

Aalborg Universitet

Cold acclimation, deacclimation and memory in Arabidopsis

K Hincha, Dirk; Schaarschmidt, Stephanie; Fischer, Axel; Erban, Alexander; Pagter, Majker	n;
Mubeen, Umarah; Walther, Dirk; Giavalisco, Patrick; Kopka, Joachim; Sprenger, Heike;	
Zuther, Ellen	

Publication date: 2018

Link to publication from Aalborg University

Citation for published version (APA): K Hincha, D., Schaarschmidt, S., Fischer, A., Erban, A., Pagter, M., Mubeen, U., Walther, D., Giavalisco, P., Kopka, J., Sprenger, H., & Zuther, E. (2018). Cold acclimation, deacclimation and memory in Arabidopsis. Abstract from SEB Florence 2018, Italy.

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policyIf you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at vbn@aub.aau.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

[?] Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research. ? You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain ? You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Cold acclimation, deacclimation and memory in Arabidopsis

Dirk K. Hincha¹, Stephanie Schaarschmidt¹, Axel Fischer¹, Alexander Erban¹, Majken Pagter², Umarah Mubeen¹, Dirk Walther¹, Patrick Giavalisco^{1,3}, Joachim Kopka¹, Heike Sprenger^{1,4}, Ellen Zuther¹

Plants from temperate regions can be cold acclimated by exposure to low, but non-freezing temperatures resulting in improved freezing tolerance. Whereas the molecular and metabolic basis of cold acclimation has been investigated in detail, little is known about the molecular regulation of deacclimation of cold acclimated plants under warm conditions. Transcript profiling identified genes encoding transcription factors that were transiently induced during the first 24 h of deacclimation, constituting potential regulators determining the rate of loss of freezing tolerance under these conditions. We are currently characterizing the mode of action of the first candidates. In addition, after cold acclimation at 4°C and a deacclimation phase at 20°C, a second treatment at 4°C improved the freezing tolerance of Arabidopsis compared to plants that had only received one cold treatment. This indicates that the plants remembered the first cold treatment and reacted more efficiently to the second cold acclimation. To identify transcripts, lipids and metabolites related to this cold memory, we used Illuminabased RNA-Seq, LC-MS-based lipidomics and GC-MS-based metabolite profiling. We are currently analyzing candidate genes with the aim to identify regulators of cold memory in Arabidopsis.

¹Max-Planck-Institute of Molecular Plant Physiology, Am Mühlenberg 1, 14476 Potsdam, Germany

² Department of Chemistry and Bioscience, Aalborg University, Fredrik Bajers Vej 7H, 9220 Aalborg East, Denmark

³Max-Planck-Institut für Biologie des Alterns, Joseph-Stelzmann-Str. 9b, 50931 Köln, Germany

⁴VIB-UGent Center for Plant Systems Biology, Ghent University, Technologiepark 927, 9052 Ghent, Belgium