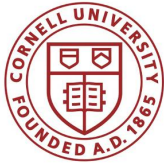


Plant proteases mediate 6K1 turnover during *Turnip mosaic virus* infection

Sayanta Bera¹, Gabriella D. Arena², Jun Jiang³, Swayamjit Ray¹, Sydney Flannigan¹, Clare L Casteel¹

¹Department of Plant-Microbe Biology and Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14850 USA; ²Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (ESALQ), Universidade de São Paulo, Piracicaba, Brazil; ³Department of Plant Pathology, University of California Davis, Davis, CA, 95616, USA;

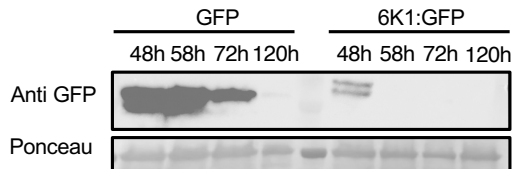
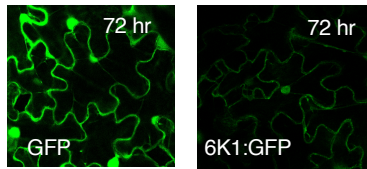
[^]Present address: Department of Cell Biology and Molecular Genetics, University of Maryland College Park, College Park, MD 20742, USA; sbera@umd.edu



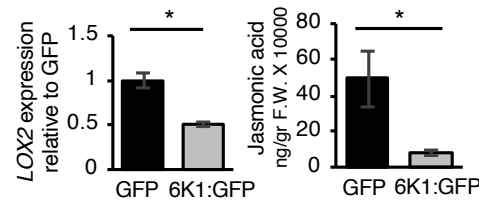
I. Introduction

- Potyviral genomes encode just 11 major proteins with multifunctionality associated to most of these proteins at different stages of virus life cycle.
- The **potyviral protein 6K1** is required for virus replication at the early stages of viral infection and may mediate cell-to-cell movement.
- 6K1** is challenging to study due to instability (See II).
- In this study, we characterise additional functions associated with the 6K1 protein from *Turnip mosaic virus* (TuMV) and the underlying molecular mechanisms of instability using *Nicotiana benthamiana*.

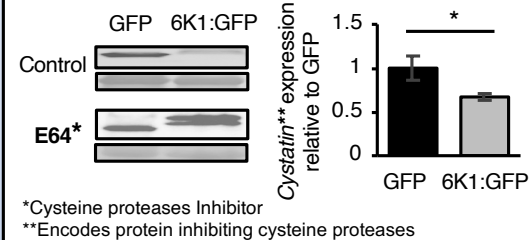
II. The ectopically expressed 6K1 protein is unstable



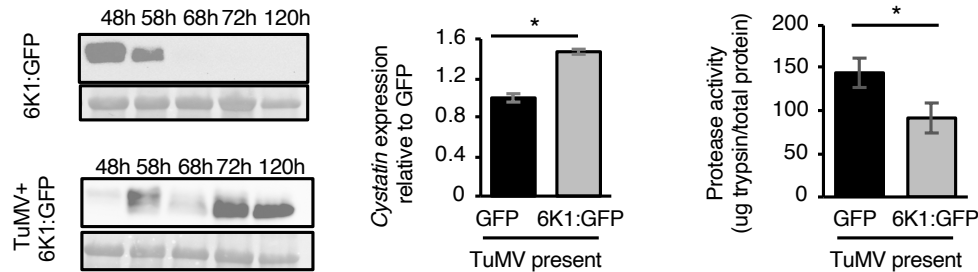
III. 6K1 expression inhibits jasmonic acid accumulation



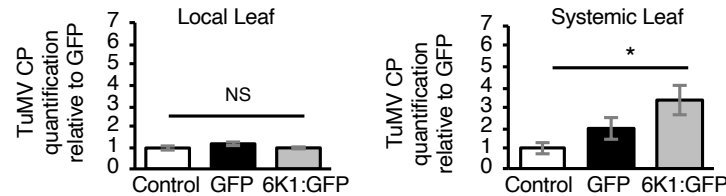
IV. The 6K1 protein is degraded by cysteine proteases



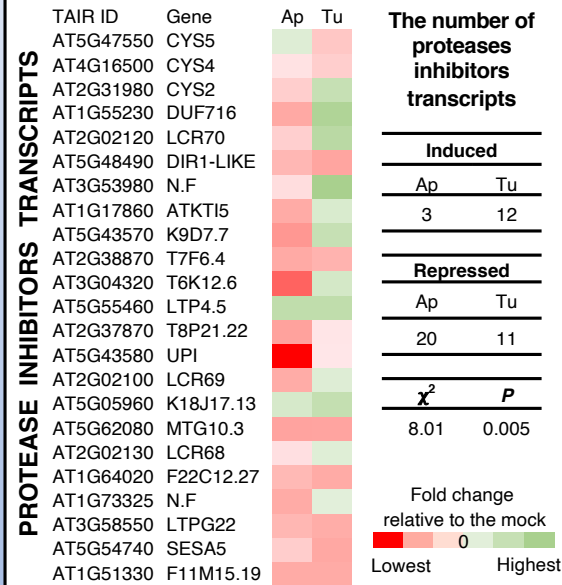
VI. 6K1 protein stability increases, and protease activity decreases during TuMV infection



VII. 6K1 expression increases TuMV systemic movement



V. TuMV (Tu) infection induced more protease inhibitor transcripts compared to aphid feeding (Ap)



VIII. Conclusions

- The stability of the 6K1 protein is dynamic and depends on cysteine proteases.
- 6K1 degrades rapidly at early time points in the infection process, whereas at later stages 6K1 becomes more stable when protease activity is reduced, resulting in increased systemic movement of TuMV.

Acknowledgement: Project funded by NSF PGRP Award # 1723926