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DR. MICHAEL EMES PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY

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UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Understanding Starch Biosynthesis in Plants: a tale of shipwrecks and being blown off course on a voyage of discovery

"By the advice of several worthy persons, to whom I communicated these papers, I now venture to send them into the world, hoping they may be, at least for some time, a better entertainment to our young noblemen, than the common scribbles of politics and party." —JONATHAN SWIFT, GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

Starch is a semi-crystalline glucose polymer. As the major determinant of yield in cereals and tubers it provides 70% of humankind's daily calories, yet our understanding of its biosynthesis is far from complete. Synthesis of insoluble starch from soluble ADPglucose is dependent on at least three classes of enzymes: starch synthases (SS); starch branching enzymes (SBE); and starch debranching enzymes (DBE); each of which consists of multiple isoforms. In this seminar I will review recent evidence from our laboratory and others that isozymes of SS and SBE form heteromeric, multi-enzyme complexes in a process which is dependent on protein phosphorylation and controls the architecture of the starch granule. Analysis of mutants and transgenic plants provide evidence for the significance of these complexes *in vivo*. Sometimes, we have misread the molecular map and foundered on the rocks of a distant shore. Exploring these new lands has, occasionally, unearthed buried cellular treasure revealing other aspects of metabolism and development, and new possibilities for improving crop production.



