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domains, chromophores and structure; 2.3.1 Domain structure of the cryptochromes; 2.3.2 Cryptochrome chromophores; 2.3.3 Photolyase and cryptochrome structure; 2.3.3.1 Photolyase structure and reaction mechanism; 2.3.3.2 Cryptochrome structure

2.4 Cryptochrome biochemistry and spectroscopy 2.4.1 Phosphorylation; 2.4.2 Nucleotide-binding and kinase activity; 2.4.3 DNA-binding activity; 2.4.4 Electron transfer; 2.5 Expression and biological activity of cryptochromes; 2.5.1 Expression and light regulation of cryptochromes in *planta*; 2.5.2 Cellular localization; 2.5.3 Growth responses controlled by cryptochromes; 2.5.4 Regulation of gene expression through cryptochromes; 2.6 Cryptochrome signalling; 2.6.1 Dimerization and output domains; 2.6.2 Cryptochrome partners; 2.6.2.1 Interaction with COP1

2.6.2.2 Interaction with *zeitlupe/ADAGIO* 2.6.2.3 Interaction with phytochromes; 2.6.3 Further downstream components; 2.7 Summary; Acknowledgements; References; 3 Phototropins and other LOV-containing proteins; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Phototropins and their biological functions; 3.2.1 Physiological roles in higher plants; 3.2.2 Physiological roles in lower plants; 3.3 Phototropin structure, localization and activity; 3.3.1 Phototropin structure and localization; 3.3.2 Phototropin autophosphorylation; 3.4 Light sensing by the LOV domains; 3.4.1 LOV-domain photochemistry

3.4.2 LOV-domain structure 3.4.3 Functional roles of LOV1 and LOV2; 3.4.4 Light-induced protein movements; 3.5 Phototropin signaling; 3.5.1 Phototropin-interacting proteins; 3.5.2 Downstream signaling targets; 3.6 Other LOV-containing proteins; 3.6.1 LOV-containing proteins in *Arabidopsis*; 3.6.2 LOV-containing proteins in fungi; 3.6.3 LOV-containing proteins in bacteria; 3.7 Conclusions and future perspectives; Acknowledgements; References; Part II Photoreceptor signal transduction; 4 Phytochrome-interacting factors; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Methodology; 4.2.1 Initial identification of PIFs 4.2.2 Subsequent assay and characterization of the interaction

Sommario/riassunto

Living organisms are subject to fluctuating environmental conditions. Whereas most animals are able to move away from unfavourable conditions, plants are sessile and so must cope with whatever comes their way. Of all the environmental cues that challenge the developing plant, light can probably be considered to be the most important. In addition to its key role in plant metabolism, and hence almost all life on Earth, where it drives the process of photosynthesis, light energy also acts to regulate plant growth and development. Light quantity, quality, direction and diurnal and seasonal duratio
