

Revealing a polyamine-ethylene regulatory node linked to drought resistance/susceptibility in oat.

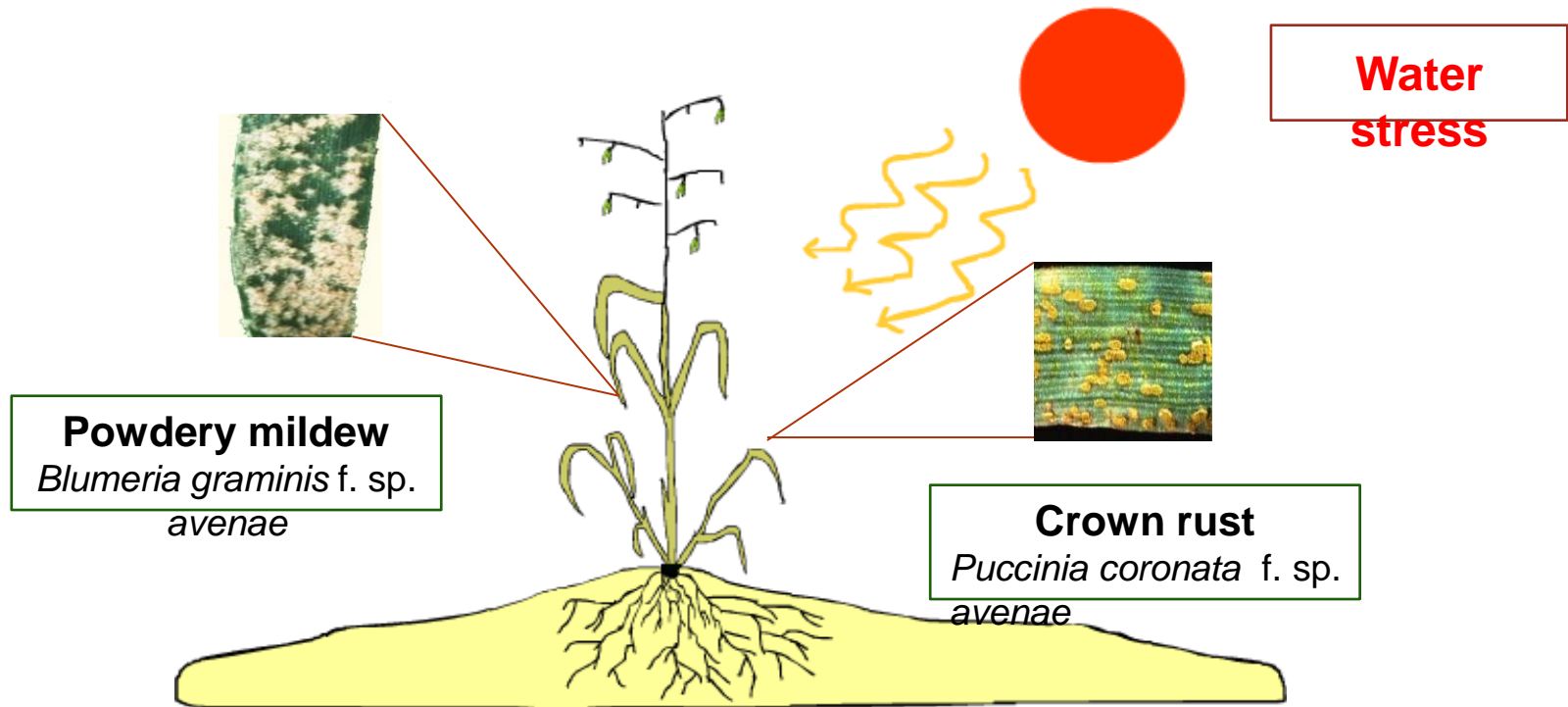
Gracia Montilla-Bascón, Francisco José Canales, Luis AJ Mur, Elena Prats

Institute of Sustainable Agriculture
Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)

Biotic and abiotic

stresses:

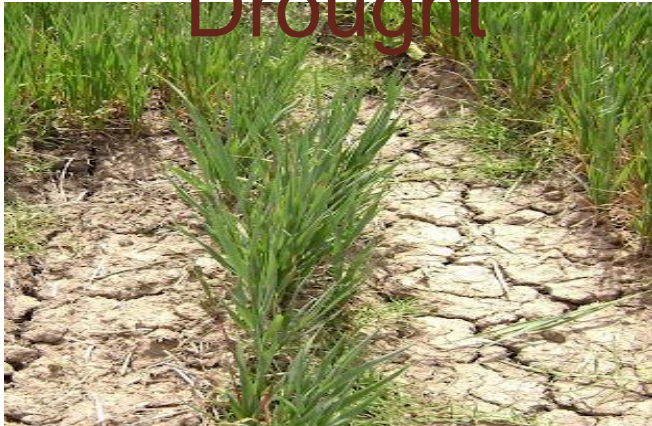
The external conditions adversely affect growth, development and productivity of the plants



Breeding programmes improve the yield, quality and economic productivity of this crop.

Abiotic stresses:

Drought



Water is the most important and limiting factor

Effects drought on plants

- Effects on crop growth and yield
- Assimilation partitioning
- Nutrients: availability, uptake, translocation, and metabolism.
- Water relations: RWC, leaf water potential, stomatal resistance, etc.
- Photosynthesis.

Mechanism of adaptation to drought stress

➤ **Escape**

Shortening of the crop duration to complete life cycle before stress.

➤ **Avoidance mechanisms**

Increasing its ability to avoid damage by keeping the water content high in the plants tissues.

➤ **Tolerance Mechanisms**

Maintenance of metabolic functions under water limiting

Oat is specially sensitive to drought stress

Oats have an important root system that explores the soil well,

however...

- ✓ Transpiration rates higher than in other small grain cereals (i.e. Ehlers, 1989; Coffman and Frey, 1961; Peltonen-Sainio, 1999).
- ✓ Higher water requirements than other small grain cereals
- ✓ Especially susceptible to grain abortion caused by drought and heat

Drought Resistance



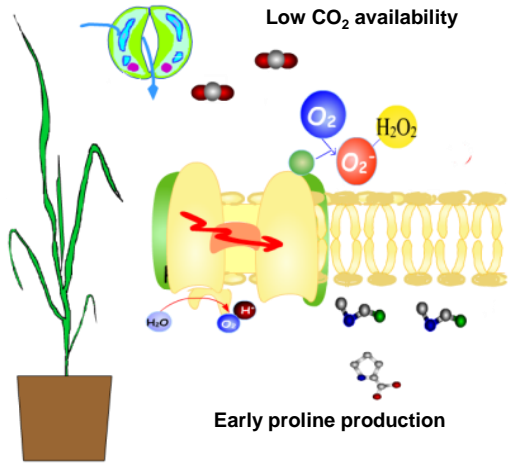
Important target....
But low heritability and high GxE



Drought resistance mechanisms in oat

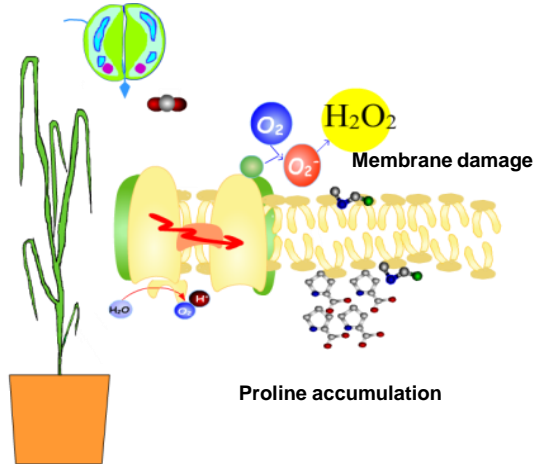
FLEGA (SUSCEPTIBLE)

Early stomatal closure



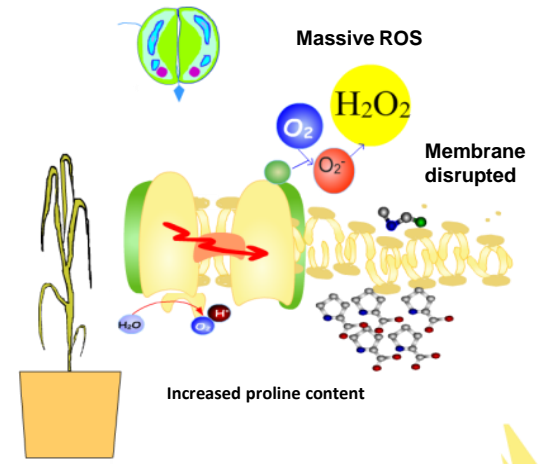
45%

Stomatal collapse



25-35%

Massive ROS

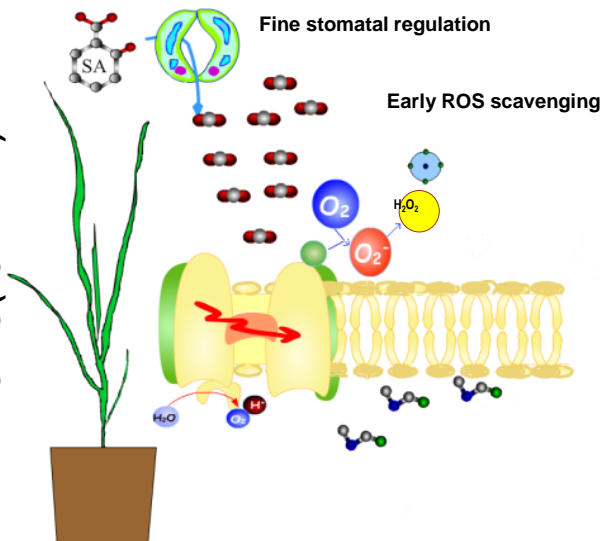


20%

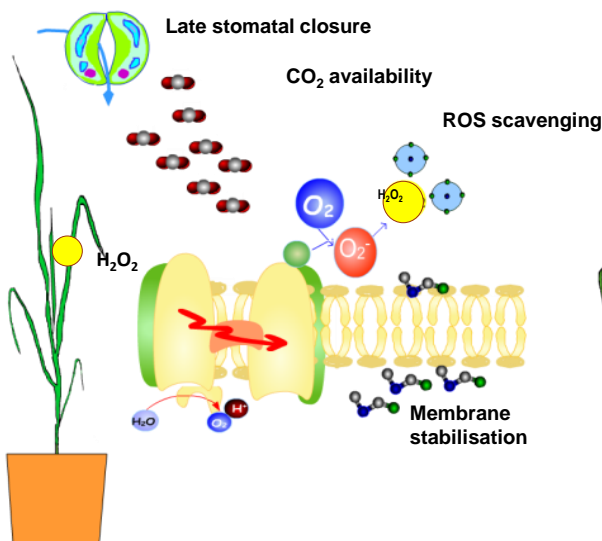
sRWC

PATONES (TOLERANT)

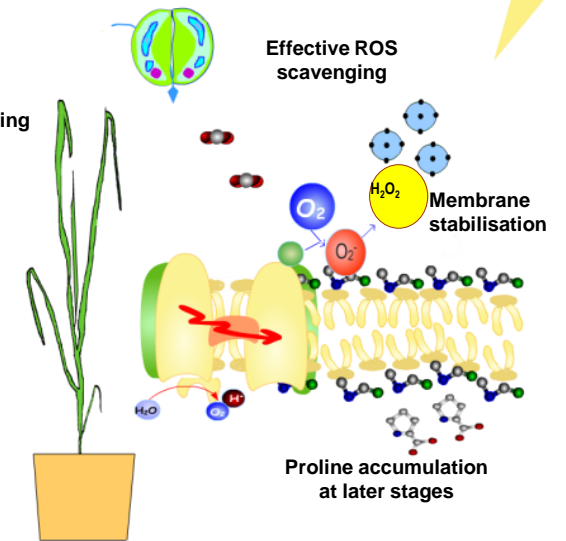
Fine stomatal regulation



Late stomatal closure



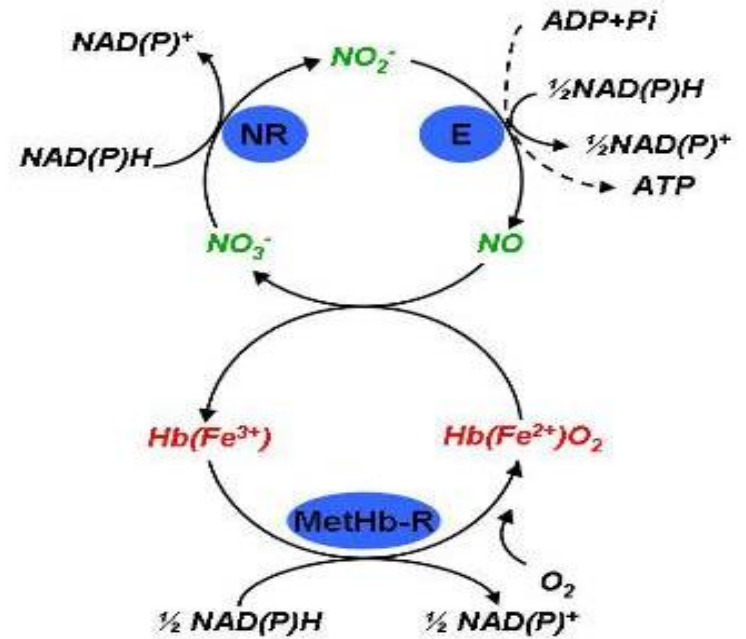
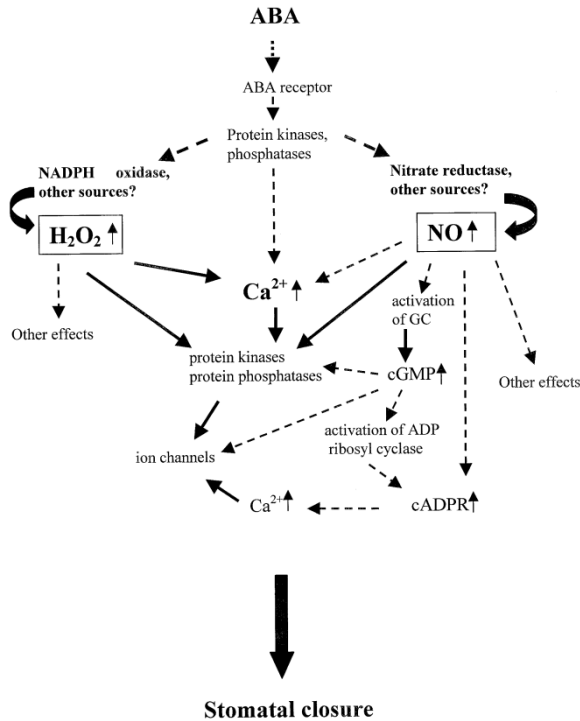
Effective ROS scavenging



Ascorbate CO₂ Proline Salicylate Sugars

Nitric oxide (NO)

(Obtained from Desikan, R. et al., 2003)



Haemoglobin, scavenging of NO (Hb/NO cycle)

Barley non-symbiotic gen HvHb1 oxidizes NO to NO₃⁻

↓ NO level
↑ Drought resistance



WT
(Golden Promise)



UHb
Overexpressing HvHb1 gen

Quantification of NO *in vivo* in barley



WT

(Golden Promise)



HHb

Overexpressing HvHb1 gen

Monitored NO during drought cycle (18 days)

Spectrophotometer based on QCL (quantum cascade laser)

Air with NO from plant

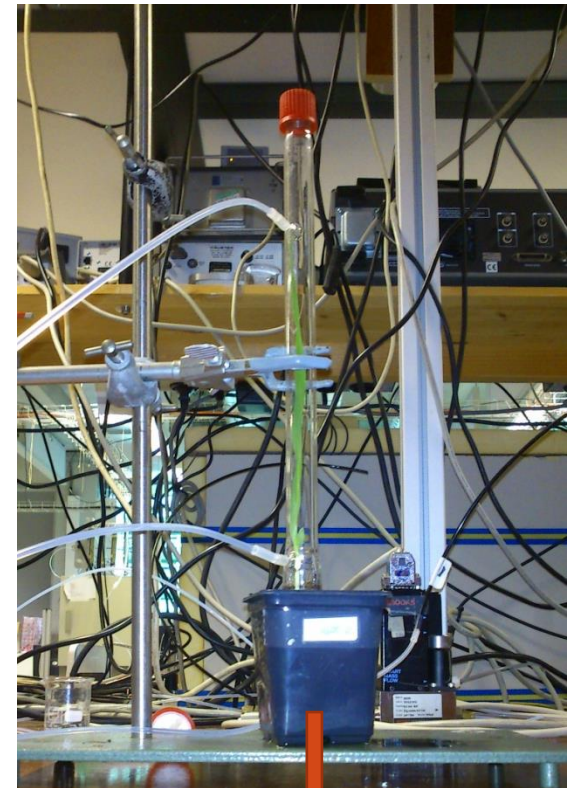
1 l/h

Air without NO

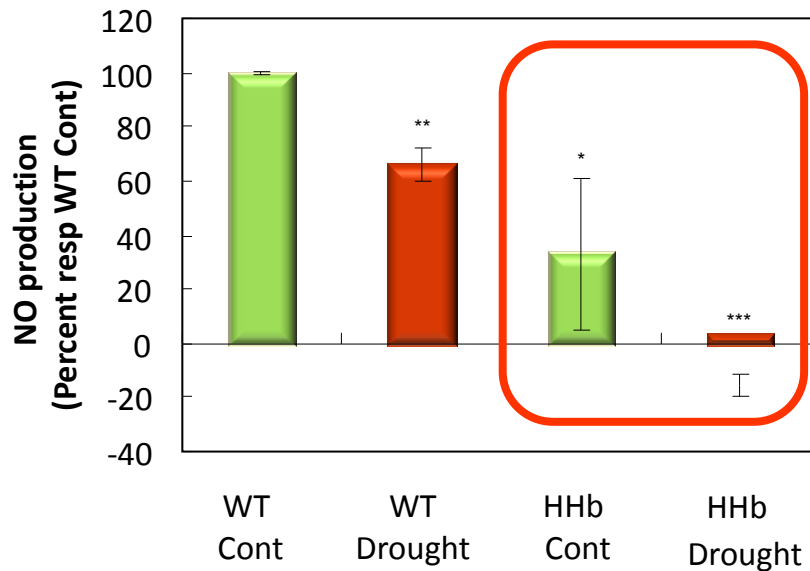
3 l/h

2 l/h

Institute of Molecules and Materials
Radboud University

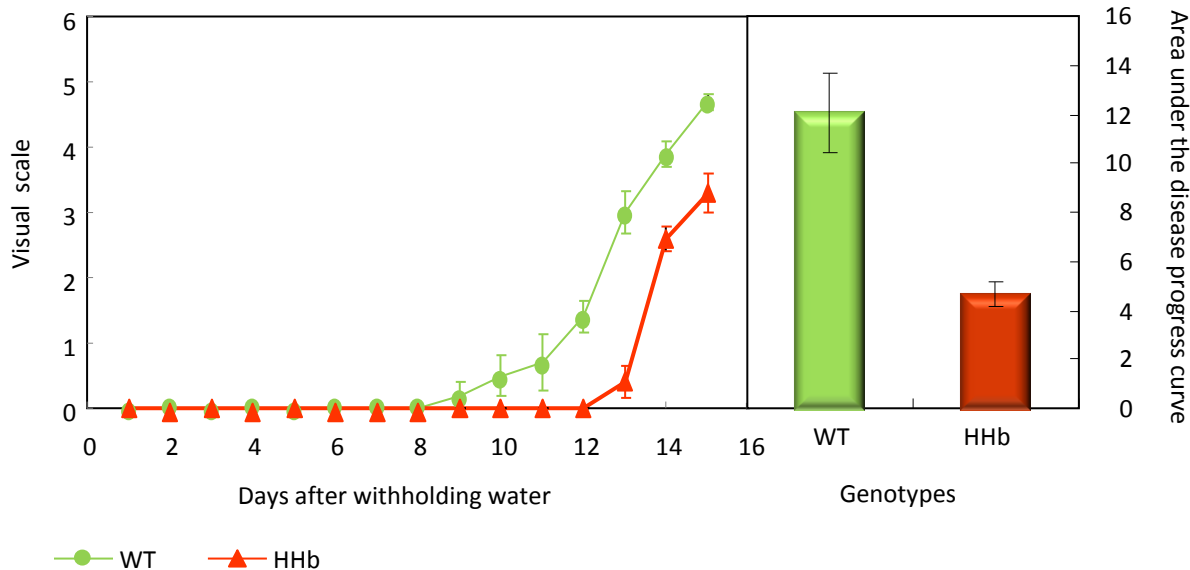


Quantification of NO *in vivo* in barley



HHb plants produce less NO than WT.

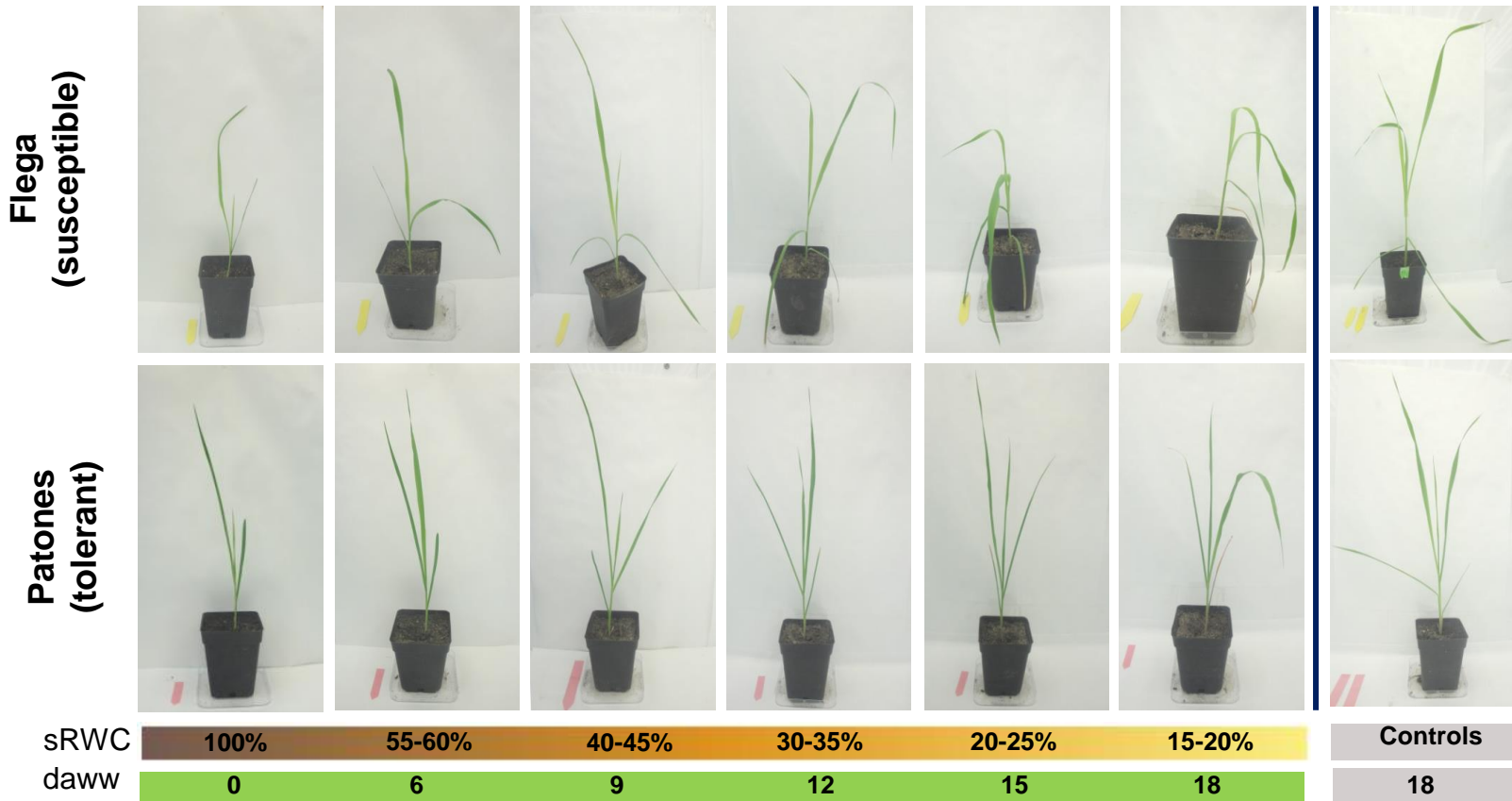
Differences more pronounced under drought conditions



WT is more susceptible to drought than plants overexpressing HvHb1 gen and therefore, containing less NO

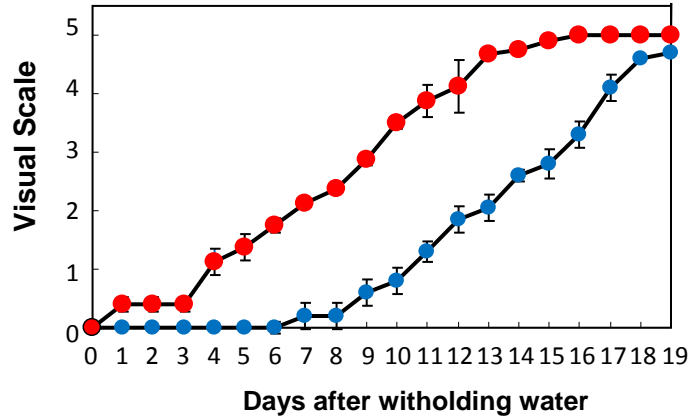
First question??

Inherent NO reduction in drought-resistant oats???



Quantification of NO *in vivo* in oat

AUDPC

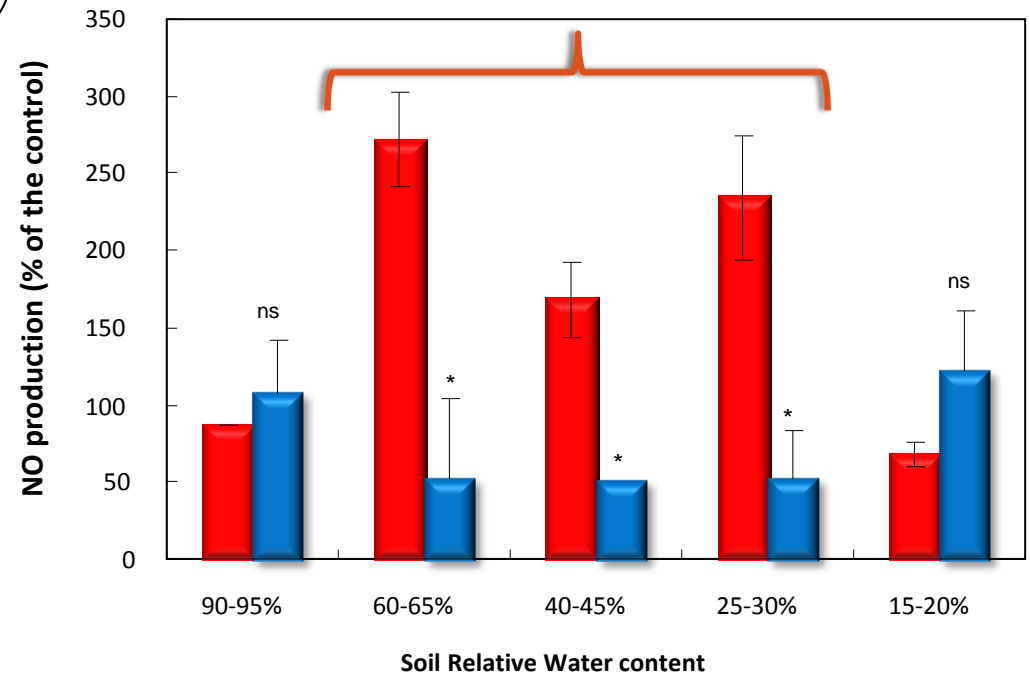


● **Flega**
(susceptible)

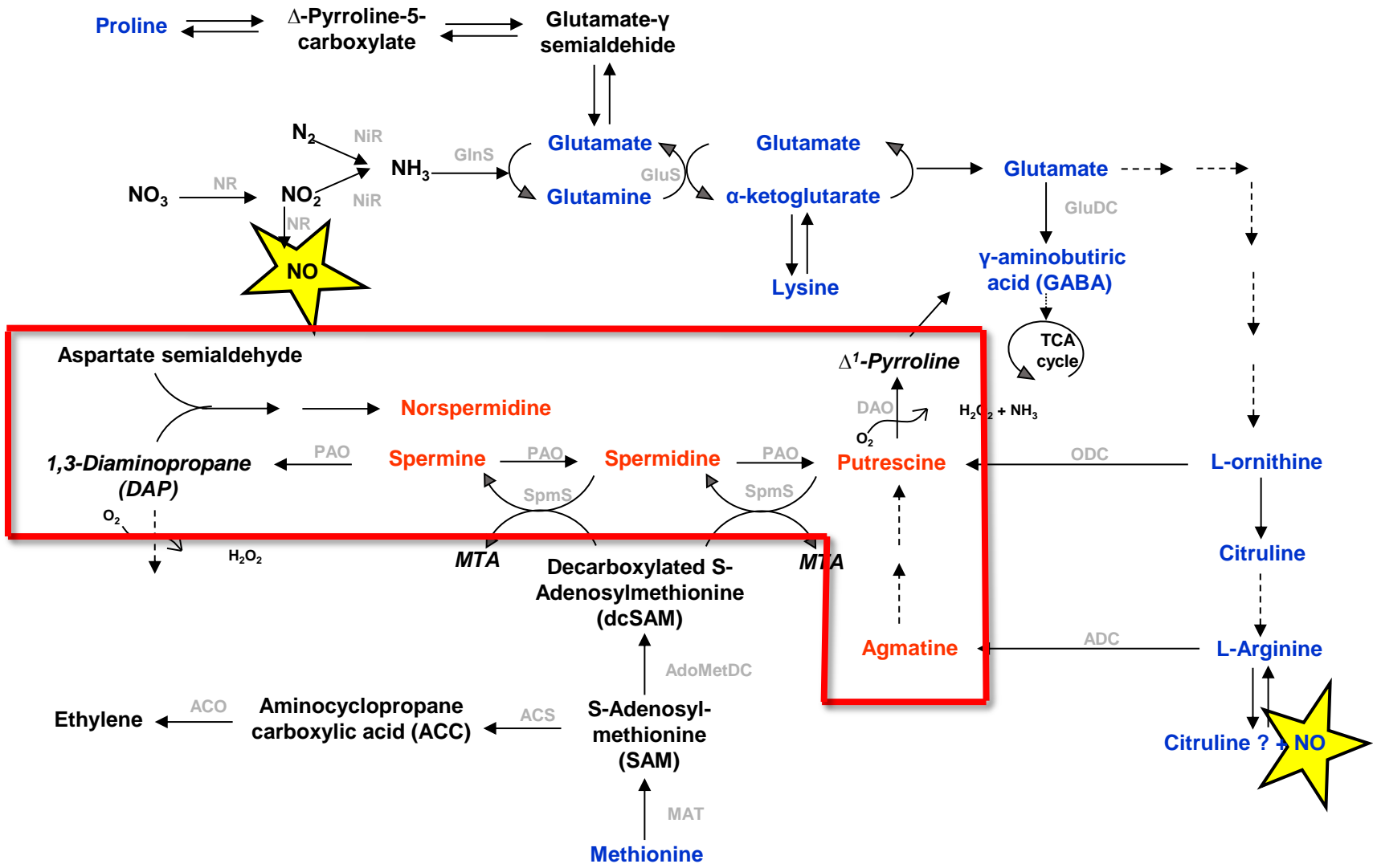


● **Patones**
(tolerant)

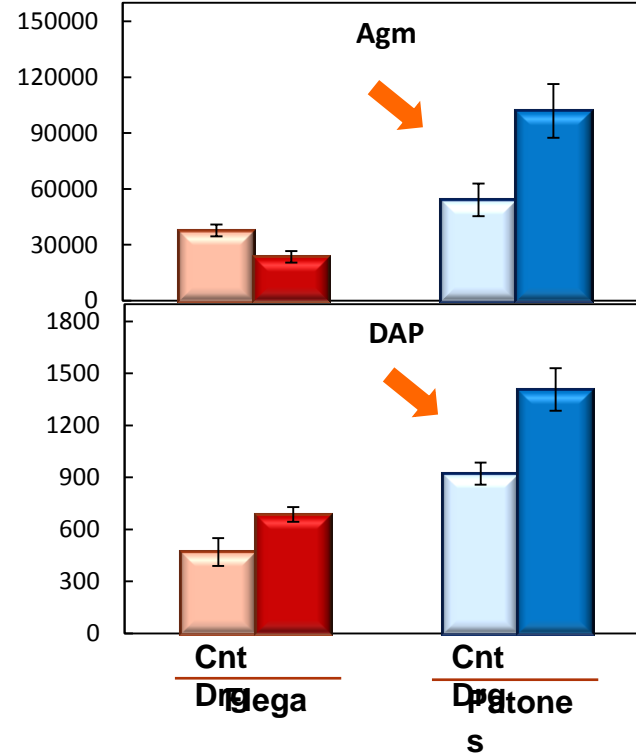
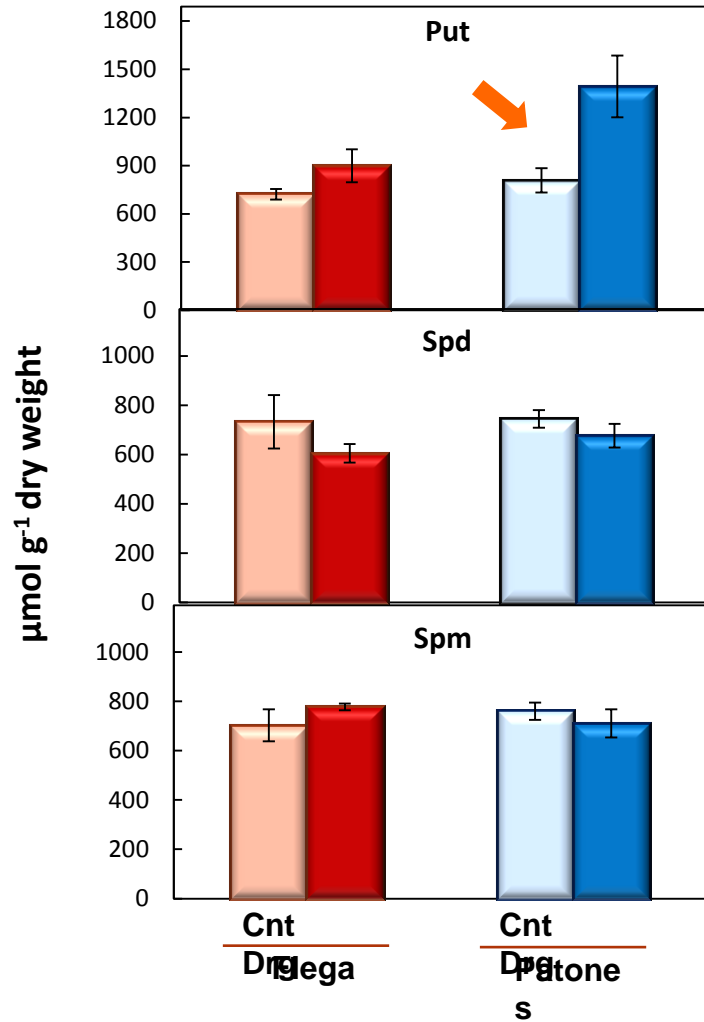
Resistant genotype produce significantly less NO during drought cycle.



May NO influence drought resistance through polyamine pathway ????

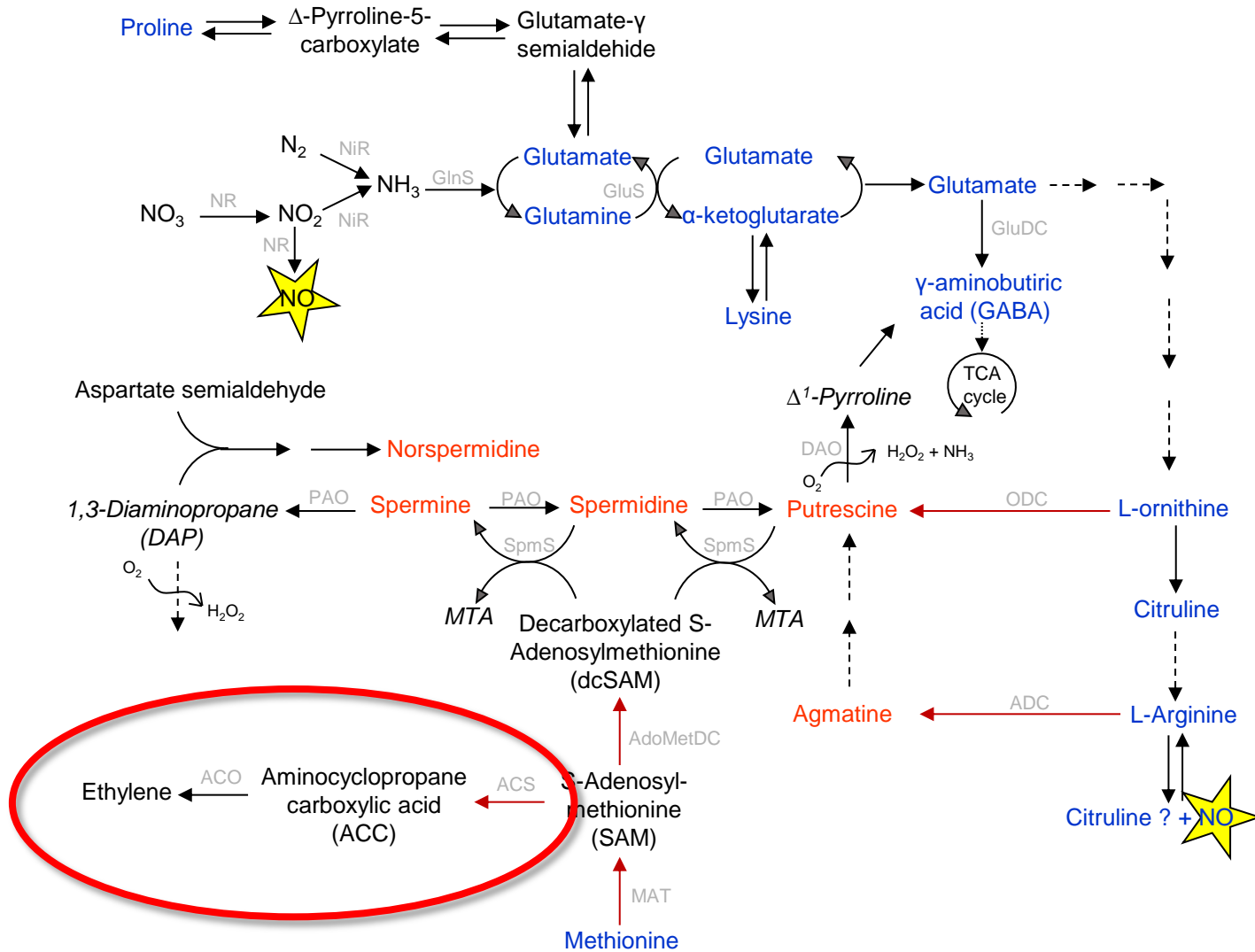


Polyamines quantification by HPLC



Significant differences in PAs content between both genotypes.

Ethylene ????



Quantification of Ethylene *in vivo* in oat

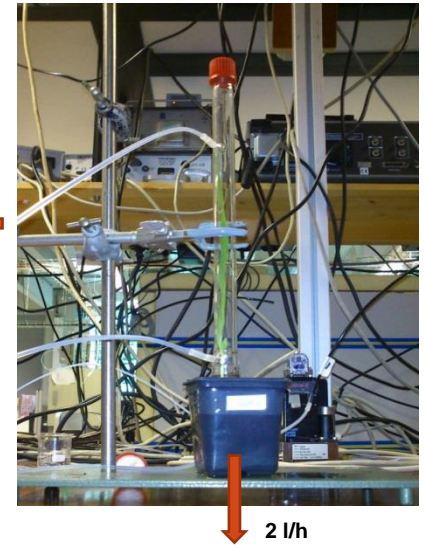
Spectrophotometer based on QCL (quantum cascade laser)

Air with Ethylene from plant

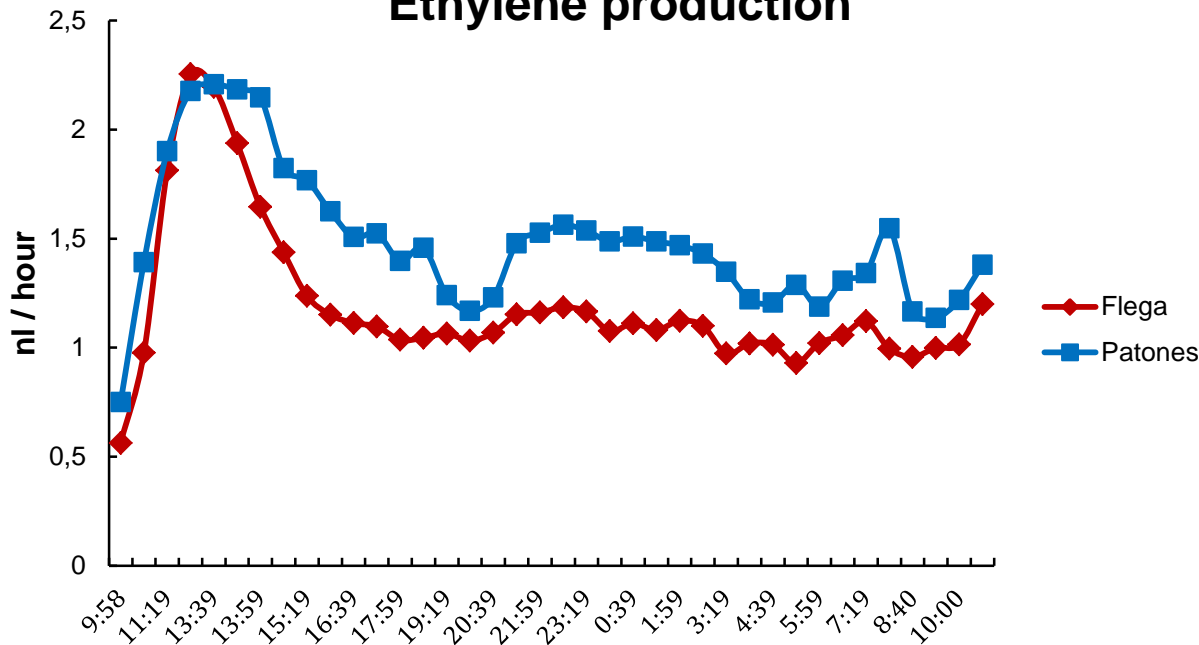
1 l/h

Air without Ethylene

3 l/h



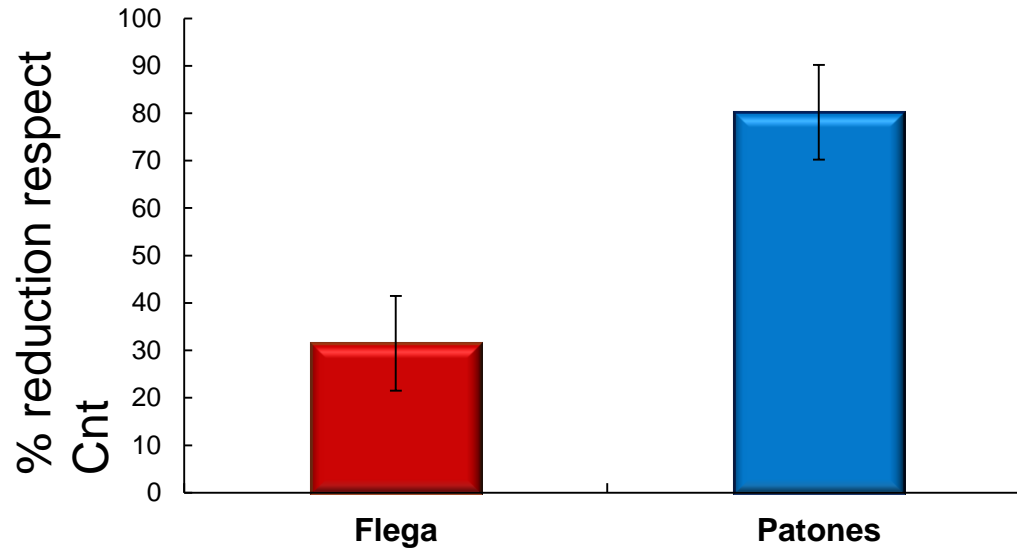
Ethylene production



Control conditions;
Resistant genotype emitted more Ethylene

Quantification of Ethylene *in vivo* in oat

Reduction of Ethylene emission respect Control (well-watered plants) at 35% RWC

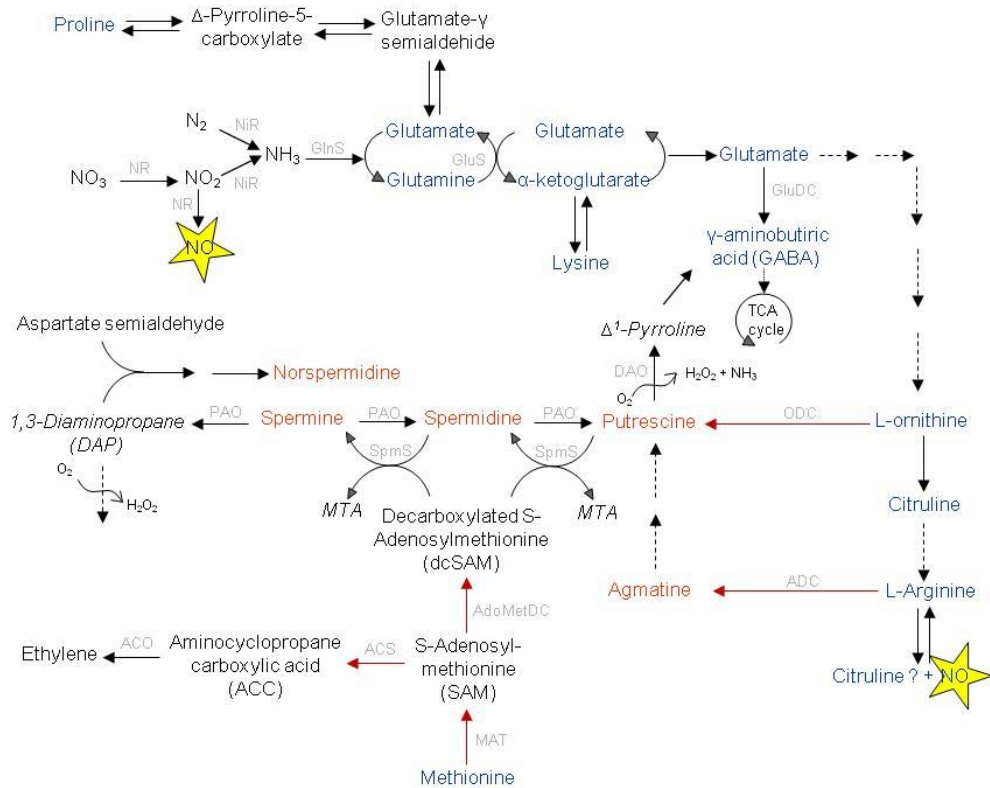


Resistant genotype reduces significantly the Ethylene production respect its control under drought

Next step

In progress... gene expression analysis

- ADC
- ACS
- AdoMetDC
- MAT
- ODC



Contributors:

- Dr. Elena Prats
- PhD. Francisco Canales



- Dr. Luis A.J. Mur



- Simona Cristescu

Radboud University



Thanks for your attention