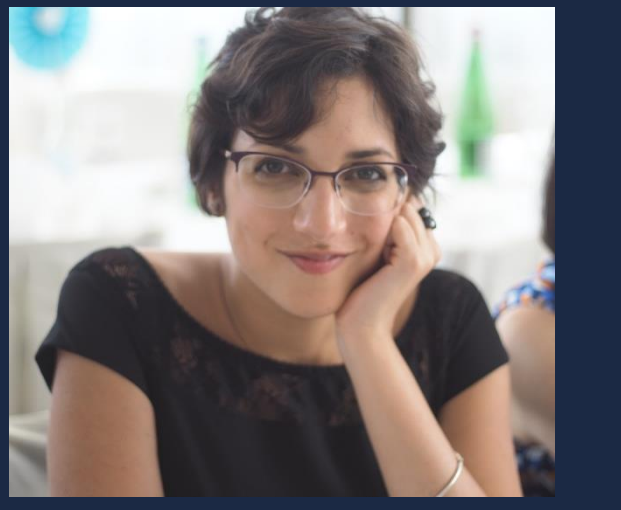


Defining H₂O₂ signaling from chloroplast and mitochondria to the nucleus in *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*



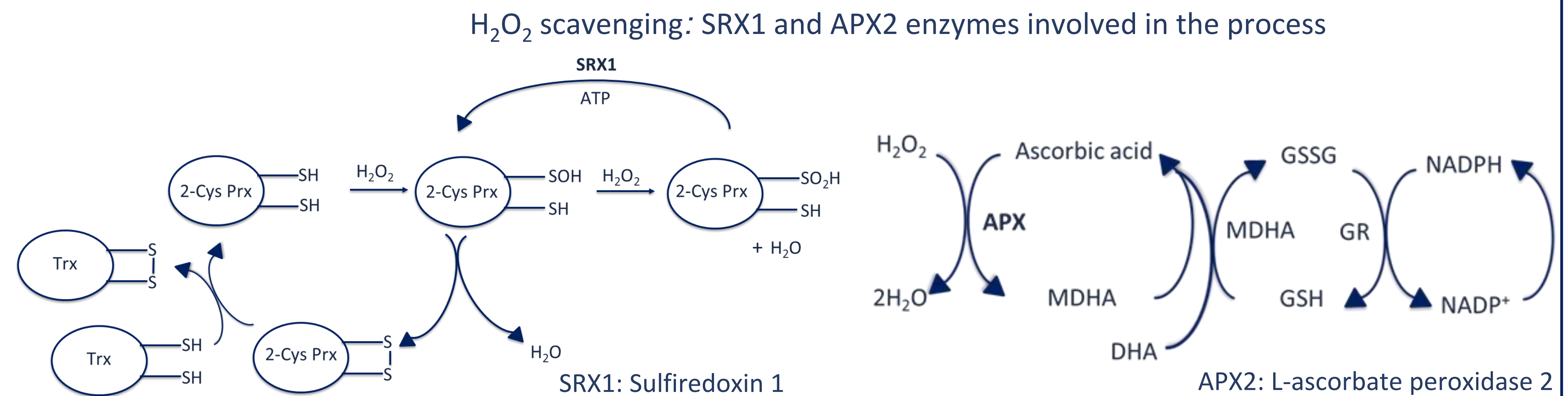
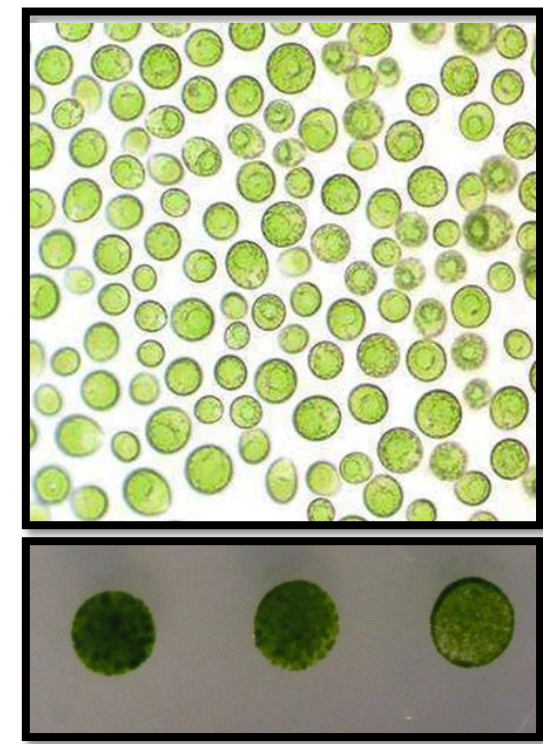
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To investigate H₂O₂ signaling in the model organism *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*, we identified different phenotypes for mutants affected in oxidative stress scavenging.

Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

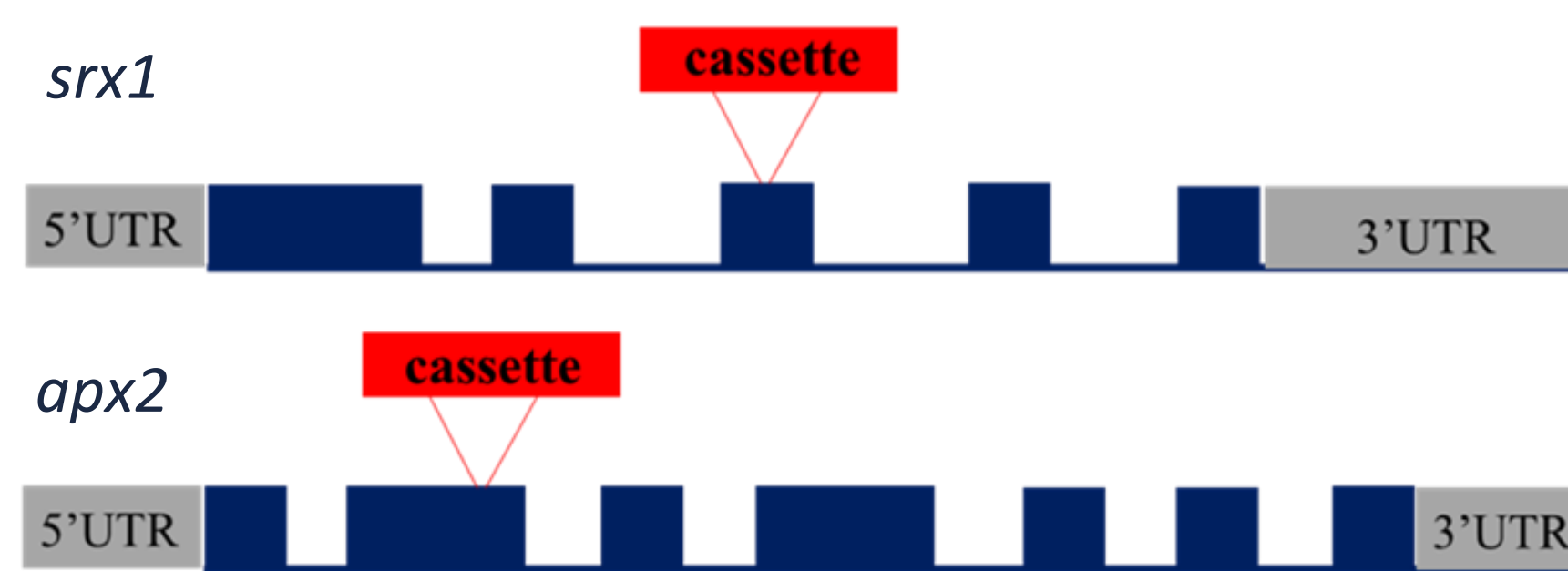
- a unicellular green microalga
- has a single chloroplast.
- relatively easy culture and genetic manipulation
- genome has been sequenced
- grows photoautotrophically, heterotrophically, and mixotrophically



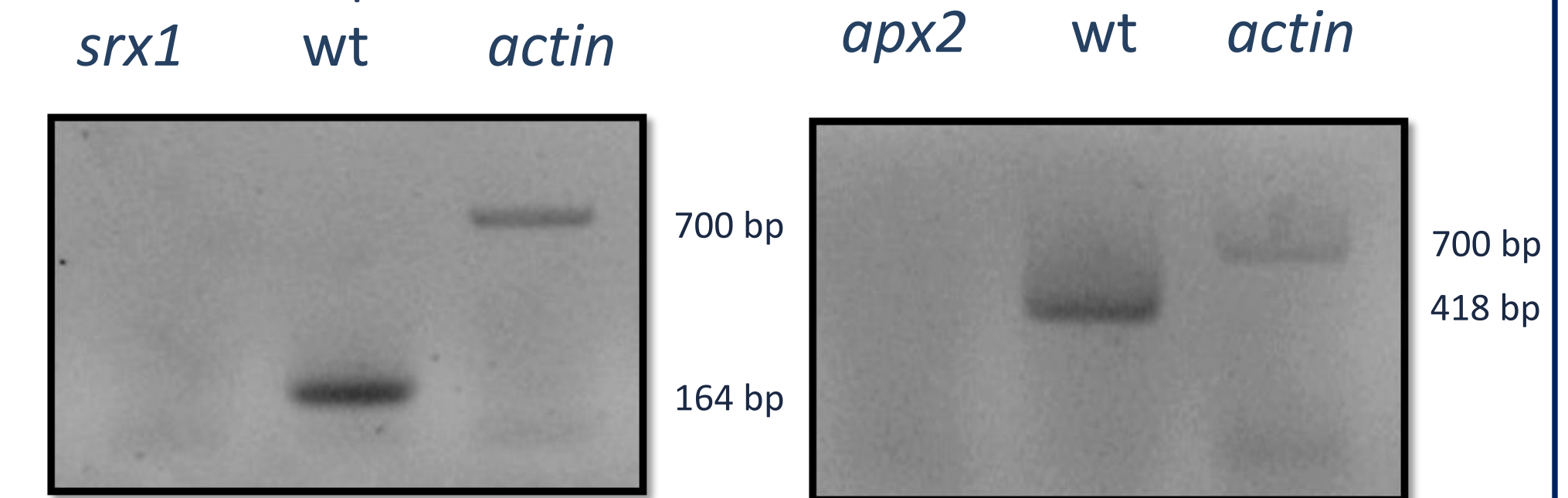
Mutant characterization

According to Tardif *et al.*, (1) SRX1 and APX2 are putatively localized in the chloroplast.

Corresponding mutants were obtained from CLiP Library (2). The insertion of a paromomycin resistance cassette which disrupts the gene was identified by PCR and sequencing.
srx1 – cassette in the third exon
apx2 – cassette in the second exon

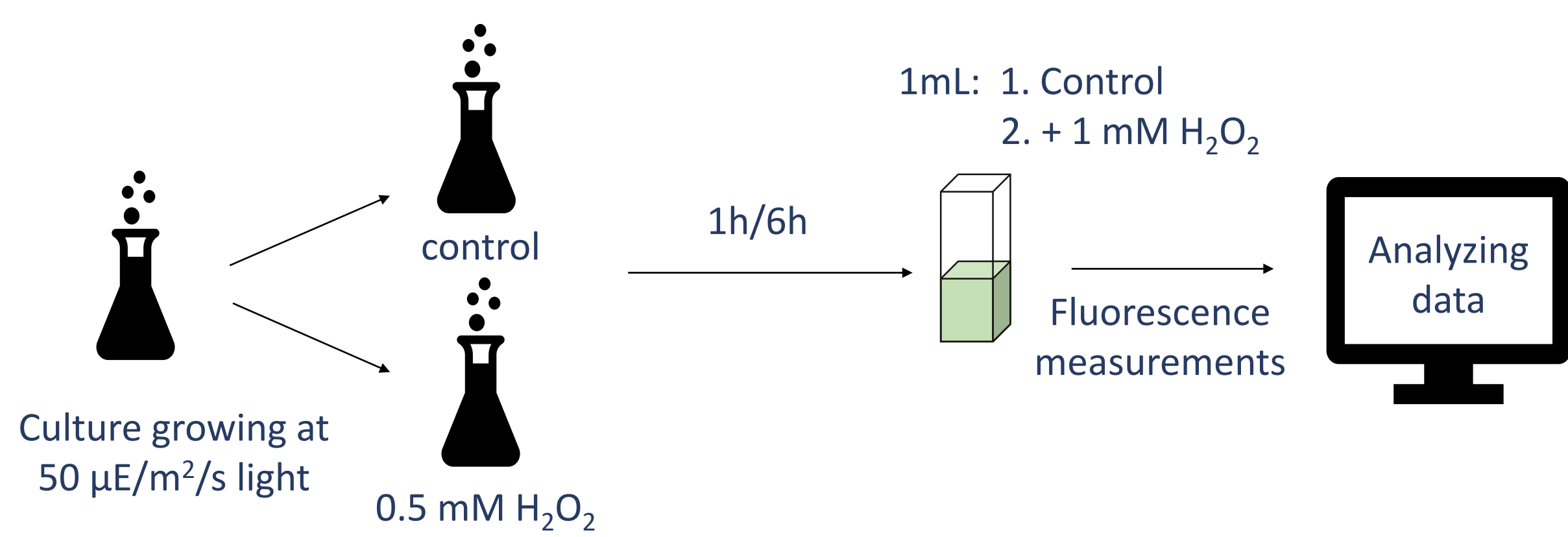


RT-PCR was performed to confirm the absence of the corresponding transcript. The same pair of primers was used for mutant and wt to analyze the presence and the absence of the *SRX1* and *APX2* transcripts. *Actin* was used as control of constitutive expression.

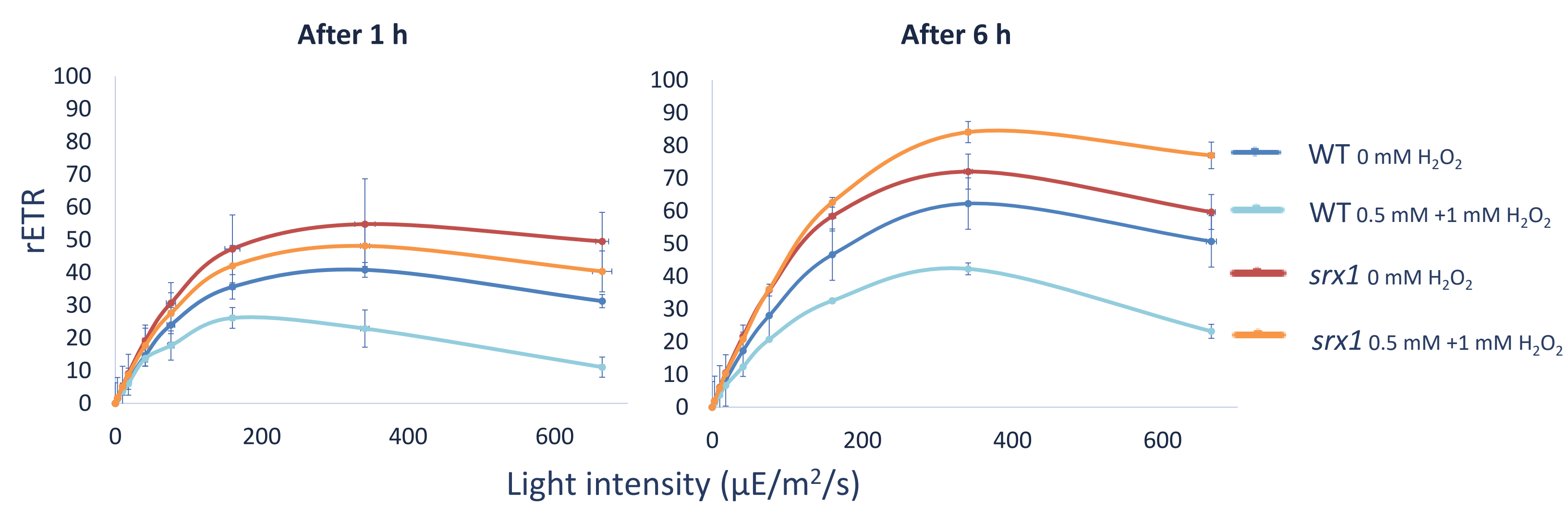


Results

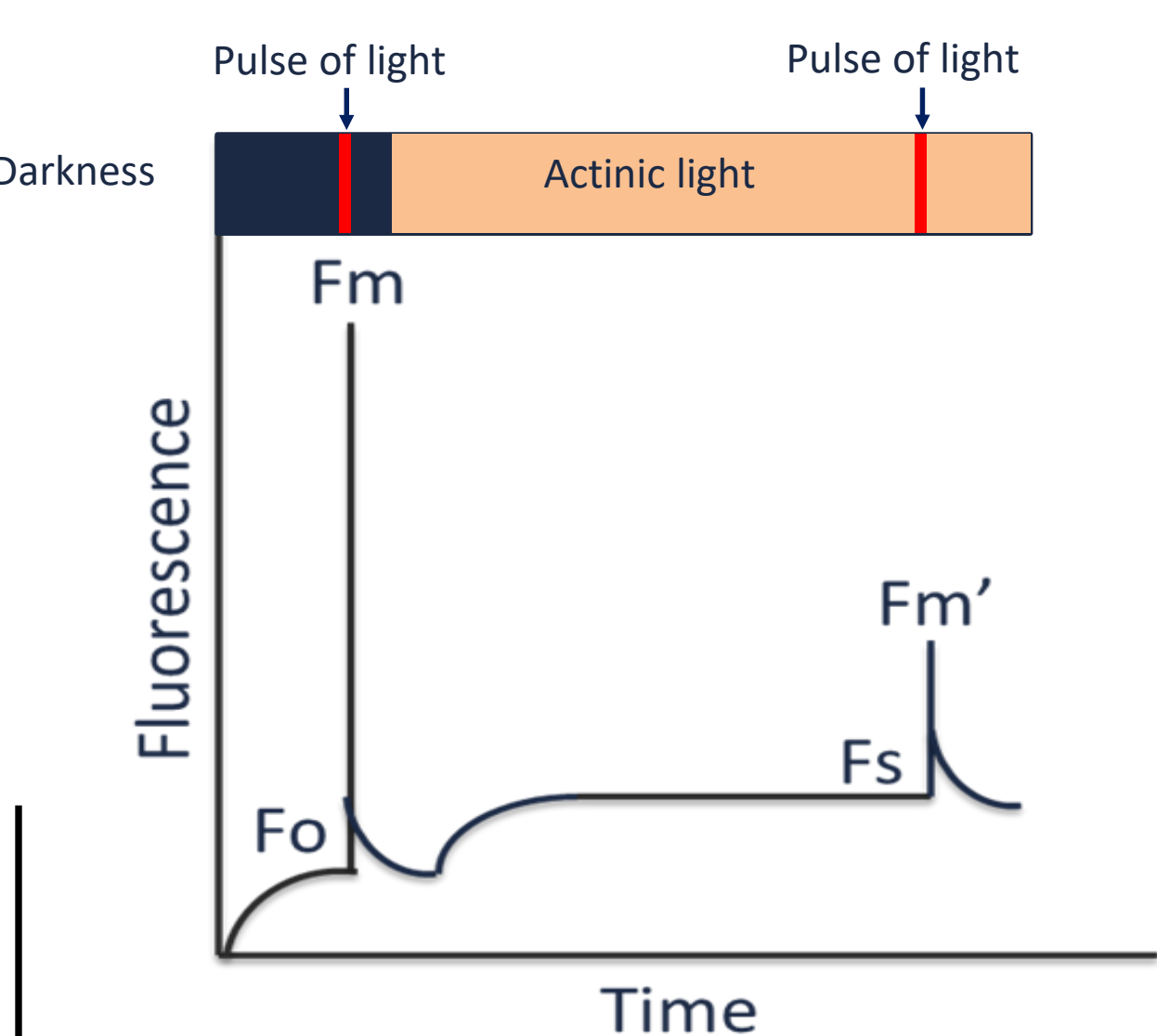
Protocol to induce the response to oxidative stress is performed by treating the cultures with 0.5 mM H₂O₂ during 1 and 6 hours followed by measurements of the relative photosynthetic electron transport rate (rETR)



rETR of *srx1* is higher than WT in all conditions tested.



rETR is based on chlorophyll a fluorescence measurements by using a Joliot Type Spectrophotometer (JTS-10, BeamBio, France) to obtain fluorescence-related parameters (3).



Quantum yield of PSII

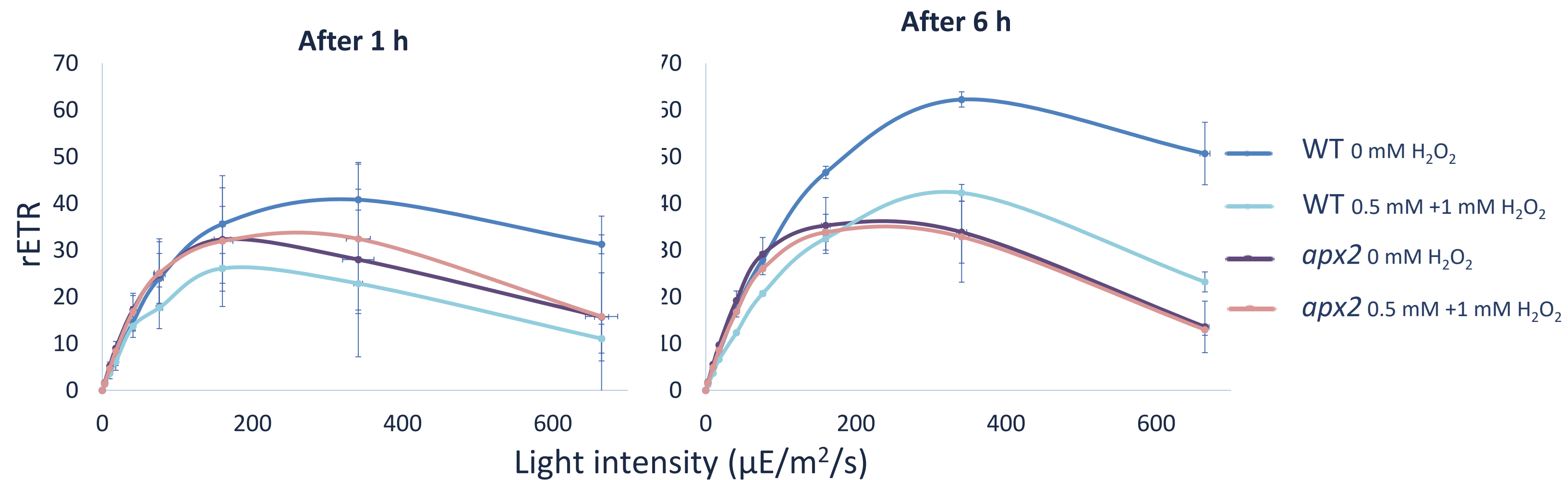
$$\phi_{PSII} = \frac{F_m' - F_s}{F_m'}$$

Relative Electron Transport Rate

$$rETR = \phi_{PSII} \cdot hv$$

hv: actinic light intensity

rETR of *apx2* is insensitive to H₂O₂ treatment.



Conclusion: In the presence of H₂O₂, SRX1 seems to be essential since photosynthetic activity is not repressed in the *srx1* mutant, while APX2 seems to have a different role.

Perspectives

- Clarify the role of SRX1 and APX2 in H₂O₂ scavenging
- Identify sulfenylated proteins involved in redox signaling with chemical probes
- Structural and functional study of one or two redox-sensing proteins

References

1. Tardif M *et al.*, (2012) PredAlgo: a new subcellular localization prediction tool dedicated to green algae. *Mol Biol Evol* 29:3625-39
2. Li *et al.*, (2016) An Indexed, Mapped Mutant Library Enables Reverse Genetics Studies of Biological Processes in *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*. *Plant Cell* 28: 367-387
3. Maxwell and Johnson (2000) Chlorophyll fluorescence – a practical guide. *J. Exp. Bot.* 345: 659- 668

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