

Plant Sensory Systems



182 Bonine
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(Freeman Ch38)

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Plant Sensory Systems, Signals, and Responses

- Plants process information
- Environmental stimuli affect ability to grow and reproduce...
 - wavelength of light, photoperiod, time of day
 - gravity, mechanical stimulation (touch or wind)
 - disease-causing agents and herbivores,

When sensory cells receive a stimulus, they _____ the signal and respond by producing hormones that carry information to target cells elsewhere in the body.

Hormones produce a response by acting on target cells.

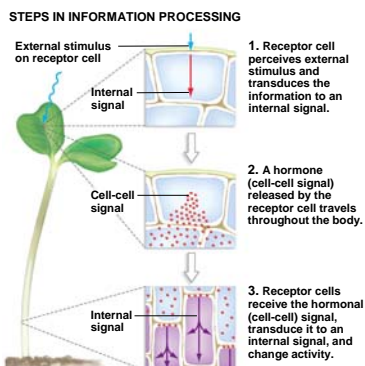
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Information Processing

- Monitor aspects of environment that affect fitness (survive & reproduce)

- Three steps:
 - (1) a receptor cell receives an external signal
 - (2) the receptor cell sends a signal to cells in another part of the plant
 - (3) responder cells receive the signal and change activity appropriately.

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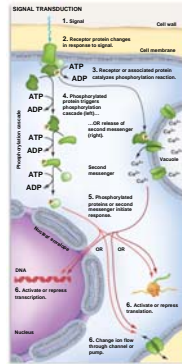


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Signal Transduction

- Signals from environment received by specialized protein (for that function).
- Receptor proteins change shape in response to a stimulus. This causes the information to change form—from an external signal to an intracellular signal.
- This process is called _____

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• Two basic signal transduction pathways:

- **Phosphorylation cascades** are triggered when the receptor protein's shape leads to the transfer of a **phosphate group from ATP** to the receptor or a nearby protein.
- **Second messengers** are produced when hormone binding results in the release of an intracellular signal (**usually Ca^{2+}** in plants) from storage areas.

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Signal transduction in a receptor cell often results in the release of a _____ that carries information to responder cells.

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Blue Light: The Phototropic Response

- Plants sense and respond to specific, narrow range of wavelengths
- Any directed movement by an organism toward light is called

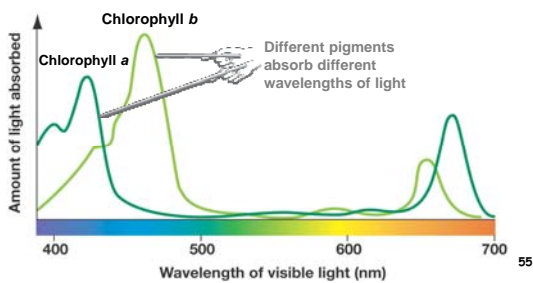
- Plants exhibit a phototropic response only to blue wavelengths

- Why blue light?

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Photosynthesis

Chlorophyll *a* and *b* Absorb Most Strongly in the Blue (and Red) Parts of the Visible Spectrum



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Shoots Bend Specifically toward Blue Light

(b) Shoots bend specifically toward blue light.

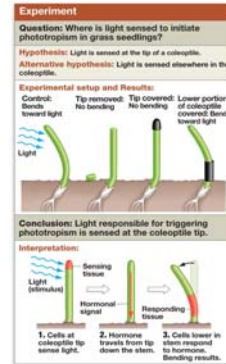


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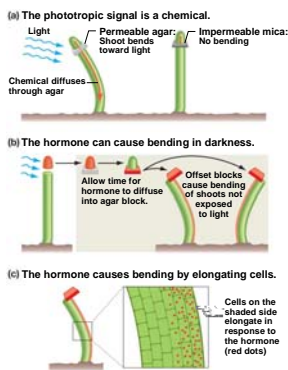
Auxin: Phototropic Hormone

- The sensory and response cells in phototropism are not the same. **Blue light is sensed at the tip** of a coleoptile (protected shoot) and info is then transmitted to lower cells.
- Auxin (a **hormone**) is produced at the tip of the coleoptile, is **transported** to the area of bending, and acts as a signal...
- Auxin promotes cell** _____ in the shoot. 57

The Sensory and Response Cells Involved in Phototropism Are the Same



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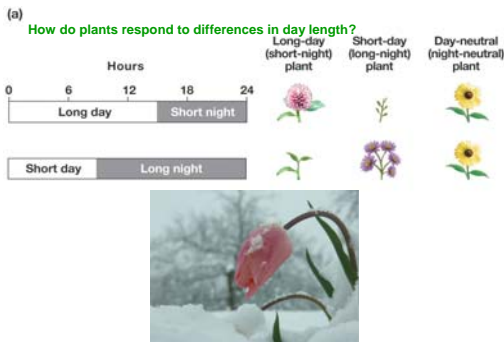
Auxin moves _____ from the light and then down

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Photoperiodism & Flowering

- Flowering in response to changes in day length—triggered by red/far-red light.
- Photoperiodism** is any response by an organism that is based on _____, **the relative lengths of day and night**.
- In plants, the ability to measure photoperiod is important because it allows the plant to respond to seasonal changes in climate and the correlated availability of resources and pollinators. 60

Different Species Respond to Photoperiod in Different Ways



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Gravity: The Gravitropic Response

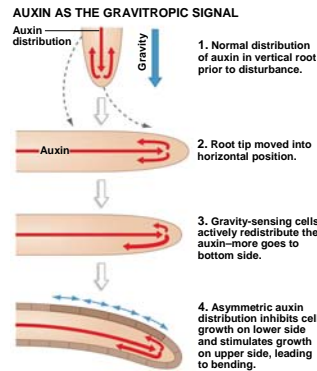
_____ is the ability of plants to move in **response to gravity**. Roots grow down and shoots grow up or out.

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Auxin as the Gravitropic Signal

- Root cap cells that sense changes in the direction of gravitational pull respond by changing the distribution of **auxin** in the root tip.

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The Auxin Redistribution Hypothesis for Gravitropism

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How Do Plants Respond to Wind and Touch?

- Plants get **shorter and stockier** in response to wind and touch.
- **Thigmotropism** is plant movement in response to touch.
- Recall *Phenotypic Plasticity*



Youth, Maturity, and Aging: The Growth Responses

- Controlling growth in **response to changes in age or environmental conditions** (one of the most basic aspects of information processing in plants).
- **Hormones** play a key role in **regulating**

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Auxin and Apical Dominance

- **Apical dominance:** most of a stem's **growth** occurs at the **shoot apical meristem**.
- Apical dominance occurs because a _____ **auxin** from the tips of growing shoots to the tissues below signals the direction of growth.
- If the **signal stops**, it means that apical growth has been interrupted. In response, **lateral buds** sprout at the angles between leaves and the stem and begin to **take over for the main shoot**.

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Auxin's Overall Role

- Auxin: controls growth via **phototropism, gravitropism, and apical dominance**.
- Auxin has other important effects as well:
- Fruit development is influenced by **auxin produced by seeds** within the fruit.
- **Falling auxin** concentrations are involved in _____ (the shedding of leaves and fruits) associated with _____ aging).

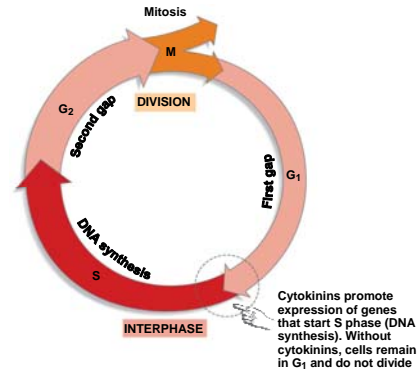
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Cytokinins & Cell Division

- **Cytokinins** are a group of plant hormones that **promote cell division**.
- Cytokinins are synthesized in root tips, young fruits, seeds, growing buds, and other developing organs.
- **Cytokinins** regulate growth by _____ the _____ that keep the cell cycle going. In the **absence** of cytokinins, cells **arrest at the G₁ checkpoint** in the cell cycle and cease growth.

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Cytokinins Affect the Cell Cycle



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Gibberellins and ABA: Growth and Dormancy

- Two types of hormones are responsible for initiating and terminating growth in plants in **response to changes in environmental conditions**:
- **gibberellins** _____ growth, **abscisic acid (ABA)** _____ growth.

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Gibberellins Stimulate Shoot Elongation

- **Gibberellic acid (GA)** is a gibberellin that appears to **promote cell elongation and to increase rates of cell division in roots**.

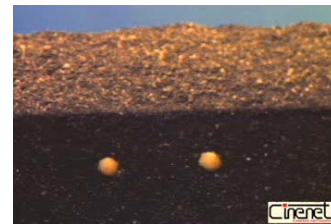
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Gibberellins and ABA Interact during _____ and Germination

- Many plants produce seeds that have to undergo a period of drying or a period of cold, wet conditions before they are able to **germinate in response to warm, wet conditions**.
- In many plants, **ABA is the signal that inhibits seed germination**, and **gibberellins are the signal that triggers embryonic development**.

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Video 34.3 Germination of soybean plants



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- During seed germination, **gibberellins activate production of α -amylase**, a digestive enzyme that breaks the bonds between sugar units of starch. This **releases sugars to the growing embryo**.

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ABA Closes Guard Cells in Stomata

- In most plants, **stomata open in response to blue light**, allowing gas exchange during photosynthesis. When stomata are open, **water can be lost**; if the roots cannot replace water lost at the leaves, then the stomata close.
- ABA from _____ is transported to leaves, resulting in the _____. Therefore, this signal overrides that from the blue-light receptors.

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_____ and Senescence

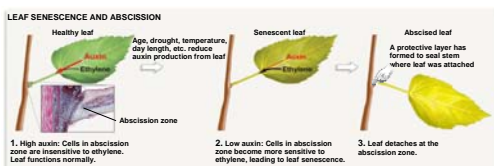
- **Senescence = regulated aging process**.
- The gaseous hormone **ethylene** is strongly associated with three aspects of senescence in plants:
 - 1) _____
 - 2) **flower fading**
 - 3) **abscission**.

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The **abscission zone** is a region of the leaf petiole that becomes more **sensitive to ethylene as auxin levels drop**. As a result, it degrades first and the leaf breaks off at this point.

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Leaves Drop in Response to Signals from Auxin and Ethylene



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Overview

Plant Growth Regulators

- (1) A **single hormone often affects many different target tissues**. This means there can be an array of responses to the same cell-cell signal.
- (2) In most cases, **several hormones affect the same response**.

Hormones do not work independently—they _____ with each other.

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How Do Plants Sense and Respond to Pathogens?

- If a pathogen invades a plant, the plant mounts a defense called the **hypersensitive response (HR)**. HR causes the rapid and localized death of cells surrounding the site of infection,
- Other Responses too...

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Video 39.1 *Lepidopteran* larvae feeding on leaves



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Herbivory

= toxins

(Primary metabolites involved in homeostasis and typical cellular function)

- Tobacco makes **nicotine**
- Harmful to many herbivores



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Secondary Metabolites

- **Hormones/Pheromones**
 - Mimic juvenile hormone; stop molt to adult
 - Attract your herbivore's insect prey!
 - Warn other plants to mobilize their defensive cascades
- **Poisons**
 - Disrupt **nervous** system of herbivore
 - nicotine
 - Disrupt **digestive** system of herbivore
 - proteinase inhibitors



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How Do Plants Sense and Respond to Herbivore Attack?

- Many plant seeds and storage organs contain _____, proteins that block the enzymes found in the mouths and stomachs of animals that digest proteins.
- When a herbivore ingests a large dose of a proteinase inhibitor, it gets sick. As a result, herbivores learn to detect and avoid plant tissues containing high concentrations of these proteins.

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Pheromones Released from Plant Wounds Recruit Help from Wasps

- A _____ is an organism that is free living as an adult but parasitic as a larva. Because parasitoids (for example, a wasp egg laid in a caterpillar's body) kill their host, parasitoid attacks limit the amount of damage that herbivores do to plants.
- **Pheromones** are chemical messengers synthesized by an individual and released into the environment that elicit a response from a different individual.
- Plants produce wasp attractant pheromones in response to attack by caterpillars.

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Parasitoid wasp



EXPERIMENT

HYPOTHESIS: Corn roots attacked by beetle larvae attract nematodes that will attack the larvae.

Attract the herbivore's prey!



CONCLUSION: The nematodes were attracted to the roots that had been attacked by the beetle larvae.

RESULTS

Nematodes moved into each of the arms, but by far the most moved into the arm leading to the larvae-damaged plant.



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Secondary Metabolites

TABLE 39.1

Secondary Plant Metabolites Used in Defense			
CLASS	TYPE	ROLE	EXAMPLE
Nitrogen-containing	Alkaloids	Affect herbivore nervous system	Nicotine in tobacco
	Glycosides	Release cyanide or sulfur compounds	Dhurrin in sorghum
	Nonprotein amino acids	Disrupt herbivore protein structure	Canavanine in jack bean
Phenolics	Flavonoids	Phytoalexins	Capsidol in peppers
	Quinones	Inhibit competing plants	Juglone in walnut
	Tannins	Deter herbivores and microbes	Many woods, such as oak
Terpenes	Monoterpenes	Insecticides	Pyrethroids in chrysanthemums
	Sesquiterpenes	Phytoalexins; deter herbivores	Gossypol in cotton
	Steroids	Mimic insect hormones and disrupt insect life cycles	α -Ecdysone in ferns
	Polyterpenes	Feeding deterrent?	Latex in rubber tree

grapes/wine



Tannins



oak leaves

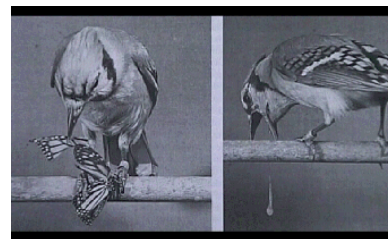
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Milkweeds

Secrete a poisonous latex



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Swallowtail butterflies incorporate milkweed toxins into their own tissues for defense (via bird learning)

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Milkweeds

Secrete a poisonous latex

Some herbivores 'learn' to disable the defense (cut the latex supply lines, then eat the leaf!)



Another example of an

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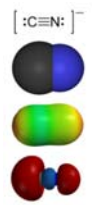
Cyanide (CN)

Cyanide is a very rapidly acting **toxin** (used by commensals for suicide!).

In plants, CN is **combined** with sugar as a cyanogenic glycoside.

Precursors, stored in **vacuoles**, get together in cytosol **if plant is damaged** by wilting, crushing, or chewing.

More than 1000 plant species have cyanide in some form.



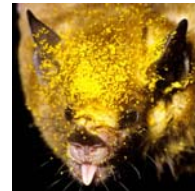
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Aspirin!

- **Salicylic Acid** common in plants
 - Well-studied in Willows (*Salix*)
 - Used to combat many **pathogens** (e.g., viruses)



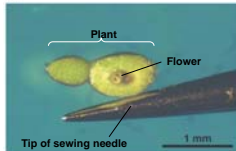
- **Methyl salicylate**, a related compound
 - aka 'oil of wintergreen'
 - **Volatilizes** to signal **other plants** (~**pheromone**) to defend selves



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The _____ of Plant Reproductive Structures Is Highly Variable

(a) Small reproductive structures ← → Large reproductive structures



(b) Small seeds ← → Large seeds



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Plant Reproduction



182 Bonine
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(Freeman Ch40)
**DECIDED TO SKIP B/C
MUCH OF THIS MATERIAL
COVERED ALREADY**



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Video 34.1 Time-lapse of
bud burst in plants



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