Salinity stress in plant and An important Antioxidant enzyme

Arshad Naji Alhasnawi[1&3*], Ahsan A. Kadhimi[1&4], Anizan Isahak[2], Azhar Mohamad[5], Febri Doni[1], Wan Mohtar Wan Yusoff[1] & Che Radziah Binti Mohd. Zain[1*]

[1]School of Biosciences & Biotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
[2]School of Environmental Science and Natural Resources, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
[3]University Presidency, Al- Muthanna University, Al- Muthanna, Iraq
[4]University of Baghdad, Ministry of Higher Education, Baghdad, Iraq
[5] Malaysian Nuclear Agency, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
*Correspondence email:1. Arshad Naji Alhasnawi; arshadnhiq@gmail.com
2. Che-Radziah Che Mohd Zain; cradziah@ukm.edu.my

Abstract: Salinity restricts the construction abilities of cultivation soils in large areas around the world. The attempts to expand stress tolerant plants are of enormous significance to enhance crop production. The resistance of plant to salinity stress efficiency of the antioxidant system. Salt stress is recognized to bring the structure of mechanical oxygen type and of their scavenger, nonenzymatic or enzymes low molecular group antioxidants, in plant cell antioxidant enzymes have been noticed as the defensive team, whose merged intention is to defend cells from oxidative hurt, important antioxidant enzymes in the metabolism of ROS (reactive oxygen species) produced under salt stress. The function of antioxidant enzymes as the elements of the major tolerance mechanisms expanded in reaction to salt stress.

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1. Introduction

The environmental issue that restricts crop production, principally in semiarid and arid areas is soaring salinity. The irrigated soils around the world have raised attentiveness of salts moreover in the irrigation water or in the soil (Jin et al., 2010). Salinity is one of the major global problems in agriculture and it affects 20% of all agricultural land (FAO 2008). Soil salinity is a main restriction to food manufacture because it restricts crop production and limits utilize of land formerly uncultivated. Soil and water management preparations have made easy agricultural output on soils marginalized by salinity other than extra increase by these techniques looks difficult. Generally, crops are salt susceptible or oversensitive plants (glycophytes) on the contrary to halophytes, which are citizen plants of saline surroundings (Keshtehgar, et al., 2013).

Salinity stress affects agricultural yield negatively during the world influencing production whether it is for economic or continuation or gain. The plant reacts to salinity includes of many procedures that must purpose in harmonization to improve both ion disequilibrium and cellular hyperosmolarity. Additionally, crop plants must be able to pleasing biomass construction in saline surroundings (yield constancy). Yield constancy and tolerance are multifaceted genetic characteristics that are hard to set up in crops since salt stress may happen as a terrible incident, be inflicted intermittently or continuously , or become progressively more strict and at any stage during improvement (Yokoi et al., 2002).

A reaction to all abiotic stresses can be sub-acute and acute naturally, where acute reactions signify cases where cell death is a straight consequence and sub-acute reactions signify cases where the stress guides to introduction of adaptive alterations in gene and biochemical term (Toivonen, 2005). These cytotoxic interaction oxygen kinds can critically disturb usual metabolism during oxidative hurt to nucleic acids, protein and lipids (Parida et al. 2004b). The actions of the antioxidative enzymes for instance superoxide dismutase, catalase (CAT), glutathione reductase (GR), ascorbate peroxidase (APX), and guaiacol peroxidase (POD), enhance under high salinity and a connection of these salt tolerance and enzyme levels presents in mangroves (Parida et al. 2004b; Takemura et al. 2000). To be capable to tolerate oxidative hurt under situations which favors enhanced oxidative stress for instance salinity, plants must have well-organized antioxidant system. Plant cells have developed a multifaceted antioxidant system, which is arranged of low molecular group antioxidants (carotenoids, ascorbate and glutathione) in addition to ROS searching enzymes, for instance glutathione reducatse (GR), ascorbate eroxidase (APX), catalase (CAT), guaiacol peroxidase (GPX) and superoxide dismutase (SOD)(Bhardwaj et al., 2007).

This review focuses on an important antioxidant enzymes development stress-tolerant in plants have developed several molecular and biochemical mechanisms to endure under stress situations. The oxidative stress and antioxidative system under abiotic stress situations have as well been reviewed.

2. Tolerance mechanisms of abiotic stress

Confrontation to ecological stress happens when a plant endures the compulsory stress and might happen from either a mechanism or tolerance that authorizes prevention of the circumstances. Total plant mechanism can give to the prevention of stress throughout the plants life phase and prevention can happen at the cellular level. Plants are either inactive throughout the salt period or there must be cellular modification to endure the saline surroundings (Yokoi et al. 2002) .

Plants have numerous mechanisms for coping with salinity. Plant salt tolerance is managed by a number of salt receptive genes (Diao et al. 2010; Wang, et al. 2010). These genes comprise those concerned in managing osmoticum and in searching ROS, in addition to antiporter genes, and others (Munns and Tester 2008). The mechanisms of salt conflict in plants may engage limited efflux of salt ions out of cells, uptake of salt ions into plant cells, osmotic adjustment and vacuolar compartmentalization (Munns and Tester 2008). In salinized soil, crop plants frequently attempt to avoid salt growth through mechanisms that efficiently exclude Cl^- and Na^+ from shoots and roots whereas water is started from the soil (Munns and Tester 2008).

Tolerance to abiotic stresses is connected to modifications of physiological and morphological characteristics; these include modifies in plant structural design, difference in leaf cuticle width, germination, stomatal parameter, hormonal regulation, antioxidant capability, protein and membrane stability, preservation of root morphology and photosynthesis (Edmeades et al., 2001). Mansour et al. (2003) showed that plant salt tolerance is managed at the cellular level with ion confiscation in vacuoles or ion elimination at plasma coverings being the most convincing situations for the demonstration of salinity tolerance in plants. The damage experienced by plants under toxic salt levels consequence consequently from both osmotic and ionic injures because of lowered water prospective (Kefu et al. 2003).

Salt tolerance definite as a multifaceted characteristic concerning reaction to cellular ionic and osmotic stresses, following inferior stresses (e.g. oxidative stress), and full plant harmonization. The polygenic and complexity character of salt-stress tolerance are significant issues giving to the problems in reproduction salt-tolerant crop diversities (Flowers 2004). Bhatnagar-Mathur et al. (2008) stated that salinity tolerance was not connected to variations in the accretion of Na in millet, sorghum and chickpea; thus, an approach of Na secretion would show insufficient in these crop plants. Conversely, the bread wheat cultivar Hesheny 3, converted with the vacuole H^+/Na^+ antiproton gene AtNHX1, was assessed under saline soil situations and in field plan assessments. The transgenic plants demonstrated a reasonable enhance in grain yield (Xue et al. 2004).

Tolerance to salinity pressure has been frequently connected with oxidative stress, since one of the outcomes of disclosure to salinity is the construction of ROS, for instance superoxide radicals ($O_2^{\bullet -}$), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), and hydroxyl radicals ($OH^{\bullet}$) (Apel and Hirt, 2004). Generally, abiotic stressors will make perturbations in the vegetable or fruit cellular homeostasis which will after that cause the improved generation of ROS in the endoplasmic recticulum, peroxisomes, mitochondria, chloroplasts , cytoplasm, and apoplast (Jaspers & Kangasjärvi, 2010). The capability of the cell to originally manage will depend mostly on the endogenous free essential scavenging capability (Mittler, 2002). the halophytic nature of *Sesuvium portulacastrum* L. below optimal applications of salt (200 mM NaCl) could be because of: (1) superior osmotic modification to salt stress during overload inorganic ions (sodium) and lower applications of glycine betaine and proline , in addition to because of the lower levels of oxidative hurt to casings, (2) the capability to preserve better interior water equilibrium and (3) lightly tuned antioxidant enzyme actions (Lokhande, et al. 2011).

It is essential to take into account that plants react to salinity by applying two major tolerance machineries: the first machineries of osmotic acceptance to evade the osmotic influence of the salt exterior the roots that happens usually over short times and at low stress levels of machineries of ionic acceptance and salt stress, to evade the toxic influence of the salt contained by the plant, the major influence made by high or long-standing stress levels. Conversely, the timescale over which ion-particular hurt is marketed relied on the salt compassion of the type and stress rank. Therefore, the ionspecific influence will begin previously in plants with a low capability to adjust the transfer of saline ions to the wound, or when soaring salt ranks are used. Even though the two stages are normally divided in time for the majority plants, it is as well probable for ion toxicity to obtain influence throughout the first stage itself and for osmotic influence s to continue in the second stage (De Costa et al. 2007; Muñoz-Mayor et al. 2008).

3. Oxidative Stress

High salt concentration in soil imposes both ionic and osmotic stress on plants and these crucial results guide to inferior stresses by enhancing the construction of ROS which ultimately causes oxidative stress (Gill and Tuteja 2010; Tuteja et al. 2012a, b)

Oxidative stress happens when plants are represented to different shapes of stress (Krause 1994) .

Oxidative hit on proteins causes site particular amino acid adjustments, destruction of the peptide sequence, aggregation of cross correlated response produces and enhanced inclination to proteolysis. In addition, ROS can make several gashes in DNA that reasons mutations, deletions and other deadly genetic outcomes (Srivalli et al. 2003). Additionally, there is proof that salt stress can make situations of oxidative stress, as general plant reactions to diverse biotic and abiotic stresses are went faster, for instance accumulation and/or generation of ROS, comprising hydroxyl radicals, superoxide anion, and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)(Kovtun et al. 2000).

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) namely hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), hydroxyl radicals ($OH^{\bullet}$) and super oxide radicals ($O_2^{\bullet-}$), are created in aerobic cellular procedures for instance oxidation of glycolate (photorespiration), or chloroplast and mitochondrial electron transport glucose and xanthine, under stress situations because of metabolic troubles. ROS construction enhances under abiotic stresses comprising salinity (Hernandez , 2001).

If once, the superoxide and H_2O_2 toxicity have been produced after that they recognized to a flow of responses that effect into the construction of hydroxyl fundamentals and other critical type for instance lipid peroxidises those obstruct plant procedures and cellular elements (Miller et al. 2010). In particular, these ROS are extra toxic in the lack of defensive machinery in the plant and be able to reason DNA, hormonal imbalances, lipid peroxidation, oxidation of nucleic acids and protein denaturation , even mutation (Vaidyanathan et al. 2003).

To avoid the potential cytotoxic influences of ROS, plants have expanded a extremely proficient antioxidant protection system that is shaped by enzymatic and non-enzymatic elements, which generally preserve ROS balance within the cell (Apel and Hirt 2004). Taken together, the coordinated function of antioxidant enzymes (GPX, SOD, GR and APX) and nonenzymatic antioxidants (GSH and AsA) as well as proline content reduced the oxidative stress and complemented the growth and photosynthesis of Pea DNA helicase 45 (PDH45) overexpressing T1 transgenic plants under salinity stress and produced normal yield. The data showed here also suggests that PDH45 could be an idyllic applicant for expanding a diversity of crops tolerant to salinity stress (Gill et al. 2013).

4. Antioxidative system

The contribution of antioxidative response systems (ARS) in salt acceptance was frequently stated in halophytes (Tester and Davenport, 2003; Ashraf and Harris, 2004).

Drought and salinity and are deep-rooted to make oxidative stress. Throughout salinity-persuaded oxidative stress, accessibility of atmospheric CO_2 is decreased as a result of improved stomatal consumptionand closure of NADPH by the Calvin Cycle is reduced. When ferrodoxine is over-decreased throughout photosynthetic electron convey, electrons may be conveyed from PS-I to oxygen to shape superoxide fundamentals ($O_2^{\bullet-}$) by the procedure named Mehler Reaction, which begins sequence responses that create more felled oxygen radicals (Hsu and Kao, 2003). These cytotoxic ROS are incessantly produced throughout usual metabolic procedures in the cytoplasm, peroxisomes and mitochondria and they can devastate usual metabolism during oxidative hurt of nucleic acids, proteins, and lipids when they are created in overload (McCord, 2000).

The discrepancy alterations in the levels of the isoforms because of NaCl stress may be practical as indicators for identifying salt tolerance in mangroves. Additional, full analysis of the isoforms of these antioxidative enzymes is needed for applying the diverse isoforms as salt stress indicators. Our results indicate that the overproduction of H_2O_2 by NaCl treatment functions as a signal of salt stress and causes (Parida, et al. 2004a). An efficient co-ordination of the enzymatic antioxidant machinery components and high concentration of AsA and GSH can help in counteracting the deleterious effects of ROS under salinity stress. Therefore, salinity tolerance may be correlated with an induced or constitutively increased level of the antioxidant activity (Gill and Tuteja 2010).

During salt stress, excessive generation of ROS for instance hydroxyl radical ($OH^{\bullet}$), singlet oxygen ($^1O_2$), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), and superoxide radical ($O_2^{\bullet-}$), happens. These cytotoxic made active oxygen types can critically disturb usual metabolism during oxidative hurt to nucleic acids, proteins and membranes (Apel and Hirt 2004). During salt stress, excessive generation of ROS for instance hydroxyl radical ($OH^{\bullet}$), singlet oxygen ($^1O_2$), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), and superoxide radical ($O_2^{\bullet-}$), happens. These cytotoxic stimulated oxygen type can critically disturb usual metabolism during oxidative hurt to nucleic acids, proteins and membranes (Apel and Hirt 2004).

Plant cells include security mechanisms that can reduce oxidative hurt reasoned by ROS. The introduction of ROS-scavenging enzymes, contain ascorbate peroxidase (APX), peroxidase (POD), catalase (CAT),and superoxide dismutase (SOD)is the most ordinary mechanism for detoxification of ROS manufactured throughout stress reaction. The stable-condition ranks of ROS in plants cells are concluded by the equilibrium between the activities of scavenging enzymes and generation of ROS (Apel and Hirt 2004). Antioxidant protection system plays an essential role in salt tolerance in different plant type (Abogadallah and Quick, 2009; Hasegawa et al., 2000).

To satisfy ROS, plant issues and cells generally have powerful enzymatic ROS-scavenging systems, for instance, catalase (CAT), glutathione reductase (GR), guaiacol peroxidase (POD), and ascorbate–glutathione cycle (ASC–GSH); the second contains superoxide dismutase (SOD), monodehydroascorbate reductase (MDHAR), dehydroascorbate reductase (DHAR), and ascorbate peroxidase (APX). Upon salinity stress, the synchronized actions of the several shapes of these antioxidant enzymes in the diverse cell sections attain equilibrium between the rate of construction and deduction of ROS and preserve ROS at the appropriate levels needed for cell signaling (Munns and Tester 2008). GSH is a sulfhydryl group containing water-soluble tripeptide that acts as a foundation for dehydroascorbate reductase in the ascorbate–glutathione (AsA–GSH) cycle. GSH directly scavenges $OH^{\bullet}$ and $^1O2$ and can protect enzyme thiol groups (Gill andTuteja 2010).

5. Biochemical and molecular levels in salt stress

Abiotic stress guides to a sequence of molecular, biochemical, physiological, and morphological adjusts that negatively have an effect on plant productivity and growth (Wang et al., 2001). Under saline situations, the plants are unsuccessful to preserve the necessary equilibrium of organic ingredients guiding to repressed yield and growth. In developing countries, the restricted providing of good superiority waters in various semi-arid and arid areas requirements the applying of saline water anywhere accessible for crop construction. This, consecutively, needs the showing of crop plant diversities for their acceptance to salinity. Showing for enhanced salt acceptance is hard in the ground reason of temporal, lateral and vertical inconsistency in salt circulation within the soil pro fi le. Additionally, plant salt acceptance differs with ontogeny, the development factor calculated and ecological aspects. Salinity has been a hazard to farming in different elements of the world for over 3,000 years and this hazard is developing extremely (Ahmad et al., 2010, 2011, 2012)

To deal with the harmful results of salt stress, plants have developed numerous molecular and biochemical mechanisms. Several of the biochemical approaches are (i) discriminating exclusion or build up of salt ions, (ii) manage of ion uptake by means of roots and convey into leaves, (iii) ion compartmentalization (iv) combination of companionable osmolytes, (v) modification in photosynthetic path, (vi) adjusts in membrane construction, (vii) introduction of antioxidative enzymes and (viii) motivation of phytohormones (Parida and Das, 2005).

The biochemical protection system as well contains tocopherols, glutathione ,ascorbate, and carotenoids. A number of researchers have proposed that the action of proline, glycine-betaine ,poliols, and sugars could be to defend cells alongside the hydroxyl radical (Sickler et al. 2007). Proline content and soluble sugars as an osmoregulation enhanced noticeably at the maximum NaCl attentiveness (Baneh, et al. 2013). Proteins that build up in plants under saline situations may present a storage shape of nitrogen that is re-used later and may be a factor in osmotic modification (Keshtehgar, et al., 2013).

Sodicity has an effect on plant development through its influences on the soil features, typically the congestion of soil holes by clay elements guiding to outside crusting, decreased water penetration and low ventilation of the soil outline. These causes less accessible water for the plant's utilizing. In contrast, salinity, during the influences of overload of Cl^- and Na^+ ions, has an effect on plants during the toxicity of riveted ions, influences on osmotic potential and interfering in the combination of other mineral factors (Sairam and Tyagi, 2004).

In addition to these organic solutes, Na^+/K^+ and Na^+/Ca^{+2} ratios are useful indicators of the degree of plant resistance to salinity (Juan et al. 2005). Sodium, which collects in plants producing under saline situations, causes ionic inequities, for instance reduced uptake of Cu, Fe, K, and N (Turan et al. 2007). Osmotic stress-made signaling engages alterations in plasma membrane Ca_2^+-ATPase and H^+-ATPase performances that trigger showed alterations of apoplastic production of ROS, cytoplasmic pH, and Ca_2^+ influx (Beffagna et al. 2005). It is well renowned that a superior level of salinity tolerance in plants is connected to a more proficient system for discriminating uptake of Ca^{+2} and/or K^+ over Na^+ (Wang et al. 2009; Wu and Wang 2012).

Carbohydrates for instance starch and sugars (fructans, sucrose, fructose, glucose etc.) accrue in salt stress (Parida et al. 2002). Their main purposes are radical scavenging, carbon storeroom, osmotic adjustment, and osmoprotection. Salt stress enhances decreasing sugars (fructose, glucose), fructans and sucrose, in a amount of plants (Singh et al. 2000). To contain the ionic equilibrium in the vacuoles, cytoplasm collects low-molecular-accumulation composites named companionable solutes because they do not obstruct with usual biochemical responses; rather they restore water in biochemical response (Ashihara et al. 2003).

Improvement of conflict alongside both ion toxicity and hyperosmotic stress may as well be attained by means of molecular reproduction of salt-accepted plants utilizing either molecular indicator (Witcombe et al. 2008). Munns and James (2003) discuss that quick showing techniques should evade the requirement to produce plants under managed situations, that upcoming improvement of molecular indicators, gene finding applying microarray techniques, and pyramiding genes be able to decrease the work engaged in phenotypic monitors.

Plants present salinity acceptance by getting better the antioxidant machinery and photosynthesis in rice transgenic Oryza sativa L. cv. Pusa Basmati 1 (PB1). The oxidative stress parameters and Na^+ ion concentration in leaves of the 200 mM NaCl considerably decreased the leaf region, plant dry mass, intercellular CO_2 (Ci), stomatal conductance (gs), net photosynthetic rate (PN), chlorophyll (Chl) substance in WT plants as evaluated to the transgenics. The T1 transgenics showed higher ascorbate (AsA) and glutathione (GSH) substances under salinity stress. The performances of antioxidant enzymes viz. guaiacol peroxidase (GPX) ,glutathione reductase (GR), ascorbate peroxidase (APX), and superoxide dismutase (SOD)were considerably superior in transgenics; proposing the subsistence of a proficient antioxidant protection system to deal with salinity provoked-oxidative hurt (Gill et al. 2013).

ABA manages molecular and physiological procedures engaged in the reaction of plants to ecological stresses. Suboptimal surroundings frequently make oxidative hurt from automatic oxygen radicals. Consequently, much concentration is presently concentrated on the two major molybdo-enzymes, XDH and AO, in the research of plant reactions to ecological stresses. The performance of XDH and Aldehyde oxidase (AO) enhanced subsequent accumulation of cadmium to the nutrient explanation (Jiang and Wang 2007).

6. Discussion

Amassing of soaring levels of salts in the soil is trait of semi-arid and arid areas. All salts can alter plant growth but not all inhibit growth (Bhat, et al. 2013). Salinity reasons negative influences on biochemical and physiological performance, plant development, growth, which is because of osmotic stress, particular ion toxicity, nutritional disproportion, or a arrangement of these features (Ashraf 2004) .

In salt stress, the action of antioxidant enzymes turns out to be superior with the purpose of eliminating more ROS (Parida and Das 2005). A strong relationship between the level of salt tolerance and effectiveness of antioxidant protection system has been stated in several plants (Benavides et al. 2000). In plants salt stress make superior attentiveness of ROS/intermediary for instance $O_2^{\bullet -}$, $OH^{\bullet}$ and H_2O_2 because of the damaged selection transfer procedures in photorespiration, mitochondria and chloroplast path. Numerous researches demonstrated the overproduction of ROS in plants in saline situations and ROS-persuaded membrane injure is a main reason of cellular toxicity by salinity (Mittova et al. 2004; Hasanuzzaman et al. 2011a,b). At high attentiveness of salt in the soil, plant development and growth (containing yield) are decreased during three major methods (Flowers and Flowers, 2005):

(i): the hydrophilic character of salt facilitates it to attract water to itself in this manner efficiently restrictive the water accessible for plants to soak up, guiding to osmotic stress and ultimately dehydration of the plants and probably death; (ii): the plants as well soak up the salt and since they have no mechanism for expelling or excluding salt, sodium and chloride ions accrue to toxic levels in their cells, finally guiding to death in difficult conditions; and (iii): interfering by these surplus salts of the uptake of critical nutrients.

In taking into consideration the relationships between signaling and ROS metabolism and plant reactions to salinity, Oxidative stress is described with the overproduction of ROS signified mainly by singlet oxygen, hydroxyl radical, hydrogen peroxide, and superoxide anion. Plants have self-protective mechanisms and develop numerous biochemical approaches to evade hurt reasoned by ROS. Plant enzymatic protections contain antioxidant enzymes for instance the catalase, ascorbate peroxidase, glutathione peroxidase, superoxide dismutase, andphenol peroxidase , which, alongside other enzymes of the ascorbate-glutathione series, support the scavenging of ROS (Hernandez et al. 2001; Hong et al. 2007). The result of salt stress and dehydration is the enhancement of ROS, which contain hydrogen peroxide, hydroxyl radicals, superoxide anion radicals, and singlet oxygen (Apel and Hirt, 2004).

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