

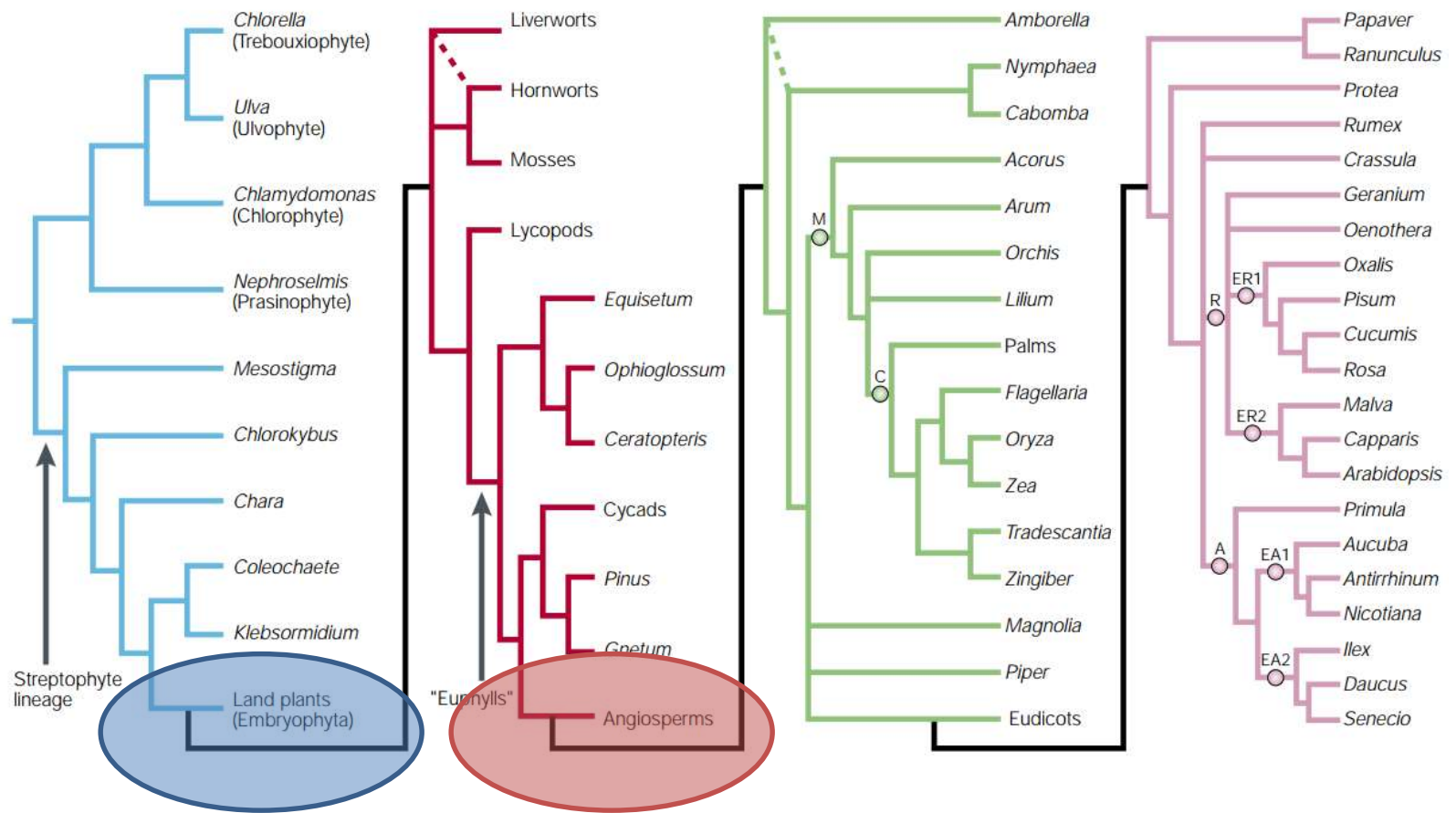


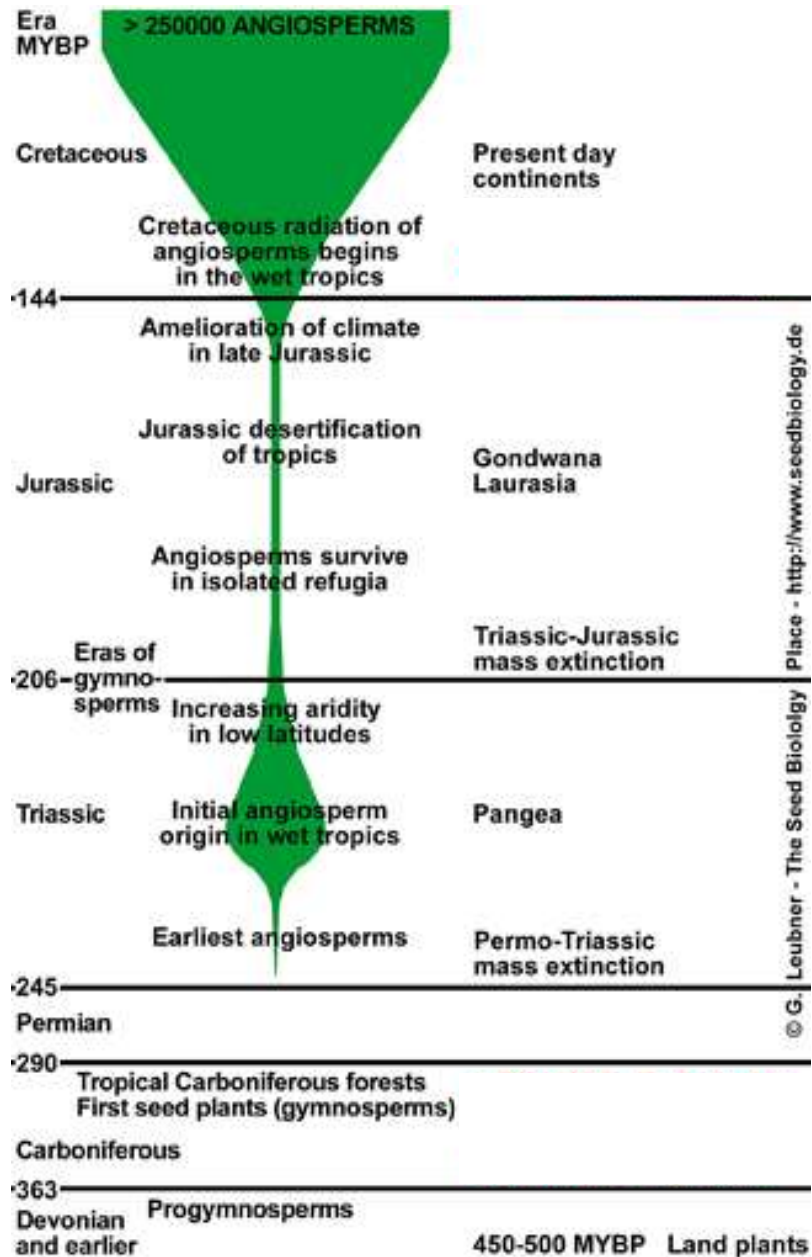
John Roddam Spencer Stanhope
(20 January 1829 — 2 August 1908)

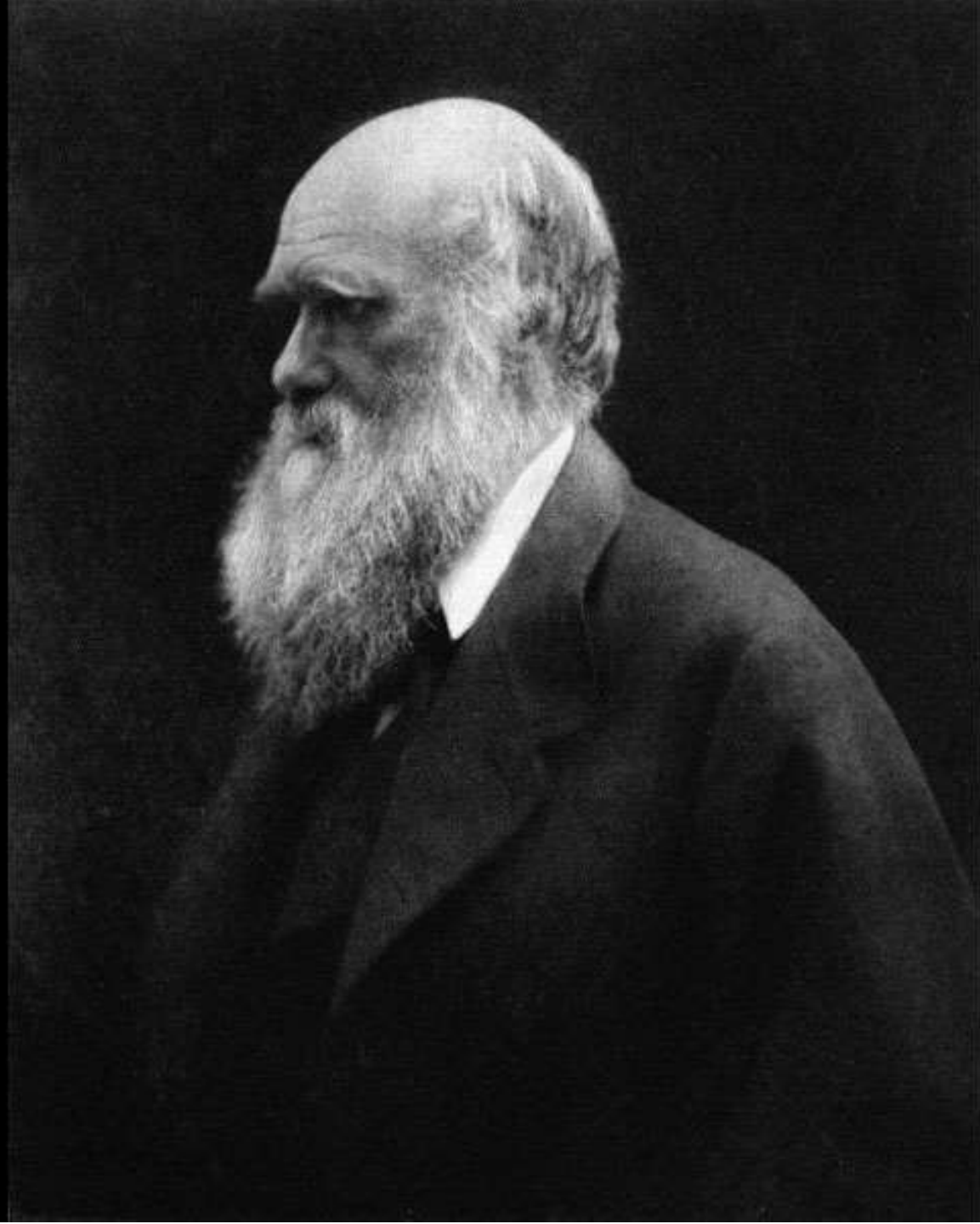
Functional Genomics of Plant Evolution

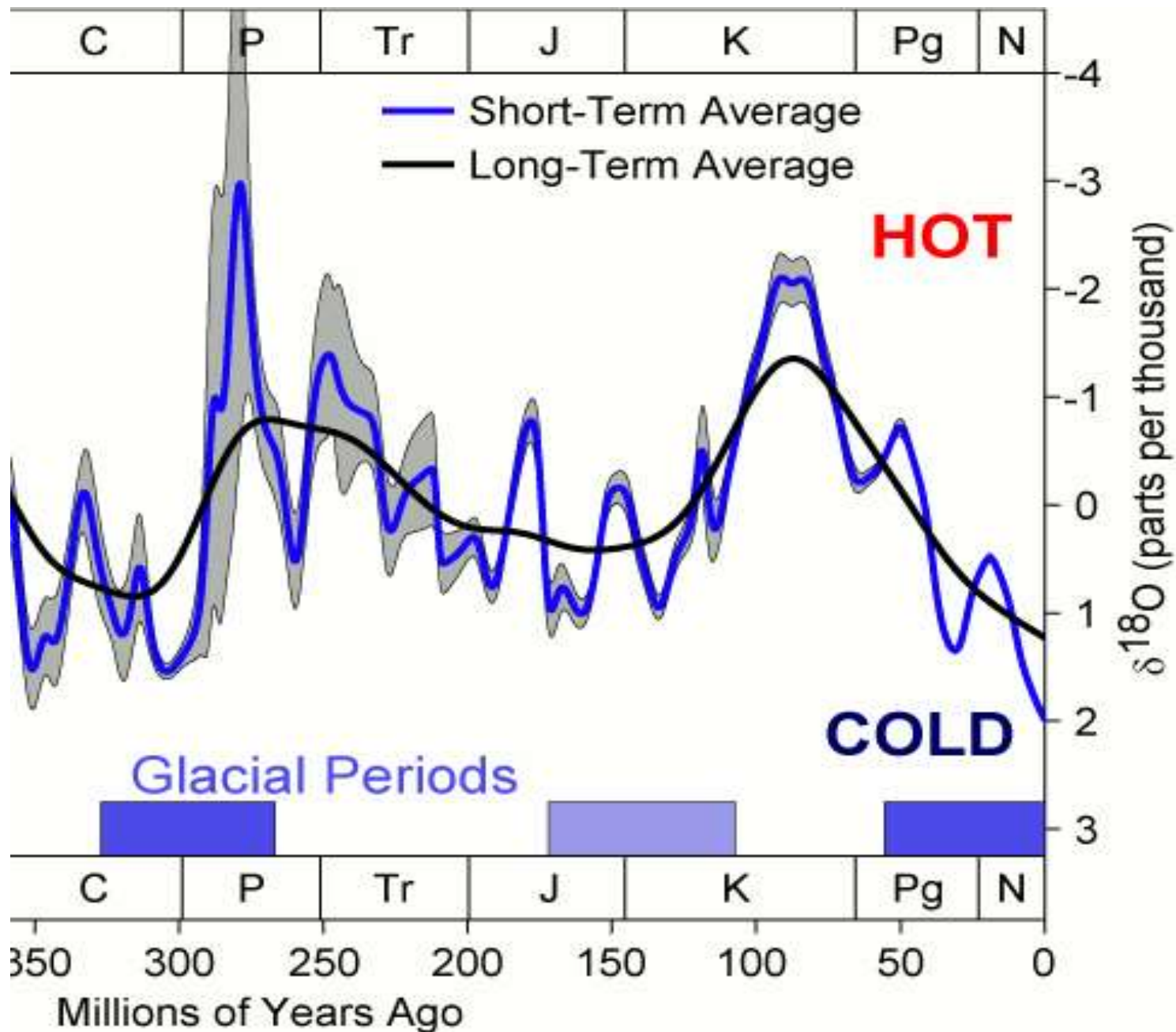
How EVE lead the flowering plants to dominate the world

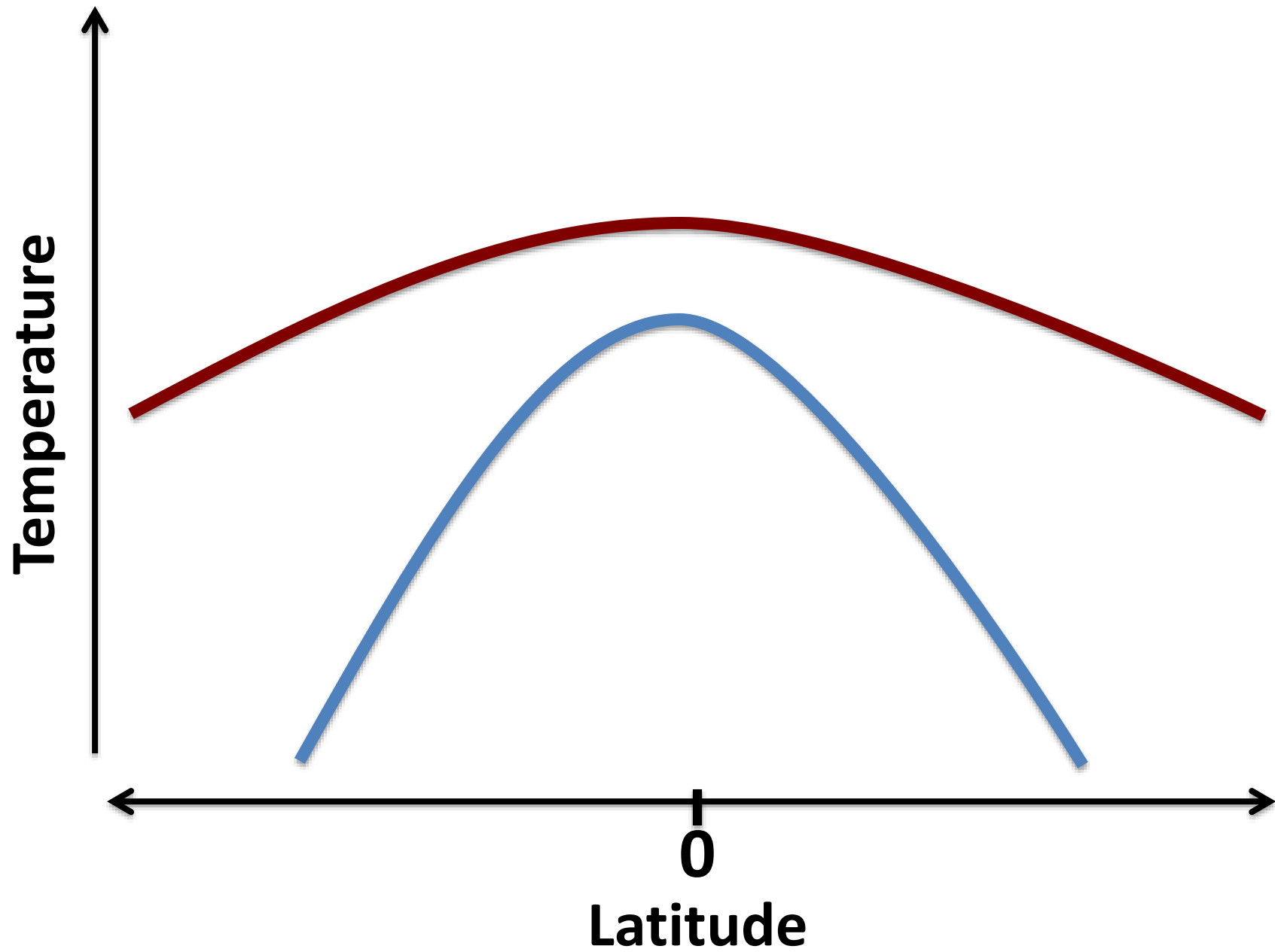
Matias Kirst
School of Forest Resources and Conservation
Genetics Institute
University of Florida





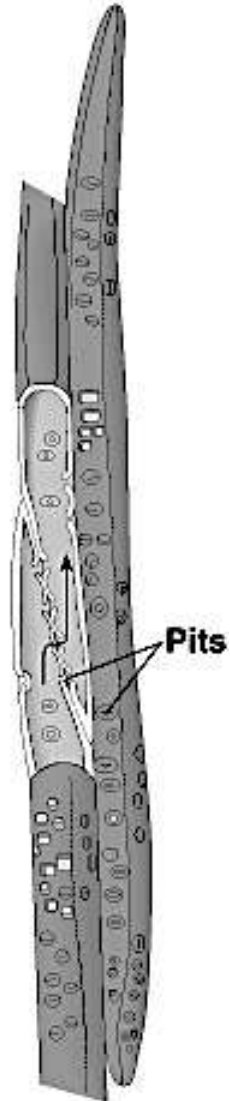






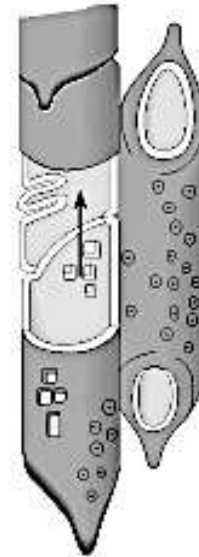
Gymnosperms

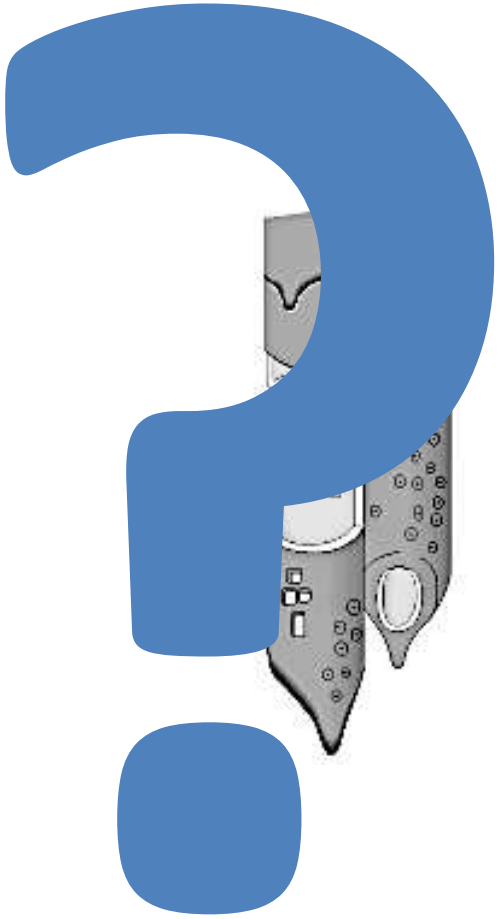
(Conifers)



Angiosperms

(Flowering plants)







EVE

Enlarged vessel elements

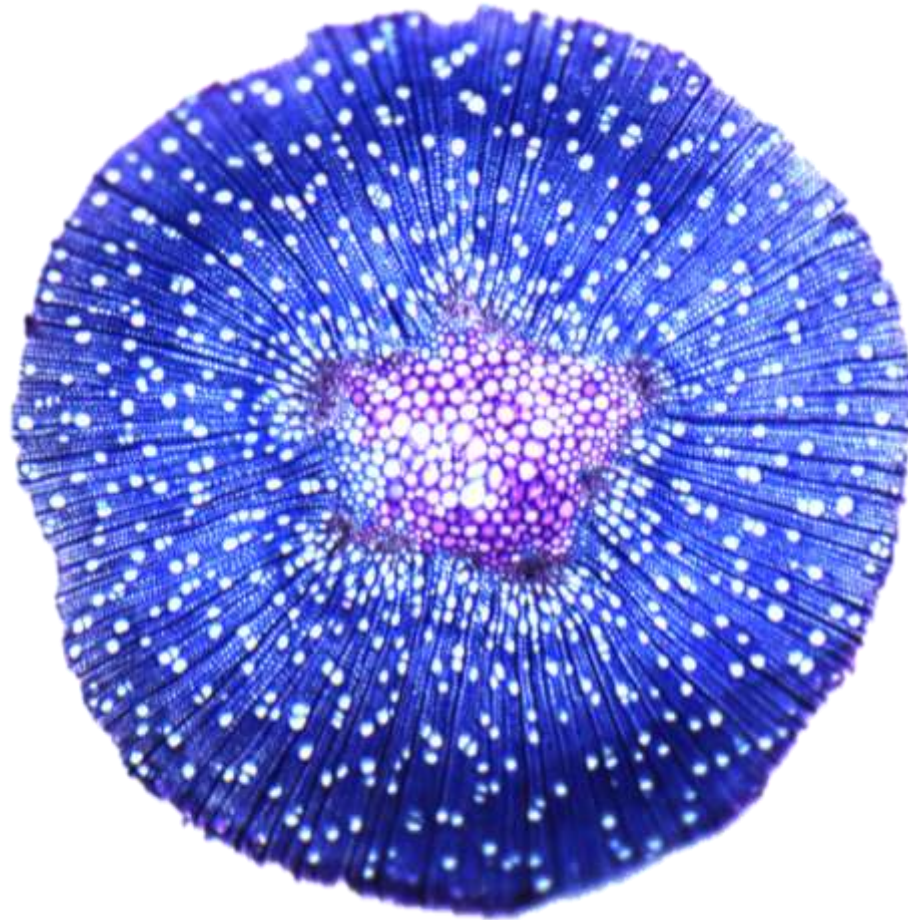
Discovery

Function

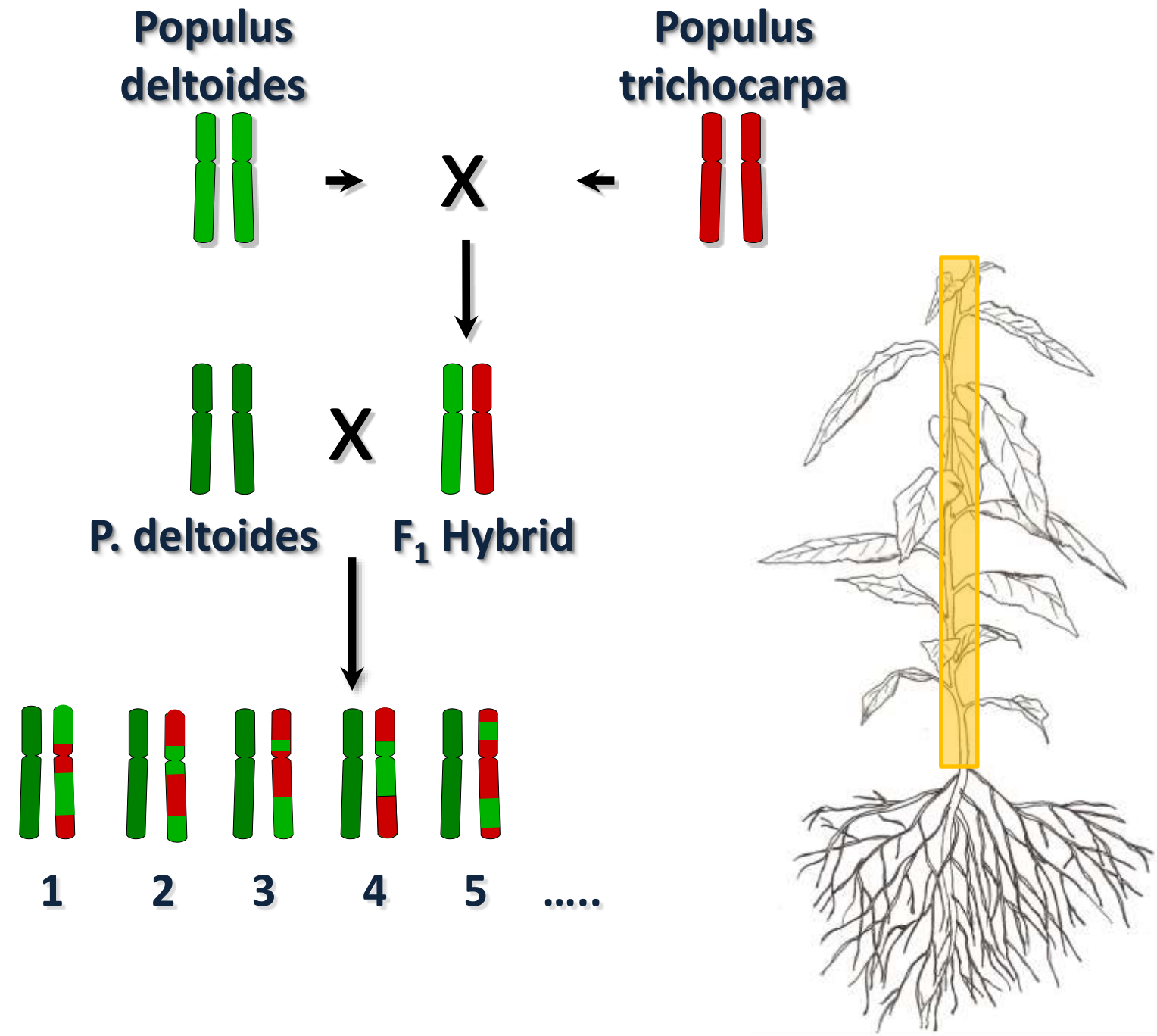
Evolutionary role

Origin

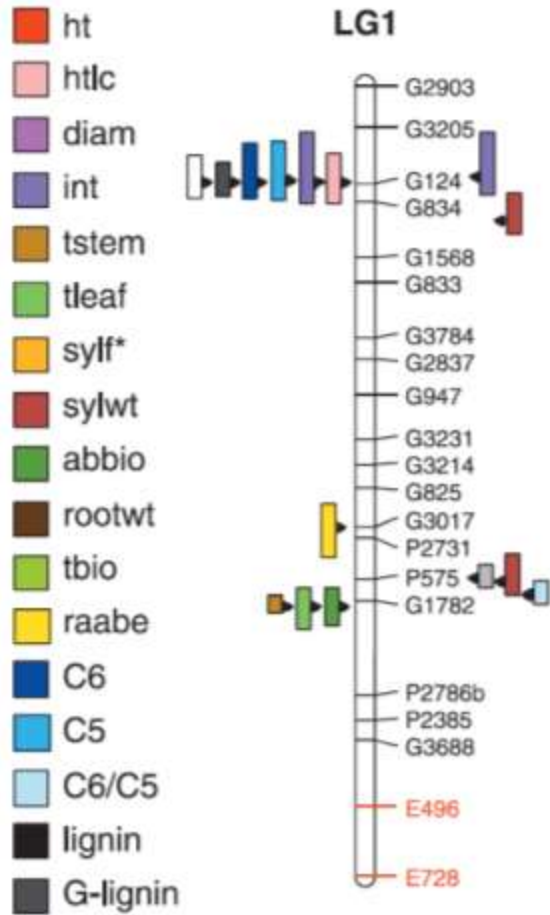
John Roddam Spencer Stanhope
(1829-1908)



Brianna Miles, MSc

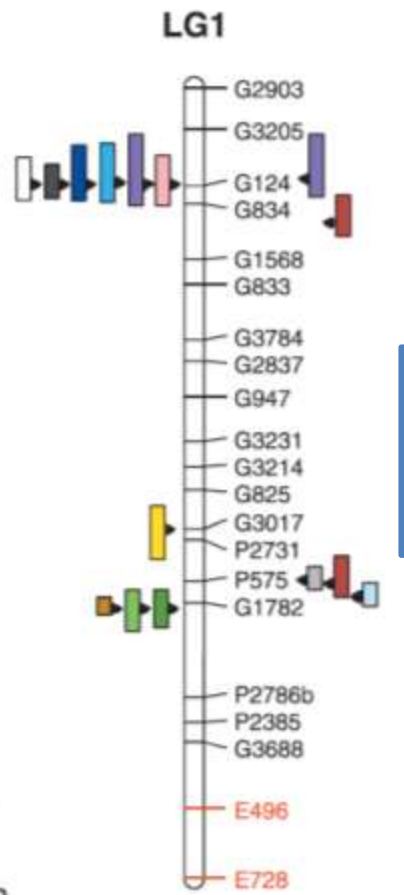


Discovery

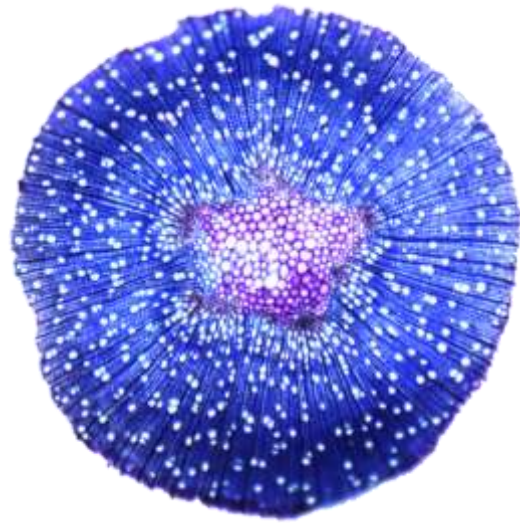


Novaes et al. New Phytologist (2009) 182:878-890

- ht
- htlc
- diam
- int
- tstem
- tleaf
- sylf*
- sylwt
- abbio
- rootwt
- tbio
- raabe
- C6
- C5
- C6/C5
- lignin
- G-lignin



Vessel properties/hydraulic conductivity



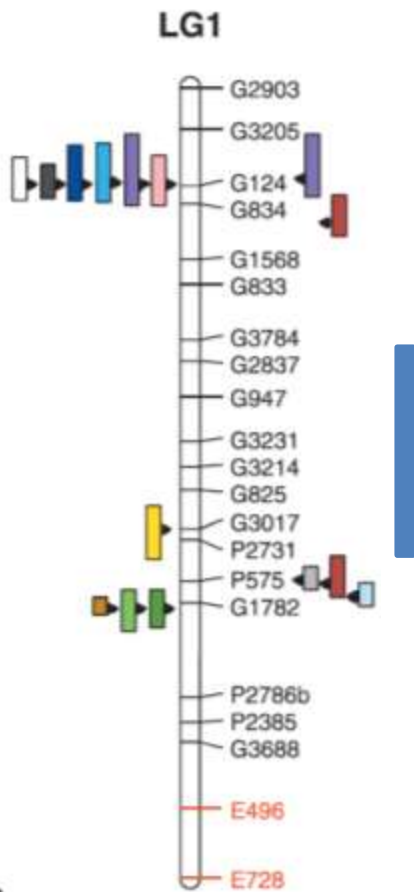
- Vessel area
- Vessel number
- Vessel element diameter
- Hydraulic conductivity

$$K_h = \frac{r^4 \rho}{8h}$$

Novaes et al. New Phytologist (2009) 182:878-890
Miles B. (2007) MSc thesis

Discovery

- ht
- htlc
- diam
- int
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- sylwt
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- rootwt
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- C6
- C5
- C6/C5
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Vessel properties/hydraulic conductivity

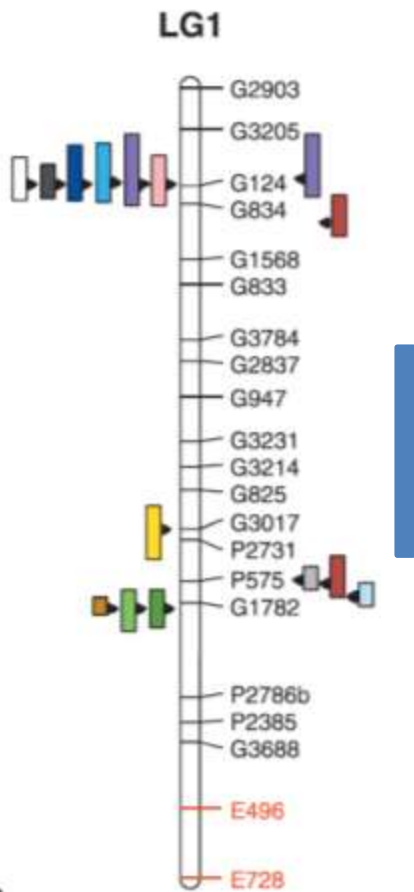
~ 800 genes in the QTL interval

Novaes et al. New Phytologist (2009) 182:878-890

Miles B. (2007) MSc thesis

Tuskan et al. Science (2006) 313:1596-604.

Discovery

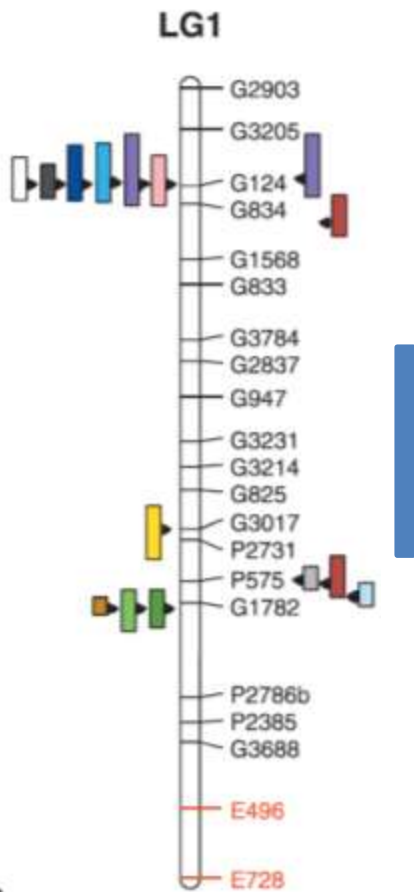


Vessel properties/hydraulic conductivity

~ 800 genes in the QTL interval
53 expressed primarily in xylem

- Novaes et al. New Phytologist (2009) 182:878-890*
Miles B. (2007) MSc thesis
Tuskan et al. Science (2006) 313:1596-604.
Quesada et al. New Phytologist (2008) 180:408-420

Discovery



Vessel properties/hydraulic conductivity

~ 800 genes in the QTL interval
53 expressed primarily in xylem
4 with gene expression QTL

Novaes et al. New Phytologist (2009) 182:878-890

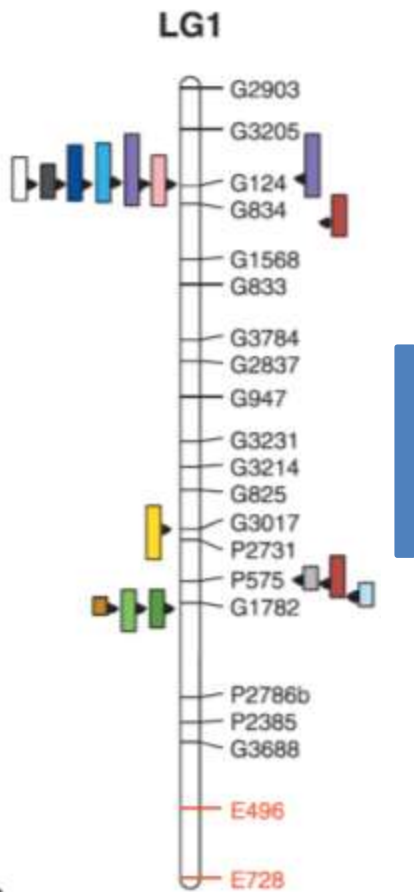
Miles B. (2007) MSc thesis

Tuskan et al. Science (2006) 313:1596-604.

Quesada et al. New Phytologist (2008) 180:408-420

Drost et al. Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA (2010) 107:8492-8497

Discovery



Vessel properties/hydraulic conductivity

~ 800 genes in the QTL interval
53 expressed primarily in xylem
4 with gene expression QTL
1 gene was a DUF

Novaes et al. New Phytologist (2009) 182:878-890

Miles B. (2007) MSc thesis

Tuskan et al. Science (2006) 313:1596-604.

Quesada et al. New Phytologist (2008) 180:408-420

Drost et al. Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA (2010) 107:8492-8497

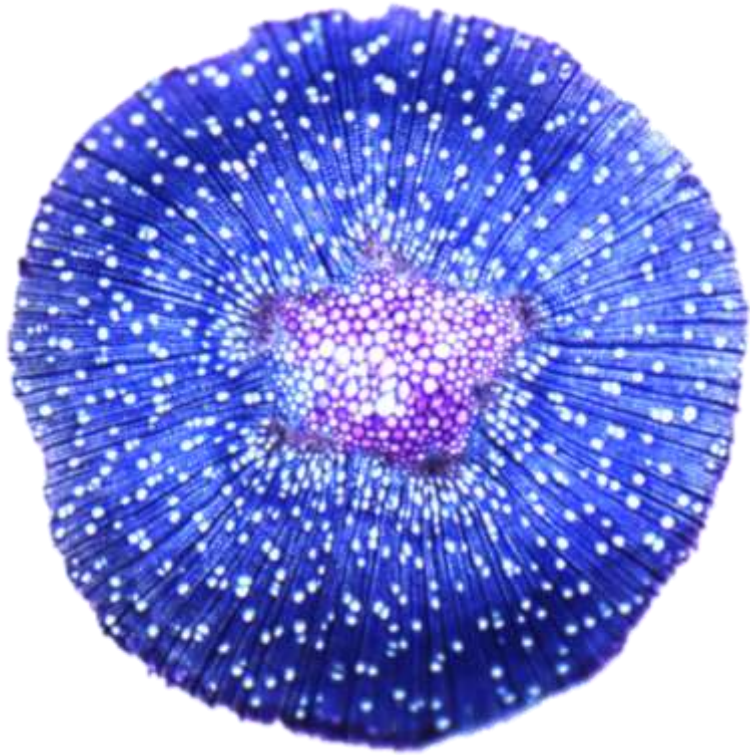
Downregulation: RNAi



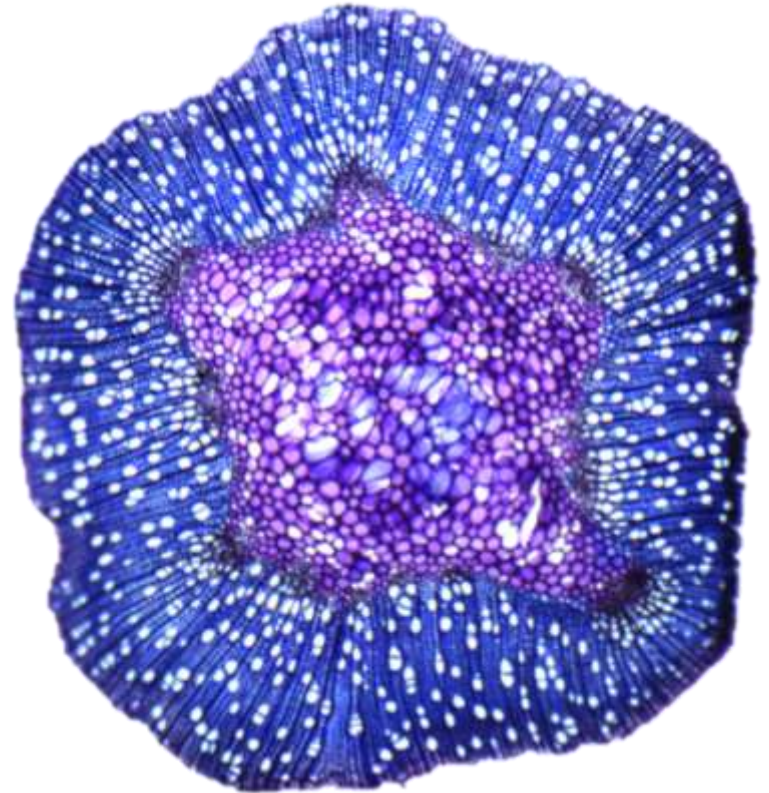
Cintia Ribeiro, PhD candidate

Downregulation: RNAi (LETHAL)

Overexpression: 35S promoter fusion

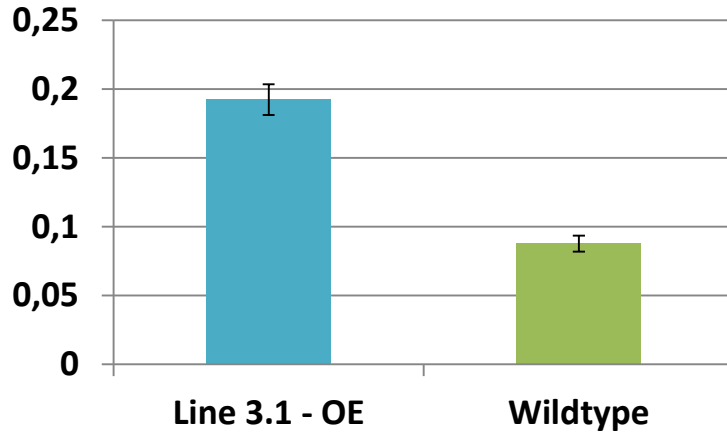


Wildtype

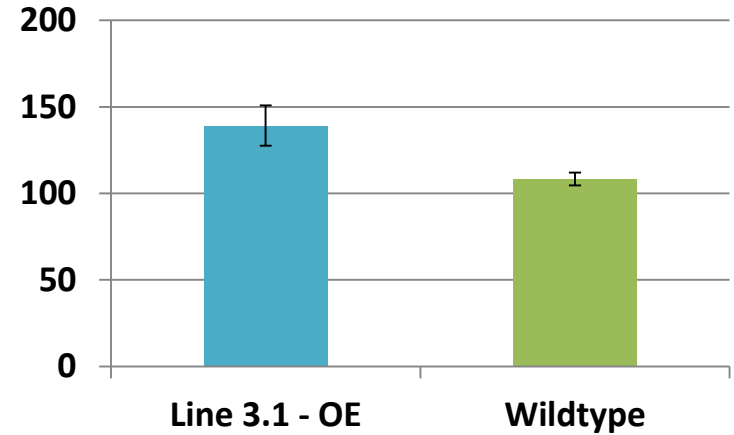


Line 3.1

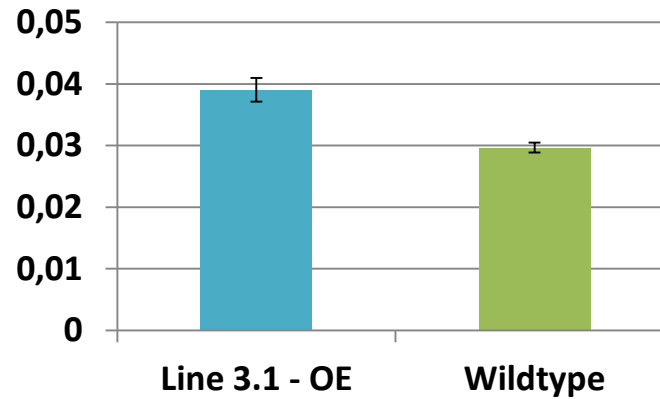
**Vessel area (mm²)
/Sapwood area (mm²)**



**Vessel Count/Sapwood area
(mm²)**

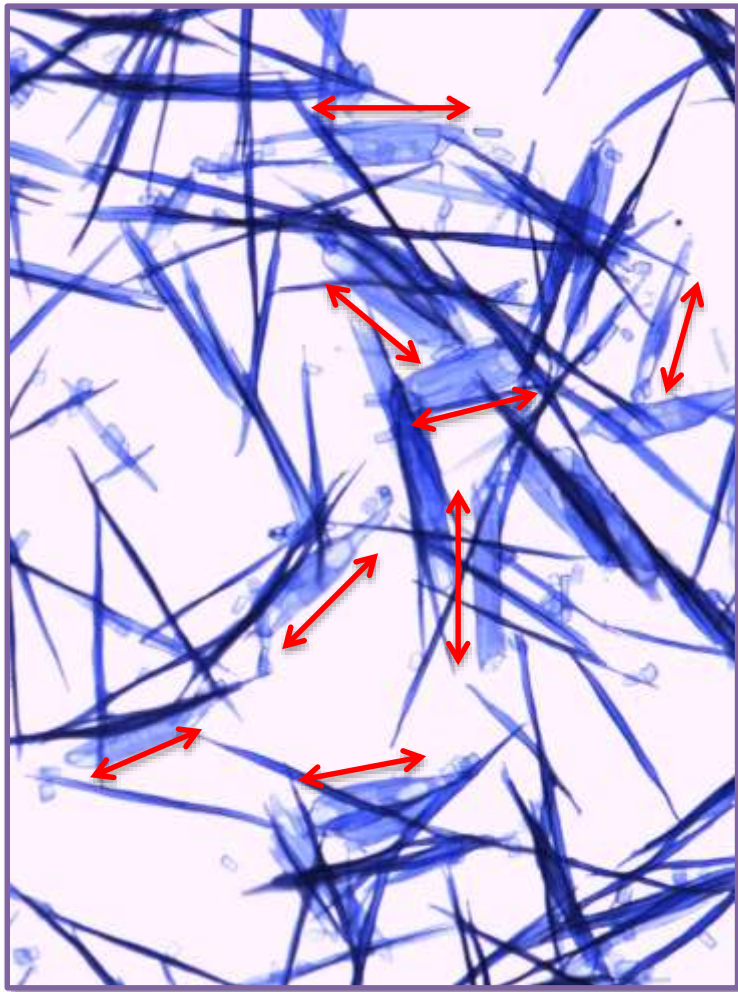


**Vessel Mean Diameter
(mm)**

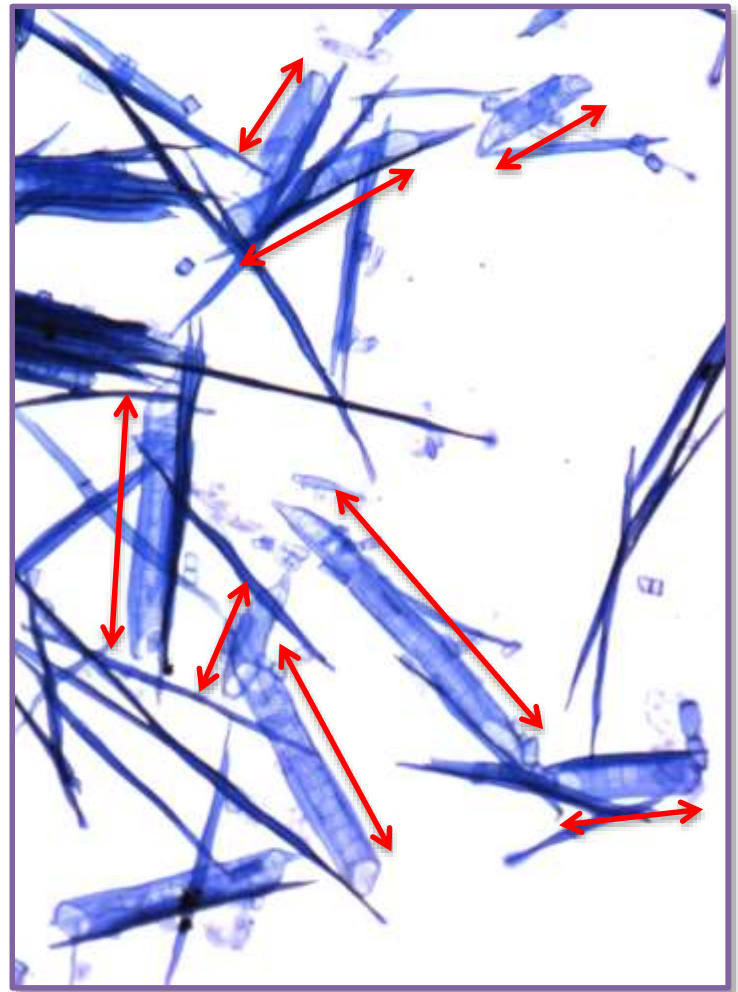


Hydraulic conductivity

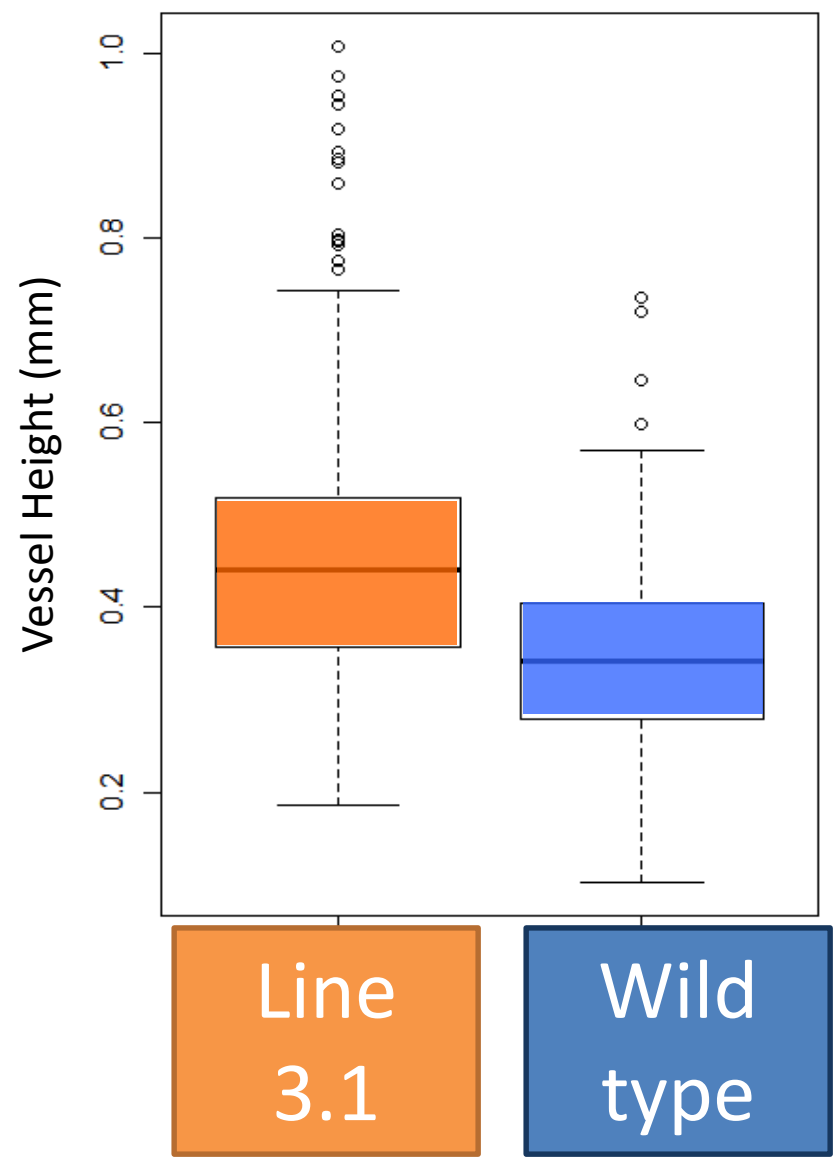
$$K_h = \frac{r^4 \rho}{8h}$$



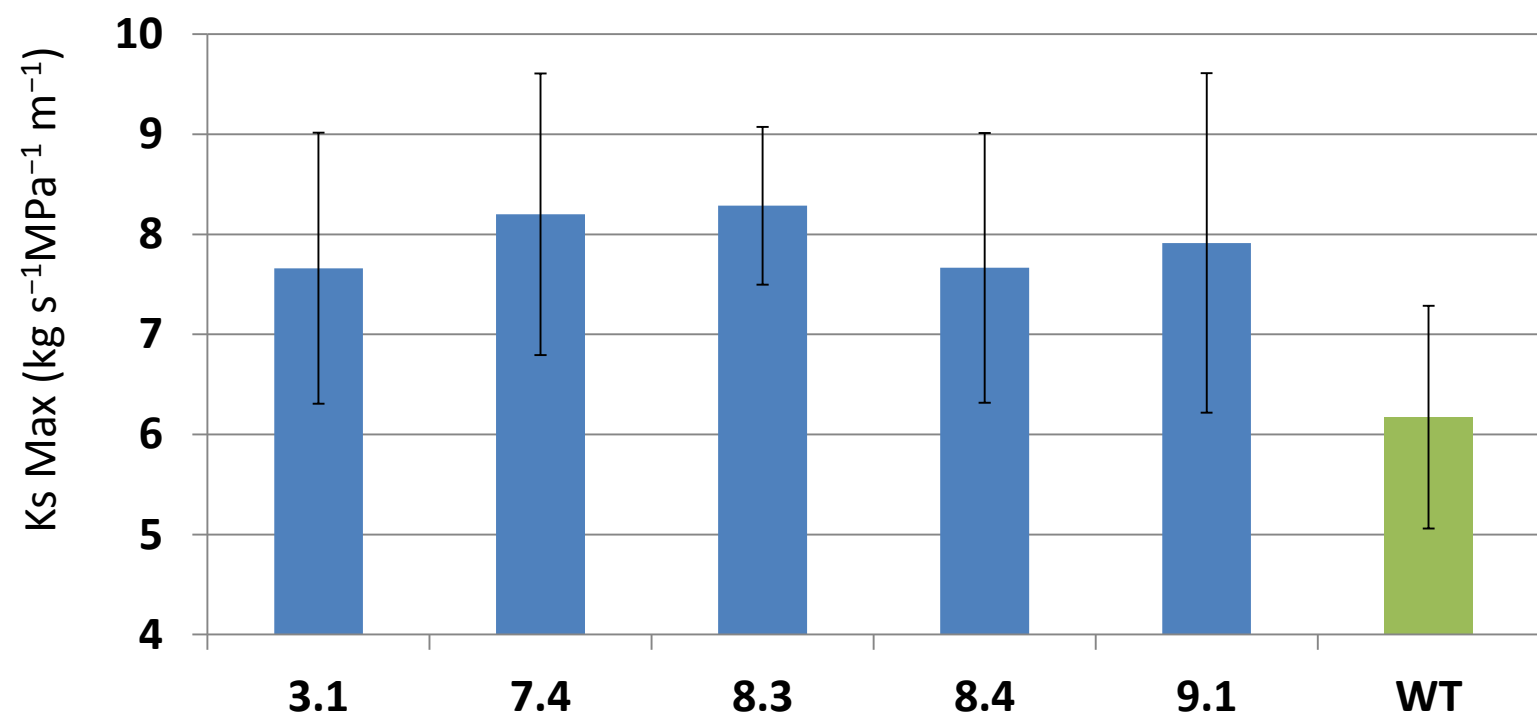
Wildtype



Line 3.1



Hydraulic Conductivity





John Roddam Spencer Stanhope
(1829-1908)

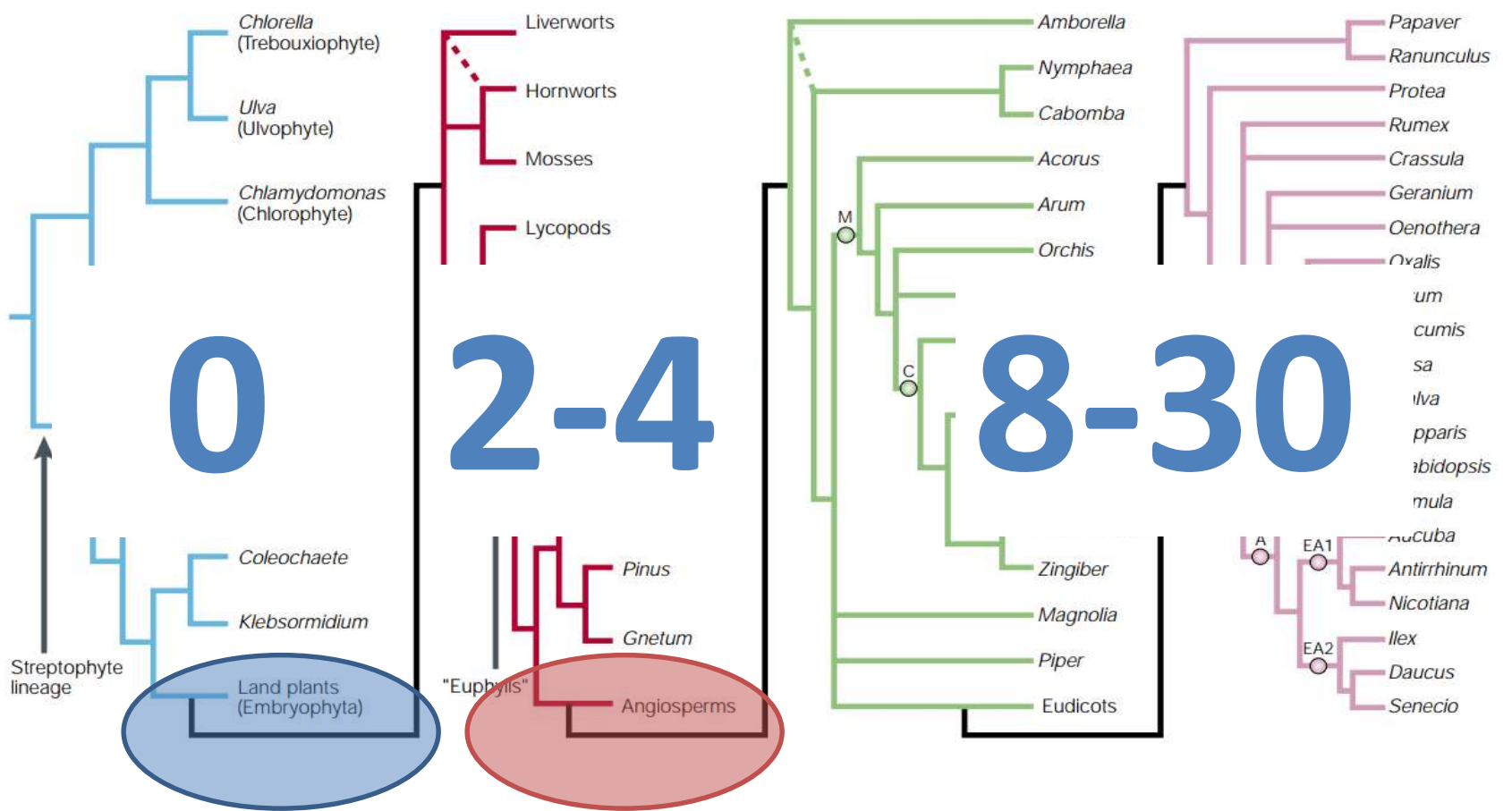
DUF

*Domain of unknown
function*

EVE

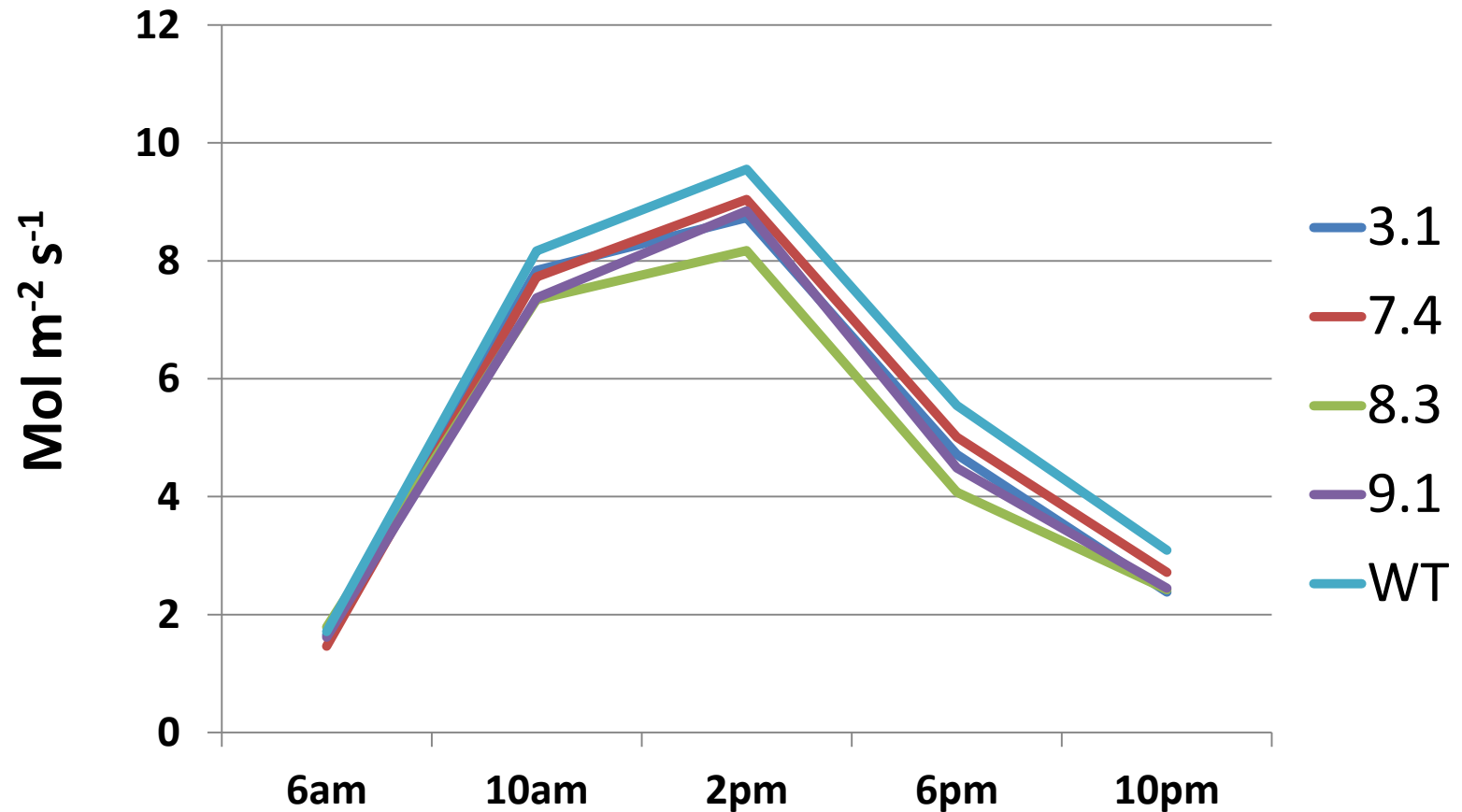
Enlarged vessel elements

Evolutionary role



Does EVE provide a fitness advantage?

No difference in height growth, or photosynthesis.



Evolutionary role

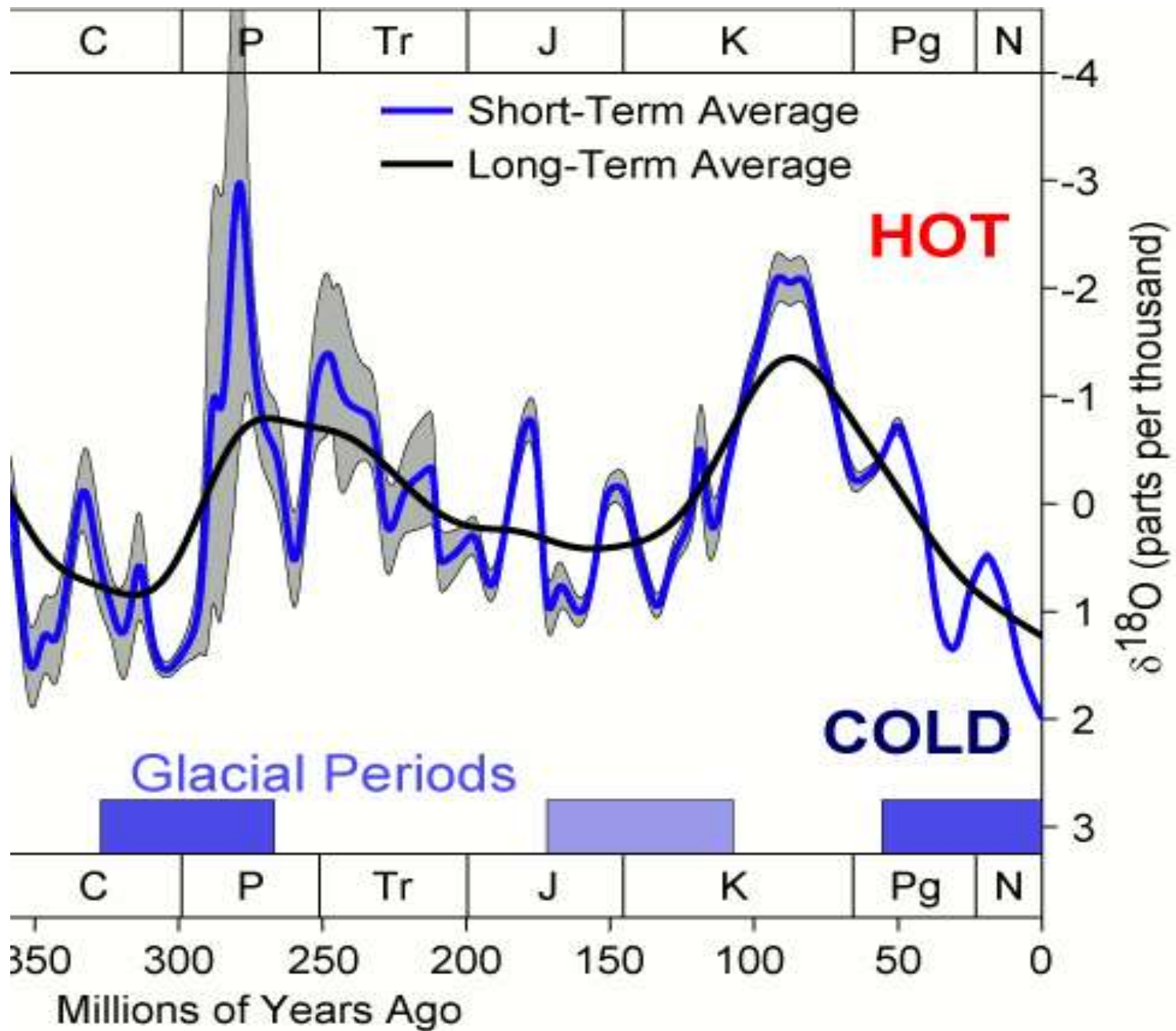


Wild
type

Line
8.4

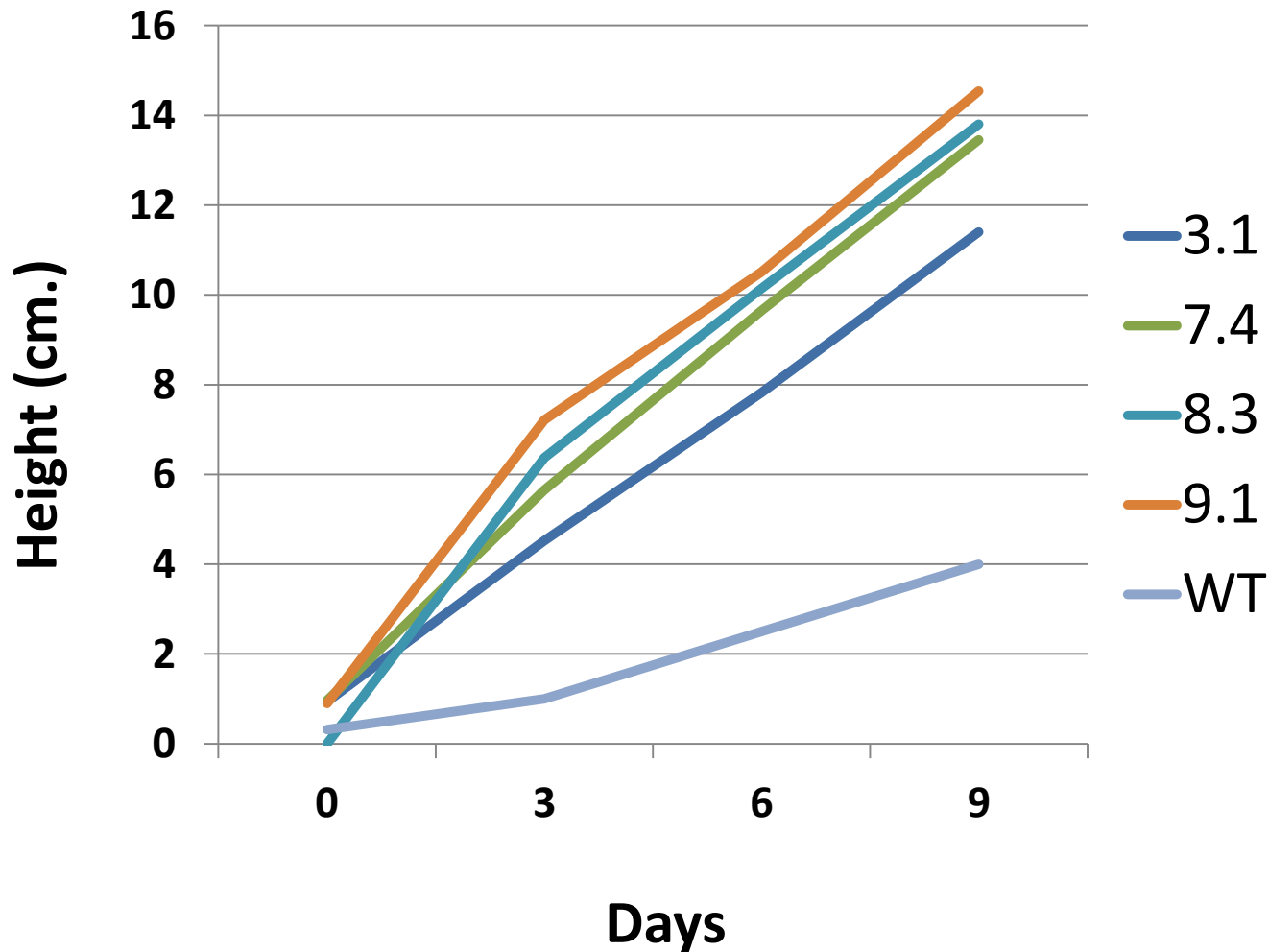
Line
9.3

Line
3.1



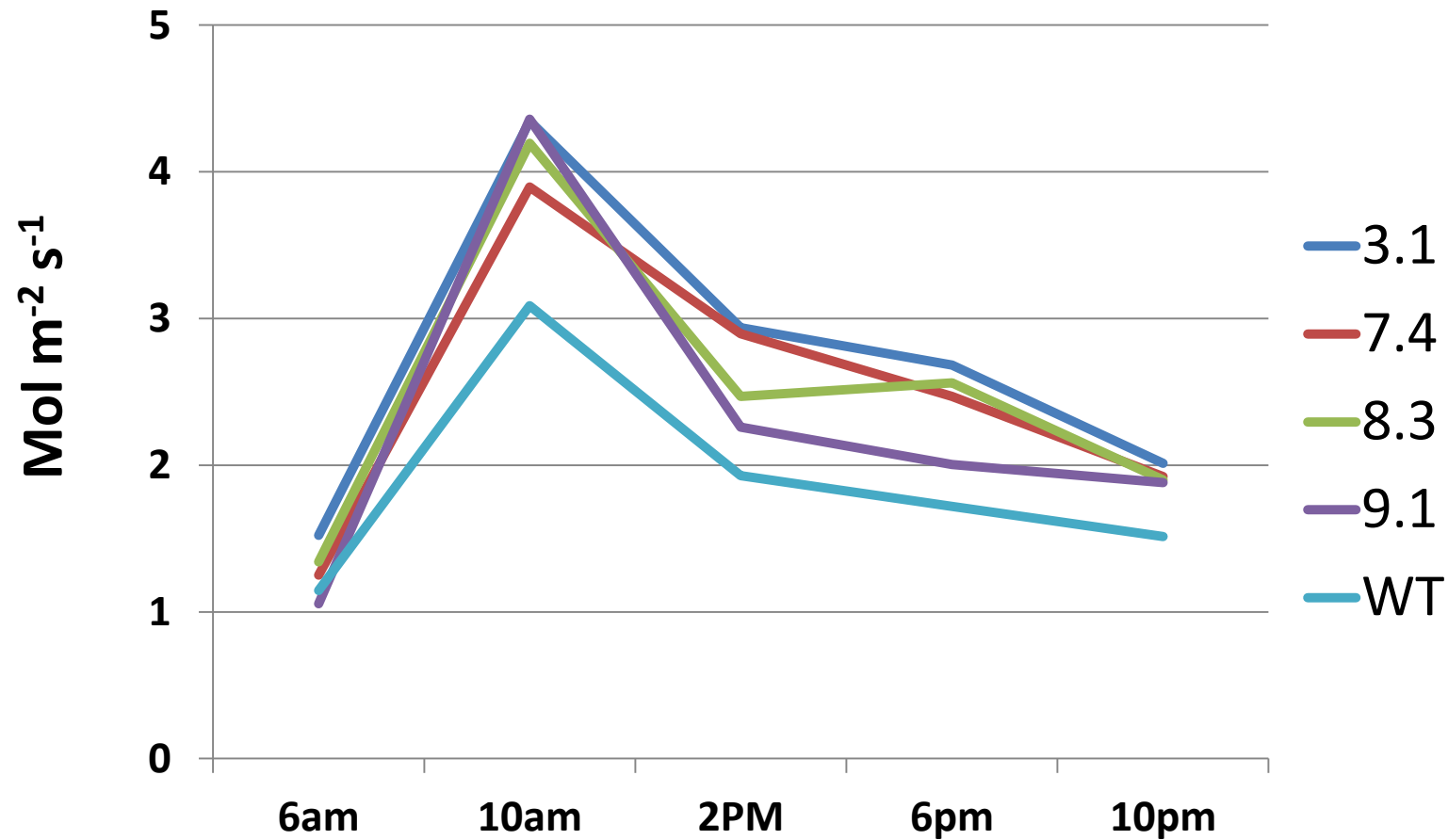
Does EVE provide a fitness advantage?

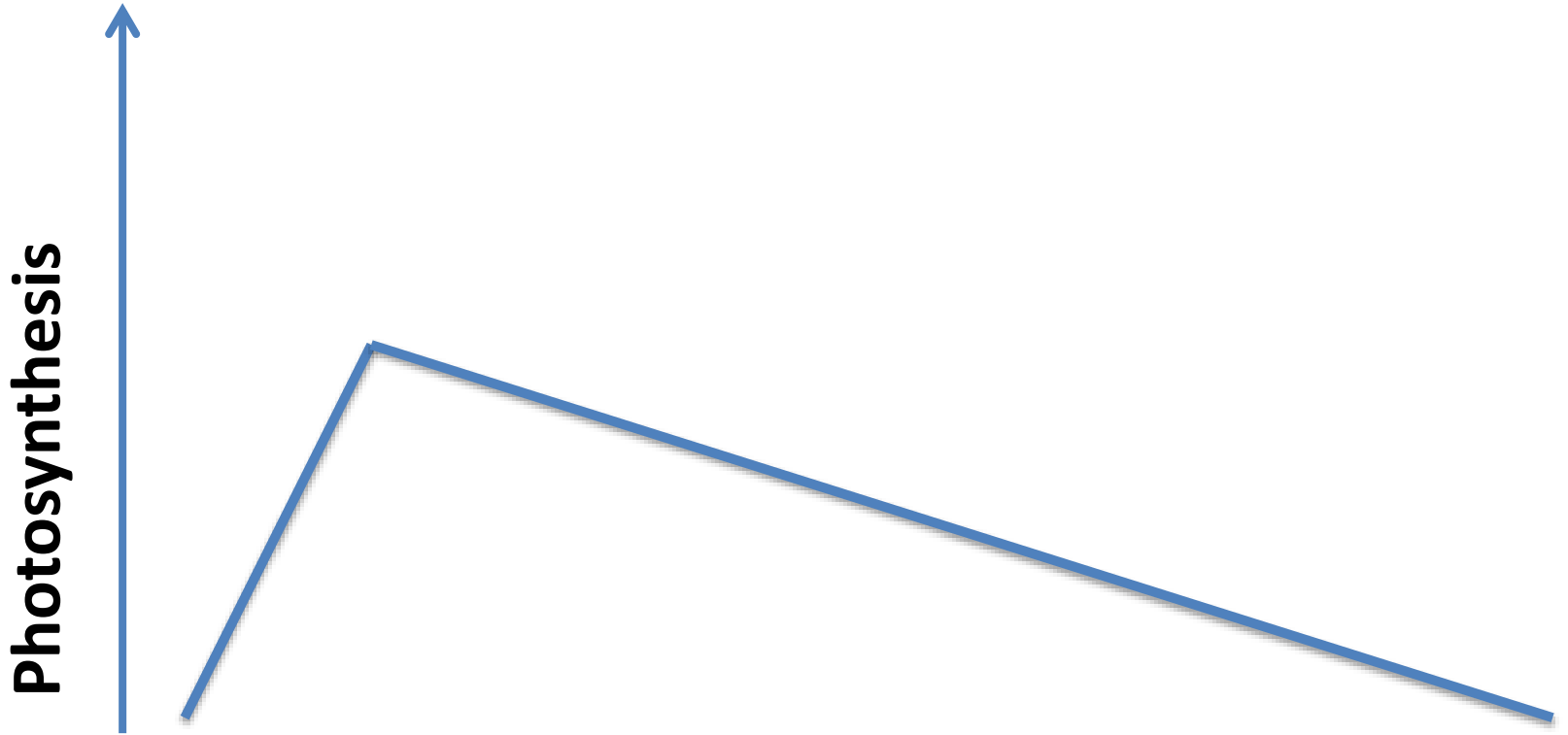
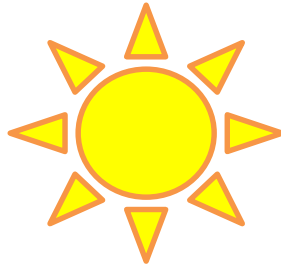
In hot and wet climate (a.k.a. the Cretaceous)!



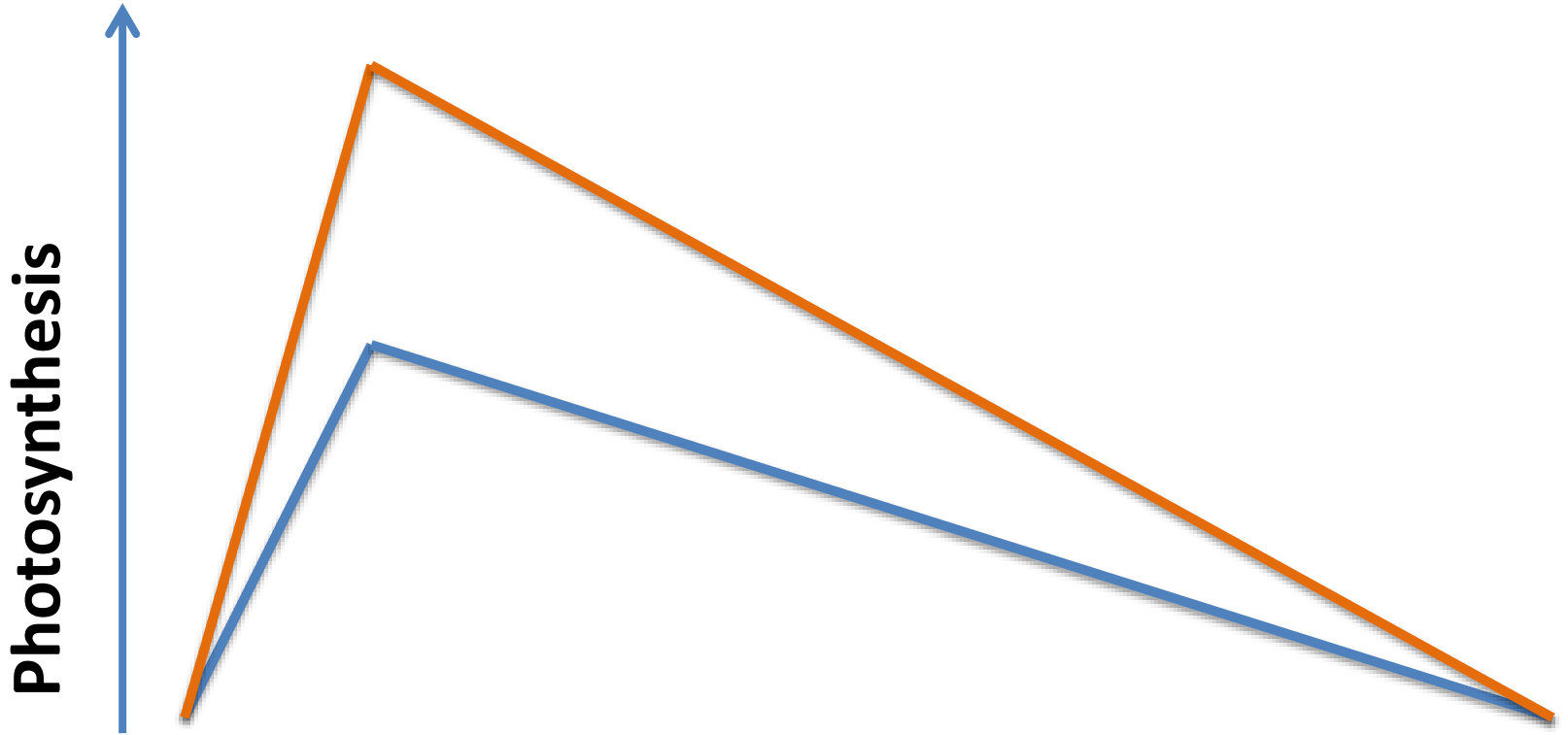
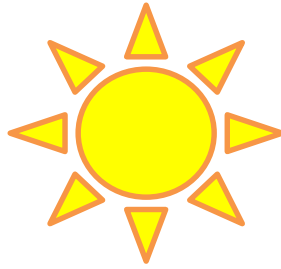
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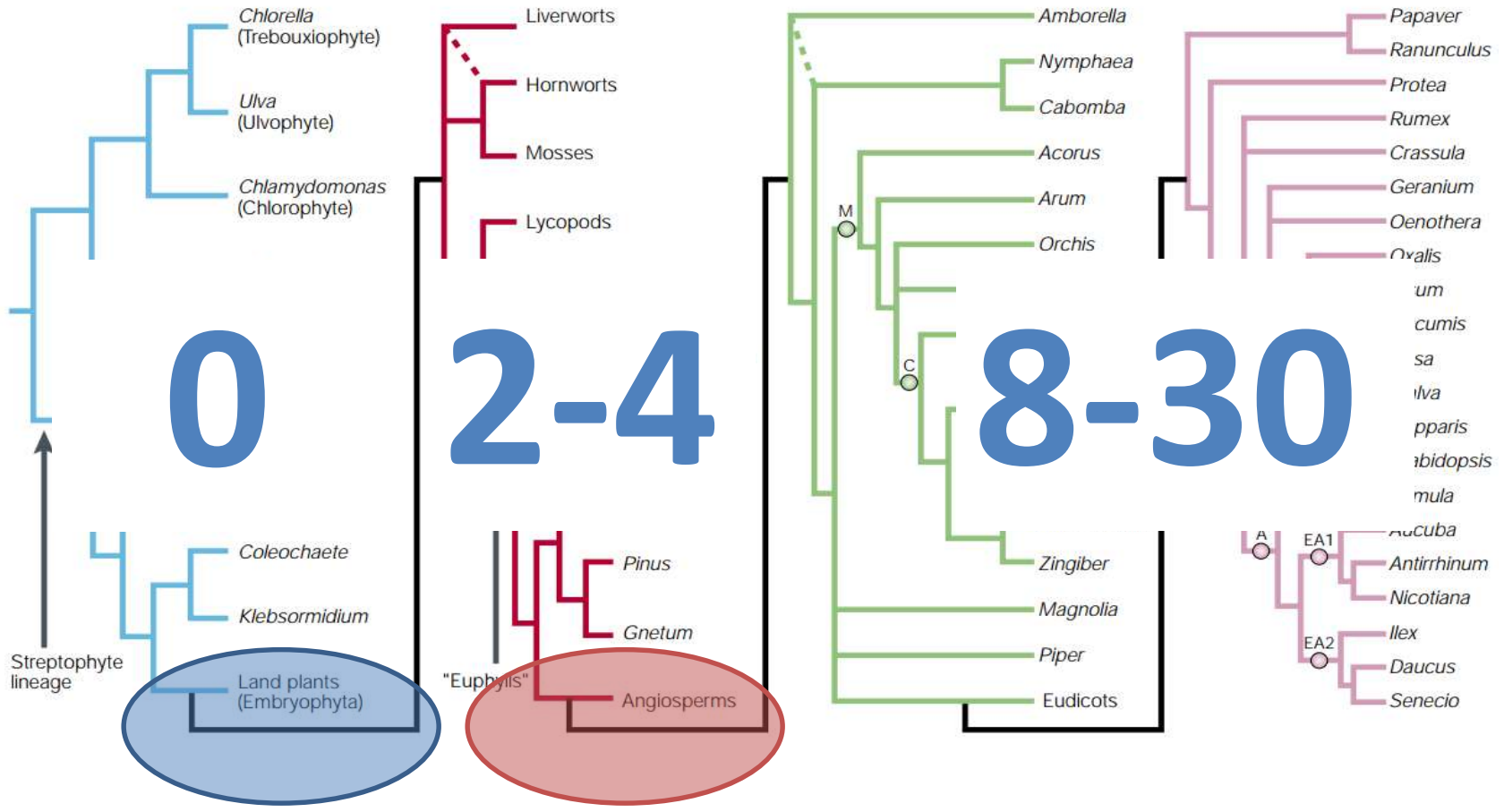


Evaporative demand is too high to sustain growth due to limited hydraulic conductivity – stomata closes and photosynthesis stops



Evaporative demand is supported by the larger vessels and higher hydraulic conductivity – stomata remains open and photosynthesis continues

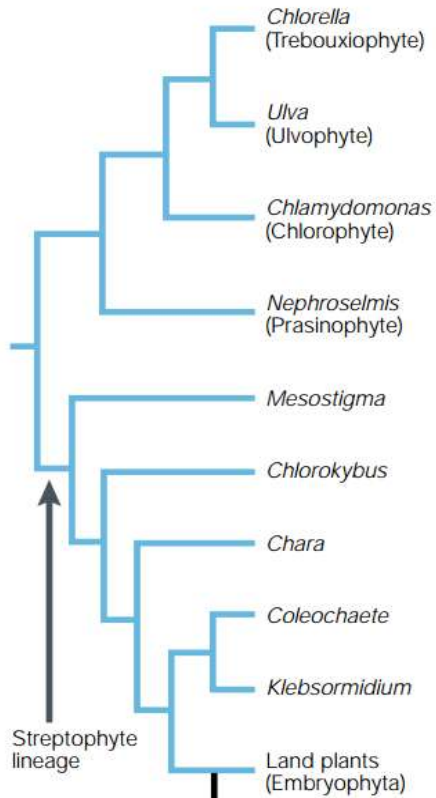
Who created EVE?



Who created EVE?

Genomes

Transcriptomes (1 KP Project)



NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

?

YES

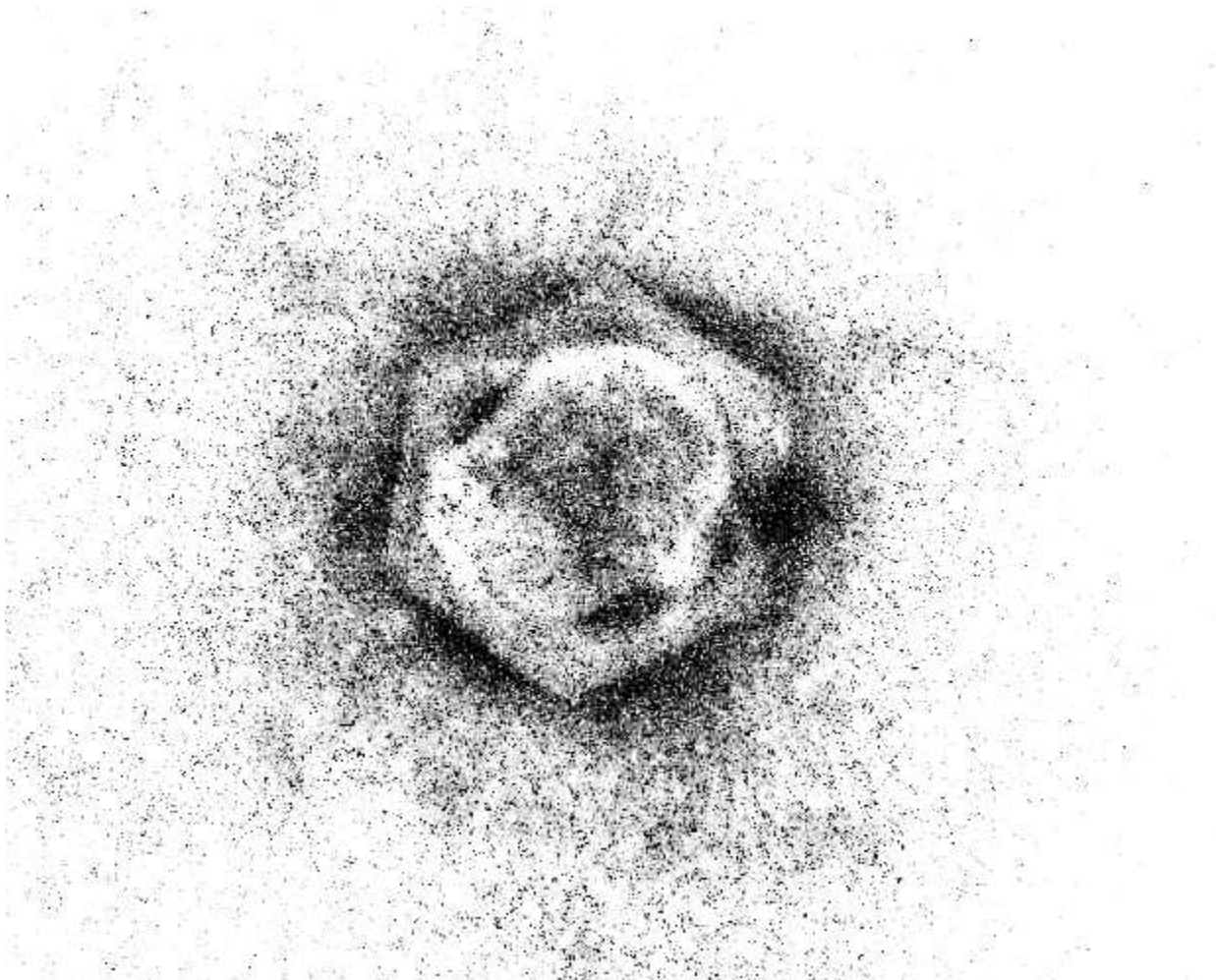
?

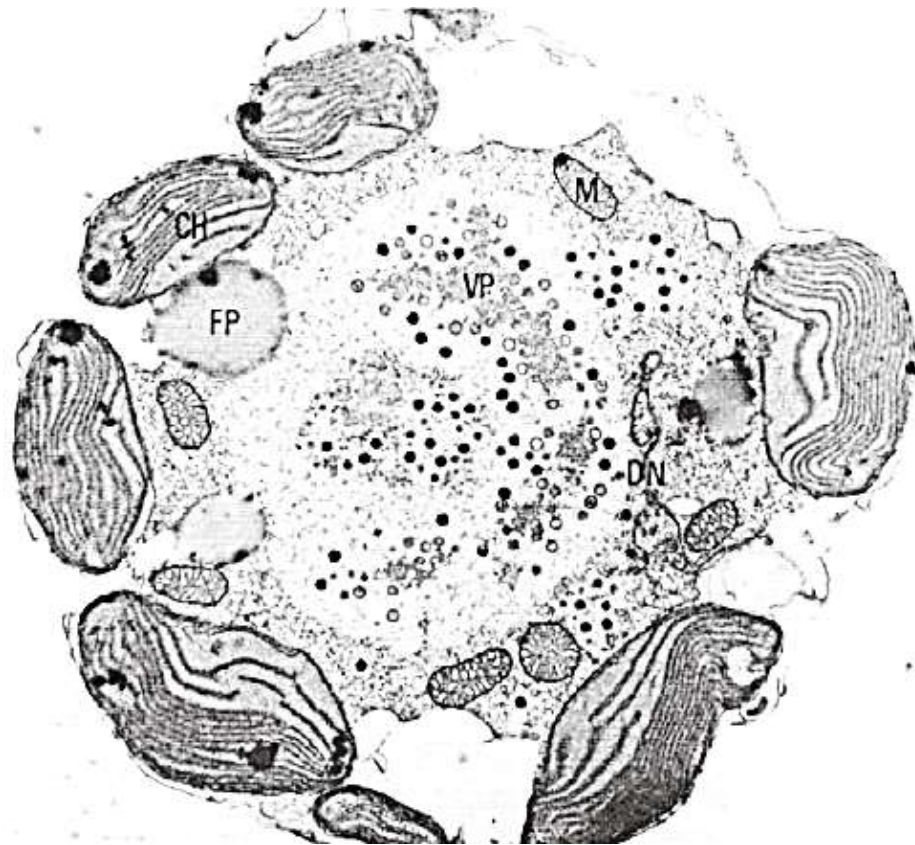
YES

?

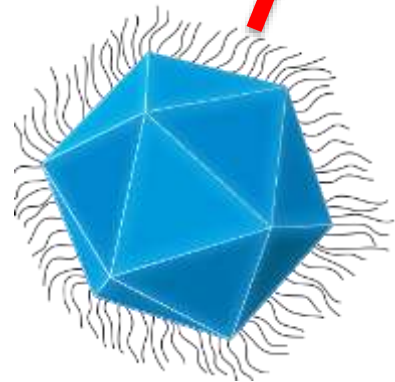
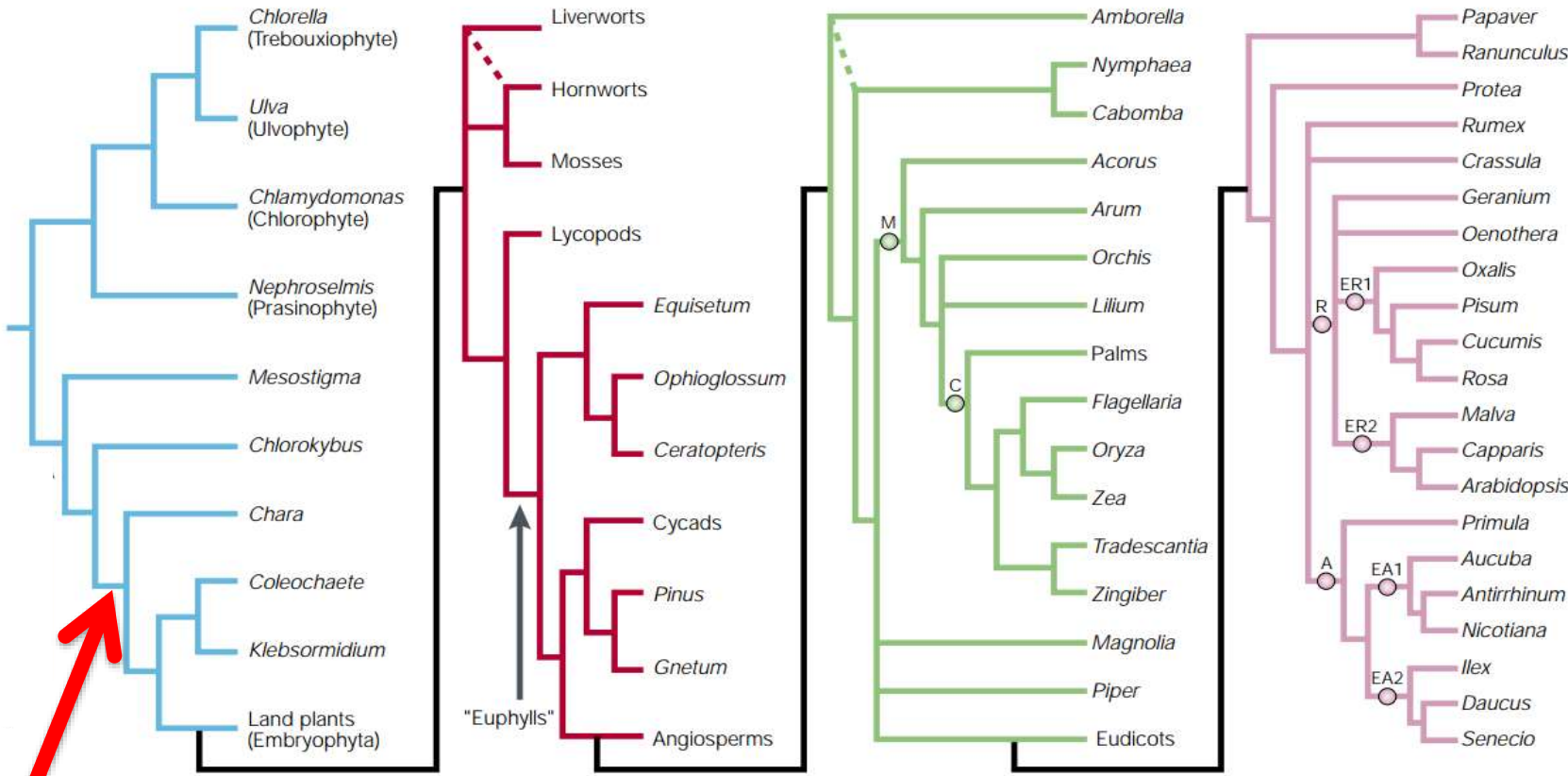
YES

Who created EVE?

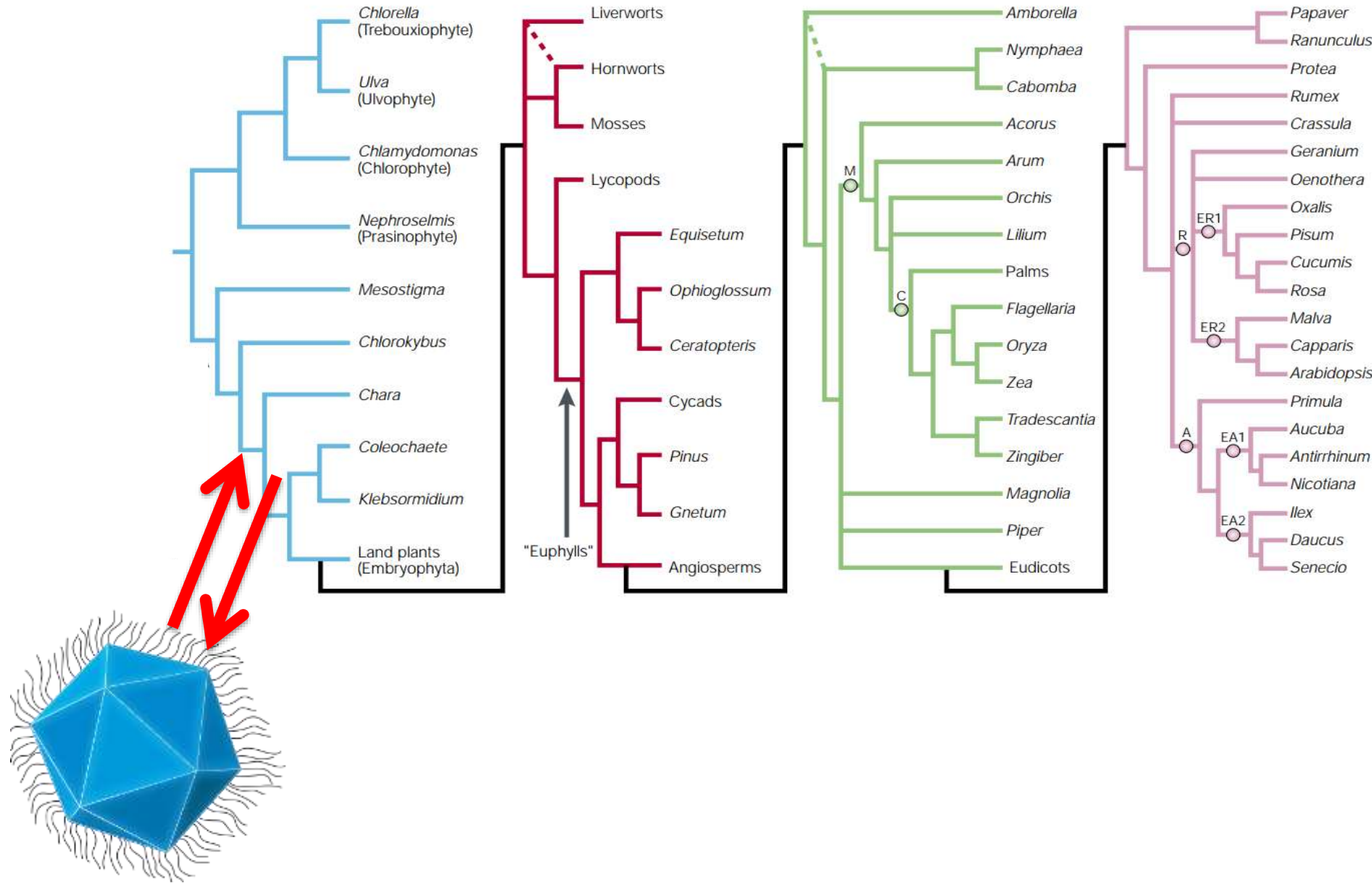




Origin



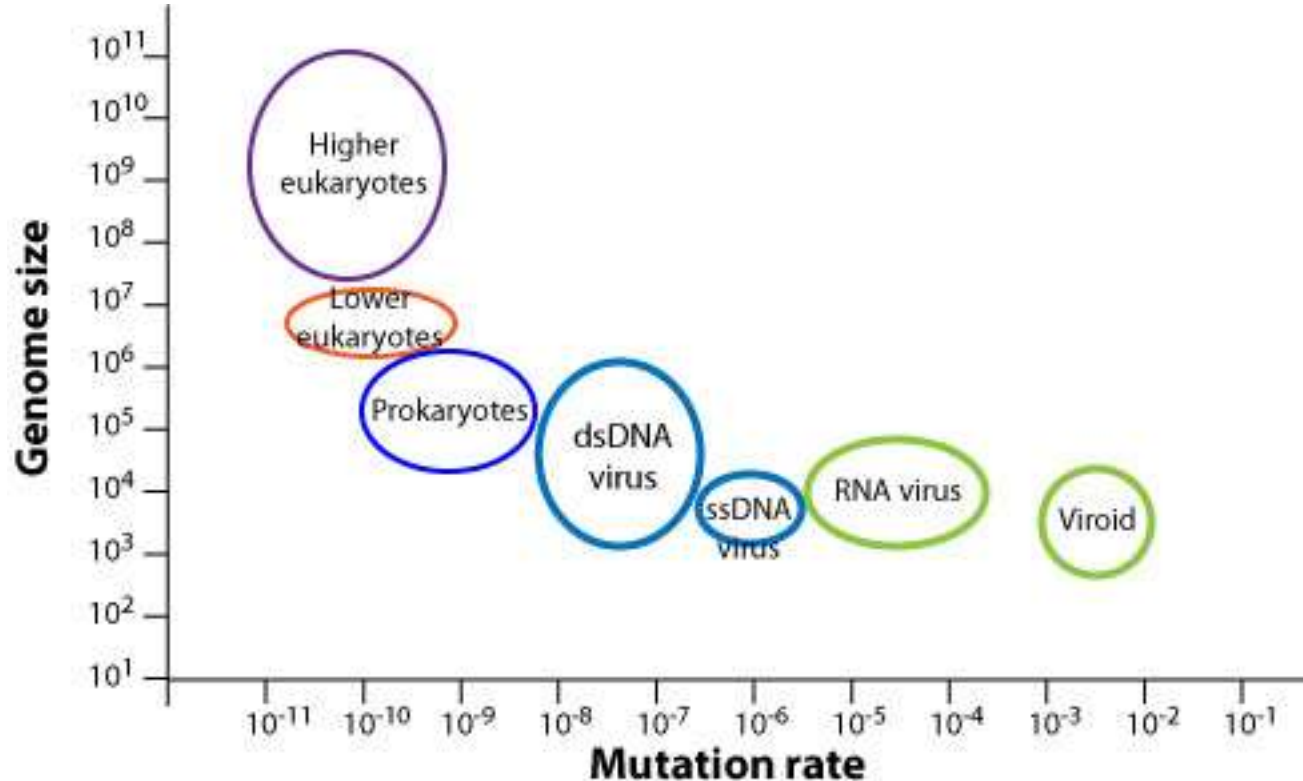
Origin



Modified from Cronk, Q.C. 2001 Nat Rev Genet. 2:607-19.

Phycodnaviruses create genomic novelty

- Phycodnaviruses are among the organisms with the highest mutation rate
- In three sequenced genomes, out of 1000 unique ORFs, only 14 in common
- Estimates are that over 10^{19} new phycodnaviruses are created each day



Phycodnaviruses are ~ 1B years older than green algae

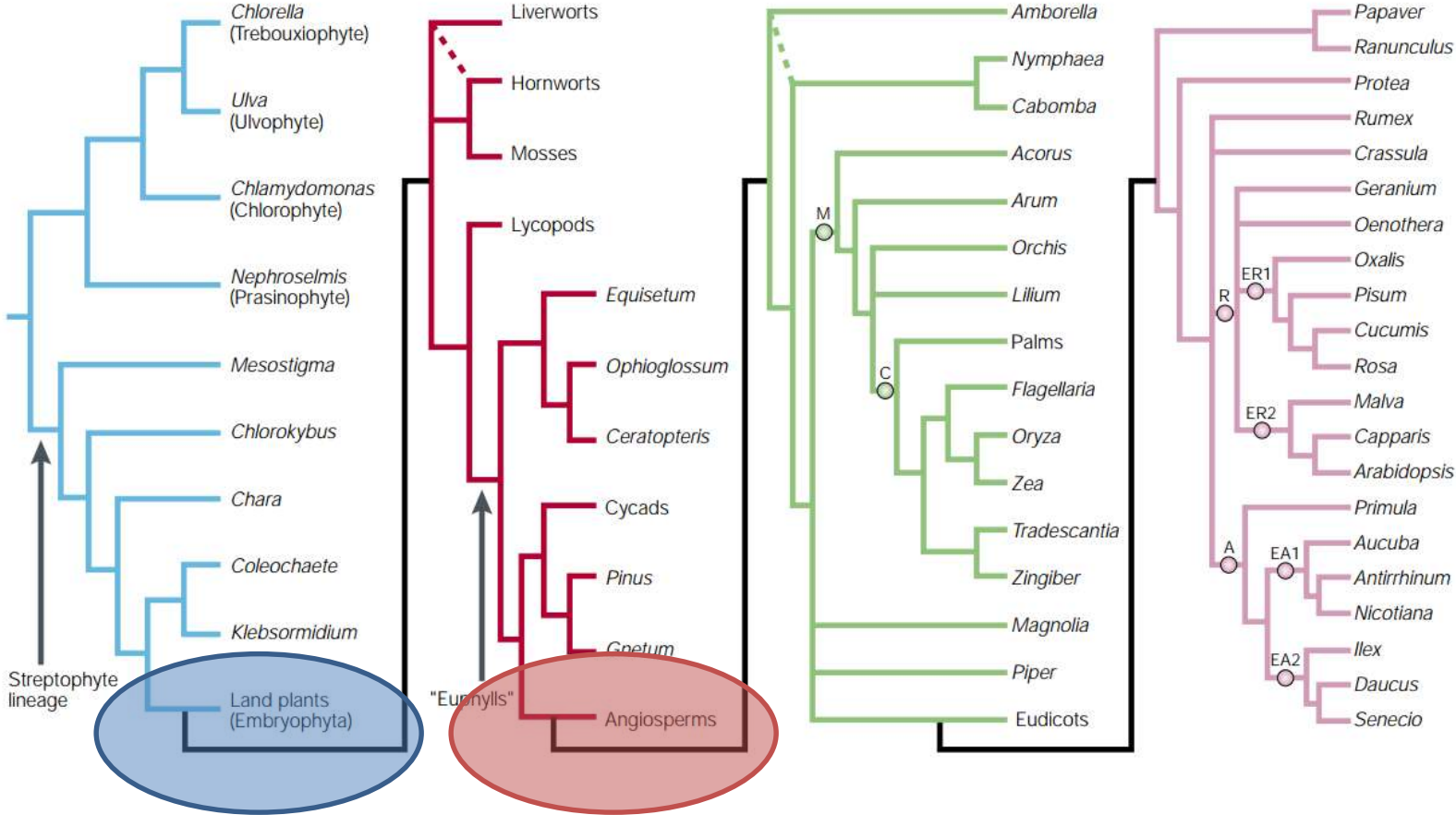
EVE's architecture is more complex in viruses than it is in algae, and all land plants

What does EVE do?

What would happen if we overexpress
EVE in a gymnosperm?

Was EVE key to the colonization of
land?

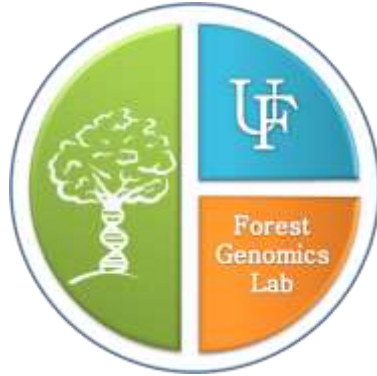
Summary



Acknowledgements

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Márcio Resende
Cintia L. Ribeiro



U British Columbia

Shawn Mansfield

U of Alberta

Onekp Project

Alumni: Ryan Brown, Derek Drost, Patricio Munoz, Tania Quesada, Evandro Novaes, Carolina D. B. Novaes, Cynthia Silva



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture