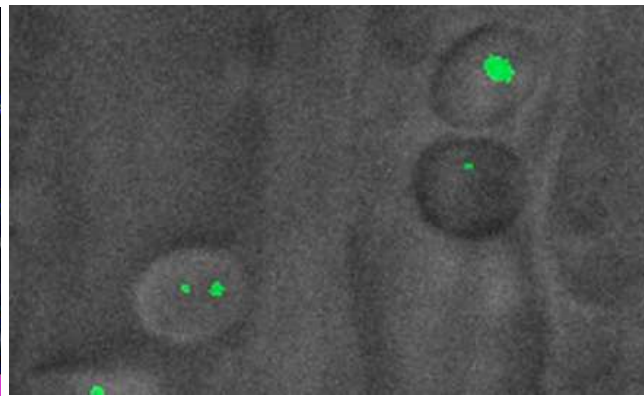
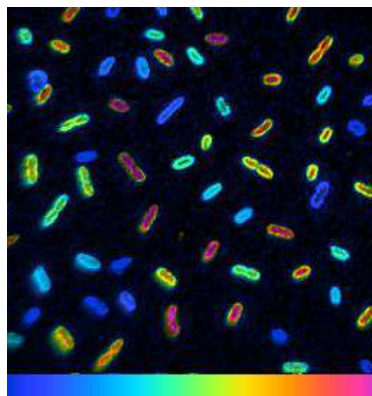


UW Botanical Symposium March 5, 2025

Harnessing the Power of the Wild Plant Microbiome

Prof. Sharon L. Doty
University of Washington, Seattle, USA



The Plant Microbiome

Benefits from “endophytes”, the microbial communities within a plant

Pathogen resistance

Anti-microbial
compounds

Stress tolerance

Drought
Temperature
Salinity

Growth Promotion

Nutrients (N, P, Fe)
Hormones

Reduced phytotoxicity of pollutants

Organic pollutants
Inorganic pollutants

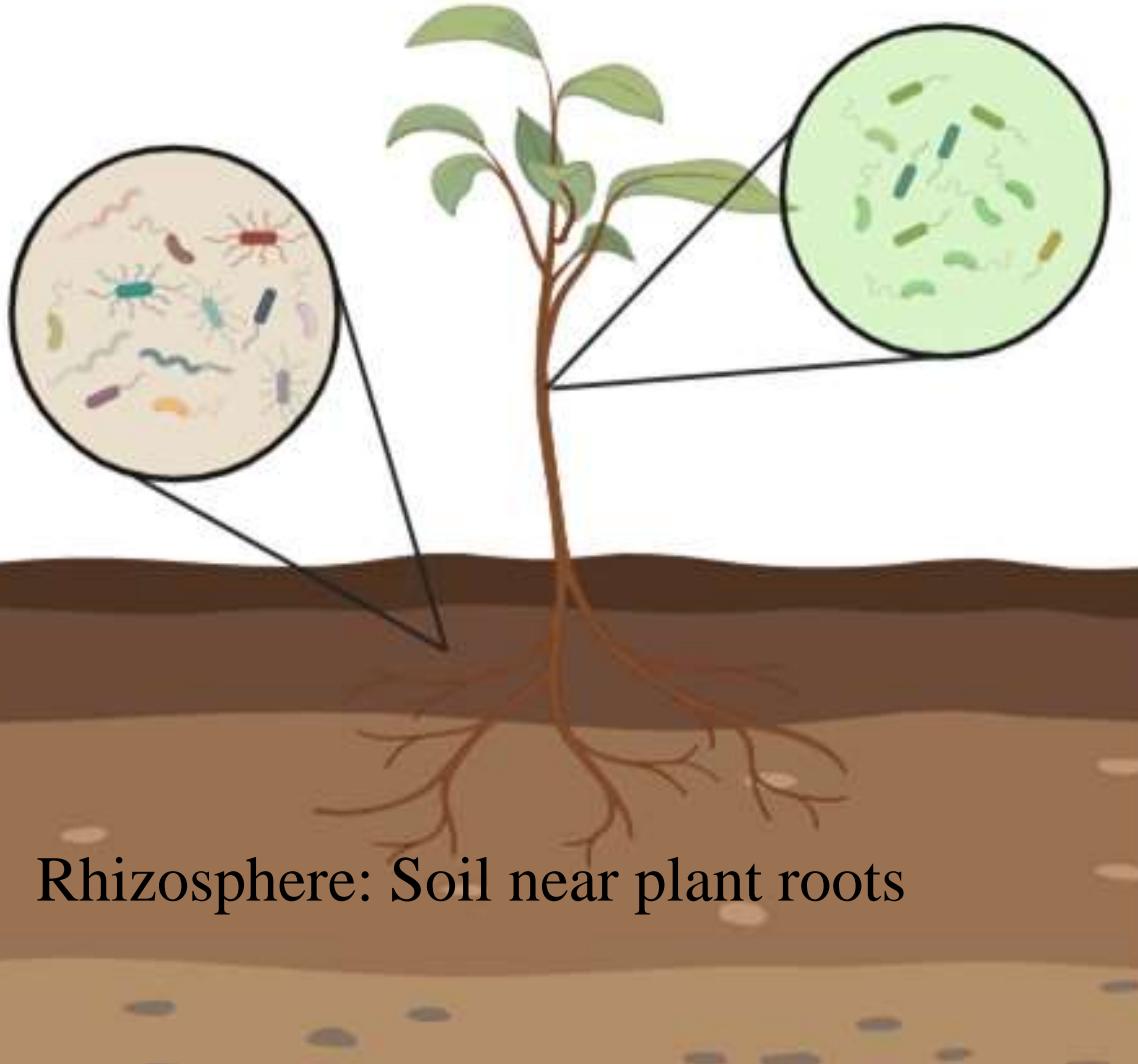


ENDOPHYTES are within plants

Direct **interactions**
with plant tissue

Selected for by the
host plant

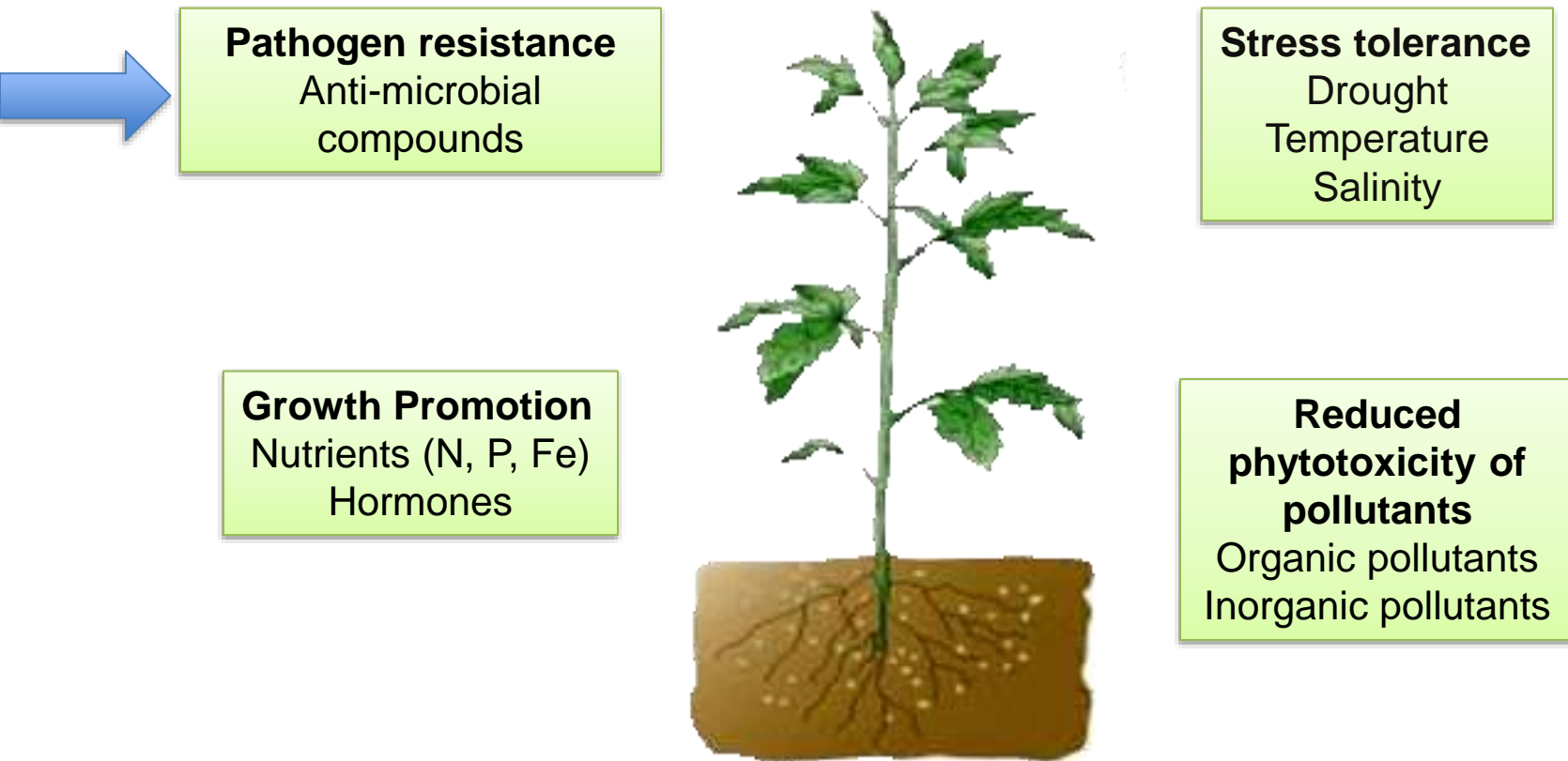
Can be **stable**
members of the
plant microbiome



Rhizosphere: Soil near plant roots

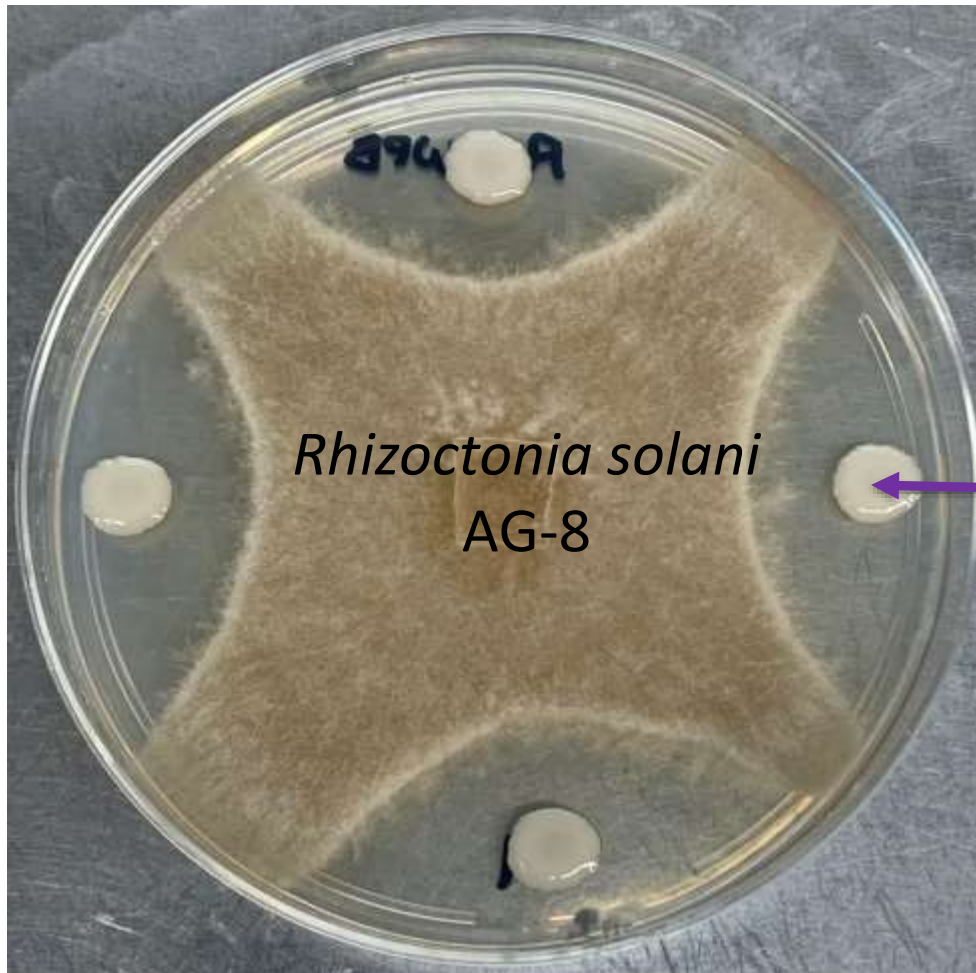
The Plant Microbiome

Benefits from “endophytes”, the microbial communities within a plant



***in vitro* Bio-Control Activity against Agriculturally-Important Pathogens**

Dual plate inhibition assay



Rhizoctonia solani
AG-8

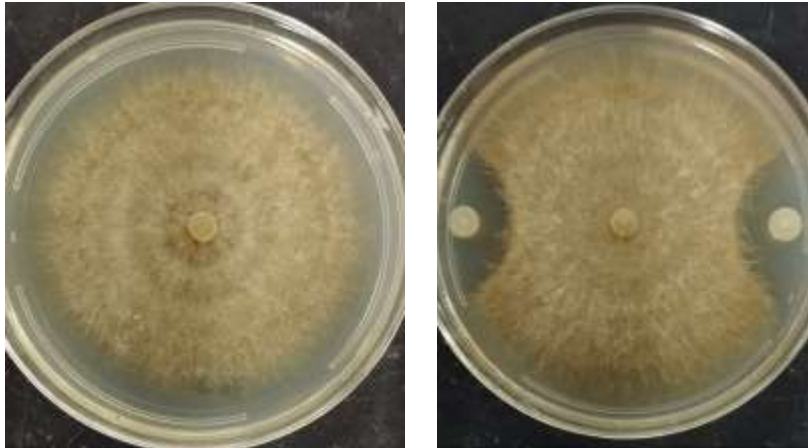
← Inhibiting bacteria

Bio-Control of Several Agriculturally-Important Pathogens

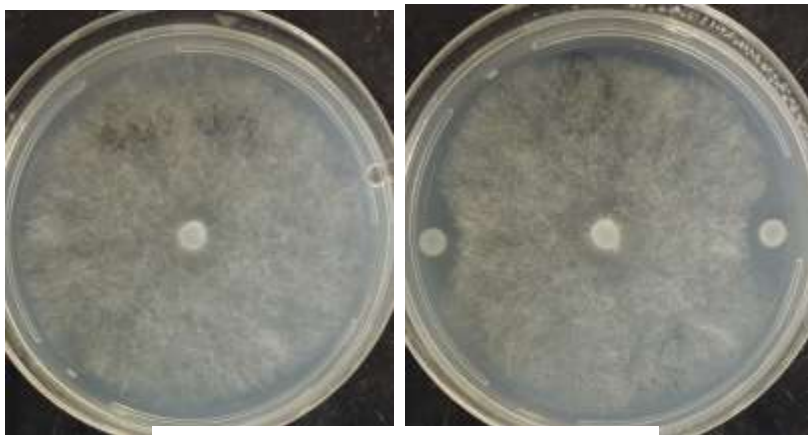
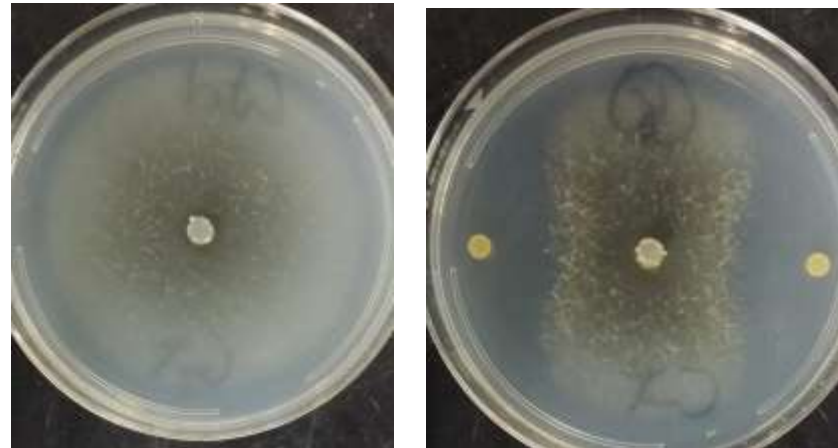


Shyam
Kandel

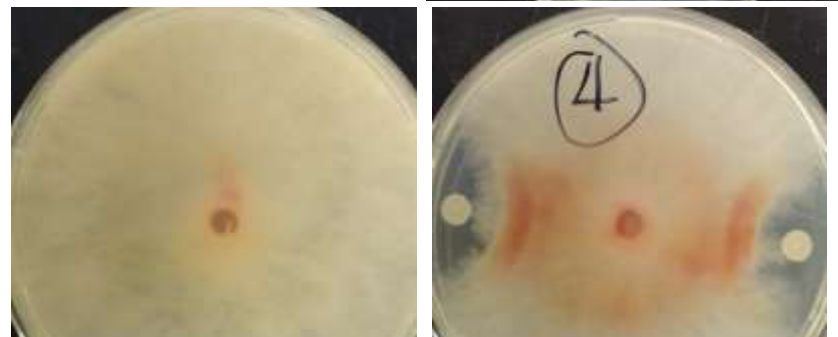
***Rhizoctonia solani* AG-8**



***Gaeumannomyces graminis*
var. tritici (GGT)**



Pythium ultimum

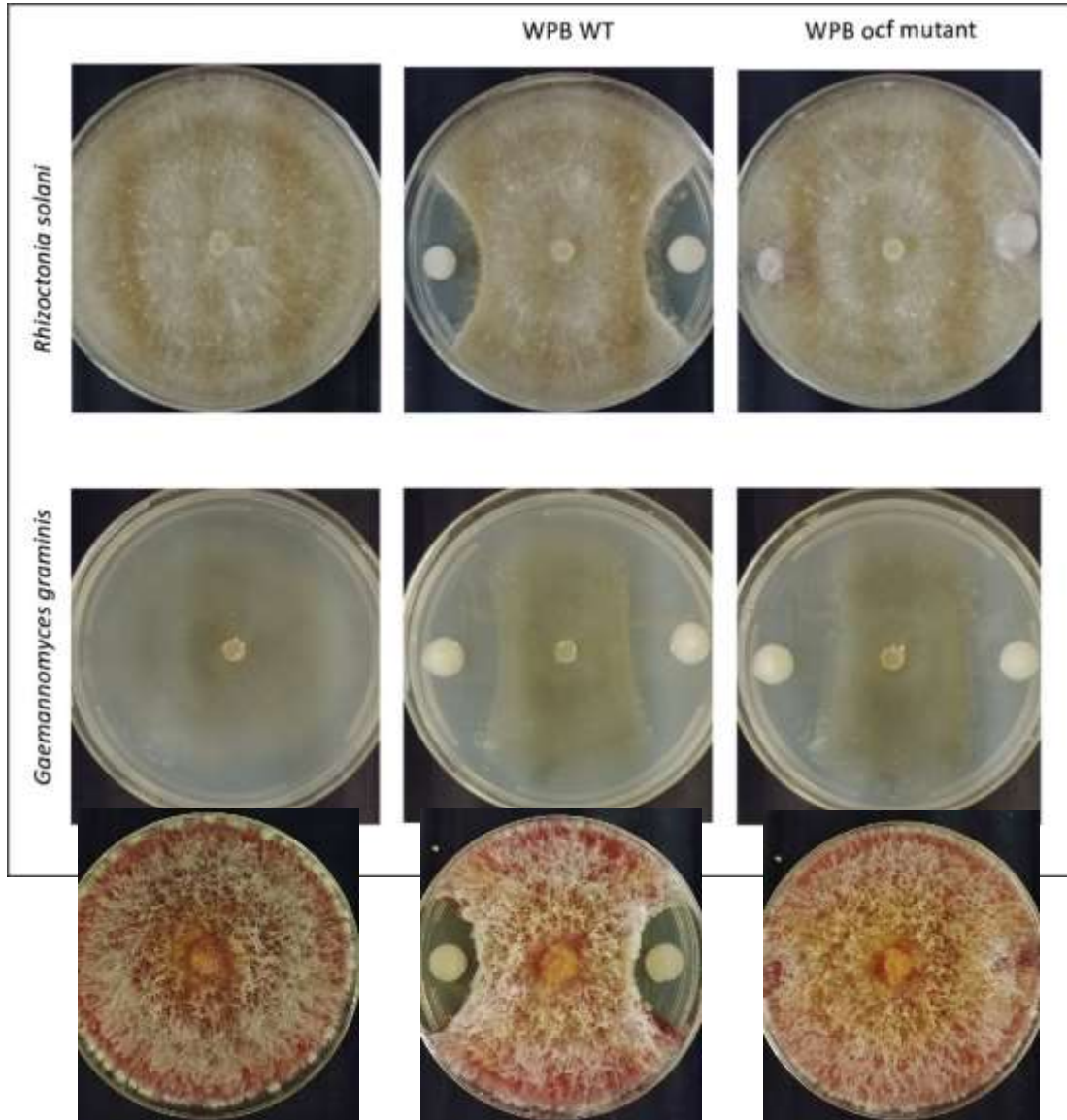


Fusarium culmorum

Genomic and mutant analyses to identify mechanisms



Pierre Joubert



Anti-fungal glycolipopeptide occidiofungin (*ofc*) mutant had no anti-fungal activity against *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium* but was still active against GGT, indicating a different mechanism is used against that pathogen

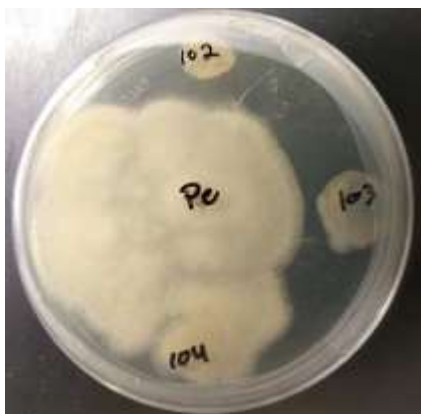
Fusarium culmorum

Current Research:

Development of new biocontrol strains from Washington native plants against apple tree pathogens

Fungal pathogens: *Penicillium expansum* (blue mold), *Phacidiopycnis washingtonensis* (speck rot), and *Botrytis cinerea* (grey mold),
Neofabraea perennans (bull's eye rot)

Bacterial pathogen: *Erwinia amylovora* (causes fire blight)



Approach

- Source endophytes from where they could have co-evolved with the pathogen to protect the plant host (Wenatchee, Entiat, Yakima, and Methow areas)
- Screened for inhibitory activity → 14 strains inhibited blue mold, 27 against grey mold, 21 against bullseye rot, 38 against speck rot, and 40 against *Erwinia amylovora*
- Bioinformatics for safety and potential mechanisms



Andrew Sher



Dr. Robert Tournay



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compounds

Stress tolerance

Drought
Temperature
Salinity

Growth Promotion

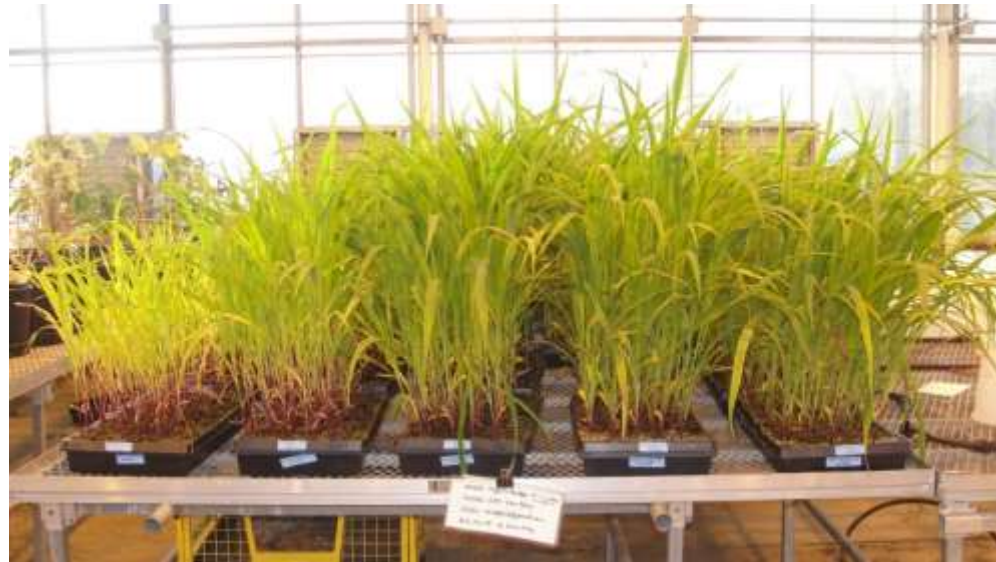
Nutrients (N, P, Fe)
Hormones

Reduced phytotoxicity of pollutants

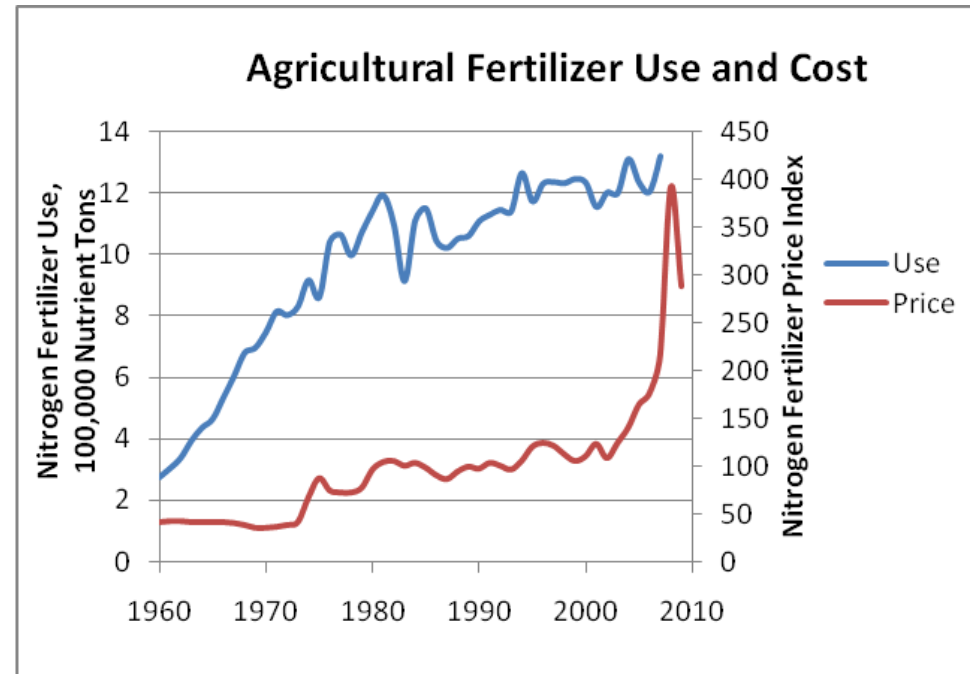
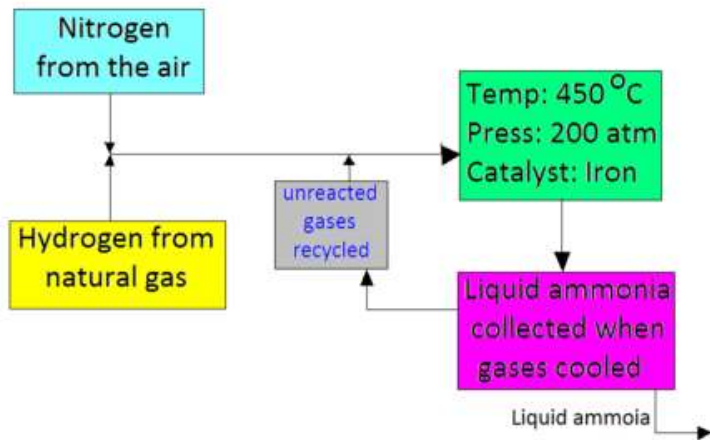
Organic pollutants
Inorganic pollutants



Fixed nitrogen is a limiting nutrient for plant growth



Chemical Fertilizers



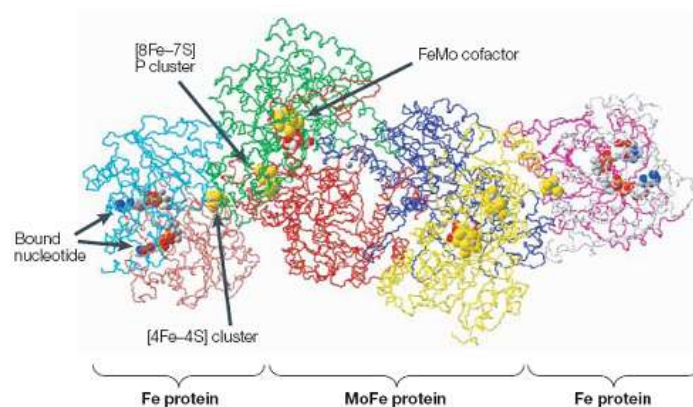
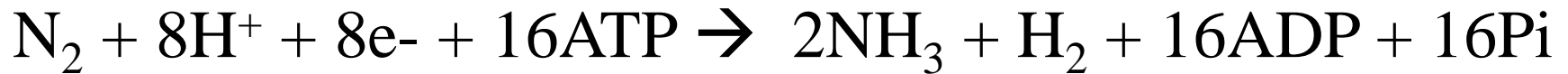
Cost of fertilizer is tied to the cost of fossil fuels

- Fluctuates considerably
- Also consider “environmental cost”

Biological Nitrogen Fixation

- Air is about 80% N₂ gas but inert
- Some bacteria can “fix” it into usable forms

Nitrogenase



\$\$\$
Reaction!

Specific plant-bacterial symbioses for biological nitrogen fixation within root nodules

Legumes with rhizobia

Actinorhizal plants with Frankia



Rhizobium in legume root nodules such as on vetch roots



Alder root nodule cluster

Some bacterial endophytes are also able to fix nitrogen!

- *Gluconacetobacter diazotrophicus*, *Herbaspirillum*
- Fix nitrogen and produce phytohormones in Brazilian sugarcane
- 1990's- Johanna Dobereiner of Brazil opened up this new field of research



Photo credit: Portal Embrapa
<https://www.embrapa.br/en/johanna-dobereiner/quem-foi>



Nature-Based Solutions

**Use the microbiota selected by wild plants in
challenging environments**





Poplar (*Populus* sp.) and willow (*Salix* sp.) are early successional, pioneer plant species able to colonize primary substrates including rocks and sand such as riparian zones and glacial retreats

NOTE: Poplar and willow are not root-nodulating species



Goal: Growth promotion with reduced inputs of nitrogen fertilizers

Using nitrogen-fixing endophytes from wild, pioneer plants



Poplar (*Populus* sp.) and willow (*Salix* sp.) in their native habitat type

NifH sequences included *Burkholderia*,
Sphingomonas, *Azospirillum*,
Bradyrhizobium, *Rhodospirillum*,
Methanococcus, *Pseudomonas*, *Rahnella*,
and more

**Using direct and indirect methods, our lab
demonstrated N-fixation in wild poplar**

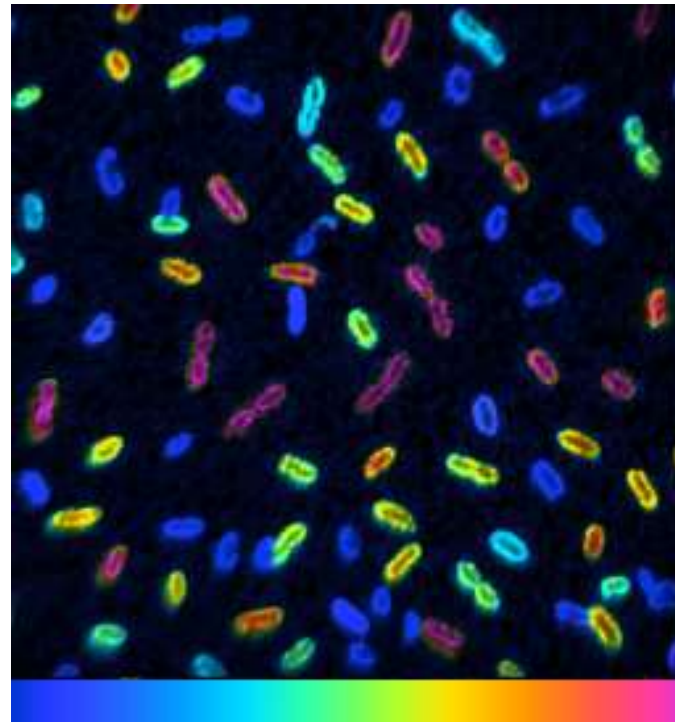
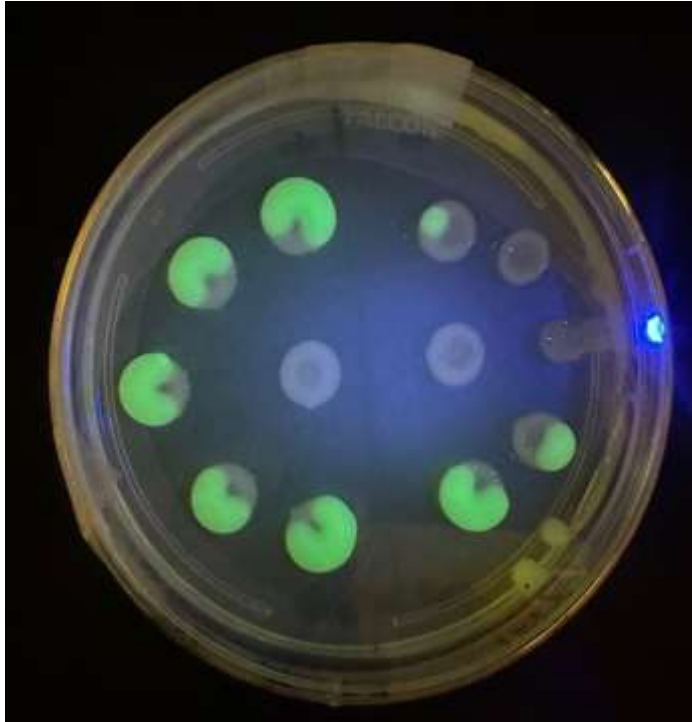
Doty, S.L., Sher, A.W., Fleck, N.D., Khorasani, M., Bumgarner, R., Ko, A.,
Khan, Z., Kim, S.H., and DeLuca, T. H. 2016 *PLOS ONE* 11(5):e0155979

Nitrogen (N_2) fixation in wild poplar

Direct assay: ^{15}N incorporation
from $^{15}N_2$



Exploring mechanisms of nitrogen fixation by *Populus* endophytes



A) Strain WPB nitrogenase gene promoter fusion with GFP on agar plates

FACS analysis indicated 11% were active

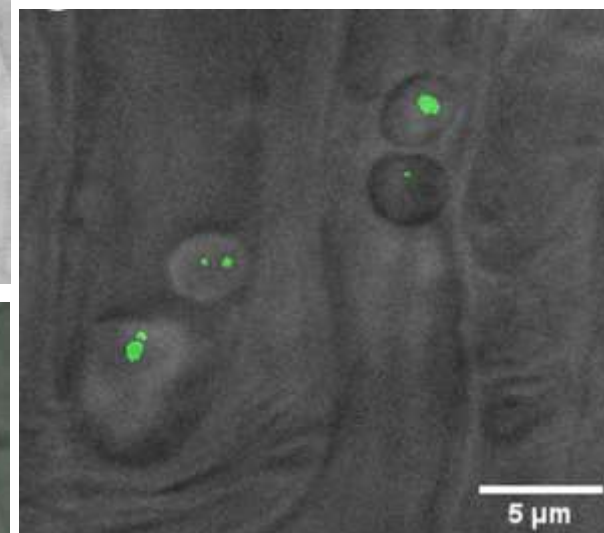
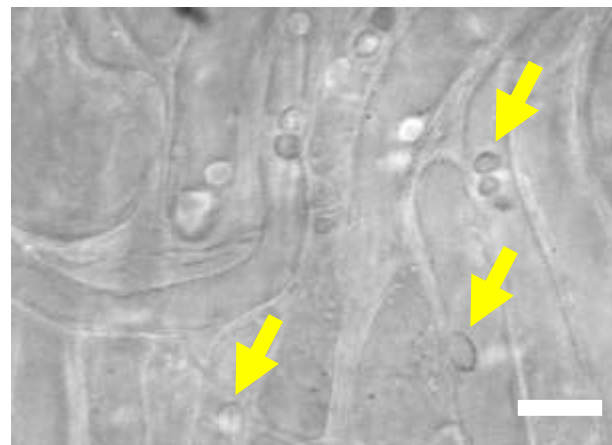
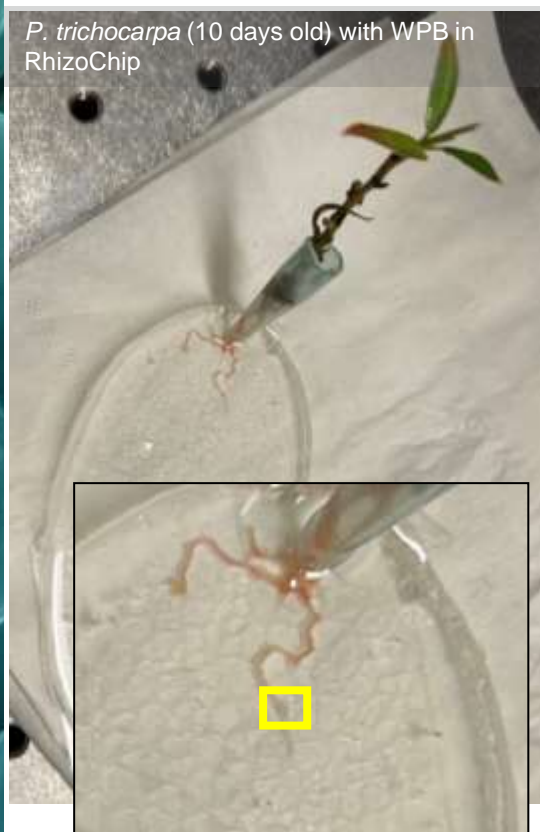
B) NanoSIMS heat map of ^{15}N labelled cells

Sher, et. al. 2024. Dynamic nitrogen fixation in an aerobic endophyte of *Populus*, *The ISME Journal*, 2024, 18 (1), 1-14.

WPB expresses nitrogenase (nifH) in association with poplar plants



Dr. Jayde Aufrecht



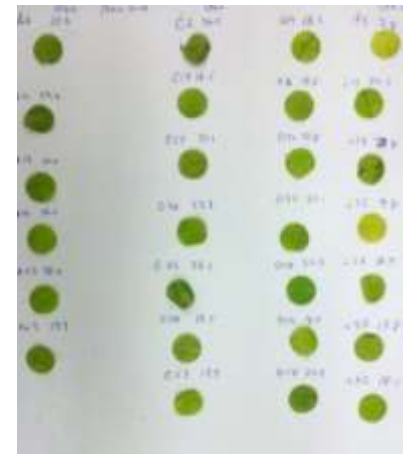
Within root epidermal cells in the elongation zone; WPB in 3-5 micron spherical structures

Sher, et al, ISME Journal,
2024, 18(1), 1-14



Jenny Knoth

Endophytes **can be cultured** and **added** to cultivated poplar for improved growth with reduced nitrogen fertilizer inputs



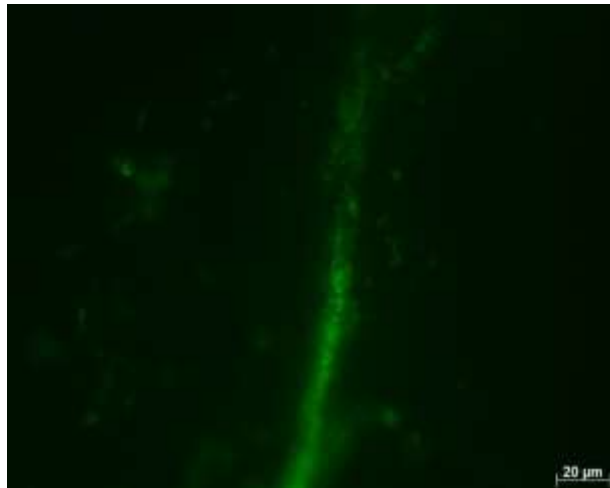
Adding wild endophytes to poplar resulted in:

- 1) Increased greenness (17% more chlorophyll)
- 2) 25% higher total nitrogen levels
- 3) Doubling of root mass

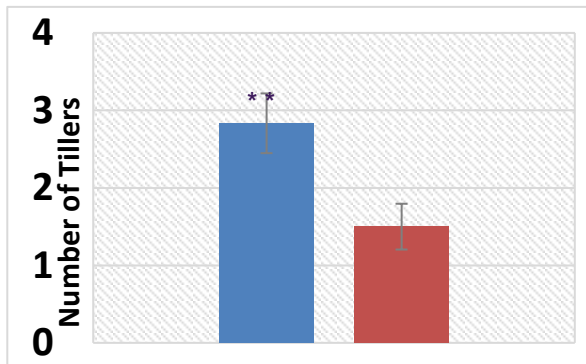


Shyam
Kandel

Colonization and growth enhancement of rice

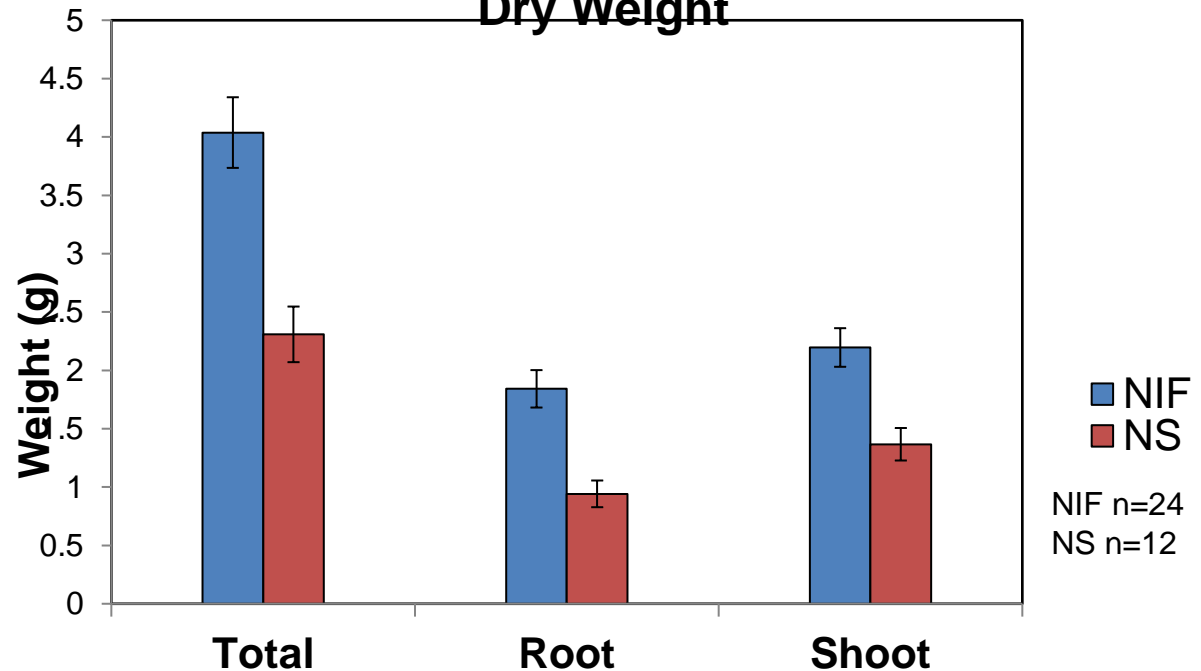


of Tillers



(Significance ** at $\alpha = <0.01$)

Inoculated (NIF) vs Non-Inoculated (NS)
Dry Weight



Increased growth of Douglas-fir in nutrient-poor soil in response to endophyte consortium (8 strains) from poplar & willow

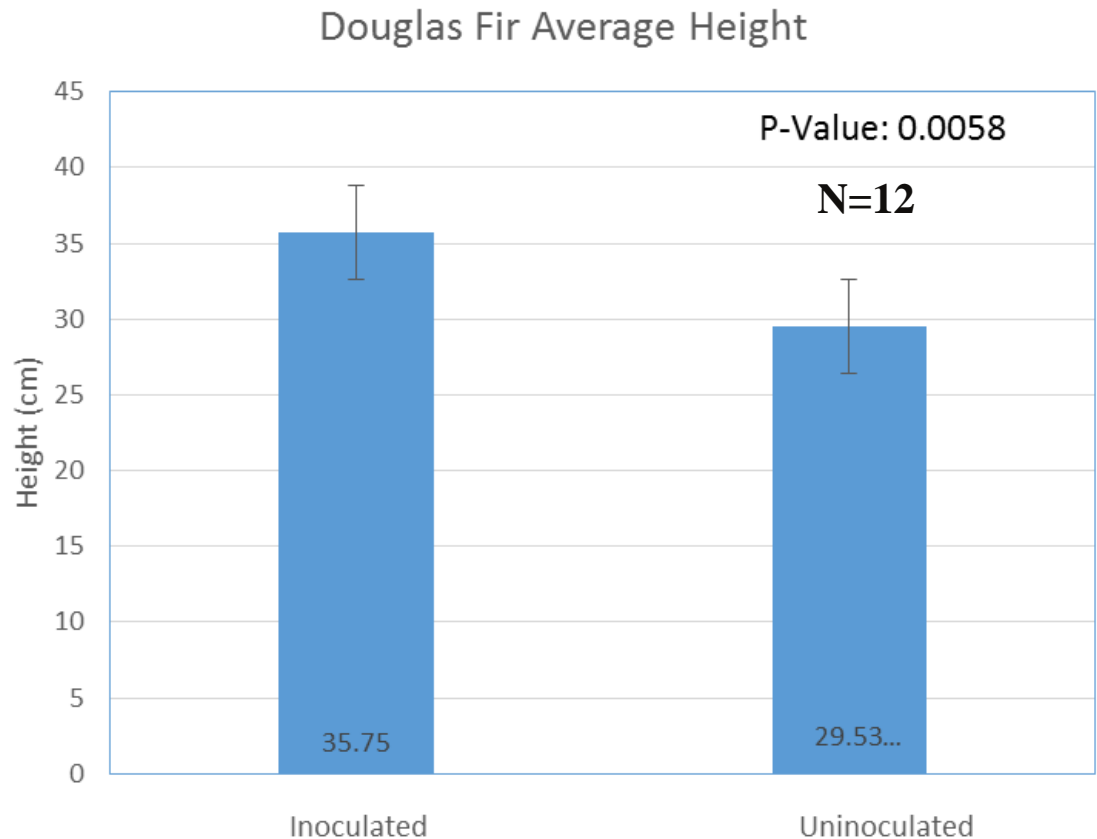


Zareen Khan



No added microbes

With added endophytes

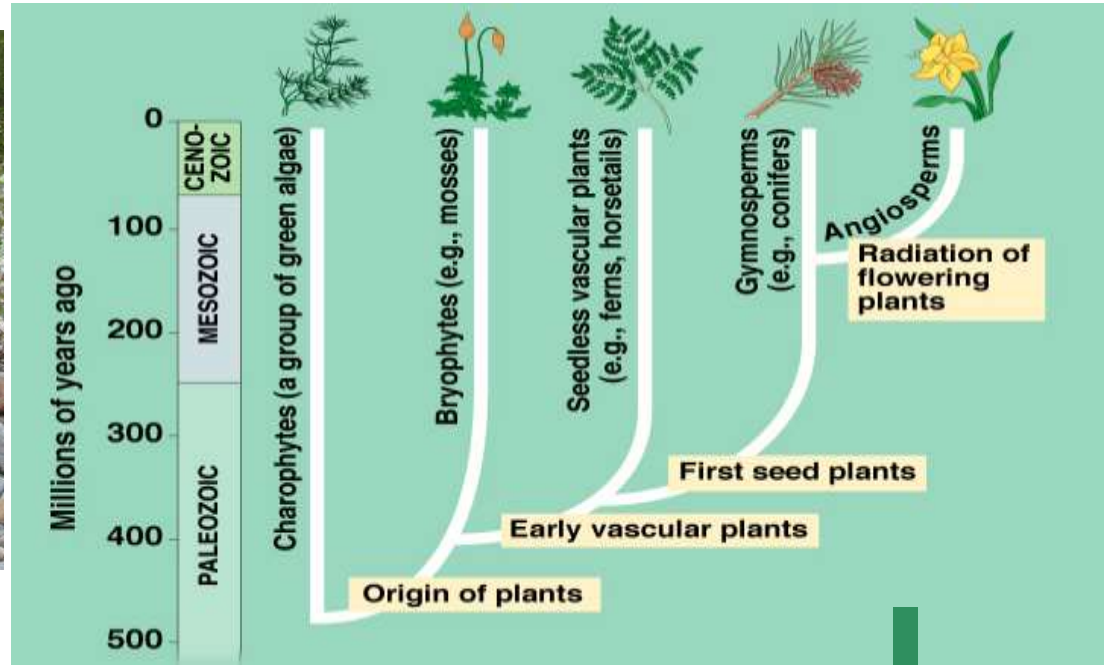


3rd party validated greenhouse and field trials consistently showed increased growth of a variety of crop plants

Statistically significant increases in growth, final size and harvest yield (ie. height, mass, stem diameter, chlorophyll) under nitrogen and phosphorous deficient soil conditions in over a dozen types of crops such as: Corn, tomato, canola, lettuce, soybean, strawberries, broccoli, oat, barley, and wheat using both seed coats and in-furrow applications



Endophytes have a Broad Host Range



No added
microbes

With added
endophytes



No added
microbes

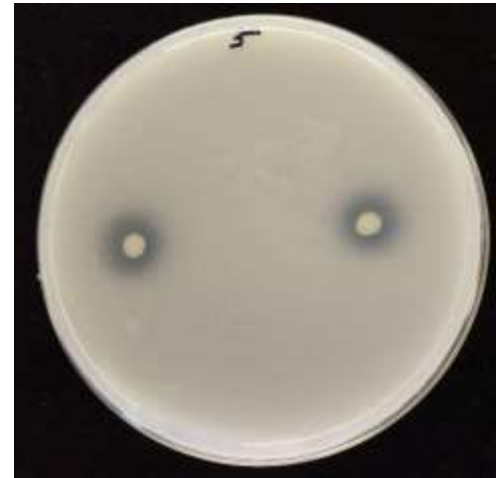
With added
endophytes



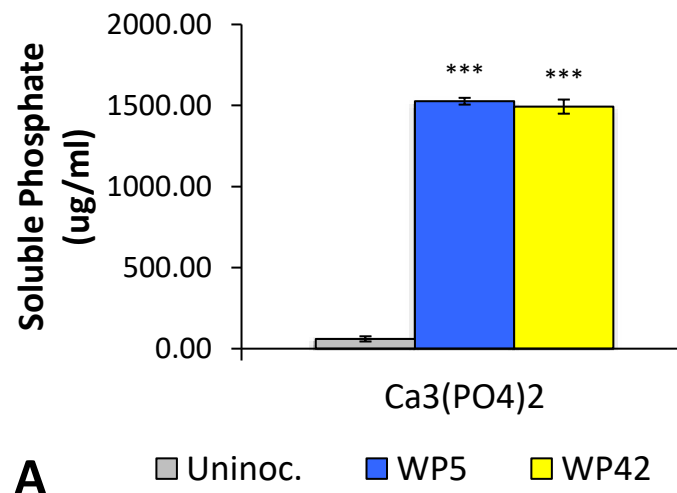
No added
microbes

With added
endophytes

Phosphate solubilization



Collecting plant microbiota and screening for phosphate solubilization



Phosphate solubilization by endophytes may involve biofilm formation



Kevin Shaffman,
graduate student

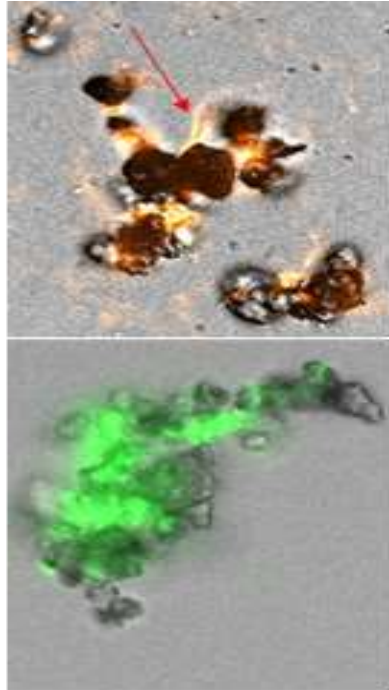


Fig 1. RFP tagged *Sphingobium* sp. (left) and GFP tagged *Rhodospirillum rubrum* sp. (right) forming biofilms on ALP particles



Developing new chemistry protocols, collecting plant microbiota, screening for phosphate solubilization, proteomics and microscopy

A better understanding of how natural plant-microbe partnerships improve plant nutrient acquisition could lead to a reduction in our dependency on chemical fertilizers in agriculture, forestry, and bioenergy production

MICROBIOLOGY

Leaf bacteria fertilize trees, researchers claim

Free-living nitrogen fixers defy textbooks and could boost crop production

Elizabeth Pennisi 2015 *Sciencemag.org* 348:6237

Probiotics - Good for Plants, Soil

Endophytic nitrogen-fixation applicable to most crop plants

Joe Funk, editor *Seed Today* 3rd Quarter 2015



MNN.com > Home > Organic Farming & Gardening

Do plants need probiotics too?

Good bacteria could be a positive alternative to chemical fertilizers for food crops.

ENVIRONMENT | NEWS RELEASES | RESEARCH | SCIENCE

September 19, 2016

Microbes help plants survive in severe drought

Home

Probiotics - for plants

July 08, 2015

By Kaine Korzekwa

**UW licensed strains to IntrinsyxBio that is now using the strains
in collaboration with other companies including Syngenta**

The Plant Microbiome

Benefits from “endophytes”, the microbial communities within a plant

Pathogen resistance

Anti-microbial
compounds

Stress tolerance

Drought
Temperature
Salinity

Growth Promotion

Nutrients (N, P, Fe)
Hormones

Reduced phytotoxicity of pollutants

Organic pollutants
Inorganic pollutants

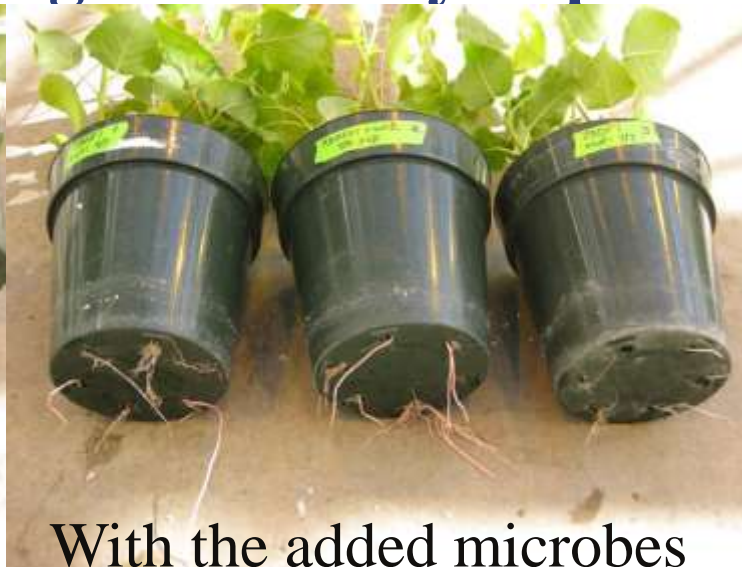


Many of the endophytes
produce the auxin, IAA

Addition of the endophytes from wild poplar and willow increases the rooting of a variety of plant species



Without added microbes

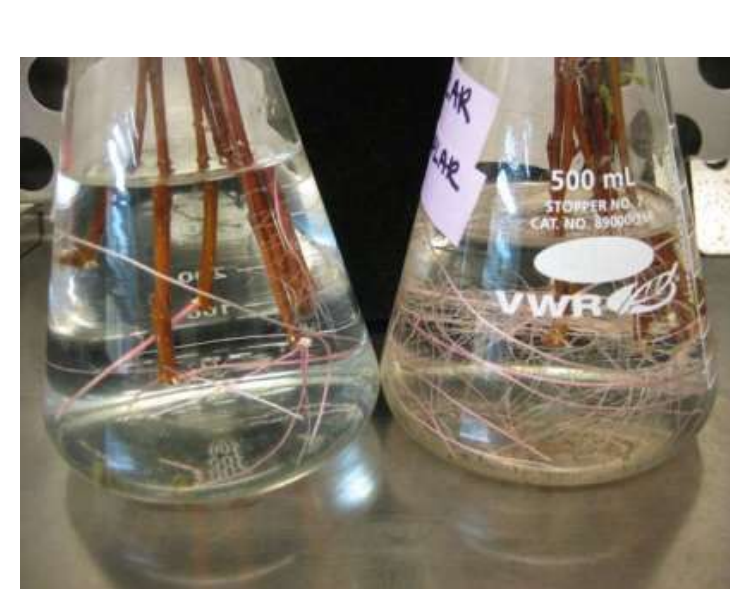


With the added microbes



With added endophytes

Khan, Z.,
Ramos, D. Ettl,
G., Kim, S.H.,
and Doty, S.L.
2015 *Forests*
6:3582-3593



Doty, SL, et al., unpublished



Khan, Z, et al. 2012. *ISRN Agronomy*

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Phytoremediation

Using plants to remove environmental pollutants is effective unless pollutant is at a phytotoxic level



Environmental Forestry Consultants

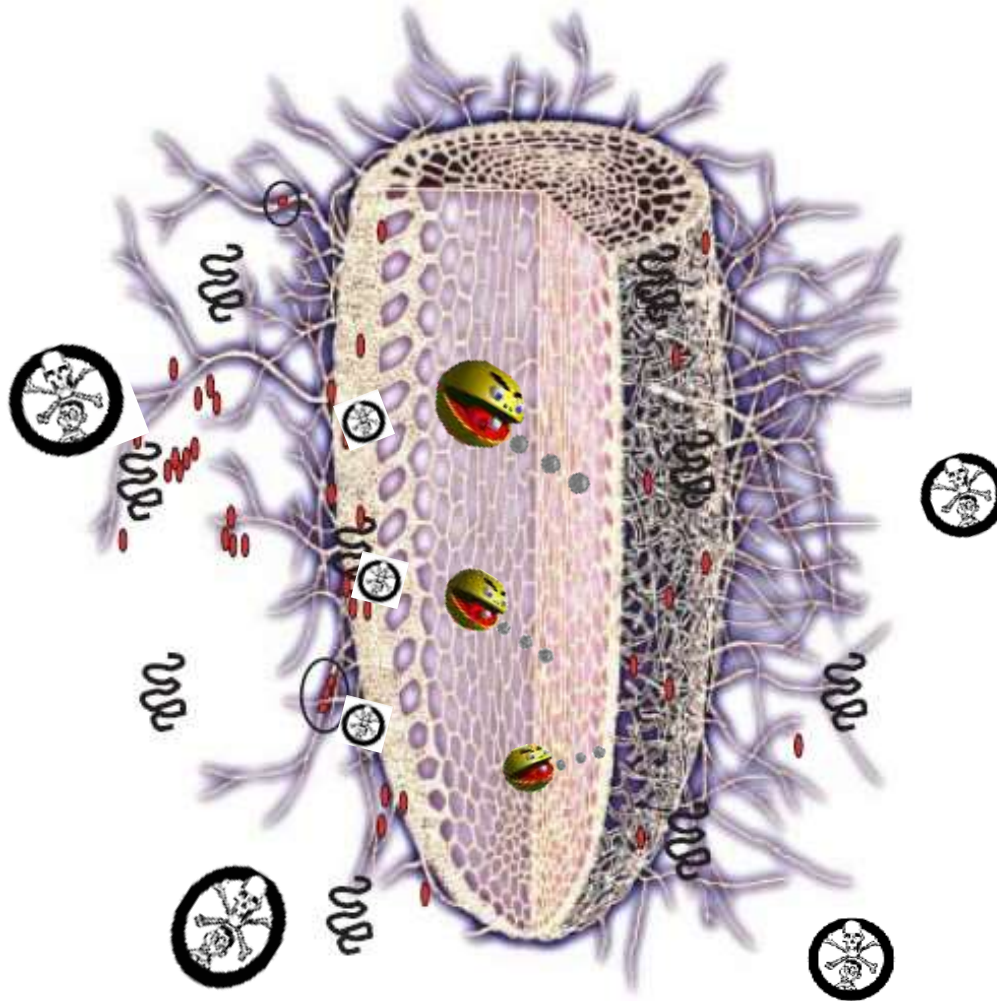


EdenSpace



EcoloTree

Endophyte-Assisted Phytoremediation

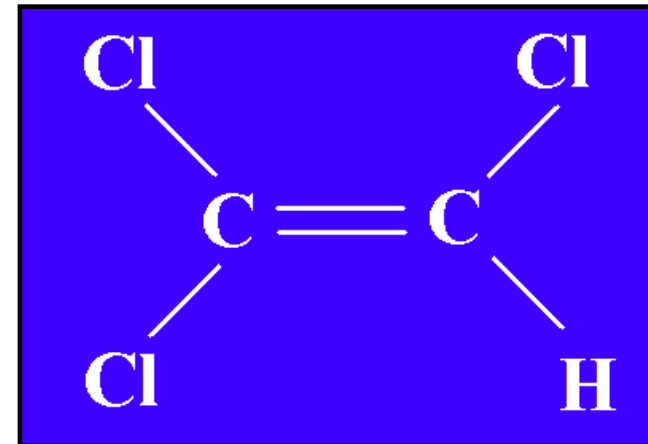
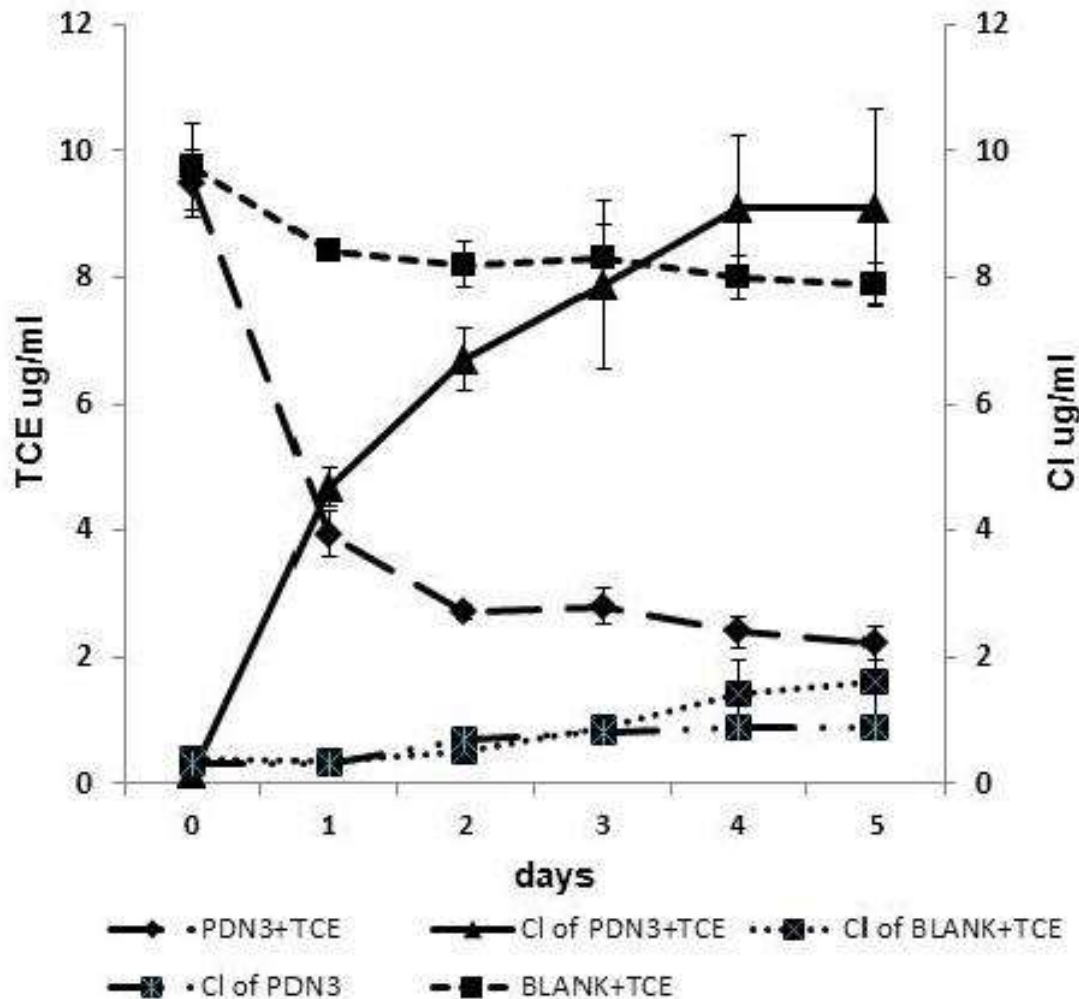


Combine the strengths of phytoremediation with the genetic adaptability and other beneficial traits of microbes

Poplar endophyte *Enterobacter sp.* strain PDN3 degrades TCE, releasing chloride ion



Jun Won Kang



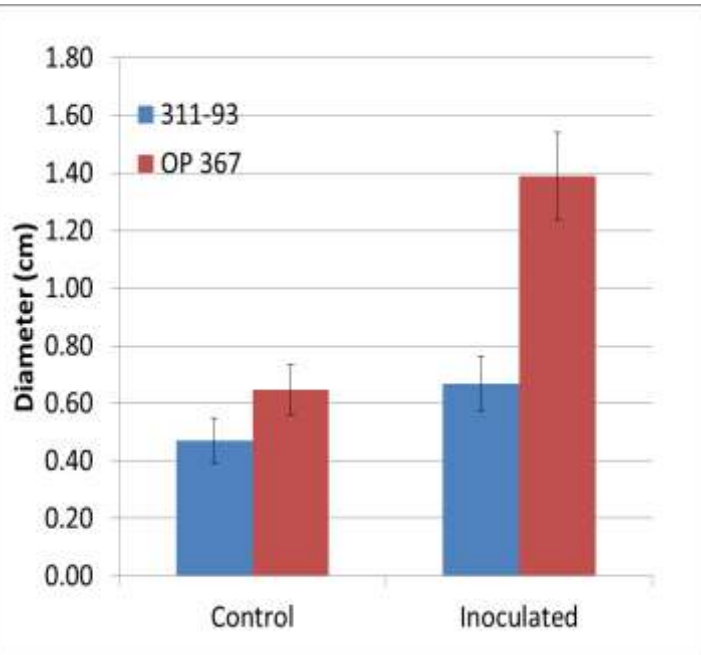
Field Test of Endophyte-Assisted Phytoremediation of TCE



Doty, et al. 2017 *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 51 (17): 10050–10058

Inoculated trees grew better

Trunk diameter (ABH) in Plot 1 after two years



Controls

With TCE-degrading endophyte

Inoculated poplar had less TCE in tissues, indicating enhanced TCE degradation

CONTROL	INOCULATED
133.9 ± 182.1	0.1 ± 0.1

TCE and PCE in tree cores collected from Plot 1 after two years growth.
Values are means ± 1 standard deviation.



- Effectively cut off TCE plume migrating onto base
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPA Approval to expand efforts over next phase redevelopment project

Photo credit: Dr. John Freeman, IntrinsyxEnvironmental

First successful deployment of endophyte-assisted phytoremediation using a natural poplar endophyte

The New York Times

<https://nyti.ms/2URzjRX>

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/treating-toxins-with-tree-microbes/>

Superfund, Meet Super Plants

Can the plant microbiome help clean up contaminated land?

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/07/science/superfund-plant-microbiome.html>



ENVIRONMENT

Trees with a probiotic boost clean up a carcinogen

Symbiotic bacteria help poplars strip trichloroethylene from groundwater

by **Deirdre Lockwood**

SEPTEMBER 7, 2017

<https://cen.acs.org/articles/95/web/2017/09/Trees-probiotic-boost-clean-up-a-carcinogen.html>

<http://www.washington.edu/news/2017/08/14/probiotics-help-poplar-trees-clean-up-toxins-in-superfund-sites/>

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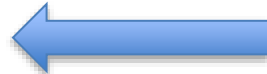
Growth Promotion

Nutrients (N, P, Fe)
Hormones



Stress tolerance

Drought
Temperature
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Reduced phytotoxicity of pollutants

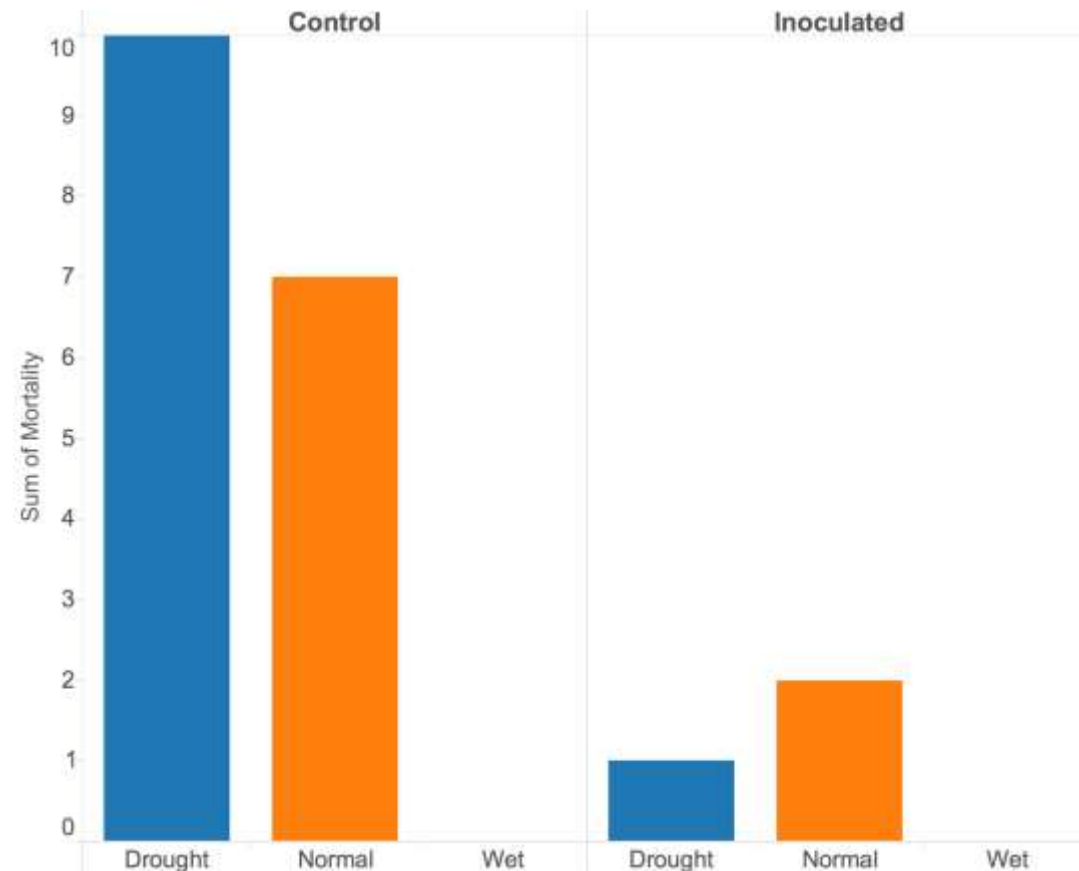
Organic pollutants
Inorganic pollutants

Reduced mortality of conifers under drought conditions



Matthew Aghai

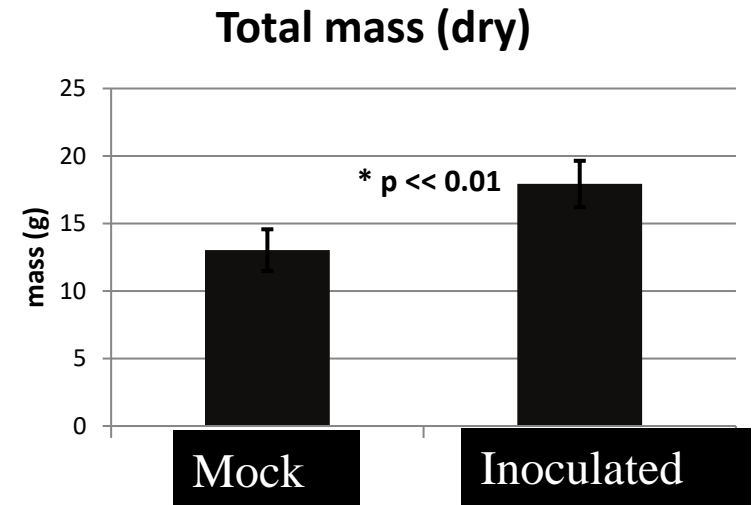
- ***Western redcedar* (*Thuja plicata*)**
- After two seasons of simulating seasonal moisture fluctuations
- No mortality in wet treatment conditions
- **50% mortality reduction in normal conditions**
- **90% mortality reduction in drought conditions**



Hybrid poplar inoculated with endophytes from wild poplar and willow have increased growth and drought tolerance



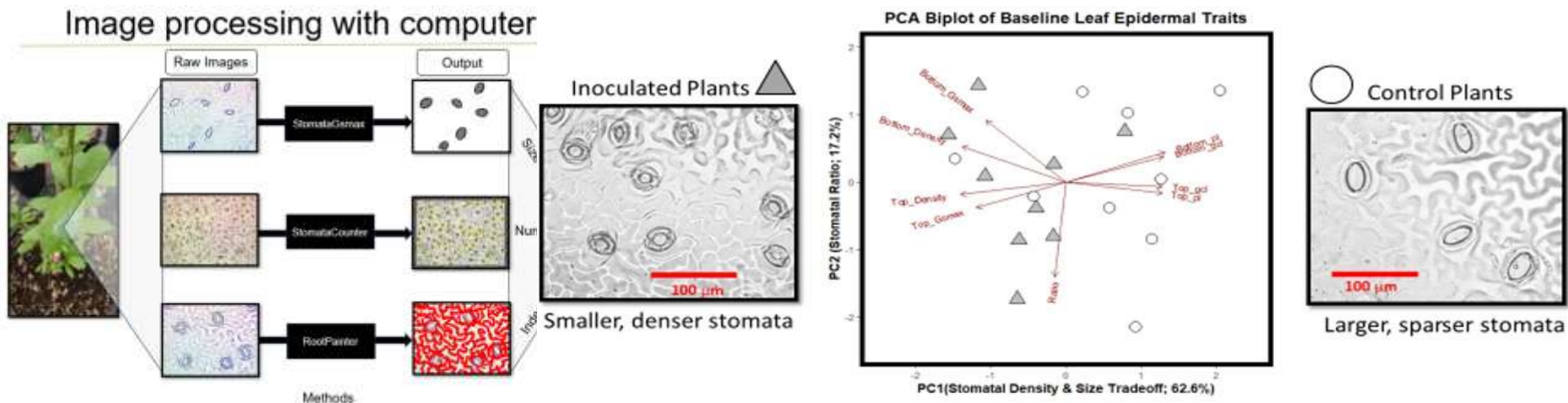
**Poplar inoculated with endophytes
one month without watering**



Khan, Z., Rho, H., Firrincieli, A., Hung, S.H., Luna, V., Masciarelli, O., Kim, S.H., and Doty, S.L. 2016. *Current Plant Biology* 6:38-47

Current research with the endophytes in collaborator Professor Soo-Hyung Kim's lab

- * Endophytes can reduce stomatal conductance, alter stomatal morphology and patterning, improving intrinsic water use efficiency
- * Endophytes can increase can plant cell size, increasing overall leaf size
- * Endophytes increased survival after transplant stress



Some endophytes increase tolerance of the host plant to heat



Morgan Raimondo, Graduate student



STRESSED, Uninoculated plants



STRESSED, Inoc with YR21Y



Inoculating poplar with a bacterial strain from the Yakima poplar promoted plant survival to heat stress

Potential for Climate Change Mitigation and Plant Adaptation

- Trees sequester carbon through photosynthesis
- Photosynthesis is limited by nutrient availability and water
 - *Endophytic bacteria living within plants can provide nitrogen and phosphorus*
 - *Endophytes increase plant water use efficiency and drought tolerance*
 - *Endophytes increase plant resilience to heat stress*



Nature-Based Solutions

Use the microbiota selected by wild plants in challenging environments



Graduate student, Morgan Raimondo, sampling from a poplar tree in a hot and semi-arid area



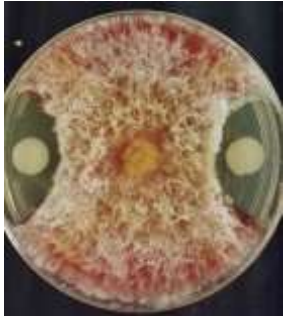
Graduate student, Kevin Shaffman, sampled plants growing in lava fields in Hawaii



Emma Gomez-Rivas, Microbiology graduate, conducts mechanistic studies of the diazotrophs from plants growing in rocks

KEY POINT: IT IS NOT ONLY THE PLANT GENETICS BUT ALSO THE GENETICS OF THE PLANT MICROBIOME THAT DETERMINE A PLANT'S ABILITY TO THRIVE UNDER PARTICULAR CONDITIONS

The Power of Endophytes



Pathogen resistance
Anti-microbial compounds



Stress tolerance
Drought, Salt, Temperature



Growth Promotion
Hormones
Nutrients (N, P, Fe)



Reduced phytotoxicity of pollutants



Research funding was provided by:



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

McIntire-Stennis program

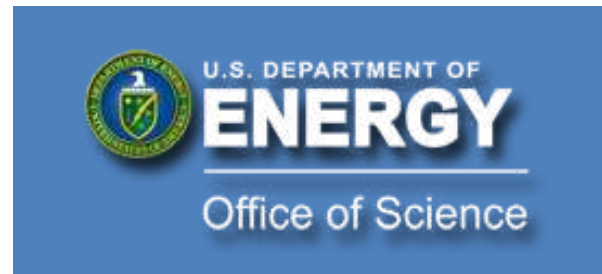


Byron and Alice
Lockwood Foundation
Professorship

**AFRI bioenergy program and NIFA
climate change mitigation program**



**NSF Energy for
Sustainability program**



**Current research is supported by the DOE Office of
Science, Office of Biological and Environmental
Research (BER), grant no. DE-SC0021137**

David R.M. Scott Endowed Professorship

Current Doty Lab Members



Andrew Sher
Research Scientist 3



Robert Tournay
Postdoc

Doty Lab Website:
<http://sites.uw.edu/sldoty>

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Morgan Raimondo,
graduate student



Emma Gomez-Rivas,
graduate student



Kevin Shaffman,
graduate student