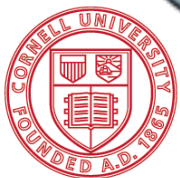


“Cuticle 101”

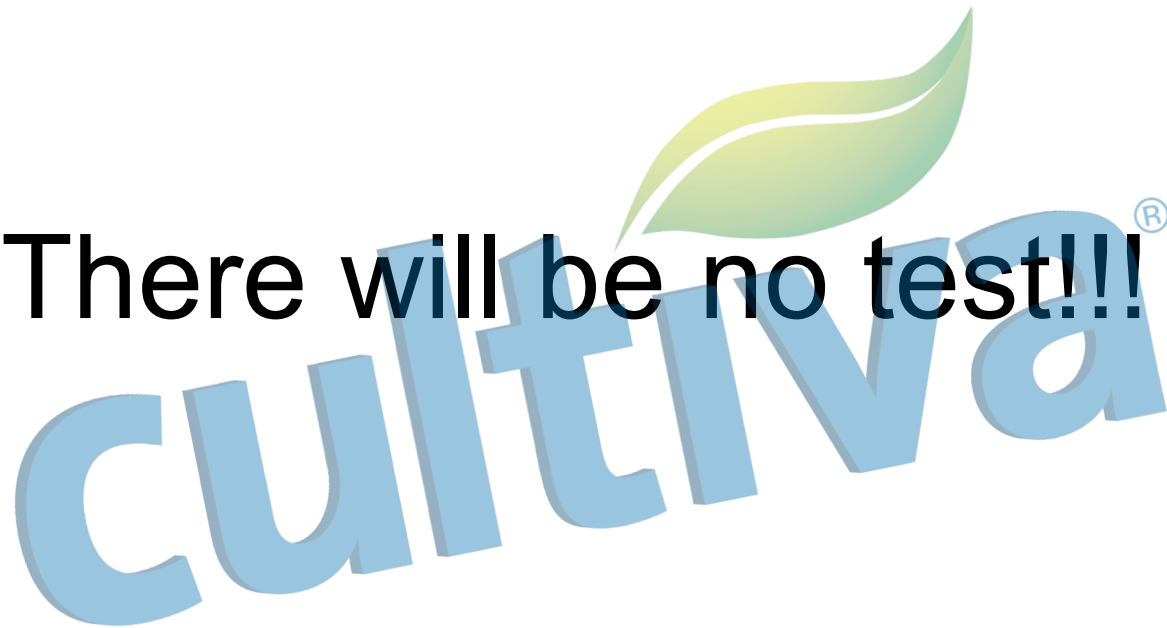


Jocelyn Rose
School of Integrative Plant Science
jr286@cornell.edu



There will be no test!!!

cultiva[®]

The logo for 'cultiva' features a stylized green leaf with a yellow-to-green gradient, positioned above the word 'cultiva' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located at the top right of the word.

“I study cuticles...”

What non-scientists think I do



What Google thinks I do



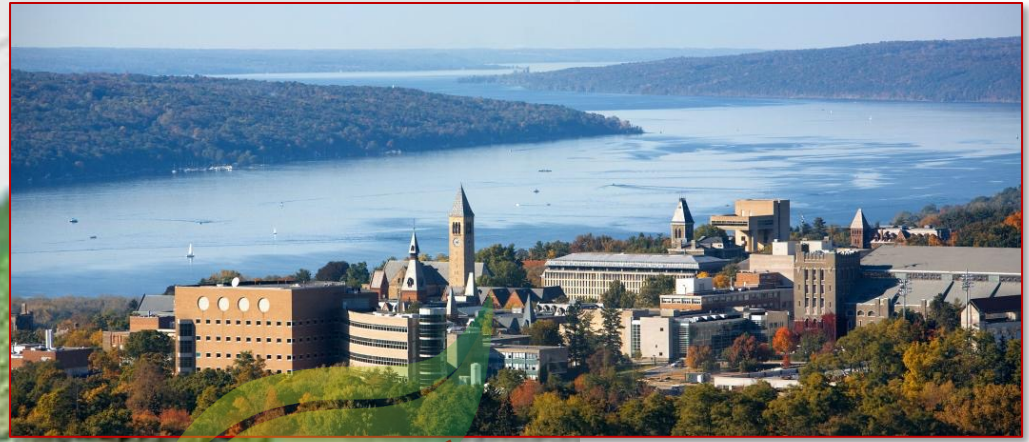
What I think I do



Plant Cuticles: Specialized water-resistant cell wall structures that cover the surface of all 'above-ground' plant organs...plant “skins”



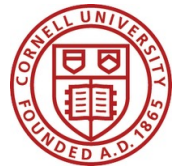
Geneva
“AgriTech”



Ithaca

Long Island
Horticultural
Research and
Experiment Station
(LIHREC)

Cornell
University

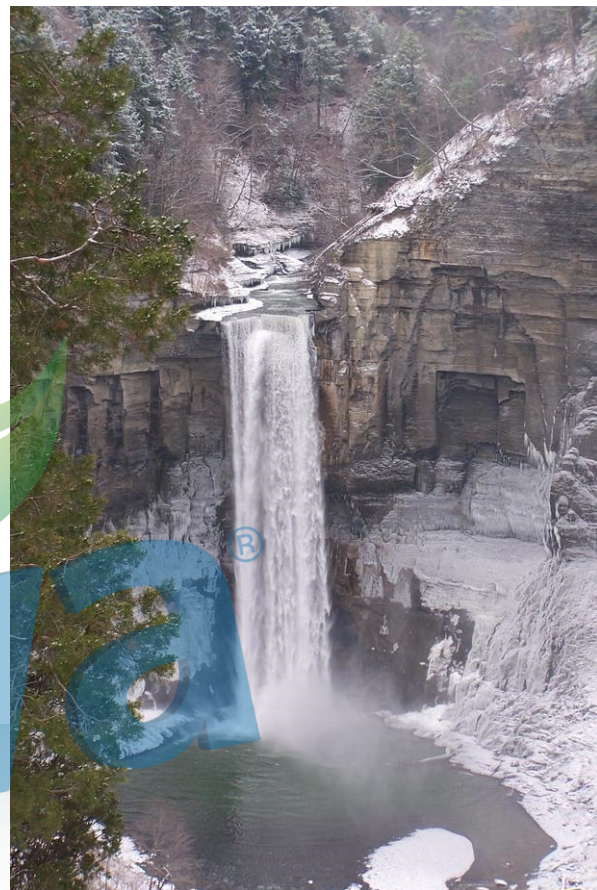


New York City

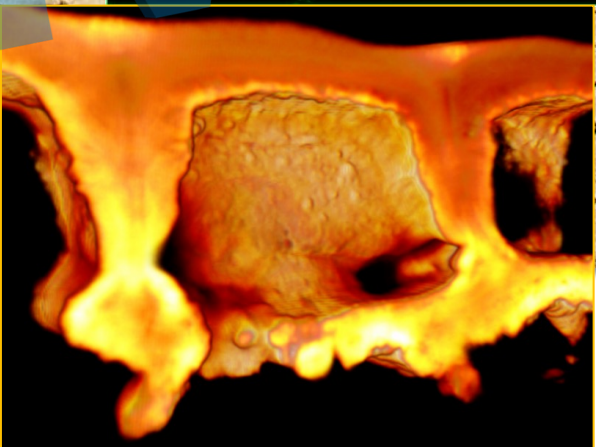
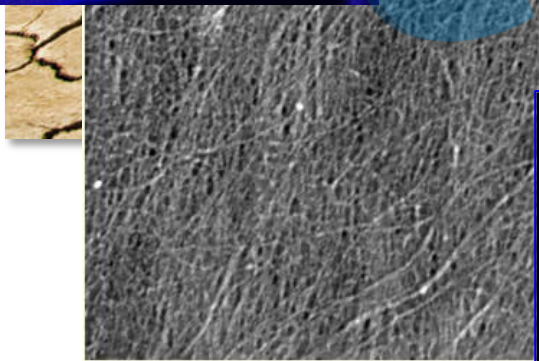
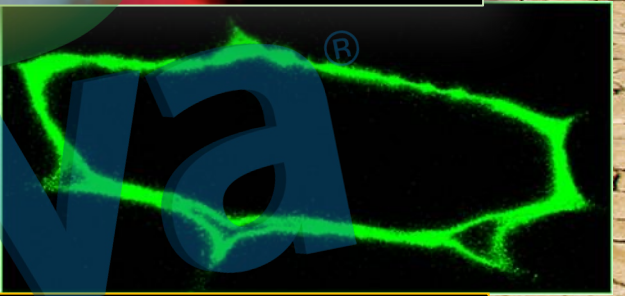
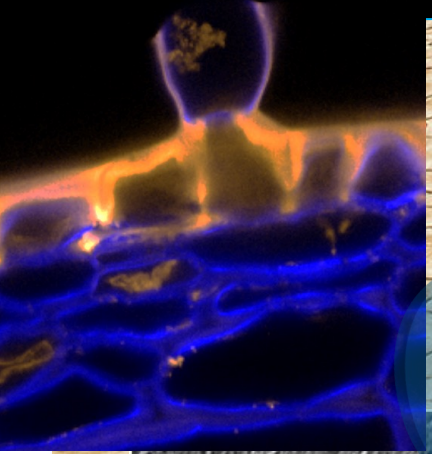
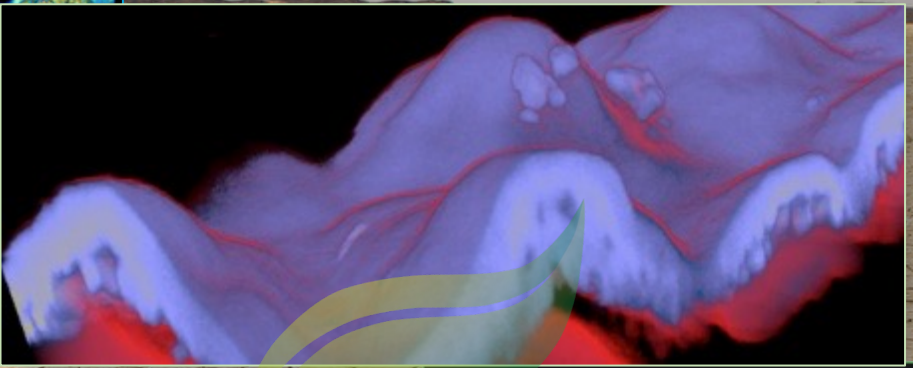
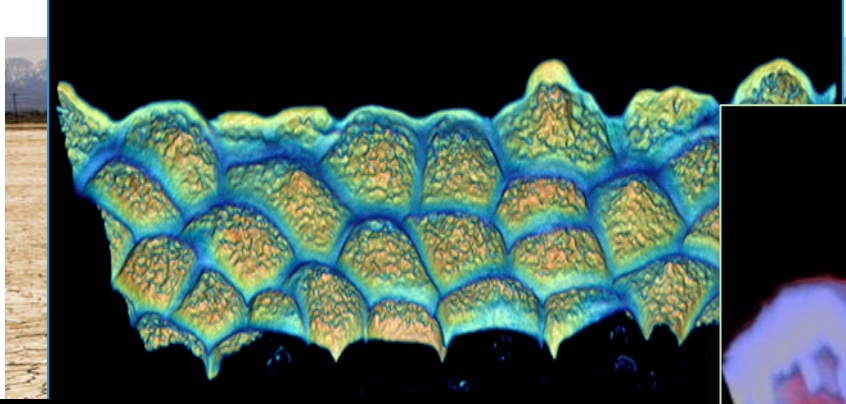
CULTIVA®



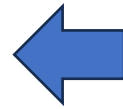
Cultura



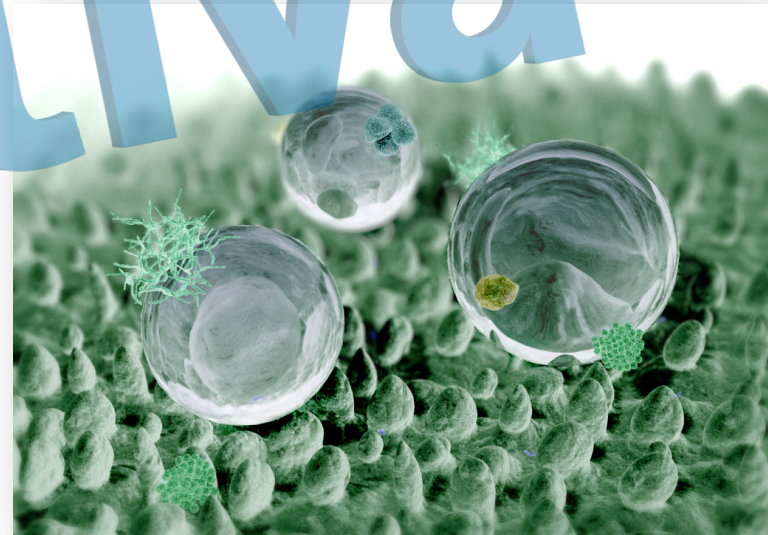
cultiva



The Critical Importance of Plant Surfaces

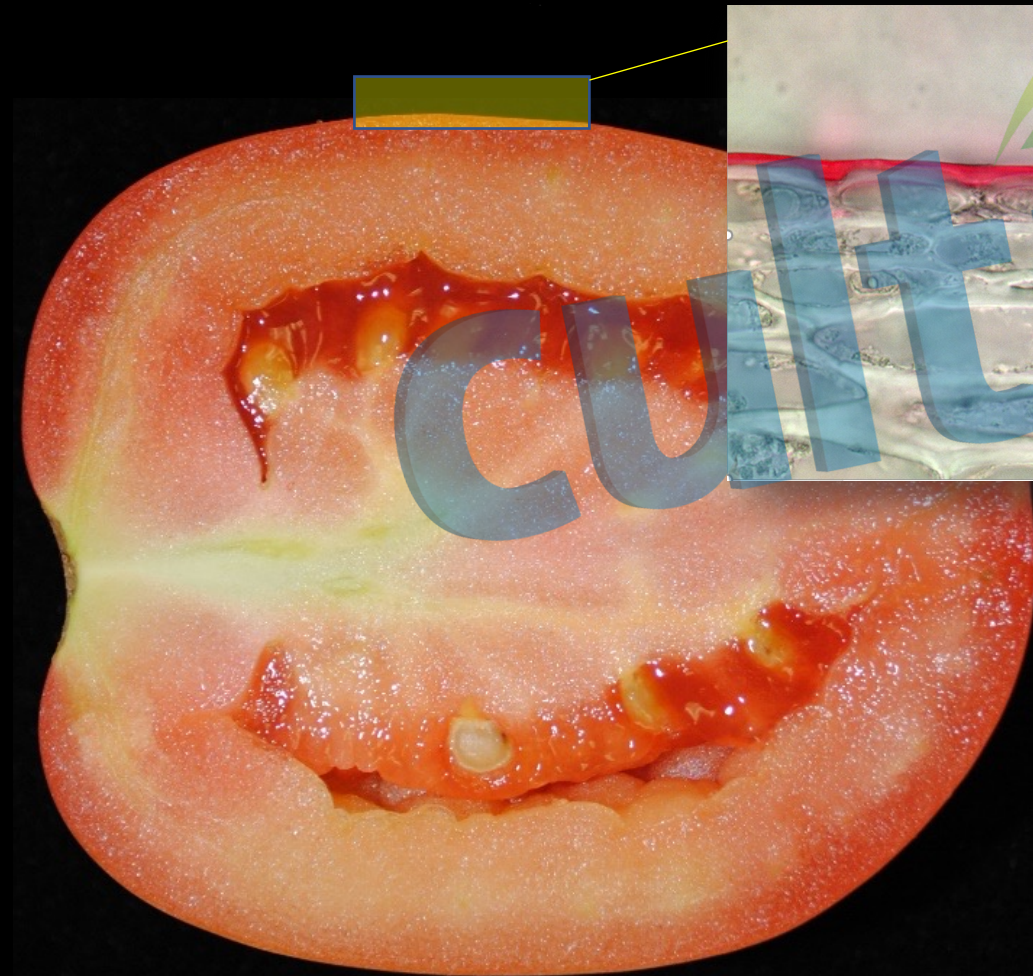


Critical barrier function:
Water loss/uptake
Resistance to disease
Environmental protection
Self-cleaning[®]



“Whole Plant” Cuticle Biology

Tomato fruit: a model for cuticle research



- Biochemical composition
- Linkages between components
- Assembly and architecture
- Restructuring

Fungi/bacteria



Engineering challenges

- Biomechanically strong
- Chemically resilient and impermeable
- Elastic and plastic properties
- Dynamic and self-repairing

Growth

Ripening

Cuticle Synthesis



How do plants make, modify and maintain their protective “skins” (cuticles)?



Desirable Ripening-Related Traits



Color

- Carotenoids
- Flavonoids
- Anthocyanins

Flavor

- Sugars
- Organic acids

Aroma

- Diverse volatiles

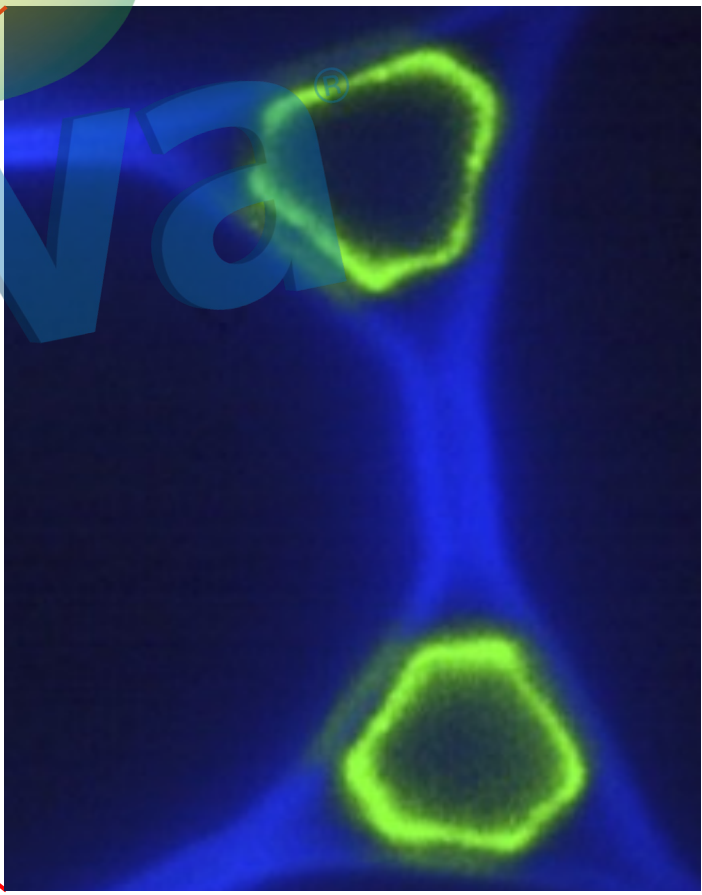
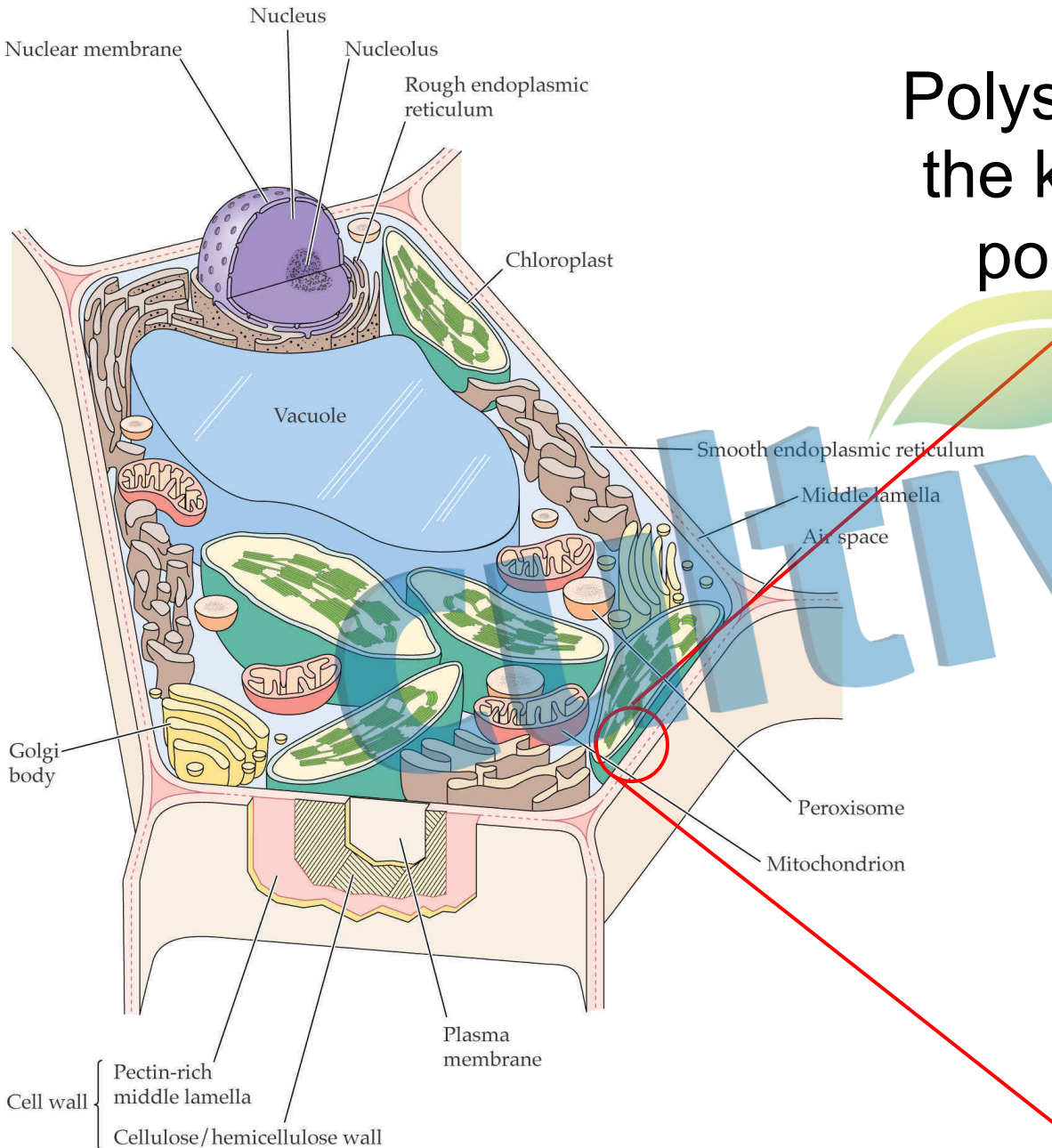
Texture

???

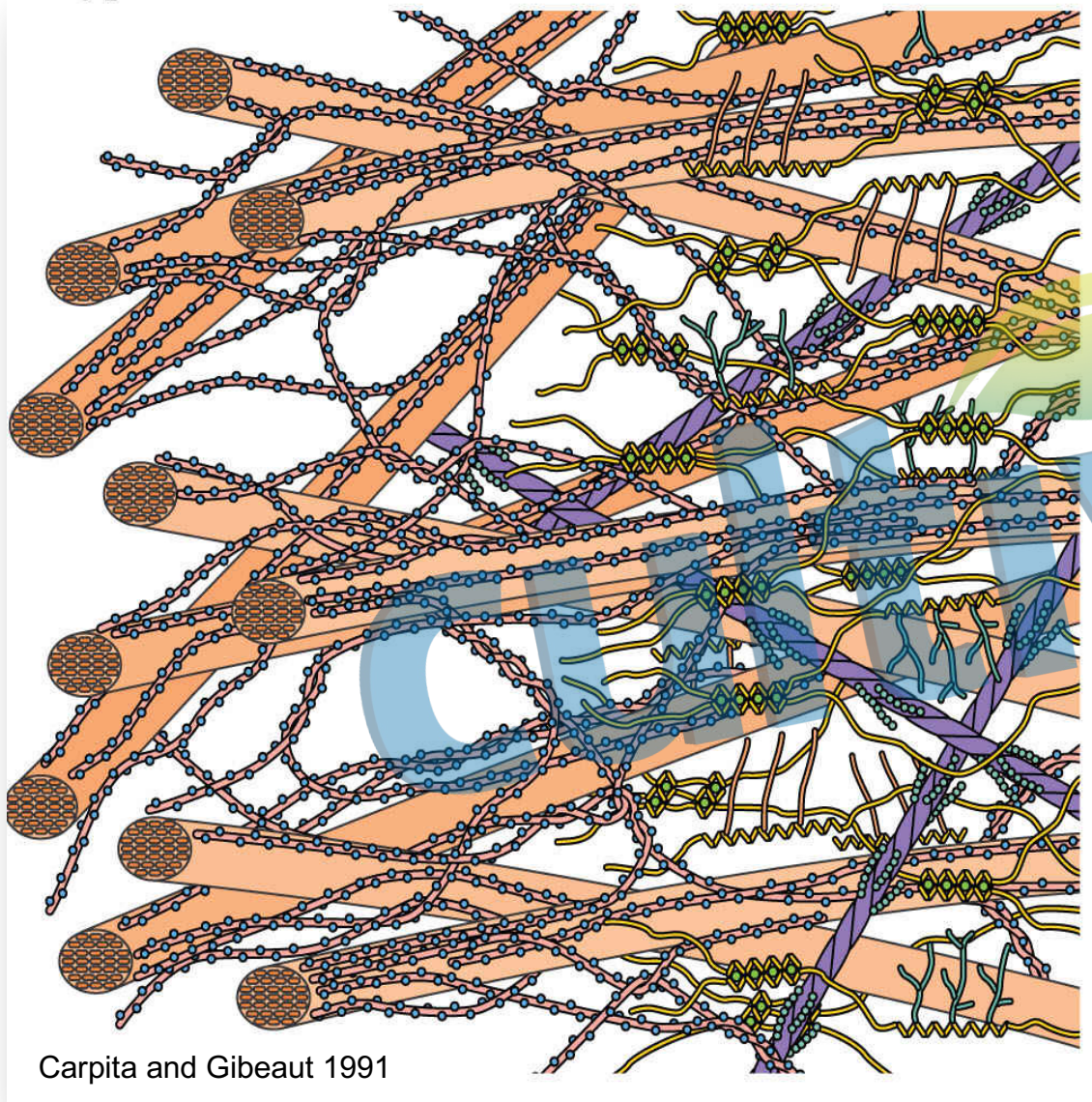


1980s:

Polysaccharide cell walls- the key to shelf life and postharvest quality?



The plant cell wall ...a complex polymeric network



Carpita and Gibeaut 1991

Cellulose
Hemicelluloses
Pectins



The Mystery of Fruit Degradation....



- Cell wall degradation
- Reduction in cell-to-cell adhesion

FlavrSavr™



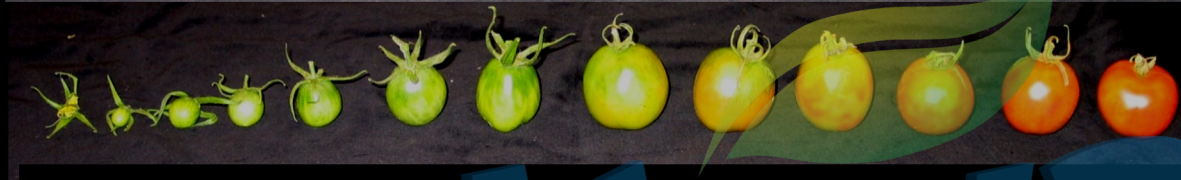
\$\$\$\$- why can't we prevent this?



A game changer: Delayed Fruit Deterioration (DFD) mutant



Ailsa Craig
cultivar



DFD



3 months

6 months

9 months



CORNELL

Four Month Time Lapse Study of
DFD and Ailsa Craig Ripening[®]

Montse Saladie
Jocelyn Rose

2004

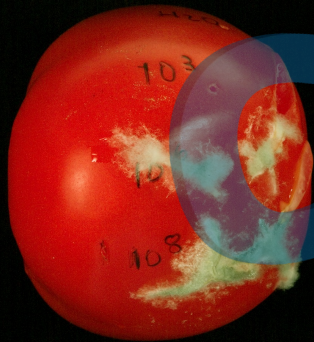
Postharvest Disease Resistance



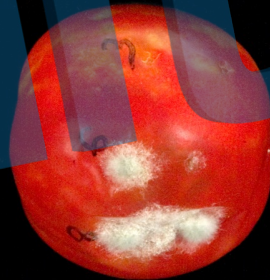
It's all in the 'skin'?

Fungal inoculation

Punctured



Commercial Cultivar



Ailsa Craig

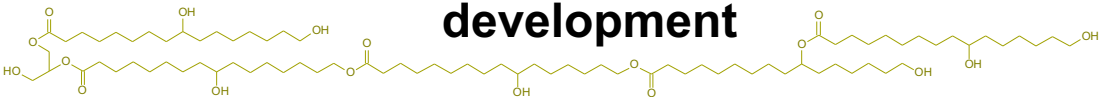
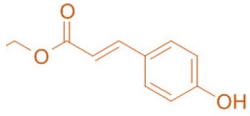
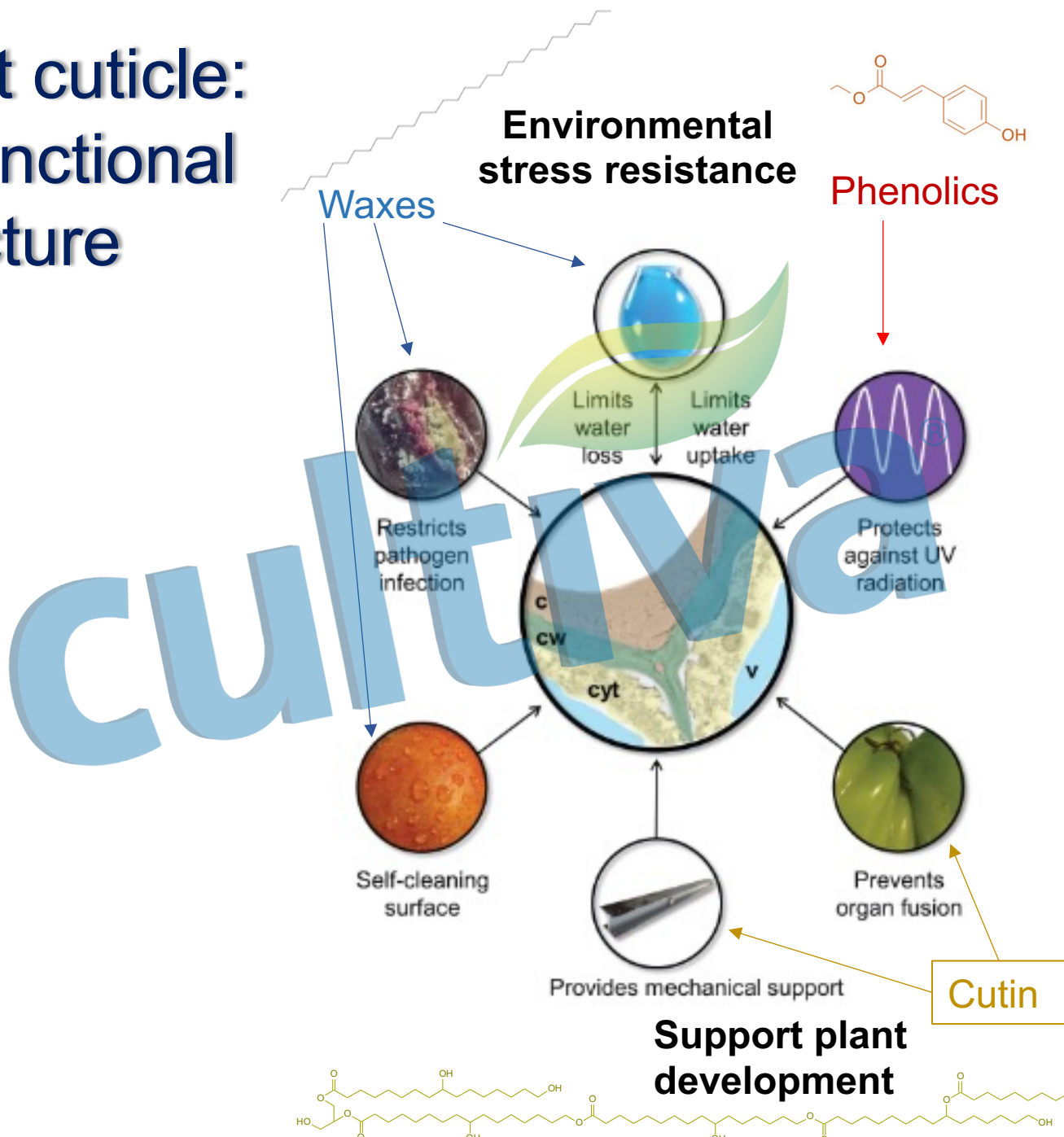


DFD



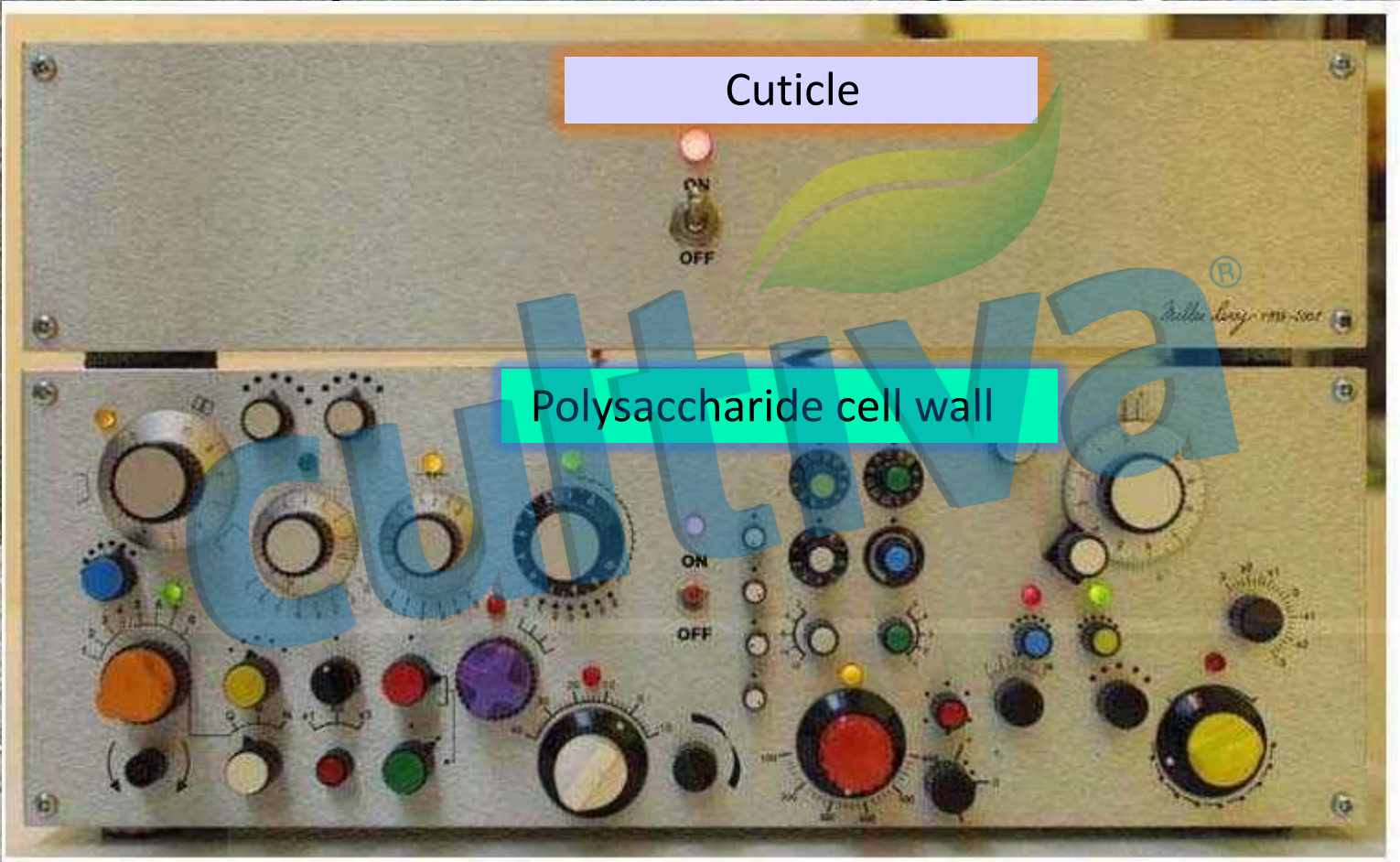
Surface

The plant cuticle: a multifunctional structure

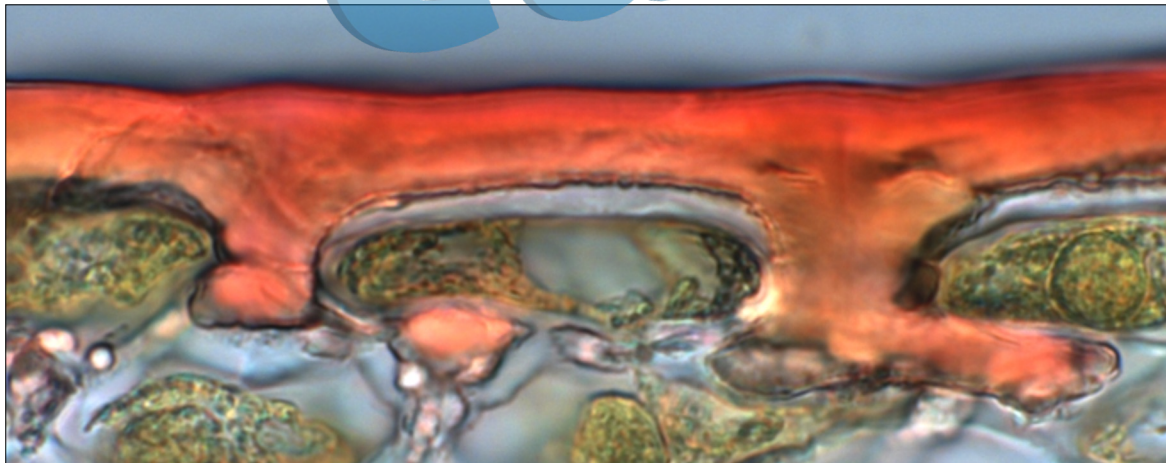
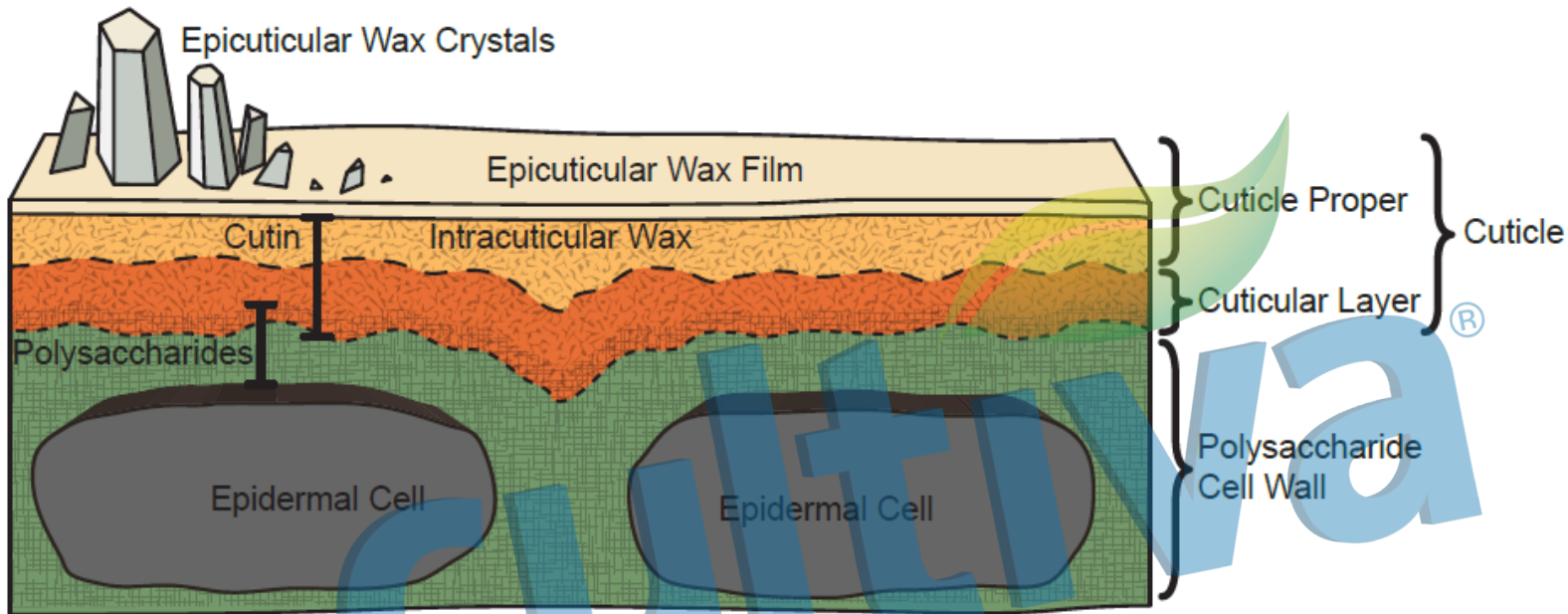


Cuticle

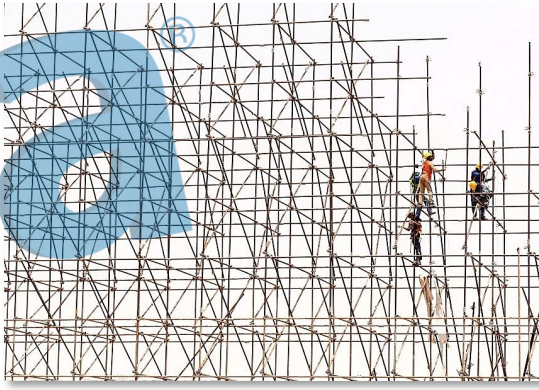
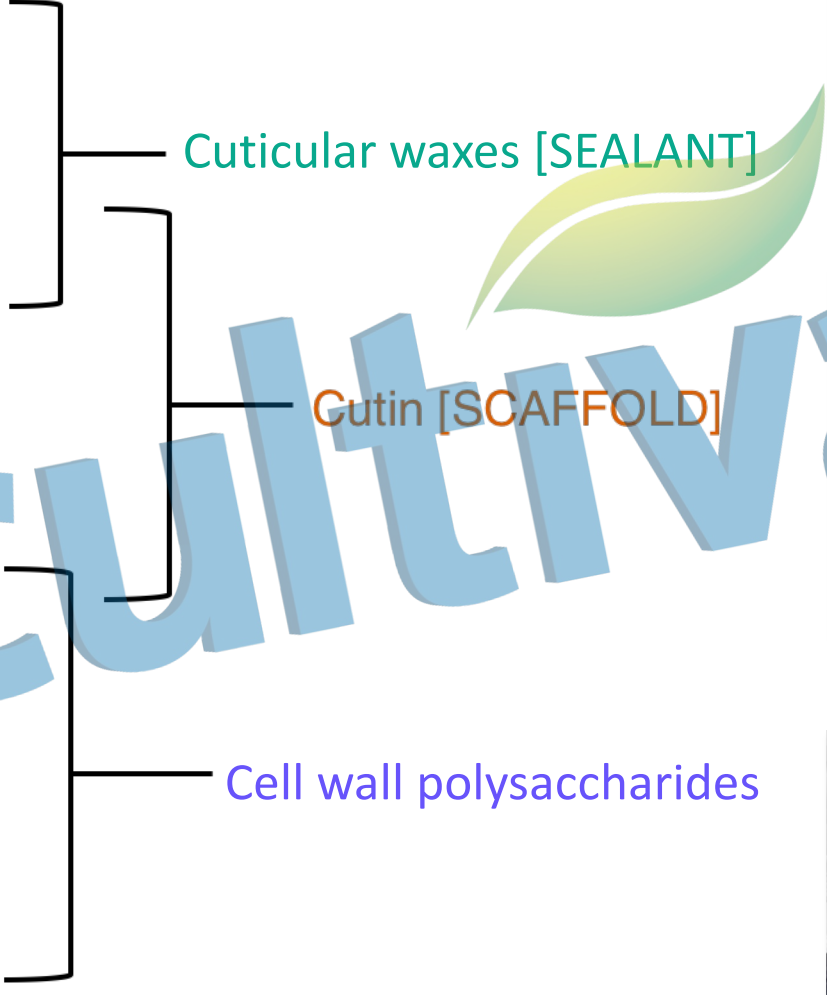
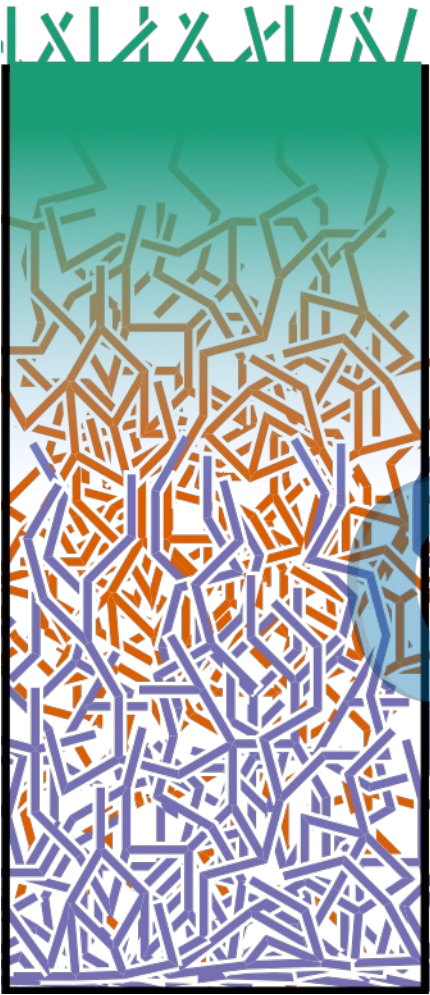
Polysaccharide cell wall



The Plant Cuticle: a specialized hydrophobic cell wall



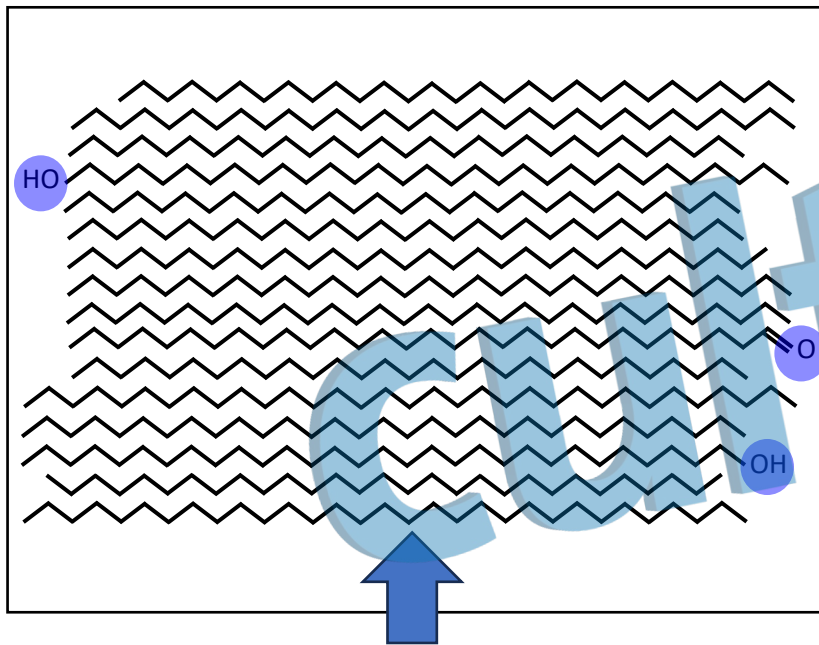
Bridging structure and function



Questions, questions, questions.....

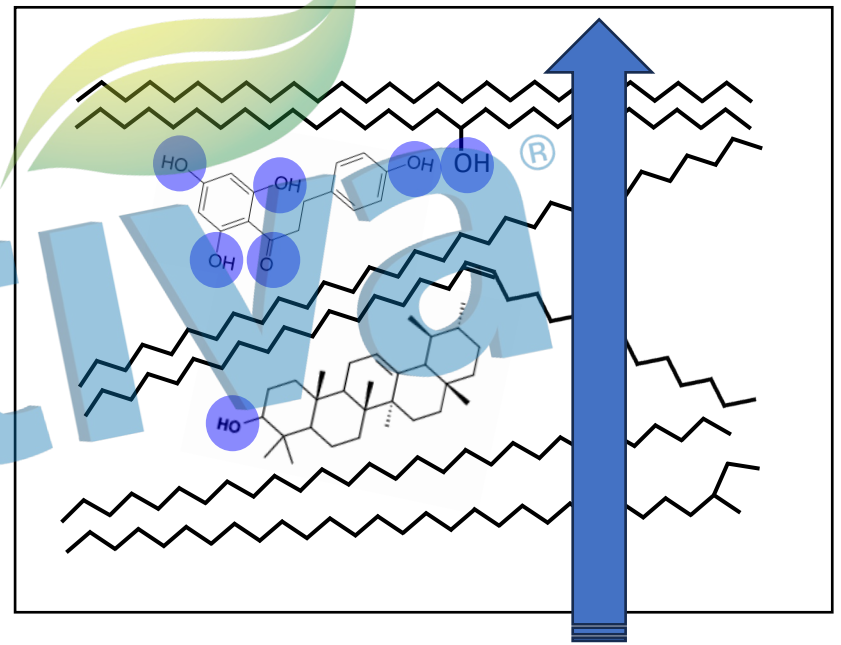
- How do different wax components affect permeability?

Crystalline (impermeable)



Water

Amorphous (permeable)

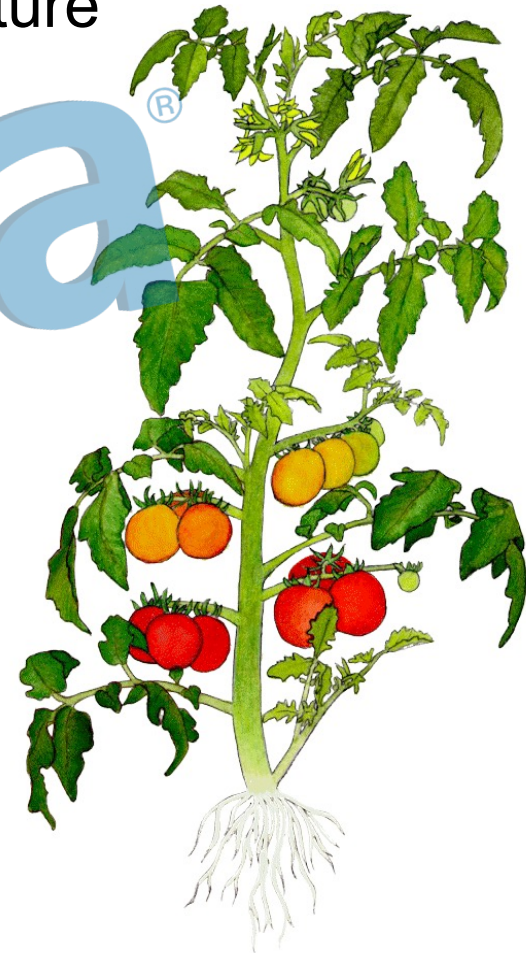


Water

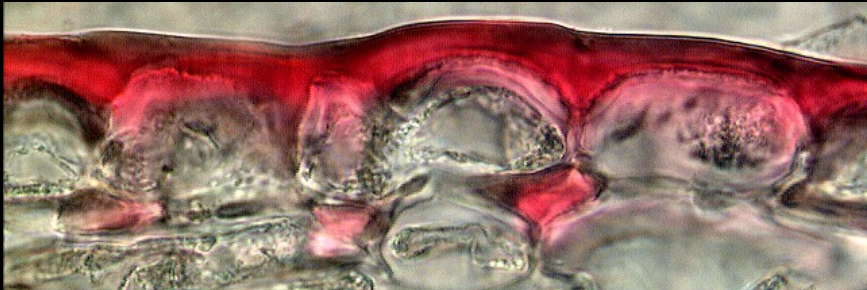
- How is cutin made and deposited into complex structures?
- How is the cuticle attached to the polysaccharide cell wall?

New Technologies to Understand Cuticle Structure Dynamics and Function

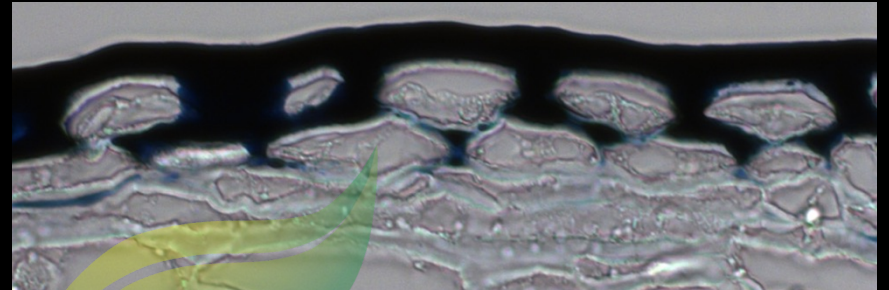
- 🍅 High resolution imaging of cuticle architecture
- 🍅 Cell type specific genes
- 🍅 Cuticle proteins
- 🍅 Forward and reverse genetics



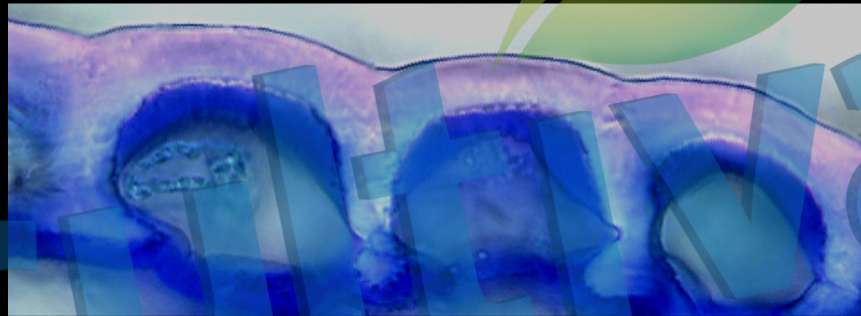
Histochemical stains for cuticle imaging



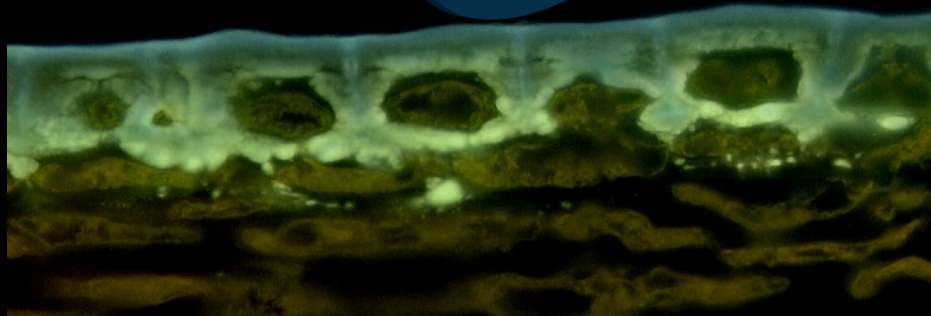
Sudan IV



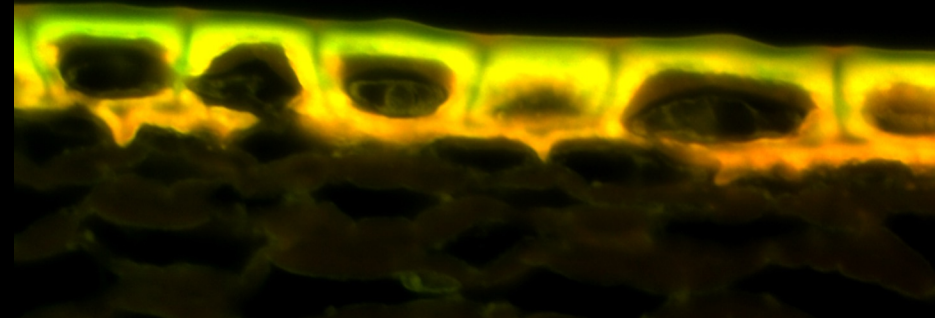
Sudan Black B



Nile Blue A

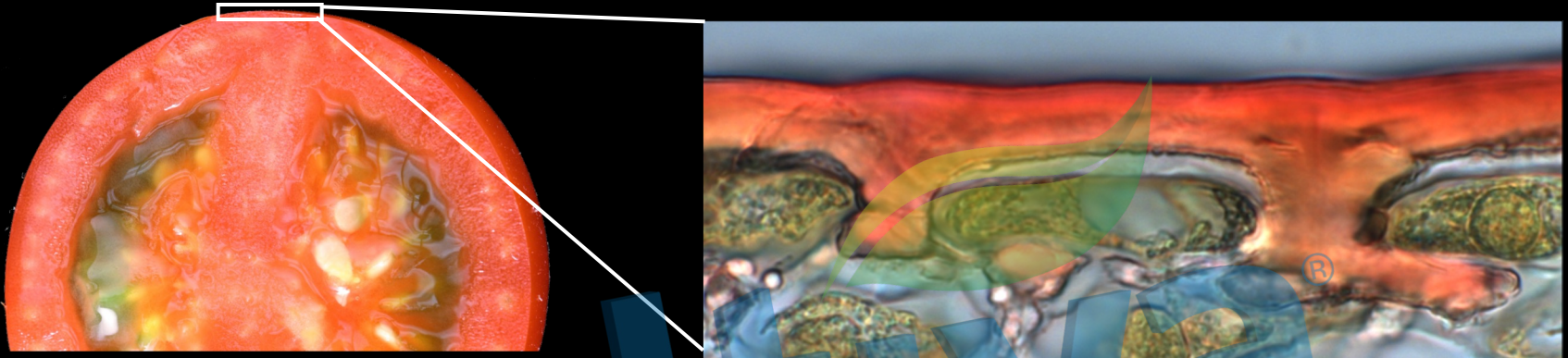


Auramine O



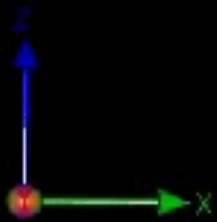
Rhodamine B

Tomato Fruit Cuticle Architecture

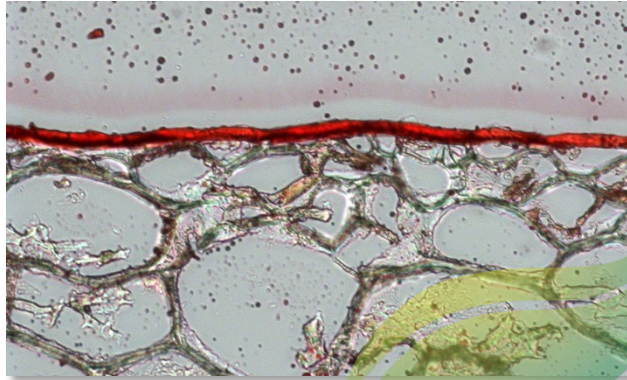
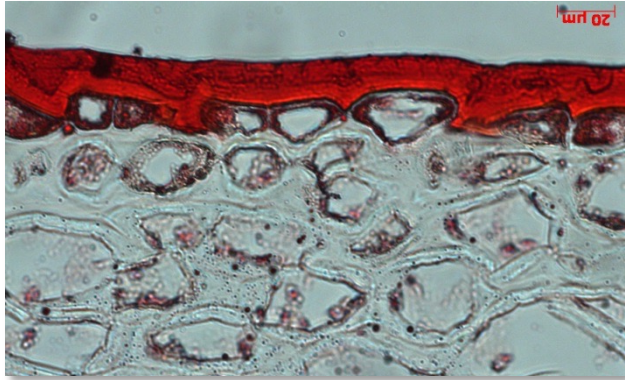


cultiva





Diverse cuticle structures and compositions



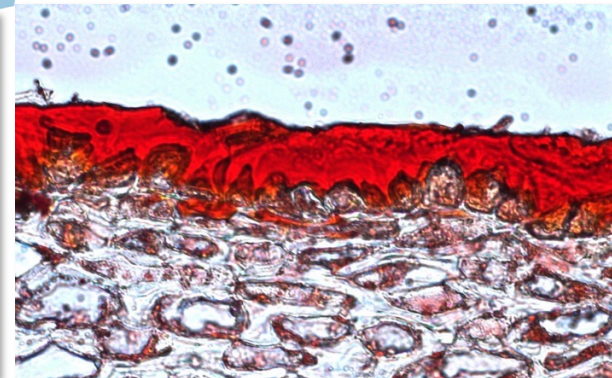
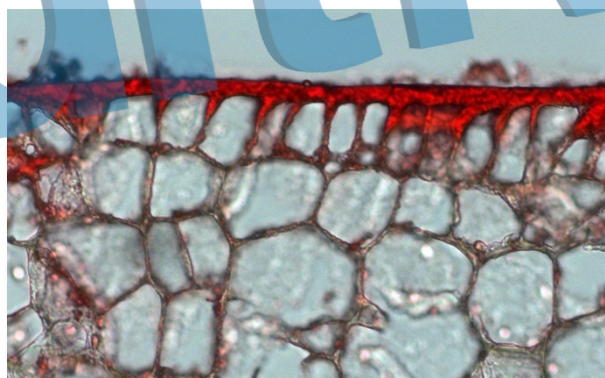
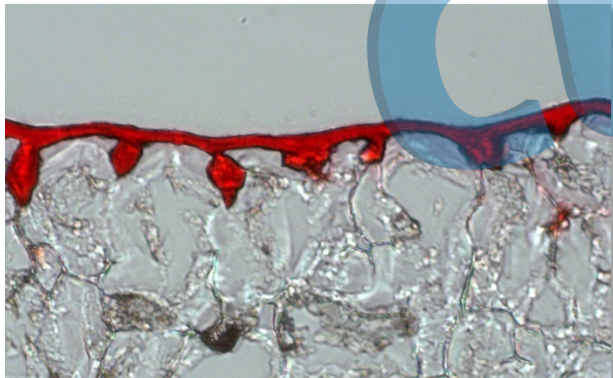
Apple



Grape



Cherry



Nectarine



Avocado

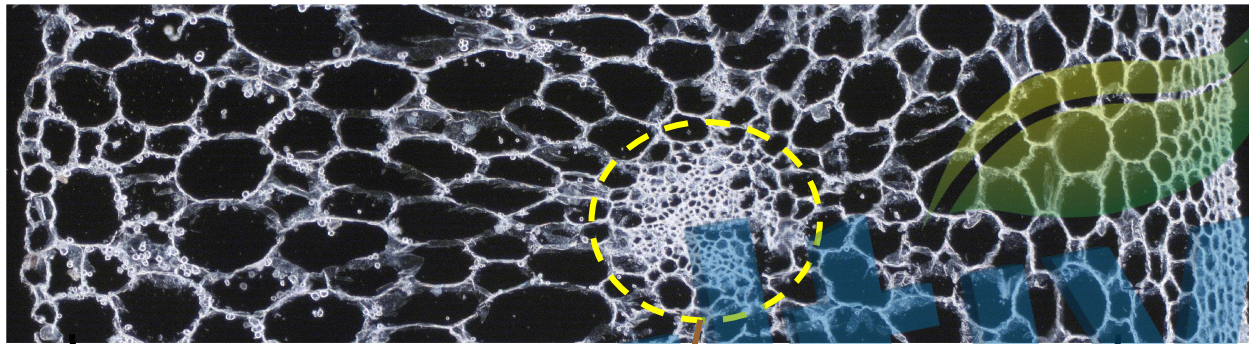


Mango





A scalpel not a hammer...



↑
Inner
epidermis
(1 cell layer)

Parenchyma
(> 16)

Vascular
tissue

Collenchyma
(3 - 5)

↑
Outer
epidermis
(1 cell layer)

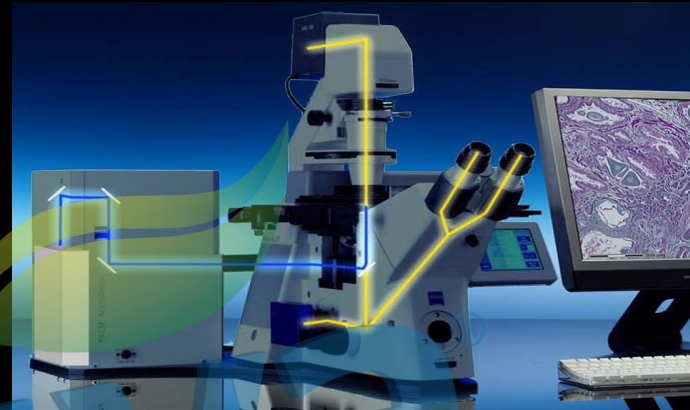


- Significant dilution effects
- Loss of valuable spatial information:
 - biochemical pathways
 - regulatory networks

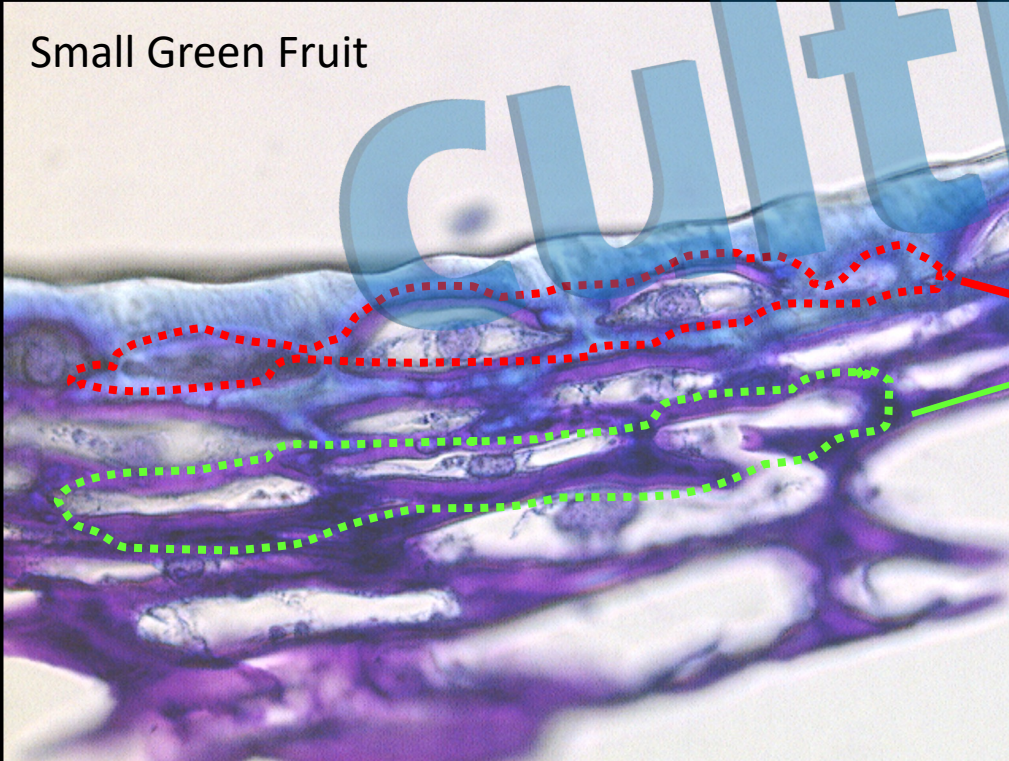
A Platform for Cell/Tissue-Specific Biology

Laser Microdissection (LM)

- UV-C laser, spot size < 1 micron
- No contact capture



Small Green Fruit

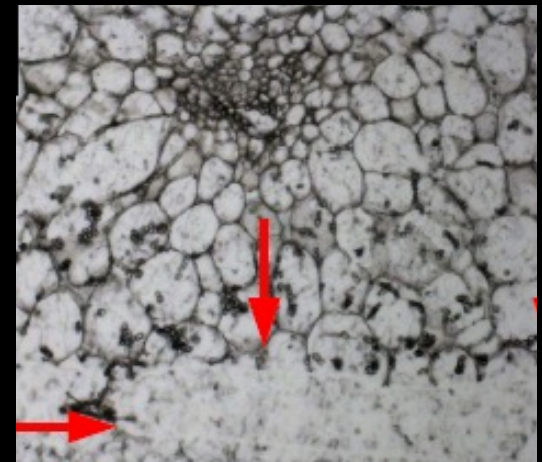
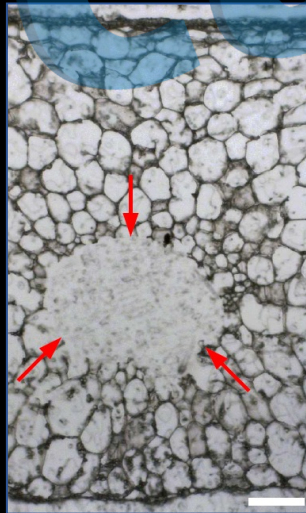
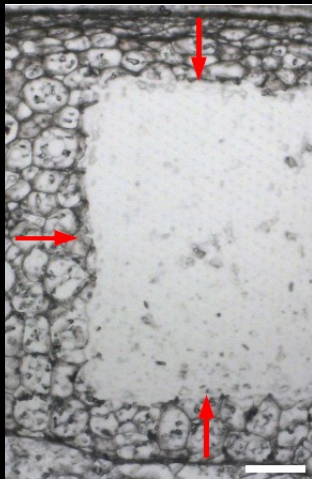
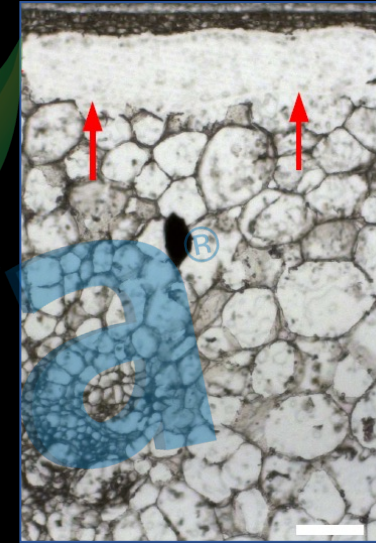
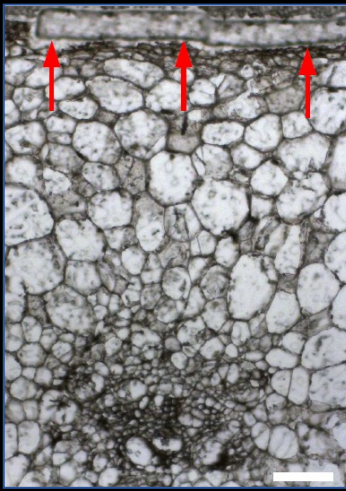


- Transcripts (RNA-seq)
- Proteins
- Cell wall polymers
- Metabolites

Laser Capture Microdissection



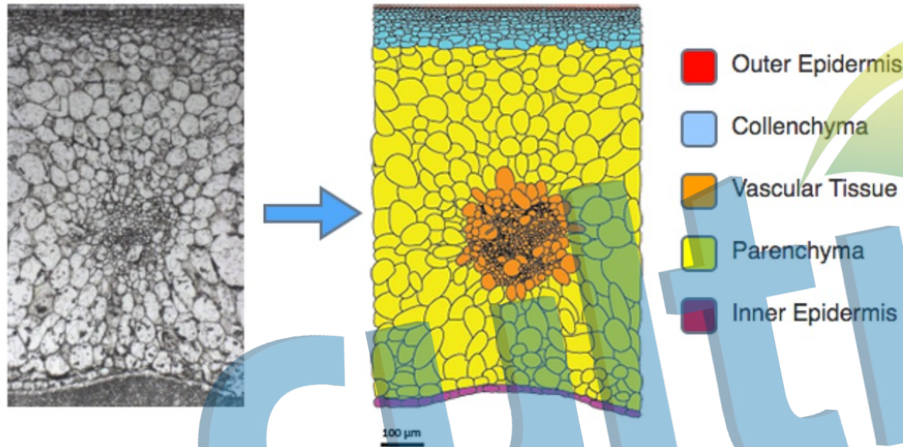
Small green fruit



- Transcripts
- Proteins
- Metabolites

📍 Anatomy Viewer

Light Microscopy & Drawings



Browse detailed drawing from light microscopy images of tomato fruit.

Two-dimensional
(2D) Images

- Cell/tissue-types
corresponding to
expression data

Computed Tomography images & videos



Three-dimensional
(3D) Images

Computed Tomography...towards 4D

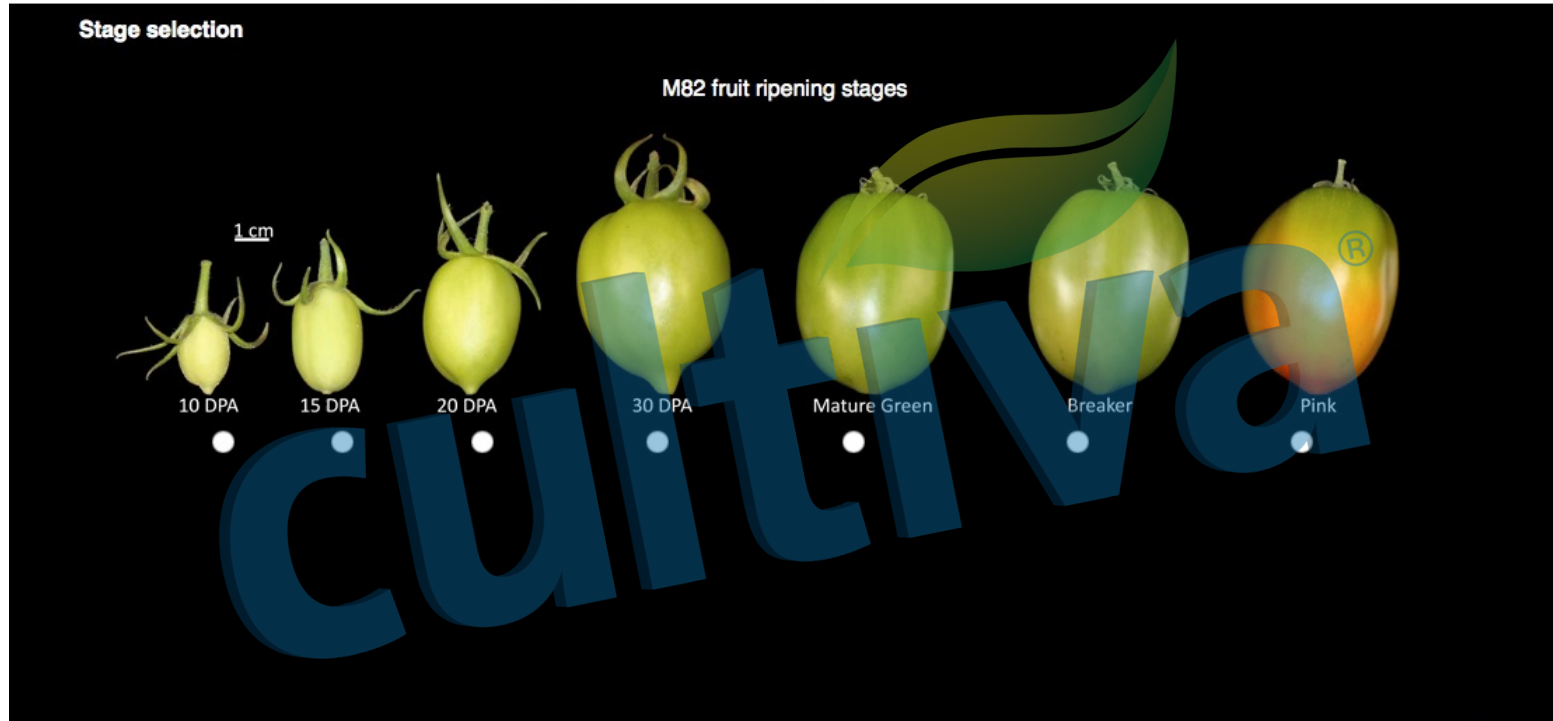
[Home](#)

[About](#)

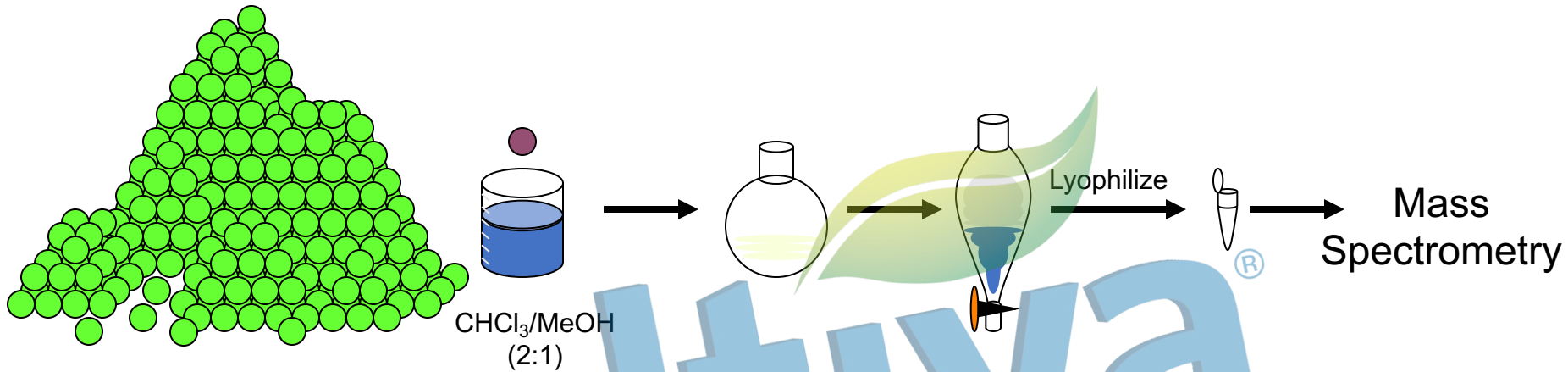
[Links](#)

[Contact](#)

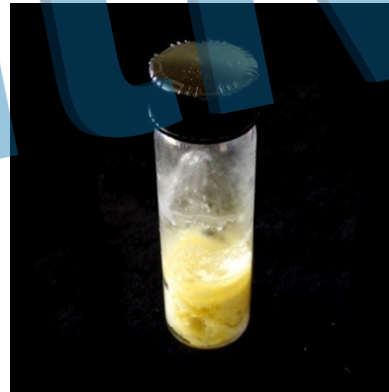
🎯 Anatomy Viewer



Analysis of the Tomato Fruit Cuticle Proteins



~ 50 kg immature green tomatoes



~ 4 g wax

~100 μg protein



- 202 distinct proteins
- possible cuticle biosynthesis candidates

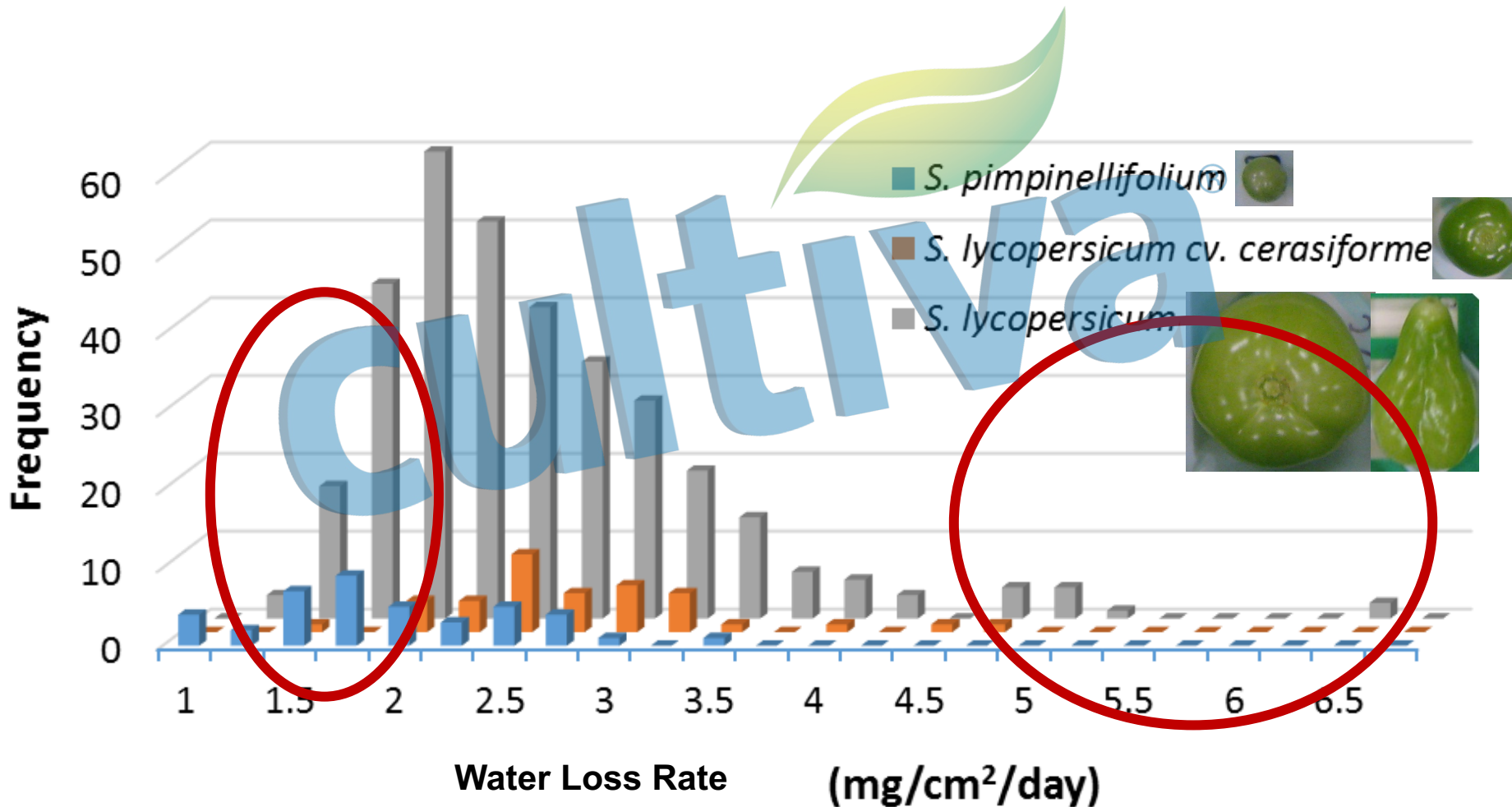
Serendipity- you get lucky! Water Permeability: How and Why?



Water loss rates in a tomato diversity panel



Water loss rates vary...but why?



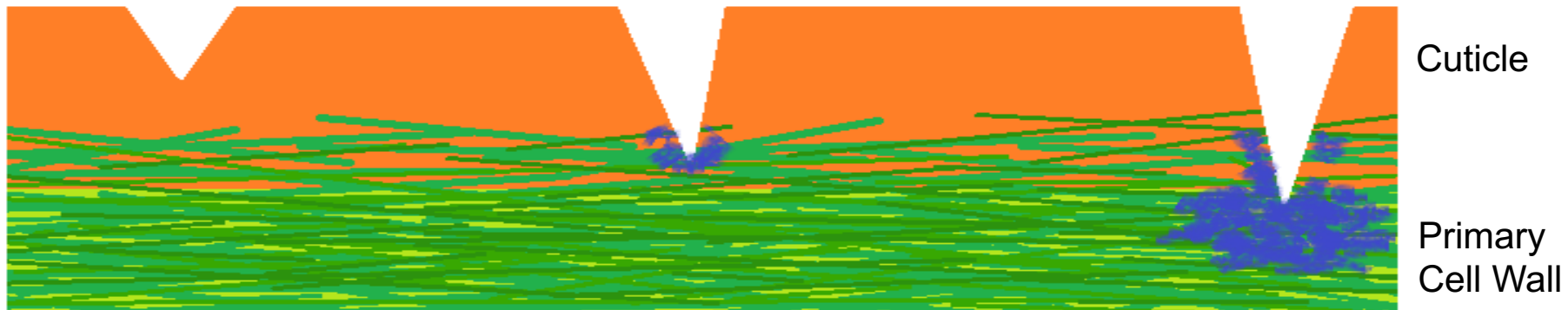
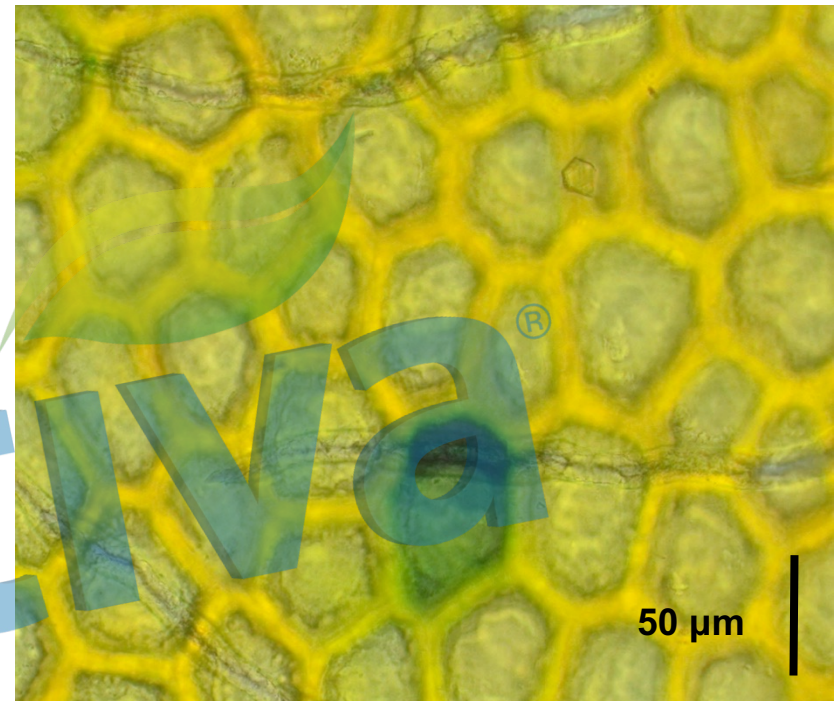
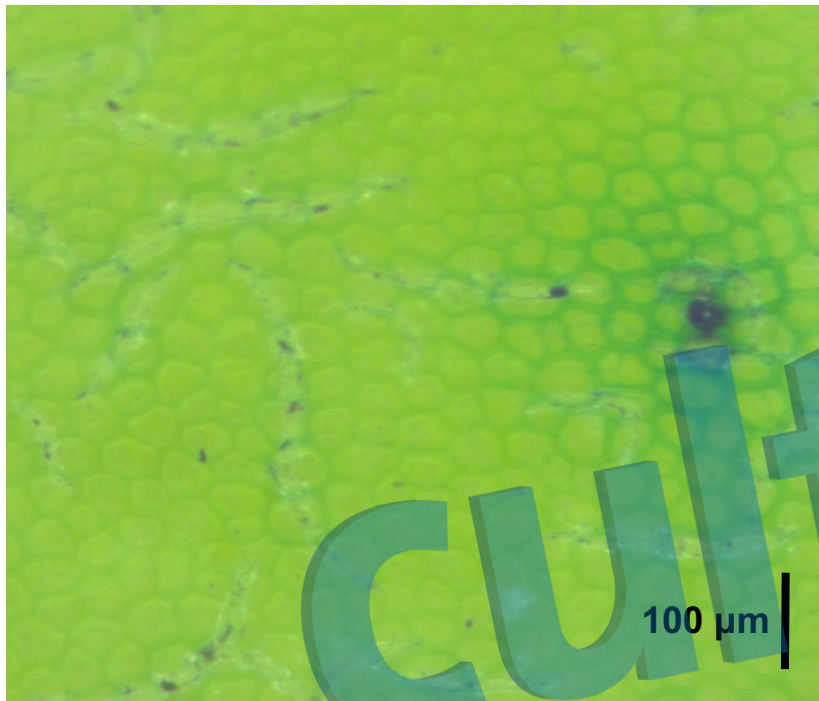
Some fruit have cuticle micro-cracks

No stain

Toluidine Blue (TB)-stained
micro-cracks



Micro-cracks with Toluidine Blue (TB)



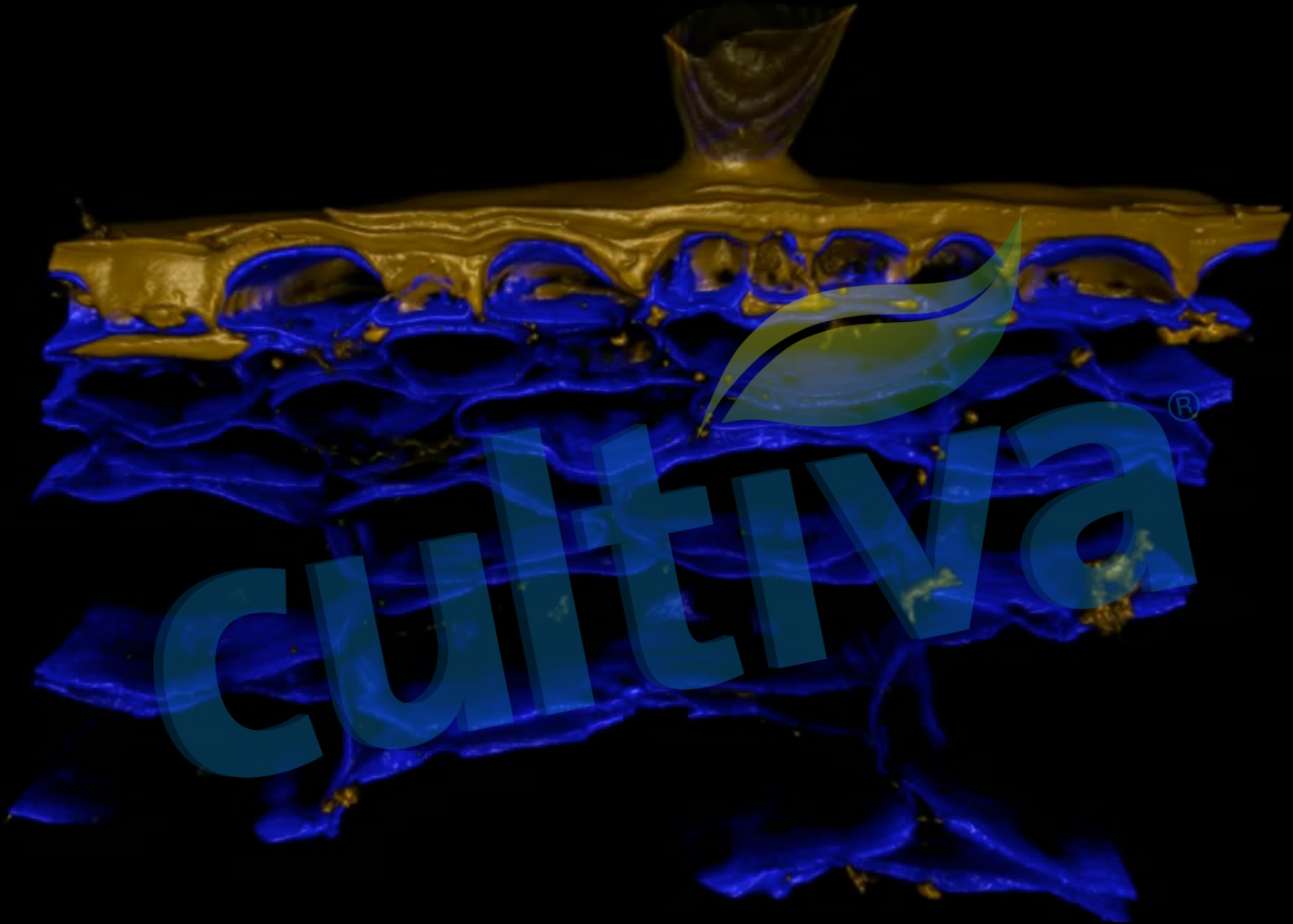
A puzzle...

Water loss not related to

- waxes
- cutin
- cuticle thickness

TB staining of tomato fruit surface

cultiva®

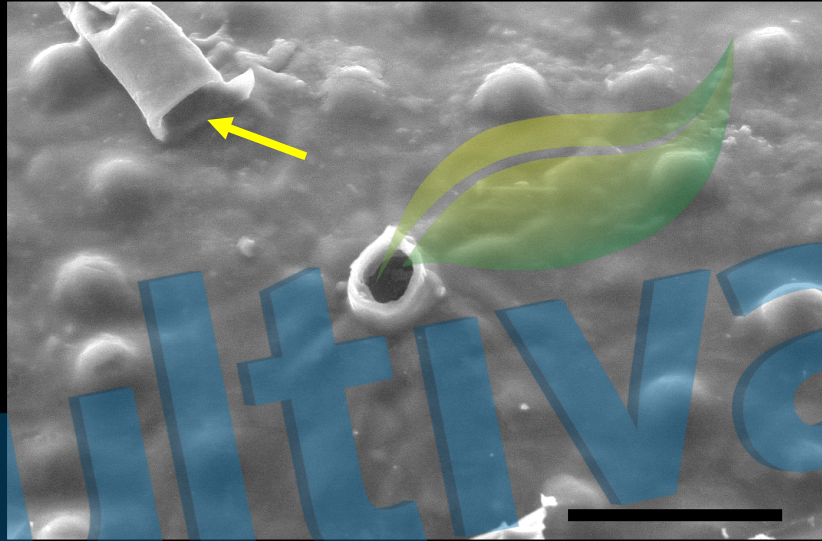


cultiva®

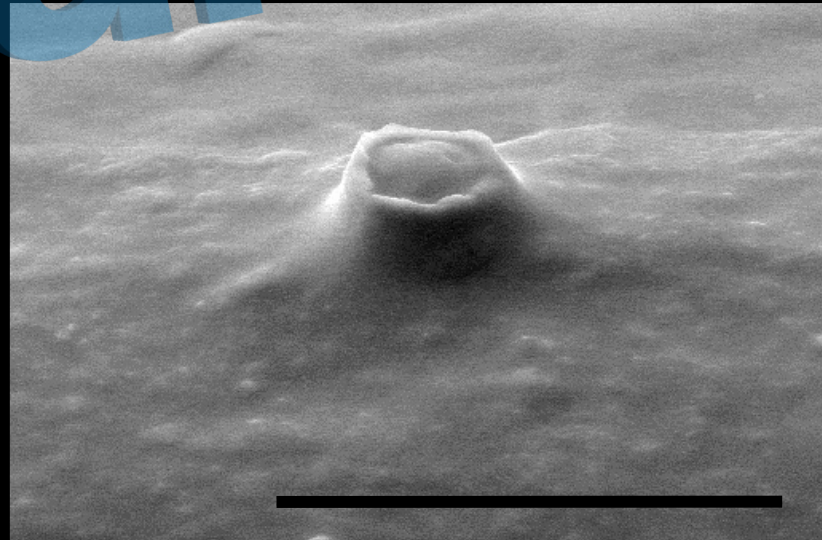


Cuticles repair themselves!

0 hours



4 hours later

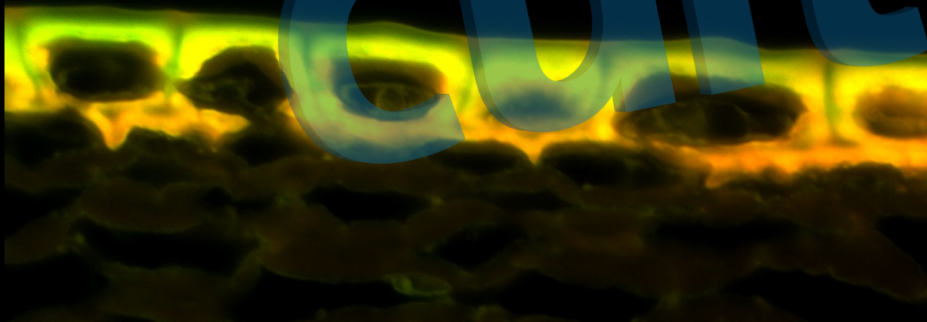
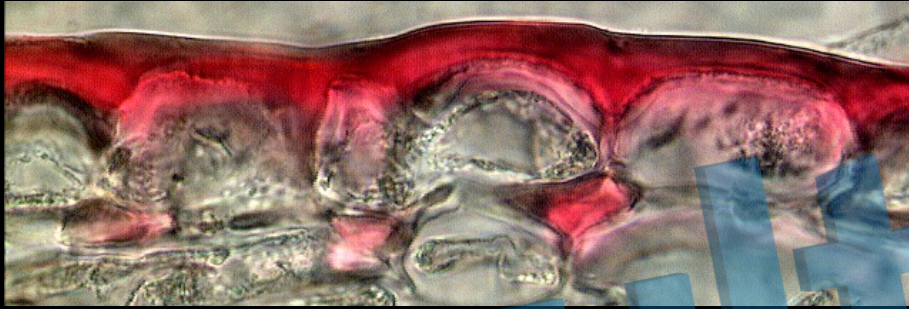


Plant Skins: Summary and Future Questions

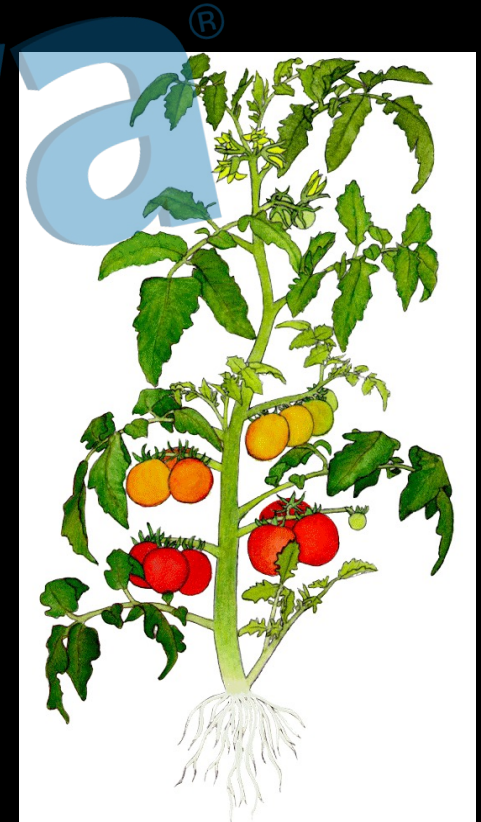


- Structures of plant cuticles are highly complex-
- We now have a basic biosynthetic framework
- Big 'unknowns': ultrastructure and spatial heterogeneity, structure-function relationships, trafficking and assembly, translational potential.

The cuticle: A key target to improve crop quality



Developing new technologies to study
and enhance cuticle structure and function



Acknowledgments

The “Rosebuds”

Rose lab

Current...

Aurore Guérault

Eric Nicholson

Charity Phillips

Stephen Snyder

Iben Sørensen

Annelise Vieira

Pujuan Zhang

Former...

Glenn Philippe

Qian Shen

Eric Fich

Laetitia Martin

Paco Romero

Nick Segerson

Yoshi Shinozaki

Trevor Yeats

Cornell University

Carmen Catala

- Philippe Nicholas

Jim Giovannoni

- Dan Evanich

- Julia Vrebalov

- Yimin Xu

Zhangjun Fei

- Chen Jiao

- Qiyue Ma

- Xuepeng Sun

- Yi Zheng

Lukas Mueller

- Noe Fernandez

- Adrian Powell

\$\$... NSF, USDA



Collaborators

Skidmore College

David Domozych

CUNY

Ruth Stark

Max Planck Inst., Golm

Alisdair Fernie

DTU, Copenhagen

Mads Clausen

Hebrew Uni. Jerusalem

Dani Zamir

The Cuticle: a Barrier to Fruit and Vegetable Spoilage



- Global losses of fresh produce to pests, pathogens and desiccation during processing, transport and storage can reach 25-50%
- In the US, supermarket losses can amount to up to 50-60% of some fruits or vegetables





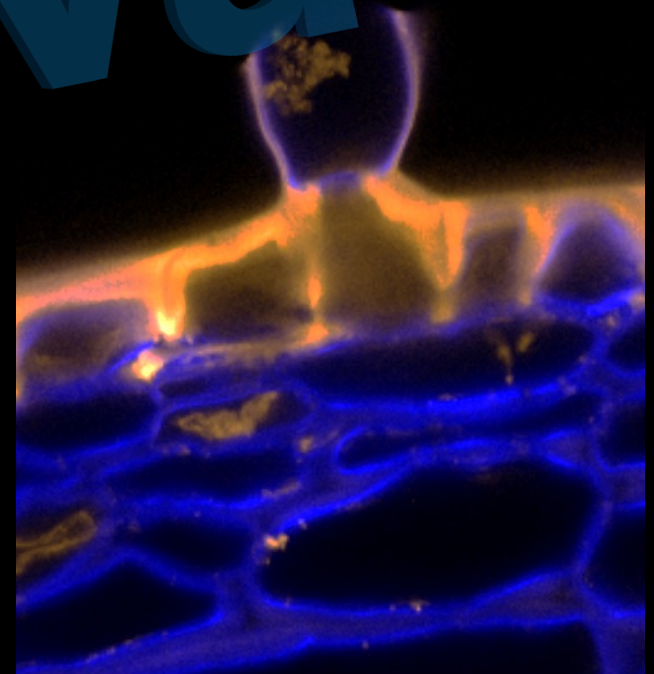
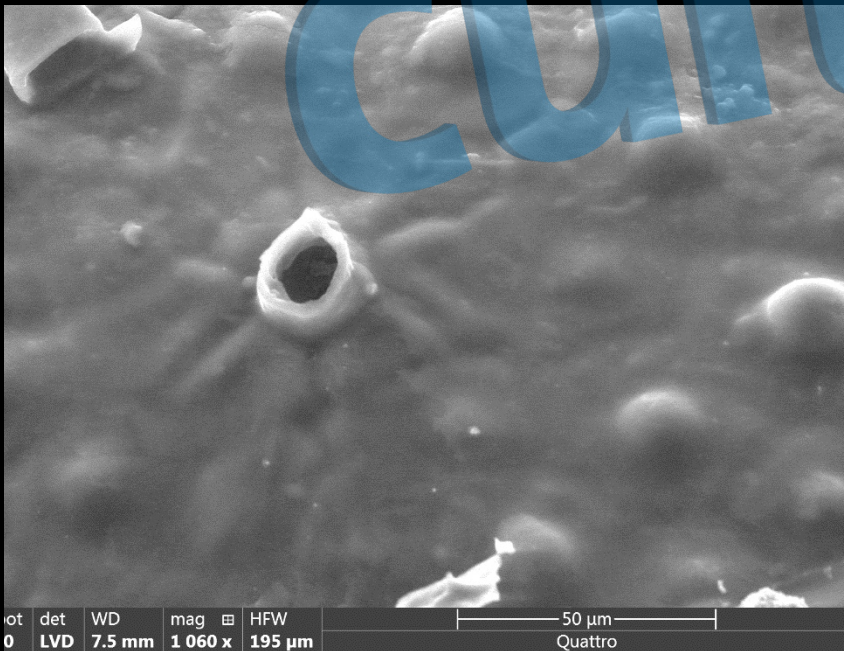
- Annual food production in the U.S. consumes about 120 km^3 of irrigation water

- Approximately 30% of this food is thrown away... corresponds to 40 billion liters of irrigation water



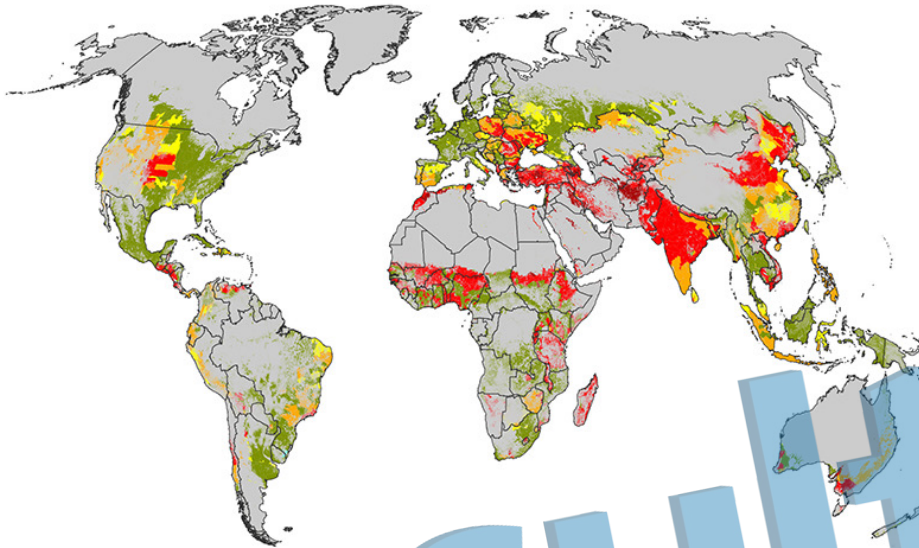
Conclusions

- Cuticles in some cultivars are self-healing
- Cutin deposition and remodeling?



The world is getting hotter and thirstier...

Water stress will increase in many agricultural areas by 2025 due to growing water use and higher temperatures (based on IPCC scenario A1B)



Food security and optimizing water use and efficiency is a **critical** world-wide socio-economical challenge

CULTIVA

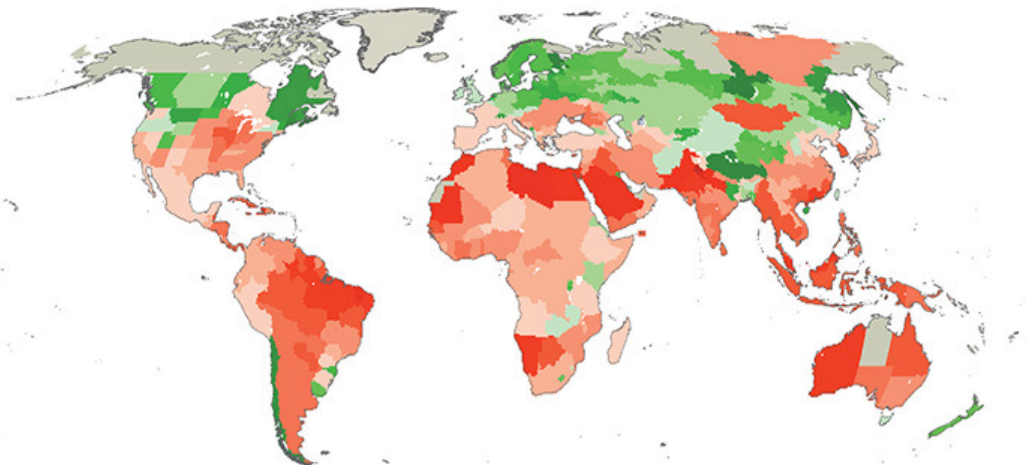
Water Stress Condition

Lower

Near Normal

Higher

Most studies now project adverse impacts on crop yields due to climate change (3°C warmer world)



Big questions:

- Assembly
- Remodeling
- Diversity
- Evolution
- Structure-function relationships

