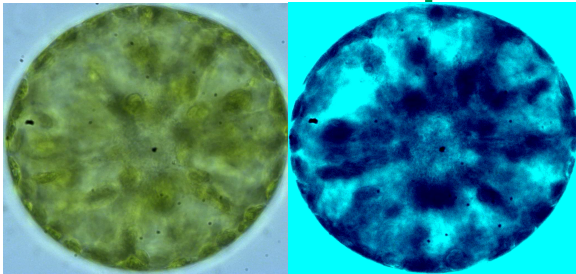


Cells and Chloroplasts



Eremosphaera viridis

Cells and Chloroplasts

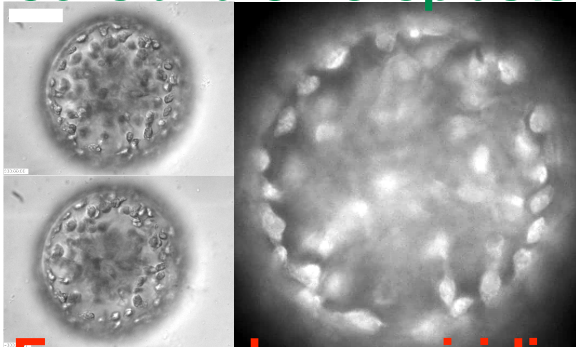


Brightfield

467 nm (blue)
(to highlight chloroplasts)

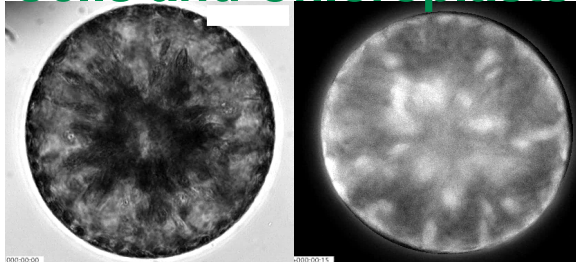
Eremosphaera viridis

Cells and Chloroplasts



Eremosphaera viridis

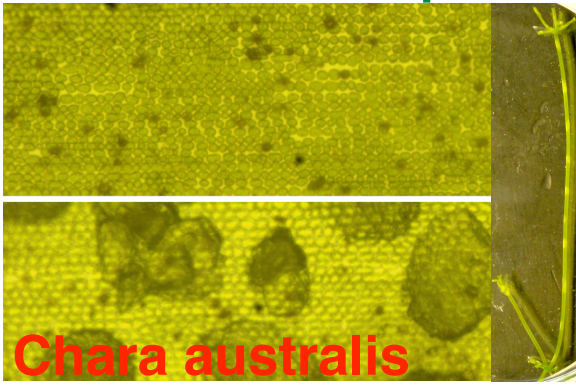
Cells and Chloroplasts

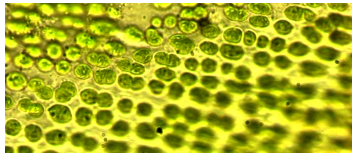


High light intensities cause the chloroplasts to move to the center of the cell to protect the nucleus.

Eremosphaera viridis

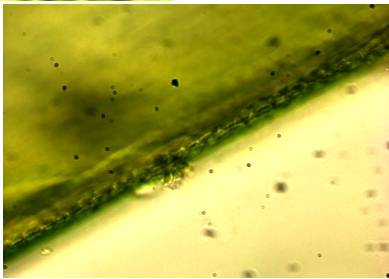
Cells and Chloroplasts



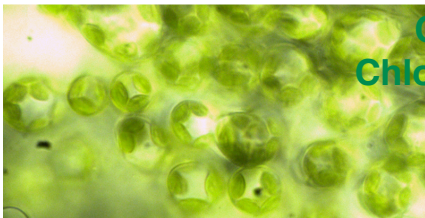


Cells and Chloroplasts

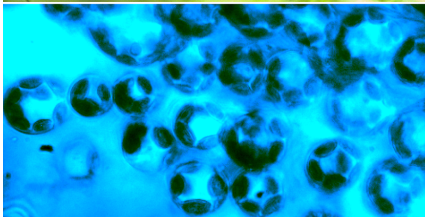
Cytoplasmic movement behind the peripheral sheath of chloroplasts probably serves to move photosynthate products throughout the cell.

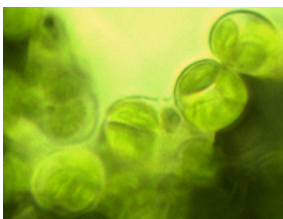


Chara australis

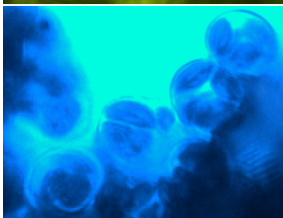


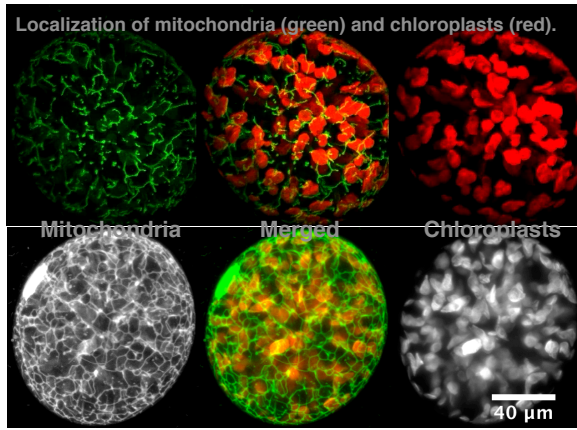
Cells and Chloroplasts



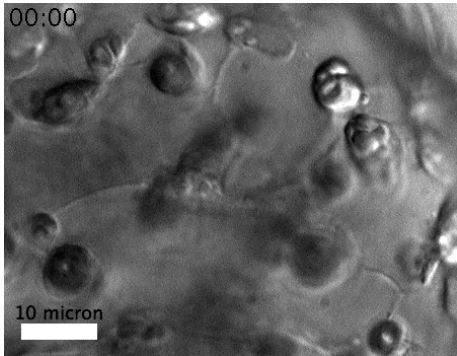


Cells and Chloroplasts

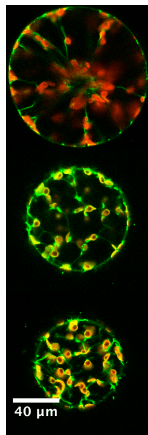




Chloroplasts and Cytoplasmic strands (some containing mitochondria)



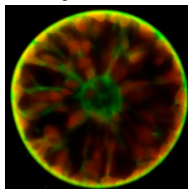
Eremosphaera viridis

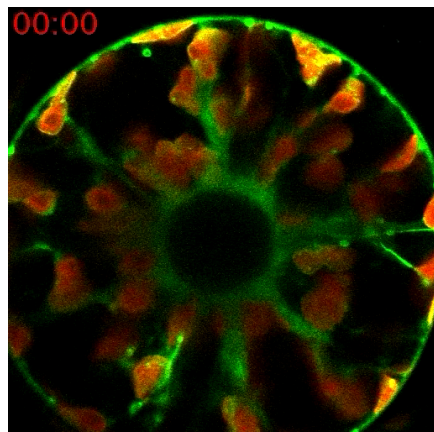


Chloroplasts do not exist in isolation within the cell. In *Eremosphaera viridis*, chloroplasts (red) are often closely associated with mitochondria (imaged with MitoFluorGreen).

Mitochondria also exist at unique locations: peri-nuclear in the case of *Eremosphaera viridis*.

Z-sections of *Eremosphaera viridis* from medial (top image) to cortical (bottom image). Note that mitochondria often interconnect chloroplasts.

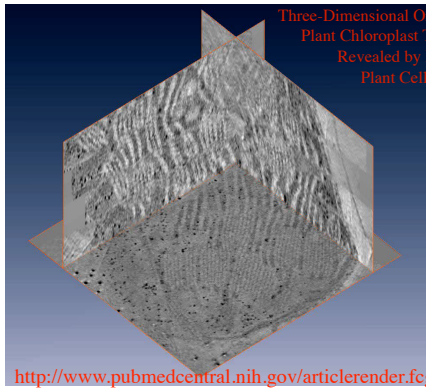




Chloroplasts and mitochondria in *Eremosphaera viridis*.

During high light-induced chloroplast movements to the center of the cell, mitochondria remain at the periphery. So, the two organelles are not colocalized in an obligatory fashion in *Eremosphaera viridis*.

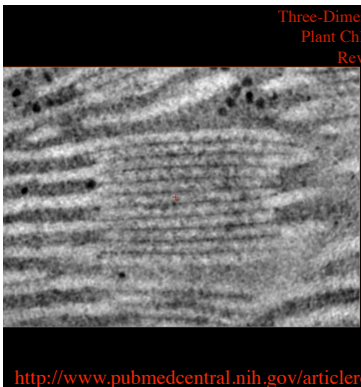
The Structure of Chloroplasts



Three-Dimensional Organization of Higher-Plant Chloroplast Thylakoid Membranes Revealed by Electron Tomography. *Plant Cell* 17:2580-2586 (2005)

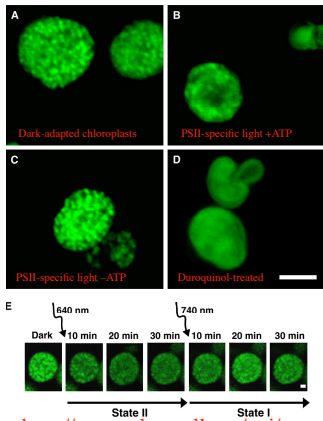
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1197436>

The Structure of Chloroplasts



Three-Dimensional Organization of Higher-Plant Chloroplast Thylakoid Membranes Revealed by Electron Tomography. *Plant Cell* 17:2580-2586 (2005)

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1197436>

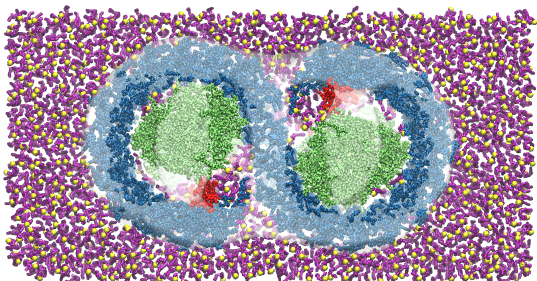


The Structure of Chloroplasts

Confocal Microscopy of Structural Alterations in Native Hydrated De-Enveloped Chloroplasts during State Transitions.
 (A) Dark-adapted chloroplasts.
 (B) and (C) Dark-adapted chloroplasts subjected to PSII-specific light in the presence (B) or absence (C) of ATP.
 (D) Dark-adapted chloroplasts treated with 1 mM duroquinol, in the dark. Bar = 5 μm.
 (E) Time-lapse series of dark-adapted chloroplasts subjected first to PSII-specific light and then to PSI-specific light.
 Thylakoid Membrane Remodeling during State Transitions in Arabidopsis.

<http://www.plantcell.org/cgi/content/short/tpc.107.055830v1>

Reaction Centers and Light-Harvesting Complexes within the Chloroplast Membrane



Jen Hsin, James Gumbart, Leonardo G. Trabuco, Elizabeth Villa, Pu Qian, C. Neil Hunter, and Klaus Schulten. Protein-induced membrane curvature investigated through molecular dynamics flexible fitting. *Biophysical Journal*, 97:321-329, 2009. (PMC: 2711417)

