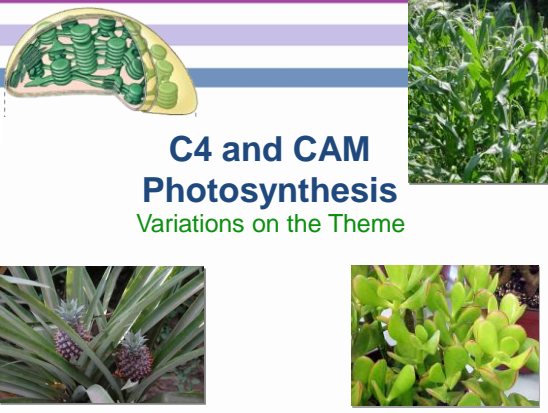


## C4 and CAM Photosynthesis

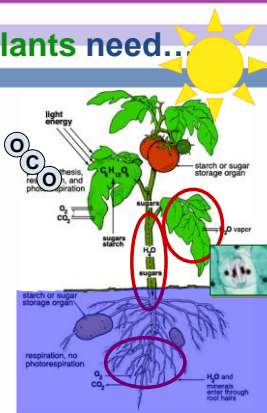
Variations on the Theme



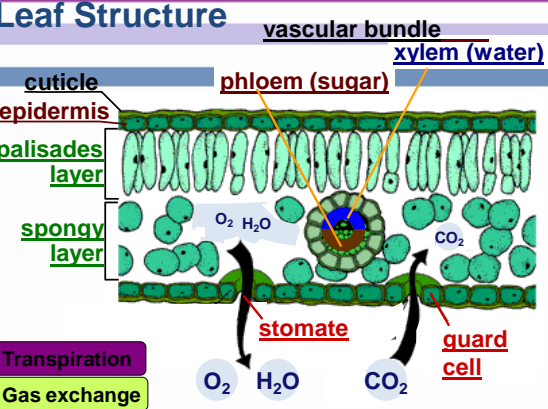
## Remember what plants need..

- **Photosynthesis**
  - ◆ **light reactions**
    - light ← sun
    - H<sub>2</sub>O ← ground
  - ◆ **Calvin cycle**
    - CO<sub>2</sub> ← air

What structures have plants evolved to supply these needs?

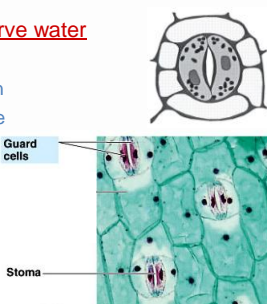


## Leaf Structure



## Controlling water loss from leaves

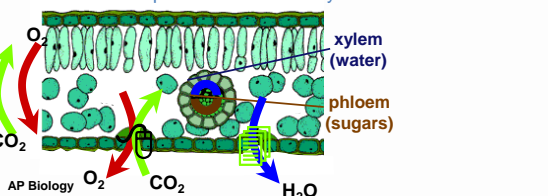
- Hot or dry days
  - stomates close to conserve water
  - guard cells
    - gain H<sub>2</sub>O = stomates open
    - lose H<sub>2</sub>O = stomates close
- adaptation to living on land, but...
  - creates PROBLEMS!



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## When stomates close...

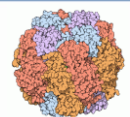
- Closed stomates lead to...
  - O<sub>2</sub> build up → from light reactions
  - CO<sub>2</sub> is depleted → in Calvin cycle
    - causes problems in Calvin Cycle



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## Inefficiency of RuBisCo: CO<sub>2</sub> vs O<sub>2</sub>

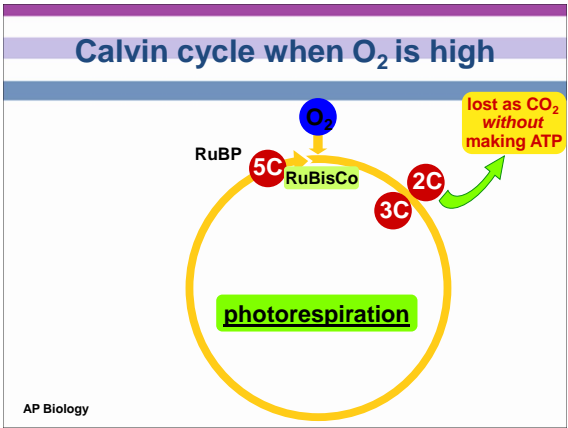
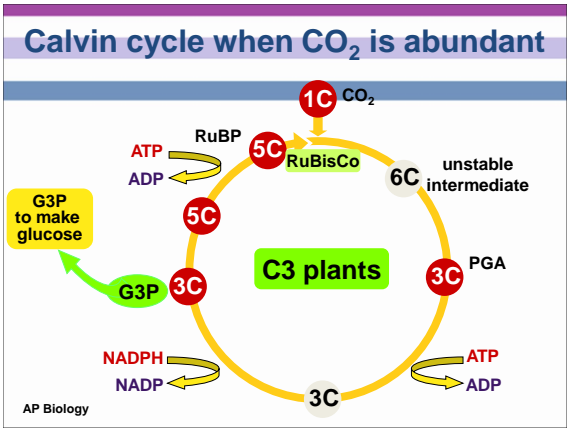
- RuBisCo in Calvin cycle
  - carbon fixation enzyme
    - normally bonds C to RuBP
    - CO<sub>2</sub> is the optimal substrate
  - reduction of RuBP
    - building sugars
  - when O<sub>2</sub> concentration is high
    - RuBisCo bonds O to RuBP
    - O<sub>2</sub> is a competitive substrate
    - oxidation of RuBP
      - breakdown sugars



photosynthesis

photorespiration

AP Biology



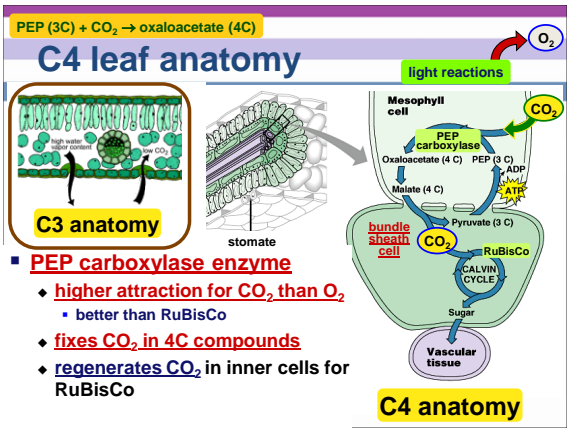
- ### Impact of Photorespiration
- Oxidation of RuBP
    - short circuit of Calvin cycle
    - loss of carbons to CO<sub>2</sub>
      - can lose 50% of carbons fixed by Calvin cycle
    - reduces production of photosynthesis
      - no C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (food) produced
    - if photorespiration could be reduced, plant would become 50% more efficient
      - strong selection pressure to evolve alternative carbon fixation systems
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- ### Reducing photorespiration
- Separate carbon fixation from Calvin cycle
    - C4 plants
      - PHYSICALLY separate carbon fixation from Calvin cycle
        - different cells to fix carbon vs. where Calvin cycle occurs
        - store carbon in 4C compounds
      - different enzyme to capture CO<sub>2</sub> (fix carbon)
        - PEP carboxylase
      - different leaf structure
    - CAM plants
      - separate carbon fixation from Calvin cycle by TIME OF DAY
      - fix carbon during night
        - store carbon in 4C compounds
      - perform Calvin cycle during day
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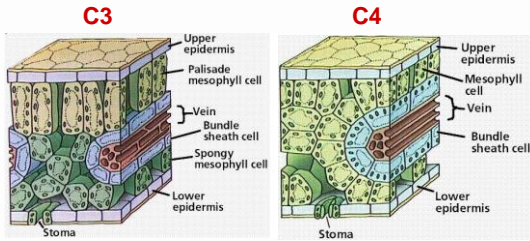
### C4 plants

- A better way to capture CO<sub>2</sub>
  - 1st step before Calvin cycle, fix carbon with enzyme PEP carboxylase
    - store as 4C compound
  - adaptation to hot, dry climates
    - have to close stomates a lot
    - different leaf anatomy
  - sugar cane, corn, other grasses...

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## Comparative anatomy



**PHYSICALLY separate C fixation from Calvin cycle**

## CAM (Crassulacean Acid Metabolism) plants

- **Adaptation to hot, dry climates**
  - ◆ **separate carbon fixation from Calvin cycle by TIME**
    - close stomates during day
    - open stomates during night
  - ◆ **at night:** open stomates & fix carbon in 4C "storage" compounds
  - ◆ **in day:** release CO<sub>2</sub> from 4C acids to Calvin cycle
    - increases concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in cells
  - ◆ **succulents, some cacti, pineapple**

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## CAM plants

cacti



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succulents



pineapple

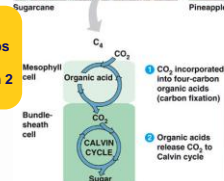
## C4 vs CAM Summary

solves CO<sub>2</sub> / O<sub>2</sub> gas exchange vs. H<sub>2</sub>O loss challenge



**C4 plants**

separate 2 steps of C fixation **anatomically** in 2 different cells



**CAM plants**

separate 2 steps of C fixation **temporally** = 2 different times night vs. day

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## Why the C3 problem?

- Possibly evolutionary baggage
  - Rubisco evolved in high CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere
    - there wasn't strong selection against active site of Rubisco accepting both CO<sub>2</sub> & O<sub>2</sub>
- Today it makes a difference
  - 21% O<sub>2</sub> vs. 0.03% CO<sub>2</sub>
  - photorespiration can drain away 50% of carbon fixed by Calvin cycle on a hot, dry day
  - strong selection pressure to evolve better way to fix carbon & minimize photorespiration

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