



OVER EXPRESION OF THE Swo1 GENE IN Trichoderma atroviride and EVALUATION OF ITS MICOPARASITIC ACTIVITY.

¹Karina Atriztán-Hernández, ¹Edgar Bálcazar-López, ²Alfredo Herrera-Estrella, ¹Jorge Luis Folch-Mallol; ²Laboratorio Nacional de Genómica para la Biodiversidad. Departamento de Ingeniería Genética de Plantas, CINVESTAV Irapuato. Apartado Postal 629, Irapuato 36821. ¹Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Centro de Investigación en Biotecnología, Laboratorio de Biología Molecular de Hongos, Cuernavaca Morelos; C.P.62209; <u>inatriztan@gmail.com</u>

Key words: Expansins, Swollenins, Trichoderma atroviride.

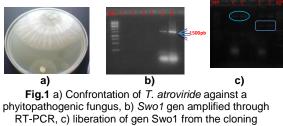
Introduction. Expansins are proteins of plants, which are known to be involved in the remodeling of cell wall structures during growth and other processes (1). Other proteins with expansin-like activity have been identified in fungi, which haven been named Swollenins (Swo), the first Swo1, was identified in Trichoderma reesei (2). Another Trichoderma species, T. atroviride, has been used as a model in phytopathogenic fungi control studies (3). A gene that encodes for a protein with similarity to Swo1 was found to be highly expressed in the first stages in the process of mycoparasitism of Trichoderma atroviride with several phytopathogenic fungi (4).

Is of our interest to study the function of the Swo1 gene of *T.atroviride* during mycoparasitism.

Methods.

The *Swo1* gene was obtained via RT-PCR from whole mycelium RNA of *T.atroviride* collected during direct confrontations with phytopathogens, later the gen was ligated to the TOPO-TA vector (Invitrogen) to transform to *Escherichia coli* DH5 α , and subcloned in the expression vector *pUE10*. Transformation of *T. atroviride* was made through a protoplasts technique; at least three monosporics passes were performed to obtain stable transformants lines.

Results.



RT-PCR, c) liberation of gen Swo1 from the cloning vector TOPO-TA using restriction enzymes *Not1* y *EcoR1.* The Swo1 gene of *T. atroviride* was amplified and cloned (Fig1)

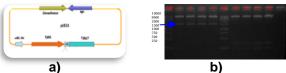


Fig. 2 a) Expression vector pUE10, b) gen Swo1 liberation from expression vector with restriction enzymes *Not1* y *EcoR1*.

Figure 2(a) shows the expression vector pUE10 used to subclone the *Swo1* gene in *E.coli* DH5 α , Figure 2(b) shows the verification of the pUE10::*Swo1* construction for the subsequent transformation into *T. atroviride*.

Conclusions:

The *Swo1* gene of cDNA of *T. atroviride* was amplified and cloned.

Sequence analysis showed that there are no nucleotide changes in *Swo1* clone.

The *Swo1* cDNA was introduced into the expression vector *pUE10* and with this construction *T. atroviride* was transformed by the protoplasts method.

Currently the analysis of the transformants strains is being performed.

Acknowledgements. This work was partially funded by grants CB 153789-Q, from CONACyT and SENER-CONACyT 150001

References.

 Qiang Y., Ting-Ting S., Wei-Feng L., Guan-Jun C. (2008). *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* 72(11):2799-2805.
Saloheimo M., Paloheimo M., Hakola S., Pere J., Swanson B., Nyyssönen E., Bhatia A., Ward M., Penttilä

M. (2002). Eur. J. Biochem. 269: 4202-4211.

3. Argumedo-Delira R., Alarcon A., Ferrera-Cerrato R., Peña-Cabriales J.J. (2009). *Rev. Int. Contam. Ambient.* 25(4):257-269.

4. Reithner B., Ibarra-Laclette E., L. Mach R., Herrera-Estrella A. (2011). *Appl. Environ. Mocrobiol.* 77(13):4361-4370.