

Arabidopsis FHY1 and FHL function in phyA signaling

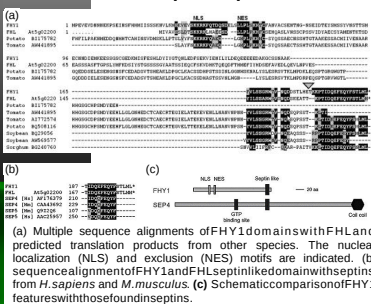
Jutta Rösler, Ilse Klein, Mathias Zeidler

Department of Plant Physiology, JLU Giessen, Senckenbergstrasse 3, 35390 Giessen, Germany

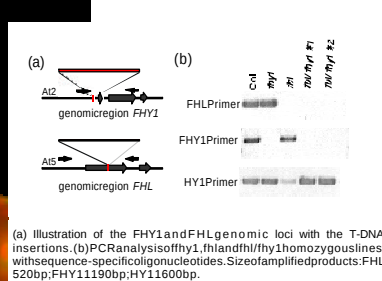
Plants use the photoreceptor family of phytochromes to sense their light environment in the red/far-red region of the spectrum. Phytochrome A (phyA) is the primary photoreceptor that regulates early seedling development. phyA mediated seedling de-etiolation is the critical developmental transition from heterotrophic photoautotrophic growth. Irradiation with high fluence rate far-red provides a way to assess specifically the role of phyA in this process and was used to isolate phyA signaling intermediates. *fhy1-3* is an insertion mutant of a gene encoding a phyA signal transduction component. FHY1 is a small 24 kDa protein with little similarity to known proteins, besides a small conserved septin-related domain at the C-terminus, a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a nuclear exclusion signal (NES). The NLS and NES of FHY1 are indeed involved in its nuclear localization and exclusion (Zeidler et al. 2004). Nuclear localization of

FHY1 is needed for the execution of responses downstream of phyA. FHY1 has one homologous gene in Arabidopsis, FHL (*FHY1* Like), for which overlapping functionality with FHY1 has been demonstrated (Zhou et al. 2005). We generated double *fhl/fhy1* mutant lines and analysed the physiological response in HIR (high irradiance response) conditions. FHY1 and FHL both are specifically impaired in phyA signaling. The double knockout lines show a very strong phenotype, comparable to the *phyA* null mutant. This phenotype is not due to changes in phyA levels. *In vivo* interaction studies using BiFC showed that FHY1 and FHL form homo and heterodimers. In CFP:FHY1 and phyA::GFP cotransformed protoplasts light dependent intracellular distribution was analysed and co-translocation as well as co-localization of phyA and FHY1 could be observed.

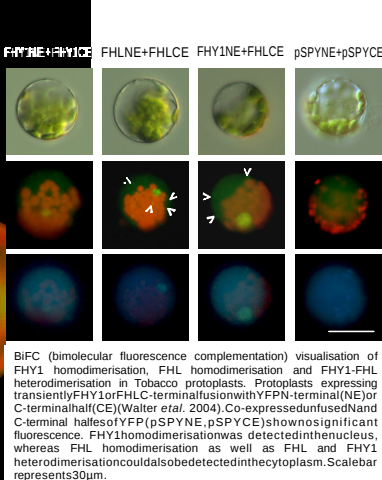
FHY1 has homologues in Arabidopsis and other plant species



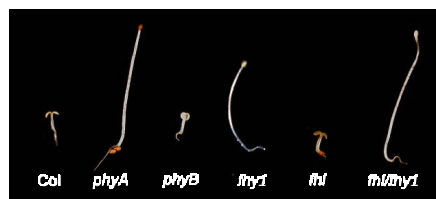
Generation and analysis of a *fhl/fhy1* double mutant



FHY1 and FHL interact in vivo

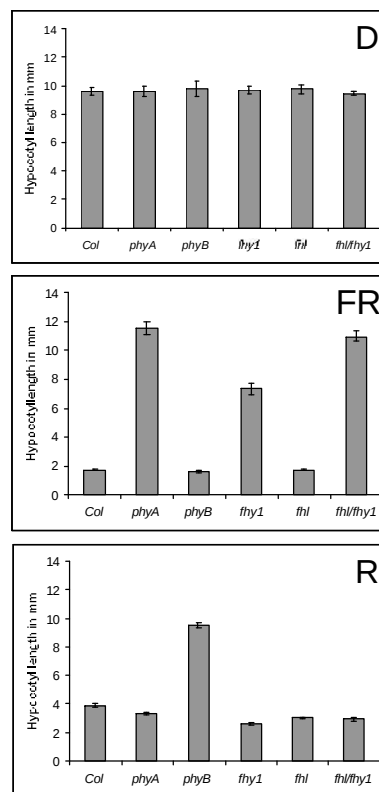


Physiology



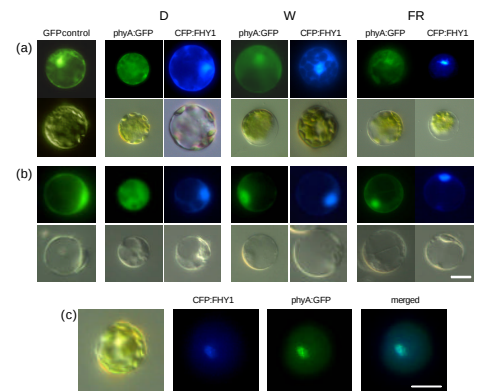
Phenotypes of 4 d old seedlings grown in 5µmol/m² FR

FHY1 and FHL have a specific phyA phenotype

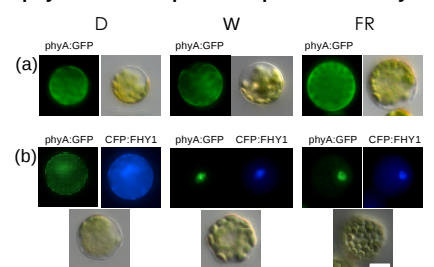


Phenotypes of 4 d old FR grown seedlings. Hypocotyl length measurements of 4 d old seedlings grown in darkness (D), FR 5µmol/m², and FR 5µmol/m². Columns represent mean hypocotyl length from 3 independent experiments (20-30 seedlings each experiment). Error bars represent the standard error.

FHY1 and phyA co-localize in vivo



phyA nuclear import is impaired in fhl/fhy1



fhl/fhy1 does not change phyA levels

