

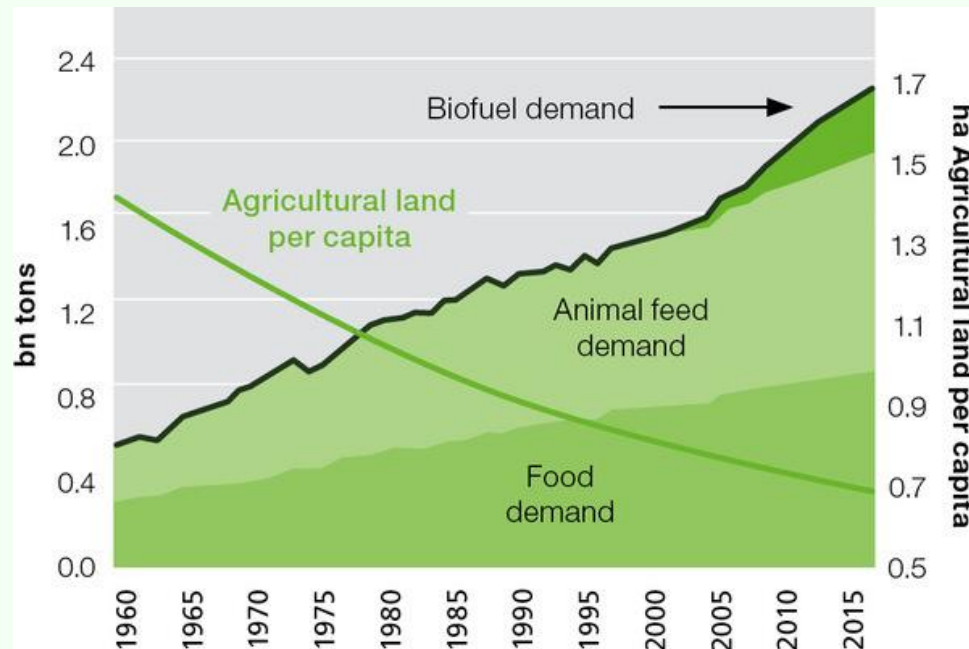
# Molecular Characterization of *TaMATE1* Homoeologues Genes and The Analysis of OAs Genes Expression Under Al Stress in Bread Wheat

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*Ana Luísa Garcia-Oliveira, Paula Martins-Lopes, Roser Tolrá,  
Charlotte Poschenreider, Marta Tarquis, Henrique Guedes-Pinto, César Benito*

# Abiotic Stress Tolerance: Crop Productivity

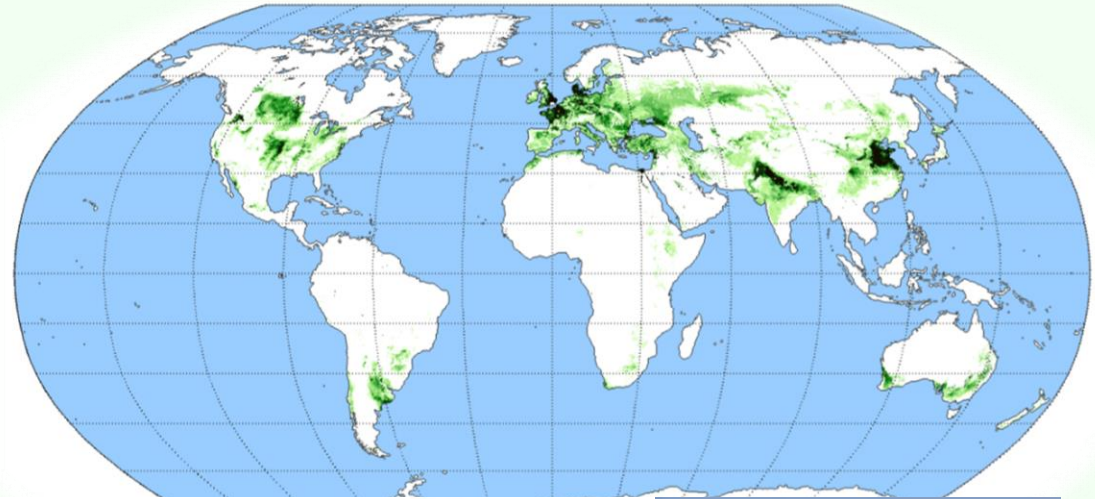
Global climate changes and burgeoning human population pressure are seriously affecting the arable land availability.



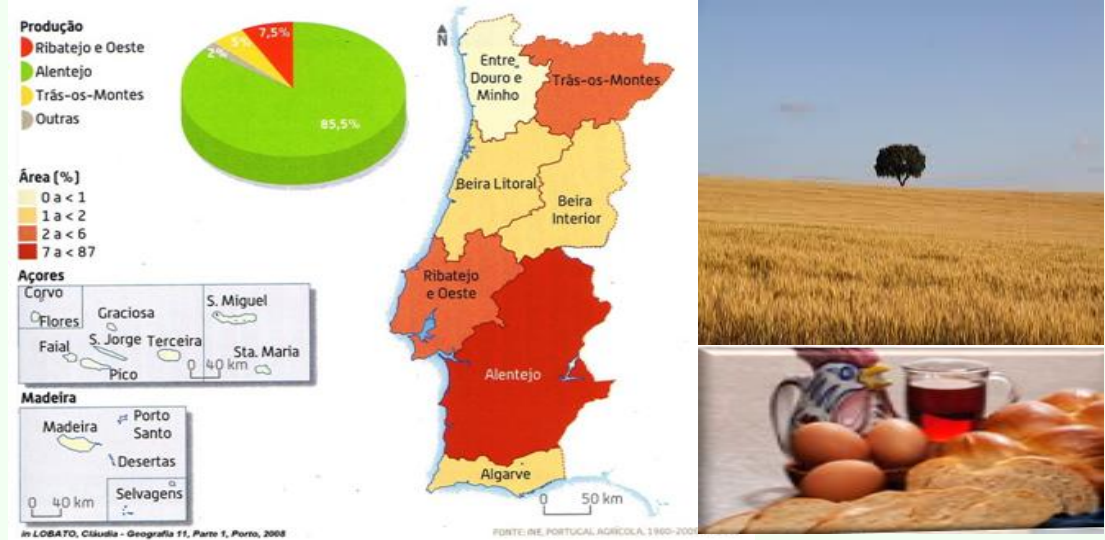
Utilization of less favorable soils by plants tolerant to abiotic stresses provides the greatest potential for agricultural expansion.

# Wheat: Global & Portugal Perspective

- Globally, wheat is grown on more land area than any other commercial crop and ranks second, after rice, as main human food crop



- Wheat is a staple food in Portugal





# Global Perspective of Acid Soils Prevalence

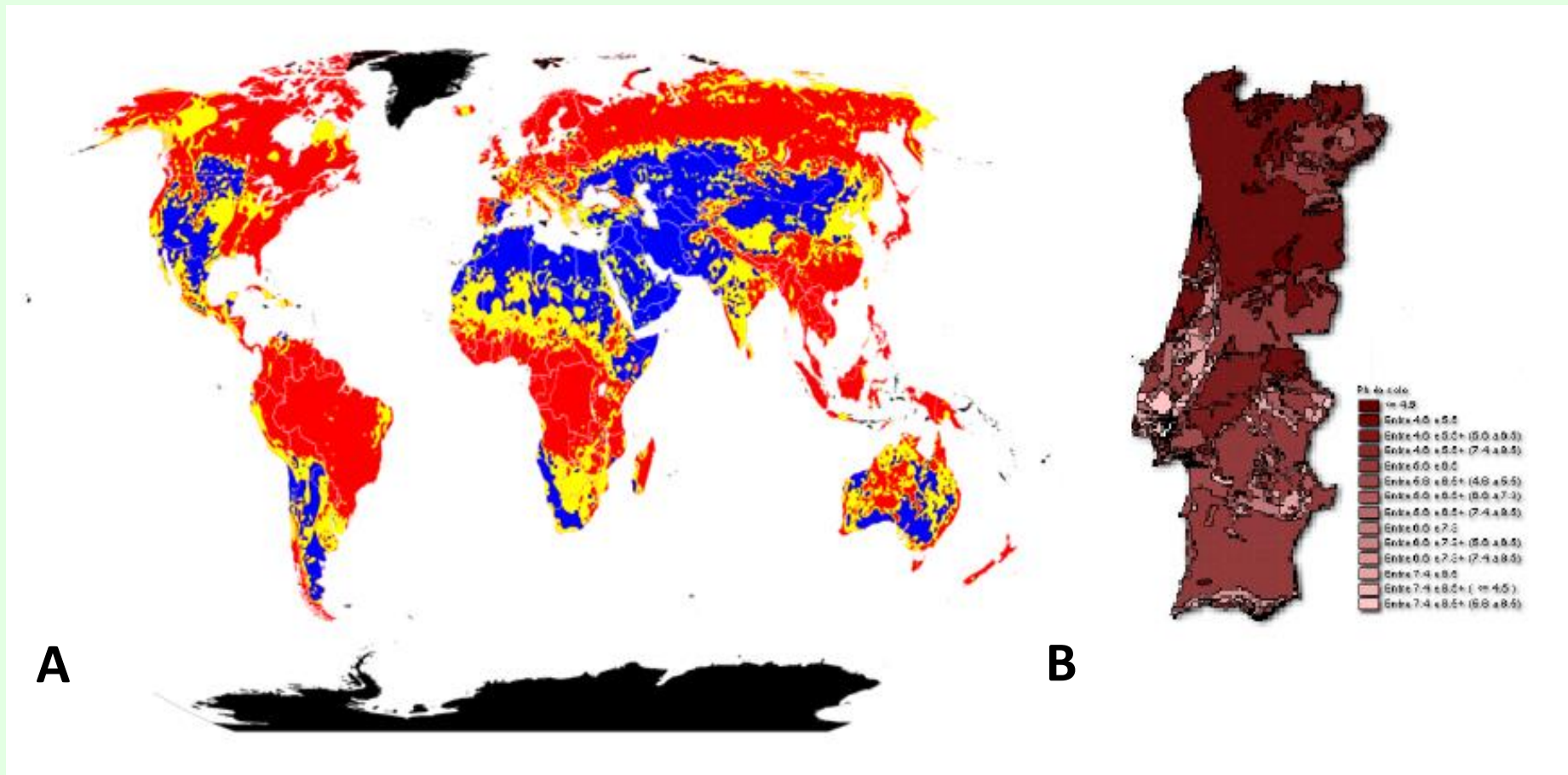


Figure: Distribution of acid soils (red colour) around the world (A) and Portugal (B). Source: von Uexküll and Mutert, 1995; <http://www.iambiente.pt>

# Bread Wheat & Soil Acidity

- In acidic soils, Al toxicity induces severe damages in plant root system and it interferes in the uptake of water and nutrients (Ca, P, Fe)

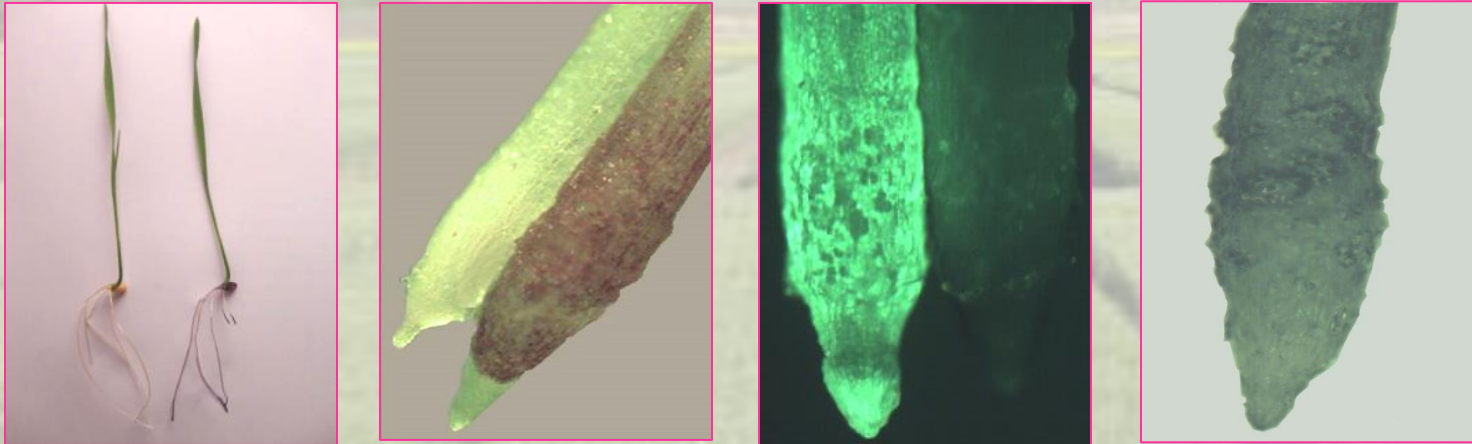


Figure - Al accumulation and cell membrane injuries in the root treated with Al  
(Garcia-Oliveira *et al.*, 2014 submitted)

- Prominent abiotic stress tolerance mechanisms include:
  - Altered gene expression
  - Facilitated membrane transport

# Molecular Basis of Al Tolerance in Plants

So far, natural variation for Al tolerance has been explained by mainly two genes in different plant species :

➤ ***ALMT1*** (*Al-Activated Malate Transporter 1*)

- Wheat (Sasaki *et al.*, 2004).

➤ ***MATE1/AACT1*** (*Multidrug and Toxic compound Exudation Al-Activated Citrate Transporter 1*)

- Sorghum (Magalhães *et al.*, 2007)

- Barley (Furukawa *et al.*, 2007)



# Objectives:

- Cloning and mapping of *MATE1* gene in bread wheat
- Molecular characterization of *TaMATE1* homoeologues
- To investigate the upstream variation of *TaMATE1* and *TaALMT1* genes in selected diverse genotypes





# Phenotypic Variability Related to Al Tolerance

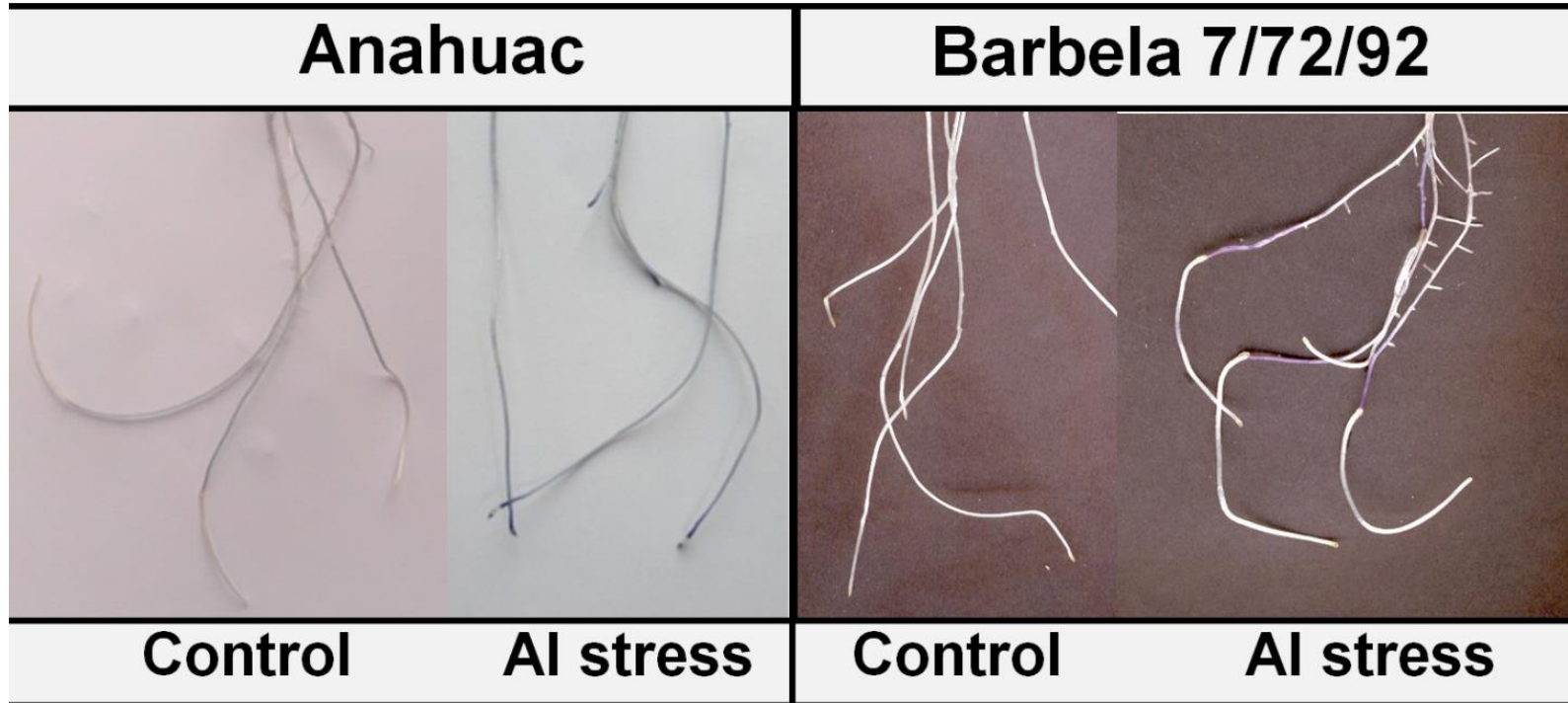
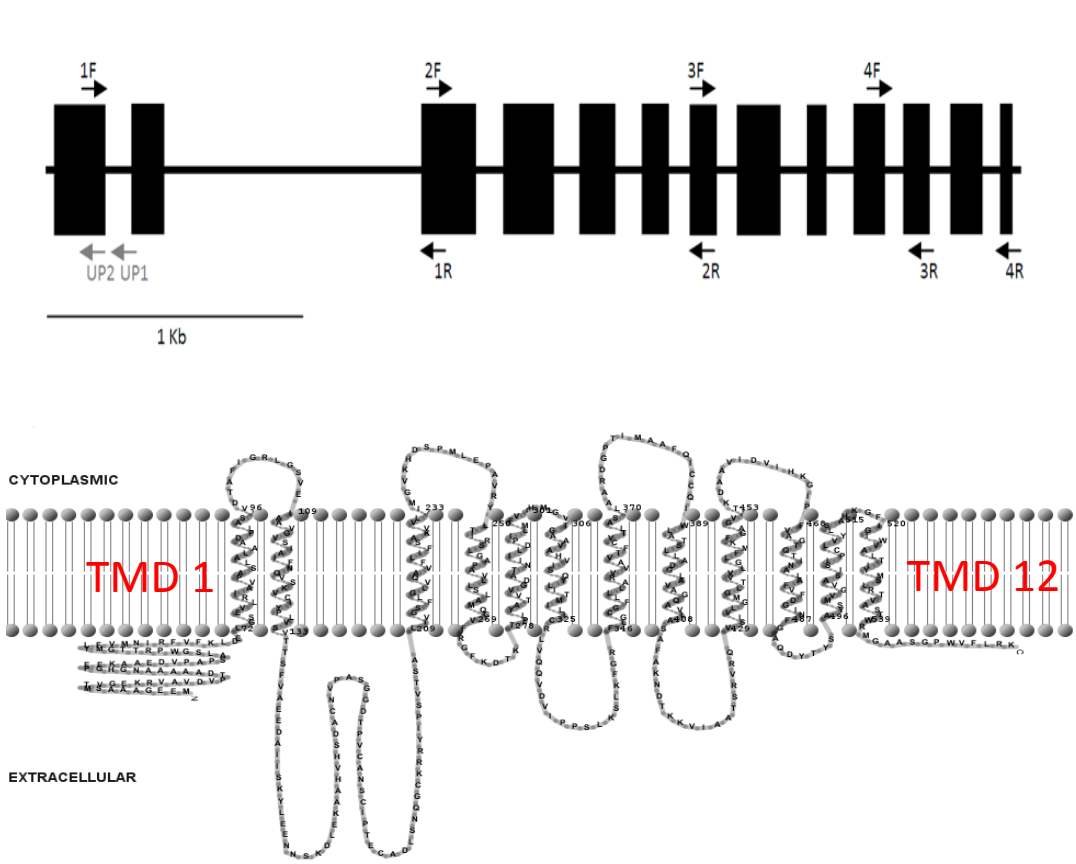


Figure: Physiological differences between Anahuac (Al sensitive) and Barbela 7/72/92 (Al tolerant) roots with and without Al stress (Eriochrome root re-growth assay)



# TaMATE1 Genomic, Transcript & Putative Protein Structure



**A**

```

aca tggggcagccagtagctctctgcactca
ggccccaaagagtgcgagtgcaaccocagacaacacagccgctctgcaacccaagggccggcc
acttgctactcaaggccagagctgcgtagctgggttcogtaataagtagggcgagctgcc
gctctccctgctgctcacaaccctccctcagcagctccogtccgagcagctataacc
tgaaagagcggcgaaagcagctgggtgtagctgtagctgagctcagcagcagcaaccagctggt
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ccocagagcgtgcogcggogagacogggcaocggcoggaaggaagggcgogagga
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ggtccagcggctgctgactgctcggctggccagcagcagggatgtaacctctgct
VPAPASALSGWPRTTGMVLFV
atgaaacatcaggcttctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagct
MNI R F V F K L D E L G S E V L R I A
gtgccccgtgcttggccogcagatcccccctgctggtggaacagcaatcc
VPASLALAADPLASLVDTAF
atcggaogtctagcttggggagtagcagctggtggtgcttatgccaatattaac
IGRLGSEVETAAVGVSTAIFFN
caagctcgaaagtgcactacccactgcttagcgaacaacaatctgctgctgaa
QVSKVCIYPLVSLVTSFVAE
gaagatgcaatcagcaagtaoctagagaaataaacagcaagcaocttgagaaagcc
EDAIIISKYLEENNSKLDLEKA
gctcatgctgactcagatgctgcaatgctgcccagctctggtgtagctgtagctgtagc
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ANSCIPTECADLSNQCKRR
tacaacactgtagcaactgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
YIPSVTSA L I V G S F L G L V Q A
gtgtctctcacttctggcgaaagtgtgtgtgggcaatgggtgtgaaacatgactca
VFLIFSAKVVVLGIMGVKHS
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LLS A M Q G V F R G K D T K T P L
tatgctcagctggttgagagtagcaacaaatacctcagacccaatattgtagctggtt
YATVVCDA T N I I L D P I L M F V
tgcaacatgggtgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
CHMGVTFGA AVAVHVISQYLIT
atgacttgatagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
MILICRLVQ QVDV I PPSLKS
ctgaaattggcggttctgggtgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
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acaatgctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
TEFCVTLASSSLAARDGPTIMA
gctctcagatcgtgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
AFQICCCQLWLA T S L L A D G L A
gtgtcggcagcagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
VAGQAVL L A S A F A K N D T K K V I
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LGLFMKRF G A G V F T K D A A V I D
gtaocacaagagcaaccogttagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
V I H K G I P E F V A G T Q T I N A L A F
gtgttogaagcagcaactcggagcacaagatcaacactcctgcaatacctaagctt
VFDGINFGA Q D Y T Y S A Y S M V
gggtggcgtccatccaacagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
G V A S I S I P C L V L S A H K G F I
ggcaatgggtgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
G I W V A L T I Y M S L R T V A S T W R
atggggcagcagcggcagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagctgtagc
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tcctgtaaaatcactactaacttgaacacttggctcactccctagctttagctg
    
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Figure: Structure of the genomic sequence of *TaMATE1* (upper left), *TaMATE1*-4D transcript (right) and putative protein structure (below left)

# Phylogenetic Analysis of MATE1 Proteins

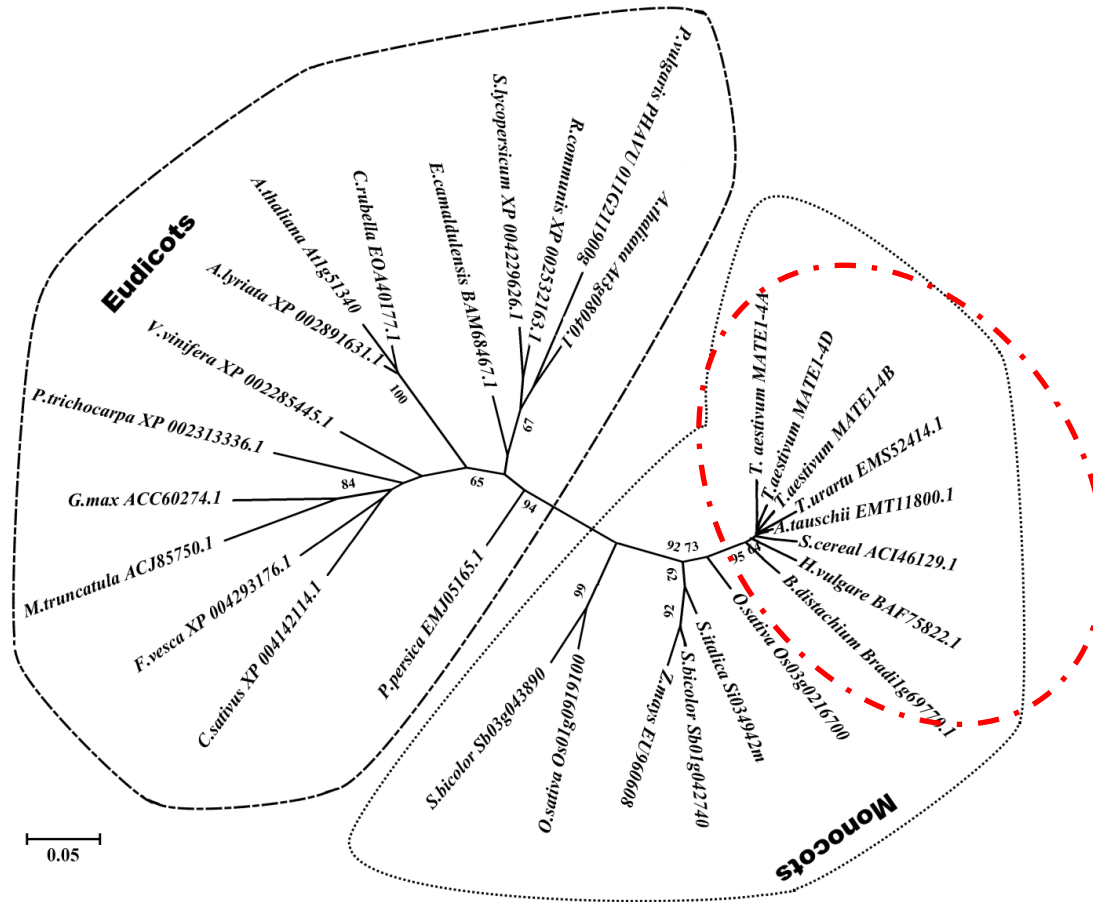


Figure: Phylogenetic tree constructed on the basis of a.a. sequences of known and putative MATE1 genes

# Chromosomal Mapping on *TaMATE1* Homoeologues

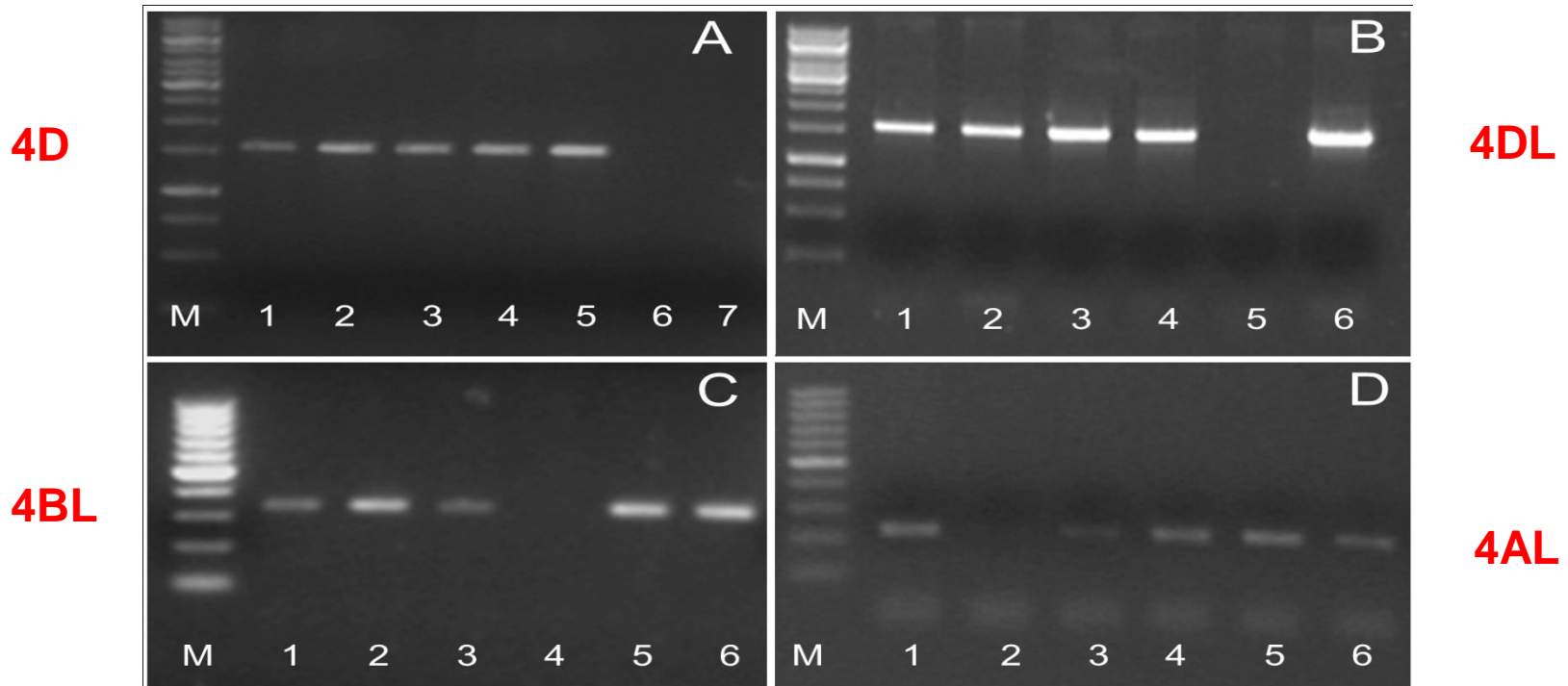
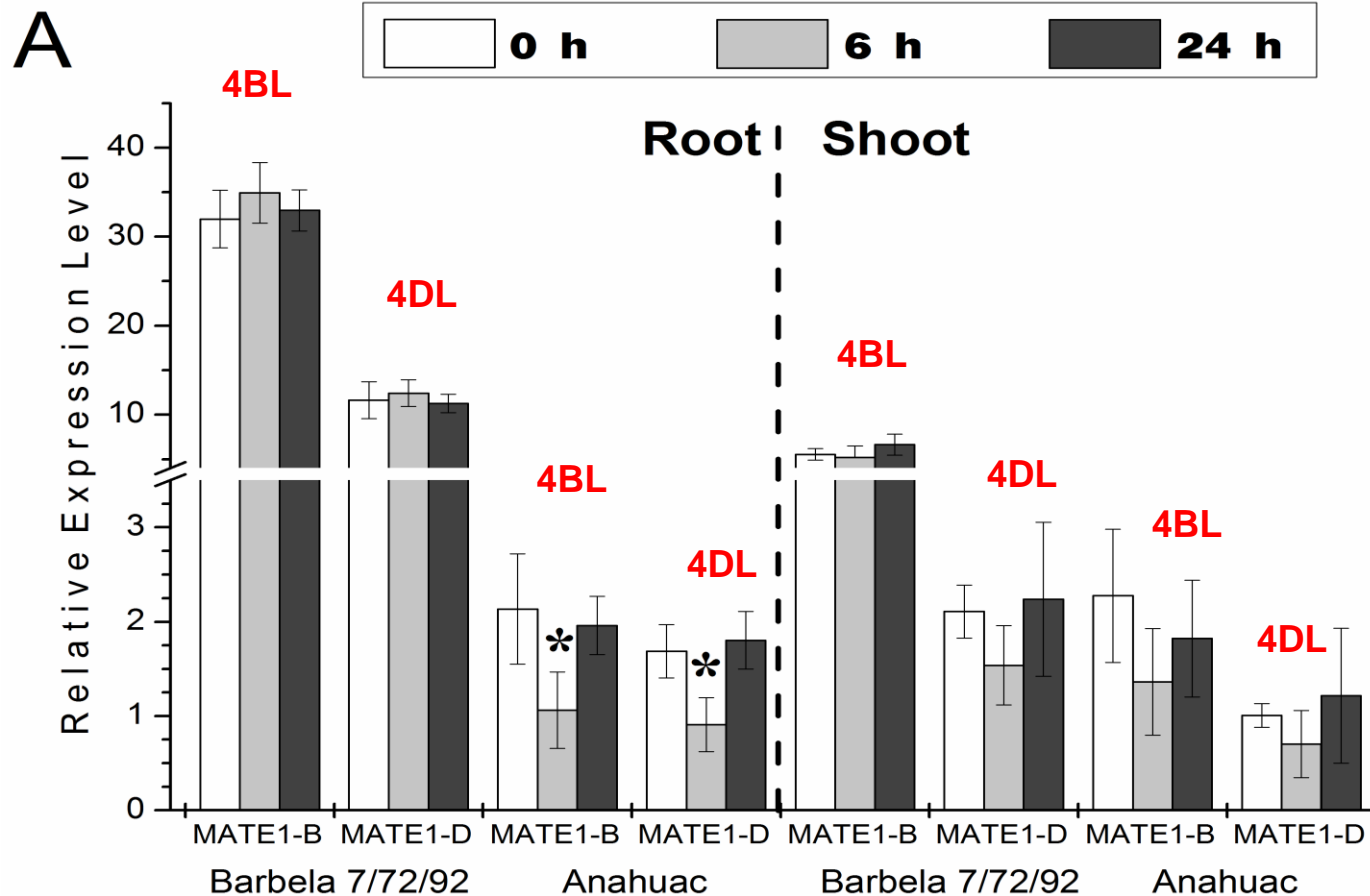


Figure *TaMATE1* mapping on wheat chromosome from genome D using nullitetrasomics lines [A].

**M** (Marker); **1** ('*Chinese Spring*' control); **2** (N4AT4B); **3** (N4A4D); **4** (N4BT4A); **5** (N4BT4D); **6** (N4DT4A); **7** (N4DT4B)

Arms localization of *TaMATE1-4D* [B], *TaMATE1-4B* [C] and *TaMATE1-4A* [D]. **M** (Marker); **1** ('*Chinese Spring*' control); **2** (Dt4AS); **3** (Dt4AL); **4** (Dt4BS); **5** (Dt4DS); **6** (Dt4DL)

# Relative Quantification of TaMATE1 Homoeologues in Root & Shoot Tissues



**Figure: Quantification of TaMATE1 homoeologues using qRT PCR.**  
 \* Significant P value < 0.05



# Detection of Sukkula-like Transposon (SLT) in *TaMATE1-4B* promoter

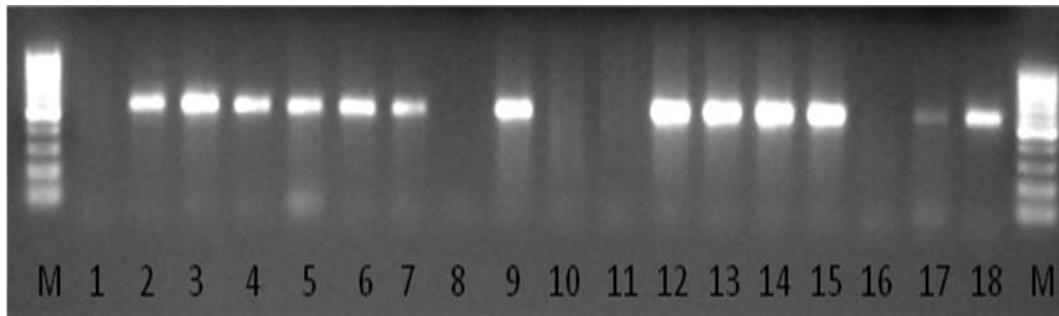
*Triticum aestivum* cultivar *Carazinho* transposon *Sukkula*-like, complete sequence; and *MATE1B* gene, (Sequence ID: [gb|KC152459.1|](#)Length: 24979)

```
TaMATE1-4B barbela promoter ACGCAGCGCCCGACCCCTTCTCCCTCGCGC-----TCGCGGAGCATCCCTC 48
|||||
Sbjct_18244 ACGCAGCGCCCGACCCCTTCTCCCTCGCGCGCCAGAACCTTCGCGGAGCATCCCTC 18303

TaMATE1-4B barbela promoter TTCCCGATCTCGCATCGTGCCTGATCCCTCACTCGCTCGATCCATCCTCCTCCCTCAC 108
|||||
Sbjct_18304 TTCCCGATCTCGCATCGTGCCTGATCCCTCACTCGCTCGATCCATCCTCCTCCCTCAC 18363

TaMATE1-4B barbela promoter GCACGCCCGCATCGCTCCAGGAAGGTGCTCCCGCGCCTTCGGCTCCCTTCTCCTGCTC 168
|||||
Sbjct_18364 GCACGCCCGCATCGCTCCAGGAAGGTGCTCCCGCGCCTTCGGCTCCCTTCTCCTGCTC 18423

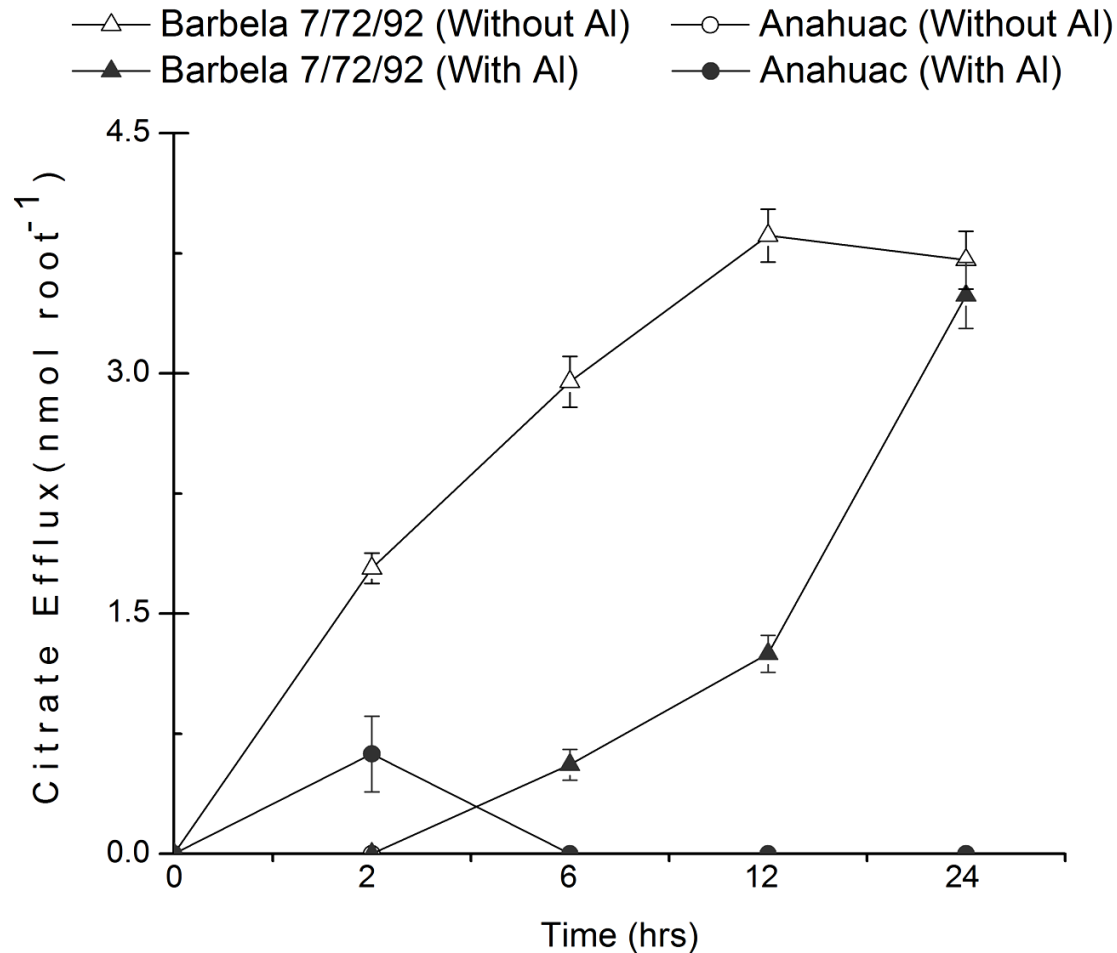
TaMATE1-4B barbela promoter CTCAGAAACGCCACCAGGCCTCTCGGGCAAGCATCCACTGTGT 211
|||||
Sbjct_18424 CTCAGAAACGCCACCAGGCCTCTCGGGCAAGCATCCACTGTGT 18466
```



**Figure- Identification of SLT in the promoter of *TaMATE1-4B* homoeologue in bread wheat (upper left) Confirmation in diverse bread wheat genotypes (lower left and right)**

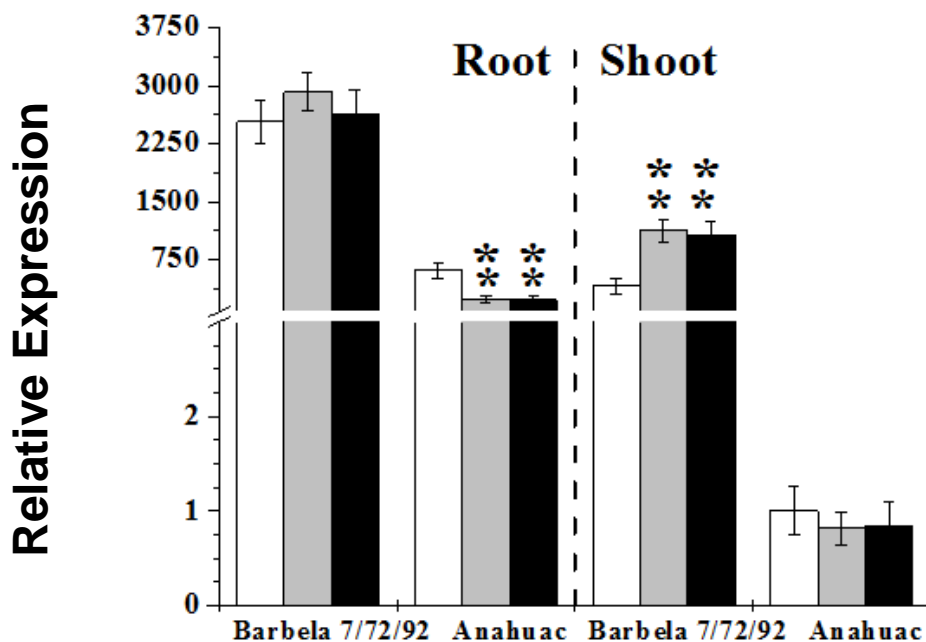
Genotypes	(% root re-growth under 5ppm)	Sukkula like-transposon (Presence/Absence)	Origin
Alva	1.1	Absent	Portugal
Almansor	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Anahuac	0.0	Absent	Poland
Ardito	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Barbela 7/72/92	40.4	Present	Portugal
Barbela 55/88/92	41.4	Present	Portugal
Barbela 61/94/92	38.3	Present	Portugal
Barbela 58/70/92	41.2	Present	Portugal
Barbela 6/93/92	31.0	Present	Portugal
Barbela 35/94/92	35.1	Present	Portugal
Barbela 16/95/92	17.9	Present	Portugal
Barbela15/92/92	16.3	Present	Portugal
BH1146	27.6	Absent	Brazil
Egipcio	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Eufrates	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Fronteiriço	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Jordão	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Magueija	42.6	Present	Portugal
Mocho de Espiga Branca	15.4	Present	Portugal
Mocho Rapado	0.0	Present	Portugal
Nabão	9.4	Absent	Portugal
Roxo	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Ruivo	45.0	Present	Portugal
Sacho	2.7	Absent	Portugal
Saloió	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Sever	0.0	Absent	Portugal
Viloso Mole	42.8	Present	Portugal
Mourisco preto	1.0	Absent	Portugal
Atlas66*	-	Absent	USA
Chinese Spring*	-	Absent	China

# Citrate Efflux Quantification



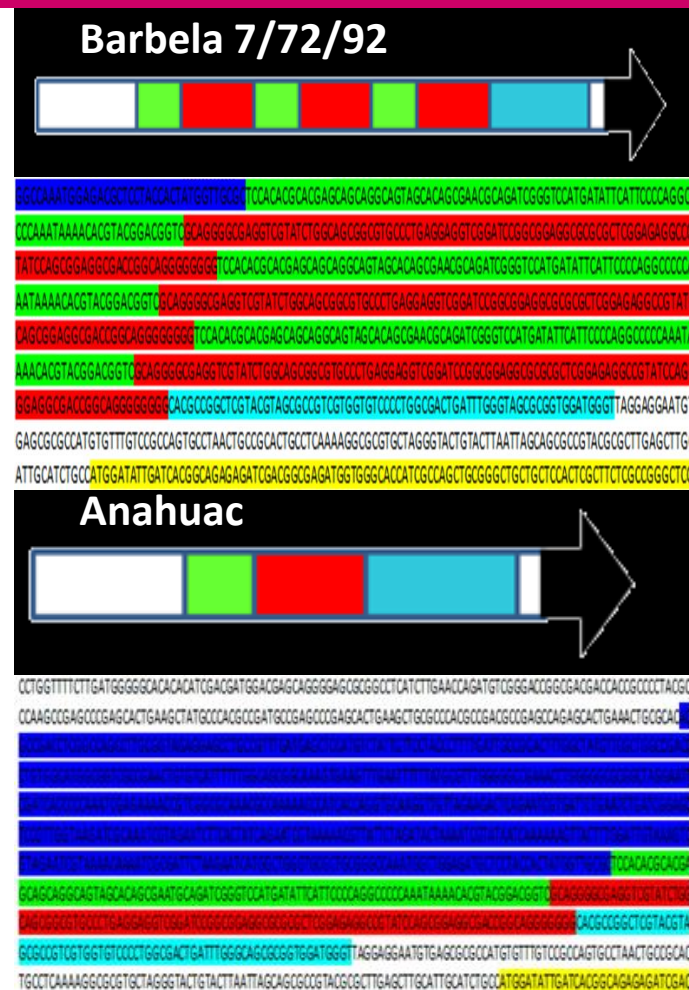
**Figure: Time course of citrate efflux from intact roots of two bread wheat genotypes**

# Relative Quantification of TaALMT1 and its Promoter Analysis



\*Statistically different P value < 0.01

**Figure: Relative transcript level of TaALMT1 and its promoter analysis in Barbela 7/72/92 and Anahuac**



*TaALMT1* promoter analysis exhibited that *Barbela 7/72/92* contains three tandem repeats of a 205 bp block (type VI promoter), whereas Al-sensitive genotype *Anahuac* showed only a single block (type I promoter)

# Conclusion

- TaMATE1, a citrate transporter gene localized on the long arms of homoeologous group 4 chromosomes in bread wheat.
- Expression profiling identified **biased transcript expression** of TaMATE1 homoeologues in bread wheat.
- In Barbela 7/72/92, the presence of Sukkula-like Transposon in the upstream of TaMATE1-4B seems to play a **major role** in altering the transcript expression of *TaMATE1-4B* homoeologue which could play major role in citrate efflux.
- TaMATE1-4B allele having Sukkula-like transposon is widespread among Al tolerant Portuguese bread wheat genotypes which was considered as rare allele.



# Conclusion

- The high basal level of TaMATE1- 4B and TaALMT1 in Barbela 7/72/92 **shoots** indicates that **internal detoxification mechanisms** of Al tolerance **may also play an important role in this genotype**
- Our results also indicate that the origin of similar transposon in Brazilian bread wheat cv Carazinho goes back to **Portuguese bread wheat germplasm** which might be primarily introduced in Brazil by Portuguese navigators during the early colonial period.
- Finally, we found a genotype were **both genes ALMT1 and MATE1 are acting together** to lead a genotype more tolerant to Al stress.

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Thank You