

Leaf Protein Electrophoresis and Taxonomy of Species of *Jatropha* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*)

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Abstract

The systematic relationship existing among members of the all important genus *Jatropha* was studied using leaf protein electrophoresis. The aim was to identify possible taxonomic importance of the protein profile in the estimation and elucidation of the taxonomic affinity of the six species of *Jatropha* (*Jatropha curcas* Linn., *J. podagrica* Hook., *J. gossypifolia* Linn., *J. multifida* Linn., *J. tanjorensis* Ellis & Saroja and *J. integerrima* Linn.) found in Nigeria. The species were screened for total protein banding patterns using gel electrophoresis. Young leaves (0.8 g) of the plants were washed with distilled water and macerated with sterile mortar and pestle in 0.8% Phosphate Buffer-Saline (PBS) containing 0.4 M NaCl at pH 8.0. Results reveal that protein banding pattern was taxon specific. Generic band occurs at 8.3. The highest number of interspecific bands (4) exists between *J. podagrica* and *J. multifida*. Variations exist not only in the number of bands but also in the intensity of the bands. Sokal and Sneath coefficient of similarity ranges between 11.1-44.4 %. Single linkage Cluster Analysis (SLCA) of the relative mobility values of the protein in the taxa shows partial agreement with current sub generic and sectional delimitation of the species based on morphology and anatomy of the species.

Keywords: acrylamide, clustering, delimitation, dendogram, diagnostic, morphology, single linkage

Introduction

The genus *Jatropha*, which belongs to the tribe *Crotonae* consists of c.175 species (Olowokudejo, 1993) which are mostly trees, rhizomatous sub shrubs and suffrutescent herbs (Dehgan, 1984 cited by Prabakaran and Sujatha, 1999). Members of the genus are planted as ornamentals, for medicinal purposes, and for biodiesel found in some of the species (Heller, 1996). The genus is so diverse both in vegetative and floral structure that it has been variously split or subdivided by taxonomists. Based on both the morphological and anatomical characteristics of the species of the genus *Jatropha*, Dehgan and Webster (1979) as well as Dehgan (1980) described the habit of the species of the genus as ranging between trees and shrubs. The genus is characterized by leaves which may be simple to palmately 3, 5 or 7 lobed or divided into a maximum of 11 segments. Dehgan and Webster (1982) observed that a number of the species in the genus are long petiolate but a few taxa are sub sessile species with broad leaves and have palmate venation as against pinnate venation. Few taxa have ovate-lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate leaves. Stipules, although present in various forms whether foliar, glandular, filiform or spinose, are reported to be fugacious in some species (Dehgan, 1982). Similarly, leaf sizes in the genus *Jatropha* have been reported to vary from 2-3 mm in extreme xeric habitat to 20 cm or more under mesic conditions. In the family *Euphorbiaceae*, monoecious and dioecious flower production are widespread with monoecious flower being more common. In the tribe *Crotonae* inflorescence is di-

chasia and floral forms show tremendous diversity. Flowers in *Jatropha* have been observed by Rao (1971) to be the most primitive being often hermaphroditic. Dehgan and Webster (1979) however considered the physic nut (*Jatropha curcas* L. [sect. *curcas* (Adans.) Griseb. subg. *Curcas* (Adans.) Pax]) to be the most primitive form of the genus *Jatropha* and that species in other sections evolved from the physic nut or another ancestral form, with changes in growth habit and flower structures.

It is generally believed that chemical identification of specific compounds will provide a greater insight into the relationships and differences among plant taxa (Ak-pabio, 1988). David (1994) pointedly remarked that physiochemical data provide much useful information concerning relationship both within the *Euphorbiaceae* and between this family and relatives. The presence or absence of secondary metabolites and the biosynthetic pathways responsible for their production are useful for establishing taxonomic and phylogenetic relationship (Domingues *et al.*, 1988). For several years now, a number of attempts have been made in several fields of Biology to place the taxonomic relationships of species upon a firm physico-chemical foundation (Moyer, 1934 cited by Webster, 1994). Most frequently used of these biochemicals in higher plants have been phenolic compounds, seed protein and isoenzymes of particular enzyme. Gotlieb (1971) stressed the importance of electrophoresis in systematics. He observed that variation in protein banding pattern can directly be equated to variation in genes coding for various proteins. Various biochemical differences between popu-

lations have proved to be valuable aids in determining taxonomic relationship. Generally, the degree of variation in the bands has been reported by Folorunso and Olorode (2002) to depict the genetic diversity of the genera as it was in the case of the family *Annonaceae*. Furthermore it has been observed that the variation in the combination of protein bands at the anode is taxon specific and that no two species have the same band distribution. Hence, determining the protein banding pattern in the members of a particular taxon will help in delimiting the member at intra and intergeneric or familial levels. In his study of crude protein electrophoresis of seeds of eight species of the genus *Crotalaria*, Akpabio (1988) reported that seven species were related, while *Crotalaria calycina* was less related to the group. Hegnaeur (1989) observed that for the family *Euphorbiaceae*, secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, cyanogenic glycosides, diterpenes, glucosinolates, tannins and triterpenes are the most common metabolites of taxonomic importance at the suprageneric levels. In view of the complex taxonomic status of *Jatropha* species, this study carried out a leaf protein electrophoretic research of the genus *Jatropha* in Nigeria with a view to investigating the taxonomic relationship and also to clarify the circumscriptions of members of the genus in Nigeria.

Materials and methods

Electrophoretic study of the protein variations from the leaves of the six taxa studied were carried out using 12% polyacrylamide gels. The species were screened for total protein banding patterns by using a modified method of Laemli (1970) described by Aguegia *et al.* (1994); Omitogun *et al.* (1999) and Tokpo *et al.* (2006). Young leaves (0.8 g) of the plants were washed with distilled water and macerated with sterile mortar and pestle in 0.8% phosphate buffer-saline (PBS) containing 0.4 M NaCl at pH 8.0. The extract was centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 10 minutes. Fifteen μ l of each supernatant was electrophoresed in 12% polyacrylamide-bisacrylamide gel. Gels were stained with 0.3% Coomassie Brilliant blue for 18 hours. Destaining was done in a mixture of methanol, acetic acid and distilled water (1.3v/v). This was done overnight in order to visualize the protein bands for subsequent scoring. The gels were scanned with HP 3320 scanner and the images stored for scoring.

Single Linkage Cluster Analysis (SCLA) was carried out on the data using Palaeontological Statistics, ver. 1.75 (PAST). Sokal and Sneath (1963) coefficient of similarity was used to show the level of similarity of protein profile of the taxa.

Results and discussion

The gel of the leaf protein electrophoresis of the six species of *Jatropha* studied is presented in Fig. 1 while the schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 2. The pattern of

protein banding in the six *Jatropha* species revealed a total of 30 bands (Tab. 1), and protein banding in each species of *Jatropha* studied was species specific as no two species had completely the same profile. Distinct differences were observed not only in the number of bands and combination of bands but also in the intensity of bands. The result further shows that 16 bands (51.8%) were fast bands, 10 (27.6%) were intermediate in movement while 4 bands (13.8%) were slow moving protein bands. Generic band occur at 8.3 though with varying degree of intensity in the species (with *J. integerrima* having the most intense of the generic band; Fig. 1).

Apart from the generic band, interspecific bands are widespread in the genus as observed in the bands at 3.3 (2 species), 3.8 (2 species) 6.3 (present in 3 species) and 8.9 (present in 4 species). Unique bands occur at 1.8, 2.4, 2.7, 2.9, 3.4, 4.5, 5.6, 5.8, 7.8 and 7.9 (Fig. 2). The highest number of interspecific bands (4) was found between *J. podagrica* and *J. multifida* while the pairs of *J. podagrica* and *J. integerrima*, *J. podagrica* and *J. curcas* as well as *J. multifida* and *J. integerrima* had three interspecific bands respectively. Sokal and Sneath coefficient of similarity revealed a generally low level of similarity in the leaf protein

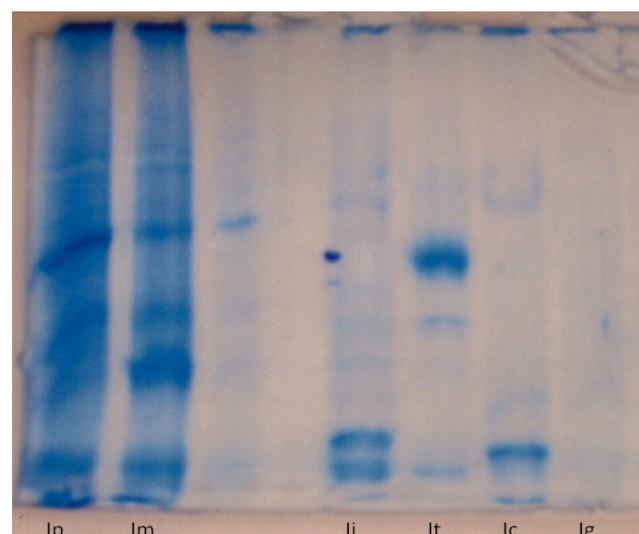


Fig. 1. Pattern of crude protein distribution in the leaf of *Jatropha* species

Tab 1. Protein band distribution in the six species of *Jatropha* in Nigeria

Species	Slow bands (0-3.0) cm	Intermediate bands (3.1-6.0) cm	Fast bands (6.1-9.0) cm	Total number of bands/ species	Unique bands
<i>J. podagrica</i>	1	3	3	7	2
<i>J. multifida</i>	2	2	3	7	3
<i>J. integerrima</i>	1	2	4	7	4
<i>J. tanjorensis</i>	-	2	1	3	2
<i>J. curcas</i>	-	1	3	4	1
<i>J. gossypifolia</i>	-	-	1	1	0
Total	4	10	16	30	

Tab. 2. Sokal and Sneath similarity index for *Jatropha* species based on the Relative mobility (Rm) values

	<i>J. podagrica</i>	<i>J. multifida</i>	<i>J. integerrima</i>	<i>J. tanzorensis</i>	<i>J. curcas</i>	<i>J. gossypifolia</i>
<i>J. podagrica</i>	-					
<i>J. multifida</i>	44.4	-				
<i>J. integerrima</i>	27.3	27.3	-			
<i>J. tanzorensis</i>	11.1	11.1	11.1	-		
<i>J. curcas</i>	37.5	25.0	22.2	20.0	-	
<i>J. gossypifolia</i>	14.3	14.3	14.3	33.3	25.0	-

can be best revealed by quantitative results emanating from chemotaxonomic methods. Similarly, the degree of variations observed in the protein profile of the taxa is indicative of the genetic divergence among the taxa studied. Gotlieb (1971) observed that the presence of common bands (e.g 8.3 in Fig. 2) in a group of taxa reflects evolutionary relationship. In this study, *J. multifida* and *J. integerrima* showed high level of relatedness (Fig. 3), however this contradicts the findings of Sudheer-Pamidiarrri *et al.* (2009). They reported high level phylogenetic closeness between *J. curcas* and *J. integerrima* in their study of genetic divergence and phylogenetic analyses of members of the genus *Jatropha* using nuclear ribosomal DNA ITS Sequence. The clear demarcation of *J. tanzorensis* from the rest of the taxa (Fig. 3), disagrees with reports from many researchers that the species is natural hybrid of *J. curcas* and *J. gossypifolia*. This finding also agrees with the result of Sudheer-Pamidiarrri *et al.* (2009). Sudheer-Pamidiarrri *et al.* (2009) in a comparative study of divergence within the genus using RAPD and AFLP techniques found nothing to support the view of *J. tanzorensis* as being a natural hybrid of *J. curcas* and *J. gossypifolia*. Moreover, in a study of wood anatomy of some members of the genus *Jatropha* in Nigeria, Oladipo (2012) reported the presence of biseriate rays in *J. tanzorensis* which was not found in the other species, thus corroborating the uniqueness of the species. Similarly, Kanak *et al.* (2009) reported unique floral abnormalities peculiar to *J. tanzorensis* which make it the only species with such abnormalities leading to its complete sterility. Thus, further studies maybe necessary to ascertain the taxonomic position of the species (*J. tanzorensis*) as it affects its relationship to members of the genus *Jatropha*. The closeness observed between *J. podagrica* and *J. multifida* (Fig. 3) is in line with their current subgeneric and sectional delimitations based on their vegetative morphology, epidermal and petiole anatomy (Dehgan and Webster, 1979; Dehgan, 1980, 1982). Both species belong to the subgenus *Jatropha* and section *Peltatae*. Generally, the pattern of clustering observed in the SLCA (Fig. 3) largely contradicts the current sub generic delimitation of the taxa. Under the current classification, only *J. curcas* belongs to the subgenus *Curcas* while the remaining taxa belong to the subgenus *Jatropha*. It is interesting to note the close association of *J. curcas* (in the second sub cluster of the dendrogram) with some members of the subgenus *Jatropha*. This is in line with the perception of the taxon as

the most primitive and the possible ancestor from which other taxa evolved with structural modification (Dehgan and Webster, 1979). This pattern was also observed in a similar study carried out by Oladipo *et al.* (2008) using seed protein electrophoresis on four species of *Jatropha*. The differences observed in the protein profiles of the taxa studied are indicative of genetic diversity and thus, may be useful in the taxonomic delimitation of the members of the genus. Thus, leaf protein electrophoresis appear to demonstrate close relationship and distinctness of the members of genus studied and could therefore be important in their infra generic delimitations. *J. tanzorensis* should be subjected to further taxonomic study in view of its distinct protein profile compared to the remaining taxa in the genus.

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