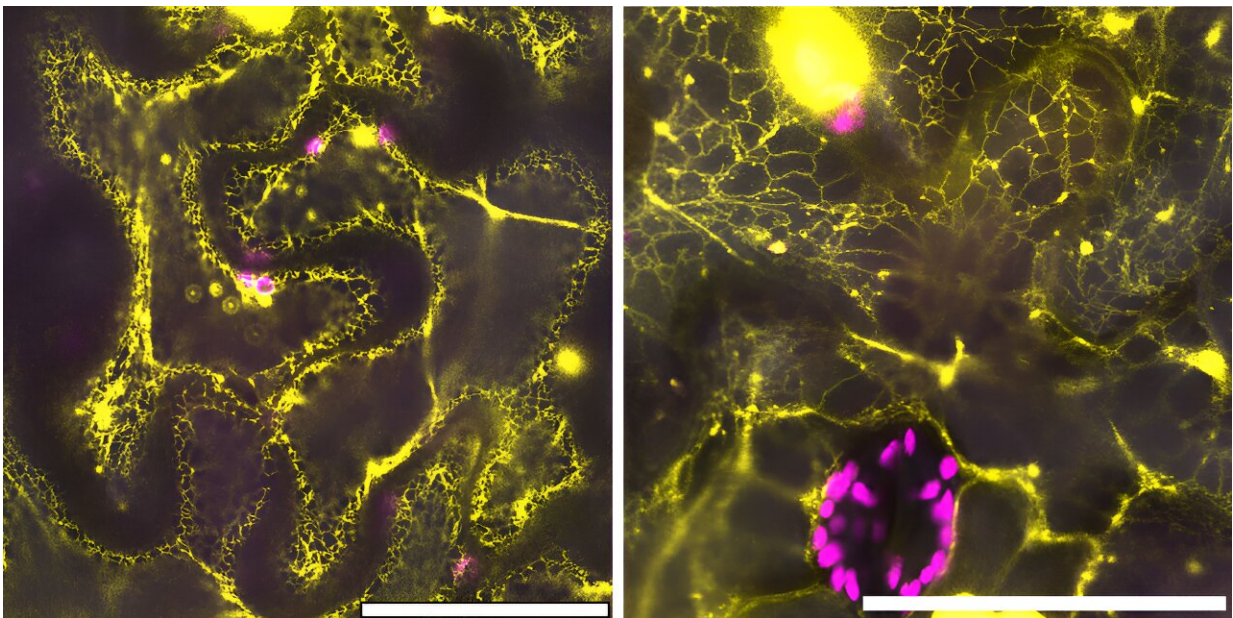


Modern plant enzyme partners with surprisingly ancient protein

May 17 2024, by Danielle Roedel



Biologists at Brookhaven Lab produced these confocal microscopy images at the Center for Functional Nanomaterials. The researchers tagged CB5D and CB5D-like proteins with a yellow fluorescent protein to visualize their distributions within plant cells. The images helped the researchers confirm that the CB5D-like protein from an ancient liverwort species (right) was localized in the same subcellular structures as the modern CB5D protein (left). Credit: Brookhaven National Laboratory

Scientists from the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Brookhaven National Laboratory have discovered that a protein responsible for the synthesis of a key plant material evolved much earlier than suspected. The research [published](#) in *The Plant Cell*, explores the origin and evolution of the biochemical machinery that builds lignin, a structural component of plant cell walls with significant impacts on the clean energy industry.

When the first land plants emerged from aquatic environments, they needed to adapt in order to survive.

Chang-Jun Liu, a senior scientist in Brookhaven's Biology Department, said, "The emergence of [lignin](#), which provides structural support for the plants, was a key evolutionary event that enabled plant survival in the new terrestrial environment."

Understanding how plants developed protective mechanisms that enable survival in new environments is vital as they face challenges imposed by climate change today. But lignin is also of great interest to researchers searching for clean energy options.

This tough plant material can be processed and converted into valuable bioproducts. And lignin is the only renewable source of aromatic compounds, which are chemically similar to molecules found in conventional jet fuel and can be used as "drop-in" fuel by airlines.

"Modern plants contain three types of lignin, but most early lignin-containing plants had only two types. The 'newer' lignin is called syringyl-lignin, or S-lignin," explained Liu. S-lignin evolved relatively recently with flowering plants and is structurally less complex than the other lignin components. Its potential industrial applications, in particular,

have captured the attention of scientists because S-lignin is relatively easy to break down to simple aromatics.

The new study builds on years of research focused on lignin and the molecules responsible for its synthesis. In [2019](#), Liu and his colleagues discovered that a specific cytochrome b5 protein, CB5D, is indispensable for the production of S-lignin but not the other, more ancient types of lignin.

"The uniqueness of CB5D's role in S-lignin synthesis intrigued us," Liu noted. "So, we were inspired to further explore its origin and evolution."

Enzymatic teamwork

In a previous study, Liu's team found that CB5D has a [special partnership](#) with an enzyme called ferulate 5-hydroxylase (F5H). Together, these molecules synthesized the valuable S-lignin.

The scientists knew that the evolution of F5H in flowering plants had led to the production of S-lignin. So, they expected to find that CB5D had co-evolved with F5H.



Plant biologists expressed genes from different plant species, ranging from evolutionarily ancient to evolutionarily recent, in modern Arabidopsis plants. The researchers grew the genetically-altered plant seedlings in petri dishes (left) before transferring them into soil (right). Credit: Kevin Coughlin/Brookhaven National Laboratory

To explore their hypothesis, the scientists ran a [genetic analysis](#) to find other [plant species](#) whose DNA contained genes similar to the modern CB5D gene, which acts as instructions for assembling the CB5D protein. They identified 21 species, ranging from evolutionarily ancient to evolutionarily recent. The scientists then synthesized these genes and individually expressed them in a modern plant species that was genetically altered to lack the CB5D gene.

"Without the CB5D gene, the plant synthesizes only a small amount of S-lignin," said Xianhai Zhao, a postdoctoral researcher at Brookhaven and lead author on the new paper. "But if this function was restored with the expression of one of the related genes, then we would know that gene functions similarly to the modern CB5D gene."

The scientists discovered that a gene from a green algae species that evolved into an early land plant over 500 million years ago restored S-lignin synthesis in the modern plant. This indicated that the gene exhibited CB5D-type functionality. The scientists also found that the function was conserved in several early land plants, like liverworts and mosses.

"This means that the CB5D evolved millions of years earlier than we had expected," explained Liu. "It was quite surprising to find that a modern

electron acceptor like F5H had partnered with an ancient protein to develop new biochemical machinery that synthesizes the advanced lignin structure."

Scientific teamwork and next steps

The CB5D gene and its more ancient counterpart contained similar DNA sequences and functions. But the scientists wanted to make sure that the CB5D protein from an ancient species, like liverwort, was expressed in the same subcellular structures as modern CB5D.

So, they used [confocal microscopy](#) at the Center for Functional Nanomaterials, a DOE Office of Science user facility at Brookhaven Lab, to confirm that this was the case.

Having found ancient genes that encode proteins similar to the modern CB5D protein in terms of S-lignin synthesis in modern plants and cellular localization, the team wanted to learn more about this protein's ancient function and how it changed or expanded over time.

Their analysis showed the CB5D-like protein emerged in aquatic algae just before they transitioned to a terrestrial environment. And because it was conserved in early land plants, this protein likely serves one or more essential functions.

"Ancient plants like liverwort didn't contain S-lignin," said Zhao. "If the CB5D-type protein wasn't responsible for synthesizing S-lignin, what did it do?"

Liu remarked, "That's the beauty of research. Answering one question leads you to even more interesting questions waiting to be explored."

More information: Xianhai Zhao et al, Cytochrome b5 diversity in

green lineages preceded the evolution of syringyl lignin biosynthesis, *The Plant Cell* (2024). [DOI: 10.1093/plcell/koae120](https://doi.org/10.1093/plcell/koae120)

Provided by Brookhaven National Laboratory

Citation: Modern plant enzyme partners with surprisingly ancient protein (2024, May 17)
retrieved 22 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2024-05-modern-enzyme-partners-ancient-protein.html>

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