

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Bacterial pustule infection of susceptible soybean cultivar (Spencer). In (A), bacterial pustule lesion with mature pustules on soybean leaf is shown (photo by Buensanteai). In (B), a close-up of arranged pustule symptom of <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> is shown (photo by Buensanteai)	10
2	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> causal agent soybean bacterial pustule disease. In (A), Characterization of bacterial colonies on nutrient glucose agar media found them to be smooth rimmed, produce yellow pigment. In (B), <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> (<i>Xag</i>) is a negative bacteria, rod shaped, does not form spores, has a single flagellum and a size of 0.2-0.9 x 0.57-2.59 μ	11
3	Network of signaling cascades involved in plant growth promotion and induced systemic resistance by rhizobacteria (Ping and Boland, 2004)	17
4	Working model explaining the possible involvement of JA and ethylene in <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> WCS417r-mediated ISR in <i>Arabidopsis</i> (Pieterse <i>et al.</i> , 2001)	20
5	In plants, SA can be synthesized from two different pathways, the phenylpropanoid pathway with benzoic acid as an intermediate, as well as the newly identified isochorismate pathway. Isochorismate synthase (ICS), Isochorismate pyruvate lyase (IPL), Phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL), Benzoic-acid-2-hydroxylase (BA2H) are the important enzymes for SA biosynthesis (Shah, 2003)	26
6	JA originates from linolenic acid. Through the LOX pathway and three times β -oxidation reaction, JA is produced	28

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
7	<p>Model of proteomic technology, two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (2D–PAGE) is one of the most powerful proteomics tools for the separation and quantification of proteins. There have been a number of recent advances in 2D methodologies, including improved sample application and use of immobilized pH gradient (IPG) strips for isoelectric focusing (IEF), allowing more proteins to be arrayed in micropreparative quantities. Among several proteomics tools, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI–TOF–MS) and liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LC–MS) are sensitive methods for accurately characterizing protein expression profiles</p>	30
8	<p>Effects of cellular and extracellular fractions from cultures of <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 on the growth of soybean under gnotobiotic conditions, as measured at 7 days after inoculation in: A) shoot and root length; B) fresh and dry weight. WC = whole culture, CF = culture fluid, LC = live cell suspension in distilled water, KC = heat killed cell suspension, IAA = indoles, EP = extracellular proteins. The data are the average of four replications (three plants per replication) for each treatment. The experiment was repeated three times. Error bars represent the standard deviation. Individual bars denoted with the same letter are insignificantly different ($p \leq 0.01$) from each other.</p>	48
9	<p>Effects of cellular and extracellular fractions from cultures of <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 on the number of lateral root of soybean under gnotobiotic conditions, as measured at 7 days after inoculation. Soybean cv Spencer seed treated by KPS46 WC (A),</p>	

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
	KPS46 CF (B), KPS46 LC (C), KPS46 KC (D), KPS46 IAA (E), KPS46 EP (F), KPS46 lipopeptides (G) and ddH ₂ O (H). WC = whole culture, CF = culture fluid, LC = live cell suspension in distilled water, KC = heat killed cell suspension, IAA = indoles, EP = extracellular protein. The experiment was repeated three times	49
10	Effects of cellular and extracellular fractions from cultures of <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 on the growth of soybean under greenhouse conditions, as measured at 14 days after inoculation in: A) shoot and root length; B) fresh and dry weight. WC = whole culture, CF = culture fluid, LC = live cell suspension in distilled water, KC = heat killed cell suspension, IAA = indoles, EP = extracellular proteins. The data are the average of four replications (three plants per replication) for each treatment. The experiment was repeated three times. Error bars represent the standard deviation. Individual bars denoted with the same letter are insignificantly different ($p \leq 0.01$) from each other.	50
11	Effect of PGPR difference strains on growth promotion in greenhouse experiment. Soybean cv Spencer seed treated by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 : WC (A), CF (B), LC (C), KC (D), KPS46 IAA (E), Lipopetides(F), and ddH ₂ O (G)	51
12	Effect of PGPR difference strains on shoot and root lenght in greenhouse experiment. Soybean cv Spencer seed treated by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 : WC (A) compared with ddH ₂ O	52
13	Concentration of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) secreted by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 into NGB medium, measured by RP-HPLC, and concurrent relative population levels of the bacterium as measured by absorbance. Data are the means and standard	

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
	deviations of three replicates. Error bars represent the standard deviation	54
14	Production of indole-3-acetic acid by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 in DF salt minimal medium amended with increasing concentrations of L-tryptophan. Data are the means and standard deviations of three replicates. Error bars represent the standard deviation.	55
15	PR-HPLC profile of lipopeptides produced by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 in NGB medium	57
16	Concentrations of indole-3-acetic acid secreted by wildtype strain <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 and UV mutant strain N19G1 cultures grown in NGB medium. The concentration values were standardized to 10 ⁸ CFU per ml of cells in the medium. The data are the means and standard deviations of three replicates. Error bars represent the standard deviation. Individual bars denoted with the same letter are insignificantly different ($p \leq 0.01$) from each other	59
17	Swarming motility of <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> wild type KPS46 and UV mutant strain N19G1 on NGB with 1.5% agar and LBA with 0.3, 0.7, and 1.5% agar	60
18	Effects of extracellular proteins from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> wild type strain KPS46 and UV mutant strain N19G1 in gnotobiotic experiment on soybean shoot and root length (A) and fresh and dry weight (B), as measured at 7 days after inoculation. The data are the average of four replications (three plants per	

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
	replication) for each treatment. Error bars represent the standard deviation. Individual bars denoted with the same letter are insignificantly different ($p \leq 0.01$) from each other	62
19	Effects of extracellular proteins from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> wild type strain KPS46 and UV mutant strain N19G1 in greenhouse experiment on soybean shoot and root length (A) and fresh and dry weight (B). The data are the averages of four replications (three plants per replication) for each treatment, as measured at 7 days after inoculation. Error bars represent the standard deviation. Individual bars denoted with the same letter are insignificantly different ($p \leq 0.01$) from each other	63
20	Two-dimensional gels of extracellular proteins extracted from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46: A) gel run on 11 cm of 3–10 IPG strips in the first dimension and 14% SDS-PAGE in the second dimension; B) gels of proteins from wildtype strain KPS46 (left) and mutant strain N19G1 (right) run on 11 cm of 4–7 IPG strips in the first dimension and 14% SDS-PAGE in the second dimension. Circled spots correspond to up-regulated proteins, identified by numbers, that were selected for analysis of amino acid sequence. <i>kD</i> = KiloDal	65
21	Time courses of the accumulation of peroxidase activity of soybean cv. Spencer plants with or without <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 seed treatment and challenged with or without the <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> 20036a pathogen (A). Time courses of the accumulation of peroxidase activity of soybean cv. SJ4 plants with or without <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 seed treatment and challenged with or without the <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> 12-2 pathogen (B)	72

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
22	Time courses of the accumulation of β -1,3 glucanase activity of soybean cv. SJ4 plants with or without <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 seed treatment and challenged with or without the <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> 12-2 pathogen	73
23	Time courses of the accumulation of phenolic compounds level of soybean cv. SJ4 plants with or without <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 seed treatment and challenged with or without the <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> 12-2 pathogen	74
24	Time courses of the accumulation of salicylic acid (SA) content of soybean cv. Spencer plants with or without <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 seed treatment and challenged with or without the <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> 20036a pathogen	75
25	Time courses of the accumulation of jasmonic acid (JA) content of soybean cv. Spencer plants with or without <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> KPS46 seed treatment and challenged with or without the <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> 20036a pathogen	76
26	Representative image of 2 DE gel (11 cm) of soybean after enhanced growth promotion by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 whole cell (A) ddH ₂ O (B) in greenhouse experiment. Differentially-expressed protein spots are indicated by arrows on gel	79
27	Representative image of 2 DE gel of soybean after induced systemic resistance by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 with extracellular proteins (A) ddH ₂ O (B) and challenge inoculation with <i>Xag</i> at 14 days after planting in greenhouse experiment. Differentially-expressed protein spots are indicated by arrows on gel.	83

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
28	Disease severity of priming by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 and pathogen challenge on the cellular defense responses in Arabidopsis. Arabidopsis ecotype Col-0 and its mutant lines were treated by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciences</i> KPS46 and ddH ₂ O. One week after KPS46 treatment, Arabidopsis was inoculated with virulent DC3000	89
29	Effects of priming by KPS46 and pathogen challenge on the cellular defense responses in Arabidopsis. Arabidopsis ecotype Col-0 and its mutant lines were treated by KPS46 and ddH ₂ O. One week after KPS46 treatment, Arabidopsis was inoculated with virulent DC3000. Microscopic observation and quantification of hydrogen peroxide was performed on leaves recovered at 12 hpi, deep-brown color indicates H ₂ O ₂ production.	91