

Book Review

Biology and Biotechnology of the plant hormone ethylene II

A.K. Kanellis, C. Chang, H. Klee, A.B. Bleeker, J.C. Pech, D. Grierson (Eds.), Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands; ISBN 0-7923-5941-0; Price: 177.00/US\$ 207.00/GB£ 129.00

The major role the plant hormone ethylene plays in a variety of plant developmental processes has made it the focus of intense research during recent decades. Moreover, this simple gaseous molecule with great biological effect gained significant commercial importance because of its well-established role in triggering and controlling fruit ripening and flower senescence. These combined scientific and applied interests gave rise to intensive investigations making ethylene the best understood among all plant hormones. Indeed, genes encoding enzymes of the ethylene biosynthetic pathway have been well characterized and genetically engineered plants with altered expression of these genes are now being commercialized. More recently, spectacular progress has been made towards understanding the mechanism of ethylene perception and signal transduction. Thanks to molecular genetics approaches, ethylene is the first plant hormone for which a receptor has been isolated and a number of down-stream components of the ethylene signaling pathway have been now identified. The main steps that led to these major breakthrough, as well as main future prospects in this field, were presented at the last international ethylene symposium held in Santorini Greece (September 1998) and are now compiled in this book.

The book is organised in seven chapters covering all aspects of ethylene research from basic to technological and applied topics. Each chapter consists of selected contributions written by scientists that significantly contributed to the recent advances in the field. The first chapter deals with the biochemical aspects of ethylene production with a main focus on the mechanism of synthesis of the hormone precursor, 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC), by ACC synthase and its subsequent conversion into ethylene by ACC oxidase. The second chapter describes the latest advances in ethylene perception and signaling in higher

plants. This exciting section provides in particular a detailed genetic and biochemical characterization of the ethylene receptor proteins which are encoded by a multigene family whose members are shown to display complex spatial and temporal patterns of expression. The following chapter is dedicated to the control mechanisms by which ethylene regulates fruit development and ripening. The use of ethylene-suppressed transgenic plants, enabled to discriminate between ethylene-dependent and independent aspects of the ripening processes of climacteric fruit. The molecular and genetic characterization of many tomato ripening-mutants brought new insights on the role of these loci in regulating fruit development. Moreover, the good progress achieved towards cloning the *rin* and *nor* genes is likely to represent an important breakthrough in the near future. The chapter on ethylene and senescence of plant organs addresses the role of ethylene in flower and fruit abscission. Stress ethylene is covered in an independent chapter that includes contributions on stresses caused by biotic (pathogenes) and abiotic (flooding, ozone, heavy metals...) factors. The two last chapters of this book are dedicated to the biotechnological control of ethylene and other applied aspects. Various examples are described of genetically engineered plants that show successful control of fruit ripening or flower senescence through the control of either ethylene synthesis or action.

In summary, this book gives a broad insight on our present knowledge of the biology and biotechnology of the plant hormone ethylene, as well as the main orientations for future research. Each contribution is enriched by a very helpful introduction and an impressive number of references related to the subject. Because it covers from basic research to applied technology and biotechnology, this book provides a valuable source of information for both scientists specialized in the field and graduate students interested in more general aspects of the plant hormone ethylene.

Mondher Bouzayen
UMR 990 INRA/INP-ENSAT, Avenue de l'Agrobiopole, BP107 Auzeville, 31326 Castanet-Tolosan, France
E-mail: bouzayen@flora.ensat.fr

Plant hormones (also known as phytohormones) are signal molecules, produced within plants, that occur in extremely low concentrations. Plant hormones control all aspects of plant growth and development, from embryogenesis, the regulation of organ size, pathogen defense, stress tolerance and through to reproductive development. Unlike in animals (in which hormone production is restricted to specialized glands) each plant cell is capable of producing hormones. Went and Thimann coined the term