

Two DNA methyltransferase inhibitors (5-azacytidine and zebularine) affected the carotenoid accumulation in two green algae, Chlamydomonas reinhardtii and Dunaliella bardawil

Ming-Hua Liang*, Jian-Guo Jiang (*E-mail: liangmh@scut.edu.cn)

School of Food Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510640, China

1. Introduction

DNA methylation especially cytosine methylation (5mC) catalyzed by cytosine-5 DNA methyltransferases (DNMT) plays an important role in cell growth and secondary metabolism. Much research has been done about treatment with DNA methyltransferase inhibitors on plants, whereas the effects of DNA methyltransferase inhibitors especially zebularine on microalgae are less reported. In this study, we investigated the effects of two DNA methyltransferase inhibitors (5-azacytidine [5AzaC] and zebularine [Zeb]) on cell growth, chlorophyll content, carotenoid accumulation, global 5-methylcytosine content and gene expression pattern in Chlamydomonas reinhardtii and Dunaliella bardawil.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1 5AzaC and Zeb affected cell growth



- 800 μ M 5-azacytidine accelerated the cell growth of C. *reinhardtii*, but suppressed the cell growth of *D. bardawil*.
- C. reinhardtii and D. bardawil exposed to zebularine showed delayed growth.

2.4 Expression of specific genes in response to 5-azacytidine and zebularine in C. reinhardtii

Gene ID	Description	Log ₂ (Fold	GenBank
		change)	accession
			number
Genes of isoprenoid and carotenoid metabolism in CrCK vs CrT1 (5AzaC)			
5719435	15-cis-phytoene desaturase (PDS)	1.35	XP_001693625.1
5723787	prolycopene isomerase (CRTISO)	1.43	XP_001698231.1
5729265	lycopene beta-cyclase (LcyB)	2.85	XP_001703727.1
5724272	beta-carotene 3-hydroxylase (BCH)	1.76	XP_001698698.1
5724445	Carotenoid beta-ring hydroxylase (CYP97A)	2.08	XP_001698892.1
5725398	zeaxanthin epoxidase (ZEP)	2.52	XP_001699847.1
5726439	abscisic acid 8'-hydroxylase	1.15	XP_001701069.1
Genes of isoprenoid and carotenoid metabolism in CrCK vs CrT2 (Zeb)			
5719579	1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase	-1.30	XP_001693958.1
	(DXR)		
5724440	2-C-methyl-D-erythritol 4-phosphate	-2.62	XP_001698942.1
	cytidylyltransferase (MCT)		
5728730	geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase (GGPS)	-1.69	XP_001703169.1
5716430	2-C-methyl-D-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate	1.36	XP_001690985.1
	synthase (MECS)		
5716593	geranyl diphosphate synthase (GPS)	2.33	XP_001691069.1
5719435	15-cis-phytoene desaturase (PDS)	1.91	XP_001693625.1
5723787	prolycopene isomerase (CRTISO)	1.67	XP_001698231.1
5729265	lycopene beta-cyclase (LcyB)	2.75	XP_001703727.1
5724272	beta-carotene 3-hydroxylase (BCH)	3.86	XP_001698698.1
5724445	Carotenoid beta-ring hydroxylase (CYP97A)	2.80	XP_001698892.1
5725398	zeaxanthin epoxidase (ZEP)	3.56	XP_001699847.1
5721657	carlactone synthase, carotenoid cleavage	4.45	XP_001696046.1
	dioxygenase (CCD8)		
5721655	carotenoid 9,10(9',10')-cleavage dioxygenase 1	4.98	XP_001695565.1
	(CCD1)		

2.2 5AzaC and Zeb affected pigment accumulation



- 800 μ M 5-azacytidine enhanced the photosynthetic pigments of C. reinhardtii, whereas 800 µM zebularine treatment reduced the carotenoid contents of C. reinhardtii.
- 800 μ M 5-azacytidine suppressed the pigment accumulation of D. bardawil.

2.3 Analysis of global 5-methylcytosine level of

2.5 Functional identification of CrCCD1 • 800 μ M 5-azacytidine enhanced the



Α

B



β-carotene

β-ionone

CCD1

carotenoid accumulation of *C*. reinhardtii, which may be due to the upregulation of quite a lot of carotenogenic genes, such as CrPDS, CrCRTISO, CrLcyB, CrBCH, and CrCYP97A.

800 µM zebularine repressed carotenoid accumulation of C. reinhardtii, which may be associated with the prominent up-regulation of *carotenoid* cleavage

algal samples



• The 5-azacytidine- and zebularine-treated algal samples showed unexpected hypermethylation.



2.6 Carotenoid metabolism in response to 5-azacytidine in *D. bardawil*



bardawil, 800 µM 5-azacytidine • In D. repressed multiple genes including *DbGGPS*, *DbPSY*, *DbPDS*, and *DbLcyB* responsible for carotenoid metabolism, thus inhibiting the carotenoid accumulation.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (31801468), Guangdong Basic and Applied Basic Research Foundation (2019A1515010656), China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (2020M682717), Guangzhou Basic Research Program (202102020109), and the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (2018MS89).