## <u>BRC Science Highlight</u> November 2020

# A Role for Differential Rubisco activase Isoform Expression in C4 Bioenergy Grasses at High Temperature

### **Background/objective**

Rubisco activase (Rca) facilitates the removal of inhibitory sugar-phosphates to allow Rubisco activation during  $CO_2$  fixation. Most plant species express two Rca isoforms, the larger Rca- $\alpha$  and the shorter Rca- $\beta$ . While the mechanism of Rubisco activation by Rca isoforms has been intensively studied in  $C_3$  plants, the functional role of Rca in  $C_4$  plants, where Rubisco and Rca are located in a much higher [CO<sub>2</sub>] compartment, is less clear. This study selected four  $C_4$  bioenergy grasses and the model  $C_4$  grass setaria (*Setaria viridis*) to investigate the role of Rca in  $C_4$  photosynthesis.

### **Approach**

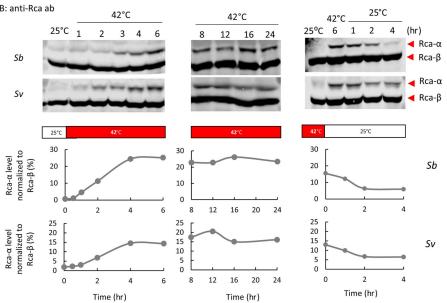
- Gene structures and motifs in the promoters of Rca genes were analyzed in four C<sub>4</sub> bioenergy grasses (sorghum [Sorghum bicolor], maize, sugarcane [Saccharum officinarum], and miscanthus [Miscanthus sinensis]) and the model C4 grass setaria (Setaria viridis).
- Rca isoform expression was analyzed in each of the grasses under various stress conditions (drought, salt, heat, and cold).

### **Results**

- Set regulatory regions of Rca-α proteins are largely conserved in the five C<sub>4</sub> grasses.
- At ambient growth temperature (~25°C), only Rca-β isoforms were expressed, whereas high temperature (~42°C) induced gradual Rca-α isoform accumulation, which again decreased when temperature returned to the growth temperature.
- The Rca-α induction profile was similar to the recovery profile of both CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation and Rubisco activation after a shift from ambient to high temperature.

#### **Significance**

Future work using transgenic plants will further explore how Rca-α might play a central role in sustaining photosynthesis in C<sub>4</sub> grasses at high temperature by modulating either Rubisco activation activity and/or Rca stability.



Immunoblot analysis of the effect of temperature transitions on abundance of Rca isoforms in sorghum and setaria leaves.

