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Changes of metabolism in *Hypericum perforatum* cells after elicitation with *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*

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Hypericum perforatum

- important medicinal plant
- antidepressive, antiviral, anticancer activities
- economic importance

High demand of biomass

- ☛ ecological problems (wild harvesting)
- ☛ phytochemical variability



Solution: cultivation

- ☛ biomass consistence

Major problem

- ☛ anthracnose (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides

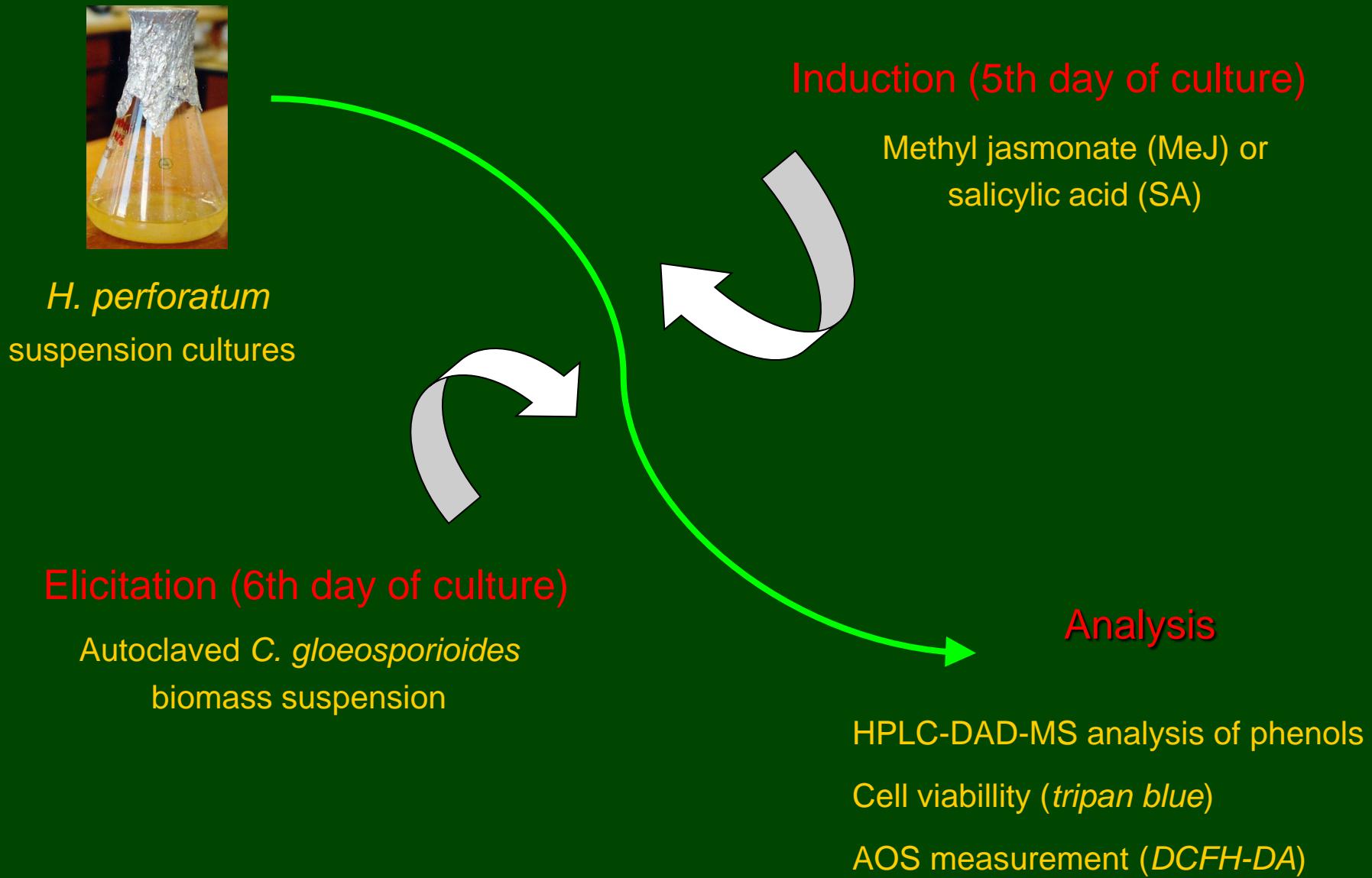
- common plant pathogen
- host-pathogen model
- major pathogen of *H. perforatum* L.



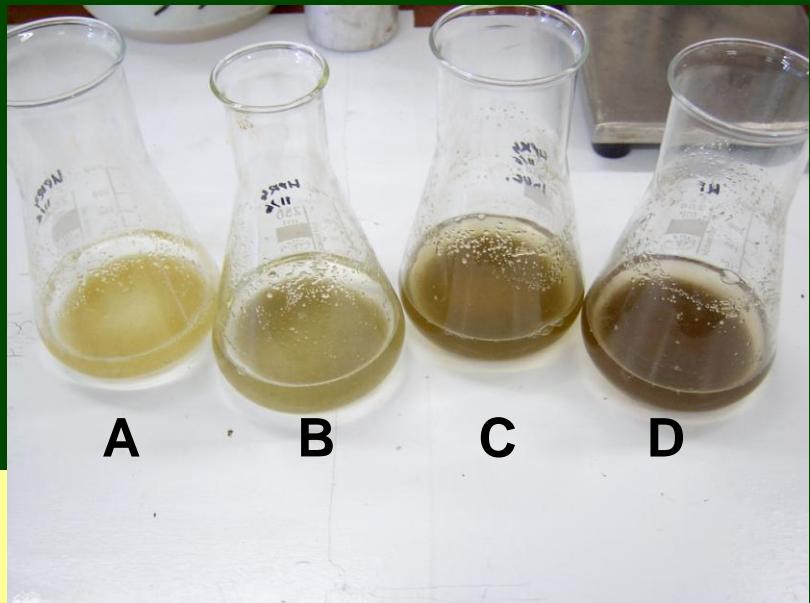
In vitro cultures of H. perforatum L.

- easy to manipulate
- closed system

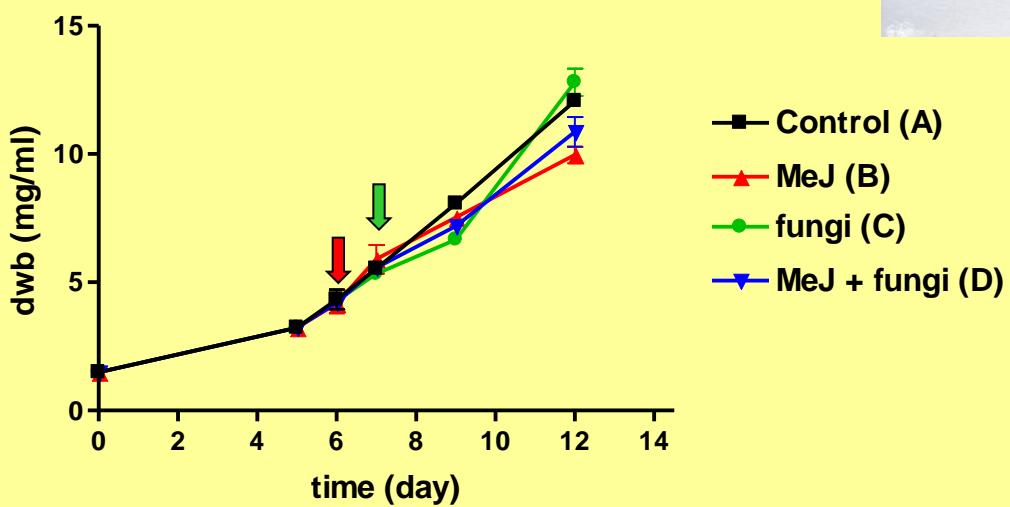
Experimental



MeJ/fungi elicitation – culture changes



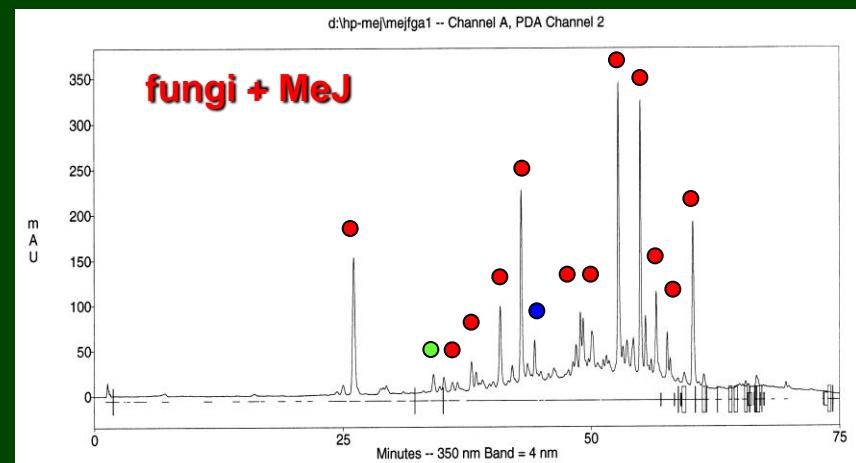
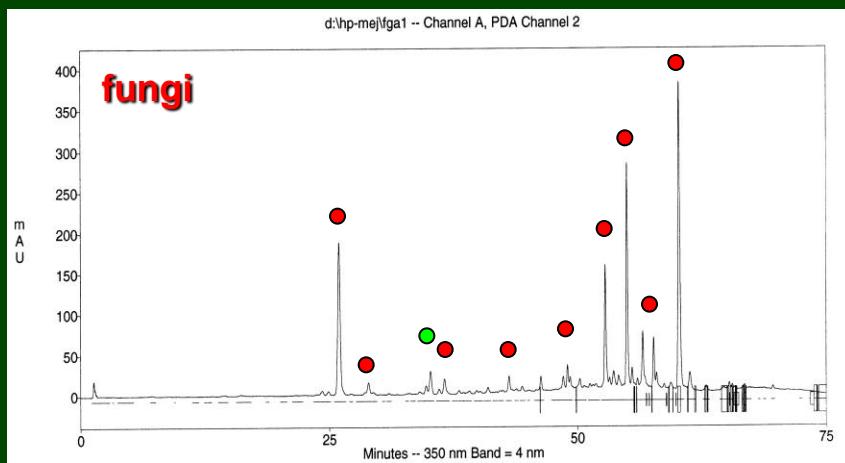
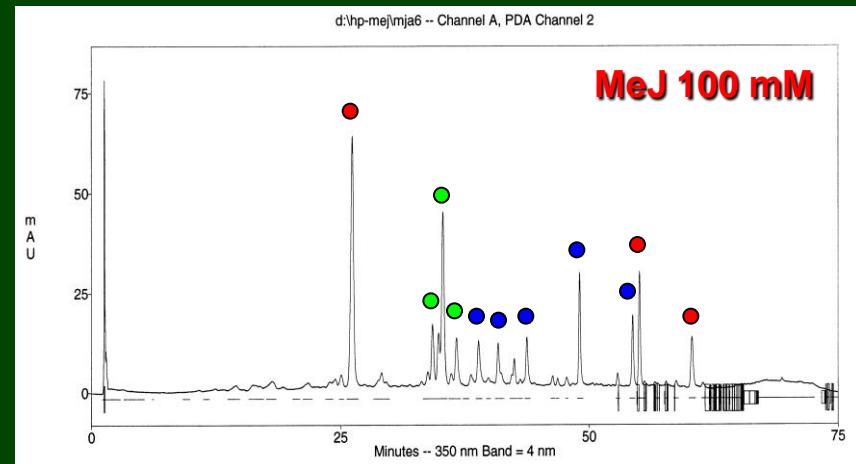
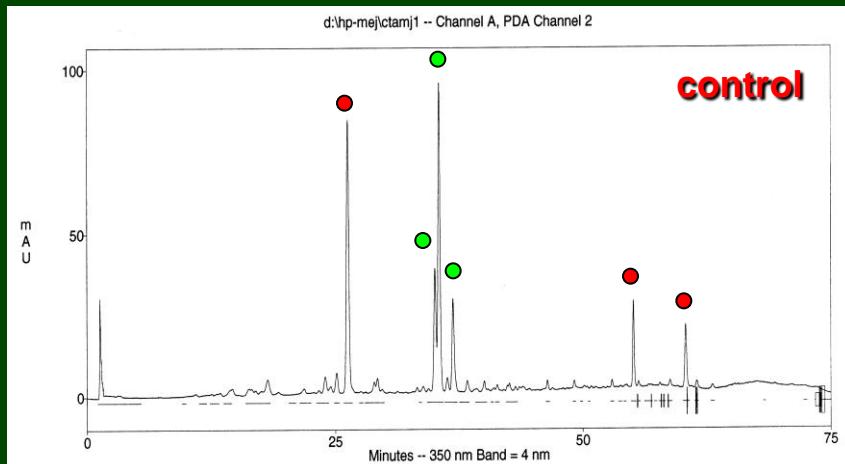
MeJ 100mM



↓ - addiction of MeJ (100 mM)

↓ - addiction of fungi

MeJ/fungi elicitation – HPLC profiles



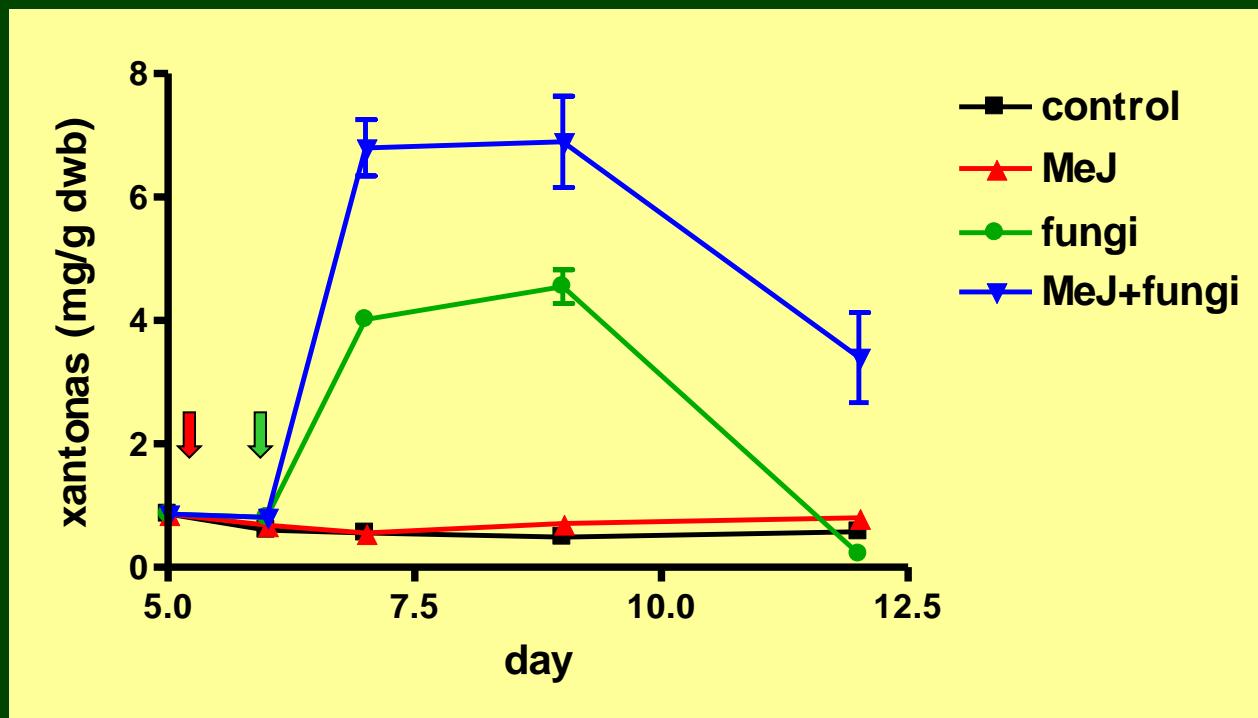
1,3,6,7 xanthones derivatives - ●

quercetin derivatives - ●

luteolin derivatives - ●

MeJ/fungi elicitation – phenolic changes

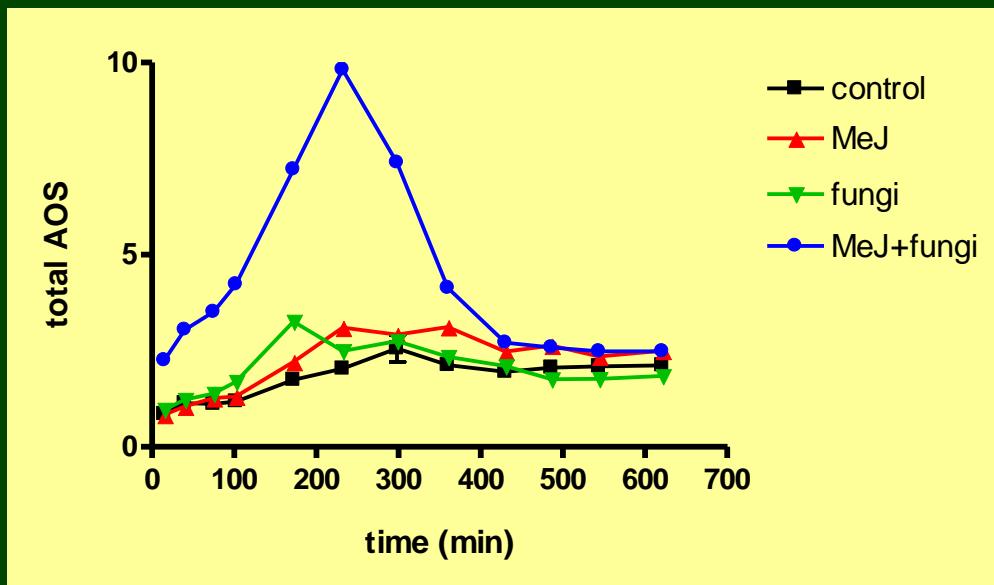
Xanthone accumulation



↓ - addiction of MeJ (100 mM)

↓ - addiction of fungi

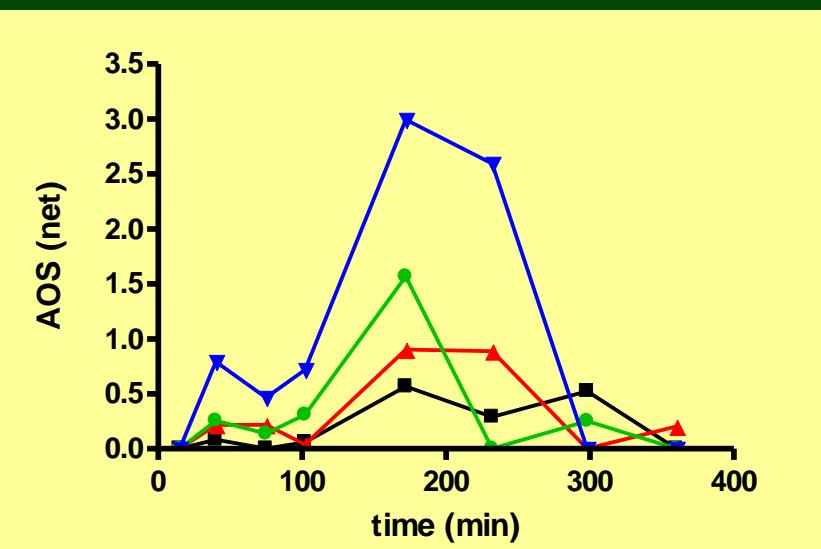
MeJ/fungi elicitation – oxidative burst



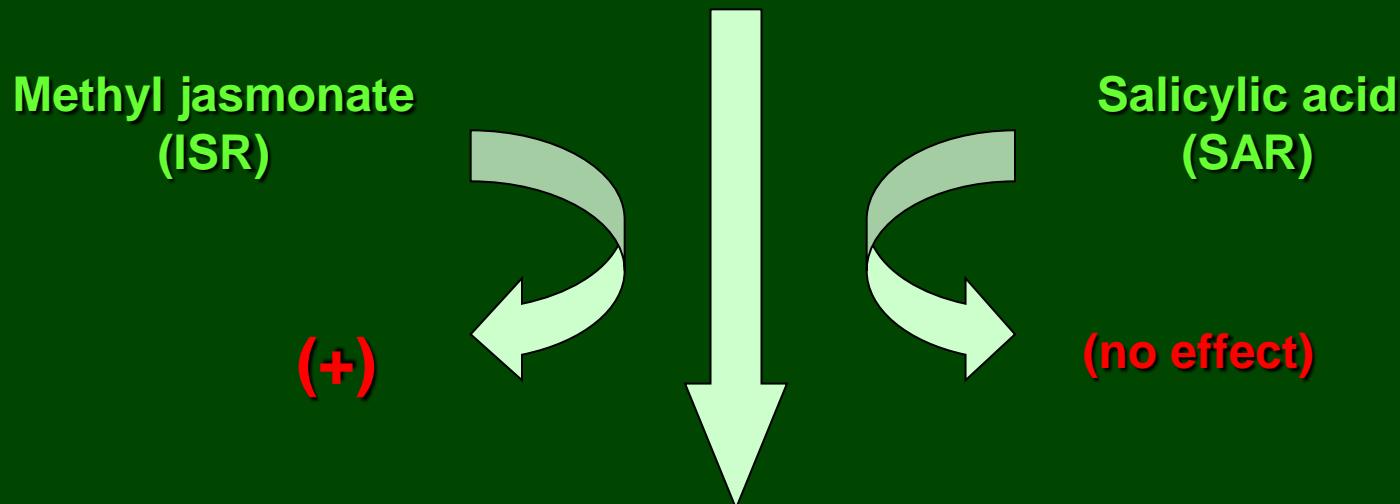
DCFH-DA
(dichlorodihydrofluorescin diacetate)
fluorescence



$$(A_{n+1} - A_n)$$



H. perforatum cultures vs *C. gloeosporioides*



Induction of the xanthone accumulation – phytoalexins ?

Induction of an oxidative burst – incompatible interaction ?

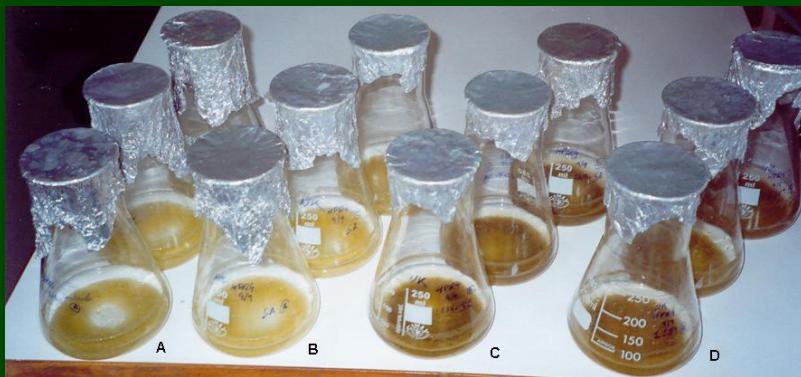
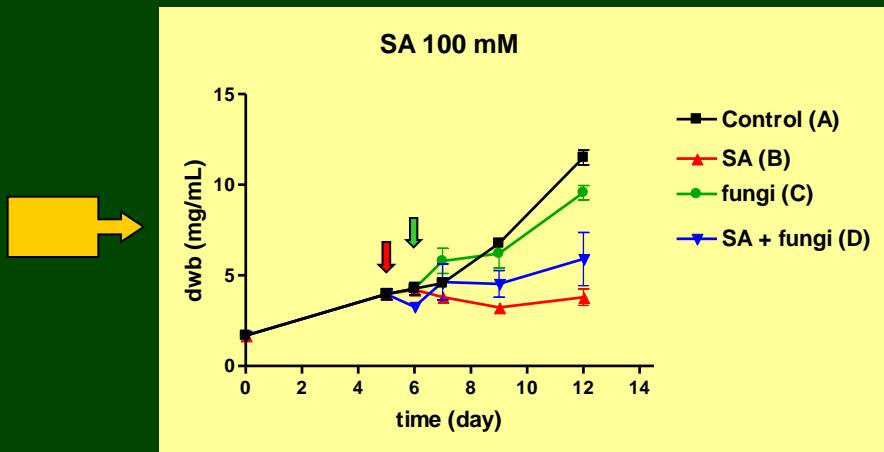
Acknowledgements

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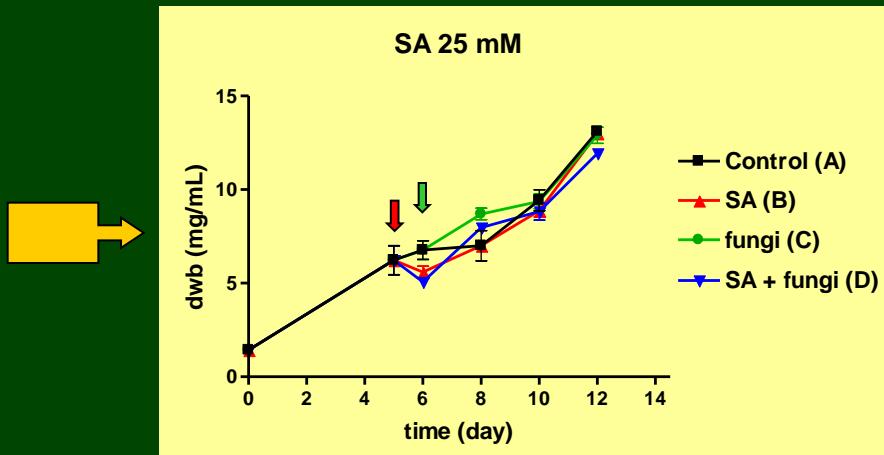
SA/fungi elicitation – culture changes



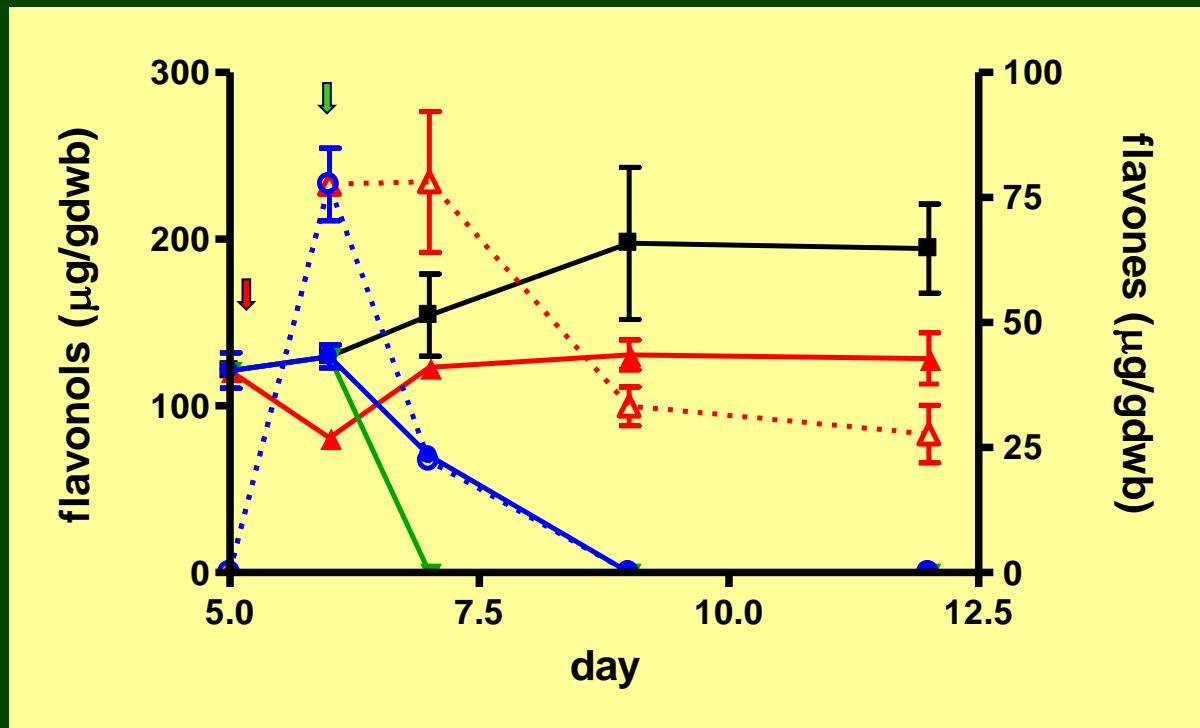
A B D C



A B C D



Conclusions



Flavonoids accumulation

luteolin derivatives – dot line
quercetin derivatives – straight line