Brassinosteroids control meristem size by promoting cell cycle progression in Arabidopsis roots

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SUMMARY
Brassinosteroids (BRs) play crucial roles in plant growth and development. Previous studies have shown that BRs promote cell elongation in vegetative organs in several plant species, but their contribution to meristem homeostasis remains unexplored. Our analyses report that both loss- and gain-of-function BR-related mutants in Arabidopsis thaliana have reduced meristem size, indicating that balanced BR signalling is needed for the optimal root growth. In the BR-insensitive bri1-116 mutant, the expression pattern of the cell division markers CYCB1;1, ICK2/KRP2 and KNOLLE revealed that a decreased mitotic activity accounts for the reduced meristem size; accordingly, this defect could be overcome by the overexpression of CYCD3;1. The activity of the quiescent centre (QC) was low in the short roots of bri1-116, as reported by cell type-specific markers and differentiation phenotypes of distal stem cells. Conversely, plants treated with the most active BR, brassinolide, or mutants with enhanced BR signalling, such as bes1-D, show a premature cell cycle exit that results in early differentiation of meristematic cells, which also negatively influence meristem size and overall root growth. In the stem cell niche, BRs promote the QC renewal and differentiation of distal stem cells. Together, our results provide evidence that BRs play a regulatory role in the control of cell-cycle progression and differentiation in the Arabidopsis root meristem.

KEY WORDS: Brassinosteroids, Root, Meristem, Cell division, Quiescent centre, Stem cells, Columella, Cell elongation

INTRODUCTION
Apical growth in both shoots and roots is a defining feature of vascular plants (Graham et al., 2000). Generative apices, established early in embryonic development, sustain polar growth and generate radial patterns of tissues along the body axes. Production of new cells is ensured by groups of stem cells located in the meristems. These cells have a low proliferative activity and divide asymmetrically. Although one of the daughter cells takes over the role of the stem cell, the other sets off into a proliferation and differentiation program that progresses as its lineage leaves the meristematic region. Thus, net growth is the outcome of a balance between cell proliferation, differentiation and elongation.

The primary root of Arabidopsis thaliana is a favourite developmental model because of its simple and stereotyped organization of cell types (Dolan et al., 1993; Wildwater et al., 2005; Sarkar et al., 2007). Root tips provide the most easily accessible group of stem cells in the plant body and have been extensively used to visualize the dynamics of cell division and elongation (Beemster and Baskin, 1998; Casamitjana-Martinez et al., 2003; Dello Ioio et al., 2007). These initials abut on the quiescent centre (QC), a group of three to four cells with very low proliferative activity that have been proposed to maintain the stem cell identity by means of short-range signals of a still unknown nature (Dolan et al., 1993; van den Berg et al., 1997; Aida et al., 2004). The position of the QC is defined by the overlap between domains of high auxin levels at the root tip (Sabatini et al., 1999), highly expressed auxin-responsive members of the PLETHORA (PLT) family of transcription factors (Aida et al., 2004; Galinha et al., 2007) and the radial expression of the transcription factors SCARECROW (SCR) and SHORT ROOT (SHR) (Di Laurenzio et al., 1996; Helariutta et al., 2000; Sabatini et al., 2003).

Root growth is strongly inhibited by treatments with growth factors, indicating disturbances in the meristem activity. This observation was at the basis of many genetic screens that led to the identification of mutants impaired in the perception of growth regulators, such as auxins and brassinosteroids (BRs).

BRs are polyhydroxylated steroids that play crucial roles in plant cell growth and differentiation (Asami et al., 2000). The first mutant unable to respond to BRs was obtained by scoring roots that kept growing in the presence of an isomer of the physiologically most active BR, brassinolide (BL) (Clouse et al., 1996). These mutants carried a mutation in the BRASSINOSTEROID INSENSITIVE 1 (BRI1) gene, which codes for a membrane-anchored leucine-rich repeat receptor-like kinase (LRR-RLK) (Li and Chory, 1997). Upon direct binding of BL to the extracellular domain (Kinoshita et al., 2005), BRI1 heterodimerizes with its co-receptor BRI1 ASSOCIATED RECEPTOR KINASE 1/SOMATIC EMBRYOGENESIS RECEPTOR KINASE 3 (BAKI/SEK3), another LRR-RLK (Li et al., 2002; Nam and Li, 2002; Russinova et al., 2004). An intracellular phosphorylation relay involving at least two types of kinases (Tang et al., 2008; Wang et al., 2008) conveys the signal. Eventually, phosphorylation modulates the activity and stability of the BRII-EMS-SUPPRESSOR 1 (BES1) and BRASSINAZOLE RESISTANT 1 (BZR1) genes (Li et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2002; Yin et al., 2002; Mora-García et al., 2004; Gampala et al., 2007). BES1 and BZR1 are members of a plant-specific family of basic-helix-loop-helix transcription factors that act as homo- or heterodimers (Yin et al., 2002; He et al., 2005; Li et al., 2008; Yu et al., 2008). Genes involved in cell wall loosening and in BR, auxin

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and ethylene synthesis or perception are among the main targets of this regulatory pathway. The gain-of-function bes1-D mutation results in an increased signalling output, as evidenced by the behaviour of BR-regulated genes in the mutant (Yin et al., 2002).

Originally discovered by their ability to stimulate stem growth at low concentrations, BRs are generally described as promoters of cell elongation. Indeed, BR-related mutants exhibit a short-root phenotype (Li et al., 1996; Müssig et al., 2003; Mouchel et al., 2006) and exogenous application of BRs appears to promote root growth at low concentrations, but to inhibit it at high concentrations (Roddick et al., 1993; Clouse et al., 1996; Müssig et al., 2003). BRs are seemingly also implicated in cell proliferation (Clouse et al., 1996), and the behaviour of the cell division markers pCYCB1;1, pICK2/KRP2 and KNOLLE, together with the recapitulation of the brl-1 null meristem defects by overexpression of CYCD3;1 revealed that BR signalling is needed for a normal cell cycle progression. Additionally, our results uncover the importance of BRs in controlling the activity of the stem cell niches in plants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant lines and growth conditions

Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh. was in Columbia-0 (Col-0) background. To avoid ecotype variability, the bes1-D mutant, originally in Enkheim-2 (En-2) background (Yin et al., 2002), was introgressed into the Col-0 ecotype. The BR1-null mutant brl-116 (Li and Chory, 1997) and a transgenic line overexpressing BR1-GFP (Friedrichsen et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2001) were used as examples of insensitivity to BRs and of enhanced BR signalling, respectively. Other lines used were: pCYCB1;1-GUS (Colon-Carmona et al., 1999), pCK2/KRP2-GUS (De Veylder et al., 2001), a CYCD3;1-overexpressing line (Rio-Khamlichi et al., 1999), CYCB1;1-GFP (Ubeda-Tósas et al., 2009), KNOLLE-GFP (Volker et al., 2001), pWOX5-GFP (Sarkar et al., 2007), QC25:F5P, QC46:GUS, QC142:GUS and QC184:GUS, pSCR:GFP (Sabatini et al., 1999), pAGL42:GFP (Nawy et al., 2005), scr-4 (Fukaki et al., 1998), and wox3-1 (Sarkar et al., 2007). Seeds were surface sterilized in 35% sodium hypochlorite, vernalized for 72 hours at 4°C in darkness and grown on vertically oriented plates containing 1× Murashige and Skoog (MS) salt mixture, 1% sucrose and 0.8% agar in the absence or presence of different concentrations of BL (CsH2O2; Wako, Osaka, Japan). For short-term treatments plants were treated with 1 μM BL for 4 hours, 8 hours and 24 hours. Plates were incubated at 22°C and 70% humidity under long-day conditions (16 hours light/8 hours dark).

Confocal microscopy

A FV 1000 confocal microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) was used throughout the study. Roots were stained in 10 μg/ml propidium iodide (PI) for 2-5 minutes, rinsed, mounted in dH2O, and visualized after excitation by a Kr/Ar 488-nm laser line. PI and GFP were detected with a band-pass 570-670 nm filter and 500-545 nm filter, respectively. For the yellow and cyan fluorescent proteins (YFP and CFP)-tagged reporters, the excitation wavelengths were 488 nm and 405 nm, and fluorescence was collected in the ranges of 493-536 nm (rendered in green) and 460-500 nm, respectively. Starch granules in columella cells were visualized by a modified Pseudo-Schif (pMS)-PI staining method (Truemart et al., 2008). Dividing cells in CYCB1;1-GFP and KNOLLE-GFP plants were manually counted from confocal stacks. Images were processed with the Olympus FV software and assembled with Photoshop CS (Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis of root measurements

Root length, cell length and number of meristem cells in Arabidopsis roots were assessed in at least three independent experiments. Roots were scanned and root length measured with ImageJ software (http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/). For comparisons, Student’s t-tests were performed in all cases (see Table S1 in the supplementary material).

Cell length was measured along single epidermal cell files. The number of epidermal cells in individual cell files was used to gauge the meristem size. The meristematic zone was defined as the region of isodiametric cells from the QC up to the cell that was twice the length of the immediately preceding cell. For dose-response assays, the average distance from the QC to each individual cell was computed as a function of the cell number. Linear regressions were applied to the average distance from the QC as a function of cell number for both the meristematic and the elongation zone. Consequently, the slope of the linear regions of the curves reflected the average cell length in each zone.

Quantification of cell division in β-glucuronidase (GUS)-stained roots

For β-glucuronidase (GUS) detection, 6-day-old seedlings were immersed on ice-cold 90% (v/v) acetone, incubated 20 minutes on ice, rinsed in dH2O, infiltrated with 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.2), 10 mM sodium EDTA, 0.1% Triton X-100, 1 mg/ml 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-glucuronide (Xgluc; Duchefa, Haarlem, The Netherlands), 10 mM potassium ferrocyanide and potassium ferricyanide, and incubated at 37°C for 3 hours. Samples were rinsed three times in dH2O, treated with 70% ethanol, and cleared in chloral hydrate. Stained roots were visualized with an AxioPhot (Zeiss, Jena, Germany) microscope. Digital images were acquired with a DP70 (Olympus) camera. The number of GUS-stained cells in the roots of genotypes carrying pCYCB1;1:GUS was recorded with an AxioPhot (Zeiss) microscope.

Immunohistochemistry

Whole-mount immunolocalization in Arabidopsis roots was carried out as described (Sauer et al., 2006) with minor modifications. For WOX5:GFP, polyclonal anti-GFP IgG and Alexa Fluor 488 conjugate (1:200) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) were used. To detect cell plates formed in dividing cells, we used anti-KNOLLE primary antibodies (1:1000) (Volker et al., 2001) and Alexa555-coupled anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Invitrogen). Slides were mounted in 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) Vectashield medium (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA, USA) and placed at 4°C. DAPI and Alexa488 signals were acquired sequentially from the QC up to the cell that was twice the length of the immediately preceding cell. For dose-response assays, the average distance from the QC to each individual cell was computed as a function of the cell number. Linear regressions were applied to the average distance from the QC as a function of cell number for both the meristematic and the elongation zone. Consequently, the slope of the linear regions of the curves reflected the average cell length in each zone.

Quantitative real-time PCR

Total RNA from root tips was extracted with Plant RNAsy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). DNA contaminations were removed with the DNA-free Kit (Ambion, Austin, TX, USA) and cDNA was synthesized with SuperScript III Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen), all according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Oligonucleotides were designed with the Primer Express Software (Applied Biosystems by Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). At3g24250 forward 5'-CTTGTTGGTTTGGTG-TTG-3' and reverse 5'--ACGATAAGAAGAAACACAGAAA-3'; At3g12620 forward 5'-TGATCTGTTTCCGGAGCGCGTC-3' and reverse 5'-AACATCTTGGCTCTTACTG-3'.

PCR products were detected with the SYBR Green I Master (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). LightCycler480 software 1.5.0 release (Roche Diagnostics) was used to calculate relative change in expression levels, with three technical replicates. Melting curves analyses at the end of the process and ‘no template controls’ were carried out to ensure product-specific amplification without primer-dimer artifacts. To evaluate genomic DNA contamination, a control reaction was run without reverse transcriptase. The expression of At3g24250 was used as an endogenous control under every condition.
RESULTS

Optimal BR signalling is required to control root meristem size

Root growth is determined by the balance between cell division and cell elongation (Beemster and Baskin, 1998). To assess the role of BRs in root growth, we first compared the root length of mutants with altered BR signalling by using bri1-116 mutants (Li and Chory, 1997), transgenic lines overexpressing a green fluorescent protein (GFP)-tagged version of BRI1 (Friedrichsen et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2001) and bes1-D plants carrying a gain-of-function mutation that enhances BR signalling (Yin et al., 2002). A general trend was observed for all BR-related mutants that displayed shorter roots than those of the wild type Col-0 (Fig. 1A,F).

Next, we studied the contribution of BRs to the elongation of root cells. Root epidermal cells in the differentiation zone, where cells have reached their final size of BRI1-GFP-overexpressing plants [216±7 μm (s.d.), P<0.001] and bes1-D [237±3 μm (s.d.), P<0.001] were longer than those of the wild type [139±2 μm (s.d.)], whereas bri1-116 mutant cells failed to elongate properly [91±8 μm (s.d.), P<0.001] (see Fig. S2 in the supplementary material). These results are in agreement with previous observations showing that BRs induce cell elongation in the root (Szekeres et al., 1996; Müssig et al., 2003; Mouchel et al., 2006).

We also estimated the contribution of cell division to meristem size by counting the number of isodiametric epidermal cells. This number was significantly reduced in bri1-116 mutants [19±1 (s.d.), P<0.001] (Fig. 1C,G) compared with that in the wild type [33±2 (s.d.)] (Fig. 1B,G). In addition, the short roots of BRI1-GFP plants had a slightly reduced number of meristematic cells [28±2 (s.d.), P<0.001] (Fig. 1D,G). This reduction was more pronounced in the gain-of-function bes1-D mutants [22±1 (s.d.), P<0.001] cells (Fig. 1E,G,H). The reduced number of meristematic cells in both loss- and gain-of-function mutants reveals the importance of a balanced BR signalling in the control of the meristem size.

BR effects on root meristem size are dose dependent

To study the effects of BRs on root growth, we treated wild-type Col-0 seedlings with BL concentrations in the range reported for the direct binding of BL to the BRI1-like receptor family (Kinoshita et al., 2000).
et al., 2005). BL promoted root growth only at very low concentrations ($\leq 0.04$ nM, $P<0.05$) in 6-day-old seedlings (Fig. 2A,G) (see Table S1 in the supplementary material) (Müggig et al., 2003); BL concentrations higher than 0.04 nM inhibited root growth and meristem size (Fig. 2B-F,G,H; $P<0.001$). BR-induced root shortening was coupled to a reduction in meristem size rather than in cell elongation (Fig. 2G,H; $P<0.001$). The number of meristematic cells in 6-day-old roots treated with 4 nM BL was reduced ~60% when compared with untreated roots (Fig. 2B,F,H; $P<0.001$). A dose-response analysis revealed that BRs promoted the exit of cells from the meristematic region, and indicates that BRs promote cell elongation at the meristematic zone of the root (Fig. 2I). These results concur with our genetic analysis and support that BR signalling is required to maintain normal root growth rates through the control of the root meristem size.

**BRs are required for proper cell-cycle progression in the root meristem**

To investigate why altered BR signalling was detrimental for the root meristem size, we studied the effects of BRs on the cell cycle by analyzing the expression of the D-box pCYCB1;1:GUS reporter (Colón-Carmona et al., 1999) in BR-related mutants and in BL-treated plants. pCYCB1;1:GUS allows the visualization of cells at the G2-M phase of the cell cycle. The number of GUS-stained cells was significantly reduced in BL-treated plants [7±2 (s.d.), $P<0.001$] (Fig. 3B) and in bes1-D mutants [6±1 (s.d.), $P<0.001$] (Fig. 3C) when compared with the wild type [34±5 (s.d.)] (Fig. 3A,E). BL-treated plants exhibited a dose-dependent reduction of GUS-positive cells; similar results were obtained with the CYCB1;1:GFP reporter (see Fig. S3 in supplementary material). In bri1-116 mutants, a slight increase in the expression levels was observed for the pCYCB1;1:GUS reporter (Fig. 3D,E) ($P<0.05$), whereas bri1-116;CYCB1;1:GFP roots showed a reduction in total GFP-marked cells (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material; $P<0.001$). These differences may be attributed to the fact that CYCB1;1:GFP is mainly expressed in peripheral cell layers, whereas pCYCB1;1:GUS is expressed in all root tissues (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material).

We reasoned that the alterations in CYCB1;1 expression in the bri1-116 background could reflect a slower progression and/or a delayed G2/M transition of the cell cycle. To corroborate this hypothesis, a number of independent experiments were carried out. The cytokinesis-specific syntaxin KNOLLE required for the M-phase progression was used as a marker for cell division planes (Volk et al., 2001). Using anti-KNOLLE antibodies, the number of cell plates was significantly reduced in 6-day-old plants treated
with 4 nM BL (Fig. 3G) (P<0.01), and in bes1-D (Fig. 3H) (P<0.05) and bri1-116 roots (Fig. 3I) (P<0.001) compared with the wild type (Fig. 3F). Similar results were obtained with a translational KNOLLE::GFP line (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material), further demonstrating that both loss- and gain-of-function BR-related mutants exhibit cell division defects that negatively impact on the meristem size.

Next, a reporter for the plant-specific cell cycle inhibitor pICK2/KRP2::GUS (De Veylder et al., 2001) was analyzed in plants with altered BR signalling. The expression of pICK2/KRP2::GUS was dramatically reduced in plants with increased BR levels (i.e. 4 nM BL-treated plants) (Fig. 3K,L), bes1-D (Fig. 3M) and in BR1I-GFP-overexpressing plants (Fig. 3N), whereas it was increased in bri1-116 roots (Fig. 3O).

Because the accumulation of pICK2/KRP2::GUS in the bri1-116 roots could reflect an arrest in cell division, we investigated whether an increase in the mitotic activity could reverse the cell-cycle defects of this mutant by overexpressing CyclinD3;1 (CYCD3;1OE) (Riou-Khamlichi et al., 1999). The number of meristematic cells in bri1-116;CYCD3;1OE plants was indeed higher than in the bri1-116 mutants and similar to that of wild-type or CYCD3;1OE plants (Fig. 4A-E). Moreover, like CYCD3;1OE plants that have a supernumerary layer of columella cells (Riou-Khamlichi et al., 1999) (Fig. 4G), bri1-116;CYCD3;1OE plants also had an increased number of columella cells and rescued the lack of cell division of bri1-116 (compare Fig. 4F,H with 4I). Cell-cycle progression defects observed in a BR1I-deficient background can thus be restored by stimulating cell divisions. These results indicate that a balanced BR signalling is required for a normal progression of the cell cycle in the root meristem, contributing to the regulation of meristem size and root growth.

**BR1I signalling controls QC identity**

Root cell proliferation is initiated within a population of stem cells surrounding the QC (Scheres, 2007). Thus, we investigated whether the reduction in root meristem size observed in BR-related mutants could derive from defects in the stem cell niche. Significant BL concentration-dependent alterations occurred in the expression of the QC-localized markers pWUSCHEL-RELATED HOMEobox 5 (WOX5):GFP, pAGL42::GFP, pSCR::GFP and four independent promoter-trap lines (QC25::CFP, QC142::GUS, QC46::GUS and QC184::GUS) (Sabatini et al., 1999; Nawy et al., 2005; Sarkar et al., 2007) (Fig. 5; see Figs S4 and S5 in the supplementary material). Specifically, the expression of pWOX5::GFP (Fig. 5A-G), pAGL42::GFP (Fig. 5H,I), pSCR::GFP (Fig. 5J,K), QC25::CFP (Fig. 5L,M) and QC142::GUS (Fig. 5N,O) was enhanced by continuous application of 4 nM BL. Conversely, the expression of QC46::GUS (Fig. 5P,Q) and QC184::GUS (Fig. 5R,S) was reduced, whereas the reporter fusions for the three PLETHORA (PLT) family members (Galinha et al., 2007) did not show significant changes in response to the BL treatment (see Fig. S8 in the supplementary material).
In the wild-type plants, a single layer of CSCs and 18% two layers were observed, which is in agreement with previous results (Stahl and Simon, 2009). Visualizing starch granules accumulation (Truernit et al., 2008) showed that distal CSCs undergo abnormal differentiation associated with genes in BR-related mutants. We investigated whether BRs promote the differentiation of distal stem cells at the root apex (Fig. 7I,J versus 7G). However, the effect of BRs in the QC are not associated with alterations in SCR. These results show that BRs promote the differentiation of distal stem cells in the absence of SCR, resembling short-term BL treatments (Fig. 6J-M). This effect was even stronger in a bes1-D background, where the WOX5 expression domain appeared to double in size (Fig. 6L,P,Q), resembling long-term BL treatments (Fig. 6J-M). The effect of BL was also observed by whole-mount immunolocalization of WOX5-GFP (compare Fig. 7A-C with 7D-F). The identity of the new cells expressing WOX5 was investigated by analyzing the expression of pSCR::GFP in the QC (Sabatini et al., 2003) (Fig. 7G-J). Both bes1-D mutants and BL-treated plants expressed pSCR::GFP in additional cells compared with the wild type (Fig. 7L versus 7G). However, the WOX5 expression domain was larger than that of SCR, suggesting that BRs are able to promote the expression of WOX5 independently of SCR. These results establish a role for BR1-dependent signalling pathway in the control of the QC identity.

BRs promote the differentiation of distal columnella stem cells

To study the functional relevance of the misexpression of QC-associated genes in BR-related mutants, we investigated whether columnella stem cells (CSCs) undergo abnormal differentiation. Starch granules accumulate in CSCs in BR-related mutants. We show that balanced levels of the BR1 receptor and the downstream regulator BES1 are needed to maintain normal cell division activities in the root meristem. We propose that BRs act on the root stem cell niche controlling the cell cycle progression necessary for maintaining meristem size in the daughter cells. Altered BR signalling provokes changes in the cell cycle progression, leading to defects in meristem cell proliferation and differentiation that ultimately result in short roots.

**DISCUSSION**

The role of BRs in promoting cell elongation is not sufficient to explain the short root phenotypes observed in both gain- and loss-of-function BR-related mutants. We show that balanced levels of the BR1 receptor and the downstream regulator BES1 are needed to maintain normal cell division activities in the root meristem. We propose that BRs act on the root stem cell niche both triggering the self-renewing competence of QC cells and controlling the cell cycle progression necessary for maintaining the meristem size in the daughter cells. Altered BR signalling provokes changes in the cell cycle progression, leading to defects in meristem cell proliferation and differentiation that ultimately result in short roots.
BRs restrain root growth by controlling the normal cell cycle progression in the root meristem

To date, the contribution of BRs to plant growth has been mostly based on their ability to promote cell expansion of shoot organs (Mandava, 1988). The dwarfed phenotype of BR-deficient mutants has so far been interpreted as a failure to carry out proper cell elongation (Clouse et al., 1996; Li et al., 1996; Yin et al., 2002). Indeed, the reduced cell size observed in the short bri1-116 roots, defective in the principal BR receptor, supports the notion that BRs play an important role in cell elongation during primary root growth. Our data showing that plants with increased BR signalling also exhibit reduced root growth indicate that BRI1-mediated promotion of cell elongation (Müssig et al., 2002; De Grauwe et al., 2005; Tong et al., 2009) is not sufficient to produce long roots. The reduction in cell numbers in the meristem of BR-related mutants implies the existence of additional mechanisms whereby BRs regulate root growth, such as cell division and differentiation.

The higher effect in root growth of BL compared with that observed in bes1-D mutation may be attributed to cell-type and timing-of-expression specific effects, as similar effects have also been reported for other developmental phenotypes (Yin et al., 2002; Ibañes et al., 2009). Thus, it is expected that the dimension of BR responses caused by the exogenous ligand may be wider than those of the bes1-D downstream component.

The role of BRs in cell proliferation has remained controversial (Clouse et al., 1993; Hu et al., 2000). We have recently shown that BRs contribute to vascular patterning by triggering provascular cell divisions in Arabidopsis shoots (Ibañes et al., 2009). How BRs precisely control cell division is not yet known, but we demonstrate that BR signalling components are involved in the promotion of cell cycle progression in the root meristem.

Whether BR signalling components regulate different cell cycle phases remains an open question. On the one hand, in bri1-116 mutants, the altered expression of the CYCB1;1 reporter, the
reduced cell division activity. The overexpression of CYCD3:1 (Riou-Khamlichi et al., 1999) alleviated the meristem defects of a bri1-deficient mutant, unequivocally coupling BR-mediated root growth to cell cycle progression in the meristem (Fig. 8A). On the other hand, the mitotic activity in the root meristem was also reduced in the gain-of-function BR-related mutants. BRs have been shown to promote CYCD3:1 expression (Hu et al., 2000). Increased BRs signalling triggered the differentiation of the supernumerary columella cells in BL-treated CYCD3:1OE plants (see Fig. S3X,Y in the supplementary material) and led to the appearance of root hairs near the root tip, indicating a premature exit from the cell cycle and a faster transition to cell differentiation. The longer cells observed in plants with increased BRs signalling could be part of a compensation mechanism (De Veylder et al., 2001): in the bes1-D mutant, the short meristem co-exists with elongated cells, producing roots only slightly shorter than those of the wild type.

Our study reveals that BR signalling regulates the balance between cell division and differentiation necessary to maintain meristem size during root growth. Whether BR signalling components regulate different cell cycle phases remains an unresolved issue.

BR signalling control of stem cell renewal in the primary root

The QC acts as a organized of root meristematic cells (Dolan et al., 1993; van den Berg et al., 1997; Aida et al., 2004) but also has a low proliferation rate (Dolan et al., 1993; van den Berg et al., 1995) that might indicate that it can be a source for new stem cells. The fate of stem cells surrounding the QC can be used as a readout of its organizing activity. By looking at the expression of QC-specific markers and the differentiation of CSCs, we found that BRs modulate the activity of the stem cell niche at the root apex (Fig. 8C). The reduced expression of the QC identity markers pSCR-GFP and pWOX5:GFP in bri1-116 mutants, their ectopic expression in plants with increased BR-signalling and the phenotype of bri1-116:scr-4 and bri1-116:wox5-1 double mutants unveil a role for BRI1 signalling upstream of SCR and WOX5 in maintaining the identity and organization of the QC cells. Similarly, the lack of obvious responses of the PLT reporters to BL and the phenotype of the bri1-116:plt1:plt2 triple mutants suggest that BRs regulate stem cell activities partly independently of the PLT family members, although subtle effects could be masked by the dramatic phenotype of the triple mutant combination.

Although QC cells divide rarely (Dolan et al., 1993; van den Berg et al., 1995), increased BR levels might enhance the competence of QC cells to divide. In support to this hypothesis, the overexpression of CYCD3:1, which stimulates supernumerary roots. Scale bar: 50 μm. (Q) Number of cells expressing the pWOX5:GFP marker in the different mutant backgrounds bri1-116 (P<0.05), BRI1-GFP (P<0.001) and bes1-D (P<0.001) compared with the control line (WT) (n=9). Asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference between mutants and the wild type. Values represent the mean of 12 measurements ±s.d.

Specific effects of BRs in the root stem cell niche

The root stem cell niche stands at the position of a maximum of auxin concentration and response (Sabatini et al., 1999; Friml et al., 2003; Grieneisen et al., 2007). Auxin orchestrates the gene regulatory networks that maintain the proliferative and totipotent states. The synergism between the effects of BRs and auxin has been long recognized (Nakamura et al., 2003; Nemhauser et al., 2004). The strength of the auxin maximum, as revealed by the expression of the reporter DR5:GUS, can be modulated by BR signalling: in bri1-116 mutants, the area and intensity of the maximum are restricted, whereas they are enlarged by treatments with BL (Mouchel et al., 2006; Nemhauser et al., 2004; Nakamura et al., 2003).
et al., 2003). In this context, our results might reflect alterations of the auxin maximum in BR-related mutants. Auxin has recently been shown to repress the expression of WOX5, leading to a faster CSC differentiation (Ding and Friml, 2010). In this scenario, the weak auxin maximum in bri1-116 mutants should stimulate the expression of WOX5 and delay CSC differentiation and, conversely, BR-enhanced signalling should increase the auxin maximum, restrict WOX5 expression and accelerate differentiation. As none of these features were observed, BRs have to play a role on their own in the stem cell niche homeostasis beyond their interactions with auxin.

Recently, a role for gibberellins in the control of cell proliferation has been demonstrated. In mutants unable to produce this hormone, meristem and overall organ sizes are reduced. This effect correlates with both an increased expression of cell-cycle inhibitors and a reduced expression of the pCYCB1;1:GUS reporter. Similar to our observation for BRs, the cell-cycle restraint caused by the absence of gibberellins can be overcome by the overexpression of CYCD3;1 (Achard et al., 2009). However, neither gibberellin application nor depletion affect the expression of WOX5, SHR or SCR, further indicating that BRs play a specific role in the stem cell niche. The notion of the cell autonomous...
action of BRs (Savaldi-Goldstein et al., 2007) in the shoots of Arabidopsis has been extended to roots and the epidermis has been shown to be the tissue where BR signals (of as yet unknown nature) are produced to coordinate the growth of whole organs (Hacham et al., 2011). Moreover, the fact that a gain-of-function mutation in BES1 recapitulates the effects of BR treatments suggests that BRs act downstream of this transcriptional regulator and not at a crossroad of the pathway between the membrane receptor and the signal output. The identification of BL-dependent transcriptional programs in specific root cell types (Birnbaum et al., 2003; Brady et al., 2007) will help understand the role of steroid hormones in meristem function in plants.

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Competing interests statement

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Supplementary material

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References


Fig. 8. Model for BR action during root meristem growth. (A) Normal cell-cycle progression at the root apex controlled by the BR signalling pathway that maintains a balance between self-renewal of stem cells and differentiation and elongation rates of their daughter cells. (B) Graphical representation summarizing the dose-dependent effects of BRs in root development at three levels: cell cycle progression (top), CSC differentiation (middle) and root/meristem size (bottom). Reduced BRI1 signalling (as in bri1-116 mutants) decreases both cell elongation and entry into the M phase, leading to the production of shorter meristems and, hence, a partial loss in the renewal activity of distal stem cells and a reduced supply of undifferentiated CSCs. The combination of a premature cell cycle exit with accelerated cell differentiation in best1-D and BL-treated plants are also detrimental to meristem size and root growth. (C) At the stem cell niche, BRs play exclusive roles in QC renewal and stem cell differentiation upstream of known regulators of stem cell dynamics such as WOX5.
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