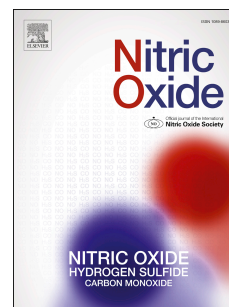


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NO, hydrogen sulfide does not come first during tomato response to high salinity

Cristiane J. da-Silva^a, Débora C. F. Mollica^a, Mateus H. Vicente^b, Lázaro E. P. Peres^b,
Luzia V. Modolo^{a*}

^aDepartamento de Botânica, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Pampulha, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.

^bDepartamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade de São Paulo/ESALQ, Piracicaba, SP, Brazil.

*Corresponding author's email: lvmodolo@icb.ufmg.br

Abstract

High salinity greatly impact agriculture, particularly in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), a crop that is a model to study this abiotic stress. This work investigated whether hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) acts upstream or downstream of nitric oxide (NO) in the signaling cascade during tomato response to salt stress. An NO-donor incremented H₂S levels by 12–18.9% while an H₂S-donor yielded 10% more NO in roots. The NO accumulated in roots one-hour after NaCl treatment while H₂S accumulation started two-hour later. The NO stimulated H₂S accumulation in roots/leaves, but not the opposite (*i.e* H₂S was unable to stimulate NO accumulation) two-hour post NaCl treatment. Also, NO accumulation was accompanied by an increment of transcript levels of genes that encode for H₂S-synthesizing enzymes. Our results indicate that H₂S acts downstream of NO in the mitigation of oxidative stress, which helps tomato plants to tolerate high salinity.

Keywords: Hydrogen sulfide, nitric oxide, oxidative stress, salt tolerance.

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