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Time-resolved interaction proteomics of the GIGANTEA protein under diurnal cycles in Arabidopsis

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Arabidopsis thaliana plants have well-documented 24-h rhythms in many physiological processes, from hypocotyl elongation to photosynthetic functions as well as defense responses against pathogen and herbivore attack [1,2]. The overt circadian rhythms are driven by intricate transcriptional-translational feedback loops [2]. Detailed dynamic models based mostly upon transcriptional repression recapitulate the rhythmic expression profiles of these clock genes, including manipulations of the system in mutant plants and under changing photoperiods [3–6].

Gene expression switches can operate on a timescale of minutes. However, it does not obviously explain the slow 24-h timescale of circadian clocks. In addition to chromatin modification [7], the slow degradation rate of the transcriptional repressors extends the timescale of transcriptional regulation, which mathematical analysis has long identified and experiments have confirmed [8,9]. In Arabidopsis, regulated protein degradation is also crucial to circadian timing and provides one mechanism for environmental light signals to control the pace of the clock [10].

Abbreviations
3F6H, 3xFLAG-6xHis; MS, mass spectrometry; PCA, principal component analysis; TAP, tandem affinity purification; ZT, Zeitgeber time.

Keywords: affinity purification; Arabidopsis thaliana; circadian rhythms; flowering time; quantitative mass spectrometry
One of the central proteins that regulate the degradation rate of circadian clock proteins in the Arabidopsis is the GIGANTEA (GI) protein. The gi mutants were originally identified as delayed-flowering mutants under long-day conditions where wild-type plants flower early [11,12]. The gi mutants also alter the pace of the circadian clock [13–17]. GI affects the clock through interaction with the F-box proteins of the ZEITLUPE (ZTL)/FLAVIN-BINDING, KELCH REPEAT, F-BOX 1 (FKF1)/LIGHT KELCH PROTEIN 2 (LKP2) family, and increases the degradation of the evening-expressed circadian repressors, TIMING OF CAB EXPRESSION 1 (TOC1), and PSEUDO RESPONSE REGULATOR 5 (PRR5) [18–20]. The degradation is directly mediated by the ZTL/FKF1/LKP2 proteins, together with ARABIDOPSIS SKP1-LIKE (ASK) and CULLIN (CUL) proteins, to form an SKP-CUL-F-box (SCF) ubiquitin ligase complex that targets these clock proteins to the proteasome [19–22]. ZTL binds to GI in a light-dependent manner [18]. This interaction stabilizes both ZTL and GI. ZTL is thought to not only enhance GI stability but also to sequester GI in the cytoplasm. GI is rhythmically expressed due to circadian control of GI transcription, and therefore GI confers rhythmicity upon ZTL protein levels [23–25]. GI mRNA levels peak 8–10 h after dawn [14,26,27], before repression by the evening complex, which are composed of EARLY FLOWERING 3 (ELF3), ELF4, and LUX ARRHYTHMO (LUX, also termed PHYTOCLOCK1) [26,28]. GI protein interacts with and is destabilized by ELF3 and COP1 [29]. Within the nucleus, the clock protein ELF4 interacts with GI and sequesters it away from the promoter of the floral induction gene CONSTANS (CO), contributing to rhythmic regulation of CO [24].

The rhythm of CO expression provides part of the timing function required to distinguish long days from short days. CO protein activates transcription of FLOWERING LOCUS T (FT) [30]. GI physically associates with the promoter regions of CO and FT [31,32], and also binds to transcriptional regulators of CO [33]. Morning-expressed CYCLING DOF FACTOR 1 (CDF1), CDF2, CDF3, and CDF5 directly repress CO and FT transcription, delaying flowering in long days [34–36]. The F-box protein FKF1 is co-expressed with GI, binds both to GI and to CDF1-CDF5 under light conditions, and initiates the degradation of CDFs by ubiquitination [34,35]. Thus, GI facilitates expression of CO and FT at the end of long days, by relieving CDF repression [31,35,36].

In addition to its roles in the clock and flowering, GI has been linked to carbon metabolism, [37–39] and various stress responses. GI confers tolerance to high salinity through interaction with the protein kinase SALT OVERLY SENSITIVE 2 (SOS2) [40] and is involved in ELF under drought conditions [41]. Moreover, mutations in GI increase resistance to oxidative stress [42] and freezing [43] due to increased CDF expression levels [44]. GI’s biochemical mechanisms in most of these responses are unknown.

GIGANTEA’s role in the clock is mediated at the biochemical level by co-chaperone activity, which involves binding to HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN 90 (HSP90) and appears to stabilize ZTL [45,46]. This activity can affect other test substrates but its other native targets, if any, are unknown. As outlined above, GI’s known functions with the ZTL family and SOS2 are mediated by protein-protein interactions. Therefore, GI has been suggested to serve as a scaffold or hub protein that orchestrates other protein interactions. Although such protein interactions are thought to mediate GI’s functions, these interactions have not been comprehensively and quantitatively analyzed. We therefore conducted interaction proteomics assays using the GI protein, and obtained time-resolved data on potential direct and indirect partners of GI, over the daily time course. Here, we discuss the abundance profiles of proteins co-immunoprecipitated with GI, and functions of new candidate interactors and highlight a DOF protein, which we refer to as CDF6, validating its direct interactions and functional importance.

Materials and methods

Generation of plant materials

To generate plants with epitope-tagged GI protein, gi-2 mutants were transformed with a construct expressing C-terminal 3xFLAG-6His-tagged GI protein (GI-3F6H). The full-length GI cDNA without the stop codon was amplified and inserted into pENTR/D-TOPO vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). After sequence verification, the GI cDNA was transferred into the pB7HFC vector, designed for in-frame epitope fusion [48] by a Gateway cloning reaction (Invitrogen). pB7HFC-GI-3F6H was introduced to the gi-2 mutant by Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. Transgenic plants that rescued the gi-2 phenotype were selected, and the expression of the GI-3F6H protein was verified by western blotting (as in Fig. S1; Methods S1). Samples for the preliminary and qualitative GI tandem affinity purification (TAP)-mass spectrometry (MS) studies were prepared as described in [49].

To generate SUC2:HA-CDF6 plants, the CDF6 CDS (AT1G26790) was PCR-amplified using cDNA derived from 2-week-old long-day grown plants as a template, and cloned into pENTR D-TOPO (Invitrogen), to form
pENTR HA-CDF6. 2.3 kbp of the SUC2 5′ upstream promoter region was amplified and cloned into the pENTR 5′-TOPO vector (Invitrogen), to form pENTR 5′ SUC2. Using a sequential LR clonase II reaction (Invitrogen), we integrated the pENTR 5′ SUC2, pENTR HA-CDF6 into the R4pGW8501 vector [50], to form SUC2:HA-CDF6. After confirming the sequence, this vector was transformed into Col-0 WT plants using Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. Transgenic plants were selected based on the expression level of CDF6 transcript.

**Plant growth conditions**

For flowering time experiments, seeds were sown and stratified at 4 °C for 3 days on soil (Sunshine Mix #4; Sun Gro Horticulture, Agavam, MA, USA), containing Osmocote Classic time-release fertilizer (Scotts, Marysville, OH, USA) and Systemic Granules: Insect Control (Bionide, Oriskany, NY, USA). Plants were grown at 22 °C under long-day conditions (16 h light, full-spectrum white fluorescent light bulbs (F017/950/24” Octron; Osram Sylvania, Wilmington, MA, USA), pH 5.8) in Percival incubators (CLF Climatics) for 17 days at 85 °C under short-day conditions (16 h light, 8 h dark) and harvested at ZT13 on day 14. For the preliminary TAP-MS study, growth conditions were the same as for the time series study (see below), and plants were harvested at ZT8. For the qualitative study, plants were grown on soil in long-day conditions (16 h light, 8 h dark) and harvested at ZT13 on day 14. For the TAP-MS time series, GI-3F6H and Col-0 WT seeds were surface-sterilized for 10 min with 30% bleach, 0.01% Triton X-100, followed by four washes with sterile water. After cold-treatment at 4 °C for 5 days, seeds were grown on agar plates [2.15 g L⁻¹ Murashige & Skoog medium Basal Salt Mixture (Duchefa Biochemie, Haarlem, The Netherlands), pH 5.8] in Percival incubators (CLF Climatics) for 17 days at 85 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹ (full-spectrum white fluorescent bulbs) and 21 °C in short-day conditions (8 h light, 16 h dark). Seedlings were transferred to soil, for 20 days in the same conditions with a light intensity of 110 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹. Starting at 7 h after dawn, 80 rosettes without roots were harvested for each replicate, in quintuplicates at time points shown in Fig. 2A and flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen. Dim green safelight was used to harvest samples during darkness. The same total number of WT control samples were harvested as GI-3F6H replicates at each time point, spread out across the time series (leaving out ZT15 and ZT31).

**Quantitative PCR (qPCR) analysis**

Seedlings were ground into powder with a mortar and pestle with liquid nitrogen, and total RNA was isolated by using an illustra RNAspin Mini kit (GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Two microgram of total RNA was reverse-transcribed using the iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. cDNA was diluted five times with water, and 2 µL was used as a template for quantitative PCR (qPCR) analysis using primers as shown in Table S1. ISOPENTENYL PYROPHOSPHATE/DIMETHYLALLYL PYROPHOSPHATE ISOMERASE 2 (IPP2) was used as an internal control for normalization. The average value from WT was set to 1.0 to calculate the relative expression of other lines. To amplify CO and CDF6, three-step PCR cycling program was used: 1 min at 95 °C, followed by 40–50 cycles of 10 s at 95 °C, melting temperatures for 15 or 20 s, and 72 °C extension for 15 s. To amplify GI, FT, and IPP2, a two-step PCR cycling program was used: 1 min at 95 °C, followed by 40–50 cycles of 10 s at 95 °C and 20 s at 60 °C. Data show the average of three biological replicates with SEM; each measurement had two technical replicates.

**Protein digestion and mass spectrometric analysis**

Preparation of samples for MS for the qualitative and time series studies analysis used an on-bead digest, prior to mass spectrometric analysis. Detailed procedures are described in Supporting Experimental Procedures (Methods S3).

**Proteomics data analysis and bioinformatics**

For the qualitative study, database searches were performed using Comet [51], searching against the Uniprot Arabidopsis protein sequence database, and using Percolator (Matrix Science, Boston, MA, USA) with a q-value cutoff of 0.01. Cysteine residue masses were considered statically modified by iodoacetamide, and methionine dynamically modified by a single oxidation. Precursor mass tolerance was 10 p.p.m., and product ion tolerance was 0.5 Da. The principle of parsimony was used for protein
inference, and at least two unique peptides were required for each identified protein.

The time series data were analyzed using the commercial Progenesis LC-MS software (version 4.1.4924.40586; Nonlinear Dynamics, Newcastle, UK) for label-free quantitation. Raw files were imported into a label-free analysis experiment, chromatograms were subjected to automatic alignment and peak picking. Only charges 2+, 3+, and 4+ and data from 25 to 75 min of the runs were chosen for analysis. The exported file of MS/MS spectra was uploaded on the Mascot website (version 2.4) and a search was carried out with the following parameters: database Arabidopsis_1rep (version 20110103), trypsin as enzyme, allowing up to two missed cleavages, carboxyamidomethyl (C) as a fixed modification, Oxidation (M), Phospho (ST) and Phospho (Y), as variable modifications, a peptide tolerance of 10 p.p.m., and MS/MS tolerance of 0.05 Da, peptide charges 2+, 3+, and 4+, on a QExactive instrument (Thermo, Waltham, MA, USA), and with a decoy search to determine false discovery rate (FDR). For export, an ion-cutoff of 20 was chosen (exported peptide measurements: Data S9). The MS proteomics data have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium (http://proteomecentral.proteomeexchange.org) via the PRIDE partner repository [52] with the dataset identifier PXD006859. Technical outliers were identified using correlation analysis and principal component analysis (PCA) of protein abundance data implemented by an R script (Data S5). The average Pearson correlation coefficient of each GI-TAP replicate with the other replicates of the same time point was above 95% for all GI-3F6H samples apart from sample 19E (Fig. S2), which was also clearly separated from all other samples by PCA and was therefore discarded.

A custom R script performed further statistical analysis and plotting (Data S7). We used a t-test to determine for each protein, whether the maximum GI-TAP time point (omitting the 31-h time point) is significantly different from the WT control average using q-values [Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) corrected P-values]. ‘Fold enrichment’ is the ratio of the highest GI-TAP time point to the WT control average gives. To assess temporal changes, ANOVA was performed on arc-sinh-transformed GI-TAP data, including the ZT 31 time point. To assess rhythmicity, we used the JTK_CYCLE tool [53] to analyze periods of 22–26 h (Data S8). The summary heatmap (Fig. 2D) used the heatmap2 function of the pvclust v2.0 R package [54]. Gene ontology (GO) analysis was performed using topgo (http://bioconductor.org/biocLite. R, version: 2.16.0, [55,56], using a node size of 3, as described by [57] (Data S6). Biological context was provided by subcellular locations annotated in the SUBA resource [58] and interaction data in the BioGrid [59].

**Yeast two-hybrid assay**

Full-length CDF6 coding sequence was PCR-amplified using cDNA as template with primers shown in Table S1, cloned into pENTR/D-TOPO (Invitrogen) and sequence-verified. The plasmid cassette was transferred to pAS-GW, a gateway compatible bait vector [60] using LR clonase II (Invitrogen). The GI-FL, GI-N, GI-M + C, FK1, LKP2, and ZTL clones used in this analysis were described previously; GI-FL, GI-N and GI-C [31], and FK1, LKP2, and ZTL [34]. Yeast strains Y187 and AH109 were transformed with prey and bait vectors, respectively using the standard yeast transformation protocol (Clontech, Mountain View, CA, USA). After colonies formed on –W or –L containing media, three independent colonies were grown together, and then mated against their corresponding pairs for 3 days on YPDA media. After mating, yeast colonies were transferred onto –WL media. After checking for mating confirmation, yeast sectors were retransferred at the same time onto –WL and –WLH media. The experiments were repeated several times with the same results.

**Modeling methods**

Simulations of the P2011 clock model [5] for GI and GI-3F6H were performed in COPASI v4.16 [61]. Simulations of the Framework Model FMv2 [62] for CO, FT, and flowering time were performed in MATLAB (Mathworks, Cambridge, UK). Both models are available online: P2011 (http://www.plasmo.ed.ac.uk/plasmo/models/download.shtml?accession=PLM_71&version=1) and FMv2 (https://fżirdomhub.org/models/248?version=2). The higher arrhythmic GI RNA levels in GI-3F6H plants were simulated by reducing the affinity of GI for its rhythmic transcriptional inhibitors (parameters g14, g15) by 100-fold each, compared to the default, wild-type values. Transcriptional activation (parameter n12) was then reduced by 36% to match the observed GI-3F6H mRNA level. The effects on other model readouts (Figs 1 and 3) were caused by this simulated transcriptional mis-regulation of GI. Simulations of the flowering pathway were conducted using the photoperiod and temperature conditions of the corresponding experiments.

**Results**

**Characterization of the GI-3F6H transgenic plant line**

We transformed the strong gi-2 mutant (a deletion allele predicted to truncate ~ 90% of GI protein) [14] with a construct to express 3xFlag- and 6xHis-tagged GI protein under the control of the CaMV 35S promoter (GI-3F6H). We aimed to express GI-3F6H protein constitutively at a similar level throughout the day to be able to immunoprecipitate a similar amount of GI at each time point [31]. This will enable us to detect the changes in interaction of certain proteins.
with GI rather than the changes in the amount of co-immunoprecipitated proteins caused by the different amount of GI expressed. After isolating several positive transformants, we chose the line in which the expression levels of GI-3F6H transcripts were similar to the peak expression levels of the endogenous GI (Fig. 1A). As a first experiment, we performed a preliminary study where we used TAP of GI-3F6H followed by silver-staining of a protein gel separation and LC-MS of excised gel bands (Fig. 1F, Fig. S1, Data S1). Our GI-3F6H line expressed sufficient GI protein for effective TAP and analysis of gel bands by MS identified GI and known interactors (Fig. S1, Data S1). In addition, this GI-3F6H construct completely rescued the late flowering phenotype of gi-2, indicating that GI-3F6H is functional (Fig. 1B). In the GI-3F6H line, CO and FT mRNAs were higher than in the WT in the morning (Fig. 1C,D), consistent with activation of these flowering-promoting genes by GI in the light [31,32]. This was also reflected by slightly ELF of the GI-3F6H plants relative to the WT (Fig. 1B).

GIGANTEA has multiple, known effects on the clock and flowering genes and proteins; several of these effects have been incorporated into mathematical models [5,62]. In order to test whether the effects of the mis-regulated GI-3F6H transgene were replicated by these known mechanisms, we simulated the rescued mutant line in the Arabidopsis Framework Model version 2 [62], a mechanistic, mathematical model that includes photoperiodic flowering (Fig. 1B,E). The WT and gi-2 simulations closely matched the mRNA data. This data set favored morning (1–4 h after dawn) expression of CO and FT compared to evening (13–16 h) expression slightly more than the model, possibly reflecting a reduced GI mRNA level at 13 h in this data set compared to previous training data. The model correctly predicted an elevated CO mRNA level at 1 h in GI-3F6H plants, though the observed level was ~5-fold rather than ~2-fold higher (Fig. 1C). This CO peak induced more FT at 4 h in the model (Fig. 1E) than in the plant (Fig. 1C), and therefore earlier flowering (Fig. 1D). Morning regulation of FT, in the presence of unusually high GI levels, differed most between the model and the plant, highlighting this as an area for future model refinement.

Next, GI-3F6H and WT plants (control) were grown in long days for 2 weeks and harvested at ZT 13 when GI protein peaks [31] and potential GI-interacting proteins were identified in a qualitative proteomics study (Fig. 1F). TAP of GI-3F6H was carried out, followed by on-bead digestion and qualitative MS analysis (Fig. 2B), reporting peptide counts (Fig. 1F). Fifty Arabidopsis proteins were identified by at least one peptide in each of the GI-3F6H samples and none in the controls. In order to exclude known nonspecific interactors, we eliminated all proteins from our list that were previously reported to be purified by GFP-3F6H with the same sample preparation protocol [48] (Data S3). In addition, during the extraction, GI-3F6H can come in contact with proteins from compartments that are inaccessible to it in an intact cell. Therefore, we also excluded proteins from further analyses that are located in the chloroplast or mitochondria but not in the cytoplasm or nucleus according to their GO annotation [63] (Table 1; full results in Data S2). Eighteen proteins remained after this background removal strategy, indicating the potential to identify previously undiscovered interactions, as discussed below. Detection of known direct interactors, such as ZTL, FKF1, and LKP2, as well as indirect interactors, ASK1 and ASK2 (direct interactors of ZTL and FKF1) validated the methodology [16,21,31,64].

Candidate GI-interacting proteins from time series data

Although GI plays an important role in photoperiodic flowering in long days, the function of GI under short-day conditions remains elusive. Therefore, we grew plants in short days to identify uncharacterized interactors of GI potentially involved in other responses. In order to obtain time-resolved interaction data, we applied the same GI-TAP method as in the qualitative study to plants grown in short-day conditions, at six time points in biological quintuplicate, with additional duplicate samples at time point 31 h (replicating the 7-h time point; Fig. 1F ‘time series’, Fig. 2A). Short-day conditions ensure plants to be at a vegetative stage at the time of sampling, while being large enough to obtain sufficient amounts of tissue from a manageable number of plants for our time-resolved TAP-MS procedures. Extraction, TAP, and sample preparation for MS were carried out as for the qualitative analysis (Fig. 2B). Using the Mascot search engine to identify peptides, our choice of peptide score cutoff of 20 resulted in an FDR of 0.023. After identification and quantification of proteins (Fig. 2C), one outlier (GI-3F6H sample at ZT19, replicate E) was excluded from subsequent analysis (see Experimental Procedures; Fig. S2). PCA of the remaining GI samples maximally separated the mid/late-night time points 19 h and 23 h from mid-day time points 7 h and its replicate 31 h (Fig. 2E).

Two thousand three hundred thirty-six peptides were detected in the time series study, from which 500 proteins were quantified (Table 2). In order to exclude known unspecific interactors, we used the same...
strategy as for the qualitative study, eliminating 80 proteins previously purified by GFP-3F6H [48] and 169 chloroplast and mitochondrial proteins [63] (Data S3, S4 and S6). The analytical methods also quantified the identified peptide peaks in WT control samples (one replicate for each time point except ZT 15 and ZT 31) that had been subjected to the same TAP procedure (Figs 1F and 2A). Subsequent analysis used raw abundance data exported from Progenesis as opposed to the abundance which is normalized by the sum of all intensities of ions with the chosen inclusion criteria (see Materials and methods) in each mass spectrometric analysis; however, analysis of normalized data gave very similar results (data not shown and Data S3). The fold enrichment of each protein in the GI-3F6H was calculated as the peak GI-3F6H abundance relative to the average abundance in the WT control samples. Potential interacting proteins were identified as significantly enriched by \( t \)-test compared to the WT control, with a significance threshold adjusted for multiple testing (BH-adjusted \( q \)-value < 0.05). Fold-enrichment threshold values were informed by the results for known interactors. The direct interactors ZTL, FKF1, and LKP2 were more than 10-fold enriched over the WT control in the GI-3F6H time series. Indirect interactors CUL1/CUL2 and GLUTAMINE SYNTHETASE 2 (GLN2) [21,49] were two- to three-fold more abundant at their peaks than the time series control and were not identified in the preliminary or qualitative studies. Hereafter, we refer to significantly enriched proteins with at least four-fold enrichment as highly enriched (55 proteins) and to proteins with two- to four-fold enrichment as weakly enriched (a further 88 proteins).

Among these 88 proteins, 13 changed significantly in abundance within the time series (assessed for any change by ANOVA, \( q \)-value < 0.05) or 10 as assessed for rhythmic profiles (by JTK_CYCLE \( q \)-value < 0.05; Table 2 and Data S3; Data S8). Peak abundance for most of the 16 proteins with changing or rhythmic precipitated protein abundance, as well as nonrhythmic/ changing precipitated proteins occurred at 7 h, with lowest average abundance at 23 h among the significantly enriched proteins, and no rhythmic or changing proteins peaking at 15 h (Fig. 2D,E). The immunoprecipitated abundance of GI changed about two-fold over time (Fig. 3A). The observed abundance changes for immunoprecipitated GI and ZTL closely matched the predicted protein profiles (Fig. 3C) from simulation of GI-3F6H (as in Fig. 1E). This result indicated

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*Below threshold in time series study.*

Table 1. Candidate interacting proteins identified in the qualitative study. Control (WT samples) and GI-3F6H samples were extracted in RIPA or SII buffer. Eighteen Arabidopsis proteins were identified by at least one peptide in each GI-TAP sample and none in the WT background controls, excluding proteins that are likely contaminants as they bind to GFP-3F6H [48] or localized to other compartments than GI (chloroplast, mitochondria). The right-hand columns cross-reference the time series study (Table 3), with fold enrichment and significance \( (q \)-value) of the maximum GI-3F6H time point relative to the WT control. Bold: known direct or indirect interactors and homologs. n.d.: not detected.
that the multiple mechanisms of GI and ZTL protein regulation in the model were sufficient to replicate the abnormal accumulation of GI-3F6H protein, and its effects on ZTL. The change in precipitated GI abundance was not significant by ANOVA or JTK_CYCLE.

### Functional categorization of GI-TAP enriched proteins

Gene ontology analysis was done, using the candidates in Table 3 as foreground. GO terms related to protein degradation were overrepresented among the candidates, as well as light response related terms, some metabolic processes, and flower development (Data S4 and S6).

### Rhythmic profiles of known interactors

In contrast to the weakly rhythmic trend in abundance of the immunoprecipitated GI protein, known interactors showed contrasting profiles (Fig. 3A). The direct interactors FKF1, ZTL, and LKP2 showed temporal profiles consistent with their mRNA expression patterns \[65-68\] (Fig. S3). The ZTL profile paralleled GI, consistent with their mutual stabilization \[23\] and closely matched by the prediction from the model simulation (Fig. 3C). Co-immunoprecipitated LKP2 abundance had a similar trend, consistent with arrhythmic mRNA expression of ZTL and LKP2. Only FKF1 and CDF3 were strongly rhythmic, with FKF1 peaking at 7–11 h, resembling previous data \[35,69\] and CDF3 peaking at 27 h. Therefore, CDF3 level is in antiphase with FKF1, in line with the degradation of CDFs by FKF1 \[34,35\]. These results demonstrate the consistency of our data with published results. CDF3 was quantified using a single, individually inspected peptide, indicating that such data should not be excluded from analysis.

Several established indirect interactors of GI were quantified (Fig. 3A). CDF3 and GLN2 are client proteins of FKF1 \[49\], with CDF3 also being a direct GI interactor (see above) \[31\], whereas ZTL and LKP2 also interact with the core components of the SCF ubiquitin E3 ligase detected here, ASK1 and CUL1 and/or CUL2 (closely related proteins that were not distinguished by the peptides detected).

### The predicted functions of candidate interactors include protein degradation and stabilization

In addition to verifying the known indirect interactor CUL1, our analysis enriched other proteins involved in protein stability (Fig. 3B). The ubiquitin-specific proteases (UBP) 12 and UBP13 (AT5G06600 and AT3G11910) were enriched in the time series and qualitative studies. Both UBP12 and UBP13 regulate the period length of the circadian clock as well as photoperiodic flowering \[70\], therefore the function of UBP12 and UBP13 in the clock and flowering regulation might be through the GI complex (see note added in proof). AAA-type ATPase family proteins related to components of the 26S proteasome (AT1G45000 and/or AT4G27680) and a protease inhibitor, CYSTATIN 1 (AT1G04530; Table 3, Fig. 3B) and at least one HSP90 (AT5G56030, AT5G52640 and/or AT5G56000, Fig. 3B). HSP70 family proteins were just below the enrichment cutoff (Table 3).

In contrast, neither additional F-box proteins nor other proteins involved in circadian timekeeping were identified as strong candidate interactors (enrichment...
of PRR3 in the time series was below the significance threshold). Multiple, metabolic enzymes and translation elongation or initiation factors were enriched in the GI-3F6H time series. Among those (Table 3), were GTP-binding translation factors (AT1G72730 and AT1G54270 and/or AT3G19760), TREHALOSE-6-PHOSPHATASE SYNTHASE 8 (TPS8; Fig. 3B), a phosphofructokinase family protein (AT1G20950) and a GMP synthase homolog (AT1G63660, Table 3) and a pyruvate kinase family protein (AT2G36580). In addition, a protein that binds to di- or trimethylated histone H3, ALFIN-LIKE 7 (Table 3) was enriched by GI-3F6H. The candidate interactors suggest new clients and mechanisms of GI action related to those in other species (see Discussion), though their physiological significance awaits confirmation.

CDF6 is a GI interactor that contributes to photoperiodic flowering

AT1G26790 encodes a predicted DOF transcription factor that was up to 15-fold enriched around dawn in our GI-3F6H time series results (23 h and 27 h; Fig. 4A). This protein was the most significantly rhythmic of the candidate interactors after FKF1 and CDF3 (BH-adjusted P-value from JTK_CYCLE = 8 × 10^-6). Its immunoprecipitated protein levels were the most anticorrelated with FKF1 levels among the
highly enriched proteins (Fig. 4A), followed by CDF3 ($r = -0.65$ and $-0.40$, respectively). The DOF protein AT1G26790 is a close homolog of CDF5 [35,71] and its mRNA expression showed a robust circadian oscillation in constant light (Fig. 4C). Therefore, we named this gene CYCLING DOF FACTOR 6 (CDF6). We then validated the interaction of CDF6 with GI and ZTL/FKF1/LKP2 proteins as well as its function. Yeast-2-hybrid (Y2H) assay experiments confirmed the interaction of full-length, N-terminal, and C-terminal regions of GI with CDF6, as well as interaction of CDF6 with FKF1, ZTL, and LKP2 (Fig. 4B). CDF6 transcript abundance was tested in plants transferred to constant light, revealing circadian regulation with a sharp peak around subjective dawn (Fig. 4C), similar to CDF1 transcript abundance [34,67] and the profile of CDF6 in the GI-3F6H time series (Fig. 4A).

Since GI interacts with FKF1 and most likely CDF3 [31,35] (Fig. 3A), and because the CDF6 amino acid sequence shows high similarity to other CDFs, we predicted that CDF6 also has a similar function to other CDFs. To assess our hypothesis, transgenic plant lines were generated, in which CDF6 was expressed from the SUCROSE-PROTON-SYMPORTER (SUC2) promoter that is active in phloem companion cells [36]. We chose the SUC2 promoter to drive CDF6, because other CDFs as well as likely target genes of CDF6 – CO and

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**Fig. 2.** GI-TAP time series. (A) Samples from GI-3F6H transgenic plants and WT control plants grown in short-day conditions were harvested at the indicated time points and replication. (B) Workflow for protein extraction, TAP using FLAG and His tags, and peptide preparation for MS. (C) Workflow for label-free, quantitative data analysis, statistical and bioinformatics tests. (D) Heat map of protein abundance over time for 88 proteins with significant enrichment of at least two-fold (excluding proteins that bind to GFP or are only found in inaccessible compartments). (E) Distribution of peak times, for 16 proteins shown in (D) with significant change over the GI-3F6H time course (ANOVA $q < 0.05$ or JTK_CYCLE $q < 0.05$). (F) PCA separates GI-TAP time points (grouped by number and contour, with replicate letter, all quantified proteins used) over components 1 and 2 (PC1, PC2). Note 31 h time point replicates 7 h.
FT – are specifically expressed in phloem companion cells [72,73]. Two lines, SUC2::HA-CDF6 #8 and #11, accumulated higher levels of the CDF6 transcript at ZT4 and in later time points of a qPCR time series (Fig. 4E), fluctuating around 20–60% of the WT peak level, whereas CDF6 levels in WT were very low except
Table 3. Known and candidate interactors of GI from GI-3F6H TAP-MS time course experiment. Quantified proteins with two or more peptides that were significantly enriched (in \( t \)-test of maximum GI-TAP time point with WT control \( q \)-value < 0.05) by at least two-fold (max. GI-TAP/WT > 2), ranked by fold enrichment. Only FKF1, CDF3 and CDF6 were rhythmic (JTK_CYCLE \( q \)-value < 0.05). Where peptides matched very similar proteins, multiple accession numbers are shown. Bold type, known direct or indirect interactors. Detection in the preliminary study (Prelim., Fig. 1F) is shown, and the sum of peptide numbers detected in the qualitative study (Qual., Fig. 1F) in GI-3F6H and WT (control). Selected proteins detected by single peptides are shown below, along with proteins suggested by other hypotheses (see Discussion) that were below thresholds in the time series (*) but were detected in the qualitative study. Likely unspecific interactors [48] and inaccessible proteins are left out in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time series, number of peptides</th>
<th>( t )-test (P-value)</th>
<th>( t )-test BH adjusted (q-value)</th>
<th>Max GI/control</th>
<th>Prelim. study Detected? (Y/n)</th>
<th>Qual. study Total peptides, GI-TAP/control</th>
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<td>≥ 2 peptides per protein</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>GIGANTEA</td>
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<td>3.0E-04</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>608/0</td>
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<td>ZTL</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>2.0E-04</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>102/0</td>
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<td>UBP12</td>
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<td>3.60E-06</td>
<td>2.17E-04</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>15/0</td>
</tr>
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<td>TPR4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.70E-05</td>
<td>6.80E-04</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>AT2G18915</td>
<td>LKP2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.4E-05</td>
<td>7.4E-04</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>15/0</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT4G36250</td>
<td>ALDH3F1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.13E-05</td>
<td>8.30E-04</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
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<td>FKF1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.3E-05</td>
<td>3.8E-04</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>15/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT5G54770</td>
<td>TH1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0051</td>
<td>0.0044</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AT5G22800</td>
<td>EMBB6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.33E-05</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AT1G74730</td>
<td>DUF1118</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00031</td>
<td>0.0030</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
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<td>UBP13</td>
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<td>0.0028</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>AT5G38660</td>
<td>APE1</td>
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<td>5.27E-04</td>
<td>0.0044</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td>2/0</td>
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<td>AT3G60750; AT2G45290</td>
<td>Transketolase</td>
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<td>0.0060</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AT5G56030; AT5G52640; AT5G56000</td>
<td>HSP90.2; HSP90.1; HSP90.4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.8E-05</td>
<td>6.8E-04</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>AT3G02530</td>
<td>TCP-1/cpn60 chaperonin</td>
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<td>1.08E-04</td>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>MS2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.44E-04</td>
<td>0.0044</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT1G18080</td>
<td>RACK1A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.06E-04</td>
<td>0.0038</td>
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<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>TCP-1/cpn60 chaperonin</td>
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<td>0.0022</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AT1G07410; AT1G01200</td>
<td>RAB-A2B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT1G54270; AT3G19760</td>
<td>EIF4A-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>AT5G46290</td>
<td>KASI</td>
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<td>0.0014</td>
<td>0.0082</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT5G35630</td>
<td>GS2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.13E-04</td>
<td>0.0064</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td>2/0</td>
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<td>GCN1</td>
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<td>0.0088</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CPN60A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0022</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>RHIM1</td>
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<td>0.0014</td>
<td>0.0082</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT2G36880; AT1G02500</td>
<td>MAT3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>0.0081</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AT2G21330; AT2G01140</td>
<td>FBA1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0022</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT3G08280</td>
<td>RPS19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0021</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AT1G20620</td>
<td>CAT3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.0040</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT4G02570; AT1G02980</td>
<td>CUL1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT3G42050</td>
<td>Vacuolar ATP synthase subunit H</td>
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<td>0.0014</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>3/18</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT2G37270</td>
<td>RPS58B</td>
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<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT2G09990; AT3G04230</td>
<td>Ribosomal protein S5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 1 peptides per protein (selection)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AT5G10450</td>
<td>GRF6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3E-05</td>
<td>3.8E-04</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>HAP13</td>
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<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>CDF3</td>
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<td>2.4E-04</td>
<td>0.0026</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>AL7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.7E-05</td>
<td>8.7E-04</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
at the ZT1 peak. Both transgenic lines flowered significantly later than WT under long photoperiods, with less effect under short photoperiods (Fig. 4D). If CDF6 acts in a similar way to CDF1 [36,71], we would expect it to inhibit transcription of both CO and FT. Indeed, CO mRNA levels were reduced at 10, 13 h and at night in the transgenic plants compared to WT, and FT expression was reduced more than 10-fold at 4 h and at later time points (Fig. 4E). These results are consistent with CDF6 participating in the photoperiodic regulation of

### Table 3. (Continued).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Accession</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quantitative enrichment (max GI TAP/control)</th>
<th>Time series, number of peptides</th>
<th>t-test (P-value)</th>
<th>t-test BH adjusted (q-value)</th>
<th>Max GI/control</th>
<th>Prelim. study Detected?</th>
<th>Qual. study Total peptides, GI-TAP/control</th>
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<td>Aldolase-type TIM barrel</td>
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<td>0.0089</td>
<td>0.031</td>
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<td>n</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
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<td>CDF6</td>
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<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0068</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
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<td>TCP-1/cpn60 chaperonin</td>
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<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>4/0</td>
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<td>TPS8</td>
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<td>5.4E-04</td>
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<td>n</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
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<td>TUF</td>
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<td>n</td>
<td>5/10</td>
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<td><strong>ASK1</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.2E-05</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.0011</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
<td><strong>13/0</strong></td>
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<td>AT2G16570</td>
<td>ASE1</td>
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*GFP-TAP binding but found in time series and qualitative study and not background of qualitative study

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flowering, where CDF6 protein levels in WT are regulated through interaction with GI and its interacting F-box proteins.

**Discussion**

Proteostasis, the set of protein-metabolic processes, is expected to be critical for diel rhythms in general, because the removal of transcriptional repressor proteins controls the slow timing of circadian feedback circuits [8,9]. GI indirectly mediates the degradation of transcriptional repressors through interacting with F-box proteins involved in protein ubiquitination; ZTL mediates targeted degradation of TOC1 [20] and PRR5 [19] with LKP2 and FKF1 contributing [22]. FKF1 targets CDF1 for degradation to regulate photoperiodic flowering, and this FKF1-dependent degradation requires functional GI [31]. GI also has protein chaperone functions to stabilize ZTL and potentially other proteins [45,46]. Our studies identified further
proteostatic proteins associated with GI, and suggested links to metabolic sensing, providing candidates for the unknown targets of GI’s proteostatic functions [46] and recalling previous data linking GI, metabolic inputs, and biological timing.

Overexpression of tagged GI (GI-3F6H) under the 35S promoter in the gi-2 mutant background rescued the mRNA expression of CO and FT and flowering time phenotypes of the mutant. GI protein tended to greater abundance during the day than during the night, in line with its light-dependent stabilization by ZTL [23], with an evening peak time similar to native GI protein [27]. The observed immunoprecipitated protein profile closely matched the prediction of a mechanistic clock model that was inferred by diverse literature data [5], indicating that the GI-3F6H protein conformed to the dynamic, light-responsive behavior expected from previous results (Fig. 3C).

**Confirmation of known interactors and the new direct interactor CDF6**

The detection of known, indirect interactors of GI such as CUL1/2 among the weakly enriched proteins but not in the qualitative studies validated the time series approach. Among the known, direct interactors of GI that were not detected in our studies, SVP, TEM1, and TEM2 [32], COP1 and ELF3 [29], ELF4 [24], CO [49], and TCP4 [33] are observed or expected to be largely or exclusively nuclear, while SPY [74] and SOS2 [40] are partly nuclear-localized. Analysis of nuclear preparations may be necessary to enrich for these and other, nuclear interactors. Rapid, whole-cell extraction was employed here to facilitate handling the larger sample numbers required to conduct the time series study in quintuplicate [56]. Transcriptional regulators were nevertheless detected, including the known interactor CDF3 [34] and its homolog CDF6 (AT1G26790). Y2H assays validated the interaction of CDF6 with GI N- and C-terminal fragments, as well as with ZTL, FKF1, and LKP2 [35]. Functional overlap with other CDFs was confirmed, as CDF6 overexpression in leaf phloem companion cells inhibited CO and FT transcription and delayed flowering in a photoperiod-dependent manner (Fig. 4D, E).

CDF6 transcript expression in long days and constant light peaks around dawn, similar to CDF1, CDF2, CDF3, and CDF5 [34,35,67]. CDF6 interaction with GI was in antiphase to FKF1 interaction, consistent with CDF6 being largely or specifically degraded via this F-box protein. Our qualitative study and others conducted when GI normally accumulates [48] coincide with peak FKF1 abundance, so would not have detected CDF6 or perhaps CDF3 (Figs 3A and 4A), confirming the utility of the time series approach. However, only 10 proteins (11%) were enriched with a rhythmic profile, so the strong rhythms of FKF1 and the CDFs were uncommon. Rhythmic transcription of GI might normally confer rhythmicity on other partner proteins as it does for ZTL [18,23], in which case we expect mis-expression of GI to alter partner protein accumulation, as GI-3F6H does to ZTL. Alternatively, many partner proteins might lack strong rhythmicity.

The large size and proposed proteostasis functions of GI (discussed below) risk false-positive results. GI has not been found localized in or associated with the chloroplast but rather in the nucleus or cytoplasm [15,23,75]. The abundant, plastid-localized proteins enriched as interactors (Data S3 and S4) likely reflect unspecific binding, at least in the case of chloroplast-encoded proteins, which was an expected cost of detecting low-abundance and indirect interactors. Conservatively, we excluded mitochondri al and chloroplast proteins (see Materials and methods; Data S3) from the candidate interactors (Tables 1 and 3). GI might in principle have a physiological role in the metabolism of proteins translated on cytosolic ribosomes, prior to compartmentalization, or of proteins translocated from other compartments to the cytosol for degradation [76].

**Metabolic and nuclear functions of GI**

Functionally at least, GI links carbon metabolism and timing, via a long-term response of the circadian clock to sucrose [39] and the photoperiodic adjustment of the rate of starch biosynthesis [38]. The trehalose-6-phosphate pathway mediates several such sugar responses [77,78]. TPS8 is a paralogue without known enzymatic activity but with diurnally regulated expression, repressed by sucrose [79]. GI interaction with TPS8 was highly enriched and, unusually, peaked at ZT19 (Fig. 3B), providing one of several possible mechanisms for GI to mediate between metabolism and biological timing.

Few candidate interactors were shared with a previous study using ELF3 and ELF4 bait proteins [48], which each interact with GI [24,29]. For example, RACK1A (AT1G18080) is a promiscuously interacting protein with several reported physiological roles in plants [80]. Its homolog RACK1B (AT1G48630) was also weakly enriched (Table 3). Mammalian RACK1 affects the circadian clock through the interacting core clock transcription factor BMAL1 [81], and contributes to degradation of its paralogue hypoxia-
induced factor HIF1α. HIF1α protein regulation is mediated via HSP90 and UBP (reviewed in [82]): their Arabidopsis homologs were highly enriched in our GI-3F6H datasets.

**Potential function of GI in cold response**

Some of our candidate interactors may be used to speculate on new mechanisms contributing to GI function. GI enhances cold tolerance independently of CBF signaling [43]. Two of our candidate interactors, REI1-LIKE and GENERAL CONTROL NON-REPRESSIBLE (GCN1; Table 3), have been implicated in cold tolerance through a role in ribosome maturation and regulation of translation initiation, respectively [83,84]. Knowledge of these potential interactors may therefore be helpful to generate hypotheses on how GI mediates cold tolerance.

**GI candidate interactors involved in protein metabolism**

Protein degradation of clock-relevant, transcriptional repressors was the first biochemical function supported for GI, acting as a scaffold for F-box proteins, though GI’s co-chaperone function is now also implicated [18,46]. No further F-box proteins or other ubiquitin E3 ligases were identified here, suggesting that GI mediates further physiological roles through different biochemical mechanisms. Chaperone proteins are typical, nonspecific contaminants of affinity purification studies but direct, physiological effects of GI. GI enhances cold tolerance independently of CBF signaling [43]. Two of our candidate interactors, REI1-LIKE and GENERAL CONTROL NON-REPRESSIBLE (GCN1; Table 3), have been implicated in cold tolerance through a role in ribosome maturation and regulation of translation initiation, respectively [83,84]. Knowledge of these potential interactors may therefore be helpful to generate hypotheses on how GI mediates cold tolerance.

Interestingly, a GI TAP-MS study in rice identified a potential GI interactor whose closest Arabidopsis homologs, ADL3 and ADL6, are also involved in post-Golgi vesicle trafficking [86,88]. Our purification enriched several proteins involved in trans-Golgi or early endosome vesicle trafficking: RAB-A2B and/or RABA3 [89], TUF [90], and HAP13 [91,92]. While we are not aware of any evidence for a Golgi/endosome related function of GI, these candidates may help to generate hypotheses on mechanisms of GI’s to date unexplained functions. For example, Arabidopsis plants deficient in the Golgi-localized transporter protein PAR1 are more resistant to paraquat due to reduced plastid accumulation of the herbicide [93], and a role of GI in stabilizing such intracellular transport proteins could be an explanation for the increased paraquat resistance of gi mutants in addition to the suggested increased resistance to oxidative stress [42]. UBP12 and UBP13 were highly enriched in the time series and were also detected in the preliminary and/or qualitative studies (see note added in proof). Their de-ubiquitination activity potentially counteracts protein degradation, for example of Arabidopsis MYC2 [94], or monoubiquitination, for example of histone H2A [95]. UBP12 and UBP13 are already known to affect the Arabidopsis circadian clock, act upstream of GI and CO in the same photoperiodic flowering time pathway [68], and are recruited to chromatin in association with the histone methylation complex PRC2 [95]. In a final connection, histone de-ubiquitination by USP7, the Drosophila homolog of UBP12/UBP13, is allosterically controlled by its interaction with a GMP synthetase [96]. An Arabidopsis homolog (AT1G63660) of this enzyme was also enriched in the time series data (Table 3).

Our time series GI TAP-MS results not only identified a new member of CDF proteins functioning in the photoperiodic flowering pathway but also highlighted an extended set of proteostatic functions of GI, with intriguing potential links to metabolic enzymes that are now of interest in other organisms [97]. These provide a novel set of hypotheses on the biochemical mechanisms of flowering regulation and of further physiological effects of GI.

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Author contributions
Conceptualization, JK, AK, GSG, TI, AJM; Methodology, JK, YHS, RSJ, MJM, TLB; Software, JK, TLB; Formal Analysis, JK, GSG, AK, AZ, RSJ, AJM; Investigation, JK, GSG, AK; Data Curation, JK, TLB.; Writing, JK, GSG, AK, TI, AJM; Visualization, JK., GSG, AK, AJM; Supervision, KJH, TI, AJM; Funding Acquisition, JK, YHS, MJM, KJH, TLB, TI, AJM.

Note added in proof
During preparation of this manuscript, UBP12 and UBP13 were independently identified as interactors of ZTL and LKP2 [98], suggesting that these UBP proteins are indirect interactors of GI.

Data accessibility
Research data pertaining to this article are located at figshare.com: https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.741597

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**Supporting information**

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.