

ABSTRACT

"Organization of cortical microtubule arrays in Arabidopsis"

Prof Takashi Hashimoto

Graduate School of Biological Sciences
Nara Institute of Science and Technology
Takayama-cho
Ikoma
JAPAN

Microtubules are nucleated from dispersed cortical regions in interphase plant cells, where the majority of nucleation events occur from the γ -tubulin-containing sites on the pre-existing microtubules as branching patterns. The minus-ends of newly formed daughter microtubules are usually released from sites of nucleation by the action of the microtubule severing complex katanin, and the free microtubules are then transported on the cortex by polymer treadmilling. Subsequent microtubule-microtubule interactions promote microtubule bundling and ordering, which establishes particular patterns of interphase cortical arrays. With special interests in helical microtubule arrays, we have been studying possible mechanisms and particular molecules that underlie organization of cortical microtubule arrays.

- M. Nakamura, D. Ehrhardt, and <u>T. Hashimoto</u> (2010) Microtubule and katanin dependent dynamics of microtubule nucleation complexes in the Arabidopsis cortical array. *Nature Cell Biol.* 12: 1064-1070.
- M. Nakamura, and <u>T. Hashimoto</u> (2009) A mutation in the Arabidopsis γ -tubulin-containing complex subunit causes helical growth and abnormal microtubule branching. *J. Cell Sci.* 122: 2208-2217.
- T. Ishida, Y. Kaneko, M. Iwano, and <u>T. Hashimoto</u> (2007) Helical microtubule arrays in a collection of twisting tubulin mutants of *Arabiodpsis thaliana*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 104: 8544-8549.