

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

In vitro shoot organogenesis from *Eucalyptus* sp. leaf explants

Juliana Degenhardt-Goldbach^{1*}, Marguerite Quoirin², Surya Buss³, Yohana de Oliveira⁴, Luziane Francison¹, Isabel Gerhardt¹

From IUFRO Tree Biotechnology Conference 2011: From Genomes to Integration and Delivery
Arraial d'Ajuda, Bahia, Brazil. 26 June - 2 July 2011

Background

In vitro organogenesis is one of the key techniques associated with genetic transformation, as it determines the successful regeneration of transgenic plants after co-cultivation with bacteria. Therefore, the development of efficient regeneration protocols is the most critical step in developing genetic transformation. Protocols have been developed for several species of eucalyptus. In most of the studies cotyledon, hypocotyl and leaf segments of plants cultivated *in vitro* are used as explants [1]. Several eucalyptus functional genomics projects have used *Populus* species as a model for it counts with well established regeneration and transformation protocols. However, the use of *Eucalyptus* clones as model plants could be more adequate, if clones with high regeneration rates as those obtained for *Populus* could be found. The aim of this study was to evaluate several variables in the *in vitro* organogenesis from leaves of an *Eucalyptus* sp. clone maintained *in vitro* at Embrapa Forestry.

Methods

The experiments were performed at the Laboratory of Tissue Culture of Embrapa Forestry, Colombo, PR. Leaf explants were collected from *in vitro* grown plants maintained on MS medium [2] containing 30 g L⁻¹ sucrose, 0.88 μM BAP, 0.05 μM NAA, 0.5 g L⁻¹ and 7 PVP g L⁻¹ agar. The youngest leaves were cut longitudinally and placed with the adaxial side facing the media. In the first experiment, the effect of 0.5 μM thidiazuron (TDZ) was compared with different concentrations of zeatin (2.28, 4.56, 9.12 and 13.68 μM). The plant growth regulators

were added to the basic medium, composed of MS salts with half of nitrogen concentration (N/2), supplemented with vitamins of Morel and Wetmore, 30 g L⁻¹ sucrose, 0.1 g L⁻¹ myoinositol, 0.1 μM NAA and 7 g L⁻¹ agar. The second experiment compared the effect of MS salts N/2, WPM [3] and B5 [4] on the same basic medium described above, containing 0.5 μM TDZ. In the third experiment the effect of different concentrations of TDZ (0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1 and 2 μM) added to the basic medium, replacing the MS N/2 by WPM was evaluated. The explants were kept in growth chamber with controlled temperature at 23 ± 2 °C in the dark for four weeks, and then transferred to the same medium after 2 weeks. After this period the explants were transferred to basal medium with WPM, 20 g L⁻¹ sucrose, 0.1 g L⁻¹ myo-inositol, 5 μM BAP, 0.05 μM NAA and 7 g L⁻¹ agar and placed under a photoperiod of 16 hours. The pH of all media was adjusted to 5.8 before autoclaving. After two months explants oxidation, callus formation, shoot formation in explants with callus and number of shoots per explants with callus were evaluated. Each treatment consisted of five Petri dishes with 10 explants. Data were analyzed by an analysis of variance. Comparisons between treatments were made by orthogonal contrasts.

Results and conclusions

In the first experiment, there was no callus formation or shoot regeneration on media containing zeatin in any tested concentration. These results contradict those found by [5] who observed shoot formation on leaf explants on medium containing the combination of zeatin and NAA. However, these authors have used salts formulations other than MS. In the treatment with TDZ, 10% of explants regenerated shoots. The number of shoots per callus ranged from one to more than 10. In the second experiment, B5 medium was not favorable

* Correspondence: juliana@cnpf.embrapa.br

¹Embrapa Forestry, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, Colombo, Paraná, 83411-000, Brazil

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

for shoot induction. All explants oxidized, although they formed small calli. In the comparison between WPM and MS N/2, in both media 6% of explants regenerated shoots. However, the WPM showed less oxidation than MS N/2. In the third experiment, where several concentrations of TDZ were compared, the number of explants with callus induction was lower in treatment with 0.25 μM TDZ (83%). In all other treatments all explants formed callus. The number of explants with shoots ranged from 7.5% in the treatment with 0.75 μM to 14% in treatments with 0.25 and 0.50 μM TDZ. Treatments with 1 and 2 μM TDZ showed 11% and 12% of calli with shoots, respectively. In *E. globulus* [6] observed buds induction on hypocotyls when placed on medium containing 0.05 μM TDZ and 5 μM NAA or 0.2 μM 2,4-D in. In *E. saligna* 40% of the calli induced on cotyledon explants regenerated shoots on medium containing 1 μM TDZ and 0.1 μM NAA [7]. Among the media tested, the WPM medium containing 0.5 μM TDZ and 0.1 μM NAA was the most suitable for *in vitro* organogenesis of the *Eucalyptus* sp. clone tested. However, regeneration rates (14%) are still low and further research is needed.

Author details

¹Embrapa Forestry, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, Colombo, Paraná, 83411-000, Brazil. ²UFPR, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. ³Graduating student UFPR, Brazil. ⁴PhD student UFPR, Brazil.

Published: 13 September 2011

References

1. Quoirin M, Quisen R: **Advances in genetic transformation of *Eucalyptus* species.** *Molecular Biology of Tropical Plants* 2006, 41-56.
2. Murashige T, Skoog F: **A revised medium for rapid growth and bioassay with tobacco tissue culture.** *Plant Physiol* 1962, 15:473-497.
3. Lloyd G, McCown B: **Commercially feasible micropropagation of mountains laurel, *Kalmia latifolia* by use of shoot-tip cultures.** *Plant Prop Soc Proc* 1981, 30:421-427.
4. Gamborg OL, Miller RA, Ojima K: **Nutrient requirements of suspension cultures of soybean root cells.** *Exp Cell Res* 1968, 50:151-158.
5. Lainé E, David A: **Regeneration of plants from leaf explants of micropropagated clonal *Eucalyptus grandis*.** *Plant Cell Reports* 1994, 13:473-47.
6. Nugent G, Chandler SF, Whiteman P, Stevenson TW: **Adventitious bud induction in *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill.** *Vitro Cell Dev Biol Plant* 2001, 37:388-391.
7. Dibax R, Quisen RC, Bona C, Quoirin M: **Plant regeneration from cotyledonary explants of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and histological study of organogenesis *in vitro*.** *Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology* 2010, 53:311-318.

doi:10.1186/1753-6561-5-S7-P134

Cite this article as: Degenhardt-Goldbach et al.: *In vitro* shoot organogenesis from *Eucalyptus* sp. leaf explants. *BMC Proceedings* 2011 5 (Suppl 7):P134.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

