

Full Length Research Paper

Isolation and characterization of some drought-related ESTs from barley

Alzahraa Radwan¹, Rania M. I. Abou Ali^{2*}, Ahmed Nada^{1,4}, Wardaa Hashem², Shireen Assem¹ and Ebtissam Husein³

¹Department of Plant Molecular Biology, AGERI, ARC, Egypt.

²Department of Nucleic Acids and Protein Structure, AGERI, ARC, Egypt.

³Department of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, Egypt.

⁴Faculty of Biotechnology, October University for Modern Sciences and Arts (MSA), Egypt.

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Drought is one of the main constraints facing crops and affecting their production. In a trial to investigate and understand drought effect, differential display experiments were performed where; about 107 DD-fragments have been isolated from wild barley plants subjected to drought treatment. These fragments were categorized according to their gene expression into four categories: 1) up regulated genes; 2) up and down regulated; 3) down regulated and 4) down and up regulated genes. The isolated fragments were cloned and sequenced. Sequence analysis using GeneBank database revealed that some fragments have significant similarities with starch branching enzyme I (sbel) gene; glycosyl transferase family 1 gene; Retrotransposons Ty3-gypsy subclass; gag-polypeptide of LTR copia-type retroelement gene; IMP cyclohydrolase/phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase and unknown proteins. Some other fragments have significant similarity with *Triticum aestivum* gene for TaAP2-B, complete cds and 3B chromosome, clone BAC TA3B63N2. These results indicate that starch metabolism, transposon elements and purine metabolism might have been affected by drought stress.

Key words: Wild barley, differential display, drought; starch metabolism, purine metabolism.

INTRODUCTION

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L) is an important cereal crops. It is ranked as the fourth crop in the 2007 world wide cereal crops' ranking. It is one member of the grass family. Barley is used for brewing malts for beer, animal feed and certain distilled beverages, and it is a component of human health foods. From evolution point of view, the scientists have hypothesized that the

Hordeum spontaneum is the ancestor plant for all types of barley. Since the stone age, barley has been cultivated and consumed. It can grow in many areas because of its adaptability and durability (Fastnaught, 2001). It has many health benefits such as in heart diseases, diabetes, lower level of cholesterol, levels of blood sugar and also as vitamins and antioxidants (Smith, 2004). Barley is

*Corresponding author. E-mail: rania2012amsa@gmail.com.

mainly grown in the north coastal regions of Egypt under rain fed conditions and in the newly reclaimed lands under irrigation. The area of barley production has been increased, especially in the newly reclaimed lands. Barley is a grain cereal that grown in semi-arid areas. These areas are known with harsh environmental conditions such as drought. Barley can be germinated and grown in such severe conditions. The early growth stages are considered as the most susceptible period to drought stress and the big challenge in the plant productivity (Amini, 2013). Despite of all these difficulties, barley can grow in these semi-arid areas like Egypt. According to Stanca et al. (2003), barley gene content has several good gene candidates that enhance the adaptability of plants to live in the wide harsh environmental conditions.

Drought stress is considered as one of the main constraints facing the production of plant crops in the newly reclaimed areas of Egypt. In drought stress, plants suffer wilting from decreased photosynthetic activity, and osmotic fluctuations. Also, they are susceptible during the reproductive stage, reducing yield and fertility (Ashraf, 2010). Many efforts have been made to improve crop production under the conditions of drought stress. Unlike animals, plants cannot escape from environmental stresses that might cause severe damages. Therefore, plants have several adaptation mechanisms that help to tolerate osmotic stress coming from heat, salt and/or drought stresses. These adaptation mechanisms are performed through induction of a plant molecular response (Cattivelli et al., 2011). According to Cattivelli et al. (2011), plant molecular response is performed in three consequence steps; starts with the perception of the external environmental stress followed by signal transduction process to induce selective gene(s) as a final step to accumulate specific protective molecule. Induction of these stress related gene(s) is regulated and controlled by transcriptional elements. These molecular responses improve the ability of the plant to adapt such harsh environmental conditions. In the last 20 years, several stress-related DNA fragments and genes have been fully characterized.

The productivity of the plant is too sensitive to the water insufficiency which result from nearly all types of environmental stresses specially the drought stress. Drought stress might cause yield loss more than any other factor that cause loss in the crop yield. Drought stress has a direct effect on plant development where it affects the water/nutrient relationship, respiration and photosynthesis processes (Farooq et al., 2009). Drought causes reduction in transpiration, photosynthesis, and also other biochemical processes related to development, crop productivity and plant growth (Tiwari et al., 2010). Moreover, drought stress has a direct effect on plant morphology where it causes reduction in the leaf size, prolongation of stem and induction of root proliferation (Farooq et al., 2009). The increase in the osmoprotectants synthesis such as soluble sugar and proline enables

plants to survive through drought stress. This increase is considered as one of the common metabolic adaptations (Waseem et al., 2011).

There are several drought-related genes that have been characterized, such as element-binding DNA fragments during drought stress, aquaporin, late embryogenesis abundant proteins (LEA's) and dehydrin family. According to the newly discovered biotechnological techniques, drought tolerance mechanisms can be enhanced through breeding, marker-assisted techniques and genetic engineering and gene manipulation for drought related gene(s) (Farooq et al., 2009). Many studies have been done on the effect of drought stress on barley growth, production and its adaptation against this stress (Cattivelli et al., 2011; Amini, 2011; Vaezi et al., 2010).

Differential display technique (DD-PCR) is a powerful technique for studying the co-current expression of up- and down regulated genes and subsequently isolating those genes. The differential display technique was described for the first time by Liang and Pardee (1992). The differential display technique has been used to study the gene expression in barley, where differentially expressed genes have been isolated from shoots of barley seedlings treated with cold, drought and ABA (Malatrasi et al., 2006).

Also, barley plants were subjected to drought for four days to compare the palea, lemma and awn transcripts (Abebe et al., 2010). El-Shehawi et al. (2011) have used the same technique in wheat to study and isolate cDNAs to represent tissue specific genes. They have isolated, cloned and sequenced many tissue specific cDNAs fragments.

Also, Eissa et al. (2007) have isolated, characterized, cloned and sequenced some ESTs from wild barley (*H. spontaneum* L.) which was subjected to 250 mM NaCl using DD technique. On the other hand, DD-PCR technique has been used in drought stress studies on different plants such as sugarcane culms (Iskandar et al., 2011); the effect of ABA on wild type *Vicia villosa* (Abou Ali et al., 2010)

The aim of the current study was to investigate the effect of drought stress on wild barley (*H. spontaneum* L.), and to isolate and identify some drought related gene fragments and candidates from barley treated shoots (under drought stress).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant materials

The wild barley (*H. spontaneum* L.) seeds were washed for 1 min with 70% ethanol by shaking and then removed, followed by soaking in 20% sodium hypochlorite (commercial Clorox) supplemented with few drops of Tween 20 for 10 min. The seeds were washed several times using sterilized distilled water and then germinated on MS medium (Duchefa Biochemie, M0222.0050) for 8 days. For treatment, seedlings were dehydrated for 0, 3 and 10 h on 3 mm Whatman filter paper at room temperature according to

Gao et al. (2008). The control seedlings were left in the MS media. After that, the treated and control seedlings were harvested, and quick frozen in liquid nitrogen, then stored at -80°C until RNA extraction.

Isolation of RNA and differential display-polymerase chain reaction (DD-PCR)

The TriPure Isolation Reagent (Cat. No. 11 667 157 001, Roche-Germany) was used for total RNA isolation from the shoots of drought treated wild barley (*H. spontaneum* L.) plants (3 and 10 h) and shoots of control barley plants; about 200 mg tissues were used in each RNA extraction. The DD-PCR reactions were described in RNAmapping kit (GenHunter Corporation, USA). Each cDNA reaction contained 2 µg total RNA, 2 µM anchor primer (T₁₁C or T₁₁G), 1.0 µl of dNTPs (10 mM), and 1.0 µl MMLV reverse transcriptase (200 U/µl). The reverse transcription (RT) reactions were performed for 50 min at 42°C followed by incubation for 15 min at 70°C. The list of primers sequences is shown in Table 1.

PCR amplification of cDNA

One micro liter of each cDNA reaction was used for PCR amplification in the presence of 1.0 µl of dNTPs (25 µM), 1.0 µl anchored primer (2 µM), the same as in the RT reaction, 1.0 µl arbitrary primer (2 µM namely AP1, AP2, AP3 or AP5), 1 µl MgCl₂ (25 mM) and 0.3 µl Taq DNA polymerase (5 U/ µl) (Fermantas, USA). The PCR program was: 4 min at 94°C (1 cycle); 1 min at 94°C, 2 min at 42°C, 1 min at 72°C (40 cycles); 10 min at 72°C (1 cycle). The products of PCR were loaded on a 6% acrylamide gel after denaturation of PCR products at 90°C for 5 min. The silver staining system (Promega, USA) has been used for gels visualization.

Isolation of DD fragments and cloning

The differentially display bands were cut from the gel and extracted according to Abou Ali et al. (2010). The nomenclature of the isolated fragment was depending on the primers combination that were used in the PCR reaction. For example, the primers combination between anchor primer G and arbitrary primer 3 showed 6 differentially display fragments and the fragment number 1 was named G3-1. This system of nomenclature was followed in all isolated fragments. Then the bands were re-amplified using the same PCR reactions conditions as mentioned before. The pGEM-T easy system (Promega, USA) was used for cloning. Callard et al. (1996) method was used for the plasmid isolation, the modified boiling method. For right colonies screening, EcoR1 digestions were used (Sambrook et al., 1989).

Sequencing of the cDNA insert

Sanger et al. (1977) method was used for sequencing. The basic local alignment search tool (BLAST) in the GeneBank databases was used for comparing nucleotide sequence or the deduced amino acid sequence of each sequenced clones (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) according to Altschul et al. (1997). The conserved rejoin alignments were done according to Marchler-Baue et al. (2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wild barley (*H. spontaneum* L.) seedlings were subjected

to drought stress treatment and subsequently differential mRNA display technique was used to isolate genes and fragments that might be related to drought stress treatment from treated seedlings. The PCR products of different primer pair combinations were loaded on sequencing gels and the cDNA fragments were visualized by silver staining (Figures 1 and 2). One hundred and seven fragments were found to be differentially displayed due to drought treatment of the barley.

Expression patterns of DD fragments

The differentially displayed fragments were isolated and classified into four categories according to their patterns of expression: category i) included 37 DD- fragments which were observed to be up-regulated in seedling shoots in response to drought treatment across the time; category ii) included 34 DD- fragments which were up-regulated after 3 h and then down-regulated in shoots after 10 h of drought treatment; category iii) included 15 DD- fragments which were down regulated in shoots of treated seedlings across time, whereas, category iv) included 21 DD- fragments which down-regulated after 3 h and then up-regulated in shoots after 10 h of drought treatment (Table 2). Thirty (30) differentially display fragments were detected in the primers combination between anchor primer G and arbitrary primer 4 while, the primers combination between anchor primer G and arbitrary primer 5 gave 10 differentially display fragments. Seven differentially display fragments were observed in the primers combination between anchor primer C and arbitrary primer 1 while, the primers combination between anchor primer C and arbitrary primer 2 gave 40 differentially display fragments. Finally, the primers combination between anchor primer C and arbitrary primer 3 gave 14 differentially display fragments.

Cloning and sequencing

The DD fragments were eluted, and cloned in pGEM-T easy vector. The cloning was confirmed using EcoR1 Digestion (Figure 3A and B). Twenty five (11, 4, 10) cloned fragments have been sequenced. Figure 4 shows the results of the sequencing.

Sequence alignment using Genebank databases

The resulted sequences were subjected to alignment analysis using GeneBank databases and the analysis results revealed significant similarities between the sequences of the isolated fragments and sequences of different genes recorded in the GeneBank databases. Table 3 summarizes the sequence alignment analysis

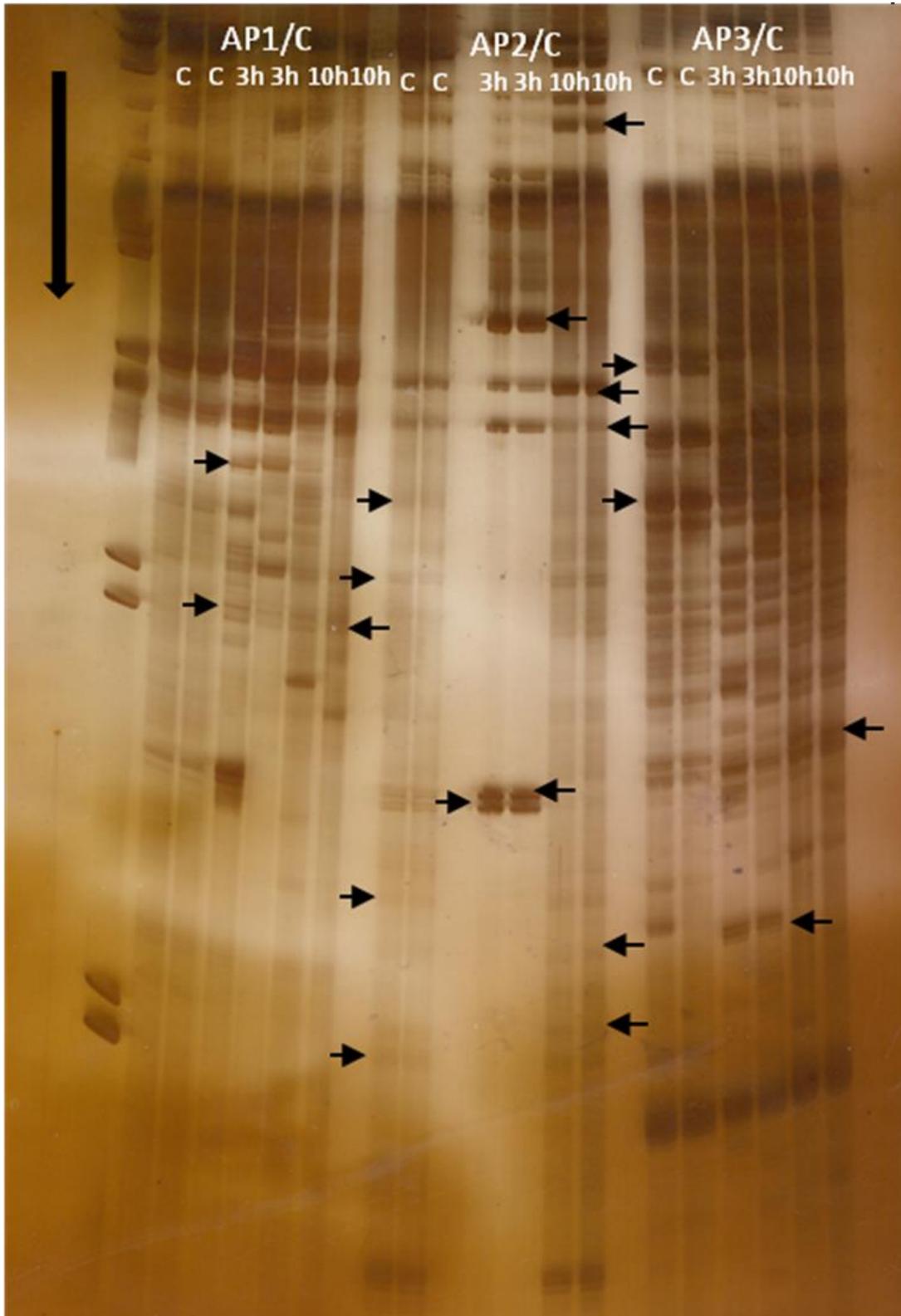


Figure 1. Polyacrylamide gels of DD cDNAs from untreated (C) and drought treated wild barley (*Hordeum spontaneum* L.) shoots (3 and 10 h) using different primer combinations of anchored primer $T_{11}C$, with arbitrary primer 1, 2 and 3 (AP1, AP2 and AP3). Arrows indicate a number of differentially expressed bands on a duplicate basis. The long arrow shows the direction of band selection (from the top to the bottom of the gel).

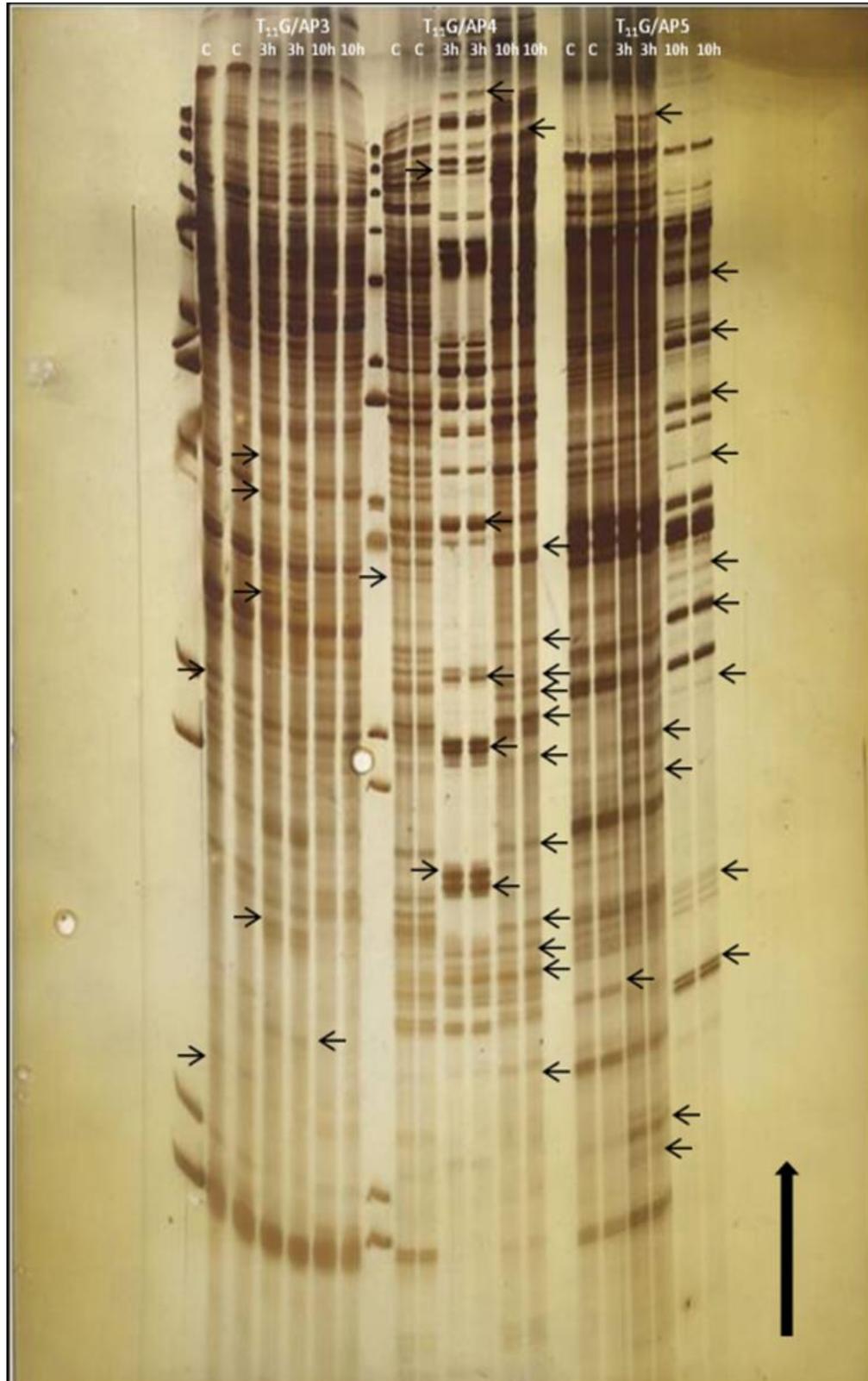


Figure 2. Polyacrylamide gels of DD cDNAs from untreated (C) and drought treated wild barley (*Hordeum spontaneum* L.) shoots (3 and 10 h) using different primer combinations of anchored primer T₁₁G, with arbitrary primer 3, 4 and 5 (AP3, AP4 and AP5). Arrows indicate a number of differentially expressed bands on a duplicate basis. The long arrow shows the direction of band selection (from the top to the bottom of the gel).

Table 1. The primers sequences.

Primer name	Primer sequence
a- Anchored primers	
T ₁₁ C	5'- TTT TTT TTT TTC- 3'
T ₁₁ G	5'- TTT TTT TTT TTG -3'
b- Arbitrary primers	
AP1	5'- AAG CTT GAT TGC C -3'
AP2	5'- AAG CTT CGA CTG T -3'
AP3	5'- AAG CTT TGG TCA G -3'
AP5	5'- AAG CTT AGT AGG C -3'

Table 2. Expression pattern for barley isolated DD-fragments.

Category	Clone name	Expression profile					Regulation type	
		C*	C	3 h	3 h	10 h		10 h
Category I	G4-1, G4-5, G4-12, G4-18, G4-21, G4-27, G5-1, G5-2, G5-4, G5-7, G5-8, G5-9, C1-6, C1-7, C2-3, C2-11, C2-12, C2-15, C2-16, C2-18, C2-23, C2-24, C2-27, C2-28, C2-29, C2-30, C2-33, C2-34, C2-35, C2-36, C2-37, C2-38, C3-1, C3-2, C3-5, C3-10, G5-5	-	-	-	-	+	+	Up regulation
Category II	G4-3, G4-4, G4-7, G4-8, G4-9, G4-14, G4-26, G4-30, G4-31, G3-2, G3-3, G3-5, G3-6, C1-5, C2-4, C2-5, C2-6, C2-7, C2-10, C2-17, C2-19, C2-20, C2-21, C2-22, C2-25, C2-26, C2-39, C2-40, C3-3, C3-6, C3-7, C3-8, C3-12, C3-14	-	-	+	+	-	-	Up-down regulation
Category III	G4-15, G4-17, G4-20, G4-24, G4-32, G5-3, G5-6, G5-10, G3-1, G3-4, C1-4, C2-1, C2-2, C2-13, C2-14,	+	+	-	-	-	-	Down regulation
Category IV	G4-2, G4-6, G4-10, G4-13, G4-16, G4-19, G4-22, G4-25, G4-28, G4-29, C1-1, C1-2, C1-3, C2-8, C2-9, C2-31, C2-32, C3-4, C3-9, C3-11,	+	+	-	-	+	+	Down-up regulation

*C, Control; 3 and 10 h drought treatment for 3 and 10 h, respectively.

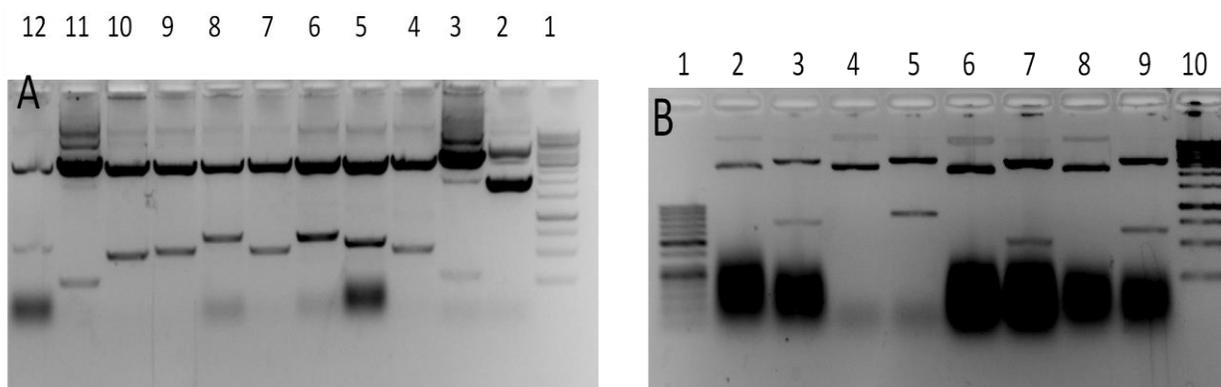


Figure 3. The screening of some clones using EcoRI enzyme digestion. **A)** Lane 1, 1 Kb Marker (Fermantas); lane 2, undigested pGEM-T easy vector; lane 3, digested pGEM-T easy vector using EcoRI enzyme; lane 4, digestion of C1-1; lane 5, digestion of C1-2; Lane 6, digestion of C1-3; lane 7, digestion of C1-4; lane 7, digestion of C1-4; lane 8, digestion of C1-5; lane 9, digestion of C1-6; lane 10, digestion of C1-7; lane 11, digestion of C1-8; lane 12, digestion of C1-9. **B)** lane 1, 50 bp (Fermantas); lane 2, undigested C3-1 fragment; lane 3, digested C3-1 fragment using EcoRI enzyme; lane 4, undigested C3-2 fragment; lane 5, digested C3-2 fragment; lane 6, undigested C3-3 fragment; lane 7, digested C3-3 fragment; lane 8, undigested C3-4 fragment; lane 9, digested C3-4 fragment; lane 10, 1kb DNA marker (Fermantas).

C1-1 (492 bp)

TAGGTTTTCTATGGCATGGCTAATTCTTGCTCTAAAATTGCCATCATGCTAATTTTGTCAACCTGCTAACAGCA
 TGTTCTATTCTGCAAAAATCATAGTAATTAATTTATACATCATATGGAGTTGTGTCCATGTAGTAAGTTGGGG
 TATGCCATGTCTACTACATGCCCATGTATTTTTTCATAACCTAAAATCTTAAAAATGCACGCGCTCGATTTGGG
 GCAATCAAGCTTAGTTAAGCTTGATTGCCATGTAGGTTTTCTATGGCATGGCTAATTCTTGCTCTAAAATTGC
 CATCATGCTAAATTTGTCAACCTGCTAACAGCATGTTCTATTCTGCAAAAATCATAGTAATTAATTTATACATC
 ATATGGAGTTGTGTCCATGTAGTAAGTTGGGGTATGCCATGTCTACTACATGCCCATGTATTTTTTCATAACCT
 AAAATCTTAAAAATGCACGCGCTCGATTTGGGGCAATCAAGCTTAA

C1-2 (636 bp)

AATTCGATTAAGCTTGATTGCCAACCCTTATCTGAGGAATTAATGCCTCTCACATTCCAGTTTAAGATATTC
 CAAGTTGCATTGTTATTCATTAATAATCAGTTTGGTGATACTGAAGTCAGCAGAGCCACCCCTGATGACA
 ATCCCAGGCCATAAATTTTTTTGTTCCACAAAAGTACAGAGCATTGTAATATGTTGGGACATTCCAGCA
 GTGGACATAGTAGGTGAGGAGGTGAGCCAAAGCATCCAAAGTCGATTGCCACAGCTTCCAAGGCAACAG
 ATAGGACAGAAGTCTCAGCCATAAGTGGATACCAGAGTTGACATACCAGGAAGCTTGATTGCCATGCAACG
 AATGCACTAAGAGCTATAAGTGTATGAAAGCTCAATATGAAAACCTCAGTGGCTGTGCATCTAATCTATAATG
 AAAAATCCCACTAGTATATGAAAGTGACAACATAGGAGACTCTCCATATGAAGAACATAGTGGTACTTTGA
 AGCACTAGTGTCTAGCATGCCCTTTTTCTTTTTCTATGTTTTCTTTTTCTTTTTCTCTCTCCATTTTCCG
 GAGTCCACCCTGACATGTGGGGCAATCAAGCTTAATCACTAGTGAATTCGCGGCCG

C1-3 (460 bp)

AATTCATTAACCTGGATGGCATCCACTGGACTGTGTTTGAATTATTTGCTTTACCCGTGGGCACACATTTG
 TCTGCAATTCTCTGTATGTGCTTACTTCAGGCTTTCTCACAACCTCATCCCGACATGAGCCTCATATACGTGG
 GGGCATCAGGCTTCTGAGGCCGAGGATGCTTAAACACATACCTGCAACAATAGTATCATGTGCGCCGATTA
 GTTTTATGTTAATTTTCGTGGGTTTTACTTAGATTTCTTGCTCTCAAGAACTAAAAGTAGACCTTTCCTAGTT
 GGTGGATCCAGTGAACACCGTCGTATGGAGCTCCAAATTTAGAGGCATCAGCAATTGCATAACGAATCCA
 TGCAGGAATCCGATCAACCCATACTCCATCTTCATGGTGAATCGAAATTTAACCCCTTGAATTATGGGGGA
 TGGCAGGTTTCCCGTTGACTTGGG

C1-4 (504 bp)

TAAGCTTGATTGCCTAAAACGGAAGACTCAAGATATGGGTGATTTAATAGATGTTCTGACGAGGTATGTTG
 AGTTAGACGGCATAAAGGTTCTGGCTCAGACACGGTTAAGGTAGCAAGAACAATCAACAAGGTGGAAC
 CATGAAGGTAAAATAACAAACAGAGCAGCCTTAGGGAGAGTTATAATTTGTGGCTAATACGAATACTAGG
 TTCAAGAACCAGCGCTGCTCTAGAGGAGCTTACAATGGTAATAAGTCGCACAATTATGAGGAAGCACTCAA
 GGTGCCTTGCCGAAAGCATAGTACCTAAAACAATTCATCTACTCACTCATGGGAGAAGTGTTATATTATGCA
 CGAGTTAATAGTGGAGGATATACGAGTCAGTATGGTTAACTGATTCACAAGGCGGCTCGTGTGGCGGATT
 CTCGGGATCAATTTCCAATGAACCAGACGGCTAGTGATCGGATTTTCAGCACCAATGAAACACTCGCAATGG
 GAAGC

C1-5 (370 bp)

GCATGCTCCGGCCGCCATGGCGGCCGCGGGAATTCGATT
 AAGCTTGATTGCCGAAGGAATCTACAAATATTGTGGAGGAATCCCTTATAGAATGGGAAGTGACTACATTA
 AAAAGGGATATAGCCCGAAATAAAAAGATTAGTGCGCTTCGCCTTGAATAACATGATAAGGGGCTAGTTCC
 TGATTATAATGCAATAAGAGATAGTTTGCAAGAAGATGAATCTTTGCCAATTGATAGAATTGGCGAGCAA

Figure 4. Results of clones sequencing.

C1-7 7 (511 bp)

GATT

GATTGCCCTTCGGGTCCAAGTCAAATTTTACCTCAGCAGAACTTAGTTCCTGTAAATGATCTTGACAG
 CTTAGCCCTGAAAATGAATGACGTCATGCAAGACGCCAGCAAATACTACGTTGCCTTTGATGAAAAG
 TTTTACCTCATAATATGGCAGCGCAATATTTAGACTACTTTAATATTCAGATCGATAATCAAAAATAA
 TCCACTATATTTTTGTATTTTGCCTTCGGCAATCAAGCTTAAGCTTGATTGCCCTTCGGGTCCAAGT
 GAAATTTTACCACAGCAAAATTTAGTTCCTGTAAATGATCTTGACAGCTTAGCCCTGAAAATGAGTGA
 CGTCATGCAAGACGCCAGCAAATACTACGTTACCTTTGATGAAAAGTTTTTACCTCATAATATCGCAG
 CGCAATATTTAGACTACTTTAATATTCAGATCGATAATCAAAAATAATCCACTATATTTTTGTATTTTG
 CCTTCGGCAATCAAGCTTAAATC

C2-2 9 (621 bp)

AAGCTTCGACTGTCCACTCGAAAAGTATCTAATTTCTTCATGAGTCGGTACAGAGGAAGTGCTTTCTC
 GCCGAGTCGACTGATGAACCTGCTGAAAGCCTCTAGGCAACCTGTGAGACGATGAACATCGTGGAT
 TCTGACCGGCTCTCCATCGGACGATGGTCCCGATCTTTTCGGGGTTGACATCGATCCCTCGTTCAT
 AAACGAAGAAACCGAGTAACTTCCCGCTGGGAACACCGAATGAACATTTGGTGGTGTAAAGCTTGAT
 ATCGTCCCTATGAAGGTTGGCAAACCTTTCTGCCAAGTCAGTCAGCAGGTCGGAACCTTTGCGTGAC
 TTGACTACGATATCATCCATATACGCCTCCACATTCCGGCCGATCTGGTCGAGGAGACATTTTTGGA
 TCATGCGCATAAAGGTAGCTCCTGCATTCTTCATACCGAATGGCATAGTGATGTAGCAGAAGCACCC
 GAATGGGGTGATGAAGGCTGTTTTAATTCATCGGGGCCATACAGACGGATCTGATGATAGCCCGA
 ATAGGCATCTAGAAATGACAGACGCTCGCAACCCACAGTCGAAGCTTAATCACTAGTGAATTCGCGG
 CCGCCTGCAGGTCGACCAT

C2-3 (637 bp)

GACGAGTGCATGCTCGGCGCATGCGGCGGGATTTCGATTAGCTTTTCGACTGTTTTTATAGATTCC
 AGGATCAGCCAATAGTATCAGCCAGCTGGCGTTCTGTCAAATTTGGCGAACTGATGCTCACATAAGT
 CAGTAACTTTTTAGCTATTTCTTTAAGTCTGTAGCCGTCATTTTATTACTACGCGTAAAGGAAACAAC
 CTGCTTTAACGTATTTTCTACCAAAGGTTTTCCACTAGCATCATAAATTTCCCCACGAGCAGAAGTGG
 TTGTGACCTTGGTCTGACTAGCTGAGGCTAGCTTTTTTTCGTA AAAATCCTTGTTCAAACCTGCATA
 TACAACAAACGACCAATAATGGTCATAAAGAGCAAATGACGATTGAAAACAATAAATTAAGCCGAAT
 CGGAATCGAATGGCTGTTAAATTTTCTCATACAAATCAGTCTCATTTTCTAATTA AAAATCTTACTCTTAA
 TTGTACCACAATTTGAGCAGAAAATTATGGAAAAGTAAGAAGCTTTTTTTCGTTTTTACAGTAAGATAC
 GTTTTTATTTATTCATCCCTATATTATATGTTATAATGAATGTA AAAAGTTCAATAATCTAGTCTTTTTCC
 AACACGACTCACAGTCGAAGCTT

C2-4 (411 bp)

GACGAGTCGCTGCTCCGGCGCCATGGCGGCCGCGGGATTTCGATTAGCTTCGACTGTAGCAGATAA
 AGACTTTTTAAAAGGAAAGAAGAAAATGACTAAACGCGCACTAATTAGTGTTCAGACAAAGCGGG
 CATTGTTGAATTTGCCAAGACTCAAAAACTCGGTTGGGACATCATCTCGACAGGTGGGACTAAAG
 TTGCCCTTGACAATGCTGGGGTAGATACCATTGCTATCGACGATGTGACTGGTTTCCAGAAATGAT
 GGATCTCGTGTGAAGACCCTACACCCGAAGATCTACTGTGGCCTTCCTAATTTTTGTCGTATTTTACT
 CCTACTCTTGCCACTCCGAATATTAATCAAATTTAAACCTATAAAAAGACTATCCACCCACATCTTCCA
 CACATAA

C2-5 (684bp)

AAGCTTCGACTGTATATTGATGTTACTTAGGAGGTTATAGTATATGAGTACGCTCTCCAAGTGTATCT
 CATTTTTGGAAACATTCTCATCATCTCCTGCTCCAACGCACATTTTAGAAGTAAGAATCCCCTCGTC
 TCGCACGGACATGGTTTTCTCATTCCATACCGCCGCATGAATGTTCTCACACGACAAACACACCAGA
 AACTAGCACTCATGCCGAAGTACTATGCCCCCCCAAGCAAGAAAGTGCTCCACATGAACCAACGC
 TATCGATACTTCTCTAATTTTGTCTCCGCGCGCAGGTTAACTTTGATACCCGCTGTAGATGATGT
 CCCTTTTTACCAGGATCCTAGACATGCTGAAGGCGAAAGGACATTACTTTAATGCCTGTGTGTTGGC
 CGATAACCATTGAGGATTTCTGACCACCTCCTTCAGATTTCCGCCAGATAAATTGATCTGCGACGAAGC
 CTTACCGTGTAATCCCGTAAGGCATCCTCGAATACTGATAGTGCAATTAAGTATTGTGCTTTTTGT
 TCTTTCTCACACATCTTCTGCAAGCATCCAGCAAAAAGGATCTCAAATCTGACCAACTTCTGAGAA
 TATCTGTTATTCCTAACCCAGAACCCGATCGATAAATCCCTTCTGAATAACCACAGTCTACAAC
 CCCTCGGAG

Figure 4. Contd.

C2-6 (901bp)

GCGATGCATCTAGATTAGCTTCGACTGTGGAGAAGTTGAAAATATTTCTAAATAATTAAATTGAGTTAAGGACCTA
 TTGAGAAAAATTCTAAAGAAGTGATGTTCCGAGTTCGTTATAAATTGATATTTAAGAGTGTTGCGACGAGTACCCGA
 TGCTTGATTGGGTTGATTGATCTGTGTAATGGTGAATTAATGATGTTGCATTATGATATTGTTGTATGATGATGATA
 ATTATTGTTGTTTTTATTAACAGTCGAAGCTTAATCGGATCCCGGGCCCGTGCAGAGGCCTGCATGCAAGCT
 TTCCCTATAGTGAGTCGTATTAGAGCTTGCGTAATCATGGTCATAGCTGTTTCCTGTGTGAAATTGTTATCCGCTCA
 CAATTCCACACAACATACGAGCCGGAAGCATAAAGTGTAAGCCTGGGGTGCCTAATGAGTGAGCTAACTCACATT
 AATTGCGTTGCGCTCACTGCCCGCTTCCAGTCGGGAAACCTGTCGTGCCAGCTGCATTAATGAATCGGCCAACGCG
 CGGGGAGAGGCGGTTTTCGCTATTGGGCGCTCTTCCGCTTCCCTCGCTCACTGACTCGCTGCGCTCGGTGCTTCCGCTG
 CGGCGAGCGGTATCAGCTCACTCAAAGGCGGTAATACGTTATCCACAGAATCAGGGGATAACGCAGGAAAGAAC
 ATGTGAGCAAAGGCCAGCAAAGGTCAGGAACCGTAAAAGGCCGCTTGGTGGCGTTTTTCCATAGGCTCCGCC
 CCCCTGACGAGCATCACAAAATCGACGCTCAAGTCAGAGGTGGCGAAACCCGACAGGACTATAAAGATACCAGG
 CGTTTCCCCTGGAAGCTCCCTTCGTGCGCTCTCTGTTCCGACCCTGCCGCTTACCG

C2-8 (862 bp)

AATTCGATTAAGCTTCGACTGTGCATAGTAATCCGACTAAGTTGAGACTTGGTATTGCGCCAAAGCACTCGGCTGAT
 GACCATGAAGCAAGCACTAGCGAGGCAAAGCCACGAGACCCTAAATACACTCGGCCATGGTGGTGTCTCCAGGG
 CTAACAAAGACACAAAAGAGGAAATTACAAAGGTTGAGGAATCAAGAGATGGCAGAACGGGAGGCCGAGAAACA
 AAGGGATAAATTATTCAATGACACTCGGCCATGATACCTACAAAACAAGTGGAAGCCTAAACAAGTACAAAAT
 GCAGCGGCTTCTACATCTATTACAGCAACACTTGCATCATCAAATAGGATGATGTAGTTATGACACTTTTTCCATCG
 CCTATTGCTTCTTCACTTGAACATATTTAGATTCCATGGACACACCCAAGGAGGAAGATGATATTTTATATTAT
 GAGCTTACACCAGTTCATGAAGGTATGGATATCAATATGGTGTATTATTTACCCGCTGAATTTCTTGCTCTAGATGAA
 GAAGGGGAGGTGGCTCAGCTAGATTTTGGCCCTAAAATGCAATATTCGAGAAGCCAGAAGAAGTGGTGACACAC
 TTGAAACCGTTGTATCTAAGAGGTCACATTAATGGATCACCCTTACTTGGATGCTTGTGACGGTGGTGTGTTGGT
 GAATCTTATGCCCTATTCGGTCTTCATGAAGTGGTCTTGGCCGACAATAAATTGATAAAGATCAATATGGTACTTAAT
 GGATTTGAAGGCCATGAGAAAATTGCAACCAAAGGTGTTATGTATGTGGAACCTTACAGTCGAAGCTTATCTCAGT
 GATTCGCGGCCGCTGCAGCC

C2-9 (659 bp)

AAGCTCGACTGTCAACGTTGCTGACTATTGATTGTAGCCGCGAGTCCAGAAAAGGGGTGCTTTCTGTTCCGGCCATT
 CTTCTCATCTCCAGCGCTAACCCCTGATTATGTTGGATGGGCGATGTCGACACTTGCTAGGACCTGGGTGACTCATTCC
 TATCGACGCATGATGGTAACATTCTCGCCAATAAATTAAACCTCTAGCGCTCATTCTCAAATTTGATGCCCGTTGAT
 GGAGGAAAGTGAAGCCCTGAACCAATGCACTCAAAATTCATATTCGGATGTTGTCCGCATCGTTTTCCACTAGG
 AACTCGACTGCTTATCATGTCCGATGATCATCAGAACTTGCCAGATACAGCAGGCCCATGGATACAAGGCTTAATC
 ACTTTAAGTTCTCAGTTTAACTTTCTTGGGATCTTTCACCTCCCTCAGACTCCTAAATAATCTATAAGCTATTGGCTTTC
 AATTGAGTGAGTTTTAGGATGAATATTCTGATGATCTGACTCAATCTTTTCCGGCATCAAGCAAATCTGATGGTTCT
 CATGCATCTAGAATTCCTCCTCTCTAAAGATGGCCATCTTGTAAACAATACCCTAGACCTCCGTAACCTCAGAAATCT
 GATTGATTATTCATTTTCTAAATCAAAGCTTTAC

Figure 4. Contd.

results.

Starch metabolism

The first fragment to be discussed is C1-3 (460 bp) which

has down and up regulation pattern. The expression pattern decreased after 3 h drought treatment then increased after 10 h treatment. Blastn sequence analysis revealed significant similarities between C1-3 isolated fragment and starch branching enzyme I (sbel) Genebank Accession No. AY304541 isolated from *H.*

C3-1 (720 bp)

GATGTCAGCGACCTCGAATCAGCTTCAACTAGGTACTCTTTCAAGTAGTACTATTTAGAATCCAAAGAATGACAATCAATATT
 TTTCCATCACCCTCAAAATAGTAAGGACACCATTGATAATCTCATGGTTGTAGTTGATCAAGCTAGGAATGATGTCATTGAT
 ATAATAAGGCACCTGAAGAGGAATCTAAAAAGTTGGTGACTAGTGGGGAGTCATTACTACAATCGACAGGTGTTTATAAA
 ATTGTTGAGAAGGATAAAAAAGAAGAGAAAATAGTTGAGCCCGTGTAAAGACCATTCCATAACCTACCCCTCATTTTCCTTAA
 AGATTGAAGAAGAAATAAGACAATAGGAAGTATCAGAAGTTTTTGTGGATATTGAAAAAATCTGTTAATATTTCTTTTATC
 AAAACATTTATGCAGATTCCTAGATACGCTATGTTTATGAAGGATTTTGTACTAGAAAGCGGATGGTGAGTTCTTAGATAAC
 TAATAATGTTTCATTGTAGTGACATCATATTTTATGATCATTGGTTGAGAAGAAGGAGGAATCTAGAGCAATTTACTATTCTTT
 GACTATCGGGTCTTCCGCTTCTCTCGAGCTTTATGTAATTGGGATAAGCTATAAATTTGATGTTGTTGGTAGTGTACAAG
 TAGCTGGGGTGGTGGCACCCAAACCTACCTCTATGAGGTTATTGATGGCTGACCAA

C3- 2 (813 bp)

AAGATTGACAGGAAAGCAATGTCGGATCAACAAAAGCGTGACTTCAAAAATCACCACAAGGCCAGAACCATTCTTCTCAGC
 GCCATCTTACGCTGAATACGAAAAGATATCTAACAGAGACACATCAAAGAACATGTTTGACTCACTCAGAATGACGCATG
 AAGGAAACATTGAGTCAAAGAACTAAAGCTCTTGCCTCATTGAGAAGTATGAGGCATTCAAATGGAAGAAAGTGAAT
 CCATTGAAACAATGTTCTCAAGATTCAAAATCTGGTGGCTGGTCTCAAGTTCTGGACAAAGGATACTACTGCTGATCAT
 GTCAAGAAGATCATCAGAATCTTGCCAAAACAGTGGAGGCCAATGTTACAGCGCTGAAGCTAGCTAAAGATCTCAACAAA
 ATTTCTCTGGAGGAACCTATCAGCTCCCTCAGAAGTACGAGATAGAGCTAGAAGCTGATGAACCTCAAAGCAAGGTAAG
 CCTTTAGCATTAAAAATAACAGAAGATCTGACTCTAAAGTTTTGAGGCGTTAAAGAAACATCTGATGGGTCCTCATCAGA
 AGAAGATGAACCTTCCCTCTCAGAAAGAGTGAACCAACTATGGAAGAAGAGGCAAAGGAAGTTCAGGAATCCCAGAAG
 ATCTGATCAGAATGAGTCTCTCCAGATACAGAAAGCCAGACTCCTCCTCTGGATACAGAAGATCTGAAGGCTCTTCAGGA
 AGCAGAAAGTCAAACCAAAAGACATCACGTGCTATGAATGCAACGAGCAAGGACATTATAAGAGTGACTGACCAAAG

C3- 3 (496 bp)

GCCGCACCATCGTGTCACTGACTCACAGGTACCGTAGAGCTTTGGGATGTATTCAAGGTCATGCAAGGCGACCTTGTGAT
 CACCTGGGCTGATTTCAAGGAAGGATCCGCACGTCCACATTCAATCAAGAGTCGTGGCTATCAAGAAGTGGGAATTTTG
 AGAGTTGAAGCAAGGAAGTGTATATGTAACGAGTACATGCAAAAGTTCAACCTCCTGTTGAGATATCCCCTAAAGATGAC
 ACCACTAAGGCTGCCAATATAGAACTCTCATGGAAGGACTCTCGAGTCCCTAGAGTATCAACTCGTTGTTTGCATTTCCA
 CACCTTCTCCAGTGAACCAAGTCCCTATGTCGAACCAAGCATCGTGCCATGGAAGATACTCGCAAGAGCAAGATGA
 TCAGCAAGGCTAGTTCAGCAACCAAAGCCTTGCCCCTGGCAGCTATCTCCCGTCAAGCCAACTATCAGCCTGACCAAAG
 CTT

C3- 8 (264 bp)

AAGCTTTGGTCAGGTCCATGATTTCTAGCAATCCATGGCACCATTGTTTGTAGTGAATTTCTGGCTGTATATACTCAATGTCAC
 GTTCAATGTTATGACACCGTATCTGACTTTCTATAAGACAGTAAATATAAAAACAGTACAGAACACAGTCAATGTTTACCCA
 GCTCAGTGTACAACATCACCTACTCTGGGGGCTACCAAGCCAGGGAGGAAATCCACTATAAGAGACGTTATTTTCAGGAATAA
 GTCAAACAGTTGATCT

Figure 4. Contd.

vulgare (Table 3). Also, blastx analysis of the same fragment using GeneBank databases revealed high similarities between it and the starch branching gene *sebl* isolated from *H. vulgare* Genebank Accession No. AAP72268. The results of sequence analysis using blastx and conserved blast alignments (Marchler-Baue et al., 2013) analysis tools revealed that C1-3 fragment has conserved regions with alpha amylase catalytic domain found in bacterial and eukaryotic branching enzymes (BEs) and 1,4 alpha glucan branching enzyme. This gene is responsible for introducing alpha-1,6 branch points to form amylopectin.

Starch branching enzymes (SBEs) have been found in different plant developing stages in the barley storage tissues (Sun et al., 1998). During different stages of

development, the plants need starch branching activities. SBEs found in many isoforms, they can be classified into two major groups based on catalytic and structural properties, the first group is SBE family II or A and the other group, is SBE family I or B. SBEI was up-regulated under salt treatment in rice while SBEIII was down-regulated on the other hand, the contents of glucose and fructose increased (Theerawita et al., 2012). When barley plant was subjected to drought, many genes involved in carbohydrates metabolism were down regulated (Abebe et al., 2010). Normally, starch synthesis is inhibited under water deficit condition (Mahajan and Tuteja, 2005) but alpha- amylase is found to be up regulated in treated *Vitis vinifera* plants under cold stress (Xin et al., 2013). The current results show that the SBEI

Table 3. Genebank Homology results for some differential display fragments.

Fragment name	Fragment length (bp)	Blast N		Blast X	
		Homology results Accession number	E-value, Identity	Homology results Accession number	E-value, Identity
Clone 1 C1-1	486	No significant similarity	-	No significant similarity	-
C1-2	613	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> gene for TaAP2-B, complete cds Access. no AB749309	8e-66 -202/237 (85%)	No significant similarity	-
C1-3	460	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> starch branching enzyme I (sbel) mRNA, partial cds; nuclear gene for plastid product Access. no AY304541	2e-79 -177/181(98%)	starch branching enzyme I [<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>]_Access. no AAP72268 It showed conserved region	2e-27 -69/143(48%)
C1-4	504	No significant similarity	-	No significant similarity	-
C1-5	370	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> 3B chromosome, clone BAC TA3B63N2 Access. no AM932689	5e-78 -230/269 (86%)	No significant similarity	-
C1-6	570	No significant similarity	-	Glycosyl transferase family 1 (<i>Enhyrobacter aerosaccus</i>) Access. no WP_007116863	-2e-13 - 34/59 (58%)
C1-7	511	No significant similarity	-	Glycosyl transferase family 1 (<i>Enhyrobacter aerosaccus</i>) Access. no WP_007116863 It showed conserved region	6e-14 -34/62 (55%)
C2-1	Short sequence	- No significant similarity	-	- No Significant similarity	-
C2-2	621	- <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> vrs1 locus, complete sequence; and Hox1 gene, complete cds Access. no EF067844 - <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> DNA, downstream region of HvNAS1 gene Access. no AB023436	- 0.0 -539/576(94%) -0.0 -532/576(92%)	Retrotransposon protein, putative, Ty3-gypsy subclass [<i>Oryza sativa</i> Japonica Group] Access. no ABA93610 It showed conserved region	4e-80 -120/192(63%)
C2-3	637	- No significant similarity	-	- No significant similarity	-

Table 3. Contd.

Fragment name	Fragment length (bp)	Blast N		Blast X		
		Homology results	Accession number	E-value and identity	Homology results	Accession number
C2-4	411	<i>Streptococcus parasanguinis</i> ATCC 15912, complete genome CP002843.1		2e-96 -245/270 (91%)	-IMP cyclohydrolase [<i>Streptococcus infantis</i>] Access. no WP_006154970 - IMP Cyclohydrolase/Phosphoribosylaminoimidazole carboxamide formyltransferase [<i>Streptococcus</i> sp. HSISS2]_Access. no WP_021144787 It showed conserved region	-1e-28 -57/57 (100%) 4e-28 56/57 (98%)
C2-5	684	No significant similarity		-	No significant similarity	-
C2-6	901	No significant similarity		-	Hypothetical protein, partial [SAR86 cluster bacterium SAR86C]_Access. no WP_010157945	9e-45 -79/80 (99%)
C2-8	862	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> subsp. vulgare Rpg4 gene, complete sequence; RGA1 (RGA1) gene, complete cds; Rpg5 gene, complete sequence; PP2C (PP2C) gene, complete cds; and ADF3 gene, complete sequence Access. no EU812563		0.0 -696/819(85%)	Retrotransposon protein, putative, unclassified [<i>Oryza sativa</i> Japonica Group] Access. no ABA96795	4e-40 -89/197 (45%)
C2-9	659	No significant similarity		-	No significant similarity	-
G5-5		No significant similarity		-	No significant similarity	-
G5-7	No sequence	-		-	-	-
G5-8	No sequence	-		-	-	-
G5-9	No sequence	-		-	-	-
C3-1	720	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> strain Heinz 1706 chromosome 10 clone hba-26b13 map 10 Accession no AC244352		- 1e-06 -170/253(67%)	Hypothetical protein with similarity to putative retroelement [<i>Oryza sativa</i> Japonica Group] Accession no AC113339_5	2e-15 -42/112 (38%)

Table 3. Contd.

Fragment name	Fragment length (bp)	Blast N		Blast X	
		Homology results Accession number	E-value and identity	Homology results accession number	E-value and identity
C3-2	813bp	<i>Lotus japonicus</i> genomic DNA, chromosome 1, clone: LjT26E16, TM0103, Access. no AP0096	-2e-62 -323/441(73%)	-TNP1 [<i>Medicago truncatula</i>] 5e- Access. no XP_003590350	-1e-37 -71/134 (53%)
				-Serine/threonine protein kinase SRPK1 [<i>Medicago truncatula</i>] Accession no XP_003629120.	-2e-35 -70/134 (52%)
				It showed conserved region -Integrase, catalytic region; Zinc finger, CCHC-type; Peptidase aspartic, catalytic [<i>Medicago truncatula</i>] Accession no ABD32582	
C3-3	496 bp	- <i>Triticum aestivum</i> chromosome 3B-specific BAC library, contig ctg1030b Access. no FN564435	1e-63 -338/461(73%)	retrotransposon protein, putative, Ty3-gypsy sub-class [<i>Oryza sativa</i> Japonica Group] Access. no AAX95143	3e-13 -29/71 (41%)
C3-8	264	- <i>Glycine max</i> strain Williams 82 clone GM_WBb0083G02, complete sequence Access. no AC235334	4e-20 101/125(81%)	hypothetical protein MTR_1g045380 [<i>Medicago truncatula</i>] Access. no XP_003590165	-1.3 18/25 (72%)
		- <i>Glycine max</i> NB-LRR type disease resistance protein Rps1-k-1 (Rps1-k-1) and NB-LRR type disease resistance protein Rps1-k-2 (Rps1-k-2) genes, complete cds Access. no EU450800	2e-18 100/125(80%)		

expression was affected by drought.

Glycosyl transferase gene family 1 (cell wall metabolism)

The results of blast x analysis have revealed that the two fragments, C1-6 and C1-7 have significant similarities with glycosyl transferase gene family 1 isolated from *Enhyrobacter aerosaccus* Genebank

Accession No. WP_007116863 with E-value 12e-13 and 6e-14, respectively. The results of blastx and conserved blast alignments revealed that C1-6 and C1-7 fragments have conserved regions with glycosyl transferase GTF domain (Marchler-Baue et al., 2013). Their expression was found to be up regulated in the differential expression experiment. The glycosyl transferase enzymes (GTFs) (EC2.4) are enzymes that catalyze the glycosyl (sugar) residues transfer during biosyn-

thesis and degradation of glycolipids, glycoproteins and polysaccharides to the acceptor which regulate the acceptors properties such as solubility, activity and transport within the cells. The glycosyltransferase have been classified into more than 90 gene families according to catalytic specificity, sequence similarities and consensus sequences. UDP glycosyltransferase gene was found to be up-regulated transcripts in cold treated *V. vinifera* plants (Xin et al., 2013).

Glycosyl transferase family 1 and 2 have been isolated from drought treated *Gossypium herbaceum* roots (Ranjan et al., 2012).

Transposons elements

The results of the differential display experiments revealed that the DD- fragment C2-2_(621 bp) showed down regulation after 3 and 10 h treatment. In blastx, the isolated fragment gave significant similarities with retrotransposon protein, putative, Ty3-gypsy subclass (*Oryza sativa* Japonica Group, Genebank Accession No. ABA93610.) It showed conserved region with RT_superfamily including putative active site, putative nucleic binding site, putative NTP binding site and RT_LTR retrotransposon protein (Marchler-Baue et al., 2013). On the other hand, the results of blastn analysis showed similarities between the isolated fragment and *H. vulgare* vrs1 locus, complete sequence and Hox1 gene. Retrotransposon elements were found to be down regulated in chickpea under drought stress (Deokr et al., 2011). The results of the differential display experiments revealed that the C3-3 fragment (496 bp) was up and down regulated under the treatment condition where, it has expression pattern up in 3 h and down in 10 h under drought treatment. The results of Blastx analysis revealed that the isolated fragment has significant similarities with retrotransposon protein, putative, Ty3-gypsy sub-class (*O. sativa* Japonica Group) but with different Genebank Accession number AAX95143, while, it gave similarities in blastn analysis with *H. vulgar* BAC 631P8 Genebank Accession No. DQ249273 DD- fragment C2-8 (862 bp) that has up and down regulation pattern and gave similarities with retrotransposon protein putative, unclassified (*O. sativa* Japonica Group, Genebank Accession No. ABA96795 in blastx analysis while, in blastn analysis, it has a significant analysis with *H. vulgare* subsp. *vulgare* Rpg4; RGA1 gene; Rpg5 gene; PP2C gene; and ADF3 gene, Genebank Accession No. EU812563. However, DD- fragment C3-1 (720 bp) that was up-regulated in the differential expression experiment showed significant similarities in blastx with hypothetical protein with similarity to putative retroelement (*O. sativa* Japonica Group) but with different Genebank Accession No. AAM08859 and AC113339. Using blastn analysis, DD- fragment C3-1 showed similarities with *Solanum lycopersicum* strain Heinz 1706 chromosome 10 clone hba-26b13 map 10, Genebank Accession No. AC244352

Grandbastien (1998) showed that the retrotransposons activation by external change and stresses is common in eukaryotes, including plants. He suggested that several well-characterized plant retrotransposons transcriptional activation seemed to be linked tightly to active molecular pathways by stress which is under the *cis* regulatory sequences activation. The retrotransposons could play a

role in their regulatory features modification. Different biotic and abiotic stresses activated most transposable elements in plant (Le et al., 2007) such as BARE-1 increased under drought in barley and then decreased (Kalendar et al., 2000), which showed the transposons activation played as stress adaptation. Wang et al. (2011) have isolated four retrotransposon elements from rice subjected to drought. Eissa et al. (2007) have isolated BARE-2 and partial BAGY-2 retrotransposons elements from wild barley (*H. spontaneum* L.) under salinity, it was down regulated.

Tomita et al. (2011) have suggested that BARE-1 element in *Hordeum* was the active at the recent time while the transposable elements majority of high-copy seemed to be inactive which might be interesting to perceive the adaptive evolution processes of plant. Polok and Zielinski (2011) have confirmed the transposons role in speciation in barley and many mobile transposons in the past are became stable at present.

IMP cyclohydrolase Nucleotide metabolism (synthesis of nitrogenous compounds)

DD-fragment C2-4 (411 bp) showed up-regulation in 3 h treatment and then down regulation in 10 h. This fragment has similarities with IMP cyclohydrolase (*Streptococcus infantis*) Genebank Accession No. WP_006154970 IMP cyclohydrolase/Phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase (*Streptococcus* sp. HSISS2] Genebank Accession No. WP_021144787 while, blastn analysis revealed similarities with *Streptococcus parasanguinis* ATCC 15912, Genebank Accession No. CP002843. According to Marchler-Baue et al. (2013) analysis method, It has conserved regions for IMPCH[cd01421], Inosine monophosphate cyclohydrolase domain, PurH[COG0138], AICAR transformylase/IMP cyclohydrolase PurH (only IMP cyclohydrolase domain in Aful), purH [TIGR00355], phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase/IMP cyclohydrolase; PurH\ is bifunctional: IMP cyclohydrolase (EC 3.5.4.10) and purH[PRK00881], bifunctional phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase/IMP cyclohydrolase. The enzyme aminoimidazole carboxamide ribonucleotide transformylase/inosine monophosphate cyclohydrolase (purHJ) (ATIC) encodes a bifunctional protein that catalyzes the last two steps of the *de novo* purine biosynthetic pathway. The biosynthetic pathway of purine has been considered as an important target for antiviral, anticancer and antimicrobial drug development because of the purine nucleotides critical role in the synthesis of RNA and DNA (Zhang et al., 2008).

Abou Ali et al. (2010) isolated 2 DD- fragments from shoots of *V. villosa* wild plant treated with abscisic acid

which showed similarities with ATP binding/ kinase/ uracil phosphoribosyltransferase-uridine kinase (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) and IMP dehydrogenase/GMP reductase (*Medicago truncatula*), respectively. IMP dehydrogenase catalyzes the rate-limiting step in *de novo* biosynthesis of guanine nucleotides and has an essential role in providing necessary precursors for DNA and RNA synthesis.

IMP cyclohydrolase/phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase is one of the housekeeping enzymes involved in nucleotide metabolism. In the past, it was thought that the housekeeping genes are expressed in all cells at a consistent level. But, it is proved that the expression of these genes is very dynamic to meet the metabolic demands of plant cells. These changes can have an effect on plant development, so there is now a great concern about their expression. The housekeeping genes have important activities in survival of plant under stress (Moffatt and Ashihara, 2002). The identification mechanisms by which plant cells monitor and respond to their basic metabolic requirements rely on the integration of transcript, protein and metabolite profiles of different cell types (Fiehn et al., 2001). Unfortunately, the housekeeping genes expression levels complicate their analysis because small differences in activity (2 to 3 folds) may cause large metabolic impacts so they are difficult to be reproducibly detected.

Fragments with chromosomes similarities

The differentially display fragment C1-2 (613 bp), has down and up regulation expression pattern, showed similarities in blastn with *Triticum aestivum* gene for TaAP2-B, complete cds Genebank Accession No. AB749309. While C1-5 fragment (370 bp), has up and down regulation expression pattern, showed similarities with *T. aestivum* 3B chromosome, clone BAC TA3B63N2 Genebank Accession No. AM932689. Both fragments gave no significant similarities in blastx analysis.

Unknown proteins

Fragment C2-6 (901 bp) showed up regulation in 3 h treatment and then down regulation in 10 h treatment in the differential display experiment. It was cloned and sequenced. In the blastx sequence analysis, it gives significant similarities with hypothetical protein, partial sequence (SAR86 cluster bacterium SAR86C, Genebank Accession No. WP_010157945 while it does not give any significant similarities in blastn. C3-8 (264 bp) differentially displayed fragment was up regulated after 3 h of drought treatment then down regulated after 10 h. The blastx analysis showed similarities with hypothetical protein MTR_1g045380 (*Medicago truncatula*, Genebank Accession No. XP_003590165 while, the blastn analysis

gave similarities between the C3-8 isolated fragment and Glycine max strain Williams 82 clone GM_WBb0083G02, complete sequence Genebank Accession No. AC235334 *Glycine max* NB-LRR type disease resistance protein Rps1-k-1 (Rps1-k-1) and NB-LRR type disease resistance protein Rps1-k-2 (Rps1-k-2) genes, complete cds Genebank Accession No. EU450800. Fragments C3-2 (813 bp) expression pattern was up regulated. It gave similarities with TNP1 (*M. truncatula*) Genebank Accession No. XP_003590350, hypothetical protein MTR_5g060670 (*M. truncatula*) Genebank Accession No. XP_003614875, Serine/threonine protein kinase SRPK1 (*M. truncatula*) Genebank Accession No. XP_003629120, integrase, catalytic region; Zinc finger, CCHC-type; Peptidase aspartic, catalytic (*M. truncatula*), Genebank Accession No. ABD32582. MTR_8g073400 included several domains, zf-CCHC; zinc knuckle, rve; Integrase core domain, gag_pre-integr; GAG-pre-integrase domain, UBN2; gag-polypeptide of LTR copia-type, PKc_like; protein kinases, catalytic domain. All of these genes are shared together with UBN2 [pfam14223], gag-polypeptide of LTR copia-type domain. Three Serine/threonine protein kinases were isolated from treated *V. vinifera* plants under cold stress and was found to be up regulated (Xin et al., 2013). These kinds of kinases regulate several biological processes in plant cells and were found to be localized in the cell wall and also, responded to the external environmental challenges (Morris and Walker, 2003). In *Arabidopsis*, SNF1-type serine/threonine protein kinase of wheat was found to enhance tolerance to multi- stress (Mao et al., 2010).

According to Marchler-Baue et al. (2013), it showed a conserved domain with UBN2 [pfam14223], gag-polypeptide of LTR copia-type. This family is found in plants and fungi, and contains LTR-polyproteins. In blast N, it gave similarities with *Lotus japonicus* genomic DNA, chromosome 1; clone LJt26E16, TM0103, Genebank Accession No. AP009652.

Fragments with no significant similarities

Six DD fragments, C1-1 fragment (486 bp) with down and up regulation; C1-4 fragment (504 bp) with down regulation; C2-3 (637 bp) with up-regulation; C2-5 (684 bp) with up and down regulation; C2-9 fragment (659 bp) with down and up regulation and G5-5 with up regulation, gave no significant similarities neither in blast N nor blast X.

Conclusion

When wild barley plants were subjected to drought, they exhibit tolerance through some genes expression. Several drought-related stress fragments have been isolated and categorized into four categories according to

their expression: up; up and down: down and down and up regulation. These fragments were found to be involved in starch metabolism, cell wall metabolism, transposon element and purine metabolism. These genes especially starch metabolism genes help in the grain production. Also, there are some isolated fragments that showed similarities with drought-related stress genes; their function are unpredictable. To determine the individual regulated genes role in drought stress response, some biotechnological technique like RNAi could be used to silencing these genes and then evaluates the importance of each one of these gene using molecular and physiological techniques under drought stress. This study in the laboratory cannot give a full picture about understanding the crop response to drought and the drought stress transcriptome alone but with some field experiments combined with some physiological studies in the future will be needed in future studies to provide a clear picture in the molecular mechanisms which control the drought stress adaptation. Numbers of important genes were identified in this study, and it will be a good start for doing more biotechnological studies. This study will serve as source for discovery of new candidate genes with different gene expression and can be used in further work for manipulating drought tolerance crops. In the future, the transformation of economic crops with some of identified genes will increase stress tolerance to drought and also some other abiotic stresses.

Conflict of interests

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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