64th Annual PSNA Conference: Abstract Submission Guidelines

Following the guidelines below, abstracts should be submitted as .pdf files **[Lastname-Firstname.pdf]** via the online submission form located at www.psna2025.com

TALK ABSTRACT DEADLINE: **Sunday, April 20, 2025** @ 11:59 PM.

In order to present a poster or give a talk, you must also register for the conference. Registration information can be found at www.psna2025.com

Abstract Guidelines:
1) Abstract Title: Arial, Bold, 12 pt., centered. Maximum of 150 characters, including spaces.
2) Abstract Authors: Arial, 12 pt., centered. Include, all authors full name and affiliation. Use superscript to indicate multiple or varying affiliations.
3) Authors Address(es): Arial, 11 pt., justified.
4) TEXT ONLY abstract: Arial, 12 pt., justified. Maximum of 500 words.

PROPERLY FORMATTED ABSTRACT EXAMPLE:

Conserved Transcription Factors Regulate Divergent Biochemical Defenses – On the Verge of a Paradigm Shift?

Jie Lin[1], Ivan Monsalvo[1], Md. Asraful Jahan[2], Hyejung Kwon[1], Melissa Ly[1], Dasol Wi[1], Izabella Martirosyan[1], and Nik Kovinich[1]

[1]Department of Biology, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
[2]Department of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet 3114, Bangladesh.

Phytoalexins are plant specialized metabolites that are biosynthesized *de novo* in response to pathogens. Plants share highly conserved receptors and signaling proteins that activate phytoalexin biosynthesis, yet each plant lineage biosynthesizes unique phytoalexin molecules. A paradigm in the field of specialized metabolism is that transcription factors have conserved roles in regulating the biosynthesis of particular classes of specialized metabolites. However, our recent studies have identified transcription factors that directly regulate lineage-specific biosynthetic genes in different plant species to produce distinct classes of phytoalexins. These discoveries challenge the current paradigm. The opportunistic TF network appears to coopt enzyme-coding genes that can act on existing, lineage-specific classes of specialized metabolites to produce novel phytoalexins.

*Equal contributions.