Biocontrol proteomics:

Role of the pentose phosphate pathway in the antagonist effect of Pichia anomala.

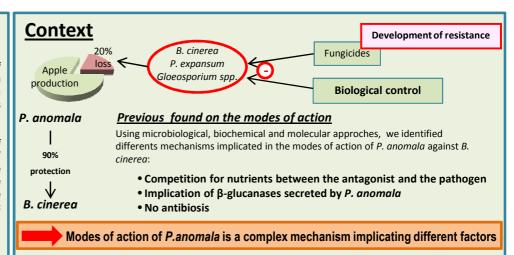
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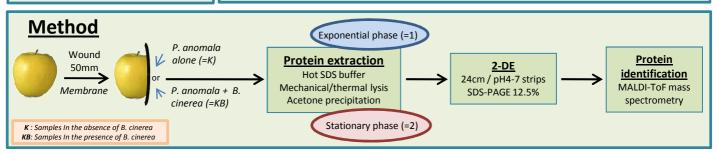
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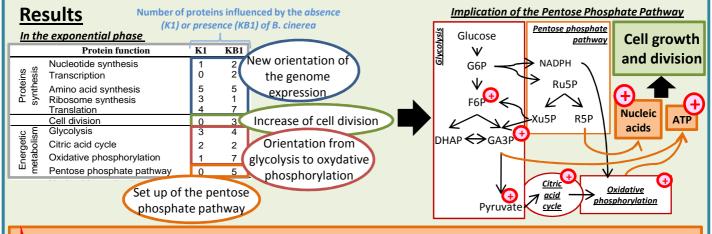
Objective

This work aims to study the modes of action of *Pichia anomala* strain Kh6 with proteomic tools. *P. anomala* is an antagonistic yeast on post-harvest apples against *Botrytis cinerea*.

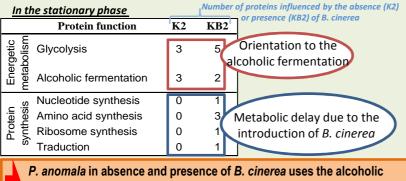
The proteomic is a method without a priori able to offer a global view of the host/antagonist/pathogen interactions. The proteins being the metabolic actors, the application of that method will lead to the identification of the implicated metabolic pathways under in situ conditions.







P. anomala needs nucleic acids and energy to stimulate a novel genome expression in presence of B. cinerea. These novel orientations lead to use oxidative phosphorylation and set up the pentose phosphate pathway and allow P. anomala to colonize efficiently the wound and to prevent the growth of B. cinerea.



P. anomala in absence and presence of B. cinerea uses the alcoholic fermentation to face the nutrients impoverishment. However, a metabolic delay due to the introduction of B. cinerea is observed.

Conclusion

This proteomic study strengthens the hypothesis of competition for nutrients as one of the modes of action of *P. anomala* against *B. cinerea*.

The novel orientation of *P. anomala* metabolism to pentose phosphate pathway during the exponential phase might allowing the yeast to be an efficient nutrient competitor against *B. cinerea*. When the wound is colonized, *P. anomala* uses the alcoholic fermentation which might help the yeast to face the nutrient impoverishment and to maintain its competition against *B. cinerea*.