

Role of autophagy in leaf senescence and nutrient management at the whole plant level

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Animals can move when thirsty, hungry, bad weather or dangers

Plants cannot



N is one of the main macronutrients limiting plant growth





Diaz et al. PCP 2006



Young plant



Nutrient recycling and remobilization mainly occurs during senescence

Monocarpic leaf senescence



Sequential leaf senescence



Magnolia grandiflora, Versailles INRA

Liu et al. Biol. Res. vol.49 2016



Why to study nitrogen management during leaf senescence?

Too much fertilizers in agriculture



Courtesy from Suzanne Schmit (Queensland University, Australia)



Haber-Bosch

N2 + 3 H2 \rightarrow 2 NH3 (Δ H = -92.4 kJ·mol-1)



Consumes 1% to 2% of the world energy



N uptake vs.N recycling for grain filling





N Remobilization from other organs for grain filling

Seed protein content mainly relies on N-remobilization from senescing source organs



Oilseed rape. Malagoli et al. 2005

How do leaves senescence and remobilize nitrogen?

Many transcriptome analyses to identify Senescence Associated Genes SAGs



Autophagy genes are SAGs

Proteins encoded by SAGs reveal senescence processes



Breeze, E., et al., and Buchanan-Wollaston, V. (2011). High-resolution temporal profiling of transcripts during Arabidopsis leaf senescence reveals a distinct chronology of processes and regulation. Plant Cell 23: 873-894.













| ATG2 | At3g19190 | |
|--------|-----------|--|
| ATG9 | At2g31260 | |
| TG180 | | |
| TG18Ł | | |
| TG180 | | |
| TG18a | | |
| TG18e | | |
| ATG18f | | |
| TG18g | | |
| ATG3 | At5g61500 | |
| ATG4b | At3g59950 | |
| ATG7 | At5g45900 | |
| ATG8a | At4g21980 | |
| ATG8b | At4g04620 | |
| ATG8c | At1g62040 | |
| ATG8d | At2g05630 | |
| ATG8e | At2g45170 | |
| ATG8f | At4g16520 | |
| ATG8g | At3g60640 | |
| ATG8h | At3g06420 | |
| ATG8i | At3g15580 | |
| ATG5 | At5g17290 | |
| ATG10 | At3g07525 | |
| TG12c | | |
| TG12k | | |
| NRR1 | at4g24690 | |

Α







GFP-ATG8 tools Leaf epidermis

With concanamycin A



Autophagy participates to chloroplast degradation



Mesophyll cells



Stroma-DsRed GFP-ATG8 merge Ishida et al. Plant Physiol. (2008)



Trafficking of RCB to the vacuole is autophagy dependent







ImmunoGold localization of Rubisco and GS2 in wheat senescing leaves





Chloroplast 10 μm





Shrunken Gerontoplast 4 μm

Chiba, Ishida et al. PCP (2003)

Microautophagy of UV-damaged chloroplasts in Arabidopsis



Nakamura et al. Plant Physiol. (2018)



Ishida et al. BBA, 2014; Izumi et al. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2019

Chlorophagy after heat shock treatments (Col. S. Balazadeh)



GFP-ATG8

4d

1d

2d (similar at 3d)

Sedaghatmehr et al. 2018

After heat stress, with concanamycin A



Senescence-associated phenotypes of autophagy mutants

Lef yellowing and spontaneous cell death in autophagy leaves are salycilic acid dependent





Masclaux-Daubresse et al. Plant Cell 2014; Yoshimoto et al. Plant Cell 2009



SA

Lef yellowing and spontaneous cell death in autophagy leaves are salycilic acid dependent



Yoshimoto et al. Plant Cell 2009 Guiboileau et al. New Phytol 2012



N-recycling and remobilization in autophagy mutants?



Anne Guiboileau



Rosette leaves of autophagy mutants over-accumulate nitrogen and proteins with ageing

Guiboileau et al. New Phytol 2012, 2013



Masclaux-Daubresse and Chardon JXB 2011

Dry Seeds



N remobilization is reduced by 40% in autophagy mutants irrespective of salicylic acid effect

Guiboileau et al. New Phytol 2012

¹⁵NHI/HI = ¹⁵N partitioning in seeds normalised to DW partition

Increasing Autophagic activity in plants ?



Chen et al. PCP 2019

Autophagy overexpression improves NUE under high N



Autophagy effect on seed filling: Sink effect or source effect?





Anne Marmagne



Complementation of *atg5* mutants with pSAG12::*ATG5*



Reverse early leaf yellowing and restaure N-remobilization

But does not restaure WT seed composition



Role of autophagy in the seeds

Relative expression



di Berardino et al. 2018 JXB

promATG8f-ATG8f::GUS



16 DAF dessication

Immunodetection of GFP-ATG8f in embryos during development, 6 DAF

Col

atg5





Less viable seeds in autophagy mutants



80% similar to WT

atg5 viable seeds are aging faster



Deposition of the 12S storage proteins is impaired in *atg seeds*



SA-independent (not shown)

di Berardino et al. 2018 JXB

Conclusion: Autophagy controls Nrecycling and remobilization at the whole plant level for seed filling



Guiboileau et al. New Phytol 2012, 2013; Havé et al. JXB 2018; Havé et al. New Phytol 2019.

Many cysteine proteases are more abundant and active in *atg5* vs. WT



UP (47)



Shot gun proteomics LC-MS

DCG-04 Purification

Shotgun LC-MSMS



Havé et al. Journal of Experimental Botany 2018

Autophagy-dependent or independent recycling pathway ?



Crossing ∠atg x ∠protease

James et al. 2019 Frontiers in Plant Science; 2019 PCP

SA independent effect of *atg5* mutation on the proteome of rosette leaves



SA independent effect of *atg5* mutation on the proteome of rosette leaves



Havé et al. 2019 New Phytol

| | ΗL | CL | CL/FL(%) |
|----------------------|-----|----|----------|
| extracellular | 120 | 5 | 4% 🔴 |
| plasma membrane | 71 | 13 | 18% 🔴 |
| cytosol | 331 | 68 | 21% 🔴 |
| golgi | 42 | 12 | 29% 🔴 |
| endoplasmicreticulum | 59 | 29 | 49% 🔴 |
| mitochondrion | 63 | 5 | 8% 🔴 |
| peroxisome | 72 | 35 | 49% 🔴 |
| plastid | 396 | 58 | 15% 🔵 |
| nudeus | 59 | 10 | 17% 🔴 |
| vacuole | 21 | 1 | 5% 🔴 |

Up: FA catabolism, VLCFA synthesis, β -oxidation

Down: Photosynthesis, FA synthesis



Havé et al. 2019 New Phytol









Autophagy is involved in recycling of endomembranes, except chloroplast membranes

Consistent with Fan et al. (2019) Plant Cell



Conclusion: Autophagy controls endomembrane recycling (ER, PM) and lipid homeostasis

Take home message

In plant, macroautophagy is a longevity factor enhanced during leaf senescence.

In senescing tissues, autophagy removes altered and dysfunctional organelles and proteins, and contributes that way to N recycling.

Autophagy controls storage protein deposition during seed maturation.

Double checkpoint of autophagy on sink/source relationship:

- in the source for degradation & N export
- in the seeds for N storage

Autophagy also controls endomembrane recycling and lipid homeostasis in leaf tissues.

Remains to be investigated in seeds during maturation/germination?

Metabolic control of autophagy in plants TOR, SNRK1 (AMPK like), other ?





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