

Response of plants to water stress

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STRESS

External conditions that adversely affect growth, development or productivity of plant.

Types of stresses:

➤ **Abiotic Stresses**

➤ **Biotic Stresses**



Biotic Stresses: Imposed by other organisms:

- **Bacteria**
- **Fungi**
- **Viruses**
- **Nematodes**

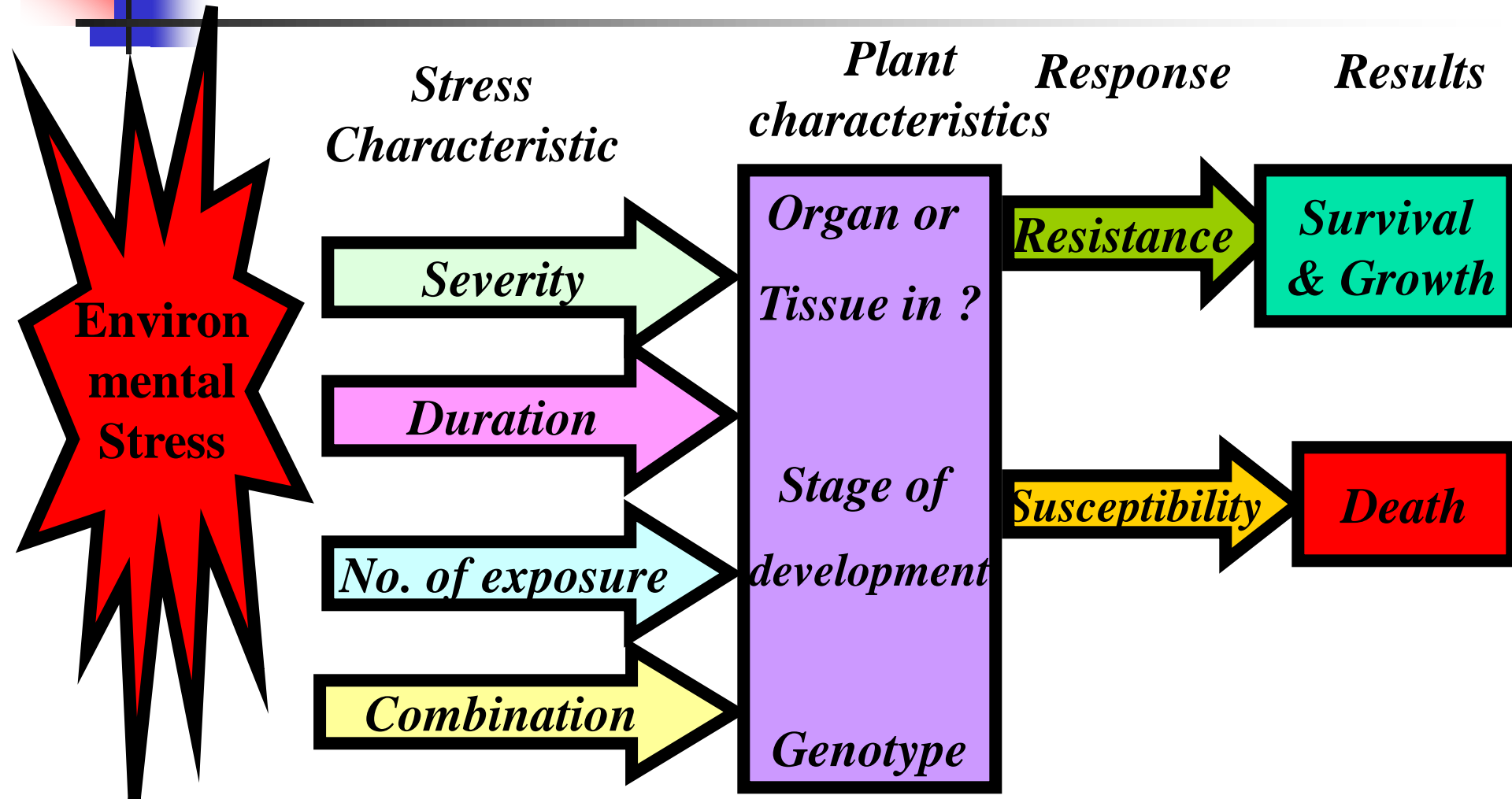


Abiotic Stresses

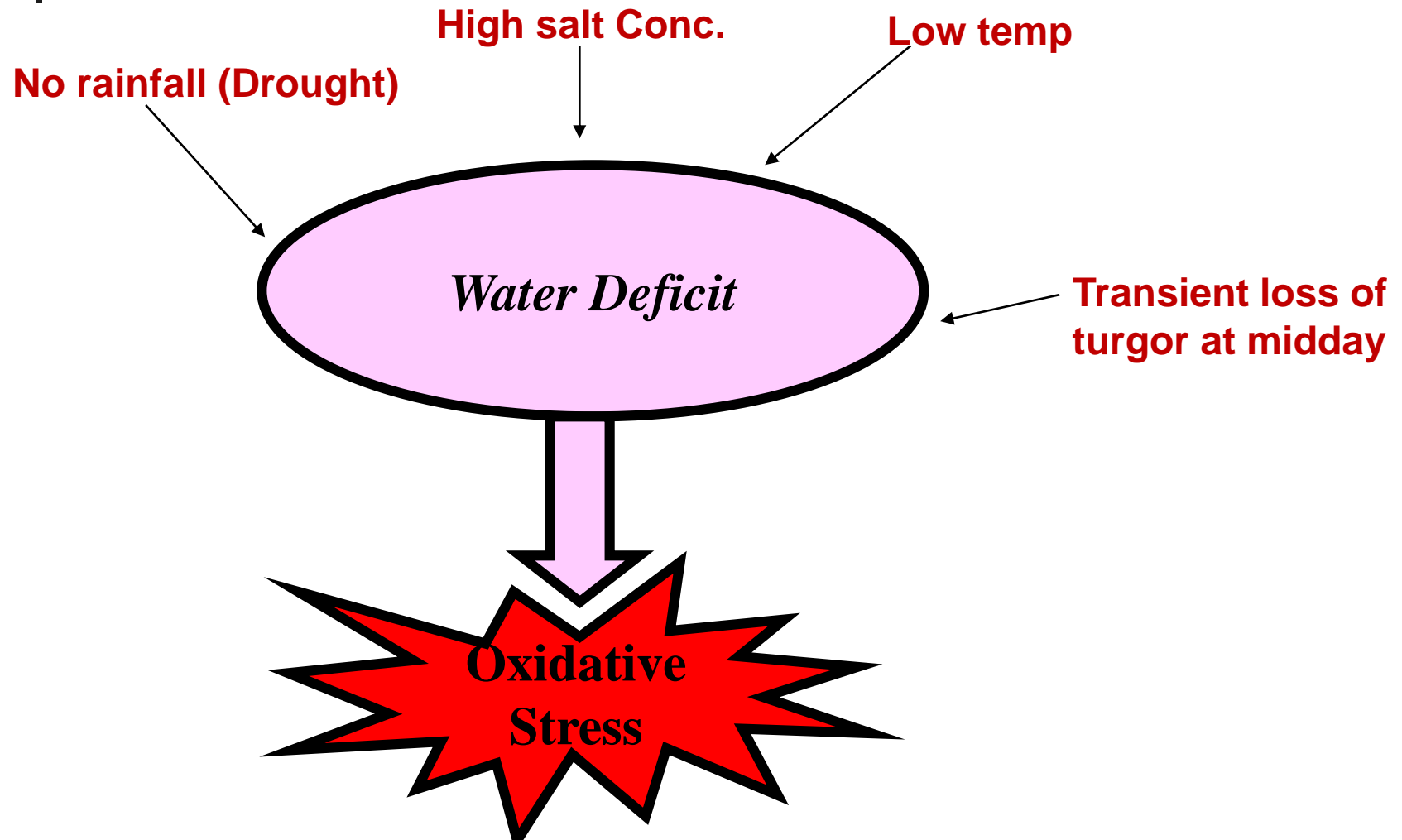
Arising from an excess or deficit in physiological or chemical environment.

- Water Logging
- **Drought**
- High or low temperatures
- Excessive soil salinity
- Chemicals (Pesticides, heavy metals and air pollutants)
- Radiation(Visible, ultraviolet)

Response of plant to environmental stress



Environmental factors that induce water stress in plants



DROUGHT STRESS

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graph TD; A([DROUGHT STRESS]) --> B[Physiological Responses]; A --> C[Biochemical Responses]; A --> D[Molecular Responses];
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Physiological Responses

- Recognition of root signals
- Loss of turgor and osmotic adjustment
- Reduced leaf water potential (ψ)
- Decrease in stomatal conductance to CO_2
- Reduced internal CO_2 concentration
- Decline in net photosynthesis
- Reduced growth rates

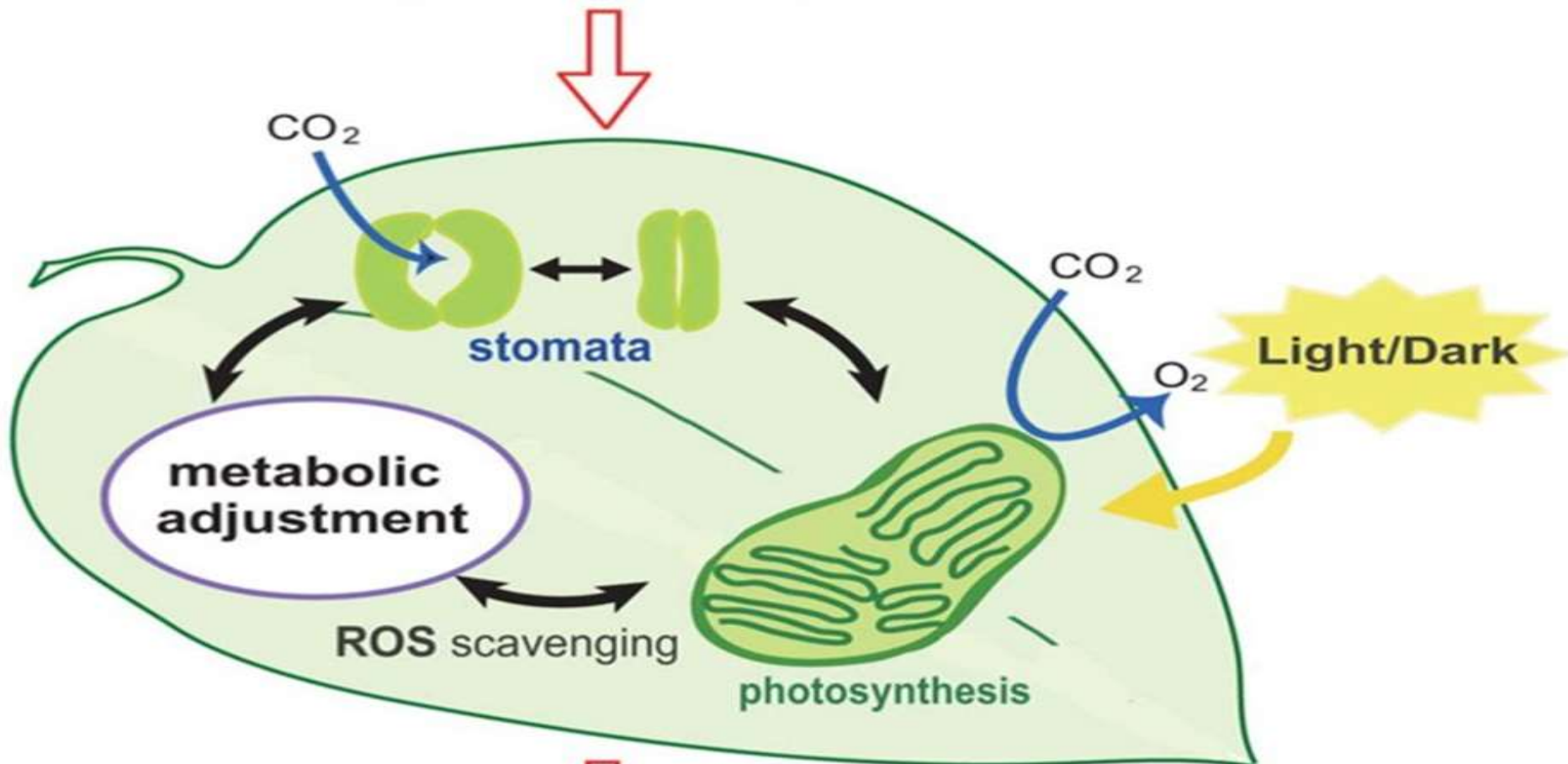
Biochemical Responses

- Transient decrease in photochemical efficiency
- Decreased efficiency of Rubisco
- Accumulation of stress metabolites like MDHA, Glutathione, Pro, Glybet, Polyamines, and α -tocopherol
- Increase in antioxidative enzymes like, SOD, CAT, APX, POD, GR and MDHAR
- Reduced ROS accumulation

Molecular Responses

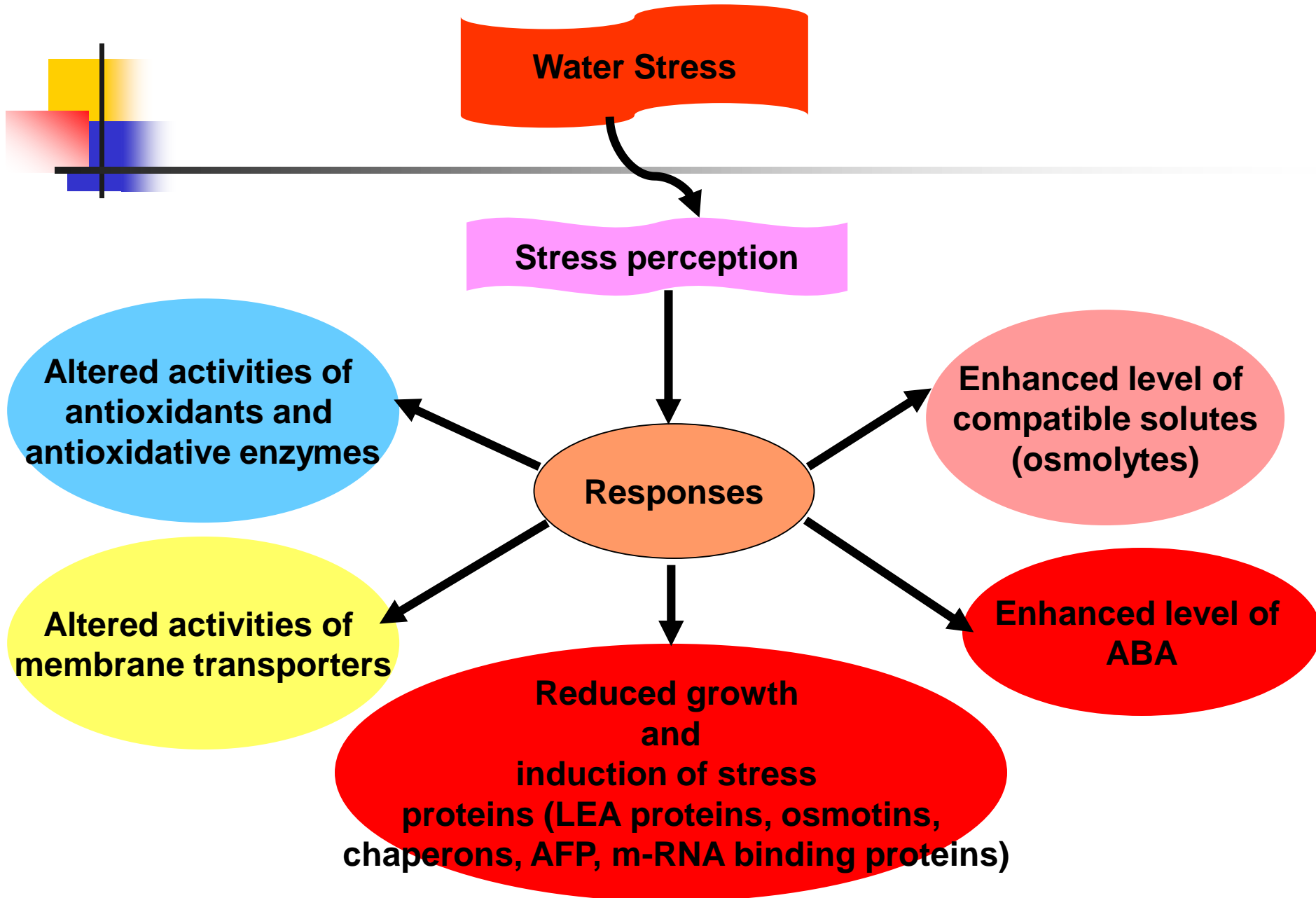
- Stress responsive gene expression
- Increased expression in ABA biosynthetic genes
- Expression of ABA responsive genes
- Synthesis of specific proteins like LEA, DSP, RAB, dehydrins
- Drought stress tolerance

Water stress



**Growth adjustment and
stress adaptation**

Water Stress and plant responses

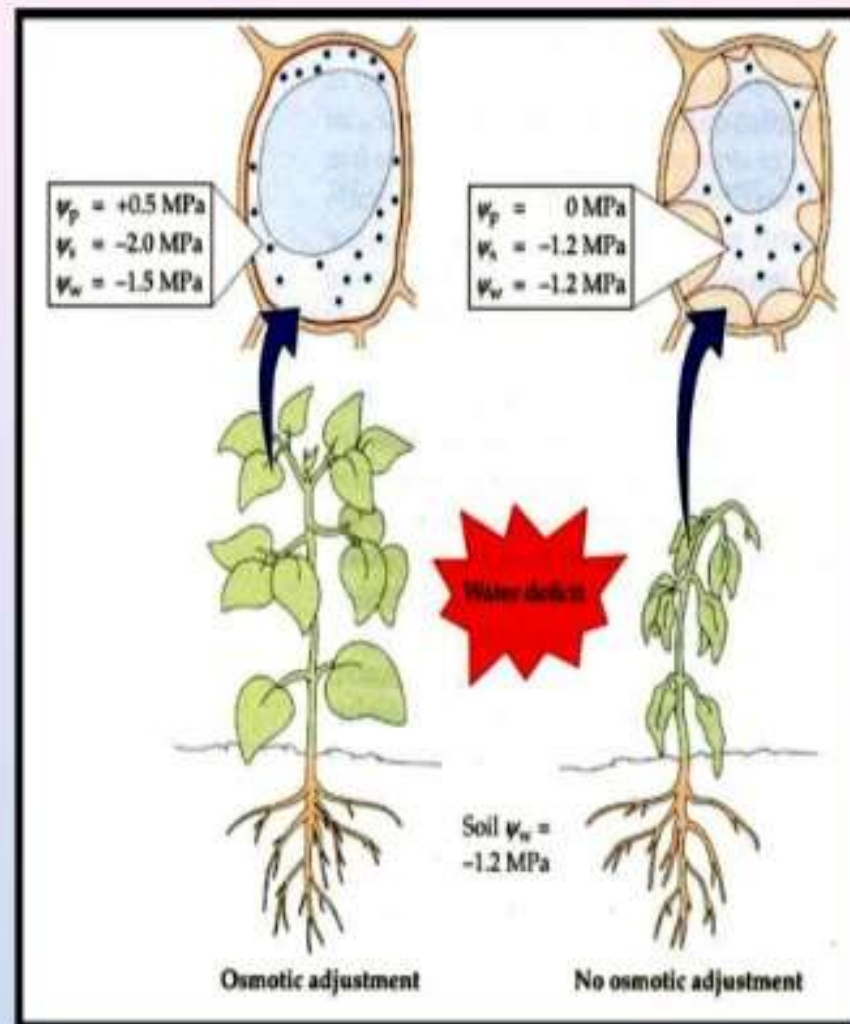


Role of osmolytes in water stress management

2. Osmotic adjustment

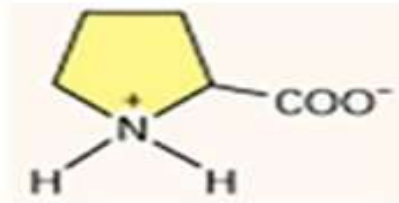
net increase in intercellular solutes in response to water stress, which allows turgor maintenance at lower water potential

Target : Gene encoding rate limiting **enzymes in biosynthetic pathway** of various osmolytes like Proline, mannitol etc



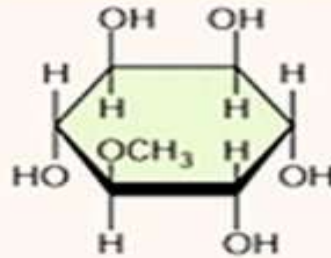
Osmolytes

Amino acid

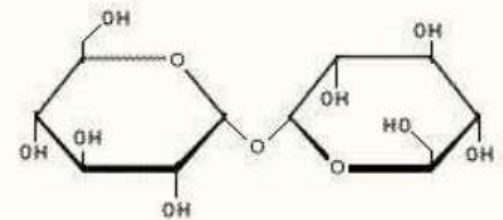


proline

Polyols

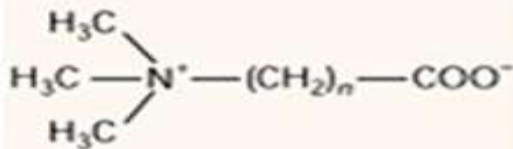


pinitol



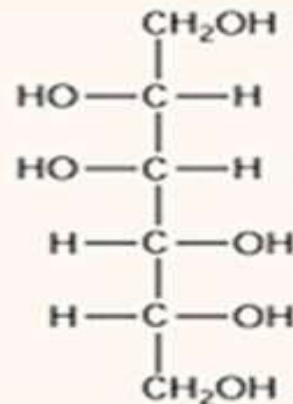
Trehalose

Quaternary ammonium compounds



n = 1. glycine betaine

n = 2. β-alanine betaine



mannitol



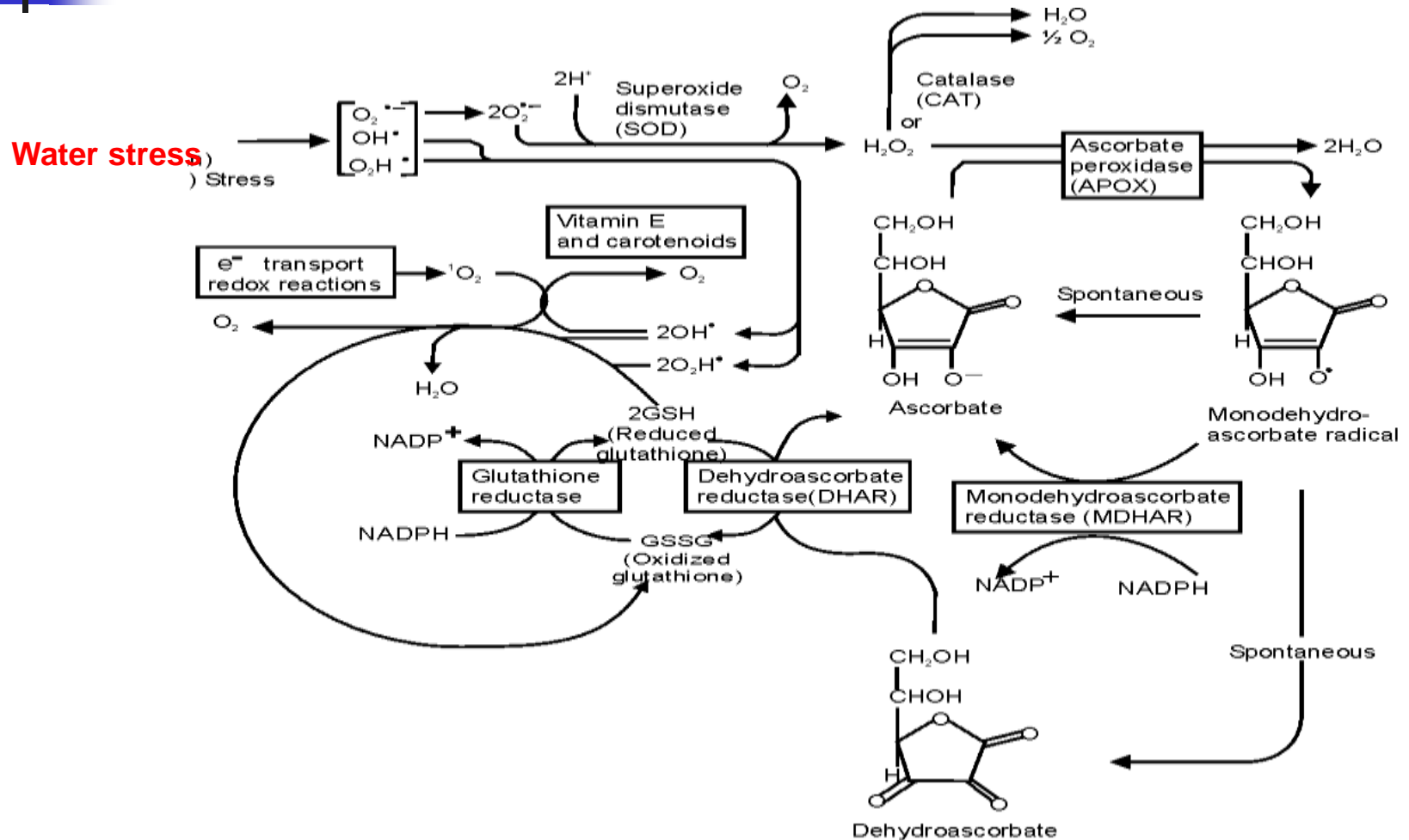
Role of Antioxidant system in water stress management

- Abiotic stress – drought, salt, chill- increases reactive O intermediates (ROI) in plants
- ROI- stress signal- due to altered metabolic functions of chloroplast, mitochondria

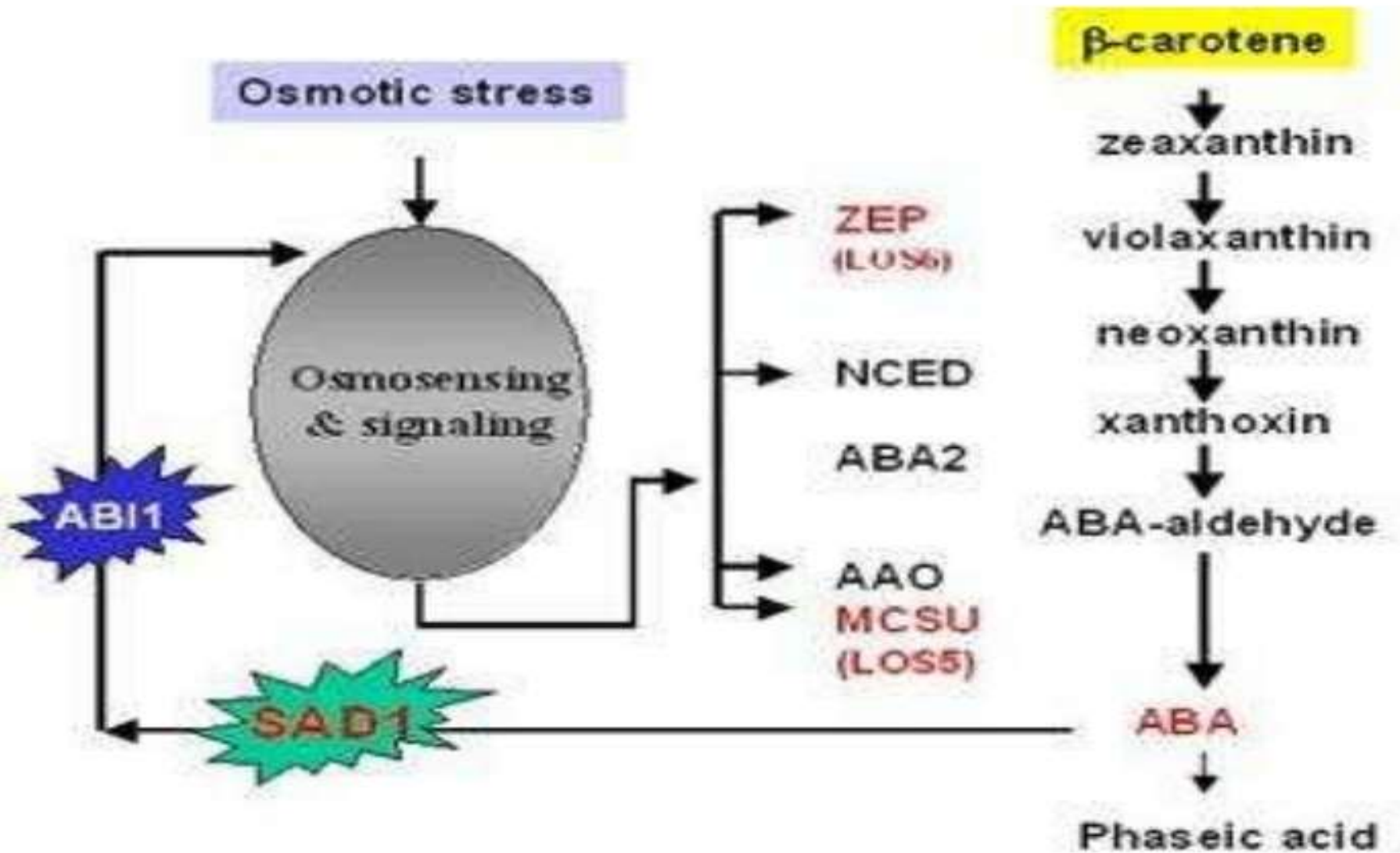
ROI SCAVENGING

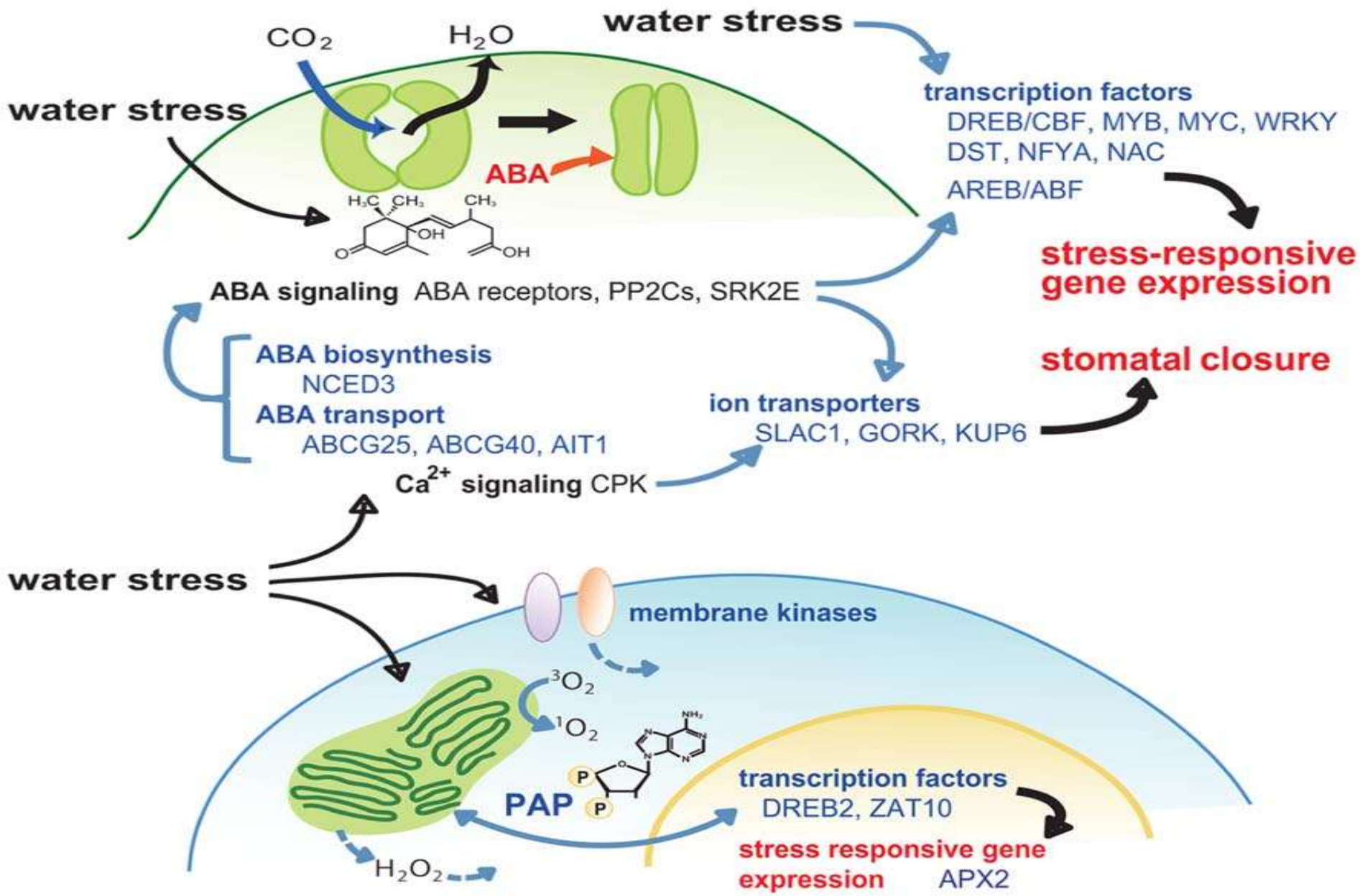
Antioxidant system contains a battery of enzymes that scavenge ROI- SOD, peroxidases, catalases, glutathione reductases

Asada - Halliwell pathway



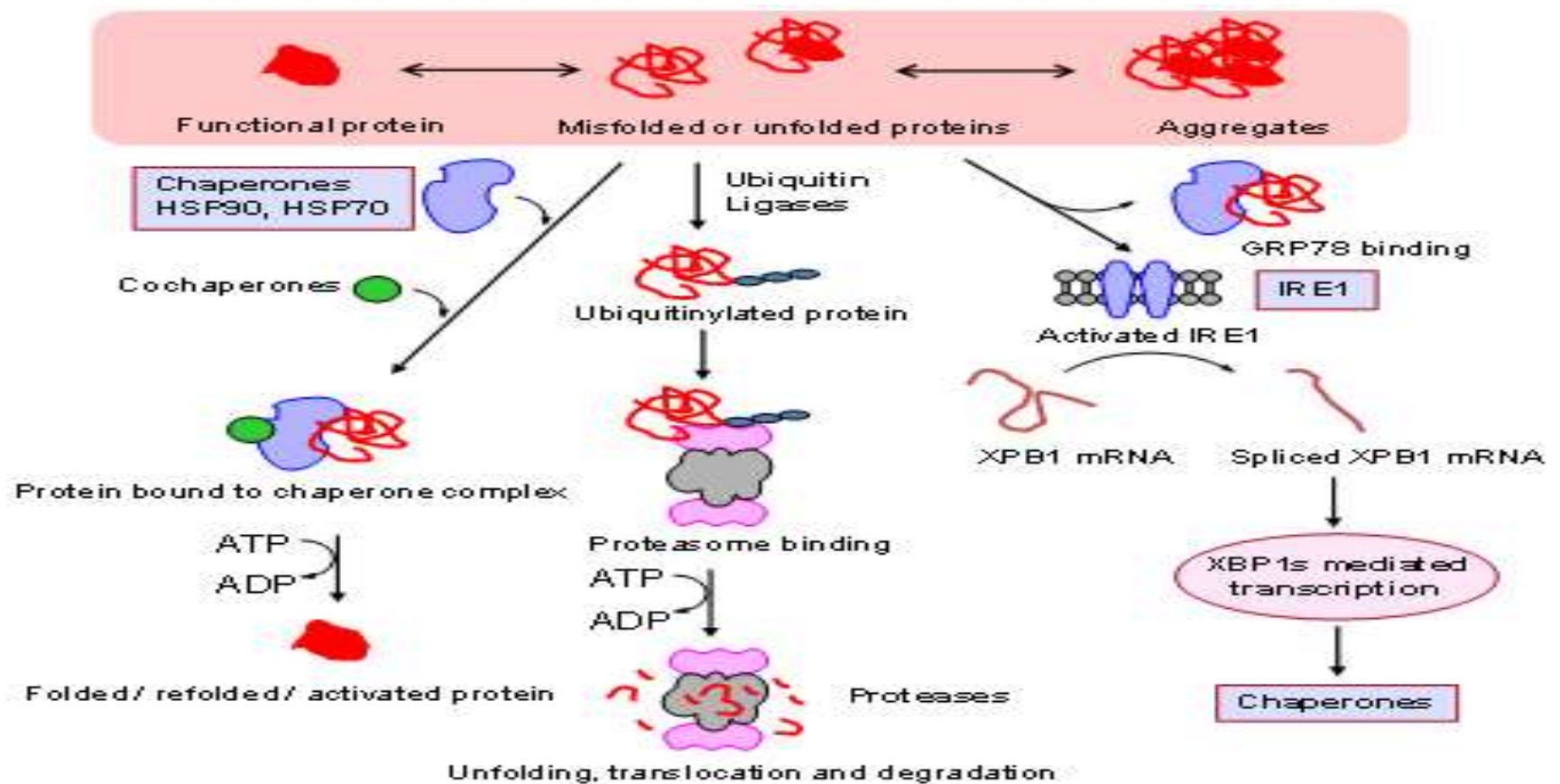
Role of ABA in water stress management





Source: Buttery *et al.*, 1993, Plant and Soil 149: 283-288

Role of Chaperones/ Heat shock proteins (HSP)



Role of Late embryogenesis abundant (LEA) proteins

The characteristics of LEA proteins

- Classified in Groups 1~6 by primary structure and the differences of the expression pattern.
- Highly hydrophilic.
- Suppress the aggregation of proteins during dehydration and salt stress.
- In the process of dehydration, LEA proteins form the coil structure of α -helix.



Random structure



Coil structure
(α -helix)



Conclusion

- Water stress adversely impacts many aspects of the physiology of plants, especially photosynthetic capacity.
- An understanding of complex physiological and biochemical adaptations adopted by plants to ameliorate the impact of water stress on plant productivity will provide the information needed to improve plant stress tolerance using biotechnology, while maintaining the yield and quality of crops



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THANK YOU