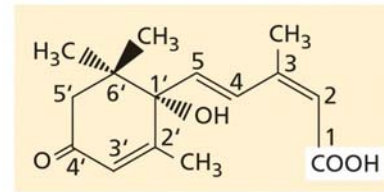
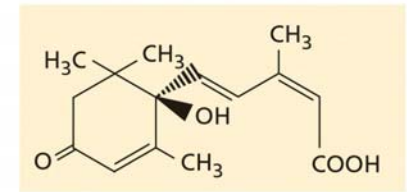


Abscisic Acid

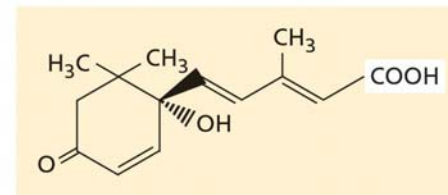
- History
- Chemistry
- Transport
- Physiological action



(S)-cis-ABA



(R)-cis-ABA



(S)-2-trans-ABA

History

- Discovered in Ash trees/potato tuber
- levels declined when dormancy broken
- Growth inhibitor
- GA antagonist

Table 10.1. Evidence for the involvement of abscisic acid (AbA) in plant response to water stress based on the similarity of responses to water stress and exogenous AbA application (collated from Walton 1980 and Jones 1981a)

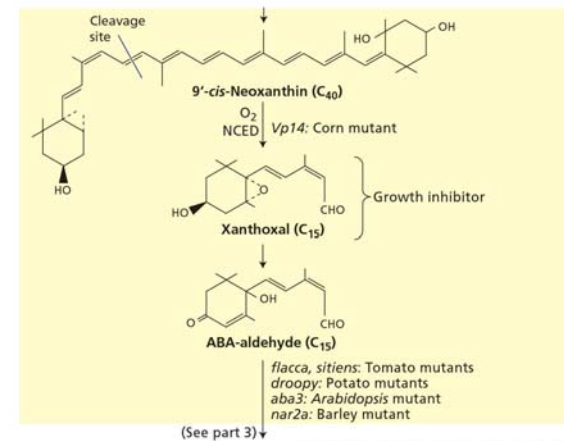
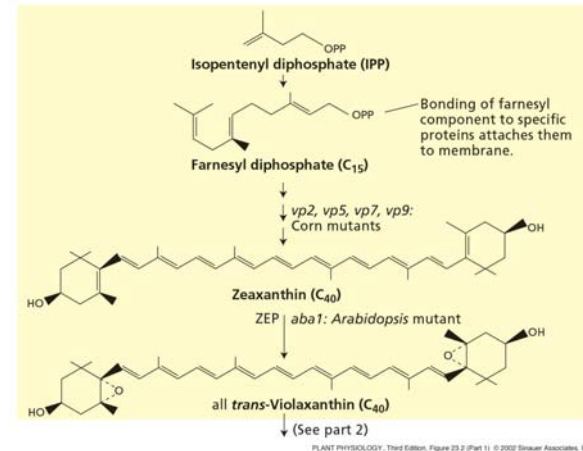
Response	Water stress	AbA	
Short term			
Stomatal conductance	Decrease	Decrease	++-
Photosynthesis	Decrease	Decrease	++-
		(Primarily a stomatal effect)	
Membrane permeability	Increase/decrease	Increase/decrease	+
Ion transport	Increase/decrease	Increase/decrease	+
Long term: biochemical & physiological			
Proline & betaine ¹ accumulation	Increase	Increase	++
Osmotic adaptation	Yes	Possibly	+
Photosynthetic enzyme activity	Decrease	Decrease	+
Desiccation tolerance ²	Increase	Increase	+
Wax production	Increase ³	Increase ⁴	+
Long term: growth			
General growth inhibition	Yes	Yes	+++
Cell division	Decrease	Decrease	+++
Cell expansion	Decrease	Decrease	+++
Root growth	Increase/decrease	Increase/decrease	++
Root/shoot ratio	Increase	Increase ^{4,5}	++
Long term: morphology			
Production of trichomes	Increase	Increase	++
Stomatal index	Decrease	Decrease	++
Tillering in grasses	Decrease	Slight decrease ⁴	+
Conversion from aquatic to aerial leaf type	Yes	Yes	++
Induction of dormancy, terminal buds or perennation organs	Yes	Yes	++
Long term: reproductive			
Flowering in annuals	Often advanced	Often advanced	++
Flower induction in perennials	Inhibited	Inhibited	+
Pollen viability	Decreased	Decreased	+
Seed set	Decreased	Decreased	+

Extra references: 1. Huber & Sankhla 1980; 2. Gaff 1980; 3. Baker 1974; 4. S. A. Quarrie & H. G. Jones unpublished; 5. Watts *et al.* 1981.

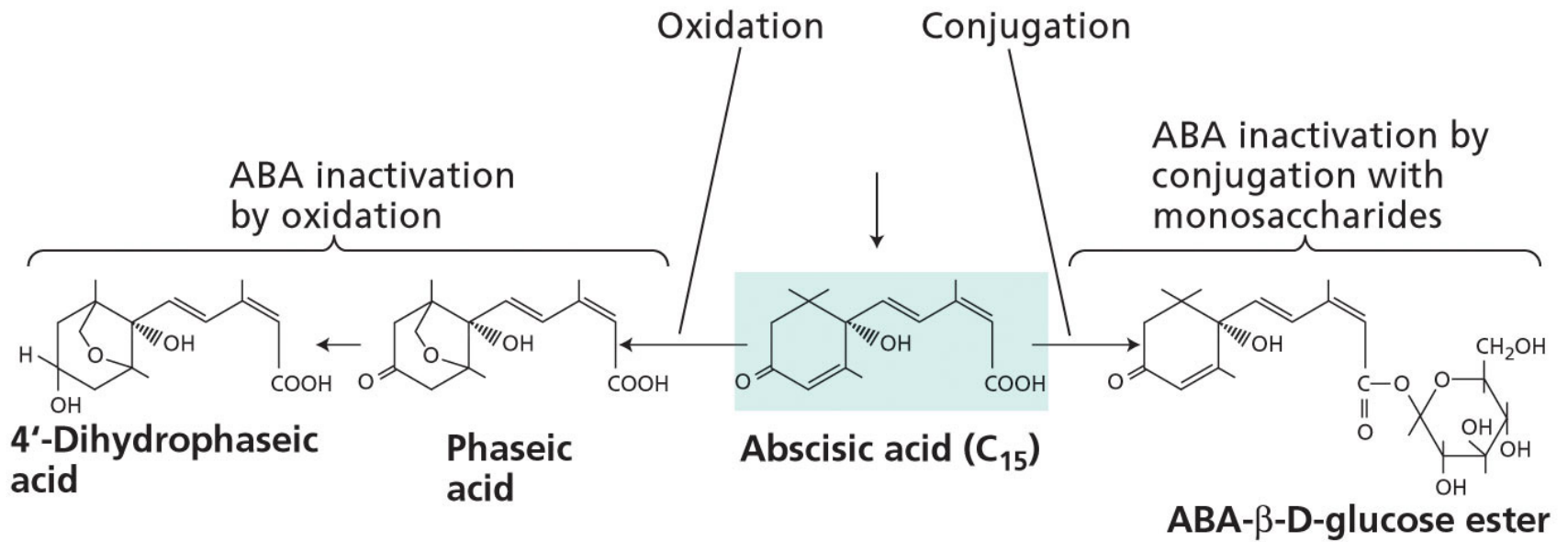
The strength of correlation is indicated as ranging from weak (+) to strong (++++)

Chemistry

- synthesized in chloroplast/plastids
- mevalonic acid pathway
- cis-ABA active form
- lunularic acid in liverworts
- photochemical production from violaxanthin
- inactivated by ABA-glucoside or O_2 oxidation



Inactivation



Transport

- xylem/phloem
- move to roots
- synthesis in root caps -- basipetal transport
- move to all parts of plant
- increases during stress

Physiological action

- Stomatal closure
- Dormancy in seeds/buds
- Precocious germination



Seed dormancy

- peak mid to late embryogenesis
- desiccation tolerance
- accumulation of seed storage proteins
- inhibits precocious germination/vivipary

Five basic mechanisms of coat-imposed dormancy:

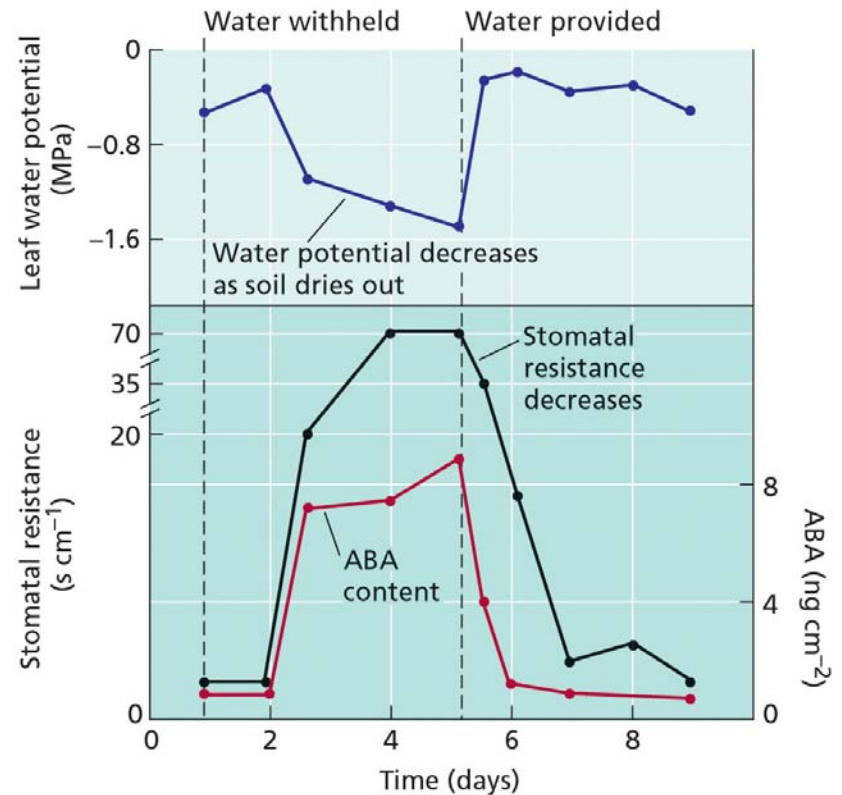
- *Prevention of water uptake.*
- *Mechanical constraint.*
- *Interference with gas exchange.*
- *Retention of inhibitors*
- *Inhibitor production.*

Environmental Factors Control the Release from Seed Dormancy

- **Afterripening**
- **Chilling**
- **Light**

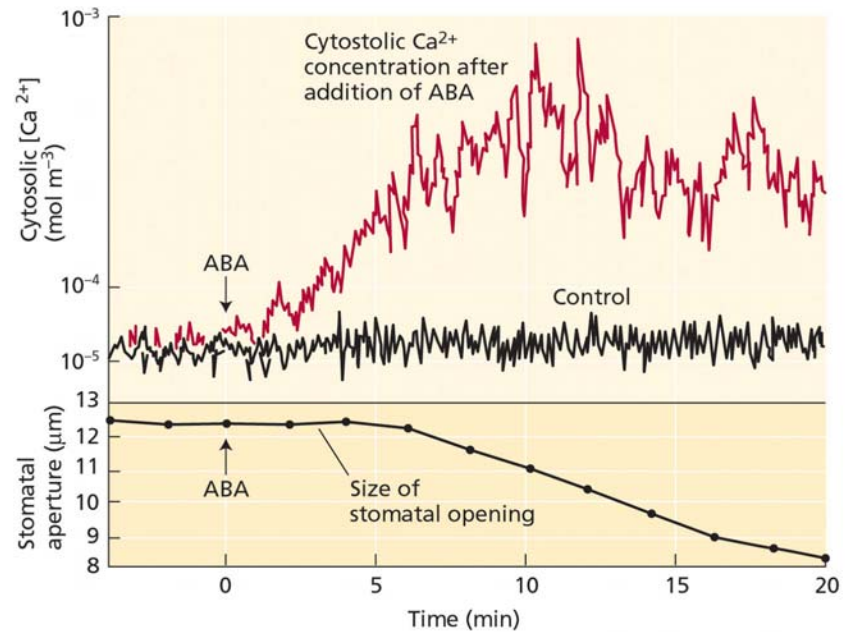
Stomatal closure

- ABA weak acid
- normal conditions enters mesophyll cells
- stress causes pH to rise in xylem sap
- ABA doesn't enter mesophyll cell, ABA-
- moves to guard cells
- activates K^+ / Cl^- channels out of guard cell
- causes stomatal closure
- evidence/data shown on pH changes with application of ABA



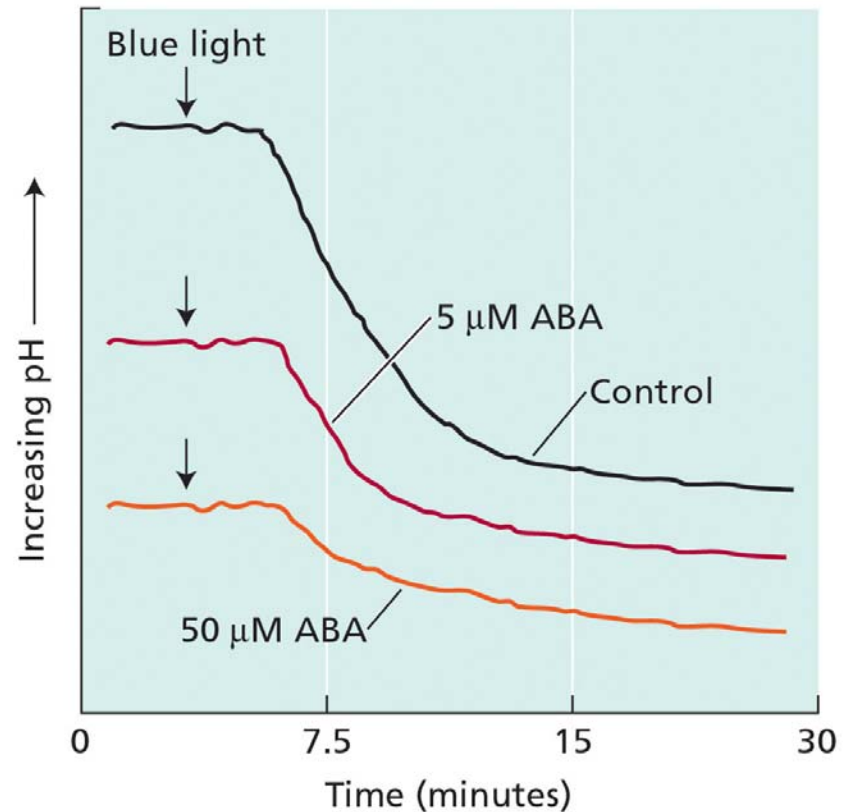
Stomatal closure

- ABA induces increase in cytosolic Ca^{2+} concentration
- ABA reduces the size of the stomatal aperture

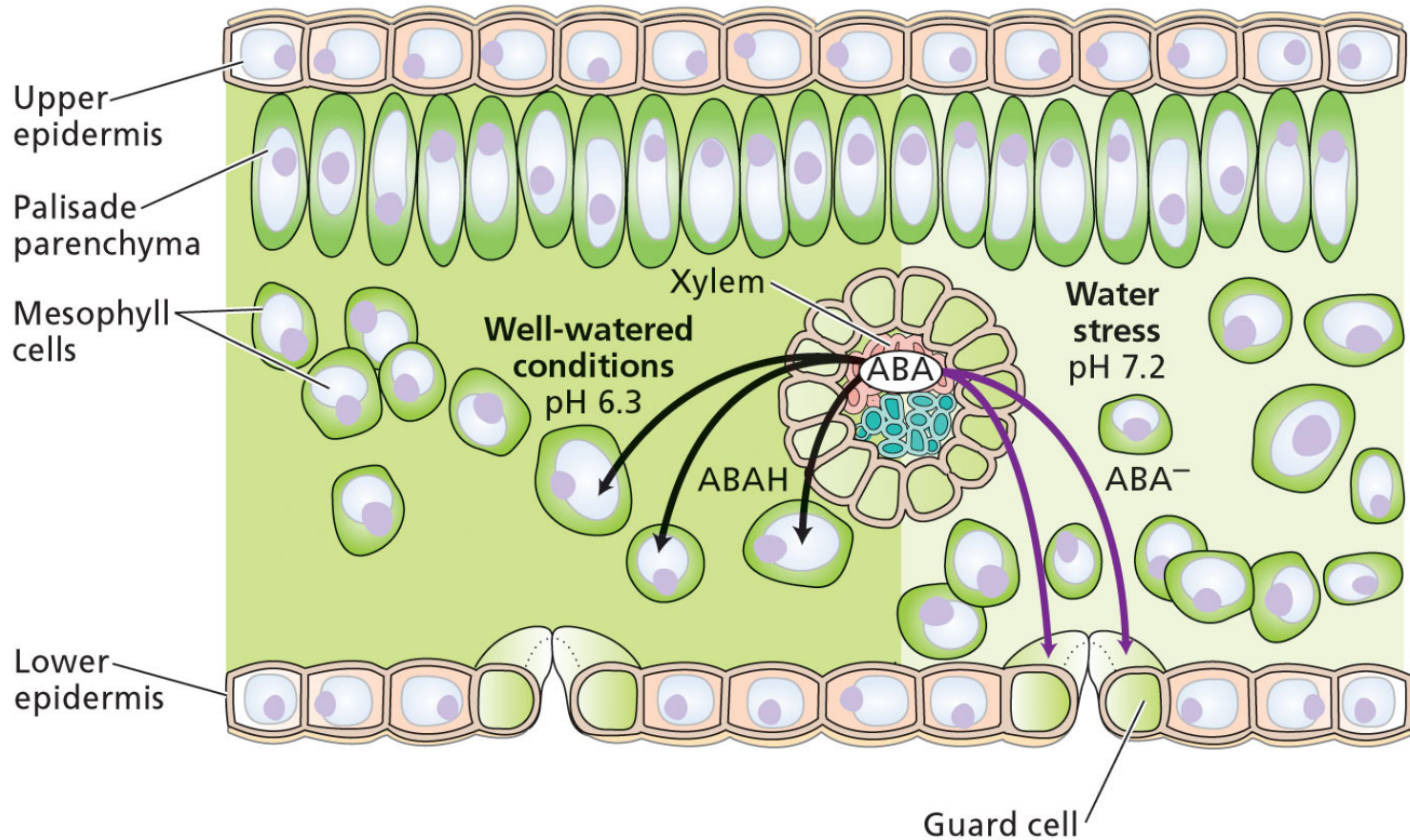


Light effects

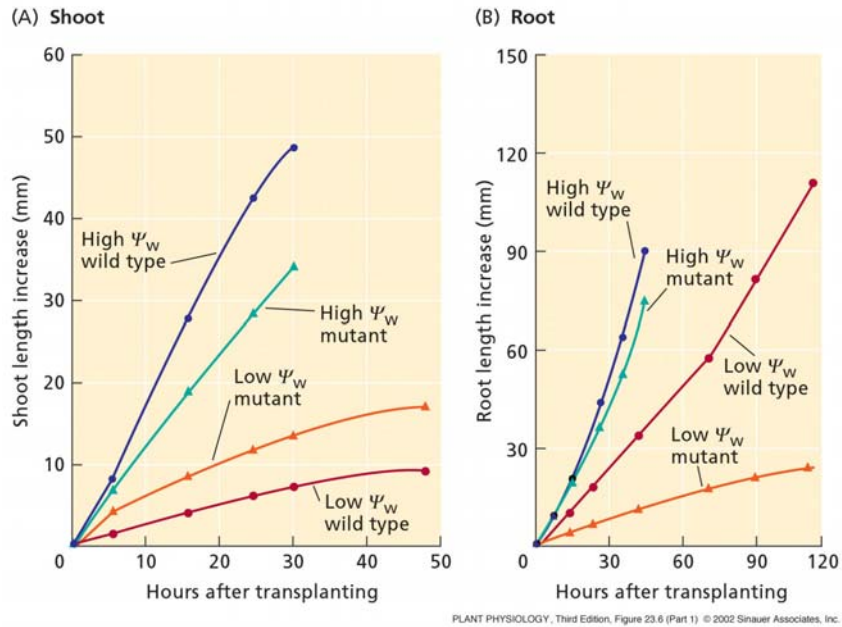
- Blue light pulse opens stomata
- Addition of ABA inhibits acidification of medium
- ABA inhibits plasma membrane H^+ - ATPase



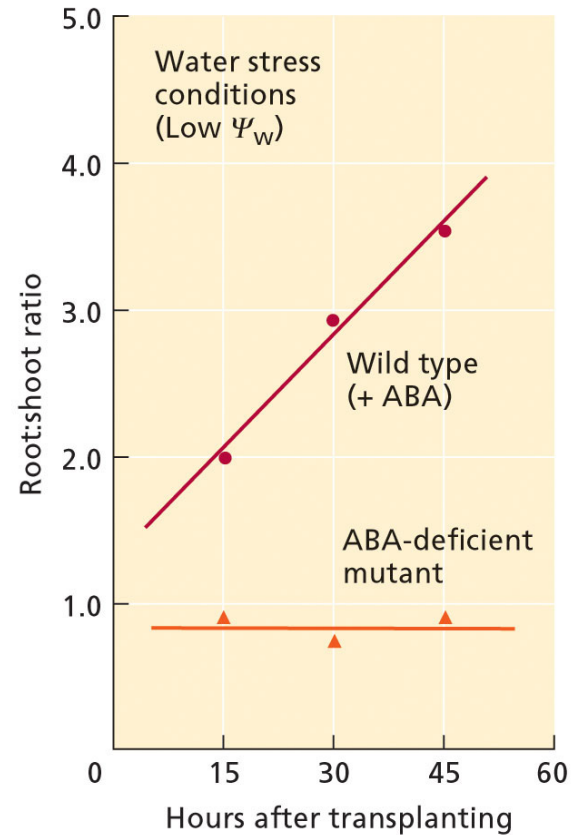
Redistribution of ABA in Leaf



Water Potential



(C) Root:shoot ratio



CAM induction

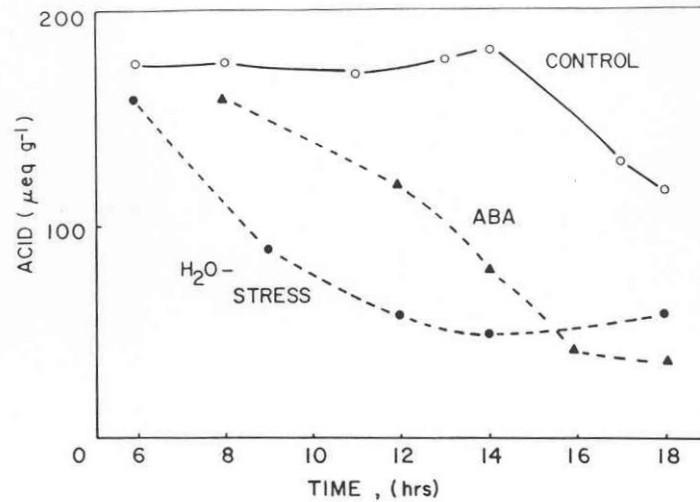


Figure 4. Titratable organic acid levels in well-watered, nonstressed (control) plants, in abscisic acid treated plants to close stomata, and in water-stressed plants during the light period.

Signaling

- ABA binds to receptor
- Form Reactive oxygen species
- Activate Ca^{+2} channels
- Intracellular Ca^{+2} goes up, inhibit K^{+} channels
- Membrane depolarization activates K^{+} channels out
- Stomata close

