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Generation and analysis of expressed sequence tags (ESTs) from the drought-tolerant species Cleistogenes songorica

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Key words: C. songorica expressed sequence tags (ESTs) comparative genomics

Introduction *C. songorica* is a dominant species of desert grassland with a annul rainfall of 120mm in Inner Mongolia. It has good adaptation in poor and sandy soil, and is truly drought tolerant (Xun 1989). A gene discovery and functional genomics project has been undertaken in *C. songorica* in order to isolate and characterize the genetic determinants to drought stress.

Methods and results Single pass sequencing of C. songorica cDNA libraries generated from leaves and roots of seedling plants under different water withholding stress treatment generated a pool of expressed sequence tags (EST) of 3,579 sequences. Sequence analysis resulted in the identification of a unigene set corresponding to 1499 contigs, including 805 singletons and 694 consensuses (Figure 1). Several genes from C. songorica cDNA libraries were presented as ratios of the expression level under 8d of water withholding over the control from the quantitative RT-PCR experiment (Table 1).

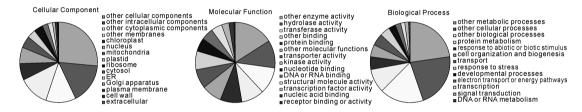


Figure 1 Gene Ontology annotation for C . songorica ESTs .

Table 1 Differentially expressed genes from C. songorica under 8 d of water withholding versus control tissues detected by quantitative RT-PCR analysis.

Code	Annotation	Leaf	Root
Cs02	${\tt SAMDC: S-adenosylmethionine\ decarboxylase\ proenzyme}$	0.62±0.13	5 .93±0 .71
Cs03	S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase 2	0.44±0.06	7.39±0.80
Cs04	putative aldehyde dehydrogenase MIS1	0 89±0 20	16 .90±1 .46
Cs07	betaine aldehyde	6 .07±2 .00	3.78±0.38
Cs10	${\tt PEAMT: Phosphoethan olamine\ N-methyl transferase}$	43 .35±7 .71	13 25±0 .45
Cs12	Hydrophobic protein LTI6B (Low temperature-induced protein 6B) or drought-induced hydrophobic protein	3 87±0 80	11 .40±0 .68
Cs17	Na+/H+antiporter	0.45±0.04	2 95±0 14
Cs20	dehydrin-/LEA group 2-like	3 3E+07±9 2E+06	1.5E+07±1.9E+06

Conclusions In this study we identified and isolated several differentially expressed genes linked to water deficit stress from C. songorica. We are expecting to enhance our understanding how plants may regulate the expression of these candidate genes in response to a water deficit stress.

Reference

Xun, G. N. 1989 The major wild turf grass species in Zhanye Corridor of Gansu province. Pratacultural Science 6(5): 60-64.