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Barley HvHMA1 Is a Heavy Metal Pump Involved in Mobilizing Organellar Zn and Cu and Plays a Role in Metal Loading into Grains

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Abstract

Heavy metal transporters belonging to the P1B-ATPase subfamily of P-type ATPases are key players in cellular heavy metal homeostasis. Heavy metal transporters belonging to the P1B-ATPase subfamily of P-type ATPases are key players in cellular heavy metal homeostasis. In this study we investigated the properties of HvHMA1, which is a barley orthologue of Arabidopsis thaliana AtHMA1 localized to the chloroplast envelope. HvHMA1 was localized to the periphery of chloroplasts of leaves and in intracellular compartments of grain aleurone cells. HvHMA1 expression was significantly higher in grains compared to leaves. In leaves, HvHMA1 expression was moderately induced by Zn deficiency, but reduced by toxic levels of Zn, Cu and Cd. Isolated barley chloroplasts exported Zn and Cu when supplied with Mg-ATP and this transport was inhibited by the AtHMA1 inhibitor thapsigargin. Down-regulation of HvHMA1 by RNA interference did not have an effect on foliar Zn and Cu contents but resulted in a significant increase in grain Zn and Cu content. Heterologous expression of HvHMA1 in heavy metal-sensitive yeast strains increased their sensitivity to Zn, but also to Cu, Co, Cd, Ca, Mn, and Fe. Based on these results, we suggest that HvHMA1 is a broad-specificity exporter of metals from chloroplasts and serve as a scavenging mechanism for mobilizing plastid Zn and Cu when cells become deficient in these elements. In grains, HvHMA1 might be involved in mobilizing Zn and Cu from the aleurone cells during grain filling and germination.

Introduction

In all cells, Zn and Cu are essential heavy metal micronutrients although in excess they can be toxic [1–5]. They function as cofactors, either as structural stabilizers such as transcription factors, or as functional components of proteins, like in the active sites of enzymes [3,6,7]. Zn and Cu are therefore involved in a wide range of processes, ranging from initiation of DNA transcription to making photosynthesis possible [6–9]. In chloroplasts, Cu plays a vital role in photosynthesis through incorporation into plastocyanin, while both Cu and Zn are used as cofactors in Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase (SOD) [10–11].

Because Zn and Cu are essential in all cells but toxic in excess, their transport and homeostasis are tightly regulated [12–14]. In plants, these heavy metals are taken up from the soil through the roots and subsequently exported from xylem parenchyma cells into xylem vessels responsible for long distance transport to the shoot [15–17]. During senescence of cereal leaves, Zn and Cu are mobilized to the developing grain [17–20]. Zn is important for germination, as seeds of low Zn content show poor germination and seedling development [21]. In grains during grain filling, Zn and Cu accumulate in the embryo and the aleurone layer, while in addition large amounts accumulate in the pericarp, the maternally produced tissue surrounding the seed [21–23]. Transport from the pericarp to the inner grain through the highly specified transfer cells in the maternal/filial grain barrier is thought to be a limiting step in heavy metal loading into the grain, although knowledge in this area is scarce [17,21,24]. Cu and Zn have to exit the maternal cells before grain loading, as these cells are not in symplastic continuum with the grain filial cells [24,25]. Furthermore, export of positively charged heavy metal ions from maternal cells has to be active in order to overcome the positive-outside membrane potential created by plasma membrane H⁺-ATPases [17,24,25].

Heavy metal pumps belong to the super-family of P-type ATPase pumps, named so because each catalytic cycle is initiated by phosphorylation of a conserved aspartic acid residue [26,27]. Five major P-type ATPase sub-families (P₁ to P₅) pump different cations over membranes, except for the P₁ sub-family that has been implicated in phospholipid flipping [26–28]. P₁B-ATPases are involved in heavy metal homeostasis in organisms ranging...
from bacteria to higher plants and humans [26,29]. These pumps are involved in heavy metal compartmentalization, chelation, and cell export to ensure that heavy metal concentrations remain in a narrow range to meet the need of the cell and organism without causing toxicity [29,30]. Common features of P$_{1B}$-ATPases include the CTP/SPC domain in transmembrane domain 6 involved in metal-binding during transport as well as N- and C-terminal metal binding domains (N- and C-MBDs), which may be involved in regulation of activity [29–33].

The model dicotyledonous plant Arabidopsis thaliana contains eight P$_{1B}$-ATPases, which can be divided into two groups according to their putative substrate specificity [29,36]. AtHMA5 to 8 belong to Group 1 and are predicted to transport Cu/Ag, while AtHMA1 to 4 belong to Group 2 and are predicted to transport Zn/Cu/Cd/Pb [29,36]. Among the A. thaliana P$_{1B}$-ATPases, AtHMA2 and AtHMA4 show redundant function in cellular export of Zn and Cd in plant vascular tissues to ensure subsequent xylem loading and transport to the shoot [16,35,37]. When both genes have been knocked out, A. thaliana plants exhibit a strong Zn nutritional deficient phenotype [16,35,37]. This phenotype has recently been shown to be suppressed by the barley orthologue HvHMA2, suggesting a similar role of HvHMA2 as AtHMA2 and 4 [38]. The A. thaliana AtHMA7 has been shown to actively pump Cu into the post-Golgi compartment, a prerequisite for maturation of the ethylene receptor [39,40], while AtHMA6, localized to the chloroplast inner envelope membrane, delivers Cu to Cu/Zn-SOD or further to AtHMA8 that is localized to the thylakoid membrane where it supplies Cu to plastocyanin [41,42].

AtHMA1 is localized to the chloroplast inner envelope membrane [43,44]. Conflicting results have been reported in the literature with respect to the ion specificity and function of this pump. According to one model, AtHMA1 transports Cu into the stroma of chloroplasts [44] whereas another model predicts that AtHMA1 is involved in the export of Zn from chloroplasts [43]. AtHMA1 has also been implicated in the transport of Ca [45]. AtHMA1 knock-out plants show a high light phenotype, the severity of which depends on individual plants, displaying everything from wild-type phenotype to severe dwarfism and variegated whitening of leaves [44]. The whitening of leaves was suggested to be caused by chloroplast Cu deficiency, since chloroplasts of athma1 knockout plants are reduced in Cu content and showed a decreased Cu-stimulated ATPase activity compared to wild-type [44]. Due to lower apparent activity of SOD in Athma1 knockout plants compared to wild-type, it has been suggested that AtHMA1 feeds the stromal Cu/Zn-SOD with Cu [44,46]. However, the high light phenotype of Athma1 knockout plants could not be rescued by addition of Cu [44]. In contrast, Kim et al., (2009) [43] found that the chloroplastic Zn content of Athma1 knockout plants increased on Zn-containing media, while the Cu content was unaffected. Furthermore, Athma1 knockout plants are more sensitive than wild-type to elevated Zn, an effect which is unrelated to light conditions [43]. It was therefore suggested that AtHMA1 exports Zn from the chloroplast and serves as a detoxification mechanism when Zn levels become toxic [43].

In this work, we have cloned HvHMA1, an orthologue of AtHMA1 from the monocotyledonous cereal Hordeum vulgare. We show that HvHMA1 is a broad-specificity pump that can export Zn and Cu from chloroplasts and which is moderately up-regulated in response to Zn deficiency. We propose that HvHMA1 might serve as a scavenging mechanism in remobilizing plastid Zn and Cu when required elsewhere in the cell. Furthermore we suggest that HvHMA1, which is highly expressed in the endosperm, is involved in Zn and Cu homeostasis during grain filling, a function that is important for controlling the total Zn and Cu content in mature grains.

Materials and Methods

Cloning of HvHMA1

Using information from EST sequence (AV913537) the 3' end of the HvHMA1 cDNA sequence (bp 433–2487) was cloned by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) from a barley root cDNA library [47] (Table S1 for primer information). Sequence information of the 5' end of HvHMA1 was achieved by screening a Stratagene barley genomic phage library (cultivar Igrid). Using a HvHMA1 specific fragment, eight HvHMA1 clones were isolated and sequenced, and the HvHMA1 genomic fragment of bp 1–435 was obtained. This fragment contained no introns, as verified by comparing the HvHMA1 sequence with the full-length cDNA clone from rice (OsHMA1, AK100055) resulting in the full-length cDNA sequence of HvHMA1 (accession number FR873736). A 1.516 bp promoter sequence was furthermore cloned from the phage library by employing PCR (primer sequences are listed in Table S1).

Yeast Constructs and Complementation Experiments

For heterologous expression in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae, full-length HvHMA1 was amplified by PCR, introduced into pGEL1/blunt (http://www.fermentas.com), sequenced, and introduced into the pYES2 vector by restriction enzymes and ligation. In this vector, HvHMA1 is under control of the galactose inducible promoter of GALL1. The following modified constructs were made: i) A construct encoding HvHMA1 where the essential Asp457 residue has been substituted by Asn (Hvhma1), ii) A construct encoding HvHMA1 where the putative chloroplastic target peptide, including 50 amino acid residues, had been deleted (Hvhma1A50), iii) A construct encoding HvHMA1 where the 97 amino acid residue long N-terminal domain had been deleted (Hvhma1A97), iv) A construct containing the N-terminal 117 amino acid residues of HvHMA1 (Hvhma1N).

Several S. cerevisiae mutant strains (Table S2) were used for gene expression and for a positive control transformed with the empty vector (pYES2). Yeast cells were transformed as previously described [48]. Transformed yeast cells were used for drop test experiments for measuring metal tolerance of yeast expressing HvHMA1 and mutants. Yeast cells were diluted in H$_2$O to OD$_{600}$ = 0.5 and 0.05 and spotted on minimal media containing 2% (w/v) galactose (Gal), 2% (w/v) bacto-agar, 0.7% (w/v) yeast nitrogen base (YNB), 20 µg/ml His, 30 µg/ml Met, 30 µg/ml Leu, 30 µg/ml Ade for K616 and metals as indicated. Plates were incubated at 30°C for 3–5 days.

HMA1p-HMA1-GFP Construct

The HvHMA1 promoter in front of HvHMA1 with a 3’ GFP fusion was cloned into the Gateway system (Invitrogen, Life Technologies Corporation). The HvHMA1p-HvHMA1-GFP construct had been made by introducing the promoter of HvHMA1 into the Gateway vector pMDC32 [49] replacing the 2×358 promoter by restriction enzymes and ligation. GFP was amplified from pMDC65 and inserted into the vector by restriction enzymes and ligation (primer sequences are listed in Table S1). In the last step HvHMA1 cDNA without the stop-codon was inserted by an LR reaction.

HvHMA1-RNAi Construct

A DNA sequence of 255 bp (Figure S6) covering bp 2108–2362 in HvHMA1 was made based on EST’s. Four oligonucleotides

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HvHMA1 Mobilizes Organellar Heavy Metals
were made (Table S1) and put together by overlapping PCR. The DNA fragment was sequenced and then inserted into the RNAi hairpin Gateway vector pSTARGATE (CSIRO: hairpin RNAi vectors for plants). The RNAi construct of HvHMA1 was cloned, before the cDNA sequence was obtained, and thus three base substitutions are present compared to the cloned HvHMA1 sequence. The RNAi sequence was predicted to be unique for HvHMA1 when BLASTed against ESTs from barley as well as against the rice sequenced genome.

Barley Material and Growth Conditions

Barley plants cv. Golden Promise for Agrobacterium-mediated transformations were grown as previously described [50]. Agrobacterium-mediated transformation of premature barley embryo cells was carried out using the hygromycin resistance gene as selectable marker [51,52] with additional modifications as described by Carciofi et al. (2011) [53]. For transformation of barley, Agrobacterium tumefaciens strain (AGL0) [54] was transformed with HvHMA1 RNAi or with HvHMA1-GFP under control of the HvHMA1 promoter.

Heavy metal treatments of barley plants in hydroponics were done with three independent biological replicates per treatment, where each replicate consisted of one bucket with 16 barley seedlings. The Zn treatments started two weeks after germination and consisted of fresh basic nutrient solution without Zn but supplied with 125 mM, 100 μM and 1000 μM ZnCl2. Treatments involving exposure to Cu or Cd started 3 weeks after germination by addition of 0.4 μM, 5 μM, 50 μM and 500 μM CuSO4 or 5 μM, 10 μM and 20 μM CdCl2 to Cu-free or standard basic nutrient solution, respectively. Leaves were harvested 24 and 48 hours after treatment start. Leaves from each replicate were cut, homogenized and divided into two samples; one sample for RNA extraction and RT-qPCR measurement. To induce Cu and Zn deficiency, barley was grown in hydroponics for 4 weeks without addition of Cu or Zn, respectively, to the basic nutrient solution. Five of the youngest fully developed leaves were harvested in each treatment, including a control treatment containing 0.7 μM Zn and 0.8 μM Cu, with three independent biological replicates per treatment.

To study barley seedlings during germination, barley grains were surface sterilized and sown in vermiculite. One week of germination, seedlings were surface sterilized and sown in vermiculite. Shoots and roots were harvested and analysed by qRT-PCR (three replicates of 14–26 plants each) at 3, 5, 7 and 10 days after germination start, while whole seedlings were harvested at 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10 days after germination start. Barley was grown to maturity in soil for harvest of developing grains at 14, 25 and 35 days after pollination (DAP) for qRT-PCR with four biological replicates per time point. All samples for RT-qPCR analysis were frozen immediately in liquid nitrogen and stored at −80°C until RNA extraction.

A. thaliana Material and Growth Conditions

A. thaliana ‘Col-0’ wild-type, Athma1 insertion mutants (Athma1−1 and Athma1−2 described in Kim et al. [2009] [43]) and 35S HvHMA1::Athma1-2 seedlings were sterilized in 10% (v/v) bleach for 20 min and then rinsed five times with sterile water. Seeds were inoculated onto plates containing 0.8% (w/v) agarose (Melford), 1% (w/v) sucrose, and one-half-strength (0.5) Murashige and Skoog medium [36] as previously described [57]. Seeds were then incubated in the dark at 4°C for 48 h prior to transfer to a controlled-environment cabinet and exposed to a constant high light (300 μmol m−2 s−1) or low light (72 μmol m−2 s−1) regime at 23°C with the plates incubated vertically.

Isolation of RNA, Synthesis of cDNA and Quantitative Gene Expression Analysis

Plant samples were ground in liquid N prior to RNA extraction. Total RNA was isolated from root or leaf samples using the Fast RNA® Pro Green Kit (MP Biomedicals, Solon, OH, USA), followed by TURBO™ DNase (Applied Biosystems, Austin, TX, USA) treatment of 10 μg RNA per sample. Then 3 μg of the DNase treated RNA was converted to cDNA with M-MuLV Reverse Transcriptase (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, MA, USA), oligo-(dT) and random hexamer primers or using SuperScript™ II RT according to manufacturers protocol. The cDNA was diluted 2.5 to 5 times and normalized to get the same cDNA concentration in all samples. For quantification of HvHMA1 gene expression HvActin (TC131547), HvGAPDH [58], HvRNABP (Z58624.1) or HvTUBA (U49404.2) were used as reference genes for normalization (primer sequences are listed in Table S3), cDNA was amplified by RT-qPCR using a Mx3000P™ Real-Time PCR System (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) in a total volume of 20 μl per reaction including: 1–2 μl diluted cDNA, 0.3 to 1.2 μg/m gene specific primers (Table S3), 1×dNAMase™ Flash Master Mix and 0.4×ROX™ Passive Reference dye from DyNAmo™ Flash SYBER® Green qPCR Kit (Finnzymes, Espoo, Finland). For expression analysis of wild-type barley, the RT-qPCR programme was set as follows: One cycle at 95°C for 7 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds and 60°C for 30 seconds, except for expression analysis of individual tissues (leaf, stem, root, embryo, endosperm and rest), for quantification of HvHMA1 expression in HvHMA1-RNAi barley plants and for confirmation of gDNA insertion (primer sequences are listed in Table S3), where RT-qPCR was carried out in a total volume of 10 μl using 5 μl of Power SYBR Green master mix (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA), 500 nM forward and reverse primer, 1 μl of cDNA template, and MilliQ H2O up to 10 μl. PCR was performed in an AB7900HT sequence detection system (Applied Biosystems) programmed with the following thermal profile set-up: one cycle at 50°C for 2 min; one cycle at 95°C for 2 min; 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 s and 60°C for 1 min. A dissociation curve to check specificity of the amplified products was performed in the end of each programme with one cycle at 95°C for 1 min, 60°C for 30 seconds, ramping up to 95°C, followed by 1 minute at 95°C. Three biological replicates of each treatment were included and each reaction was performed in duplicate or triplicate.

The Pfaff equation [59] was applied to calculate the relative expression levels. A standard curve was performed for each primer pair prior to RT-qPCR analysis in order to determine the amplification efficiency required for the Pfaff equation.

The reference genes used in all quantitative experiments were tested for stability under the different conditions and the most stable reference gene was chosen (primer sequences are listed in Table S3). HvRNABP was used as an internal control in the Cu/Zn deficiency and the Zn toxicity experiment. HvActin was applied as internal control for HvHMA1 expression in whole seedlings, leaf, stem, root, embryo, endosperm, rest, as well as in the Cu and Cd toxicity study. HvGAPDH was used as internal control in germinating barley shoots. HvRNABP was furthermore used as a reference and normalization gene for gDNA and HvTUBA was used for RT-qPCR on cDNA from RNAi plants. gDNA was
purified from barley leaves and used for RT-qPCR using ubiquitin specific primers (Table S3).

**GFP-Fluorescence**

Epidermal strips were made from barley leaves and sections of grains were made in the late milking stage. Preparations were visualized using a Leica TCS SP2/MP confocal laser scanning microscope (Leica Microsystems). GFP was excited at 488 nm, and emission was detected between 500 and 575 nm. Chlorophyll fluorescence emission was detected between 650 and 705 nm. Transient expression of HvHMA1-GFP in tobacco was recorded as reported previously [28].

**Chloroplast Isolation and Transport Assay**

Intact chloroplasts were isolated from seven day old *H. vulgare* plants as previously described [60]. Chloroplasts were washed twice in 400 mM sorbitol, 20 mM Hapes/KOH pH 7.6, 2.5 mM EDTA, 8 mM MgCl2. Chloroplasts were incubated 15 min on ice in 1 ml buffer (400 mM sorbitol, 20 mM Hapes/KOH pH 7.6, 8 mM MgCl2, ±100 nM thapsigargin). Chloroplasts were incubated two hours at 25°C in light after addition of 0.05 mM CuSO4 and 0.05 mM ZnSO4 ±3 mM Mg-ATP. Chloroplasts were washed twice in (400 mM sorbitol, 20 mM Hapes/KOH pH 7.6, 2.5 mM EDTA, 8 mM MgCl2). Chlorophyll content was determined in the chloroplasts by absorbance measurement at 652 nm in 80% acetone. Chloroplasts were after the assay digested in ultra-pure nitric acid and analyzed by ICP-MS (Agilent 7500ce, Agilent Technologies).

**Elemental Analysis of Plant Material**

Prior to analysis by ICP-MS and ICP-OES (Optima 5300 DV, PerkinElmer, USA) plant samples were freeze dried (Christ Alpha 2–4; Martin Christ GmbH) and digested using ultra-pure acids as previously described [55,61].

**Expression of HvHMA1 in the A. thaliana Atma1-2 Mutant**

*HvHMA1* cloned in pMDC32 after the 35S promoter was transformed into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101 by electroporation. *A. thaliana* (Columbia) Atma1-2 mutant was transformed using the floral dip method but including a 3 hour pre-induction of vir genes by addition of 100 μM acetylsyringone to the culture before dipping [62]. Seeds were obtained and transformants were selected by growing the seeds on plates containing 0.8% (w/v) agar, 0.5× Murashige and Skoog (1962) salt medium (Sigma-Aldrich UK) and 1% sucrose with hygromycin (50 μg/ml). Homozygous T3 plants were used for analysis. Several independent lines were isolated and expression confirmed using RT-PCR. RNA and cDNA were prepared and semi-quantitative PCR was performed as described previously [57]. *AtActin2* was used as control; specific primers used are listed in Table S3.

**Chlorophyll and Fresh Weight Determination of Arabidopsis Seedlings**

Fresh-weight and chlorophyll measurements were determined as described previously [37] using seedlings grown on five or six separate plates, each plate having four wild-type seedlings, four *Atma1-2* mutants and four 35S *HvHMA1::Atma1-2* seedlings. Chlorophyll was determined following extraction in N,N-dimethylformamide [63].

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**Results and Discussion**

**Sequence Analysis of HvHMA1, a Close Orthologue of AtHMA1**

It was previously found by sequence analysis of expressed sequence tags (ESTs) that barley contains a P1B-ATPase with homology to rice *OsHMA1* and *A. thaliana AtHMA1* [29]. We cloned the full-length *HvHMA1* gene from barley and found that it encodes a polypeptide of 828 amino acid residues sharing 87% identity to rice OsHMA1 and 63% identity to the AtHMA1 domain. Interestingly, the HvHMA1 protein contains a sequence motif DEFGEHYSK in the transmembrane (TM) domain, which is highly similar to DEFGEQLSK, involved in the very specific binding of the plant metabolite thapsigargin to animal and human SERCA pumps [64,65,66] and to AtHMA1 [45]. The N-terminal domain in HvHMA1 contains an amino acid stretch of 17 His residues, where 10 are continuous and the remaining seven are spaced with one or two amino acids in between. His residues in the extended termini of P1B-ATPases are implicated in metal binding and regulation of pump activity and turn over [31,67,37]. Further, the N-terminal domain of HvHMA1 was predicted by ChloroP (http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/ChloroP/) to contain a chloroplast target peptide.

Following analysis by different transmembrane prediction programs, AtHMA1 was predicted to contain only six or seven TM segments, with two or three TM segments preceding the A-domain [43,44] and the same software obtained comparable results for HvHMA1. However, when aligning the HvHMA1 sequence to P1B-ATPases with eight predicted TM segments (Figure S1), it was evident that the third predicted TM segment of HvHMA1 corresponds to TM segments 3 and 4 of AtHMA7. This would suggest that the luminal loop between TM 3 and 4 is deleted in HMA1 and that the third predicted TM segment corresponds to two TM segments arranged in a hairpin structure. According to this interpretation of the sequence, HMA1 has eight TM segments like other P1B-ATPases (Figure 1).

![Figure 1. Schematic representation of HvHMA1.](http://www.plosone.org/figure/1)

HvHMA1 mobilizes organellar heavy metals.
GFP-tagged HvHMA1 Localizes to Chloroplasts of Leaves and the Aleurone Layer of Grains

To confirm a chloroplast localization of HvHMA1, the coding sequence was fused from the 3′ end to GFP, and the resulting gene construct was stably transformed into barley under expression of the cloned promoter sequence of HvHMA1. Strong GFP fluorescence was found in chloroplasts of leaves (Figure 2A–F). Transient expression of HvHMA1::GFP in epidermal cells of tobacco revealed that GFP fluorescence is in the periphery of chloroplasts, most likely the chloroplast envelope (Figure 2M–O). GFP localization experiments were supplemented with λ-scans to show that the fluorescence obtained from the GFP expressing cells is in fact from GFP (Figure S2A and S2B). Interestingly, GFP fluorescence was intense in small organellar structures in the aleurone layer cells of barley grains (Figure 2G–L). These compartments were 0.5–0.1 μm in diameter and taking the plastid targeting signal of HvHMA1 into account, the labeled structures in aleurone cells are likely to represent proplastids although further experimentation is needed to confirm this assumption. Ultrastructural evidence for the presence of proplastids in wheat aleurone cells has been presented by Bechtel et al. (1982) [68]. No visible expression of HvHMA1::GFP was evident in the starchy endosperm, which has previously been reported to express HvHMA1 using quantitative real-time RT-PCR [58]. A likely explanation for this discrepancy could be differences in sensitivity between the two techniques.

HvHMA1 is Expressed in Grains and Leaves of Barley

HvHMA1 expression was investigated in different tissues by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). HvHMA1 expression was found to be highest in the endosperm of seeds and in leaves, while expression was significantly lower in stems and roots (Figure 3A). In germinating seeds, expression of HvHMA1 was increased gradually during the first seven days after germination (DAG) (Figure 3B and C). Interestingly, HvHMA1 was highly expressed in grains during grain filling, which has not previously been described for any P1B-ATPase. In grains, the expression level of HvHMA1 was several-fold higher than in leaves and more than doubled at 25 days after pollination (DAP) compared to expression levels at 14 DAP (Figure 3A). Taken together, the results suggest a role of HvHMA1 during grain filling as well as under seed germination.

HvHMA1 Expression is Moderately Induced by Zn Deficiency and Decreased by Toxic Levels of Metals

The expression level of HvHMA1 was investigated under different metal stress conditions in hydroponic cultures to determine under which conditions HvHMA1 function may be important. Barley plants exposed to increasing levels of Zn, Cu or Cd for 24 and 48 hours in hydroponic cultures showed a significant decrease in HvHMA1 expression level in leaves compared to control conditions (Figure 4A–C).

When grown under Cu deficiency, expression of HvHMA1 in leaves was unchanged compared to plants grown under control conditions (Figure 4D). In contrast, plants grown under Zn deficiency showed a significant increase (approximately 140%) in HvHMA1 expression compared to control conditions (Figure 4D). These results suggest that HvHMA1 is involved in heavy metal transport under Zn deficiency. It has been suggested that AtHMA1 is involved in detoxification of Zn in chloroplasts, because AtHMA1 plants are sensitive to high Zn [43]. In contrast, we show that expression of HvHMA1 in barley is significantly down-regulated under toxicity of Zn, but is moderately up-regulated under Zn deficiency. This suggests that HvHMA1 functions under Zn deficiency rather than under toxic levels of this metal.

Complementation of A. thaliana Athma1 Knockout Plants by HvHMA1

As HvHMA1 is closely related to AtHMA1 it is possible that they have similar functions. To test this hypothesis, we expressed HvHMA1 in Athma1 knockout mutants to determine whether phenotypes displayed by Athma1 mutants could be rescued by HvHMA1. Athma1-1 and Athma1-2 mutant plants were isolated independently but are identical to those described in Kim et al. (2009) [43]. However, they are different to the Athma1 mutants...
characterized by Seigneurin-Berny et al. (2006) [44]. As the latter mutants showed a light-sensitive phenotype, we tested Athma1-1 and Athma1-2 under high (300 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹) and low light (72 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹) conditions. Seedling fresh weight as well as chlorophyll levels were significantly reduced in both mutants compared to wild-type under high light conditions but were similar to wild-type under low light conditions (Figure 5, 6 and 7) indicating high-light photosensitivity of Athma1-1 and Athma1-2.

Six transgenic Athma1-2 lines expressing HvHMA1 under control of the 35S promoter were isolated (Figure S3). Three of the lines were tested for their photosensitivity and compared to wild-type and the Athma1-2 mutant. Under high light, lines expressing HvHMA1 showed a significantly greater fresh weight than the Athma1-2 mutant with a similar value to wild-type plants indicating high-light photosensitivity of Athma1-1 and Athma1-2.

HvHMA1 partially complements a mutation in its orthologue AtHMA1.

A Thapsigargin-sensitive ATPase Promotes Export of Zn from Barley Chloroplasts

AtHMA1 has previously been implicated in both import of Cu [44] and export of Zn from chloroplasts [43]. We isolated intact chloroplasts from barley in order to study their ability to import or export Zn and Cu in an Mg-ATP dependent manner. Thapsigargin is a specific inhibitor of P2A Ca²⁺ pumps [69] that are absent from chloroplasts [36]. However, as the HvHMA1 sequence contains a conserved thapsigargin-binding motif (see above), and since thapsigargin has previously been shown to inhibit AtHMA1 containing a similar motif [45], we employed thapsigargin as a pharmacological tool to potentially inhibit activity of HvHMA1 in chloroplasts.

Following addition of Zn, Cu, and Mg-ATP to isolated chloroplasts, the chloroplastic Zn and Cu content was significantly reduced in both mutants compared to wild-type.
When adding thapsigargin, the content of Zn and Cu was increased, although not completely restored (Figure 8A–B). This indicates that the observed export of Zn and Cu from chloroplasts is catalyzed by an ATP-driven, thapsigargin-sensitive transporter, which is likely to be HvHMA1. Transport of the Fe and P were not influenced by addition of ATP and thapsigargin (Figure 8C–D), which demonstrates that Zn and Cu export from chloroplasts were not the result of passive leaks. Taken together, the results suggest that in chloroplasts HvHMA1 is a thapsigargin-inhibited exporter of Zn and Cu.

As HvHMA1 is constitutively expressed, it might play an important role in regulation of Zn and Cu homeostasis in the chloroplast. Under conditions of Zn deficiency, there might be a need to mobilize chloroplastic Zn to redirect it to essential transcription factors and/or enzymes in the cytosol. During senescence in cereals, metals are believed to be translocated from the shoot to the grain, where at least Zn is known to ensure successful subsequent germination [21]. Under normal conditions,
Zn and Cu are incorporated into Cu/Zn-SOD in the chloroplast, but under Zn deficiency, the expression and activity of Cu/Zn-SOD is down-regulated thereby releasing Zn [41]. The expression level of Cu/Zn-SOD is also down-regulated during Cu deficiency, but under these conditions Cu is thought to be remobilized to plastocyanin and is hence not exported from chloroplasts [14,41]. This is in agreement with the observed lack of up-regulation of HvHMA1 transcript level under Cu deficiency.

**Down-Regulation of HvHMA1 by RNAi Causes Increased Zn and Cu Content in Grains**

As our results indicated a role for HvHMA1 in heavy metal homeostasis in seeds, and leaves in particular under Zn deficiency, we decided to test this hypothesis by producing barley plants with an altered level of HvHMA1 expression. For this purpose we attempted to produce plants over-expressing HvHMA1 as well as plants in which expression of HvHMA1 was reduced as a result of RNA interference.

A construct was made for over-expression of HvHMA1 under control of the 2×35S promoter, which was transformed into more than a thousand embryos. Transformation procedures progressed...
as anticipated until rooting of plantlets was induced. Small roots developed but were quickly arrested in growth and subsequently plantlets died. Another over-expression construct was made with sequences encoding HvHMA1 fused to GFP with expression controlled by the 2\textsuperscript{6}35S promoter. Also in this case plantlets died after setting small roots and no transgenic lines were obtained.

As an alternative strategy to investigate the effect of down-regulation of HvHMA1 expression, barley was transformed with an HvHMA1 RNA interference (RNAi) construct, under expression of the maize ubiquitin promoter. In order to identify and discard false positives, transformed plant lines were tested for insertion of the construct by RT-qPCR on genomic DNA from the T1 generation (Figure S4).

Positive plants were all down-regulated in HvHMA1 expression compared to wild-type (Figure S5). Three T1 lines were selected for further analysis (# 17.5, 29.5, and 30.4) with HvHMA1 expression levels of approximately 20%, 18%, and 15% respectively.

Down-regulated plants showed no apparent phenotype when grown under normal greenhouse conditions in soil or in hydroponic cultures under high light conditions under Zn and Cu toxicity or deficiency. Elemental analysis of leaves was performed from plants grown in soil and in hydroponic cultures under the above mentioned stress conditions using ICP-OES. In leaves, no significant difference in elemental composition was found between wild-type and down-regulated plants. Purified chloroplasts isolated from RNAi plants had a tendency for higher Zn and Cu compared to wild-type chloroplasts (Figure S8).

In grains of down-regulated plants grown in soil under greenhouse conditions, the contents of Zn and Cu were significantly increased compared to grains of wild-type and of segregating null mutants (Figure 9A–B and Figure S7). These findings indicate that HvHMA1 plays a significant role in accumulation of Zn and Cu.
The Zn and Cu content of grains is increased following knock-down of HvHMA1 suggesting that HvHMA1 is somehow limiting the total Zn and Cu uptake of the grain. Down-regulation of HvHMA1 in aleurone cells may reduce cytoplasmic Zn and Cu and provide a sink for further uptake of these metals into the grain.

HvHMA1 Shows Cu, Zn, Cd, Co, Mn, Ca and Fe Transport Activities Following Heterologous Expression in Yeast

To determine the substrate specificity of HvHMA1, we used metal-sensitive strains of the budding yeast S. cerevisiae for heterologous expression. For this purpose, HvHMA1 was expressed under the galactose inducible GAL1 promoter in various mutant strains of S. cerevisiae affected in metal handling, including the Zn and Co sensitive zrc1 cot1, the Cu sensitive ccc2, the Cd sensitive ycf1, the Fe sensitive ccc1 and the Mn sensitive pmr1 strains. In addition we tested the function of HvHMA1 in Ca transport in the Ca dependent K616 strain. As a negative control, a non-functional mutant of HvHMA1 was constructed in which the essential aspartic acid residue was substituted by an asparagine residue (Hvhma1).

HvHMA1 Mobilizes Organellar Heavy Metals

Figure 8. Zn and Cu efflux from barley chloroplasts is ATP dependent and inhibited by Thapsigargin. Metal transport assay on purified chloroplasts showed significantly reduced A) Zn and B) Cu content after addition of Mg-ATP, suggesting Mg-ATP induced Zn and Cu export. After addition of Thapsigargin (Tg) Zn and Cu content was again increased. Values with the same letter between treatments are not significantly different (P>0.05). Data are the means ± SE (n=5). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0049027.g008

Figure 9. HvHMA1 is involved in Zn and Cu homeostasis in barley grains. Zn and Cu content was increased in grains from 3 different HvHMA1 RNAi lines (lines 17.5, 29.5 and 30.4). A) Zn and B) Cu content was significantly increased in all tested grains compared to wild-type (wt). Values with the same letter between lines are not significantly different (P>0.05). Data are the means ± SE (n=3). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0049027.g009

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Cd resistance to sensitive yeast strains by chelating excess heavy metals [31]. We therefore expressed the N-terminal domain alone (Hvhma1Nt) in the yeast strains to investigate its potential role in metal chelation.

In all yeast strains, expression of HvHMA1 resulted in yeast with increased metal sensitivity compared to control cells (Figure 10). All strains expressing the non-functional mutant Hvhma1D457N (Hvhma1) grew like the empty vector control, implying that the negative impact of growth is the result of an active pump and not

Figure 10. Expression of HvHMA1 induced sensitivity to several divalent cations in mutant yeast strains. Expression of HvHMA1 has a toxic effect on yeast growth compared to empty vector control (control), which was reversed when the pump is non-functional (Hvhma1). A) the Zn and Co sensitive yeast strain zrc1cot1, on 150 μM Zn, B) the Cu sensitive yeast strain ccc2 on 1 mM Cu, C) the Cd sensitive yeast strain ycf1 on 20 μM Cd, D) the Zn and Co sensitive yeast strain zrc1cot1, on 250 μM Co, E) the Fe sensitive strain ccc2 on 2.6 mM Fe, F) Ca dependent yeast strain K616 on 10 mM Ca and G) the Mn sensitive pmr1 yeast strain on 0.16 mM Mn. A), B), and C) When the N-terminus has been removed Hvhma1D97 or when the Hvhma1Nt was introduced yeast growth was comparable to control. Expression of Hvhma1D50 showed an intermediate growth of the yeast, between control and HvHMA1. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0049027.g010
an indirect result of heterologous expression (Figure 10) such as, e.g., metal chelation by the His-rich N-terminal part of the protein. The negative impact of HvHMA1 on metal homeostasis in yeast might result from increased cellular uptake of metals as was previously suggested for Athma1ΔN [43]. Removing N-terminal sequences, either the chloroplast targeting signal or the whole N-terminus, reduced the toxic effect of HvHMA1 on yeast growth (Figure 10). This implies that the N-terminal domain is important for enzyme activity or that its removal changes the expression level or the localisation of the pump in yeast. Expression of the His-rich N-terminal alone did not impact the Zn, Cu or Cd sensitivity of yeast compared to control cells. In conclusion, HvHMA1 is a broad specificity metal transporter that in planta may have other physiologically relevant roles in addition to transporting Zn and Cu.

Conclusions

In the present study, we have characterized HvHMA1, a heavy metal ATPase of the cereal H. vulgare. Sequence analysis and complementation studies indicate that HvHMA1 is structurally and functionally equivalent to AtHMA1 of A. thaliana. We provide evidence that this ATPase is a broad specificity transporter localized to chloroplasts of leaves and to organellar structures in the endosperm of grains of barley. Our data suggests a role of HvHMA1 in exporting Zn and Cu from plastids. Such an activity could be important for redistribution of heavy metals within and between cells in response to changes in cellular demand, such as during Zn deficiency and during the process of grain filling.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Alignment of HvHMA1, AtHMA1, OsHMA1 and AtHMA7. The alignment reveals 8 putative TM segments in HvHMA1 (underlined in Figure). Due to deletion of the residues separating TM segment 3 and 4 in HMA1 sequences compared to AtHMA7, we predict these two TM segments to be situated in the membrane making a hairpin structure. Conserved motifs are highlighted, including the transduction motif (in red), the putative Tg binding motif (in green), the CPx/SPC motif (in yellow), the phosphorylation motif (in blue), ATP-binding motif (in pink) and HEGG motif (in grey).

Supporting Information Figure S2 Lambda scans from the cells shown in Figure 2. The scans show GFP fluorescence in transgenic plants compared to no GFP fluorescence in wild-type plants. A) shows scans from wild type (Figure 2A) and transgenic barley (Figure 2D) leaf cells respectively, while B) shows scans from wild type (Figure 2G) and transgenic barley (Figure 2J) aleurone layer cells from grains respectively.

Supporting Information Figure S3 Verification of HvHMA1 expression in A. thaliana Athma1 knockout plants. RT-PCR on wild-type (wt), Athma1 (hma1) and HvHMA1::Athma1 (35S::HvHMA1 in hma1 lines #1–6) plants showing expression of HvHMA1 only in Athma1::HvHMA1 plant lines. Actin expression was used as reference.

Figure S4 Verification of positive HvHMA1 RNAi H. vulgare lines. Quantitative PCR on genomic DNA from HvHMA1 RNAi transgenic barley plants using ubiquitin promoter specific primers. The relative number of PCR cycles to obtain a product was low for positive transgenic lines, while high for non-transgenic lines. GFP is a transgenic plant line used as positive control. Error bars indicate ±SE.

Figure S5 HvHMA1 expression was down-regulated in HvHMA1 RNAi H. vulgare lines. Several lines showed significant down-regulation to approximately 20% compared of wild-type level. Data is normalized to tubulin expression. Error bars indicate ±SE.

Figure S6 HvHMA1 DNA sequence used for creating the RNA interference construct.

Figure S7 Zn and Cu grain content is comparable in wild type and segregating non-transgenic null-lines (Null) of HvHMA1 RNAi plants. A) Zn B) Cu content in grains from wild type vs. Null plants is not significantly different. Values with the same letter between lines are not significantly different (P>0.05). Data are the means ± SE (n = 5).

Figure S8 Zn and Cu content of purified chloroplasts isolated from wildtype and HvHMA1 RNAi plants (line 30,4). Values with the same letter between lines are not significantly different (P>0.05). Data are the means ± SE (n = 2).

Table S1 Oligonucleotide sequences used for cloning.

Table S2 Yeast strains used for complementation studies.

Table S3 Oligo sequences used for real-time PCR.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: MDM LEW LB PBH MGP. Performed the experiments: MDM PP MS EV RFM SB AM. Analyzed the data: MDM LEW LB PBH MGP JKS. Wrote the paper: MDM MGP.

References

Archaeoglobus fulgidus


HvHMA1 Mobilizes Organellar Heavy Metals