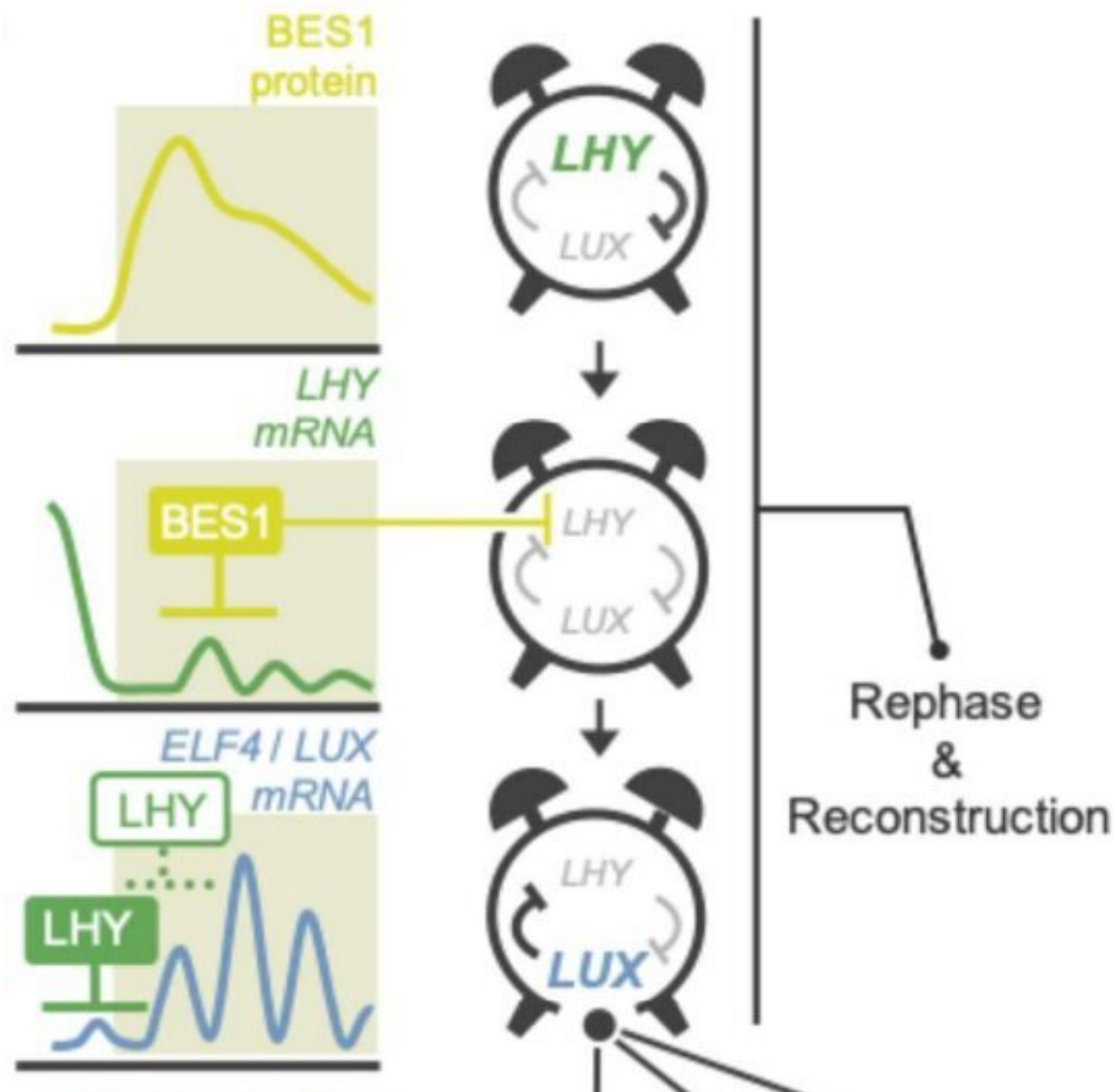


The circadian clock makes sure plant cells have the time of their lives

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In the proposed model, BES1 represses LHY expression in meristematic stem cells to rearrange the circadian clock, resulting in rephase and reconstruction of the clock with dynamic changes of clock genes expression. LUX in the

rearranged clock modulates key factors for epigenetic regulation, cell-fate determination, and cell cycle, thereby inducing cell differentiation. Credit: Motomu Endo

They say timing is everything, and that couldn't be more true for cell cycle progression and differentiation. Now, researchers from Japan have found that the circadian clock is crucial for proper plant development.

In a study published in *Cell Reports*, researchers at Nara Institute of Science and Technology (NAIST) have revealed that the [circadian clock](#) plays a guiding role in plant cell differentiation.

The circadian clock is involved in both cell-cycle progression and cell fate transitions. The involvement of circadian clocks in the process of differentiation has been shown in many [multicellular organisms](#); however, how plant circadian clocks regulate cell differentiation remains unclear.

"Elucidating how the circadian clock is involved in cell differentiation is important to understand the basis of cell fate determination," explains Motomu Endo, senior author of the study. "However, this has been difficult to investigate in plants because it is challenging to isolate single plants' cells, and existing [analytical methods](#) rely on 'pseudo-time' analysis that does not accurately reflect normal circadian rhythms."

To address these challenges, the researchers used tiny glass tubes to isolate [individual cells](#) from developing plants and analyzed the expression of various genes related to circadian rhythms and cell differentiation in each cell. They then developed a new algorithm called PeakMatch to reconstruct actual-time gene expression patterns from the single-cell datasets.

"Using this powerful approach, we were able to show that the expression profile of clock genes is changed prior to cell differentiation," states Endo. "Specifically, in early differentiating cells, the induction of the clock gene LUX ARRITHMO directly targets genes involved in cell-cycle progression to regulate cell differentiation."

Further investigation showed that large-scale changes in the circadian clock profile in undifferentiated cells induce the expression of the clock gene LUX, which directly triggers cell differentiation.

"Taken together, our results show that the plant circadian clock plays a guiding role in cell differentiation," says Endo. "Importantly, our study also provides an approach for time-series analysis at single-cell resolution."

Because the development of [circadian rhythms](#) during cell differentiation is observed in animals as well as in plants, the finding that clock genes directly regulate cell fate determination and [cell division](#) may help understand how [cell differentiation](#) is controlled in multicellular organisms. The newly developed PeakMatch algorithm can also be applied to all kinds of single-cell transcriptomes in other organisms.

More information: Kotaro Torii et al, A guiding role of the Arabidopsis circadian clock in cell differentiation revealed by time-series single-cell RNA sequencing, *Cell Reports* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2022.111059](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2022.111059)

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