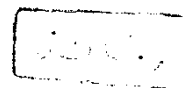


# **BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON AZOSPIRILLUM BACTERIA IN THE RHIZOSPHERE OF SOME FIELD CROP PLANTS**

BY

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment  
of  
the requirement for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE  
IN

44828

AGRIC. BIOCHEMISTRY



Department of Biochemistry  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Ain Shams University

1993

APPROVAL SHEET

BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON AZOSPIRILLUM BACTERIA IN THE  
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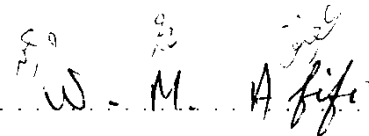
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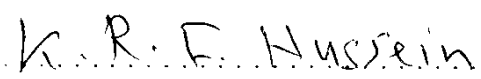
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## ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at Sakha Agriculture Research Station, on rice (var. Giza 172) and two wheat varieties (Sakha 8 & 69) to investigate the effect of inoculation of these cereals with nitrogen fixing bacteria namely Azospirillum brasilense (strain Sp7 & Sp245) as a bio-fertilizer under different N-fertilizer levels, on grain yield and chemical constituents of grain like carbohydrates contents, protein fractions using different solvents and electrophoretic patterns (SDS-PAGE).

Irrispective of N-fertilization, grain yield non-significantly increases were found due to inoculation of wheat var. Sakha 69 with strain Sp7 or Sp245, these increases scored 13.14 % and 27.04 % over the control, respectively. Whereas decreases in grain yield were occurred upon bio-fertilization of both of rice and wheat var. Sakha 8.

The inoculation increased, significantly, crude protein percentage of two wheat varieties used and highly significant for rice. These increases represented 6.50 %, 3.38 % and 14.50 % for wheat upon inoculation with Sp245 and Sp7 and for rice with Sp7, respectively.

The biofertilization with strain Sp245 increased, non-significantly the gliadins content (25.36 %) for wheat var. Sakha 69, and the inoculation with the same strain increased glutenins content by 16.22 % of grain in var. Sakha 8 over the control.

Total soluble carbohydrates percentage decreased due to inoculation of two wheat varieties used, whereas increased for rice grain non-significantly, especially without N-fertilization. It is clear that the biofertilization compensated the negative effect of the N-fertilization in rice grain.

Separation of grain total protein of wheat var. Sakha 8 using SDS-PAGE showed that the inoculation gave a new band of 42.6 kd. Also, inoculation with Sp245 led to new two bands of about 62.0 and 72.0 kd. Both of two fertilization types gave some more intensity bands than the control in the electrophoregrams of rice grain total protein. Gliadins electrophoregrams for two wheat varieties used were unaffected by inoculation or/and N-fertilization. The data of glutenins subunits protein of wheat grain var. Sakha 69 showed that the inoculation gave less intensity bands. In var. Sakha 8, inoculation with strain Sp245 at 30 kg N/Fed, also, applying 60 kg N/Fed led to most of bands density than control.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is deeply grateful and sincerely appreciated to Prof. Dr. K.R.F. Hussein, Prof. of Biochemistry and Prof. Dr. E.A. Zaher, Prof. of Biochemisrty, Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams Univ., for suggesting the probles, supervision and helpful guidance during the study.

The writer is deeply indebted to Dr. M.N.A. Omar. Senior Researcher, Dept. of Microbiol., Soil and Water Res. Instit., A.R.C., for supervision and help during the study.

A special word of thank due to all members of the unit of Bio-fertilizers. Microbiol. Dept., Soil and Water Res. Instit., A.R.C., for their great help and use of all facilities.

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