ISSN: 2157-7110
Journal of Food Processing & Technology

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

Commentary

Enhanced Drought and Salt Resistance in Rice due to Overexpression of Mir5505

Nahum Kovalenko*

Department of Agricultural and Bioresources Engineering, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

ABOUT THE STUDY

Rice is one of the maximum crucial plants withinside the international and is ate up as a staple meal through half of the international`s population. Abiotic pressure because of drought, salt, and different stresses has a profound impact on rice production. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a kind of small non-coding RNA broadly called gene regulators that suppress gene expression thru inhibition of mRNA degradation or translation.

Salt tolerance is a crucial quandary for rice, that's typically categorized as an average sugar plant. Soil salt is one of the important constraints on international rice production, mainly in coastal areas. Rice susceptibility or resistance to excessive salt is a coordinated impact of more than one pressure-responsive genes that still interact with different additives of the pressure signaling pathway. Salt-tolerant sorts may be produced through marker-assisted choice or genetic engineering through introducing a salt-tolerant gene. In this evaluate, we up to date the mechanisms and genes that could assist confer salt tolerance in excessive-yielding rice sorts. We have centered at the want to combine phenotypes, genomics, metabolic profiling, and phenomics into transgenic and breeding strategies to broaden each excessive-yielding and salt-tolerant rice sorts.

Previously, a conserved miRNA miR5505 in reaction to the drought pressure of Dongxiang Wild Rice (DXWR) turned into found through an excessive-throughput sequence. Several different research have additionally proven that miR5505 is worried withinside the pressure reaction of rice. In addition, we investigated the outcomes of miRNAs on drought and salt tolerance because of overexpression of rice.

Two of the 18 efficiently converted transgenic lines with excessive expression of miR5505 had been decided on and evaluated for drought and salt tolerance. Both transgenic lines confirmed more drought and salt tolerance than wild type (WT). Estimated goals for miR5505 had been recognized through psRNA goals, several which had been observed to be pressure related. RNA seq has found 1,980 Differentially Expressed Genes (DEGs) in transgenic lines. Among them, 978 genes had been downregulated. Three genes are expected through psRNA Target, of which can be related to pressure. Various environmental stressors had been additionally observed upstream of the miR5505 promoter through Software Plant care. Overall, overexpression of miR5505 advanced the drought and salt tolerance of rice. The putative goals and cis-regulatory factors generated additionally propose that miR5505 may also play a crucial function withinside the law of drought and salt reaction.

Overexpression of miR5505 in rice advanced the drought and salt tolerance of flora below most reliable situations without converting phenotype. Further studies are wanted to apprehend the miR5505 regulatory mechanism of abiotic pressure tolerance. This affords clues to expertise miRNAs that reply to abiotic pressure and might in the long run contribute to the breeding of extraordinarily pressure-tolerant rice. Therefore, whilst breeding rice in a saltwater surroundings, a few pressure tolerance traits want to be considered. The germplasm of rice famous a few cultivars tolerance to those stresses. However, to boost up the development of reproduction, it's miles essential to apprehend the physiological mechanisms of those traits, their biochemical basis, heredity, and green screening techniques.

Soil salinity and deteriorating ecological surroundings pose demanding situations to agricultural productiveness and meals security. Rice (*Oryza sativa*), the staple meals of many human beings withinside the international, is classed as salt sensitive. Improving the salt tolerance of rice will increase the capability for salt-alkaline land and guarantees meals security. Salt tolerance is a complicated quantitative trait. Biotechnology efforts to enhance rice salt tolerance rely upon an in-depth expertise of the molecular mechanisms underlying salt tolerance. This evaluate summarizes the breeding of salt-tolerant rice and advances withinside the mapping and cloning of genes and Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL) associated with rice salt tolerance. In addition, it describes biotechnology gear that may be used to develop salt-tolerant rice and affords reference fabric for efforts geared toward developing salt-tolerant rice sorts quick and accurately. Cultivation of salt-tolerant rice sorts is difficulty to strict geographical regulations because of the specific saltwater alkaline soils and environmental situations in specific areas. Varieties grown in a single vicinity aren't appropriate for planting in another. Therefore, studies efforts have to recognition

Correspondence to: Nahum Kovalenko, Department of Agricultural and Bioresources Engineering, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria, E-mail: nahum.kovalenko@unn.edu.ng

Received: 04-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JFPT-21-15281; **Editor assigned:** 06-Jan-2022, PreQC No. JFPT-21-15281 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 20-Jan-2022, QC No. JFPT-21-15281; **Revised:** 24-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JFPT-21-15281 (R); **Published:** 31-Jan-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2157-7110.22.13.1000912

Citation: Kovalenko N (2022) Department of Agricultural and Bioresources Engineering, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria. J Food Process Technol. 13: 912.

at the identity of molecular markers and haplotypes associated with salt tolerance and the improvement of salt-tolerant rice. Major rice sorts in specific areas want to be converted with genes related to advanced salt tolerance the use of a mixture of molecular breeding and conventional breeding strategies.