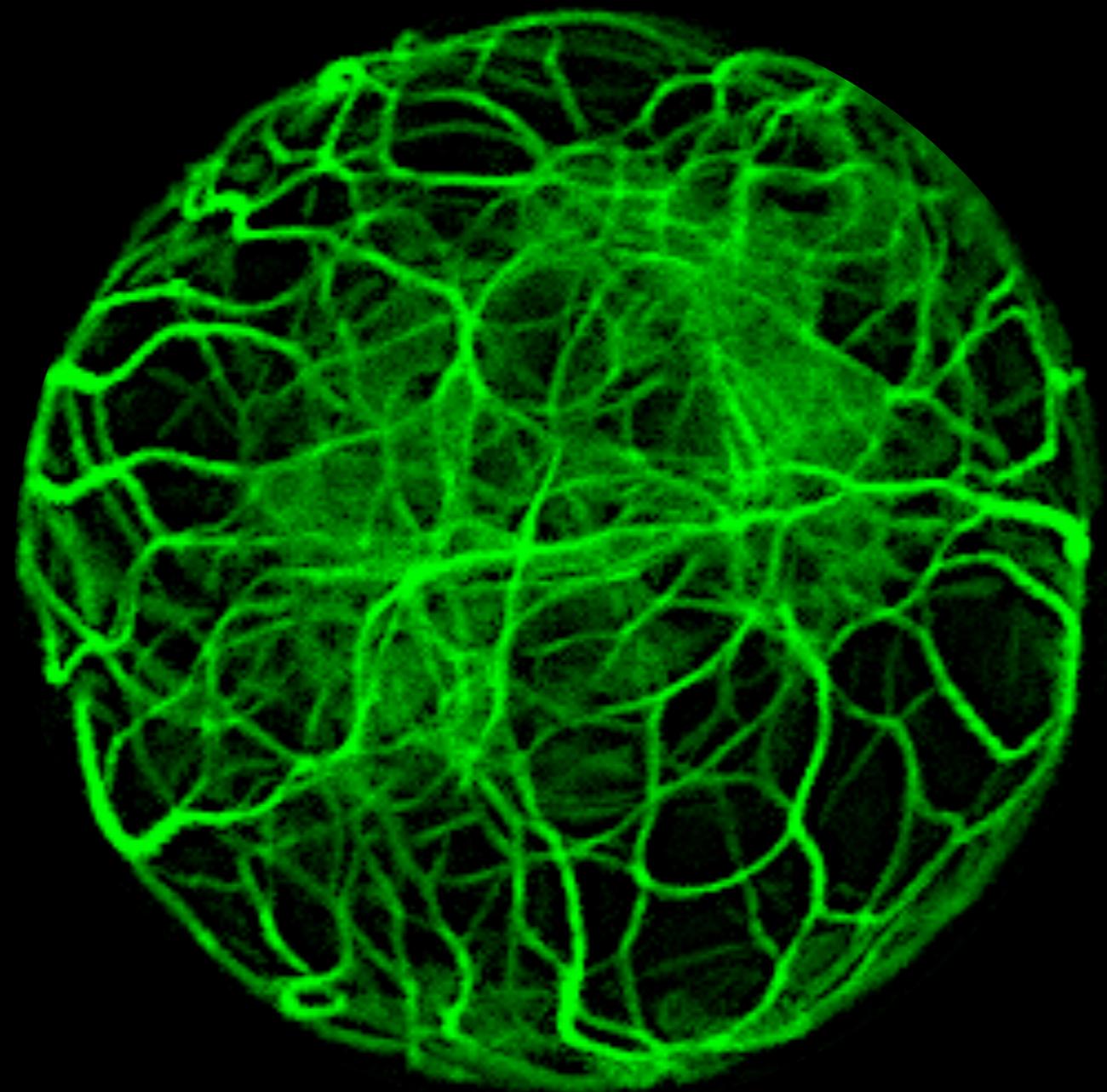


ANALYSIS OF AN ACTIN BINDING GUANINE EXCHANGE FACTOR, GEF8, AND ACTIN  
DEPOLYMERIZING FACTOR IN *ARABIDOPSIS THALIANA*.

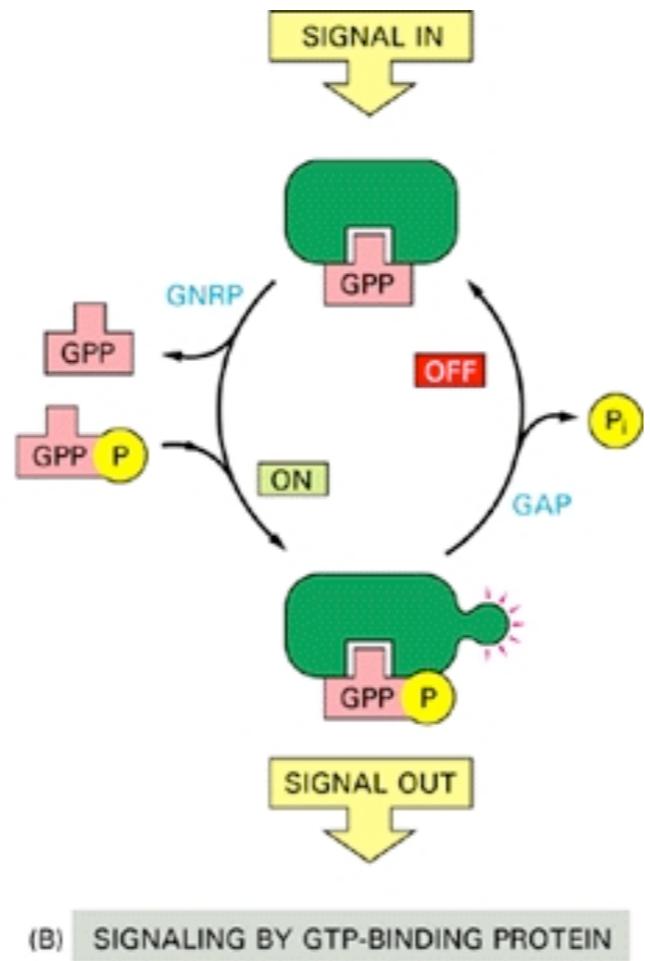


A Thesis presented

By

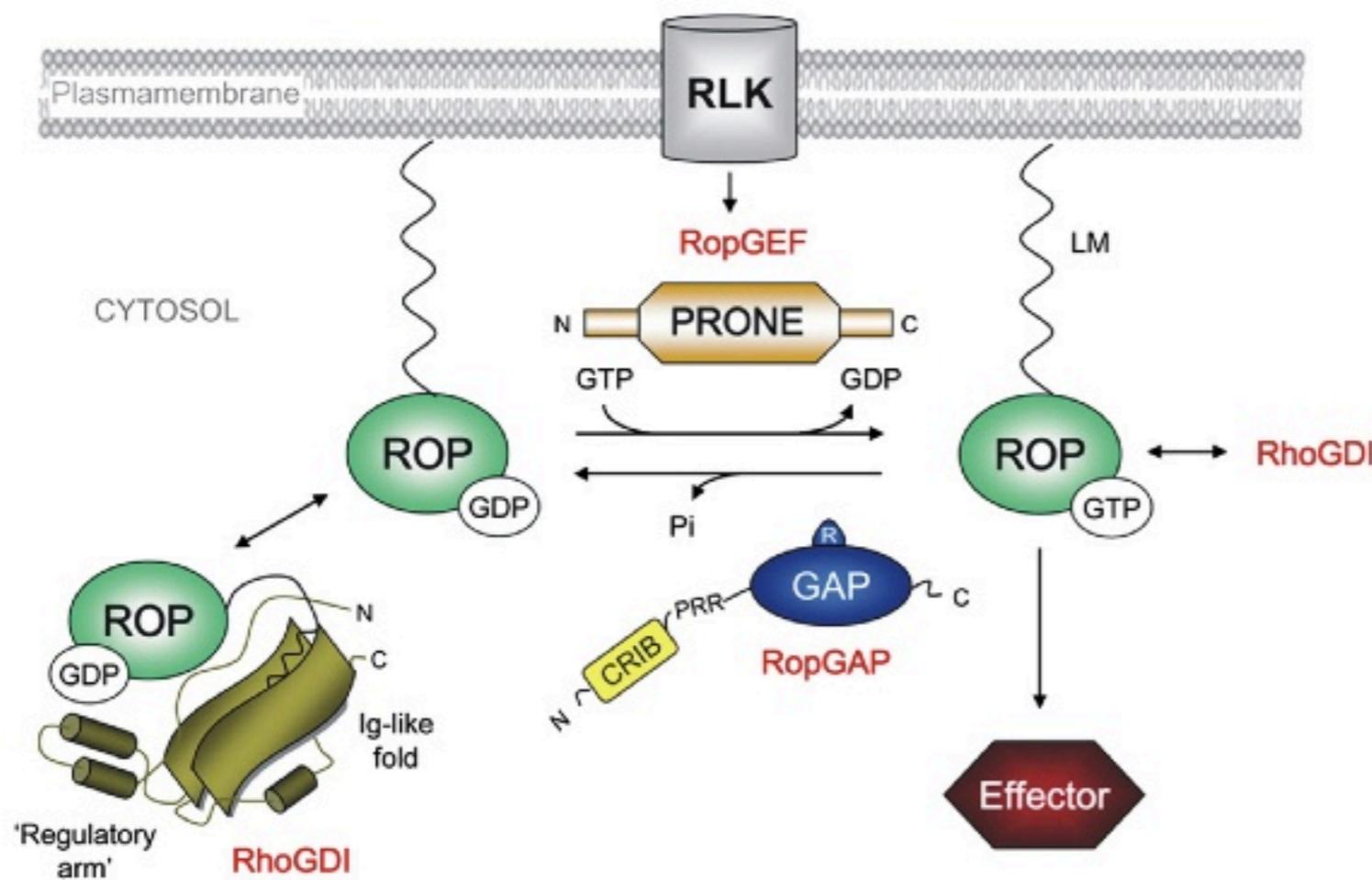
ALEKSEY CHUDNOVSKIY

# Fig I. Basic Mechanism depicting the Ras cycling between active ON and inactive OFF form



Adapted from  
Alberts Cell

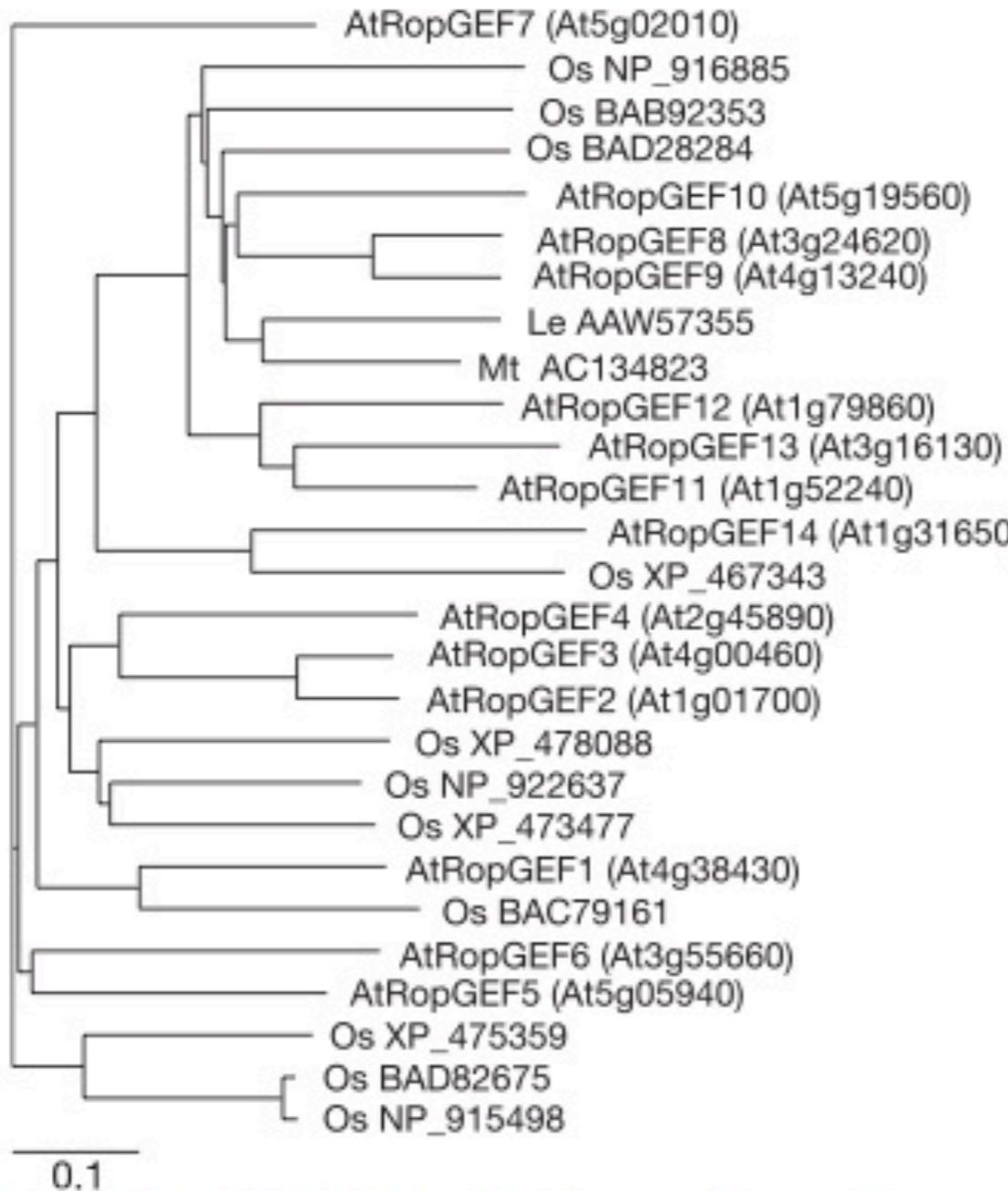
# Fig 2 Regulation of Rac activity



Schematic illustration of functionally relevant domains and motifs in the regulators of the ROP cycle. Membrane attached ROPs are activated by RopGEFs via the catalytic PRONE domain promoting GDP/GTP exchange. The GTPase activity of ROPs is stimulated by RopGAPs requiring both a CRIB-motif and a GAP domain with an arginine finger (R) for efficient catalysis (PRR: proline-rich region of unknown function within RopGAPs). RhoGDIs sequester ROPs in the cytosol by hiding the C-terminal lipid-moieties (LM) within their immunoglobulin (Ig)-fold while a regulatory arm binds to prevent GDP dissociation or GTP hydrolysis. Upstream signals can feed into this regulatory cycle via a putative contact between receptor-like kinases (RLK) and RopGEF. Downstream pathways are induced through the interaction of GTP-bound ROP with effectors.

A. Berken, A. Wittinghofer / Plant Physiology and Biochemistry 46 (2008) 380e393

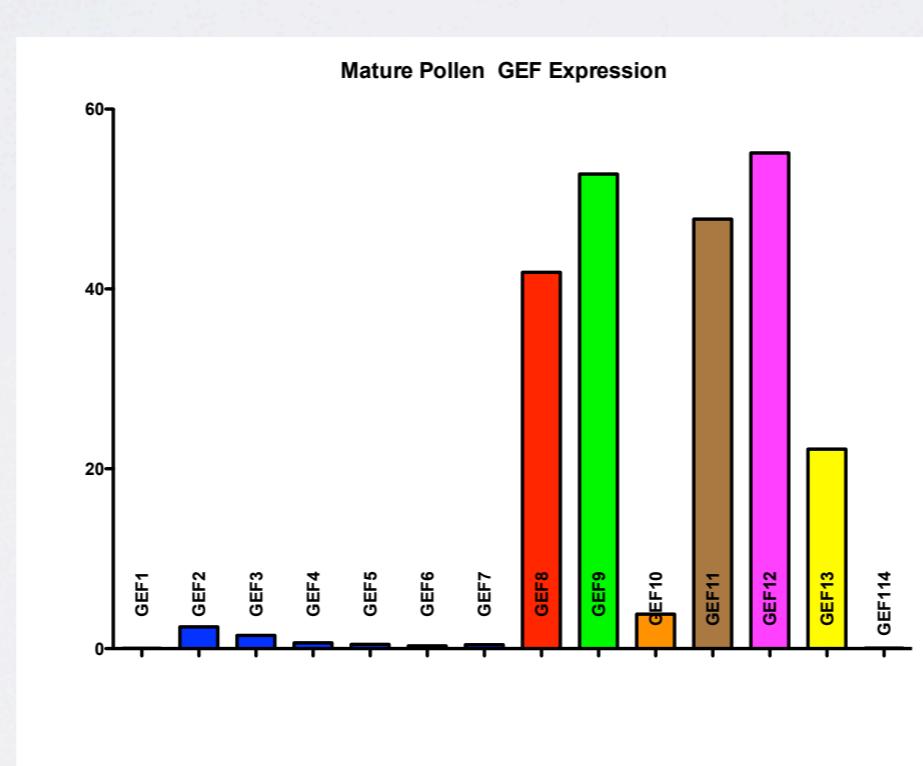
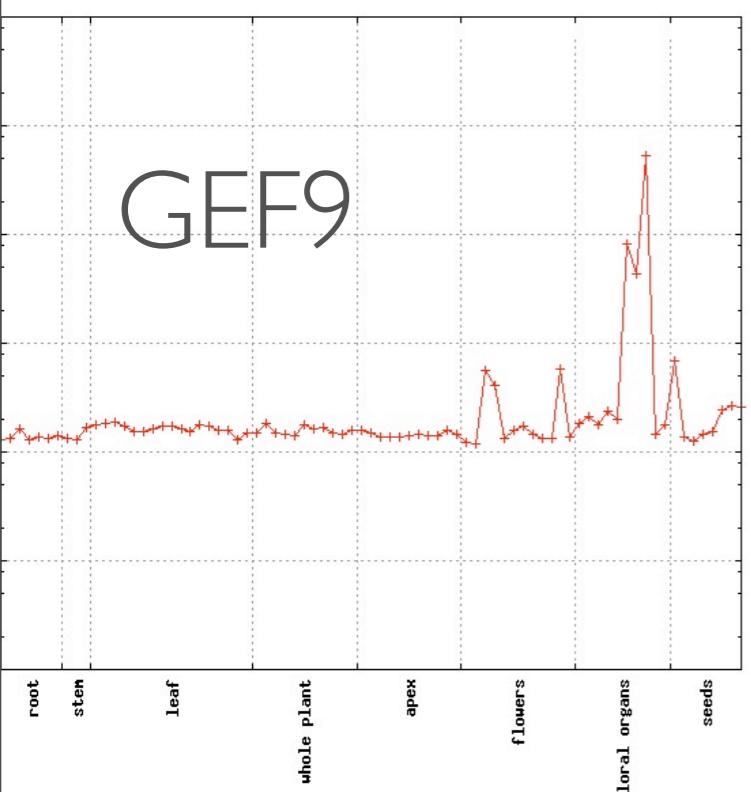
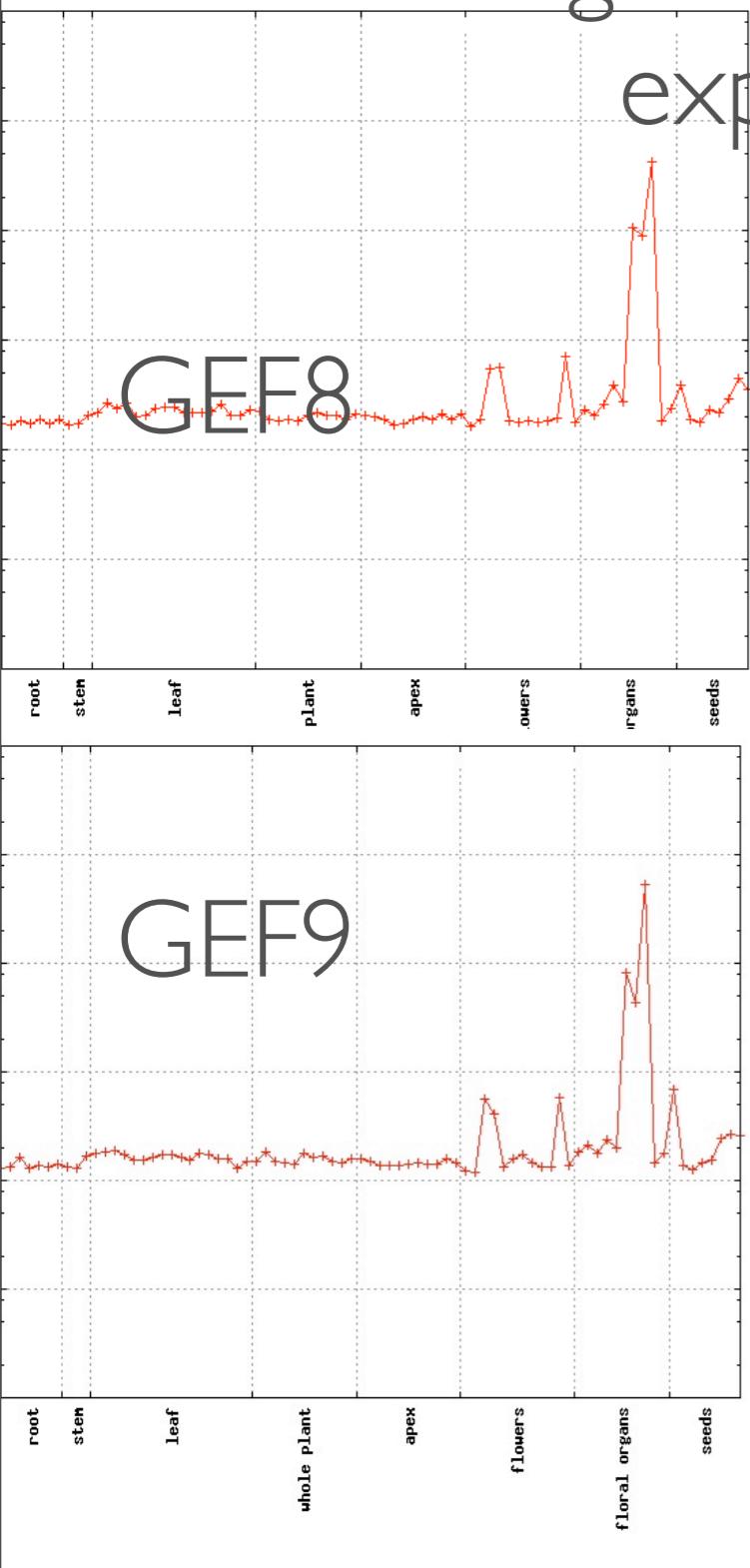
# Fig 3 Phylogenetic tree of GEFS in plants



The plant RopGEF family. Phylogenetic tree of sequences obtained from GenBank using BLAST (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST>). Phylogram was constructed with TreeView (<http://taxonomy.zoology.gla.ac.uk/rod/treeview.html>) after alignment with ClustalW (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/clustalw>). *Arabidopsis thaliana* (At) RopGEFs are given with their corresponding loci. The accession numbers for rice (Os: *Oryza sativa*), the model legume ‘barrel medic’ (Mt: *Medicago truncatula*) and tomato (Le: *Lycopersicon esculentum*) are as indicated

A new family of RhoGEFs activates the Rop molecular switch in plants Antje Berken<sup>1</sup>, Christoph Thomas<sup>1</sup> & Alfred Wittinghofer<sup>1</sup>

Fig4 GEF8,9,11,12 have the highest expression in the pollen tube



AtGenExpress Visualization Tool (AVT) was used in order to investigate which GEF have the highest expression in the pollen tube

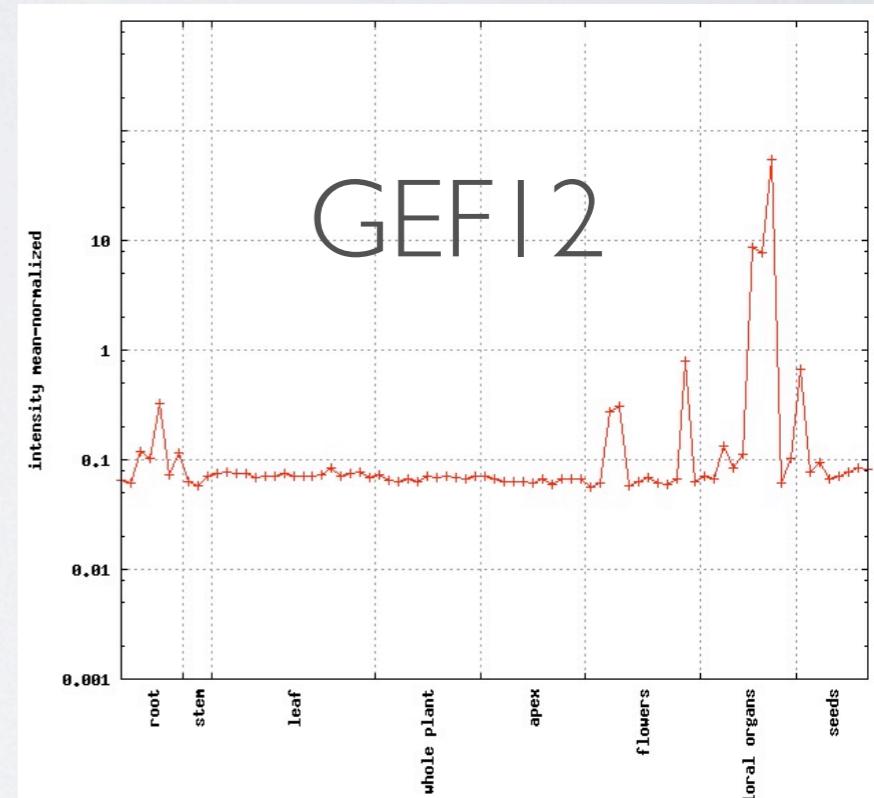
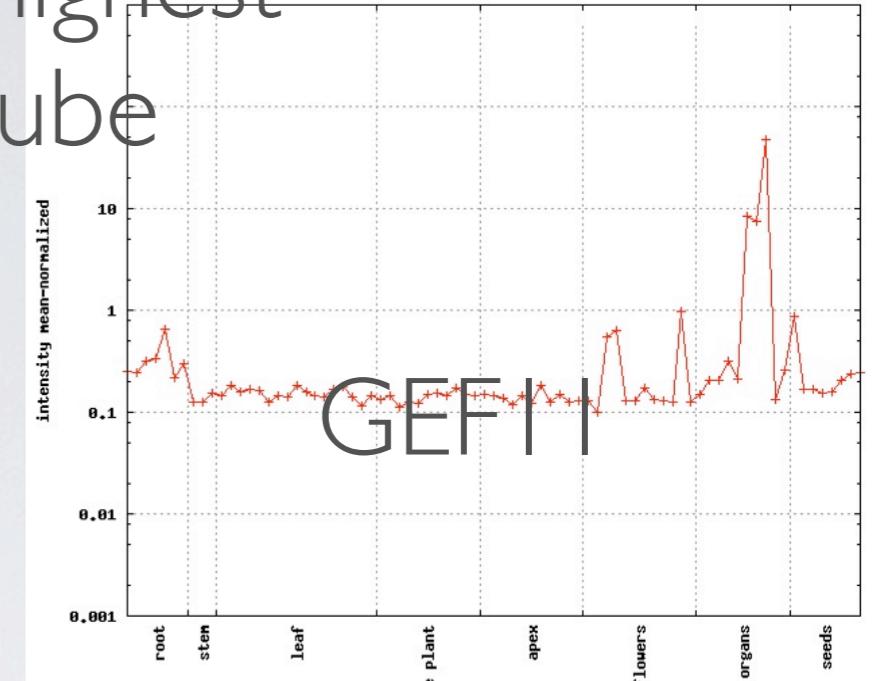
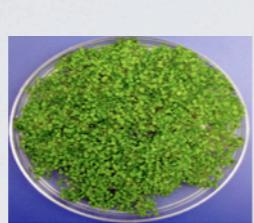


Fig 5 Outline of the experimental procedure for the protoplasts isolation. (see

methods section for the details)

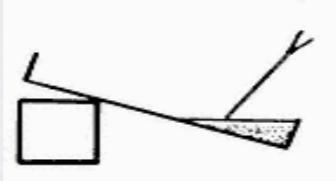
◆Cut the 2 week old seedling.



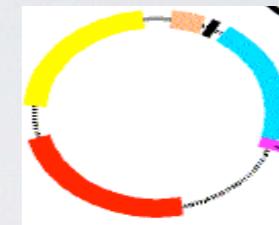
Incubate plants overnight with an enzyme solution in the



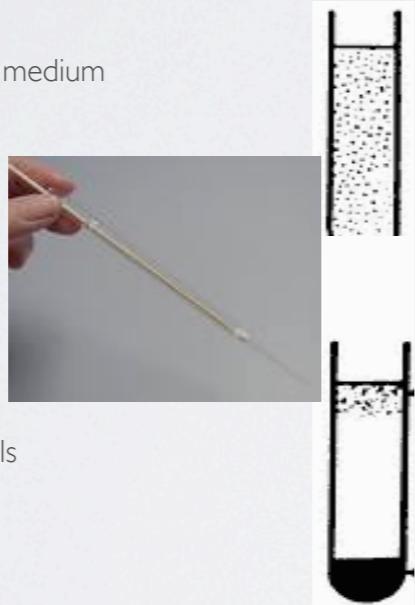
Remove the enzyme solution



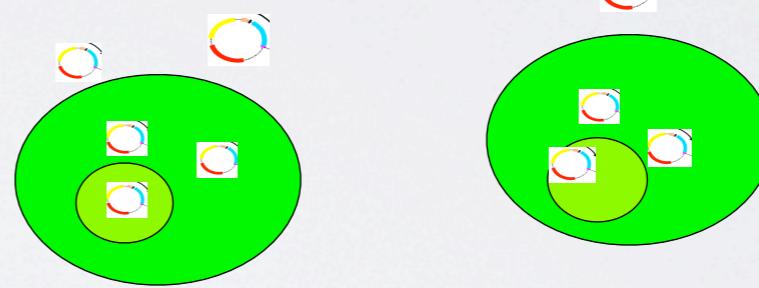
Transform the protoplasts with the construct of interest



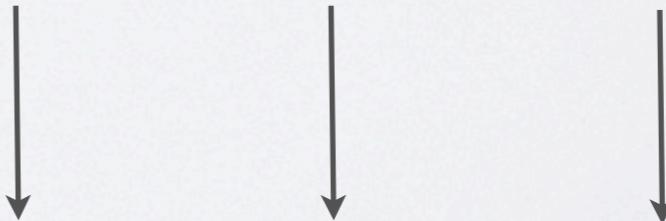
Resuspend in K3 sucrose medium



Take the floating intact cells

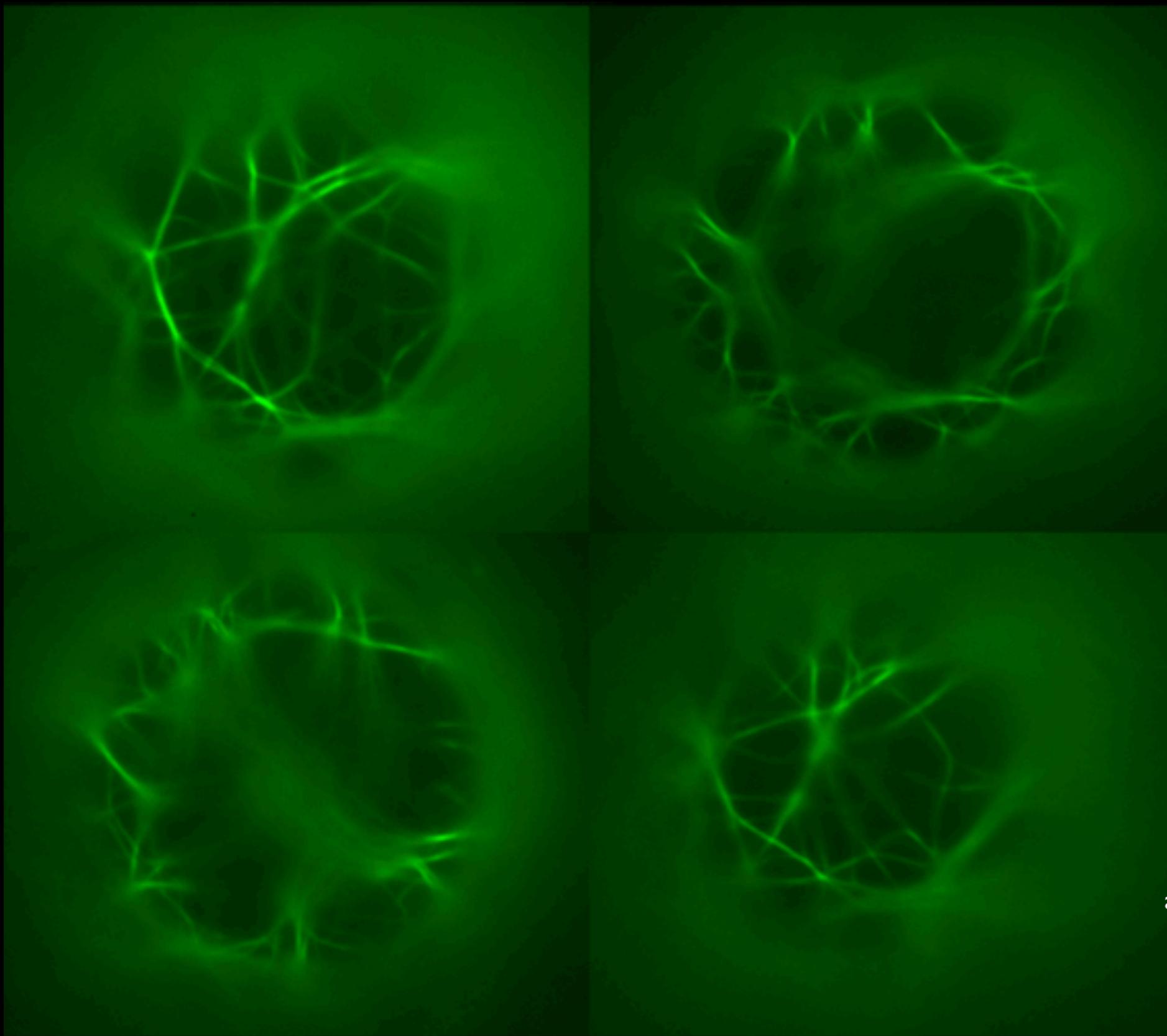


15 hours later assess the expression of the protein



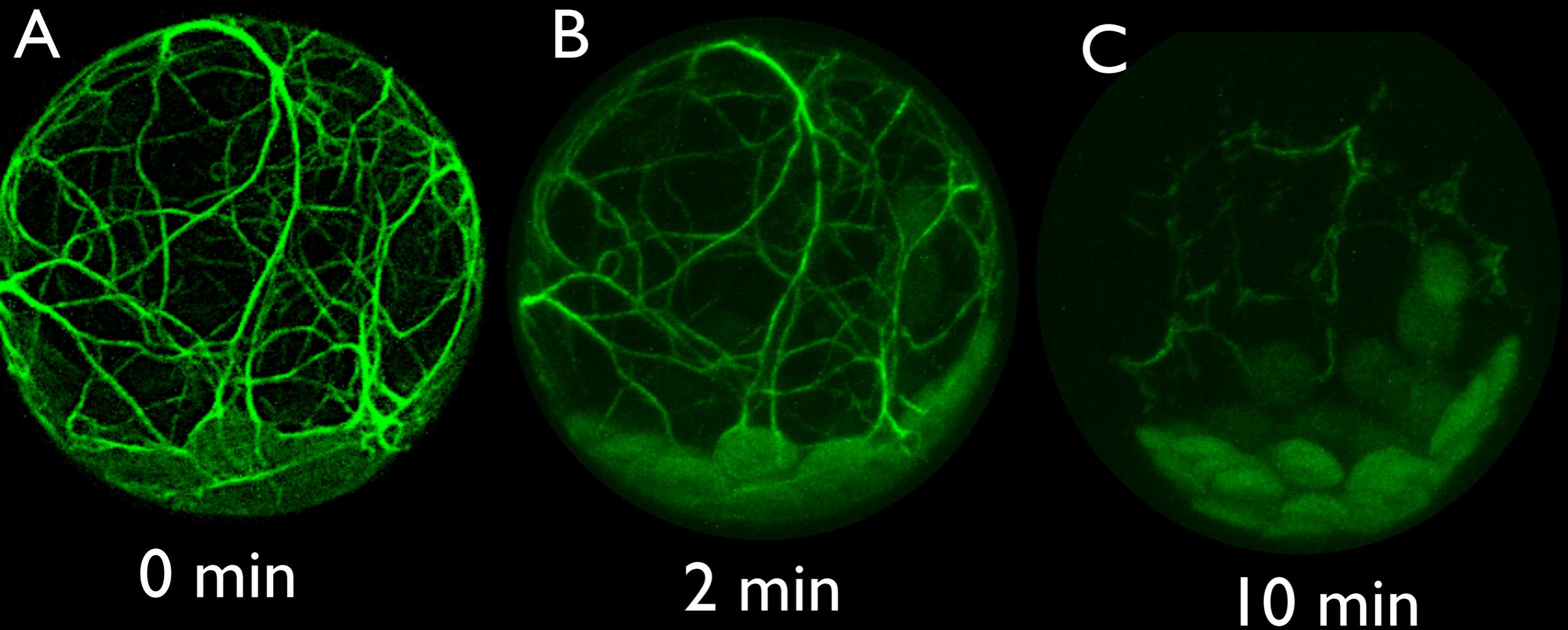
Adapted from  
[www.escholarship.org/editions/view?docId=ft79...](http://www.escholarship.org/editions/view?docId=ft79...)

Fig 6 35S-GFP-GEF8 colocalizes with the prominent cable like structures in the arabidopsis protoplasts



Protoplasts were isolated as described above and transformed with 5ug of plasmid DNA coding 35S-GFP-GEF8. Fifteen hours later the images were acquired using E800 Nikon microscope under 100X magnification

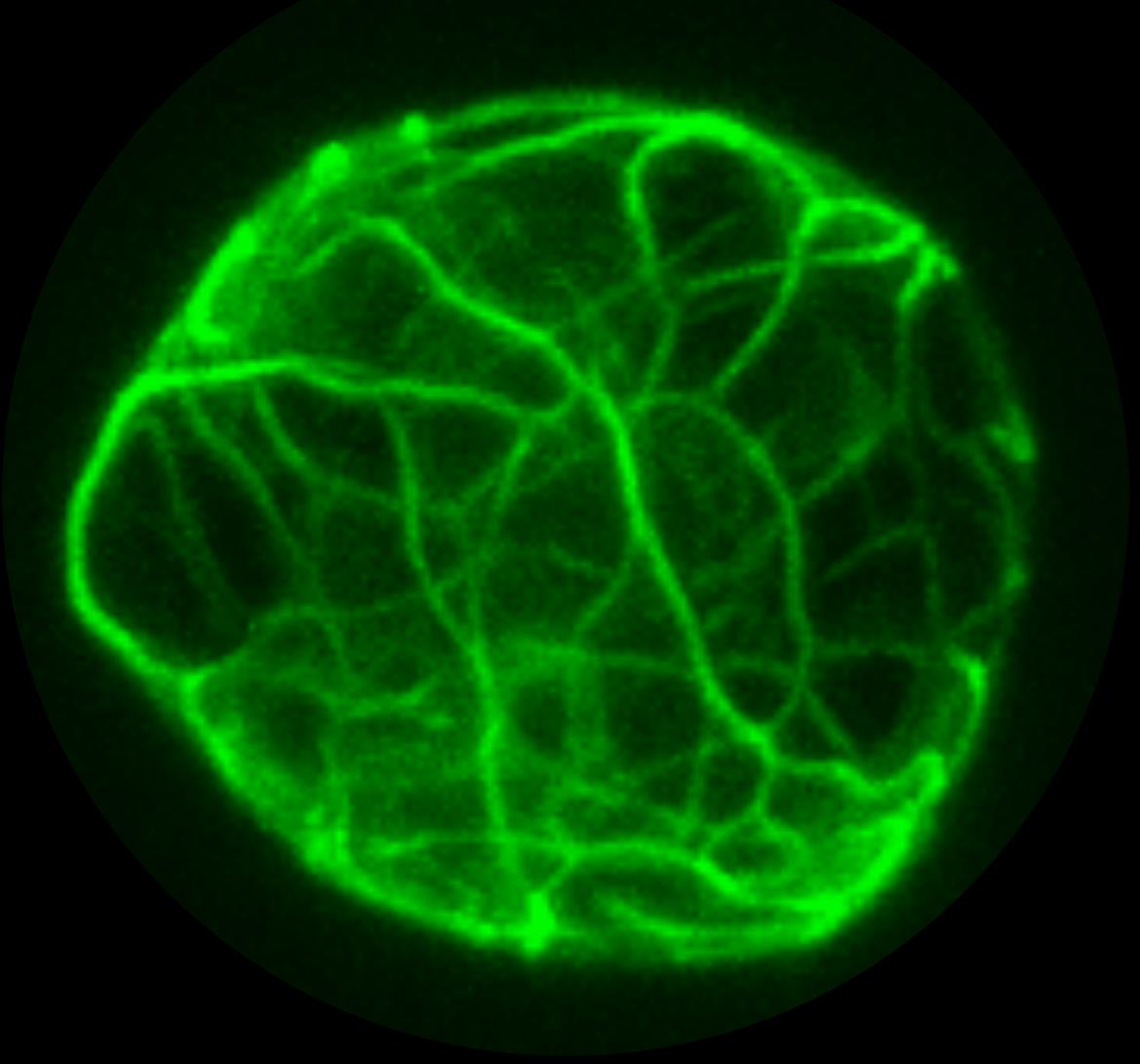
Fig 7 250 nM Latranculin treatment



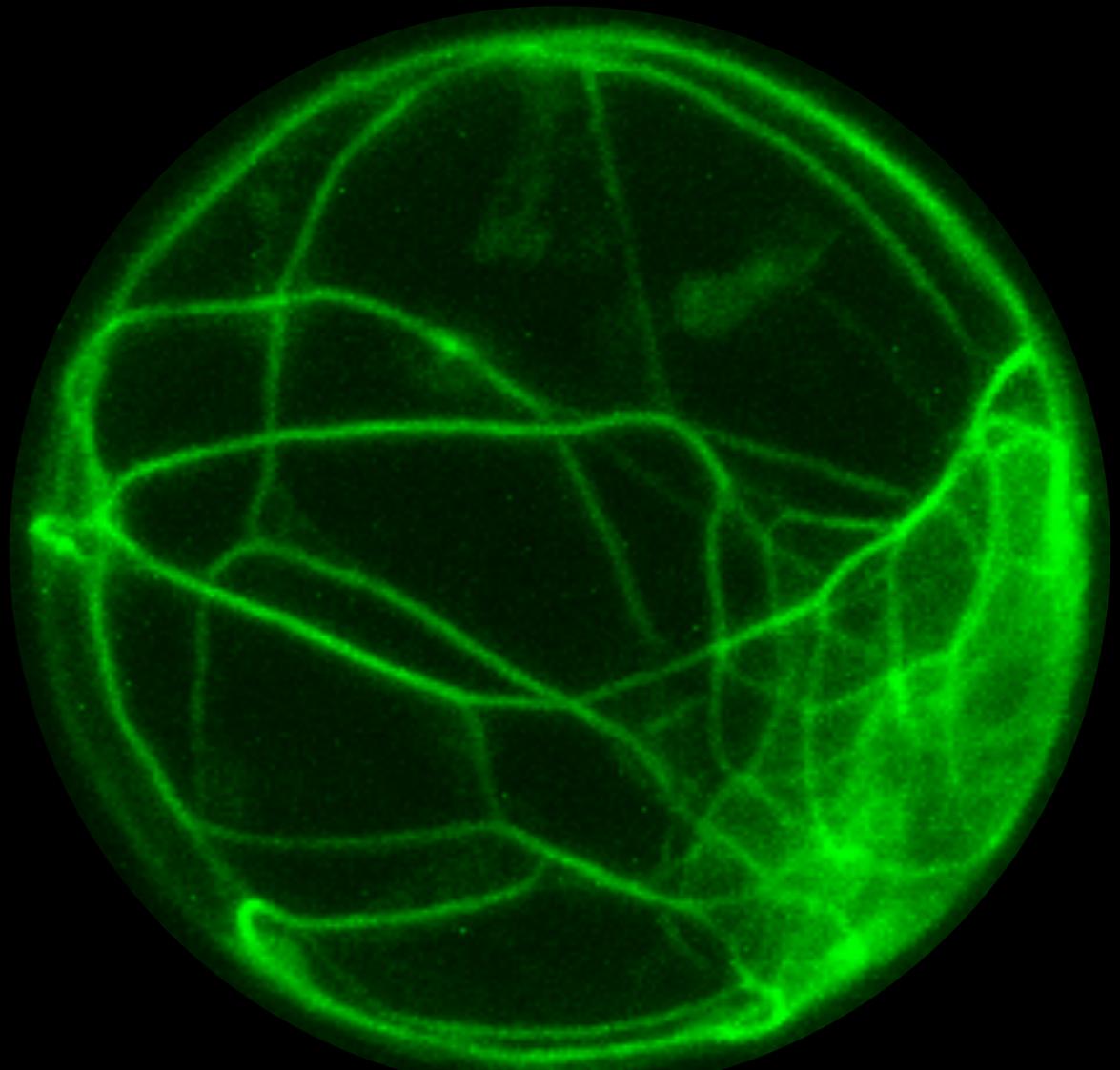
Arabidopsis protoplasts were treated with 250nM concentration of Latranculin and Z stacks of the same cell were taken at 0, 2 and 10 min after the treatment using Confocal Zeiss microscope. Images show the 3D reconstruction of the Z Stacks.

Fig 8 Oryzalin 10um treatment

1 hour after treatment

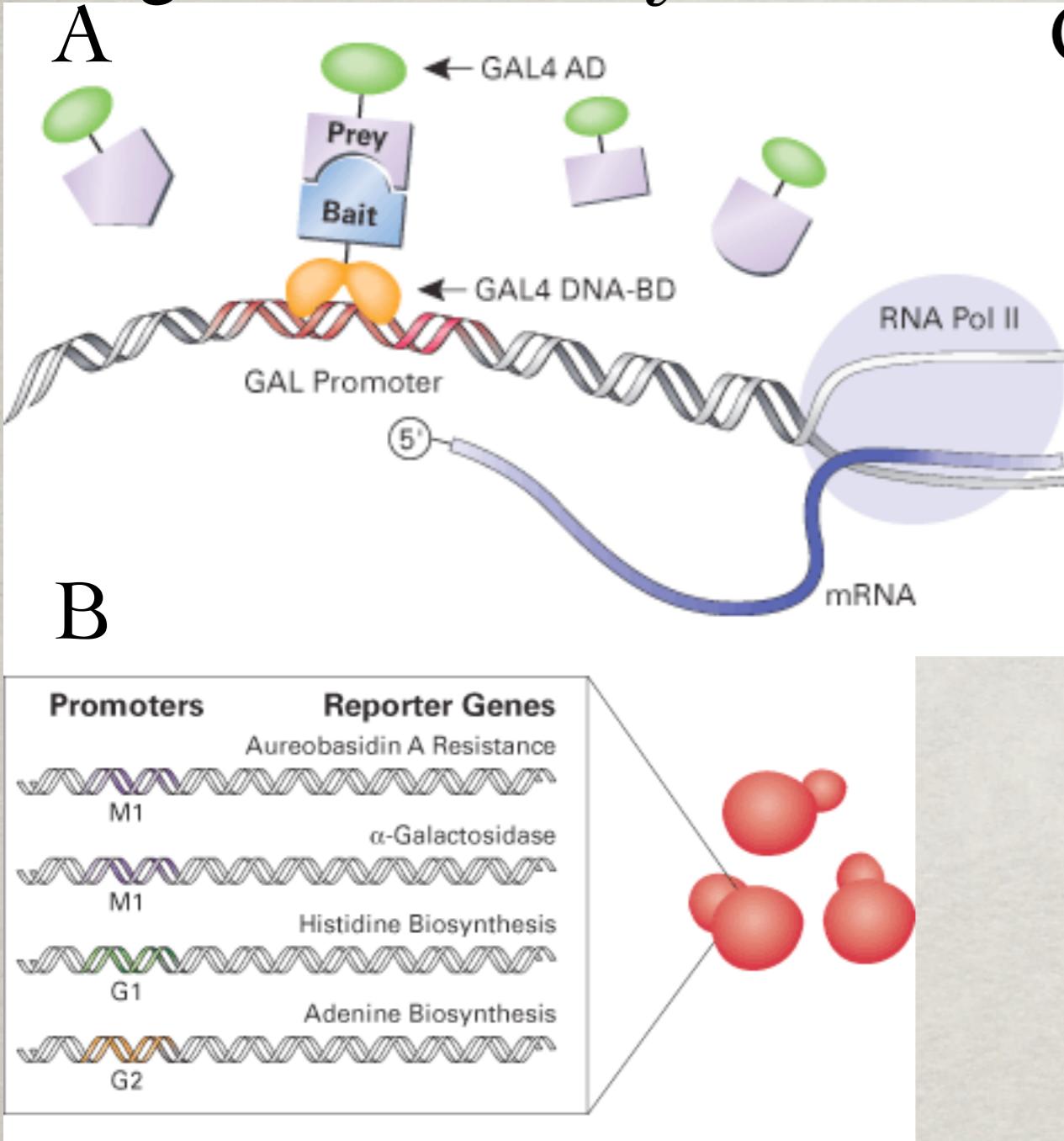


1 hour after treatment



Protoplasts were treated for 1 hour with oryzalin and Z stacks were acquired using Zeiss confocal microscope. Images show the 3 D reconstitution of 2 different cells after 1 hour of oryzalin treatment.

# Fig 9 Yeast 2 Hybrid

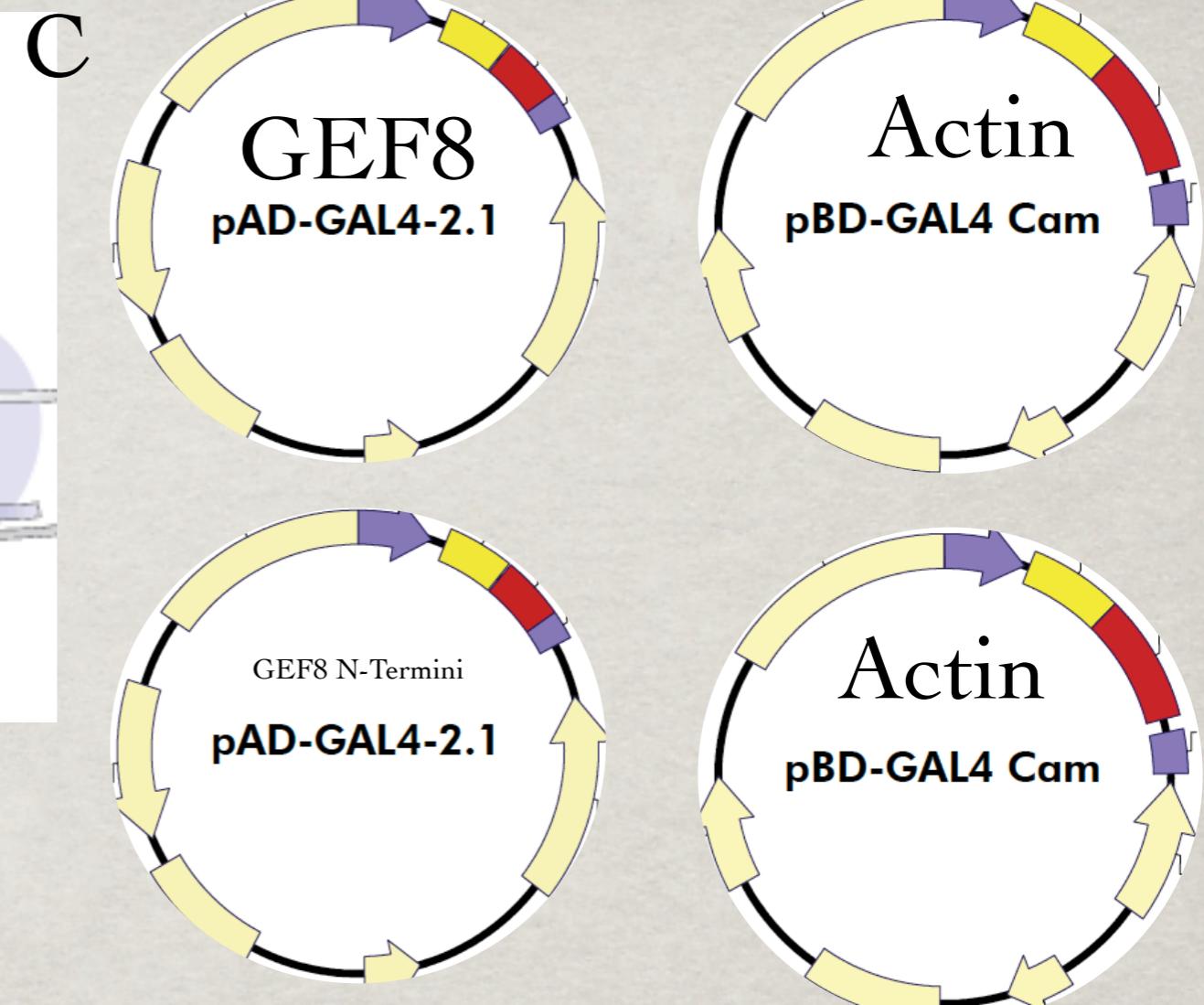


**A-The yeast two-hybrid principle.** A bait protein interacts with the GAL4 recognition sequence (or promoter) upstream of a reporter gene. Transcription of the reporter is activated when a prey protein containing the GAL4 transcriptional activation domain interacts with the bait.

Adapted from Clontech Yeast 2 hybrid systems manual

**B-Matchmaker Gold reporter genes.** Yeast strain Y2HGold expresses 4 genes from 3 separate GAL4-responsive promoters in response to protein-protein interactions.

Adapted from Clontech Yeast 2 hybrid systems manual



C- Schematic representation of the vector constructs used in the study.

Adapted from Stratagene HybriZAP® 2.1 Two-Hybrid System

# Table 1

| Construct      | Construct | Growth on-<br>Leu,-Trp | Growth on -<br>Leu.-Trp,-His |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| GEF8           | Actin     | +                      | +                            |
| GEF8           | pBD       | +                      | -                            |
| pAD            | actin     | +                      | -                            |
| N-termini GEF8 | actin     | +                      | +                            |
| N-terminiGEF8  | pBD       | +                      | -                            |

Table 1 shows different constructs transformed into the Yeast. + indicates the growth on different selection plates. - indicates no growth (See text for the details).

# Fig 10

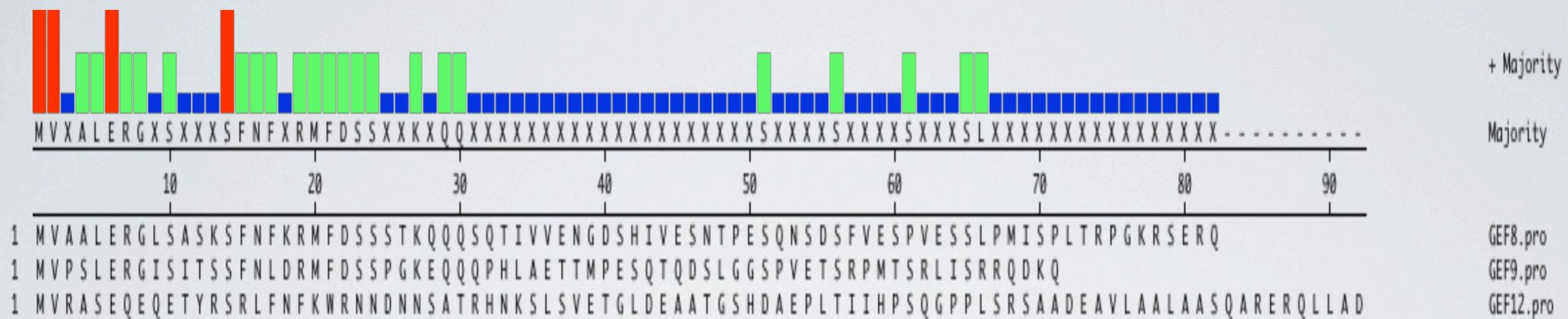
## CLUSTALW alignment of pollen specific GEFs

Alignment of the amino-acid sequences of the full lengths GEF8,9,11,12 using the ClustalW2 program \* indicates the identical residues.: indicates conserved residues.  
. indicates non conserved residues.

Larkin M.A., Blackshields G., Brown N.P., Chenna R., McGettigan P.A., McWilliam H.\*,  
Valentin F.\*<sup>†</sup>, Wallace I.M., Wilm A., Lopez R.\*<sup>‡</sup>, Thompson J.D., Gibson T.J. and Higgins D.G.  
(2007)  
ClustalW and ClustalX version 2.  
Bioinformatics 2007 23(21): 2947-2948.  
[abstract](#) [full-text PDF](#)

# Fig 10 continued

# Fig | N-terminal alignment of pollen specific GEFs



CLUSTAL W. Multiple sequence alignment of Arabidopsis GEF8,9 and 12. The alignment shows the N-terminal of the GEFs right before the PRONE domain.

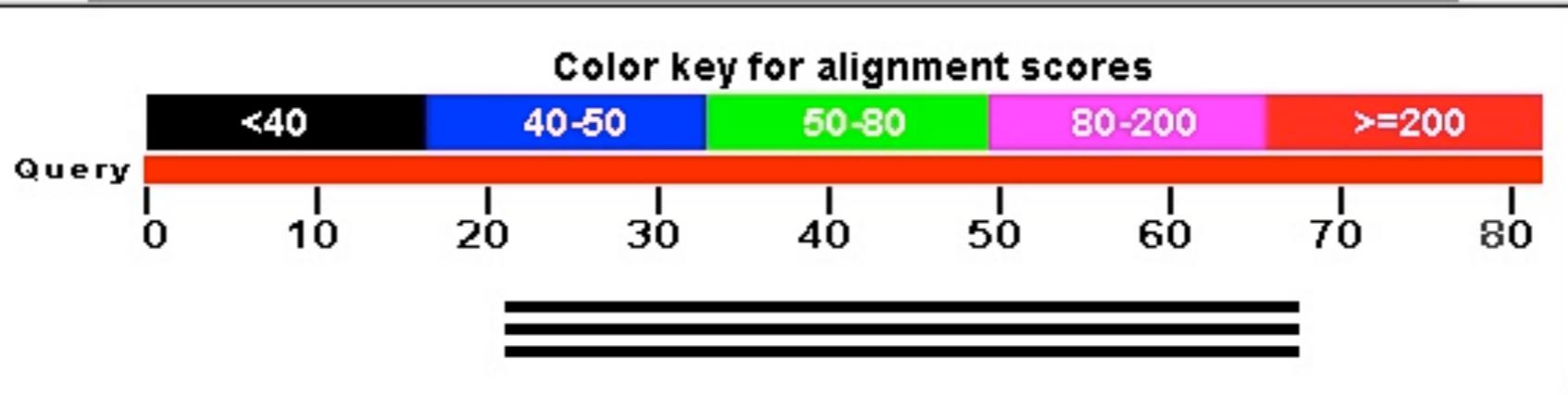
- █ Non Conserved residues
- █ Identical in two sequences
- █ Identical in all three sequences

Fig |2

gi|15230137|ref|NP\_189105.1| ROPGEF8; Rho...

Distribution of 3 Blast Hits on the Query Sequence ⓘ

Mouse-over to show defline and scores, click to show alignments



Sequences producing significant alignments:

| Accession                   | Description   | Max score            | Total score | Query coverage | E value | Links              |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|
| <a href="#">EDN63569.1</a>  | actin filament binding protein [Saccharomyces cerevisiae YJM789]                          | <a href="#">26.2</a> | 26.2        | 56%            | 3.9     |                    |
| <a href="#">EEU04836.1</a>  | Abp140p [Saccharomyces cerevisiae JAY291]   | <a href="#">25.8</a> | 25.8        | 56%            | 6.0     |                    |
| <a href="#">NP_014882.2</a> | Abp140p [Saccharomyces cerevisiae] >sp Q08641.3 AB140_YEAST RecName: Full=Uncharacterized | <a href="#">25.4</a> | 25.4        | 56%            | 6.5     | <a href="#">UG</a> |

Alignment of the N-termini of GEF8 against Saccharomyces cerevisiae genome using Genbank BLAST Search. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/> BLAST

Blast search of the N-terminal sequence of the GEF8 against Saccharomyces Cerevisiae. Showing the sequences producing the most significant alignments.

>[gb|EDN63569.1|](#) actin filament binding protein [Saccharomyces cerevisiae YJM789]  
**Length=628**

**Score = 26.2 bits (56), Expect = 4.2, Method: Compositional matrix adjust.**  
**Identities = 16/46 (34%), Positives = 23/46 (50%), Gaps = 0/46 (0%)**

|              |     |  |    |
|--------------|-----|--|----|
| <b>Query</b> | 22  | DSSSTKQQQSQTIVVENGDSHIVESNTPESQNSDSFVESPVESSLP | 67 |
|              | D + | QQ T V + D + N P+E+ NS E P+E++LP               |    |
| <b>Sbjct</b> | 35  | DETKEHLHQESTAVPQEVDVNEEFENEPETTNSSRTAEKPLETNLP | 80 |

>[gb|EEU04836.1|](#) Abp140p [Saccharomyces cerevisiae JAY291]  
**Length=598**

**Score = 25.8 bits (55), Expect = 6.2, Method: Compositional matrix adjust.**  
**Identities = 16/46 (34%), Positives = 23/46 (50%), Gaps = 0/46 (0%)**

|              |     |  |    |
|--------------|-----|--|----|
| <b>Query</b> | 22  | DSSSTKQQQSQTIVVENGDSHIVESNTPESQNSDSFVESPVESSLP | 67 |
|              | D + | QQ T V + D + N P+E+ NS E P+E++LP               |    |
| <b>Sbjct</b> | 35  | DETKEHLHQESTAVPQEVDVNEEFENEPETINSSRTAEKPLETNLP | 80 |

>[ref|NP\\_014882.2|](#) **UG** Abp140p [Saccharomyces cerevisiae]  
[sp|Q08641.3|AB140 YEAST](#) **G** RecName: Full=Uncharacterized methyltransferase ABP140; AltName:  
Full=140 kDa actin-binding protein  
[tpg|DAA11008.1|](#) TPA: Abp140p [Saccharomyces cerevisiae]  
**Length=628**

**GENE ID: 854414 ABP140 | Abp140p [Saccharomyces cerevisiae]**  
**(Over 10 PubMed links)**

**Score = 25.4 bits (54), Expect = 6.8, Method: Compositional matrix adjust.**  
**Identities = 16/46 (34%), Positives = 23/46 (50%), Gaps = 0/46 (0%)**

|              |     |  |    |
|--------------|-----|--|----|
| <b>Query</b> | 22  | DSSSTKQQQSQTIVVENGDSHIVESNTPESQNSDSFVESPVESSLP | 67 |
|              | D + | QQ T V + D + N P+E+ NS E P+E++LP               |    |
| <b>Sbjct</b> | 35  | DETKEHLHQESTAVPQEVDVNEEFENEPETINSSRTAEKPLETNLP | 80 |

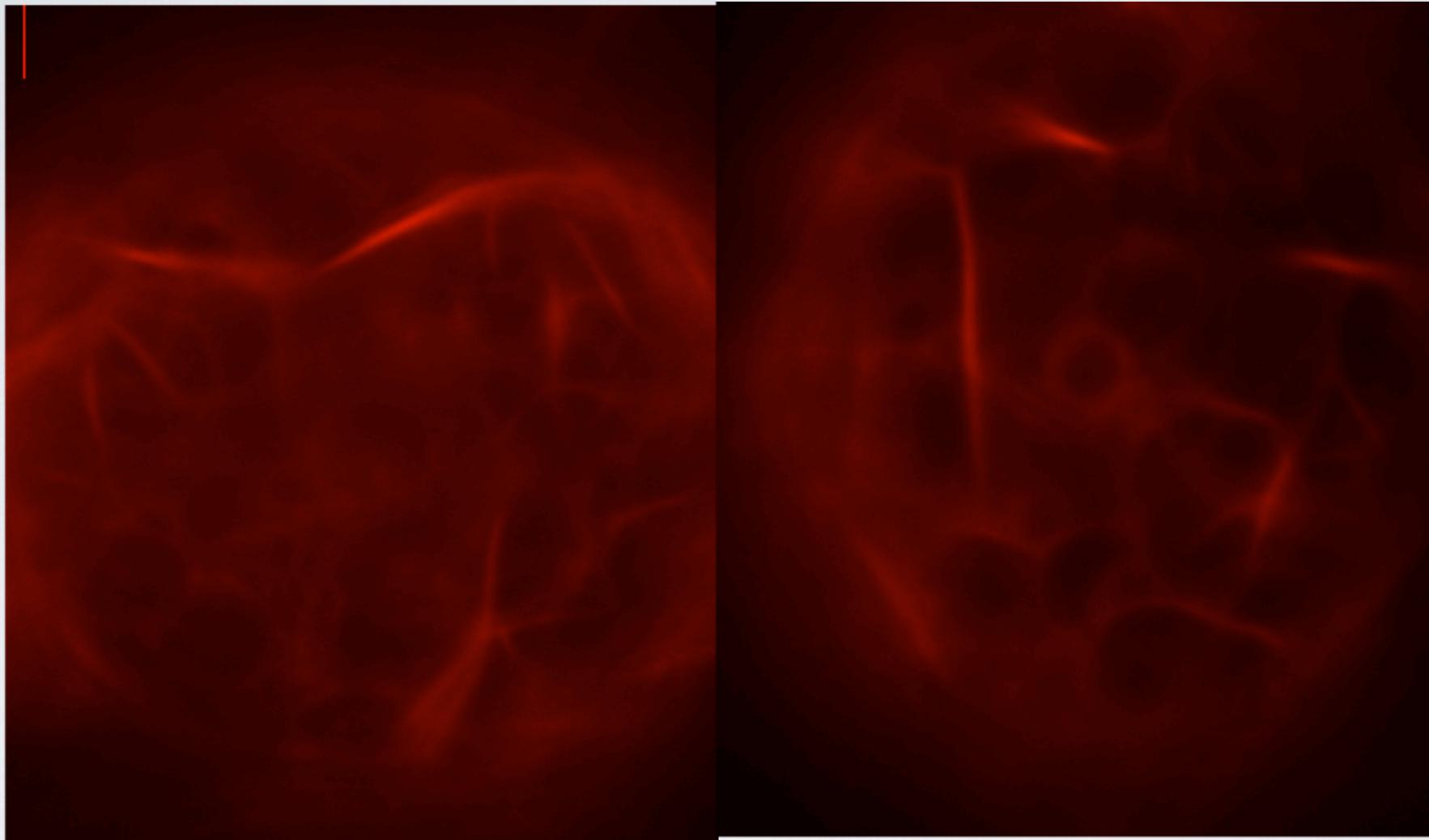
# Fig I3 Restriction map of GEF 8 showing BGL 2 site.



Schematic representation of GEF8 sequence showing the unique Bgl2 restriction site right before the PRONE domain.

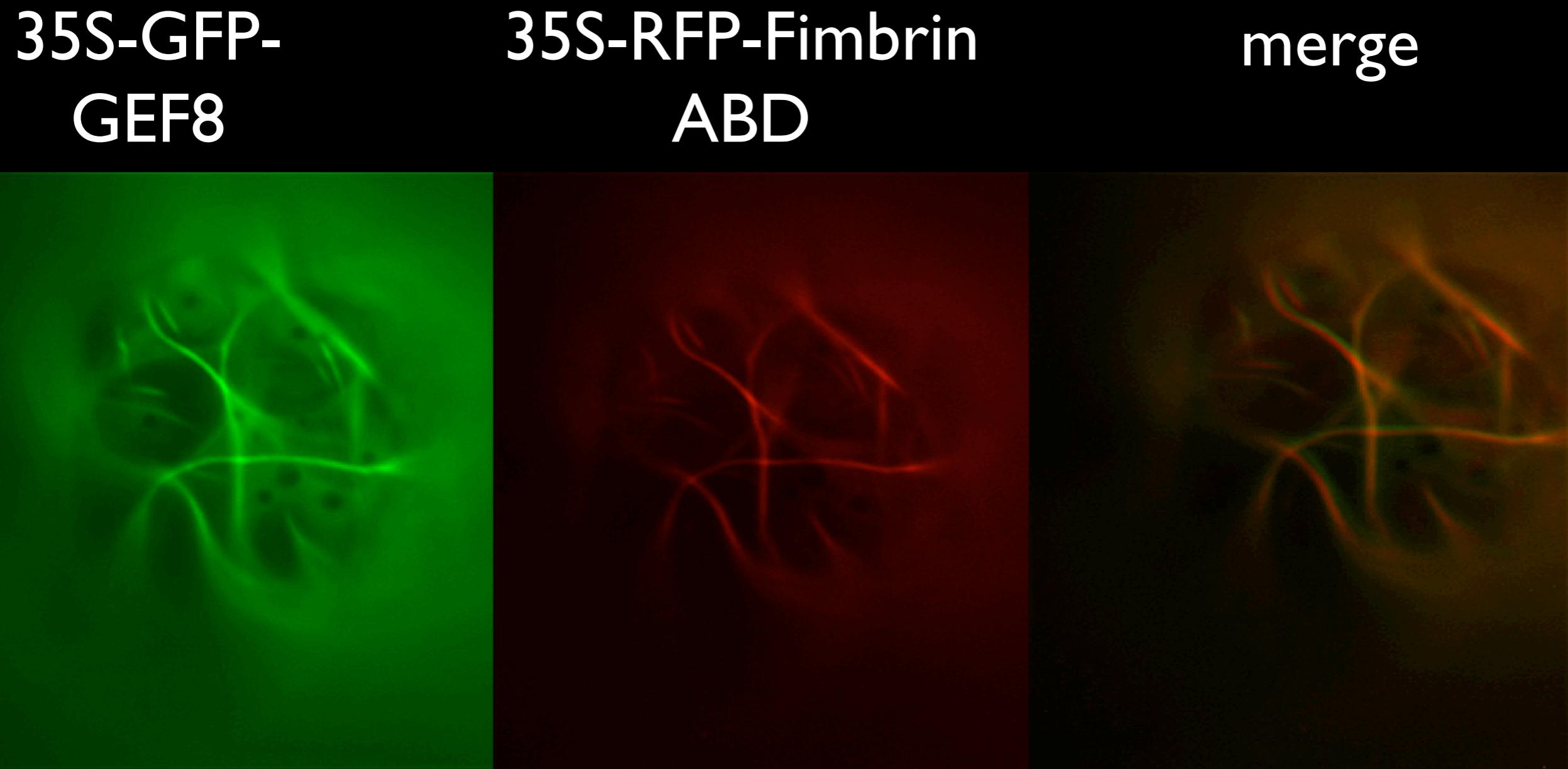
Fig |4

# 35S-RFP-Fimbrin Actin Binding Domain ABD



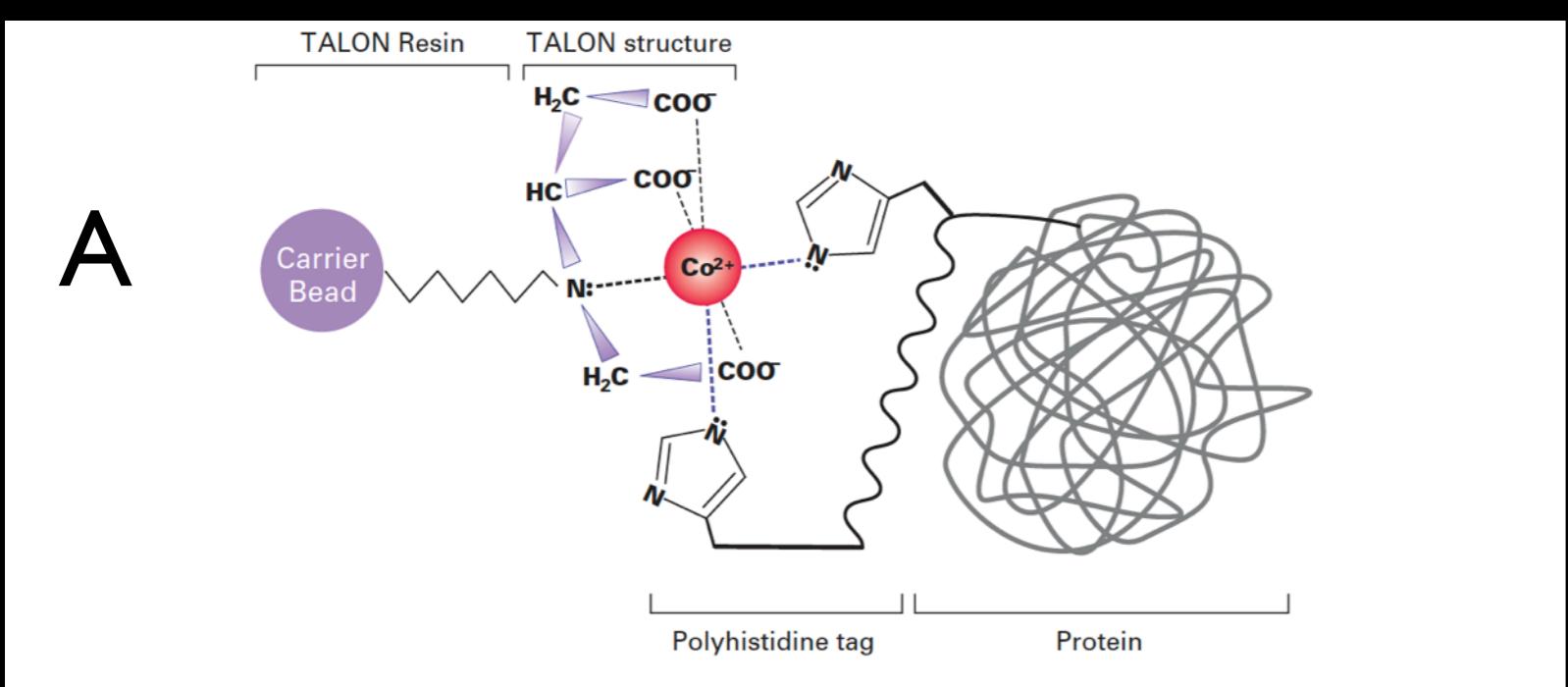
Arabidopsis protoplasts were transformed with the construct encoding 35S-RFP-Fimbrin 16 hour later the images were acquired using E-800 Nikon microscope. The picture shows 2 respresentative cells.

**Fig 15** GEF8 co-localizes with fimbrin ABD



Arabidopsis protoplasts were cotransformed with 35s-GFP-GEF8 and 35s-RFP-Fimbrin ABD. 16 hours later the images were acquired using E800.

# Fig 15

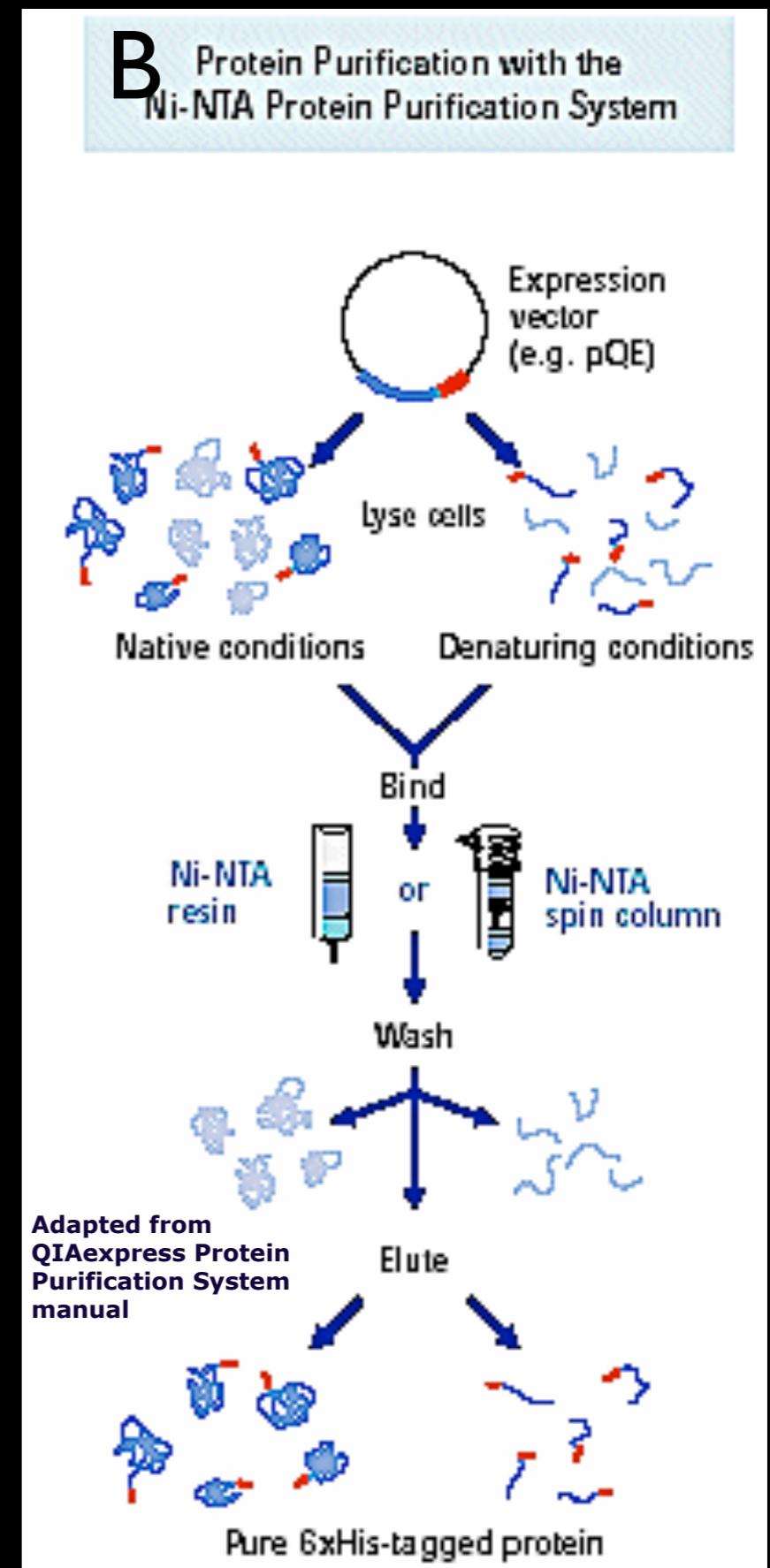


Adapted from Clontech Metal Affinity Resins User Manual

**C**

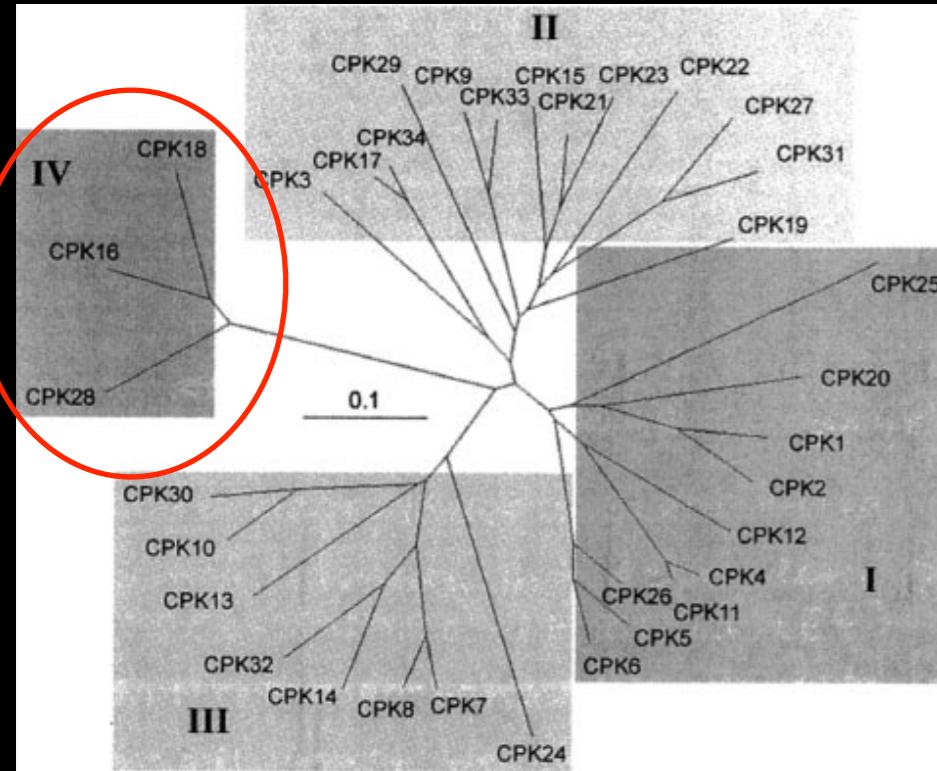


**A**-Schematic representation of the interaction between PolyHis protein and Talon resin. **B**-Outline of the experimental procedure for the PolyHis protein purification. **C**-Western blot showing the elution fraction of the N-terminal polyhis tagged GEF8.

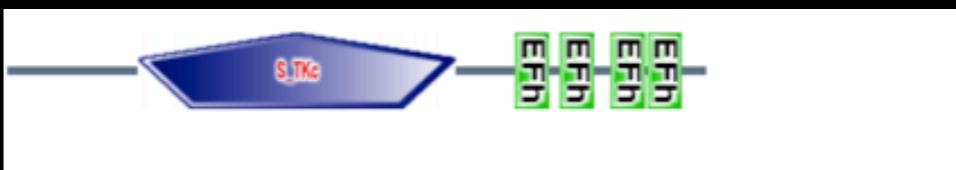


# Fig 16

C



A



B

|             |   |       |     |  |
|-------------|---|-------|-----|--|
| 3141 pollen | 2 | 46402 | 400 |  |
| 315 pedicel | 3 | 62    | 21  |  |

CDPK16

|             |    |     |     |  |
|-------------|----|-----|-----|--|
| 313 sepal   | 6  | 5   | 1   |  |
| 314 stamen  | 15 | 149 | 41  |  |
| 3141 pollen | 2  | 299 | 127 |  |
| 315 pedicel | 3  | 5   | 1   |  |

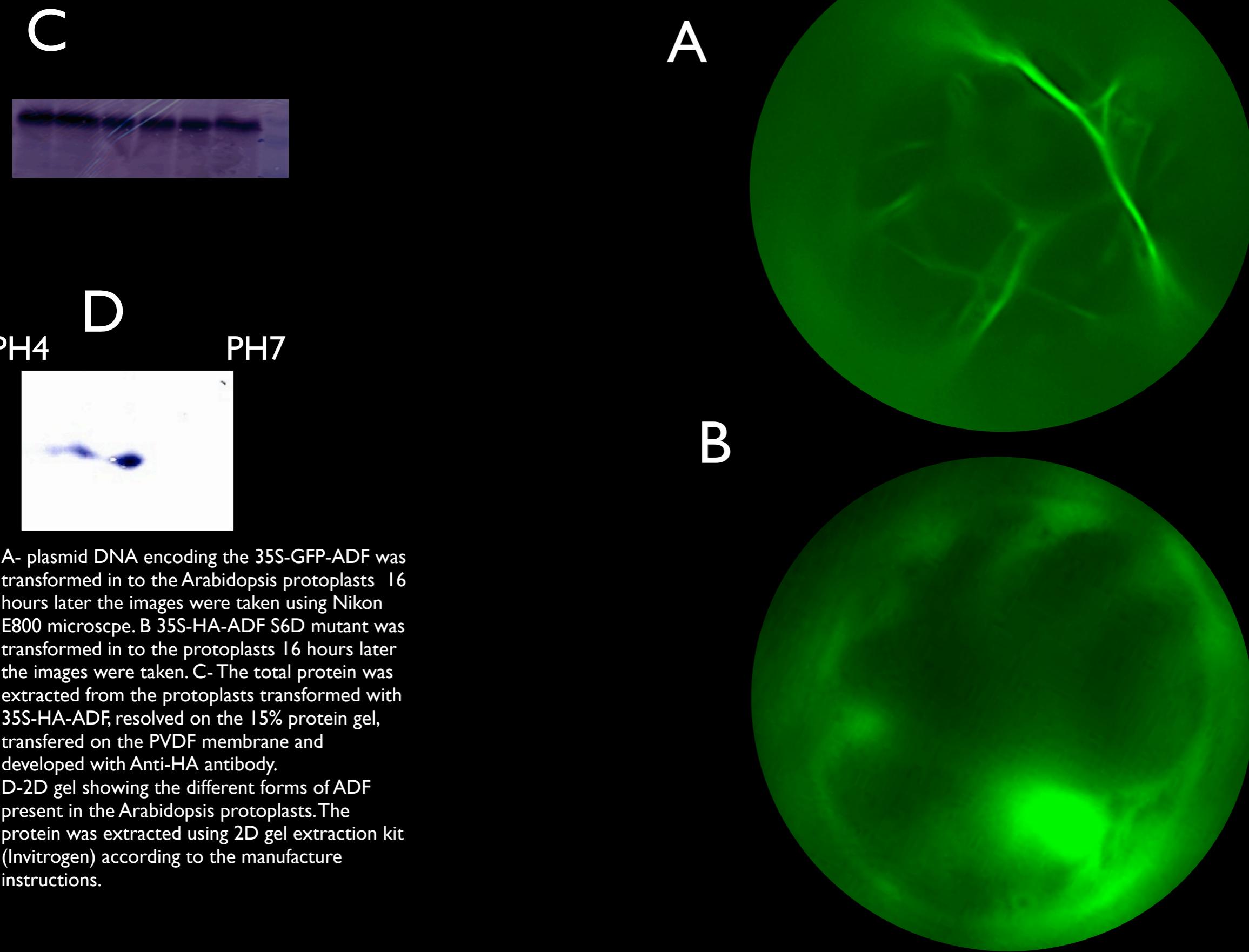
CDPK 18

|             |    |      |    |  |
|-------------|----|------|----|--|
| 313 sepal   | 6  | 1169 | 25 |  |
| 314 stamen  | 15 | 225  | 49 |  |
| 3141 pollen | 2  | 103  | 92 |  |
| 315 pedicel | 3  | 842  | 47 |  |

CDPK 28

A- schematic representation of the CDPK16 structure constructed using the Simple Modular Architecture Research Tool (SMART). B- microarray data from AT Gene Express showing the relative expression of Group IV CDPK. C- Phylogenetic tree of the *Arabidopsis* CDPK family. (adapted from Shu-Hua Cheng et. al.)

Fig 17 ADF expression in Arabidopsis protoplasts.

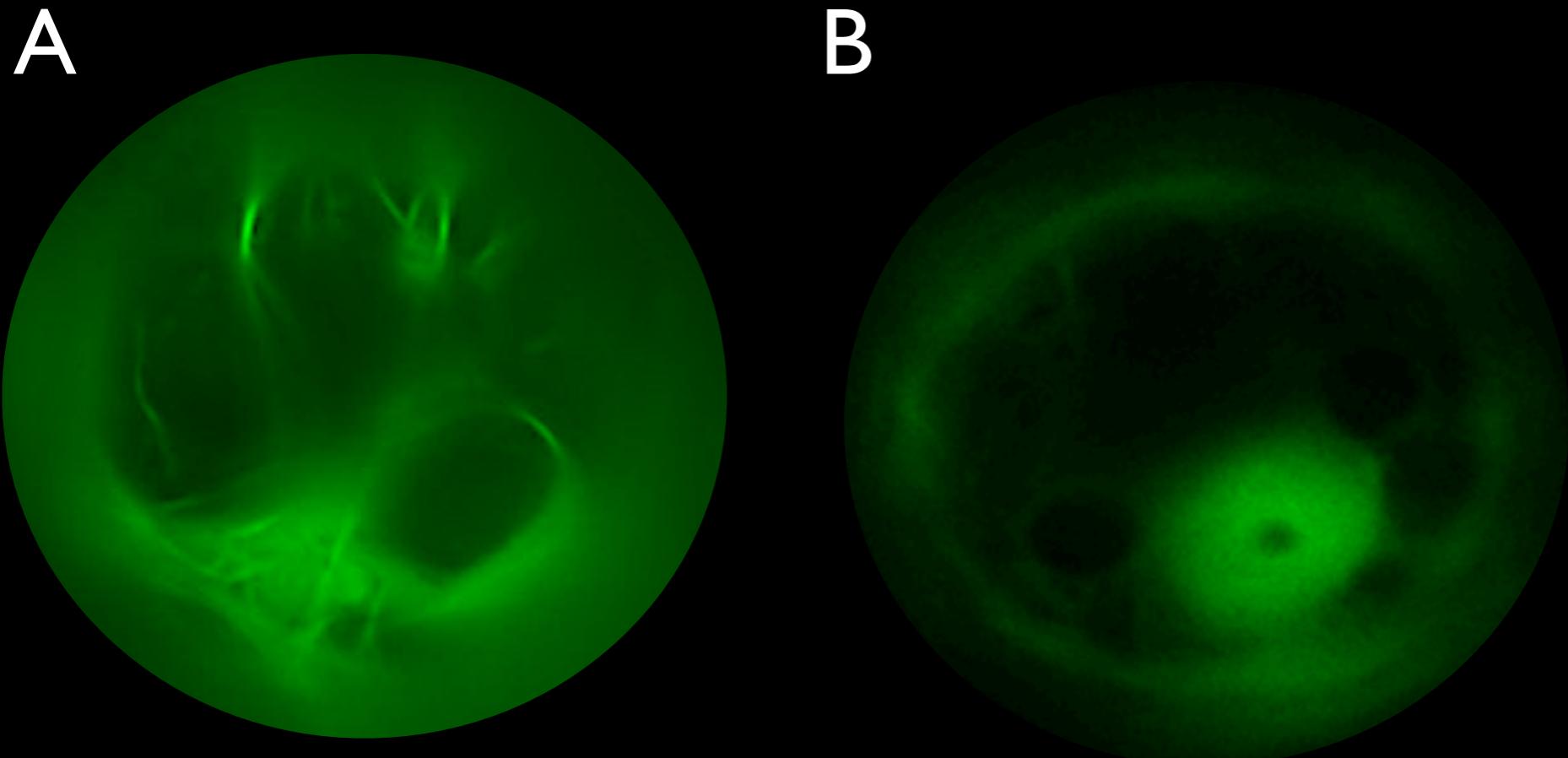


A- plasmid DNA encoding the 35S-GFP-ADF was transformed in to the Arabidopsis protoplasts 16 hours later the images were taken using Nikon E800 microscope. B 35S-HA-ADF S6D mutant was transformed in to the protoplasts 16 hours later the images were taken. C- The total protein was extracted from the protoplasts transformed with 35S-HA-ADF, resolved on the 15% protein gel, transferred on the PVDF membrane and developed with Anti-HA antibody.

D-2D gel showing the different forms of ADF present in the Arabidopsis protoplasts. The protein was extracted using 2D gel extraction kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacture instructions.

Fig 18

ADF+ CDPK16



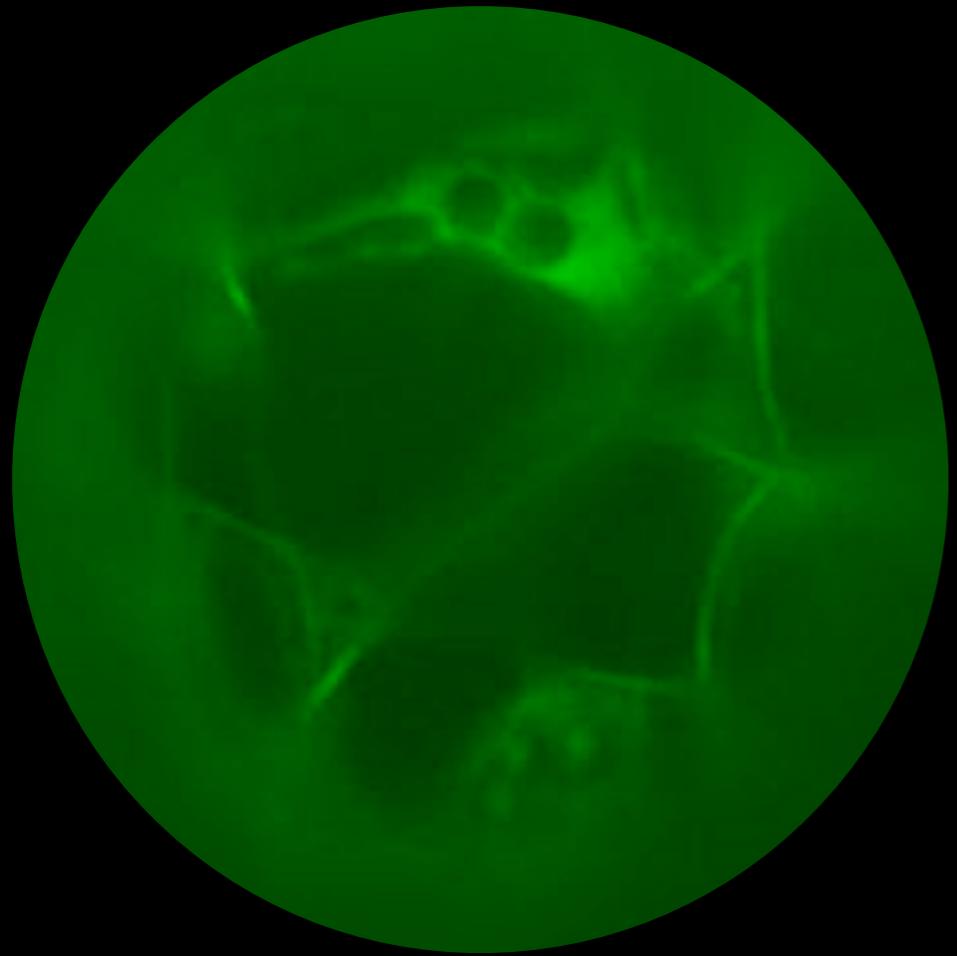
A - Arabidopsis protoplasts were transformed with 35S-GFP-ADF alone

B-Arabidopsis protoplasts cotransformed with 35S-GFP-ADF and 35S-HA-CDPK16 Representative images were taken 16 hours later at 100X magnification.

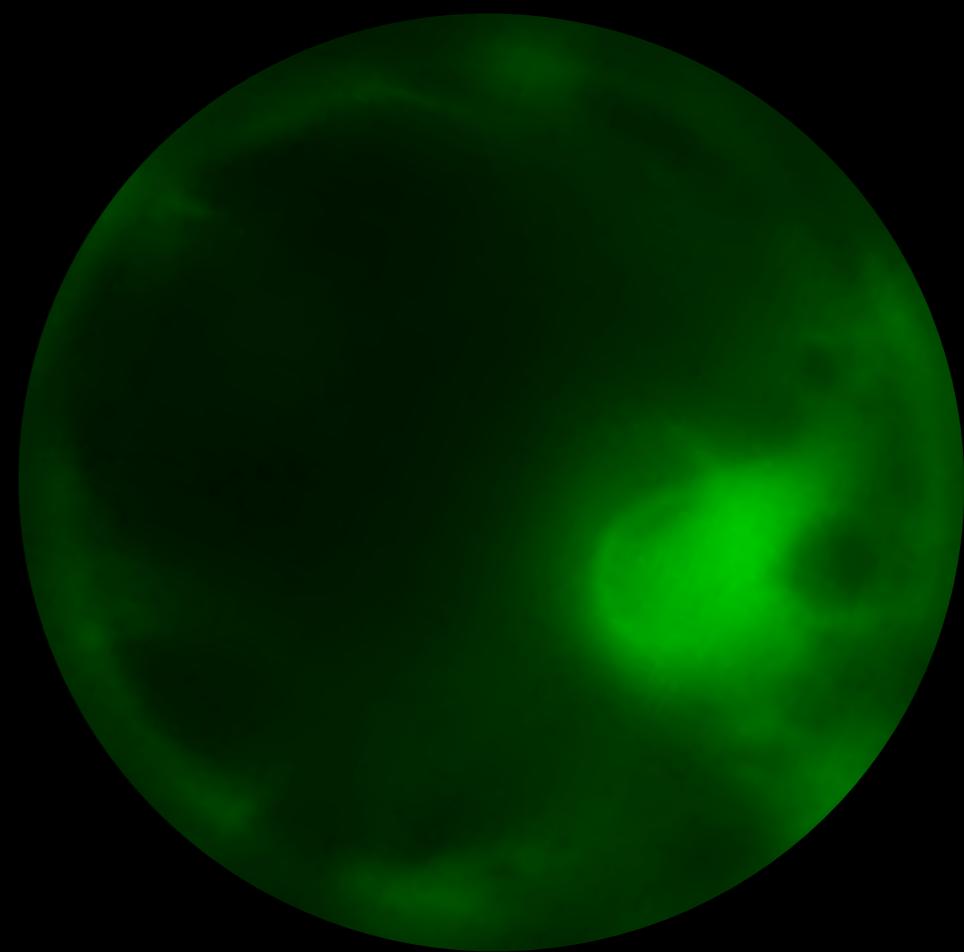
Fig 19

ADF+Ric4

A



B



A- Protoplasts transfromed with 35S-GFP-ADF alone

B- Protoplasts cotransformed with 35S-GFP-ADF and 35S-HA-Ric4