

# Diversity of TITAN Functions in Arabidopsis Seed Development<sup>1</sup>

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The *titan* mutants of Arabidopsis exhibit striking defects in seed development. The defining feature is the presence of abnormal endosperm with giant polyploid nuclei. Several *TTN* genes encode structural maintenance of chromosome proteins (condensins and cohesins) required for chromosome function at mitosis. Another *TTN* gene product (TTN5) is related to the ARL2 class of GTP-binding proteins. Here, we identify four additional *TTN* genes and present a general model for the *titan* phenotype. *TTN1* was cloned after two tagged alleles were identified through a large-scale screen of T-DNA insertion lines. The predicted gene product is related to tubulin-folding cofactor D, which interacts with ARL2 in fission yeast (*Schizosaccharomyces pombe*) and humans to regulate tubulin dynamics. We propose that TTN5 and TTN1 function in a similar manner to regulate microtubule function in seed development. The *titan* phenotype can therefore result from disruption of chromosome dynamics (*ttn3*, *ttn7*, and *ttn8*) or microtubule function (*ttn1* and *ttn5*). Three other genes have been identified that affect endosperm nuclear morphology. *TTN4* and *TTN9* appear to encode plant-specific proteins of unknown function. *TTN6* is related to the isopeptidase T class of deubiquitinating enzymes that recycle polyubiquitin chains following protein degradation. Disruption of this gene may reduce the stability of the structural maintenance of chromosome complex. Further analysis of the TITAN network should help to elucidate the regulation of microtubule function and chromosome dynamics in seed development.

Seed development in Arabidopsis requires coordinated differentiation of the embryo proper, suspensor, endosperm tissue, and seed coat. Interactions between these components have been explored in part through the analysis of embryo-defective mutants (Meinke, 1995). Some of these mutants have provided insights into the maintenance of cellular identity during seed development. Suspensor cell identity has been examined in *twin* mutants (Vernon and Meinke, 1994; Zhang and Somerville, 1997), meristem identity explored in *stm* mutants (Long et al., 1996), and cotyledon identity analyzed in *lec* mutants (Meinke, 1992; Lotan et al., 1998). Embryo-defective mutants have also been used to identify large numbers of genes with essential functions during seed development (McElver et al., 2001). Gene products identified to date include a variety of metabolic enzymes (Patton et al., 1998; Jang et al., 2000; Schrick et al., 2000; Boisson et al., 2001; Lukowitz et al., 2001),

transcription factors (Long et al., 1996; Hardtke and Berleth, 1998; Li and Thomas, 1998; Lotan et al., 1998), chloroplast and mitochondrial proteins (Tsugeki et al., 1996; Uwer et al., 1998; Albert et al., 1999; Apuya et al., 2001), and proteins required for vesicle trafficking (Lauber et al., 1997; Assaad et al., 2001; Rojo et al., 2001). These essential genes represent an important subset of the minimal gene set needed to make a functional plant.

Early endosperm development in Arabidopsis is characterized by specialized patterns of nuclear division, nuclear migration, and delayed cellularization (Brown et al., 1999; Otegui and Staehelin, 2000; Boissonard-Lorig et al., 2001; Olsen, 2001). Endosperm identity is therefore modulated to some extent by factors that regulate mitosis and cell division. The *TITAN* genes described in this report play an important role in this process of endosperm differentiation. Genetic analysis of endosperm development in Arabidopsis has focused in recent years on mutants with defects in gene imprinting and inappropriate endosperm development in the absence of fertilization (Grossniklaus et al., 1998; Luo et al., 1999; Ohad et al., 1999; Yadegari et al., 2000; Sorensen et al., 2001). These studies have underscored the importance of polycomb proteins and associated factors in regulating gene expression and nuclear division during early stages of endosperm development.

Three *titan* mutants with striking defects in embryo and endosperm development were originally de-

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scribed by Liu and Meinke (1998). These mutants are characterized by dramatic enlargement of endosperm nuclei (Fig. 1). Embryo phenotypes depend on the locus involved: giant cells with enlarged nuclei (*ttn1*), small cells arrested early in development (*ttn2*), or viable cells that survive seed desiccation (*ttn3*). The tagged *ttn3* mutant is disrupted in a gene that encodes a chromosome scaffold protein (SMC2) related to structural maintenance of chromosome (SMC) proteins in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which are required for normal chromosome function at mitosis (Liu et al., 2002). The weak embryo phenotype appears to result from expression of a duplicate gene with overlapping functions. Another tagged mutant (*ttn5*) with a phenotype similar to *ttn1* was identified in a separate collection of insertion lines (McElver et al., 2001). This gene encodes a small GTP-binding protein (ARL2) related to ADP ribosylation factors (McElver et al., 2000). Related mutants (*pilz*) with large embryo cells and defects in microtubule organization have also been described by Mayer et al. (1999). Comparison of map locations suggests that *hal* corresponds to *ttn5* and that *cho* is *ttn1*.

To establish a more complete picture of TITAN functions in seed development, we performed a forward genetic screen for additional knockouts within a large collection of insertion lines generated at Syngenta (McElver et al., 2001). This screen expanded the total number of *titans* to include at least 17 mutants defective in nine different genes. Two of these genes encode SMC1 and SMC3 cohesins, which are known to interact with condensins in other eukaryotes to regulate chromosome dynamics (Liu et al., 2002). We therefore have established a strong connection between loss of SMC function during seed development and the appearance of a *titan* endosperm phenotype.

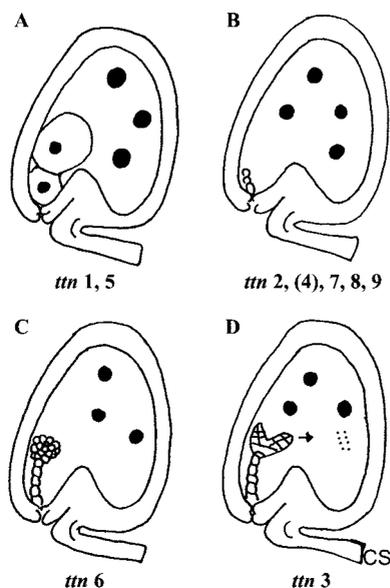
We describe in this report the identification of four additional TITAN genes represented by tagged mutant alleles. One of these (*TTN1*) encodes a regulatory protein known as tubulin-folding cofactor D, which interacts with ARL2 in fission yeast (*Schizosaccharomyces pombe*; Radcliffe et al., 2000a, 2000b) and humans (*Homo sapiens*; Bhamidipati et al., 2000) to modulate microtubule dynamics. This discovery makes it possible to explain much of the *ttn1* phenotype (Liu and Meinke, 1998), clarify the role of TTN5 in seed development (McElver et al., 2000), and explain the loss of microtubules noted in *pilz* mutants (Mayer et al., 1999). A second gene (*TTN6*) encodes a deubiquitinating enzyme related to human isopeptidase T (Wilkinson, 1997). Knockouts in this gene (*AtUBP14*) have recently been noted to result in embryonic lethality (Doelling et al., 2001), but the *titan* phenotype was not identified. The *ttn6* mutant establishes a connection between TITAN protein networks and the ubiquitin pathway. *TTN4* corresponds to a senescence-associated gene (*SAG18*) that encodes a novel protein (Weaver et al., 1998; Miller et al., 1999)

with an unknown function in seed development. Another gene (*TTN9*) with a *titan* endosperm phenotype also appears to encode a novel protein. These results are consistent with a model in which *titan* abnormalities result from disruption of either microtubule function or chromosome dynamics during seed development. The novel proteins may influence these central pathways indirectly through mechanisms unique to plants. Elucidation of additional TITAN functions should provide further insights into the regulation of mitosis and cytokinesis during endosperm development and the complex network of proteins required to differentiate endosperm from other parts of the seed.

## RESULTS

### Isolation of Tagged *titan* Mutants

A forward genetic screen of T-DNA insertion lines produced at Syngenta was performed to identify tagged *titan* mutants amenable to gene isolation. This project was part of a large-scale effort to isolate tagged embryo-defective mutants and to identify essential genes in Arabidopsis (McElver et al., 2001). Two strategies were used to find *titan* mutants within this collection: screening immature siliques from heterozygous plants for glassy seeds indicative of a *titan* phenotype; and examining cleared seeds with Nomarski optics for the presence of enlarged endosperm nucleoli (Liu and Meinke, 1998). The second approach was generally reserved for tagged mutants with flanking sequence information. Tagging status was resolved by identifying mutant lines with a low



**Figure 1.** Phenotypic classes of *titan* mutants identified. Large black dots represent enlarged nucleoli. Small dots in *ttn3* endosperm correspond to condensed mitotic chromosomes. Arrow indicates continued embryo development in *ttn3* seeds. An intermediate embryo phenotype is observed in *ttn4* seeds late in development.

**Table I.** Summary of titan mutants

Mutant	Source	Class <sup>a</sup>	Linkage <sup>b</sup>	Gene	Putative Protein Function
<i>ttn1-1</i>	Feldmann	A	NA	At3g60740	Tubulin-folding cofactor D
<i>ttn1-2</i>	Syngenta	A	103/103	At3g60740	Tubulin-folding cofactor D
<i>ttn1-3</i>	Syngenta	A	105/105	At3g60740	Tubulin-folding cofactor D
<i>ttn2</i>	Feldmann	B	NA	Unknown	Gene identity unknown
<i>ttn3</i>	Feldmann	D	196/196	At5g62410	SMC2 condensin
<i>ttn4</i>	Syngenta	B	123/123	At1g71190	SAG18; unknown function
<i>ttn5-1</i>	Syngenta	A	206/206	At2g18390	ARL2 GTPase
<i>ttn5-2</i>	Lukowitz	A	NA	At2g18390	ARL2 GTPase
<i>ttn6-1</i>	Syngenta	C	126/126	At3g20625	Deubiquitinating enzyme
<i>ttn6-2</i>	Syngenta	C	NA	At3g20625	Deubiquitinating enzyme
<i>ttn6-3</i>	Syngenta	C	33/33	At3g20625	Deubiquitinating enzyme
<i>ttn6-4</i>	Syngenta	C	102/102	At3g20625	Deubiquitinating enzyme
<i>ttn7-1</i>	Syngenta	B	178/178	At2g27170	SMC3 cohesin
<i>ttn7-2</i>	Syngenta	B	177/177	At2g27170	SMC3 cohesin
<i>ttn8-1</i>	Syngenta	B	170/170	At3g54670	SMC1 cohesin
<i>ttn8-2</i>	Syngenta	B	127/127	At3g54670	SMC1 cohesin
<i>ttn9</i>	Syngenta	B	103/103	At3g20070	Unknown function

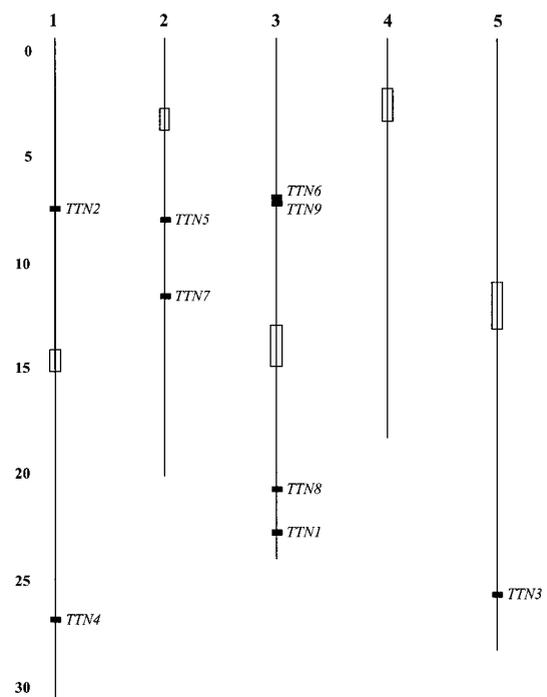
<sup>a</sup> Phenotype class as defined in Figure 1. <sup>b</sup> For tagged mutants, evidence of genetic linkage between T-DNA insert carrying resistance gene and mutant locus. Nos. represent plants heterozygous for mutation/total resistant plants screened. NA, Not applicable because the mutant is not tagged.

ratio of resistant-to-sensitive seedlings, transplanting resistant seedlings to soil, and looking for linkage between the resistance gene and mutant phenotype (McElver et al., 2001). Results of this insertional mutagenesis project are summarized in Table I. Mutations in at least nine different genes have been identified that result in a strong *titan* phenotype. These mutants can be placed into four phenotypic classes as illustrated in Figure 1. Additional mutants with variable and intermediate *titan* phenotypes have also been recovered.

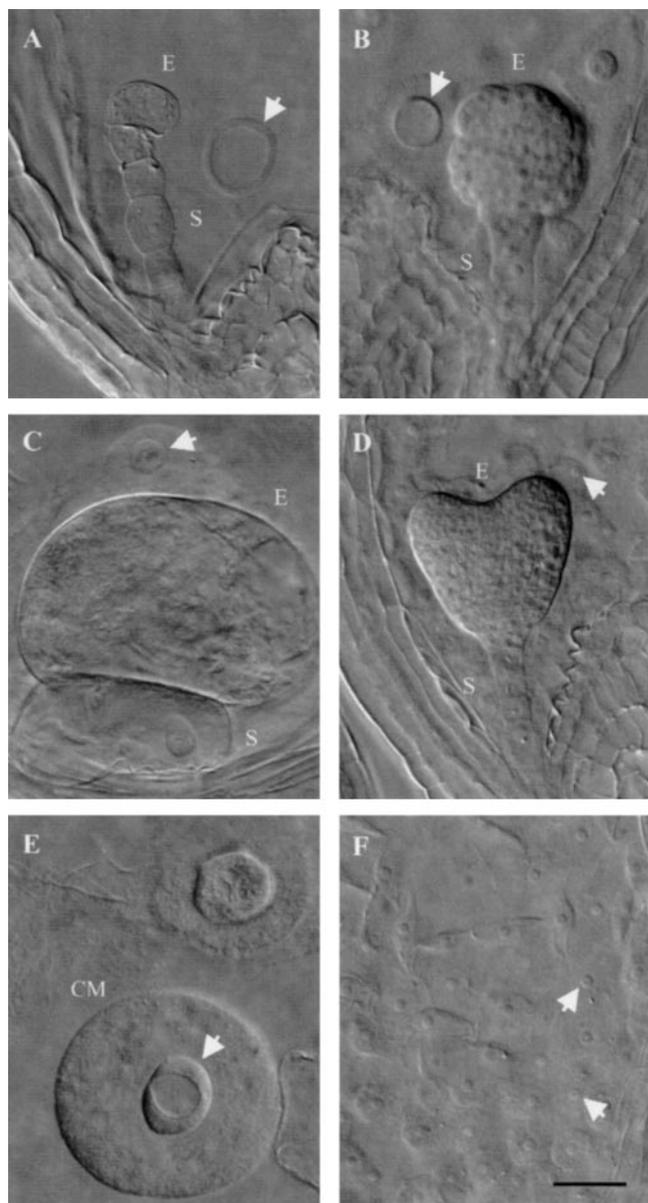
Duplicate mutant alleles were expected to be found given the large number of insertion lines screened. Allelism was demonstrated through a combination of genetic complementation tests and flanking sequence information. The ethyl methanesulfonate-induced *ttn5-2* allele obtained from Wolfgang Lukowitz (Carnegie Institution of Washington, Stanford, CA) was confirmed by direct sequencing of amplified DNA from heterozygotes (McElver et al., 2000). Allelism between the untagged *ttn6-2* allele and the complex *ttn6-3* insertion allele was established by crossing heterozygotes. Approximately 22% of the 228 seeds produced from *ttn6-1* × *ttn6-2* crosses and 26% of the 235 seeds produced from *ttn6-1* × *ttn6-3* crosses appeared mutant. Similar crosses revealed allelism between *ttn1-1* and *ttn1-2*. In contrast, *ttn2* and *ttn4* complemented when crossed, and the two genes mapped to different chromosomal regions. Analysis of F<sub>2</sub> plants produced from crosses with visible markers placed *ttn4* near the bottom of chromosome 1. A *pilz* mutant (*pfi*) with related phenotype has also been mapped to this region (Mayer et al., 1999). The genetic map position of *ttn4*, 12 cM below *clv2* (180 F<sub>2</sub> plants scored) and 15 cM above *clv1* (190 F<sub>2</sub> plants), is consistent with the physical location based on sequence analysis. A composite genetic and physical map of *TTN* genes is shown in Figure 2.

### Phenotypic Characterization of *titan* Mutants

Three phenotypic classes of *titan* mutants were recognized by Liu and Meinke (1998). Differences were found in embryo morphology, seed viability, chromosome condensation, nucleolar appearance, and endosperm nuclear migration. Screening of the Syn-



**Figure 2.** Localization of *TTN* genes on a sequence-based chromosome map of Arabidopsis. Open rectangles correspond to centromeric regions as defined by genetic analysis (Arabidopsis Genome Initiative, 2000). Numbers indicate the estimated length of each chromosome in Megabases. The position of *TTN2* was estimated from genetic linkage data.



**Figure 3.** Phenotypes of mutant seeds examined with Nomarski optics. Embryo (E) and suspensor (S) cells, enlarged endosperm nucleoli (arrows), and endosperm cytoplasmic masses (CM) are visible in cleared mutant seeds from heterozygous siliques at the heart-to-cotyledon stages of normal development. A, *ttn4* embryo; B, *ttn6-1* embryo; C, *ttn1-2* embryo; D, wild-type embryo; E, *ttn1-2* endosperm; F, wild-type endosperm. Scale bar = 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

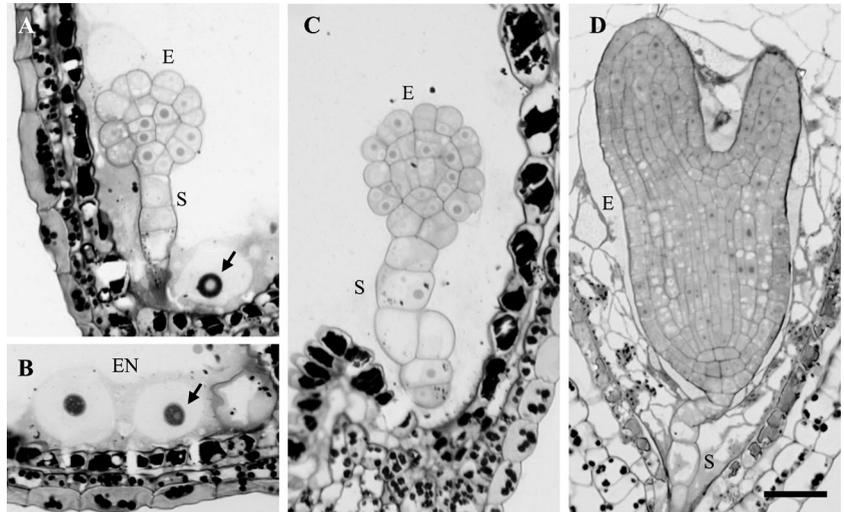
genta collection yielded additional examples of the *ttn1* (Fig. 1A) and *ttn2* (Fig. 1B) classes. Another class (*ttn6*) characterized by a globular arrested embryo (Fig. 1C) was also identified. Our failure to recover mutants with a *ttn3* pattern (Fig. 1D) was not surprising given the subtle embryo phenotype. Nomarski images of *ttn1*, *ttn4*, and *ttn6* seeds at the heart-to-cotyledon stage of normal development are shown in Figure 3.

The *ttn6* phenotype was examined in most detail because it defined a new *titan* class. Embryo cells

often appeared rounded and disorganized. Endosperm cellularization was also disrupted. These abnormalities were confirmed in sectioned material, as shown in Figure 4. Table II documents developmental changes observed in cleared mutant seeds from tagged (*ttn6-1*) and untagged (*ttn6-2*) alleles. Defects visible at the heart stage of normal development included: increased size and reduced number of endosperm nuclei and nucleoli; and developmental arrest of the embryo proper. Endosperm nuclear enlargement was similar to that observed with other *titan*s (Liu and Meinke, 1998; McElver et al., 2000). The average size of the embryo proper and largest endosperm nucleolus increased somewhat following the heart stage. A number of small nucleoli with a diameter of 5 to 6  $\mu\text{m}$  were also found in the mutant endosperm, and their size remained constant between the heart and cotyledon stages. This variability in nuclear size within a single seed is a common feature of *titan* mutants. Most *ttn6* seeds at the heart stage contained between 20 and 50 endosperm nuclei. This number did not increase later in development and remained far below the number found in wild-type seeds. Therefore, endosperm nuclear division is completed at about the same time in mutant and wild-type seeds.

The most common *titan* embryo phenotype in the Syngenta collection was early lethality without dramatic cell enlargement (Fig. 1B). This pattern was characteristic of knockouts in five different *TTN* genes (Table I). Several of these mutants escaped our initial screen for glassy seeds and were identified as *titan*s only after examination with Nomarski optics. Mutant embryos contained a few small cells and were often difficult to find in cleared seeds. Enlargement of endosperm nucleoli was pronounced but somewhat variable. Cellularization of the endosperm was also blocked. The *ttn9* embryo, which contained at most four small cells, was typical of this class and resembled the cohesin (*ttn7* and *ttn8*) knockouts described by Liu et al. (2002). The *ttn4* embryo was larger and more vacuolated late in development and therefore represented an intermediate class. In addition, embryo cells often accumulated wall thickenings that resulted in birefringence when viewed under Nomarski optics. These features are highlighted in Figure 5. Variations in *titan* seed phenotypes observed within each mutant are summarized in Table III. Typically, 10% to 20% of mutant seeds with an arrested embryo failed to exhibit a *titan* endosperm phenotype. The cellular basis for this variation remains to be explained. Globular embryos were found only in *ttn6* seeds. The tagged *ttn1-2* allele (Fig. 3C) exhibited a seed phenotype identical to *ttn1-1* (Liu and Meinke, 1998). Arrested embryos were found in 84% of 100 cleared *ttn1-2* seeds examined (Table III). Fifty-six percent of these embryos were composed of two cells (Fig. 3C). The remainder contained a single large cell. Embryo cell enlarge-

**Figure 4.** Light microscopy of *ttn6-2* seeds. A through C, Stained sections of mutant seeds at the cotyledon stage of normal development. Abnormal cells of the embryo proper (E) and suspensor (S) are visible. Enlarged endosperm nuclei (EN) and nucleoli (arrows) are present. The image in B was rotated 90° counterclockwise. The vacuolated cell (right) is part of the suspensor. D, Wild-type embryo and cellularized endosperm from a seed at the equivalent time in development. Scale bar = 30 μm.



ment in *ttn1-3* was similar. Over 90% of these embryos contained two cells.

#### Molecular Identification of *TTN1*

We first attempted to isolate the *TTN1* gene through map-based cloning because the original *ttn1-1* allele from the Feldmann collection was not tagged. Mapping with visible markers placed *ttn1* below *tt5*, close to *cer7* on chromosome 3 (Franzmann et al., 1995; Liu and Meinke, 1998). Rare recombinants obtained from crosses between *ttn1-1* heterozygotes (Wassilewskija [WS] ecotype) and *tt5* or *cer7* homozygotes (*Ler* ecotype) were analyzed with a series of linked molecular markers. From 1,852 F<sub>2</sub> plants examined, 119 crossovers between *tt5* and *ttn1* were obtained. The combined results, as summarized in Figure 6, enabled us to localize *ttn1* below *cer7* and likely on bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) T4C21 within a region spanned by markers T22D23T7 and F26K11sp6. One gene in this region (T4C21.150) encodes a protein that resembles tubulin-folding cofactor D. This gene became a *TTN1* candidate when we learned that ARL2 (*TTN5*) interacts with cofactor D to regulate microtu-

bule assembly in yeast and humans (Bhamidipati et al., 2000; Radcliffe et al., 2000b). Two knockouts were later found in the Syngenta collection of embryo defectives. Allelism between these tagged mutants and *ttn1-1* was demonstrated through genetic complementation tests. Approximately 22% of the 510 seeds produced from reciprocal crosses between heterozygotes were mutant. These results confirmed that *TTN1* had been identified.

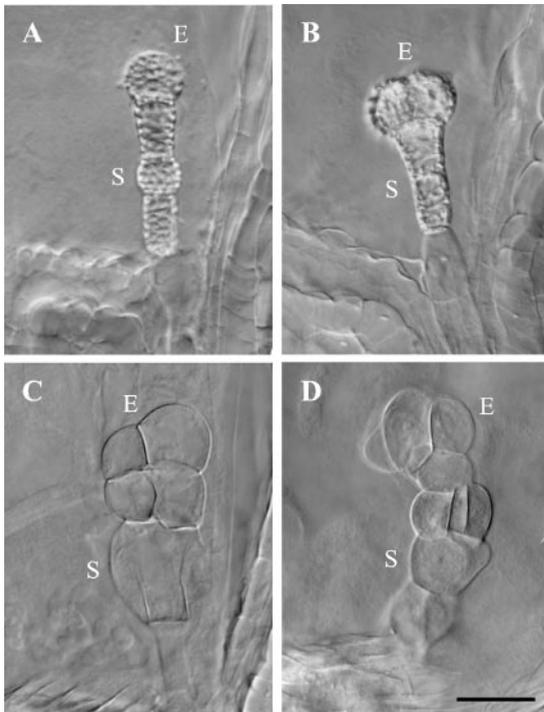
#### *TTN1* Resembles Tubulin-Folding Cofactor D

The predicted structure for *TTN1* (At3g60740) is shown in Figure 7. The gene is approximately 5.9 kb in length, contains 16 introns based on AGI gene models, and encodes a predicted protein of 1,249 amino acids. The *ttn1-2* allele contains a T-DNA insertion in exon 2 and lacks 12 bp around the insertion site. The *ttn1-3* allele has an insertion in intron 9 and lacks 18 bp adjacent to the insertion site. The existence of two mutants with similar phenotypes and defined insertions in the same gene provides confirmation of gene identity. The location of the mutation

**Table II.** Analysis of *ttn6* seeds at different stages of development

Allele	Stage <sup>a</sup>	Diameter of Embryo Proper		Diameter of Largest Endosperm Nucleolus	
		Average	Range	Average	Range
<i>μm</i>					
<i>ttn6-1</i>	Heart	44	23–58	18	14–35
	Linear cotyledon	52	32–64	21	12–41
	Curled cotyledon	58	37–104	24	14–46
<i>ttn6-2</i>	Heart	40	30–51	14	9–20
	Linear cotyledon	48	35–74	16	12–23
	Curled cotyledon	69	69–108	23	14–32

<sup>a</sup> Developmental stage of normal seeds obtained from the same silique. No. of seeds analyzed: *ttn6-1*: heart (24), linear cotyledon (47), and curled cotyledon (40); *ttn6-2*: heart (31), linear cotyledon (38), and curled cotyledon (38). The diameter of a normal embryo cell is about 8 μm, and that of an endosperm nucleolus is 4 μm.



**Figure 5.** Late phenotypes of *ttn4* mutant embryos. A and B, Cell wall thickenings appear as bright regions on the surface of the embryo proper (E) and suspensor (S) in cleared seeds viewed with Nomarski optics. C and D, Embryo cells become enlarged and distorted in shape prior to seed desiccation. Scale bar = 30  $\mu$ m.

in *ttn1-1* has not been determined but the strong phenotype is consistent with a null allele.

From BLAST sequence analysis, *TTN1* appears to be a single copy gene in Arabidopsis. Expression has been confirmed through identification of expressed sequence tags (ESTs) from vegetative structures (Asamizu et al., 2000), seedling hypocotyl (Newman et al., 1994), roots (Asamizu et al., 2000), and seedlings exposed to salt stress (Gong et al., 2001). BLASTP searches against all GenBank sequences revealed a high level of sequence identity to cofactor D from human (35% identity;  $e = 0.0$ ), bovine (35% identity; 0.0), fruit fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*; 31%

identity;  $-148$ ), *Caenorhabditis elegans* (26% identity;  $-81$ ), and *S. pombe* (27% identity;  $-48$ ). A number of conserved protein domains were found when these sequences were compared. Results of this analysis are presented in Figure 8. The high degree of sequence conservation observed in these domains is consistent with a critical cellular function for this protein in eukaryotes.

#### TTN6 (AtUBP14) Resembles Isopeptidase T

The predicted structure for *TTN6* (At3g20625) is shown in Figure 7. This gene model was compiled from AGI sequence of two adjacent BACs (K10D20 and F3H11). The predicted gene is approximately 5.0 kb in length, contains 19 introns, and encodes a predicted protein of 797 amino acids. The protein sequence is based on the availability of a full-length cDNA (AF302664). The *ttn6-1* allele contains a large deletion (approximately 2.7 kb) at the insertion site that removes 10 exons coding for the C-terminal half of the protein. The *ttn6-4* allele has a smaller deletion (approximately 0.4 kb) that eliminates exons 6 and 7. The *ttn6-3* allele appears to be tagged from genetic evidence, but it contains a complex T-DNA insert that remains to be resolved.

Twenty-seven deubiquitinating enzymes (DUBs) of the ubiquitin-specific protease (UBP) class have been identified in Arabidopsis (Yan et al., 2000). *TTN6* (AtUBP14) is most similar in protein sequence to the isopeptidase T class of enzymes (Wilkinson et al., 1995) from human (49% identity;  $e = 0.0$ ), mouse (47% identity; 0.0), fruit fly (44% identity; 0.0), *Dictpyostelium discoideum* (UbpA; 40% identity;  $-180$ ), *C. elegans* (34% identity;  $-119$ ), and *S. cerevisiae* (UBP14; 31% identity;  $-69$ ). The most closely related protein is derived from genomic sequencing of rice (*Oryza sativa*; 65% identity; 0.0). Figure 9 illustrates conserved protein domains identified by Pfam analysis (Bateman et al., 2000): a zinc finger UBPD domain, ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolases (UCH)-1 domain with conserved "Cys" box, UBA domains, and C-terminal UCH-2 domain with conserved "His" box. The absence of an N-terminal extension in the

**Table III.** Phenotypic variation observed in mutant seeds

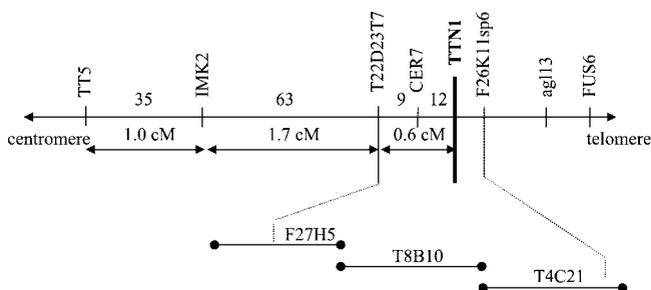
Mutant	No. Seeds Examined	Percentage of Seeds Observed with Specified Mutant Phenotype					
		Endosperm <i>titan</i> phenotype <sup>a</sup>			Arrested embryo phenotype		
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	Preglobular	Globular	ND <sup>b</sup>
<i>ttn1-2</i>	100	78	0	22	84	0	16
<i>ttn1-3</i>	100	67	9	24	96	0	4
<i>ttn4</i>	96	72	12	16	73	0	27
<i>ttn6-1</i>	100	81	14	5	28	70	2
<i>ttn6-4</i>	93	68	22	10	13	87	0
<i>ttn9</i>	100	73	14	13	50	0	50

<sup>a</sup> Seeds with giant endosperm nucleoli were classified as strong, those with nucleoli of intermediate sizes were called moderate, and those with smaller nucleoli were considered weak. <sup>b</sup> ND, Not detected because the embryo was too small.

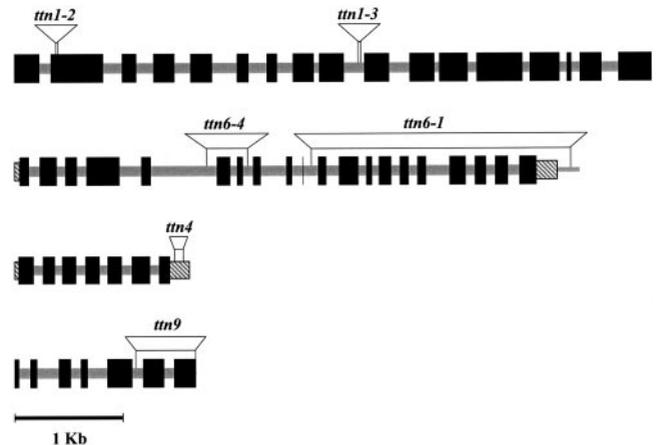
rice protein may reflect an incorrect gene model. Sequence comparisons of these conserved motifs have recently been published by Doelling et al. (2001).

### TTN4 and TTN9 Appear to Be Plant-Specific Proteins

Although the identities of *TTN4* and *TTN9* are each based on analysis of a single mutant allele, the genetic data summarized in Table I are consistent with tagging, and both sides of each insert were recovered and found to match a single locus. The isolation of single mutant alleles in contrast to duplicate alleles for other *titans* is also consistent with the small size of these genes. T-DNA insertion sites and predicted gene structures are presented in Figure 7. The *TTN4* gene model predicted from the sequencing project (Arabidopsis Genome Initiative, 2000) was confirmed through isolation of a full-length cDNA. Two amino acid differences identified were attributed to errors in sequencing of the cDNA. The *SAG18* partial cDNA sequence (AF053063) described by Weaver et al. (1998) in their screen for senescence-associated genes corresponds to the 3' end of the full-length transcript. The T-DNA insert in *ttn4* is located in the 3'-untranslated region. The predicted protein product contains 281 amino acids and lacks defined domains and sequence similarity to known proteins. BLASTP analysis revealed a related Arabidopsis gene (F14F18.40) with 47% identity ( $e = -60$ ) and a corresponding EST. A similar gene has also been identified in rice (BAB56093; 47% identity;  $e = -23$ ). No significant matches were found with any proteins identified from other organisms. *TTN9* appears to be a single copy gene that is expressed in siliques based on EST data. The predicted protein is 282 amino acids in length and lacks known motifs. One BLASTP match was identified in GenBank: an EST (AF325722; 32% identity;  $e = -10$ ) from pistils of an apomictic grass (*Pennisetum ciliare*). These results are consistent with the conclusion that *TTN9* and *TTN4* are plant-specific proteins of unknown function.



**Figure 6.** Map-based localization of *TTN1*. The *TTN1* gene was localized to BAC T4C21 on chromosome 3 by analyzing recombinants produced from crosses with visible markers for the presence of linked molecular markers as described in the text.



**Figure 7.** Gene structures and T-DNA insertion sites for *TTN1*, *TTN6*, *TTN4*, and *TTN9*. Large black boxes designate exons, stippled boxes are introns, striped rectangles correspond to untranslated regions, and thin rectangles represent adjacent genomic DNA. Insertion sites and associated deletions are shown above the predicted gene structures. Gene structures for *TTN6* and *TTN4* have been confirmed by cDNA sequence analysis. Models for *TTN1* and *TTN9* intron and exon boundaries are based on the Arabidopsis Genome Initiative (2000).

### DISCUSSION

#### TITAN Proteins Have Diverse but Overlapping Functions in Seed Development

We have identified two networks of TITAN proteins in Arabidopsis that regulate endosperm nuclear division and cellularization. A model illustrating the functions of these proteins is presented in Figure 10. One network involves chromosomal scaffold proteins known as condensins (SMC2 and SMC4) and cohesins (SMC1 and SMC3). These myosin-like ATPases play a central role in chromosome condensation, sister chromatid cohesion, dosage compensation, and recombination repair (Hirano, 2000). The importance of SMC proteins in endosperm development became apparent when *TTN3* was identified as an SMC2 condensin and was later confirmed when additional *titans* were found to be disrupted in SMC cohesins (Liu et al., 2002). A second network of TITAN proteins involves the regulation of microtubule assembly. To our knowledge, the importance of this network in plants is described for the first time in this report. The *titan* phenotype therefore can result from disruption of either chromosomal proteins or cytoskeletal organization. This conclusion is consistent with the contrasting models of gene functions presented when *titan* mutants were first identified (Liu and Meinke, 1998).

Two defining features of early endosperm development in angiosperms are nuclear migration and the suppression of phragmoplast formation following nuclear division (Olsen, 2001). These processes require appropriate coordination between cytoskeletal organization and cell-cycle progression. The complex networks of TITAN proteins described here

**At** 76 **YQEQQLVEPYLE** 173 **MEAKCVTLWLWSILVLPFDISSVD**  
**Hs** 67 **YQEQPHLLDPHLE** 147 **WETRYMLLLWLSVTCLIPFDERSLD**  
**Bt** 75 **YQEQPHLLDPHLE** 155 **WETRYMLLLWLSVTCLIPFDERSLD**  
**Dm** 56 **YQEQPHLLDPHLE** 136 **WETRYILLWMSILVLNPFHMSRLD**  
**Ce** 135 **YQEQPRLLDKWI P** 129 **WHFHYIVLLWLSQALNTPFPLNSLD**  
**Sp** 53 **QCFQPTLLDKLLS** 222 **HNQRNVLLMWLWIVVKNPFDLRRFD**

**At** 321 **LLRKYLIKLTQRIGLVCLPHRSPSWRYVAQTASL** 395 **LEEIIEMLLSGLRDTDTVVRWSAAKGI GRVTSRLT**  
**Hs** 292 **LLRKLGVKLVQRIGLTF LKPKVAAWRYQRGCRSL** 358 **VERVIEQLLVGLKDKDTVVRWSAAKGI GRMAGRLP**  
**Bt** 299 **LLRKLGVKLVQRIGLTF LKPKVAVKRYQRGCRSL** 365 **VESVIEQLLVGLKDKDTVVRWSAAKGI GRMAGRLP**  
**Dm** 286 **LKYKNYVKIIQRIGLVHLKPRIASWRYKRGRTRSL** 352 **IEEVIEELLQALRSGGNDIRWSAAKGLGRVTNRLP**  
**Ce** 358 **LICKCLVKVQRI GLIALKPTCSWSYNRGRKLL** 439 **VEFALMHVLEALSHSDTAVRWSAAKGVGRITVRLP**  
**Sp** 184 **LSRLFSRDGDLDLLGFLHHCESSEWFKRSIFYKI** 310 **LEVIVDFLLSSVSDIDSFVRWSAAKGLAKIISRLP**

**At** 453 **WHGGCLALAEALARRG LLLPRSEPLVVPVIVKALHYDVRRGPHSVGSHV RDAAYVCWAFGRAYSH**  
**Hs** 416 **WHGGCLALAEALGRRG LLLPSRLVDVVAVILKALTYDEKRGACSVGTNVRDAACYVCCAFARAYEP**  
**Bt** 423 **WHGGCLALAEALGRRG LLLPSRLSDVVPVILRALTYEKRGA CSVGSNVRDAACYVCWAFARAYEP**  
**Dm** 410 **WHGACLALAEALAKR G LLLPHRLEELVPLLMQALFYDEMKGYSV GQHIRDSAC YMCWAFARAYNP**  
**Ce** 501 **SHGACLALAEALAHRG VLLPSLLEDIVPALELSLVFEDVMGRHQGNQVRDAACYAVWALSRTYEP**  
**Sp** 382 **WHGAILFFAKLAGAGL LKYSKCLHILPLIEVGLSYEVRYGTRVTGQSIRDASCYFVWSFYHCYSK**

**At** 537 **FDREVNCRRAASAAAFQENVGRQGNYPHGIDIVSIADYFSL** 591 **AQYEGYLYPFVDELLYNKICHWDKSLRELA AEALAPLVKYEPK**  
**Hs** 500 **FDRDINCRRAASAAAFQENVGRQGTFFPHGIDILTADYFAV** 554 **AGFPEYTOPMIDHLVTKI SHWDGVIRELAARALHNLAAQQAPE**  
**Bt** 507 **FDRDVNCRRAASAAAFQENVGRQGTFFPHGIDILTADYFAV** 561 **AGFPEYTOPMIEHLVTKVGHWDGTIRELSAKALRNLAQRAPE**  
**Dm** 494 **FDREVNCRRAASAAAFQESVGR LGNFPFGIEISTTTDFYSV** 548 **AQFEVYREPLINHLVQHKVSHWDSAI RELTAKALHKLSLWEPE**  
**Ce** 585 **FDRQVNLRRASAAALQEMVGRQKNVSHGIPLIQSVDYFAV** 639 **AEYSTYSAILLRHLITKVVHWDEKIREQAAISLEKISEIRLE**  
**Sp** 466 **FDNEINVRRAATAALFEVIGRHASIPDGLSLISHINYSV** 519 **VAHFPPQRSCVFQRLFTNLQHW DVKVVQQLSAFSLRQLS IKYPK**

**At** 879 **DYSVDNRGDVGSWVREAAV** 990 **WAVPAFSPFRFVQLLKLRCYSKEVMSGLVISIGGLQDSL RKASLVALLEYMR**  
**Hs** 858 **DYTTDSRQDVGTWVRKAAM** 959 **WSAPSQAFFPRITQLLGLPTRYRHVLLGLLVVSLGGLT ESTIRHSTQSLFEYMK**  
**Bt** 866 **DYTTDSRQDVGAWVREAAAM** 967 **WGAPSQAFPRMARLLGLPAYRYHVLLGLLAVSVGGLT ESTVRYSTQGLFEYMK**  
**Dm** 854 **EYTLNDRGDIGAWVREAAAM** 950 **WLFADHTFPLFCCELLSLPDYSKRVL LGLSASIGQLTESLIKYASSALFHFLR**  
**Ce** 920 **DYTTTSANGDIGRFVREASM** 1014 **FISDRTVFPQLKPLLDLGSEY YEQLLIGLIVVSAGGLAEGTQKTAKQLLDHQ R**  
**Sp** 781 **NYLTDTRGDVGSWIRKPAM** 1042 **HHALKYTANLLLNP I EKVRYQAADTLLYAKSIGLLTFLPNELNQLLTDLWF**

**Figure 8.** Conserved protein domains identified in tubulin-folding cofactor D. Each segment corresponds to a conserved domain identified by BLOCKS (Henikoff et al., 1995). Bold letters represent amino acids conserved in at least five of the six sequences. Numbers mark the amino acid location within the protein. Species and GenBank accessions: Arabidopsis (CAB82678), human (NP005984), *Bos taurus* (AAB17537), fruit fly (AAF51300), *C. elegans* (T21018), and *S. pombe* (Q10197).

perform an essential role in maintaining chromosome structure and function throughout the cell cycle and in regulating the establishment of the microtubule arrays required for chromosome movement and phragmoplast formation. TITAN proteins therefore can be viewed as central mediators in processes that help to distinguish endosperm tissue from adjacent parts of the seed.

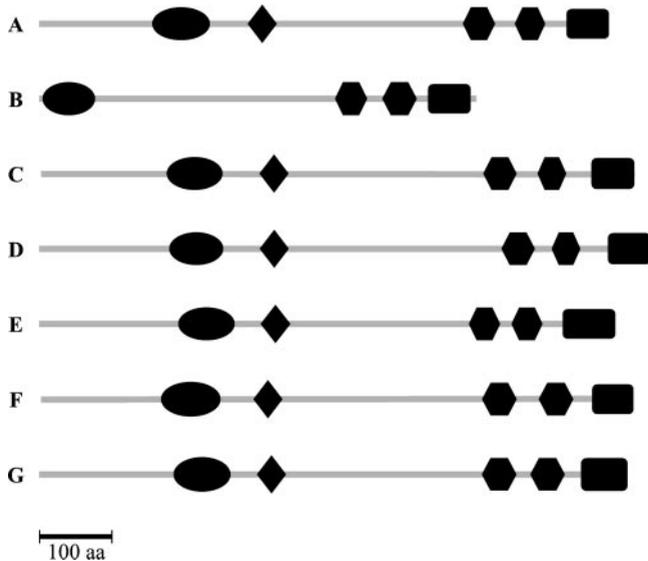
#### *TTN1* and *TTN5* Encode Proteins That Interact in Yeast and Humans

Many proteins have been identified that regulate microtubule dynamics in eukaryotes (Nogales, 2000). The formation of  $\alpha/\beta$ -tubulin heterodimers begins with the appearance of chaperonin complexes and proceeds through interactions with specialized folding cofactors (Tian et al., 1996; Radcliffe et al., 2000a). Cofactor D associates with  $\beta$ -tubulin subunits and is encoded by *Alp1* in *S. pombe* (Hirata et al., 1998) and *CIN1* (for chromosome instability) in *S. cerevisiae* (Fleming et al., 2000). Loss of *Alp1* activity is lethal and results in abnormal mitoses, destruction of microtubule structures, and defects in cell division

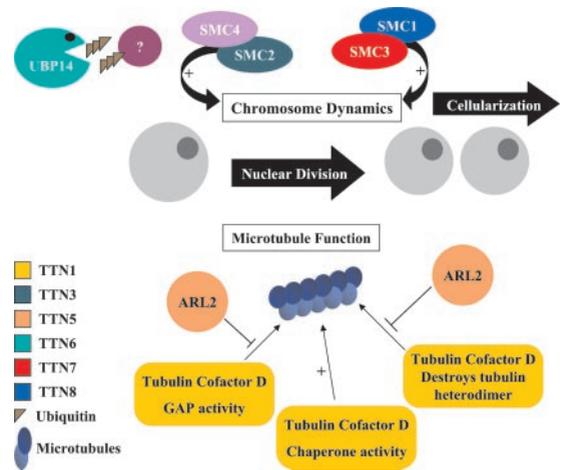
(Hirata et al., 1998). In contrast, *CIN1* mutations are not lethal (Stearns et al., 1990; Fleming et al., 2000). In addition to modulating assembly of tubulin heterodimers, cofactor D functions as a GTP-activating protein for hydrolysis of GTP by  $\beta$ -tubulin and subsequent release of free heterodimers (Nogales, 2000). Cofactor D can also interact with native tubulin, alter the ratio of free subunits by sequestering  $\beta$ -tubulin from GTP-bound heterodimers, and stimulate destruction of heterodimers (Bhamidipati et al., 2000; Martin et al., 2000).

*ARL2* interacts directly with human cofactor D in culture, prevents degradation of tubulin heterodimers, and reduces the GTP-activating protein activity of cofactor D in vitro (Bhamidipati et al., 2000). Deletion of the *ARL2* homolog in *S. pombe* (*Alp41*) results in defects in cell division similar to those found in cofactor mutants (Radcliffe et al., 2000a, 2000b). Therefore, *ARL2* (*Alp41*) and cofactor D (*Alp1*) are essential proteins in fission yeast. The subtle phenotype of *CIN4* (*ARL2*) knockouts is consistent with the nonessential role of tubulin cofactors in budding yeast (Stearns et al., 1990; Fleming et al., 2000).

Nuclear and cytoskeletal defects observed in *ttn1* and *ttn5* seeds are consistent with known roles of ARL2 and cofactor D in regulating microtubule dynamics in fission yeast and humans. Enlargement of endosperm nuclei and nucleoli appears to result from microtubule-associated defects in chromosome mechanics and cell plate formation coupled with continued progression through the cell cycle. Defects in microtubule organization have been documented with fluorescence microscopy in the corresponding *pilz* mutants (Mayer et al., 1999). The dramatic changes in embryo cell morphology described here are consistent with known functions of microtubules in plants. These functions have been difficult to address from a genetic perspective in *Arabidopsis* because of redundancy in the tubulin gene family (Kopczak et al., 1992; Snustad et al., 1992). Several mutants defective in microtubule organization have nevertheless been identified, including *ton2/fass* (Torres-Ruiz and Jurgens, 1994; Traas et al., 1995), *mor1* (Whittington et al., 2001), *bot1* (Bichet et al., 2001), *zwi* (Oppenheimer et al., 1997), and *fra2/AtKTN1* (Burk et al., 2001). Changes in cell morphology have also been noted following exposure of roots to microtubule inhibitors (Baskin et al., 1994). We describe here a genetic system for studying the consequences of a dramatic loss of microtubule function, demonstrate the importance of ARL2 and cofactor D in seed development, and clarify the connection be-



**Figure 9.** Conserved Pfam domains identified in TTN6 (UBP14)-related proteins from different organisms. TTN6 contains all of the protein domains expected for DUBs of the isopeptidase T class. Pfam analysis (Bateman et al., 2000) revealed the presence of a zinc finger UBP domain (ellipse), UCH-1 domain (diamond) with conserved “Cys” box, two UBA domains (hexagons), and a C-terminal UCH-2 domain with conserved “His” box in the expected locations. Organisms and GenBank accession numbers: A, *Arabidopsis*, TTN6, AAG42755; B, rice, BAB17073; C, human, XP\_006971; D, *Mus musculus*, NP\_038728; E, *S. cerevisiae*, UBP14, NP\_009614; F, *D. discoideum*, P54201; G, fruit fly, AAF47720.



**Figure 10.** Model of TITAN gene functions in *Arabidopsis*. Nuclear division in the developing endosperm requires at least two networks of TITAN proteins. One modulates chromosome integrity through scaffold proteins known as cohesins (SMC1 and SMC3) and condensins (SMC2). Another regulates microtubule assembly through interactions between ARL2 and tubulin-folding cofactor D. Knockouts in *AtSMC4*, protein targets of TTN6 activity, and cellular functions of TTN4 and TTN9 remain to be identified.

tween ARL2 function and microtubule dynamics in plants.

### The Ubiquitin Pathway Is Linked to TITAN Functions

The ubiquitin pathway plays a key role in selective degradation of proteins in eukaryotic cells (Hershko and Ciechanover, 1998). Targeted proteins are modified through the formation of an isopeptide bond between the C terminus of ubiquitin and the  $\epsilon$ -amino group of Lys on the target protein (Naviglio et al., 1998). DUBs are hydrolyzing proteases that process primary ubiquitin gene products, edit the ubiquitination state of cellular proteins, and recycle ubiquitin released following hydrolysis of proteins targeted for destruction via the proteasome. Isopeptidase DUBs have specificity for substrates containing  $\epsilon$ -amide bonds to a side chain Lys (Wilkinson, 1997). Some isopeptidases can also disassemble specific ubiquitin-protein conjugates before proteolysis by the proteasome. This process is thought to have either a regulatory function for essential proteins or a salvaging function for incorrectly ubiquitinated proteins (Hershko and Ciechanover, 1998). Two general classes of DUBs that differ in sequence and substrate specificity have been identified: small UCH proteins and UBP proteins with conserved Cys and His boxes (Wilkinson, 1997). These DUBs have the ability to cleave ubiquitin linked to target proteins by either peptide or isopeptide bonds. TTN6 (*AtUBP14*) is a large protein with unknown substrate specificity but characteristic UBP domains.

A number of DUB genes have already been identified by mutation. These include fruit fly *fat facets*, which is required for reproductive development and

eye differentiation (Fischer-Vize et al., 1992) and is thought to act by preventing degradation of its target regulatory protein (Huang et al., 1995); *S. cerevisiae* *DOA4* and *UBP3*, which are required for a variety of cellular processes including control of DNA replication (see Wilkinson, 1997) and regulation of gene silencing (Moazed and Johnson, 1996); and *D. discoideum* *UbpA*, which is required for normal development but not for continued growth (Lindsey et al., 1998; Chung and Baek, 1999). The UBP family of Arabidopsis consists of at least 27 genes with the conserved protein domains expected for catalytic activity (Chandler et al., 1997; Rao-Naik et al., 2000; Yan et al., 2000). Knockouts in two of these genes (*AtUBP1* and *AtUBP2*) exhibit increased sensitivity to the amino acid analog canavanine, which can increase the concentration of abnormal proteins produced during translation (Yan et al., 2000). Therefore, these family members appear to function in the removal of abnormal proteins from the cell. Although substrate specificities and cellular localizations of several Arabidopsis UBPs have been described (Chandler et al., 1997; Rao-Naik et al., 2000), much remains to be learned about the precise functions of specific UBP proteins in Arabidopsis. Doelling et al. (2001) recently described two allelic *UBP14* (*TTN6*) knockouts that resulted in embryonic lethality at the globular stage, demonstrated that mutant seeds accumulated multi-ubiquitin chains, consistent with a defect in ubiquitin cycling, and found that Arabidopsis *UBP14* complements the corresponding yeast mutant. We demonstrate here the connection between *UBP14* function and a *titan* seed phenotype.

We propose two models to explain the relationship between ubiquitin pathways and a *titan* phenotype. These models are based on two observations: the absence of dramatic cell enlargement in *ttn6* embryos, which suggests that a disruption of microtubule function is not involved; and the connection between chromosome stability and protein degradation recently established for the *SSC1* cohesin of yeast (Rao et al., 2001). According to the first model, accumulation of free multiubiquitin chains enhances the stability of a target protein that under normal circumstances modulates SMC function. An alternative model is that *TTN6* removes ubiquitin directly from a target protein that influences chromosome dynamics in wild-type seeds and the resulting accumulation of this regulatory protein in mutant seeds is responsible for the mutant phenotype. This model could involve the same target protein as described for the first model but a different mechanism for altering the stability of this protein.

### Embryo Phenotypes Reflect Differences in TITAN Functions

The *titan* endosperm phenotype is consistent with known functions of microtubules and SMC proteins

in eukaryotes. Even the atypical *ttn3* endosperm phenotype can be explained by the presence of a related gene with overlapping functions. Differences observed between *titan* embryo phenotypes, however, are more problematic. Two questions remain to be addressed: Why are giant cells found only in *ttn1* and *ttn5* seeds; and why do nuclei in many *titan* embryos fail to enlarge? With respect to the second question, we propose that different cell-cycle checkpoints are involved in the embryo and endosperm. Disruption of the SMC complex in the embryo interferes with essential cell functions and consequently results in cell abortion. DNA replication and nuclear enlargement continue in the endosperm because cellularization is not required. Disruption of the SMC complex may also be the cause of abnormalities seen in *ttn2* and *ttn9* seeds, which have similar embryo phenotypes. The intermediate *ttn4* embryo phenotype is intriguing because the wall thickenings seen late in development are reminiscent of changes associated with programmed cell death and differentiation of tracheary elements (Fukuda, 2000; Roberts and McCann, 2000). The most dramatic embryo phenotype observed to date is the striking cell enlargement found in *ttn1* and *ttn5* seeds. The continuation of DNA replication in these embryos indicates that the SMC-related checkpoint is bypassed. The progressive cell enlargement demonstrates that elimination of ARL2-cofactor D-mediated regulation of microtubule assembly is not immediately lethal. Whether a similar mechanism is used in the formation of giant feeding cells exposed to root-knot nematodes (Nebel et al., 1996) remains to be explored.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Plant Materials and Growth Conditions

The *ttn1-1*, *ttn2*, and *ttn3* mutants were generated through *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated seed transformation of the WS ecotype (Feldmann, 1991) and were identified and maintained as described (Liu and Meinke, 1998). The *ttn5-2* mutant was isolated by Wolfgang Lukowitz (Carnegie Institution of Washington) in the Landsberg *erecta* ecotype following seed mutagenesis with ethyl methanesulfonate (McElver et al., 2000). The remaining *titan* mutants described in this report were produced at Syngenta through *A. tumefaciens*-mediated plant transformation of the Columbia ecotype using the vacuum infiltration (Bechtold and Pelletier, 1998) and floral dip (Clough and Bent, 1998) methods. Seeds can be obtained through the Arabidopsis Biological Resource Center. Details of plant transformation, vector design, and screening of insertion lines for seed defects are presented in McElver et al. (2001). Additional information on mutants defective in SMC genes (*ttn3*, *ttn7*, and *ttn8*) can be found in Liu et al. (2002). Plants were grown in pots containing a mixture of vermiculite, soil, and sand, placed in a growth room at 24° ± 2°C under fluorescent lights on 16-h light/8-h dark cycles, and watered daily with a fertilizer solution (Heath et al., 1986). Heterozygotes were identified

by screening immature siliques for the presence of 25% defective seeds following self pollination (Meinke, 1994).

### Genetic and Phenotypic Characterization

T-DNA vectors used for transformation experiments conferred resistance to kanamycin (*ttn3*), hygromycin (*ttn4*), or Basta (*ttn1-2*, *ttn1-3*, *ttn6-1*, *ttn6-3*, *ttn6-4*, and *ttn9*). Linkage between the T-DNA insert and mutant phenotype was demonstrated by transplanting resistant seedlings from selection plates to soil and scoring the resulting plants for the presence of the seed mutation (McElver et al., 2001). Mapping of *ttn4* with visible markers was performed as described by Franzmann et al. (1995). Complementation tests were performed by crossing heterozygotes and scoring the resulting siliques for 25% defective seeds with the expected phenotype. Mutant seeds cleared for observations were treated with Hoyer's solution (Meinke, 1994) and examined with a compound microscope (model E600; Nikon, Tokyo) equipped with Nomarski optics. Images were captured with a DXM1200 digital imaging system (Nikon). Sections of embedded mutant seeds were prepared as noted by Liu and Meinke (1998).

### Map-Based Localization of TTN1

Crosses were made between *ttn1* heterozygotes (WS ecotype) and either *dis1*, *clo2*, *er*, *tt5* homozygotes or *er*, *gl1*, *cer7* homozygotes (Landsberg) to identify crossovers in the vicinity of *TTN1*. Known RFLP markers (CD2-12 and pCIT1210), cleaved-amplified polymorphic sequence markers (IMK2 and IMK3), and SSLP markers (*nga6*) were used to estimate the position of *TTN1* on the physical map. Eight cleaved-amplified polymorphic sequence markers (TT5, T22D23T7, F26K11sp6, *agl13*, FUS6, 2A19E, ACS1, and 2A19B) based on the BAC contig and genomic sequences in this region were then used to initiate a walk toward the *TTN1* gene. Sequence details, PCR primer sequences, cycling conditions, and information on restriction enzymes used can be obtained upon request from the authors.

### TTN Gene Identification and Sequence Analysis

Plant sequences flanking T-DNA insertion sites in tagged mutants were obtained through plasmid rescue or thermal asymmetric interlaced-PCR and confirmed by direct PCR sequencing using a combination of genome-specific and T-DNA primers as described in detail by McElver et al. (2001). The *TTN4* full-length cDNA was isolated and sequenced according to standard methods (McElver et al., 2000). Sequence comparisons were performed using the BLAST 2.0 algorithm (Altschul et al., 1997) with default settings and the low complexity filter removed. Conserved protein motifs were identified with Pfam (Bateman et al., 2000) and were subjected to CLUSTALW (Thompson et al., 1994) and BLOCKS (Henikoff et al., 1995) analyses through the Baylor College of Medicine

(Houston; Smith et al., 1996; <http://searchlauncher.bcm.tmc.edu>).

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