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C0310 NO₃⁻- SELECTIVE MINI-ELECTRODES AS A TOOL TO INVESTIGATE THE NO₃⁻-TRAFFIC IN CHLAMYDOMONAS REINHARDTII D. ()

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1 Resumen

Ion selective NO₃⁻ mini-electrodes were used to measure the external NO₃⁻ concentration in *C. reinhardtii* liquid cultures. Electrodes were prepared using glass capillaries (1.5 mm external diameter). Capillaries were cut in 10 cm long pieces, dehydrated for 45 minutes in an oven and silanized by addition of dimethyldichlorosilane in benzene 0.1% (V/V). Once silanized, the capillaries were baked again for 30 minutes. Once cold the capillaries were backfilled with the NO₃⁻ ionophore (Fluka: 72549), which contains PVC (5.75% w/w) dissolved in tetrahydrofurane. Then, the NO₃⁻ mini-electrodes were stored in dark in a desiccator until tetrahydrofurane gets evaporated. Before use, NO₃⁻ selective mini-electrodes were backfilled with 0.1 M NaNO₃ and 0.1 M KCl and connected to a high-impedance differential amplifier (WPI FD223). Mini-electrodes were calibrated in N-free Beijerinck medium, which contains 0.1 mM Cl⁻. In those conditions, electrodes calibration slope was 54 mV/pNO₃⁻ in the range 1 - 1000 μM NO₃⁻. The mini-electrodes were used to continuous monitoring of the external NO₃⁻ concentration in liquid culture of different *C. reinhardtii* strains, incubated in N-free Beijerinck medium supplemented with 100 μM NO₃Na. Previous to the assays, strains were N starved for 6 days. In the light, wild type strain uptakes NO₃⁻ at a rate of 15 nmol NO₃⁻·10⁶ cells⁻¹·h⁻¹, in the dark this rate was one third of this figure. After 5 h, the external NO₃⁻ levelled off at 10 μM in the light and around 30

μM in the dark. *C. reinhardtii* cells cultured in the presence of 2 mM NO_3NH_4 do not show significant NO_3^- uptake nor a mutant strain, defective in nitrate transport and having an active nitrate reductase. However, a mutant strain lacking the nitrate reductase shows an enhanced NO_3^- uptake rate, compared with the value obtained for the wild type in the light.

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