Table 2. Major absorption maxima of chlorins in whole cells and in the dissolved state, and fluorescence maxima of whole cells of phototrophic prokaryotes.

	Absorption maxima (nm)	Fluorescence maxima (nm)	
Chlorin	Whole cells	Acetone extracts	Whole cells
Chl *a*	670–675	435, 663	680–685
Chl *b*	n.d.	455, 645	(in acetone 652)
Chl *d*	714–718	400, 697	(in acetone 745)
BChl *a*	375, 590, 805, 830–911	358, 579, 771	907–915
BChl *b*	400, 605, 835–850, 986–1035	368, 407, 582, 795	1040nm
BChl *c*	457–460, 745–755	433, 663	775
BChl *d*	450, 715–745	425, 654	763
BChl *e*	460–462, 710–725	459, 648	738
BChl *g*[a]	375, 419, 575, 788	365, 405, 566, 762	n.d.

[a]Bacteriochlorophyll *g* of the Heliobacteriaceae shows structural relationships to chlorophyll *a* because it contains a vinyl group on tetrapyrrole ring I. Like in bacteriochlorophylls *a* and *b*, pyrrole ring II is reduced, however, and the esterifying alcohol is famesol as in bacteriochlorophylls of green sulfur bacteria. As for bacteriochlorophyll *a* or *b*, the reduced state of ring II in bacteriochlorophyll *g* causes an additional though smaller absorption maximum, the Q_x band at about 567nm.
n.d., not determined.