



Membrane and Cell Wall



Katerina Dadakova, Department of Biochemistry

Figures adopted from Buchanan et al., Biochemistry & molecular biology of plants



Plant membrane





Plant membrane lipids





Plant membrane lipids





Plasma membrane

- Transport of molecules H⁺-ATPase, aquaporins,...
- Signal transduction receptors
- Cell wall synthesis cellulose synthase, callose synthase

Plasmodesma PM, plasma membrane ER, endoplasmic reticulum CW, cell wall





Membrane transport

- Nutrient acquisition
- Metabolite distribution
- Compartmentalization of metabolites
- Energy transduction
- Turgor generation
- Waste product excretion
- Signal transduction

Membrane transport systems:

- Pumps
- Channels
- Cotransporters





Transmembrane electrochemical potential



Electrochemical potential:

- concentration
- charge
- membrane voltage



H⁺ pumps





ABC-type pumps

A glutathione-conjugated xenobiotic and a chlorophyll catabolite



ATP-binding cassette transporter





Ion channels



Activity of channels in tonoplast. The prevalence of open state is influenced by membrane voltage. $O_{1,2}$, or ₃ is the number of channels open.



Ion channels are:

- passive
- selective (to some degree)
- regulated



Cotransporters

Transport process mechanisms







Aquaporins

Plant membranes are highly permeable for water

The direction of water transport across membranes is determined by hydrostatic and osmotic pressures.







Cell-to-cell transport



Intercellular transport can occur along apoplastic, symplastic, and transcellular routes

Long-distance transport follows two pathways: xylem and phloem





Cell wall





Cell wall sugars





Cell wall polysaccharides











Crosslinking glycans and pectin polymers





poly-α-1,4-D-Galacturonic acid, basic constituent of pectin







Secondary wall



Monolignols