

Molecular characterization and expression of starch granule-bound starch synthase in the sink and source tissues of sweet potato

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Received 14 April 1999

In an effort to study regulation of starch synthesis in the source and sink tissues, a cDNA clone for starch granule-bound starch synthase (GBSSI), which encodes a 67-kDa protein, was isolated from a cDNA library prepared from tuberous roots of sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* Lam. cv. Tainong 62). This GBSSI protein contains a signal peptide of 77 amino acids, and the mature protein has a molecular mass of about 59 kDa. The mature protein shares 75–85% sequence identity with GBSSIs of dicotyledonous plants and about 70% identity with those of monocotyledons. The sequence of the signal peptide, on the other hand, differs substantially from those of the dicotyledons and monocotyledons studied, although their hydropathic profiles are all similar.

This *GBSSI* gene was well expressed in tuberous roots, leaves, and stems, but not in roots. However, mechanisms involved in regulating the expression of this gene were different between tuberous roots and leaves. In tuberous roots, the synthesis of *GBSSI* transcript increased coordinately with tuberous root expansion; nevertheless, accumulation rates of GBSSI protein in starch granules remained constant regardless of tuberous root sizes, suggesting an involvement of post-transcriptional regulation for the synthesis of this protein. The levels of *GBSSI* transcript were investigated in photosynthetic tissues during diurnal cycles, and the results suggest that the transcription of the *GBSSI* gene in leaves is controlled by the endogenous circadian rhythm.

Introduction

Starch synthase (EC 2.4.1.21) is an important enzyme responsible for the biosynthesis of starch in plant tissues (DeFekete et al. 1960, Nelson and Tsai 1964). This enzyme includes two major forms, namely, starch granule-bound starch synthase (GBSS) and soluble starch synthase (SSS). GBSS is also known as the WAXY protein, which is tightly associated with starch granules (Tsai 1974), while SSS can be found in the soluble fraction of amyloplasts or the stroma of chloroplasts (Preiss 1988). Biochemical properties of GBSS and SSS are different. GBSS transfers glucose units from adenosine 5'-diphosphate (ADP)-glucose or uridine 5'-diphosphate (UDP)-glucose to non-reducing ends of α -1,4 glucose polymers, although the rate of transfer from ADP-glucose is higher than from UDP-glucose; in contrast, SSS uses ADP-glucose as the sole substrate (Tsai 1974). A previous study showed that GBSS preferred amylose over amylopectin as a primer while SSS would only add the glucose unit into amylopectin (Tsai 1973).

Several *waxy* mutants have been identified that contain amylose-free starch, and these mutants are deficient in the GBSS activity (Nelson and Tsai 1964, Hovenkamp-Hermelink et al. 1987); furthermore, the activity of GBSS is proportional to the number of *Wx* allele (Tsai 1974), suggesting the importance of GBSS in amylose synthesis. Studies using an antisense technique also confirm the importance of GBSS in amylose formation (Visser et al. 1991a, Salehuzaman et al. 1993). GBSS can be classified into different types based on the molecular mass and localization: (1) GBSSI with a molecular mass of 58–60 kDa is tightly bound to starch granules and offers the largest proportion of total GBSS activity (Shure et al. 1983, Vos-Scheperkeuter et al. 1986, Dry et al. 1992). In some plant species, multiple isoforms of GBSSI have been identified and their expressions are tissue-specific (Denyer et al. 1997, Nakamura et al. 1998, Tomlinson et al. 1998). Studies on a *waxy* mutant of wheat and *low-amylose* (*lam*) mutant of pea indicate that

Abbreviations – GBSS: granule-bound starch synthase; SSS: soluble starch synthase.

GBSSI plays little function in non-storage organs; instead, another GBSSI-like protein replaces the GBSSI to synthesize amylose in those tissues (Denyer et al. 1997, Nakamura et al. 1998, Tomlinson et al. 1998). However, a single GBSSI isoform is responsible for amylose synthesis in tubers, leaves, roots, and pollens of potato (Jacobsen et al. 1989). Although GBSSI may exist in different isoforms, these observations clearly indicate the involvement of GBSSI in amylose formation. The *waxy* mutants of potato, barley, and maize characterized so far are all associated with a loss of GBSSI activity (Hovenkamp-Hermelink et al. 1987, Hylton et al. 1996). (2) GBSSII (also referred to as SSII) with a molecular mass of 77–79 kDa is present in starch granules as well as in the soluble fraction of plastids (Dry et al. 1992, Denyer et al. 1993, 1995, Edwards et al. 1995, 1996, Hylton et al. 1996, Craig et al. 1998). In contrast to GBSSI, the role of GBSSII remains ambiguous. A reduction of this activity in potato tubers did not affect the ratio of amylose to amylopectin (Edwards et al. 1995); however, a study on *rugosus5* (*rug5*) mutant of pea suggests that GBSSII might play an important role for determining amylopectin structure and starch granule morphology (Craig et al. 1998).

In addition, another type of starch synthase with a molecular mass of 140 kDa, SSIII, has been purified from potato tubers (Marshall et al. 1996). SSIII contributes about 80% of the activity found in the soluble fraction, and it may also bind to starch granules. The antisense-SSIII transgenic potato did not show a change in the starch content nor in the amylose-to-amylopectin ratio in tubers; however, the morphology of starch granules and the amylopectin branching patterns were significantly different from those of the wild type (Abel et al. 1996, Marshall et al. 1996, Edwards et al. 1999).

Although the role of GBSSI in starch synthesis has been established, expression and regulation of this gene in the sink and source tissues remain unclear. Assimilate availability from the source and the ability of the sink to accumulate starch have been recognized as two major factors for yield determination of agronomic crops. Leaf is an important source tissue in which starch formed during the day is mobilized at night to provide the carbon source for starch synthesis in the sink. Storage sink is a non-photosynthetic tissue where starch deposition is a major biochemical process during development and maturation. Thus, a positive interaction between the two tissues should favor starch accumulation in the sink. A reduction of starch synthesis in sink tissues not only reduces yield but also produces important pleiotropic effects during development (Tsai 1983, Martin and Smith 1995). For example, the inhibition of starch synthesis in the sink may result in a high osmotic potential and reduce the content of storage protein (Tsai et al. 1978, Lee and Tsai 1985, Müller-Röber et al. 1992). Since source-sink interactions play such a vital role in determining yield (Tsai and Tsai 1990) and GBSS is important for starch synthesis, efforts were made to investigate regulatory mechanisms involved in controlling the expression of the *GBSS* gene in the sink and source tissues of sweet potato.

Materials and methods

Plant material

Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* Lam. cv. Tainong 62) was grown at Tauyan District Agricultural Improvement station in northern Taiwan. Sweet potato was planted in July 1996, and tuberous roots of different sizes were harvested in September. After harvest, these tuberous roots were brought into laboratory for processing. For photoperiod experiments, plants were grown and maintained at 28°C in a growth chamber under 16 h light/8 h dark. To initiate the study, some plants were moved to separate chambers after the 8 h dark period and then treated continuously with 24 h light or 24 h dark, respectively. Leaf samples were then harvested at the time intervals indicated.

Isolation of DNA and RNA from sweet potato

Genomic DNA was isolated according to the procedure of Dellaporta et al. (1983) with some modifications. A sample of tuberous roots (20 g) was ground in liquid nitrogen, transferred into a flask containing 50 ml of extraction buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 50 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetate [EDTA], 500 mM NaCl, 100 µg ml⁻¹ proteinase K), and then incubated at room temperature with gentle shaking for 20 min before centrifugation at 12000 g for 10 min. The supernatant received 3 ml of 20% (w/v) sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS), was incubated at 55°C for 1 h, and then centrifuged at 12000 g for 20 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant was mixed with 0.1 volume of 3 M potassium acetate (pH 5.2) and 0.6 volume of isopropanol; the mixture was kept at -20°C for 30 min before centrifugation at 12000 g for 10 min at 4°C. The pellet containing DNA was dissolved in 2 ml of TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA) before re-extracting in succession with equal volume of phenol:chloroform:isoamylalcohol (25:24:1, v/v/v) and chloroform:isoamylalcohol (24:1, v/v). After centrifugation, DNA in the supernatant was precipitated with 5 ml of 100% ethanol and 0.2 ml of 3 M sodium acetate, pH 5.2. Finally, the DNA pellet was dissolved in 0.5 ml of TE buffer or H₂O.

RNA was isolated from tuberous roots, leaves, stems, or roots according to the procedure described by Yeh et al. (1991). Poly(A)⁺ RNAs were isolated by oligo(dT) cellulose column chromatography (Shennan 1996). For determining expressions of the *GBSSI* gene, total RNAs (10 µg for each sample) were separated on 1% formaldehyde-agarose gels (Sambrook et al. 1989), and probed with *GBSSI* cDNA of sweet potato (*sps67* clone). rRNA was used as an internal standard. All experiments were repeated at least twice.

Preparation of a DNA probe

GBSSI sequences of potato (van der Leij et al. 1991) and cassava (Salehuzzaman et al. 1993) were selected from the GenBank and then aligned by Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group (GCG) software to identify conserved re-

gions. Two primers were designed for amplifying a part of sweet potato *GBSSI* gene that contained the first consensus region (BOX 1) of starch synthase genes using reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The sequence of sense and antisense primers were [5'-TGGAG-CAAACTGGAGGTCT-3'] and [5'-GTGCCAATCAT-TGGCAATG-3'], respectively (see also Fig. 1). Tuberos root poly(A)⁺ RNAs (0.5 µg) of sweet potato were used as templates, and the first strand cDNAs was synthesized by RAV2 reverse transcriptase (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK). The PCR reaction was completed by *Taq* DNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). The RT-PCR was conducted according to the procedure described by Goodbourn (1996). Final amplification generated a 0.4-kb DNA fragment.

Construction and screening of a cDNA library

cDNAs were synthesized from poly(A)⁺ RNAs prepared from tuberos roots of sweet potato by using a GIBCO BRL cDNA synthesis kit. The cDNAs obtained were methylated by *Eco*RI methylase and ligated to an *Eco*RI linker. After digestion with *Eco*RI, the cDNAs were ligated into the *Eco*RI site of λ gt10 (Promega). Approximately, 1×10^5 p.f.u. were screened according to the procedure described by Sambrook et al. (1989) using the 0.4-kb RT-PCR fragment as a probe.

Subcloning and sequencing

The RT-PCR product (0.4-kb DNA fragment) was ligated into the *Sma*I site of pGEM3Z (Promega). The selected cDNA clones were subcloned into the *Eco*RI site of pGEM7Z (Promega) before unidirectional deletion with exonuclease III (ExoIII) and S1 nuclease to obtain different sizes of nested deletion clones (Henikoff 1984). DNA sequences were determined according to the method of Sanger et al. (1977) and analysis was performed using the Wisconsin GCG Software Package version 9.0 (Devereux et al. 1984).

Southern and northern blot analyses

For the Southern blot analysis, sweet potato genomic DNA (10 µg) was digested with *Eco*RI, *Hind*III, or *Xba*I, and the digested DNA was separated on a 0.65% agarose gel and blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane (Amersham). For the northern blot analysis, total RNAs (10 µg) were separated on 1.0% formaldehyde-agarose gels (Sambrook et al. 1989). The DNA probe was radioactively labeled with α -³²P-dCTP using a random primer labeling kit (Amersham). After hybridization, the membranes were washed twice with $2 \times$ SSC (1 l of $20 \times$ SSC stock solution contained 175.3 g of NaCl and 88.2 g of sodium citrate, pH 7.0) containing 0.1% (w/v) SDS at room tem-

perature for 30 min and twice with $0.1 \times$ SSC containing 0.1% (w/v) SDS at 55°C for 30 min (Sambrook et al. 1989).

Expression of GBSSI in *Escherichia coli*

The coding region of *GBSSI* cDNA was amplified by PCR using the following primer pairs: sense primer [5'-TCGGATCCATGGCGACTATAACTGC-3'], and antisense primer [5'-TCGAATTCGGTGGAGTAGCGAC-GTT-3']. The amplified fragment was constructed into *Bam*HI-*Eco*RI cloning sites of pET-21a vector (Novagen, Madison, WI, USA). This constructed plasmid was transferred into *E. coli* strain BL21 (DE3) and incubated in Luria broth (LB) medium containing ampicillin ($50 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$) as a selective antibiotic. Expression of the target gene was induced by 1 mM isopropyl β -D-thiogalactopyranoside for 3 h.

Isolation of starch granules and GBSSI enzyme

Tissue samples (2 g) were powdered in liquid nitrogen with a mortar and pestle, and subsequently ground with 10 ml of buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 10 mM EDTA, 2 mM dithiothreitol [DTT]) before filtering through two layers of Miracloth (Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA, USA) and centrifuging at 12000 g for 10 min at 4°C. The pellet including starch granules was washed 3 times with ice-cold extraction buffer followed by 4 times with cold acetone (Tsai 1974). For SDS-polyacrylamide gel analyses, the starch granule-bound proteins were extracted from 15 mg of starch granules by SDS-sample buffer (Salehuzzaman et al. 1993) before electrophoresis on 7.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gels (Laemmli 1970).

Western blot analysis and N-terminal sequencing of the GBSSI protein

Proteins were separated on a 7.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gel and transferred to nitrocellulose membrane (Amersham) for western blot analysis using an antibody raised against the potato GBSSI (kindly provided by Dr R. Visser). For N-terminal sequencing of the GBSSI protein, GBSSI was purified from starch granules by separation on 7.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gels and transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). GBSSI was excised from the membrane and an N-terminal amino acid sequence obtained using a Perkin Elmer (Norwalk, CT, USA) Applied Biosystem 477A protein sequenator.

In vivo labeling of tuberos roots

Small discs (each disc weighed about 2 g with a dimension of $1 \times 0.5 \times 0.3$ cm) were cut from sweet potato tuberos roots, incubated in 5 ml shaking buffer (0.1% [w/v] sucrose, 5 mM phosphate buffer, pH 6.0, 50 mg ml^{-1} chloramphenicol), and gently shaken at 25°C for 30 min. Subsequently, the sample discs were shaken for 4 h after 1.85 MBq of ³⁵S-methionine (37 PBq mol^{-1} ; Amersham) was added.

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1 CGGTGGTGTGAGACTGTGAGTGTGGCGACTATAACTGCCTCACACTTTGT
          M A T I T A S H F V
52 TTCTCATGTCTGTGGGGTGCACCTCTGGGAAATCAAAGTGGGGTGGG
  S H V C G G A T S G E S K V G L G
103 TCAATAGCCCTGAGGACCAAGCTGTGACTCACAAATGGGTTGAGACCTGT
  Q L A L R S Q A V T H N G L R P V
154 GAACAAGATTGACATGTTCACAAATGAGAACAAAGTGCAGAAACCTGCAAAA
  N K I D M L G Q L R T S A R N L A K
205 AATGGAAAGAAAATGAGGGTGGAAATGGCAGCAGGAACTATGTGTGTAA
  M E G K M R V E W Q A G T I V C K
256 ACAACAAGGATGAACCTTGTCTTTGTGGGGTGTGAGGAGGCTCCCTGGTG
          primer 1
  Q Q G M N L V F V G C E E G P W C
307 CAABAATGGTGGACTTGGAGTCTTCTTGGAGGATGCCCTCCAGCTGGGC
  K T G G E L G D V L G G L P F A L A
          ( BOX 1: KTGG: ADP-glucose binding site )
358 AGCTCGGGCCATAGAGTATGACAGCTGTCTCCCGTATGATCAGTACAA
  A R G H R V M T V C P R Y D Q Y K
409 AGATGCTTGGGAACTGTGTGGTCTTGTGACCAAGTGGAGACAGAT
  D A W E T C V V V E P Q V G D R I
460 TGAACCTGTCTCTTCCATTCATACAAAGCGGAGTTGATCGCGTTTT
  E F V R F F H S Y K R G V D R V F
511 TGTGGATCATCTATGTCTCTGGAGAGGTTTGGGAAAACCTGGATCTAT
  V D H P M F L E K V W G K T G S M
562 GCTCTATGGCCCAAGCTGGGAAAGATTACAAGGACAACCAAGTTCGGGTT
  L Y G P K A G K D Y K D N Q L R F
613 CAGTTTGTGTGCGAAGCAGCACTTGGGACCCGAGGTTTGAATCTTAA
  S L L C Q A A L E A P R V L N L N
664 CTCCAGCAAAATCACTCAGTGGACCTTATGTTGAGGATGTTTTCGTTGC
          primer 2
  S S K Y F S G P Y G E D V V F V A
715 CAATGATTGGCAGACTGCTCTCCATGCTATCTGAAACCATGTACCA
  N D W H T A L L P C Y L K T M Y Q
766 CTCGAGAGAACTACATGACGCCAAGGTTCTTCTCATTCACACAT
  S R G I Y M N A K V A F C I H N I
817 TGCCTACCAAGGCAGATTGCGCTTTTCAGACTTTCTCTCTGAAATCGCC
  A Y Q C R F A F S D F S L I N L P
868 TGACGACGACAGGCTCTTTTGTATTTTATGATGGGTATGACAGCCAGT
  D E Y K G S F D F I D G Y D K P V
919 GAAGGGGAGAAAGTAAACTGGATGAAAGCTGGAATCCCTGAAAGCAGAC
  K G R K I N W M K A G I R E A D R
970 GGTTTTTCAAGTGCAGCCAACTTGGGAGGAGCTGTTCTTTCGCTTTC
  V F T V S P N Y A K E L V S C V S
1021 GAAGGGTGTGAAATGGACACACACTCCGAGACTGTGGCAGTCCAGGGTAT
  K G V E L D N H I R D C G I T G I
1072 TTCTAATGGATGGATGACCAAGAGTGAAGCTGCAACTGACAACTGACI
  C N G M D T Q E W N P A T D K Y L
1123 TGCTTAAATATGATATACACTGCTATGCAAGCGAAGCCCTTGTGAA
  A V K Y D I T T V M Q A K P L L K
1174 GGAAGCTCTCAAGCTGATTTGCTTTCGGGTGACAGGATATCCGTT
  E A L Q A A V G L P V D R N I P L
1225 GATTTGTTTTCAGCAGACTGAAAGCAGAAAGCTCAGACATCTTTA
  I G F I G R L E E Q K G S D I L Y
1276 TGTTCGATTTTCAAGTTCATTTCAATGGATGTTTCAATGATTTGATCTTGG
  A A I S K F I S M D V Q I L I L G
1327 ARCTGGAAGAGAAATTTGACAGCAGATTGAGCAGCTTGAAGTATGTA
  T G K K F E Q Q I E Q L E V M Y
1378 TCCAGATAAAGCTAGGAGTGGCGAAGTTCACAGTTCCTTTGGCTCACAT
  P D K A R G V A K F N V P L A H M
1429 GATTACTCTGCGCTGATTTATGTTGATCCGAGCAGATTGAAACCGTG
  I T A G C A D F M L I P S H F E E G
          ( BOX 2 )
1480 TGGTCTCATTGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
  C L I Q L H A M R Y G T P C I C A
1531 CTCAACTGGCGACTCTGTTGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
  S T G G E L V D T V K E G Y T G F H
          ( BOX 3 )
1582 CATGGGGCTTTCAATGCTGAGCTGTGAAACTGTTGACCCAGAGGAGCTGCT
  M G A N F N D C E T V D P E D V L
1633 GAAGGTGATAACCACTGTGGTAGAGCACTTGCATTTACGGAAACCTTGC
  K V I T T V G R A L A I Y G T L A
1684 ATTCACTGAATGATCAAGACTGCATGTCACAAGACTCTCGTGGAAAGG
  F T E M I K N C M S Q E L S W K G
1735 ACCTGCCAAGAAATGGGAACAGTGTGTTGAGCTTAGGAGTGTCTGGGAG
  P A K N W E T V L L S L G V A G S
1786 CGAGCCCGGGTGAAGAGGAGAAATTCACCGCTTGCARAGGAAACGT
  E P G V E G E I A P L A K E N V
1837 CGCTACTCCATGAAAATCTGCTCAAACTTACAATAAGCTGGCATATG
  A T P
1888 AAATAAAGTTTTATATATGTTGAAGAGCGGAGGCGTTTTTGGTCTCTTG
1939 AGCATATGAGGTGATGAAAGACTCAATGGGGGACTCTTTCTTATGTTT
1990 TTTGGTTGGCCAGTGGTAAATAGAGAGTCAAACAACTAGTATTGG
2041 TGTTTAAGCACTTGGGACTTGCCTTCCAGCAGGCTAAATGATAATA
2092 AATAAATAAGCTTCTGTCTTTGTGATTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2143 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
2194 AAAAAA

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Fig. 1. Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequence of the cDNA (*spss67*) encoding sweet potato GBSSI. The conserved regions of starch synthases are shaded and labeled BOX 1, 2, and 3; ↓ indicates the signal peptide cutting site. The typical polyadenylation signal is boxed. Primer pairs for generating 0.4-kb DNA probes (a part of *GBSSI* gene) are underlined and shown as primer 1 and 2. The nucleotide sequence has been assigned accession number U44126 in the GenBank database.

After incubation, the discs were washed 5 times with washing buffer (0.1% sucrose, 5 mM phosphate buffer, pH 6.0, 1 mM methionine) before extraction of starch granules and granule-

bound proteins (Salehuzzaman et al. 1993). The extracted proteins were analyzed by one-dimensional SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis according to Laemmli (1970). After electrophoresis, the gel was fixed in a solution containing 10% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid, 10% (v/v) glacial acetic acid and 30% (v/v) methanol. Radioactive protein bands were detected by fluorography (Larsen and Mills 1975). The dried gel was exposed to Kodak BioMax film (Eastman-Kodak, Rochester, NY, USA) at -70°C for 5 days.

Results

Isolation and characterization of starch synthase cDNA clones

A 0.4-kb fragment was obtained by RT-PCR using two primers designed for a consensus region of dicotyledonous *GBSS* genes, a region which includes the ADP-glucose binding site. This 0.4-kb sweet potato fragment showed a high sequence identity to the corresponding parts of the potato (van der Leij et al. 1991) and cassava (Salehuzzaman et al. 1993) genes (77.6 and 77.7%, respectively). This result indicates that the fragment was a partial sequence encompassing the first consensus region of the starch synthase gene in sweet potato. Therefore, it was used as a probe for isolating starch synthase genes in this study. When the tuberous root cDNA library was screened with this probe, six positive clones were isolated from 1×10^5 p.f.u. Only one of them contained 2199 bp (*spss67*) with a full length open reading frame (ORF) encoding 608 amino acids (Fig. 1), while others all contained a partial sequence of this clone. This clone has been assigned accession number U44126 in the GenBank database.

Nucleotide sequencing showed that the *spss67* starch synthase cDNA clone contained 22 bp in the 5' nontranslated region, 350 bp in the 3' noncoding region, and had an ORF of 1827 bp which encodes a 67-kDa protein with a predicted pI value of 7.46. A typical polyadenylation signal AATAAA is located at 32 nucleotides upstream of the poly(A) tail. Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequence of *spss67* with other starch synthases shows a high sequence identity with GBSSI of various plant species (65–80%), but a low identity with GBSSII (SSII) and SSIII of potato and with SSS of rice (Table 1). The *spss67* cDNA exhibits three consensus regions, BOX 1, 2 and 3, characteristics of starch synthases (Fig. 1). BOX 1, i.e., Lys-Thr-Gly-Gly (KTGG), is known to be in the ADP-glucose binding site. Southern analysis indicated that only one copy of *GBSSI* is present in the sweet potato genome (data not shown).

Characteristics of the GBSSI protein

In order to characterize the product of the *spss67* clone, *spss67* cDNA was constructed into a pET-21a expression vector and transferred into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) strain. The transformants over-expressed a 67-kDa protein, which agreed with the molecular mass predicted from the *spss67* cDNA, and this protein could be recognized by an anti-serum raised against the GBSSI protein isolated from starch granules of potato (Fig. 2B, lane 4). Although the *spss67*

Table 1. Sequence comparisons of sweet potato *GBSSI* cDNA (*spss67*) and protein with those of other plant species. Data obtained from Wisconsin GCG Software Package version 9.0.

Species (EMBL/GenBank accession numbers of the nucleotide sequences)	Nucleotide sequence identity (%)	Full length protein identity (%)	Signal peptide identity (%)	Mature protein identity (%)	Reference
GBSSI					
Dicotyledons					
Potato (X58453)	77.0	79.3	46.7	84.0	van der Leij et al. (1991)
Cassava (X74160)	73.8	73.5	33.8	79.1	Salehuzzaman et al. (1993)
Pea (X88789)	72.9	70.4	39.4	74.5	Dry et al. (1992)
Monocotyledons					
Barley (X07932)	66.4	65.9	30.3	70.7	Rohde et al. (1988)
Wheat (X57233)	66.1	64.8	30.3	69.4	Clark et al. (1991)
Rice (X62134)	67.6	65.0	27.5	70.2	Okagaki (1992)
GBSSII (SSII)					
Potato (X87988)	56.0	38.7	—	—	Edwards et al. (1995)
SSIII					
Potato (X95759)	66.7	43.2	—	—	Marshall et al. (1996)
SSS					
Rice (D16202)	58.7	39.1	—	—	Baba et al. (1993)

cDNA encodes a 67-kDa protein, the mature GBSSI of sweet potato has a molecular mass of only 59 kDa (Fig. 2). Comparison of the N-terminal amino acid sequence of GBSSI deduced from the *spss67* cDNA sequence with that of the mature GBSSI isolated from tuberous roots demonstrates that the GBSSI preprotein should contain a transit peptide of 77 amino acids with a molecular mass of about 8.2 kDa. The transit peptide sequence of sweet potato GBSSI shows an identity of 27–47% with those of other plant species (Table 1); however, like other GBSSI transit peptides, it has hydrophobic regions in the initiation and end of the peptide (data not shown).

Expression of GBSSI in the sink and source tissues

Like tuberous roots and leaves, stems also accumulated starch (Fig. 3C). The level of starch accumulation per unit fresh weight was higher in tuberous roots than in leaves and stems (Fig. 3C). As expected, GBSSI transcripts (Fig. 3A) and proteins (Fig. 3B) were accumulated in tuberous roots, leaves, and stems. In roots, expression of the *GBSSI* gene was not detectable (Fig. 3A). In tuberous roots, the *GBSSI* transcript increased along with the size of tubers (Fig. 4A); however, immunoblot analysis showed that protein levels of GBSSI remained relatively constant when isolated from 15 mg of starch granules prepared from tuberous roots of different sizes (Fig. 4B). As shown in Fig. 4C, there is no correlation between the accumulation of GBSSI transcript and protein levels during the development of tuberous roots when expressed on a unit fresh weight basis. In order to determine factors causing the discrepancy between transcript and protein accumulation patterns, the protein accumulation rate during development was analyzed by incorporation

of ³⁵S-methionine into GBSSI protein in vivo. The result of in vivo labeling indicated that accumulation rates of GBSSI were similar in tuberous roots of different sizes (Fig. 5). Therefore, these observations suggest that some post-trans-

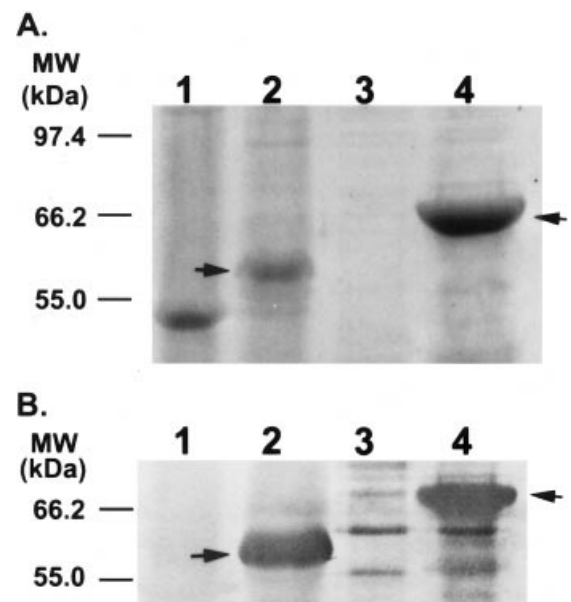


Fig. 2. Identification of mature GBSSI protein in sweet potato tuberous roots and recombinant GBSSI protein from *E. coli*. Lane 1, soluble protein fraction from tuberous roots; lane 2, starch granule-bound proteins of tuberous roots; lane 3, inclusion body fraction from the control *E. coli* strain; lane 4, inclusion body fraction from the *GBSSI* cDNA (*spss67*) transformed *E. coli* strain. Proteins were stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue on a 7.5% SDS-PAGE (A) and immunoblotted with antiserum against the GBSSI of potato (B). Arrows indicate the GBSSI.

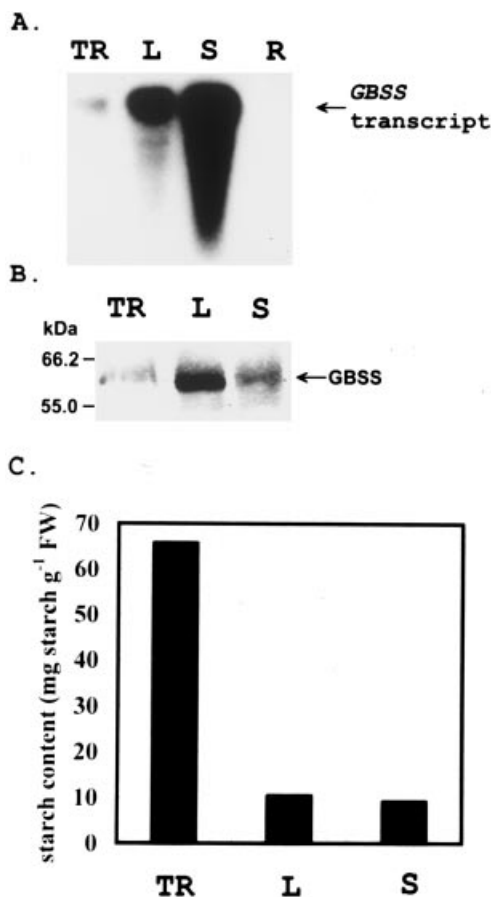


Fig. 3. Expression of GBSSI and starch content in tissues of sweet potato. (A) The levels of *GBSSI* transcript were determined by northern blot analysis. Total RNAs (10 μ g) were separated on a 1% formaldehyde-agarose gel, transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes and hybridized with ³²P-labeled *GBSSI* cDNA (*spss67* clone) probe. (B) GBSSI protein of different tissues was detected by antiserum against the GBSSI of potato. (C) Starch content. TR, tuberous root; L, leaf; S, stem; R, root.

scriptional mechanisms were involved in regulating the expression of GBSSI in tuberous roots.

To study the effect of photoperiod on *GBSSI* gene expression in leaves, the expression pattern of the *GBSSI* transcript was determined from plants grown under 16 h light/8 h dark as a control. During the 24-h period, the *GBSSI* mRNA accumulated abundantly after 2-h treatment of light and then decreased slightly at 8 h, and almost completely disappeared at 12 h (Fig. 6A). However, the transcript reappeared at the end of the 24-h period, i.e., after 8 h dark. In order to determine whether the diurnal expression pattern was controlled by environmental stimuli or circadian rhythm, the 16 h light/8 h dark photoperiod adapted plants were shifted to 24 h continuous light or 24 h continuous dark before RNA isolation. A similar *GBSSI* expression pattern was observed for these treatments (Fig. 6B,C). Levels of rRNA internal standard were similar in all treatments (data not shown).

Discussion

A cDNA clone (*spss67*) containing a full length ORF, which encodes a GBSSI protein, was isolated from a tuberous root cDNA library of sweet potato (Fig. 1). This cDNA shared a high sequence identity with that of those coding for starch synthases in other plants (Table 1), and it contained a typical polyadenylation signal located 32 nucleotides upstream of the poly(A) tail. Sequence analysis indicated that GBSSI of sweet potato contains a transit peptide of 77 amino acids at the N-terminus. The peptide was similar in size to the GBSSI transit peptide of potato (van der Leij et al. 1991), but was larger than that of maize (Kl \ddot{o} sgen et al. 1986). However, the amino acid sequences of these transit peptides were all rather different (Table 1) although their hydropathic profiles were very similar (data not shown). These observations are consistent with the notion that the secondary structure and hydropathic distributions of transit peptides are more important than the amino acid sequence per se for function (Keegstra et al. 1989).

Unlike the transit peptide, the sequence of the GBSSI mature protein appears to be well conserved. The mature GBSSI of sweet potato shows 70–85% amino acid identity with GBSSIs of other plant species. The ADP-glucose binding site (KTGG) of GBSSI, located within BOX 1, agrees

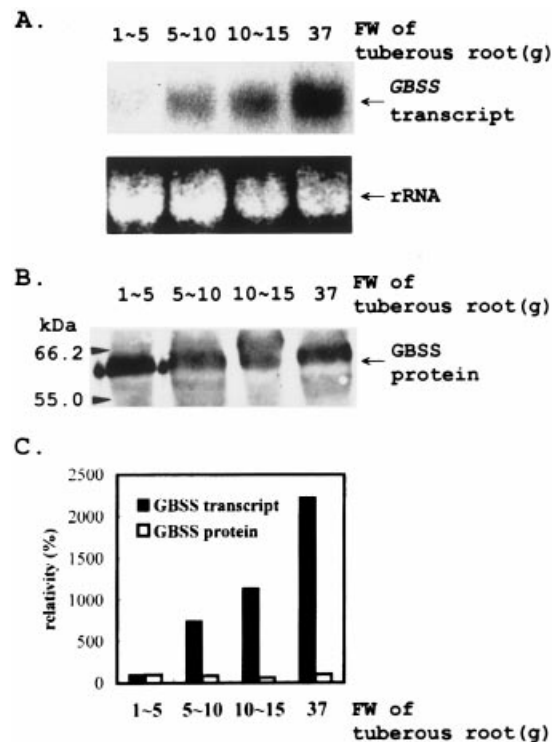


Fig. 4. Expression of the *GBSSI* gene in tuberous roots. (A) Total RNAs (10 μ g) of tuberous roots of different sizes were separated on a 1% formaldehyde-agarose gel and probed with ³²P-labeled *GBSSI* cDNA (*spss67* clone); rRNA was used as an internal control. (B) GBSSI protein was extracted from 15 mg of starch granules and detected by immunoblotting. (C) Relative levels of *GBSSI* transcript and protein in tuberous roots of different sizes. The content of GBSSI transcript and protein in (C) are expressed on the basis of per unit fresh weight, and relative levels are based on the measurement determined for the smallest tuberous root (100%).

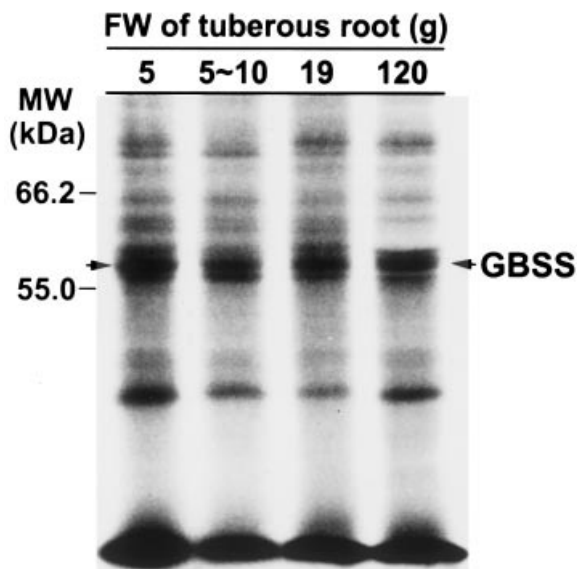


Fig. 5. Autoradiograph demonstrating the in vivo labeling of GBSSI protein in tuberous roots of different sizes. Twenty microliters of ^{35}S -labeled starch granule-bound proteins (extracted from 2 g of treated tuberous root discs) were separated on a 10% SDS-gel. \rightarrow Indicates the GBSSI; the signals of labeled GBSSI were confirmed by comparing with the location of mature GBSSI protein identified by immunoblotting and staining with Coomassie Brilliant Blue.

with starch synthases of other plants, and is similar to the KXGG found in *E. coli* and mammalian glycogen synthases (Furukawa et al. 1990). Although GBSS utilizes ADP-

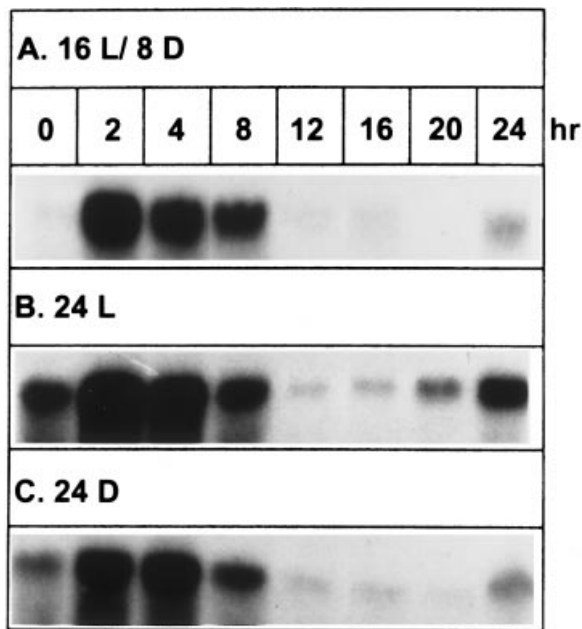


Fig. 6. Expression of the *GBSSI* gene in leaves under different photoperiods. Plants were cultured under 16 h light/8 h dark as the control (A). Plants were moved to continuous light (B) or dark (C) after being kept under 16 h light/8 h dark condition for 7 days. RNAs were extracted from leaves harvested at the time intervals indicated. Total RNAs (10 μg) were separated on a 1% formaldehyde-agarose gel and probed with ^{32}P -labeled *GBSSI* cDNA (*sps67* clone).

glucose and UDP-glucose as substrates, the substrate binding sequence is identical to that of SSS, which uses ADP-glucose as the sole substrate (Tsai 1973). This result suggests that sequences other than the KTGG might also be involved in determining substrate specificity.

Non-photosynthetic storage organs (sink) and photosynthetic leaves (source) are major sites for starch synthesis, but the property and structure of starch produced are different between these two sites (Tomlinson et al. 1997). Expression of some genes involved in the starch synthetic pathway appear to be regulated by different mechanisms in sink and source tissues (Nakata and Okita 1995). Identification and characterization of the *GBSSI* gene expression enabled us to study regulatory mechanisms of this gene in the two tissues. In addition to tuberous roots and leaves, the *GBSSI* gene was highly expressed in stems (Fig. 3A). A similar observation was made in potato. Visser et al. (1991b) analyzed the expression of a chimeric *GBSSI* promoter-*GUS* gene in transgenic potato, and their results indicated that *GUS* activity in stems was higher than in leaves. Thus, the observations obtained with sweet potato and potato appear to be different from those obtained with cassava, rice, and maize where the expression of *GBSSI* is tissue-specific with transcripts accumulated primarily in the storage organs, such as tubers and endosperms (Klöggen et al. 1986, Salehuzzaman et al. 1993). It is not clear why stems contained a high level of *GBSSI* mRNA. We suggest that leaves and stems might share a common mechanism to control *GBSSI* expression. Changes in the accumulation of *GBSSI* transcript in stems were similar to those of leaves during diurnal cycles (unpublished data), and starch contents were similar in leaves and stems when they were harvested at the same time (Fig. 3C). It should also be noted that relative amounts of *GBSSI* mRNA in tuberous roots, stems, and leaves could not be determined in an absolute term because the amounts changed independently in each tissue and varied substantially depending on stages of sampling.

Tuberous root is a major sink tissue for the storage of starch. As expected, the accumulation of *GBSSI* transcript increased concomitantly with the size of tuberous roots (Fig. 4A,C). However, the accumulation of GBSSI protein remained relatively steady regardless of tuberous root size (Fig. 4B,C). A similar observation was made for the small subunit of ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase in potato leaves where the protein profile also failed to agree with the accumulation of transcript during photoperiod and sucrose induction (Nakata and Okita 1995). The lack of correlation between *GBSSI* transcript and protein accumulation might be the result of a post-transcriptional regulation. Since in vivo labeling data (Fig. 5) indicated that accumulation of newly synthesized GBSSI protein in starch granules did not increase with the size of the tuberous roots or the level of transcript, this difference in accumulation patterns might be due to (1) not all *GBSSI* transcripts were translatable, or (2) some GBSSI proteins synthesized were not partitioned into starch granules. Since this protein could not be detected in the soluble fraction (Fig. 2, lane 1), the second possibility could be ruled out. The first possibility was supported by a preliminary study of in vitro translation using total RNA extracted from tuberous roots of different sizes. The result

did not show an increase in the amount of a 67-kDa protein as the accumulation of *GBSSI* transcript increased (data not shown).

In leaves, starch synthesis and degradation have been shown to be influenced by rates of photosynthesis and photoperiod (Fondy et al. 1989, Li et al. 1992). However, other studies have indicated that starch metabolism is not only controlled by photosynthesis but also by a diurnal circadian component (Britz et al. 1987, Li et al. 1992). In 14 h light/10 h dark photoperiods, temporary starch of sugar beet leaves was accumulated during daytime and began to decrease at the end of the light period. However, the pattern of starch accumulation under continuous irradiance was similar to that of the 14 h light/10 h dark treatment. This circadian pattern could be controlled by enzymes either involved in starch synthesis or degradation. Further studies on carbon allocation in sugar beet leaves indicate that the decrease in starch accumulation was not caused by starch degradation (Li et al. 1992), suggesting that one or more enzymes in the starch synthetic pathway might be involved in regulating the rhythm. However, based on two enzymes studied, activities of ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase and phosphoglucose isomerase were not implicated in regulating the rhythm of starch metabolism in sugar beet (Li et al. 1992). Our findings that the expression of the *GBSSI* gene shows a circadian rhythm (Fig. 6) may help to understand how carbon allocation in leaves is subjected to endogenous circadian regulation.

GBSSI may appear as several isoforms, and their expression is tissue-specific in some plant species (Denyer et al. 1997, Nakamura et al. 1998, Tomlinson et al. 1998). For example, pea contains GBSSI and GBSSIb with the former isoform expressed in embryos and the latter in leaves and pods (Denyer et al. 1997). GBSSIb is a GBSSI-like protein with different molecular mass. Although antigenic properties are similar between GBSSI and GBSSI-like isoforms, the homology of nucleotide sequences are not similar enough to produce cross-hybridization (Nakamura et al. 1998). On the other hand, the study on the potato *amylose-free* (*amf*) mutant indicates that amylose is synthesized by the same GBSSI in different tissues (Jacobsen et al. 1989). Our studies demonstrate that the GBSSI prepared from tuberous roots, leaves, and stems are identical in size and could all be recognized by the antiserum against the GBSSI of potato (Fig. 3). Furthermore, probing the genomic DNA with *GBSSI* cDNA produced only one genomic fragment in Southern hybridization (data not shown), and tuberous root *GBSSI* cDNA could cross-hybridize to the *GBSSI* mRNA of leaves and stems (Fig. 3). These results suggest that sweet potato contains only one GBSSI. However, regulation of *GBSSI* expression in the storage organ is different from that of the non-storage tissues. In the storage organ, *GBSSI* expression is controlled at a transcriptional level during development of tuberous roots, but circadian regulation is the dominant mechanism controlling expression of the same gene in non-storage tissues, e.g., leaves and stems.

Acknowledgements – We are grateful to Dr Richard G.F. Visser for his kind gift of potato GBSSI antibodies, and to Mei-Jung Wu for technical assistance. This research was supported by a grant NSC 85-2311-B-002-043 from the National Science Council of the Republic of China.

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