

A. thaliana phosphooxylipins's: linking lipid signalling to biotic defence

Development of an analytical method to detect phosphooxylipins by UHPLC-MS/MS (ESI-)

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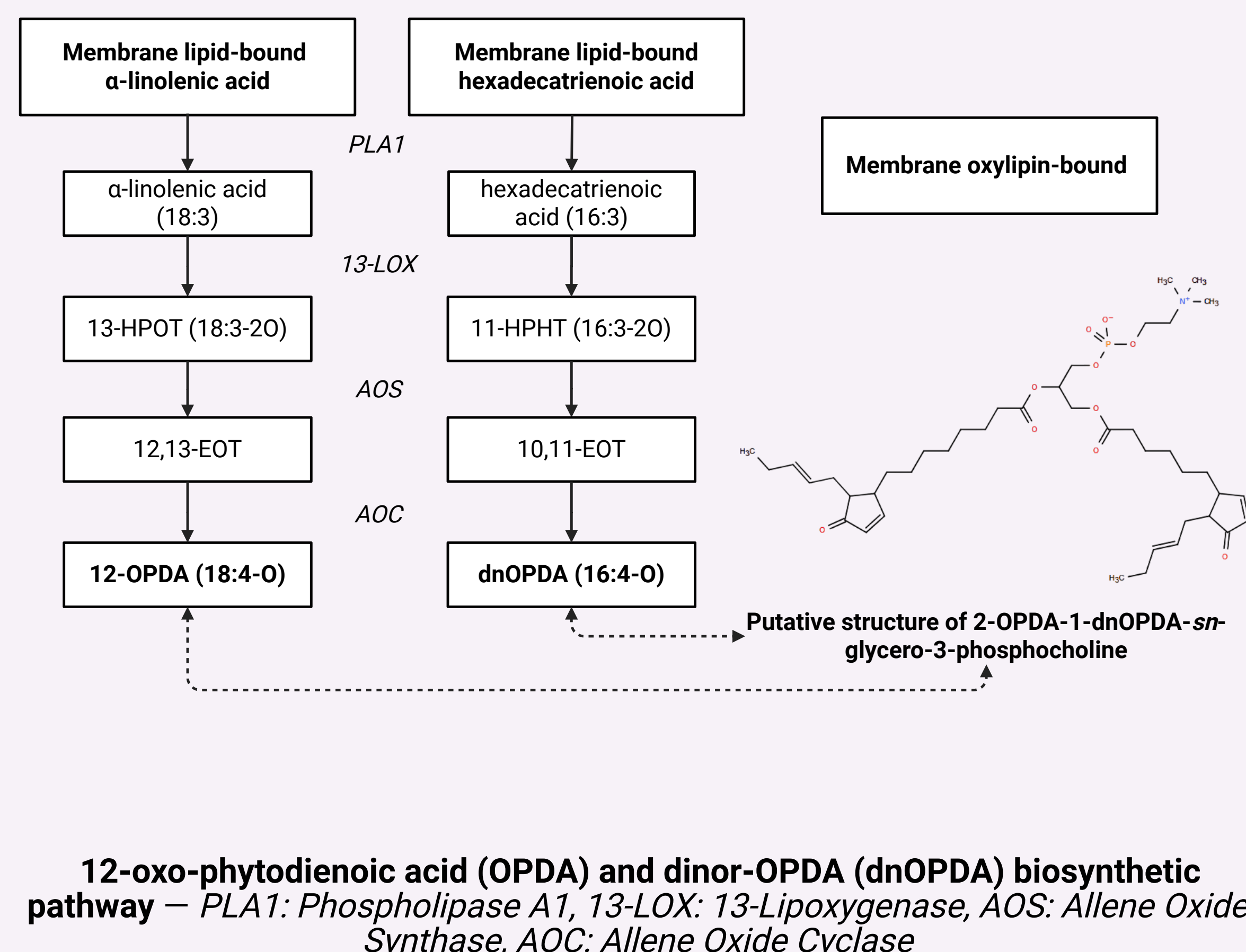
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INTRODUCTION

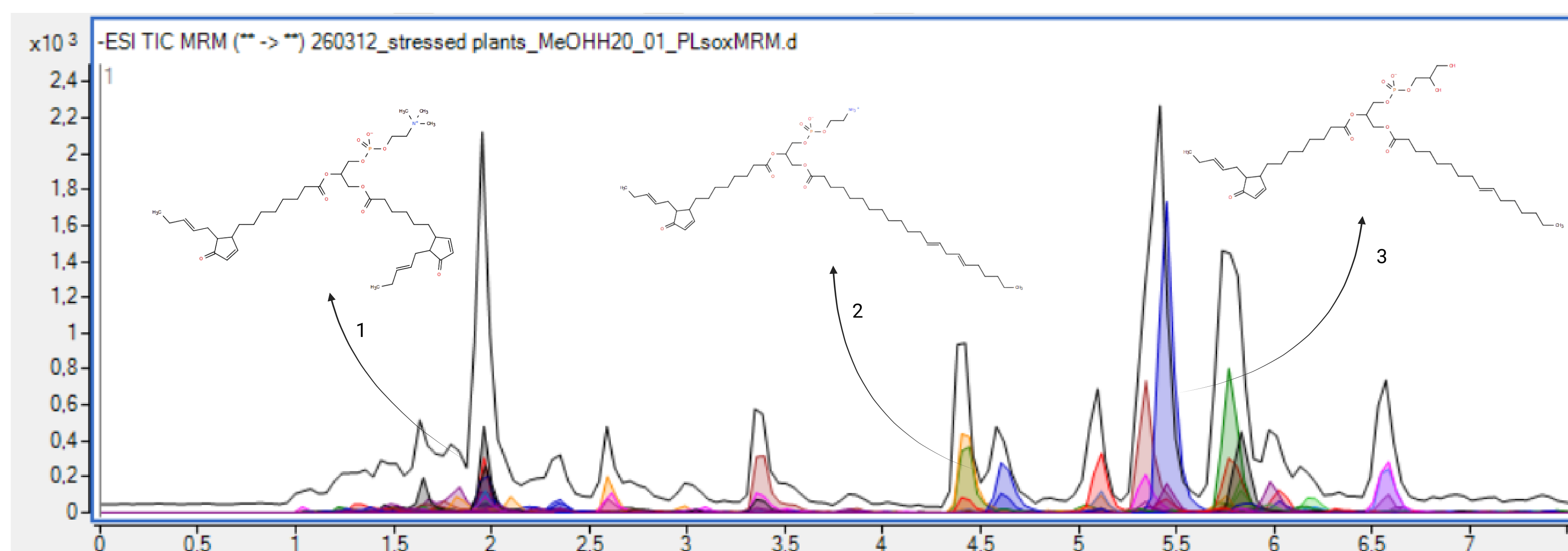
Oxylipins are oxidized lipids derived from polyunsaturated fatty acids. They accumulate during stress and can be stored in esterified forms in membrane lipids. Jasmonates—including OPDA, dn-OPDA and jasmonic acid (JA)—are key oxylipin signals regulating plant defence responses.



OBJECTIVES

The first part of this work focuses on developing a method to detect and separate **phosphooxylipins** (POLs) in *Arabidopsis thaliana* under stress.

RESULTS



MRM Analysis of POLs by LC-MS/MS in freeze-thawed plants by LC MS/MS (ESI-) — 1: Putative structure of PC 34:8-20 (2-OPDA-1-dnOPDA-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine), 2: Putative structure of PE 40:6-0 (2-OPDA-1-docosadienoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine), 3: Putative structure of PG 34:5-0 (2-OPDA-1-palmitoleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoglycerol)

PERSPECTIVES

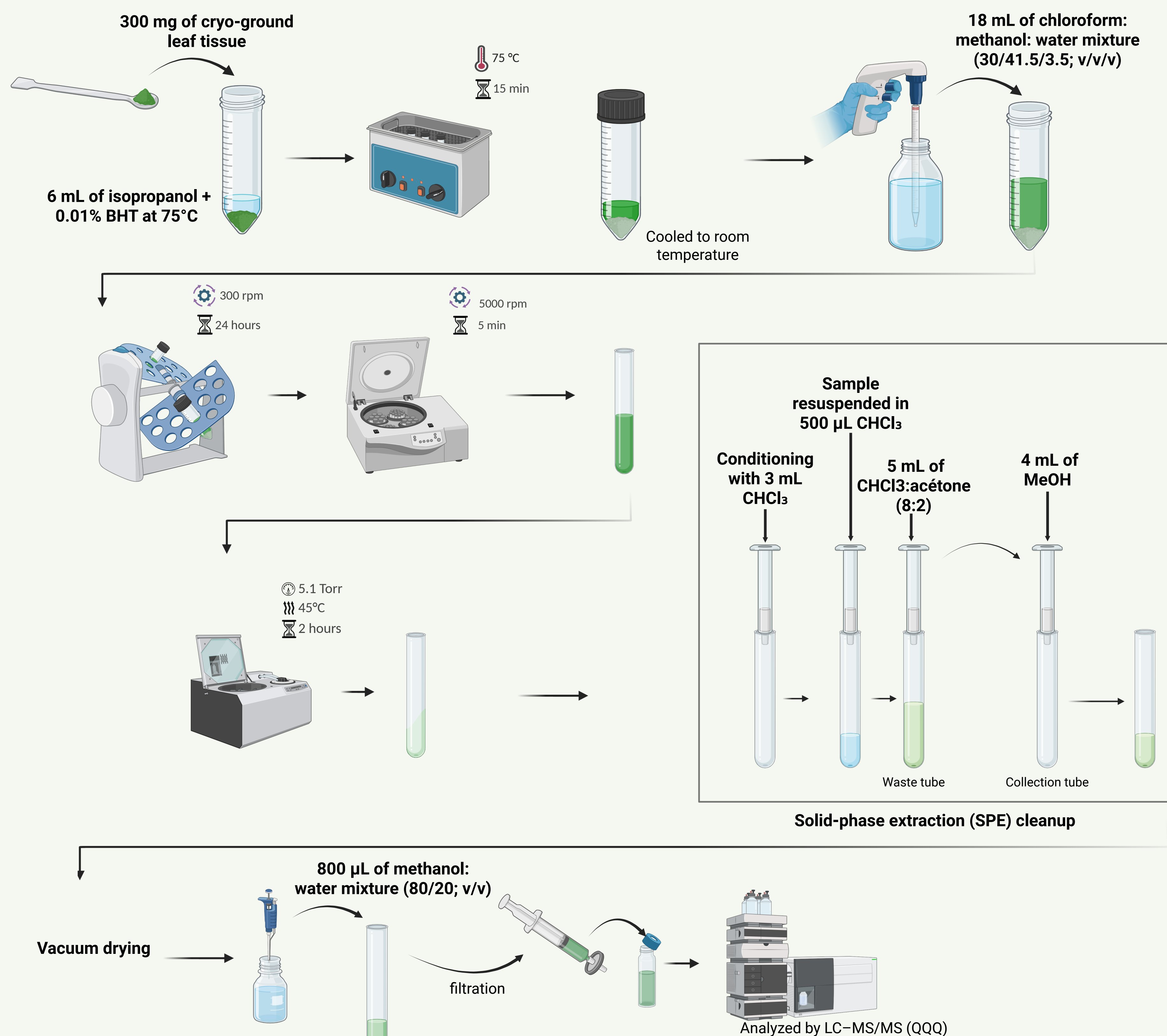
- Extension to classical phospholipids (PC, PE, PG, PI, PS) and oxidized species
- Optimization of MS/MS and ESI source parameters using standards
- Optimization of SPE cleanup conditions to enhance selectivity
- Improvement of lipid extraction protocols
- Full **analytical validation** (LOD, LOQ, linearity, accuracy, precision)
- Application to **additional biotic stress** conditions in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

MATERIAL AND METHODS

1. Plant treatment

- Freeze-thaw treatment
- Mechanical wounding by leaf crushing

2. Lipid extraction and sample preparation



CONCLUSION

This first analytical method enables the detection of putative phosphooxylipins in *Arabidopsis thaliana*, likely including OPDA-containing species. These preliminary identifications are supported by MS data and should be further confirmed by fatty acid hydrolysis followed by GC-MS analysis, in order to validate the lipid-derived nature of the detected compounds.

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