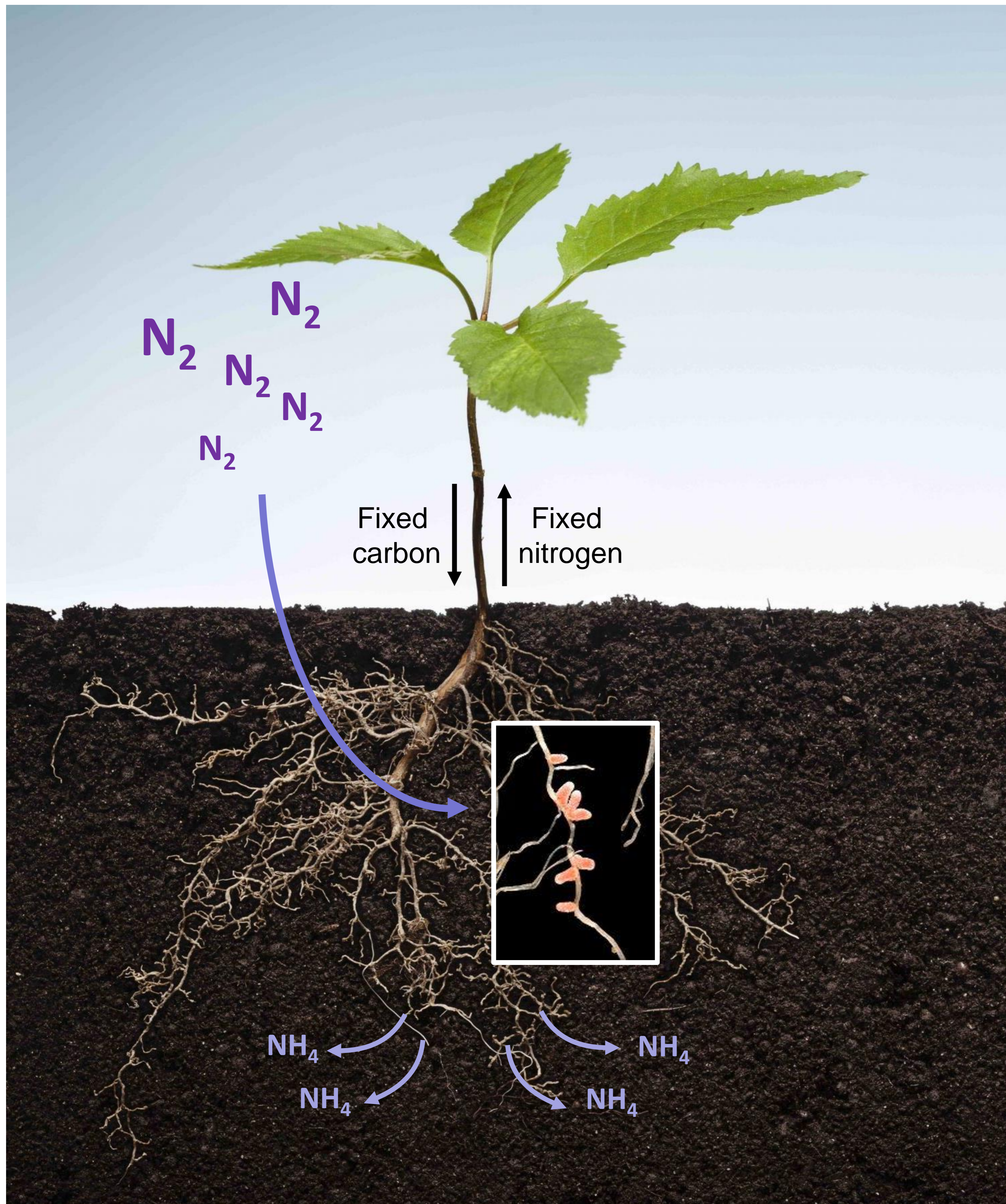
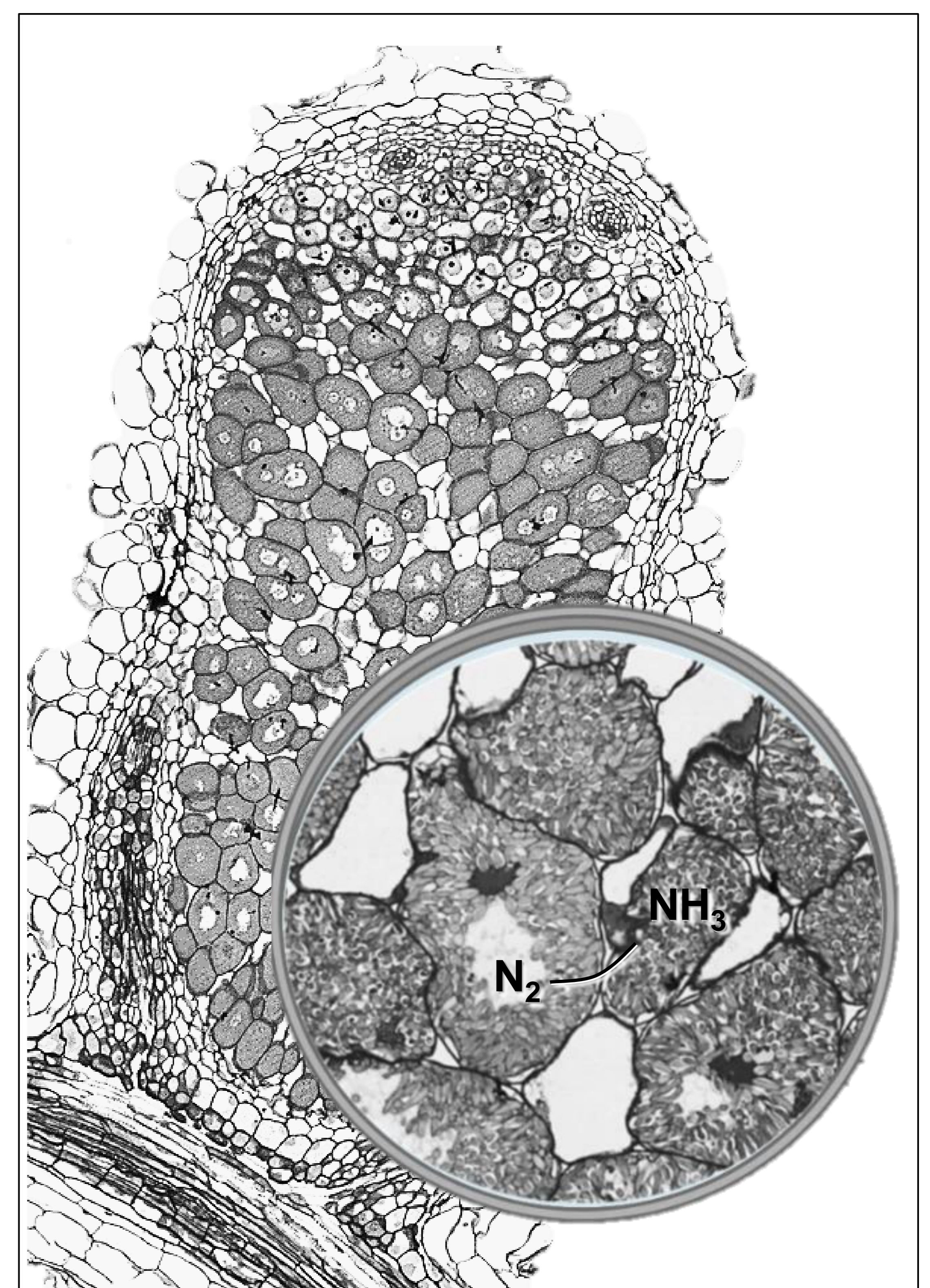




Enhancing symbiotic nitrogen fixation for sustainable agricultural production

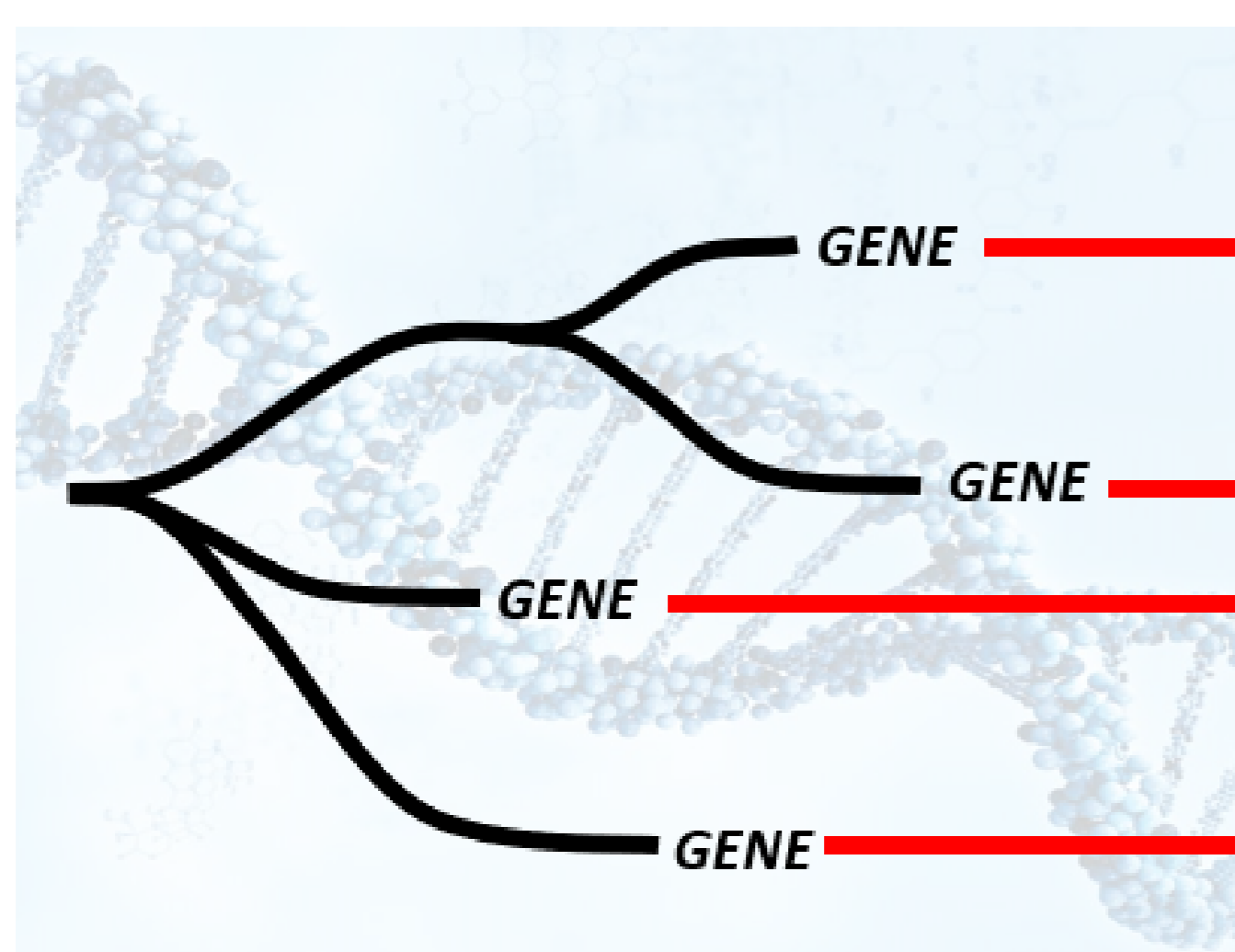


Legumes accommodate symbiotic rhizobacteria within plant cells of special organs, the root nodules, where rhizobia bind elementary nitrogen from the air. As a result of this symbiosis, cultivated legumes are able to provide themselves and subsequent rotation crops with nitrogen, reducing requirements for environmentally and economically costly mineral nitrogen fertilization



Approach: The identification of genes negatively regulating nitrogen-fixing symbiosis based on their homology to known pathogen defence-related genes and symbiotic expression pattern

1. Genome mining of defence-associated gene families in model legumes



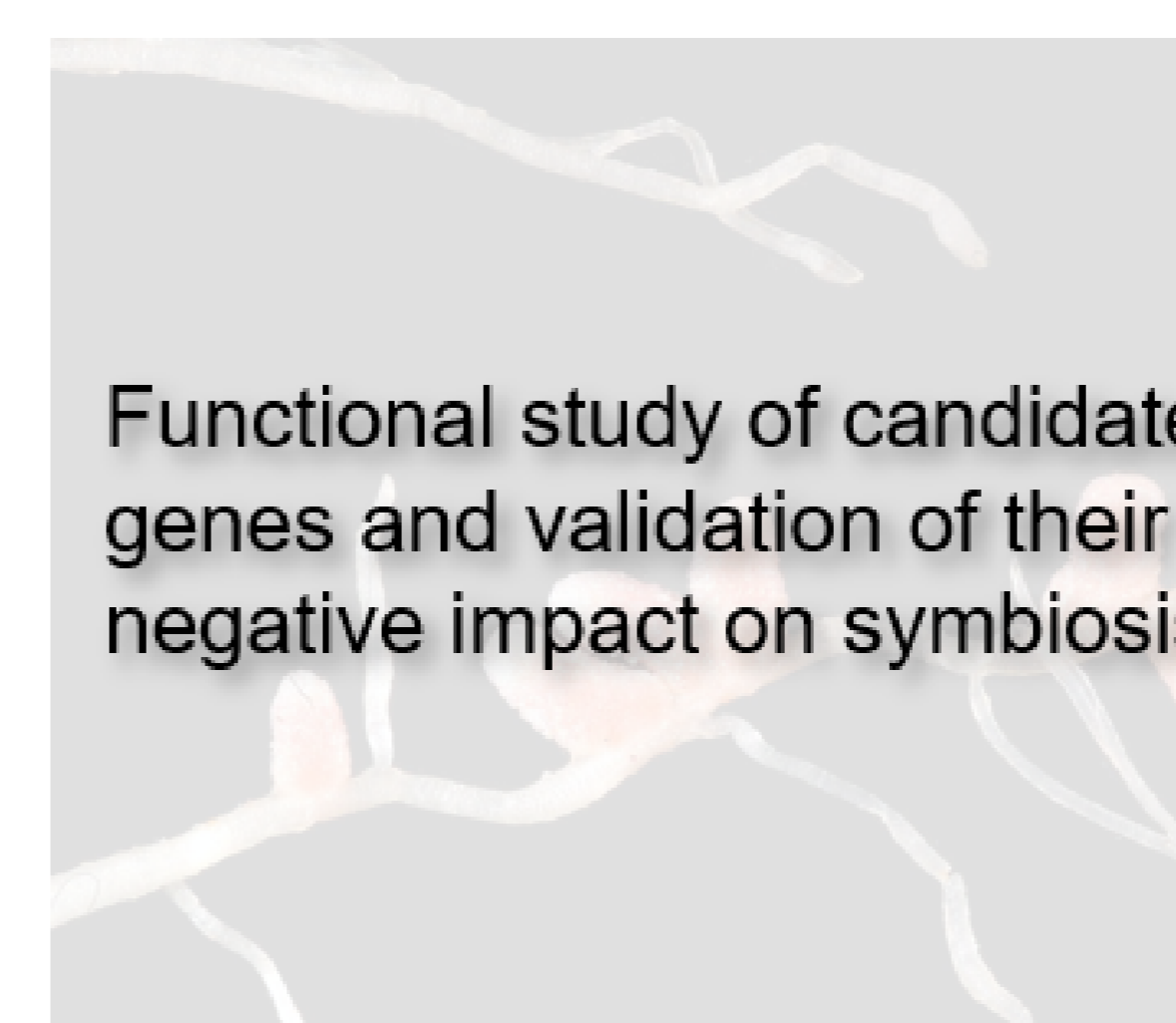
Genomes:
Lotus japonicus
Medicago truncatula

2. Screening of transcriptomic profiles

Pathogenesis	Root nodules symbiosis
High expression	Low expression
Low expression	High expression
High expression	Low expression
Low expression	High expression
High expression	Low expression

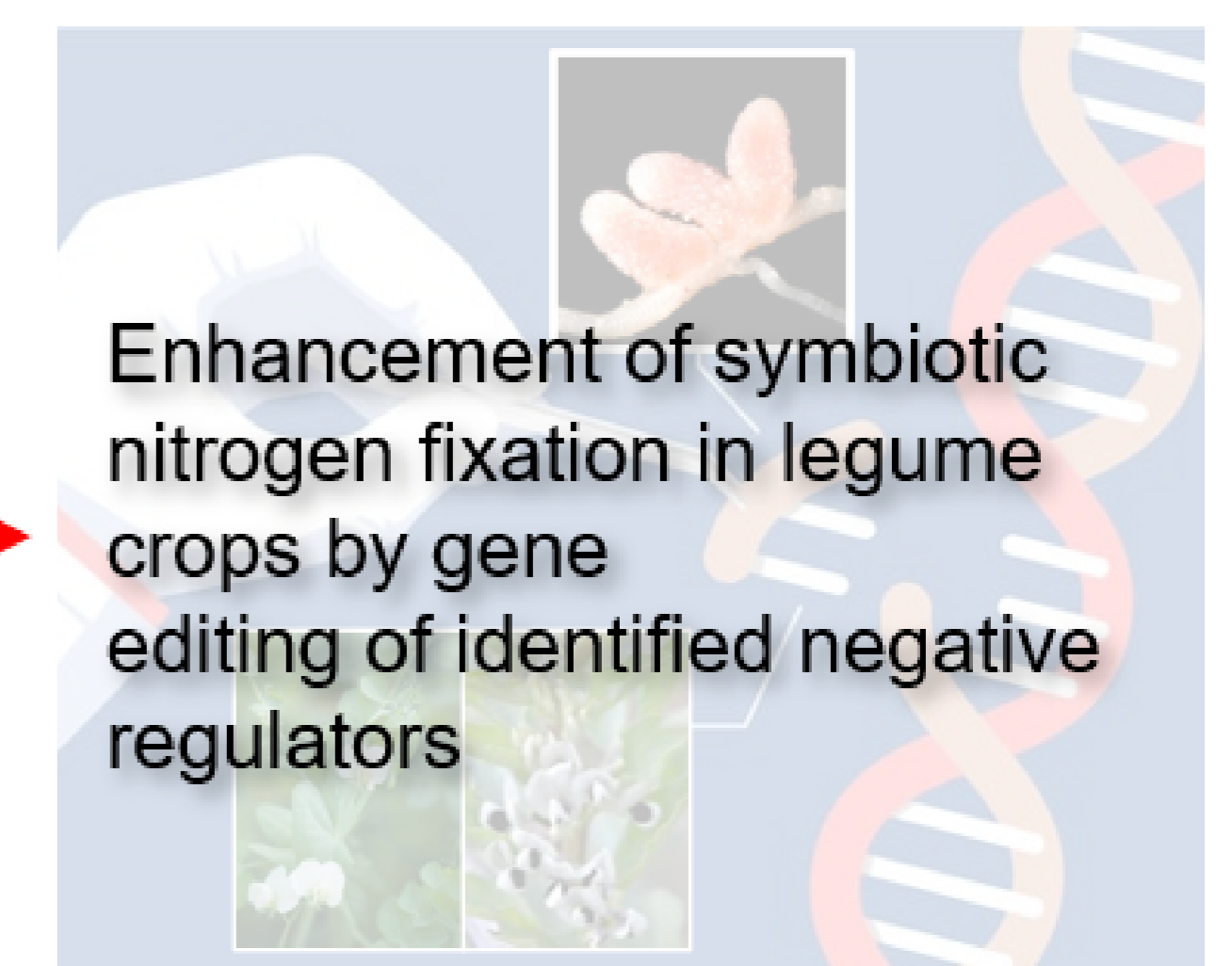
Transcriptomic profiles of interactions:
Medicago – *S. meliloti*
Lotus – *M. loti*

3. Reverse genetics on model legumes



Lotus *LORE1* mutants
Medicago *Tnt1* mutants

4. Translational research on legume crops



EMS mutagenized populations of pea, broad bean and other legume crops

