A Framework for Lateral Membrane Trafficking and Polar Tethering of the PEN3 ATP-Binding Cassette Transporter

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The outermost cell layer of plants, the epidermis, and its outer (lateral) membrane domain facing the environment are continuously challenged by biotic and abiotic stresses. Therefore, the epidermis and the outer membrane domain provide important selective and protective barriers. However, only a small number of specifically outer membrane-localized proteins are known. Similarly, molecular mechanisms underlying the trafficking and the polar placement of outer membrane domain proteins require further exploration. Here, we demonstrate that ACTIN7 (ACT7) mediates trafficking of the PENETRATION3 (PEN3) outer membrane protein from the trans-Golgi network (TGN) to the plasma membrane in the root epidermis of Arabidopsis (Arabidopsis thaliana) and that actin function contributes to PEN3 endocytic recycling. In contrast to such generic ACT7-dependent trafficking from the TGN, the EXOCYST84b (EXO84b) tethering factor mediates PEN3 outer-membrane polarity. Moreover, precise EXO84b placement at the outer membrane domain itself requires ACT7 function. Hence, our results uncover spatially and mechanistically distinct requirements for ACT7 function during outer lateral membrane cargo trafficking and polarity establishment. They further identify an exocyst tethering complex mediator of outer lateral membrane cargo polarity.

Many cell types of diverse organisms display persistent, asymmetric distribution of molecules or structures along an axis. This phenomenon referred to as cell polarity often enables cells to fulfill specific functions. Cell polarity may be reflected by the asymmetric, polar localization of proteins to specific areas at the plasma membrane (PM). Much work has focused on polar localization of auxin transport facilitators of the PIN-FORMED (PIN) protein family in Arabidopsis (Arabidopsis thaliana); Gälweiler et al., 1998; Müller et al., 1998; Geldner et al., 2001; Wisniewska et al., 2006). For example, PIN2 marks the shootward-oriented (apical) PM domain of root epidermal cells, and the root tip-oriented (basal) domain of cortical cells in the root meristem (Bilou et al., 2005), while PIN1 marks the basal domain of root vascular cells (Steinmann et al., 1999). Thus, PIN2 and PIN1 highlight specific membrane domains along the apical-basal axis of specific cell types, and regulators of PIN1 activity and polarity have been identified (Geldner et al., 2003; Michniewicz et al., 2007). Mechanisms underlying PIN protein trafficking and targeting to specific domains have been addressed over the last two decades (Kleine-Vehn and Friml, 2008). Similarly, polar emergence of root hairs from a local area at the outer epidermal PM has been studied in detail (Grebe et al., 2002; Fischer et al., 2006; Ikeda et al., 2009; Kiefer et al., 2015). However, only more recently, proteins have become known that specifically localize broadly along the epidermal PM at the root surface facing the soil, termed the outer (lateral) membrane (Miwa et al., 2007; Strader and Bartel, 2009; Alassimone et al., 2010; Takano et al., 2010; Fendrych et al., 2013; Barberon et al., 2014). In line with a function of the outer lateral membrane as a target and selective barrier for inorganic and biotic compounds or stresses, proteins involved in biotic stress response or transport of abiotic compounds display polar localization at the outer domain. These include the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter PENETRATION3 (PEN3)/PDR8/ABCG36 (Strader and Bartel, 2009), originally identified due to its function in response to penetrating fungal pathogens (Stein et al., 2006), and its close homolog ABCG37 (Langowski et al., 2010, Ruzicka et al., 2010).
Outer membrane proteins involved in ion/nutrient uptake include the IRON-REGULATED TRANSPORTER1 (IRT1; Barberon et al., 2014), the boron exporter BOR4 (Miwai et al., 2007), and the boric acid uptake channel NIP5;1 (Alasimone et al., 2010; Takano et al., 2010), and NIP5;1 subcellular localization depends on β-Gal (Uehara et al., 2014). Another boric acid/borate exporter, BOR1, localizes to the inner lateral membrane of root epidermal cells bordering the cortical cell layer, and specific Tyr residues in BOR1 mediate its polar localization and vacuolar targeting (Takano et al., 2010). With respect to IRT1, the phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate-binding protein FYVE1 is required for IRT1 recycling and affects IRT1 polar delivery to the outer domain (Barberon et al., 2014). Trafficking of PEN3, ABCG37, and BOR4 proved sensitive to pharmacological interference with the actin cytoskeleton as well as chemical interference with secretory trafficking mediated by small ADP-ribosylation factor1 (ARF1)-type GTPases (Langowski et al., 2010). Given the limited number of studies performed, mechanisms mediating trafficking and polarity of outer polar domain cargo still largely remain to be addressed. The last steps for a secretory vesicle carrying a transmembrane protein would be tethering, docking, and fusion with the target membrane during exocytosis. The tethering step may be facilitated by the exocyst tethering complex, a conserved octameric protein complex in eukaryotes (Heider and Munson, 2012). Components of the exocyst complex, including EXO84b, EXO70A1, and others, are polarly localized at the outer lateral membrane of Arabidopsis root epidermal cells (Fendrych et al., 2013). However, their functions in establishment of outer membrane cargo polarity remain to be further explored. Here, we examine mechanisms underlying PEN3 trafficking to and its polar localization at the outer lateral membrane domain.

RESULTS

PEN3 Endocytosis from and Recycling to the Outer Lateral Membrane

In contrast to apical and basal membrane cargos that largely rely on endocytic trafficking or recycling for their polarity establishment (Geldner et al., 2001; Geldner et al., 2003), polar delivery to the outer membrane domain in the root epidermis has been suggested to be mainly mediated by polar secretion (Langowski et al., 2010). This interpretation is based on treatment of Arabidopsis seedlings with the vesicle trafficking inhibitor brefeldin A (BFA; Langowski et al., 2010). BFA targets guanine nucleotide exchange factors that regulate the activity of ARF-type small GTPases (Steinmann et al., 1999; Robineau et al., 2000; Geldner et al., 2003). BFA action may affect the secretory and/or endocytic recycling pathway, depending on the BFA sensitivity of a given ARF guanine nucleotide exchange factor expressed in a specific tissue and its respective action in a given trafficking pathway (Richter et al., 2007). Compared to control cells treated with dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) solvent only (Fig. 1A), a functional PEN3-GFP fusion (PEN3-GFP) expressed from its own promoter (Stein et al., 2006), accumulated in endomembrane agglomerations (so-called BFA compartments or BFA bodies) upon BFA treatment, while PEN3-GFP polarity was not affected in epidermal cells (Fig. 1B), consistent with previous observations (Langowski et al., 2010). After pretreating seedlings with the protein translation inhibitor cycloheximide (CHX) followed by cotreatment with CHX and BFA, we found that this reduced the size and fluorescence intensity of PEN3-GFP-labeled BFA compartments (Fig. 1, C and D). However, quantitative and statistical analyses revealed that a significant number of BFA compartments remained despite CHX cotreatment (Fig. 1, I–K; Supplemental Tables S1 and S2). We confirmed that CHX treatment targeted translation of PEN3-GFP cargo contributing to secretory trafficking (see below). Our findings indicate that in addition to the secretory pathway that we find contributes to PEN3-GFP accumulation in BFA compartments as previously highlighted (Langowski et al., 2010), other trafficking pathways such as endocytic trafficking may be involved as well.

To address a potential contribution of endocytosis, we applied the endocytosis inhibitor Wortmannin (Wm) which targets phosphoinositide kinases (Volinia et al., 1995; Emans et al., 2002; Jaillais et al., 2006). When compared to BFA treatment only (Fig. 1B), Wm pretreatment followed by combined Wm and BFA treatment efficiently inhibited PEN3-GFP accumulation in BFA compartments (Fig. 1, E and F, arrowheads in F), as investigated by quantitative and statistical analyses of the number of BFA bodies per root, the area size of BFA compartments, and their relative signal intensity (Fig. 1, I–K; Supplemental Tables S1 and S2). When using combined application of Wm and CHX pretreatment followed by Wm, CHX, and BFA, BFA compartment formation was even further reduced (Fig. 1, G–K; Supplemental Tables S1 and S2). These findings indicated a contribution of both the secretory and the endocytic pathways to PEN3 accumulation in BFA compartments.

To more directly monitor PEN3 endocytosis and recycling, we generated plants expressing PEN3 fused to the green-to-red photoconvertible fluorescent protein mEos2 (McKinney et al., 2009) under the control of the PEN3 promoter (pPEN3:PEN3-mEos2; Fig. 2A). The PEN3-mEos2 fusion protein proved to be functional, restoring the long-root-hair phenotype of the pen3-4 mutant to wild-type levels (Supplemental Fig. S1A, B and C). Similarly, we generated a functional pPEN3: PEN3-mCherry in pen3-4, which reduced the root hair length of the pen3-4 mutant even somewhat below wild-type levels (Supplemental Fig. S1, B and C). The subcellular distribution of PEN3-mCherry in root epidermal cells was indistinguishable from functional PEN3-GFP (Supplemental Fig. S1D) described previously (Stein et al., 2006). In order to track PEN3 endocytosis, we photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 at a selected PM region (Fig. 2, A and B) and monitored its trafficking in presence of BFA. Within 34 min after BFA treatment, the photoconverted red form of PEN3-mEos2 (PEN3-mEos2-R; magenta, Fig. 2C, middle) accumulated inside BFA.
compartments together with the green form (green, Fig. 2C, left). We quantified the fluorescence intensity of photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 both at the PM and in BFA compartments. After photoconversion, PEN3-mEos2-R intensity was significantly increased at the PM (Fig. 2D). PEN3-mEos2-R strongly accumulated inside BFA compartments monitored at 30–60 min after BFA application, when compared to the time point directly after photoconversion (Fig. 2E), while the PEN3-mEos2-R intensity at the PM was significantly decreased at 30–60 min, demonstrating endocytosis of red-fluorescent PEN3-mEos2 from the outer lateral PM (Fig. 2, D and E). To test for potential recycling, we treated seedlings with BFA to accumulate PEN3-mEos2 in BFA compartments, then washed out BFA and, immediately after washout, photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 localized in BFA compartments (Fig. 2, F and G). Strikingly, we observed a reaccumulation of red-fluorescent PEN3-mEos2 at the outer lateral PM (Fig. 2, H and I), although the fluorescence intensity decreased again after 60 min (Fig. 2I), probably due to endocytosis and/or additional photobleaching. Taken together, our findings strongly suggest that PEN3 is endocytosed from and recycled back to the outer lateral PM domain.

**PEN3 Endocytic and Secretory Trafficking via the trans-Golgi Network**

In addition to its polar localization at the outer lateral PM, PEN3-GFP accumulated in intracellular membrane compartments (Fig. 3, A and B). Biochemical copurification experiments of PEN3 with the TGN-localized SYP61 syntaxin suggest that these intracellular compartments include TGN membranes (Drakakaki et al., 2012). To investigate whether PEN3 localizes to the TGN in vivo, we generated transgenic plants coexpressing PEN3-GFP and the TGN markers VHA-a1-mRFP (Dettmer et al., 2006) or Vti12-mCherry/WAVE13R (Geldner et al., 2009). Indeed, cytoplasmic PEN3-GFP colocalized with both
VHA-a1-mRFP (Fig. 3A) as well as Vti12-mCherry/WAVE13R (Fig. 3B). Quantitative colocalization analyses of the geometrical centers of compartments labeled in two different channels, revealed 46% of intracellular PEN3-GFP to colocalize with VHA-a1-mRFP and 50% with Vti12-mCherry/WAVE13R (Fig. 3C). We also coexpressed PEN3-GFP with SYP61-CFP (Robert et al., 2008) and the cis-Golgi marker SYP32-mCherry/
WAVE22R (Geldner et al., 2009). Strikingly, PEN3-GFP fluorescence in endomembrane compartments overlapped with SYP61-CFP but was regularly flanked only by the SYP32-mCherry/WAVE22R signal (Fig. 3D). This became even more evident after BFA treatment, when PEN3-GFP and SYP61-CFP strongly coaggregated in the core of BFA bodies, which was surrounded by SYP32-mCherry/WAVE22R-labeled Golgi bodies (Fig. 3E). These observations were highly similar to the previously reported agglomeration of TGN-derived material in the core of BFA compartments and the positioning of Golgi stacks at the periphery of BFA compartments (Grebe et al., 2003; Geldner et al., 2003). Quantitative analysis of nontreated cells showed that 48% of intracellular PEN3-GFP colocalized with marker compartments. Data are derived from CLSM images such as in A, B, and D with averages ± sd given for n = 15 cells per marker. D and E, Colocalization analysis of TGN marker SYP61-CFP (SYP61-C, blue), PEN3-GFP (green), and Golgi marker SYP32-mCherry/WAVE22R (S32-mCh, magenta) (D) after 37 min of 0.1% DMSO and (E) 37 min 50 µM BFA. Bars = 10 µm.

Figure 3. Cytoplasmic PEN3 preferentially colocalizes with trans-Golgi network markers. A and B, CLSM colocalization analyses in root epidermal cells of 5-d-old seedlings (A) coexpressing PEN3-GFP (P3-G, green) with VHA-a1-mRFP (Va1-R, magenta), and (B) with VTI12-mCherry/WAVE13R (Vti12-mCh, magenta). C, Quantitative colocalization analysis given as the percentage (%) of intracellular PEN3-GFP colabeled with marker compartments. Data are derived from CLSM images such as in A, B, and D with averages ± sd given for n = 15 cells per marker. D and E, Colocalization analysis of TGN marker SYP61-CFP (SYP61-C, blue), PEN3-GFP (green), and Golgi marker SYP32-mCherry/WAVE22R (S32-mCh, magenta) (D) after 37 min of 0.1% DMSO and (E) 37 min 50 µM BFA. Bars = 10 µm.

In light of PEN3-GFP localization to the TGN, we investigated whether PEN3 secretory and/or endocytic trafficking occurred via this intracellular sorting hub. About 4 min after application of the widely used endocytic tracer FM4-64 (Vida and Emr, 1995), we observed PEN3-GFP colocalization with FM4-64 (Fig. 4A). Such rapidly FM4-64-labeled membranes have previously been identified as VHA-a1-positive TGN/early endosomal compartments (Dettmer et al., 2006). After BFA treatment, PEN3-GFP and FM4-64 coaggregated in the core of BFA compartments (Fig. 4B). These findings strongly support that PEN3 traverses a TGN compartment involved in early endocytic trafficking. We next tested the effect of concanamycin A (ConcA), a specific inhibitor of V-ATPase that can block secretory and endocytic trafficking at the TGN (Dröse et al., 1993; Dettmer et al., 2006). After ConcA treatment, PEN3-GFP formed intracellular agglomerations, most of which overlapped with VHA-a1-mRFP (Fig. 4C), indicating that ConcA blocked PEN3-GFP at the TGN. Strikingly, CHX cotreatment greatly reduced PEN3-GFP, in the ConcA-induced agglomerations (Fig. 4, D–G), indicating that most PEN3-GFP in these agglomerations was derived from de novo-synthesized protein. VHA-a1-mRFP was less affected (Fig. 4, D–G), most likely, because it prevalently resides at the TGN at steady state. Similarly, outer lateral membrane localization of PEN3-GFP appeared unaffected (Fig. 4D). These findings confirmed efficient CHX action on PEN3-GFP synthesis. Together, our results strongly suggest that both endocytic and secretory trafficking contribute to PEN3 aggregation in BFA-induced compartments as well as to its localization at the TGN.

ACT7 Mediates TGN-PM Trafficking of Outer Lateral Membrane Cargo

To investigate potential cytoskeletal requirements of PEN3 trafficking to and from the TGN, we applied inhibitors affecting microtubule (MT) or actin organization.
Consistent with previous observations (Łangowski et al., 2010), the MT-depolymerizing drug oryzalin affected neither PEN3-GFP polar localization nor its intracellular distribution after a 2-h treatment that, however, resulted in cortical MT depolymerization (Supplemental Fig. S2, A and B). These results are also in agreement with data showing that relocalization of PEN3-GFP to pathogen penetration sites does not depend on MTs (Underwood and Somerville, 2013).

In comparison, the actin depolymerizing drug latrunculin B (LatB) induced PEN3-GFP agglomeration in endomembrane compartments without exerting visible defects on PEN3 outer membrane polarity (Fig. 5, A–H; Łangowski et al., 2010). Strikingly, we observed that these compartments colabeled with PEN3-GFP and the endocytic tracer FM4-64 as early as 5 min after uptake, suggesting that FM4-64 endocytosis remained largely unaffected in presence of LatB (Fig. 5, A–H). In

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Figure 4. PEN3 endocytic and secretory trafficking via the trans-Golgi network. A, Untreated cells expressing PEN3-GFP (P3-G, green) labeled with FM4-64 (FM, magenta) for 4 min. B, Cells expressing PEN3-GFP treated with BFA for 30 min in presence of FM4-64. Images at 30 min were acquired between 27 and 32 min after BFA application. n = 9 independent roots analyzed with similar results. C, Cells coexpressing PEN3-GFP (P3-G, green) and VHA-a1-mRFP (Va1-R, magenta) treated for 70 min with 2 μM ConcA. D, Cells coexpressing PEN3-GFP (P3-G, green) and VHA-a1-mRFP (Va1-R, magenta) pretreated 45 min 50 μM CHX followed by 70 min 2 μM ConcA, 50 μM CHX. Images at 70 min were acquired between 65 and 75 min after ConcA application. E to G, Quantitative and statistical analysis of average intracellular fluorescence intensity per cell of PEN3-GFP (E and F) and for (E and G) VHA-a1-mRFP from experiments such as in C and D from one midplane CLSM section per root. n = 73 cells from 10 roots per treatment. Statistical differences were determined by nonparametric, two-sample KS test. **P = 0.000. Bars = 10 μm.
presence of LatB, internalized FM4-64 was arrested in these agglomerations 1 h after its application and did not reach the tonoplast membrane, which at the same time started to be labeled in DMSO-treated control roots (Fig. 5, D and H). These results suggest that LatB at the concentrations employed does not largely inhibit endocytosis but may more strongly interfere at an early step of endocytic trafficking and/or recycling.

We next tested whether LatB affected endocytic recycling of PEN3-mEos2. Upon BFA washout with medium containing LatB, we observed a weak reconstitution of photoconverted red PEN3-mEos2 at the outer lateral PM (Fig. 5, I to L). In order to quantitatively address a potential effect of LatB on PEN3 recycling, we quantified and compared the experiments of BFA treatment and BFA washout in presence or absence of LatB, respectively, as shown in Figure 2, F to I. LatB significantly inhibited photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 accumulation at the outer lateral PM from BFA compartments, most notably at 30 min after BFA washout, when compared to BFA washout experiments in absence of LatB (Fig. 5M). The difference decreased 60 min after BFA washout (Fig. 5M), potentially due to continuous endocytosis and/or photobleaching. Our findings suggest that functional F-actin contributes to PEN3 recycling to the outer lateral PM domain.

The view that balanced F-actin function may be required for the regulation of PEN3 membrane trafficking

Figure 5. F-actin contributes to PEN3 endocytic trafficking and recycling. A to L, Root epidermal cells of 5-d-old seedlings. A to D, Cells expressing PEN3-GFP (P3-G, green) pretreated 30 min 0.1% DMSO, followed by 25 μM FM4-64 (FM, magenta) and two washes. E to H, Cells expressing PEN3-GFP pretreatment 30 min 10 μM LatB, followed by 25 μM FM4-64 and two washes in presence of 10 μM LatB (+LatB). Time points after washes are indicated. n = 7 independent roots analyzed with similar results. I to L, PEN3-mEos2 recycling from a BFA body to the outer lateral PM after photoconversion. After 60 min of 50 μM BFA pretreatment followed by BFA washout in presence of 10 μM LatB, photoconversion was conducted. I, Prior to photoconversion (pre). J, Immediately after photoconversion (0'). PEN3-mEos2 redistribution monitored at indicated time points after BFA washout. n = 17 cells (from 14 roots) were observed. M, Statistical analysis of red fluorescent photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 (PEN3-Eos-R) relative intensity redistribution at the outer lateral PM domain after 30 min and 60 min BFA washout in presence or absence of LatB (−LatB or +LatB), respectively. Intensity of PEN3-Eos-R fluorescence at PM after 30 min or 60 min BFA washout in presence of 60 min BFA washout (I0x) divided by the respective PM intensity immediately after photoconversion (I0) is presented as PEN3-Eos-R PM intensity ratio relative to t0 (I0x/I0). Box-and-whiskers plots are displayed for n = 17 cells. Whiskers indicate maximum and minimum values. Violet boxes, 25% of values above median. Green boxes, 25% of values below median. Data are derived from CLSM images such as in I to L for +LatB or Figure 2, F to I, for the −LatB control. Statistical differences between I0x/I0 ratios at different time points were determined by two-tailed, unpaired t test with equal variance. **P = 0.003 −LatB versus +LatB at 30 min; *P = 0.019 −LatB versus +LatB at 60 min. Bars = 10 μm.
was further supported by the effects exerted by the actin stabilizing drug jasplakinolide (Jas). Jas treatment induced an accumulation of strong fragmented bundles of F-actin accompanied by PEN3-mCherry agglomeration in intracellular compartments without exerting obvious effects on PEN3 outer membrane polarity (Supplemental Fig. S2, C–F).

To identify the actin isoform involved, we examined PEN3-GFP distribution in the actin2-3 (act2-3) loss-of-function mutant, defective in root-hair tip growth (Nishimura et al., 2003). However, we did not observe a deviation from PEN3-GFP wild-type localization in act2-3 (Supplemental Fig. S3A). Nevertheless, we obtained genetic evidence for the actin isoform involved from a fluorescence microscopy-based genetic screen for PEN3-GFP mislocalization in roots of 5-d-old M2 seedlings from an ethyl methanesulfonate-mutagenized population. We identified three mutant lines that displayed large intracellular PEN3-GFP aggregations in dividing and early elongating cells (Fig. 6, A and B; Supplemental Fig. S3B). The overall seedling phenotype of these mutants resembled the one of act7-6 and act7-7 mutants recently characterized for root-hair positioning defects (Kiefer et al., 2015). Allelism tests with act7-6 revealed noncomplementation of the PEN3-GFP agglomeration phenotype in the F1 generation (Fig. 6, A, C, and D). Similarly, act7-7 revealed a PEN3-GFP mislocalization phenotype indistinguishable from act7-6 and from the three newly isolated lines, which we named act7-8, act7-9, and act7-10 (Fig. 6, A–C; Supplemental Fig. S3C). Sequencing of the Act7 genomic region revealed a point mutation in act7-8 resulting in a C-to-T exchange altering Thr-108 (ACA) to Ile-108 (ATA), a G-to-A exchange resulting in a replacement of Gly-15 (GGA) by Glu-15 (GAA) in act7-9, while a G-to-A exchange caused a premature stop codon by replacement of Trp-81 (TGG) with TGA in act7-10. Hence, characterization of PEN3-GFP localization in three newly isolated and two previously described act7 alleles revealed a strong contribution of ACT7 function to PEN3 trafficking. In addition, a highly similar mislocalization of the outer membrane protein NIP5;1-mCherry, as well as the nonpolar PM protein NPSN12/WAVE131R, were observed in act7-6 (Fig. 6, E and F; Supplemental Figure S3, D and E). Similarly, PIN-family and ABCB-type auxin transporters, but not lateral membrane proteins, were recently shown to be mislocalized in the act7-4 allele (Zhu et al., 2016). Taken together, these results suggest a strong and general requirement of ACT7 function for nonpolar and polar transmembrane protein trafficking to diverse PM domains including the outer lateral domain.

In order to find out in which subcellular compartments PEN3-GFP might accumulate in act7 mutants, we generated act7-6 lines coexpressing PEN3-GFP with SYT32-mCherry/WAVE22R or VHA-a1-mRFP. Strikingly, the large PEN3-GFP aggregates in act7-6 colocalized with VHA-a1-mRFP, while SYT32-mCherry/WAVE22R surrounded these PEN3-GFP agglomerations, which we coined act7 compartments (Fig. 6, G and H). These agglomerations were clearly labeled by FM4-64 within 10 min after application, suggesting that arrest of FM4-64 trafficking occurred at an early step of an endocytic and/or recycling pathway in act7-6 mutants (Figs. 5, A–H, and 6, I–L). When we specifically photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 in these act7-6 compartments, the photoconverted red-fluorescent form of PEN3-mEos2 did not translocate to the PM even 1 h after photoconversion (Fig. 6, M–P). Quantitative analysis confirmed that no significant increase of red PEN3-mEos2 fluorescence above background was observed at the outer lateral PM (Fig. 6, Q–R). The decrease of red PEN3-mEos2 signal in act7-6 compartments observed 30 min and 60 min after photoconversion might thus result from degradation and/or photobleaching (Fig. 6R), but certainly not from recycling to the PM. These results strongly support that ACT7 mediates PEN3 trafficking and likely its recycling from the TGN to the PM.

When analyzing the act7-6 mutant by high-pressure freezing/freeze substitution followed by transmission electron microscopy, we observed large vesicle agglomerations that strongly resembled TGN-derived vesicles with peripherally associated Golgi stacks (Fig. 6S). In contrast to Golgi bodies displaying tubular and vesicular structures associated with the transmost Golgi cisternae in the wild type (Fig. 6T, arrowhead), act7-6 mutants showed large vesicle accumulations directly starting at the transmost Golgi cisternae (Fig. 6U, arrowhead). Together, our findings suggest a preferential block of PEN3 at the TGN in act7 mutants that display large aggregations of TGN-derived vesicles, which in part contribute to endocytic trafficking from and recycling to the outer lateral membrane.

EXO84b Mediates Polar Cargo Localization at the Outer Lateral Membrane

Exocyst complex components have been shown to be polarly localized at the outer lateral membrane and to be required for localization of a component of the SNARE docking and fusion machinery (Fendrych et al., 2013). We, therefore, next asked whether the exocyst complex might be involved in setting up polar distribution of the PEN3 cargo protein at the outer lateral membrane. We initially found that EXO84b-GFP and PEN3-mCherry colocalize at the outer lateral domain of root epidermal cell (Fig. 7A). To test whether exocyst function may be required for PEN3 localization, we introduced PEN3-GFP into the exo84b-1 mutant. Strikingly, PEN3-GFP localization and polarity were severely affected in exo84b-1 mutants (Fig. 7, B and C), where cells displayed strong intracellular accumulation of PEN3 and in some cells PEN3 outer lateral PM polarity was absent (Fig. 7, B, C, and F–H), despite those cells still being viable (Supplemental Movies S1 and S2). Similar defects were observed with respect to NIP5;1-mCherry distribution and polarity in the exo84b-1 mutant (Fig. 7, D and E).
To test in which subcellular compartments PEN3-GFP accumulates in exo84b mutants, we generated exo84b-1 lines coexpressing PEN3-GFP with SYP32-mCherry/WAVE22R or VHA-a1-mRFP. Quantitative analysis of confocal laser-scanning microscopy (CLSM) images revealed that PEN3-GFP preferentially coaccumulated with the TGN marker VHA-a1-mRFP when compared to SYP32-mCherry/WAVE22R (Fig. 7, I–K).

To examine dynamics of PEN3 polarity establishment, we performed fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) experiments. FRAP measurements showed that PEN3-GFP reaccumulated at the TGN after photobleaching, indicating a dynamic redistribution of PEN3-GFP between the TGN and other subcellular compartments.
analyses by bleaching PEN3-GFP fluorescence at the outer lateral PM and by observing recovery. In wild type, PEN3-GFP displayed polar recovery at the outer lateral PM (Fig. 8A; Supplemental Fig. S4A), while in the exo84b-1 mutant FRAP of PEN3-GFP was strongly impaired at the outer lateral PM, although recovery was clearly observed in intracellular compartments (Fig. 8B; Supplemental Fig. S4B). We quantified polar recovery by determining the polar index referring to the ratio of signal intensity at the outer lateral versus the inner lateral PM of the cell. The polar index of the wild type (9.95 ± 1.22) proved clearly and significantly higher than the polar index in the exo84b-1 mutant (6.46 ± 1.50) prior to photobleaching (Fig. 8C). During fluorescence recovery, the polar index increased even 3 h after photobleaching, resulting in polar distribution of PEN3-GFP at the outer lateral PM (Fig. 8C). The exo84b-1 mutant, however, displayed a much less pronounced increase in polar index compared to the wild type (Fig. 8C), indicating defective polarity establishment. We also analyzed the PM marker EGFP-LTI6a in the exo84b-1 mutant and observed strong EGFP-LTI6a mislocalization in intracellular compartments of root epidermal cells (Supplemental Figure S5, A and B). When performing FRAP analysis and quantification of polar recovery (Supplemental Figure S5, A–C), we observed that EGFP-LTI6a displayed a slight outer lateral PM polarity (polar index 1.72 ± 0.58) prior to photobleaching, while the polar index in the exo84b-1 mutant was significantly lower.
Figure 8. Actin-dependent EXO84b mediates polar PEN3 polarity at the outer lateral membrane. A and B, Representative images of whole-cell FRAP analyses of PEN3-GFP in (A) wild type (WT) and (B) exo84b-1. Prebleach images (pre) with a rectangular bleach ROI are indicated. Postbleach time points during fluorescence recovery are indicated in minutes. C, Quantitative analysis of FRAP experiments. ***P = 0.000 wild type versus exo84b-1, determined by Student’s two-tailed t test with equal variance, n = 13 cells from six wild-type roots, and n = 10 cells from five exo84b-1 roots. The ratio of intensity of PEN3-GFP fluorescence at the outer lateral PM region to the inner lateral membrane region is indicated as the polar index. Averages and ± sd are indicated with n = 13 and n = 10 for wild type and exo84b-1, respectively. EXO84b-GFP localization in (D) wild type, (E) act7-6 mutant. Note, signal clusters at the outer membrane in E. F, Quantitative analysis of relative EXO84b-GFP fluorescence intensity. Pixel intensity of EXO84b-GFP fluorescence at the outer lateral PM domain was extracted using Fiji software, and the outer membrane was evenly divided into 20 sections from basal to apical. The mean fluorescence intensity of each section was divided by the mean intensity of outer lateral PM domain to obtain the relative fluorescence intensity. Averages and ± sd are indicated with n = 16 cells from six wild-type roots and from seven act7-6 roots. Student’s two-tailed t test with equal variance was employed to detect significances of differences. ***P < 0.001, **P < 0.01, and *P < 0.05. Bars = 10 μm.
reduced to nonpolar distribution (polar index 0.99 ± 0.20; Supplemental Fig. SSC). During fluorescence recovery, the polar index was gradually, slightly increasing in both wild type and exo84b-1 mutant (Supplemental Fig. S5, C and C′, compared with Fig. 8C). Taken together, our results reveal that EXO84b is required for polarity establishment of proteins at the outer lateral PM domain.

We finally examined the distribution of EXO84b-GFP in act7-6, where, in contrast to PEN3-GFP, EXO84b-GFP did not accumulate in intracellular TGN membrane agglomerations but was irregularly distributed along the outer lateral membrane, often accumulating toward the apical or basal ends of this PM domain (Fig. 8, D–F). These findings identify a requirement of ACT7 for correct polar EXO84b distribution at the outer lateral PM.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we reveal a contribution of endocytic recycling to PEN3 outer lateral membrane localization based on photoswitchable protein technology. In contrast to apical and basal cargo trafficking (Geldner et al., 2001, 2003), endocytic recycling had previously remained unnoticed for PEN3 trafficking, which had been investigated under aspects of polar secretion (Langowski et al., 2010). Our findings demonstrate that both secretory and endocytic PEN3 trafficking utilize the TGN as a main sorting hub for targeting to the polar outer lateral domain. Furthermore, our live imaging analyses reveal that this pathway in vivo utilizes TGN-compartments containing VHA-a1, SYP61, and VTI12. Previous studies suggested actin dependence of PEN3 secretory trafficking based on pharmacological interference (Langowski et al., 2010). We now demonstrate an additional strong requirement for actin function in PEN3 endocytic recycling and identify ACT7 as a major isoform required for actin-dependent trafficking from the TGN to the PM. The large accumulation of TGN-derived vesicles observed in act7 mutants appeared strikingly similar to those found in BFA compartments (Grebe et al., 2003), and we observed similar clustering of seemingly intact Golgi stacks around these vesicle agglomerations. Thus, ACT7 function appears to be required for both subcellular Golgi distribution and trafficking of TGN-derived vesicles. In act7 mutants, these can be observed in large accumulations that are rapidly labeled by the endocytic tracer FM4-64 and accumulate outer lateral cargos such as PEN3 and NIP5;1 in addition to other recently reported PM proteins (Zhu et al., 2016). Since photoswitched PEN3-Eos2 cannot leave these compartments toward the PM, loss of ACT7 function apparently induces a block at the TGN level along the endocytic recycling pathway. This interpretation was corroborated by BFA washout experiments in presence of LatB. Intriguingly, while polar localization of EXO84b at the outer PM domain protein was perturbed, EXO84b did not accumulate in intracellular compartments of act7 mutants. This suggests a second independent requirement of ACT7 function for EXO84 polar PM localization. This view is supported by pharmacological interference with actin function (Fendrych et al., 2013). Our study thus reveals two mechanistically different requirements for ACT7 function in trafficking and tethering of outer lateral membrane cargos. PEN3 trafficking and polar localization strongly required EXO84b function. Considering its outer polar localization, we asked whether EXO84b contributes to PEN3 polar tethering and observed strongly reduced polar PM recovery of PEN3-GFP in FRAP studies on the exo84b mutant, where PEN3-GFP accumulated cytoplasmically, preferably in TGN compartments. Mislocalization of the second lateral membrane cargo NIP5;1 corroborated both ACT7 and EXO84b function for outer lateral membrane trafficking and polarity establishment, respectively. Our findings reveal that polar tethering of the outer lateral domain cargos PEN3 and NIP5;1 is promoted by EXO84b. The exo70a1 mutant defective in another component of the exocyst complex displays reduced exit of PIN proteins and of the BASSINOSTEROID INSENSITIVE1 cargo proteins traced, for example as a photoswitchable protein fusion in this study (Drdová et al., 2013). However, neither protein synthesis was blocked nor were PIN or BASSINOSTEROID INSENSITIVE1 cargo proteins traced, for example as a photoswitchable protein fusion in this study (Drdová et al., 2013), and it, therefore, remained difficult to assess whether these cargoes were recycled to the PM. In Schizosaccharomyces pombe, the exocyst subunits Sec3 and Exo70 require actin function for their post-Golgi transport (Bendezú et al., 2012), while in Saccharomyces cerevisiae, polar Exo84p localization at the budding site depends on Tropomyosin1 and 2 and, thus, likely on actin function (Zhang et al., 2005). Strikingly, the Drosophila melanogaster EXO84 homolog mediates embryonic apical epithelial identity (Blankenship et al., 2007). However, cytoskeletal requirements for EXO84 distribution and its polar apical domain localization have not been reported for D. melanogaster. Our findings suggest that exocyst-dependent polar tethering mechanisms may have been convergently adopted during apical and outer lateral domain formation in animals and plants, respectively. Moreover, interactions between the actin cytoskeleton and exocyst subunits can occur at different subcellular locations such as at the level of post-Golgi trafficking in yeast and at the PM in Arabidopsis. Our work thus provides an entry for future studies on actin-dependent outer lateral membrane trafficking and polar tethering as well as the molecular mode of interaction between the actin cytoskeleton and the exocyst complex during these processes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Materials and Growth Conditions

Arabidopsis (Arabidopsis thaliana) ecotype Columbia-0 was used as the wild type. Mutants or marker lines employed in this study were provided by the corresponding authors of cited publications or obtained from the Nottingham Arabidopsis Stock Centre: act7-6 (N670149; Kiefer et al., 2015), act7-7 (N447790; N670149; Kiefer et al., 2015), act7-7 (N447790;
Inhibitor Treatments

For inhibitor experiments, seedlings were treated in liquid medium (LM) containing 0.5% MS, 1% Suc, 2.5 mM morpholinoethanesulfonic acid (Sigma-Aldrich) at pH 5.8. BFA (Sigma-Aldrich) dissolved in DMSO was used at 50 μM for 1 h or indicated time. CHX (Sigma-Aldrich) was added from a 50 mM stock solution to a final concentration of 50 μM. Wm (Sigma-Aldrich) dissolved in DMSO was used at 33 μM for 1 h or indicated times. ConA (Sigma-Aldrich) was used at 2 μg from a 2 mg stock solution in DMSO. LatB (Sigma-Aldrich) was added from a 10 μM stock solution in DMSO. Jas (Sigma-Aldrich) was added at 5 μM for 3 h from a 5 mM stock solution in DMSO. Oryzalin (Sigma-Aldrich) was used at 10 μM for 2.5 h from a 100 mM stock solution in DMSO. In control experiments, seedlings mounted in LM containing an equal amount of 0.1% to 0.2% DMSO were observed.

CLSM, Quantitative Image, and Colocalization Analyses

Laser excitation lines for the different fluorophores were 405 nm for GFP, 488 nm for GFP, and 561 nm for mRFP, mCherry, or FM4-64 fluorescence, respectively. Fluorescence emission was detected at 464 to 488 nm for GFP, 492 to 539 nm for GFP, 596 to 650 nm for mRFP or mCherry, 600 to 700 nm for FM4-64 fluorescence. In multilabeling studies, detection was in sequential line-scanning mode with a line average of 4. Live imaging was mostly performed with a Zeiss LSM 780 spectral CLSM system equipped with a 32-channel galilium arsenide photomultiplier detector array mounted on a Zeiss Axio observer Z1 inverted microscope, employing a water-corrected C-Apochromat 40× objective, NA 1.2 (M27; Zeiss) or a Leica TCS SP2 AOBS spectral confocal laser-scanning microscopy system mounted on a Leica DM IRE2 inverted microscope, employing a water-corrected 63× objective NA 1.2 (Leica). Images were aligned with Fiji software, overlaid in Adobe Photoshop CS5 (Adobe Systems) and assembled in Adobe Illustrator CS5 (Adobe Systems).

Colocalization analyses were performed as described (Bouté et al., 2006; Bouté et al., 2010). In brief, the distance between the geometric centers (centroids) of two labeled objects in two different channels was calculated for each colocalization event. The centroid coordinates were obtained by 3D objects counter function using Fiji software. When the distance between the two centroids of two different channels was below the 250-nm resolution limit of the objective in XY direction, this was scored as a one colocalization event. Then the percentage of colabeled objects per optical section was determined.

Quantification of CHX and Wm Effects on BFA Compartment Formation

For quantification of Pen3-GFP agglomeration in BFA compartments, seedlings were either treated with BFA, or with 1 h CHX pretreatment followed by BFA and Wm, or 1 h Wm pretreatment followed by Wm and BFA, or with 1 h CHX and 1 h Wm pretreatment followed by BFA, or with 1 h CHX, 1 h Wm, and BFA treatment for 60 min. The transition zone of the root epidermis was chosen to take images 60 ± 5 min after treatment from one midplane CLSM section of 20 roots each per treatment employing the same microscope settings. Each image was converted by the image-adjust-threshold function in Fiji software (http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/). Values of area and mean signal intensity for each region of interest (ROI) were obtained employing the area function of Fiji software and subjected to analysis after 5 d.

FM4-64 Staining

FM4-64 staining was performed as described (Bouté et al., 2010). Briefly, 5-d-old seedlings were incubated for 5 min on ice in LM containing 25 μM FM4-64 (Molecular Probes), made from a 25 μM stock in DMSO. This was followed by two washes with LM on ice, mounting on coverslips in LM, containing inhibitors as specified, and subsequent observation by CLSM.

Quantification of Pen3-GFP Localization in exo84b-1 and EXO84b-GFP Localization in act7-6

For quantification of Pen3-GFP localization at the outer lateral PM domain and in the cytoplasm, FM4-64 staining was performed to outline the outer lateral PM and CLSM images were obtained within 3 to 10 min after FM4-64 staining. Mean fluorescence intensities of Pen3-GFP at the PM and in the cytoplasm were measured by creating a region of interest covering the whole cytoplasm and the outer lateral PM domain, respectively, in Fiji software and the ratio between the mean intensities was calculated.

For quantification of EXO84b-GFP localization at the outer lateral PM, pixel fluorescence intensity of EXO84b-GFP on the outer lateral PM was extracted using the plot profile function in Fiji software. The outer lateral PM domain was evenly divided into 20 sections from basal to apical, and the mean fluorescence intensity of each section was divided by the mean intensity of the outer lateral PM to obtain the relative fluorescence intensity. Student’s two-tailed t test with equal variance was employed to assess significances of differences between the distributions.

FRAP Analysis of Fluorescent Fusion Proteins

FRAP experiments were performed as described previously (Men et al., 2008; Bouté et al., 2010; Frescati-Cardona et al., 2014). In brief, FRAP experiments were performed with a Zeiss LSM 780 confocal laser-scanning system mounted on a Zeiss Axio observer Z1 inverted microscope, employing a water-corrected C-Apochromat 40× objective, numerical aperture 1.2 (Zeiss). Two to three consecutive cells per root were selected for full bleaching. Within these cells, 30 bleaching iterations were performed at five to eight different Z positions and 100 laser power of the 405 nm, 488 nm, and 561 nm laser lines. Pre- and postbleach scans were performed at 2% laser power of the 488 nm laser line, and GFP emission was detected between 488 and 581 nm. Postbleach images were acquired at indicated times using four line averages in line scanning mode with the same microscope settings. In order to quantify polar recovery, fluorescence intensities were measured for both outer and inner membrane regions of bleached cells for pre- and postbleach time points. Fluorescence intensities of nonbleached neighboring cells, as well as background were also determined for all pre- and postbleach time points and these values were used to correct for background fluorescence. To normalize for loss of fluorescence within the bleached and FRAP periods caused by initial photobleaching and excitation during the bleachable image acquisition, mean values from the nonbleached neighboring cells were used for correction. Then, the ratio of fluorescence intensity between outer and inner side of bleached cells membrane was calculated as the polar index. A higher ratio indicates the relatively higher reappearance of fluorescence at the outer compared to the inner membrane region.

Kiefer et al., 2015, act2-3 (N6959; Nishimura et al., 2003), exo84b-1 (Fendrych et al., 2010), pPen3:Pen3-GFP pen3-1 (Stein et al., 2006), pVHA-a1-VHA-a1-mRFP (Dettmer et al., 2006), pUBQ10-VTI12-mCherry/WAVE13R (Geldner et al., 2009), pUBQ10:SYPI32-mCherry/WAVE22R (Geldner et al., 2009), pSYPI61-CFP (Robert et al., 2008), pEXO84:EXO84-GFP exo84b-2 (Fendrych et al., 2010), pSS5:mCherry-TUA5 (Gutierrez et al., 2009; Sampaio-Kumar et al., 2011), pSS5:GFP-LH1 (Grebe et al., 2003), and pSS5:GFP-ABD2-GFP (Wang et al., 2008). Plant growth conditions were as described previously (Fischer et al., 2010), (Grebe et al., 2003), and (Sigma-Aldrich) was used at 10 mM from a 2-mM stock solution in DMSO. In control experiments, seedlings mounted in LM containing an equal amount of 0.1% to 0.2% DMSO were observed.

CHX Inhibition Effect of Protein Synthesis

In order to quantify the CHX effect on protein synthesis in ConA treatment analysis, seedlings were treated with ConA or CHX 45 min pretreatment followed by CHX with ConA. Then seedlings were transferred onto slides for observation. The transition zone of the root epidermis was chosen to take images 70 ± 5 min after treatment from one midplane CLSM section from 10 roots for each treatment using the same microscope settings. Values of area and mean signal intensity for each cell (excluding PM) were obtained employing the area function of Fiji software. Subsequently, the intensity in each cell was obtained by mean signal intensity of ROI multiplied by area of ROI. Significant differences were determined by nonparametric K-S test (http://www.physics.cbsju.edu/stats/KS-test.n.plot_form.html). For BFA body number per root, a two-tailed unequal t test with equal variance was used to detect statistical differences.

nonparametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test (http://www.physics.cbsju.edu/stats/KS-test.n.plot_form.html). For BFA body number per root, a two-tailed unequal t test with equal variance was used to detect statistical differences.
Photoconversion of PEN3-mEos2 and Quantitative Image Analysis

For photoconversion, a desired ROI was selected and pulsed at 1.5% to 5.5% power of a 405-nm Diode UV laser with 25 bleaching iterations. Green fluorescence of nonconverted mEos2 was excited with a 488 nm Argon-laser line (4% power) and emission detected between 496 and 530 nm. Red fluorescence of the photoconverted mEos2 was excited with 561 nm Diode laser (4% power) and emission detected between 573 and 657 nm. One image was taken prior to photoconversion. Subsequent to photoconversion images were taken at the same photo-multiplier settings at indicated time points.

In order to track PEN3 endocytosis, a selected ROI at the PM was photoconverted. Subsequently, liquid medium was replaced with the same medium containing 50 μM BFA to follow BFA compartment formation. The intensity of photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 at outer lateral PM and in BFA compartments was measured at indicated time points by Fiji software.

To track PEN3 recycling to the PM, seedlings were treated with 50 μM BFA for 1 h, and then BFA was washed out with LM in presence or in absence of LatB. Subsequently, a single BFA compartment was photoconverted, and images were taken at indicated time points. The intensity of photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 at the outer lateral PM after BFA washout in presence or absence of LatB was measured by employing Fiji software. The intensity of PEN3-Eos-R fluorescence at PM after 30 min or 60 min BFA washout (I1) divided by the respective PM intensity immediately after photoconversion (I0) was calculated as PEN3-Eos-R PM intensity ratio relative to 0 (I1/I0). Here, I0 refers to the intensity of red photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 at the outer lateral PM 30 min or 60 min after BFA washout in presence or in absence of LatB. I1 refers to the respective photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 red-fluorescence intensity at the outer lateral PM just after BFA washout and subsequent photoconversion of PEN3-mEos2 in the BFA compartment.

To track PEN3-mEos2 redistribution from ACT7-compartments to the PM in act7-6, the intensities of photoconverted PEN3-mEos2 at the outer layer PM and in ACT7 compartments were determined at indicated time points by employing Fiji software.

Transmission Electron Microscopy

Root tips from 5-d-old Arabidopsis seedlings were submerged in freezing medium (200 mM Suc, 10 mM trehalose, 10 mM Tris buffer, pH 6.6), transferred and embedded in Lowicryl HM20 resin at −60°C for 60 min, the roots were in 

Plasmid Construction and Plant Transformation

To generate a PEN3 fusion to mEos2, two PCR's were initially performed to amplify two overlapping fragments including 2502 bp upstream and 5181 bp downstream of the ATG of the PEN3 gene with primer pairs EcoRI/PEN3F2, 5′-gatcttattagctgccaaacgagtaggga-3′ and HaI/HaeIII, 5′-ccatggagagcgtttactagctgcca-3′; HalI/HaeIII, 5′-tctcaacgtagttgctgatc-3′ and BamHI/PEN3R1, 5′-gatcttattagctgccaaacgagtaggga-3′ and HaI/HaeIII, 5′-ccatggagagcgtttactagctgcca-3′, respectively. The two fragments were ligated at the overlapping XbaI site located 1252 bp downstream of the ATG to obtain a DNA fragment including promotor and coding region of PEN3, and the resulting insert was named PEN3PC. PEN3PC was subcloned into pGreenII0029

Genetic Screen for Subcellular PEN3-GFP Mislocalization

Plasmid pGreenII0179_35S::H2B-mCherry was transformed into Agrobacterium tumefaciens GV3101, which were then used to transform Arabidopsis Columbia-0 by floral dipping (Clough and Bent, 1998).

(John Innes Centre; Hellens et al., 2000) via EcoRI and BamHI. Moreover, 2279 bp downstream of the stop codon were amplified as the 3′UTR of PEN3 employing forward primer SalI/PEN3F3, 5′-gatcttattagctgccaaacgagtaggga-3′ and reverse primer 3UTRPEN3R2, 5′-gcatgtagtagcagacgagatggtgc-3′. The resulting fragment was subcloned into pBluescript SKII by blunt-end ligation at the SalI site. The coding sequence of mEos2 (McKinney et al., 2009) was amplified from Addgene plasmid 20341, pBSETa mEos2 (https://www.addgene.org/20341/), employing primers BamHI/OS2F3, 5′-gatcttattagctgccaaacgagtaggga-3′ and BamHI/PEN3R1, 5′-gatcttattagctgccaaacgagtaggga-3′ and HaI/HaeIII, 5′-ccatggagagcgtttactagctgcca-3′. In this way, 15 amino acids serving as a linker between PEN3 and mEos2 were added prior to the ATG of mEos2. The resulting fragment was also subcloned into pBluescript SKII. Finally, PEN3PC in pGreenII0029 was digested by EcoRI and BamHI, mEos2 in pBluescript SKII was digested by BamHI and SalI, and the 3′UTR in pBluescript SKII was digested by SalI and KpnI. The same procedure was used to generate the PEN3-mCherry fusion, but without inserting a linker between PEN3 and mCherry.

To generate an H2B fusion to mCherry, the vector pGreenII0179 (John Innes Centre, Norwich, UK; Hellens et al., 2000) was digested with KpnI and SalI to remove the multiple cloning site, and both 5′ and 3′ overhangs were blunted for blunt-end ligation. A 35S-CaMV cassette (John Innes Centre; Hellens et al., 2000), including a CaMV 35S promoter and a CaMV terminator derived from vector p35S-2 (John Innes Centre; Hellens et al., 2000) was excised with EcoRV and cloned into the blunt-ended pGreenII0179 vector (John Innes Centre; Hellens et al., 2000) generating pGreenII0179_35S-CaMV. An Arabidopsis EST (Accession Number: TYP S, 6.5 mAU, type A and B), and Act7 genes and stably expressing both the PEN3-GFP and the H2B-mCherry fusions were isolated and subcloned into pBluescript SKI(-) (Strategene). To obtain the H2B fused to mCherry, the region of Venus in pGreenII0179_35S::H2B-Venus was replaced with mCherry with NorI and BglII (pGreenII0179_35S::H2B-mCherry).

Plasmid constructs were sequenced by MWG and introduced into Agrobacterium tumefaciens GV3101, which were then used to transform Arabidopsis Columbia-0 by floral dipping (Clough and Bent, 1998).

Genetic Screen for Subcellular PEN3-GFP Mislocalization

Plasmid pGreenII0179_35S::H2B-mCherry was transformed into Agrobacterium tumefaciens GV3101 and introduced into pPEn3-PEN3-GFP: pen3-1 (Stein et al., 2006) strain using the floral dip method (Clough and Bent, 1998). Transgenic plants were selected based on the floral dip method (Clough and Bent, 1998). Transgenic plants were selected based on the floral dip method (Clough and Bent, 1998).
Accession Numbers
Sequence data from this article can be found in the Arabidopsis Genome Initiative or GenBank/EMBL databases under the following accession numbers: PEN3 (At1g59870), VHA-a1 (At2g28520), SYPE1 (At1g28490), SYP32 (At3g24350), ACT2 (At3g18780), ACT7 (At5g98810), EXO84b (At5g9830), VT102 (At1g26670), H2B (At4g22880), and TU15 (At5g19780).

Supplemental Data
The following supplemental materials are available.

Supplemental Figure S1. Complementation of the pen3-4 long-root-hair phenotype.

Supplemental Figure S2. Contributions of the actin and tubulin cytoskeletons to outer lateral membrane protein trafficking.

Supplemental Figure S3. ACT7 is required for trafficking of PM proteins, including outer lateral membrane domain proteins.

Supplemental Figure S4. Whole-cell FRAP analyses of PEN3-GFP in wild-type and exo84b-1 cells (additional data points).

Supplemental Figure S5. EXO84b mediates EGFP-LTI6a localization at the plasma membrane.

Supplemental Table S1. Significant differences between the average number of BFA bodies per root.

Supplemental Table S2. Significant differences between BFA body size or fluorescence intensity per BFA body among treatments.

Supplemental Movie S1. PEN3-GFP in exo84b-1 in green channel.

Supplemental Movie S2. PEN3-GFP in exo84b-1 in gray channel.

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