

## Cell Adhesion in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

mutant cells that do not perform proper cellular adhesion, components that lead to adhesion can be identified. The lab has already isolated a family of 5 ELMO proteins that are all part of the same gene family, predicted to be in the Golgi, and each are likely to affect cell adhesion as their mutants lead to cells separating from each other. These proteins were found by analyzing mutant strains of *A. thaliana* and staining the cells with Ruthenium Red dye that binds pectin and can only penetrate and thus stain abnormal cell walls. As shown by this staining, some mutants cause stronger cell adhesion defects than others. Specifically, *elmo1* and *elmo4* mutants have strong phenotypic effects whereas *elmo2*, *elmo3*, and *elmo5* present a phenotype remarkably similar to wild type.

This summer I worked to understand why some *elmo* mutants have worse phenotypic effects than others. We hypothesized that *elmo2*, *elmo3*, and *elmo5* mutants without strong adhesion defects may be upregulating the other ELMO proteins to compensate for their mutation. To analyze the phenotypic differences between the five *elmo* mutants, we measured gene expression within each of the mutants. Using quantitative PCR, we screened for ELMO1-5 gene expression in wild type, *elmo1-5* mutants, and the double mutants *elmo1/2*, *elmo1/3*, and *elmo1/5*. We found no upregulation of ELMO1, ELMO2, ELMO3, or ELMO5 in other *elmo* mutants. However, in the most extreme phenotype

Specifically, I have more questions regarding the structural role of the ELMO proteins. Past research has shown that the ELMO1 protein interacts closely with other pectin biosynthetic enzymes. Specifically, immunoprecipitation results pulled down ELMO1, ELMO4, QUA1, QUA2, and GAUT9 together. While the lab has hypothesized that ELMO1 may be a scaffold protein for these other pectin biosynthetic enzymes, the specific physical interactions between these proteins remain unknown. It is also unknown if ELMO acts as a scaffold or a Golgi retention protein, or both. This fall, I plan to evaluate