

**ANALYSIS OF *XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS PV. CAMPESTRIS* SECRETOME
IN THE PRESENCE OF RESISTANT AND SUSCEPTIBLE *ARABIDOPSIS
THALIANA* ACCESSIONS BY TWO DIMENSION ELECTROPHORESIS**

**Campos, P.F.¹, Cândido, E.S.¹, Corrêa, A.S.R.¹, do Carmo, L.S.T.¹, Noronha,
E.F.¹, Franco, O.L.¹, and Quirino, B.F.^{1*}**

**¹Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciências Genômicas e Biotecnologia, Centro
de Análises Proteômicas e Bioquímicas, UCB-DF, Brazil.**

***Corresponding Author: betaniaf@pos.ucb.br**

Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris (Xcc) is the bacteria responsible for the black rot of crucifers, a disease that is important in Brazil and worldwide. In a previous work the interaction between 33 different accessions of the cruciferous model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* and Xcc was studied. Four main resistant accessions as well as many susceptible ones were identified. Here we take a proteomics approach to investigate whether there is differential secretion of bacterial proteins in the presence of leaf tissue from one *Arabidopsis* accession that is resistant to Xcc and a contrasting susceptible accession. Xcc was grown on minimal medium in the presence of 1% (w/v) resistant and susceptible *Arabidopsis* leaf tissue with agitation at 28°C for 48 hours. The protein content present in the supernatant was determined by the Bradford method and the array of proteins expressed was compared by two dimension electrophoresis. Differential spots were observed and these will be identified by MALDI-ToF mass spectrometry. Differences in the proteins expressed by Xcc in the presence of susceptible and resistant *Arabidopsis* accessions may contribute to the understanding of the phenotypic contrast in the way this bacterial pathogen interacts with the plant.