COMPARISON OF HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN GENE (HSP70-1) SEQUENCE IN ARADI AND DAMASCUS GOAT BREEDS (Capra hircus) RAISED UNDER HEAT STRESS CONDITIONS

Elzarei MF1,3*, Al-Seaf AM1, Al-Haidary AA2, Okab AB2,4, Samara EM2, Abdoun KA2

1Department of Animal Production and Breeding, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Qassim University, Qassim, Saudi Arabia
2Department of Animal Production, College of Food and Agriculture Sciences, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
3Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, 41522, Egypt
4Department of Environmental Studies, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research, Alexandria University, Egypt

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ABSTRACT

Ten animals from two goat breeds (Aradi and Damascus) raised under heat stress conditions in Saudi Arabia were used in this study to compare the sequence of Heat Shock Proteins-70 gene (HSP70-1) between Aradi and Damascus goats with the reported one of Yunnan black goat (Capra hircus). From the sequence of the above mentioned three breeds Aradi, Damascus and Yunnan, it could be identify that, Damascus goats are more mutant to HSP70-1 gene sequence than other breeds. The results of study also showed an addition of A, T and G nucleotides in positions 935 (AGAAAGGCTC), 984 (GGTTCCTGGT) and 997 (GGGGGGGCTC) in Damascus Goats. However, Aradi goats did not differ in these positions from Yunnan black goats (AGAAAGGCTC, GGTTCCTGGT and GGGGGGGCTC). It could be concluded that HSP70-1 gene sequence varied between Aradi and Damascus breeds and Damascus breed showed more mutation in DNA sequence in 3 positions, Aradi breed did not show any variation in relation to that published for Capra hircus.

KEYWORDS
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* Corresponding author
E-mail: zray@qu.edu.sa (Elzarei MF)

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1 Introduction

In response to environmental stressors, farm animals generate certain reactions at cellular level, like heat stress response, in which the cell produce a series of proteins called heat shock proteins (HSP). Heat shock proteins are family of proteins that are classified based on their molecular weight including the 70-kilodalton heat shock proteins (HSP70s). The HSP70s play a crucial role in the cell’s machinery for protein folding and cells stress protection. Specifically, HSP70 assists the folding of newly formed polypeptide chains, acts as a molecular chaperone and mediate the repair and degradation of altered or denatured proteins. Heat stress in mammals induces cellular changes in gene expression and in the activity of expressed proteins, resulting in cell stress response (Lindquist, 1986; Jaattela, 1999). According to Luengrattana et al. (2000), one of the regions containing two tandem arrays HSP70 sequences was specified as HSP70-1 and HSP70-2. The other two regions containing a single HSP70 sequences were specified as HSP70-3 and HSP70-4. The unrestrained HSP70 expression is principally a result of the transcription of the HSP70-1 locus (Christians et al., 1997). Further, Ramunno et al. (2005) stated that characterization of HSP70-1 locus is playing an important role to pediment phylogenetic relationship among specific species. Accordingly, to increase our knowledge about HSP70 gene and to provide some helpful database for goat breeding, sequence determination and characterization of goat HSP70-1 gene is important and targeted in the current study. Aradi goat breed is one of the most important goat breeds in Saudi Arabia, it is well-adapted to local environment and has been crossed with imported breeds like Damascus (from Syria) to improve its production and reproduction. It is well known that, genetic improvement of any livestock breed depends on the identification of animals that are capable of transmitting their desirable characteristics to their offspring. This study describes the results of comparison of the single HSP70 sequence (HSP 70-1) of Aradi and Damascus goat with reference to Yunnan black goat (Gade et al., 2010 and Dong et al., 2013) as a method of evaluation.

2 Material and Methods

This study carried out at biotechnology Laboratory, Department of Animal Production and Breeding, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Qassim University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Five animals from each breed (Aradi and Damascus), raised in animal experimental farm of Qassim University used in this study. DNA of these two breeds was taken from the whole fresh blood samples using EDTA as anticoagulant. Blood samples were kept in ice box until reaching the laboratory within 2 hours and then the DNA extraction began. DNA from whole blood sample isolated using ILLUSTRA blood mini spin kit (GE Life Sciences, USA). Then DNA samples were checked for quantity and quality using Thermo Scientific™ NanoDropUSA). Primers used to amplify the selected gene (Table 1) taken according to Gade et al. (2010)

| References       | Name            | Sequence                                      |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Gade et al., 2010| HSP70-1-F       | 5_ATGGCGAAAAACATGGCTATC-3                    |
|                  | HSP70-1-R       | 5_CTAATCCACCTCCTCAAT-3                       |

Table 1 Primers used in the present study

2.1 Herd nutrition and management

Animal used in this study were housed in semi-shaded/open front barn. Goats were fed on a commercial pre-formulated total mixed ration (TMR, Alwafi-ARASCO-KSA). According to the manufacturer’s specifications, the TMR consisted of alfalfa hay, barley, corn, wheat bran, soybean meal and crust, molasses, vitamins and minerals; and contained on DM basis 13% crude protein, 2% ether extract, 9% crude fiber, 8% ash, 1% calcium, 0.5% phosphorus, 0.7% sodium chloride, and 2.95 Mcal/kg digestible energy. The average high temperature through summer months when samples were collected was 46°C and 43°C, for August and September, respectively. The average low temperatures through these two months were 29°C and 26°C, for August and September, respectively.

2.2 Sequencing Protocol for required genes

The reaction mixtures were prepared according to Thermo Scientific protocol. Briefly, the terminator ready reaction consisted of (8.0 μL), template (20 μg), primer (3.2 pmol), deionized water to volume (20 μL) the mixture was then mixed well and spanned briefly, according to amplification conditions presented in table (2). Amplification through Veriti® Thermal Cycler Protocol used for Purification using sequential addition of

| PCR Product | Amplification conditions |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| HSP70 (HSP) | Pre-denature 94°C, 3min, Cycles of reaction 35, Denature 94°C, 1min, Annealing 49°C, 45sec, Extension 72°C, 2.20min, Final extension 72°C, 10min |

Table 2 PCR amplification conditions for used primers
the BigDyeXTerminator Purification Kit reagents and ran in 3500 DNA Analyzer. Data were analyzed using Applied Biosystems DNA Sequencing Analysis Software Version 5.1.

3 Results

From the below sequence of the two breeds Aradi and Damascus the following differences could be specified, three nucleotides A, T and G were identified to the sequence of Damascus goat in positions 935, 984 and 996, respectively (Figure 1) but not appeared in Aradi sequence (Figure 2).

As presented in Figures 1 and 2 for Damascus and Aradi breeds, it can be deduced that the two breeds did not show any differences in either forward or reverse strand except in positions from 935 to 996. Moreover, no differences could be found between Aradi breed HSP70.1 sequence compared with that reported in Yunnan breed (Dong et al., 2013) and Yunnan black breed (Gade et al., 2010).

4 Discussion and Conclusions

The current study was aimed to compare the single HSP70 sequence of Aradi and Damascus goats with that published for Yunnan black and Yunnan goat. HSPs expression has been widely used to characterize the cellular response to heat stress. The sequences of HSP70-1 gene in small ruminants (Goat and sheep) are well maintained and are also matches with many other species. Goats, as other mammals, respond to heat stress at the cellular level by synthesizing HSPs, which help protect cells from the deleterious effects induced by heat stress (Welch, 1992; Morimoto

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// Figure 1 Complete sequence of HSP1 gene, in Damascus Breed

TGTCTGGAG TAGCTTCTGA CGTTGTGTA GTTTTCTTGC GCCAGCATAG GATTGAAAGA 60
TCATTGCCAA CGACAGGGGC AACCGCACCA CCCCCAGCTA CGTTGCTTTC ACCGATACCG 120
ACGCGGCTCA CGCGAGTCA GACAGAACC AGTGGGGCTT GAAAGCCGAG AACACCGCTT 180
TCAGGCAGGA CGCGAGTATC CGCGGACGCT TCGCCAGACC GGTGTTGACG TGGCATAGA 240
AGCAGCTGAC TTTTGCGCTG ATCAAGACG AGACAAAGGC TAAAGTGCA GTCAGCTACA 300
AGGCGGACAC CAAGCGCTTT TACCCCGAG AGATCGCTTC GTATTGCTTG ACCAGATAG 360
AAGAGATGCG CGAGGAGTCA CTGGGCAACC CGTGGACCAC ACCGGTGTAC ACCGGTGGCC 420
CCTACTTCAA GCAGCTTATC CGAGGAGCC CCGGGTGCAG GACAGCTGAC 480
ACGCTTGCAG GATCCATCAG AAGCGCCAGC CGCGGCACTG CGCTGACGGA 540
CGCGGAAGGG TACCGAGAG CTGGGGCGAG 600
CATGCTTACG GAGATGAGCC GAGCAGGAGC GAGCGAGACG 660
TGGCGGCGGA GCAGTCTCCG AGACAGGGC GAGCGAGCAC 720
AGCAAAAGA GAGCATAGC CAGAACGACG GGCGGCAAGG CACGGGACG 780
AGCGGGCAAG GAGCATCCGA CAGAACGACG GGCGGCAAGG CACGGGACG 840
TCAGGGCATG CAAGCTTACTA GCAGCCTCAG CACAGGAGGC GCGGGAATG 900
ACGTGCGTTG CCGGCGAGCC AACAGCGGCG ACCGGTGAGC 960
AAGGCCCGAG CAGAGGCGGT GCTGGAGTGT GGGGGGGTCT CCCAGCCGAT CAAAAGGTGC 1020
AGAAAGCTGT CAGAACATTCT CTTACCGGGC GACAGCTTAA CAAACAGATC AAGCCGACG 1080
AGGGCGTGTC ATACCGGGGC CGCGTGACGC CGCGCATCTG AGTTGGGGA AAGCTGAGGA 1140
ACGTGCGAGA CCTGGCGGTG CTGGGCTAGC CCCCCGAGC GACGGGAGC 1200
GAGGGCTGAT GACGTCTTTC ATACGAGCGC GAGCGAGACG 1260
TCTTACACCA TACTCGCTTC TGTGCTTCCG CCAAGGGGCA CTTGGAGATC 1320
GGCCGCGTAC TGGCGAGTCA AAGCTGCTTC GCGGCGTAC ACCAGGCAT CAAAAGGTGC 1380
CCCGCGGGCG GGTGCCCCAG ATCGAGGCTA CCTGTGATA CCGTCGAT 1440
ACGTACGCGC CAGGAGAAG GACGGCGGCT GACAGGCATT GGCGCTGCTG 1500
AGGGCGGGCT GAAAGCGGAG GAGATTTCGCC CATGGAGCGA AAGCTGACG 1560
CAGAGAGAGA GTCCGAGGAG GAGCGTGACT CCGGTGTTC GAGCGGAGA 1620
TCAAATGAGA GAGAGAGGAG GAGGTGAGG GCGTGAAGAG CAGACACAGC 1680
AGAAGGCTGT CTGGGAGAG AGAGGCCGCG AGCGGTGTG 1740
CCAGGAAAGA CGATTGGGA AAGAGAGGAG GAGACGCTGA GACAGCTTAA 1800
TCAGCACGACT GTCCAGGAA CGGGCGTAC CCCCCGCTG CACGGGCTTA TGGGGCTACA 1860
GGCCAAACAG AATCAACATA CGAAGCTTAC GCGGCGGAGA 1891
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Comparison of Heat shock Protein gene (HSP70-1) Sequence in Aradi and Damascus Goat breeds (Capra hircus) raised under heat stress conditions

It has been proven that summer heat stress increases the mRNA expression of HSPs in goats either in tropical or temperate regions which might play a crucial role in resistance to hot environmental conditions (Dangi et al., 2012). However, the role of individual members of HSP70 family genes under heat stress conditions need more studies in different areas and breeds of goats. The current study revealed the expression pattern of individual member genes of Aradi goat (a local breed in Saudi Arabia) HSP70 family in comparison with Damascus goat (a Syrian breed that commonly crossed with Aradi breed to improve production and reproduction). A preliminary focus in this gene was a part of a big project to study the effect of exposure to heat stress on mRNA expression levels that encoded both HSP70 and HSP90 proteins. HSP70 Expression of genes can be utilized as a marker for heat tolerance in various species, and collected produced data will have valuable effect in improvement of technique to be used in Animal breeding systems for adapting to challenges of environmental changes.

As mentioned in results section, Aradi breed did not show any variation in HSP70-1 sequence compare with that reported by Gade et al. (2009) in Yunnan black goat breed and Dong et al., (2013) in Yunnan breed. On the other hand, Damascus breed showed variation in HSP70-1 sequence compared with Yunnan or Yunnan black breeds (Gade et al., 2010; Dong et al., 2013).

Three nucleotides A, T and G were identified in HSP70-1 sequence in Aradi breed.

![Figure 2: Complete sequence of HSP1 gene, in Aradi Breed](image-url)

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Damascus goat in positions 935, 984 and 996, respectively but did not identified in Aradi, Yunnan or Yunnan black goat breeds. It could be concluded that the Sequence data and typing results of HSP70-1 gene varied between Aradi and Damascus breeds which can assist as a method for goat herd’s evaluation. In addition to that, Damascus breed showed mutation in DNA sequence in 3 positions, Aradi breed did not show any variation in relation to that published for *C. hircus*.

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**Conflict of interest**

Authors would hereby like to declare that there is no conflict of interests that could possibly arise.

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