

عنوان مقاله:

Improvement of friable callus induction of Crocus sativus L. and establishment of a cell suspension culture system with high biomass

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Somaye Amini - Department of Horticultural Science, Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Gorgan, Iran

Seyed Mahdi Ziaratnia - Department of Food Biotechnology, Research Institute of Food Science and Technology (RIFST), Mashhad, Iran

Ghadir Rajabzadeh - Department of Food Nanotechnology, Research Institute of Food Science and Technology (RIFST), Mashhad, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Purpose: This study aims to explore the potential of in vitro culture as a method for scaling up the production of saffron based medicinal compounds, the most expensive spice renowned. Emphasis is placed on the critical role of friable callus (FC) formation as a prerequisite for successful suspension culture. Research method: The research primarily investigates FC formation, focusing on the impact of varying strengths of Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium as well as combinations of NAA or Y,F-D and BA or Kin on compact callus. Subsequently, the study involves supplementing the MS medium with different concentrations of Y,F-D, kin, zeatin, glutamine, sucrose, and nitrogen to establish a cell suspension culture. Findings: The highest FC yield was achieved on a solid medium containing Y,F-D (1 mg I-1)+Kin (o.Y mg I-1), resulting in a fresh weight (FW) of o.F1m g. Furthermore, MS combined with Y,F-D (1 mg I-1)+Kin (o.Y mg I-1)+glutamine (10 mg I-1), as well as MS+Y, F-D (0.0 mg I-1)+zeatin (0.7 mg I-1)+glutamine (10 mg I-1), demonstrated the highest FW under suspension conditions. The study also identified that $\mathfrak{P} \circ \mathfrak{g}$ I-1 sucrose and $\mathfrak{P} \circ \mathfrak{g}$ were optimal for inducing maximum FW. Research limitations: Cell biomass is influenced by several factors that should to be optimized. Originality/Value: This research concludes that a cell suspension system holds promise for rapidly generating sufficient cell biomass to produce valuable secondary metabolites within a limited timeframe and space. Notably, the system successfully increased biomass from o.Y to 1.Y g, underscoring its potential for efficient saffron-.based product development

كلمات كليدى:

Callogenesis, Glutamine, MS medium, Saffron, Solid medium

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