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TAIWANIA

INTRODUCTION

It has been demonstrated that chlorophyll synthesis in *Taiwania* is dependent on light and that the inhibition of protein synthesis is largely parallel to the inhibition of chlorophyll synthesis. Chloramphenicol and actidione have been reported to inhibit chlorophyll synthesis in prokaryotic cells.

Chloramphenicol was shown to be specific inhibitor of protein synthesis in bacteria, while actidione was reported to inhibit the photosynthetic system of algae, fungi, higher plants and animals, but not bacteria.

Studies on the effects of chloramphenicol on a variety of synthetic processes induced by the aging of the red leaf have shown that the primary site of action of these compounds is on some other process rather than on protein synthesis in the plant. It has been clearly shown that exogenous chlorophyll is not reduced when cells are 60% viable following from bacteria are 70%. Recently it has been demonstrated that chloramphenicol inhibits the function of 70S ribosomes and actidione inhibited the function of 80S ribosomes.

The observed working levels are discussed in light of spectrophotometry and it is suggested that a primary site of action of chloramphenicol is on the photosynthetic system. The inhibition of the synthesis of chlorophyll is related to chloramphenicol and the primary site of chloramphenicol action is on the photosynthetic system. The inhibition of chlorophyll synthesis is related to chloramphenicol and the primary site of chloramphenicol action is on the photosynthetic system. The inhibition of chlorophyll synthesis is related to chloramphenicol and the primary site of chloramphenicol action is on the photosynthetic system.

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