

Figure 4. Involvement of distinct PRC2 complexes at various stages of plant development. During the plant life cycle, distinct variants of PRC2 (see Fig. 3) control developmental progression. (A) A cleared wild-type ovule harboring the female gametophyte in its center is represented. The FIS-PRC2 represses unknown target genes that control proliferation of the central cell; consequently, in all fis class mutants, this cell proliferates in the absence of fertilization. Around fertilization, MEA is also required to maintain expression of the maternal MEA allele (MEA^m) at a low level, but this activity is independent of other FIS-PRC2 components. (B) Section of a wild-type seed harboring embryo and endosperm, enclosed by the seed coat. After fertilization, the FIS-PRC2 is involved in the control of cell proliferation in embryo and endosperm. It maintains a low level of expression of the maternal $PHE1^m$ allele and is involved in keeping the paternal MEA^p allele silent, although FIS-PRC2 only plays a minor part in its repression. Both parental alleles of FUS3 are repressed by the FIS-PRC2. (C) Wild-type plant before flowering. The EMF-PRC2 prevents flowering by repressing FT and directly represses the floral genes AG and STM. (D) Wild-type plant after bolting—that is, floral induction induced by appropriate photoperiod and/or vernalization. The former relieves repression by EMF-PRC2 of FT, a promoter of flowering, whereas the latter leads to repression of the floral repressor FLC, thus inducing flowering. The maintenance of FLC repression depends on the VRN-PRC2. (E) Wild-type Arabidopsis flower. During flower organogenesis, the EMF complex regulates floral homeotic genes, such as AG, which determine the identity of floral organs, and STM, which is involved in floral organ development. (A, Courtesy of J.M. Moore and U. Grossniklaus; B, courtesy of J.-P. Vielle-Calzada and U. Grossniklaus; C,D, courtesy of D. Weigel; E, reprinted, with permission, from Page and Grossniklaus 2002, © Macmillan.)