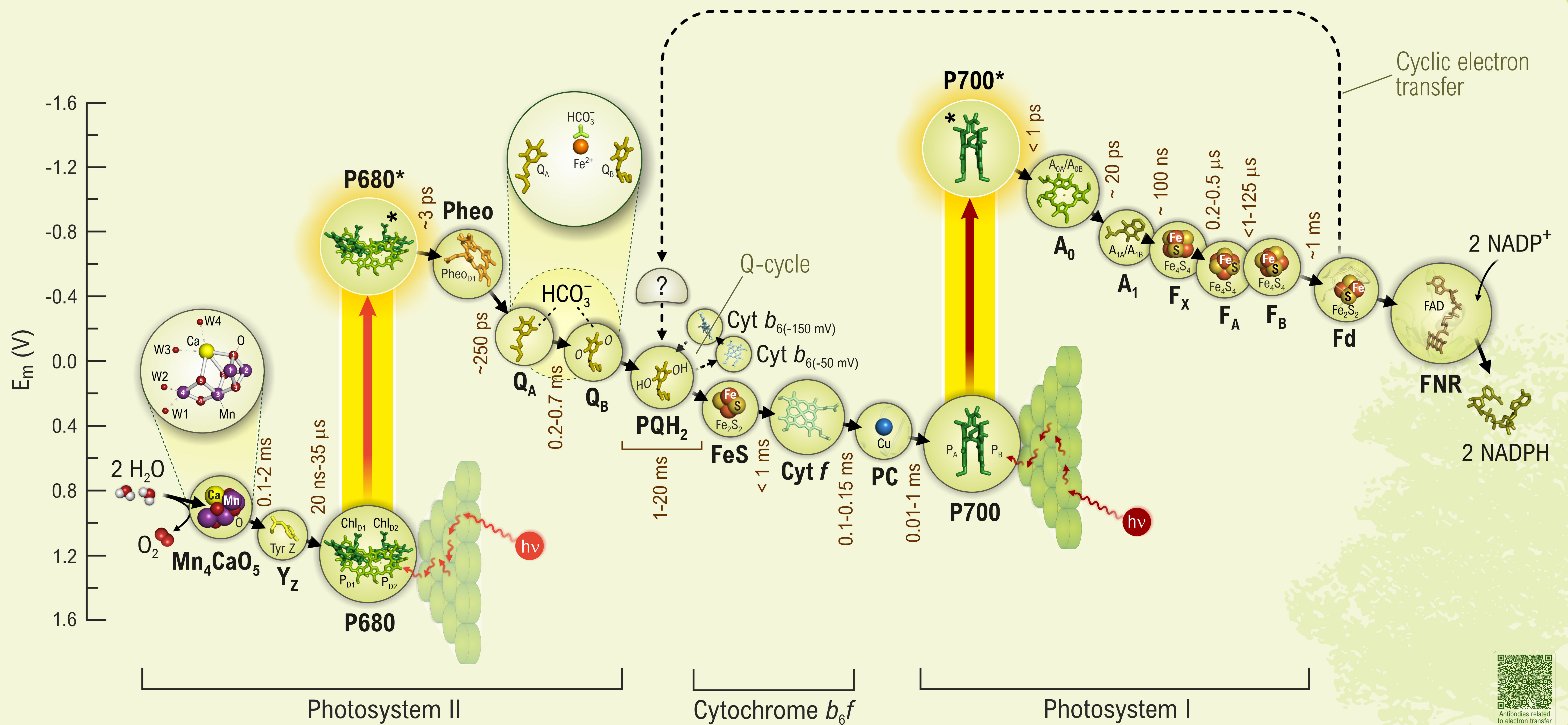


# Z-Scheme of Electron Transport in Photosynthesis



**The Z-scheme Poster:** A diagram for linear electron transport from water to  $NADP^+$ , plotted according to midpoint redox potentials at pH 7.0 ( $E_m$ , 7), based partly on a similar poster, printed vertically in 2017. For a historical review, see [1]; for teaching basic versions of this scheme, see [2, 3]. In the diagram, shown in this poster, we have not included proton transport and the consequent formation of ATP; for further information on this part and all other aspects of photosynthesis, see [4, 5]. Send questions and comments to Govindjee Govindjee (gov@illinois.edu) or to Dmitry Shevela (info@scigrafik.se).

**Abbreviations:**  $Mn_4CaO_5$ , manganese-calcium-oxygen complex; W1-W4, metal bound water molecules;  $Y_z$ , redox-active tyrosine (Tyr Z); P680 and P700, primary electron donors of Photosystem II (PSII) and Photosystem I (PSI), 680 and 700 are wavelengths, in nanometers (nm), of the first excited states of special reaction center Chl  $a$  molecules. P680 includes an ensemble of Chl  $a$  molecules ( $P_{D1}$ ,  $P_{D2}$ ,  $Chl_{D1}$ , and  $Chl_{D2}$ , but only  $P_{D1}$  and  $Chl_{D1}$  are shown). P700 is a pair of Chls  $a$ ,  $P_A$  and  $P_B$ ; P680\* and P700\*, first singlet excited states of P680 and P700 (the first step after excitation is charge separation, conversion of excitonic energy into chemical energy); Pheo, pheophytin, primary electron acceptor of PSII, Pheo<sub>D1</sub>;  $Q_A$  and  $Q_B$ , primary and secondary quinone (plastoquinone) electron acceptors ( $Q_A$  is tightly bound, whereas  $Q_B$  is loosely bound; the latter accepts two electrons and two protons; bicarbonate ion ( $HCO_3^-$ ), bound to non-heme iron, located between  $Q_A$  and  $Q_B$ , plays an essential role here); PQ, mobile plastoquinone molecules; FeS, Rieske iron-sulfur protein; Cyt  $f$ , cytochrome  $f$ ; PC, mobile copper protein, plastocyanin;  $A_0$ , primary electron acceptor of PSI (a special pair of Chl  $a$  molecules,  $A_{0A}$  and  $A_{0B}$ );  $A_1$ , pair of phylloquinone (vitamin K) molecules,  $A_{1A}$  and  $A_{1B}$ ;  $F_X$ ,  $F_A$ , and  $F_B$ , bound iron-sulfur clusters of PSI; Fd, ferredoxin; FNR, ferredoxin-NADP oxidoreductase.

**Notes:** The above representation is not meant to imply that PSII, Cyt  $b_6/f$  complex, and PSI are necessary in 1:1:1 ratio. These may be physically distant from each other in the thylakoid membrane, their functional connection is accomplished through diffusible PQ (between PSII and Cyt  $b_6/f$ ) or PC (between Cyt  $b_6/f$  and PSI). Several cyclic electron pathways, around PSI, have been suggested; for simplicity we show here only one, which may involve one or more proteins. All shown cofactors were generated using coordinates from available PDB entries: 1sm4, 1vf5, 2gim, 2mh7, 3arc, 4y28, and 6w1o. Phytol tails of Chls and Pheo, and the isoprenyl chains of the quinones have been cut for clarity.

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**References:** [1] Govindjee G, Shevela D, Björn LO (2017) Evolution of the Z-Scheme of Photosynthesis. *Photosynth. Res.* 133: 5-15; [2] Mohapatra PK, Singh NR (2015) Teaching the Z-Scheme of electron transport in photosynthesis: a perspective. *Photosynth. Res.* 123: 105-114; [3] Jaiswal S, Bansal M, Roy S, Bharati A, Padhi B (2017) Electron flow from water to  $NADP^+$  with students acting as molecules in the chain: a Z-scheme drama in a classroom. *Photosynth. Res.* 131: 351-359; [4] Blankenship RE (2021) *Molecular Mechanisms of Photosynthesis*, 3rd Edition, Wiley/Blackwell; [5] Shevela D, Björn LO, Govindjee G (2018) *Photosynthesis: Solar Energy for Life*, World Scientific Publishing.

