

Plant scientists use big data to map stress responses in corn

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Plant scientists at Iowa State University have completed a new study that describes the genetic pathways at work when corn plants respond to stress brought on by heat, a step that could lead to crops better capable

of withstanding stress.

The findings, published as a "large-scale biology" paper in the academic journal *The Plant Cell*, map the stress response detected by the [endoplasmic reticulum](#), an organelle in cells of corn seedlings. The research was a multilevel study in which the scientists analyzed massive datasets to account for the expression of tens of thousands of plant genes. The size of the study required a multi-institutional effort that included scientists at Iowa State, Michigan State and the University of North Carolina, Wilmington.

A better understanding of how [corn plants](#) cope with stress can help plant breeders engineer crops that can better tolerate and continue to produce under stressful conditions, said Stephen Howell, a Distinguished Professor of genetics, development and cell biology and senior author of the study.

The endoplasmic reticulum plays a key role in this stress response, because it is the subcellular location where many proteins are folded. Proteins acquire their function based on the shape in which they're folded, but stressful conditions such as high heat cause proteins to be misfolded, and misfolded proteins can be toxic to cells.

"Protein folding is a very delicate process that's easily upset," Howell said. "We want to understand the mechanisms of the [stress response](#) to find ways in which we can intervene to promote survival."

The researchers applied a chemical to corn seedlings to mimic stressful environmental conditions and then tracked the activity of around 40,000 genes using several high throughput technologies. This is one of the first studies on maize stress to be carried out at this level, said Renu Srivastava, an assistant scientist in the ISU Plant Sciences Institute and a co-author of the study.

The scientists exposed the [plants](#) to persistent stress and found the plants could adapt – at least for a time. However, with persistent stress the [cells](#) eventually "give up," which quickly leads to cell death, Srivastava said.

Mapping that transition from cell survival to death could lead the way to methods of prolonging or strengthening [stress](#) adaptation, she said.

The research parallels similar work in human health, Howell said. Protein misfolding also occurs in humans and can result in neurological diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's. Howell said studying [protein](#) misfolding in plants may illuminate how other organisms respond under similar circumstances.

More information: Renu Srivastava et al. Response to Persistent ER Stress in Plants: a Multiphasic Process that Transitions Cells from Prosurvival Activities to Cell Death, *The Plant Cell* (2018). [DOI: 10.1105/tpc.18.00153](#)

Provided by Iowa State University

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