In Vitro Callus Induction And Antioxidant Potential Of

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In Vitro Callus Induction And
A protocol for multiple shoot bud induction and plant regeneration from leaf segment-derived callus of Ruta graveolens has been developed. Maximum organogenic callus induction frequency (70.6 ± 2.33%) was observed on Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium supplemented with 10 µM 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T).

In vitro callus induction and plant regeneration from leaf ...
In-vitro callus induction was achieved from young shoot tip explants cultured on MS and B5 media supplemented with different concentrations of IBA (0.1, 1.0, 2.0 and 5.0 mgL-1) solely or in combination with cytokinins BAP and KIN (1.0, 2.0 and 5.0 mgL-1).

In-vitro Callus Induction and Rosmarinic Acid ...
The induction of callus and subsequent differentiation and organogenesis is accomplished by the differential application of growth regulators such as BAP, KIN and NAA in the culture medium. Among the growth regulators tested, BAP+NAA (2/0.5 mg/L) induced maximum frequency of shoot regeneration.

In vitro callus induction and plantlet regeneration of ...
In vitro cultured scale explants showed great ability to induce callus, followed by in vitro cultured petioles and leaves. MS medium with 1.0 mg l-1 BA and 1.0 mg l 2,4-D was found to be optimal for callus induction from in vitro leaves and petioles with the highest induction percentages of 79.6% and 83.3%, respectively. MS medium

Callus Induction and Plant Regeneration from In Vitro ...
An efficient in vitro protocol was developed for callus induction, high frequency plant regeneration through callus cultures derived from cotyledonary leaf and epicotyl explants, rooting of shoots derived from callus and establishment onto the natural conditions in two cultivars of pigeon pea; ICPL 87119 and ICPL 8863.

In vitro callus induction and regeneration of multiple ...
The best result in term of percentage response of callus induction (90%) and nature of callus obtained on 2, 4-D (0.4 mg/l) in case of apical leaf after 12 days. Callus obtained from these explants was greenish-yellowish and very soft in nature (Fig. 1a). MS medium frequently used for micropropogation in large number of plants.

In-vitro callus induction and shoot regeneration in ...
induction using stem internode as an explant. Plumbagin content from root, stem, leaf and callus was analyzed by using thin layer chromatographic technique. The callus derived from stem showed comparable plumbagin content to the in vivo plant parts. Quantitative spectrophotometric analysis of plumbagin from plant samples

In vitro callus induction and estimation of plumbagin ...
Lantana camara L., a medicinal plant, exhibits antimicrobial, fungicidal, insecticidal and nematicidal properties. Effective in vitro micropropagation and callus induction aid plant material production for bioactive compound studies and plant resource conservation. Shoot multiplication, root induction and callus formation were investigated.

Micropropagation and callus induction of Lantana camara L ...
Callus Induction and Synthetic Seed Development in Draceana sanderiana Sanderex Mast: Lucky Bamboo Mohmad Amin1* and Abdul Mujeeb1 1Cellular Differentiation and Molecular Genetics Section, Department of Botany, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi-110062, India. Authors' contributions This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors.

Callus Induction and Synthetic Seed Development in ...
The in vitro regenerated microshoots were rooted on MS and half strength MS medium and there was significant difference in root induction on both media under the influence of auxins (IAA, IBA, and NAA). The maximum average number (11.67 ± 3.03) and average root length (3.88 ± 0.71) was reported in half MS medium having 1.0 mgl−1 IBA.

In vitro organogenesis and plant regeneration of Thymus ...
Maximum induction of callus was obtained from a combination of 2.0 mg/L 2,4-D and 0.5 mg/L NAA from leaf.

In vitro callus induction and plantlet regeneration of ...
A callus cell culture is usually sustained on gel medium. Callus induction medium consists of agar and a mixture of macronutrients and micronutrients for the given cell type. There are several types of basal salt mixtures used in plant tissue culture, but most notably modified Murashige and Skoog medium, White's medium, and woody plant medium.

Callus (cell biology) - Wikipedia
In vitro callus induction and plant regeneration potentiality were studied from mature embryo of three Indian rice (Oryza sativa L.) varieties. Study was done by using callus induction medium (Murashige and Skoog,

1962) having different concentration of 2, 4-D viz., 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 mg/l.

In vitro callus induction and plant regeneration of rice ...
@article{Khan2014INV, title={IN - VITRO CALLUS INDUCTION IN LEAF EXPLANTS OF TAGETES ERECTA, L}, author={Saad A. Khan}, journal={International journal of pharma and bio sciences}, year={2014} } Saad A. Khan Published 2014 Biology International journal of pharma and bio sciences Tagetes erecta is an ...

IN - VITRO CALLUS INDUCTION IN LEAF EXPLANTS OF TAGETES ...
In the present study the protocol for callus induction and regeneration in Boerhaavia diffusa has been developed in culture medium. Young apical leaves, nodal region and roots was used as explants for callus induction on MS medium containing 2-4- D and Kinetin.

In-vitro callus induction and shoot regeneration in ...
For callus induction, sterilized seeds were cultured on Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) supplemented with 3% sucrose, 0.8% agar and different concentrations of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D) (Table 1).

Proline and Glutamine Improve in vitro Callus Induction ...
The highest callus induction percentage from leaf explant was recorded with MS medium containing 2.5 mg/l BA (6-benzylaminopurine) + 1.0 mg/l NAA (1-naphthaleneacetic acid). Leaf-derived callus was grown on medium containing 2.0 mg/l BA + 0.2 mg/l IBA (indole-3-butyric acid) for adventitious shoot regeneration.

In vitro regeneration and molecular characterization of ...
Callus induction from the different explants (leaf, stem and corm) of the five crocus species cultured in the presence of the four different media. Each medium is supplemented with (4 mg/L NAA + 4 mg/L TDZ) along with either 2% (w/v) or 5% (w/v) sucrose. Data were collected after three weeks of culturing.