

WALLFLOWER, a polarized receptor-like kinase, represses epidermal cell elongation impacting root waving in Arabidopsis

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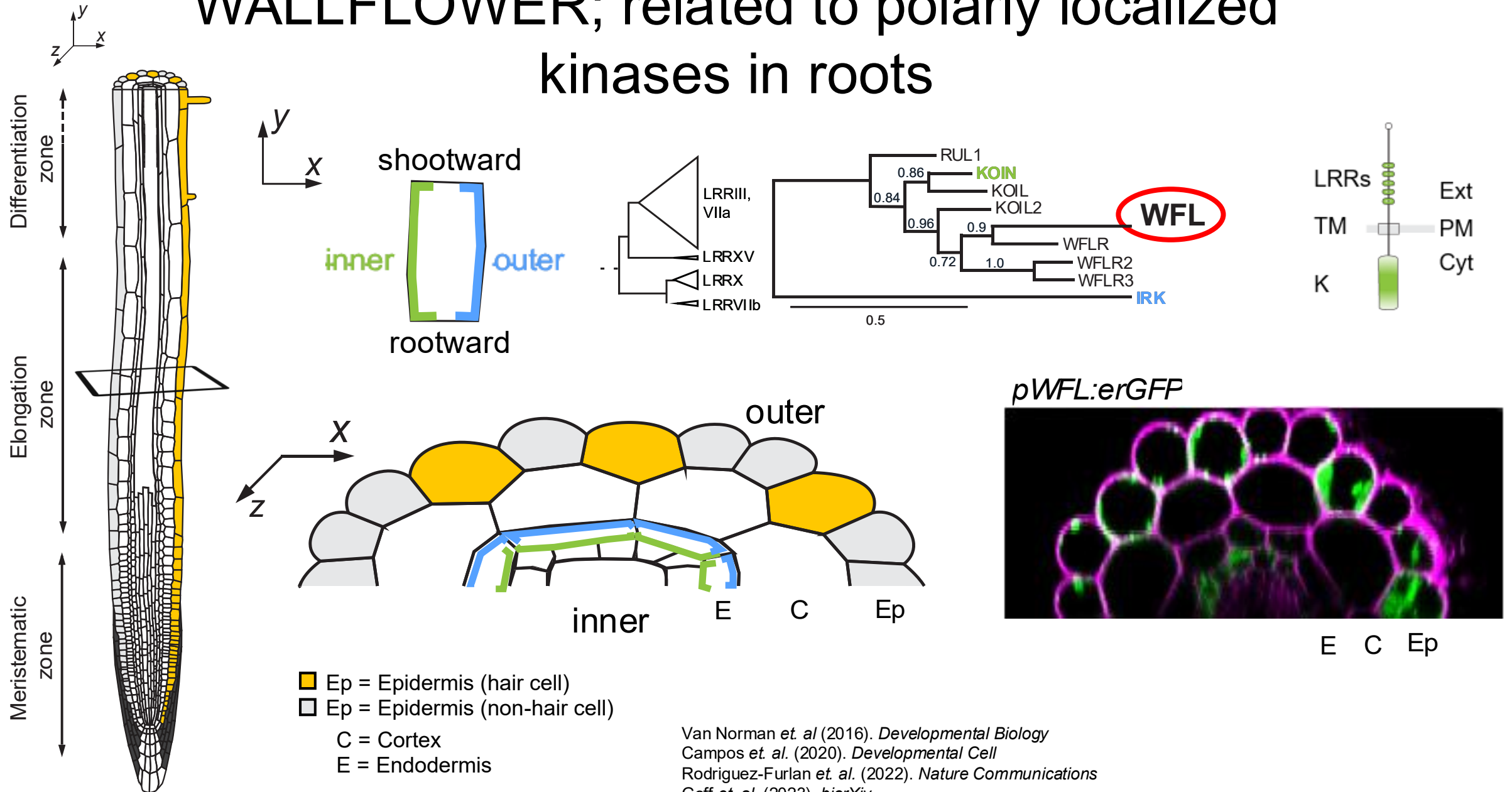
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Fort Collins, Colorado, USA

WALLFLOWER; related to polarly localized kinases in roots

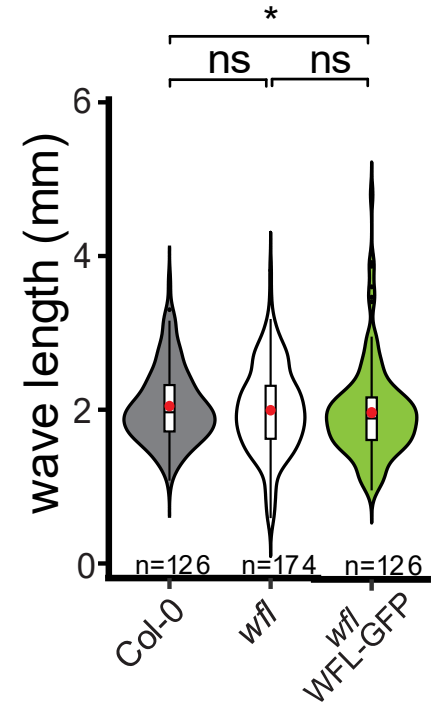
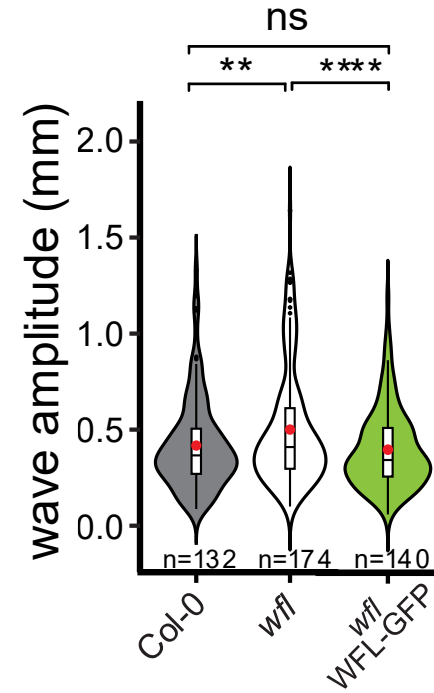
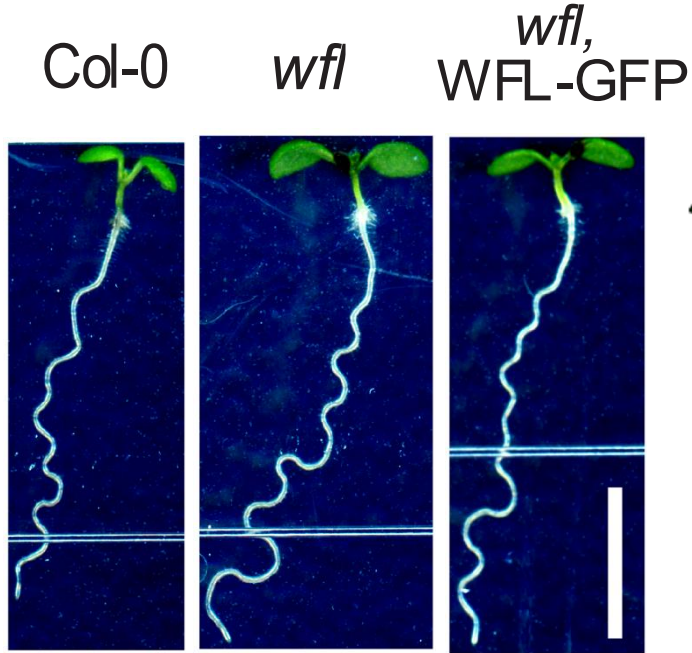
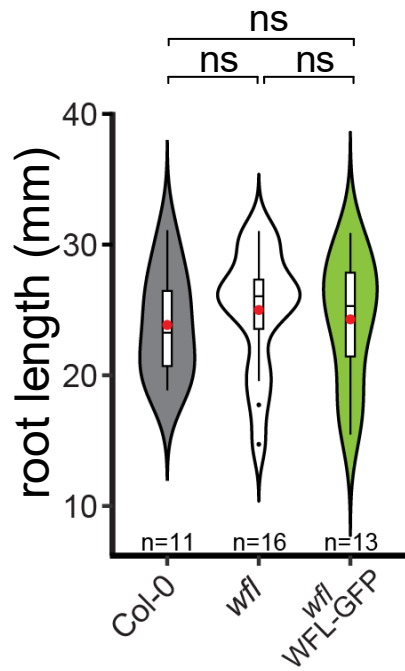


■ Ep = Epidermis (hair cell)
 ■ Ep = Epidermis (non-hair cell)
 C = Cortex
 E = Endodermis

Van Norman et. al (2016). *Developmental Biology*
 Campos et. al. (2020). *Developmental Cell*
 Rodriguez-Furlan et. al. (2022). *Nature Communications*
 Goff et. al. (2023). *bioRxiv*
 Rony et. al. (2024). *Plant Physiology*

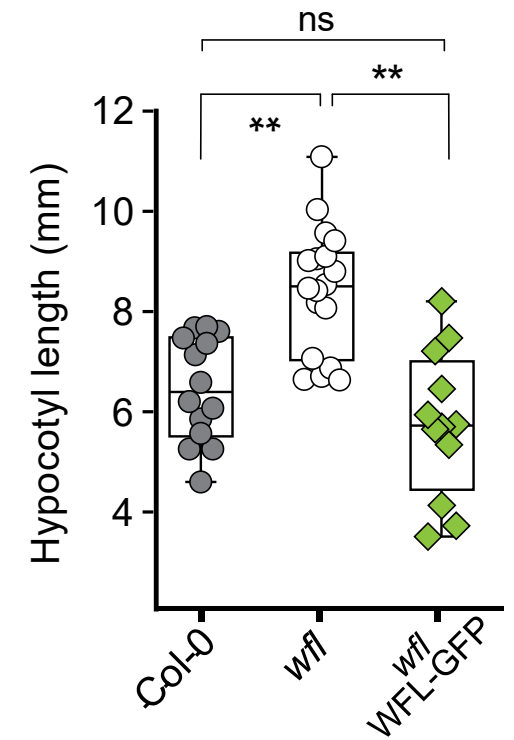
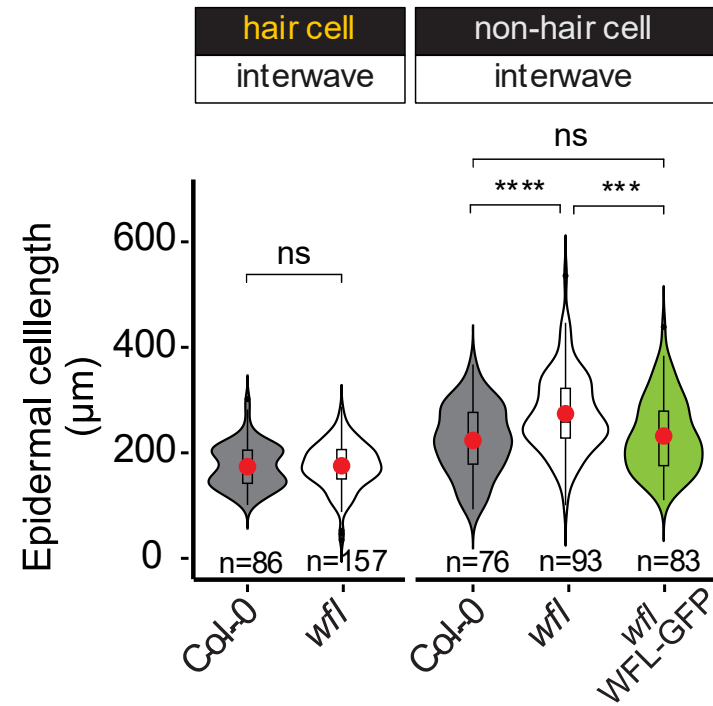
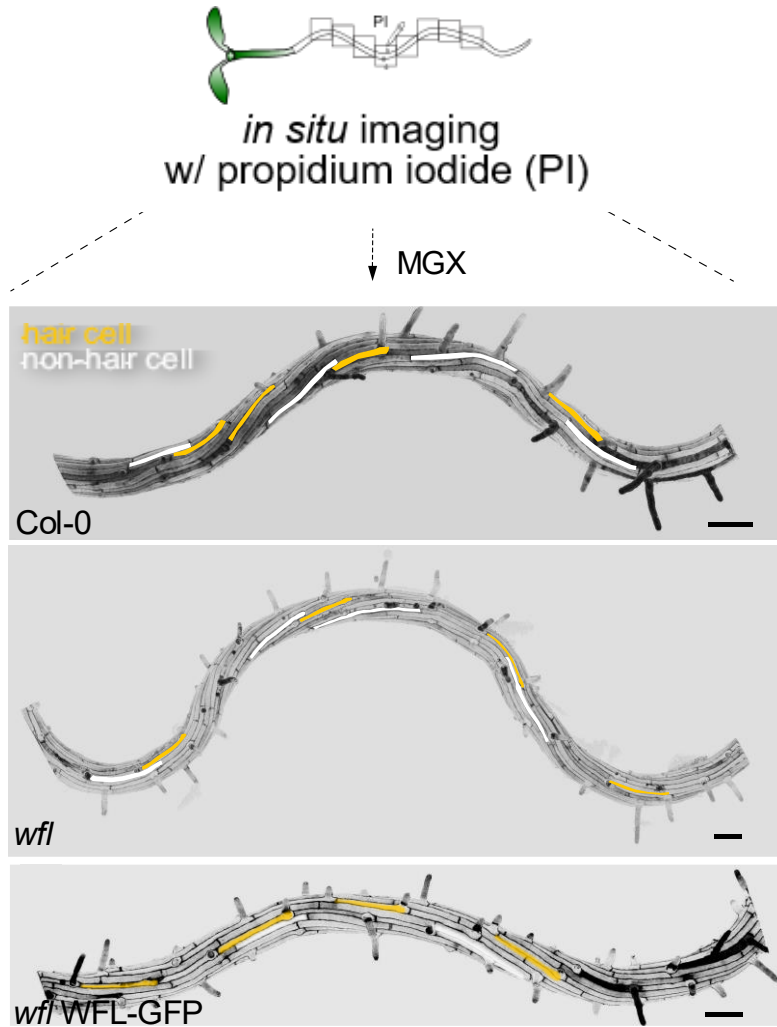
WFL modulates root waving

pWFL::WFL-GFP

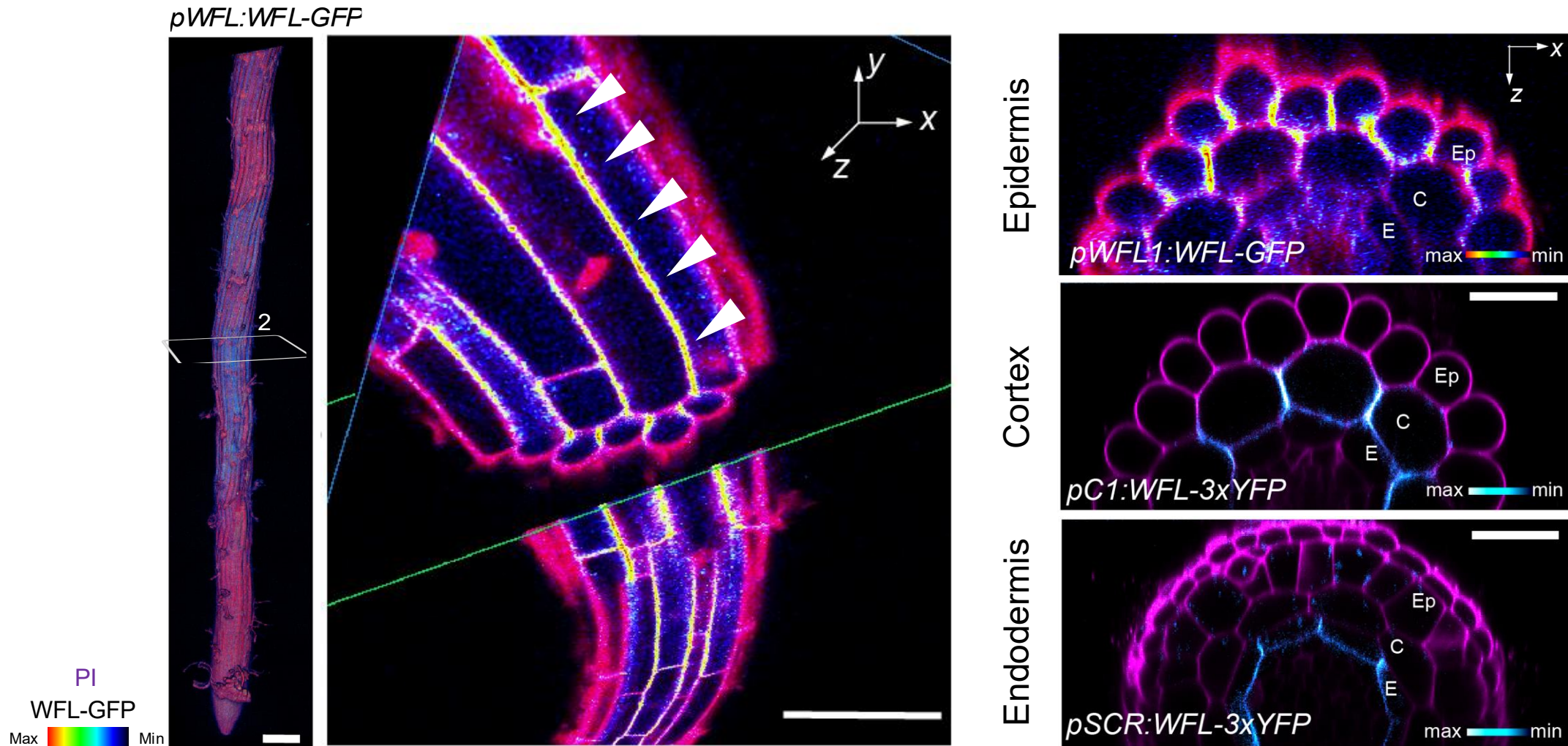


PI
WFL-GFP
Max  Min

WFL represses elongation of epidermal cells

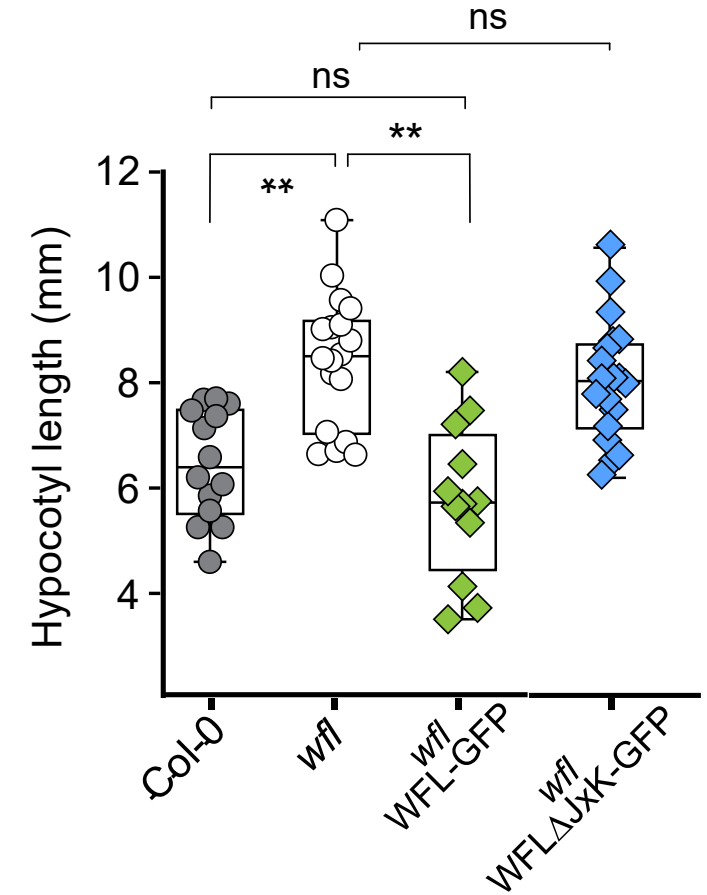
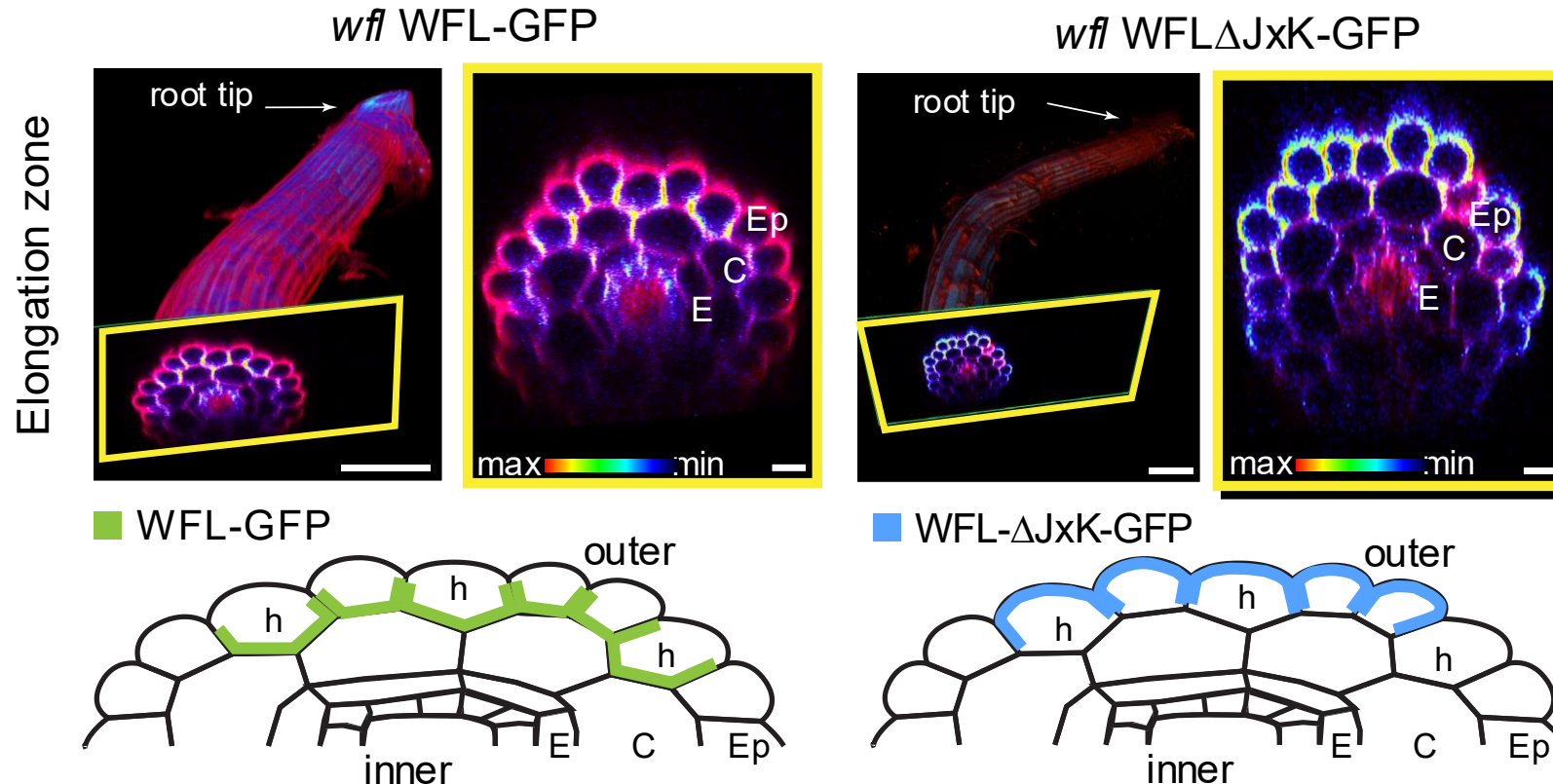
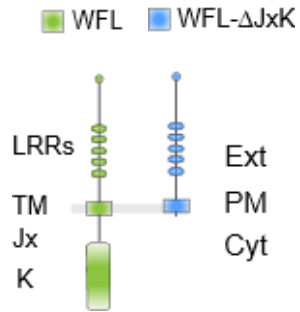


WFL accumulates at the inner polar domain



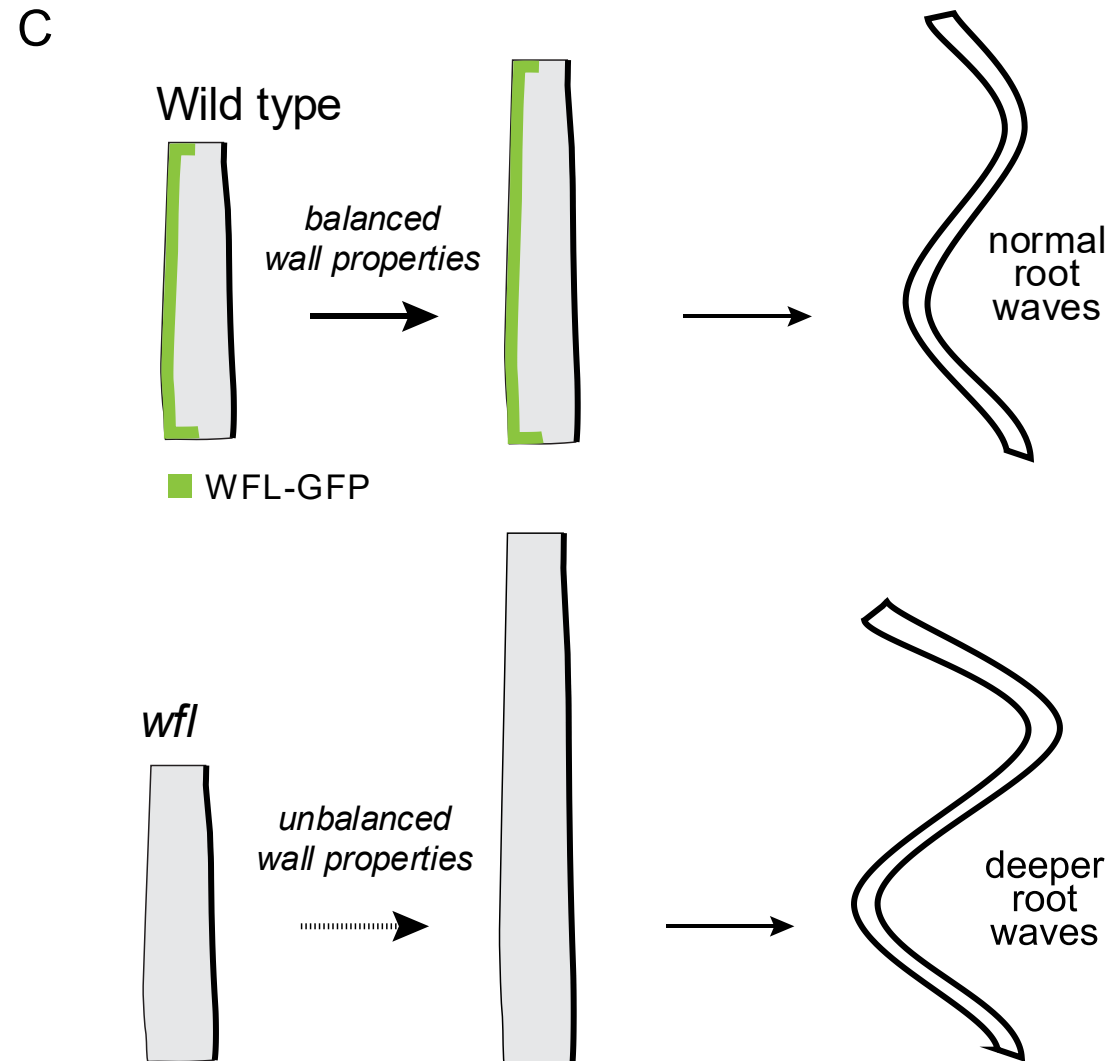
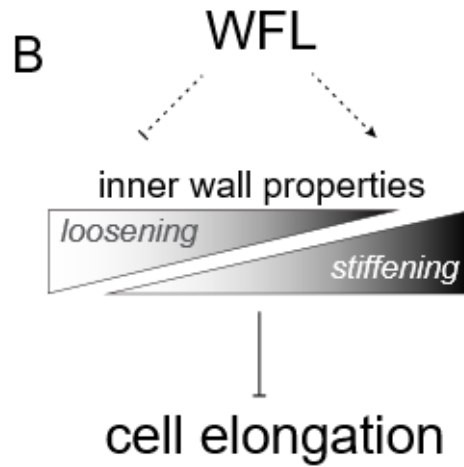
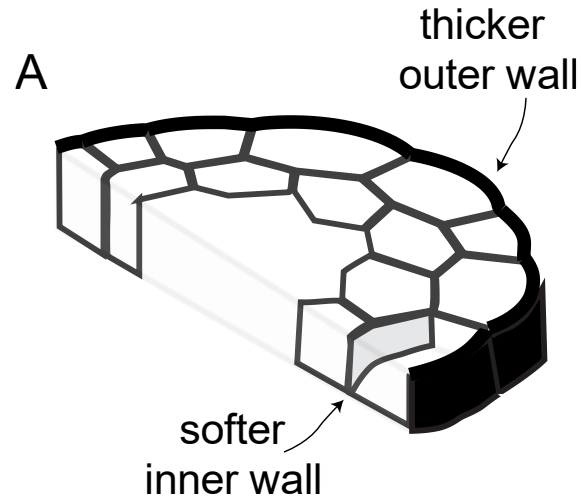
Protein-intrinsic cues are defining WFL localization

WFL kinase domain is required for its localization and function

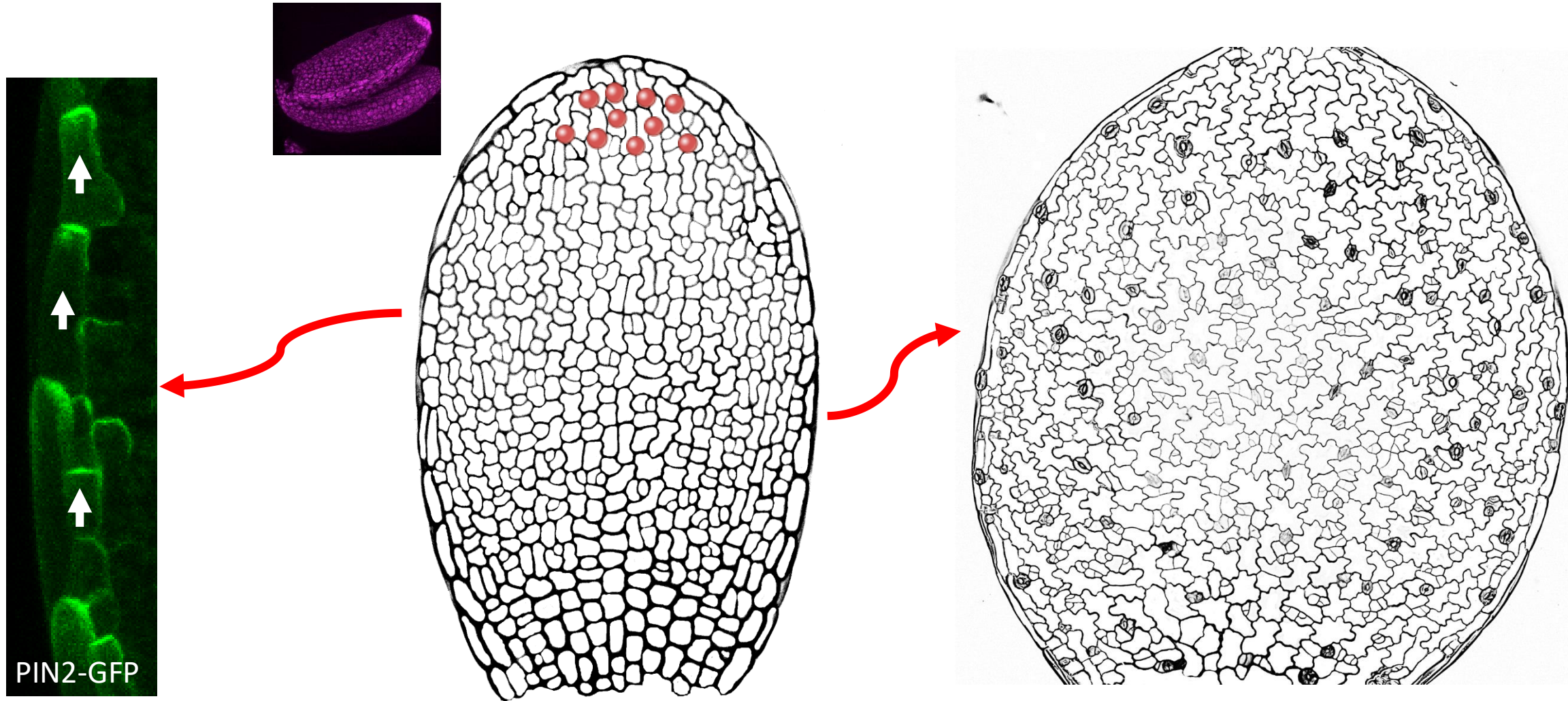


WFL represses cell elongation when localized to the inside

WFL function; a balancing act



Coordinated epidermal growth in embryonic leaf



Acknowledgements



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Former members

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Michael Guzman

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