



## 岩手大学 COE 岩手大学農学部附属寒冷 プログラム バイオシステム研究センター

## 合同セミナー

岩手大学 21 世紀 COE プログラム拠点「熱・生命システム相関学拠点創成」(第 13 回 COE フォーラム)と岩手大学農学部附属寒冷バイオシステム研究センター(33rd CRC Seminar)の合同セミナーを開催いたします。6 月末より COE 招聘研究員として滞在している Dr. Michael Schläppi(USA)に、ご自身が研究している寒冷適応に対する脂質転位タンパク質の関与についてお話しをしていただきます。セミナー修了後、講演後に Schläppi 博士を囲んで懇談する場も設けます。お忙しいとは思いますが、万障繰り合わせの上、ぜひご参加いただきますようお願い申し上げます。

担当・農学部附属寒冷バイオシステム研究センター 上村 松生 (uemura@iwate-u.ac.jp)

日時:2005年8月4日(木)16:00~17:30

場所:岩手大学農学部2番講義室

## Dr. Michael Schläppi

(Marquette University, Milwaukee, USA)

## Lipid Transfer Proteins May Have a Protective Role During Low Temperature Stress in Arabidopsis thaliana

Many plants from temperate regions such as *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Arabidopsis) acquire enhanced freezing tolerance when they are first exposed to low but non-freezing temperatures during a process called "cold acclimation". Several hundred genes are differentially expressed during cold acclimation and are hypothesized to play a role in the acclimation process. Based on their expression profiles, differentially expressed genes can be categorized into separate classes. One class of genes whose mRNA levels continue to increase slowly but steadily during prolonged cold treatment has several gene members with lipid transfer protein (LTP) homology. Among them, *EARLI1* has the highest mRNA abundance after prolonged cold treatment. Functional studies suggest that EARLI1 and possibly other LTPs play a role in protecting plants against freezing-induced cellular damage. *EARLI1* requires Ca<sup>2+</sup> and light but not ABA during cold activation, and is induced by soluble sugars such as sucrose. A hypothetical model for the role of LTPs in plant protection against low temperature stress is presented.