On the Cover: The cover depicts symbiotic arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungus *Rhizophagus irregularis* in *Lotus japonicus* roots. AM symbiosis is a mutualistic interaction that supplies the plant with inorganics, including phosphate and nitrate, and the fungus with photosynthetic products. The fungus enters and affects hyphae (blue) within the host root, forming symbiotic vesicles (red) and arbuscules (green) to facilitate material exchange between the host and the fungus. Takeda et al. (pp. 545–557) describe a role for the phytohormone GA in AM symbiosis, including an up-regulation of GA synthesis and its accumulation in the root. The fungal structures shown were stained with Wheat Germ Agglutinin-Alexafluor 594 for confocal microscopy, and images were rendered to generate these three-dimensional projections. Cover image credits: Naoya Takeda (National Institute for Basic Biology, Division of Symbiotic Systems).

ON THE INSIDE

Peter V. Minorsky

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE

OPEN ALL NIGHT LONG: The Dark Side of Stomatal Control. J. Miguel Costa, Fabien Monnet, Dorothee Jannaud, Nathalie Lebourdais, Brigitte Ksas, Ilja M. Reiter, Florent Pantin, and Bernard Genty

Isolation of Arabidopsis mutants that maintain stomata open all night long credits the existence of dedicated regulators for stomatal closure in darkness.

UPDATES

Regulation of Specialized Metabolism by WRKY Transcription Factors. Craig Schluttenhofer and Ling Yuan

WRKY transcription factors play an essential role in regulating the biosynthesis of plant-specialized metabolites.

RESEARCH ARTICLES

BIOCHEMISTRY AND METABOLISM

[OPEN] Pepper Heat Shock Protein 70a Interacts with the Type III Effector AvrBsT and Triggers Plant Cell Death and Immunity. Nak Hyun Kim and Byung Kook Hwang

A pepper heat shock protein acts as a positive regulator of plant cell death and immunity signaling in response to heat stress and microbial pathogens.

[OPEN] The Exosome and Trans-Acting Small Interfering RNAs Regulate Cuticular Wax Biosynthesis during Arabidopsis Inflorescence Stem Development. Patricia Lam, Lifang Zhao, Nathan Eveleigh, Yu Yu, Xuemei Chen, and Ljerka Kunst

The exosome and small RNAs control Arabidopsis cuticular wax biosynthesis.

[OPEN] Down-Regulation of Kelch Domain-Containing F-Box Protein in Arabidopsis Enhances the Production of (Poly)phenols and Tolerance to Ultraviolet Radiation. Xuebin Zhang, Mingyue Gou, Chunrong Guo, Huijun Yang, and Chang-Jun Liu

Kelch repeat F-box proteins physically interact with phenylpropanoid biosynthetic enzymes, and regulate the production of (poly)phenolics and plant tolerance to ultraviolet irradiation.

Two Activities of Long-Chain Acyl-Coenzyme A Synthetase Are Involved in Lipid Trafficking between the Endoplasmic Reticulum and the Plastid in Arabidopsis. Dirk Jessen, Charlotte Roth, Marcel Wiermer, and Martin Fulda

Lipid reassembly is a key step in the transfer of cytosolic lipid precursors to the plastid.

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The study of a previously undescribed protein shows its involvement in the maintenance of the photosystem II light-harvesting supercomplex.

Protein phosphatase 2A targets peroxisomes and positively affects fatty acid oxidation.

Phosphorylation of a scaffold protein negatively regulates its function by affecting protein stability.

Antiphase light and temperature cycles disrupt an auxin-ethylene-induced signaling cascade, leading to reduced hypocotyl elongation.

A single mechanism exists of gibberellin perception for gene expression in rice aleurone cells.

Gibberellin signaling is enhanced by, and exerts positive and negative effects on, arbuscular mycorrhiza development by interfering with symbiotic signaling and gene expression.

Nitrogen deprivation induces orderly, multilevel down-regulation of the photosynthetic apparatus, energy capture, and carbon fixation.
The benefits of a photorespiratory bypass depend on its metabolic and chloroplast membrane diffusion properties.

Integrated flux balance analysis accurately reconstructs phototrophic and heterotrophic metabolism in Chlorella protothecoides.