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Small molecules interfere with the tip-polarized growth of *Arabidopsis* and tomato pollen tubes

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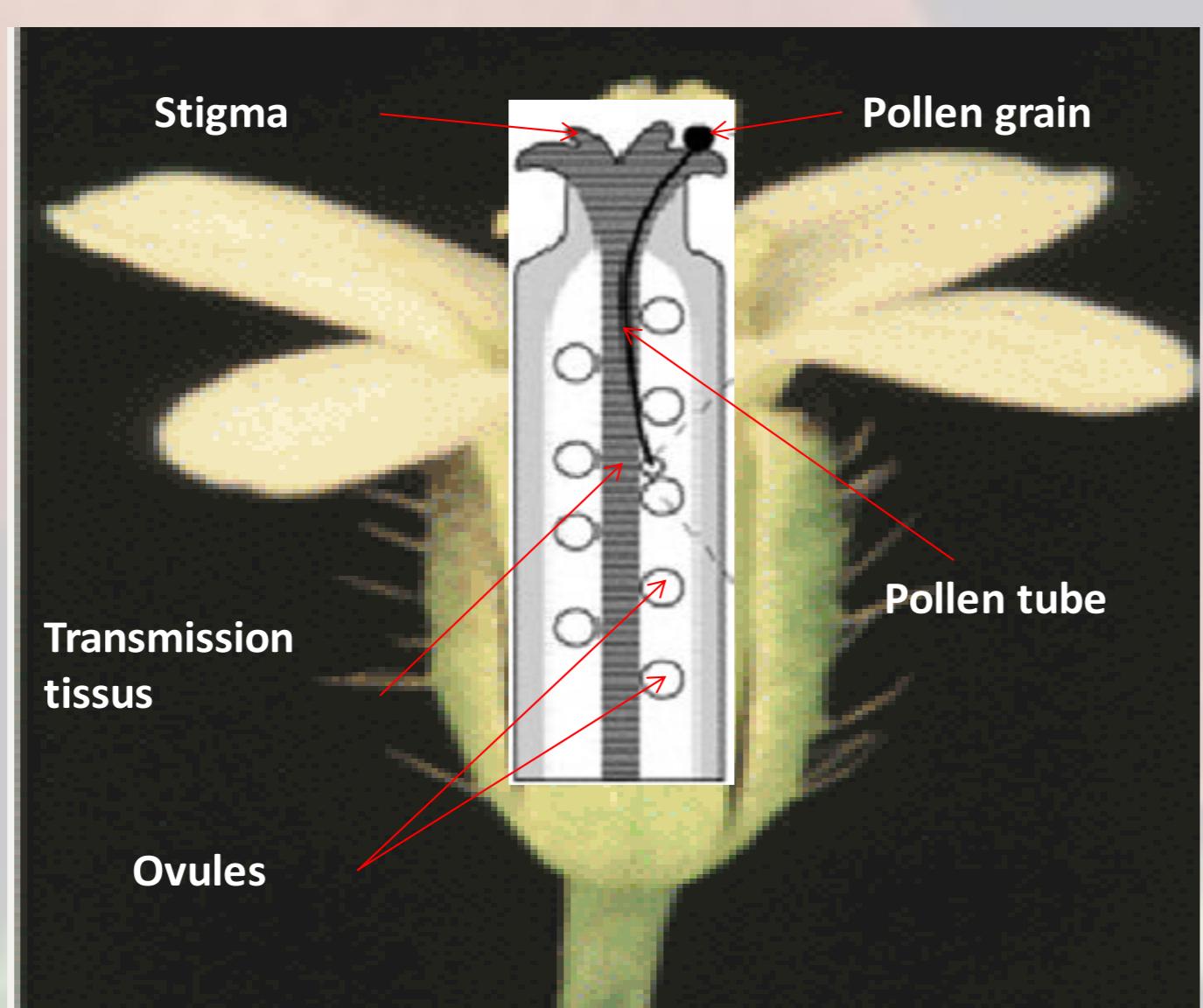
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I. Introduction

Sexual reproduction in land plants is of economic importance because it allows the production of seeds. The process starts when the pollen grain lands on the stigma, rehydrates and forms a pollen tube that grows through the transmission tract tissue and deliver the two gamete cells to the ovule.



IV. Previous work:



Using a chemical screen on 300 small bioactive molecules originating from the CERMN (Centre d'étude et de Recherche du Médicament de Normandie)

V. Materials and Methods

Flowers of *A. thaliana* and tomato (*S. lycopersicum*)

Extraction of pollen grains and culture for 6 h in a germination medium containing the molecules

1/ Evaluation of the dose dependent effect

2/ Select the concentrations to obtain a phenotype

8 compounds were selected

- ✓ 3 for their abilities to perturb *Arabidopsis thaliana* pollen tube growth and shape.
- ✓ 5 for their inhibiting effects on the adhesion of pollen tubes *in vitro* on a matrix composed of pectin.

VI. Preliminary results

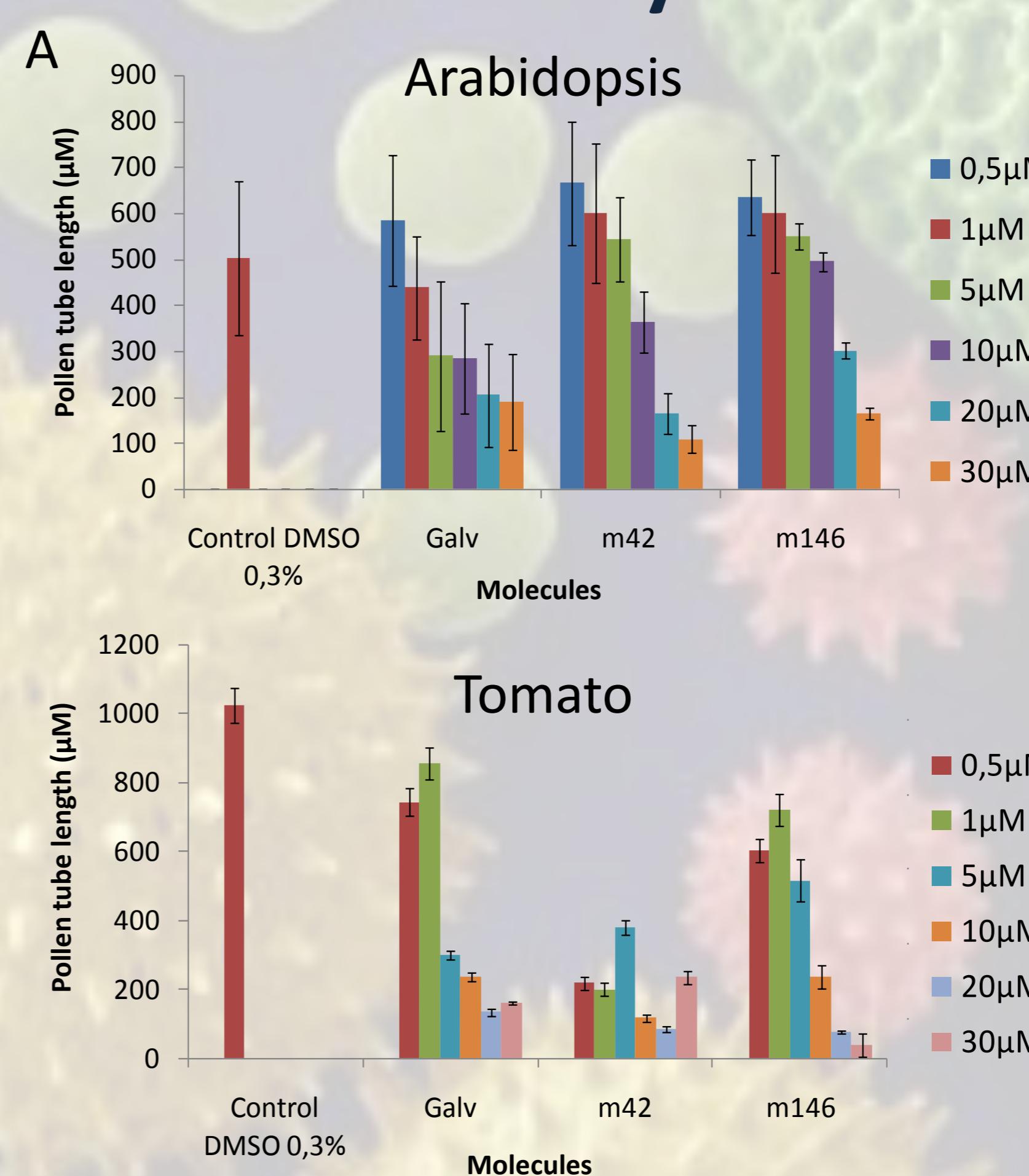


Figure 1: The dose-dependent effects of the molecules on (A) the pollen tube length and (B) phenotypes of *Arabidopsis* pollen tubes treated with the molecules. Red arrows : increasing concentration, blue arrow : dose-dependent effect on pollen tube length. Galv = Galvestine. Scale bar = 20μm.

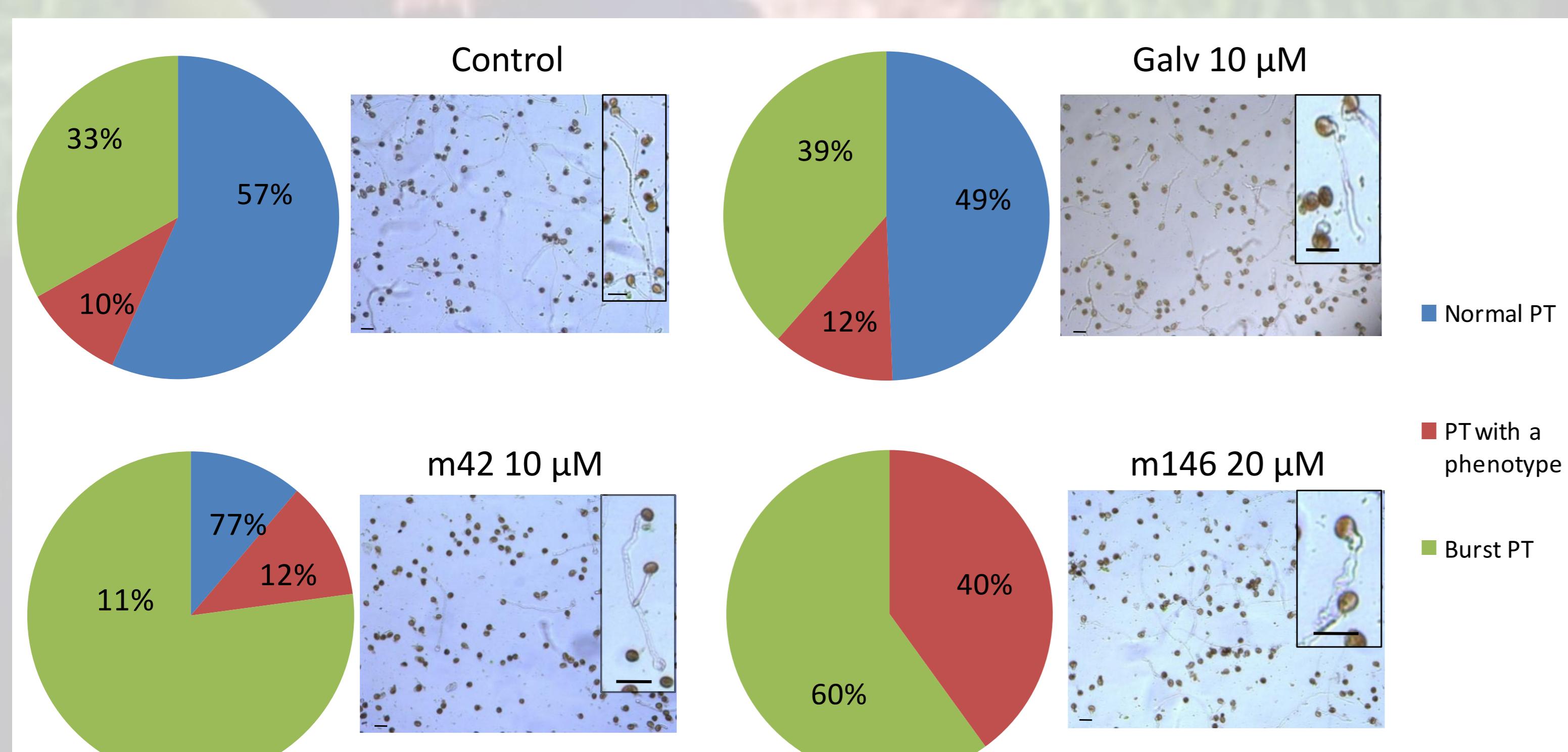


Figure 2: Ratio of the phenotypes and morphology of *A. thaliana* pollen tubes. Galv = Galvestine. PT : Pollen tube. Scale bar = 40 μm.

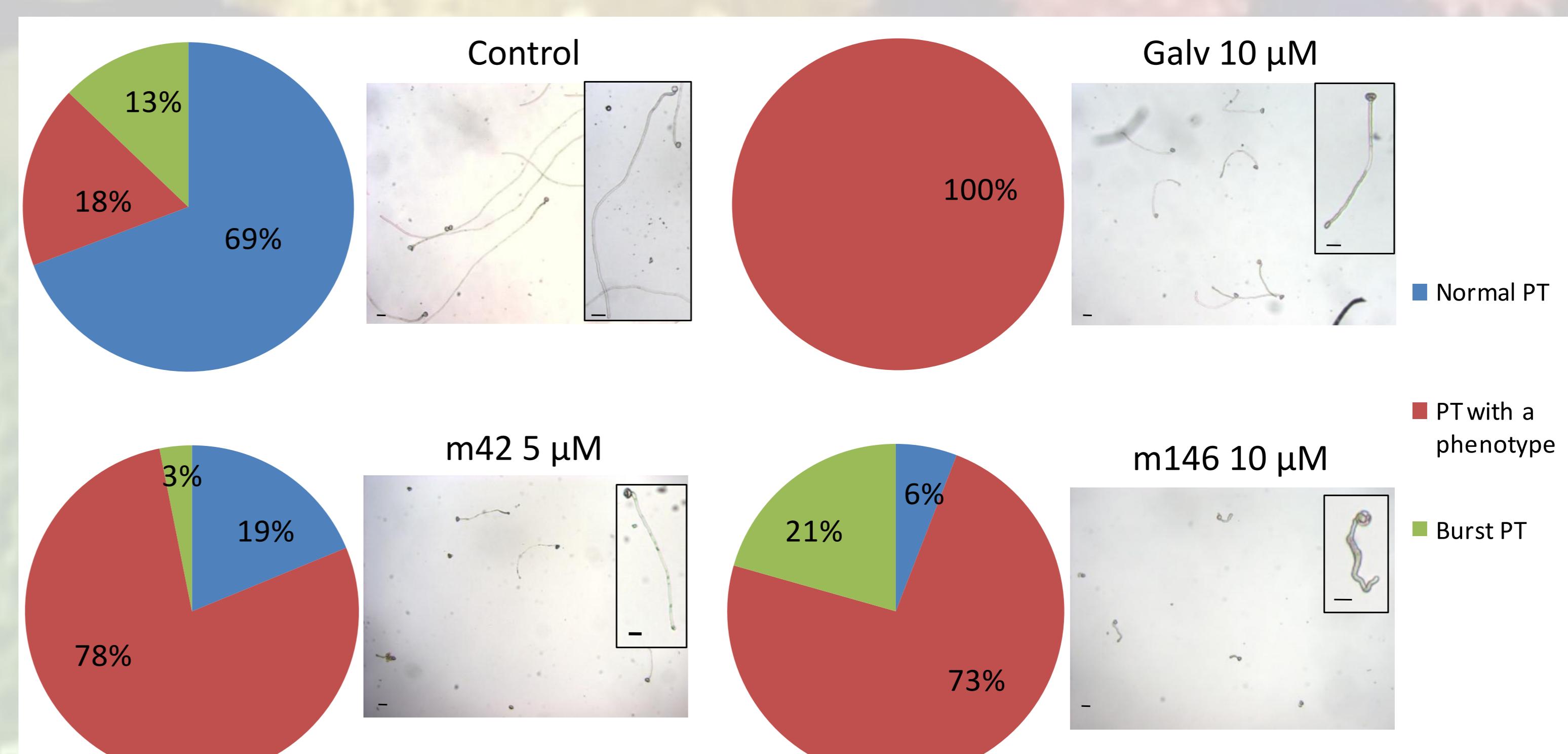


Figure 3: Ratio of phenotypes and morphology of *S. lycopersicum* (tomato) pollen tubes. Galv = Galvestine. PT : Pollen tube. Scale bar = 40 μm.

VII. Conclusion and perspectives :

- The molecules have a dose-dependent effect on *Arabidopsis* and tomato pollen tubes.
- Use the selected concentrations to investigate their effects on the cell wall deposition by immuno-cytochemistry and on the cytoskeleton organization.