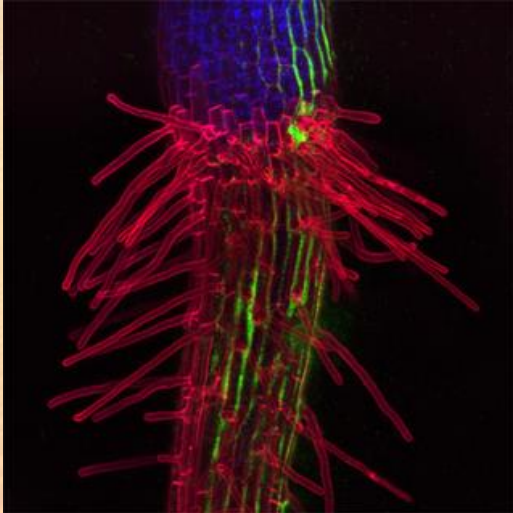


Lecture Announcement
(Dpt. of Experimental Plant Biology, Faculty of Science)

Beneficial bacteria from Arabian deserts in plant stress tolerance

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The rhizosphere, a narrow soil region around plant roots, consists of a variety of microorganisms that can potentially help plants to adapt to environmental conditions. A number of bacterial strains isolated from desert plants colonize plants and improve plant resistance to various environmental stresses. In lab conditions, the most efficient strain from our collections, *Enterobacter* sp. SA187, modulates the ethylene pathway to promote *Arabidopsis* growth specifically under salt stress via the ethylene pathway by production of 2-keto-4-methylthio-butyric acid ethylene precursor (KMBA). In field experiments, this strain significantly promotes yield of wheat and biomass of alfalfa.

This Thursday **11 October at 14:00 in B1** (Faculty of Science)