Synergistic activation of a NADPH oxidase via Phosphorylation by a CPK and a CIPK

Philipp Köster¹, Katharina Hake², Lukas Wallrad¹, Kenji Hashimoto^{1,3}, Tina Romeis², Jörg Kudla¹

1) Institut für Biologie und Biotechnolgie der Pflanzen, WWU Münster, Schlossplatz 7, 48149 Münster 2) Dahlem Center for Plant Sciences, Institut für Biologie, Biochemie der Pflanzen, FU Berlin, Königin Luise Str. 12-16, 14195 Berlin 3) present adress: Department of Applied Biological Science, Tokyo University of Science, 2641 Yamazaki, Noda 278-8510 Japa



Introduction

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and Calcium ions (Ca²⁺) both act as second messengers in plants. Respiratory burst oxidase homologue proteins (RBOHs) are ROS producing NADPH oxidases that are regulated by Ca2+ binding to their EF hands and protein phosphorylation. Thereby, they form an interconnection of Ca2+ and ROS signaling.

The protein RBOHD is crucial for responses to pathogens, long distance signaling and various other stress responses. RBOHD is known to be phosphorylated by the calcium dependent protein kinase CPK5. Using a ROS production assay in HEK293T cells, we show that RBOHD can be activated by the kinase CIPK26 and the interacting Ca24 sensor CBL1. Furthermore, we show that this activation can be counteracted by a PP2C phosphatase. By manipulating the intracellular Ca2+ concentration in theses cells, we found CPK5, CBL1/CIPK26 and both to activate RBOHD at different Ca2+ concentrations. The differential Ca2+ dependency of the activation by the two kinases and the synergistic activation of RBOHD by both kinases provides one hint how information encoded in Ca2+ signatures can be deciphered, and how the Ca2+ signals can be translated into an appropriate, stimulus specific response.



EF hone

Ca²⁺ signatures

Ca2+ ions encode information in their intracellular concentration, their spatial distribution, in the durability of Ca24 peaks and in the frequency of subsequent Ca2+ influxes into cells

Ca2+ regulated kinases decode Ca2+ signatures

The CIPK/CBL system consists on the one hand of Ca²⁺ sensor proteins that bind Ca²⁺ with their EF hand domains (Calcineurin-B like proteins; CBLs) and on the other hand of interacting kinases. Upon Ca2+ binding CBLs change their conformation and bind and activate the interacting kinases (CBL-interacting protein kinases; CIPKs).

Calcium dependent kinases (CDPKs) release an autoinhibitory domain after binding Ca²⁺ ions and are thereby activated

