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Editorial: New Insights Into Mechanisms of Epigenetic Modifiers in Plant Growth and Development

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Editorial on the Research Topic

New Insights Into Mechanisms of Epigenetic Modifiers in Plant Growth and Development

In eukaryotic cells, chromatin, a highly dynamic nucleoprotein complex, plays a critical role in controlling gene expression notably by regulating the interaction between transcription factors and regulatory elements. The structure of the chromatin is determined by epigenetic mechanisms, including DNA methylation, histone modifications, and chromatin remodeling. A growing body of evidence indicates that epigenetic regulations are involved in plant adaptation to environmental stresses, and in plant development, including flowering control, fruit and root development, as well as seed maturation and germination. Furthermore, epigenetic mechanisms have the potential to stabilize cell identity and maintain tissue organization. Hence, epigenetic diversity is now emerging as a new source of phenotypic variation to improve adaptation to changing environment and ensure yield and quality of crops. The 14 articles published in this Research Topic highlight recent progresses, opinions, and reviews to advance our knowledge in the role of the epigenome on controlling plant development, plant response to environmental stresses, and plant evolution. For instance, gene duplication and chromatin remodeling contribute to increase the morphological and cellular complexity of plants during their evolution according to Hajheidari et al.

Chromatin modifications, including DNA methylation and histone modifications, are critical in regulating gene transcription, and thus may reprogram cell differentiation and development (Inácio et al.; Zhang et al.; Hajheidari et al.). For instance, Inácio et al. immunolocalized various epigenetic marks and correlated epigenomic changes with transcriptional regulation when studying cork formation and quality in cork oak, a genuinely forest-specific process. Furthermore, changes in the acetylation levels of the lysine 9 of the histone H3 (H3K9) and lysine 5 of the histone H4 (H4K5) were found associated with the heat stress-dependent inhibition of lateral root formation in maize...
of CCA1/LHY. A broader picture of the role of the epigenome on the plant circadian clock is provided in the Du et al. review paper.

Environmental stresses also induce the formation of stress-responding agents such as nitric oxide. In soybean, Sun et al. revealed that the de novo deposition of trimethylated histone H3 lysine 27 residue in the promoter and coding sequence of plant genes is needed to repress their transcription in response to salt stress. Mechanistically, Ageeva-Kieferle et al. described in their review the role of nitric oxide as inhibitors of histone deacetylases through the S-nitrosation of selected cysteine residues. Nitric oxide also regulates the epigenome by controlling the expression of genes encoding DNA and histone methyltransferases and demethylases. Taken together, nitric oxide is a chemical agent controlling plant gene activity in response to environmental stresses notably by regulating the activity of various histone acetyltransferases, deacetylases, methyltransferases and demethylases, and DNA methyltransferases and demethylases.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This special topic clearly highlights the central role of the epigenome in the regulation of gene expression that influences many plant biological processes such as plant development and plant response to environmental stresses. A deeper analysis of the chromatin remodeling and transcription related mechanisms will be needed to better understand the epigenetic regulation of gene expression. Single cell -omic technologies such as single cell RNA-seq and ATAC-seq will enable further discoveries by capturing the transcriptome and epigenome for each cell composing a complex organ. While single cell RNA-seq was recently applied on Arabidopsis root protoplasts, there is a need to develop plant single cell ATAC-seq technology to gain a more complete picture of the plant cell epigenome.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors listed have made a substantial, direct and intellectual contribution to the work, and approved it for publication.

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