

# **O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> Activates Leaf Injury, Ethylene and Salicylic Acid Synthesis, and the Expression of O<sub>3</sub>-Induced Genes in O<sub>3</sub>-Exposed Tobacco**

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O<sub>3</sub> is the major component of photochemical oxidants and gives rise to visible injuries on plant leaves. In O<sub>3</sub>-exposed plants, O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> is produced before the formation of the injury, but the role that O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> plays in plant response to O<sub>3</sub> exposure is still unknown. To clarify its role, we observed the behavior of plants during O<sub>3</sub> exposure after pretreatment with tiron, which is an O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> scavenger. When tiron-pretreated tobacco cv. Bel W3 was exposed to O<sub>3</sub>, leaf damage was attenuated. In O<sub>3</sub>-exposed tobacco, tiron inhibited increases in the levels of ethylene and salicylic acid, which promote leaf injury. Tiron pretreatment also suppressed increases in the expression of O<sub>3</sub>-induced genes. These results suggest that O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> is involved in many plant responses induced by O<sub>3</sub> exposure. Bel B, a tobacco cultivar that is genetically related to Bel W3, is reported to be more resistant to O<sub>3</sub> than Bel W3, but the reason for this difference is unclear. We investigated the differences between the responses of Bel B and tiron-pretreated Bel W3 to O<sub>3</sub> exposure, and we discuss the reasons for the resistance to O<sub>3</sub> by comparing the phenotype of Bel B with that of tiron-pretreated Bel W3.

*Key words:* Ozone, Superoxide Radical, Tiron