Advances and Challenges in Modern Biology

The (Plant) Cell – Vessel for Life

Tomasz Nodzyński

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The (Plant) <u>Cell</u> – Vessel for Life

Can U see a cell..?

Seeing is believing

There was no concept a "cell"

What was believed before...







Spontaneous Generation

In the early 1600's and before, living organisms arising from the environment like dust and dirt.

Disproven in 1864

Streptococcus pyogenes

Swan-neck bottle used by Pasteur







Boiling the broth kills microorganisms.

The curve of the flask prevents outside air from entering the flask. No contamination occurs.

> When the neck of the flask is broken off, bacteria reach the sterile broth and organism growth occurs.



Cells were first observed in plants.



Drawing of cork by Robert Hooke, discoverer of "cells" He coined the tem "cells"



Photograph of cork cells

Little rooms ~ Cells















1635 - 1703

1678: *ut tensio, sic vis*

"as the extension, so the force" or "

the extension is proportional to the force"



Isaac Newton

1643 - 1727



Antony van Leeuwenhoek



Diaries Diarrhoea



Dierkens



Sperm cells observation helped to abolish the spontaneous generation theory

Optical Properties of a van Leeuwenhoek Lens





M = 117.92 f = 2.12 mm $R_1 = 1.91 \text{ mm}$ $R_2 = 1.96 \text{ mm}$ d = 1.74 mmn = 1.54







Pollen Grains: Dartmouth Electron Microscope Facility



HIV: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases



Ebola Virus: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases





SILICON ATOMS

(colors assigned artificially)



Image produced by lab of Dr. Wilson Ho Scanning Tunneling Microscope

Scanning line by line concept.

Tip-Enhanced Raman Spectromicroscopy





1831 – Robert Brown

 Saw central structure in plant cells, called this structure a <u>nucleus</u>



epidermis of orchid

spot seen also during the early stage of pollen formation



Nucleus - Opaque spot in cells termed areola.

The term cell nucleus was used by Robert Brown for the first time in 1831.

Brown sensed that this spot was a key component of cells and called them "**nucleus**" - a term which is still being used today.

Contemporary of Brown 1804-1881



Matthias Jakob Schleiden (botanist) - German botanist and co-founder of the <u>cell theory</u>, along with Theodor Schwann (zoologist/med.) and Rudolf Virchow.

He declared that the <u>cell is the *basic building block* of all plant matter.</u>

Cell wall → nuclei

Botanists of his day who limited themselves to merely naming and describing plants.

The Small and Big



Mycoplasmas (about 0.25um)

Name of Cell	Size (Lengtł
Bacteria Mycoplasma	0.0001 mm
(Smallest cell)	
Red blood Cell	0.009 mm
Liver Cell	0.02
Human egg	0.1 mm
Humming bird egg	13 mm
Hen egg	60 mm
Ostrich egg (Biggest cell)	170mm



Green algae



Resolution for a human eye (naked eye) is between 100 and 200 um (about the diameter of a human hair) then the majority of bacteria cannot be seen with the naked eye.

Stentor Protists

Size: 2 mm in length Habitat: Freshwater Year Discovered: 1831



Gromia Sphaerica (ameba) Size: 3 cm in width Habitat: Ocean floor Year Discovered: 2008 Discovery Location: Arabian Sea





Acetabularia is a genus of green algae

Size: 10 cm in height Habitat: Shallow, subtropical waters Year Discovered: 1930's



Nucleus as keep for organismal features/information.



Caps removed; stalks & holdfasts exchanged

First regenerated caps match the stalks; caps removed again

All subsequently regenerated caps match the holdfast

Acetabularia

Caulerpa Taxifolia (Aquarium Strain)

Size: 3 meters in length Habitat: The Mediterranean Sea Year Successfully Bred: 1980



All large single cell organisms are in water environment

What a Cell needs?



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lipid_bilayer




Benjamin Franklin



Electrocardiography



The (Plant) Cell – Vessel for <u>Life</u>

<u>life</u> the ability to grow,

Growth of Membrane





Jack Szostak

IF a proto-cell becomes more complex – what would be good to have...?

What is complexity?

Preservation of information.



Published: 04 June 2008

Template-directed synthesis of a genetic polymer in a model protocell

Sheref S. Mansy, Jason P. Schrum, Mathangi Krishnamurthy, Sylvia Tobé, Douglas A. Treco & Jack W. Szostak ⊠

Nature 454, 122–125 (2008) Cite this article

The (Plant) Cell – Vessel for <u>Life</u>

life

the ability to grow, change, etc., that separates plants and animals from things like water or rocks

Mendel's observation of peas revealed the laws of inheritance







Hynčice is a little Silesian village, administratively part of <u>Vražné</u> municipality, located.

Gregor Johann Mendel (Řehoř Jan Mendel; 20 July 1822 – 6 January 1884) was a Germanspeaking Moravian-Silesian scientist and Augustinian friar and abbot of St. Thomas' Abbey in Brno who gained posthumous fame as the founder of the modern science of **genetics**.















What was the key approach of Mendel?



Establishment of homozygous lines

He became a friar because it enabled him to obtain an education without having to pay for it himself.

After he was elevated as abbot in 1868, his scientific work largely **ended**, as Mendel became **consumed** with his increased **administrative responsibilities**..

The (Plant) Cell – Vessel for <u>Life</u>

<u>life</u> the ability to grow, change ...~ Evolve



Darwin, c. 1854, when he was preparing On the Origin of Species for publication.

1809 - 1882

Darwin's finches

Adaptive radiation in Galapagos finches medium tree finch large tree finch (Carnarhynchus psittacula) (Carnarhynchus pauper) small tree finch (Camarhynchus parvulus) vegetarian finch mangrove finch (Camarhynchus (Camarhynchus heliobates) crassirostris) mainly insects woodpecker finch (Camarhynchus pallidus) ancestral seed-eating cactus ground warbler finch finch large cactus finch (Certhidea olivacea) (Geospiza conirostris) Cocos Island finch mainly seeds (Pinaroloxias inornata) cactus finch (Geospiza scandens) small ground finch sharp-beaked ground finch (Geospiza fuliginosa) (Geospiza difficilis) medium ground finch large ground finch (Geospiza magnirostris) (Geospiza fortis) © 2010 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

<u>life</u> the ability to grow, change ...~ Evolve/adapt to environment

LIST DEFINITION OF LIFE

Living things display the following traits

Growth Reproduction Made of cells (one or more) **Responds to stimuli** Ordered and complex Has metabolism Maintains homeostasis **Evolves across generations**

Life: Self-sustaining chemical system capable of Darwinian evolution

Life and Death



200x

Loxodes magnus





Journey to the Microcosmos - This Ciliate Is About to Die

Preservation of information.



Inside-cell Sub-structures to help

Cell biology (subcellular structures)



Nodzyński et al 2013





Intracellular trafficking



Nodzyński, T. et al. (2012). Endocytic Trafficking of PIN Proteins and Auxin Transport. In Endocytosis in Plants, J. Šamaj, ed (Springer Berlin Heidelberg), pp. 165–183.

Vacuolar mutants have problems with hypocotyl bending



Vacuole role in plant turgor

Complex cell biology phenotypes remain a quantification challenge..



Can Informatics help..?

Storage Vacuole role in Germination



MS-/no sugar

Nodzyński et al 2013

Green Fluorescence Protein



Bioluminescence in Aequoria victoria Ca²⁺

aequorin

green fluorescent protein





Multi-spectral Imaging with:

Extensin-CFP GFP-ER Histone2b-YFP Chloroplasts

CJ Runions

Subcellular structure markers

Actin





Analysis of protein localisation







Cell identity markers




luciferin + $\underline{O}_2 \rightarrow \underline{oxyluciferin}$ + light

Multiple Cells ~ tissues

Antony van Leeuwenhoek

Cell conglomerates.



17th century that lens grinding by <u>Antony van</u> <u>Leeuwenhoek</u> provided the resolution needed to make major discoveries.

In the first half of the 18th century botany was beginning to move beyond descriptive science into **experimental science**.

> Microscopic section through one-yearold <u>ash tree</u>



Anatomy – internal structure of plants



Looking for patterns, tissue organisation..







What is the significance of those patterns? epidermis + cortex vs endodermis

The Casparian strip.



Casparian strip deposition is not fully understood.

BITS







BIGGER PICTURE (Plant Biology)

14

1-1

How to coordinate the BITS?

How to coordinate the BITS.

Coordinating signals.

Vibrio harveyi – single cell communication



Signalling discovered in the luminescent marine bacteria *V. fischeri* and <u>Vibrio</u> <u>harveyi</u>. In the early 1970s, researchers observed that supernatants from stationary phase cultures could be added to cells at low density and trigger light production, the signalling was species-specific and dependent on cell density rather than the nutritional status of the cells. Chemistry (identification of signals)

Chemistry - the tropic signal is a chemical

PLANT PHOTOTROPISM EXPERIMENT TELL ME HOW YOU SEE LITTLE PLANT...

Germinating shoot in of canary grass and oats

Chemistry (identification of signals)

Chemistry - the tropic signal is a chemical



Germinating shoot in of canary grass and oats

Chemistry - the tropic signal is a chemical



(c) The hormone causes bending by elongating cells.



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Cell to Cell translocation?







indole-3-acetic acid (IAA)

















AUXIN mediates



- Embryo development
- Organ initiation and positioning
- Vascular tissue differentiation
- Shoot and root elongation
- Growth responses to light and gravity
- Apical hook formation

embryos

l n*





Carrier-mediated Auxin Transport*

P. H. Rubery and A. R. Sheldrake**

Department of Biochemistry, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge CB2 1QW, U.K.

Received March 8, 1974 / April 10, 1974



Molecular Plant Research Article

Enquiry into the Topology of Plasma Membrane-Localized PIN Auxin Transport Components

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anti-PIN1-HL anti-Sec21 anti-HA PIN1-HA anti-HA C C e С е С е е C-terminus В Е Α Membrane permeable Immunolocalization PFA + detergents out in е С e С e С С e F С D Membrane non-permeable PFA + GA no detergents Immunolocalization out in

Solving crystal structures of PM proteins remains a challenge, and even more observing that structure (significance) in action.





PIN Protein Topology



AtPIN5

Intracellular/Vesicular trafficking contributes to PIN polarity the PM.

Vesicular trafficking delivers also membrane.



Nodzyński, T. et al. (2012). Endocytic Trafficking of PIN Proteins and Auxin Transport. In Endocytosis in Plants, J. Šamaj, ed (Springer Berlin Heidelberg), pp. 165–183.

Mechanistic model for the generation of membrane curvature.



- (i) Lipid composition is changed by
- (I) Lipid composition is changed by P4-ATPases, LPAT and PLA2;
- (ii) **amphipathic** helices of Arf family small GTPases are inserted into the cytoplasmic leaflet of the membrane;
- (iii) the resultant curvature is sensed and stabilized by **BAR** domain protein

Mechanistic model for the generation of membrane curvature.



Osmotic conditions influence turgor



How the preserve membrane integrity during osmotic changes



Regulate membrane delivery

Do Osmotic conditions influence early steps of endocytic trafficking?



FM4-64[2] 10'







remove

deliver

MQ



Osmotic conditions influence early steps of endocytic trafficking



FM4-64[2] 10' (Z-stack)



NaCI[100]

MQ



remove

deliver

Preserve membrane integrity during osmotic changes



Regulate membrane delivery

$Mannitol[300] \rightarrow 0.5 xMS$



WM Golgi PVC VSR recyc ARF GEF? **GN/EE** Lytic Vacuole ARF BEN1 GNOM GNL ARF RE VAN3 ES1 HUB GNO BF4 Clathrin ARE Cytoplasm PIN Cell Wall

More flexible trafficking better plant survival.

Role of intracellular trafficking in the context of stress/plant adaptation is not fully understood.

Zwiewka et al., 2015

Thank you for your attention!

In case of questions write

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Central European Institute of Technology BRNO | CZECH REPUBLIC



Building A26

Where to find us E26 building (indicated by red square)


Other courses to consider

Developmental and Cell Biology of Plants (S2008)

Course is in Spring semester

Given by

Tomasz Nodzyński

Marta Zwiewka



Exact starting dates might be subject to change, check IS system for updates.

S2011 Hormones in plant development

Given by Helene Boisivon Course is in Spring semester

PROFILE PEOPLE PUBLICATIONS GRANTS EQUIPMENT PHD TOPICS

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Exact starting dates might be subject to change, check IS system for updates.