Characteristics and Expression Analysis of FmTCP15 under Abiotic Stresses and Hormones and Interact with DELLA Protein in Fraxinus mandshurica Rupr.

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Abstract: The TEOSINTE BRANCHED1, CYCLOIDEA, and PROLIFERATION CELL FACTOR (TCP) transcription factor is a plant-specific gene family and acts on multiple functional genes in controlling growth, development, stress response, and the circadian clock. In this study, a class I member of the TCP family from Fraxinus mandshurica Rupr. was isolated and named FmTCP15, which encoded a protein of 362 amino acids. Protein structures were analyzed and five ligand binding sites were predicted. The phylogenetic relationship showed that FmTCP15 was most closely related to Solanaceae and Plantaginaceae. FmTCP15 was localized in the nuclei of F. mandshurica protoplast cells and highly expressed in cotyledons. The expression pattern revealed the FmTCP15 response to multiple abiotic stresses and hormone signals. Downstream genes for transient overexpression of FmTCP15 in seedlings were also investigated. A yeast two-hybrid assay confirmed that FmTCP15 could interact with DELLA proteins. FmTCP15 participated in the GA-signaling pathway, responded to abiotic stresses and hormone signals, and regulated multiple genes in these biological processes. Our study revealed the potential value of FmTCP15 for understanding the molecular mechanisms of stress and hormone signal responses.

Keywords: molecular cloning; functional analysis; TCP; DELLA; GA-signaling pathway; Fraxinus mandshurica Rupr.

1. Introduction

The survival of plants requires balancing the regulation of growth, development, and stress response. Plants need to utilize many mechanisms to respond to stress, while environmental changes may affect development. A large number of complex transcription factors (TFs) and genes are required and involved, and there is a novel TF family that participates in these processes.

The TEOSINTE BRANCHED1, CYCLOIDEA, and PROLIFERATION CELL FACTOR (TCP) gene family is a plant-specific TF family that was first identified in 1999. TCP is named after the first three identified members: TEOSINTE BRANCHED1 (tb1) in maize (Zea mays), CYCLOIDEA (YC) in snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus), and the PROLIFERATING CELL FACTORS 1 and 2 (PCF1 and PCF2) in rice (Oryza sativa) [1–3]. The TCP gene family encodes a 59-amino-acid residue, noncanonical basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) motif called the TCP domain, which allows DNA binding and protein–protein interactions [3–5]. Based on the differences between the TCP domains, the TCP family was divided into two major classes: class I (also known as PCF or TCP-P) and class II (also known as TCP-C) [6–8]. Class II was further divided into two clades, named CINCINNATA (CIN) [9] and CYCLOIDEA/TEOSINTE BRANCHED1 (CYC/TB1) [5,10].
Class I TCP genes have been reported to promote plant growth and proliferation. In meristematic tissues, PCF1/PCF2 from rice and AtTCP20 from Arabidopsis thaliana act as transcriptional activators of PCNA and CYCB1;1, respectively [3,11]. However, the latest research indicates that class I TCP genes also participate in stress adaptation. In rice, OsPCF2 positively regulates the OsNHX1 gene by binding to its promoter and responds to salt and drought stress tolerance [12]. OsTCP19 responds to water deficit and salt stress and interacts with OsABI4 and OsULT1 to function in abiotic stress response and abscisic acid (ABA) signaling [13]. The CIN clade of class II is mainly involved in regulating organ development, such as floral organ, leaf, and lateral organ development [14–17]. In Arabidopsis, CIN is required for the arrest of cell division in the peripheral regions of the leaf. jaw-D mutants, cin loss-of-function mutants, in which TCP2, TCP3, TCP4, TCP10, and TCP24 were all strongly reduced, achieved highly crinkled leaves [14]. The CYC/TB1 clade of class II is mainly involved in regulating shoot branching, floral transition, organ identity, and development. In Arabidopsis, one of TCP family members, BRANCHED1 (BRC1), is expressed in axillary buds and responses to endogenous and environmental signals and leads to branch suppression [18,19]. In rice, OsTB1 interacts with OsMADS57 and targets Dwarf14 (D14) to control the outgrowth of axillary buds [20]. It is noteworthy that the two different classes of TCPs are believed to share common targets [21]. In Arabidopsis, LIPOXYGENASE 2 (LOX2) was identified as a common target of TCP20 (from class I) and TCP4 (from class II); additionally, TCP20 could inhibit but TCP4 could induce the expression of LOX2 [22]. These results show a proposed model by which classes I and II TCP proteins may act antagonistically. In tomato (Solanum lycopersicum), classes I and II SITCP proteins can form homo- and heterodimers [23]. These results show a proposed model by which classes I and II TCP may act antagonistically and form functional protein complexes to regulate biological processes.

Although TCP gene functions have been shown to be responsive to both development and various stresses in model plants, their roles in forestry trees are less known. Fraxinus mandshurica Rupr., a member of the Oleaceae family, is a broad-leaved tree and is well known as the most valuable hardwood tree wildly distributed in the conifer and hardwood mixed forest in northeastern China [24–26]. As an important economic and timber species, studies of F. mandshurica have mainly focused on its seed germination [27], nutritional growth [28], ecological characteristics [29], and disease control [30]. However, there have been few reports on the genes that contribute to resistance to abiotic stresses and development responses in F. mandshurica. In this study, FmTCP15, a class I TCP transcription factor, was isolated. The gene structure, phylogenetic relationship, subcellular localization, transcript levels in different tissues, expression under abiotic stresses and hormone signaling, as well as the expression of downstream genes of FmTCP15 were analyzed. We found that FmTCP15 was mainly induced by cold, salt and drought stress, and gibberellic acid (GA3). Overexpressing FmTCP15 caused a significant change in the expression of a series of key genes involved in stress response and the GA-signaling pathway. Moreover, FmTCP15 could interact with DELLA proteins (FmRGA and FmGAI), which are key proteins of the GA-signaling pathway. The interaction relationship between FmTCP15 and DELLA proteins may enhance the ability of the plant to resist stresses. Therefore, we postulate that FmTCP15 could regulate DELLA proteins at both transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. FmTCP15 may regulate stress genes and balance plant growth and development through the GA-signaling pathway.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Plant Material and Growth Conditions

F. mandshurica seeds from the Northeast Forestry University experimental forest farm were used. The seeds were surface sterilized and grown at 25 °C under long-day conditions (16 h light/8 h dark) on a standard field. For expression analysis, main root, lateral root, xylem, phloem, cotyledon, function leaves, and petiole were harvested from 30-day-old seedlings.
2.2. Cloning and Identification of FmTCP15 Gene

The MiniBEST Plant RNA Extraction Kit (Takara Bio, Inc., Japan) was used for total RNA extraction. The cDNA synthesized was created using the PrimeScript First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Takara Bio Inc., Shiga, Japan). The full-length cDNA of FmTCP15 was obtained by PCR using the primers FmTCP15-F (5'-ACCCATTCTTGAACCAACCTATC-3') and FmTCP15-R (5'-CCAAACCCTAAAATCCTCCACAT-3'). The sequence of the FmTCP15 gene was submitted to GenBank with the accession number KX905157.

2.3. Sequence Features, Protein Modeling, and Phylogenetic Analysis of FmTCP15

Protparam was used for analysis of the physical and chemical properties (molecular mass and isoelectric point) (http://web.expasy.org/protparam/) [31]. TMPred was used for the prediction of transmembrane regions and orientation (https://embnet.vital-it.ch/software/TMPRED_form.html) [32]. The I-TASSER server was used to produce the protein model (http://zhanglab.ccmb.med.umich.edu/ITASSER/) [33,34]. ModRefiner online software was further used to refine the protein model (http://zhanglab.ccmb.med.umich.edu/ModRefiner/) [35]. The NCBI database BLAST method (https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi) was used to search for homologous sequences of FmTCP15. Multiple sequence alignment was performed using CLC Genomics Workbench 12. The conserved domains of FmTCP15 were analyzed by the NCBI Conserved Domain Database (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cdd/cdd.shtml). The phylogenetic tree was constructed by MEGA 5.0 with the neighbor-joining method and 1000 replicates of bootstrap analysis.

2.4. Subcellular Localization of FmTCP15 Proteins

The FmTCP15 coding region was introduced into the pROKII-GFP expression vector driven by the CaMV-35S promoter and fused to the 5’ green fluorescence protein (GFP) gene to generate 35S::FmTCP15-GFP using the specific primers pRTCP15-GFP-F (5’-GGTACCGATACCTCAGATGGAAGGATTAGGTGATGA-3’) and pRTCP15-GFP-R (5’-CACGGGTATCTCAGATGGTGTTGCGCTAGTC-3’). The constructed vector was transformed into F. mandshurica xylem protoplasts, which were isolated from xylem, as described for poplar protoplast constructs, with some modifications [36]. Fluorescence signals of the 35S::FmTCP15-GFP fusion protein were examined using a confocal microscope (Zeiss Confocal Microscopy, model LSM410, Zeiss, Jena, Germany).

2.5. Abiotic Stresses and Hormone Signal Treatments

Thirty-day-old F. mandshurica seedlings were selected and subjected to different abiotic stresses and hormone signaling treatments. For cold treatment, seedlings were transferred into liquid Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium and placed at 4 °C. For salt and drought stress treatments, seedlings were transferred into liquid MS medium, which contained 200 mm/L NaCl and 20% w/v PEG6000, respectively. For hormone treatment, seedlings were transferred into liquid MS medium containing 100 μmol/L ABA (abscisic acid) and 100 μmol/L GA3 (gibberellic acid), respectively. For control, untreated seedlings were transferred into liquid MS medium at 25 °C. The stresses and hormones were treated at 0, 6, 12, 24, 48, and 72 h.

2.6. Transient Overexpression of FmTCP15 Gene

The constructed pROKII-GFP expression vector 35S::FmTCP15-GFP and empty vector pROKII-GFP were used in overexpression of FmTCP15 and negative control plants, respectively, and the two vectors were transformed into Agrobacterium tumefaciens. Twenty-day-old F. mandshurica wild-type (WT) seedlings were used for transient transformation, which followed the method described for Birch (Betula platyphylla Suk.) [37]. After coculture with Agrobacterium, transient overexpression of the FmTCP15 whole seedlings was collected.
2.7. Analysis of Gene Expression of FmTCP15 and Downstream Genes

The quantified RNA was reverse-transcribed into cDNA using the PrimeScript™ RT reagent kit with gDNA Eraser (Perfect Real-Time) (Takara Bio Inc., Shiga, Japan). Quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) was conducted in a 7500 Real-Time PCR system (Applied Biosystems, Forster City, CA, USA) using the Takara SYBR® Premix Ex Taq™ II (Perfect Real Time) (Takara Bio, Inc., Japan). All reactions were performed in triplicate to ensure technical and biological reproducibility, and the relative abundance of the transcripts was calculated using 7500 Software v 2.0.6 (Applied Biosystems, Forster City, CA, USA) using the comparative $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method[38]. The qRT-PCR primer pairs are shown in Table S1. Tubulin was used as an internal control to determine the expression levels of the target genes.

2.8. Yeast Two-Hybrid Protein–Protein Interaction Assays

The yeast two-hybrid (Y2H) assay was carried out using the Matchmaker™ Gold Yeast Two-Hybrid System (Clontech Laboratories Inc., Mountain View, CA, USA). The full-length coding sequence of FmTCP15 was recombined into the pGBK7 (BD) bait vector and pGADT7 (AD) prey vector, respectively. The candidate downstream genes of FmTCP15 were recombined into the pGADT7 (AD) vector. The gene-specific primers are listed in Table S2. The pGBK7-p53×pGADT7-T and pGBK7-lam×pGADT7-T were used as positive and negative controls, respectively. The plasmids of bait and prey vectors were co-transformed into the yeast strain Y2HGOLD by using the lithium acetate method. The self-activation ability of the bait vector was tested. The transformed strains were further serially cultured on selective media, including SD/-Leu/-Trp (DDO), SD/-Ade/-Leu/-Trp (TDO), SD/-Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp/Aureobasidin A (AbA) (QDO/A), and SD/-Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp/AbAr/X-α-Gal (QDO/A/X) with 125 μM AbA and 4 mg mL−1 X-α-Gal and incubated at 30 °C for 3–5 days.

3. Results

3.1. Nucleotide Sequence Cloning and Protein Modeling of FmTCP15 Gene

The Arabidopsis AtTCP15 amino acid sequence was used to blast against the F. mandshurica TSA database. Then, we obtained the predicted cDNA sequence of the AtTCP15 homologous gene in F. mandshurica. According to the sequence, specific primers were designed and the FmTCP15 full-length cDNA sequence was obtained (GenBank: KX905157). The open reading frame (ORF) was 1089 bp and encoded a protein of 362 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 39.0 kDa and a theoretical isoelectric point (pI) of 6.67. The transmembrane prediction showed that the FmTCP15 protein had four possible transmembrane helices, located at 29–53, 129–149, 255–279, and 294–310 aa, which indicated that the FmTCP15 protein may have transmembrane capabilities. Secondary structure analysis of the FmTCP15 protein revealed that FmTCP15 consisted of α-helix (65.54%), extended strand (5.78%), and random coil (28.67%). The conserved domains of the FmTCP15 protein indicated that FmTCP15 contained a TCP domain ranging from 75 to 136 aa and belonged to the class I TCP superfamily.

For three-dimensional (3D) structure modeling, the FmTCP15 protein sequence was submitted to the I-TASSER server. The PDB template 2nbiA was used for homology modeling (identity 86.1%, coverage 93.9%). The FmTCP15 protein model was achieved (Figure 1A,B). Then, using the COACH method, five ligand binding sites (THR117, GLU119, TRP120, LEU121, and LEU122) were predicted (Figure 1C,D). Next, based on homologous Gene Ontology (GO) templates in PDB, we predicted GO terms for the FmTCP15 protein. The FmTCP15 protein had molecular functions GO:0032559 and GO:0035639 (adenyl ribonucleotide binding and purine ribonucleotide triphosphate binding); biological processes GO:0044255, GO:0032787, and GO:0046394 (cellular lipid metabolic process, monocarboxylic acid metabolic process, and carboxylic acid biosynthetic process); and cellular components GO:0032991 and GO:0044445 (macromolecular complex).
3.2. Homology Analysis and Phylogenetic Relationship of FmTCP15

For homologous alignment, FmTCP15 and 13 other amino acid sequences were aligned using CLC Genomics Workbench 12 (Table S3). The results revealed that the FmTCP15 shared high similarities with homologous genes from other species (Figure 2A). FmTCP15 and the 13 other genes shared a TCP conserved domain, and five ligand binding sites (THR117, GLU119, TRP120, LEU121, and LEU122) were also conserved in these species (Figure 2A).

To analyze the phylogenetic relationships between FmTCP15 and the homologous sequences of TCP15s in other plants, we constructed a phylogenetic tree. FmTCP15 and 42 other amino acid sequences were used for tree construction, including 34 dicotyledons, 7 monocotyledons, and 1 bryophyte (Table S4). The phylogenetic tree revealed a clear boundary between the TCP proteins of dicotyledons, monocotyledons, and bryophytes (Figure 2B). FmTCP15 was most closely related to the Solanaceae and Plantaginaceae families, such as CaTCP14 (Capsicum annuum, XP_016562806.1), NiTCP14-like (Nicotiana tabacum, XP_016464955.1), StTCP17 (Solanum lycopersicum, NP_001233815.1), SpTCP14-like (Solanum pennellii, XP_015077184.1), StTCP14-like (Solanum tuberosum, XP_006354786.1), and AmTCP (Antirrhinum majus, CAE45599.1). Together with OeTCP14-like (Olea europaea var. sylvestris, XP_022844971.1), also an Oleaceae family protein, these nine sequences were grouped into one clade.
Figure 2. Multiple sequence alignment and phylogenetic relationship of FmTCP15 protein. (A) Homolog alignment of FmTCP15 protein. The colored bars at the bottom represent the conservation percentage. The black box and black triangle represent the TCP conserved domain and five ligand binding sites, respectively. (B) Phylogenetic relationship of FmTCP15 proteins. The phylogram of FmTCP15 proteins is presented in circle mode (displays only topology). The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the neighbor-joining method with MEGA 5.0 software (Oxford University Press: New York, NY, USA). FmTCP15 is denoted by a red dot. FmTCP15 (Fraxinus mandshurica), DzTCP15-like (Durio zibethinus), HaTCP15-like (Helianthus annuus), InTCP14 (Ipomoea nil), CmTCP14 (Cucumis melo), CsTCP14 (Cucumis sativus), RrTCP14 (Ricinus communis), HbTCP14-like (Hevea brasiliensis), JcTCP14 (Jatropha curcas), MeTCP14 (Manihot esculenta), LaTCP14-like (Lupinus angustifolius), MtTCP15 (Medicago truncatula), PpTCP (Physcomitrella patens), JrTCP14 (Juglans regia), GmTCP14.
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(Glycine max), VaTCP14 (Vigna angularis), VrTCP14 (Vigna radiata var. radiata), GaTCP14-like (Gossypium arboreum), GhTCP14-like (Gossypium hirsutum), MaTCP15-like (Musa acuminata subsp. malaccensis), EgTCP14 (Eucalyptus grandis), NnTCP15-like (Nelumbo nucifera), OeTCP14-like (Olea europaea var. sylvestris), DcTCP15-like (Dendrobium catenatum), PaTCP15-like (Phoenix dactylifera), AmTCP (Antirrhinum majus subsp. majus), BdTCP15 (Brachypodium distachyon), DoTCP15 (Dichanthelium oligosanthes), OsTCP15 (Oryza sativa Japonica Group), SiTCP15 (Setaria italica), ZjTCP14 (Ziziphus jujuba), MdTCP14-like (Malus domestica), PaTCP15-like (Prunus avium), PeTCP14-like (Populus euphratica), PtTCP14 (Populus trichocarpa), CaTCP14 (Capsicum annuum), NiTCP14-like (Nicotiana tabacum), StTCP17 (Solanum lycopersicum), SpTCP14-like (Solanum pennelli), SiTCP14-like (Solanum tuberosum), TcTCP15 (Theobroma cacao), and VvTCP15 (Vitis vinifera). Different colors represent different families; different phylum marked outside the circle.

3.3. Subcellular Localization of FmTCP15 Proteins

Subcellular localization is crucial for understanding protein function. To further investigate the subcellular localization of FmTCP15, we constructed F. mandshurica xylem protoplasts, which we observed with a confocal microscope after protoplast transformation with pROK2-FmTCP15-GFP vector (35S::TCP15-GFP). The results showed that the fluorescence signals were mainly concentrated in the nucleus, which demonstrated that FmTCP15 was located in the nucleus (Figure 3).

![Figure 3](image_url). Subcellular localization of FmTCP15. The photographs were taken under darkfield illumination for green fluorescence localization (GFP), bright-field illumination to examine cell morphology (Bright field), and merged-field illumination (Merged). The bar represents 10 μm.

3.4. Expression Pattern of FmTCP15 in Different Tissues and Treatments

To determine the tissue-specific expression pattern of FmTCP15, we performed qRT-PCR in different tissues, including the main root, lateral root, xylem, phloem, cotyledon, function leaves, petiole, and seed. The expression level of FmTCP15 was expressed highest in the cotyledons, followed by the xylem, and expressed lowest in the seeds (Figure 4A).

To investigate the expression pattern of FmTCP15 under abiotic stresses and hormone signals, F. mandshurica seedlings were exposed to cold, salt, and drought stress treatments, as well as ABA and GA3 hormone signal. The results showed that, in response to abiotic stress treatment, FmTCP15 gene expression was induced under cold, salt, and drought conditions (Figure 4B–F). However, the induction pattern was different. Cold stress induced FmTCP15 to a high value from 6 to 12 h after initiation of the treatment, with a peak value at 12 h (Figure 4B). Salt stress induced FmTCP15 to a peak value at 6 h after initiation of treatment (Figure 4C). In contrast, drought stress induced FmTCP15 to a double peak expression pattern: the first peak value was at 6 h, and the second peak value was at 24 h (Figure 4D). For the hormone signal treatments, FmTCP15 was downregulated after initiation of ABA treatment, with a double valley pattern: the first valley was at 24 h and the second
valley was at 72 h (Figure 4E). GA3 induced FmTCP15 expression, with a peak at 6 h (Figure 4F). These results indicate that FmTCP15 responded to cold, salt, and drought abiotic stresses and ABA and GA3 treatments and imply that FmTCP15 may participate in growth and development, as well as stress responses.

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**Figure 4.** Expression patterns of FmTCP15. (A) Expression patterns of FmTCP15 gene in different tissues. (B–F) Expression patterns of FmTCP15 under different stress and hormone signal treatments: (B) cold (4 °C), (C) salt (200 mm/L NaCl), (D) drought (20% w/v PEG6000), (E) abscisic acid (100 μmol/L ABA), and (F) gibberellic acid (100 μmol/L GA3). Different letters above bars within statistically significant differences between different times of the treatments at the p < 0.05 level according to Duncan’s multiple range test.

### 3.5. Functional Assay of Transient Overexpression of FmTCP15 in F. mandshurica

In plants, TCP15 has multiple functions and is involved in a variety of growth, development, and stress responses, such as seed germination; leaf development; stem elongation; and the response to dehydration, salinity, and cold. In addition, hormones such as GA3 and JA acid, as well as auxin pathways, are also involved [39–41]. We detected the expression of key genes of these biological processes and TCP family downstream genes, as reported in a previous study. To elucidate the function of FmTCP15 in F. mandshurica, an Agrobacterium-mediated transient expression system was used [39]. After coculture with Agrobacterium, transient overexpression of the FmTCP15 plant was obtained. The transgenic expression levels of FmTCP15 and GFP were determined by using qRT-PCR, which verified that the transformation was successful (Figure S1). qRT-PCR was used to examine the expression level of downstream genes (Figure 5). The results showed that the development-related genes FmRGA, FmIAA3, and FmDAR1 were upregulated (Figure 5). Stress-response genes FmAOS, FmABI5, and FmRAP2.1 and the cold regulation gene FmCBF1 were also significantly upregulated (Figure 5). In addition, the circadian clock gene FmCCA1 was also upregulated (Figure 5). However, one of the stress-response genes, FmRAP2.12, was suppressed (Figure 5). It is noteworthy that FmTCP2 from class II and FmTCP14 from class I showed significant upregulated or downregulated expression, respectively (Figure 5). Other genes did not show significant changes. These results indicated that FmTCP15 directly regulated a series of development-related and abiotic stress-response genes and may act as a key node for developmental and stress responses.
3.6. Protein–Protein Interactions between FmTCP15 and DELLA Proteins

It is well known that the TCP domain provides TCPs the ability to form homo- and/or heterodimer protein complexes that are involved in the transcriptional activation of a series biological processes [22,42]. Previous studies showed that TCP proteins could interact with DELLA proteins and participate in the GA-regulated signaling regulatory pathway [24]. To determine whether TCP15 directly targets the downstream genes, particularly RGA1 and GAI (i.e., the two DELLA proteins), we conducted a Y2H assays. The full-length coding sequence of FmTCP15 was recombined into the pGBKT7 (BD) vector and pGADT7 (AD) vector, respectively. The candidate downstream genes of FmTCP15, such as FmRGA, FmGAI, FmIAA3, FmDAR1, FmAOS, FmABI5, FmRAP2.1, FmCBF1, FmCCA1, and FmRAP2.12, and the other TCP family members, such as FmTCP2 and FmTCP14, were recombined into the pGADT7 (AD) vector. Y2H assays revealed that with the candidate downstream genes, FmTCP15 could interact with FmRGA and FmGAI (Figure 6). In addition, FmTCP15 could also interact with FmTCP2 from class II and FmTCP14 from class I (Figure 6). These results indicated that FmTCP15 proteins interact with DELLA-family proteins and may indirectly respond to stresses throughout the GA-signaling pathway.
Figure 6. Yeast two-hybrid protein–protein interaction assays between FmTCP15 and DELLA proteins. The coding sequences of FmTCPs, FmRGA, and FmGAI were cloned into pGADT7 (AD) and pGBK7 (BK) vectors. Transformants were assayed for growth on DDO, TDO, QDO/A, and QDO/A/X nutritional selection medium, and turning blue in the presence X-α-Gal was scored as a positive interaction.

4. Discussion

TCP transcription factors are a class of plant-specific transcription factors that play a very important role in many growth processes by directly or indirectly influencing plant hormonal signaling, the cell cycle, and the circadian clock. Research on TCPs has been conducted on various species, but the function of TCP family members in *F. mandshurica* has not been found. In addition, the molecular mechanisms of responses to abiotic stresses, as well as growth and development, in *F. mandshurica* are still scarcely understood. In this study, *FmTCP15* was isolated from *F. mandshurica* and subjected to a detailed bioinformatics analysis. The GO analysis indicated that *FmTCP15* had protein-binding ability and participated multiple biological processes. Homology analysis and a phylogenetic tree of *FmTCP15* revealed that *FmTCP15* was most closely related to the Solanaceae and Plantaginaceae families (Figure 2B).

The tissue-specific expression pattern showed that *FmTCP15* was expressed highest in cotyledons, indicating that *FmTCP15* may play a role in seed germination and seedling development. Subcellular localization showed *FmTCP15* was located in the nucleus. Furthermore, we observed that *FmTCP15* responded to both abiotic stresses and hormone signals. *FmTCP15* was mainly induced by cold, salt, and drought stress treatments and GA3 treatment but downregulated under ABA treatment (Figure 4B–F). Moreover, overexpression of *FmTCP15* caused a significant change in the expression of a series of key genes involved in the GA3, JA acid, and auxin pathways, as well as stress response and the circadian clock (Figure 5). In cotton, overexpression of *GhTCP14* altered the distribution of auxin and upregulated the expression levels of auxin-related genes such as *AUX1*, *PIN2*, and *IAA3* [43]. *IAA3* belongs to the Aux/IAA family and plays very important roles in regulating root growth and lateral root development [44]. A recent study showed that under cold and drought conditions, a series of *MeTCP* genes were significantly upregulated and functioned in resistance to abiotic stresses in cassava [41]. In this study, we found that overexpression of *FmTCP15*
increased the expression level of FmCBF (Figure 5). The homologous gene of DREB1/CBF in rice has been found to be involved in cold tolerance and chilling acclimation [45]. In response to stress, we found that FmRAP2.1 and FmRAP2.12 were upregulated and downregulated by overexpressed FmTCP15, respectively. RAP2.1 and RAP2.12 are known as ERF/AP2 transcription factor genes from the ETHYLENE RESPONSE TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR (ERF) family and are involved in oxygen sensing and stress response. In tomato, SITCP12, SITCP15, and SITCP18 could bind to AP2/ERF proteins and may be indirectly involved in ethylene-dependent ripening [23]. In a study of OsTCP19 in rice, a homologous gene of FmTCP15, OsTCP19, influenced lipid droplet (LD) synthesis and metabolism. In Arabidopsis, Rice OsTCP19 overexpression transgensics upregulated ABI4 and then promoted the expression of diacylglycerol acetyl transferase (DGAT1), which is a triacylglycerol (TAG) biosynthesis gene that leads to the accumulation of LDs in vegetative tissue [14]. It was reported that TCPs may regulate CIRCADIAN CLOCK ASSOCIATED1 (CCA1) and participate in the regulation of the circadian clock. AtTCP20 and AtTCP22 acted as coactivators with LIGHT-REGULATED WD1 (LWD1) and regulated the expression of CCA1 in Arabidopsis [46]. However, fold changes of FmTCP15 downstream genes were not very high, which may be related to the transient transformation efficiency not being compared with stable transformation.

Notably, overexpression of FmTCP15 significantly increased the expression level of FmRGA (Figure 6), and the Y2H assay also revealed the protein level interaction between FmTCP15 and DELLA proteins (FmRGA and FmGAI) (Figure 6). Our results showed that the regulatory relationship between FmTCP15 and DELLA s are at the transcriptional and post-transcriptional level. It is well known that the central function of GA3 is to regulate growth and development. However, increasing evidence has shown that GA3 responds to abiotic stresses. Reducing the levels of GA3 or signal transduction will lead to the restriction of plant growth, which is conducive for plant response to cold, salt, and osmotic stresses [47,48]. DELLA proteins are the key regulatory components of the GA-signaling pathway that repress the transcription of GA-responsive genes to restrain plant growth [49–51]. For the stress response, DELLA proteins could mediate the crosstalk between GA and ABA and regulate the balance between seed dormancy and germination [52]. A recent work has shown that during cold temperatures, the transcription of CBF3 will activate, subsequently decrease the bioactive level of GA3, lead to the accumulation of DELLAs, and thus enhance plant resistance to low temperatures [53]. In Arabidopsis, the DELLA protein RGA interacted with the TCP DNA-binding motif of TCP14 and TCP15, negatively controlled the expression of cell-cycle progression genes, and restricted plant height [24]. However, we suspected that the interaction between TCPs and DELLA may enhance plant resistance to stress. We surmised that, on the one hand, FmTCP15 interacts with DELLA and regulates plant growth, development, and responses to stress by participating in the GA-signaling pathway. On the other hand, FmTCP15 indirectly regulates downstream abiotic response genes to respond to abiotic stresses. Interestingly, we observed that FmTCP2 from class II and FmTCP14 from class I showed significant upregulated or downregulated expression in overexpressing FmTCP15 plants. In addition, FmTCP4 from class II was significantly upregulated. Y2H assay also demonstrated the interaction between FmTCP15, FmTCP2, and FmTCP14. These results indicated that there were interactions between classes I and II TCPs, and that the molecular mechanism of TCPs responding to hormone signaling pathways, growth, development, and abiotic stresses is flexible, complex, and multifunctional.

In summary, we revealed that FmTCP15 was significantly induced by cold, salt, and drought stress and GA3. Overexpressing FmTCP15 caused a change in the expression of a series of key genes involved in stress response, including FmRAP2.1, FmRAP2.12, and FmCBF; plant growth regulation, including FmIAA3 and FmDAR1; and the GA-signaling pathway genes, including DELLA-family members (FmRGA and FmGAI), which are key proteins of the GA-signaling pathway. These results showed the FmTCP15 directly responded to the stresses. Moreover, FmTCP15 could interact with FmRGA and FmGAI at the protein level. As previously shown, the DELLA proteins are the key regulatory components of the GA-signaling pathway and restrain plant growth but enhance plant resistance to stress responses. The interactive relationship between FmTCP15 and DELLA proteins may enhance the ability of plants to resist stress responses, which suggests that its crucial function is
indirectly responsive to stresses throughout the GA-signaling pathway. Regarding the gene diversity functions of the TCP family of genes, in the future, research on the molecular mechanisms of TCPs still needs to be enriched.

5. Conclusions

FmTCP15 encoded a protein of 362 amino acids with a TCP domain. The phylogenetic relationship showed that FmTCP15 was most closely related to the Solanaceae and Plantaginaceae families. FmTCP15 was localized in the nuclei and highly expressed in cotyledons. FmTCP15 was mainly induced by cold, salt, and drought stress and GA3 but downregulated by ABA, revealing the FmTCP15 response to multiple abiotic stresses and hormone signals. Overexpressing FmTCP15 caused the expression change of the key genes in the stress and hormone responses and circadian clock. FmTCP15 interacted with DELLAs (FmGAI and FmRGA). Thus, on the one hand, FmTCP15 directly regulated the abiotic stress-response genes and responded to stresses. On the other hand, FmTCP15 interacted with the GA-signaling pathway genes, such as DELLAs-family members, and indirectly responded to stresses throughout the GA-signaling pathway and enhanced the ability of the plant to resist stress responses. FmTCP15 presents a variety of functions, and the molecular mechanism of FmTCP15 still requires in-depth research.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1, Figure S1: Quantitative assay results for GFP and FmTCP15 genes in transient overexpression of FmTCP15 seedlings, Table S1: Primers for quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR), Table S2: Primers for yeast two-hybrid assay (Y2H), Table S3: Amino acid sequences for multiple sequence alignment, Table S4: Amino acid sequences for phylogenetic tree construction.

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