

Arabidopsis FHY1 and FHL function in phyA signaling

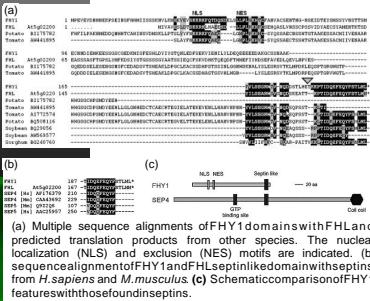
Jutta Rösler, Ilse Klein, Mathias Zeidler

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 photoauxotrophic growth. Irradiation with high fluence rate 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 sequence-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 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.

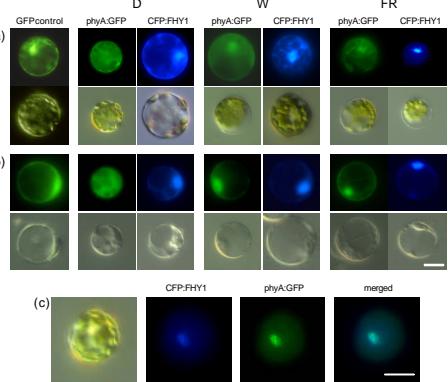
FHY1 has homologues in Arabidopsis and other plant species



Physiology

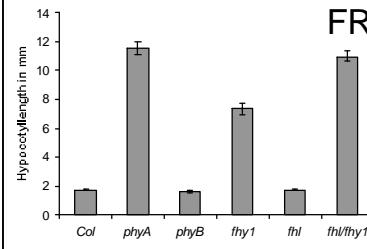
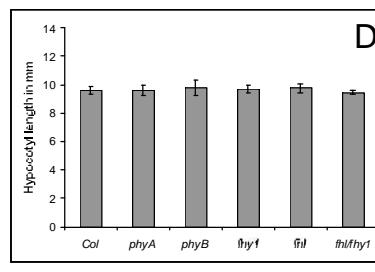


FHY1 and phyA co-localize in vivo

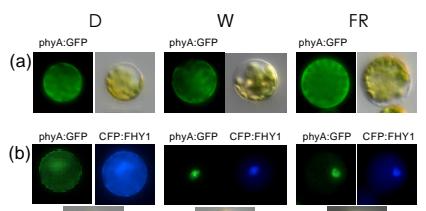


Localization of YFP, phyA:GFP and CFP:FHY1 in Arabidopsis protoplasts after 16 h incubation in D or irradiation with 30 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ W or 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ FR. (a) Localization in living protoplasts. (b) Localization in protoplasts from etiolated seedlings. (c) Co-localization of phyA:GFP and CFP:FHY1 after 14 h incubation in D and 6 h irradiation with 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ FR. Scale bars represent 25 μm .

FHY1 and FHL have a specific phyA phenotype

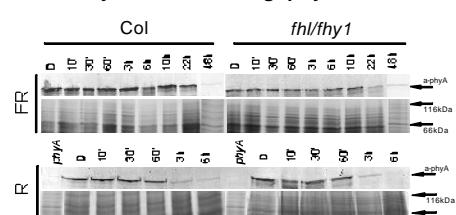


phyA nuclear import is impaired in *fhl/fhy1*



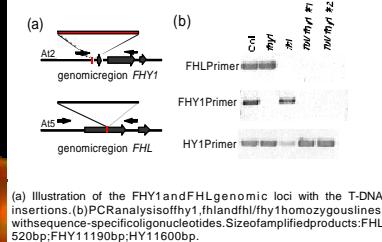
(a) Localization of phyA:GFP in Arabidopsis *fhl/fhy1* protoplasts after incubation in D or irradiation with 30 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ W or 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ FR. (b) Localization of phyA:GFP and CFP:FHY1 in *fhl/fhy1* protoplasts after 16 h incubation in D or irradiation with 30 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ W or 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ FR. Scale bar represents 25 μm .

fhl/fhy1 does not change phyA levels

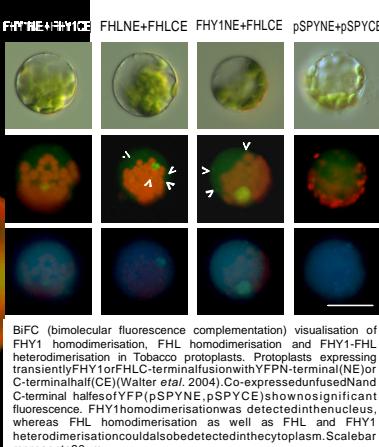


Kinetic of phyA degradation in 4 d old wild type and *fhl/fhy1* seedlings irradiated with 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ FR or 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ R for the indicated time. The upper panels show proteins immunostained with a phyA antibody in Western blot analysis. The lower panel shows a Coomassie-stained gel.

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



FHY1 and FHL interact in vivo



Phenotypes of 4 d old FR grown seedlings. Hypocotyl length measurements of 4 d old seedlings grown in darkness (D), 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ W or 5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ R for the indicated time. The upper panels show proteins immunostained with a phyA antibody in Western blot analysis. The lower panel shows a Coomassie-stained gel.



Walter, M., Chabot, C., Schulte, K., Balicic, O., Weckermann, K., Nalek, C., Blazevic, D., Grefen, C., Schumacher, K., Oelking, C., Harter, K., and Kutsch, J. (2004) Individual and dual roles of FHL and FHY1 in phyA signaling. *Plant Cell* 16: 428-438.

Walter, M., Solle, C., and Kutsch, J.H. (2001) The phyA kinase cascade: A positive regulator of Arabidopsis photomorphogenesis. *Plant Cell* 13: 119-126.

