



## How plants sound the alarm about danger

**Team led by Salk scientists provides a detailed picture of how plant hormones communicate through gene regulation**

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LA JOLLA—Just like humans and other animals, plants have hormones. One role of plant hormones is to perceive trouble—whether an insect attack, drought or intense heat or cold—and then signal to the rest of the plant to respond.

A multicenter team led by current and former investigators from the Salk Institute is reporting new details about how plants respond to a hormone called jasmonic acid, or jasmonate. The findings, which were published in **Nature Plants** on March 13, 2020, reveal a complex communication network. This knowledge could help researchers, such as members of Salk’s **Harnessing Plants Initiative**, develop crops that are hardier and more able to withstand assault, especially in an era of rapid climate change.

“This research gives us a really detailed picture of how this hormone, jasmonic acid, acts at many different levels,” says Professor **Joseph Ecker**, co-corresponding author and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator. “It

enables us to understand how environmental information and developmental information is processed, and how it ensures proper growth and development.”

The plant used in the study was *Arabidopsis thaliana*, a small flowering plant in the mustard family. Because its genome has been well characterized, this plant is a popular model system. Scientists can take what they learn in *A. thaliana* and apply it to other plants, including those grown for food. Jasmonic acid is found not only in *A. thaliana* but throughout the plant kingdom.



Caption: *Arabidopsis thaliana*, a small flowering plant in the mustard family.

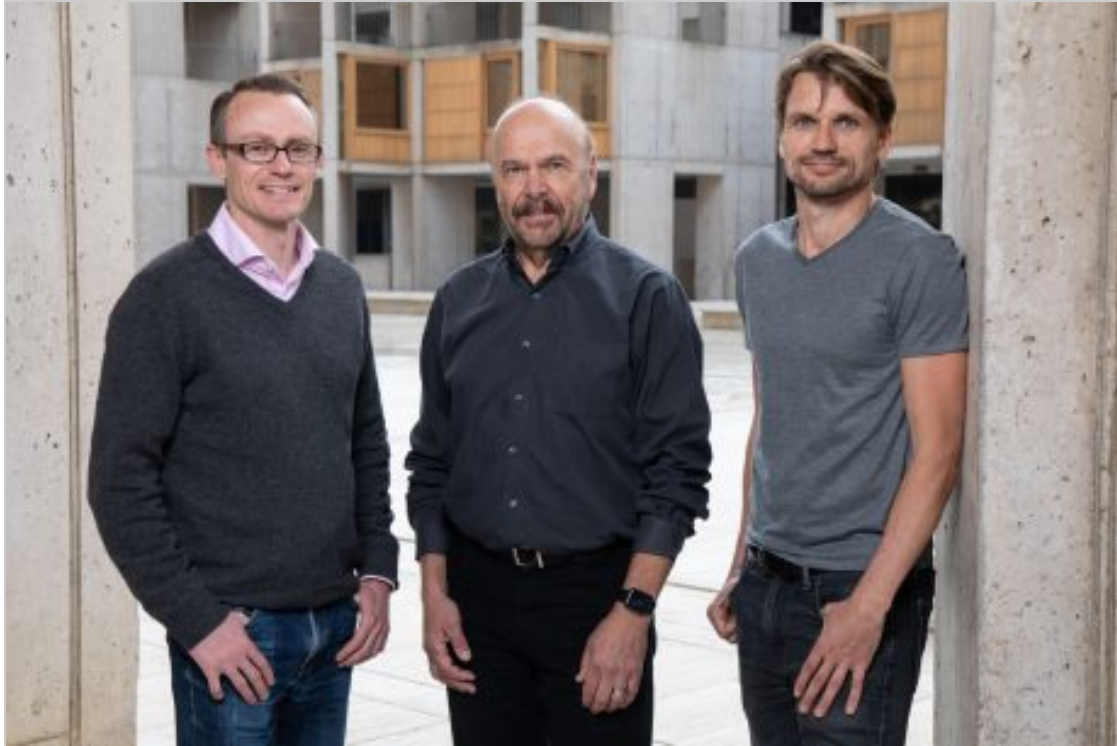
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Credit: Salk Institute

“Jasmonic acid is particularly important for a plant’s defense response against fungi and insects,” says co-first author Mark Zander, a staff researcher in Ecker’s lab. “We wanted to precisely understand what happens after jasmonic acid is perceived by the plant. Which genes are activated and deactivated, which proteins are produced and which factors are in control of these well-orchestrated cellular processes?”

The researchers started with plant seeds grown in petri dishes. They kept the seeds in the dark for three days to mimic the first few days of a seed’s life, when it is still underground. “We know this growth stage is super important,” says co-first author and co-corresponding author Mathew Lewsey, an associate professor at La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia, who

previously worked in Ecker's lab. The first few days in the soil are a challenging time for seedlings, as they face attacks from insects and fungi. "If your seeds don't germinate and successfully emerge from the soil, then you will have no crop," Lewsey adds.



From left: Mathew Lewsey, Joseph Ecker and Mark Zander.

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Credit: Salk Institute

After three days, the plants were exposed to jasmonic acid. The researchers then extracted the DNA and proteins from the plant cells and employed specific

antibodies against their proteins of interest to capture the exact genomic location of these regulators. By using various computational approaches, the team was then able to identify genes that are important for the plant's response to jasmonic acid and, moreover, for the cellular cross-communication with other plant hormone pathways.

Two genes that rose to the top in their degree of importance across the system were MYC2 and MYC3. These genes code for proteins that are transcription factors, which means that they regulate the activity of many other

genes—or thousands of other genes in this case.

“In the past, the MYC genes and other transcription factors have been studied in a very linear fashion,” Lewsey explains. “Scientists look at how one gene is connected to the next gene, and the next one, and so on. This method is inherently slow because there are a lot of genes and lots of connections. What we’ve done here is to create a framework by which we can analyze many genes at once.”

“By deciphering all of these gene networks and subnetworks, it helps us to understand the architecture of the whole system,” Zander says. “We now have this very comprehensive picture of which genes are turned on and off during a plant’s defense response. With the availability of CRISPR gene editing, these kinds of details can be useful for breeding crops that are able to better withstand attacks from pests.”

Another noteworthy aspect of this work is that all of the data from the research has been **made available** on Salk’s website. Researchers can use the site to search for more information about genes they study and find ways to target them.

Other authors of the study included Anna Bartlett, J. Paola Saldierna Guzmán, Elizabeth Hann, Amber E. Langford, Bruce Jow, Joseph R. Nery and Huaming Chen of Salk; Lingling Yin of La Trobe University; Natalie M. Clark and Justin W. Walley of Iowa State University; Aaron Wise and Ziv Bar-Joseph of Carnegie Mellon University; and Roberto Solano of Centro Nacional de Biotecnología, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas in Madrid, Spain.

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## PUBLICATION INFORMATION

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