

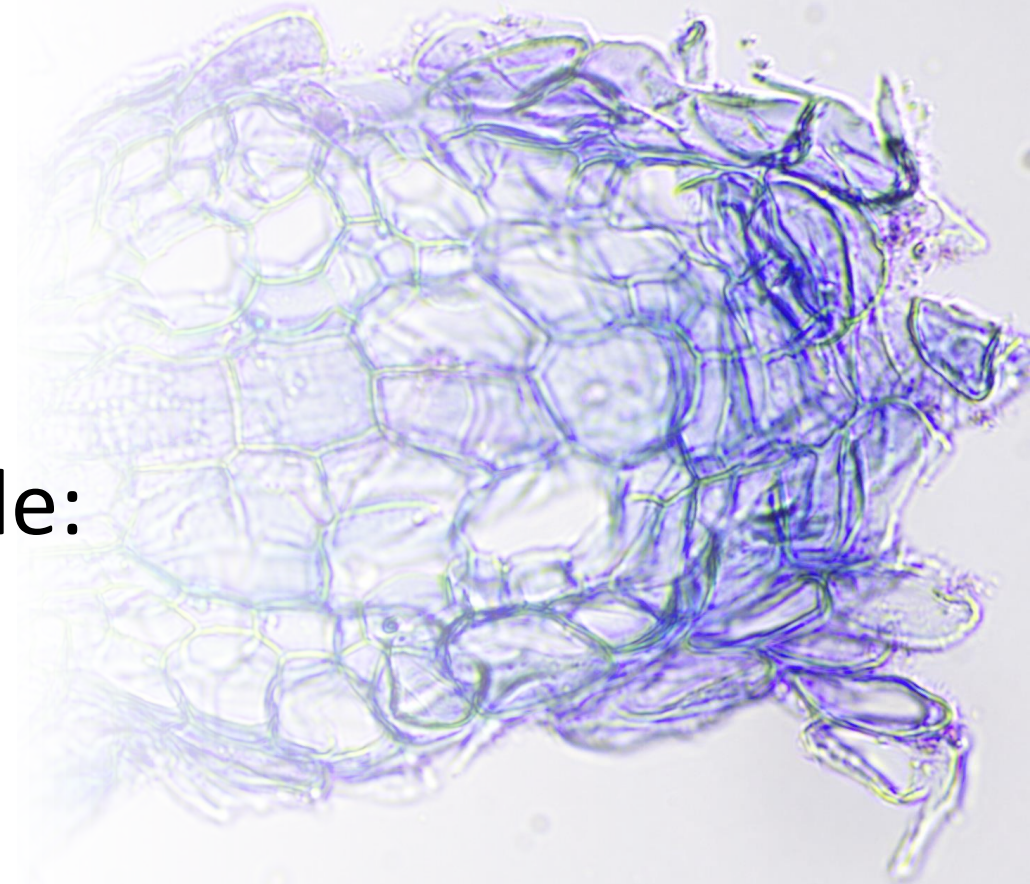
Sustainable Crop Nutrition

From lateral root to functional nodule: engineering organogenesis in barley

Min-Yao Jhu

2022 Global Food Security Coffee Break Seminars

Oldroyd Group





Driven by impact, fuelled by excellence



- **Sustainable crop nutrition – Giles Oldroyd**

Through a detailed understanding of how plants associate with **beneficial microorganisms**, we aim to broaden their use in agriculture to facilitate sustainable productivity.

The Vision of ENSA

Engineering Nitrogen Symbiosis for Africa

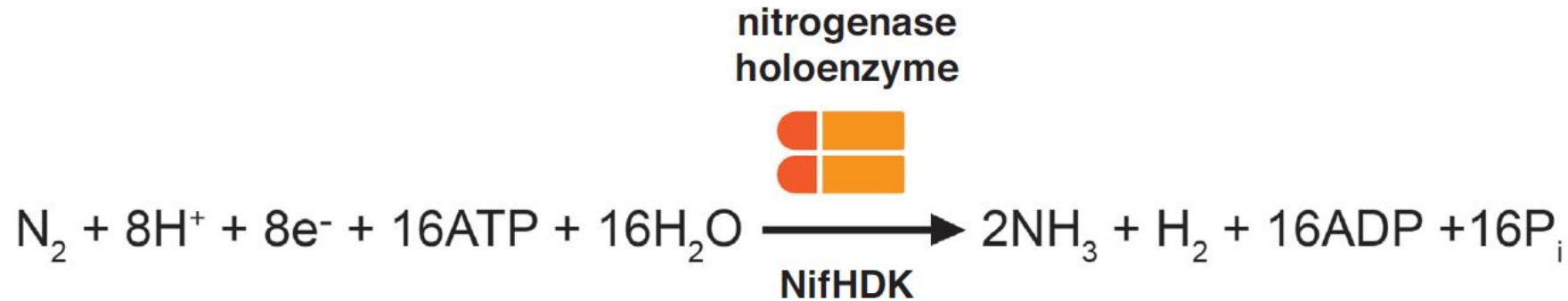
To Sustainably Increase Yields for Small-holder Farmers

- Crop plant productivity is highly dependent on the availability of a **nitrogen source** and farmers generally provide this as **fertilizers**.

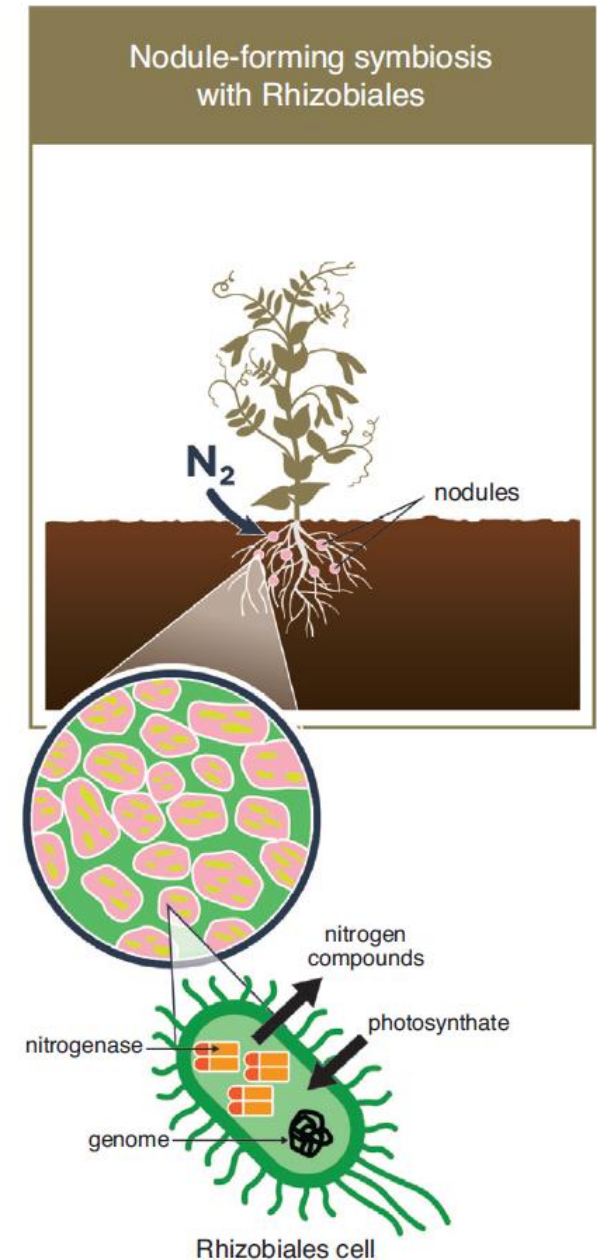


Biological nitrogen fixation

(a)



- **Nitrogen-fixing bacteria**
- **Nitrogenase:** convert di-nitrogen to ammonia, a reactive form of nitrogen then can be used in biological processes.
- Legumes form specialized organs on the roots, called **nodules**, that **house the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and provide the suitable oxygen-regulated environment for nitrogen fixation to occur.**



Engineering a Solution

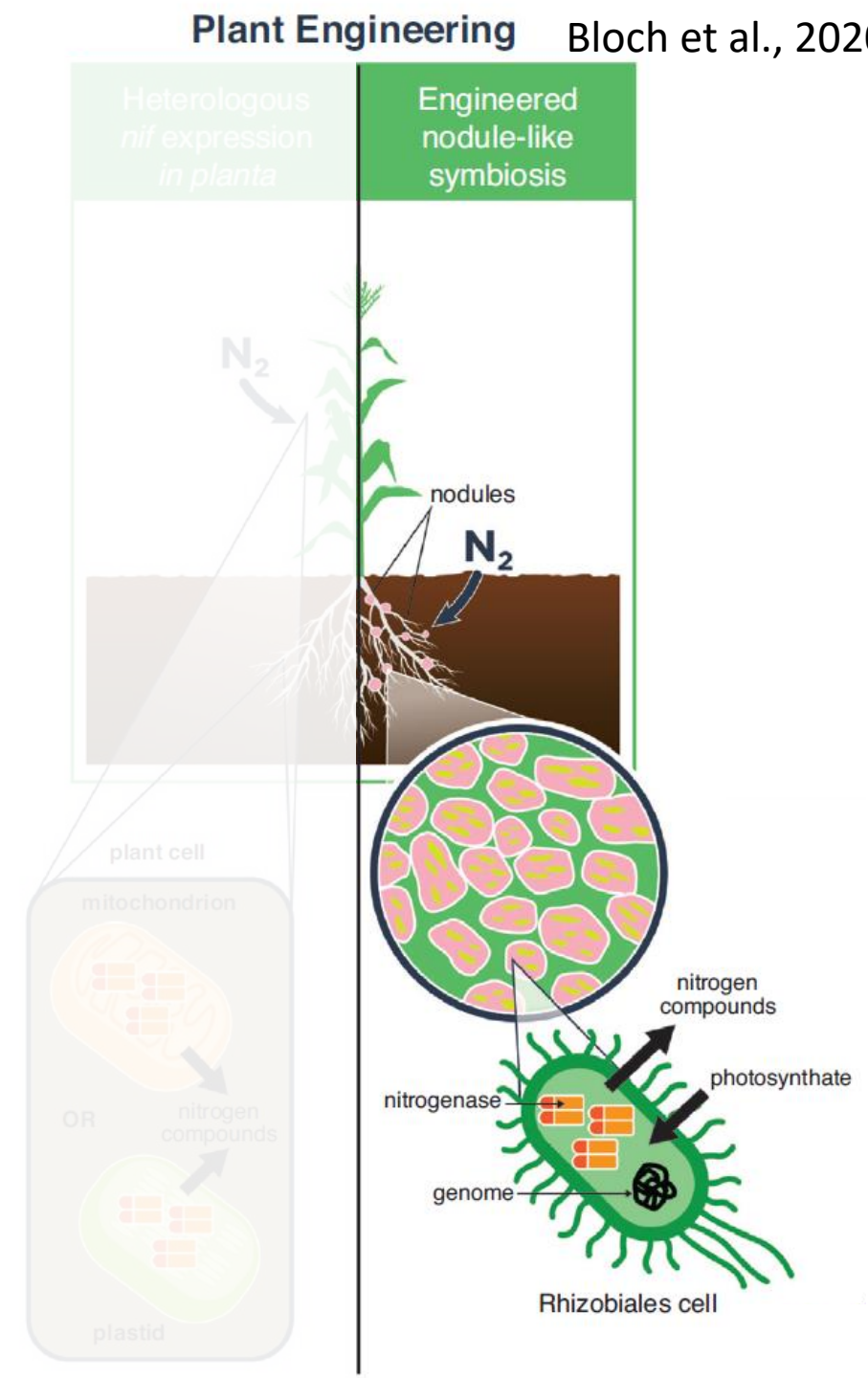
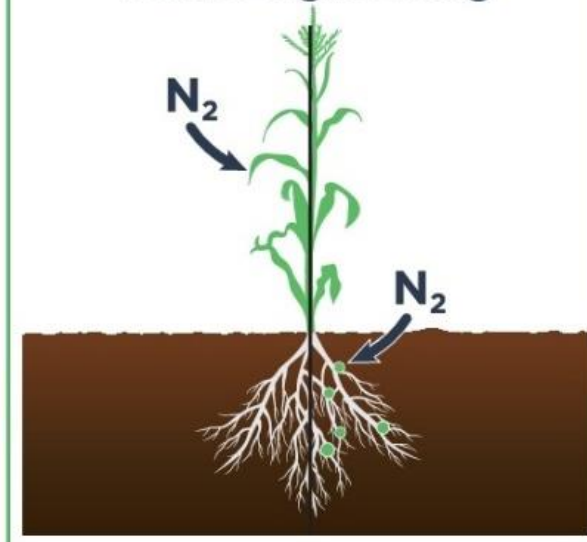
- ENSA: we are attempting to transfer **the capability of associating with nitrogen-fixing bacteria** from legumes to **cereals**.
- **Self-fertilizing cereals**: can support their own productivity without the need to use nitrogenous fertilizers.

Legume Crops



Cereal Crops

Plant Engineering



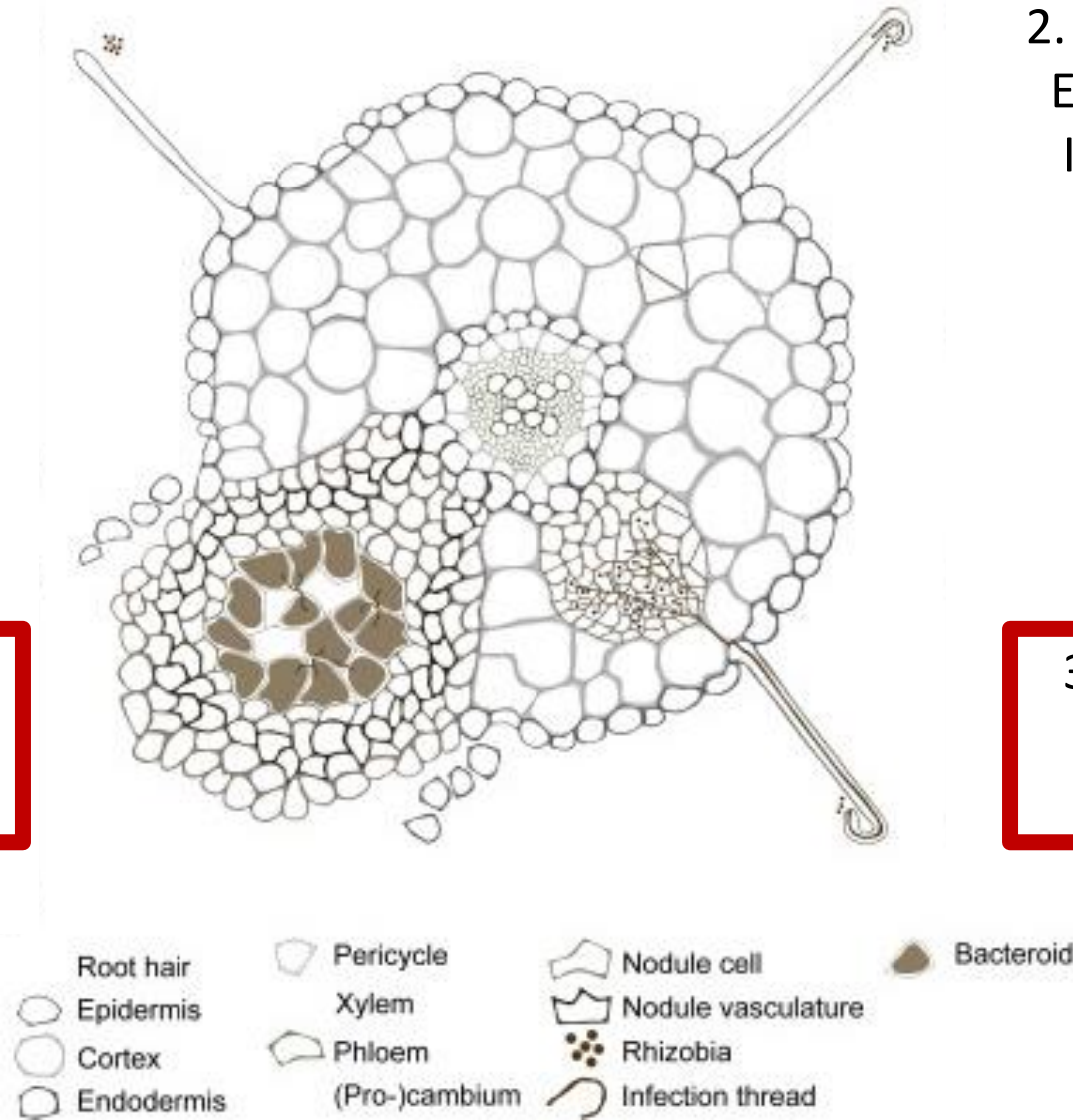
The Four Components to Engineering Symbiosis

1. **Pre-infection:**
Engineer Perception of
Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria

2. **Nodule initiation:**
Engineer Bacterial
Infection Process

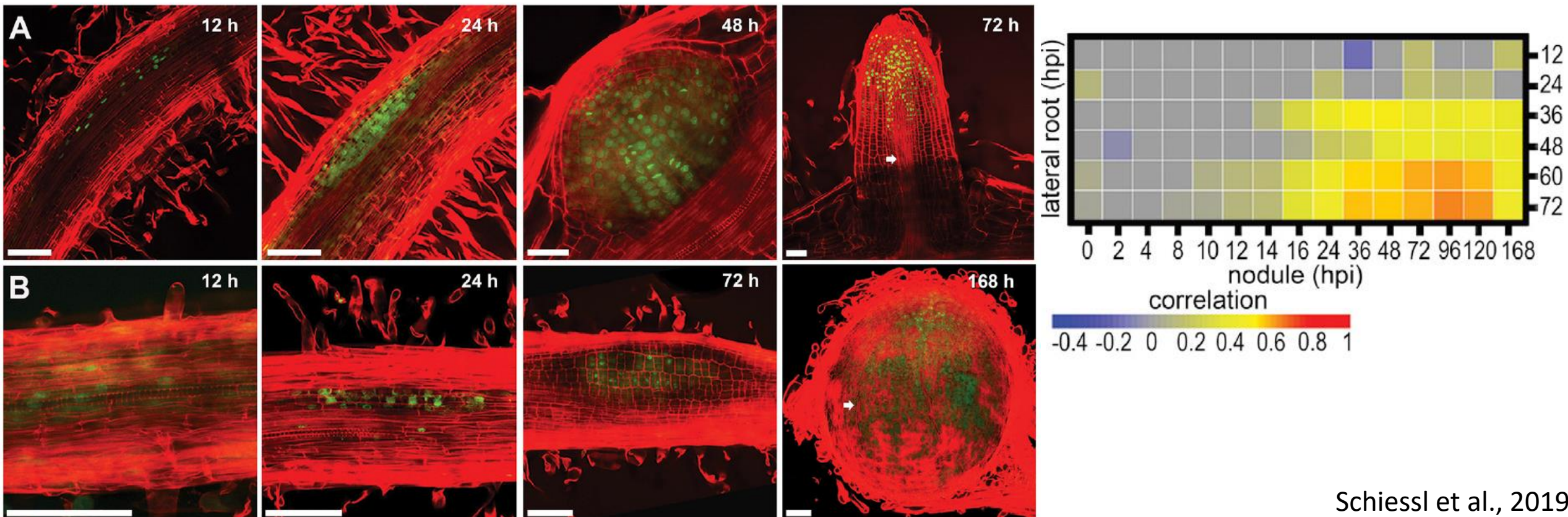
3. **Nodule primordia:**
Engineer Nodule
Organogenesis

4. **Mature nodule:** Engineer the
Appropriate Environment for
Nitrogen-Fixation within the Nodule



Shared genes drive lateral root development and root nodule symbiosis pathways

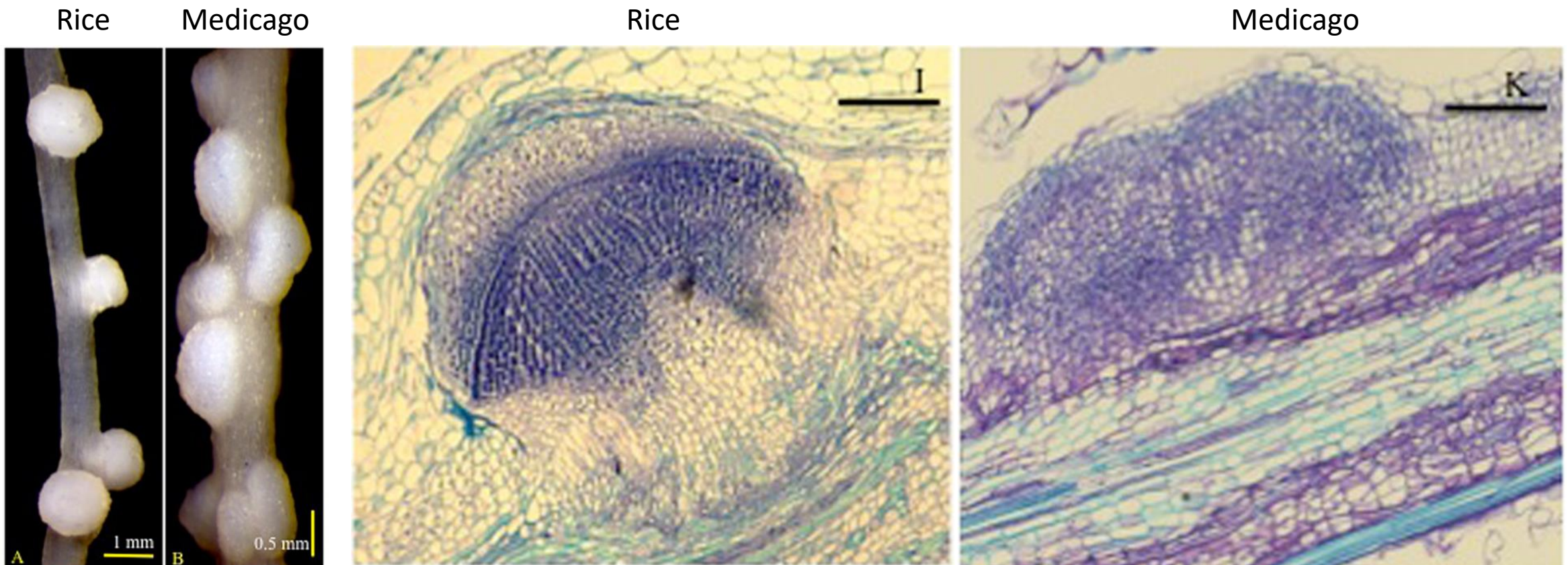
- Nodule and lateral root initiation converges on a local accumulation of the plant hormone **auxin** and a set of **auxin**-responsive regulators.



Auxin-Induced Nodule-Like Structures in rice and Medicago

- **Auxins** induce the formation of **nodule-like structures (NLSs)** on legume roots in the absence of rhizobia.
- **NLSs** appear to be structurally similar in rice and Medicago roots.

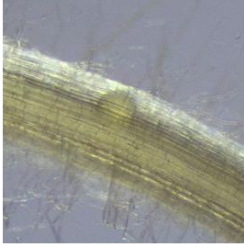
Hilttenbrand et al., 2016



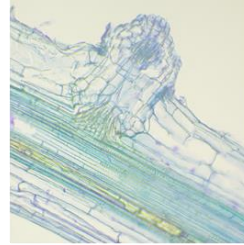
Research aims

- **Engineer Nodule Organogenesis**

- How to engineer nodule organogenesis from **existing signaling and developmental mechanisms** in **barley lateral root or nodule like structure**?
- How to engineer the following **cell differentiation and introduce nodule identity** to promote the formation of **functional nodules** in barley?



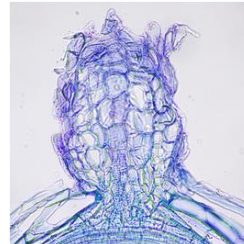
1. Temporal understanding on barley **lateral root** development



3. Visium **spatial transcriptome** on barley lateral root and nodule-like structure

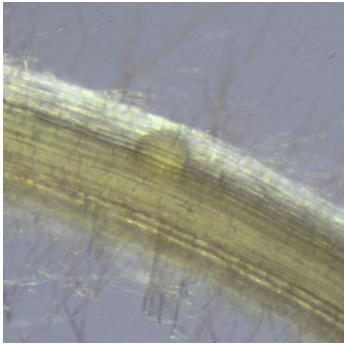


2. Temporal understanding on **rhizobium-induced nodule-like structure** in barley



4. **Spatiotemporal engineering**: Cell-type specific promoters with STARTS

Outline



1. Temporal understanding on barley **lateral root** development

2. Temporal understanding on **rhizobium-induced nodule-like structure** in barley

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4. **Spatiotemporal engineering**: Cell-type specific promoters with STARTS

A comparison of lateral root patterning among dicot and monocot plants

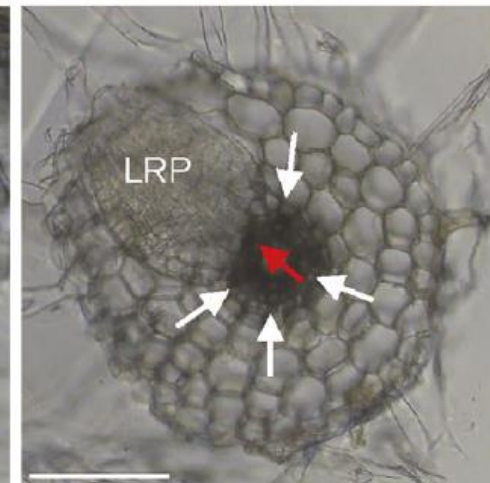
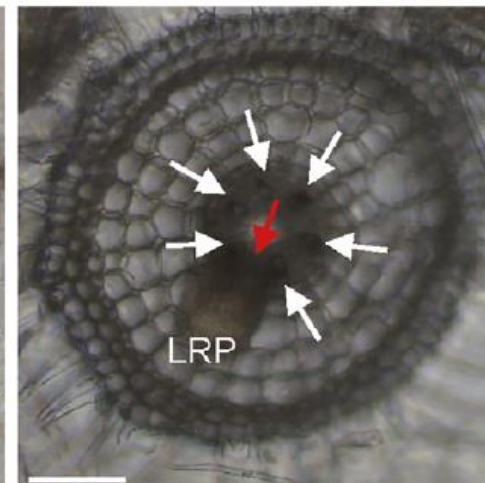
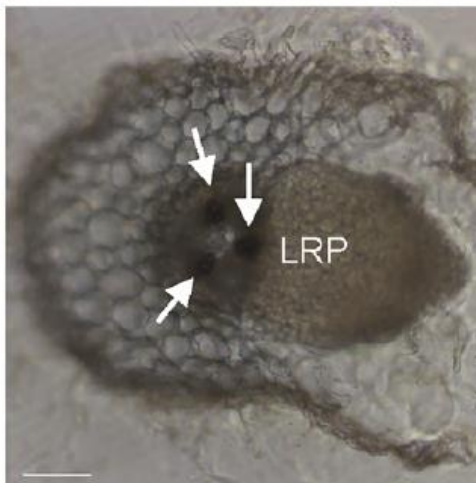
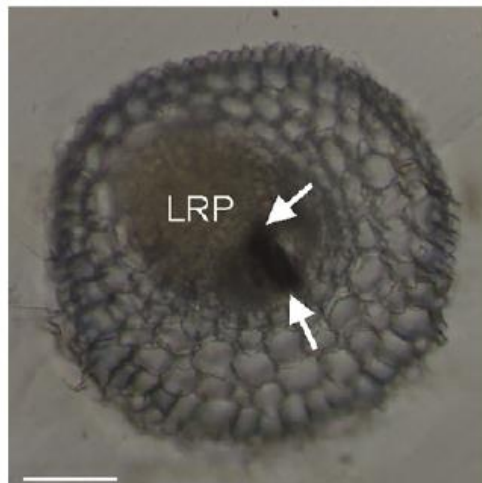
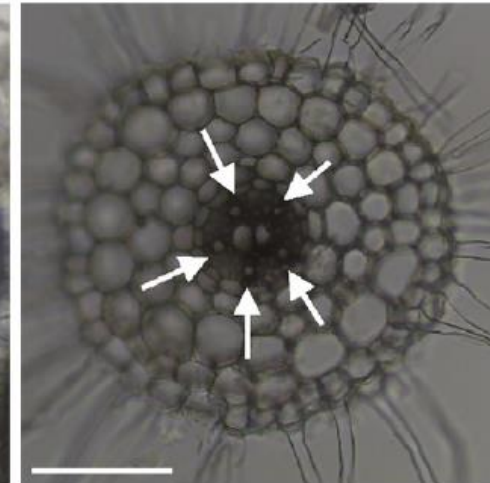
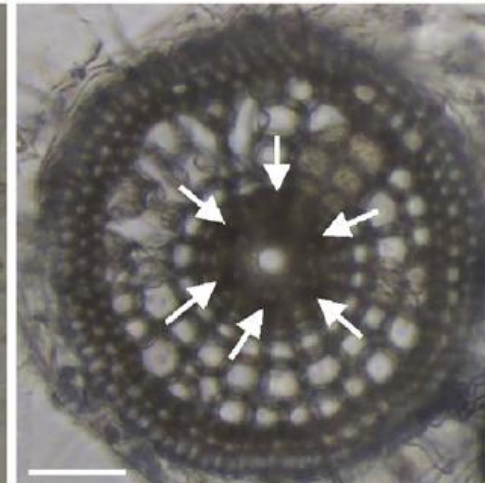
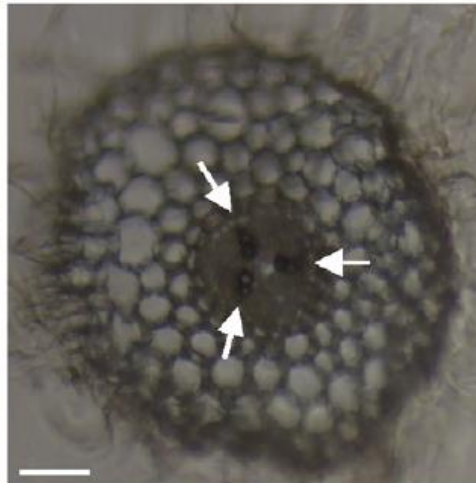
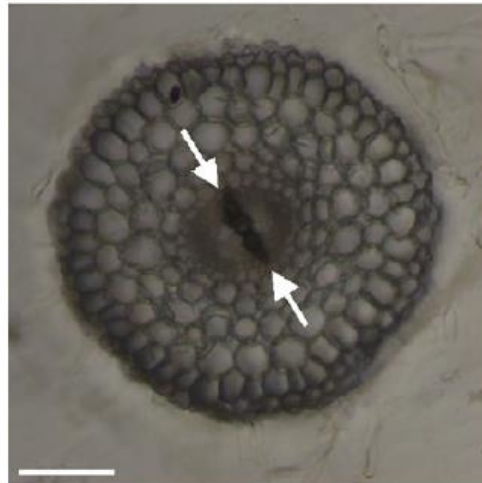
Chen et al., 2018

Tomato

Medicago

Rice

Ryegrass



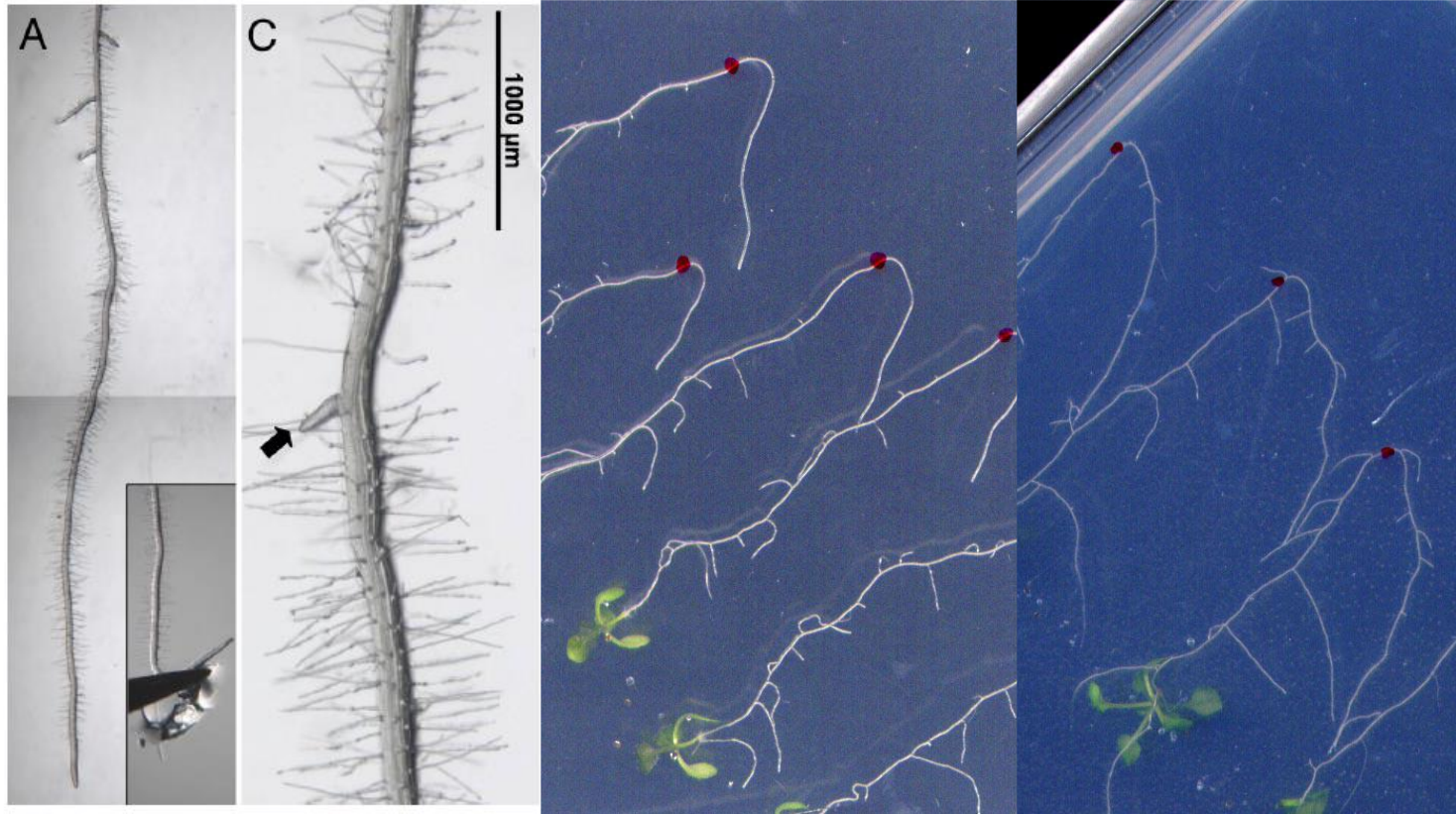
- Tomato and Medicago:
Lateral root primodium initiates from **xylem pole pericycle**.

- Rice and ryegrass:
Lateral root primodium initiates from **phloem pole pericycle**.

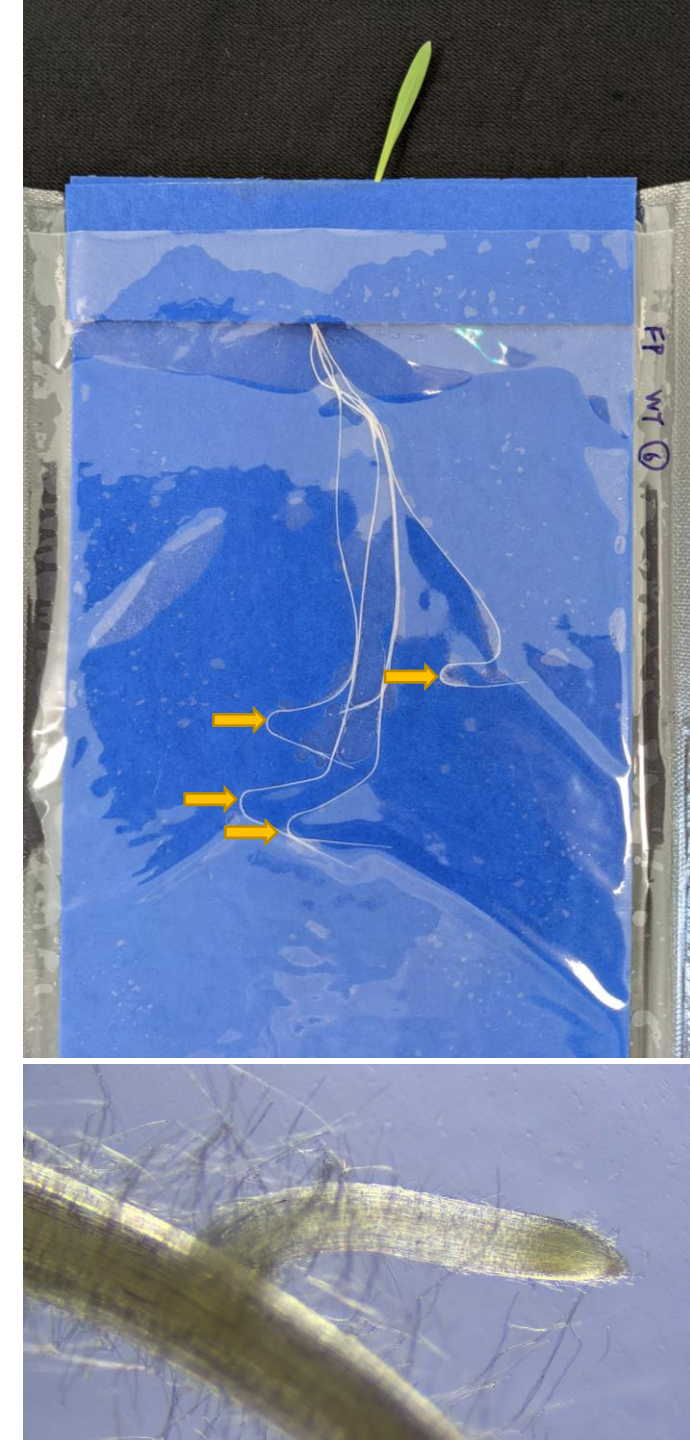
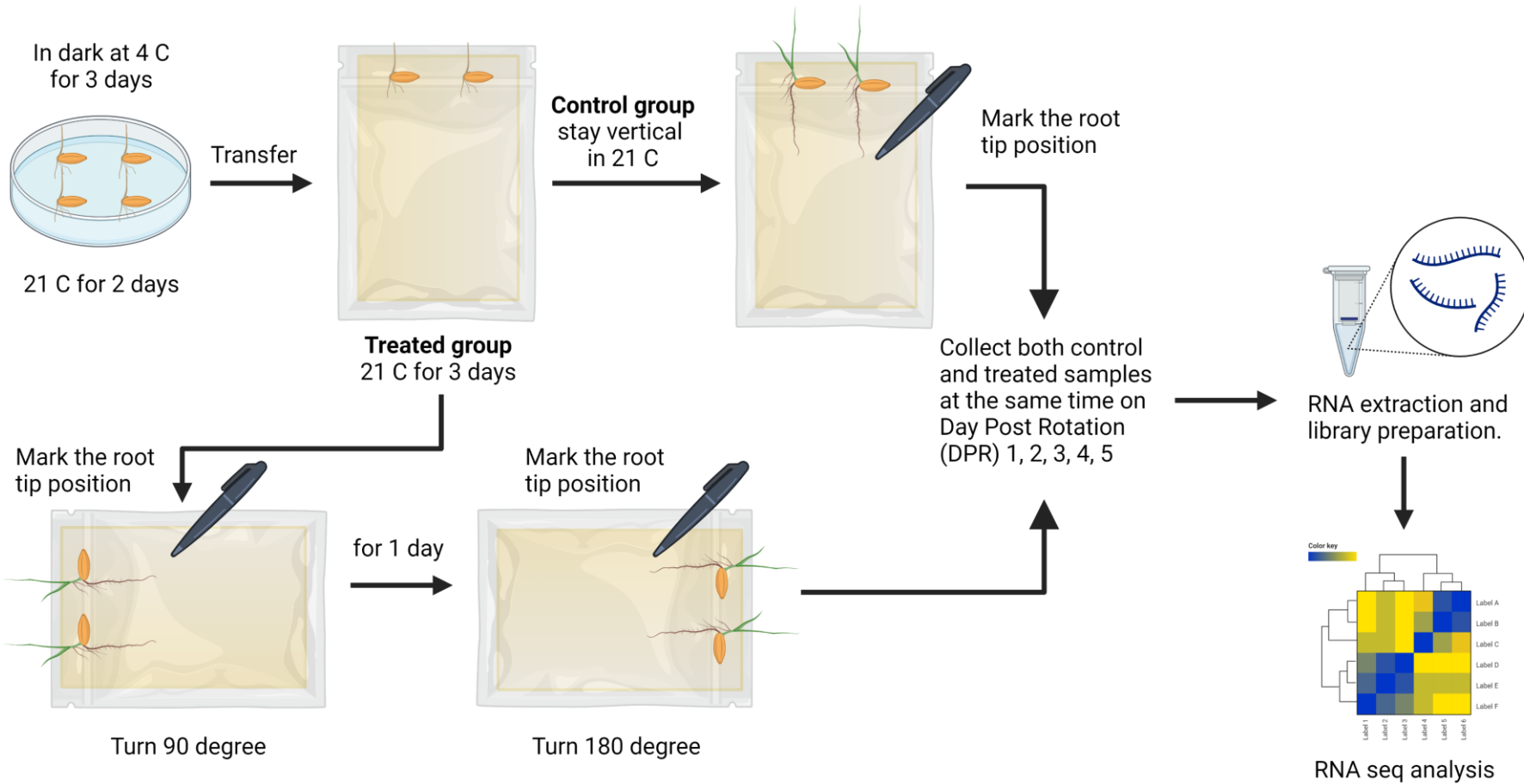
Research approaches

1. Temporal understanding on barley lateral root development

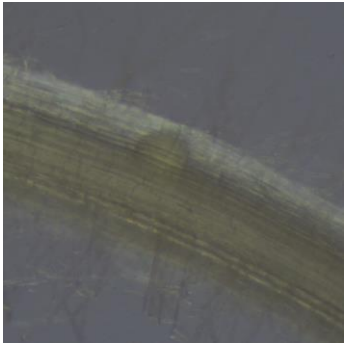
Gravity and mechanical induction of lateral root initiation in *Arabidopsis thaliana*



Time course RNA-Seq analysis on gravity induction of lateral root initiation in barley



Outline



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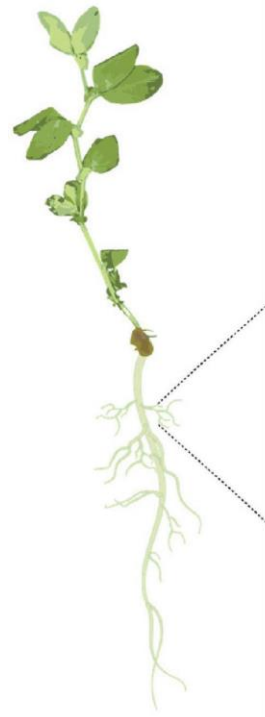
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4. **Spatiotemporal engineering**: Cell-type specific promoters with STARTS

Introduction

- **Intracellular infection (75%)**

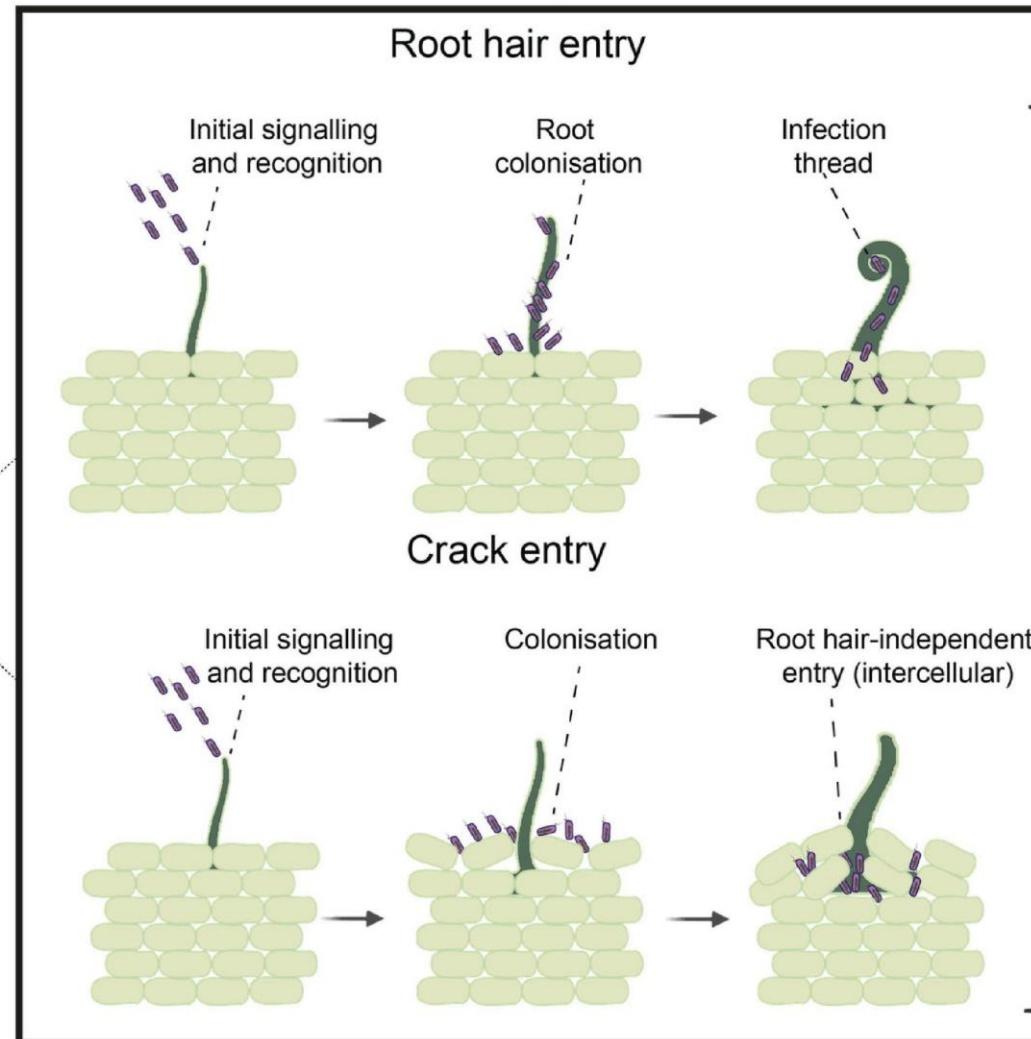


- **Intercellular infection (25%)**
- **Ancient and less sophisticated**

A

Infection process

Mendoza-Suárez et al., 2021

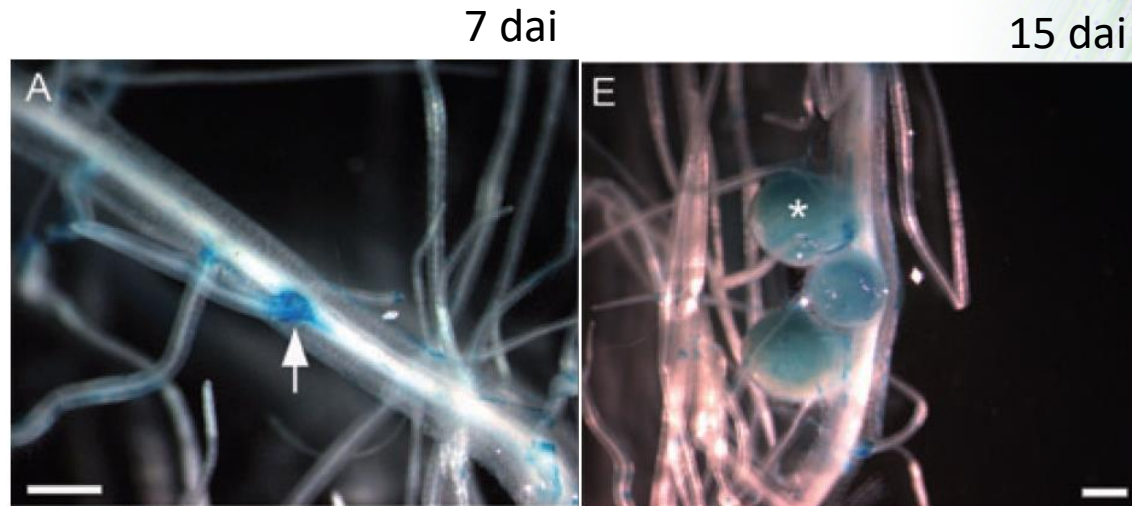


Research approaches

2. Temporal understanding on Rhizobium-induced nodule-like structure in barley

Rhizobium IRBG74

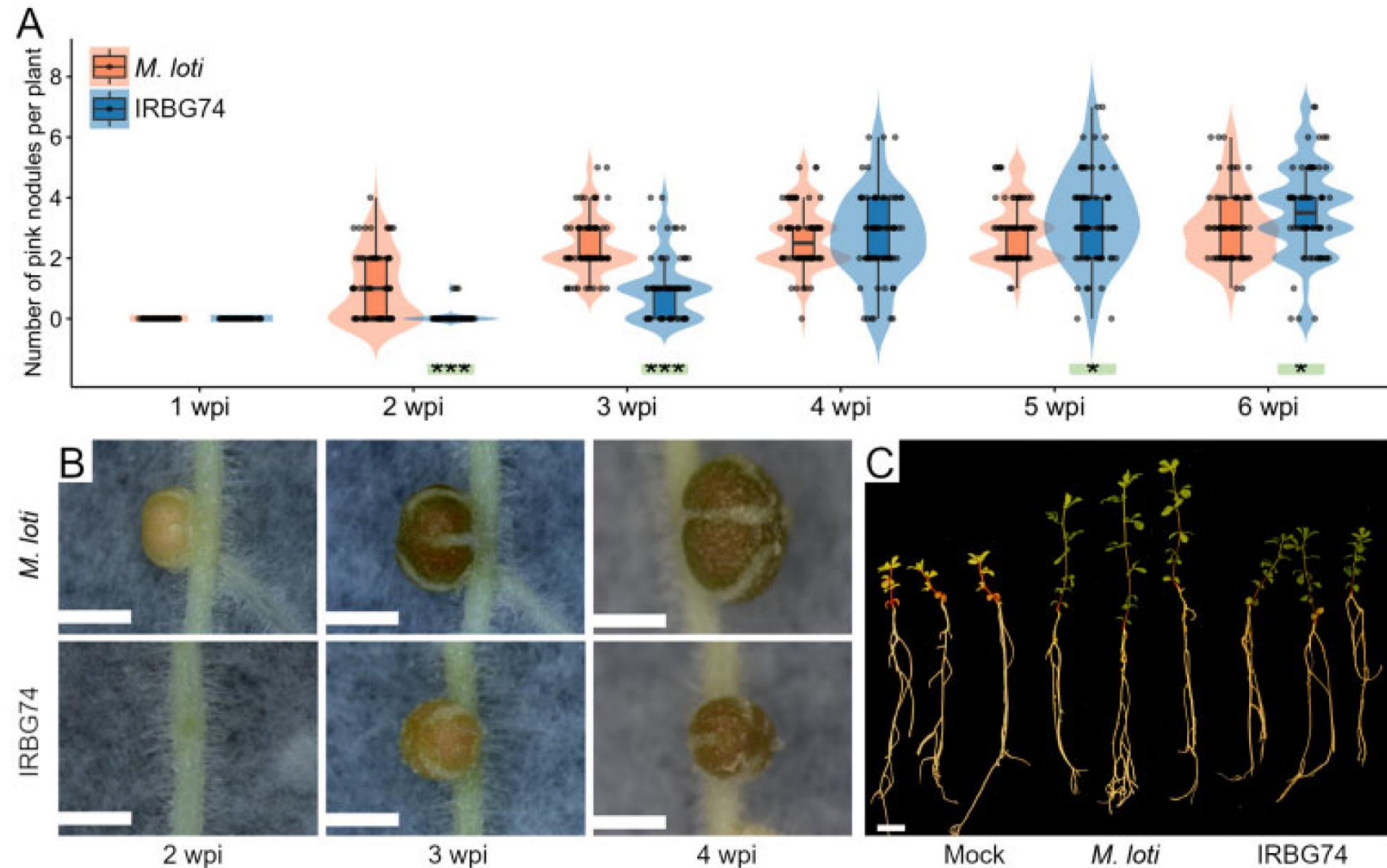
- The first confirmed **legume-nodulating** symbiont from the **Rhizobium (*Agrobacterium*)** clade.
- **Induced nodulation** in legumes
- **Crack entry.**
- **Intercellular infection.**
- Plant growth-promoting hormones.



Cummings et al., 2009

Distinct signaling routes mediate intercellular and intracellular rhizobial infection in *Lotus japonicus*

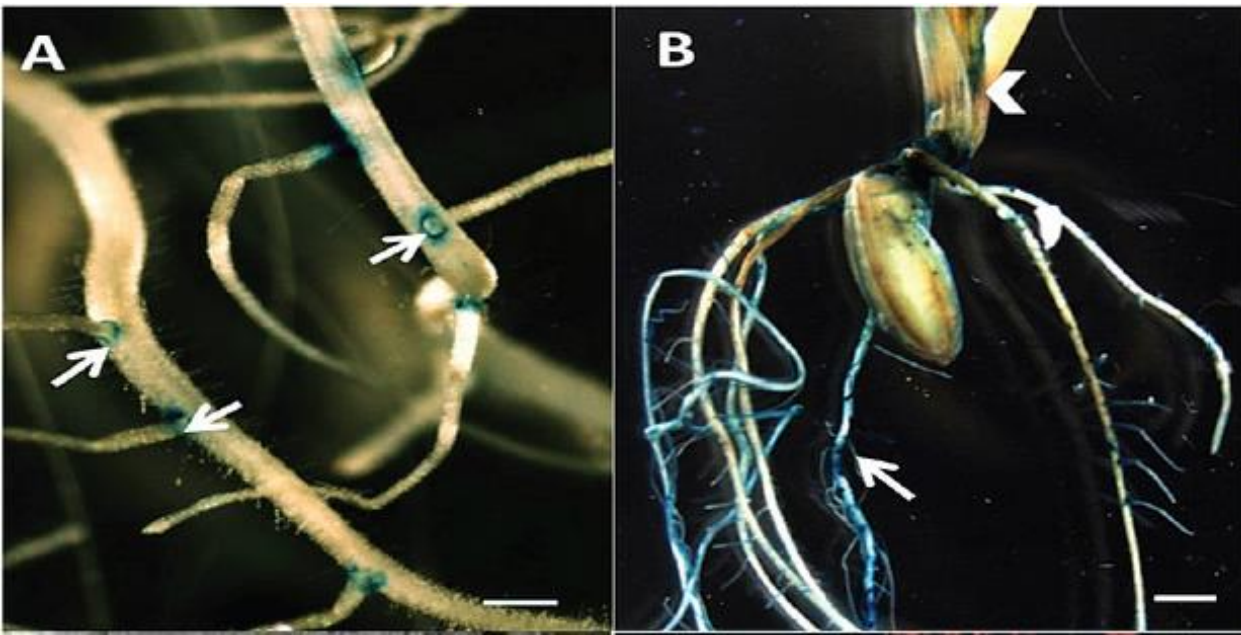
- Intracellular infection
- *Mesorhizobium loti* (*M. loti*)
- Intercellular infection
- IRBG74



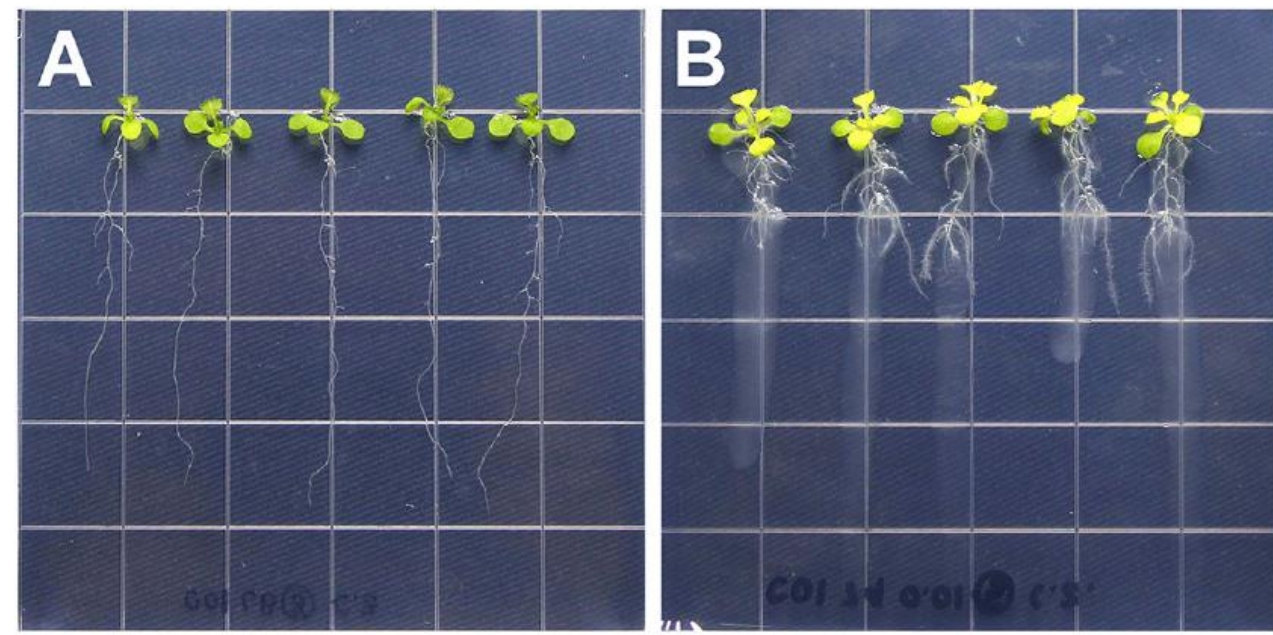
IRBG74 is an efficient plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR)

- IRBG74 has a particular affinity for establishing beneficial interactions with **flooded plants**, both legumes and cereals.
 - IRBG74 stimulated early rice growth resulting in **increased yields at maturity**.
 - IRBG74 **promotes lateral root formation** in *Arabidopsis*.

Mitra et al., 2016

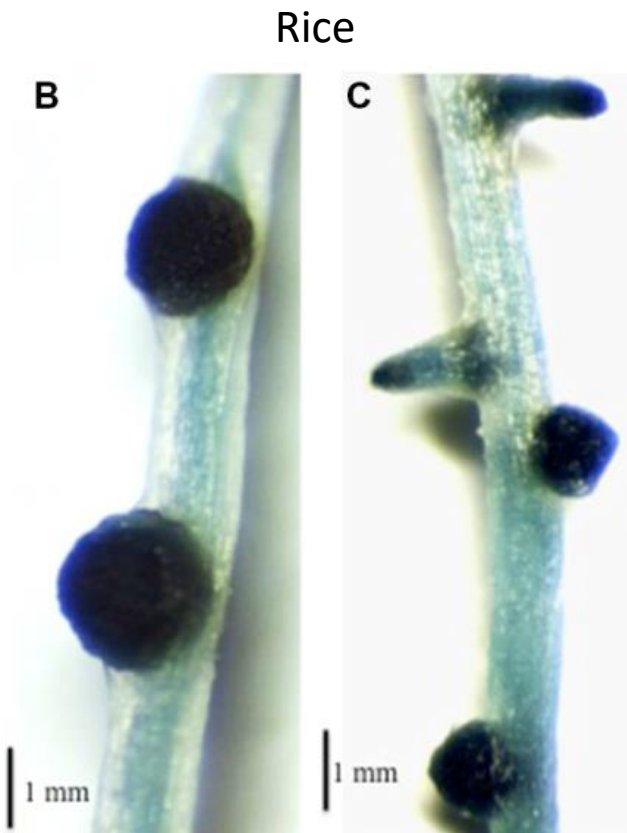
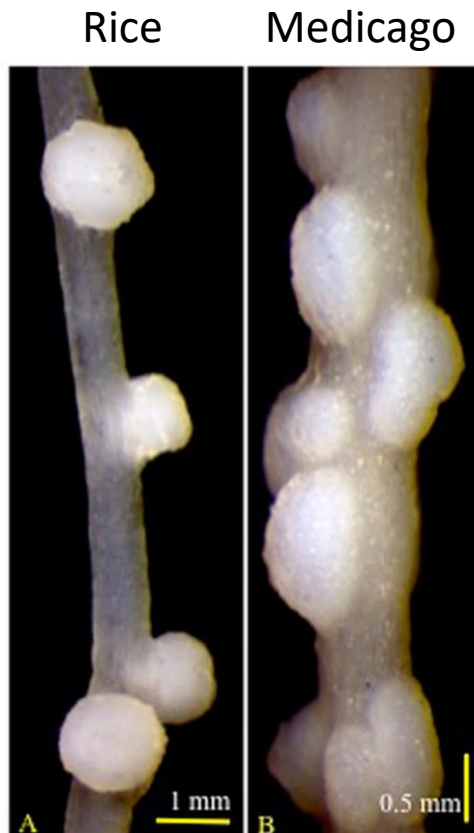


Zhao et al., 2018



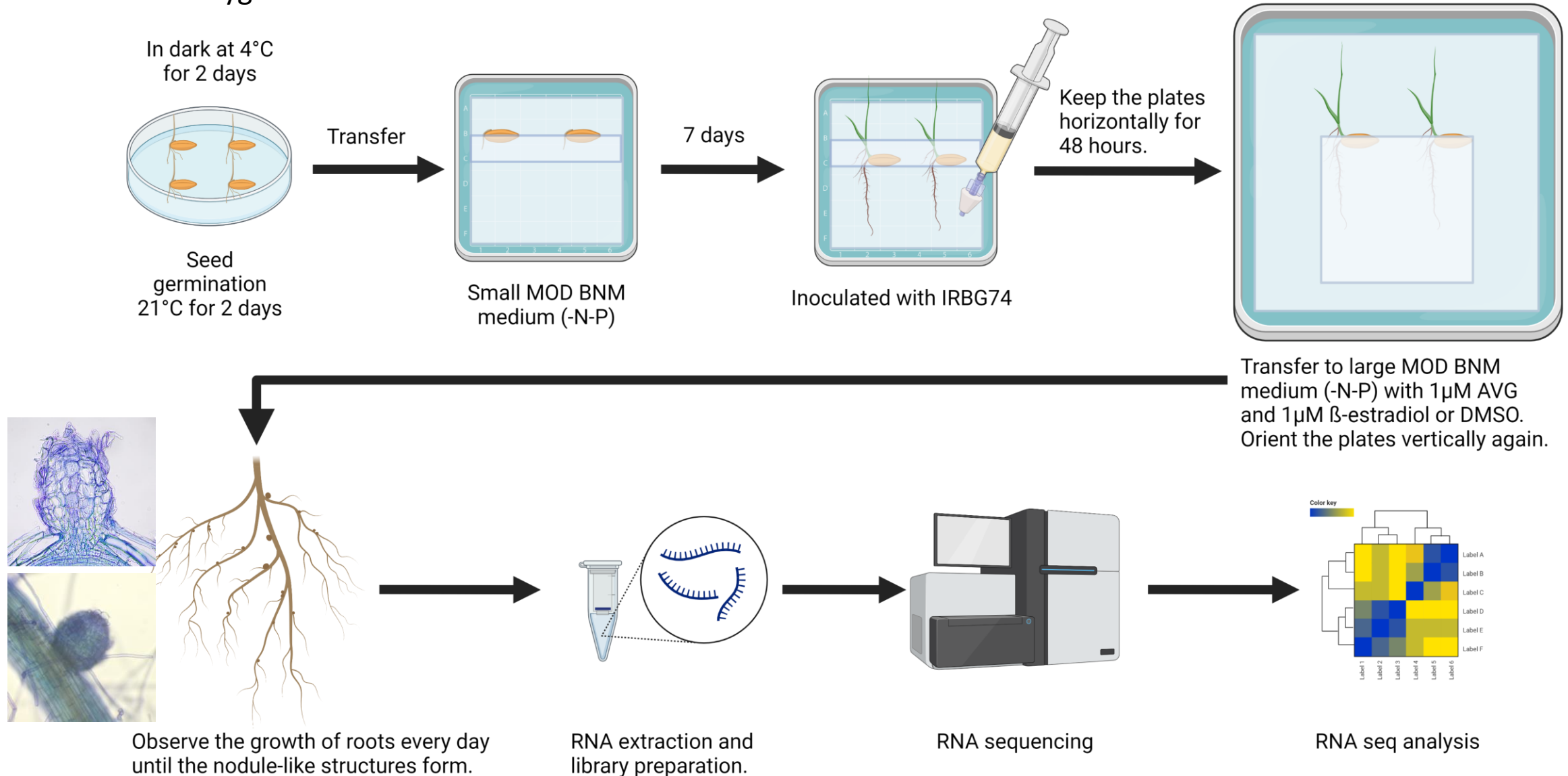
Auxin-Induced Nodule-Like Structures (NLS) in rice and Medicago

- *Azorhizobium caulinodans* is a known nitrogen-fixer and can colonize rice roots (Gopalaswamy et al., 2000; Dixon and Kahn, 2004).
- *A. caulinodans* can colonize rice **NLS** and **lateral roots** as well.

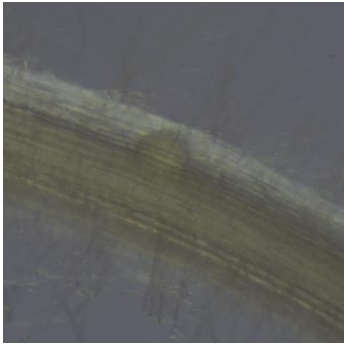


Rhizobium-induced Nodule-Like Structures in Barley

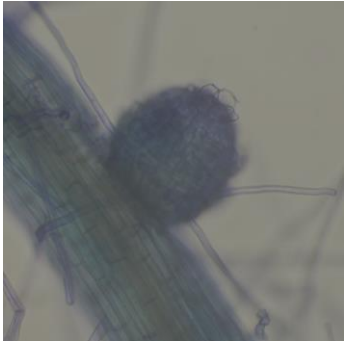
T2 homozygous



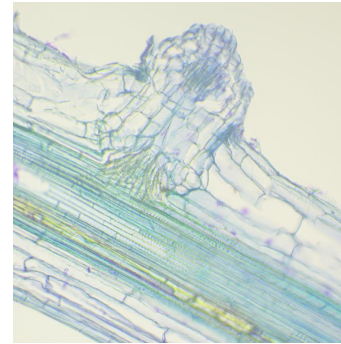
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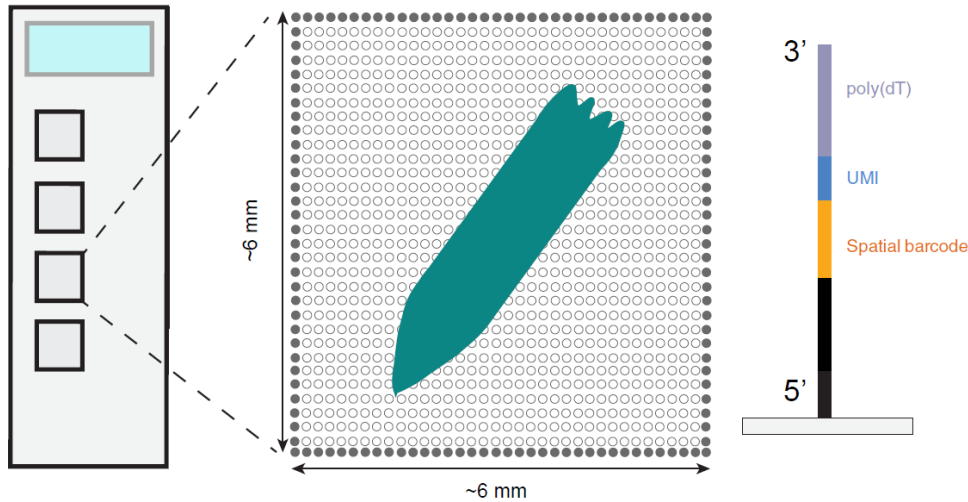
4. **Spatiotemporal engineering**: Cell-type specific promoters with STARTS

What is Spatial Transcriptome?

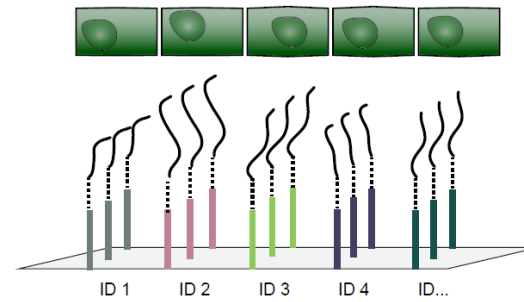
Visium Spatial Gene Expression: Map the whole transcriptome within the tissue context.

Giacomello, 2021

a



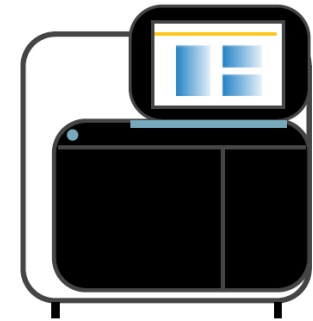
b



c



d

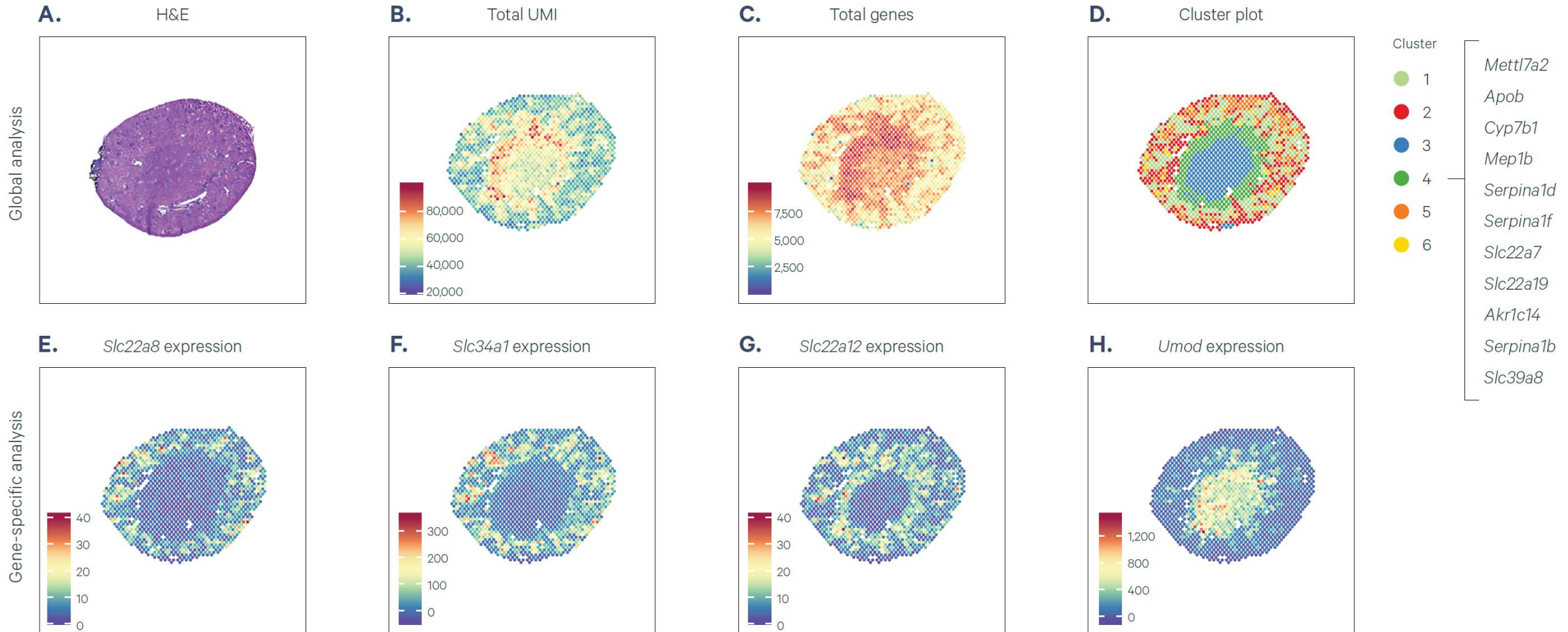


e



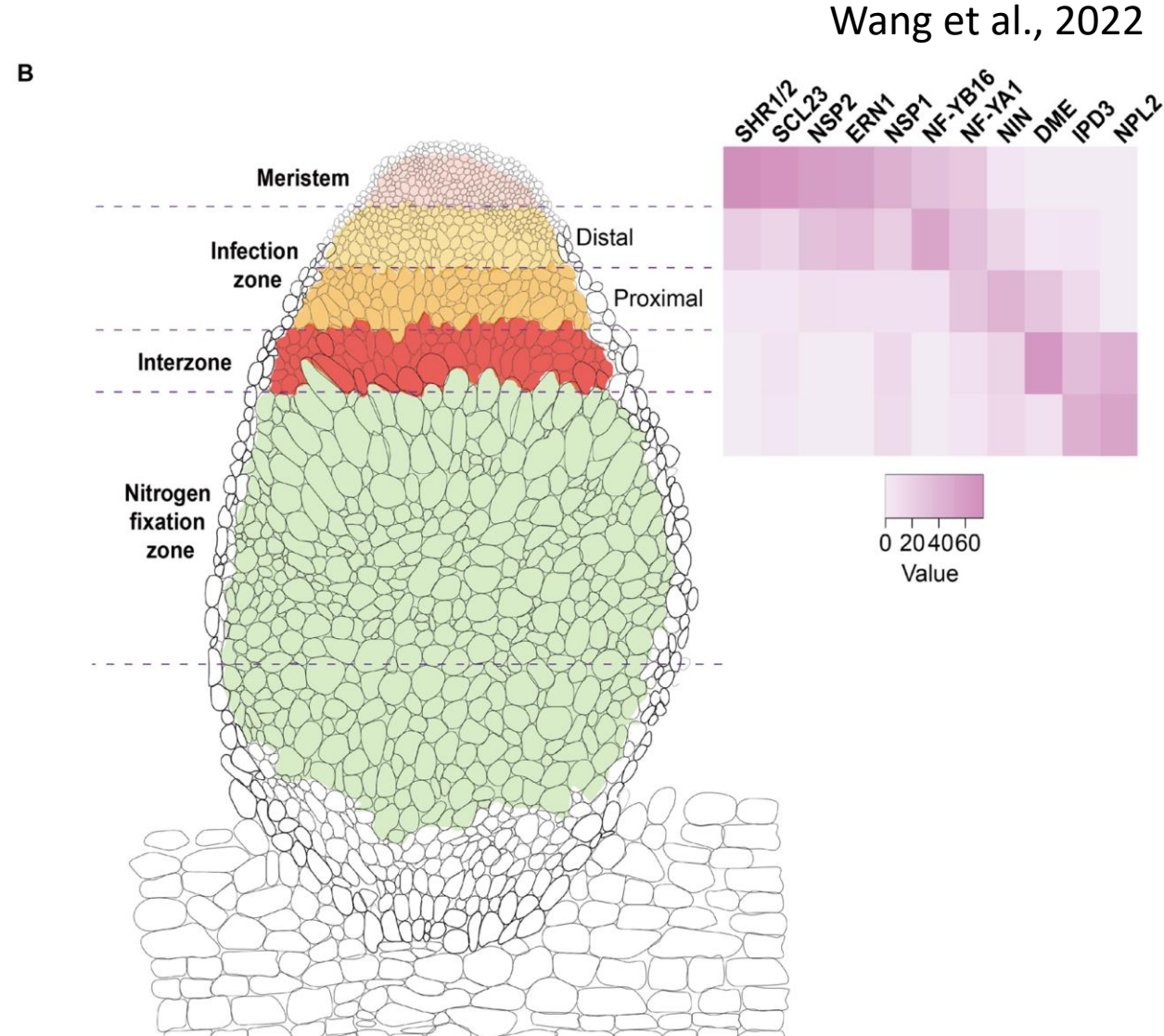
What is Spatial Transcriptome?

Visium Spatial Gene Expression: Map the whole transcriptome within the tissue context.



Why do we need Spatial Transcriptome?

- Identify **spatiotemporal gene expression patterns** in barley nodule-like structures and lateral roots
- Gain a complete view of **development complexity**
- Discover **new biomarkers or cell-type specific promoters**



Current progress & experiment plans

1. Cryosectioning optimization for barley emerging lateral roots and nodule-like structures
2. Visium Spatial Tissue Optimization
3. Prepare Spatial Transcriptomics sequencing libraries
4. Data analysis

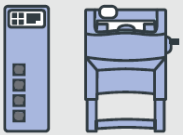


Stained with Toluidine blue

Fresh frozen

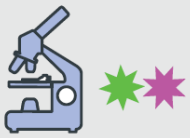
1 Sample preparation

Snap-frozen & OCT-embedded tissue sections on Visium Slide

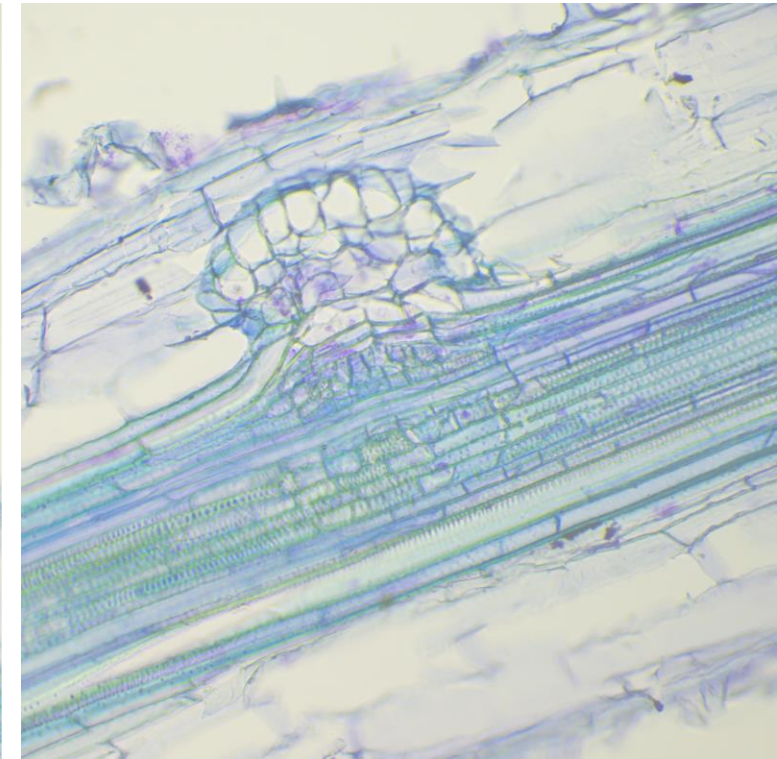
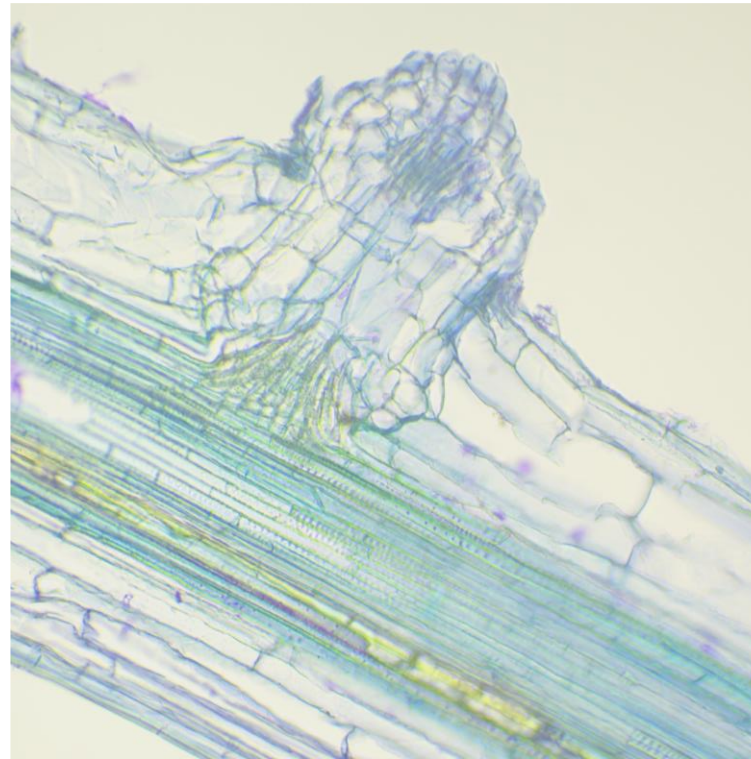


2 Staining / imaging

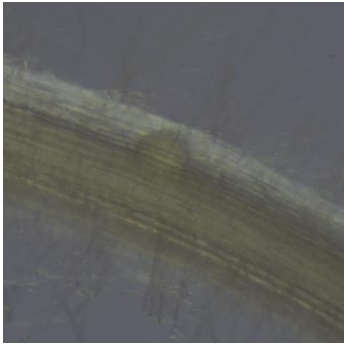
IF or H&E



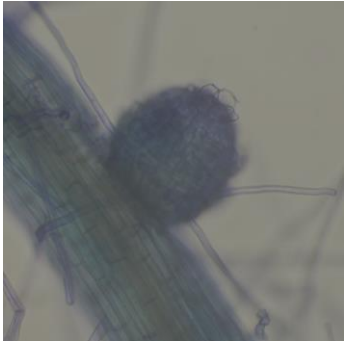
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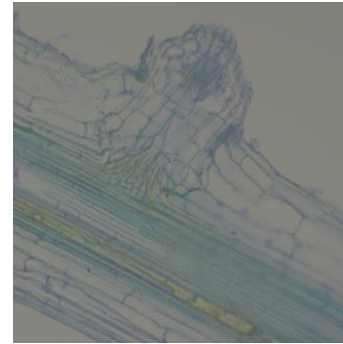
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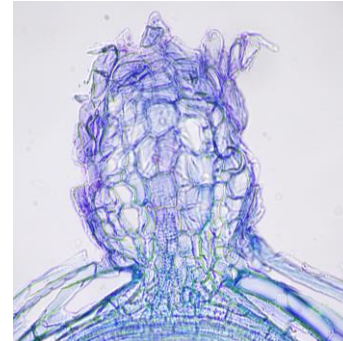
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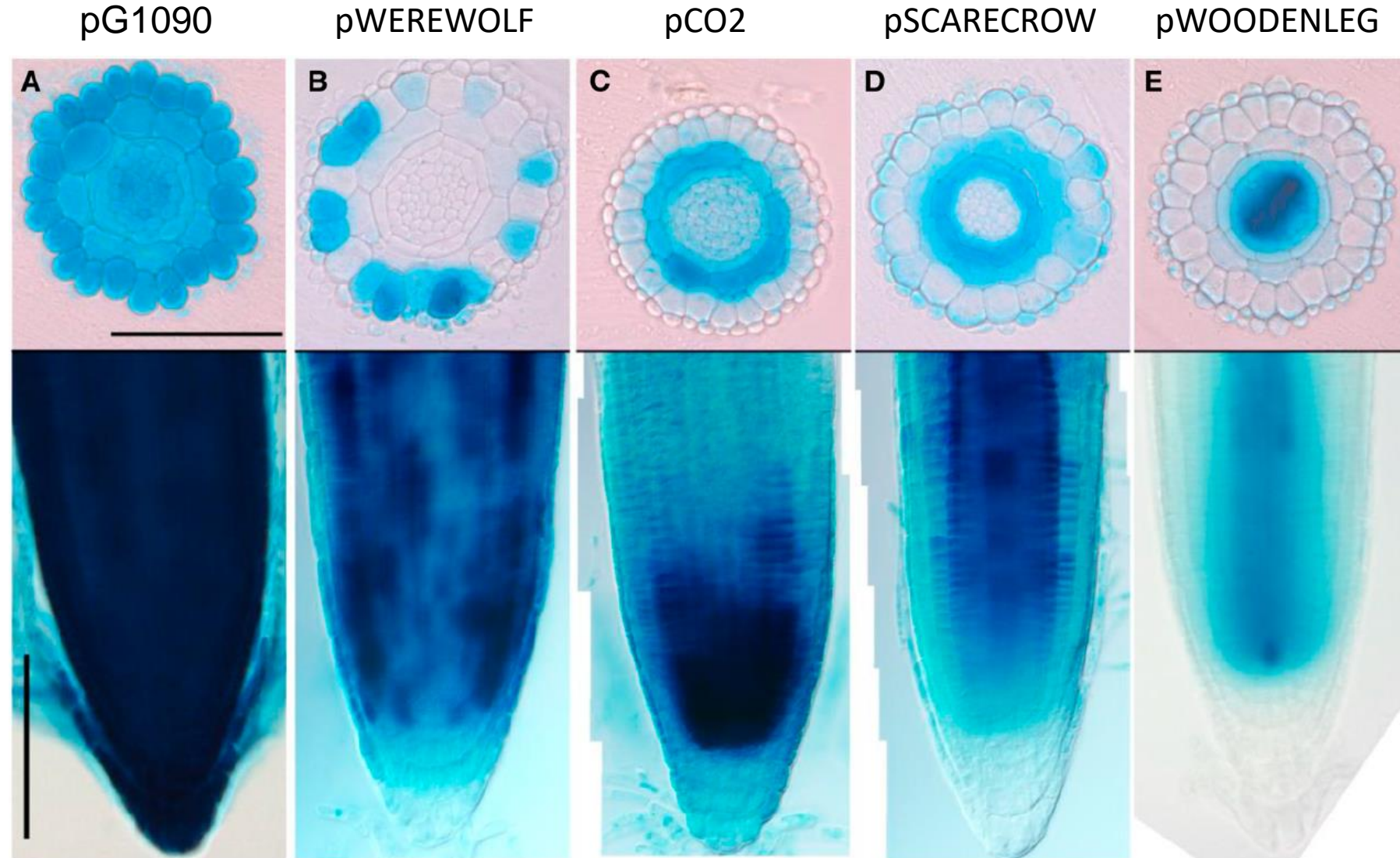
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4. **Spatiotemporal engineering**: Cell-type specific promoters with STARTS

Root Cell Type-Specific Genes in Arabidopsis

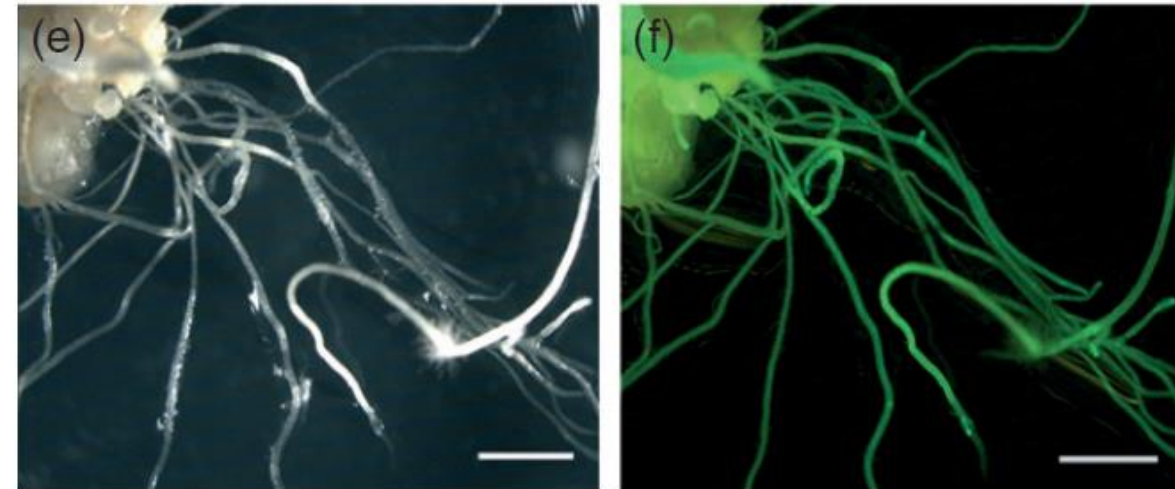
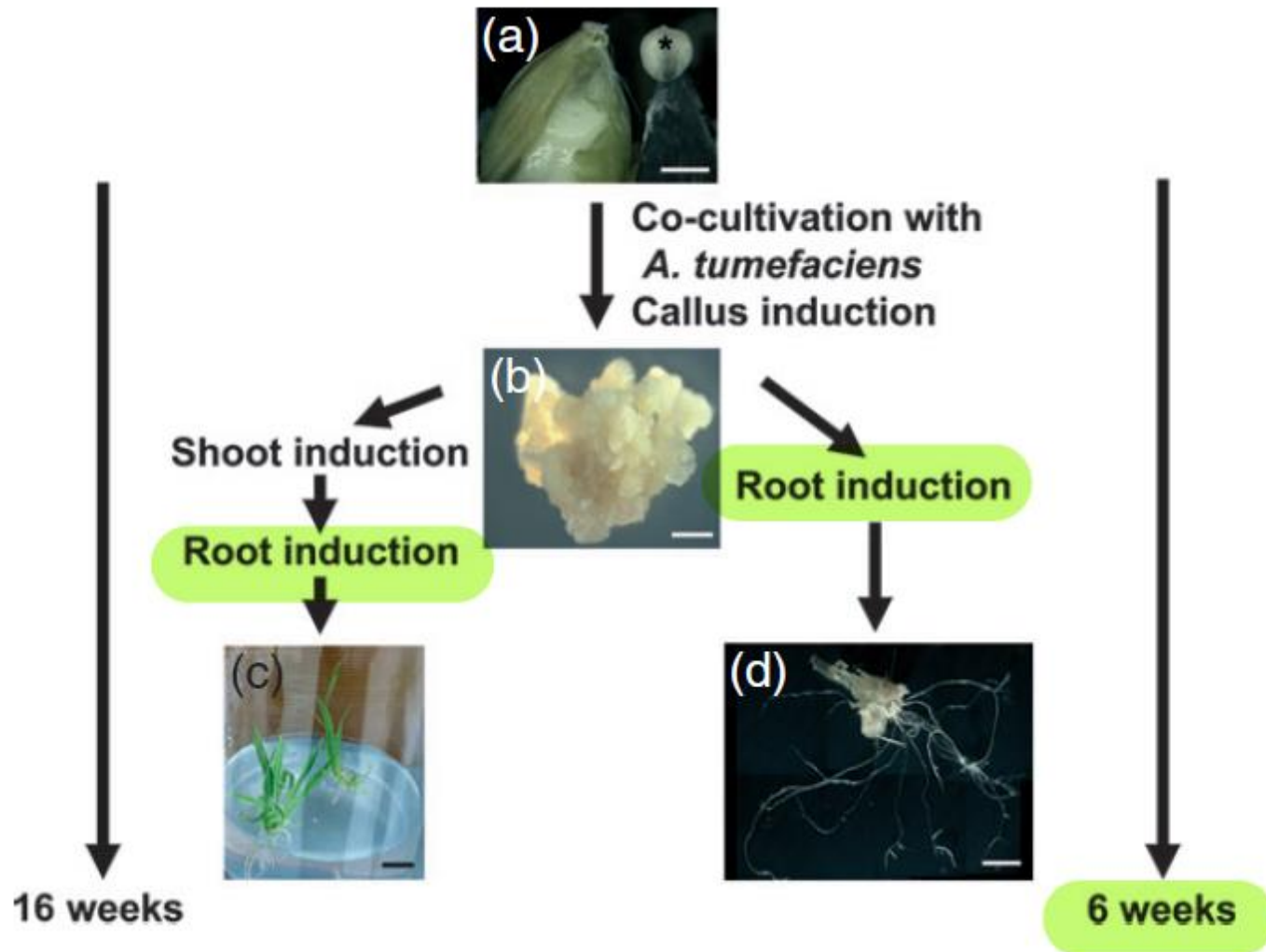
- Cell-type specific promoter
 - Epidermis: WEREWOLF (**WER**)
 - Cortex: CORTEX2 (**CO2**)
 - Endodermis: SCARECROW (**SCR**)
 - Vascular bundle, shoot apical meristem: WOODENLEG/CRE1/AHK 4 (**WOL**)



STARTS – A stable root transformation system for rapid functional analyses in barley

Imani et al., 2011

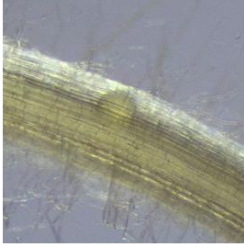
- Overexpression of synthetic green fluorescent protein (sGFP) in barley roots by STARTS.



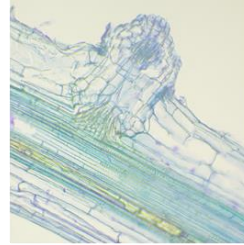
Summary

- **Engineer Nodule Organogenesis**

- How to engineer nodule organogenesis from **existing signaling and developmental mechanisms** in **barley lateral root or nodule like structure**?
- How to engineer the following **cell differentiation and introduce nodule identity** to promote the formation of **functional nodules** in barley?



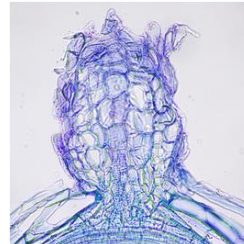
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