Predicting Virulence of *Fusarium Oxysporum* f. sp. *Cubense* Based on the Production of Mycotoxin Using a Linear Regression Model

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**Abstract:** Fusarium wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (*Foc*) is one of the most destructive diseases for banana. For their risk assessment and hazard characterization, it is vital to quickly determine the virulence of *Foc* isolates. However, this usually takes weeks or months using banana plant assays, which demands a better approach to speed up the process with reliable results. *Foc* produces various mycotoxins, such as fusaric acid (FSA), beauvericin (BEA), and enniatins (ENs) to facilitate their infection. In this study, we developed a linear regression model to predict *Foc* virulence using the production levels of the three mycotoxins. We collected data of 40 *Foc* isolates from 20 vegetative compatibility groups (VCGs), including their mycotoxin profiles (LC-MS) and their plant disease index (PDI) values on Pisang Awak plantlets in greenhouse. A linear regression model was trained from the collected data using FSA, BEA and ENs as predictor variables and PDI values as the response variable. Linearity test statistics showed this model meets all linearity assumptions. We used all data to predict PDI with high fitness of the model (coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.906$) and adjust coefficient ($R^2_{adj} = 0.898$)) indicating a strong predictive power of the model. In summary, we developed a linear regression model useful for the prediction of *Foc* virulence on banana plants from the quantification of mycotoxins in *Foc* strains, which will facilitate quick determination of virulence in newly isolated *Foc* emerging Fusarium wilt of banana epidemics threatening banana plantations worldwide.

**Keywords:** *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*; Fusarium wilt of banana; mycotoxin; prediction model

**Key Contribution:** A linear regression model was developed which is useful for the prediction of *Foc* virulence on banana plants from the quantification of mycotoxins in *Foc* strains. The model will facilitate the quick determination of virulence in newly isolated *Foc* during emerging Fusarium wilt of banana epidemics threatening banana plantations worldwide.
1. Introduction

*Fusarium oxysporum*, a major pathogen of many important crops worldwide, causes vascular wilt diseases in over 150 plant species [1,2]. Among which, *Fusarium* wilt of banana, caused by *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (Foc), now prevalent in all banana growing regions, is considered the most destructive disease of banana [3]. Thousands of hectares of plantations have been devastated worldwide and serious threats have been posed to multi-billion dollar industry and to the stability of millions of farmers [4–6]. For instance, it was reported that an annual loss of more than 138 million dollars to the banana industry was caused due to *Fusarium* wilt in Australia alone [7].

As a typical soil-borne pathogen that produces chlamydospores as a resting propagule, *Foc* can persist in soil for a long time before infecting once it perceives the cues from banana roots [8,9]. The control of *Fusarium* wilt of banana relies on integrated strategies including growing resistant banana varieties, bio-control agents and crops rotations [8,10,11]. No fungicide is currently available to efficiently control the disease once plants are infected [12]. A lack of effective resistant plant cultivars and the absence of fungicides with high activity make the disease control extremely challenging. Therefore, a quick and reliable determination of pathogen virulence and disease severity is particularly important to differentiate high virulence isolates from mild or avirulent ones, which is critical to inform growers in disease management. With an urgent need to know the disease circumstances in real time or in advance, much efforts were invested to develop disease prediction models [13]. However, until now, there is still no model that can predict the occurrence and/or virulence of *Fusarium* wilt of banana precisely resulting from sampling bias, quality of occurrence data [14].

Research into the mechanisms of Fusarium pathogenicity has led to the identification and characterization of several secondary metabolites such as mycotoxins that contribute to disease progression in various plant diseases [15]. *Fusarium* species produce an extraordinary diversity of biologically active mycotoxins during the infection process [15]. Mycotoxin is one of the best studied virulence factors of phytopathogenic fungi [16]. Fusaric acid (FSA), beauvericin (BEA) and enniatins (ENs) were identified in *Foc* to contribute to pathogenicity during infection of host plants [17–21]. FSA is a non-host-specific toxin produced by all *Fusarium* species and plays a direct role in pathogenesis activity by disturbing the metabolism of the infected plant, leading to the inhibition of defensive enzymes and the reduction of cell viability of the host plants [22–25]. For *Fusarium* wilt of banana, FSA plays a critical role in accelerating the development of this disease by acting as a phytotoxin through disturbing the leaf water balance and nitrogen metabolism in the host banana plants [18,21]. BEA and ENs are structurally-related cyclic hexadepsipeptides belonging to the enniatin antibiotic family [26,27]. They are biosynthesized by more than 20 *Fusarium* species with a wide variety of biological properties such as insecticidal, antimicrobial, antiviral activities in vitro [28,29] The phytotoxic activities of BEA and ENs have been identified in different kinds of crops by inducing ascorbate system imbalance, oxidative stress [30], and depolarized electric potential [31,32]. Therefore, each of these mycotoxins is positively associated with fungal virulence. The disease severity is usually positively related to mycotoxin levels. It has been widely accepted that mycotoxins were produced simultaneously with fungal growth, and the rate of production is proportional to its growth rate. Several studies have already reported the modelling approach with mycotoxins in winter to predict fungal growth in different crops. For example, mycotoxins such as deoxynivalenol, zearalenone or aflatoxins were used to predict the *Fusarium* head blight in winter wheat [33] and *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* in black peppercorns [34]. Taken together, the characterization and quantification of the three mycotoxins could be useful for the prediction of fungal virulence, a major contributor to disease severity.

In this study, we aim to develop a statistical model to reliably predict the virulence of *Foc* isolates based on the production of three mycotoxins, FSA, BEA and ENs. We first characterized and quantified *in vitro* mycotoxin production of 40 different strains of *Foc*. Next, we developed a linear regression model using mycotoxins (FSA, BEA and ENs) production as predictor variables and disease index as
response variable. Lastly, we validated the predictive performance of the model by applying the trained model on new datasets.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Mycotoxin Quantified in Foc Isolates of Different VCGs

The production of three mycotoxins, BEA, FSA and ENs is substantial and could be detected in the Foc strains of 20 VCGs investigated in this study (Table 1). FSA production of the 40 isolates ranged from 1.30 ± 0.27 to 189.35 ± 9.76 μg/g. BEA production of the 40 isolates ranged from 1.38 ± 0.34 to 90.78 ± 9.22 μg/g. ENs production of the 40 isolates ranged from 0.58 ± 0.14 to 188.45 ± 28.70 μg/g. The mycotoxins produced by Foc play vital roles in the pathogenic process and show high frequencies of occurrence in food and feed. FSA is produced by the genus Fusarium and was reported to be detected in 85% of the swine feed samples with the highest concentration of 136 mg/kg [35]. It was also reported to increase the sensitivity of banana leaves and pseudostems to Foc TR4 invasion and acts at the early stage of the disease development before the appearance of the fungal hyphae in the infected tissues [36]. For BEA, the maximum reported concentrations for BEA in grains and in cereal-based food were 6400 and 844 μg/kg, respectively [37]. Also, ENs production variability in vitro was observed within a F. avenaceum population isolated from different hosts [38]. Our results are, in general, in agreement with other recently published studies, confirming that even if the structure of the two types of mycotoxins was similar, ENs contamination levels were considerably higher than BEA ones [39]. Likewise, a survey conducted on Italian cereal products and multicereal food showed that the maximum contamination levels detected were 1100 mg/kg for ENs and 70 mg/kg for BEA [40,41]. In conclusion, the range in these three mycotoxins production that we observed in our 40 isolates samples has shown to vary widely. These results coincide with those reported in literature which also showed that the ability of the different strains from different Fusarium species to produce mycotoxins varied widely [42]. It is reported that the viability of banana protoplasts was reduced to less than 20% after treatment with BEA at concentrations of 50 and 200 mM for 48 h and banana pseudostems treated with FSA and BEA became eroded in vitro in a concentration dependent manner [19]. Besides, simultaneous occurrence of BEA, FSA and ENs tested in our study is in agreement with other studies reporting co-contaminations of different mycotoxins [42–44]. For example, metabolites FSA, BEA, fumonisins (FB1) and moniliformin (MON) were isolated and quantified from rice plants infected with Fusarium proliferatum and among the four fungal metabolites, the productions of MON and FSA were found to have positive relationship with bakanae disease symptoms development [44]. Therefore, the pathogenicity of Foc may not be attributed to a single mycotoxin, but likely was a result of a synergy of several mycotoxins. Mycotoxins play significant roles in virulence, development, and overall lifestyle of the fungal pathogen. A closer investigation of the mycotoxin biology will give some practical benefits like understanding the nature of plant resistance to fungal diseases and will also be essential for the sustainable control of this important plant pathogen group [45].

| Strains* | VCGs | Race | Provider | Fusaric acid Concentration (μg/g)b,c | Beavercin Concentration (μg/g)b,c | Enniatins Concentration (μg/g)b,c | Disease Index |
|----------|------|------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| GD-14    | 0120 | STR4 | Chunyu Li | 164.98 ± 2.23                      | 24.51 ± 2.53                     | 2.93 ± 0.73                      | 3.50         |
| GD-42    | 0120 | STR4 | Chunyu Li | 17.66 ± 3.66                       | 15.56 ± 3.56                     | 3.41 ± 1.17                      | 1.50         |
| GM       | 0121 | TR4  | Chunyu Li | 189.35 ± 9.76                      | 2.58 ± 1.41                      | 4.47 ± 1.30                      | 3.00         |
| F9130-2  | 0121 | TR4  | Randy C. Plotz | 1.94 ± 0.54                   | 2.43 ± 1.11                      | 188.45 ± 28.70                   | 2.73         |
| CAV443   | 01210| STR4 | Altus Viljoen | 78.20 ± 0.46                      | 45.18 ± 4.34                     | 2.37 ± 0.41                      | 2.53         |
| CAV632   | 01210| STR4 | Altus Viljoen | 135.44 ± 11.03                    | 2.35 ± 0.57                      | 14.93 ± 4.80                     | 2.30         |

Table 1. Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Cubense isolates used in this study and their mycotoxin production in vitro and their ability to cause diseases in Pisang banana plantlets.
| SH3142  | 01211  | STR4  | Randy C. Ploetz  | 23.43 ± 1.28 sM | 17.27 ± 1.89 sH | 41.54 ± 4.21 sG | 2.53 |
| SH3142-3 | 01211  | STR4  | Randy C. Ploetz  | 11.70 ± 1.85 sP  | 24.27 ± 1.96 sP | 37.11 ± 2.28 sG | 2.37 |
| STTNZ1  | 01212  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 1.30 ± 0.27 sP  | 2.26 ± 0.76 sK | 72.44 ± 14.16 sD | 1.80 |
| STNP2-3 | 01212  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 1.42 ± 0.30 sP  | 3.53 ± 0.66 sK | 96.45 ± 6.43 sP | 2.03 |
| GD-06   | 1213   | TR4  | Chunyu Li        | 2.85 ± 1.63 sP  | 2.41 ± 1.44 sK | 0.58 ± 0.14 sH | 1.07 |
| FJ-11   | 1213   | TR4  | Chunyu Li        | 4.73 ± 1.85 sP  | 3.82 ± 1.25 sK | 3.90 ± 1.24 sK | 1.13 |
| MW2     | 01214  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 118.77 ± 5.78 sD | 1.84 ± 0.26 sE | 2.38 ± 0.37 sH | 2.60 |
| MW40    | 01214  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 86.54 ± 2.15 sG | 2.40 ± 1.44 sP | 4.97 ± 0.75 sK | 2.30 |
| 01215-M | 01215  | STR4 | Chunyu Li        | 103.44 ± 4.47 sE | 1.38 ± 0.34 sE | 1.14 ± 0.46 sE | 2.13 |
| 1215-1  | 01215  | STR4 | Chunyu Li        | 118.67 ± 7.20 sD | 3.40 ± 0.16 sK | 0.91 ± 0.28 sE | 2.17 |
| GD-13   | 01216  | TR4  | Chunyu Li        | 75.13 ± 10.79 sH | 22.11 ± 1.23 sG | 8.36 ± 3.65 sK | 2.83 |
| FJ-12   | 01216  | TR4  | Chunyu Li        | 95.40 ± 5.40 sE | 66.21 ± 17.06 sD | 20.33 ± 3.02 sH | 3.50 |
| MAL10   | 01217  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 84.82 ± 2.82 sG | 90.78 ± 9.22 sP | 53.67 ± 2.58 sP | 4.53 |
| MAL6    | 01217  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 89.47 ± 3.13 sH | 87.70 ± 3.54 sA | 71.44 ± 6.64 sP | 4.80 |
| GX-04   | 01218  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 2.14 ± 1.15 sP  | 1.55 ± 0.65 sE | 3.67 ± 6.64 sK | 0.47 |
| STSUN3  | 01218  | 1    | Randy C. Ploetz  | 9.58 ± 0.80 sE | 2.37 ± 0.22 sE | 0.95 ± 0.40 sE | 1.37 |
| INDO25-1 | 01219  | STR4 | Randy C. Ploetz  | 13.42 ± 2.07 sE | 4.97 ± 0.80 sE | 6.19 ± 0.78 sE | 1.63 |
| INDO25-2 | 01219  | STR4 | Randy C. Ploetz  | 27.66 ± 0.25 sM | 6.85 ± 0.50 sE | 1.22 ± 0.56 sH | 2.07 |
| PW6     | 0122   | STR4 | Randy C. Ploetz  | 72.80 ± 7.14 sI | 31.15 ± 3.14 sE | 6.12 ± 1.16 sK | 2.93 |
| PW7     | 0122   | STR4 | Randy C. Ploetz  | 88.98 ± 4.34 sG | 43.49 ± 2.22 sD | 7.37 ± 1.17 sE | 2.87 |
| GD-15   | 01220  | 1    | Chunyu Li        | 1.68 ± 0.50 sP  | 2.47 ± 1.19 sH | 3.58 ± 0.37 sK | 0.43 |
| HN-03   | 01220  | 1    | Chunyu Li        | 2.87 ± 0.47 sP  | 7.52 ± 1.75 sK | 6.97 ± 0.82 sE | 1.13 |
| HN-11   | 0123   | 1    | Chunyu Li        | 119.99 ± 8.50 sP | 31.88 ± 9.10 sP | 1.35 ± 0.22 sE | 3.43 |
| GX-02   | 0123   | 1    | Chunyu Li        | 173.00 ± 26.15 sP | 22.86 ± 1.84 sE | 4.14 ± 1.15 sE | 3.50 |
| GD-37   | 0124   | 1    | Chunyu Li        | 5.63 ± 0.41 sP  | 61.44 ± 0.78 sH | 26.70 ± 1.29 sH | 2.37 |
| HN-13   | 0124   | 1    | Chunyu Li        | 11.66 ± 1.64 sP | 2.32 ± 0.62 sE | 2.53 ± 0.48 sE | 1.53 |
| CAV941  | 0125   | 1    | Altus Vlijoen    | 19.55 ± 2.14 sM | 2.84 ± 0.62 sE | 10.53 ± 1.95 sI | 3.23 |
| CAV125  | 0125   | 1    | Altus Vlijoen    | 100.28 ± 5.39 sH | 9.59 ± 0.31 sH | 1.22 ± 0.19 sH | 3.00 |
| GD-18   | 0126   | STR4 | Chunyu Li        | 4.29 ± 0.59 sP  | 54.43 ± 1.46 sP | 27.48 ± 2.52 sH | 2.03 |
| GD-26   | 0126   | STR4 | Chunyu Li        | 92.61 ± 3.75 sE | 4.20 ± 0.84 sE | 47.87 ± 2.50 sE | 2.43 |
| GX-03   | 0128   | 1    | Cavendish        | 90.06 ± 13.47 sE | 4.69 ± 0.24 sK | 4.59 ± 1.26 sK | 2.33 |
| CAV 567 | 0128   | 1    | Altus Vlijoen    | 4.56 ± 0.48 sP  | 1.67 ± 0.43 sH | 67.18 ± 2.89 sP | 1.97 |
| CAV186  | 0129   | STR4 | Altus Vlijoen    | 46.50 ± 1.01 sE | 2.67 ± 1.33 sH | 85.79 ± 3.87 sK | 3.47 |
| CAV 438 | 0129   | STR4 | Altus Vlijoen    | 58.17 ± 1.67 sK | 47.67 ± 4.68 sD | 14.34 ± 1.27 sP | 3.03 |

Control 1d  
0 0 0 0 0  
Control 2e  
0 0 0 0 0  

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* The Foc isolates were maintained at Agricultural Culture Collection of China (ACCC); ** Data are expressed as mean ± standard error (mean ± SEM); † Mean values in the same column followed by the different capital letter are significantly different by Fisher’s protected least significant difference test (p < 0.05); ‡ Control 1 is sterilized PDA medium; § Control 2 is sterilized deionized water.

2.2. Developing a Linear Regression Model for Prediction Foc virulence on Banana

All three mycotoxins have phytotoxic activity and all tested isolates proved to be producers and this made us to suspect their involvement in the expression of symptoms on banana plant. Therefore, the plant disease index (PDI) values of the same isolates were determined in Pisang Awak banana
plantlets along with the mycotoxin productions being quantified in the isolates. As shown in Table 1, all the tested Foc isolates were able to infect banana plants and cause typical symptoms of Fusarium wilt of banana (Figure 1). Data showed that the disease severities and mycotoxin levels strongly differed between the Foc isolates. Xu suggested that there is a significant relationship between mycotoxins and the amount of FHB pathogen F. graminearum [46]. Likewise, Isolates MAL6, MAL10 and FJ-12 were highly virulent and caused the highest disease virulence to Pisang Awak with the PDI values of 4.80, 4.53 and 3.50. Isolates GD-15, GX-04 and GD-06 exhibited the lowest disease virulence on Cavendish banana plants with the PDI value of 0.43, 0.47 and 1.07, respectively. A good correlation between the PDI value and mycotoxin contents was found, that is, when a plant is severely infected, it is also heavily contaminated with mycotoxins. Thus, the in vitro assay is a useful tool to predict the possible mycotoxin contamination under field and greenhouse conditions [47]. What about the other way around? Could mycotoxin production levels of a Foc isolate be used to predict the virulence of the pathogen? A linear model for the prediction of disease virulence was developed in R programming language [48] based on mycotoxin and disease index (PDI) measurement of Foc isolates (Table 1). In this model, PDI value reflective of fungal virulence under controlled condition in lab was used as response variable, and the three mycotoxins FSA, BEA and ENs were used as predictor variables (Figure 2). The graphical residual analysis was performed, and it was found that the distribution between PDI and FSA, instead of BEA and ENs, are closer to logarithmic rather than linear distribution (Supplementary Figure S1). Hence, in order to improve calibration curve fit, a logarithmic conversion of the FSA variable was employed in this model (Figure 2B). The log transformation would decrease the distance between the lowest and highest point in the calibration range, thus leading to a more compressed regression line [49].

Figure 1. Classification of different pathogenicity of Foc isolates. (A) highly virulent: MAL10; (B) moderately virulent: GM; (C) weak virulent: GD-42; (D) Control.

Figure 2. The component plus residual plots of each independent variable indicates three variables. (A) BEA, (B) log transformed FSA, (C) ENs.
In building the model, we also consider the importance of mycotoxin toxicity in addition to its concentration, since it is not uncommon that a highly toxic compound is not necessarily produced in a high amount in vitro or in planta. Therefore, in order to generate a robust calibration model, the banana cell suspension EC$_{50}$ (60 µM for FSA, 15 µM for BEA and 20 µM for ENs) was taken into account in the model by adjusting each variable with the EC$_{50}$: $\log \left( \frac{C_{FSA}}{EC_{50,FSA}} \right)$, $\frac{C_{BEA}}{EC_{50,BEA}}$ and $\frac{C_{ENs}}{EC_{50,ENs}}$. The resulting equation of the linear model is as follows:

$$PDI = 0.23260 \times \frac{C_{BEA}}{EC_{50,BEA}} + 0.45392 \times \log \left( \frac{C_{FSA}}{EC_{50,FSA}} \right) + 0.24794 \times \frac{C_{ENs}}{EC_{50,ENs}} + 2.19782$$  (1)

The EC$_{50}$ values indicated that all three kinds of mycotoxins were toxic to banana protoplast. This is in line with previous reports in which BEA caused white and dried up in the pseudostems, and black eroded upper tissue of banana plants, and at the same time, BEA is significantly more toxic than FSA [19]. It also confirmed that fungal metabolites possess vital role in disease development [18,19,21]. Moreover, mycotoxins are simultaneously produced by Foc in banana, and it is important that their additive and synergistic effects in the pathogenic process need to be further investigated in future.

2.3. Evaluating the Model Performance in PDI Prediction

Among the statistical models, linear regression models have shown promising results for its reasonable accuracy and relatively simple implementation [50]. A robust regression model is the foundation for accurate and reproducible quantification over the whole calibration range [49]. The coefficient of determination ($R^2$) is one of the most important evaluation criteria of the quality for fitting the linear model to a given set of observed data. All the three variables had high coefficient ($R^2 = 0.9029$) and adjusted coefficient ($R^2_{adj} = 0.8948$), suggesting that the model explains more than 89.48% of the variability of the observations. A $p$-value of 2.2e-16 for $F$-statistic implies that the linear relationship is statistically significant, and the model fits the data significantly better than the mean. Besides, a global test of the linear model assumption was performed by using the gvlma tool (package in R) to verify all the statistical constrains required by the linear model, including assumptions on skewness and kurtosis of the residual distribution, link function (linear model statistically significant) and heteroscedasticity (the variance of the residuals is dependent on the independent variable) [51]. The results from the global test (gvlma) confirm that the linear model assumptions are all satisfied with $p$ value higher than > 0.05 (Table 2).

| Test               | Value     | $p$-value | Decision      |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Global Stat        | 1.3483097 | 0.8531    | Assumptions met |
| Skewness           | 0.0004423 | 0.9832    | Assumptions met |
| Kurtosis           | 0.6439081 | 0.4223    | Assumptions met |
| Link Function      | 0.5084728 | 0.4758    | Assumptions met |
| Heteroscedasticity | 0.1954865 | 0.6584    | Assumptions met |

Quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plot is also used to evaluate the normal assumption of the residuals which compares the observed residual distribution to theoretical one by plotting their quantile against each other [52,53]. As suggested in Figure 3A, the error terms can generally be considered as normally distributed and the absolute studentized residual plot (Figure 3B) showed that the differences between predicted and observed data in initial datasets are in a range of -2-2, except one point, indicating that all data follow a normal distribution.
Figure 3. (A) The Q-Q plot of all data. (B) Absolute Studentized Residuals of dataset. All the data are in a range of -2,2 expect one point. And these two plots illustrate that this dataset follows normal distribution.

Finally, to evaluate the performance of this linear model in prediction, it was used to predict the PDI using an input of new dataset collected from Pathogenicity assay on Pisang Awak cv ‘Guangfen #1’ (ABB) banana plantlets, which include both mycotoxin contents in the diseased plantlets and the PDI values. As shown in Table 3, the differences between predicted and observed PDI are in a range of -0.3–0.6 which proves that our model performed well.

Table 3. Additional dataset used as input for predicting PDI with the linear model.

| Strains | FSA Concentration (μg/g) | BEA Concentration (μg/g) | ENs Concentration (μg/g) | Disease Index | Predicted Disease Index |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| GD30    | 4.65 ± 0.38               | 3.83 ± 0.19               | 2.22 ± 0.30              | 0.57          | 1.13                   |
| GD19    | 56.12 ± 4.33              | 4.46 ± 1.22               | 1.46 ± 0.45              | 2.03          | 2.26                   |
| GD20    | 5.49 ± 0.92               | 1.75 ± 0.55               | 2.16 ± 0.38              | 0.73          | 1.05                   |
| GD05    | 3.55 ± 0.53               | 2.62 ± 0.12               | 2.27 ± 0.26              | 0.60          | 0.94                   |
| GX01    | 100.57 ± 1.80             | 17.68 ± 1.98              | 2.59 ± 0.56              | 3.00          | 2.72                   |
| HN04    | 11.72 ± 1.71              | 6.48 ± 0.56               | 1.63 ± 0.45              | 1.57          | 1.62                   |
| FJ10    | 13.39 ± 1.29              | 4.64 ± 0.46               | 4.49 ± 0.55              | 1.20          | 1.60                   |
| YN6     | 9.14 ± 0.67               | 4.72 ± 0.58               | 2.37 ± 0.27              | 1.37          | 1.43                   |
| Control b | 0                        | 0                         | 0                        | 0             | 0                      |

*Data are expressed as mean ± standard error (mean ± SEM); b The control in this experiment was the healthy Pisang Awak cv ‘Guangfen #1’ (ABB) banana plantlets treated with sterilized deionized water.

Certainly, this model also has uncertainties resulting from sampling bias and the data quality. Due to the limited size of the data points used to fit the model, the obtained results are contextual. Plant disease outcome is dependent on various factors such as pathogen virulence, host resistance, environmental factors including temperature, humidity and microbiomes. Given such a complex nature of plant disease development, it is extremely challenging to accurately predict the disease occurrence and severity in field conditions. Our work does not attempt to predict plant disease epidemics in the field, which requires a more sophisticated model of many variables, probably nonlinear or nonparametric nature. Instead, we focus on developing a simple yet powerful model allowing a quick determination of fungal virulence in Foc, the causal agent of Fusarium wilt of banana, to facilitate the risk assessment and help implementing disease control strategies. By taking the advantage of positive correlation of mycotoxin production to disease index, we trained a linear regression model using training data from 40 Foc isolates including mycotoxin and disease index measurement. Applying the model to testing data demonstrates the predictive power of such model.
Admittedly, the model is simple taking into account only three variables, and probably could be improved by incorporating more variables such as fungal effectors, more mycotoxins etc. However, this would require additional inputs such as quantification of more toxins or genotyping of the strains in more loci, a process that would risk overfitting the model or slow down the report of prediction results. Therefore, the current model gives a reliable prediction of Foc virulence in a short time within a couple of weeks. With a better knowledge of the fungal virulence through experimental analysis of genes or genetic pathways, it is conceivable that the model can be further improved to use factors so that it either requires even less data collection time or gives higher accuracy of prediction.

3. Conclusions

In this study, the levels of mycotoxins were used to develop a model to predict fungal virulence, which can be used as a tool for assessing the risk of newly isolated Foc strains from environment. Fusarium wilt of banana epidemics are usually tightly linked to the Foc inoculum and its ability to produce Foc mycotoxins. The results reported here extended our knowledge of suitable indicators of Foc infection and mycotoxin production. The current model is quite simple and primitive, only the production ability of three mycotoxins known to contribute to virulence in Foc is taken into account. Nevertheless, this study provides preliminary information that might be useful for future risk analysis. With more mycotoxins or effectors contributing to fungal virulence identified in the future, the model can be improved by incorporating more variables representing these virulence factors. However, we believe a predictive model is sorely needed now to help differentiate highly virulent Foc strains from only mild or avirulent ones, so that risks of newly emerged Foc strains can be assessed, and quick and timely actions can be taken for disease control.

4. Materials and Methods

4.1. Chemicals and Reagents

Analytical standards FSA, BEA and ENs with purities ≥97% were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Acetonitrile (ACN), methanol (MeOH), methanoic acid and other organic solvent (chromatographic-grade) were obtained from Fisher Scientific (Fair Lawn, NJ, USA). Stock solutions of these mycotoxins (1mg/mL) were prepared in methanol and maintained at −20 °C. Final concentrations of mycotoxins in the assay were achieved by their dilution in the culture medium and the final concentration of methanol in the medium was 0.5% (v/v). Water was purified successively by a Millipore Milli-Q system (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA) with a conductivity < 18.2 MW·cm at 25 °C.

4.2. Fungal Strain and Plant Material

Foc monoconidial isolates (VCGs 0120–01220) used for the mycotoxin production in this study are all maintained in PDA (potato dextrose agar medium, Guangdong Huankai Microbial SCI. & Tech. Co. LTD., Guangzhou, China) with 15% glycerol at −80 °C at the Agricultural Culture Collection of China (ACCC) and confirmed by pathogenicity tests on banana Baxi (Musa AAA Cavendish) and Guangfen No.1 (Musa ABB Pisang Awak) (Table 1). The fungal strains were routinely inoculated onto the center of 90 mm plates and were incubated at 28 °C for 7 days. These fresh cultures were used to prepare inoculum for mycotoxin production analysis. Banana cultivars (Baxi (Musa AAA Cavendish) and Guangfen No.1 (Musa ABB Pisang Awak)) with 5-6 leaves used in the experiments were provided by the Banana Tissue Culture Center, Institute of Fruit Tree Research, Guangdong Academy of Agriculture Science.

4.3. Extraction of Mycotoxin Produced by Foc in Vitro

Foc isolates were inoculated onto PDA plates and cultured in the dark at 28 °C. After 15 days, the mycelia were harvested, sonicated and the metabolites were extracted with methanol. The
extracts were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-ESI-MS; LCQDECA XP PLUS; Thermo Finnigan, Thermo Corp., Rockford, IL, USA). Detailed protocols for chemical extraction, instrumental conditions, and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) were provided in the Supplementary Materials. Mycotoxins used as standards included FSA, BEA, ENs.

4.4. Toxicity of Mycotoxin to Banana

Banana protoplasts were employed in this study to determine the toxic effects of mycotoxins produced by Foc to banana. The banana protoplasts used in this study were obtained from embryogenic cell suspensions (ECS) of the cultivar ‘Dongguan Dajiao’ (ABB) as described previously (Table S1)[19,54]. Brief protocols for the ECS initiation and maintenance are provided in Supplementary Materials. The viable protoplasts were isolated from the ECS at a yield of 1.2×10⁷ protoplasts/mL packed cell volume (PCV) and suspended in 20 mL of pre-plasmolysis buffer (25 mM Tris–Mes, 0.6 M sorbitol, 0.5% BSA and 0.5% CaCl₂, pH 7.4) and exposed to different concentrations of FSA, BEA and ENs (0, 2, 10, 50, 100 and 200 μM, n = 3). The toxicity effects of the three mycotoxins to banana protoplasts were conducted after 3 days’ culture using the Alamar Blue assay according to manufacturers’ recommendations (Biotium, Hayward, CA, USA). Briefly, the reactions were performed in 96-well plate (Costar, Cambridge, MA, USA) with 2 ×10⁴ cells contained (in 200 μL culture medium) in each well and 20 μl Alamar Blue (10% v/v) was added and the cells were further incubated for another 4 h in an incubator at 37 °C. Then the fluorescence was measured (excitation 530 nm, emission 590nm) with a Spectra Max i3 plate reader (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). At least triplicate wells were analyzed for each experiment.

4.5. Pathogenicity Assays

In order to study the relationship between mycotoxin biosynthesis and pathogenicity, 8 VCGs (Table 1) were randomly selected to conduct the virulence assay on Pisang Awak cv ‘Guangfen #1’ (ABB) banana plantlets at the 5- to 6-leaf stage in the sterilized planting medium (six parts vermiculite, two parts peat, and one part coconut coir) for pathogenicity studies. The plants were inoculated with spore suspensions of the 8 VCGs at a concentration of 10⁸ conidia/g sterilized planting medium and all the inoculated plants were kept in a greenhouse with the temperature ranging from 25–28 °C and the humidity was set at 40%, with the soil moisture maintained at about 60%. Observations on the virulence of wilt disease on banana plantlets were scored after 30 days inoculation with a disease index based on a 1–5 scale [55]. The percent disease index (PDI) was calculated as follows: Disease index = Σ(rating × number of plants rated/Total number of plants). And at the same time, a group with no Foc treatment served as control. Treatments were replicated three times in completely randomized block design with each replication consisted of 10 plantlets (20 g). Plant tissues were collected and subjected to homogenization with the blender (Ultra-Turrax T18, IKA, Germany) for 3 min and subjected to mycotoxin extraction per the methods described in part 4.3.

4.6. Development and Validation of Prediction Model for Fusarium Wilt of Banana

A predictive linear model regarding the risk of Foc pathogenicity was developed using R packages [48], gvlma [51] and car [56]. The contents of three mycotoxins (FSA, BEA and ENs) measured in the 40 Foc strains and the PDI values obtained from pathogenicity assays were selected for the model development (Table 1). A linearity test was used between each mycotoxin and PDI value to guarantee the accuracy of the model. Since EC₅₀ is an important index to assess the virulence, the ratio between each mycotoxin concentration and its EC₅₀ was used as predictor variables in the linear model and at the same time the PDI value as response variable. The graphical residual analysis was performed for each mycotoxin and logarithmic transformations were applied on FSA variable because the distribution between FSA and PDI are closer to logarithmic rather than linear.
distribution. The model contains the following general equation for the prediction of PDI of Fusarium wilt of banana is established as follow:

$$y = a + b \times \log(C_{\text{FSA}}/EC_{50\text{FSA}})+d \times C_{\text{BEA}}/EC_{50\text{BEA}}+e \times C_{\text{ENs}}/EC_{50\text{ENs}}$$ (2)

where a, b, d, and e are the parameters to be estimated, and $C_{\text{FSA}}$, $C_{\text{BEA}}$ and $C_{\text{ENs}}$ stand for the concentrations of FSA, BEA, and ENs in addition, $EC_{50\text{FSA}}$, $EC_{50\text{BEA}}$, and $EC_{50\text{ENs}}$ stand for the phytotoxicity of FSA, BEA, and ENs respectively.

4.7. Statistical Analysis and Data Processing

All statistical analyses of the data were performed in the statistical program package SPSS 20.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). Data were initially verified for normality and homogeneity of variance by using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Levene’s tests, respectively. All data were reported as means ± standard error of the mean (SEM). Differences between the control and each exposure group were evaluated by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey’s test. If ANOVA revealed significant effects of treatments, the data were subjected to Tukey’s post-hoc test for statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/2072-6651/12/4/254/s1, Table S1: The ingredient list for M1 and M2 medium, Figure S1: The component plus residual plots of each independent variable. The more fitted the purple and blue dotted lines, the more linear. And if a plot is non-linear, it means insufficient functional modeling of predictors and may do some transform.

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