

THE EFFECTS OF WATERLOGGING AND DROUGHT ON AERENCHYMA FORMATION IN TOMATO



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1. FLOODING INDUCES AERENCHYMA IN TOMATO

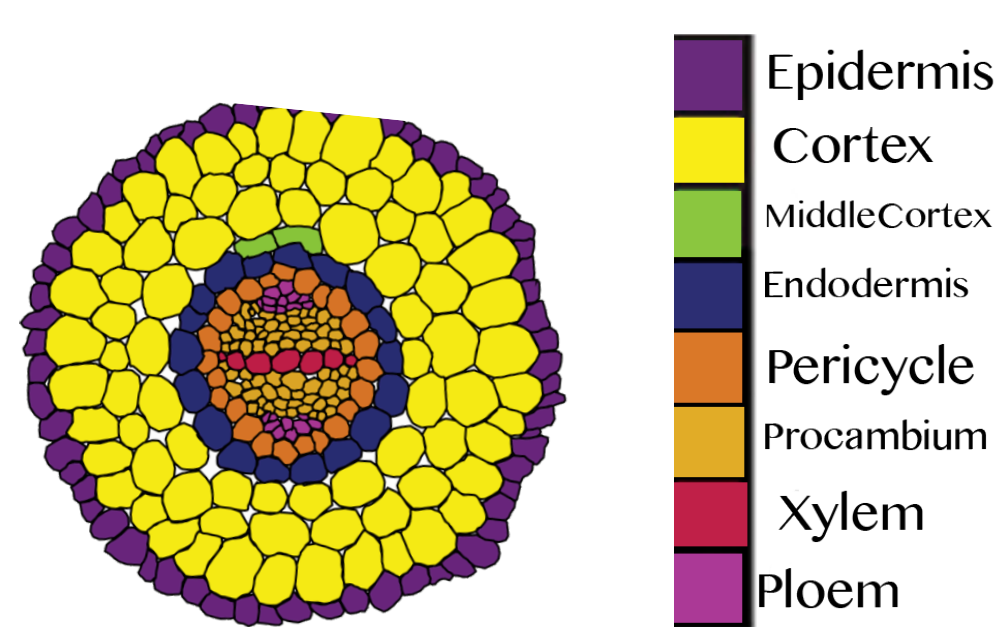
Climate change → crop waterlogging → less oxygen diffusion into soil → stops root respiration

Plant Response includes formation of

- hypocotyl derived roots
- aerenchyma in cortex layer for oxygen diffusion

Biological questions

- Can tomatoes survive water stresses by hypocotyl-derived roots or aerenchyma?
- Can hairy root cultures form aerenchyma?



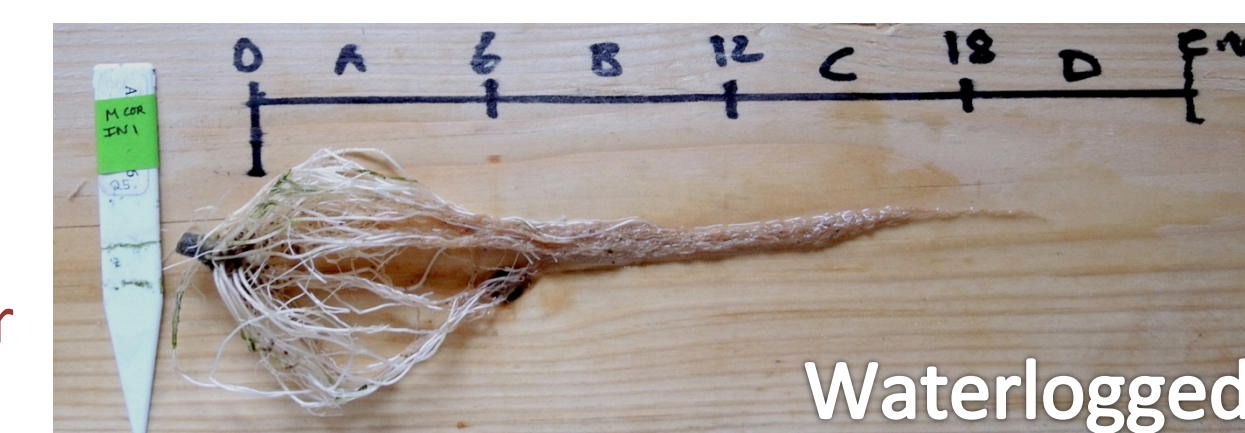
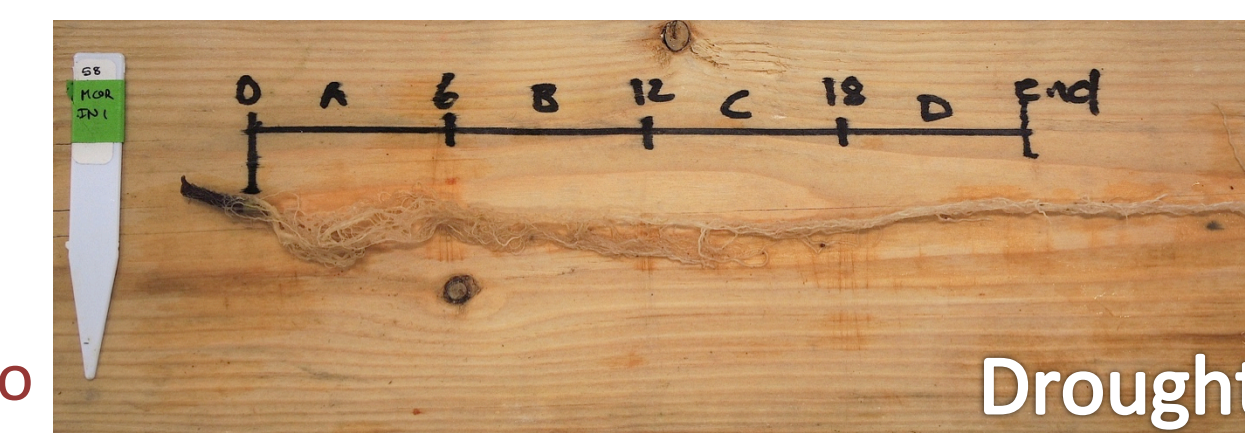
2. TOMATO HYPOCOTYL-DERIVED ROOTS

Solanum lycopersicum

- is a model crop plant
- has a sequenced genome
- is transformable



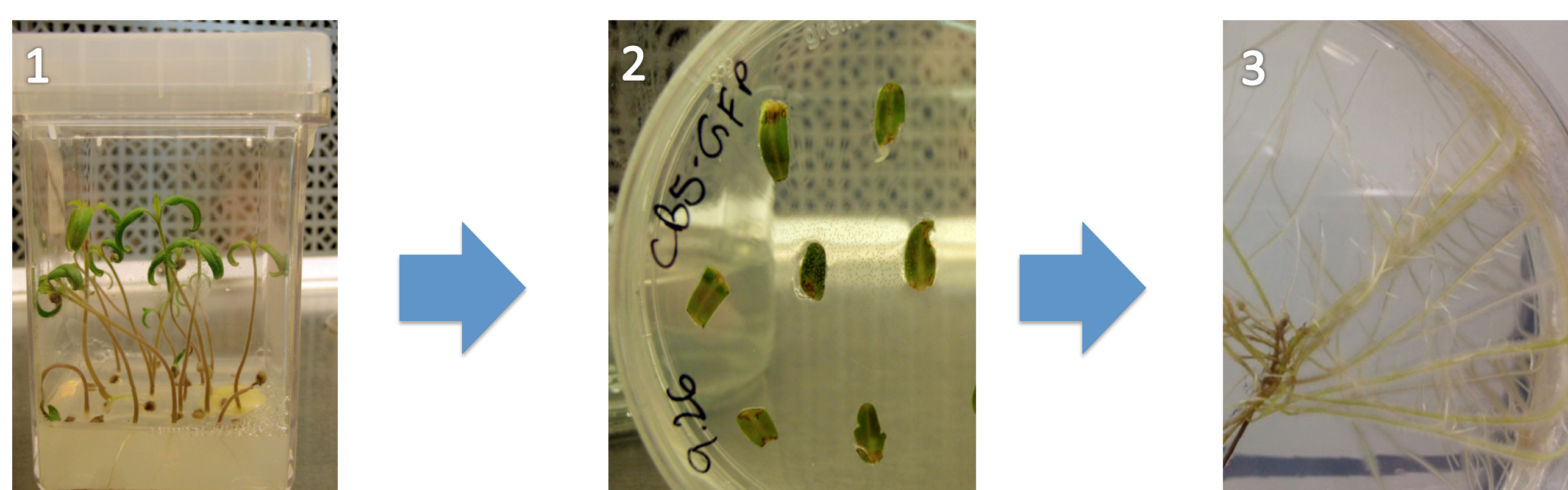
Drought: Given no water
Control: Given nutrient water
Waterlogged: Given extra water and placed on a plastic container to prevent drainage.



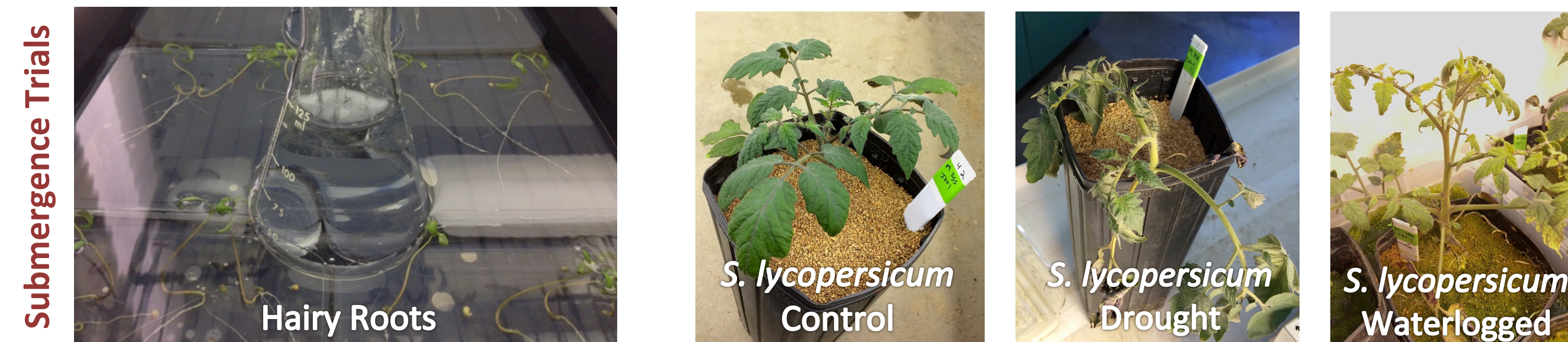
3. TRANSGENIC HAIRY ROOT CULTURES

Agrobacterium rhizogenes causes hairy root disease, but can also quickly make transgenic roots.

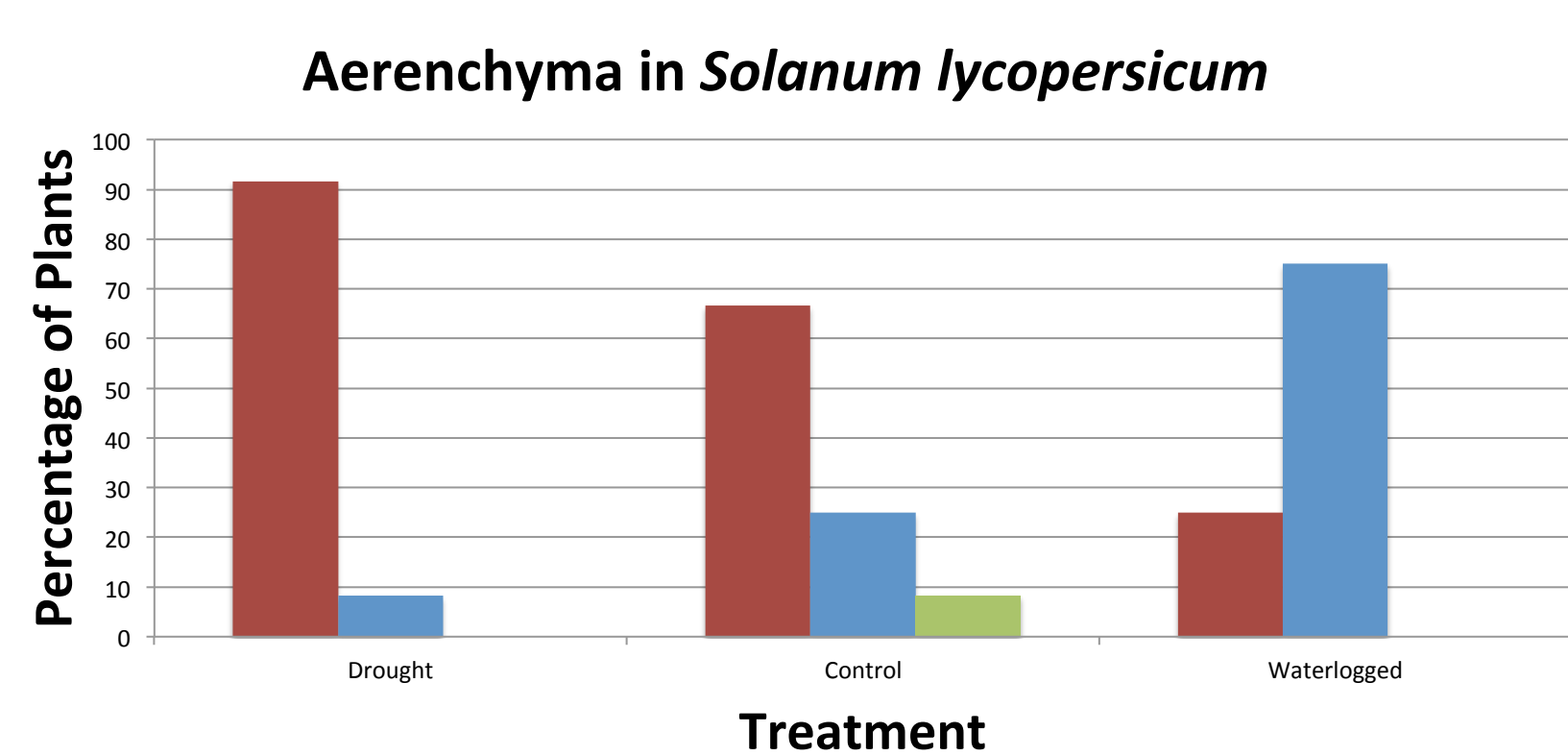
1. Vector integrated into bacteria.
2. Bacteria and tomatoes grown together.
3. T-DNA in bacteria includes hairy root growth.



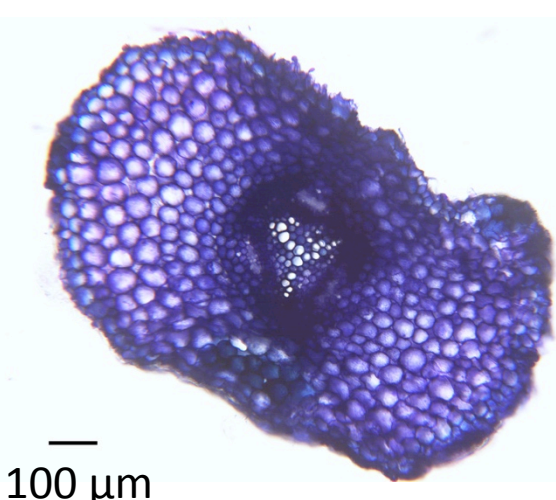
4. SUBMERGENCE AND SECTIONING



5. AERENCHYMA DOES NOT READILY FORM IN CULTIVAR M82 AND ABSENT IN HAIRY ROOTS



After being grown for 14 days, plants were subjected to experimentation for 12 days, with 12 plants per treatment. Tissue was taken from the closest cm to stem, with a minimum length of 1 cm.



Section from a waterlogged M82 hypocotyl-derived root.

None of the Hairy Root cultures formed aerenchyma after 7 days of waterlogging stress.

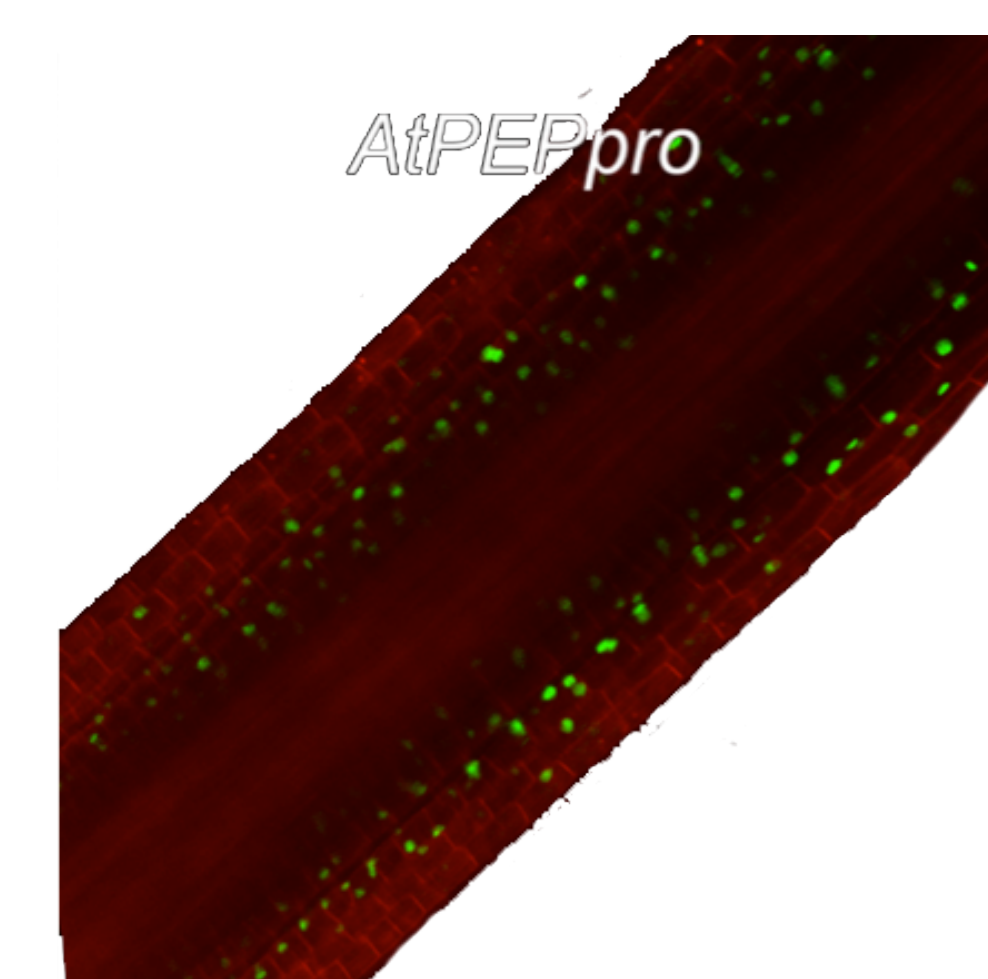


6. FUTURE RESEARCH INTO GENETICS

Cortex cells

- have been connected to drought responses
- form aerenchyma

I can determine the genetic differences within these cells with cortex-specific nuclear and ribosomal tags.



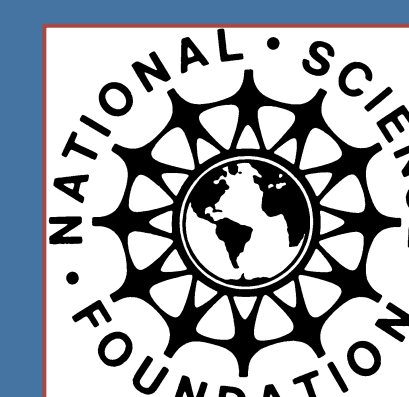
Brady Lab



Plasticity Project



Contact Information



Funding