

# Phosphoproteomics of Cold Stress-Responsive Mechanisms in *Rhododendron Chrysanthum*

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## Research Article

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# Abstract

As an alpine plant, *Rhododendron chrysanthum* (*R. chrysanthum*) has evolved cold resistance mechanisms and become a valuable plant resource with the responsive mechanism of cold stress. In my study, we adopt the phosphoproteomic and proteomic analysis combining with physiological measurement to illustrate the responsive mechanism of *R. chrysanthum* seedling under cold (4°C) stress. After chilling for 12 h, 350 significantly changed proteins and 274 significantly changed phosphoproteins were detected. Clusters of Orthologous Groups (COG) analysis showed that significantly changed proteins and phosphoproteins were mainly involved in signal transduction and energy production and conversion under cold stress. The results indicated photosynthesis was inhibited under cold stress, but cold induced calcium-mediated signaling, reactive oxygen species (ROS) homeostasis and other transcription regulation factors could protect plants from the destruction caused by cold stress. These results provide a detailed insight into the cold stress response and defense mechanisms of *R. chrysanthum* leaves at the phosphoproteome level.

## Background

As one of the major environmental factors, cold affects plant growth and development broadly [1]. Cold stress directly leads to membrane rigidification and protein denaturation, but also indirectly reduces the activities of enzymes [2], inhibition of protein synthesis and degradation, as well as considerable membrane damage [3]. In order to reduce limit cold-induced damage, plants especially alpine plants have evolved multiple stress-tolerant strategies, which contribute to protecting plants from destruction caused by cold stress [4]. Photosynthetic process of plants is inevitably changed in response to cold stress, especially Photosystem II (PSII). The Photosystem II photoinhibition appeared in order to protect Photosystem I at cold stress [5]. Cold stress induced the changes of a variety of protein kinases and transcription factors in plants [6]. According to reports, calcium plays a vital role in cold stress signaling [7]. Various abiotic stresses result in excessive accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in plants, and the effective antioxidant enzymes such as catalase (CAT), Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and peroxidase (POD) could eliminate excessive ROS [8].

As the major post-translational modification, protein phosphorylation plays a crucial role in providing stress signal transduction and the regulation of diverse biological functions in plants [9]. Therefore, protein phosphorylation events mean a lot in designing strategies preventing plants from cold and other abiotic stresses, and it should be included when studying stress-induced related signal pathways [10]. Phosphoproteomic responses to cold stress have been investigated in different parts from different plants, including the leaves of *Arabidopsis* [9], tomato [11], Paper Mulberry [12], Tobacco [13].

*Rhododendron chrysanthum* Pall. (*R. chrysanthum*), an alpine plant, which is a valuable germplasm resource in the world with important ornamental and medicinal value. *R. chrysanthum* only grows at altitudes around 1700 m at the Changbai Mountain in Jilin Province in China. In the long-term adaptive

evolution, *R. chrysanthum* has evolved sophisticated mechanisms to respond to cold stress and protect itself from freezing injury [14].

Previous studies on the cold stress mechanism of cash crops and tropical plants are more thorough. Nevertheless, only few studies focused on the molecular mechanism of cold response in alpine plants. In this study, quantitative proteomics and phosphoproteomics combining with traditional physiological analyses were employed to explore the cold response and defense mechanism in *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves at the phosphorylation level. These results have improved our understanding of how *rhododendron chrysanthum* responds to cold stress and further unveils the specific phosphorylated proteins involved in potential pathways in *rhododendron chrysanthum* under cold stress.

## Results

### Changes of photosynthetic characteristics in response to cold stress

The photosynthesis of *rhododendron chrysanthum* is very sensitive to cold stress. The  $F_o$  and  $F_m$  significantly decreased under cold stress (Figure 1A, B).  $F_v/F_o$  also decreased in response to the cold stress (Figure 1E). In addition,  $qP$  and  $NPQ$  were considered as two indexes of utility rate of luminous energy. The decrease of  $qP$  and  $NPQ$  reflects the decrease of light energy utilization under cold stress (Figure 1G, H). The parameters  $F_v/F_m$  and  $F_v'/F_m'$  represent the maximal and effective quantum yield of Photosystem II photochemistry, respectively.  $F_v'/F_m'$  was significantly reduced under cold stress (Figure 1C, D). However, there was no significant change in ETR under cold stress (Figure 1F).

### Effects of cold stress on antioxidant enzyme systems

The  $H_2O_2$  content significantly increased under cold stress conditions (Figure 2A). The activities of the antioxidant enzymes were also affected by cold stress. Catalase (CAT) activity significantly increased with the cold stress.

### Cold Stress-Responsive Proteome in *rhododendron chrysanthum* Leaves

The cold stress-responsive proteins abundance pattern in *rhododendron chrysanthum* was analyzed using TMT-based quantitative proteomic approach. In total, 5,192 protein species in leaves were identified in at least three independent biological replicates, 350 of which were defined as cold stress-responsive proteins using a threshold of significance of  $p < 0.05$ , and with a fold change  $>1.2$  in protein abundance. Among them, 173 protein species increased and 177 decreased under the cold stress conditions (Figure 3A). The cold stress-responsive proteins were classified into 20 functional categories (Figure 3B). The

cold stress-responsive mainly functioned in Energy production and conversion, Signal transduction mechanisms. The majority of the cold stress-increased proteins in Signal transduction indicated that active signaling and metabolic networks have been initiated in *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves to cope with the cold stress.

## **Cold stress-responsive phosphoproteome in *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves**

In *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves, 2872 phosphopeptides representing 2508 phosphoproteins were identified using a TiO<sub>2</sub> enrichment-based proteomics approach. Among them, 274 cold stress-responsive phosphopeptides representing 193 phosphoproteins (belonging to 12 functional categories) were detected with more than 1.2-fold changes ( $p < 0.05$ ) of phosphorylation level, including 22 cold stress-increased and 252 cold stress-decreased phosphopeptides (Figures 3A). A total of 274 cold stress-responsive phosphopeptides were classified into 8 functional categories. There were 252 phosphopeptides' phosphorylation levels decreased under cold stress. The corresponding proteins were mainly involved in Energy production and conversion, Signal transduction mechanisms.

## **Three-Dimensional structure modeling of heat stress-responsive phosphoproteins**

In order to better understand the biochemical functions of the protein phosphorylation during the cold stress response, we predicted the molecular structure of cold stress-responsive phosphoproteins. In total, 6 statistically acceptable homology models were built through the SWISS-MODEL and their phosphorylation sites were located within the three-dimensional structure models (Figure 4). The phosphorylation levels of Photosystem II protein D1 and light-harvesting complex II chlorophyll a/b binding protein 1 (LHCB1) increased under heat stress and the phosphorylation levels of phosphoglycerate kinase, fructose-bisphosphate aldolase, transketolase and mitogen-activated protein kinases decreased under heat stress. The cold stress-increased phosphorylation site of D1 protein occurred on Ser232, which was located in the PEST-like region [15] (Figure 4A). However, the phosphorylation sites of other proteins were not located in their functional domain.

## **Discussion**

### **Photoinhibition and Phosphorylation of photosynthetic proteins in response to cold stress.**

In this study, photosynthetic parameters [i.e., Fm, Fo, Fv/Fo and Fv'/Fm'] of *rhododendron chrysanthum* were obviously reduced with the cold treatment (Figure 1), which indicated serious damage of the photosystem in *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves. However, there was no significant change in ETR,

which might mean that there are some strategies in *rhododendron chrysanthum* to alleviating Photosystem II damage. Phosphorylation of Photosystem II centers increases the stability of Photosystem II complexes and concomitantly improves plant tolerance to cold stress [16]. In this study, as the center of Photosystem II, D1 protein was significantly phosphorylated under cold stress, which might result from the accumulation of ROS. The degradation of the D1 reduced following phosphorylation of protein [17]. In addition, we observed that the phosphorylation level of lhcb4(CP 29) and lhcb1(LHCB 2) dramatically increased (Figure 5, Supplementary Table S1 and Supplementary Table S2), which might lead a decrease in NPQ. These results suggest that these proteins play a role in sustained thermal dissipation [18]. Similar results had been illuminated at *Picea abies* in cold stress [19]. The decrease of phosphorylation level of PsbR indicated that Photosystem II oxygen evolving complex(OEC) might be damaged under cold stress [20]. However, NAD(P)+-dependent aldehyde dehydrogenases (ALDH) involved in oxidation of reactive aldehydes decreased in *rhododendron chrysanthum* under cold stress [21]. The cold stress also decreased the phosphorylation levels of Calvin cycle enzymes e.g., fructose-bisphosphate aldolase and transketolase (Figure 5), which might lead to the decrease of Calvin cycle activity under cold stress [22].

## ROS-scavenging pathways of *rhododendron chrysanthum* are employed for cold Stress responses

In *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves, cold stress caused the accumulation of  $H_2O_2$  (Figure 2A). In response to oxidative damage caused by the cold stress, *rhododendron chrysanthum* has developed enzymatic detoxification systems to counteract reactive oxygen species (ROS) toxicity. Reactive oxygen species could also induce some secondary messengers like MAPK, and impact cold signaling [6]. As we know, in response to oxidative stress, plant tissues would increase the activity of SOD to reduce the reactive oxygen species level and generate  $H_2O_2$  [8]. The SOD was significantly enhanced under cold stress (Figure 6, Supplementary Table S1 and Supplementary Table S2), which is in agreement with the cold stress-increased SOD activity in rice [23]and rapeseed [24]. In addition, cold stress significantly enhanced the catalase (CAT) activity(Figure 2B),which is supposed to break down  $H_2O_2$  into water and oxygen [25]. Catalase (CAT) is also distinguished from many other peroxide-metabolizing enzymes due to its high specificity for  $H_2O_2$  [26]. Enzymes capable of eliminating  $H_2O_2$  include Prx. Phosphorylation of Prx reduced the peroxidase activity of this protein [27].In this study, cold stress decrease of phosphorylation level of Prx, which might suggest that cold stress enhanced the activity of Prx. However, The POD pathway was inhibited in *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves as evidenced by the cold stress-decreased abundances of all the isoenzymes of POD. Similar result had been illuminated at rice under heat stress [28]. The NDPK is associated with  $H_2O_2$ -mediated mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling in plants [29]. In this study, the phosphorylation levels of NDPH and MAP3K are similar.

# Calcium-mediated signaling pathways are induced in the cold-tolerant *rhododendron chrysanthum*

It is becoming clear that Ca<sup>2+</sup> signaling plays a crucial role in conferring cold tolerance in plants [7]. In addition, the calcium would bind to the calmodulin [30] to phosphorylate calcium/CaM-binding protein (CaM-BP) to regulate gene expression [31]. In this study, the cold stress-phosphorylated CaM-binding protein implied their possible involvement in calcium/CaM signaling events (Figure 6, Supplementary Table S1 and Supplementary Table S2). The cold increased calnexin and calreticulin may promote intracellular calcium homeostasis and signaling in *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves (Figure 6) [32]. It was reported that serine/threonine-protein kinase BLUS1 functioned as primary regulator of stomatal control to enhance photosynthetic CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation [33]. In this study, cold stress decreased the phosphorylation levels of serine/threonine-protein kinase (Figure 6), which might lead to stomatal closure in *rhododendron chrysanthum* leaves. Similar result had been illuminated at *Jatropha Curcas* Seedling under cold stress [4]. All these results indicate calcium-mediated signaling pathways is induced and lead to cold-responsive gene expression.

## Conclusion

As an alpine plant, *R. chrysanthum* is an excellent material for plants' cold response research. Although our physiological results indicated that the photosynthesis of *R. chrysanthum* was inhibited, the quantitative proteomics and phosphoproteomics results implied that diverse ROS scavenging pathways and calcium-mediated signaling were triggered to alleviate damage under cold stress. All these results provide valuable information about the molecular mechanism of the cold tolerance of *Rhododendron chrysanthum* Pall.

## Materials And Methods

### Plant materials and experimental design

Wild *Rhododendron chrysanthum* tissue seedlings were exposed to 4 °C for 12 h were used as the experimental group (EG). Wild *Rhododendron chrysanthum* tissue seedlings were exposed to normal atmospheric temperature for 12 h were used as the control group (CG). Both EG and CG The leaves excised from six-month-old plants of the EG and the CG were immediately used for protein extraction. To ensure adequate coverage, three biological replicates of each group (i.e., six plants) were collected.

### Chlorophyll fluorescence measurement

Chlorophyll fluorescence induction parameters of EG and CG leaves were carried out with the Maxi-version of the Imaging-PAM (Walz, Germany). Before measurement, the plants were kept in darkness for 30 min to allow all reaction centers to open. Then, the fourth leaf from the top of each plant was

detached and clamped onto the holder. The minimal fluorescence ( $F_o$ ) of dark-adapted leaves was recorded during the weak measuring pulses of  $0.5 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  and the maximal quantum yield of PSII photochemistry ( $F_m$ ) was obtained upon application of a 0.5 s saturation light pulse of  $2,800 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ . The intensity of actinic light setting used in all trials was  $230 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ . The maximal quantum yield of Photosystem II photochemistry ( $F_v/F_m$ ), effective quantum yield of PSII photochemistry ( $F_v'/F_m'$ ), nonphotochemical quenching (NPQ), photochemical quenching (qP), and electron transport rate (ETR) were calculated using ImagingWin version 2.39 software (Walz). Statistical analysis was performed by using *SAS 9.4*. All data are represented as the means  $\pm$  SD with three biological independent replications.

## H2O2 Content and antioxidant enzyme activity assays

The activity of catalase (CAT) and the content of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  within leaves were determined by Plant CAT ELISA kit and Plant  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  ELISA kit (Shanghai Enzyme Biotechnology Co., Ltd., China) according to the manufacturers instructions.

## Protein extraction

Two grams of leaves were ground in liquid nitrogen and mixed with lysis buffer (8 M urea, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM DTT and 1% Protease Inhibitor Cocktail). The mixture was sonicated three times on ice using a high-intensity ultrasonic processor (Scientz, China). The remaining debris were removed by centrifugation at  $20,000\times g$  at  $4^\circ\text{C}$  for 10 min. The protein in the supernatant was precipitated with cold 15% TCA at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  for 4 h. After centrifugation at  $4^\circ\text{C}$  for 3 min, the remaining precipitates were washed with cold acetone three times. Finally, the protein was dissolved in buffer (8 M urea, 100 mM TEAB, pH 8.0), and the protein concentration in the supernatant was estimated with a 2-D Quant kit (GE Healthcare, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. To ensure adequate coverage, three biological replicates of each group were collected.

## Proteomics and bioinformatics analysis

After extraction, proteins were digested into peptides. TMT labeling, HPLC fractionation and LC-MS/MS were then used to analyze and quantify the dynamic changes of the proteome. To ensure adequate coverage, three biological replicates (i.e., six samples) were collected. The MS/MS data were processed using the Mascot search engine (v.2.3.0). Tandem mass spectra were searched against the SwissProt Green Plant database. For protein quantification, the MASCOT software package in NCBI were used in the present work. The Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database was used to annotate the protein pathway. The protein-protein interaction network was obtained from the String database and the interactions between proteins were performed using Cytoscape software (3.4.0).

## TMT/iTRAQ Labeling (optional)

After trypsin digestion, peptide was desalted by Strata X C18 SPE column (Phenomenex) and vacuum-dried. Peptide was reconstituted in 0.5 M TEAB and processed according to the manufacturer's protocol for TMT kit/iTRAQ kit. Briefly, one unit of TMT/iTRAQ reagent were thawed and reconstituted in acetonitrile. The peptide mixtures were then incubated for 2 h at room temperature and pooled, desalted and dried by vacuum centrifugation.

## LC-MS/MS Analysis and Database Search

The tryptic peptides were dissolved in 0.1% formic acid (solvent A), directly loaded onto a home-made reversed-phase analytical column (15-cm length, 75  $\mu$ m i.d.). The gradient was comprised of an increase from 6% to 23% solvent B (0.1% formic acid in 98% acetonitrile) over 26 min, 23% to 35% in 8 min and climbing to 80% in 3 min then holding at 80% for the last 3 min, all at a constant flow rate of 400 nL/min on an EASY-nLC 1000 UPLC system.

The peptides were subjected to NSI source followed by tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) in Q Exactive<sup>TM</sup> Plus (Thermo) coupled online to the UPLC. The electrospray voltage applied was 2.0 kV. The m/z scan range was 350 to 1800 for full scan, and intact peptides were detected in the Orbitrap at a resolution of 70,000. Peptides were then selected for MS/MS using NCE setting as 28 and the fragments were detected in the Orbitrap at a resolution of 17,500. A data-dependent procedure that alternated between one MS scan followed by 20 MS/MS scans with 15.0s dynamic exclusion. Automatic gain control (AGC) was set at 5E4. Fixed first mass was set as 100 m/z.

The resulting MS/MS data were processed using Maxquant search engine (v.1.5.2.8). Tandem mass spectra were searched against human uniprot database concatenated with reverse decoy database. Trypsin/P was specified as cleavage enzyme allowing up to 4 missing cleavages. The mass tolerance for precursor ions was set as 20 ppm in First search and 5 ppm in Main search, and the mass tolerance for fragment ions was set as 0.02 Da. Carbamidomethyl on Cys was specified as fixed modification and Acetylation modification and oxidation on Met were specified as variable modifications. FDR was adjusted to < 1% and minimum score for modified peptides was set > 40.

## Protein Functional Enrichment

Proteins without detailed annotation were annotated by searching against the NCBI non-redundant protein database<sup>2</sup> using PSI and PHI-BLAST programs<sup>3</sup>. Protein functional classification was performed on the basis of combination of information from KEGG pathway database<sup>4</sup>, UniProt database<sup>5</sup>, and the Gene Ontology protein database<sup>6</sup>, as well as literature.

## Enrichment of Gene Ontology analysis

Proteins were classified by GO annotation into three categories: biological process, cellular compartment and molecular function. For each category, a two-tailed Fisher's exact test was employed to test the enrichment of the differentially modified protein against all identified proteins. The GO with a corrected p-value < 0.05 is considered significant.

## Enrichment of pathway analysis

Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database was used to identify enriched pathways by a two-tailed Fisher's exact test to test the enrichment of the differentially modified protein against all identified proteins. The pathway with a corrected p-value < 0.05 was considered significant. These pathways were classified into hierarchical categories according to the KEGG website.

## Enrichment of protein domain analysis

For each category proteins, InterPro (a resource that provides functional analysis of protein sequences by classifying them into families and predicting the presence of domains and important sites) database was researched and a two-tailed Fisher's exact test was employed to test the enrichment of the differentially modified protein against all identified proteins. Protein domains with a corrected p-value < 0.05 were considered significant.

## Phosphoprotein Homology Modeling

Three-dimensional structural models for phosphoproteins were generated using SWISS-MODEL comparative protein modeling server<sup>8</sup>(Biasini et al., 2014). Structures were visualized and analyzed using the Swiss-PdbViewer software (version 3.7). Functional domains were predicted by InterPro: the integrative protein signature database<sup>9</sup>.

## Abbreviations

ALDH: NAD(P)<sup>+</sup>-dependent aldehyde dehydrogenases; CaM-BP: CaM-binding protein; CaM: calcium;CAT: Catalase; COG Clusters of Orthologous Groups of proteins; MAP3K epsilon protein kinase 1; NDPK2, nucleoside diphosphate kinase 2 protein kinase OEC Photosystem II oxygen evolving complex; POD: peroxidase; SOD: Superoxide dismutase; TMT labeling: Tandem mass tags labeling; STP: serine/threonine-protein kinase;

## Declarations

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## Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Authors' contributions

XZ and HX designed the research; YL and ZZ prepared the plant materials for sequencing. YL carried out bioinformatics analysis of data; LY, HF and YT performed the experiments and statistical analyses; YL and ZZ collected data and researched literature, YL interpreted the data and wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Consent for publication

Not applicable.

## Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

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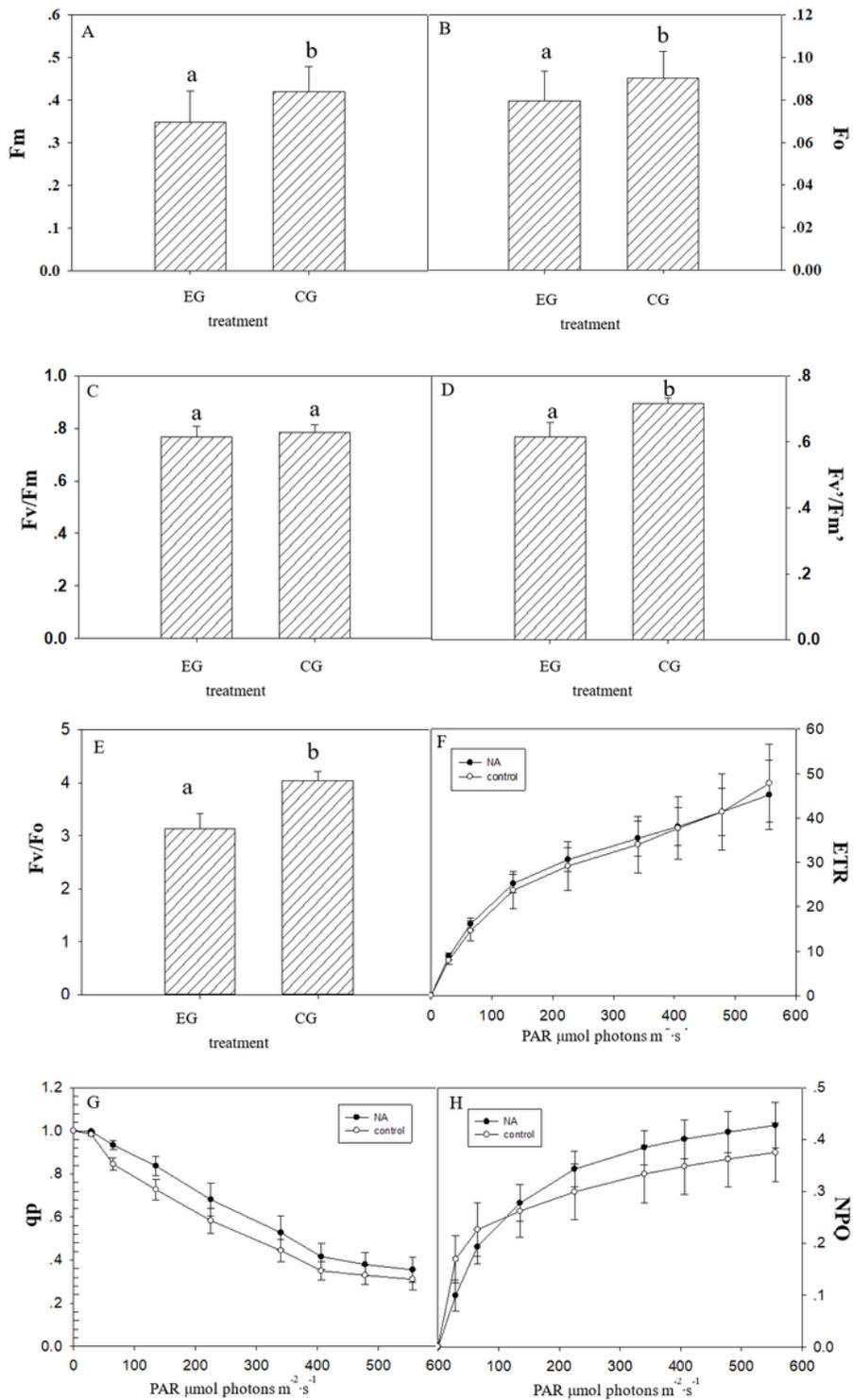
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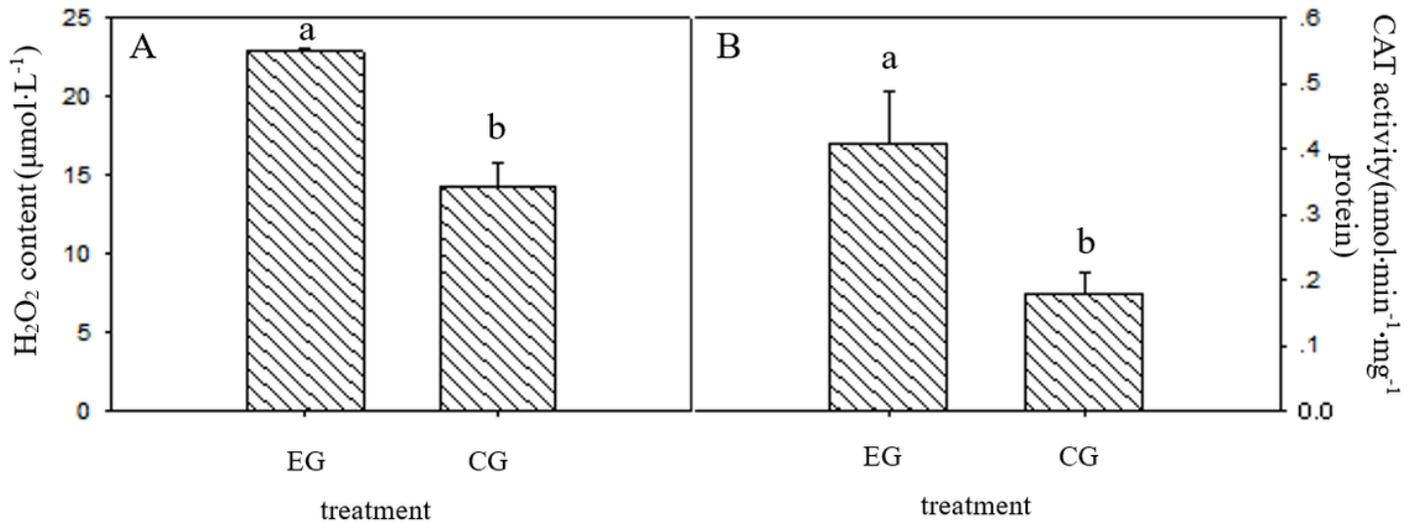
## Figures



**Figure 1**

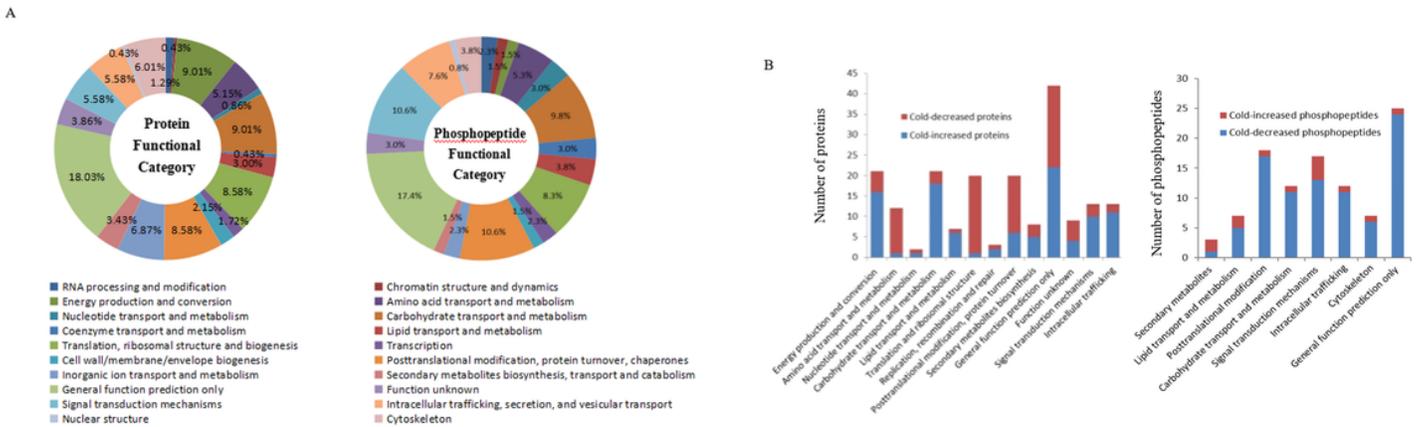
Photosynthetic characteristics in *R. chrysanthemum* under cold stress. Lower case letters indicate significant differences among different treatments (p < 0.05). (A) initial minimum fluorescence (Fo); (B) maximal fluorescence (Fm); (C) Maximum quantum yield of PSII (Fv/Fm); (D) effective quantum yield of PSII (Fv'/Fm'); (E) Potential Activity of Optical System II (Fv/Fo); (F) relative electron transport rate (ETR); (G)

Mean nonphotochemical quenching (NPQ) as a function of PAR; (H) Mean photochemical quenching (qP) as a function of PAR.



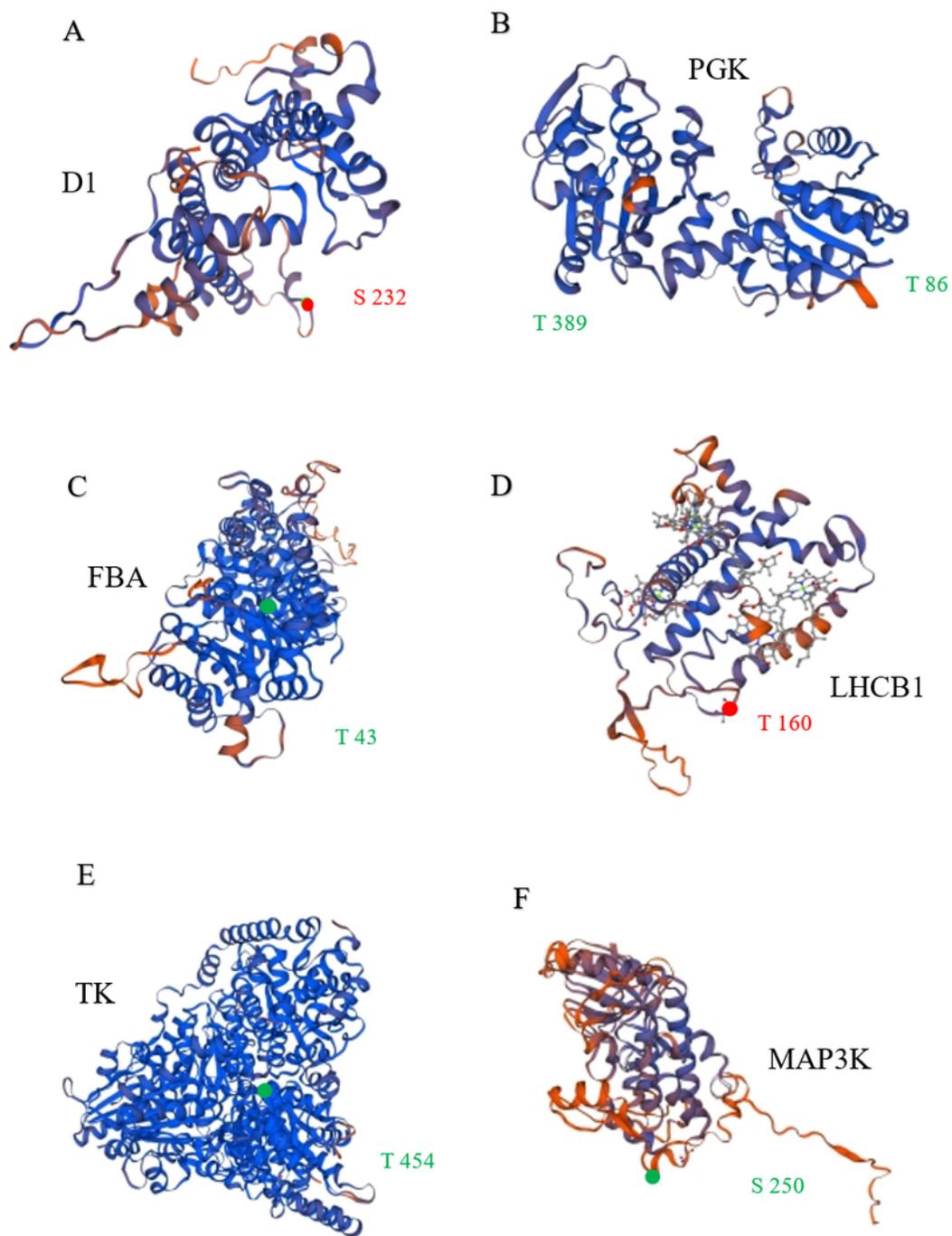
**Figure 2**

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> content and catalase activities in rhododendron aureum under cold stress. (A) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> content; (B) catalase (CAT) activities



**Figure 3**

Functional categorization and abundance patterns of cold stress-responsive proteins and phosphopeptides in rhododendron aureum leaves. (A) A total of 350 cold stress-responsive proteins were classified into 20 functional categories, and a total of 274 cold stress-responsive phosphopeptides were classified into 20 functional categories. The percentage of proteins in each functional category is shown in the pie; (B) Abundance patterns of cold stress-responsive proteins and phosphopeptides in each functional category.



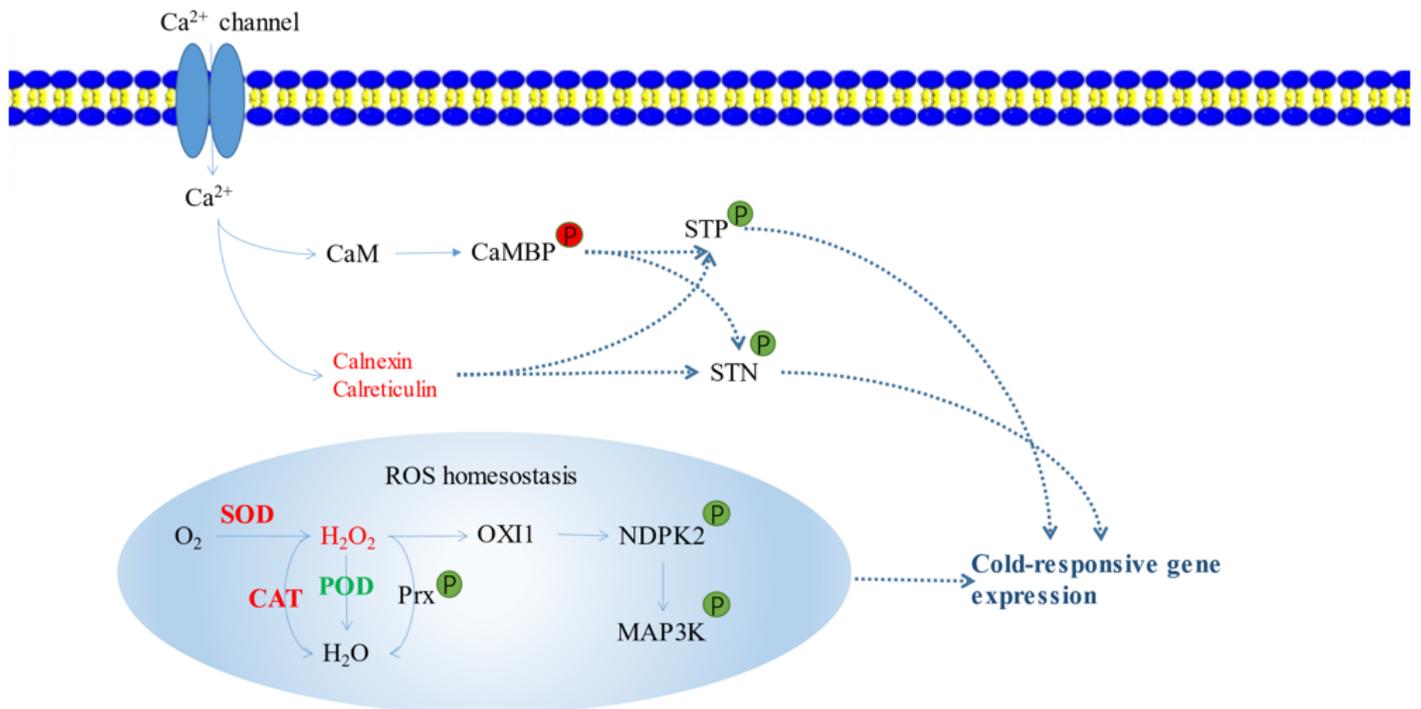
**Figure 4**

Homology models of the heat stress-responsive phosphoproteins from spinach leaves in three dimensions. (A) Photosystem II protein D1; (B) phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK); (C) fructose-bisphosphate aldolase (FBA); (D) light-harvesting complex II chlorophyll a/b binding protein 1 (LHCb1); (E) transketolase (TK); (F) MAP3K epsilon protein kinase 1 OS=Arabidopsis thaliana (MAP3K). The phosphorylation sites

are shown with balls in red (increased phosphorylation level) and green (decreased phosphorylation level). Domains from the phosphoprotein and corresponding names are highlighted in the same color.

**Figure 5**

Schematic representation of cold stress-responsive photosynthesis in rhododendron chrysanthum leaves. Cold stress-responsive signal transduction, ROS homeostasis, and transcriptional regulation in rhododendron chrysanthum. Protein names in red and green represent increased and decreased protein abundances under cold stress, respectively. Substrate names with red and green indicate the cold-increased and cold-decreased contents, respectively. Arrows with solid and dashed lines represent direct stimulation/single-step reaction and indirect stimulation/multi-step reaction, respectively. A “P” in red and green circles indicates increased and decreased phosphorylation levels of the corresponding proteins, respectively. A “P” in green circles indicates decreased phosphorylation levels of the corresponding proteins. 3PGA, 3-phosphoglycerate; F6P, fructose 6-phosphate; FBA, Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase; FBP, fructose-1,6-bisphosphate; G3P, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate; NDH, NAD(P)H dehydrogenase; PS, photosystem; Ru5P, ribulose-5-phosphate; RuBisCO, ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase/ oxygenase; RuBP, ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate; TK, transketolase; Xu5P, ketose xylulose-5-phosphate.



**Figure 6**

Cold stress-responsive signal transduction in rhododendron chrysanthum. Protein names in red and green represent increased and decreased protein abundances under cold stress, respectively. Substrate names with red and green indicate the cold-increased and cold-decreased contents, respectively. Arrows with

solid and dashed lines represent direct stimulation/single-step reaction and indirect stimulation/multi-step reaction, respectively. The “T” shape line represents inhibition. A “P” in red and green circles indicates increased and decreased phosphorylation levels of the corresponding proteins, respectively; CaM, calmodulin; CaMBP, calmodulin-binding protein; CAT, catalase; MAP3K epsilon protein kinase 1; NDPK2, nucleoside diphosphate kinase 2 protein kinase; POD, peroxidase; Prx, peroxiredoxin; ROS, reactive oxygen species; SOD, superoxide dismutase; STK, serine/threonine-protein kinase; STP, serine/threonine-protein phosphorylase;

## Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [SupplementaryTable1.docx](#)
- [SupplementaryTable2.docx](#)