



## BREAKTHROUGH REPORT

# Vascular Bundles Mediate Systemic Reactive Oxygen Signaling during Light Stress<sup>[OPEN]</sup>

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**Systemic signaling and systemic acquired acclimation (SAA) are essential for plant survival during episodes of environmental stress. Recent studies highlighted a key role for reactive oxygen species (ROS) signaling in mediating systemic responses and SAA during light stress in *Arabidopsis* (*Arabidopsis thaliana*). These studies further identified the RESPIRATORY BURST OXIDASE HOMOLOG D (RBOHD) protein as a key player in mediating rapid systemic ROS responses. Here, we report that tissue-specific expression of RBOHD in phloem or xylem parenchyma cells of the *rbohD* mutant restores systemic ROS signaling, systemic stress-response transcript expression, and SAA to a local treatment of light stress. We further demonstrate that *RBOHD* and *RBOHF* are both required for local and systemic ROS signaling at the vascular bundles of *Arabidopsis*. Taken together, our findings highlight a key role for RBOHD-driven ROS production at the vascular bundles of *Arabidopsis* in mediating light stress-induced systemic signaling and SAA. In addition, they suggest that the integration of ROS, calcium, electric, and hydraulic signals, during systemic signaling, occurs at the vascular bundles.**

## INTRODUCTION

Plants and other multicellular organisms are able to transmit different chemical and physical signals over long distances, sometimes traversing their entire length. These signals coordinate the response of the entire organism to different stresses, pathogens, and/or other stimuli and are thought to play a key role in the acclimation, defense, and adaptation of different organisms to their environment (Choi et al., 2017; Takahashi et al., 2018; Kollist et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2019; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). In plants, a plethora of chemical and physical signals are transmitted from a single leaf or root tip subjected to stress (i.e., a local tissue) to the entire plant (i.e., systemic tissues). These signals, collectively termed systemic signals, include different chemicals and volatiles, such as salicylic acid, abscisic acid (ABA), and methyl jasmonate, as well as small peptides, and physical signals such as electric signals and hydraulic waves (Galvez-Valdivieso et al., 2009; Szechyńska-Hebda et al., 2010; Devireddy et al., 2018; Nguyen et al., 2018; Toyota et al., 2018; Takahashi et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2019). In recent years, a role for two interlinked signal transduction molecules, that is,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and reactive oxygen species (ROS), was identified in the systemic response of plants to different abiotic stimuli such as excess light stress or wounding. These two signals were further shown to propagate from cell to cell over long distances in plants and were

termed the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and ROS waves (Miller et al., 2009; Choi et al., 2014; Toyota et al., 2018; Zandalinas and Mittler, 2018; Fichman et al., 2019; Fichman and Mittler, 2020).

The ROS wave is essential for coordinating systemic metabolic responses that generate different metabolic signatures in different parts of the plant (Choudhury et al., 2018); for coordinating systemic transcriptomic responses that activate transcriptional networks essential for plant acclimation (Zandalinas et al., 2019); and for coordinating systemic physiological responses, such as changes in stomatal aperture (Devireddy et al., 2018, 2020). In addition, the ROS wave is required for successful plant acclimation to light and heat stresses (Suzuki et al., 2013; Devireddy et al., 2018; Zandalinas et al., 2019, 2020). The initiation, propagation, and maintenance of the ROS wave in response to abiotic stress is dependent on the plasma membrane-localized RESPIRATORY BURST OXIDASE HOMOLOG D (RBOHD; AT5G47910) protein (Miller et al., 2009; Zandalinas and Mittler, 2018; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). However, genetic evidence in the form of complementation studies, as well as cell biology studies elucidating the role of RBOHD in different plant tissues during systemic signaling, has thus far been lacking. RBOHD belongs to a family of 10 different proteins in *Arabidopsis* (*Arabidopsis thaliana*), able to produce superoxide radicals at the apoplast in response to a cytosolic calcium and/or phosphorylation signal (Suzuki et al., 2011; Kadota et al., 2015; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). The superoxide radicals generated at the apoplast by RBOH proteins are dismutated spontaneously, or via superoxide dismutases present in the apoplast, to generate  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  that can enter cells via aquaporins (Mittler et al., 2011; Gilroy et al., 2016; Choi et al., 2017; Mittler, 2017; Rodrigues et al., 2017; Clemente-Moreno et al., 2019; Fichman and Mittler, 2020; Garcia et al., 2020). Of the 10

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## IN A NUTSHELL

**Background:** Plants constantly sense and respond to changes in their environment. These responses are not restricted to the specific parts of the plant that experience the change, but quickly spread to the rest of the plant, generating a systemic plant-wide response that enables plants to survive an upcoming change in their immediate environment. This process is in part dependent on a wave of reactive oxygen species (ROS) that starts at the part of the plant exposed to the change and spreads to the entire plant via a cell-to-cell process that involves the activation of a plasma membrane protein termed RESPIRATORY BURST OXIDASE PROTEIN D (RBOHD), a key player in mediating rapid systemic ROS responses.

**Question:** In this work, we wanted to uncover the identity of the plant tissues and cells that transmit systemic ROS signals in Arabidopsis plants subjected to a high light intensity stress applied to a single leaf.

**Findings:** We found that restoring *RBOHD* expression solely in xylem parenchyma or phloem cells of the *rbohD* mutant is sufficient to bring back systemic whole-plant ROS signaling, systemic stress-response transcript expression and systemic acclimation in response to a high light stimulus applied to a single leaf. We further demonstrate that *RBOHD* and *RBOHF* are both required for ROS signaling at the vascular bundles of Arabidopsis plants. Taken together, our findings highlight a key role for RBOHD-driven ROS production at the vascular bundles of Arabidopsis in mediating light stress-induced systemic signaling and systemic acclimation. In addition, they suggest that the integration of ROS, calcium, electric and hydraulic signals during systemic signaling occurs at the vascular bundles.

**Next steps:** Future studies using different tissue-specific promoters to drive *RBOHF* expression in different tissues of the *rbohF* mutant are likely to refine our understanding of RBOHF function in mediating the ROS wave. In addition, RBOHD-driven ROS production in other plant tissues could restore the systemic response of plants subjected to other types of stress.

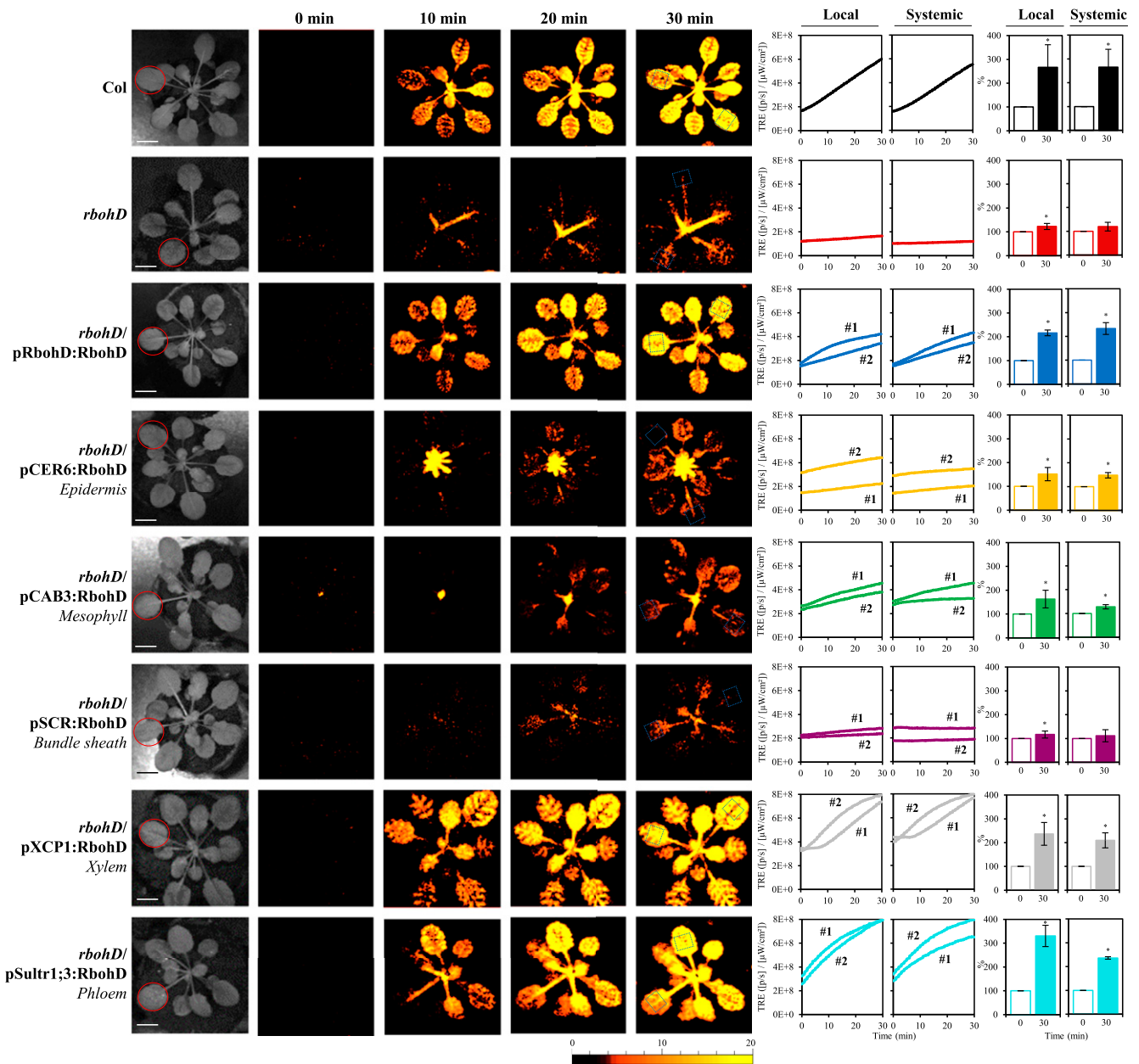
RBOHDs in Arabidopsis, RBOHD and RBOHF (AT1G64060) are the two primarily expressed in aboveground vegetative tissues (Torres et al., 2002; Kwak et al., 2003; Morales et al., 2016).

Based on their relative speed, as well as their physical and chemical properties, four different systemic signals are thought to copropagate, or at least interact with each other, during rapid systemic signaling in plants. These include the ROS,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , hydraulic, and electric waves (Mittler et al., 2011; Gilroy et al., 2016; Choi et al., 2017; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). Calcium waves and electrical signals are dependent on the function of the calcium-permeable glutamate receptor-like (GLR) GLR3.3 and GLR3.6 channels (Mousavi et al., 2013; Nguyen et al., 2018; Toyota et al., 2018; Wudick et al., 2018; Shao et al., 2020), and calcium and ROS waves were proposed to be linked through the function of RBOHD (Mittler et al., 2011; Evans et al., 2016). RBOHD was further shown to be required for the propagation of certain electric signals in response to light stress (Suzuki et al., 2013). Although it is unknown how hydraulic waves are linked to electric, ROS, and calcium waves, it was proposed that different mechanosensitive channels (Basu and Haswell, 2017) could sense hydraulic waves at systemic tissues and convert them into calcium signals (Choi et al., 2017; Kollist et al., 2019; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). Calcium signals can further influence ROS signals via the function of different calcium binding proteins and kinases/phosphatase molecular switches or by directly binding to the E and F helices (EF)-hand domains of RBOHD (Suzuki et al., 2011; Kadota et al., 2015; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). Although the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , hydraulic, and electric waves were recently shown to propagate through the vascular bundles of plants, utilizing plant tissues such as phloem, xylem parenchyma, and bundle sheath cells (Mousavi et al., 2013; Sade et al., 2014; Nguyen et al., 2018; Toyota et al., 2018; Shao et al., 2020), the cell types and tissues through which the ROS wave propagates in plants are currently unknown (Fichman and Mittler, 2020; Fichman et al., 2020).

## RESULTS

### Complementation of Systemic ROS Signaling in the *rbohD* Mutant with *RBOHD* Driven by Different Tissue-Specific Promoters

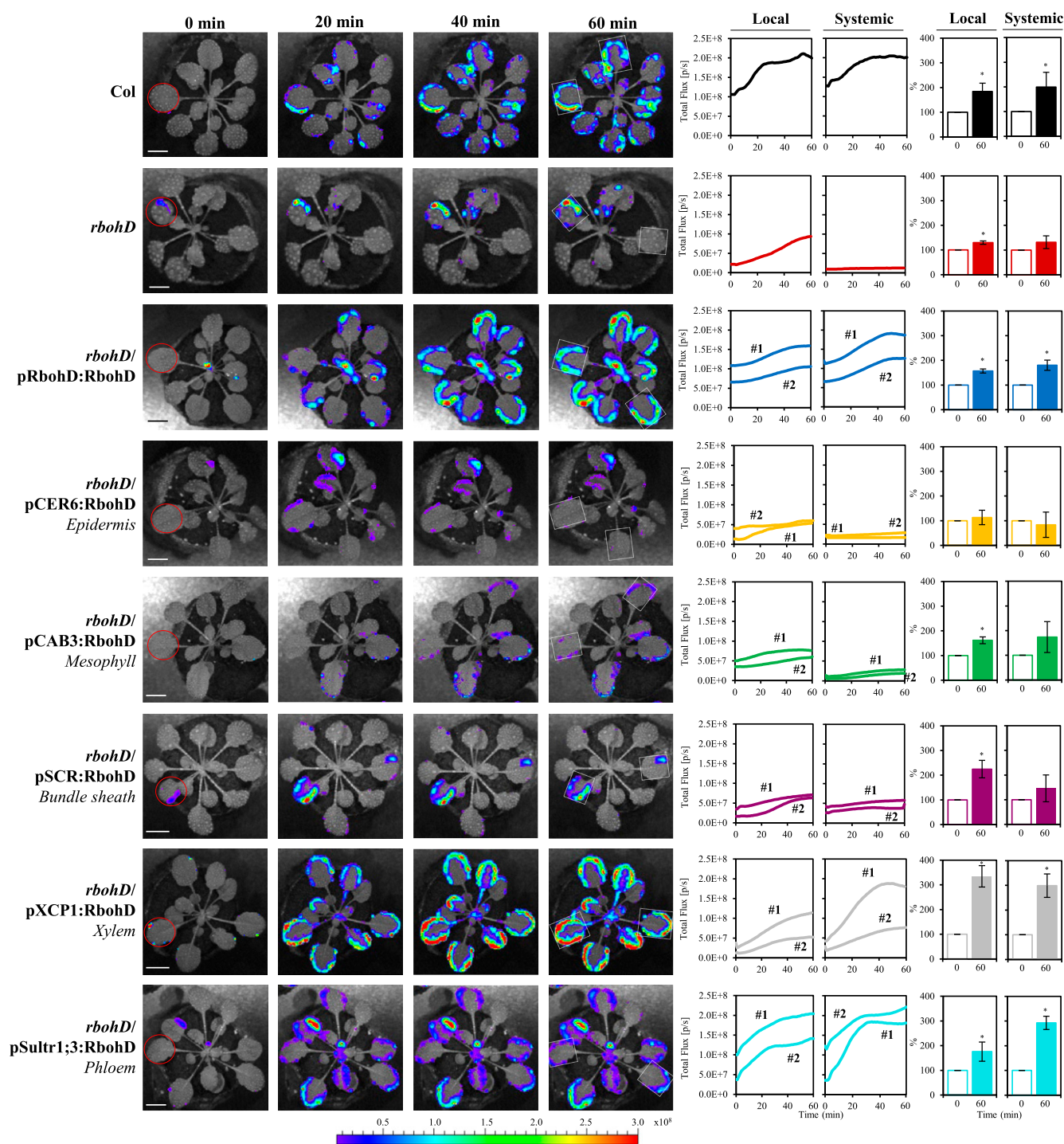
The RBOHD protein is expressed in almost all tissues of Arabidopsis, including epidermis, mesophyll, stomata, and vascular bundles (Hao et al., 2014; Morales et al., 2016). To determine in what tissues its expression is vital for systemic ROS signaling in response to a local treatment of excess high-light (HL) stress, we attempted to complement the *rbohD* mutant with different binary vectors driving the stable expression of RBOHD using its native promoter or different tissue-specific promoters (Figure 1; Supplemental Figures 1 and 2; Supplemental Table 1). The tissue-specific promoters chosen for our analysis were successfully used in previous studies to drive the expression of different proteins in their corresponding tissues (Funk et al., 2002; Hooker et al., 2002; Yoshimoto et al., 2003; Endo et al., 2007; Avci et al., 2008; Mustroph et al., 2009; Dhondt et al., 2010; Sawa and Kay, 2011; Cui et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2014; Matías-Hernández et al., 2016). In addition, to confirm that the RBOHD protein, expressed under the control of the different tissue-specific promoters (Supplemental Table 1), accumulates in these tissues, we generated a second set of transgenic plants in which the RBOHD protein was tagged with the green fluorescence protein (GFP) at its N terminus, and we determined that the GFP signal was present in the correct tissues associated with the different tissue-specific promoters (Supplemental Figure 1; not used in Figures 1 to 3). To image excess light stress-driven local and systemic changes in ROS levels, we used the whole-plant live ROS imaging technique we recently developed that is based on the oxidation of dichlorofluorescein (DCF), fumigated as an 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein ( $\text{H}_2\text{DCFDA}$ ) dye, into plants prior to the stress treatment (Fichman et al., 2019; Zandalinas et al., 2020).



As shown in Figure 1, and in agreement with our previous study of the *rbohD* mutant (Fichman et al., 2019), local and systemic ROS responses to a local treatment of HL stress (evident by increase in

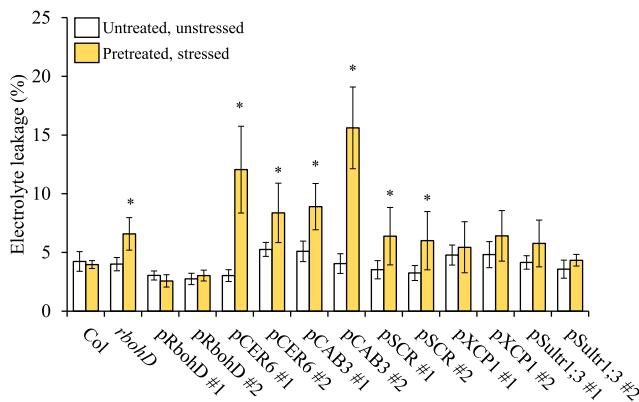
the accumulation of oxidized DCF), were strongly attenuated in the *rbohD* mutant. Complementation of *RBOHD* expression in the *rbohD* mutant, using the native *RBOHD* promoter, completely





**Figure 2.** Complementation of Light Stress-Induced Local and Systemic ZAT12 Expression in the *rbohD* Mutant with *RBOHD* Driven by Different Tissue-Specific Promoters.

Representative time-lapse images of local and systemic ZAT12:luciferase activity in the wild type (Columbia-0 [Col]), *rbohD*, and the different ZAT12:luciferase-expressing double homozygous *rbohD* complemented Arabidopsis plants subjected to a 2-min local HL stress treatment (applied to the local leaf only) are shown on left; representative line graphs showing continuous measurements of ZAT12:luciferase activity in local and systemic leaves of the wild type, *rbohD*, and two independent homozygous complemented lines (nos. 1 and 2), over the entire course of the experiment (0 to 30 min), are shown in the middle (ROIs for some of them are indicated with white boxes); and statistical analysis of ZAT12:luciferase activity in local and systemic leaves at 0 and 30 min is shown on right (conducted for 10 different plants each from two independent lines; Student's *t* test, *sd*, *n* = 20, \**P* < 0.05). All experiments were repeated at least three times with similar results. Treated local leaves are indicated with a red circle. Bar = 1 cm. CAB, CHLOROPHYLL A/B BINDING PROTEIN; CER, ECERIFERUM; ROI, region of interest; SCR, SCARECROW; SULTR, SULFATE TRANSPORTER; XCP, XYLEM CYSTEINE PEPTIDASE.



**Figure 3.** Complementation of Light Stress-Induced SAA in the *rbohD* Mutant with *RBOHD* Driven by Different Tissue-Specific Promoters.

Light stress-induced systemic leaf cell injury (measured as electrolyte leakage) of the wild type (Columbia-0 [Col]), *rbohD*, and the different *rbohD* complemented Arabidopsis plants was determined. Systemic leaves were either untreated, nonpretreated, and unstressed (untreated, unstressed) or subjected to light stress following a pretreatment of one local leaf with light stress (pretreated, stressed). SAA is evident by a low level of electrolyte leakage in light-stressed systemic leaves (pretreated, stressed), which is similar to that of untreated and unstressed leaves (untreated, unstressed). Ten different plants each from two independent complemented lines for each construct (nos. 1 and 2) were subjected to light stress, and cell injury was measured in systemic leaves by electrolyte leakage. Student's *t* test, SD, *n* = 20, \**P* < 0.05. CAB, CHLOROPHYLL A/B BINDING PROTEIN; CER, ECERIFERUM; SCR, SCARECROW; SULTR, SULFATE TRANSPORTER; XCP, XYLEM CYSTEINE PEPTIDASE.

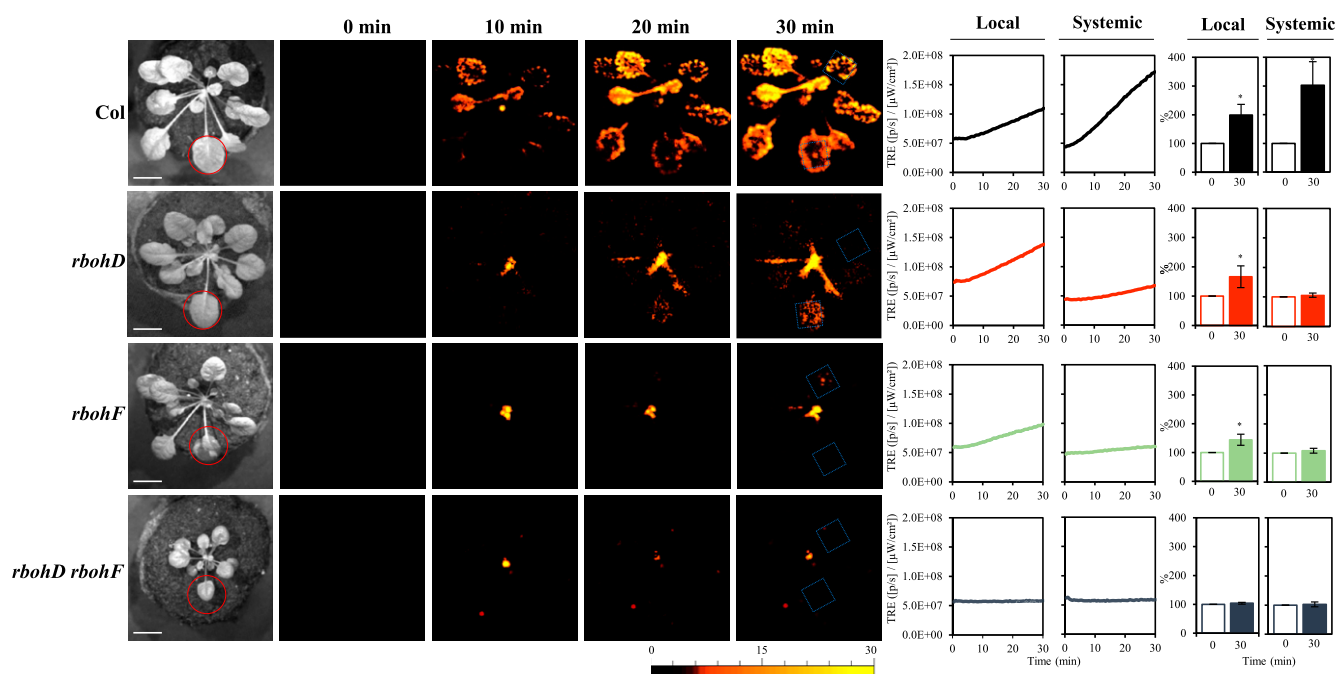
restored light stress-induced local and systemic ROS responses (evident by accumulation of oxidized DCF; Figure 1; Fichman et al., 2019). By contrast, complementation of *RBOHD* expression using an epidermis-specific promoter (*CER6*; Hooker et al., 2002; Mustroph et al., 2009) or mesophyll-specific promoter (*CAB3*; Endo et al., 2007; Matías-Hernández et al., 2016) only partially restored light stress-induced local and systemic ROS responses, whereas complementation of *RBOHD* expression using a bundle sheath-specific promoter (*SCR*; Dhondt et al., 2010; Cui et al., 2014) failed to restore light stress-driven ROS responses (Figure 1). Complementation of local and systemic ROS responses to the wild-type levels (evident by accumulation of oxidized DCF) was however achieved using a xylem parenchyma-specific promoter (*XCP1*; Funk et al., 2002; Avci et al., 2008) or phloem-specific promoter (*Sultr1;3*; Yoshimoto et al., 2003; Sawa and Kay, 2011; Figure 1; Supplemental Figure 2). The results presented in Figure 1 and Supplemental Figures 1 and 2 demonstrate that *RBOHD* expression in the xylem parenchyma or phloem is essential for systemic ROS signaling in response to a local treatment of excess light stress. Restoring whole-leaf systemic ROS responses via expression of *RBOHD* in such a limited number of cells of the *rbohD* mutant (evident by accumulation of oxidized DCF; Figure 1; Supplemental Figures 1 and 2) further suggests that, under the conditions studied in Figure 1, other ROS-producing mechanisms might be involved in generating ROS in systemic tissues. These could include RBOHF or other apoplastic oxidases and/or cytosolic, mitochondrial, peroxisomal, or chloroplastic ROS-producing mechanisms (Mittler, 2017; Kollist et al., 2019).

### Complementation of Local and Systemic *Zat12* Expression in the *rbohD* Mutant with *RBOHD* Driven by Different Tissue-Specific Promoters

To determine whether the complementation of systemic ROS signaling in the *rbohD* mutant also restored systemic transcript expression in response to excess light stress, we determined the expression of the *ZAT12* gene (AT5G59820) in local and systemic tissues of the different control and complemented lines using the *ZAT12* promoter: luciferase reporter. The zinc finger protein *ZAT12* was initially identified as a central regulator essential for light stress responses and acclimation in Arabidopsis (Iida et al., 2000). Further studies determined that *ZAT12* plays an important role in the response of plants to many other abiotic stresses (Davletova et al., 2005). As shown in Figure 2, compared to the wild type, the systemic expression of *ZAT12* in response to local application of HL stress, detected under the same experimental conditions used to visualize the ROS wave in Figure 1, was suppressed in the *rbohD* mutant. By contrast, local expression of *ZAT12* was not. This finding demonstrated that *ZAT12* expression is triggered in local tissues independent of *RBOHD*. By contrast, the systemic expression of *ZAT12* was dependent on *RBOHD* during systemic responses to light stress. Similar to our findings with systemic ROS signaling in the different *RBOHD* tissue-specific complementation lines (Figure 1; Supplemental Figure 2), light stress-induced systemic expression of *Zat12* could be restored to the wild-type levels only upon expression of *RBOHD* in the *rbohD* mutant using its own native promoter or the xylem parenchyma- or phloem-specific promoters (Figure 2). The results presented in Figure 2 demonstrate that *RBOHD* expression in the xylem parenchyma or phloem is essential for systemic transcript expression of the key light stress-response gene *ZAT12* during the systemic response of Arabidopsis to a local treatment of HL stress.

### Complementation of SAA in the *rbohD* Mutant with *RBOHD* Driven by Different Tissue-Specific Promoters

The *rbohD* mutant is unable to acclimate its systemic tissues to light stress following a local treatment of HL stress applied to a single (local) leaf (Suzuki et al., 2013; Devireddy et al., 2018; Zandalinas et al., 2019). Because *RBOHD* expression in the xylem parenchyma or phloem cells restored systemic ROS signaling and systemic expression of *ZAT12* in the *rbohD* mutant (Figures 1 and 2; Supplemental Figure 2), it could potentially restore SAA following local application of HL stress. We therefore tested all complemented lines described in Figure 1 for SAA following a local HL stress treatment. For this purpose, we used an SAA assay based on measuring excess light stress-induced systemic leaf injury in the presence or absence of a short light stress pretreatment applied to a single local leaf (Suzuki et al., 2013; Devireddy et al., 2018; Zandalinas et al., 2019, 2020). As shown in Figure 3, complementing the *rbohD* mutant with *RBOHD* expressed via its native promoter, or the xylem parenchyma- or phloem-specific promoters, restored HL stress-driven SAA to the *rbohD* mutant. By contrast, complementing *RBOHD* expression in the *rbohD* mutant using the epidermis-, mesophyll-, or bundle sheath-specific promoters failed to restore SAA to light stress (Figure 3). The results presented in Figures 1 to 3 reveal that expression of *RBOHD* at the xylem parenchyma or phloem cells of the *rbohD* mutant is sufficient to restore systemic ROS signaling,



**Figure 4.** *RBOHD* and *RBOHF* Are Required for Mediating Systemic ROS Signaling in Response to a Local HL Stress Treatment.

Representative time-lapse images of whole-plant ROS levels (indicated by DCF oxidation) of the wild type (Columbia-0 [Col]), *rbohD*, *rbohF*, and *rbohD rbohF* double mutant Arabidopsis plants subjected to a 2-min local HL stress treatment (applied to the local leaf only) are shown on left; representative line graphs showing continuous measurements of ROS levels in local and systemic leaves of the wild type, *rbohD*, *rbohF*, and *rbohD rbohF* mutants, over the entire course of the experiment (0 to 30 min), are shown in the middle (ROIs for some of them are indicated with blue boxes); and statistical analysis of ROS levels in local and systemic leaves at 0 and 30 min is shown on right (conducted for 10 different plants from the wild type and each of the different mutants; Student's *t* test, *SD*, *n* = 10, \**P* < 0.05). All experiments were repeated at least three times with similar results. Treated local leaves are indicated with a red circle. *RBOHF*, RESPIRATORY BURST OXIDASE HOMOLOG F; ROI, region of interest; TRE, total radiant efficiency.

expression of the *ZAT12* light stress-response regulator, and SAA, to the *rbohD* mutant. Taken together, these findings underscore a key role for *RBOHD*, present at the vascular tissues (phloem or xylem parenchyma) of Arabidopsis, in mediating the systemic response of plants to light stress.

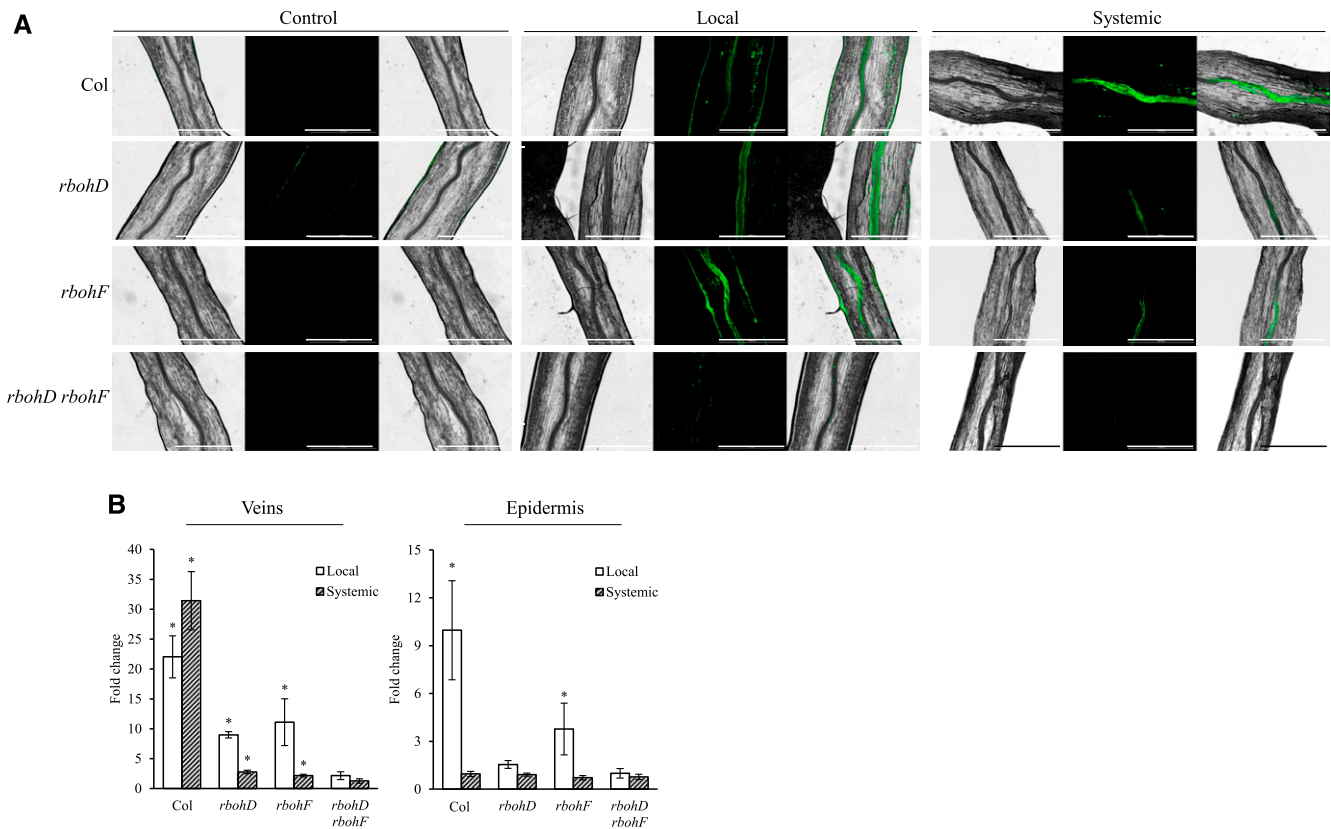
Because the expression of *RBOHD* in such a limited subset of cells had such a dramatic effect on systemic ROS signaling, transcript expression and SAA (Figures 1 to 3; Supplemental Figure 2), other ROS-producing mechanisms might be required for mediating ROS accumulation in many of the other plant cells that do not express *RBOHD* in the *rbohD* mutant. Potential clues to the existence of such additional players in the systemic ROS signaling response of Arabidopsis to light stress include our current and previous findings that low levels of systemic ROS (evident by accumulation of oxidized DCF) can still be detected in the *rbohD* mutant (Figure 1; Fichman et al., 2019). As suggested above, one potential candidate for this function, based on its expression pattern and function (Torres et al., 2002; Kwak et al., 2003; Morales et al., 2016), is *RBOHF*.

#### ***RBOHD* and *RBOHF* Are Both Required for Mediating Systemic ROS Signaling in Response to a Local HL Stress Treatment**

To test whether *RBOHF* is also required for systemic ROS signaling during the response of Arabidopsis plants to light stress, we

subjected the wild type, *rbohD*, *rbohF*, and *rbohD rbohF* double mutants (Torres et al., 2002; Kwak et al., 2003; Miller et al., 2009) to a local HL stress treatment and imaged local and systemic ROS levels (evident by accumulation of oxidized DCF) in these plants. As shown in Figure 4, *rbohD*, *rbohF*, and *rbohD rbohF* were all deficient in systemic ROS signaling in response to a local application of excess light stress. Interestingly, the low residual ROS levels, detected in the *rbohD* mutant (evident by accumulation of oxidized DCF; Figure 1; Fichman et al., 2019), can also be detected in the *rbohF* mutant (albeit weaker). By contrast, no residual ROS levels were detected in the *rbohD rbohF* double mutant (Figure 4). Fluorescence microscopy imaging of ROS levels (evident by DCF oxidation), conducted on petioles of local and systemic leaves of the different mutants following local application of light stress (Figure 5), revealed that low levels of ROS could be found at the vascular bundles of the *rbohD* or *rbohF* mutants at the local or systemic tissues in response to light stress. By contrast, ROS levels were undetected by fluorescence microscopy at the vascular bundles of local or systemic leaves of the *rbohD rbohF* double mutant (Figure 5). Although excess light-driven ROS was primarily detected at the vascular tissues of local and systemic leaves of the wild-type plants, in local leaves high ROS levels were also detected at other cell layers, such as the epidermis (Figure 5). While the detection of ROS at the epidermis was evident in the wild type and the *rbohF* mutant, similar levels were





**Figure 5.** Detection of ROS in Petioles from Local and Systemic Leaves of the Wild-Type, *rbohD*, *rbohF*, and *rbohD rbohF* Double Mutant Plants Subjected to a 2-Min HL Stress Treatment (Applied to the Local Leaf Only).

**(A)** Representative fluorescence microscopy images of ROS detection in petioles of the wild type and the different mutants subjected to a 2-min local HL stress treatment. Bar = 1000  $\mu$ m.

**(B)** Bar graph of fold change in fluorescent intensity in veins and epidermis of the wild type (Columbia-0 [Col]) and the different mutants subjected to a 2-min HL stress treatment (applied to the local leaf only; conducted for 10 different plants each from the wild type and the different *rboh* mutants; Student's *t* test, *sd*, *n* = 10, \**P* < 0.05). *RBOHF*, RESPIRATORY BURST OXIDASE HOMOLOG F.

not detected in the *rbohD* or the *rbohD rbohF* double mutant. The findings presented in Figures 4 and 5 support a model in which RBOHD and RBOHF cooperate to drive local and systemic ROS signaling (evident by DCF oxidation) at the vascular bundles of Arabidopsis during light stress and indicate that RBOHD might also control ROS levels at the epidermis of local leaves. Because the lack of RBOHD was sufficient to block the spread of a systemic ROS wave response from the local to the systemic leaves, even when  $H_2O_2$  was directly applied to the local leaf (Supplemental Figure 3A), the suppressed systemic response of the *rbohD* or the *rbohD rbohF* double mutants may not simply result from the lack of ROS responses at the local tissue. Systemic ROS signaling may therefore require *RBOHD* expression at the local, as well as systemic tissues (Suzuki et al., 2013). Future studies using the different tissue-specific promoters (Figures 1 to 3; Supplemental Figure 2) to drive *RBOHF* expression in different tissues of the *rbohF* mutant are likely to sharpen our understanding of RBOHF function in mediating the ROS wave. Nonetheless, such studies are not likely to alter the key findings of this study revealing that expression of *RBOHD* in phloem and xylem parenchyma cells is required for transmitting

the ROS wave during the systemic response of Arabidopsis to light stress.

## DISCUSSION

A perpetual cell-to-cell process of ROS-induced ROS production, that is, the ROS wave, propagates from a local tissue subjected to stress to the entire plant and is required for the induction of different acclimation transcripts, metabolites, and physiological responses in systemic tissues that results in SAA of systemic tissues to stress (Miller et al., 2009; Mittler et al., 2011; Choudhury et al., 2018; Devireddy et al., 2018, 2020; Kolliet et al., 2019; Zandalinas et al., 2019, 2020; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). This process was originally found to depend on a single protein, RBOHD (Miller et al., 2009; Fichman et al., 2019). The ROS wave results in enhanced ROS production in almost all cells of the plant (Fichman et al., 2019), and this pattern is in agreement with the tissue-specific expression map of RBOHD (Hao et al., 2014; Morales et al., 2016), suggesting that RBOHD in all plant tissues is involved in ROS production during this process. However, our current findings that restoring *RBOHD* expression solely in the

xylem parenchyma or phloem cells of the *rbohD* mutant is sufficient to restore systemic whole-plant ROS signaling (Figure 1; Supplemental Figure 2) strongly suggest that other ROS-producing pathways and mechanisms might be involved in this response. Indeed, as shown in Figures 4 and 5, RBOHF that is present in the *rbohD* mutant is also required for this response. Although the expression pattern of *RBOHF* is not identical to that of *RBOHD*, it still covers almost all aboveground plant tissues (Morales et al., 2016). It is therefore possible that, at least at the vascular bundles or veins of Arabidopsis, RBOHD and RBOHF cooperate in driving whole-plant ROS production during the systemic response to a local application of light stress. In the absence of one of them, ROS do not accumulate to high enough levels to trigger a whole-plant ROS signaling response (Figures 4 and 5), while in the presence of both, the ROS wave that propagates through the vascular bundles of plants can trigger a whole-plant ROS signaling response that results in the induction of systemic stress-response transcript accumulation and SAA (Figures 1 to 5). Of course, other ROS-producing mechanisms such as apoplastic oxidases and/or cytosolic, mitochondrial, peroxisomal, or chloroplastic ROS-producing mechanisms (Mittler, 2017; Kollist et al., 2019) could also participate in this process. RBOH-dependent ROS production in response to light stress was recently reported in bundle sheath strands of rice (*Oryza sativa*; Xiong et al., 2020), further supporting our findings that ROS-mediated signaling at the vascular bundles or veins of plants plays a key role in systemic responses to light stress (Figures 1 to 5).

The findings that restoring *RBOHD* expression in the xylem parenchyma or phloem is sufficient to restore whole-plant systemic ROS signaling further suggest that RBOHD function in these two cell types is complementary. Interestingly, the function of both GLR proteins GLR3.3 and GLR3.6 was previously shown to be required for the propagation of electric signals, the calcium wave, and potentially some ROS signal, but *GLR3.3* is expressed in phloem cells, and *GLR3.6* in xylem parenchyma cells (Mousavi et al., 2013; Nguyen et al., 2018; Toyota et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2019; Lew et al., 2020; Shao et al., 2020). Taken together, our results could suggest an interesting scenario in which RBOHD and/or RBOHF function is required for the coupling of the ROS, calcium, and electric waves (Choi et al., 2017; Fichman and Mittler, 2020) in at least one of these tissues, or both, functioning together with either GLR3.3 and/or GLR3.6 (Fichman et al., 2020). In support of a link between the ROS wave and electric signals are also our previous findings that the propagation of certain types of electric signals is suppressed in the *rbohD* mutant (Suzuki et al., 2013). Because hydraulic waves are also thought to propagate through the vascular bundles (Sade et al., 2014; Gilroy et al., 2016; Choi et al., 2017; Fichman and Mittler, 2020), our findings that *RBOHD* expression in xylem parenchyma or phloem is sufficient to restore whole-plant systemic ROS signaling could further suggest that the ROS, calcium, electric, and hydraulic waves are all integrated in these tissues.

A key role for bundle sheath cells in mediating excess light stress-induced systemic responses was previously reported in Arabidopsis, highlighting veins as important hubs for ABA and ROS signaling (Galvez-Valdivieso et al., 2009; Kangasjärvi et al.,

2009; Fichman and Mittler, 2020). In support of this role, as well as the findings described in our current study (Figures 1 to 5), are our previous findings that systemic stomatal aperture closure responses occur faster the closer stomata are to leaf veins (Devireddy et al., 2020). The expression of *RBOHD* in vascular bundles may therefore drive ROS signaling in these cells, affecting the stomata closest to them first, during the systemic response to light stress (Devireddy et al., 2020). This spatial relationship could further be explained by an interaction between ABA signaling and ROS production occurring at the vascular bundles (Galvez-Valdivieso et al., 2009; Kangasjärvi et al., 2009; Devireddy et al., 2018, 2020). Interestingly, although bundle sheath cells were shown to play a key role in systemic ABA and ROS signaling in response to abiotic stress (Galvez-Valdivieso et al., 2009; Kangasjärvi et al., 2009), they were not found by our analysis to be essential for mediating the systemic ROS wave response (Figures 1 to 3). This finding could suggest that the role of bundle sheath cells in mediating systemic signaling is linked in Arabidopsis to that of phloem and/or xylem parenchyma cells and that these different cell layers could cooperate in the systemic response of plants to stress. Phloem and/or xylem parenchyma cells could therefore mediate the ROS wave, while bundle sheath cells could integrate it with ABA signaling.

Taken together, our findings reveal that in addition to  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , electric, and hydraulic signals (Mousavi et al., 2013; Sade et al., 2014; Toyota et al., 2018; Shao et al., 2020), ROS signals are also mediated through the plant vascular system. The potential integration of all these rapid systemic signals (Gilroy et al., 2016; Choi et al., 2017; Fichman and Mittler, 2020; Fichman et al., 2020) could therefore occur at the vascular bundles of plants, underscoring the importance of these tissues in mediating plant acclimation to different abiotic stresses and other stimuli. Vascular bundles could therefore serve as the central rapid systemic signaling super highway of plants.

## METHODS

### Plant Material, Growth Conditions, and Constructs

Arabidopsis (*Arabidopsis thaliana* cv Columbia-0), *rbohD*, *rbohF*, and *rbohD rbohF* plants (confirmed transposon insertion mutants; Torres et al., 2002; Kwak et al., 2003; Miller et al., 2009) were grown in peat pellets (Jiffy-7, Jiffy; <http://www.jiffygroup.com/>) at 23°C under short-day growth conditions (10-h-light/14-h-dark cycle, 50  $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ; Supplemental Figure 4). For complementing the *rbohD* mutant, promoter fragments representing between 579 to 3000 bp upstream to the 5' of the start codon of *CER6* (AT1G68530; Hooker et al., 2002; Mustroph et al., 2009), *CAB3* (AT1G29910; Endo et al., 2007; Matías-Hernández et al., 2016), *SCR* (AT3G54220; Dhondt et al., 2010; Cui et al., 2014), *XCP1* (AT4G35350; Funk et al., 2002; Avci et al., 2008), *Sultr1;3* (AT1G22150; Yoshimoto et al., 2003; Sawa and Kay, 2011), and *RBOHD* (AT5G47910; Supplemental Table 1; Torres et al., 2002) were isolated by PCR from genomic DNA, sequenced, ligated upstream to the *RBOHD* gene, and cloned into pCAMBIA2301 vectors. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101 was transformed with all constructs and used to generate transgenic homozygous *rbohD* plants. Transgenic homozygous *rbohD* plants expressing the luciferase reporter under the control of the *Zat12* promoter were obtained as



previously described by Miller et al. (2009) and complemented with the different vectors for *RBOHD* expression as described above. A third set of vectors for expressing RBOHD fused in frame to GFP (N-terminal fusion) under the control of the different promoters described above were also generated and characterized. Homozygous lines were obtained for all constructs described above, and two to three different homozygous lines were used for all GFP localization, ROS imaging, transcript expression analyses using luciferase imaging, and SAA, as described below. At least two different independent homozygous lines were used for each assay and at least 10 different individual plants from each line were analyzed and averaged (for a total of at least 20 different plants per time point per treatment).

#### Light Stress, ROS, Luciferase and GFP Imaging, and Data Analysis

To image whole-plant ROS levels, plants were fumigated with 50  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{H}_2\text{DCFDA}$  (excitation/emission, 495 nm/517 nm; Millipore-Sigma; Ortega-Villasante et al., 2018) in 50 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, containing 0.01% (v/v) Silwet L-77 (LEHLE seeds) using a portable mini nebulizer (Punasi Direct) for 30 min as previously described by Fichman et al. (2019) and Zandalinas et al. (2020). As a control for dye penetration, plants were fumigated with 50  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{H}_2\text{DCFDA}$  for 30 min, followed by fumigation with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  as previously described in Supplemental Figures 3B and 3C, and by Fichman et al. (2019) and Zandalinas et al. (2020). In addition, plants were fumigated with 50  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{H}_2\text{DCFDA}$  for 30 min and then with 10 mM ascorbic acid or 5 mM glutathione for 10 min and then with 1 mM  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  for 5 min (Supplemental Figures 3B and 3C). For luciferase imaging, plants were sprayed with 1 mM luciferin (sodium salt; GOLD BioTechnology) solution according to Miller et al. (2009). Following  $\text{H}_2\text{DCFDA}$  or luciferin application, local leaves were exposed to a light intensity of  $1700 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  for 2 min using a ColdVision fiber optic light-emitting diode light source (Schott; Supplemental Figure 4) as described by Devireddy et al. (2018) and Zandalinas et al. (2019, 2020). Imaging ROS accumulation (evident by DCF oxidation) and luciferase activity in response to a local treatment of light stress was conducted with an IVIS Lumina S5 platform using Living Image 4.7.2 software (PerkinElmer) as described by Miller et al. (2009), Fichman et al. (2019) and Zandalinas et al. (2020). Because of the relatively young age of plants used, the activity of luciferase controlled by the *ZAT12* promoter was mainly detected at the edge of leaves (Miller et al., 2009; Fichman et al., 2019). GFP localization and DCF imaging were also performed by Lionheart FX fluorescence (BioTek) and TCS SP8 (Leica) multiphoton confocal microscopes. All experiments were repeated at least three times each with the wild type, *rbohD*, and two to three different transgenic *rbohD* complemented lines.

#### Systemic Acquired Acclimation Assays

A single leaf was pretreated for 15 min with a light intensity of  $1700 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ . Plants were then incubated for 45 min under controlled conditions. Following the recovery period, a systemic leaf was exposed to a light intensity of  $1700 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  for 45 min. Systemic leaves were then analyzed for electrolyte leakage as described by Suzuki et al. (2013), Devireddy et al. (2018), and Zandalinas et al. (2019, 2020). Control plants were untreated (Suzuki et al., 2013; Devireddy et al., 2018; Zandalinas et al., 2019, 2020).

#### Statistical Analyses

Results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  sd. Statistical analyses were performed by two-tailed Student's *t* test (asterisks denote statistical significance at  $P < 0.05$  with respect to controls; Supplemental Table 2; Suzuki et al., 2013; Choudhury et al., 2018; Devireddy et al., 2018; Fichman et al., 2019; Zandalinas et al., 2019, 2020).

#### Supplemental Data

**Supplemental Figure 1.** Representative images of tissue-specific RBOHD-GFP fusion protein expression in the *rbohD* mutant using different tissue-specific promoters (supports Figures 1 to 3).

**Supplemental Figure 2.** Complementations of light stress-induced local and systemic ROS signaling in the *rbohD* mutant with *RBOHD* driven by the phloem-specific promoter *pSUC2* (supports Figures 1 to 3).

**Supplemental Figure 3.** Controls for systemic ROS signaling in the *rbohD* mutant in response to a local application of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{DCFDA}$  dye penetration, and ROS signal quenching by two different antioxidants (supports Figures 1 and 4).

**Supplemental Figure 4.** Light spectrum and intensities used for growing plants under control conditions and during HL treatments.

**Supplemental Table 1.** Primers used to amplify each tissue-specific promoter by PCR from genomic DNA.

**Supplemental Table 2.** P-values of statistical analysis.

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#### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

S.I.Z. and Y.F. performed experiments and analyzed the data. R.M. and S.I.Z. designed experiments, analyzed the data, and wrote the article.

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