

The Map and the Switches for Plant Natriuretic Peptides

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Plant natriuretic peptides (PNPs) are small (14 kD) systemically mobile proteins that regulate salt and water homeostasis at nanomolar concentrations. An *Arabidopsis thaliana* plant natriuretic peptide gene (*AtPNP-A*) has been isolated and its temporal and spatial expression pattern of was investigated using microarray data and *GUS* reporter gene fusion downstream of the *AtPNP-A* promoter. Overexpression of *AtPNP-A* in *Arabidopsis thaliana* was carried out using the CaMV35S promoter. Furthermore, *GFP* fusion downstream of *AtPNP-A* was used to study the cellular localization of AtPNP-A. RNAi was used to effect post-transcriptional gene silencing of *AtPNP-A* in order to establish the *in planta* function of AtPNP-A in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *AtPNP-A* expression was associated with specific organs/tissues and appeared high in tissues undergoing elongation growth. Specific biotic (pathogen) and abiotic (salt, osmotic, ozone and UVB) stress treatments resulted in elevated expression of *AtPNP-A*. These results suggest that AtPNP-A participates in a signaling process in response to biotic and abiotic stress and may promote elongation growth. Animal natriuretic peptides activate membrane-spanning natriuretic peptide receptors, which contain a guanylyl cyclase domain, to synthesize cGMP. cGMP is one of the signaling molecules instrumental in responses to biotic stress and abiotic stress. AtPNP-A results in elevation of cGMP levels in *Arabidopsis thaliana* seedlings. We thus expect that overexpression and/or post-transcriptional gene silencing of *AtPNP-A* in *Arabidopsis thaliana* will contribute not only to our understanding of the *in planta* function of AtPNP-A but also in cGMP-mediated responses of plants to biotic and abiotic stress conditions.