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***In vivo* and *in vitro* ³¹P-NMR Study of the Phosphate Transport and Polyphosphate Metabolism in *Hebeloma cylindrosporium* in Response to Plant Roots Signals**

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[Abstract] We used *in vivo* and *in vitro* phosphorus-31 nuclear magnetic resonance (³¹P-NMR) spectroscopy to follow the change in transport, compartmentation and metabolism of phosphate in the ectomycorrhizal fungus *Hebeloma cylindrosporium* in response to root signals originating from host (*Pinus pinaster*) or non-host (*Zea mays*) plants. A device was developed for the *in vivo* studies allowing the circulation of a continuously oxygenated mineral solution in an NMR tube containing the mycelia. The *in vitro* studies were performed on fungal material after several consecutive treatment steps (freezing in liquid nitrogen; crushing with perchloric acid; elimination of perchloric acid; freeze-drying; dissolution in an appropriate liquid medium).

Keywords: ³¹P-NMR spectroscopy, Phosphate compartmentation, Polyphosphate metabolism, Ectomycorrhizal fungi

[Background] The association between mycorrhizal fungi and plants improves the P nutrition of the host-plant (Smith and Read, 2008; Plassard and Dell, 2010; Cairney, 2011; Smith *et al.*, 2015). This positive effect has been attributed primarily to phosphate (Pi) uptake by the fungal hyphae exploring a large volume of soil beyond the depletion zone around actively absorbing roots (Smith and Read, 2008; Cairney, 2011; Smith *et al.*, 2015) and to the secretion of extracellular phosphatases by the fungal cells (Quiquampoix and Mousain, 2005). Absorbed Pi is partly incorporated into phosphorylated metabolites, phospholipids and nucleic acids, and partly condensed into polyphosphates (PolyP) where they constitute a storage pool in the vacuoles (Ashford *et al.*, 1994). This protocol details a device that allows the study of Pi transport in fungal cell compartments and metabolism of PolyP by ³¹P-NMR spectroscopy. Mycelia are incubated without plants, with host plants or with non-host plants (Torres-Aquino *et al.*, 2017). For the *in vivo* studies, this perfusion system permits the circulation of an oxygenated nutrient solution in an NMR tube so that the risk of liquid leakage in the NMR spectrometer is prevented. The *in vitro* studies are based on the perchloric acid extraction of the fungal mycelia. This protocol could be used for other fungal or plant species.

Materials and Reagents

1. 50 ml Falcon® tube (Corning, catalog number: 352098)
2. Sterile plastic Petri dish, 90 mm (Dominique DUTSCHER, Gosselin, catalog number: 688302)
3. Sterile plastic Petri dish, 35 mm (Corning, Falcon®, catalog number: 351008)
4. Nichrome wire, stainless steel, round, 22 gauge, 0.64 mm diameter (suppliers for electronic cigarettes)
5. Aluminum screw cap, 40 mm with rubber liner (VWR, SPV, catalog number: 215-2690)
6. Multi-Purpose Silicone for kitchen or bathroom, 280 ml (Castorama, Rubson)
7. 60 ml Luer-lock syringes (B. Braun Melsungen, Omnifix®, catalog number: 4613503F)
8. Teflon™ PTFE microtube, 1.15 mm and 1.75 mm for internal (int) and external (ext) diameter (diam), respectively (Dominique DUTSCHER, PTFE, catalog number: 091932)
9. Needles 18 G 0.9 x 40 mm (Dominique DUTSCHER, BD Microlance™ 3, catalog number: 301300)
10. Tubing, int diam 1.14 mm (Dominique DUTSCHER, Silicone, catalog number: 4906591)
11. Tubing, int diam 3.17 mm (Dominique DUTSCHER, Silicone, catalog number: 4906600)
12. Tubing, int diam 2.79 mm (Gilson, PVC, catalog number: F117948)
13. Microtubes, 1.5 ml (Dominique DUTSCHER, Eppendorf, catalog number: 033511)
14. Straight barbed reducing connectors (Cole-Parmer, catalog number: EW-50621-95)
15. Valve Luer polycarbonate one way (Cole-Parmer, catalog number: EW-30600-01)
16. Sterile syringe filters for air, 0.2 µm, 6.4 cm diam (Labomoderne, Midisart, catalog number: RS3320)
17. Autoclavable Polypropylene bag, 3 L, non-printed (Dominique DUTSCHER, Gosselin, catalog number: 140230)
18. Tips 1,200 µl for pipet (Dominique DUTSCHER, Sartorius, catalog number: 077200B)
19. Home-made syringe holder
20. Home-made needle holder for aeration
21. Folding skirted caps, 14.9 mm diam (Dominique DUTSCHER, Saint Gobain, catalog number: 110602)
22. Paper for sterilization (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 006950)
23. Surgical blade sterile No 21 (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 132521)
24. Borosilicate glass capillaries with filament for easy filling, 1.5 mm outer diameter, 0.86 mm internal diameter (Harvard Apparatus, catalog number: 30-0057)
25. 10 mm diameter NMR tubes for *in vitro* studies (Norell, catalog number: 1008-UP-8)
26. Specially homemade NMR tube for *in vivo* studies (see Figure 1)
27. Silicone film
28. *Hebeloma cylindrosporum* (ectomycorrhizal basidiomycete) (laboratory's own collection, available upon request)
29. *Pinus pinaster*

30. *Zea mays*
31. Concentrated (30%) hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) solution (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 216763-500ML-M)
32. Liquid nitrogen (Air Liquide)
33. Calcium sulfate dihydrate (CaSO₄·2H₂O) (Merck, catalog number: 102161)
34. Thiamine hydrochloride –HCl (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: T4625-10G)
35. Manganese (II) sulfate monohydrate (MnSO₄·H₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M7899-500G)
36. Zinc sulfate heptahydrate (ZnSO₄·7H₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: Z0251-100G)
37. Boric acid (H₃BO₃) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: B6768-500G)
38. Copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate (CuSO₄·5H₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C8027-500G)
39. Sodium molybdate dihydrate (Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M1651-100G)
40. Potassium nitrate (KNO₃) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: P8291-1KG)
41. Sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate (NaH₂PO₄·H₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 71504-250G-M)
42. Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate (MgSO₄·7H₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 63138-250G)
43. Potassium chloride (KCl) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: P9333-500G)
44. Calcium chloride dihydrate (CaCl₂·2H₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C5080-500G)
45. Ferric ammonium citrate (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: RES20400-A702X)
46. D-glucose (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: G8270-1KG)
47. Agar-agar (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: A7002-500G)
48. MES (2-N-morpholino-ethanesulfonic acid, 4-morpholineethanesulfonic acid monohydrate) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 69892-500G)
49. Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (TRIS) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: T1378-500G)
50. Methylenediphosphonic acid (MDP) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M9508-5G)
51. 1 N sulfuric acid solution (Merck, catalog number: 109072)
52. Perchloric acid 70% (HClO₄) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 311421-250ML)
53. Sodium metavanadate (NaVO₃) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 590088-25G)
54. Potassium bicarbonate (KHCO₃) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 60339-500G)
55. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: E6758-500G)
56. Potassium hydroxide 1 N (KOH) (Merck, catalog number: 105029)
57. 4-Morpholinepropanesulfonic acid (MOPS) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M1254-250G)
58. Sodium azide (NaN₃) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S2002-100G)
59. Deuterium oxide (D₂O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 151882-100G)
60. Trace elements (see Recipes)
61. Mineral salt base solutions (see Recipes)
62. Thiamine solution (see Recipes)
63. N6 complete liquid solution (see Recipes)

64. Solid N6 complete liquid solution (see Recipes)
65. Interaction medium (IM) (see Recipes)

Equipment

1. Sample bottles, 120 ml (VWR, SPV, catalog number: SPVAGO2246)
2. Glass bottles, 1,000 ml, ISO borosilicate, graduated (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 046415)
3. Glass bottles, 2,000 ml, ISO borosilicate, graduated (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 046416)
4. Glass cylinder (diameter 7 mm)
5. Graduated borosilicate glass beaker 1,000 ml (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 068942)
6. Polypropylene economical beaker 3,000 with moulded graduations (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 391134)
7. Two pairs of stainless steel straight tweezers Wironit, Bruxelles type, 130 mm (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 491037)
8. A scalpel handle for blade 20 to 25 (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 3740004)
9. A standalone burner (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 071109)
10. Butane gas cartridge for the burner (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 060415)
11. A nail, a hammer, scissors and cutting pliers
12. Incubator with controlled temperature set at 25 °C
13. Autoclave
14. Laminar flow cabinet
15. Cork-borer, 7.5 mm diameter (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 942783)
16. High pressure O₂ gas cylinder (Air products)
17. Centrifuge 5804 R, refrigerated, without rotor, (Eppendorf, model: 5804 R, catalog number: 5805000017)
18. Rotor F-34-6-38, for 6 × 85 ml tubes, incl. rotor lid (Eppendorf, catalog number: 5804727002)
19. Adapter for 50 ml Falcon tubes (Dominique DUTSCHER, catalog number: 033252)
20. Peristaltic pump (Gilson Minipuls3)
21. Varian UNITY INOVA 500 MHz NMR spectrometer equipped with a 10 mm broad band probe operating at 202.4 MHz for ³¹P

Software

1. Microsoft Excel for calculations
2. Statistica 7.1 (StatSoft Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA) for statistical analysis
3. VnmrJ and ACDlabs for processing the ³¹P-NMR spectra

Procedure

A. Preparation of fungal and plant cultures and subsequent plant-fungus incubation

1. Culture conditions for *Hebeloma cylindrosporum*

Mycelia were grown in glass jars according to the procedure previously described in *Bio-protocol* (Becquer *et al.*, 2017a).

2. Culture conditions for *Pinus pinaster*

The procedure for disinfection of seeds, germination and culture conditions have been previously described in *Bio-protocol* (Becquer *et al.*, 2017b).

3. Culture conditions for *Zea mays*

a. Sterilize the surface of seeds of maize (*Zea mays* L.) with a 6% H₂O₂ solution for 30 min and rinse with sterile distilled water.

b. For germination, put the seeds between two sterile sheets of filter paper previously wetted with deionized sterile water. Incubate for 6 days at 30 °C in the dark for germination.

c. Transfer the seedlings to the test tubes filled with a 0.2 mM CaSO₄ solution (35 ml/tube) for 3 days in a growth chamber under 16/8 h light/dark cycle at 25 °C/20 °C, 80%/100% RH, CO₂ volume fraction in air of 350 x 10⁻⁶ and a photosynthetically active radiation of 400 μmol m⁻² sec⁻¹ (400-700 nm).

d. Then, take the test tubes under a flow laminar cabinet to replace the CaSO₄ solution by 35 ml of interaction medium (see Recipe 6) in each test tube. Return the test tubes into the growth chamber for an acclimatization period of 24 h.

4. To study the plant roots signals eliciting a specific response of the fungal mycelia, follow the incubation procedure previously described in Becquer *et al.* (2017b).

B. Fungal sample preparation for *in vivo* NMR study

1. Preparation of equipment

a. A wooden skewer with a hook made with a nichrome wire at its end.

b. A glass capillary for the reference of chemical shift of NMR spectra (16.38 ppm), filled with a solution of methylene diphosphonate (MDP) 50 mM in Tris buffer 30 mM at pH 8.9 (see Video 1 how to prepare the capillary).



Video 1. Making the chemical shift reference with MDP solution

- c. A special homemade NMR tube composed of 3 parts (see Figure 1 and Video 2)
 - i. An external NMR tube (10 mm diameter).
 - ii. An internal glass cylinder (7 mm diameter) which can be screwed on the external tube.
 - iii. A plastic cap on the top of this device which is bored to allow 3 Teflon tubings to connect the NMR tube to a peristaltic pump permitting the circulation of the oxygenated interaction medium. The inlet tubing extends to the bottom of the NMR tube. The output tubing extends to the top of the mycelia in the NMR tube. The end of the safety output tubing is 3 cm above the mycelia.

A string is attached to this device to allow its manual introduction into the hole in the magnet of the NMR spectrometer without using the air-lift system, to avoid friction between the 3 PVC tubings and magnet walls.

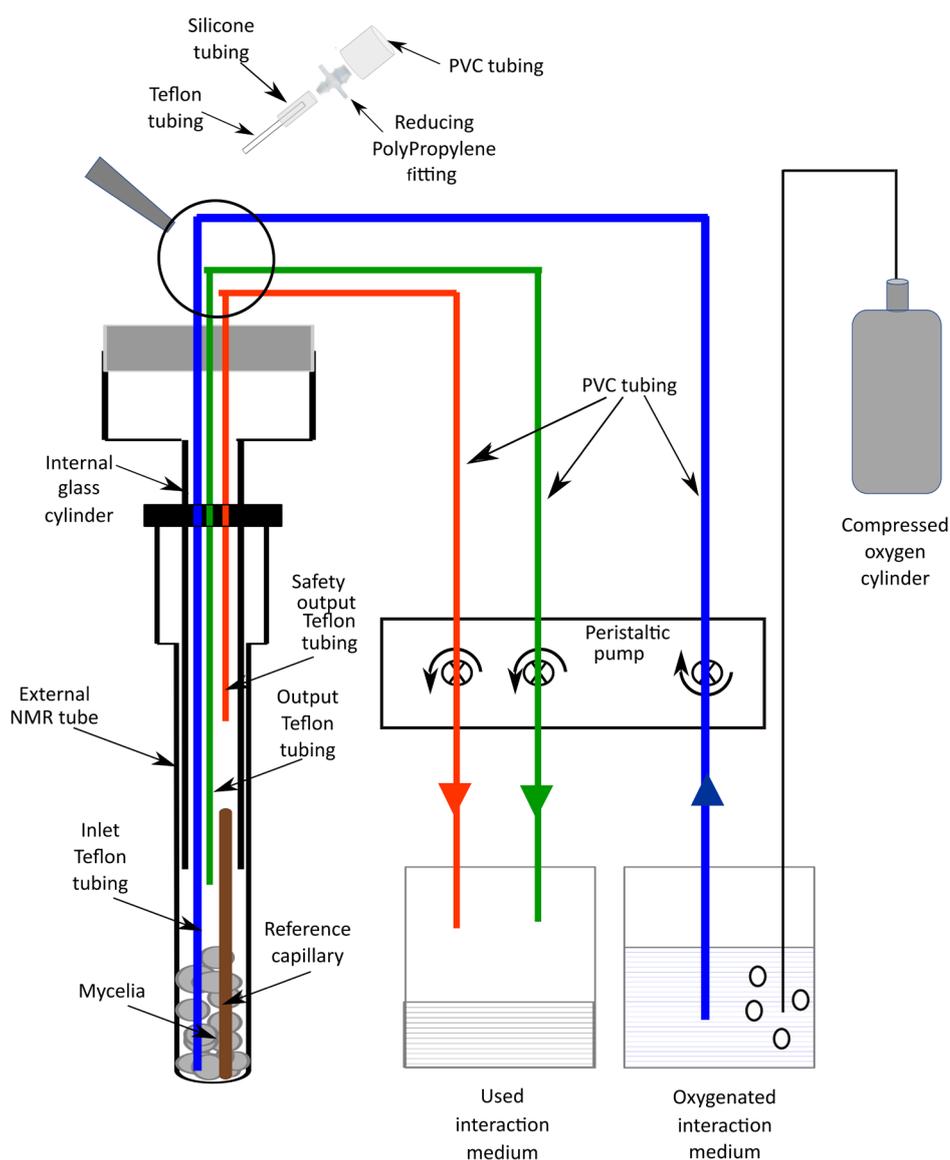


Figure 1. Scheme of the device used for *in vivo* ^{31}P NMR measurements



Video 2. Experimental set-up for *in vivo* NMR measurements

- d. A system that allows the circulation of the oxygenated interaction medium into the above-described tube, avoiding anoxia of the mycelia during the NMR data acquisition. It consists of:
 - i. The 3 Teflon tubings extending from the NMR tube that are connected to a peristaltic pump through PVC tubings.
 - ii. The inlet tubing supplies the interaction medium from a glass bottle (2,000 ml), in which oxygen is bubbled from a compressed O₂ gas cylinder, to the NMR tube.
 - iii. The output tubing collects the medium which has oxygenated the mycelia to another originally empty glass bottle (2,000 ml).
 - iv. In case of dysfunction of the normal output system, a safety output tubing should avoid any leakage in the magnet hole.
 2. Introduction of the fungal mycelia in the *in vivo* device NMR tube (see Video 2)
 - a. Remove the fungal mycelia from the flask, or from the syringe containing interaction medium (see Becquer *et al.*, 2017b), let the solution drip off gently and put it on a filter paper with the help of spatula or tweezers.
 - b. Put the fungal mycelia at the bottom of the NMR tube, as gently as possible, using the spatula first and then the flat side of the wooden skewer. With *Hebeloma cylindrosporum*, three mycelial samples obtained in the above-described culture conditions are necessary for a reasonable signal to noise ³¹P-NMR of 1 h of fully relaxed data acquisition.
 - c. Put the chemical shift reference capillary at the bottom center of the NMR tube with the help of the wooden skewer and the hook.
 - d. Screw the internal tube on the NMR tube. If the reference capillary is not well positioned inside the internal tube, start again and move it with the hook to set it up in the middle of the internal tube.
 - e. Roll a silicone film on the plastic cap to ensure that the oxygenated perfusion solution will not leak off the NMR tube.
 3. Starting the oxygenating perfusion system (adapted from Lee and Ratcliffe, 1983)
 - a. Start the oxygen bubbling in the glass bottle containing the interaction medium connected to the NMR tube via the inlet tubing.
 - b. Adjust the flow controlled by the peristaltic pump of the inlet, output and safety output tubings to 9 ml min⁻¹ for each of them.
 - c. Introduce manually and slowly the NMR tube with the 3 tubings in the magnet hole of the NMR spectrometer with the help of the string.
- C. Fungal sample preparation for *in vitro* NMR study (adapted from Roby *et al.*, 1987)
1. Freeze the mycelia with liquid nitrogen.
 2. Store them at -80 °C before extraction.
 3. For each ³¹P-NMR measurement, thaw 6 frozen mycelia at 4 °C and crush them with 1 ml of 70% (v/v) perchloric acid containing sodium vanadate 10 mM.

4. Remove the particulate matter and neutralize the perchloric acid in the sample (adapted from Aubert *et al.*, 1996):
 - a. Centrifuge the thick suspension at 10,000 \times g for 10 min to discard particulate matter in the pellet.
 - b. Transfer the supernatant into a 50 ml Falcon tube, add a pH electrode and neutralize the solution by very slowly adding a solution of 2 M KHCO₃, allowing foam to subside, stop when a pH of 6.5 is obtained.
 - c. Centrifuge again at 10,000 \times g for 10 min to remove KClO₄ in the pellet.
 - d. Freeze dry the supernatant and store it at -80 °C.
 - e. For the NMR measurement, the freeze-dried material is redissolved in 2 ml MOPS 40 mM (non-adjusted pH). Then add 0.2 ml EDTA 100 mM. Adjust the pH to 7.8 with KOH 1 N.
 - f. Add NaN₃ to a final concentration of 100 mg ml⁻¹ to avoid microbial degradation.
 - g. Add D₂O (final concentration 10%) for the field frequency lock of the NMR signal.

D. ³¹P-NMR data acquisition

1. Record NMR spectra with a Varian UNITY INOVA 500 MHz operating at 202.4 MHz for ³¹P equipped with a 10 mm broadband probe operating at 25 °C.
2. For the *in vivo* experiments use the following parameters for acquisition conditions
 - a. It was not necessary to optimize shims considering the broadness of ³¹P NMR signals in *in vivo* experiments. Carry out the experiments without a lock signal.
 - b. 90° radio frequency pulses angle; spectral width = 20,000 Hz; acquisition time = 0.4 sec; ³¹P frequency offset = 3,900 Hz. No decoupling (not useful considering the broadness of ³¹P-NMR peaks *in vivo* NMR experiments: ¹H decoupling does not affect the linewidths of peaks).
 - c. 20 sec inter-scan delay (5 times the spin-lattice relaxation time T1) giving a fully relaxed spectrum (Quiquampoix *et al.*, 1993). This is a very important parameter for the quantitative analysis of the chemical metabolites identified in the ³¹P-NMR spectrum. A much lower inter-scan delay does not allow a real quantification.
 - d. 180 scans giving a total accumulation time of 1 h.
 - e. Apodization of the spectra using a 10 Hz exponential function and zero filling to 16 K points.
 - f. Phase and baseline correction.

Note: Examples of in vivo spectra obtained with this protocol can be seen in Torres-Aquino et al. (2017).

3. For the *in vitro* experiments use the following parameters for acquisition conditions
 - a. 10% of D₂O in the mycelial sample as a lock signal.
 - b. 90° radio frequency pulses angle; spectral width = 9,600 Hz; acquisition time = 0.84 sec; ¹H decoupling during the acquisition time using a Waltz-16 pulse sequence at a field strength of 4 KHz. ³¹P frequency offset = 4,900 Hz; ¹H frequency offset = 170 Hz.

- c. 4 sec inter-scan delay. In these experiments, the scope is the identification of the phosphorylated fungal metabolites based on the signal chemical shift, without the need of quantification. If quantification is required, use the 20 sec inter-scan delay as for *in vivo* studies.
- d. A sufficient number of accumulations for an acceptable signal-to-noise ratio.
- e. Apodization of the spectra using a 2 Hz exponential function and zero filling to 16 K points
- f. Phase and baseline correction.

Note: Examples of in vitro spectra obtained with this protocol can be seen in Torres-Aquino et al. (2017).

Data analysis

NMR peak areas of Pi and polyP are expressed relative to that of the MDP capillary which is the same for all experiments and is arbitrarily fixed to 1. If you compare several treatments, test the normality of data using the Kolmogorov Smirnov test and, where necessary, transform the data either square root or log10 prior to analysis to meet the assumptions of the ANOVA. To compare the effect of treatments, use an ANOVA analysis followed by Tukey's honest significance difference. For ³¹P-NMR measurements, data in percentage were transformed ($\arcsin\sqrt{x}$) as described by Legendre and Legendre (1998) before ANOVA.

Notes

1. As the growth of the fungus in liquid medium may vary, we prepare up to 4 additional culture flasks inoculated with the fungus to discard those with poor growth.
2. If you need the assistance of a scientist who is in charge of an NMR facility unit, you will probably have to convince them of the safety of the homemade perfusion NMR tube for *in vivo* studies. Launch several distinct experiments with this device outside the NMR spectrometer to check that no leakage of liquid occurs.
3. If an NMR spectrometer of lower magnetic field is used, the number of accumulations will have to be increased.
4. The flow of oxygenated liquid medium in the perfusion NMR tube is a compromise between two unwanted phenomena: (i) a too low flow will not be sufficient for a good oxygenation of the cells and (ii) a too high flow will lead to bubbles formation in the matrix of the biological sample which causes a decrease in the spectral resolution. The latter effect usually does not appear below 10 ml min⁻¹ (Lee and Ratcliffe, 1983).

Recipes

1. Trace elements (1,000 ml)

MnSO ₄ ·H ₂ O	3.08 g
ZnSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	4.41 g
H ₃ BO ₃	2.82 g
CuSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O	0.98 g
Na ₂ MoO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	0.29 g

Add ddH₂O to 1,000 ml, store at 4 °C

2. Mineral salt base solutions (100 ml each)

Solutions	For making 100 ml
1 M KNO ₃	10 g
1 M NaH ₂ PO ₄ ·H ₂ O	13.8 g
1 M MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	24.6 g
1 M KCl	7.45 g
1 M CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	7.35 g
1% ferric ammonium citrate	1 g

3. Thiamine solution (100 ml)

Thiamine-HCl	0.01 g
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4. N6 complete liquid solution (1,000 ml)

a. Add in a 1 L-beaker approximately 500 ml of deionized water and the following volumes of mineral base solutions:

KNO ₃	6 ml
NaH ₂ PO ₄	1 ml
MgSO ₄	1 ml
KCl	4 ml
CaCl ₂	0.5 ml
Ferric ammonium citrate	0.5 ml

b. Add also trace elements 0.2 ml and thiamine solution 0.5 ml

c. Complete the volume to 1 L and check the pH which should be adjusted to 5.5

d. Finally, add 5 g of D-glucose and shake until complete dissolution

e. Distribute this solution into glass jars

5. Solid N6 complete liquid solution (1,000 ml)

Take two 1 L glass bottles:

a. Add 7.5 g of Agar-agar and pour 500 ml of liquid N6 medium in each bottle

b. Sterilize the medium by autoclaving at 121 °C for 20 min

c. Pour the cooled medium (55-60 °C) in Petri dishes 90 mm diameter

6. Interaction medium (3,000 ml)
 - a. Add in a 3 L-beaker approximately 1.5 L of deionized water and the following volumes of mineral base solutions:

MgSO ₄	0.6 ml
CaCl ₂	1.5 ml
MES (final concentration of 5 mM)	3.2 g
TRIS (final concentration of 5 mM)	1.82 g
 - b. Complete to 3 L with deionized water and adjust the pH to 5.5 with 1 N H₂SO₄
 - c. Pour 1.5 L of medium into 2 L glass bottles and sterilize by autoclaving (20 min, 121 °C)

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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