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architecture; 2.4 Primary cell wall expansion and regulation; 2.4.1 Cellulose deposition and orientation; 2.4.2 Hemicelluloses and their reorganization; 2.4.2.1 Expansins; 2.4.2.2 Xyloglucan endotransglucosylase/hydrolases; 2.4.3 Pectins involved in cell wall structure and intercellular adhesion; 2.5 Concluding remarks; Acknowledgements; References; 3 Vascular cell differentiation; 3.1 TE differentiation as a model of cell-cell connection
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3.4 Effects of tissue organization on cell differentiation; 3.5 Cell wall components characteristic of TE and/or vascular cells; 3.5.1 Cellulose; 3.5.2 Hemicellulose; 3.5.3 Pectin; 3.5.4 Lignin; 3.5.5 Cell wall component proteins; 3.6 The degradation of TE primary cell walls and pore formation; 3.7 Co-regulation of cell wall degradation and PCD; 3.8 Conclusion; References; 4 Cell adhesion, separation and guidance in compatible plant reproduction
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5 Cell separation in roots

Sommario/riassunto

Cell separation is an important process that occurs throughout the life cycle of a plant. It enables the radicle to emerge from the germinating seed, vascular tissue to differentiate, sculpturing of leaves and flowers to take place, pollen to be shed from the mature anther, fruit to soften, senescent and non-functional organs to be lost, and seeds to be shed. In addition to its intrinsic scientific interest, many of the developmental processes to which it contributes have importance for agriculture and horticulture. This is the first volume to focus exclusively on these processes
