

Zeitschrift: Archives des sciences et compte rendu des séances de la Société
Herausgeber: Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève
Band: 36 (1983)
Heft: 3: Archives de Science

Artikel: Calmodulin-stimulated Ca²⁺ uptake in microsomes : prepared from leaves of spinach submitted to various light treatments
Autor: Stosic, Vladimir / Penel, Claude / Greppin, Hubert
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-740237>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 18.11.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

CALMODULIN-STIMULATED Ca^{2+} UPTAKE IN MICROSOMES PREPARED FROM LEAVES OF SPINACH SUBMITTED TO VARIOUS LIGHT TREATMENTS

BY

Vladimir STOSIC *, Claude PENEL * and Hubert GREPPIN *

ABSTRACT

Microsomes prepared from spinach leaves exhibit an ATP-dependent Ca^{2+} uptake. This uptake is stimulated by calmodulin in microsomes prepared during the second half of the short day light period, but calmodulin is rather ineffective during the dark period. Short irradiations with red light given on whole plants before microsome extraction enhances the subsequent stimulation of Ca^{2+} uptake by calmodulin, when far red light inhibits it.

Key words: *Spinacia* — Microsomes — Ca^{2+} -transport — phytochrome — calmodulin.

INTRODUCTION

The regulation of the level of Ca^{2+} present in cytoplasm is of considerable importance, since several biochemical and physiological processes are triggered by a raise in cytosolic Ca^{2+} concentration (Dieter and Marmé 1980; Williamson 1981). One possibility to control this level is to modulate the activity of the ATP-dependent Ca^{2+} pumps which pump Ca^{2+} out of the cytoplasm. It is known that one Ca^{2+} -ATPase is activated by calmodulin and is probably located on plasma-lemma (Dieter and Marmé 1982). Microsomes prepared from leaves of light-grown spinach exhibit the capacity of accumulating $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ in the presence of ATP and Mg^{2+} . This uptake is enhanced by the addition of calmodulin (Stosic et al. 1983). The aim of the present work was to examine the possible influence of the photoperiod on the stimulation of Ca^{2+} uptake by calmodulin.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plants (*Spinacia oleracea*, cv Nobel) were grown under short days (8hr fluorescent white light-16 hr darkness) at 20° C and 70% RH. Fully-developed leaves of 4-week old plants were used for the experiments. Leaves were harvested at various times

* Laboratoire de Physiologie végétale, 3, place de l'Université, 1211 Genève 4, Switzerland.

during the light-dark cycle and homogenized (1 g leaf material to 2 ml of buffer) in a glass homogenizer in 25 mM MOPS (3-[N-morpholino] propane sulfonic acid) equilibrated at pH 7.5 with tris (tris-hydroxymethylaminomethane) and containing 5 mM EGTA (ethylene glycol-bis [2-aminoethylether] N, N'-tetraacetic acid) and 10% (w/v) sucrose (buffer A). The brei was filtered through cheese cloth and centrifuged for 15 min at 1500 g and then for 15 min at 6000 g. The resulting supernatant was spun at 48000 g for 20 min and the pellet was resuspended in buffer A without EGTA (buffer B) and centrifuged again at 48000 g for 20 min. After resuspension in buffer B, the resulting pellet was used as microsomal fraction. Ca^{2+} uptake by the microsomal suspensions was measured as indicated by Stosic et al. (1983), using an incubation medium containing 5 mM MgCl_2 , 10 μM CaCl_2 and 250 bq $^{45}\text{CaCl}_2$ per ml buffer B. The assay was done with and without 1 mM ATP and with and without 5 μg calmodulin at 25° C. The reaction was started by adding 50 μg of microsomal proteins. After a 30-min incubation, one ml of the assay medium was filtered through 45 μ HAWP type Millipore filters and washed with buffer B. Radioactive $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ retained on the filters was counted in a scintillation counter. Proteins were determined as described by Spector (1978). Red light was provided by a red fluorescent Philips tube TL 20W/15 (0.07 Wm^{-2} at 660 nm) and far red light by three 100 W incandescent bulbs filtered with red and blue Röhlm and Haas Plexiglas and 10 cm water (0.05 W m^{-2} at 730 nm). Measurements of Ca^{2+} uptake during the photoperiod were repeated three times. Results concerning red and far red light treatments are the mean of 5 to 8 independent assays.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The uptake of Ca^{2+} by microsomes from spinach leaves was assayed at various times during the photoperiod. It was measured in the absence of ATP, in the presence of ATP, and in the presence of ATP and calmodulin. Figure 1 shows that the ATP-dependent Ca^{2+} uptake fluctuates during the lightdark cycle. It is maximum at the middle of night and minimum at the middle of day. The level of "uptake" measured in the absence of ATP and calmodulin, which most likely corresponds to a binding of Ca^{2+} to membranes, also exhibits a slight fluctuation. This assumption is due to the release of accumulated Ca^{2+} from the vesicles when these vesicles were washed with the ionophore A23187 (Stosic et al., 1983) at the end of the incubation. Calmodulin activates the Ca^{2+} uptake by microsomes prepared from leaves collected during the second half of the light period, but has no effect on microsomes prepared at the middle of the night. This calmodulin activation of the uptake of Ca^{2+} in microsomes prepared from leaves is inhibited by Chlorpromazin, a potent calmodulin inhibitor (Stosic et al., 1983). Therefore, it appears that a Ca^{2+} -ATPase

exhibits a rhythm of its sensibility towards exogenously supplied calmodulin during the photoperiod. This suggests that light modifies the properties of this ATPase.

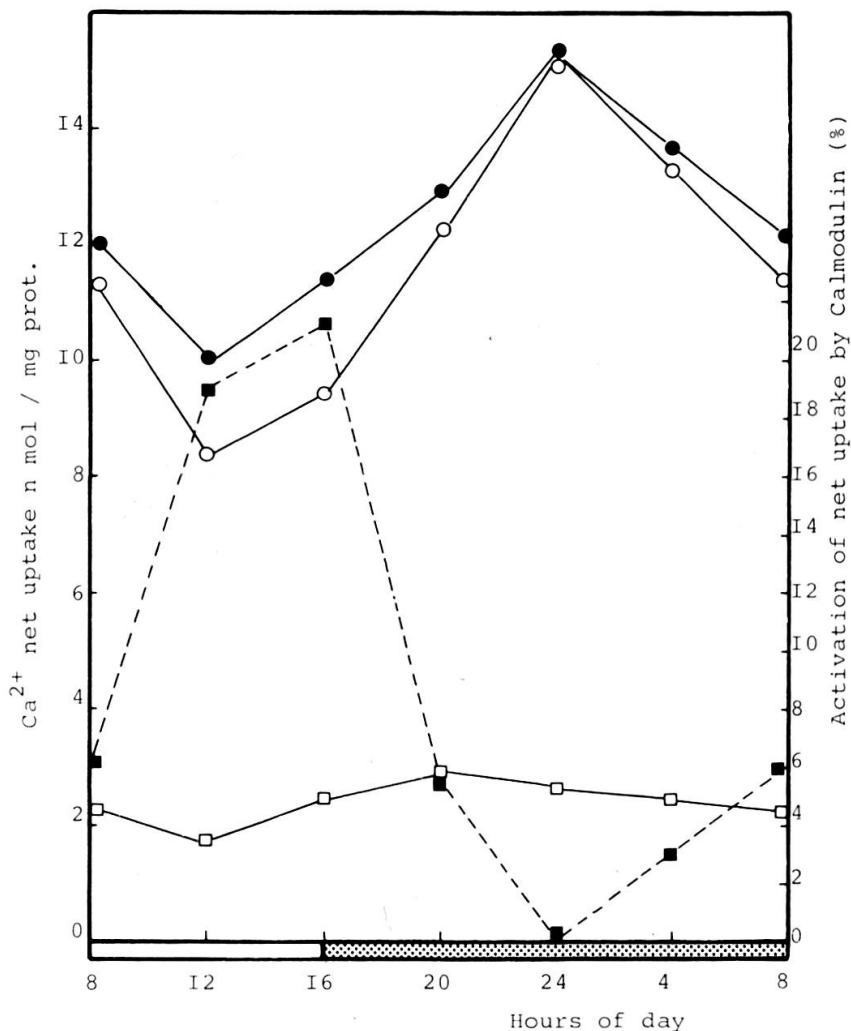


FIG. 1. — Ca^{2+} net uptake by microsomes prepared from leaves of spinach at various times during a short day cycle. Measurements were performed in absence of ATP and calmodulin (\square — \square), in presence of ATP (\circ — \circ), and in presence of ATP and calmodulin (\bullet — \bullet). The per cent of activation by calmodulin is also plotted (\blacksquare — \blacksquare).

In order to test the possibility that phytochrome is implicated in the control by light of the sensitivity of the ATPase towards calmodulin, brief irradiations with red light were given to plants just before the beginning of the day or, alternatively, with far-red light at the end of day. Table 1 shows the calmodulin-dependent activation observed at the beginning or at the end of day and after the light treatments. It appears that 15 min red light (or even less) are sufficient to considerably raise the activation by calmodulin, when 5 min far red light at the end of the day lowers the activation to the level characteristic of plants assayed during the dark period.

The reversibility of the effect of red light by far red (or conversely of far red by red) was not reproducibly observed. It was previously shown that microsomes from epidermis exhibited a stronger stimulation of Ca^{2+} uptake by calmodulin than microsomes from other leaf tissues (Stosic et al., 1983). An attempt to verify that red and

TABLE 1.

Effect of 15 min red light given at the end of night or 5 min far red light given at the end of day on the stimulation of the Ca^{2+} uptake by calmodulin expressed in per cent.

	control	irradiated	
		15 min red	5 min far red
end of night	8.8 ¹ ± 2.3	17.5 ¹ ± 3.7	as control
end of day	17.8 ¹ ± 2.6	as control	8.3 ¹ ± 2.4

¹ absolute values of the uptake (in nmole Ca^{2+} /30 min mg prot) are similar to those plotted on Fig. 1.

far red light act on epidermis remains inconclusive: no significant difference between irradiated and control epidermis microsomes was observed. This may be due to the long time necessary to collect epidermis after irradiations.

These preliminary data strongly suggest that light controls a calmodulin-dependent Ca^{2+} transport in plant cells by modifying the sensitivity of a pump to calmodulin. Such a control was already reported in coleoptiles from etiolated corn (Dieter and Marmé, 1981). In that case, the Ca^{2+} uptake by microsomes from dark-grown coleoptiles was activated by calmodulin, whereas microsomes from coleoptiles deetiolated with far red light were no more activated. It was also reported that phytochrome controls the Ca^{2+} permeability of cells of *Mougeotia* (Dreyer and Weisenseel 1979) and *Avena* (Hale and Roux 1980). Apparently, calmodulin is involved in the phytochrome-mediated activation of *Onoclea* spores (Wayne and Hepler 1983). There is therefore a growing evidence that the Ca^{2+} /calmodulin system is involved in processes controlled by phytochrome.

This work was supported by grant 3.140-0.81 from the Swiss National Science Foundation (to H.G. and C.P.).

REFERENCES

- DIETER, P. and D. MARMÉ (1980). Ca^{2+} transport in mitochondrial and microsomal fractions from higher plants. *Planta* 150, 1-8.
- DIETER, P. and D. MARMÉ (1981). Far red light irradiation of intact corn seedlings affects mitochondrial and calmodulin-dependent microsomal Ca^{2+} transport. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 101, 749-755.
- DIETER, P. and D. MARMÉ (1981). Calmodulin activation of the microsomal Ca^{2+} uptake and of the Ca^{2+} transport ATPase. In: *Plasmalemma and tonoplast: their functions in the plant cell*, pp. 353-360, D. Marmé, E. Marré and R. Hertel, eds. Elsevier Biomedical Press, Amsterdam.
- DREYER, E. and M. H. WEISENSEEL (1979). Phytochrome-mediated uptake of calcium in *Mougeotia* cells. *Planta* 146, 31-39.
- HALE, C. C. and S. J. ROUX (1980). Photoreversible calcium fluxes induced by phytochrome in oat coleoptile cells. *Plant Physiol.* 65, 658-662.
- JAMIESON, G. A. and T. C. VANAMAN (1979). Calcium-dependent affinity chromatography of calmodulin on an immobilized phenothiazine. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 90, 1048-1056.
- SPECTOR, T. (1978). Refinement of the Coomassie blue method of protein quantification. *Anal. Biochem.* 86, 142-146.
- STOSIC, V., C. PENEL, D. MARMÉ and H. GREPPIN (1983). Distribution of calmodulin-stimulated Ca^{2+} transport into membrane vesicles from green spinach leaves. *Plant Physiol.* 72, 1136-1138.
- WAYNE, R. and P. K. HEPLER (1983). Ca^{2+} and calmodulin are involved in a phytochrome-mediated response. *Plant Physiol.* 72 suppl., 71.
- WILLIAMSON, R. E. (1981). Free Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytoplasm: a regulator of plant cell function. *What's New in Plant Physiol.* 12, 45-48.