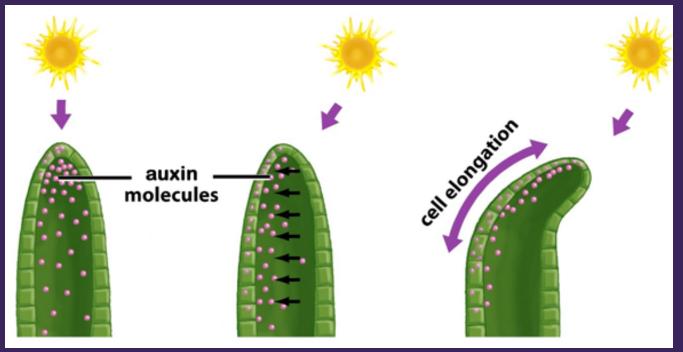
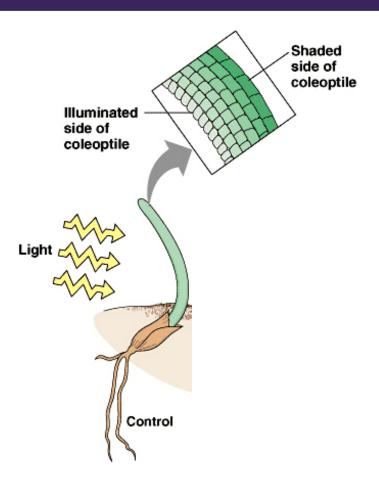
# Molekulare Mechanismen der Signaltransduktion



05 - Auxin, EMS Mutagenese, Isolierung und Charakterisierung der *axr1* Mutante Folien:

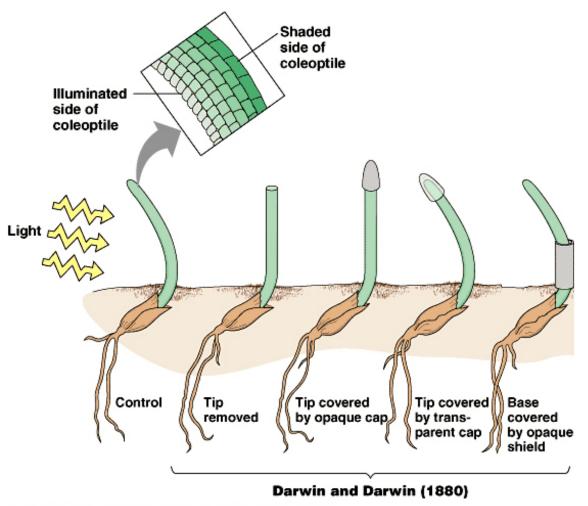
http://tinyurl.com/Modul-MMS

## Wachstumsregulation - Phototropismus



Copyright @ Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings.

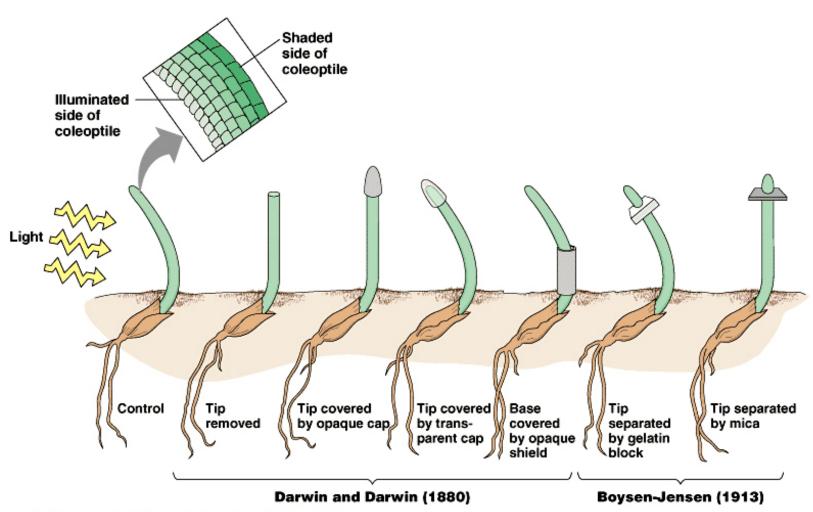
### Wachstumsregulation - Phototropismus



"When seedlings are freely exposed to a lateral light some influence is transmitted from the upper part of the coleoptile that acts on the lower part of the coleoptile"
"The Power of Movement in Plants" (1880) by Darwin and Darwin.

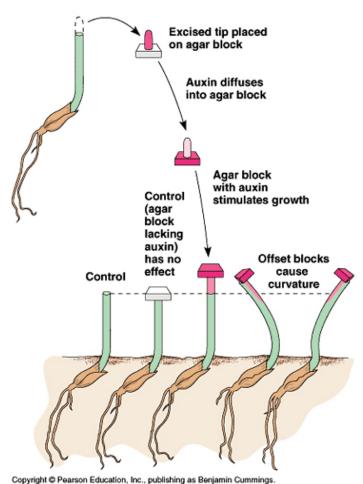
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## Wachstumsregulation - Phototropismus



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#### Wachstumregulator - Auxin



oopjiigii o'i ouson caaaani, sio, paolasiig as oo janii oaniiniigs.

Went (1920s-30s) Total darkness

#### Fritz Went

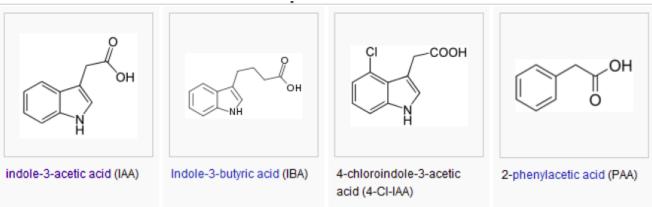
- Nachweis der Mobilität
- Substanz kann in Agarblock übertragen werden
- Isolierung der Substanz:
  - → Auxin(griech. auxanein = wachsen lassen)

IAA indole-3-acetic acid (+ 20 Jahre)

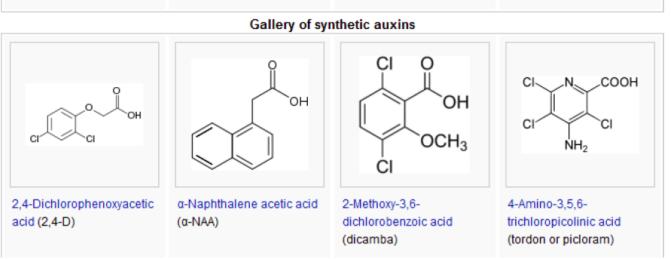
Das 1. identifizierte Phytohormon!

#### Auxine

#### Native auxins:

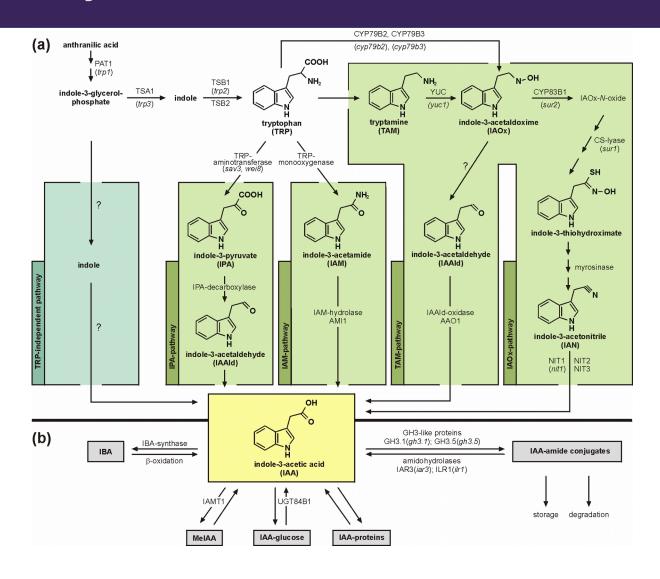


#### Synthetic auxins:

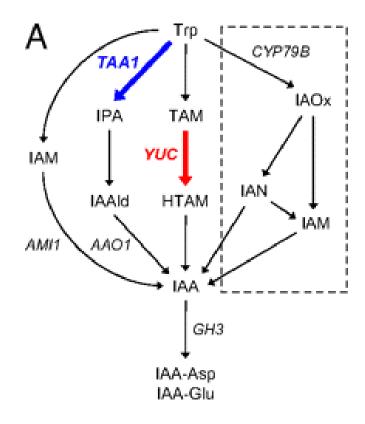


Auxins have an aromatic ring and a carboxylic acid group

## Auxinbiosynthese

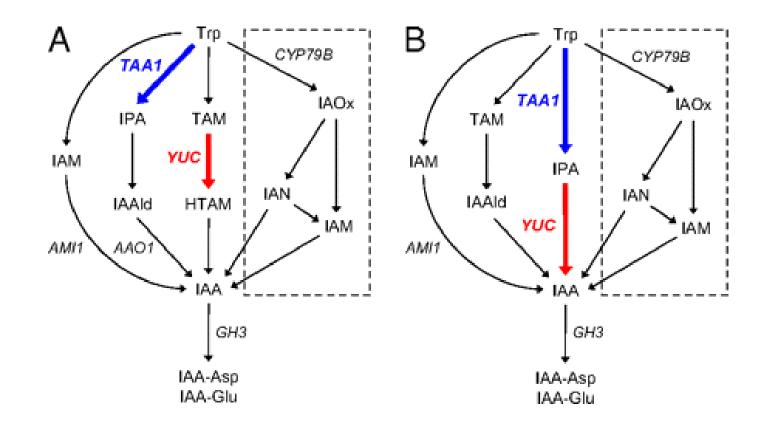


## Auxinbiosynthese



altes Biosyntheseschema

## Auxinbiosynthese



altes Biosyntheseschema

neues Biosyntheseschema

bis heute: keine Mutanten isoliert die kein Auxin mehr produzieren können!

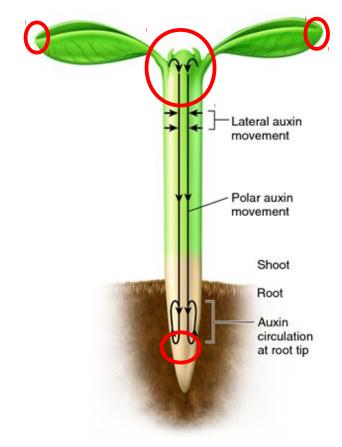
Mashiguchi et al. PNAS 2011

#### Auxintransport

Auxin wird primär an einigen wenigen Stellen innerhalb der Pflanze gebildet

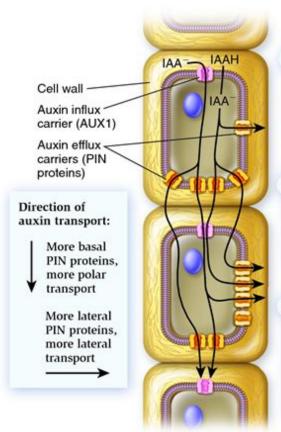
→ Meristeme + Blattspitzen

von dort aus wird Auxin in ander Teile der Pflanze transportiert

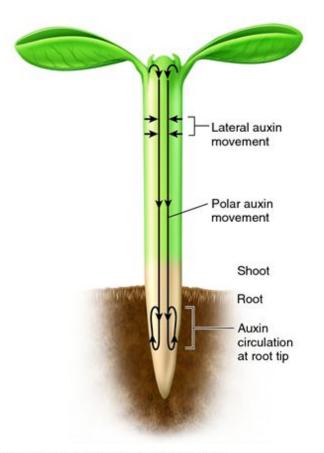


(b) Auxin transport throughout a plant

#### Auxintransport



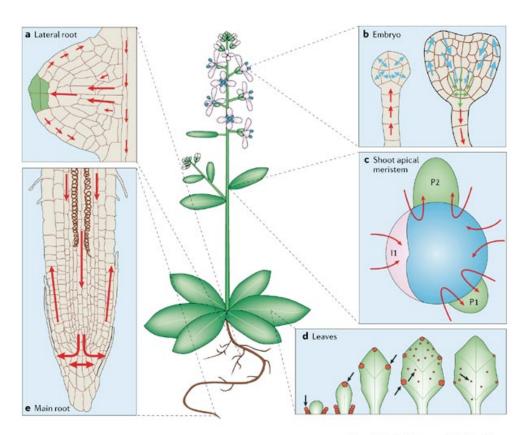
- Auxin diffuses into cells as the uncharged form IAAH or enters as the anion IAA<sup>-</sup> via an auxin influx carrier. Once inside, IAAH becomes IAA<sup>-</sup>.
- Auxin exits cells as an anion via auxin efflux carriers— PIN proteins—which occur in different types, including basal and lateral.
- 3 The locations of AUX1 and PIN proteins determine the direction of auxin movement through living tissues. Changes in PIN protein location may alter the direction of auxin flow.



(a) Cellular mechanism of auxin transport

(b) Auxin transport throughout a plant

## Auxintransport → Auxingradienten

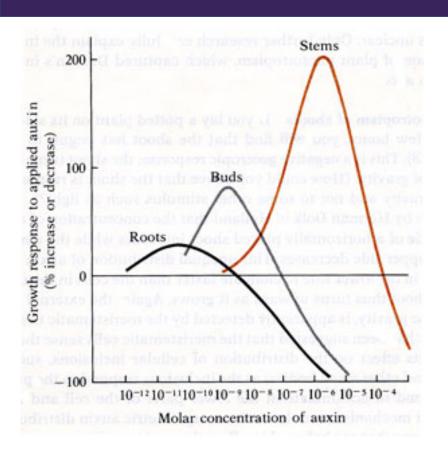


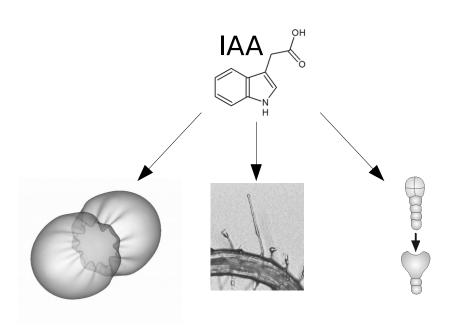
Copyright © 2006 Nature Publishing Group Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

# Transport is essentiell für alle Auxin-regulierten Prozesse

- Polarität des Embryos
- Apikaldominanz
- Wurzelentwicklung
- Vaskularisierung
- .....

#### Auxintransport





Die Sensitivität gegenüber Auxin ist abhängig vom Gewebe (und Spezies) Die Reaktion ist abhängig von der Konzentration und Sensitivität des jeweiligen Gewebes

#### Auxin - Zusammenfassung

- das erste Identifizierte Phytohormon → Wachstumsfaktor
- reguliert zahlreiche Prozesse in Wachstum und Entwicklung
- Biosynthese weitgehend aufgeklärt (1930 2011)
- Verschiedenste natürliche + synthetische Auxine verfügbar
- Transport essentiell für Diversität in biologischer Funktion

Signaltransduktion?

#### die ersten paper

- 1. Estelle and Somerville, (**1987**) Auxin resistant mutants of *Arabidopsis thaliana* with an altered morphology. **MGG** 206:200
- 2. Lincoln et al., (**1990**) Growth and development of the *axr1* mutants of Arabidopsis. **PC** 2:1071
- 3. Leyser et al., (**1993**) Arabidopsis auxin-resistance gene *AXR1* encodes a protein related to ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1. **N** 364:161

→ nächster Termin

#### Arabidopsis thaliana



Small size (30 cm)

Rapid life cycle (6 weeks)

Prolific seed production (5000 seeds/plant)

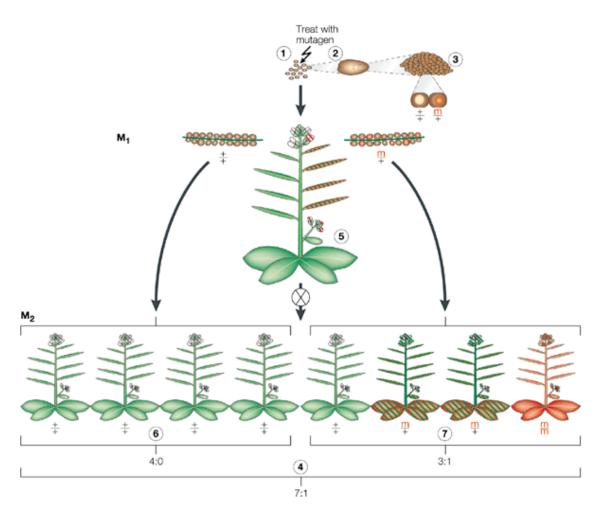
Sequenced genome (125 Mb; ~26,000 genes)

Easily transformable

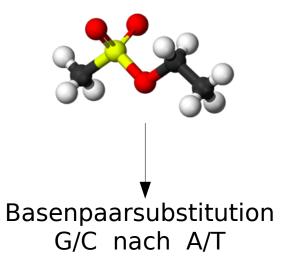
Tremendous community resources

A powerful multicellular eukaryotic model system

## EMS Mutagenese

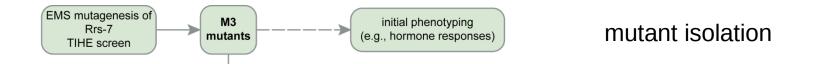


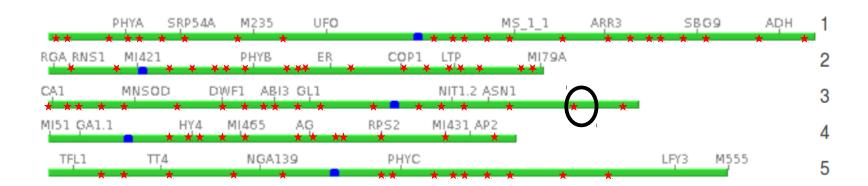
## EMS = Ethylmethansulfonat



Nature Reviews | Genetics

#### Mutante → Gen

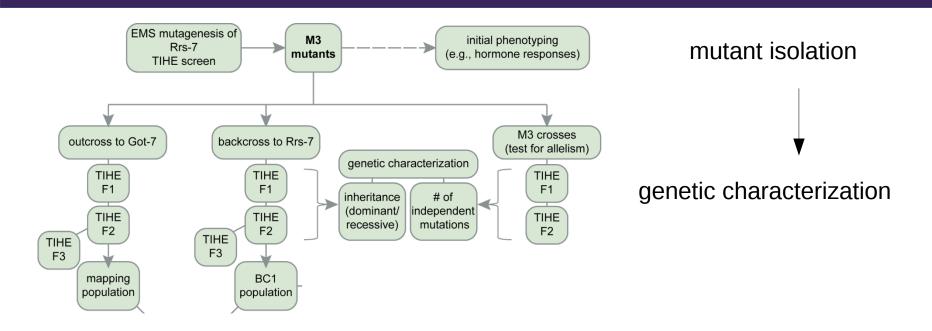




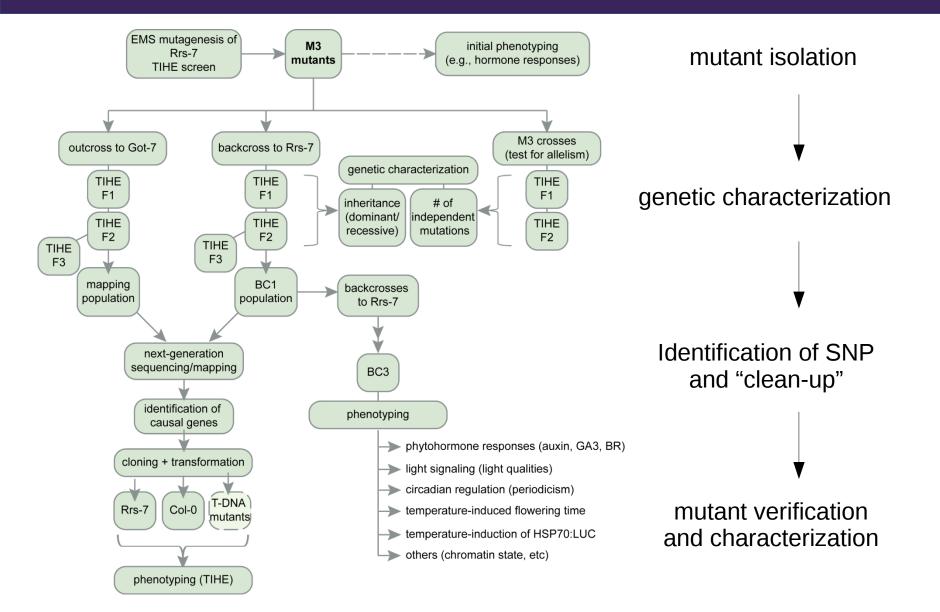
EMS löst viele hundert Mutationen im Genom aus

→ I.d.R.: nur eine Mutation kausal an Phänotyp beteiligt

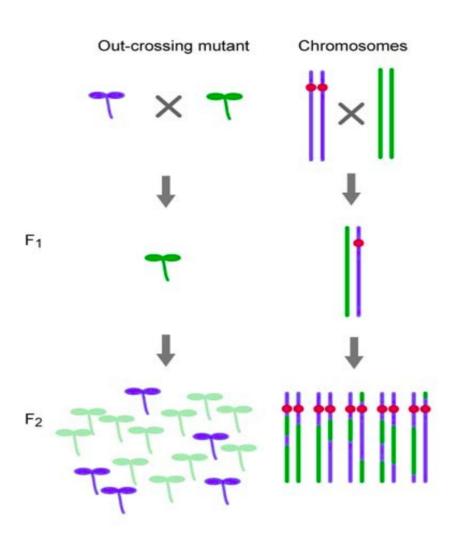
#### Mutante → Gen



#### Mutante → Gen



## Kartierungspopulation

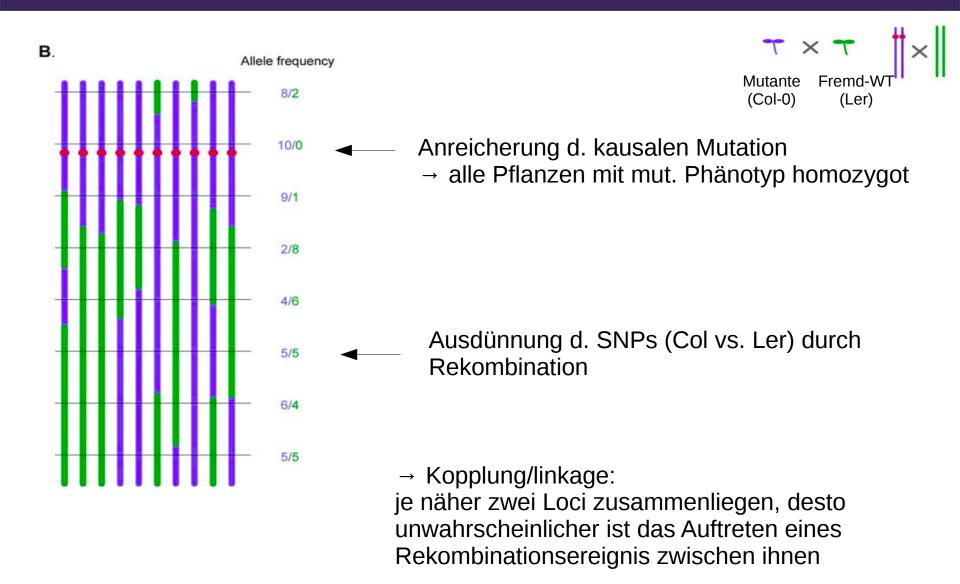


rezessive Mutante x (Fremd-) WT

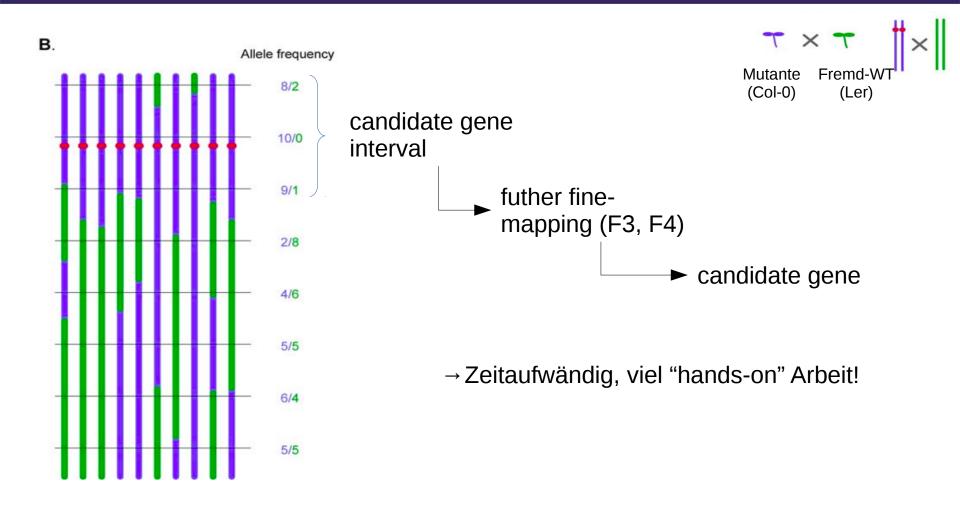
Selbstbestäubung der F1

segregierende F2 + Selektion über mut. Phänotyp

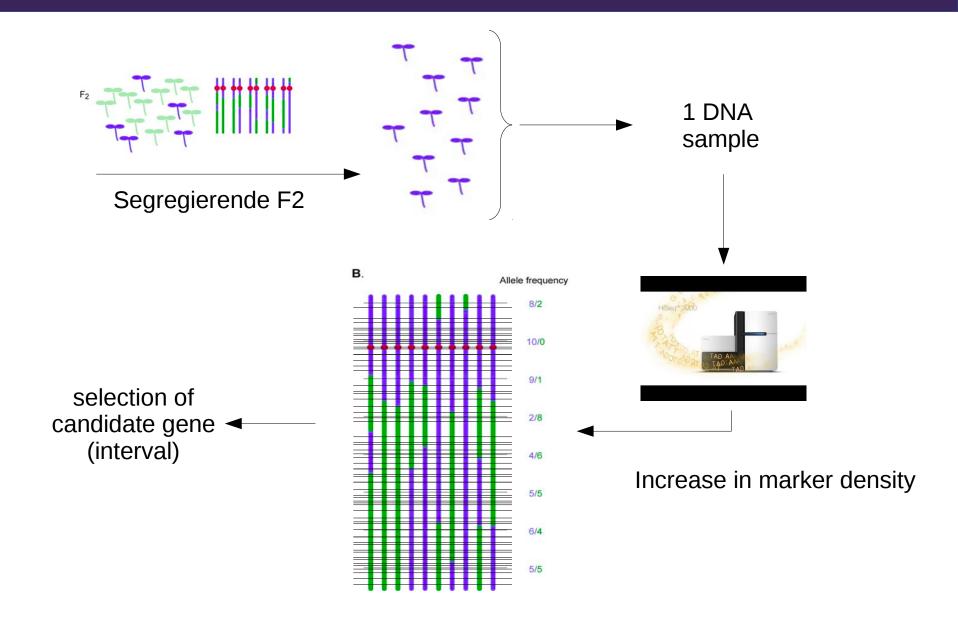
#### Kartierung



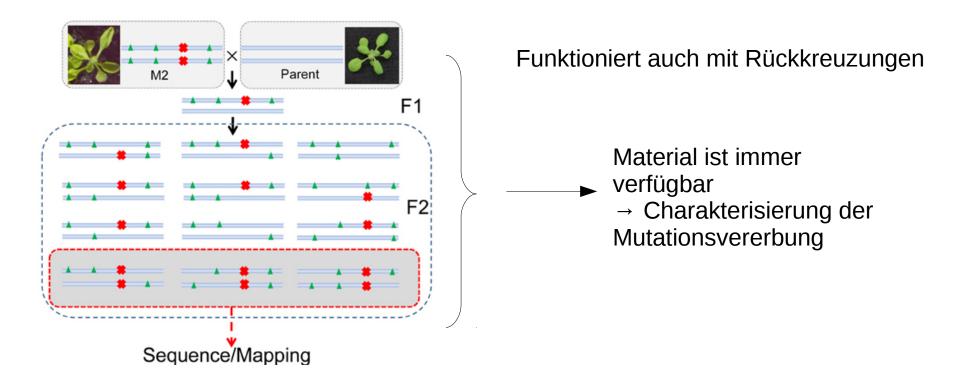
## Kartierung



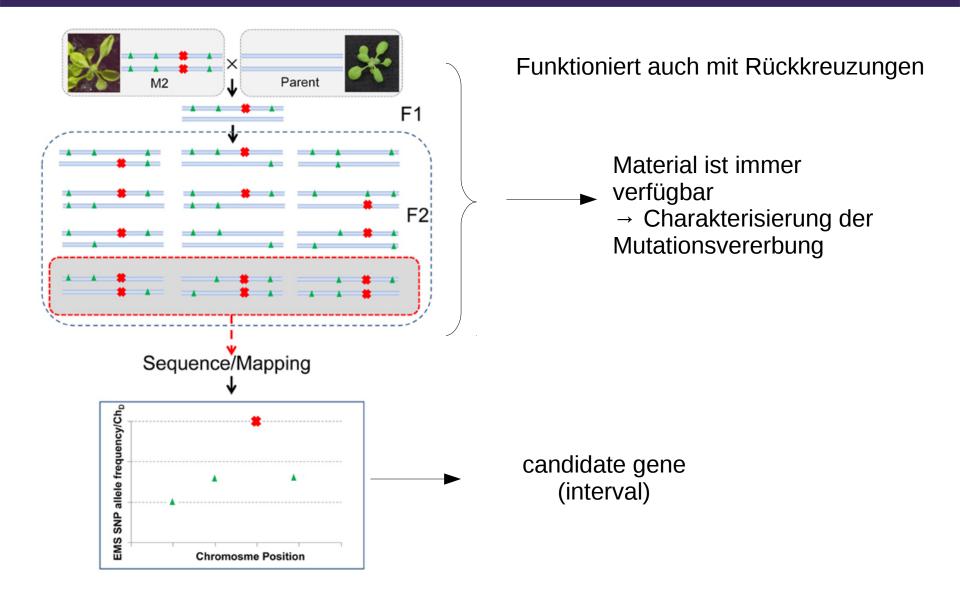
## "new": mapping-by-sequencing



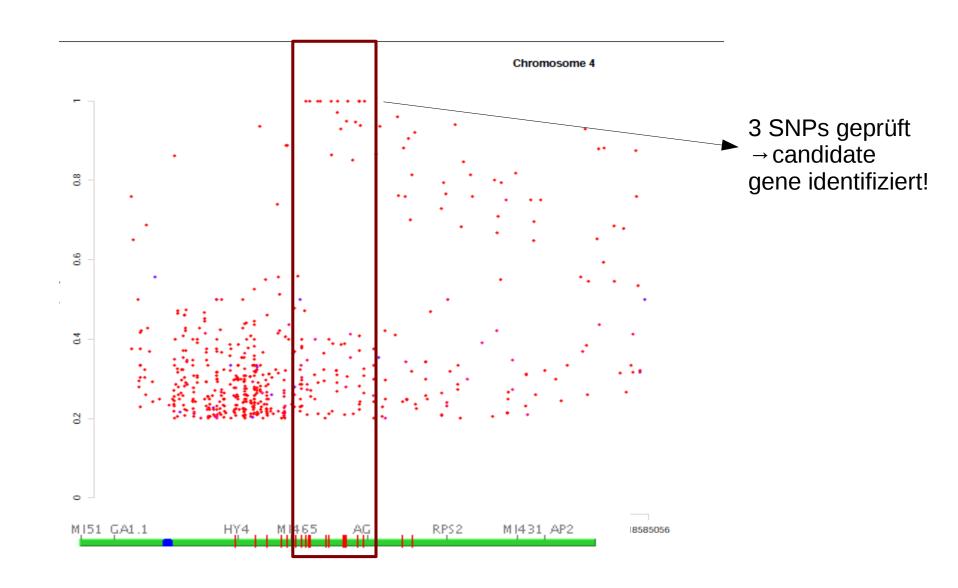
## "new": mapping-by-sequencing



## "new": mapping-by-sequencing



## allele frequency in reality





## Auxin-resistant mutants of *Arabidopsis thaliana* with an altered morphology

Mark A. Estelle\* and Chris Somerville

MSU-DOE Plant Research Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA

#### Ziel:

Isolierung von Mutanten, die eine erhöhte Resistenz gegenüber Auxin aufweisen

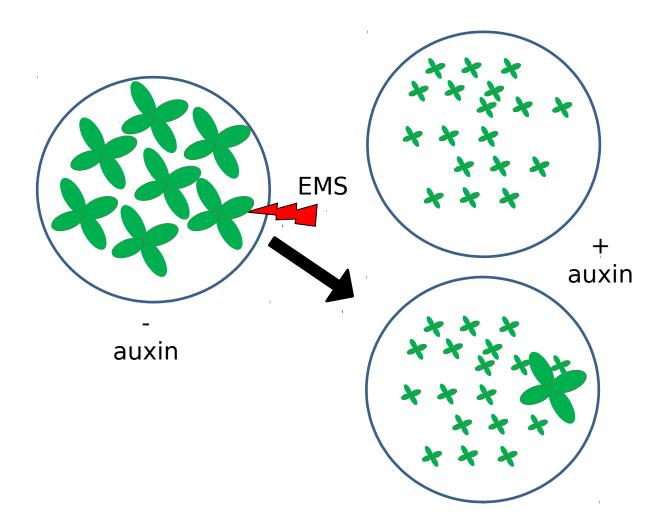
Identifizierung von Signalelementen, die an der Auxinresponse beteiligt sind

#### Zu diesem Zeitpunkt:

- keine Enzyme der Auxinbiosynthese bekannt
- keine Information zu Elementen der Signaltransduktion
- Arabidopsis war noch nicht sequenziert!

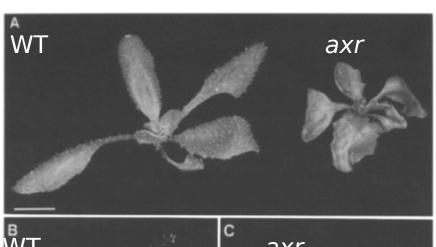
#### axr Mutantenscreen

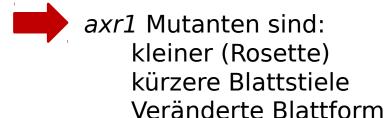
Ziel: Isolierung von Mutanten, die resistent gegenüber der Auxinbehandlung sind ( $axr = \underline{a}u\underline{x}in \underline{r}esistant 1$ )

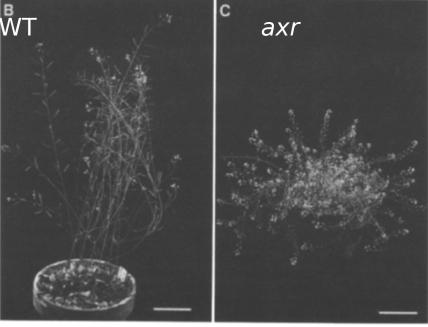


6+7 axr Mutanten aus 2x 150 000 gescreenten M2

#### weitere Phänotypen der axr1 Mutante

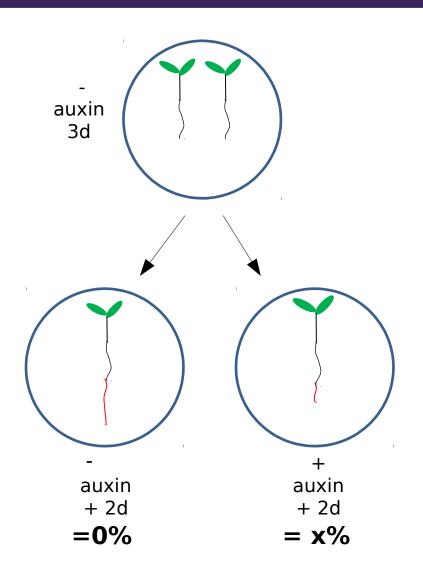


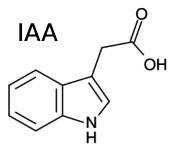


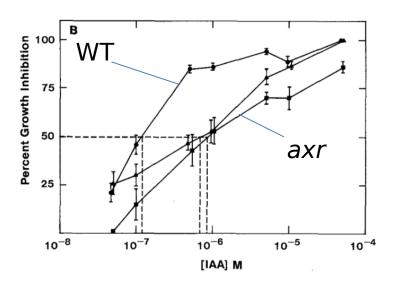


axr1 Mutanten bilden vermehrt sekundäre Infloreszenzen = Verlust der Apikaldominanz

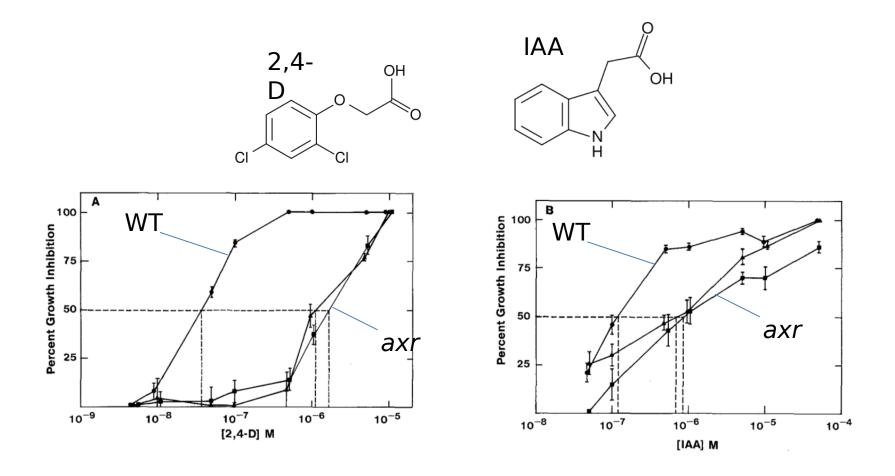
#### Wurzelreaktion auf Auxin - IAA







#### Wurzelreaktion auf Auxin - 2,4-D



axr Mutanten zeigen verminderte Wurzelinhibierung in Reaktion auf 2,4-D und IAA

# Auxin-resistant mutants of *Arabidopsis thaliana* with an altered morphology

Mark A. Estelle\* and Chris Somerville

MSU-DOE Plant Research Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA

#### Fazit:

Isolierung von axr1 Mutanten mit erhöhter Resistenz gegenüber Auxin, die außerdem zahlreiche Wachstums- und Entwicklungsphänotypen zeigen

eine mögliche Hypothese:

"....An attractive possibility is that the AXR1 gene coded for an auxin receptor and that resistance is due to an alteration that has a greater effect on the affinity of this receptor for 2,4-D than for IAA....."

The Plant Cell, Vol. 2, 1071-1080, November 1990 © 1990 American Society of Plant Physiologists

# Growth and Development of the axr1 Mutants of Arabidopsis

Cynthia Lincoln, James H. Britton, and Mark Estelle<sup>1</sup>

Department of Biology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405

#### **Ziel:**

Weitere Charakterisierung der *axr1*-Mutanten Kartierung des betroffenen Gens

#### Isolierung weiterer axr Mutanten

Table 1. Recovery of axr1 Mutants <sup>a</sup>					
M2 population	Mutagen	Selection	Mutants recovered		
A <sup>b</sup>	EMS	2,4-D	axr1-1		
			axr1-2		
			axr1-3		
			axr1-4		
			axr1-5		
			axr1-6		
B <sup>b</sup>	EMS	2,4-D	axr1-7		
			axr1-8		
			axr1-9		
			axr1-11		
			axr1-12		
			axr1-15		
C°	EMS	2,4-D	axr1-16		
			axr1-17		
			axr1-18		
			axr1-19		
			axr1-20		
			axr1-21		
C <sup>c</sup>	EMS	IAA	axr1-22		
De	γ	2,4-D	axr1-23		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>circ}$  A total of 470,000 seeds from four distinct M2 populations was screened for mutants that were able to elongate roots on either 5  $\mu$ M 2,4-D or 50  $\mu$ M IAA.



zu den 12 *axr1*Mutanten noch
weitere 8 isoliert

#### Charakterisierung der Mutationen

- → rezessiv/dominant
- → Allelie

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Estelle and Somerville (1987).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> This study.

#### Genetische Charakterisierung

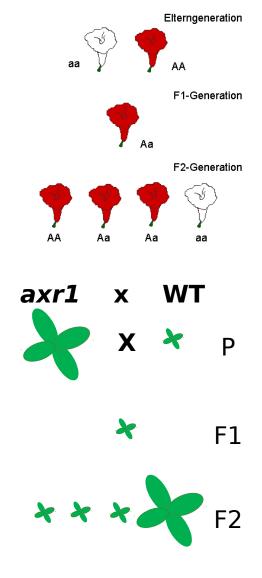


Table 2. Genetic Segregation of 2,4-D Resistance in axr1 Lines

	Number of Plants		
Cross	Resistant	Sensitive	$\chi^{2a}$
axr1-19 × wild-type F1	0	23	
F2	186	493	2.07 <sup>b</sup>
axr1-21 × wild-type F1	0	51	
F2	82	281	1:12 <sup>b</sup>
axr1-22 × wild-type F1	0	22	
F2	56	216	2.83 <sup>b</sup>
axr1-23 × wild-type F1	0	33	
F2	117	383	0.683 <sup>b</sup>

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}\,\chi^2$  was calculated based on an expected ratio of three sensitive to one resistant.

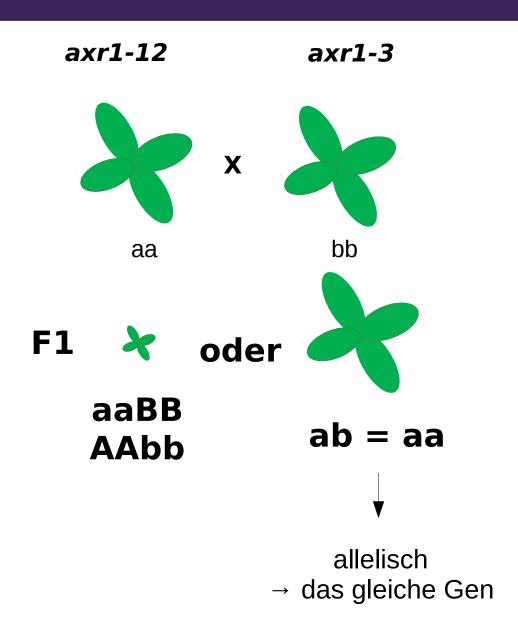


 $<sup>^{</sup>b} P > 0.05$ .



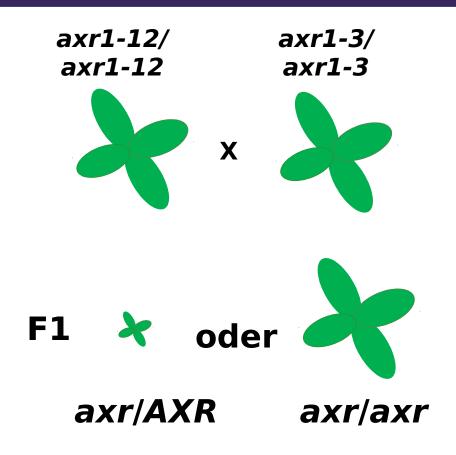
30 *axr* Mutanten isoliert

→ 30 verschiedene Gene oder 30 Mutationen im gleichen Gen?



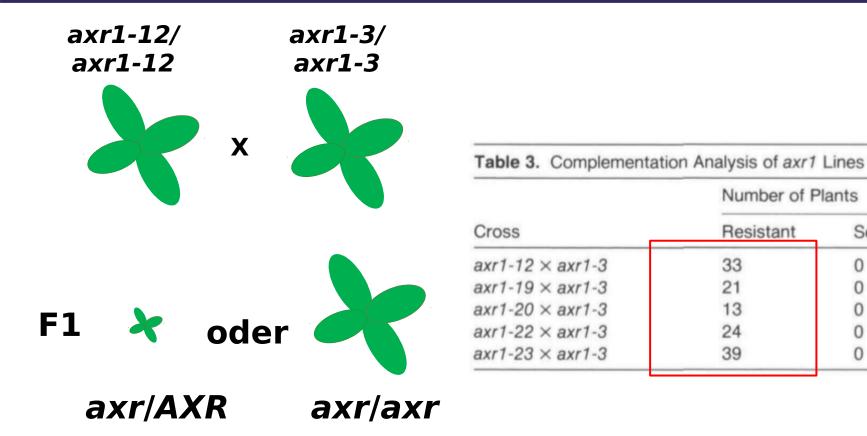
Komplementationstest auf Auxin

Mutationen allelisch oder in verschiedenen Genen?



Komplementationstest auf Auxin

Mutationen allelisch oder in verschiedenen Genen?



Sensitive

Mutationen sind verschiedene Allele im selben Gen!

# axr1 Phänotypen

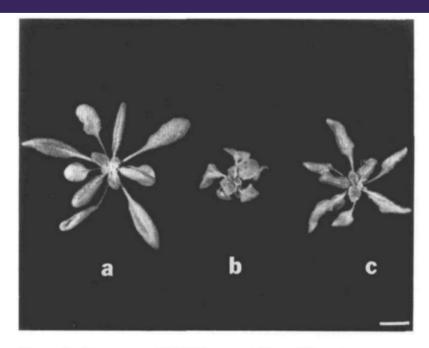


Figure 1. Phenotype of Wild-Type and Mutant Rosettes.

Rosettes were photographed when the plants were 3 weeks old.

- (a) Wild type.
- (b) axr1-12/axr1-12.
- (c) axr1-3/axr1-3.

Bar = 1 cm.

→ Allele zeigen unterschiedliche Ausprägung morphologischer Defekte



Figure 2. Comparison of Mature Wild-Type and Mutant Plants.

Wild-type and mutant plants were photographed when 7 weeks old.

- (a) Wild type.
- (b) axr1-12/axr-12.
- (c) axr1-3/axr1-3.

Bar = 3 cm.

## Quantifizierung morphometrischer Parameter

	Wild Type	axr1-3	axr1-12
Height (cm)	50.9 ± 1.0	38.4 ± 1.3	19.2 ± 1.8
No. of inflorescences	$5.75 \pm 0.25$	$6.25 \pm 1.4$	$6.6 \pm 1.6$
No. of lateral branches	$46.2 \pm 4.5$	$96.7 \pm 21.4$	124.0 ± 24.4
Distance between siliques (cm)	$0.65 \pm 0.04$	$0.30 \pm 0.01$	$0.32 \pm 0.02$
No. of siliques	$673.75 \pm 68.0$	$526.5 \pm 56.0$	2.4 ± 1.3
No. of pollen grains/flower	$2035.0 \pm 500.0$	2700.0 ± 337.0	$680.0 \pm 32.0$
Hypocotyl length in etiolated seedlings (cm)	$1.40 \pm 0.04$	$1.20 \pm 0.05$	$0.77 \pm 0.03$



axr1-3 Mutante zeigt eine schwächere Ausprägung der Phänotypen als die axr1-12 Mutante

#### weitere Phänotypen:

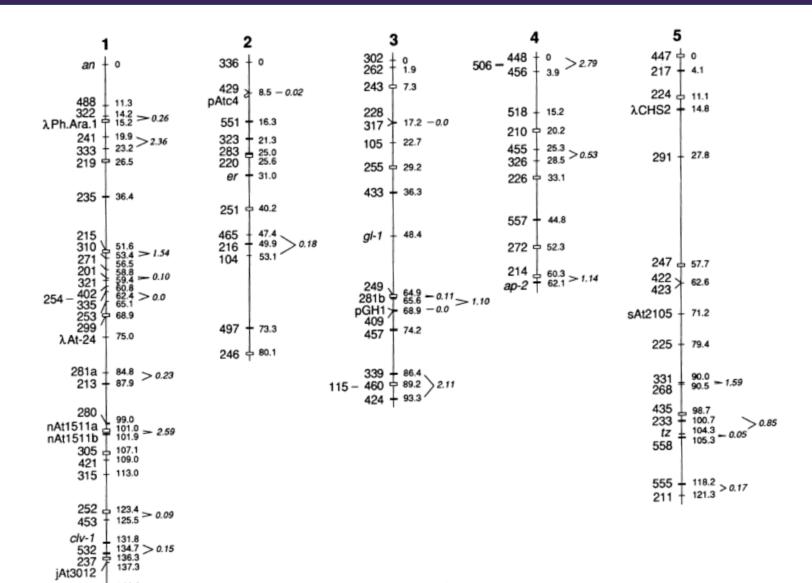
- → Wurzel Gravitropismus + Wurzelelongation
- = klassische Auxinprozesse

## Map-based cloning

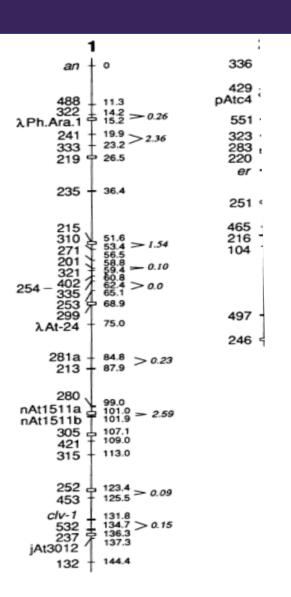
- Vorraussetzungen:
  - Spaltende F2-Generation einer Kreuzung aus der Mutante (im Col-0 Hintergrund) mit einem anderen Genotyp (Ni)
    - → Auskreuzung
  - Molekulare Marker zur Unterscheidung der 2
     Genotypen (Col-0 und Ni) z.B. RFLP- oder SSLP-Marker
  - genetische Karte der Markerpositionen

## genetische Karte Col vs Ler

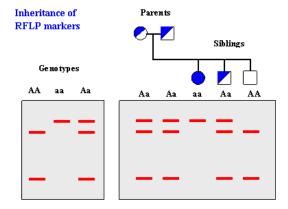
132 † 144.4



#### RFLP marker Karte



An verschiedenen
 Positionen im Genom
 lassen sich Col-0 und
 Ler unterscheiden, da
 die DNA-Fragmente
 unterschiedlich groß
 sind (= molek, Marker)



## Map-based cloning

- Vorraussetzungen:
  - Spaltende F2-Generation einer Kreuzung aus der Mutante (im Col-0 Hintergrund) mit einem anderen Genotyp (Ler)
    - → Auskreuzung
  - Molekulare Marker zur Unterscheidung der 2 Genotypen (Col-0 und Ni) z.B. RFLP- oder SSLP-Marker
  - genetische Karte der Markerpositionen

#### Durchführung:

Untersucht die F2-Pflanzen auf:

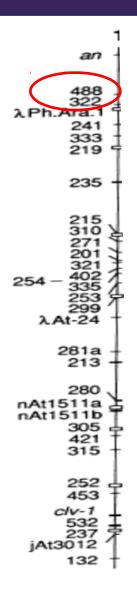
axr1 Phänotyp (= Auxinresistenz und Phänotypen)

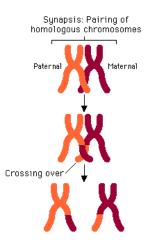
Genotypen an verschiedenen Markerpositionen

#### Kopplungsanalyse:

tritt die axr1 Mutation bevorzugt mit einem bestimmten Marker auf

### Map-based cloning of axr1





je näher das Gen an einem bestimmten Marker liegt, desto weniger Rekombinationsereignisse treten auf (d.h. es liegt hauptsächlich der Col-0 und nicht der Ni Genotyp am Marker vor)

**Table 6.** Linkage Analysis between the AXR1 Gene and RFLP Markers on Chromosome 1

Markers	Recombination Frequency (%)		χ² Associated <sup>b</sup>	P
RFLP 219	12.4 ± 2.0	136	123.3	<0.05°
RELP 253	$47.8 \pm 6.3$	63	5.6	0.231
RFLP 488	$2.6 \pm 1.0$	99	174.0	< 0.05
phyA i	7.1 ± 2.0	102	135.0	< 0.05

Refers to number of F3 families scored.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm b}$   $\chi^2$  associated is the total  $\chi^2$  adjusted for deviations of each individual marker from Mendelian segregation.

<sup>°</sup> P value < 0.05 indicates deviation from nonlinkage (i.e., linkage).</p>

The Plant Cell, Vol. 2, 1071-1080, November 1990 © 1990 American Society of Plant Physiologists

#### Growth and Development of the axr1 Mutants of Arabidopsis

Cynthia Lincoln, James H. Britton, and Mark Estelle<sup>1</sup>

Department of Biology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405

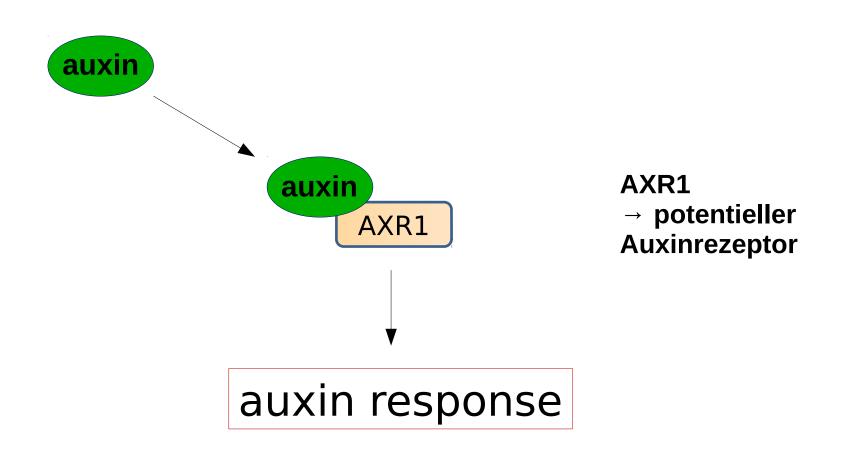
#### **Fazit:**

axr1 Mutanten zeigen zahlreiche Phänotypen in verschiedenen Geweben (Spross und Wurzel!)

- AXR1 muss ein zentrales Element in der Vermittlung der Auxin response sein
  - auxin rezeptor oder wichtiges Element in der Signaltransduktion
- und/oder: eventuell einen Knotenpunkt darstellen, an dem Signale aus verschiedenen Hormon-Signalwegen zusammenlaufen

Kartierung des betroffenen Gens (AXR1) ergab eine Lage auf Chromosom1

## vorläufiges Modell



#### nächstes Mal:

- 1. Estelle and Somerville, (**1987**) Auxin resistant mutants of *Arabidopsis thaliana* with an altered morphology. **MGG** 206:200
- 2. Lincoln et al., (**1990**) Growth and development of the *axr1* mutants of Arabidopsis. **PC** 2:1071
- 3. Leyser et al., (**1993**) Arabidopsis auxin-resistance gene *AXR1* encodes a protein related to ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1. **N** 364:161

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA Vol. 91, pp. 326-330, January 1994 Biochemistry

#### Early auxin-induced genes encode short-lived nuclear proteins

(plant hormone action/plant cell growth/protein stability/ $\beta\alpha\alpha$  DNA binding motif/nuclear localization)

STEFFEN ABEL, PAUL W. OELLER\*, AND ATHANASIOS THEOLOGIS†

Plant Gene Expression Center, 800 Buchanan Street, Albany, CA 94710

Communicated by Kenneth V. Thimann, October 4, 1993 (received for review August 11, 1993)