



A new vision on plant growth revealed by super resolution microscopy of plant cell wall

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How do plants grow and generate their great diversity of shapes?

Beauty

Beast

Classic



Art Deco



Gothic

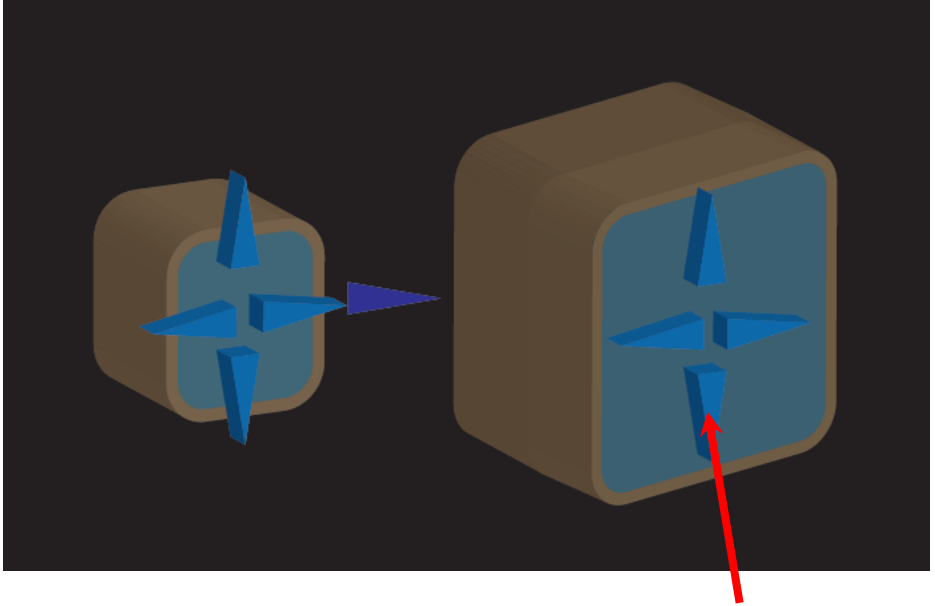
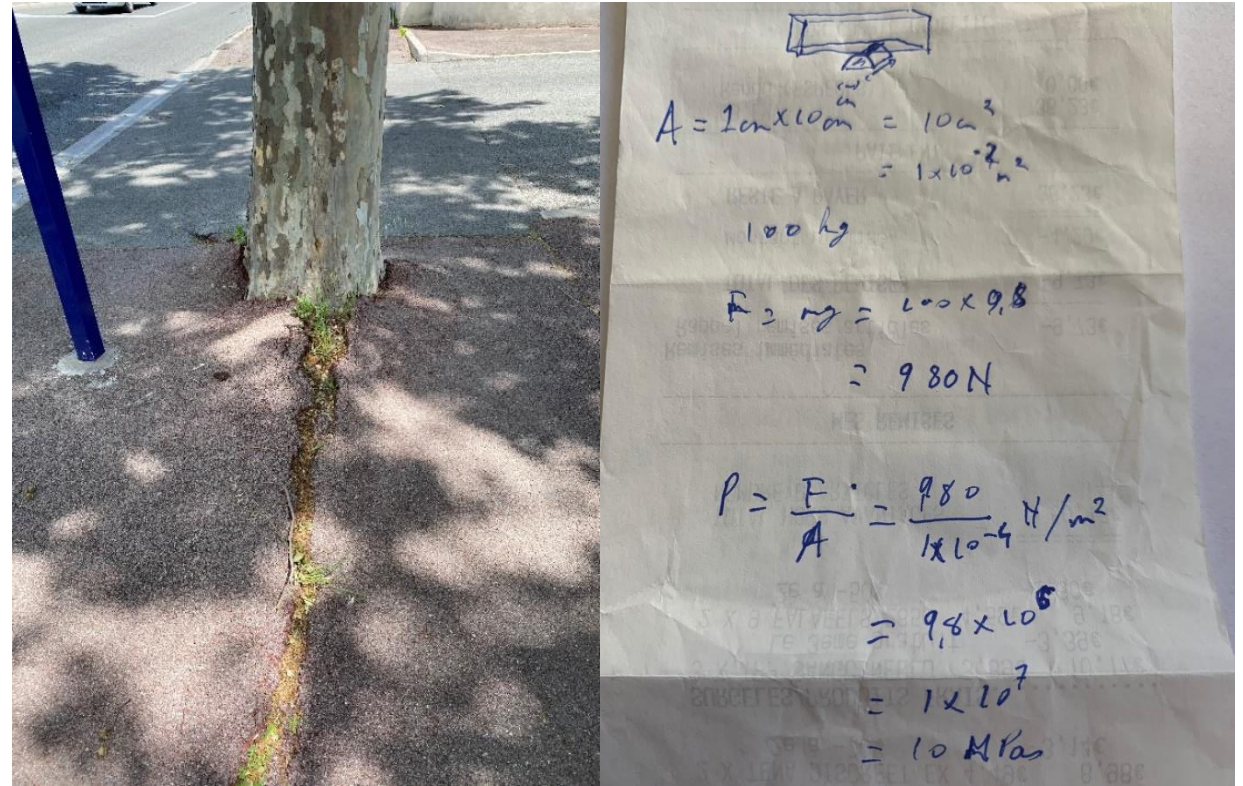
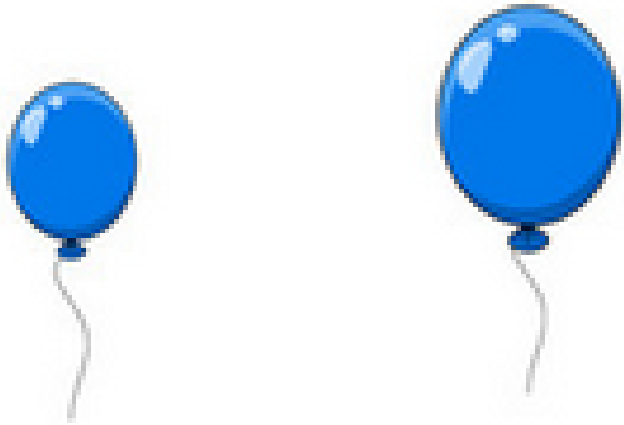


What is the subcellular mechanism of shape formation ?

What is the force driving plant growth?



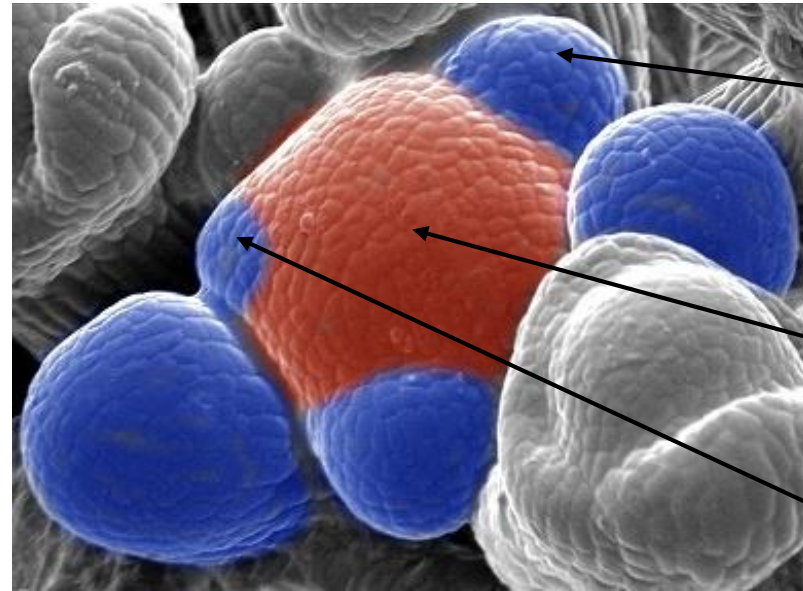
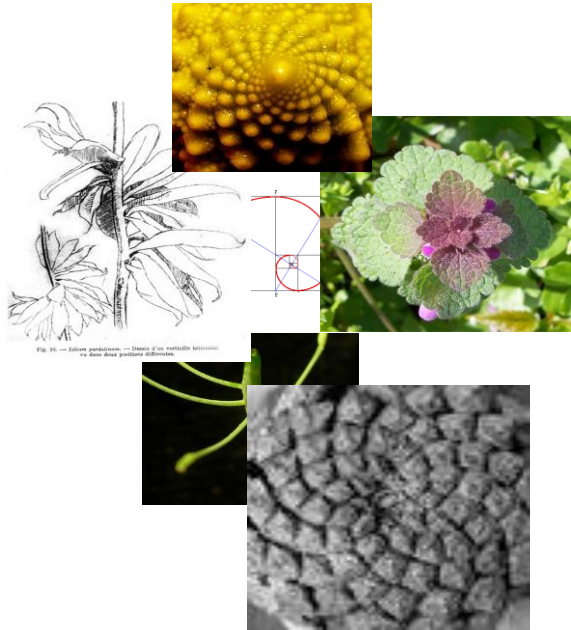
Current paradigm – plant growth is fueled by turgor pressure



Turgor pressure

Growth rate not proportional to turgor (Zhu, Plant Phys. 1992
Proseus, Plant, Cell and Environment 2008)

Apical meristem generates the lateral organs



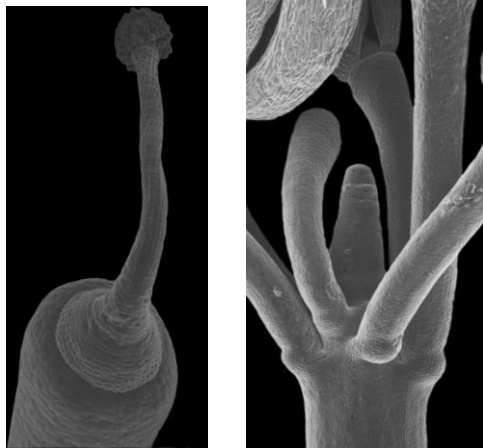
Primordium

Meristem

Initium

The de-methylesterification of Pectins (Homogalacturonanes) is necessary and sufficient for lateral organ formation

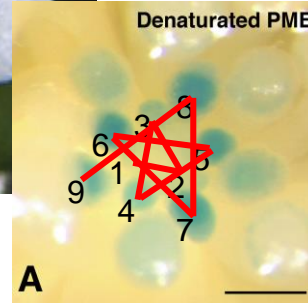
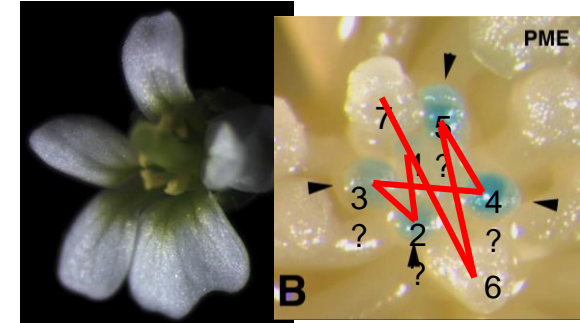
Inhibition PME
Formation des organes
bloquée



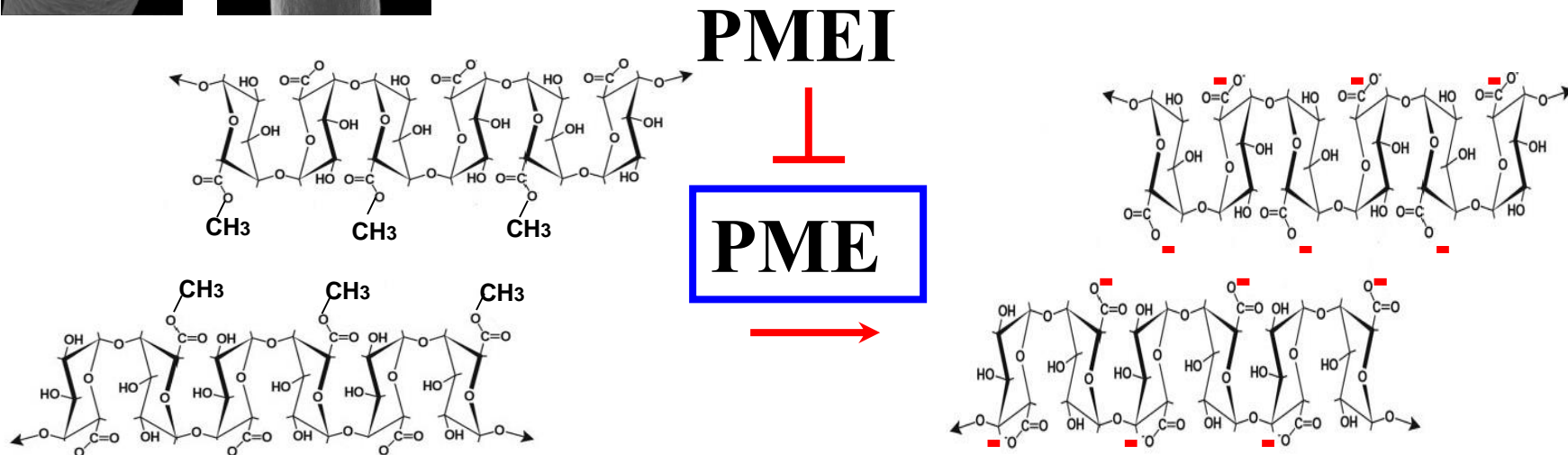
WT



Activation PME



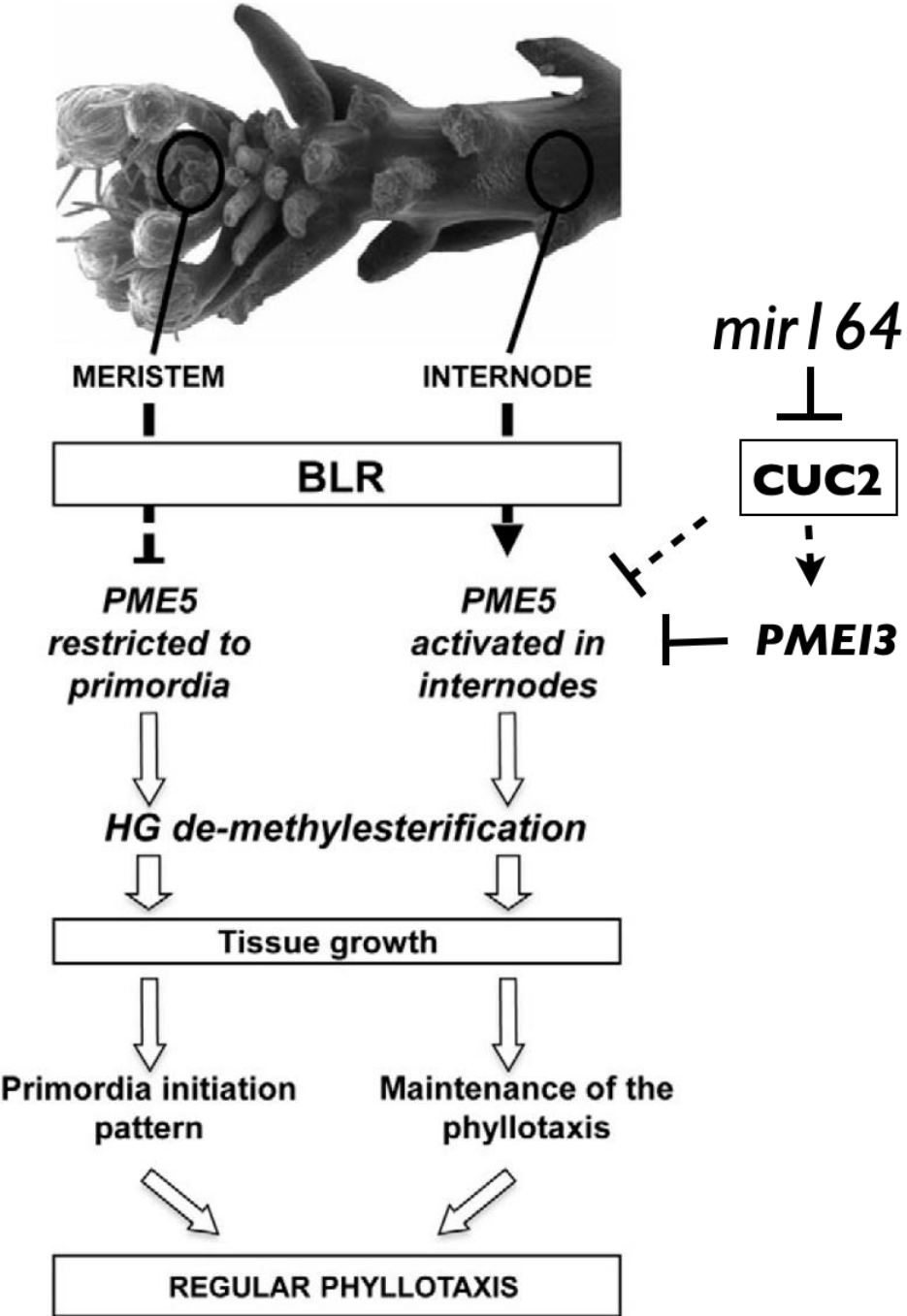
Organes
surnuméraires



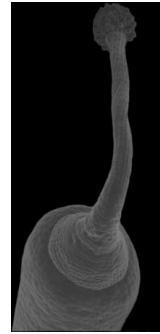
Transcription factor regulation of the PME activity

Peaucelle et al 2008-2011

Similar regulation in maize
Jia Yu, Li Pu and all 2023



The de-methylesterification of HG is sufficient for laterale organe formation related cell wall losening



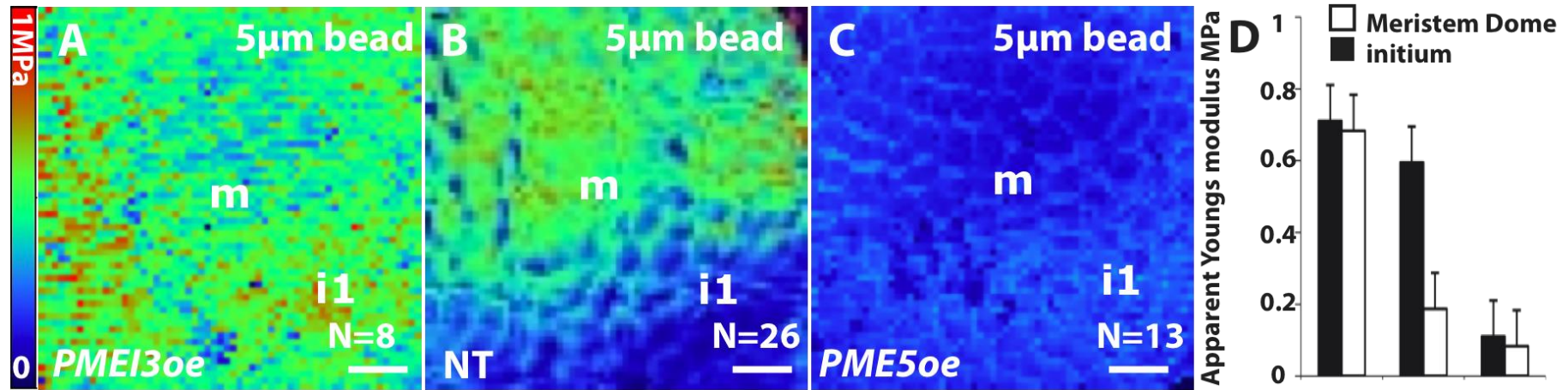
Inhibition des PME



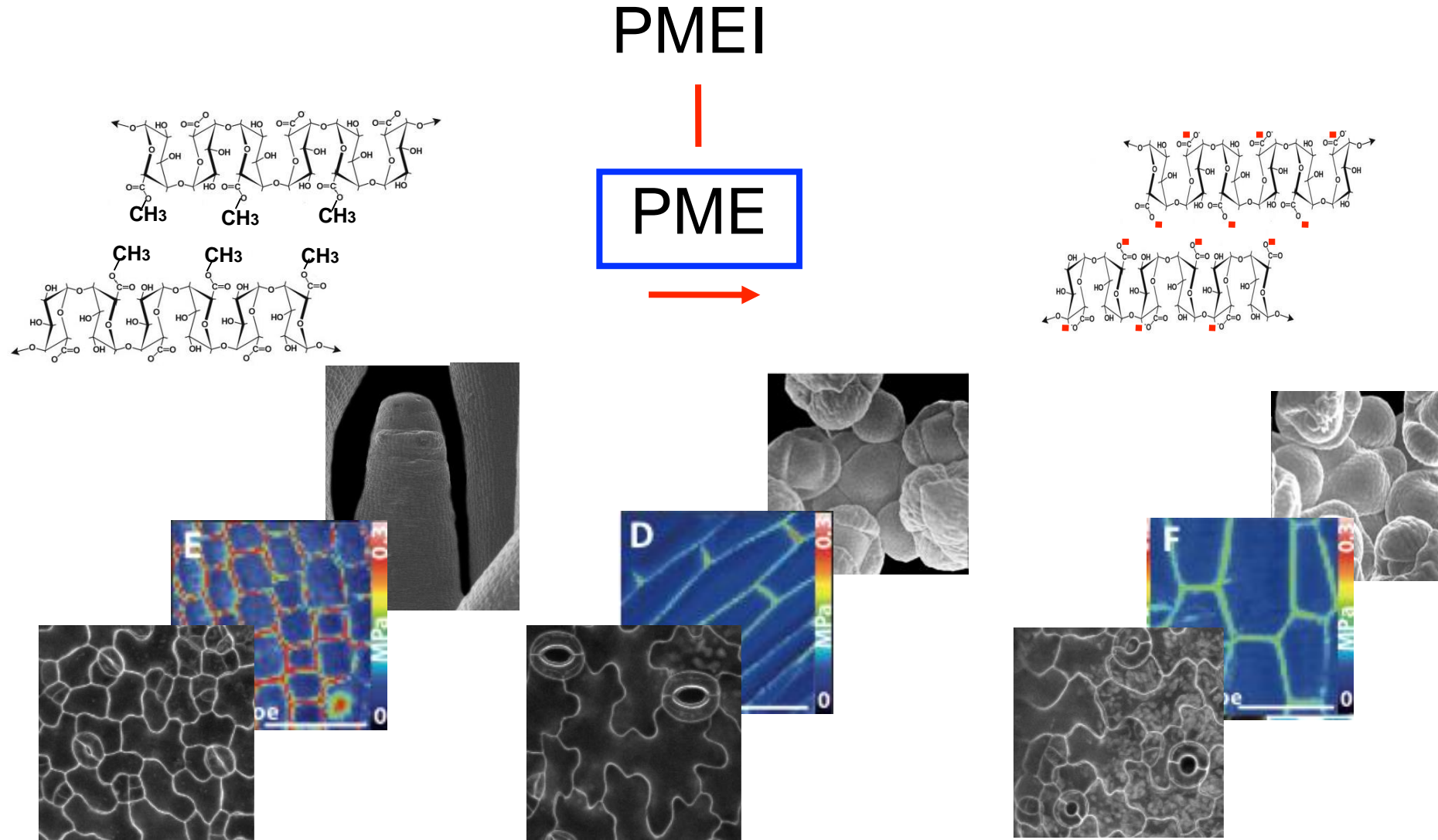
WT



Activation des PME



The de-methylesterification of HG is also implicated in tissue elongation and cell morphogenesis



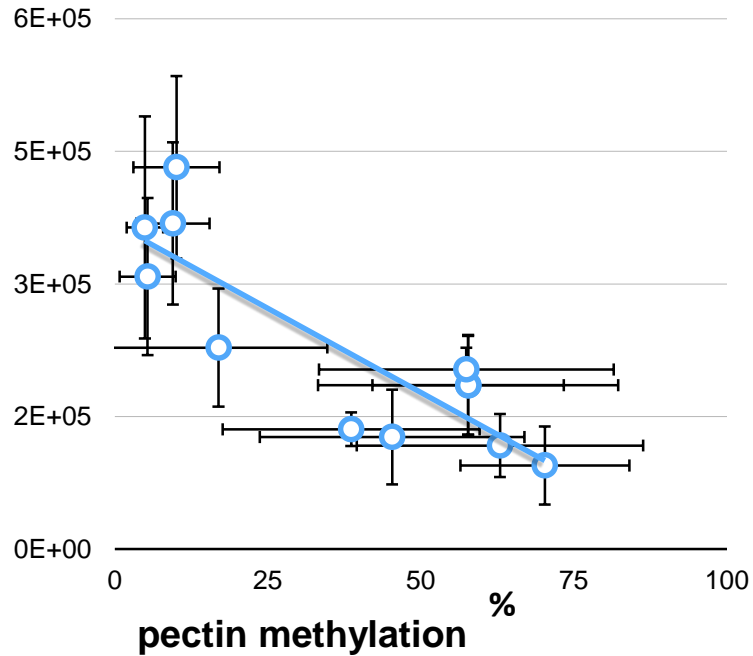
The correlation between pectin methylation, elasticity and growth, but we could not demonstrate any causality (epifenomenon?)

Ea : elasticity

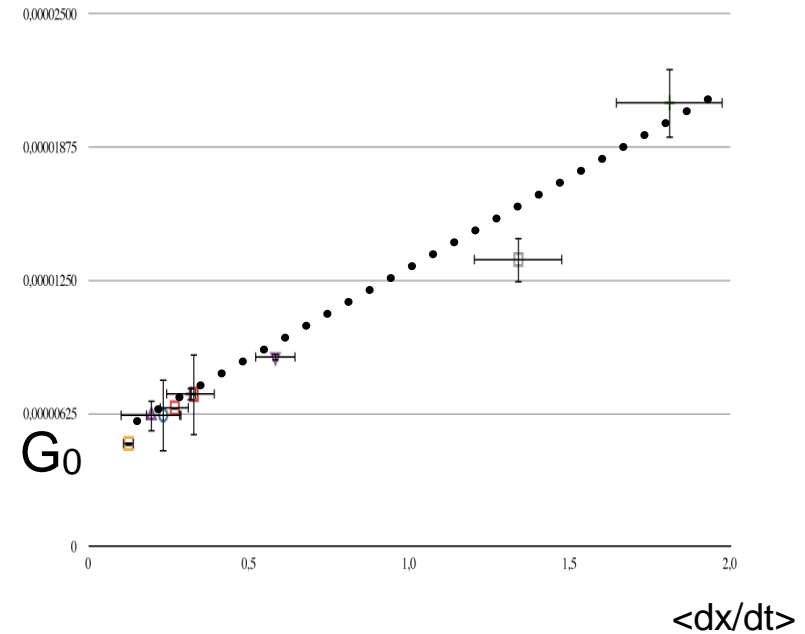
P : pressure

$$\text{Growth} = R \frac{P}{Ea} - G_0$$

Ea : elasticity pas

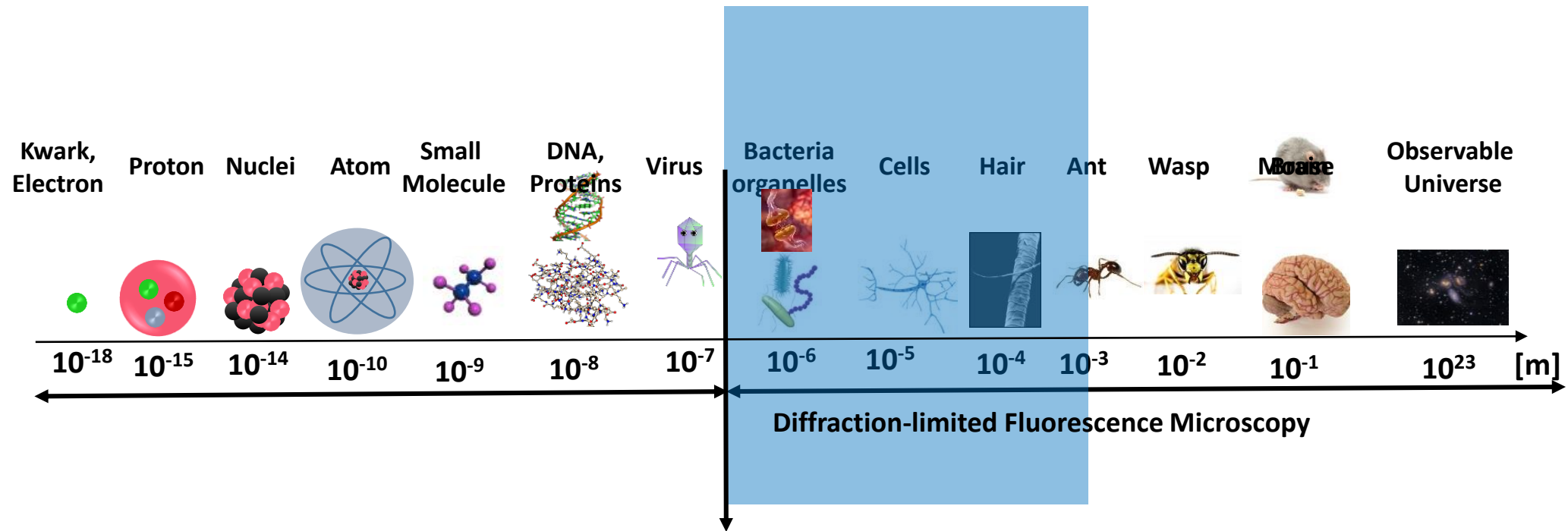


$\langle P/Ea \rangle$



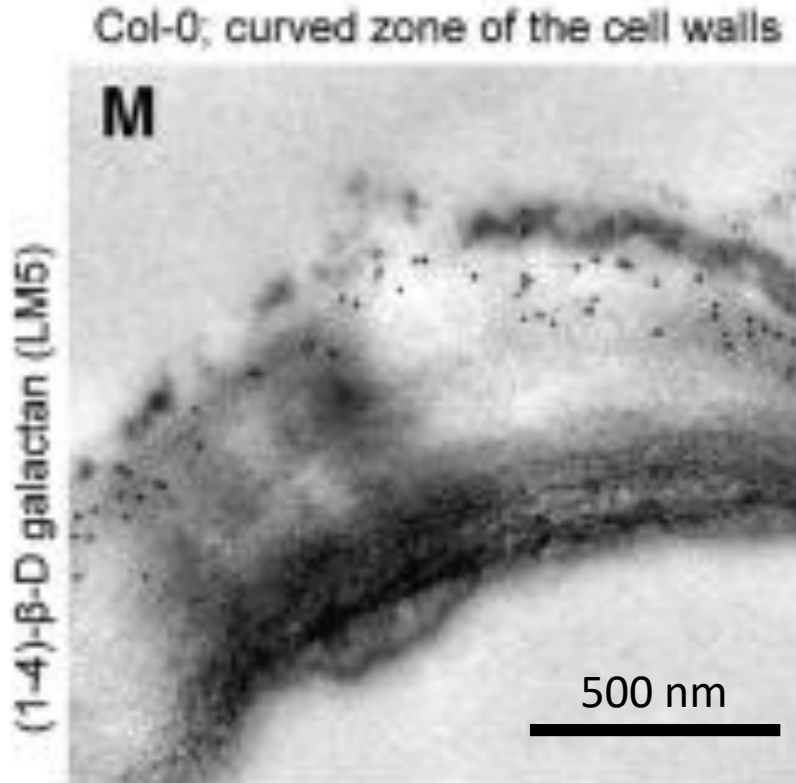
Data gathered on the hypocotyl following different treatment

Length scales and resolution of fluorescence microscope



**Diffraction Limit
(Rayleigh Criterion) ~250 nm**

Gold-Immuno adds biochemical contrast to Electron Microscopy



Majda 2017

Here around 100 particles/ μm^2
 $A = 200 \text{ nm}$ (confocal resolution)

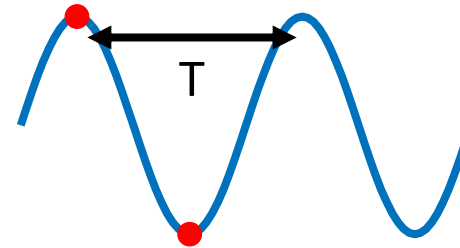
Rayleigh Criterion

$$d_{\text{Ray}} < 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$d_{\text{Ray}} = \frac{\lambda}{2NA}$$

Nyquist-Shannon sampling theorem

two data points per resolution unit



Nyquist Molecular Density (NMD) $\approx (2/a)^D$

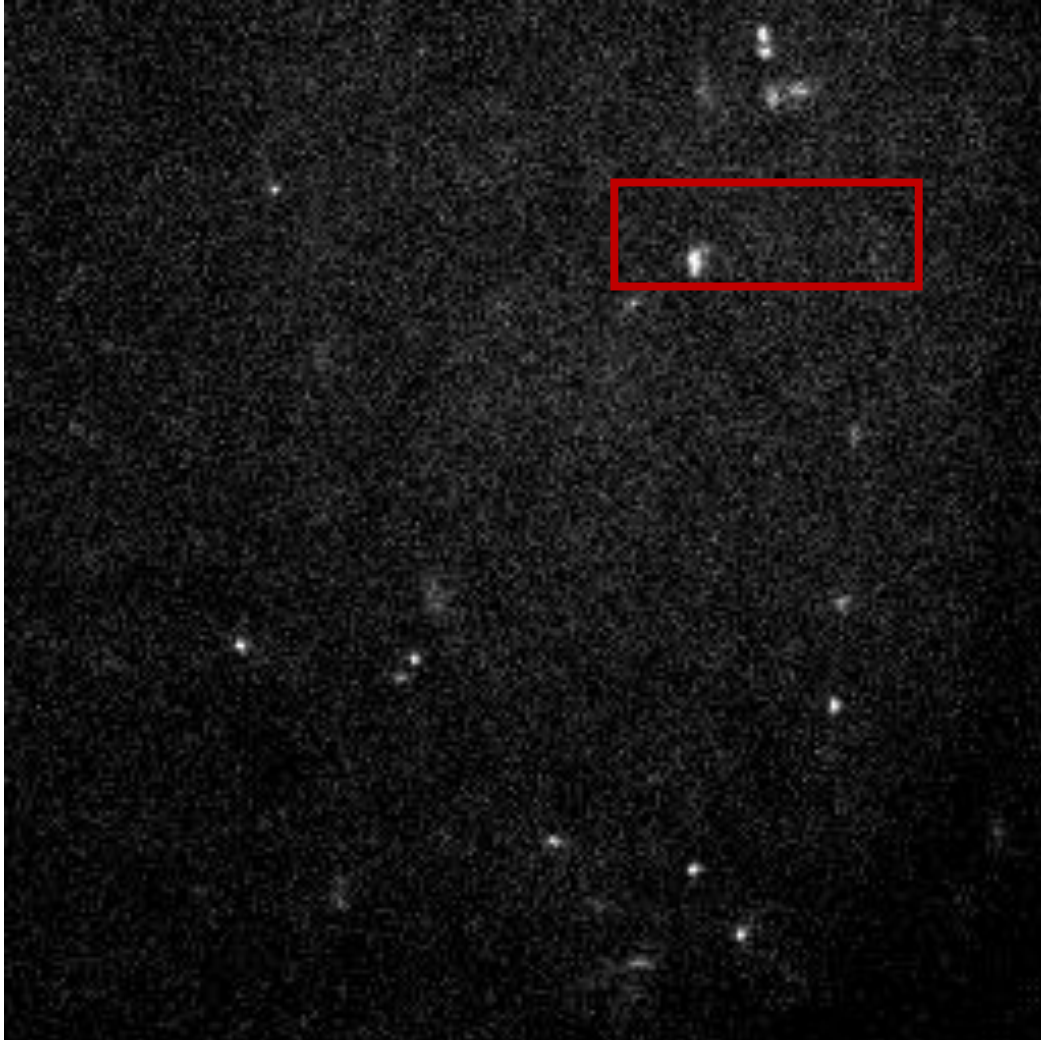
For $a = 20 \text{ nm}$:

1 molecule every 10 nm,

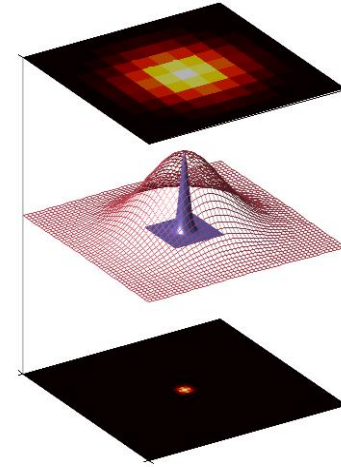
NMD = 10,000 mol/ μm^2 in 2D

dSTORM acquisition and data analysis

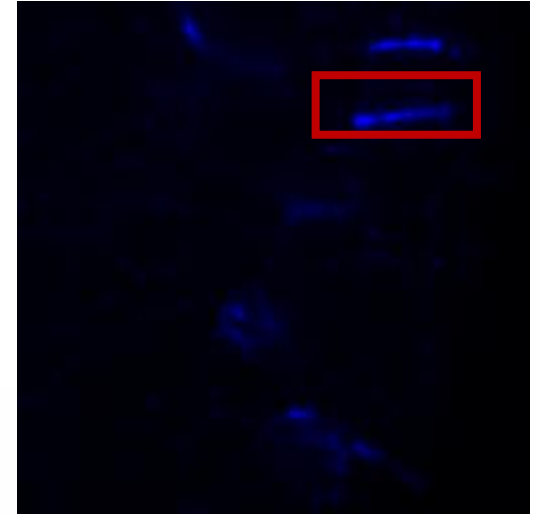
dSTORM single molecule raw image stack



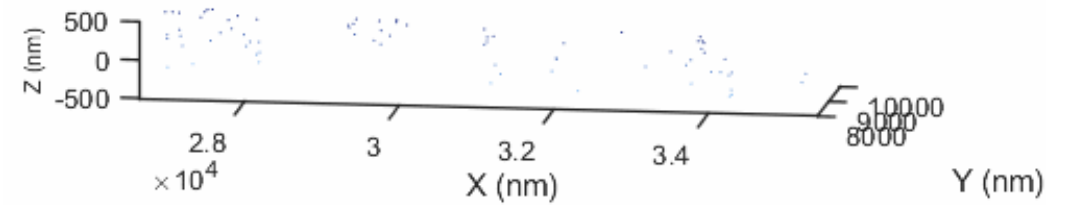
Single molecule localization



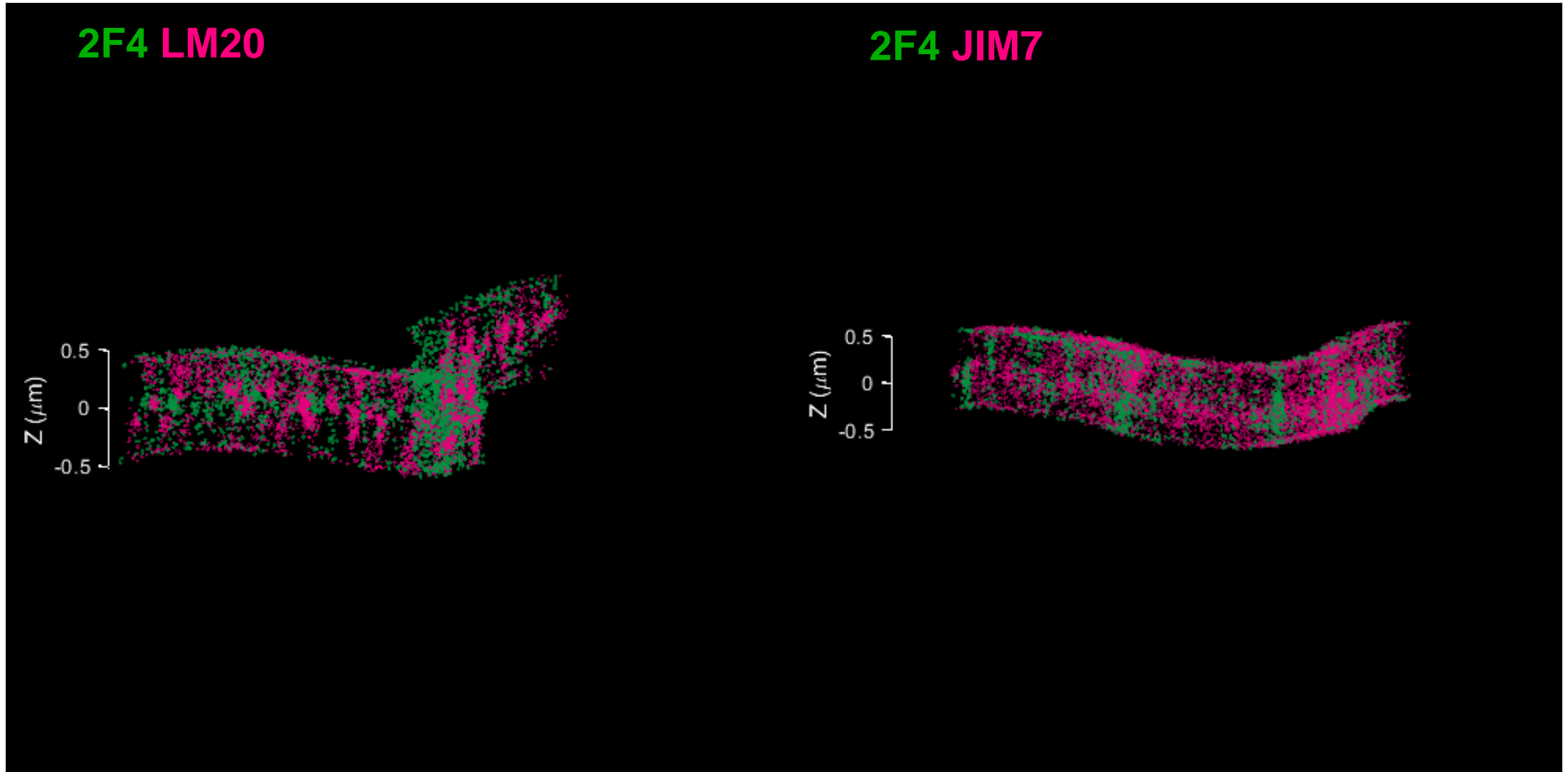
Fluorescence image



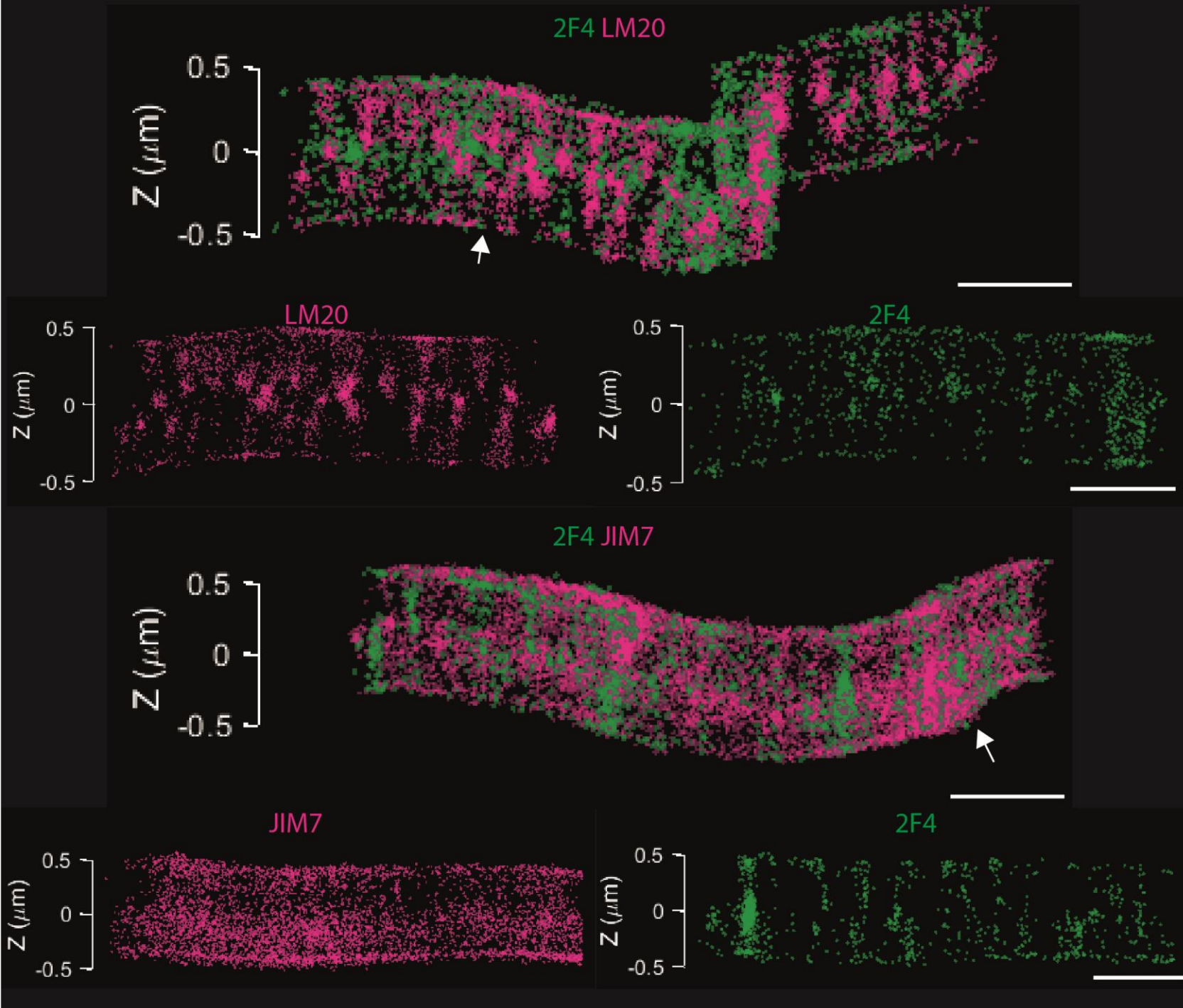
3D dSTORM analysed data scatter plot



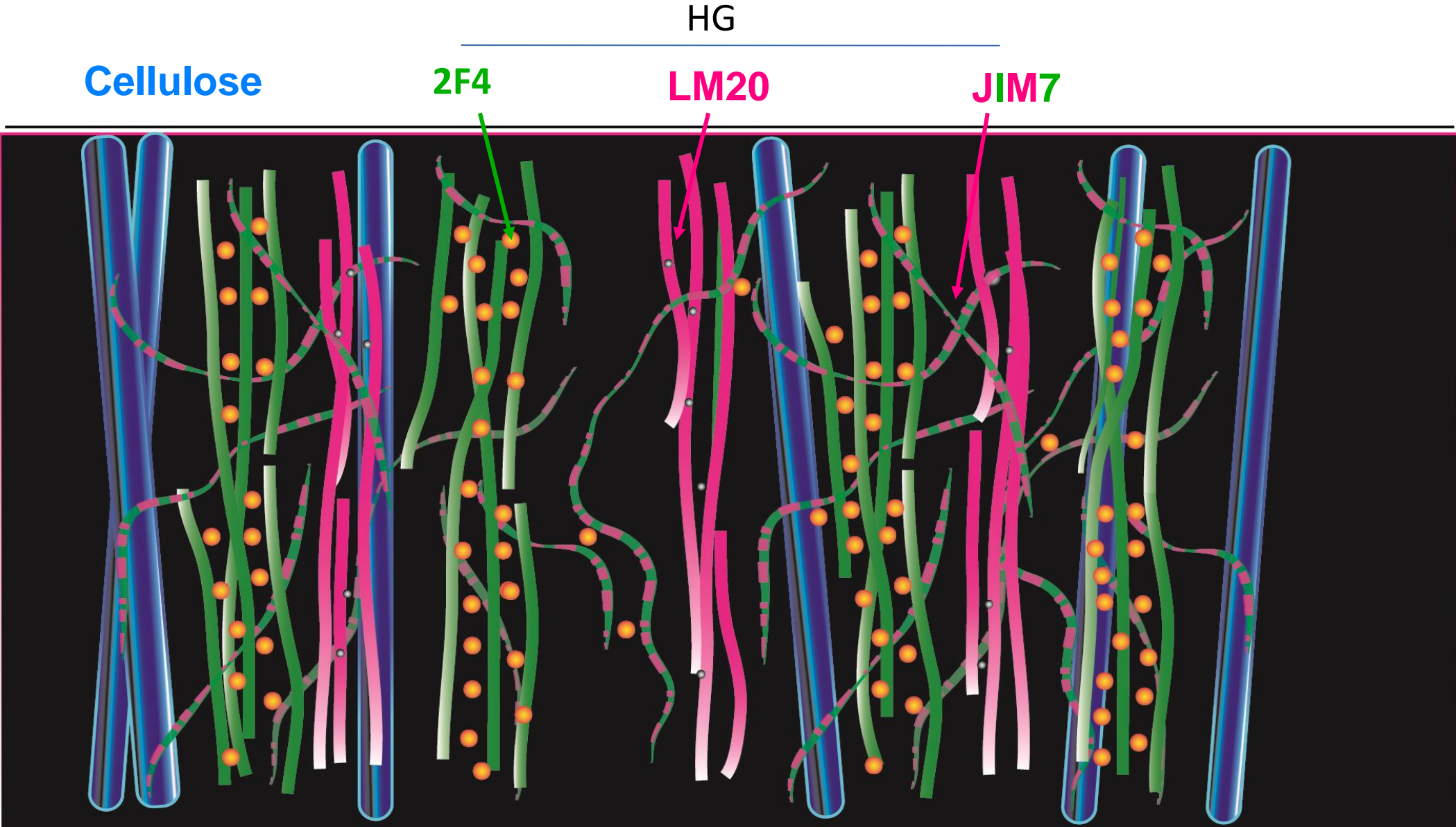
Different HG antibody present different structure in the cell wall



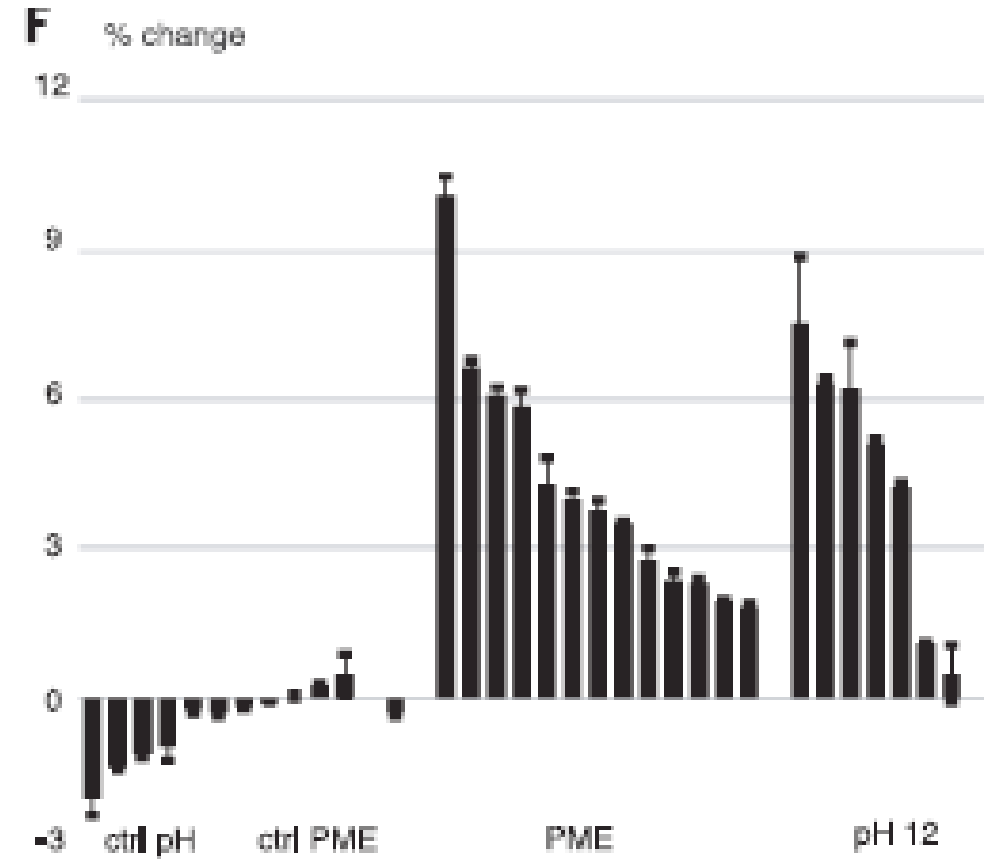
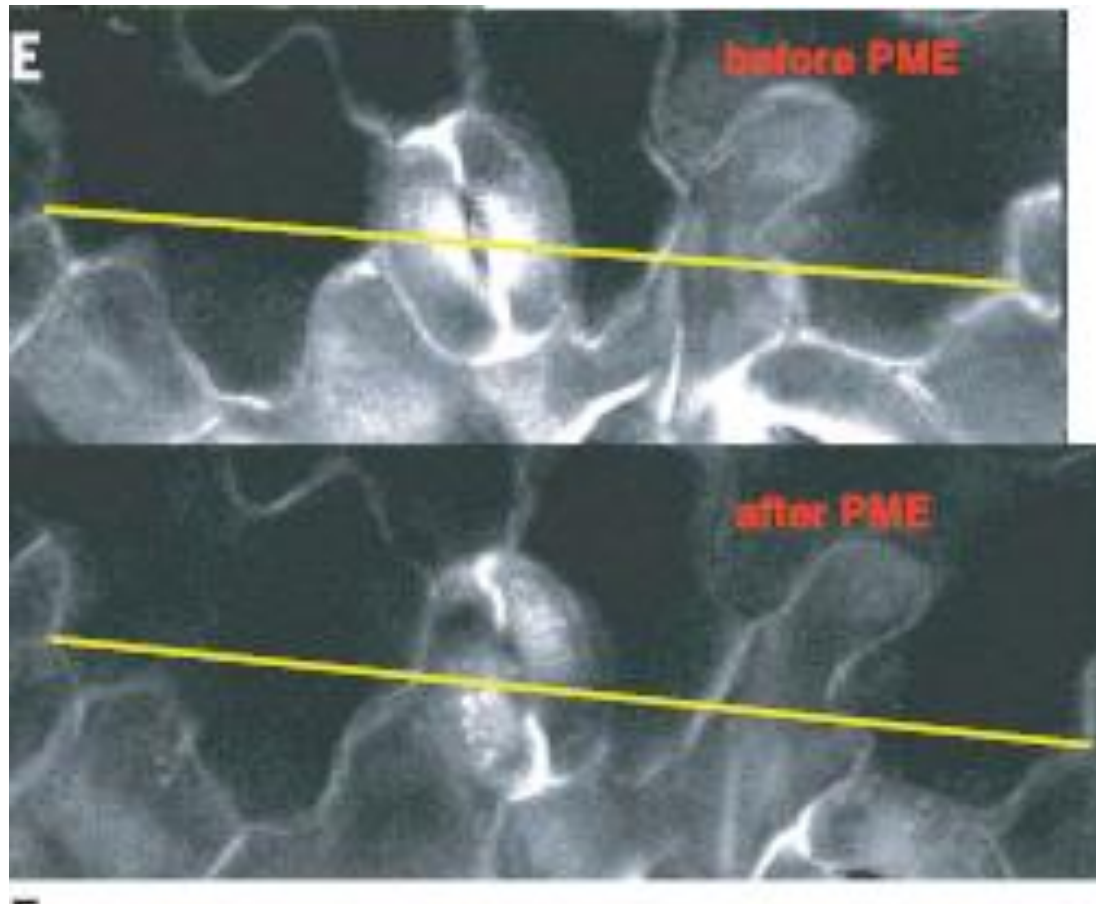
HG presents at least 3 forms in the primary cell wall



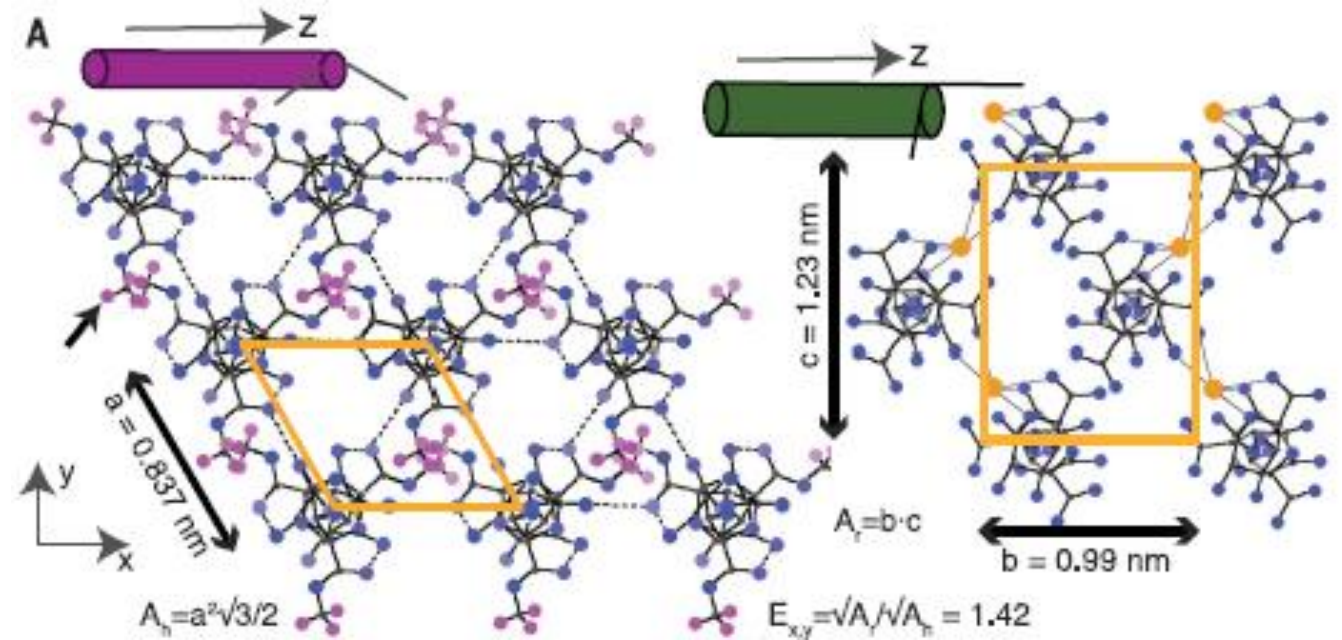
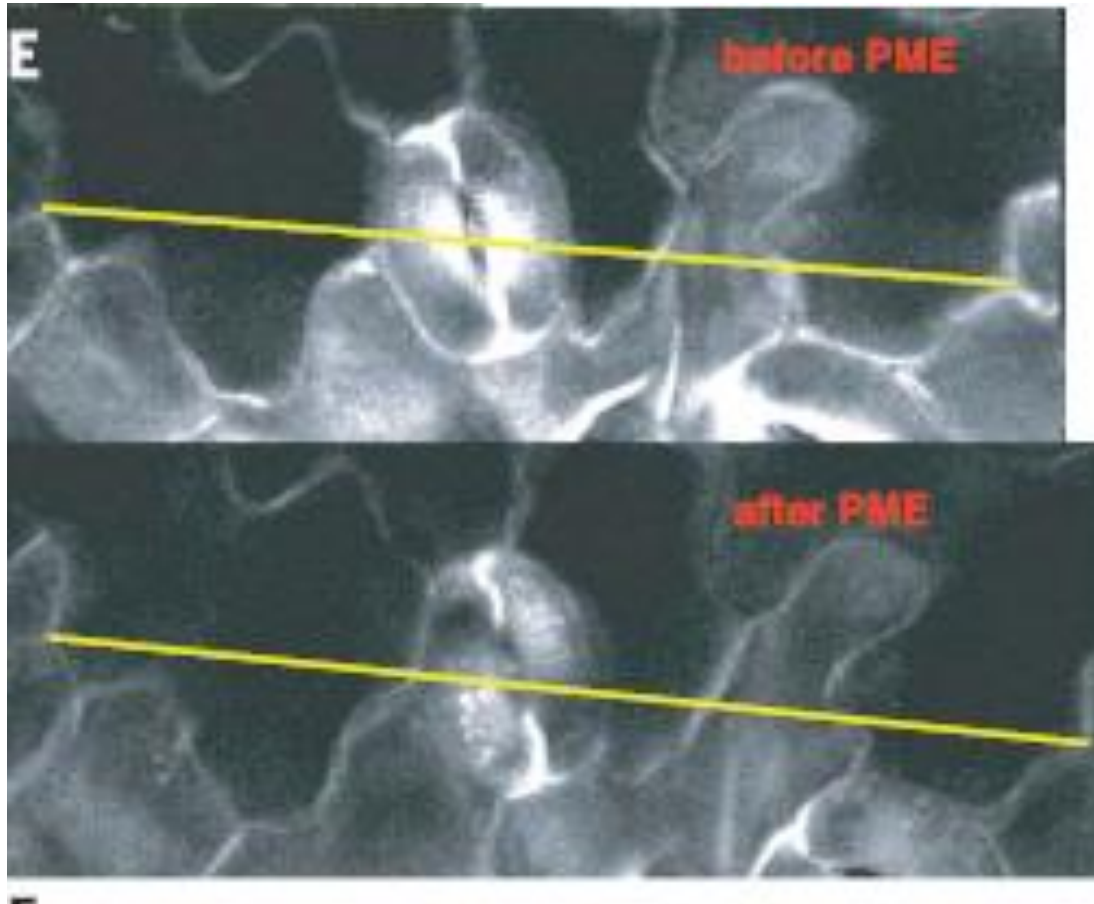
HG presents at least 3 forms in the primary cell wall



HG demethylation is sufficient for tissue expansion in the absence of turgor

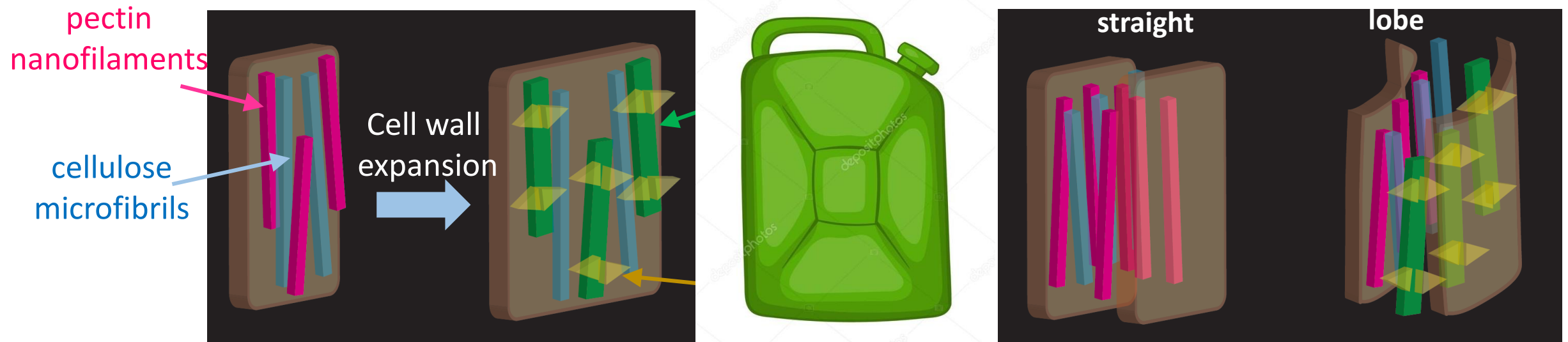
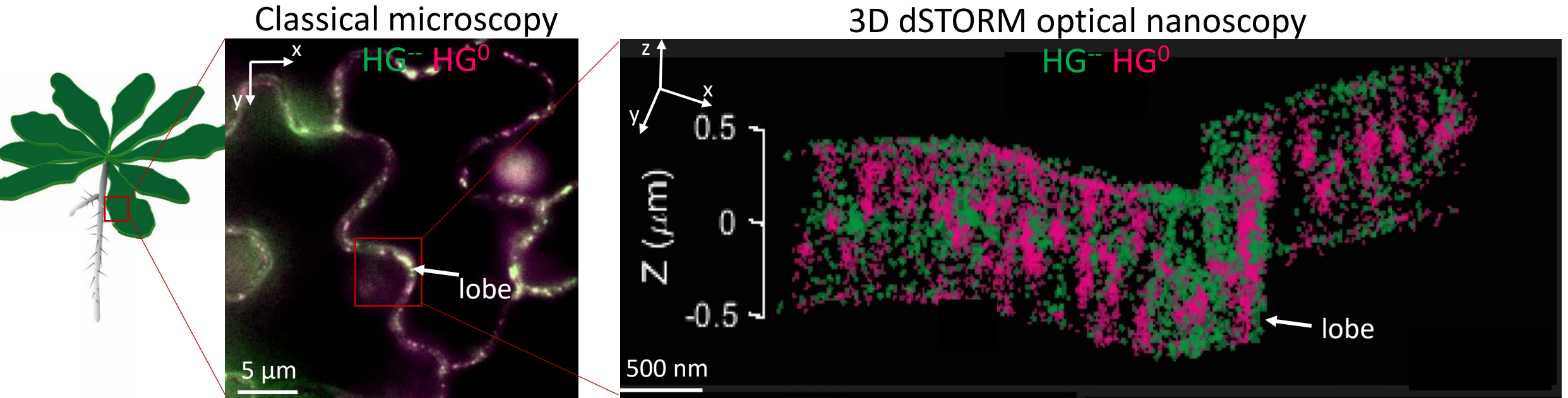


HG demethylation-mediated growth matches the predicted expansion of the crystalline HG observed *in vitro*

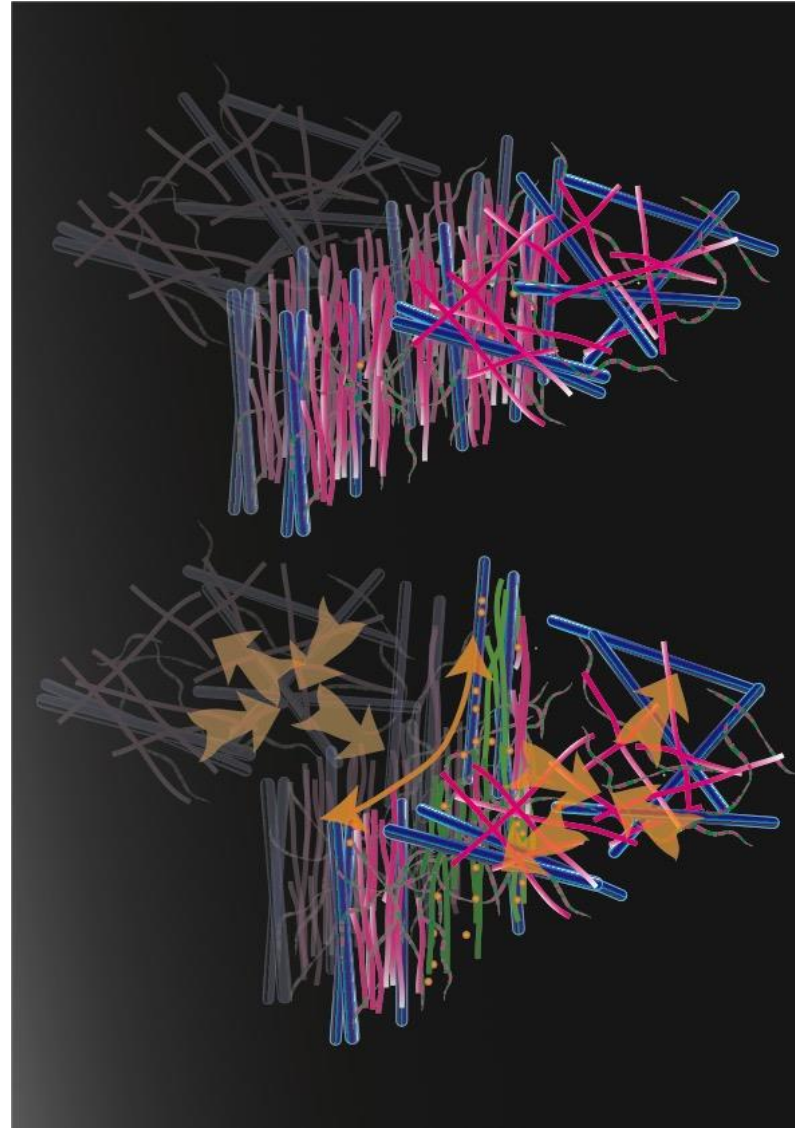


Inspired from Walkinshaw 1981

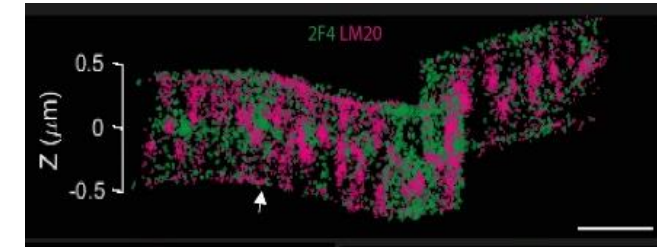
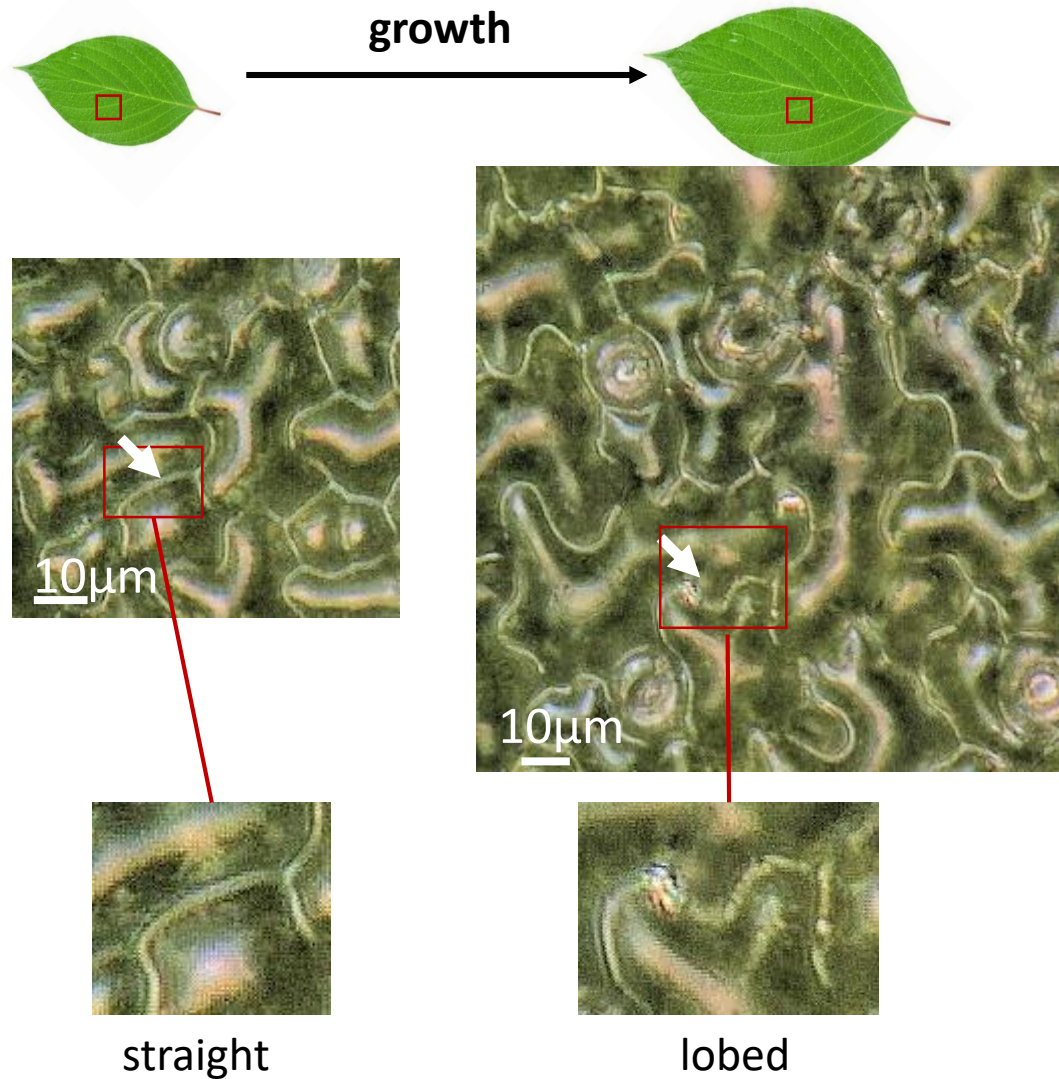
Morphogenesis through expansion of oriented nanofilaments



Growth induced tension

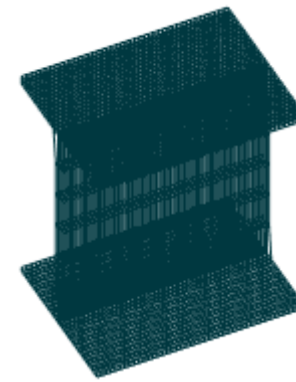


Computational model of growth and shape formation by anisotropic nanofilament expansion

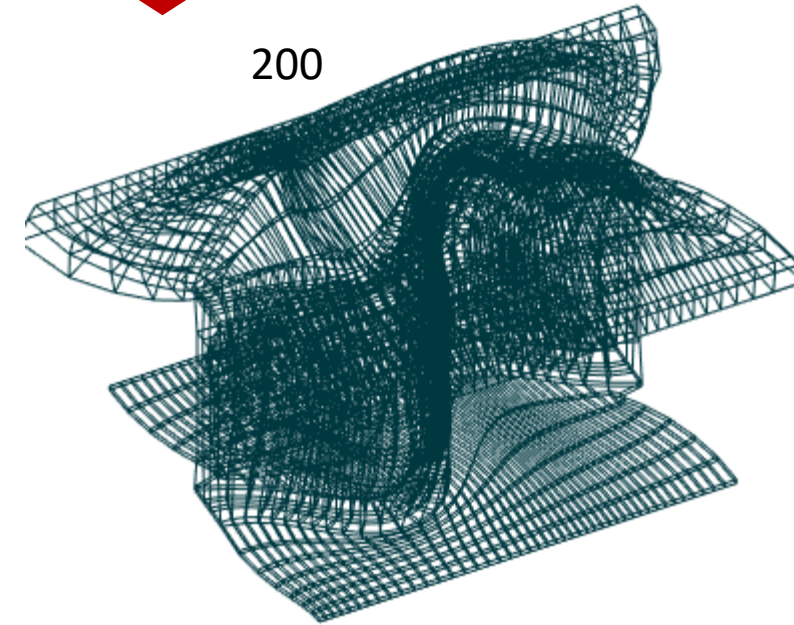


Growth iteration: 1

200

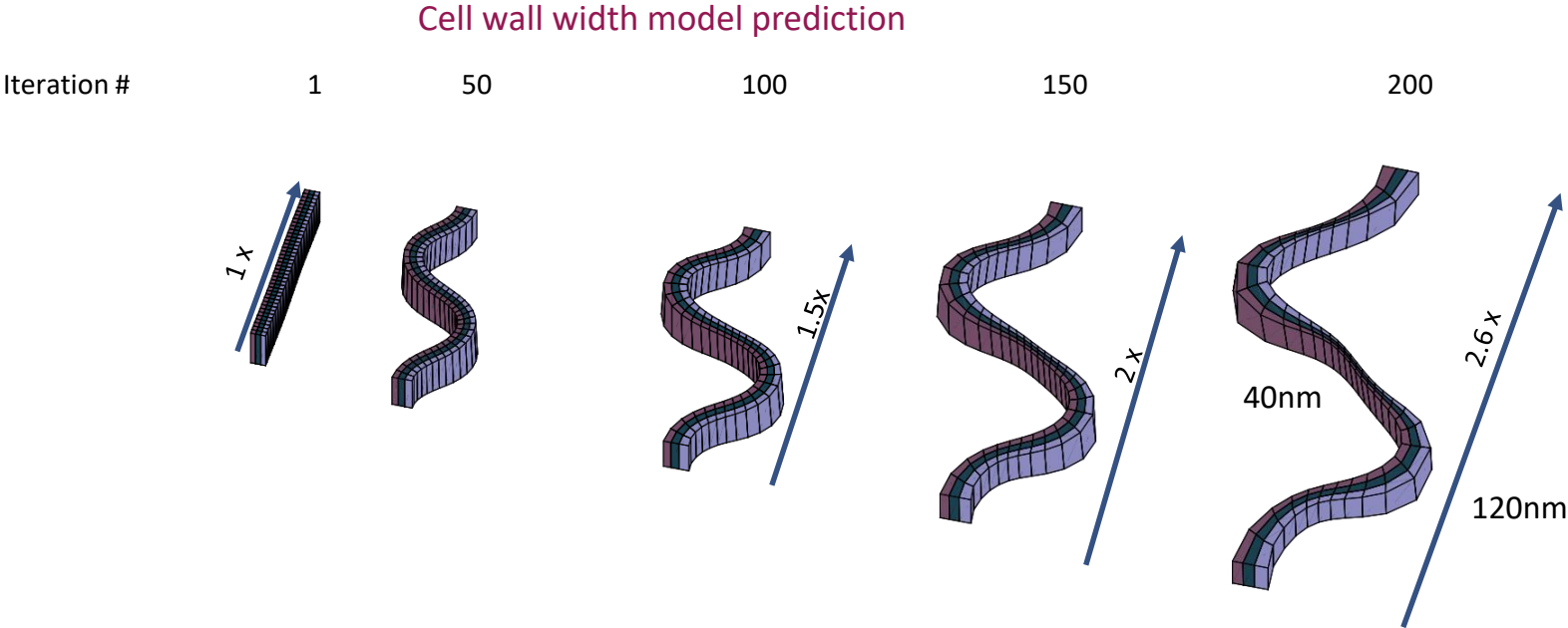


straight

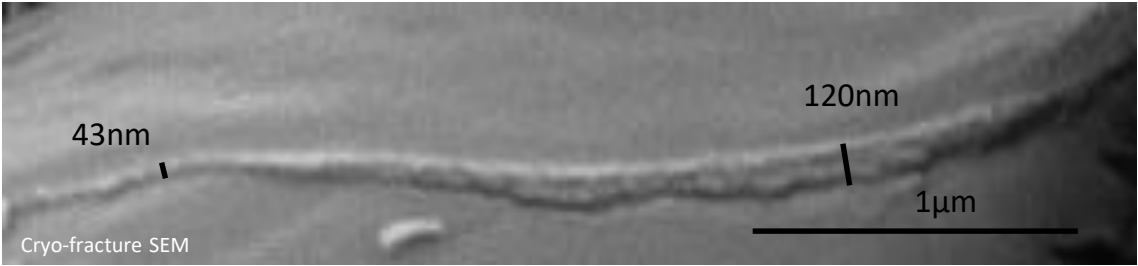


lobed

Testing the model prediction throre the indirect prediction of cell wall thickness



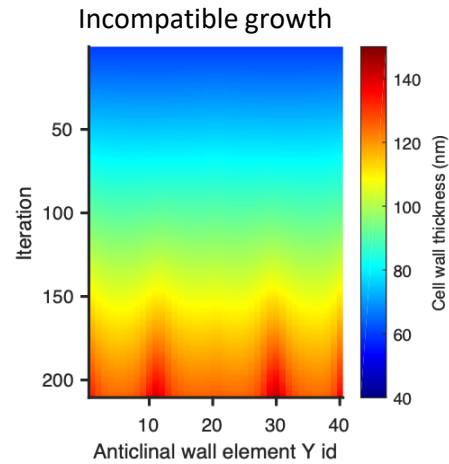
Crio SEM cell wall thiknes observed



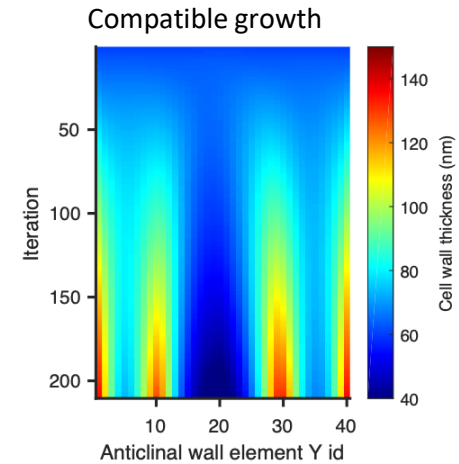
Testing the model prediction through the indirect prediction of cell wall thickness with or without tention

Our model predicts a discrepancy in cell wall thickness observed with TEM and SEM

With relaxed tentions

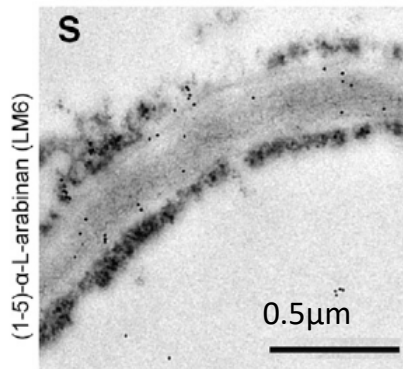


With native tentions

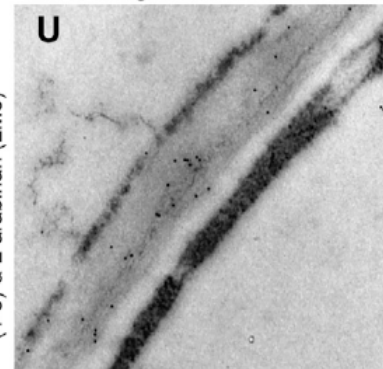


TEM

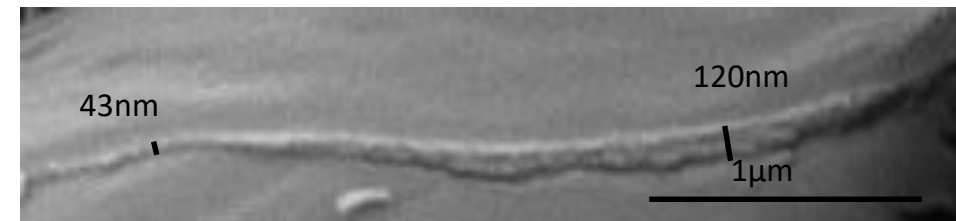
Col-0; curved zone of the cell walls



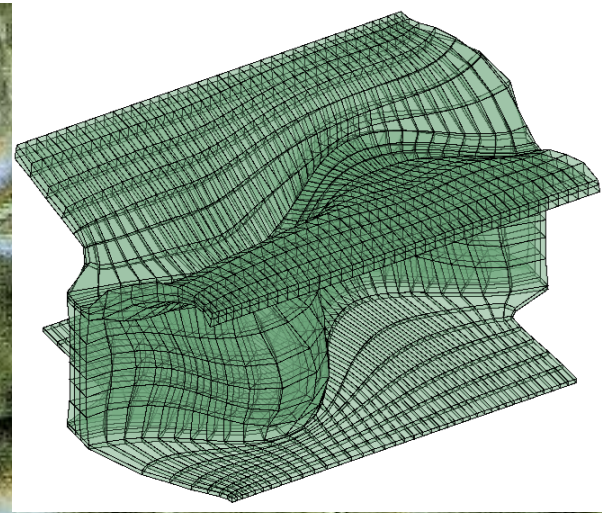
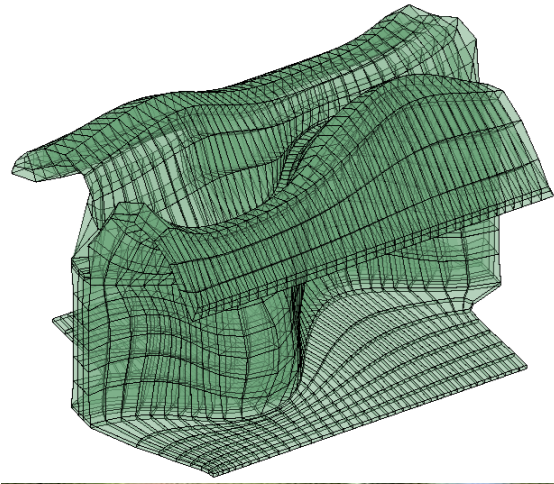
Col-0; straight zone of the cell walls



Cryo-fracture SEM

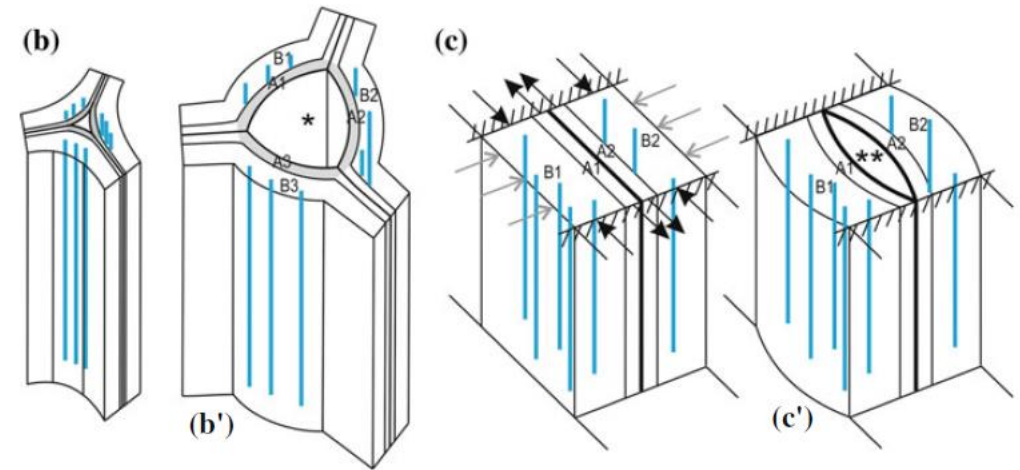
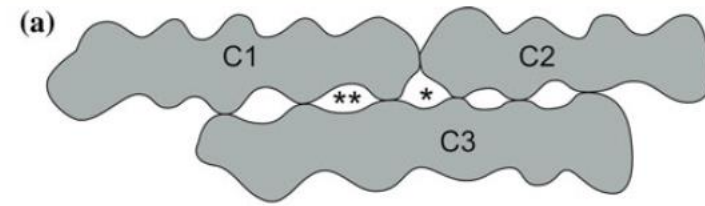
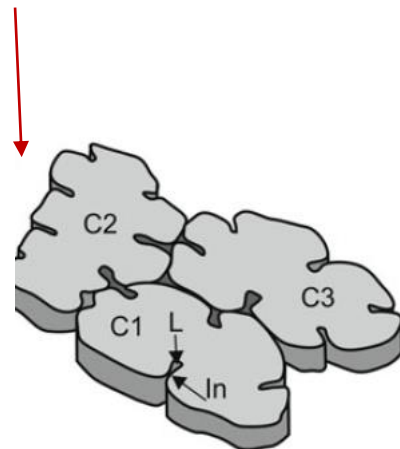


Testing the model prediction through comparing turgid and non turgid tissue



The cases of cell wall expansion that cannot be driven by turgor pressure

- Expansion of convoluted anticlinal walls in leaf epidermis
- Stomata opening
- Formation of gas spaces
- **Thre- or four-way junction, ** two cell junction (intercalary).
- expansion of cell wall invaginations in *Pinus* mesophyll
- Cuticles



Three-way junction

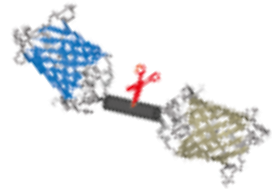
Two cell junction
(Stomata opening)

STORMtheWALL ERC starting grant

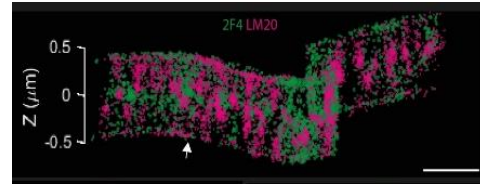
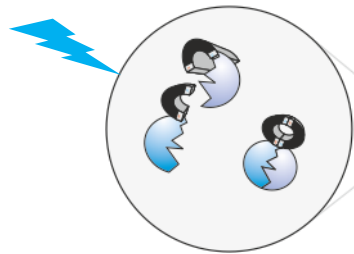
Super-resolution
Novel nanoprobes
VHH
Multiplexed imaging



Biosensors



optogenetics



Toolbox

Subcellular
control of
Growth orientation



Subcellular dynamics of
Growth motor

Quantitative growth
Modeling



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

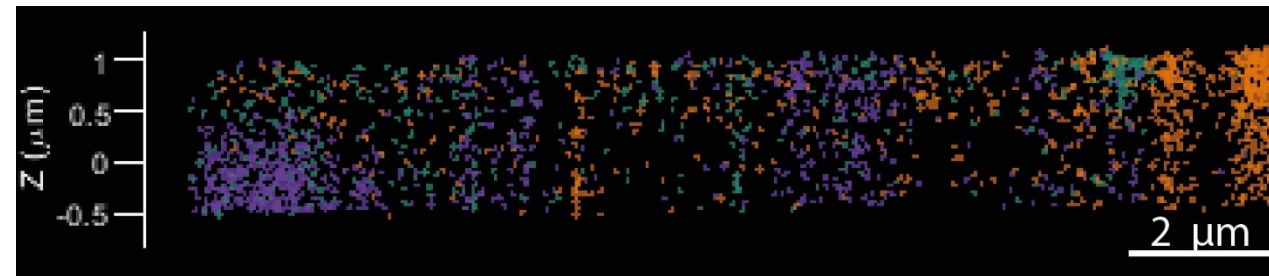


Kalina T. Haas

2 posts open: 1 Engineer, 1 Post-doc

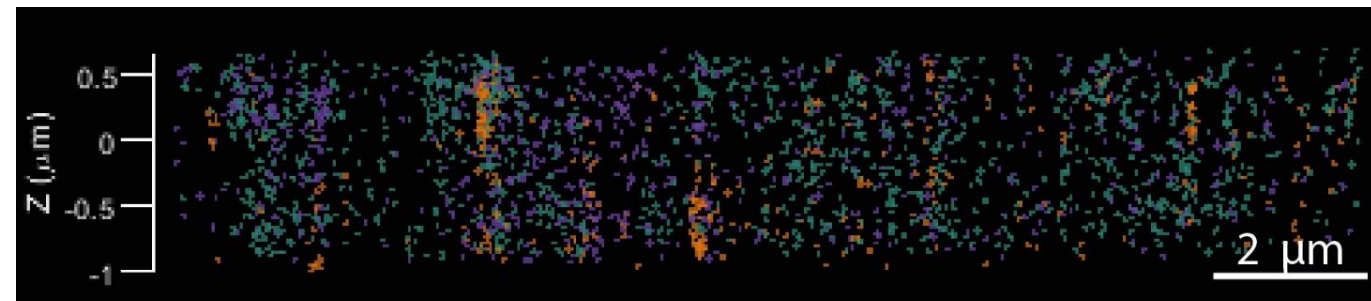
Are other pectins organized into nanofilaments?

Hypocotyl epidermis anticlinal wall **HG⁻** **HG⁰** **RGII**
(longitudinal cut in transversal view, AL-2)

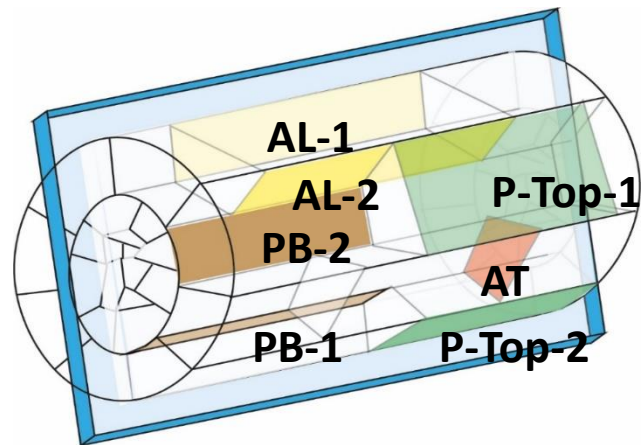


anti-RGII antibodies kindly provided by Prof Masaru Kobayashi, Univ. Kyoto

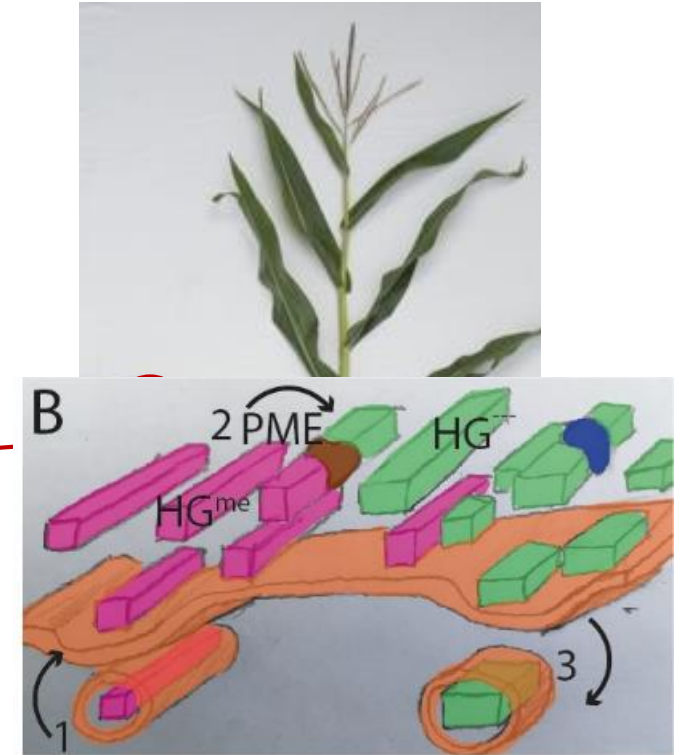
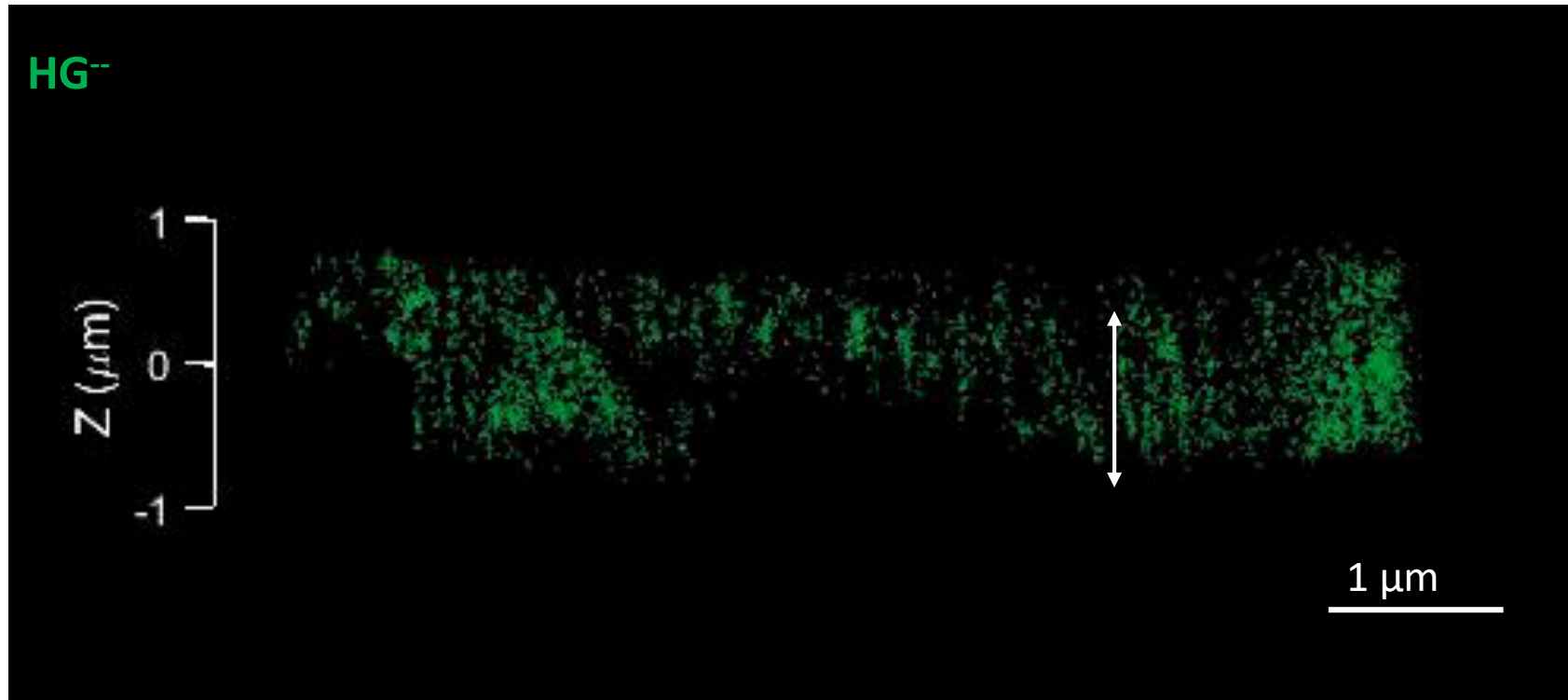
Root, cortex/endodermis separation **HG⁻** **HG⁰** **cellulose**
(longitudinal cut in transversal view, AL-2)



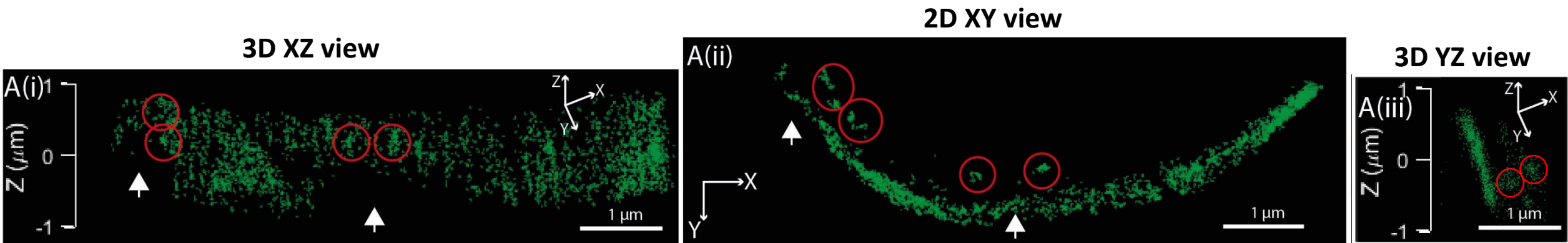
A – Anticlinal wall
P – Periclinal wall
L – Longitudinal
T – Transversal
B - Bottom



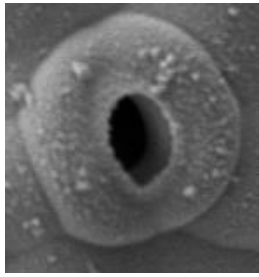
Pectin nanofilaments were also observed in grasses



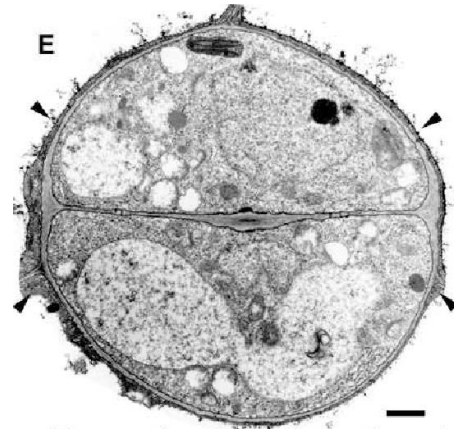
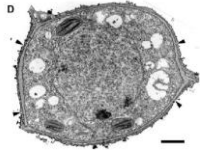
Haas, Bio-Protocol 2020, Haas, J. Exp. Botany 2021



Differentiation is associated with local cell wall thickening



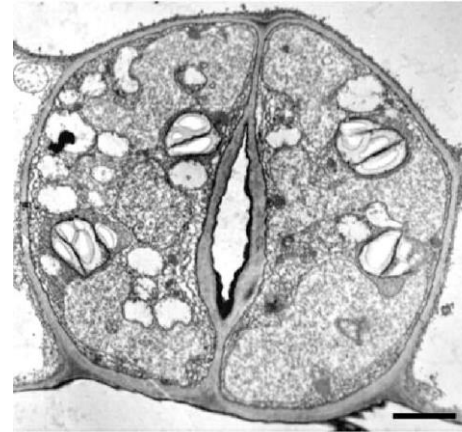
Haas et al 2020



(D) The division site in GMCs is marked by wall thickenings before symmetric division. (E)

The GMC division site wall thickenings are still visible in a developing stoma (arrowheads).

Adapted from Zhao and Sack (1999). Bars = 1 μ m.



from Zhao and Sack (1999). (Right)

Cryo-scanning electron micrograph of

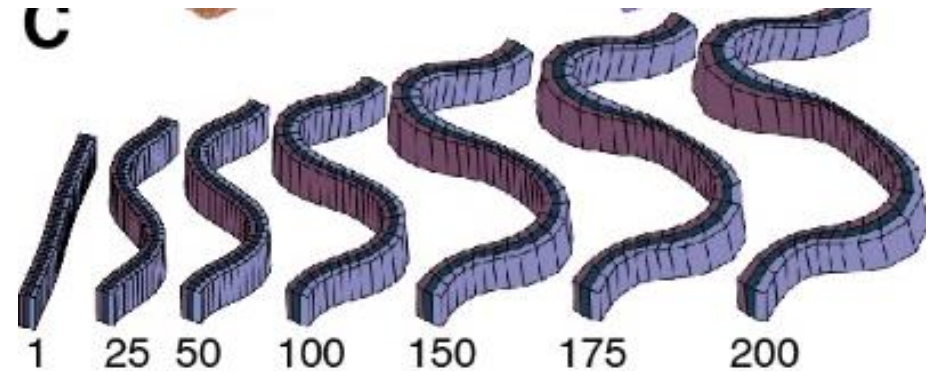
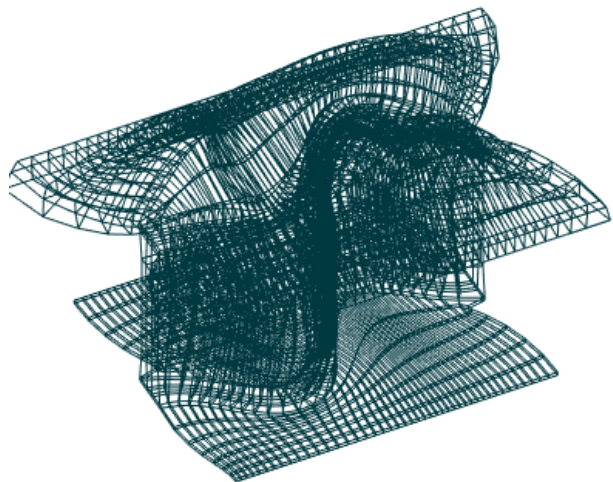
maturing epidermis from a cotyledon.

Bars = 2 μ m.

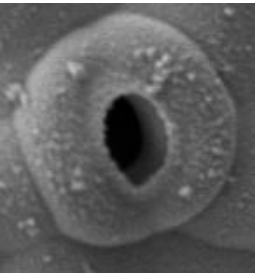
[Jeanette A. Nadeau, Fred David Sack](#)

Published 2002 in The arabidopsis book

cell wall thickening observed and confirmed by our model in pavement cells

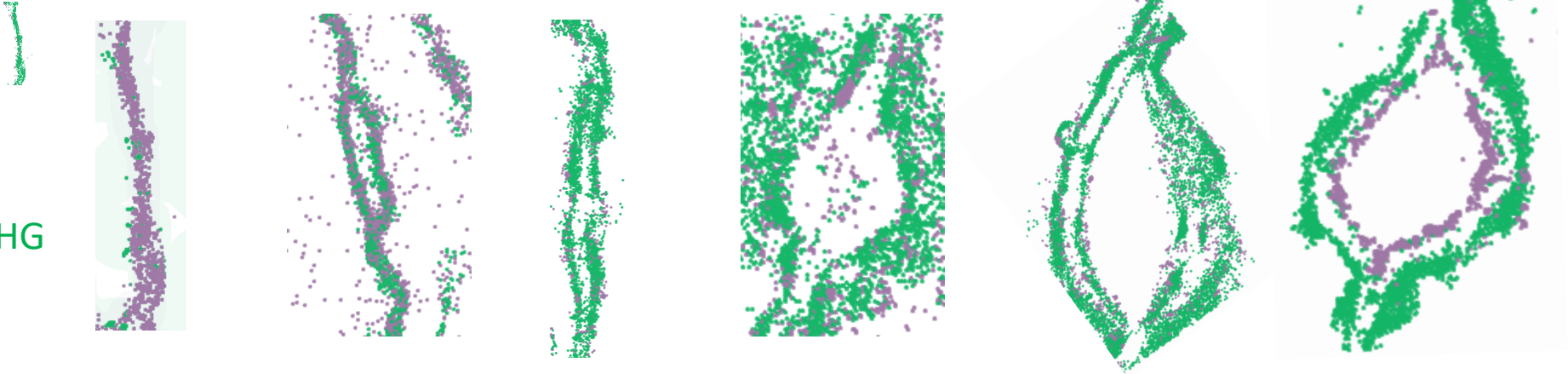


Dynamic changes in pectin methylation during stomata opening seen by super-resolution microscopy

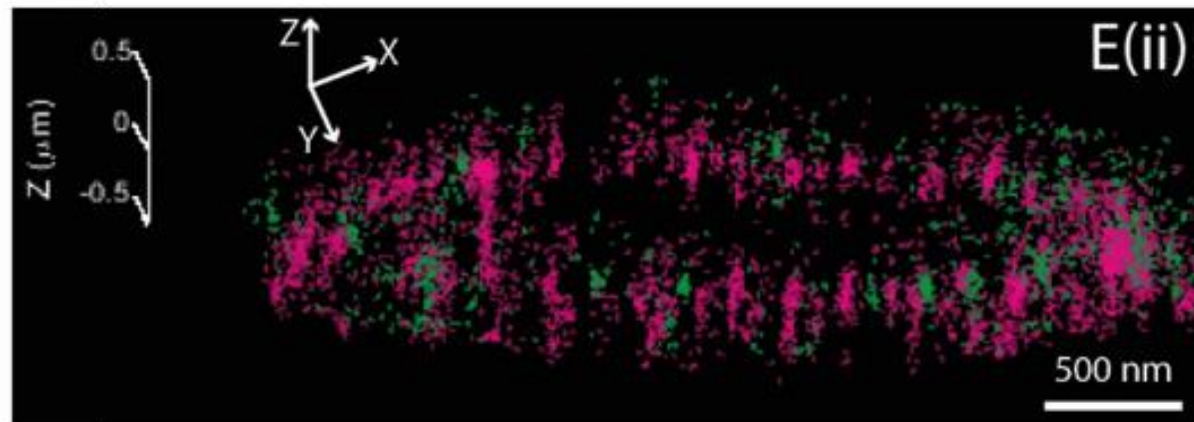
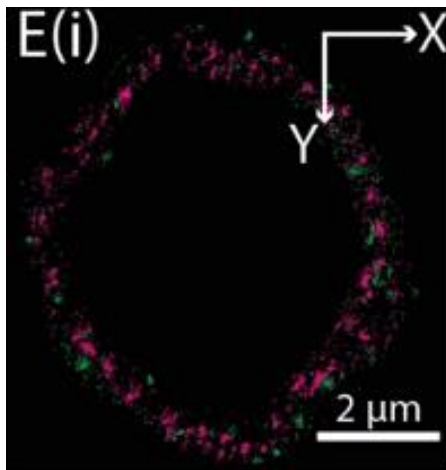


Different stages of stomata opening correlates with pectin methylation status

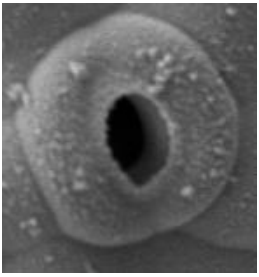
Methylated HG
Demethylated HG



Stomata pore (anticlinal wall)



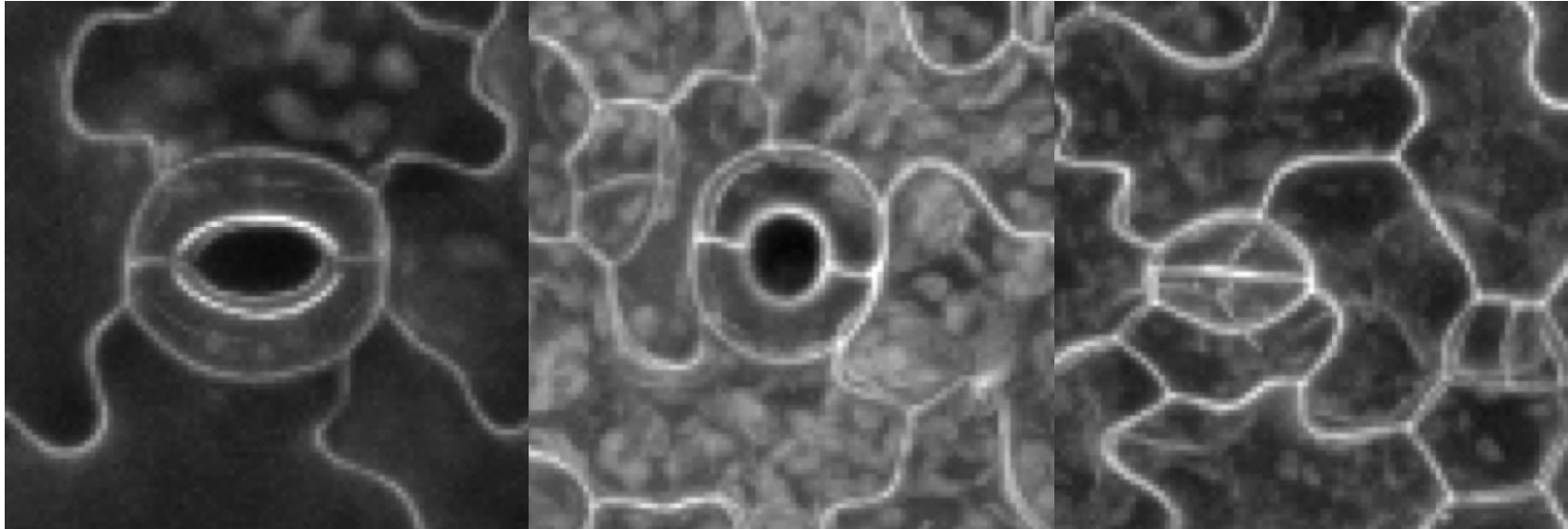
Gard cell differentiation is sensitive to pectin methylation status



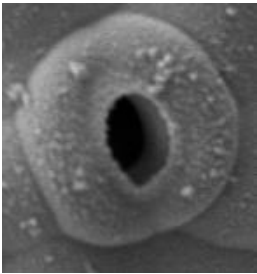
Control

PME^{Eoe}

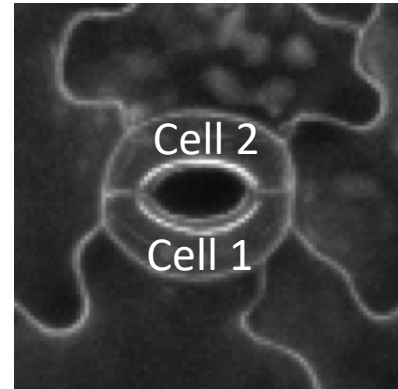
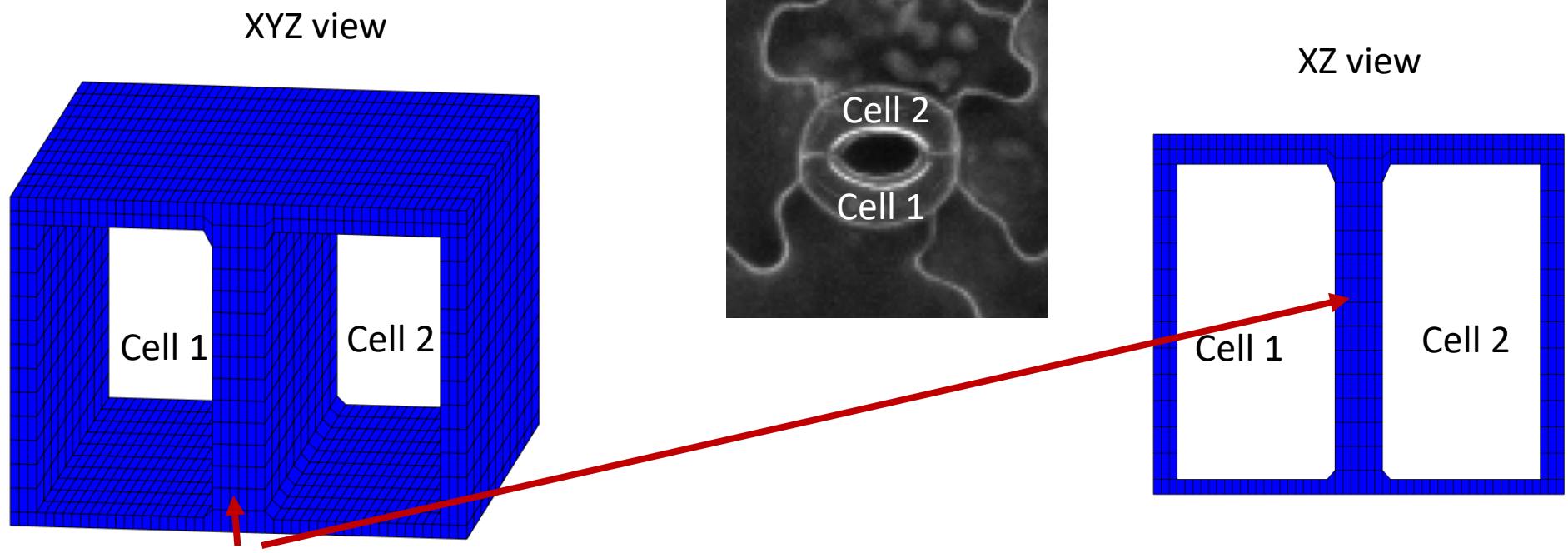
PME^{Ioe}



A. Peaucelle, unpublished data



3D FEM model of stomata opening using our expanding beam model



Ventral anticlinal wall with the future stomata pore

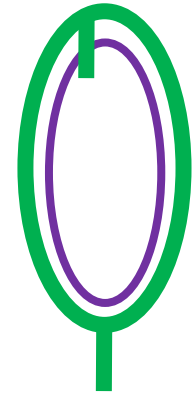
Methylated HG



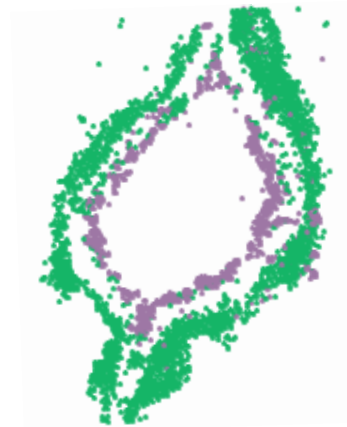
dSTORM



Closed pore



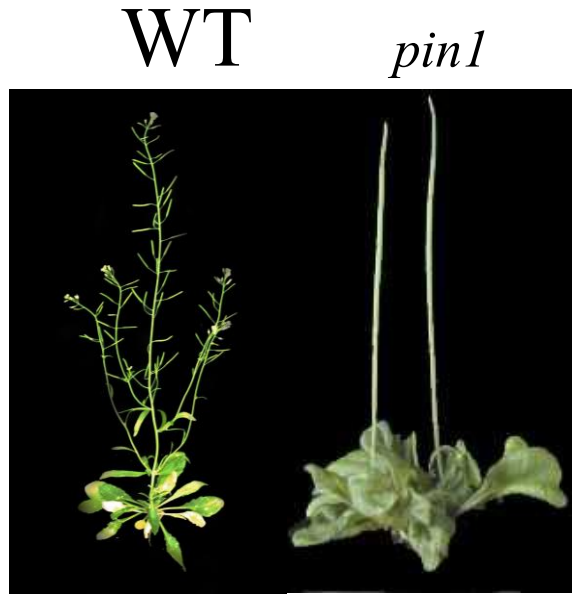
Open pore



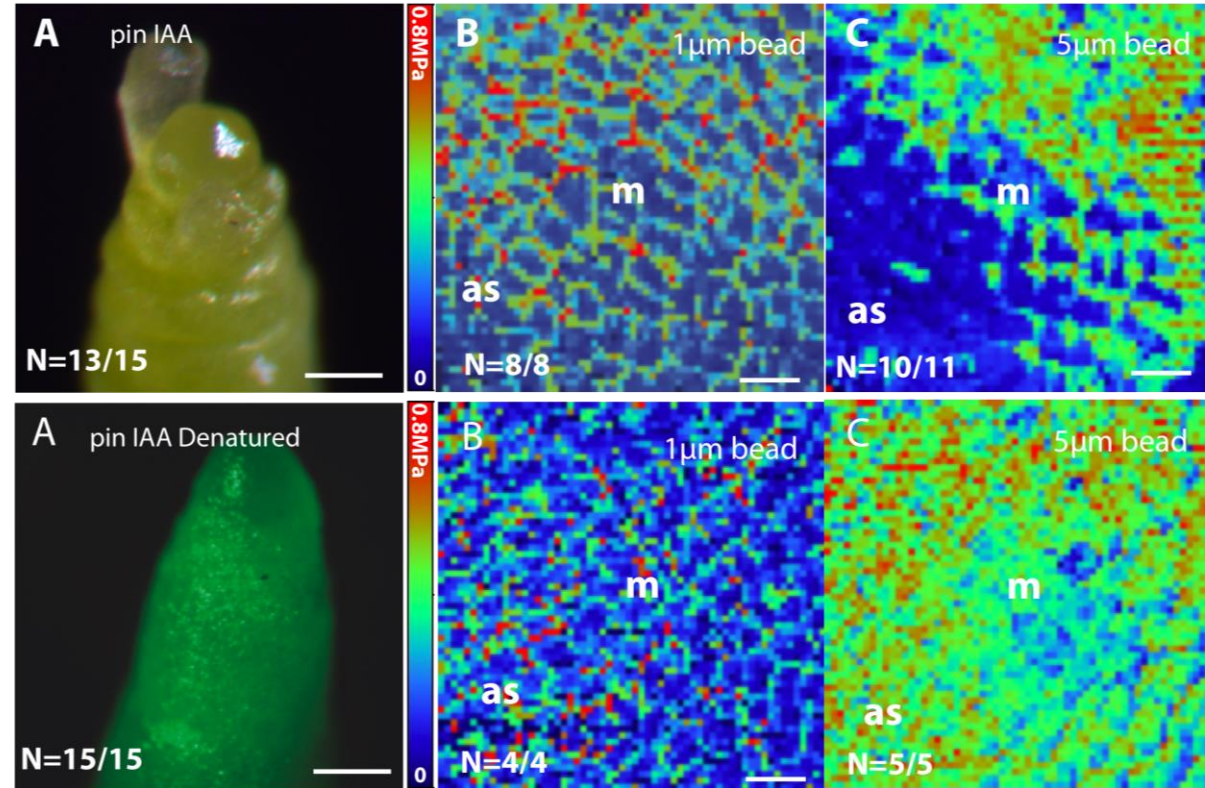
dSTORM

Demethylated HG

L'auxine induit le ramollissement des parois



Reinhardt et al., (2000)



La formation de primordia à la suite d'une application d'auxine chez le mutant *pin1* est précédée par un ramollissement

