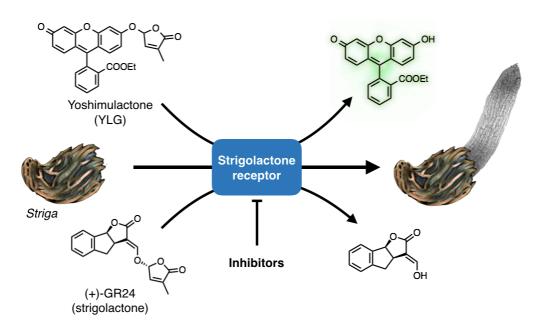
Chemical biology of strigolactone receptors

Masahiko Yoshimura¹, Yuichiro Tsuchiya², Kenichiro Itami², Toshinori Kinoshita², Shinya Hagihara³

¹ ETH-Zurich, Switzerland, ²ITbM, Nagoya University, Japan, ³RIKEN, Japan myoshimura@org.chem.ethz.ch

Striga hermonthica is a noxious parasitic weed depriving the nutrients and water of host crops. Since Striga spoils economically important crops such as corn, sorghum and rice, agricultural damage caused by Striga is a serious problem in Africa. Since the first identification of strigolactone as a host-derived germination stimulant in 1960s, elucidating the signalling mechanism of strigolactones has been the centre of attention to control the devastating problem caused by Striga. However, the strigolactone receptors in Striga and their molecular mechanism have still remained elusive, because genetic and biological techniques are not applicable to *Striga*. To overcome the genetic intractability of this parasite, we developed a fluorogenic probe, Yoshimulactone Green (YLG), which activates strigolactone signalling and illuminates signal perception by strigolactone receptors. Herein, we describe the identification of receptor proteins in Striga, ShHTLs, and visualization of "wake-up signal" during the strigolactone-dependent seed germination. Moreover, we established the high-throughput screening system of ligands for strigolactone receptors using YLG, and discovered a novel germination inhibitor SGI-3, which can bind to strigolactone receptor in a covalent manner.^{2,3} SGI-3 can be used as a molecular tool for understanding the mechanism of seed germination, but also as a potent agrochemical for solving the *Striga* problem.



- [1] Y. Tsuchiya[†], M. Yoshimura[†]; et al. Science **2015**, 349, 864.
- [2] M. Yoshimura; et al. ACS Cent. Sci. 2018, 4, 230.
- [3] M. Yoshimura; et al. unpublished results