Table of Contents

Preface v

Authors and Contributors vii

1 Plant Cells 1

Plant Life: Unifying Principles 1 Overview of Plant Structure 2

Plant Cells Are Surrounded by Rigid Cell Walls 2 New Cells Are Produced by Dividing Tissues Called Meristems 2

Three Major Tissue Systems Make Up the Plant Body 2

The Plant Cell 5

- Biological Membranes Are Phospholipid Bilayers That Contain Proteins 6
- The Nucleus Contains Most of the Genetic Material of the Cell 6
- Protein Synthesis Involves Transcription and Translation 9
- The Endoplasmic Reticulum Is a Network of Internal Membranes 10
- Secretion of Proteins from Cells Begins with the Rough ER 10
- Proteins and Polysaccharides for Secretion Are Processed in the Golgi Apparatus 13

The Central Vacuole Contains Water and Solutes 13

Mitochondria and Chloroplasts Are Sites of Energy Conversion 14

Mitochondria and Chloroplasts Are Semiautonomous Organelles 15

Different Plastid Types Are Interconvertible 17 Microbodies Play Specialized Metabolic Roles in Leaves and Seeds 18 Oleosomes Are Lipid-Storing Organelles 19 The Cytoskeleton 19 Plant Cells Contain Microtubules, Microfilaments, and Intermediate Filaments 19 Microtubules and Microfilaments Can Assemble and Disassemble 20 Microtubules Function in Mitosis and Cytokinesis 21 Microfilaments Are Involved in Cytoplasmic Streaming and in Tip Growth 22 Intermediate Filaments Occur in the Cytosol and Nucleus of Plant Cells 23 Cell Cycle Regulation 23 Each Phase of the Cell Cycle Has a Specific Set of Biochemical and Cellular Activities 23 The Cell Cycle Is Regulated by Protein Kinases 23 Plasmodesmata 24 There Are Two Types of Plasmodesmata: Primary and Secondary 25 Plasmodesmata Have a Complex Internal Structure 25

Summary 26

2 [On the web site] Energy and Enzymes 29



UNIT I

Transport and Translocation of Water and Solutes 31

$\it 3$ Water and Plant Cells 33

Water in Plant Life 33

The Structure and Properties of Water 34

- The Polarity of Water Molecules Gives Rise to Hydrogen Bonds 34 The Polarity of Water Makes It an Excellent Solvent 35 The Thermal Properties of Water Result from Hydrogen Bonding 35
- The Cohesive and Adhesive Properties of Water Are Due to Hydrogen Bonding 36
- Water Has a High Tensile Strength 36

Water Transport Processes 36

- Diffusion Is the Movement of Molecules by Random Thermal Agitation 37
- Diffusion Is Rapid over Short Distances but Extremely Slow over Long Distances 37
- Pressure-Driven Bulk Flow Drives Long-Distance Water Transport 39

4 Water Balance of Plants 47

Water in the Soil 47

- A Negative Hydrostatic Pressure in Soil Water Lowers Soil Water Potential 48
- Water Moves through the Soil by Bulk Flow 49

Water Absorption by Roots 49

- Water Moves in the Root via the Apoplast, Transmembrane, and Symplast Pathways 50
- Solute Accumulation in the Xylem Can Generate "Root Pressure" 51

Water Transport through the Xylem 52

- The Xylem Consists of Two Types of Tracheary Elements 52
- Water Movement through the Xylem Requires Less Pressure Than Movement through Living Cells 53
- What Pressure Difference Is Needed to Lift Water 100 Meters to a Treetop? 53
- The Cohesion-Tension Theory Explains Water Transport in the Xylem 54
- Xylem Transport of Water in Trees Faces Physical Challenges 54
- Plants Minimize the Consequences of Xylem Cavitation 55

Osmosis Is Driven by a Water Potential Gradient 39 The Chemical Potential of Water Represents the Free-Energy Status of Water 39

- Three Major Factors Contribute to Cell Water Potential 39
- Water Enters the Cell along a Water Potential Gradient 40
- Water Can Also Leave the Cell in Response to a Water Potential Gradient 42
- Small Changes in Plant Cell Volume Cause Large Changes in Turgor Pressure 43
- Water Transport Rates Depend on Driving Force and Hydraulic Conductivity 43
- The Water Potential Concept Helps Us Evaluate the Water Status of a Plant 44
- The Components of Water Potential Vary with Growth Conditions and Location within the Plant 45

Summary 45

Water Evaporation in the Leaf Generates a Negative Pressure in the Xylem 55

Water Movement from the Leaf to the Atmosphere 57

- Water Vapor Diffuses Quickly in Air 57
- The Driving Force for Water Loss Is the Difference in Water Vapor Concentration 58
- Water Loss Is Also Regulated by the Pathway Resistances 58
- Stomatal Control Couples Leaf Transpiration to Leaf Photosynthesis 59
- The Cell Walls of Guard Cells Have Specialized Features 60
- An Increase in Guard Cell Turgor Pressure Opens the Stomata 61
- The Transpiration Ratio Measures the Relationship between Water Loss and Carbon Gain 62

Overview: The Soil–Plant–Atmosphere Continuum 62

5 Mineral Nutrition 67

Essential Nutrients, Deficiencies, and Plant Disorders 68

Special Techniques Are Used in Nutritional Studies 69 Nutrient Solutions Can Sustain Rapid Plant Growth 70 Mineral Deficiencies Disrupt Plant Metabolism and Function 72

Analysis of Plant Tissues Reveals Mineral Deficiencies 75

Treating Nutritional Deficiencies 76

Crop Yields Can Be Improved by Addition of Fertilizers 76

Some Mineral Nutrients Can Be Absorbed by Leaves 77

Soil, Roots, and Microbes 78

Negatively Charged Soil Particles Affect the

6 Solute Transport 87

Passive and Active Transport 88

Transport of lons across a Membrane Barrier 89

- Diffusion Potentials Develop When Oppositely Charged Ions Move across a Membrane at Different Rates 90
- The Nernst Equation Relates the Membrane Potential to the Distribution of an Ion at Equilibrium 90
- The Nernst Equation Can Be Used to Distinguish between Active and Passive Transport 91
- Proton Transport Is a Major Determinant of the Membrane Potential 92

Membrane Transport Processes 93

Channel Transporters Enhance Ion and Water Diffusion across Membranes 94

Carriers Bind and Transport Specific Substances 95

Primary Active Transport Is Directly Coupled to Metabolic or Light Energy 96

Secondary Active Transport Uses the Energy Stored in Electrochemical-Potential Gradients 96

Membrane Transport Proteins 99

Kinetic Analyses Can Elucidate Transport Mechanisms 99 Adsorption of Mineral Nutrients 78

Soil pH Affects Nutrient Availability, Soil Microbes, and Root Growth 79

Excess Minerals in the Soil Limit Plant Growth 79

Plants Develop Extensive Root Systems 79

Root Systems Differ in Form but Are Based on Common Structures 80

- Different Areas of the Root Absorb Different Mineral Ions 82
- Mycorrhizal Fungi Facilitate Nutrient Uptake by Roots 82
- Nutrients Move from the Mycorrhizal Fungi to the Root Cells 84

Summary 84

- The Genes for Many Transporters Have Been Cloned 100
- Genes for Specific Water Channels Have Been Identified 101
- The Plasma Membrane H⁺-ATPase Has Several Functional Domains 101
- The Vacuolar H⁺-ATPase Drives Solute Accumulation into Vacuoles 102

Plant Vacuoles Are Energized by a Second Proton Pump, the H⁺-Pyrophosphatase 104

Calcium Pumps, Antiports, and Channels Regulate Intracellular Calcium 104

Ion Transport in Roots 104

Solutes Move through Both Apoplast and Symplast 104

- Ions Moving through the Root Cross Both Symplastic and Apoplastic Spaces 105
- Xylem Parenchyma Cells Participate in Xylem Loading 105



/ Photosynthesis: The Light Reactions 111

Photosynthesis in Higher Plants 111

General Concepts 112

- Light Has Characteristics of Both a Particle and a Wave 112 When Molecules Absorb or Emit Light, They Change Their Electronic State 113 Photosynthetic Pigments Absorb the Light That Powers Photosynthesis 115 **Key Experiments in Understanding Photo**synthesis 115 Action Spectra Relate Light Absorption to Photosynthetic Activity 116 Photosynthesis Takes Place in Complexes Containing Light-Harvesting Antennas and Photochemical
 - Reaction Centers 117 The Chemical Reaction of Photosynthesis Is Driven by Light 118
 - Light Drives the Reduction of NADP and the Formation of ATP 118
 - Oxygen-Evolving Organisms Have Two Photosystems That Operate in Series 119

Organization of the Photosynthetic Apparatus 120

The Chloroplast Is the Site of Photosynthesis 120 Thylakoids Contain Integral Membrane Proteins 121

Photosystems I and II Are Spatially Separated in the Thylakoid Membrane 122

Anoxygenic Photosynthetic Bacteria Have a Reaction Center Similar to That of Photosystem II 122

Organization of Light-Absorbing Antenna Systems 123

The Antenna Funnels Energy to the Reaction Center 123

Many Antenna Complexes Have a Common Structural Motif 123

Mechanisms of Electron Transport 124

Electrons Ejected from Chlorophyll Travel Through a Series of Electron Carriers Organized in the "Z Scheme" 125

- Energy Is Captured When an Excited Chlorophyll Reduces an Electron Acceptor Molecule 126
- The Reaction Center Chlorophylls of the Two Photosystems Absorb at Different Wavelengths 127

- The Photosystem II Reaction Center Is a Multisubunit Pigment–Protein Complex 127
- Water Is Oxidized to Oxygen by Photosystem II 127
- Pheophytin and Two Quinones Accept Electrons from Photosystem II 130
- Electron Flow through the Cytochrome $b_6 f$ Complex Also Transports Protons 130
- Plastoquinone and Plastocyanin Carry Electrons between Photosystems II and I 132
- The Photosystem I Reaction Center Reduces NADP⁺ 132
- Cyclic Electron Flow Generates ATP but no NADPH 133
- Some Herbicides Block Electron Flow 133

Proton Transport and ATP Synthesis in the Chloroplast 133

Repair and Regulation of the Photosynthetic Machinery 135

Carotenoids Serve as Photoprotective Agents 135 Some Xanthophylls Also Participate in Energy

- Dissipation 136
- The Photosystem II Reaction Center Is Easily Damaged 138
- Photosystem I Is Protected from Active Oxygen Species 138
- Thylakoid Stacking Permits Energy Partitioning between the Photosystems 138

Genetics, Assembly, and Evolution of Photosynthetic Systems 138

- Chloroplast, Cyanobacterial, and Nuclear Genomes Have Been Sequenced 138
- Chloroplast Genes Exhibit Non-Mendelian Patterns of Inheritance 139
- Many Chloroplast Proteins Are Imported from the Cytoplasm 139
- The Biosynthesis and Breakdown of Chlorophyll Are Complex Pathways 139
- Complex Photosynthetic Organisms Have Evolved from Simpler Forms 139

8 Photosynthesis: Carbon Reactions 145

The Calvin Cycle 146

- The Calvin Cycle Has Three Stages: Carboxylation, Reduction, and Regeneration 146
- The Carboxylation of Ribulose Bisphosphate Is Catalyzed by the Enzyme Rubisco 146
- Triose Phosphates Are Formed in the Reduction Step of the Calvin Cycle 148
- Operation of the Calvin Cycle Requires the Regeneration of Ribulose-1,5-Bisphosphate 149
- The Calvin Cycle Regenerates Its Own Biochemical Components 149
- Calvin Cycle Stoichiometry Shows That Only One-Sixth of the Triose Phosphate Is Used for Sucrose or Starch 150

Regulation of the Calvin Cycle 150

- Light-Dependent Enzyme Activation Regulates the Calvin Cycle 151
- Rubisco Activity Increases in the Light 151
- Light-Dependent Ion Movements Regulate Calvin Cycle Enzymes 152
- Light-Dependent Membrane Transport Regulates the Calvin Cycle 152

The C₂ Oxidative Photosynthetic Carbon Cycle 152

- Photosynthetic CO₂ Fixation and Photorespiratory Oxygenation Are Competing Reactions 152
- Competition between Carboxylation and Oxygenation Decreases the Efficiency of Photosynthesis 155
- Carboxylation and Oxygenation Are Closely Interlocked in the Intact Leaf 155

The Biological Function of Photorespiration Is Unknown 155

CO₂-Concentrating Mechanisms I: Algal and Cyanobacterial Pumps 156

- CO₂-Concentrating Mechanisms II: The C₄ Carbon Cycle 156
 - Malate and Aspartate Are Carboxylation Products of the C_4 Cycle 156
 - The C₄ Cycle Concentrates CO_2 in Bundle Sheath Cells 158
 - The Concentration of \rm{CO}_2 in Bundle Sheath Cells Has an Energy Cost 159
 - Light Regulates the Activity of Key C₄ Enzymes 160 In Hot, Dry Climates, the C₄ Cycle Reduces

Photorespiration and Water Loss 160 CO₂-Concentrating Mechanisms III: Crassulacean Acid Metabolism 160

The Stomata of CAM Plants Open at Night and Close during the Day 161

Phosphorylation Regulates the Activity of PEP Carboxylase in C_4 and CAM Plants 162

Some Plants Adjust Their Pattern of CO₂ Uptake to Environmental Conditions 162

Synthesis of Starch and Sucrose 162

Starch Is Synthesized in the Chloroplast 162 Sucrose Is Synthesized in the Cytosol 162 The Syntheses of Sucrose and Starch Are Competing Reactions 164

Summary 168

9 Photosynthesis: Physiological and Ecological Considerations 171

Light, Leaves, and Photosynthesis 172 Concepts and Units in the Measurement of Light 172

Leaf Anatomy Maximizes Light Absorption 173 Chloroplast Movement and Leaf Movement Can Control Light Absorption 175

Plants Adapt to Sun and Shade 176 Plants Compete for Sunlight 177

Photosynthetic Responses to Light by the Intact Leaf 177

Light-Response Curves Reveal Photosynthetic Properties 178

Leaves Must Dissipate Excess Light Energy 179

Leaves Must Dissipate Vast Quantities of Heat 181 Isoprene Synthesis Helps Leaves Cope with Heat 181 Absorption of Too Much Light Can Lead to Photoinhibition 182

Photosynthetic Responses to Carbon Dioxide 183

Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration Keeps Rising 183 Diffusion of CO₂ to the Chloroplast Is Essential to Photosynthesis 184

- Patterns of Light Absorption Generate Gradients of CO₂ Fixation within the Leaf 185
- CO₂ Imposes Limitations on Photosynthesis 186
- CO₂-Concentrating Mechanisms Affect Photosynthetic Responses of Leaves 187

Discrimination of Carbon Isotopes Reveals Different Photosynthetic Pathways 188

Photosynthetic Responses to Temperature 188 Summary 190

10 Translocation in the Phloem 193

Pathways of Translocation 194

Sugar Is Translocated in Phloem Sieve Elements 194 Mature Sieve Elements Are Living Cells Highly Specialized for Translocation 194 Sieve Areas Are the Prominent Feature of Sieve Elements 196 Deposition of P-Protein and Callose Seals Off Damaged Sieve Elements 196 Companion Cells Aid the Highly Specialized Sieve Elements 197 Patterns of Translocation: Source to Sink 198 Source-to-Sink Pathways Follow Anatomic and Developmental Patterns 199 Materials Translocated in the Phloem: Sucrose, Amino Acids, Hormones, and Some Inorganic lons 200 Phloem Sap Can Be Collected and Analyzed 200 Sugars Are Translocated in Nonreducing Form 200 Phloem and Xylem Interact to Transport Nitrogenous Compounds 202 Rates of Movement 202 Velocities of Phloem Transport Far Exceed the Rate of Diffusion 202 The Mechanism of Translocation in the Phloem: The Pressure-Flow Model 202 A Pressure Gradient Drives Translocation 203 The Predictions of the Pressure-Flow Model Have Been Confirmed 203 Sieve Plate Pores Are Open Channels 203 Bidirectional Transport Cannot Be Seen in Single Sieve Elements 204 Translocation Rate Is Typically Insensitive to the Energy Supply of the Path Tissues 205 Pressure Gradients Are Sufficient to Drive a Mass Flow of Solution 206 The Mechanism of Phloem Transport in Gymnosperms May Be Different 206

Phloem Loading: From Chloroplasts to Sieve Elements 206

Photosynthate Can Move from Mesophyll Cells to the Sieve Elements via the Apoplast or the Symplast 207

Sucrose Uptake in the Apoplastic Pathway Requires Metabolic Energy 207

In the Apoplastic Pathway, Sieve Element Loading Involves a Sucrose–H⁺ Symporter 207

Phloem Loading Appears to Be Symplastic in Plants with Intermediary Cells 210

The Polymer-Trapping Model Explains Symplastic Loading in Source Leaves 210

The Type of Phloem Loading Is Correlated with Plant Family and with Climate 211

Phloem Unloading and Sink-to-Source Transition 212

Phloem Unloading Can Occur via Symplastic or Apoplastic Pathways 212

- Transport into Sink Tissues Requires Metabolic Energy 212
- The Transition of a Leaf from Sink to Source Is Gradual 213

Photosynthate Allocation and Partitioning 214

Allocation Includes the Storage, Utilization, and Transport of Fixed Carbon 215

- Transport Sugars Are Partitioned among the Various Sink Tissues 215
- Allocation in Source Leaves Is Regulated 215

Sink Tissues Compete for Available Translocated Photosynthate 216

- Sink Strength Is a Function of Sink Size and Sink Activity 216
- Changes in the Source-to-Sink Ratio Cause Long-Term Alterations in the Source 217
- Long-Distance Signals May Coordinate the Activities of Sources and Sinks 217

Long-Distance Signals May Also Regulate Plant Growth and Development 218

Summary 219

11 Respiration and Lipid Metabolism 223

Overview of Plant Respiration 223

Glycolysis: A Cytosolic and Plastidic Process 226

- Glycolysis Converts Carbohydrates into Pyruvate, Producing NADH and ATP 226
- Plants Have Alternative Glycolytic Reactions 227
- In the Absence of O₂, Fermentation Regenerates the NAD⁺ Needed for Glycolysis 229

Fermentation Does Not Liberate All the Energy Available in Each Sugar Molecule 229 Plant Glycolysis Is Controlled by Its Products 230 The Pentose Phosphate Pathway Produces NADPH and Biosynthetic Intermediates 230

The Citric Acid Cycle: A Mitochondrial Matrix Process 232

Mitochondria Are Semiautonomous Organelles 232 Pyruvate Enters the Mitochondrion and Is Oxidized via the Citric Acid Cycle 233

The Citric Acid Cycle of Plants Has Unique Features 235

Electron Transport and ATP Synthesis at the Inner Mitochondrial Membrane 235

- The Electron Transport Chain Catalyzes a Flow of Electrons from NADH to O_2 236
- Some Electron Transport Enzymes Are Unique to Plant Mitochondria 236
- ATP Synthesis in the Mitochondrion Is Coupled to Electron Transport 237
- Transporters Exchange Substrates and Products 239
- Aerobic Respiration Yields about 60 Molecules of ATP per Molecule of Sucrose 239
- Several Subunits of Respiratory Complexes Are Encoded by the Mitochondrial Genome 241
- Plants Have Several Mechanisms That Lower the ATP Yield 242
- Mitochondrial Respiration Is Controlled by Key Metabolites 243
- Respiration Is Tightly Coupled to Other Pathways 244

Respiration in Intact Plants and Tissues 245

Plants Respire Roughly Half of the Daily Photosynthetic Yield 245 Respiration Operates during Photosynthesis 245 Different Tissues and Organs Respire at Different Rates 245

Mitochondrial Function Is Crucial during Pollen Development 246

Environmental Factors Alter Respiration Rates 246

Lipid Metabolism 247

Fats and Oils Store Large Amounts of Energy 247 Triacylglycerols Are Stored in Oleosomes 248

- Polar Glycerolipids Are the Main Structural Lipids in Membranes 249
- Fatty Acid Biosynthesis Consists of Cycles of Two-Carbon Addition 249
- Glycerolipids Are Synthesized in the Plastids and the ER 252
- Lipid Composition Influences Membrane Function 253 Membrane Lipids Are Precursors of Important
- Signaling Compounds 253
- Storage Lipids Are Converted into Carbohydrates in Germinating Seeds 253

Summary 255

$\underline{12}$ Assimilation of Mineral Nutrients 259

Nitrogen in the Environment 260

Nitrogen Passes through Several Forms in a Biogeochemical Cycle 260

Stored Ammonium or Nitrate Can Be Toxic 261

Nitrate Assimilation 262

Nitrate, Light, and Carbohydrates Regulate Nitrate Reductase 262

Nitrite Reductase Converts Nitrite to Ammonium 263 Plants Can Assimilate Nitrate in Both Roots and Shoots 263

Ammonium Assimilation 264

- Conversion of Ammonium to Amino Acids Requires Two Enzymes 264
- Ammonium Can Be Assimilated via an Alternative Pathway 264

Transamination Reactions Transfer Nitrogen 266

Asparagine and Glutamine Link Carbon and Nitrogen Metabolism 266

Biological Nitrogen Fixation 266

Free-Living and Symbiotic Bacteria Fix Nitrogen 266 Nitrogen Fixation Requires Anaerobic Conditions 266 Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation Occurs in Specialized Structures 268

Establishing Symbiosis Requires an Exchange of Signals 269

- Nod Factors Produced by Bacteria Act as Signals for Symbiosis 269
- Nodule Formation Involves Several Phytohormones 270
- The Nitrogenase Enzyme Complex Fixes N₂ 270 Amides and Ureides Are the Transported Forms of Nitrogen 272

Sulfur Assimilation 272

Sulfate Is the Absorbed Form of Sulfur in Plants 273 Sulfate Assimilation Requires the Reduction of Sulfate to Cysteine 273

Sulfate Assimilation Occurs Mostly in Leaves 274 Methionine Is Synthesized from Cysteine 275

Phosphate Assimilation 275

Cation Assimilation 275

Cations Form Noncovalent Bonds with Carbon Compounds 275

Roots Modify the Rhizosphere to Acquire Iron 275 Iron Forms Complexes with Carbon and Phosphate 277

Oxygen Assimilation 277

The Energetics of Nutrient Assimilation 278 Summary 279

13 Secondary Metabolites and Plant Defense 283

Cutin, Waxes, and Suberin 283

Cutin, Waxes, and Suberin Are Made Up of Hydrophobic Compounds 284 Cutin, Waxes, and Suberin Help Reduce Transpiration and Pathogen Invasion 285

Secondary Metabolites 285

Secondary Metabolites Defend Plants against Herbivores and Pathogens 285

Plant Defenses Are a Product of Evolution 286 Secondary Metabolites Are Divided into Three Major Groups 286

Terpenes 287

Terpenes Are Formed by the Fusion of Five-Carbon Isoprene Units 287

There Are Two Pathways for Terpene Biosynthesis 287

Isopentenyl Diphosphate and Its Isomer Combine to Form Larger Terpenes 287

- Some Terpenes Have Roles in Growth and Development 287
- Terpenes Defend against Herbivores in Many Plants 287

Phenolic Compounds 290

Phenylalanine Is an Intermediate in the Biosynthesis of Most Plant Phenolics 290

- Some Simple Phenolics Are Activated by Ultraviolet Light 291
- The Release of Phenolics into the Soil May Limit the Growth of Other Plants 292
- Lignin Is a Highly Complex Phenolic Macromolecule 293
- There Are Four Major Groups of Flavonoids 294

Anthocyanins Are Colored Flavonoids That Attract Animals 294

Flavonoids May Protect against Damage by Ultraviolet Light 295

Isoflavonoids Have Antimicrobial Activity 296 Tannins Deter Feeding by Herbivores 296

Nitrogen-Containing Compounds 297

Alkaloids Have Dramatic Physiological Effects on Animals 297

- Cyanogenic Glycosides Release the Poison Hydrogen Cyanide 300
- Glucosinolates Release Volatile Toxins 301

Nonprotein Amino Acids Defend against Herbivores 301

- Some Plant Proteins Inhibit Herbivore Digestion 302
- Herbivore Damage Triggers a Complex Signaling Pathway 302

Jasmonic Acid Is a Plant Stress Hormone That Activates Many Defense Responses 303

Plant Defense against Pathogens 303

Some Antimicrobial Compounds Are Synthesized before Pathogen Attack 303

- Infection Induces Additional Antipathogen Defenses 303
- Some Plants Recognize Specific Substances Released from Pathogens 305
- Exposure to Elicitors Induces a Signal Transduction Cascade 305
- A Single Encounter with a Pathogen May Increase Resistance to Future Attacks 306



14 [On the web site] Gene Expression and Signal Transduction 311

15 Cell Walls: Structure, Biogenesis, and Expansion 313

The Structure and Synthesis of Plant Cell Walls 314

Plant Cell Walls Have Varied Architecture 314 The Primary Cell Wall Is Composed of Cellulose Microfibrils Embedded in a Polysaccharide Matrix 315

- Cellulose Microfibrils Are Synthesized at the Plasma Membrane 317
- Matrix Polymers Are Synthesized in the Golgi and Secreted in Vesicles 319
- Hemicelluloses Are Matrix Polysaccharides That Bind to Cellulose 321
- Pectins Are Gel-Forming Components of the Matrix 322
- Structural Proteins Become Cross-Linked in the Wall 325
- New Primary Walls Are Assembled during Cytokinesis 326
- Secondary Walls Form in Some Cells after Expansion Ceases 327

Patterns of Cell Expansion 328

Microfibril Orientation Determines Growth Directionality of Cells with Diffuse Growth 328

16 Growth and Development 339

Embryogenesis 340

- Embryogenesis Establishes the Essential Features of the Mature Plant 340
- Arabidopsis Embryos Pass through Four Distinct Stages of Development 342
- The Axial Pattern of the Embryo Is Established during the First Cell Division of the Zygote 343
- The Radial Pattern of Tissue Differentiation Is First Visible at the Globular Stage 343
- Embryogenesis Requires Specific Gene Expression 345
- Embryo Maturation Requires Specific Gene Expression 348

The Role of Cytokinesis in Pattern Formation 348

The Stereotypic Cell Division Pattern Is Not Required for the Axial and Radial Patterns of Tissue Differentiation 348 Cortical Microtubules Determine the Orientation of Newly Deposited Microfibrils 329

The Rate of Cell Elongation 331

Stress Relaxation of the Cell Wall Drives Water Uptake and Cell Elongation 331

- The Rate of Cell Expansion Is Governed By Two Growth Equations 331
- Acid-Induced Growth Is Mediated by Expansins 333

Glucanases and Other Hydrolytic Enzymes May Modify the Matrix 334

Many Structural Changes Accompany the Cessation of Wall Expansion 335

Wall Degradation and Plant Defense 335

Enzymes Mediate Wall Hydrolysis and Degradation 335

Oxidative Bursts Accompany Pathogen Attack 336 Wall Fragments Can Act as Signaling Molecules 336

Summary 336

An Arabidopsis Mutant with Defective Cytokinesis Cannot Establish the Radial Tissue Pattern 349

Meristems in Plant Development 350

- The Shoot Apical Meristem Is a Highly Dynamic Structure 350
- The Shoot Apical Meristem Contains Different Functional Zones and Layers 351
- Some Meristems Arise during Postembryonic Development 351
- Axillary, Floral, and Inflorescence Shoot Meristems Are Variants of the Vegetative Meristem 352

Leaf Development 352

The Arrangement of Leaf Primordia Is Genetically Programmed 353

Root Development 354

The Root Tip Has Four Developmental Zones 354

Root Stem Cells Generate Longitudinal Files of Cells 355

Root Apical Meristems Contain Several Types of Stem Cells 356

Cell Differentiation 357

A Secondary Cell Wall Forms during Tracheary Element Differentiation 357

Initiation and Regulation of Developmental Pathways 359

Transcription Factor Genes Control Development 359 Many Plant Signaling Pathways Utilize Protein Kinases 360

A Cell's Fate Is Determined by Its Position 360

Developmental Pathways Are Controlled by Networks of Interacting Genes 362

Development Is Regulated by Cell-to-Cell Signaling 363

The Analysis of Plant Growth 367

Plant Growth Can Be Measured in Different Ways 367 The Production of Cells by the Meristem Is Comparable to a Fountain 368

Tissue Elements Are Displaced during Expansion 369

As Regions Move Away from the Apex, Their Growth Rate Increases 369

The Growth Velocity Profile Is a Spatial Description of Growth 369

Senescence and Programmed Cell Death 369

Plants Exhibit Various Types of Senescence 370 Senescence Is an Ordered Series of Cytological and Biochemical Events 370

Programmed Cell Death Is a Specialized Type of Senescence 371

Summary 372

17 Phytochrome and Light Control of Plant Development 375

The Photochemical and Biochemical Properties of Phytochrome 376

Phytochrome Can Interconvert between Pr and Pfr Forms 377

Pfr Is the Physiologically Active Form of Phytochrome 378

Phytochrome Is a Dimer Composed of Two Polypeptides 379

Phytochromobilin Is Synthesized in Plastids 379 Both Chromophore and Protein Undergo

Conformational Changes 380

Two Types of Phytochromes Have Been Identified 380 Phytochrome Is Encoded by a Multigene Family 380 PHY Genes Encode Two Types of Phytochrome 380

Localization of Phytochrome in Tissues and Cells 381

Phytochrome Can Be Detected in Tissues Spectrophotometrically 381

Phytochrome Is Differentially Expressed In Different Tissues 381

Characteristics of Phytochrome-Induced Whole-Plant Responses 382

Phytochrome Responses Vary in Lag Time and Escape Time 382

Phytochrome Responses Can Be Distinguished by the Amount of Light Required 383

Very-Low-Fluence Responses Are Nonphotoreversible 383

Low-Fluence Responses Are Photoreversible 383

- High-Irradiance Responses Are Proportional to the Irradiance and the Duration 383
- The HIR Action Spectrum of Etiolated Seedlings Has Peaks in the Far-Red, Blue, and UV-A Regions 384

The HIR Action Spectrum of Green Plants Has a Major Red Peak 385 **Ecological Functions: Shade Avoidance 385**

Phytochrome Enables Plants to Adapt to Changing Light Conditions 385

Ecological Functions: Circadian Rhythms 387

Phytochrome Regulates the Sleep Movements of Leaves 387

Circadian Clock Genes of Arabidopsis Have Been Identified 389

Ecological Functions: Phytochrome Specialization 389

Phytochrome B Mediates Responses to Continuous Red or White Light 389

Phytochrome A Is Required for the Response to Continuous Far-Red Light 389

Developmental Roles for Phytochromes C, D, and E Are Also Emerging 390

Phytochrome Interactions Are Important Early in Germination 390

Phytochrome Functional Domains 391

Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms 392

Phytochrome Regulates Membrane Potentials and Ion Fluxes 392

Phytochrome Regulates Gene Expression 393

Both Phytochrome and the Circadian Rhythm Regulate LHCB 393

The Circadian Oscillator Involves a Transcriptional Negative Feedback Loop 394

Regulatory Sequences Control Light-Regulated Transcription 394

Phytochrome Moves to the Nucleus 395

Phytochome Acts through Multiple Signal Transduction Pathways 396

Phytochrome Action Can Be Modulated by the Action of Other Photoreceptors 398

18 Blue-Light Responses: Stomatal Movements and Morphogenesis 403

The Photophysiology of Blue-Light Responses 404

- Blue Light Stimulates Asymmetric Growth and Bending 404
- How Do Plants Sense the Direction of the Light Signal? 406
- Blue Light Rapidly Inhibits Stem Elongation 406
- Blue Light Regulates Gene Expression 406
- Blue Light Stimulates Stomatal Opening 407
- Blue Light Activates a Proton Pump at the Guard Cell Plasma Membrane 409
- Blue-Light Responses Have Characteristic Kinetics and Lag Times 410
- Blue Light Regulates Osmotic Relations of Guard Cells 411
- Sucrose Is an Osmotically Active Solute in Guard Cells 411

19 Auxin: The Growth Hormone 423

The Emergence of the Auxin Concept 424 Biosynthesis and Metabolism of Auxin 424

- The Principal Auxin in Higher Plants Is Indole-3-Acetic Acid 424
- Auxins in Biological Samples Can Be Quantified 426
- IAA Is Synthesized in Meristems, Young Leaves, and Developing Fruits and Seeds 427
- Multiple Pathways Exist for the Biosynthesis of IAA 428
- IAA Is Also Synthesized from Indole or from Indole-3-Glycerol Phosphate 429
- Most IAA in the Plant Is in a Covalently Bound Form 429
- IAA Is Degraded by Multiple Pathways 430
- Two Subcellular Pools of IAA Exist: The Cytosol and the Chloroplasts 431

Auxin Transport 432

- Polar Transport Requires Energy and Is Gravity Independent 432
- A Chemiosmotic Model Has Been Proposed to Explain Polar Transport 433
- Inhibitors of Auxin Transport Block Auxin Efflux 435
- PIN Proteins Are Rapidly Cycled to and from the Plasma Membrane 435
- Flavonoids Serve as Endogenous ATIs 436

Auxin Is Also Transported Nonpolarly in the Phloem 437

Physiological Effects of Auxin: Cell Elongation 438

- Auxins Promote Growth in Stems and Coleoptiles, While Inhibiting Growth in Roots 438
- The Outer Tissues of Dicot Stems Are the Targets of Auxin Action 439

Blue-Light Photoreceptors 413

- Cryptochromes Are Involved in the Inhibition of Stem Elongation 413
- Phototropins Are Involved in Phototropism and Chloroplast Movements 414
- The Carotenoid Zeaxanthin Mediates Blue-Light Photoreception in Guard Cells 415

Signal Transduction 417

Cryptochromes Accumulate in the Nucleus 417 Phototropin Binds FMN 417

Zeaxanthin Isomerization Might Start a Cascade Mediating Blue Light–Stimulated Stomatal Opening 418

The Xanthophyll Cycle Confers Plasticity to the Stomatal Responses to Light 419

Summary 420

- The Minimum Lag Time for Auxin-Induced Growth Is Ten Minutes 439
- Auxin Rapidly Increases the Extensibility of the Cell Wall 440
- Auxin-Induced Proton Extrusion Acidifies the Cell Wall and Increases Cell Extension 440
- Auxin-Induced Proton Extrusion May Involve Both Activation and Synthesis 441

Physiological Effects of Auxin: Phototropism and Gravitropism 442

Phototropism Is Mediated by the Lateral Redistribution of Auxin 442

- Gravitropism Also Involves Lateral Redistribution of Auxin 443
- Statoliths Serve as Gravity Sensors in Shoots and Roots 445

Auxin Is Redistribution Laterally in the Root Cap 446 PIN3 Is Relocated Laterally to the Lower Side of Root Columella Cells 448

Gravity Sensing May Involve Calcium and pH as Second Messengers 448

Developmental Effects of Auxin 449

Auxin Regulates Apical Dominance 449

- Auxin Promotes the Formation of Lateral and Adventitious Roots 451
- Auxin Delays the Onset of Leaf Abscission 451
- Auxin Transport Regulates Floral Bud Development 452
- Auxin Promotes Fruit Development 452
- Auxin Induces Vascular Differentiation 452
- Synthetic Auxins Have a Variety of Commercial Uses 453

Auxin Signal Transduction Pathways 454

ABP1 Functions as an Auxin Receptor 454

- Calcium and Intracellular pH Are Possible Signaling Intermediates 454
- Auxin-Induced Genes Fall into Two Classes: Early and Late 454

20 Gibberellins: Regulators of Plant Height 461

The Discovery of the Gibberellins 462 Effects of Gibberellin on Growth and Development 463

- Gibberellins Stimulate Stem Growth in Dwarf and Rosette Plants 463
- Gibberellins Regulate the Transition from Juvenile to Adult Phases 464
- Gibberellins Influence Floral Initiation and Sex Determination 464
- Gibberellins Promote Fruit Set 464

Gibberellins Promote Seed Germination 464

Gibberellins Have Commercial Applications 465

Biosynthesis and Metabolism of Gibberellin 466

- Gibberellins Are Measured via Highly Sensitive Physical Techniques 466
- Gibberellins Are Synthesized via the Terpenoid Pathway in Three Stages 466
- The Enzymes and Genes of the Gibberellin Biosynthetic Pathway Have Been Characterized 469 Gibberellins May Be Covalently Linked to Sugars 469
- GA₁ Is the Biologically Active Gibberellin Controlling Stem Growth 469
- Endogenous GA₁ Levels Are Correlated with Tallness 470
- Gibberellins Are Biosynthesized in Apical Tissues 471 Gibberellin Regulates Its Own Metabolism 471
- Environmental Conditions Can Alter the Transcription of Gibberellin Biosynthesis Genes 471
- Auxin Promotes Gibberellin Biosynthesis 475
- Dwarfness Can Now Be Genetically Engineered 475 Physiological Mechanisms of Gibberellin-Induced Growth 477

- Gibberellins Stimulate Cell Elongation and Cell Division 477
- Gibberellins Enhance Cell Wall Extensibility without Acidification 477
- Gibberellins Regulate the Transcription of Cell Cycle Kinases in Intercalary Meristems 478
- Gibberellin Response Mutants Have Defects in Signal Transduction 478
- Different Genetic Screens Have Identified the Related Repressors GAI and RGA 479
- Gibberellins Cause the Degradation of RGA Transcriptional Repressors 480
- DELLA Repressors Have Been Identified in Crop Plants 482
- The Negative Regulator SPINDLY Is an Enzyme That Alters Protein Activity 482
- SPY Acts Upstream of GAI and RGA in the Gibberellin Signal Transduction Chain 483
- Gibberellin Signal Transduction: Cereal Aleurone Layers 484
 - Gibberellin from the Embryo Induces α-Amylase Production by Aleurone Layers 484
 - Gibberellic Acid Enhances the Transcription of α-Amylase mRNA 485
 - A GA-MYB Transcription Factor Regulates α-Amylase Gene Expression 486
 - Gibberellin Receptors May Interact with G-Proteins on the Plasma Membrane 487
 - Cyclic GMP, Ca2⁺, and Protein Kinases Are Possible Signaling Intermediates 487
 - The Gibberellin Signal Transduction Pathway Is Similar for Stem Growth and α -Amylase Production 488

Summary 488

21 Cytokinins: Regulators of Cell Division 493

Cell Division and Plant Development 493

Differentiated Plant Cells Can Resume Division 494 Diffusible Factors May Control Cell Division 494 Plant Tissues and Organs Can Be Cultured 494

- The Discovery, Identification, and Properties of Cytokinins 495
 - Kinetin Was Discovered as a Breakdown Product of DNA 495
 - Zeatin Is the Most Abundant Natural Cytokinin 495

Auxin-Responsive Domains Are Composite Structures 455 Early Auxin Genes Are Regulated by Auxin Response

Factors 455

Cytokinins Modify Apical Dominance and Promote

Cytokinins Induce Bud Formation in a Moss 506

Cytokinins Promote Movement of Nutrients 508

Cytokinins Promote Chloroplast Development 508 Cytokinins Promote Cell Expansion in Leaves and

Cytokinins Regulate Growth of Stems and Roots 509

Cytokinin-Regulated Processes Are Revealed in Plants

Cellular and Molecular Modes of Cytokinin Action

Component Receptors Has Been Identified 510

Cytokinins Cause a Rapid Increase in the Expression

A Cytokinin Receptor Related to Bacterial Two-

Histidine Phosphotransferases May Mediate the

Cytokinin-Induced Phosphorylation Activates

Cytokinin Overproduction Has Been Implicated in

Lateral Bud Growth 505

Cytokinins Delay Leaf Senescence 507

That Overproduce Cytokinin 509

of Response Regulator Genes 511

Cytokinin Signaling Cascade 512

Transcription Factors 513

Genetic Tumors 506

Cotyledons 508

510

Summary 515

Some Synthetic Compounds Can Mimic or Antagonize Cytokinin Action 496 Cytokinins Occur in Both Free and Bound Forms 496

The Hormonally Active Cytokinin Is the Free Base 497 Some Plant Pathogenic Bacteria, Insects, and Nematodes Secrete Free Cytokinins 497

Biosynthesis, Metabolism, and Transport of Cytokinins 498

- Crown Gall Cells Have Acquired a Gene for Cytokinin Synthesis 498
- IPT Catalyzes the First Step in Cytokinin Biosynthesis 498
- Cytokinins from the Root Are Transported to the Shoot via the Xylem 501
- A Signal from the Shoot Regulates the Transport of Zeatin Ribosides from the Root 501
- Cytokinins Are Rapidly Metabolized by Plant Tissues 501

The Biological Roles of Cytokinins 502

- Cytokinins Regulate Cell Division in Shoots and Roots 502
- Cytokinins Regulate Specific Components of the Cell Cycle 503

22 Ethylene: The Gaseous Hormone 519

Structure, Biosynthesis, and Measurement of Ethylene 520

The Properties of Ethylene Are Deceptively Simple 520 Bacteria, Fungi, and Plant Organs Produce

Ethylene 520

- Regulated Biosynthesis Determines the Physiological Activity of Ethylene 521
- Environmental Stresses and Auxins Promote Ethylene Biosynthesis 522
- Ethylene Production and Action Can Be Inhibited 523

Ethylene Can Be Measured by Gas Chromatography 524

Developmental and Physiological Effects of Ethylene 524

Ethylene Promotes the Ripening of Some Fruits 524

Leaf Epinasty Results When ACC from the Root Is Transported to the Shoot 525

Ethylene Induces Lateral Cell Expansion 525

The Hooks of Dark-Grown Seedlings Are Maintained by Ethylene Production 527

Ethylene Breaks Seed and Bud Dormancy in Some Species 528

- Ethylene Promotes the Elongation Growth of Submerged Aquatic Species 528
- Ethylene Induces the Formation of Roots and Root Hairs 528

Ethylene Induces Flowering in the Pineapple Family 528

- Ethylene Enhances the Rate of Leaf Senescence 528
- The Role of Ethylene in Defense Responses Is Complex 529
- Ethylene Biosynthesis in the Abscission Zone Is Regulated by Auxin 529

Ethylene Has Important Commercial Uses 531

Cellular and Molecular Modes of Ethylene Action 532

Ethylene Receptors Are Related to Bacterial Two-Component System Histidine Kinases 532

High-Affinity Binding of Ethylene to Its Receptor Requires a Copper Cofactor 533

Unbound Ethylene Receptors Are Negative Regulators of the Response Pathway 534

- A Serine/Threonine Protein Kinase Is Also Involved in Ethylene Signaling 535
- EIN2 Encodes a Transmembrane Protein 535
- Ethylene Regulates Gene Expression 535
- Genetic Epistasis Reveals the Order of the Ethylene Signaling Components 535

The Auxin:Cytokinin Ratio Regulates Morphogenesis in Cultured Tissues 504

23 Abscisic Acid: A Seed Maturation and Antistress Signal 539

Occurrence, Chemical Structure, and Measurement of ABA 539

The Chemical Structure of ABA Determines Its Physiological Activity 540

ABA Is Assayed by Biological, Physical, and Chemical Methods 540

Biosynthesis, Metabolism, and Transport of ABA 540

ABA Is Synthesized from a Carotenoid Intermediate 540

ABA Concentrations in Tissues Are Highly Variable 542

ABA Can Be Inactivated by Oxidation or Conjugation 542

ABA Is Translocated in Vascular Tissue 542

Developmental and Physiological Effects of ABA 543

- ABA Levels in Seeds Peak during Embryogenesis 543
- ABA Promotes Desiccation Tolerance in the Embryo 544
- ABA Promotes the Accumulation of Seed Storage Protein during Embryogenesis 544

Seed Dormancy May Be Imposed by the Coat or the Embryo 544

Environmental Factors Control the Release from Seed Dormancy 545

Seed Dormancy Is Controlled by the Ratio of ABA to GA 545

24 The Control of Flowering 559

Floral Meristems and Floral Organ Development 560

- The Characteristics of Shoot Meristems in Arabidopsis Change with Development 560
- The Four Different Types of Floral Organs Are Initiated as Separate Whorls 561

Three Types of Genes Regulate Floral Development 562

- Meristem Identity Genes Regulate Meristem Function 562
- Homeotic Mutations Led to the Identification of Floral Organ Identity Genes 562
- Three Types of Homeotic Genes Control Floral Organ Identity 563

The ABC Model Explains the Determination of Floral Organ Identity 564

Floral Evocation: Internal and External Cues 565 The Shoot Apex and Phase Changes 566

Shoot Apical Meristems Have Three Developmental Phases 566 ABA Inhibits Precocious Germination and Vivipary 546 ABA Accumulates in Dormant Buds 546

ABA Inhibits GA-Induced Enzyme Production 546

- ABA Closes Stomata in Response to Water Stress 547 ABA Promotes Root Growth and Inhibits Shoot
- Growth at Low Water Potentials 547 ABA Promotes Leaf Senescence Independently of Ethylene 547

Cellular and Molecular Modes of ABA Action 548

- ABA Is Perceived Both Extracellularly and Intracellularly 548
- ABA Increases Cytosolic Ca²⁺, Raises Cytosolic pH, and Depolarizes the Membrane 549
- ABA Activation of Slow Anion Channels Causes Long-Term Membrane Depolarization 551
- ABA Stimulates Phospholipid Metabolism 552
- Protein Kinases and Phosphatases Participate in ABA Action 552
- ABI Protein Phosphatases Are Negative Regulators of the ABA Response 553
- ABA Signaling Also Involves Ca²⁺-Independent Pathways 553
- ABA Regulation of Gene Expression Is Mediated by Transcription Factors 553
- Other Negative Regulators of the ABA Response Have Been Identified 555

Summary 555

Juvenile Tissues Are Produced First and Are Located at the Base of the Shoot 567

Phase Changes Can Be Influenced by Nutrients, Gibberellins, and Other Chemical Signals 568

Competence and Determination Are Two Stages in Floral Evocation 568

Circadian Rhythms: The Clock Within 570

Circadian Rhythms Exhibit Characteristic Features 570 Phase Shifting Adjusts Circadian Rhythms to

Different Day–Night Cycles 572 Phytochromes and Cryptochromes Entrain the Clock 572

Photoperiodism: Monitoring Day Length 572

- Plants Can Be Classified by Their Photoperiodic Responses 573
- Plants Monitor Day Length by Measuring the Length of the Night 575
- Night Breaks Can Cancel the Effect of the Dark Period 576

The Circadian Clock Is Involved in Photoperiodic Timekeeping 576

- The Coincidence Model Is Based on Oscillating Phases of Light Sensitivity 577
- The Leaf Is the Site of Perception of the Photoperiodic Stimulus 577
- The Floral Stimulus Is Transported via the Phloem 577 Phytochrome Is the Primary Photoreceptor in Photoperiodism 578
- Far-Red Light Modifies Flowering in Some LDPs 579 A Blue-Light Photoreceptor Also Regulates Flowering 580

Vernalization: Promoting Flowering with Cold 580

- Vernalization Results in Competence to Flower at the Shoot Apical Meristem 581
- Vernalization May Involve Epigenetic Changes in Gene Expression 581

25 Stress Physiology 591

Water Deficit and Drought Resistance 592

- Drought Resistance Strategies Vary with Climatic or Soil Conditions 592
- Decreased Leaf Area Is an Early Adaptive Response to Water Deficit 593
- Water Deficit Stimulates Leaf Abscission 594
- Water Deficit Enhances Root Extension into Deeper, Moist Soil 594
- Stomata Close during Water Deficit in Response to Abscisic Acid 594
- Water Deficit Limits Photosynthesis within the Chloroplast 595
- Osmotic Adjustment of Cells Helps Maintain Plant Water Balance 596
- Water Deficit Increases Resistance to Liquid-Phase Water Flow 597
- Water Deficit Increases Wax Deposition on the Leaf Surface 598
- Water Deficit Alters Energy Dissipation from Leaves 598
- Osmotic Stress Induces Crassulacean Acid Metabolism in Some Plants 598
- Osmotic Stress Changes Gene Expression 599
- Stress-Responsive Genes Are Regulated by ABA-Dependent and ABA-Independent Processes 601

Heat Stress and Heat Shock 602

- High Leaf Temperature and Water Deficit Lead to Heat Stress 602
- At High Temperatures, Photosynthesis Is Inhibited before Respiration 602
- Plants Adapted to Cool Temperatures Acclimate Poorly to High Temperatures 603
- High Temperature Reduces Membrane Stability 603

Biochemical Signaling Involved in Flowering 582

- Grafting Studies Have Provided Evidence for a Transmissible Floral Stimulus 582
- Indirect Induction Implies That the Floral Stimulus Is Self-Propagating 584
- Evidence for Antiflorigen Has Been Found in Some LDPs 585
- Attempts to Isolate Transmissible Floral Regulators Have Been Unsuccessful 585
- Gibberellins and Ethylene Can Induce Flowering in Some Plants 586
- The Transition to Flowering Involves Multiple Factors and Pathways 586

Summary 588

- Several Adaptations Protect Leaves against Excessive Heating 603
- At Higher Temperatures, Plants Produce Heat Shock Proteins 604
- A Transcription Factor Mediates HSP Accumulation in Response to Heat Shock 605
- HSPs Mediate Thermotolerance 605
- Adaptation to Heat Stress Is Mediated by Cytosolic Calcium 606

Chilling and Freezing 607

- Membrane Properties Change in Response to Chilling Injury 607
- Ice Crystal Formation and Protoplast Dehydration Kill Cells 608
- Limitation of Ice Formation Contributes to Freezing Tolerance 608
- Some Woody Plants Can Acclimate to Very Low Temperatures 609
- Resistance to Freezing Temperatures Involves Supercooling and Slow Dehydration 609
- Some Bacteria That Live on Leaf Surfaces Increase Frost Damage 610
- ABA and Protein Synthesis Are Involved in Acclimation to Freezing 610
- Numerous Genes Are Induced during Cold Acclimation 611
- A Transcription Factor Regulates Cold-Induced Gene Expression 611

Salinity Stress 611

- Salt Accumulation in Soils Impairs Plant Function and Soil Structure 612
- Salinity Depresses Growth and Photosynthesis in Sensitive Species 612

- Salt Injury Involves Both Osmotic Effects and Specific Ion Effects 612
- Plants Use Different Strategies to Avoid Salt Injury 613
- Ion Exclusion Is Critical for Acclimation and Adaptation to Salinity Stress 614

Sodium Is Transported across the Plasma Membrane and the Tonoplast 614

Oxygen Deficiency 616

Anaerobic Microorganisms Are Active in Water-Saturated Soils 616

Glossary 625

Author Index 657

Subject Index 661

Roots Are Damaged in Anoxic Environments 616 Damaged O₂-Deficient Roots Injure Shoots 618

- Submerged Örgans Can Acquire O₂ through Specialized Structures 618
- Most Plant Tissues Cannot Tolerate Anacrobic Conditions 619
- Acclimation to O₂ Deficit Involves Synthesis of Anaerobic Stress Proteins 620