

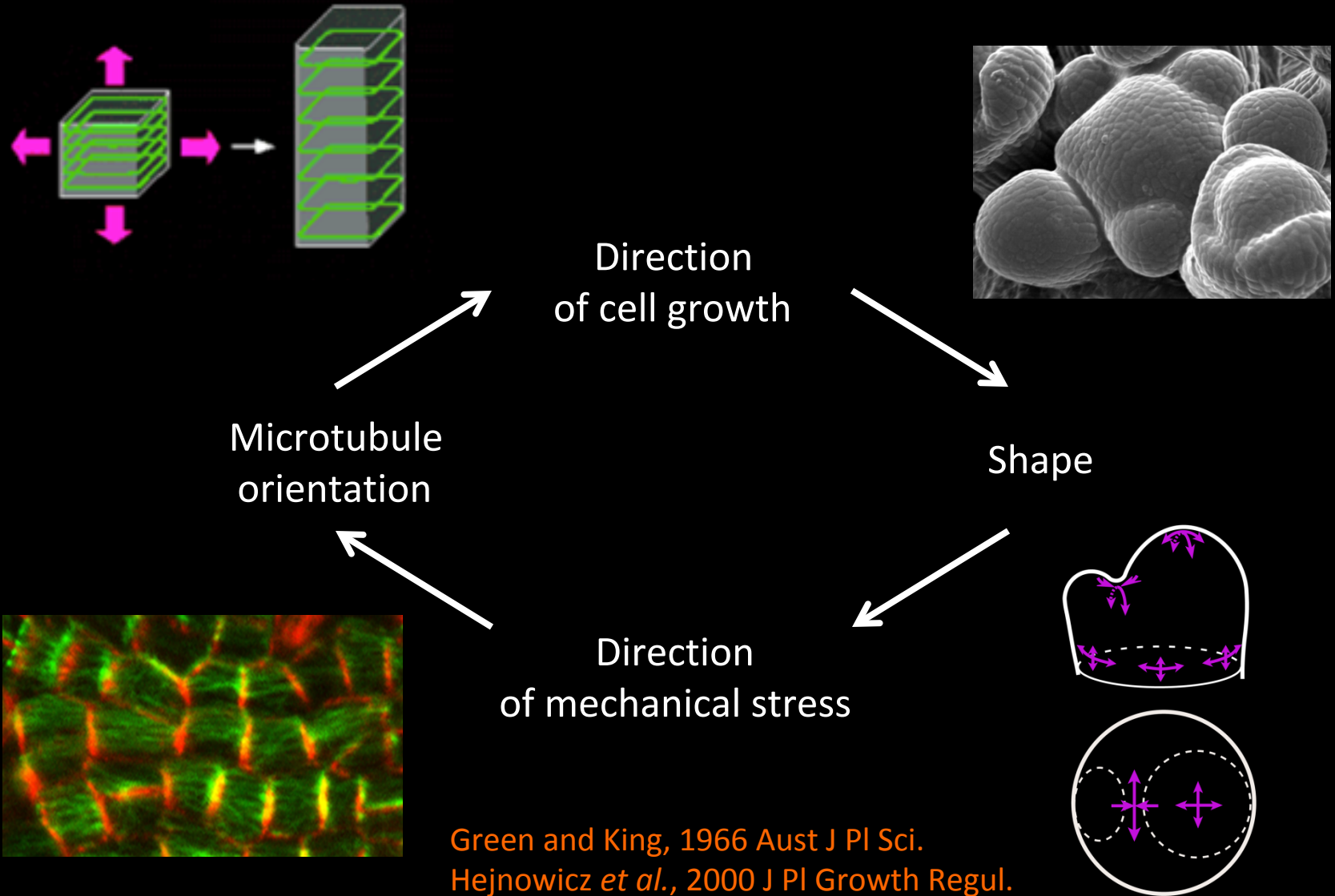


## Part II. Mechanical signals in development

ICTS– April 2018

**Olivier Hamant** - Reproduction et Développement des Plantes, ENS Lyon, France

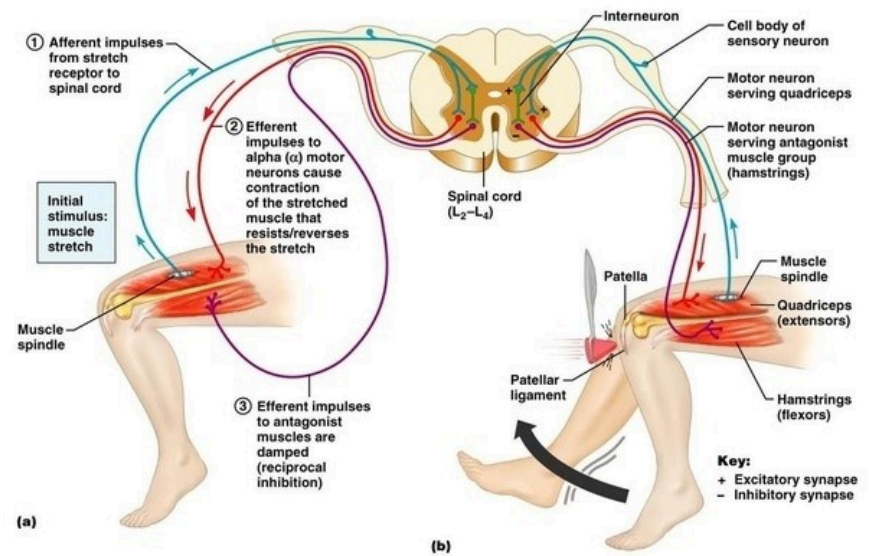
# A mechanical feedback loop



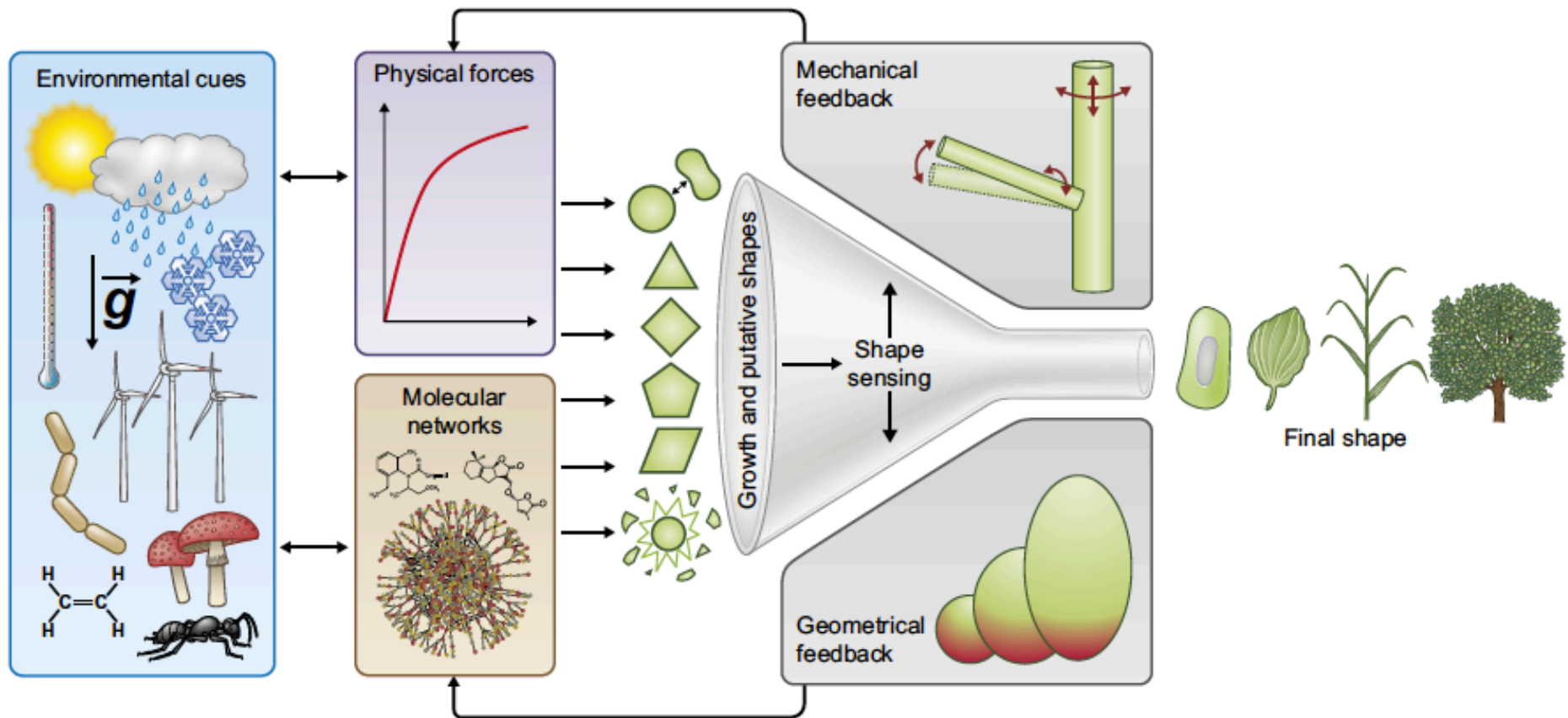
Green and King, 1966 Aust J Pl Sci.  
Hejnowicz *et al.*, 2000 J Pl Growth Regul.  
Hamant *et al.*, 2008 Science



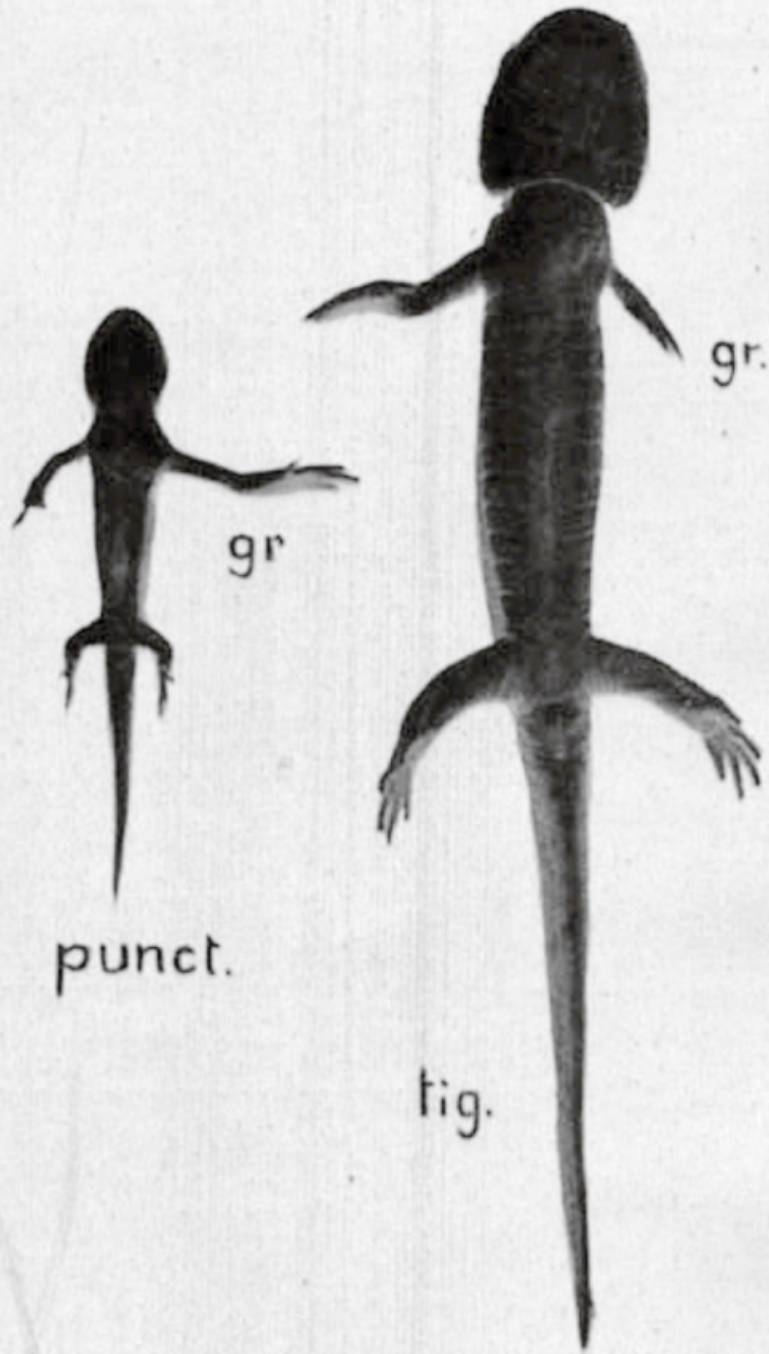
# Proprioception



# The « proprioceptive funnel » (in development)

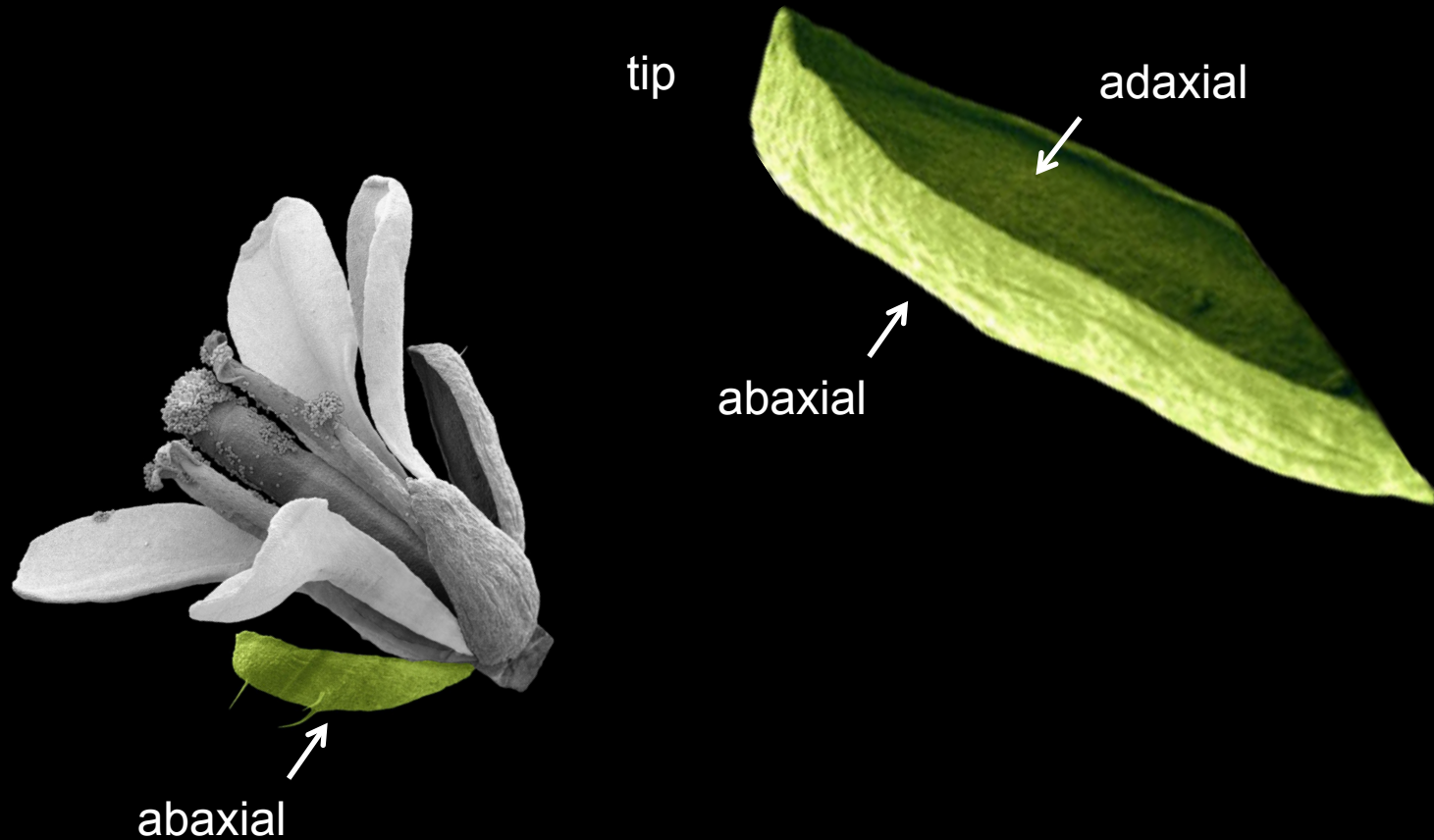


How do organs know  
when to stop growing?



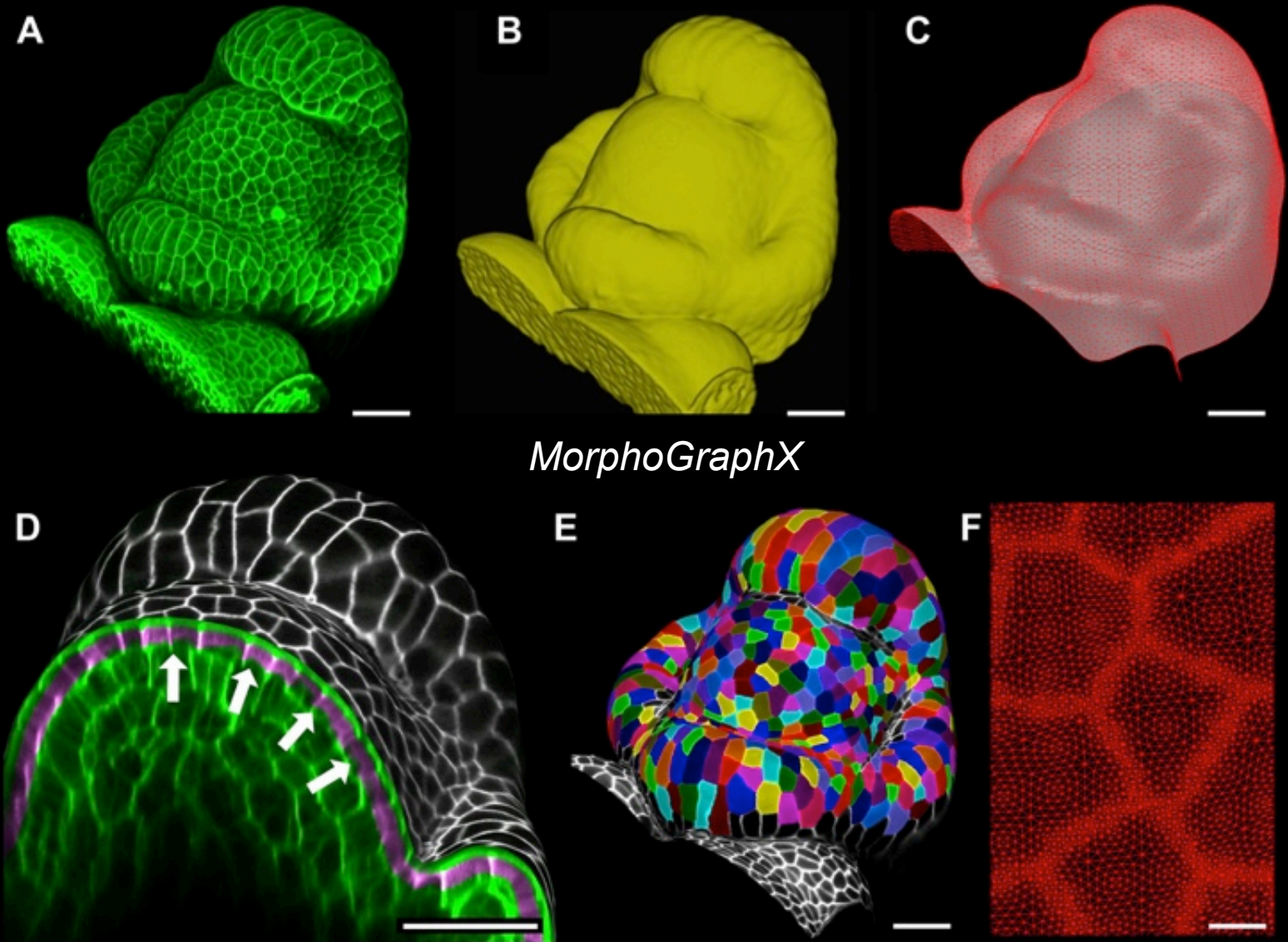
Twitty and Schwind, 1931 J. Exp. Zool.

# A contribution of mechanical signals in shaping organs?

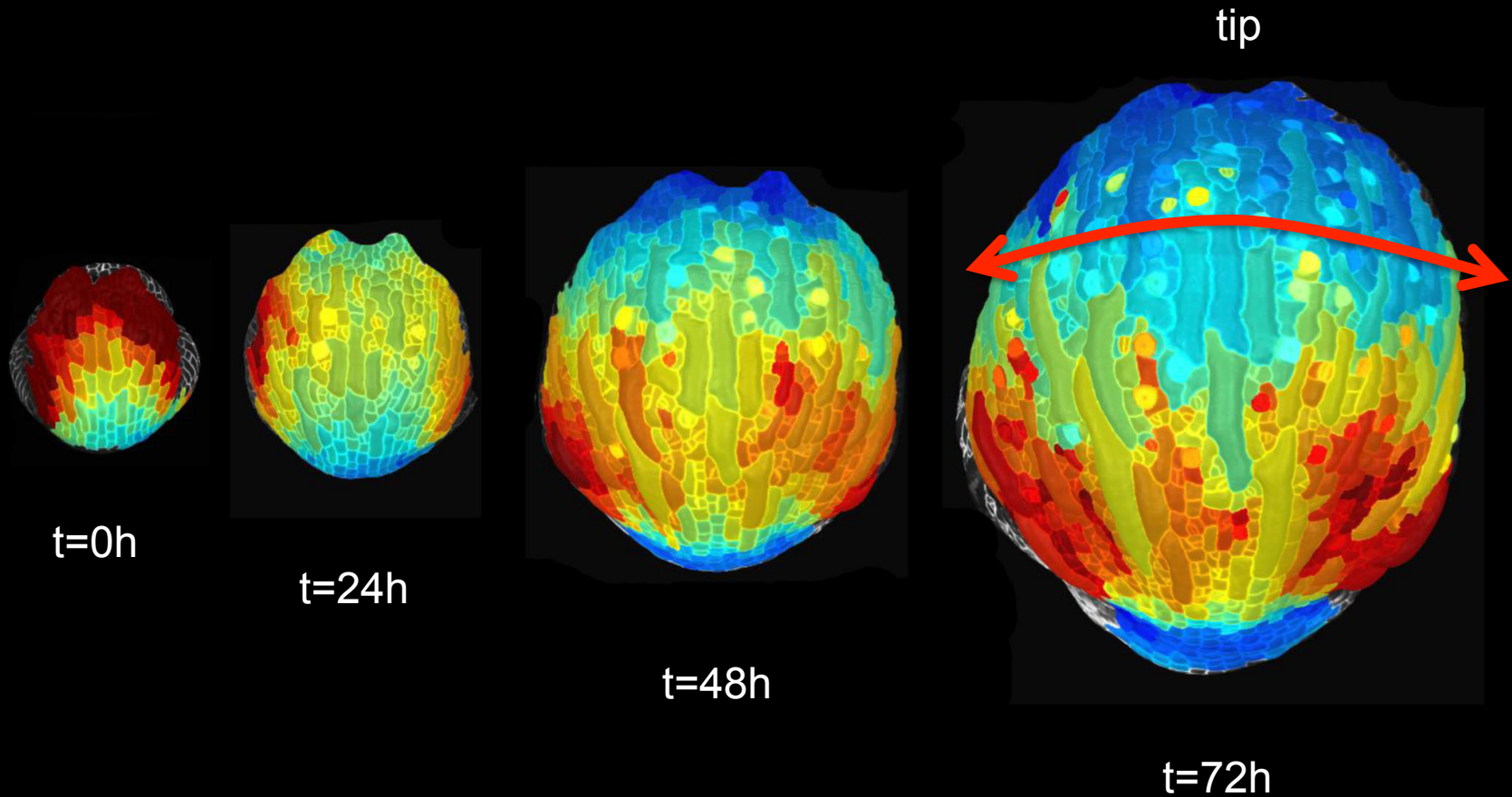




# Measuring multicellular growth patterns

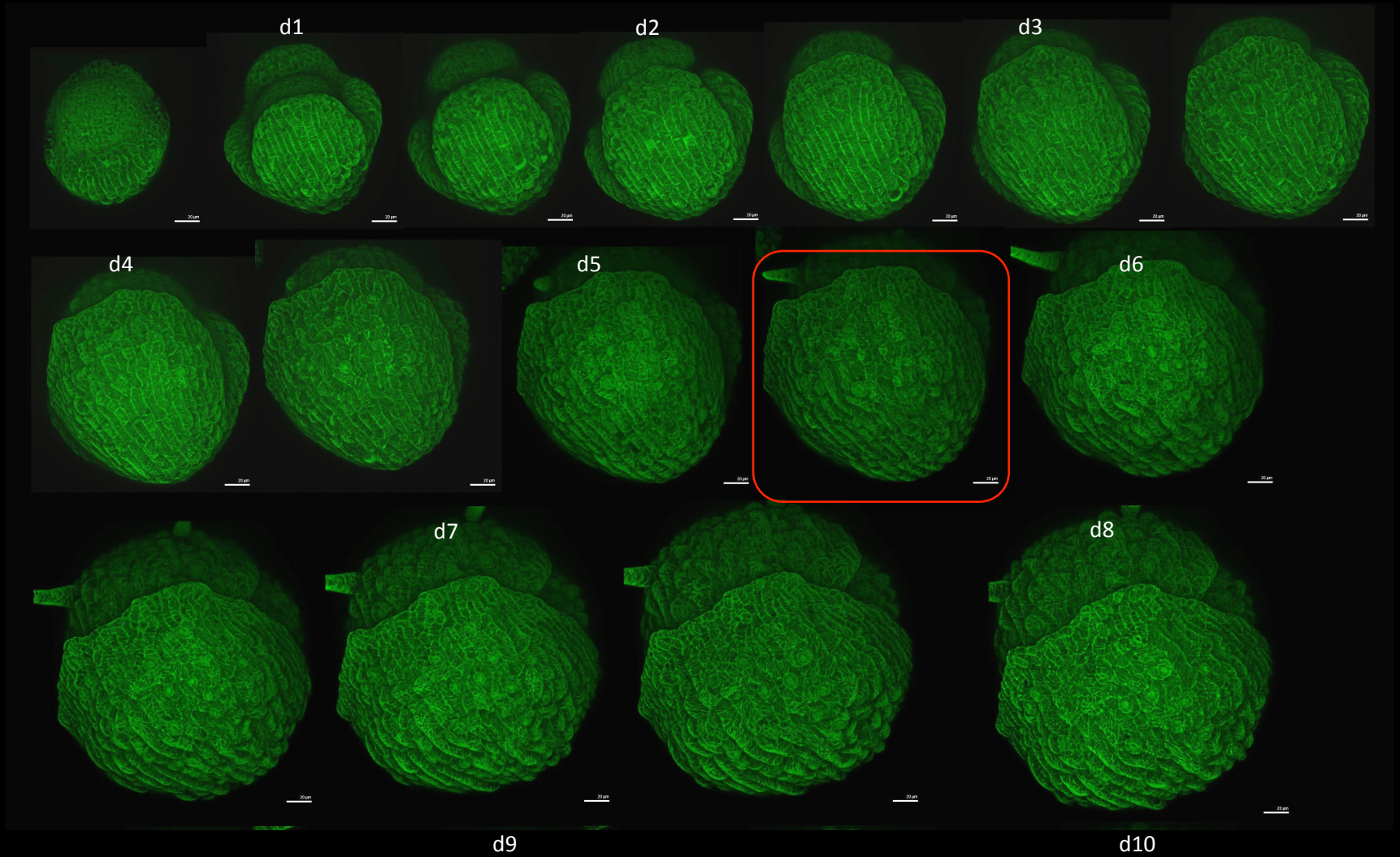


# Growth pattern in the sepal

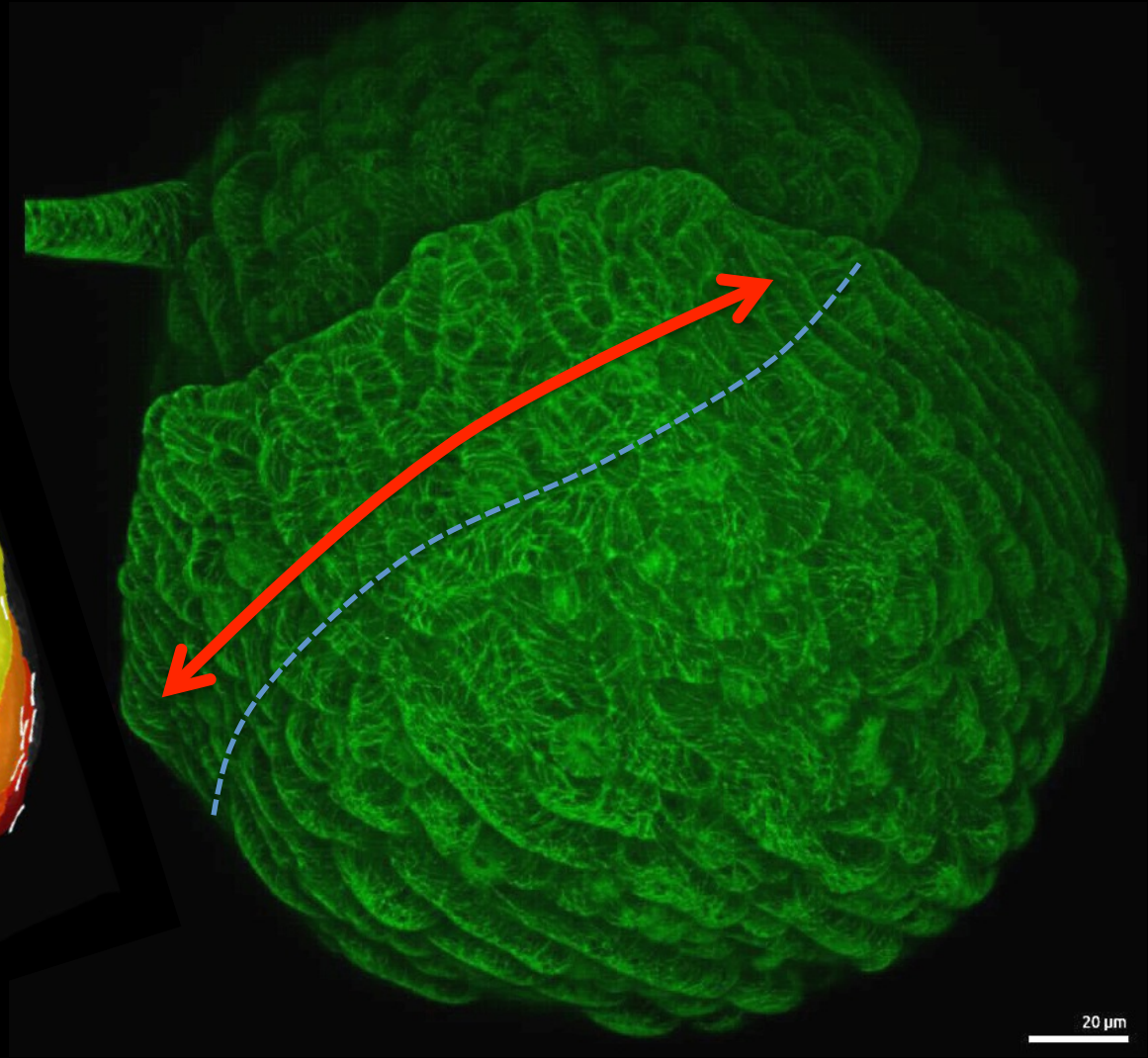
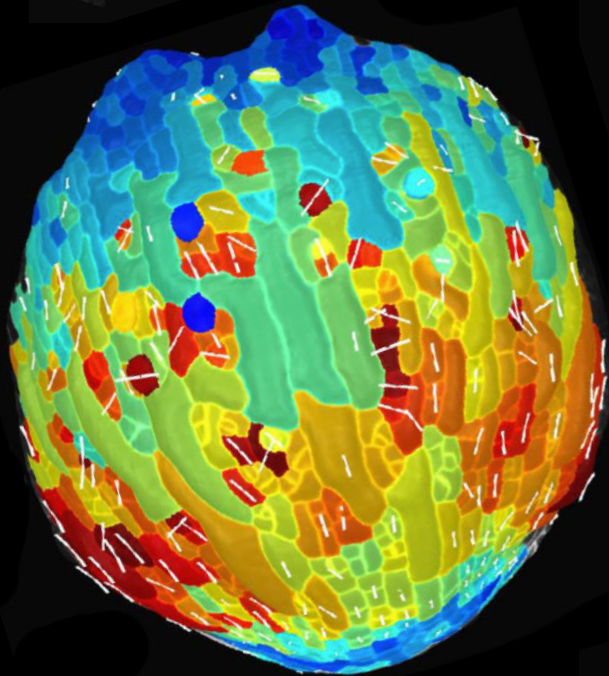
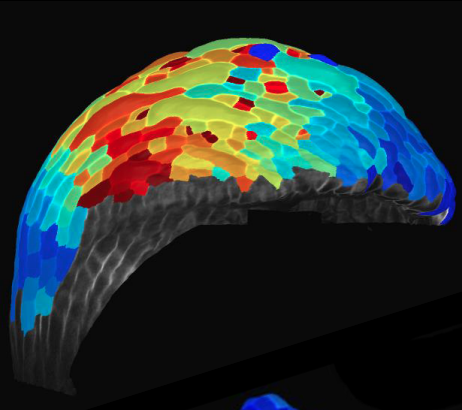




# Microtubule pattern in the sepal



# Microtubule alignment at the tip

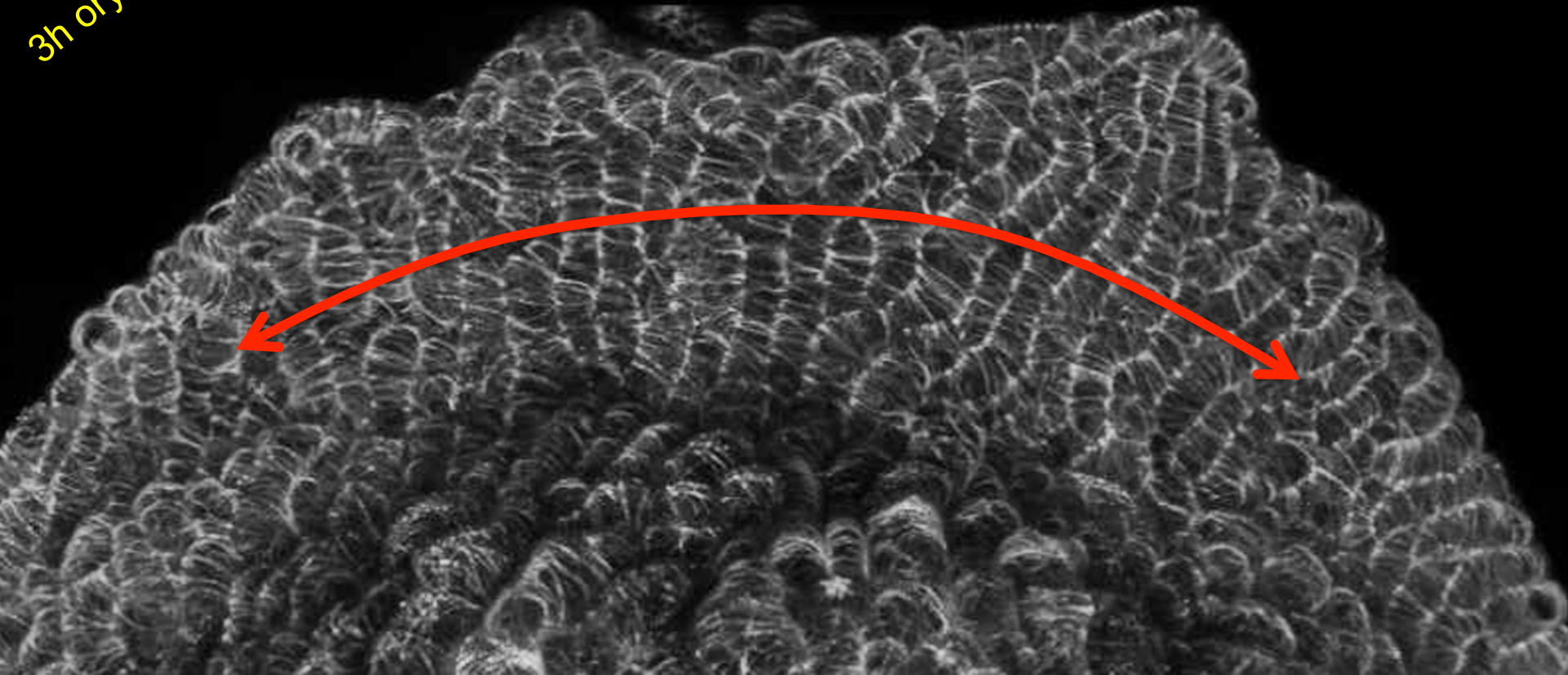




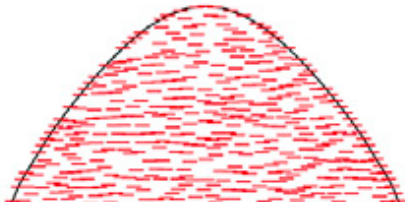
# Enhanced supracellular MT alignment at the tip after oryzalin recovery



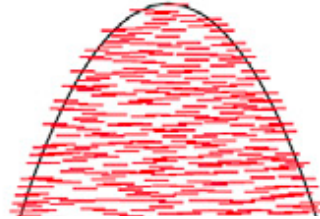
3h oryzalin



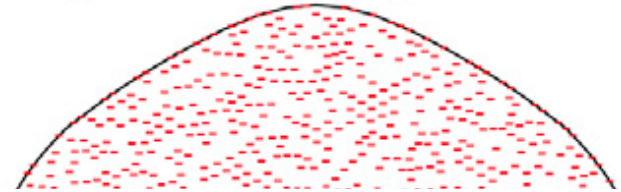
# Sepal tip shape depends on feedback strength



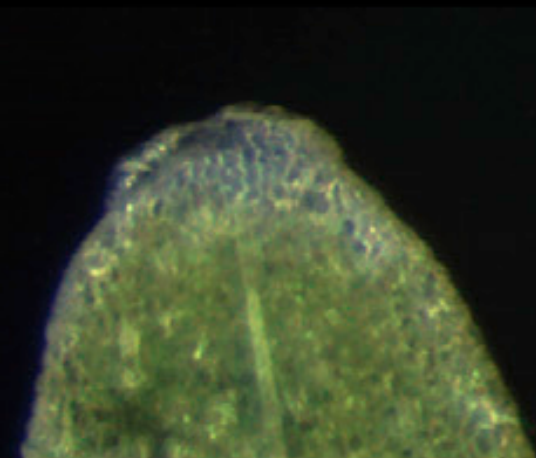
WT



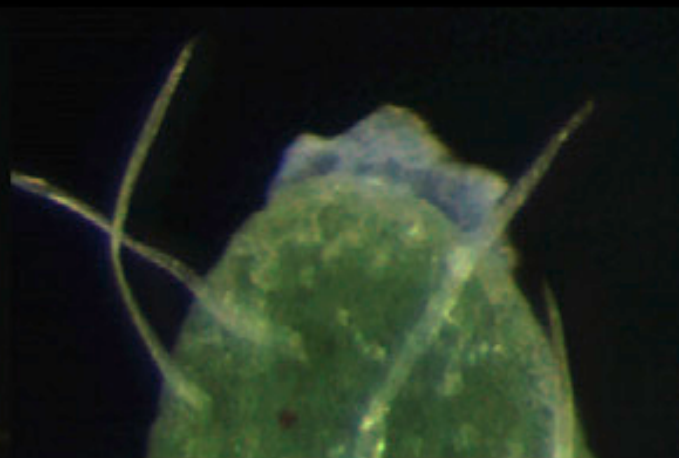
HIGH response to stress



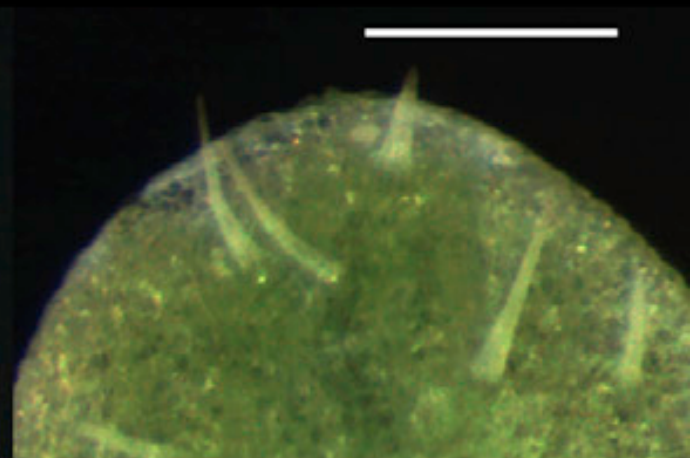
LOW response to stress



*Col-0*



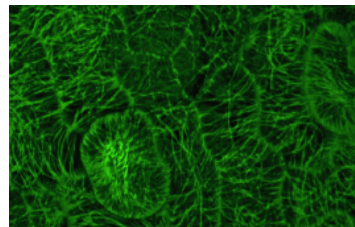
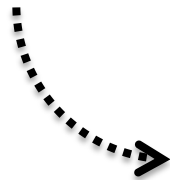
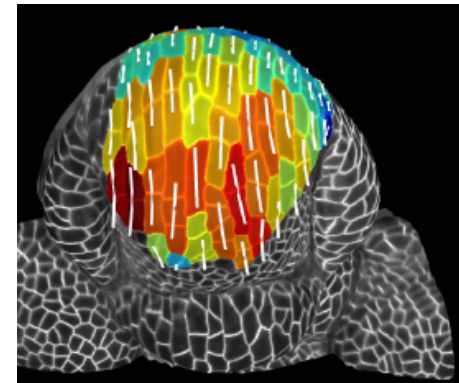
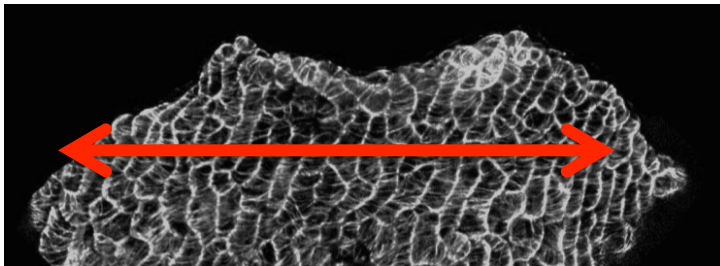
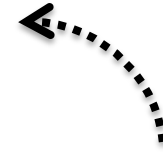
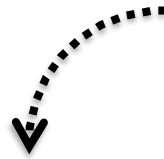
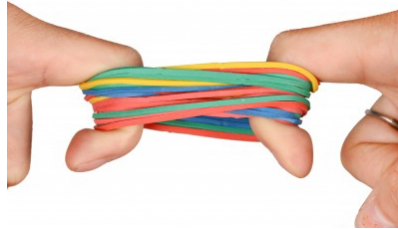
*spr2-2*



*bot1-7*

# Mechanical signals channel organ shape

Mechanical stress pattern

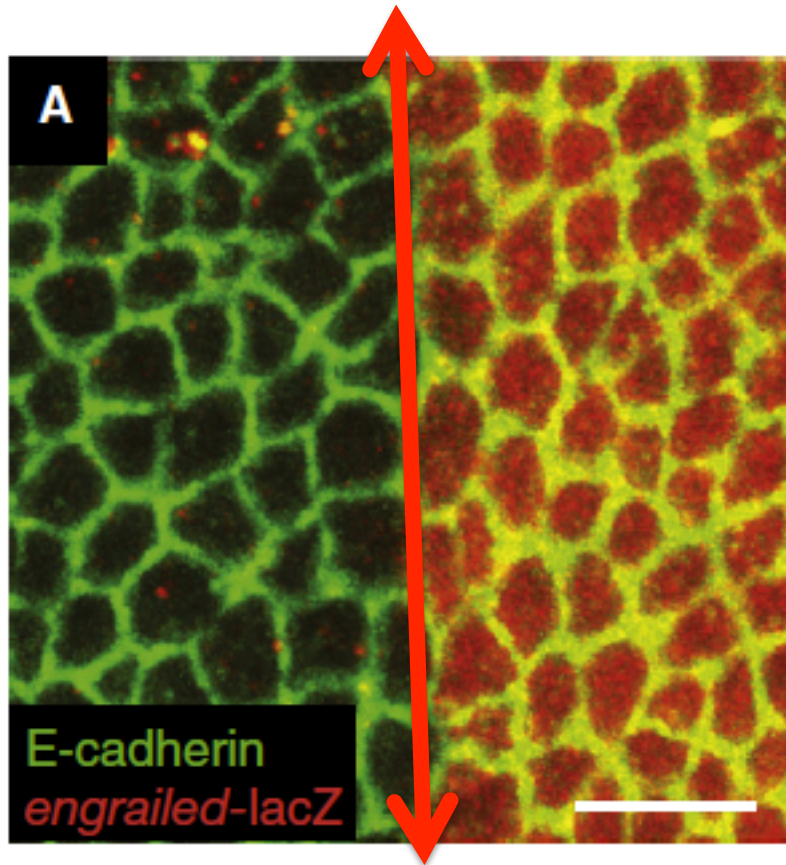


Microtubules  
(+ other effectors)

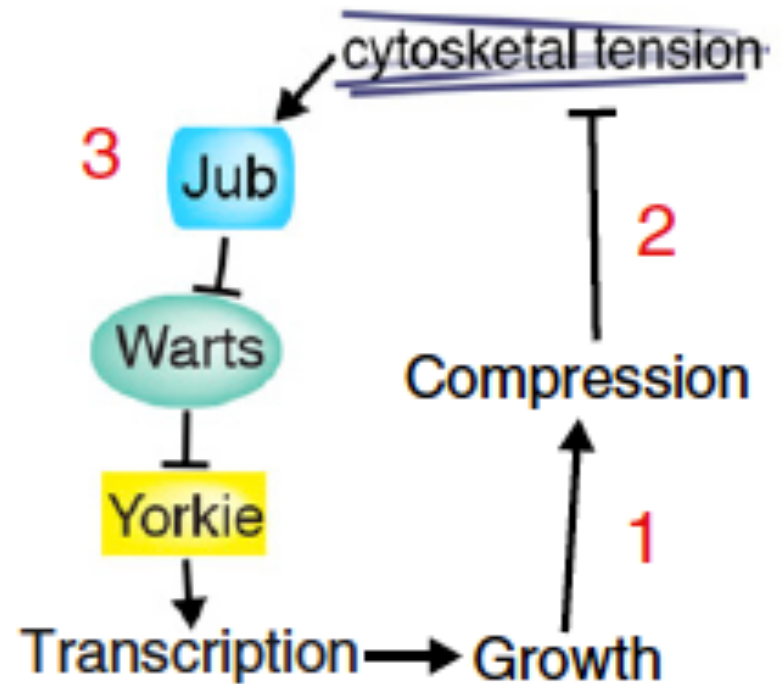


Growth pattern

# Mechanical signals channel organ shape in animals too

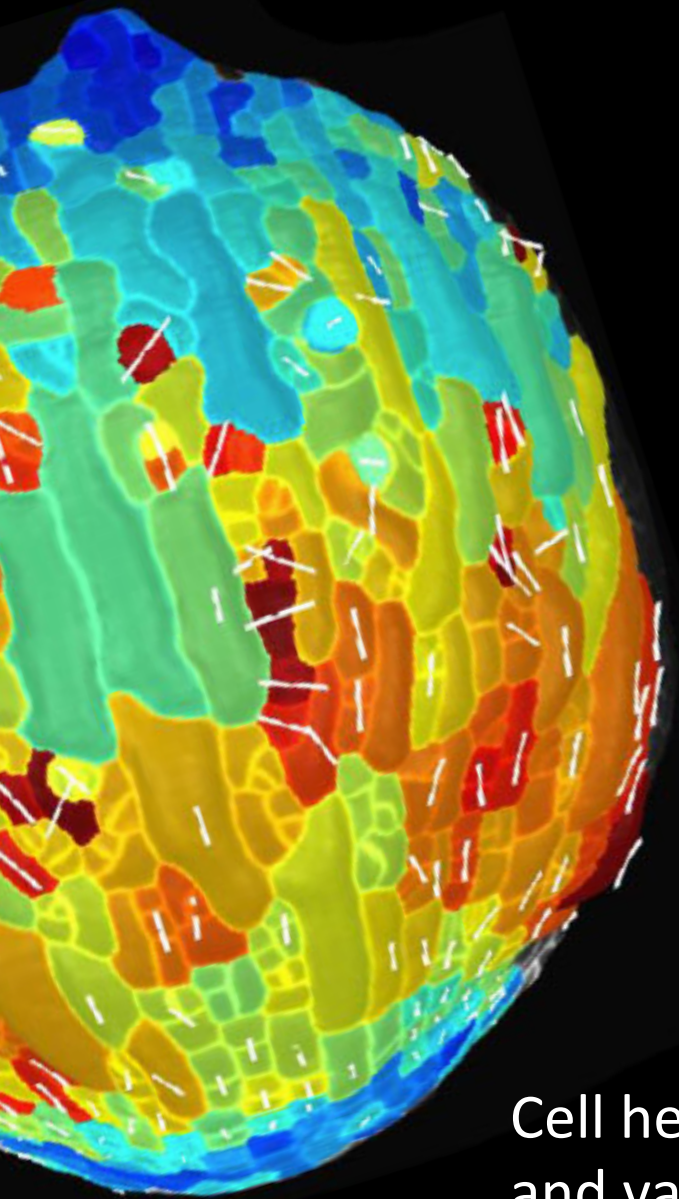


Landsberg *et al.*, 2009 Curr. Biol.

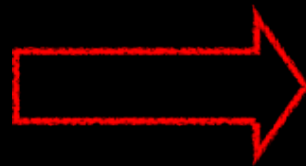


Pan *et al.*, 2016 PNAS

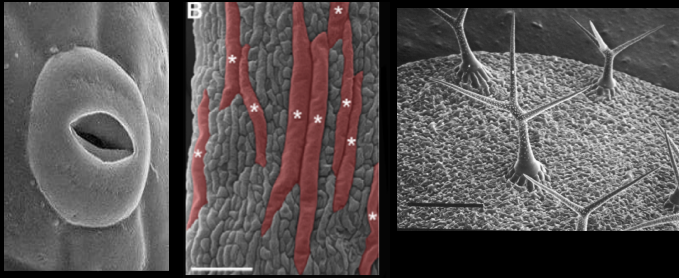




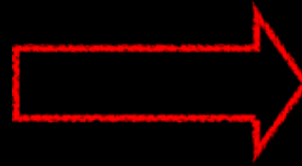
Cell heterogeneity  
and variability



Reproducible  
shapes

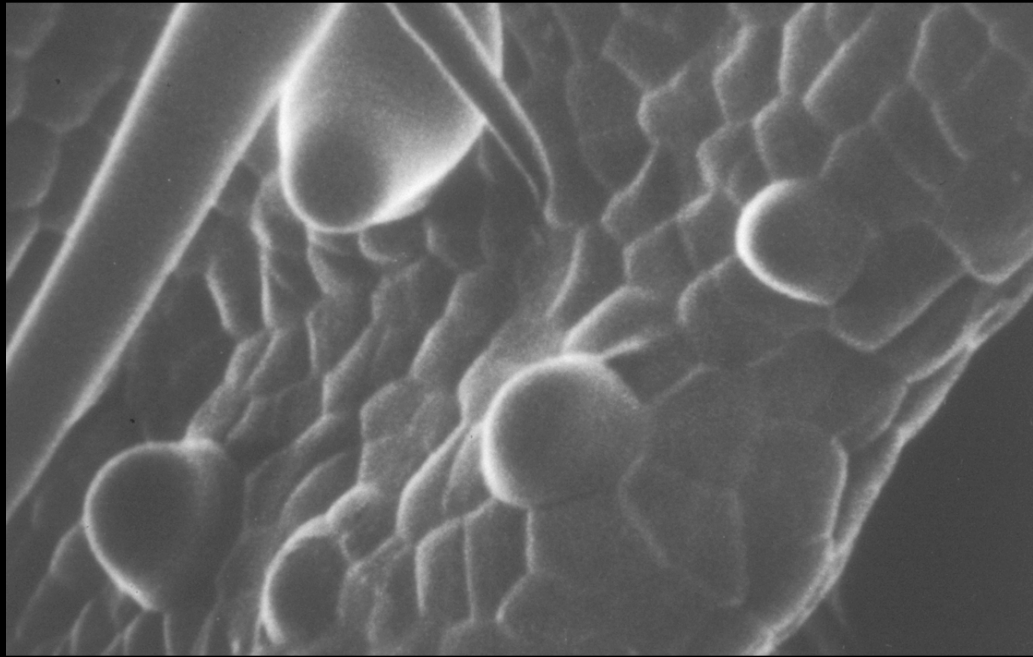


Cell heterogeneity  
and variability

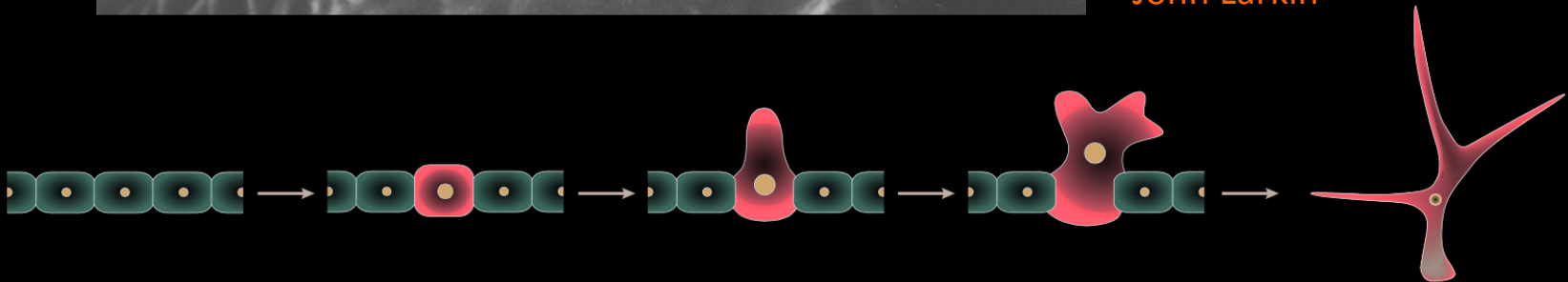


Reproducible  
shapes

# Mechanical heterogeneity around a growing trichome

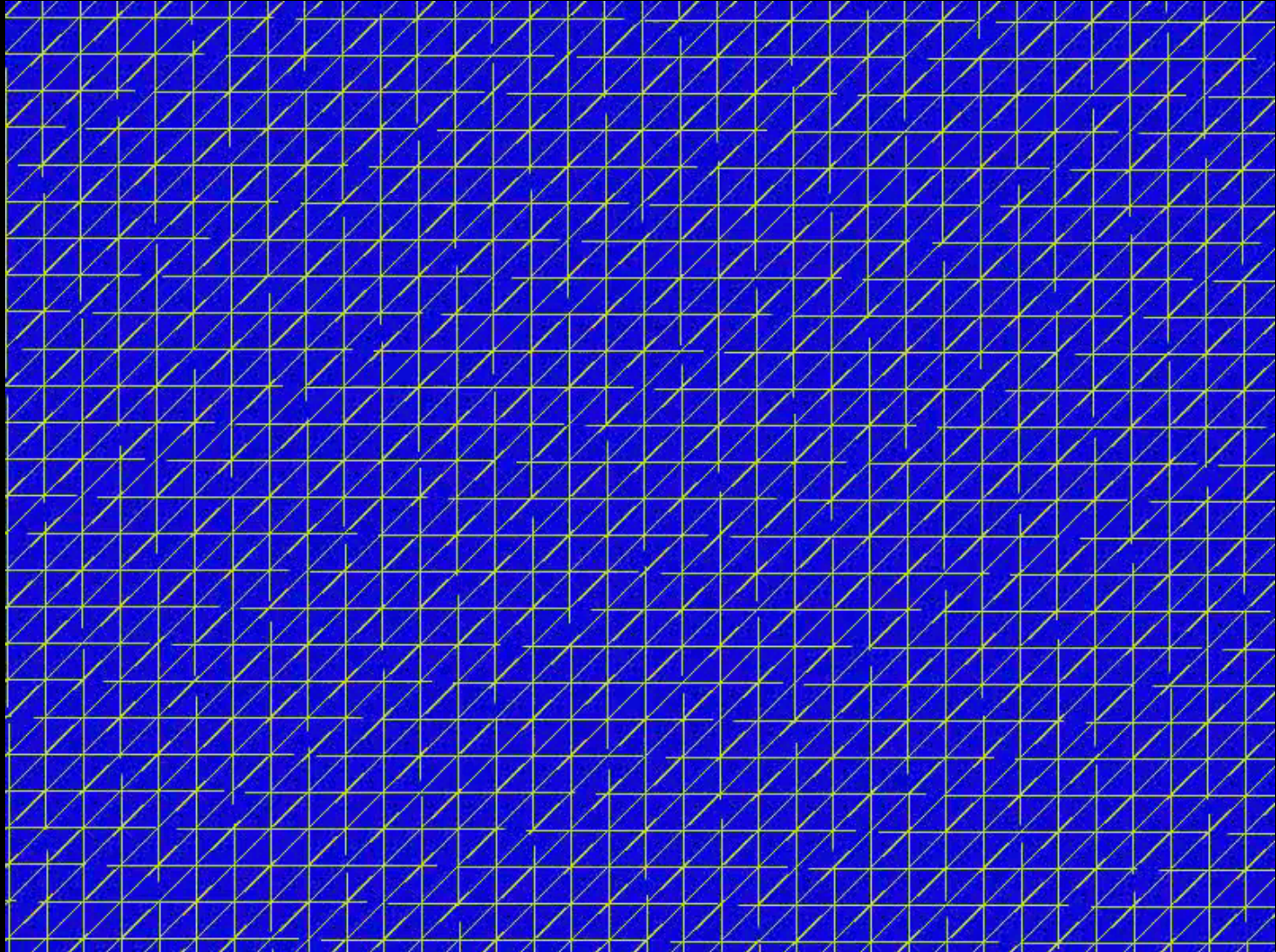


John Larkin



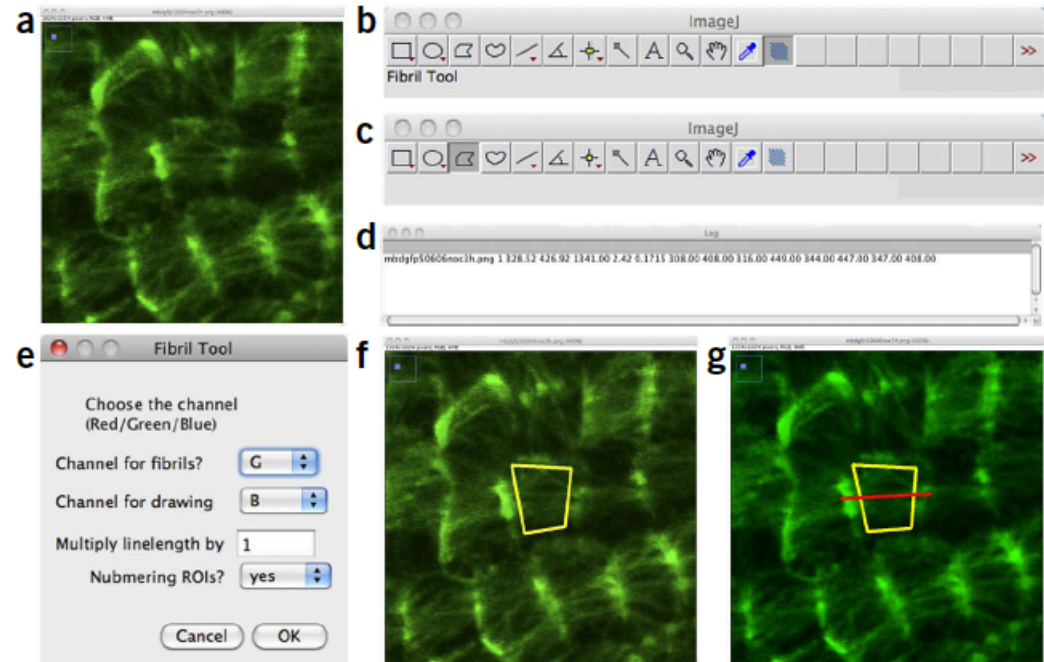
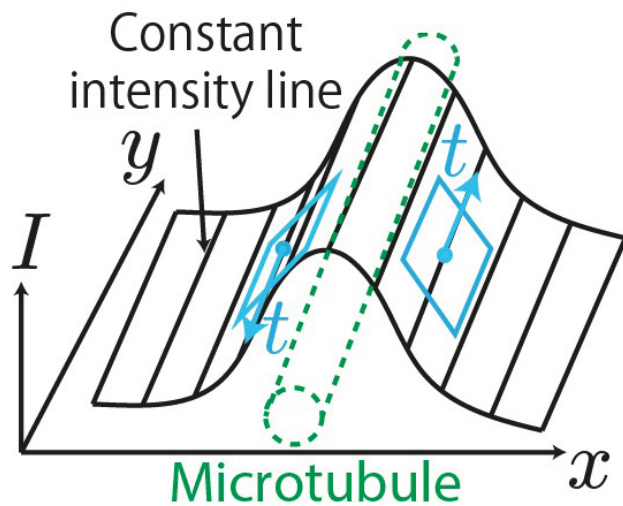


# Mechanical stress pattern around a growing trichome



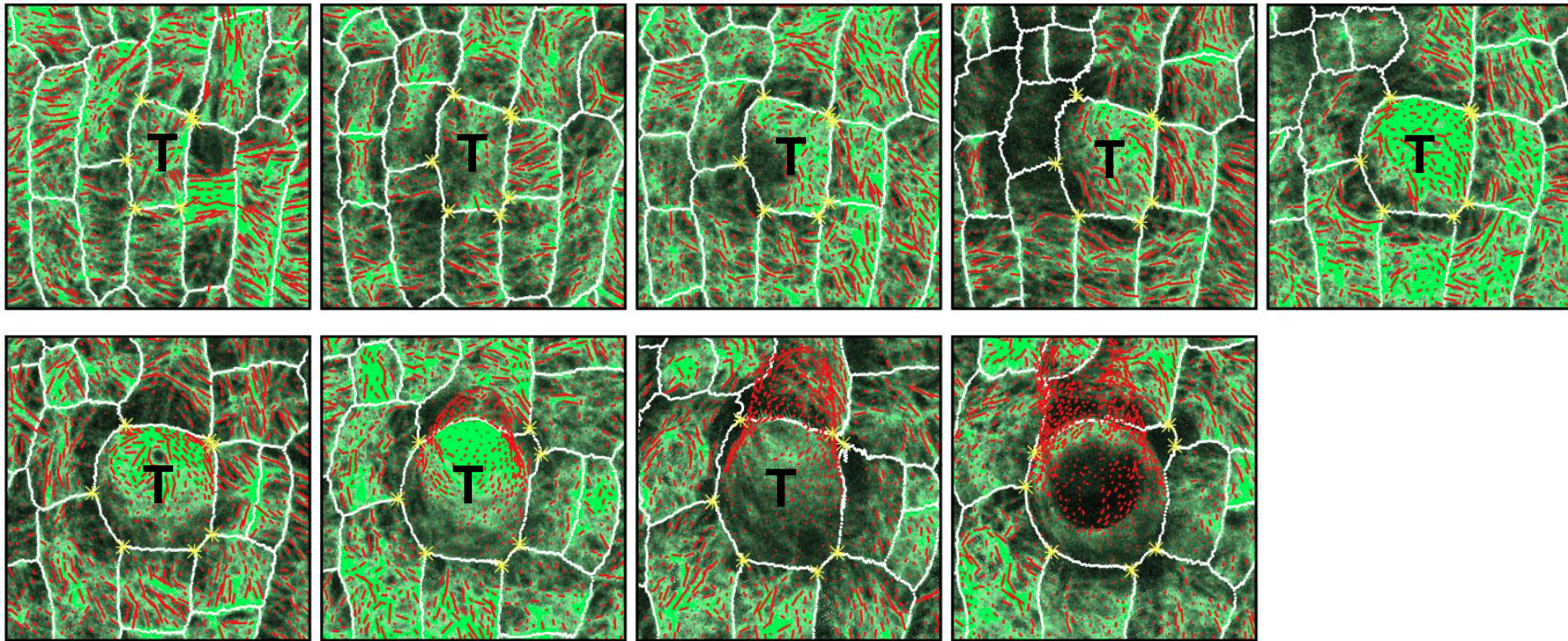


# Fibriltool: Quantifying the microtubule response



Boudaoud *et al.*, 2014 Nat. Protocol  
Tsugawa *et al.*, 2016 Biophys. J.

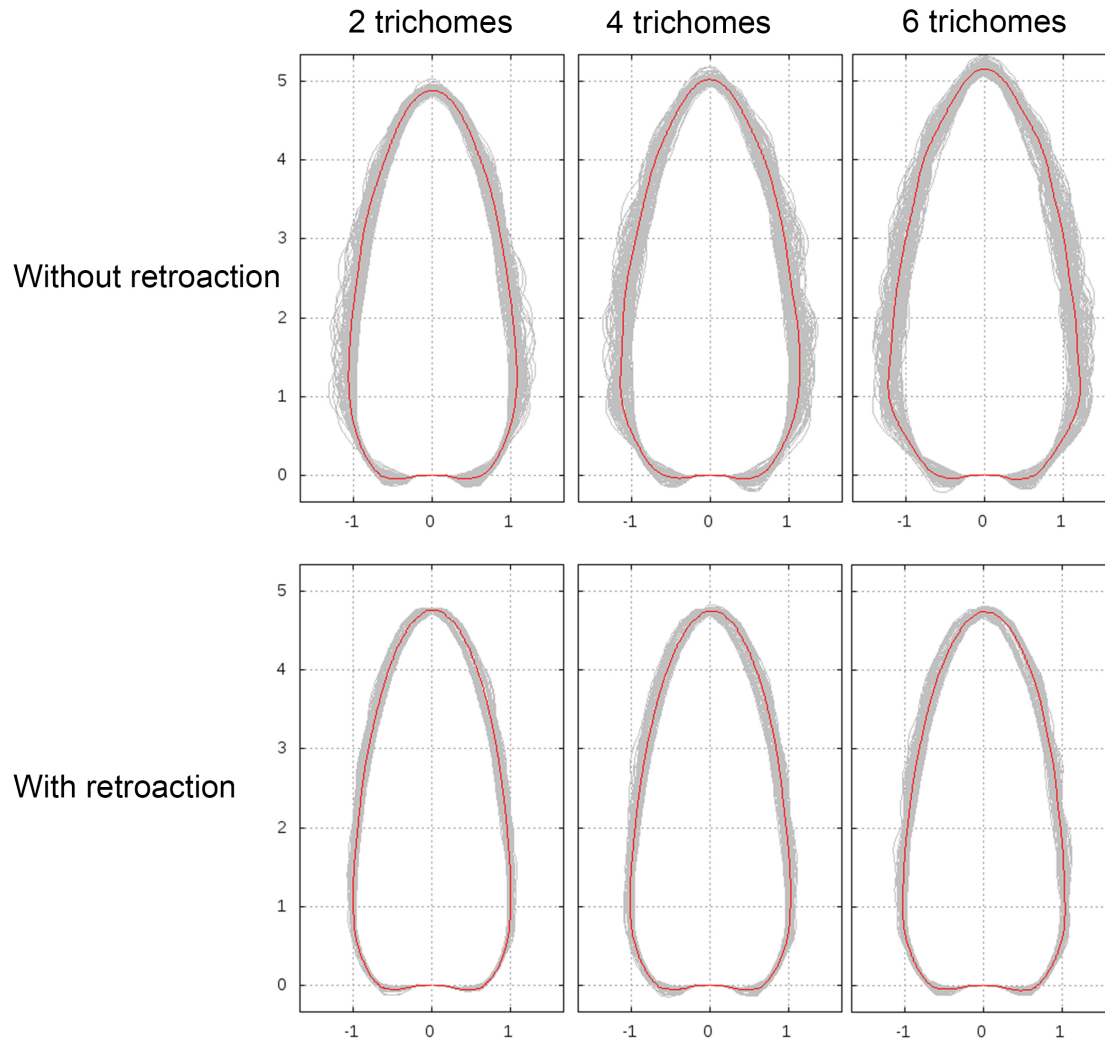
Circumferential  
alignment



Buckling?

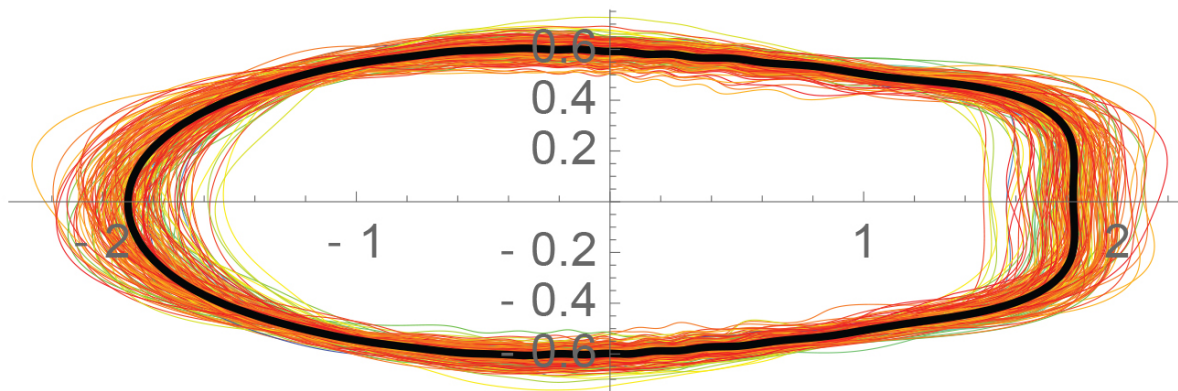
Satoru Tsugawa

# Hyp: Mechanical shielding of fast growing cells buffers growth heterogeneity

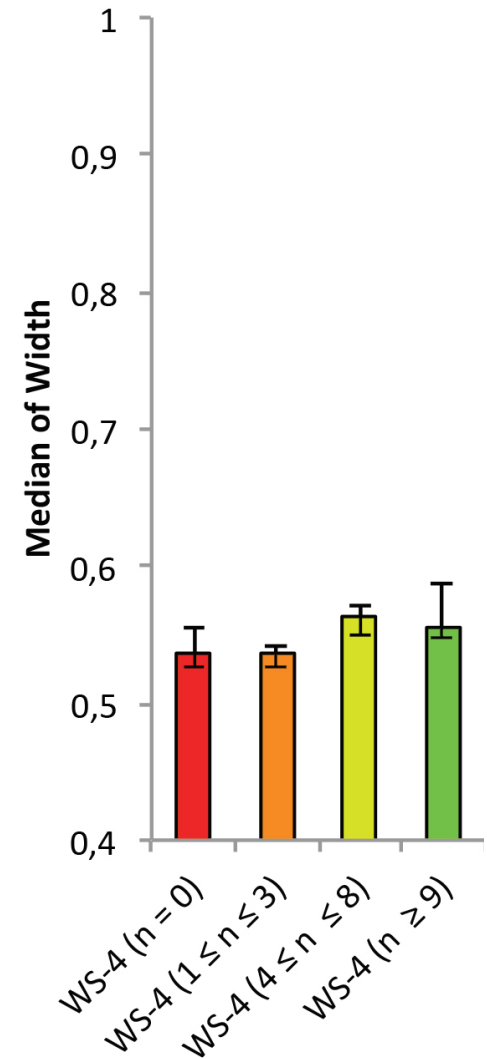




# Trichome number and sepal shape are not correlated in the WT

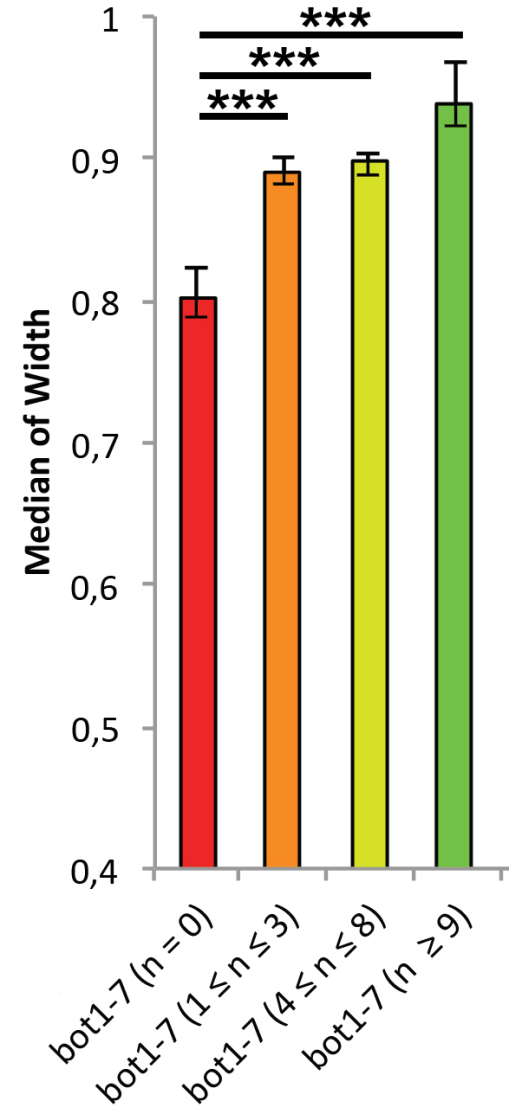
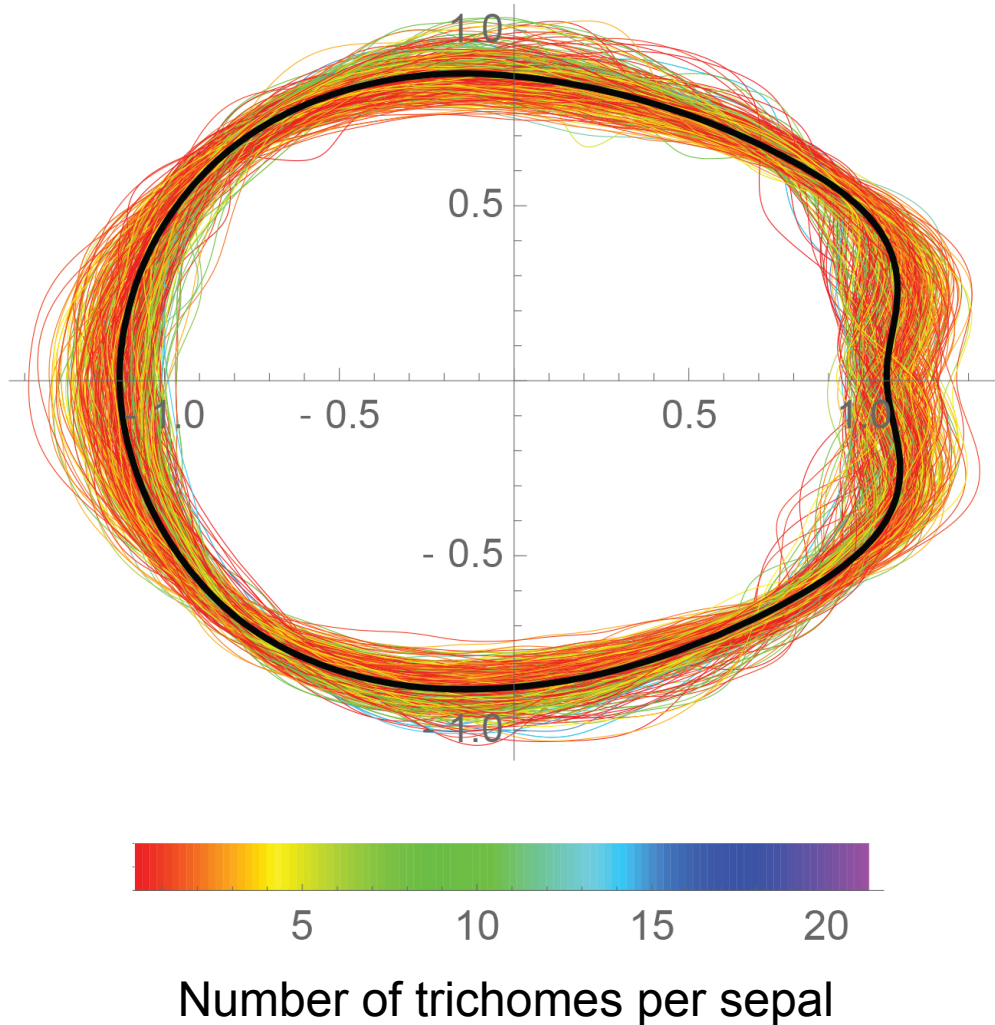


Number of trichomes per sepal



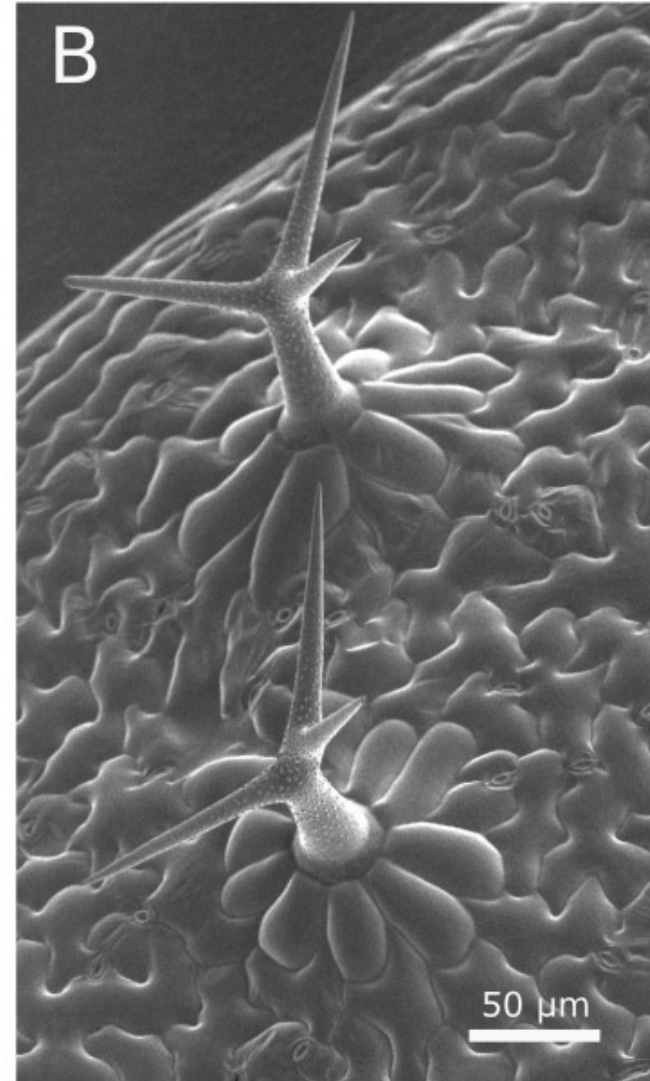
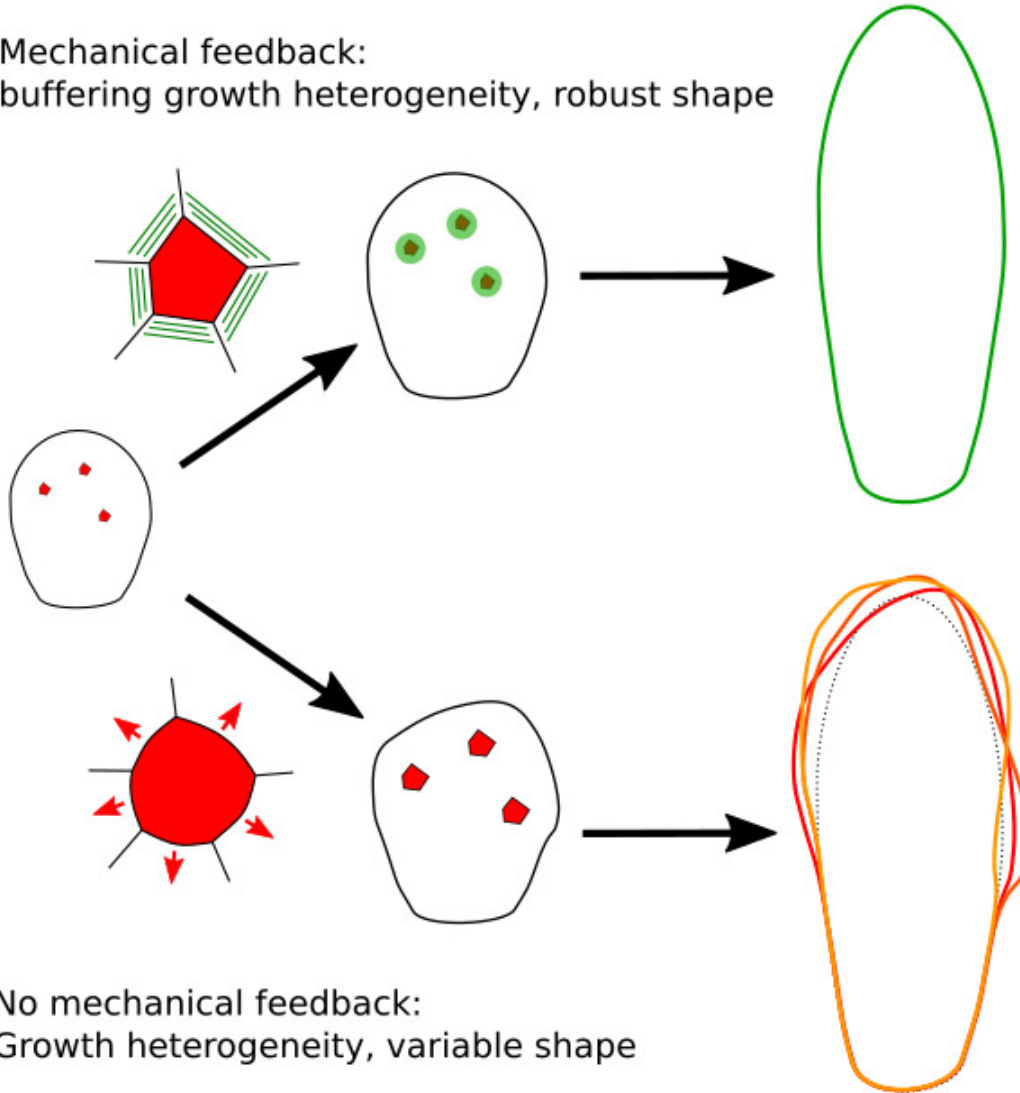


# Trichome number and sepal shape are correlated in the *katanin* mutant



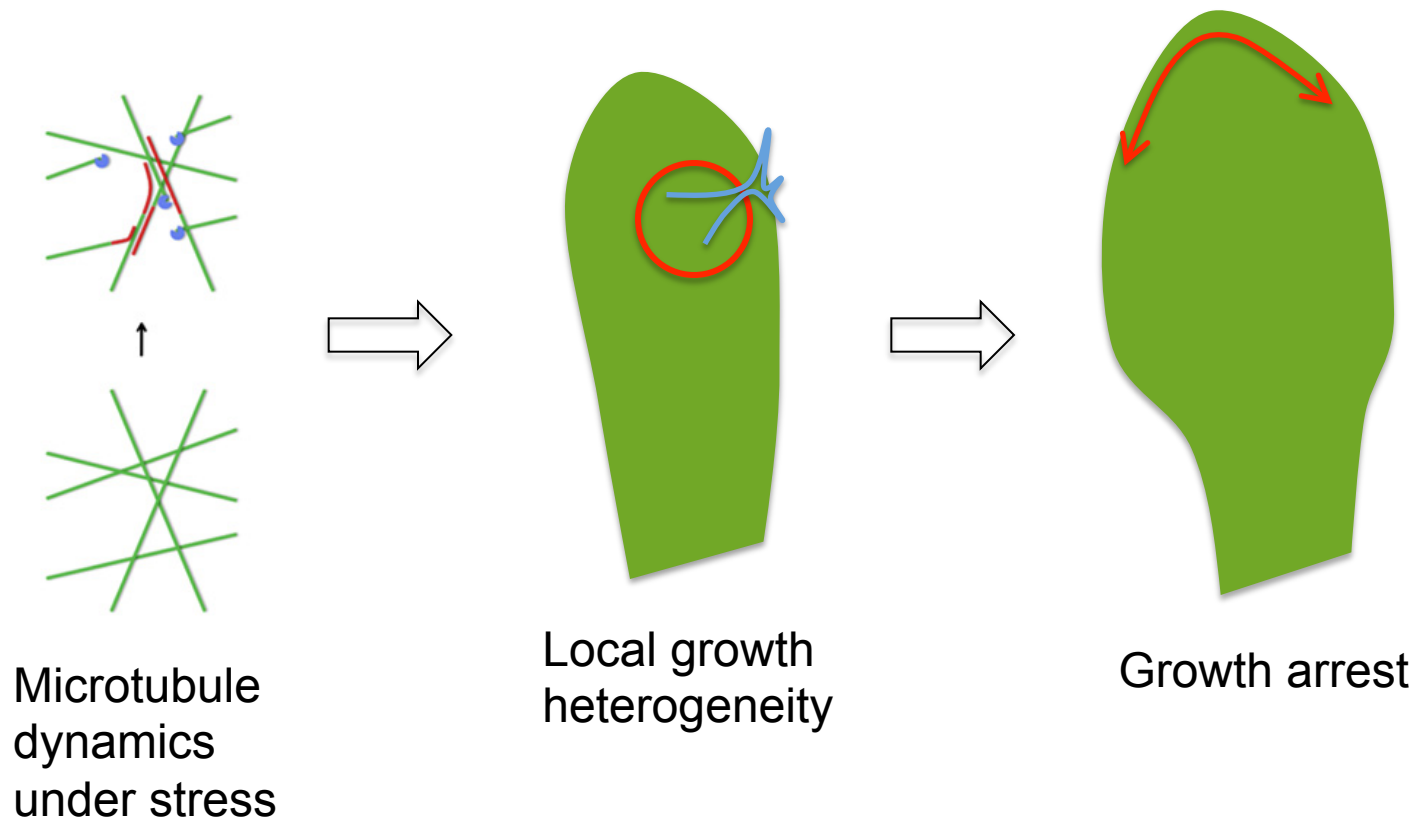
# Mechanical shielding filters growth heterogeneity

**A** Mechanical feedback:  
buffering growth heterogeneity, robust shape



Hervieux *et al.*, 2017 Curr. Biol.

# Mechanical stress channels cell and organ shapes



## Summary

Proprioception through mechanical signals

Differential growth can be perceived and serve as a cue to channel growth / trigger growth arrest

Mechanical shielding: mechanical signals help filtering growth heterogeneity to increase the reproducibility of organ shapes

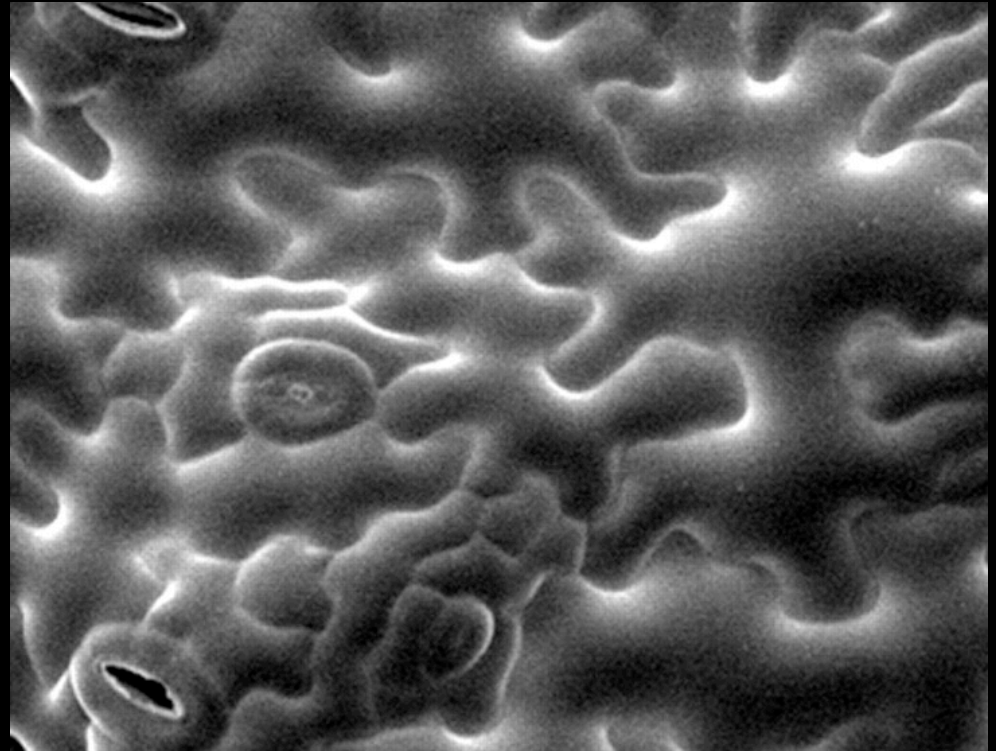


# The mechanical control of cell shape

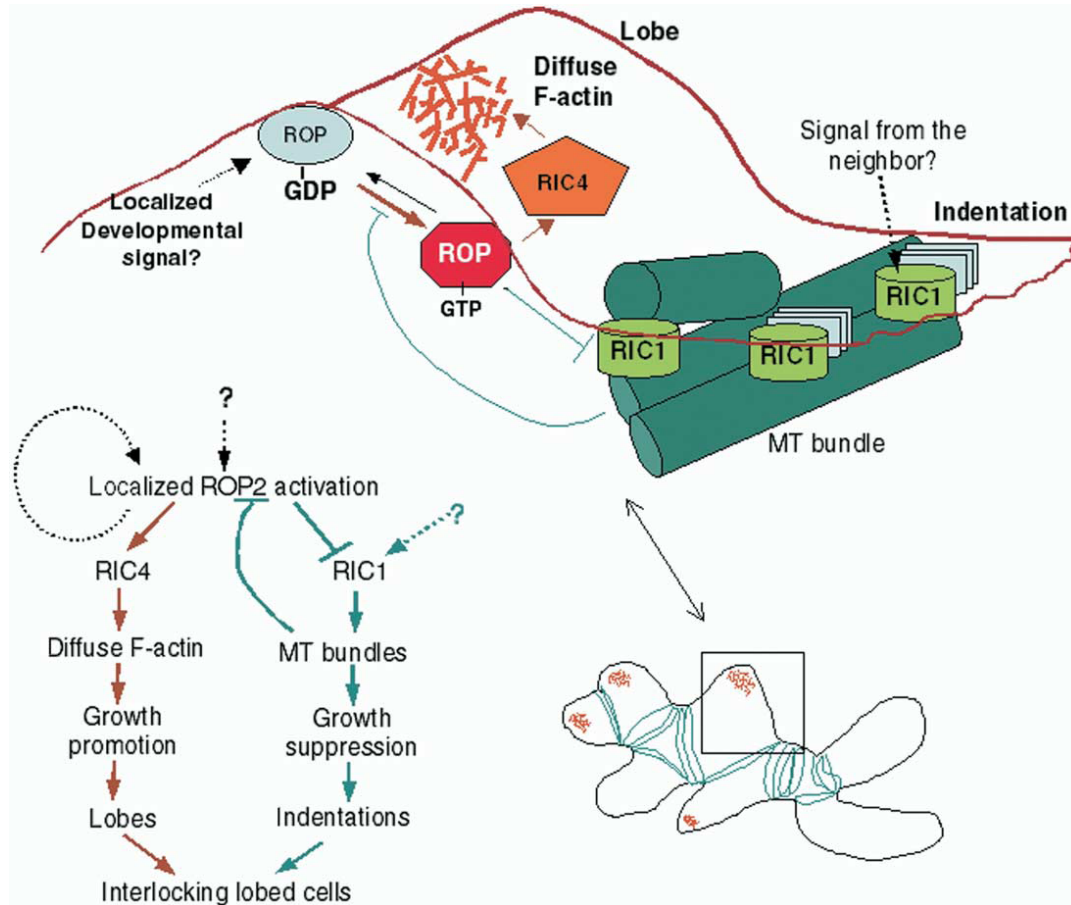
# The jigsaw puzzle shaped pavement cells



Cotyledons (embryonic leaves)



# Pavement cell morphogenesis is well described molecularly



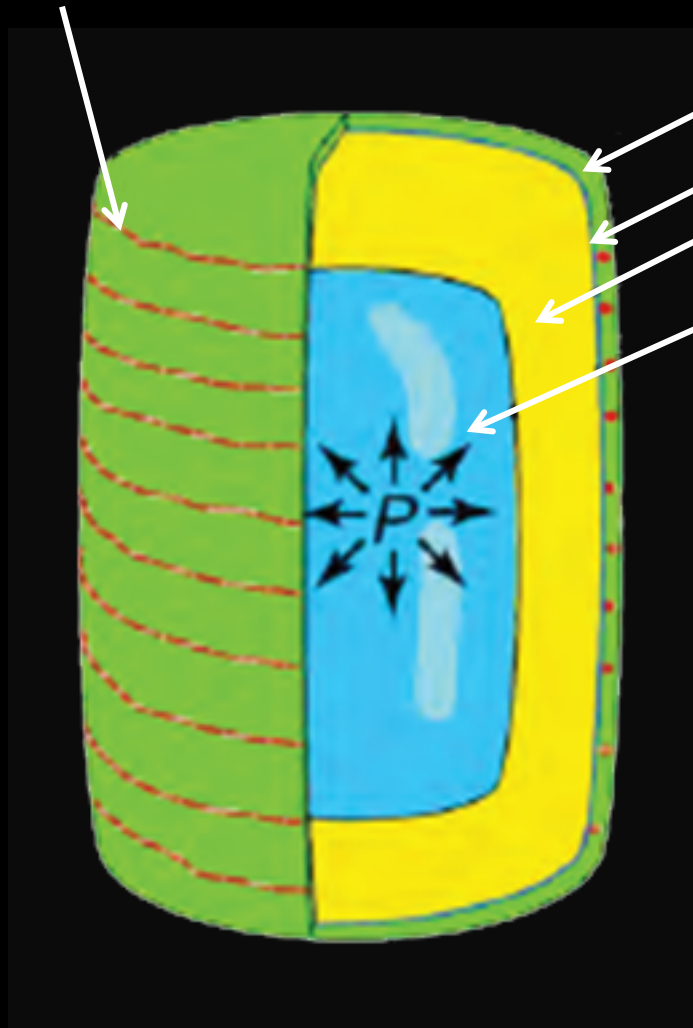
Underlined  
mechanical  
assumptions:

- Lobes grow into neighboring cell
- MT stiffen walls and restrict growth in necks
- Function: increasing interaction surface



# Pavement cell mechanics?

Cellulose microfibrils



Cell wall

Plasma membrane

Cytoplasm

Vacuole

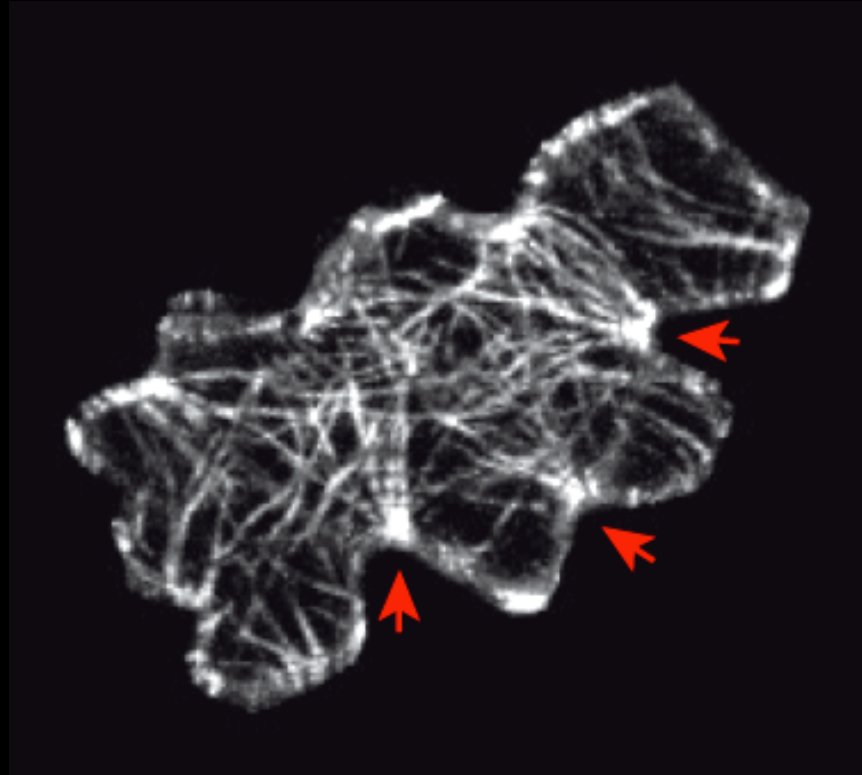
Wall thickness:  $0.1 - 1 \mu\text{m}$

Cell size:  $5 - 20 \mu\text{m}$

Turgor pressure:  $0.4 - 0.8 \text{ MPa}$

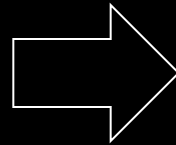
*From J. Dumais, « Lectures on biomechanics »*

# Correlating microtubule distribution with cell shape



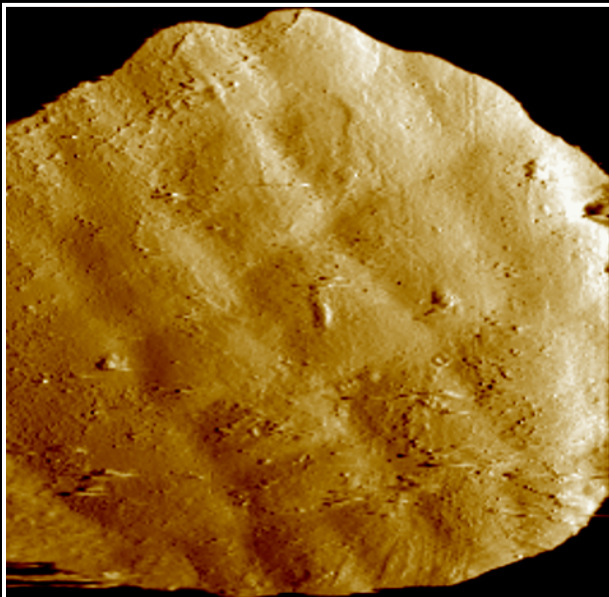
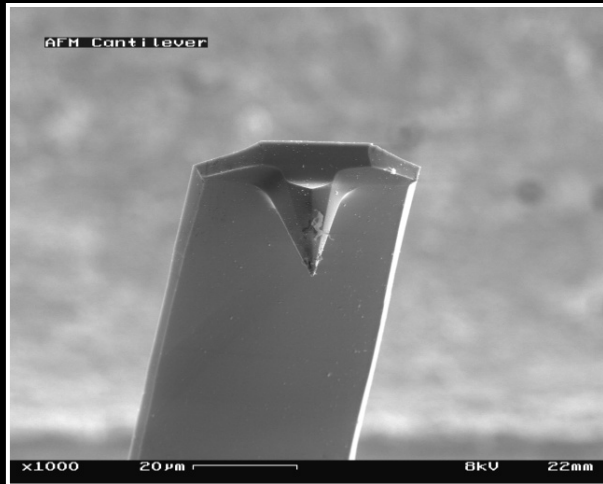
Microtubules

A local wall reinforcement  
to explain the puzzle shape of pavement cells?

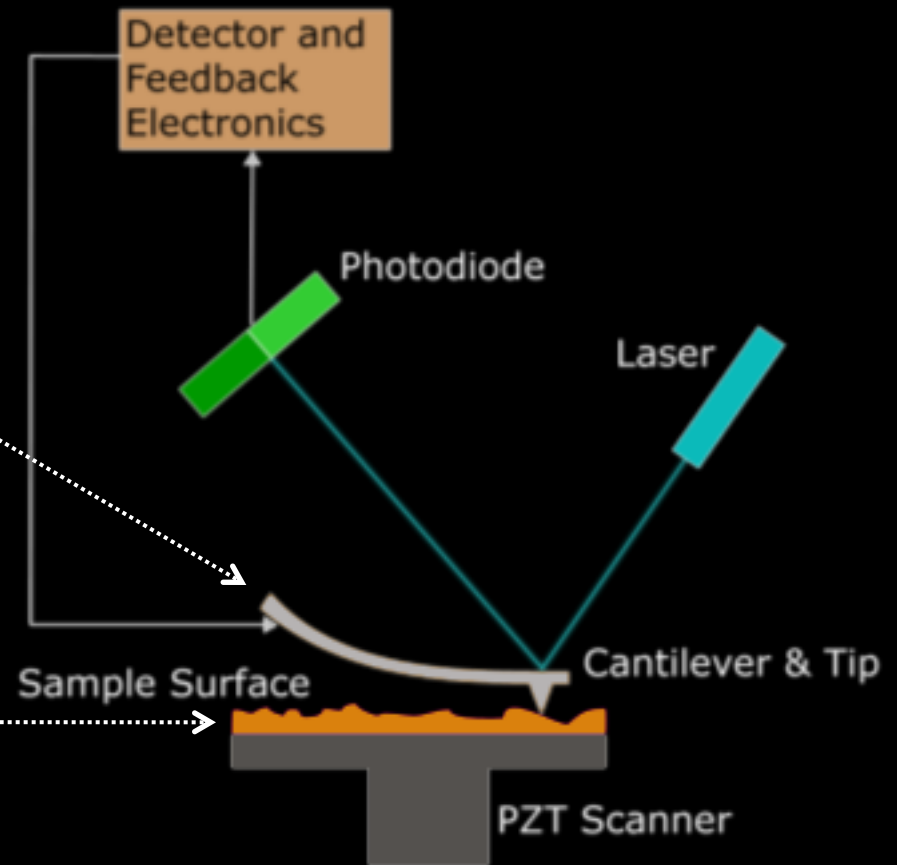




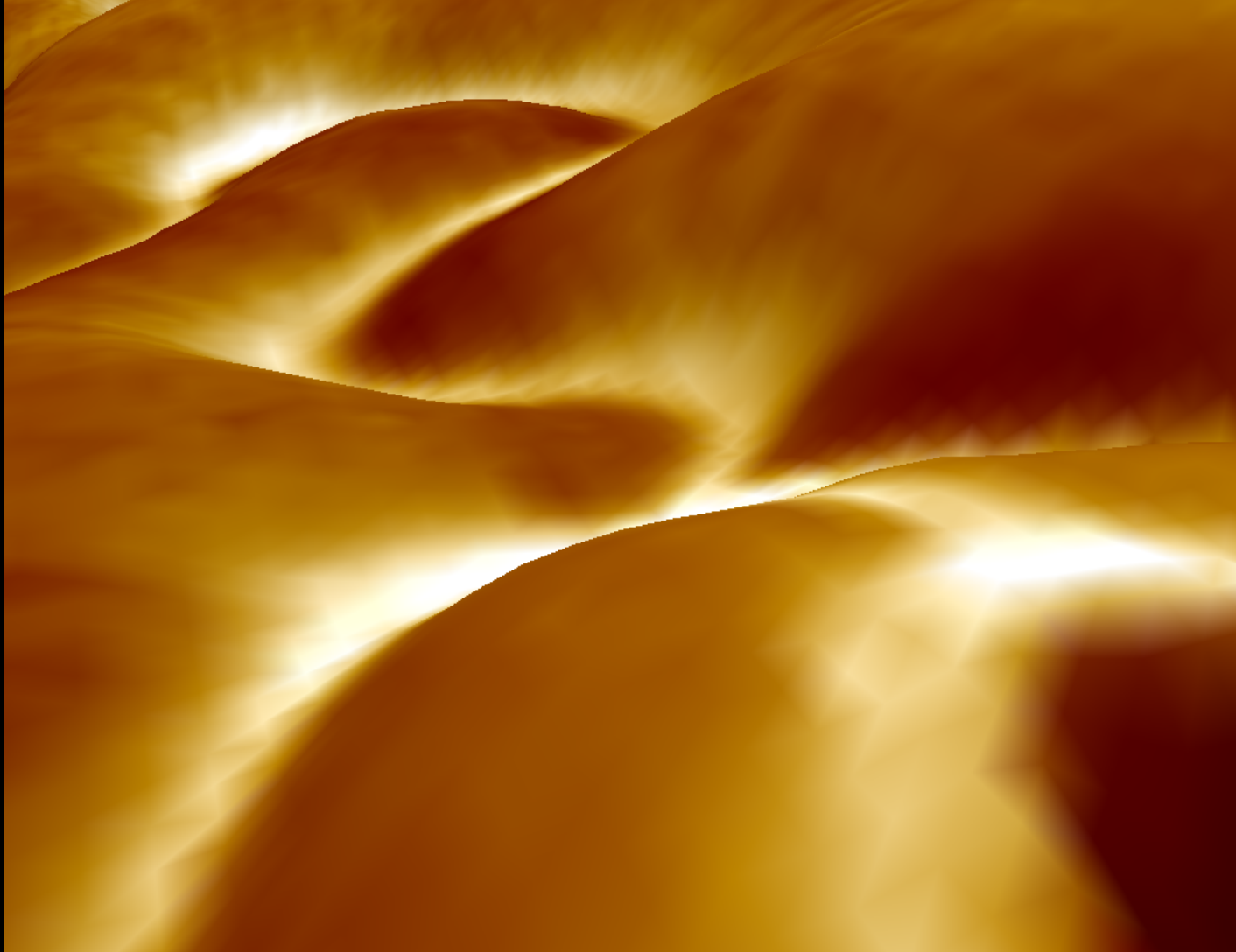
# Quantifying local mechanical properties with AFM



## Atomic Force Microscopy

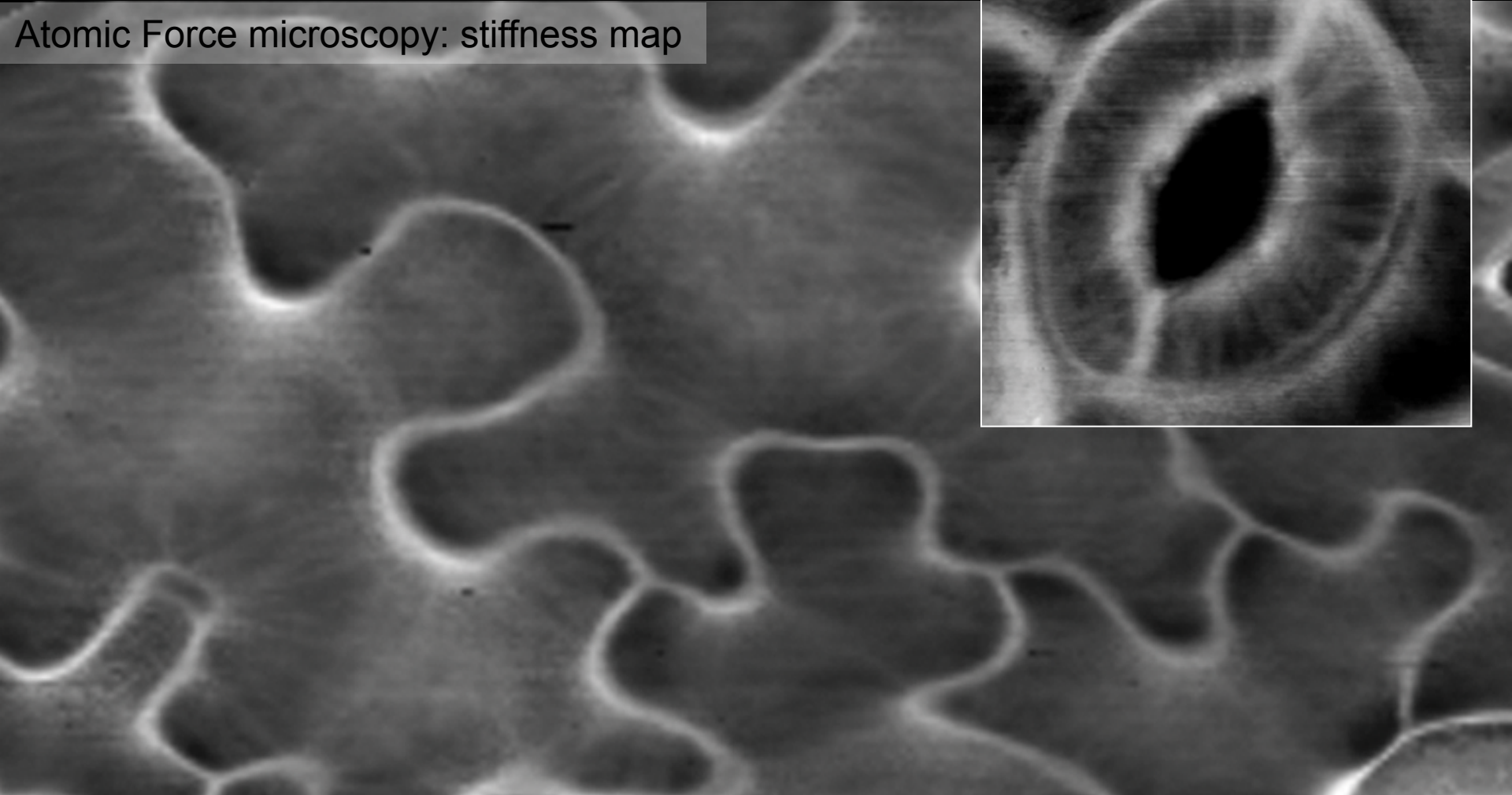


# Pavement cell topography with AFM

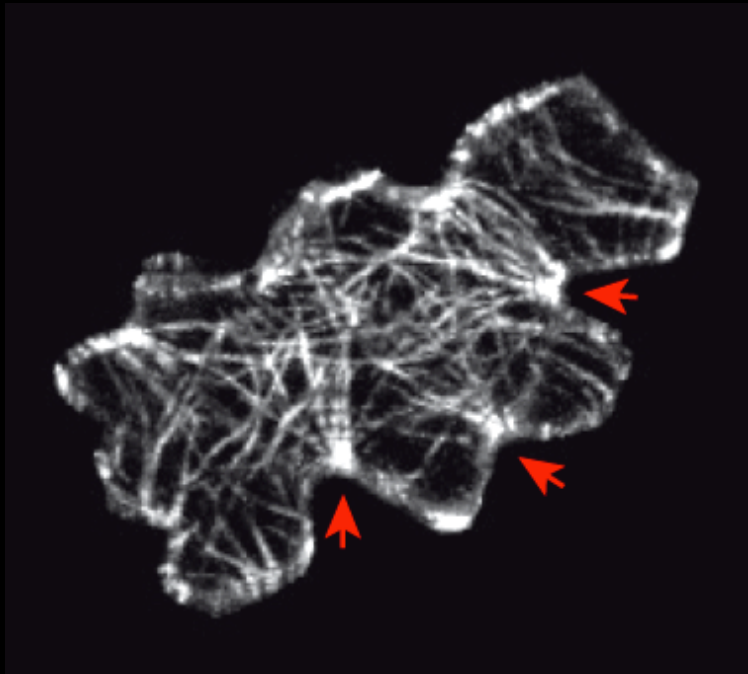


# Correlating local wall stiffening with cell shape

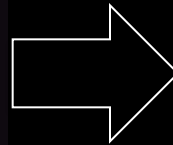
Atomic Force microscopy: stiffness map



# Microtubules control the formation of necks and lobes



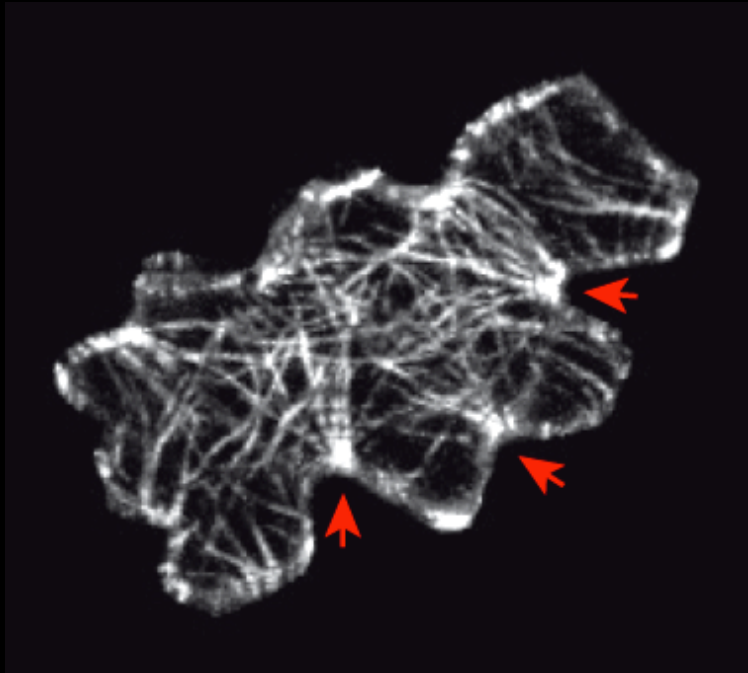
Microtubules



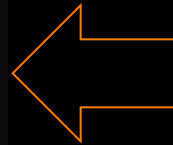
Local wall reinforcements  
*via* cellulose deposition



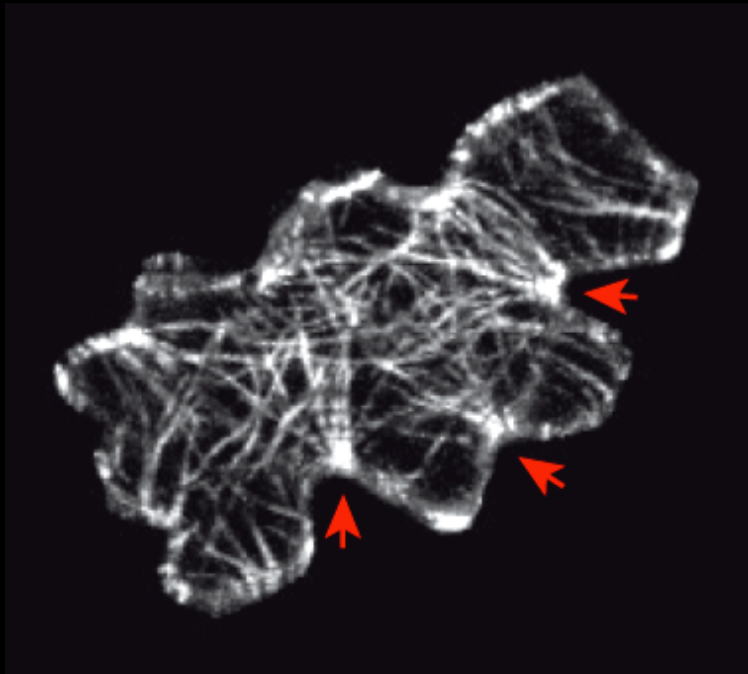
# What is orienting the cortical microtubules?



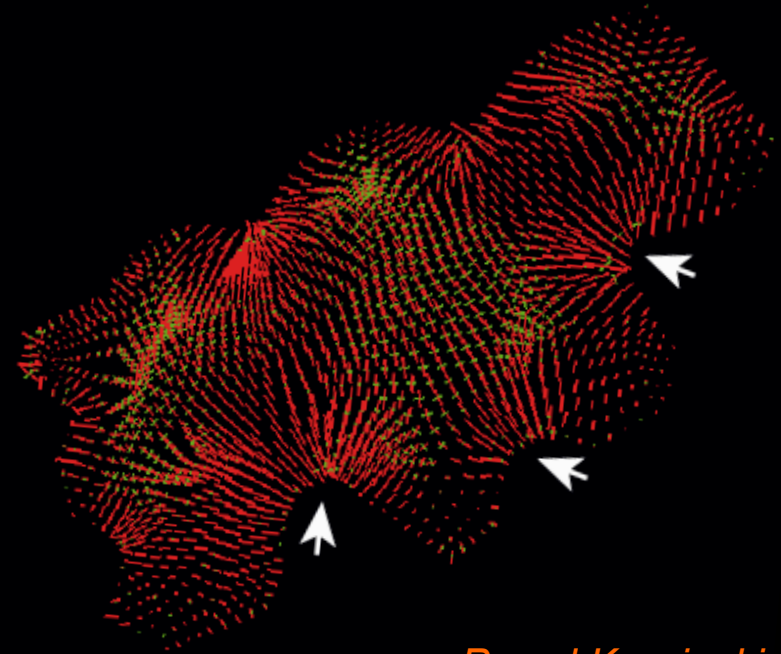
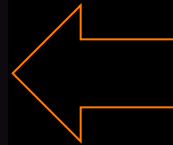
Microtubules



# A contribution of mechanical stress?



Microtubules

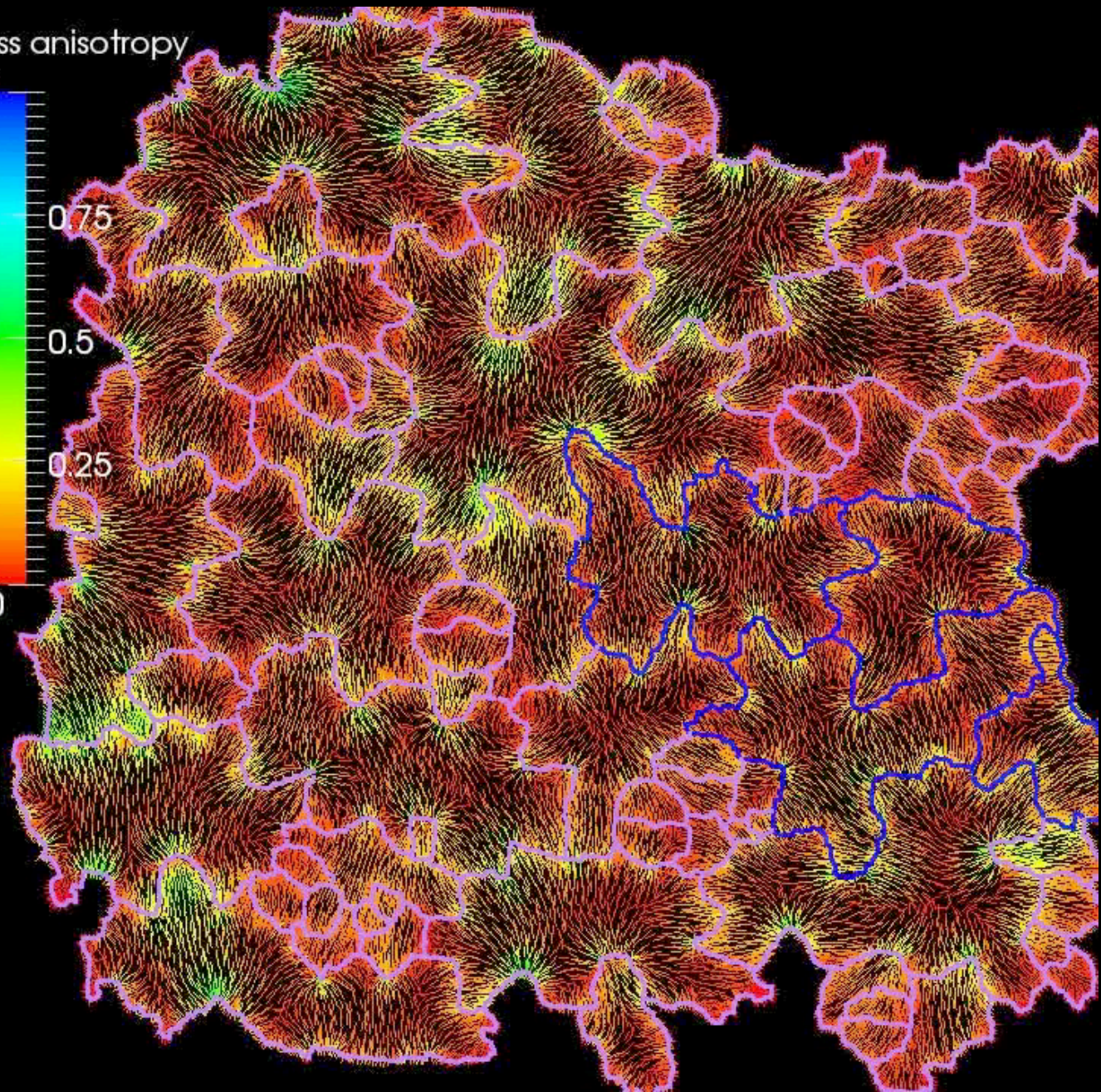


*Pawel Krupinski*

Mechanical stress pattern

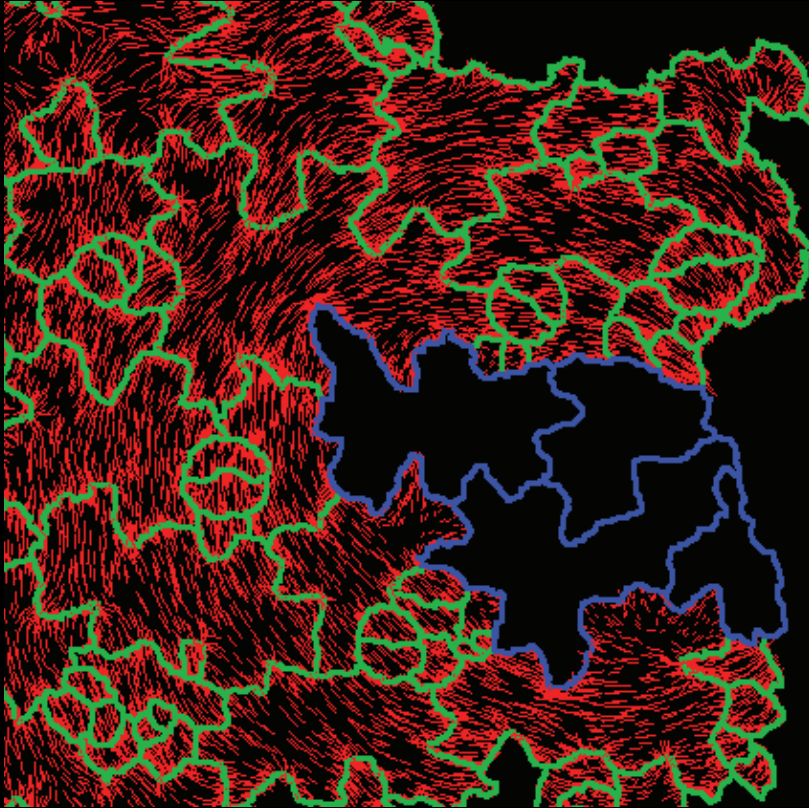


stress anisotropy

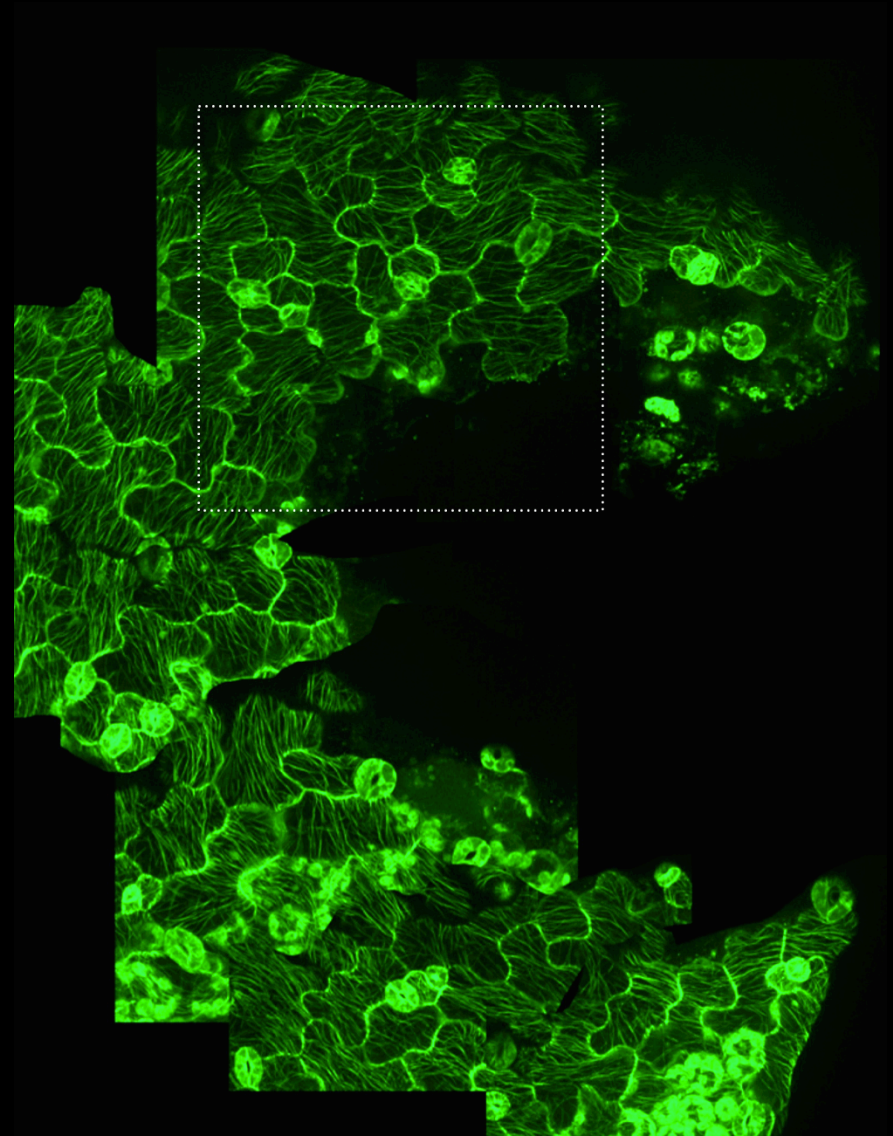




# Test: Induce a local modification of the stress pattern

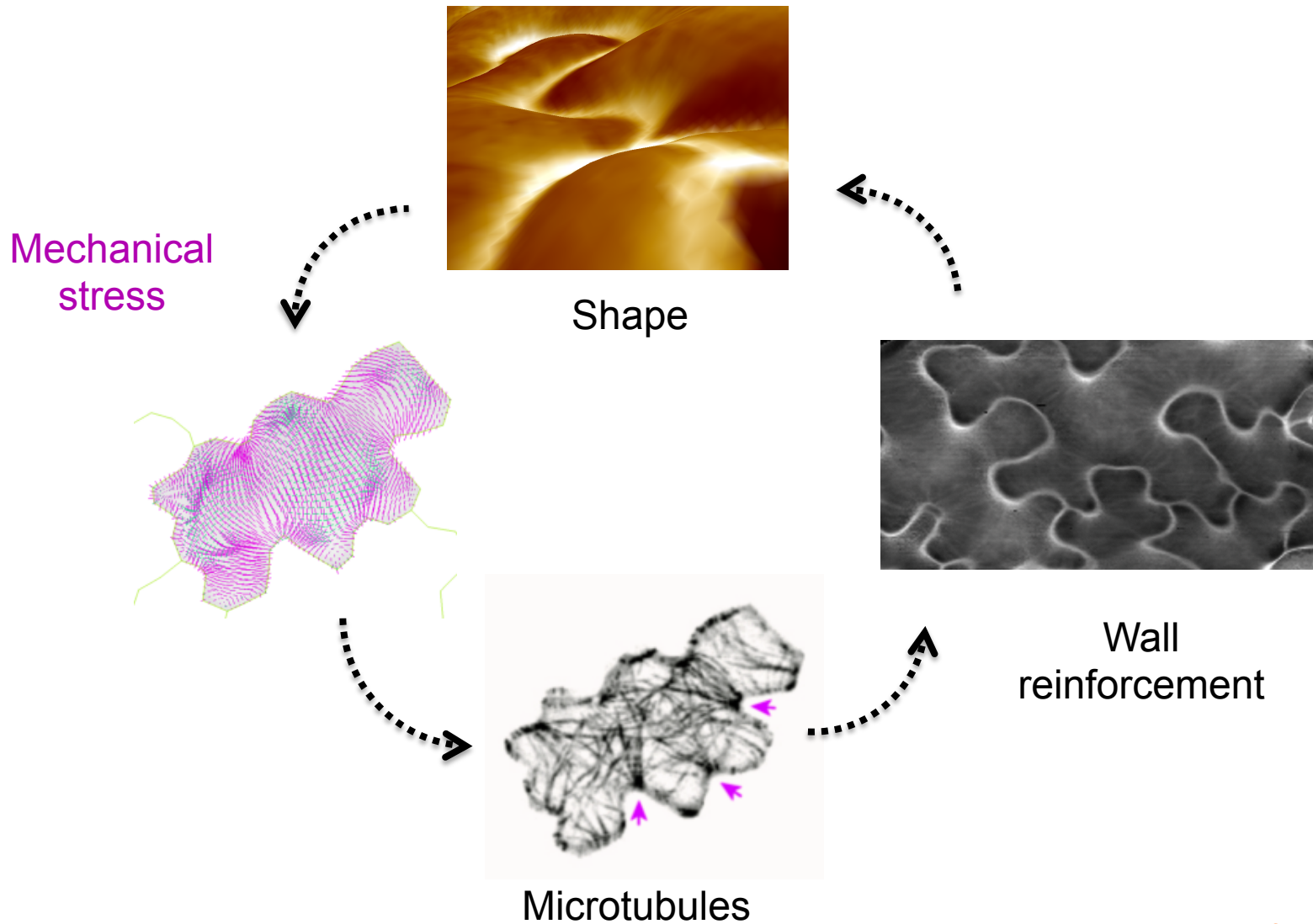


Circumferential stress pattern  
after ablation

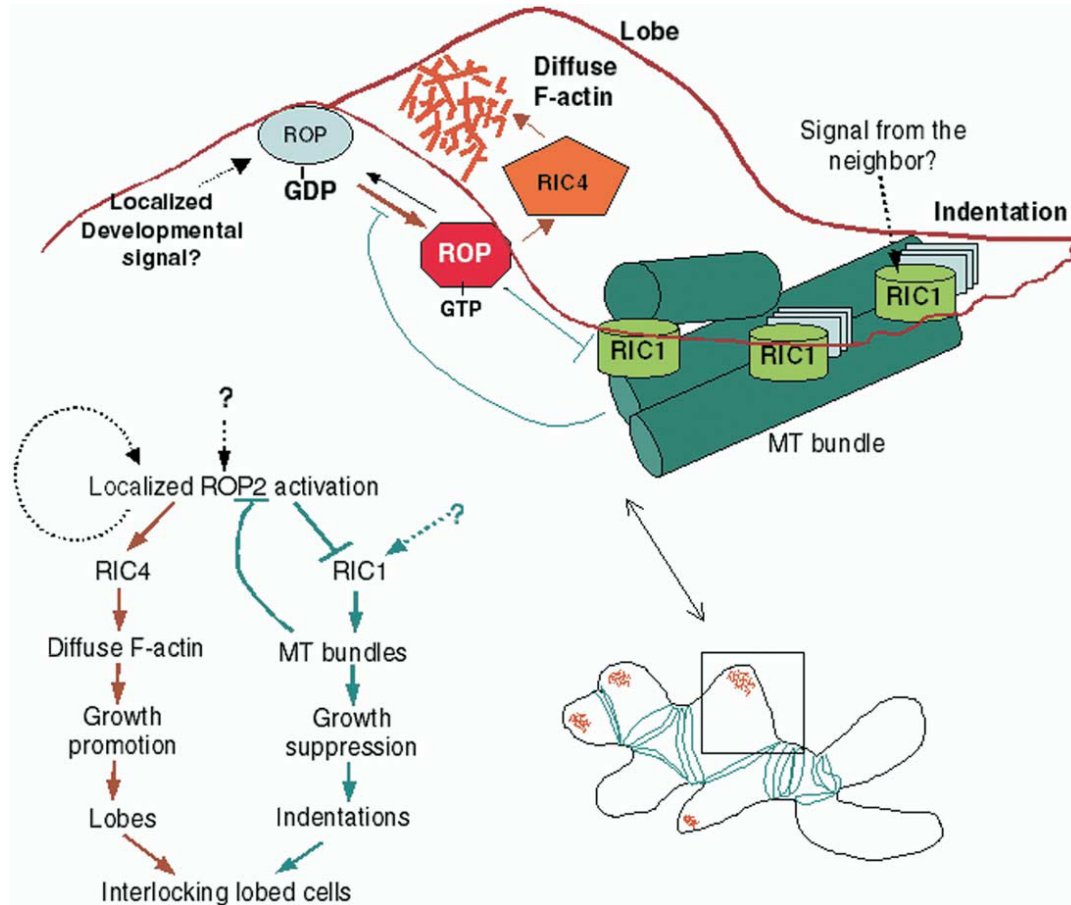




# The microtubule response to tension maintains cell shapes



# Pavement cell morphogenesis is well described molecularly



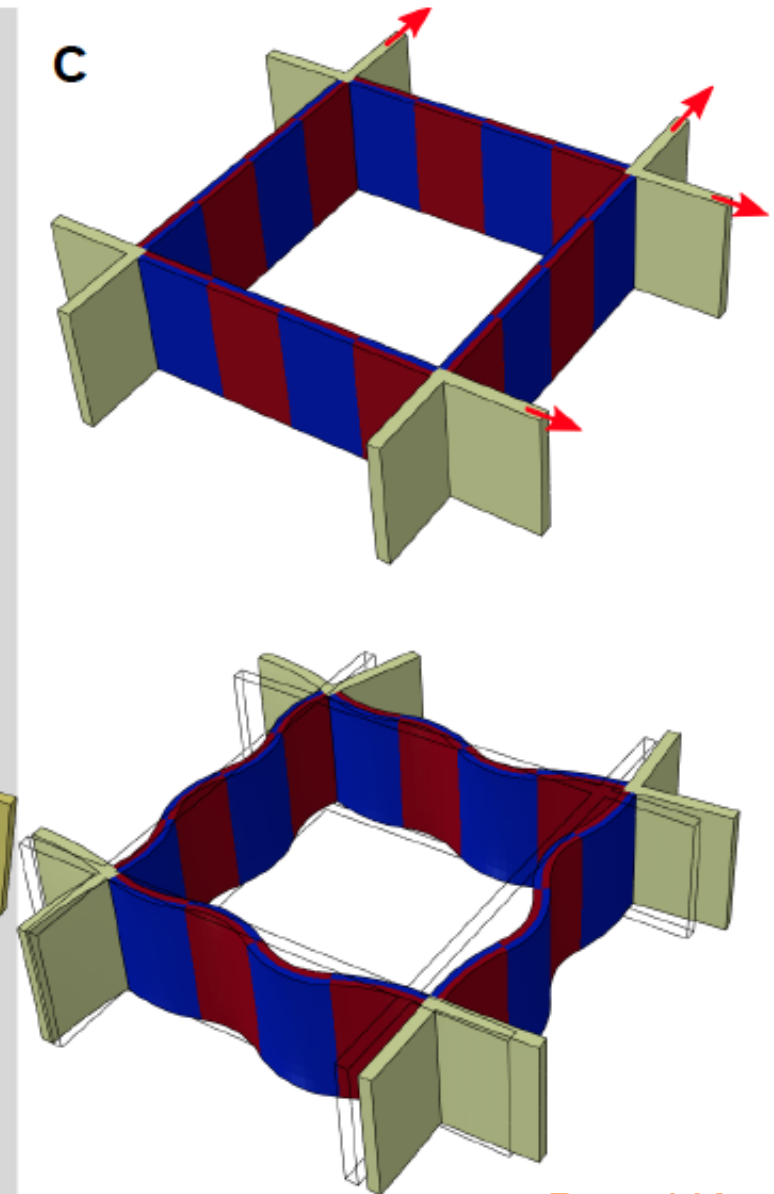
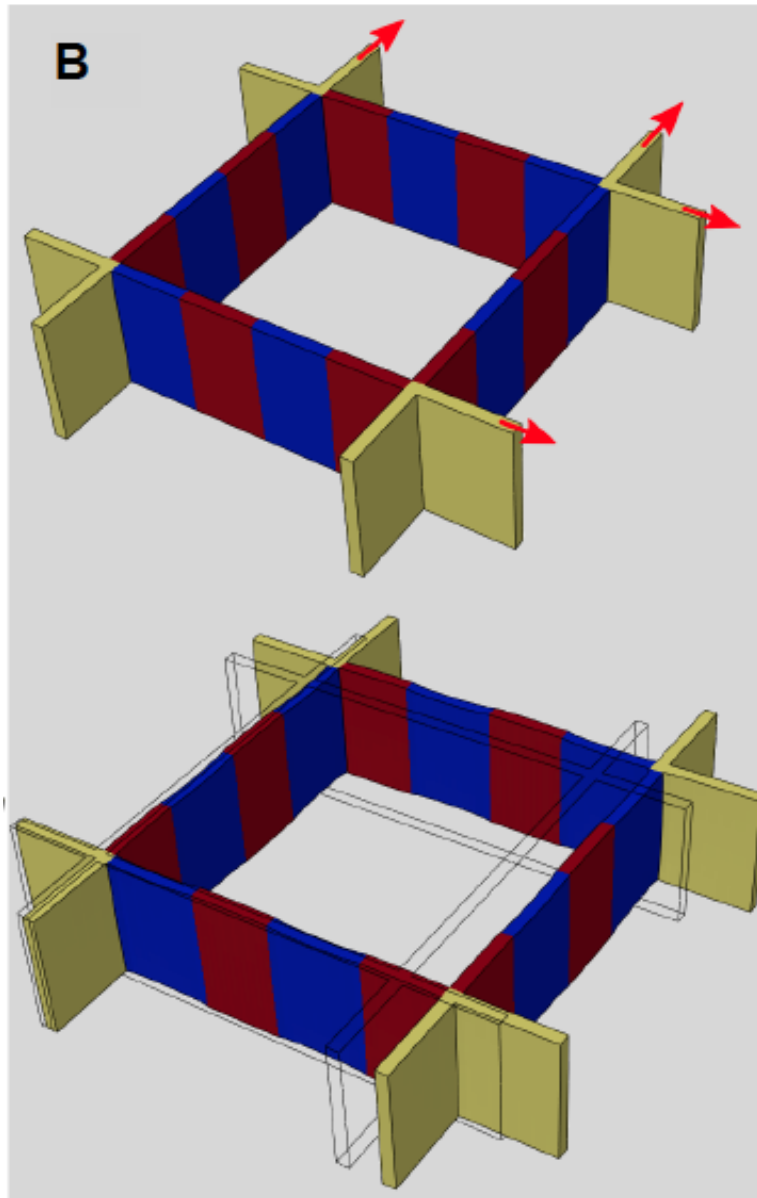
Underlined  
mechanical  
assumptions:

**- Lobes grow into neighboring cell**

- MT stiffen walls and restrict growth in necks

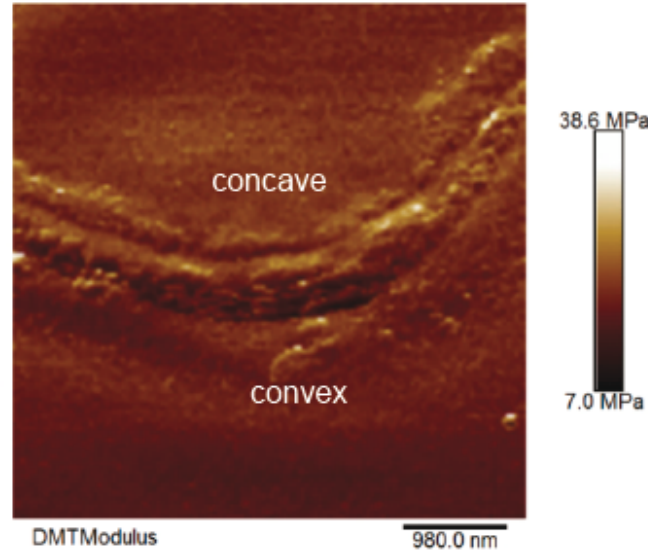
- Function: increasing interaction surface

# Anticlinal walls: the “buckling under tension” paradox

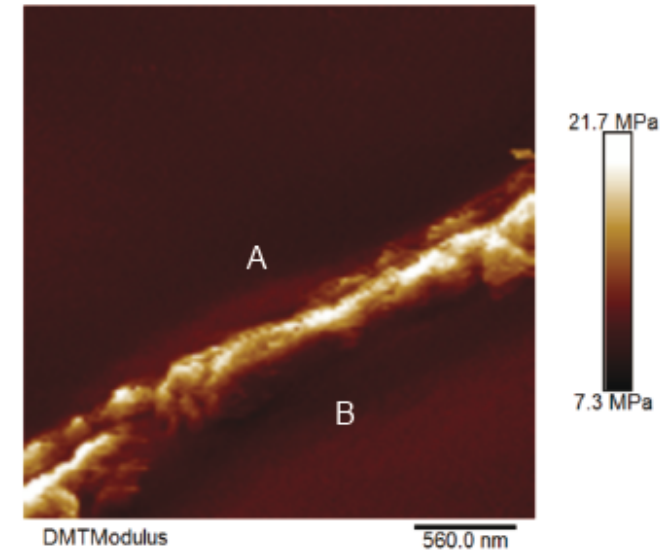


# Probing anticlinal wall stiffness with AFM (on sections)

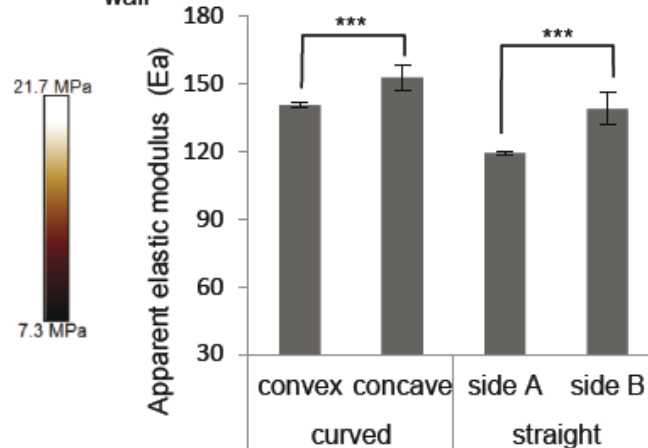
**D** Col-0; Curved part of the cell wall



**E** Col-0; Straight part of the cell wall



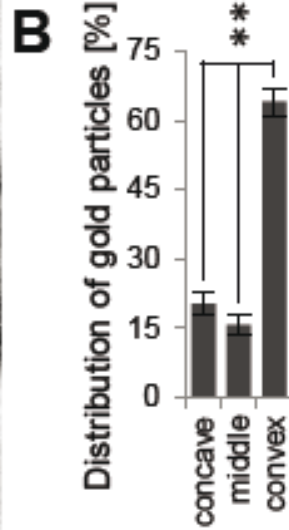
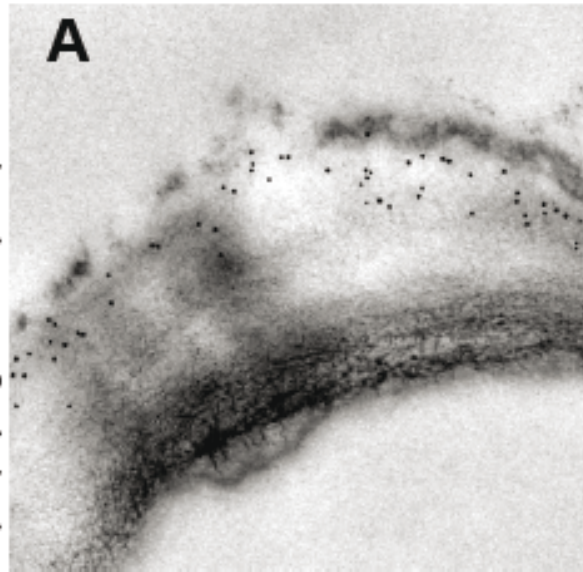
**F** Col-0; stiffness across curved and straight cell wall



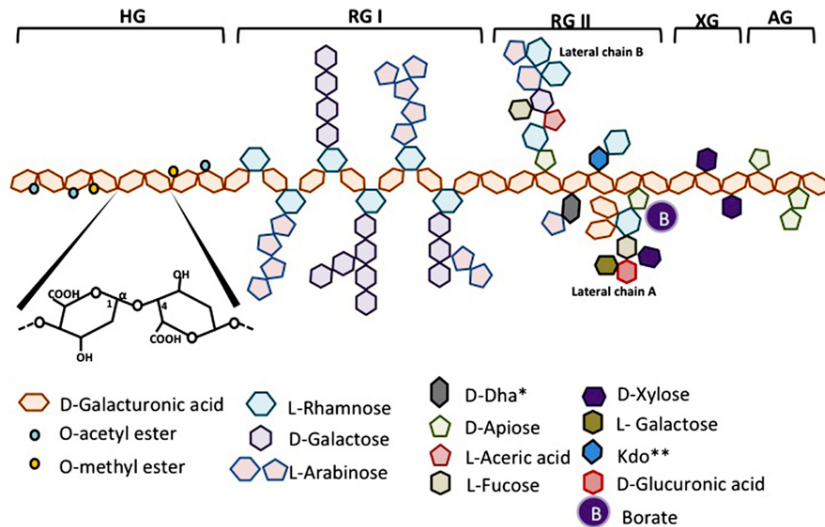
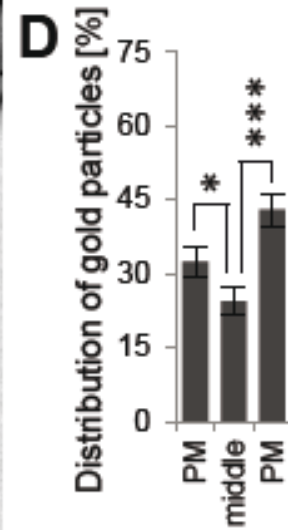
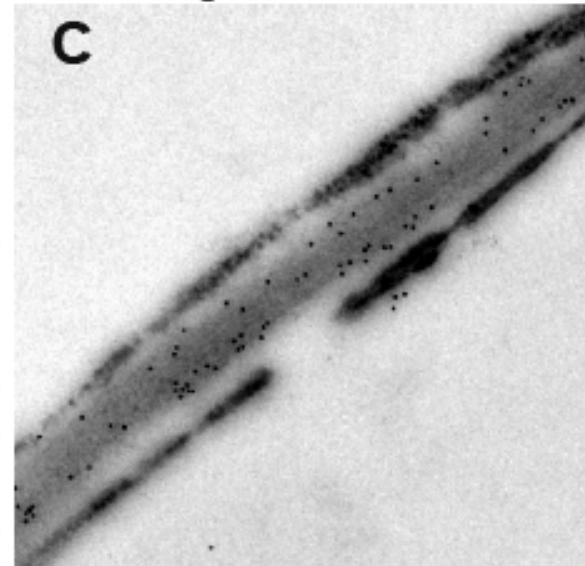


# A matching biochemical pattern

Col-0; curved zone of the cell walls



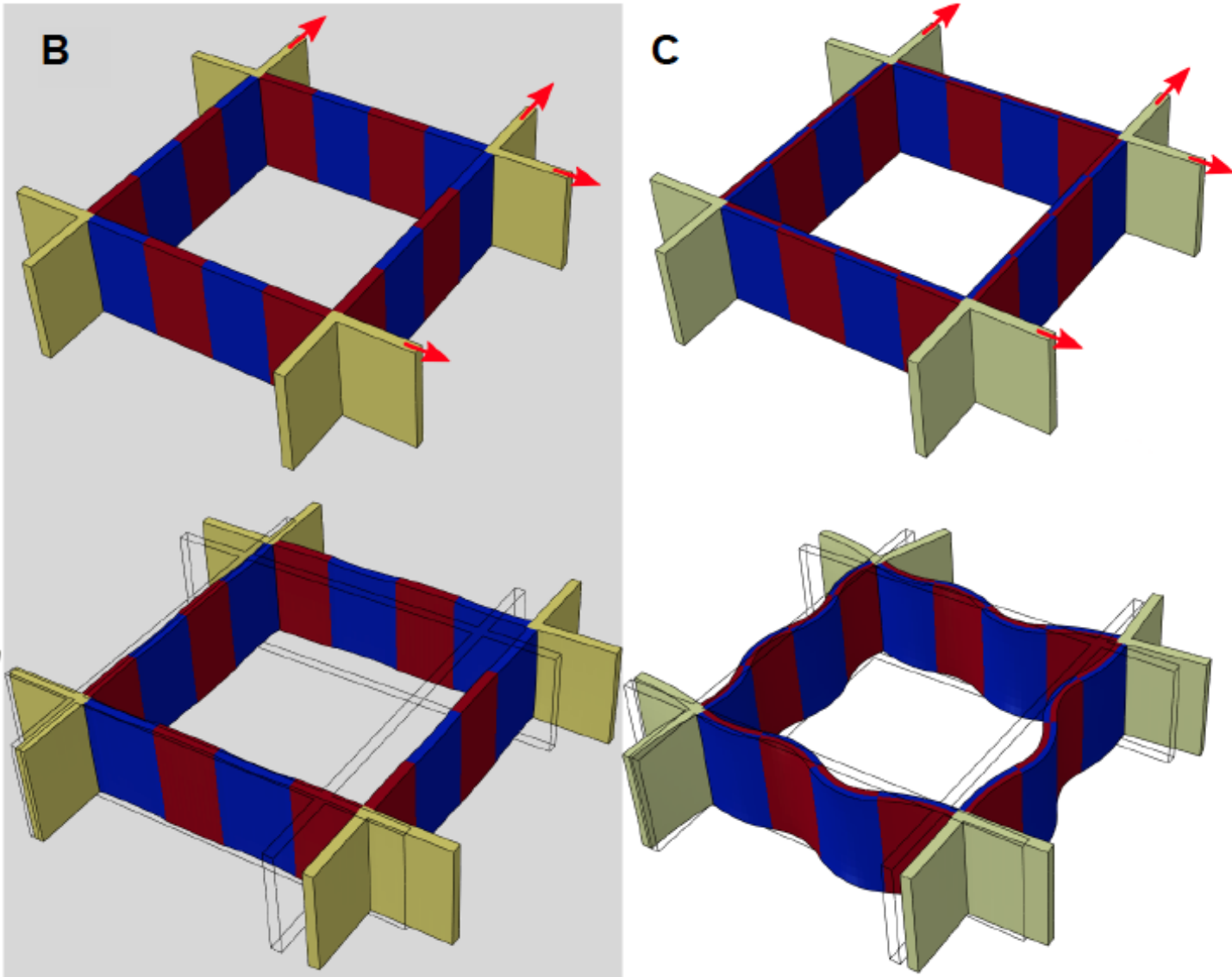
Col-0; straight zone of the cell walls



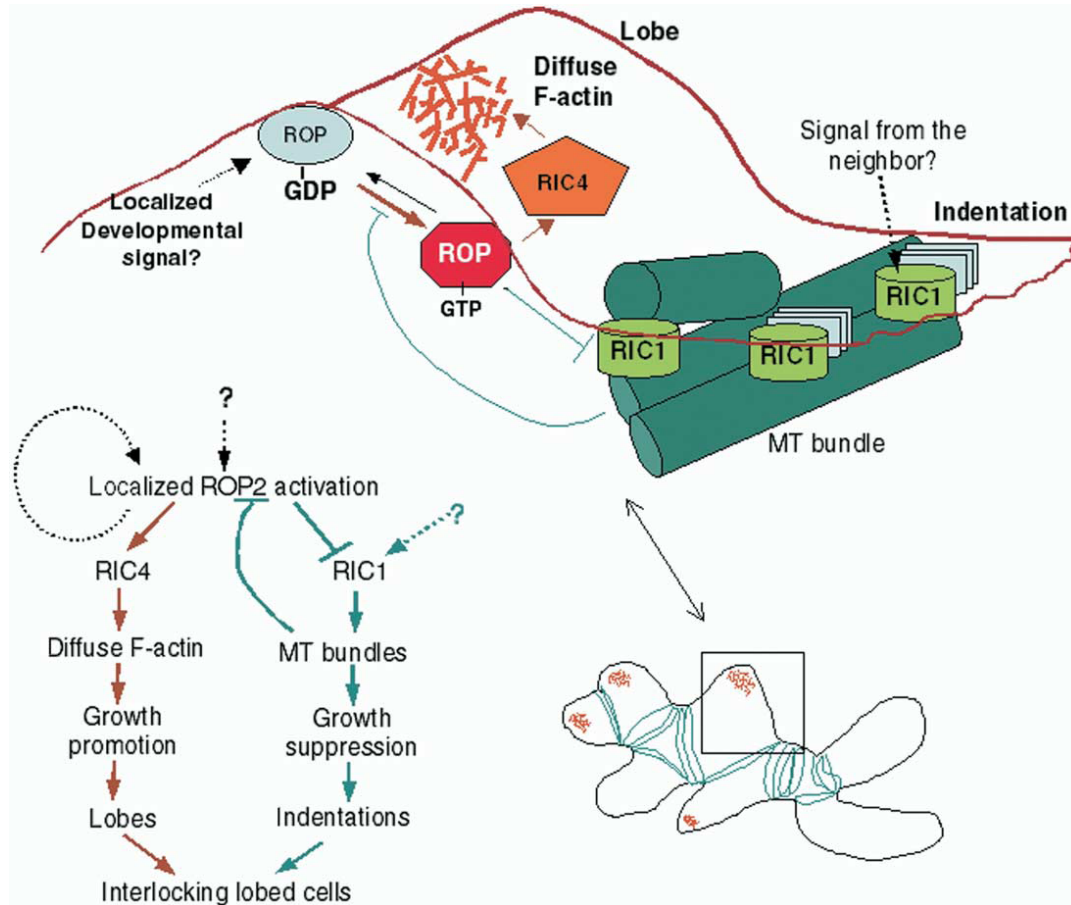
*(1-4)-β-D-galactan is often associated with the pectic polymer rhamnogalacturonan-I*

\*D-Dha = 3-deoxy-D-lyxo-2-heptulosaric acid  
\*\*Kdo = 3-deoxy-D-manno-2-octulosonic acid

# Anticlinal walls: the “buckling under tension” paradox



# Pavement cell morphogenesis is well described molecularly

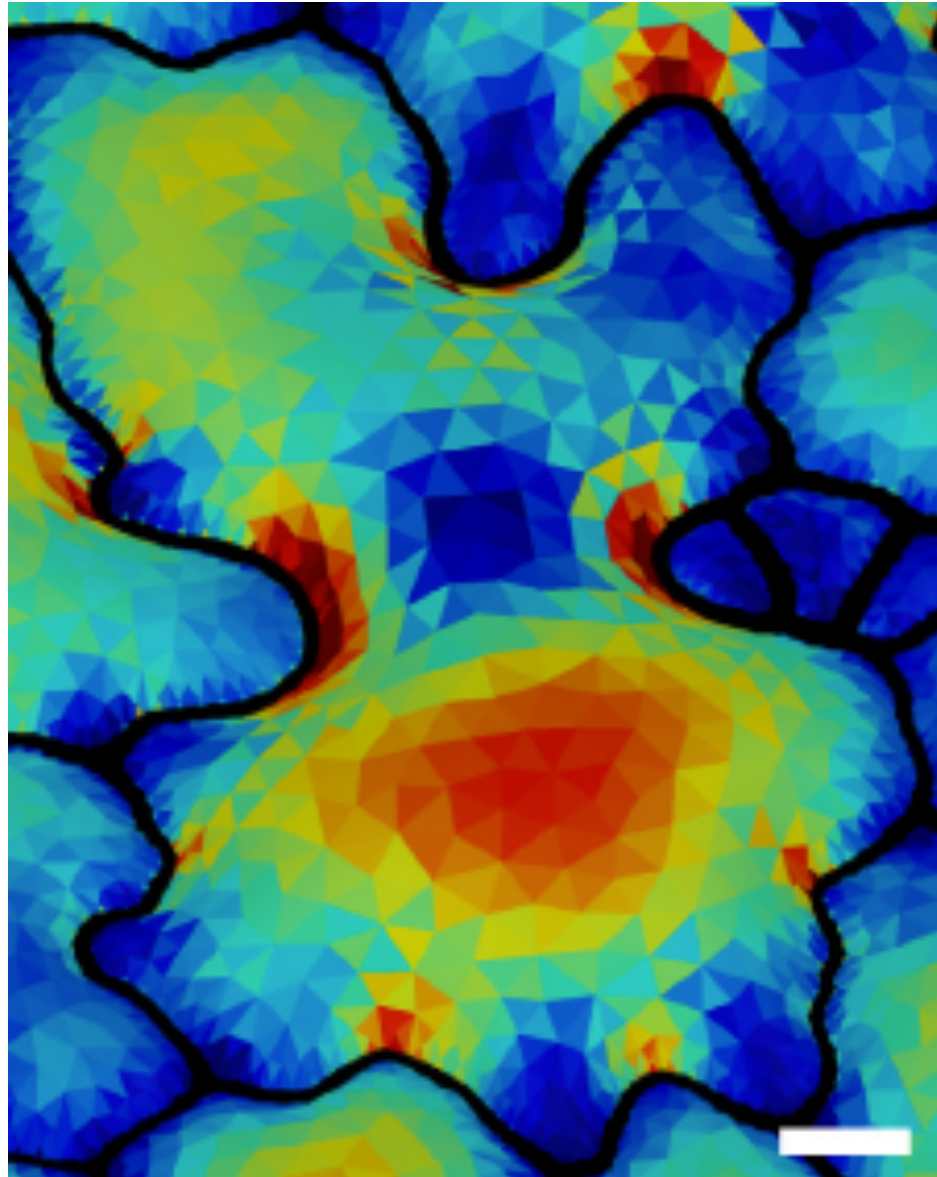


Underlined  
mechanical  
assumptions:

- Lobes grow into neighboring cell
- MT stiffen walls and restrict growth in necks

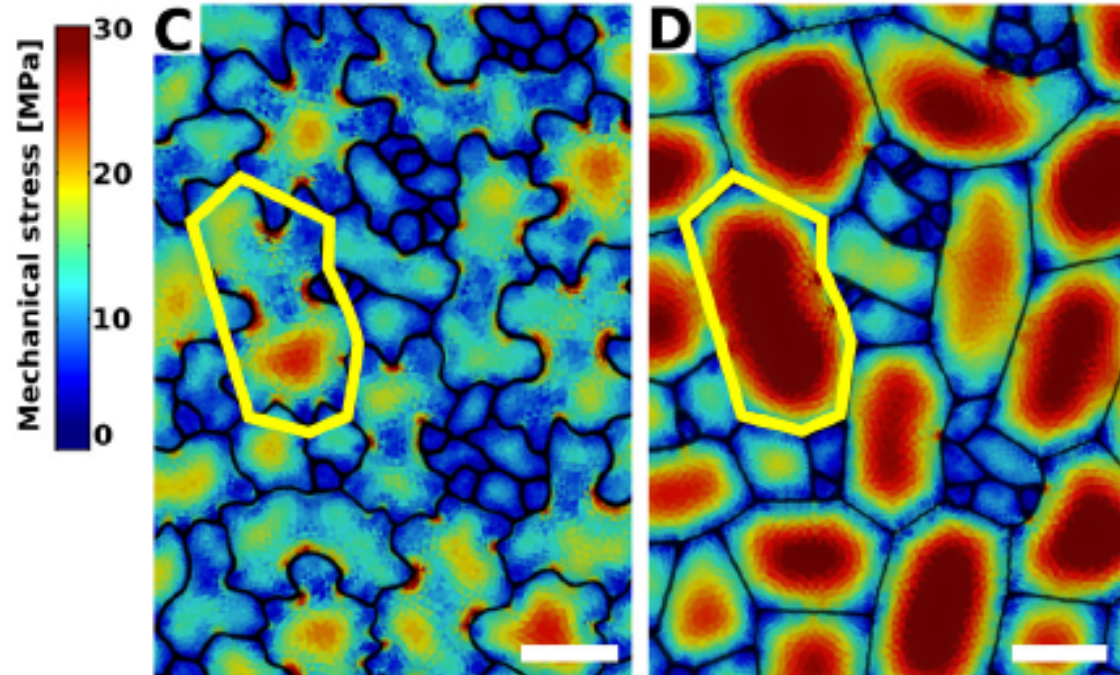
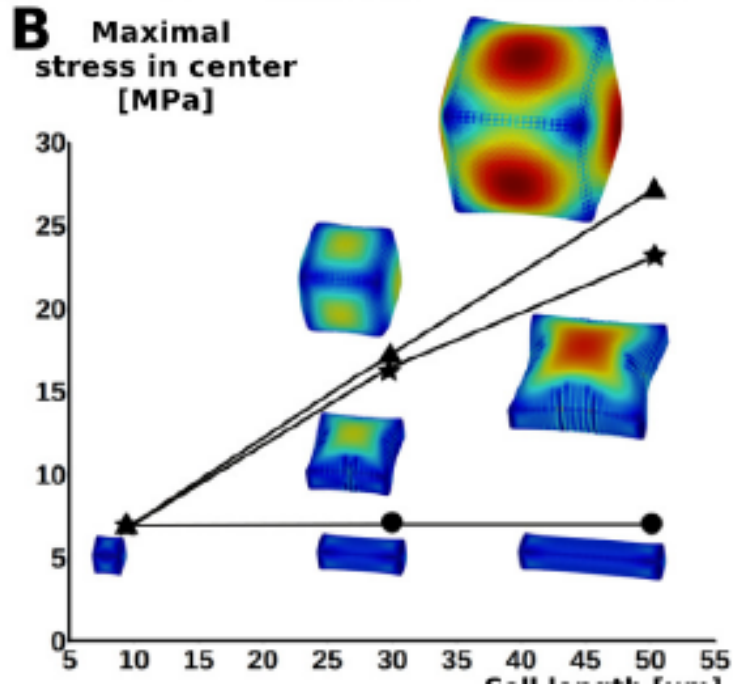
**- Function:  
increasing  
interaction surface**

Why a jigsaw puzzle shape?

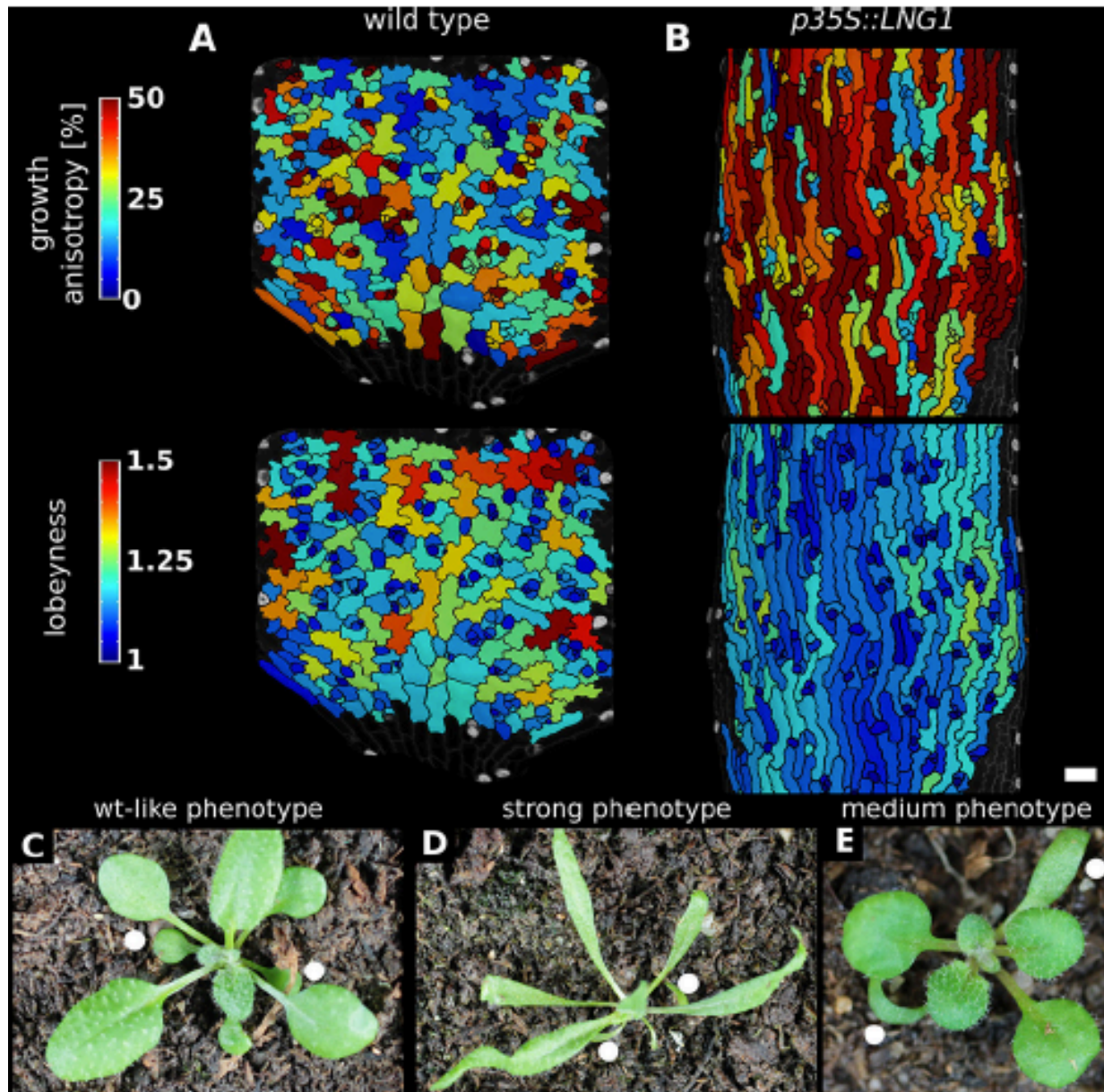




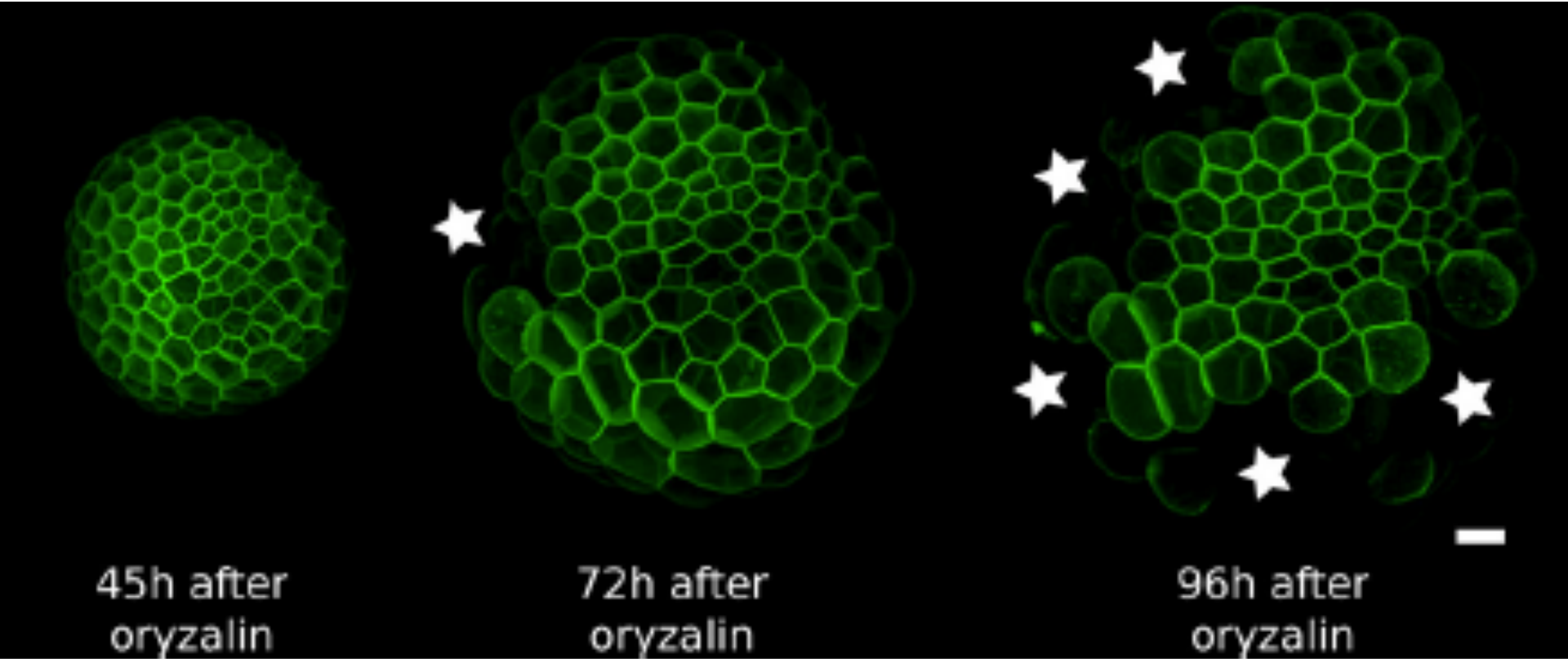
# Why a jigsaw puzzle shape?



# Growth isotropy positively correlates with lobeyness

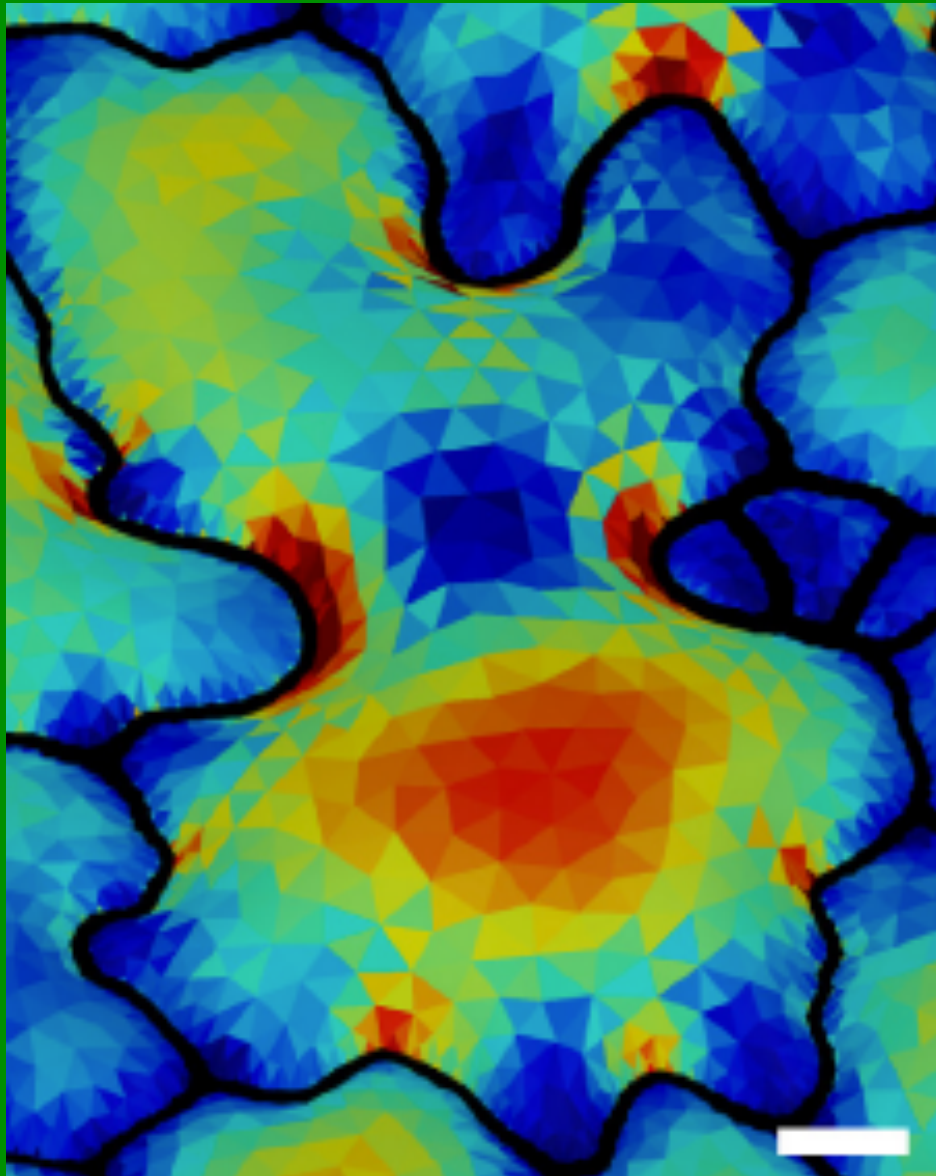


# Prolonged isotropic growth leads to (big) cell bursting





# Summary: Pavement cells revisited through mechanics

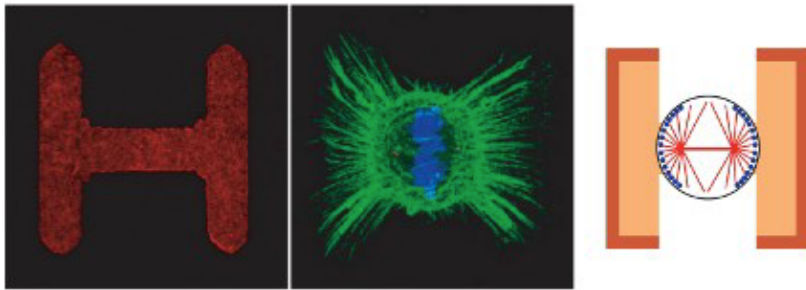


- MT stiffen walls and restrict growth in necks
- Lobes result from buckling between regions of different stiffness in a tissue under tension
- Function: managing stress levels

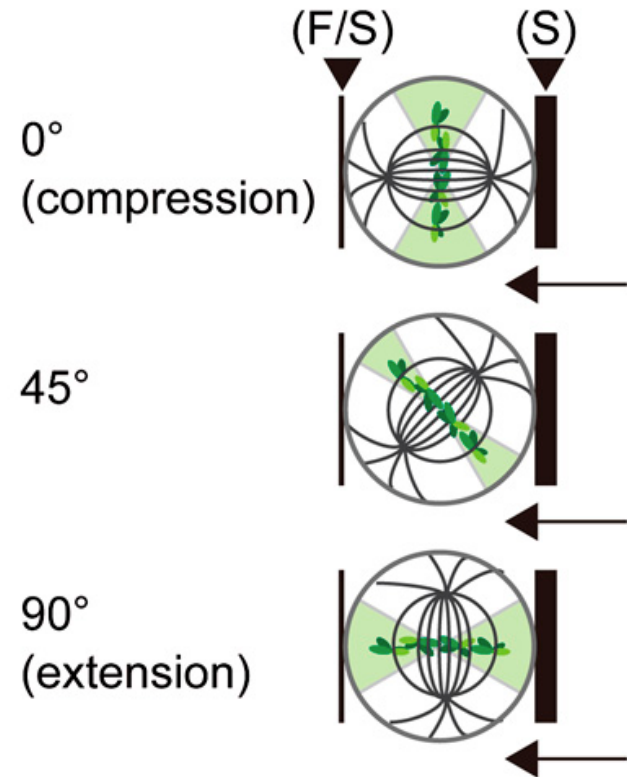


Conserved mechanical signals in plants and animals?

# Mechanical cues control cell division profiles



Mitotic spindle orientation depends on pattern of stress

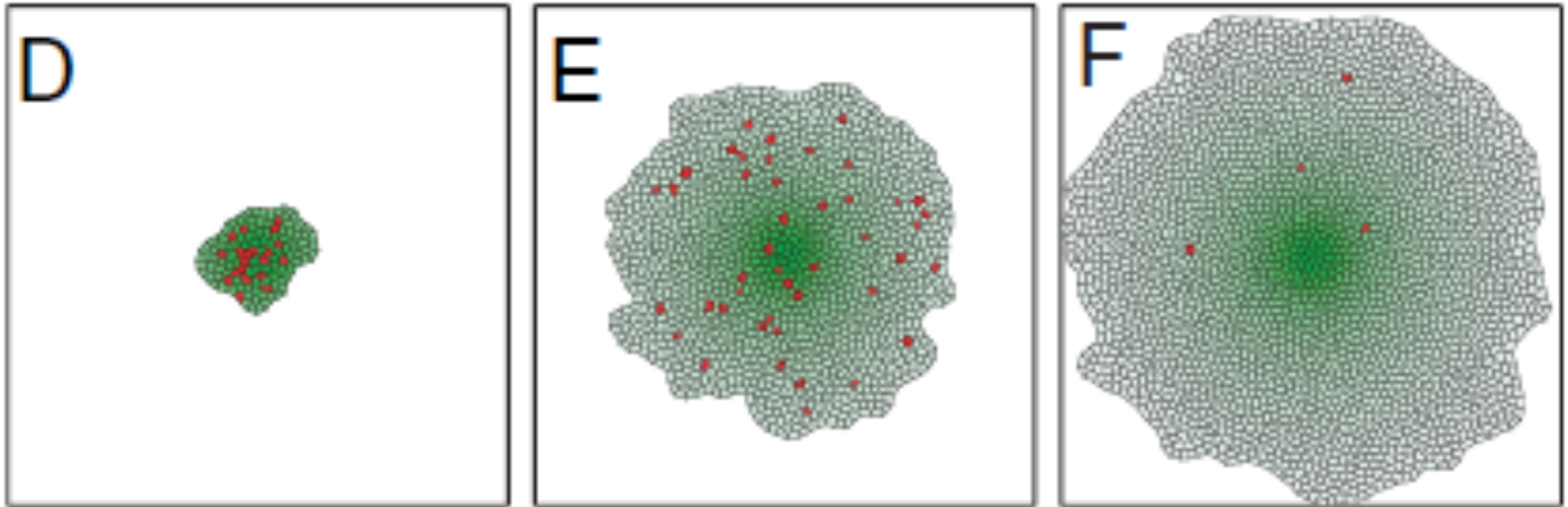


Extra tension in the spindle accelerates anaphase progression

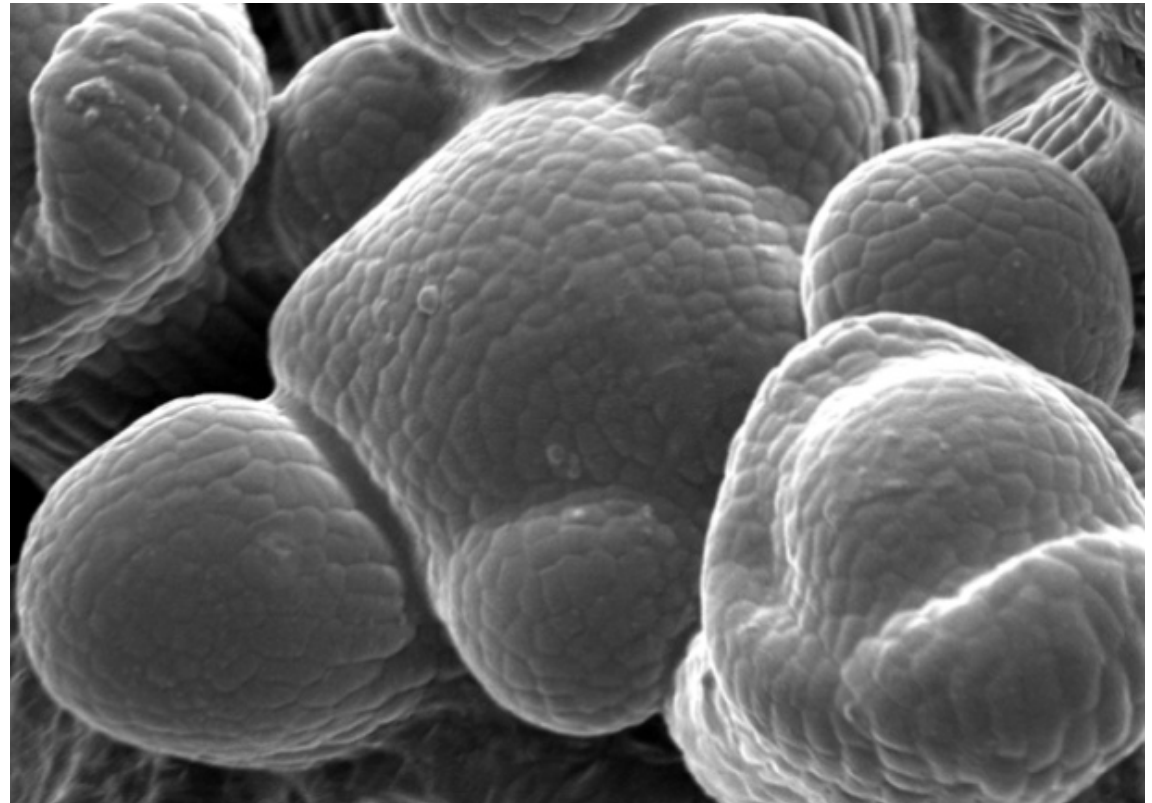
*Théry et al., 2007 Nature*

*Itabashi et al., 2012 PNAS*

# A role of mechanical forces in growth homeostasis?



- **Dpp** induces cell proliferation (growth)
- Differential growth compress the tissue and reduces **cell proliferation**



Cell division under mechanical control  
in plants too?



Cell division plane orientation depends on cell geometry



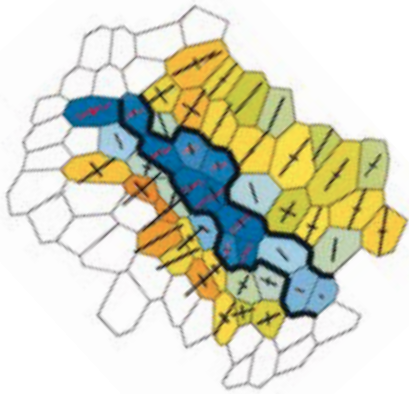
But: only tested in tissues with  
homogeneous growth or isotropic shape

Errera's rule

Errera 1898 CRAS

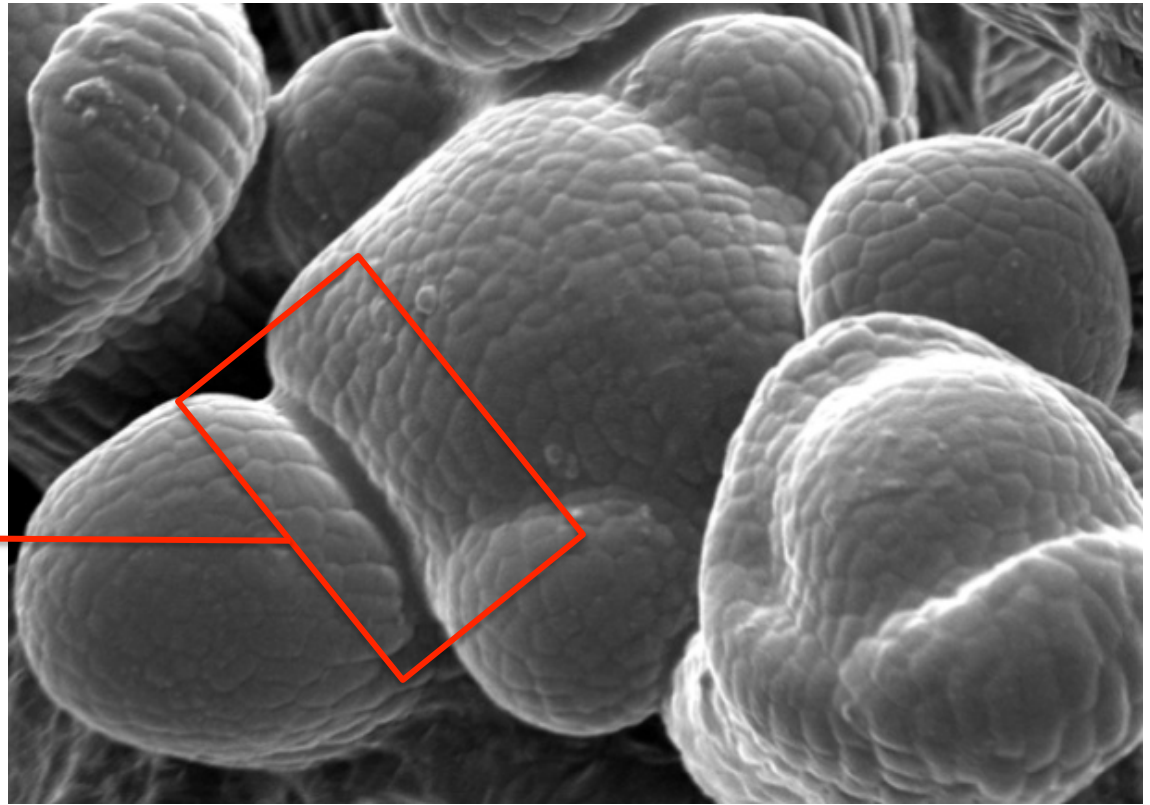
Dupuy *et al.*, 2010 PNAS

Besson and Dumais, 2011 PNAS



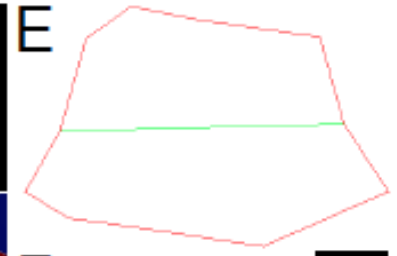
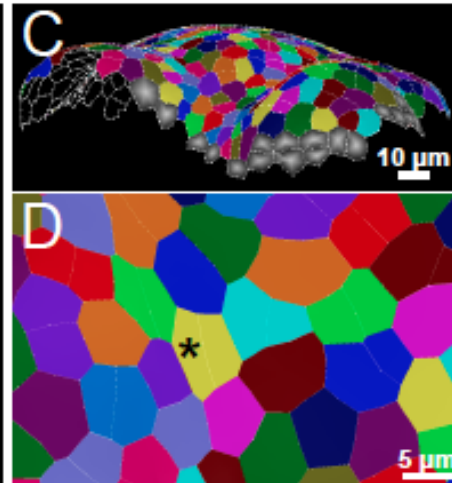
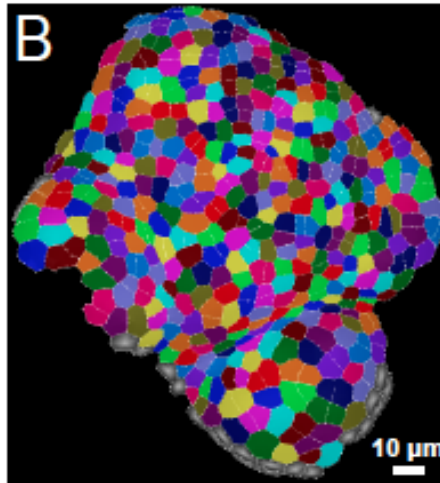
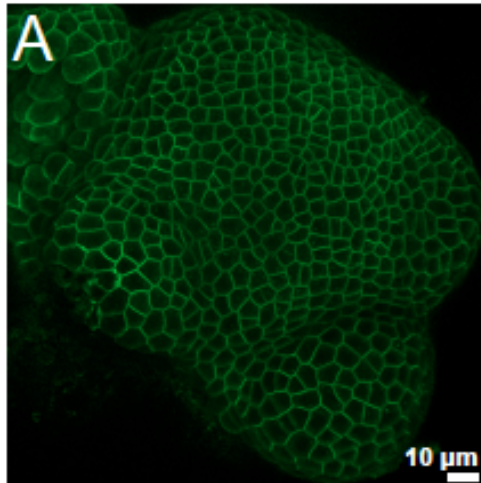
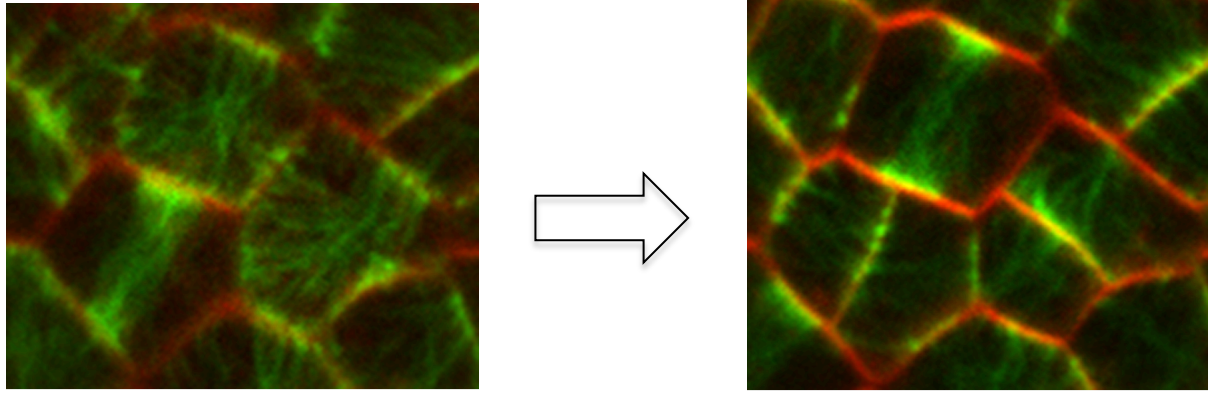
Strain rate

Kwiatkowska and Dumais,  
2003 J. Exp Bot



Differential growth at the boundary  
and  
Cell division

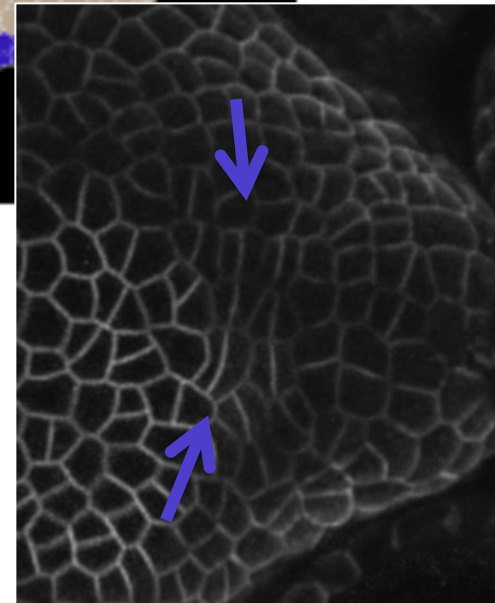
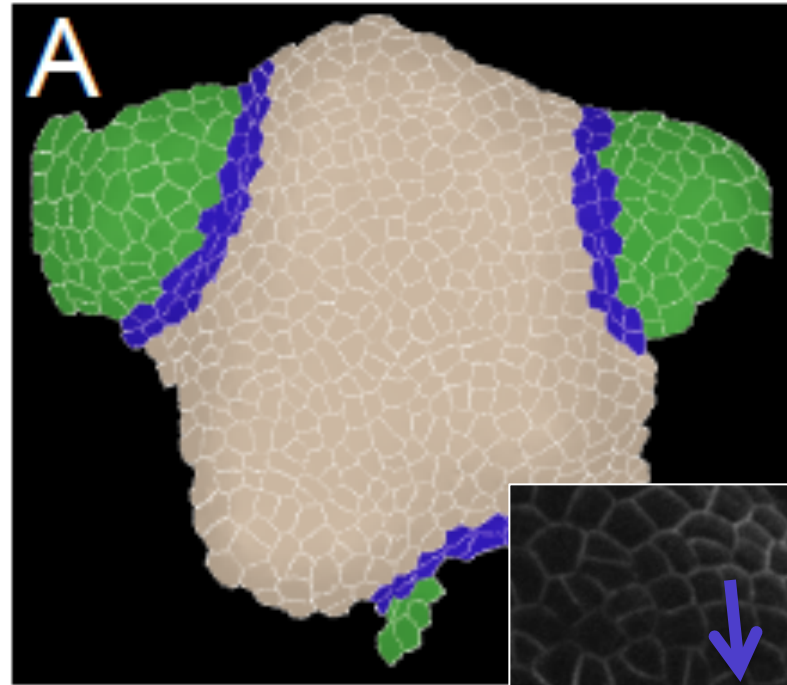
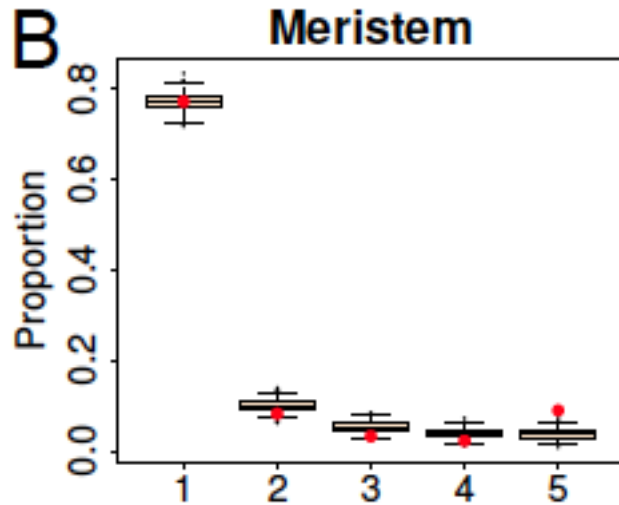
# Testing Errera's rule in the shoot apical meristem



**F**

Rank	Probability	Length (μm)
1	0.999887	5.90
2	0.000050	9.30
▶ 3	0.000046	9.33
4	0.000017	9.67

# A bias towards longer planes in the boundary domain

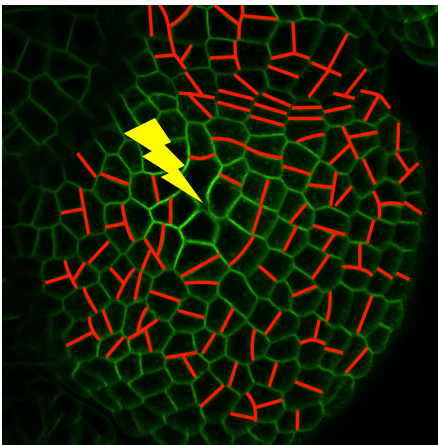
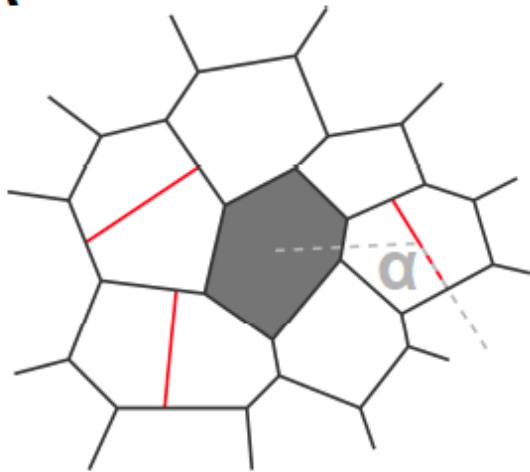


→  
Longer planes

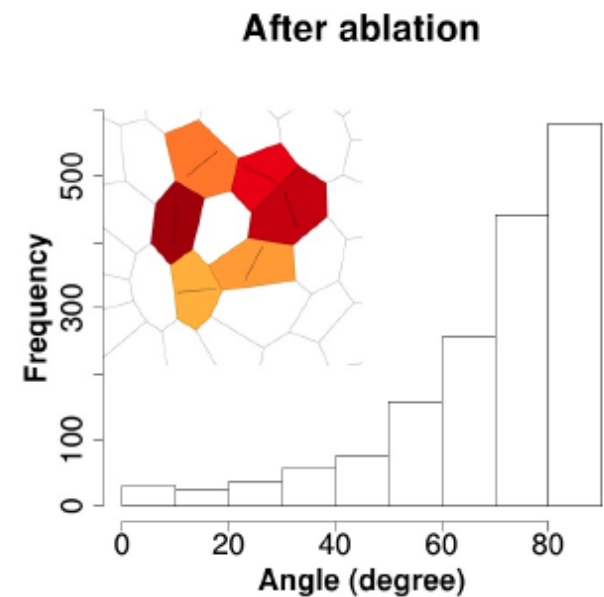
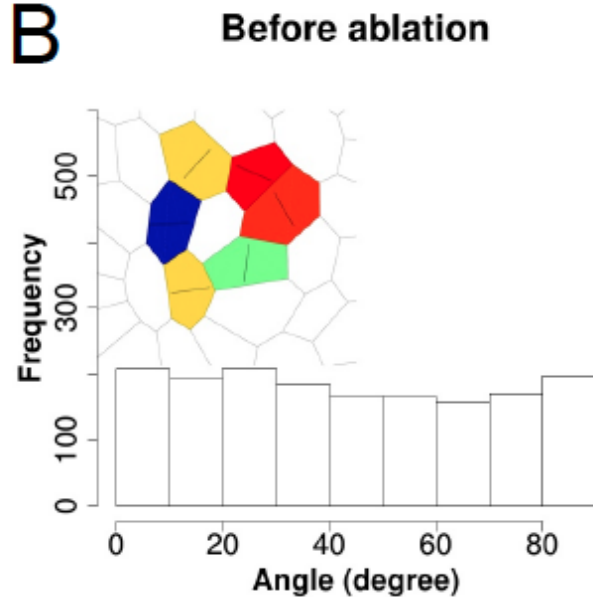


# Changing mechanical stress locally affects the new division plane orientations

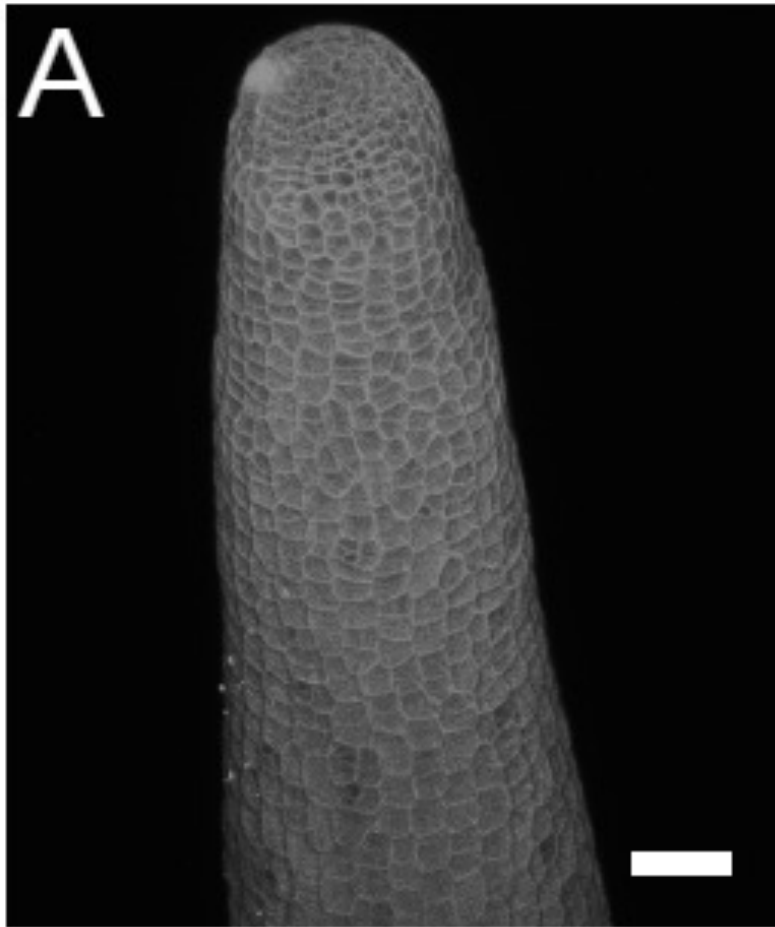
A



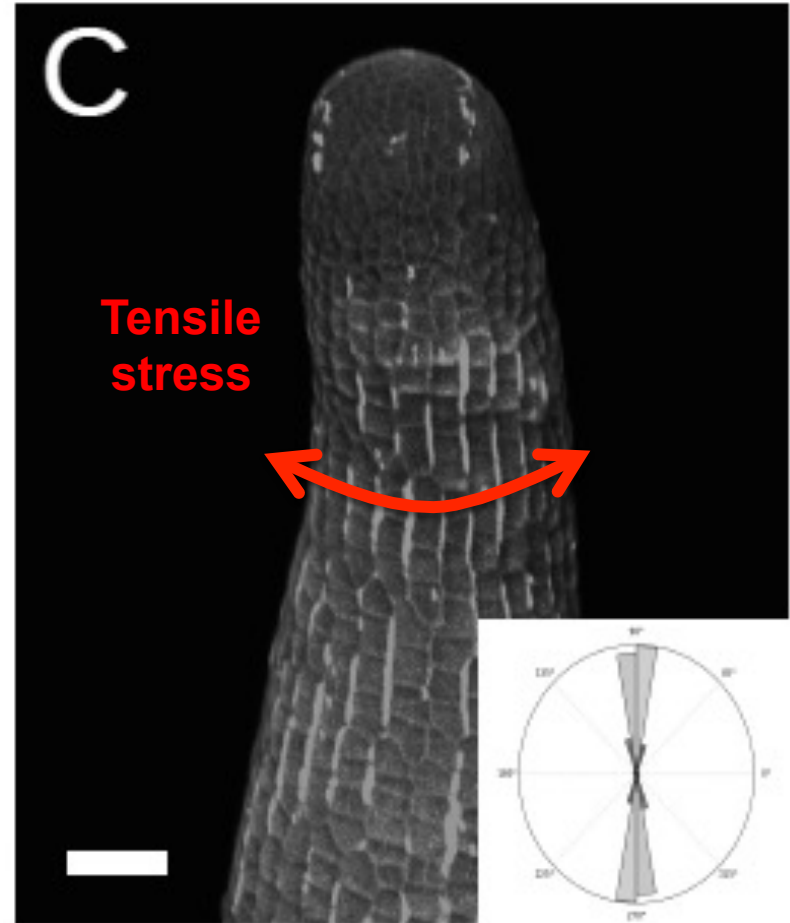
B



# Shape-induced stress in cylindrical stem

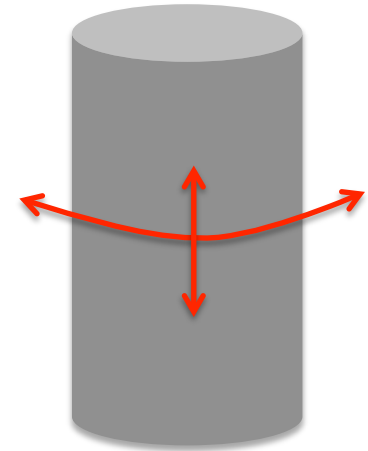
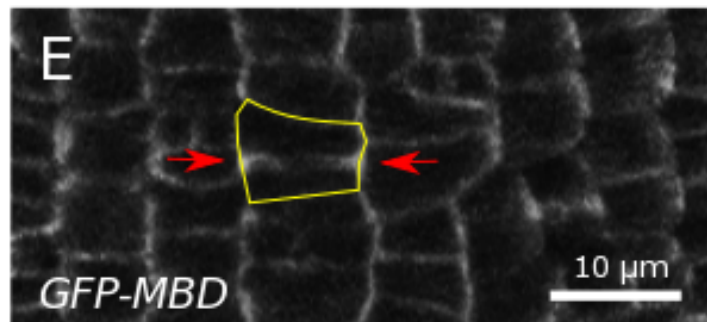
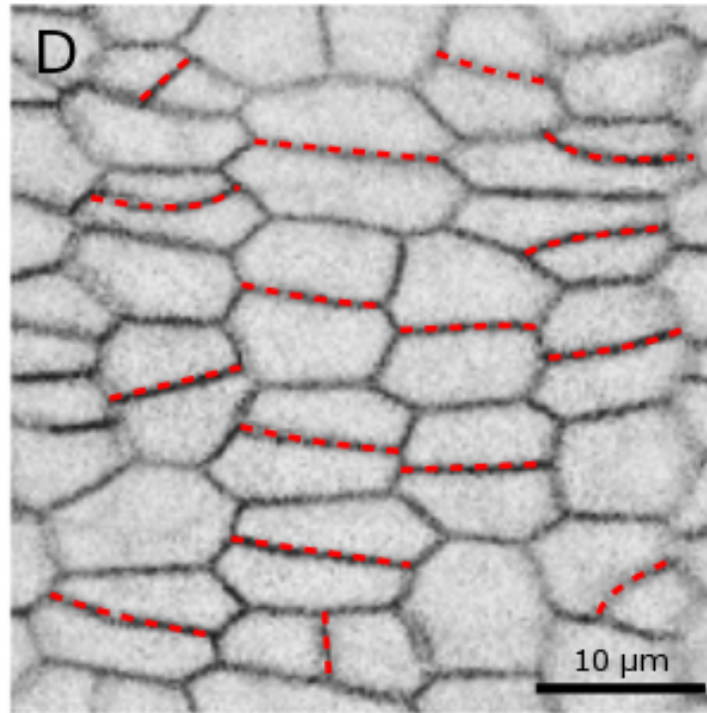
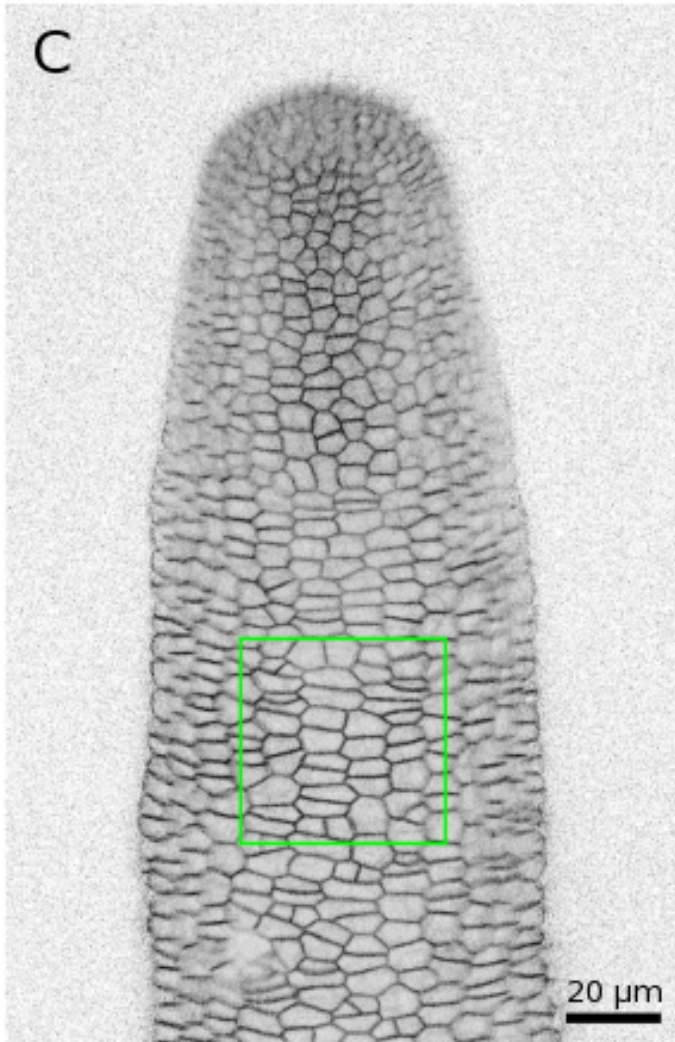


WT



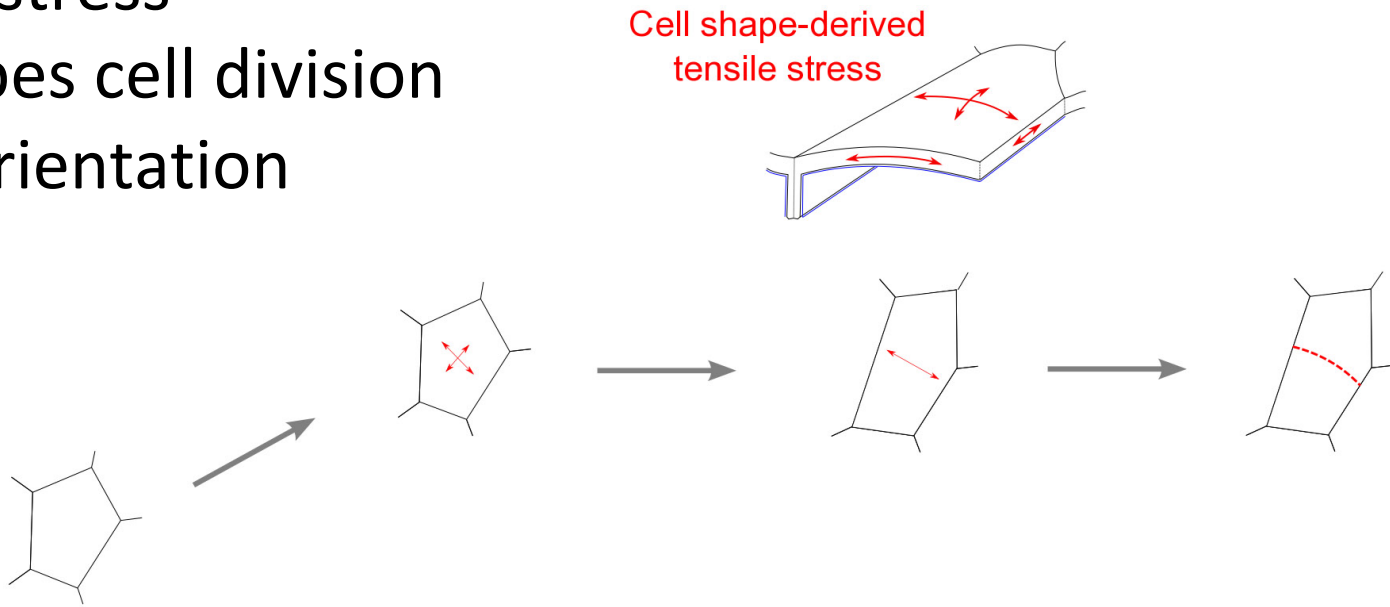
*qua1* (Agar 2.5%)

# Tensile stress prescribes cell division plane orientation



Tensile  
stress

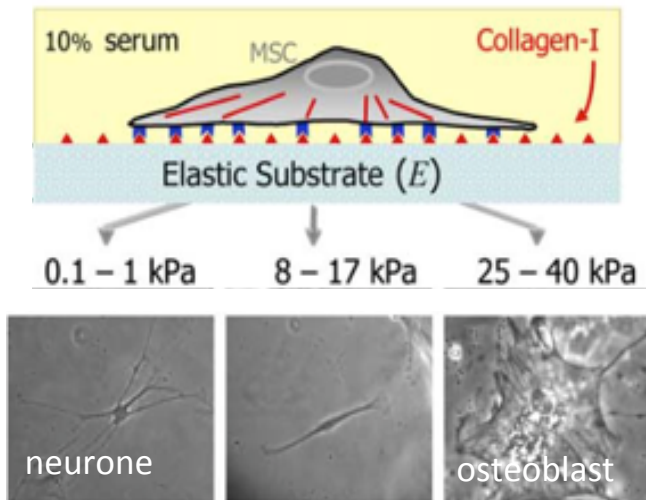
# Tensile stress prescribes cell division plane orientation





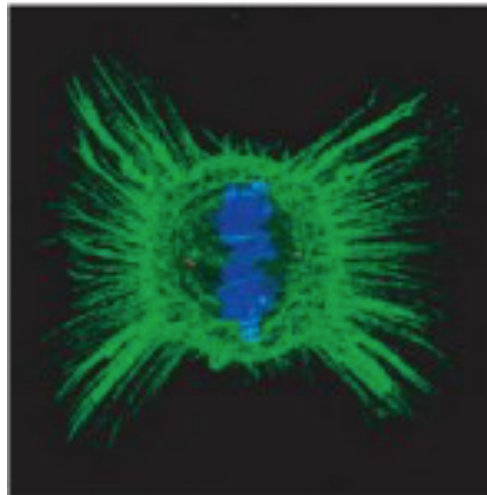
# Cells sense their mechanical environment and adapt their behavior accordingly

## Cell fate



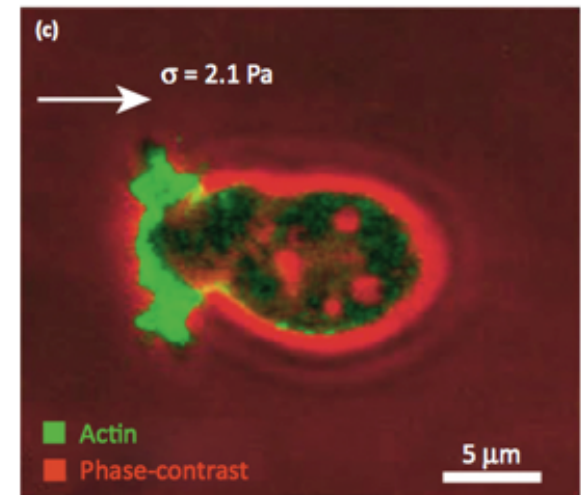
Engler *et al*, Cell, 2006

## Cell division



Théry *et al*, Nature, 2007

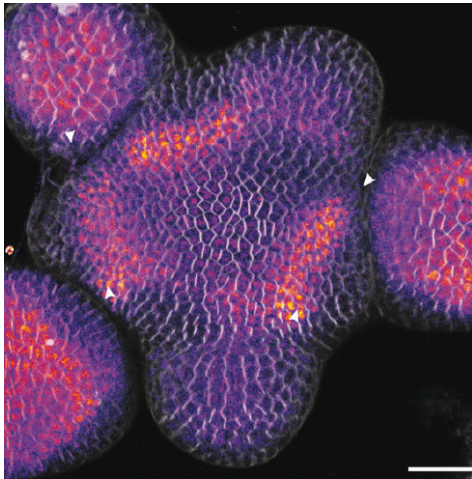
## Cell polarity



Dalous, Biophys J, 2008

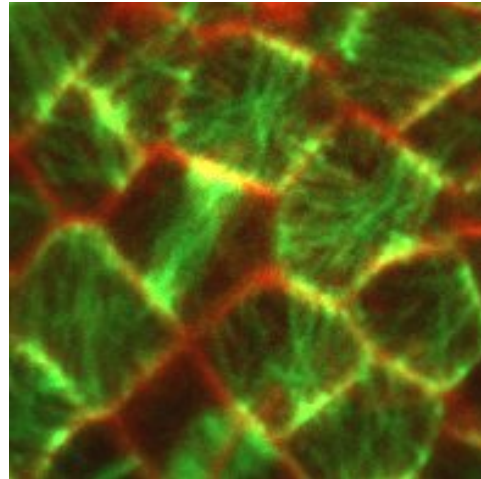
# Cells sense their mechanical environment and adapt their behavior accordingly

## Cell fate



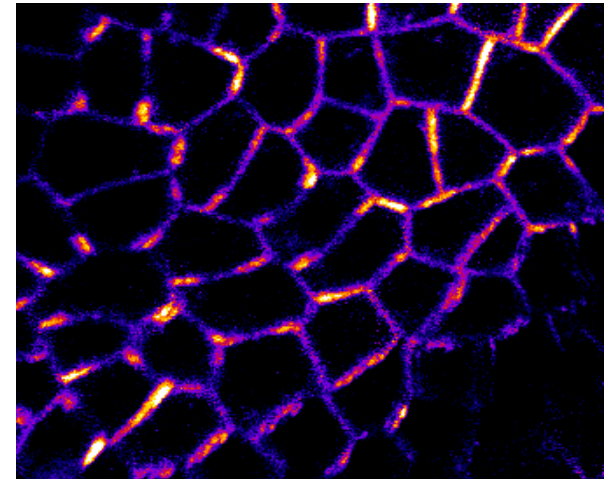
Coutand *et al.*, 2009 Plant physiol.  
Landrein *et al.*, 2015 eLife  
Fal *et al.*, 2016 PSB

## Cell division



Lintilhac *et al.*, 1984 Nature  
Louveau *et al.*, 2016 PNAS

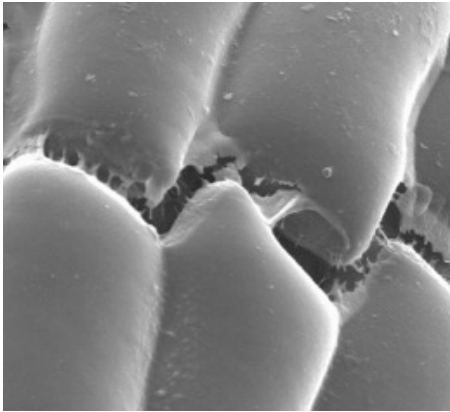
## Cell polarity



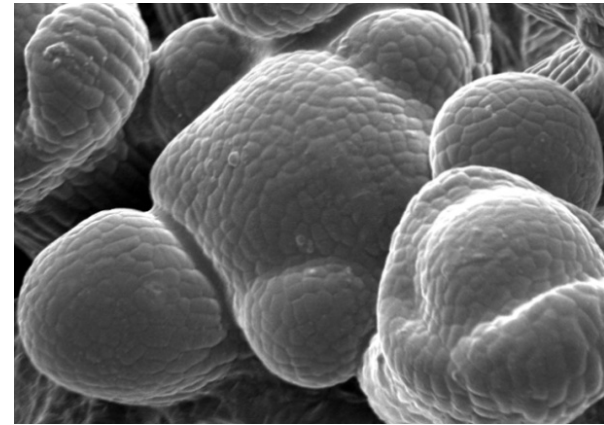
Heisler *et al.*, 2010 Plos Biol.  
Nakayama *et al.*, 2012 Curr Biol.  
Bringmann *et al.*, 2017 Curr Biol.

# Mechanotransduction pathways

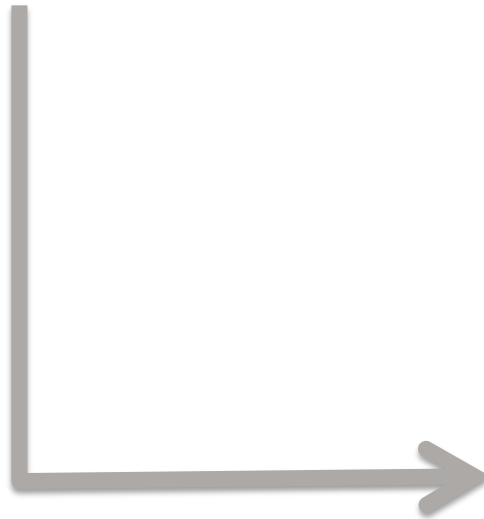
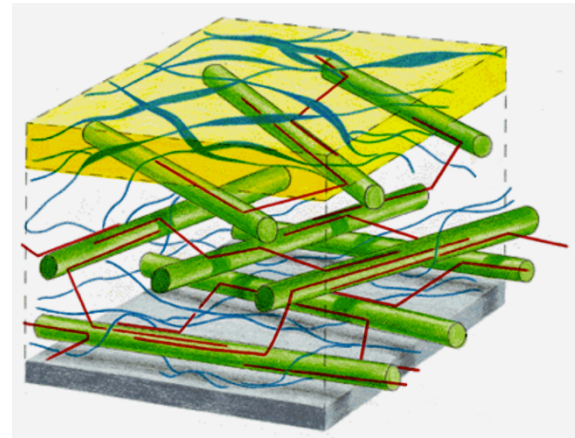
**Mechanical  
stress pattern**



**Shape  
and growth**

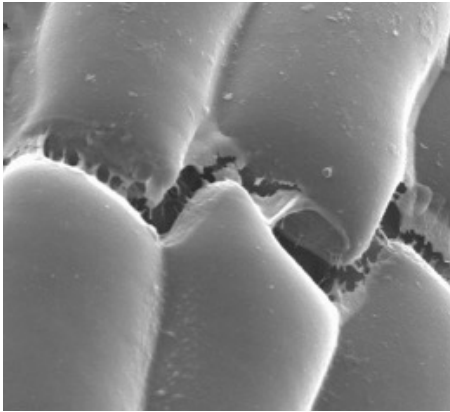


**Cell targets**

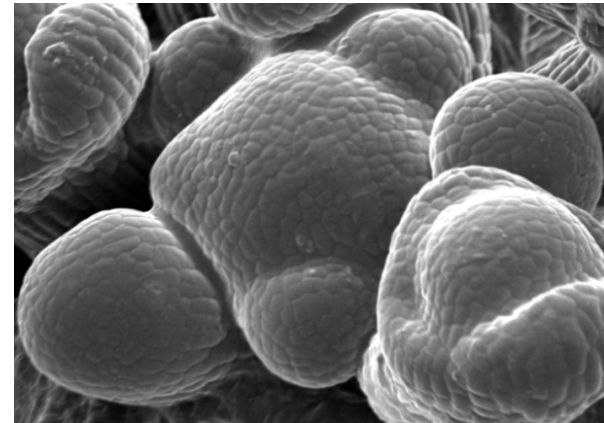




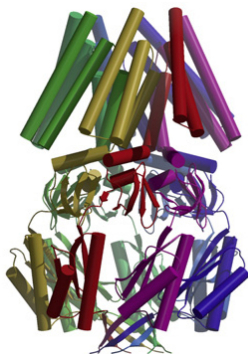
**Mechanical  
stress pattern**



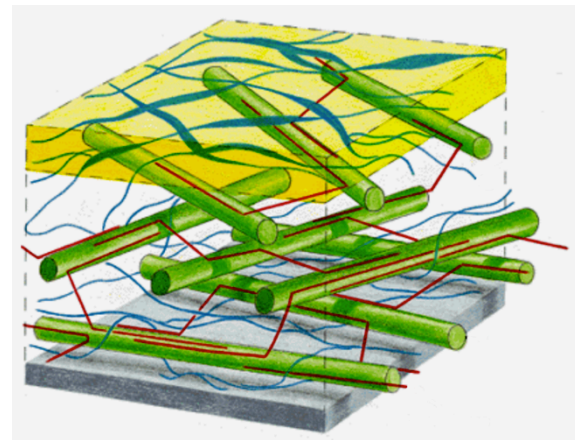
**Shape  
and growth**



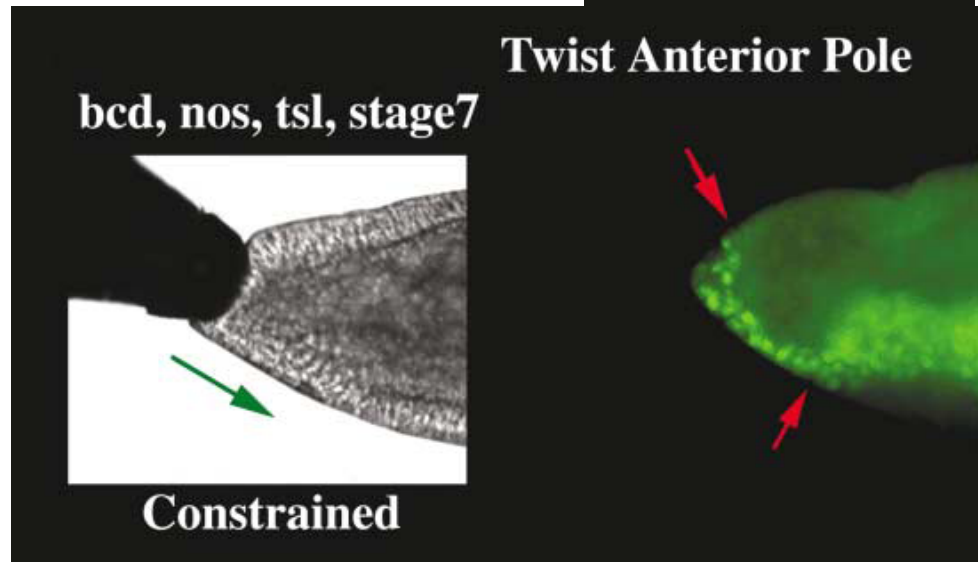
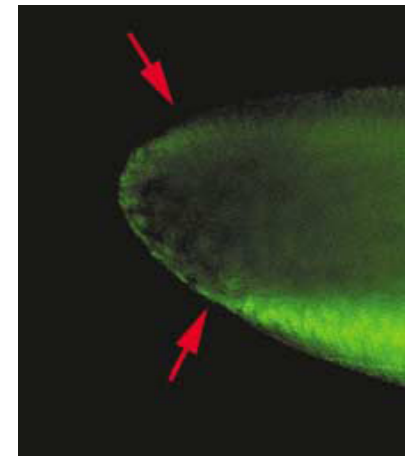
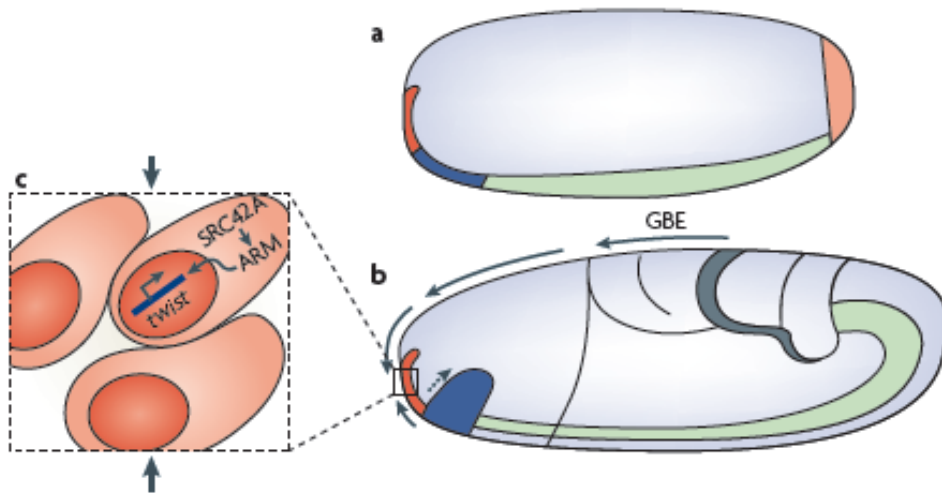
**Mechanotransduction**



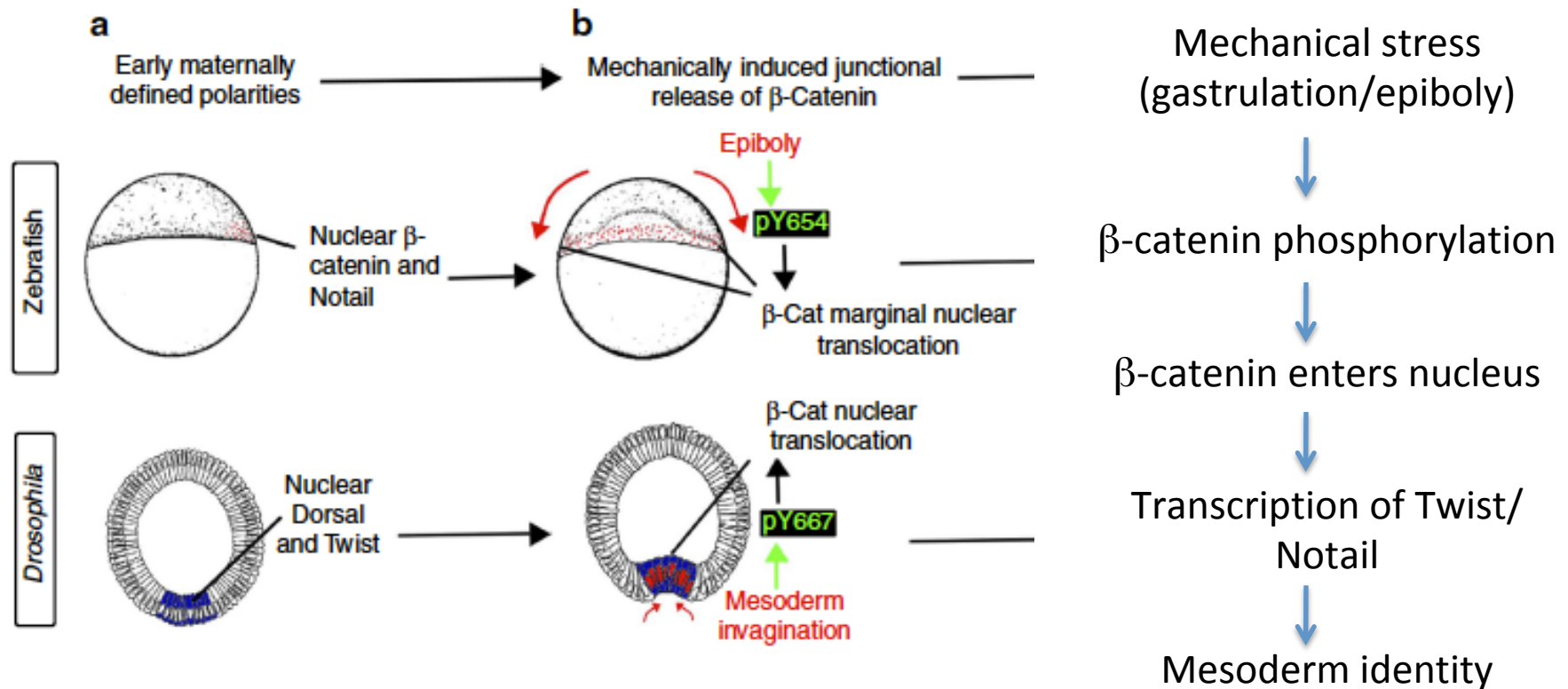
**Cell targets**



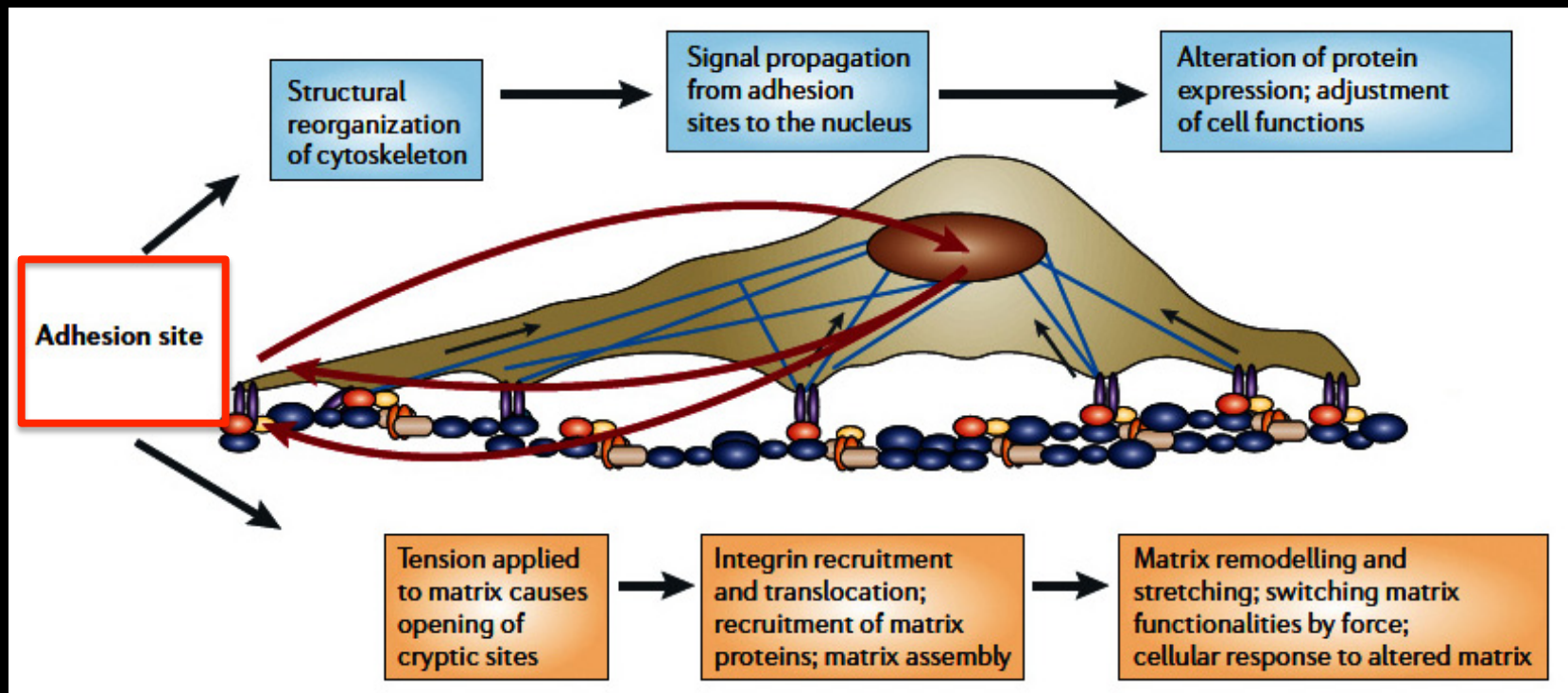
# Mechanical forces as patterning signals



# Mechanical forces as patterning signals



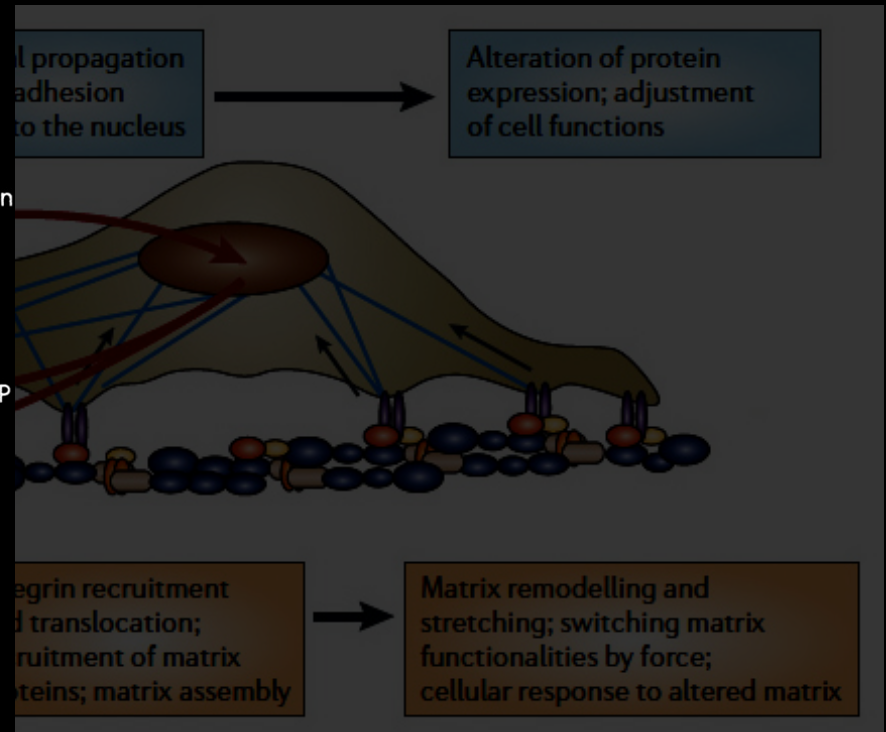
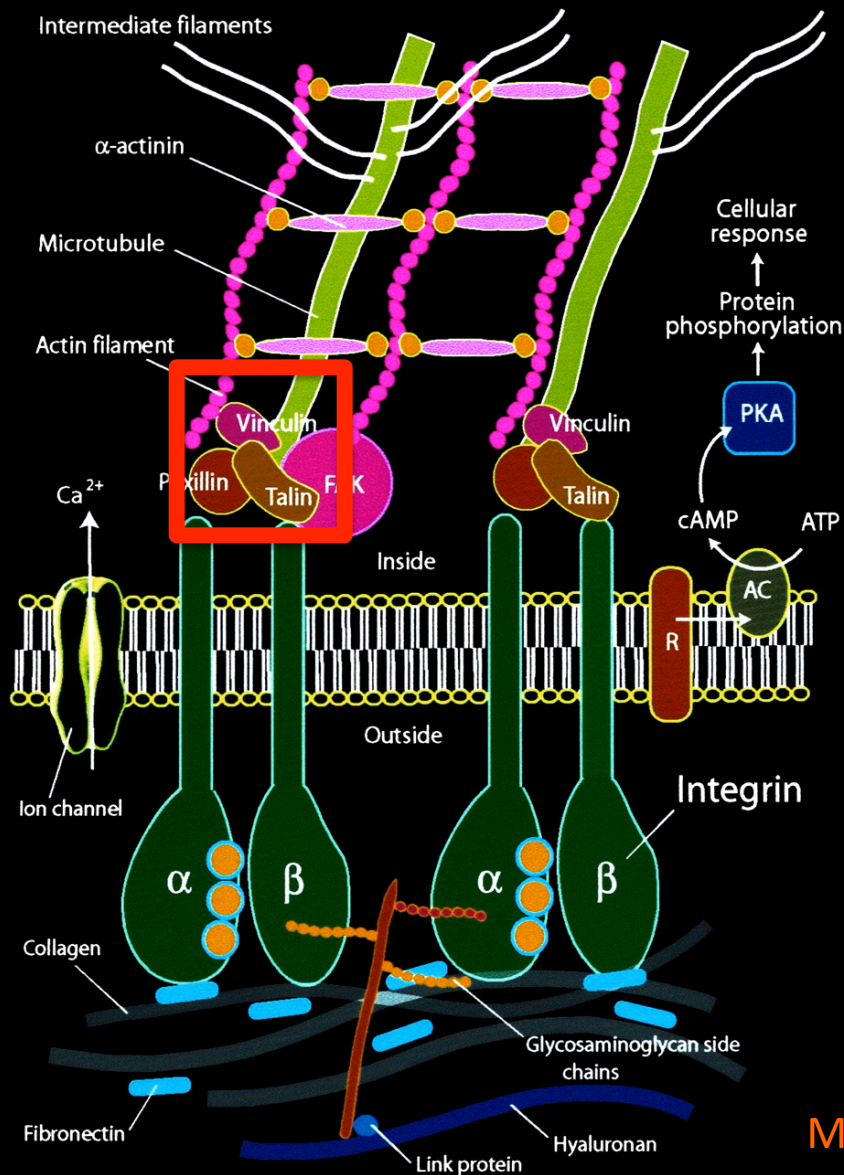
# Focal adhesion points



Vogel and Sheetz, 2006

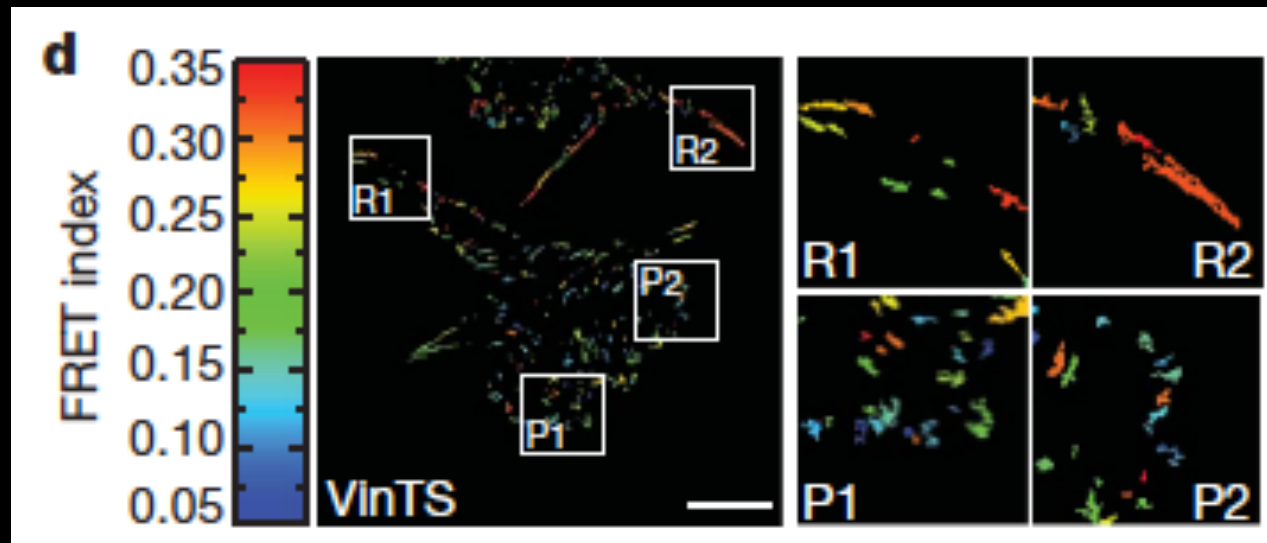
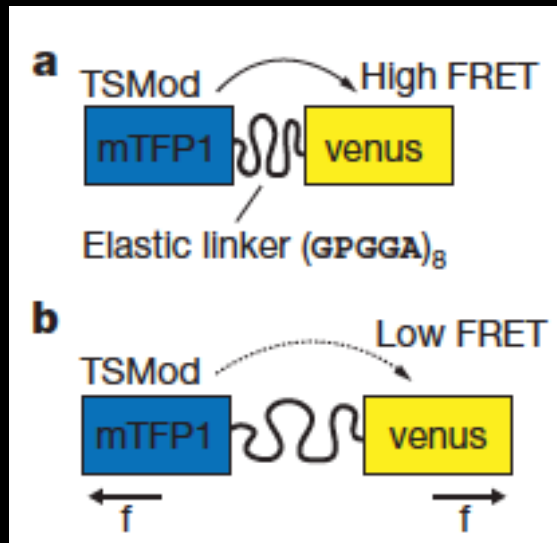


# Mechanical cues upstream of a signaling cascade



Meikle, 2006

# Mechanical cues control protein conformation

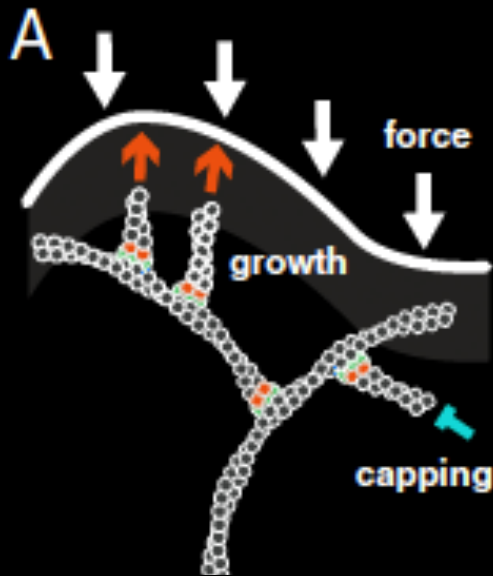


Since FRET is highly sensitive to the distance between the fluorophores, FRET decreases under tension



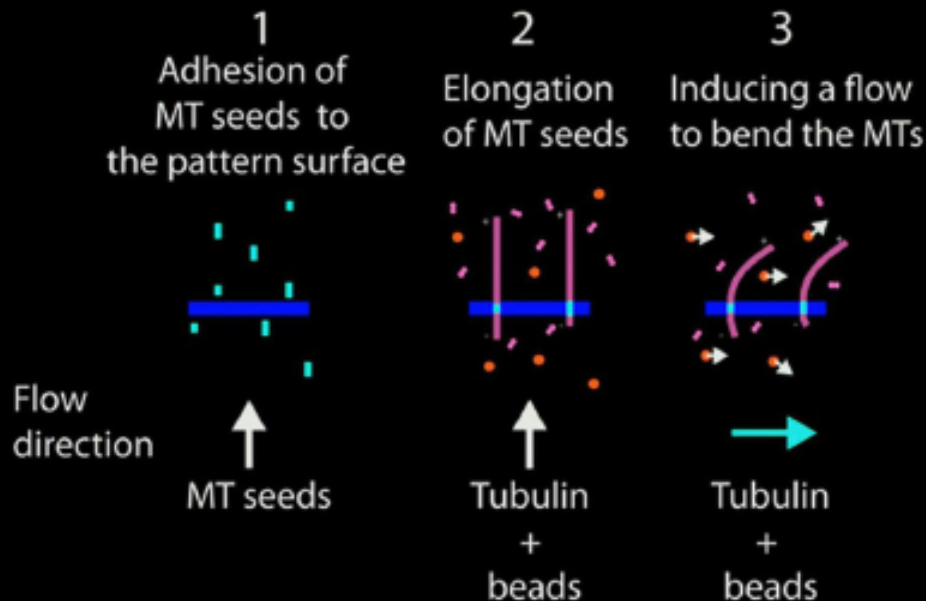
Grashoff *et al.*, 2010

# A role of the cytoskeleton mechanics in mechanosensing ?



1. Compression bends filaments
2. Bending induces branching on convex side
3. Extra filament resist compressive force

*Risca et al., 2012 PNAS*



Modulation of microtubule  
flexural rigidity with MAP65

*Portran et al., 2013 Mol Biol. Cell*

# Dynamics creates organization



Hyp: microtubule  
interactions

Dixit and Cyr 2004

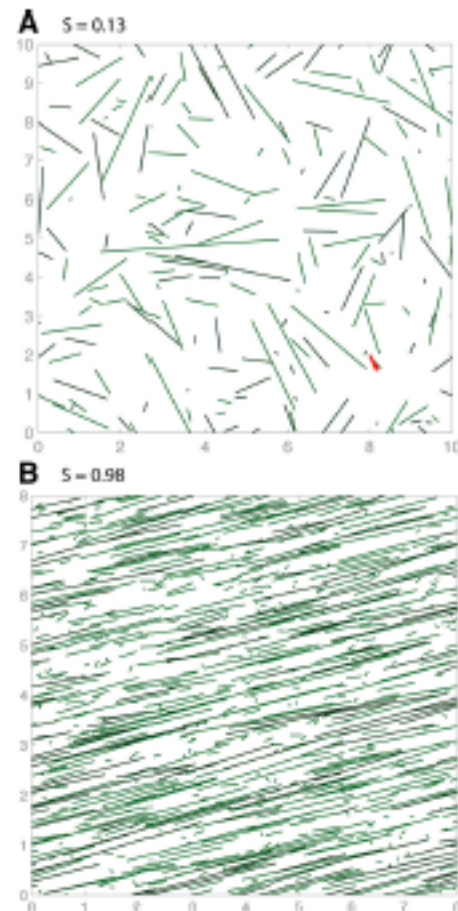
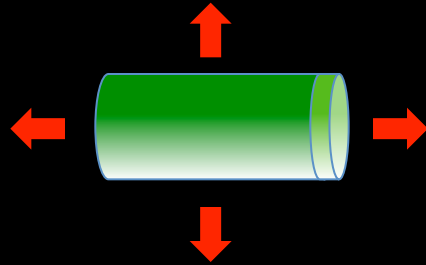


Figure 1. Simulation snapshots at  $t = 60$  min with collision-induced catastrophe only, using parameters from wild type at 31°C (Kawamura and Wassenaar 2008) (A) and collision-induced pauses, using the single-state model of Baulin *et al.* (2007) (B).

Allard *et al.*, 2010

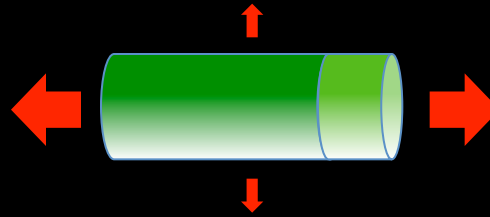


## Isotropic stress

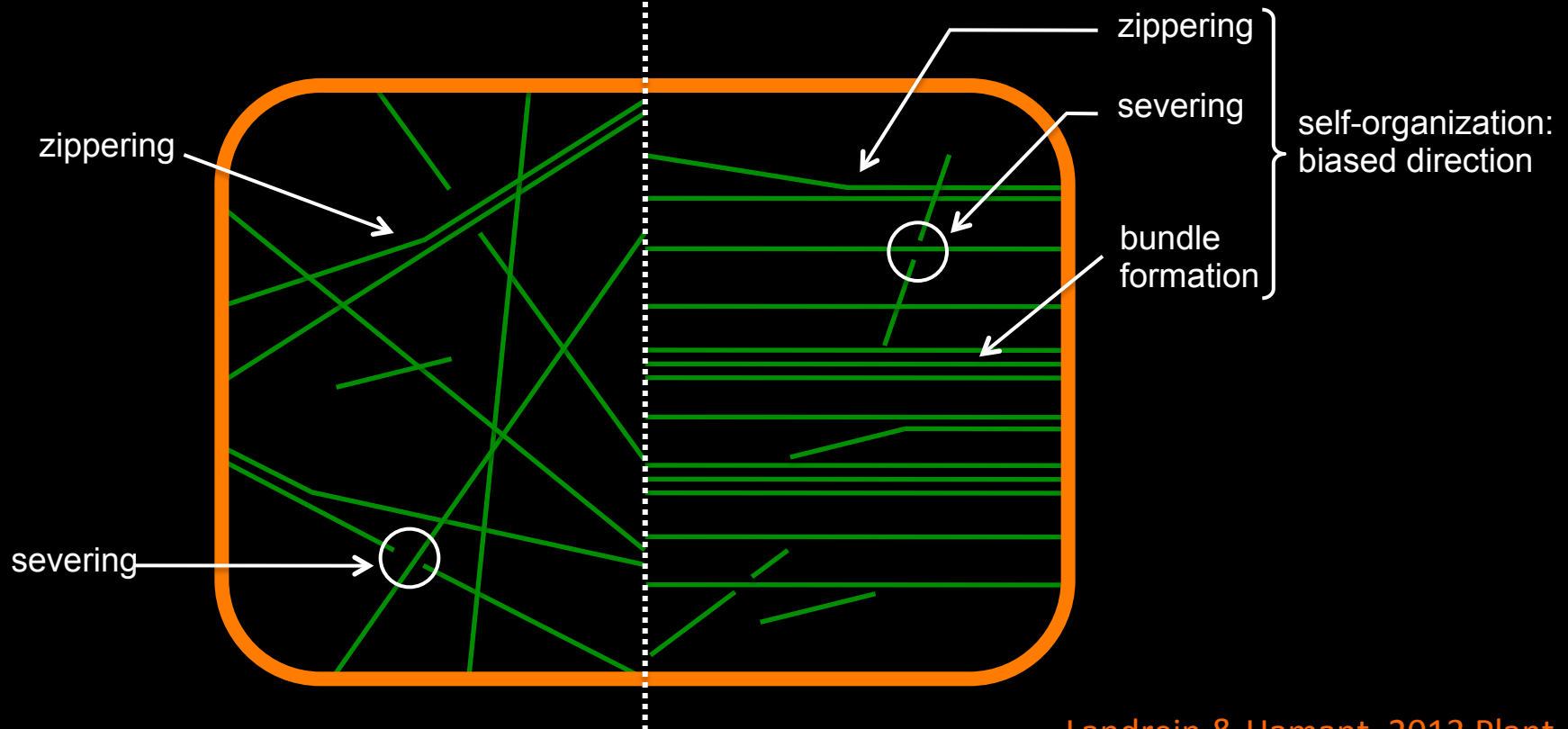


Polymerization is promoted by tension, i.e in all directions

## Anisotropic stress

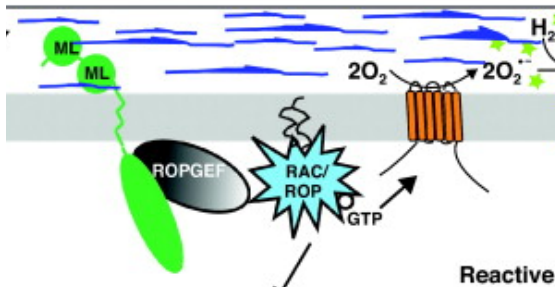


Polymerization is promoted along maximal tensile stress direction



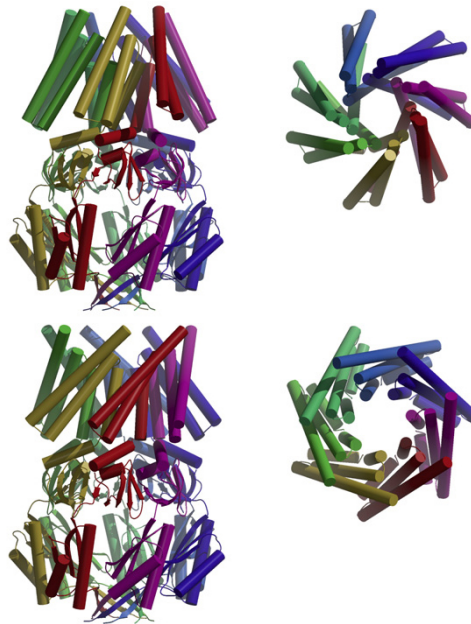
# Known mechanotransduction factors in plants

Wall receptors  
FER



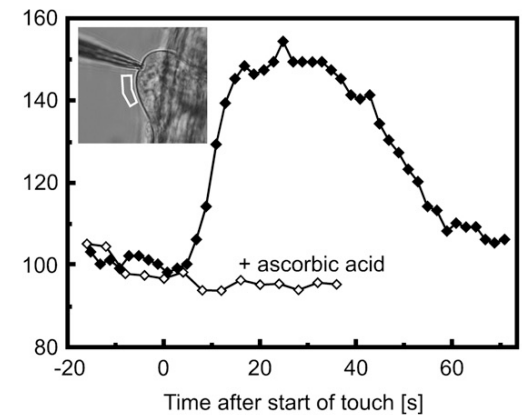
Cheung *et al.*, 2011 COPB  
Shih *et al.*, 2014 Curr Biol.

Channels:  
MCA1, MSL, OSCA1



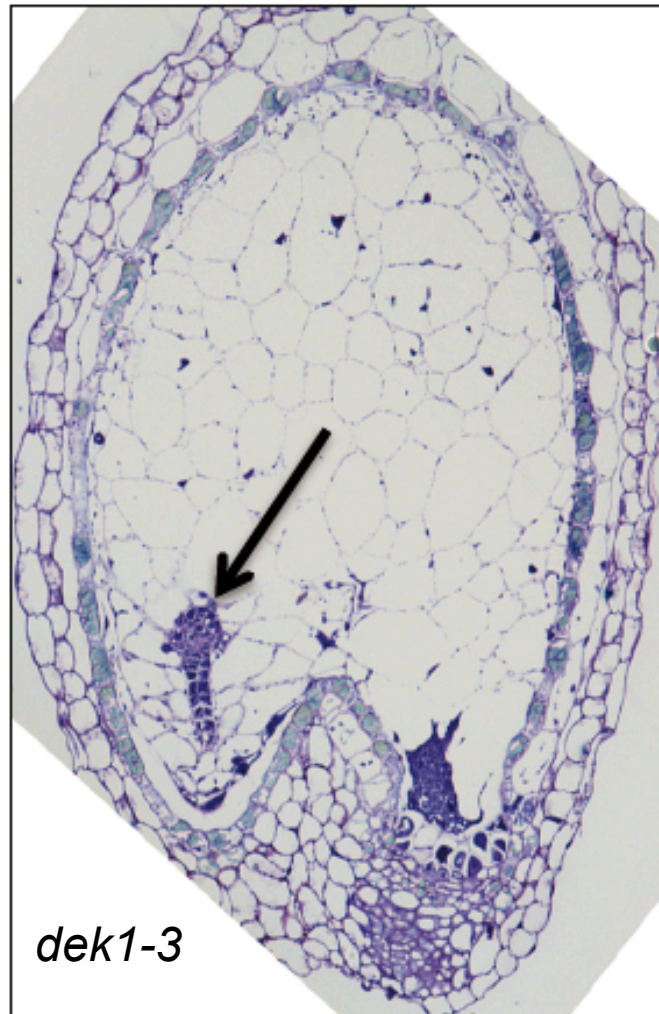
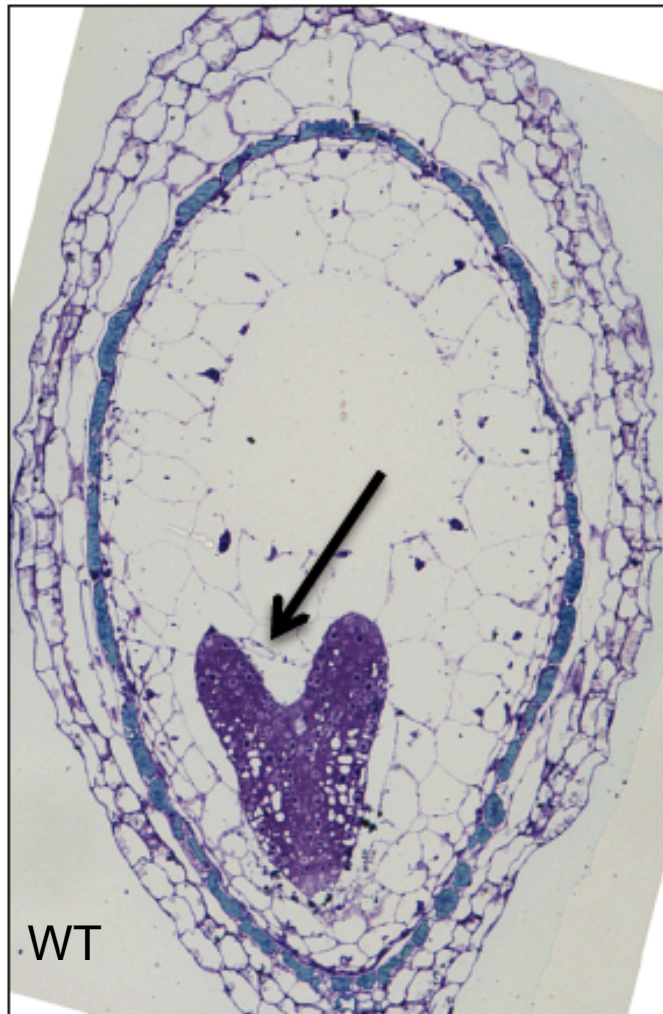
Haswell *et al.*, 2011 Structure

Secondary messengers:  
Ca<sup>2+</sup>, ROS, Jasmonate



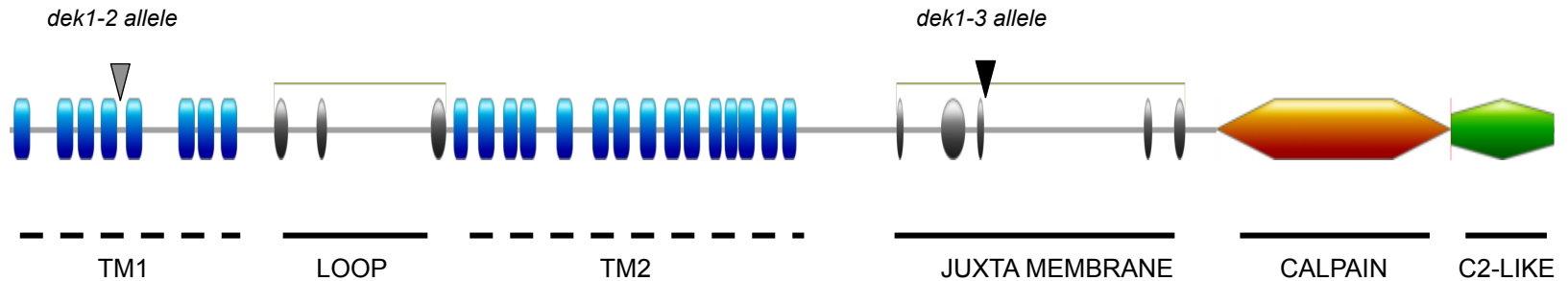
Monshausen *et al.*, 2009 Plant Cell

# DEK1 is required for plant development



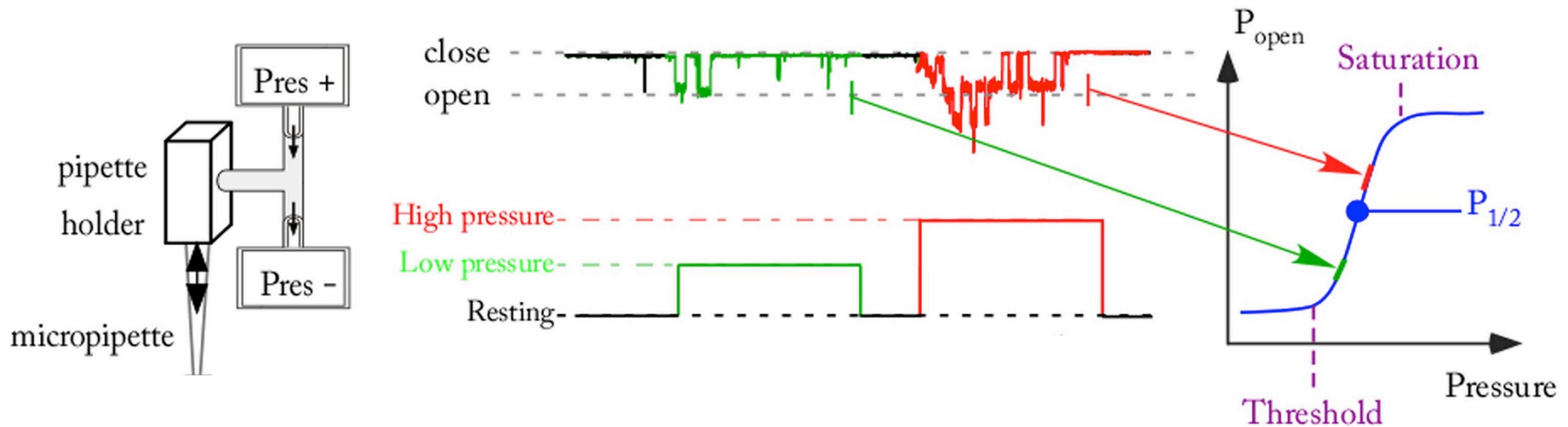
with  
Gwyneth Ingram  
Jean-Marie Frachisse

# DEK1 encodes a phytocalpain with >20 TM domains

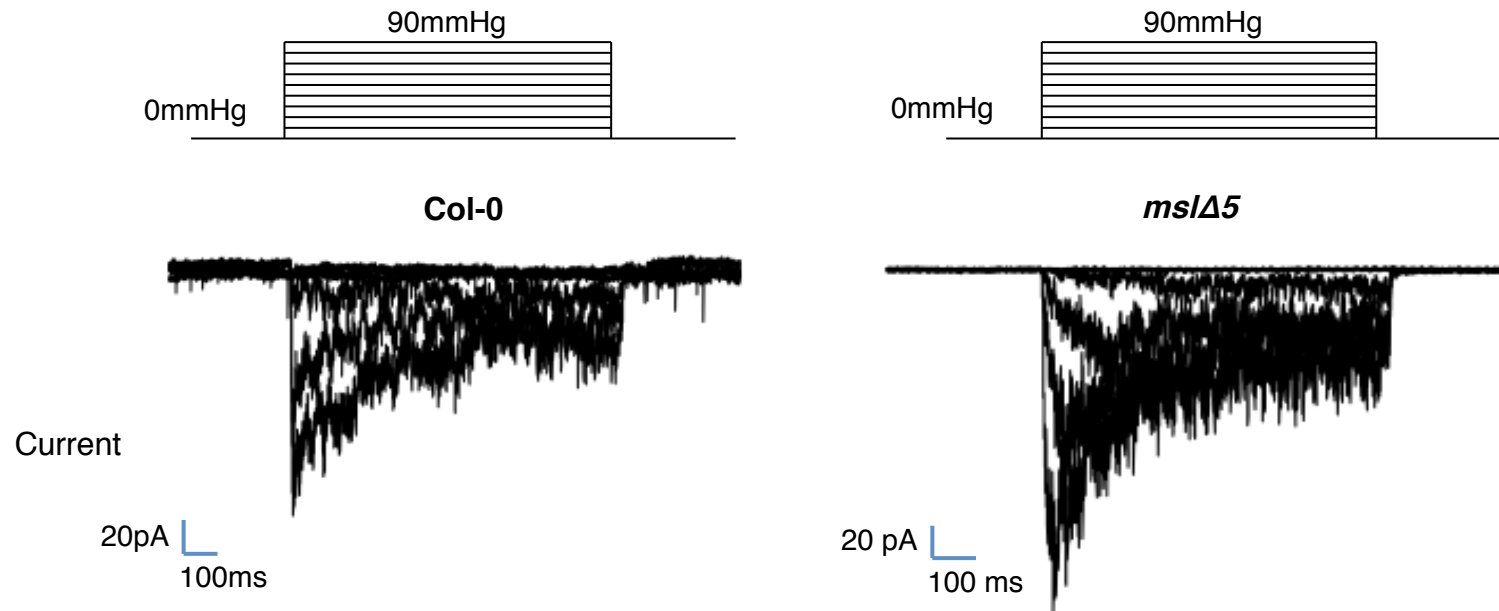




# Patch clamp combined with fast speed pressure stimulation

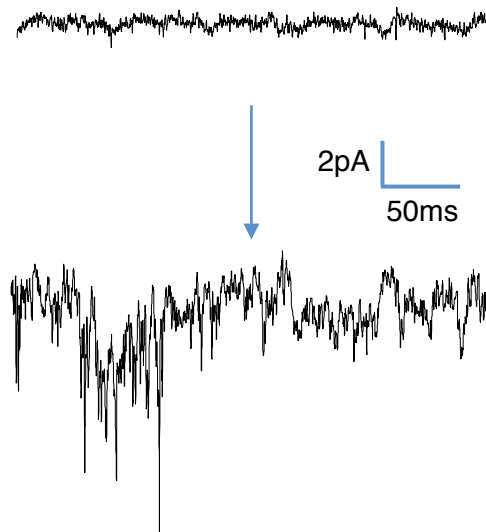


# A mechanically-activated current permeable to $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ at the plasma membrane



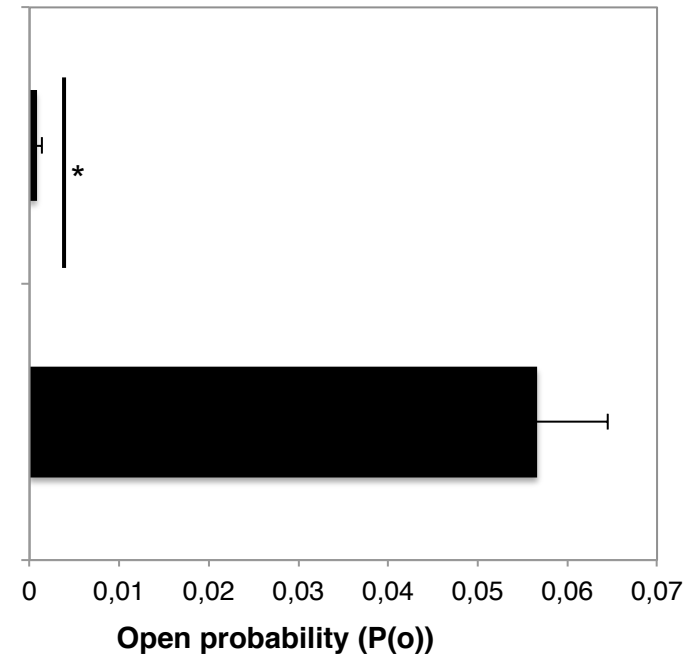
# The mechanically activated $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ current is affected by the mechanosensitive channel inhibitor $\text{Gd}^{3+}$

Elicited at 50 mmHg

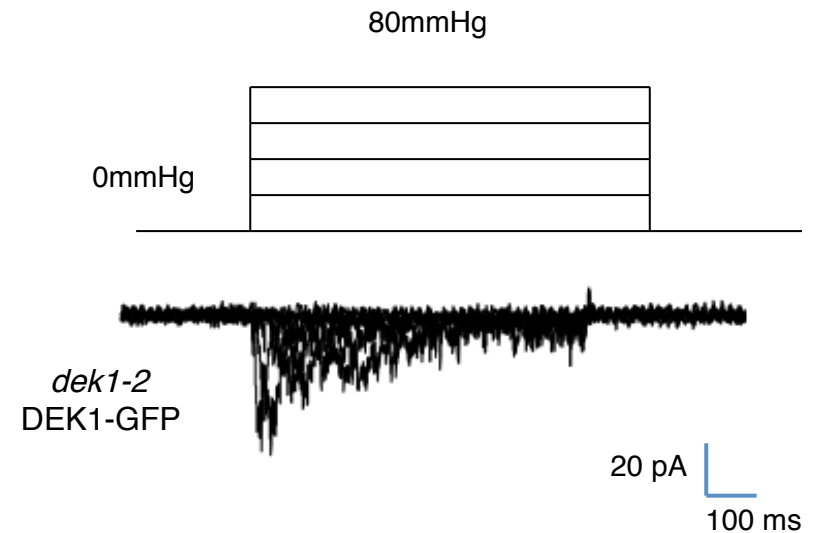
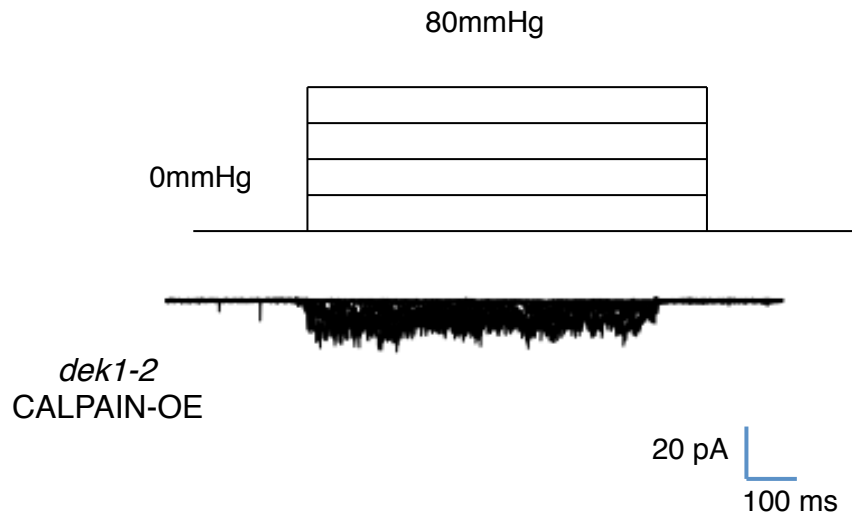


+ 250  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{Gd}^{3+}$

Washout

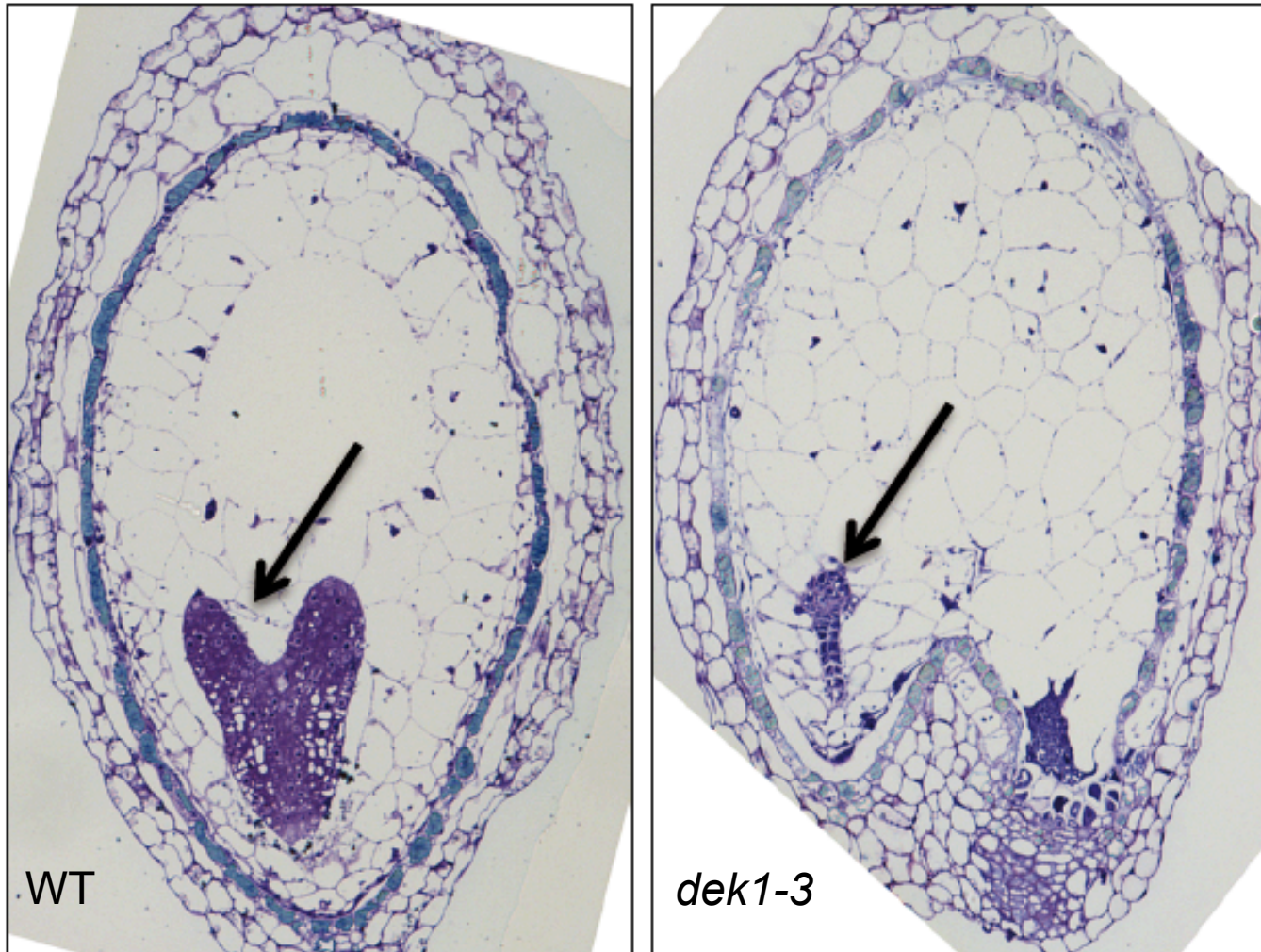


# Mechanically activated $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ current depends on the transmembrane region of DEK1

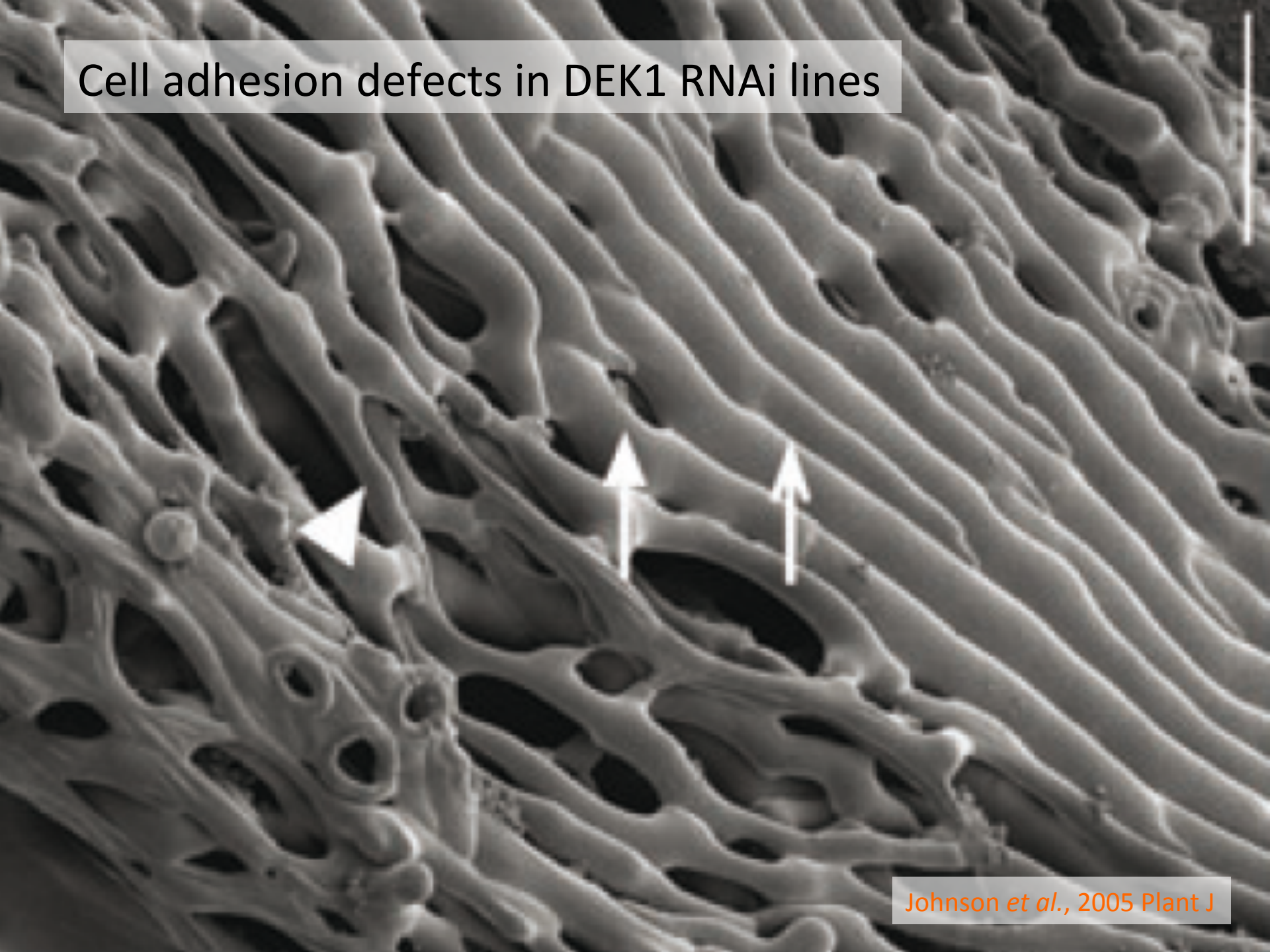




# DEK1 is required for triggering a mechanically activated $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ channel



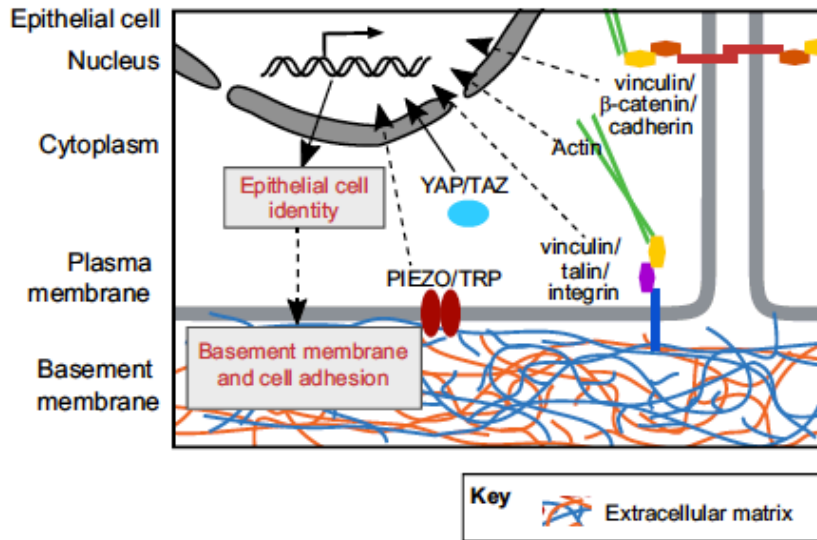
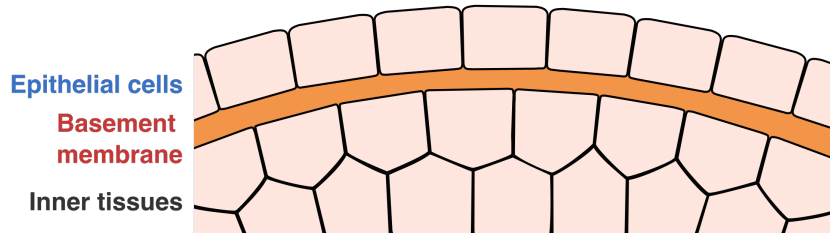
# Cell adhesion defects in DEK1 RNAi lines



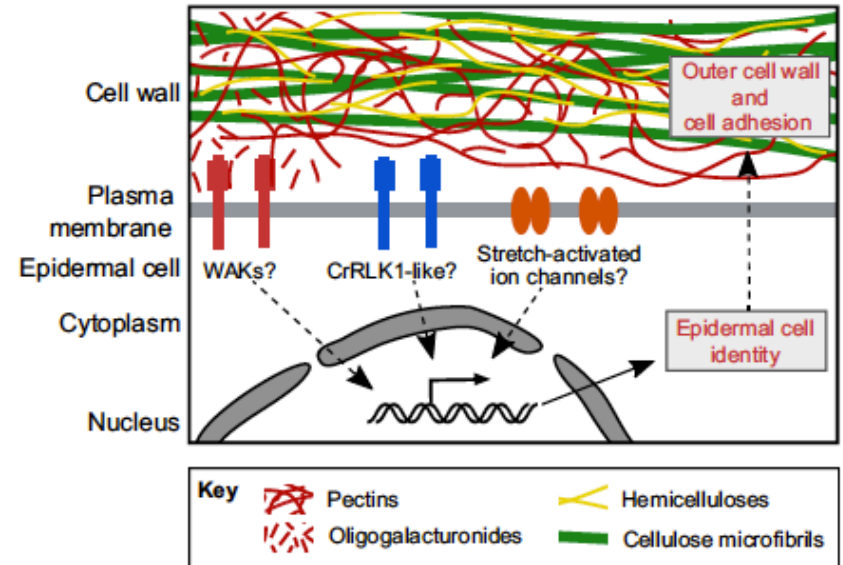
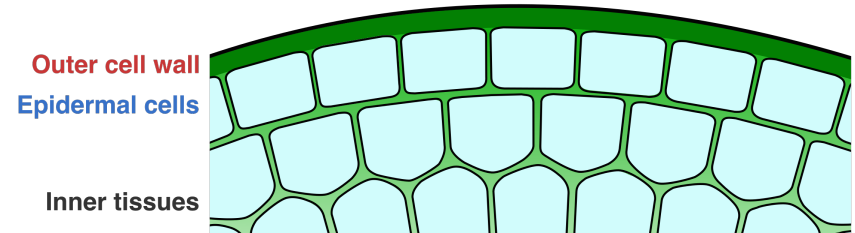


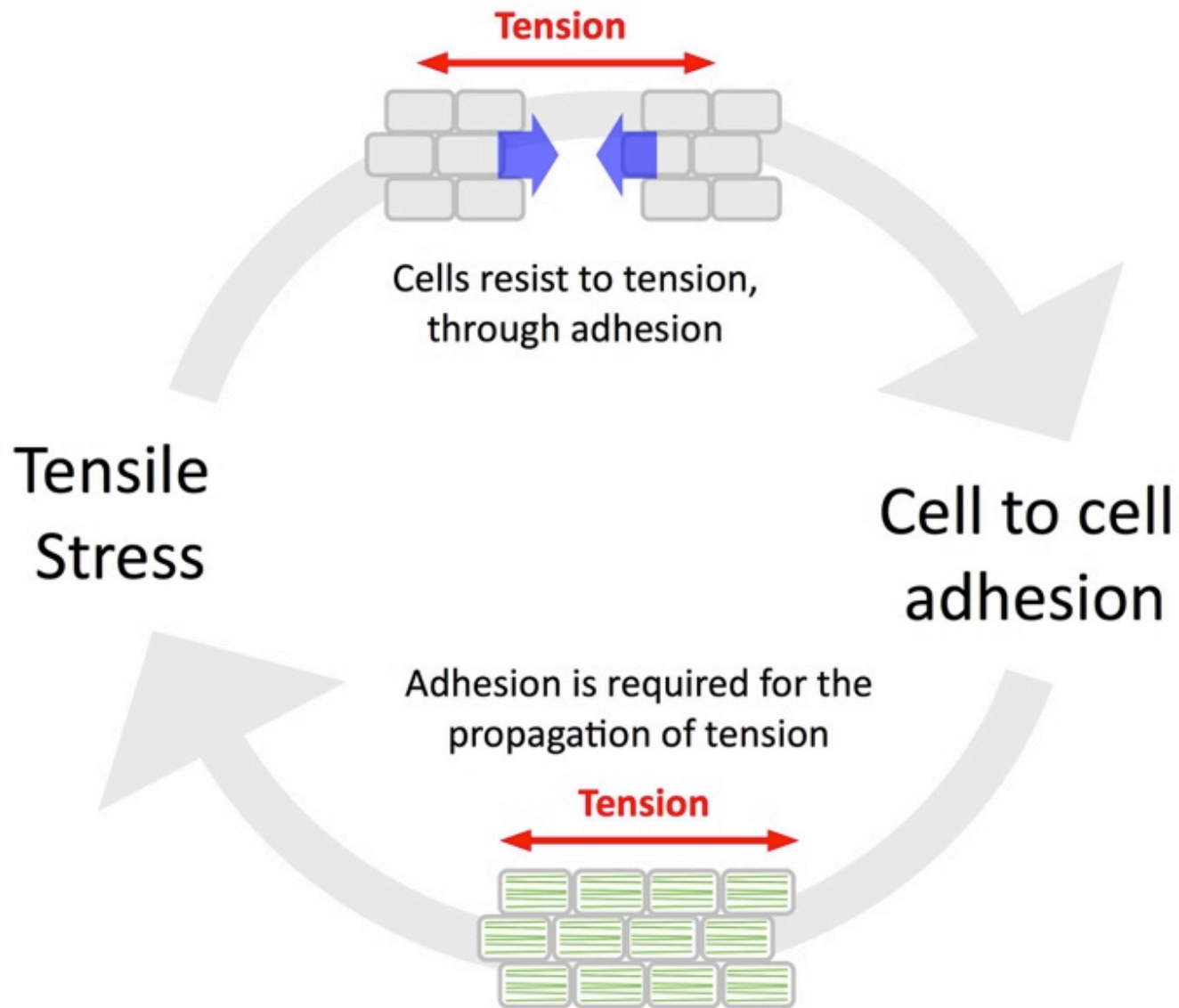
# The adhesion-tension nexus

## Animal epithelium



## Plant epidermis







## Summary

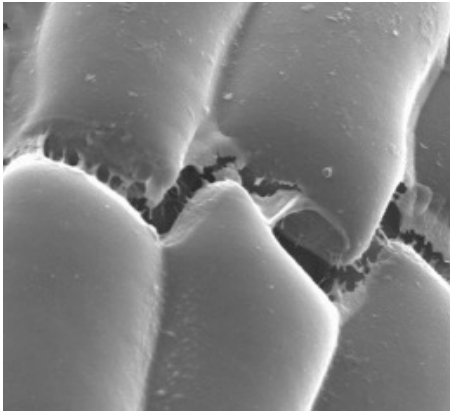
Mechanotransduction, like biochemical signaling, relies on protein conformation change

Mechanosensors are usually not specific to mechanical signals

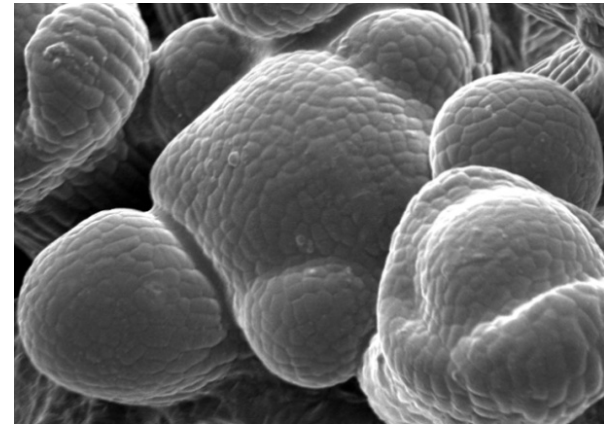
Tension defines the epidermis in plants

Adhesion and tension are coupled

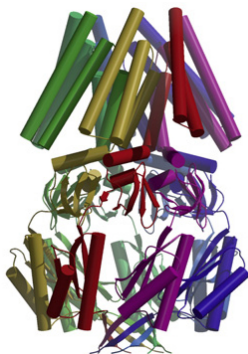
**Mechanical  
stress pattern**



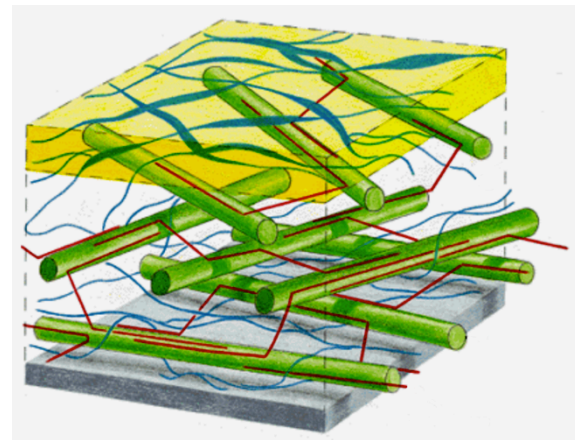
**Shape  
and growth**



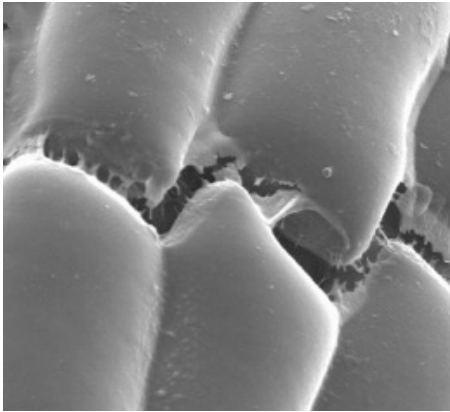
**Mechanotransduction**



**Cell targets**

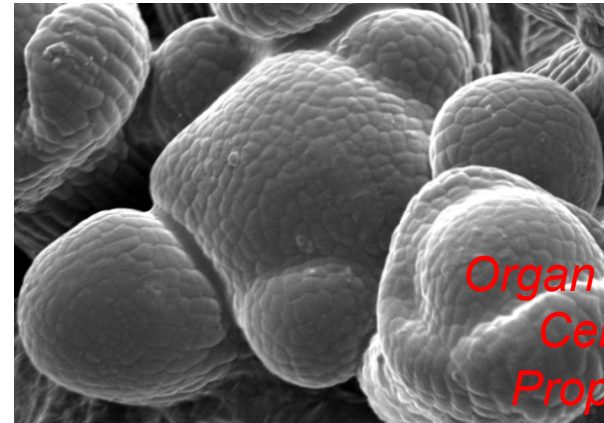


## Mechanical stress pattern



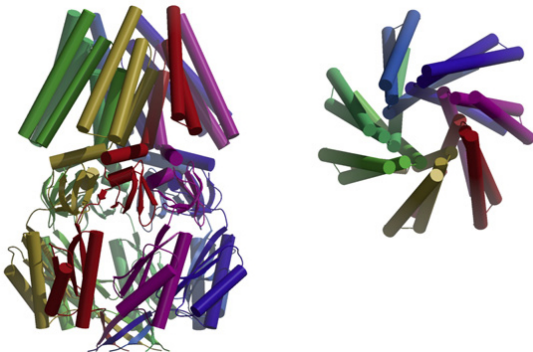
*qua1 cracks*

## Shape and growth



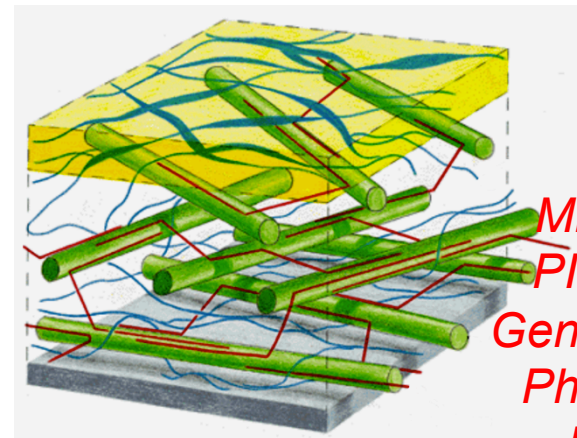
*Organ & cell shape  
Cell division  
Proprioception  
Tissue folding*

## Mechanotransduction



*DEK1  
RLK?*

## Cell targets



*Microtubules  
PIN1 polarity  
Gene expression  
Phospholipids  
Histones?*



## RDP lab

Arezki Boudaoud  
Kateryna Fal  
Antoine Fruleux  
Roberta Galletti  
Gwyneth Ingram  
Yvon Jaillais  
Annamaria Kiss  
Mengying Liu  
Yuchen Long  
Thomas Stanislas  
Jan Traas  
Christophe Tréhin  
Stéphane Verger  
Yi Zhang

## Past members

Léna Beauzamy  
Mathilde Dumond  
Nathan Hervieux  
Jean-Daniel Julien  
Benoit Landrein  
Marion Louveaux  
Pascale Milani  
Vincent Mirabet  
Naomi Nakayama

## Sepal

Tamiki Komatsuzaki  
Chun-Biu Li  
Adrienne Roeder  
Satoru Tsugawa

## DEK1

Jean-Marie Frachisse  
Daniel Tran

## VIP3

Liz Haswell  
Gregory Jensen

## Mts and stress

Yves Couder  
Henrik Jönsson  
Elliot Meyerowitz

## Chromatin

Atef Asnacios  
Marie-Edith Chabouté  
Henrik Jönsson  
Yassin Réfahi  
José Teles

## Pavement cells

Mateusz Majda  
Stéphanie Robert  
Aleksandra Sappala  
Richard Smith





