

Cyclin-like F-box protein plays a role in growth and development of the three model species *Medicago truncatula*, *Lotus japonicus*, and *Arabidopsis thaliana*

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Abstract: In eukaryotes, F-box proteins are one of the main components of the SCF complex that belongs to the family of ubiquitin E3 ligases, which catalyze protein ubiquitination and maintain the balance between protein synthesis and degradation. In the present study, we clarified the role and function of the gene encoding cyclin-like F-box protein from *Medicago truncatula* using transgenic plants of the model species *M. truncatula*, *Lotus japonicus*, and *Arabidopsis thaliana* generated by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. Morphological and transcriptional analyses combined with flow cytometry and histochemistry demonstrated the participation of this protein in many aspects of plant growth and development, including processes of indirect somatic embryogenesis and symbiotic nodulation. The cyclin-like *F-box* gene showed expression in all plant organs and tissues comprised of actively dividing cells. The observed variations in root and hypocotyl growth, leaf and silique development, ploidy levels, and leaf parameters in the obtained transgenic lines demonstrated the effects of this gene on organ development. Furthermore, knockdown of cyclin-like F-box led to accumulation of higher levels of the G2/M transition-specific gene cyclin B1:1 (*CYCB1:1*), suggesting its possible role in cell cycle control. Together, the collected data suggest a similar role of the cyclin-like F-box protein in the three model species, providing evidence for the functional conservation of the studied gene.

Keywords: cyclin-like F-box, model legumes, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, plant growth, plant development, cell cycle

Introduction

Control of protein turnover is a crucial post-translational regulatory mechanism that allows rapid responses and adaptation of plants to internal and external signals generated by changing environmental conditions. The well controlled balance between protein synthesis and degradation is essential in maintaining and improving cellular homeostasis and survival. Plant cells contain multiple proteolytic systems to carry out their degradation processes. In general, nonfunctional and misfolded proteins are targeted for selective degradation via the ubiquitin-proteasome system, which is the major intracellular proteolysis machinery in eukaryotic cells (UPS; 26S proteasome).¹

Protein ubiquitination requires the sequential action of a multi-enzymatic system: ubiquitin-activating enzyme (E1) activates and transfers ubiquitin to ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme (E2) before reaching the final enzyme, ubiquitin protein ligase E3, which recognizes and catalyzes the covalent attachment of activated ubiquitin to

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a specific sequence on the target protein.² The attachment is mediated by formation of an isopeptide bond between the lys-ε-amino group (lys 48) of the target protein and the last amino acid of ubiquitin (glycine 76).³ The E3 ubiquitin ligases comprise a diverse family of proteins in plants, representing approximately more than 1,400 genes in the genome of *Arabidopsis thaliana*.³ The SCF (SKP1 [S-phase-kinase-associated protein 1], Cullin-1, F-box protein) complex is the largest family of E3 ubiquitin protein ligases, composed of four protein subunits, each represented by a different number of amino acid residues: Cul (776 residues), F-box protein (430–1,000 residues), Skp1 (163 residues), and Rbx1 (108 residues).⁴ The elongated structure of Cul serves as a scaffold that organizes the other proteins in the complex. The N-terminal region of the Cul subunit is composed of 415 amino acids, whereas the C-terminal domain contains 360 amino acids. The N-terminal region binds with Skp1 and F-box protein, whereas the C-terminal domain is associated with Rbx1 protein.⁴ F-box adaptor protein is composed of at least eight functional motifs: F-box motif, zink fingers, leucine zipper, ring fingers, TPR (tetratricopeptide repeats), WD (Trp-Asp repeats), proline-rich regions, and leucine-rich repeats, and confers the specificity of the SCF complex by selectively recruiting target proteins by a protein–protein interaction domain.⁵

The genome of *A. thaliana* contains one *CUL1* gene, 21 genes coding ASK (*A. thaliana* SKP1-like) proteins, and approximately 700 *F-Box* (*FBX*) genes.^{6–8} The number of *F-box* genes is different between species. Twenty genes are found in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, 33 in *Drosophila melanogaster*, and 69 in the human genome, with a much higher number in plants.^{9,10} Currently, 897 *F-box* genes are identified in *A. thaliana*, 971 in *Oryza sativa*, 425 in *Populus trichocarpa*, and 156 in *Vitis vinifera*.^{8,11}

In the model plant *A. thaliana*, less than 5% of the F-box proteins have been investigated and functionally characterized. These proteins are involved in regulation of multiple developmental processes, including leaf senescence and branching, flower development, phytohormone signaling, circadian rhythms, and defense responses.^{12–20}

The present study investigated the function of the gene encoding cyclin-like F-box protein from *Medicago truncatula* in three model species, ie, *M. truncatula*, *Lotus japonicas*, and *A. thaliana*. Transcriptional reporter plants carrying cyclin like F-box endogenous promoter fused to β-glucuronidase (GUS) and green fluorescent protein (GFP) reporter genes were generated for the three model species. Stable transgenic plants with overexpression (OE) and knockdown of the gene

were obtained for *A. thaliana*. Histochemical and fluorescent analyses revealed expression of cyclin-like F-box in different plant tissues and organs, showing involvement of this protein in many aspects of plant growth and development. Morphological and transcriptional analyses, combined with flow cytometry and histochemistry, demonstrated its similar role in the three model species, providing evidence of the functional significance of the investigated cyclin-like F-box in plant growth.

Materials and methods

Construction of expression vectors for genetic transformation

The recombinant plasmids were generated using the Gateway® cloning system (Invitrogen Life Technologies, Inc., <http://www.lifetechnologies.com>). The entry clones were constructed by inserting the promoter sequences of the *F-box* gene (MT2G007220, Plaza 2.5) into the *pDONRP4P1R* donor vector and the open reading frame of the gene into the *pDONR221* donor vector. Expression clones were generated by recombining the entry clones carrying the promoter fragments into the *pEX-K7SNFm14GW* (promoter NLS-GUS/GFP) destination vector possessing the neomycin phosphotransferase (*nptII*) gene as a selection marker for transgenic plants. The cyclin-like F-box entry clone was transferred into *pK7WG2* and *pK7FWG2* destination vectors (C-terminal translational GFP fusion) for OE, under the control of the *CaMV 35S* promoter and the *nptII* gene for plant selection.²¹

The RNA interference (RNAi) method, which is a powerful reverse genetic tool for studying gene function in *M. truncatula*, was used to silence cyclin-like F-box expression in a sequence-specific manner.²² As the RNAi mechanism is based on formation of double-stranded RNA, Xwin Razor software was used in silico to predict the region of the gene with high silencing capacity, which is optimal for synthesis of double-stranded RNAs. To identify the required sequence of the gene, simple sequence analysis of target mRNAs was used, and the specificity was evaluated by a single BLASTn search against the database for *M. truncatula* (ie, the *Medicago truncatula* Genome Project). Xwin Razor can therefore predict a region of copy DNA of the gene, optimal for synthesis of mRNA. The section of the RNA transcript was selected, which is optimal for synthesis of small double-stranded RNA. In order to create a cyclin-like F-box RNAi construct, a *pK7GWIWG2D(II)* hairpin RNA expression vector was used and 148 bp from mRNA corresponding to nucleotide positions 960–1,108 bp of the

open reading frame of *Medicago truncatula* (Mt) cyclin-like F-box gene and 956–1,108 bp of the open reading frame of the *Arabidopsis* ortholog AT1G10780 gene.

The resulting constructs were introduced into the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain C58C1, which was maintained on YEB nutrient medium solidified with agar (1.5%) and supplemented with rifampicin 100 mg/L, spectinomycin 100 mg/L, and gentamicin 50 mg/L.

The list of primers used for construction of the vectors is provided in Table S1.

Plant material, growth conditions, and genetic transformation

Transcriptional reporter plants from the three model species were obtained by *A. tumefaciens*-mediated transformation with a plasmid carrying the endogenous promoter of the *F-box* gene from *M. truncatula* fused to the reporter genes *GUS* and *GFP* (*pMtrF-box:GUS:GFP*).

Medicago truncatula

Seeds from the highly regenerable genotype *M. truncatula* cv. “Jemalong 2HA” were surface-sterilized with a 6% (v/v) solution of sodium hypochlorite (commercial bleach) for 15 minutes, rinsed at least three times with sterile distilled water, and germinated on Murashige and Skoog (MS) basal medium.^{23,24} The germinated seedlings were then propagated by cuttings. In vitro plant materials were grown in Magenta boxes (60×60×96 mm, Sigma-Aldrich) in a growth chamber at 24°C, with a 16-hour photoperiod and a light intensity of 30 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. Seven-day-old seedlings from transgenic plants were inoculated with a bacterial suspension containing approximately 2.10^8 cells per mL of *Sinorhizobium meliloti* 1021.

Composition of plant medium for regeneration/transformation

Leaf and petiole explants collected from 35-day-old in vitro plants were used as explants for genetic transformation. *M. truncatula* transcriptional reporter plants were produced by application of a combined protocol.^{25–27} Leaf and petiole explants were wounded using a scalpel blade and precultivated on a solid callus induction medium (CIM) known as SHab (SH macronutrients, micronutrients and vitamins plus 5 mg/L auxin 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid [2.4-D] and 1 mg/L 6-benzylaminopurine [BAP]) for 2 days in darkness. Pretreated explants were inoculated with bacterial suspension (OD_{600} 0.5) for 1 hour on a horizontal shaker at 100 rpm. The transformed plant material was cocultivated for

a further 48 hours, then transferred for 2 weeks to selective SHab medium with kanamycin 50 mg/L and carbenicillin 400 mg/L for selection of transformed tissue and removal of *Agrobacterium*. After appearance of callus along the edge of the wounded areas, the explants were transferred to CIM (MS macronutrients, micronutrients, and vitamins plus zeatin 2 mg/L and 2.4-D 1 mg/L) with fresh kanamycin and carbenicillin at the same concentrations for another 2 weeks in order to finish process of callus initiation. After forming clearly visible callus tissue, the explants were transferred to 09-03 medium (MS macronutrients, micronutrients plus BAP 0.9 mg/L and α -naphthaleneacetic acid 0.3 mg/L, in order to form green embryo zones), without the selective agent kanamycin for 2 weeks. This step without selective pressure was applied for easier embryo formation and subsequent development of embryo structures on MS1 medium (BAP 0.05 mg/L and casein hydrolysate 250 mg/L) for two passages of 20–25 days. With the appearance of embryo structures in the cotyledonary stage, the plant material was transferred to selective MS medium containing kanamycin 50 mg/L for a roothold. The putative transgenic rooted plantlets were cultivated on selective MS basal medium supplemented with kanamycin 50 mg/L. After sampling for analyses, they were transferred to soil and grown in a greenhouse for production of seed.

Lotus japonicus

Seeds of *L. japonicus* ecotype B-129 Gifu, a kind gift from Dr Hiroshi Kouchi, were scarified with sandpaper and surface-sterilized with 70% (v/v) ethanol for 30 seconds, followed by 0.1% (v/v) mercury chloride for 8 minutes, then rinsed at least three times with sterile distilled water, and germinated on MS basal medium.²⁴ The germinated seedlings were then propagated by cuttings. Leaf explants collected from 30–40-day-old in vitro plants were used for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. In vitro plant material was grown in Magenta boxes (60×60×96 mm) in a growth chamber at 24°C, with a 16-hour photoperiod and light intensity of 30 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. Seven-day-old seedlings from transgenic plants were inoculated with a bacterial suspension containing approximately 2.10^8 cells per mL of *Mesorhizobium loti* MAFF 303099.

Composition of plant regeneration/transformation medium

CIM was based on B5 solid medium containing 2.4-D 4 mg/L, kinetin 0.8 mg/L, adenine (6-aminopurine, Sigma-Aldrich) 1 mg/L, 500 mg/L casein hydrolysate, myoinositol

500 mg/L, 3% sucrose (w/v), and 0.7% (w/v) phyto agar (P 1003, <http://www.duchefa.com>), and embryo induction medium was based on MS medium supplemented with BAP 0.9 mg/L, α -naphthaleneacetic acid 0.3 mg/L, 3% sucrose (w/v), and 0.7% (w/v) phyto agar as described elsewhere.^{27,28} The embryo development medium for *L. japonicus* was based on B5 medium supplemented with BAP 0.2 mg/L, 3% sucrose (w/v), and 0.7% (w/v) phyto agar. Basal MS was used for embryo conversion and rooting medium.

Transformation procedure

Leaf and petiole explants detached from in vitro plants were wounded with a scalpel blade and pretreated on CIM for 48 hours before inoculation with bacterial suspension. Explants were inoculated with bacterial suspension with an optical density of $OD_{600} = 0.3$ for 1 hour and cocultivated for 2 days on solid CIM without selective antibiotics. After the cocultivation period, the explants were transferred to solid medium supplemented with kanamycin 50 mg/L for selection and carbenicillin 400 mg/L to remove bacterial infection and promote induction of callus tissue. The selective medium was refreshed every 20 days. After 60 days, embryogenic calli were transferred to embryo induction medium free of selective pressure for 25 days. The first green zones on calli appeared after 10–15 days, subsequently growing and becoming clusters of closely packed thick globular embryos. Further development of the embryos was continued on embryo development medium as described above for 2–3 passages (20 days each). Dark green globular embryos slowly developed and formed cotyledonary leaves after at least two passages (40 days). Kanamycin selection was maintained during the embryo development stage and continued at the same concentration on medium for embryo conversion and rooting.

Arabidopsis thaliana

Wild-type *A. thaliana* ecotype Columbia-0 plants were used to obtain transgenic plants by the floral dip method.²⁹ Seeds collected from the primary transformants were sterilized with 70% ethanol for 2 minutes, followed by 12 minutes of incubation in commercial bleach, and rinsed several times with sterile distilled water. The seeds were then plated on square plates containing agar-solidified MS medium (20 g/L sucrose, 0.43 g/L 2-(*N*-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid, 0.8% plant tissue culture agar, and kanamycin 50 mg/L). This strategy was followed for obtaining homozygous T_3 plants.²⁴ In vitro plant material was adapted in soil and grown in a greenhouse under long-day conditions (16 hours light/8 hour dark) at 21°C. Root tips meristem was synchronized on the base

of the previously described method.³⁰ Initially, the seeds were grown on MS medium for 5 days on Prosep nylon mesh and then transferred to MS medium containing 1 mM hydroxyurea (Sigma-Aldrich).

Light microscopy

Leaves from 3-week-old plants were cleared in 96% ethanol until chlorophyll was completely removed, and then mounted in lactic acid on glass slides for 24 hours. The samples were observed under a Carl Zeiss Axio upright microscope. Leaf area was determined as the mean sum of 12 individual leaf blade areas as measured on scanned images. To determine mean epidermal cell area (μm^2), epidermal cells were measured at two different zones on each leaf. Epidermal cell number was estimated as the means of 12 leaves. Leaf area, cell size, and cell number were analyzed using ImageJ 1.41 software.

Fluorescence and confocal microscopy

Images of plant segments expressing GFP were collected using an SZX7 fluorescence stereomicroscope with a DP73 digital camera (Olympus) fitted with MGFPA filters (excitation 460–490 nm and emission 510–550 nm). Fluorescence imaging of roots was performed using an Axiovert100M confocal laser scanning microscope with software package LSM510 version 3.2 (Zeiss). For excitation of GFP, the 488 nm line of an argon laser was used.

Quantitative RT-PCR analysis

Gene expression studies were carried out using total RNA extracted from seedlings of wild type, OE, and RNAi lines and total RNA extracted from root tips of the OE, RNAi, and control lines (20 root tips per time point of each repeat; 1 mm in size). RNA was isolated with the RNeasy plant mini kit (Qiagen) and copy DNA was prepared via reverse transcription with the First Strand cDNA synthesis kit (Fermentas). Relative expression levels were analyzed in triplicate using a 7,300 real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) system (Applied Biosystems). The expression levels of two endogenous reference genes, ACT and UBQ10, were used for data normalization. The sequences of primers used for quantitative reverse transcription (RT)-PCR analysis are given in Table S1.

GUS activity assay

For histochemical GUS staining, samples from in vitro and greenhouse-grown plants from the three model species were incubated in 90% acetone for 30 minutes at 4°C, then washed in phosphate buffer at room temperature and incubated in GUS solution (10 mL, 5 mg 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -d-

glucuronide dissolved in 50 μL of formamide; 5 mL, 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0); 200 μL , 0.5 M Na_2EDTA ; 10 μL , Triton X-100; 1 mL, 1 mM $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1 mL, 1 mM $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$; 2 mL, methanol and supplemented with 240 μL of H_2O) at 37°C overnight.

Flow cytometry

Leaves from 3-week-old *A. thaliana* in vitro wild-type and transgenic plants were chopped with a razor blade and placed in 200 μL of CyStain UV Precise nuclei extraction buffer. The DNA was stained by adding 800 μL of staining buffer (Partec). Measurements were carried out with a flow cytometer (CyFlo, Partec) and the samples were analyzed with CXP Analysis software (Partec). For each technical repeat, three or more leaves were analyzed.

Root and leaf measurements

Root lengths were measured 5 days after seed germination and assessed every 24 hours over 3 consecutive days. The lengths of at least 20 roots of the selected OE and RNAi lines and wild-type plants were measured for each data set. Leaves collected from the first external circle of the rosette were scanned and used for measurement of subsequent indicators: length and width of silique, length and width of leaf blade, and petiole length. The images were analyzed using ImageJ 1.41 software.

Statistical analysis

All experiments were repeated three times and triplicate assays were performed for each experimental data set. The data were analyzed using repeated-measures analysis

of variance via Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 11.5 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). *P*-values <0.05 were considered to be statistically significant. The results are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation.

Results

Plants from *M. truncatula* and *L. japonicus* containing promoter-reporter gene constructs were screened for the presence of the *nptII* marker gene. Homozygous transgenic plants (T_3 generation) of *A. thaliana* were obtained by kanamycin selection. Confirmed transgenic plants were used for further analyses.

Histochemical localization of GUS reporter activity in transgenic *M. truncatula*, *L. japonicus*, and *A. thaliana* plants

GUS reporter activity in transgenic *M. truncatula* plants under the control of the endogenous *F-box* promoter (*pF-box:GUS:GFP*) of the investigated gene (MT2G007220 PLAZA 2,5) was established in different stages of indirect somatic embryogenesis: globule (Figure 1A), torpedo (Figure 1B), and cotyledon (Figure 1C) in young leaves (Figure 1D) and developing leaflets (Figure 1E), pistils (Figure 1F), and primary roots and lateral root initials (Figure 1G). GFP fluorescence was detected in the trichomes of young in vitro leaves (Figure S1B).

In *L. japonicas*, GUS activity was observed in globular embryos (Figure 2A) induced on explants during indirect somatic embryogenesis, in primary root and lateral root branches (Figure 2B), in vascular tissue of root nodules (Figure 2C), the petiole (Figure 2D), the base of the pistil

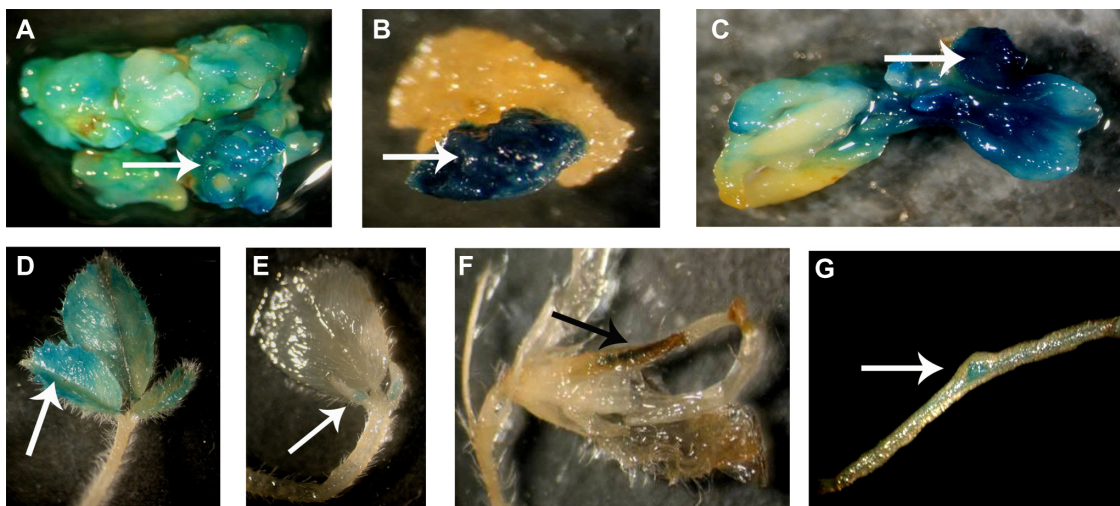


Figure 1 Expression of the marker gene for glucuronidase activity in transgenic (*pF-box:GUS:GFP*) *Medicago truncatula* plants.

Notes: (A–C) Stages of somatic embryogenesis, (D) young leaf, (E) developing leaflets, (F) flower, and (G) primary root with initial of secondary root branching.

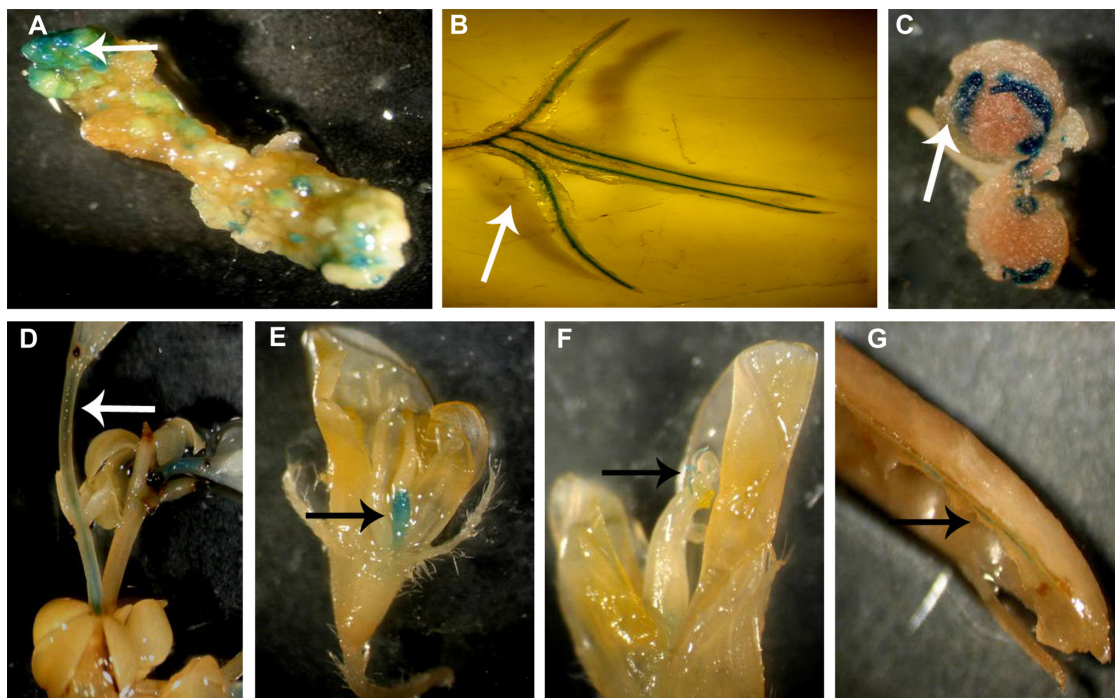


Figure 2 Expression of the marker gene for glucuronidase activity in transgenic (*pF-box:GUS:GFP*) *Lotus japonica* plants
Notes: (A) Petiole explant with induced globular embryos, (B) primary root, (C) nodules, (D) petiole, (E) pistil, (F) anthers, and (G) pod.

(Figure 2E), the anthers of the stamen (Figure 2F), and in the vascular tissue of the pod (Figure 2G). The *GFP* reporter gene was expressed in nodule tissue (Figure S1A).

Expression of the *GUS* gene driven by the *MtF-box* promoter was investigated in *A. thaliana* transcriptional reporter plants. Strong *GUS* activity was detected in cotyledons of seedlings (Figure 3A) and true leaves (Figure 3B) and in the shoot apex (Figure 3C). Signal was found in the vasculature (Figure 3D) of the primary roots and in the lateral root primordia and root tips (Figure 3E–G) and inter-vein regions of leaves, but no expression was detected in the stem (Figure 3H). In addition, *GUS* expression was seen in floral buds in carpels (Figure 3I) and petals (Figure 3J).

Confocal imaging revealed *GFP* fluorescence in the root vascular cylinder, as *F-box* expression was strongest in the root meristem zone (Figure 3K and L) and lateral root primordia (Figure 3M and N). In the outgrowing lateral roots, expression was localized predominantly in the vasculature, giving the same localization pattern observed for the primary root (Figure 3O).

Expression analysis of *A. thaliana* lines with OE or knockdown of cyclin-like *F-box*

F-box was heterologously expressed in *A. thaliana* and its expression level was evaluated by quantitative RT-PCR in three selected homozygous lines with OE (Figure 4A) and

knockdown (RNAi) of the gene (Figure 4B). It was shown that the *F-box* transcript level was increased 8.0 times in the OE1 and OE2 lines when compared with the control, and was significantly higher in the OE3 line than in the first two lines (Figure 4A). Lines RNAi 4/2, RNAi 6/1, and RNAi 6/2 were examined for *F-box* endogenous expression. The transcript level of *F-box* was decreased up to 2.0–4.0 times in the RNAi 4/2 and RNAi 6/2 lines when compared with the control line (Figure 4B). All further analyses in *A. thaliana* were performed with the OE1, RNAi 4/2, and RNAi 6/2 lines.

Morphometric analyses

Root growth

Statistical analysis of root growth dynamics for OE1 showed a significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) lower root growth rate in the OE1 line at 48 hours when compared with the wild-type line (Figure 4C). In contrast, root length increased faster in the RNAi 6/2 line than in control roots at 24 hours ($P \leq 0.001$), 48 hours ($P \leq 0.0001$), and 72 hours ($P \leq 0.0001$; Figure 4D). Higher root growth rates were recorded in the RNAi 4/2 line at 24 hours ($P \leq 0.01$) and 48 hours ($P \leq 0.05$; Figure 4D).

Hypocotyl growth

Hypocotyl elongation was significantly ($P \leq 0.001$) reduced in the RNAi 6/2 line on day 7, but was significantly ($P \leq 0.0001$) higher on day 10 when compared with the

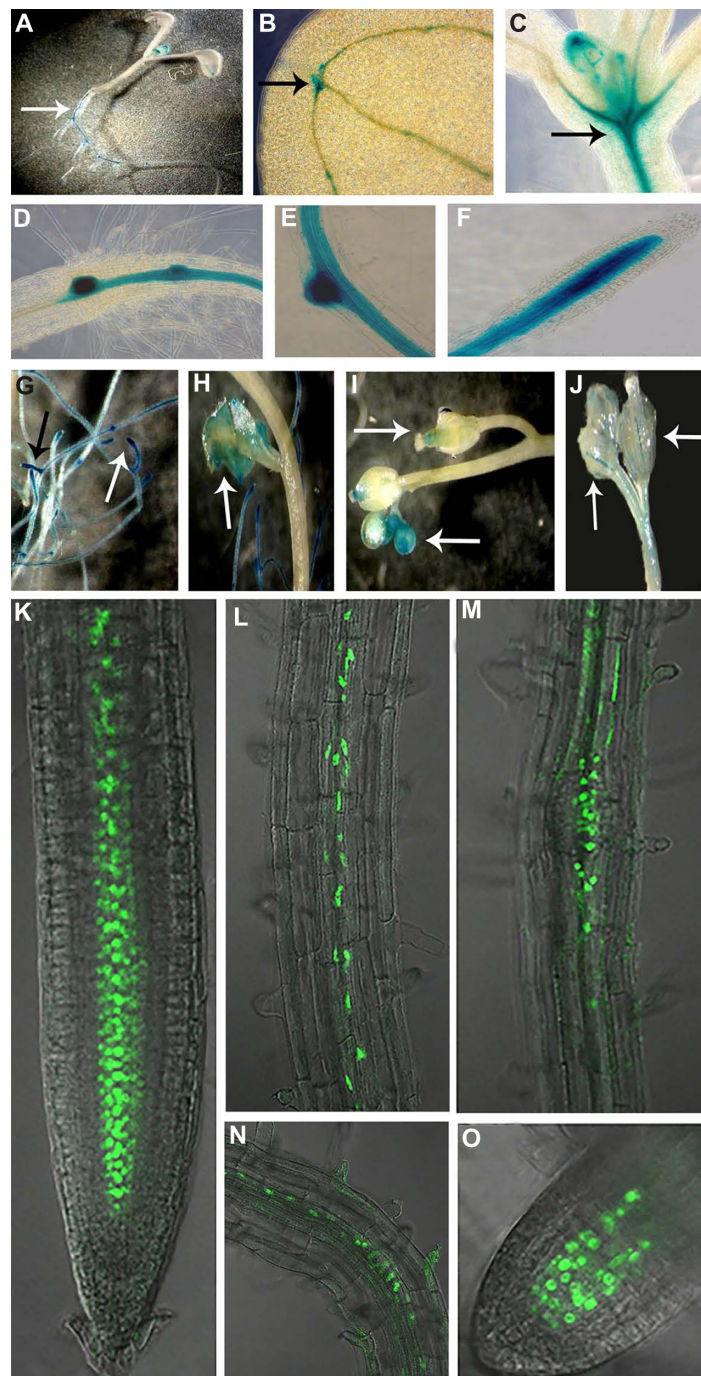


Figure 3 Expression pattern of *GUS* and *GFP* reporter genes in transgenic (*pF-box:GUS:GFP*) *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants.

Notes: (A) Seven-day-old seedling, (B) cotyledon from a 7-day-old seedling, (C) shoot apical meristem, (D) primary root with lateral root branch, (E) primary root tip, (F) primary root tip, (G) root system with secondary roots from a 20-day-old seedling, (H) true leaf from a 20-day-old seedling, (I) floral buds, (J) young flowers, (K and L) primary root, (M and N) lateral root primordia, and (O) emerging lateral root.

control line (Figure 4F). No significant difference was found in hypocotyl growth of OE lines compared with wild-type at days 7 and 10 (Figure 4E).

Leaf morphology, morphometry, and flow cytometry

The OE1 line had a larger leaf blade width and length compared with the wild-type line (Figure 4G). In contrast, the

RNAi line showed a shorter petiole length and a smaller leaf blade width, resulting in a decreased leaf size (Figure 4H).

Microscopic analysis of the leaf epidermis in the *Arabidopsis* OE and RNAi lines showed a population of giant cells in the transgenic lines (Figure 5A), which was not observed in the wild-type line (Figure 5B). Flow cytometry was used to screen DNA ploidy levels in first leaves from

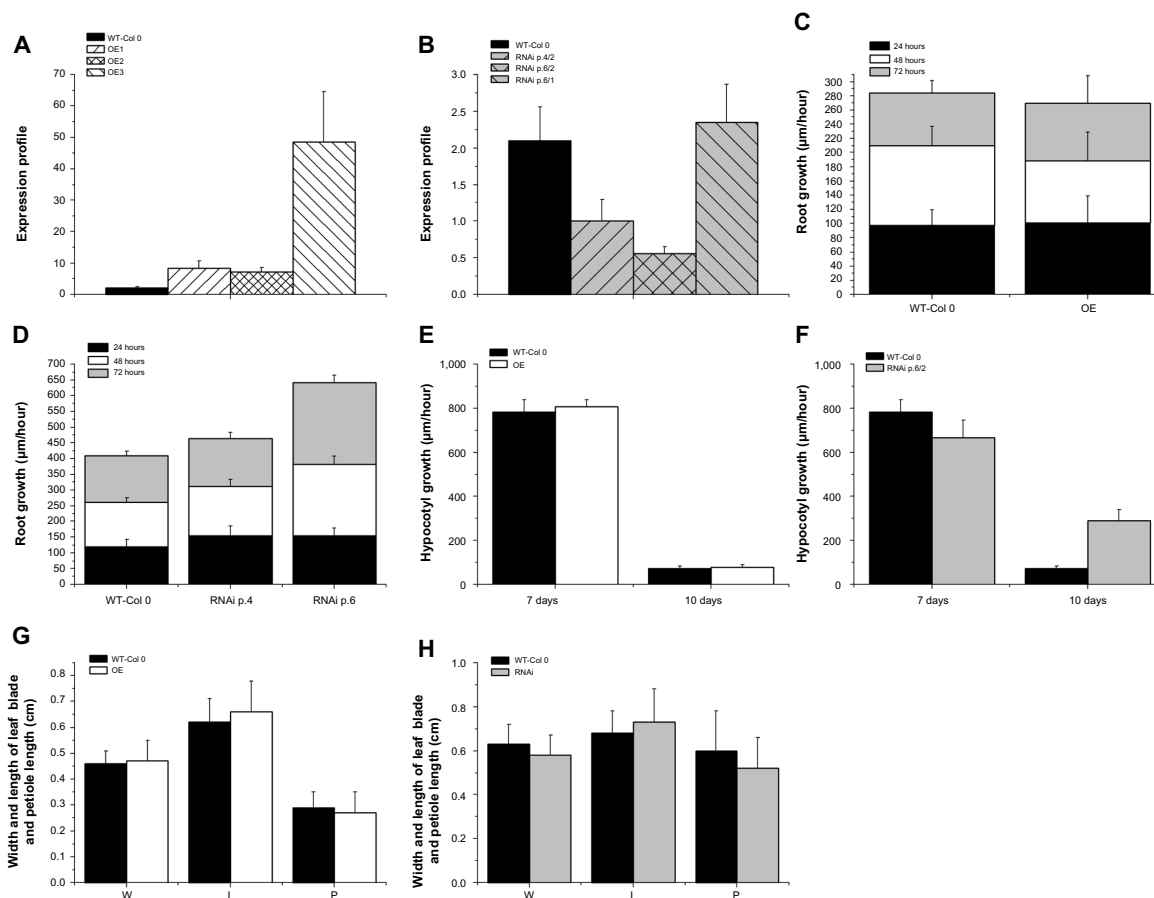


Figure 4 Expression and morphometric analyses of *A. thaliana* lines with OE or knockdown of cylin like F-box.

Notes: (A) F-box transcript level in homozygous OE *Arabidopsis* lines (OE1, OE2, OE3, and wild-type). (B) F-box transcript levels in homozygous RNAi *Arabidopsis* lines (RNAi 4/2, RNAi 6/1, RNAi 6/2, and wild-type). (C) Root growth analysis of OE *Arabidopsis* line and wild-type line. (D) Root growth analysis of RNAi *Arabidopsis* lines and wild-type line. (E) Hypocotyl growth analysis of OE *Arabidopsis* line and wild-type line. (F) Hypocotyl growth analysis of RNAi 6/2 *Arabidopsis* line and wild-type line. (G) Leaf growth size analysis of OE *Arabidopsis* line and wild-type line. (H) Leaf growth size analysis of RNAi *Arabidopsis* line and wild-type line.

Abbreviations: OE, overexpression; RNAi, RNA interference; WT, wild-type.

21-day-old plants from the OE and RNAi lines (Figure 6A). A significantly higher level of 16 C cells was observed in leaves from the OE lines when compared with the wild-type line. In the RNAi 4/2 line, the ploidy levels were close to those of the control, with the exception of an almost doubled number of 16 C nuclei. The RNAi 6/2 line showed a nearly doubled number of 4 C cells.

To assess the relationship between DNA ploidy level and leaf morphology, several leaf parameters (leaf size, epidermal cell number, and epidermal cell size) were evaluated (Figure 6B–D). Our data indicated a greater leaf area in the OE1 line and a significantly smaller leaf area in the RNAi 6/2 line when compared with the wild-type line (Figure 6B). The average number of leaf epidermal cells in the OE lines was similar to the control (Figure 6C); however, the cells were larger than the wild-type cells (Figure 6D). Smaller leaf areas and fewer epidermal cell numbers were recorded

in the RNAi lines; however, the size of the epidermal cells was markedly increased compared with the control and OE lines (Figure 6C and D).

Silique morphology

Statistical analysis of silique parameters showed a significantly ($P \leq 0.01$) reduced silique length in the OE1 line when compared with the wild-type line (Figure 7A), with no significant difference in silique width (Figure 7C). No significant difference was found in silique length (Figure 7B) or width (Figure 7D) in the RNAi 6/2 line when compared with the control.

Knockdown of F-box allows accumulation of CYCB1;1 during G2/M phase

Root tips from OE1, RNAi 6/2, and wild-type plants were synchronized in medium containing 1 mM hydroxyurea

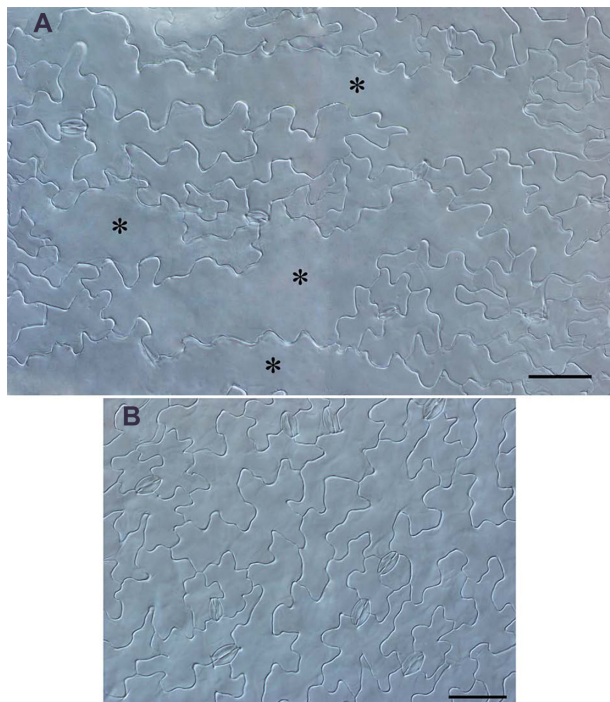


Figure 5 Light micrographs of leaf epidermis of *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants. **Notes:** Overexpression of F-box (A) and wild-type plants (B). Giant cells are marked with *. Scale bar 50 μm .

using a previously described method for root tip synchronization.³⁰ After 14 hours of synchronization, corresponding to G2/M phase, the root tips were harvested. Data from the co-expression list of the *Arabidopsis* ortholog gene (ATTED version 6.0) prompted us to investigate whether F-box might play a role during G2/M transition. We selected *CYCB1;1* as a marker gene for the G2/M phase of the cell cycle, as well as it is coexpressed gene from the ATTED list.

Transcript levels of the selected cell cycle marker gene were quantified using quantitative RT-PCR. Analysis of gene expression showed that F-box knockdown (RNAi 6/2) led to the accumulation of *CYCB1;1* transcripts. In contrast, the *CYCB1;1* transcript level in the OE1 line was lower than in the control. These data imply that *CYCB1;1* could be a target for degradation by the SCF complex, of which the investigated F-box protein is a component (Figure 8).

Discussion

In the course of the FP6 Grain Legumes Integrated Project, the AgroBioInstitute participated in the WP 5.2 and together with the other partners developed a large-scale *Tnt1* mutant

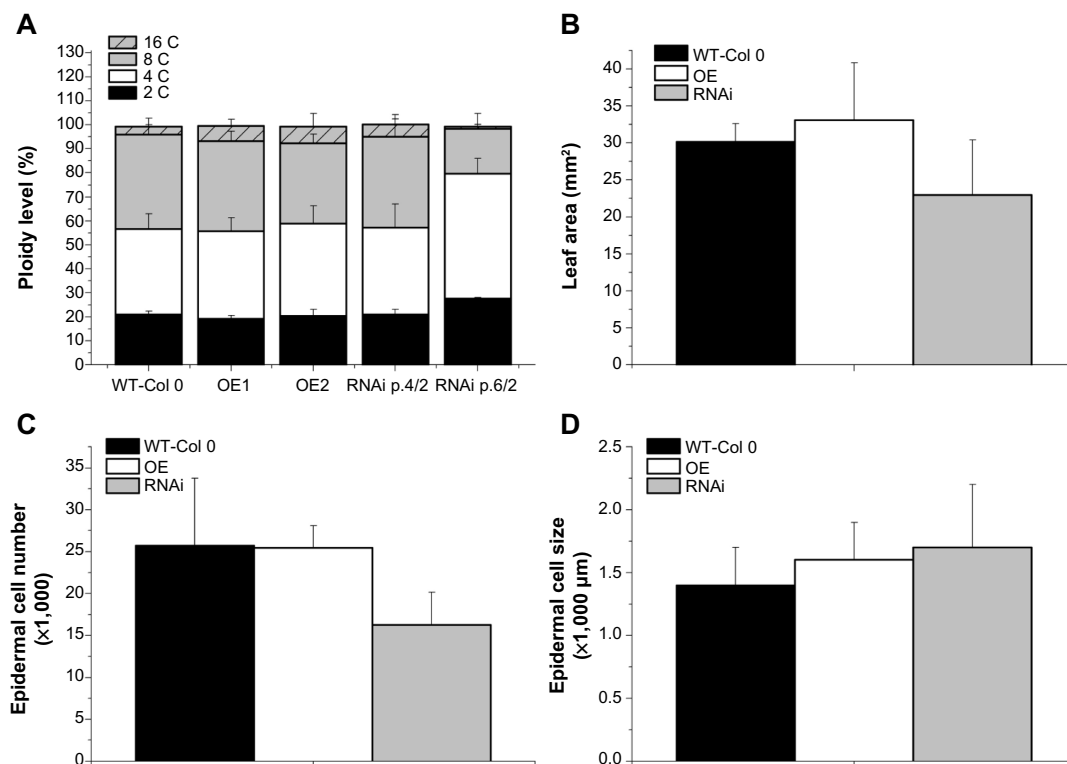


Figure 6 Flow cytometry and morphometric analyses of *Arabidopsis thaliana* lines with OE or knockdown of cyclin like F-box. **Notes:** (A) DNA ploidy level in leaves from wild-type, OE, and RNAi lines of *Arabidopsis thaliana*. (B) Morphometric measurements for leaf area. Data represent the mean \pm standard deviation ($n \geq 12$). (C) Leaf cell number. Data represent the mean \pm standard deviation ($n \geq 12$). (D) Average abaxial epidermal cell size. Data represent the mean \pm standard deviation ($n \geq 12$). **Abbreviations:** OE, overexpression; RNAi, RNA interference; WT, wild-type.

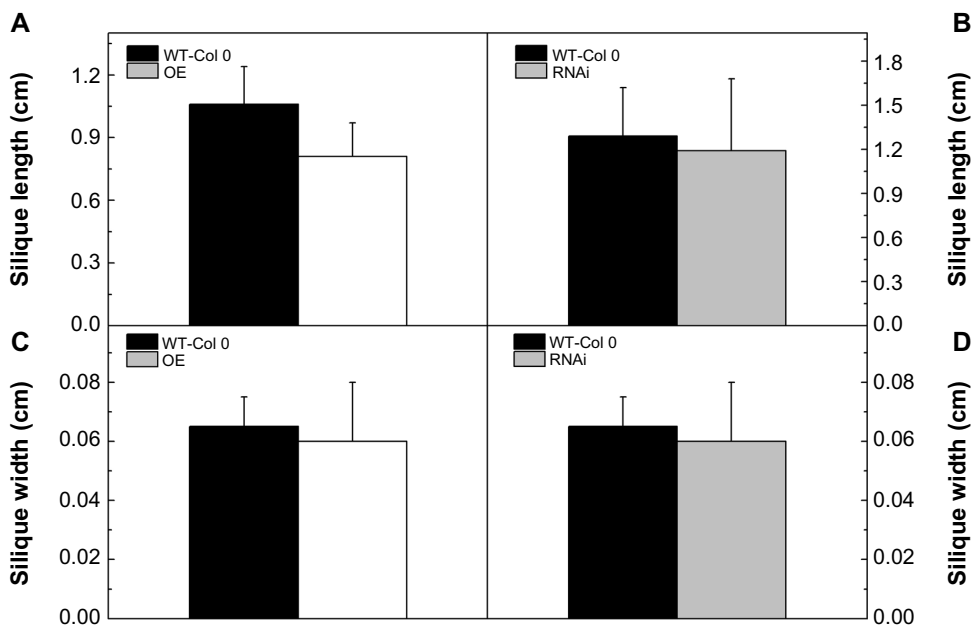


Figure 7 Analysis of silique parameters for OE1, RNAi 6/2, and Col-0.

Notes: (A) Mean silique length in OE line and WT line. (B) Mean silique length in RNAi line and WT line. (C) Mean silique width in OE line and WT line. (D) Mean silique width in RNAi line and WT line.

Abbreviations: OE, overexpression; RNAi, RNA interference; WT, wild-type.

collection of *M. truncatula*. It was established that *Tnt1* insertions are stable and genetically independent. Some of these insertional mutants were investigated on the basis of forward and reverse genetic tools as part of the IFCOSMO (Integrated functional and comparative genomics studies on the model legumes *M. truncatula* and *L. japonicus*) project.

The plant genomic region that borders *Tnt1* (flanking sequence tag) were used for identification of a mutant line (So 5945A) from the AgroBioInstitute collection.^{31,32} This line were selected because of the location of the flanking sequence tags in the coding sequence of important genes,

and one of them corresponds to a cyclin-like F-box protein (line 5945A insertion 7). This gene was selected for further molecular and functional investigations.

Histochemical, morphological, and transcriptional analyses combined with flow cytometry and histochemistry confirmed participation of the investigated F-box gene in plant growth and development, and during the processes of indirect somatic embryogenesis and symbiotic nodulation, and presumably in the cell cycle.

Expression of ASK and F-Box (FBX) proteins has previously been demonstrated in different plant organs including the cotyledons, shoot apical meristem, inflorescence, flower, node, cauline leaf, root, root tip, primary root, root epidermis, pericycle, shoot apex, pistil, pollen, anther, hypocotyl, stele, petiole, sperm cell, protoplast, guard cell protoplast, suspensor, rosette, and juvenile leaf.³³ Our data confirmed these observations, showing expression of the *F-box* gene in all plant organs and tissues consisting of actively dividing cells, and during the stages of somatic embryogenesis, thus supporting the role of F-box in the growth and development of the three studied model plants (Figures 1–3). In *L. japonicas* transcriptional reporter lines, F-box expression was detected in the nodule vasculature (Figure 2C), but was not observed in the nodules of *M. truncatula*. This difference may be related to the type of nodules formed, ie, indeterminate in *M. truncatula* vs determinate in *L. japonicus*. Determinate nodules contain a relatively homogenous

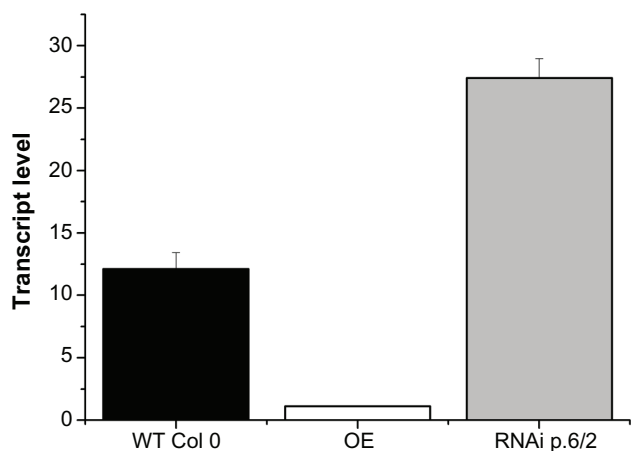


Figure 8 Transcript levels of the G2/M-marker gene *CYCB1;1* in the OE and RNAi *Arabidopsis* lines, and wild-type after 14 hours of treatment with 1 mM hydroxyurea.

Abbreviations: OE, overexpression; RNAi, RNA interference; WT, wild-type.

population of nitrogen-fixing bacteroids, as differentiation of the infected cells occurs simultaneously, followed by a senescence phase. In indeterminate nodules, nitrogen-fixing bacteroids continue their cell division activity, giving rise to a gradient of developmental stages. These nodules have a less branched vascular system than determinate nodules.³⁴

In our study, gain and loss of function of the *F-box* gene led to multiple defects in plant development and in the plant cell cycle. We were able to observe variations in a number of plant morphology characteristics, including root (Figure 4C and D) and hypocotyl (Figure 4E and F) growth, leaf (Figure 4G and H) and silique morphology (width and length of the leaf blade, length of the petiole, width and length of the siliques; Figure 7), DNA ploidy level (Figure 6A), and leaf parameters (leaf area, number of epidermal cells, epidermal cell size; Figure 6B–D). Another F-box protein, AFB4, plays a crucial role in plant growth and development, with *afb4* mutants showing a pleiotropic phenotype, such as strongly reduced primary root growth, fewer lateral roots, very short hypocotyls, increased leaf thickness, and noticeably delayed flowering time.³⁵ These data confirm the importance of the F-box protein as a developmental regulator and indicate its stability as an essential factor in regulation of SCF complex activity. The SCF complex is one of the well-studied members of the ubiquitin protein ligase E3 family, and regulates many processes, including the cell cycle, floral development, the circadian clock, and responses to plant growth regulators.³⁶ The results presented here are consistent with previous reports indicating that F-box domain-containing protein is related to the cell cycle and has a modified gene expression level in mutant lines.³⁷ One of the principal distinguishing characteristics of the investigated OE lines was a slower rate of root growth, whereas the RNAi lines showed a more rapid root growth rate when compared with the wild-type line.

Obvious changes in leaf morphology were detected, manifested by a larger leaf size (Figure 6B) and a greater length of the leaf blade in the OE lines (Figure 4G), and a smaller leaf size (Figure 6B), decreased epidermal cell number (Figure 6C), and increased cell size in the RNAi lines (Figure 6D). Light microscopy observations showed that the OE and RNAi lines had larger leaf epidermal cells (Figure 5A) when compared with the wild-type line (Figure 5B). However, in the OE lines, the number of epidermal cells was similar to that in the control, but less pronounced in RNAi lines. These analyses suggested the occurrence of the phenomenon of endoreduplication in the leaf cells of transgenic plants with F-box overexpression and

downregulation. Endoreduplication involves one or several DNA replication rounds without mitosis or cytokinesis, resulting in an increment of the cell ploidy level.³⁸ The endoreduplication process is closely correlated with epidermal cell size and number and with leaf area. A key element of plant morphogenesis is the correct balance between cell size and cell division.³⁹ According to the model for cell size control, cells divide when they have reached the minimum cell size, the minimum cell size contributes to activation of the cell cycle checkpoints, and tissue-specific size controls are typical for cell development.⁴⁰ In agreement with this model, we observed giant cells in the leaf epidermis of *Arabidopsis* transgenic lines (Figure 5A). This is consistent with the suggestion that disturbance of the studied F-box gene affects the timing of cell differentiation and F-box proteins can hamper SKP1 function, and consequently to decrease the function of the SCF complex. DNA endoreduplication often coincides with the initiation of cell differentiation in animals and plants.⁴¹ Thus, the F-box gene can affect the cell cycle and participate in the control of cell proliferation and differentiation.

In addition, we investigated the transcriptional response of the G2/M phase cell cycle marker gene in background of OE, RNAi lines, and wild-type of synchronized *Arabidopsis* root tips synchronized system. Our experiments showed that the G2/M-cell cycle phase marker *CYCB1;1* reached maximum induction at 14 hours after treatment with 1 mM hydroxyurea in RNAi plants (Figure 8). From the observed transcript profile, we established the absence of transcript accumulation in the OE lines and a higher level of *CYCB1;1* transcript accumulation in the RNAi lines. We proposed that the investigated F-box protein, as a part of the SCF complex, probably not directly but through other target, contributes to the degradation of *CYCB1;1*. Additional analyses of protein levels are needed to identify the main ubiquitination target/s of the cyclin-like F-box protein and confirm the proposed function of this protein in control of the cell cycle. Most of the published data indicate that two E3 ubiquitin-ligase complexes control the SCF-related complexes and the anaphase-promoting complex/cyclosome, which operate at the G1-to-S transition and in the M-G1 phases plant cell cycle.⁴² B-type cyclins that regulate the G2-to-M transition and progression through mitosis are targeted by the anaphase-promoting complex/cyclosome for destruction.⁴³ Our primary results are not consistent with these findings. Further studies are required to clarify the detailed mechanisms underlying F-box-mediated regulation of the cell cycle.

Conclusion

Based on the generated transgenic lines of the model species *M. truncatula*, *L. japonicus*, and *A. thaliana* and following expression of GUS and GFP reporters, we confirmed expression of the F-box gene in all plant organs and actively dividing tissues, demonstrating its important role in plant cell growth and development and during the processes of indirect somatic embryogenesis and symbiotic nodulation. Our working hypothesis that the studied F-box interacts with the G2/M-phase marker gene *CYCB1;1* was confirmed by accumulation of transcripts in the knockdown line and suggested a possible role of F-box in the cell cycle.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by a grant from the National Science Fund at the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria (project DO 02-268, IFCOSMO). Part of this research was carried out at the Department of Plant Systems Biology, Ghent, Belgium, and was supported by an EMBO fellowship to AI.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Table S1 List of primers used for the construction of vectors and RT quantitative polymerase chain reaction experiments

Mt-F gene promoter	TTGCGTTGGAAAATAAAC
Mt-R gene promoter	GATGAATTGATGTGAAGA
Mt-F gene overexpression	ATGCGTACAATCGAGCCTACA
Mt-R gene overexpression	TTCTATTGCAATTATCCCACGG
Mt-F gene inactivation	GTACAAAAAAGCAGGCGATGAGAT TTGCCGGTTCAG
Mt-R gene inactivation	GTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTAAGTGA AATCAGTACGAAATGC
Mt-Cyc F-box-forward	AGCAGTGCAAGCTGGATTTT
Mt-Cyc F-box-reverse	TCCCCCTCATTGACAGAAAC
At-Cyc F-box-forward	ATGGACTCTCTCCTGATGCGAT
At-Cyc F-box-reverse	TCATTCTATATGAACAAGATGCTCGT
At-CycB1;1-forward	GAATGGAGGCCACGAGATTA
At-CycB1;1-reverse	CTGTGGTGGCCAAATTTCTT
At-actin2-forward	TGCCAATCTACGAGGGTTTC
At-actin2-reverse	TTCTCGATGGAAGAGCTGGT
At-ubiquitin-forward	GTCGACCCTTCACTTGGTGT
At-ubiquitin-reverse	CCTTGACGTTGTCAATGGTG

Abbreviation: RT, reverse transcription.

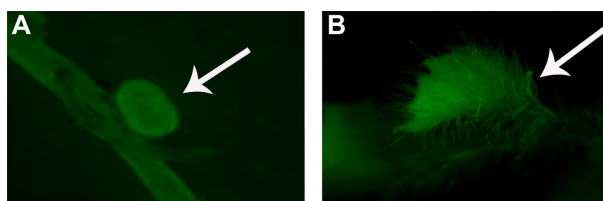


Figure S1 Expression of the GFP reporter gene in transgenic plants.
Notes: (A) Nodule of *Lotus japonicas*. (B) Trichomes of young leaf in *Medicago truncatula*.

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