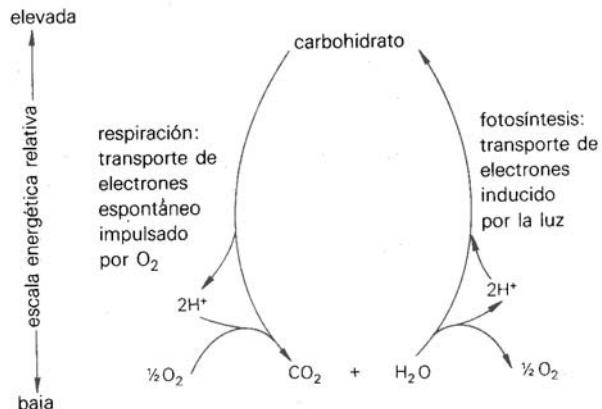


# Fisiología Vegetal

Clase - 8

## ¿Preguntas de la clase anterior?

<http://www.biouls.cl>

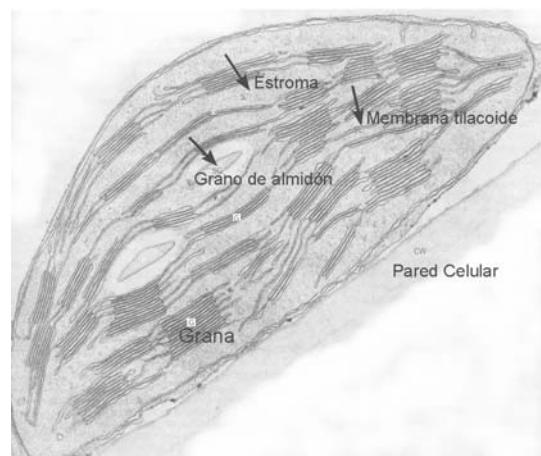


Fotosíntesis y respiración: reacciones energéticas contrastantes

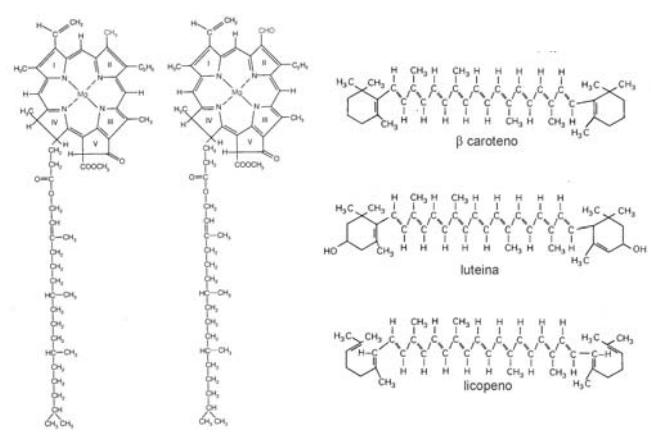
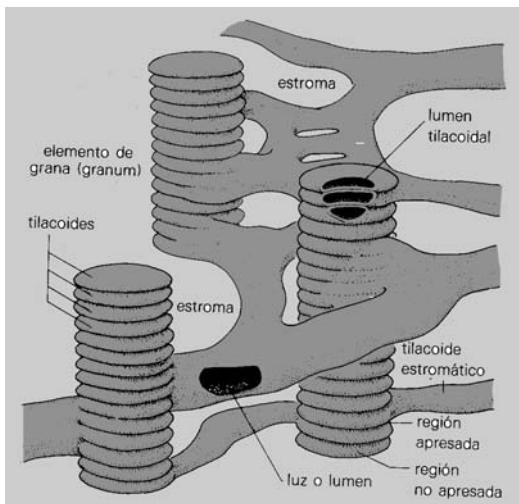
## Fotosíntesis: Luz y Cloroplastos

Clase Anterior

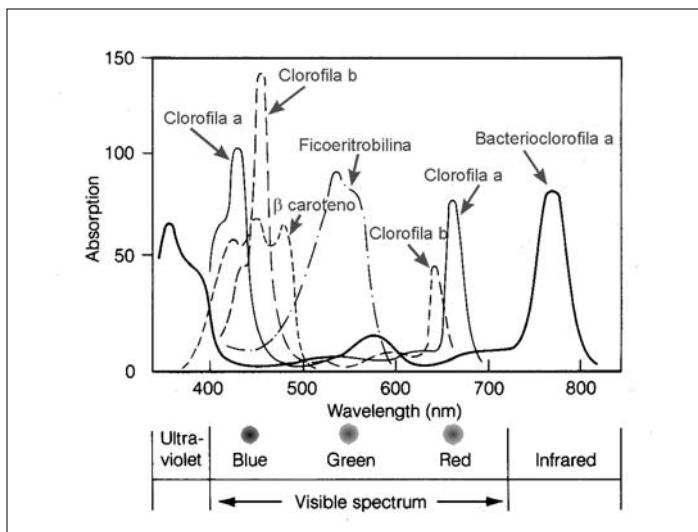
- Enzimología
- ¿Qué es la fotosíntesis?
- Fotosíntesis - respiración
- Cloroplastos
- Fase clara de la fotosíntesis



Cloroplasto de una hoja de avena

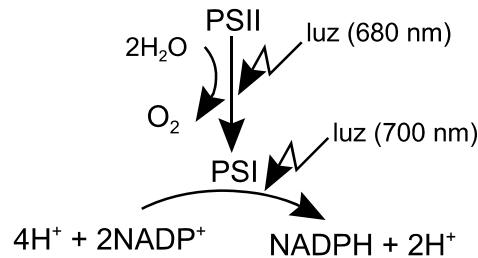


Clorofila a      Clorofila b

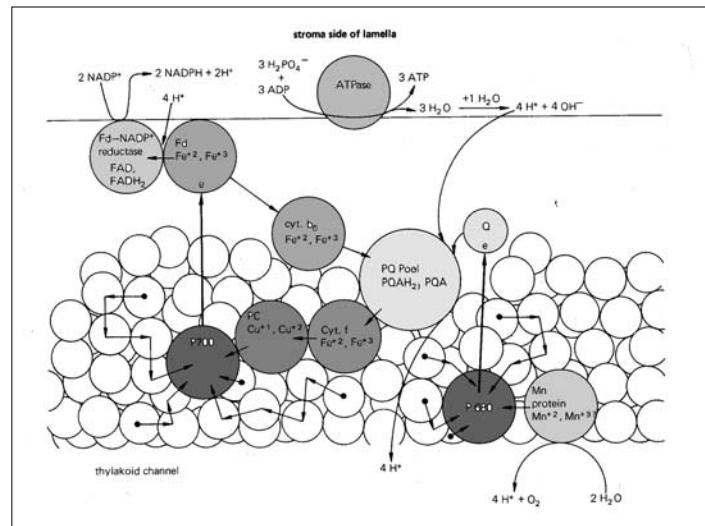
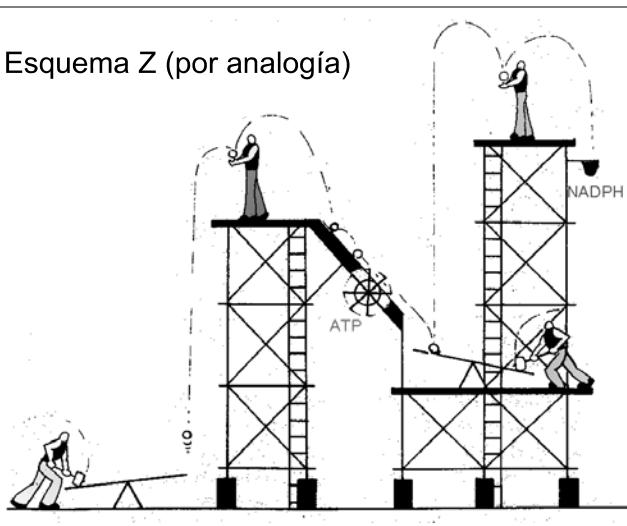


## Efecto Emerson

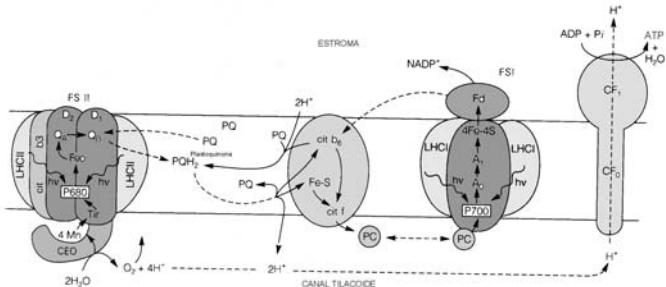
Fotosistemas Cooperativos



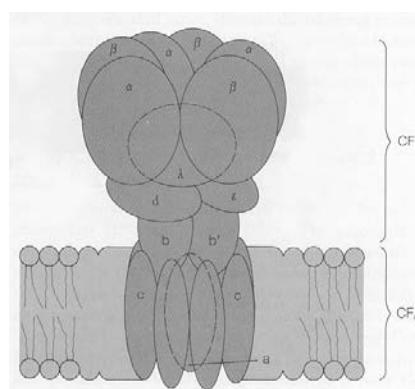
Esquema Z (por analogía)

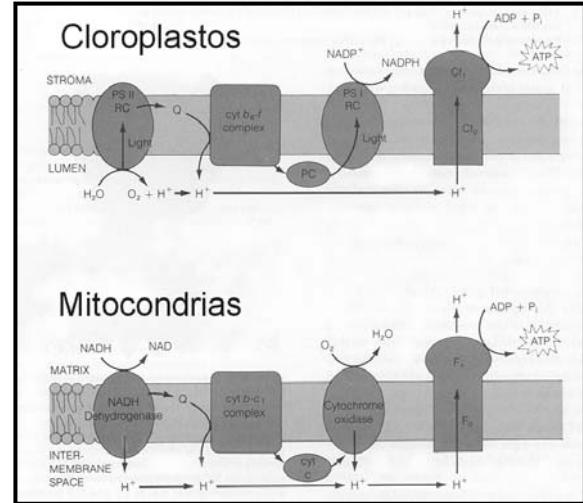


Cooperación entre PSII, complejo cit b<sub>6</sub> - cit f y el PSI  
Plastoquinona (PQ), Plastocianina (PC) y Ferredoxina (Fd) son móviles



## ATP sintetasa

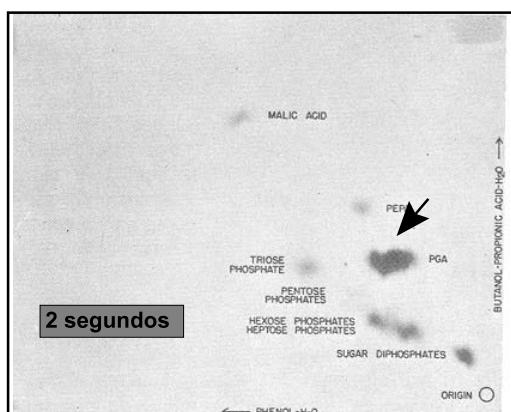
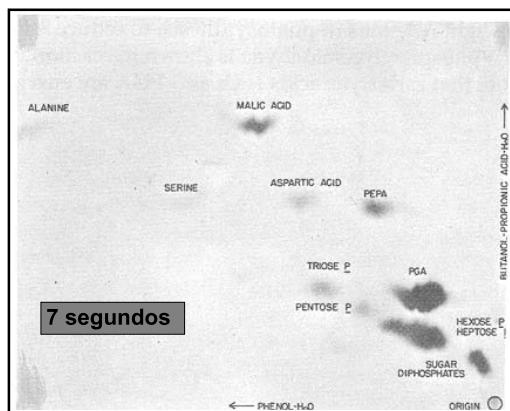
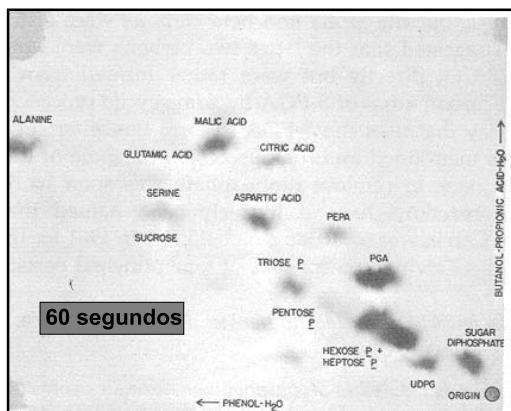




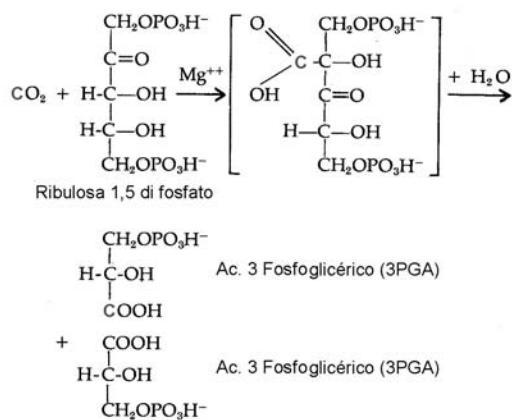
## Fijación de CO<sub>2</sub> y Síntesis de Carbohidratos

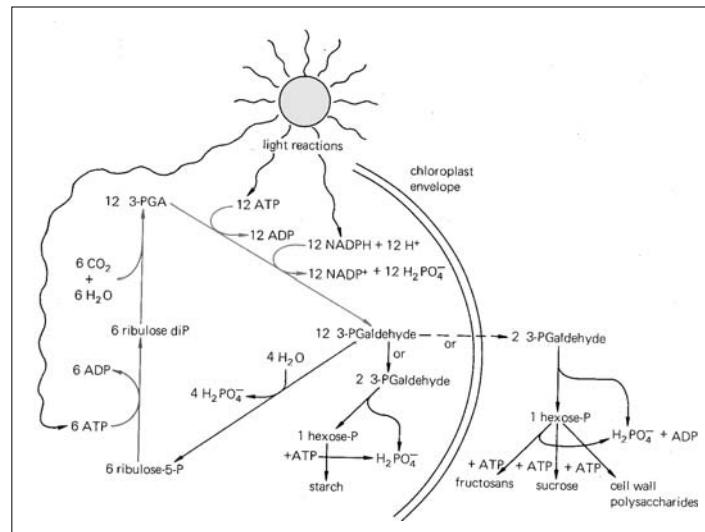
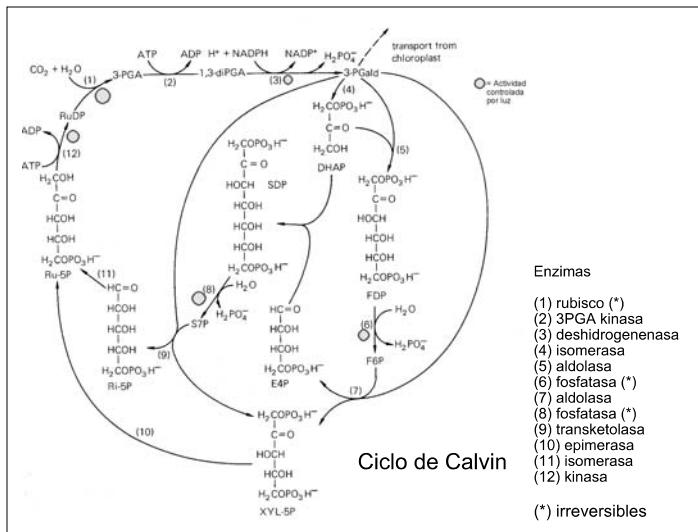
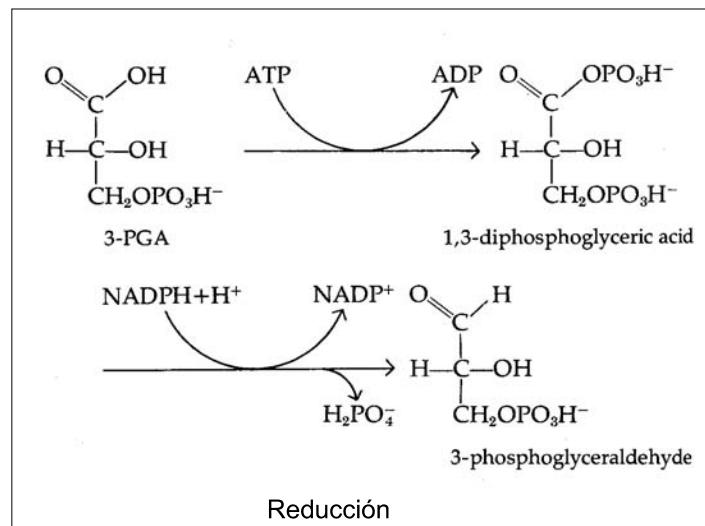
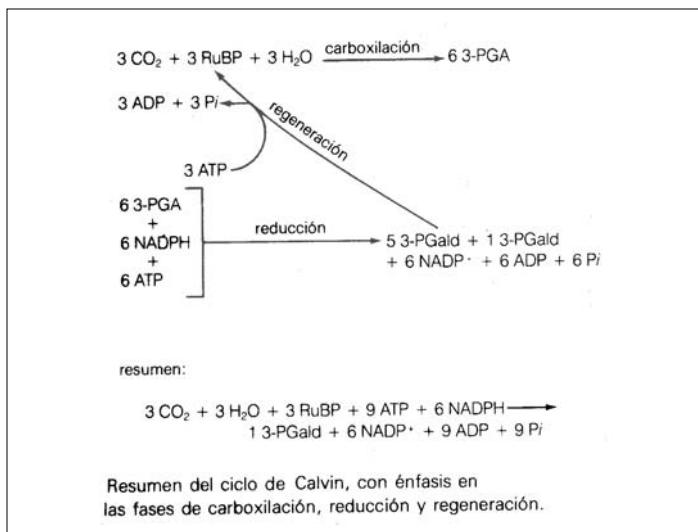
Clase 8

- Calvin, Benson y otros (1949, Univ. California-Berkeley).
- Experimento clásico con *Chlorella* (alga verde)
  - se expone por distintos tiempos a <sup>14</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>
  - cromatografía + autoradiografía



Carboxilación (Ribulosa 1,5 bi fosfato carboxilasa)



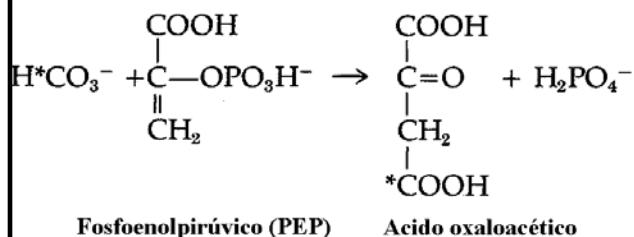


- ### Ciclo de Calvin (premio Nobel 1961)
- Carboxilación:
    - $\text{CO}_2$  y  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  son agregados a ribulosa 1,5 di P (RudiP) y se forman 2 ácido 3 P glicérico (PGA).
  - Reducción:
    - PGA es reducido a 3 P gliceraldehido (3-PGaldehido) usando NADPH y ATP.
  - Regeneración:
    - transformación de 3-PGaldehido en fructosa 1,6 di P, xilulosa 5P y eritrosa 4P y sedoheptulosa 7P, generando ribosa 5P y xilulosa 5P, y finalmente ribulosa 5P (Ru 5P). Ru 5P es fosforilada por ATP y se forma la RudiP, que continua el ciclo.

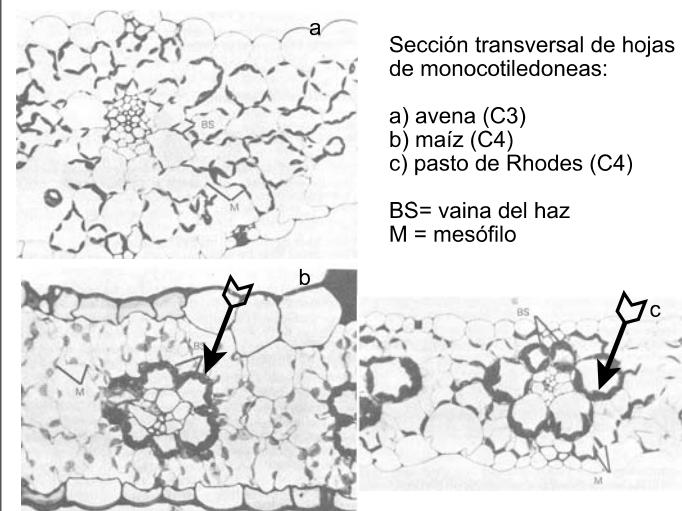
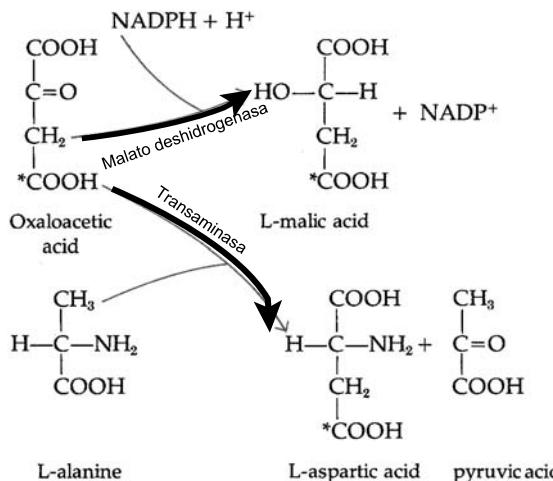
- ### Ciclo de Calvin
- Por cada 6 vueltas se fijan 6  $\text{CO}_2$  y se genera 1 hexosa.
  - En cada vuelta se consumen 2 NADPH y 3 ATP.
- 
- This micrograph shows a plant leaf cross-section with various tissue layers labeled:
- Upper Epidermis
  - Pellucide Mesophyll
  - Ribula Sheath
  - Xylem Phloem
  - Vein
  - Spongy Mesophyll
  - Guard Cell
  - Stone
  - Lower Epidermis
  - Gas space

## Metabolismo C4

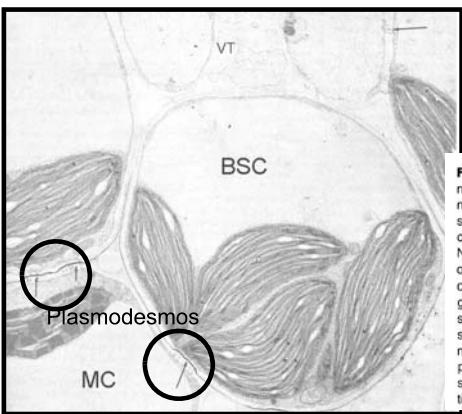
- Kortschak et al (1965, Hawái)
  - Caña de azúcar
    - ácido málico, ácido aspártico (C4)
- Hatch & Slack (1965, Australia)
  - Maíz (C4)



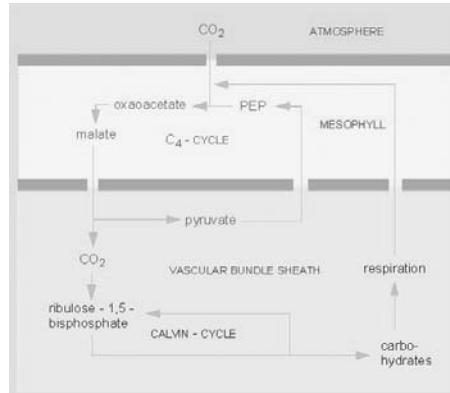
Enzima: PEP carboxilasa (en mesófilo)



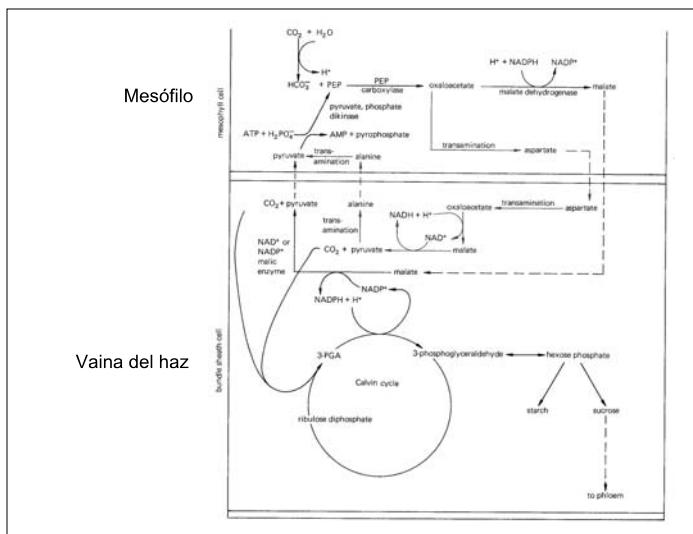
### Células del mesófilo y banda del haz en C4



**Figure 10-5** Electron micrograph of adjacent mesophyll cell (MC) and bundle sheath (BSC) in the C4 plant crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*). Note abundant grana and lack of starch in the mesophyll cell chloroplast, but absence of grana and presence of several small starch granules in bundle sheath chloroplasts. Arrows mark plasmodesmata where passage of organic acids is suspected to occur. Vascular tissue (VT) is shown at top.

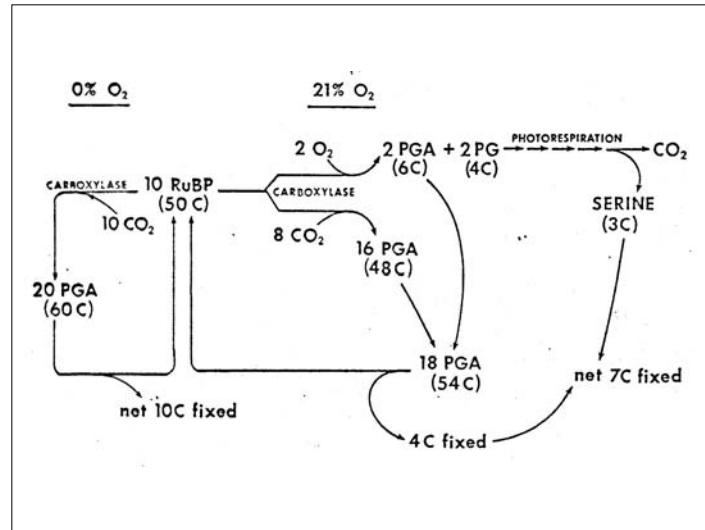
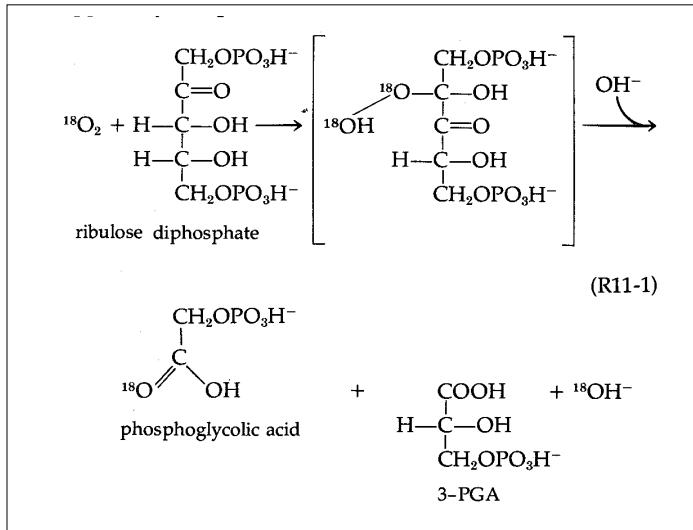
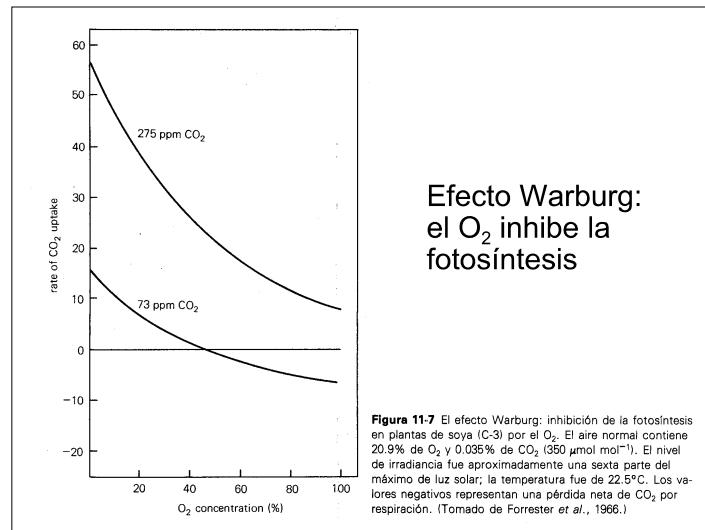
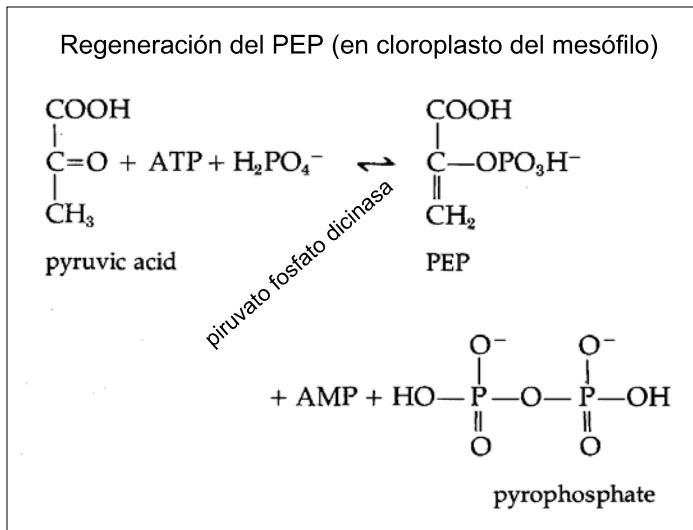


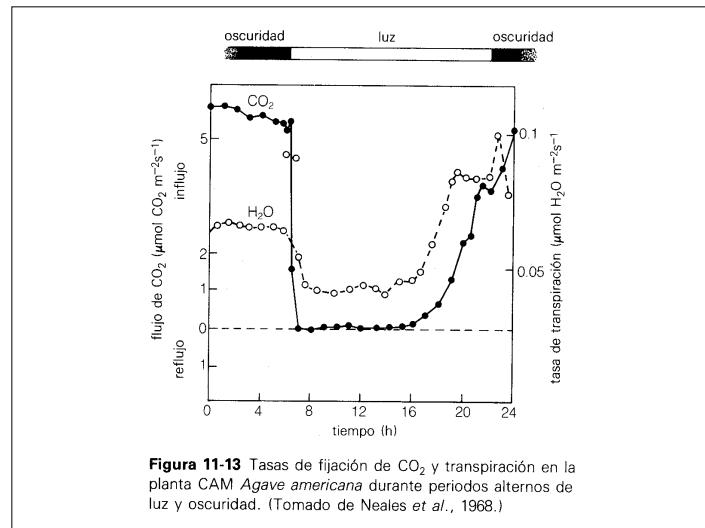
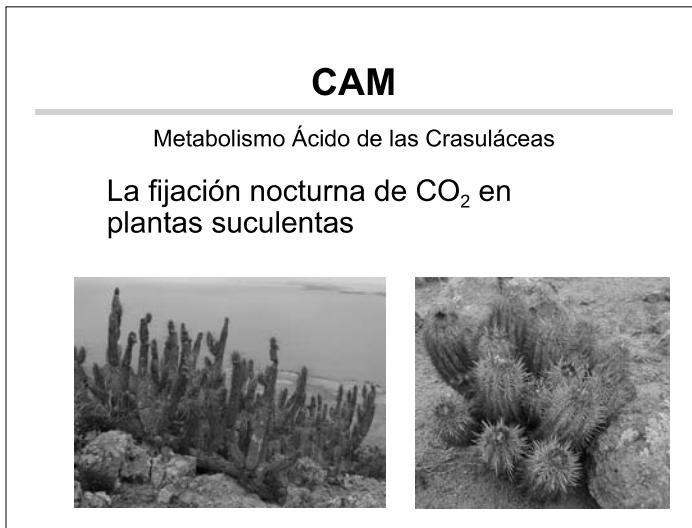
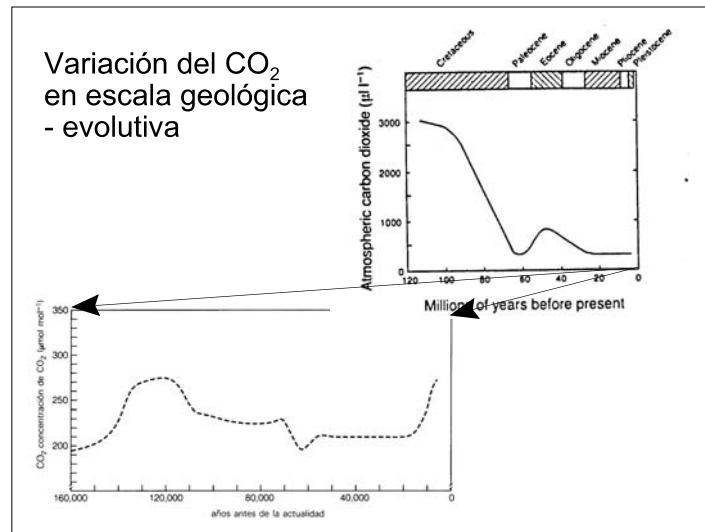
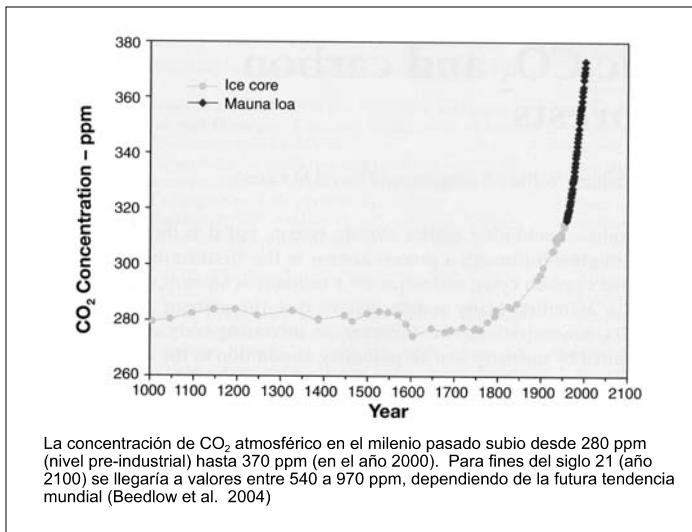
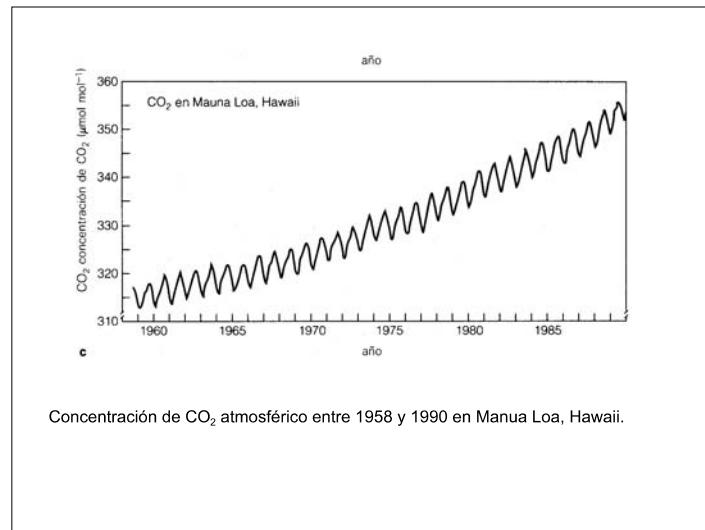
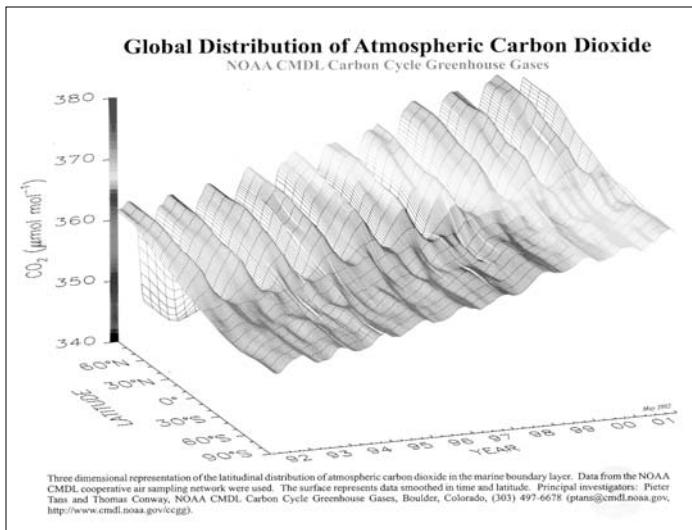
Metabolismo C<sub>4</sub>

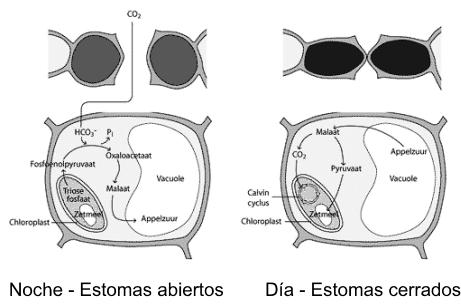


## Tipos de metabolismos C4

- PEP + CO<sub>2</sub> → AOA + P
- AOA + NADPH + H → malato + NADP<sup>+</sup>
- AOA + alanina → aspartato + piruvato
- C4 tipo A (formadoras de aspartato): se exporta aspartato, se descarboxila en citoplasma por la enzima malica (NAD).
- C4 tipo B (formadoras de malato): malato deshidrogenasa en cloroplasto del mesófilo, se exporta malato a la célula de la vaina, y se descarboxila por la NADP malato deshidrogenasa
- C4 tipo C: se exporta aspartato, se descarboxila en citoplasma por la PEP carboxiquinasa







Noche - Estomas abiertos

Día - Estomas cerrados

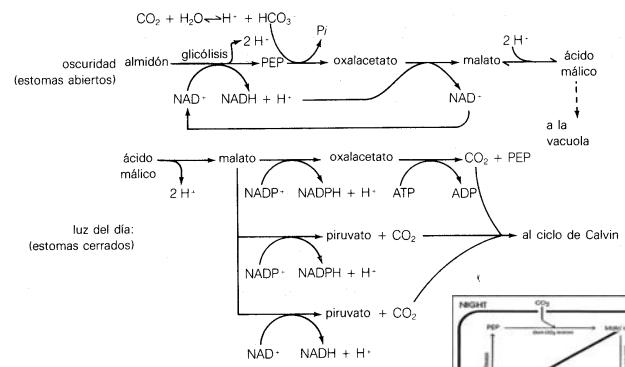
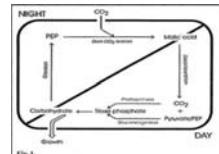


Figura 11-14 Resumen de la fijación de CO<sub>2</sub> en plantas CAM.



## Ler

- Salisbury F. y C. Ross (1994) Fisiología Vegetal. Grupo Editorial Iberoamérica, México. ISBN 970-625-024-7. Capítulo 11.

FIN