

We honor you Bill today in your
own home town, Champaign,
Illinois

**Our heartiest congratulations
on receiving
The 2010 Lifetime Achievement Award of the Rebeiz
Foundation
September 10, 2011**



Who is this man ?

• **William L. Ogren**

Plant Physiologist, a Biochemist, and a Great Human Being



- ✓ **Former Director, United States Department Of Agriculture (USDA) /Agricultural Research Service (ARS): Photosynthesis Research Unit (PRU) on the campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC); Professor in Agronomy and Plant Biology at the UIUC**
- ✓ **Research: Regulation, enzymology and specificity of ribulose biphosphate carboxylase oxygenase (RUBISCO)**

- ✚ **1961: B.S., University of Wisconsin**
- ✚ **1965: Ph.D., Wayne State University**
- ✚ **1986: Member, National Academy of Sciences (Plants, Soil and Microbial Sciences)**
- ✚ **1986: Recipient, American Society of Plant Biology (ASPB) Charles F. Kettering Award for Excellence in Photosynthesis Research**
- ✚ **1990: Recipient, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Award**
- ✚ **1990-1991: President, ASPB, 1990-1991**
- ✚ **1997: Inductee, ARS Science Hall of Fame**

Bill and I taught a course on “Photosynthesis”, and we had great fun... Several of our students became professors elsewhere and remembered his thorough lectures. They respected him for what he gave them --



**William L. Ogren was inducted in 1997 in the
Science Hall of Fame of the Agricultural Research
Service (ARS)**

Retired plant physiologist William L. Ogren worked in the ARS Photosynthesis Research Unit at Urbana, Illinois. He is a pioneer in discovering how plants use sunlight. His research on photosynthesis helped to make it a key factor worldwide for crop improvement strategies. He worked as a plant physiologist in the Photosynthesis Research Unit at Urbana, Illinois.

I remember what Bill wrote for the Millennium Issue of Photosynthesis Research in 2002 that I edited: He told his story, but he mostly recognized others: some of them are in the “key words”—His humility gives him away anywhere!



Photosynthesis Research 76: 53–63, 2003.
© 2003 Kluwer Academic Publishers. Printed in the Netherlands.

53

Personal perspective

Affixing the O to Rubisco: discovering the source of photorespiratory glycolate and its regulation

William L. Ogren

Formerly United States Department of Agriculture Scientist University of Illinois at Urbana, USA; Address for correspondence: 28 Twin Pines Road Hilton Head Island, SC 29928, USA (e-mail: ogren@hargray.com; fax: +1-843-671-5651)

Received 8 February, 2002; accepted in revised form 28 September 2002

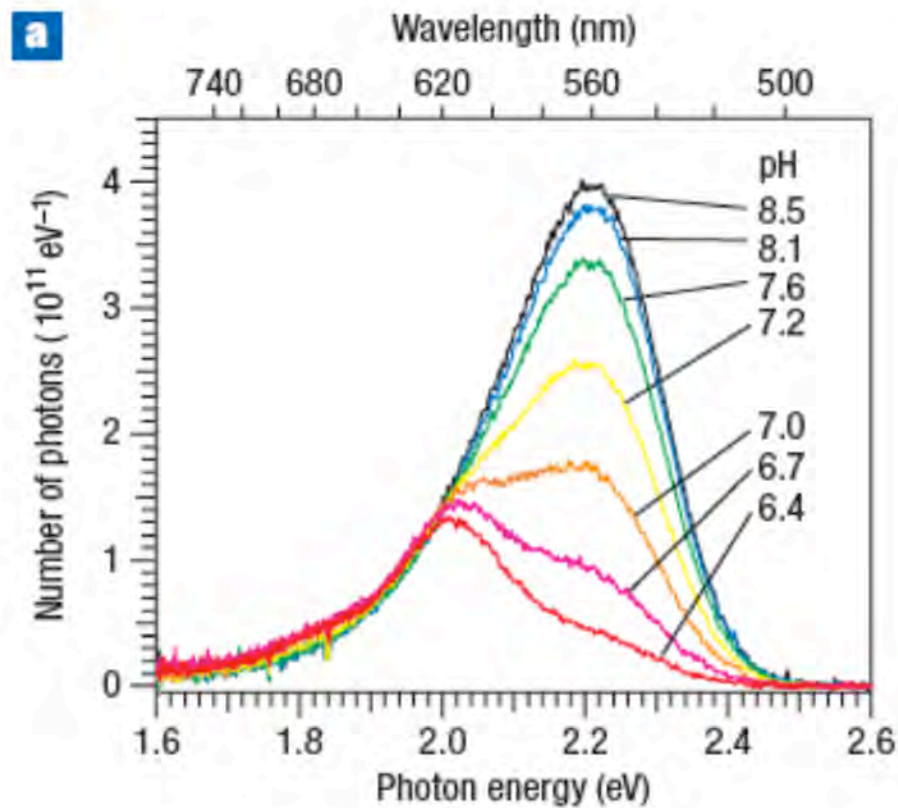
Key words: *Arabidopsis*, carbon dioxide compensation point, George Bowes, Douglas Jordan, William Laing, Jerome Servaites, Christopher Somerville, Jack Widholm, oxygen inhibition, photosynthesis, soybean

I vividly remember a talk by Bill Ogren; there, he showed that the color of bioluminescence from the luciferin-luciferase system changed depending upon the pH (see Seliger and McElroy (1964) The color of firefly bioluminescence: Enzyme configuration and species specificity, Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 52: 75—81). The picture of Bill standing and showing beautiful light of two different (yellow-green and red) colors from this system comes to my mind's eyes every time, I show red chlorophyll a fluorescence from leaves, or “Celestial Blue” from tonic water!

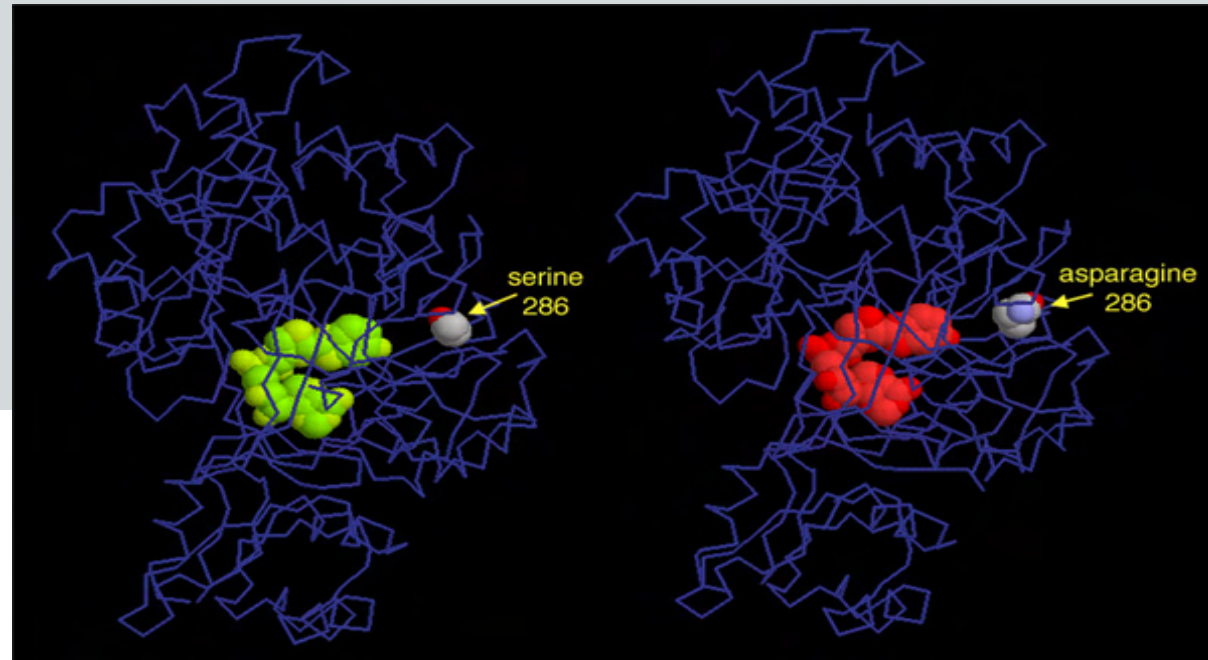
Just for Bill

Ando et al. (2008) have now provided spectra, lifetime of fluorescence, etc, etc on what I remember Bill showed us visibly.

Reference: Ando et al. (2008) "Firefly luminescence quantum yield and colour change by pH-sensitive green emission. Nature Photonics 2: 44-47.



Also Just for Bill.. Have Fun... : The End



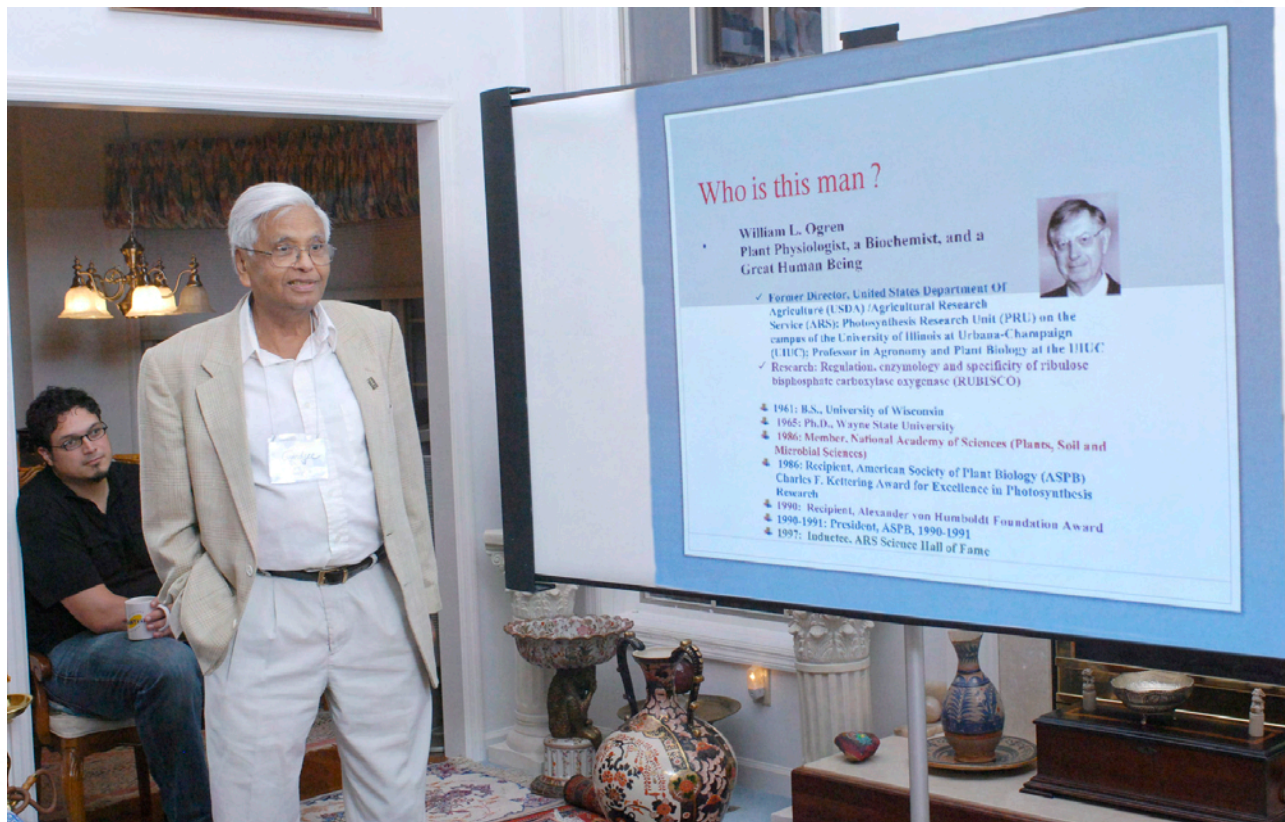
Luciferase

June 2006 Molecule of the Month by David Goodsell

doi: [10.2210/rcsb_pdb/mom_2006_6](https://doi.org/10.2210/rcsb_pdb/mom_2006_6) (PDF Version)

Left: Structure of luciferase from a Japanese firefly; it emits a greenish-yellow light. If serine is changed to an asparagine, the color changes to red (right); this change is a fair distance from the luciferin, and the color change is thought to be caused by slight changes in the packing of amino acids and a change in the flexibility around the luciferin---remember the pH experiment.

Here is Govindjee talking about Bill Ogren



Bill is telling Govindjee about his research life after the talk

