BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

3rd International C o n f e r e n c e on Plant Biology (22nd SPPS Meeting)





9-12 JUNE 2018 BELGRADE Serbian Plant Physiology Society

Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade

3rd International Conference on Plant Biology (22nd SPPS Meeting)



9-12 June 2018, Belgrade

СІР - Каталогизација у публикацији - Народна библиотека Србије, Београд 581 (048) (0.034.2)

INTERNATIONAL Conference on Plant Biology (3 ; 2018 ; Belgrade)

[Book of Abstracts] [Електронски извор] / 3rd International Conference on Plant Biology [and] 22nd SPPS Meeting, 9-12 June 2018, Belgrade ; [organized by] Serbian Plant Physiology Society [and] Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade [and] Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade ; [editor Branka Uzelac]. - Belgrade : Serbian Plant Physiology Society : University, Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković": University, Faculty of Biology, 2018 (Beograd : Društvo za fiziologiju biljaka Srbije). - 1 USB fleš memorija ; 1 x 3 x 8 cm

Tiraž 230. - Registar. ISBN 978-86-912591-4-3 (SPPS)

Društvo za fiziologiju biljaka Srbije. Sastanak (22 ; 2018 ; Beograd)
Institut za biološka istraživanja "Siniša Stanković" (Beograd)
а) Ботаника - Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 264421900

3rd International Conference on Plant Biology (22nd SPPS Meeting) 9-12 June, Belgrade

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	Publishers	Serbian Plant Physiology Society
		Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade
		Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade
	<u>Editor</u>	Branka Uzelac
	<u>Graphic design</u>	Dejan Matekalo
	Prepress	Marija G. Gray
	Electronic edition	230 pcs

Suported by the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia

(APX E.C. 1.11.11) in leaves were measured. Ni increased S content only in NO₃-stems. Pigment and NPT concentrations were decreased by Ni only in NO₃-leaves, while in NO₃/NH₄-leaves pigment concentrations were higher under Ni stress. In Ni-treated seedlings, GR and APX activities were decreased only in NO₃-leaves. In NO₃-/NH₄-leaves APX was unchanged, while GR was significantly increased. The results show that partial substitution of NO₃-N form by NH₄-N produces favorable effects under Ni stress, by protecting non-enzymatic part of antioxidative system and even stimulating GSH production.

Keywords: ammonium, kohlrabi, Ni, nitrate, stress parameters

The work was funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia (Grant No. OI 173030).

Joint action of BASTA and *Nepeta rtanjensis* essential oil suppresses the effects of individual agents on *Arabidopsis thaliana* antioxidant system

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The present study describes the interactive effects of BASTA and Nepeta rtanjensis essential oil (NrEO), two agents showing differential mode of herbicidal action, on Arabidopsis thaliana antioxidant system. BASTA is known to act through inhibiting glutamine synthetase activity and inducing ammonium accumulation and toxicity, while NrEO and its major component nepetalactone induce oxidative stress in target plants. A. thaliana plants were exposed to BASTA through in vitro culture medium, while NrEO volatiles were supplied through the atmosphere of culture vessels. When applied independently for 10 days, BASTA (at 5 and 10 mg L⁻¹) and NrEO (2 and 4%), altered the activity and abundance of catalase (CAT) and peroxidase (POX) in 4 week old A. thaliana plants. The decrease in CAT activity in A. thaliana shoots and roots induced by NrEO treatment was followed by a decrease in CAT abundance. On the other hand, BASTA induced significant increase in both CAT activity and abundance in roots. Similar trend, which was more pronounced in roots, was observed for POX activity. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in Arabidopsis shoots and roots were not significantly affected by BASTA or NrEO treatments, although decrease and increase in Mn-SOD abundance were recorded following BASTA and NrEO application, respectively. Simultaneous application of NrEO and BASTA mitigated the effects of the two agents applied independently. This was especially evident for CAT and POX activity. The results indicate the existence of complex control mechanisms underlying BASTA interaction with NrEO, which involve the activation or inactivation of antioxidant defense system enzymes, and their regulation at the transcriptional level.

Keywords: Arabidopsis, antioxidant enzymes, BASTA, essential oil, Nepeta rtanjensis

This research was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia (Grant Nos. OI173024 and OI173015).