Cloning and Characterization of IAR1, a Gene Required for Auxin Conjugate Sensitivity in Arabidopsis

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Most indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) in higher plants is conjugated to amino acids, sugars, or peptides, and these conjugates are implicated in regulating the concentration of the free hormone. We identified iar1 as an Arabidopsis mutant that is resistant to the inhibitory effects of several IAA–amino acid conjugates but remains sensitive to free IAA. iar1 partially suppresses phenotypes of a mutant that overproduces IAA, suggesting that IAR1 participates in auxin metabolism or response. We used positional information to clone IAR1, which encodes a novel protein with seven predicted transmembrane domains and several His-rich regions. IAR1 has homologs in other multicellular organisms, including Drosophila, nematodes, and mammals; in addition, the mouse homolog KE4 can functionally substitute for IAR1 in vivo. IAR1 also structurally resembles and has detectable sequence similarity to a family of metal transporters. We discuss several possible roles for IAR1 in auxin homeostasis.

INTRODUCTION

Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is the major endogenous auxin and participates in many plant developmental processes, including cell enlargement and division, differentiation of vascular tissue, initiation of lateral roots, apical dominance, and responses to environmental stimuli such as gravity and light (reviewed by Estelle and Klee, 1994; Bennett et al., 1998). Plants contain little free IAA; most IAA is found conjugated to amino acids, peptides, sugars, or high molecular weight glycans. These conjugates have been implicated in such processes as storage, transport, and protection from oxidative degradation (reviewed in Cohen and Bandurski, 1982; Bandurski et al., 1995). Plants apparently also permanently inactivate excess IAA by conjugation (reviewed in Normanly, 1997). For example, many plants form IAA-Asp as an intermediate in IAA catabolism (Tsurumi and Wada, 1986; Monteiro et al., 1988; Tuominen et al., 1994; Östin et al., 1998).

Conjugation and hydrolysis of conjugates are probable mechanisms used to regulate the concentrations of free IAA (reviewed in Normanly and Bartel, 1999), and characterization of the genes involved in these processes is a prerequisite to understanding this regulation. Although diverse land plants conjugate IAA to glucose and other molecules (Sztein et al., 1995, 1999), the only plant gene so involved that has been identified is the maize iaglu gene, which encodes an enzyme esterifying IAA to glucose (Szersen et al., 1994). Various plants hydrolyze IAA conjugates, and IAA-glucose hydrolases have been identified in maize, potato, oat, and bean (Kowalczyk and Bandurski, 1990; Jakubowska et al., 1993). IAA-Ala hydrolases have been partially purified from bean and carrot (Cohen et al., 1988; Kuleck and Cohen, 1993), and Chinese cabbage extracts contain isoenzymes that hydrolyze IAA-Ala, IAA-Asp, and IAA-Phe (Ludwig-Müller et al., 1996).

The ability of several IAA conjugates to mimic the effects of free IAA on plant growth (reviewed by Bartel, 1997) has been exploited to identify Arabidopsis mutants that respond abnormally to IAA conjugates. The ilr1 (IAA-Leu–resistant) mutant elongates roots at concentrations of IAA-Leu that inhibit wild-type root growth. The gene defective in ilr1 encodes an amidohydrolase with high affinity for IAA-Leu and IAA-Phe and lesser affinity for IAA-Ala, IAA-Gly, and IAA-Val (Bartel and Fink, 1995). Four ILR1-like genes, ILL1, ILL2 (Bartel and Fink, 1995), ILL3, and ILL5 (Davies et al., 1999), have been identified on the basis of their similarity to ilr1. A sixth member of this gene family is defective in the iar3 (IAA-Ala–resistant) mutant and encodes an amidohydrolase specific for IAA-Ala (Davies et al., 1999). Two other mutants, icr1 and icr2, are resistant to growth inhibition by IAA-Phe, IAA-Ala, and IAA-Gly (Campanella et al., 1996), but the genes defective in these mutants remain unidentified.

We have been identifying and characterizing Arabidopsis mutants with altered responses to IAA–amino acid conjugates to elucidate the role of conjugate metabolism in plant...
development. Here, we report the isolation of the iar1 auxin conjugate–resistant mutant and the positional cloning of IAR1, which encodes a polytopic membrane protein with several His-rich regions. IAR1 represents a novel component of the auxin conjugate metabolic machinery in plants, and several possible models for its function are discussed.

RESULTS

Isolation and Characterization of iar1 Mutants

Certain IAA–amino acid conjugates mimic free IAA in bioassays (reviewed in Bartel, 1997), and IAA conjugates that inhibit Arabidopsis root elongation have been used in mutant screens to identify genes involved in hydrolysis of IAA conjugates (Bartel and Fink, 1995; Davies et al., 1999). We initially identified the iar1 mutant because its roots elongate at concentrations of IAA-Ala that are normally inhibitory, as shown in Figure 1. Table 1 lists the seven iar1 alleles, four of which were isolated in screens for IAA-Ala resistance. Three additional iar1 alleles were identified as enhancers of the ilr1 mutant, which is defective in an IAA conjugate hydrolase (Bartel and Fink, 1995). These alleles were isolated based on the increased resistance of ilr1 iar1 double mutants to IAA-Leu or IAA-Phe. The recessive nature of the iar1 mutations (data not shown) suggests that they are loss-of-function alleles.

We quantitated the IAA conjugate resistance of the iar1 alleles by comparing root lengths of seedlings grown on medium containing various conjugates. All iar1 alleles are resistant to IAA-Ala, iar1-4 and iar1-5 being the strongest and weakest alleles, respectively (data not shown). Because ilr1 iar1 double mutants are highly resistant to IAA-Leu and IAA-Phe (data not shown), we tested the response of iar1 single mutants to these conjugates in root elongation assays. iar1-3 is resistant to IAA-Phe at all concentrations tested (10 to 40 μM) but is resistant to IAA-Leu only at lower concentrations (10 to 20 μM; Figure 1B and data not shown). iar1 roots are also resistant to elongation inhibition by IAA-Gly, IAA-Gln, and IAA-Glu (Figure 1B), indicating that IAR1 is re-
required for IAA conjugate sensitivity in general rather than being conjugate specific. In contrast, iar1 plants respond normally to a range of concentrations of free IAA (Figures 1A and 1C), indicating that mutations in IAR1 alter conjugate sensitivity rather than general auxin responsiveness.

As shown in Figure 2, exogenous IAA or IAA conjugates can inhibit Arabidopsis hypocotyl elongation in the light; accordingly, we examined the effects of IAA conjugates on iar1 hypocotyl elongation. iar1 mutant hypocotyls respond normally to free IAA but are resistant to the inhibitory effects of IAA-Ala on elongation (Figure 2). These results suggest that IAR1 functions in the hypocotyls as well as the roots of Arabidopsis seedlings.

The iar1 Mutation Partially Suppresses alf1 Phenotypes

The Arabidopsis aberrant lateral root formation (alf1) mutant (Celenza et al., 1995), also isolated as rooty (King et al., 1995), superroot1 (Boerjan et al., 1995), and hookless3 (Lehman et al., 1996), overproduces both free and conjugated IAA (Boerjan et al., 1995; King et al., 1995; Lehman et al., 1996). alf1 plants have short primary roots, display increased numbers of adventitious and lateral roots, fail to make an apical hook when germinated in the dark, and are completely sterile under normal growth conditions (Celenza et al., 1995). These phenotypes can be copied by applying auxin to wild-type plants (Boerjan et al., 1995; Celenza et al., 1995; King et al., 1995; Lehman et al., 1996). To investigate whether IAR1 influences IAA responses in vivo, we generated homozygous iar1 iar1 alf1 alf1 plants (see Methods). iar1 partially rescues the fertility defect of alf1, in that double mutants yield some seed. In addition, iar1 alf1 plants are able to form a partial apical hook when germinated in the dark (data not shown). We quantified the degree to which iar1 suppresses alf1 by monitoring root elongation on unsupplemented medium. As shown in Figure 3, the iar1 mutation suppresses the alf1 root elongation defect. The observation that loss of IAR1 function can partially alleviate defects in the alf1 auxin-overproducing mutant suggests that IAR1 normally acts to increase the concentrations of free IAA or the sensitivity to IAA.

Suppression of the iar1 Phenotype by Manganese

The Arabidopsis amidohydrolases characterized to date require a metal cofactor. Mn$^{2+}$ and Co$^{2+}$ are the most effective

![Figure 2](image-url)
The Plant Cell

Figure 3. iar1 Suppresses the alf1 Root Elongation Defect.

Seed of Ws (wild type), iar1-1 and alf1 single mutants, and iar1-1 alf1 double mutants were plated on unsupplemented medium. After 10 days under yellow-filtered light at 22°C, the primary root of each seedling was measured. Homozygous alf1 mutants were identified among the progeny of an alf1/ALF1 parent based on the epinastic cotyledon phenotype. Error bars indicate standard errors of the means (n > 18), and the asterisk indicates a significant difference from the wild type (Student's t test, P < 0.0001).

IAR1 Encodes a Membrane Protein with Multiple His-Rich Regions

We isolated a full-length IAR1 cDNA (GenBank accession number AF216524) by hybridization to a cDNA library (see Methods). Comparing this cDNA with various genomic sequences revealed that the IAR1 coding region has 10 introns (Figure 5C) and potentially encodes a 469–amino acid protein with seven or eight transmembrane domains, as shown in Figures 6A and 7. IAR1 is 28% identical to the Drosophila Catsup (catecholamines up) protein (GenBank accession number AAF37226) and 26% identical to the predicted mouse KE4 and human HKE4 proteins (Abe et al., 1988; St-Jaques et al., 1990; Janatipour et al., 1992; Ando et al., 1996). Uncharacterized IAR1 homologs are found in other multicellular organisms, including Drosophila (GenBank accession number AAF49687, AAF50401, and AAF56960), Caenorhabditis elegans (GenBank accession numbers CAB17070, CAB05297.1, and CAB02806.1), and zebrafish (GenBank ac-
The closest IAR1 homologs of known function are members of the ZIP (ZRT, IRT-like protein) family of metal transporters (Eng et al., 1998; Guerinot and Eide, 1999; Guerinot, 2000), which are 10 to 13% identical to IAR1 (Figure 6B). These widespread transporters have been characterized from yeast (Zhao and Eide, 1996a, 1996b; MacDiarmid et al., 2000), Arabidopsis (Grotz et al., 1998), and mammals (Lioumi et al., 1999; Gaither and Eide, 2000).

DISCUSSION

Requirement of IAR1 for IAA–Amino Acid Conjugate Sensitivity

Phenotypic analysis of iar1 mutants indicates that IAR1 participates in IAA–amino acid conjugate metabolism or sensing. iar1 mutant roots and hypocotyls respond normally to free IAA but are less sensitive than wild-type roots and hypocotyls to several IAA–amino acid conjugates (Figures 1 and 2). In contrast, two other IAA–amino acid–resistant mutants, ilr1 and iar3, are defective in IAA conjugate hydrolases that have distinct substrate specificities and display correspondingly restricted conjugate resistance profiles (Bartel and Fink, 1995; Davies et al., 1999). The broad iar1 conjugate resistance profile suggests a general role for IAR1 in IAA–amino acid conjugate metabolism rather than an IAA-Ala–specific role.

Mutation of IAR1 partially alleviates several auxin overproduction phenotypes of the alf1 mutant, indicating that IAR1...
Figure 5. Positional Cloning of IAR1.

(A) Recombination mapping with PCR-based markers nga111 and nga280 (Bell and Ecker, 1994) localized iar1 to the bottom of chromosome 1. This position was refined to between ETR1 (Chang et al., 1993) and KNAT2 (Lincoln et al., 1994). Additional markers from nearby YAC clones included 9H12LE and 14G4RE (Nelson et al., 2000) and a marker made from the right end of YAC abi13A11 (see Methods). These three markers hybridized to BAC T7E4 (Choi et al., 1995).

(B) A complementation library was constructed (see Methods) from BAC T7E4, and subclones that were tested for iar1 complementation are indicated by rectangles below the predicted genes (arrows) in the region. Subclones shown in black rescued the iar1 IAA-Ala resistance, and those shown in white did not.

(C) Positions of the seven iar1 mutations are shown below a scheme of the IAR1 coding region. Exons are indicated by closed rectangles, and introns are represented by lines.

(D) A genomic construct containing the predicted IAR1 open reading frame controlled by its own promoter rescued the iar1 mutant phenotype.
normally increases free IAA or sensitivity to IAA. The alf1 mutant has shortened primary roots, has more adventitious and lateral roots, and is completely sterile (Celenza et al., 1995), probably because of increased concentrations of free IAA (Boerjan et al., 1995; King et al., 1995; Lehman et al., 1996). The iar1 mutation partially suppresses the alf1 phenotype, restoring normal root elongation (Figure 3) and partially restoring fertility and the ability to form an apical hook when germinated in the dark (data not shown).

**IAR1 Homologs in Other Multicellular Organisms**

The IAR1 gene potentially encodes a 469–amino acid protein that is 26 to 28% identical to the Drosophila Catsup protein and to mammalian KE4 proteins encoded in the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II locus (Abe et al., 1988; St.-Jaques et al., 1990; Janatipour et al., 1992; Ando et al., 1996). Interestingly, these IAR1-like genes (Figure 6A) probably play similar or identical roles in plants and animals, because expression of the mouse KE4 cDNA restores normal IAA-Ala sensitivity to iar1 plants (Figure 8). These proteins all have predicted cleavable N-terminal signal sequences, several regions rich in His residues, and six or seven transmembrane domains (Figure 6A). Their almost identical hydropathy plots (Figure 7) suggest common membrane topologies. IAR1 is most similar to its homologs in and near potential transmembrane domains, and two of the iar1 point mutations have Arg residues substituted for conserved Glys in predicted transmembrane domains (Figure 6A), an indication that these regions are functionally important.

**IAR1 Similarity to the ZIP Family of Metal Transporters**

Intriguingly, members of the ZIP family of metal transporters (reviewed by Guerinot and Eide, 1999; Guerinot, 2000) also have N-terminal signal sequences, seven or eight transmembrane domains (Figure 7), and His-rich regions. Although most ZIP family members were isolated as zinc transporters (Zhao and Eide, 1996a, 1996b; Grotz et al., 1998; Gaither and Eide, 2000), results of both direct uptake assays (Eide et al., 1996; Korshunova et al., 1999; Pence et al., 2000) and competition experiments (Grotz et al., 1998; Gaither and Eide, 2000) suggest that ZIPs can have varied substrate specificities. IAR1, KE4, and Catsup have weak identity to the predicted transmembrane domains of ZIP family members (Figure 6C and data not shown), including most of the consensus residues noted previously (Eng et al., 1998). The conserved His residues in transmembrane domains IV and V of the ZIPs that are essential for metal transport in Arabidopsis IRT1 (Rogers et al., 2000) are conserved in IAR1, Catsup, and KE4 (Figure 6C). However, the IAR1 region corresponding to ZIP transmembrane domains IV and V contains only one transmembrane domain, as predicted by the SMART (Schultz et al., 2000) and PSORT (Nakai and Kanehisa, 1992) motif prediction programs. Although these predicted helices are amphipathic in the ZIPs (Eng et al., 1998), this region in IAR1, Catsup, and KE4 contains even more polar residues. Moreover, IAR1 family members share a conserved Pro residue in the region corresponding to transmembrane domain V of the ZIPs (Figure 6C). This region of IAR1 is probably important because the conservative substitution of a Lys for an Arg at position 357 results in the IAA–amino acid conjugate resistance of the iar1-5 allele and because this region is very similar in IAR1, KE4, and Catsup (Figure 6A).

A striking feature of IAR1 is the presence of several extremely His-rich regions. His represents 17% of the 88 residues between the predicted signal sequence and the first predicted transmembrane domain and 32% of the 40 residues between the second and third transmembrane domains. In addition, the loop between the third and fourth predicted transmembrane domains has seven consecutive His residues (Figure 6A). The Drosophila and mammalian IAR1 homologs are also His-rich in these areas (Figure 6A), suggesting that these residues are important for IAR1 function. Although the membrane topologies of IAR1 and its homologs are unknown, two of these areas flank the third predicted transmembrane domain, indicating that both faces of the membrane should have His-rich regions. Five of these regions in IAR1 are potential metal-binding motifs with the sequence (HX)_{3-6} (Eng et al., 1998; Guerinot and Eide, 1999). Most ZIP family members contain these motifs between their third and fourth predicted transmembrane domains (Eng et al., 1998), and one of the IAR1 repeats is in this position (Figure 6A). Although IAR1 and the ZIPs share only ~10% amino acid identity, this similarity between IAR1 family members and ZIP family members suggests a common evolutionary ancestor (Figure 6B) and also that IAR1 may transport or bind metals.

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**Figure 5. (continued).**

Seed from the wild type (Col-0), the iar1-3 mutant, and three iar1-3 transgenic lines homozygous for the pBIN1AR1g construct, shown in (B), were plated on medium containing 40 μM IAA-Ala. After 8 days of growth under yellow-filtered light at 22°C, the primary root of each seedling was measured and standardized against growth on unsupplemented medium. Error bars indicate standard errors of the means (n ≥ 17), and the asterisk indicates a significant difference from the wild type (Student’s t test, P < 0.0001).
Figure 6. Alignment of IAR1 and Similar Proteins from Other Organisms. (A) IAR1, Drosophila (Dm) Catsup, human (Hs) HKE4 (Janatipour et al., 1992; Ando et al., 1996), and mouse (Mm) KE4 (Abe et al., 1988; St.-Jaques et al., 1990) predicted proteins were aligned with the Megalign program (DNAStar, Madison, WI) by using the Clustal method (Higgins and Sharp, 1989) with PAM250 residue weights. Residues conserved in at least three proteins are shaded. Triangles indicate the positions of introns in the IAR1 coding sequence. Positions of iar1 mutations are shown above the IAR1 sequence, except for iar1-4, which is a deletion of the entire IAR1 gene. The His residues are highlighted in red, and IAR1 potential metal-binding sequences of the type (HX)3-6 are indicated by red bars above the sequence. Regions predicted by the SMART program (Schultz et al., 2000) to be transmembrane domains (TM I to VII) are indicated in blue. (B) Phylogenetic tree of IAR1 and its relatives. The tree reconstructs the evolutionary relationship between IAR1 family members from (A) and ZIP proteins, including Arabidopsis (At; Korshunova et al., 1999) and tomato (Le) IRT1 (GenBank accession number AF136579); pea (Pp) RIT1 (GenBank accession number AF065444); Arabidopsis ZIP1, ZIP2, and ZIP3 (Grotz et al., 1998); yeast (Sc) ZRT1 (Zhao and Eide, 1996a), ZRT2 (Zhao and Eide, 1996b), ZRT3 (MacDiarmid et al., 2000), and YIL023c (GenBank accession number P40544); and human (Hs) IRT1 (hZIP1) and...
Possible Roles for IAR1 in IAA Conjugate Metabolism

*IAR1* encodes a putative polytopic membrane protein weakly similar to metal transporters. This single-copy gene lacks close Arabidopsis relatives, at least in the sequenced portion of the genome (~98% complete in September 2000; http://arabidopsis.org/agi.html). However, even *iar1* null alleles lack striking morphological phenotypes in the absence of exogenous auxin conjugates, indicating that the plant can compensate for IAR1 deficiency in laboratory growth conditions. Figure 9 presents two models that could explain how the loss of *IAR1* might result in IAA conjugate resistance.

Arabidopsis encodes a family of amidohydrolases, some of which hydrolyze IAA–amino acid conjugates and contain sequence motifs that suggest an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) lumen localization (Bartel and Fink, 1995; Davies et al., 1999). If *IAR1* encodes an ER-localized IAA conjugate transporter, then loss of IAR1 function would prevent conjugates from reaching the hydrodrolases and would thus cause conjugate resistance. However, we did not detect conjugate transport in microsomes prepared from yeast expressing *IAR1* (data not shown). Additionally, *iar1* rescue by the mouse KE4 cDNA (Figure 8) indicates that IAR1 and KE4 probably function similarly in plants and mammals. The lack of an obvious need for such a transporter in mammals argues against a direct role for IAR1 in IAA–amino acid conjugate transport.

The shared structural features with the ZIP family of transporters (Figures 6 and 7) suggest that IAR1 might transport a metal. The characterized Arabidopsis amidohydrolases require a metal cofactor, and mutations in these genes can result in IAA–amino acid conjugate resistance (Bartel and Fink, 1995; Davies et al., 1999). Therefore, it is possible that mutations that prevent hydrodrolases from assembling with or retaining the proper metal might also cause this phenotype. Supplying more of the required cofactor might alleviate IAA–amino acid resistance resulting from such a mutation. This model has precedent in the copper requirement of Arabidopsis ethylene receptors (Rodríguez et al., 1999). Certain copper transporter mutants respond to an ethylene receptor antagonist as if it were ethylene, a phenotype that can be suppressed by providing exogenous copper (Hirayama et al., 1999). Manganese is an effective amidohydrolase cofactor, and the partial suppression of the IAA-Ala resistance of *iar1* by exogenous manganese (Figure 4B) suggests that IAR1 might be an ER-localized manganese transporter. However, IAR1 expression does not rescue the manganese hypersensitivity of the yeast *pmr1* mutant (data not shown).
which is defective in an ER-localized calcium and manganese transporter (Rudolph et al., 1989; Dürr et al., 1998). In addition, Arabidopsis ECA1 transports manganese into the ER and rescues the pmr1 mutant (Liang et al., 1997). Finally, this model would require that the topology of IAR1 in the membrane be reversed compared with that of the ZIPs, which transport metals into the cytoplasm (Eng et al., 1998; Guerinot and Eide, 1999; MacDiarmid et al., 2000). Therefore, we think it unlikely that IAR1 transports manganese into the ER.

A related possibility is that IAR1 exports an inhibitory metal out of the ER. Zinc and copper inhibit the IAR3 amidohydrolase in vitro, even when stoichiometric manganese is present (Lasswell, 2000). Yeast ZRT1 and human hZIP2 are plasma membrane localized (Gitan et al., 1998; Gaither and Eide, 1999; MacDiarmid et al., 2000). Therefore, we think it unlikely that IAR1 transports manganese into the ER.

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A recent report on the Drosophila Catsup protein (Stathakis et al., 1999), which is ~28% identical to IAR1 (Figure 6A), suggests an alternative role for IAR1 in IAA conjugate responses. The rate-limiting step in catecholamine biosynthesis is the tyrosine hydroxylase (TH)–mediated conversion of L-tyrosine to 3,4-dihydroxy-L-phenylalanine (Kumer and Vrana, 1996). TH is transcriptionally, translationally, and post-translationally regulated (Kumer and Vrana, 1996). Catsup mutant flies have normal amounts of TH protein but increased TH activity, which leads to a lethal increase in catecholamine synthesis and suggests that Catsup is a post-transcriptional negative regulator of TH (Stathakis et al., 1999) (Figure 9B). Interestingly, Arabidopsis can hydroxylate IAA conjugates (Östin et al., 1998), perhaps as a mechanism to detoxify excess auxin. Thus, if IAR1 regulates an auxin conjugate hydroxylase the way Catsup regulates TH, increased conjugate hydroxylase activity could explain the IAA–amino acid conjugate resistance of the iar1 mutant (Figure 9B). A preliminary report suggests that Catsup interacts directly with TH (Burton et al., 2000), so it will be interesting to isolate proteins that physically or geneti-

Wild-type (Col-0), iar1-3, and homozygous T3 progeny of five independent lines of iar1-3 plants transformed with 3SS-MmKE4, a construct containing the mouse KE4 cDNA (Abe et al., 1988; St.-Jaques et al. 1990) under the control of the cauliflower mosaic virus 3SS promoter, were grown for 8 days under yellow-filtered light at 22°C on medium containing 40 μM IAA-Ala. The primary root of each seedling was measured and standardized against growth on unsupplemented medium. Error bars indicate standard errors of the means (n>20).

Figure 8. The Mouse KE4 Gene Can Functionally Substitute for IAR1.

Figure 9. Possible Models for IAR1 Function.

(A) IAR1 may transport inhibitory metals out of the ER. This model is suggested by the weak similarity of IAR1 to ZIP family metal transporters, the suppression of the iar1 phenotype by the conjugate hydrolase cofactor Mn21, and the inhibition of conjugate hydrolases by Cu21 or Zn21.

(B) IAR1 may inhibit an auxin conjugate hydroxylase. This model is suggested by the similarity of IAR1 to the Drosophila tyrosine hydroxylase inhibitor Catsup (Stathakis et al., 1999) and is consistent with the presence of ring-hydroxylated IAA conjugates in plants. Flat-tipped arrows indicate inhibitory interactions. See text for details.
cally interact with IAR1; these may include the targets of IAR1 action in conjugate metabolism.

IAR1 is a novel membrane protein that is involved directly or indirectly in auxin homeostasis. The identification of the IAR1 gene demonstrates the capacity of genetic screens to uncover unanticipated players in biochemical processes, and the conservation of IAR1 homologs in metazoans suggests that similar proteins play important roles beyond the plant kingdom.

METHODS

Plant Materials and Growth Conditions

Arabidopsis thaliana seed were surface-sterilized (Last and Fink, 1988) and grown on plant nutrient medium (PNS) containing 0.5% sucrose (Haughn and Somerville, 1986) solidified with 0.6% agar. PNS either contained no supplement or was supplemented with 50 nM to 5 μM indole-3-acetic acid (IAA; from a 10 mM stock in ethanol), 20 to 150 μM IAA-amino acid conjugates (from 100 mM stocks in ethanol), 15 μg/mL kanamycin (Kan; from a 25 mg/mL stock in water), 7.5 μg/mL glucosinate-ammonium (BASTA; from a 15 mg/mL stock in 25% ethanol), or 100 to 750 μM MnCl₂ (from a 1 M stock in water). IAA and IAA conjugates were from Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI) or were synthesized (S. LeClere and S.P.T. Matsuda, unpublished data). Plates were wrapped in gas-permeable Leukopor surgical tape (Beierdorf Inc., Norwalk, CT) and grown at 22°C in 24-hr illumination under yellow-long-pass filters (25 to 45 mW C/s 1). Plants transferred to soil (Metromix 200; Scotts, Marysville, OH) were grown at 22 to 25°C under continuous illumination (~200 μE m⁻² sec⁻¹) with Cool White fluorescent bulbs (Sylvania, Vernon, KY).

Mutant Isolation

The iar-1 and iar-1-2 mutations were isolated from pools of Wassilewskija (Ws) seed mutagenized with ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS) as described previously (Normaly et al., 1997). Approximately 24,000 surface-sterilized M₀ seed were grown on PNS supplemented with 50 μM IAA-Ala. Two-week-old putative mutants with long roots were transferred to soil and allowed to set seed. The resulting M₁ with 50 μM IAA-Ala were transferred to soil and allowed to set seed. Some of these plants were partially fertile (unlike alf1/alf1 IAR1/IAR1 plants). These plants yielded 100% IAA-Ala-resistant, alf1-like progeny, indicating that they were homozygous for both mutations. Root lengths were measured in progeny from these iar-1/iar-1 alf1/alf1 plants after 10 days at 22°C under continuous yellow-filtered light.

Genetic Mapping of iar1

To map the iar1 mutation, we used segregating populations from crosses between IAR1/IAR1 (accession Col-0) and iar1/iar1 (accession Ws) plants. Genomic DNA prepared (Celenza et al., 1995) from 325 IAA-Ala-resistant F₂ plants was scored by using published (Konieczny and Ausubel, 1993; Bell and Ecker, 1994; Nelson et al., 2000) and new PCR-based polymorphic markers. New markers developed for mapping include 13A11RE (amplification with the oligonucleotides 5’-GGTTCTCTGTATTTCATGCCG-3’ and 5’-GTGACA-ATAAGATTAAATGATCCG-3’ yielded a 144-bp product with one Tsp509I site in Ws and none in Col-0), TEF4 (amplification with the oligonucleotides 5’-CGGTTCAGAGTGTCCCTCTG-3’ and 5’-GC-GACACTGAAAAAACCTCCTCG-3’ yielded a 280-bp product with one Msel site in Ws and none in Col-0), ETR1 (amplification with the oligonucleotides 5’-ATCTCGAGACCCCTCTGACAC-3’ and 5’-ACC-ACACCATCTGTTCCTCTAT-3’ yielded a 1200-bp product with one Ncol site in Ws and none in Col-0), and KNAT2 (amplification with the oligonucleotides 5’-GGTACGCTATCATGTCCTG-3’ and 5’-ATTGATGACACATCACTGATC-3’ yielded a 660-bp product with three Alu sites in Ws and two in Col-0).

Complementation Library Construction

DNA (~50 μg) from the T7E4 bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) (Choi et al., 1995) was partially digested with Sau3AI and separated on 0.8% agarose gel containing 1 mM guanidine to prevent UV light damage to the DNA (Gründemann and Schönh, 1996). Fragments of ~10 kb were purified by using the Qiagen II gel extraction kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), ligated into a BamHI-digested pBIN19 plant transformation vector (Bevan, 1984), and transformed into Esche- richia coli strain DH5α. A contig of overlapping clones covering the region in which iar1 was mapped was assembled by using a combination of DNA blot hybridization and sequencing. Selected clones were introduced into Agrobacterium tumefaciens GV3101 (Koncz and Schell, 1986) by electroporation (Ausubel et al., 1995), iar1-1 and iar1-3 mutant plants were transformed with these constructs by the floral dip method (Clough and Bent, 1998), and Kan-resistant transformants were transferred to soil ~14 days after the T₄ seed had been plated on PNS supplemented with 15 μg/mL Kan. T₃ plants were tested for rescue of the iar1 IAA-Ala-resistant phenotype by plating on 40 μM IAA-Ala and examining root elongation after 8 days. pBINiAR1g was made by cloning a 6.5-kb EcoRI fragment from C37 into the EcoRI site of pBIN19. This construct was transformed into iar1-3 as described above, and homozygous lines were identified by examining the pattern of Kan resistance in the T₄ generation.

To determine the sequences of the various iar1 mutations, we amplified genomic DNA by PCR with the following pairs of oligonucleotides: 5’-GAGATGAAAAAGAACAACTC-3’ with 5’-CAGTGTGG-AATGCGCATTAGG-3’, and 5’-CAGTGTGGAAATGCGCATTAGG-3’ with 5’-CTGCAAGAATCTCCGACGGA-3’. (40 cycles of 15 sec at 94°C, 15 sec at 55°C, and 30 sec at 72°C) and 5’-GAACACAGGA-CAATCATCGTGG-3’ with 5’-GTAATGCTGTATCCACACCG-3’ and 5’-GTAATGCTGTATCCACACCG-3’ and
gene. The NotI insert of the cDNA was subcloned into the NotI site of C37 construct (Figure 5B) containing the last four exons of the Transgenic Lines Expressing the Mouse Bank accession number AF216524).

Most ethylene glycol, and ethanol (Ausubel et al., 1995). The base changes in used for amplification after sequential precipitations with ethanol, polyethylene glycol, and ethanol (Ausubel et al., 1995). The base changes in most iarC alleles after restriction enzyme recognition sites (Table 1).


cDNA Isolation

A full-length IAR1 cDNA was isolated by hybridizing an Arabidopsis accession Landsberg erects cDNA library (Minet et al., 1992) with a 1.2-kb HindIII/PstI genomic fragment subcloned from the rescuing C37 construct (Figure 5B) containing the last four exons of the IAR1 gene. The NotI insert of the cDNA was subcloned into the NotI site of pBluescript KS+ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) to create KS/IAR1c, which was sequenced by using vector-derived and internal primers (GenBank accession number AF216524).

Transgenic Lines Expressing the Mouse KE4 cDNA

A full-length cDNA encoding the mouse IAR1 homolog KE4 in the vector pME18S-FL3 was purchased from Research Genetics (Huntsville, AL). The ~1.6-kb cDNA insert was excised with Stul and Xmn1 and ligated into the Smal site of 35SpBARN (S. LeClere and B. Bartel, unpublished data) to create 35S-MmKE4, such that the mouse KE4 cDNA was under the control of the 35S promoter. This construct was transformed into iarC-3 plants as described above, transformants were selected on PNS supplemented with 7.5 µg/mL BASTA, and homozygous lines were identified by examining the pattern of BASTA resistance in the T3 generation.

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REFERENCES


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