Molecular cloning and functional analysis of the thioredoxin gene *SikTrxh* from *Saussurea involucrata*

L. ZHANG1,+, C. LIU2,+, F.F. CHENG3,+, X.Y. GUO3, Y.X. LI1, A.Y. WANG3, and J.B. ZHU3,*

1 Shihezi University of Medicine, Shihezi 832003, P.R. China
2 Agriculture College of Xinjiang Agriculture University, Urumqi, 830052, P.R. China
3 College of Life Science, Shihezi University, Shihezi 832003, P.R. China

*Corresponding author: E-mail: jianboz9@sina.com

**Abstract**

Thioredoxins are oxidoreductases that help to maintain redox homeostasis in plants under abiotic stress. In this study, a new thioredoxin gene, *SikTrxh*, was cloned from *Saussurea involucrata* (Kar. & Kir.), a perennial herb that grows in the high alpine mountains of Central Asia. Bioinformatics analysis shows that the full-length cDNA of *SikTrxh* consisted of 565 bp with a 354-bp open reading frame and encoded a 117 amino acid protein. Using quantitative reverse transcription (RT) PCR, we found that the expression of the *SikTrxh* gene was induced by salt, cold, and drought stresses, suggesting that this protein played a significant role in plant defense. Subcellular localization confirmed that the protein was localized to the mitochondria. A vector carrying *SikTrxh* was inserted into tobacco, and successfully modified plants were identified by RT-PCR. Physiological indicators and antioxidant enzyme activities were measured under low temperature, and salt and drought stresses. Our results show that malondialdehyde content and relative electrolyte leakage increased in both wild-type and *SikTrxh*-overexpressing transgenic plants; however, these increases were significantly higher in the wild-type plants than in the transgenic plants. We also found that photosystem II photoinhibition was lower in the transgenic plants than in the wild-type plants, and that activities of reactive oxygen species-scavenging enzymes were higher in the transgenic plants than in the wild-type plants. We conclude that *SikTrxh* can reduce toxic effects of reactive oxygen species to protect the plasma membrane, thereby increasing plant resistance to abiotic stresses.

**Keywords:** abiotic stresses, reactive oxygen species, thioredoxins, tobacco.

**Introduction**

Adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme temperatures, saline-alkaline conditions, and drought, can inhibit the growth, development, and productivity of plants. Plants have evolved versatile redox signaling and regulation mechanisms, some of which are controlled by thioredoxins (TRXs), to maintain redox homeostasis in harsh environmental conditions. TRX is a generic term for the large family of small, versatile, redox proteins found in all organisms (Meyer et al. 2005, 2009, Park et al. 2009, Rivas et al. 2004). Trxs are small (roughly 10 - 12 kDa) oxidoreductases that contain a highly conserved Trp-Cys-(Gly/Pro)-Pro-Cys (WC(G/P)PC) active site motif (Holmgren 1989). The redox activity of these proteins relies on the two Cys residues that, when reduced, induce
reductive cleavage of a disulfide bond in target proteins via two nucleophilic substitution reactions (Serrato et al. 2003). These reactions allow Trxs to activate or deactivate the target protein and, consequently, the associated cellular redox pathway (Gromer et al. 2004). Trxs receive electrons from either one of two compartment-specific systems: the ferredoxin-TRX system, which reduces Trxs with electrons coming from ferredoxin through the action of ferredoxin-TRX reductase, or the NADPH-TRX system, in which NADPH-TRX reductase furnishes electrons from NADPH to Trxs (Gromer et al. 1998).

TRX proteins occur widely in plants, animals, and microorganisms. Large quantities of TRX have been identified in plants (Buchanan et al. 2005). Plant TRX proteins are divided into 6 types, according to their amino acid sequences and cellular distribution: f, m, x, y, h, and o (Nuruzzaman et al. 2008). It is thought that members of this large family regulate various redox-dependent cellular processes for a variety of proteins (Reichheld et al. 2002; Gelhaye et al. 2005, Hall et al. 2010, Meyer et al. 2012). The TRX type h proteins (TRXh) form the largest TRX family. TRXh has the most extensive cellular distribution, and different TRXh proteins have been located in subcellular structures such as cytoplasm (Montrichard et al. 2009), nucleus (Gelhaye et al. 2004), endoplasmic reticulum (Serrato et al. 2002), plasma membrane (Marcus et al. 1991), and mitochondria (Meng et al. 2010). They are the most structurally complex TRX proteins and have the greatest number of biochemical properties. The TRXh is considered to be the most versatile type in terms of redox pathways and other cellular processes involved in redox (Gelhaye et al. 2004, 2005). There are many TRXh genes in plants, 11 Trxh genes have been identified in Arabidopsis thaliana (Meyer et al. 2005), and there are at least 10 Trxh genes in rice (Xie et al. 2009). However, only a few functions have been elucidated for the h-type Trxs, which represent the largest group of these proteins identified by sequencing (Park et al. 2009).

Trxh5 in A. thaliana is important in resisting virus and microbial infection (Sweat et al. 2007, Park et al. 2017). Trxh1 and Trxh4 in rice are involved separately in the fine regulation of the stress response to high salt (Zhang et al. 2011) and low phosphorus (Ying et al. 2017). Trxh5 in barley is involved in the regulation of grain germination (Wong et al. 2002). Further research showed that during seed germination, Trxh regulates disulfide bonds to increase the activity of starch hydrolase and increase the solubility of seed storage protein, thus promoting seed germination (Häggland et al. 2013). Trxh is an electron donor that affects the activity of several oxidative stress response enzymes, including methionine sulfoxide reductase, peroxidase, and glutathione reductase (Roubier et al. 2001, Fomenko et al. 2002). It is also thought to participate in other plant developmental pathways, including self-incompatibility (Cabrillac et al. 2001), carbon metabolism, and nitrogen metabolism (Baumann et al. 2002). The cited studies indicate that the Trxh gene is important in regulating plant growth and development as well as being involved in the stress response. In addition the development of proteomics tools has permitted the identification of potential targets of many TRXh proteins as reviewed in Montrichard et al. (2009).

In the present study, we investigated the expression of a new Trxh gene isolated from Saussurea involucrata (Kar. & Kir.), referred to as SikTrxh. S. involucrata is a perennial herb that grows in the high mountains of central Asia, at altitudes of 2400 - 4100 m, where the climate is often below freezing and snowy. S. involucrata has evolved unique physiological and biochemical mechanisms that allow it to survive under these conditions, making it a good subject for the study of abiotic stress tolerance in plants. Therefore, we introduced the SikTrxh gene into tobacco plants, and investigated the tolerance of the transformed tobacco plants to cold, drought, and salt. We also studied the expression of genes and activities of antioxidant enzymes that alleviate oxidative damage, including superoxide dismutase (SOD), ascorbate peroxidase (APX), and catalase (CAT), together with the accumulation of the reactive oxygen species (ROS) hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) and superoxide radical anions (O₂⁻).

Materials and methods

Plants and growth conditions: Saussurea involucrata (Kar. & Kir.) seedlings were cultured in Murashige and Skoog (MS) solid medium in a growth chamber with a 70 - 80 % relative humidity, a 16-h photoperiod, a photon flux density of 200 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹, and day/night temperatures of 21/19 °C. Seeds of wild-type tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L. cv. NC 89) and transgenic tobacco plant lines were germinated in MS medium for two weeks and then transplanted to containers filled with a 3:1 soil:sand mixture. The seedlings were grown for eight weeks either in a controlled environmental chamber or a greenhouse. The chamber was set to 25/20 °C day/night temperatures, a 16-h photoperiod, and a photon flux density of 500 - 600 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹. The greenhouse was lit by natural light supplemented with high-pressure sodium lights; photon flux density was from 600 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹ at the pot level to 1600 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹ at the top of the plant. The positions of the plants were changed daily, and the plants were watered with a nutrient medium.

Cloning and sequence analysis of SikTrxh gene: Total RNA was isolated from leaves of S. involucrata using the TRIZol reagent (Takara Biotechnology, Shiga, Japan), and DNase I according to the manufacturer’s instructions. A full-length cDNA library of S. involucrata was constructed using the Creator SMART cDNA library construction kit (Clontech, Mountain View, CA, USA) following the procedure described by Zhu et al. (2006). Ninety-six single clones were randomly selected and sequenced. One cDNA sequence showed homology to a gene encoding a thioredoxin-like protein. This cDNA sequence was named SikTrxh. The 5' end, the CDS region, and the 3' end of the SikTrxh gene were identified using open reading frame finder and aligned with known sequence databases. The obtained SikTrxh sequence was subjected to sequence alignment using DNAMAN (v. 8.0). Phylogenetic tree
was reconstructed by MEGA 4.1 software (http://www.megasoftware.net) using the Neighbor-Joining method and 1 000 bootstrap replicates, bootstrap scores of < 50 % were deleted.

Construction of SikTrxh gene expression vector in plants: SikTrxh cDNA was amplified using the forward primer 5’-GGATCCAAAAATGGCGAAGAGGA-3′ (the BamHI site is underlined) and the reverse primer 5’-GAGCTCGGAACACATAAGTTGCTG-3′ (the SacI site is underlined) to construct the pBI121-SikTrxh recombinant plasmid. PCR products were digested with BamHI and SacI enzymes and ligated with the pBI121 vector, which contained the CaMV 35S promoter. After double digestion with the same enzymes, the β-glucuronidase (GUS) gene was replaced with the SikTrxh gene. The identity of the insert was confirmed by sequencing.

Subcellular localization of SikTrxh: The full-length open reading frame of SikTrxh without a stop codon was amplified by PCR with the primer SikTrxh-Sub, containing BamHI and XbaI restriction sites (Table 1 Suppl.). The fragment was then fused to the pCAMBIA2300-GFP expression vector to generate pCAMBIA2300-SikTrxh-GFP, which is driven by the CaMV 35S promoter. The p35S-SikTrxh-GFP plasmid and MT-rk mitochondria marker plasmid (Nelson et al. 2007) were transformed into Agrobacterium tumefaciens strain GV3101. These transformed constructs were infiltrated into tobacco abaxial leaf tissue using a syringe. The infiltrated leaves were incubated for 2 d in an irradiated cultivation chamber before being peeled. The subcellular localization of the GFP fusion protein was then imaged using a Leica SP8 confocal laser scanning microscope (Leica Microsystems, Heidelberg, Germany) with the excitation wavelengths set at 488, 561, and 633 nm.

Plant transformation and transgenic tobacco identification: To create the transgenic tobacco plants, the pBI121-SikTrxh recombinant plasmid was introduced into A. tumefaciens strain GV3101 and then transformed into the tobacco using cotyledons as explants. Selected shoots were regenerated in MS medium containing 50 mg dm⁻³ kanamycin. When they had rooted, the kanamycin-resistant plants were observed and analyzed. After a further 2 d of 4 °C cold treatment, the second and third fully expanded leaves from the tops of all the plants were harvested for determining the activity of antioxidant enzymes and gene expressions (see below). After a disinfector rinse, wild-type and transgenic seeds were separated and placed in a half MS medium. The seeds were stored at normal (20 °C) for 7 d or at low (4 °C) temperature for 14 d. Survival rate was recorded.

The drought tolerance tests were carried out in a greenhouse maintained under natural irradiance at temperatures 22 - 25 °C. The six-week-old seedlings of both wild-type and transgenic T₁ plants were watered, and each type of them were subsequently divided into two groups, i.e., a drought treatment group and a control group. Water was withheld from seedlings in the drought treatment for 12 d. Seedlings in the control group were watered every 2 d. After 12 d, the first and second fully expanded leaves from the tops of all the plants were harvested to determine the activity of antioxidant enzymes and gene expressions. Photographs of the plants were taken after 0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 d, the corresponding phenotypic changes were observed. After disinfection, seeds were separated and sown in the half MS medium with different polyethylene glycol (PEG)-6000 concentrations (0, 5, 10, and 15 %, m/v). Survival rate was recorded.

Six-week-old wild-type and transgenic T₁ plants were watered using a 150 mM NaCl solution for 12 d for the salinity tolerance tests. The control group was grown at 25 °C with non-saline water. After 12 d, the first and second fully expanded leaves from the tops of all plants were harvested to determine the activity of antioxidant enzymes and gene expressions. Photographs of the plants were taken after 0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 d, the phenotypic changes were observed. Disinfected seeds of both wild-type and transgenic plants were separated and seeded in the half MS medium containing a range of NaCl concentrations (0, 100, 150, and 200 mM). Survival rates were recorded. All tests were repeated three times to produce representative results, and each sample was prepared in triplicate.

Physiological measurements: Malondialdehyde (MDA) content was determined by the modified thiobarbituric acid reaction using a spectrophotometer (UV-160A, Shimadzu Scientific Instruments, Kyoto, Japan) as described by Du et al. (1992). Leaves excised from the tobacco plants were washed in deionized water, and leaf discs were punched out. Membrane damage was quantified by the MDA concentration.

Relative electrolyte leakage (REL) was determined using an EC215 conductivity meter (Markson Science, Del Mar, CA, USA), following the method described by Lutts and Kinet (1996). Relative conductance was calculated by the equation REL = (EC1 - CW)/(EC2 - CW) × 100, where EC1 is electrical conductivity during the first measurement, EC2 is electrical conductivity after boiling, and CW is conductivity of deionized water.

Maximal photochemical efficiency of PS II (Fv/Fm) was measured from the tobacco leaves using a portable fluorescence analyzer (DUAL-PAM-100, Walz, Effeltrich,
Chlorophyll content was measured using the technique described by Zhao et al. (2016). Leaves were frozen in liquid nitrogen before being placed in ethanol and heated in a water bath. Total chlorophyll content was quantified at absorbance $A_{654}$ on an Infinite M200 Pro microplate reader (Tecan Group, Männedorf, Switzerland) using the equation: chlorophyll content = $A_{654} / (39.8 \times 200 \text{ mg}) \times 100$, where $A_{654}$ is the absorbance reading and 200 mg is the fresh mass of the initial leaf sample (Tetley et al. 1974). These experiments were repeated three times.

The full-length cDNA of SikTrxh consisted of 565 bp with a 354-bp open reading frame that encodes a 117 amino acid protein. To better understand the features of SikTrxh, Fig. 1A shows the sequence analysis of Trx proteins isolated from S. involucrata and other plant species. It can be seen that SikTrxh contained the typical conserved dithiol/disulfide active site sequence WCGPC. A phylogenetic tree was constructed with rice OsTRXh1, OsTRXh2, OsTRXh3, OsTRXh6, AtTRXh1, AtTRXh3, AtTRXh4 and AtTRXh5, belonging to the TRXh subgroup I (Fig. 1B).

We used GFP as a fusion protein marker to identify the localization of the protein. In epidermal cells of tobacco leaves transiently expressing SikTrxh-GFP, GFP signals were localized to the mitochondria (Fig. 2A). The mitochondrial localization of SikTrxh-GFP was confirmed by co-localization with the mitochondrial marker MT-rk (Fig. 2B-D).

To investigate SikTrxh expression in different organs of S. involucrata, we used real time quantitative RT-PCR to detect SikTrxh in the plant roots, stems, and leaves. SikTrxh was expressed in all the organs, but the highest expressions were recorded in the roots, followed by the leaves and the stems (Fig. 34).

The relative expression of SikTrxh under different conditions was assessed using a site-directed mutagenesis approach. The leaves of wild-type and transgenic T2 tobacco plants treated with the above mentioned stress conditions were also used for the ROS-related stress-responsive genes superoxide dismutase (NtSOD), ascorbate peroxidase (NtAPX), catalase (NtCAT), late embryogenesis-abundant protein (NtLEA5), and Δ1-pyrorline-5-carboxylate synthetase (NtP5CS). Regularly watered plants grown in a greenhouse at 25 °C were used as control samples.

Three replicates were collected and stored in liquid nitrogen at -80 °C for RNA isolation. Total RNA was extracted from the samples using TRizol reagent (Takara Biotechnology), following the manufacturer’s protocol. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using Oligo (dT) primer and PrimeScript RTase (Takara Biotechnology). Transcripts were then quantified by PCR analysis using SYBR Premix Ex Taq (Takara Biotechnology). Each RT-PCR reaction was performed in 25 mm3 of final volume on q5 Multicolor real time PCR detection system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, USA). The sequences of primers used for gene expression analysis in this study are listed in Table 1 Suppl.

### Statistical analysis:
GraphPad Prism 7.0 and SigmaPlot 12 (SYSTAT software) were used for statistical analysis of the data. Relative expression of SikTrxh under abiotic stresses were reported as means ± standard deviation of three replicate samples, leaves from three individual seedlings were considered as a replicate sample. Significant differences between the wild-type plants and each transgenic plant line were determined using Duncan’s multiple range test.
abiotic stresses was detected by quantitative RT-PCR. To test response to cold temperature, expression of *SikTrxh* transcripts in *S. involucrata* was initially induced with exposure to cold, a temperature of 4 °C (Fig. 3B). The gene reached its highest expression at 1 h. Expression decreased slightly after that, then gradually decreased to levels close to the control expression at 24 h. To test for exposure to drought, expression of *SikTrxh* was induced...
when *S. involucrata* was exposed to 10 % (m/v) PEG-6000, reaching peak expression after 3 h (Fig. 3C). Expression gradually decreased, although expressions at 6 h were still three times higher than the pre-treatment control. After 12 h, expression was one third that of the control, and after 24 h, only one fifth that of the control. In the test of exposure to salt, after 1 h in 150 mM NaCl, *SikTrxh* expression increased rapidly, reaching expression nearly five times that of the control (Fig. 3D). Expression then gradually decreased, after 3 h, expression was just less than four times that of the control, after 6 h, 2.5 times that of the control, and after 12 h, less than two times that of the control. After 24 h, expression slightly increased to over three times that of the control. These results indicate that *SikTrxh* expression was induced by low temperature, drought, and salt stress. We hypothesize that this gene regulates stress responses in *S. involucrata*.

We generated five independent kanamycin-resistant primary transgenic tobacco plants (T₀ generation). PCR analysis confirmed that the *SikTrxh* gene was successfully introduced into the plants. Three of the transgenic tobacco plants were confirmed by PCR amplification using a CaMV35S forward and gene-specific reverse primer pair. We selected two independent transgenic tobacco lines for further study (OE-2 and OE-3). Semiquantitative RT-PCR and quantitative RT-PCR showed that both tobacco lines showed *SikTrxh* expression, and *SikTrxh* expression was slightly higher in the OE-2 line than in the OE-3 line (Fig. 1 Suppl.).

Both the wild-type and the transgenic plants performed well under normal conditions, and there were no significant differences in their growth (Fig. 2 Suppl.). After the 4 °C treatment, wilting was observed in wild-type plants, but the growth of the overexpressing *SikTrxh* plants was not affected, they had sturdy and erect stems with green ovate-lanceolate leaves. At -1 °C, the stems of the wild-type plants became flaccid and the leaves displayed obvious wilting, whereas the stem and leaves of the two transgenic plants sagged slightly. When subjected to -2 °C for 2 h, the leaves of the wild-type plants became severely wilted, and the
plants were no longer viable. In contrast, the leaves of the OE-2 line showed moderate wilting and those of the OE-3 line showed slight wilting. All transgenic plants remained viable after the cold treatment. We tested the survival rates of the plants by seedling analysis. The tobacco seedlings showed no differences under normal conditions, but after 8-h exposure to -2 °C, all seedlings wilted. They quickly recovered after 2-d exposure to 25 °C. The survival rate of the control group was 20 %, but the survival rates of the transgenic strains were 60 and 40 % (Fig. 2 Suppl.).

The transgenic lines showed increased resistance to drought stress. The transgenic plants began to wilt after 9 d of drought stress, while the wild-type plants began to wilt after 6 d. After 9 d of drought treatment, the wild-type plants were thoroughly wilted (Fig. 3 Suppl.). Similarly, after 12 d of drought treatment, the control seedlings turned yellow. After a 2 d recovery period, the control group survival rate was 20 %, but the survival rates of the transgenic strains were 60 and 40 % (Fig. 2 Suppl.). These results suggest that SIKTrxh is important in increasing drought tolerance in tobacco plants.

Salt stress causes water shortages in tissues. This results in cellular osmotic stress and the accumulation of reactive oxygen species. A 150 mM NaCl solution was used to test the salt tolerance of six-week-old wild-type and transgenic T2 plants. After 6 d of treatment with the NaCl solution, the leaves of the wild-type tobacco plants yellowed but the leaves of the transgenic plants did not change color. After 9 d, the leaves of the wild-type plants were severely dehydrated and the leaves of transgenic plants began to turn yellow. Most of the leaves of both types of plant, had thickened. After 12 d, most of the wild-type plants was withered and the leaves of the transgenic strains were yellowed (Fig. 4 Suppl.). When two-week-old wild-type and transgenic plants were treated with salt stress for 12 d, the transgenic plants were in a better conditions than the wild-type plants. The survival rates of the transgenic plants were 60 and 46 % and the survival rate of the wild-type plants was 22 % (Fig. 4 Suppl.).

We found that malondialdehyde (MDA) content increased and relative electrolyte leakage (REL) became elevated when the wild-type and transgenic plants were exposed to cold, drought, and salt stresses (Fig. 4A-B). Both MDA and REL were considerably higher in the wild-type plants than in the transgenic lines. The differences were significant (P < 0.01). Proline accumulation also increased in all plants after stress but more in the transgenic plants than in the wild-type plants (Fig. 4C). Proline content in the wild-type plants was significantly lower than in the transgenic plants (P < 0.01). The OE-2 line consistently had the highest proline content. Before the stress treatments, the maximum photochemical efficiency of photosystem II (Fv/Fm) was almost equal for wild-type and transgenic plants (Fig. 4D). The Fv/Fm decreased continuously in all plants under salt, cold, and drought stresses. However, the decrease was more pronounced in the wild-type plants, and the differences between wild-type and transgenic plants were significant (P < 0.01). Chlorophyll content was significantly higher in the transgenic plants than in the wild-type plants (Fig. 4E).

Superoxide dismutase (SOD), ascorbate peroxidase (APX), and catalase (CAT) activities were measured to investigate effects of SIKTrxh expression on reactive oxygen species scavenging under salt, cold, heat, and drought stresses. The reactive oxygen species hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) and the superoxide anion (O2•−) were also measured. We found that SOD, APX, and CAT activities varied in response to salt, cold, and drought stresses.
Transgenic lines routinely showed higher enzyme activities than the wild-type plants. The differences between wild-type and transgenic plants in each treatment were significant. The \textit{SikTrxh}-overexpressing line OE-2 regularly showed the highest enzyme activity.

Before the salt, cold, and drought stress tests, H$_2$O$_2$ and O$_2^•^−$ content was low and almost identical between the wild-type and transgenic plants (Fig. 5D-E). Following exposure to salt, cold, and drought stresses, ROS content increased, considerably more in the wild-type plants than in the transgenic plants. Differences between wild-type and transgenic plants were significant for both the cold and drought stresses.

Gene expression patterns of the tobacco genes for stress response (\textit{NtSOD}, \textit{NtAPX}, and \textit{NtCAT}) and membrane protection (\textit{NtLEA5} and \textit{NtP5CS}) were determined for wild-type and transgenic plants. Transgenic lines showed significantly higher gene expressions than wild-type plants for each treatment (Fig. 6).

**Discussion**

Abiotic stresses such as salt, drought, and cold caused persistent damage and seriously affected crop growth and yield. Major abiotic stresses can be expected to damage more than 50% of a crop. The impact on a crop may be even more severe due to instability caused by environmental degradation (Mittler \textit{et al.} 2006). Plants are more susceptible to environmental factors than animals because they are fixed in the soil and lack mobility. Plants have evolved complex mechanisms to improve their tolerance to abiotic and biotic stresses (Nakashima \textit{et al.} 2006). Plants growing in extreme environments have been naturally selected to form stable genetically controlled structures and functions that result in physiological and biochemical mechanisms that adapt the plants to these conditions. \textit{S. involucrata}, a medicinal plant found in Xinjiang, is one such plant. \textit{S. involucrata} is a typical alpine perennial plant that has strong antioxidant and free
radical scavenging abilities that adapt it to the extreme environment.

In this study, a new thioredoxin gene \textit{SikTrxh} was cloned using the full-length cDNA library RT-PCR. Analysis of the \textit{SikTrxh} amino acid sequence shows that the gene belongs to the first subgroup of the plant thioredoxin gene family, \textit{TRXh}, and it is located in the mitochondria. Plant mitochondria are the main sites of ROS production (Venditti \textit{et al.} 2014). Abiotic stressors, such as drought, cold, and salt, increase ROS production and so lead to ROS-related damage (Giraud \textit{et al.} 2008).

Verification of gene expression by quantitative RT-PCR provided basic information on probable gene functions. Many new genes have been identified by functional analysis or gene expression analysis from organisms subjected to different stresses (Bruzzone \textit{et al.} 2008, Jozefczuk and Adjaye 2011). Studies have shown that \textit{Trxh} is expressed in response to abiotic stress. For example, the expression profile of plant thioredoxin varies in different tissues (Reichheld \textit{et al.} 2002). The thioredoxin gene \textit{ScTRXh1} was isolated from sugar cane and classified into the 1 subgroup of thioredoxin genes. Studies have also shown that the relative abundance of \textit{ScTRXh1} expressed in sugar cane roots, stems, and buds was higher by a factor of 12 - 33 than in the leaves (Guo \textit{et al.} 2012). However, the \textit{SikTrxh} used in this study had different expression characteristics. The \textit{SikTrxh} was principally expressed in the roots, followed by the leaves, and little in the stems. This result suggests that \textit{SikTrxh} has different biological functions in the roots, followed by the leaves, and little in the stems. However, we found that \textit{SikTrxh} showed
significant up-regulated and down-regulated changes. Some characteristics of thioredoxin gene expression in *S. involucrata* suggest that *TRX* gene functionality differs depending on its source. The results of our study not only enriched the study on thioredoxin gene of *S. involucrata*, but also form the foundation of a deeper investigation into the function of *SikTrxh* and its activity in resistance to abiotic stress.

The phenomenon of abiotic stress causing excessive production of reactive oxygen species in plants and leading to oxidative damage of biological macromolecules has been confirmed in soybean, pea, barley, wheat, *Arabidopsis thaliana* and other plants (Holmgren et al. 1989, Meyer et al. 2005, Delisle et al. 2001, Yamamoto et al. 2001, Darkó et al. 2004, Tamás et al. 2004). When a plant is under stress, its defense system enzymes will be activated to resist any damage caused by the stress (Gelhaye et al. 2004). *Trxh* is an important redox agent. The expression of *Trxh* genes is often associated with an increase in oxygen anions. Plant antioxidant responses can be involved in a variety of pathways. Li et al. (2010) found *TRX* gene overexpression in barley together with decreased *H₂O₂* and MDA content. Hence, the study shows that *TRX* genes can effectively relieve *H₂O₂* oxidation damage of barley seedling leaves. Also the ability of seedlings to resist aluminum stress was enhanced, and the tolerance to high temperature, drought, and strong irradiance at the later stage of grain filling was improved. Prabu et al. (2011) showed that the expression of the sugarcane *ScNAC23* transcription factor gene highly interacted with the thioredoxin h1 gene, which may be due to regulation by the formation of disulfide bonds between *ScNAC23* cysteine residues and sugarcane thioredoxin, when induced by low temperature (4 ºC) and drought stress. Zhang et al. (2011) found that *OSTRXh1*, which can be secreted into the ectoplasmic body, was involved in the regulation of the ectoplasmic reactive oxygen species, and thus affected the growth, development, and stress response of rice. These studies provide important theoretical bais.
for the importance of TRX genes in plant resistance.

The transgenic SikTrxh tobacco strains were more resistant to low temperature, drought, and high salinity than the wild-type plants. SikTrxh gene overexpression reduces the damage caused by various plant stressors, SikTrxh activates the anti-stress signaling pathway of tobacco, thereby increasing stress resistance in the transgenic plants.

Many studies have shown that abiotic stress leads to ROS accumulation, mainly in the form of H$_2$O$_2$ and O$_2^-$. These important signal transduction molecules increase intracellular free Ca$^{2+}$ and act as secondary signal messengers (Misra et al. 2009). However, excessive amounts of H$_2$O$_2$ and O$_2^-$ during stress can lead to malondialdehyde accumulation and membrane damage. Membrane damage and lipid peroxidation have been used to indicate plant tolerance to abiotic stress (Wang et al. 2012).

We used change in MDA content and relative membrane conductivity to analyze membrane lipid peroxidation and membrane damage under different stresses. Our results showed that different stresses caused severe membrane lipid peroxidation and membrane damage in tobacco, which was consistent with the results of previous studies. Transgenic tobacco was significantly less susceptible to membrane lipid peroxidation and membrane damage than wild-type tobacco (the control group). Free proline is also important in plant self-protection and cellular proline content is directly related to stress resistance (Sleator et al. 2001). Our results showed that under different stress treatments, proline content in the leaves of transgenic tobacco plants was significantly higher than in wild-type plants, thus confirming the stress resistance of transgenic tobacco plants.

Membrane damage and elevated content of ROS can lead to chlorophyll degradation (Stepien et al. 2009). We found that chlorophyll content was higher in transgenic SikTrxh-overexpressed tobacco than in wild-type plants, likely due to antioxidant enzyme activities in the transgenic plants. SOD, CAT, and APX activities were significantly higher in the transgenic plants than in the wild-type plants. These three enzymes are important components of the antioxidant enzyme system: CAT directly catalyzes hydrogen peroxide (H$_2$O$_2$) to produce water and oxygen, APX takes ascorbic acid as the substrate to decompose H$_2$O$_2$, and SOD is a key enzyme in the ROS scavenging system that rapidly transforms O$_2^-$ into O$_2$ or H$_2$O$_2$. The increased activity of these antioxidant enzymes removes reactive oxygen species produced by stress and thus protects macromolecules from oxidative damage.

Corresponding to enzyme activity, the expression of encoding genes (NtSOD, NtCAT, and NtAPX) were significantly higher in transgenic strains OE-2 and OE-3 than in the wild-type plants. It is generally thought that the redox state of proteins is controlled by the oxidation-reducing agents of cells, Trx is an important oxidation-reducing agent. Some enzymes belonging to antioxidants contain conserved cysteine residues, Catalase, glutathione peroxidase, peroxidase, SOD (Cu-Zn), APX, and 2-cys peroxiredoxins contain 5, 1, 8, 2, 2, and 1 conserved cysteine residues, respectively, which may be targets of Trxh (Wong et al. 2004). It is possible that the reduced Trxh can transfer electrons to these enzymes, thus providing a reduction equivalent for the regulation of enzyme activity, or it may be that Trxh is involved in the regulation of signal cascades dependent on the redox state; this area needs further investigation.

**Conclusions**

The SikTrxh gene was isolated from the *S. involucrata*. Overexpression of the *SikTrxh* gene increased the survival rate of transgenic tobacco plants subjected to low temperature, drought, or salt. The transgenic tobacco plants showed increased activity of CAT, SOD, APX, and other antioxidant enzymes which could remove ROS produced in response to low temperature, drought, and salt stress more effectively than in the wild type plants. The enhanced enzyme activities also reduced oxidative damage to membrane lipids and proteins, thus increasing the resistance of transgenic tobacco plants to low temperature, drought, and salt stresses. To better counter abiotic stresses, it is necessary to breed new stress-resistant plant cultivars. Our experiments with transgenic tobacco plants showed that a TRXh gene can increase plant resistance to low temperature, drought, and high salt stresses by increasing antioxidant enzyme activities and therefore provide a theoretical foundation for the cultivation of resistant crop cultivars.

**References**


Du, Z., Bramlage, W.J.: Modified thiobarbituric acid assay for measuring lipid oxidation in sugar-rich plant tissue extracts. -


