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Novel hydrated graphene ribbon unexpectedly promotes aged seed germination and root differentiation

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SUBJECT AREAS:

NANOTOXICOLOGY

PLANT DEVELOPMENT

NANOBIOTECHNOLOGY

Received
26 September 2013Accepted
30 December 2013Published
21 January 2014Correspondence and
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It is well known that graphene (G) induces nanotoxicity towards living organisms. Here, a novel and biocompatible hydrated graphene ribbon (HGR) unexpectedly promoted aged (two years) seed germination. HGR formed at the normal temperature and pressure (120 days hydration), presented 17.1% oxygen, 0.9% nitrogen groups, disorder-layer structure, with 0.38 nm thickness ribbon morphology. Interestingly, there were bulges around the edges of HGR. Compared to G and graphene oxide (GO), HGR increased seed germination by 15% root differentiation between 52 and 59% and enhanced resistance to oxidative stress. The metabonomics analysis discovered that HGR upregulated carbohydrate, amino acid, and fatty acids metabolism that determined secondary metabolism, nitrogen sequestration, cell membrane integrity, permeability, and oxidation resistance. Hexadecanoic acid as a biomarker promoted root differentiation and increased the germination rate. Our discovery is a novel HGR that promotes aged seed germination, illustrates metabolic specificity among graphene-based materials, and inspires innovative concepts in the regulation of seed development.

Given that water is the most frequently used solvent and is ubiquitous in the natural environment, hydration is a high-priority item in nanomaterial chemistry and geochemistry. As the thinnest material (approximately 0.4 nm) ever invented, graphene (G) has been attracting a tremendous amount of attention in various fields due to its unique properties^{1–4}. Graphene oxide (GO) with structural defects can adsorb H₂O; simultaneously, H₂O influences the layer and folding morphology of GO^{5,6}. However, the hydration of G is still not well understood, especially for long-term exposure in an open atmospheric environment at the normal temperature and pressure.

After careful consideration, we expect to discover certain interesting applications of new nanomaterials, rather than be limited by changes of physicochemical properties. It is well reported that G destroys cell membranes and induces significant cytotoxicity^{7–9}, although the biomolecular mechanisms are obscure. Recently, surface functionalization and morphology are thought to determine the biocompatibility of G^{7,10,11}. Therefore, it will be an interesting finding that a new G characterized by specific-surface groups or morphology exhibits distinct, high biocompatibility compared with traditional G and GO¹².

Seed germination is a critical phase of the plant life cycle resulting in many biological processes^{13,14}. Seed germination combined with various catabolic and anabolic processes is sensitive to various internal and external stimuli¹⁵. Consequently, the regulation of seed germination by nanomaterials has been performed abundantly in the research^{16–18}. However, the biomolecular regulations of nanomaterials on seed germination are unclear. Unlike genes and proteins, metabolites serve as direct signatures of biochemical activity and are easy to correlate with cellular biochemistries and biological stories^{19–21}. Naturally, the metabonomics technology becomes a potential tool to analyze bioeffects of nanomaterials after genomics and proteomics⁷.

Herein, we discover a novel hydrated graphene ribbon (HGR) that shows few oxygen/nitrogen groups and disordered layer structures forming at the normal temperature and pressure (120 days hydration). Compared with G and GO, HGR promotes aged (two years) seed germination and root differentiation, and reduces oxidative stress. The metabonomics analysis reveals HGR upregulates carbohydrate, amino acid, and fatty acid metabolism that determine secondary metabolism, nitrogen sequestration, cell membrane integrity, permeability, and oxidation resistance. This work discovers a novel HGR that promotes aged seed germination, illustrates metabolic specificity among graphene-based materials (GBMs), and inspires innovative thinking in the regulation of seed development.

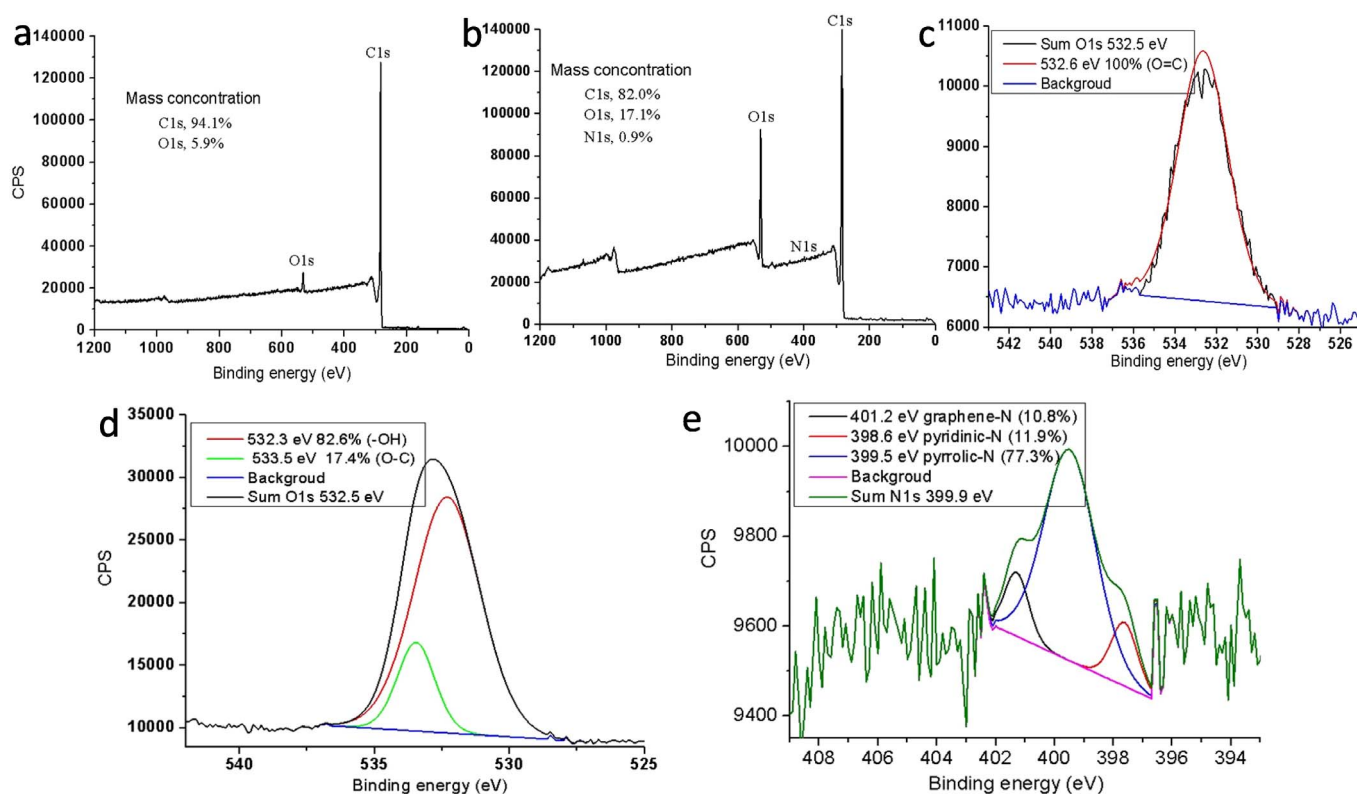


Figure 1 | The XPS spectra of G and HGR. (a) Wide scan of G. (b) Wide scan of HGR. (c) O1s spectra of G. (d) O1s spectra of HGR. (e) N1s spectra of HGR.

Results

Few oxygen/nitrogen groups generate in HGR. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) is an essential tool used to reveal the surface chemistry of nanomaterials^{22,23}. Compared with G, the contribution of O1s increases and a new peak of N1s occurs in HGR, as shown in Figures 1a and b. The atomic concentrations of O1s were 5.9% and 17.1% in G and HGR, respectively. The atomic concentration of N1s was 0.9% in HGR. The only component of G O1s is O=C (100%), while the components of HGR O1s involve -OH (82.6%) and O-C (17.4%), as described in Figures 1c and d. The specific component of HGR N1s includes pyridinic-N (398.6 eV, 11.9%), pyrrolic-N (399.5 eV, 77.3%) and graphene-N (401.2 eV, 10.8%)²³, as presented in Figure 1e. These interesting results demonstrate that G gradually (hydration was performed at 120 days) reacts with oxygen and nitrogen in water at the normal temperature and pressure.

HGR presents disorder-layer and ribbon morphology. Furthermore, the morphology of G and HGR is studied, as illustrated in Figure 2. The atomic force microscope (AFM) image of G exhibited approximately 0.8 nm thickness and multilateral-sheet morphology. HGR presented ribbon morphology with approximately 0.38 nm thickness. The widths and lengths of ribbons were approximately 0.4 μm and 2.0 μm , respectively, as presented in Figure 2b. Interestingly, there are highlighted lights that surround the HGR edges, as shown in Figure 2b. The thickness of highlighted lights was approximately 7.1 nm. The field emission transmission electron microscopy (FETEM) image of G exhibited straight streaks, thereby demonstrating the orderly packing of layers. The interval of streaks was approximately 0.4 nm, which agreed with the thickness of single layer G²⁴. In contrast, the streaks of HGR were twisted and disordered, which suggested that the packing of layers was untidy. The disordered-layer structure was probably owing to the highlighted lights in the AFM image. The interval of streaks was

approximately 0.5 nm and slightly higher than that of G. The modified oxygen and nitrogen groups probably produced the highlighted lights. Finally, hydration induced the morphological transformation of G.

HGR promotes aged seed germination. Effects of GBMs on aged seed germination of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) are presented in Figure 3. The germination rate of aged seeds was 93% in the control group. G and GO inhibited germination with the same germination rate of 87%, while HGR significantly ($P = 0.03$) promoted germination with a 100% germination rate. Similarly, fresh weight, germinal length, root length, and root differentiation (number) of wheat were inhibited by G and GO, while germination was obviously developed by HGR. The concentrations of malondialdehyde (MDA) reflecting lipid peroxidation were 13.2, 12.5, and 8.8 mg/g in the control, G, and HGR groups, respectively. The main antioxidant enzyme (superoxide dismutase, SOD; catalase, CAT; peroxidase, POD) activities were also disturbed by GBMs. In summary, GO led to a lower toxicity than G, but both inhibited seed germination. GO had more oxygen and nitrogen groups than HGR (information about GO is described in Figures S1–S3, and the nitrogen groups of GO are from NaNO_3 used in the synthetic process of GO). These results demonstrate that the modification of oxygen/nitrogen groups is not a direct reason to promote seed germination by HGR. The morphology of HGR probably plays a dominant role in the promotion of wheat seed germination.

GBMs induce the metabolic specificity. The metabonomics analysis revealed how G, HGR, and GO regulated seed germination. Gas chromatography - mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS) analyses were performed to determine the relative levels of metabolites in the leaves, seeds, and roots of wheat, as shown in Figures S4–7. A total of 200 peaks were analyzed in each sample and 65 metabolites (alkanes include C_4 , C_{16} , C_{17} , C_{21} , C_{22} , C_{25} , C_{26}

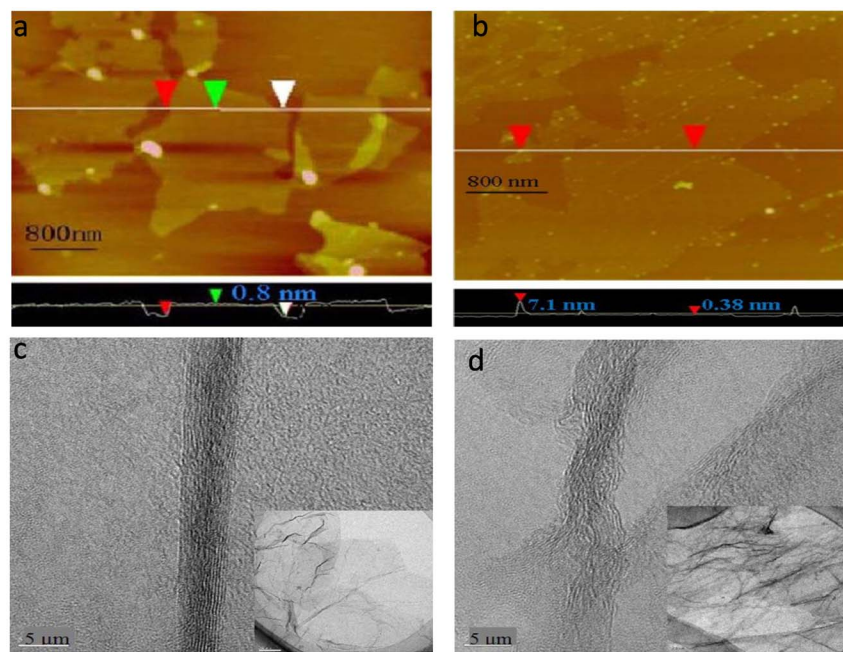


Figure 2 | The morphology of G and HGR. (a) AFM image of G. (b) AFM image of HGR. (c) FETEM image of G. (d) FETEM image of HGR. Scale bars for the inserted images in (c) and (d), 0.2 μm .

and C_{28}) were identified, as shown in Tables S1–3. As illustrated in Figure 4a, the principal component analysis (PCA) demonstrates that metabolites are tissue-specific in the same plant. Scores of metabolites in the HGR group were largely separated from that in other groups, especially for seed and root tissues. Moreover, the orthogonal projection to latent structures – discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) was performed, as described in Figures 4b–d. Fresh weight, chlorophyll a, and chlorophyll a/b as Y variables represent the growth activity and photosynthesis of plants. The dispersed distribution of scores with good model parameters (R^2X , more than 0.7; R^2Y , 1; Q_2 , more than 0.9) indicated the differences of plant growth activity and photosynthesis among the exposed groups. For germination rate and root differentiation as Y variables (R^2X , 1 and 0.755; R^2Y , 1 and 0.997; Q_2 , 1 and 0.952), the scores were clearly divided into three clusters (the control, G/GO, and HGR) as shown in Figure 4c, thus implying the metabolic specificity. MDA, SOD, POD, and CAT representing oxidative stress were set as Y variables, respectively. There were distinct separations of scores between the control and GBMs groups, indicating that GBMs posed oxidative stress to seed germination. Overall, the PCA and OPLS-DA analysis proposed that metabolisms were specific among GBMs groups.

High VIP metabolites link GBMs exposure and seed germination together. The cumulative variables important to projection (VIP) values were calculated to ascertain which variables contributed most to the model of OPLS-DA. The top five VIP variables in the OPLS-DA model are labeled in Figure 5. Hexadecanoic acid, mannose, asparagine, glucose, threonine, and alanine were identified as the metabolites of the top five VIP (values more than 1.4) relating to germination rate and root differentiation, as labeled in Figure 5a. The first 4 metabolites were upregulated by HGR and were downregulated by G in seeds. By comparing the control and HGR, G and GO enhanced the content of alanine. Therefore, alanine was proposed to relate to the inhibition of seed germination. Inositol and valine with VIP values more than 1.2 regulated the growth and photosynthesis in whole wheat, as illustrated in Figure 5b. Compared to G and GO, the control and HGR developed the anabolism of both inositol and valine. Tyrosine, arabinofuranose,

gluconic acid, and aconitic acid with VIP values more than 1.2 correlate to oxidative stress, such as MDA, SOD, POD, and CAT in leaves, respectively, as shown in Figure 5c. Compared to G, HGR downregulated arabinofuranose, gluconic acid, and aconitic acid anabolisms, and upregulated tyrosine anabolism. The metabolites of the top VIP values present good relevance to the corresponding Y variables, as shown in Figure 6. In particular, the correlation coefficients of hexadecanoic acid with root differentiation and germination rate were 0.98. Interestingly, when 10 mg/L hexadecanoic acid was supplemented in G exposed groups, the root differentiation and germination rate increased by 68% and 15%, respectively. Therefore, hexadecanoic acid regulates seed germination and root differentiation, and is identified as a new biomarker of wheat exposed to GBMs.

HGR upregulates carbohydrate, amino acid, and fatty acid metabolisms. The main metabolic pathways of wheat exposed to GBMs are described in Figure 7. The content of glucose as an important energy resource was higher in HGR group than that in G and GO groups. Given that glycolysis is the potential main pathway of glucose consumption, G or GO probably initially inhibited glycolysis to reduce the germination rate and root differentiation. Moreover, G developed the catabolism of glucose to produce gluconic acid that disturbed glycolysis, and interrupted the metabolic flux from glucose to glucopyranoside and glucopyranose. The contents of mannose, sorbose, and maltose were also the highest in the HGR group. Therefore, HGR triggered the upregulation of carbohydrate metabolism to excite aged seed germination. Products of glyceric acid-3-P catabolism included glyceric acid, serine, and inositol as the top VIP metabolites of growth and photosynthesis and were upregulated by HGR compared to G, as shown in Figure 7. G and HGR promoted phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism, respectively, indicating the alterations in shikimate-mediated secondary metabolisms. For example, lanostane as one secondary metabolism was upregulated by HGR in whole wheat. Phenylalanine and tyrosine were high VIP metabolites of SOD and MDA, respectively, thus indicating the relationships between metabolites, oxidative stress, and G exposure. Pyruvate was located at the key point between glycolysis and tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle. Here, the contents of pyruvate

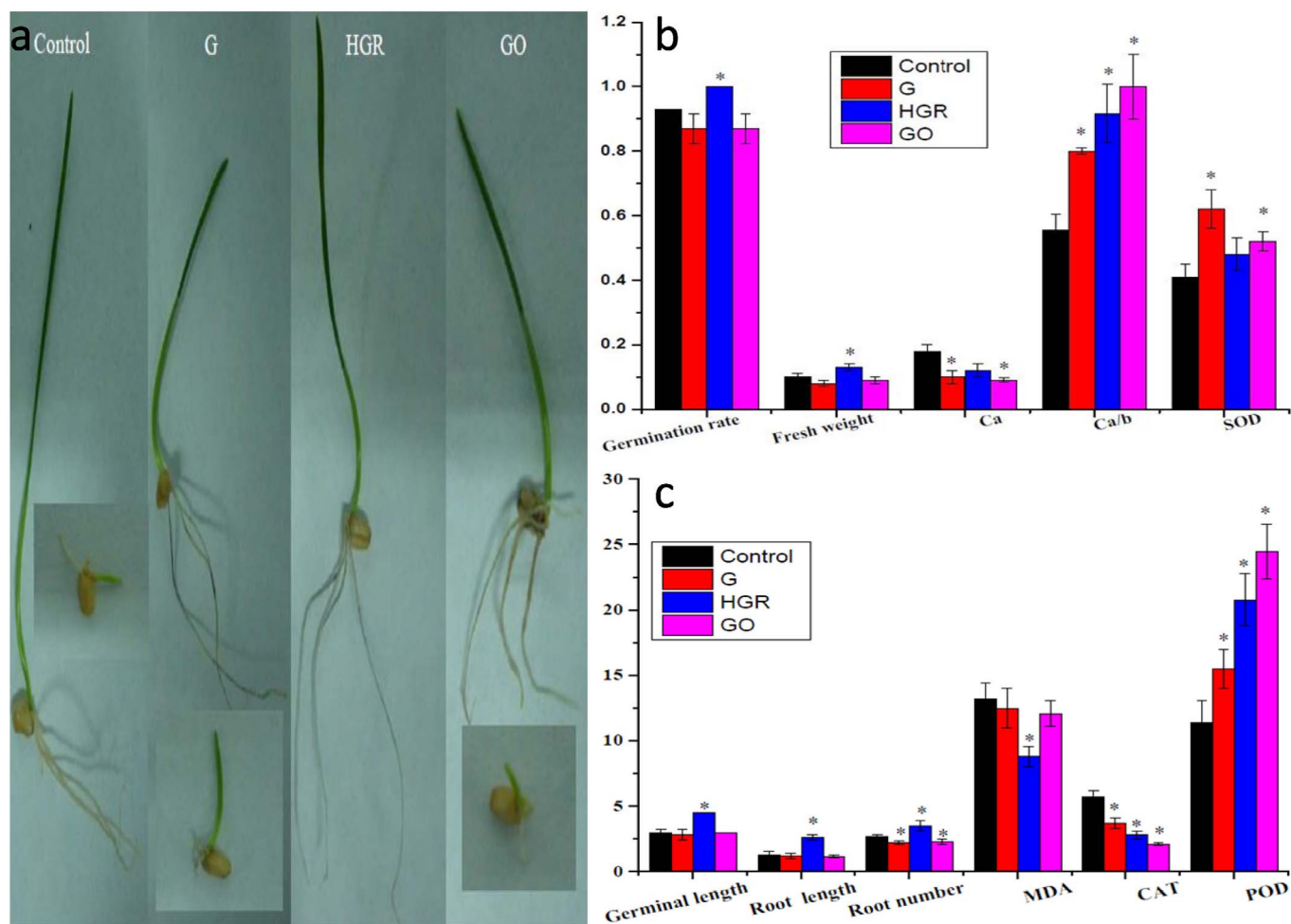


Figure 3 | Effects of GBMs on the germination of aged wheat seeds. (a) Seed germination images of wheat exposed to the control (pure water) and GBMs (G, HRG, and GO). The inserted images show distinctly inhibited seed germinations. (b) Seed germination rate, fresh weight of wheat, content of chlorophyll a (C_a), ratios of chlorophyll a to chlorophyll b (C_a/b), and activity of SOD of wheat exposed to the control and GBMs. (c) Germinal average length, root average length, root number per wheat, content of MDA, activity of CAT and POD of wheat exposed to the control and GBMs. The significant level at $P < 0.05$. Units of these biochemical parameters: germination rate, 0–1 representing to 0–100%; fresh weight of wheat, g; C_a , mg/g; germinal average length, cm; root average length, cm; MDA, mg/g; SOD, U/mg/protein; CAT, U/g/protein; POD, U/mg/protein.

was negatively correlated to plant fresh weight ($R^2 = 0.95$), and were the lowest in the HGR group. The low content of pyruvate may be attributed to the precursor consumption and enhancement of catabolisms, as shown in Figure 7. Hexadecanoic acid and octadecadienoic acid were the highest VIP metabolite of seed germination and the top VIP metabolite of MDA, respectively. The contents of both metabolites were the highest in HGR compared to the control, G and GO. This result indicated the enhancement of fatty acid metabolisms governed seed germination and lipid peroxidation resistance. The aspartate metabolism involved three top VIP amino acids: threonine, asparagine, and lysine. Here, the content of threonine was correlated to the CAT activity in leaf growth and seed germination. The glutamate metabolism involves two top VIP amino acids: glutamine and proline. Compared to the control, the amino acid metabolism, including alanine, leucine, isoleucine, and valine, was downregulated in GBMs. The intermediates of the TCA cycle were also inhibited by GBMs.

Discussion

This novel HGR with few oxygen/nitrogen groups, disordered-layer, and thick ribbon morphology differed from traditional G and GO, as shown in Figures 1, 2, and S1. Nanomaterials were transformed into nanomaterial oxides by acute treatment, such as oxygenant or

UV irradiation^{24,25}. The previous work also showed that GO modified nitrogen from NH_3 at temperatures higher than $300^\circ C$ ²⁶. Interestingly, this work revealed that G was gradually oxidized and modified nitrogen at the normal temperature and pressure. As is well known, the functionalization influences the bioavailability of G^{7,27}. However, HGR rather than G or GO excited the aged seed germination, thereby suggesting that absolute oxygen and nitrogen groups were not the direct reasons for improving the biocompatibility of G. Recently, the G nanoribbon was thought to trigger cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of cells^{28,29}. In this work, a thick G ribbon with a disordered-layer structure was formed during long-term hydration (120 days). The width of HGR ribbons was approximately two-fold larger than reported G nanoribbons, and the thickness of HGR was half of that of reported G nanoribbons^{30,31}. In addition, the raised bright spot around the HGR edges was obviously different with reported G nanoribbons. Herein, it was supposed that the insertion of oxygen and nitrogen drove the specific disordered-layer and thick ribbon morphology that further excited the aged seed germination.

There is the abundant evidence that reactive oxygen species (ROS), the products of G exposure to living organisms, lead to lipid peroxidation and disturb antioxidant enzyme systems³². The redox status was thought to mediate cell differentiation/reproduction and seed germination^{33–36}. MDA as an indicator of lipid peroxidation was downregulated by HGR. Antioxidant enzyme systems (CAT, POD,

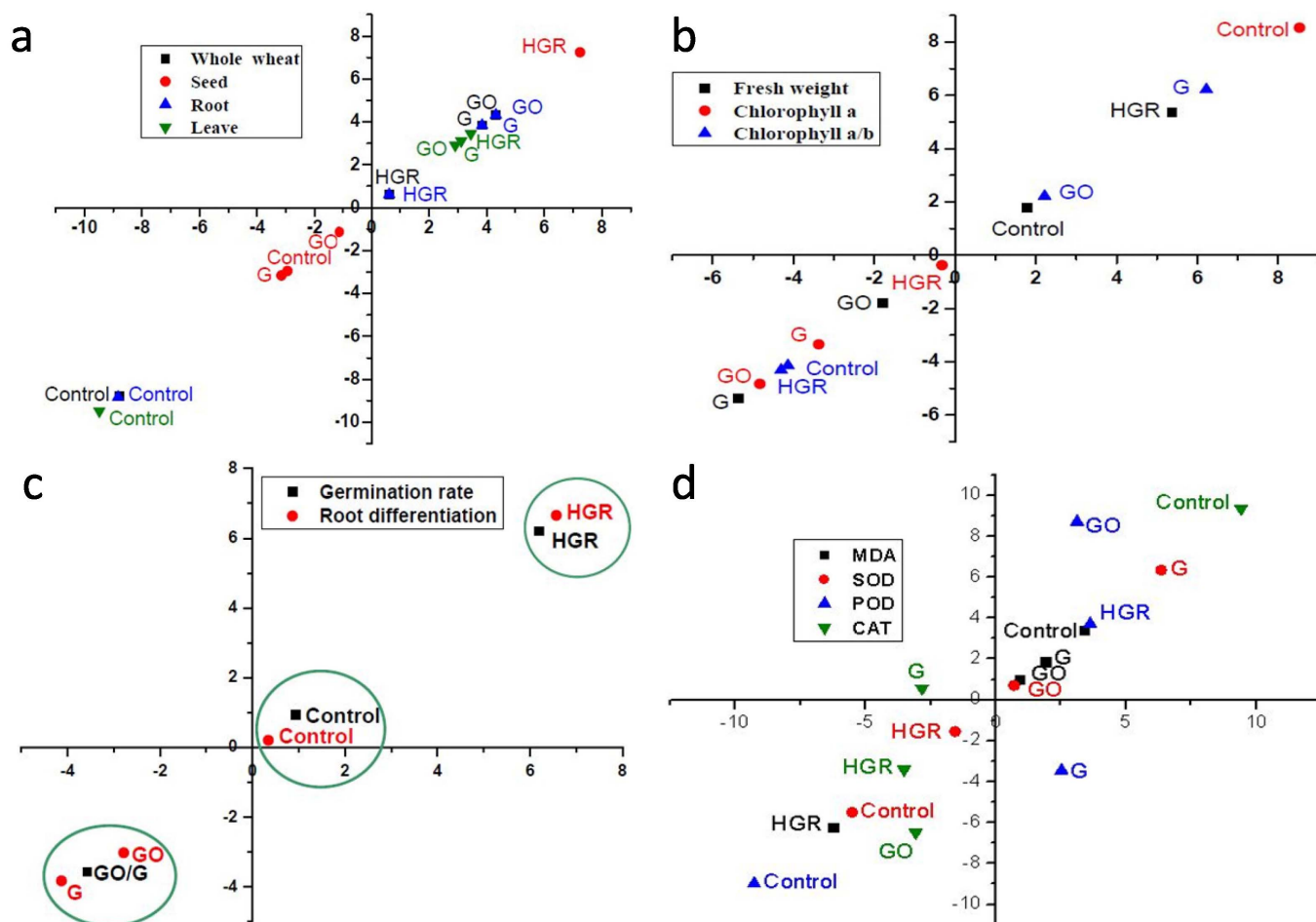


Figure 4 | The metabolic cluster analysis of wheat in the control and GBM (G, HGR, and GO) groups. (a) Metabolic cluster analysis of different tissues using PCA scores plot. (b) Metabolic cluster analysis of whole wheat using OPLS-DA scores plot. (c) Metabolic cluster analysis of seeds using OPLS-DA scores plot. (d) Metabolic cluster analysis of leaves using OPLS-DA scores plot.

and SOD) of plants were also distinctly regulated by HGR. Stress conditions over-expressed SOD and POD and enhanced the seed longevity and germination rate of plants³⁷. However, GO induced higher activities of SOD and POD than HGR. Therefore, antioxidant enzyme activities did not directly indicate the germination situation of seeds exposed to GBMs.

To identify how hydration reduced G toxicity and promoted seed germination, the metabolic paths of seed germination were explored. Glucopyranoside and glucopyranose play critical roles in the defense of oxidative stress³⁸ and were upregulated by HGR compared with G. Glucose and mannose have osmoprotective and antioxidant roles to extrinsic stress³⁹, and were also upregulated by HGR. The decrease of maltose relates to oxidative stress via formation of ROS⁴⁰. Here, HGR enhanced the content of maltose, thus demonstrating that the oxidative stress induced by HGR was gentle. GBMs caused changes in the metabolism of inositol, thus implying alterations to functions of cell membranes, since inositol is an important component of cell membrane phospholipids⁴¹. These results demonstrate that HGR causes upregulation of the carbohydrate metabolism that plays osmoprotective, antioxidant, and cell membrane phospholipids roles in seed germination.

Aromatic amino acids (tyrosine and phenylalanine) are synthesized through the shikimate pathway and serve as precursors for a wide range of secondary metabolites^{42,43}. In the presented work, a secondary metabolite, lanostane, was upregulated by HGR, and governed the fresh weight of wheat. Threonine biosynthesis was affected by the intracellular redox status³⁴, and was upregulated by HGR.

Asparagine and glutamine play central roles in nitrogen transport and storage in plants⁴⁴, and were upregulated by HGR compared with G and GO. Given asparagine and glutamine had high VIP values for root differentiation and contents of chlorophyll a, it was proposed that nitrogen sequestration was related to root differentiation and photosynthesis. In addition, glutamine and lysine serve as primary precursors for stress related metabolites, such as γ -aminobutyrate⁴⁵. The increasing content of proline in plant species is thought to provide an osmoprotective function by acting as an electron sink to reduce the amount of singlet oxygen^{46,47}. Compared to G and GO, HGR increased the content of proline that was a high VIP metabolite for wheat fresh weight and chlorophyll a/b. These results demonstrate that HGR regulates amino acid metabolism fluxes to improve secondary, osmoprotective, and nitrogen metabolites that promote seed germination.

HGR also upregulated the content of fatty acids, such as hexadecanoic acid and octadecadienoic acid, that were discovered to relate to seed germination and antioxidation. The unsaturated fatty acid (hexadecanoic acid) improves membrane fluidity⁴⁸, which may resist membrane damage from G. Given that alanine and leucine in proteins are 7.5 mol% and 9.0 mol%, respectively, the increase of both amino acids indicates protein breakdown⁴⁹. There was no obvious increase of both amino acids, thus suggesting GBMs did not induce the breakdown of proteins. Branched chain amino acids (BCAAs), including leucine, isoleucine, and valine provide an alternative source of energy in sugar⁵⁰. Compared to the control, GBMs led to an approximately 50% and 33% to 67% reduction of BCAAs and

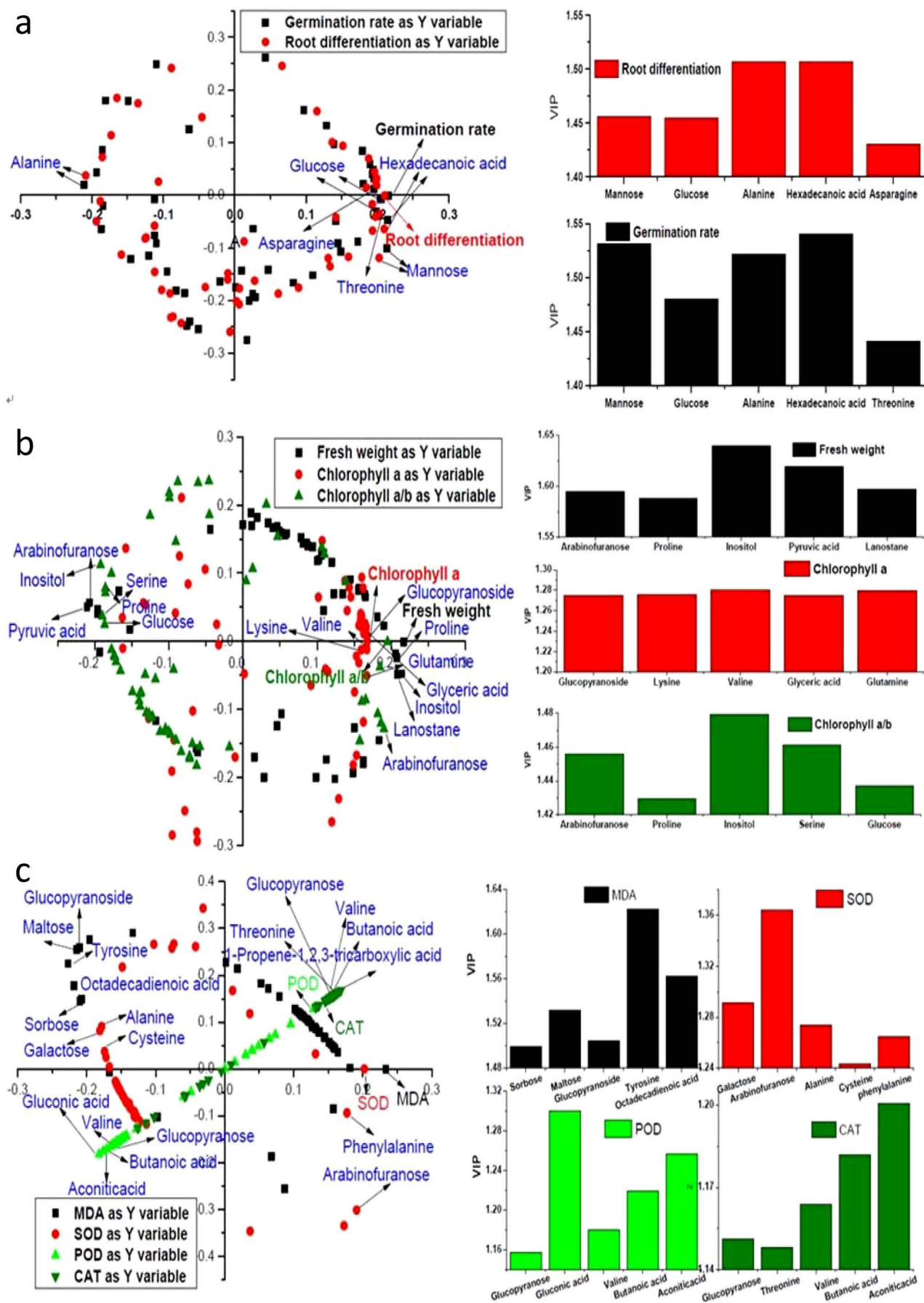


Figure 5 | The OPLS-DA loadings plot of metabolites (left) and high VIP metabolites (right) linking to the HGR exposure. Loadings plot and top five VIP metabolites (blue) from seeds (a), whole wheat (b), and leaves (c).

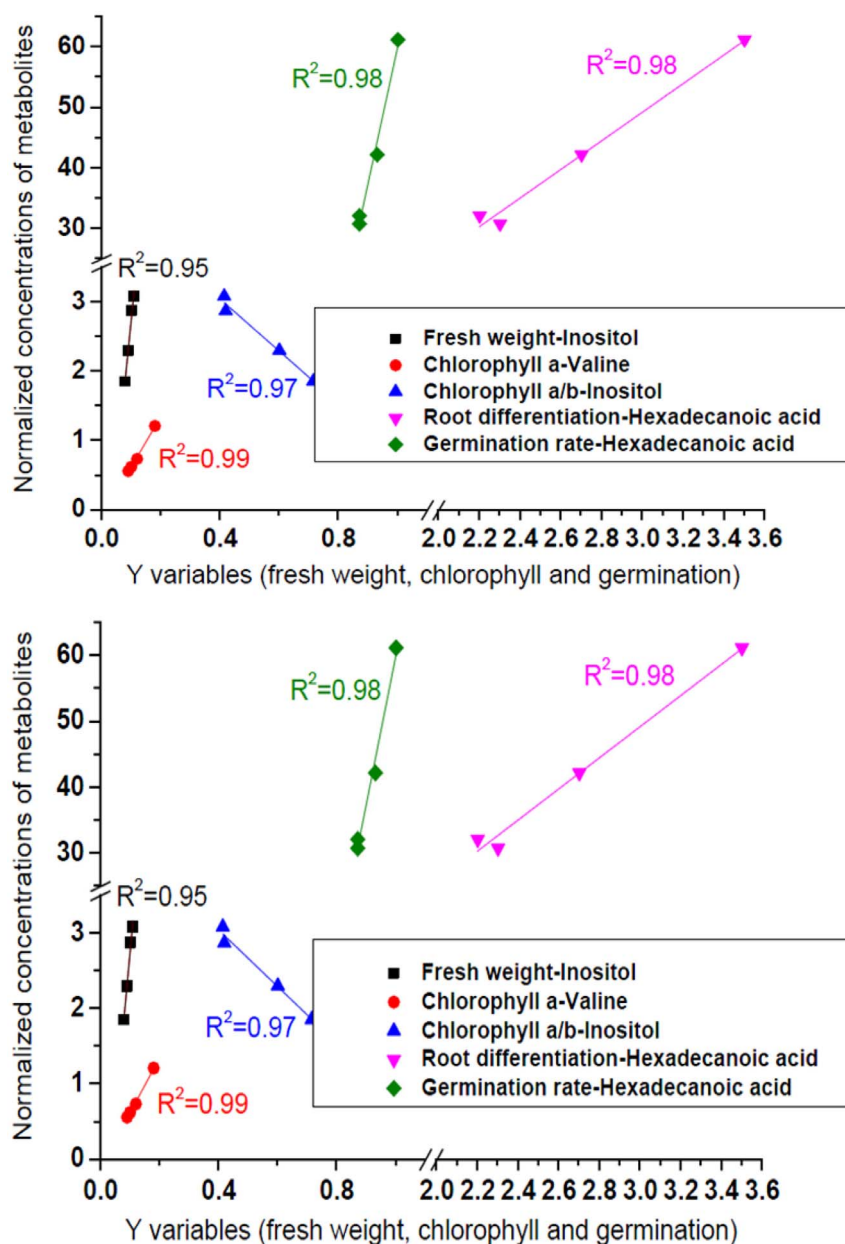


Figure 6 | Correlations between X variables and Y variables in the OPLS-DA analysis. X variables are metabolites of top five VIP. Y variables are fresh weight, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll a/b, root differentiation, germination rate, MDA, SOD, POD, and CAT.

chlorophyll a, respectively. The downregulation of chlorophyll a increases oxidative respiration in order to provide cellular energy⁵¹, while the intermediates of the TCA cycle were also downregulated by GBMs. Decrease of TCA cycle intermediates only distinctly influenced the activity of POD and CAT in wheat leaves, as shown in Figure 7. It was suggested that metabolisms of the TCA cycle and BCAAs were not sensitive to seed germination.

In summary, a novel HGR with few oxygen/nitrogen groups, disordered-layer structures, and thick ribbon morphology was formed at the normal temperature and pressure. Compared to G and GO, HGR promoted aged seed germination and root differentiation and relieved oxidative stress. Furthermore, the metabolomics analysis revealed distinct differences between HGR and G/GO. HGR promoted carbohydrate, amino acid, and fatty acid metabolisms that determined secondary metabolism, nitrogen sequestration, cell membrane integrity, permeability, and oxidation resistance. This discovery is a novel HGR that promotes aged seed germination,

illustrates metabolic specificity among GBMs, and inspires innovative thinking in the regulation of seed development.

Methods

Long-term hydration of G. G and GO nanosheets were obtained from the Nanjing XFNANO Materials Tech Co., Ltd., China. The single layer G was prepared by thermal exfoliation reduction and hydrogen reduction. GO was synthesized using Hummer's method. The physicochemical properties of G and GO are provided in Figures 1, 2 and S1–3. G 0.02 g was suspended in 200 ml pure water (18.2 Ω /cm) by ultrasonic apparatus running for 40 min at 400 W. Next, suspended G was placed in a light incubator maintaining 3000 Lx irradiation, 24°C temperature, and 80% humidity. The hydration was conducted for 120 days. During the hydration, pure water was complemented to keep the volume at 150–200 ml. Finally, water was evaporated and then lyophilized to collect HGR. XPS measurements were conducted using an Axis Ultra XPS system (Kratos) with a monochromatic Al K α X-ray source (1486.6 eV). The spectra were analyzed using Casa-XPS V2.3.13 software. The peak deconvolutions were performed using Gaussian components after a Shirley background subtraction. AFM and TEM were performed on Veeco Nanoscope 4 and JEM-2010 FEF, respectively.

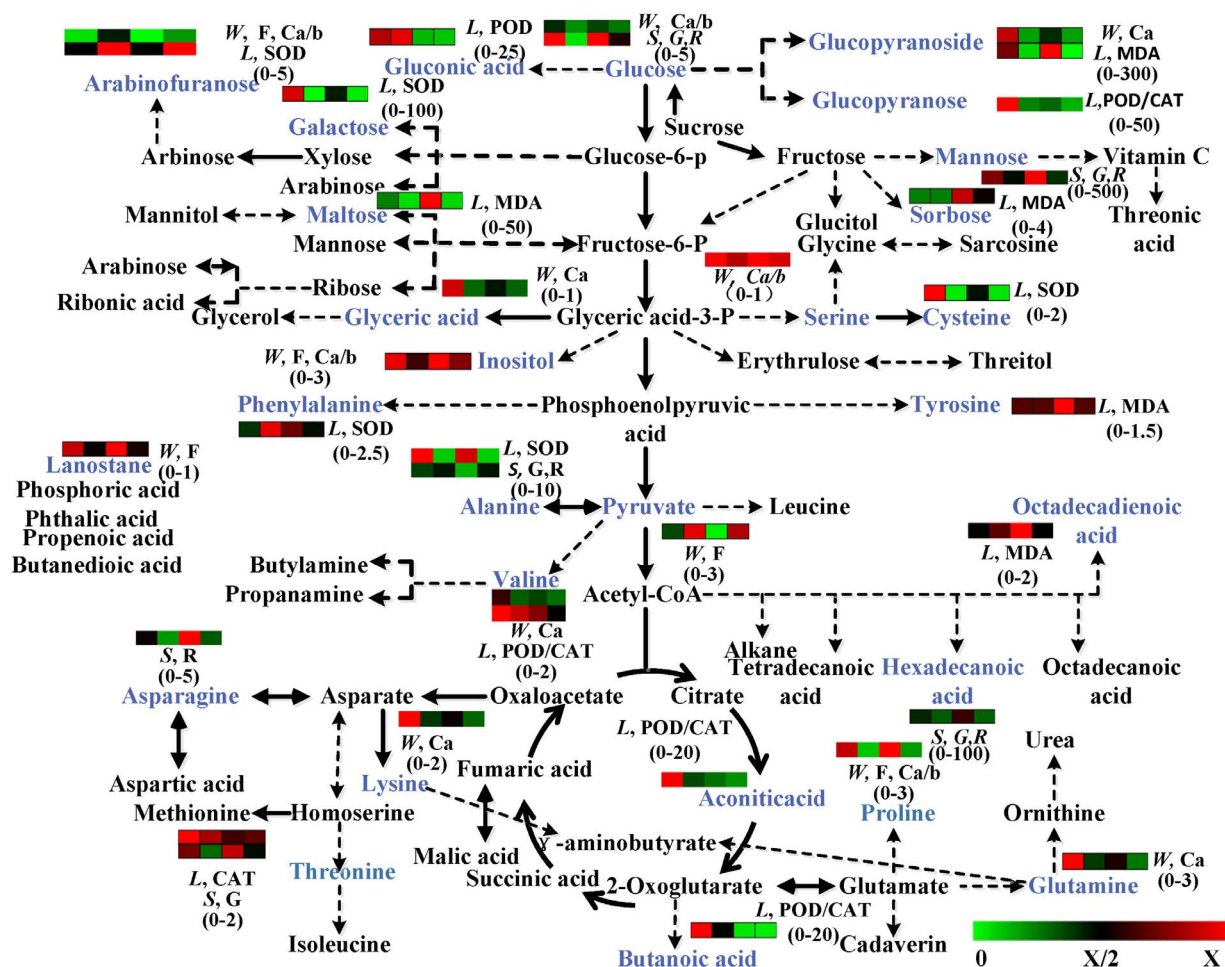


Figure 7 | The metabolic pathway map labeled with high VIP metabolites (blue) of wheat exposed to GBMs. Inserted thermal maps represent the relative abundance of metabolites. In thermal maps, the four columns from left to right represent the control, G, HGR, and GO groups, respectively. Numbers in brackets represent the color range of thermal maps from the lower limit to the upper limit. Solid and dash lines represent direct and indirect reactions, respectively. S, seed; L, leaf; W, whole wheat; G, germination rate; R, root differentiation; F, fresh weight; Ca, chlorophyll a; Ca/b, ratio of chlorophyll a to chlorophyll b.

Seed germination. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) seeds were aged for two years in the dark at 24 °C and 40–50% humidity. Before germination, seeds were sterilized for 20 min using 2% H₂O₂. Subsequently, seeds were completely rinsed using pure water. Double-layer filter paper (diameter, 9 cm) was paved in culture dish. GBMs (G, GO, and HGR) (6 ml 200 mg/l) were added in three culture dishes, respectively. Pure water (6 ml) as the control replaced GBMs. In each culture dish, 15 seeds were germinated. Culture dishes were placed in a light incubator at 3000 Lx irradiation, 24 °C temperature, and 80% humidity. Germination was performed for five days. Fresh weight, leaf length, root length, and root differentiation (number) were recorded using the plant analyzer (EPSON PerfectionV700 Photo, SilverFast STD4800). The activity of SOD, CAT, and POD, and the content of MDA were analyzed as in the previous work³².

Metabolic analysis. Fresh tissues (about 0.1–0.2 g) were ground in liquid nitrogen. A 2 ml solution (ratio of volume, methanol: chloroform: water = 2.5: 1: 1) and 0.2 mg/ml ribitol (50 µl) as the internal standard were added. Metabolites were intensively extracted using ultrasound (400 W, 10 min) in an ice-bath and centrifuged for 100 min at 11000 g and 4 °C. The supernate was collected. The sediment was extracted again using 1 ml solution (ratio of volume, methanol: chloroform = 1: 1) as the above ultrasound and centrifugation. The supernate was mixed with the first supernate. Water (500 µl) was added and then centrifuged at 5000 g for 3 min. The down-layer solution was dried by nitrogen blow-off. For the up-layer solution, methanol was blown away by nitrogen and then water was lyophilized. Methoxamine hydrochloride (20 mg/ml, 50 µl) and N-methyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (80 µl) were used as derivatives. Samples (1 µl) were injected into the GC column in the split mode (1: 5). GC (Agilent 6890N, Agilent Technologies, USA) linked to a quadrupole MS (Agilent 5973, Agilent Technologies, USA) was used to analyze metabolites. GC separation was achieved on a DB-5 MS capillary column (30 m, 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25 µm film thickness). The injection temperature was 230 °C and the transfer line and the ion source were set at 250 °C. The spectrometer was operated in the electron-impact mode. The detection

voltage was 2100 V. The full scan range was from 60 to 800 amu. Helium as the carrier gas was set at a constant flow rate of 2 ml/min. The oven temperature was maintained at 80 °C for 2 min and then increased at a rate of 15 °C/min to 320 °C and held for 6 min. Metabolites were identified by the NIST 08 library. The PCA analysis and the OPLS-DA analysis were performed using the SIMCA-P 11.5 software. The thermal map was drawn using the MeV 4.8.1 software.

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Acknowledgments

We thank Li Mu, Jia Kang, Kaicheng Lu, Yayuan Li, Rui Li and Yan Lu for their help in the preparation of samples and data analysis. This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China as key projects (grant Nos. 21037002 and U1133006), a youth project (grant No. 21307061) and the Specialized Research Fund for the Doctoral Program of Higher Education of China (grant No. 2013003112016). We are also grateful to the Key Laboratory of Regional Environment and Eco-Remediation, Ministry of Education, Shenyang University.

Author contributions

Prof. Q.Z. organized, designed and guide the work, and revised the manuscript. Dr X.H. designed, performed the research and worked out the manuscript.

Additional information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/scientificreports>

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Hu, X.G. & Zhou, Q.X. Novel hydrated graphene ribbon unexpectedly promotes aged seed germination and root differentiation. *Sci. Rep.* **4**, 3782; DOI:10.1038/srep03782 (2014).



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