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Las Vías de Transducción de Señales en la Patogénesis y la Morfogénesis de Hongos: los Casos de Ustilago maydis y Magnaporthe grisea
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Abstract

The classic vision of invasive-pathogenic processes is that phytopathogenic fungi have developed a series of strategies including morphogenesis change, mechanical forces exerted against the wall of the hosts, production of enzymes that degrade the structural components of the plant and the production of toxins which alter the metabolism of the host. However, recently the concepts of virulence, pathogenesis and morphogenesis in fungi have expanded to involve other phenomena, like signal transduction. This process allows the fungus to respond to stimuli coming from the host and the environment the result of which may be seen at the level of morphogenesis and cell differentiation. Recently, significant information has acumulated which reveals the importance of signal transduction in morphogenesis, pathogenicity and virulence of phytopathogenic fungi. Here, two examples where information regarding the role of signal tranduction components is crucial to morphogenesis and pathogenicity, are described

Keywords

MAP kinases, cAMP, phytopathogenic fungi, virulence, cellular diferentiation