Why is lateral root growth so variable? A framework to analyze growth variability among lateral roots and the possible roles of auxin and carbon

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To cite this version:

Beatriz Moreno Ortega, Emilie Chandezon, Guillaume Fort, Yann Guédon, Bertrand Muller. Why is lateral root growth so variable? A framework to analyze growth variability among lateral roots and the possible roles of auxin and carbon. 7th International Symposium on Root Development, Sep 2014, Weimar, Germany. 2014. hal-01268803

HAL Id: hal-01268803
https://hal.science/hal-01268803
Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

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Lateral root (LR) development allows the plant to explore the soil volume and capture water and minerals resources efficiently. In most species, annual or perennials, monocots or dicots, a large intrinsic variability in LR length is present. Such variability could be an adaptive trait enabling a greater plasticity and efficiency of the root system considering the spatial and temporal heterogeneity of soil resources (Forde 2009; Pagès 2011).

While the molecular pathways involved in the development of primordia and young LRs (and in particular the contributions of auxin) are well characterized (e.g. Lavenus 2013), we know surprisingly little about the mechanisms and actors involved in the variability of LRs. Because root growth rate is dependent on assimilate availability (Freixes 2002), we hypothesized that both auxin fluxes and sugar status of individual LRs could be involved in the variability of LR fate. We use maize plants as a model and have developed a phenotyping and computational pipeline to aquire and statistically analyse the LR growth patterns. Moreover, we have modified carbon and auxin fluxes to the LR using excision of all roots but the primary root and evaluated auxin and sugar status using biochemical and molecular markers.

1 Phenotyping LR growth in maize plants

We used a rhizotron system (Neufeld 1989) to force the root system of young maize plants to grow in 2D.

Individual root systems were scanned daily at high resolution (720 dpi) during 15 days.

Morphological and growth traits for each individual root were extracted using SmartRoot (Lobet 2011) and analyzed using R software.

Cortical cell length patterns as a function of distance to root tip were clearly different in the 3 root classes with a much longer meristematic zone in A compared to B and almost a disappearance of meristem in C. The first root hair was closer to the tip in C than in A, B being intermediate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Gene name</th>
<th>Response to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CYC2</td>
<td>cytokinin</td>
<td>cellular release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUB1</td>
<td>asparagine synthase</td>
<td>carbon starvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM1</td>
<td>sucrose invertase</td>
<td>carbon starvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMRI-1b</td>
<td>sucrose synthase</td>
<td>carbon starvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAA4</td>
<td>unknown function</td>
<td>auxin abundance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAA7</td>
<td>unknown function</td>
<td>auxin abundance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A set of 7 genes including genes responsive to sugar starvation and auxin abundance was used to associate root types with molecular fingerprints. A principal components analysis was used to build a molecular profile of each LR type. Type A roots have an elevated expression of CYC and EXP markers and low levels of auxin and sugar starvation genes. Type C roots have an opposite fingerprint, while B type roots have a pattern intermediate between A and C.

2 We have identified 3 main LR growth profiles

LR length and diameter were highly variable among roots of the same age (i.e. neighbours along the primary root). On the basis of LR lengths at day 1-3 after emergence, we identified 3 main LR growth profiles.

A first type of roots (called A) showed maintained elongation rate and apical diameter, giving rise to very long roots.

A second type of roots (B) showed gradually decreasing elongation rate and a progressive decrease in apical diameter.

A third type of roots (C) showed rapid cessation of elongation reaching a length < 10 mm associated with a rapid decrease in apical diameter.

3 Cellular and molecular fingerprints associated with LR types

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4 Auxin and sugars are involved in the variability of LRs

Seminal and nodal root excision was used to alter the fluxes of sugars and auxin from the shoot to the LRs present along the primary root.

The excised root systems exhibited a modified proportion of LR types, with an increased number of type A roots and a reduced number of short C roots and a stimulated elongation rate for A roots only.

Excision modified the molecular signature with reduced signs of sugar starvation in C roots and increased signs of growth stimulation in A and B roots.

5 Conclusion and perspectives

- We have established a phenotyping and analysis pipeline able to extract data on single LR growth profiles and make them usable for in-depth statistical analyses.
- In maize, LRs can be classified in 3 contrasting types with sustained elongation and diameter (A), decreasing growth and diameter (B) and rapid cessation of elongation (C). Decelerating (B) and arrested (C) roots show reduced meristem size while arrested roots show sugar starvation.
- Excision of seminal and nodal roots massively modified sugar and probably auxin fluxes with consequences on both the proportion and the elongation rate of sustained growing roots (A).
- Our results support the hypothesis of a role of auxin and sugars in the control of the variability of LR growth.
- Additional experiments are needed to uncouple auxin from sugar fluxes, possibly using mutants or chemicals altering auxin transport.

Acknowledgments: X Draye for discussions, F Hochholdinger for the auxin responsive genes, P Naour and J Richelle for the sugar responsive genes, G Rolland for sugar analysis, C Alcon for microscopy, INRA EA and KBBE EURoot for PhD funding.


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