

PLANT STRESS PHYSIOLOGY

HEAVY METAL STRESS

Definition

Elements (other than alkalis and alkaline earths) with an atomic number greater than 20 are referred to as heavy metals.

Most representative are: lead, mercury, zinc, copper, nickel, cadmium, chromium, selenium, etc.

How do they enter the plant body?

Despite the selectivity of plant absorption mechanisms of the root system, the predominance of high concentrations of heavy metals in the soil results in their inevitable entry into the cells.

Heavy metals accumulate

Heavy metals not only have the ability to accumulate in organisms and enter the food chain, but remain in toxic concentrations in the soil for long periods of time.

• Their extent in space intensifies over time

High concentrations of heavy metals are limited to certain areas only. However, the widespread accumulation of heavy metals in cultivated and noncultivated soils is now a significant side effect of industrial activity due to waste from mines, various industries and precipitations of gaseous pollutants.

Using plants as biomarkers

Some biomarkers plants can be used to detect the presence of heavy metals in the soil.

Some plants show significant tolerance

These are metalophytes that choose the strategy of resistance. They absorb high concentrations of heavy metals but are equipped with efficient isolation mechanisms.

plant organ	zinc intercellular distribution (%)		
	vacuole, cytoplasm	cellular organelles	cell wall
	Cardaminopsis halleri		
leaf	82	6	12
root	38	5	57
	Sillene vulgaris		
leaf	64	10	26
root	18	10	72
	Minuartia verna		
leaf	46	8	46
root	20	8	72

• Heavy metals cause metabolic disorders in plants

- Transport preturbations such as those of calcium, magnesium, nitrate and potassium ions through membranes
- 2. Inhibition of electron transfer during photosynthesis and respiration
- 3. Irreversible inhibition of enzyme function

• Avoidance

Plants that have chosen the avoidance strategy have appropriate mechanisms to exclude heavy metals in the external environment.

- One mechanism is the excretion of chelating agents from the root cells to the rhizosphere.
- Alternatively, some plants have high selectivity membranes in the root cells to prevent the entry of heavy metals.
- Finally, in some plants, the minerals are trapped in the cell walls of the root tissues (mainly in the pectin fraction).

Resistance

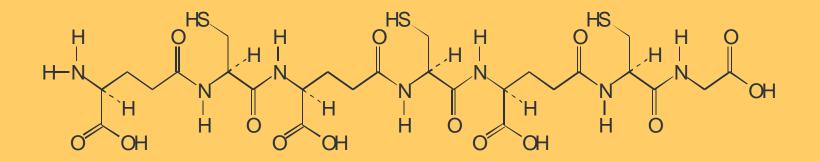
Plants that have chosen the strategy of resistance absorb high concentrations of heavy metals in their cells.

The tolerance of plant-accumulators consists in mechanisms of binding and neutralization of toxic metals by specialized cell molecules.

a. Some plants bind heavy metals in the form of complexes with low molecular weight organic molecules such as organic acids, amino acids or phenolic components. These complexes are isolated in the vacuole.

Resistance

b. Some plants carry heavy metals to the vacuole in the form of complexes with phytochelatines (unusual sulfur-rich peptides, most likely glutathione derivatives). Phytochelatins are produced from phytochelatin synthase and have the general formula $(\gamma$ -glutamine-cysteine)_n-glycine with n = 2-8.

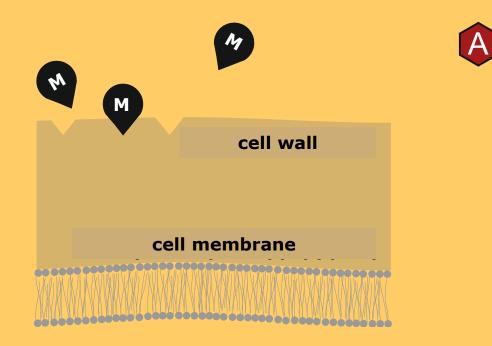


• Resistance

Phytochelatins are detected in tissues only in the presence of toxic levels of heavy metals. Therefore their presence is a result of acclimation.

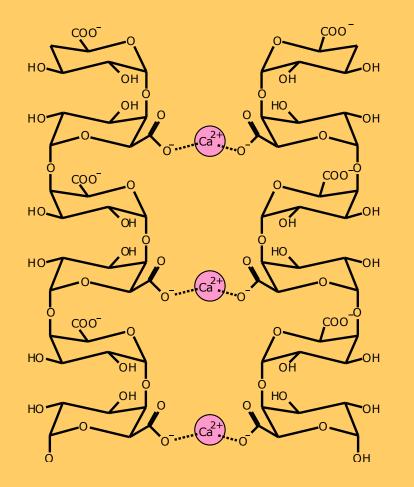
c. In some plants there is an active transport of ions from the cytoplasm to the apoplastic space.

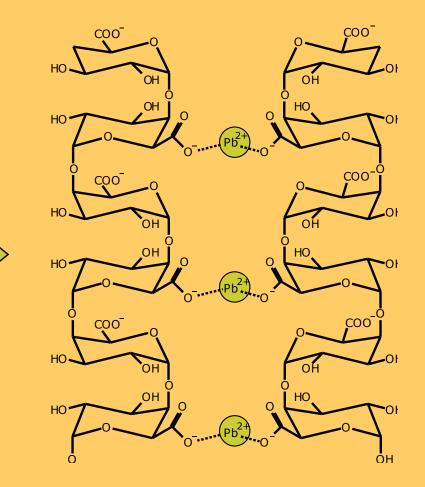
Review of avoidance and resistance mechanisms



Review of avoidance and resistance mechanisms

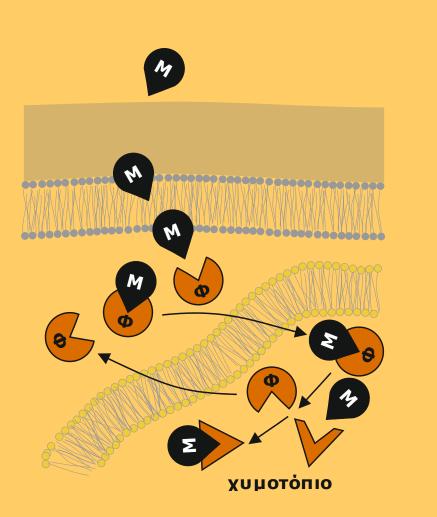
 Pb^2



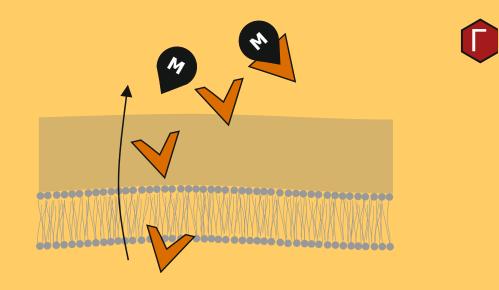


• Review of avoidance and resistance mechanisms

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