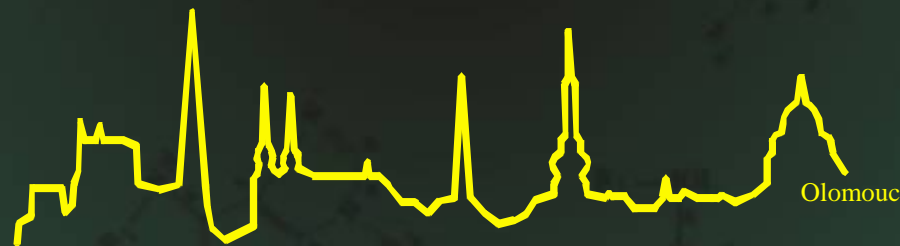


Laboratoř růstových regulátorů

Miroslav Strnad

Sekundární metabolismus a obranné reakce rostlin [kap 13]



- Univerzita Palackého & Ústav experimentální botaniky AV CR



Sekundární metabolismus

- liší se od primárního – stavební a energetické látky
- sekundární – zejména ochrana rostlin a interakce s okolním prostředím

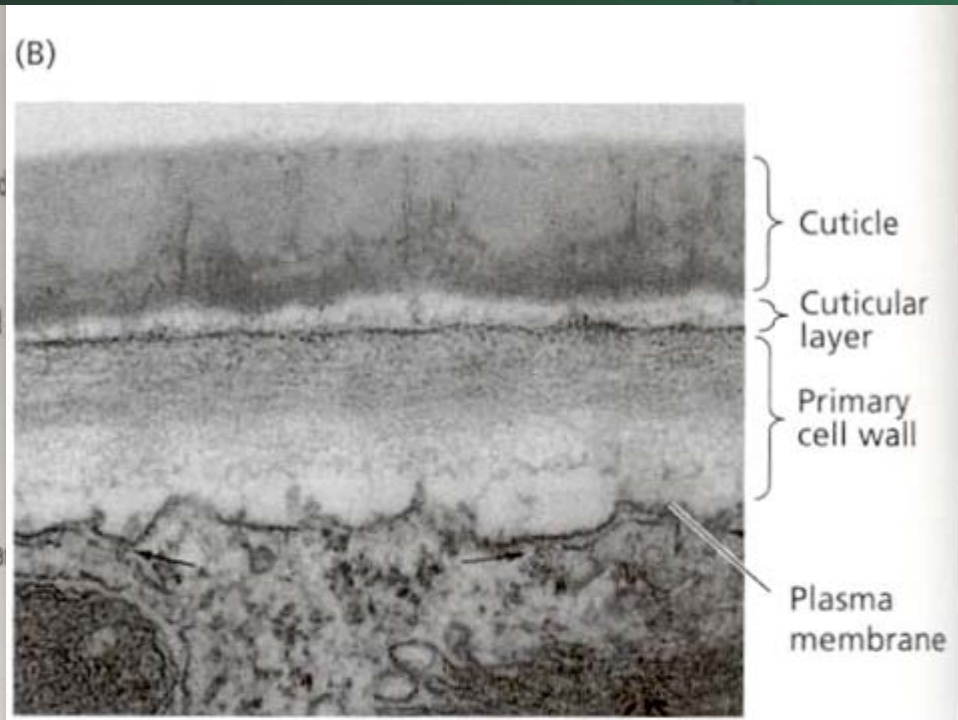
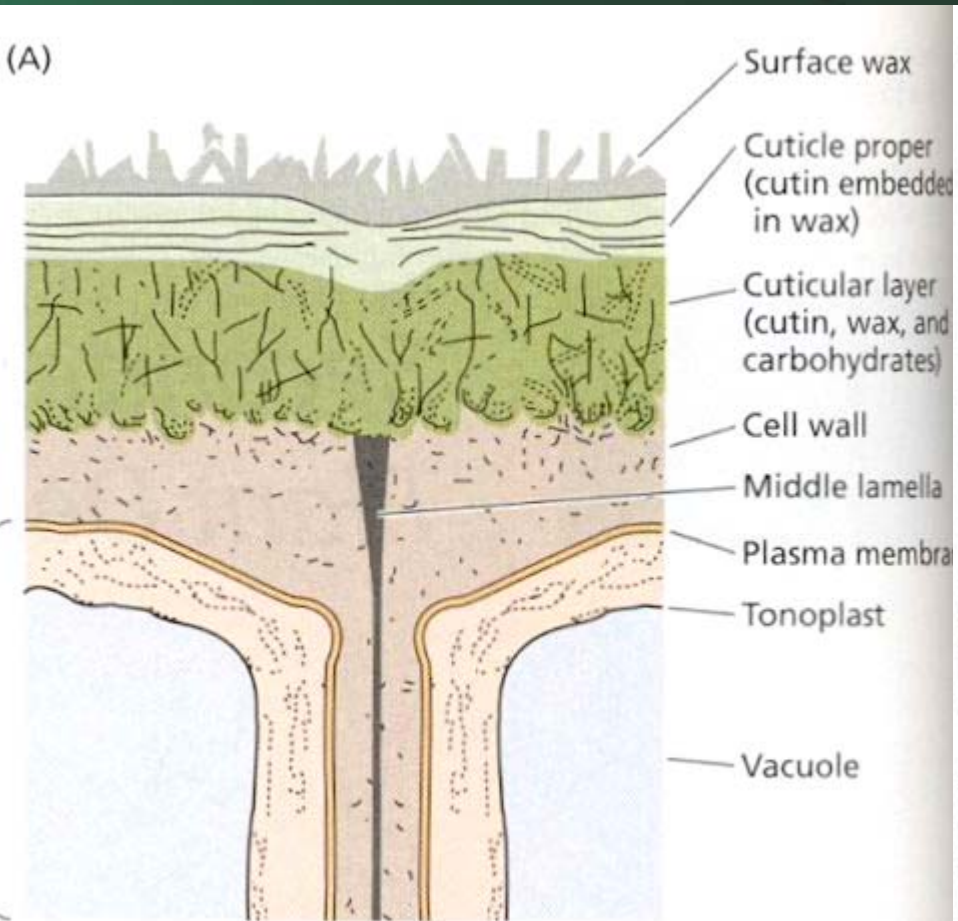
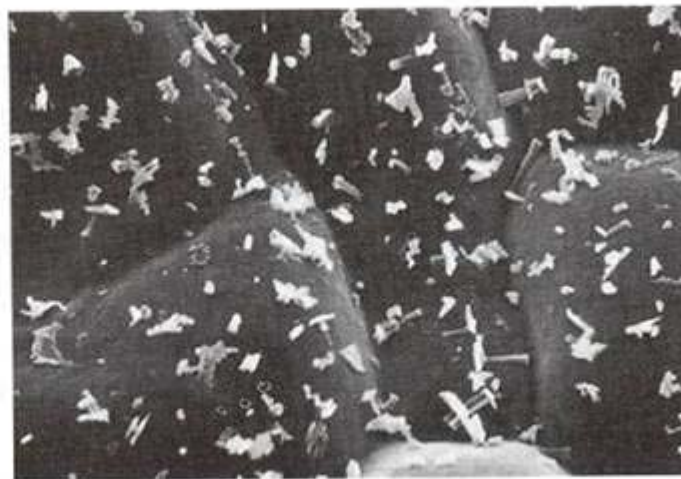
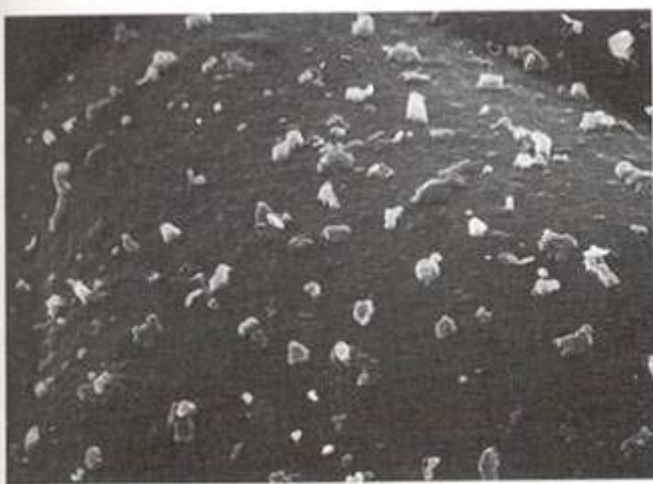
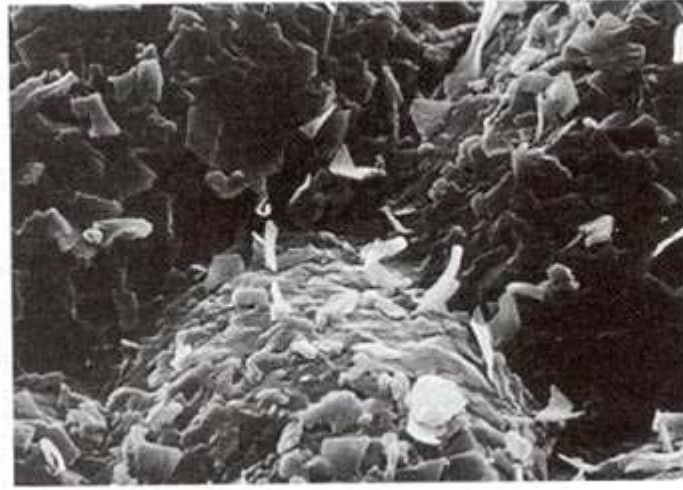
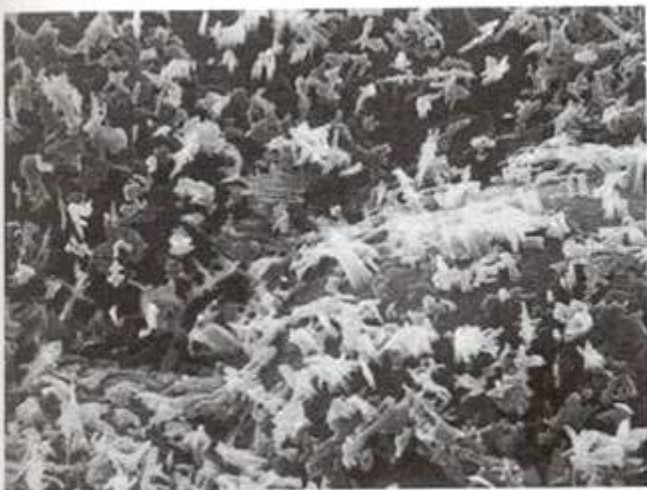


FIGURE 13.2 (A) Schematic drawing of the structure of the plant cuticle, the protective covering on the epidermis of leaves and young stems at the stage of full leaf expansion. (B) Electron micrograph of the cuticle of a glandular cell from a young leaf (*Lamium* sp.), showing the presence of the cuticle layers indicated in A, except for surface waxes which are not visible. (51,000 \times) (A, after Jeffree 1996; B, from Gunning and Steer 1996.)



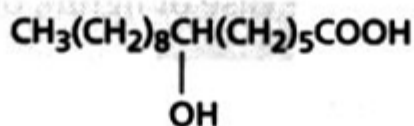
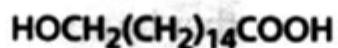
10 μm

FIGURE 13.3 Surface wax deposits, which form the top layer of the cuticle, adopt different forms. These scanning electron micrographs show the leaf surfaces of two different lines of *Brassica oleracea*, which differ in wax crystal structure. (From Eigenbrode et al. 1991, courtesy of S. D. Eigenbrode, with permission from the Entomological Society of America.)

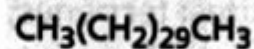
Kutin, vosky a suberin

- kutin na povrchu nadzemních částí-kutikula + kutan, 16:0 a 18:1 MK + OH
- suberin – u podzemních částí, složení podobné kutinu, dikarboxylové kys., nejen v kořeni, ale i v korkových buňkách peridermu, listové abscise, poranění
- vosky u obou – kyselá silně hydrofóbní lipidy, 25-35C alkoholy, alkany, ketony, syntetizované epidermálními buňkami, jsou vytvořeny z hydrofóbních látek

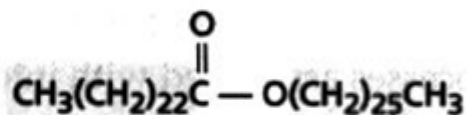
(A) Hydroxy fatty acids that polymerize to make cutin:



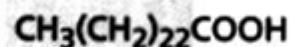
(B) Common wax components:



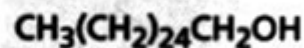
Fatty acid ester



Long-chain fatty acid



Long-chain alcohol



(C) Hydroxy fatty acids that polymerize along with other constituents to make suberin:

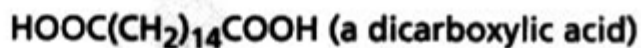
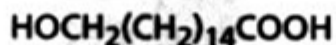


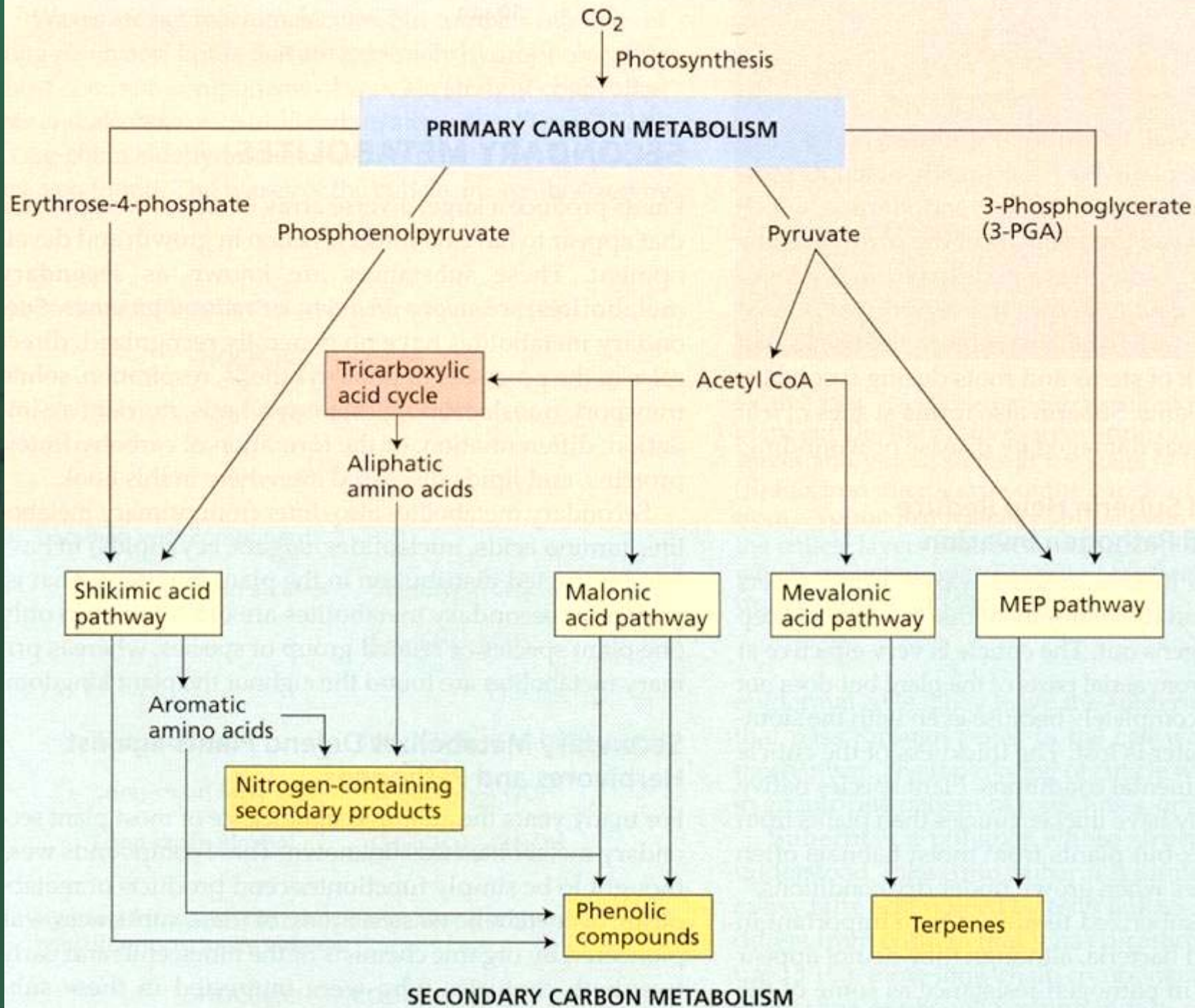
FIGURE 13.1 Constituents of (A) cutin, (B) waxes, and (C) suberin.

Kutin, vosky a suberin redukují transpiraci a invazi patogenů

- Rostliny z aridních oblastí silné vrstvy a naopak
- Nemají vliv na resistenci rostlin vůči patogenům – ti se dostávají dovnitř mechanicky nebo kutinasy

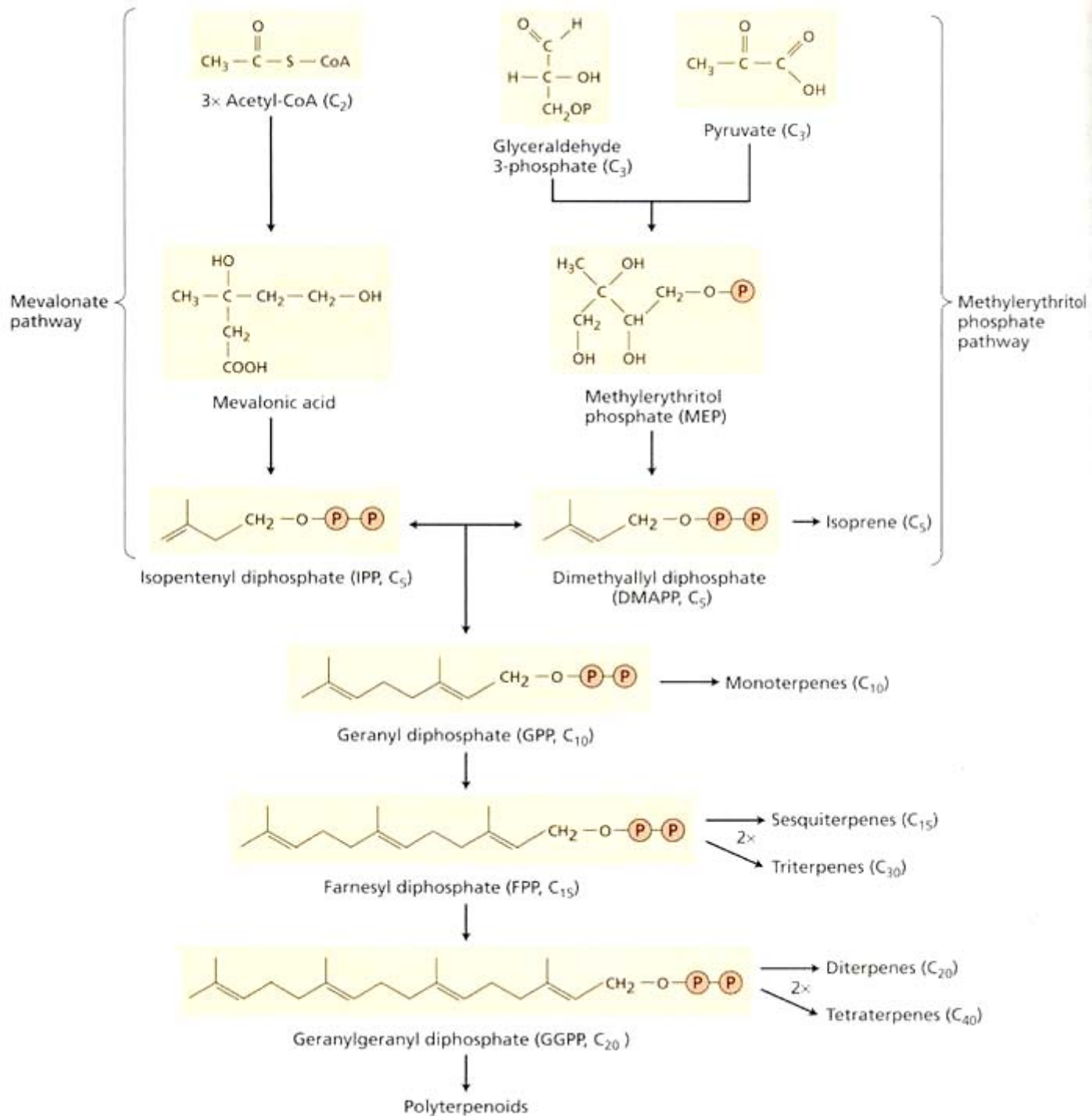
Sekundární metabolity

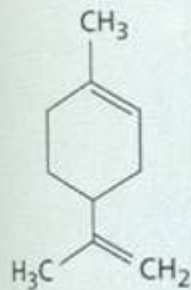
- Sekundární produkty nebo přírodní látky
- Nemají žádný přímý vliv v procesech fotosyntézy, respirace, transportu, diferenciaci, růstu, tvorby proteinů, cukrů a tuků
- Nemají obecný výskyt v rostlinách, jsou specializované
- Dříve význam neznámý, používali se hlavně v medicíně, barviva, jedy, průmyslové materiály
- Nyní – významné ekologické fce, vyvinuly se vlivem evoluce
- A)ochrana vůči herbivorům a patogenům
- B)atraktanty pro opylovače, přenašeče semen a interakce rostlina-rostlina
- 3 hlavní skupiny: terpeny, fenoly, N-obsahující sloučeniny



Terpeny/terpenoidy (někdy isoprenoidy)

- Synthetizovány z acetyl-CoA, isoprenoidní základ
- C10-mono-, C15-sesqui-, C20-di-, C30-tri-, C40-tetraterpeny a polyterpenoidy
- 2 dráhy – mevalonová – IPP
- methylerythritol fosfátová dráha (MEP) - chloroplasty
- IPP + isomer DPP → geranylIPP → farnesyIPP → GGPP
- Růstově regulační fce – steroly, ABA-C15, GA-C20
- Toxiny vůči herbivorům, pyrethroidy (C10)- *Chrysanthemum* – insekticidy, jehličnany x hmyz
- Esenciální oleje – monoterpeny v bazalce, citronu-limonen, šalvěji, mátě – menthol, repelenty – glandulární trichomy, parní destilace – parfémy
- Netěkavé –limonoidy (C30) –hořká látka v citrusech – antiherbivory, Azadirachtin - *Azadirachta indica* -potravní odpuzovač pro hmyz-komerční produkt
- Phytoekdysony – *Polypodium vulgare* - zastavení zakuklení
- Kardenolidy – triterpeny – hořké a jedovaté, srdce – vliv na Na⁺/K⁺aktivované ATP-asy
- Saponiny – steroidní a triterpenové glykosidy – detergenty, jedovaté, vážou steroidy v těle a porušují tak membránu

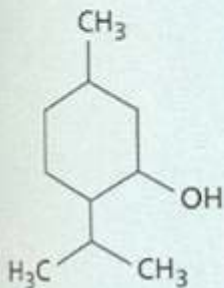




Limonene



(B)



Menthol



FIGURE 13.6 Structures of limonene (A) and menthol (B). These two well-known monoterpenes serve as defenses against insects and other organisms that feed on these plants. (A, photo © Calvin Larsen/Photo Researchers, Inc.; B, photo © David Sieren/Visuals Unlimited.)

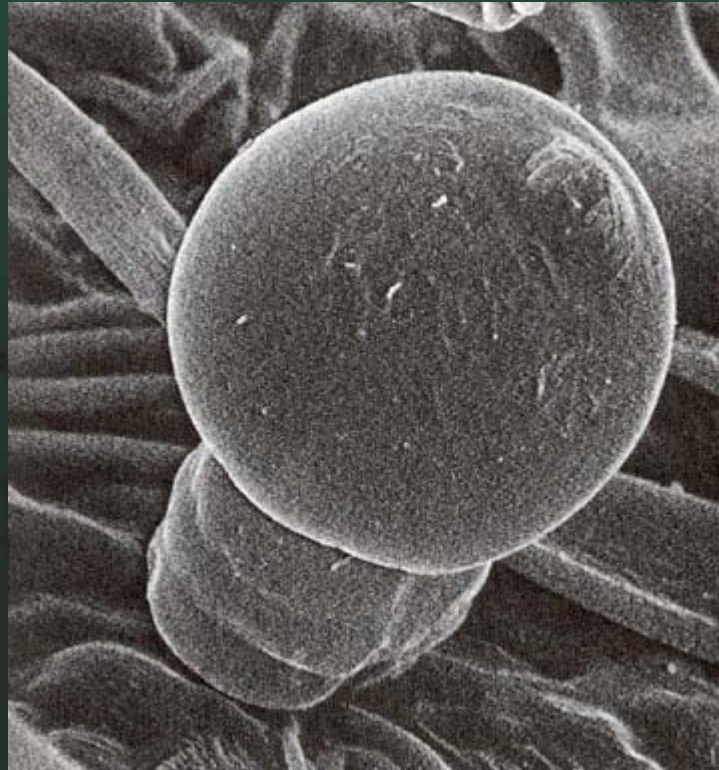
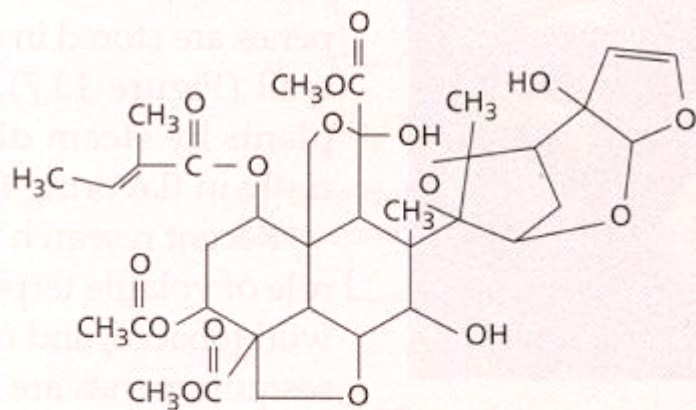


FIGURE 13.7 Monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes are commonly found in glandular hairs on the plant surface. This scanning electron micrograph shows a glandular hair on a young leaf of spring sunflower (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*). Terpenes are thought to be synthesized in the cells of the hair and are stored in the rounded cap at the top. This "cap" is an extracellular space that forms when the cuticle and a portion of the cell wall pull away from the remainder of the cell. (1105×) (© J. N. A. Lott/Biological Photo Service.)

(A) Azadirachtin, a limonoid



(B) α -Ecdysone, an insect molting hormone

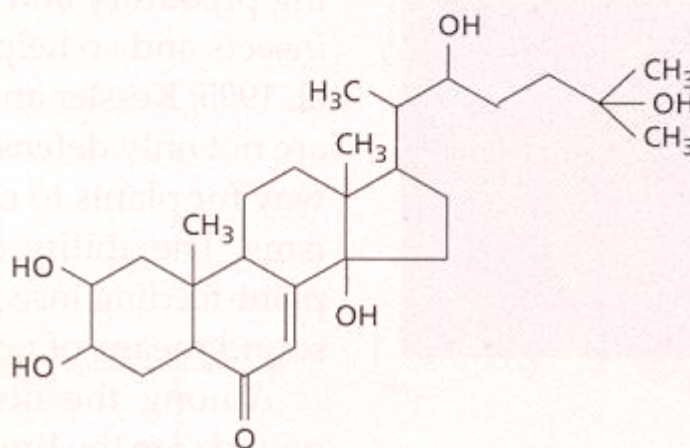


FIGURE 13.8 Structure of two triterpenes, azadirachtin (A), and α -ecdysone (B), which serve as powerful feeding deterrents to insects. (A, photo © Inga Spence/Visuals Unlimited; B, photo ©Wally Eberhart/Visuals Unlimited.)

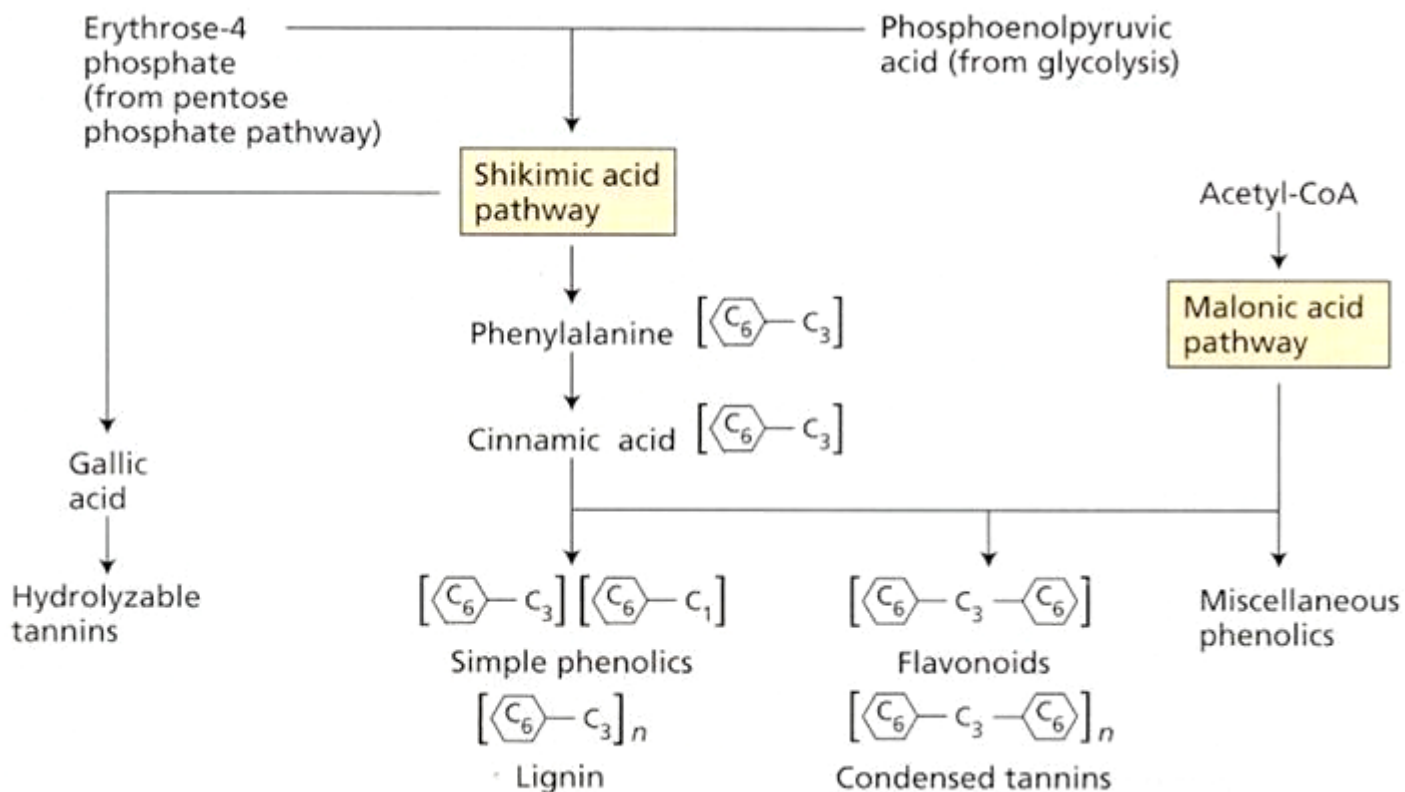
Fenolické sloučeniny

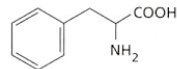
- Obsahují fenolickou skupinu, více jak 10 000 sloučenin, rozpustné kyseliny i nerozpustné komplexy – ochrana vůči herbivorům a patogenům
mechanická opora, atrakce opylovačů, absorpce UV záření, allopathie
- -vychází z fenylalaninu – 2 dráhy – šikimátová a kys. malonové, inhibítorem je glyfosát – Roundup-herbicid, není ve zvířatech, proto některé AK esenciální –fenylalanin, tyrosin a tryptofan. Nejdůležitější je fenylalaninamoniaklyasa (PAL) – přechod mezi primárním a sekundárním metabolismem – indukovaná stresem, patogeny, atd. na úrovni transkripce.
- Phenylpropanoidy – jednoduché fenoly – C6-C3 . p-kumarová, t-sinapová, kávová – výstavba ligninu
 - Fenylpropanoidové laktony – C6-C3 – kumariny
 - Benzoové kyseliny- C6-C1
 - furanokumariny- jsou fototoxické – aktivované UV-A (320 – 400nm) – umbeliferon – inserce do DNA, jedovaté, mutagenní, Umbelliferace –celer, petržel, ...vysoké koncentrace u stresovaných a nemocných rostlin – puchýře, atd.
 - Allelopatie – vliv na růst okolních rostlin – inhibice – kávová a ferulová
 - Lignin-struktura není známá-složen z p-fenylpropanoidních alkoholů-koniferyl, fumaryl a sinapyl, vázán na celulózu-zpevnění tracheid, snižuje digestibilitu celulózy, infekčnost, zranitelnost

FIGURE 13.9 Plant phenolics are biosynthesized in several different ways. In higher plants, most phenolics are derived at least in part from phenylalanine, a product of the shikimic acid pathway. Formulas in brackets indicate the basic arrangement of carbon skeletons:



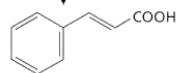
indicates a benzene ring, and C3 is a three-carbon chain. More detail on the pathway from phenylalanine onward is given in Figure 13.10.





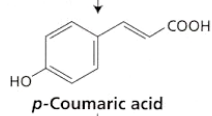
Phenylalanine

NH_3 Phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL)



trans-Cinnamic acid

Benzoic acid derivatives (Figure 13.11C)

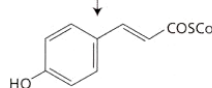


p-Coumaric acid

Caffeic acid and other simple phenylpropanoids (Figure 13.11A)

CoA-SH

Coumarins (Figure 13.11B)

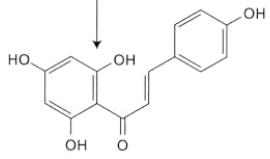


p-Coumaroyl-CoA

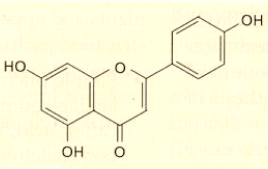
Lignin precursors (Web Topic 13.3)

3 Malonyl-CoA molecules

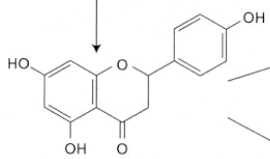
Chalcone synthase



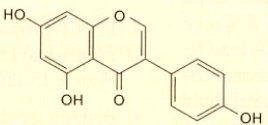
Chalcones



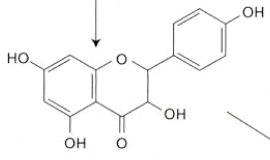
Flavones



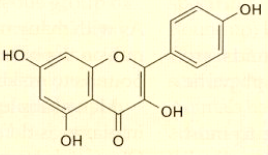
Flavanones



Isoflavones (isoflavonoids)



Dihydroflavonols

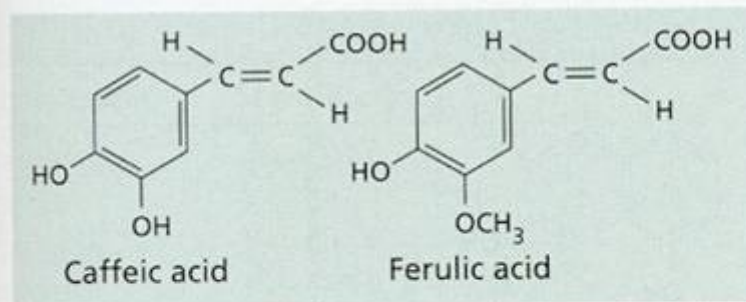


Flavonols

Anthocyanins (Figure 13.13B)
Condensed tannins (Figure 13.15A)

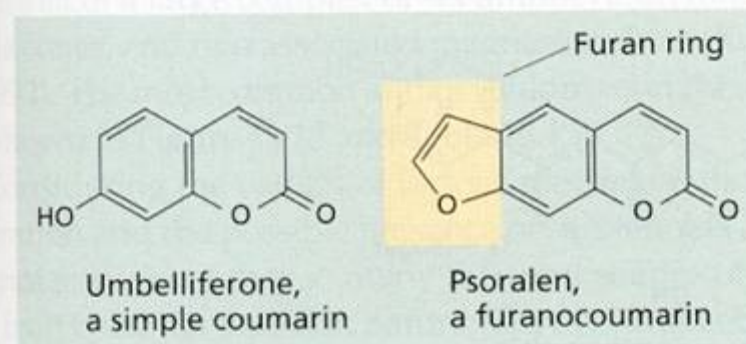
FIGURE 13.10 Outline of phenolic biosynthesis from phenylalanine. The formation of many plant phenolics, including simple phenylpropanoids, coumarins, benzoic acid derivatives, lignin, anthocyanins, isoflavones, condensed tannins, and other flavonoids, begins with phenylalanine.

(A)



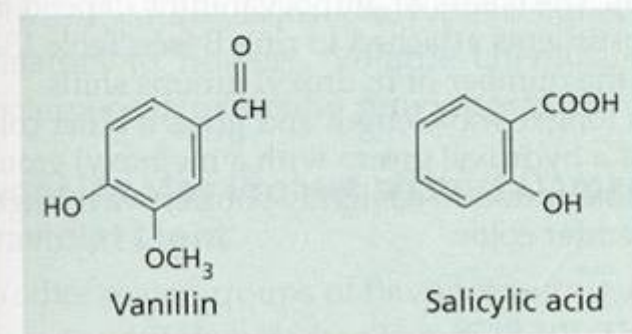
Simple phenylpropanoids [C_6-C_3]

(B)



Coumarins [C_6-C_3]

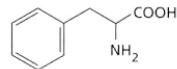
(C)



Benzoic acid derivatives [C_6-C_1]

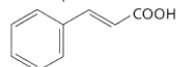
Flavonoidy

- 4 skupiny: anthokyaniny, flavone, flavonoly a isoflavony – největší skupina fenolických látek-15C, C6-C3-C6 – struktura z obou biosyntetických drah, silně substituované hydroxyly, methyly, isopentenylly
- Anthokyaniny – barevné –opylovači – červená, modrá, fialová barva, mají cukr v pozici 3
- Flavonoidy chrání proti UV – absorbují krátká vlnové délky, nevidíme je, hmyz ano – tvoří kruhy, tečky, pásy – nektarová vodítka, chrání listy od UV-B (280-320 nm) – v epidermální vrstvě, viditelné světlo může projít, mutanti *A.thaliana* se nízkou hladinou flavonoidů rostou velmi málo, regulace polárního transportu auxinů
- Isoflavonoidy –antibakteriální látky, regulace fertility – jetel – antiestrogenní účinky u ovcí- fertilita, protinádorová aktivita iu potravin ze sóji, fungují jako fytoalexiny – po napadení rostlinou syntetizovány jako antimikrobiální látky



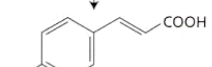
Phenylalanine

NH_3 Phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL)



trans-Cinnamic acid

Benzoic acid derivatives (Figure 13.11C)

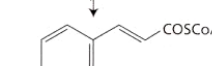


p-Coumaric acid

Caffeic acid and other simple phenylpropanoids (Figure 13.11A)

CoA-SH

Coumarins (Figure 13.11B)

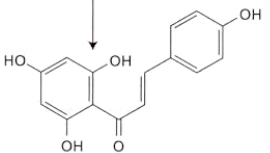


p-Coumaroyl-CoA

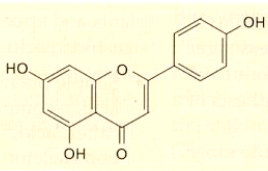
Lignin precursors (Web Topic 13.3)

3 Malonyl-CoA molecules

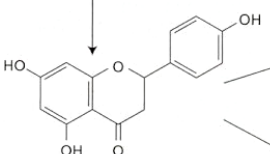
Chalcone synthase



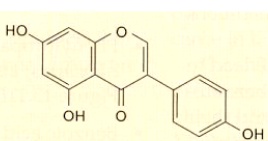
Chalcones



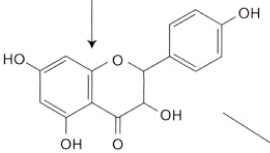
Flavones



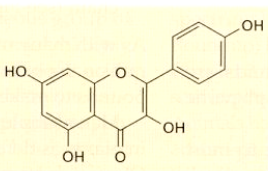
Flavanones



Isoflavones (isoflavonoids)



Dihydroflavonols



Flavonols

Anthocyanins (Figure 13.13B)
Condensed tannins (Figure 13.15A)

FIGURE 13.10 Outline of phenolic biosynthesis from phenylalanine. The formation of many plant phenolics, including simple phenylpropanoids, coumarins, benzoic acid derivatives, lignin, anthocyanins, isoflavones, condensed tannins, and other flavonoids, begins with phenylalanine.

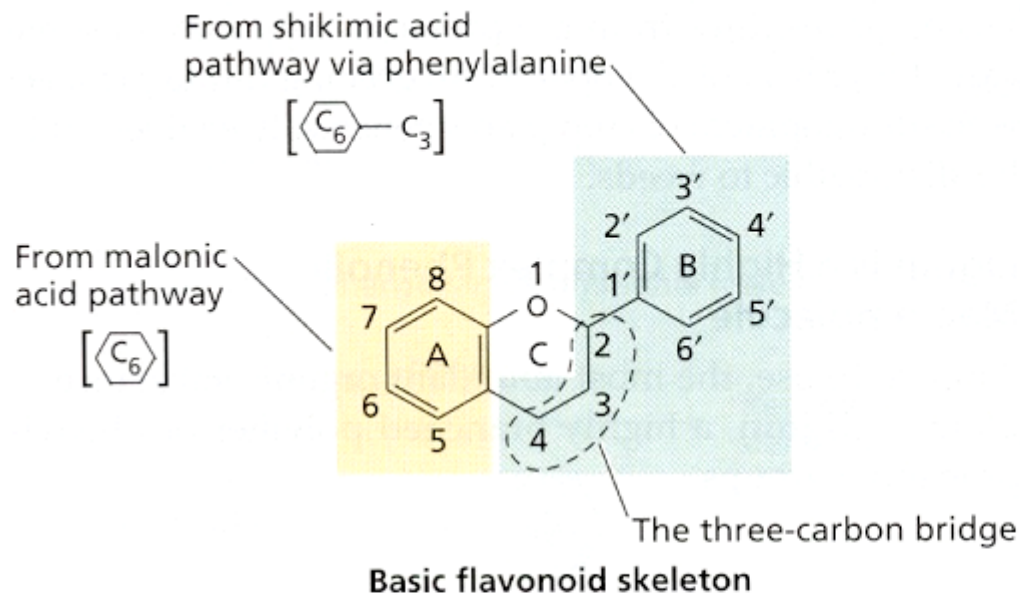
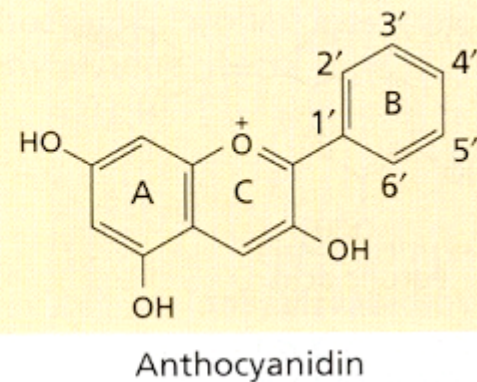


FIGURE 13.12 Basic flavonoid carbon skeleton. Flavonoids are biosynthesized from products of the shikimic acid and malonic acid pathways. Positions on the flavonoid ring system are numbered as shown.

(A)



(B)

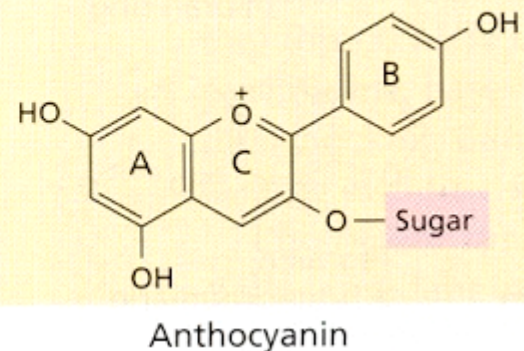


TABLE 13.1

Effects of ring substituents on anthocyanidin color

Anthocyanidin	Substituents	Color
Pelargonidin	4'—OH	Orange red
Cyanidin	3'—OH, 4'—OH	Purplish red
Delphinidin	3'—OH, 4'—OH, 5'—OH	Bluish purple
Peonidin	3'—OCH ₃ , 4'—OH	Rosy red
Petunidin	3'—OCH ₃ , 4'—OH, 5'—OCH ₃	Purple

(A)



(B)



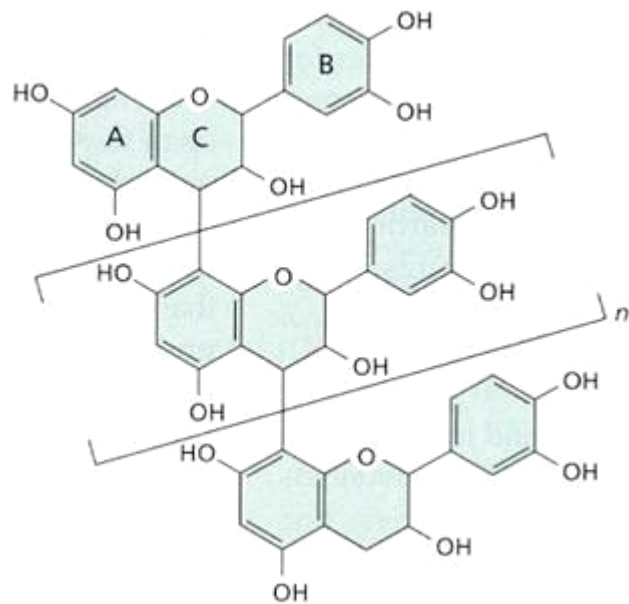
FIGURE 13.14 Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia* sp.) as seen by humans (A) and as it might appear to honeybees (B). (A) To humans, the golden-eye has yellow rays and a brown central disc. (B) To bees, the tips of the rays appear "light yellow," the inner portion of the rays "dark yellow," and the central disc "black." Ultraviolet-absorbing flavonols are found in the inner parts of the rays but not in the tips. The

distribution of flavonols in the rays and the sensitivity of insects to part of the UV spectrum contribute to the "bull's-eye" pattern seen by honeybees, which presumably helps them locate pollen and nectar. Special lighting was used to simulate the spectral sensitivity of the honeybee visual system. (Courtesy of Thomas Eisner.)

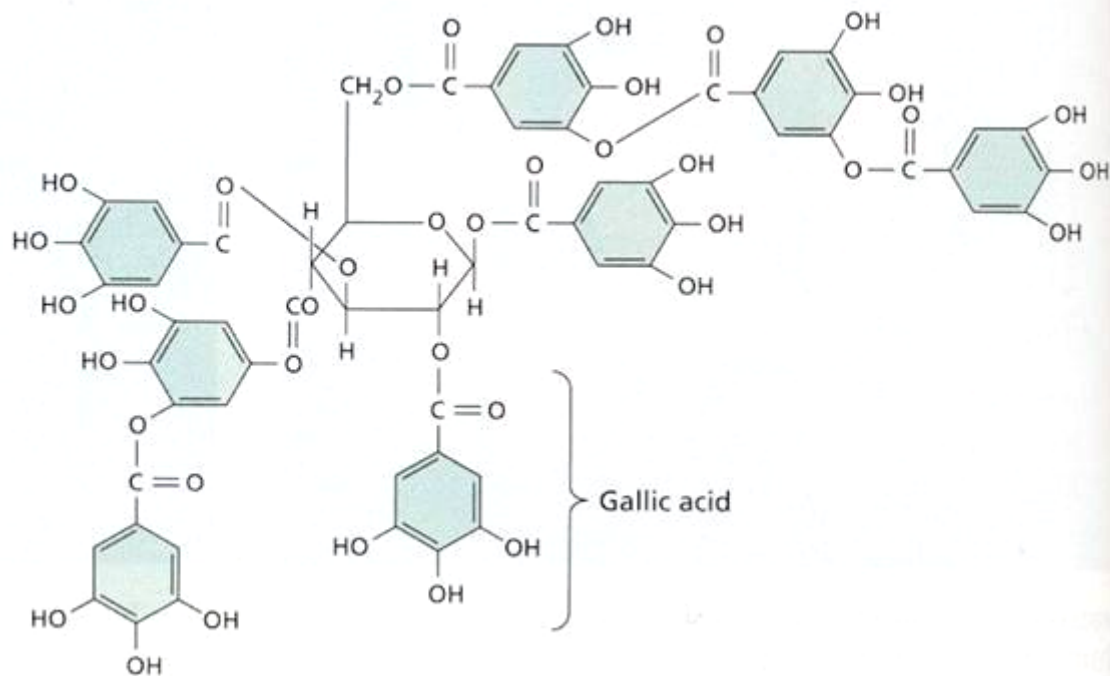
Taniny

- **Taniny – fenolické polymery, používány pro tříslení kůží., taniny váží kolagen a zvyšují tak rezistenci kůže vůči mikrobům, vodě, teplu.**
- **Kondenzované a hydrolyzovatelné taniny (kondenzované anthokyaniny a galové s jednoduchými cukry) – antifeeding properties, v nezralém ovoci, trpkost – preference u lidí v potravě – víno, čaj, pivo – „French paradox“, někdy se jim říká polyfenoly, jsou ve skutečnosti toxické – váží se hydroxy skupinou na proteiny, některé taniny (quinony) se váží kovalentně na proteiny a snižuje se stravitelnost u potravy u herbivorů, adaptace zvířat – někteří hlodavci produkují na prolin bohaté bílkoviny**

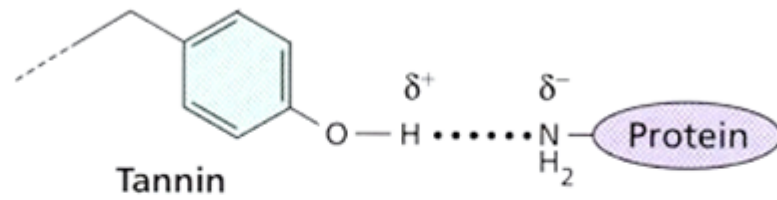
(A) Condensed tannin



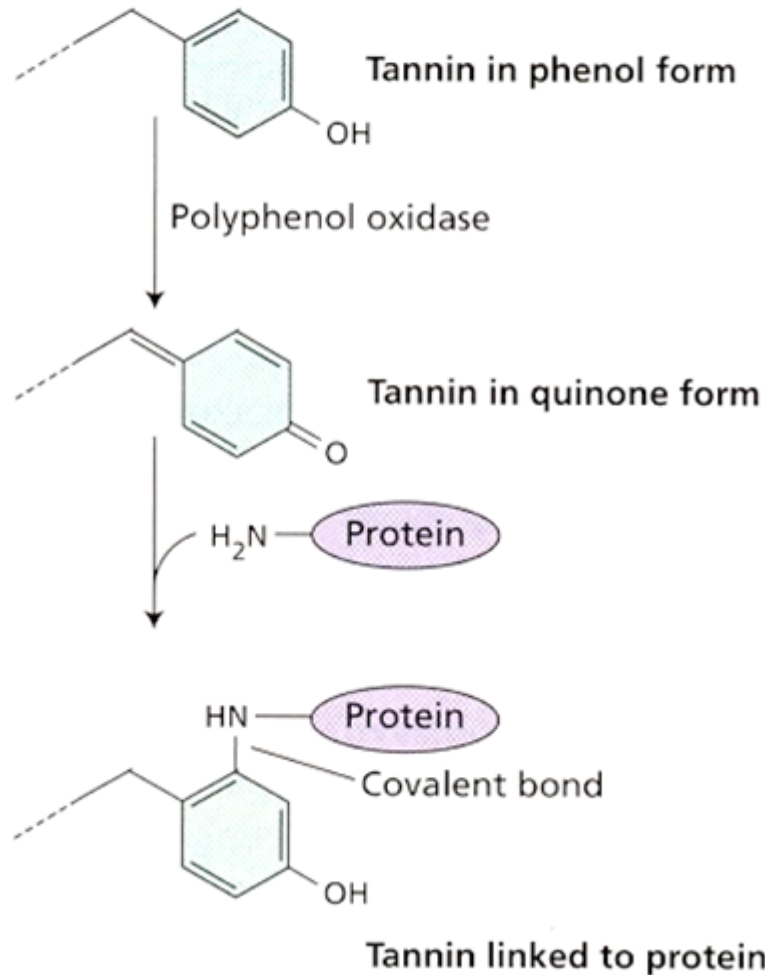
(B) Hydrolyzable tannin



(A) Hydrogen bonding between tannins and protein



(B) Covalent bonding to protein after oxidation



Dusíkaté sloučeniny


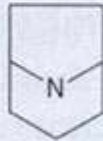
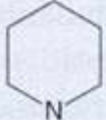

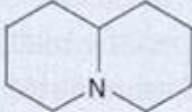

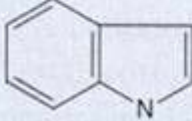
- mají N ve struktuře – alkaloidy a kyanogenní glykosidy, toxické, medicínské využití, syntetizovány většinou z AK – lysin, tyrosin, tryptofan

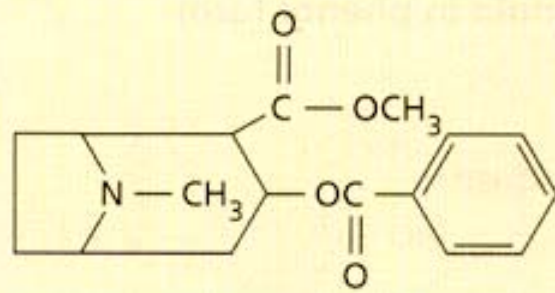
Alkaloidy

- Asi 15000 sloučenin, mají heterocyclický kruh, farmakologické použití, jsou alkalické, N je protonován (pH 7.2), proto ve vodě rozpustné, ochrana vůči predátorům – úmrtí zvířat – *Lupinus*, *Delphinium*, *Senecio* – domácí zvířata nemají enzymy degradace oproti divokým, rovněž toxické pro člověka – strychnin, atropin, koniin, morfin, kodein – medicína
- Pyrrolizidinové alkaloidy – příklad adaptace živočichů – netoxické N-oxidy – redukce na toxické ve střevním traktu, *Tyria jacobaeae* (můra rumělková) – oxidace a skladují tuto látku jako ochranu proti predátorům
- Řada alkaloidů produkovány houbami, které jsou v symbiose s rostlinami – trávy, kostřavy mohou mít vysokou hladinu
- Nikotin – rovněž pro ochranu rostlin vůči herbivorům, zvyšuje se koncentrace po prvním napadení, u divokého *N. attenuata*

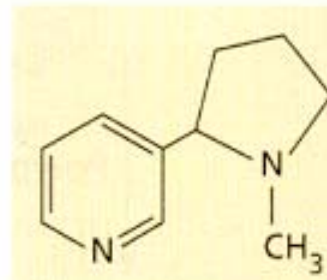
TABLE 13.2

Major types of alkaloids, their amino acid precursors, and well-known examples of each type

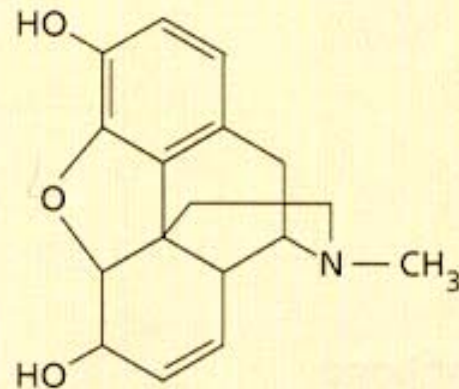
Alkaloid class	Structure	Biosynthetic precursor	Examples	Human uses
Pyrrolidine		Ornithine (aspartate)	Nicotine	Stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer
Tropane		Ornithine	Atropine	Prevention of intestinal spasms, antidote to other poisons, dilation of pupils for examination
			Cocaine	Stimulant of the central nervous system, local anesthetic
Piperidine		Lysine (or acetate)	Coniine	Poison (paralyzes motor neurons)
Pyrrolizidine		Ornithine	Retrorsine	None
Quinolizidine		Lysine	Lupinine	Restoration of heart rhythm
Isoquinoline		Tyrosine	Codeine	Analgesic (pain relief), treatment of coughs
			Morphine	Analgesic
Indole		Tryptophan	Psilocybin	Halucinogen
			Reserpine	Treatment of hypertension, treatment of psychoses
			Strychnine	Rat poison, treatment of eye disorders



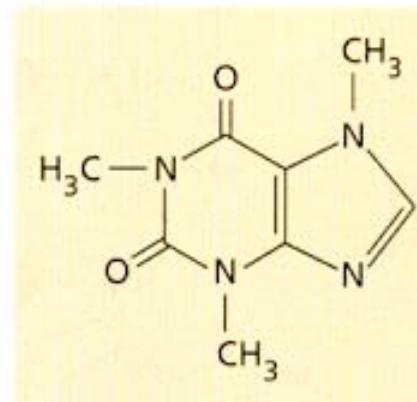
Cocaine



Nicotine



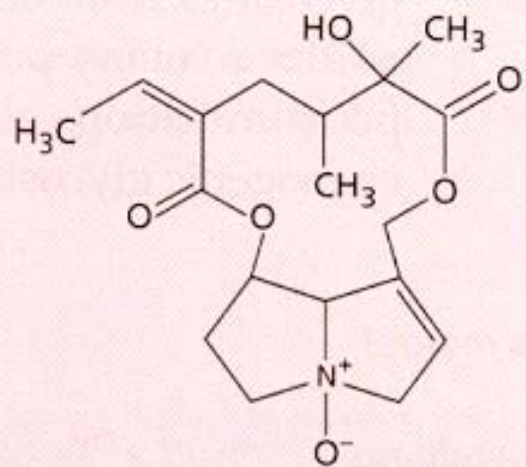
Morphine



Caffeine

Representative alkaloids

FIGURE 13.17 Examples of alkaloids, a diverse group of secondary metabolites that contain nitrogen, usually as part of a heterocyclic ring. Caffeine is a purine-type alkaloid similar to the nucleic acid bases adenine and guanine. The pyrrolidine (five-membered) ring of nicotine arises from ornithine; the pyridine (six-membered) ring is derived from nicotinic acid.

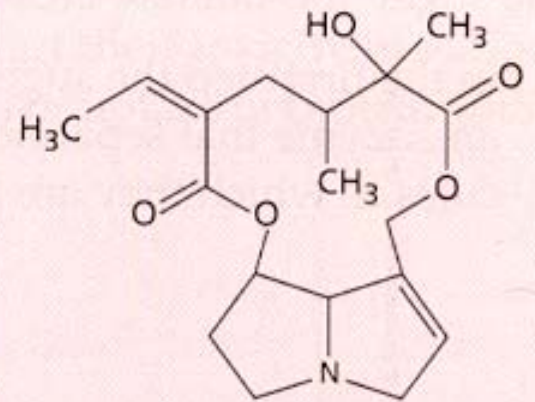


N-oxide
(nontoxic form,
stored in plants)

Reduced in digestive
tracts of most herbivores
to toxic form

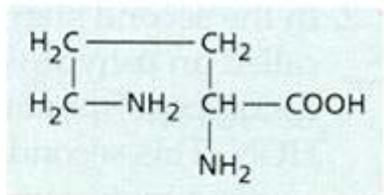


Oxidized to nontoxic
form by certain adapted
herbivores

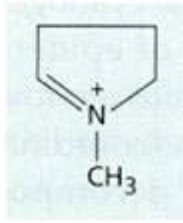


Tertiary alkaloid
(toxic form)

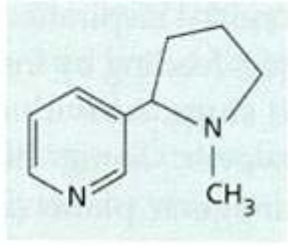
FIGURE 13.19 Two forms of pyrrolizidine alkaloids occur in nature: the N-oxide form and the tertiary alkaloid. The nontoxic N-oxide found in plants is reduced to the toxic tertiary form in the digestive tracts of most herbivores. However, some adapted herbivores can convert the toxic tertiary alkaloid back to the nontoxic N-oxide. These forms are illustrated here for the alkaloid senecionine, found in species of ragwort (*Senecio*).



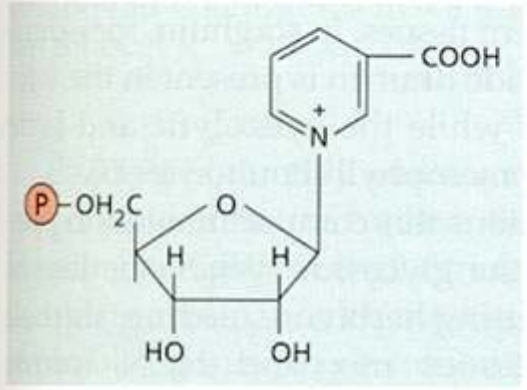
Ornithine



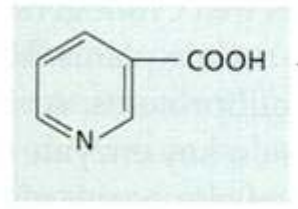
N-Methyl pyrrolium



Nicotine



Nicotinic acid mononucleotide (NADP⁺)



Nicotinic acid



Kyanogenní glykosidy (KG)

- uvolňují HCN, 2 skupiny – glykosidy a glukosinoláty, vázány na cukry – hydrolýza glykosidasou – kyanohydrin a poté nitrilasou na HCN, nejsou degradovány v rostlinách, enzymy v různých pletivech, semena, trávy, růže, vikvovité, při požití jsou narušena pletiva a smíchání enzymu a vzniká jedovatý HCN, čirok – dhurrin ve vakuolách, enzymy v mezofylu, HCN inhibuje metalloproteiny, např. cytochromoxidasu v mitochondriích
- Kasava – hlavní jídlo v tropech, strouhání, mletí, namáčení a sušení vede k odstranění většiny KG, přesto řada otrav, snaha snížit obsah KG, obtížné, KG jsou důležité pro skladování

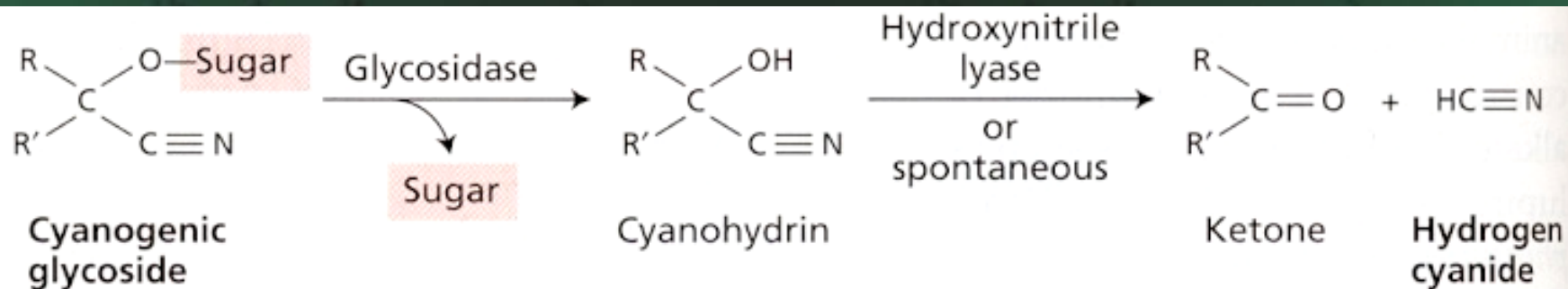


FIGURE 13.20 Enzyme-catalyzed hydrolysis of cyanogenic glycosides to release hydrogen cyanide. R and R' represent various alkyl or aryl substituents. For example, if R is phenyl, R' is hydrogen, and the sugar is the disaccharide β -gentiobiose, the compound is amygdalin (the common cyanogenic glycoside found in the seeds of almonds, apricots, cherries, and peaches).

Glukosinoláty

- hořčičné oleje, hořčice, rozklad vede k tvorbě těkavých látek, obecně *Brassicaceae*, rozklad mirosinasou – glukosa z vazby na S, tvorba isothiokyanátů, antifeeding pro herbivory, někteří herbivoři – bělásek – využívají jako stimulans pro snášení vajíček, snaha mít řepku s nízkým obsahem glukosinolátů

Neproteinové aminokyseliny

- Kanavin – podobný argininu, toxický, inkorporuje se místo argininu z rostlin do zvířecích proteinů, ty jsou poté degradovány jako chybné, je zároveň méně bazický, nižší vazba substrátů, *Canavalia ensiformis*, má systém, který neumožňuje zabudování kanavinu do vlastních proteinů, to mají i adaptovaní živočichové

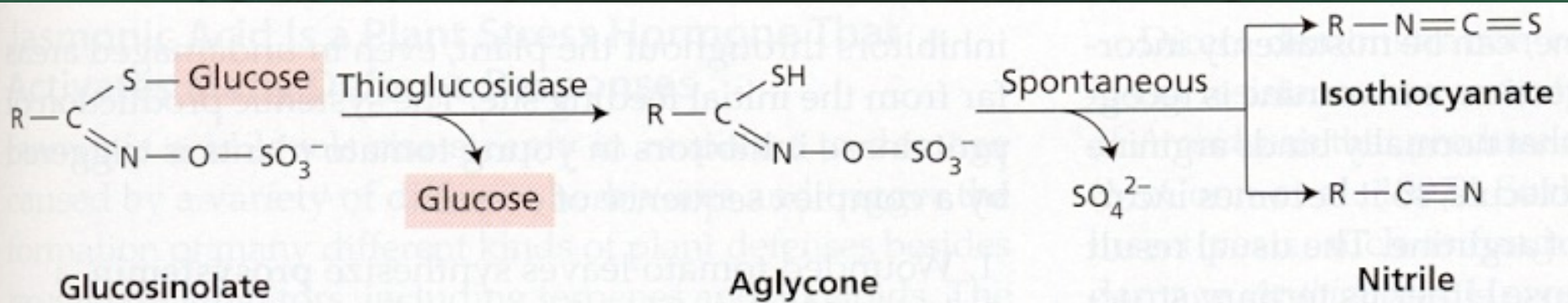
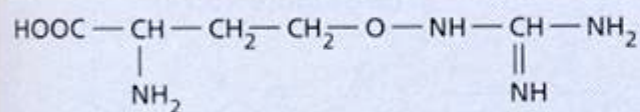
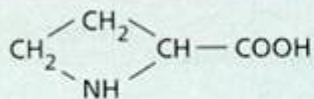


FIGURE 13.21 Hydrolysis of glucosinolates to mustard-smelling volatiles. R represents various alkyl or aryl substituents. For example, if R is $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2^-$, the compound is sinigrin, a major glucosinolate of black mustard seeds and horseradish roots.

Nonprotein amino acid

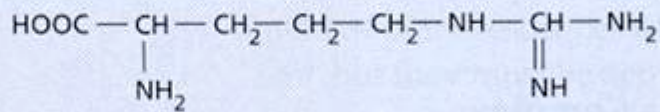


Canavanine

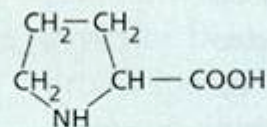


Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid

Protein amino acid analog



Arginine



Proline

FIGURE 13.22 Nonprotein amino acids and their protein amino acid analogs. The nonprotein amino acids are not incorporated into proteins but are defensive compounds found in free form in plant cells.

Signální dráhy u napadené rostliny

- Většinou nefungují, až po napadení, např. kumulace proteinasových inhibitorů
 - 1) poškozené listy syntetizují prosystemin (prekurozorový protein – 200AK)
 - 2) proteolýza na 18AK systemin – polypeptidický hormon
 - 3) Systemin do napadených částí, vazba na receptor a indukce tvorby kys. jasmonové (JA), ale i ABA, SA – indukce exprese proteinasových inhibitorů, jasmonová z kys. linolenové, mutant *A. thaliana* s nízkou hladinou JA – snadno likvidovány hmyzem a houbami, klíčová signální látka, emitována ve formě methylesteru během několik minut

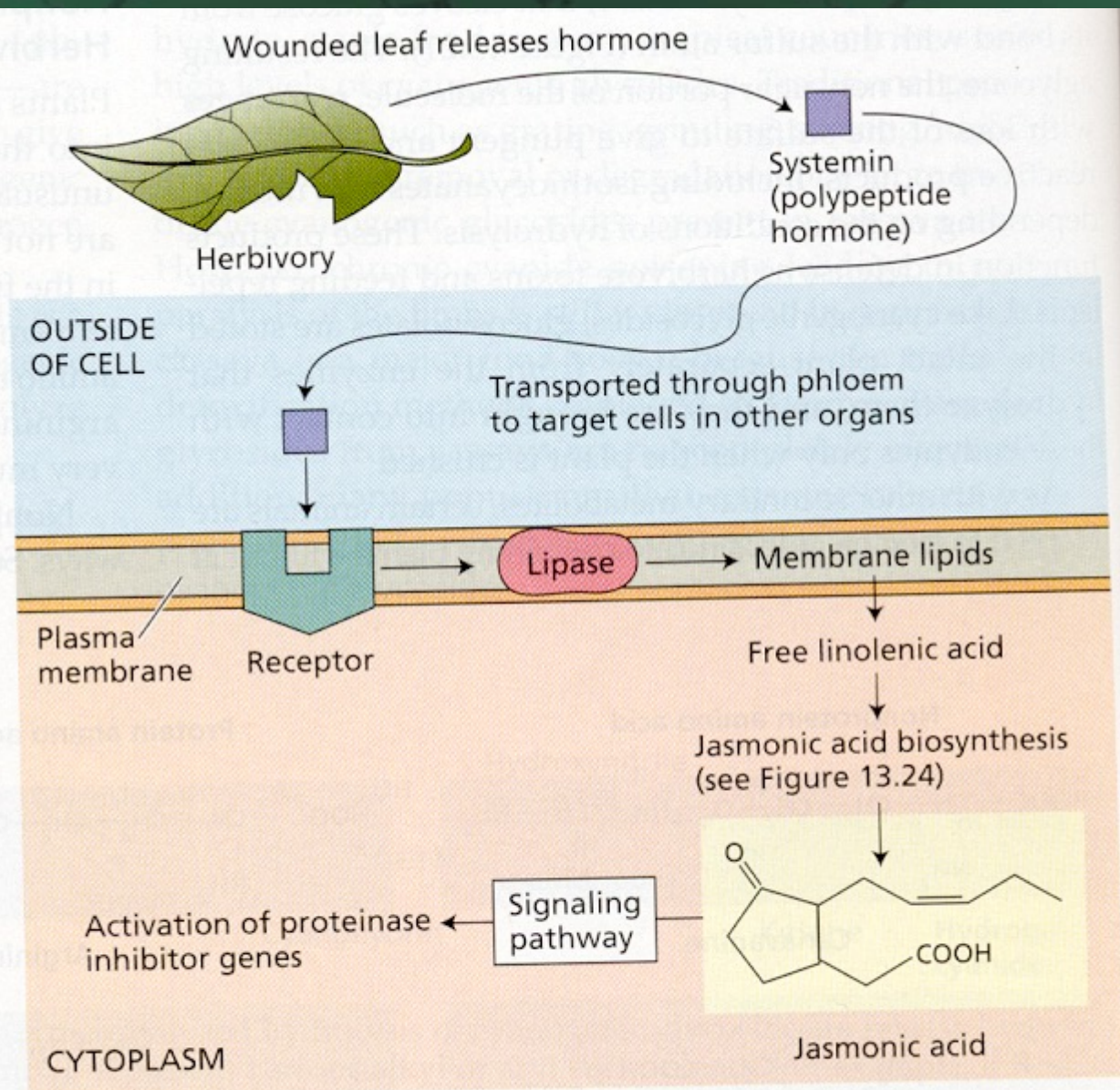
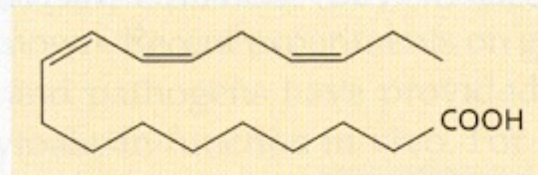
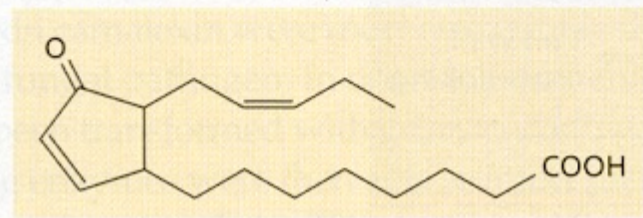


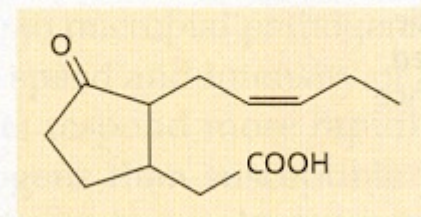
FIGURE 13.23 Proposed signaling pathway for the rapid induction of proteinase inhibitor biosynthesis in wounded tomato plants.



Linolenic acid



12-Oxophytodienoic acid



Jasmonic acid

FIGURE 13.24 Steps in the pathway for conversion of linolenic acid (18:3) to jasmonic acid.

Ochrana rostlin vůči patogenům

- rostliny nemají imunitní systém, ale jsou rezistentní vůči bakteriím, houbám, atd.

1) Antimikrobiální látky - saponiny, triterpeny, snížení hladiny vede ke snížení rezistence

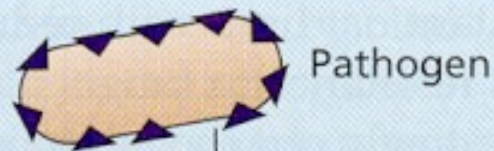
2) Infekcí indukovaná protektiva – je preferována. Menší náklady rostlin na obranu. Jednou z reakcí je hypersensitivní odpověď – obklopující buňky odumírají, reaktivní kyslíkové radikály $\bullet\text{OH}$, $\bullet\text{O}_2$, H_2O_2 , NADH-dependentní oxidasy, lipidová peroxidace, enzymová inaktivace, degradace DNA, RNA, buněčná smrt

3) Syntéza ligninu a kalosy – fyzická blokáce postupu patogena

4) Tvorba hydrolytických enzymů, které napadají buněčnou stěnu patogena – degradují chitin – pathogen-related proteins.

5) Fytoalexiny – antimikrobiální látky produkováné po napadení, např. isoflavonoidy u luštěnin, seskviterpeny u *Solanaceae*, po napadení iniciace genové exprese a de novo syntéza, první příklad – overexprese resveratrolu – více rezistentní rostliny k patogenům

OUTSIDE OF CELL



Pathogen

Elicitor (product of an *avr* gene)

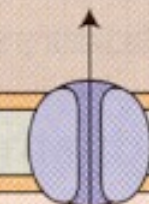
Cell wall

O₂

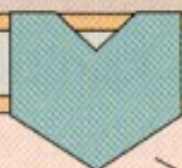
Reactive oxygen species

Cell wall cross-linking

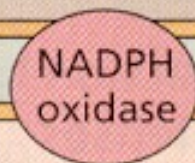
Plasma membrane



Ion fluxes,
change in
membrane
potential



Receptor
(*R* gene
product)



NADPH
oxidase

Activation of genes for:

Hypersensitive response

Phytoalexin biosynthesis

Lignin biosynthesis

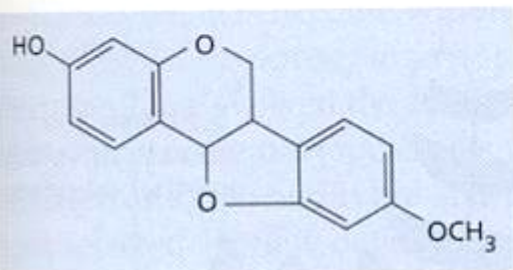
Salicylic acid biosynthesis

Biosynthesis of hydrolytic
enzymes

Systemic
acquired
resistance

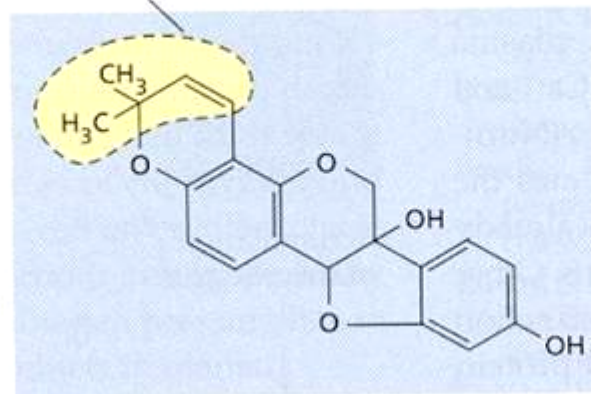
CYTOPLASM

FIGURE 13.25 Many modes of antipathogen defense are induced by infection. Fragments of pathogen molecules called elicitors initiate a complex signaling pathway leading to the activation of defensive responses. Some bacterial protein elicitors are injected directly into the cell, where they interact with *R* gene products.



Medicarpin (from alfalfa)

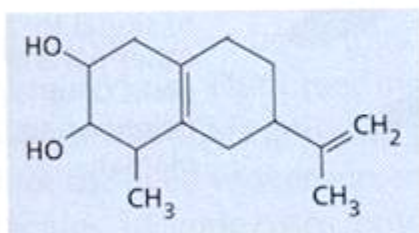
Additional ring formed from a C₅ unit from the terpene pathway



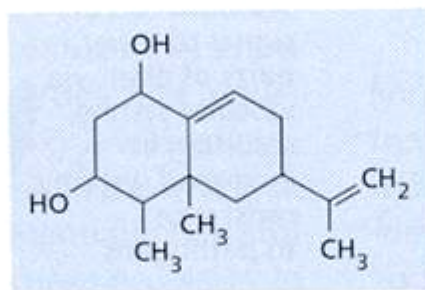
Glyceollin I (from soybean)

FIGURE 13.26 Structure of some phytoalexins—secondary metabolites with antimicrobial properties that are rapidly synthesized after microbial infection.

Isoflavonoids from the Leguminosae (the pea family)



Rishitin (from potato and tomato)



Capsidiol (from pepper and tobacco)

Sesquiterpenes from the Solanaceae (the potato family)

Ochrana rostlin vůči patogenům

Rozpoznávání látek patogena – R geny, kódují receptory rozpoznávající produkty patogena, tzv. elicitory (peptidy, steroly, polysacharidy), mají leucine-rich domain na rozpoznávání, kódují ATP a GTP vazebné domény a kinasy signálních kaskád, geny avirulence (*avr*) kódují elicitory

Indukce signálních kaskád – v několika minutách po vazbě elicitoru, uvolnění Ca^{2+} a H^+ do cytosolu, eflux K^+ a Cl^- , Ca^{2+} aktivují oxidativní vzplanutí, zapojení MAP a Ca-dependentních kinas, jedna interakce vede k indukci rezistence – SAR (systémově získaná rezistence) – po několika dnech po infekci – kys. salicylová. Rostliny mají vyšší hladiny SA a jejího methylesteru, komunikace mezi jednotlivými částmi?

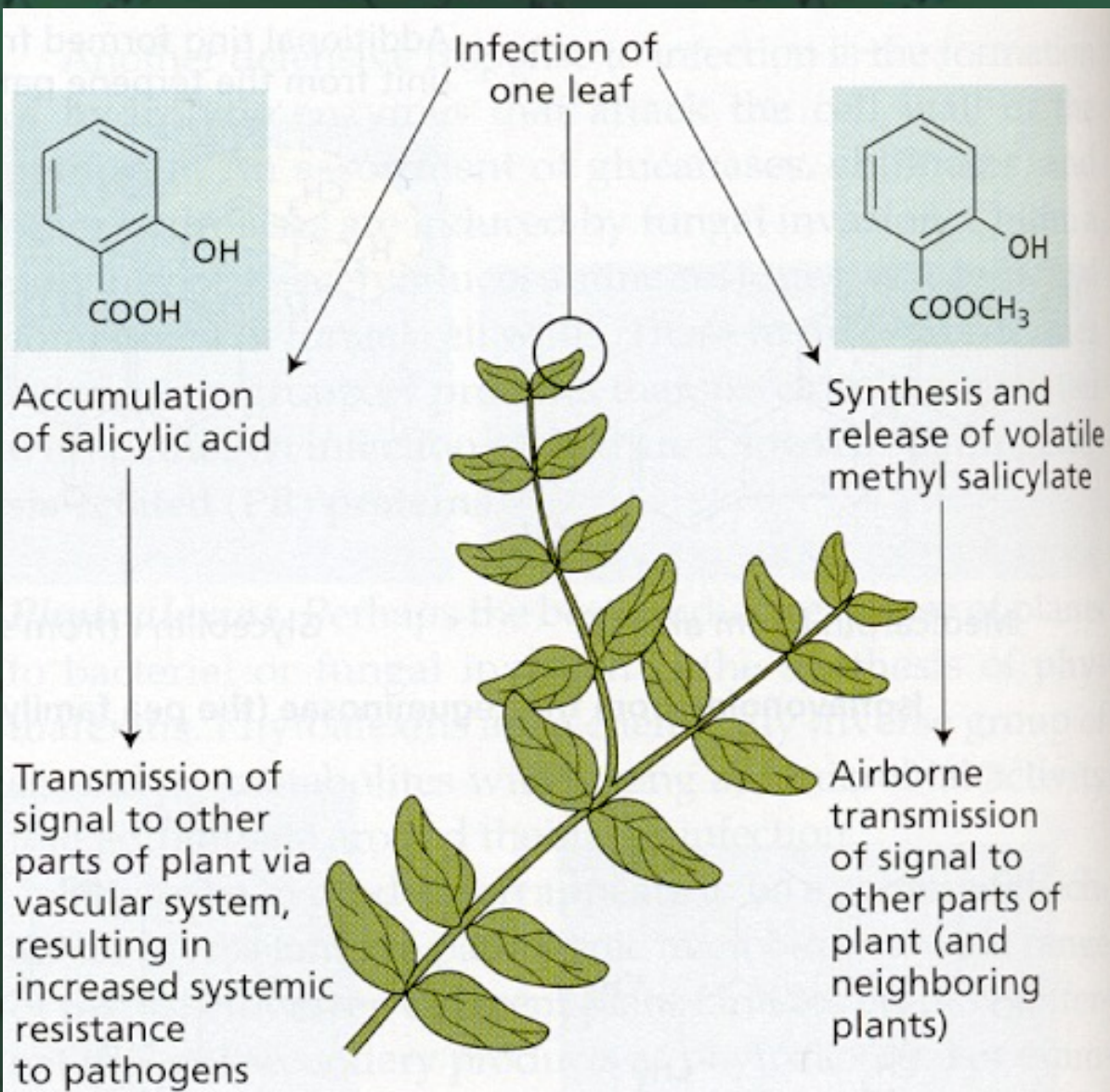


FIGURE 13.27 Initial pathogen infection may increase resistance to future pathogen attack through development of systemic acquired resistance.