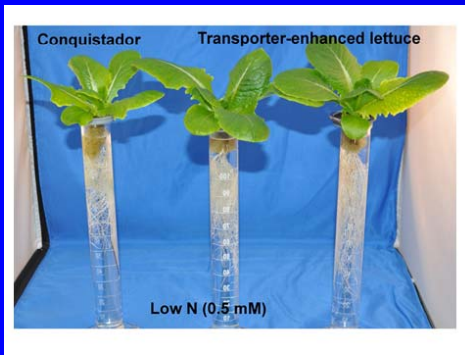


# Response of AVP1-OX Romaine Lettuce to Phosphorus

Charles A. Sanchez, University of Arizona,  
Maricopa, AZ



# Concerns

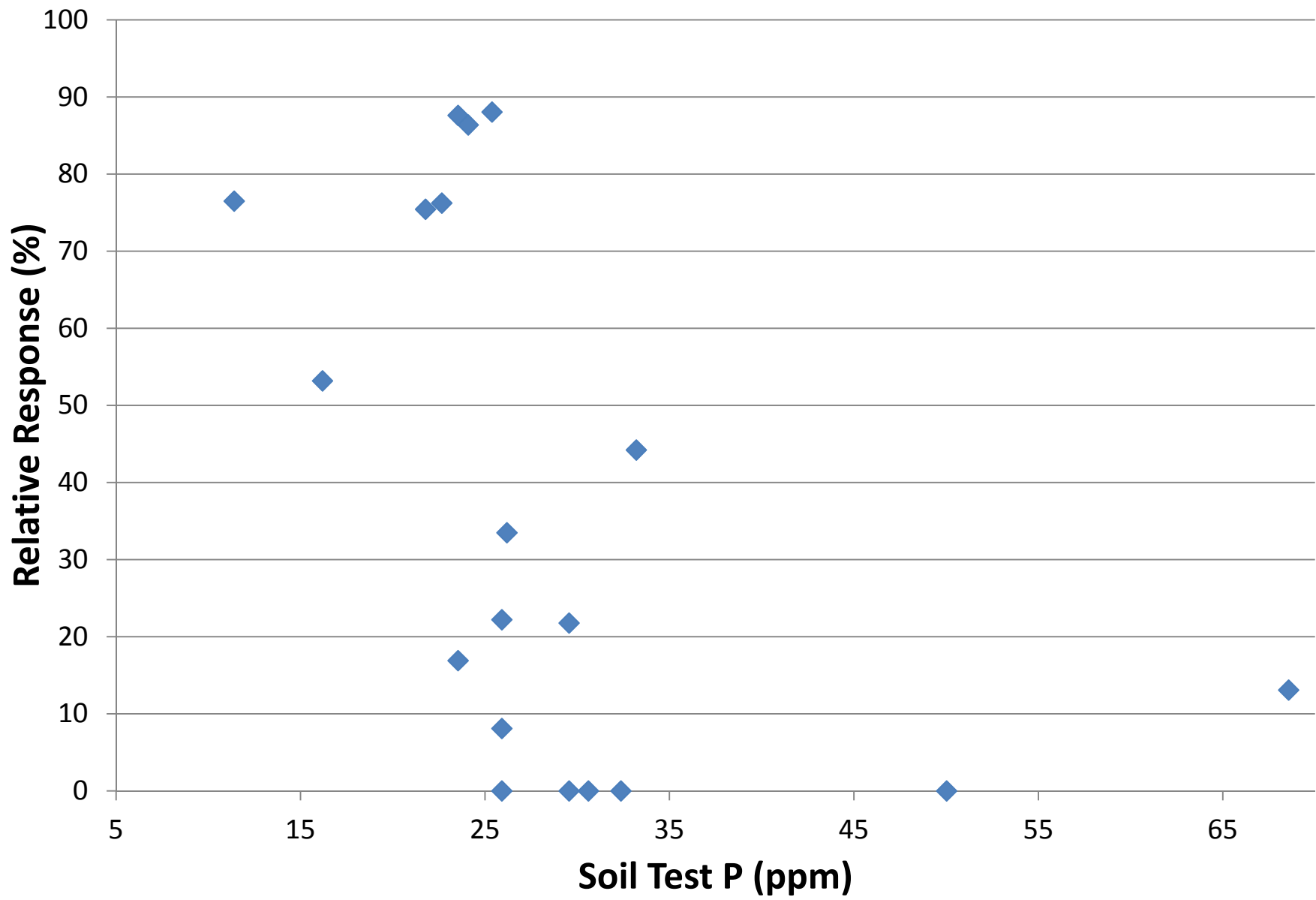
- P in runoff and drainage often has adverse ecological impacts on surface waters.
- World P reserves are rapidly declining and there is concern that a shortage of P fertilizers will ultimately compromise world food production (Vaccari, 2009).
- P fertilizer reserves are concentrated in a few nations.

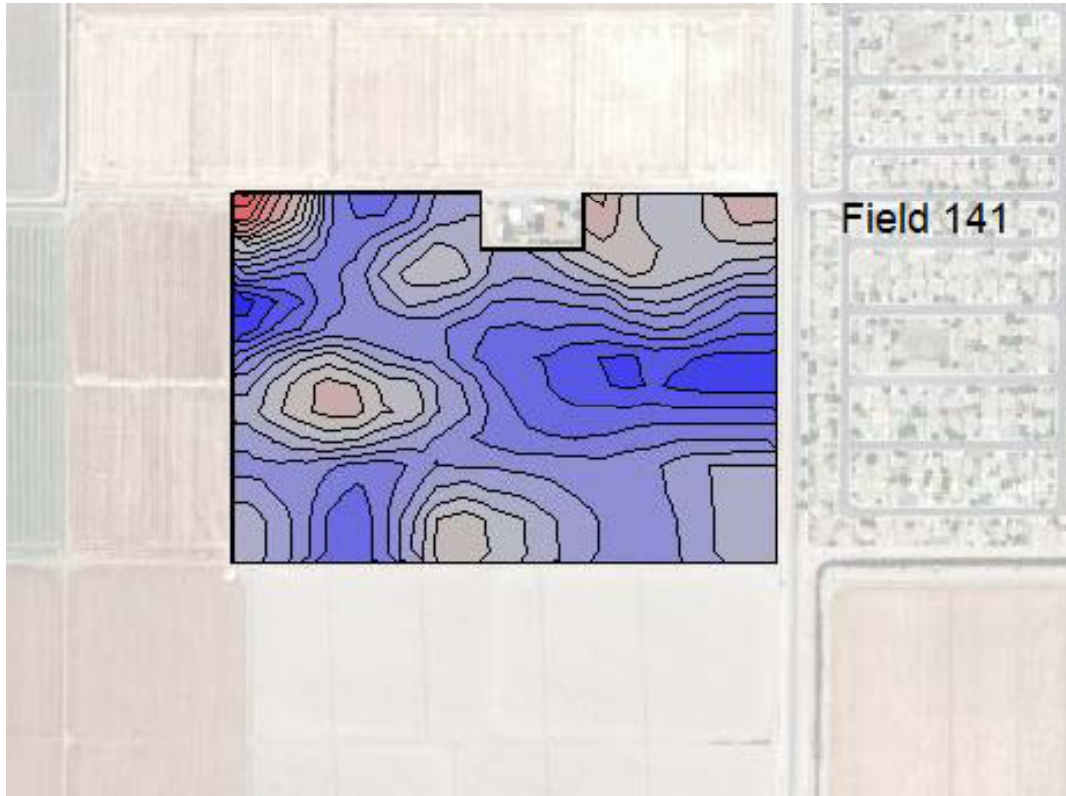
# P reactions in calcareous soils

- The reaction of P with  $\text{CaCO}_3$  consist of initial sorption reactions followed by precipitation with increasing concentrations of P (Cole, 1953; Griffin and Jurinak, 1973; Holford and Mattingly, 1975).
- Most added P would precipitate initially as dicalcium phosphate dihydrate (DCPD) and dicalcium phosphate (DCP) (Lindsay, 1979).
- These products undergo a slow conversion to such compounds as octacalcium phosphate (OCP), tricalcium phosphate, (TCP) or one of the apatites (Lindsay and Moreno, 1960).

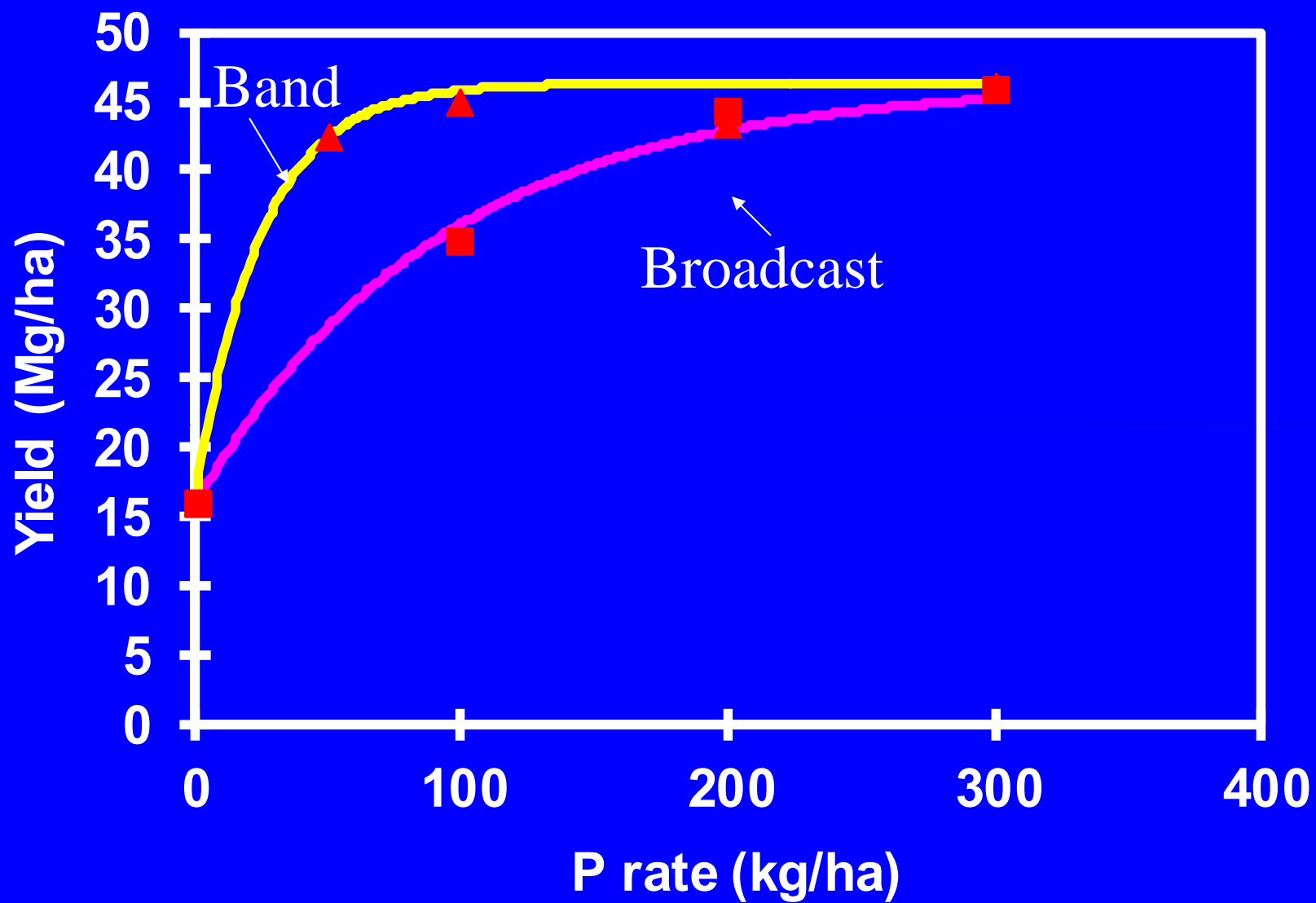
# Strategies for Improving P Efficiency

- Soil Testing and Plant Analysis
- P Placement
- Fertilizer technology
- Genetic modification



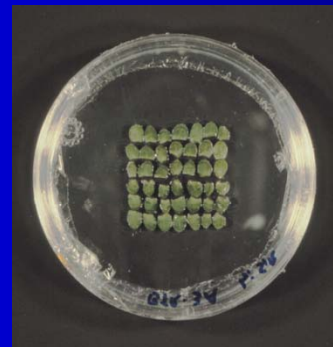
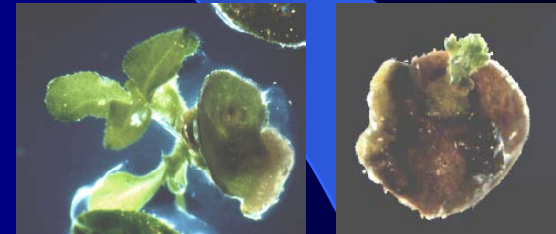


Above 39.999	0.00 ac	
38.000 - 39.999	0.00 ac	
36.000 - 37.999	0.00 ac	
34.000 - 35.999	0.00 ac	
32.000 - 33.999	0.08 ac	
30.000 - 31.999	0.11 ac	
28.000 - 29.999	0.10 ac	
26.000 - 27.999	0.14 ac	
24.000 - 25.999	0.21 ac	
22.000 - 23.999	1.50 ac	
20.000 - 21.999	3.50 ac	
18.000 - 19.999	5.86 ac	
16.000 - 17.999	7.89 ac	
14.000 - 15.999	9.60 ac	
12.000 - 13.999	11.35 ac	
10.000 - 11.999	7.80 ac	
8.000 - 9.999	6.14 ac	
6.000 - 7.999	3.37 ac	
4.000 - 5.999	1.78 ac	
2.000 - 3.999	0.10 ac	
0.000 - 1.999	0.00 ac	
Below 0.000	0.00 ac	

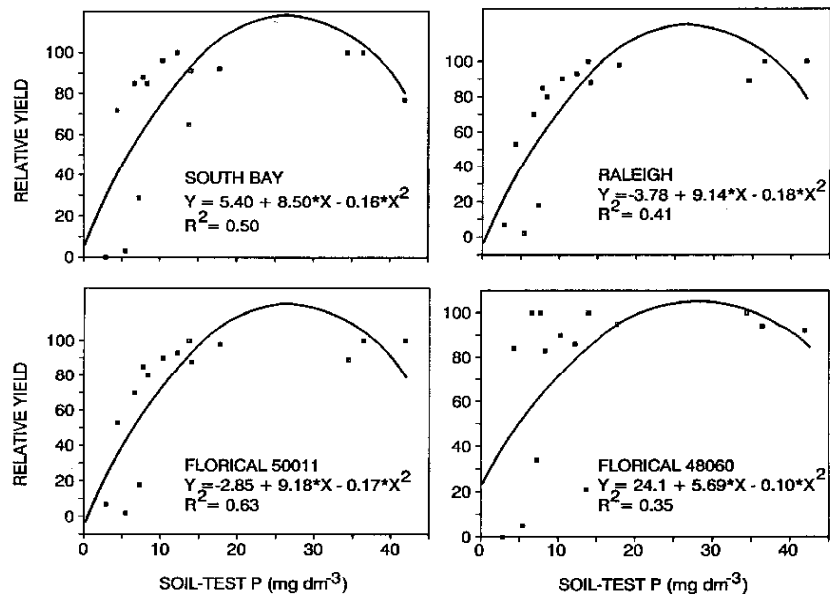


Sanchez et al. 1990

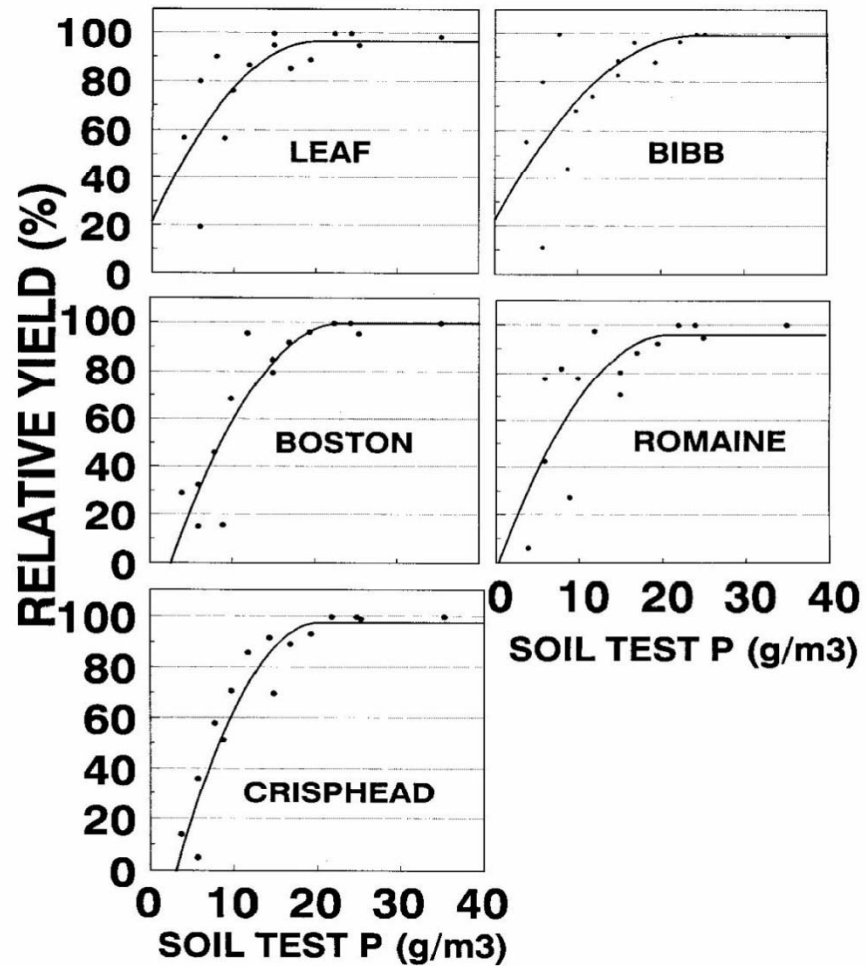
For over a century we have been changing the soil for the plant. Why not change the plant for the soil?







**Nagata, Sanchez, and Coale. 1992**

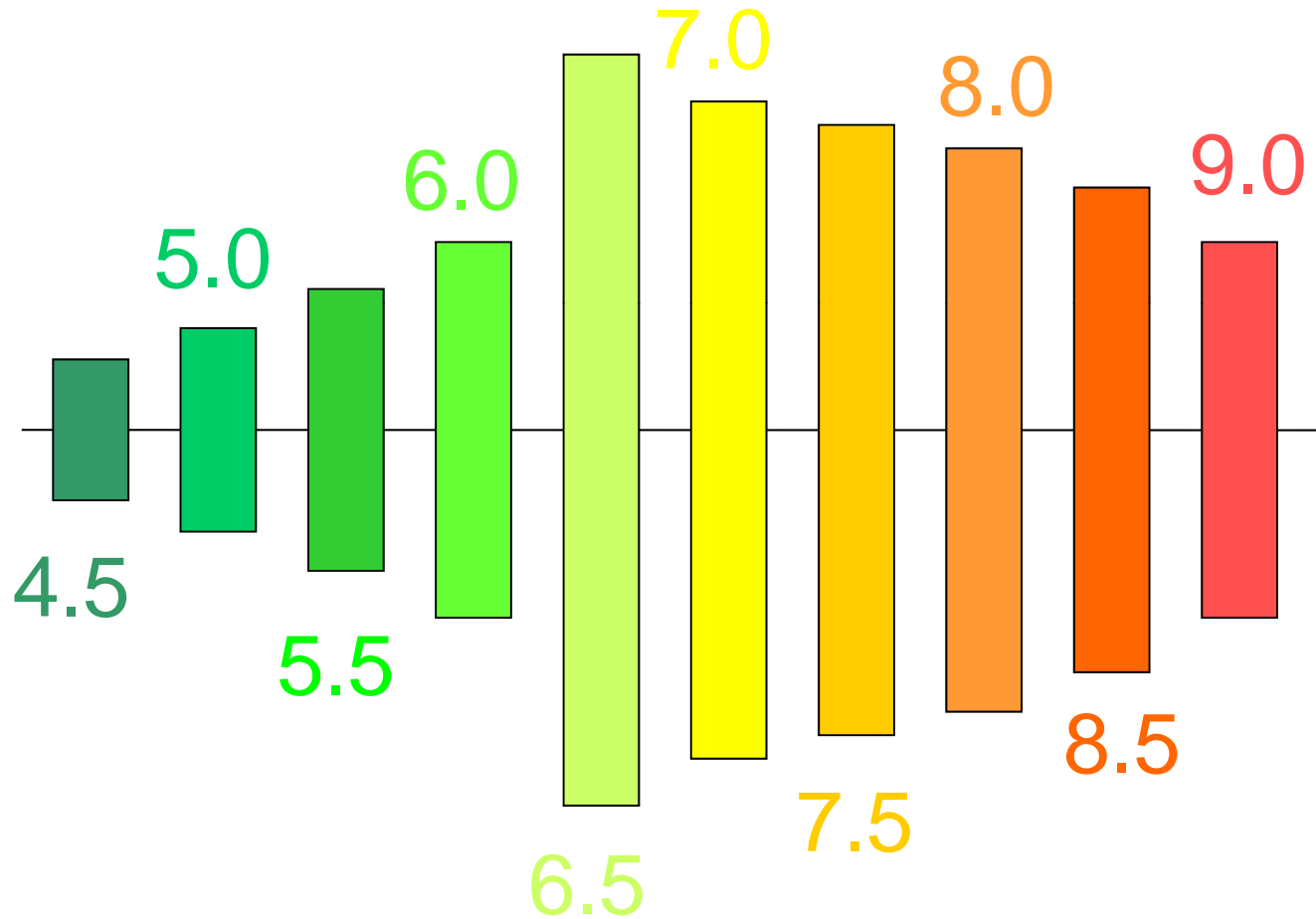


**Sanchez et al, 1995**

Type I H<sup>+</sup> PPase Arabidopsis vacuolar pyrophosphatase (AVP1-OX; cDNA of At1g15690 from the Cauliflower Mosaic Virus 35S Promoter)

- Increased root proliferation.
- Rhizosphere acidification.
- Transport processes

# Soil pH and Phosphorus Availability



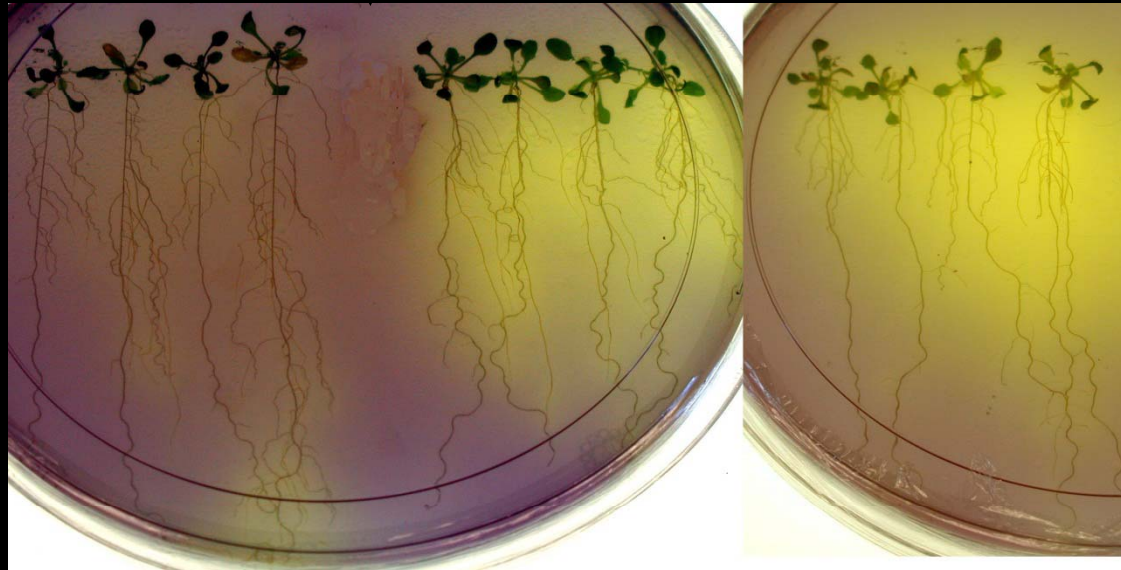
# *AVP1*-Enhanced Root Architecture Results in Higher Rhizosphere Acidification

Col-0

*AVP1-1*

*AVP1-2*

10  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{P}_i$



pH

5.2

5.4

5.6

5.8

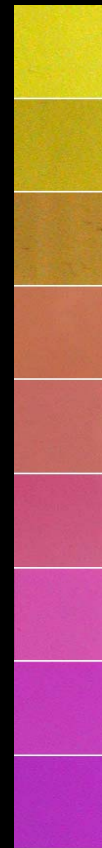
6.0

6.2

6.4

6.6

6.8

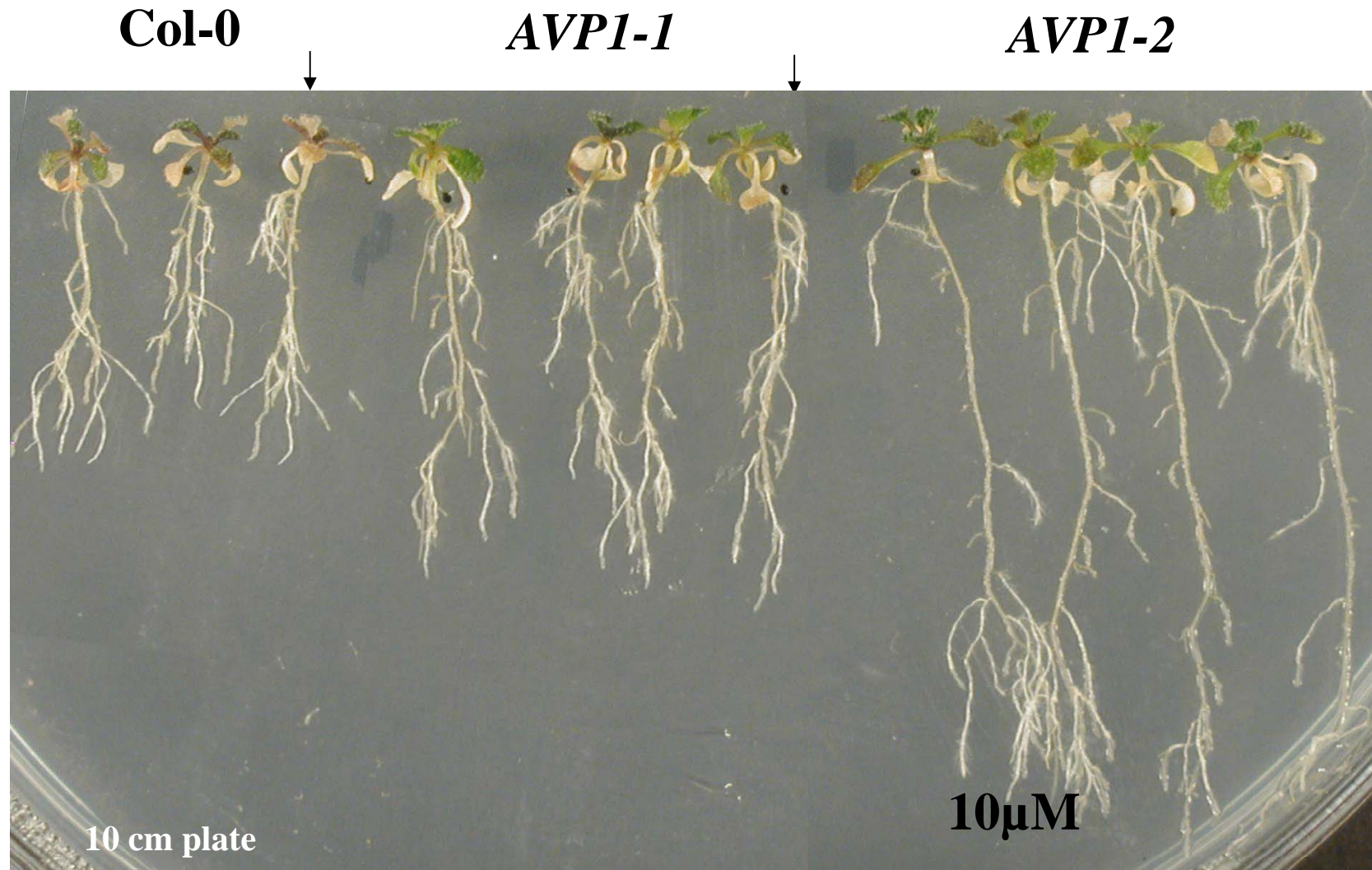


10  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{P}_i$  +  
Vanadate



Bromocresol Purple

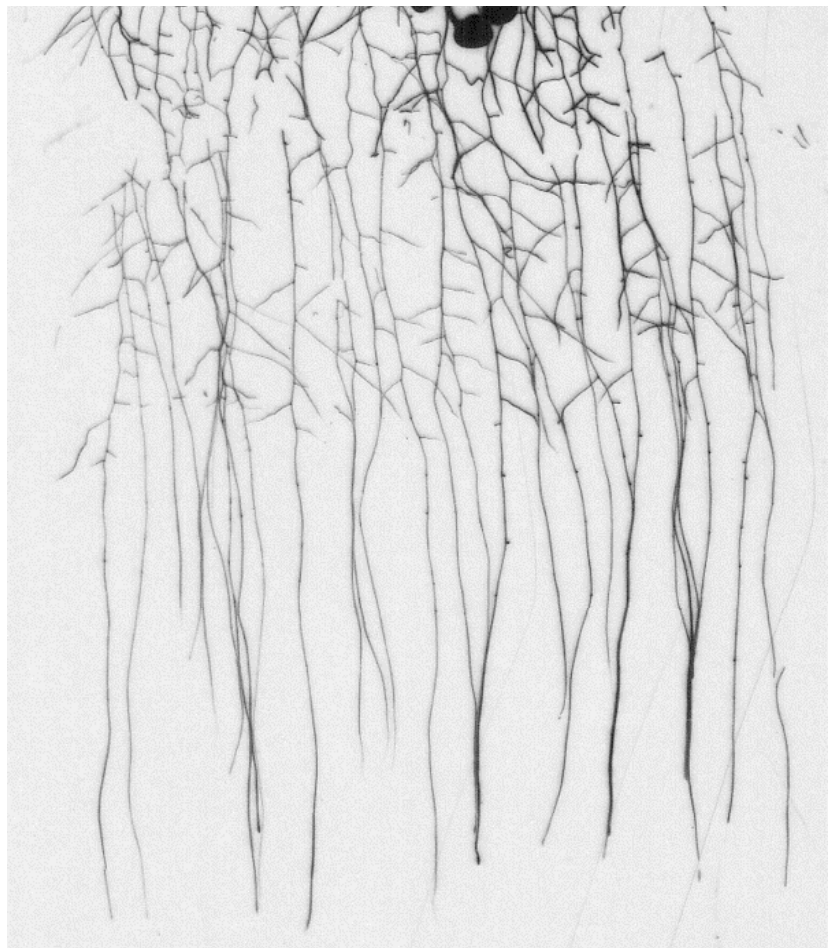
# ***AVP1OX* Root Systems Respond More Vigorously than Controls to Limiting $P_i$ Conditions**



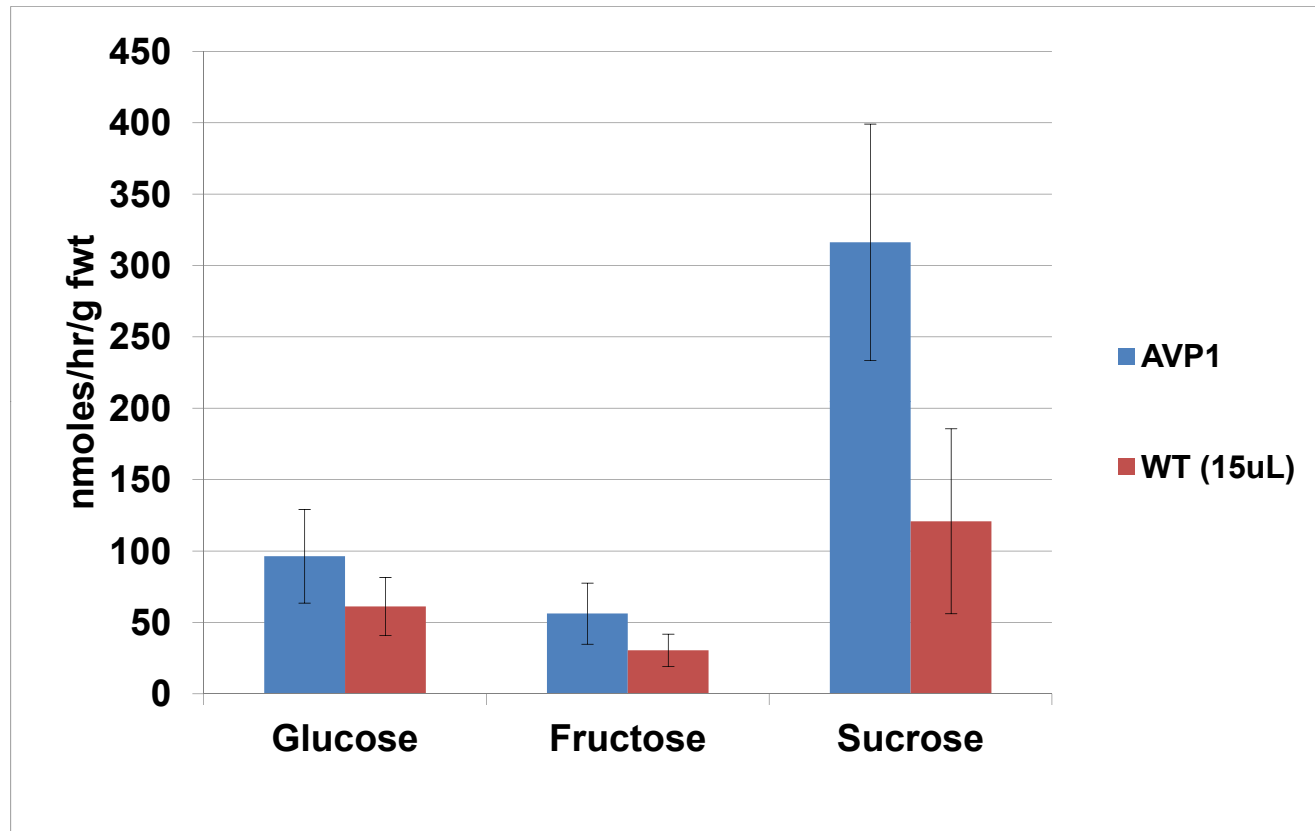
**These results suggest that up-regulation of *AVP1* enhances the response capacity of the plants to limiting  $P_i$ .**



Roots	au / mm
WT	731 ±222
AVP1-OX	1374 ±360

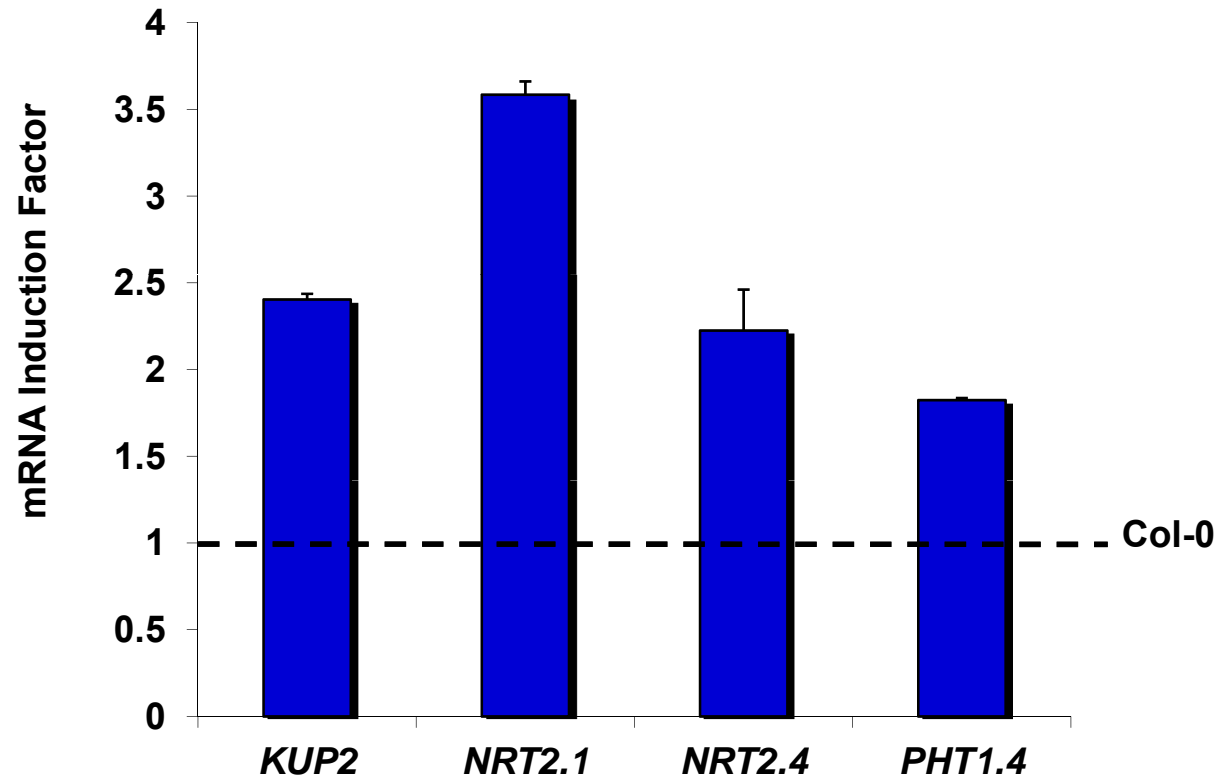


# ***AthAVP1*-OX plants have higher phloem sucrose content**

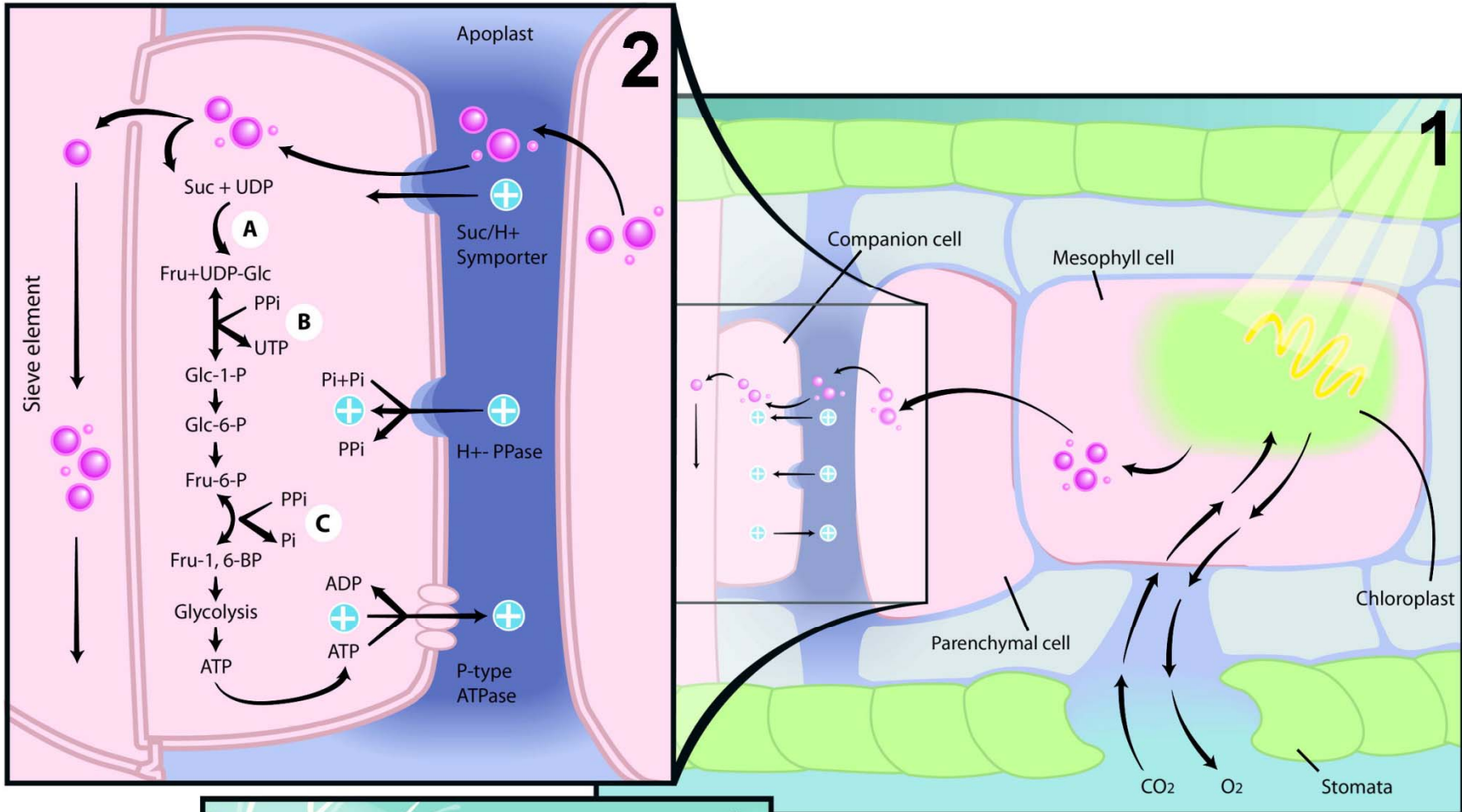


**Paez-Valencia, J. *et al*, in preparation**

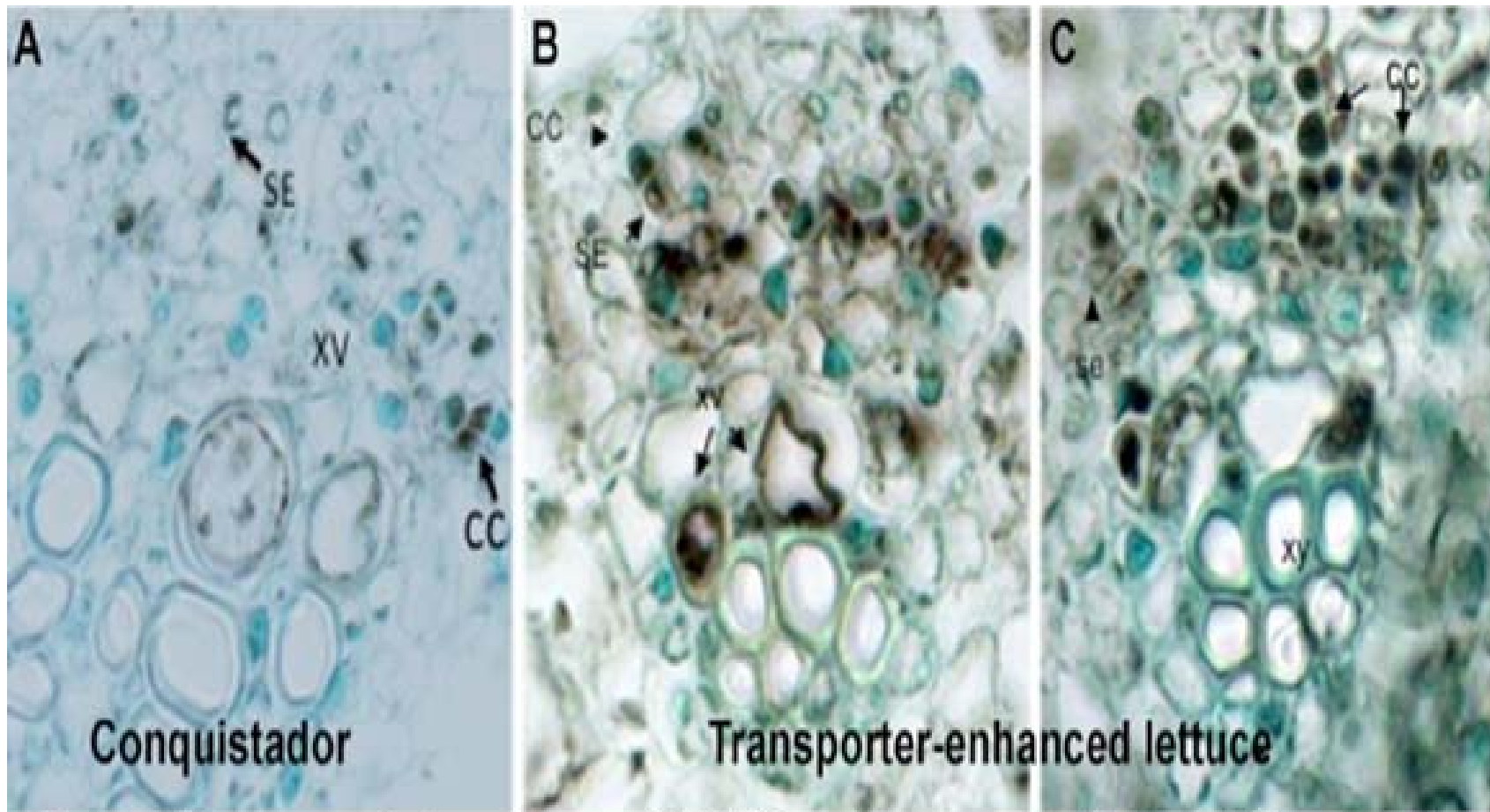
# The expression of sugar-induced ion transporters is up-regulated in roots of *AthAVP1-OX* plants







⊕	Proton
●	Sucrose
A	Sucrose Synthase
B	UDP-Glc Pyrophosphorylase
C	P <sub>i</sub> dependent Phosphofructokinase

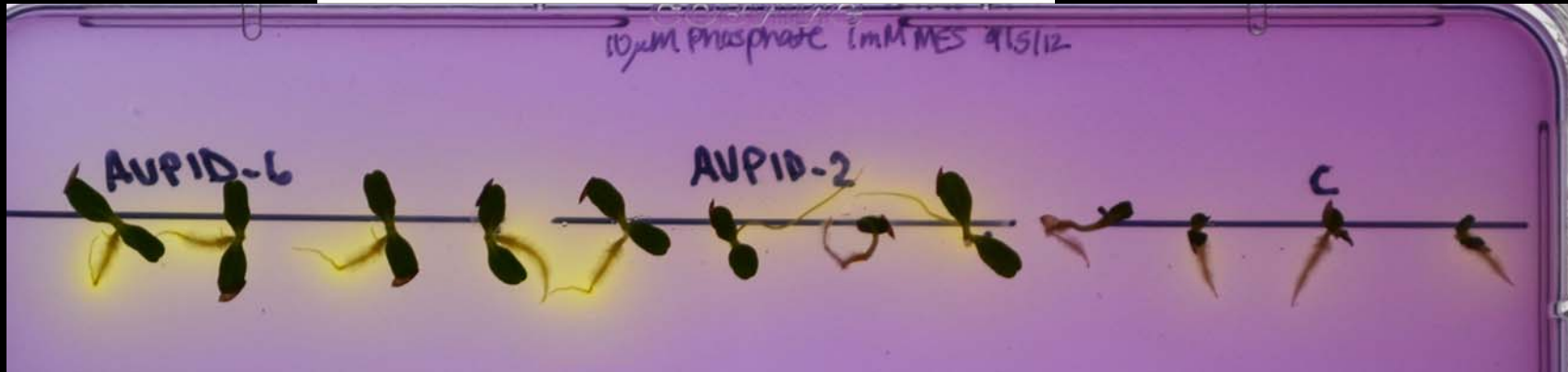


**Figure 4. Increased abundance of H<sup>+</sup>-PPase in vascular tissue of transporter-enhanced lettuce leaves. Immunohistochemical localization of H<sup>+</sup>-PPase in leaf cross sections of conventional Conquistador (A) and transporter-enhanced Conquistador (B and C) incubated with antisera raised against H<sup>+</sup>-PPase.**

Wild type



**AVP10X lettuce develop larger shoots and roots than controls when grown under limiting  $P_i$  ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ ) conditions.**

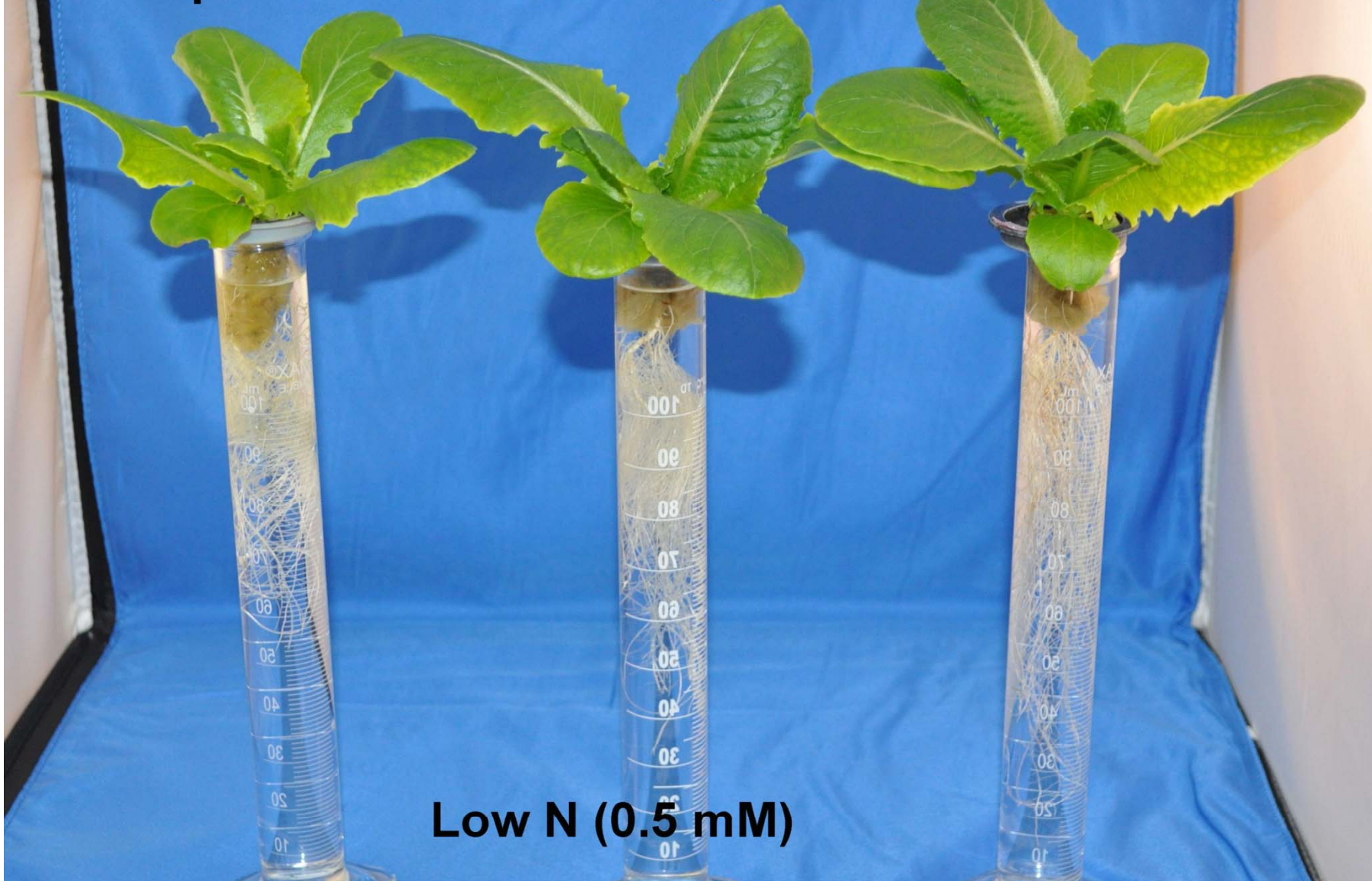


AVP1D-6



**Conquistador**

**Transporter-enhanced lettuce**



**Low N (0.5 mM)**

# Main effect dry matter means in greenhouse P experiments to P rate and cultivar.

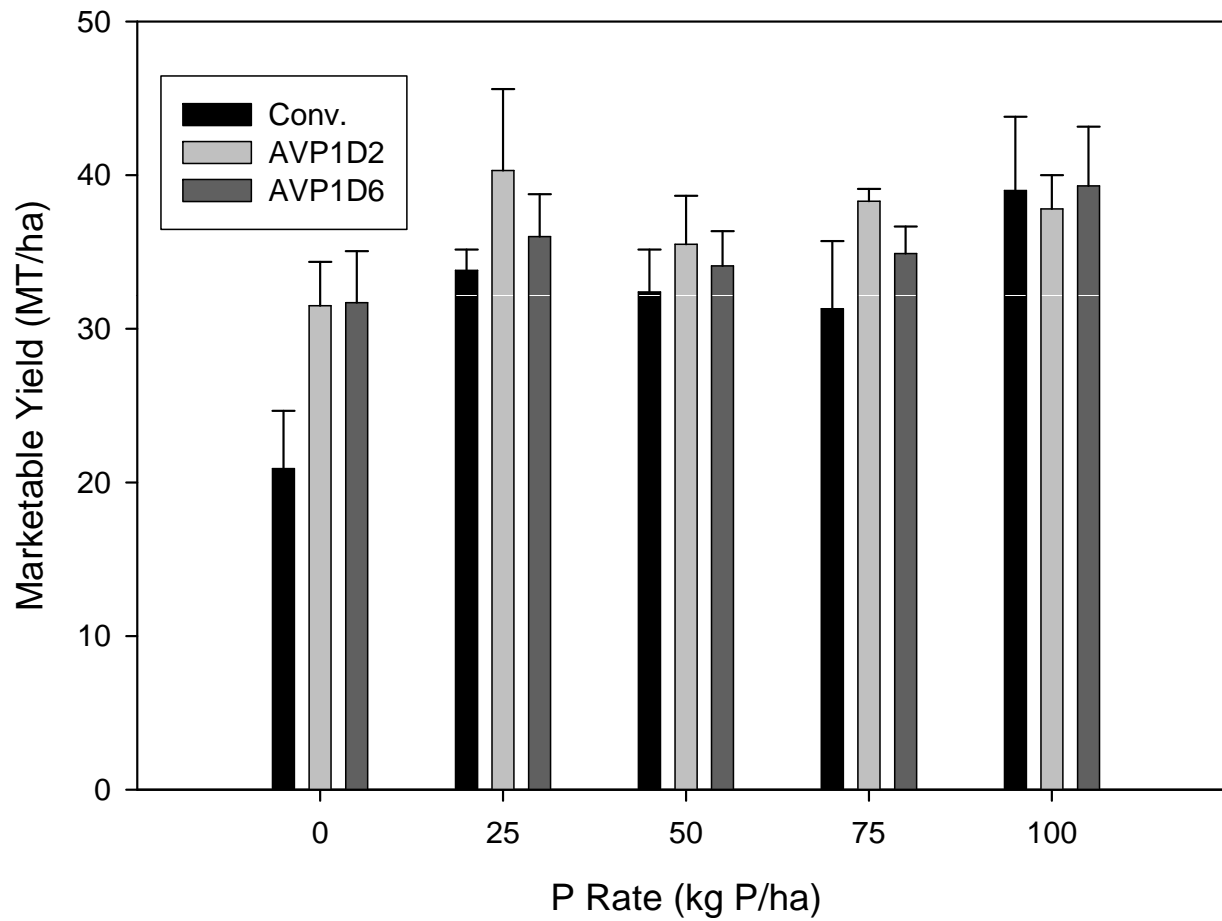
Treatments	Experiment			
P rate (g/pot)	1	2	3	4
Above-ground dry matter (g/pot)				
0	1.33	0.65	0.15	0.17
0.04	2.88	1.10	0.52	1.42
0.08	2.91	1.60	0.80	1.95
0.17	3.25	1.65	0.87	2.86
0.34	3.24	2.17	0.94	3.71
	L*Q**	L**	L**Q**	L**Q*
Cultivar				
Conventional	1.74a	1.06a	0.56a	1.52a
AVP1D2	3.19b	1.77b	0.71b	2.48b
AVP1D6	3.23b	1.47ab	0.69ab	2.06ab

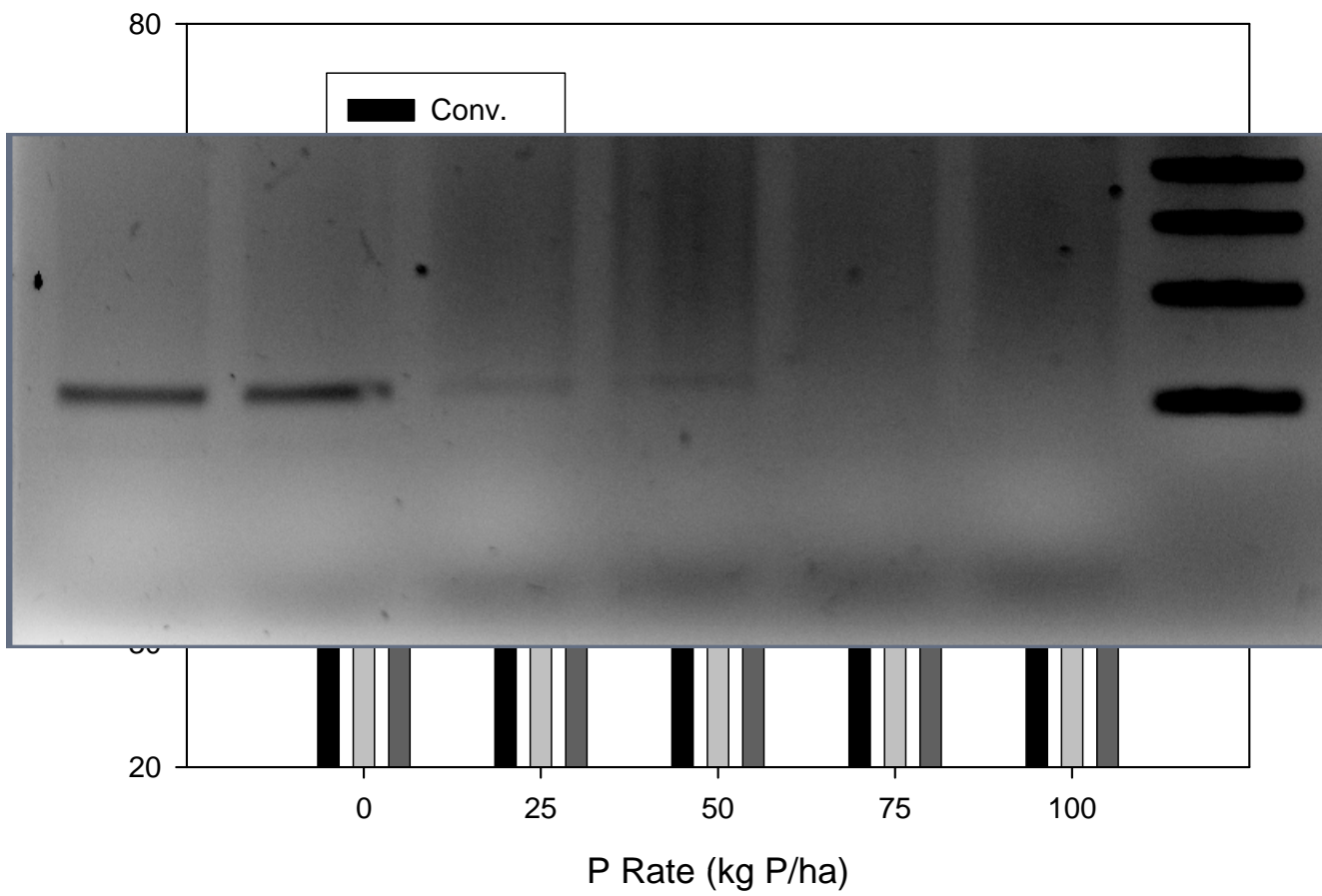
Significant linear (L) and quadratic (Q) responses to N rate at  $P < 0.01$ . Cultivar effect followed by same letter were not significant at  $P = 0.05$ .

# Main effect marketable yield means in field P experiments to P rate and cultivar.

Treatments	Experiment			
P rate (kg/ha)	1	2	3	4
Marketable yield MT/ha				
0	28.0	47.3	33.0	37.0
25	36.7	49.9	38.5	55.6
50	34.3	52.0	41.9	63.6
75	34.8	59.2	39.8	75.2
100	38.7	57.4	42.2	72.6
	L**	L**	L*	L**Q*
Cultivar				
Conventional	31.5a	47.5a	35.5a	51.9
AVP1D2	36.7b	52.2a	40.3ab	63.8
AVP1D6	35.2b	59.2b	41.4b	66.7

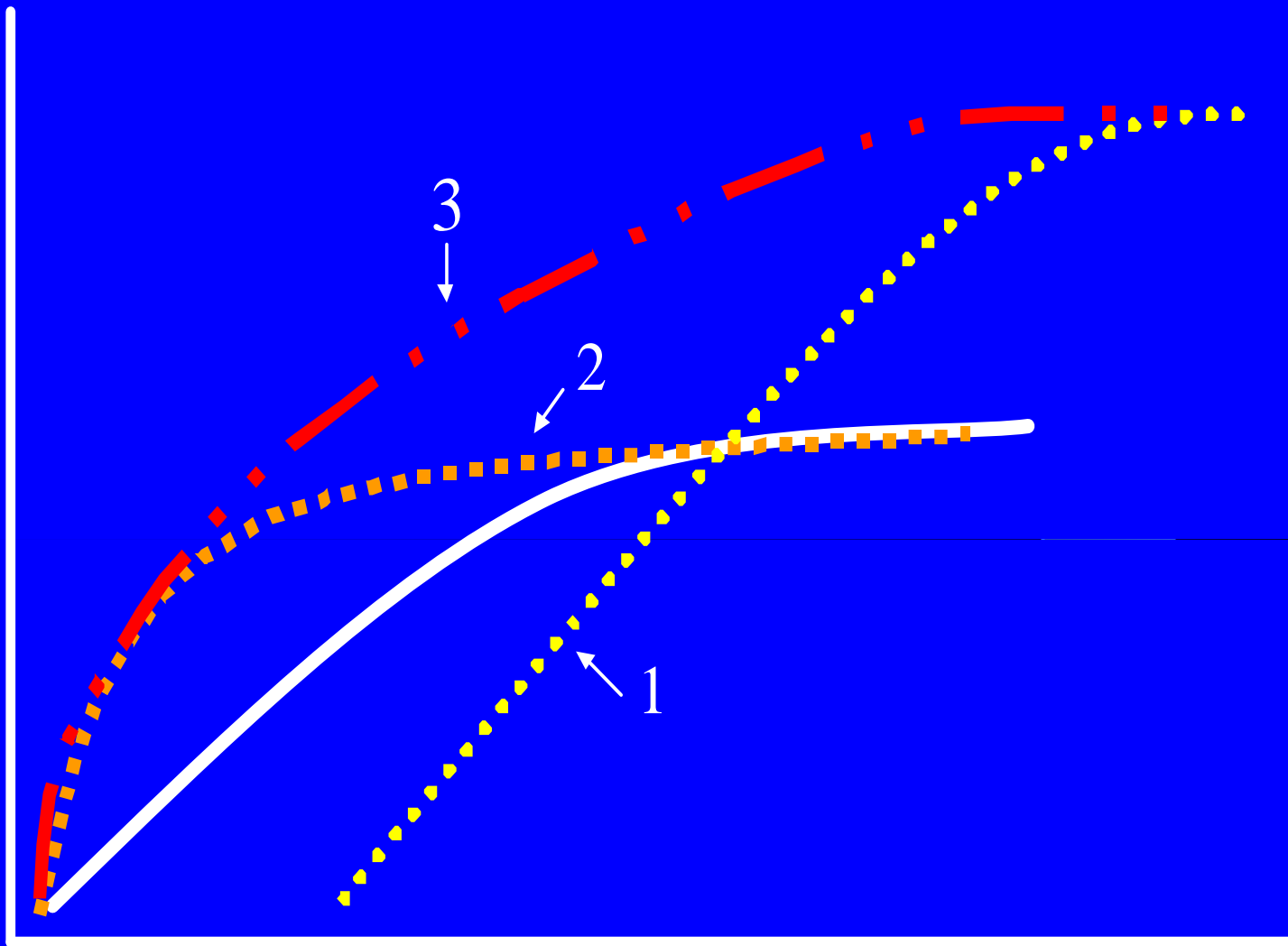
Significant linear (L) and quadratic (Q) responses to N rate at P<0.01. Cultivar effect followed by same letter were no significant at P=0.05.







Yield



Applied Nutrient

Lynch, 1998

# How about roots vs. shoots.

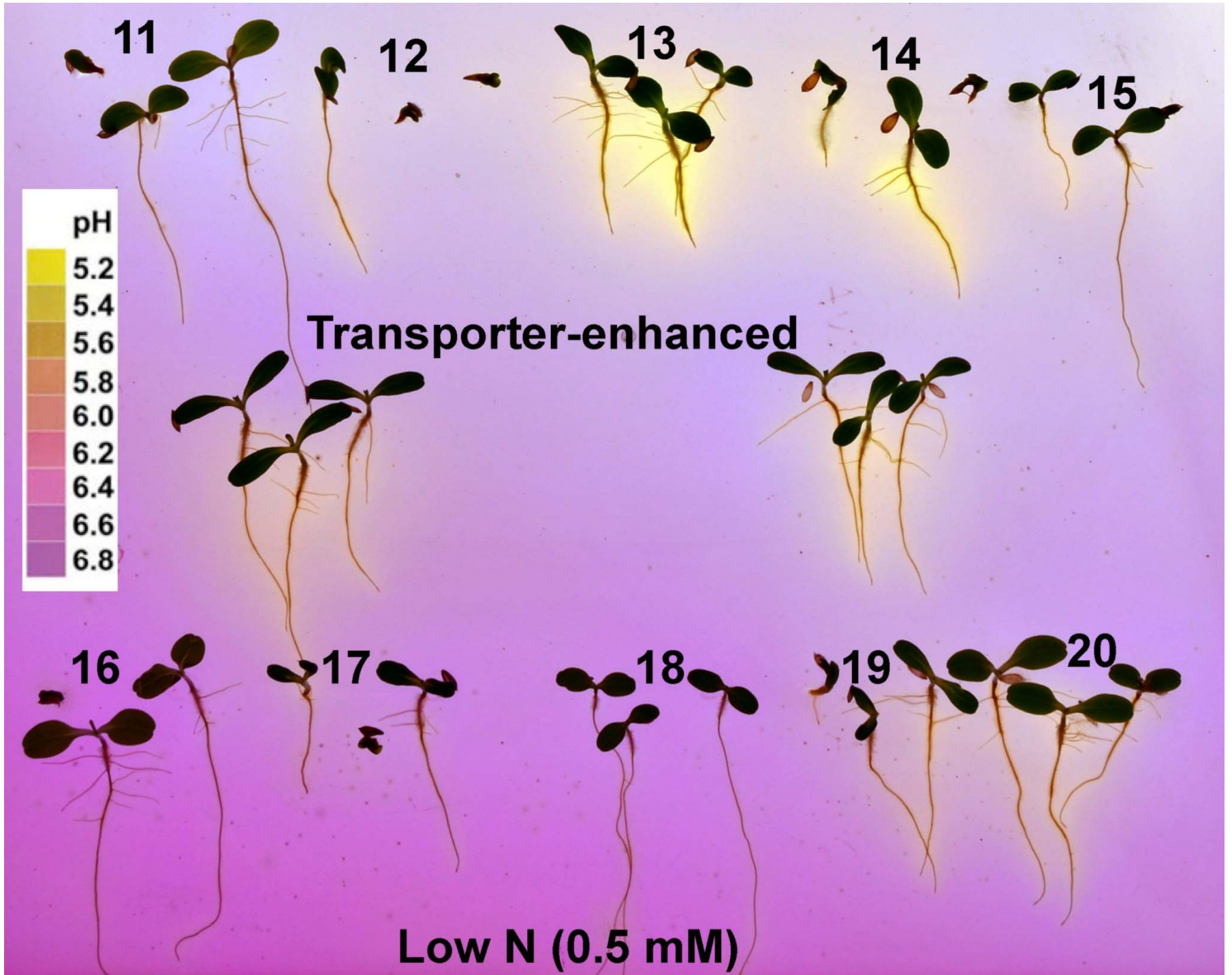
- There is concern that increased root growth is often at the expense of shoot growth (Lynch, 1995).
- Overall, enhanced shoot and fruit yields suggest that, under the conditions tested, the physiological costs incurred by the development of larger root systems did not jeopardize the 35Sp:*AVPID* plants capacity to allocate sufficient photosynthates for shoot and fruit development.

# Are there tradeoffs?

- Natural selection over millennia is unlikely to have missed simple, trade-off free improvements (Denison 2003).

# Important Considerations

- Will the public accept GMO modified food?
- If not, is there another rout toward a similar goal.



# Acknowledgement

We are very grateful for the financial support of the Arizona Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, and the CDFA FREP program.