Arabidopsis Glutamate Receptor Homolog3.5 Modulates Cytosolic Ca\textsuperscript{2+} Level to Counteract Effect of Abscisic Acid in Seed Germination\textsuperscript{1}[OPEN]

Dongdong Kong\textsuperscript{2*}, Chuanli Ju\textsuperscript{2,3}, Aisha Parihar, So Kim, Daeshik Cho, and June M. Kwak*\textsuperscript{*}

Department of Cell Biology and Molecular Genetics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742 (D.K., C.J., A.P., S.K., D.C.); and Center for Plant Aging Research, Institute for Basic Science, Department of New Biology, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu 711-873, Republic of Korea (J.M.K.)

Seed germination is a critical step in a plant’s life cycle that allows successful propagation and is therefore strictly controlled by endogenous and environmental signals. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying germination control remain elusive. Here, we report that the Arabidopsis (Arabidopsis thaliana) glutamate receptor homolog3.5 (AtGLR3.5) is predominantly expressed in germinating seeds and increases cytosolic Ca\textsuperscript{2+} concentration that counteracts the effect of abscisic acid (ABA) to promote germination. Repression of AtGLR3.5 impairs cytosolic Ca\textsuperscript{2+} concentration elevation, significantly delays germination, and enhances ABA sensitivity in seeds, whereas overexpression of AtGLR3.5 results in earlier germination and reduced seed sensitivity to ABA. Furthermore, we show that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} suppresses the expression of ABSCISIC ACID INSENSITIVE4 (ABI4), a key transcription factor involved in ABA response in seeds, and that ABI4 plays a fundamental role in modulation of Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-dependent germination. Taken together, our results provide molecular genetic evidence that AtGLR3.5-mediated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx stimulates seed germination by antagonizing the inhibitory effects of ABA through suppression of ABI4. These findings establish, to our knowledge, a new and pivotal role of the plant glutamate receptor homolog and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signaling in germination control and uncover the orchestrated modulation of the AtGLR3.5-mediated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal and ABA signaling via ABI4 to fine-tune the crucial developmental process, germination, in Arabidopsis.

Germination converts a seed from a quiescent embryonic state to a highly active phase leading to seedling establishment, which is considered to be the most critical step in the life cycle of seed plants and represents the entry of the plant into the ecosystem (Weitbrecht et al., 2011; Rajjou et al., 2012). Germination begins with water uptake by dry nondormant seeds (i.e., imbibition) and terminates with two visible sequential events: testa (seed coat) rupture due to the expansion of the embryo and endosperm and radicle (embryonic root) protrusion through the endosperm (Nonogaki et al., 2010; Weitbrecht et al., 2011). This progression is controlled by various complex intrinsic signals, such as phytohormones, and environmental factors that include water, temperature, and light (Weitbrecht et al., 2011; Rajjou et al., 2012).

Plant hormones play crucial roles in germination regulation, among which abscisic acid (ABA) has been best investigated (Schopfer and Plachy, 1985; Finkelstein et al., 2002). ABA exerts its influence in germination by suppressing water uptake by the seed to reduce embryo growth potential at early stages (Schopfer and Plachy, 1985) and by inhibiting endosperm rupture to delay germination (Müller et al., 2006). Genetic and molecular studies seeking mutants with altered ABA sensitivity have revealed that transcriptional regulation is important in ABA responses in seeds (Finkelstein et al., 2002; Kucera et al., 2005; Holdsworth et al., 2008), which is mediated chiefly by three seed-expressed ABSCISIC ACID-insensitive (ABI) transcription factors, ABI3, ABI4, and ABI5 (Giraudet et al., 1992; Finkelstein et al., 1998; Finkelstein and Lynch, 2000; Penfield et al., 2006). ABI3 is essential for seed maturation and desiccation tolerance during embryogenesis (Nambara et al., 1995), and both ABI4 and ABI5 act in the ABA inhibition of seed germination (Finkelstein, 1994; Lopez-Molina et al., 2001; Penfield et al., 2006). In contrast to the negative regulation by ABA, another plant hormone GA promotes germination (Ogawa et al., 2003) through weakening the mechanical restraint of tissues that surround the embryo and through increasing the embryo growth potential (Ogawa et al., 2003). During the germination process, the endogenous ABA content of seeds declines, while bioactive GA levels accumulate prior to radicle

\textsuperscript{1} This work was supported by the National Science Foundation (grant nos. IOS–1029837 and MCB–1244303 to J.M.K. and project no. IBS–R013–G2–2014–a00 to J.M.K.).

\textsuperscript{2} These authors contributed equally to the article.

\textsuperscript{3} Present address: College of Life Sciences, Capital Normal University, No. 105 North Road of Western 3rd Ring, Haidian District, Beijing 100048, China.

* Address correspondence to ddkong169@163.com and jkwak@dgist.ac.kr.

The author responsible for distribution of materials integral to the findings presented in this article in accordance with the policy described in the Instructions for Authors (www.plantphysiol.org) is: June M. Kwak (jkwak@dgist.ac.kr).

D.K. and C.J. performed most of the experiments; A.P., S.K., and D.C. provided technical assistance to D.K.; D.K. and J.M.K. designed the experiments and analyzed the data; D.K., C.J., and J.M.K. conceived the project and wrote the article; J.M.K. supervised and complemented the writing.

\textsuperscript{[OPEN]} Articles can be viewed without a subscription.

www.plantphysiol.org/cgi/doi/10.1104/pp.114.251298


Downloaded on February 7, 2021. - Published by https://plantphysiol.org
Copyright (c) 2020 American Society of Plant Biologists. All rights reserved.
emergence (Ogawa et al., 2003; Weitbrecht et al., 2011). This GA-to-ABA ratio in the seeds is the primary control of germination vigor (Kucera et al., 2005; Holdsworth et al., 2008; Rajjou et al., 2012). Emerging evidence shows that other signals are also involved in seed germination. For example, reactive oxygen species act as second messengers required for germination (Bailly et al., 2008) and interact with plant hormones to coordinate germination (Müller et al., 2009). Overall, germination control, a sophisticated process, is determined by concerted actions among various endogenous signals including some yet to be discovered.

Not only is calcium (Ca\(^{2+}\)) an indispensable nutrient for plants (White and Broadley, 2003), it also acts as a versatile second messenger through changes in free cytosolic Ca\(^{2+}\) level ([Ca\(^{2+}\)\(_{\text{cyt}}\)]) to participate in numerous developmental and adaption processes in plants, such as root hair elongation, pollen tube growth, stomatal movements, plant-microbe interactions, light signaling, and hormone responses (McAinsh and Pittman, 2009; Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010). The [Ca\(^{2+}\)\(_{\text{cyt}}\)] elevations, relative to their low levels in the resting conditions (McAinsh and Pittman, 2009), are caused by extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) influx or internal Ca\(^{2+}\) release from the stores, both of which may encode specific cellular Ca\(^{2+}\) signatures to further initiate downstream gene expressions and biological events (McAinsh and Pittman, 2009; Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010). The spatiotemporal changes of [Ca\(^{2+}\)\(_{\text{cyt}}\)] in living cells are accurately controlled and sensed by an efficient Ca\(^{2+}\) signaling regulatory network, among which Ca\(^{2+}\) channels play a large role (Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010). In plants, several gene families are thought to encode Ca\(^{2+}\)-permeable channels (Ward et al., 2009; Hedrich, 2012), among them Arabidopsis (Arabidopsis thaliana) glutamate receptor homologs (AtGLRs) share high structural similarity to ionotropic Glu receptor Ca\(^{2+}\) channels in animals (Lam et al., 1998), and consist of 20 gene family members (Lacombe et al., 2001). Studies have shown that these plant GLRs participate in diverse physiological and developmental procedures, including pollen tube morphogenesis (Michalet et al., 2011), root development (Kang et al., 2004; Li et al., 2006; Vincill et al., 2013), stomatal closure regulation (Cho et al., 2009), and various stress responses (Kim et al., 2001; Meyerhoff et al., 2005; Li et al., 2013; Mousavi et al., 2013), which are mostly dependent on Ca\(^{2+}\). Despite the importance of AtGLR-related Ca\(^{2+}\) modulation in these processes, the function and molecular mechanism of Ca\(^{2+}\) signaling and AtGLRs in seed germination, the early plant developmental event that greatly impacts the plant’s entire life and agricultural performance (Rajjou et al., 2012), is largely unknown.

Physiological studies have shown that Ca\(^{2+}\) plays a protective role in salt stress responses (Liu and Zhu, 1997; Bonilla et al., 2004) and that more Ca\(^{2+}\) can alleviate the effects of salinity toxicity on seed germination in agricultural crops (Bonilla et al., 2004). However, the modulation of germination by Ca\(^{2+}\) and the underlying molecular mechanism remain elusive. In this study, we investigated and characterized the importance of the cytosolic Ca\(^{2+}\) signal, mediated by Arabidopsis glutamate receptor homolog 3.5 (AtGLR3.5), in germination. AtGLR3.5 regulates [Ca\(^{2+}\)\(_{\text{cyt}}\)] and its expression levels correlate with the onset and completion of the germination process, and it is required for normal germination. Furthermore, we show that the AtGLR3.5-mediated Ca\(^{2+}\) signal antagonizes the effect of ABA in seeds through inhibiting the expression of ABI4 and that ABI4 plays a fundamental role in Ca\(^{2+}\) responses in germination. Our results demonstrate and uncover the mechanism by which AtGLR3.5 regulates Ca\(^{2+}\) signaling in germination, thus providing a molecular explanation for the observation that Ca\(^{2+}\) alleviates decreasing in germination caused by stress. Therefore, the results highlight the significance of Ca\(^{2+}\) in this developmental process, particularly under stress conditions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Extracellular Calcium Enhances Seed Germination

To gain insight into the role of Ca\(^{2+}\) in germination, we investigated whether and how Ca\(^{2+}\) modulates seed germination in Arabidopsis. As shown in Figure 1A, the application of CaCl\(_2\)-stimulated germination (enhanced radicle emergence and subsequent root growth) compared with the control, whereas chelating Ca\(^{2+}\) using EGTA severely inhibited these processes. External Ca\(^{2+}\) at physiological levels promoted germination in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1B; P < 0.01 at 0.1 mM, P < 0.001 at 1 and 5 mM), although high concentrations of external Ca\(^{2+}\) (20–80 mM) delayed germination (Supplemental Fig. S1, A–C), presumably due to a cytotoxic effect of too much Ca\(^{2+}\) (White and Broadley, 2003). Moreover, EGTA drastically reduced germination, to as low as 30% of the control at 10 mM (Fig. 1C; P < 0.001 at 5 and 10 mM). These data show that adequate external Ca\(^{2+}\) is required for seeds to germinate, which points to an important role of Ca\(^{2+}\) in the earliest phase of the plant life cycle.

Next, we carried out a time course analysis of seed germination at 0 and 5 mM external Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration and found a rapid increase in the germination between 30 and 40 h after the transfer of stratified seeds to a growth chamber, with 36 h being approximately one-half of the maximum germination (Fig. 1D). This observation is comparable with previous reports showing that germination is completed between 31 and 45 h after sowing (Dekkers et al., 2013) or 36 h after imbibition under optimal conditions (Holdsworth et al., 2008; Piskurewicz et al., 2008). This supports the appropriateness of our experimental conditions and reliability of our analysis. The rapid germination increase was dramatically diminished by the removal of the Ca\(^{2+}\) using EGTA (Fig. 1D), indicating that Ca\(^{2+}\) is required for this developmental process. It is noteworthy that at approximately 60 h, when most seeds had germinated even without a Ca\(^{2+}\) supply, EGTA continued to inhibit germination (Fig. 1D). As the concentration of EGTA used in the experiment was
high enough to chelate all the Ca\(^{2+}\) ions in the media, it appears likely that Ca\(^{2+}\), other than that in the medium, also contributes to germination. Because high amounts of Ca\(^{2+}\) exist in the seed coat (Punshon et al., 2012), cell wall, and apoplast (Clarkson, 1984; Hepler and Wayne, 1985) and Ca\(^{2+}\)-permeable channels function in Ca\(^{2+}\) influx to the cytoplasm (Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010), we hypothesized that extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) enters the cytosol through plasma membrane Ca\(^{2+}\)-permeable channels to positively regulate germination. Our hypothesis was supported by pharmacological assays that showed LaCl\(_3\), a commonly used external Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker (Knight et al., 1996), significantly reduced germination (Fig. 1E; \(P < 0.001\) at 1 and 10 mM). Together, these results suggest that extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) influx by Ca\(^{2+}\)-permeable channels in the plasma membrane plays a large role in germination.

**AtGLR3.5 Mediates \([Ca^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}\) Elevation and Is Required for Seed Germination**

Because our results indicate the involvement of Ca\(^{2+}\) channels in germination (Fig. 1), we searched publicly available gene expression databases for candidate Arabidopsis GLR Ca\(^{2+}\) channels that modulate seed germination. Using the eFP Browser that presents gene expression data throughout Arabidopsis development (http://bar.utoronto.ca/efp/cgi-bin/efpWeb.cgi; Winter et al., 2007), we found that among the 20 members of the AtGLR family, AtGLR3.5 (At2g32390) and AtGLR3.7 (At2g32400) show clear transcriptional increases during the transition from dry seeds to imbibed seeds. We focused on AtGLR3.5 in this study because its expression increases much more markedly during the germination transition than AtGLR3.7, and AtGLR3.5 is most highly expressed in imbibed seeds but much less in dry seeds and vegetative tissues compared with the ubiquitous, high expression of AtGLR3.7 in various tissues. AtGLR3.7 knockout seeds showed a weak germination phenotype (Supplemental Fig. S2; \(P < 0.05\)).

To verify the connection of AtGLR3.5 with germination, we performed quantitative reverse transcription (qRT)-PCR analysis that showed clear up-regulation of AtGLR3.5 mRNA transcript in 24-h-imbibed seeds (Supplemental Fig. S3A). Then, to obtain a more detailed understanding of the AtGLR3.5 expression pattern, we analyzed AtGLR3.5 transcript levels during the entire

**Figure 1.** Seed germination is enhanced by external calcium. A, Effect of calcium on germination. Arabidopsis wild-type seeds sown on modified MS medium containing 0 or 5 mM CaCl\(_2\) or 0 mM CaCl\(_2\) supplemented with 10 mM EGTA were incubated at 4°C (in the dark) for 3 d and transferred to the growth chamber (22°C) for 36 (top) or 42 h (bottom) prior to analysis. Three biological replicates were performed, and representative images are shown. B, Quantification of germination percentage at various concentrations of external Ca\(^{2+}\). Seeds were sown on modified MS medium containing indicated amounts of CaCl\(_2\) and scored for germination 36 h after incubation under the germination conditions. C, Effect of EGTA on germination. Seeds were sown on modified MS medium containing no CaCl\(_2\) supplemented with 5 or 10 mM EGTA and scored for germination 42 h after incubation under the germination conditions. D, Time course quantification of germination at various amounts of external Ca\(^{2+}\). Seeds were incubated on the same medium as in A at 22°C for 24 to 60 h and scored for germination. Asterisk indicates the germination percentage at 36 h after incubation of the seeds under the germination conditions. E, Effect of Ca\(^{2+}\)-channel blocker LaCl\(_3\) on germination. Seeds were incubated on MS medium supplemented with indicated concentrations of LaCl\(_3\) and scored for germination 42 h after incubation under the germination conditions. For the germination analysis in B to E, data from three independent replicates are shown; error bars indicate the mean. Bar = 0.5 mm.
germination process. This revealed an immediate steep increase in the transcript level at the outset and a gradual decrease upon completion of germination, peaking at 24 h (approximately 12-fold; Fig. 2A). These data show that AtGLR3.5 is predominantly expressed in germinating seeds but not in dry or fully germinated seeds. To determine the site of AtGLR3.5 expression in germinating seeds, we created transgenic plants expressing the GUS reporter gene under a 2.1-kb promoter sequence of AtGLR3.5 and found that AtGLR3.5 was mainly expressed in embryonic cotyledons (Fig. 2B). At the seedling stage, AtGLR3.5 transcript was detected in both roots and shoots (Supplemental Fig. S3B). Compared with no detectable GUS signal at 0 h, AtGLR3.5 expression was highly up-regulated at 24 h and then decreased to a lower level at 48 h after the onset of germination (Fig. 2B), consistent with the qRT-PCR results (Fig. 2A). Intriguingly, the dynamic changes (increase and decrease) in AtGLR3.5 expression level in seeds (Fig. 2A) correlate with the time points of the onset of the rapid germination (30–40 h; Fig. 1D) and the completion of germination (60 h; Fig. 1D). The spatiotemporal expression pattern of AtGLR3.5 strongly implies a possible role for the gene in this critical developmental process.

To assess the function of AtGLR3.5 in germination, we produced transgenic plants with altered AtGLR3.5 expressions and tested their germination phenotypes. A 35S::AtGLR3.5 RNA interference (RNAi) construct and a 35S::AtGLR3.5 overexpression (OE) construct were introduced into wild-type Arabidopsis, and a large reduction in the AtGLR3.5 transcript level was found in the resulting AtGLR3.5 RNAi or AtGLR3.5 OE lines, respectively (Supplemental Fig. S4, A and B).

Significantly, the transcript levels of AtGLR3.4, the closest homolog to AtGLR3.5 (Chiu et al., 2002), and AtGLR3.1 were unaffected in the two AtGLR3.5 RNAi lines (Supplemental Fig. S5). The AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds and AtGLR3.5 OE seeds displayed opposing patterns in germination in Murashige and Skoog (MS) media, with the former germinating more slowly and the latter faster than the wild type (Fig. 2, C and D; P < 0.01), suggesting that AtGLR3.5 has an essential positive effect on germination.

We next checked the connection of AtGLR3.5 with calcium in seed germination. It was found that the AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds were much less sensitive to LaCl3 than the wild type (Fig. 3A), implying the Ca2+ channel function of AtGLR3.5 in germination. As external Ca2+ concentration increases, wild-type germination increased, an effect that was largely abolished in the AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds (Fig. 3B; P < 0.001 at all Ca2+ concentrations examined), indicating the importance of AtGLR3.5 in mediating Ca2+ influx in germination. External Ca2+ treatment had no clear effect on the expression of AtGLR3.5 gene under the germination conditions (Supplemental Fig. S6), suggesting a posttranscriptional and/or posttranslational regulation of AtGLR3.5 by Ca2+. These results together indicate that the essential role of AtGLR3.5 in germination is presumably achieved by mediating Ca2+ influx.

We further examined whether AtGLR3.5 directly modulates [Ca2+]cyt, by using calcium indicator proteins aequorin (Knight et al., 1991) and yellow cameleon3.60 (YC3.60; Rincón-Zachary et al., 2010). Aequorin luminescence-based Ca2+ imaging analyses showed that knockdown of AtGLR3.5 lowered the steady-state [Ca2+]cyt in young seedlings (Fig. 3, C and D). Importantly, the

Figure 2. AtGLR3.5 is required for seed germination. A, Time course analysis of AtGLR3.5 expression during germination by qRT-PCR. Wild-type (WT) seeds incubated in water were stratified and collected at the indicated time points after incubation under the germination conditions. Data shown indicate means ± se of the mean (n = 3). B, AtGLR3.5::GUS reporter analysis in seed embryo during germination. Seeds were stratified and collected for staining at the indicated time points after incubation under the germination conditions. Images were taken after removal of the seed coat. C, Germination phenotype of wild-type, AtGLR3.5 RNAi, and AtGLR3.5 OE seeds on MS medium 40 h after incubation under the germination conditions. Three biological replicates were performed, and a representative image is shown. D, Germination analyses of wild-type, AtGLR3.5 RNAi, and AtGLR3.5 OE seeds 36 h after incubation under germination conditions. Bars = 100 μm (B) and 2 mm (D).
reduction in [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{cyt}\) in the AtGLR3.5 RNAi seedlings was more pronounced upon external Ca\(^{2+}\) treatment by which Ca\(^{2+}\)-induced [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{cyt}\) increase (CICI) occurred (Fig. 3D; \(P < 0.01\)). These results suggest that AtGLR3.5 controls the resting [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{cyt}\) as well as CICI response. We further conducted fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET)-sensitized emission imaging analysis of Arabidopsis plants expressing YC3.60, as previously described (Rincón-Zachary et al., 2010). We observed the expected CICI in the wild type and strongly impaired response in AtGLR3.5 RNAi plants (Fig. 3, E and F; \(P < 0.01\)). By contrast, the hydrogen peroxide (H\(_2\)O\(_2\))-induced [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{cyt}\) increase (Demidchik et al., 2007) appeared normal in both wild-type and AtGLR3.5 RNAi plants (Supplemental Fig. S7). Moreover, preincubation of wild-type seedlings with LaCl\(_3\) largely abolished the CICI (Fig. 3G), giving further evidence that the CICI is mediated primarily by Ca\(^{2+}\)-permeable channels on the plasma membrane. Thus, the findings that AtGLR3.5 RNAi lines had lower [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{cyt}\) than the wild type (Fig. 3, C and D) as well as impaired CICI response (Fig. 3, D and E) are in agreement with and also explain our prior observations that AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds germinated more slowly than wild-type controls (Fig. 2, C and D) and were less sensitive to various amounts of external Ca\(^{2+}\) in germination (Fig. 3B). It indicates that external Ca\(^{2+}\) may activate AtGLR3.5 at the protein level, rather than up-regulation of the gene expression to promote seed germination (Supplemental Fig. S6). In addition, the dynamic expression pattern of AtGLR3.5 during...
seed germination (Fig. 2A) may indicate a transient induction of AtGLR3.5 and an increase in \([\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}\) in germinating seeds. Collectively, these results imply that AtGLR3.5 modulates Ca\(^{2+}\) influx, and thus \([\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}\) increases during the germination process, to ensure proper seed germination.

**AtGLR3.5-Mediated Ca\(^{2+}\) Signal Alleviates the Inhibitory Effects of ABA on Germination**

The phytohormone ABA has a prominent role in germination inhibition (Schopfer and Plachy, 1985; Finkelstein et al., 2002). Because the effect of Ca\(^{2+}\) in promoting radicle emergence and germination was observed (Fig. 1), we were curious as to whether the effects of Ca\(^{2+}\) and ABA, two signaling molecules that have opposite influences in germination regulation, are correlated. To test this idea, we scored seed germination at various concentrations of Ca\(^{2+}\) and ABA and found that with an increase in external Ca\(^{2+}\) amount, the inhibitory effect of exogenous ABA on germination was mitigated (Fig. 4A). Supporting this finding, AtGLR3.5 RNAi lines, which had lower \([\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}\) and were less responsive to external Ca\(^{2+}\) than the wild type (Fig. 3, C–F), were hypersensitive to ABA in seed germination compared with the wild type (Fig. 4, B and C; \(P < 0.001\)). Also consistent, AtGLR3.5 OE seeds were more resistant to ABA than the wild type (Fig. 4, D and E; \(P < 0.001\)). qRT-PCR analysis shows that ABA had no effect on the expression level of AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds compared with the wild type. As shown in Figure 5A, a drastic up-regulation (approximately 15-fold) of ABA expression was observed in stratified AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds compared with the wild type. This elevation began to decrease and gradually dropped to the wild-type level at approximately 48 h after incubation of the seeds under germination conditions. A 3-fold increase in the ABI3 transcript level was found in the stratified AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds compared with the wild type, but there was no difference in the ABI3 transcript level between wild-type and AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds after 24-h incubation under the germination conditions. In addition, a previous study has shown that ABI3 expression does not regulate seed germination (Bassel et al., 2006). No apparent difference was found in the expression level of ABI5 during the entire germination period (Fig. 5C). In contrast to the higher expression of ABI4 in the germinating AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds (Fig. 5A), the stratified AtGLR3.5 OE seeds had lower ABI4 expression than the wild type (Supplemental Fig. S9; \(P < 0.01\)).

A recent finding has shown that ABI4 positively regulates ABA biogenesis during seed germination.
and directly represses the expression of the ABA catabolic gene CYP707A2 (Shu et al., 2013). In line with this report, our results showed that the expression levels of two crucial ABA biosynthesis genes NCED6 and AAO3 were significantly higher in stratified AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds and then rapidly decreased to levels lower than the wild type 24 h after incubation under germination conditions (Fig. 5D and E). We also found that the transcript of CYP707A2 was down-regulated in the stratified AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds prior to germination and recovered to the wild-type level 24 h after incubation under germination conditions (Fig. 5F). Consistent with the expression patterns of these ABA biogenesis and catabolic genes, the ABA content in the stratified AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds was higher than the wild type, and this difference did not persist 24 h after incubation of the seeds (Supplemental Fig. S10; *P*, 0.01 at 0-h time point). The expression levels of NCED6 and AAO3 were lower in the stratified AtGLR3.5 OE seeds (Supplemental Fig. S9; *P*, < 0.01), and the ABA content in the stratified AtGLR3.5 OE seeds was clearly lower than that in the wild type (Supplemental Fig. S10; *P*, < 0.05 at 0 h). Thus, we conclude that the expression level of AtGLR3.5 affects both ABA biogenesis and ABA signaling in seed germination and that the expression of ABA4 is significantly increased at early germination stages in the AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds compared with the wild type.

To further determine whether the increase in ABA expression level in the AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds is relevant to the impaired elevation in [Ca^{2+}]_{cyt} (Fig. 3, C-F), we next analyzed the effect of external Ca^{2+} or EGTA on ABA4 expression in wild-type seeds. As shown in Figure 6A, the ABA4 expression level was clearly suppressed by CaCl2 but greatly induced by EGTA after 24-h incubation under germination conditions. In addition, histochemical analysis of GUS activity in ABA4p::GUS transgenic seeds displayed a very similar pattern. Compared with the control, the addition of Ca^{2+} caused a decrease in ABA4 expression, while adding EGTA had the opposite effect (Fig. 6B). It is worth noting that the suppression of ABA4 expression by Ca^{2+} occurred preferentially in the embryonic cotyledons (Fig. 6B), the same region in seeds where AtGLR3.5 is predominantly expressed (Fig. 2B). Together, these results provide strong evidence that AtGLR3.5-mediated [Ca^{2+}]_{cyt} increase causes a decrease in ABA4 expression in germinating seeds.

ABA4 regulates the ABA response in seeds (Finkelstein et al., 2002; Penfield et al., 2006), and its expression is induced by ABA (Penfield et al., 2006). Because Ca^{2+} represses ABA4 expression during germination (Fig. 6, A and B) and antagonizes the effects of ABA (Fig. 4A), we examined whether the influence of Ca^{2+} on ABA4 expression is effective in the presence of ABA. As shown...
in Figure 6C, compared with the control (no ABA treatment), the increase in the level of \( \text{ABI4} \) transcript was much larger in \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \) RNAi seeds than the wild type in the presence of ABA, indicating that \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \) plays a crucial role in repression of ABA-induced \( \text{ABI4} \) expression during germination. Together, these results provide unequivocal molecular evidence illustrating the importance of the change in the \([\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}\) mediated by \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \) in ABA response during seed germination, which is consistent with our former observations that \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \) and \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) affect ABA sensitivity in seeds (Fig. 4, A, C, and E). Furthermore, our results also suggest that \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \) may impede ABA signaling, at least in part, through modulating \( \text{ABI4} \) expression to promote seed germination.

Our results show that the effects of the \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \)-mediated \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) signal on germination may be largely determined by changes in \( \text{ABI4} \) expression (Fig. 6, A–C). Thus, we further tested the \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) responses in \( \text{ABI4} \) OE and \( \text{abi4-1} \) mutant plants. The germination of \( \text{ABI4} \) OE seeds in which \( \text{ABI4} \) expression is driven by the dexamethasone (Dex)-inducible promoter (Shkolnik-Inbar and Bar-Zvi, 2010) was indistinguishable from the wild type when Dex was absent (Fig. 6D). In the presence of Dex, however, the germination of \( \text{ABI4} \) OE seeds was significantly lower than the wild type, irrespective of external \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) concentrations (Fig. 6D; \( P < 0.001 \)), indicating the inhibitory effect of \( \text{ABI4} \) on seed germination. Thus, the phenotype of \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \) RNAi seeds, which show highly up-regulated \( \text{ABI4} \) expression, late germination, and less responsiveness to external \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) compared with the wild type (Figs. 2D, 3B, and 5A), bears a strong resemblance to that of the \( \text{ABI4} \) OE plants (Fig. 6D; Shkolnik-Inbar and Bar-Zvi, 2010). By contrast, the \( \text{abi4-1} \) mutants that contain no functional \( \text{ABI4} \) (Finkelstein, 1994) showed unimpaired or slightly better germination on medium containing 0 or \( 0.1 \text{ mM} \text{Ca}^{2+} \) and reduced germination at 1 and \( 5 \text{ mM} \text{Ca}^{2+} \) compared with wild-type seeds (Fig. 6E). These results suggest that \( \text{ABI4} \) plays not only negative but also positive roles in germination when \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) is present. Interestingly, a previous report has shown both positive and negative roles of \( \text{ABI4} \) in root growth (Cui et al., 2012). Together, these results indicate a fundamental role of \( \text{ABI4} \) in modulation of \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \)-dependent germination and further support that the elevated expression of \( \text{ABI4} \) is a major cause of the delayed germination of \( \text{AtGLR3.5} \) RNAi seeds.

The ability of the seed embryo to resume its biochemical and molecular activities determines germination vigor (Rajjou et al., 2012). \( \text{ABI4} \) (Finkelstein et al., 1998), an \text{APETALA2/ETHYLENE-RESPONSIVE ELEMENT BINDING FACTOR (AP2/ERF)} transcription factor involved in \( \text{ABA} \) responses in seeds, is specifically transcribed in the embryo, where it represses the breakdown of seed lipids (Penfield et al., 2006), thereby contributing to \( \text{ABA} \) sensitivity in the seed embryo (Penfield et al., 2006; Weitbrecht et al., 2011). Studies have shown that transcriptional regulation plays a critical role in the \( \text{ABA} \) response in germinating seeds (Finkelstein et al., 2002; Kucera et al., 2005; Holdsworth...
et al., 2008). Thus, the AtGLR3.5-mediated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} repression of ABI4 expression (Figs. 5A and 6, A–C) may indicate more lipid breakdown and better embryonic growth potential, which is supported by our observations that AtGLR3.5 OE seeds germinated faster than the wild type (Fig. 2, C and D) and that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} stimulates enhanced germination both in the presence and absence of ABA (Figs. 1 and 4A).

The completion of seed germination requires coordination between the embryo and the surrounding endosperm and testa layers (Penfield et al., 2006). In Arabidopsis, ABA represses embryo growth potential in seeds (Schopfer and Plachy, 1985) and delays endosperm rupture but not testa rupture (Müller et al., 2006). The ABI4 transcript is confined to the embryo (Penfield et al., 2006), while ABI5 is expressed in both embryo and micropylar endosperm, a barrier for the radicle protrusion (Lopez-Molina et al., 2001; Penfield et al., 2006). These two ABI transcriptional factors play a synergistic role in regulating downstream gene expression and physiological responses (Reeves et al., 2011). Our results demonstrate that the [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} signal generated by AtGLR3.5 specifically affects ABI4 but not ABI5 expression in germinating seeds (Fig. 5, A and C), and the ABI4 regulation by Ca\textsuperscript{2+} also occurs when ABA is present (Fig. 6C), suggesting a specific role of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} in the embryo tissue during germination. Studies have shown that an early signal originating from the embryo is required to induce endosperm weakening to facilitate germination (Müller et al., 2006). Our results suggest that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} regulation of ABI4 expression occurs at early germination stages, 24 h before germination onset (Fig. 6, A and B). Thus, it will be interesting to investigate whether Ca\textsuperscript{2+} modulation of ABI4 in the embryo tissue also plays a role in the early embryo-endosperm interaction and endosperm rupture during seed germination.

Beyond ABA, germination is largely modulated by plant hormone GA (Ogawa et al., 2003; Kucera et al., 2005). A recent report shows that ABI4 positively regulates ABA biogenesis and negatively regulates GA biosynthesis during seed germination (Shu et al., 2013). Because we have found that AtGLR3.5-mediated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal represses ABI4 expression and counteracts the ABA effect on germination, interesting future work might be to investigate whether Ca\textsuperscript{2+} is also a part of GA signaling system in germination control.

**AtGLR3.5-Modulated Seed Germination May Involve Cellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-Sensing Molecules**

As a crucial cellular signaling molecule, Ca\textsuperscript{2+} functions by eliciting characteristic transient [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} fluctuations at various developmental stages or upon specific stimuli (Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010). These Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signatures are detected and decoded by downstream cellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-sensing components that contain Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-binding domains, including calmodulin (CaM), Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-dependent protein kinase (CPK), and calcineurin B-like protein, which convert the information of the Ca\textsuperscript{2+} transients into biochemical events and physiological responses (Luan, 2009; Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010). Interestingly, studies have shown that disturbing the function of some Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-sensing proteins cause germination problems (Rivetta et al., 1997; Pandey et al., 2004; Zhao et al., 2011). The finding that AtGLR3.5 modulates [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} and germination prompted us to examine the expression of Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-sensing genes in AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds. It was found that consistent with the up-regulation of AtGLR3.5 at early germination stages (Fig. 2A), the expression of CaM1, CaM7, and CPK3 in wild-type seeds was significantly up-regulated as germination begins; however, these increases were largely abolished in germinating AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds (Fig. 7). Germinating AtGLR3.5 OE seeds had a higher level of CaM1, CaM7, and CPK3 transcripts compared with the wild type (Supplemental Fig. S11, P < 0.01 in A and C and P < 0.05 in B). These results indicate the involvement of the Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-sensing molecules in the AtGLR3.5-cytosolic Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-ABI4 network and Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-independent ABA signaling pathway.

**Figure 7.** AtGLR3.5 affects the expression of cellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-sensing molecules. Expression analyses of CaM1, CaM7, and CPK3 in wild-type (WT) and AtGLR3.5 RNAi seeds at indicated time points after incubation under the germination conditions. Seeds were stratified and collected at 0 or 24 h after transfer to a growth chamber. Data shown are means ± se of the mean (n = 3).

**Figure 8.** A working model for seed germination regulated by the AtGLR3.5-cytosolic Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-ABI4 network and Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-independent ABA signaling pathway. Arrows and t bars indicate activation and repression, respectively. Black lines represent direct effects, and dotted lines represent effects that have not yet been known to occur directly. PP2Cs, Type 2C protein phosphatases; SnRK2s, SNF1-related protein kinases.
Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-decoding system triggered by the AtGLR3.5-mediated [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} signal in germination control. Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-sensing proteins either combine the calcium-sensing function mediated by the Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-binding domains with an enzymatic activity (e.g. CPKs) or have calcium-binding abilities but lack other effector domains (e.g. CaMs), which therefore need to interact with target proteins to further transmit the Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signals (Luan, 2009; Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010). A recent report has shown that CPK5 directly phosphorylates NADPH/ respiratory burst oxidase protein D, which is a prerequisite for the downstream signal propagation (Dubiella et al., 2013). While it has been established that CaM7 directly interacts with the promoters of several light-inducible genes and regulates their expression (Kushwaha et al., 2008), other CaMs appear to mediate gene expression through their interactions with Ca\textsuperscript{2+}/calmodulin-binding transcription activators that function as transcriptional (co)regulators (Finkler et al., 2007). Thus, our finding of the altered expression of CaM1, CaM7, and CPK3 in germinating AtGLR3.5 RNAi and OE seeds may indicate a complex Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-decoding network involving protein phosphorylation, protein-protein interaction, and even protein-DNA interaction, which acts downstream of the AtGLR3.5-mediated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal prior to ABI4. Future investigation into the Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-decoding network will more precisely elucidate the signaling mechanism as to how AtGLR3.5 and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal to ABI4 in germination control.

Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signals are core regulators of numerous physiological events and stress responses in plants (White and Broadley, 2003; McAinsh and Pittman, 2009; Dodd et al., 2010; Kudla et al., 2010). In this study, we investigated the role of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal in seed germination, the first step of plant life cycle. We show that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal, mediated by AtGLR3.5, positively regulates seed germination and modulates steady-state [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} as well as transient [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} elevations upon Ca\textsuperscript{2+} stimuli. The AtGLR3.5-mediated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal represses ABA effects in seeds, largely through the transcription factor ABI4. Our data suggest that the signal transduction from the AtGLR3.5-mediated [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} elevation to ABI4 involves cellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-sensing molecules. A working model illustrating the AtGLR3.5-Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-ABI4 regulatory network in seed germination along with the known ABa pathway that has not been approved to be Ca\textsuperscript{2+} dependent is presented in Figure 8.

Since the discovery of GLR genes in plants (Lam et al., 1998), many studies have demonstrated that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} levels mediated by AtGLRs affect myriad cellular processes (Kim et al., 2001; Meyerhoff et al., 2005; Cho et al., 2009; Richard et al., 2011; Li et al., 2013; Mousavi et al., 2013; Vincill et al., 2015). To our knowledge, this is the first report demonstrating that cytoplasmic Ca\textsuperscript{2+} dynamics modulated by a plant GLR play a pivotal role in seed germination. Recently, amino acid activation of AtGLR Ca\textsuperscript{2+} channels has been reported (Qi et al., 2006; Michard et al., 2011; Vincill et al., 2012; Tapken et al., 2013). Identification of additional AtGLR members involved in the [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} modulation and germination regulation and discovering the amino acid(s) that may activate such AtGLRs would help to better describe the role of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} and AtGLRs in controlling plant physiology.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Plant Materials and Growth Conditions**

All Arabidopsis (Arabidopsis thaliana) genotypes used in this study are in the ecotype Columbia background. Seeds of the aba-1 mutant and transgenes expressing ABArp::GUS, 35S::atc3, 35S::YC3.60, or Des-inducible ABAr OE plants were kindly provided by Drs. Ruth Finkelstein (University of California, Santa Barbara), Marc Knight (Durham University), Magaly Rincón-Zachary and Elison B. Blanchard (Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation), and Dady Bar-Zvi (Ben-Gurion University), respectively. The transfer DNA insertion mutant atglr3.7 (SALK_103942) was obtained from the Arabidopsis Biological Resource Center. Arabidopsis plants were grown in soil or in petri dishes in a controlled growth chamber at 22°C under white fluorescent light (110 μmol m\textsuperscript{-2} s\textsuperscript{-1}) with a 16-h-light/8-h-dark photoperiod. For the germination assay, seeds were surface sterilized with 10% (v/v) bleach (Clorox) for 20 min and rinsed five times with sterile water. Seeds were then plated on MS-based medium containing MS major salts with indicated concentrations of CaCl\textsubscript{2}, MS minor salts (Sigma), vitamins (Sigma), 1% (w/v) Suc (Sigma), and 0.8% (w/v) agar (Sigma type A) supplemented with EGTa (Sigma), LaCl\textsubscript{3} (Sigma), or ABa (Sigma) as needed. After stratification for 3 d at 4°C in darkness, the plates were transferred to the growth chamber (22°C) for indicated time periods. Germination was scored by the first sign of radicle tip appearance based on the criteria described previously (Bewley, 1997). For the germination frequency analysis, 60 to 80 seeds per sample in each treatment were tested, and three biological replicates were performed. Seeds tested in one experiment were harvested the same day.

**Plasmid Construction and Generation of Arabidopsis Transgenic Plants**

As no homogenous AtGLR3.5 transfer RNAi insertion lines (SALK_02880 and SALK_035264) were found, we generated AtGLR3.5 knockdown lines using the pFGCS941 RNAi vector (http://www.chromdb.org). A 279-bp fragment of the AtGLR3.5 DNA sequence was amplified by PCR using primers 5’-AATCTAGAGCCGCCCCCTTCGATTTTTCTCAGCCAAAGC-3’ (containing XbaI and Ascl restriction sites) and 5’-AAGGATCCATTATATCTCATGCAGAAACCTGTATGATTCGACC-3’ (containing XbaI and Ascl restriction sites). The obtained fragment was cloned into the pFGCS941 vector first in sense orientation after cutting with Ascl and XbaI and then in the opposite orientation after digesting with XbaI and BamHI, generating an AtGLR3.5 RNAi construct under the control of the 35S promoter. The AtGLR3.5 OE and AtGLR3.5p::GUS constructs were created using the Gateway cloning system (Invitrogen) by cloning the full-length AtGLR3.5 coding sequence or the 2.1-kb promoter region of AtGLR3.5 first into the pENTR/D-TOPO cloning vector and then into the binary vector pMDC32 or pMDC163 (Karimi et al., 2002), respectively. Primers used for the PCR amplifications are as follows: AtGLR3.5 full-length coding sequence, 5’-CACTGATGTCTTCTGTTAGGAGGC-3’ and 5’-TACCATGTCGATATTGACAAAGC-3’ 5’-ATCCGTCTATGATAGGAACAGAGTTG3’ and 5’-AAGTTAACAGGCTCCACAGTGTTAC-3’. All constructs were verified by DNA sequencing. The resulting plasmids were introduced into Agrobacterium tumefaciens strain GV3101, which were subsequently transformed into Arabidopsis wild-type plants by the floral dip method (Clough and Bent, 1998). Transformsants were selected with Basta or hygromycin. Homozygous lines carrying a single insertion in the T3 generation were used for further analysis.

**Gene Expression Analysis**

Total RNA was extracted using Spectrum Plant Total RNA Kit (Sigma) and reverse transcribed using Script dDNA Synthesis Kit (Bio-Rad) after treatment with DNase I (Ambion). For the expression analyses of AtGLR3.5, AtGLR3.4, and AtGLR3.1 in the AtGLR3.5 RNAi lines, PCR amplifications were performed with 20 cycles for AtGLR3.5 and Ubiquitin21 (UBQ21) and 30 cycles for AtGLR3.4 and AtGLR3.1, using the following genespecific primers: AtGLR3.5, 5’-ATTCCTATAGTGAAAGTGCTCGA-3’. This research was supported by the National Science Foundation (Grants IOS-0312276 and MCB-0414668) and by the United States Department of Agriculture (Contracts 99-35201-5594 and 00-35101-9530).
Measurement of [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} Level

Cytosolic free calcium concentrations were monitored using plants harboring a single functional copy of aequorin or YC3.60 as described (Knight et al., 1996; Tang et al., 2007; Rincón-Zachary et al., 2010). AGLR3.5 RNAi lines expressing aequorin or YC3.60 were obtained by genetic crosses. For aequorin bioluminescence-based measurement of [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} level, plants were imaged using a laser-scanning microscope (Leica Microsystems) as described previously (Rincón-Zachary et al., 2011). The [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} was calibrated based on the aequorin luminescence recording. Aequorin images were taken after 20-min recording (Gold Bio) 18 h prior to Ca\textsuperscript{2+} imaging. Bright-field images were taken before aequorin luminescence recording. Aequorin images were taken after 20-min recording using a PXDS CCD camera (Princeton Instruments), both before external Ca\textsuperscript{2+} treatment to detect the resting [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} level and after 10 mM CaCl\textsubscript{2} treatment to monitor the CICI. WinView32 (Roper) software was used for the image analysis. The total amount of aequorin was estimated by treating the plants with a desensitizing solution (0.9% CaCl\textsubscript{2} in 10% ethanol). The [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} was calibrated based on the aequorin luminescence intensity as described (Knight et al., 1996). Experiments were performed at room temperature.

For YC3.60-based FRET-sensitized emission imaging analysis, sterilized seeds were sowed on MS medium and incubated in a chamber for 4 d. Calculation of FRET efficiency changes was performed using the Leica software as described (Rincón-Zachary et al., 2010).

Histochemical GUS Activity Analysis

GUS activity was assayed as described (Jefferson et al., 1987). Briefly, transgenic seeds or seedlings were incubated in GUS staining buffer containing 2 mg mL\textsuperscript{-1} 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-\beta-D-glucuronide (X-Gluc), 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0, 1% methanol X-100, 5 mM potassium ferrocyanide, and 5 mM potassium ferricyanide at 37°C in the dark overnight and cleaned with 70% (v/v) ethanol to remove chlorophyll. Samples in one experiment were stained for the same amount of time for comparison. Photographs were taken using a Zeiss Stemi SV6 dissection microscope equipped with a Zeiss Axio CamMcc digital camera.

Supplemental Data

The following supplemental materials are available.

Supplemental Figure S1. High concentrations of external calcium delay seed germination.

Supplemental Figure S2. Germination analysis of atglr3.7 mutant seeds.

Supplemental Figure S3. Expression of AGLR3.5 in seeds (dry seeds versus imbibed seeds) and seedlings.

Supplemental Figure S4. Relative AGLR3.5 expression in 2-week-old AGLR3.5 RNAi and AGLR3.5 OE transgenic lines.

Supplemental Figure S5. Reverse transcription-PCR analyses show that the AGLR3.5 RNAi construct specifically silenced AGLR3.5 transcript but not transcripts of AGLR3.3.4 and AGLR3.1 in AGLR3.5 RNAi lines.

Supplemental Figure S6. Effect of CaCl\textsubscript{2} on the expression of AGLR3.5 in seeds.

Supplemental Figure S7. FRET-sensitized emission analysis showing [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}]\textsubscript{cyt} changes in wild-type and AGLR3.5 RNAi seedlings in response to 10 mM H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} treatment.

Supplemental Figure S8. Effect of ABA on the expression of AGLR3.5 in seeds.

Supplemental Figure S9. Relative expression of ABI4, AAO3, and NCED6 in stratified wild-type and AGLR3.5 OE seeds.

Supplemental Figure S10. ABA contents in wild-type, AGLR3.5 RNAi, and AGLR3.3 OE seeds.

Supplemental Figure S11. Relative expression of CaM1, CaM7, and CPK3 in germinating wild-type and AGLR3.5 OE seeds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Drs. Ruth Finkelstein, Magaly Rincón-Zachary, Elison B. Blancafor, Dudy Bar-Zvi, and Marc Knight for providing seeds and plasmids; Drs. Tracy Punshon and Mary Lou Guerriot for the helpful discussion; Drs. Jian-Hua Zhu and Qingmei Guan for access to a luminescence imaging camera; Amy Beaver for confocal microscopy; Jin-Young Lee for the laboratory assistance; and Roxane Bouton and Jade Lee for critical reading of the article. Received September 29, 2014; accepted February 12, 2015; published February 13, 2015.

LITERATURE CITED


Demidchik V, Shabala SN, Davies JM (2007) Spatial variation in H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} response of Arabidopsis thaliana root epidermal Ca\textsuperscript{2+} flux and plasma membrane Ca\textsuperscript{2+} channels. Plant J 49: 377–386

Downloaded on February 7, 2021. - Published by https://plantphysiol.org

Copyright (c) 2020 American Society of Plant Biologists. All rights reserved.


Reeves WM, Lynch TJ, Mobin R, Finkelstein RR (2011) Direct targets of the transcription factors ABA-Insensitive (ABI) 4 and ABI5 reveal...
synergistic action by ABI4 and several bZIP ABA response factors. Plant Mol Biol 75: 347–363


