

Visualization and Quantification of Actin Dynamics in Rice Protoplasts

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[Abstract] Direct visualization of the organization and dynamics of the actin cytoskeleton in rice cells is essential to understand its roles in regulating rice growth and development. Visualization of actin dynamics in protoplasts transformed with actin probe is a relatively quick and simple strategy, compared to the strategy of generating stable transgenic rice plants that harbor actin probe, which is time-consuming. Here is a protocol described in details regarding transforming rice protoplasts as well as visualizing and quantifying actin dynamics in rice protoplasts, which is based on the method previously reported (Shi *et al.*, 2013).

Materials and Reagents

1. Rice protoplasts
2. Plasmid pUN1301-EGFP-ABD2-EGFP (Yang *et al.*, 2011)
3. D-Mannitol (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M1902)
4. 2-(N-Morpholino) ethanesulfonic acid (MES) (Merck KGaA, catalog number: 475893)
5. Cellulase "Onozuka" RS (Yakult Pharmaceutical Industry, catalog number: 9012-54-8)
6. Macerozyme R-10 (Yakult Pharmaceutical Industry, catalog number: 8032-75-1)
7. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: A1933)
8. Calcium chloride (CaCl₂) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C5670)
9. β-mercaptoethanol (Merck KGaA, catalog number: 444203)
10. Sodium chloride (NaCl) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S5886)
11. Potassium chloride (KCl) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: P5405)
12. Magnesium chloride (MgCl₂) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M2393)
13. PEG4000 (Merck KGaA, catalog number: 817006)
14. Murashige and Skoog basal salt mixture powder (MS) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M5524)
15. Digestion buffer (see Recipes)
16. W5 buffer (see Recipes)
17. Mmg buffer (see Recipes)
18. Polyethylene glycol solution (see Recipes)

Equipment

1. 35 μ m nylon mesh
2. Spinning disk confocal microscope equipped with a [Yokogawa](#) CSU-X1 spinning disk head using a 512 x 512 Andor iXON electron-multiplying CCD camera ([Andor](#))
3. Shaker
4. Centrifuge
5. Concave slide (diameter 15 mm) (Beyotime, catalog number: FSL011)
6. Olympus BX61 inverted microscope equipped with a 100x 1.4 NA UPLSAPO (Universal Plan Super Apochromat Objective) objective
7. 488 nm laser
8. 525/50 nm band-pass filter

Software

1. Andor IQ2 software (available at <http://www.andor.com>)

Procedure

1. Sterilize rice seeds with 2.5% NaClO and 0.01% Tween-20 for 15 min and wash the seeds with sterilized water for five times, then sterilize the seeds with 2.5% NaClO for another 15 min and wash the seeds with sterilized water for five times. Finally put these seeds on sterilized filter paper and dry them.
2. Germinate and grow sterilized rice seeds above on half-strength MS medium at 28 °C for 14 d in darkness.
3. Cut the leaf sheaths of the etiolated seedlings into 0.5-1.0 mm length and immediately immerse into digestion buffer to digest the tissues in darkness at 28 °C for 4 h with gentle shaking (40-80 rpm). All steps below are operated at room temperature unless otherwise noted.
4. Add one volume of pre-cooling W5 buffer into above mixture and collect the protoplasts on ice by sifting out the undigested tissues with 35 μ m nylon mesh.
5. Collect the protoplasts by a 5 min spinning of 300 x g at 4 °C and re-suspend the protoplasts in fresh cool W5 buffer.
6. Harvest the pellet and dilute the protoplasts into 2 x 10⁶ cells/ml with Mmg buffer.
7. For transformation, 20 μ g of plasmid pUN1301-EGFP-ABD2-EGFP was added into 100 μ l protoplasts, followed by the addition of an equal volume of polyethylene glycol solution. The mixture was incubated at room temperature for 20 min.

8. Add 10 volume of W5 buffer and harvest the protoplasts with centrifugation at 300 x *g* for 5 min.
9. Re-suspend the pellet with fresh W5 buffer and incubate the protoplasts in darkness for 20 h.
10. Mount the protoplasts into a concave slide (diameter 15 mm) with a pipet and cover them with a coverslip. The dynamics of actin filaments were observed under an Olympus BX61 inverted microscope equipped with a 100x 1.4 NA UPLSAPO objective. Figure 1 shows the organization of actin filaments in a typical rice protoplast.

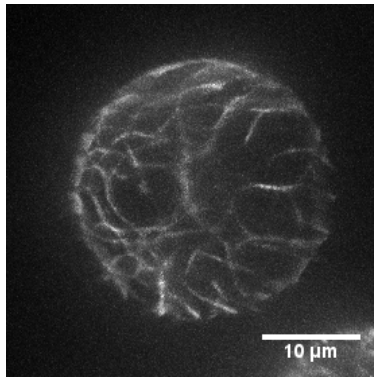
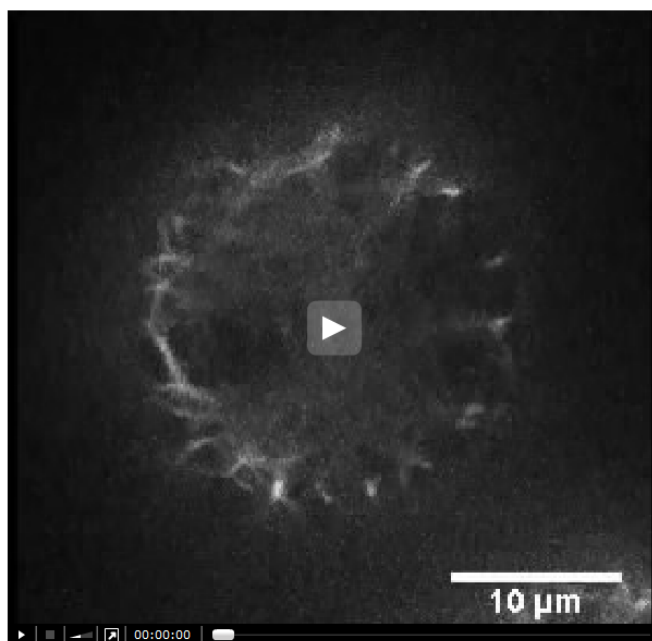


Figure 1. Organization of actin filaments in a typical rice protoplast. This protoplast is transformed with plasmid pUN1301-EGFP-ABD2-EGFP. Scale bar = 10 μ m.

11. The images were collected using a spinning disk confocal microscope equipped with a Yokogawa CSU-X1 spinning disk head using a 512 x 512 Andor iXON electron-multiplying CCD camera. GFP was excited using a 488 nm laser, and fluorescence emission was collected using a 525/50 nm band-pass filter. Time-lapse Z-series images (with a step of 0.5 μ m) were collected with a time interval of 100 msec using Andor IQ2, and the time interval for the whole Z-series collection was 5 sec. The Z-stack image is made into a movie to shown the actin filaments in a typical rice protoplast (see Video 1).



Video 1. A movie of the Z-stack image displays the actin filaments in a typical rice protoplast harboring pUN1301-EGFP-ABD2-EGFP. Images were taken every 0.5 μm and were compressed into a 2.8 s-video. Scale bar = 10 μm .

12. The severing frequency of filament is quantified as the number of breaks, per unit filament length, per unit time (breaks/ $\mu\text{m/s}$) and the depolymerization rate is calculated by the length of shortening filament within the given time interval ($\mu\text{m/s}$). Table 1 makes an example for one of our results.

Table 1. The severing frequency and depolymerization rate of filaments in rice protoplasts.

| | |
|---|--|
| Severing frequency (breaks/ $\mu\text{m/s}$) | 0.0165 ± 0.0080 ($n = 15$) |
| Depolymerization rate ($\mu\text{m/s}$) | $0.0023 \pm 6.58\text{e-}4$ ($n = 20$) |

Quantification of parameters associated with single actin dynamics in rice protoplasts harboring plasmid pUN1301-EGFP-ABD2-EGFP. More than 15 protoplasts were used to analyze. Values given are means \pm SE.

Recipes

1. Digestion buffer
 - 0.6 M mannitol
 - 10 mM MES pH 5.7
 - 1.5% cellulose RS

- 0.75% macerozyme R10
- 0.1% BSA
- 1 mM CaCl₂
- 5 mM β-mercaptoethanol
- 2. W5 buffer
 - 154 mM NaCl
 - 125 mM CaCl₂
 - 5 mM KCl
 - 2 mM MES
- 3. Mmg buffer
 - 0.6 M mannitol
 - 15 mM MgCl₂
 - 4 mM MES
- 4. Polyethylene glycol solution
 - 0.6 M mannitol
 - 100 mM CaCl₂
 - 40% v/v PEG 4,000

Acknowledgments

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References

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