



**Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro**

# **Absorção e Metabolismo de Nitrogênio em Plantas**

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**Setembro/2014**

# Nitrogênio

- É um dos nutrientes requeridos em maiores quantidades

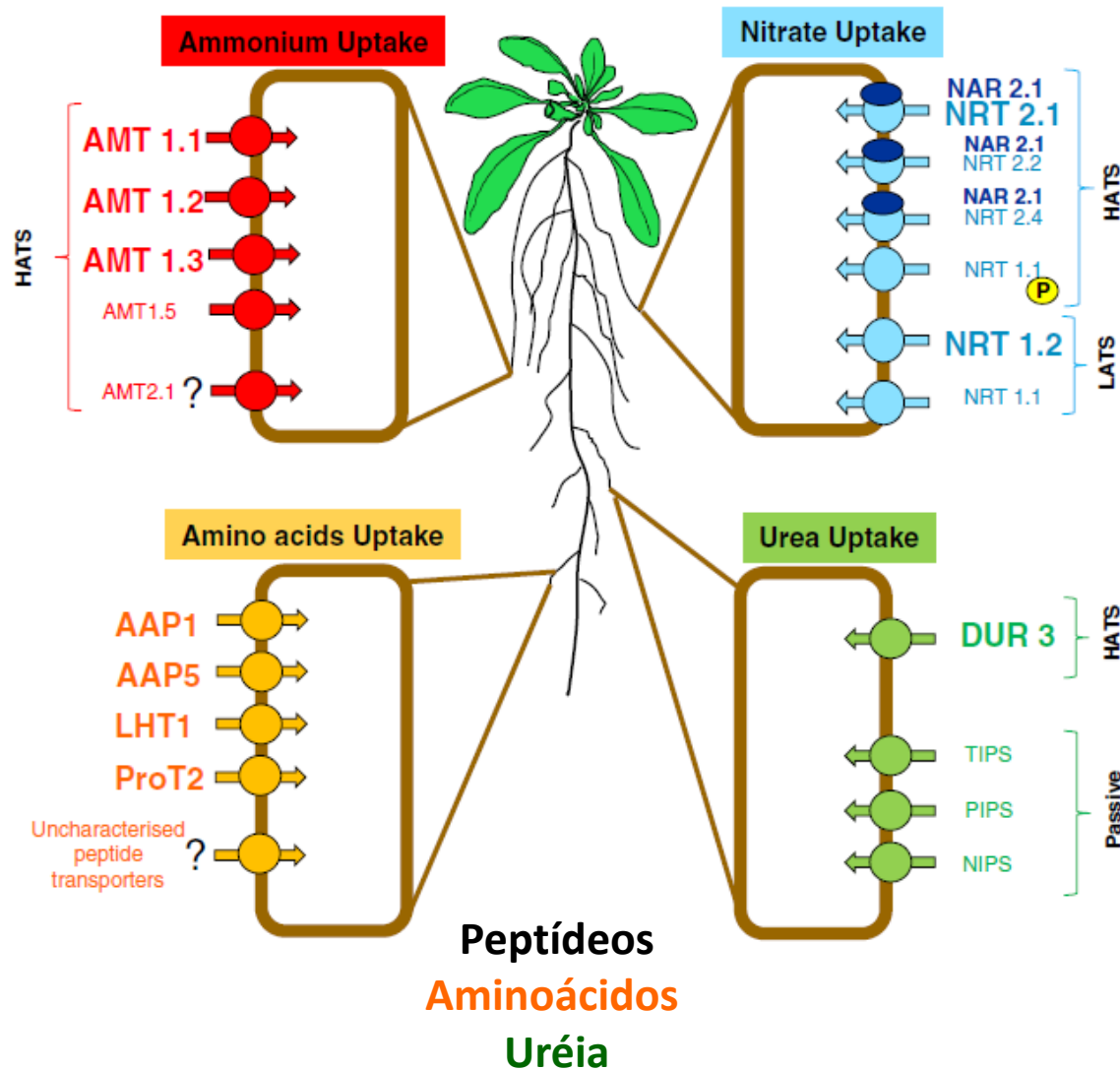
Disponibilidade no solo ↓

Aplicação de N ↑

❖ Até 70% do N aplicado = perdido

**“Eficiência de Absorção e Uso de N pelas Plantas”**

# N absorvido: orgânica ou inorgânica

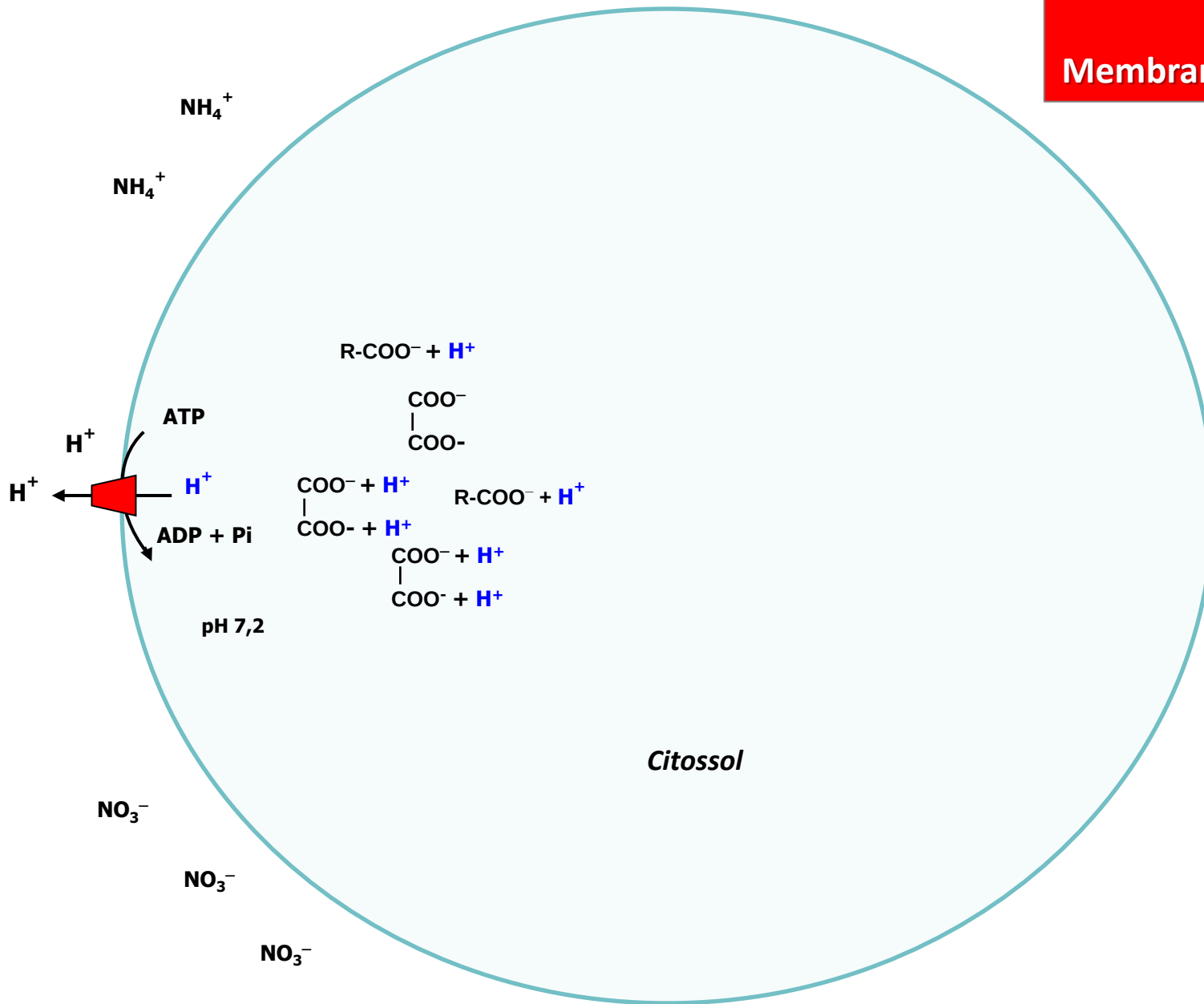


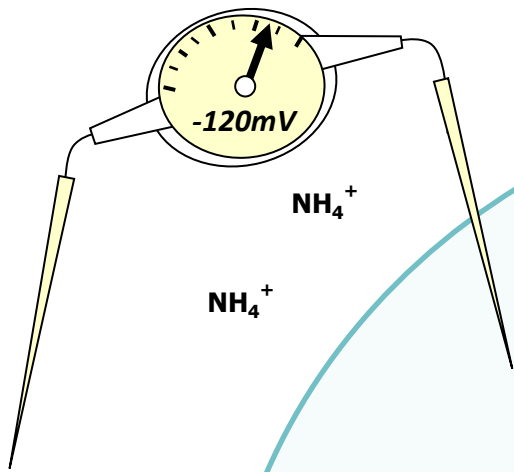
Principais formas absorvidas:



# **Absorção**

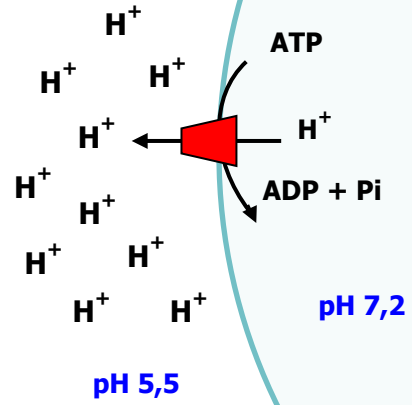
**P-H<sup>+</sup>-ATPases  
de  
Membrana plasmática**





$\text{NH}_4^+$

$\text{NH}_4^+$



pH 7,2

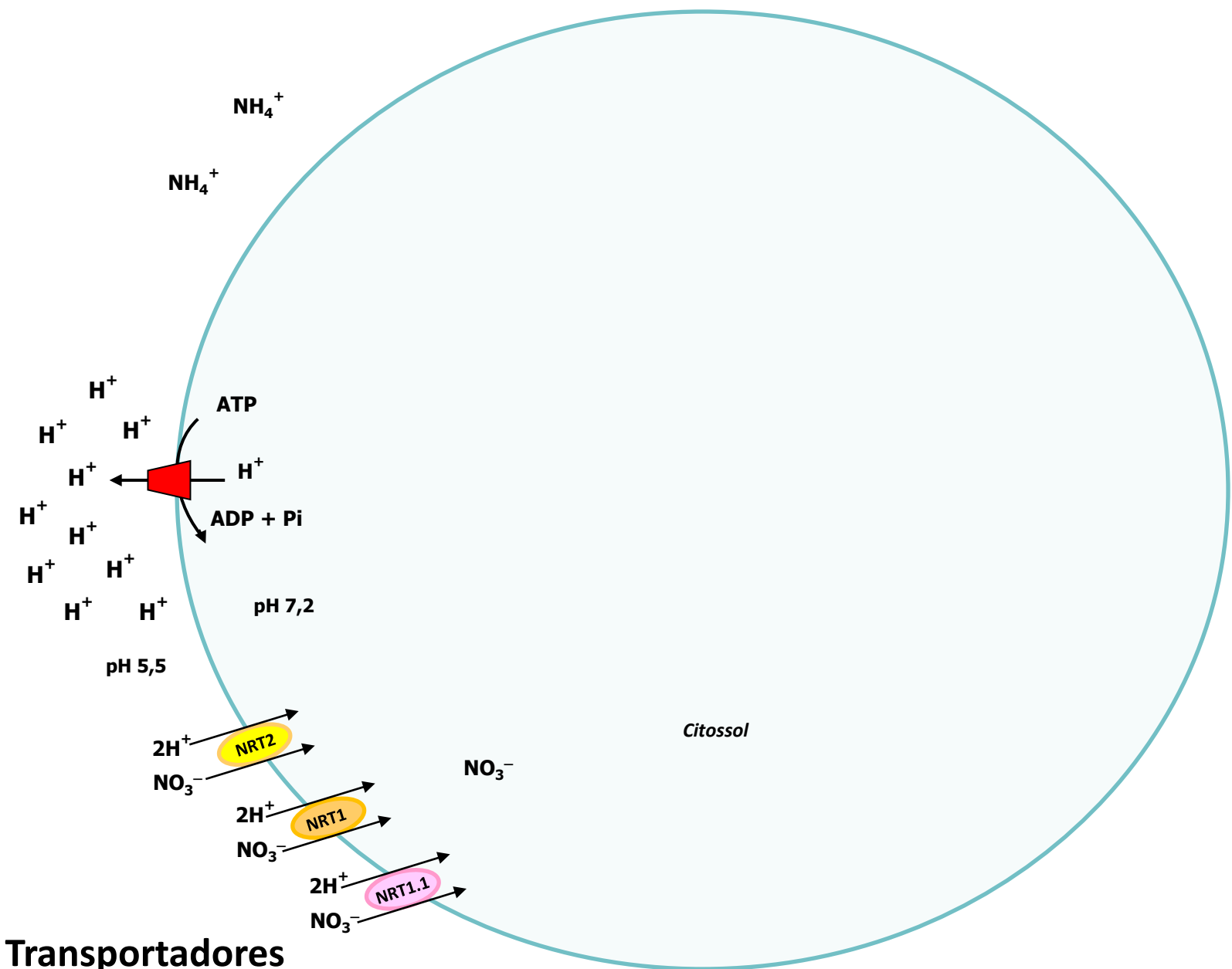
pH 5,5

*Citossol*

$\text{NO}_3^-$

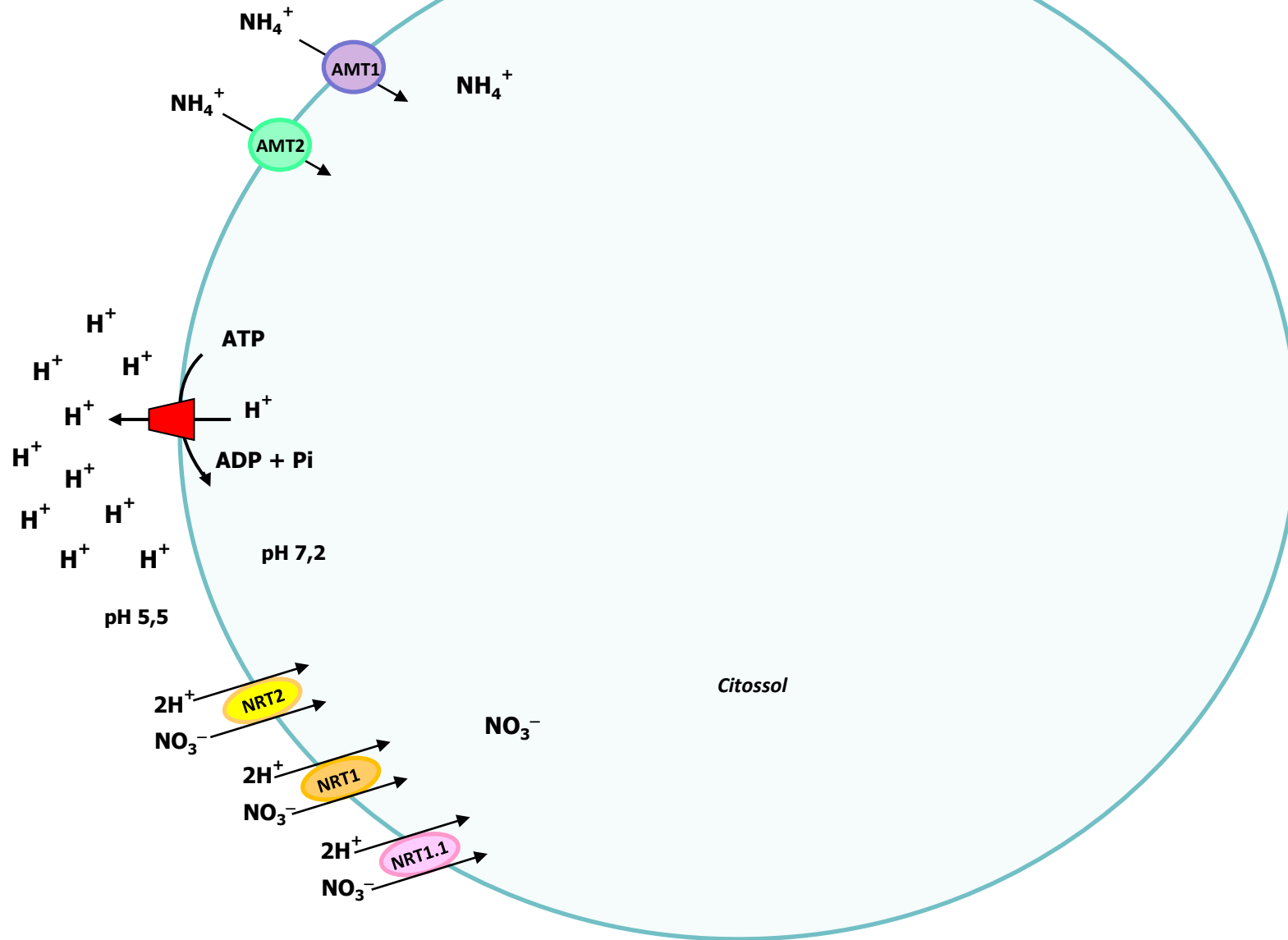
$\text{NO}_3^-$

$\text{NO}_3^-$



**Transportadores  
de  $\text{NO}_3^-$**

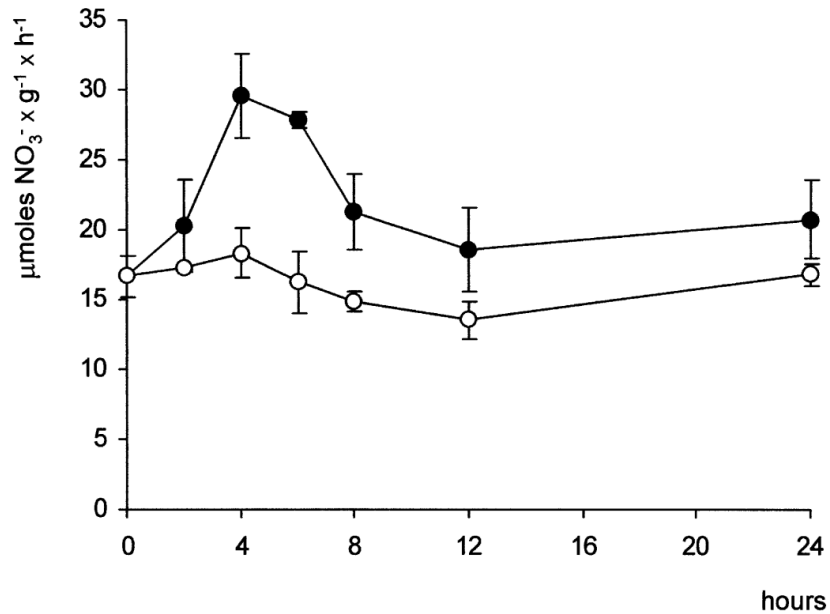
# Transportadores de $\text{NH}_4^+$



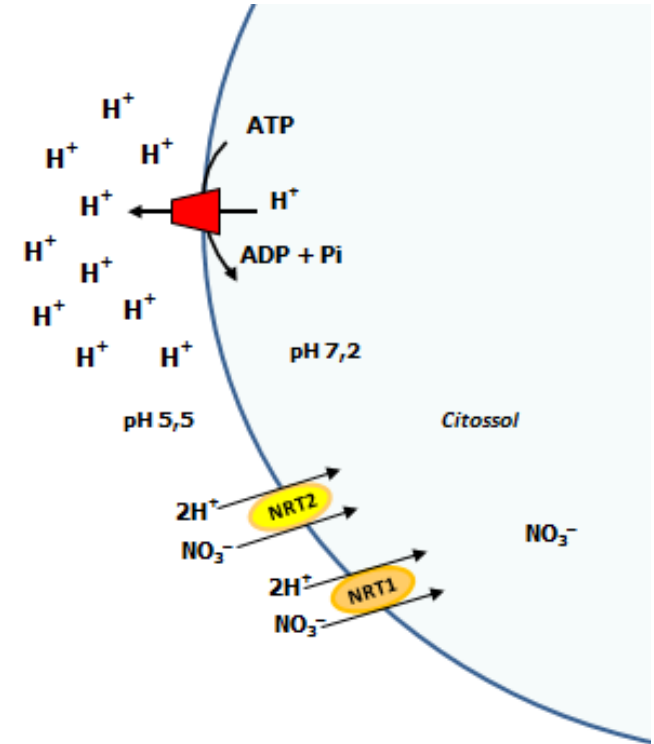
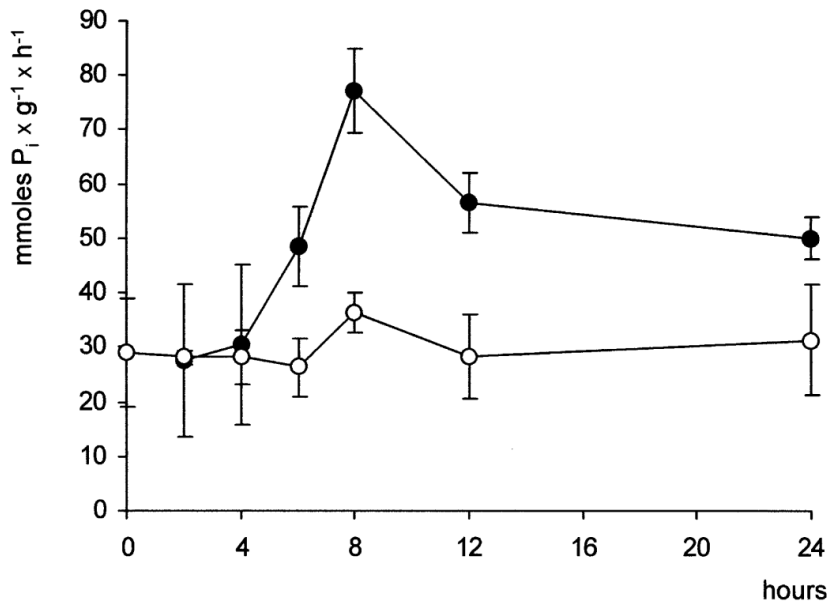


# Absorção de $\text{NO}_3^-$ x Atividade de P-H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase

## Absorção de $\text{NO}_3^-$



## Atividade das P-H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase

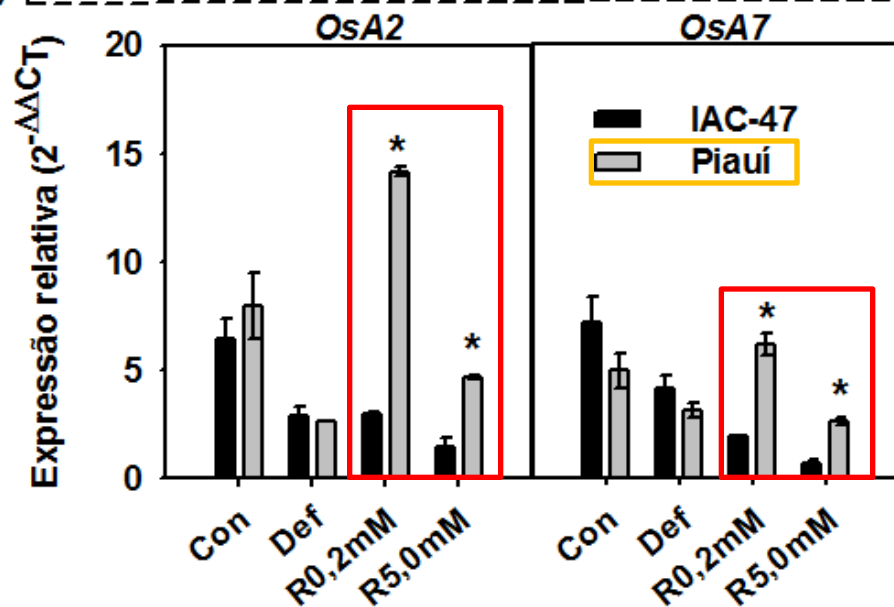


# Expressão gênica de isoformas de P-H<sup>+</sup>-ATPases (*OsA2* e *OsA7*)

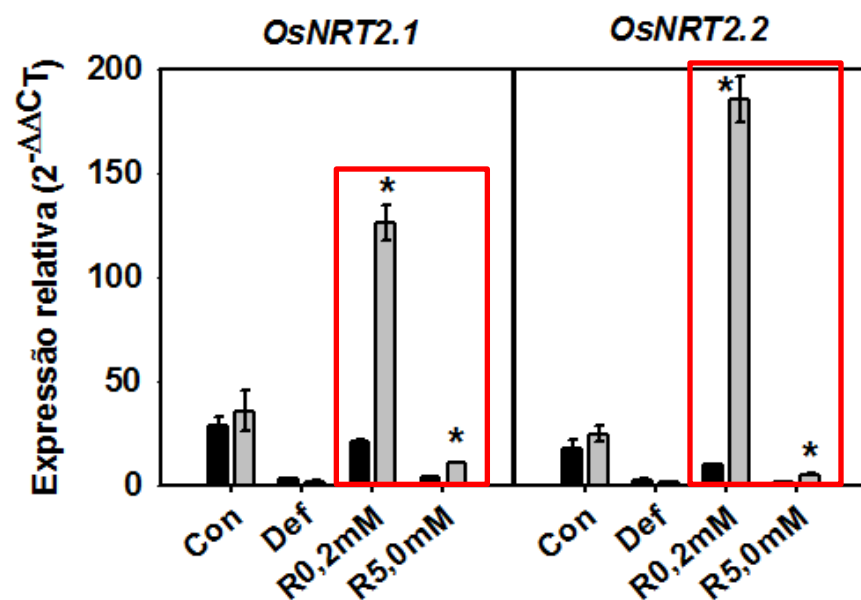
x  
*NRT2.1* e *NRT2.2* em arroz



(a) PM H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase



(b) Transportador de NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> de alta afinidade



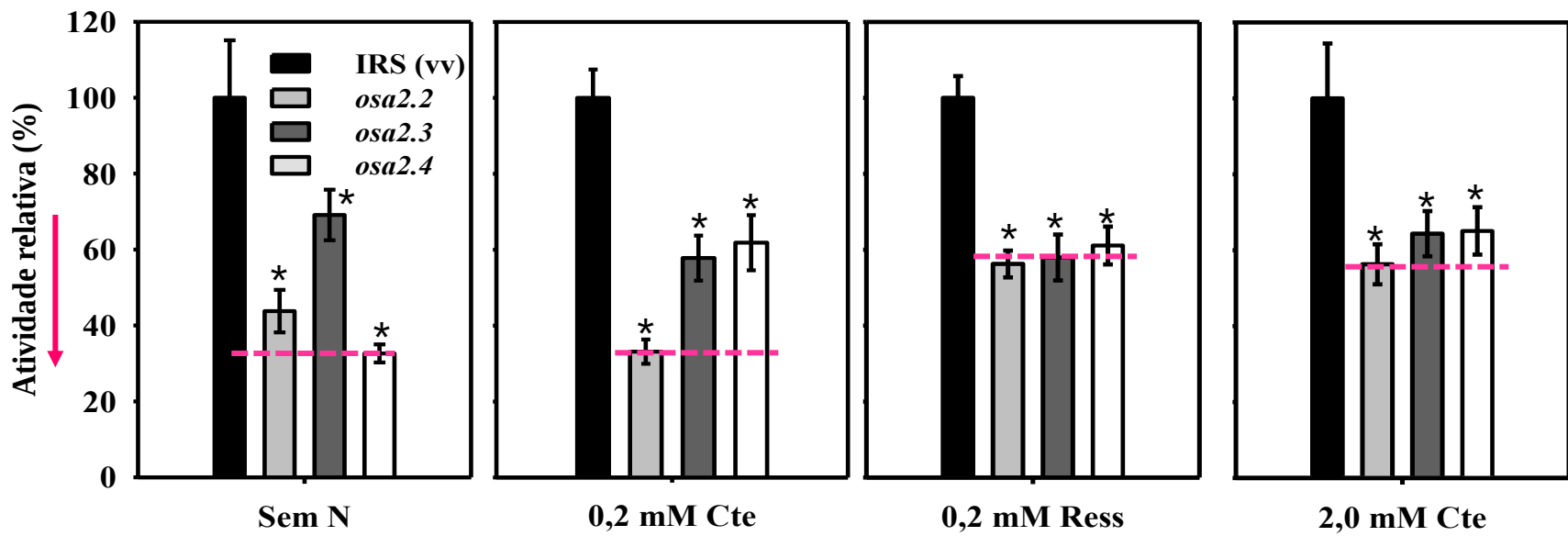
\**P* < 0,05

Maior expressão em baixa dose de NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

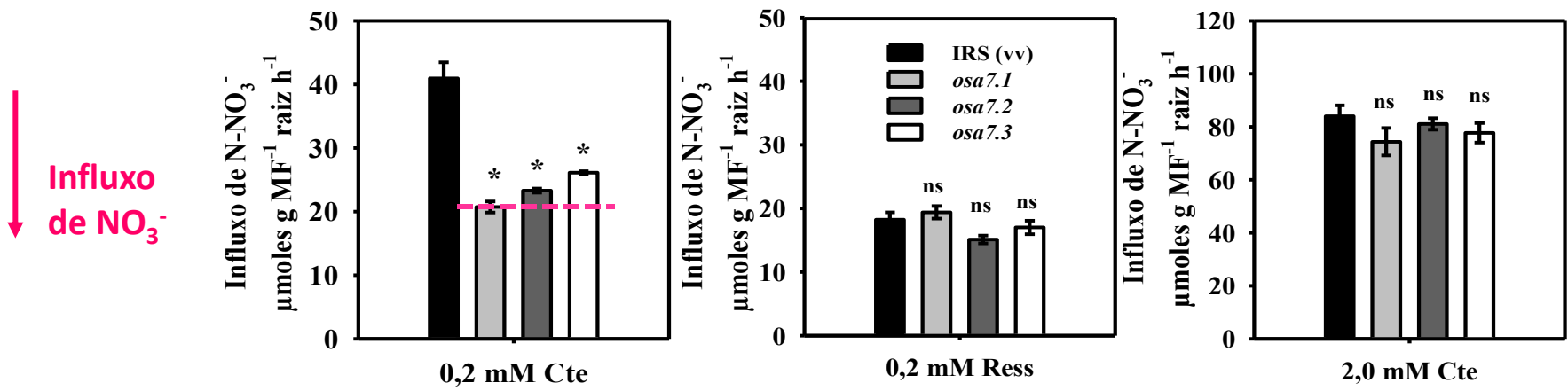
Atividade das P-H<sup>+</sup>-ATPases e influxo de NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> em mutantes de arroz *osa7*



Atividade da PM H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (μmol Pi mg<sup>-1</sup> proteína h<sup>-1</sup>)

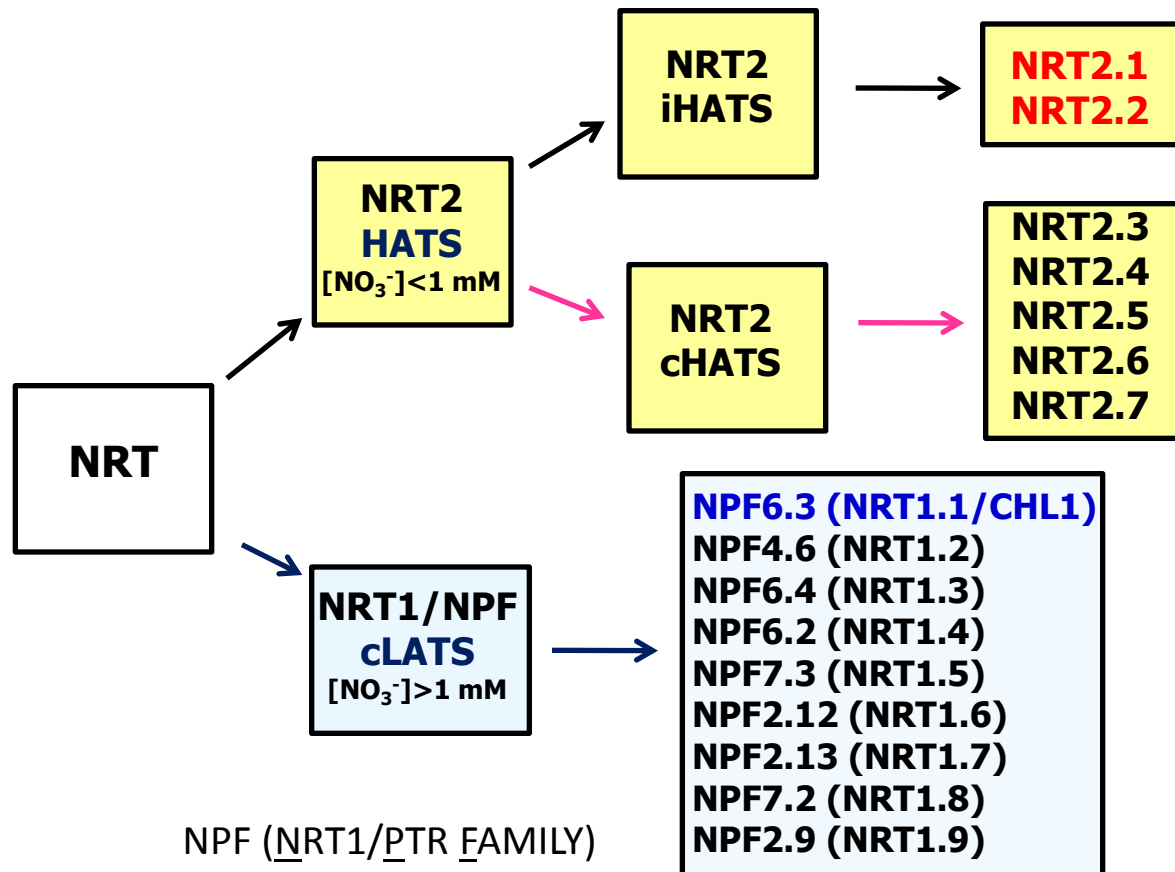
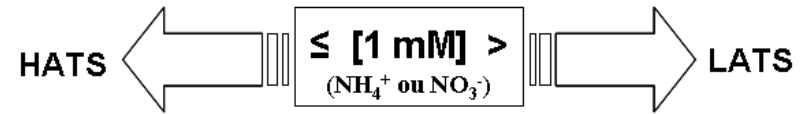


Experimento mutantes *osa7*



# **Absorção de $\text{NO}_3^-$**

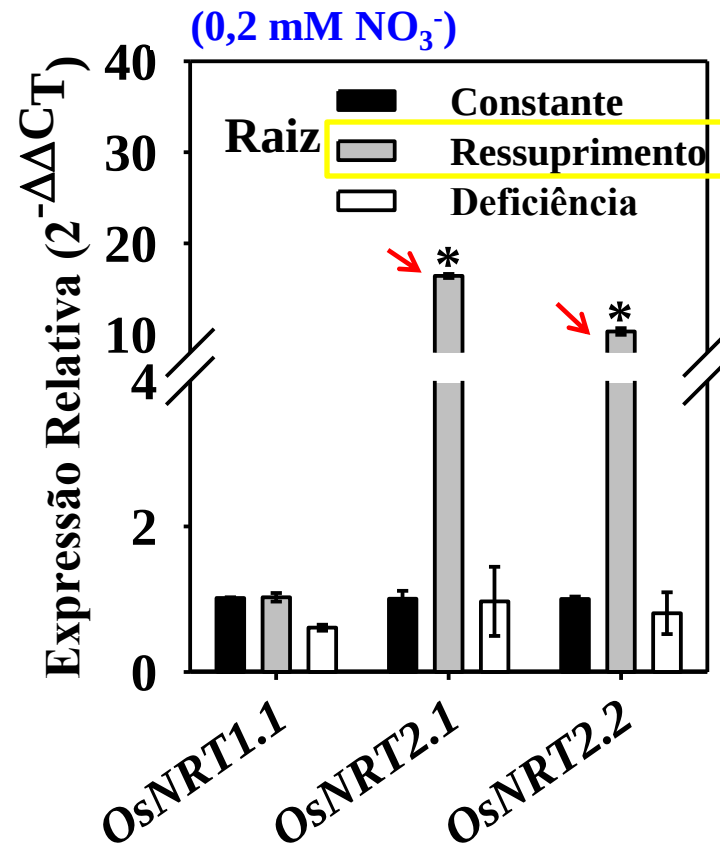
# Transportadores de $\text{NO}_3^-$



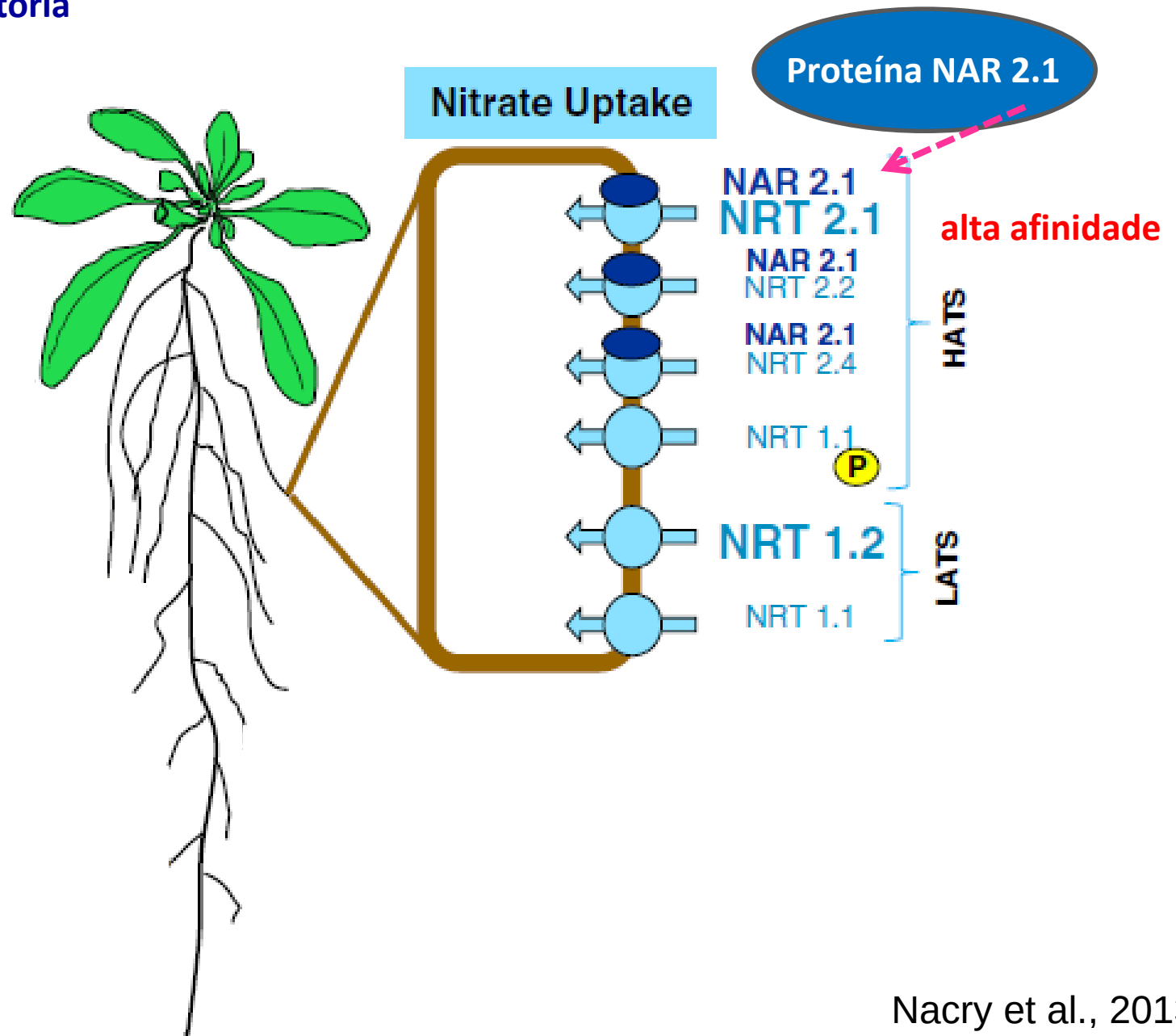
## Transportadores de $\text{NO}_3^-$ de alta afinidade:

*OsNRT2.1 e OsNRT2.2*

> Expressão gênica em baixo N



Proteína Regulatória  
NAR2.1  
e  
NRT2.1

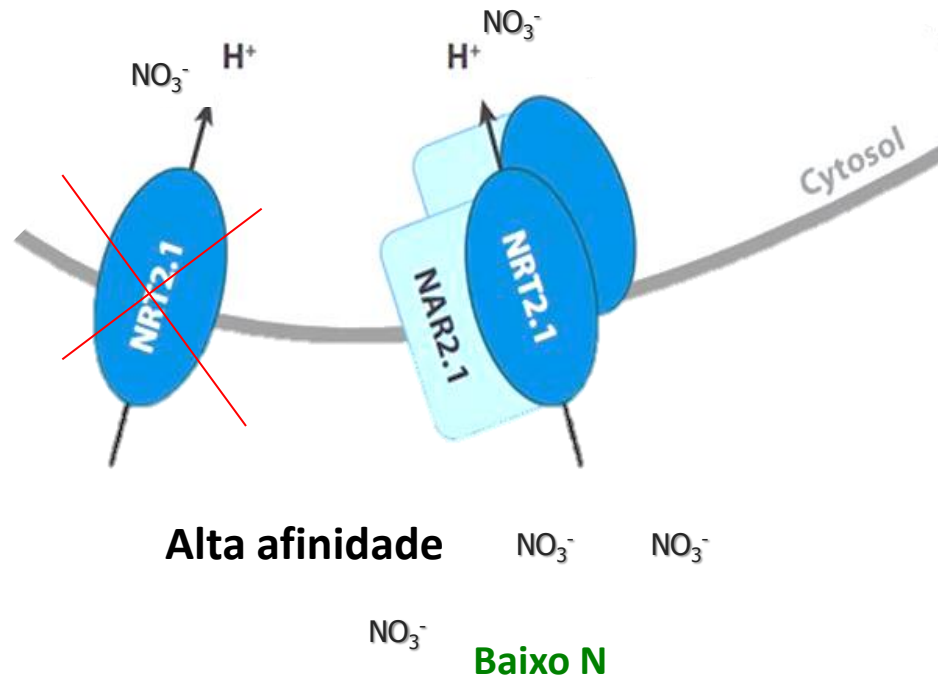


Proteína Regulatória  
NAR2.1

e

NRT2.1

## E a absorção sob baixo N





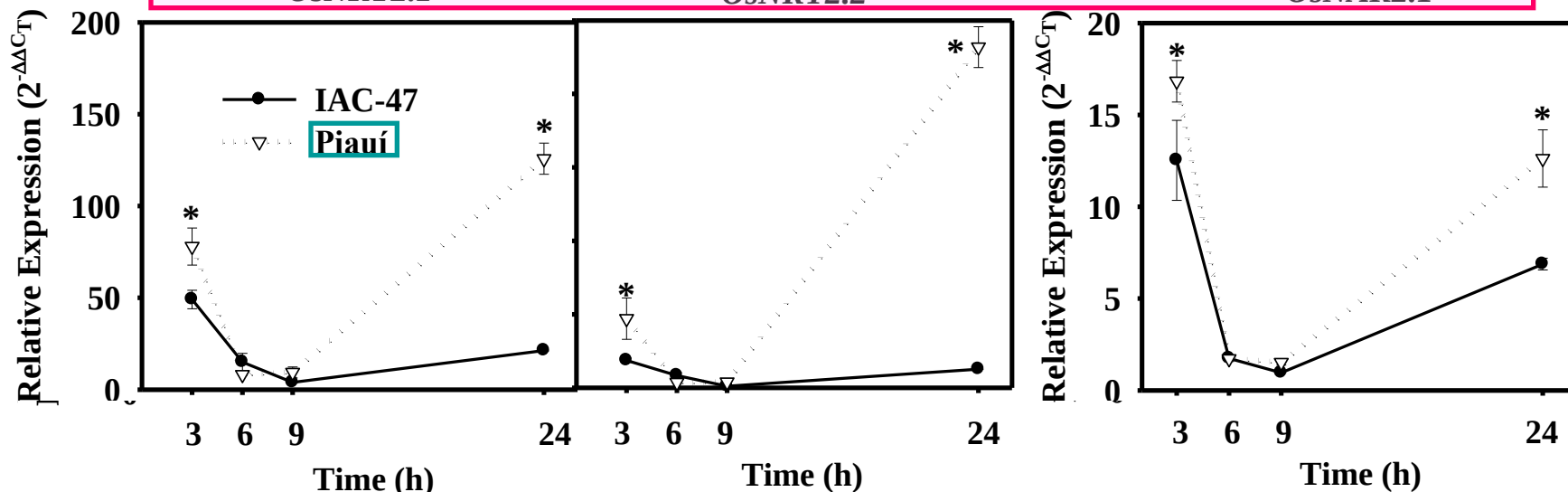
# Expressão de *OsNRT2.1*, *OsNRT2.2* e *OsNAR2.1* em variedades de arroz X Absorção de $\text{NO}_3^-$

0.2 mM  $\text{NO}_3^-$ -N (resupply)

*OsNRT2.1*

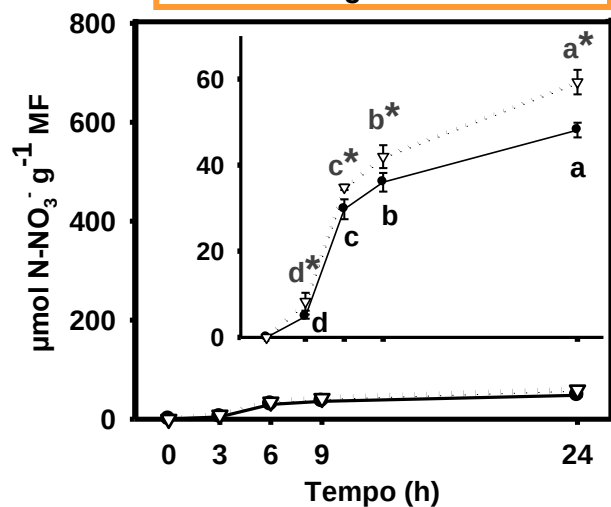
*OsNRT2.2*

*OsNAR2.1*



Teor de  $\text{NO}_3^-$  na planta

0,2 mM N- $\text{NO}_3^-$  (ressuprimento)



*OsNRT2.1* e *OsNRT2.2* X *OsNAR2.1*

| Genes           | IAC-47 variety  |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 | <i>OsNRT2.1</i> | <i>OsNRT2.2</i> |
| <i>OsNRT2.2</i> | 0.9423**        |                 |
| <i>OsNAR2.1</i> | 0.9030**        | 0.8665**        |
| Piauí variety   |                 |                 |
|                 | <i>OsNRT2.1</i> | <i>OsNRT2.2</i> |
| <i>OsNRT2.2</i> | 0.9385**        |                 |
| <i>OsNAR2.1</i> | 0.9358**        | 0.8727**        |

\*\*  $P < 0,01$

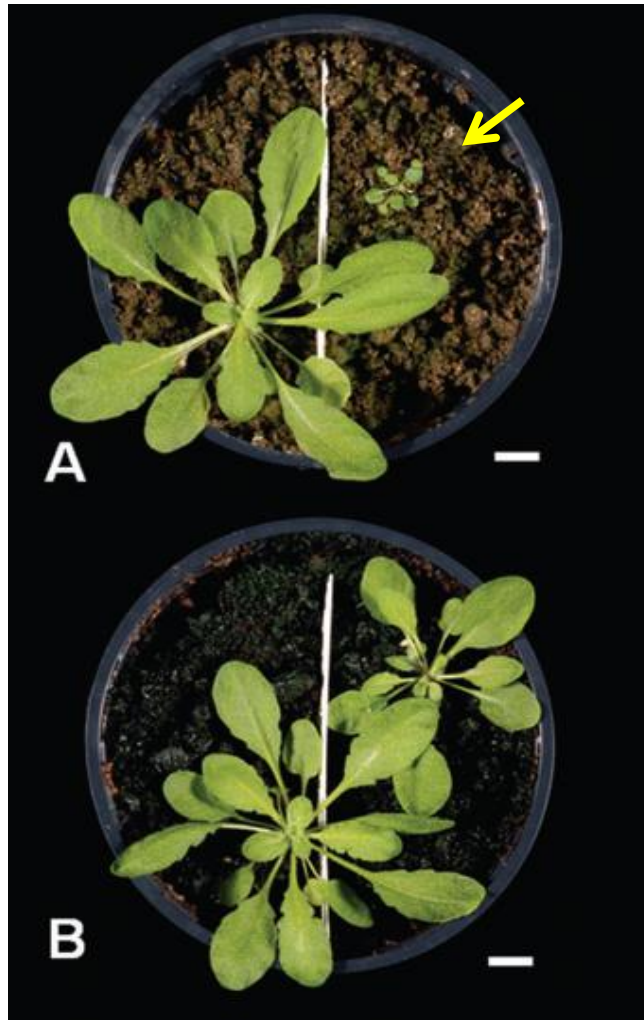
(Sperandio et al., 2014)

## Silenciamento *nar2.1* em *Arabidopsis*

Plantas  
WT

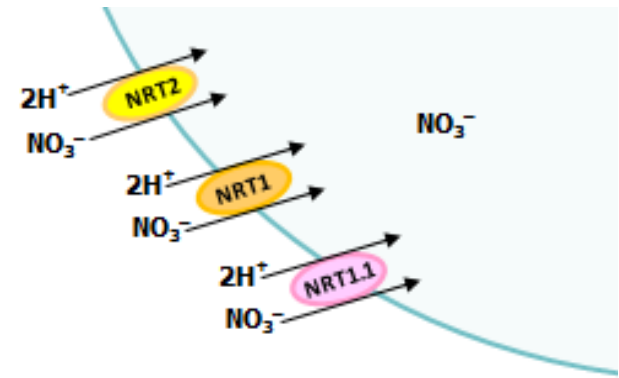
Plantas  
mutantes  
*nrt3.1*

NRT3.1 ~ ao NAR2.1  
*Silenciadas nrt3.1*



Baixo Suprimento de  $\text{N-NO}_3^-$

Alto Suprimento de  $\text{N-NO}_3^-$



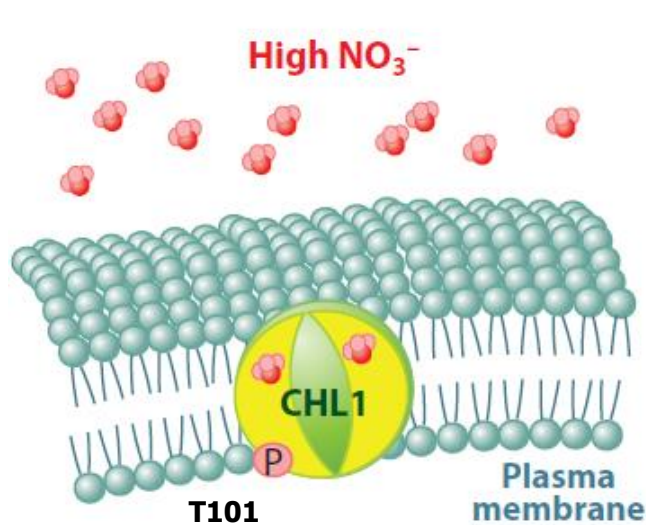
## Transportador de nitrato de dupla afinidade CHL1 (**NRT1.1**)

Arabidopsis: NPF6.3

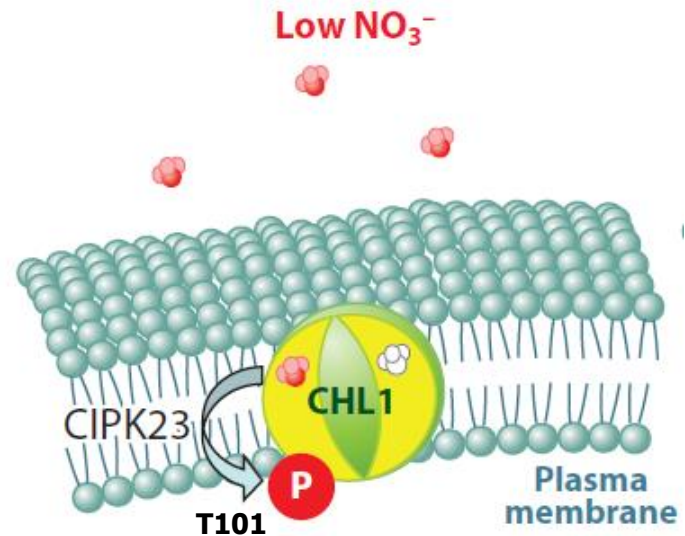
Arroz: NPF8.9

NPF (NRT1/PTR FAMILY)

# Transportador de nitrato de dupla afinidade **CHL1 (NRT1.1)**



Baixa afinidade



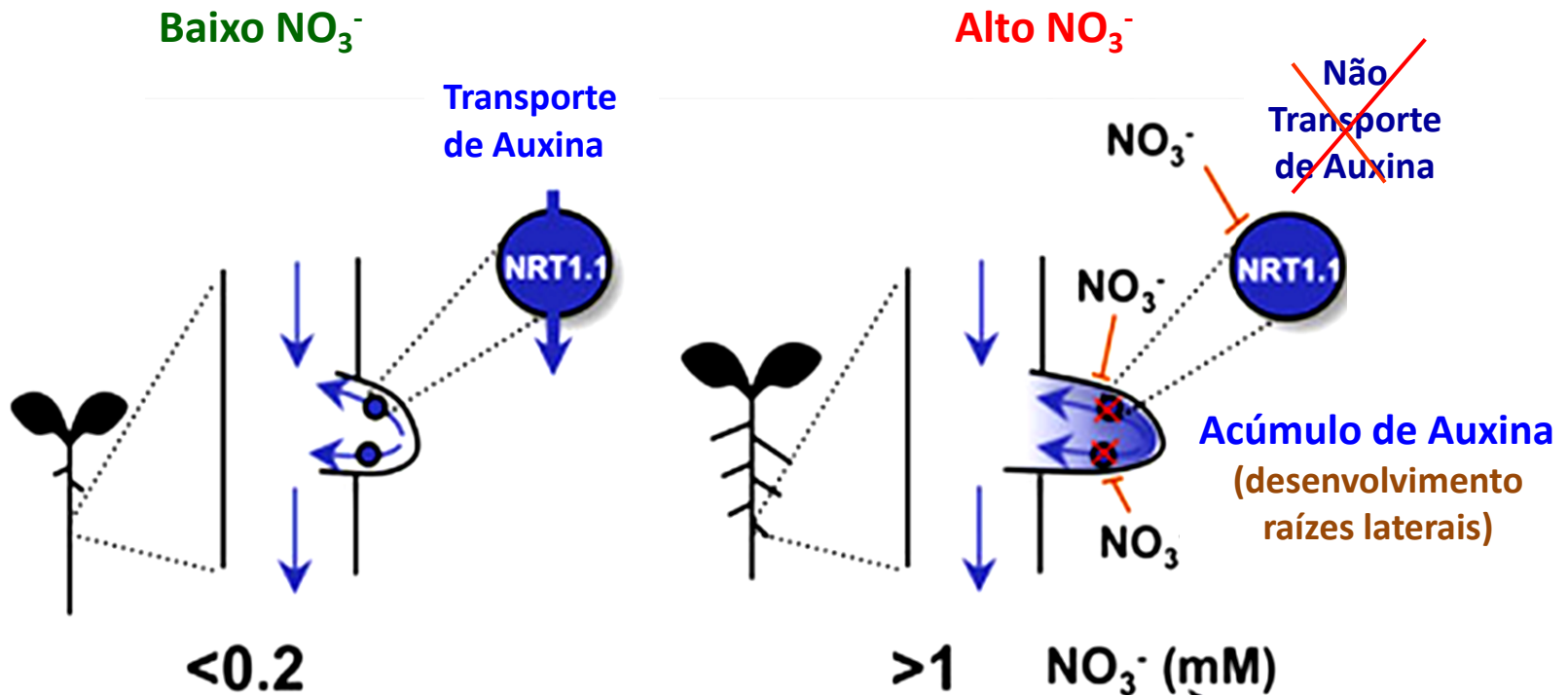
Alta afinidade

**CIPK23** (calcineurin-like protein CBL-Interacting Protein Kinase 23)

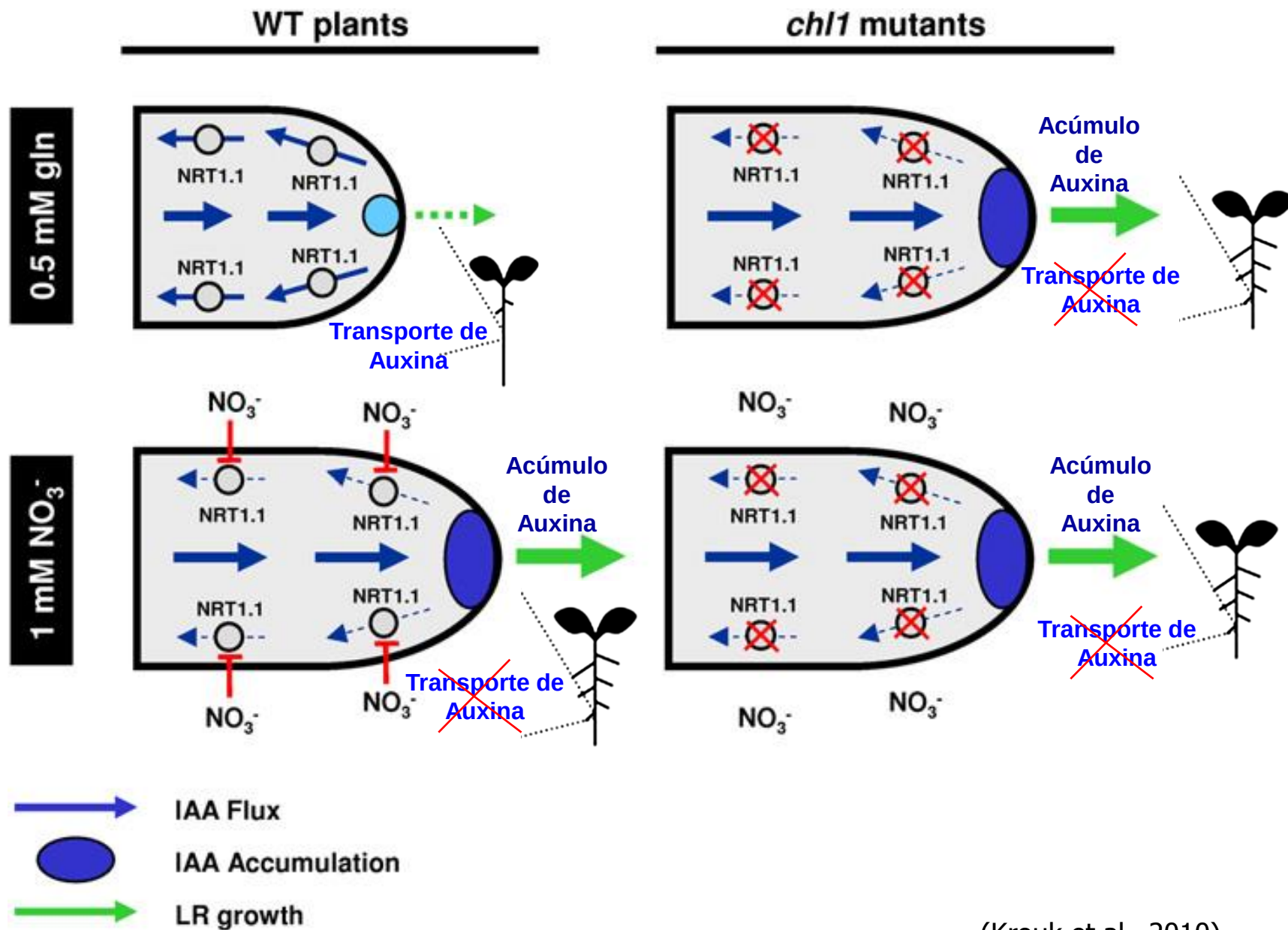
(Tsay et al., 2011)

## O transceptor CHL1 (NRT1.1)

e o desenvolvimento de raízes laterais em resposta ao  $\text{NO}_3^-$



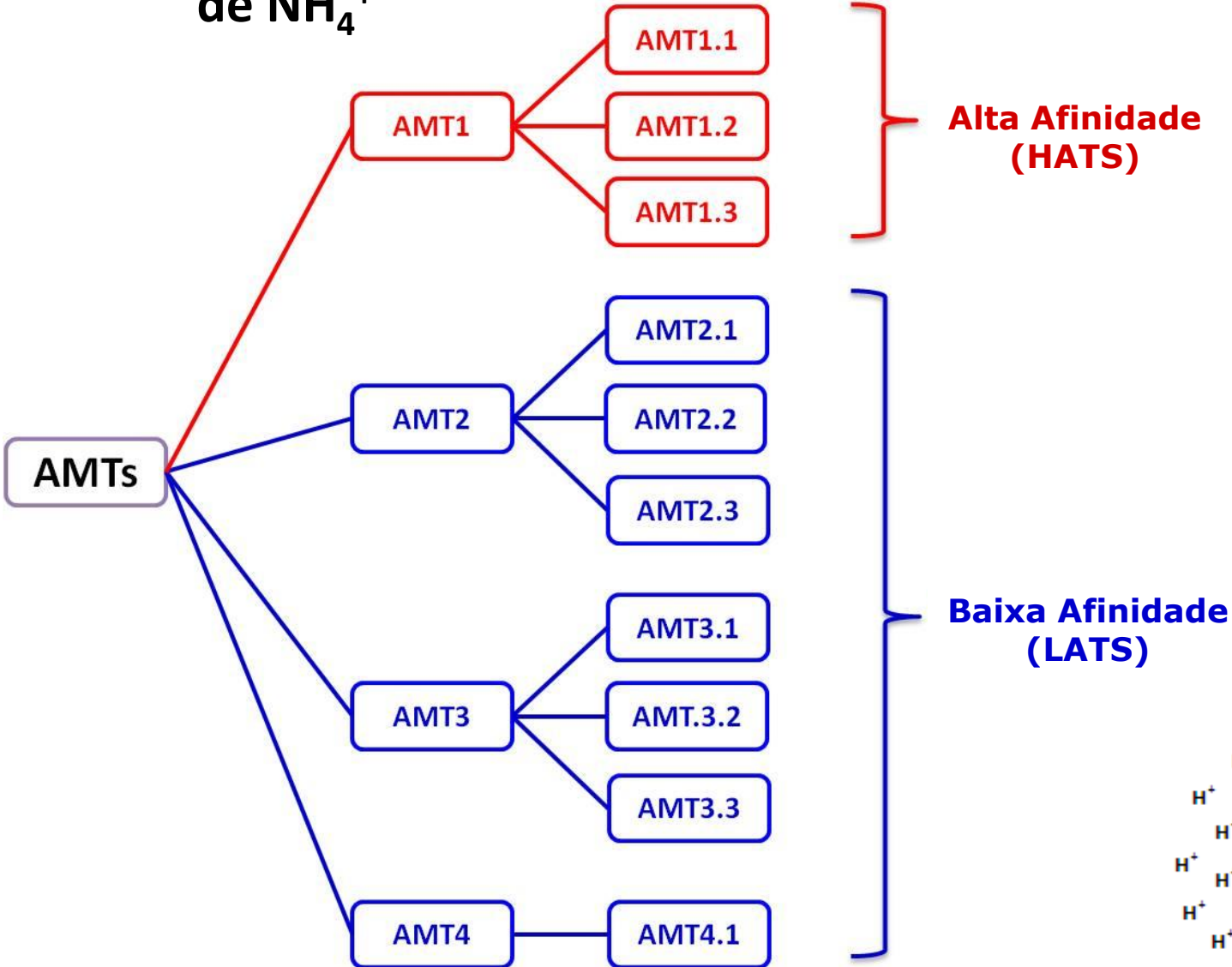
# Silenciamiento de *chl1*



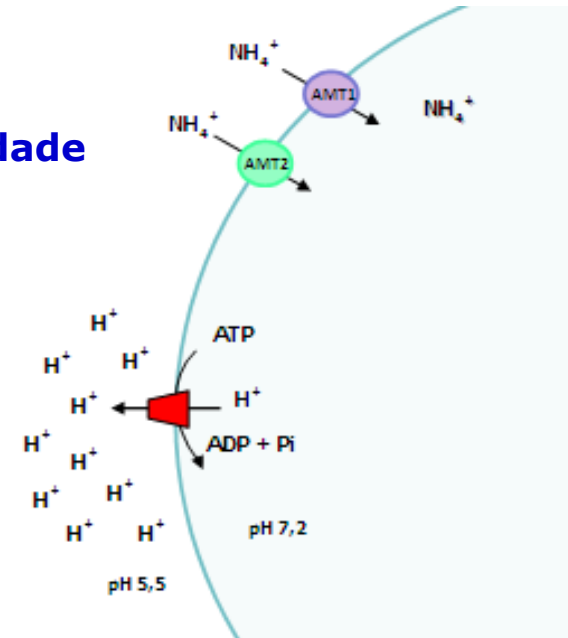
(Krouk et al., 2010)

# **Absorção de $\text{NH}_4^+$**

# Transportadores de $\text{NH}_4^+$

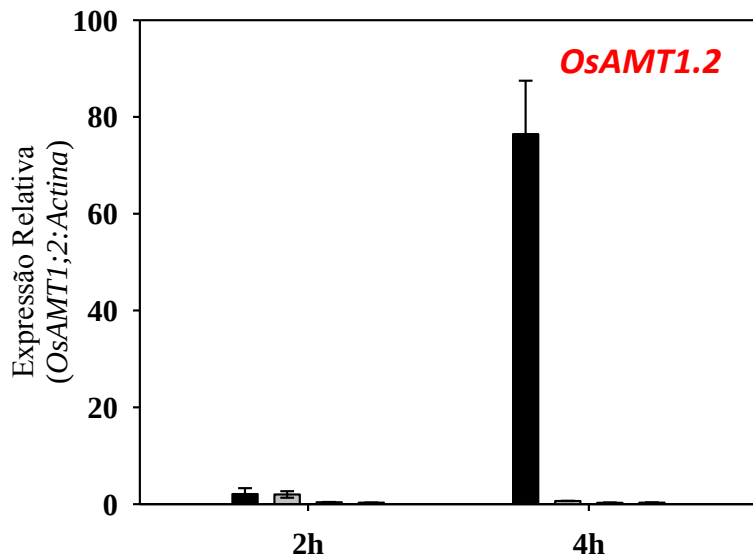
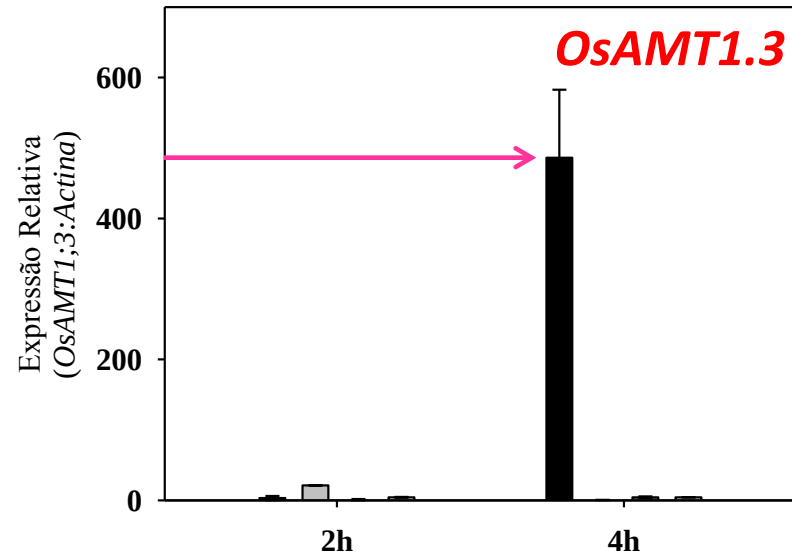
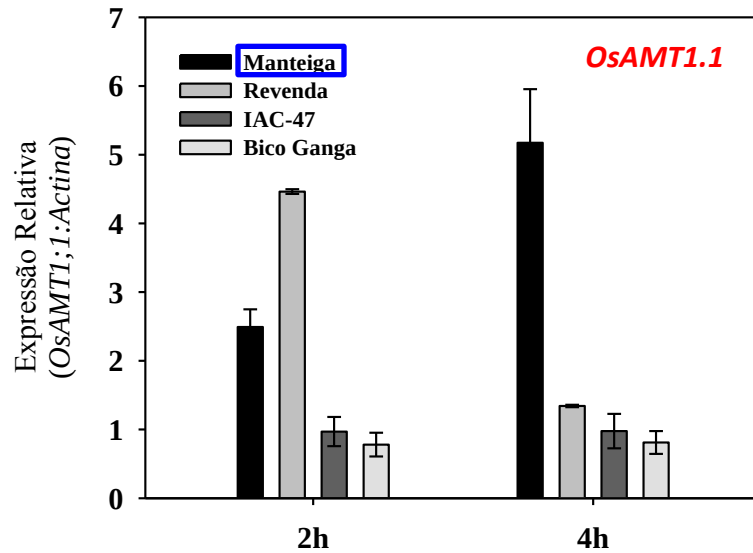


(AMT, Ammonium transporter)

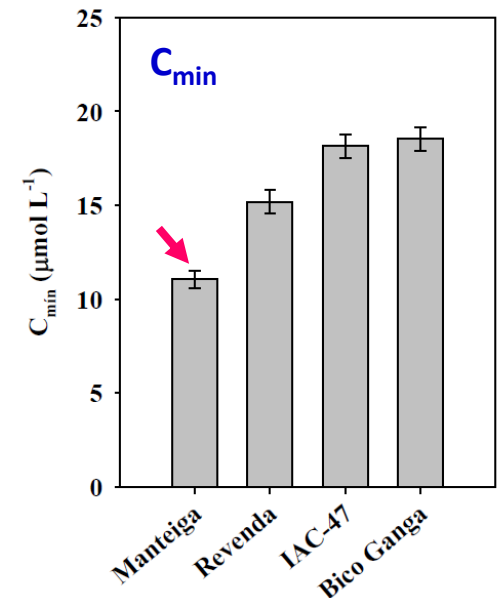




# Variedade de arroz com maior eficiência de absorção sob baixo suprimento de $\text{NH}_4^-$ .



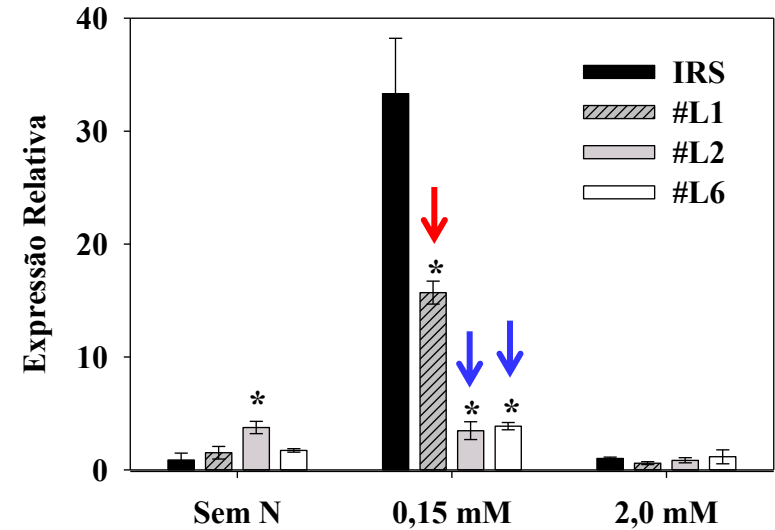
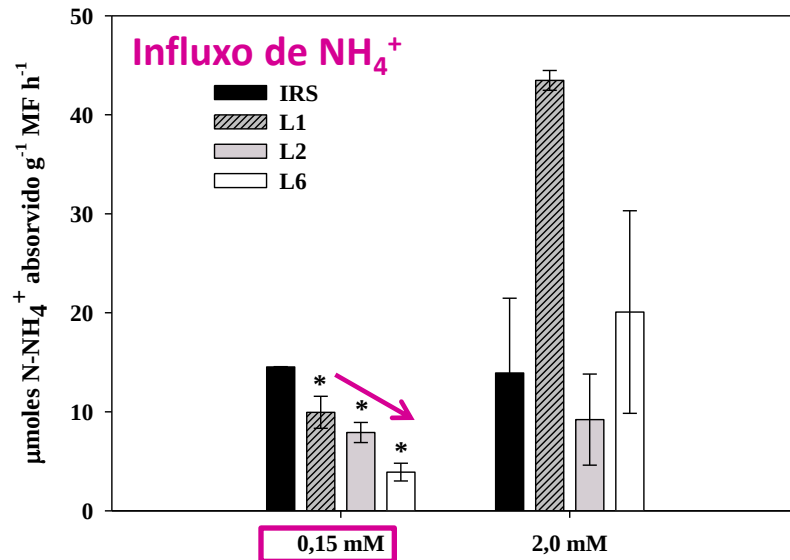
**Manteiga:**  
proteína do grão > 12%



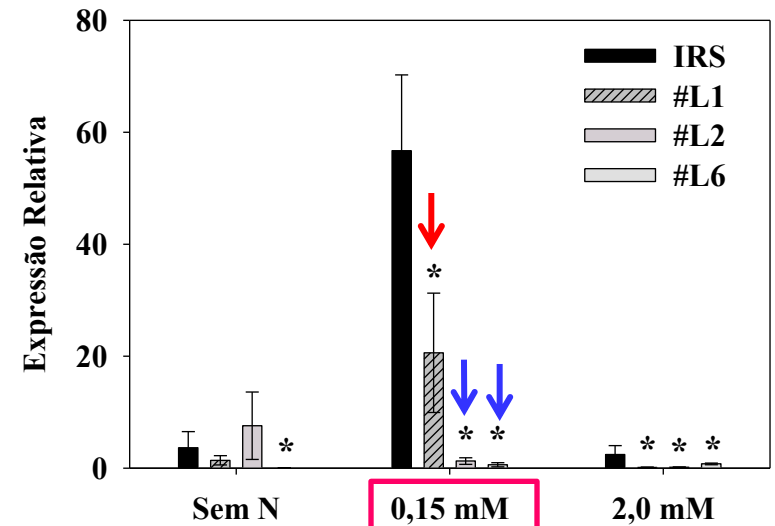
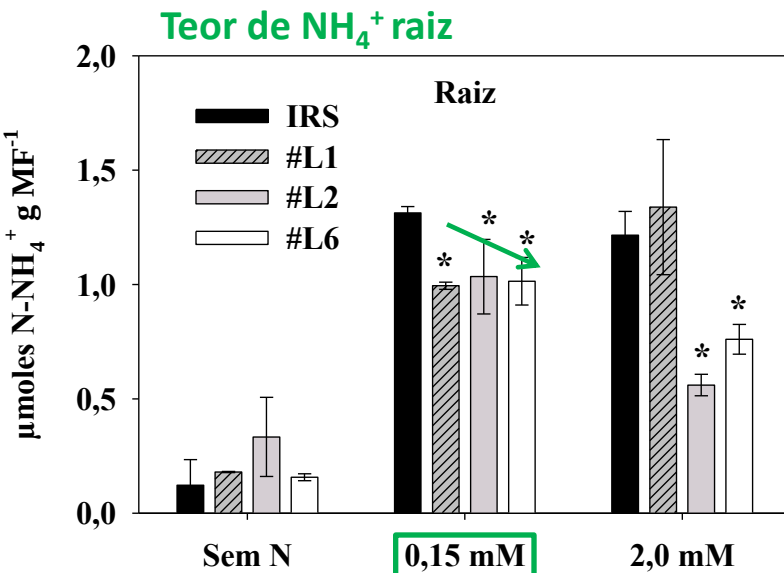
$C_{\min}$  para  $\text{N-NH}_4^+$  em variedades de arroz. Valores obtidos 24 horas após a adição de solução com 0,2 mM de  $\text{N-NH}_4^+$ .

# Silenciamento do *OsAMT1.3* por amiRNA em arroz (*osamt1.3*)

## Expressão gênica *OsAMT1.1*



## *OsAMT1.2*



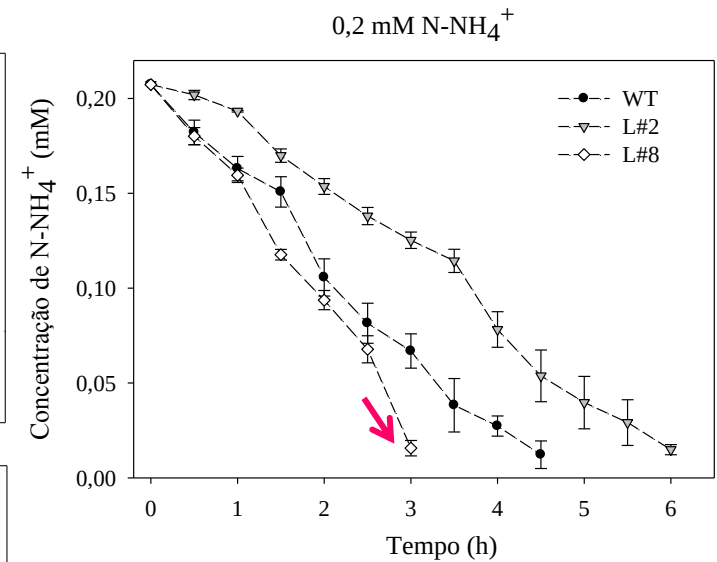
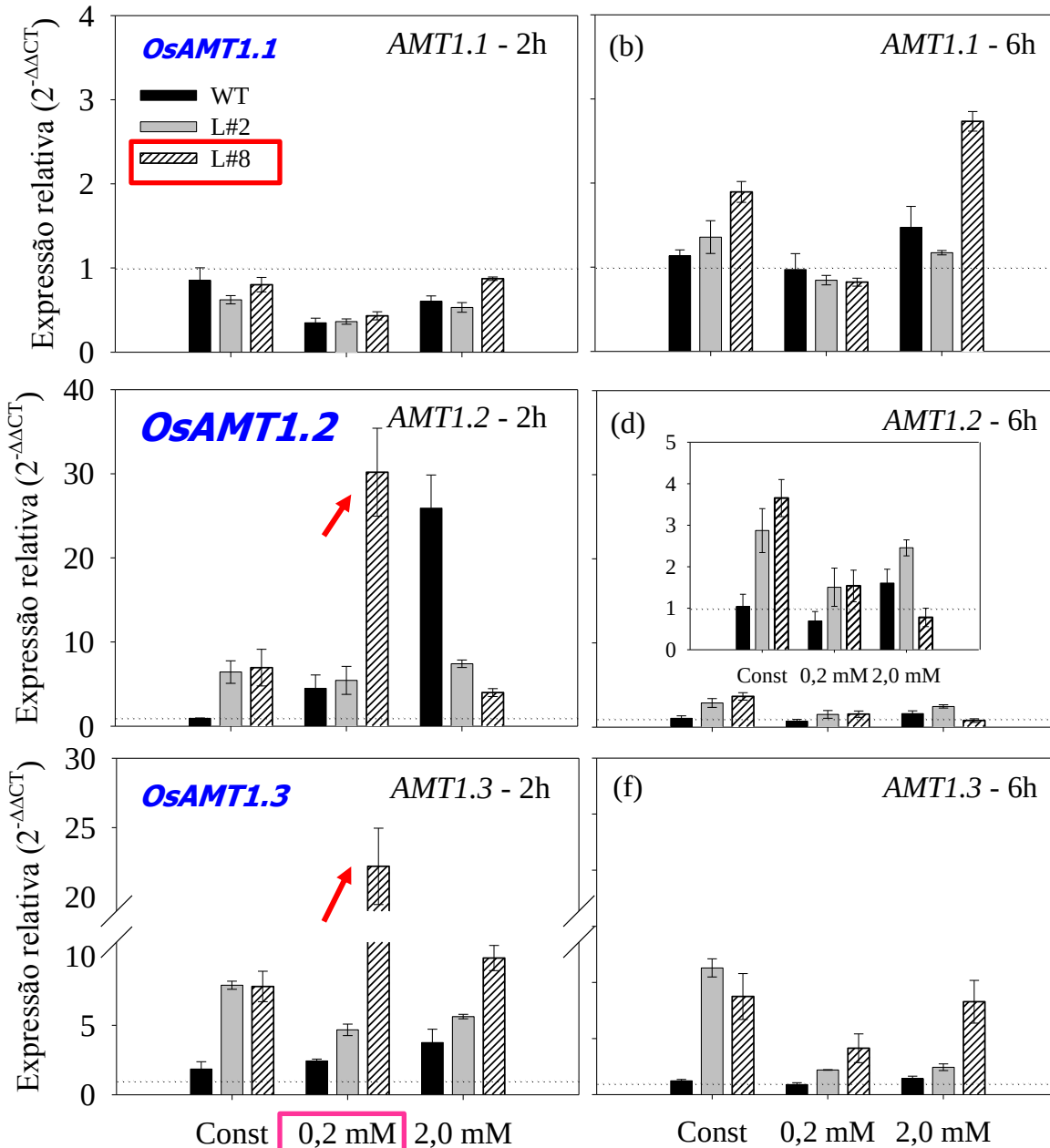
Linhagens mutantes L1, L2 e L6: amiRNA-*osamt1.3*

Dose de N- $\text{NH}_4^+$

Influxo de  $\text{NH}_4^+$  e teor do íon nas raízes de linhagens mutantes L1, L2 e L6 silenciando o gene *OsAMT1.3* (UBIL:amiRNA-*osamt1.3*) e plantas controle IRS154 (vetor vazio) ressupridas com 0,15 mM de N- $\text{NH}_4^+$  e supridas com 2,0 mM de N- $\text{NH}_4^+$ .

# Superexpressão do OsAMT1.3 em arroz

## Expressão de AMT1



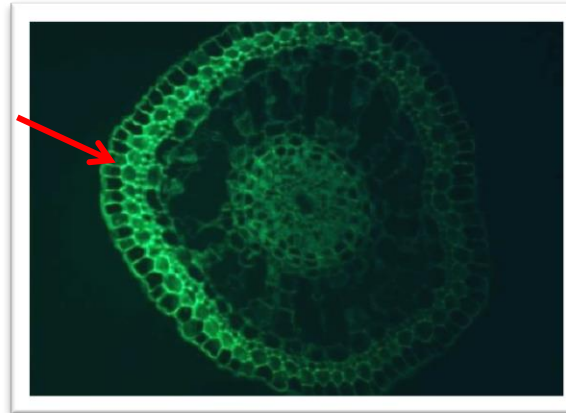
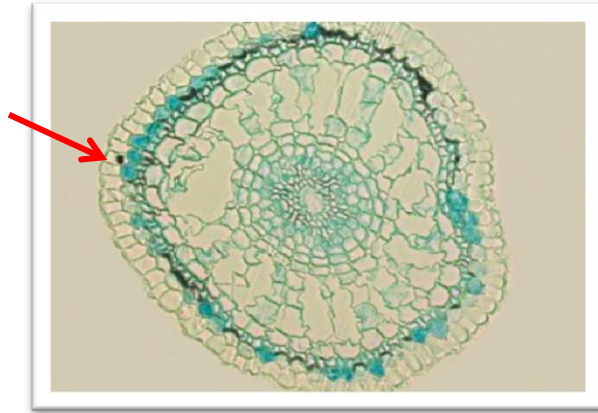
**Linhagem 8 apresentou maior depleção de  $\text{NH}_4^+$  na solução nutritiva**

**E maior expressão em baixa dose**

(Ferreira, L. 2012)

## Localização Tecido – específica do transportador de amônio *OsAMT1.3*

Corte transversal evidenciando alta atividade do *pOsAMT1.3* região do córtex

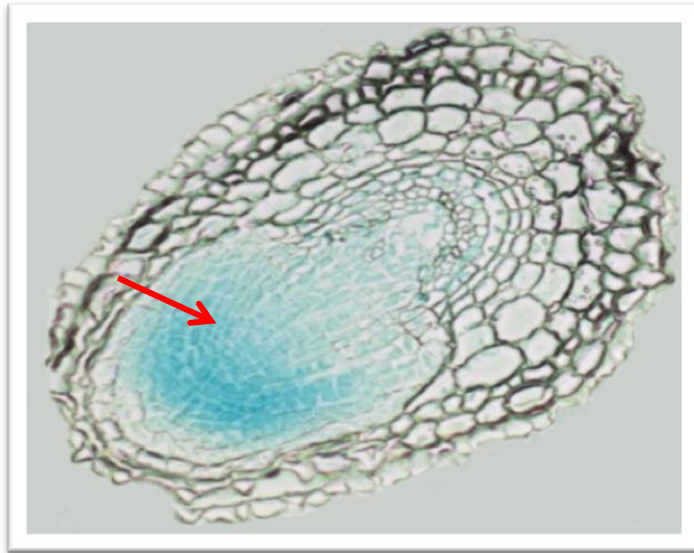


$P_{OsAMT1.3}::GFP::GUS$

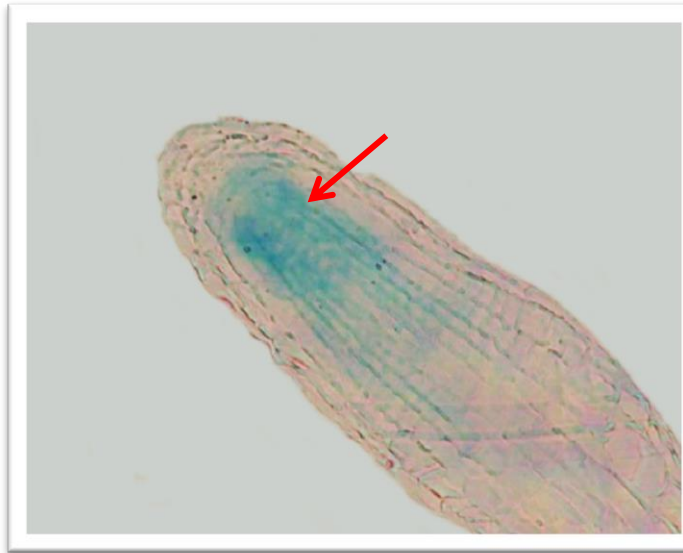
GUS – Azul  
GFP – Verde

**Locais de atuação do  
*OsAMT1.3* em plantas  
privadas de N.**

- Absorção
- Emissão raízes



Corte transversal evidenciando a alta atividade do *pOsAMT1.3* na **região de emissão de raízes laterais** de plantas de arroz.

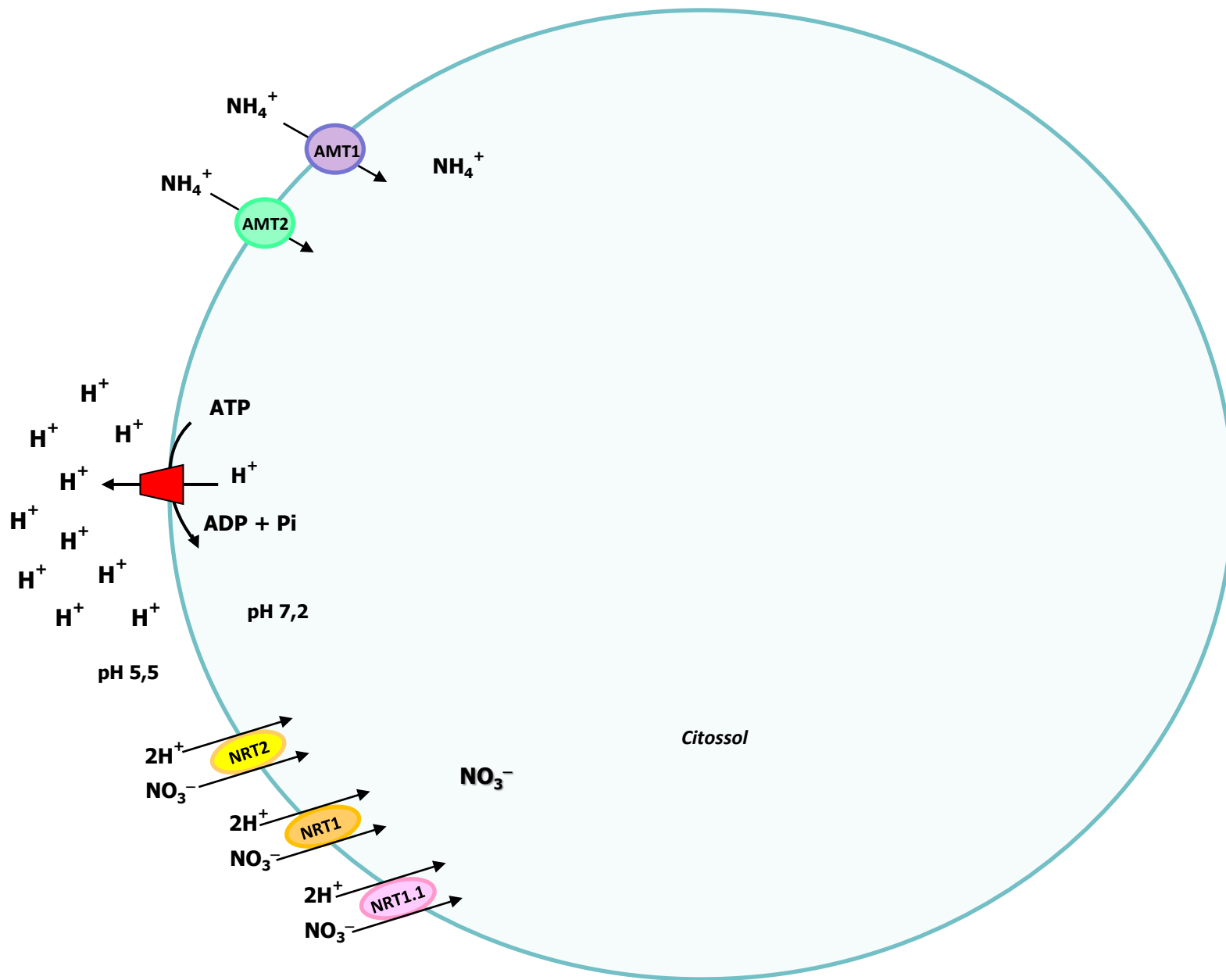


Corte longitudinal com detalhe para a **ponta da raiz lateral** com alta atividade do *pOsAMT1.3*.

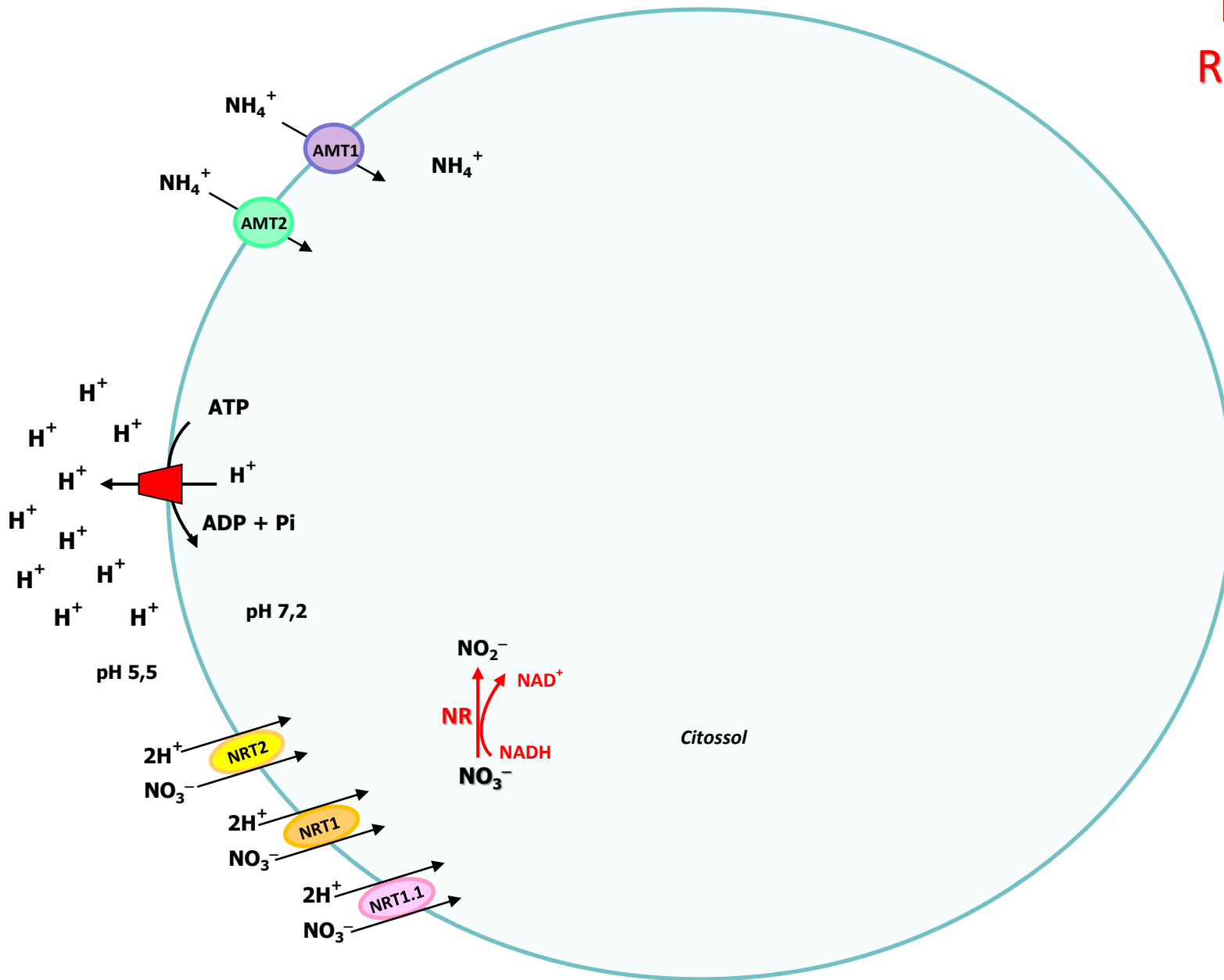
(Ferreira, L. 2012)

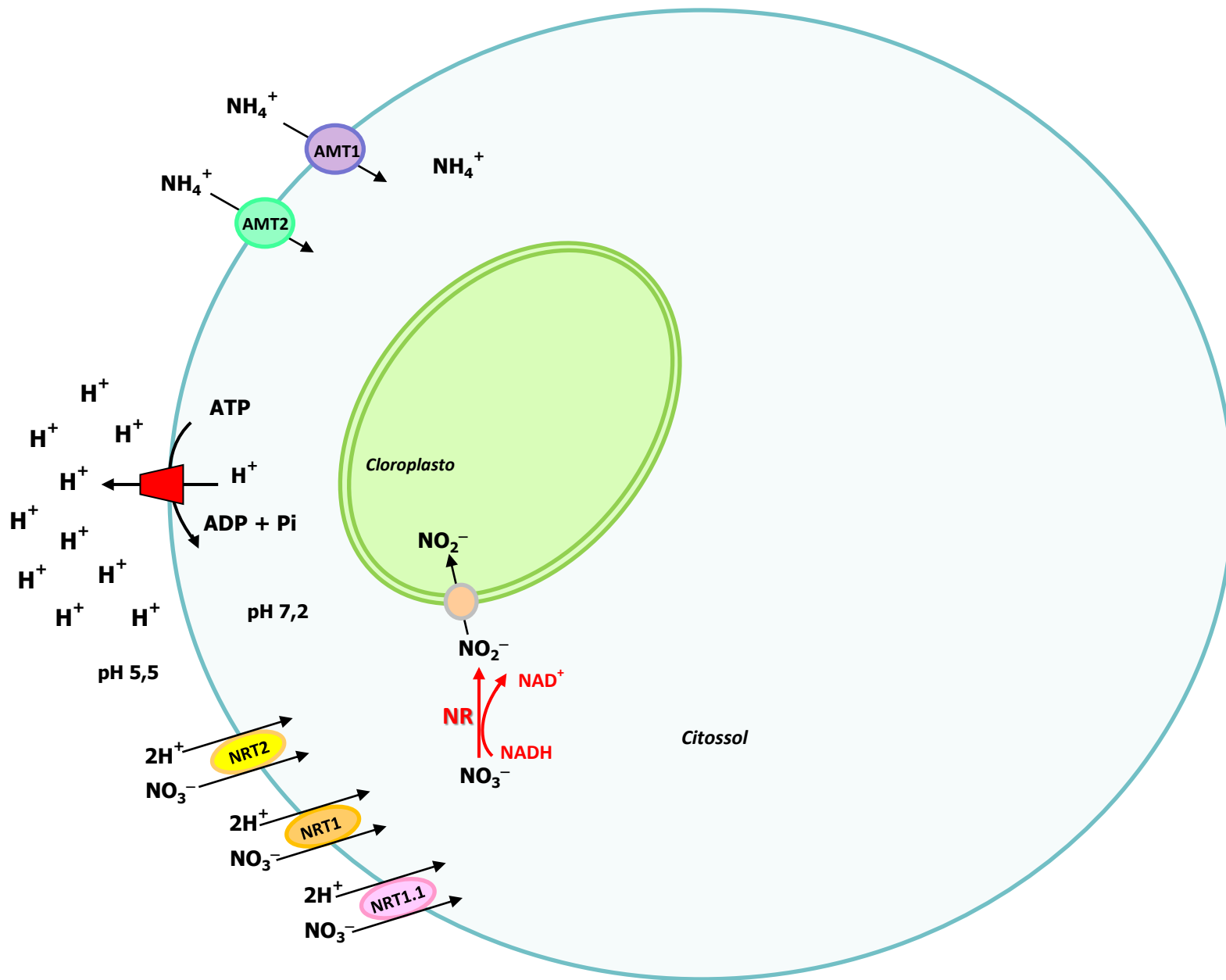
# **Redução do Nitrato**

***“Assimilação do  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ”***



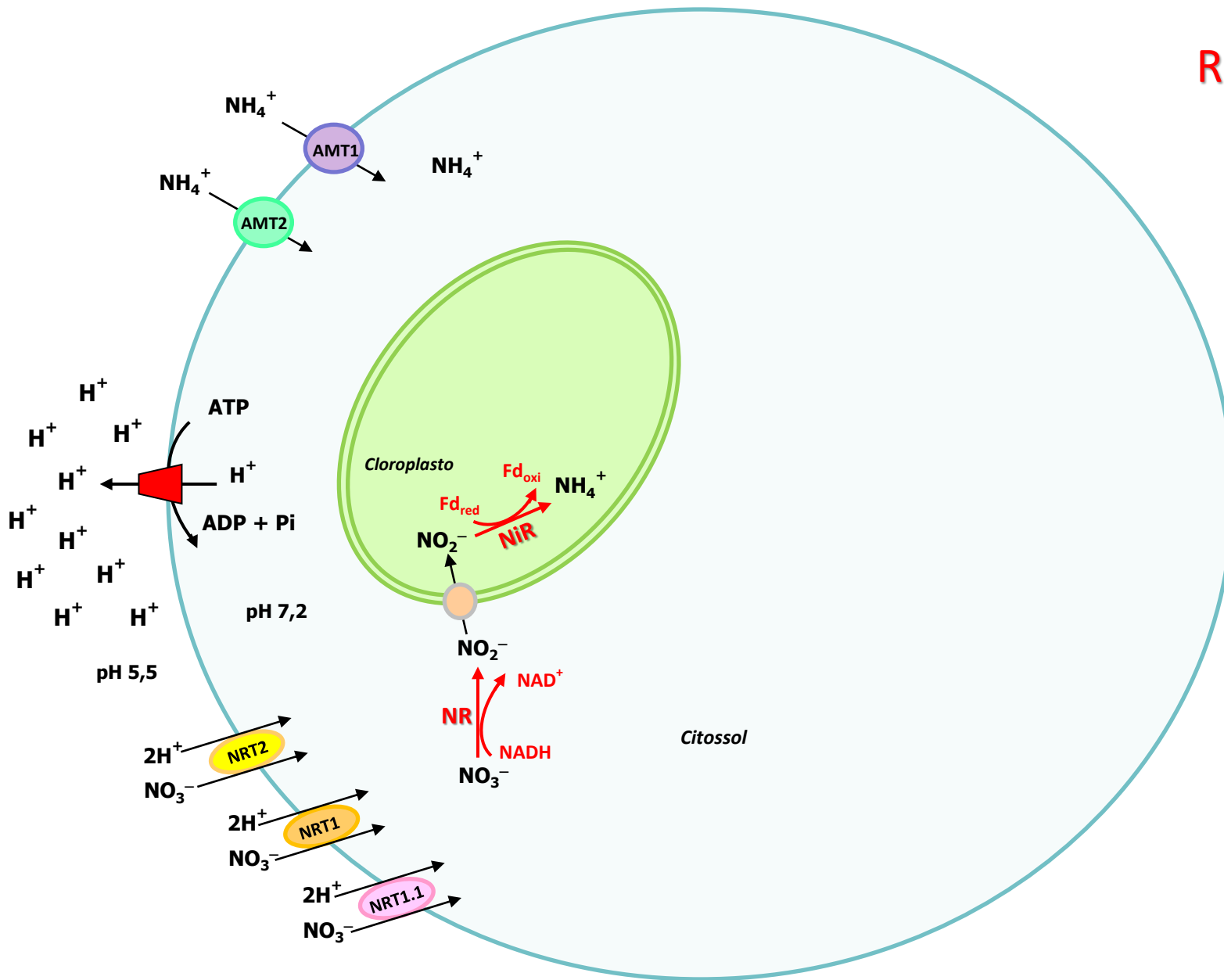
# Nitrato Redutase (NR)





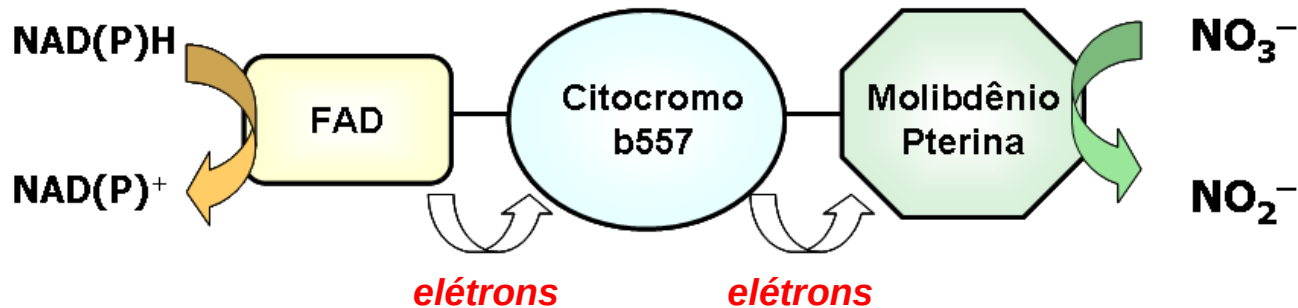


# Nitrito Redutase (NiR)



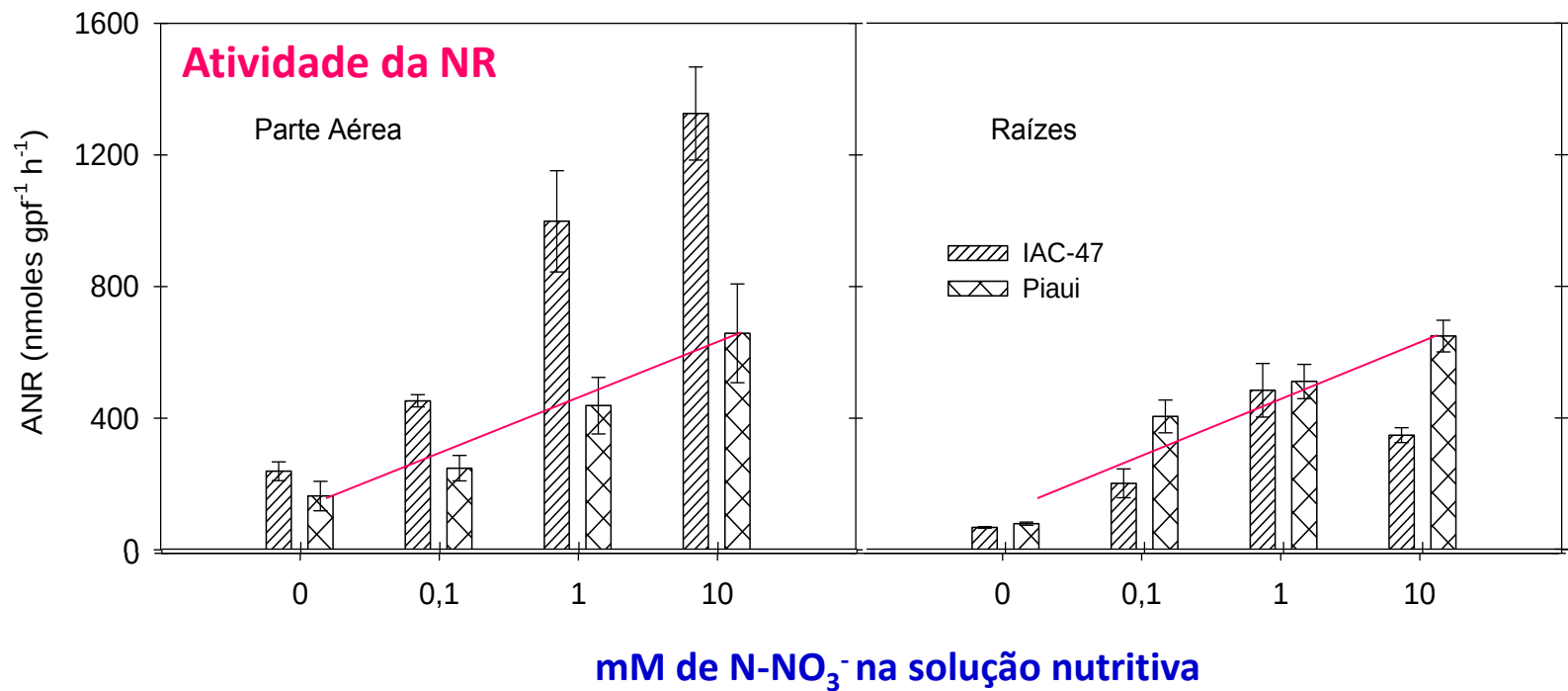


# Nitrato Redutase

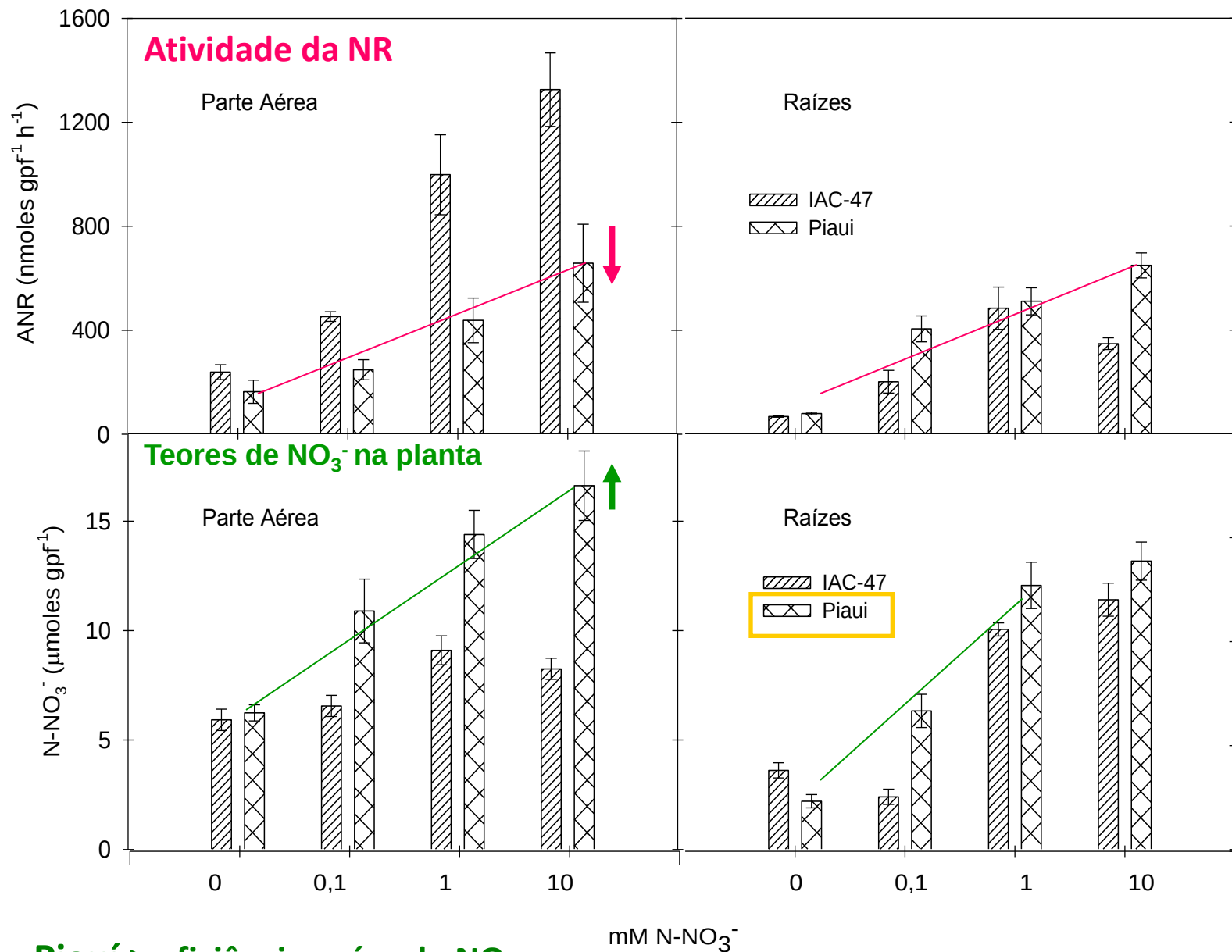


## Transferência de elétrons na Nitrato Redutase.

Os elétrons doados pelo  $\text{NAD(P)H}$  são transferidos pelo  $\text{FAD}$ , citocromo  $\text{b557}$  e cofator molibdênio-pterina até chegarem ao  $\text{NO}_3^-$  que então é reduzido a  $\text{NO}_2^-$ .



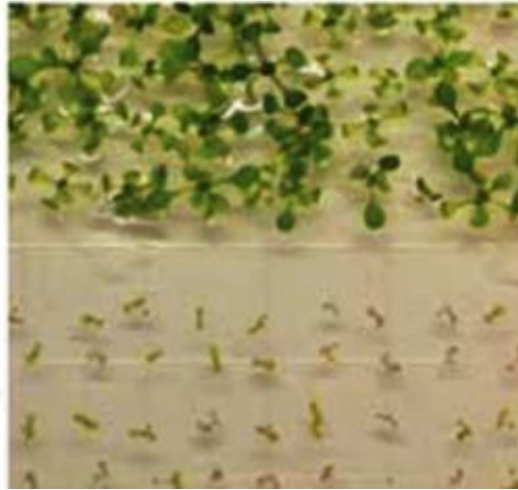
Variedades de arroz, IAC-47 (melhorada) e Piauí (tradicional) submetidas a 4 concentrações de N-NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> em solução nutritiva (0; 0,1; 1 e 10 mM). (31 dias+48 hs sem N a seguir receberam os tratamentos com N) (Santos, A.M. et al., 2007).



Variedades de arroz, IAC-47 (melhorada) e Piauí (tradicional) submetidas a 4 concentrações de N-NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> em solução nutritiva (0; 0,1; 1 e 10 mM). (31 dias+48 hs sem N a seguir receberam os tratamentos com N) (Santos, A.M. et al., 2007).

# Silenciamento da Nitrato Redutase em Arabidopsis

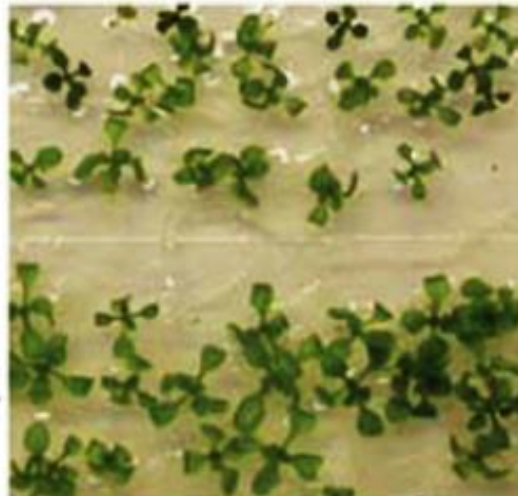
$\text{KNO}_3$



WT

**Mutantes - Deleção  
do gene da NR (*nia*)**

$\text{NH}_4\text{-Suc}$

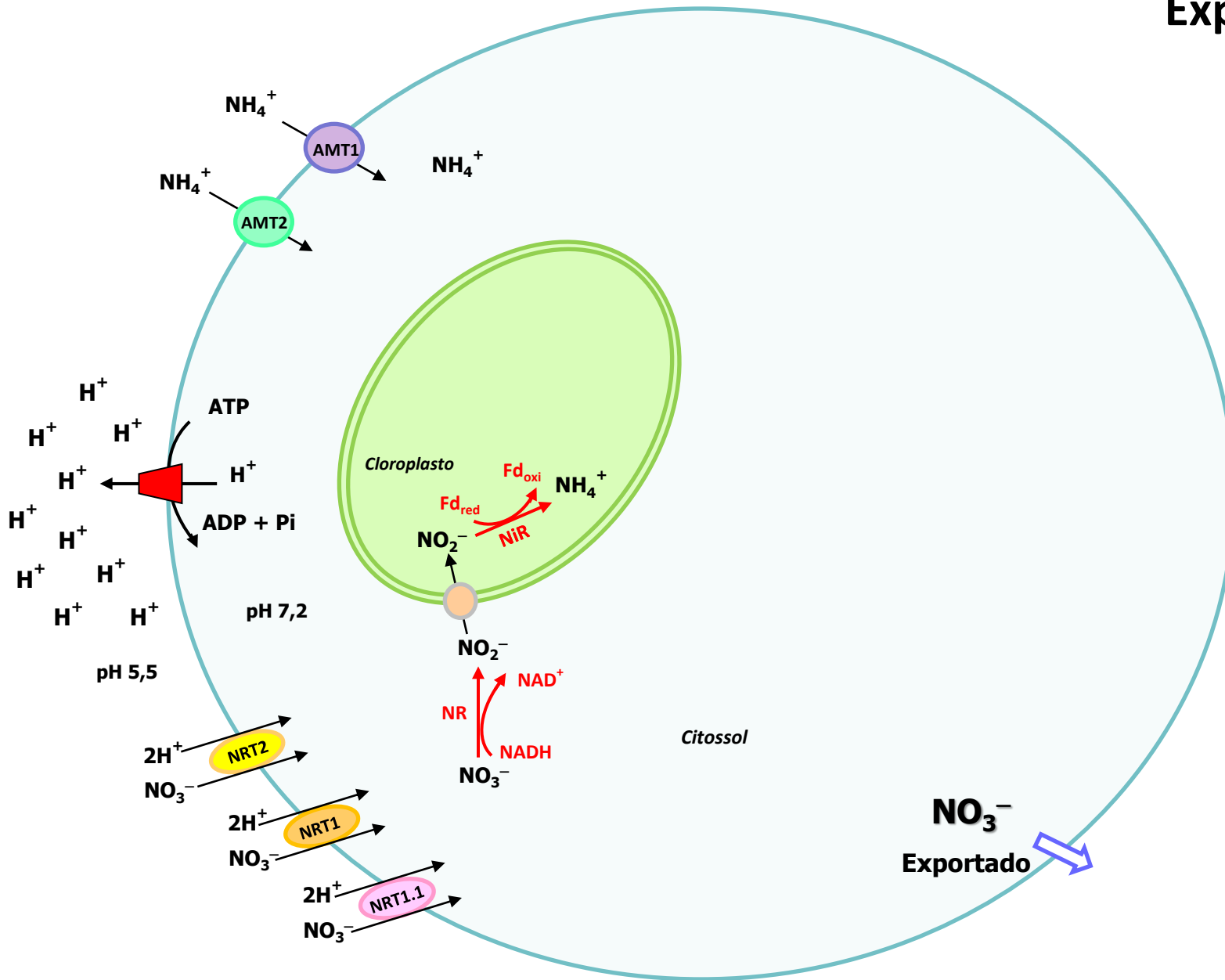


WT

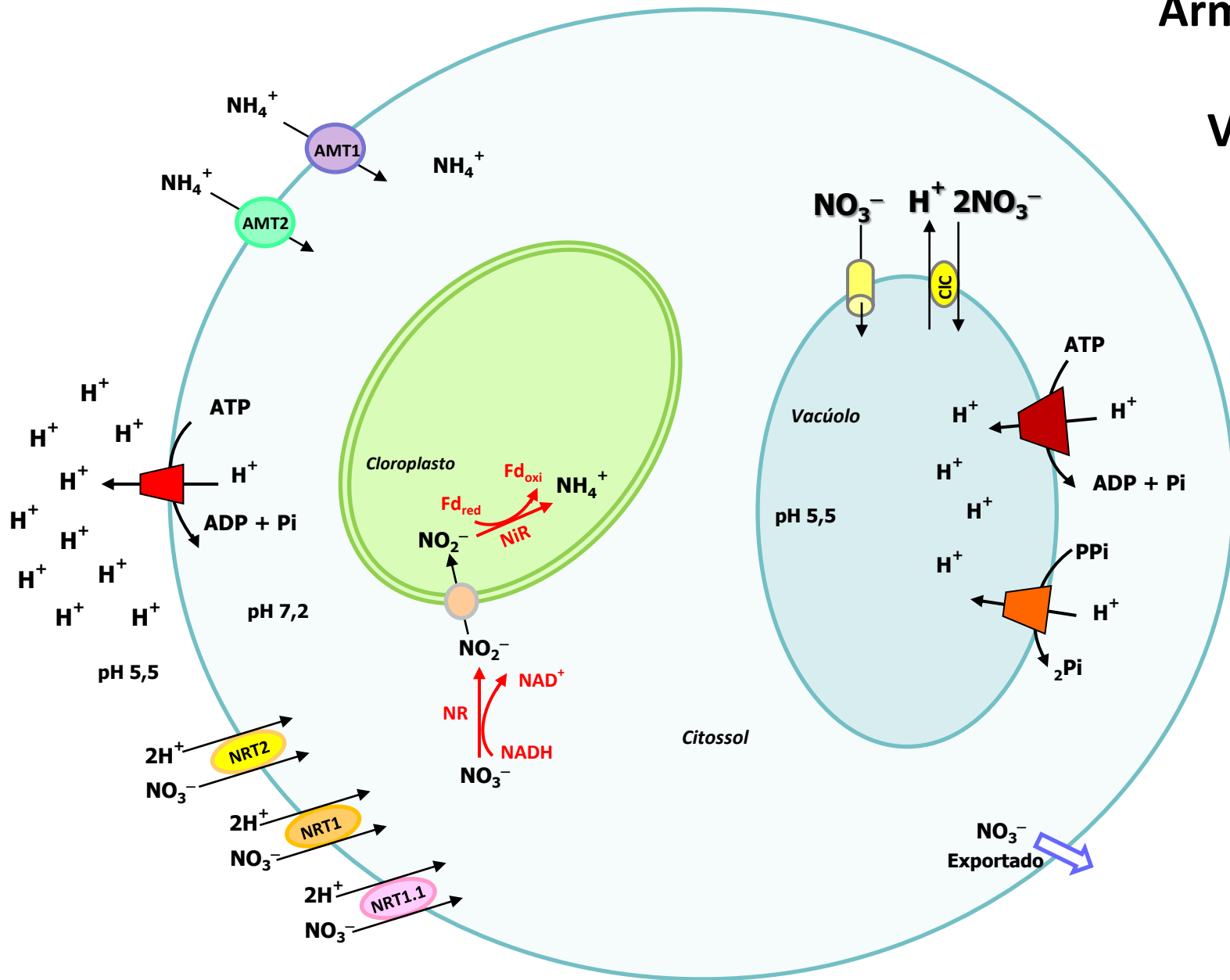
**Mutantes - Deleção  
do gene da NR (*nia*)**

**Outros destinos do  $\text{NO}_3^-$**

Exportado

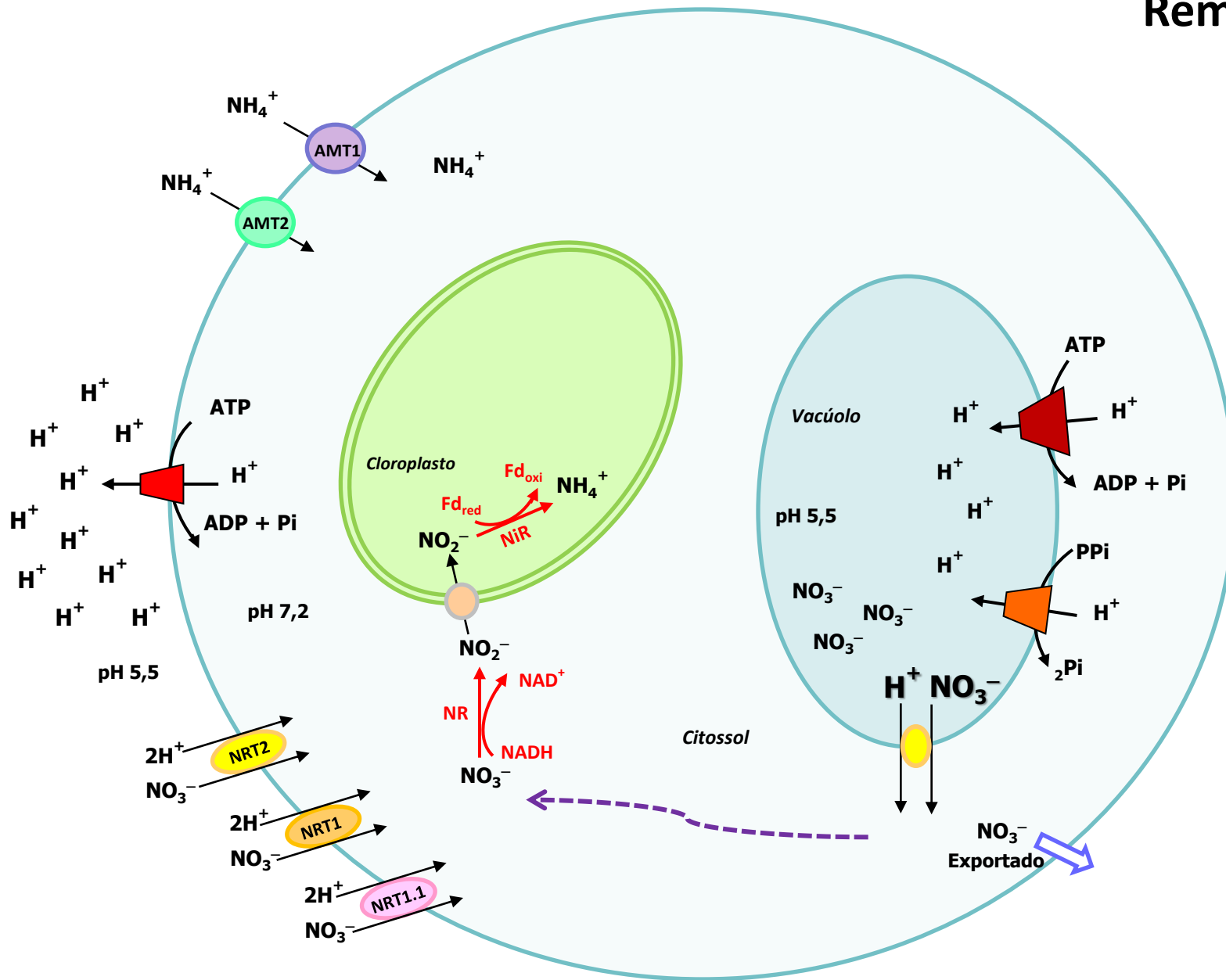


# Armazenado no Vacúolo



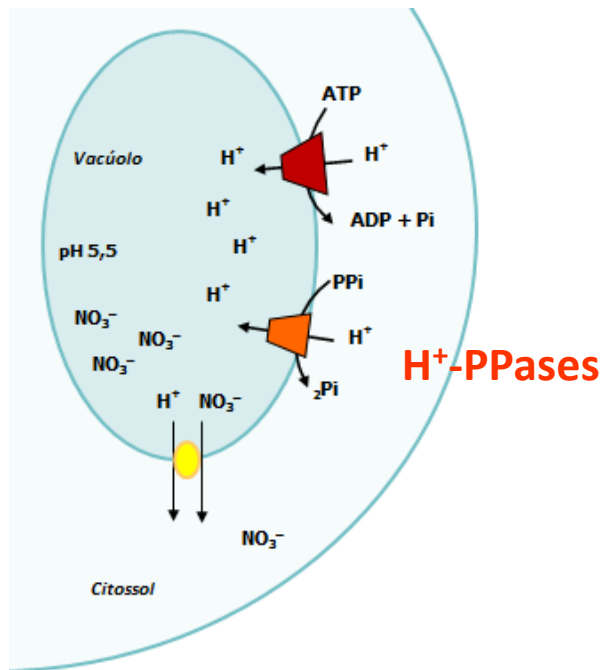
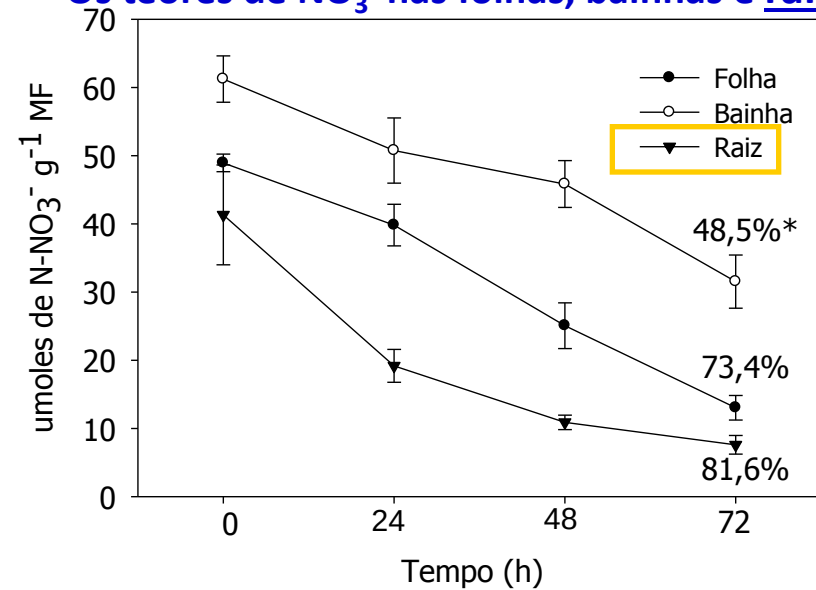


# Remobilizado

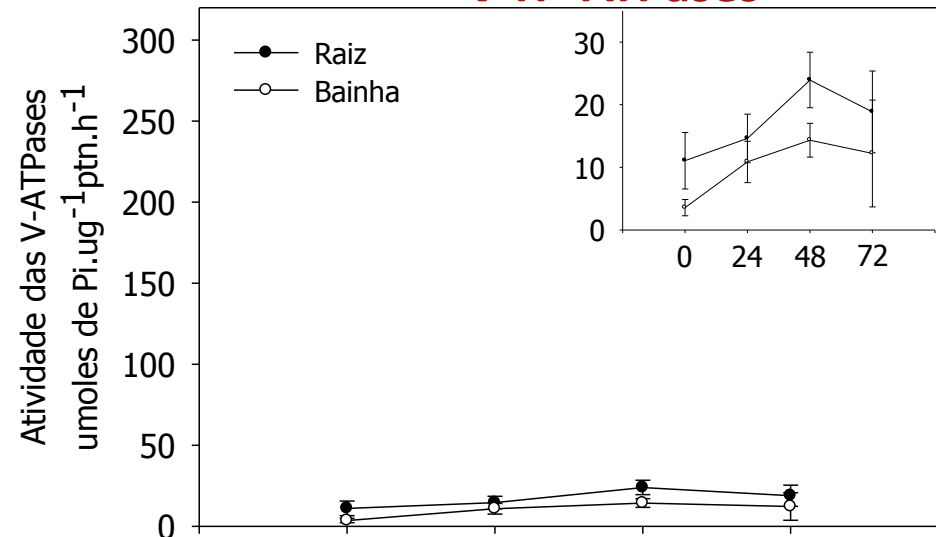


# Após retirada do $\text{NO}_3^-$ da solução nutritiva (arroz):

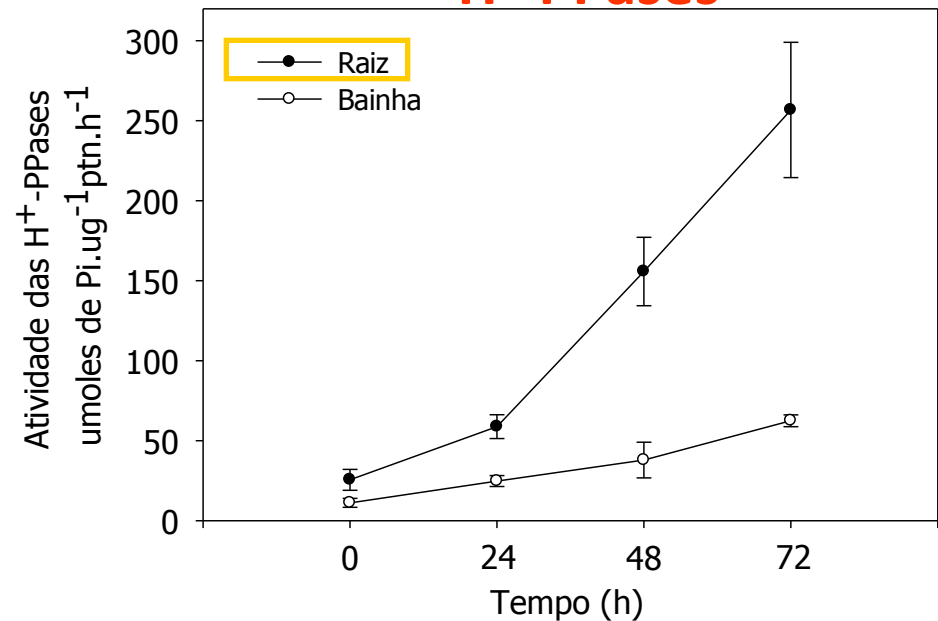
## Os teores de $\text{NO}_3^-$ nas folhas, bainhas e raízes:



## V- $\text{H}^+$ -ATPases



## $\text{H}^+$ -PPases

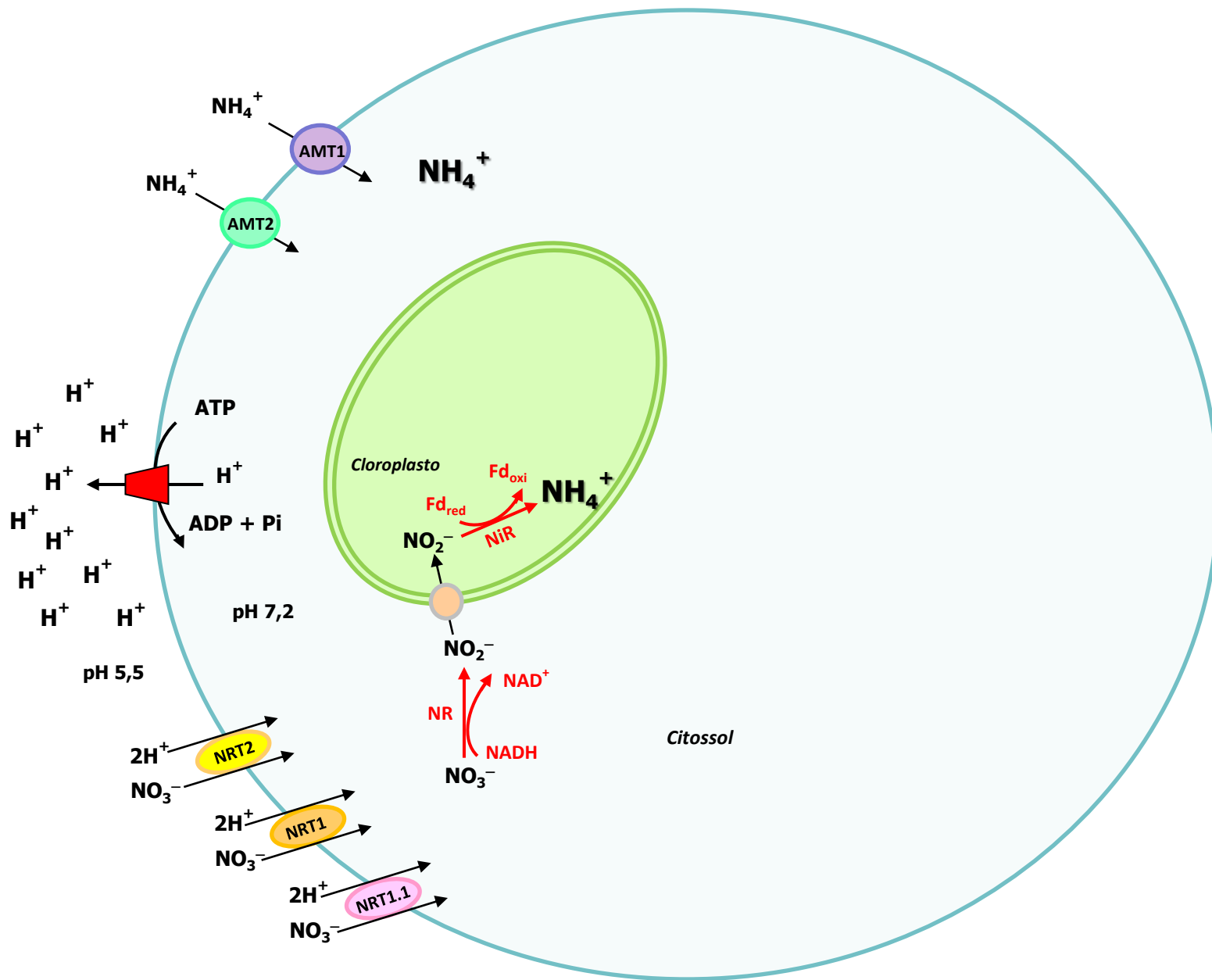


Tempo após retirada do  $\text{NO}_3^-$  da solução nutritiva

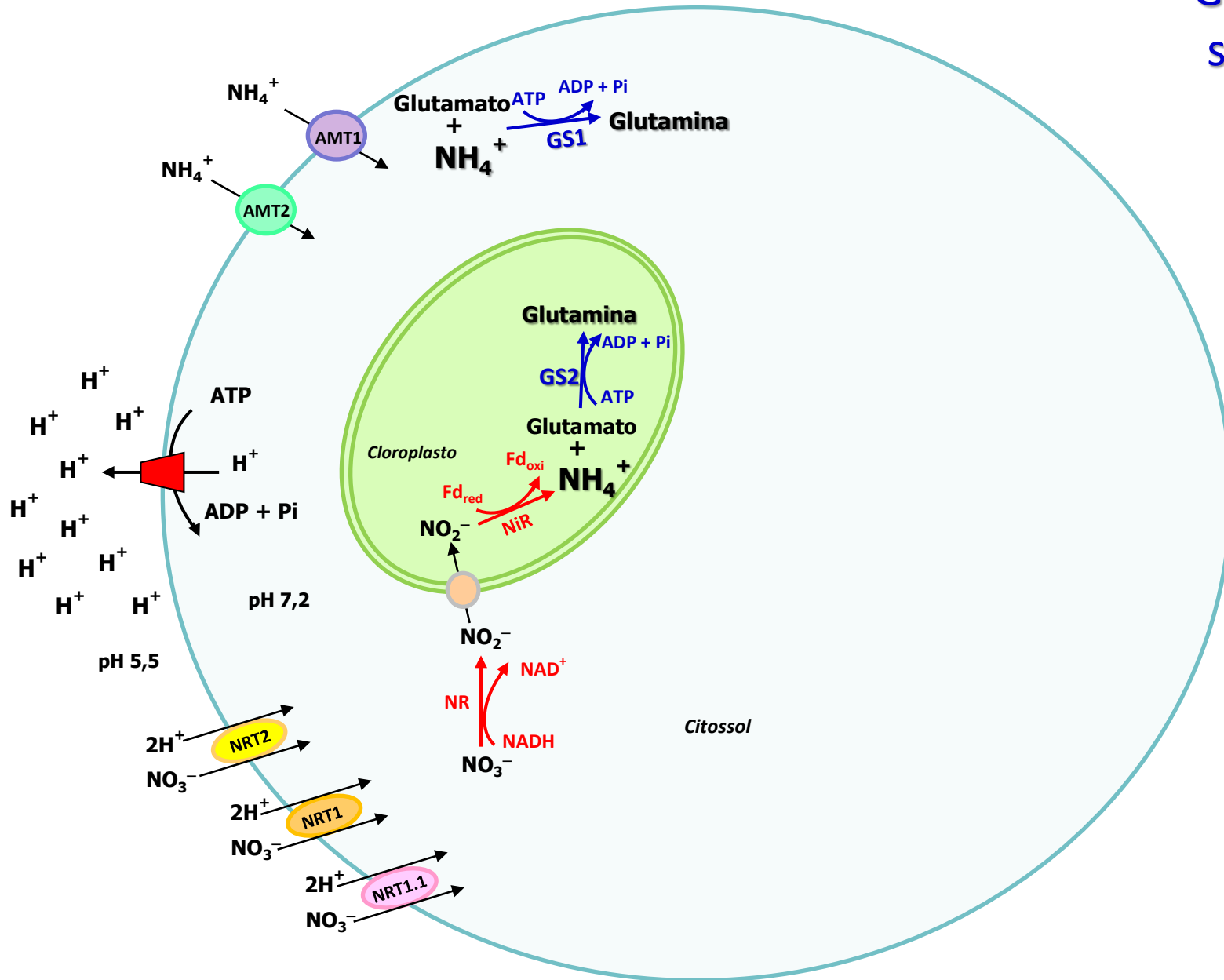
# **Assimilação do $\text{NH}_4^+$**

**GS, GOGAT**

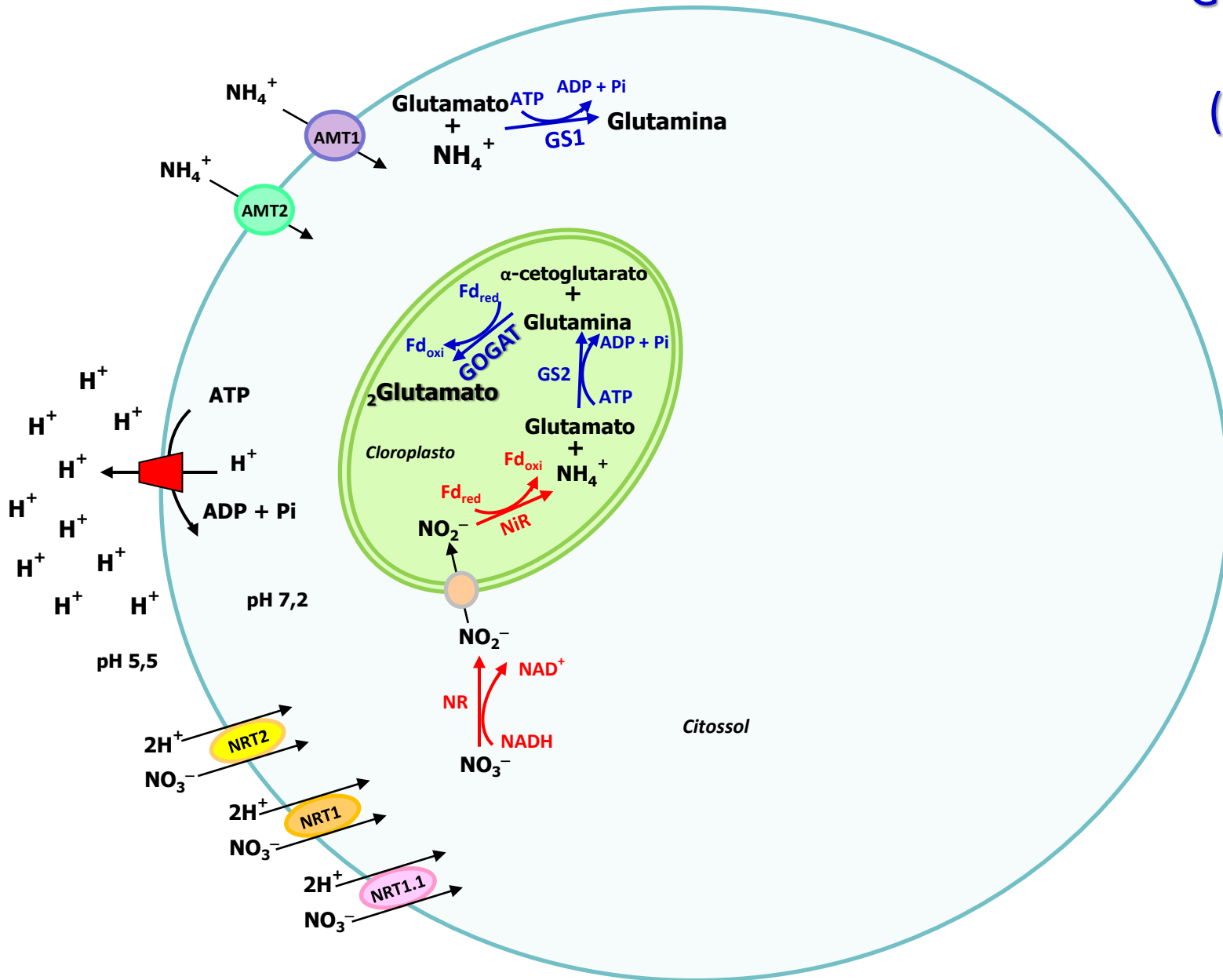
**GDH**



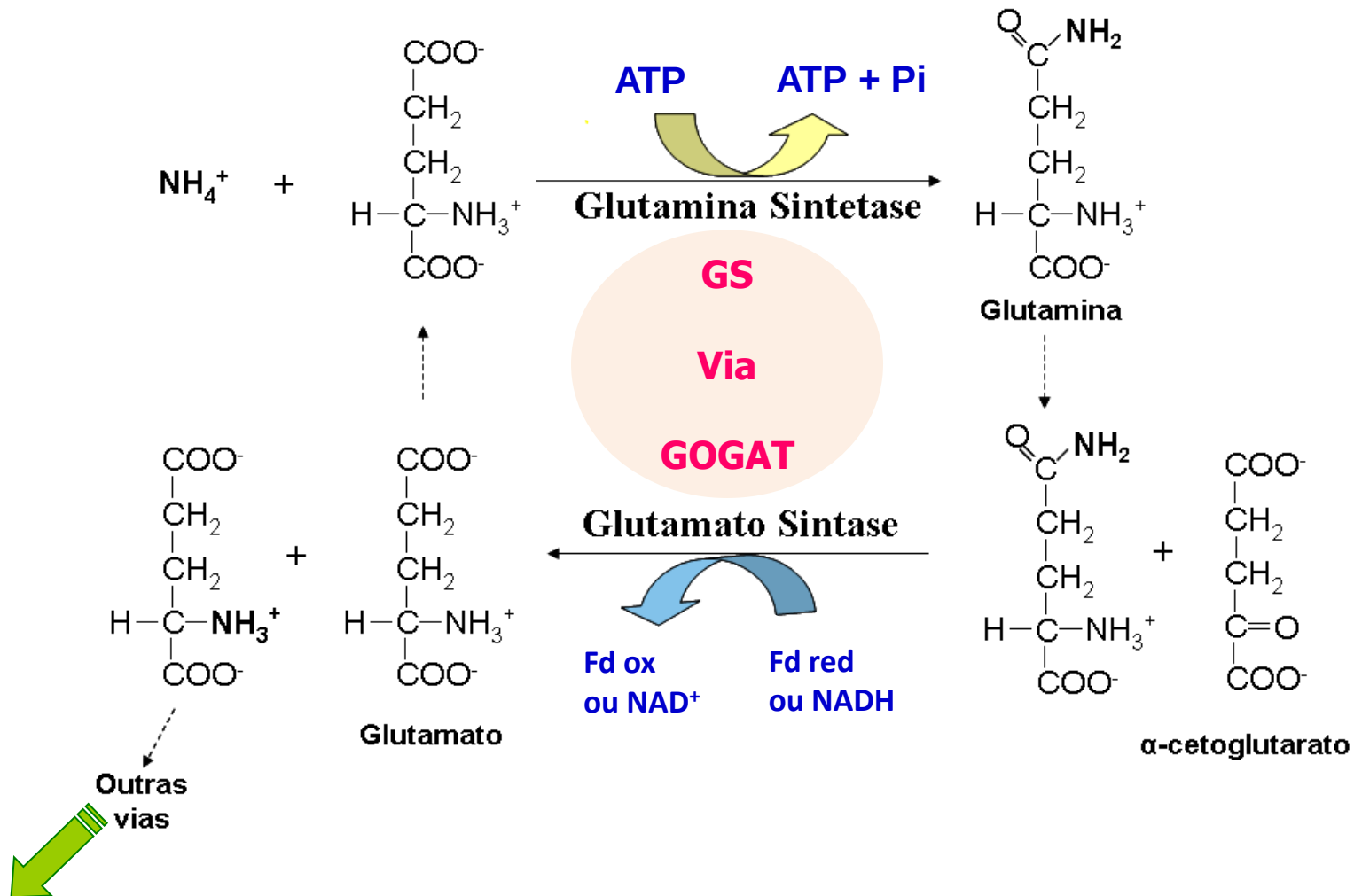
# Glutamina sintetase GS1 GS2



# Glutamato sintase (GOGAT)

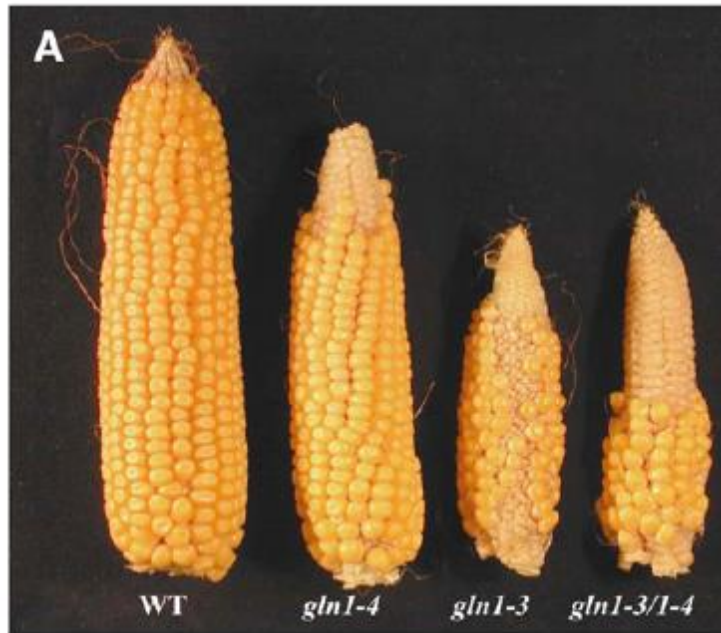


## Via Glutamina Sintetase-Glutamato sintase (GS-GOGAT)

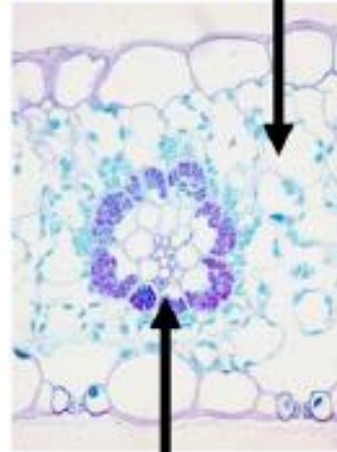


Esquema representativo da Via Glutamina Sintetase-Glutamato sintase (GS-GOGAT) para a assimilação de amônio. (Fdox = ferredoxina oxidada e Fdred = Ferredoxina reduzida).

# Knockout das isoformas de GS1: *gln1-3* e *gln1-4*

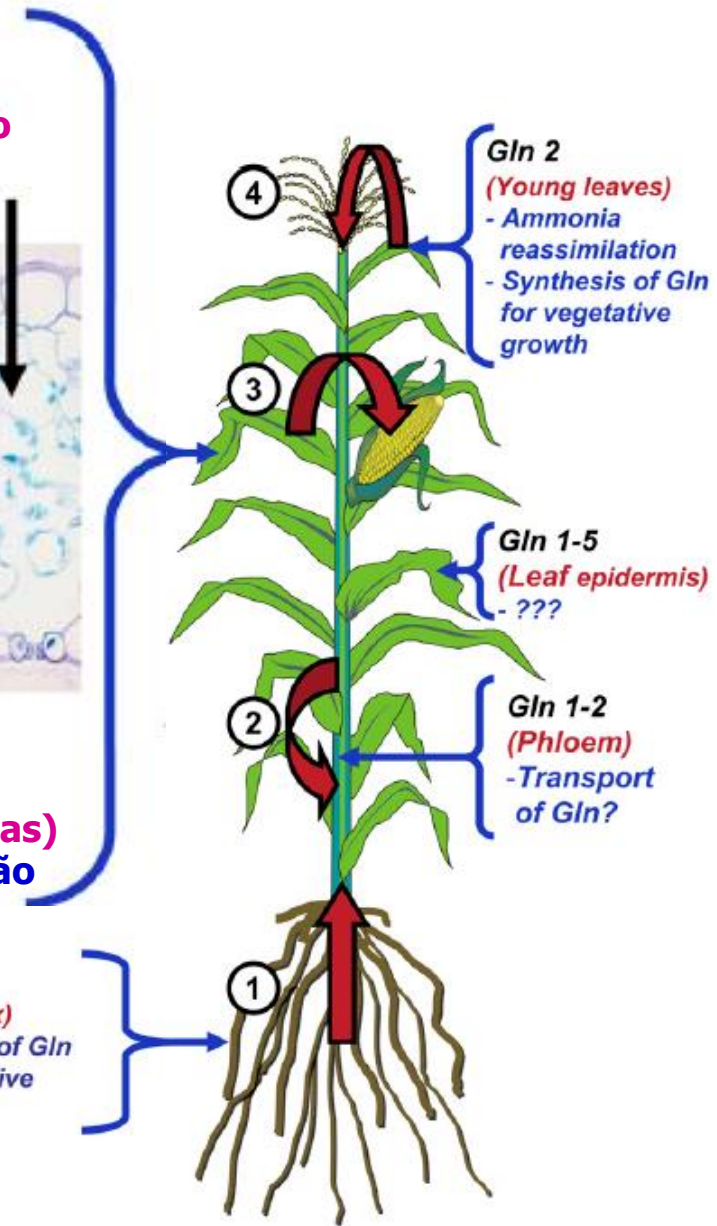


**Gln 1-3**  
(Cels. do Mesófilo foliar)  
- Número grãos



**Gln 1-4**  
(Cels. da bainha vascular das folhas)  
- Tamanho do grão

**Gln 1-1**  
(Root cortex)  
- Synthesis of Gln for vegetative growth



Phenotype of the Shoot in GS1-Deficient Mutants.

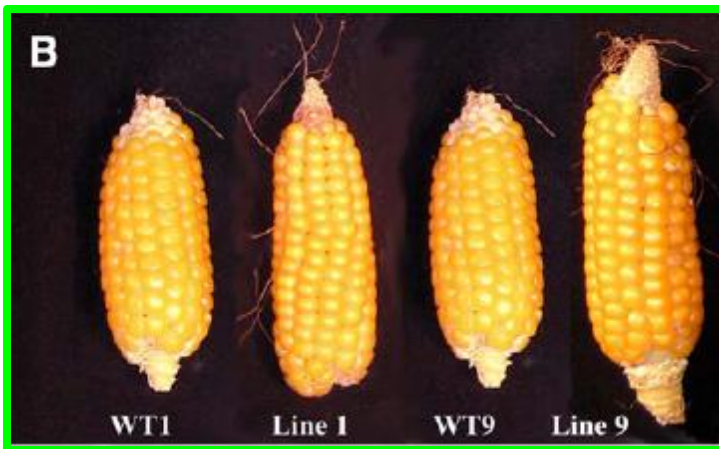
(Martin et al., 2006)



Knockout da GS1  
(*gln1-3* e *gln1-4*)



*Gln1.3* - Número de grãos



**Superexpressão da GS1 (*Gln1-3*)**

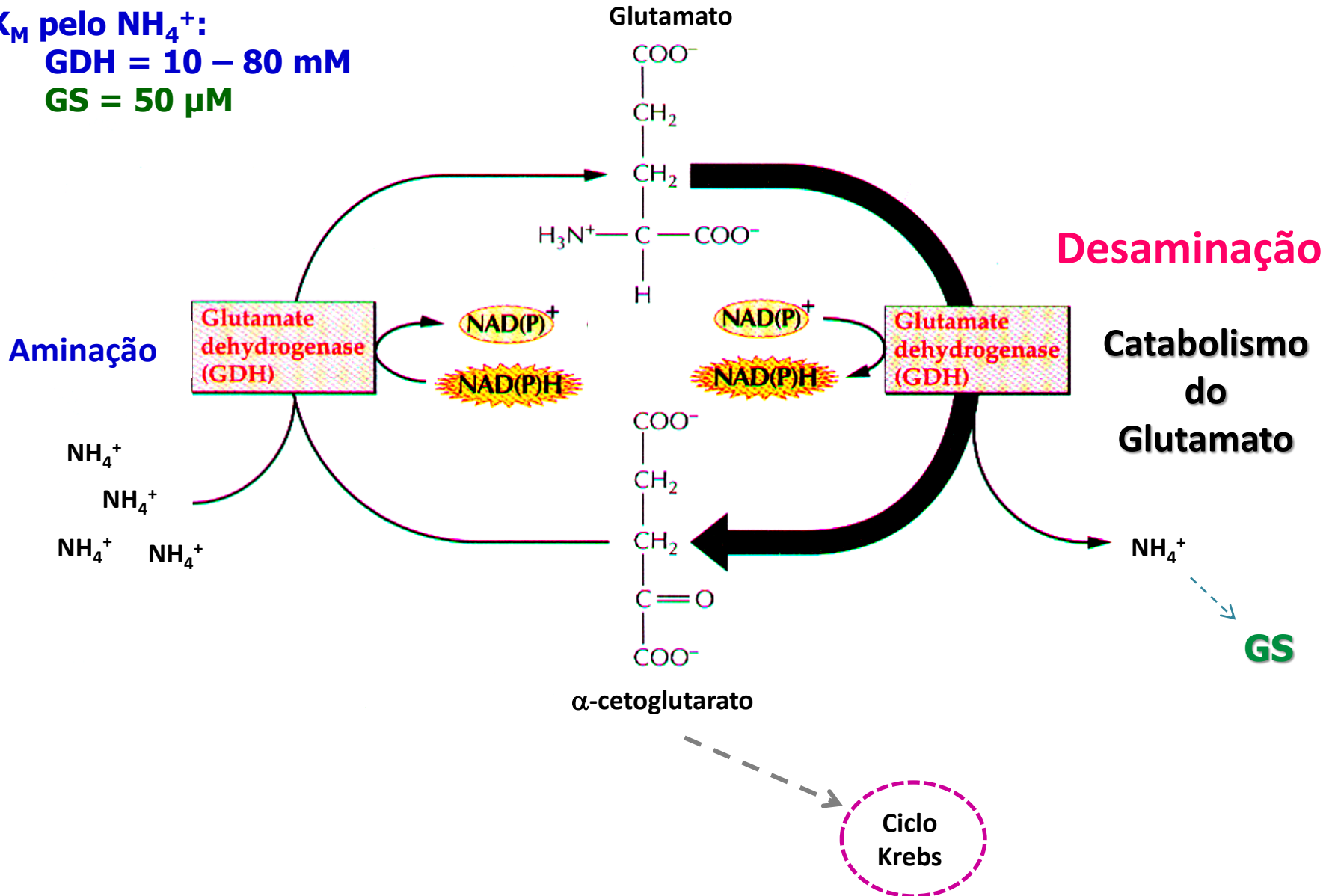
➤ Aumento do número de grãos em 30%

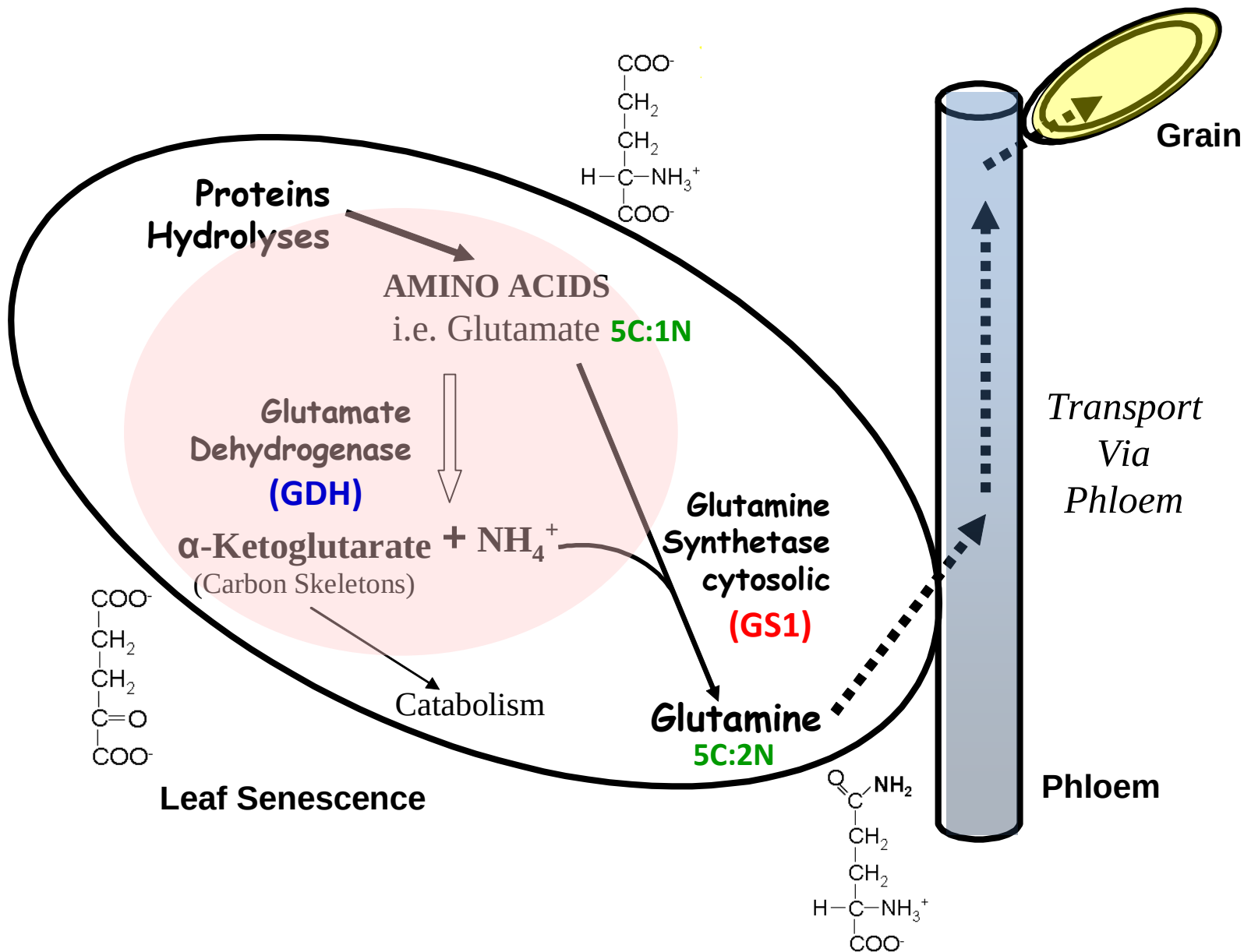
# Glutamato desidrogenase de plantas (GDH)

$K_M$  pelo  $\text{NH}_4^+$ :

GDH = 10 – 80 mM

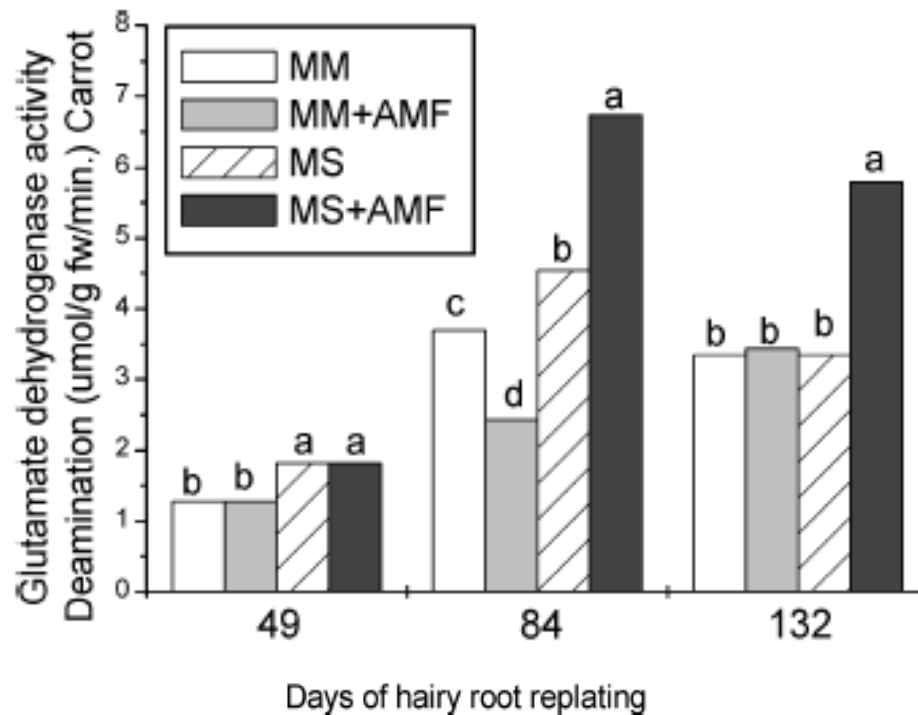
GS = 50  $\mu\text{M}$





# Metabolismo de senescencia

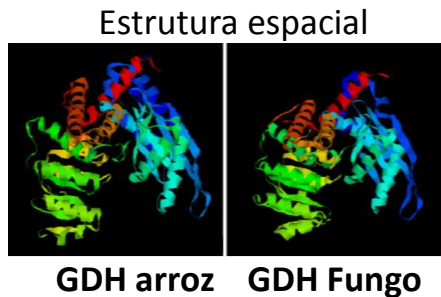
## GDH desaminação



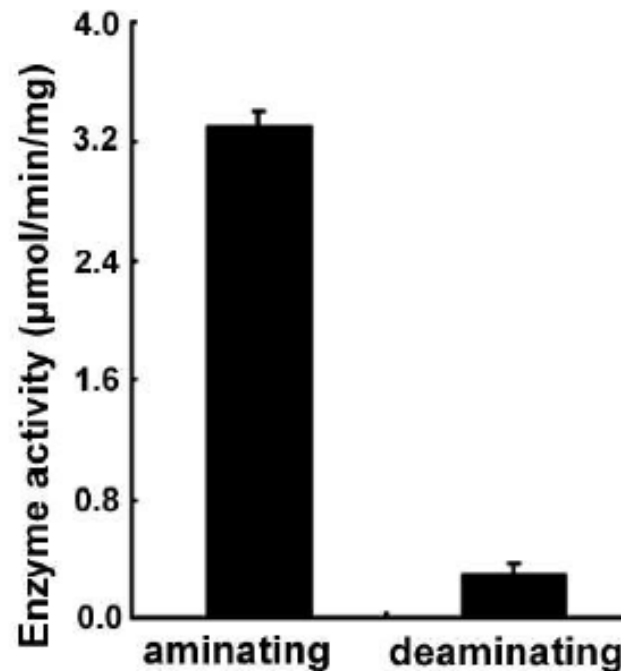
**Figure 1.** Glutamate synthase activity ( $\mu\text{mol/g}$  fresh weight/min) in carrot and clover hairy roots, grown on minimum medium (MM) or Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium, in the presence or absence of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF). Harvests at 49/21, 84/56 and 132/111 days of root replating/fungal inoculation. For the same harvest, values followed by the same letters did not differ significantly from one another (Tukey test,  $p < 0.05$ ).

(Souza et al, 2007).

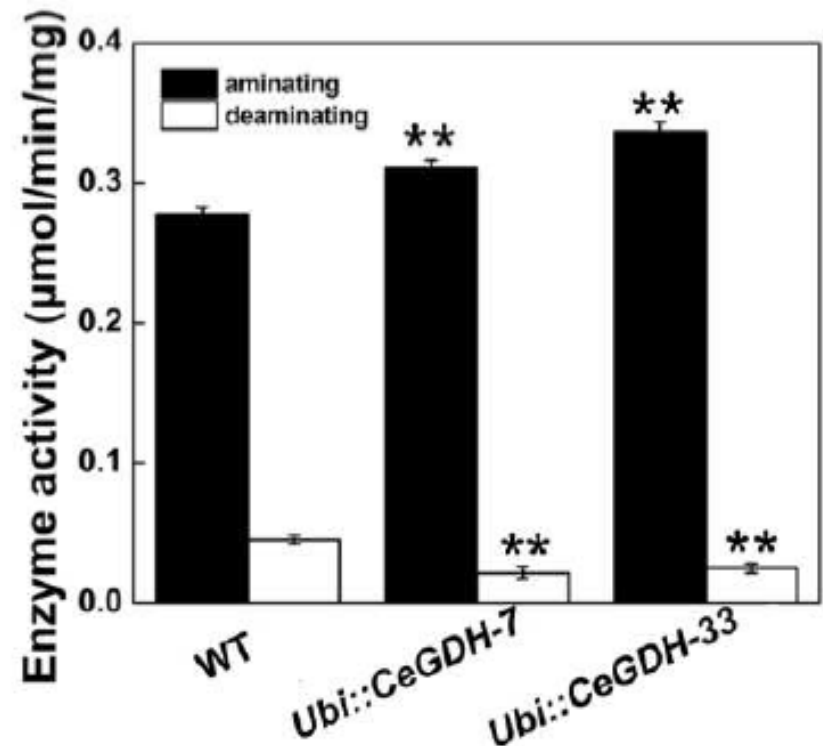
# Superexpressão de **GDH de fungo** (*Cylindrocarpon ehrenbergii*) **CeGDH em arroz**



## > Atividade GDH aminação



Atividade GDH *in vitro*

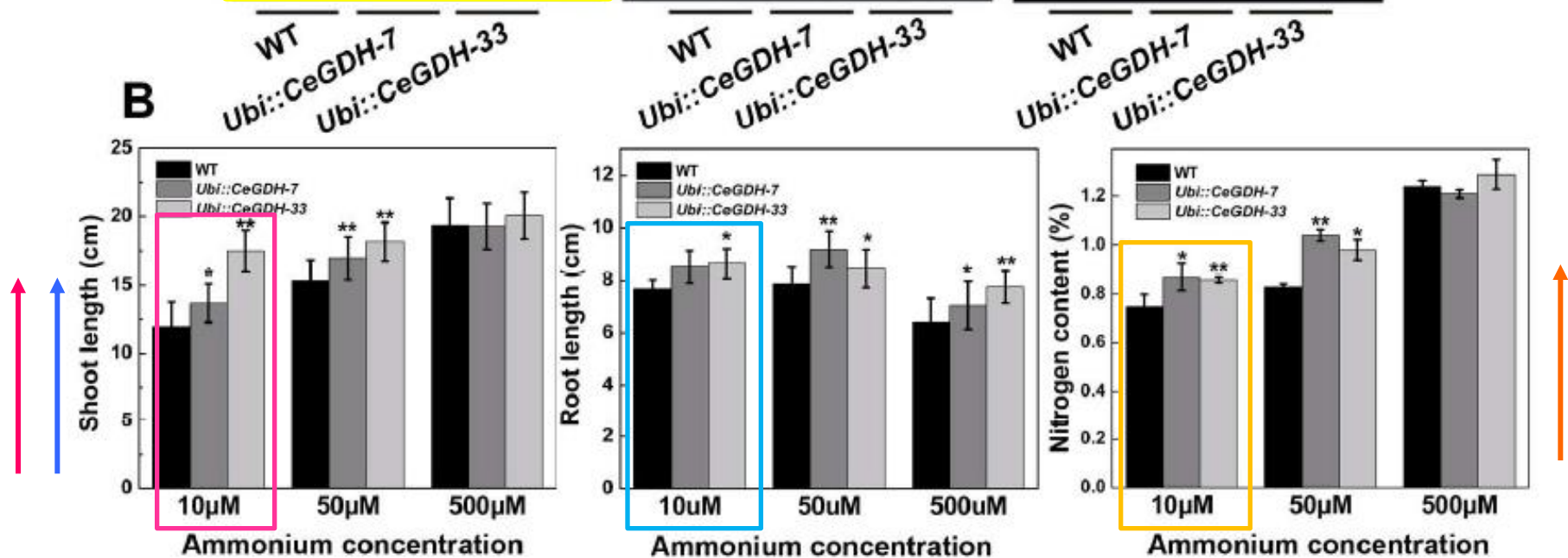
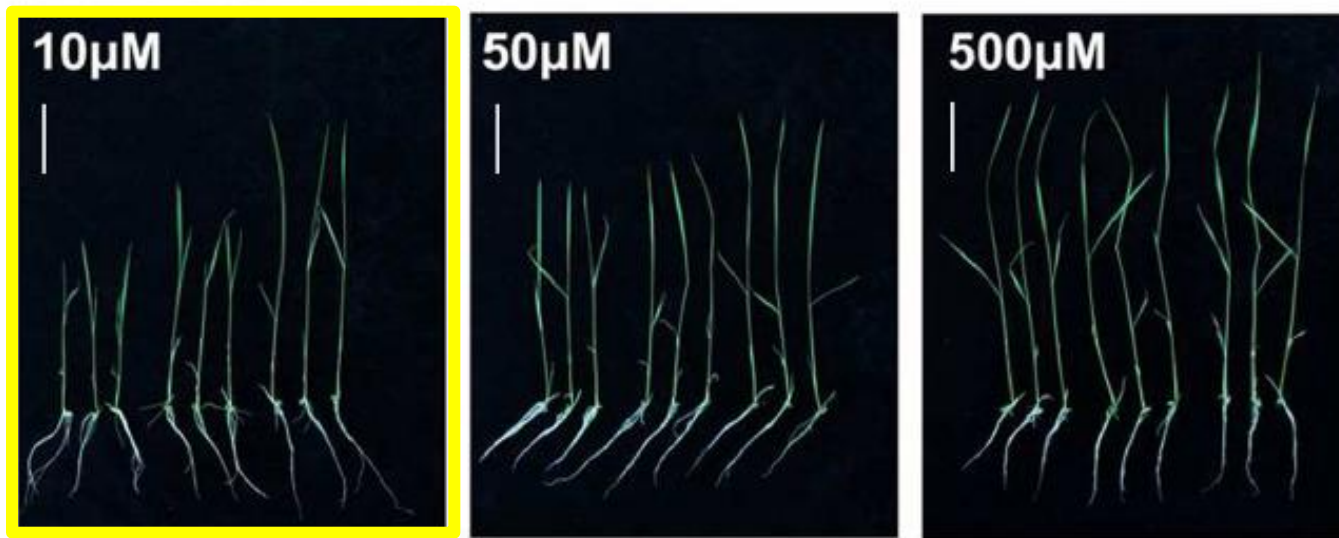


Atividade GDH *in vivo*

# Arroz superexpressando GDH de fungo (*Cylindrocarpon ehrenbergii*) CeGDH

Plântulas  
CeGDH  
Sob  
Baixo N

Maior  
crescimento



# Arroz superexpressando GDH de fungo (*Cylindrocarpon ehrenbergii*) CeGDH

## Aumento da produção de grãos e nº. panículas sob baixo N

Table 1 Phenotypic and agronomic traits statistics of mature transgenic lines in nitrogen gradient field cultivation experiment

| Nitrogen fertilizer gradient in field (kg N/ha) | Line                 | 1,000-grain weight (g) | Panicle number/hill | Filled grains rate (%) | Grain yield per plant ( g/hill ) |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 37.5                                            | WT                   | 24.5 ± 0.9             | 15.3 ± 3.2          | 87.1 ± 1.9             | 14.6 ± 3.9                       |
| 37.5                                            | <i>Ubi::CeGDH-7</i>  | 26.4 ± 1.2**           | 27.1 ± 5.3**        | 86.8 ± 4.0             | 24.5 ± 6.3**                     |
| 37.5                                            | <i>Ubi::CeGDH-33</i> | 24.6 ± 0.7             | 26.5 ± 10.8**       | 84.3 ± 6.4             | 19.9 ± 5.4*                      |
| 112.5                                           | WT                   | 23.4 ± 0.8             | 31.0 ± 11.3         | 88.0 ± 1.7             | 28.8 ± 10.4                      |
| 112.5                                           | <i>Ubi::CeGDH-7</i>  | 25.9 ± 2.0**           | 26.3 ± 6.2          | 86.8 ± 4.1             | 21.9 ± 5.5*                      |
| 112.5                                           | <i>Ubi::CeGDH-33</i> | 23.0 ± 0.9             | 20.9 ± 2.6**        | 85.3 ± 6.2             | 27.5 ± 2.6                       |

Data represent the average values SEM ( $n=20$ ).  $P \leq 0.05$ (\*) and  $P \leq 0.01$ (\*\*), student's *t* test.

Cultivo em condições de campo  
>eficiência uso N

Zhou et al., 2014

**Superexpressão de  
fator de transcrição**



# Superexpressão do Dof25 de arroz em *Arabidopsis* (35S:*OsDof25*)

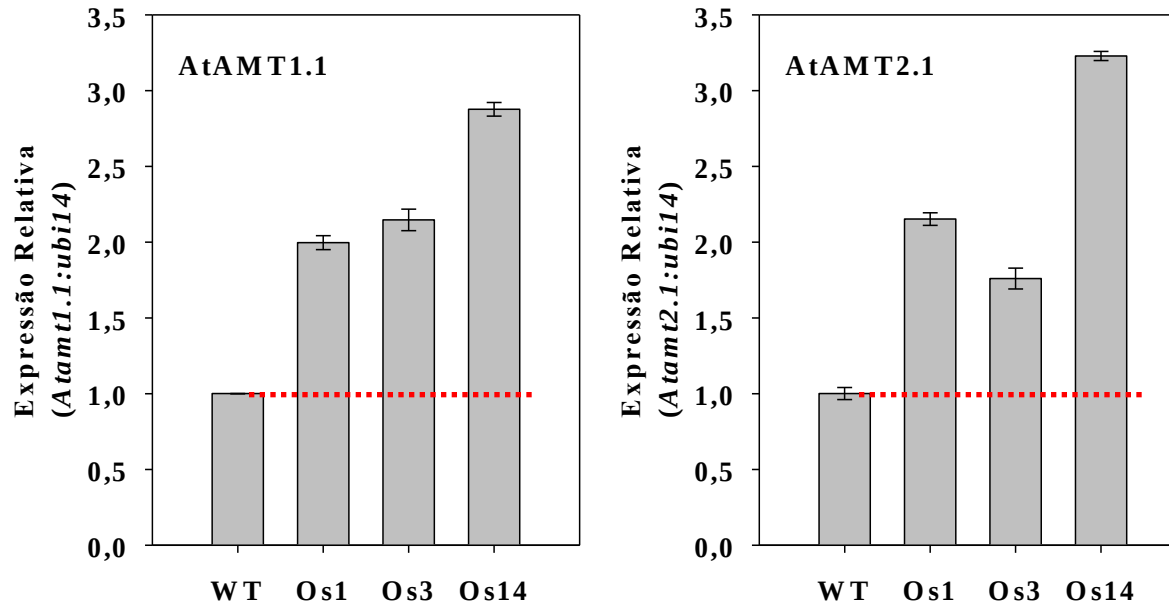


WT – planta  
não  
transformadas

**Maior  
crescimento**

# Arabidopsis Superexpressando Dof25 de arroz

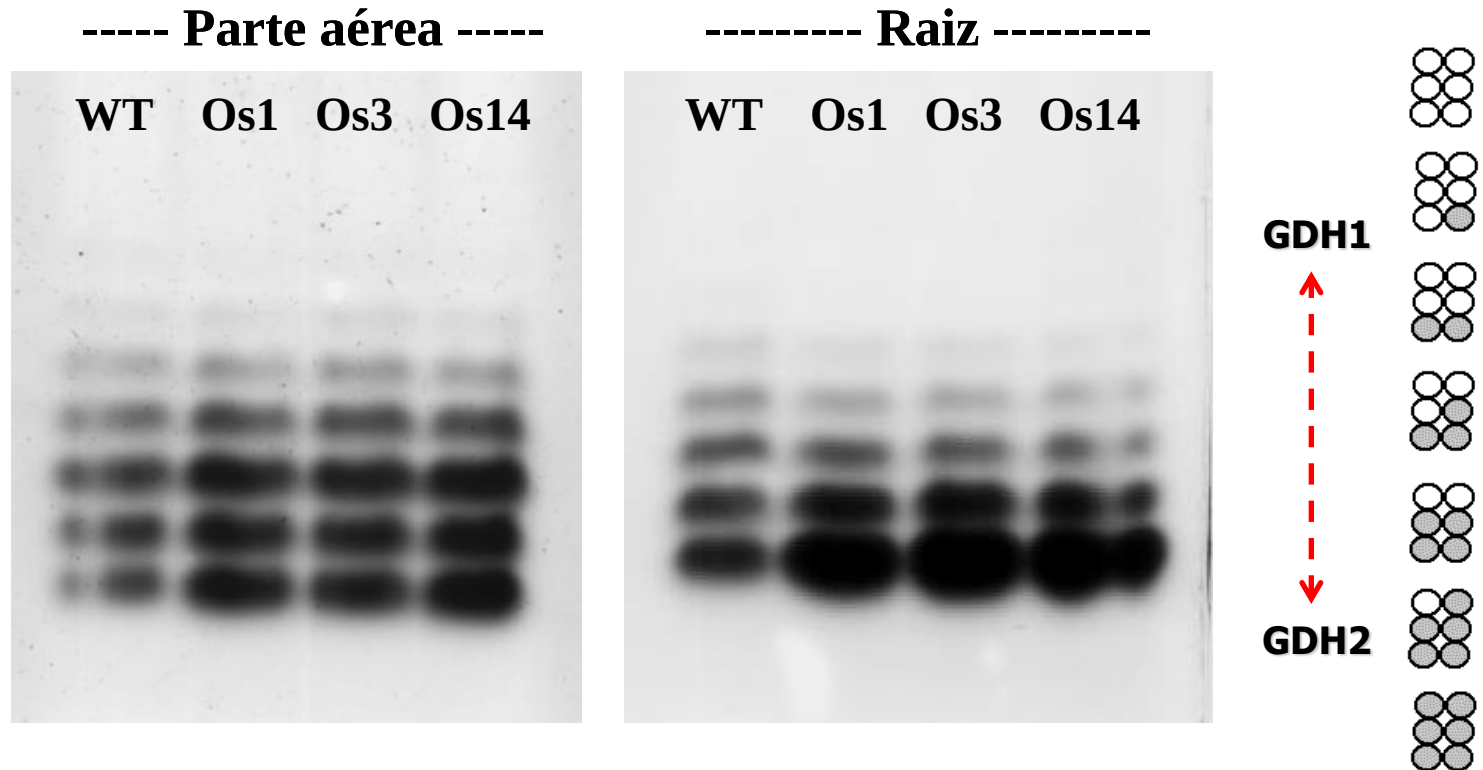
## Expressão de AMT1 e AMT2



**Expressão gênica de transportadores de  $\text{NH}_4^+$  de alta (*AtAMT1.1*) e baixa afinidade (*AtAMT2.1*) em linhagens de *Arabidopsis* superexpressando *OsDof25* e WT.**

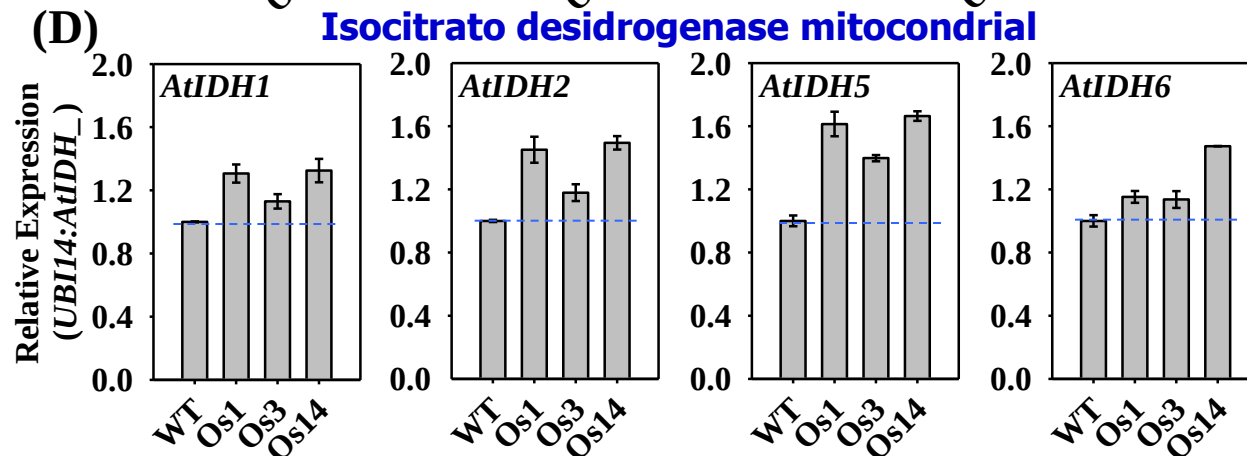
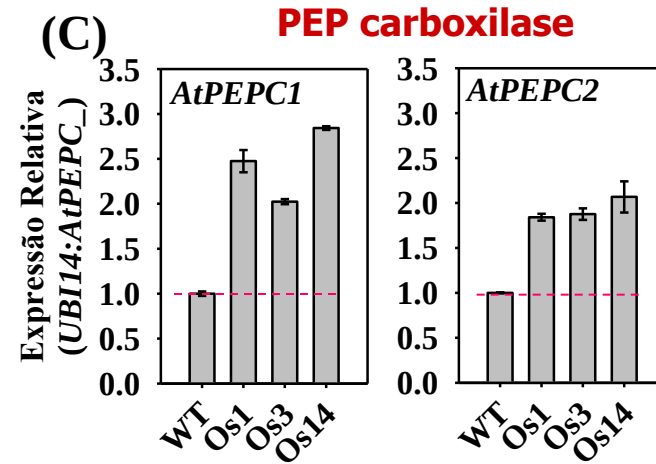
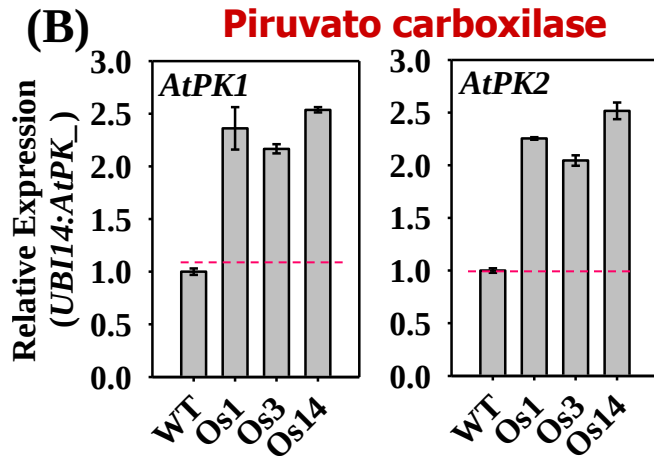
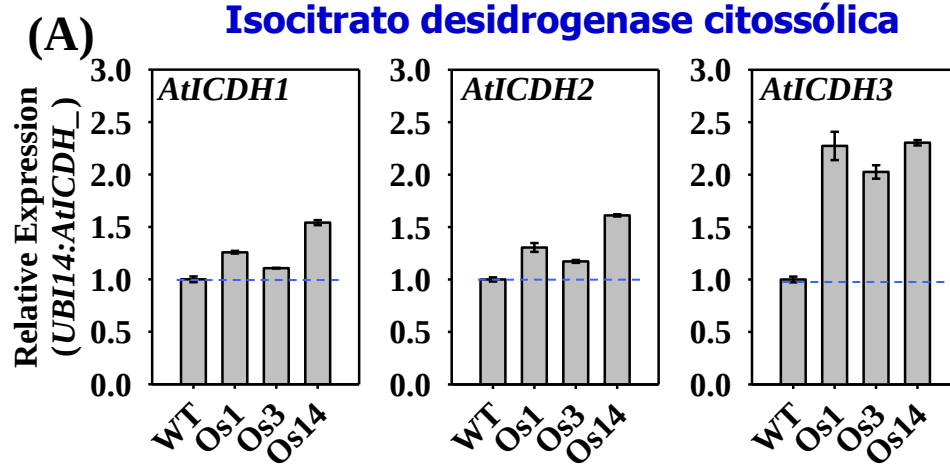
# Arabidopsis Superexpressando Dof25 de arroz

## >Atividade GDH

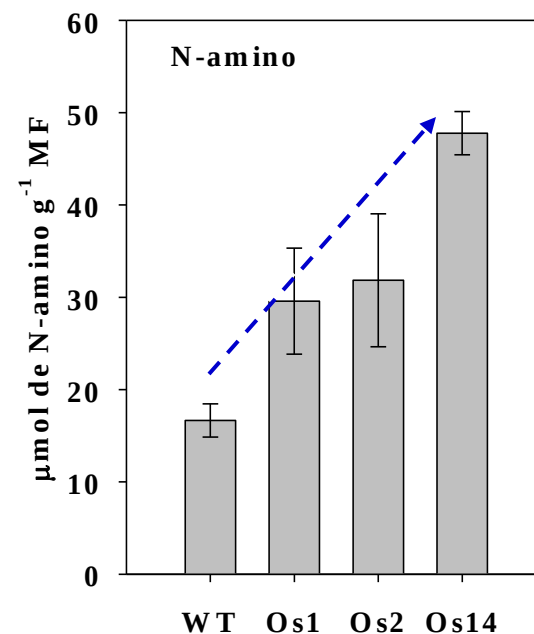
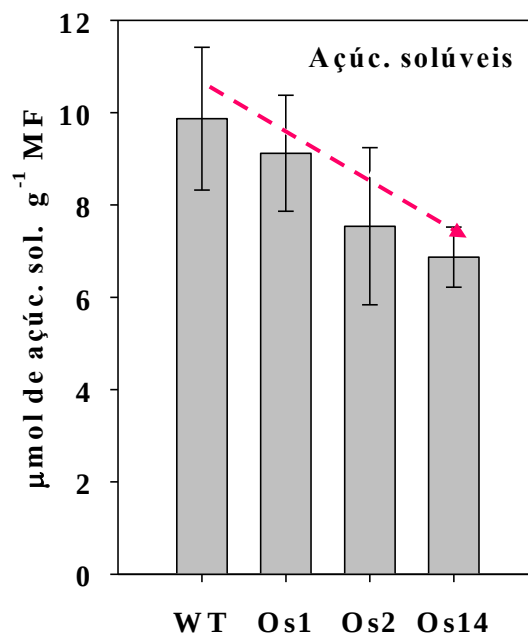


**Arabidopsis Superexpressando  
Dof25 de arroz**

↑ Expressão de genes do  
metabolismo de carbono.

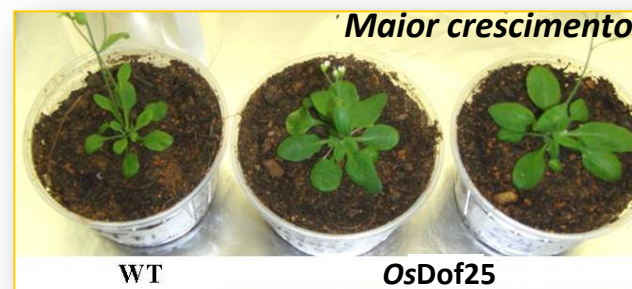


## Arabidopsis Superexpressando Dof25 de arroz



### Superexpressão proteína regulatória:

- Absorção e metabolismo de N
- Metabolismo de ácidos orgânicos (C)
- Maior crescimento sob baixo N



# Eficiência de Absorção e Uso de N

## Superexpressão e silenciamento de genes:

- Absorção e metabolismo do N
- Proteínas regulatórias
- Fatores de transcrição
- Proteínas relacionadas ao metabolismo de C

- Genômica
- Transcriptômica
- Metabolômica
- Proteômica
- Epigenômica #

➤ Identificação de variedades mais eficientes, em agricultura de baixos insumos





Obrigada!

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