

Addressing the diversity of the mechanisms involved in metal hyperaccumulation in plants

Sylvain Merlot, Célestine Belloeil, Mélina Gallopin, Vanesa S. Garcia de la Torre, Dubiel Alfonso Gonzalez, Yohan Pillon

▶ To cite this version:

Sylvain Merlot, Célestine Belloeil, Mélina Gallopin, Vanesa S. Garcia de la Torre, Dubiel Alfonso Gonzalez, et al.. Addressing the diversity of the mechanisms involved in metal hyperaccumulation in plants. XX International botanical congress, Jul 2024, Madrid, Spain. hal-04712386

HAL Id: hal-04712386 https://hal.science/hal-04712386v1

Submitted on 27 Sep 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Addressing the diversity of the mechanisms involved in metal hyperaccumulation in plants

Sylvain MERLOT^{1,2}, Celestine BELLOEIL¹, Melina Gallopin¹, Vanesa GARCIA DE LA TORRE¹, Dubiel ALFONSO GONZALEZ³ and Yohan PILLON⁴

¹Institute for Integrative Biology of the Cell, CEA, CNRS, Paris-Saclay University, France
²Laboratoire de Recherche en Sciences Végétales, Toulouse University Paul Sabatier, CNRS, INP
Toulouse, France

³Jardín Botánico Nacional, Universidad de La Habana, Cuba ³Laboratory of Tropical and Mediterranean Symbiosis, IRD, CIRAD, INRA, Montpellier University, France

sylvain.merlot@univ-tlse3.fr

Abstract

The extraordinary ability to accumulate and tolerate tremendous amounts of metals such as nickel, zinc, or manganese in their leaves has been observed in about 700 plant species belonging to more than 50 families. For many years, these metal hyperaccumulator species have attracted the attention of scientists interested in understanding the evolution of this complex and peculiar trait. In the context of the decarbonization of energy, metal hyperaccumulators appear as an opportunity to develop phytotechnologies aimed at limiting the metal pollution associated with to the growing demand for metals. However, our knowledge of the molecular mechanisms involved in metal hyperaccumulation, which is key to the development of these technologies, is still very limited.

To extend our knowledge of the diversity of hyperaccumulator species, we participated in a global effort to identify new hyperaccumulator species using the X-ray fluorescence technology focusing on the flora of the neotropical region. Our herbarium and field studies revealed the first example of a zinc hyperaccumulator from the Amazonas region, as well as new nickel hyperaccumulators originating from Cuba.

The identification of nickel hyperaccumulators and closely related non-hyperaccumulator species from different families has opened the possibility to perform comparative cross-species transcriptomic studies to identify orthologous genes whose expression is linked to nickel hyperaccumulation. Among candidate genes, our analyses revealed that the high expression in leaves of metal transporters of the IREG/ferroportin family is a highly conserved mechanism involved in nickel hyperaccumulation across distant plant species.

We are now developing the multi-metal hyperaccumulator *Noccaea caerulescens* of the Brassicaceae family as a genetic model to validate and study the role of candidate genes in metal hyperaccumulation.

KEYWORDS

cross-species transcriptomics, hyperaccumulator, ireg/ferroportin, metal transporter, nickel, noccaea caerulescens