Altered expression of expansin modulates leaf growth and pedicel abscission in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Hyung-Taeg Cho* and Daniel J. Cosgrove

Department of Biology, 208 Mueller Laboratory, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

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Expansins are cell-wall-loosening proteins that induce stress relaxation and extension of plant cell walls. To evaluate their hypothesized role in cell growth, we genetically manipulated expansin gene expression in *Arabidopsis thaliana* and assessed the consequent changes in growth and cell-wall properties. Various combinations of promoters were used to drive antisense and sense sequences of AtEXP10, which is maximally expressed in the growing leaf and at the base of the pedicel. Compared with controls, antisense lines had smaller rosettes because of shorter petioles and leaf blades and often acquired a twisted leaf morphology. Petiole cells from antisense plants were smaller than controls and their cell walls were significantly less extensible in vitro. Sense plants had slightly longer petioles, larger leaf blades, and larger cells than controls. Abscission at the base of the pedicel, where AtEXP10 is endogenously expressed, was enhanced in sense plants but reduced in antisense lines. These results support the concept that expansins function endogenously as cell-wall-loosening agents and indicate that expansins have versatile developmental roles that include control of organ size, morphology, and abscission.

Materials and Methods

**Plant Material.** *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh (ecotype Columbia) plants were grown on soil medium at 23°C under 12 h light/12 h dark. For selection of transgenic plants, seeds were sterilized in ethanol and bleach, rinsed with water, and germinated on agar medium containing 10 μg/ml hygromycin. Hygromycin-resistant seedlings were transferred to soil medium.

**Transgene Constructs.** The AtEXP10 gene (GenBank accession no. AF229431) was isolated from a lambda phage genomic library (T. Y. Shcherban and D.J.C., unpublished data). Its structure is shown in Fig. L4. The corresponding cDNA (GenBank accession no. AF229437) was cloned by reverse transcription (RT)-PCR with primers 5′-AGAAAGAGCTCTCAAGTCCCAAG-3′ and 5′-ATTGAGCTCCCGG(T)13-3′ and total RNA from young leaves. The TATA box and transcription initiation site were predicted with the WEBSITE program (http://www.itba.mi.cnr.it/webgene).

For the transformation experiments, one control construct, one AtEXP10 sense construct, and three AtEXP10 antisense constructs were engineered. The sense sequence was prepared by PCR using primers 5′-TTTCCCCGTTTACATTTTACTTGGT-3′ and 5′-TTTAGAGCTCTTAAGATCCTCTCTCA-GAAATAGCTTCTGCTACGGAACGT TCCACC-3′; these primers direct amplification of the whole coding region between bases 120 and 1,078 of the genomic AtEXP10. The PCR fragment was digested with XmaI and SacI and inserted into the binary vector pGPTV-HPT (19) by replacing *uid-A* between the XmaI/SmaI and SacI/SalI sites. The AtEXP10 promoter region (1,525 bp) between bases −1,470 and 55 then was inserted into *Arabidopsis* microbodies (1, 2). The enlargement of plant cells requires shear (slippage) of the structural polymers within the cell wall, which must simultaneously maintain sufficient strength to withstand high turgor forces. Although cell wall hydrolases and transglycosylases are notably involved in disassembly of the cell wall during fruit ripening and organ abscission (3–5), their importance for cell-wall enlargement is less clear. Another class of wall protein, named expansin, has the unique ability of inducing cell-wall extension without hydrolytic breakdown of the major structural components of the cell wall (1, 6). Previous work has implicated expansin as a control factor for cell growth, based on experiments in which exogenous protein was applied to isolated cell walls and to living cells (7–10). These studies support the concept that expansin protein serves as a wall-loosening agent to promote cell enlargement. Additionally, gene expression studies indicate that expansin transcript abundance is greatest during cell growth and pedicel abscission (3–5), their importance for cell-wall enlargement, organ morphogenesis, and abscission, roles that are consistent with the biophysical and growth effects observed when expansin protein is applied to isolated cell walls and living plant cells.

**Abbreviations.** CaMV, cauliflower mosaic virus; GUS, β-glucuronidase; RT-PCR, reverse transcription–PCR.

Data deposition: The sequence reported in this paper have been deposited in the GenBank database [accession nos. AF229431 (AtEXP10 genomic) and AF229437 (AtEXP10 cDNA)].

*To whom reprint requests should be addressed. E-mail: hxcl3@psu.edu.*

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was used to transform into confirmed by DNA sequencing. The constructs were introduced expression of the uid
Xba AtEXP10 struct, the two borders in the binary vector. In the For the AS construct, the antisense sequence as described for the S construct. For the
sequence as described for the S construct. The control construct
Xba AtEXP10 the sequence was engineered so as to have only the sequence as described for the S construct. A gene fragment for another
specific antisense constructs AS and AC, sense, and control constructs for
AtEXP10::GUS. The 200-bp fragment was inserted between the I and
I sites of pGPTV-HPT, and
I sites of pGPTV-HPT so that the promoter directs the
cation with the histogram function in Adobe Systems (Mountain
www.pnas.org Cho and Cosgrove
5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-
::GUS construct were stained with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-d-glucuronidase cyclohexylammonium salt (0.5 mg/ml) in staining buffer (100 mM NaH2PO4/10 mM Na2EDTA/0.5 mM potassium ferrocyanide/0.5 mM potassium ferricyanide/0.1% Triton X-100, pH 7, with NaOH) for 48 h at 37°C and were cleared in 70% ethanol for 48 h at 37°C.

Extensometer Assays. Petiole cell walls (1 cm) from the seventh leaf of 29-day-old plants were assayed with a custom-made extensometer (21). Because petiole diameters differed in the sense and antisense lines, the extensometer load was adjusted to give equal stress (force per unit area) by normalizing to wall cross-sectional area (22). Petiole cell-wall cross-sectional area was estimated as dry weight per unit length, giving values of 0.134, 0.147, and 0.101 mg/cm for the control, sense, and antisense lines, respectively. Extensometer loads were accordingly adjusted to 10, 11.1, and 7.5 g, respectively, for control, sense, and antisense lines.

Abscission Test of Pedicels. Physical abscission was conducted either by manual pulling on the pedicel or by using a force transducer with a constant strain rate of 3.7 mm/min. Both methods gave similar results. The assay was performed when the primary inflorescence stem held more than 20 siliques and the primary inflorescence stem had begun to turn yellow.

Results

Endogenous Expression of AteEXP10. Because preliminary trials showed that expression of expansins, including AteEXP10, was too low in Arabidopsis to be detected by RNA gel blotting with total RNA or by immunoblot analysis (data not shown), we identified the spatial and temporal expression pattern of AteEXP10 by using AteEXP10::GUS and RT-PCR. The first expression detectable by AteEXP10::GUS occurred at the base of the emerging first two true leaves but not of the cotyledons (Fig. 2B). This and later stages, a low level of staining in the shoot meristem was observed (data not shown). Diffuse staining also appeared transiently in the emerging petals of the first leaves, but became more obvious and extended into the leaf midrib from the third leaf onward (Fig. 2A). As leaf development progressed, AteEXP10::GUS expression began in the base of the petiole and gradually extended toward the whole midrib; later, it was restricted to the vasculature of the petiole and leaf blade before it disappeared altogether as the leaf matured. AteEXP10::GUS also
was notably expressed in growing trichomes (epidermal hairs; Fig. 2C) and at the base of pedicels (Fig. 2D), which are the stalks connecting the flower to the inflorescence stem.

Consistent with this staining pattern, RT-PCR analysis showed much greater AtEXP10 expression in young growing petioles and leaf blades than in older nongrowing leaves (Fig. 3A). We estimate ~200-fold more AtEXP10 mRNA in young leaf blades and ~35-fold more AtEXP10 mRNA in young petioles as compared with corresponding mature tissues. These estimates assume a 1.8-fold amplification per cycle (23). Similarly, the expression level was much higher (~35-fold) in the pedicel bases when the silique was still young (green) than when it was maturing (yellow).

Although the RT-PCR results generally agreed with the AtEXP10::GUS staining patterns, there were two regions where RT-PCR indicated higher expression than expected based on staining by AtEXP10::GUS. These regions were in the leaf blade and in the inflorescence stem between the pedicel nodes (Fig. 3). RT-PCR analysis indicated the message level for AtEXP10 in the midrib was ~2-fold higher than in the blade tissue (Fig. 3B), whereas the GUS staining suggested that expression in the blade was restricted to the trichomes, which make up a small fraction of the blade. Specific AtEXP10 expression in trichomes was confirmed by in situ hybridization (data not shown). It is possible that the expression in the blade detected by RT-PCR is entirely attributable to high mRNA levels in the trichomes, but we cannot exclude low-level, diffuse expression in other blade tissues as well. Likewise in the inflorescence, RT-PCR analysis indicated the message level was 2.4- to 4.3-fold higher in the pedicel bases as compared with the neighboring stem region, whereas the GUS staining suggested a greater contrast. These differences might be attributable to longevity of GUS enzyme or to additional gene-expression control elements outside the AtEXP10 promoter. Additionally, GUS staining is not quantitative, but rather tends to emphasize the regions with highest expression.

From these results, we conclude that AtEXP10 is most highly expressed in the young leaf petiole and midrib, in trichomes, and at the base of the pedicel.

**Construction of AtEXP10 Transformants.** To examine the tissue-specific effect of expansin overexpression and suppression, we chose to drive expression with the AtEXP10 promoter or to express an antisense sequence that is specific to AtEXP10 and not to other expansins. For this purpose, three antisense and one sense constructs were made: AS uses the AtEXP10 promoter to control the AtEXP10-specific antisense sequence to suppress only AtEXP10 expression; AC contains the antisense for the conserved coding region of the AtEXP10 gene and is driven by the AtEXP10 promoter to suppress AtEXP10 plus any closely related expansins; AS35 contains the AtEXP10-specific antisense sequence driven by the 35S CaMV promoter, expected to have a stronger promoter activity throughout most tissues; and S contains the AtEXP10 promoter followed by the AtEXP10 genomic sense sequence for tissue-specific overexpression of AtEXP10 (Fig. 1B). For each construct, 35 to 71 independent hygromycin-resistant primary transformants (T1) were selected for T1 analysis, and 3 to 6 T1 lines per construct were further analyzed in the T2 generation.

Integration of the transgenes into the genome was confirmed by PCR analysis of the plant DNA by using transgene-specific primers (data not shown). Antisense transcripts of AS and AC transgenes could not be detected in leaf tissue by RT-PCR, most likely because of antisense mRNA instability (24). AS35 antisense message was detectable at low level, probably because of the strong activity of the 35S CaMV promoter, and the sense (S) transcript was likewise detected by RT-PCR (data not shown).

Transgenic plants had significant changes in steady-state AtEXP10 message levels (Fig. 4), with reductions of 50% to 96% in antisense lines and increases of 57% to 277% in sense lines, as compared with control transgenic lines.
As described below for the independent T1 lines and their progeny, antisense plants had smaller rosettes and aberrant leaves as compared with controls, whereas sense plants were slightly larger and matured earlier than did control plants. The inflorescence stems of some antisense lines tended to recline. Trichomes were not visibly altered, perhaps because of the redundant expression of other expansin genes in the trichome (D.J.C., unpublished results). Below, we characterize the most obvious phenotypic characters of the transformants, namely, altered rosette size, leaf shape, and abscission of the pedicel.

### Altered Leaf Growth and Wall Properties in AtEXP10 Transgenic Plants.

T2 plants, from T1 lines with the more extreme yet still characteristic phenotype, are presented in Fig. 5A and B, whereas the size distributions for the full T1 populations are shown in Fig. 5C. The morphology of AS35 plants was similar to that of AS and AC plants (data not shown). Antisense lines were significantly smaller than controls, averaging 71% (AS), 59% (AC), and 58% (AS35) in rosette diameter as compared with the control transgenic plants. AS35 lines showed a bimodal distribution with an extremely small-sized group (1–4 cm) and a moderately small-sized group (5–7 cm). The average rosette diameter of S lines was 18% larger than that of control lines.

T1 lines with rosette size typical of the population were selfed, and hygromycin-resistant T2 plants were further analyzed (Fig. 5D; Table 1). Both petiole and blade lengths were modified in the T2 plants, with somewhat larger effects for the petiole, which is consistent with the expression pattern for AtEXP10::GUS. Growth of antisense plants diverged from that of controls early on, depending on the severity of phenotype in different lines (Fig. 5D). The selected AS35 lines showed much slower growth than did the other antisense lines. In the sense lines, rosette size became greater than that in controls after day 30, which is when the largest rosette leaves started to reach full size.

The cellular basis for these growth alterations was examined by measurements of cell number and cell size in petioles of T3 plants (Table 2). Cell number per file did not differ significantly. In contrast, cell length was significantly increased in the sense line and decreased in the antisense line; these changes accounted...
for most of the differences in petiole length. The physical basis for these growth changes was further explored in extensometer assays, which revealed a marked reduction in the extensibility of petiole cell walls from antisense plants (Fig. 6). This result is consistent with reduced expansin activity in the antisense plants. Cell walls from the sense plants showed slightly faster extension in the first 30 min of the assay, but this was not statistically significant, probably because of the smaller growth effect seen in sense plants. These data on cell size and wall extension are consistent with the hypothesis that AtEXP10 influences leaf growth through its effects on cell-wall rheology.

In addition to smaller leaves, the majority of antisense plants showed variable degrees of leaf twisting and bending along the midrib and edges (Fig. 5 A and B). The aberrant morphology generally appeared after the fifth or sixth leaf (Fig. 5B) and later-stage leaves showed more severe phenotype. The AC construct resulted in the highest proportion (90%) of the plants with twisted leaves, but the most severe phenotype was more abundant in the AS population. The slightly different morphology of AC plants as compared with AS plants may have resulted from antisense effects on other expansin genes by the AC construct, which contains the conserved coding region for expansin. In the AS35 population, 50% had normal flat leaves, albeit smaller than wild type. Sense, control, or wild-type plants rarely had twisted leaves.

**AtEXP10 Affects Pedicel Abscission.** Because *AtEXP10* is expressed at the base of the pedicel, which resembles a vestigial abscission zone (Fig. 2D), we investigated the impact of *AtEXP10* overexpression and suppression on pedicel abscission. Because this anatomical region is not a physiologically genuine abscission zone in *Arabidopsis* (it does not spontaneously abscise), we used force to identify the weak point of the pedicel by the location of pedicel breakage. In control plants, the older pedicels mostly broke in the middle of the pedicel (“incomplete abscission”; Fig. 7), whereas the young pedicels showed a clean, or “complete,” breakage at the base. The breakage at the base of the pedicel correlates with the endogenous expression of *AtEXP10*, which decreases as the siliques mature (Fig. 3A). In *AtEXP10* antisense plants, the young pedicels had a lower incidence of complete (clean) breakage than did controls, whereas in sense plants the older pedicels had a higher incidence of complete breakage than did controls (Fig. 7). These results show that the pattern of pedicel breakage can be altered by manipulation of *AtEXP10* expression.

**Discussion**

**Expansins and Growth.** Expansins are thought to function in the control of plant cell growth on the basis of three lines of evidence: (i) they loosen cell walls in vitro (8); (ii) they stimulate cell enlargement when applied exogenously (9, 10); and (iii) they are expressed in a pattern that is consistent with their involvement in growth (11–13, 16). In this study, we carried out a transgenic test for the endogenous function of a specific expansin gene (*AtEXP10*) in transgenic Arabidopsis plants by manipulating its expression with tissue-specific and gene-specific constructs.

Leaf size was substantially reduced in antisense lines with suppressed *AtEXP10* expression, whereas overexpression of *AtEXP10* resulted in plants with somewhat larger leaves. These changes in petiole length were correlated with changes in cell size. Furthermore, a marked reduction in acid-induced cell-wall extension (creep) *in vitro* was observed in walls from the petioles of antisense plants. These results indicate that *AtEXP10* specifically functions in the control of leaf size in *Arabidopsis* through its action on cell-wall rheology and, more generally, support the hypothesis that the wall-loosening activity of expansin is an important control point for the regulation of plant cell growth.

Because *AtEXP10* is preferentially expressed in the petiole and the midrib, it is perhaps surprising that growth of the leaf blade was altered to nearly the same extent as that of the petiole and midrib. One possible explanation is that growth of the blade is coordinated with midrib growth, either through direct mechanical effects mediated by adhesion between cells or through more indirect mechanisms coordinating midrib elongation with blade growth (25). Leaf twisting along the midrib in the *AtEXP10* antisense lines may result from imperfect coordination between midrib and blade growth. In the tobacco *lamin* mutant, which is defective in blade growth because of the lack of blade meristematic activity (26), the mutant leaves are rod-shaped but of normal length. The midrib thus seems to be a determining structure in leaf ontogeny, and its growth may be decisive for leaf length. Additionally, low-level expression of the *AtEXP10* pro-

### Table 1. Leaf dimension of transgenic plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construct</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Blade length, mm</th>
<th>Blade width, mm</th>
<th>Petiole length, mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18.5 ± 3.4 (77)</td>
<td>14.8 ± 2.5† (95)</td>
<td>5.7 ± 1.7 (59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.8 ± 3.9 (78)</td>
<td>13.3 ± 2.7 (85)</td>
<td>6.2 ± 1.9 (64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13.6 ± 3.9 (56)</td>
<td>10.9 ± 3.0 (70)</td>
<td>5.1 ± 1.8 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.1 ± 1.6 (100)</td>
<td>15.6 ± 1.8 (100)</td>
<td>9.7 ± 1.5 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27.8 ± 2.7 (115)</td>
<td>17.2 ± 1.8 (110)</td>
<td>12.3 ± 1.5 (127)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The eighth leaf from 32-day-old plants was used. Values are averages ± SD. Percentages indicated in parentheses after each value are relative to control values. Averages are significantly different from control at *P* < 0.05, except for †, where *P* = 0.078, *n*, sample number.

*For each construct, two to three independent T2 lines (7–10 plants for each line) were observed.

### Table 2. Petiole length, number of cells per cell file, and cell length in transgenic plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construct</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Petiole length, mm</th>
<th>Cell number</th>
<th>Cell length, μm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.6 ± 1.6 (100.0)</td>
<td>31.3 ± 4.3 (100.0)</td>
<td>271 ± 23 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sense</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.4 ± 1.5 (109.3)†</td>
<td>31.4 ± 3.9 (100.3)†</td>
<td>298 ± 41 (110.0)†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antisense</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.0 ± 1.4 (81.4)†</td>
<td>33.5 ± 5.2 (107.0)†</td>
<td>207 ± 27 (76.4)†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Petioles were from 27-day-old fifth leaves of T3 plants. Cells were counted in subepidermal cell files on the abaxial surface of the petiole. Values are averages ± SD. Percentages indicated in parentheses after each value are relative to control values. *n*, sample number.

*Transgenic lines were S9-1 (control), S9-1 (sense), and AS13-1 (antisense).

†Not significantly different from control.

*Significantly different from control at *P* < 0.05.
moter in the shoot apical meristem and in the leaf blade may have influenced blade growth.

**Expansin and Pedicel Abscission.** Shedding of plant organs is normally achieved by differentiation of an abscission zone, where localized cell expansion, wall breakdown, and cell separation occur (27). Although *Arabidopsis* lacks a morphologically distinct abscission zone at the base of the pedicel, this may be a recently derived condition, because in many plants the base of the pedicel contains a functional abscission zone (27). The expression of *AtEXP10* in the pedicel base may be a vestige of an evolutionarily lost abscission zone in this area. Expansins may contribute to abscission by modifying cell walls to enhance cell separation, as well as by inducing expansion of cells on the proximal face of the abscission zone, giving rise to a mechanical force to push away the shedding organ (27). The abscission results with *AtEXP10* antisense plants are similar to those reported for antisense suppression of endo-1,4-β-glucanase in tomato fruit abscission zones (5). Although *AtEXP10* is not expressed in true abscission zones of *Arabidopsis* (e.g., at the bases of flower petals and mature siliques), expression of other expansin genes is specifically increased in these regions just before abscission (D. M. Durachko and D.J.C., unpublished results). Our results imply a cell-separation function for these expansin genes.

In summary, genetic manipulation of *AtEXP10* expression indicates that a major biological role of this expansin is in control of leaf growth. Our results are consistent with results from transgenic rice plants, where modification of expansin expression affects plant stature and leaf initiation (H. Kende, personal communication). In addition to a role in leaf growth, *AtEXP10* also influences the mechanical breakage behavior of the pedicel, perhaps as a vestige of a now-lost abscission zone at the base of the pedicel. If this phenomenon is common to abscission and dehiscence zones in other species, genetic manipulation of expansin gene expression may find new applications in controlling fruit drop, seed pod shatter, and flower petal abscission.

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