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shuyan TANG, Lixia LIU and Jingxiu WANG

Changchun Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, China

We first studied the quasi-resonance Raman scattering of Giseng LHA in living leaves. Possible molecular arrangment of LHA was proposed.

1. INTRODUCTION

The plant pigments can be classified into light-harvesting antenna pigments(LHA) and reaction center pigments(RC) according to their roles in photosynthesis. In this paper, the quasi-resonance Raman scattering spectra of Ginseng (Panax Ginseng) LHA in living leaves were first advanced and comparisions were made with those of Ginseng chloroplasts. Vibrational modes spectral lines originated from different conjugated groups, molecular chains and conjugated plants of LHA were researched. With the select stimulating of different laser wavelength, different patterns of molecule linkages of 3 - c = 0 groups and 9-keto carbonyl groups in their molecules were studied. The possible pattern of molecular arrangment of Ginseng LHA was proposed. This is an important step in the photosynthetic process in high plant and algae. It determines the ability and nature of the plant in which the energy is absorbed from sunlight and transported to the reaction center.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Ginseng chloroplasts were prepareed by Arnon methods. The Resonace Raman Spectra were measured with TY-T800, excited with 457.9nm, 488.0nm and 632.8nm laser wavelength.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Raman spectra of Ginseng chloroplast under differnt excitation wavelengths

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As Raman spectral intensity is indirectly proportional to tetrasquare of scattering frequency, the specimen can be excited with the laser waves at 457.9nm, 488.0nm and 632.8nm wavelength according to the character absorption bands of Ginseng pigments. The results are given in Fig. 1.

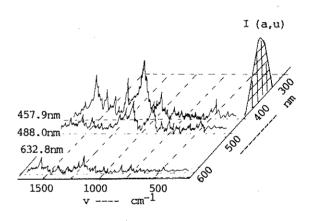


FIGURE 1 Raman scattering spectra of Ginseng chloroplasts under different exciting conditions

From the Raman spectra of Ginseng chloroplast under different exciting conditions, three active vibration regions can be divided:

(a) Active carbonyl region of chlorophyll (1550 cm $^{-1}$ — 1750 cm $^{-1}$). Figure 1 shows the spec tral bands at 1565cm $^{-1}$, 1580cm $^{-1}$, 1605cm $^{-1}$, 1630cm $^{-1}$, 1645cm $^{-1}$, 1675cm $^{-1}$, 1695cm $^{-1}$, 1700cm $^{-1}$, 1720cm $^{-1}$, etc.. A mong them, the bands at 1630cm $^{-1}$, 1645cm $^{-1}$ and 1695cm $^{-1}$ are resulted from the drawing and stretching of 3-C=0

groups and belong to the bands of antenna chlorophyll b. But the others are resulted from the 9-keto carbonyl groups and belong to bands of whole antenna molecules.

- (b) The conjugated plane active region of prophyrin marcroring (400cm⁻¹—1550cm⁻¹). From this denser spectral groups, bands formed the stretching vibration of C...C (1505cm⁻¹, 1530cm⁻¹ 1565cm^{-1}) bands of C::N (1100cm^{-1} , 1600cm^{-1} , $1190 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$, $1220 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$) and bands with some charac ters of hydrote ploymers $(1450 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}, 1350 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}, 1280$ cm^{-1} , $1005cm^{-1}$, $960cm^{-1}$, $850cm^{-1}$, $770cm^{-1}$, $720cm^{-1}$ 665cm^{-1} , 615cm^{-1} , 560cm^{-1} , 495cm^{-1} , 475cm^{-1}) etc. can be distinguished.
- (c) Lower frequencies $(200 \text{cm}^{-1} 400 \text{cm}^{-1})$ from the streching movement of N_4 -Mg bands. The Raman lines of N_4 —Mg bands at $320cm^{-1}$, $355cm^{-1}$, $370cm^{-1}$ were determined.

Analying the above Raman spectra in three region and comparing the spectra of different assembled states (monomer, dimer and oligomer) of vitro chlorophyll, the spectra composition and distribution of LHA molecules of Ginseng chloroplasts are similar to those of the hydrate plymers.

3.2 The Raman scattering spectra of Ginseng living leaves

Figure 2 shows the Raman spectra fo Ginseng.

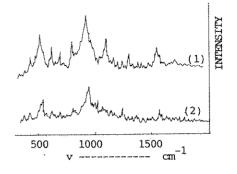


FIGURE 2 Raman scattering spectra of Ginseng chloroplasts (1) and living leaves (2)

living leaves under room temperature. It is easy to see that the Raman lines of Ginseng chloroplasts can also be seen in Raman spectra of living leaves. But in lower frequencies region more Raman lines appear for living leaves than for chloroplasts. The pollymeric state of Ginseng LHA may be hydrate polymerized.

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