

The Friendliest *Bradyrhizobia* - The Spectrum of Partner Quality Amongst Soybean's Symbiont

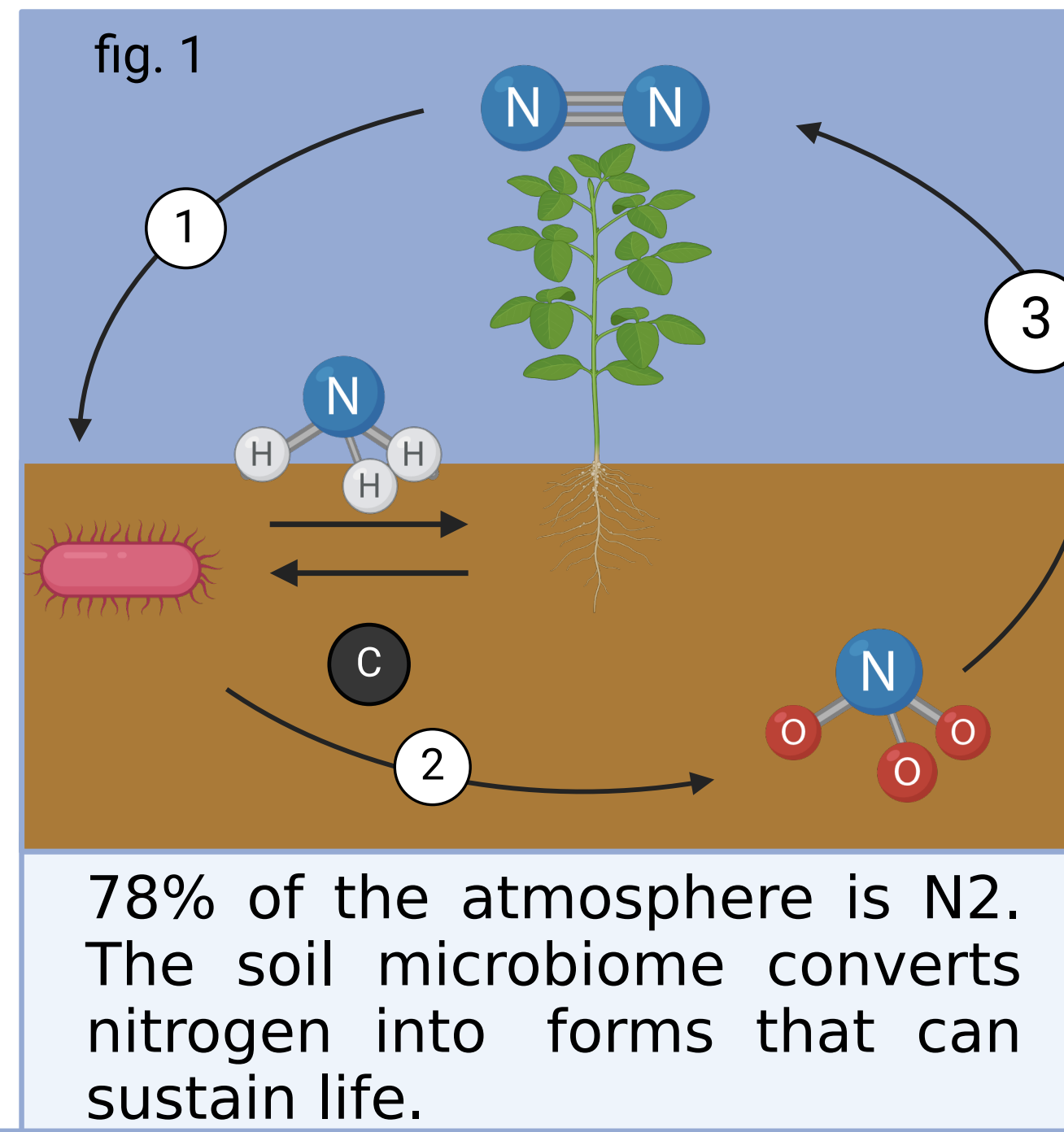
Illinois: The #1 Soybean Producer

The market of this crop continues to grow; including agronomic applications, tyre compounds, biofuels, and wellness products (Agromeris, 2021).

Life Needs Bioavailable Nitrogen

Nitrogen circulates the ecosystem in many forms (fig. 1) (Nature, 2024)

1. Nitrogen Fixing bacteria provide ammonia
2. Nitrifying bacteria provide nitrates and nitrites
3. Denitrifying bacteria re-supply the atmosphere with Nitrogen gas



Soybean (*Glycine spp.*) Employs a Symbiont

Nitrogen fixing bacteria in the *Bradyrhizobia* genus infect the cortical cells of the root, leading to nodulation; Brady fix nitrogen in exchange for plant-derived carbon source. (Kyei-Boahen et al. 2022; Cooper et al. 2019).

20 x 2 x 8

20 Treatments

- 19 single strain • 1 sterile inoculum diluted to O.D. 0.1
- 1 sterile MAG media control

2 Genotypes

- 91B42 & Fifth Moon
- Nitrogen deprived Sandy Loam Mix
- Watered 2x/day

8 replications



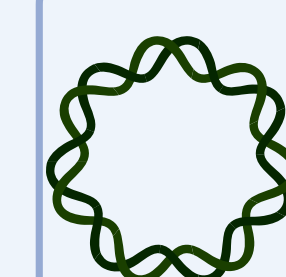
Will Strains Differ in Partner Quality?

20 strains selected from the USDA *Rhizobia* gene bank based on variance in:

Age
• 1913-1999

Geography

- China,
- Australia
- North America



Genetic Diversity

- USDA 110 and 253 are recommended for soybean inoculation
- Many others are poorly studied

Single Molecule Real Time Sequencing (SMRT) will bridge this gap with De Novo assembly

What Genetic Patterns Exist Among High Quality Partners?

Soybean (*Glycine spp.*)

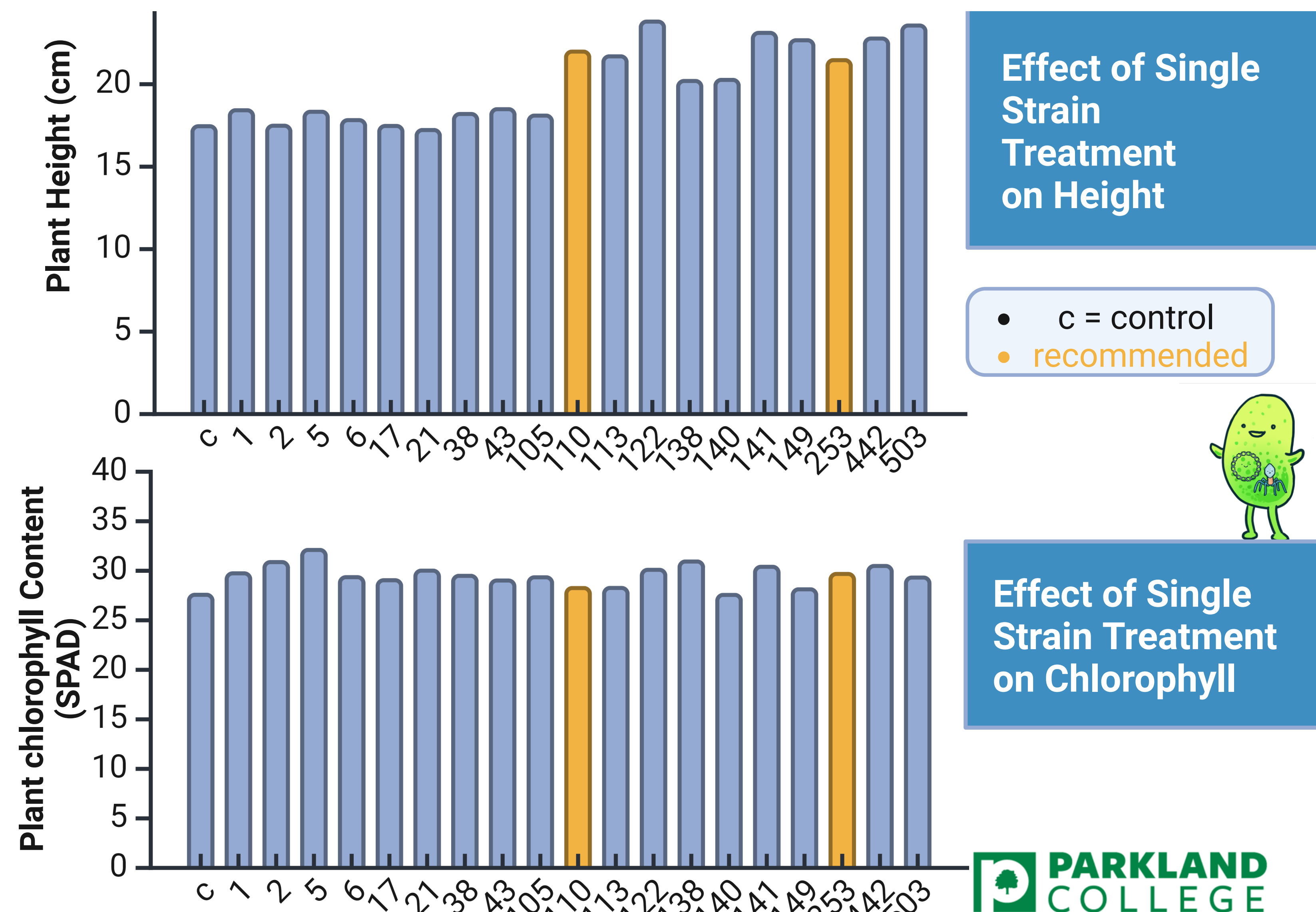
- Domesticated crops surpass their wild ancestors in: yield, lodging resistance, seed durability (Doebley et al. 2006)
- Intentional plant breeding may inadvertently select against traits that aide in beneficial microbial interactions (Porter and Sachs, 2020)

Wild → Domestication → Land Race → Breeding → Elite Cultivar

Fifth Moon
China; 1924

91B42
USA; 2023

- A land race and an elite cultivar were chosen
- After one week of growth, plants were inoculated with 1000μL of treatment
- Data on plant height and chlorophyll content was collected to assess partner quality of bacterial strain



ANOVA RESULTS

- $p < 0.01$ indicates **significant effect of genotype** on both height and chlorophyll count
- Based on p -value > 0.05 , there is no evidence that the 20 treatment groups differ in partner quality

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

- Cross contamination reduction
- More complete data
 - Sequencing and assess nodule quality
- Introducing more strains to increase statistical power
- Liquid N. free nutrient solutions

Citations and Acknowledgments

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- Financial support was provided by the National Science Foundation under grant #NSF REU 2349220/2349221, as part of the MICRO-CCS: Microbial Interactions Create Research Opportunities for Community College Students program through the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Parkland College: <https://publish.illinois.edu/micro-ccs/>.
- Foremost, I appreciate my project mentor, Amanda Griffin, for such a growthful experience. Additionally I thank the wonderful Heath Lab and greenhouse staff member Monte Flack for their technical and moral contributions. The collective support made this project fruitful. Further gratitude is extended to Principal Investigators Dr. Katy Heath, Dr. Sarah Hind, and Dr. Chelsea Lloyd for their guidance.