

Introduction to Botany. Lecture 21

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Outline

- 1 Questions and answers
- 2 Photosynthesis
 - Light stage: electron transport, synthesis of ATP and NADPH
 - Enzymatic stage: fixation of carbon dioxide

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- 2 Photosynthesis
 - Light stage: electron transport, synthesis of ATP and NADPH
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Previous final question: the answer

List at least one difference between light and enzymatic stages of photosynthesis.

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- Light stage locates in thylakoid membrane, enzymatic—in stroma
- Light stage need sun, enzymatic stage—ATP

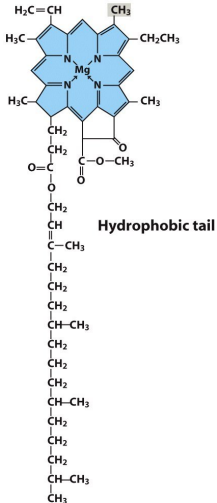
Photosynthesis

Light stage: electron transport,
synthesis of ATP and NADPH

Basic ideas of light stage

- 1 We need ATP
- 2 It means that we need electrical current through the proton pump
- 3 To make this current, we need the difference in charge (voltage difference) between thylakoid and stroma
- 4 To make the difference, we need to segregate ions: positively charged (like H^+) will go from outside and stay inside, negatively charged (like e^- and OH^-) will go from inside and stay outside
- 5 To segregate, we need the energy and the energy booster. These are sun rays and chlorophyll

Why chlorophyll may be inserted in the membrane



Scheme of light stage

Participants of light stage

- 1 Chlorophyll
- 2 Light
- 3 Water
- 4 ATP synthase
- 5 Protons (H^+)
- 6 Hydrogen carrier ($NADP^+$)

Where: around thylakoid membrane

Main events of light stage

- 1 Chlorophyll + Light \longrightarrow Electron (e^-) + Chlorophyll⁺
- 2 $H_2O \longrightarrow H^+ + OH^-$ (accumulates outside)
- 3 $e^- + H^+ + \text{Hydrogen carrier (NADP}^+)$ \longrightarrow NADPH (moves away)
- 4 $H_2O \longrightarrow H^+$ (accumulates inside) + $e^- + O_2$
- 5 H^+ (inside) + OH^- (outside) \implies gradient \implies PROTON PUMP $\implies H_2O$,
and $ADP + P_i$ (inorganic phosphate) \longrightarrow **ATP**

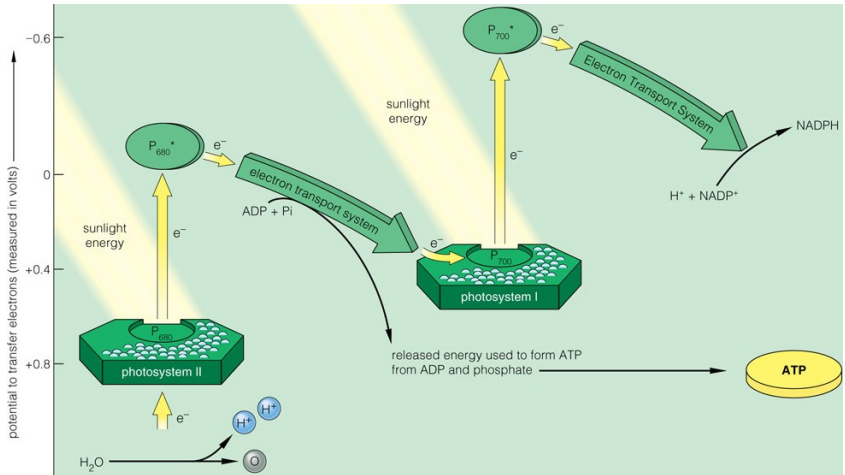


Photosystems I and II

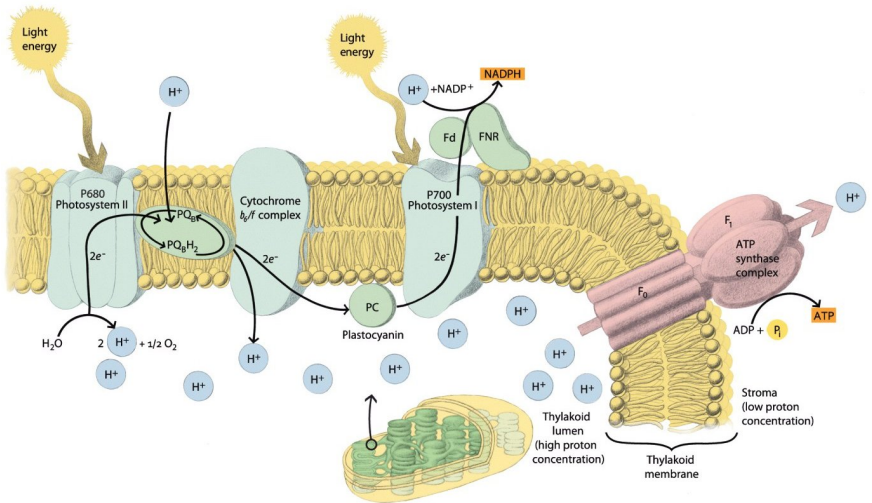
- Photosystem II (P_{680} , contains chlorophylls and carotene) decomposes water and forwards electron to Photosystem I (P_{700} , contains only chlorophylls)
- Ph II/ P_{680} makes proton gradient and then ATP: this is a **photophosphorylation**
- Ph I/ P_{700} makes NADPH
- Processes above are an **noncyclic electron transport** and **noncyclic** photophosphorylation because electrons move from one photosystem to another and finally accepted by $NADP^+$
- **Cyclic** electron transport requires only Ph I/ P_{700} but do not produce any NADPH, only ATP



Two photosystems: division of labor between chlorophylls



Two photosystems and main events of light stage



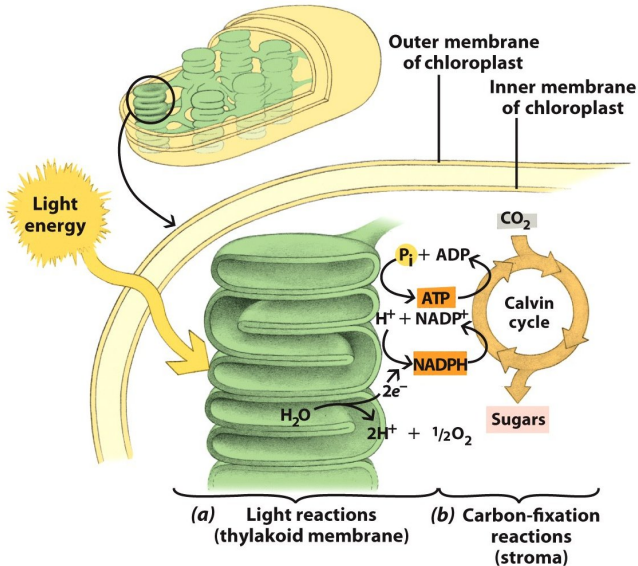
Results of the light stage

At the start	At the end
<p>H₂O Chlorophylls ADP and P_i (inorganic phosphate) NADP⁺</p>	<p>H₂O (result of pump) and O₂ Chlorophylls ATP NADPH</p>

Photosynthesis

Enzymatic stage: fixation of carbon dioxide

Light and enzymatic stages



Participants of enzymatic stage

- 1 Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- 2 Hydrogen carrier with hydrogen (NADPH)
- 3 Source of energy (ATP)
- 4 Ribulose biphosphate (RuBP, five-C-hydrocarbonate, "C₅")
- 5 Rubisco and other enzymes

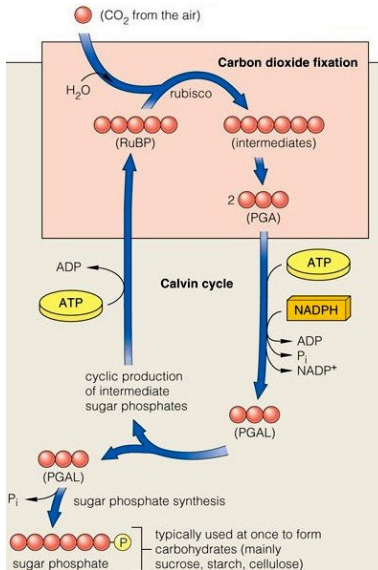
Place: in the stroma of chloroplast

Main events of enzymatic stage

- 1 $\text{CO}_2 + \text{C}_5$ (RuBP, ribulose biphosphate) $\xrightarrow{\text{rubisco}}$ C_6
- 2 $\text{C}_6 \longrightarrow 2\text{C}_3$ (PGA, phosphoglyceric acid)
- 3 $\text{C}_3 + \text{NADPH} + \text{ATP} \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (or other organic molecules) + $\text{C}_5 + \text{NADP}^+ + \text{ADP} + \text{P}_i$ (inorganic phosphate)
- 4 Processes above are **Calvin (C₃) cycle**, because it starts and ends with C_5
- 5 Organic molecules are synthesized from C_3 (PGA) through energy-rich **PGAL** (phosphoglyceric aldehyde)



Calvin (C_3) cycle



Results of enzymatic stage

At the start	At the end
CO ₂	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (or other organic molecules)
NADPH	NADP ⁺ (and H to organic molecules)
ATP	ADP and P _i (inorganic phosphate)
C ₅	C ₅
Rubisco	Rubisco

Final question (2 points)

What is wrong in this picture?

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What is wrong in this picture?

Before photosynthesis	After photosynthesis
H_2O NADP^+ CO_2	O_2 NADPH $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (or other organic molecules)

Summary

- **Light stage** of photosynthesis results in accumulation of energy and hydrogen, and release of oxygen
- **Enzymatic stage** of photosynthesis results in synthesis of organic molecules

For Further Reading



J. E. Bidlack, Sh. H. Jansky.
Stern's introductory plant biology. 12th edition.
McGraw-Hill, 2011.
Chapter 10.



Th. L. Rost, M. G. Barbour, C. R. Stocking, T. M. Murphy.
Plant Biology. 2nd edition.
Thomson Brooks/Cole, 2006.
Chapter 10.