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✉ sakhno2007@ukr.net, (099) 446-74-74**ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN *BRASSICA NAPUS* L. PLANTS EXPRESSING *LOX*-DEPENDENT *BAR* GENE**

Production of reactive oxygen species, including free radicals, is an integral part of plant metabolism. Antioxidant activity of plant tissues characterizes an ability to overcome excessive amounts of compounds such as superoxide and hydroxyl radicals, singlet oxygen, and hydrogen peroxide. It is provided by various antioxidant systems. There are enzymes (superoxide dismutase (SOD), peroxidase, catalase) and non-enzyme (proline, glutathione, ascorbic acid, fatty acids, polyphenols (tocopherols, anthocyanins, flavonoids, aromatic oxyacids)) antioxidants [1]. An increase in plant antioxidant activity influences positively on both the ability to grow faster as well as resist stresses of different origins [2–3]. Antioxidant activity has been intensively studying in crop species [4–6] and medicinal plants [7–8].

Previously we produced transgenic canola plants using our own *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated protocol and pICH 3744 vector which was kindly provided by Icon Genetics (Halle, Germany) [9]. The feature of this genetic construction was a location of the coding sequence for *BAR* gene without its own promoter near the right border of T-DNA and between two *lox* A and M sites which were the elements of Cre/*lox* recombination system of P1 phage. The *BAR* gene from *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* confers resistance to Bayer's herbicides with phosphinothricin (PPT, glufosinate) as active ingredient. These herbicides inhibit glutamine synthase [10] that plays a key role in assimilation of nitrogen and regulation of its metabolism in plants. SOD activity, as a measure of antioxidant activity, has been determined in seeds of commercial herbicide-resistant varieties of canola and maize and compared to activity of the untransformed progenitors [11]. We studied SOD activity in leaf tissue of transgenic canola plants expressing the *lox*-dependent *BAR* gene [12] in non-stress conditions. This parameter, however, has not yet been explored under stress (herbicide application). In

addition, data concerning total radical scavenging activity in herbicide-resistant plants are absent. Investigation of these characteristics assist in determining if there are unintended biochemical changes in transgenic canola plants in comparison with untransformed canola plants.

Materials and methods***Plant material and growth conditions.***

Spring canola plants cv Kalinovskii were used as the controls for transgenic ones (lines T₃5/44/1 and T₃5/44/2). Analyzed transformants were homozygous plants from the third generation. They were produced after self-pollination of primary lines and chosen as ones demonstrating the highest resistance to Basta herbicide treatment under greenhouse conditions among seven tested lines from the T₁ generation. Plants were grown on agar-solidified MS medium without hormones [13] in Magenta™ Boxes under *in vitro* conditions (+23°C, 4000 – 5000 lux, 14 (light) /10 (dark) h). The upper buds were also cultured on MS media supplemented with phosphinothricin (10 mg/L). Sterile solution of herbicide was added to the media after autoclaving. After four weeks of growth the fresh weight (FW), total soluble protein content, total radical scavenging activity, and SOD activity were measured. Fresh leaves (100 mg) was ground with 1 mL of 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) in a mixer mill Retsch MM 400 (Germany) with a vibration frequency of 25 Hz for 3 min and then centrifuged at 13000 g (4°C) for 15 min. The supernatant was used for the analyses.

Determination of total soluble protein (TSP) content. TSP was determined using Bradford's method [14] with bovine serum albumin (Fermentas, Lithuania) as a standard. The optical density of the reaction mixture was detected at 595 nm by BioPhotometer Eppendorf, v.1.35 (Germany).

SOD activity assay. SOD activity was measured using a method of nitroblue tetrazolium photo-

chemical oxidation [15] with slight modifications [12]. The absorbance by the reaction mixture in illuminated probes was read at 550 nm by BioPhotometer Eppendorf (Germany) versus the ones of dark probes.

Total radical scavenging activity assay. A DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) assay was used for total radical scavenging activity evaluation [16]. Reactions were conducted in 96-well microplates [17].

Statistical analysis. The experiments were repeated three times independently, and each data point was the mean of three replicates. The mean, standard deviation, confidence interval and Student's t-test for statistical significance were calculated using Microsoft® Office Excel 2003 (Microsoft Corporation) standard functions.

Results and discussion

We have analyzed some growth and biochemical parameters of transgenic canola plants expressing the *lox*-dependent *BAR* gene. Despite the introduction of the *BAR* gene without its own promoter, transformed canola shoots were regenerated and selected on media containing phosphinothricin [9]. It had been supposed that expression of the target gene occurred due to its special location in the vector, namely near the right border of T-DNA and between two *lox* sites [18]. Transgenic T₃5/44/1 and T₃5/44/2 lines and untransformed control plants produced fresh weight without differences when they were cultivated on media without phosphinothricin (Fig. 1 A).

The upper buds of control plants had no ability to photosynthesis, bleached, formed no roots, and died under herbicide pressure but transgenic lines formed roots and new green leaves. Transgenic plants produced similar fresh weight on media both with phosphinothricin and without this herbicide (Fig. 1 A). Similar results were obtained for *N. tabacum* [19–20], tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) and potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) [19] that expressed the *BAR* gene introduced via other vectors. Fresh shoot weight exhibited no significant difference in transformed *Lotus corniculatus* shoots expressing *BAR* gene when they were grown *in vitro* before and after Basta application [21].

Leaves of 28-day-old plants were used for biochemical analyses. TSP content was similar in plants tested under normal growth conditions (Fig. 1B). No significant changes were detected in transgenic plants under growth on the media with PPT as well as after cultivation without it.

SOD activity exhibited no significant differences in leaves of control (25.2±1.5 U mg⁻¹ protein) and transgenic canola plants (24.8±1.2 and 26.0±0.9 U mg⁻¹ protein for T₃5/44/1 and T₃5/44/2, respectively) in growth on MS medium. Furthermore, the changes in SOD activity were not detected in transgenic plants grown with PPT or in its absence (Fig. 2A). When SOD activity was tested in commercial canola seeds, an decrease in SOD activity by 25 % was shown for plants of MS1/RF1 event and no significant changes were detected for ones of MS8/RF3 event [11].

Both events have the *BAR* gene in their nuclear genomes. Most transgenic plants including ones expressing heterologous *SOD* genes possess SOD activity similar to initial plants in non-stress conditions [22]. Sometimes it was lower as in the case of FeSOD overproducing tobacco plants which showed approximately one-half of the endogenous FeSOD activity that was found in nontransgenic plants [23]. Increase in SOD activity due to heterologous gene expression may reach up to 5-fold but the transgenic canola plants failed to survive past the first generation [24]. There are two groups of transgenic canola plants obtained in our experiments characterized by elevated SOD activity under normal growth conditions [12]. They expressed heterologous human interferon alpha 2b gene (*HuInf-α2b*) and *CYP11A1* gene for cytochrome P450_{SCC} from bovine adrenal cortex mitochondria. Improved tolerance to osmotic and heat stresses for these plants in comparison with untransformed ones has been demonstrated [25–26].

The results of the DPPH assay revealed no significant differences between the control and the *BAR* gene canola plants cultivated without herbicide addition nor transgenic lines grown on media with or without PPT (Fig. 2 B). Antioxidant activity of canola leaves measured as total radical scavenging activity is higher than most other crops [27]. *B. napus* plants possessing antioxidant activity up to 4-fold higher than in original controls have been obtained as a result of introduction *PAP1* (Production of Anthocyanin Pigment 1) gene from *Arabidopsis thaliana* into the canola nuclear genome [28]. These transgenic plants exhibited purple leaves. Differences in their coloration depended on changes in anthocyanin synthesis induced by expression of the heterologous *PAP1* gene. The *BAR* gene was used as the selective marker in the vector bearing the *PAP1* gene. It had no influence on antioxidant activity in the obtained transgenic canola plants. In our experiments expression of *lox*-

dependent *BAR* gene in canola plants produced no significant changes in total radical scavenging activity in comparison with untransformed plants under normal growth conditions. In addition, simi-

lar results from the DPPH assay were detected in transgenic plants grown on media with or without phosphinothricin.

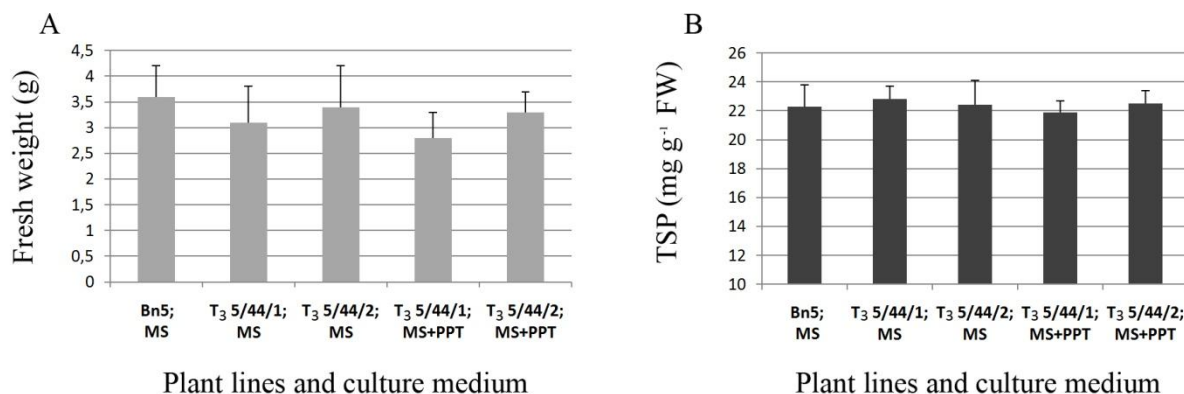


Fig. 1. Fresh weight of canola shoots grown *in vitro* for four weeks on agar solidified MS media with or without PPT (A) and total soluble protein content (B) in their leaves. *Here and in Fig. 2:* Bn5 are control plants cv Kalinovskii; T₃ 5/44/1 and T₃ 5/44/2 are transgenic plants expressing *lox*-dependent *BAR* gene. Error bars represent mean±one standard deviation from three replications.

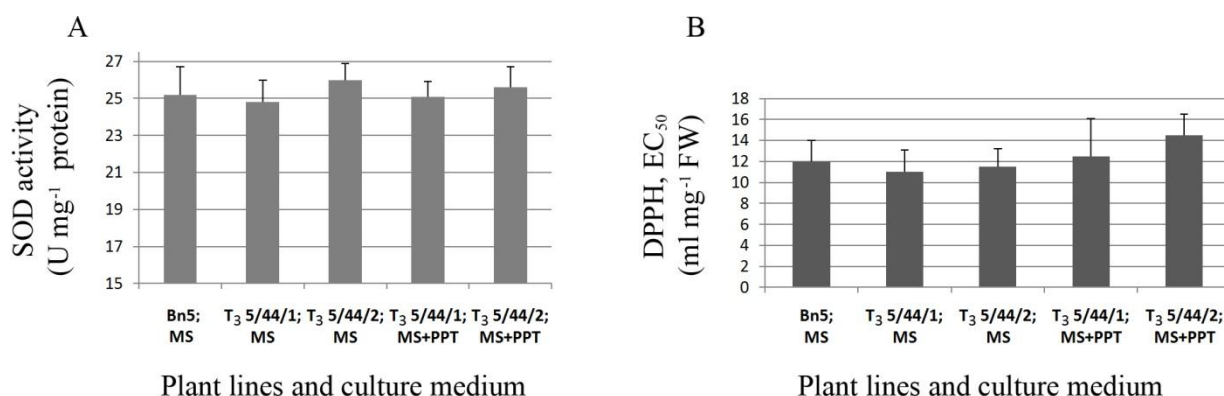


Fig. 2. SOD activity (A) and total radical scavenging activity (DPPH assay) (B) in canola leaves when shoots were grown *in vitro* for four weeks on agar solidified MS media with or without PPT.

Conclusions

We have found no significant differences in antioxidant activity from leaf extracts of untransformed canola plants under *in vitro* growth conditions in comparison with ones of phosphinothricin-resistant plants of the T₃ generation. This lack of effect was found for total radical scavenging activity measured by DPPH-assay and SOD activity evaluated photometrically using a nitroblue tetrazolium assay. No significant changes in parameters investigated were observed in transgenic plants cultivated on media with herbicide addition compared to

ones grown on media without herbicide. Fresh weight and total soluble protein content were similar in transgenic and untransformed canola plants under growth without phosphinothricin. Thus, *lox*-dependent *BAR* gene introduction and expression resulted in no significant differences in leaf antioxidant activity in transgenic canola plants comparing to untransformed controls.

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ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN *BRASSICA NAPUS* L. PLANTS EXPRESSING *LOX*-DEPENDENT *BAR* GENE

Aim. The study of possible unintended biochemical peculiarities of newly obtained herbicide-resistant canola (*Brassica napus* L.) plants expressing the *lox*-dependent *BAR* gene was the aim. **Methods.** Total soluble protein content, total free radical scavenging activity, and superoxide dismutase activity have been investigated using Bradford's, DPPH, and nitroblue tetrazolium assays, respectively. Fresh weight of plants grown on media with or without phosphinothricin was also measured. **Results.** The antioxidant activity of leaf extracts of untransformed plants under *in vitro* growth conditions had no significant differences in comparison with ones of phosphinothricin-resistant plants in the third generation. No significant changes in parameters investigated were observed in transgenic plants cultivated on media with herbicide addition compared to ones grown on media without it. Fresh weight and total soluble protein content were similar in transgenic and untransformed canola plants under growth without phosphinothricin. **Conclusions.** *Lox*-dependent *BAR* gene introduction and expression resulted in no significant differences in leaf antioxidant activity in transgenic canola plants comparing to untransformed controls.

Keywords: *Brassica napus*, antioxidant activity, DPPH, glufosinate, superoxide dismutase.