

Real-time Analysis of Lateral Root Organogenesis in *Arabidopsis*

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[Abstract] Plants maintain capacity to form new organs such as leaves, flowers, lateral shoots and roots throughout their postembryonic lifetime. Lateral roots (LRs) originate from a few pericycle cells that acquire attributes of founder cells (FCs), undergo series of anticlinal divisions, and give rise to a few short initial cells. After initiation, coordinated cell division and differentiation occur, giving rise to lateral root primordia (LRP). Primordia continue to grow, emerge through the cortex and epidermal layers of the primary root, and finally a new apical meristem is established taking over the responsibility for growth of mature lateral roots [for detailed description of the individual stages of lateral root organogenesis see Malamy and Benfey (1997)]. To examine this highly dynamic developmental process and to investigate a role of various hormonal, genetic and environmental factors in the regulation of lateral root organogenesis, the real time imaging based analyses represent extremely powerful tools (Laskowski *et al.*, 2008; De Smet *et al.*, 2012; Marhavý *et al.*, 2013 and 2014). Herein, we describe a protocol for real time lateral root primordia (LRP) analysis, which enables the monitoring of an onset of the specific gene expression and subcellular protein localization during primordia organogenesis, as well as the evaluation of the impact of genetic and environmental perturbations on LRP organogenesis.

Materials and Reagents

1. *Arabidopsis* seedlings (5-6 days old) expressing Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) or analogous reporters (YFP, RFP, CFP, mCherry and others) (Chalfie *et al.*, 1994; Shaner *et al.*, 2007)
2. MilliQ Water (H₂O)
3. Sucrose (VWR International, catalog number: 27483.294)
4. Murashige and Skoog basal salt mixture (MS salts) (Duchefa Biochemie, catalog number: M0221.0050)
5. 2- [N-morpholino] ethanesulfonic acid (MES) (Duchefa Biochemie, catalog number: M1503.0100)
6. Potassium hydroxide (KOH) (Merck KGaA, catalog number: 1.05021.1000)
7. Agar (LAB M, catalog number: MC029)
8. Ethanol (EtOH) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 32221-2.5L)
9. Seeds sterilization by ethanol (see Recipes)
10. ½ MS media (see Recipes)
11. Growth conditions (see Recipes)

Equipment

1. Growth chamber to grow plant material
2. Square plates 120 x 120 x17 mm (Greiner Bio-One GmbH, catalog number: 688102)
3. Chambered cover glass (VWR, Kammerdeckgläser, Lab-Tek™, Nunc™ - eine kammer, catalog number: 734-2056)
4. Inverted confocal microscope (Zeiss, model: LSM 700).
Note: Fully motorized X, Y, Z scanning stage is required to perform multi-position time-lapse experiment.
5. Objectives: 20x [suitable to monitor early phases of the lateral root primordia (LRP) initiation, Figure 2], 40x or 60x (suitable to monitor LRP from the stage I onwards, Figure 3)
6. Fluorescence signal detection system for GFP and other fluorescent reporters (Shaner *et al.*, 2007)

Software

1. Software operating the confocal microscope
2. ImageJ (Abramoff *et al.*, 2004)
3. Cellset (Pound *et al.*, 2012)
4. Microsoft Excel

Procedure

- A. Sample preparation (Figure 1)
 1. Prepare chambered cover glass, wash with 70% ethanol and dry (Figure 1A).
 2. Pour 45 ml MS⁺ medium into the square plate and wait till it congeals (approx. 40 min at room temperature; solid medium should be 2-3 mm thin) (Figure 1B).
 3. Using the chambered cover glass cut out the block of solid MS media (Figure 1C-D).
 4. From the block of media cut off a ~3 mm wide strip (Figure 1C-D).
 5. Using the strip of media grease the chambered cover glass (Figure 1E).
 6. Transfer 10-15 seedlings inside the chamber, roots of individual seedlings must not overlap (Figure 1F).
 7. Cover seedlings with remaining block of media (Figure 1G).
 8. Close with the chambered cover glass lid (Figure 1H).

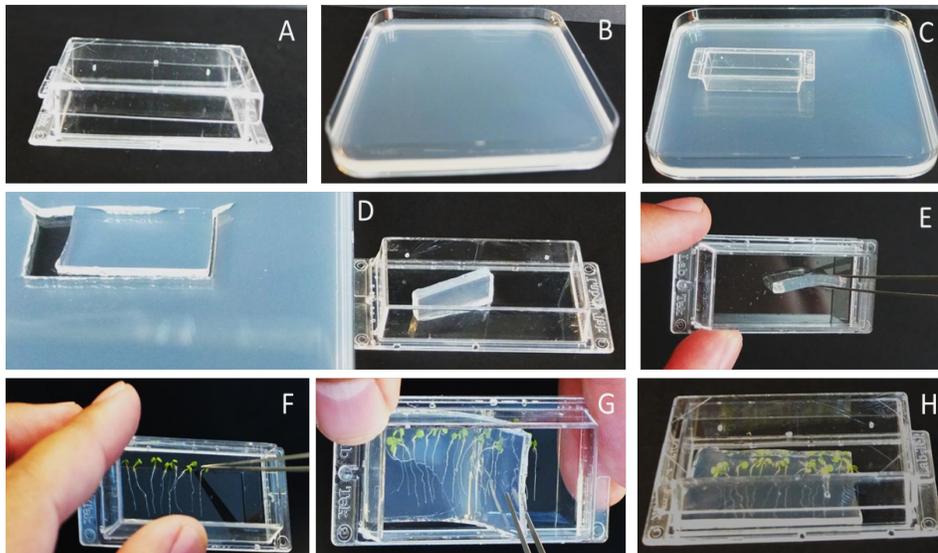


Figure 1. Sample preparation. A. Chambered cover glass. B. Solid MS⁺ medium 2 - 3 mm thin. C. Chambered cover glass used to cut the block of solid MS⁺ media. D. Small piece of MS⁺ media block is cut off. E. MS⁺ media block is used to grease the chambered cover glass. F. 10-15 *Arabidopsis* seedlings are transferred to the chamber. G. *Arabidopsis* seedlings are covered with remaining block of media. H. Closing with the chambered cover glass lid.

B. Real-time confocal imaging

1. Prepare inverted confocal microscope for use [set lasers (for GFP – 488); objectives - 40x/1.20 W; image size - x: 114.09 μm , y: 114.09 μm ; zoom - 1.4; scan mode - plane, time series; pixel dwell - 1.27 μs ; master gain - 652; digital gain - 1.5; digital offset - 0.00; pinhole 70 μm ; filters - SP 555; beam splitters - MBS: MBS 405/488/555/639 DBS1: 492 nm].

Note: Parameters are to be adjusted according to specimen.

2. Mount chamber with seedlings.
3. Activate position list (list of marked positions of LRP).
4. Find LRP at the stage of interest and focus at the middle plane of LRP (xylem pole strand adjacent to primordia must be in focus, Figure 2 and 3, time point 0). Mark position of the LRP. Move to next LRP and repeat the procedure. Optimal number of LRPs to be monitored is ~20 per experiment. To examine the process of founder cell (FC) specification and subsequent developmental phases we recommend to bend roots manually (Marhavy *et al.*, 2013), to mark position of the root bent, focus on two xylem poles (Figure 2) and perform time-lapse imaging using objective 20x. To examine LRP development from stage I onwards we recommend performing time-lapse imaging using objective either 40x or 60x (dry, water or oil immersion).
5. Activate time series.
6. Set time intervals for scanning (typically 20 to 30 min). Keep in mind that with increasing number of LRPs over 30 you have to increase interval of scanning.

7. Run time-lapse imaging. Typically, to follow LRP organogenesis from stage I till stage IV ~ 12 to 16 h observation time is needed. (In *Arabidopsis thaliana* LRP organogenesis involves eight developmental stages characterized by highly coordinated pattern of cell divisions and differentiation. Stage I: two pericycle founder cells divide asymmetrically to form primordia composed of up to ten short initial cells. Stage II: Initial cells divide periclinally forming an inner layer and an outer layer. Stages III and IV: The outer layer divides periclinally and the primordium consists of three layers (stage III) and later the inner layer undergoes a similar division, such that four cell layers are visible (stage IV). Stages V to VIII: Expansion and further division of the four layers eventually results in the emergence of the young lateral root from the parent tissue (the overlying tissue of the primary root) at stage eight. For details see Malamy and Benfey (1997).
8. Process pictures for image analysis. Export confocal images in tif or jpg format; open images in ImageJ; proceed images to stack; and Save As an Avi format.

C. Confocal imaging analysis

1. To quantify the intensity of fluorescent reporter signal ImageJ might be used. Export and save the confocal pictures in TIF format to analyze data using ImageJ. Or, alternatively, import the confocal stacks into imageJ by the BioFormats plugin. Open image in ImageJ; using segmented line (width of the line adjusted accordingly); mark the area of interest and use function “Mean” to calculate average intensity in pixels. Copy the results “Mean” to Excel program for further processing.
2. To determine polar localization of fluorescently labeled membrane proteins CellseT software might be used (Pound *et al.*, 2012). The software is suitable to evaluate cell and tissue geometry as well as to quantify the intensity of fluorescent marker signal. Follow CellseT instructions for further details.
3. To evaluate dynamics of LRP development time lapse series images might be processed into AVI file (Windows media player or comparable program).

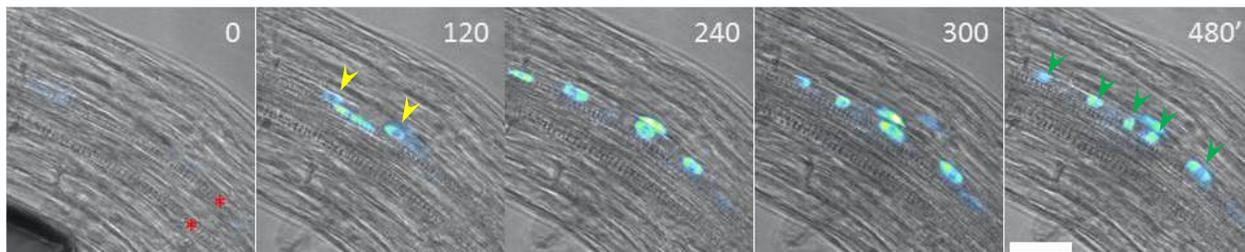


Figure 2. Real-time analysis of founder cell establishment and early phases of LRP initiation using *DR5pro::N7:Venus* auxin reporter (Heisler *et al.*, 2005). Accumulation of the nuclear *DR5pro::N7:Venus* signal in two pericycle cells at 120 min. indicates establishment of FCs (yellow arrows). Anticlinal divisions occurring between 240-480 min give rise LRP at developmental stage A

composed of 5 initial cells (green arrows). To observe FC establishment root were manually bent prior monitoring. Objective 20x used for observation. Time in minutes (upper right corner) is relative to root bending. Red asterisks indicate two xylem poles. Scale bar: 40 μ m

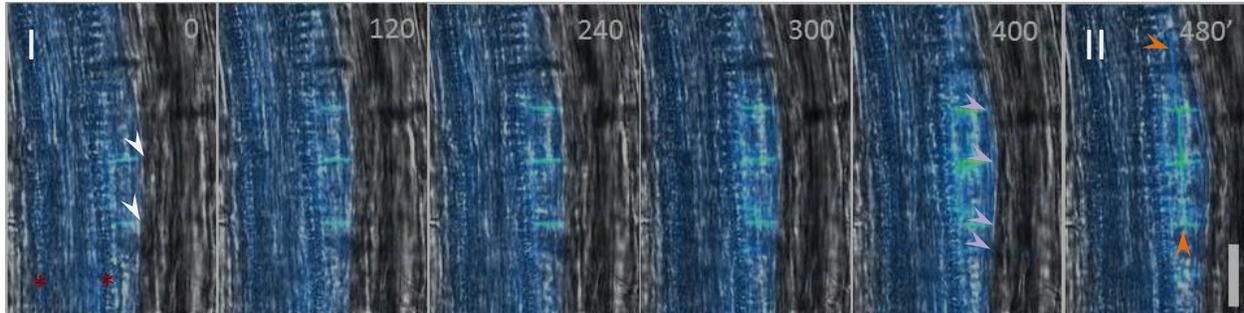


Figure 3. Real-time analysis of the LRP development using auxin efflux carrier *PIN1::PIN1-GFP* reporter (Benkova *et al.*, 2003). *PIN1::PIN1-GFP* localizes to cell membranes (white arrows) and is expressed from LRP stage I onwards. In time interval 400-480 min LRP which composes of 5 initial cells (pink arrows) undergoes periclinal division (orange arrows) and transits to developmental stage II. Time in minutes (upper right corner). Red asterisks mark two xylem poles. Scale bar: 30 μ m

Recipes

1. Seeds sterilization by ethanol
 - a. Transfer seeds in 2 ml Eppendorf tubes (maximum volume of seeds to be sterilized per tube should not exceed 3 mm from bottom).
 - b. Add 1 ml 70% EtOH (technical grade is sufficient), shake for 5 sec and leave seeds to sediment for 10 min.
 - c. Remove 70% EtOH.
 - d. Wash seeds in 100% EtOH under the clean bench.
 - e. Dry seeds under the clean bench.
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ MS media (1 L)
 - a. Add 10 g sucrose
 - b. Add 2.3 g MS Salts
 - c. Add 0.5 g MES
 - d. Adjust pH to 5.9 (KOH)
 - e. Add 8 g agar (1,000 ml bottle)
 - f. H₂O
3. Growth conditions
 - a. Seeds of *Arabidopsis* were plated on square plates filled with MS⁺ medium (45.5 ml).
 - b. Stratification for 2 days at 4 °C in dark.

- c. Seedlings were grown on vertically oriented plates in growth chambers under a 16-h-light/8-h-dark photoperiod at 18 or 21 °C.

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