

MRL1, a Conserved Pentatricopeptide Repeat Protein, Is Required for Stabilization of *rbcL* mRNA in *Chlamydomonas* and *Arabidopsis*

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We identify and functionally characterize MRL1, a conserved nuclear-encoded regulator of the large subunit of ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase. The nonphotosynthetic *mrl1* mutant of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* lacks ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase, and the resulting block in electron transfer is partially compensated by redirecting electrons toward molecular oxygen via the Mehler reaction. This allows continued electron flow and constitutive nonphotochemical quenching, enhancing cell survival during illumination in spite of photosystem II and photosystem I photoinhibition. The *mrl1* mutant transcribes *rbcL* normally, but the mRNA is unstable. The molecular target of MRL1 is the 5' untranslated region of *rbcL*. MRL1 is located in the chloroplast stroma, in a high molecular mass complex. Treatment with RNase or deletion of the *rbcL* gene induces a shift of the complex toward lower molecular mass fractions. MRL1 is well conserved throughout the green lineage, much more so than the 10 other pentatricopeptide repeat proteins found in *Chlamydomonas*. Depending upon the organism, MRL1 contains 11 to 14 pentatricopeptide repeats followed by a novel MRL1-C domain. In *Arabidopsis thaliana*, MRL1 also acts on *rbcL* and is necessary for the production/stabilization of the processed transcript, presumably because it acts as a barrier to 5'→3' degradation. The *Arabidopsis mrl1* mutant retains normal levels of the primary transcript and full photosynthetic capacity.

INTRODUCTION

The biogenesis of the genome-containing organelles, chloroplasts and mitochondria, is governed by protein factors encoded in the nucleus, most of which probably remain to be unraveled (Barkan and Goldschmidt-Clermont, 2000). These factors control chloroplast gene expression at the posttranscriptional, translational, and posttranslational levels, leading to the concerted production of nuclear- and chloroplast-encoded subunits of the photosynthetic enzymes. Each chloroplast gene appears to be controlled by a suite of nucleus-encoded factors, usually specific to a single or a few genes. In some cases, these factors have

been shown to accumulate in limiting amounts for the production of their target protein (Raynaud et al., 2007). Many regulators of organelle gene expression interacting with mRNA belong to families of repeat-containing proteins. Among them are the RNA binding tetratricopeptide repeat proteins, such as NAC2 and HCF107 (Boudreau et al., 2000; Sane et al., 2005); however, the majority of sequence-specific RNA-interacting regulators described in chloroplasts and mitochondria belong to another family of repeat proteins, the pentatricopeptide repeat (PPR) family.

PPR proteins are characterized by the presence of repeated degenerated units of 35–amino acid residues. Based on similarity to the α -solenoid superfamily, it is believed that each PPR folds into a pair of antiparallel α -helices, whose stacking forms a superhelical structure able to bind in its groove an extended RNA molecule (Delannoy et al., 2007). To date, PPR proteins have been found in all eukaryotes, but the family is particularly expanded in land plants (for a recent review, see O'Toole et al., 2008), with >450 in *Arabidopsis thaliana*, located either in chloroplasts or in mitochondria (Lurin et al., 2004). PPR proteins function in RNA processing, intron splicing, RNA editing, and translation. Some, like the E-class PPR proteins, are composed of a string of PPR motifs and a characteristic C-terminal domain, which may recruit, by protein–protein interaction, an effector to the correct site (for a recent review, see Schmitz-Linneweber and Small, 2008). Others, like CRP1 and PGR3, have no recognizable

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domains apart from the PPR motifs. These two proteins have been implicated both in RNA stability and in translation (Yamazaki et al., 2004; Schmitz-Linneweber et al., 2005), similarly to MCA1, which interacts with *petA* and was the first PPR protein characterized in *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* (Loiselay et al., 2008).

The PPR code, which would link the succession and amino acid sequence of the repeats with the nucleotide sequence of the target mRNA, remains to be established. Immunoprecipitation and in vitro binding studies have delineated binding sites for maize (*Zea mays*) CRP1, PPR5, and PPR10 (Schmitz-Linneweber and Small, 2008; Williams-Carrier et al., 2008; Pfalz et al., 2009). The general model that emerges for the stabilization mechanism is that binding of the PPR protein shelters a specific region of RNA from nucleases, in the manner of a protein cap. At the same time, the protein may facilitate other processes, such as splicing in the case of PPR5.

In this study, we describe MRL1, a PPR protein found in plants and green algae, that controls the accumulation of the *rbcl* mRNA at a posttranscriptional stage and, hence, ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase (Rubisco) biogenesis. The contrasting phenotypes of the *mrl1* mutants of *Arabidopsis* and *Chlamydomonas* underline the high metabolic flexibility of the latter unicellular organism that developed photoprotection strategies in the absence of CO₂ fixation by Rubisco.

RESULTS

The *Chlamydomonas mrl1* Mutant Fails to Accumulate *rbcl* mRNA

The *Chlamydomonas mrl1* mutant was isolated from a collection of paromomycin-resistant transformants obtained by random insertion of the *aphVIII* gene, followed by screening for a non-phototrophic (acetate-requiring [*ac*]) phenotype (Johnson et al., 2007). The Chl_a fluorescence induction kinetics and charge separation activities were normal in the mutant (Figure 1A, Table 1), indicating no defect in the thylakoid electron transfer chain, which suggested a downstream block in carbon assimilation. Growth on acetate-containing plates was inhibited even at the relatively low light intensity of 40 μE m⁻² s⁻¹ (Figure 1B), and this light-sensitive phenotype was partly alleviated by DCMU, an inhibitor of photosystem II.

The mutant was backcrossed twice to wild-type strains. In the second backcross, 18 tetrads were analyzed, and in each the *ac*, light-sensitive, and antibiotic resistance phenotypes cosegregated in two of the four progeny, indicating a single mutation in a nuclear gene caused by insertion of the cassette. We tested the level of Rubisco, the enzyme in the Calvin-Benson cycle that is responsible for CO₂ fixation. Protein gel blotting revealed that *mrl1* strains lacked both the small and large subunits of the Rubisco enzyme, under conditions both of growth (TAP medium, low light) and of growth arrest (resuspended in MIN medium, high light, 24 h) (Figure 1C). The small subunit is encoded by the *RBCS* family of nuclear genes, while the large subunit is encoded by a single chloroplast gene. By RNA gel blot analysis, we found that *mrl1* strains lacked the *rbcl* mRNA (Figure 2), although its

synthesis was unaffected (see below). In all our further phenotypic analyses of the *mrl1* mutant, we found its photosynthetic parameters and light sensitivity indistinguishable from those of classical Rubisco mutants, such as 18-5B (Spreitzer et al., 1985), indicating that the main (or sole) function of MRL1 is to allow accumulation of *rbcl* mRNA. We concluded that the nuclear gene mutated in this strain encodes a protein necessary for maturation/stability of the *rbcl* transcript. In keeping with the accepted nomenclature, we have called the mutated gene *MRL1*.

The *MRL1* Gene Encodes a PPR Protein

An indexed cosmid library was used to complement the *mrl1* mutant as described earlier (Kuras et al., 2007). A cosmid was identified, 21.11G, as capable of restoring phototrophy. It contains a 27.2-kb fully sequenced region of chromosome 6 (5935919-5963122 in genome version 4, corresponding to scaffold_12:1776719-1803922 in version 3). Based on the current annotation, the cosmid insert contains four putative genes, two of which are supported by EST data. Performing different restriction digests on the cosmid and using the digested DNA to transform *mrl1*, we found that the complementing region corresponded to one of the two EST-supported genes, annotated as *PPR2*, which we now rename *MRL1*. A 10.9-kb *AatII* fragment of the cosmid corresponding to this gene (Figure 3A) was purified and used to retransform a cell-walled *mrl1* strain, to generate the complemented strain *mrl1.C*.

DNA gel blotting was used to analyze the *MRL1* locus in the mutant. Using the enzyme *XmaI*, which cuts at two sites within *MRL1* (Figure 3A; see Supplemental Figure 1 online), we observed that the 4.5-kb fragment corresponding to the 5' part of the gene was replaced by a 3.2-kb fragment. In a *NheI* digest, the 12-kb band corresponding to the 5' part of *MRL1* was shifted to 7.5 kb in the mutant. Figure 3A shows the putative position of the *aphVIII* gene in *MRL1*.

We obtained and sequenced two cDNA clones derived from *MRL1*. Because similarity with the *MRL1* gene in the closely related alga *Volvox carteri* extended beyond the 5' end of the longest *Chlamydomonas* cDNA clone, we postulated that it was truncated at the 5' end. Indeed, using primers designed to amplify the upstream region, we retrieved by RT-PCR a 650-nucleotide extension comprising the beginning of the coding sequence and 57 nucleotides of the 5' untranslated region (UTR). We found an in-frame stop codon (UAG) 30 nucleotides upstream of the putative start AUG, providing further evidence that we had identified the actual translation start site. New gene models were generated for both species and placed in the gene catalog (ID 206534 for *Chlamydomonas* and ID 127498 for *Volvox* version 1). The *Chlamydomonas MRL1* gene contains 11 exons (Figure 3A). Its coding sequence spans 6901 nucleotides on the genome and 4308 nucleotides on the mRNA. At 1138 nucleotides, the 3' UTR is unusually long. The nonphototrophic phenotype of *mrl1* could not be complemented by transformation with the reconstituted full-length cDNA, but this was achieved with a chimeric construct containing the promoter and 5' portion of the gene fused to the cDNA (Figure 3A).

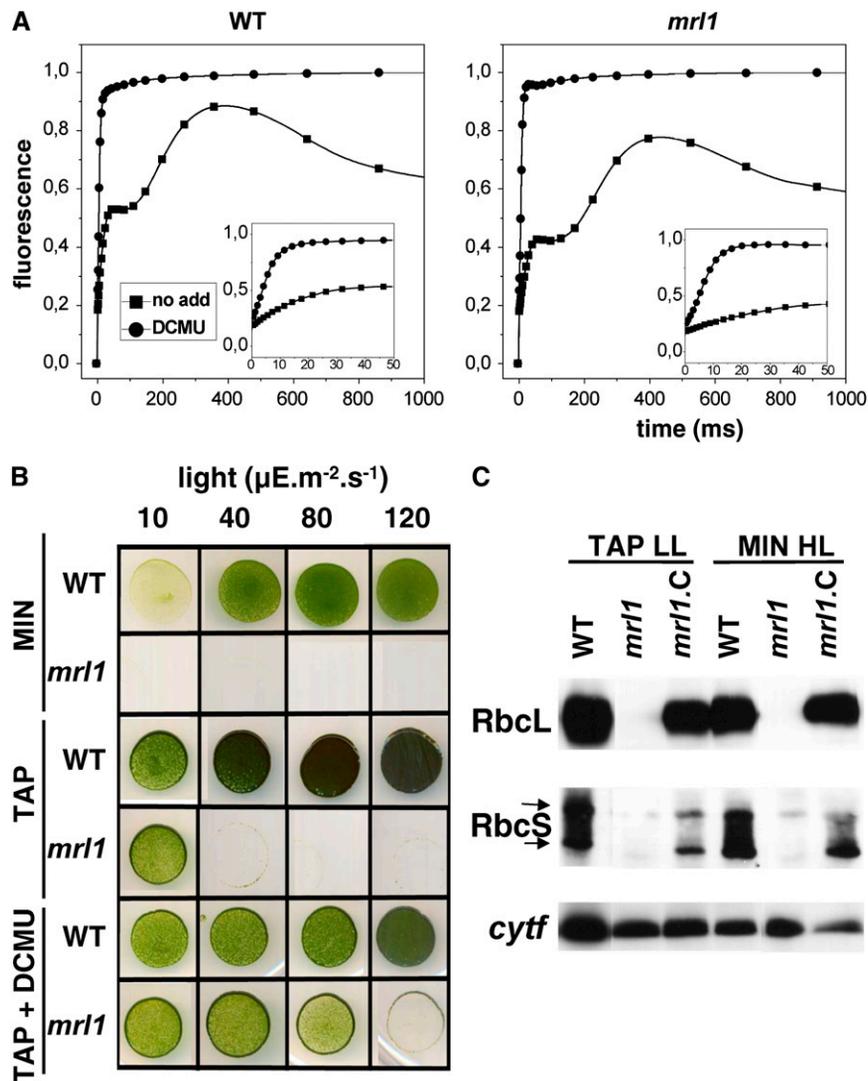


Figure 1. Phenotype of the *mrl1* Mutant.

(A) Fluorescence transients of *Chlamydomonas* wild-type and *mrl1* strains in the presence or absence of DCMU (20 μM). Inset: same traces on an expanded time scale

(B) Wild-type and *mrl1* cells were resuspended in water at a concentration of 10^4 cells mL^{-1} and spotted onto Petri dishes of TAP or MIN media and grown for 10 d. In the last two lines, cells were mixed with DCMU (10 μM final concentration) before spotting onto TAP.

(C) Immunoblot of total cell extracts of wild-type, *mrl1*, and *mrl1.C* (complemented *mrl1* strain) strains reacted with an antibody to RbcL and RbcS (Rubisco large and small subunits) and an antibody to cytochrome *f* (*cyt*f**) as a control. RbcS appears as a double band (arrows) in this gel system. [See online article for color version of this figure.]

The hypothetical MRL1 protein is composed of 1435 amino acids with an estimated molecular mass of 138 kD. It can be divided into five regions: a chloroplast-targeting peptide (19 amino acids based on WolfPSORT and ChloroP, corresponding approximately to the region that is not conserved in *Volvox*), an N-terminal region, a PPR domain, a new conserved domain, which we call MRL1-C, and a C-terminal tail rich in Ala and Gly (Figure 3A; see Supplemental Figure 2 online). From amino acids 155 to 593, the TPRpred program at the Max Planck Institute (<http://frpred.tuebingen.mpg.de/tpred>) (Biegert et al., 2006) predicts MRL1 to have 10 PPR motifs. Upon further analysis and

based on the comparison with other organisms, we found two additional PPR motifs contained within this region (see below). According to predictions by PsiPred (<http://www.psi-pred.net/psiform.html>), the protein is highly α -helical, not only the PPR domain but also the N-terminal and MRL1-C domains (see Supplemental Figure 2 online). The tail domain is predicted to be essentially a random coil.

MRL1 belongs to a small family of 11 PPR proteins in *Chlamydomonas* that includes MCA1, a stabilization factor for the *petA* mRNA (Loiselay et al., 2008). In contrast with the other family members, MRL1 shows a high degree of sequence

Table 1. Photosynthetic Parameters of *Chlamydomonas* Wild-Type and *mrl1* Cells Grown in Low Light ($10 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) and Treated or Not in High Light ($200 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) for 16 h

	Wild-Type Low Light	Wild-Type High Light	<i>mrl1</i> Low Light	<i>mrl1</i> High Light
F_v/F_m	0.68 ± 0.10	0.47 ± 0.11	0.70 ± 0.08	0.37 ± 0.09
PSI	1.00 ± 0.15	1.05 ± 0.22	1.38 ± 0.18	0.66 ± 0.23
PSII	1	0.44 ± 0.11	1.1 ± 0.08	0.43 ± 0.09
NPQ	~ 0	0.28 ± 0.10	0.29 ± 0.08	0.20 ± 0.11

Cells grown in TAP were harvested in the mid-exponential phase and resuspended in MIN medium at a chlorophyll concentration of $\sim 150 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. They were kept in the dark under vigorous shaking before measuring F_v/F_m . Normalized PSI and PSII contents were estimated as described in Methods. Fluorescence was first recorded at $50 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, and NPQ was evaluated as fluorescence quenching ($F_m - F_m/F_m$) after exposure to saturating ($1000 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) light for 10 min.

conservation with other green photosynthetic eukaryotes (Viridiplantae) (Figure 3B; see Supplemental Figure 2 online). The only other *Chlamydomonas* PPR protein that has a putative ortholog in land plants is HCF152, but sequence conservation is low compared with MRL1. Blast searches in the nonredundant and EST databases and in fully sequenced genomes retrieved full or partial MRL1 sequences from green algae and land plants (chlorophytes and streptophytes), but the gene was not found in other algae (rhodophytes, glaucosystophytes, and heterokonts) or nonphotosynthetic organisms. The moss *Physcomitrella patens* was unusual in showing three MRL1 genes we called MRL1A, -B, and -C. Phylogenetic analysis (Figure 3B; see Supplemental Data Set 1 online) indicates that they have arisen by two successive gene duplication events. Pp-MRL1A and Pp-MRL1B have a pairwise Ks value (rate of synonymous substitutions) of 1.13 (S. Rensing, personal communication), consistent with their being derived from the whole genome duplication that occurred in the moss ~ 45 million years ago (Rensing et al., 2007).

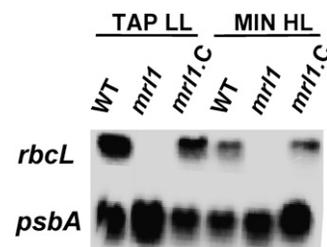
In MRL1 proteins, the best conserved regions are the PPR and MRL1-C domains (see Supplemental Figure 2 online). Compared with algae, land plants tend to have a longer N-terminal domain and a shorter C-terminal tail. The tail is longest in *Chlamydomonas* and *Volvox*, but complementation experiments using the *mrl1* mutant showed that it is dispensable for function. Indeed, the mutant could be complemented to phototrophy using the promoter-cDNA plasmid restricted with *Scal* that cuts in the vector part, but also with enzymes that cut within the tail (*BstEII*, marked as B in Figure 3) or at the end of the MRL1-C domain (*SgrAI*, marked as S). However, cutting at the *MluI* site (marked as M), near the start of the MRL1-C domain, gave no phototrophic colonies, indicating that the C-domain is essential. In keeping with its functional importance, the MRL1-C domain is well conserved, except for three insertions in the *Chlamydomonas* and *Volvox* proteins. BLAST searches with this domain alone found it only in MRL1 proteins.

Transcription of *rbcL* Is Unaffected in *mrl1*

PPR proteins are known as sequence-specific RNA-interacting proteins, participating in a variety of functions, including RNA stabilization and modification (Delannoy et al., 2007). To ascertain that the *mrl1* mutation prevents stabilization of the mRNA rather than its synthesis, we pulse-labeled permeabilized wild-

type and *mrl1* cells using [α - ^{32}P]UTP for 15 min, and the labeled RNA samples were used as probes in hybridizations to filter-blotted *rbcL*, *psbB*, and *petA* gene fragments. After normalization to the *psbB* transcript, we found no significant difference in the synthesis of *rbcL* between *mrl1* and wild-type strains (Figure 4). We conclude that *rbcL* mRNA transcription is unaffected in the mutant and that its decreased accumulation is due to an enhanced degradation compared with the wild type. Using RT-PCR, we found traces of the *rbcL* mRNA in the *mrl1* mutant, especially in conditions of growth arrest (see Supplemental Figure 3B online). We used RNA ligation-mediated rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RLM-RACE) to identify the 5' end of the mRNA transcript and found a single 5' end (see Supplemental Figure 3C online). Treatment with pyrophosphatase increased signal intensity, indicating that this 5' end is triphosphorylated and corresponds to a transcription start site. Its abundance was severely reduced in the mutant, but its sequence was unchanged, indicating that loss of MRL1 does not induce abnormal processing of the transcript.

We also examined the 76-5EN mutant (Hong and Spreitzer, 1994), which was described as being deficient in *rbcL* transcription. Preliminary genetic analysis suggested that it is allelic or closely linked to *mrl1* (no segregation in 16 zygotes examined), even though its *MRL1* locus does not appear rearranged in DNA gel blots. Because preliminary experiments with the original 76-5EN strain showed a low efficiency of transformation, we crossed it to the wild type and generated strain 76.5EN.1B, which could be transformed with the promoter-cDNA fusion

**Figure 2.** Total Cell RNA Hybridized with *rbcL* and *psbA* as a Control Probe.

The *mrl1* strain accumulates no *rbcL* mRNA compared with the wild type or *mrl1.C*. Low light is $10 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, and high light is $200 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$.

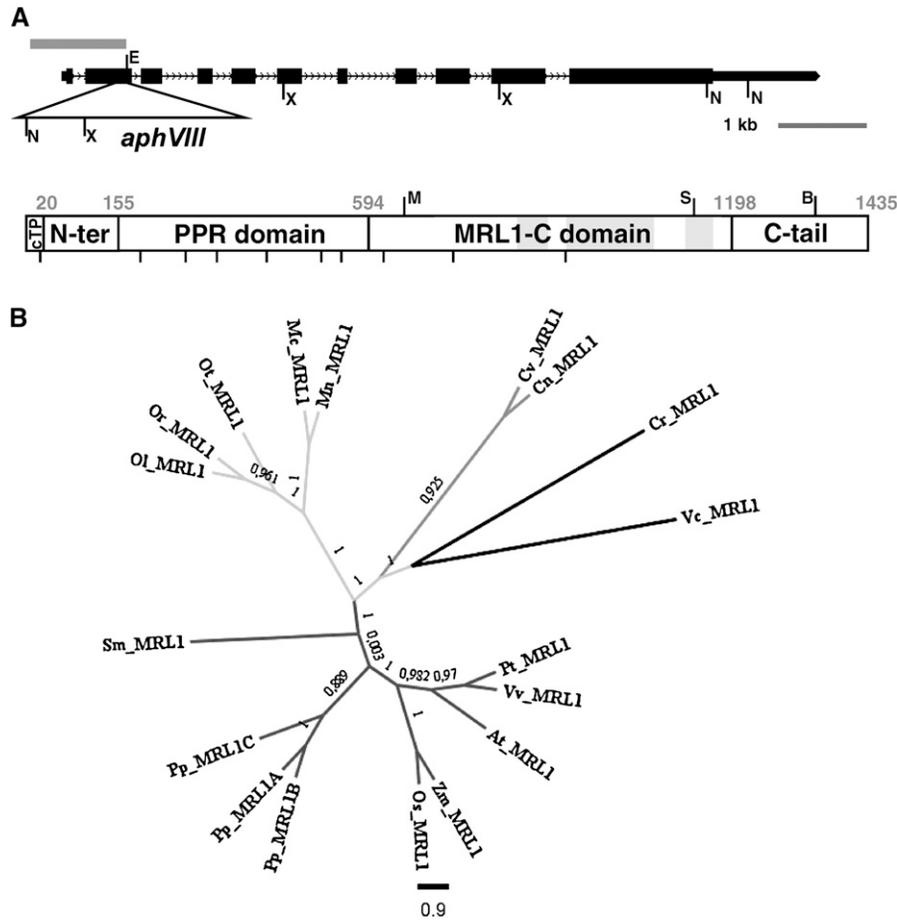


Figure 3. The *MRL1* Gene.

(A) Top: Map of the *MRL1* gene. Location of the *aphVIII* gene is indicated, together with the *NheI* (N) and *XmaI* (X) sites used in DNA gel blotting (see Supplemental Figure 1 online). Exons are shown as boxes and introns as arrowed lines. The gray bar at the 5' end denotes the genomic fragment that was cloned into the *EcoRI* (E) site of the cDNA to generate the promoter-cDNA construct. Bottom: Map of the *MRL1* protein, showing its transit peptide (TP) and four domains (with numbering of their first amino acid) and the positions of introns (ticks on lower line) and of restriction enzyme sites used in transformation experiments (M, *MluI*; S, *SgrAI*; B, *BstEII*). The three insertions found in the C-domain of *Chlamydomonas* compared with other sequences are indicated by gray shading.

(B) Cladogram of *MRL1* proteins. The tree was obtained with the program PhyML, based on the alignment of Supplemental Figure 2 online after truncation of the first 589 ill-aligned positions. Streptophytes appear at the bottom (*Sellaginella*, *Physcomitrella*, rice, maize, *Arabidopsis*, grapevine, and *Populus*), Prasinophytes at top left (*Ostreococcus* and *Micromonas*), and other chlorophytes at top right (*Chlorella*, *Volvox*, and *Chlamydomonas*). Each branch is labeled with its aLRT value.

construct. This strain was efficiently complemented by the *Scal*-restricted construct, restoring a photosynthetic phenotype with an efficiency similar to that observed in *mrl1* strains. We conclude that 76.5EN is mutated in the *MRL1* gene and designate this allele as *mrl1-2*.

MRL1 Is Localized to the Stroma and Is Part of a High Molecular Mass Complex Profoundly Affected by the Absence of Its RNA Target

An antibody against *MRL1* detected a protein of around 120 kD in chloroplast stromal extracts from the wild-type strain, but not from the *mrl1* mutant (Figure 5A). To test whether *MRL1* forms

part of an RNA/protein complex, chloroplast stroma was prepared and high molecular mass complexes were separated by size exclusion chromatography with or without prior treatment by RNase I. As shown in Figures 5B and 5C, the peak of *MRL1* elution was in fraction 5, corresponding to an approximate molecular mass of ~800 kD. After treatment with RNase I, however, complex size was reduced to ~600 kD (fraction 7), suggesting that the complex contains an RNA moiety. To test whether the *rbcl* mRNA was part of this complex, we generated a chloroplast transformant where the entire *rbcl* gene was deleted. When isolated stroma fractions were examined, the peak of *MRL1* elution was now in fraction 8, corresponding to a peak in the range of 550 kD. This demonstrates that the *MRL1* protein

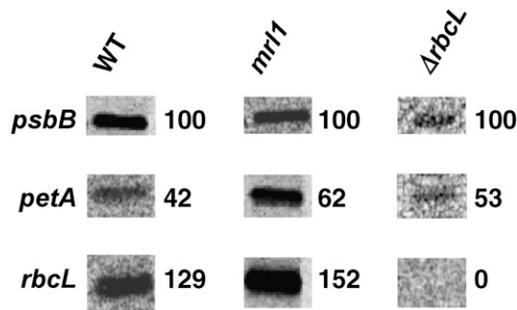


Figure 4. Run-On Transcription Experiment.

In vivo-labeled RNA from wild-type, *mrl1*, and $\Delta rbcL$ strains was hybridized to gene fragments separated by electrophoresis and blotted onto nitrocellulose. Numbers indicate labeling intensity, normalized to the *psbB* control. Specificity of the *rbcL* signal is indicated by its absence in the $\Delta rbcL$ strain.

interacts with the *rbcL* mRNA in vivo to form a high molecular mass complex that may or may not include other proteins.

The 5' Region of the *rbcL* Transcript Is the Target of MRL1

To establish which part of the *rbcL* transcript interacts with MRL1, we introduced into the chloroplast genome chimeric

constructs containing a reporter gene fused to either the 3' or the 5' UTR of the *rbcL* gene. When transformed into *mrl1*, the 5' *atpA-aadA-3'rbcL* resistance cassette (Goldschmidt-Clermont, 1991) yielded the same number of spectinomycin/streptomycin-resistant transformants as when transformed into the wild-type control. This indicates that the chimeric 5' *atpA-aadA-3'rbcL* transcript is stable in an *mrl1* background and, hence, that the target of MRL1 is not the 3' UTR of *rbcL*. By contrast, a construct carrying the *petA* reporter gene under control of the *rbcL* 5' region (pRF) was unable to express cytochrome *f* when transformed into an *mrl1* strain. Transformants obtained in a wild-type background showed normal fluorescence induction kinetics (Figure 6A), indicating that the *rbcL* 5' region is able to drive *petA* expression, but those created in the *mrl1* background showed induction kinetics typical of cytochrome *b₆f* mutants. This result was confirmed by RNA gel blot analysis (Figure 6B), which showed that the absence of MRL1 prevents accumulation of the *rbcL-petA* chimeric transcript. We conclude that the 5' UTR is the site of interaction between MRL1 and the *rbcL* transcript.

Analysis of the PPRs in MRL1

Because target recognition is believed to be mediated by the PPR repeats, we examined in detail the sequence alignment of the PPR domain and asked whether the repeats themselves

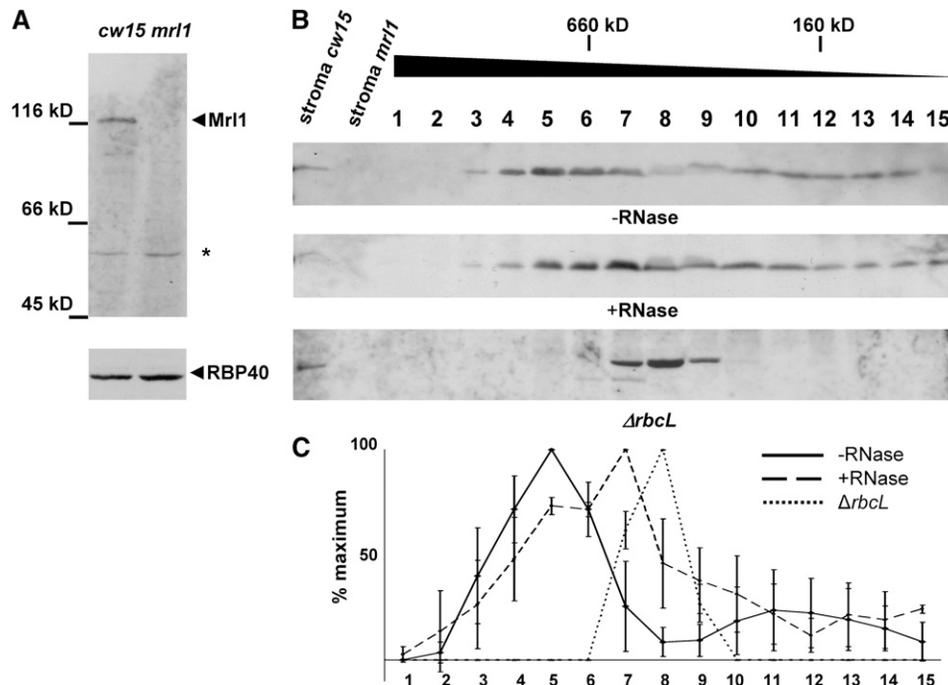


Figure 5. A High Molecular Mass Ribonucleoprotein Complex Containing MRL1 Is Located in the Chloroplast Stroma in *Chlamydomonas*.

(A) Detection of MRL1 in stromal proteins from *cw15* and *mrl1* by immunoblotting using the MRL1 antibody. A cross-reacting protein at 55 kD is marked by an asterisk. The *psbD*-specific translational activator RBP40 was used as a loading control.

(B) Stromal proteins were separated by size exclusion chromatography, and fractions 1 to 15 were subjected to protein gel blot analysis using the MRL1 antibody. Samples are from *cw15* (treated or not with 250 units RNase I) and from the *cw15* $\Delta rbcL$ strain. Molecular masses were calculated by parallel analysis of high molecular mass calibration markers.

(C) Quantitation of signal intensity in (B), with error bars calculated from three (the wild type and *mrl1*) or two ($\Delta rbcL$) independent experiments.

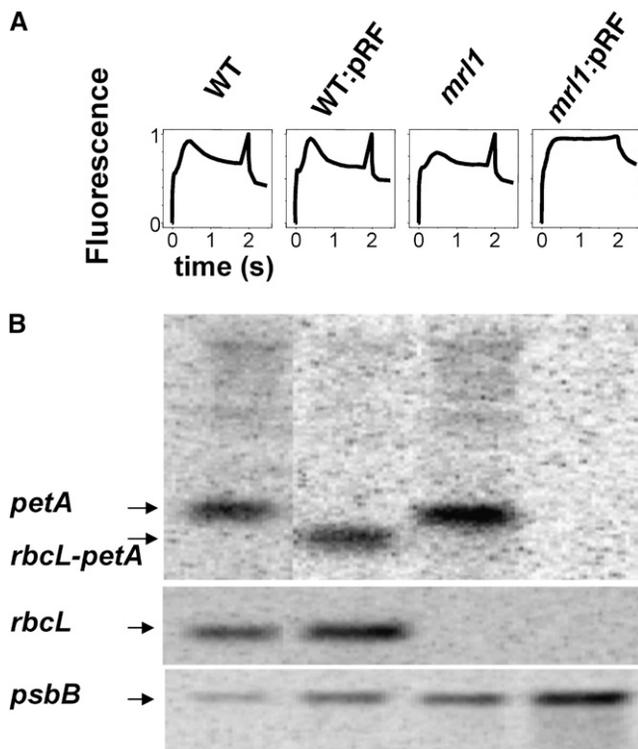


Figure 6. MRL1 Targets the 5' Region of *rbcL*.

(A) The wild type, *mrl1*, and the corresponding pRF-transformed strains containing the 5' *rbcL-petA* chimera replacing the native *petA* gene were analyzed by fluorescence induction to measure photosynthetic activity. Actinic light is turned on at $t = 0$ and a pulse of saturating light superimposed at $t = 2$ s to reach F_m , after which the light is turned off. Curves are normalized to F_m .

(B) RNA gel blot hybridization analysis of the strains in **(A)**, showing accumulation of either endogenous or chimeric *petA* transcript and *rbcL* mRNAs; *psbB* was used as a loading control.

were conserved. After refining the alignment based on the predictions of TPRpred (see Supplemental Figure 2 online), we identified 12 repeats in most MRL1 proteins, but only 11 in *Physcomitrella* MRL1C and 14 in the proteins from prasinophyte algae (*Ostreococcus* and *Micromonas*). Many of the repeats initially had escaped detection by the TPRpred program, usually because they contain short insertions between the two α -helices or after the second one, and TPRpred works on a fixed window of 35 residues. However, sequence conservation around the insertions unambiguously defines these regions as PPR repeats, albeit of noncanonical length. Allowing short insertions in the PPR motif helps reconcile sequence alignment and PPR prediction in other algal PPR proteins as well. For some of the repeats, sequence alignment also indicated short deletions. For example, the region in land plants that aligns with PPR#1 in algae has only 34 residues, and PPR#2 has deletions or insertions in most species. These may thus not be bona fide PPRs in all species, yet their sequence characteristics and presence in a PPR domain indicate that they derive from, and probably have kept some of the structural/functional properties of, a PPR.

Using these 224 refined repeats (see Supplemental Data Set 2 online) as independent input sequences, phylogenetic trees were built (see Supplemental Figure 4 online) to determine if the MRL1 protein had been subject to rearrangements within its PPR domain. Overall, the trees show a strong tendency to cocluster the repeats from a given location in the protein, suggesting a largely linear evolutionary history of the PPR domain.

The *Arabidopsis* MRL1 Ortholog Also Acts on the *rbcL* Transcript but Is Not Essential for Photosynthesis

According to Genevestigator (<https://www.genevestigator.ethz.ch/gv/index.jsp>), the *Arabidopsis* ortholog of MRL1 is expressed in all green parts, including stems, leaves, and sepals, but not in nongreen tissues, suggesting an involvement in photosynthesis. We analyzed two *Arabidopsis* T-DNA insertion lines, SALK-072806 (*At-mrl1-1*) and FLAG_568C09 (*At-mrl1-2*), carrying insertions in the 13th and 10th exons, respectively (i.e., within the PPR domain) (Figure 7A). Homozygous plants carrying the *At-mrl1-1* and *At-mrl1-2* mutations were genotyped and confirmed by RT-PCR to lack the MRL1 transcript (Figure 7B). As controls, we used, respectively, the Columbia-0 (Col-0) line and MRL1-2, a wild-type progeny from an *At-mrl1-2* heterozygous stock in the Wassilewskija background. Whether sown on sucrose-supplemented Murashige and Skoog medium or on soil (Figure 7C), neither growth nor color phenotype was observed, even in short-day conditions (8 h light/16 h dark).

Accordingly, functional analysis of mutant *Arabidopsis* plants did not show any significant change in the photosynthetic process compared with the wild type. For example, the photosystem II (PSII) to photosystem I (PSI) ratio (Figure 8A), which was assessed in planta from their relative contribution to the light-induced electrochromic signal, was not affected. The fluorescence parameter Φ PSII, which directly measures PSII-driven electron flow, was unchanged (Figure 8B). Furthermore, RNA gel blots did not detect any alterations with probes directed against *psbA*, *psbB*, *petB*, *psbD*, *psbN*, *atpBE*, *psbEL*, *psaA*, *psaC*, *petA*, *atpA*, *atpF*, *ndhB*, or *ndhK* (see Supplemental Figure 5 online). Because of the observed lack of *rbcL* transcript accumulation in *Chlamydomonas*, we tested *rbcL* mRNA accumulation levels in the plant mutant lines (Figure 8C). While two *rbcL* transcripts can be resolved by gel blot analysis in wild-type lines (lanes Col-0 and MRL1-2), the shorter transcript appeared to be completely absent in the mutants, a result that was confirmed (Figure 9) by the more sensitive techniques of primer extension and RLM-RACE. The size and 5' sequence of the shorter mRNA that is missing in the mutant are similar to those reported by Shiina et al. (1998) for the processed *rbcL* transcript in various land plants. In the mutant, the amount of the longer transcript appeared unaffected. The accumulation of the Rubisco protein was only marginally affected (see Supplemental Figure 6A online). Poly-some gradient analysis (see Supplemental Figure 6B online) showed that the remaining mRNA was loaded into the heavy fractions. Still, we observed a small but reproducible shift of *rbcL* mRNA toward lighter fractions in the mutants, not seen in the *atpB* control.

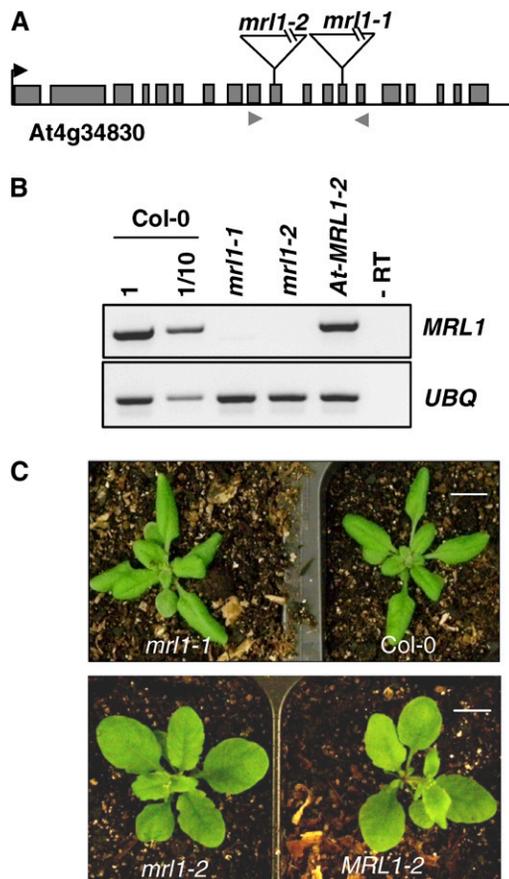


Figure 7. Analysis of *At-mrl1* Mutants.

(A) Sites of T-DNA insertions in *At-MRL1*. The arrowheads indicate primers used for the RT-PCR shown in (B). Gray boxes, exons; black lines, introns.

(B) RT-PCR was performed using 33 cycles for *MRL1* and 27 cycles for *UBQ*.

(C) Plants of the indicated genotypes were grown on soil for 3 weeks under a 16-h-light/8-h-dark photoperiod. The morphological differences can be ascribed to the fact that *mrl1-2* is in the Wassilewskija ecotype and *mrl1-1* is in Col-0. (*MRL1-2* is a wild-type progeny from the heterozygous *mrl1-2* seed stock.) Bar = 1 cm.

[See online article for color version of this figure.]

In *Chlamydomonas*, Impairment of Electron Flow from H₂O to CO₂ Is Compensated for by an Increased Capacity to Reduce Molecular Oxygen

As mentioned above, the fluorescence induction profile of the *Chlamydomonas mrl1* mutant was similar to that of the wild type (Figure 1A). In both strains, the pseudo-steady state fluorescence level (F_s) was well below the maximum level (F_m), suggesting that the rate of electron flow is similar in the two strains at steady state and close to that of PSII turnover. From the kinetics observed in the presence of DCMU (Butler, 1978), the latter was estimated to be around 10 ms in both strains (Figure 1A, inset). Thus, the absence of Rubisco does not represent a major bottleneck in electron transfer downstream of PSII.

A similar conclusion was reached when electron flow was assessed under continuous illumination rather than during a dark-light shift (Figure 10A). The parameter Φ PSII, which directly measures PSII-driven electron flow, was only marginally decreased in the *mrl1* mutant as opposed to the Δ *petB* mutant (Kuras and Wollman, 1994), which lacks cytochrome *b₆f* and was used in the experiment as a control for impairment of electron transfer. Conversely, oxygen evolution that reflects electron flow from H₂O to terminal acceptors was largely suppressed in the *Chlamydomonas* mutant at all light intensities tested (Figure 10B), in line with its inability to grow autotrophically. Because electron flow is not accompanied by a commensurate net O₂ evolution, the final electron acceptor must be molecular oxygen itself.

The chlororespiratory process (reviewed in Peltier and Cournac, 2002), whereby plastoquinol is oxidized by O₂ through the action of the plastoquinol terminal oxidase, is not likely to account for such a high rate of electron transport. Indeed, we found that propylgallate, a known inhibitor of plastoquinol terminal oxidase, had a similar effect on Φ PSII in the *mrl1* and wild-type strains. We next considered two other possible routes for oxygen reduction, the so-called Mehler reaction (Mehler, 1951), whereby

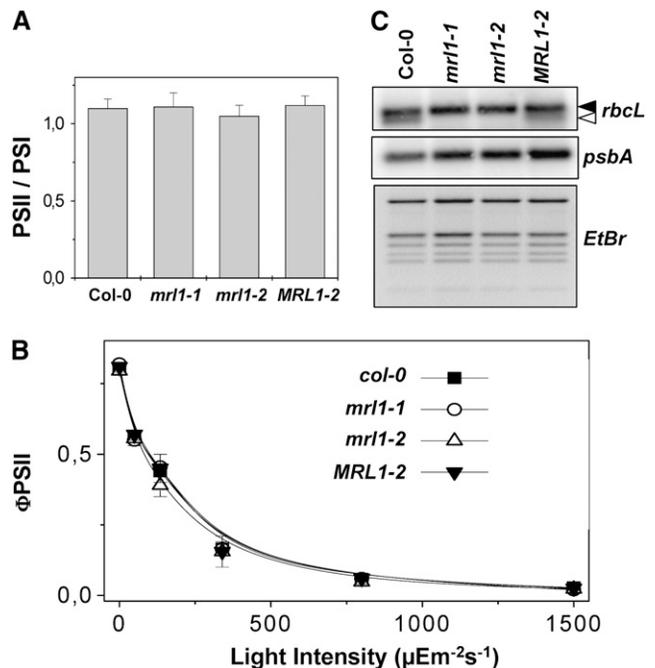


Figure 8. Analysis of *At-mrl1* Mutants.

(A) PSII-to-PSI ratio, measured from their respective contribution to the light-induced electrochromic shift (ECS) signal. Bars represent the SE of three measurements

(B) Light-driven electron transport activity, as derived from the fluorescence parameter Φ PSII (see Methods). Bars represent the SE of three measurements

(C) RNA gel blot analysis of *rbcl* and *psbA* mRNA. The bottom panel is the ethidium bromide-stained gel. The closed arrowhead indicates the primary transcript and the open arrowhead the processed species.

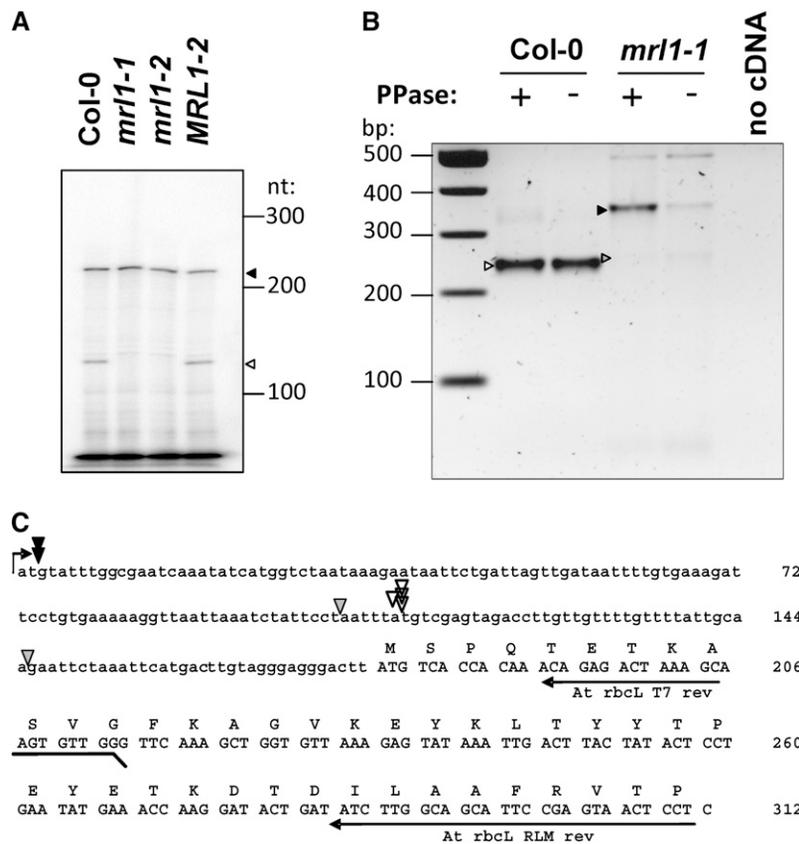


Figure 9. Analysis of *At-mrl1* Mutants.

(A) Primer extension analysis of the *rbcL* transcript, showing absence of the processed transcript (open arrowhead) in the mutants but retention of the primary transcript (closed arrowhead).

(B) and **(C)** RLM-RACE experiments: result of the PCR step and alignment on the *rbcL* upstream sequence of the 5' ends identified by cloning the bands marked by arrowheads. After ligation of an RNA oligonucleotide at its 5' end, the mRNA was reverse transcribed and amplified. In the mutant, a single transcript was amplified (closed arrowhead), and its enhancement by pyrophosphatase (PPase) treatment indicates that it corresponds to a primary transcript. In the wild type, for reasons unclear, only the shorter form was amplified (open arrowhead). Its lack of enhancement by PPase treatment indicates a 5'-monophosphate end typical of a processed RNA. In the mutant, only a very faint band (gray arrowhead) was found at this position, but its sequencing variable 5' ends, all different from that of the processed transcript in the wild type.

photosynthesis reduces molecular oxygen at the acceptor side of PSI, and the malate shuttle, which allows consumption of photosynthetically generated reducing equivalents by respiration in the mitochondrion (Edwards and Andreo, 1992). To distinguish between these two pathways, we measured Φ PSII and respiration rate simultaneously in a sealed cuvette, as a function of the decreasing oxygen concentration (Figure 11). At $10 \mu\text{M O}_2$, Φ PSII was decreased by 90% in the mutant compared with only $\sim 30\%$ in the wild type, while respiration was unaffected, in line with its known low K_m ($3 \mu\text{M}$; Forti and Caldiroli, 2005). The low affinity of Φ PSII for O_2 (30 to $40 \mu\text{M}$) in *mrl1* was comparable to that of the Mehler reaction ($\sim 25 \mu\text{M}$; Forti and Caldiroli, 2005), suggesting that this reaction is responsible for accepting electrons downstream of PSI in the mutant.

We then analyzed the effect of continuous high light on the electron transfer chain in *mrl1*. After 16 h at $200 \mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (high light), both the wild type and *mrl1* strain suffered a drop in PSII activity, reflecting photoinhibition (Table 1). However, reduced

PSII activity did not result in a major imbalance in photosynthesis in *mrl1* because PSI activity was also decreased to nearly the same extent. This PSI photoinhibition was not observed in the wild type. Interestingly, PSI activity recovered more slowly than PSII in the mutant (see Supplemental Figure 7 online), indicating that repair of light-induced damage was less efficient for PSI than for PSII. Furthermore, nonphotochemical quenching of absorbed energy (NPQ), a physiological response to light stress, was observed in *mrl1* grown in low light (Table 1), while prior exposure to high light is necessary in the wild-type strain (Niyogi, 1999). Finally, despite the growth arrest in high light, no extensive cell death was observed in *mrl1* cultures, unless they were deprived of oxygen during light exposure (Table 2). This stands in stark contrast with a Δ *psaB* mutant devoid of PSI, where oxygen deprivation rescues the strain (Table 2). These observations suggest that the Mehler reaction plays an important photoprotective role in the *Chlamydomonas mrl1* mutant, in spite of the fact that it produces potentially harmful reactive oxygen species (ROS).

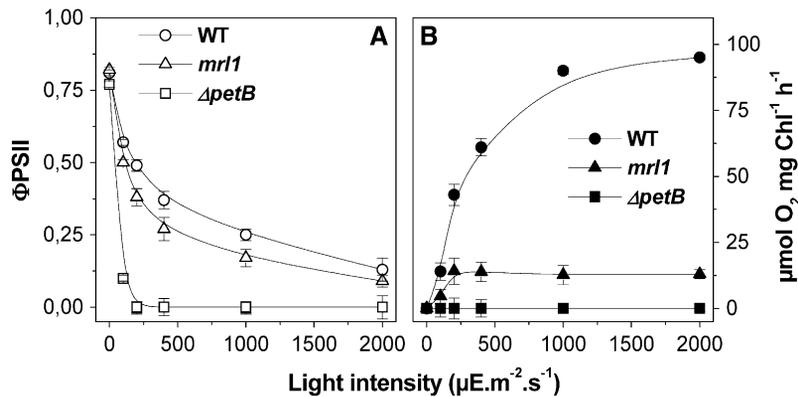


Figure 10. Light Dependence of Φ_{PSII} and O_2 Evolution in *Chlamydomonas*.

Light dependence of Φ_{PSII} (A) and O_2 evolution (B). Chlorophyll concentration was $\sim 150 \mu g \ mL^{-1}$. O_2 evolution was followed with a Clark electrode by increasing light intensity every 2 min and expressed as net photosynthesis (i.e., the maximum rate of photosynthesis after correction for respiration) at any given light intensity. Bars represent the SE of three independent experiments.

DISCUSSION

In this article, we show that MRL1 contributes to the stability and/or maturation of the *rbcl* transcript both in *Chlamydomonas* and in *Arabidopsis*. In the alga, inactivation of MRL1 completely prevents accumulation of the mRNA and of the Rubisco protein, while in the plant, only a very slight reduction in Rubisco content is observed. This leads to dramatic differences in growth phenotypes, nonphototrophic and light-sensitive in the case of the alga, normal in the plant.

The Cr-*mrl1* Mutant: How to Survive without Rubisco

Upon illumination, the *Chlamydomonas* mutant performs a sustained H_2O-H_2O cycle, likely involving the Mehler reaction, superoxide dismutase, and catalase. The Mehler reaction leads to ROS accumulation in high light (i.e., when O_2^- is not efficiently scavenged by superoxide dismutase and catalase activities) (Ort and Baker, 2002), a possible explanation for the light-sensitivity of the mutant and its alleviation by DCMU. ROS may induce photoinhibition of PSII and cause direct photodamage to PSI, as already proposed (Munekage et al., 2002). The nature of the PSI damage is unknown, but its slow recovery suggests that it is severe. Yet, cell death was not observed, unless oxygen was removed (Table 2). This stands in sharp contrast with the behavior of PSI mutants, which also show a high photosensitivity but are rescued by anaerobiosis. Thus, in spite of its negative effects on the photosystems, the Mehler reaction may play a protective role when CO_2 fixation is impaired. By permitting electron flow even when PSI acceptors are reduced, the Mehler reaction allows for the generation of a light-induced $\Delta\mu_H^+$. This not only triggers NPQ-mediated photoprotection (Table 1), but may also allow residual ATP synthesis, contributing to cell survival.

Molecular Target and Mechanism of Action of a Conserved PPR Protein

PPR proteins are present in most eukaryotic phyla but are exceptionally numerous in land plants. A rapid diversification of

the family has occurred between the colonization of terrestrial habitats and the monocot-dicot divergence (O'Toole et al., 2008), possibly as a means to suppress deleterious mutations in the organellar genomes (Maier et al., 2008). Thus, even though PPR proteins in land plants are often well conserved, the high degree of sequence similarity observed between algal and plant MRL1 (see Supplemental Figures 2 and 4 online) is highly unusual. It suggests not only that the mechanism of action of MRL1 has been largely conserved throughout evolution of the green lineage, but that its target has been fixed early on.

Indeed, our functional and molecular analyses in two model species have yielded no indication that MRL1 would have a target other than the *rbcl* mRNA. Our reporter gene experiments in *Chlamydomonas* (Figure 6) show that the molecular target of MRL1 lies upstream of the *rbcl* coding sequence (nucleotides -161 to -1 with respect to the translation start site), in a region that includes both the promoter and the 5' UTR. Because run-on experiments show that the mutation does not affect *rbcl*

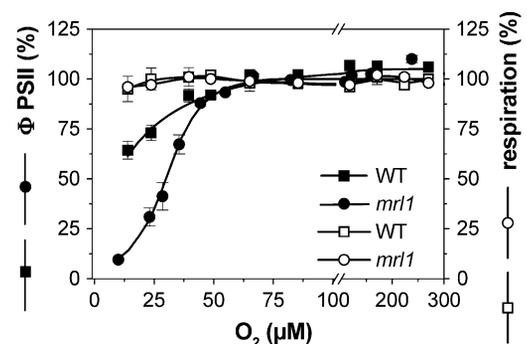


Figure 11. Φ_{PSII} and Respiration as a Function of Oxygen Concentration in *Chlamydomonas mrl1* versus Wild-Type Cells.

Oxygen concentration was varied by letting the cells respire in the dark. Cells were illuminated for 30 s before measuring the Φ_{PSII} at $130 \mu E \ m^{-2} \ s^{-1}$. Bars represent the SE of three independent measurements.

Table 2. *Chlamydomonas* Cell Survival in MIN Medium at 200 $\mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

	Wild Type		<i>mrl1</i>		ΔpsaB (PSI-Less)	
	O ₂	–O ₂	O ₂	–O ₂	O ₂	–O ₂
24 h	99.9	95	95	74	2	90
48 h	96	96	74	28	0	85

Cells were grown in TAP medium, centrifuged and resuspended to a concentration of 10^6 cells mL^{-1} in MIN media with NaHCO_3 (5 mM), and exposed to air (+O₂) or nitrogen (–O₂). For counting, cells were first stained with Alcian blue (which stains only dead cells) and then with iodine (which stains and immobilizes all cells), and percentage of survival was calculated.

transcription, we propose that MRL1 stabilizes the *rbcl* mRNA by binding to its 5' UTR (nucleotides –92 to –1). As a possible mechanism, it could act via stabilization of the secondary structures (Suay et al., 2005) known to shield the RNA from degradation by endonucleases. Direct binding to the target has been proposed or demonstrated for several mRNA stabilization (M) factors in *Chlamydomonas* (Boudreau et al., 2000; Herrin and Nickelsen, 2004; Loiselay et al., 2008) and for other PPR proteins (Nakamura et al., 2003; Schmitz-Linneweber et al., 2005; Pfalz et al., 2009). In support of this hypothesis, we found that MRL1 is part of a high molecular mass ribonucleoprotein complex, whose size is shifted by RNase I treatment. We note that the size of the MRL1 complex is less affected by the RNase treatment than by a total lack of *rbcl*. This could suggest that the MRL1 protein protects a region of the *rbcl* mRNA from the action of the RNase.

In accordance with previous studies (Dron et al., 1982; Anthonisen et al., 2001), we found a single *rbcl* transcript in *Chlamydomonas*, and the presence of a 5' triphosphate indicates that it is not a processed form (see Supplemental Figure 3 online). It is still detectable in the mutant, consistent with our finding that the mutation prevents the stabilization of the *rbcl* transcript, but not its transcription. Genetic analysis and complementation indicate that the previously described 76-5EN mutation (Hong and Spreitzer, 1994) is in fact an allele of *mrl1*. This casts some doubt on its reported defect in *rbcl* transcription. We note that the RNA run-on transcription experiment reported by these authors shows a substantial labeling of *rbcl* in the mutant, and we propose that the reduced signal they observe is due to rapid degradation of the transcript during the in vivo labeling, rather than transcriptional block. This novel *mrl1-2* allele should prove a valuable tool for further dissection of MRL1 function.

In comparison with *Chlamydomonas*, the less severe phenotype of the *Arabidopsis mrl1* mutants is explained by the coexistence of two *rbcl* transcripts in the latter. In all dicot and monocot species that have been examined in detail, the *rbcl* gene yields a single primary transcript, which is then processed into a shorter form. The *At-mrl1* mutants miss only the processed form, and we conclude that MRL1 is necessary either for processing or for stabilization of the processed form. The mechanism that generates this secondary transcript in plants is unknown, but we favor the hypothesis that MRL1 binding defines

the endpoint of nucleolytic degradation of the *rbcl* 5' end. This would be similar to the recently reported mode of action of another PPR, maize PPR10. This protein serves as a mark on its target mRNAs defining the sites where exonucleases will stop and, thus, the mature 5' and 3' ends of the processed forms (Pfalz et al., 2009). A binding of MRL1 to the primary *rbcl* transcript is supported by our finding that the mutation affects the distribution of the transcript in the polysome gradient, although other explanations, such as reduced ribosome loading, absence of other protein factors, or enhanced cotranslational mRNA degradation, should also be considered. In any event, while MRL1 certainly plays a more complex role in *Arabidopsis* than in *Chlamydomonas*, the basic mechanism could be very similar. After binding to the primary transcript, MRL1 might either fully stabilize it (as in *Chlamydomonas*) or serve as a mark to determine the endpoint of its nucleolytic processing (as in *Arabidopsis*). In both cases, it could also recruit other factors promoting mRNA stabilization or translation (McCormac et al., 2001). In plants, the primary transcript is intrinsically more stable than in *Chlamydomonas*, and MRL1 is no longer necessary for Rubisco biogenesis. Yet, the resulting increase in *rbcl* mRNA accumulation or the ability to differentially regulate the two mRNAs might benefit the fitness of the organism. This could explain why *rbcl*'s interaction with MRL1 has been retained despite the considerable divergence of its 5' UTR in terms both of length and sequence.

Can we identify the *cis*-acting determinants of target recognition in *rbcl*, in other words, the MRL1 binding site, by virtue of their sequence conservation? In chlorophyte algae, the *rbcl* 5' UTRs are too divergent for automatic sequence alignment (see Supplemental Figure 8 online) and no convincing conserved region emerges. The stability sequence described in the 5' UTR of *Chlamydomonas rbcl* around position –47 (Suay et al., 2005) is conserved only in *Volvox*, which makes it an unlikely candidate for the MRL1 binding site.

By contrast, after aligning *rbcl* 5' UTR from a variety of streptophytes (see Supplemental Figure 9 online), we found remarkable sequence conservation at the very 5' end of the processed transcript, the hypothesized MRL1 target in *Arabidopsis*. The 15-nucleotide consensus sequence URUCGAGYAGACCYY was almost perfectly conserved just downstream of the processing site. In plants, this 15-nucleotide sequence is not predicted to be part of a stable stem-loop structure, and we assume that MRL1 will bind this region in an extended conformation. Similarly, the binding region of MCA1 has been found to lie in the first 21 nucleotides of the *petA* mRNA (Loiselay et al., 2008).

METHODS

Standard nucleic acids manipulations were performed according to Sambrook et al. (1989). Primers are listed in Supplemental Table 1 online.

Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

Strains of *Chlamydomonas* were grown in Tris-acetate-phosphate or minimum (acetate-free) medium, under continuous light (Harris, 1989). For the description of recipient strain XS1 (*cw15 arg7 mt+*) and the

production and complementation of mutants, refer to Johnson et al. (2007) For cell-walled strains, transformation by electroporation was performed at 1 kV (Raynaud et al., 2007) instead of 0.72 kV. cDNA clones were obtained through the Kazusa DNA Research Institute. Crosses were performed using the standard protocol (Harris, 1989) with strains WTS34+, WT24-, or *cw15 mt-*, for generation of the Δ *rbcl cw15* strain.

Run-on transcription was performed for 15 min as by Gagné and Guertin (1992) with modifications (Stern and Kindle, 1993). Gene fragments derived from coding sequences for *psbB* (1200 nucleotides), *petA* (1000 nucleotides), or *rbcl* (550 nucleotides) were amplified by PCR, gel purified (Qiagen), rerun (100 ng) on a 1.4% agarose gel, and transferred to nitrocellulose (Amersham N+) prior to hybridization with the ³³P-labeled RNA.

RNA isolation and gel blot analyses were performed as described (Drapier et al., 1998), and, when mRNA was required for cloning the 5' extremity of *MRL1* cDNA, the Oligotex mRNA mini kit (Qiagen) was used, followed by reverse transcription (TaKara) and PCR amplification (Phusion high fidelity DNA polymerase; Finnzyme) according to the manufacturers' protocols, with primers MRL1-5'.fwd and MRL1-5'.rev. The *MRL1* promoter fragment was amplified with primers MRL1-pro.fwd and MRL1-pro.rev on genomic DNA. For *rbcl*, we used Thermo X reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) and the *Taq* PCR core kit (Qiagen) with primers *rbcl_fw* and *rbcl_rev* (57°C, 35 cycles).

To construct the *rbcl-petA* chimeric reporter, the *rbcl* upstream region (nucleotides -70 to +92 relative to the transcription start) was amplified using primers *Cr_Prbcl fw* and *Cr_Prbcl rev* and cloned into pGEMTeasy (Promega). The *Clal-NcoI* fragment was then inserted into *Clal-NcoI*-digested paAFFF (Wostrikoff et al., 2004), thereby fusing the *rbcl* promoter region to the *petA* coding sequence, generating pRFFF. A 2.9-kb *SacI-KpnI aadA* cassette was excised from pEXC (Fisher et al., 1996), blunted using T4 DNA polymerase, and then subcloned into *HincII*-digested pRFFF, yielding pRFFFik, where the cassette is transcribed opposite to the *rbcl-petA* chimera. For the generation of the Δ *rbcl* strain, the R15 region according to the Rochaix nomenclature was cloned into pUC19 plasmid. The 7459-bp *AleI-BseRI* fragment from plasmid R15pUC-2 was ligated with the 1940-bp *SmaI-EcoRV* fragment from plasmid pMGS, containing the 5' *atpA-aadA-3'rbcl* cassette. Both fragments were pretreated with T4 DNA polymerase to generate blunt ends before cloning. In the resulting plasmid, pK15-2, the *aadA* gene is read on the opposite strand relative to *rbcl*.

Chlamydomonas was transformed using tungsten particle bombardment (Boynnton and Gillham, 1993), as described by Kuras and Wollman (1994). Transformants were selected on TAP-spectinomycin (100 μ g·mL⁻¹) under low light (5 to 6 μ E m⁻² s⁻¹) and subcloned on 500 μ g·mL⁻¹ spectinomycin to reach homoplasmy. Proper insertion of transforming DNA and homoplasmy were checked by PCR.

Protein analysis (Figure 1C) was performed according to Kuras and Wollman (1994). For analysis of high molecular mass complexes (Figure 5), chloroplasts isolated from *cw15* strains according to Zerges and Rochaix (1998) were lysed in nonreducing hypotonic solution (10 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tricin-KOH, pH 7.5, and Roche CompleteMini protease inhibitors). Insoluble material was removed by centrifugation on a 1M sucrose cushion (100,000g, 30 min) and the stroma-containing supernatant concentrated in Amicon Ultra filtration devices (Millipore) at 4°C, with or without 250 units of RNaseOne (Promega). Samples (2.5 mg protein) were loaded through an SW guard column onto a 2.15 × 30-cm G4000SW column (Tosoh), and elution was performed at 4°C with buffer containing 50 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM ϵ -aminocaproic acid, and 20 mM Tricin-KOH, pH 7.5, at a pressure of 0.95 MPa. Elution fractions were concentrated using Amicon Ultra devices and subjected to immunoblotting. The Cr-MRL1 antibody was a kind gift of Christian Schmitz-Linneweber and was generated using a 123-amino acid fragment of the MRL1-C domain, outlined in Supplemental Figure 2 online. The stromal loading control RBP40 was used as described by Schwarz et al. (2007).

Spectroscopy, Fluorescence, and Oxygen Measurements

In vivo spectroscopy was performed with a JTS spectrophotometer (Biologic). PSI and PSII contents were calculated from changes in the amplitude of the fast phase (100 μ s) of the electrochromic signal (at 520 to 545 nm) upon excitation with a saturating laser flash, as previously described. PSII and PSI contribution were evaluated from the amplitude of the signal measured in the presence or absence of the PSII inhibitors DCMU (20 μ M) and hydroxylamine (1 mM) (Joliot and Delosme, 1974).

Fluorescence kinetics were measured using a home-built fluorometer, where fluorescence was excited with a green LED (520 nm) and measured in the near far red. Oxygen evolution was measured using a Clark electrode (Hansatech). Φ PSII, the quantum yield of PSII (Harbinson et al., 1990), was calculated as $(F_m' - F_s)/F_m'$, where F_m' is the maximum fluorescence emission level induced by a pulse of saturating light (\sim 5000 μ E m⁻² s⁻¹), and F_s is the steady state level of fluorescence emission. NPQ was calculated as $(F_m - F_m')/F_m'$, where F_m is the maximum fluorescence (Demmig-Adams et al., 1990). The oxygen dependence of Φ PSII was measured using the JTS spectrophotometer, coupled to a ruthenium oxygen sensor, similar to the one described by Tyystjarvi et al. (1998).

Arabidopsis thaliana

Insertion lines were obtained from the SIGnAL (Alonso and Stepanova, 2003) and FLAGdb (Samson et al., 2002) mutant collections. After vernalization, seeds were germinated either on Murashige and Skoog agar containing 3% sucrose or directly in MetroMix 360 soil under a 16-h-light/8-h-dark photoperiod and fluorescent light. Most experiments were conducted at 200 μ E m⁻² s⁻¹, but functional analyses, and some RNA gel blots, were performed at 100 μ E m⁻² s⁻¹. Plants were genotyped by PCR. The wild-type allele was amplified using the primer pair LP SALK_072806/RP SALK_072806 for *mrl1-1* and LP FLAG_568C09/RP FLAG_568C09 for *mrl1-2*. The mutant allele was amplified using the forward primers LBb1.3 for *mrl1-1* and LB4 for *mrl1-2* and the specific reverse primers (RPs).

RNA was extracted with Tri-reagent (Molecular Research Center), separated on a 0.8% agarose and 3% formaldehyde gel and blotted onto Genescreen nylon membrane (Perkin-Elmer) by capillary transfer in 25 mM phosphate buffer. Following UV cross-linking in a Stratilinker (Stratagene), membranes were hybridized in modified Church and Gilbert buffer (0.25 M sodium phosphate, 1 mM EDTA, 7% SDS, and 0.1% BSA) with radiolabeled gene-specific probes. The *rbcl* and *psbA* probes were generated by PCR with the Arab *rbcl*.F and Arab *rbcl*.R primers, and At *psbA-5'* and At *psbA-3'*, respectively. For RT-PCR of *MRL1*, 0.5 μ g of total RNA was treated with DNase and reverse transcribed using Superscript III (Invitrogen) and used as a template for PCR with primers AtMRL1.fw1/AtMRL1.rev2 or the control primers UBQ1/UBQ2, which amplify UBQ10. DNA was visualized using ethidium bromide.

For primer extension analysis of *rbcl*, 100 nmol of the *Atrbcl*rev T7 primer was radiolabeled with [γ -³²P]ATP and purified on a Sephadex G-25 column. Five micrograms of total RNA was denatured in a 14.5- μ L reaction containing 1× reverse transcription buffer (Promega), 10 nmol deoxynucleotide triphosphate, 40 units RNase inhibitor (New England Biolabs), and 10⁵ cpm of radiolabeled primer for 5 min at 75°C and then shifted to 50°C for 5 min. Then, 2.5 units of AMV reverse transcriptase (Promega) was added to the mix, and the reaction was allowed to proceed for another 15 min at 50°C, where it was stopped by adding 7 μ L of formamide buffer (98% formamide and 1 mM EDTA). Primer extension products were separated through a 6% polyacrylamide-bisacrylamide (19:1)/7 M urea gel after a 5-min denaturation at 65°C. The gel was then dried and exposed to a phosphor imager screen. RLM-RACE was performed using the Generacer kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instruction, with primer *Atrbcl* RLM rev.

Proteins were extracted from 3- to 4-week-old plants as described (Wostrickoff and Stern, 2007). Ten micrograms of protein was separated through 12% SDS-polyacrylamide gels, transferred onto polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Perkin-Elmer), and immunodecorated with antibodies against Rubisco LS (Agrisera), PsaD (Agrisera), and cytochrome *f*. ECL Plus (GE Healthcare) was used to reveal the immunoreactive proteins, and the signal was detected using the STORM imager (GE Healthcare).

Spectroscopy and fluorescence measurements were performed using the same setups as described for *Chlamydomonas*. Intact leaves from 4-week-old plants were clamped to the optical instruments using specific sample holders. Humidified air was blown over the leaves during the experiments to avoid CO₂ limitation of photosynthesis.

Phylogenetic Analysis

The refined Clustal alignment of Supplemental Data Set 1 online was analyzed with the PhyML program (Guindon and Gascuel, 2003) at <http://www.atgc-montpellier.fr/phyml/> using the substitution model HKY85, 0 invariable sites, four substitution rate categories, SPR and NNI tree improvement, and the approximate likelihood ratio test (Anisimova and Gascuel, 2006). The neighbor-joining tree (Saitou and Nei, 1987) of individual repeats (see Supplemental Data Set 2 online) was calculated at <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/clustalw2/index.html> (correct distance off and ignore gaps off).

Accession Numbers

Sequence data from *Arabidopsis* and *Chlamydomonas* MRL1 can be found in the Arabidopsis Genome Initiative (agilAt4g34830) or Joint Genome Institute databases (jgi|Chlre4|206534|OVA_OVA_Chre2_kg.scaffold_1200023).

Supplemental Data

The following materials are available in the online version of this article.

Supplemental Figure 1. DNA Gel Blot Analysis of the *MRL1* Locus.

Supplemental Figure 2. Alignment of MRL1 Protein Sequences.

Supplemental Figure 3. The *Chlamydomonas* *rbcl* mRNA Is a Primary Transcript.

Supplemental Figure 4. Phylogenetic Analysis of Individual PPRs from Plant and Algal MRL1.

Supplemental Figure 5. *At-mrl1* Does Not Affect Other Transcripts Than *rbcl*.

Supplemental Figure 6. Effect of *At-mrl1* on Rubisco Accumulation and *rbcl* Polysome Loading.

Supplemental Figure 7. Effect of High Light Treatment on PSI and PSII in the Wild Type and the *mrl1* Mutant.

Supplemental Figure 8. Alignment of Chloroplast Genome Sequences Upstream of *rbcl* Translation Start Site from Chlorophytes.

Supplemental Figure 9. Alignment of *rbcl* Promoter and 5' UTRs from Streptophytes.

Supplemental Table 1. List of Primers Used.

Supplemental Data Set 1. Alignment (FASTA Format) of MRL1 Sequences Used to Construct Supplemental Figure 2 and the Cladogram Presented in Figure 3B.

Supplemental Data Set 2. Sequence of Pentatricopeptide Repeats Used in Supplemental Figure 4.

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MRL1, a Conserved Pentatricopeptide Repeat Protein, Is Required for Stabilization of rbcL mRNA in Chlamydomonas and Arabidopsis

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