Overexpression of Patatin-Related Phospholipase AIIIβ Altered the Content and Composition of Sphingolipids in Arabidopsis

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Overexpression of patatin-related phospholipase AIIIβ altered the content and composition of sphingolipids in Arabidopsis

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INTRODUCTION

Lipids are structural components of membrane bilayers and play important metabolic and regulatory roles in plant growth, development, and stress responses. Phospholipases are major enzyme families that catalyze many of the reactions in lipid metabolism and signaling. Recently, multiple biological functions have been revealed for patatin-related phospholipase As (pPLAs; Li and Wang, 2014). Patatin-related PLAs in Arabidopsis comprise pPLAI, pPLAII (α,β,γ,δ), and pPLAIII (α,β,γ,δ; Scherer et al., 2010). pPLAI has a positive role in plant resistance to the fungus pathogen Botrytis cinerea, possibly by mediating the production of jasmonates (Yang et al., 2007). Deficiency of pPLAIIα decreases resistance to bacterial pathogens and impedes oxylipin production under drought stress (LaCamera et al., 2005; Yang et al., 2012). pPLAIIγ, pPLAIIβ, and pPLAIIδ are involved in the response to phospholipase deficiency and auxin treatment in terms of root elongation (Rietz et al., 2004, 2010).

pPLAIIIs possess a distinctive non-canonical esterase motif GxGxG, instead of GxSxG, which is present in pPLAI and pPLAII (Scherer et al., 2010). Overexpression of pPLAIIβ leads to a stunted plant statue (Huang et al., 2001). Overexpression of pPLAIIIβ results in smaller plant size and reduced cellulose content in stems (Li et al., 2011). Disruption of rice DEP3, a homolog of pPLAIIIβ, results in taller rice plants (Qiao et al., 2011). Heterogeneous overexpression of an Oncidium OSAG78, another homolog of pPLAIIIβ, results in a smaller plant size and a delayed flowering time in Arabidopsis (Lin et al., 2011). These lines of evidence indicate pPLAIIIs are important for plant growth and development.

In plants, fatty acids are primarily synthesized in plastids and then transported to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) for synthesis of most of the complex membrane lipids, including glycerolipids and sphingolipids. The first step of sphingolipid synthesis, which uses a fatty acid and a serine as substrates, is critical for sphingolipid homeostasis; its disruption leads to an altered plant growth. Phospholipase As have been implicated in the trafficking of fatty acids from plastids to the ER. Previously, we found that overexpression of a patatin-related phospholipase, pPLAIIβ, resulted in a smaller plant size and altered anisotropic cell expansion. Here, we determined the content and composition of sphingolipids in pPLAIIβ-knockout and overexpression plants (pPLAIIβ-KO and -OE). 3-keto-sphinganine, the product of the first step of sphingolipid synthesis, had a 26% decrease in leaves of pPLAIIβ-KO while a 52% increase in pPLAIIβ-OE compared to wild type (WT). The levels of free long-chain base species, dihydroxy-C18:0 and trihydroxy-18:0 (d18:0 and t18:0), were 38 and 97% higher, respectively, in pPLAIIβ-OE than in WT. The level of complex sphingolipids ceramide d18:0–16:0 and t18:1–16:0 had a twofold increase in pPLAIIβ-OE. The level of hydroxy ceramide d18:0–h16:0 was 72% higher in pPLAIIβ-OE compared to WT. The levels of several species of glucosylceramide and glycosylinositolphosphoceramide tended to be higher in pPLAIIβ-OE than in WT. The total content of the complex sphingolipids showed a slightly higher in pPLAIIβ-OE than in WT. These results revealed an involvement of phospholipase-mediated lipid homeostasis in plant growth.

Keywords: Arabidopsis thaliana, patatin-related phospholipase, sphingolipid, plant growth, fatty acyl flux
(Chen et al., 2006), while LCB2 is encoded by two functionally redundant genes, LCB2a and LCB2b (Dietrich et al., 2008).

Maintenance of sphingolipid homeostasis is critical for plant growth and development (Chen et al., 2006; Dietrich et al., 2008; Teng et al., 2008; Kimberlin et al., 2013). T-DNA disruption of LCB1 gene in Arabidopsis results in an arrested development of the embryo at the globular stage (Chen et al., 2006). Partial RNA interference suppression of LCB1 results in reduced cell expansion, a smaller plant, and elevated levels of saturated sphingolipid LCBs (Chen et al., 2006). There is no apparent growth phenotype for mutants deficient in either LCB2a or LCB2b, however, the deficiency of both is lethal for gametophyte (Dietrich et al., 2008). Inducible suppression of LCB2b results in cell necrosis and reduced levels of LCBs in adult Arabidopsis plants (Dietrich et al., 2008).

The function of SPT can be regulated by small polypeptides designated as small subunits of SPT (ssSPT). ssSPTa and ssSPTb interact with SPT and stimulate its activity in Arabidopsis (Kimberlin et al., 2013). T-DNA disruption of ssSPTa results in reduced plant growth and pollen lethality in Arabidopsis (Kimberlin et al., 2013). Overexpression of ssSPTa leads to increased levels of free LCBs and LCBPs compared with that of WT, while RNA interference suppression of ssSPTa has opposite effects (Kimberlin et al., 2013). Overexpression of ssSPTa results in a greater reduction in plant growth than suppression does, when plants are treated by fumonisins B1, an inhibitor of sphingolipid synthesis (Kimberlin et al., 2013).

Previously, we reported that overexpression of pPLAIIIβ results in a reduced plant growth in Arabidopsis (Li et al., 2011). Here we report the effects of overexpression of pPLAIIIβ on the content and composition of sphingolipids, including free sphingolipids and complex ones. Our results show that overexpression of pPLAIIIβ results in an elevated level of 3-keto-sphinganine (3-KS), the product of the first step of sphingolipid synthesis, as well as altered levels of many of the species of complex sphingolipids.

RESULTS

OVEREXPRESSION OF pPLAIIIβ INCREASED LEVELS OF 3-KETO-SPHINGANINE AND FREE LONG-CHAIN BASES

Overexpression of pPLAIIIβ by constitutive 35S cauliflower mosaic virus promoter in Arabidopsis resulted in stunted plant growth (Figure 1A). The sphingolipids were profiled in leaves of WT, pPLAIIIβ-knockout (β-KO), and pPLAIIIβ-overexpressors (β-OE). The first step of sphingolipid synthesis is the production of 3-KS catalyzed by the serine palmitoyltransferase using substrates of 16:0-CoA and serine (Figure 1B). The reduction of 3-KS forms a dihydroxy C18 long chain base (sphinganine), designated as LCB d18:0 (Figures 1B,C). The reduction of LCB d18:0 forms the trihydroxy LCB (phytosphingosine), designated as LCB t18:0. Desaturation of LCB d18:0 and t18:0 produces LCB d18:1 and t18:1. The LCB d18:0, d18:1, t18:0, and t18:1 can be phosphorylated to form LCBP d18:0, d18:1, t18:0, and t18:1(Figures 1B,C). LCBs and LCBPs belong to free sphingolipids.

The level of 3-KS was 26% lower in β-KO and 52% higher in β-OE compared with that of WT (Figure 2A). The levels of LCB t18:0 and t18:1 were approximately 15 times higher than LCB d18:0 and d18:1 in leaves of WT (Figure 2B). Among the LCB species, the levels of d18:0 and t18:0 were 38 and 97% higher, respectively, in leaves of β-OE compared to those of WT (Figure 2B). The level of LCB t18:0 tended to be lower in β-KO than in WT (Figure 2B). Of the LCBP species, the level of t18:0 tended to be 85% higher while it was 43% lower in β-KO than in WT (Figure 2C).

OVEREXPRESSION OF pPLAIIIβ ALTERED THE LEVELS OF CERAMIDE AND HYDROXYCERAMIDE

Ceramide was synthesized by CS using substrates of LCBs and acyl-CoAs (Figure 1B). A Cer molecule contains two components, a LCB and a fatty acid chain, linked by an amide bond. For example, Cer d18:0–16:0 comprises a LCB d18:0 and a fatty acyl chain 16:0 (Figure 1C). The levels of Cer molecules containing one of four types of LCBs and one of the 14 types of fatty acyl chains were quantified by mass spectrometry (Figure 3). The four types of LCBs are d18:0, d18:0, t18:0, and t18:1, and the most abundant fatty acyl chains are 16:0, 22:0, 24:0, and 26:0 (Figure 3). The levels of 16:0-containing Cers, including d18:0–16:0, d18:1–16:0, t18:0–16:0, and t18:1–16:0, tended to be lower in β-KO while higher in β-OE than in WT (Figure 3). The levels of Cer d18:0–16:0 and t18:0–16:0 were about twofold higher in β-OE than in WT (Figure 3). The levels of 24:0-, 24:1-, and 26:0-containing Cers, including t18:0–24:0, t18:1–24:1, and t18:1–26:0, tended to be lower in β-OE than in WT (Figure 3). Generally the levels of Cers containing fatty acyl chain of 16–22 carbons tended to be higher while those containing fatty acyl chain of 24–26 carbons tended to be lower in leaves of β-OE than in WT, and the β-KO behaved oppositely (Figure 3).

The fatty acyl chains of Cer can be hydroxylated to produce hydroxyl ceramide (hCer; Figure 1B). For example, the hydroxylation of 16:0 in Cer d18:0–16:0 led to the formation of hCer d18:0–h16:0 (Figure 1C). The levels of hCer species containing one of the four types of LCBs and one the 14 types of hydroxylated fatty acyl chains were profiled (Figure 4). The most profound alteration was the level of hCer d18:0–h16:0; it was 24% lower in β-KO and 72% higher in β-OE than in WT (Figure 4). The levels of the other hCer species did not display any significant alteration between WT and β-OE (Figure 4).

OVEREXPRESSION OF pPLAIIIβ CHANGED THE LEVELS OF GLUCOSYCERAMIDE AND GLYCOSYLINOSITOLPHOSPHOCERAMIDE

A sugar-containing polar head group can be linked to the hydroxyl ceramide to form GlcCer and GIPC (Figure 1B). For example, GluCer d18:0–h16:0 has a glycosyl head group and GIPC d18:0–h16:0 has a phosphoryl-inositol-hexose-hexuronic acid head group (Figure 1C). Some GlcCer species displayed higher levels in leaves of β-OE than in WT, including GluCer d18:0–h20:0, d18:1–h24:0, t18:1–h24:0, and t18:1–h24:1 (Figure 5). The level of GluCer t18:0–h24:0 was 80% lower in β-KO (Figure 5). The profound alteration of GIPC species was d18:0–h26:0; its levels increased 64% in β-OE compared to WT (Figure 6). The levels of GIPC d18:0–h16:0, d18:1–h16:0, and t18:0–h16:0 tended to be lower in β-KO while higher in β-OE than in WT (Figure 6). Generally most of the GIPC species tended to be lower in β-KO and higher in β-OE than in WT (Figure 6).
Of the measured free sphingolipids, the level of total LCBs was 32% higher in \(\beta\)-OE than in WT (Figure 7A). The level of total LCBPs tended to be lower in \(\beta\)-KO than in WT (Figure 7B). Of the measured complex sphingolipids, the most abundant classes were GIPC (50%), followed by GlcCer (37%), Cer (8%), and hCer (5%; Figure 7C). The level of total Cer tended to be lower while the levels of total GlcCer and total GIPC tended to be higher in \(\beta\)-OE than in WT (Figure 7C). The total content of complex sphingolipids tended to be slightly higher in \(\beta\)-OE than in WT (Figure 7D).

**DISCUSSION**

These data show that overexpression of \(pPLAIII\beta\) results in a 52% increase and knockout mutant has a 26% decrease of 3-KS, the
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**FIGURE 2** Levels of 3-KS, LCBs, and LCBP in pPLAIIIβ-knockout and overexpression plant leaves. (A) The level of 3-keto-sphingamine (3-KS). (B) The level of long-chain bases (LCBs). (C) The level of long chain base-phosphates (LCBPs). β-KO, T-DNA knockout of pPLAIIIβ (Salk_057212). β-OE, overexpression mutant of pPLAIIIβ driven by cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter. Values are means ± SE (n = 5). *Significant difference at P < 0.05 compared with the WT, based on Student’s t-test.

**FIGURE 3** Levels of Cer species in pPLAIIIβ-knockout and overexpression plant leaves. β-KO, T-DNA knockout of pPLAIIIβ (Salk_057212). β-OE, overexpression mutant of pPLAIIIβ driven by cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter. Values are means ± SE (n = 5). *Significant difference at P < 0.05 compared with the WT, based on Student’s t-test.

pPLAIIIβ leads to increase of several complex sphingolipid species with saturated long chain base and saturated fatty acid chains, such as Cer d18:0–16:0 (90%), Cer t18:0–16:0 (112%), hCer d18:0–h16:0 (72%), GlcCer d18:0–h20:0 (379%), and GIPC t18:0–h16:0 (24%). The total amount of each complex sphingolipid class has no significant difference between WT and pPLAIIIβ-overexpression plants. It is not clear how the overexpression of pPLAIIIβ leads to the alteration of sphingolipid homeostasis.

pPLAIIIβ and pPLAIIIδ can hydrolyze PC and generate LPC and FA (Huang et al., 2011, 2013a). It is implicated that pPLAIIIs are involved in the fatty acyl trafficking from plastids to ER (Li et al., 2013a). Overexpression of pPLAIIIβ may promote the fatty acyl flux from plastids to ER and enlarge certain fatty acyl pools that provide fatty acyl substrates for sphingolipid synthesis. We observed that the level of 3-KS, the precursor of sphingolipid synthesis, was significantly increased in pPLAIIIβ-overexpression plants. The alteration of this critical first step of sphingolipid synthesis could lead to the observed changes in sphingolipid homeostasis (Figure 8).

Sphingolipids are the major components of the plasma membrane (Sperling et al., 2004). Changes in sphingolipid homeostasis may alter structure integrity of raft-like domains in the plasma membrane and therefore influence cell surface activities, such as lipid trafficking and cell wall metabolism (Mongrand et al., 2004; Borner et al., 2005; Melser et al., 2011). Overexpression of pPLAIIIβ results in a decreased level of cellulose content,
FIGURE 4 | Levels of hCer species in pPLAIIβ-knockout and overexpression plant leaves. β-KO, T-DNA knockout of pPLAIIβ (Salk_057212). β-OE, overexpression mutant of pPLAIIβ driven by cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter. Values are means ± SE (n = 5). *Significant difference at P < 0.05 compared with the WT, based on Student’s t-test.

FIGURE 5 | Levels of GlcCer species in pPLAIIβ-knockout and overexpression plant leaves. β-KO, T-DNA knockout of pPLAIIβ (Salk_057212). β-OE, overexpression mutant of pPLAIIβ driven by cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter. Values are means ± SE (n = 5). *Significant difference at P < 0.05 compared with the WT, based on Student’s t-test.
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FIGURE 6 | Levels of GIPC species in pPLAIIIβ-knockout and overexpression plant leaves. β-KO, T-DNA knockout of pPLAIIIβ (Salk_057212). β-OE, overexpression mutant of pPLAIIIβ driven by cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter. Values are means ± SE (n = 5). *Significant difference at P < 0.05 compared with the WT, based on Student’s t-test.

FIGURE 7 | Levels of total LCBs, total LCBPs, and total complex sphingolipids in pPLAIIIβ-knockout and overexpression plant leaves. (A) The level of total LCBs, summarized from individual species in Figure 2B. (B) The level of total LCBPs, summarized from individual species in Figure 2C. (C) The levels of total complex sphingolipids, including Cer, hCer, GlcCer, and GIPC, summarized from individual species in Figures 3–6. (D) The total content of sphingolipids (SL), including free sphingolipids, such as LCBs and LCBPs, and complex sphingolipids, such as Cer, hCer, GlcCer, and GIPC. β-KO, T-DNA knockout of pPLAIIIβ (Salk_057212). β-OE, overexpression mutant of pPLAIIIβ driven by cauliflower mosaic 35S promoter. Values are means ± SE (n = 5). *Significant difference at P < 0.05 compared with the WT, based on Student’s t-test.

a loss of anisotropic cell expansion, and a thinner cell wall (Li et al., 2011). Plasma membrane dynamics contribute significantly to the buildup of the cell wall (Li et al., 2013b). It could be possible that the altered sphingolipid homeostasis in pPLAIIIβ mutants impairs cell membrane activities which consequently results in a reduced cellulose production and plant growth.

Multiple lines of evidence suggest that pPLAIIIβ plays a role in auxin transport. In the early seedling stage, some auxin-related phenotypes were shown for pPLAIIIβ mutants, such as slightly longer roots and hypocotyls in pPLAIIIβ-KO mutants and much shorter roots and hypocotyls, as well as smaller leaves in pPLAIIIβ-OE (Li et al., 2011). Reduced lobe formation in the interdigitating pattern of leaf epidermis cells in pPLAIIIβ-OE resembles those observed in auxin receptor mutant abp1 (auxin-binding protein1; Xu et al., 2011). In addition, the induction of early auxin response genes was delayed in pPLAIIIβ-KO mutants (Labusch et al., 2013).

The altered sphingolipid composition in pPLAIIIβ mutants may disturb the auxin transport. Alteration of pPLAIIIβ expression changed the levels of sphingolipid metabolites, particularly species with saturated long chain base and saturated fatty acyl chain, such as Cer d18:0–16:0 and t18:0–16:0, hCer d18:0–h16:0,
and GIPC d18:0–h16:0, and t18:0–h16:0 (Figures 3–6). Disruption of CS genes diminished the production of sphin golipids with very long chain fatty acids (>18C), impaired the auxin transport, and led to auxin defective phenotypes (Markham et al., 2011). Important functions of sphin golipids on the trafficking of auxin carriers PIN1 (PIN-Form ed 1) and AUX1 (Auxin Resistant 1) were evidenced by detailed analyses of an auxin-resistant Arabidopsis mutant (Markham et al., 2013). An acyl flux cycle was proposed for the trafficking of fatty acids from plastids to ER, in which the synthesis of PC was catalyzed by LPCAT and the hydrolysis of PC by P LAs (Lands, 1960; Wang et al., 2012). pPLAIII could be one type of PLA that participates in the acyl flux cycle and contributes to synthesis of the complex membrane lipids. 3-KS, 3-keto-sphinganine; Cer, ceramide; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; FA, free fatty acids; GlcCer, glucosylceramide; GIPC, glycosylinositolphosphoceramide; hCer, hydroxyceramide; LPC, lysophosphatidylcholine; LPCAT, LPC acyltransferase; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PLA, phospholipase A; SPT, serine-palmitoyltransferase.

FIGURE 8 | Proposed role of pPLAIIIβ on sphin golipid synthesis. In plants, fatty acids are primarily synthesized in plastids and need to be transferred to the ER for assembly of glycerolipids, such as PC and PE, as well as sphin golipids, such as long chain bases(LCBs), Cer, hCer, and GlcCer (Bates et al., 2013; Markham et al., 2013). The synthesis of GIPC takes place at Golgi apparatus (Markham et al., 2013). An acyl flux cycle was proposed for the trafficking of fatty acids from plastids to ER, in which the synthesis of PC was catalyzed by LPCAT and the hydrolysis of PC by PLAs (Lands, 1960; Wang et al., 2012). pPLAIIIβ could be one type of PLA that participates in the acyl flux cycle and contributes to synthesis of the complex membrane lipids. 3-KS, 3-keto-sphinganine; Cer, ceramide; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; FA, free fatty acids; GlcCer, glucosylceramide; GIPC, glycosylinositolphosphoceramide; hCer, hydroxyceramide; LPC, lysophosphatidylcholine; LPCAT, LPC acyltransferase, PC, phosphatidylcholine; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PLA, phospholipase A; SPT, serine-palmitoyltransferase.

and GIPC d18:0–h16:0, and t18:0–h16:0 (Figures 3–6). Disruption of CS genes diminished the production of sphin golipids with very long chain fatty acids (>18C), impaired the auxin transport, and led to auxin defective phenotypes (Markham et al., 2011). Important functions of sphin golipids on the trafficking of auxin carriers PIN1 (PIN-Form ed 1) and AUX1 (Auxin Resistant 1) were evidenced by detailed analyses of an auxin transporter, ATP-binding cassette B19 (ABCB19) auxin transporter (Yang et al., 2013). Sphin golipids are essential components of membrane microdomains or lipid rafts where they attract a unique subset of proteins and together are transported to the plasma membrane (Klemm et al., 2009). The presence of very long chain fatty acids and saturated long carbon chains in sphin golipids can increase their hydrophobicity and the transition from a fluid to a gel phase, which are required for microdomain or lipid raft formation. The altered levels of sphin golipids with saturated acyl chains in pPLAIIIβ mutants may impact the membrane physical properties, the membrane functions on auxin transport, the induction of auxin response gene expression, and subsequently the auxin-related growth.

In summary, our data show that overexpression of pPLAIIIβ alters sphin golipid homeostasis. Our study implies that pPLAIIIβ may influence the substrate availability of the first step of sphin golipid synthesis, which may alter the sphin golipid homeostasis, change the membrane integrity, and eventually impede plant growth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

PLANT GROWTH CONDITION AND GENERATION OF OVEREXPRESSION MUTANTS

Plants were grown in growth chambers with a 12 h light/12 h-dark cycle, at 23/21°C, in 50% humidity, under 200 μmol m−2 sec−1 of light intensity, and watered with fertilizer once a week. The WT and the mutant Arabidopsis are in Columbia-0 background (Col-0). To overexpress pPLAIIIβ, the genomic sequence of pPLAIIIβ was obtained by PCR using Col-0 Arabidopsis genomic DNA as a template. The genomic DNA was cloned into the pMD28 vector before the GFP-His coding sequence. The expression was under the control of the 35S cauliflower mosaic virus promoter. The detailed procedure to generate overexpression lines of pPLAIIIβ was described previously (Li et al., 2011).

SPHINGOLIPID PROFILING

Leaves from 4 week old plants were harvested and immediately immersed into liquid nitrogen. The frozen samples were lyophilized and stored at −80°C before sphin golipid extraction. Approximately 30 mg of freeze-dried Arabidopsis leaves was processed for the sphin golipid profiling using mass spectrometry. The detailed protocols of sphin golipid extraction, detection, and quantification were described previously (Markham and Jaworski, 2007; Markham, 2013).

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