

Maize Genetic Diversity and Microbial Interactions

Corey Schultz – Wallace Lab

PAG Exploring Phytobiomes – January 12th, 2022



New challenges in agriculture:



Population Growth



Climate Change



Chemical Inputs



Soil Degradation

Global Demand



2020 - \$3 Billion

2024 -> 10% Growth



Crop Science

syngenta

indigo™



Project Goals

Explore how the plant host affects the interaction with microbes.

Project 1:

- Maize genotypes interact with endophytes

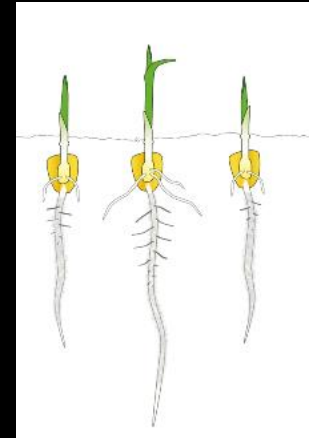
Project 2:

- Examine the community of inbred/hybrid maize



Project 1

The Role of Genetic Variation in Maize Response to Beneficial Endophytes



The Problem



Maize A (+)



Maize B (-)

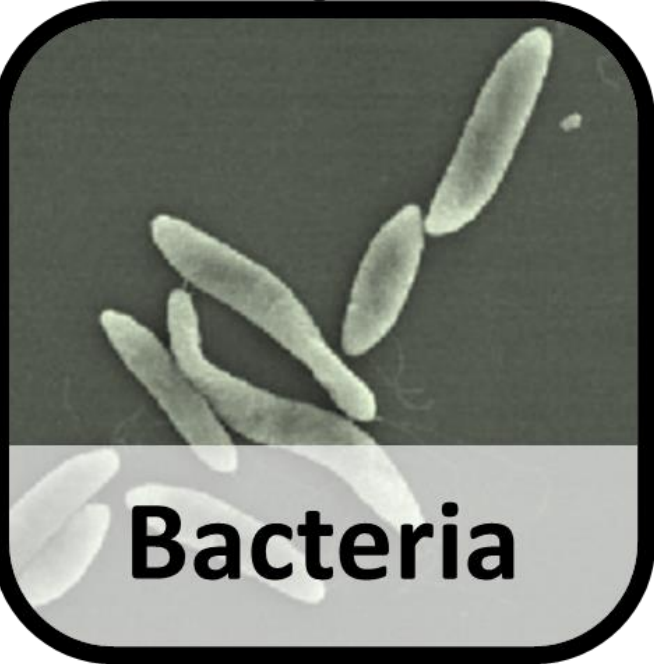


Maize C

<http://clipart-library.com/clipart/1485838.htm>

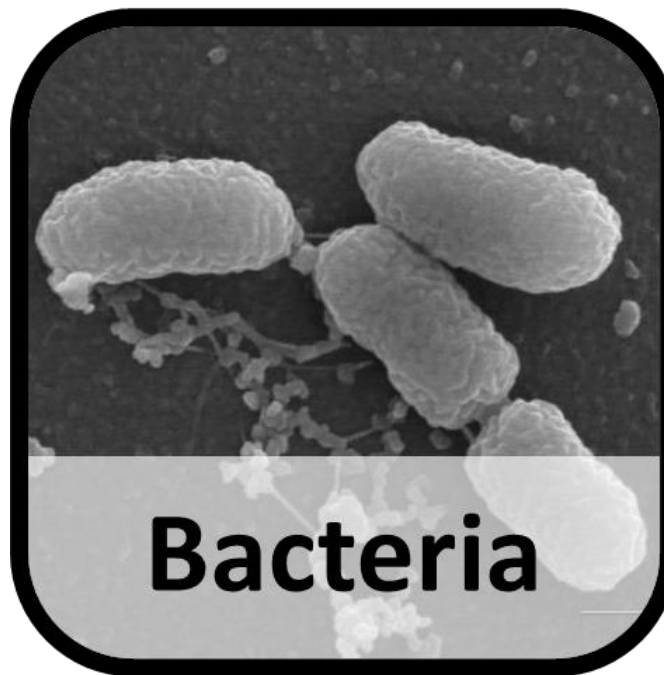
The Endophytes

Herbaspirillum



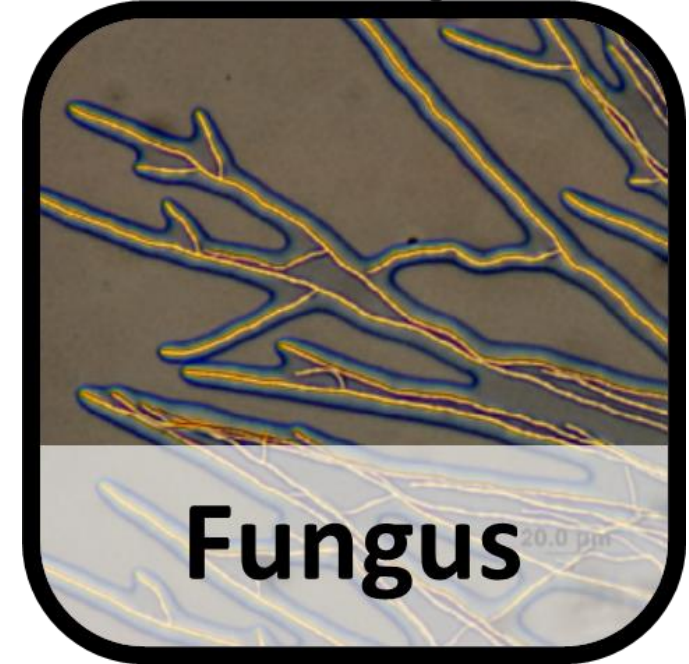
*Rothballer et al 2006, Int J Sys
Evol Microbiol 56:1341*

Burkholderia



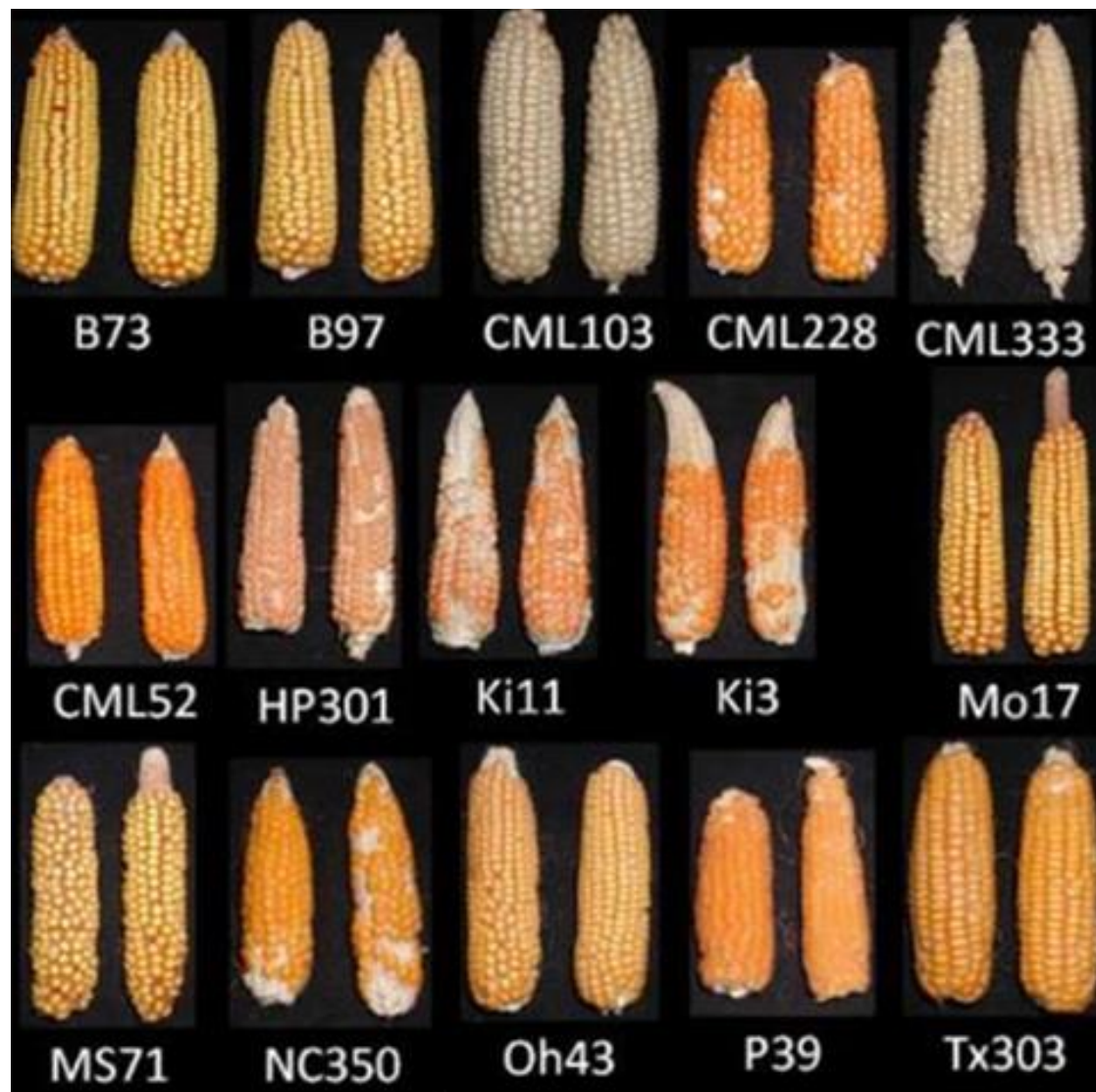
JGI

Serendipita

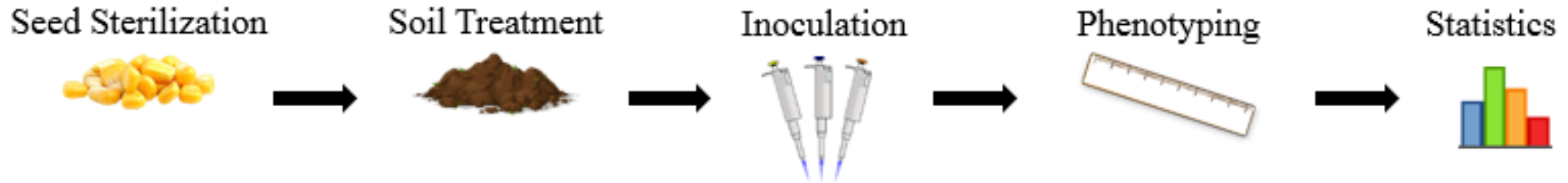


*Ray & Craven 2016, World J
Micrbiol Biotech 32(1)*

Maize Genotypes

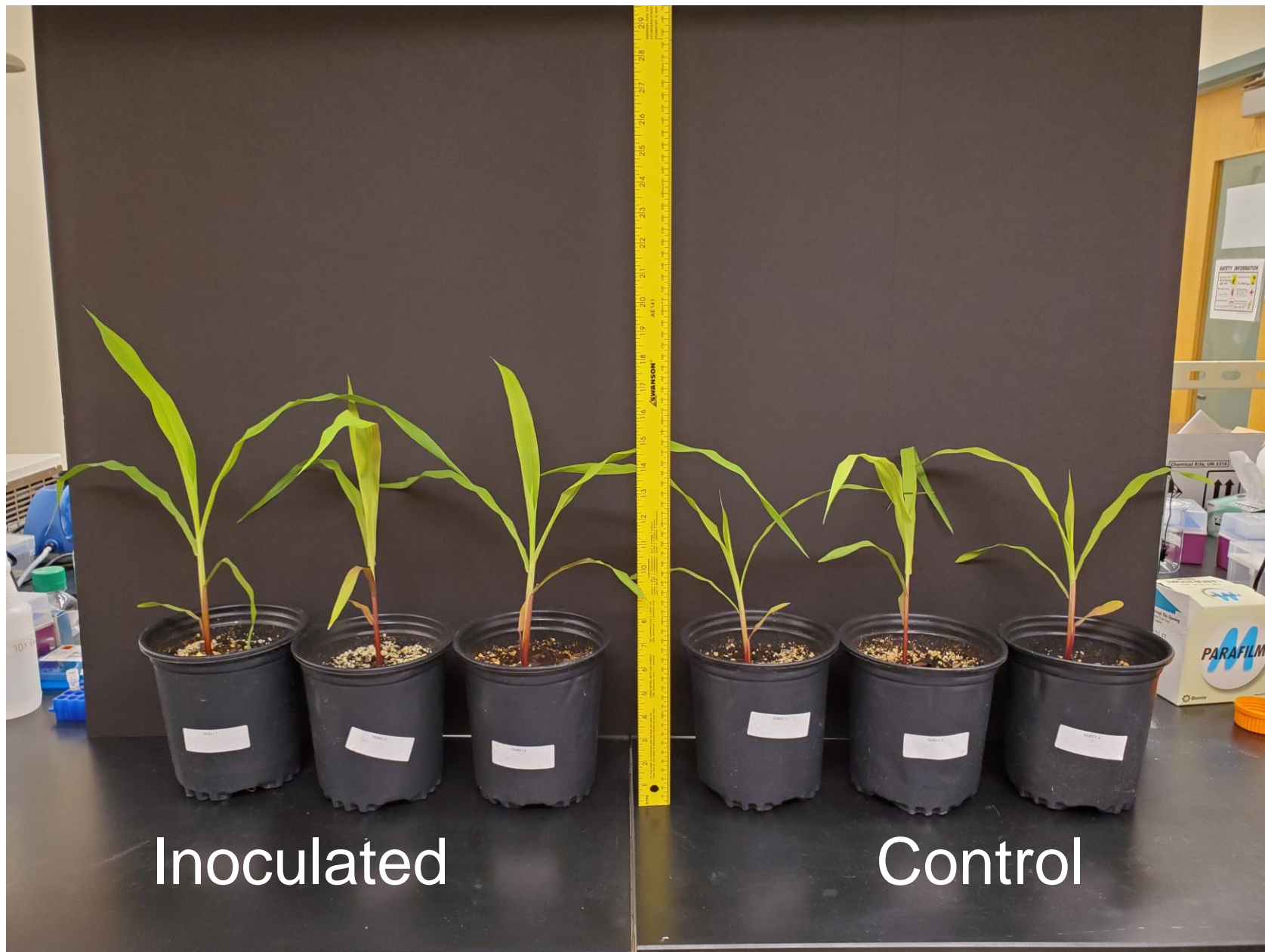


Project Outline



- These are three separate experiments so there are variations for each endophyte.





Inoculated

Control

Do these Endophytes Promote Growth?

Trait	P < 0.1	P < 0.05
<u>Experiment 1 – <i>H. Seropedicaea</i></u>		
Chlorophyll	CML103(+)	B73(+)
Plant Height	-	Mo17(+)
Leaf Area	-	-
Root Length	CML52(-), A635(+)	-
Root Volume	TX303(+)	CML228(+)
<u>Experiment 2 – <i>Burkholderia</i> WP9</u>		
Plant Height	-	-
Leaf Area	CML228(-)	-
Root Length	-	-
Root Volume	-	-
<u>Experiment 3 – <i>S. bescii</i></u>		
Plant Height	-	TX303(+), CML52(+)
Root Length	B73(-), CML103(-), A635(+)	-
Root Mass	KI11(+)	P39(+), CML52(+)
Shoot Mass	-	P39(+), NC350(+), TX303(+)

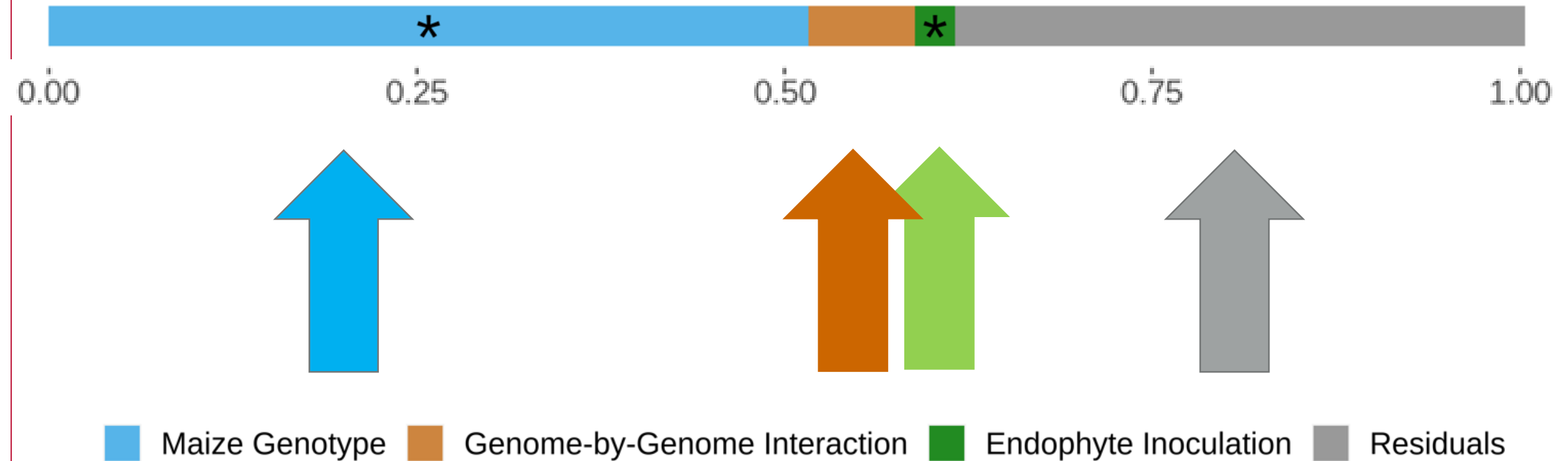
Do these Endophytes Promote Growth?

Trait	P < 0.1	P < 0.05
<u>Experiment 1 – <i>H. Seropedicaea</i></u>		
Chlorophyll	CML103(+)	B73(+)
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<u>Experiment 3 – <i>S. bescii</i></u>		
Plant Height	-	TX303(+), CML52(+)
Root Length	B73(-), CML103(-), A635(+)	-
Root Mass	KI11(+)	P39(+), CML52(+)
Shoot Mass	-	P39(+), NC550(+), TX303(+)

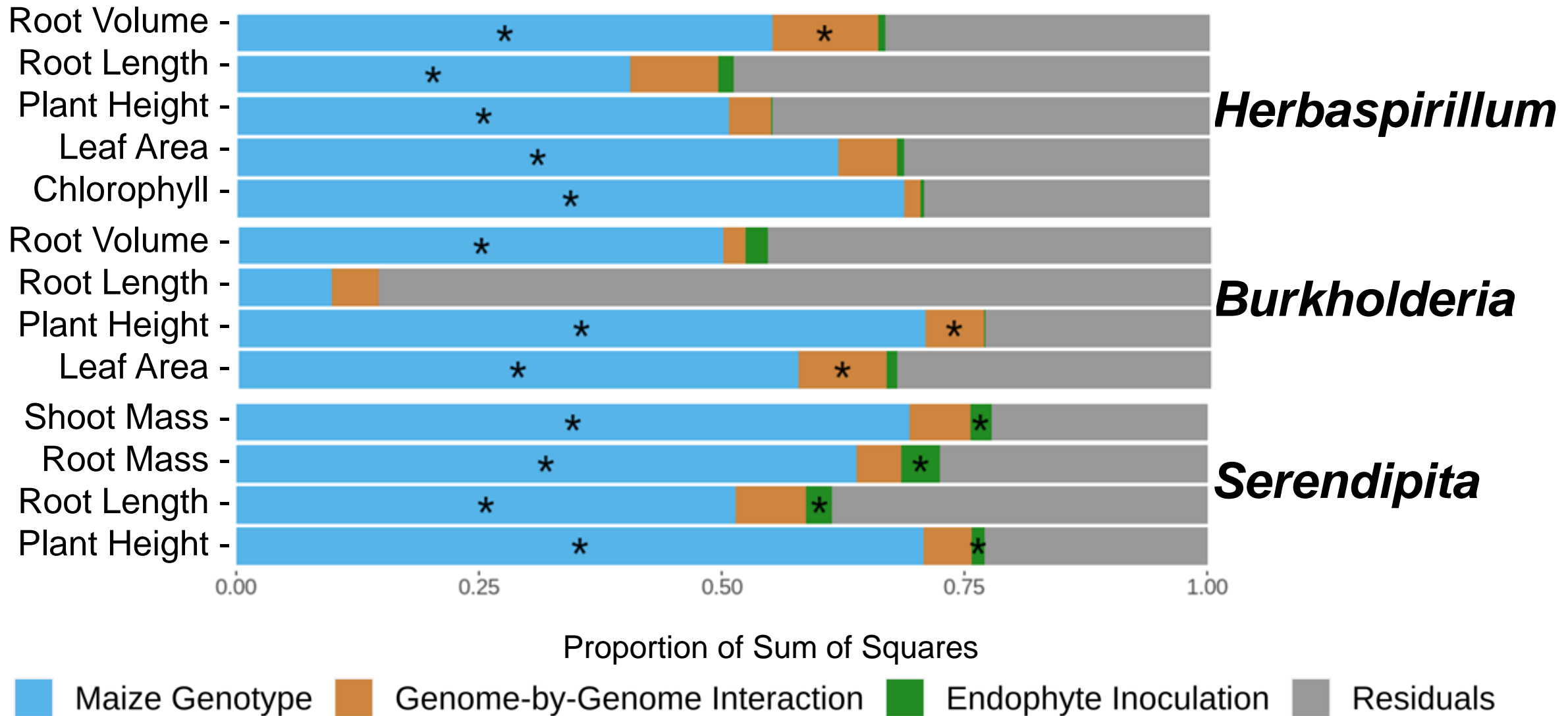
Do these Endophytes Promote Growth?

Trait	P < 0.1	P < 0.05
<u>Experiment 1 – <i>H. Seropedicaea</i></u>		
Chlorophyll	CML103(+)	B73(+)
Plant Height	-	Mo17(+)
Leaf Area	-	-
Root Length	CML52(-), A635(+)	-
Root Volume	TX303(+)	CML228(+)
<u>Experiment 2 – <i>Barkholderia</i> WP9</u>		
Plant Height	-	-
Leaf Area	CML228(-)	-
Root Length	-	-
Root Volume	-	-
<u>Experiment 3 – <i>S. bescii</i></u>		
Plant Height	-	TX303(+), CML52(+)
Root Length	B73(-), CML103(-), A635(+)	-
Root Mass	K111(+)	P39(+), CML52(+)
Shoot Mass	-	P39(+), NC350(+), TX303(+)

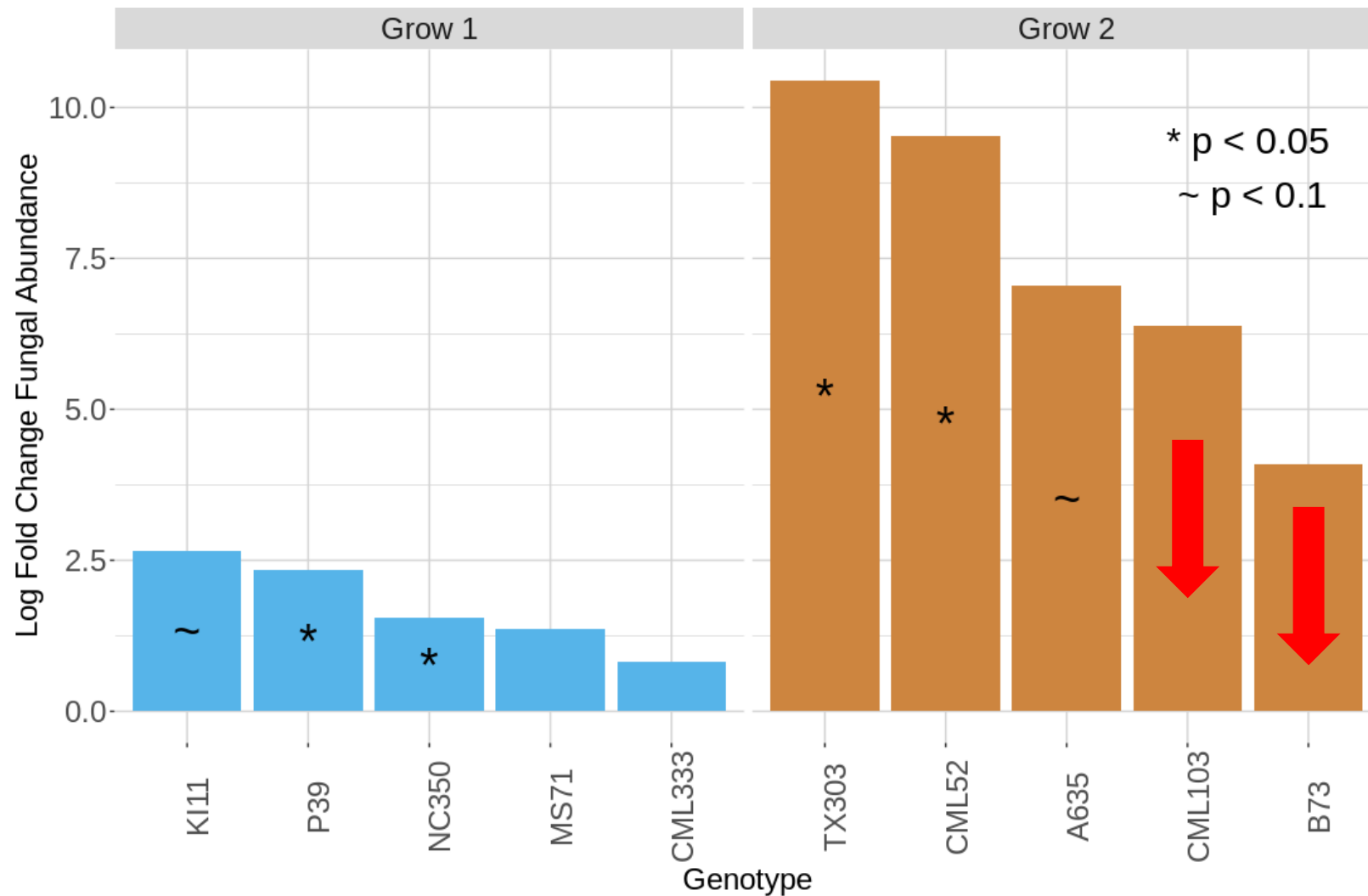
Sum of Squares Breakdown



Phenotypic Variance Primarily Comes from Genotype

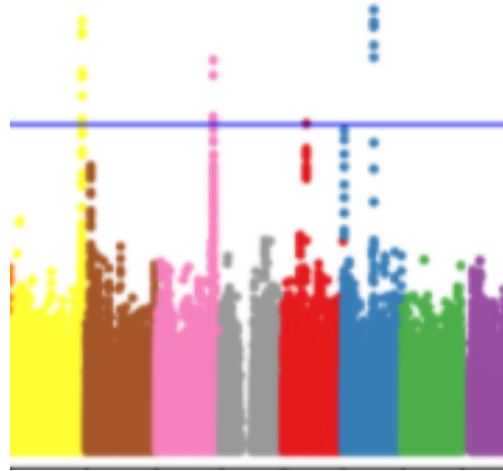


Growth Promotion may Correlate with Endophyte Amount



Take Aways

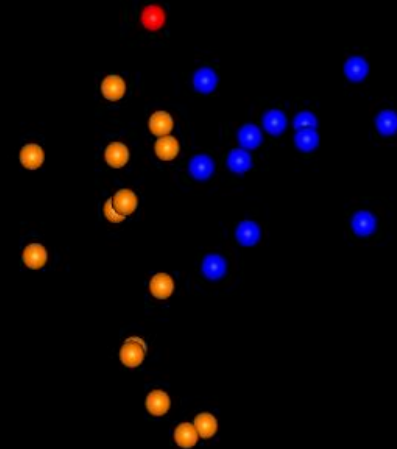
- Endophytes **differentially promoted growth** in diverse maize.
- Identifying genetic loci that play a role in this interaction may be **challenging**.



<https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/corn-stalks-isolated-on-white-background-green-corn-plants-on-the-field-vector-gm1097345796-294670769>

Project 2

Effects of Genetic Background on Microbial
Community Diversity



Rhizosphere

Around the roots



Maize stem cross section by Josef Reischig, CC-SA-BY

Endosphere
Interior tissue

Rhizosphere
Around the roots



Maize stem cross section by Josef Reischig, CC-SA-BY

Experiments

2018 and 2019



2019



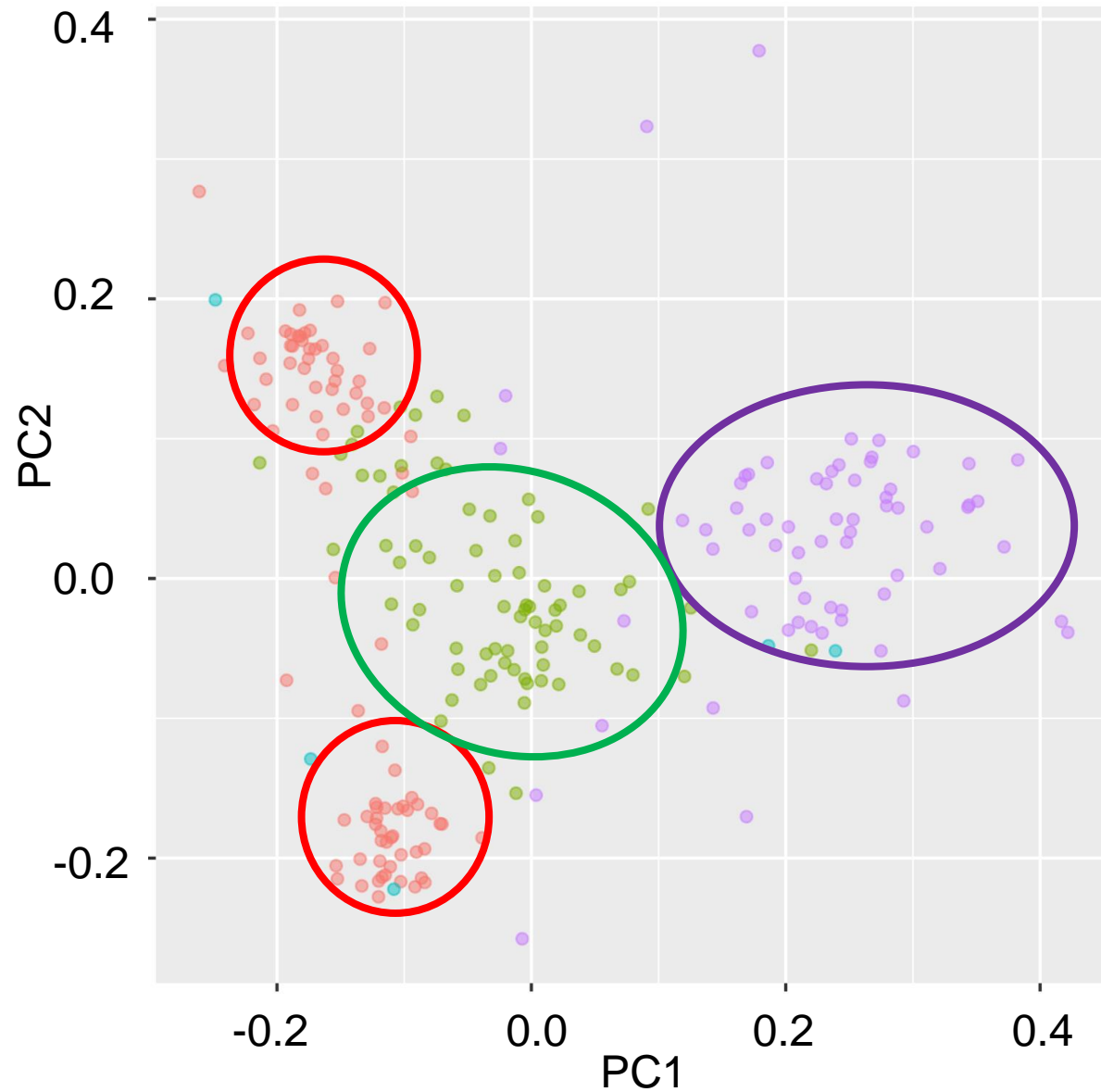
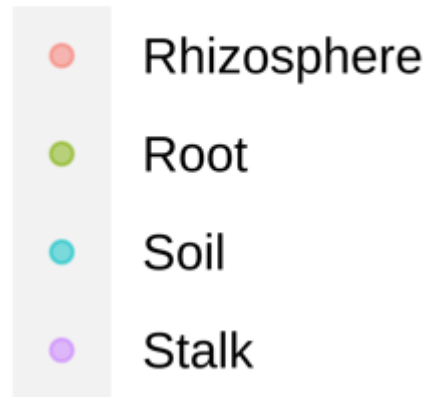
Inbred
Maize

Hybrid
Maize

Open
Pollinated

Weighted Unifrac:

Tissue Type



Weighted Unifrac:

Tissue Type

 Rhizosphere

 Roots

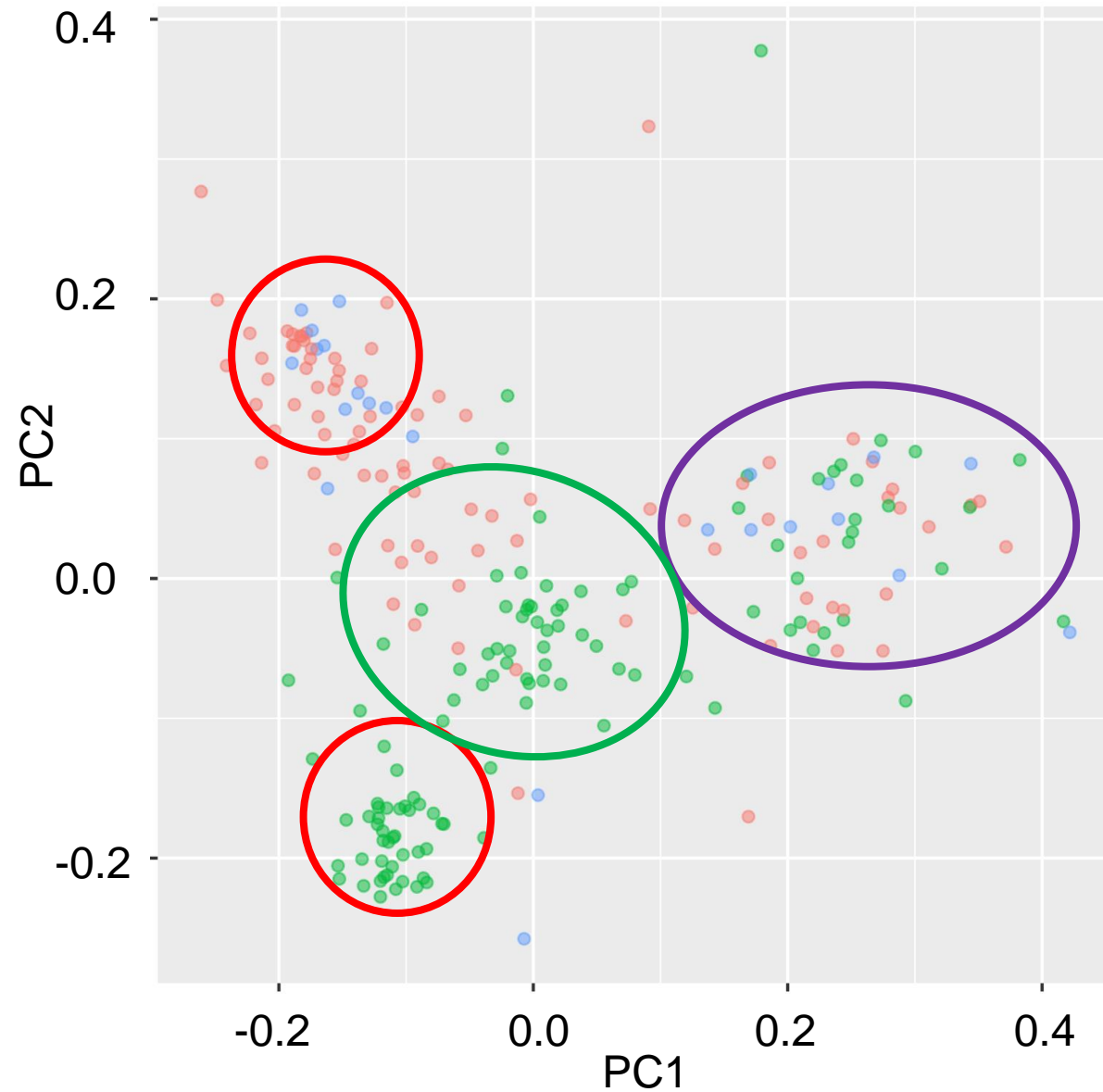
 Stalks

Experiment

 Field_1

 Greenhouse

 Field_2



Weighted Unifrac:

Tissue Type

Inbred_or_Hybrid

Rhizosphere

Roots

Stalks

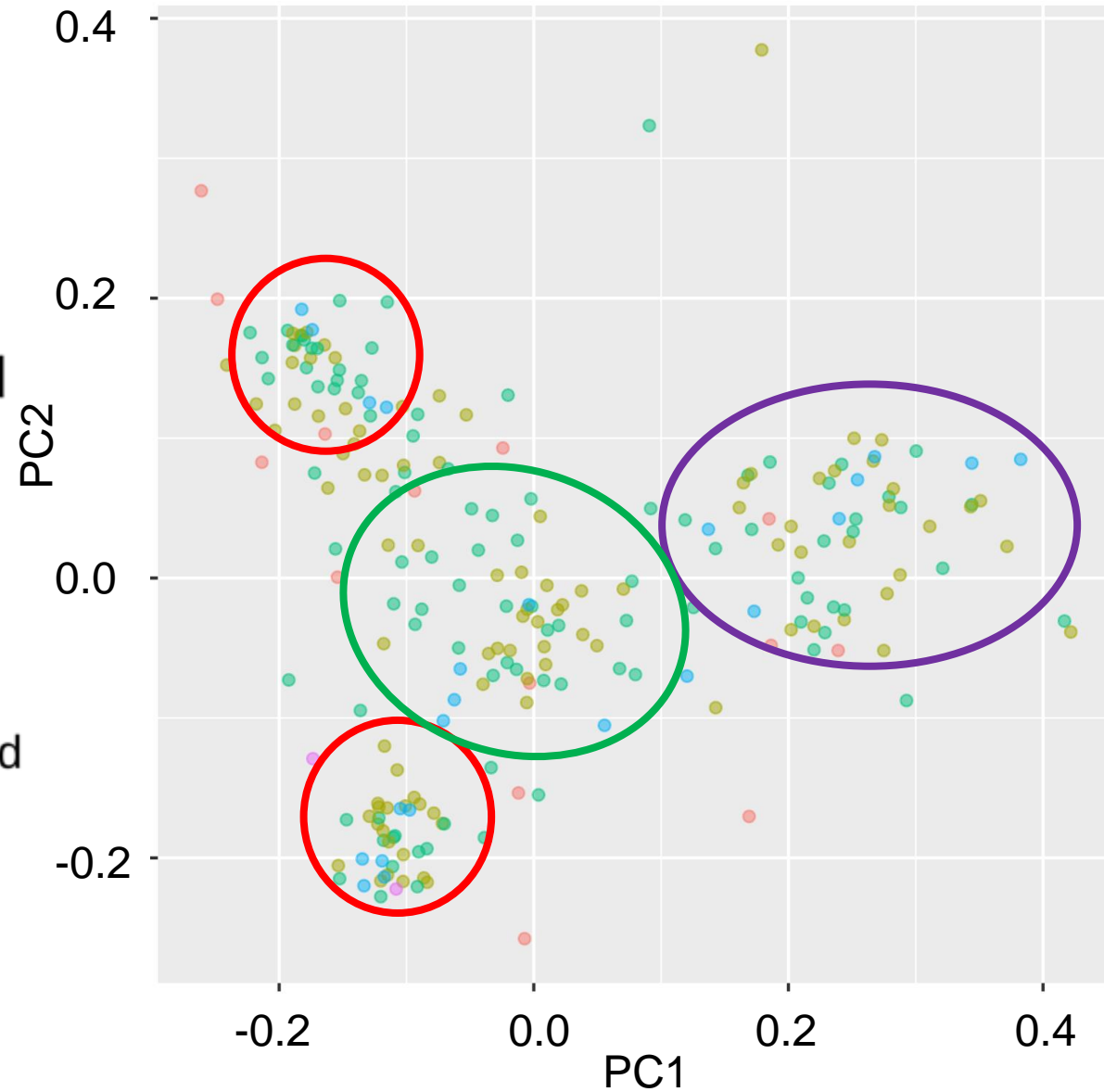
Blank

Hybrid

Inbred

Open_Pollinated

Soil



Bray Curtis Distance PERMANOVA

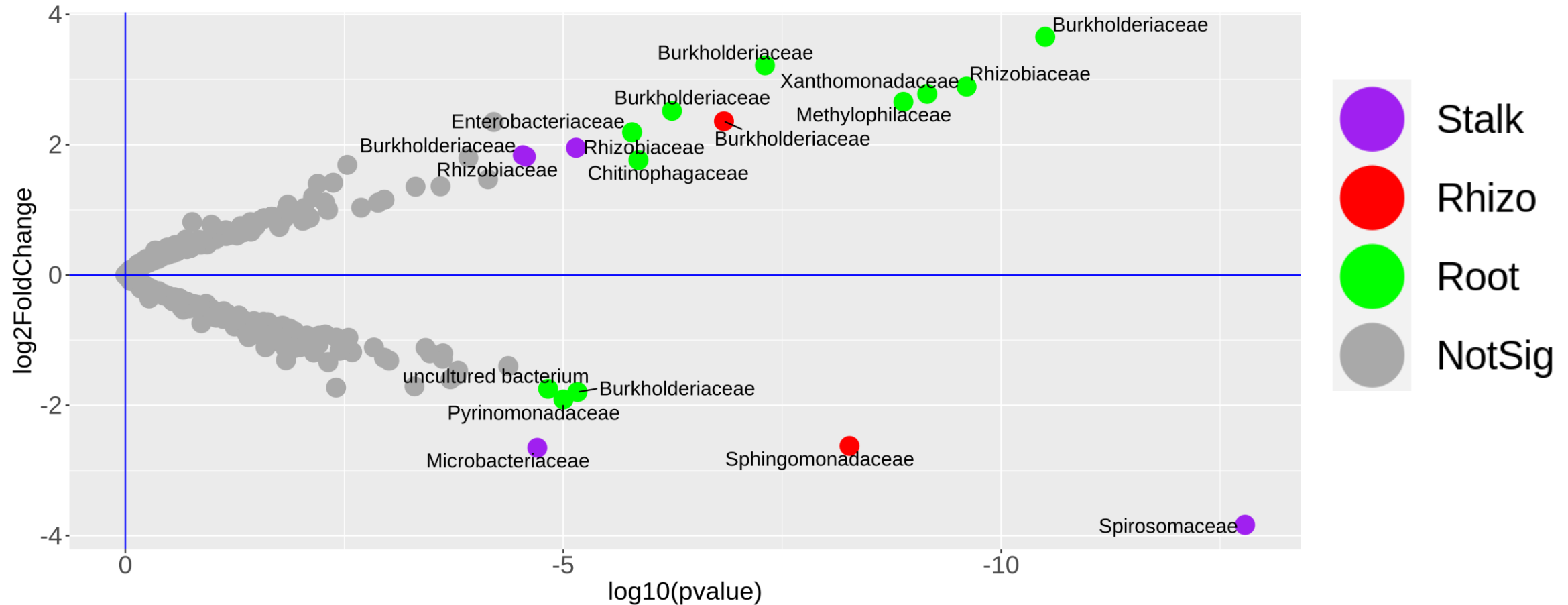
Number of permutations: 999

Terms added sequentially (first to last)

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)	
\$Experiment	2	15.372	7.6858	27.9891	0.15196	0.001	*** Experiment
\$Tissue	3	17.286	5.7620	20.9831	0.17088	0.001	*** Tissue
\$Inbred_or_Hybrid	4	1.907	0.4768	1.7363	0.01885	0.004	** Inbred_or_Hybrid
\$Genotype	19	5.039	0.2652	0.9658	0.04981	0.651	Genotype
\$Location	1	0.593	0.5929	2.1591	0.00586	0.011	* Location
Residuals	222	60.961	0.2746		0.60264		
Total	251	101.158			1.00000		

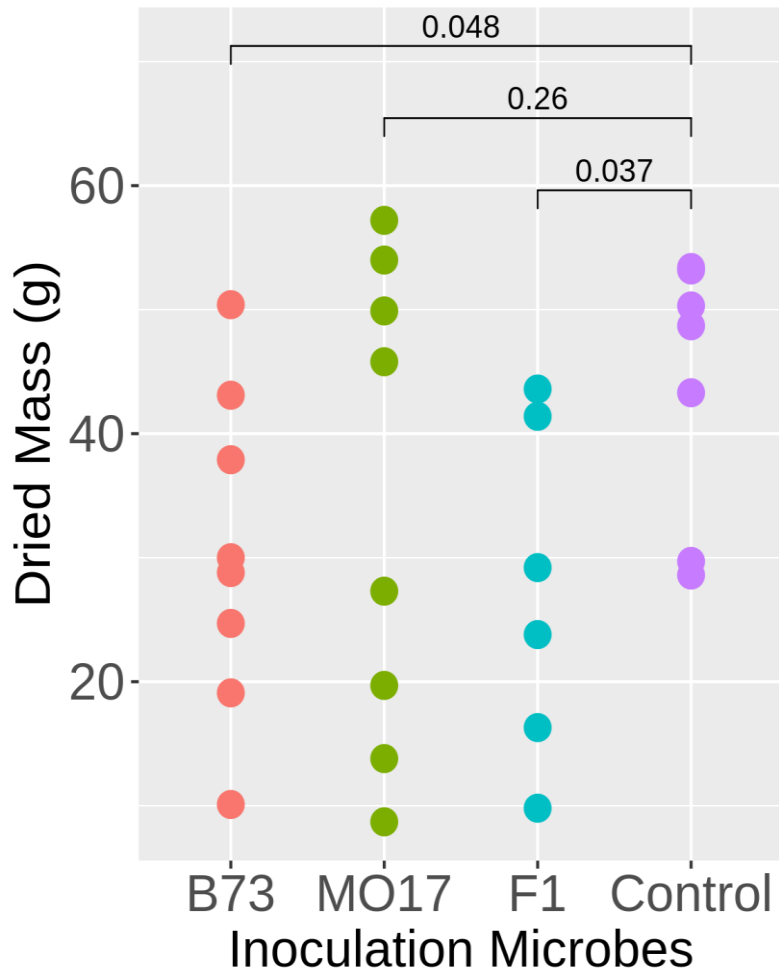
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1							

Differential Abundance: Inbred vs Hybrids

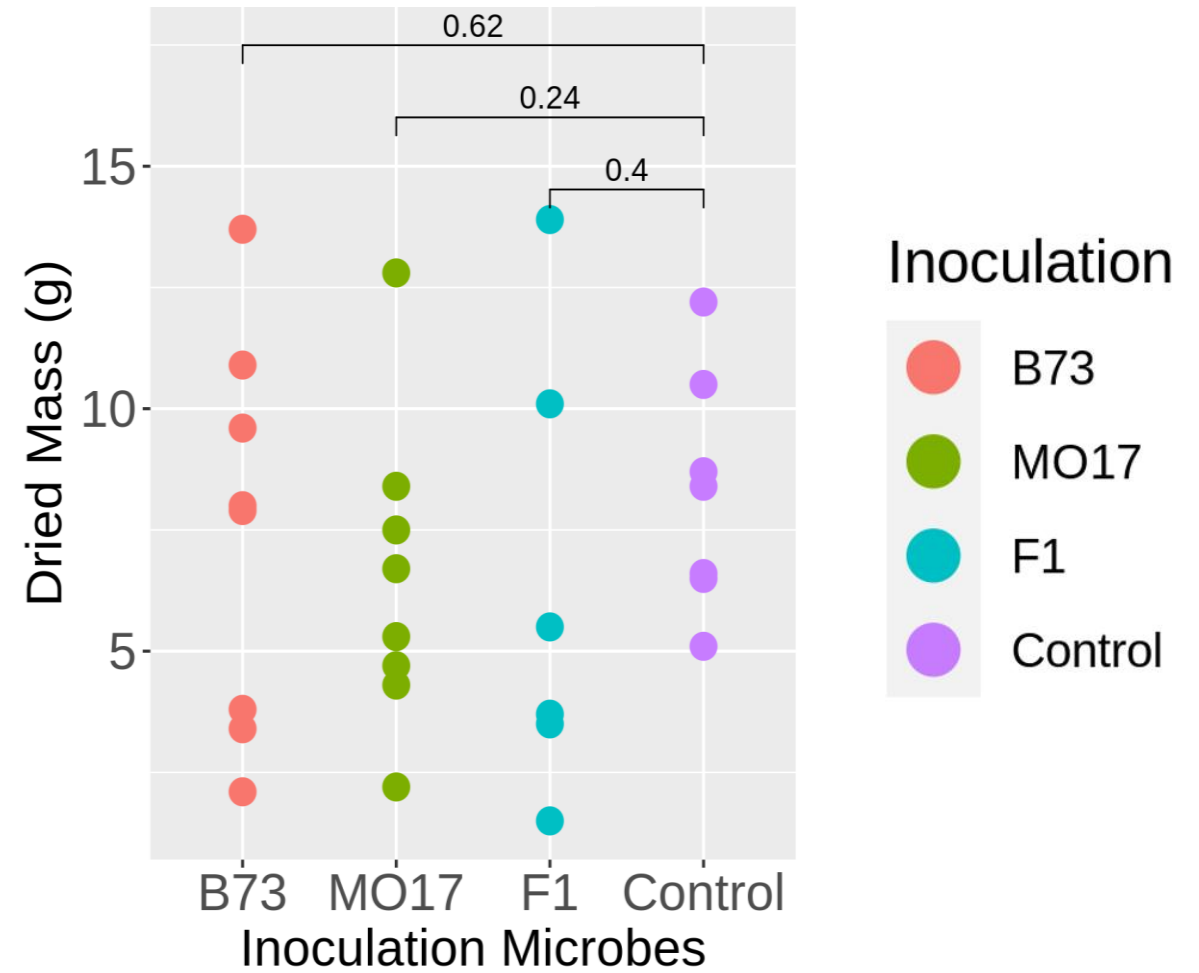


Inoculated Fast-Flowering Mini Maize with Microbiomes

Shoot Mass



Root Mass

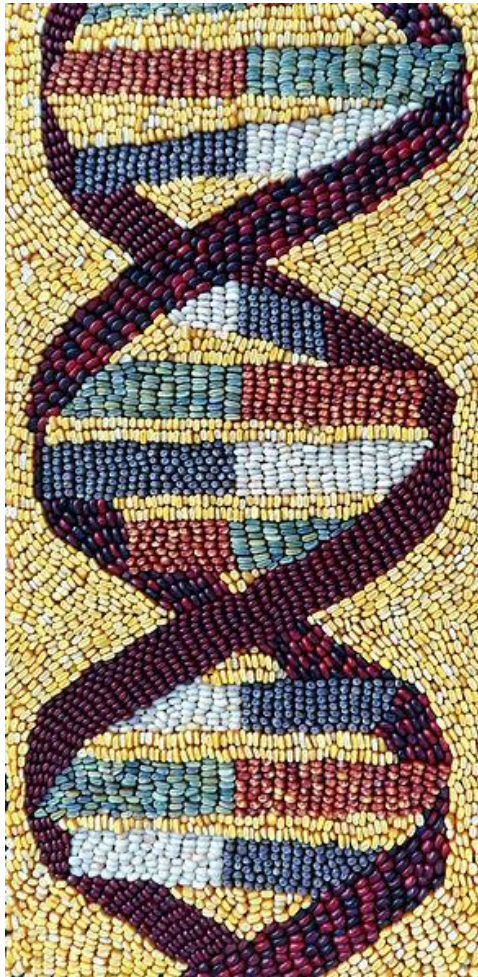


Take Aways – Project 2

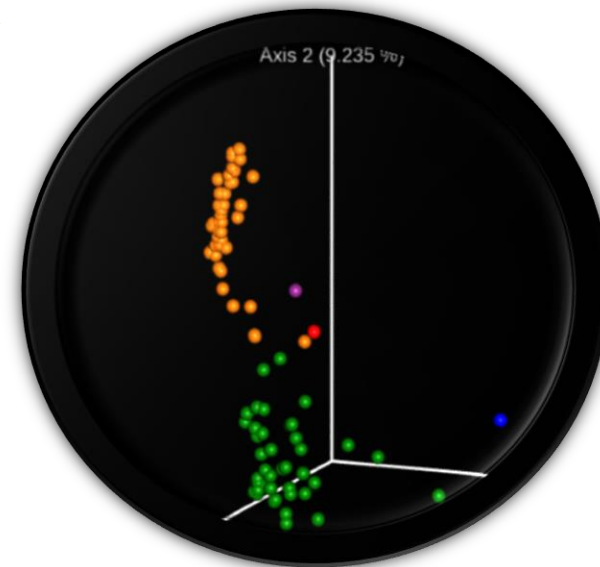
- Microbiome differed due to location and genetic background.
- Microbiome inoculation hurt above ground biomass.



Wrap up



Small but
significant
impact



Thanks!



The Wallace Lab

- Committee Members:

- Dr. Jason Wallace
- Dr. Anny Chung
- Dr. Elizabeth Ottesen
- Dr. CJ Tsai

- Noble Research Institute

- Dr. Ray Prasun
- Dr. Kelly Craven

- University of Washington

- Dr. Sharon Doty



- Funding

- Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research
- National Corn Growers Association
- University of Georgia Graduate School

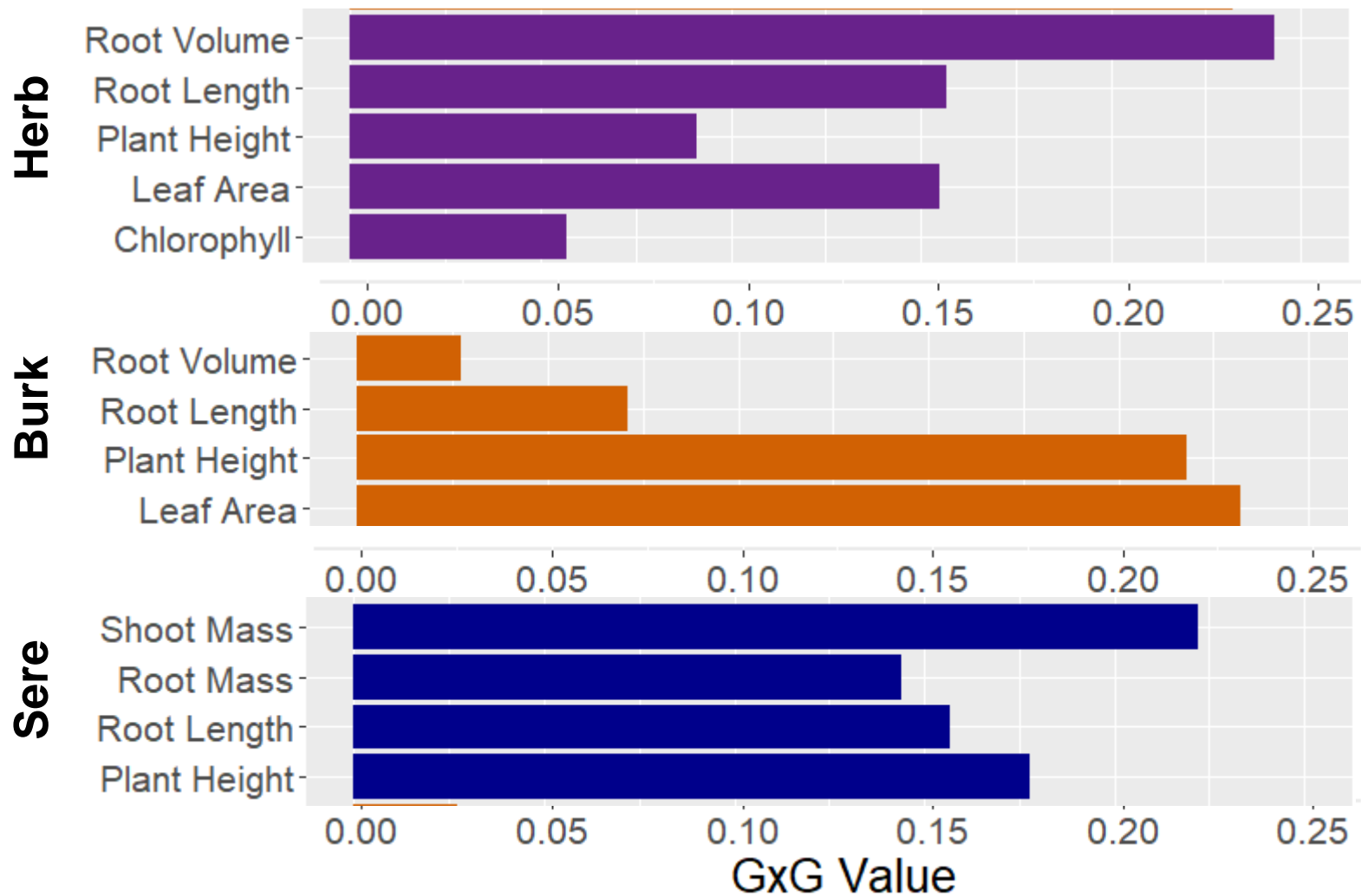
Contact me:

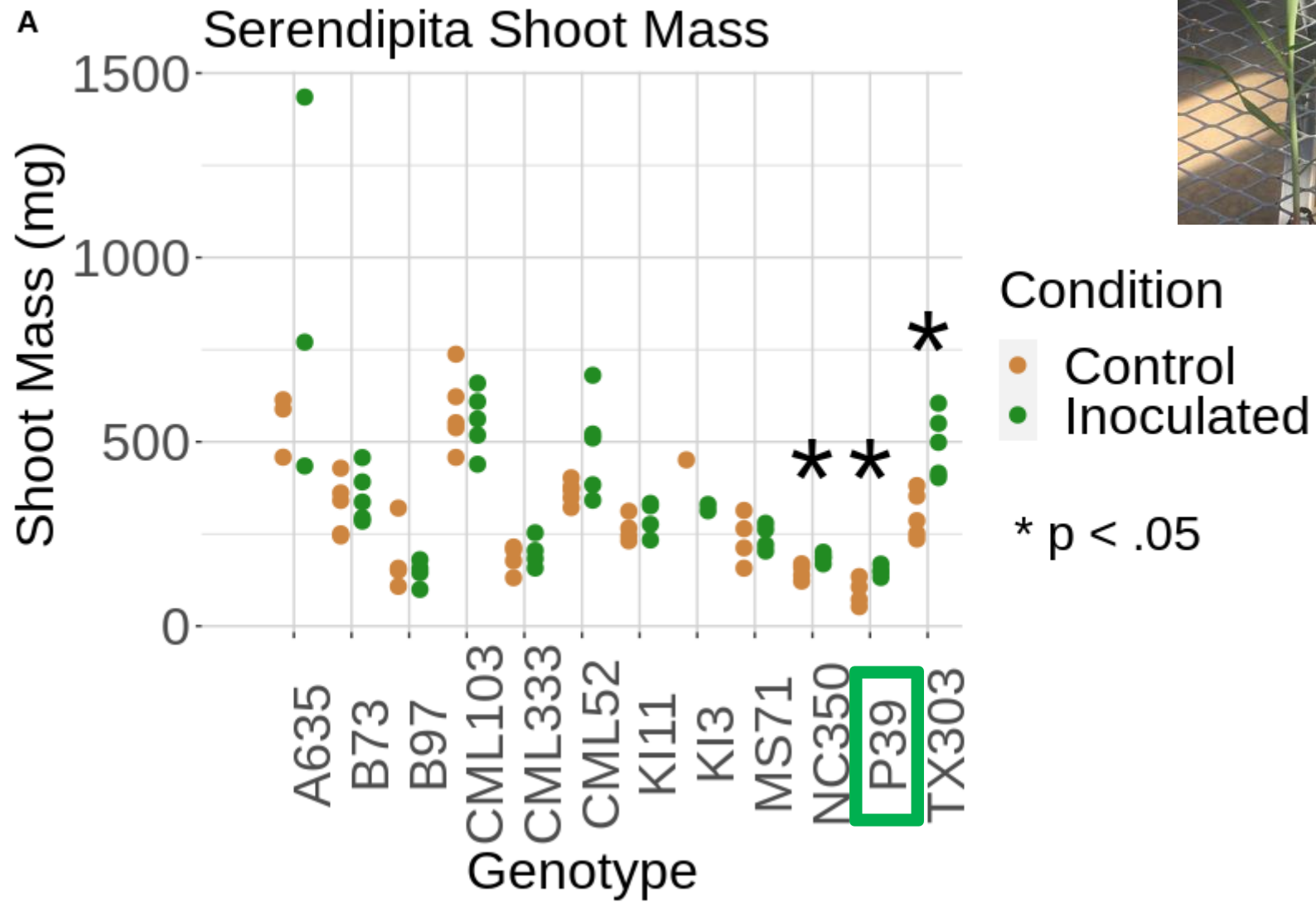
Corey.Schultz@uga.edu

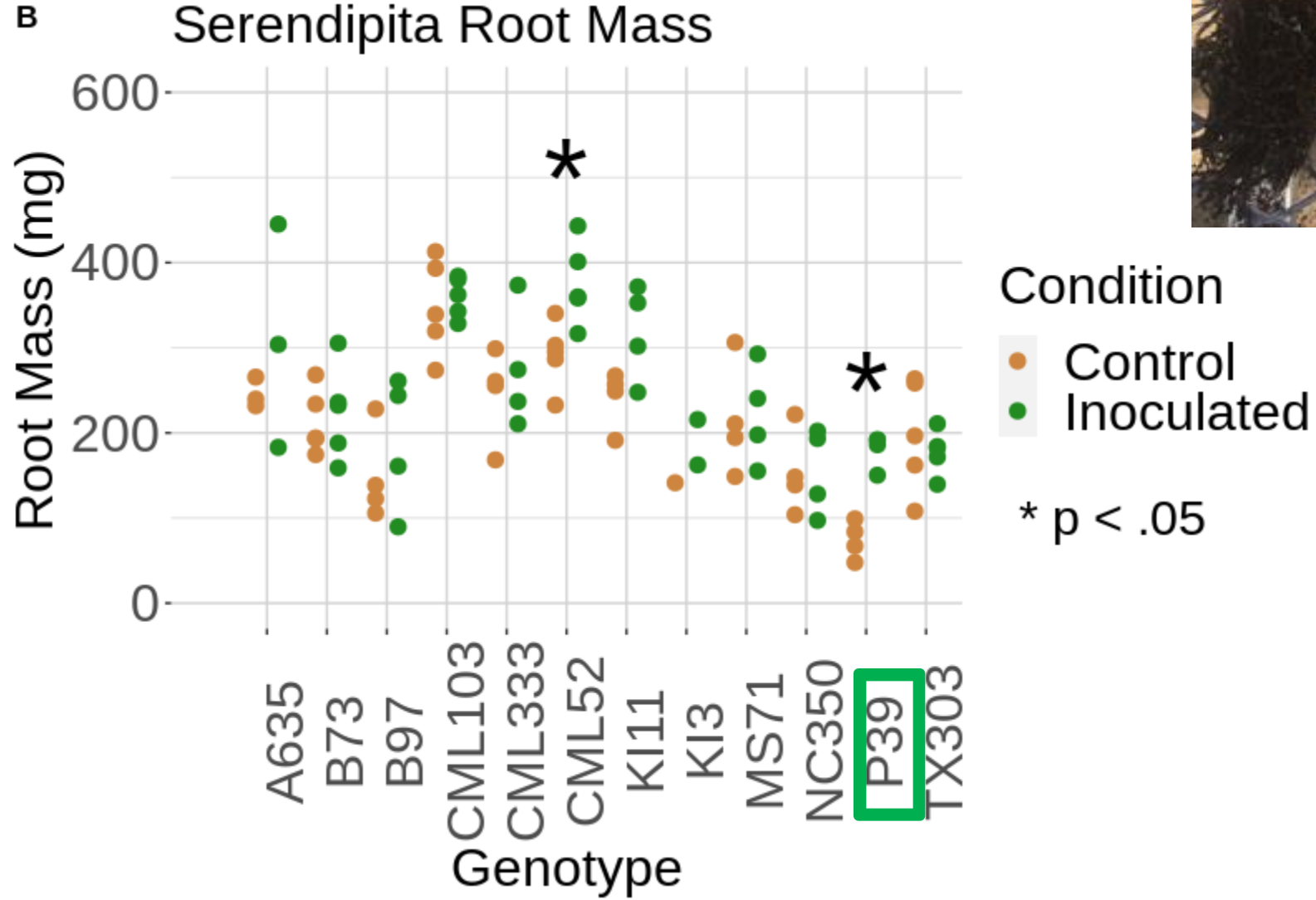
www.linkedin.com/in/corey-schultz

Questions?

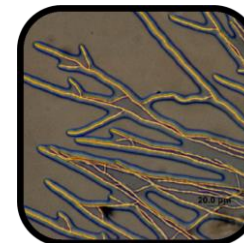
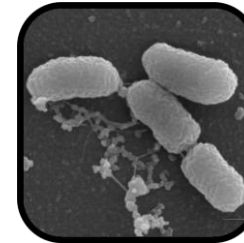








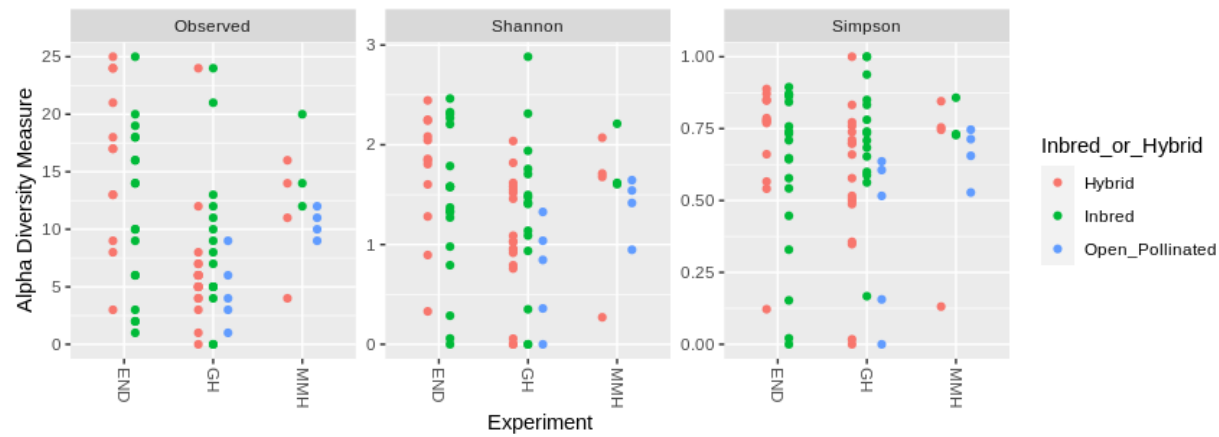
- *Herbaspirillum seropedicae* – nitrogen fixation in grasses.
- *Burkholderia* WP9 – increases uptake of phosphate and nitrogen.
- *Serendipita bescii* – promotes growth in switchgrass



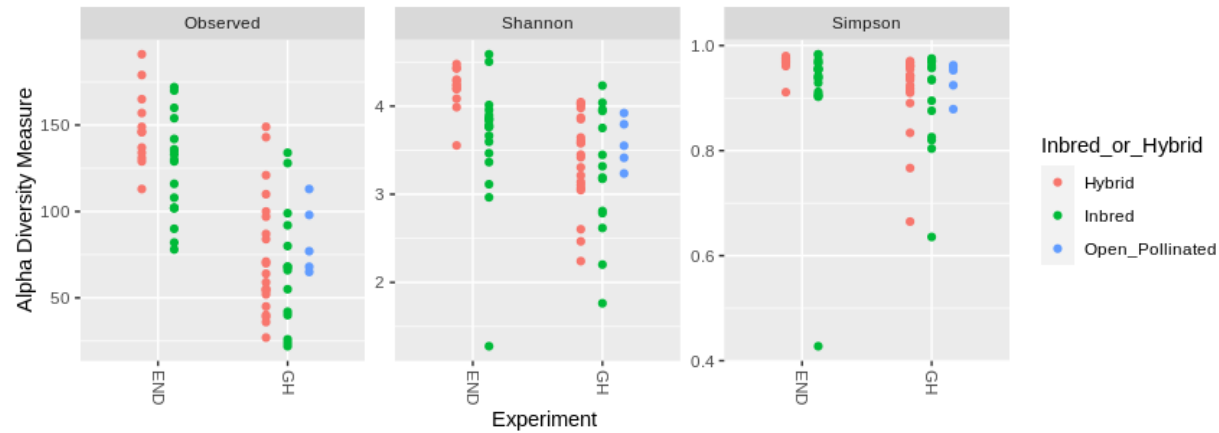
Endophyte	Trait	GxG Interaction (0-1)
<u>Experiment 1</u>		
<i>Herbaspirillum</i>	Chlorophyll	.057
<i>Herbaspirillum</i>	Plant Height	0.091
<i>Herbaspirillum</i>	Leaf Area	0.155
<i>Herbaspirillum</i>	Root Length	0.157
<i>Herbaspirillum</i>	Root Volume	0.243
<u>Experiment 2</u>		
<i>Burkholderia</i>	Plant Height	0.218
<i>Burkholderia</i>	Leaf Area	0.232
<i>Burkholderia</i>	Root Length	0.071
<i>Burkholderia</i>	Root Volume	0.027
<u>Experiment 3</u>		
<i>Serendipita</i>	Plant Height	0.178
<i>Serendipita</i>	Root Length	0.157
<i>Serendipita</i>	Root Mass	0.144
<i>Serendipita</i>	Shoot Mass	0.222

- *Herbaspirillum seropidicae* and *Serendipita bescii* **differentially promoted growth** in diverse maize.
- Our lower heritability calculations suggest that identifying genetic loci that play a role in this genotype-endophyte interaction may be **challenging**.
- Researchers and Companies need to test new bioinoculates on several lines
 - Waste Time
 - Waste Money
 - Worst Case Scenario – decrease growth
- Co-select crop lines with microbial consortia to maximize this interactions and growth.

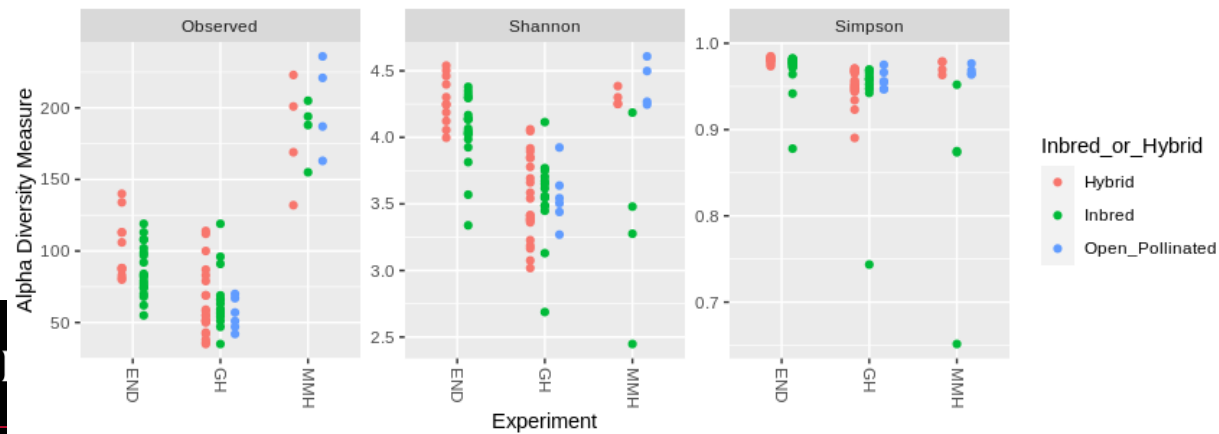
A Alpha Diversity: Combined Experiments - Stalks



B Alpha Diversity: Combined Experiments - Roots



C Alpha Diversity: Combined Experiments - Rhizos

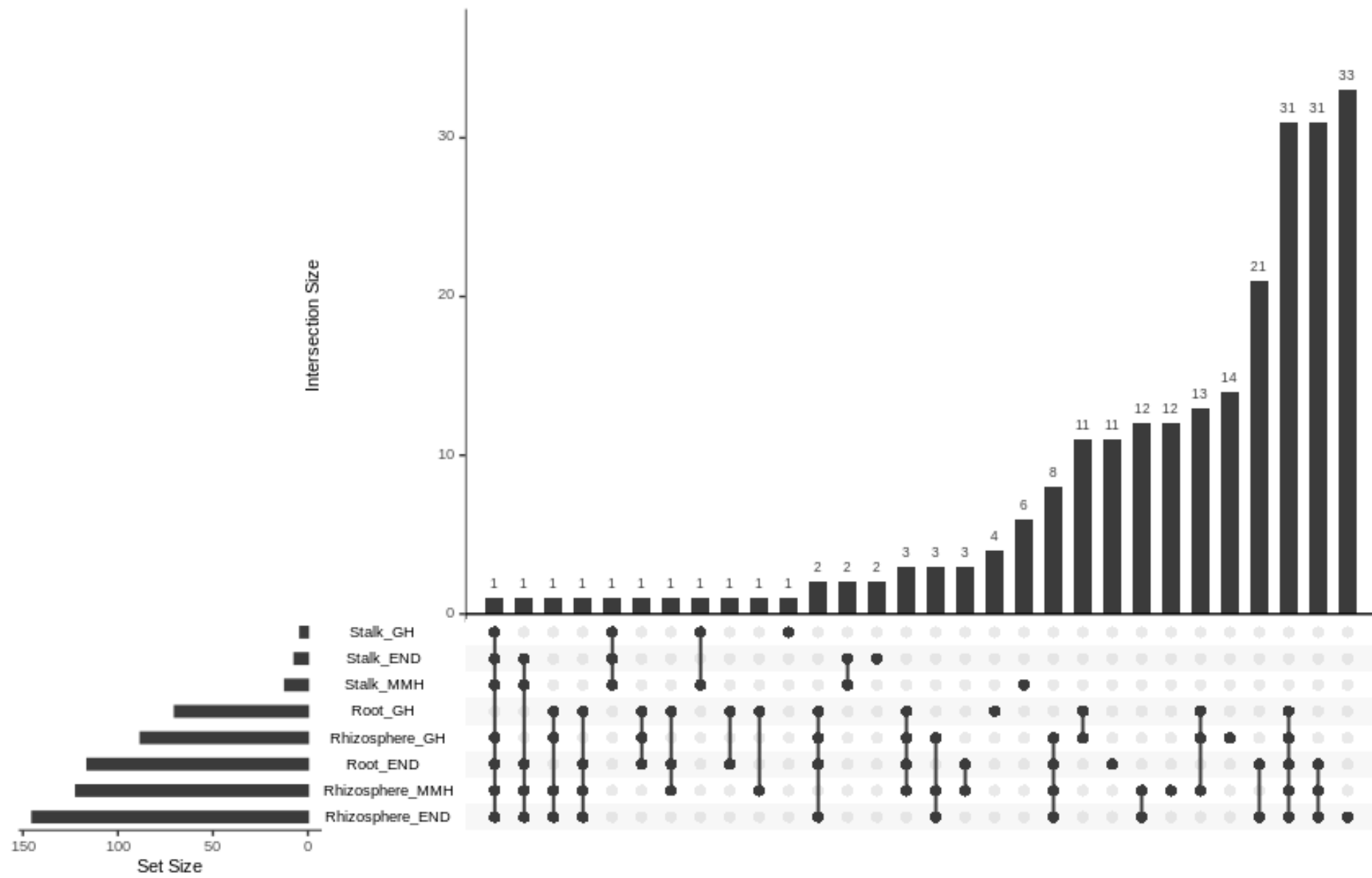


Permutation: free
Number of permutations: 999

Terms added sequentially (first to last)

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)	
sample_data(phyCmbFilt)\$Experiment	2	15.372	7.6858	27.9891	0.15196	0.001	***
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Total	251	101.158			1.00000		

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1



Compartment	Experiment	Comparison	Class Level	Genus Level	ASV Level	KO Groups
All	All	Inbred vs Hybrid	0	20	55	0
Stalks	All	Inbred vs Hybrid	2	2	5	0
Rhizos	All	Inbred vs Hybrid	0	0	2	0
Roots	All	Inbred vs Hybrid	0	8	11	15
All	All	IH Farm vs GH	13	151	475	38
Stalks	All	IH Farm vs GH	0	14	24	37
Rhizos	All	IH Farm vs GH	6	42	177	55
Roots	All	IH Farm vs GH	10	51	181	66

Roots: Inbred vs Hybrid Functional Predictions

