Focus

Compiled by Thor Kommedahl

A rice cultivar (Nipponbare) is resistant to Striga hermonthica by preventing formation of parasite-host xylem-xylem connections, even with cortex invasion, report A. L. Gurney and associates at the University of Sheffield, UK.(New Phytol. 169:199-208, 2006)

A key regulator in switching from translation to replication in Brome mosaic virus may be the Lsm1p-7p/Pat1p/Dhh1p decapping activator complex that transfers cellular mRNAs, report A. Mas and associates at Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain; West Virginia University; and University of Wisconsin. (J. Virol. 80:246-251, 2006)

Gibberella xylarioides sensu lato is a new species within the G. fujikuroi complex from coffee, report P. C. E. Lepoint and associates at Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 71:8466-8471, 2005)

Root-knot nematode-resistant cowpea is an effective cover crop for protecting susceptible vegetable crops grown under irrigation (enhanced by incorporation of its green biomass), report P. A. Roberts and associates at University of California, Riverside. (Agron. J. 97:1626-1635, 2005)

Virulence of Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato DC3000 is multifactorial, and the twin-arginine translocation system is an important virulence determinant, report P. A. Bronstein and associates at USDA-ARS and Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. (J. Bacteriol. 187:8450-8461, 2005)

Two distinct virus groups in Grapevine leafroll-associated virus 1 were reported by P. Kominek and associates at the Research Institute of Crop Production, Czech Republic, and Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia. (Virus Genes 31:247-255, 2005)

Percent yield suppression caused by Meloidogyne incognita increased linearly as yield potential increased in cotton so nematode management becomes increasingly important according to R. F. Davis at USDA-ARS and O. L. May at University of Georgia, Tifton. (Crop Sci. 45:2312-2317, 2005)

Coronatine from Pseudomonas syringae promotes virulence by overcoming salicylic acid defenses in arabidopsis, report D. M. Brooks and associates at Washington University (St. Louis) and Oklahoma State University. (Mol. Plant Pathol. 6:629-639, 2005)

Curvularia lunata, Bipolaris sorokiniana, and B. stenospila survive in soil as conidia and are suitable as test organisms to evaluate fungitoxicity of amended soils, report R. G. Pratt, USDA-ARS, Mississippi State, MS. (Appl. Soil Ecol. 31:159-168, 2006)

Bean lines resistant to angular leaf spot and carrying genes from cultivars Mexico 54, MAR 2, and BAT 332 were developed using molecular markers, report E. J. de Oliveira and associates at Universidade Federal de Vicosa and Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil. (Plant Breed. 124:572-575, 2005)

Microarray experiments complement suppressive subtractive hybridization-macroarray studies in finding maize genes resistant to Sugarcane mosaic virus, report C. Shi and associates at Technical University (Munich), Vertis Biotechnologie AG, and University of Hohenheim, Germany; and Research Centre Flakkebjerg, Denmark. (Plant Sci. 170:159-169, 2006)

DOI: 10.1094/PD-90-0127