

SFRZE

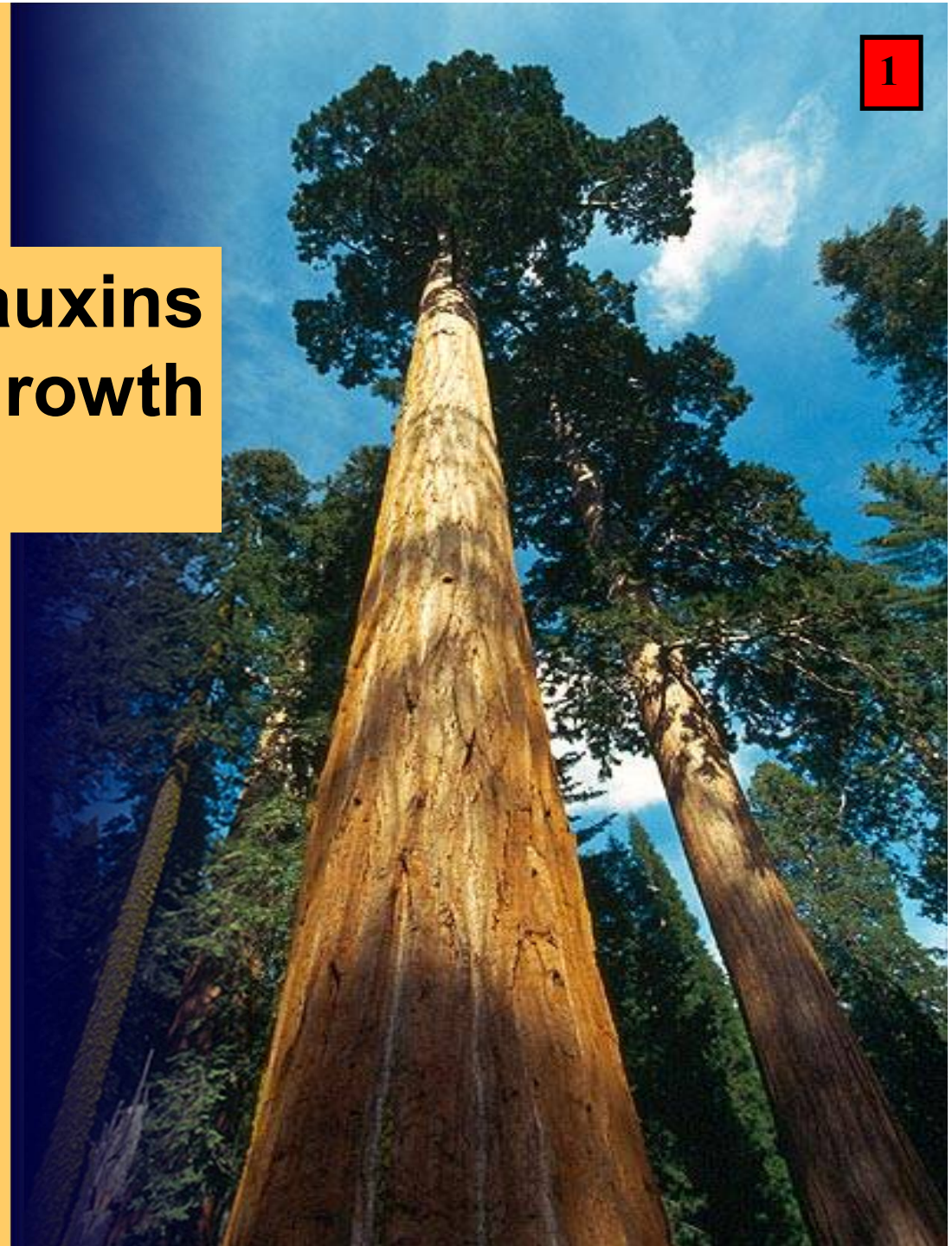
2022

6) Interaction of auxins and light in plant growth and development

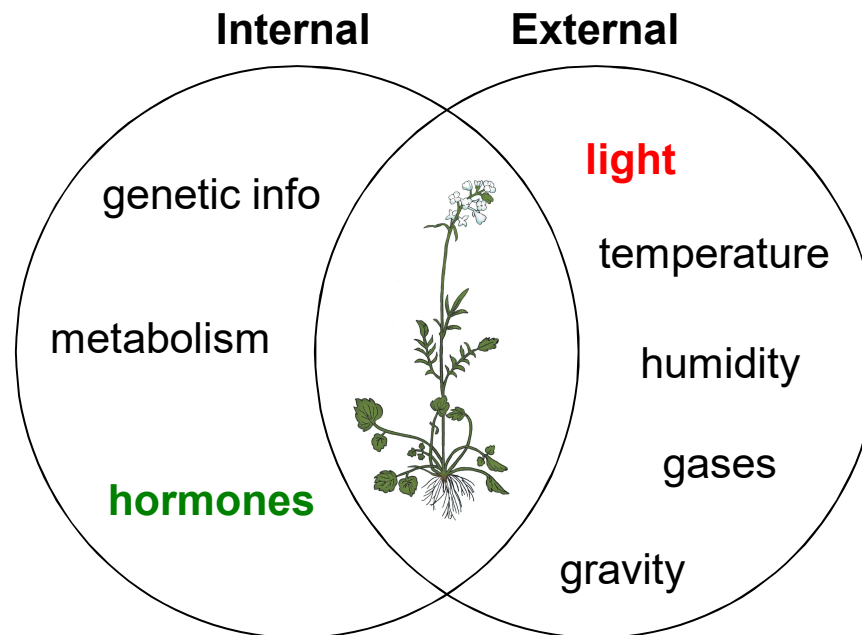
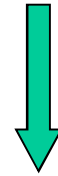
Martin Fellner

**Laboratoř růstových regulátorů
PřF UP v Olomouci a ÚEB AVČR**

1



**Development of organism is regulated
by signals (factors)**



Arabidopsis



Tomato



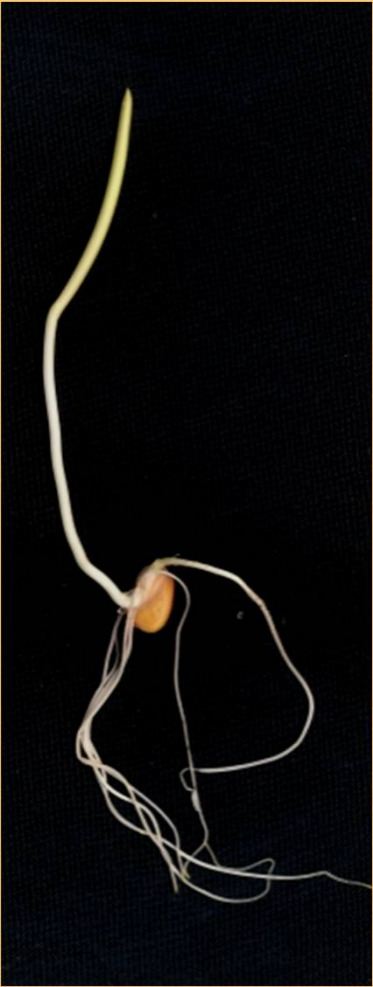
Maize



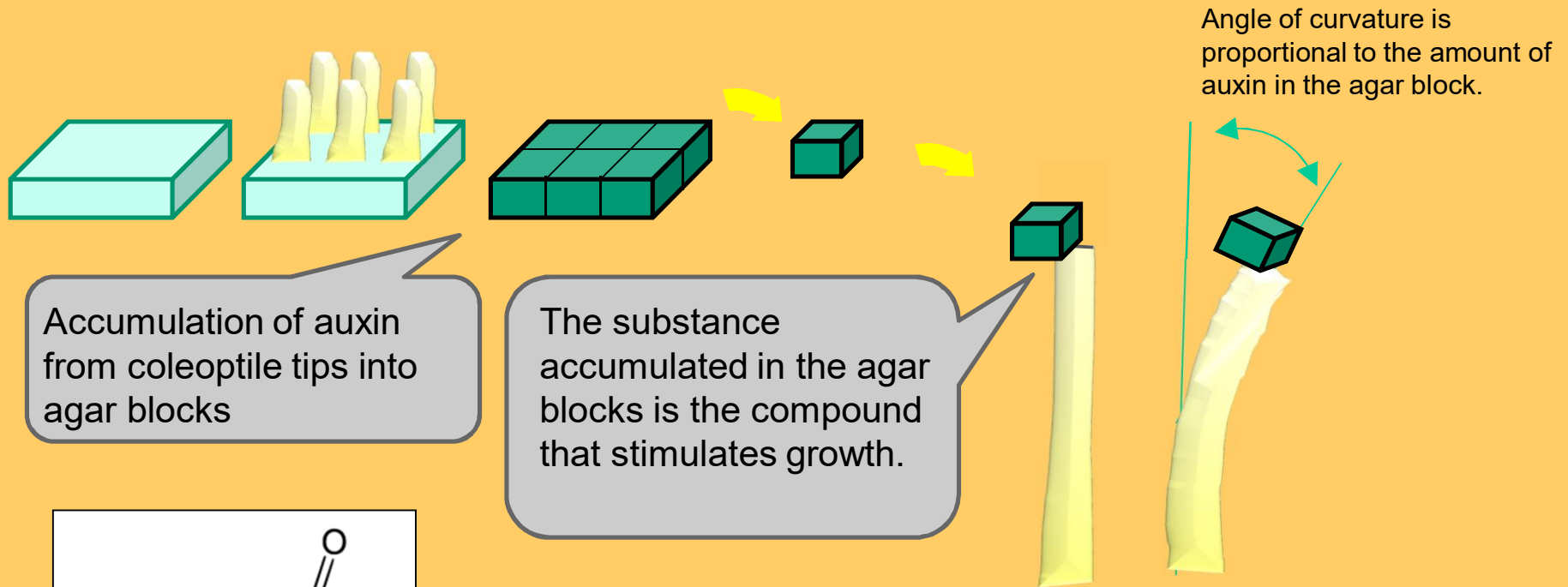
coleoptile

mesocotyl

roots

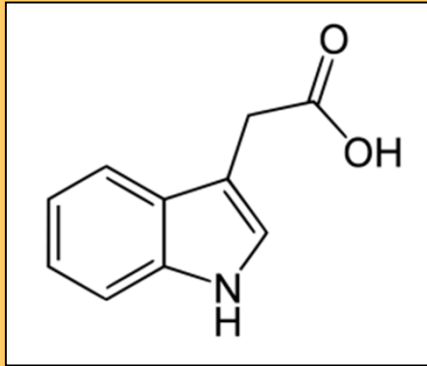


In 30th **auxin** has been isolated and it was shown that it stimulates growth.



Accumulation of auxin from coleoptile tips into agar blocks

The substance accumulated in the agar blocks is the compound that stimulates growth.



IAA - Indole-3-acetic acid

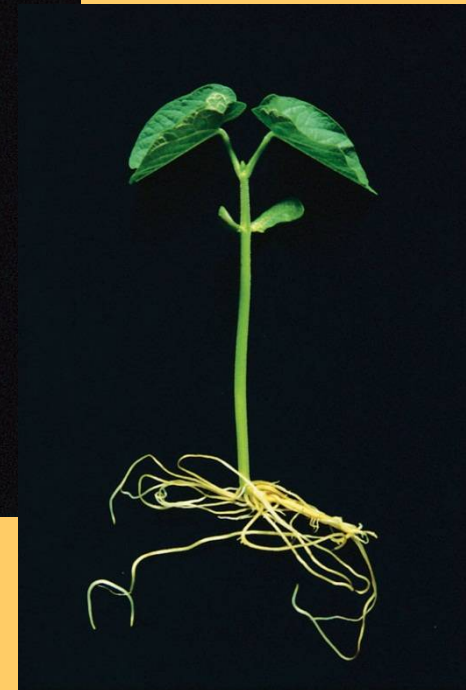
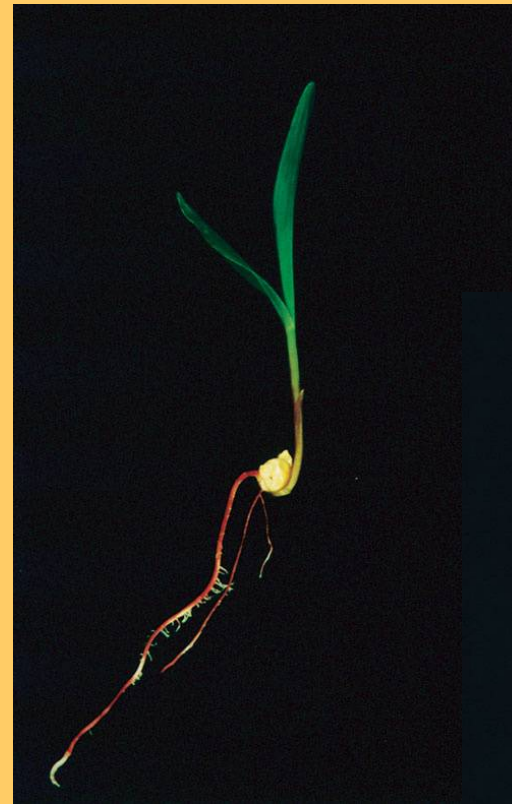
This experiment showing auxin-induced growth stimulation was used as a basis for auxin purification.

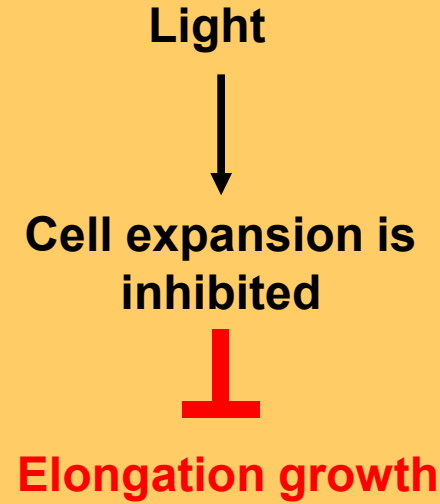
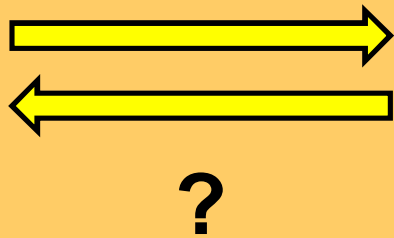
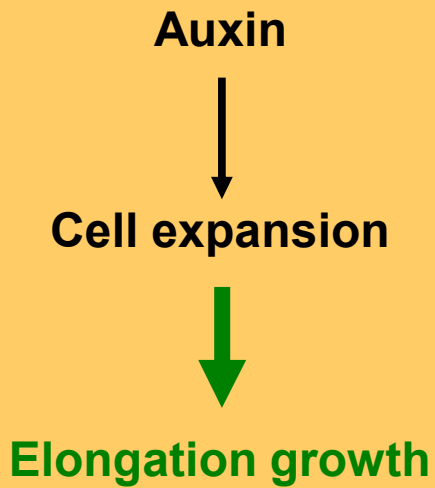
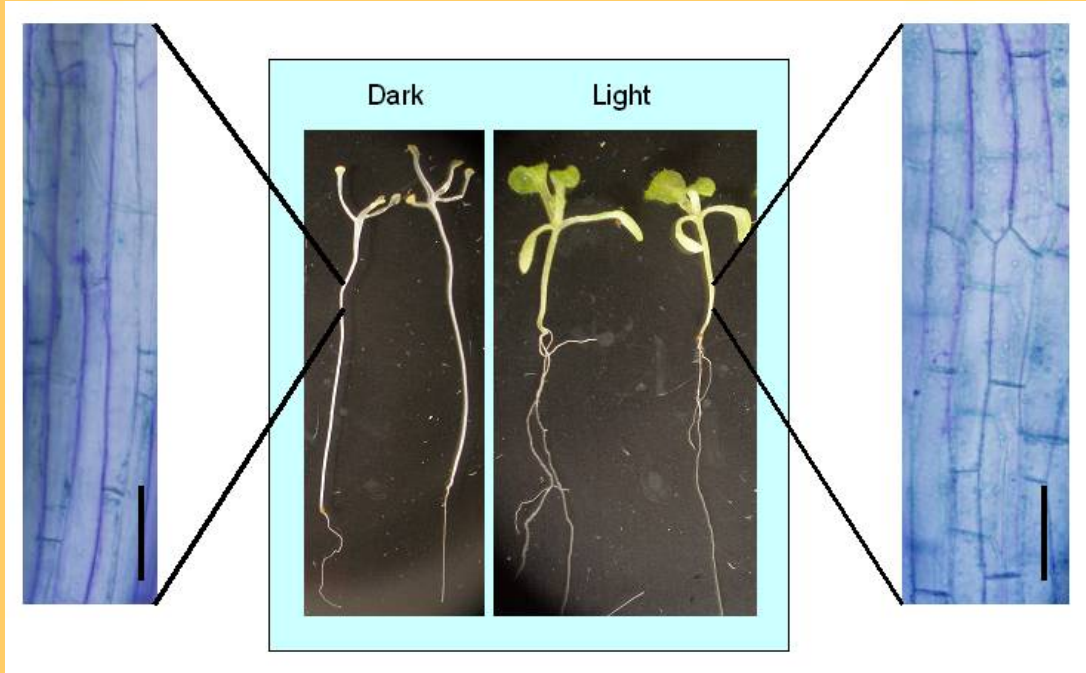
Redrawn from Went, F.W. (1935) Auxin, the plant growth-hormone. Bot. Rev. 1: 162-182.

**Growth in the dark
(etiolated growth, skotomorphogenesis)**

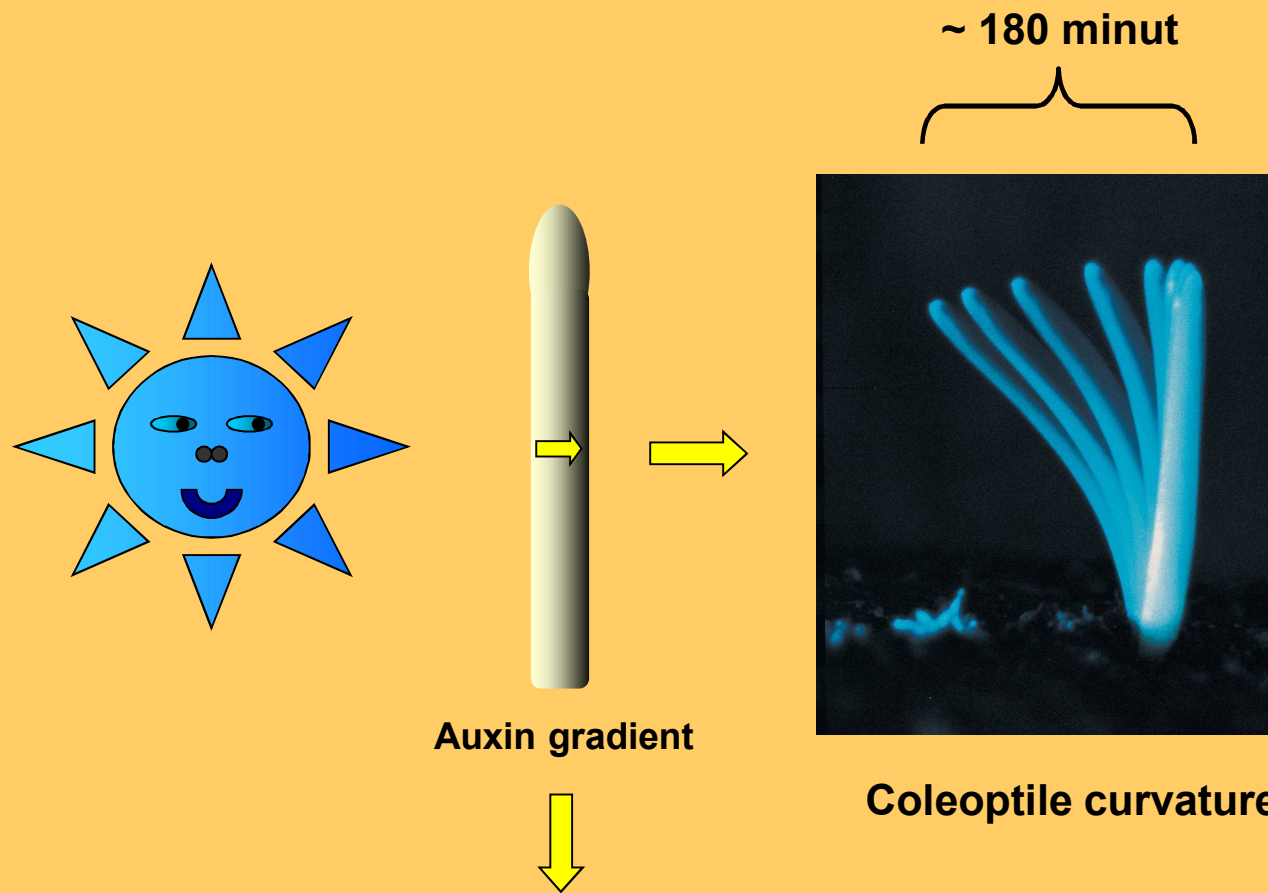


„Skoto“ = tma



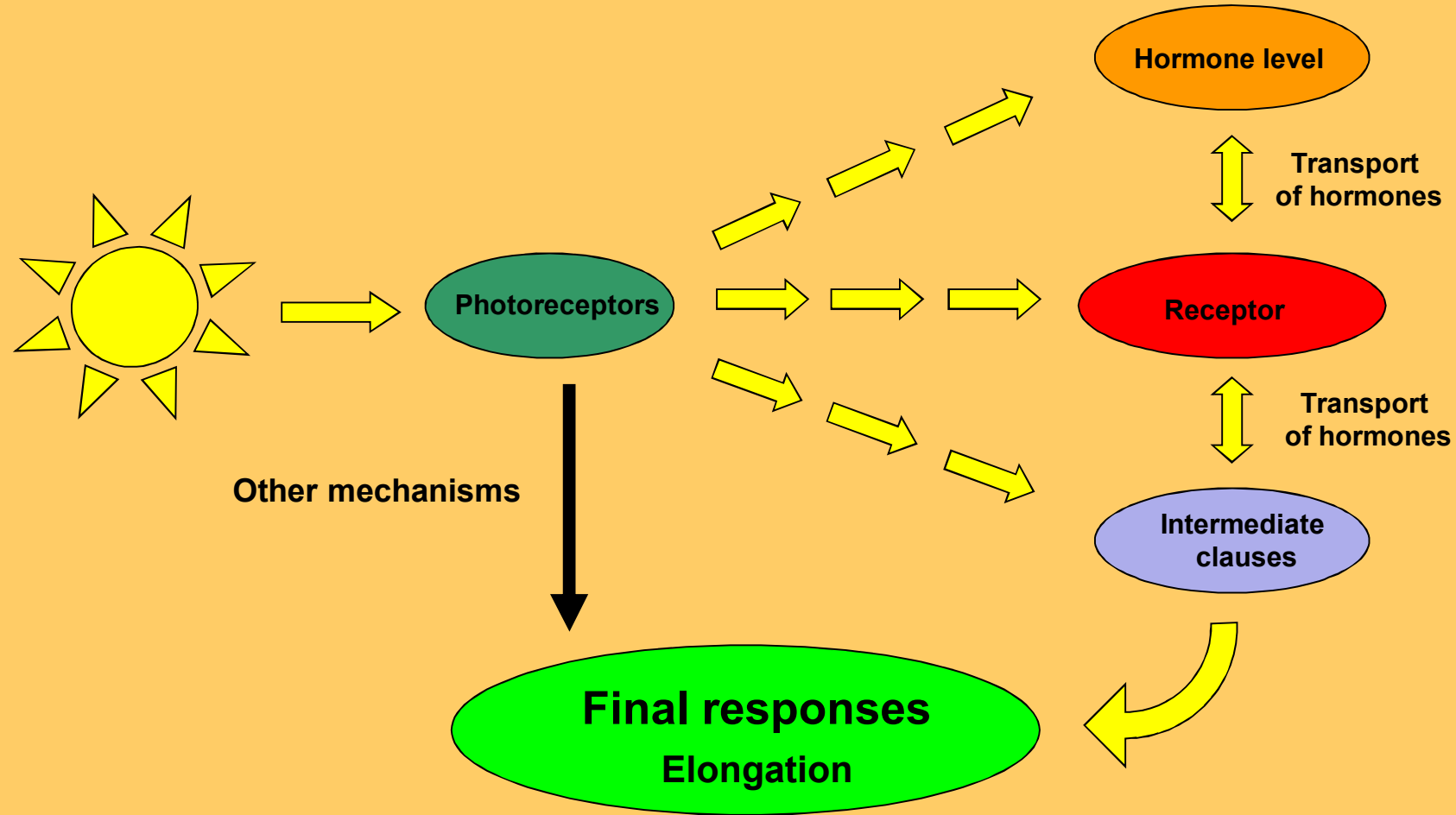


Auxin-induced elongation during phototropism

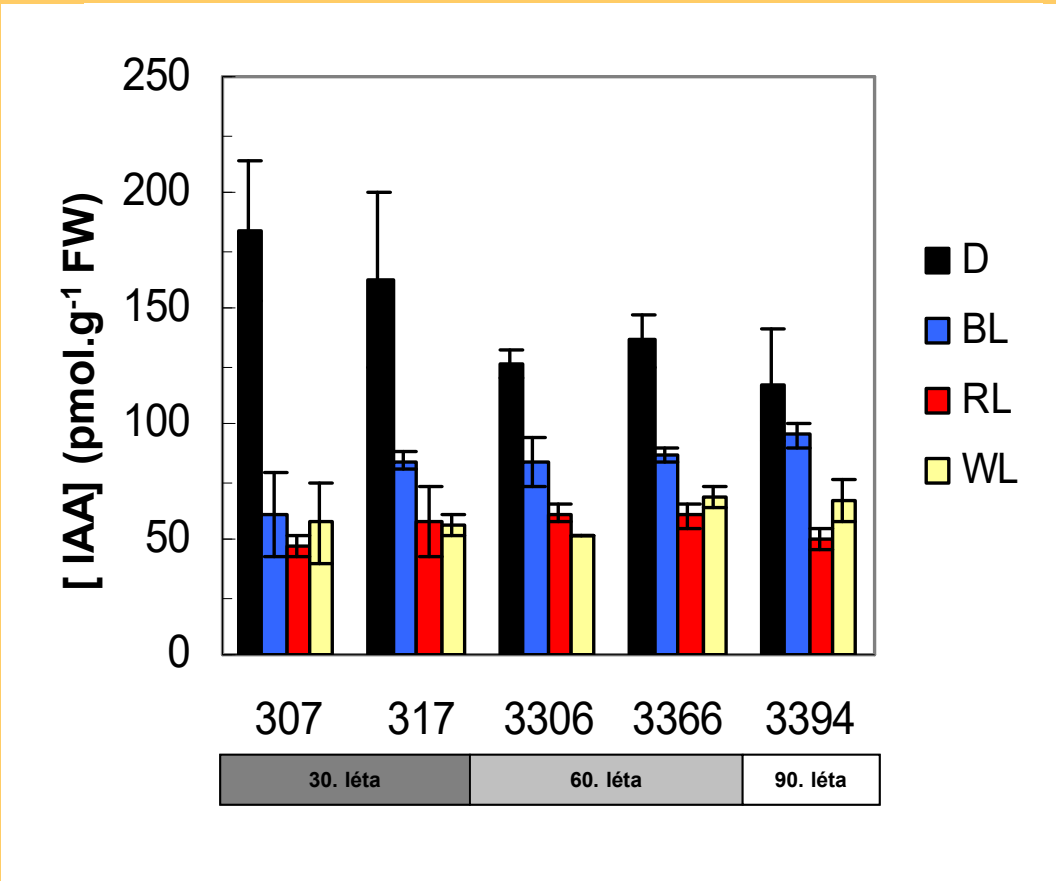


Auxin stimulates cell expansion on the shaded side of the coleoptile => coleoptile curvature

Light and auxin interaction levels



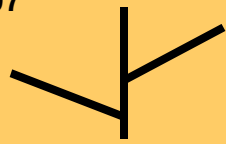
A. Light-induced growth control by regulators of endogenous auxin levels



Changes in IAA auxin level in maize mesocotyls as a function of hybrid and light conditions.



307

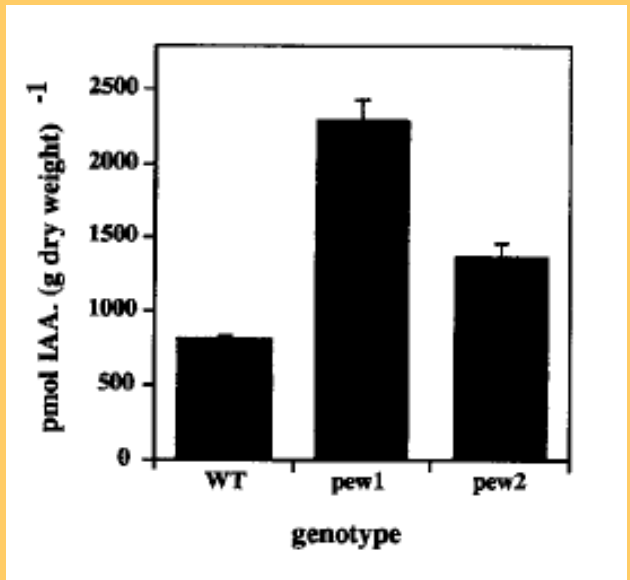


Sensitivity to light
Leaf angle

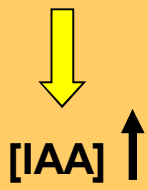
3394



Tobacco: mutants *pew1* and *pew2* – defect in the chromophore synthesis

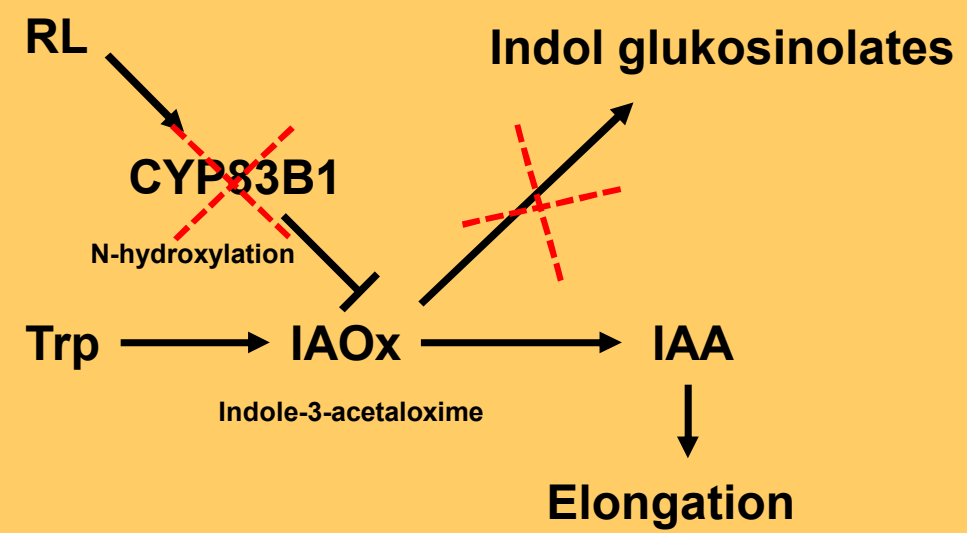
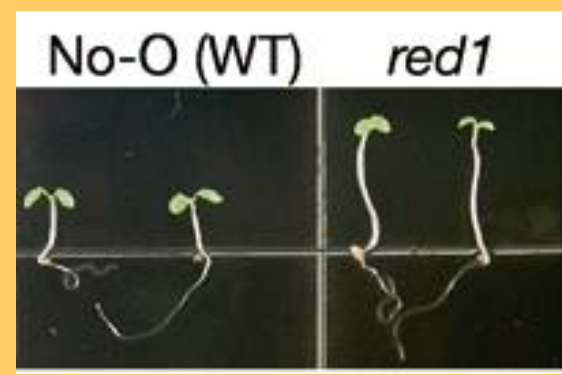


Reduced sensitivity to light



Kraepiel Y et al. (1995) *Planta* 197: 142-146

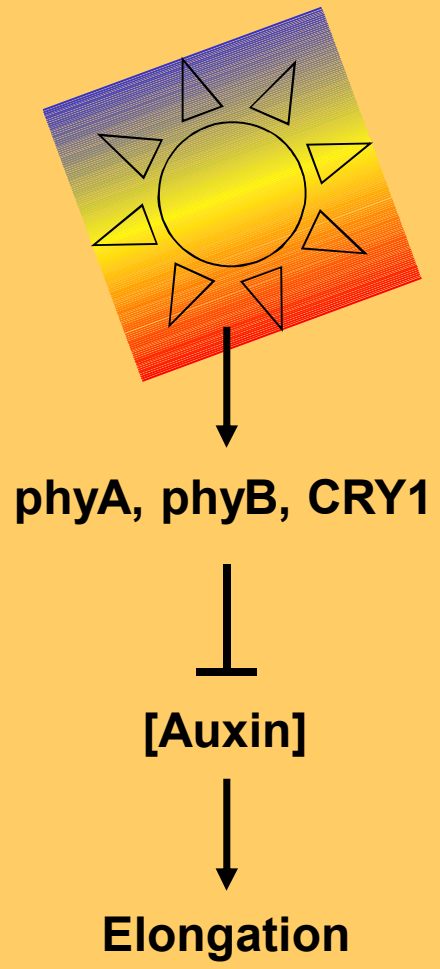
Arabidopsis: mutant *red1* – defect in enzyme CYP83B1 (P450 monooxygenase – hydroxylates IAOx)



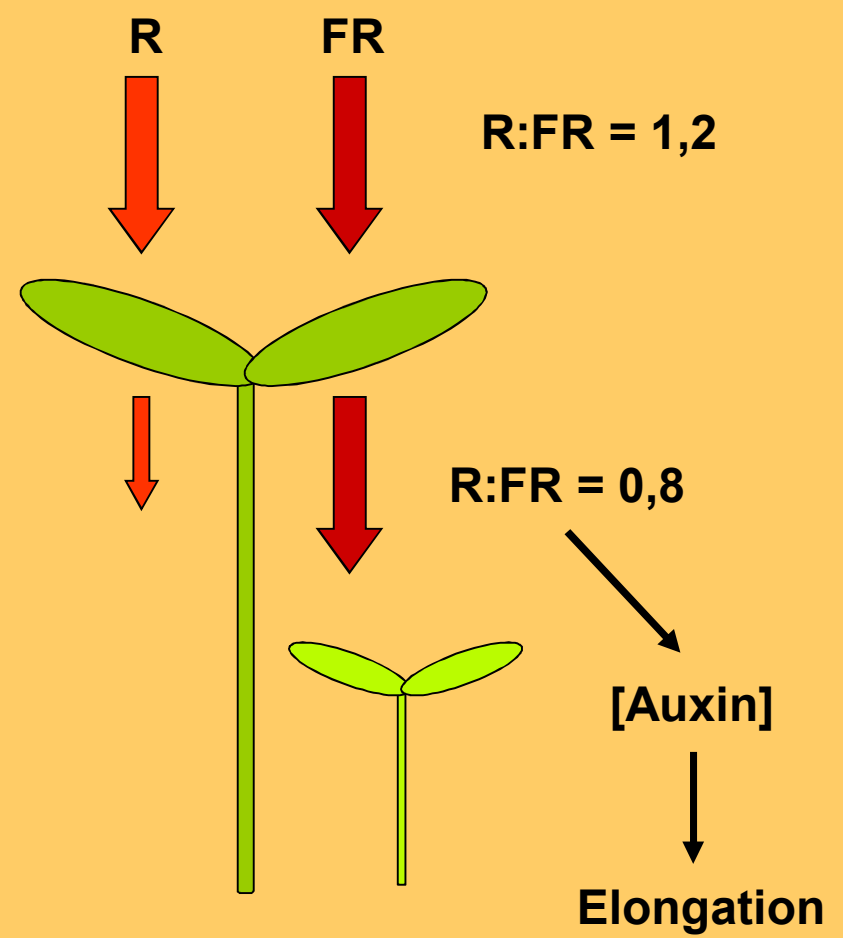
Hoecker U et al. (2004) *Planta* (2004) 219: 195–200

General principle: more light => less auxins => weaker growth

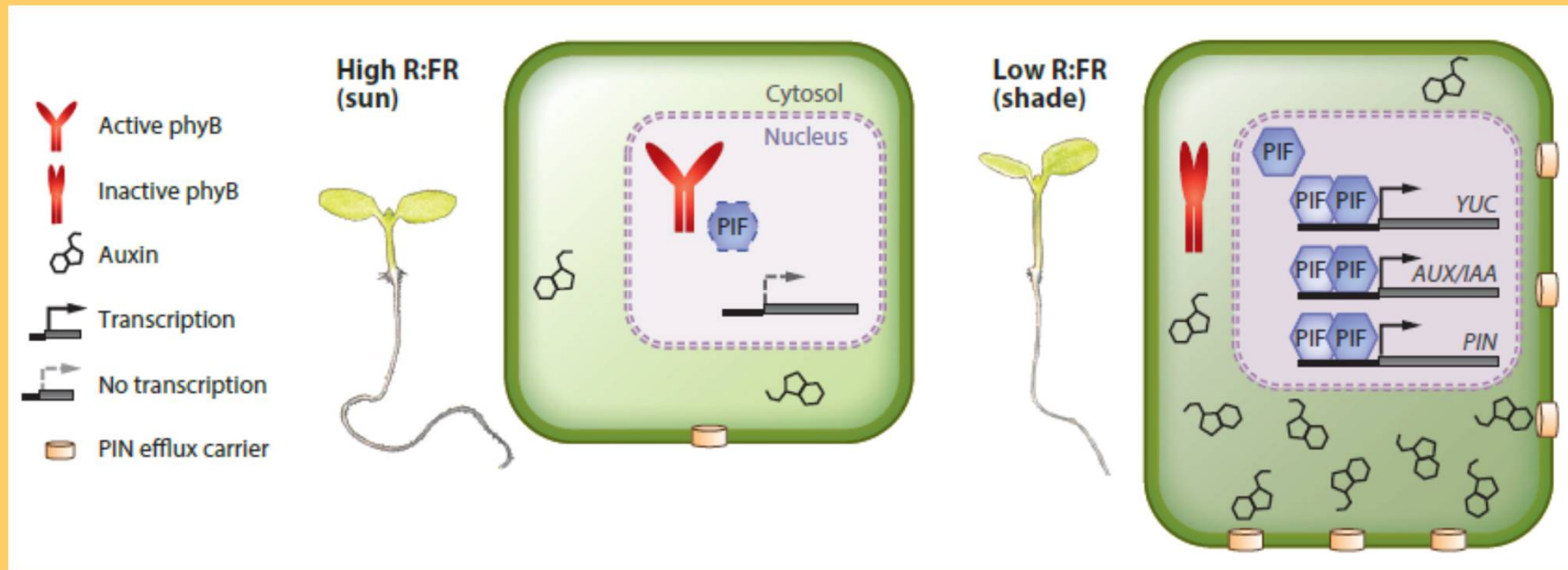
Normal R:FR = 1,2



Shade avoidance = plant response to shade



De Wit M et al. (2016) Annu Rev Plant Biol 67: 22.1-22.25



High R:FR => activation of phyB => transport to nucleus => inactivation of PHYTOCHROME-INTERACTING FACTOR 4 (PIF4), PIF5 and PIF7 => inhibition of PIF-dependent transcription

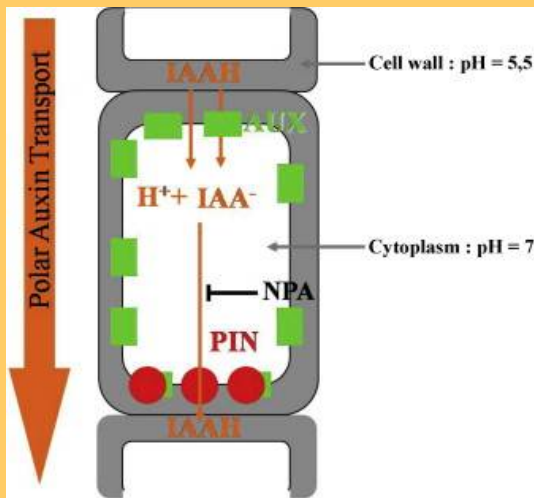
Low R:FR => inactivation of phyB => PIF accumulation => regulation of PIF-dependent transcription of target genes: YUCCA, AUXIN/IAA and regulation of auxin transport proteins PIN-FORMED (PIN).



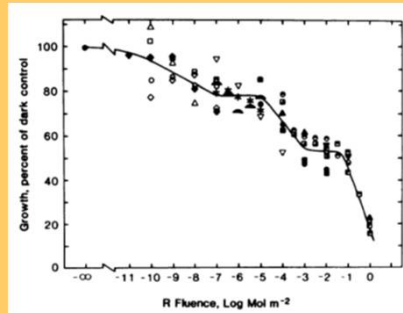
Cell expansion

B. Elongation growth as a consequence of light-regulated auxin transport

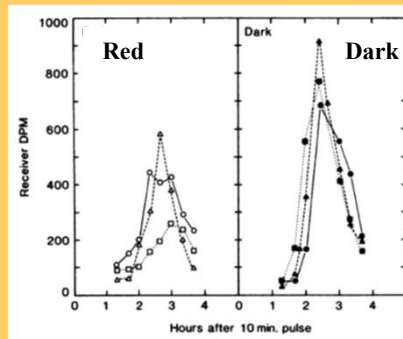
Maize



Bohn-Courseau I (2010)

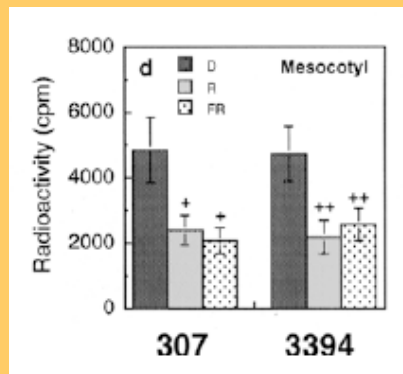


Maize coleoptile elongation is inhibited by increasing RL intensity.



RL reduces the accumulation of radioactive auxin in the maize mesocotyl.

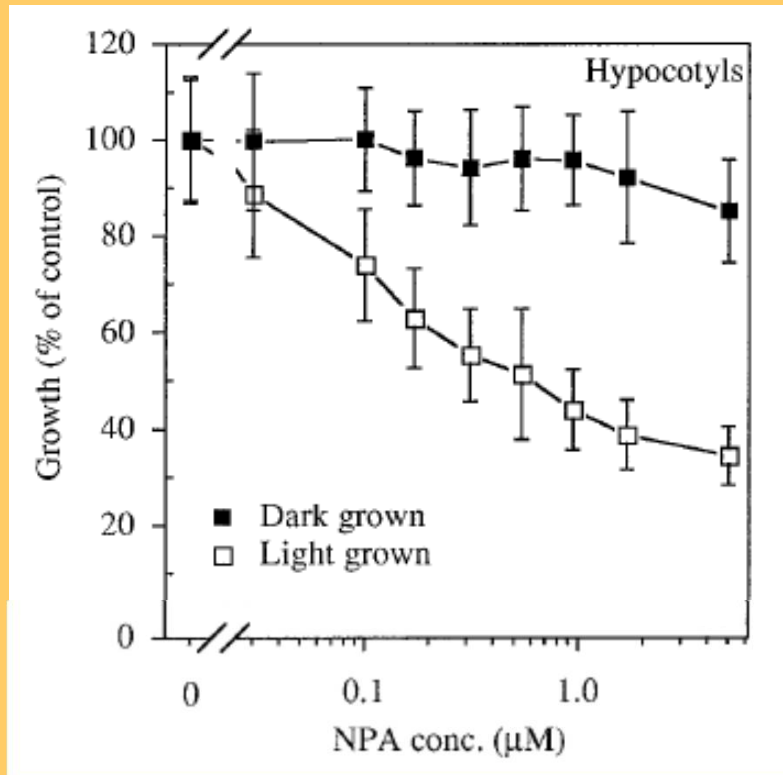
Jones AM et al. (1991) Plant Physiol. 97: 352-358



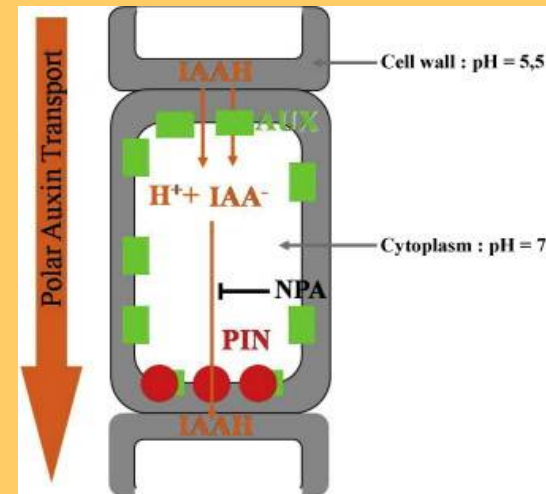
RL and FR reduce polar auxin transport in maize mesocotyl.

Fellner M et al. (2003) Planta 216: 366-376

Arabidopsis



Jensen PJ et al. (1998) *Planta* 116: 455-462



1) Etiolated hypocotyls are insensitive to NPA; de-etiolated hypocotyls are sensitive to NPA.

2) The effect of NPA is reduced in plants with a defect in light perception (plants with mutations in photoreceptors).



Photoreceptor-controlled inhibition of hypocotyl growth involves regulation of polar transport.

Mutation in *phyA* and *phyB* results in amplified expression of *PIN3* and *PIN7*

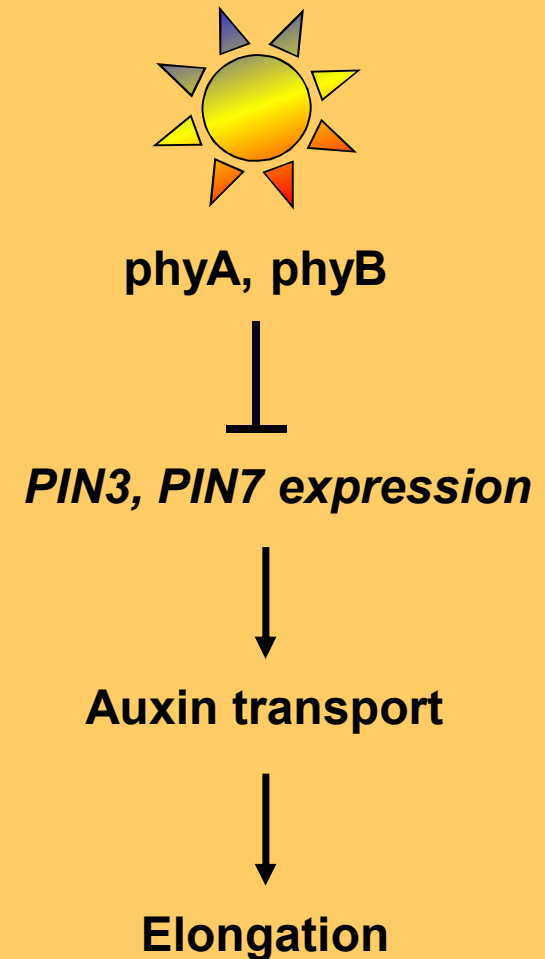
Overexpression of *phyA* and *B* results in reduction of expression of *PIN3* and *PIN7*



Devlin et al. (2003) Plant Physiol 133: 1617–1629

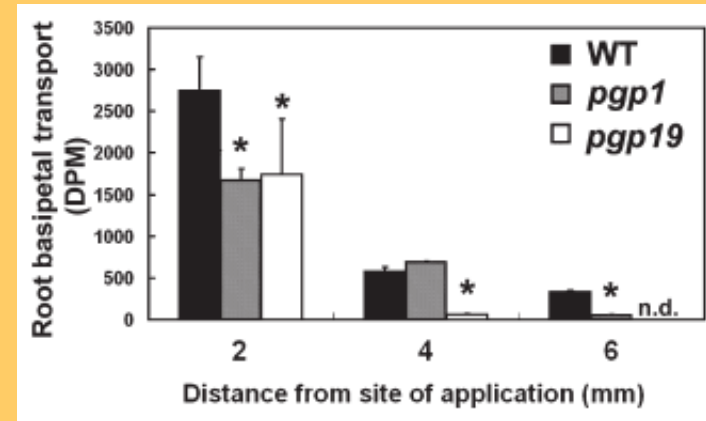
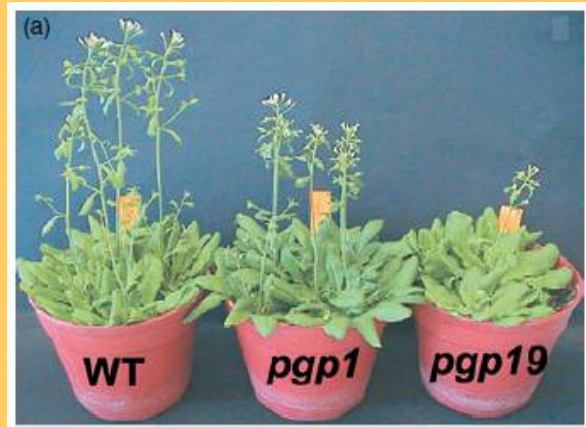
The de-etiolation process is associated with a reduction in polar auxin transport. This reduces auxin-induced elongation.

Reduction of polar auxin transport by light is mediated by phytochromes.



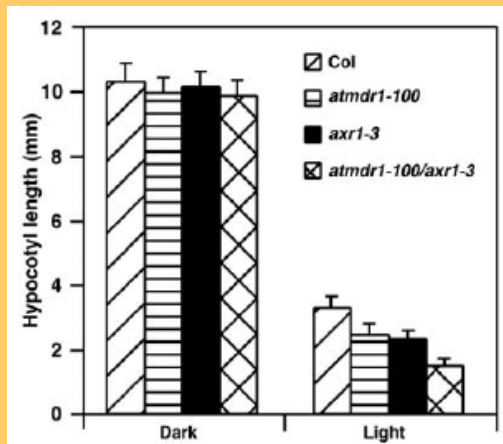
Auxin transporters ABCB

Auxin transport is also regulated by ABCB proteins (ABC = ATP-Binding Cassette; transmembrane glycoprotein transporters; formerly PGP or MDR proteins)



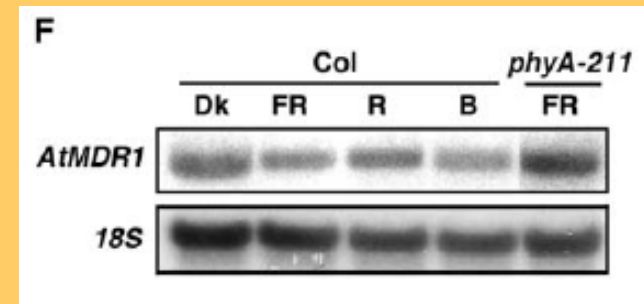
Overexpression of ABCB1 => hypokotyl elongation
 ABCB1 knockout => hypokotyl shortening

Geissler M et al. (2005) Plant J 44: 179-194



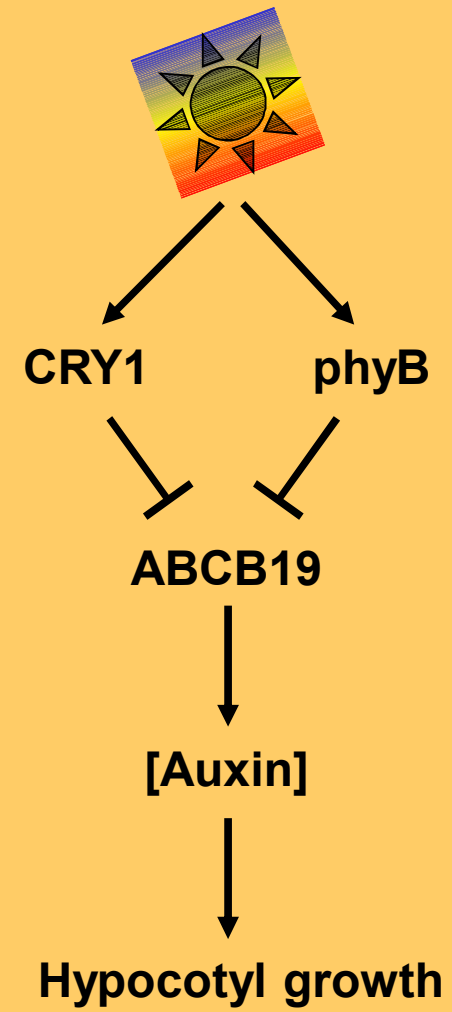
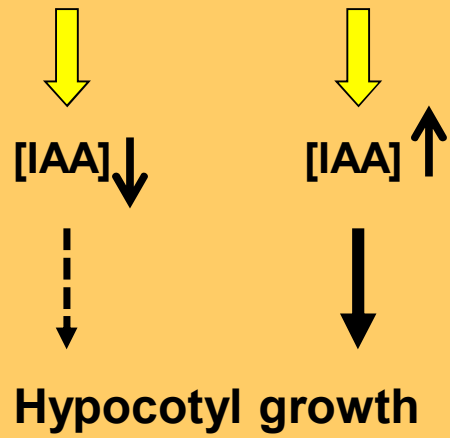
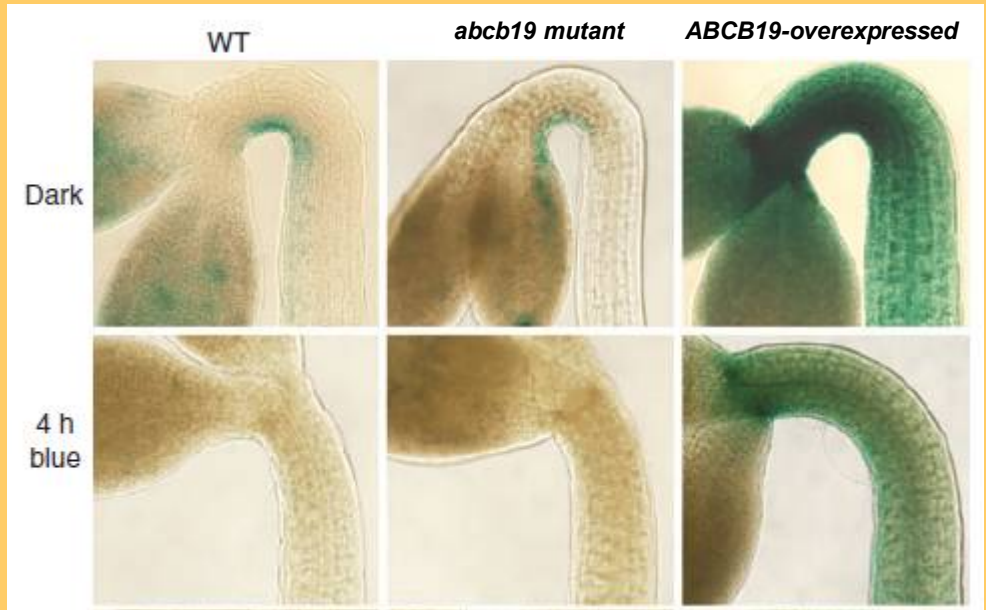
abcb1 knockout mutants have strongly inhibited growth under light.

Lin R and Wang H (2005) Plant Physiol 138: 949-964



Expression of ABCB1 is reduced by light.

Expression of *ProDR5:GUS*



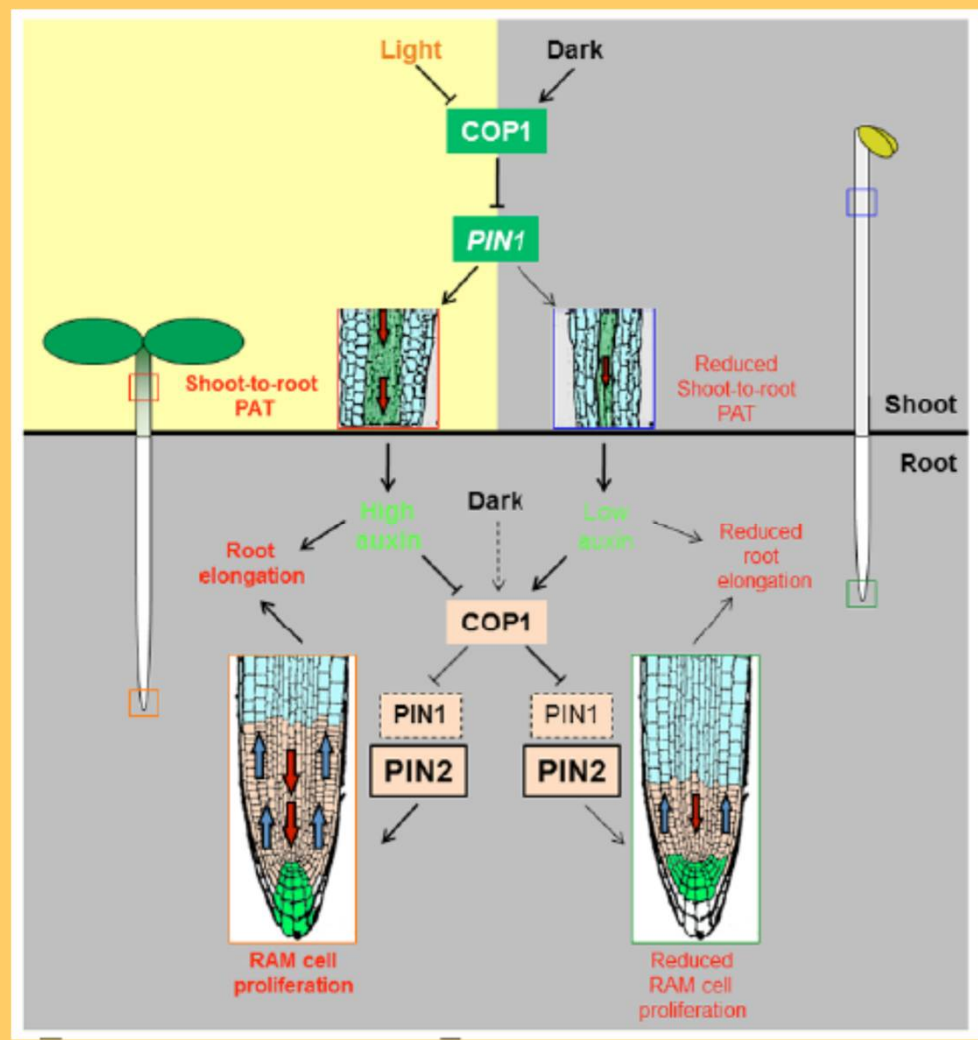
But!

Light enhances polar auxin transport in the *Arabidopsis* hypocotyl by blocking COP1, a negative regulator of the PIN1 auxin transporter. The results explain the stimulation of root growth in the light and the inhibition of root growth in the dark.

However, the data contradict earlier results showing that light inhibits polar auxin transport.



Further research into the mechanism of polar auxin transport is necessary



C. Signal elements common to light signal paths and auxins

1) Common genes regulated by auxin and light

Primary genes for growth and development

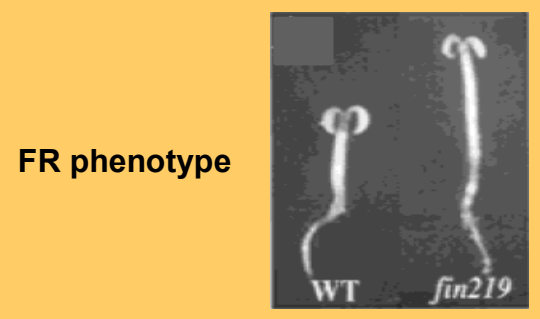
GH3 – expression stimulated by auxin during 5 min; genes functioning in IAA conjugation; expressio of *GH3* reflects amount of endogenous auxin

Aux/IAA – expression stimulated by auxin during 6 – 60 min; the resulting protein lives for about 7 minutes.

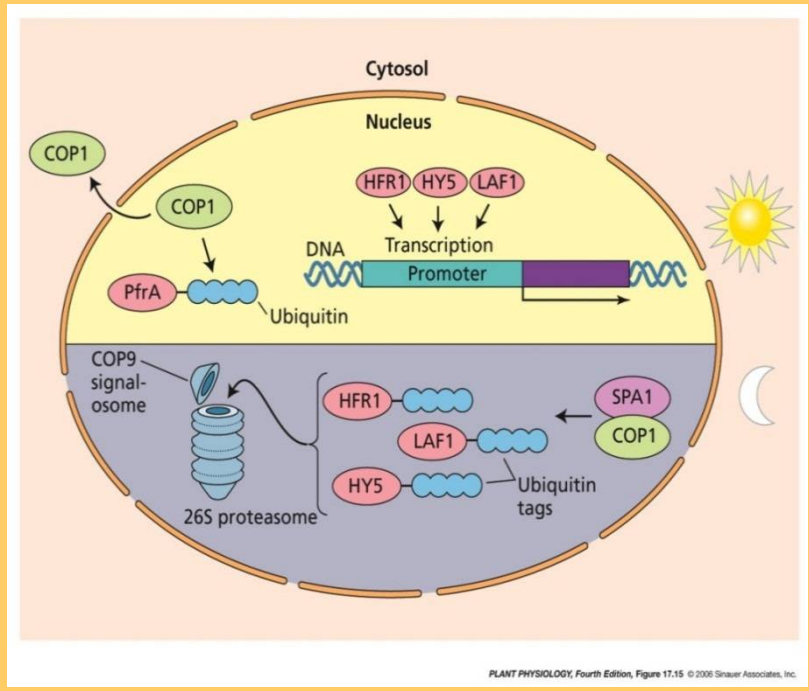
SAUR – expression stimulated by auxin during 2 – 5 min; the expression does not require the synthesis of new proteins; genes do not contain introns, they encode very similar peptides of unknown function.

***GH3* – like genes**

***FIN219* – quickly-induced by auxin**
***fin219* – long hypocotyl in the FR**



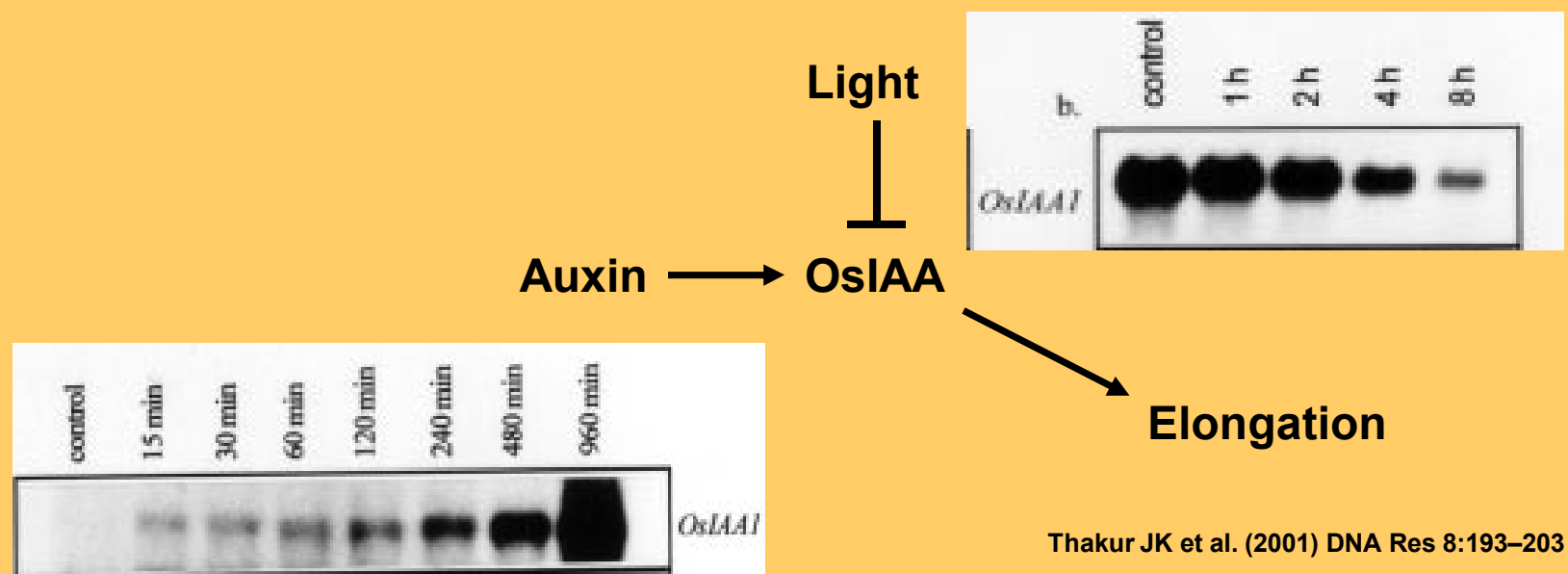
Dark phenotype



Hsieh H-L et al. (2000) Genes and Development 14: 1958-1970

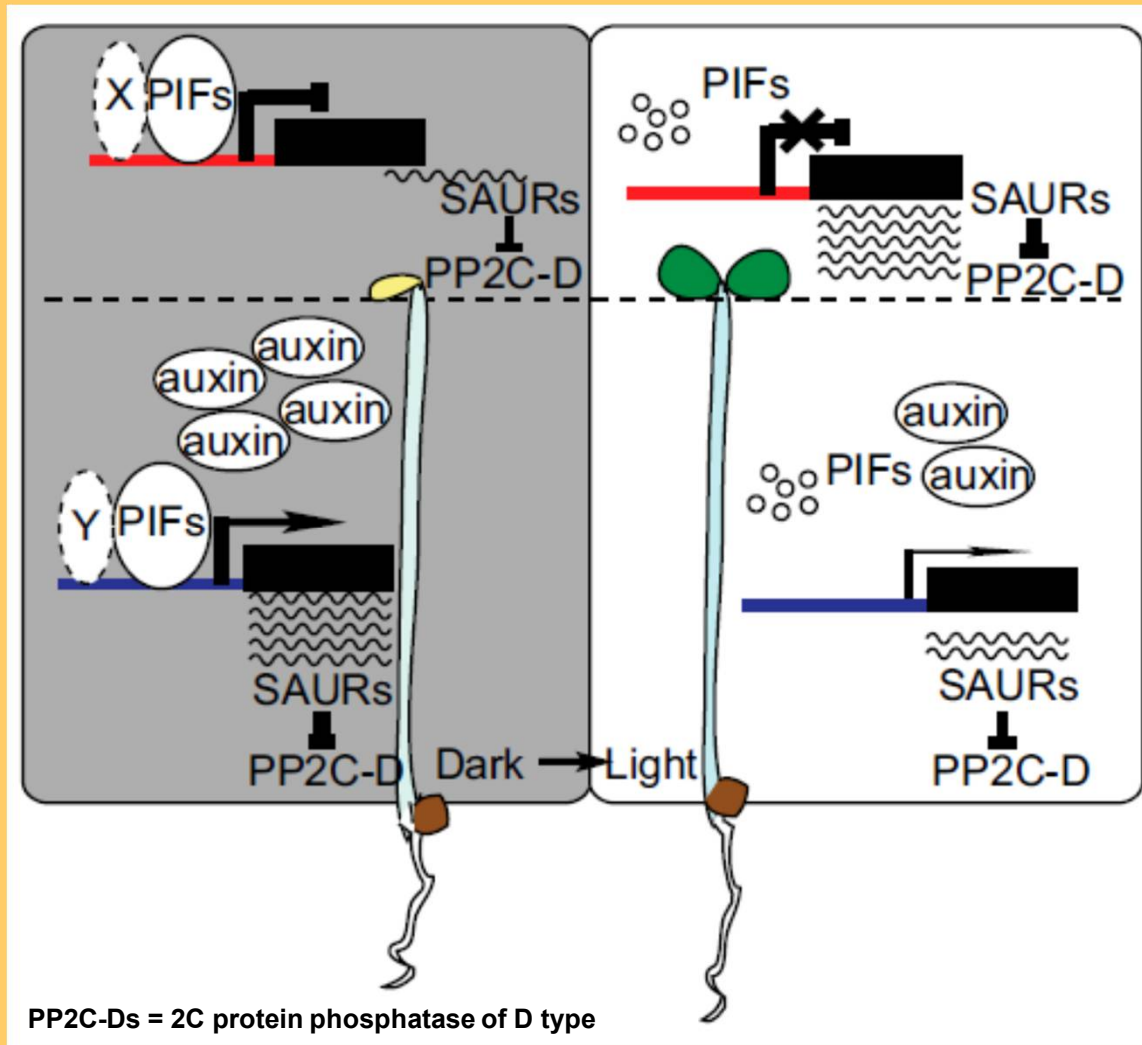
Aux/IAA genes

Expression of *Aux/IAA* genes is stimulated by auxin but inhibited by light.



Application of 30 μ M IAA.

Thakur JK et al. (2001) DNA Res 8:193–203



PP2C-Ds = 2C protein phosphatase of D type

Cotyledons

Dark – low expression of SAUR => small, closed cotyledons

Light – high expression of SAUR => big, open cotyledons

Hypocotyl

Dark – high expression of SAUR => higher elongation of hypocotyl

Light – low expression of SAUR => Reduced elongation of hypocotyl

PIFs bind directly to genes encoding SAUR proteins and differentially regulate their expression in cotyledons and hypocotyls

Světlo mění hladinu auxinů a stabilitu PIF => odlišná regulace exprese SAUR v dělohách a hypokotylech.

2) Elements of a signaling pathway shared by auxin and light

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TIR1 system

A – auxin

TIR1 – F-box subunit of E3-ubiquitin ligase; auxin receptor

AUX/IAA – repressor of transcription of auxin-induced genes

ARF – transcription factor (aktivator of gene expression)

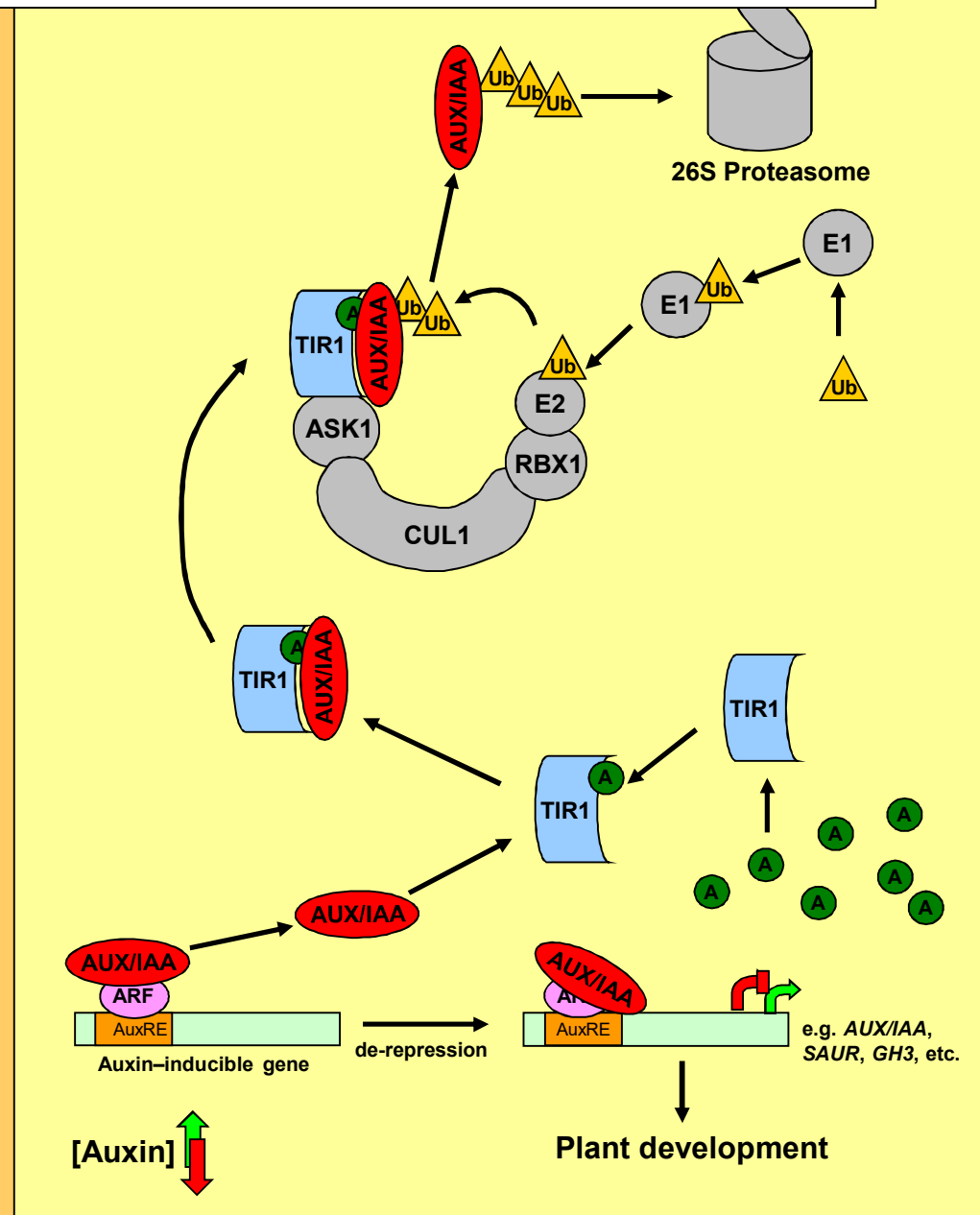
Auxin-induced genes contain **AuxRE** = auxin-responsive element

Similar mechanisms for other F-box proteins:

COP1 – CONSTITUTIVE PHOTOMORPHOG. 1

COI – CORONATINE INSENSITIVE 1

ZTL – ZEITLUPE, etc.

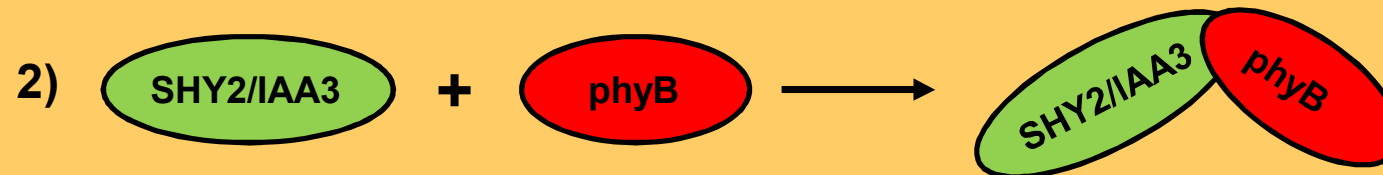


Mechanism of control of Aux/IAA activity by light.

Light \longrightarrow phyA, phyB \longrightarrow Transcription of *SHY2/IAA3*

1) Light \longrightarrow phyA \longrightarrow Phosphorylation of *Aux/IAA*

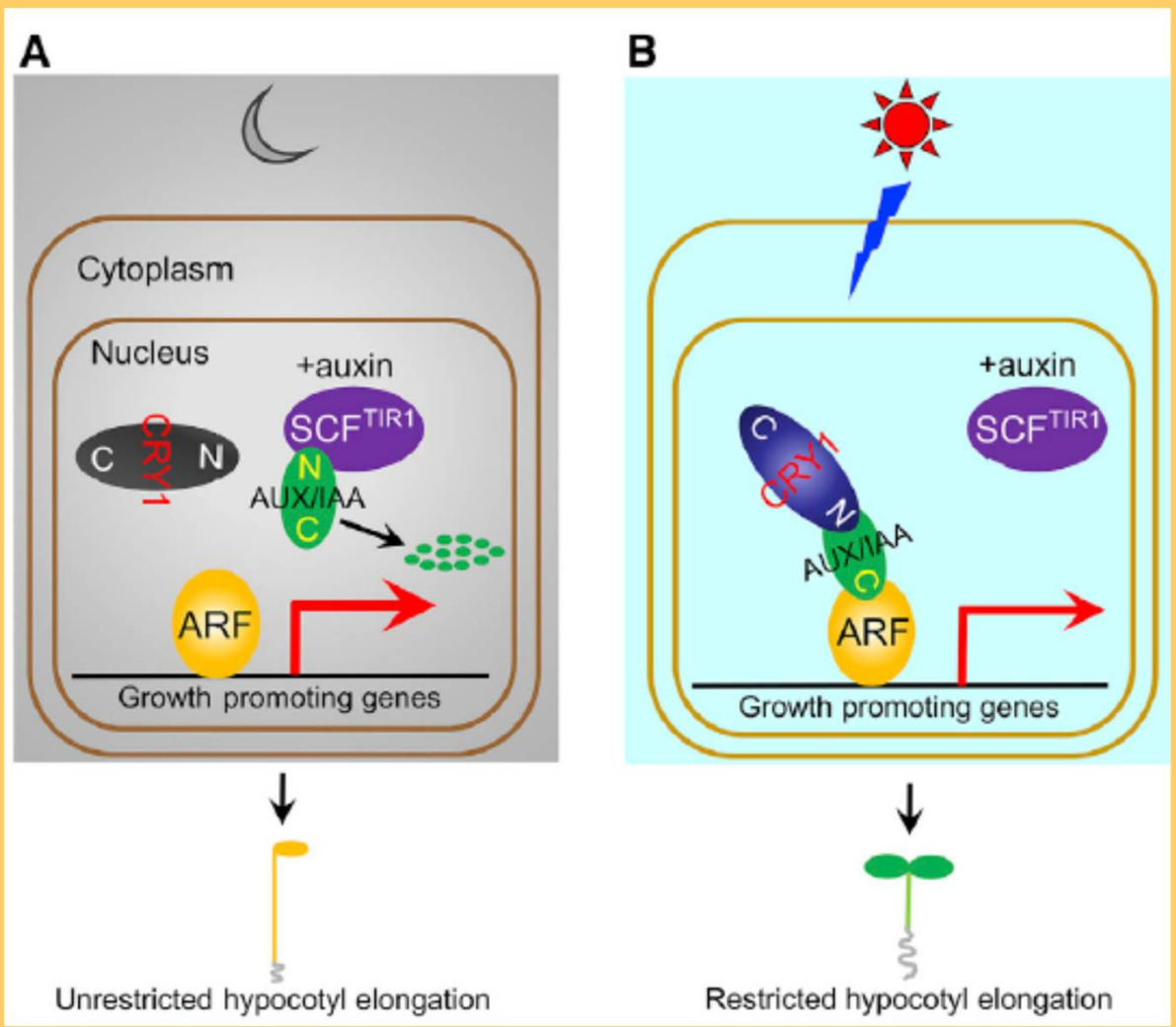
Colon-Carmona A et al. (2000)
Plant Physiology 124: 1728–1738



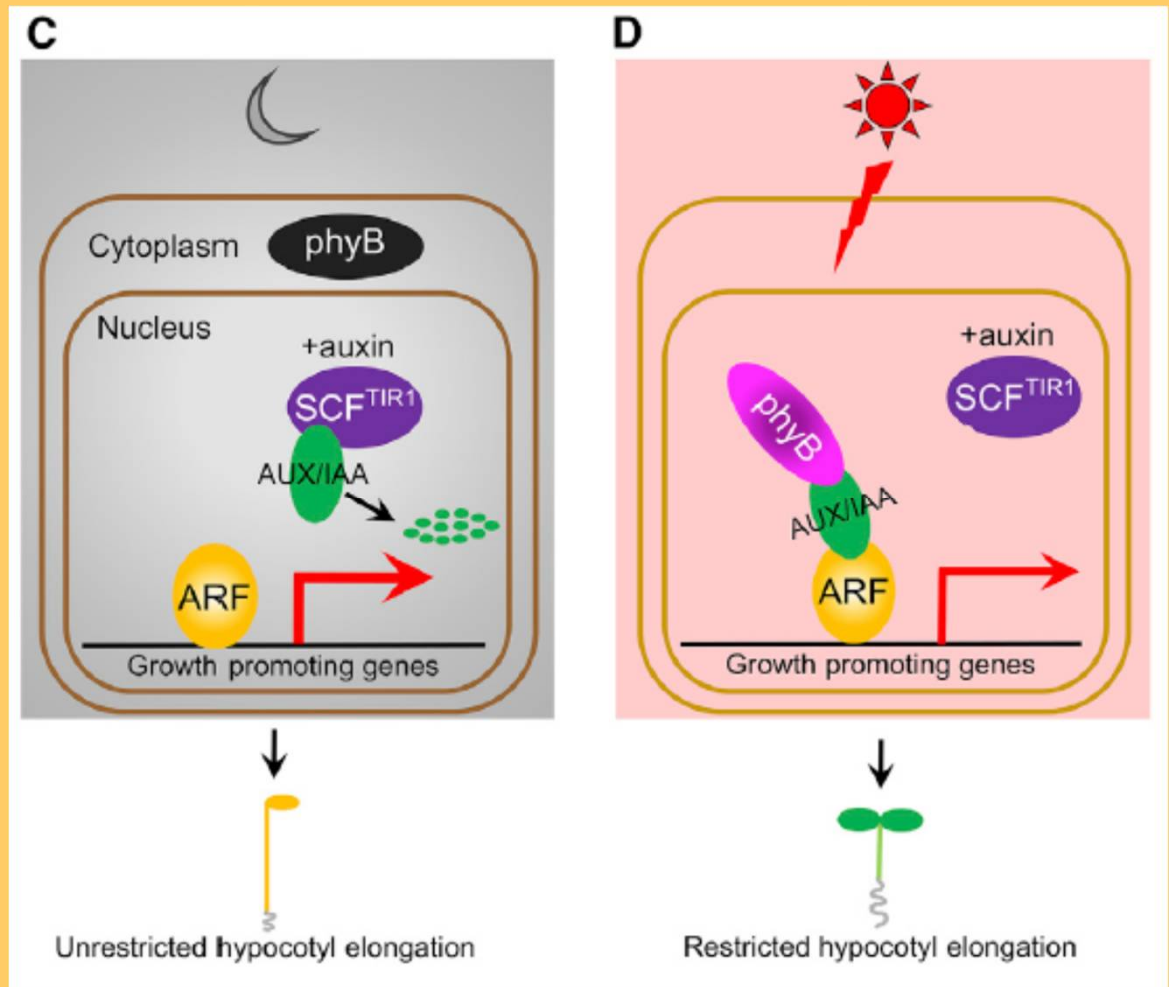
Tian Q et al. (2003) Plant Journal
36: 643-651



Phytochromes influence expression of *Aux/IAA*.

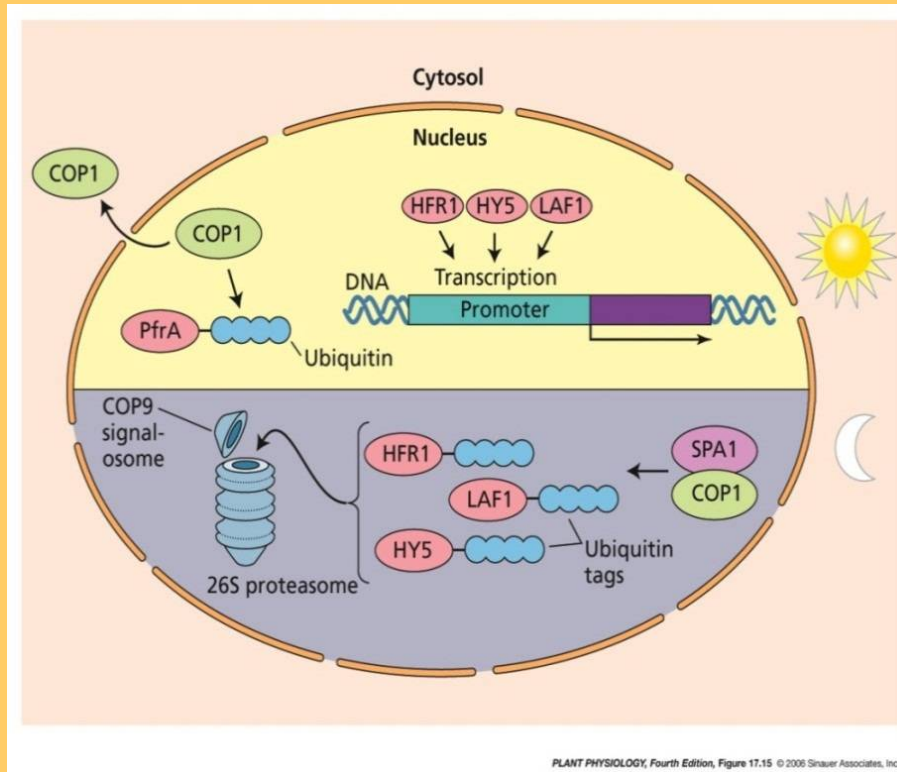


Blue light

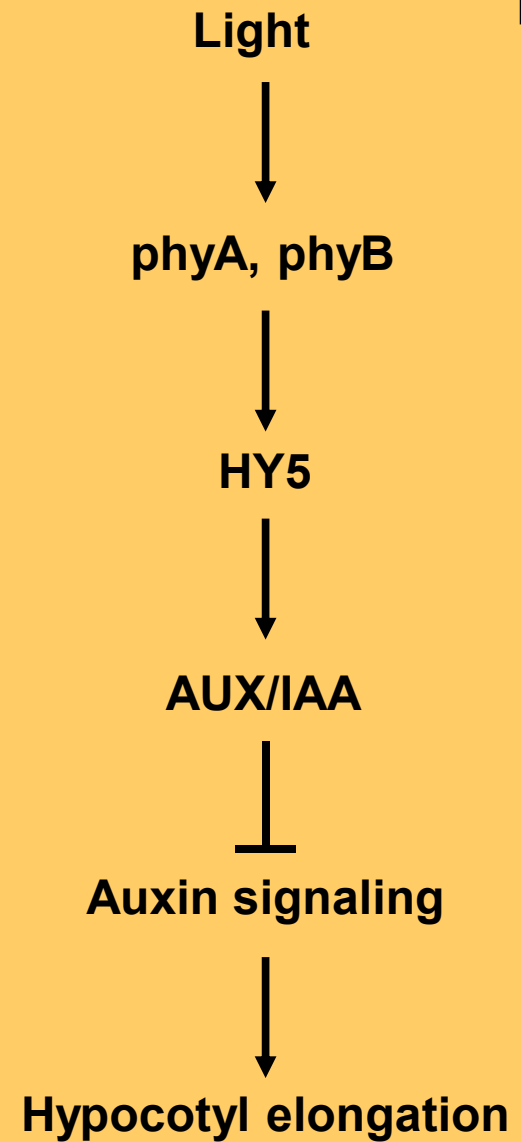


Red light

Transcription factor of HY5



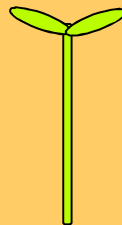
HY5 binds to promoter of *AUX/IAA* and *ARF* genes
hy5 – low expression of genes *AUX/IAA*



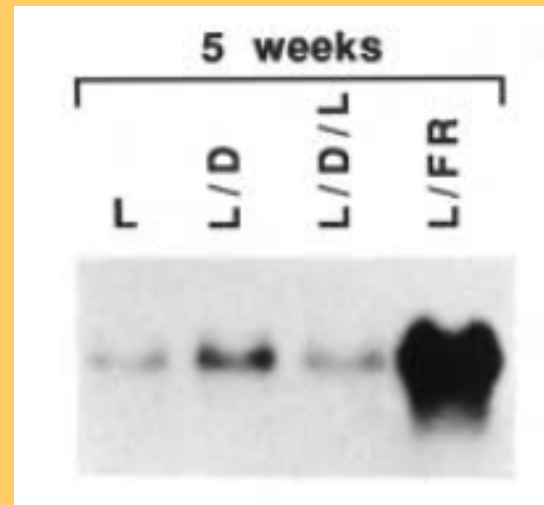
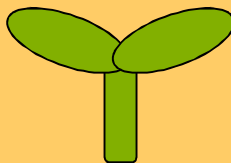
Transcription factor ATHB2

ATHB-2 expression is induced by low R:FR (shading) through phyB and phyE.

OE-ATHB2 plants = *phy* mutants:



Antisense plants *athb-2*:



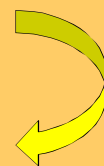
Carabelli M et al. (1993) Plant J 4: 469-479



The formation of lateral roots is induced by auxin

ATHB2 expression induced by low R:FR leads to reduced polar auxin transport and reduced expression of auxin-induced genes.

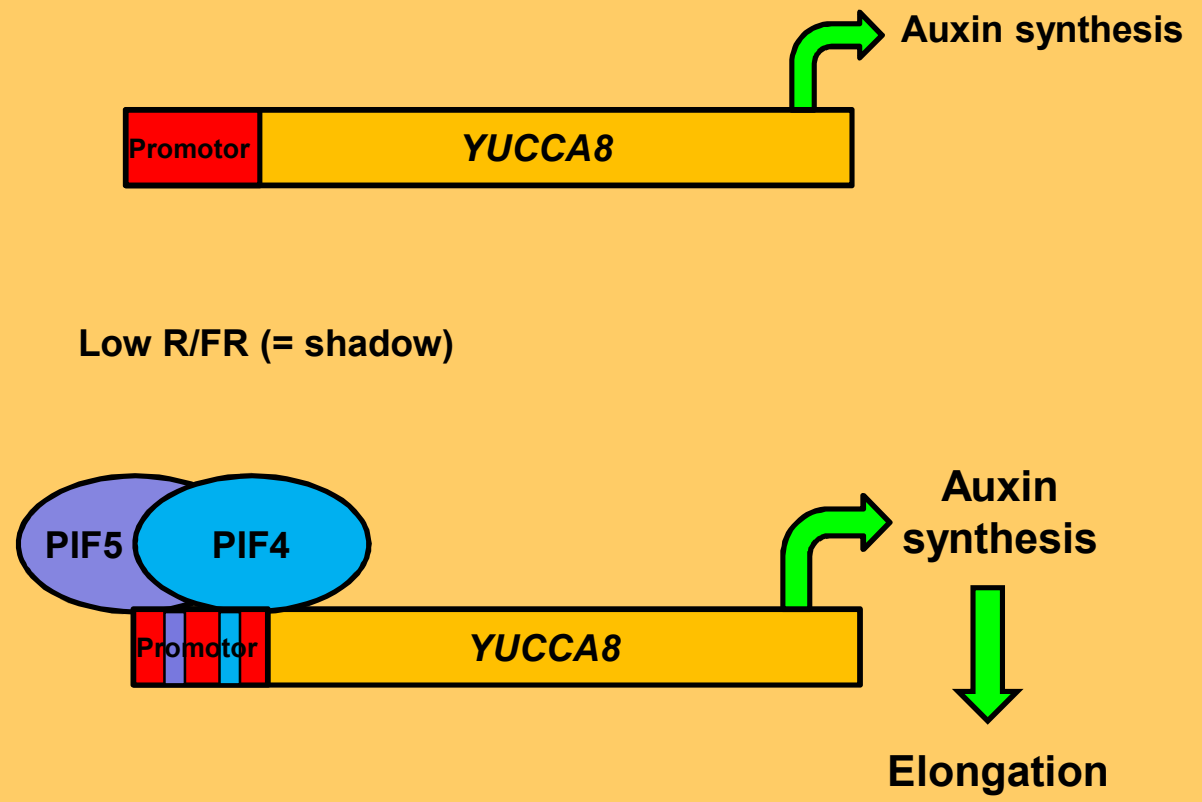
ATHB-2 is a connecting element of the light and auxin signaling pathway



Transcription factor PIF4, PIF5

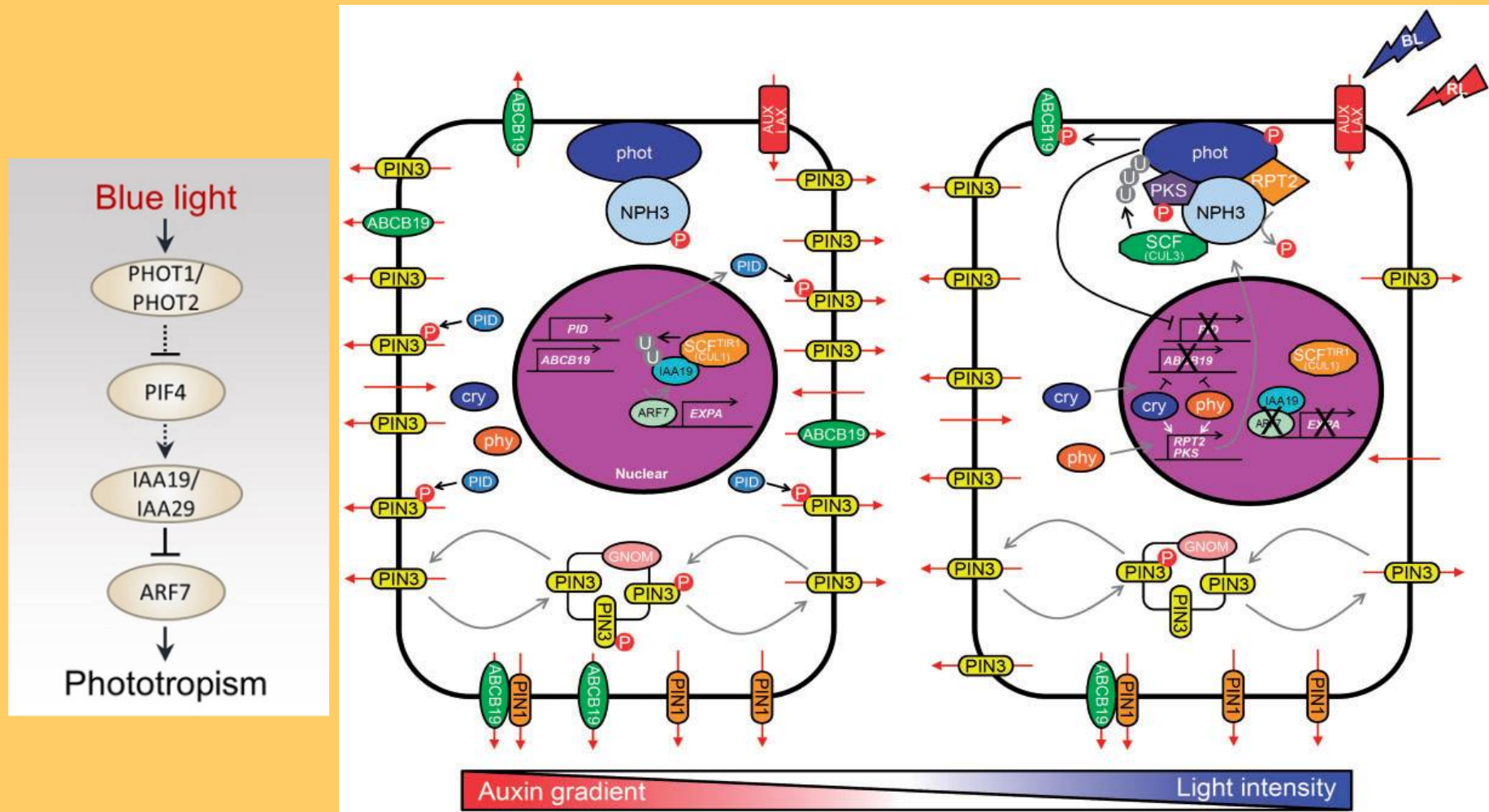
Positive regulators of shade avoidance response => they are expressed at low R/FR (= shading)

YUCCA genes – positive regulators of auxin synthesis



Hornitschek P et al. (1993) Plant J 71: 699-711

Choi H and Oh E (2016) Mol Cells 39: 587-593

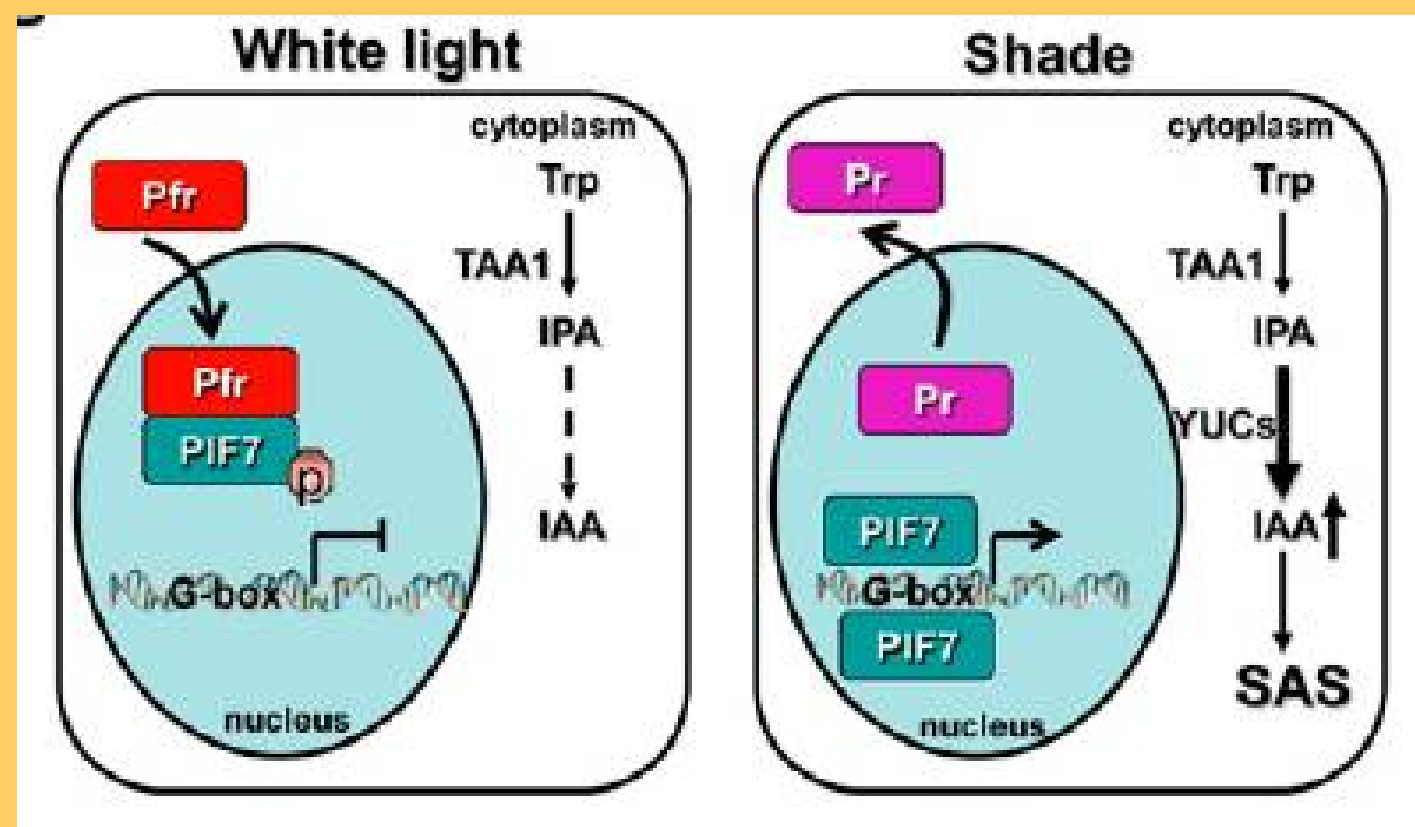


Low intensity of BL: PIF4 not expressed => IAA19/IAA29 not very active => ARF7 expressed => cell expansion

High intensity of BL: PIF4 expressed => IAA19/IAA29 active => ARF7 not expressed => lacking of cell expansion

Transcription factor PIF7

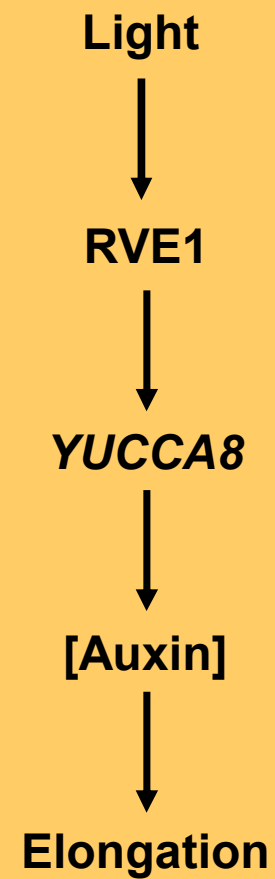
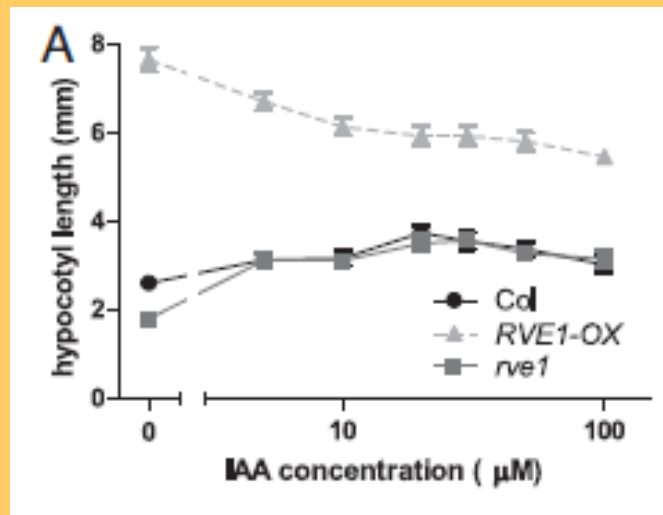
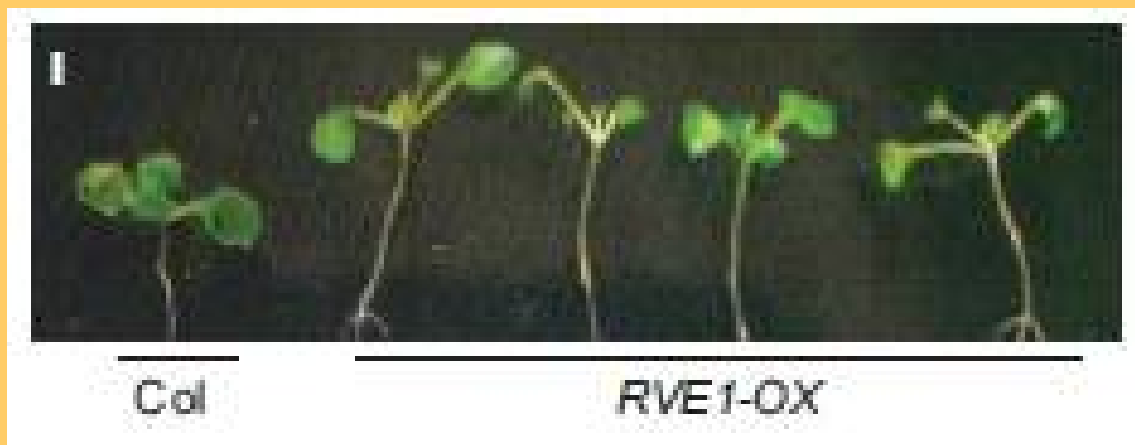
Li L et al. (2012) Genes Dev 26: 785-790



At low R/FR (= shadow), dephosphorylated PIF7 binds to the G-box of YUCCA8 and YUCCA9 genes involved in auxin synthesis and induces their expression. The increased synthesis of auxins then leads to the elongation of the plant.

Transcription factor REVEILLE 1 (RVE1)

Rawat R et al. (2009) PNAS 106: 16883 - 16888



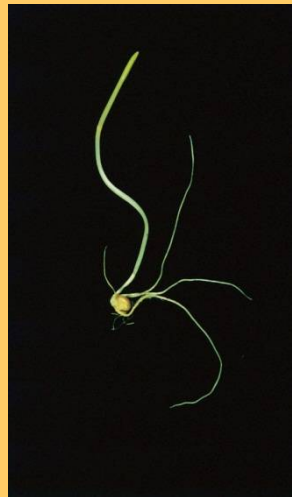
ABP system

Jones AM et al. (1991) Plant Physiol 97: 352-358



Expression of *ABP1*:

Growth in the dark



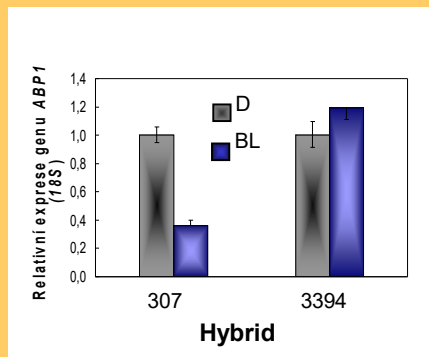
Growth in the light



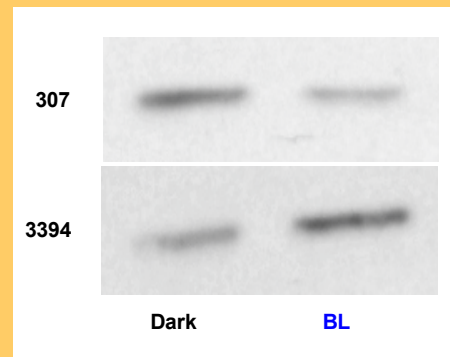
Im KH et al. (1991) Maydica 45: 319-325

Light regulates expression of genes and/or proteins ABP1 and ABP4 in maize

BL inhibits expression of *ABP1* in coleoptile of older maize hybrid 307.

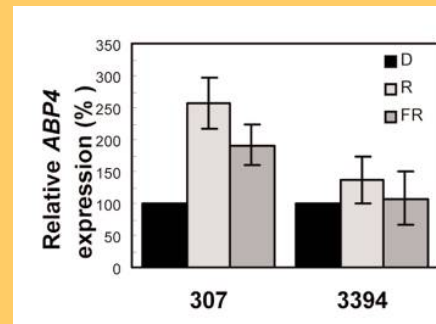
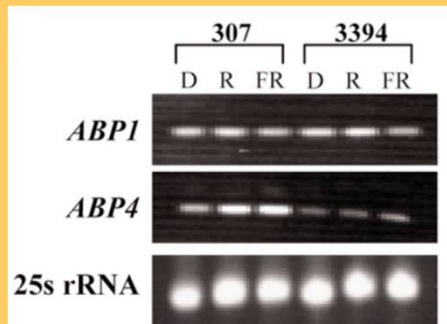


BL reduces amount of ABP1 protein in mesocotyl of older maize hybrid 307



Čudejková M et al. (2012)
Current Topics in Plant Biology 13: 21-34

R and FR stimulate expression of *ABP4* in mesocotyl of older maize hybrid 307.
Expression of *ABP4* is not induced by light in the modern hybrid 3394.



Fellner M et al. (2006) Plant Signaling and Behavior 1: 201-211