

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Title

Intermediates in the Photosynthetic Cycle

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1mt5s7hr>

Authors

Bassham, James A.

Barker, S. Alan

Calvin, M.

et al.

Publication Date

1956-04-24

UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

*Radiation
Laboratory*

INTERMEDIATES IN THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC CYCLE

TWO-WEEK LOAN COPY

*This is a Library Circulating Copy
which may be borrowed for two weeks.
For a personal retention copy, call
Tech. Info. Division, Ext. 5545*

UCRL-3396
Chemistry distribution

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Radiation Laboratory
Berkeley, California

Contract No. W-7405-eng-48

INTERMEDIATES IN THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC CYCLE

James A. Bassham, S. Alan Barker, M. Calvin,
and Ursula C. Quarck

April 24, 1956

Printed for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

INTERMEDIATES IN THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC CYCLE

James A. Bassham, S. Alan Barker, M. Calvin,
and Ursula C. Quarck

Department of Chemistry and Radiation Laboratory
University of California, Berkeley, California

April 24, 1956

ABSTRACT

A search for additional C^{14} -labeled sugar phosphates in extracts of Scenedesmus which had been exposed to $C^{14}O_2$ during photosynthesis has revealed the presence of radioactive xylulose 5-phosphate, and has led to its inclusion as an intermediate in the photosynthetic carbon-reduction cycle. No C^{14} -labeled tetrose could be detected in these experiments.

INTERMEDIATES IN THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC CYCLE

James A. Bassham, S. Alan Barker, M. Calvin,
and Ursula C. Quarck

Department of Chemistry and Radiation Laboratory
University of California, Berkeley, California

April 24, 1956

In the proposed path of carbon in photosynthesis¹ it was suggested that the ribulose 5-phosphate detected among the photosynthetic products was formed by two reactions in which transketolase caused the transfer of a glycolyl group to 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde from sedoheptulose 7-phosphate in one case and from fructose-6-phosphate in the other. Recent evidence,^{2, 3, 4} however, has indicated that these reactions proceed in two stages, (a) a transketolase reaction in which xylulose 5-phosphate is produced, and (b) conversion of the xylulose 5-phosphate to ribulose 5-phosphate by phosphoketopento-epimerase. A search was therefore made among the products of photosynthesis for xylulose 5-phosphate and also for erythrose 4-phosphate, which would be the other product produced by the action of transketolase on fructose 6-phosphate and 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde.

A suspension (total volume, 30.5 cc) containing washed *Scenedesmus* cells (packed volume, 0.3 cc) and KH_2PO_4 solution (0.5 cc; $3.2 \times 10^{-6}\text{M}$) in a thin vessel illuminated from approximately one foot on each side by two 150-w reflector flood lamps was left for 1 hour with a stream of 1% CO_2 in air. The suspension was then allowed to photosynthesize for 5 minutes with $\text{NaHC}^{14}\text{O}_3$ solution (0.9 cc; 360 μC) and flushed with air (1 minute). (Previous experience⁵ indicated that these conditions would produce the highest level of triose phosphate labeling.) The combined 80% and 20% ethanol extracts were concentrated and applied to washed Whatman No. 4 papers, and the components analyzed in the usual way⁶ by paper chromatography and radioautography.

¹ Bassham, Benson, Kay, Harris, Wilson, and Calvin, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 76, 1760 (1954).

² Srere, Cooper, Klybas, and Racker, *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 59, 535 (1955).

³ P. K. Stumpf and D. L. Horecker, *J. Biol. Chem.* 218, 753 (1956).

⁴ Horecker, Hurwitz, and Smyrniotis, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 78, 692, (1956).

⁵ A. T. Wilson and M. Calvin, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 77, 5948 (1955).

⁶ Benson, Bassham, Calvin, Goodale, Haas, and Stepka, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 72, 1710 (1950).

Since dihydroxyacetone phosphate and erythrose 4-phosphate show little separation on the normal two-dimensional paper chromatogram, an enlarged area containing mainly triose phosphate was eluted and treated with purified phosphatase (prepared from Polidase "S") for 16 hours at 35°. The pentulose monophosphate and pentulose diphosphate areas were examined in the same way. After paper chromatographic analysis, no erythrose or erythulose could be detected among the phosphatased products from any of these areas. However, rechromatographing the trailing end of the ribulose-xylulose areas obtained from phosphatased pentulose monophosphate or diphosphate areas produced radioactive spots which coincided exactly with carrier xylulose spots, as revealed by spraying with orcinol-trichloroacetic acid. In addition, a component coinciding with glyceraldehyde was detected from the phosphatased triose phosphate area. Checks on the purity of the phosphatase used showed that it produced erythrose from authentic erythrose 4-phosphate (with no detectable erythulose) and ribose from ribose 5-phosphate (with no detectable ribulose or xylulose).

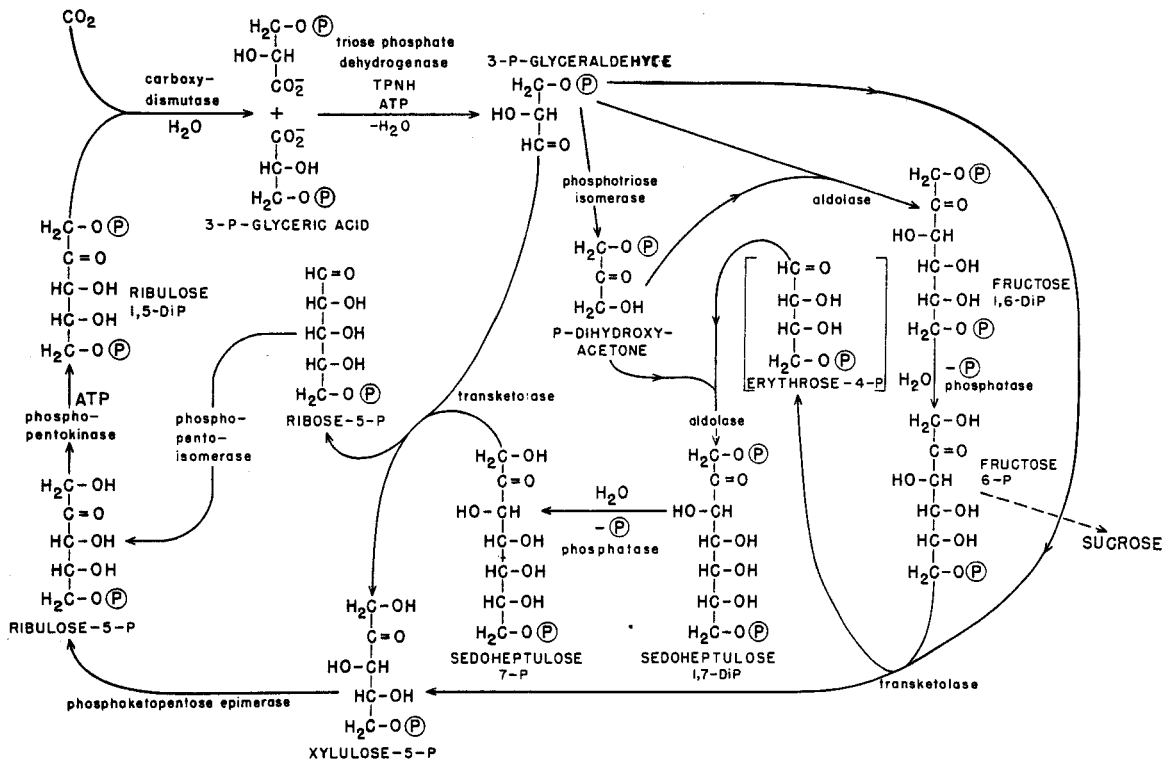
In another experiment, a freshly picked spinach leaf, whose stem was immersed in a culture medium, was left to photosynthesize for 5 minutes in a stream of 4% CO₂ in air. The CO₂ supply was removed and the surface of the leaf swept with air for 1 minute. After a partial vacuum was created in the cell, C¹⁴O₂ (generated previously from 5 mg BaC¹⁴O₃-- 82 µc/mg) was sucked in and the leaf allowed to photosynthesize for 5 minutes. The spinach leaf was then plunged into boiling 80% ethanol (200 cc). This extract and a succeeding 20% ethanol (200 cc) extract were combined, concentrated, and then analyzed in the usual way⁶ by paper chromatography and radioautography. After treatment of all the sugar monophosphate areas with phosphatase, followed by rechromatography, the ribulose-xylulose areas were examined as above and the presence of appreciable quantities of xylulose demonstrated. Again the main triose spot coincided exactly with glyceraldehyde. No erythrose could be detected.

It seems highly probable, therefore, that the xylulose detected arose originally from xylulose 5-phosphate and that the photosynthetic cycle should be amended to include this compound (see Fig. 1). Similarly the glyceraldehyde probably arose from glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate, whose presence had already been inferred from the detection of dihydroxyacetone phosphate. The failure to detect erythrose indicates that free erythrose 4-phosphate, if present, must be in a concentration < 7% of that of the triose phosphate. This may indicate that the rate constants of the reactions that utilize erythrose 4-phosphate⁷ are sufficiently high to keep its steady-state concentration low.

One of us (S. A. B.) wishes to thank the Rockefeller Foundation for the award of a Fellowship.

This work was done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

⁷ H. L. Kornberg and E. Racker, *Biochem. J.* 61, iii, (1955).



MU-6872

Fig. 1. The photosynthetic cycle.