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Molecular cloning and characterization of a vacuolar H⁺-pyrophosphatase gene from the xerophyte *Zygophyllum xanthoxylum*

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Key words: Xerophyte, vacuolar H⁺-pyrophosphatase, *ZxVPI-1*

Introduction Drought and salinity are the two severe abiotic stresses result in reduction of output of agriculture worldwide. Increased vacuolar Na⁺ compartmentalization and vacuolar solute accumulation can confer plants salt-and drought-tolerance. Overexpression of vacuolar H⁺-pyrophosphatase (VP) gene can potentiate the active transport of Na⁺ into vacuole by establishing the H⁺ electrochemical potential difference between the vacuole lumen and the cell cytosol (Gaxiola et al., 2001). A homologous gene (*ZxVPI-1*) of vacuolar H⁺-pyrophosphatase was cloned and characterized from an endemic genera plant *Zygophyllum xanthoxylum*, which lives in the desert area of middle Asia with distinctive mechanism on drought resistance.

Materials and methods The core fragment of *ZxVPI-1* was cloned by RT-PCR. The full-length cDNA ends of *ZxVPI-1* were isolated by RACE system. Sequence analysis was run on the software DNASTar. Homology comparison was analyzed by using DNAMAN software.

Results The full-length cDNA of vacuolar H⁺-pyrophosphatase gene from *Z. xanthoxylum* was obtained by assembling the core cDNA fragment, 5'-RACE fragment and 3'-RACE fragment. The cDNA consists of 2695 bp with a 5'-untranslated region of 206 bp, an open reading frame of 2262 bp that encodes a protein of 753 amino acids with a calculated molecular weight of 80 KDa, and a 3'-untranslated region of 224 bp containing a poly (A) tail. It was named as *ZxVPI-1* and deposited in the GenBank database (accession no. EU103625). The deduced amino acid sequence of *ZxVPI-1* shares a high homology with those of higher plants, ranging from 85.5% homology with that of *Vitis vinifera* VvVP to 78.2% with that of *Triticum aestivum* TaVP, and contains the consensus PPI-binding domain²³⁸ KAADVGADLVGKVE²⁵⁰. Moreover, the other two core *ZxVP* cDNA fragment named *ZxVPI-2* (accession no. EU103626) and *ZxVPI-3* (accession no. EU103627) with the length of 898bp were obtained. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis showed that the expression of *ZxVPI-1* in *Z. xanthoxylum* was induced and regulated by salt stress.

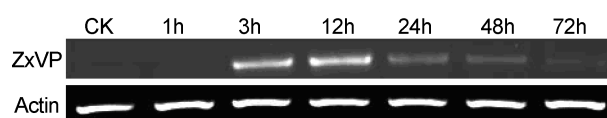


Figure 1 Expression patterns of *ZxVP1-1* under salt stress. Plants were irrigated with 150mM NaCl, and total RNA was isolated from the leaves of *Z. xanthoxylum* at six different time points (0, 1, 3, 12, 24, 48 and 72 h). 4 μg aliquot of total RNA was subjected to Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis.

Conclusions The results indicated that the gene *ZxVPI-1* isolated from *Z. xanthoxylum* is a vacuolar H⁺-pyrophosphatase. This gene may play important roles in the drought tolerance, and the mechanism is under further investigation.

Reference

Gaxiola, R. A., Li, J., Undurraga, S., Dang, L. M., Allen, G. J., Alper, S. L. and Gerald R. Fink, G. R. 2001. Drought-and salt-tolerant plants result from overexpression of the AVP1 H⁺-pump. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* . 98 : 11444-11449.