

The Biochemistry of Plants

A COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE

P. K. Stumpf and E. E. Conn

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Volume 9

Lipids:

Structure and Function

P. K. Stumpf

EDITOR

THE BIOCHEMISTRY OF PLANTS

A COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE

Volume 9

Lipids: Structure and Function

P. K. Stumpf, editor

*Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics
University of California
Davis, California*

1987



ACADEMIC PRESS, INC.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers

Orlando San Diego New York Austin
Boston London Sydney Tokyo Toronto

COPYRIGHT © 1987 BY ACADEMIC PRESS, INC.
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
NO PART OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE REPRODUCED OR
TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC
OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPY, RECORDING, OR
ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT
PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE PUBLISHER.

ACADEMIC PRESS, INC.
Orlando, Florida 32887

United Kingdom Edition published by
ACADEMIC PRESS INC. (LONDON) LTD.
24-28 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
(Revised for vol. 9)
The Biochemistry of plants.

Includes bibliographies and indexes.

Contents: v. 1. The plant cell.—v. 2. Metabolism and
respiration.—[etc.]—v. 9. Lipids.

1. Botanical chemistry—Collected works. I. Stumpf,
P. K. (Paul Karl), Date . II. Conn, Eric E.

QK861.B48 581.19'2 80-13168

ISBN 0-12-675409-8 (v. 9: alk. paper)

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

87 88 89 90 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

*The
Biochemistry
of Plants*

A COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE

Volume 9

P. K. Stumpf and E. E. Conn

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

*Department of Biochemistry
and Biophysics
University of California
Davis, California*

- Volume 1 The Plant Cell N. E. Tolbert, Editor*
Volume 2 Metabolism and Respiration David D. Davies, Editor
Volume 3 Carbohydrates: Structure and Function Jack Preiss, Editor
Volume 4 Lipids: Structure and Function P. K. Stumpf, Editor
Volume 5 Amino Acids and Derivatives B. J. Mifflin, Editor
Volume 6 Proteins and Nucleic Acids Abraham Marcus, Editor
Volume 7 Secondary Plant Products E. E. Conn, Editor
Volume 8 Photosynthesis M. D. Hatch and N. K. Boardman, Editors
Volume 9 Lipids: Structure and Function P. K. Stumpf, Editor
Volume 10 Photosynthesis M. D. Hatch and N. K. Boardman, Editors
Volume 11 Biochemistry of Metabolism David D. Davies, Editor
Volume 12 Physiology of Metabolism David D. Davies, Editor
Volume 13 Methodology David D. Davies, Editor
Volume 14 Carbohydrates Jack Preiss, Editor
Volume 15 Molecular Biology Abraham Marcus, Editor
Volume 16 Intermediary Nitrogen Metabolism B. J. Mifflin, Editor

List of Contributors

Numbers in parentheses indicate the pages on which the authors' contributions begin.

- Roland Douce** (215), Laboratoire de Physiologie Cellulaire Végétale, Département de Recherche Fondamentale, Unité Associée au CNRS no. 576, Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires et Université Scientifique, Technologique, et Médicale de Grenoble 85 X, F38041 Grenoble Cédex, France
- Anthony H. C. Huang** (91), Biology Department, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208
- Jan G. Jaworski** (159), Department of Chemistry, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056
- Jacques Joyard** (215), Laboratoire de Physiologie Cellulaire Végétale, Département de Recherche Fondamentale, Unité Associée au CNRS no. 576, Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires et Université Scientifique, Technologique, et Médicale de Grenoble 85 X, F38041 Grenoble Cédex, France
- Helmut Kindl** (31), Institut für Biochemie, Philipps-Universität Marburg, D-3550 Marburg, Federal Republic of Germany
- Kathryn F. Kleppinger-Sparace** (275), ARCO Plant Cell Research Institute, Dublin, California 94568
- P. E. Kolattukudy** (291), Biotechnology Center, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210
- J. Brian Mudd** (275), ARCO Plant Cell Research Institute, Dublin, California 94568
- N. Murata** (315), Department of Regulation Biology, National Institute for Basic Biology, Okazaki 444, Japan
- I. Nishida** (315), Department of Regulation Biology, National Institute for Basic Biology, Okazaki 444, Japan

- John B. Ohlrogge**¹ (137), Northern Regional Research Center, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Illinois 61604
- Michael R. Pollard**² (1), ARCO Plant Cell Research Institute, Dublin, California 94568
- Allan Keith Stobart** (175), Department of Botany, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1UG, England
- P. K. Stumpf** (121), Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, University of California, Davis, California 95616
- Sten Stymne** (175), Department of Plant Physiology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden
- Brady A. Vick** (53), Metabolism and Radiation Research Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, State University Station, Fargo, North Dakota 58105
- Don C. Zimmerman** (53), Metabolism and Radiation Research Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, State University Station, Fargo, North Dakota 58105

¹Present address: Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

²Present address: Calgene, Inc., Davis, California 95616.

General Preface

In 1950, a new book entitled "Plant Biochemistry" was authored by James Bonner and published by Academic Press. It contained 490 pages, and much of the information described therein referred to animal or bacterial systems. This book had two subsequent editions, in 1965 and 1976.

In 1980, our eight-volume series entitled "The Biochemistry of Plants: A Comprehensive Treatise" was published by Academic Press; this multivolume, multiauthored treatise contained 4670 pages.

Since 1980, the subject of plant biochemistry has expanded into a vigorous discipline that penetrates all aspects of agricultural research. Recently a large number of research-oriented companies have been formed to explore and exploit the discipline of plant biochemistry, and older established chemical companies have also become heavily involved in plant-oriented research. With this in mind, Academic Press and the editors-in-chief of the treatise felt it imperative to update these volumes. Rather than have each chapter completely rewritten, it was decided to employ the approach used so successfully by the editors of *Methods in Enzymology*, in which contributors are invited to update those areas of research that are most rapidly expanding. In this way, the 1980 treatise constitutes a set of eight volumes with much background information, while the new volumes both update subjects that are rapidly developing and discuss some wholly new areas. The editors-in-chief have therefore invited the editors of the 1980 volumes to proceed on the basis of this concept. As a result, new volumes are forthcoming on lipids; general metabolism, including respiration; carbohydrates; amino acids; molecular biology; and photosynthesis. Additional volumes will be added as the need arises.

Once again we thank our editorial colleagues for accepting the important task of selecting authors to update chapters for their volumes and bringing their

volumes promptly to completion. And once again we thank Mrs. Billie Gabriel and Academic Press for their assistance in this project.

P. K. Stumpf
E. E. Conn

Preface to Volume 9

Since the publication in 1980 of "Lipids: Structure and Function," Volume 4 of "The Biochemistry of Plants," so much progress has been made that the original volume no longer serves as the source of current information on plant lipid biochemistry. As a result, this new volume is designed to update Volume 4; 12 chapters have been written to cover the impressive progress made since 1980 in each of the 12 areas of plant lipid research.

The development of recent physical techniques employed in lipid research is covered in Chapter 1, and the increased knowledge on β -oxidation systems in higher plants and the oxidative modifications of unsaturated fatty acids are discussed in Chapters 2 and 3, respectively. An entire chapter is devoted to lipases (Chapter 4). The resolution of the enzymology of the plant fatty acid synthetases is covered in Chapter 5, and the remarkable progress in understanding the function of acyl carrier protein is discussed in Chapter 6. New information on desaturases is reviewed in Chapter 7. The biochemistry of the complex lipids such as triacylglycerols, galactolipids, and sulfolipids is covered in Chapters 8, 9, and 10, respectively. Chapter 11 brings together the new information about surface waxes and their participation in the defense mechanisms of plants, and finally Chapter 12 reviews the new developments in the lipids of the blue-green algae.

A number of chapters in Volume 4 were not revised and included in this new volume. These will be updated in future volumes.

Once again I extend my warm appreciation to all the contributors of this volume who kept to their deadlines and submitted chapters of high caliber. And once again I thank Mrs. Billie Gabriel for her usual excellent secretarial assistance.

P. K. Stumpf

Contents

List of Contributors	ix
General Preface	xi
Preface to Volume 9	xiii
1 Analysis and Structure Determination of Acyl Lipids	
MICHAEL R. POLLARD	
I. Introduction	1
II. Extraction	2
III. Chromatographic Methods of Separation	3
IV. Physical and Chemical Methods of Structure Determination	13
V. Worked Example	24
References	25
2 β-Oxidation of Fatty Acids by Specific Organelles	
HELMUT KINDL	
I. Introduction	31
II. Compartments of Fatty Acid Degradation	32
III. Mechanisms of Fatty Acid Degradation	35
IV. Biochemical Characterization of the Components	39
V. Control of Fatty Acid Degradation	44
References	50

3 Oxidative Systems for Modification of Fatty Acids:

The Lipoxygenase Pathway

BRADY A. VICK AND DON C. ZIMMERMAN

I.	Introduction	54
II.	The Lipoxygenase Reaction	55
III.	Distribution of Lipoxygenases	55
IV.	Properties of Lipoxygenase Enzymes	61
V.	Properties of the Lipoxygenase Reaction	63
VI.	Metabolism of the Hydroperoxide Products of Lipoxygenase	67
VII.	Proposed Physiological Roles for Metabolites of the Lipoxygenase Pathway	77
VIII.	Perspective: The Octadecanoids	84
	References	85

4 Lipases

ANTHONY H. C. HUANG

I.	Introduction	91
II.	Lipases (E.C. 3.1.1.3)	93
III.	Lipid Acyl Hydrolases	107
IV.	Perspective	115
	References	116

5 The Biosynthesis of Saturated Fatty Acids

P. K. STUMPF

I.	Introduction	121
II.	Origin of Acetyl-CoA	122
III.	Formation of Malonyl-CoA	123
IV.	Biosynthesis of Saturated Fatty Acids	127
V.	Termination Mechanisms—Long- and Medium-Chain Fatty Acid Synthesis	132
	References	134

6 Biochemistry of Plant Acyl Carrier Proteins

JOHN B. OHLROGGE

I.	Introduction and History	137
II.	Functions of Acyl Carrier Proteins	138
III.	Assay of Acyl Carrier Proteins	141
IV.	Purification of Acyl Carrier Proteins	142
V.	Structure of Acyl Carrier Proteins	143
VI.	Immunological Characterization of Acyl Carrier Proteins	147
VII.	Subcellular Localization of Acyl Carrier Proteins	148
VIII.	Isoforms of Acyl Carrier Proteins	149

IX.	Regulation of Acyl Carrier Proteins	152
X.	Molecular Biology of Acyl Carrier Proteins	154
	References	155
7	Biosynthesis of Monoenoic and Polyenoic Fatty Acids	
	JAN G. JAWORSKI	
I.	Introduction	159
II.	Oleic Acid Biosynthesis	160
III.	Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Biosynthesis	165
IV.	Summary	172
	References	173
8	Triacylglycerol Biosynthesis	
	STEN STYMNE AND ALLAN KEITH STOBART	
I.	Introduction	175
II.	Seed Oil Composition and Deposition	177
III.	Biosynthesis	188
IV.	Triacylglycerols with Uncommon Fatty Acids	205
V.	Triacylglycerols with Medium-Chain Fatty Acids	208
VI.	Effect of Temperature on Fatty Acid Composition	209
VII.	Concluding Remarks	210
	References	211
9	Galactolipid Synthesis	
	JACQUES JOYARD AND ROLAND DOUCE	
I.	Introduction	215
II.	Formation of Diacylglycerol through the Kornberg–Pricer Pathway	218
III.	Localization and Properties of Galactosyltransferase Activities Involved in Galactolipid Biosynthesis	238
IV.	Origin of Galactolipid Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids	252
V.	Future Prospects	266
	References	268
10	Sulfolipids	
	J. BRIAN MUDD AND KATHRYN F. KLEPPINGER-SPARACE	
I.	Introduction	275
II.	Structure of Sulfolipids	276
III.	Origin of the Diacylglycerol Moiety	277
IV.	Origin of the Head Group	280
V.	Biosynthesis of Sulfolipids <i>in Vivo</i>	282
VI.	Biosynthesis of Sulfolipids <i>in Vitro</i>	284

VII.	Properties and Functions of Sulfolipids	286
VIII.	Conclusions	287
	References	288
11	Lipid-Derived Defensive Polymers and Waxes and Their Role in Plant-Microbe Interaction	
	P. E. KOLATTUKUDY	
I.	Introduction	291
II.	Hydrocarbon Biosynthesis	292
III.	Suberin	297
IV.	Cutinases	304
	References	313
12	Lipids of Blue-Green Algae (Cyanobacteria)	
	N. MURATA AND I. NISHIDA	
I.	Introduction	315
II.	Glycerolipids: Distribution	316
III.	Biosynthesis of Glycerolipids	323
IV.	Changes in Glycerolipids in Response to Environment	327
V.	Nonglycerolipids	331
VI.	Lipid Phase of Membranes	337
	References	344
	Index	349
	Contents of Other Volumes	356

Analysis and Structure Determination of Acyl Lipids

1

MICHAEL R. POLLARD

- I. Introduction
- II. Extraction
- III. Chromatographic Methods of Separation
 - A. Gas-Liquid Chromatography
 - B. Thin-Layer and Liquid Chromatography
- IV. Physical and Chemical Methods of Structure Determination
 - A. Mass Spectroscopy
 - B. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)
 - C. Other Spectroscopic Methods
 - D. Degradative Methods
- V. Worked Example
- References

I. INTRODUCTION

It is a statement of the obvious that the development of plant lipid biochemistry depends on our knowledge of the structures of the lipid molecules and on the methods available to separate and quantitate them. It is the purpose of this chapter to foster an awareness of the chemists' tools to perform the tasks of structure determination and quantitative analysis. Historically, organic chemists isolated and identified the major components in fats and oils using methods such as distillation, fractional crystallization, and chemical degradations (Gunstone, 1978). Fats were assayed by such indices as saponification, iodine, and hydroxyl numbers (Rossell, 1986). The early pioneers did an excellent job, but only abundantly occurring natural products were accessible to these time-consuming methods. With the development of chromatography and spectroscopy it has become possible to detect and characterize more complex molecules in nature in ever-smaller amounts, and to

increase the speed, sensitivity, and resolution of quantitative assays, thus increasing our knowledge of biochemical processes. This chapter discusses the analysis and structure determination of lipids, especially acyl lipids, with emphasis on the more recent advances. Where possible, examples are chosen from the plant literature. However, the purpose of this chapter is not to review all classes of plant lipids but to show the approaches and limitations of various methods to problems of a chemical nature.

There could be many reasons for initiating a lipid analysis and structure determination. Perhaps a taxonomic study is being undertaken, or a plant oil exhibits interesting bioactive properties, or a membrane fraction needs characterization, or a tracer study has revealed interesting intermediates. Whatever the reason, the first step will almost certainly involve extraction with organic solvents. The lipid mixture will then be separated into its individual components, probably by a combination of chromatographic methods. And finally, the compounds will need identification. Physicochemical methods will be used, especially mass spectroscopy (MS) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. With the lipid structure defined, the scientist can further develop methods of quantitative assay. It should be noted that "separation" and "identification" are interdependent processes. The chromatographic behavior of a molecule is a function of its molecular structure. Thus elution behavior will give clues to the structure of the molecule. Conversely, the definition of the structure or a partial structure of a molecule may suggest improved purification or assay techniques. At the end of the chapter a worked example of a simple isolation and structure determination recently performed in our laboratory will be described.

II. EXTRACTION

Extraction is the first step in purification. It is almost always accomplished by the use of organic solvents. Common methods include extraction with chloroform-methanol (Folch *et al.*, 1957; Bligh and Dyer, 1959) or hexane-isopropanol (Hara and Radin, 1978) followed by addition of a salt solution to result in partition between an aqueous and an organic phase. These may be regarded as general methods for the extraction of both neutral and polar lipids, but there are a variety of more specialized extraction methods. Steam distillation is used to produce the volatile essential oils, in which mono- and sesquiterpenes dominate, while continuous extraction with hot solvents is accomplished by soxhlet extraction. A very simple extraction method is the short-duration dip in organic solvents for epicuticular lipids. In some cases a separation of lipid classes can be accomplished by partition during an extraction procedure. A case in point is the separation of neutral and polar lipids from very polar lipids and acyl-CoAs from acyl-ACPs in the procedure devised by Mancha *et al.* (1975). Sometimes "extraction" can involve a chemical treatment. The depolymerization of cutin and suberin layers is required before the monomers are soluble in organic solvents (Kolattukudy, 1980).

There are several points to consider when designing a new extraction or utilizing an existing one. These include problems of incomplete extraction, the release of lipolytic enzymes, and oxidative and other chemical stabilities of the extracted compounds. Taking this list in order, an extraction method should always be standardized for exhaustive extraction of the lipids and, where possible, with regrinding of tissue. Losses in partition methods may include highly polar lipids which partition into the aqueous phase or to insoluble material at the interface. In this respect cereal grains require forcing conditions of extraction of certain lipids. Sphingolipids (Fujino and Ohnishi, 1976) and lysophospholipids (Fishwick and Wright, 1977) require direct extraction with water-saturated *n*-butanol. Also, acyl-CoAs are notorious for sticking to interfaces or binding to proteinaceous materials at the interface, so care in quantitation in tracer experiments is essential. Homogenization of plant tissues will release lipolytic enzymes. Even if the tissue is being homogenized in organic solvents, problems can arise. In particular, phospholipase D is active in organic solvents, and can give rise to phosphatidic acid. In the presence of alcohols a transphosphatidylase reaction also occurs, giving rise to phosphatidyl alcohols. A short heat treatment of the tissue is usually used to inactivate the phospholipase D and other lipolytic enzymes prior to homogenization of the tissue in organic solvent (Colborne and Laidman, 1975; Phillips and Privett, 1979). A greater problem can exist if the researcher wishes to isolate a particular membrane fraction from a tissue and then perform a membrane analysis on it. Moreau (1984) has documented the extreme variability of phospholipase activity in a range of plant tissues. In potato tubers, which have been most extensively characterized, there is extensive phospholipase and galactosidase activity (Galliard, 1970). However, even within the potato there are large varietal differences (Moreau, 1985). A final problem when considering extractions is that of chemical stability. Oxidation can be a problem, particularly with polyunsaturated fatty acids (Holman, 1967). Precautions to minimize oxidation include the use of peroxide-free solvents, the addition of antioxidants such as ethoxyquin or butylated hydroxytoluene (although the natural antioxidants in the extract will often be sufficient), shielding from strong light in order to prevent photooxidation and photoisomerization, and the use of nitrogen or argon to evaporate and degas solvents. Stability to acidic and basic conditions is also a prime consideration. At the end of a process of extraction, purification, and identification the researcher should always ask whether any compounds isolated could be artifacts arising from incorrect extraction and handling techniques.

III. CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHODS OF SEPARATION

Chromatography is the term used to describe the separation of components in a mixture based on sample partitioning between a mobile (gas or liquid) phase and a stationary (liquid or solid) phase. Its discovery is usually credited to Tswett (1906), who first described the separation of leaf pigments by passage of petroleum ether