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Signalisation de la dormance des graines médiée par l'acide abscissique

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Dormancy is an adaptive trait

is defined as the inability of an intact viable seed to complete germination under favourable conditions

delays germination

- ➢ is influenced by environmental conditions
- ➢ is released during dry storage

Dormancy impacts on crop seed quality

Preharvest sprouting (germination on the mother plant) may occur when seed dormancy is too low, leading to large economic losses.

Deep dormancy prevents synchronous germination

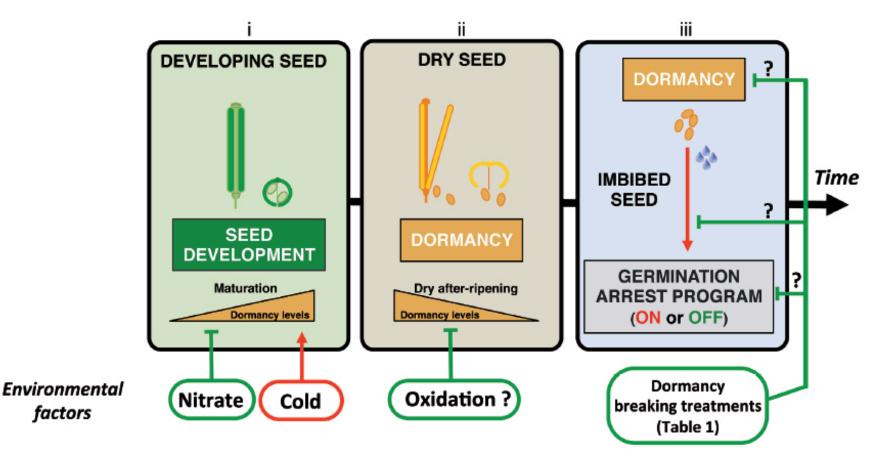


Preharvest sprouting in wheat ears Holdsworth, Kurup et al., TIPS 2008



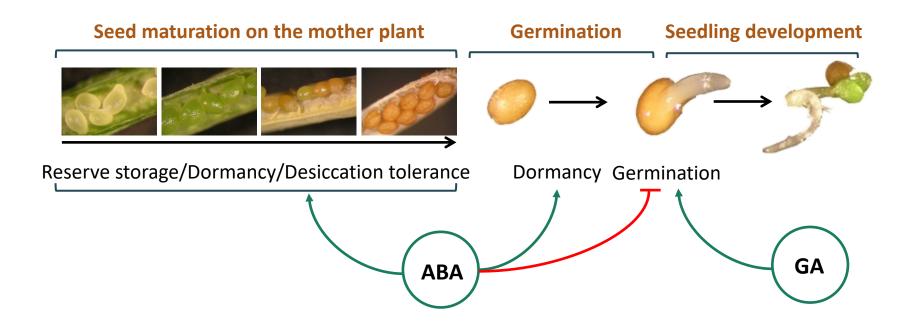
Preharvest sprouting in rapeseed siliques

Dormancy is induced during during seed development and released upon dry storage



Primary dormancy model

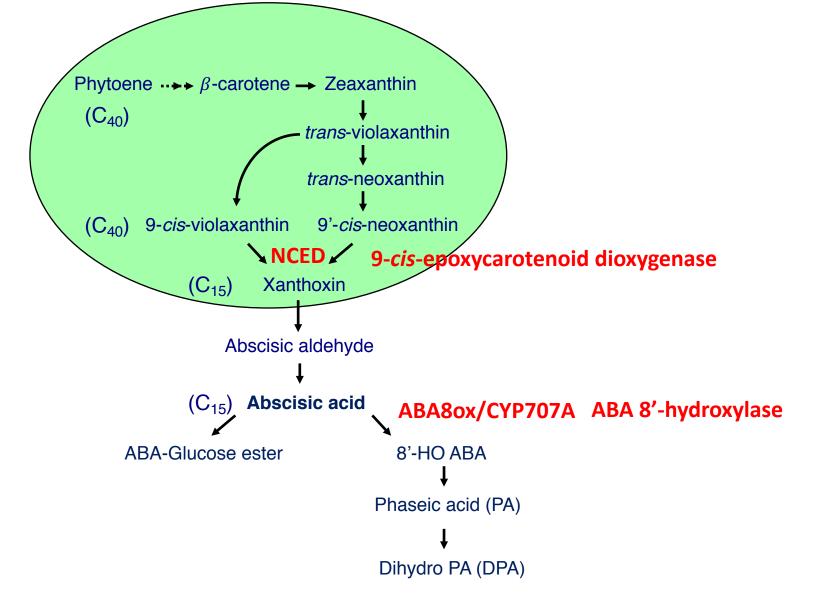
Abscisic acid (ABA) induces dormancy during seed development



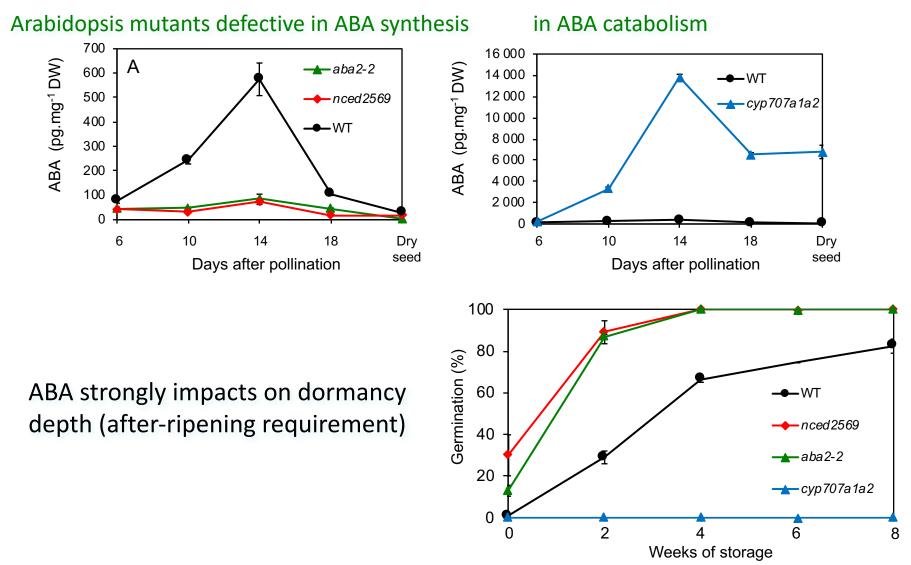
ABA synthesis during seed development induces dormancy

ABA degradation upon imbibition allows germination activation by gibberellins (GA)

Carotenoid cleavage by NCED and ABA inactivation by CYP707A are key regulatory steps of hormone levels



ABA synthesis in developing seeds is required for dormancy induction



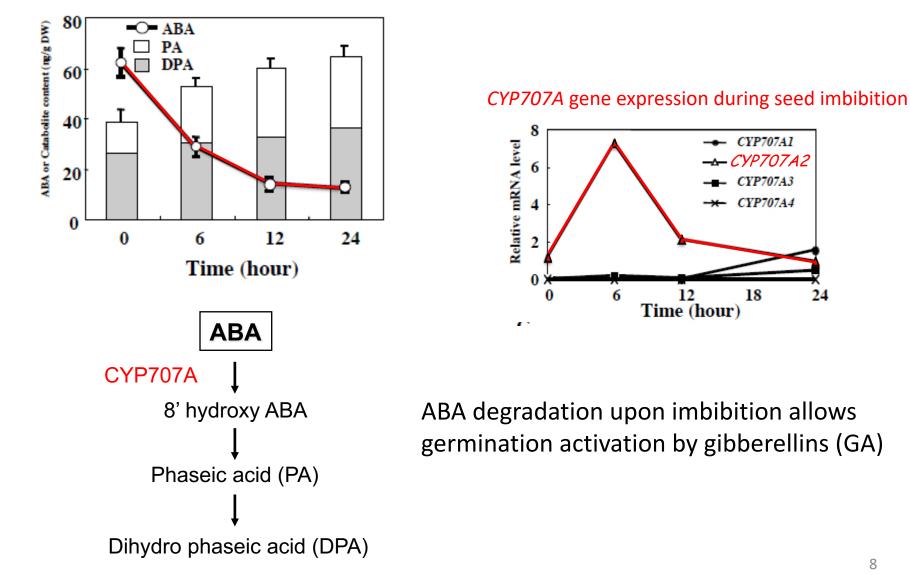
Chauffour et al. Plant Physiol 2019

Germination after after-ripening

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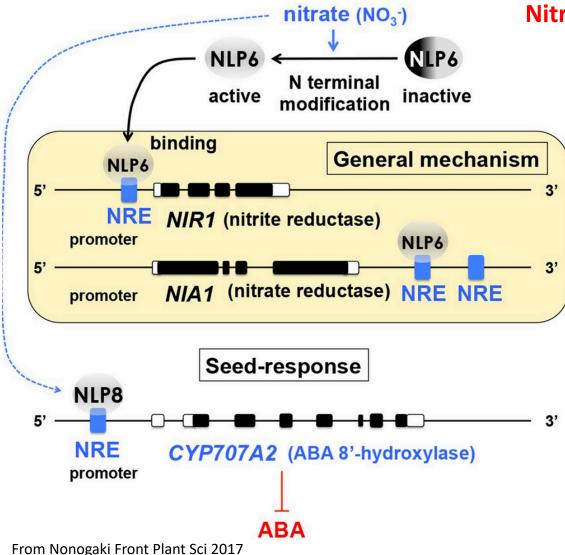
ABA catabolism precedes seed germination

ABA and catabolites during seed imbibition



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Dormancy regulation by environmental factors

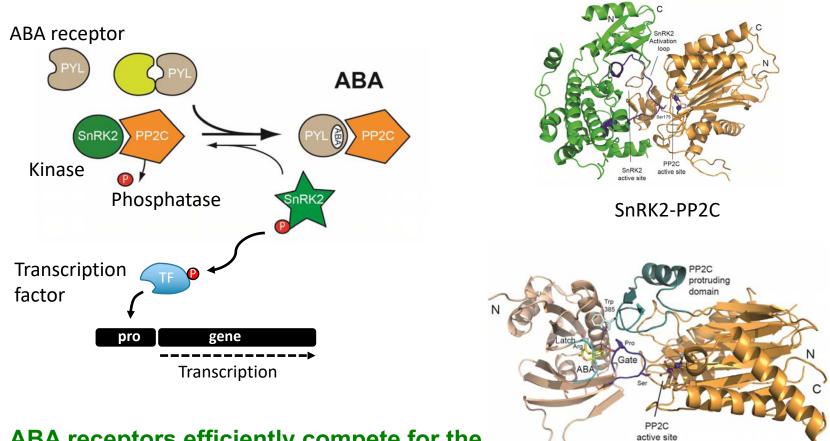


Nitrate activates ABA catabolism

The Nodule Inception (NIN)-like protein NLP6 is activated by nitrate and physically interacts with NREs of *NIR1* and *NIA1*

CYP707A2 activation by NLP8 upon seed imbibition decreases ABA levels and release seed dormancy

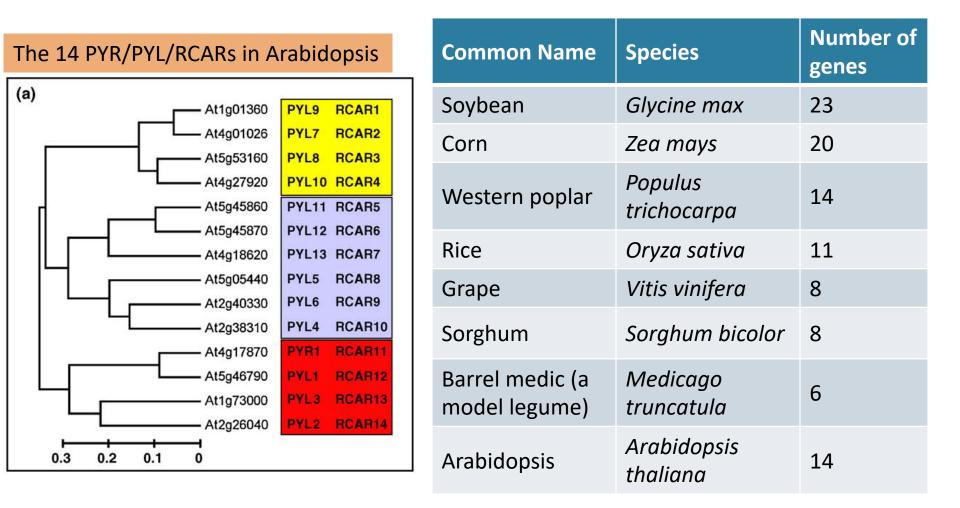
ABA perception and signalling



ABA receptors efficiently compete for the active site of the PP2C with SnRK2

Receptor-PP2C

Multigene families encode ABA receptors and PP2Cs



Klingler, J.P., Batelli, G., and Zhu, J.-K. ABA receptors: the START of a new paradigm in phytohormone signalling. J. Exp.Bot. 61: <u>3199-3210</u> by permission of Oxford University Press; Raghavendra, A.S., Gonugunta, V.K., Christmann, A., and Grill, E. (2010) ABA perception and signalling. Trends Plant Sci. 15: 395-401.



AN INNOVATION FROM THE PLANT CELL

Dormancy regulation by ABA involves the PYL/PP2C/SnRK2 signaling pathway

Three SnRK2 are involved in ABA responses



WT snrk2.2/3 2/3/6

The triple mutant is ABA insensitive in its germination response

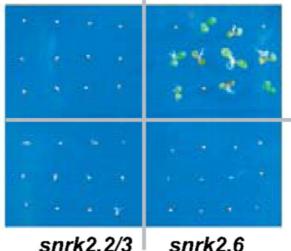
Fujii & Zhu PNAS 2009; Nakashima et al. Plant Cell Physiol 2009

Lack of dormancy in triple mutants

Under 100% humidity, triple snrk2 mutants are viviparous

WT

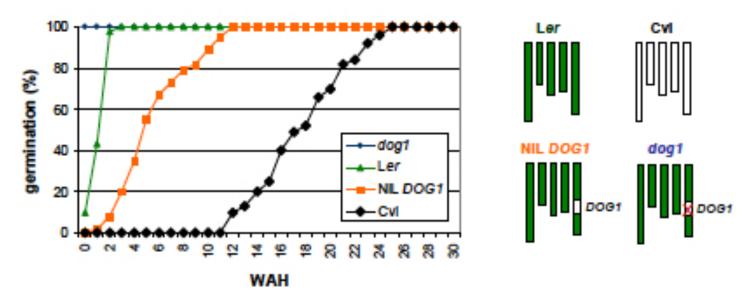
snrk2.2/3/6



10 mM ABA

DOG1 is a key factor in dormancy induction

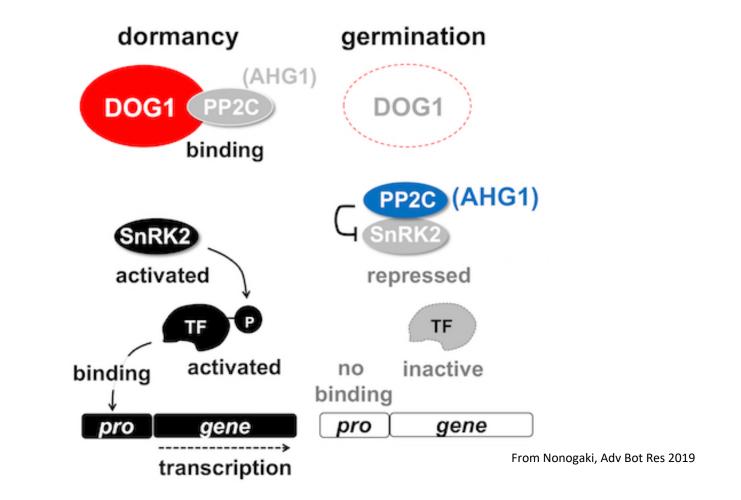
- DOG1 (DELAY OF GERMINATION1) identified by QTL analysis
- Deep dormancy of Arabidopsis seeds from Cape Verde Islands (Cvi accession)
- Dormancy increase by introgression of DOG1 (NIL DOG1) in Landsberg erecta accession (Ler)



Germination after several weeks of dry storage

DOG1 is a heme-binding protein which molecular function is unknown

DOG1 interacts with a subset of PP2C proteins



DOG1 protein sequestrates the AHG1 and AHG3 PP2Cs to establish seed dormancy

ABA and DOG1 are central regulators of seed dormancy and integrators of environmental cues

- Essential role of PP2C in crosstalk between ABA and DOG1 signaling
- Several factors in signaling networks (ethylene, cold...) upstream of ABA and DOG1 have been identified
- Increasing evidence for dormancy regulation by epigenetic mechanisms
- The understanding of the complexity of signaling networks and crosstalks remains a important challenge

