

***IN VITRO* STUDIES ON DROUGHT TOLERANCE
USING GENE TRANSFER ON TOMATO**

By

DOAA HASSAN ALI SOLIMAN

B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Biotechnology), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2009

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APPROVAL SHEET

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate best conditions of previously published protocols on *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of tomato, to deliver PtdIns-*PLC2* gene, which renders the trait of tolerance to drought, to Moneymaker (MM), Super Strain B (SSB) and Rio Grande (RG) tomato cultivars. The obtained results indicated that the efficiency of *Agrobacterium*-mediated gene transfer in tomato tissues is influenced by many factors; the most important are cultivars, explants type and bacterial optical density. The highest transformation efficiency was 68% with Moneymaker flamingo bill like explant. Whereas the transformation efficiency with Super Strain B and Rio Grande cotyledons were 48% and 40%, respectively. On contrary, the transformation efficiency of Rio Grande and Super Strain B hypocotyls were 20% and 16 %, respectively. The best optical density for cotyledons and hypocotyls of the SSB and RG was 0.05 followed by 0.5 and 1.0. The presence of transgenes and their expression were confirmed by molecular analysis (PCR, RT PCR and Real Time PCR) and histochemical analysis (GUS assay). In conclusion, GUS assays and PCR affirmed the successful delivery and expression of PtdIns-*PLC2* gene in Moneymaker, Super Strain B and Rio Grande tomato plants regenerated, elongated and rooted on selective media. The obtained Moneymaker transformants were exposed to drought stress *in vitro* using different concentrations of mannitol to assess the activity of the gene and estimate the occurred physiological variations.

Key words: Tomatoes- *Agrobacterium tumefaciensis*- PtdIns-*PLC2*- Gene transfer- Drought- PCR- GUS assay

دراسات معملية على تحمل الجفاف في الطماطم باستخدام النقل الجيني

رسالة الماجستير
في العلوم الزراعية
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للحصول على درجة

الماجستير

في

العلوم الزراعية
(فسيولوجيا النبات)

قسم النبات الزراعي
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٢٠١٥

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work with all my deepest love and appreciation to all my family especially to spirit of my great grandfather, my grandmother, mother, father, aunts, my two brothers, two sisters, and my husband for their love, patience, care, help and permanent encouragements during my study and for helping me throughout my life.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning of abbreviation
ABA	Absciscic acid
APS	Ammonium Persulphate
BA	Benzyl adenine
BCM	Billion Cubic Meters
Bp	Base pair
CA	Carbonic anhydrase
CAT	Chloramphenicol acetyl transferase
CBF	C-repeat binding factor
CBF1	CRT/DRE-binding factor 1
cDNA	Complementary Deoxyribonucleic acid
CP	Coat protein gene
DAG	Diacylglycerol
DREB	Dehydration-responsive element-binding
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GB	Glycinebetaine
<i>Gus</i>	Bacterial β -glucuronidase
Hrs	Hours
HSF	Heat shock factor
IAA	Indole-3-acetic acid
IBA	Indole-3-butyric acid
InsP	Inositol phosphate
<i>Kan</i>	Kanamycin
LB	Luria-Bertani
MAP	Mitogen-activated protein
Mb	Mega base
Mm	Millimolar
MM	Moneymaker
mRNA	Messenger Ribonucleic acid
MS	Murashige and Skoog
MSKC	Murashige and Skoog with Kanamycin and Cefotaxime
MSI	Membrane stability index
MTA	Material Transfer agreement
NAA	Naphthalene acetic acid
NOS	Nopaline synthase
NPTII	Neomycin phospho-transferase
NR	Nitrate reductase
OD	Optical density
PC	Phosphatidylcholine

PEG	Polyethylene glycol
PI	Phosphatidylinositol
PGRs	Plant Growth Regulators
<i>PLC</i>	Phospholipase C
PtdIns- <i>PLC2</i>	Phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C
POD	Peroxidase
QTL	Quantitative trait loci
RF	Relative mobilities
RG	Rio Grande
Rif	Rifampicin
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RNase A	Ribonuclease
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
Rpm	Round per minute
RT-PCR	Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
RWC	Relative water content
SA	Salicylic acid
SB	Sodium Borate
SOD	Superoxide dismutase
SOS	Son of Sevenless
SSB	Super Strain B
T-DNA	Transfer Deoxyribonucleic acid
TEMED	Tetramethylethylenediamine
TLCV	Tomato leaf curl virus
T4SS	Type IV Secretion System
WB	Washing buffer
X-Gluc	5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -glucuronide
YEB	Yeast extract broth
μ M	Micrometer

اسم الطالب: دعاء حسن علي سليمان

الدرجة: ماجستير

عنوان الرسالة: دراسات معملية على تحمل الجفاف في الطماطم باستخدام النقل الجيني

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فرع: فسيولوجيا النبات

قسم: النبات الزراعي

المستخلص العربي

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة أفضل الظروف كفاءة لنقل جين *PtdIns-PLC2* الى الطماطم التي تجعل النباتات تتحمل الجفاف بواسطة الأجيروكتريم لأصناف MoneyMaker, Super Strain B و Rio Grande . أوضحت النتائج الحالية وجود عدة عوامل تؤثر في كفاءة النقل الجيني الى نباتات الطماطم بواسطة الأجيروكتريم أهمها: أصناف النباتات ، الجزء النباتي والكثافة الضوئية للبكتريا. وكانت أعلى كفاءة نقل جيني في صنف MoneyMaker بنسبة ٦٨% كمصدر للأجزاء النباتية *flamingo bill*. وكفاءة النقل الجيني في كل من الصنفين مع الأوراق الفلقية Super Strain B و Rio Grande بنسبة ٤٨% و ٤٠% على التوالي. على عكس كفاءة النقل الجيني في الجزء النباتي للسويقة الجينية السفلى حيث كانت أكثر كفاءة بنسبة ٢٠% في صنف Rio Grande بينما كانت في صنف Super Strain B بنسبة ١٦%. كما وجد أن أفضل كثافة ضوئية في الجزء النباتي من الأوراق الفلقية و الجزء النباتي من الأوراق السويقة الجينية السفلى ل SSB و RG عند تركيز ٠.٥ يليه تركيز ٠.٥ و ١. تم عمل التقييم الحيوي والجزئي للجينات المعدلة وراثيا باستخدام PCR, Reverse transcriptase PCR و Real Time PCR و التحليل النسيجي بواسطة GUS. في الختام، كلا من GUS و PCR أكدنا نجاح التعبير الجيني والنقل الجيني لجين *PtdIns-PLC2* في أصناف الطماطم التالية MoneyMaker, Super Strain B و Rio Grand. صنف MoneyMaker المعدل وراثيا تعرض لظروف جفاف في المختبر مع تركيزات مختلفة من المانيتول لتقييم نشاط الجين المنقول وتقدير بعض الاختلافات الفسيولوجية.

الكلمات الدالة: الطماطم- الأجيروكتريم- الجفاف- النقل الجيني- *PtdIns PLC2* - GUS - PCR

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