

Structural Basis for Ca²⁺-Dependent Activation of a Plant Metacaspase

Background/objective

Plant metacaspases mediate programmed cell death in development, biotic and abiotic stresses, damage-induced immune response, and resistance to pathogen attack. Most metacaspases require Ca²⁺ for their activation and substrate processing, but, the Ca²⁺-dependent activation mechanism remains elusive. Damage-induced intracellular Ca²⁺ flux activates Metacaspase 4 (*AtMC4*), which modulates plant immune defense. This study determined crystal structures for *AtMC4* and characterized its Ca²⁺-dependent activation, laying the basis for future engineering for stress response to enable biodesign of more sustainable crops.

Approach

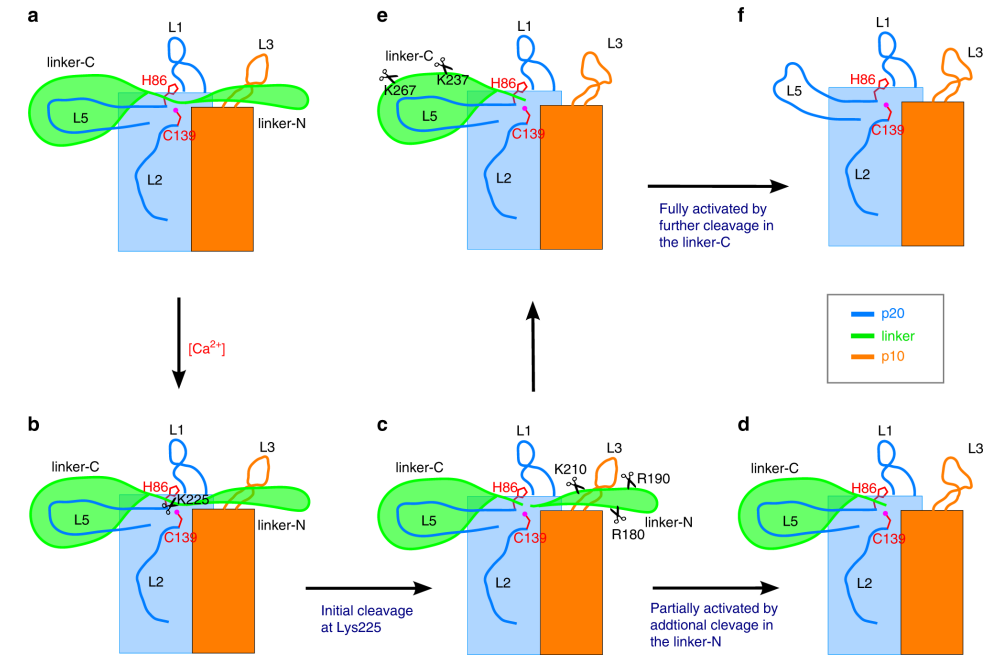
- ❖ Structure determination of inactive and Ca²⁺-activated *AtMC4* structures by the QPSI and NSLS-II CBMS teams
- ❖ *In vivo* activity analyzed through tobacco (*Nicotiana benthamiana*) plants that were infiltrated with different gene combinations of amplified *AtMC4* and its mutants, and GST-Propep1 protein by the CABBI team

Results

- ❖ Determined crystal structures for *AtMC4* and characterized its Ca²⁺-dependent activation and cleavage of substrate Propep1 from *Arabidopsis*
- ❖ Identified a linker domain that blocks the metacaspase activation
- ❖ Multiple cleavages in the linker domain induce conformational changes and processing of substrate Propep1 upon activation by Ca²⁺

Significance

- ❖ Metacaspases may function as a Ca²⁺-signature decoder to transduce Ca²⁺ signals to activate distinct response pathways.
- ❖ This lays the foundation for tuning *AtMC4* activity in response to abiotic and biotic stresses for engineering of more sustainable crops for biofuels.



Proposed mechanism of Ca²⁺-dependent *AtMC4* activation
a. Inactive form b., c. Initial cleavage at Lys225 d. Additional cleavage in the linker-N for partial activation e. Further cleavage in the linker-C for full activation f. Fully activated form.