

Specific Regulation of *TCP genes* by miR319

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Abstract

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are major regulators of gene expression in multicellular organisms. Many of the evolutionarily conserved miRNAs in plants are encoded by small gene families. The miR159/miR319 family has six members of similar sequences sharing 17 nucleotides in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. The members of this miRNA family regulate genes encoding TCP (*TEOSINTE BRANCHED1*, *CYCLOIDEA* and *PCF1/2*) and MYB transcription factors. However, despite their sequence similarities, genetic evidence indicates that miR159 and miR319 fulfill different roles *in vivo*. Here, we confirm previous findings showing that *TCP* genes are not targeted by miR159. Thus, specific small sequence differences between the miRNAs allow for the specific regulation of *TCP* transcription factors by miR319 miRNAs.

Introduction

MiRNAs constitute a class of approximately 21 nucleotides long small RNAs that post-transcriptionally repress target genes in plants and animals. They are processed from longer precursors harboring a foldback structure with the miRNA embedded in one of its arms [reviewed in (Achkar et al., 2016; Yu et al., 2017)]. In plants, these precursors are processed in the nucleus by a complex formed by DICER-LIKE1 (DCL1) and accessory proteins such as HYPONASTIC LEAVES1 and SERRATE (Achkar et al., 2016; Yu et al., 2017). Mature miRNAs associate with ARGONAUTE (AGO) proteins, preferentially AGO1 in *Arabidopsis* [reviewed in (Ma and Zhang, 2018)]. The miRNAs guide AGO complexes to target RNAs by base complementarity, inhibiting their translation and/or guiding them to cleavage (Achkar et al., 2016; Yu et al., 2017). Plant miRNAs can recognize target RNAs with different degrees of complementarity, and the number and position of miRNA/target mismatches, the miRNA/target interaction energy and the context of the target sequence have been shown to affect miRNA-mediated gene regulation in plants (Allen et al., 2005; Li et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2014; Mallory et al., 2004; Schwab et al., 2005).

Many of the evolutionarily conserved miRNAs are encoded by small gene families, with the mature miRNAs being either identical or differing by a few nucleotides, but produced from the same precursor arm (Meyers et al., 2008). The *Arabidopsis* reference genome contains six genes encoding members of the miR159/miR319 family (Palatnik et al., 2007). All mature miRNAs are contained in the 3' arm of their respective precursors, which are processed by four sequential cuts by DCL1 (Bologna et al., 2009). Phylogenetic studies have suggested a common origin of all genes encoding members of the miR159/miR319 family (Li et al., 2011).

MiRNAs of the miR159/miR319 family show high sequence complementarity to several transcripts encoding transcription factors of the TCP and MYB class. Experimental evidence, however, indicates that members of this miRNA family fulfill different functions *in vivo* (Achard et al., 2004; Allen et al., 2007; Nag et al., 2009; Palatnik et al., 2003; Palatnik et al., 2007).

Overexpression of miR319a or miR319b induces strong changes in leaf morphogenesis and crinkled leaves, which phenocopies higher order *tcp* mutants (Bresso et al., 2018; Efroni et al., 2008; Koyama et al., 2007; Koyama et al., 2010; Schommer et al., 2008). On the other hand, overexpression of miR159a or miR159b has no obvious effects on leaf morphology (Achard et al., 2004; Allen et al., 2007; Palatnik et al., 2007), and instead, results in stamen defects, similar to those seen in *myb33 myb65* double mutants (Allen et al., 2007; Millar and Gubler, 2005).

Genetic evidence also highlights differences in the regulatory networks controlled by these miRNAs in Arabidopsis. The activation tagged mutant, *jaw-D*, is a miR319a overexpressor with crinkled leaves (Palatnik et al., 2003). A suppressor screen of *jaw-D* recovered mutations in the miR319-binding site of *TCP4* (Palatnik et al., 2007). Furthermore, a point mutation in the sequence of mature miR319a results in narrow petals, which are reverted to wild-type shape by a compensatory mutation in *TCP4* (Nag et al., 2009). On the other hand, *mir159a mir159b* double mutants have curled hyponastic leaves, similar to the phenotype of plants expressing a miR159-resistant *MYB33* transgene that has point mutations in the miRNA-binding site (Allen et al., 2007). Furthermore, in *mir159a mir159b myb33 myb65* quadruple mutants, in which two *MIR159* genes and two of its *MYB* targets are simultaneously inactivated, near normal leaf shape is recovered, demonstrating that miR159a and miR159b are required *in vivo* to control the expression of genes encoding MYB transcription factors (Allen et al., 2007).

Our previous work showed that expression levels as well as sequence differences between miR159 and miR319 are essential for the selection of the target genes *in vivo* (Palatnik et al., 2007). As we realized that a duplicated figure panel had been incorporated in Figure 4B of that publication, we have repeated the entire experiment, and replicated our previous findings. Here, we present our confirmatory results, showing that miR159 miRNAs do not affect *TCP4* mRNA or protein expression in transient *in vivo* assays.

Results

We analyzed publicly available small RNA-sequencing data (<https://mpss.danforthcenter.org/>) (Nakano et al., 2006) and determined the most abundant miRNA generated for each precursor of the miR159/miR319 family (Figure 1). The six mature miRNAs are identical at 17 of the 21 nucleotides (Figure 1). Flexibility in the processing of their precursors leads to a proportion of the mature miRNAs having slightly different lengths, or sequences being shifted by one or two nucleotides with respect to the most abundant small RNA generated from each precursor.

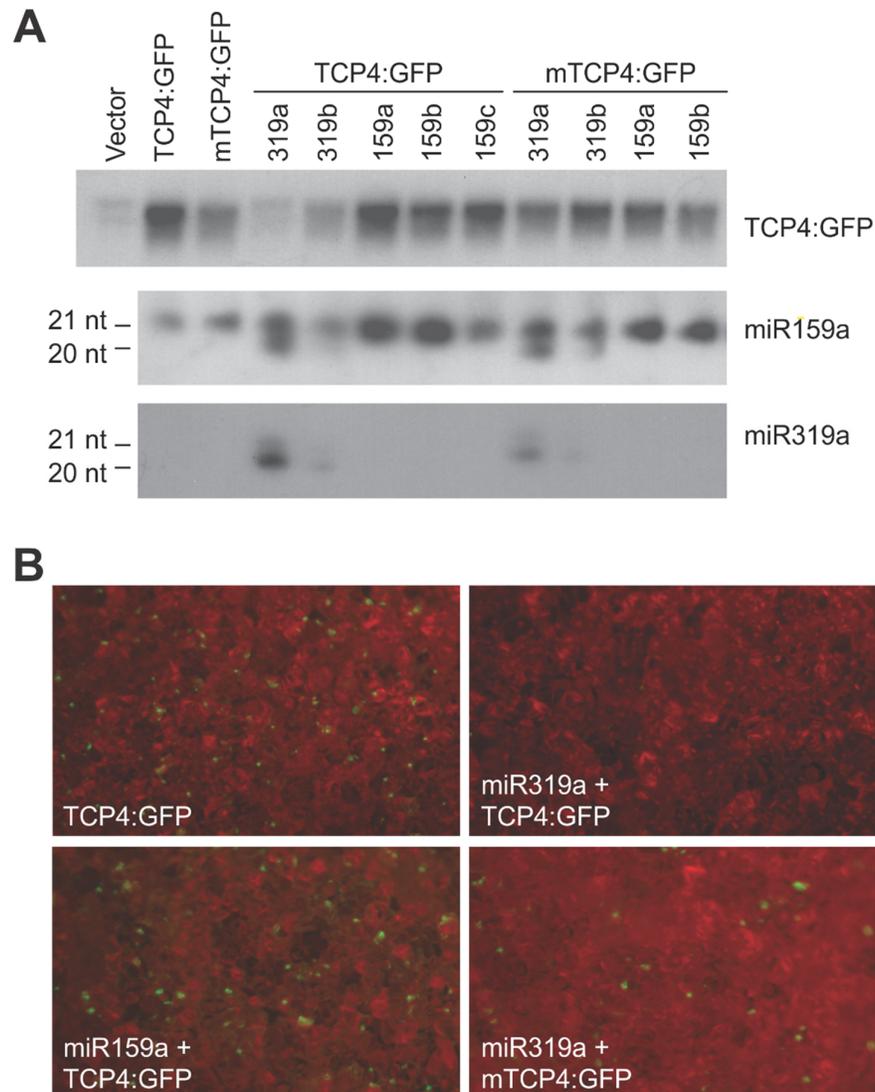


Figure 2. Specific regulation of *TCPs* by miR319. (A) Effect of different miRNAs on *TCP4:GFP* RNA levels in a *N. benthamiana* transient assay. (B) Effect of different miRNAs on *TCP4:GFP* fluorescence in *N. benthamiana* leaf epidermal cells.

Conclusions

Our results show that miR159 miRNAs do not regulate *TCP* mRNA or protein accumulation, and support conclusions that specific sequence differences between miR159 and miR319 underlie the different *in vivo* functions of the two miRNAs (Palatnik et al., 2007). Previous data showed that both the G-U wobble at position 7 of miR159, as well as the mismatches at the miRNA 3' end prevent *TCP4* from being targeted by miR159 (Palatnik et al., 2007). The evidence is also consistent with data that modifications in the miR319-binding site of *TCP4* can compensate for changes in miR319 sequence (Nag et al., 2009) or levels (Palatnik et al., 2007). A similar situation

is observed in the case of miR159 and *MYB* transcription factors, with *mir159a mir159b* mutant growth defects being suppressed by mutations in *MYB33* and *MYB65* (Allen et al., 2007).

Material and Methods

The experimental approaches were performed as described previously (Palatnik et al., 2007).

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