImage

Abiotic stress affects agricultural productivity in Australia?

Potential Transient Salinity and Subsoil Constraints

(GRDC Project UA463, Supervisor Dr. P Rengasamy)



Approximate area covering grain production during 1988/89 (source ABARE)

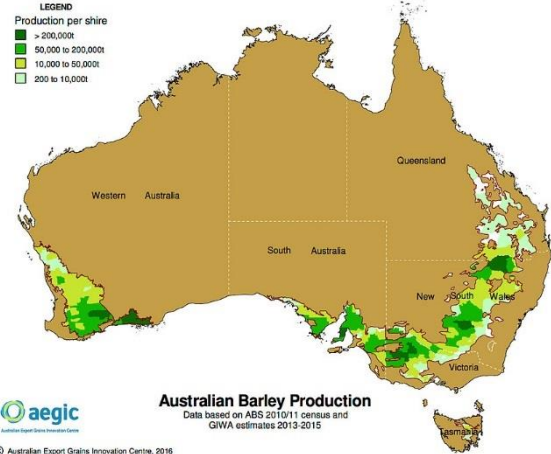
Dryland areas that have or are likely to have between about 1% and 10% of land affected by seepage salting

Areas where there is a potential for transient salinity and subsoil constraints such as sodicity, alkalinity and toxicity due to aluminium, boron, carbonate and bicarbonate

Source: National Resource Information Centre
Hutchings & Skaine, 1972
Swinny wizard, Decade of Land Degradation, 1991

0 250 500 750 1000 km

LEGEND
Production per shire



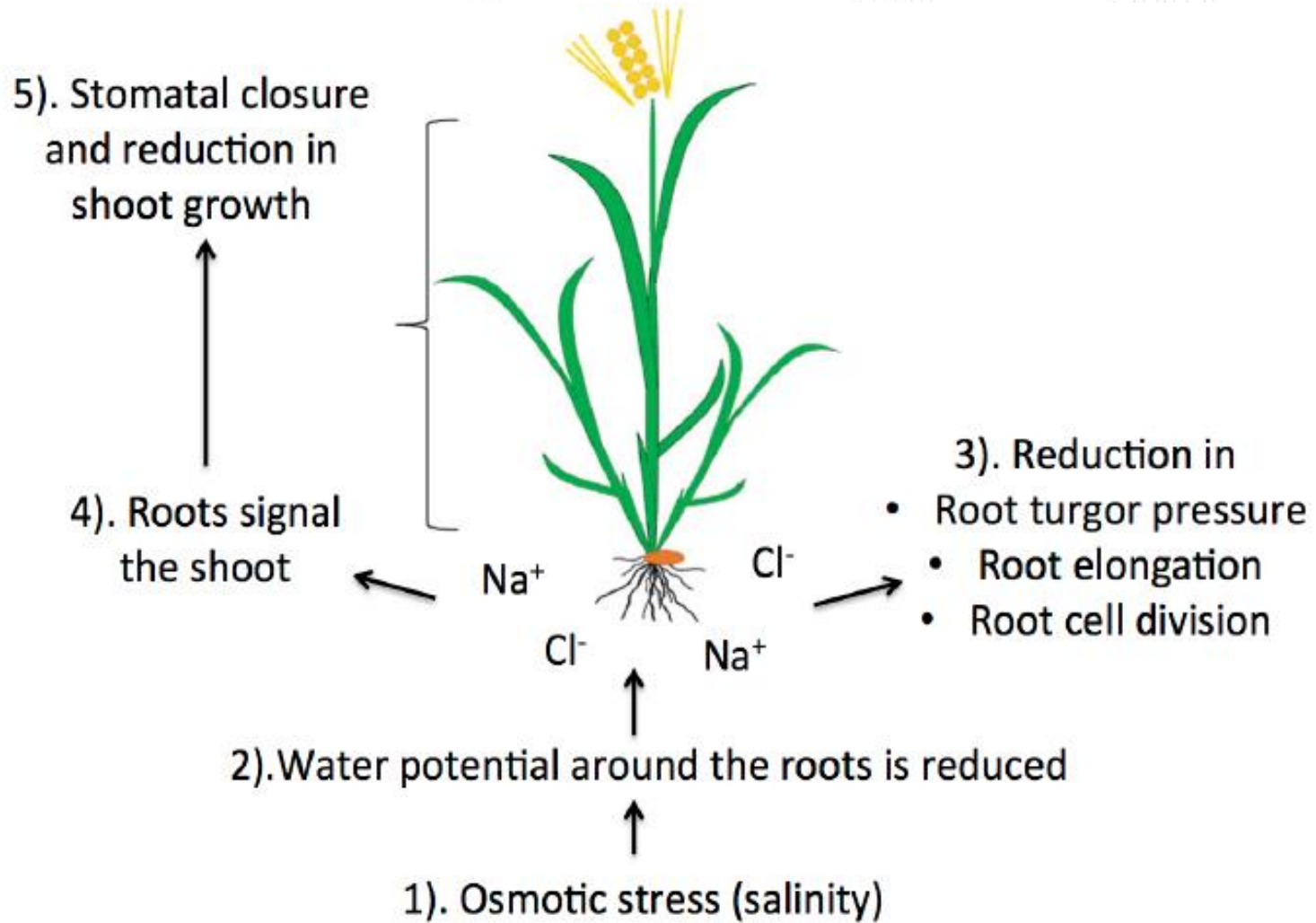
Australian Barley Production

Data based on ABS 2010/11 census and
GIWA estimates 2013-2015

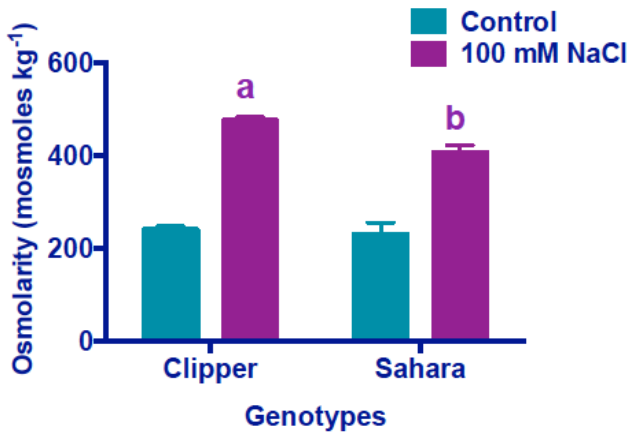
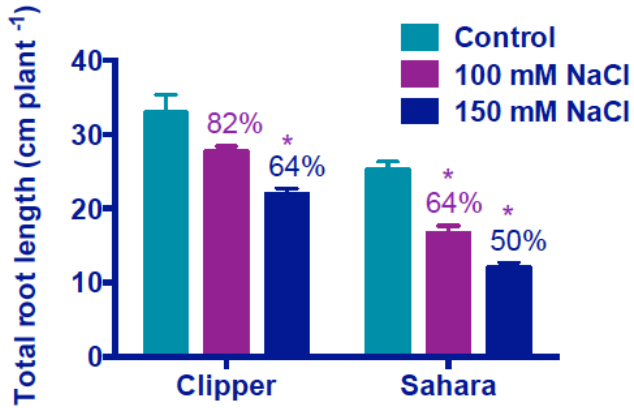
© Australian Export Grains Innovation Centre, 2016



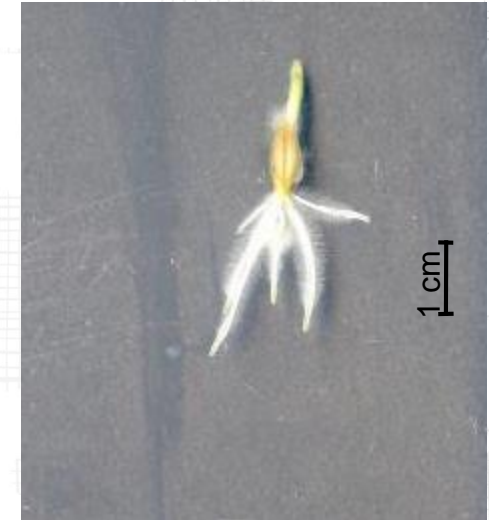
- Australian wheat belt significantly affected by salinity
- Barely is the second highest grain produced in Australia
- **In danger: Australian wheat and Barley exports worth ~ \$6 billion p.a.**



Effect of salt stress on roots



Control



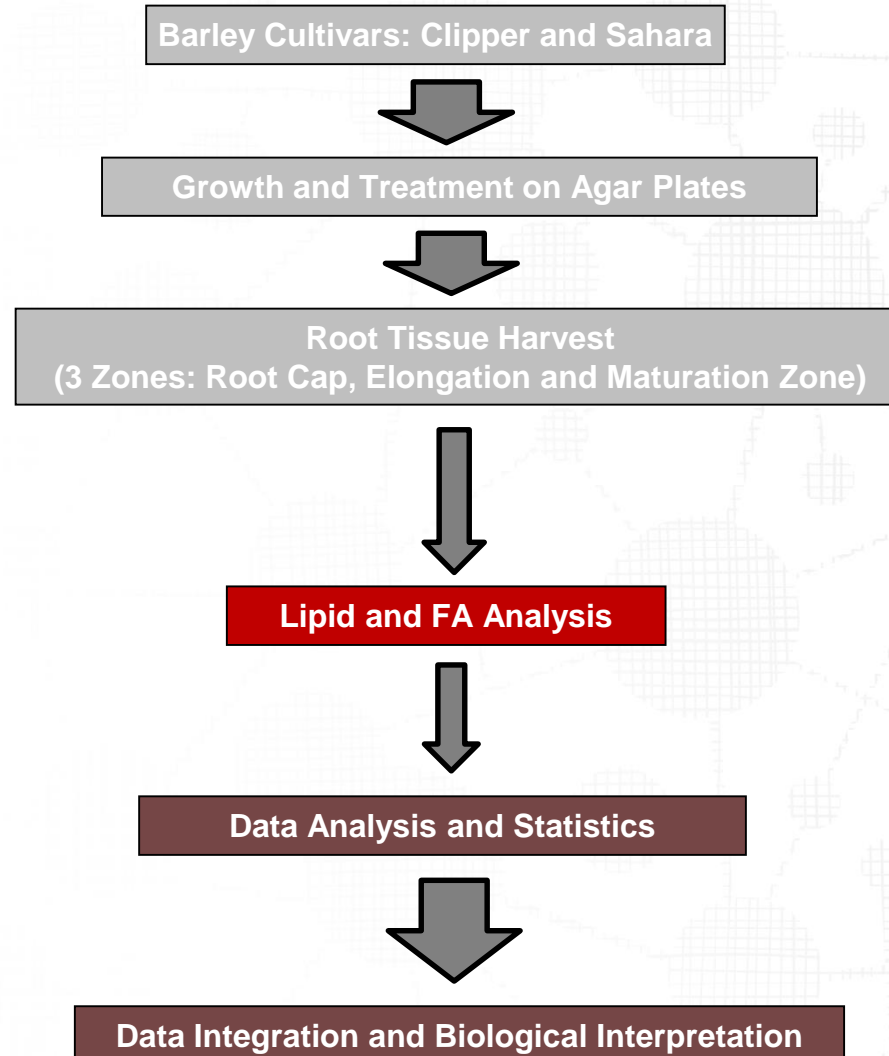
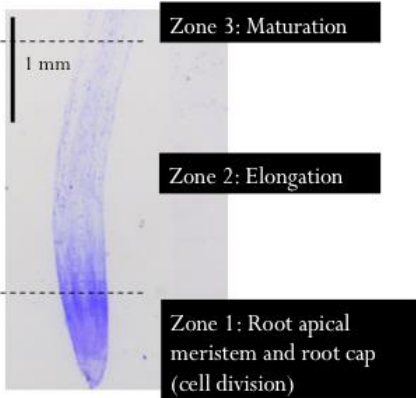
Salt

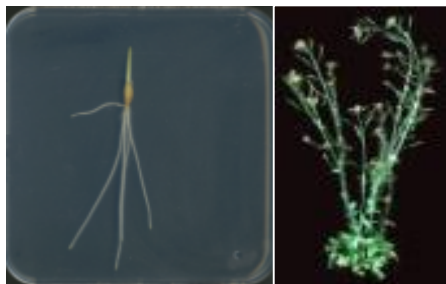
CSIRO PUBLISHING
Functional Plant Biology
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/FPI12290>

Genetic variation in the root growth response of barley genotypes to salinity stress

Megan C. Shelden^{A,E}, Ute Roessner^A, Robert E. Sharp^D, Mark Tester^B and Antony Bacic^C

Clipper- Commercial Australian cultivar (tolerant to salt -better root growth under salt stress)
 Sahara - North African landrace (sensitive to salt -reduced root growth under salt stress)





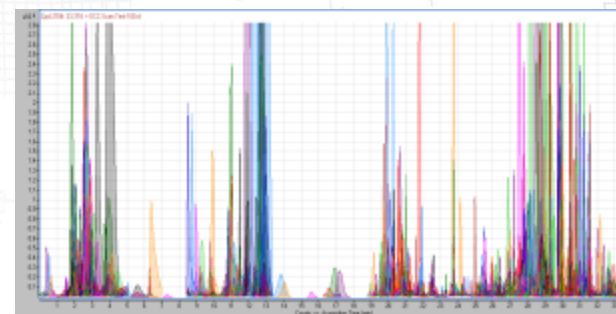
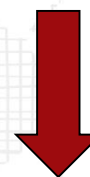
Tissue of interest



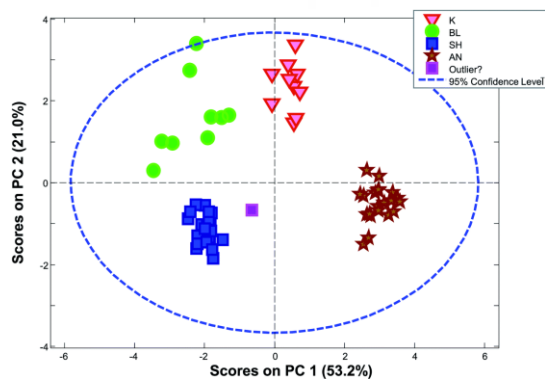
Quench



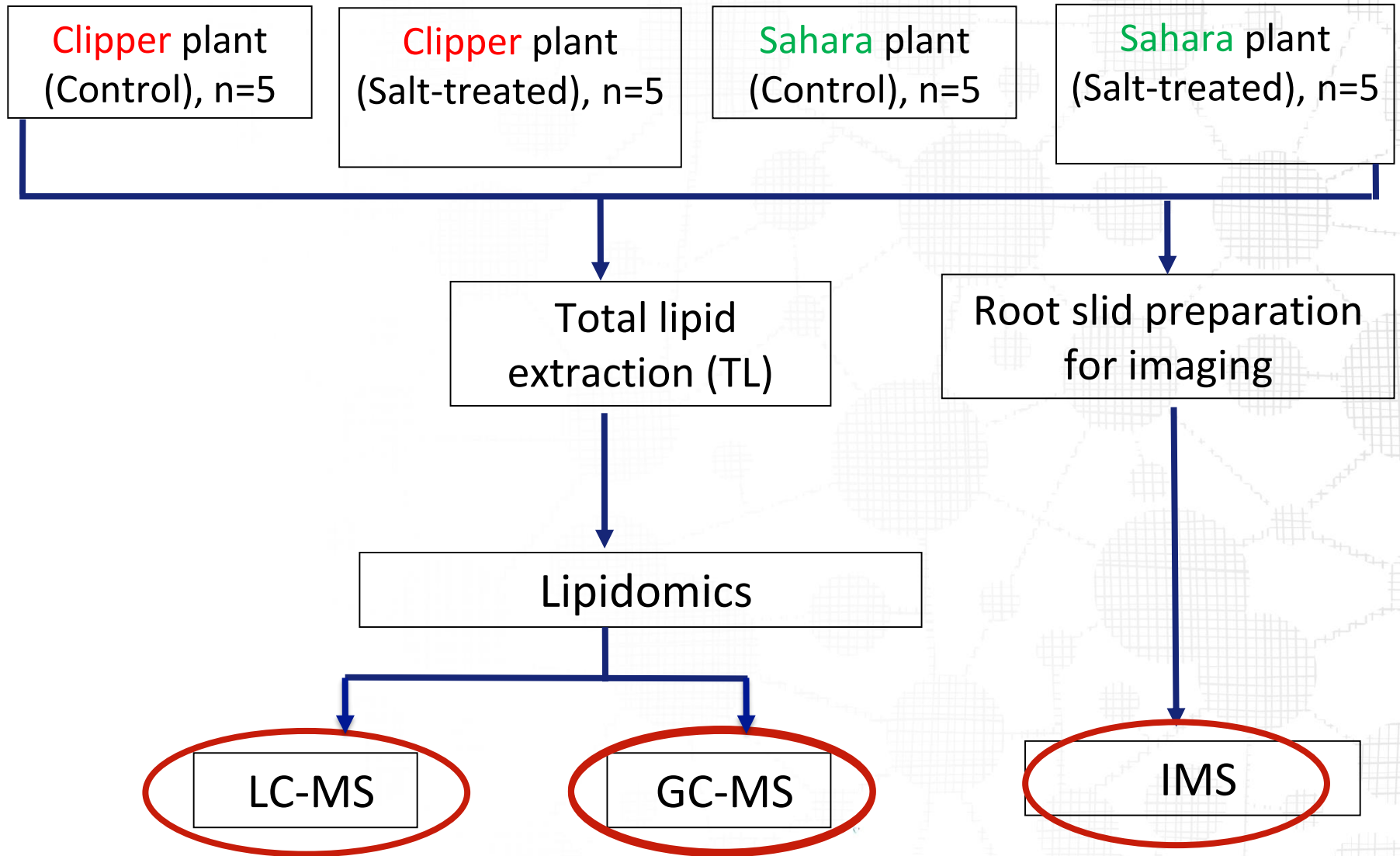
Homogenization



Lipid analysis



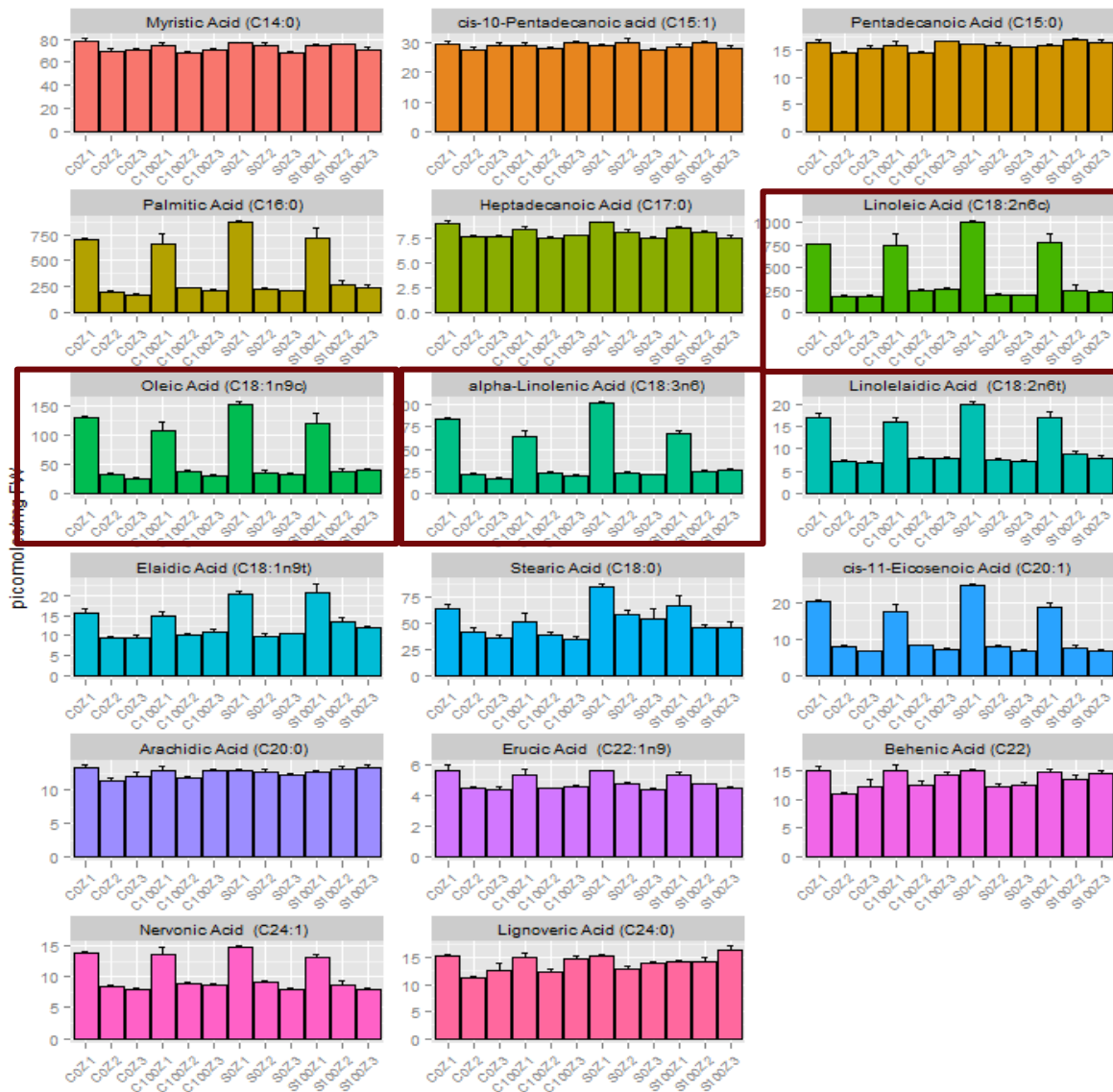
Data interpretation



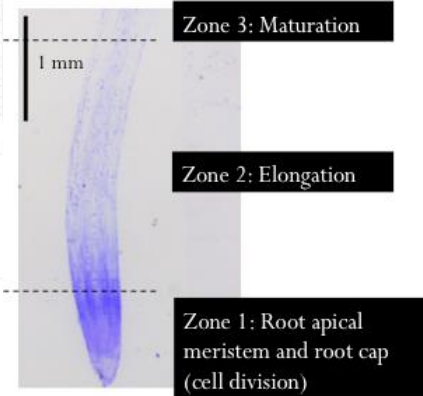
Targeted Fatty Acid Analysis – GC-MS



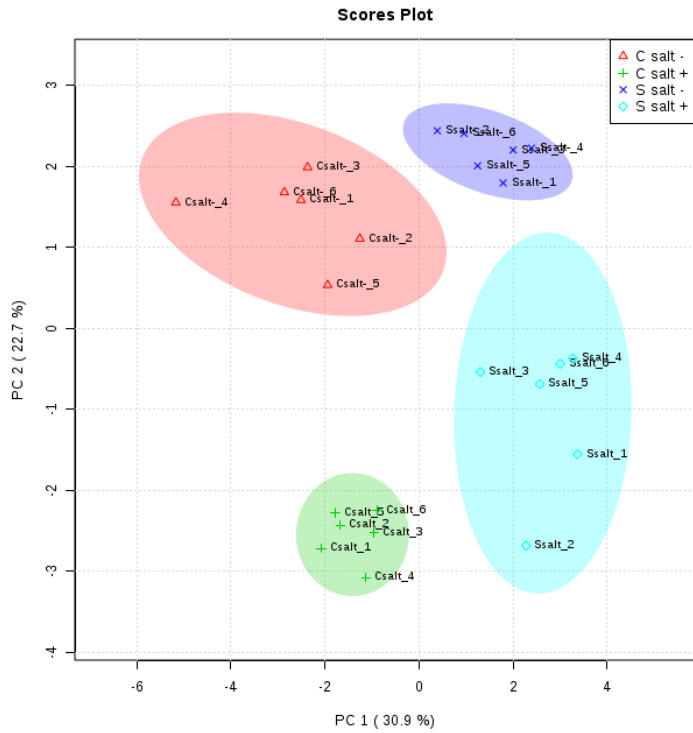
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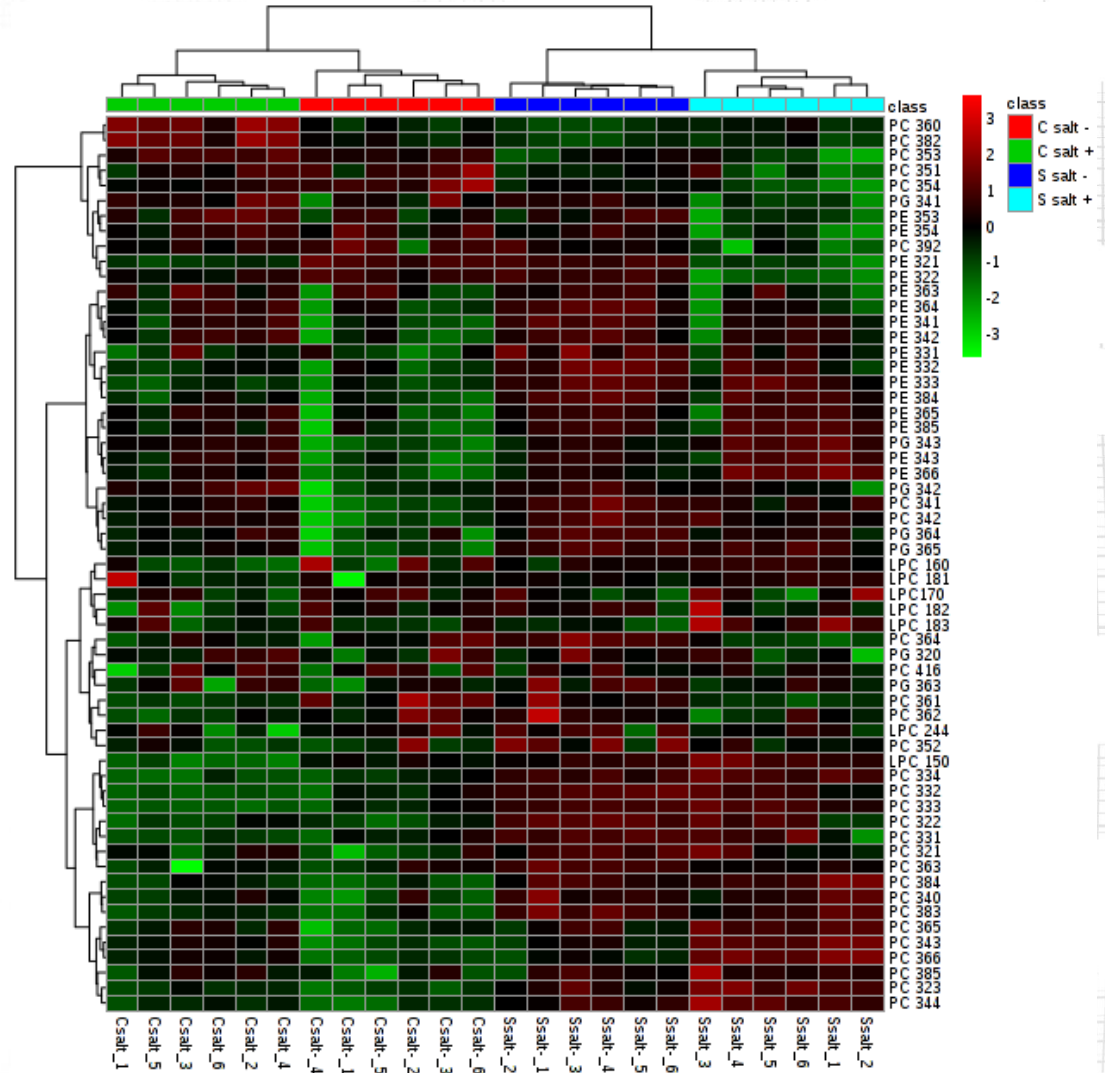
C - Clipper
S - Sahara
Z - zone
0 - no salt
I - salt treated



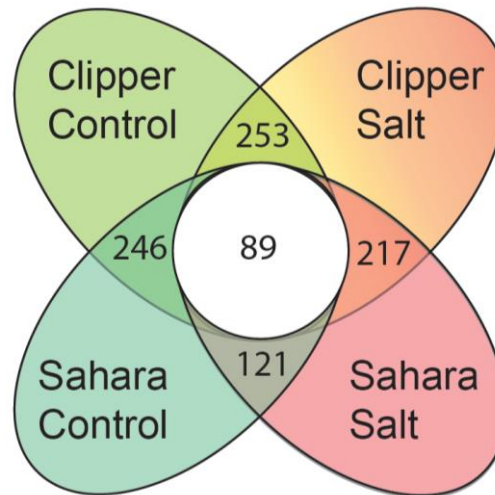
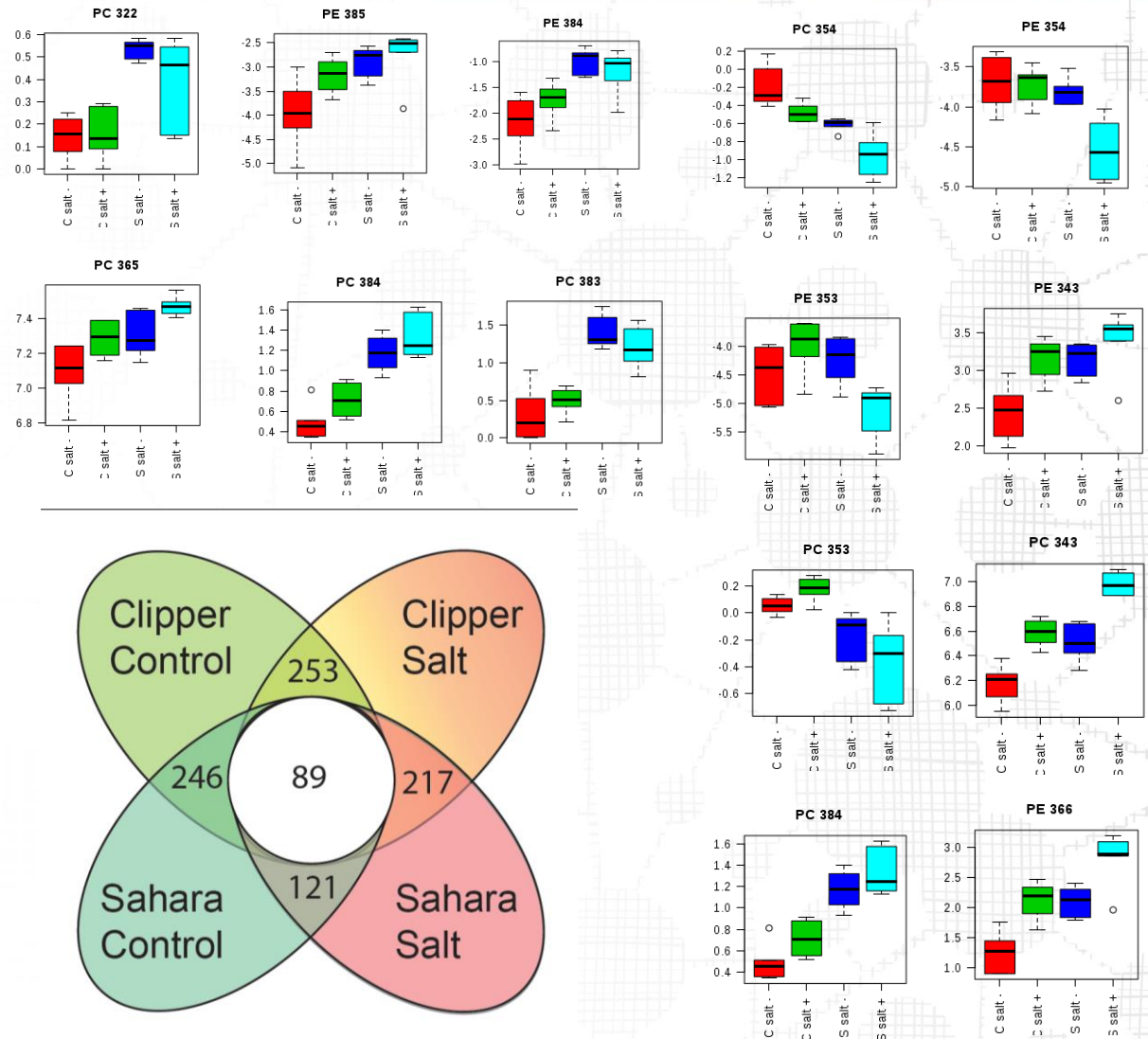
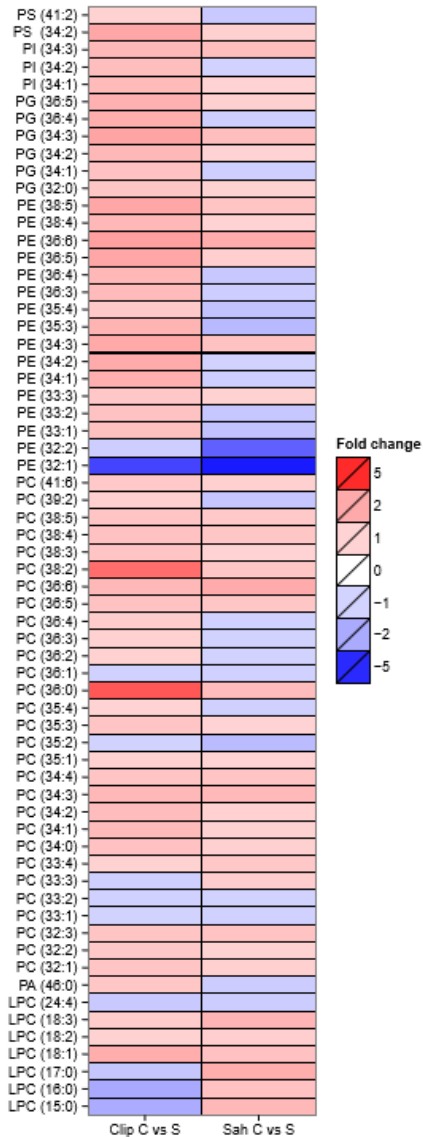
Targeted Lipid Analysis – LC-MS Clipper and Sahara (zone I+2 +3)



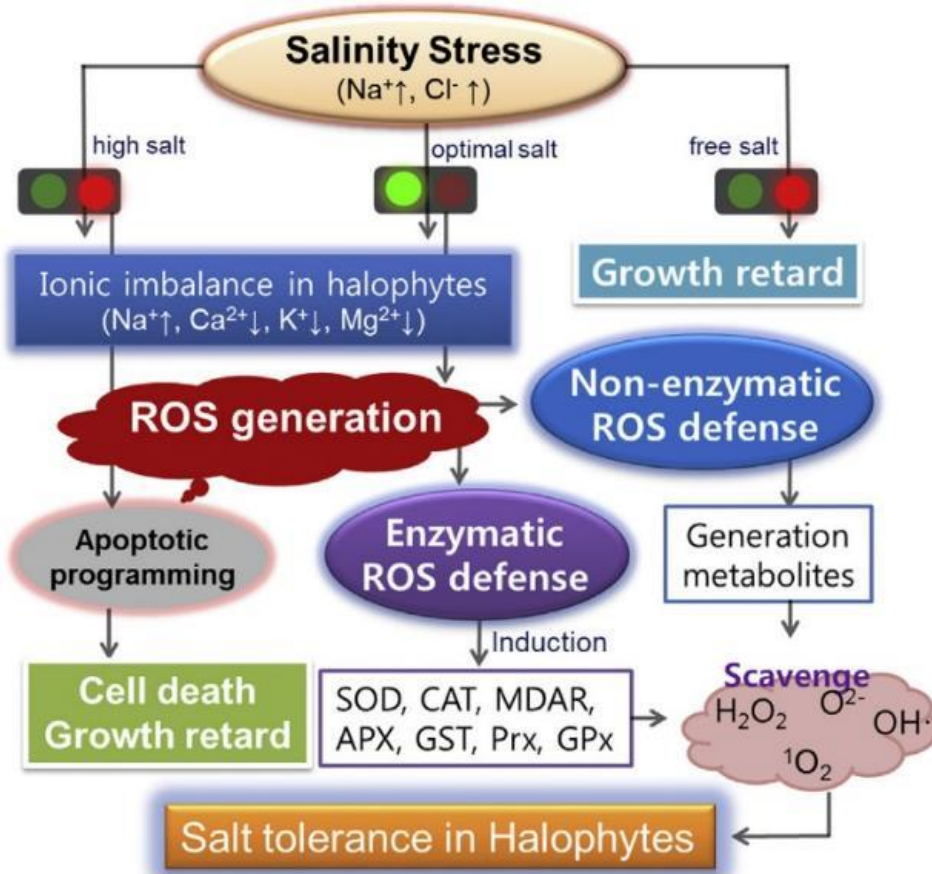
PCA & heat map for the
targeted phospholipid data



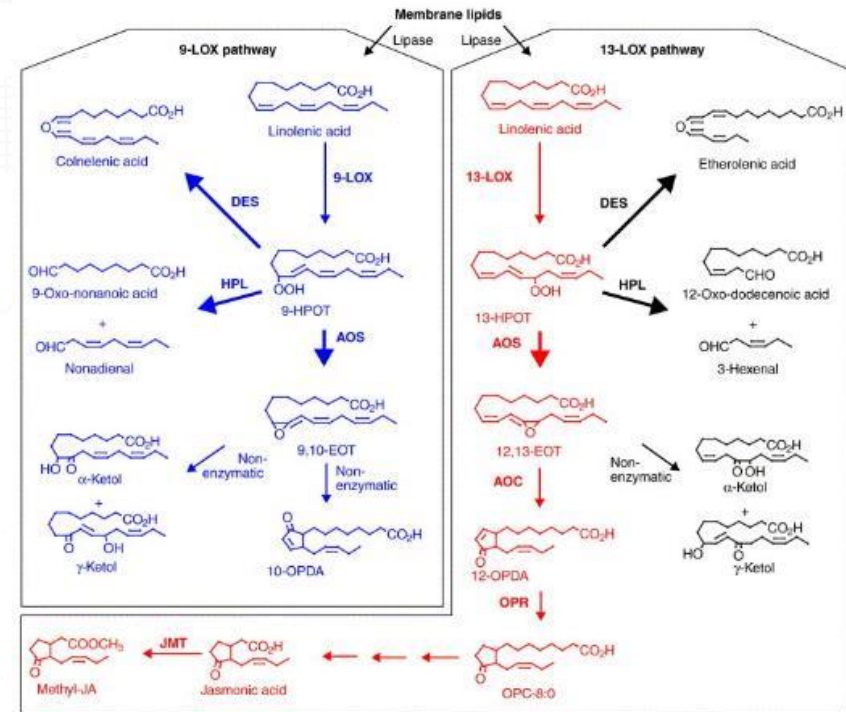
Total lipid analysis in salt treated roots – Untargetted & targeted LC-MS analysis



Oxidative defence metabolites induced by salinity stress in roots of *Salicornia herbacea*



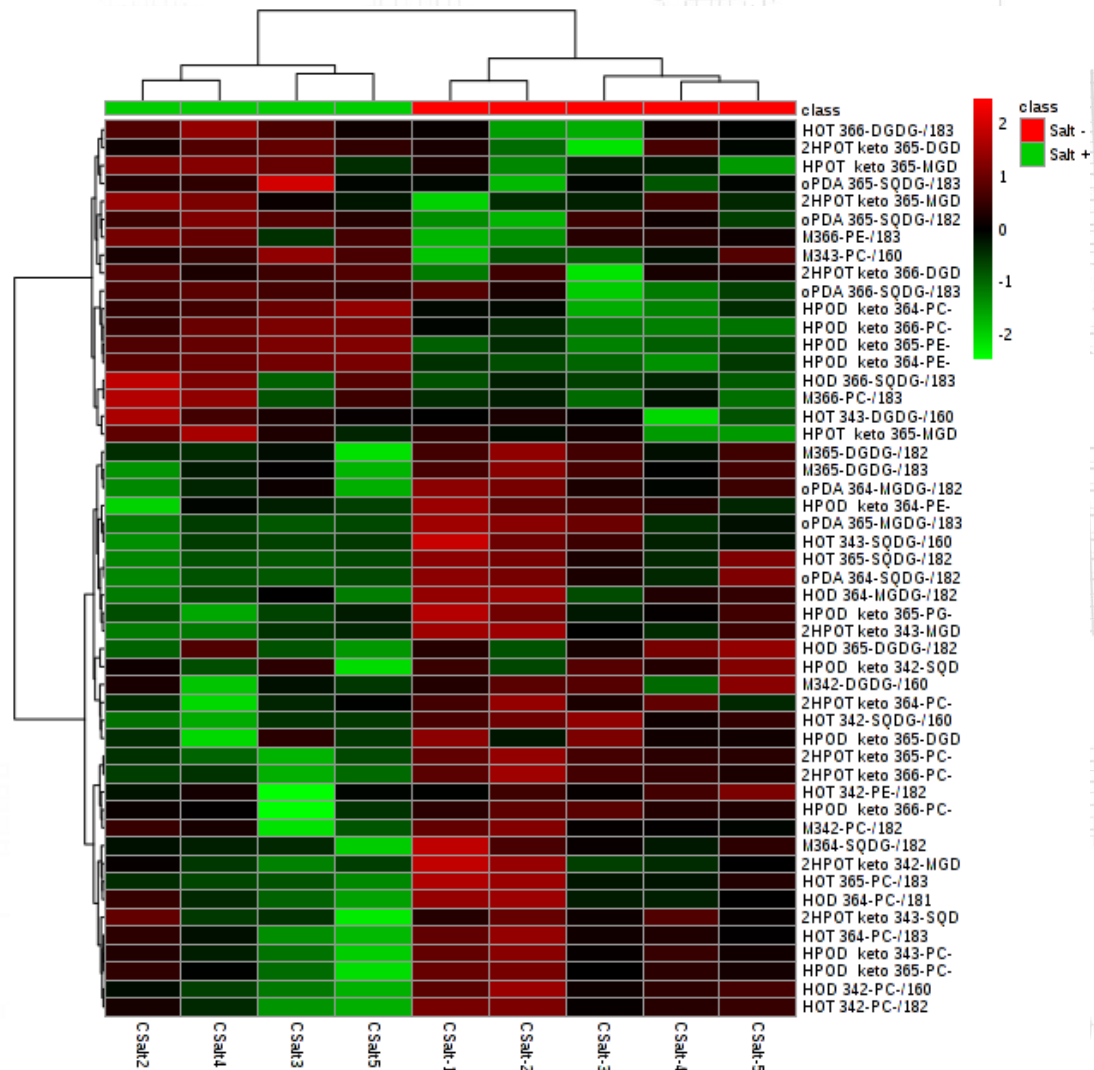
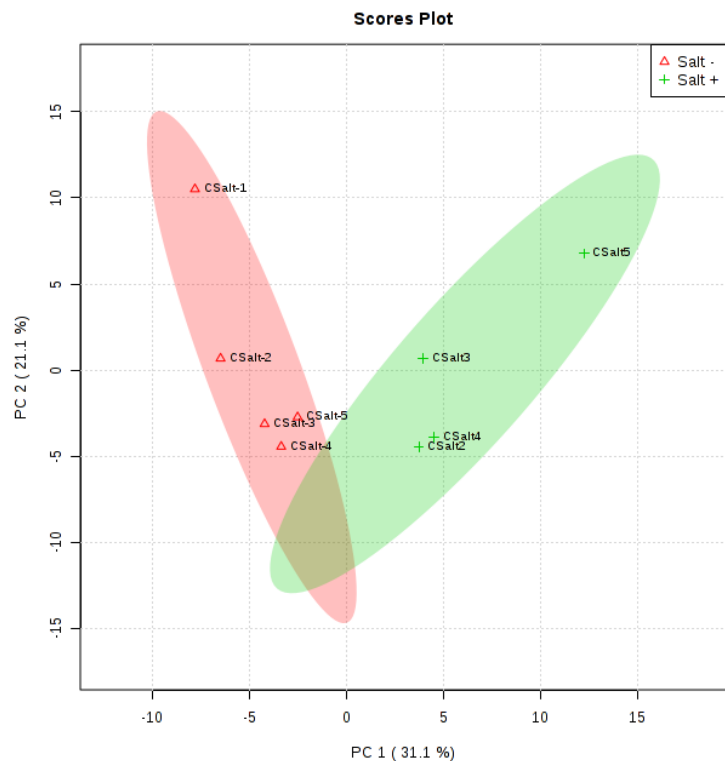
Oxylipin metabolism in response to stress in plants



Ref: Seung Jae Leea, Journal of Plant Physiology 206 (2016)

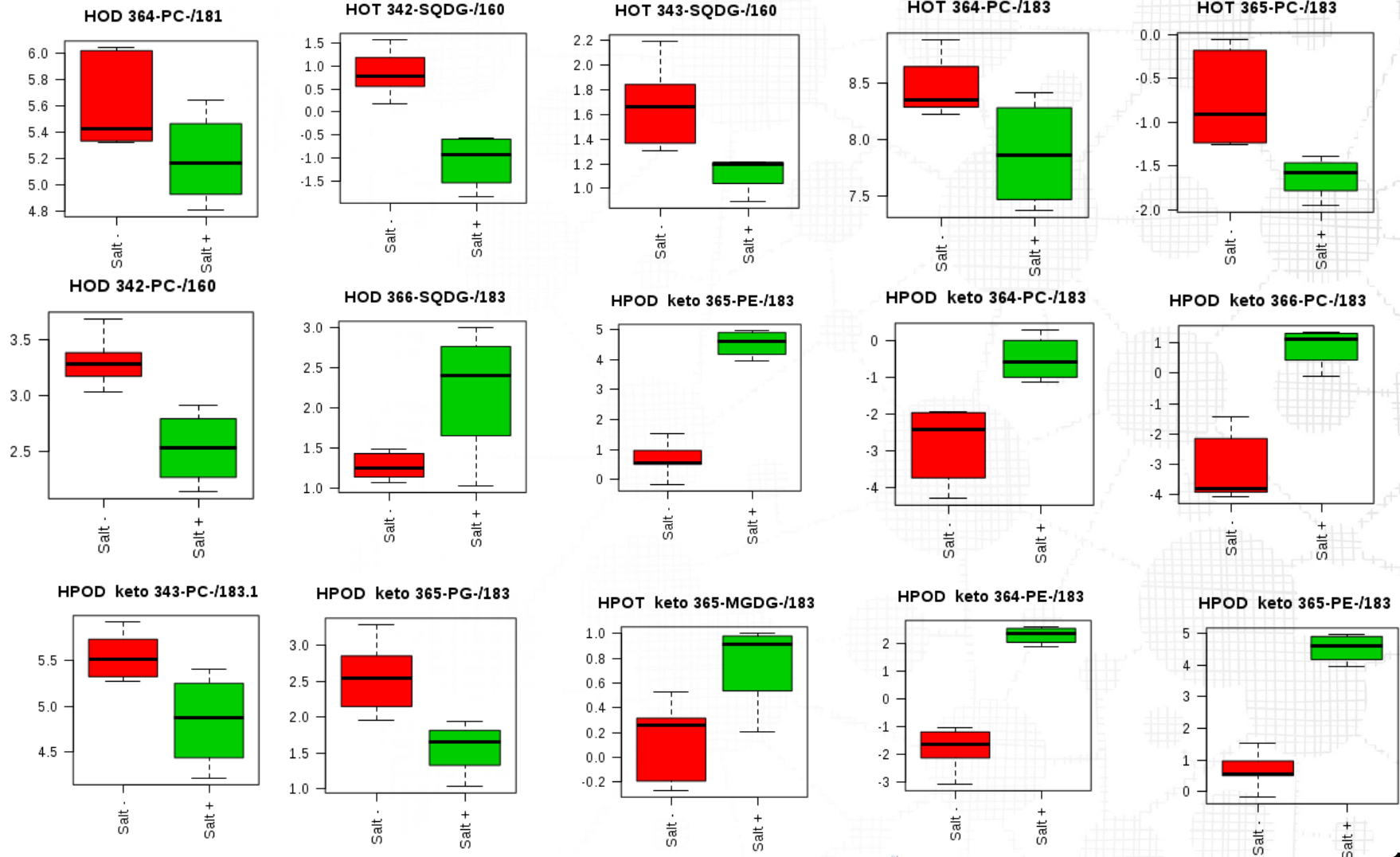
Ref: Gregg Howe and Anthony L Schimiller -Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2002, 5(3) 230-236

Oxidized lipid analysis in salt treated Barley roots (Clipper- tolerant to salt stress)



PCA & heat map for the
targeted oxidised lipid data

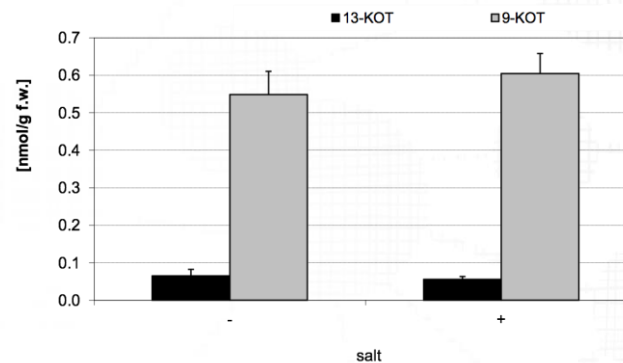
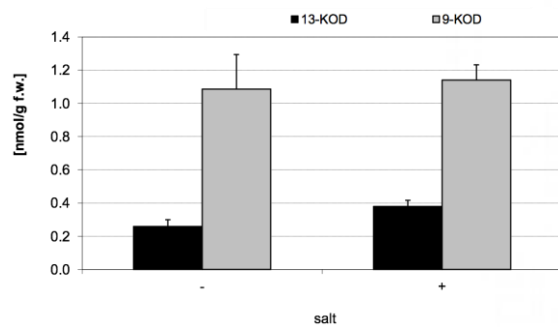
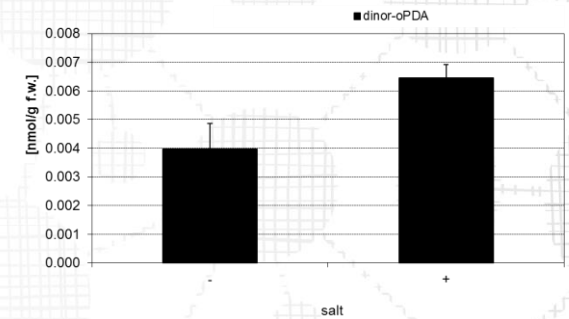
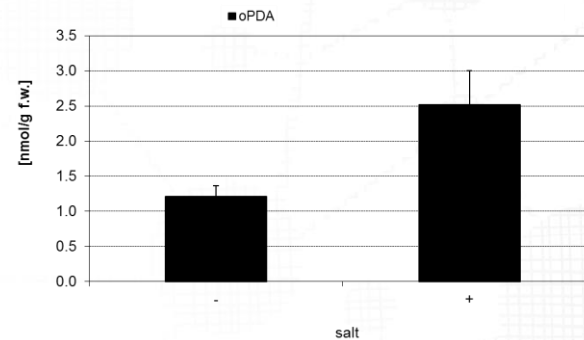
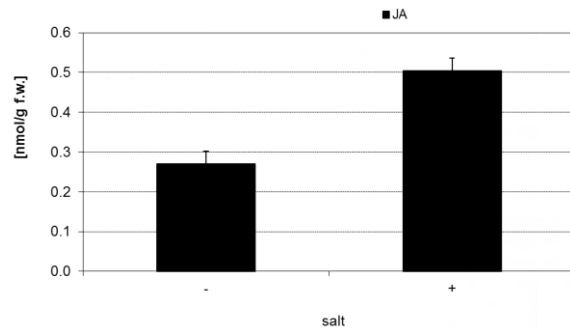
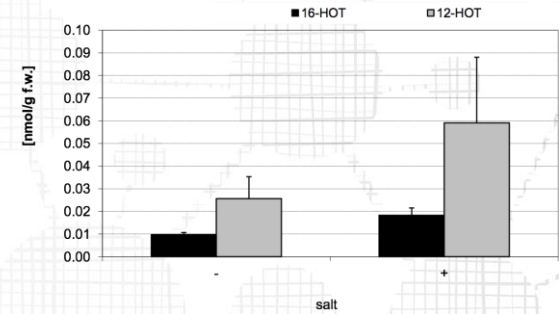
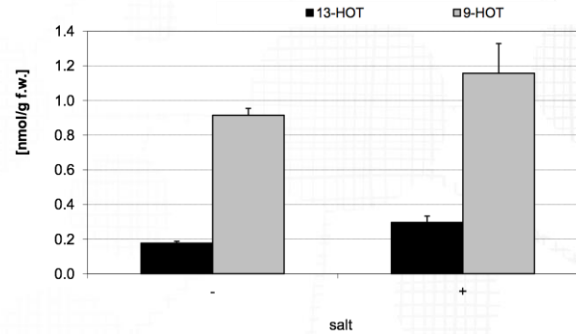
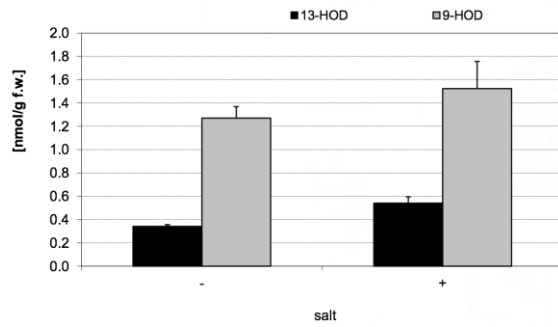
Oxidized lipid analysis in salt treated Barley roots (Clipper- tolerant to salt stress)



Oxylipin profiles in salt treated Barley roots (Clipper- tolerant to salt stress)



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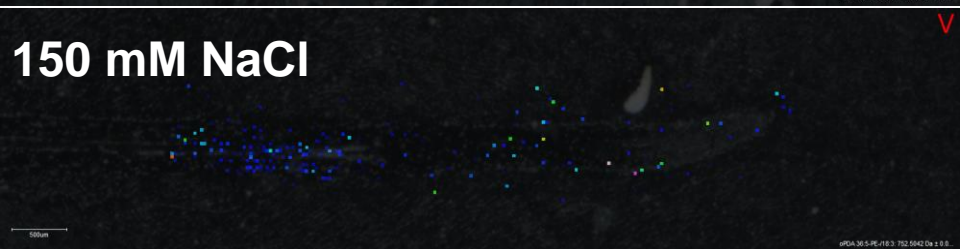
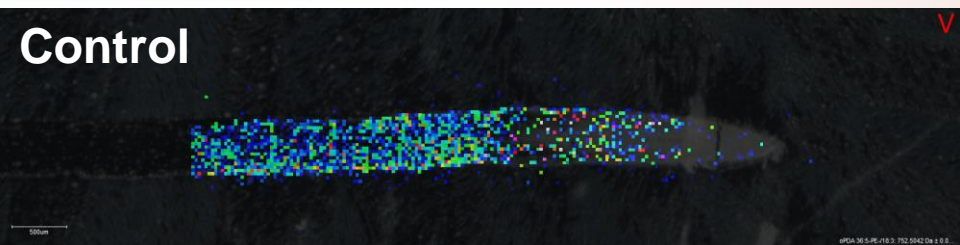


Ivo Feussner and Cornelia Herrfurth (Goettingen Uni)- Germany

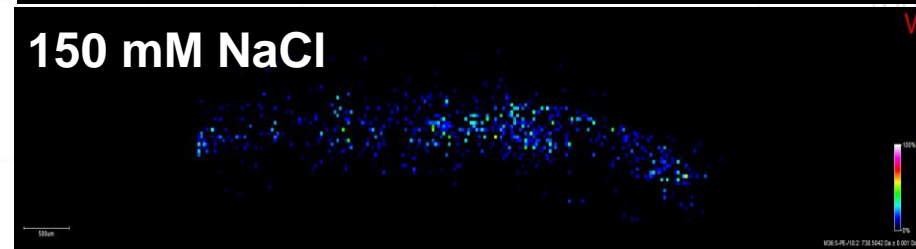
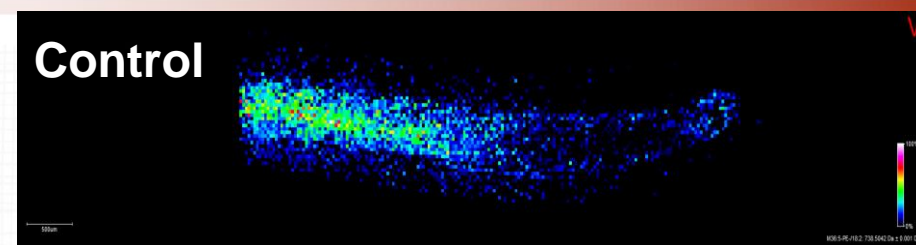
Spatial distribution of lipid in salt treated Barley roots (Clipper- salt treated for 48 hours –positive mode IMS)



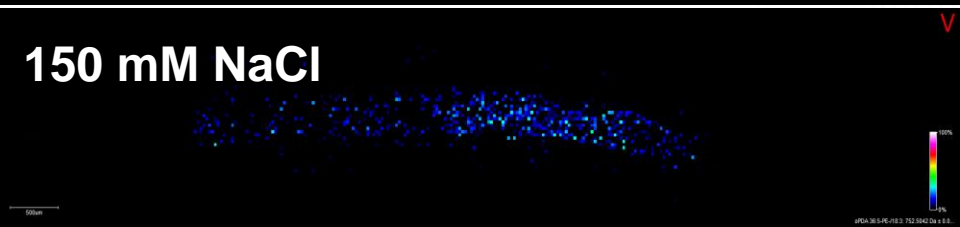
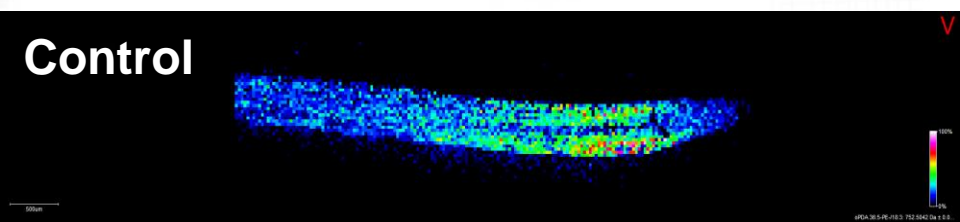
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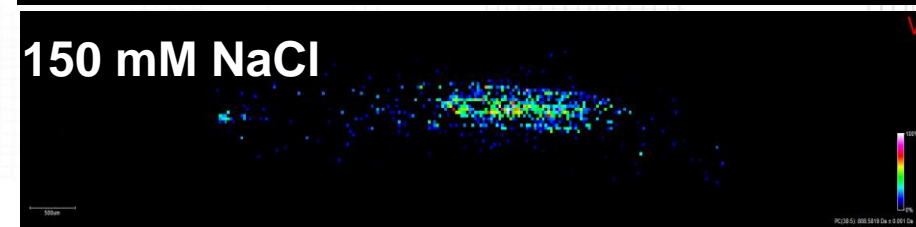
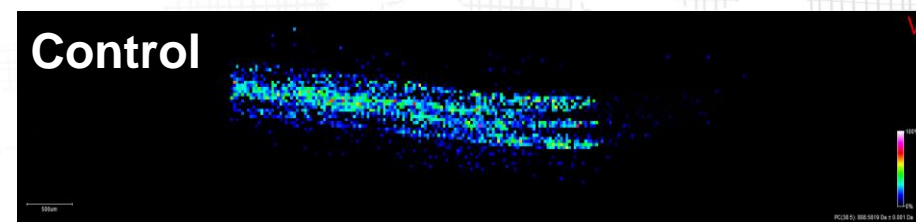
OPDA PE(36:5)



PE(36:5)

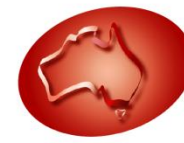


OPDA PE(38:5)

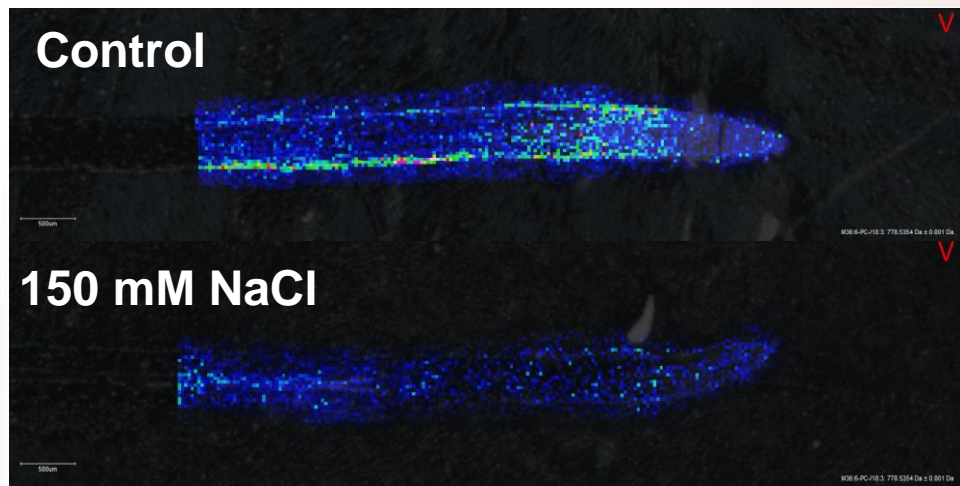


PC(38:5)

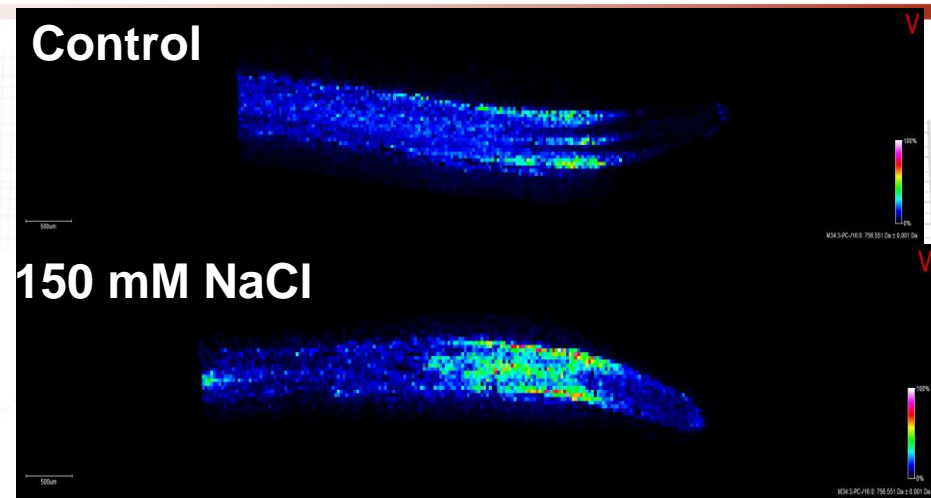
Spatial distribution of lipid in salt treated Barley roots (Clipper- salt treated for 48 hours – positive mode IMS)



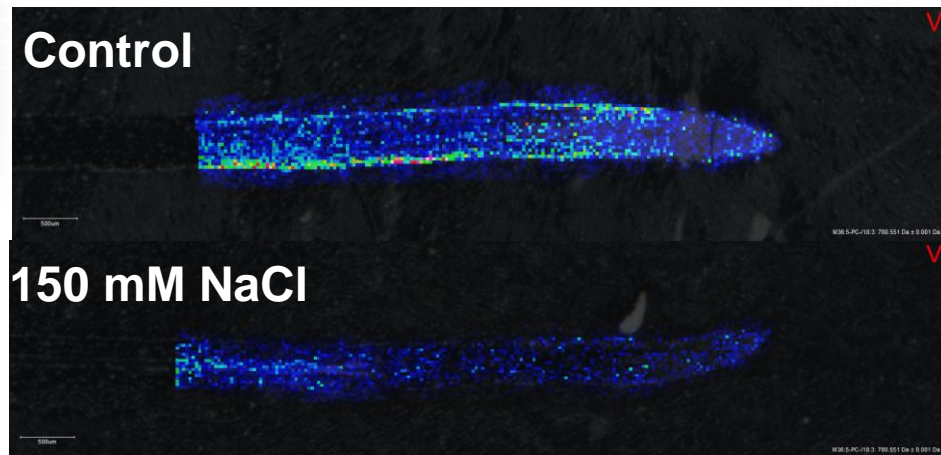
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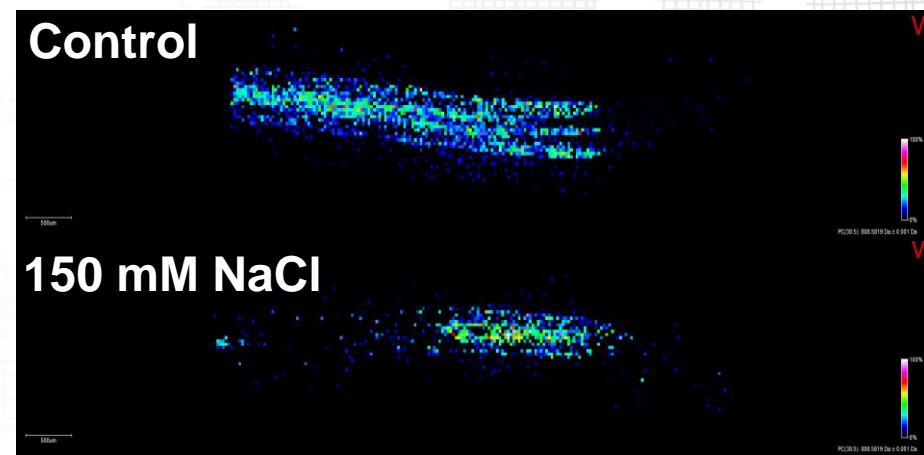
PC(36:6)



PC(34:0)



PC(36:5)



PC(38:5)

- Lipid profile of barley roots shows significant difference between Clipper and Sahara cultivars.
- The Barley species tolerant to salt stress shows, PUFA contains PC and PE lipids and HPOD keto and HPOT keto oxidised lipids are increased and HOT and HOD oxidised lipids are decreased as response to salt stress.
- Oxidised lipids and oxylipins plays an important role of the defence mechanism against the salinity in Barley.
- Pathway mapping of oxidised lipid biosynthesis is important to investigate to understand further insight of the defence mechanism in Barely response to salt stress.

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Thank You & Questions??