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Nota di contenuto	Antioxidants and Reactive Oxygen Species in Plants; Contents; Contributors; Preface; 1 Glutathione; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 The glutathione redox couple and cellular redox potential; 1.3 Glutathione metabolism; 1.4 Biosynthesis and inhibition by L-buthionine-SR-sulphoximine; 1.5 Glutathione and the cell cycle; 1.6 Glutathione in leaves and its relationship to chilling tolerance; 1.7 Glutathione and homoglutathione in the regulation of root and root nodule development; 1.8 Transport and transporters; 1.9 Glutathione and signalling; 1.10 Conclusions and perspectives 2 Plant thiol enzymes and thiol homeostasis in relation to thiol-dependent redox regulation and oxidative stress 2.1 Introduction: plant sulfur and thiol contents; 2.2 The redox potential and its relation to the redox proteome; 2.3 Oxidation of thiol groups; 2.4 C-X-X-C and C-X-X-S motifs in redox proteins; 2.5 The principle reactions that maintain thiol-redox homeostasis; 2.6 Enzymes involved in thiol-disulfide interconversion; 2.6.1 Thioredoxins; 2.6.2 Glutaredoxins; 2.6.3 Omega

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2.7 Peroxiredoxins, thiol/disulfide proteins in antioxidant defence 2.7.1  
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compartments; 2.10 Thiol-dependent redox regulation of gene  
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5.3 Occurrence and properties of plant catalases

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## Sommario/riassunto

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are produced during the interaction of metabolism with oxygen. As ROS have the potential to cause oxidative damage by reacting with biomolecules, research on ROS has concentrated on the oxidative damage that results from exposure to environmental stresses and on the role of ROS in defence against pathogens. However, more recently, it has become apparent that ROS also have important roles as signalling molecules. A complex network of enzymatic and small molecule antioxidants controls the concentration of ROS and repairs oxidative damage, and research is revealing t

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