

Photosynthesis case study

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Two trends I can observe in the graph are that the wild type has the greatest percentage of ion leakage 7 days after the cold treatment while both AI and LA had varying percents of ion leakage throughout the 7 days but at the end they had the same amount of ion leakage. Part 4: Heat Tolerance 10. The x axis is measuring the different temperatures of the treatments the plants were exposed to.

The y axis is measuring the changes in oxygen production actually determined by the ethylated membranes. 12.

The two types of plants that are being studied in this experiment are the wild type and a genetically modified type. 13. The process in photosynthesis that produces oxygen is photolysis. 14.

Two trends that I can observe in the graph are both types of plants had about the same oxygen producing activity from 25 degrees Celsius to 35 degrees Celsius. However, they split and the wild type of plant drastically decreased while the genetically modified type stayed constant then only decreased a little in its oxygen producing ability.

Part 5: Photosynthesis II 15. The red circle part of the molecule goes through the ethylated membrane. 16. This explains why increased temperatures decrease photosynthesis II activity because the chlorophyll breaks down.

Part 6: salt 17. The x axis is measuring the amount of salt that was used to incubate ASS particles. 18. The y axis is measuring the percent of the amount of protein that remain associated with the particle. 19. Lines a, b, and c refer to the dislocation of three extrinsic proteins from AS II 20.

Two trends I can observe in the graph are that the asked protein started with the shiest percentage of protein that remained associated and the other two proteins started at 0 percent and ended up with 100 percent of the amount of potpie that remained associated. 21. The protein subunit that is most stable and likely to be in the membrane is protein c. 22. The protein subunit that is least stable is protein a, and it is most likely to be a peripheral membrane protein. 23.

Glycerin obtained protects photosynthesis II activity because it helps retain the water and keeps the amount of protein high in order to make TAP.