

Nuclei of Plants as a Sink for Flavanols

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Onion cepa (L.) and *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr. were investigated histochemically on the association of flavanols to nuclei. The young roots of *Onion cepa* are totally devoid of flavanol structures. Therefore, the excised roots tips were directly incubated into different solutions of flavanols. After 3 h of incubation a flavanol binding on the nuclei was recognizable, as seen by a yellowish-brown tanning reaction. Still to ensure the presence of flavanols on the nuclei, subsequent staining with the p-dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde reagent (DMACA) resulted in an intense blue colouration. *Tsuga canadensis* has significant amounts of vacuolar flavanol deposits in all parts of the tree as indicated by the DMACA reagent. It is obvious that also the nuclei were associated strongly with flavanols which can be demonstrated particularly elegant in the cells of the seed wings by histochemical methods. However, the mode of flavanol release from the original deposits is not yet clear.