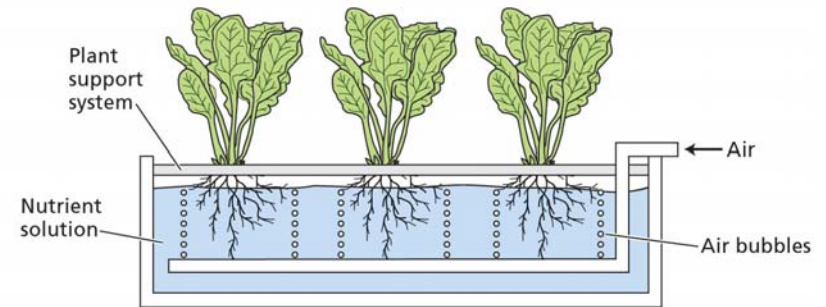


# Ion Transport

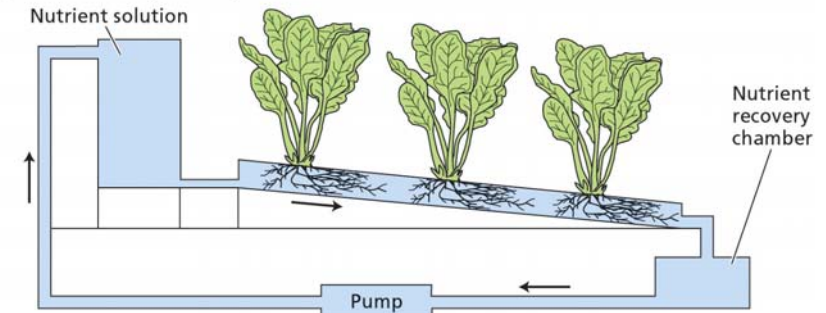
- Root Anatomy
- Ions in Soil
- Movement of ions into cells
- Active transport

(A) Hydroponic growth system



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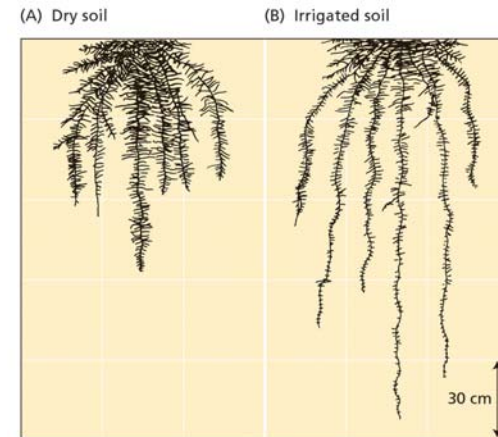
(B) Nutrient film growth system



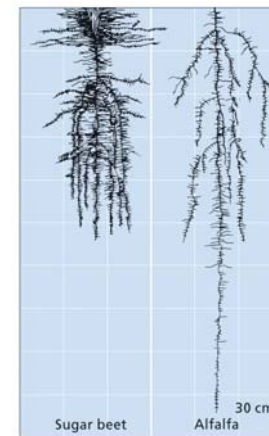
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# Roots

- Function
- absorption
- anchorage
- storage
- conduction of water
- hormone synthesis



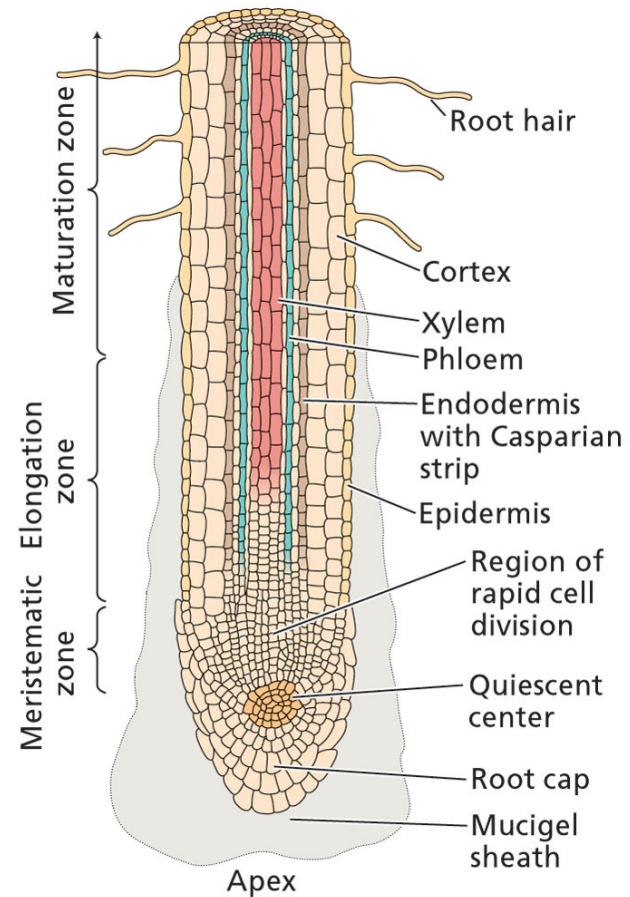
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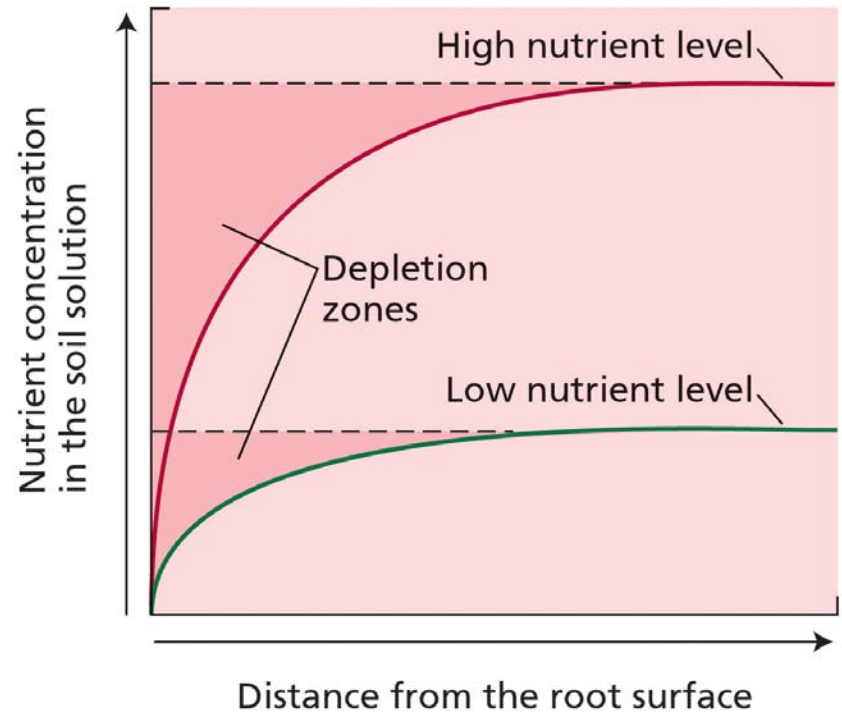
# Root Anatomy

- Anatomy
- three regions
  - meristematic
  - elongation
  - differentiation: root hairs
- root hairs increase surface area
- zone of depletion around root hairs



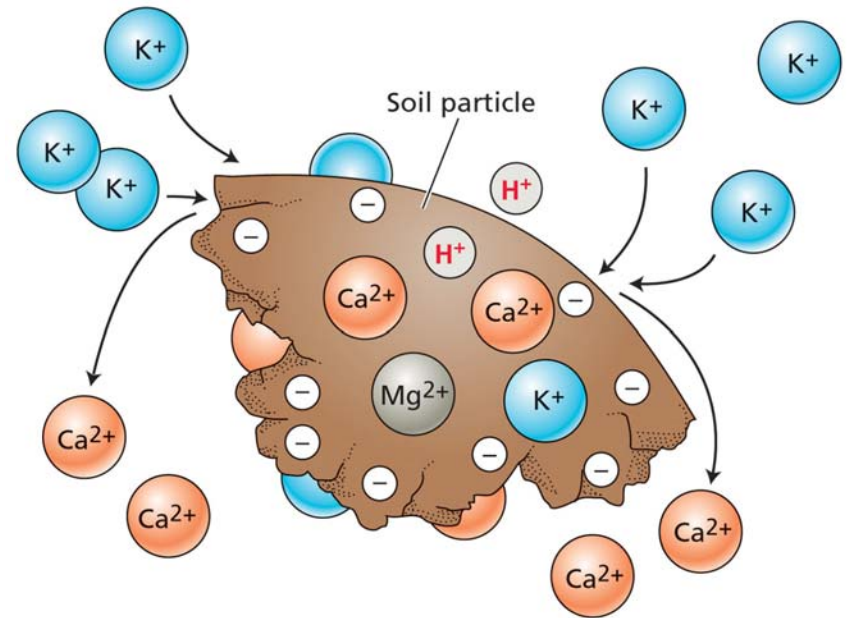
# Depletion zone

- zone of depletion around root hairs

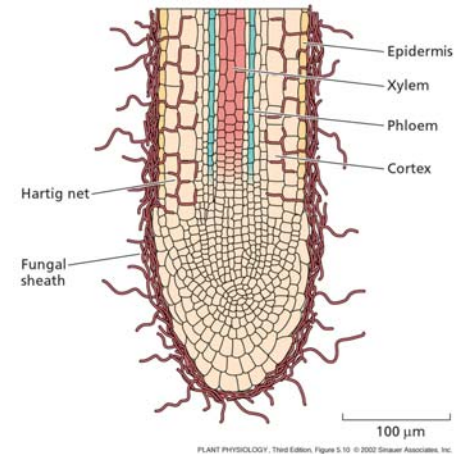
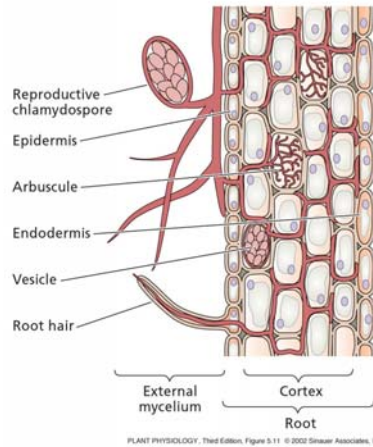


# Ions in Soil

- **Root interception**
  - root grows and intercepts ions
- **simple diffusion**
  - concentration gradient
  - delivers K
- **mass flow**
  - bulk flow of water carries ions to root
  - delivers N, Ca, Mg, S



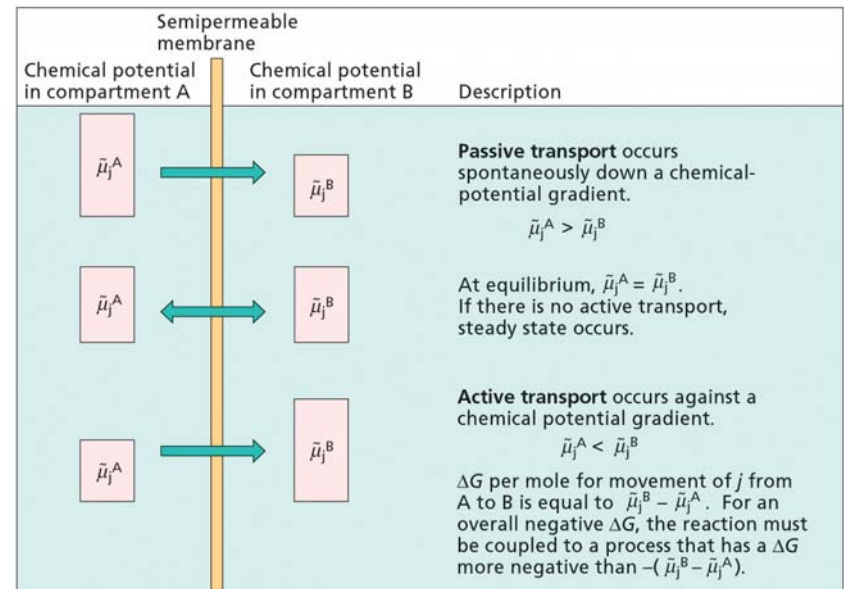
# Fungi



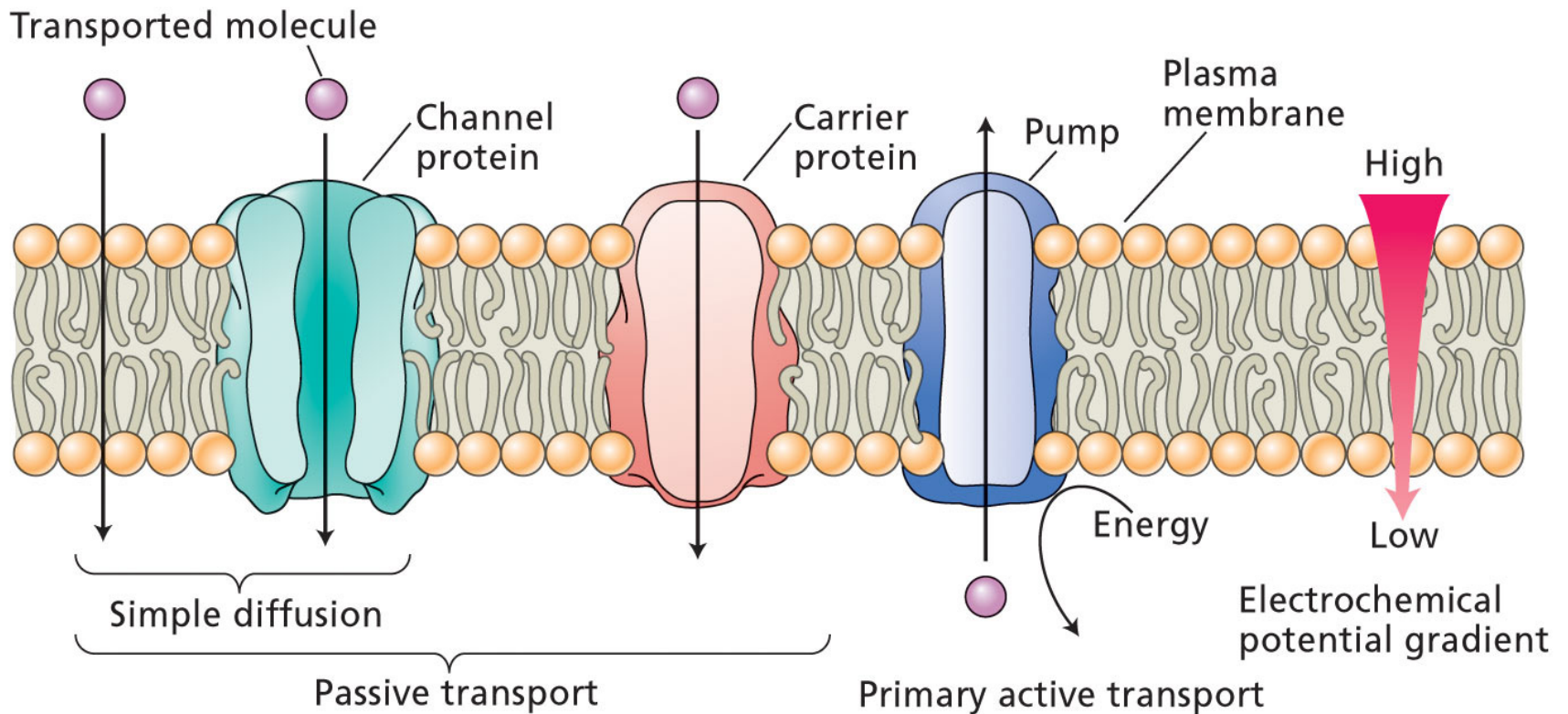
- **mycorrhizal fungi**
  - two types
  - endo
  - ecto
  - deliver P, Fe and other immobile nutrients
  - if added P to soil, inhibits fungal infection

# Movement of ions into cells

- Diffusion
- Facilitated diffusion with a protein
  - know rate graph of facilitated diffusion and simple diffusion
- Active Transport
  - Movement of ions against gradient



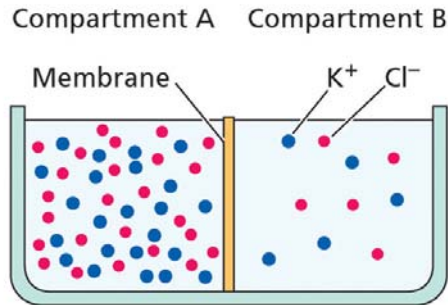
# Cell Membrane & Transport



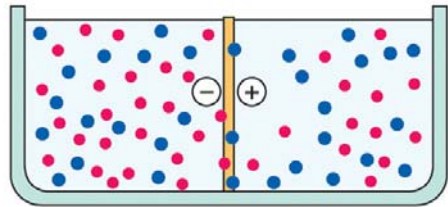


# Diffusion

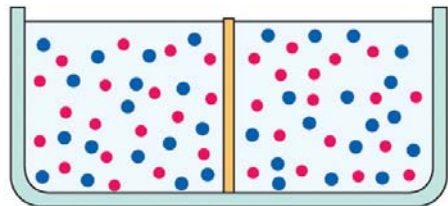
Initial conditions:  
 $[KCl]_A > [KCl]_B$



Diffusion potential exists until chemical equilibrium is reached.

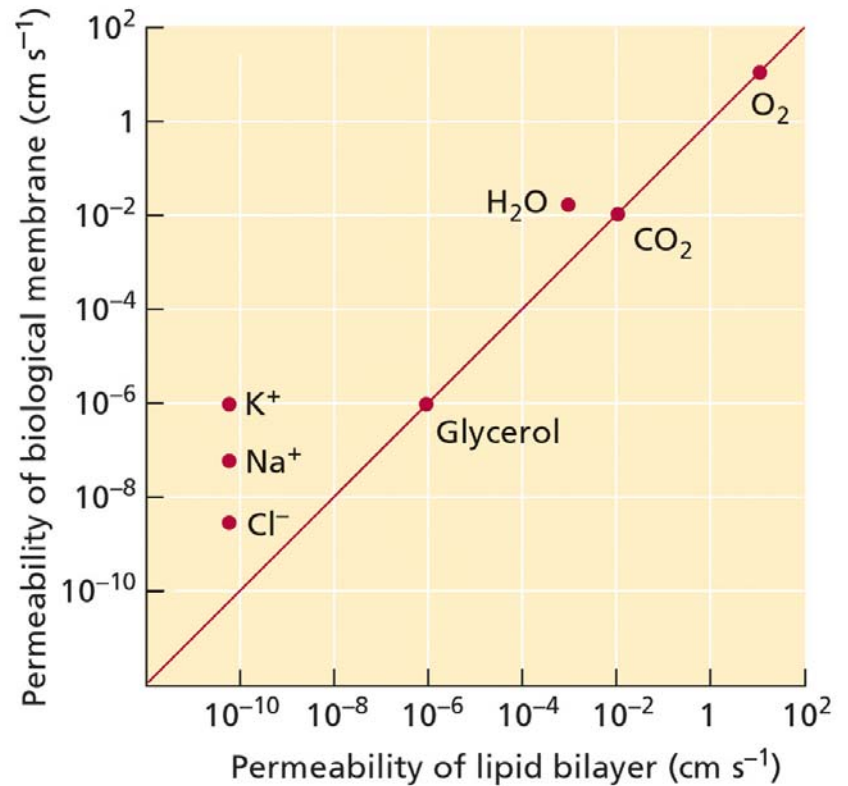


Equilibrium conditions:  
 $[KCl]_A = [KCl]_B$



At chemical equilibrium,  
 diffusion potential equals zero.

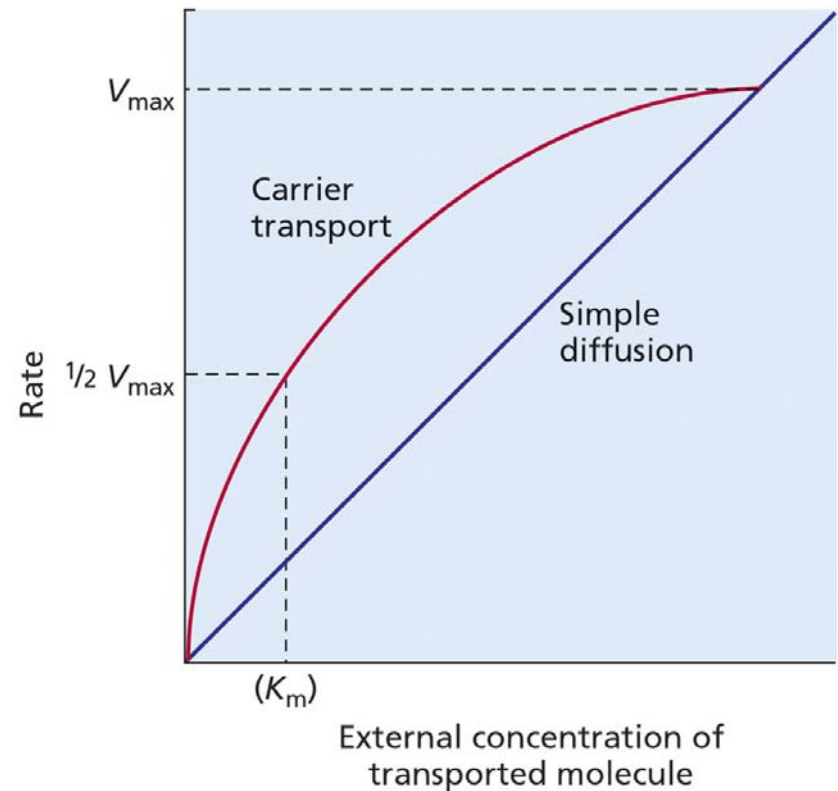
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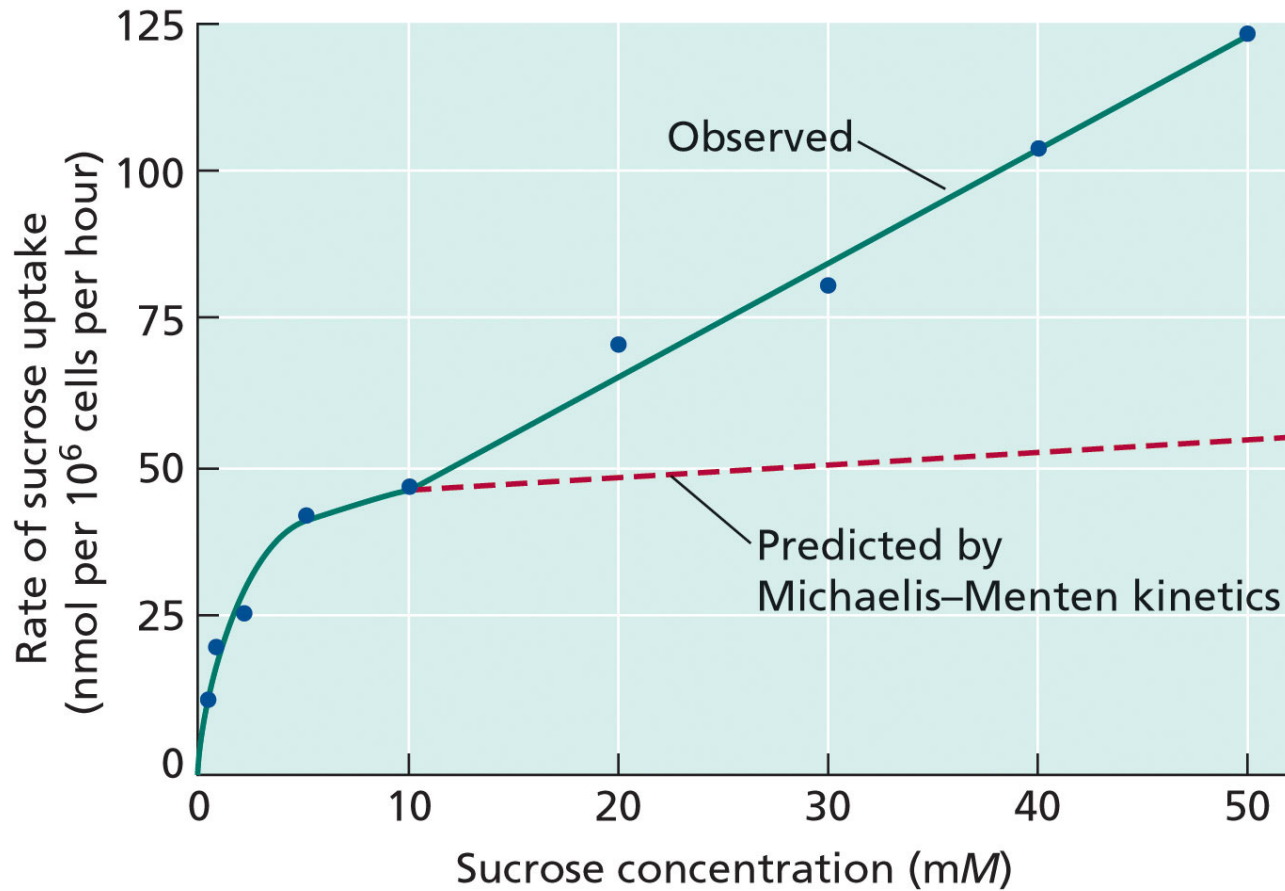
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# Facilitated Diffusion

- Protein mediated
- With concentration gradient
- Kinetic analysis



# Facilitated diffusion



# Active transport

- **Movement of ions against gradient**
- **Voltage difference across a membrane**
  - 100-300 mv difference
  - inside negative to outside of cell
- **Nernst Equation**
  - Predict how ions get in/out of cell
  - $\text{Log } [\text{ion}]_{\text{in}}/[\text{ion}]_{\text{out}} = - (\text{delta } E (z)/ 59)$
  - calculate predicted vs actual conc in cell given outside conc

**TABLE 6.1**

Comparison of observed and predicted ion concentrations in pea root tissue

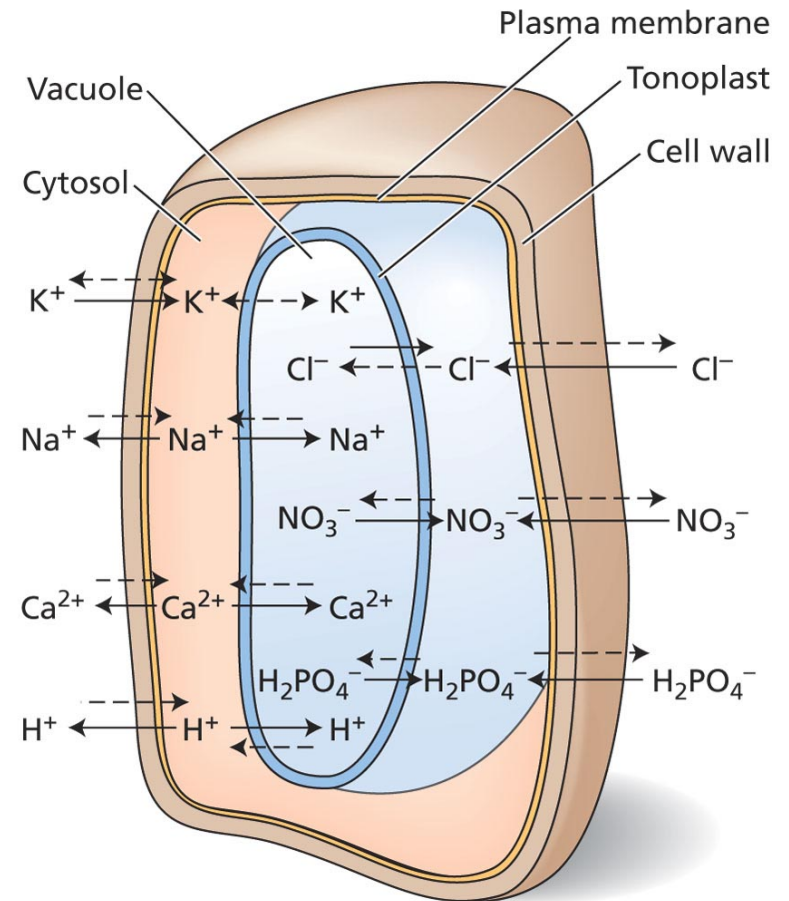
Ion	Concentration in external medium (mmol L <sup>-1</sup> )	Internal concentration (mmol L <sup>-1</sup> )	
		Predicted	Observed
K <sup>+</sup>	1	74	75
Na <sup>+</sup>	1	74	8
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	0.25	1340	3
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	1	5360	2
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	2	0.0272	28
Cl <sup>-</sup>	1	0.0136	7
H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1	0.0136	21
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	0.25	0.00005	19

Source: Data from Higinbotham et al. 1967.

Note: The membrane potential was measured as -110 mV.

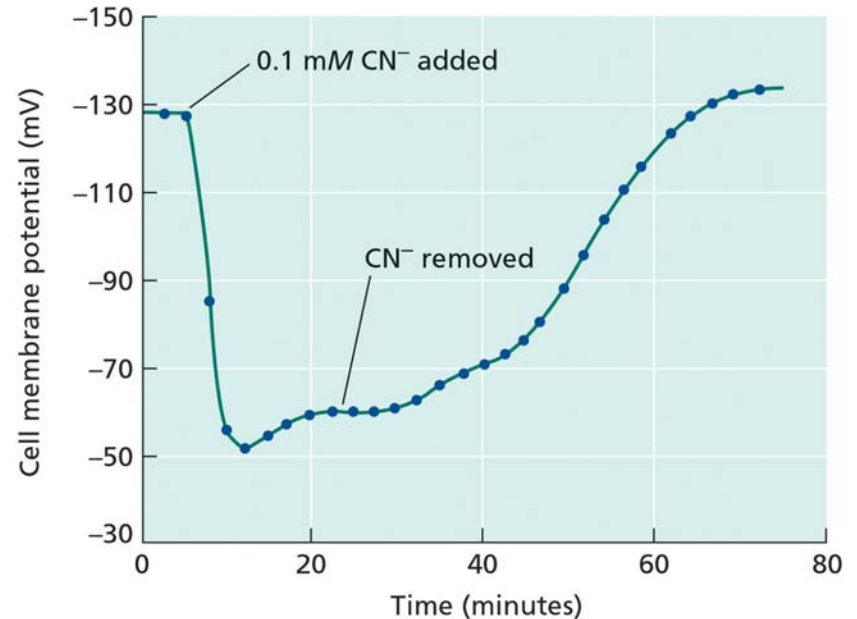
# Transport of ions into cell

- $K^+$  passive
- $Na^+$  active out
- $H^+$  pumped out of cytosol
- All anions actively transported in
- $Ca^{2+}$  active out

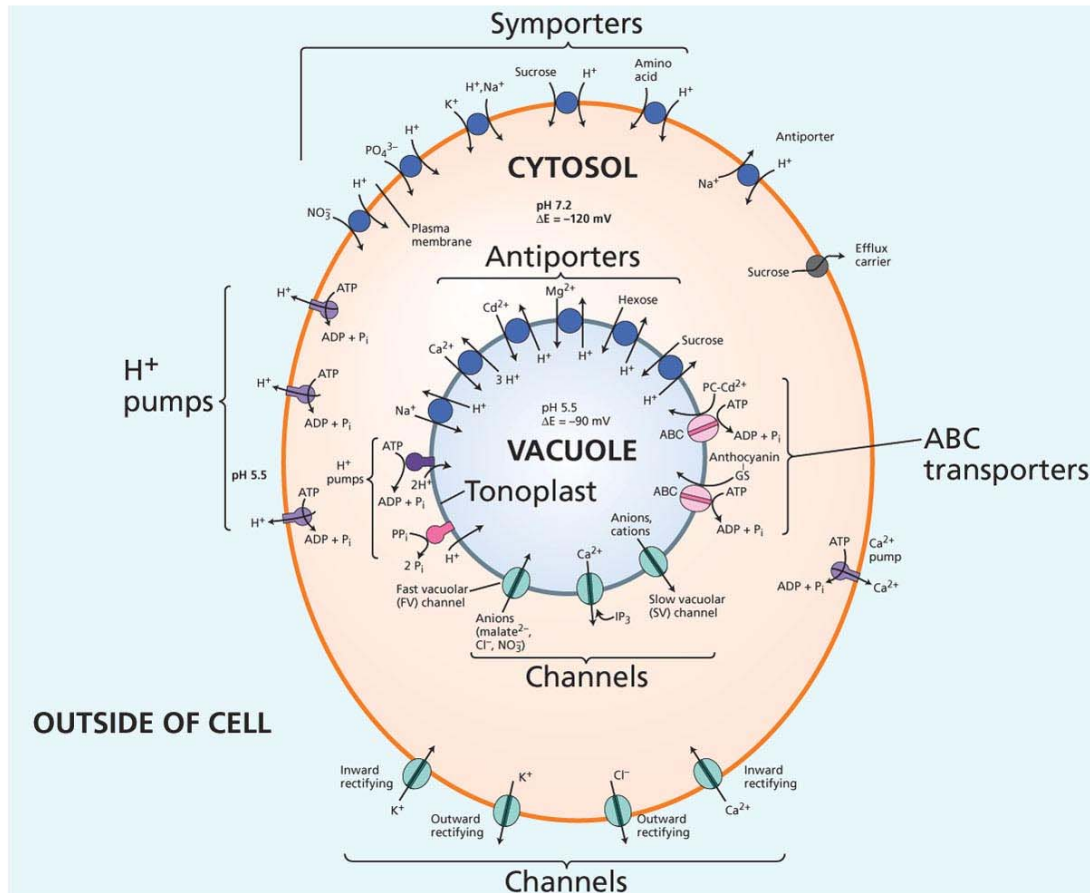


# Proton pumping

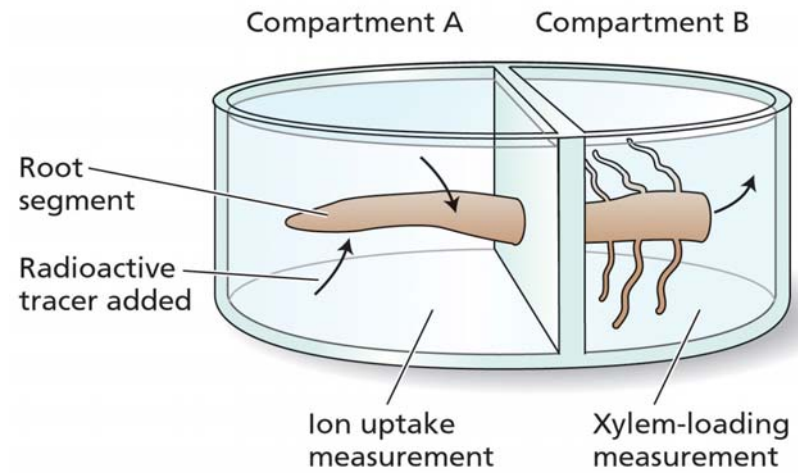
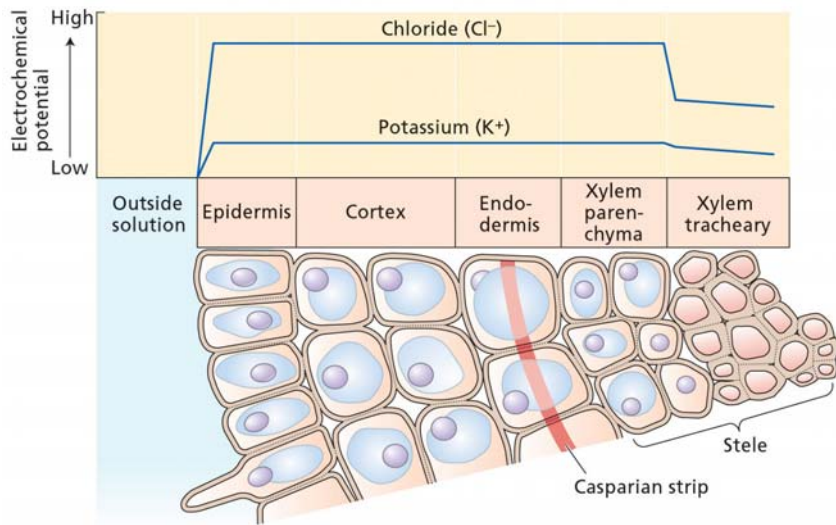
- ATPase on Plasma membrane
  - pumps  $H^+$  ions out of cell
  - creates pH gradient
  - evidence (see handout)
- ATPase on vacuole membrane
  - vacuole less negative than cytoplasm
  - transport of ions into vacuole
- Types of transport
  - symport
  - antiport



# Summary



# Xylem loading



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