

## Spatiotemporal Quantification of Cytosolic pH in *Arabidopsis* Pollen Tubes

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**[Abstract]** Ion-specific probes and fluorescent indicators have been key in establishing the role of ion signaling, namely calcium, protons, and anions, in plant development, providing a robust approach for monitoring spatiotemporal changes in intracellular ion dynamics. The integration of protons/pH in signaling mechanisms is especially important as reports of their biological functions continue to expand; however, attaining quantitative estimates with high spatiotemporal resolution in single cells poses a major research challenge. Here, we detail the use of the genetically encoded pH-sensitive pHluorin reporter expressed in *Arabidopsis thaliana* pollen tubes to assess cytosolic measurements with calibration to provide actual pH values. This technique enabled us to identify critical phenotypes and establish the importance of tip-focused pH gradient for pollen tube growth, although it can be adapted to other experimental systems.

**Keywords:** Intracellular pH, pH dynamics, Phenotyping, pHluorin calibration, Ratiometric biosensor

**[Background]** Fluorescent indicators and biosensors have been fundamental in establishing the role of ions and other molecules in the cell physiology of diverse biological systems. The development of a wide range of biosensors for monitoring ions, molecules, and even phytohormones in plants has greatly increased over recent decades (Hilleary *et al.*, 2018; Walia *et al.*, 2018). In particular, the spatiotemporal coordination of ion dynamics is essential for diverse cellular processes and signaling pathways. Genetically encoded probes such as the Ca<sup>2+</sup> sensor CaMeleon have been extensively used to understand ion dynamics (Miyawaki *et al.*, 1997; Nagai *et al.*, 2004; Monshausen *et al.*, 2008), which became an accessible tool through the generation of stable transgenic lines. The popularization of such approaches has allowed intracellular detection and monitoring, improving our understanding of the extensive role of Ca<sup>2+</sup>, especially in cell signaling, regulation, and communication (Feijó and Wudick, 2018; Walia *et al.*, 2018). The specific expression of biosensors targeted to particular compartments or organelles, together with appropriate live-imaging and genetic tools, has led to the detection and visualization of Ca<sup>2+</sup> waves in roots (Choi *et al.*, 2014; Evans *et al.*, 2016), propagation of electrical signals in leaves (Nguyen *et al.*, 2018), Ca<sup>2+</sup>-based long-distance signaling (Toyota *et al.*, 2018) and intercellular communication (Ngo *et al.*, 2014). Addressing such phenomena at an organismal level elucidates how these signals are propagated, also showing the physiological integration across tissues and organs.

Although less understood than that of Ca<sup>2+</sup>, the role of pH in intracellular signaling has received increased attention, especially due to the fundamental nature of protons as water constituents and its

function as a second messenger, as well as the calcium-proton interplay. Such implication is particularly relevant in pollen tubes, in which the intracellular pH is tightly regulated and the spatial gradient of cytosolic protons plays a major role in apical growth (Certal *et al.*, 2008; Michard *et al.*, 2008; Hoffmann *et al.*, 2020). Substantial progress in the field has been supported by new methodologies enabling live-cell imaging with proper spatiotemporal resolution and timescales, while the quantification of intracellular ion concentration has been made possible by calibrating ratiometric probes with elevated signal-to-noise ratios and a suitable dynamic range of response. Ratiometric probes rely on a single fluorescent protein that emits different wavelengths when bound or unbound to a particular molecule/ion of interest. The ratio analysis is quantitatively reliable, allowing corrections related to image acquisition artifacts and differential expression levels of the probe throughout a cellular compartment. The present protocol describes the intracellular monitoring of protons in pollen tubes of *Arabidopsis thaliana* and the calibration procedure of the biosensor pHluorin (Miesenbock *et al.*, 1998) after extraction of a cryptic intron and codon usage optimization (Hoffmann *et al.*, 2020). To address the cytosolic proton dynamics in *Arabidopsis* pollen tubes, a stable transgenic line expressing the pH-sensitive ratiometric pHluorin was generated in wild-type and mutant backgrounds. The mutants investigated in Hoffmann *et al.* (2020) were of special interest for investigating H<sup>+</sup> dynamics since they consisted of double- or triple-knockouts of H<sup>+</sup>-ATPases that sustained most of the H<sup>+</sup> extrusion in the shank region of the pollen tube. The development of minimally invasive protocols enabling live imaging in pollen tubes showed a consistent spatiotemporal gradient, compatible with observations in other species, allowing the identification and characterization of mutant phenotypes (Michard *et al.*, 2008; Certal *et al.*, 2008; Hoffmann *et al.*, 2020). The calibration protocol described herein required quantification of the respective signal coming from both emission channels while varying the cytosolic pH by exposing the biosensor to a diversified pH environment. Principles and experimental details described in the current protocol can be used and adjusted by other researchers to improve image acquisition procedures in diverse systems and calibration of distinct biosensors.

## **Materials and Reagents**

1. Safe-lock tubes, 1.5 ml (Eppendorf, catalog number: 0030120086)
2. Glass-bottom dishes (ThermoFisher Scientific, catalog number: 150680)
3. Glass microfiber filters (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: WHA1820047)
4. Potassium chloride (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: P9333)
5. Magnesium sulfate (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 746452)
6. Boric acid (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: B6768)
7. Calcium chloride (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C1016)
8. HEPES (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: H3375)
9. Sucrose (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S7903)
10. Nigericin sodium salt (Tocris Bioscience, catalog number: 4312)
11. Sodium phosphate dibasic (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S8282)

12. Sodium phosphate monobasic (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S7907)
13. Agarose low gelling temperature (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: A9045)
14. Germination medium (see Recipe 1)
15. Stock solutions (see Recipe 2)
16. Sodium phosphate buffer (see Recipe 3)
17. Calibration solution (see Recipe 4)

## **Equipment**

1. Hot plate
2. pH meter
3. Vortex
4. Fine needle-sharp tweezers (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: WHA1820047)
5. Benchtop microcentrifuge (Eppendorf, model: 5415D)
6. DeltaVision Imaging System (Applied Precision - GE, model: Elite)  
*Note: Including an inverted microscope (Olympus, model: IX71), InsightSSI fluorescence illuminator, front-illuminated sCMOS camera (2560 × 2160, pixel size 6.45 μm), and 63 × 1.2 NA water immersion objective (Olympus, model: U-Plan S-Apo).*
7. Filter sets, excitation 390/18 nm (DAPI) and 475/28 nm (FITC); emission, 435/48 nm (DAPI) and 523/36 nm (FITC)
8. Precise motorized X,Y stage

## **Software**

1. ImageJ (Multiple Kymograph plugin), Fiji (<https://imagej.net/Fiji/Downloads>)
2. Statistical programming language R (R Core Team, 2020 – version 4.0.4 used here), RStudio recommended (RStudio Team, 2020 – version 1.4.1103 used here) and optionally, our custom-made analysis script CHUKNORRIS (Damineli *et al.*, 2017)
3. Optional use of the custom R script '[CalibrateFromKymographs.R](#)' supplied as Supplementary Material

## **Procedure**

### **A. Pollen collection and sample preparation**

1. Prepare fresh liquid germination medium from stock solutions and adjust the pH to 7.5 (Recipe 1).

*Note: Store the stock solutions for the pollen germination medium at -20 °C and prepare fresh germination medium on the day of the experiment.*

2. Grow *Arabidopsis* transgenic plants, expressing the ratiometric pHluorin under the LAT52 promoter (pLat52:pHluorin) (Hoffmann *et al.*, 2020), in growth chambers under short-day photoperiod conditions (12 h light/12 h dark cycle) at 22 °C with 70% humidity and a light intensity of  $\sim 100 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  to improve pollen integrity and density.

*Note: Growing Arabidopsis plants under short-day photoperiod conditions increases pollen quality and integrity, resulting in high germination rates (> 90%). Under these conditions, healthy plants take around 60 days to begin to flower. However, flowers grown under other photoperiod conditions can also be used.*

3. Collect flowers immediately after anthesis using thin tweezers and transfer to a 1.5-ml tube (no more than 100 flowers per tube – use 20-25 flowers per 10-mm dish).

*Notes:*

*i) Start to collect flowers from the 10<sup>th</sup> silique. The first siliques produced have reduced pollen density and the germination rate is reduced;*

*ii) Collect flowers preferentially at 3-5 h of the light exposure cycle. After that, flowers start to close and pollen viability decreases;*

*iii) Density is very important for Arabidopsis pollen germination. It is recommended that 20-25 flowers per 10-mm dish be collected. The parameter used here to standardize pollen density is the number of flowers; however, pollen density could vary according to growth chamber conditions. Of relevance, pollen grains should cover the glass-bottom dish, avoiding either sparse or overcrowded conditions.*

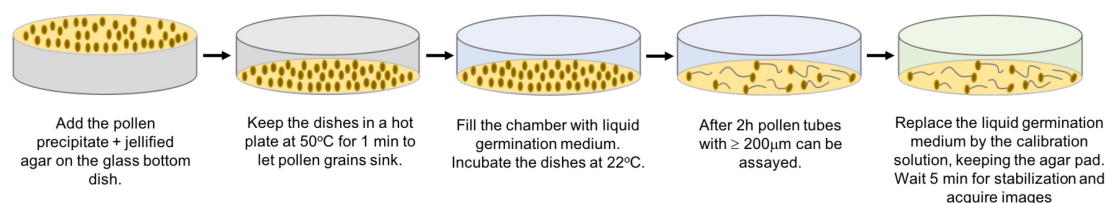
4. Add 1 ml germination liquid medium.
5. Vortex at high speed ( $\sim 2,500$  rpm) for 30-40 s.
6. Centrifuge at  $1,600 \times g$  for 3 min.
7. Remove the flowers and supernatant.
8. Resuspend gently the pollen precipitate in 100  $\mu\text{l}$  liquid germination medium.  
*Note: For pollen precipitate resuspension, cut off the first few millimeters of the 200- $\mu\text{l}$  tip to enlarge the aperture and avoid pollen grain damage.*
9. Melt 0.01% low melting agarose in 1 ml germination medium in a safe-lock tube (1.5-ml) for 30 s in the microwave.
10. Cool down the agarose enough to touch the tube with bare hands, without allowing it to jellify.
11. Add 100  $\mu\text{l}$  agarose solution to the pollen precipitate and mix gently.
12. Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  solution (pollen grains in solution + jellified germination medium) to each glass-bottom dish (volume sufficient to prepare four experimental dishes).
13. Place the glass-bottom dishes on a hot plate at 50°C for 1 min.  
*Note: Pollen grains are sensitive to high temperatures and prolonged heat can kill them. Keep dishes under the heat for no longer than 2 min, just enough time to allow the pollen grains to sink to the glass bottom to facilitate imaging under the inverted microscope.*
14. Remove the dishes and allow the agarose solution to jellify.

*Note: The jellification of the germination medium containing pollen grains allows the pollen tubes to grow while enabling changes in the liquid solution on top. This step is fundamental for the calibration procedure.*

15. Add 100  $\mu$ l liquid germination medium on top of the jellified agarose pad containing pollen grains.
16. Incubate the dishes at 22°C, preferentially in the dark.
17. After 2-3 h, growing pollen tubes with a length  $\geq$  200  $\mu$ m can be assayed.

*Note: After 2-3 h of incubation, experimental dishes should be kept in an ice tray to slow pollen tube elongation from the beginning of image acquisition until the end of the procedure; otherwise, the tube will elongate continuously and after a few hours, the pollen tube length will be different from that acquired at the beginning of the procedure.*

Steps 1-17 are illustrated in Figure 1.



**Figure 1. Sample preparation procedure.** Schematic illustration of the sequence steps for dish preparation and the pHluorin calibration procedure in *Arabidopsis* pollen tubes. The round drawing represents the 10-mm diameter well of the glass-bottom dish.

## B. Calibration procedure and image acquisition

1. Prepare 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer with molar ratios of mono- and dibasic forms appropriate for the following pHs: 5.8, 6.2, 6.6, 7.0, 7.4, 7.8, and 8.0; with 140 mM KCl and 30  $\mu$ M nigericin (calibration solution – Recipes 3, 4 and Table 1).

*Note: Nigericin, a potassium ionophore that disrupts the membrane potential and intracellular  $H^+$  and  $K^+$  concentrations, is used to promote equilibrium between the pH in the cytosol and in the external solution.*

2. Remove the germination liquid medium from the dish with a pipette, retaining the agarose pad containing the growing pollen tubes.
3. Add 100  $\mu$ l of a given pH calibration solution.
4. Wait 5 min for stabilization.
5. Acquire time-lapse images of both channels (DAPI and FITC) every 4 s for 2 min for each growing pollen tube sampled at a given pH (Recipe 5).

*Notes:*

*i) Apply the same acquisition protocol and microscope parameters to both experimental and calibration samples.*

ii) The Deltavision system was used to develop this protocol; however, the minimum imaging setup requirement to carry out the protocol would be any system capable of performing live-cell imaging with appropriate spatiotemporal resolution and timescales. Such a system should include an inverted microscope with a fluorescence source, a camera, and the appropriate emission/excitation filter set.

6. Repeat steps 2-6 for all given pHs and replicates.

*Note: Acquire images of multiple tubes (10-20 replicates in individual tubes) at all pHs from at least two different dishes, but ideally three or more to avoid potential block effects.*

**Table 1. Sodium phosphate buffer preparation from pH 5.8 to 8.0**

pH	Volume (ml) of 1 M Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	Volume (ml) of 1 M NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
5.8	0.79	9.21
6.2	1.78	8.22
6.6	3.52	6.48
7.0	5.77	4.23
7.4	7.74	2.26
7.8	8.96	1.04
8.0	9.32	0.68

### C. Kymograph extraction

1. Generate kymographs from time-lapses.

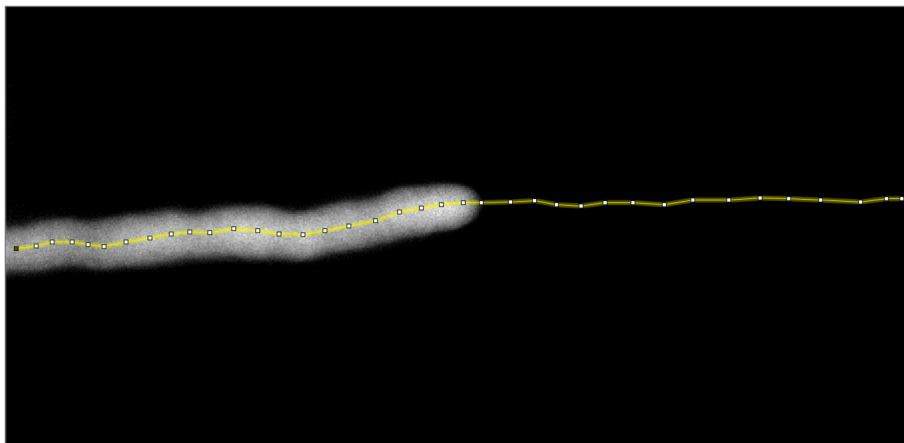
Watch a tutorial in Video 1.



**Video 1. Screen capture of the kymograph extraction procedure performed in ImageJ**



2. Open each file in ImageJ (Fiji recommended), splitting both DAPI and FITC channels.
3. Trace a line along the midline of the pollen tube on the strongest channel using the 'segmented line' tool, starting from the shank and going to the tip. Make sure to extend the trace well beyond the pollen tube tip in order to sample enough background. It may be useful to start the trace at the last frame, for reference, and adjust the trace to make sure that it is roughly in the midline in every frame. Moreover, avoid the border of the shank with the observation window (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Tracing for kymograph generation.** Illustrative representation of the manual trace through the pollen tube midline drawn to generate the kymograph, using the Multiple kymograph plugin (ImageJ), averaging over a 7-pixel neighborhood along the trace for both pHluorin channels. Extending the trace out of the fluorescent image is fundamental to estimating the pixel intensity for background subtraction.

4. Extract a kymograph along the midline, choosing a 7-pixel neighborhood using the 'Multiple Kymograph' plugin available under the Menu 'Analyze' in Fiji.
5. Copy the line from one channel to the other using Command + Shift + E (on a Mac, replace 'command' with 'control' on Windows) and extract a kymograph as described in the previous step.
6. Save each kymograph as text under 'File,' 'Save as,' 'Text Image.' To facilitate analysis, it is advisable to adopt a file-naming system; here, we recommend starting with the channel name and specifying the external pH and replicate number. Thus, each file acquired with the microscope will yield two kymographs named "FITC\_5.8\_1.txt" and "DAPI\_ 5.8\_1.txt," in the case of the first replicate at pH 5.8. This file must have time as rows and space as columns, with the signal from the pollen tube on the left-hand side and the background on the right-hand side.

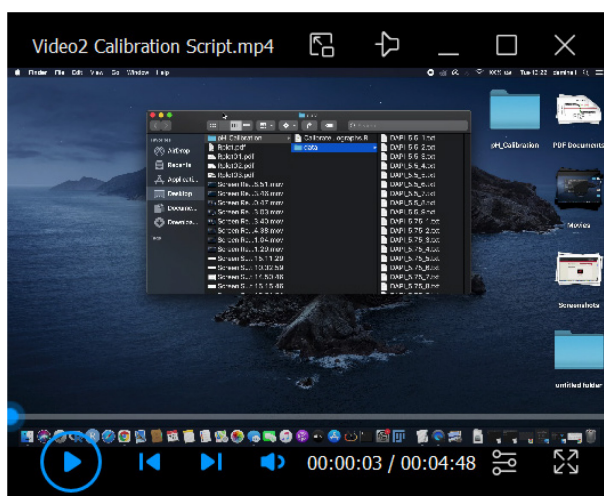
#### D. Data analysis

1. Perform a linear regression of the ratio values as a function of external pH.

Option 1: R script provided here that requires essentially no programming experience.

*Note: We exemplify the data analysis workflow using both data from Hoffmann et al. (2020) and surrogate data generated with the script “[GenerateSurrogateData.R](#)” provided as Supplementary Material. The surrogate data were generated to mimic kymographs used in the pH calibration, employing an asymptotic curve to represent the tip signal with added noise and actual pH values.*

Watch a tutorial in Video 2.



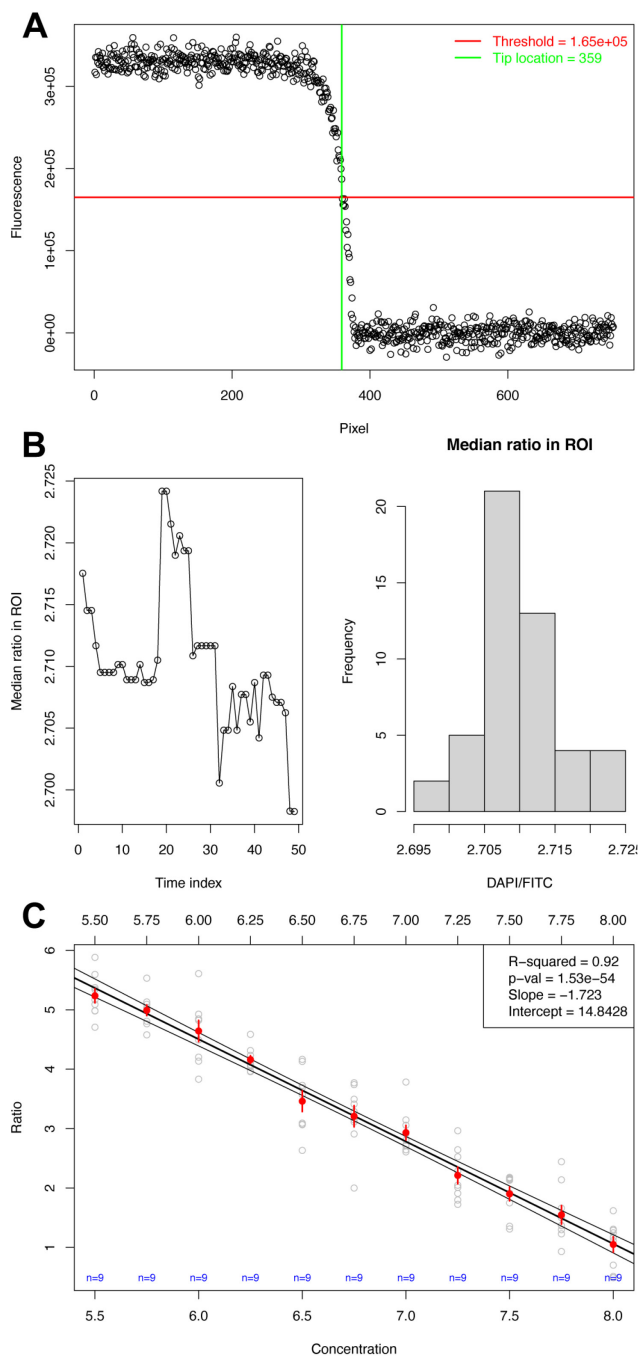
**Video 2. Screen capture of the calibration script performed in RStudio**

The supplementary R script “[CalibrateFromKymographs.R](#)” implements all the steps required to generate the calibration curve from the kymographs obtained at different external pHs, provided the file-naming system specified in Section C.6. is followed strictly. Any naming discrepancies will produce errors.

- Open RStudio and open the file ‘[CalibrateFromKymographs.R](#)’ through the menu “File” and “Open File...”. The required parameters will be specified in the “User defined section” of the script.
- Specify where your files are located (‘fl.dir’) and where you want the output to be saved (‘out.dir’). Make sure the directory slash is in the correct orientation for your operating system: ‘/’ for MacOs and ‘\’ for Windows.
- Specify the name of the channel that is the denominator in calculating the ratio (‘top.ch’); here, it is ‘DAPI’ since we aim to calculate DAPI/FITC. This name must be exactly as in the prefix used to name the kymograph files, as explained in Section C.6. Any inconsistency will lead to errors.
- Choose the number of pixels to be used as a margin to calculate the background of each channel (‘mar’), counting from the tip location toward the right side of the matrix (see Figure



- 3A as a reference). This number cannot be larger than the distance from the furthest tip location to the end of the matrix; otherwise, it will cause an error.
- e. Choose the number of pixels to be used as a margin to define your region of interest behind the tip location and calculate the ratio signal ('roi.mar') counting from the tip location toward the left side of the matrix (see Figure 3A as a reference). This number cannot be larger than the shortest tip location plus the width defined in the next step.
  - f. Define the width of your region of interest ('roi.width') in number of pixels, which will be placed behind the tip location estimate toward the left side of the matrix (see Figure 3A as a reference). This number cannot be larger than the shortest tip location plus the margin defined in the previous step.
  - g. Watch the 'KymoTimePoint' plots (Figure 3A) in the output folder to see whether the tip location estimates seem adequate, that is, approximately locate the transition from signal to background. If not, one option is to set the fraction of the signal range used to automatically detect the tip ('frac') at a smaller value, if the location estimates are too far into the background region, or at a larger value, if the locations are found too far into the signal region.
  - h. Make sure there is no significant trend in the median ratio signal over time (Figure 3B), which may suggest that the intracellular and extracellular concentrations did not equilibrate. See the 'RatioInROI' plots in the output folder. If there is a consistent change over time, either discard the time points in the original file or discard the replicate.
  - i. Click on "Source" on the top icons of the script and watch for errors, warnings, and messages on the 'R Console.'
  - j. Obtain the calibration curve in the output directory, which contains the estimated parameters, *P*-value, and  $R^2$  in the legend (Figure 3C).



**Figure 3. Calibration of surrogate data mimicking pHluorin in *Arabidopsis* pollen tubes.**

A. Single timepoint where the tip location was estimated. B. Median ratio signal over time and overall distribution to verify whether there is a trend, plotted for each file in the output. C. Final calibration with coefficients and significance of the linear model.

- Linear regression Option 2: Custom R script that requires experience with programming. These are the steps implemented in Option 1 using the supplied script '[CalibrateFromKymographs.R](#),' but explained individually, allowing for greater flexibility in usage.

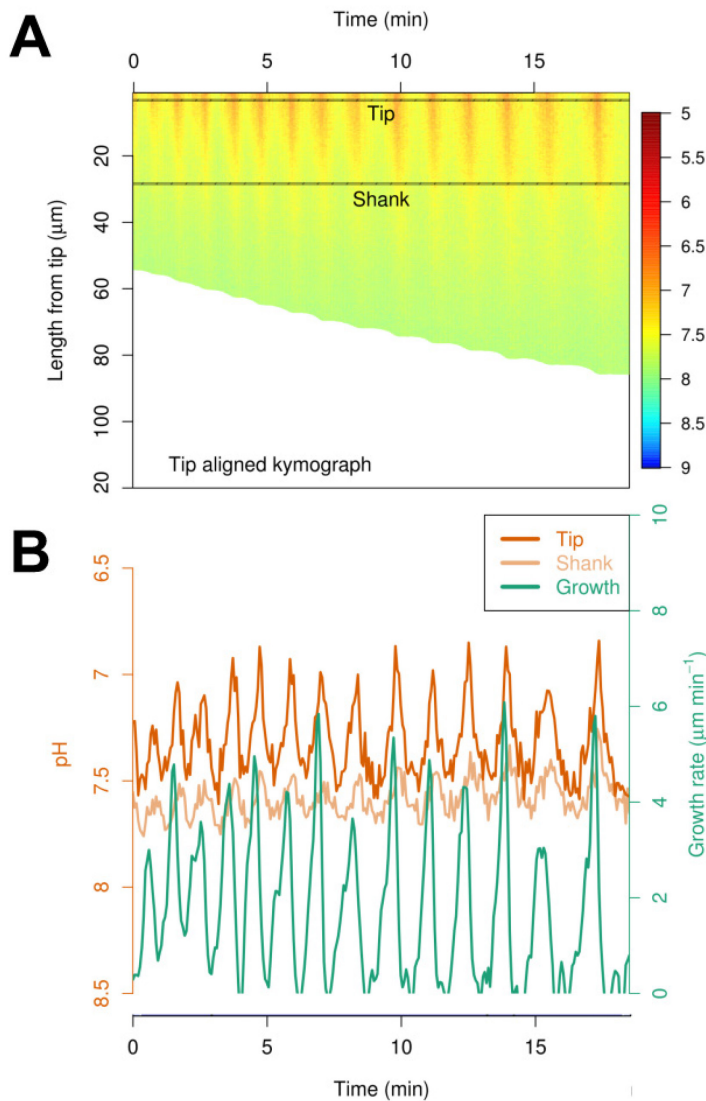
- a. Open the kymograph file in R (or Rstudio) using the function 'read.table.' This process will be described for a single file but can be easily automated.
  - b. Estimate the boundary between the pollen tube tip and the background on the strongest channel either by using CHUKNORRIS (Damineli *et al.*, 2017), the web app (<https://feijolab.shinyapps.io/CHUK/>), or simply with a threshold. The threshold value can be estimated visually by looking at which fluorescence value clearly separates signal from noise. Alternatively, one can attempt to automatically estimate the threshold, for example, as a fraction of the median signal range. To obtain the position (column) in the matrix 'm' at each time (row) where the pollen tube ends – for an arbitrary fluorescence threshold 'thrsh' – use 'apply(m, 1, function(v) max(which(v > thrsh))).'
  - c. Estimate the median background value by subsetting the matrix 'm' after the position where the pollen tube ends on each row. This can be carried out in one command, for example, with 'median(unlist(lapply(pos, function(p) m[, (p+mar):dim(m)[2]]))),' where 'pos' is the vector of pollen tube tip positions obtained in the previous step, and 'mar' is an integer specifying the number of pixels to use as a margin (e.g., 5-25, depending on the number of pixels remaining to the right of each position).
  - d. Estimate the signal value for that channel by averaging a region of a few pixels behind the pollen tube tip and subtracting the background.
  - e. Open the file for the other channel and use the pollen tube tip position to estimate background (as in Section D.2.iii) and fluorescence signal (Section D.2.iv).
  - f. Finally, calculate the ratio between the background-subtracted signal of each channel:  
pHfluorin ratio = [(DAPI-DAPI<sub>Background</sub>)/(FITC-FITC<sub>Background</sub>)].
  - g. Repeat D.2.i. - D.2.vi. for all other replicates and perform a linear model using 'lm,' where 'y' is the ratio values and 'x' is the extracellular pH (Figure 3C). Extract the coefficients for the slope and intercept and convert all ratio data into pH, provided that a satisfactory R<sup>2</sup> and p-value are attained. Typically, one expects a p-value well below 10<sup>-2</sup> and an R<sup>2</sup> above 0.5; although, one must check whether a linear fit looks like an appropriate description of the data. Alternatively, a sigmoidal fit may be more adequate, but that is outside the scope of this protocol.
3. Use the linear model to estimate the real pH or concentration values.
    - a. Now that a linear model has been fitted to the calibration data, one can estimate real values for the cytosolic concentration using an adapted equation for the line  $y = slope * x + intercept$  to yield pH:

$$pH = \frac{ratio - intercept}{slope}$$

- b. Substitute the ratio values obtained from the desired experimental results in the equation above. If you extracted kymographs as in Section C.1. or as defined in Damineli *et al.*

(2017) for your measurements of interest, this procedure allows a quantitative spatiotemporal estimate of pH (Figure 4) or other cytosolic concentrations.

c. The intracellular gradient can be separately estimated as defined in Damineli *et al.* (2020).



**Figure 4. Spatiotemporal quantification of cytosolic pH.** A. Kymograph generated from ratiometric pHluorin calibration. B. Time series data from the *aha6 aha8* mutant *Arabidopsis* pollen tubes presented in Hoffmann *et al.* (2020).

## Recipes

- Germination medium
  - 500  $\mu$ M potassium chloride (KCl)
  - 500  $\mu$ M calcium chloride ( $\text{CaCl}_2$ )
  - 125  $\mu$ M magnesium sulfate ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ )
  - 0.005% (w/v) boric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ )

125  $\mu$ M 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES)

16% (w/v) sucrose

Adjust pH to 7.5 with sodium hydroxide (NaOH)

2. Stock solutions

Potassium chloride (KCl) 100 mM

Calcium chloride ( $\text{CaCl}_2$ ) 100 mM

Magnesium sulphate ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ ) 100 mM

Boric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ ) 1%

4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) 100 mM

3. Sodium phosphate buffer

Prepare 1 M sodium phosphate dibasic ( $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ )

Prepare 1 M sodium phosphate monobasic ( $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ )

4. Calibration solution

10 mM sodium phosphate at the following pHs: 5.8, 6.2, 6.6, 7.0, 7.4, 7.8, 8.0

140 mM KCl

30  $\mu$ M nigericin

5. Image acquisition protocol used in the Deltavision System

Intensity: 10%

Exposure time: 250 ms (for both channels)

Channel 1: DAPI, FITC

Channel 2: FITC, FITC

Interval: 4 s

Time-lapse: 16 points (64 s)

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## **Competing interests**

There are no conflicts of interest or competing interests.

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