

# Self-DNA Early Exposure in Cultivated and Weedy *Setaria* Triggers ROS Degradation Signaling Pathways and Root Growth Inhibition

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## Background

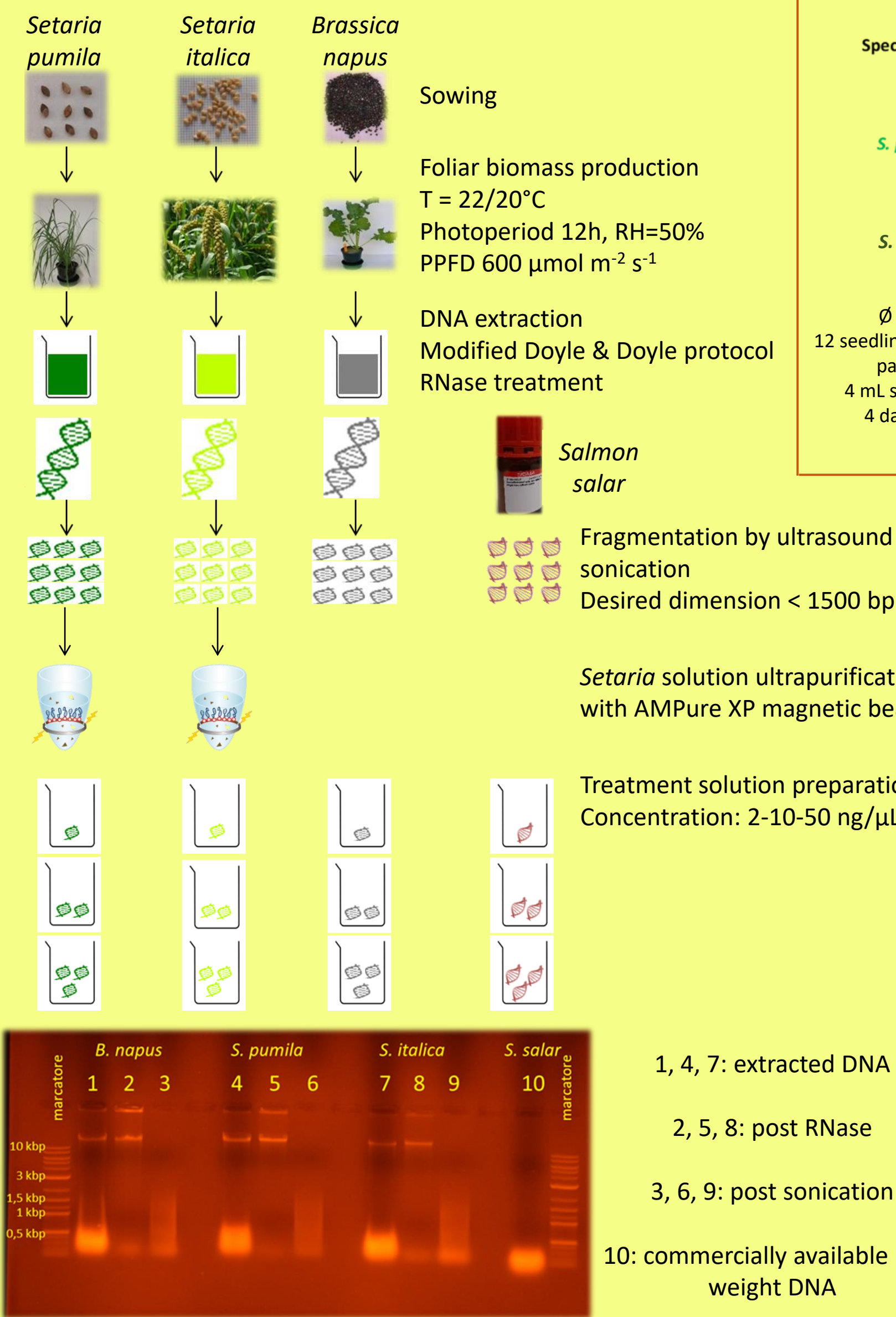
Recently, a species-specific concentration dependent **inhibitory effect** caused by **self-DNA** was discovered (Mazzoleni *et al.*, 2015). Non-self treatments showed a magnitude of the effect consistent with the **phylogenetic distance** between DNA source and target species (Duran-Flores & Heil, 2017). The mechanisms underlying this phenomenon are still uncertain but recent papers have highlighted that self-DNA may act as a **damage-associated molecular pattern** (DAMP) triggering in the early response intercellular flux of  $Ca^{2+}$ , transmembrane depolarization, activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase, hydrogen peroxide and extrafloral nectar production (Barbero *et al.*, 2016; Duran-Flores & Heil, 2017). A recent transcriptomic profiling pointed out a significant differential expression of several pools of genes responsive to **abiotic stress** under self-DNA, mostly evident between 1 h and 8 h from exposure (Chiusano *et al.*, 2021). Potential applications include the production of DNA-based herbicide (Mazzoleni *et al.*, 2014).

## Our questions

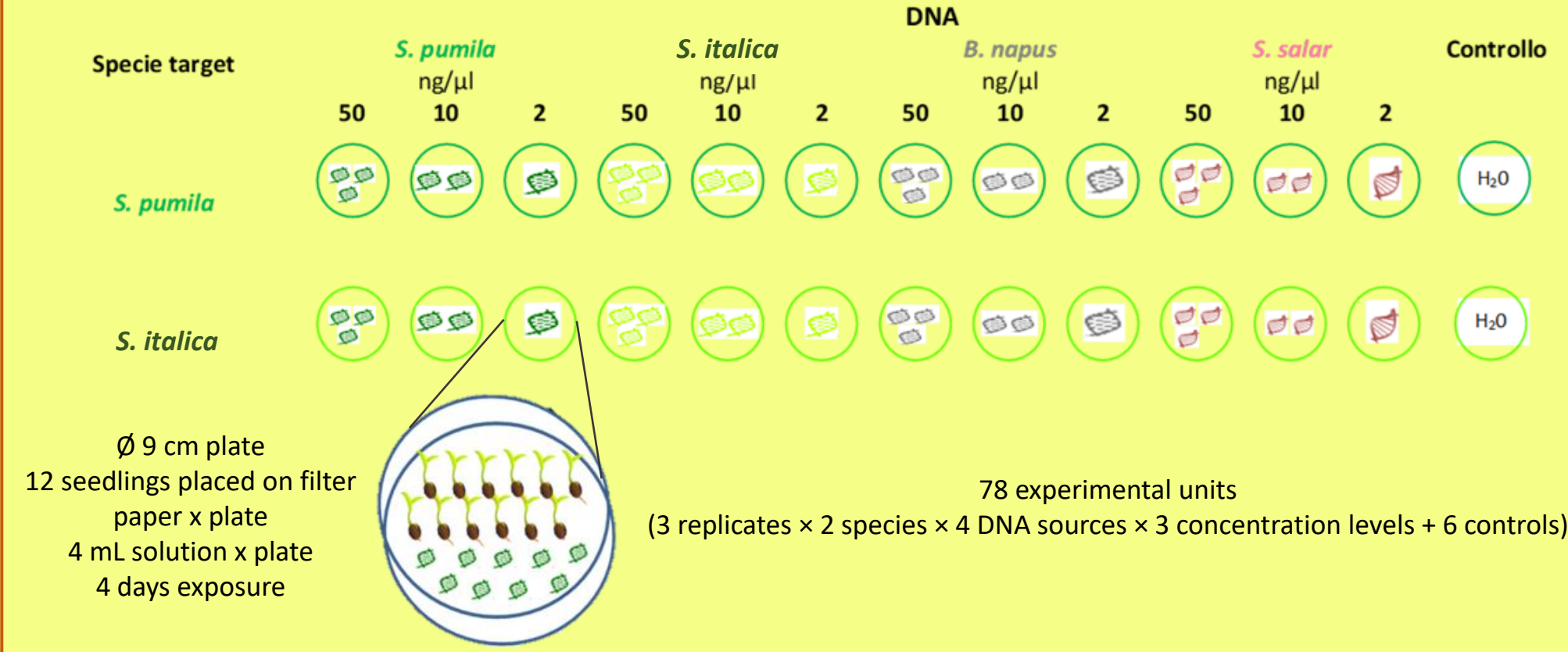
- Does the species-specificity of self-DNA inhibition still hold at infrageneric level, in particular in cultivated vs. weed *Setaria* congeneric species?
- Which genes and molecular pathways are involved in the early response to self-DNA exposure in plants?

## ACTIVITY 1: CROSS-FACTORIAL EXPERIMENT TO INVESTIGATE SELF-DNA INHIBITION AT INFRAGENERIC LEVEL IN *SETARIA* SPECIES

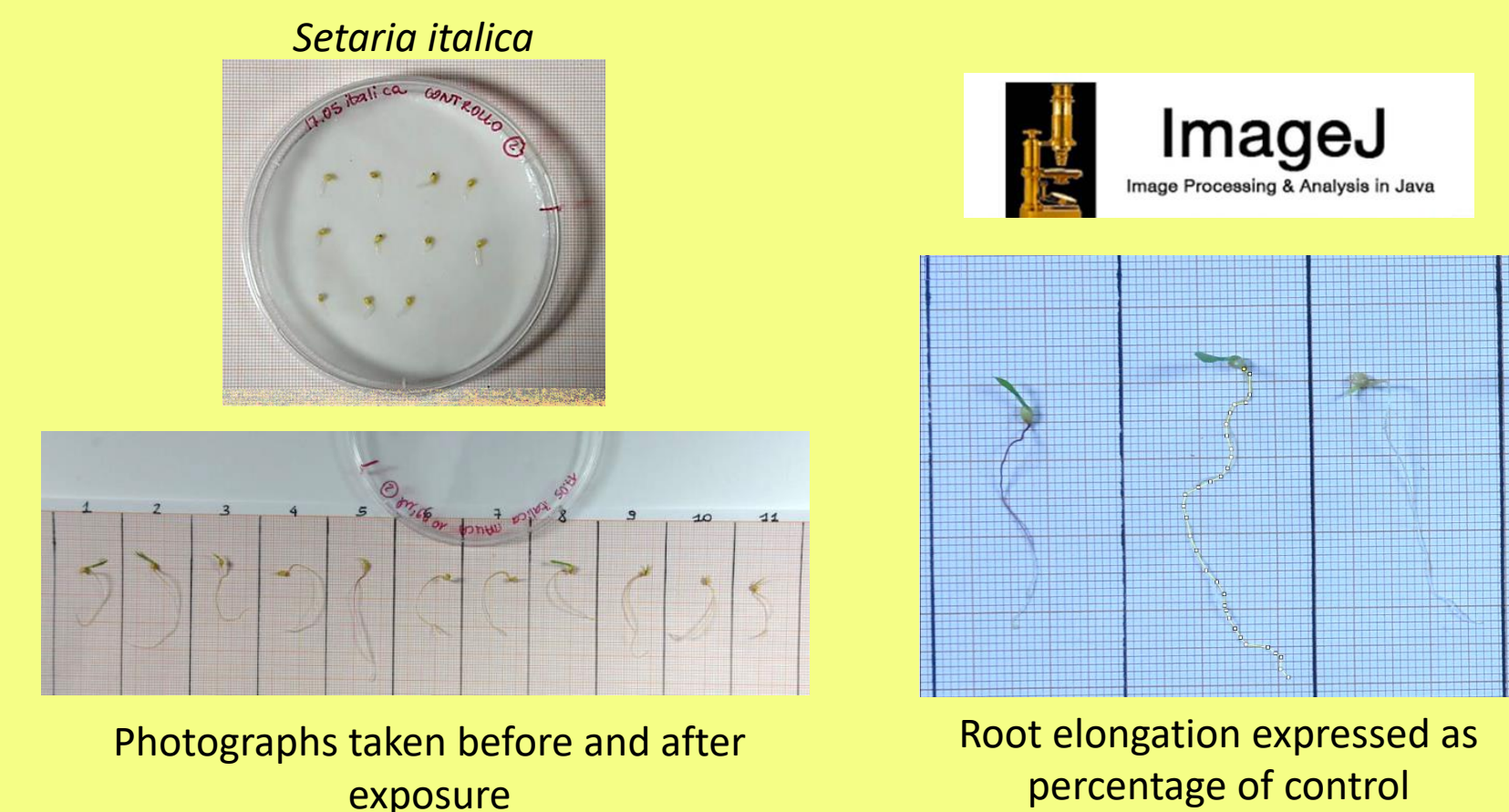
### I. DNA solution preparation



### II. Exposure to DNA solutions



### III. Root elongation measurement and statistical analysis

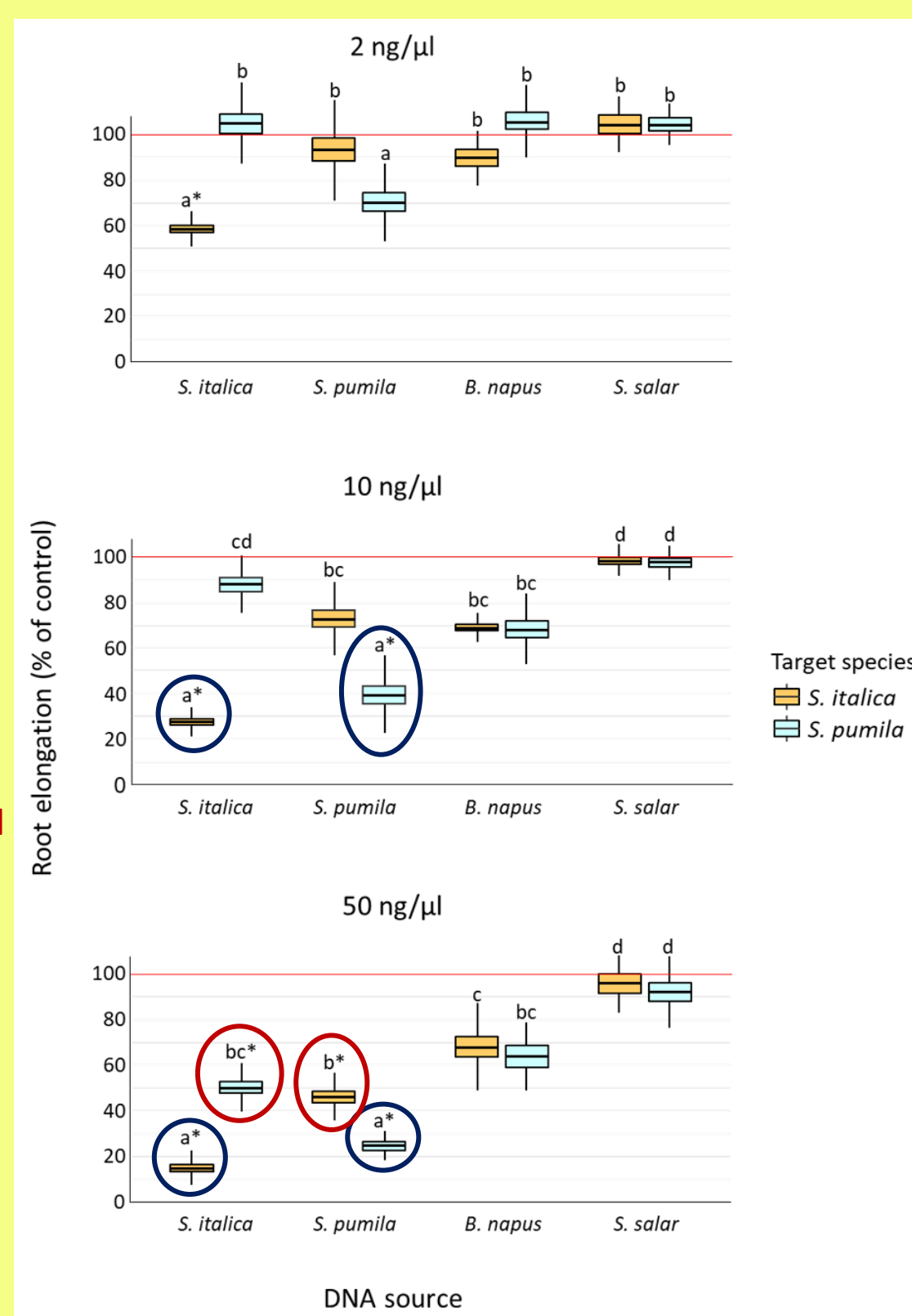


- 3-ways ANOVA model to test the significant effects of target species, DNA source and DNA concentration
- Tuckey's post-hoc test
- One-sample t-test for multiple comparisons (Bonferroni's method) to assess the differences from the control

## IV. Results

Self-DNA inhibitory effect still holds at infra-generic level for congeneric species with different ecological traits, such as the weedy invasive *Setaria pumila* and the cultivated *Setaria italica*

Our research highlighted some critical issues, such as the extent of possible inhibition of crop species treated with DNA targeting closely related weeds



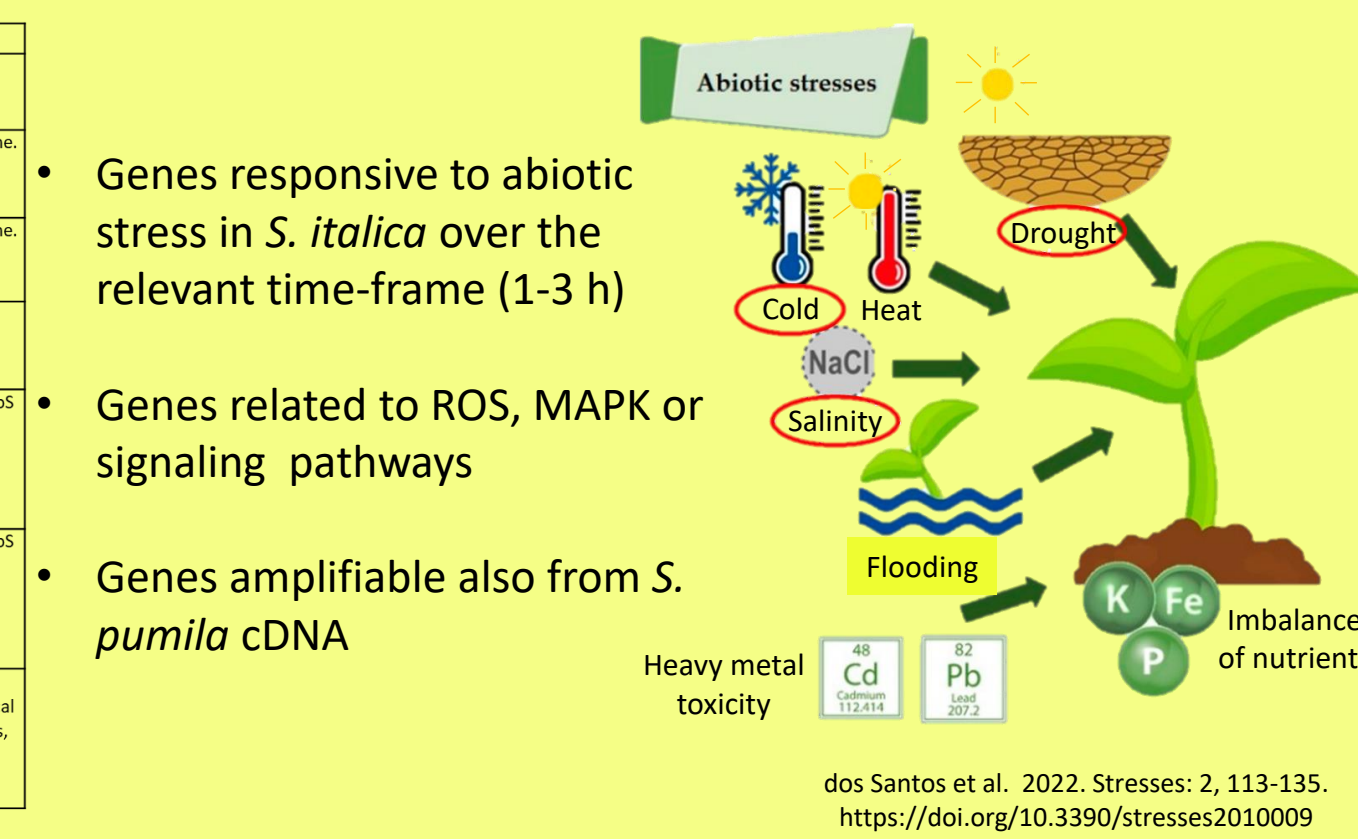
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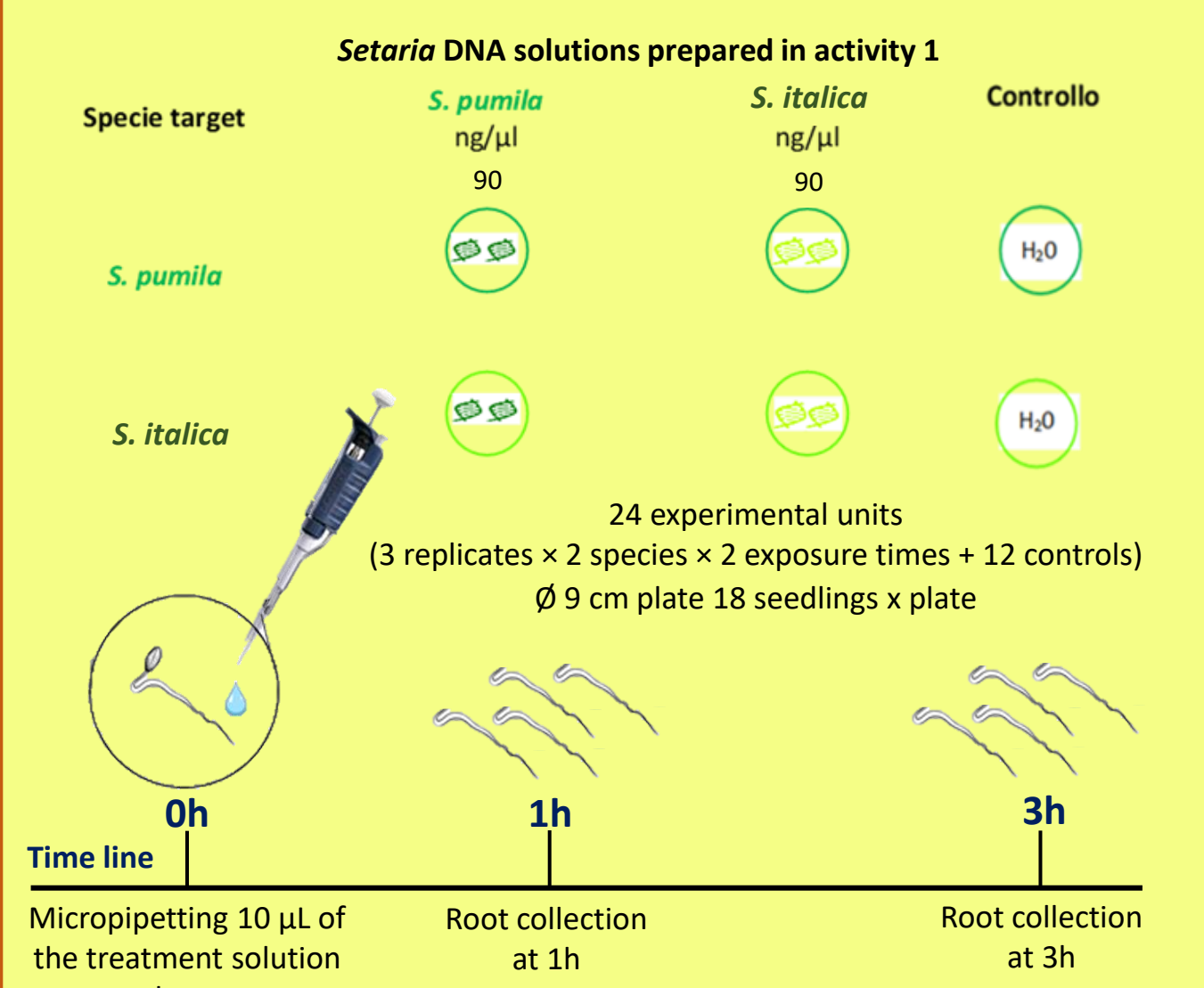
## ACTIVITY 2: TARGETED GENE EXPRESSION ANALYSIS TO EXPLORE THE MOLECULAR MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN THE EARLY RESPONSE TO SELF-DNA IN *SETARIA* SPECIES

### I. Target gene selection

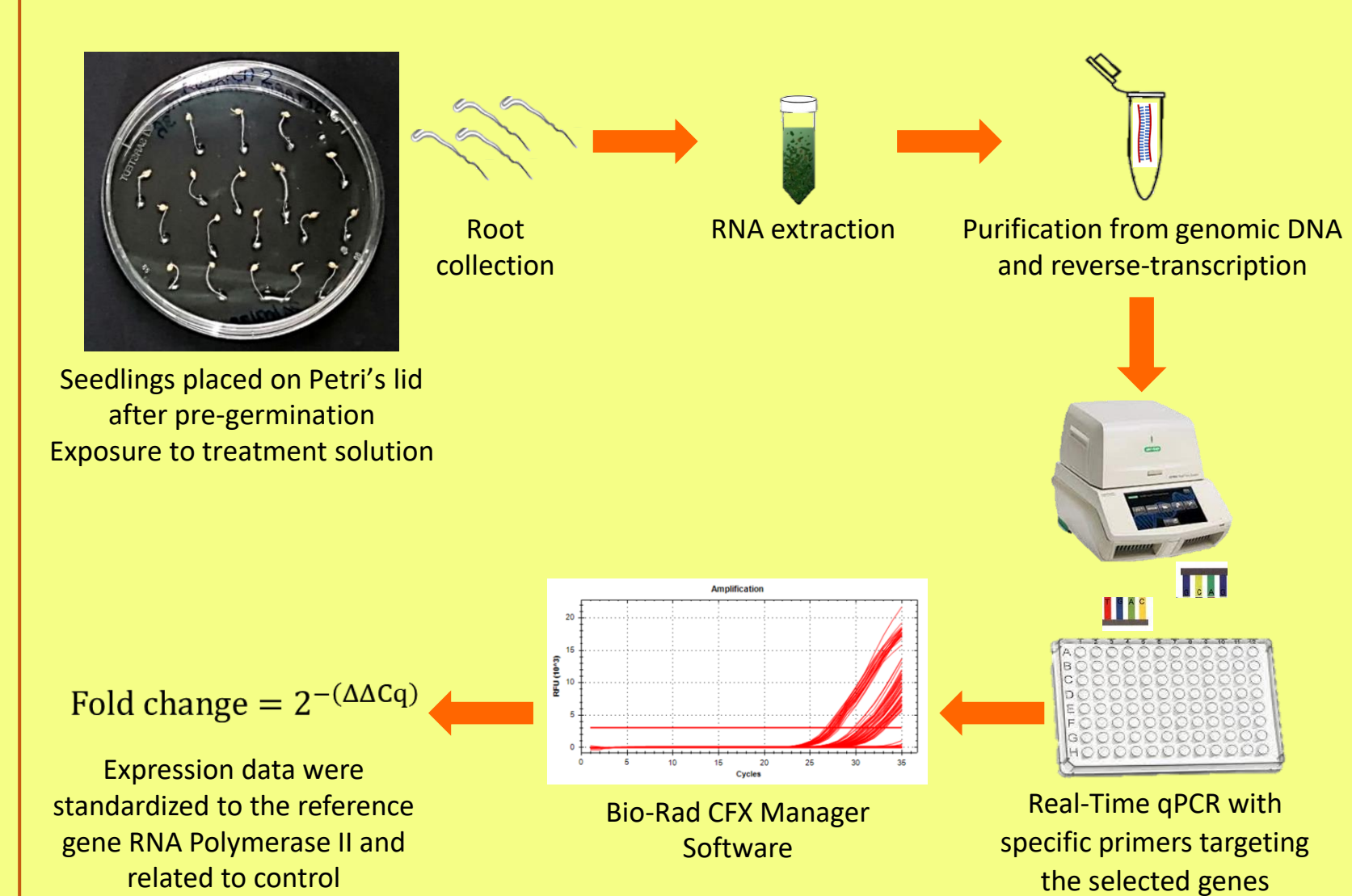
Gene	Gene family	Function	Reference
Gene1_5FS02	SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE (FusD)	Defence against ROS and apoptotic stimuli, convert superoxide(O <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) into hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) and dioxygen (O <sub>2</sub> )	Wang T. et al. 2018. J. Biochem. Oncol. 13(1486)
Gene2_5ALDH22A1	ALDEHYDE DEHYDROGENASE (ALDH)	Oxidation of aldehydes to carboxylic acids, reducing the effect of lipid peroxidation under various environmental stresses	Chen J. et al. 2014. Plos One. 9(7):e011136.
Gene3_5ALDH7B1	ALDEHYDE DEHYDROGENASE (ALDH)	Oxidation of aldehydes to carboxylic acids, reducing the effect of lipid peroxidation under various environmental stresses	Chen J. et al. 2014. Plos One. 9(7):e011136.
Gene4_5CSD3	SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE (CuZnSOD)	Defence against ROS and apoptotic stimuli, convert superoxide(O <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) into hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) and dioxygen (O <sub>2</sub> )	Wang T. et al. 2018. J. Biochem. Oncol. 13(1486)
Gene5_5WD40-144	WD REPEATS include conserved tryptophan (W) and aspartic acid (D) residues and a repeat length of 40 amino acids	Scaffolding molecule, WD repeat-containing protein 26 isoform X2 (WD26) may act as a negative regulator in MAPK signalling pathway	Molina AK. et al. 2014. Plos One. 9(5):e008652.
Gene6_5WD40-155	WD REPEATS include conserved tryptophan (W) and aspartic acid (D) residues and a repeat length of 40 amino acids	Scaffolding molecule, WD repeat-containing protein DWA2, known as a negative regulator of ABA signaling	Molina AK. et al. 2014. Plos One. 9(5):e008652.
Gene7_5MPK17-1	Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK/MPK)	MPK signalling cascades transduce and amplify endogenous and exogenous stimuli. MPK17 can be firstly triggered by ROS production; its downregulation seems to significantly reduce growth	Gata C. et al. 2010. Biochemical and biophysical research communications. 393(4):720-727.



### II. Exposure to *Setaria* spp. DNA solutions



### III. Experiment workflow



## IV. Statistical analysis

Two independent-sample t test for multiple comparisons (Bonferroni's method) to assess the differences in average  $\Delta Cq$  values between 1 h and 3 h treatment and between 1 h treatment and control and 3 h treatment and control within each target gene for both species

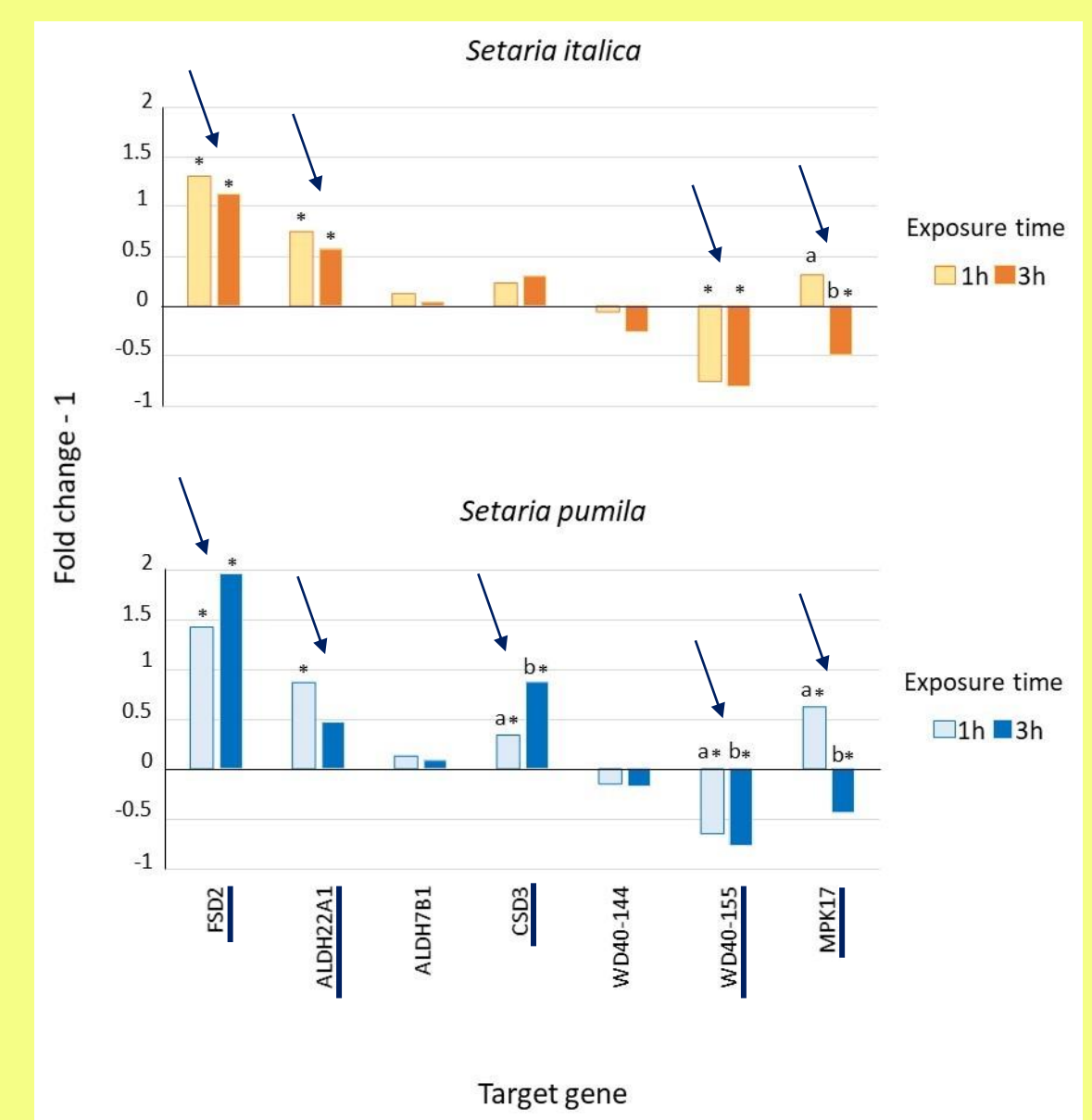


## V. Results

Early and persistent activation of genes involved in ROS degradation and management (FSD2, ALDH22A1, CSD3)

Early activation followed by deactivation of MAPK genes (MPK17)

Deactivation of scaffolding molecules acting as negative regulators of stress signaling pathways (WD40-155)



## CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

- Self-DNA inhibitory effect still holds at infra-generic level. Possible side effect alert: partial inhibition of crop species treated with DNA targeting closely related weeds.
- Confirmed abiotic stress pathways' involvement and ROS production in the early response to self-DNA.
- Need for further investigation of the relationships between DNA exposure and stress signaling pathways with fully representative gene sets and a more comprehensive time frame.

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