

Electrophoretic Analysis of Seed Proteins of Rice Varieties

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Composition of seed storage proteins were evaluated in rice collection materials using electrophoresis in alkaline medium at presence of SDS. Optimal conditions for protein extraction and fractionation were determined, the classification of protein components spectrum and methods for composition protein formulation was developed. It was conducted the registration and clustering of 62 rice samples, of which 5 were heterogeneous in gel electrophoresis of electropherograms.

Key words: Rice, SDS-PAGE, storage protein, relative electrophoretic mobility.

Polymorphism of the reserve proteins of seeds is widely used in the identification of crops varieties, evaluation of the genetic diversity of collections, marking of agronomic characters^{1,2}. Content of protein in the corn and grits of rice is relatively low (6-15% and 5-11%, respectively), but its balanced composition with high content of the very important essential lysine amino acid causes high nutritional value and digestibility of the rice products^{3,4}.

Most of the reserve proteins is accounted for by glutelin proteins - oryzenins (up to 80% of the total protein content in the grain), while salt- and alcohol-soluble proteins are represented in much smaller numbers⁵. Alcohol-soluble prolamins are less than 5% of total protein. Lack of alcohol-soluble proteins reduces the possibility of allergic reactions and disease of atrophy of the gastrointestinal tract and celiac disease at use of

rice derivative products in food.

Investigation of composition of the rice reserve proteins by different groups of researchers has shown that the most heterogeneous protein spectrum was obtained through fractioning them in the alkaline medium in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate. Researchers have various opinions regarding the rice polymorphism on the composition of glutenin and prolamin. Thus, in a number of publications it indicates that the composition of proteins in different genotypes of rice is similar, with some exceptions, whereas other authors, on the contrary, reveal considerable variability in the protein spectrum^{6,7}. Clear difference is revealed in the profile of albumin and glutelins of lines *O. sativa* and collectible samples of wild forms of *O. glumaepatula*, the latter can be used in breeding for improving the nutritional value of reserve proteins¹⁰. Electrophoresis of reserve proteins is informative for breeding because certain components of protein spectrum, their proportions, and intensity of manifestations in the spectrum can serve as markers for rice indicators important in breeding: the genetic purity of varieties,

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differentiability of lines, low or high content of amylose in the grain, presence of a reducing gene¹¹⁻¹⁴.

Objective

Adapting the methods of extraction and electrophoresis of storage proteins in rice varieties and collectible samples, and identifying the suitability of the method of protein markers in their classification.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The objects of research were released varieties of rice breeding of the Institute of plants biology and biotechnology, Kazakh Research Institute of Rice named after I. Zhahaev (Kyzylorda), as well as varieties and collectible samples of the world breeding in amount of 62 from the breeding of the All-Russian Rice Research Institute (Krasnodar, Russia).

Storage proteins were extracted by means of Tris-HCl and phosphate buffer pH 6.8, containing DDSNa, b-mercaptoethanol, glycerine and bromophenol blue dye. Fractionation was performed in polyacrylamide gel of 10 and 12% concentration by the modified Laemmli method [15]. Mathematical data processing was carried out by WARD clustering method by the program Statistica V5.0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

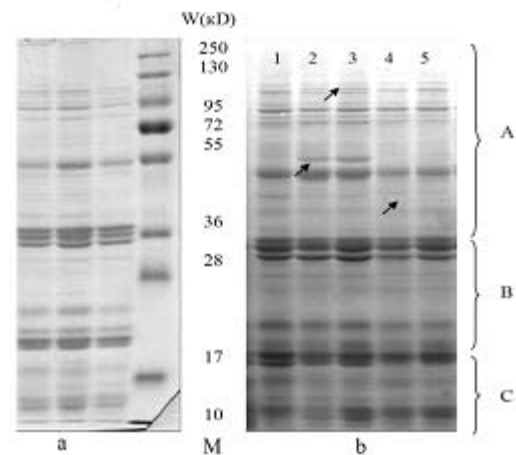
Comparison of extraction of storage proteins by different buffer systems and separation in polyacrylamide gels of various densities showed that the most clear distinction with the manifestation of all the groups of proteins (glutelin, prolamin, albumin and globulins) was observed at use of the extracting solution for the extraction of proteins on the basis of phosphate buffer and fractionation in 12% polyacrylamide gel.

The storage proteins spectrum of rice grains produced in our fractionation conditions consisted of 26-28 components with varying molecular weight from 136 to 15 kD (Figure 1). Registration of protein components was carried out by the relative electrophoretic mobility (REM) in the protein spectrum divided into: area A of slowly moving subunits with REM from 7 to 40, area B with components REM from 44 to 64, and

area C of fast moving proteins with REM from 70 to 90. Table 1 shows the protein formula of the analyzed seeds of 62 rice varieties. The analysis results showed that components of area A are the most informative (differentiating components are indicated by arrows), while components of areas B and C are less variable, similar in the number, intensity and REM.

Some varieties, such as Bakanasski, Priozermy 61, Lider, Madina and collectible sample 30-09 were heterogeneous in composition of storage proteins.

Cluster analysis on the similarities and differences in the component composition of



a) The distribution of the storage proteins components in rice seed electrophoretic spectrum of molecular weight, M -protein marker (company «Fermentas»);
b) rice varieties: 1 -Sonata; 2,3 - Marzhan; 4,5 - Kurchanka.

Fig. 1. Electrophoretic range of rice seed storage proteins

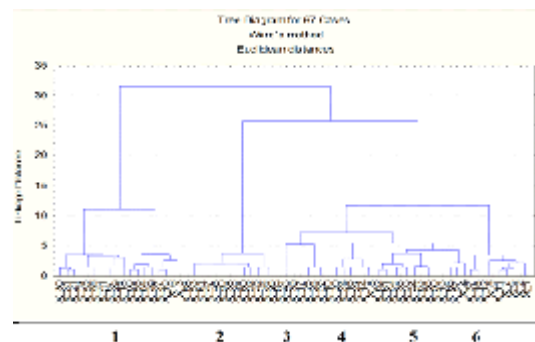


Fig. 2. Dendrogram of distribution of genotypes of rice at the similarities and differences in the composition of storage proteins in rice seed

Table 1. The composition of storage proteins collectible varieties of rice

Varieties and rice samples of collection	REM components, zone																																				
	A zone									A zone										C zone																	
	2									3										4																	
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	14	15	19	24	26	28	30	31	35	40	44	45	47	52	55	60	64	70	72	73	77	80	84	87	90		
REM	6	7	8	10	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	3
Viola	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	3
Kuban 3	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	3
Bakanasski 1	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Bakanasski 2	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Sonata	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Marzhan	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Kurchanka	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Darii 23	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Analog 2	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Sample 34-09	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Hankaisky 429	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Liman	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Sample 49-09	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Black rice	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Lebed	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Ametist	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
ARRI 10173	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
ARRI 10177	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
ARRI 10178	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Fisht	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Deti Vetra	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Lugovoi	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Priozerny 61. 1	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Priozerny 61. 2	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Sample 1-09	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Sample 4-09	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Sample 9-09	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Sample 10-09	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	
Sample 29-09	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	
Sample 30-09 1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	

reserve proteins showed that rice accessions differ in intensity, and on the presence or absence of individual components in the protein spectrum. All genotypes were distributed in 6 clusters, where cluster 1 was the most numerous and consisted of 18 samples. The genotypes of this cluster were characterized by presence of a protein band with an REM 24 in the spectrum, while the other collectible samples did not have this component. This cluster contains the significant part of Kazakhstan breeding: Bakanasski, Marzhan,

Madina, Pakli, KazNIIR 5, Opytny, Altynai. The exceptions were varieties Aral 202 and Aru, which became part of clusters 4 and 5. A significant part of the collection consists of varieties and collectible samples of breeding of the All-Russian Rice Research Institute (Figure 2).

These samples showed a considerable variety and were distributed in all six groups based on similarities and differences in the composition of proteins (Table 2).

Table 2. Cluster distribution of rice varieties on the intensity and the presence of components of storage proteins in the electrophoretic spectrum

Number of clusters	Number of sub clusters	Number of samples	REM							
			6	7	8	24	26	28	30	80
1	5	3	2	1	-	2	3	1-2	1	1-2
		4	1	1	-	2-3	3	2	1	2
		3	0-1	1-2	0-1	2-3	2-3	1-2	0-1	1-2
		4	1	-	1-2	2-3	3	1	0-1	2
2	2	10	1	-	1-2	-	3	1	-	2
		3	1-	2	1-2	-	2-3	1	-	1
3	2	4	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	1
		4	1-2	1	-	-	3	1	-	1
4	2	3	2	2	-	-	2-3	1-2	0-1	2
		3	2	1-2	-	-	3	2	1	2
5	4	2	1	1	-	-	2	1-2	-	2
		3	1	0-1	-	-	3	2	-	2
		5	1	1	-	-	3	1-2	1	2
		3	1-2	-	1-2	-	3	2	1	1-2
6	2	4	-	1-2	0-1	-	3	1-2	0-1	1-2
		5	-	2	1	-	3	1	0-1	0-1

Note: "-" absence component, "0-1" absence – presence, "1", "2", "3" - intensity

4 samples of cluster 13 showed significant similarity in the spectrum. Samples in the clusters 12 and 13 did not have a component with REM 30, whereas for genotypes of cluster 16 did not have a component with REM 6. Varieties of Russian breeding such as Viola, Kuban 3, Sonata, Kurchanka, Hankaisky 429, Liman, Lebed were grouped in this cluster. The obtained data show a significant similarity of varieties of domestic breeding, and the need to increase the genetic diversity of varieties created through the involvement of genetic sources of foreign origin.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The optimum conditions for extraction and fractionation of rice reserve proteins and a way of components registering were selected in the result of researches.
2. The most variable area of the protein band of the spectrum is revealed, analyses were done and protein formula for 62 varieties from the rice collection were compiled.
3. Clustering was carried out based on the similarities and differences in the composition of grain reserve proteins.

Substantial similarity of domestic breeding rice varieties for protein characteristics was established.

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