

1 *Communication*

# 2 **An insight into transcriptome of *LlaNAC* Gene Over-** 3 **expressing Tobacco Plants**

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9 **Abstract:** Here, we report a whole transcriptome analysis of *LlaNAC* gene (from *Lepidium latifolium*)  
10 containing transgenic tobacco line (NC10) and wild type (WT), to attain deeper knowledge into the  
11 downstream genes activated by the over-expressing transgene. Transcriptome sequencing of NC10  
12 and WT samples generated huge data using Illumina platform. The maximum number of unigenes  
13 GO annotated were of Biological process (8988, 3209) followed by molecular function (5155, 2577)  
14 and cellular components (3826, 1583) for WT and NC10 samples respectively. KEGG Pathway  
15 analysis revealed the unigenes were enriched in different functional pathway categories. The  
16 unigenes whose products involved in carbohydrate metabolism, glycan metabolism, and secondary  
17 metabolites synthesis were more for NC10 library in comparison to WT. Greater variety of  
18 transcription factors were involved in transgenic than wild-type plants. Genes like, Copia-like  
19 retrotransposable element, Peroxidase 64-like, Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerise, Cytochrome  
20 P450, Lipoyl synthase, CBL-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 5-like etc. were found  
21 differentially expressed in both the samples. Promoter analysis of these differentially expressed  
22 genes have elements for defence and stress response, abscisic acid response, shoot specific  
23 expression and light response, etc. In summary this study reports the involvement of the  
24 overexpressed genes in the dual action of cold tolerance and biomass accumulation, as sugars  
25 participate in both of these activities of the cell.

26 **Keywords:** Transcription factors; *LlaNAC*; Unigenes; Differential gene expression  
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## 28 **1. Introduction**

29 About 10% of the genes encodes transcription factors (TFs) of plant transcriptome, which  
30 typically function as immediate or early stress responsive genes [1,2]. TFs regulate gene expression  
31 by binding to cis-acting elements in the promoters of the target genes encoding proteins with specific  
32 functions under varied biological context [3]. Some of these TFs are central regulators of signalling  
33 and regulatory pathways of stress adaptation. A number of transcription factors, such as CBF/DREB,  
34 NAC, zinc finger protein, bZIP, MYB, WRKY, APETALA, basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH), C2-H2 type  
35 zinc fingers (ZFs), etc. are known to play significant roles in translating abiotic stress signals to  
36 changes in gene expression thereby affecting overall metabolomic environment of the cell [4,1]. A  
37 typical transcription factor contains a DNA-binding region, an oligomerization site, a transcription-  
38 regulation domain and a nuclear localization signal (NLS).

39 NAC is one of the largest TF families in plants and in most plants the copy number of NAC  
40 genes are known to be more than 70 [2]. The acronym NAC finds its origin to three different genes  
41 (*NAM*, *ATAF*, *CUC*) into which the NAC domain was first reported. NAC family TFs contain a highly  
42 conserved DNA binding NAC domain (150 amino acids) in N-terminal and a diversified C-terminal  
43 domain that generally regulates transcriptional activation [5,6,7,8]. NAC TFs have a variety of  
44 important functions in plant development, morphogenesis, senescence, and abiotic stress responses  
45 [9,10,11,2,12,13]. In recent years, as more and more NAC genes from different plants are being

46 functionally characterized, the knowledge on diversity of the functions performed is being enriched  
47 [14,15,16]. We have earlier reported a NAC gene from *Lepidium latifolium* (*LlaNAC*), whose over-  
48 expression was found directly correlated with the accumulation of biomass in *Nicotiana tabacum*  
49 (tobacco) transgenic lines. In addition, these lines were shown to mature early, had shorter life cycles  
50 and were more tolerant to abiotic stresses and sequestered more carbon than non-transformed plants  
51 [9,8]. We had also carried out in silico assessments to suggest possible mechanisms for these  
52 phenotypic effects [9]. Here, we report a whole transcriptome analysis of one of these *LlaNAC*  
53 containing tobacco lines vis-a-vis wild type (WT), to gain an insight into the downstream genes  
54 activated by the over-expressing transgene (*LlaNAC*).

## 55 2. Results and discussion

### 56 2.1 Validation of Transgenic Lines

57 More than 90% seeds on an average of all the transgenic lines successfully germinated under  
58 limiting concentration of paromomycin (150 ppm), implying that all the lines had achieved  
59 homozygosity. A minor fraction of seeds (~5%) did not germinate, which could be due to their  
60 individual viability. Line NC10 showed 100 percent survival rate. PCR based validation of grown up  
61 plants was carried out using the primer pair *LlaNAC*-TqF (5'-ACA GTG GTA AAC CTC CAA AAG  
62 G-3') and *LlaNAC*-TqR (5'-CGA AGA GAG TTC TTG TTG ACG A-3') to obtain a band of size 122  
63 bp. Upon dual validation (by germination under limiting concentration of antibiotics and PCR assay),  
64 plants were assessed for various morphometric traits (Table S1). Though role of NAC transcription  
65 factors in secondary growth of plants has been known for quite some time (reviewed by Singh et al.  
66 [13], their direct involvement in biomass production has been a relatively recent observation [9,17].  
67 Besides that, the T3 generation of tobacco over-expressor plants continues to show overall changes  
68 in life cycle, consistent with our findings on T2 generation [9]. Real time-based quantitative assays  
69 were carried out for these transgenic lines at 50 and 100 DAS. Large amount of transcript  
70 accumulation was observed in case of NC10 line, i.e. nearly 1,800-fold increase on 100 DAS as  
71 compared to WT plants. Whereas approximately 700-fold elevation could be seen in rest of the three  
72 lines i.e. NC2, NC18 and NC7b (Table S1). Earlier, Ordiz et al. [18] also reported more than 450-fold  
73 induction of gene expression in transgenic tobacco plants containing the zinc finger (TFs ZF) protein  
74 and  $\beta$ -glucuronidase reporter gene construct.

### 75 2.2 Impact of *LlaNAC* Gene on Transcriptome of Transformed Plants

76 When a gene is introduced into a new genome, it is likely to make many changes to the  
77 transcriptomic environment and thereby in the metabolic environment of the cell. Such changes may  
78 also occur due to the site of the integration of the gene, as the site itself may have epistatic and other  
79 positional effects [19]. In cases, where a transgene is a transcription factor, the effects are manifold as  
80 the encoded protein would bind to a number of diverse genes which would induce the expression of  
81 the other genes. Transformation of tobacco with the *LlaNAC* gene has thus been expected to produce  
82 varied phenotypic effects and altered physiological responses [8]. We earlier reported that *LlaNAC*  
83 led to enhancement of biomass, shortened life cycle, early maturity and cold stress tolerance in  
84 tobacco [9]. Thus, it has become all the more important to carefully assess what particular genes are  
85 being affected by the transformation.

86 We attempted to identify the transcriptomic make-up of the transgenic plants, by sequencing of  
87 the whole transcriptome. Total RNA was isolated from the transgenic (NC10) and WT plants and run  
88 on 1% denatured agarose gel. High quality data was generated on the Illumina platform (NextSeq).  
89 Trimmomatic v 0.30 was used for filtering of raw data. At the first place, having comparable yields  
90 and quality of total RNA, three times more data was generated for the transgenic sample compared  
91 to WT. The high-quality reads were assembled using Trinity. A total of 95,799 Unigenes spanning  
92 50,008,638 bases and 51,379 Unigenes spanning 26,187,994 were assembled for NC10 and WT  
93 samples, respectively. While, it may be a direct consequence of large amount of reads created for the

94 NC10 sample, it may also be possible due to expression of more number of genes in the transgenic  
 95 compared to the WT. Only a small subset of Unigenes (7,176) were common to the two libraries.  
 96 Interestingly, 74% of the Unigenes from NC10 had blast hits, while only 66% of Unigenes from WT  
 97 sample had a blast hit. Conversely, almost 25,000 Unigenes from the NC10 library had not been  
 98 reported earlier, and 17,500 Unigenes from WT library had not been reported earlier. Thus, together  
 99 they constitute a huge collection of sequences for which function is still required to be associated,  
 100 thereby creating a huge reserve for gene discovery. The average length of Unigenes in NC10 sample  
 101 were 522 bases, with longest Unigene being 18,561 bases long, while the average length of Unigenes  
 102 from WT sample was 510 bases and longest being 12,439 bases long. Nevertheless, gene annotations  
 103 of sequences with known homologs, mainly mapped down to metabolic pathways of major  
 104 biomolecules (Table 1).

105 **Table 1.** Pathway predictions of Unigenes based on mining of KEGG database.  
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Description	NC10 sample	WT sample
<b>Metabolism</b>		
Carbon metabolism	242	134
Carbohydrate metabolism	395	167
Energy metabolism	230	151
Lipid metabolism	206	86
Nucleotide metabolism	108	69
Amino acid metabolism	259	127
Metabolism of other amino acids	130	48
Glycan biosynthesis and metabolism	98	31
Metabolism of cofactors and vitamins	133	52
Metabolism of terpenoids and polyketides	122	49
Biosynthesis of other secondary metabolites	115	40
Xenobiotics biodegradation and metabolism	42	19
<b>Genetic information processing</b>		
Transcription	116	78
Translation	353	260
Folding, sorting and degradation	272	146
Replication and repair	123	75
<b>Environmental information processing</b>		
Signal transduction	321	146
Signaling molecules and interaction	2	2
<b>Cellular processes</b>		
Transport and catabolism	203	78
Cell motility	30	14
Cell growth and death	131	85
Cellular community	46	17
<b>Organismal systems</b>		
Environmental adaptation	78	31

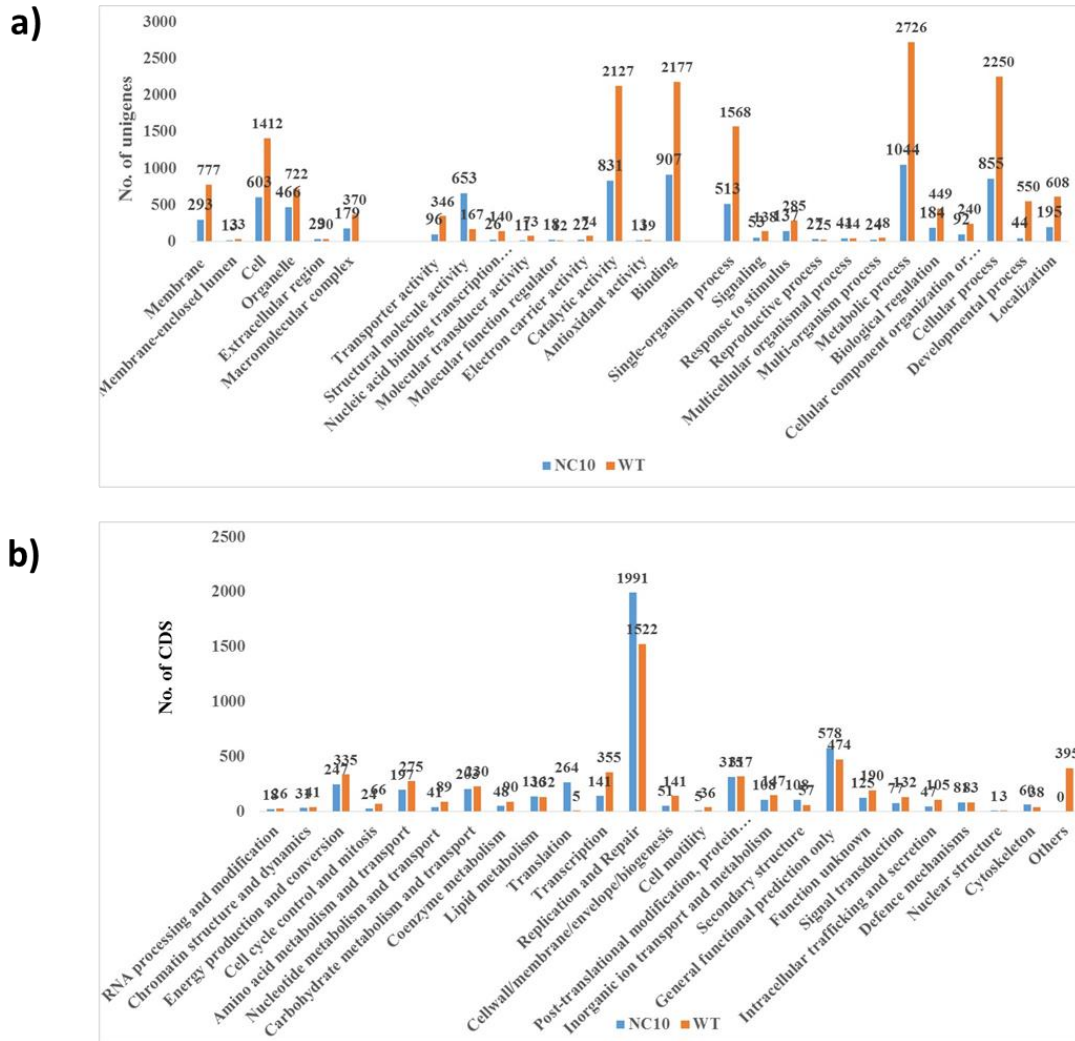
107 The functional annotation for the Unigenes was carried out by aligning them to non-redundant  
 108 database of NCBI using blastx (cut off E-value 1e-06). The majority of the hits were found against

109 tobacco, as expected. The Unigenes GO annotated for both the samples were for Biological process  
110 (3209 for NC10 sample, and 8988 for WT sample) followed by molecular function (2577 for NC10  
111 sample, and 5155 for WT sample) and cellular components (1583 for NC10 sample, and 3826 for WT  
112 sample), as indicated in Figure 3. Ortholog assignment and mapping of the Unigenes to the biological  
113 pathways were performed using KEGG automatic annotation server (KAAS). All the Unigenes were  
114 compared against the KEGG database using blastx with threshold bit-score value of 60 (default). The  
115 mapped Unigenes represented metabolic pathways of major biomolecules such as carbohydrates,  
116 lipids, nucleotides, amino acids, glycans, cofactors, vitamins, terpenoids, polyketides, etc. The  
117 mapped Unigenes also represented the genes involved in genetic information processing,  
118 environmental information processing and cellular processes (Table 1). On fine assessment of these  
119 Unigenes, it was found that nearly 19% of the Unigenes whose products were involved in metabolism  
120 had roles in carbohydrate metabolism, 4.7% were involved in glycan metabolism and 5.52% in  
121 synthesis of secondary metabolites in case of NC10 library. In comparison, in WT library these ratios  
122 stood at 17.16, 3.19 and 4.11 percents respectively. Further, nearly twice the number of genes involved  
123 in signal transduction in response to environmental information could be mapped in case of the  
124 transgenic as compared to WT (Table 1). The Unigenes were also compared against the COG  
125 database. Surprisingly, more matches were obtained in WT sample compared to the NC10 sample.  
126 For NC10 sample, 4,896 Unigenes had significant homology, while for WT sample 5,284 Unigenes  
127 had significant homology (Figure 1). These Unigenes could be assigned to 24 functional categories.

128 Transcription factors were identified by search against the Plant transcription factor database  
129 (PlnTFDB; <http://plntfdb.bio.uni-potsdam.de/v3.0/downloads.php>) using BLASTX with an E-value  
130 cut-off of  $< 1e-05$ . The maximum Unigenes had aligned against FAR1 TFs family (Figure 2). Therefore,  
131 it may be safely concluded that more number of target genes are being induced for expression in the  
132 transgenic plants compared to the WT. For the genes related to transcription including transcription  
133 factors, though more genes were found expressed in WT, there were greater variety of genes involved  
134 in case of the transgenic, and hence possibly affecting the expression of more genes in the genome,  
135 which in turn might be inducing multiple characters of agronomic importance to the plants.

136 Further, we found several CAREs such as, cis-acting element for high transcription levels (5UTR  
137 Py-rich stretch), abscisic acid responsive (ABRE), anaerobic induction (ARE), heat responsive element  
138 (HSE), common element in promoter and enhancer region (CAAT-box), gibberellin responsive  
139 element (GARE-motif, P-box), auxin responsive (AuxRR core), salt responsive element (GT1-motif),  
140 core promoter element around -30 of transcription start site (TATA-box), zein metabolism regulation  
141 (O2-site), endosperm expression (Skn-1\_motif, GCN4), special protein 1 motif (Sp1), defence and  
142 stress response (TC-rich repeats), salicylic acid response (TCA-element), light responsive (TCT-motif,  
143 I-box, GA-motif, G-box, AE-box, GAG-motif), circadian control (circadian), shoot specific expression  
144 and light responsive (as-2-box) etc. indicating that these elements have role in building biomass and  
145 might play major role in conferring tolerance against various type of environmental stresses (Table  
146 S2).

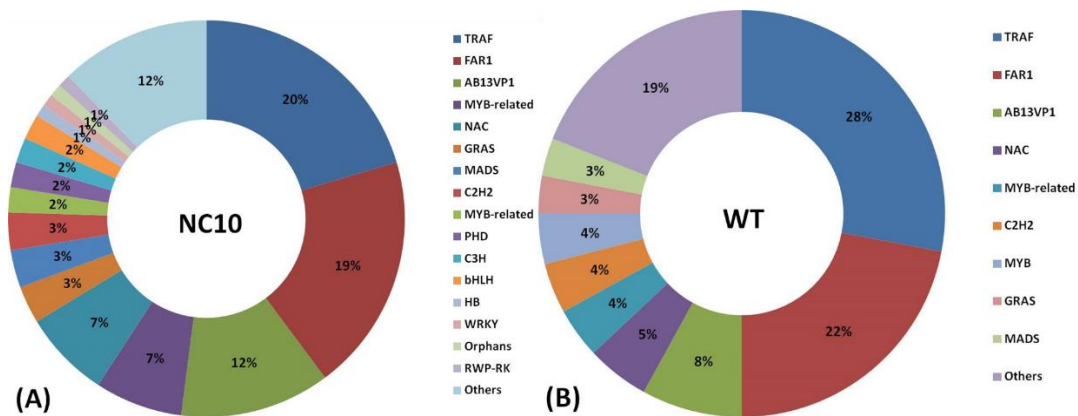
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150 **Figure 1(a)** Comparative GO functional classifications, i.e., Cellular Component, Molecular Function and Biological Processes for both the NC10 and WT samples **(b)** COG classification of unigenes from  
 151 NC10 and WT sample  
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155 **Figure 2.** Transcription family distribution of (A) NC10 and (B) WT samples



156 Genes like Organelle transcript processing protein, ATP-dependent DNA helicase PIF1, Copia-  
 157 like retrotransposable element, Endonuclease/reverse transcriptase, ABC transporter G family  
 158 member 29-like, Transcription factor TGA2, Cytochrome P450 83B1-like, Peroxidase 64-like, Lipoyl  
 159 synthase (chloroplastic), CBL-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 5-like etc. were found  
 160 differentially expressed in NC10 sample and WT sample based on the p-value significance (**Table 2**).  
 161 Further, prediction of subcellular localization based on Plant-mPLOC database [20]  
 162 (<http://www.csbio.sjtu.edu.cn/bioinf/plant-multi/>) revealed that most of the differentially expressed  
 163 genes were predominantly localized in the chloroplast, and nucleus while some of them were located  
 164 in the peroxisome, cell membrane, mitochondria, vacuole, and endoplasmic reticulum. However, few  
 165 DEGs were having multiple localization sites.

166 **Table 2.** List of common Unigenes between NC10 and WT found differentially expressed based on  
 167 the p-value significance and their subcellular localization prediction based on Plant-mPLOC database

Protein	Description	Subcellular localization	No. of amino acid
XP_010520610	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast	310
KEH33843	Pentatricopeptiderepeat-containing protein	Chloroplast	1150
XP_009777082	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104226729, partial [Nicotiana glauca]	Chloroplast	424
CCA65997	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast, Nucleus	1363
KEH15834	hypothetical protein MTR_0505s0020 [Medicago truncatula]	Nucleus	304
KFK39764	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast	1266
XP_003616288	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast	1567
BAB09923	Retrotransposon protein	Mitochondrion	1342
ABR01162	Reverse transcriptase (RNA-dependent DNA polymerase)	Nucleus	1272
XP_003626838	Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase	Vacuole	424
WP_011875844	hypothetical protein [Burkholderia vietnamiensis]	Chloroplast, Nucleus, Peroxisome	182
WP_028229025	hypothetical protein [Burkholderia ferrariae]	Chloroplast	171

XP_009608119	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104102177 [Nicotiana tomentosiformis]	Nucleus	303
XP_009797331	Retrotransposon	Chloroplast	539
XP_009607952	Retrotransposon	Nucleus	359
XP_009601984	Nucleoporin 88kDa	Nucleus	716
XP_009611343	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104104858 [Nicotiana tomentosiformis]	Nucleus	151
XP_009610696	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104104339 [Nicotiana tomentosiformis]	Chloroplast	185
XP_009631607	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast	334
XP_009589281	Transposon protein	Chloroplast	624
XP_009759366	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104211920 [Nicotiana sylvestris]	Nucleus	133
XP_006359484	Pleiotropic drug resistance	Cell membrane, Chloroplast	2159
XP_009792488	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104239535 isoform X3 [Nicotiana sylvestris]	Nucleus	299
XP_009593886	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast, Peroxisome	281
XP_009627032	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104117664 [Nicotiana tomentosiformis]	Chloroplast	397
XP_009779356	transcription factor TGA2	Nucleus	500
XP_009802473	RNA-directed DNA polymerase (Reverse transcriptase)-related family protein	Cell membrane, Nucleus, Peroxisome	133
XP_003613921	Hypothetical protein MTR_5g042640 [Medicago truncatula]	Cell membrane. Nucleus. Peroxisome	270

XP_009607141	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC104101413 [Nicotiana tomentosiformis]	Nucleus	133
XP_009775835	MULE transposase domain	Chloroplast, Nucleus	104
XP_010519403	Retrotransposon	Chloroplast	773
XP_010696413	Endonuclease/Exonuclease/phosphatase family	Nucleus	425
XP_009629427	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast	409
XP_009785642	Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase	Nucleus	1021
XP_009612935	Pentatricopeptide repeat-containing protein	Chloroplast, Nucleus	450
XP_009622691	Cytochrome P450	Endoplasmic reticulum	489
XP_009624162	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast	819
XP_006360870	Transposon protein	Nucleus	686
XP_009607401	Peroxidase	Cytoplasm	317
XP_009770604	Piezo-type mechanosensitive ion channel component	Cell membrane	2473
XP_009785514	Catalyzes the radical-mediated insertion of two sulfur atoms into the C-6 and C-8 positions of the octanoyl moiety bound to the lipoyl domains of lipoate-dependent enzymes, thereby converting the octanoylated domains into lipoylated derivatives (By similarity)	Chloroplast	374
ABE87613	Reverse transcriptase (RNA-dependent DNA polymerase)	Peroxisome	238
WP_028229032	Conjugal transfer protein TraN	Cell membrane	431
XP_009631610	Pentatricopeptide repeat-containing protein	Chloroplast	743
XP_009787092	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast, Mitochondrion, Nucleus	310
XP_009801279	Retrotransposon protein	Chloroplast	396



XP_009594285	CBL-interacting serine threonine-protein kinase	Nucleus	455
YP_173432	Phosphoribosylformylglycinamide synthase	Chloroplast, Cytoplasm	114

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## 170 4. Materials and Methods

### 171 4.1 Plant material, Growth conditions and Validation of Genetically Modified Lines

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### 4.2 Global Analysis of Transcriptome in NAC Transgenic Line NC10

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### 4.3 Functional Annotation

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The functional annotation was performed by aligning Unigenes those to nr database of NCBI using BLASTX with an E-value threshold of 1e-06. GO assignments were used to classify the functions of the Unigenes. The GO mapping also provided ontology of defined terms grouped into three main domains: Biological process, Molecular function and Cellular component. Ortholog assignment and mapping of the Unigenes to the biological pathways were performed using KEGG automatic annotation server (KAAS). All the Unigenes were compared against the KEGG database using BLASTX with threshold bit-score value of 60 (default). The Unigenes were compared against

214 the COG database for the analysis for widespread domain families. For the identification of  
215 transcription factor families, the Unigenes of NC10 and WT samples were searched against all the  
216 transcription factor protein sequences at Plant transcription factor database [21] (PlnTFDB;  
217 <http://plntfdb.bio.uni-potsdam.de/v3.0/downloads.php>) using BLASTX with an E-value cut-off of <  
218 1e-05.

#### 219 4.4 Promoter Identification

220 To investigate transcriptional regulation of these differentially expressed genes, 1500 bp  
221 upstream sequences of translational start site were analysed using PlantCARE database [22] for the  
222 presence of cis-acting regulatory elements (CAREs).

## 223 5. Conclusions

224 *LlaNAC* is an interesting gene, which was identified from a cold induced subtraction library [23].  
225 It has subsequently been introduced in tobacco in this laboratory, and the over-expressor line has  
226 shown a variety of interesting characters related to the growth, life cycle and stress tolerance [9].  
227 Objective of the present study had been to assess the possible mechanism by which such diversity of  
228 effects was being produced. Whole transcriptome sequencing is a powerful tool to assess the overall  
229 cellular environment against a control. Being a transcription factor, *LlaNAC* was expected to affect a  
230 number of downstream genes, and the same has been recorded by us earlier as well [9]. Many of  
231 these downstream genes themselves are transcription factor, and these in turn affect further genes  
232 within the genome. This partially explains the diversity of effects due to a singly transformed gene.  
233 Further, as majority of the over-expressed genes in the dataset were mapped to sugar metabolism  
234 pathway, it became a strong indication for its dual action of cold stress tolerance and biomass  
235 accumulation, as sugars participate in both these activities of the cell [24,25,26,27,28,29]. Changes in  
236 the life cycle and growth patterns are complicated traits. NAC genes are known to be associated with  
237 development and growth [30,31,32], but the present data has not been sufficient to explain the  
238 transcriptomic changes leading to shortening of the life cycle of the plants. This research is parallel  
239 to the ageing trait in animals, and more dedicated research excursions are required to understand its  
240 total biology.  
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242 **Supplementary Materials:** Supplementary materials can be found at [www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1](http://www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1).

243 **Author Contributions:** S.S. conceived the idea and performed the experiment/analysis. S.S. and A.G. together  
244 wrote the MS.

245 **Acknowledgments:** Sadhana Singh acknowledged the fellowship received during research work from DRDO.

246 **Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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350 1. **Table S1.** Analysis of growth and NAC transcript accumulation in leaf tissues in NAC lines and

351 2. WT

352 3.

4. Line	5. 50 DAS		6. 100 DAS	
	7. Description of plant growth	8. NAC transcript accumulation	9. Description of plant growth	10. NAC transcript accumulation
11. NC2	12. Longest leaf mid rib length- 5.25 cm; leaf area- 8.3 cm <sup>2</sup> ; Plant height 3.75 cm 13. No flowering	14. 6.91X	15. Plant height 40 cm 16. Under flowering stage	17. 714.108X
18. NC7b	19. Longest leaf mid rib length- 8.75 cm; leaf area- 35.029 cm <sup>2</sup> ; Plant height 5.8 cm 20. No flowering	21. 6.63X	22. Plant height 39 cm 23. Under flowering stage	24. 747.38X
25. NC10	26. Longest leaf mid rib length- 8.75 cm; leaf area- 33.35 cm <sup>2</sup> ; Plant height 4.5 cm 27. No flowering	28. 53.18X	29. Plant height 41 cm 30. Under reproductive phase (pod formation)	31. 1808.50X
32. NC18	33. Longest leaf mid rib length- 3.75 cm; leaf area- 7.28 cm <sup>2</sup> ; Plant height 2.5 cm 34. No flowering	35. 7.13X	36. Plant height 31 cm 37. Under reproductive phase but some are in vegetative phase	38. 776.29X
39. WT	40. Longest leaf mid rib length- 3.25 cm; leaf area- 5.633 cm <sup>2</sup> ; Plant height 1.75 cm 41. No flowering	42. 1X	43. Plant height 12 cm 44. Under vegetative phase	45. 1X

353 46.



354 47. **Table S2.** Identification of cis-acting regulatory elements for the genes being upregulated in

355 48. NAC transgenic as compared to wild type

356 49.

50. Gene Id	51. Cis-acting regulatory elements (CAREs)
52. KEH33843	53. ABRE, CCAAT-box, G-box, MBS, MSA-like, Sp1, TCCACCT-motif, box II, chs-Unit 1 m1
54. KEH15834	55. TC-rich repeats, circadian, TC-rich repeats, ACA-motif, TATA-box, CAAT-box
56. XP_003616288	57. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, ATC-motif, ATCT-motif, AuxRR-core, Box 4, Box I, CAAT-box, ERE, GA-motif, GARE-motif, GATA-motif, GCN4_motif, GT1-motif, I-box, P-box, Sp1, TATA-box, TATCCAT/C-motif, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, as-2-box, circadian
58. XP_003626838	59. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AE-box, Box I, CAAT-box, ERE, GAG-motif, GATA-motif, I-box, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCT-motif, circadian, rbcS-CMA7a
60. XP_003613921	61. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, Box I, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, CTAG-motif, GA-motif, GARE-motif, GATA-motif, O2-site, P-box, TATA-box, as-2-box, circadian
62. ABE87613	63. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AE-box, ARE, CAAT-box, AT-rich element, GA-motif, GCN4-motif, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif
64. XP_009777082	65. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ARE, ATCT-motif, AuxRR-core, Box 4, CAAT-box, GARE-motif, GAG- motif, GCN4-motif, O2-site, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, circadian
66. CCA65997	67. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ATCT-motif, CAAT-box, GARE-motif, GCN4-motif, Box I, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, as-2-box, circadian, Sp1
68. KFK39764	69. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ATCT-motif, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, GA-motif, GAG-motif, GATA-motif, I-box, P-box, TATA-box, O2-site, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian
70. BAB09923	71. AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ARE, ATCT-motif, Box 4, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, CTAG-motif, GARE-motif, GAG- motif, GATA-motif, I-box, Skn-1_motif, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian
72. ABR01162	73. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, ARE, AT-rich repeats, Box 4, Box I, CAAT-box, GARE-motif, GA-motif, GT1-motif, I-box, P-box, TATA-box, O2-site, Skn-1_motif, Sp1, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian, as-2-box
74. WP_011875844	75. AAGAA-motif, CAAT-box, GAG- motif, GATA-motif, GATT-motif, MRE, Skn-1_motif, TATA-box, P-box, TCCC-motif, circadian
76. WP_028229025	77. AAGAA-motif, Box 4, Box I, CAAT-box, CTAG-motif, F-box, GA-motif, TATA-box, TATCCAT/C-motif

78. XP_009608119	79. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, ATCT-motif, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, GAG- motif, GATA-motif, I-box, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, circadian, as-2-box
80. XP_009797331	81. AAGAA-motif, AE-box, CAAT-box, CTAG-motif, GAG- motif, GATA-motif, Gap-box, I- box, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, WUN-motif, circadian, as-2-box
82. XP_009607952	83. AE-box, ATCT-motif, Box 4, Box I, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, GAG-motif, GATT-motif, I-box, P-box, TATA-box, TCA-element, TC-rich repeats, circadian, as-2-box
84. XP_009601984	85. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ATCT-motif, CAAT- box, GARE-motif, GA-motif, GATA-motif, GT1-motif, GCN4-motif, P-box, TATA-box, TATC-box, TCA-element, TC-rich repeats, TCT-motif, circadian
86. XP_009611343	87. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, CAAT-box, GATA-motif, CTAG-motif, TATA-box, TCT-motif, circadian, as-2-box
88. XP_009610696	89. AAGAA-motif, CAAT-box, GARE-motif, GAG-motif, Box 4, TATA-box, TATCCAT/C- motif, TCA-element, TC-rich repeats, circadian, as-2-box
90. XP_009631607 91.	92. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, AuxRR-core, Box 4, CAAT-box, CATT- motif, GARE-motif, HSE, O2-site, I-box, TATA-box, Skn-1_motif, TCA-element, TC-rich repeats, TCCC-motif, TCT-motif, circadian
93. XP_009589281	94. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, ARE, ACE, AuxRR-core, Box I, CAAT-box, CATT- motif, GARE-motif, F-box, I-box, GAG-motif, TATA-box, Skn-1_motif, TATCCAT/C-motif, TC-rich repeats, circadian, as-2-box, box E
95. XP_009759366	96. 3-AF1 binding site, AE-box, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, I-box, Sp1, TATA-box, TCA-element, TC-rich repeats, circadian
97. XP_006359484	98. AE-box, Box 4, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, HSE, I-box, MRE, O2-site, Skn-1_motif, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCT-motif, WUN-motif, circadian
99. XP_009792488	100. AAGAA-motif, AE-box, Box 4, CAAT-box, I-box, GAG-motif, O2-site, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, circadian, as-2-box, box E
101. XP_009593886	102. ARE, CAAT-box, GA-motif, GAG-motif, GARE-motif, GATA-motif, I-box, P-box, TATA- box, circadian
103. XP_010520610	104. AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ATCT-motif, GARE-motif, GATA-motif, CAAT-box, I-box, Skn- 1_motif, GT1-motif, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian
105. XP_009627032	106. AE-box, ATCT-motif, CAAT-box, GA-motif, GATA-motif, GT1-motif, GCN4-motif, I-box, HSE, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian, as-2-box
107. XP_009779356	108. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, Box 4, CAAT-box, GA-motif, GCN4-motif, CATT- motif, HSE, I-box, Sp1, TATA-box, TATCCAT/C-motif, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT- motif, circadian, as-2-box
109. XP_009802473	110. 3-AF1 binding site, AAGAA-motif, ATGCAAAT motif, CAAT-box, CAT-box, GARE-motif, GCN4-motif, Skn-1_motif, O2-site, TATA-box, TCT-motif, circadian

111. XP_009607141	112. AAGAA-motif, CAAT-box, GAG-motif, GATA-motif, Skn-1_motif, I-box, TATA-box, TCA-element
113. XP_009775835	114. AAGAA-motif, CAAT-box, Skn-1_motif, I-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, circadian
115. XP_010519403	116. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, GA-motif, GAG-motif, CTAG-motif, GATA-motif, GT1-motif, GARE-motif, I-box, Skn-1_motif, O2-site, Sp1, P-box, TATA-box, TATC-box, TC-rich repeats, TCCC-motif, TCT-motif, chs-CMA2a, circadian
117. XP_010696413	118. AAAC-motif, AAGAA-motif, ARE, ATCT-motif, AuxRR-core, CAAT-box, CTAG-motif, GAG-motif, GARE-motif, GCN4-motif, Skn-1_motif, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, circadian, as-2-box
119. XP_009629427	120. ATGCAAAT motif, CAAT-box, Box 4, CATT-motif, G-box, GAG-motif, GARE-motif, I-box, MRE, Skn-1_motif, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCCC-motif, TCT-motif, circadian
121. XP_009785642	122. ABRE, CAT-box, CCAAT-box, G-Box, G-box, GATA-motif, GC-motif, MBS, MSA-like, Sp1, TCA-element, TCCACCT-motif, TGA-element, box II, circadian, plant_AP-2-like, rbcS-CMA7a
123. XP_009612935	124. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ATCT-motif, ARE, ATGCAAAT motif, Box 4, CAAT-box, GA-motif, GAG-motif, CTAG-motif, GATA-motif, I-box, O2-site, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCT-motif, circadian, as-2-box
125. XP_009622691	126. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ATCT-motif, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, GARE-motif, GCN4-motif, GA-motif, GT1-motif, MRE, Skn-1_motif, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian, as-2-box, chs-CMA2a
127. XP_009624162	128. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, ATCT-motif, Box 4, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, GARE-motif, GATA-motif, I-box, O2-site, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian
129. XP_006360870	130. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, ATCT-motif, ARE, CAAT-box, GA-motif, Box I, GAG-motif, HSE, Skn-1_motif, P-box, Sp1, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCT-motif, box E, circadian
131. XP_009607401	132. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AE-box, AuxRR-core, Box I, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, GAG-motif, I-box, TATA-box, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian
133. XP_009770604	134. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AE-box, AAGAA-motif, Box I, Box 4, CAAT-box, CATT-motif, F-box, G-Box, GCN4-motif, I-box, P-box, Skn-1_motif, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian
135. XP_009785514	136. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AC-II, AuxRR-core, Box 4, CAAT-box, GAG-motif, GARE-motif, GATA-motif, GT1-motif, HD-Zip 3, I-box, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, chs-CMA2a, circadian
137. WP_028229032	138. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AuxRR-core, Box 4, CAAT-box, GATA-motif, GA-motif, GT1-motif, HSE, I-box, L-box, P-box, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, TCT-motif, as-2-box, circadian

139. XP_009631610	140. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, Box I, CAAT-box, CTAG-motif, GA-motif, HD-Zip 3, HSE, I-box, P-box, Skn-1_motif, TATA-box, TATCCAT/C-motif, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, circadian
141. XP_009787092	142. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, AE-box, Box I, CAAT-box, ATCT-motif, GAG-motif, GA-motif, GATA-motif, GCN4-motif, GT1-motif, I-box, Skn-1_motif, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, circadian
143. XP_009801279	144. 3-AF1 binding site, AAGAA-motif, ABRE, ARE, ATCT-motif, Box 4, CAAT-box, F-box, GATA-motif, GARE-motif, HSE, I-box, TATA-box, TATC-box, TCA-element, TCT-motif, circadian
145. XP_009594285	146. 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, ARE, Box I, CAAT-box, CTAG-motif, ERE, GAG-motif, GARE-motif, GA-motif, Skn-1_motif, P-box, Sp1, TATA-box, TC-rich repeats, TCA-element, as-2-box, circadian
147. YP_173432	148. 3-AF1 binding site, 5UTR Py-rich stretch, AAGAA-motif, CAAT-box, TATA-box, TCT-motif, chs-CMA2a, circadian