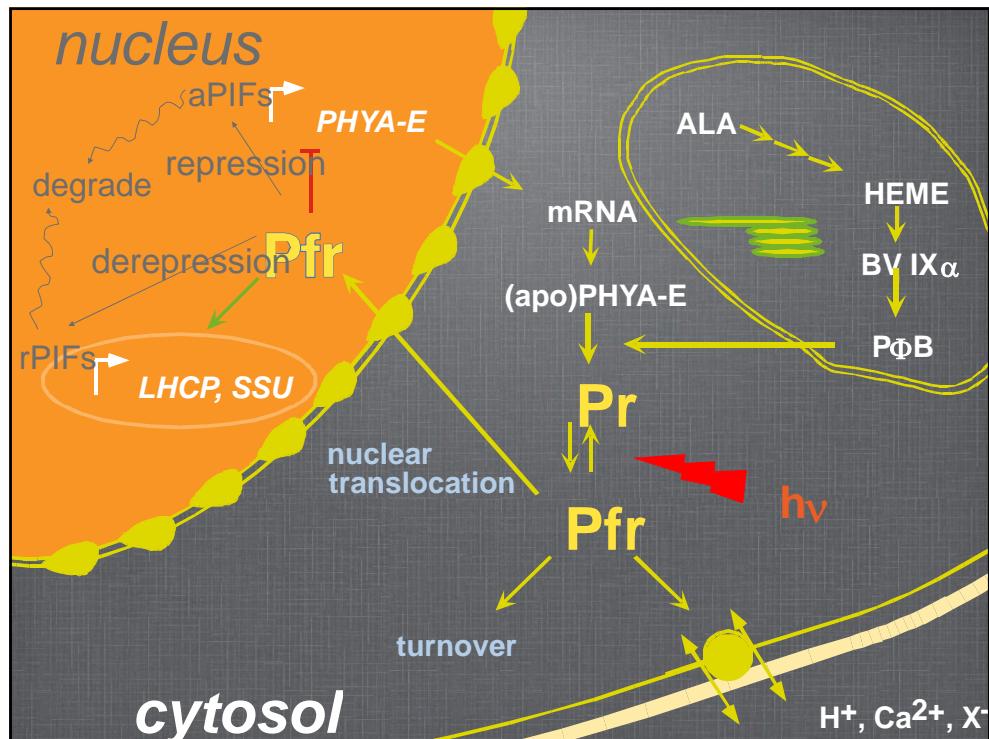


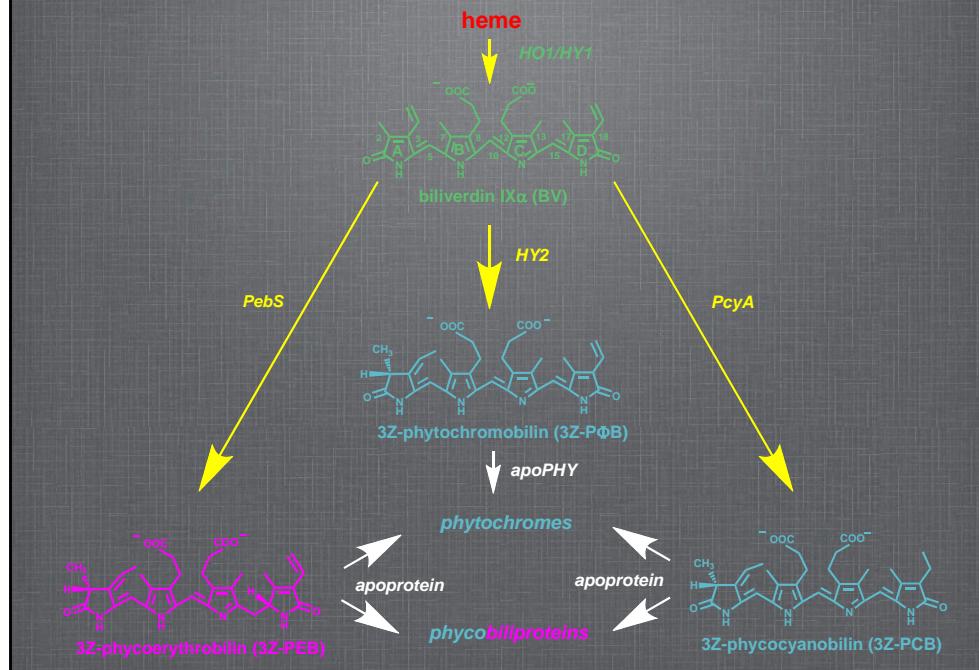
Manipulation of Phytochrome-Mediated Signaling in Transgenic Plants



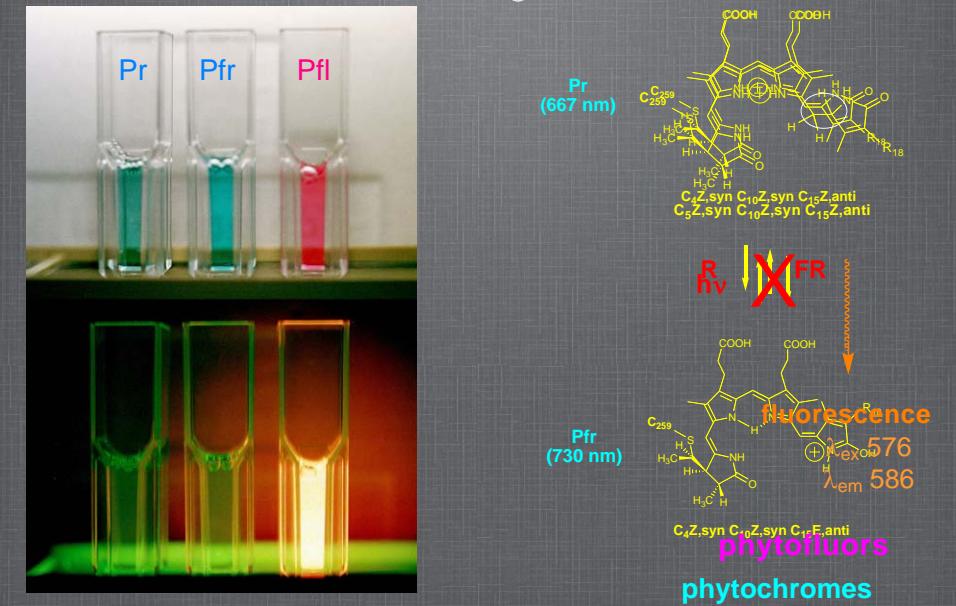
Timothy Butterfield, Wei Hu and J. Clark Lagarias
Department of Molecular & Cellular Biology
University of California, Davis



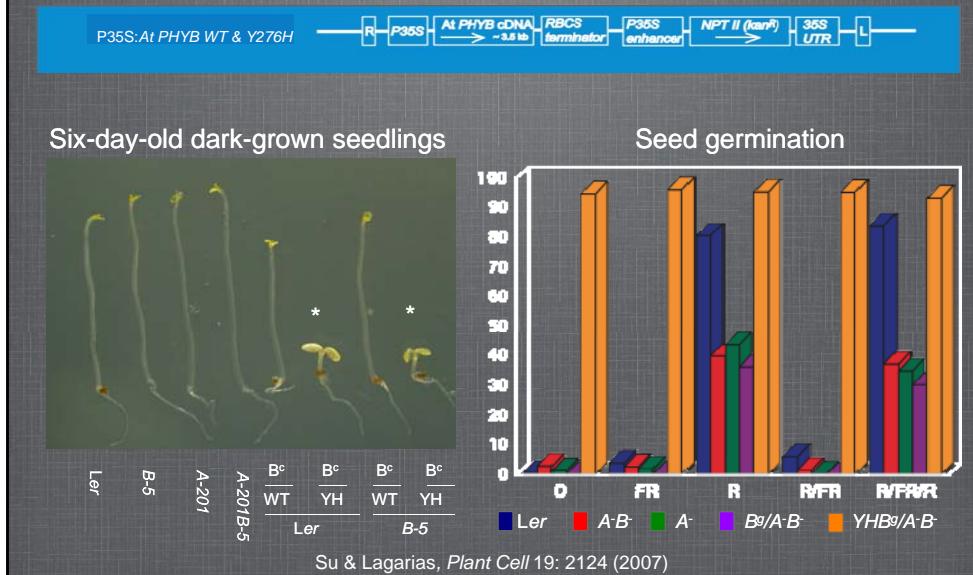
Biosynthesis of Linear Tetrapyrroles (Bilins)



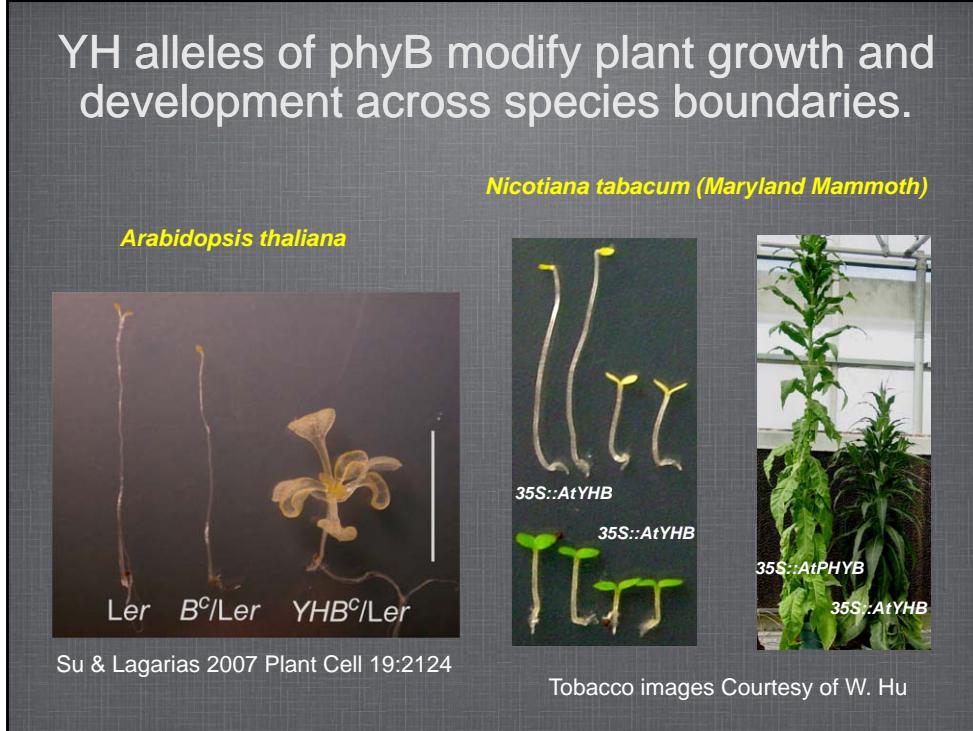
Phytochromes are nonfluorescent biliproteins that can be made fluorescent by chromophore exchange.



YH alleles of phy are dominant, constitutively active, light-independent point mutations.



YH alleles of phyB modify plant growth and development across species boundaries.



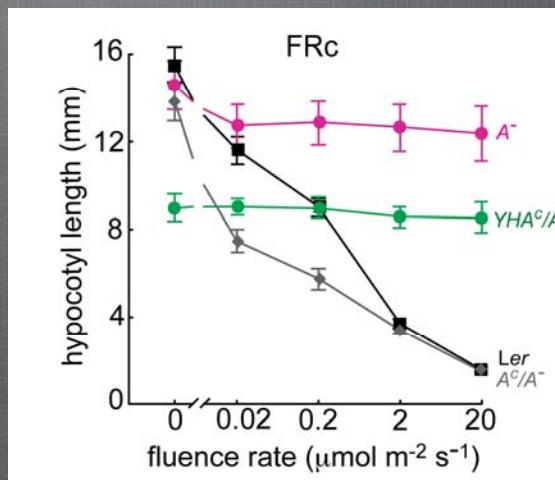
Long Term Objective

Selectively modify crop plant physiology with mutant phytochrome and cyanobacterial bilin synthase transgenes.

Do phyA-E regulate the same signaling networks?

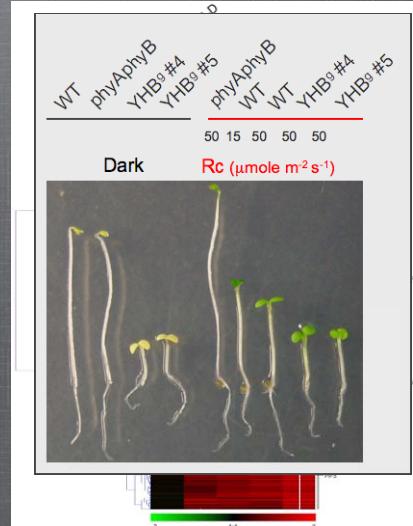
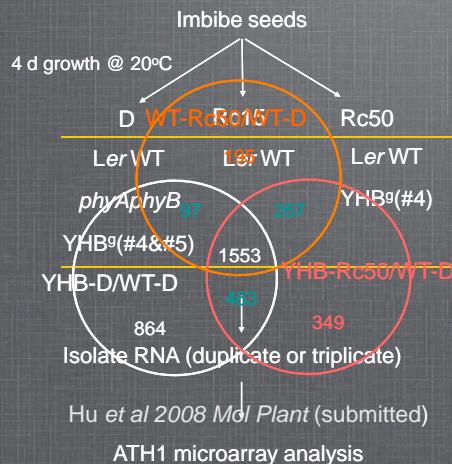
Can we selectively modify growth and developmental traits by expression of light-independent alleles of phytochromes?

YHA is a constitutively active, FR-insensitive phy with characteristics unique from YHB.

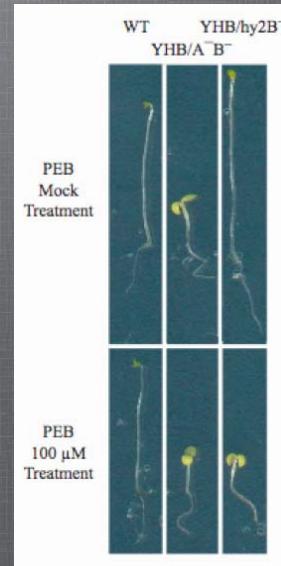
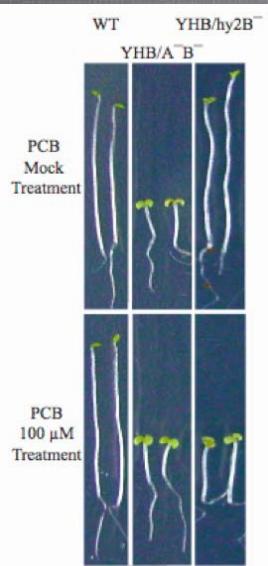


Su & Lagarias, *Plant Cell* 19: 2124 (2007)

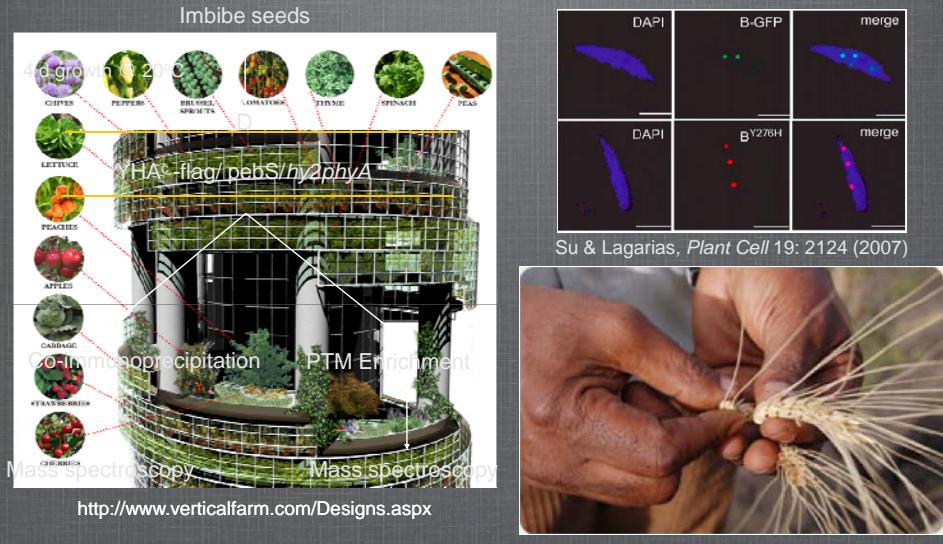
YHB-D expression is qualitatively similar to, but quantitatively stronger than, WT and YHB expression under Rc.



YH phys and a phycoerythrobilin together generate a selective, inducible system.



YH phys and cyanobacterial chromophores can be used as unique tools to study and regulate phy activity.



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- UC Davis Section of Molecular & Cellular Biology
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