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Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković", University of Belgrade

Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade

3rd International Conference on Plant Biology (22nd SPPS Meeting)



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Expression of dehydrins in Impatiens walleriana exposed to drought

PP2-37

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Impatiens walleriana is an important ornamental plant with a tendency to quickly wilt when exposed to dehydration, which considerably affects its commercial value. However, Impatiens also has great potential to rehydrate upon watering. Effective protection of this valuable ornamental from water stress requires understanding the events associated with dehydration and rehydration at the molecular level. Dehydrins (DHNs) are highly hydrophilic proteins whose expression in many plant species has been correlated with several types of abiotic stresses, including drought, salinity, and cold. Dehydrins comprise Group II of late embryogenesis abundant (LEA) proteins, known to be associated with plant responses to water deficit. DHNs lack stable tridimensional structures, so they are considered intrinsically disordered proteins. They are characterized by three conserved sequence motifs marked as a K (Lys-rich), Y (Tyr-rich) and S (Ser-rich). To study the expression of Dhn genes in response to drought, we have sequenced I. walleriana transcriptome and identified IwDhn transcripts from RNA-seq data using HMMER (hmmscan, v3.1b2) and Pfam 31 database. Quantitative RT-PCR revealed that two IwDhn genes are extremely upregulated in drought, while one has constitutive expression. It can be speculated that fast rehydration after drought stress is at least in part result of the protective role of dehydrins.

Keywords: drought, dehydrins, gene expression

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Preliminary Observation of the Effects of Different Concentrations of Copper on Germination of Seeds in Maize Hybrid ZP434

PP2-38

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Copper as an essential element for plants, besides useful, has also negative effects at high concentrations. This problem was investigated by effects of various concentrations (10^{-4} , 10^{-5} and 10^{-6} M) of copper (as a CuSO₄) on germination and thermodynamic changes at maize hybrid (ZP434) seedlings. Fresh mass of the 25 parts of the maize seedlings was measured (plumule, radicle, rest of seedlings), and their mass after drying at 60, 105 and 130 °C. Mass changes correspond to different water fractions (bulk water, cytosolic water and chemically bond water) in the seedling