

127, 17 27, 17 (20) 77, 17 (20









جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



نقسم بللله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15-20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of 15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



ثبكة المعلومات الجامعية





Information Netw. " Shams Children Sha شبكة المعلومات الجامعية @ ASUNET بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأص

Genetical and Biochemical Studies on some Sunflower Varieties under some Abiotic Stresses

Ву

RASHA YOUSSEF SAYED

B.Sc., Agric. Sci. (Genetics), Ain Shams Univ., 1997

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of

The requirements for the degree of Master of Science

in

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

(GENETICS)

Department of Genetics Faculty of Agriculture Ain Shams University

2001

By or1



APPROVAL SHEET

Genetical and Biochemical Studies on some **Sunflower Varieties under** some Abiotic Stresses

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ABSTRACT

RASHA YOUSSEF SAYED, Genetical and Biochemical Studies on some Sunflower Varieties under some Abiotic Stresses, Unpublished Master of Science thesis, Genetics Dept. Fac., of Agric, Ain Shams Univ., 2001.

The goal of the study was to detect physiological, biochemical and molecular genetic markers for salt tolerance in sunflower. Fourteen cultivars were screened for their tolerance against salt stress (0, 10, 15 and 20 g/l, 3 NaCl: 1 CaCl₂). Six yield and its attributes were scored to detect the most four salt-tolerant and the most four salt-sensitive cultivars for subsequent physiological, biochemical and molecular genetic studies. Correlation between proline accumulation and salt stress was observed regardless of degree of tolerance of the genotypes under study. SDS protein profiles indicated the occurrence of some unique bands in which some of them were positively associated with salt tolerance, while the others were negatively associated. Isozyme analysis of four enzymes, i.e., peroxidase, malate dehydrogenase, esterase and alcohol dehydrogenase showed differential responses with respect to salt tolerance and resulted in the production of some biochemical genetic markers for salt tolerance. On the molecular level, RAPD analysis was done utilizing fourteen 10-mer random primers and resulted in the occurrence of some molecular genetic markers associated with salt tolerance. Besides, PCR analysis of the LEA gene family for selected cultivars by their performances under salt stress indicated the presence of one unique band associated with salt tolerance in sunflower. In conclusion, these different markers would be useful in screening different genotypes for their tolerance against salt stress during breeding programs of sunflower.

Keywords: Sunflower, Salt Tolerance, Yield-Related Traits, Proline, SDS-PAGE, RAPD, LEA, Isozyme, Peroxidase, Malate Dehydrogenase, Alcohol Dehydrogenase, Esterase.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I Wish to express my deep thanks and gratitude to Professor Doctor. Sayed Hassan Hassanien professor of Molecular Cytogenetics, faculty of Agriculture, Ain shams university, who gave me the honor of working under his supervision. Great thanks for: suggesting the research project, providing all the facilities throughout the course of this study, his valuabale advice and guidance

I can not find the words to express my appreciative thanks to Professor Doctor Ahamed Bahieldin, professor of Molecular Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, for his active supervision, Kind help, encouragement and guidance in writing this manuscript.

I would like to thank Doctor Fotouh El-Domyati associate professor of Molecular Genetics Ain Shams University for his helpful supervision throughout this study.

Finally, thanks to all colleagues, the staff members of the Cytogenetics Laboratory, for their great helpful.

Grateful thanks to the members of the jury for their revision and valuable corrections.

