

***In Vitro* Microtuberization of Potato (*Solanum Tuberosum* L.) Cultivar through Sucrose and Growth Regulator**

K. Momena¹, R. Adeeba¹, H. Mehraj², A.F.M. Jamal Uddin^{2*}, Saiful Islam³ and L. Rahman¹

Advanced Seed Research and Biotech Center, ACI Limited, Dhaka¹
Dept. of Horticulture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka²
University of Development Alternative, Dhaka, Bangladesh³

Corresponding author*: jamal4@yahoo.com

Abstract

Microtubers which are produced in tissue culture have benefits for disease free potato production. As growth regulators and sucrose concentration affect the initiation and growth of microtuber, therefore, an experiment was conducted to discover the suitable growth supplement to produce disease free potato microtuber. Four potato cultivars viz. Granula, Daimond, Sarpoaxona and Lal Pakri1 with three different treatments viz. T₁ = 8% Sucrose, T₂ = 6% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin, T₃ = 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP were used for micro tuberization as supplement of Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium. Among tested cultivars, Diamond performed better compare to other three potato cultivars with treatment combination T₃. Maximum number of culture showing microtuber (56.0), explant formed microtuber (93.3%), number of microtuber (2.7), average diameter (4.42 mm) and average weight (97.61 mg) were found from Diamond cultivar in 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP.

Key words: Potato cultivars, microtuberization, sucrose, kinetin and BAP

I. Introduction

Availability of quality tuber is the prerequisite for successful potato production. Small size and weight microtubers have advantages in terms of disease free, storage, transportation and mechanization (Kefi *et al.*, 2000b; Kanwal *et al.*, 2006). A number of research groups all over the world are trying to bring about this revolution (Gopal *et al.*, 2004; Zhijun *et al.*, 2005; Zhang, 2006). Degeneration of potato is generally occurred due to viral, fungal and bacterial diseases. *In Vitro* propagation of potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) is commonly used in production of disease free seed tubers (Roca *et al.*, 1979; Ranalli *et al.*, 1994). Micro tuberization depends on a range of factors including sucrose concentration, temperature, photoperiod, light intensity and cultivar (Coleman *et al.*, 2001; Tugrul and Samanci, 2001; Hussey and Stacey 1984; Ortiz-Montiel and Lozoya-Saldana, 1987; Garner and Blake, 1989). Use of growth regulators on micro tuberization in potato (Palmer and Smith, 1969; Wang and Hu, 1982; Estrada *et al.*, 1986; Vecchio *et al.*, 1994) cause considerable variation. Cytokinin has been predominantly used for microtuber production (Wang and Hu, 1982). Potato tissue culture in Bangladesh was introduced by Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) in 1985, which is a government research institute situated at Gazipur. To meet the increased demand of potato seeds and increased trend of potato production among the farmers, research on potato tissue culture flourished recent years in agricultural sector as it yielded satisfactory results in terms of large scale production of viruses and diseases free plantlets in short period of time. Government research institutes as well as few private organizations have come forward to facilitate and establish tissue culture laboratories to

meet increasing demand, but the major problem faced by this new potato seed producing industries are lack of trained manpower, suitability of efficient microtuberization protocol, lack of collaboration with national and international research institutes and seed companies. Thus, the aim of this study was to find out proper growth supplement on MS media to produce disease free potato microtuber which could be used for commercial microtuberization.

II. Materials and Method

Healthy and disease-free explants (Sprouts) of potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) were used for this experiment which was carried out from January to April, 2014 in Advanced Seed Research and Biotech Center, ACI Limited, Dhaka; and supervised from Department of Horticulture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Four different potato cultivars viz. Granula, Diamond, Sarfo-exona and Lalpakri1 were used for the experiment. Potato tubers were washed several times with detergent followed by several times rinsing with distilled water, then the tubers were soaked in GA₃ 50 mg/l concentration for at least three hours, after that the tubers were dried well and kept in dark room with humidity till the sprouting started. One-week old healthy sprouts were taken and washed with a few drop of detergent and then washed in running tap water for at least 30 minutes. Then the sprouts were taken to the laminar airflow for further sterilization to avoid any type of pathogenic contamination. At first the sprouts were washed with 70% ethanol for only 30 seconds then they were rinsed three times with autoclaved double distill water 15 minutes, then dipped in 0.1% HgCl₂ for 7 min and again five times rinsed with autoclaved double distill water for 25 minutes. Then the sprouts were put on the MS basal medium supplemented with 1.5mg/l BAP and 0.5mg/l GA₃ for shoot initiation. After 4 weeks, buds sprouted into full plantlet having 7–8 nodes. Single node cuttings were excised and inoculated on MS basal medium supplemented with 4mg/l BAP for further *in vitro* multiplication. The process was continued until complete plantlets were obtained in sufficient numbers. Four-weeks old plantlets were excised into shoot apices and nodal cuttings, which were used as explants. One apical explant was inoculated on medium in each culture tube and 4-5 multi nodal explants were inoculated in jars. 10 test tubes and 10 jars were prepared in such a way. Three different treatments viz. T₁ = 8% Sucrose, T₂ = 6% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin, T₃ = 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP were used for micro tuberization. So for each concentration 10 replicates were prepared. Data was taken on number of microtuber formation, percentage of microtuber formation, days to microtuber induction, average diameter and average weight. After 10 weeks of incubation, microtubers were harvested in pre-weighed and sterilized polypropylene bags aseptically and their diameter and fresh weight was recorded.

II. Results

Number of microtuber formation

Different hormonal combinations showed variation in microtuber formation (Figure 1). Treatment T₃ revealed maximum number of microtuber (53.0, 56.0, 31.0 and 53.0 for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) followed by treatment T₂ (49.0, 52.0, 42.0 and 48.0 for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) while minimum number of microtuber observed in case of T₁ (45.0, 40.0, 35.0 and 39.0 for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) (Table 1).

Percentage of microtuber formation

Treatment T₃ (8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP) presented highest percentage of microtuber (88.3%, 93.3%, 51.7% and 88.3% for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) followed by T₂ (81.7%, 86.7%, 70.0% and 80.0% for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona

and Lal Pakri1 respectively). On the other hand, lowest percentage of microtuber observed from T₂ (66.7%, 75.0%, 58.3% and 65.0% for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) (Table 1).

Table 1. Response of growth supplements on number of microtuber and percentage of explants formed microtuber

Treatments	No. of cultured explants	No. of microtuber forming culture				% of explants formed microtuber			
		Granula	Diamond	Sarpoexona	Lalpakri1	Granula	Diamond	Sarpoexona	Lalpakri1
T ₁	60.0	40.0	45.0	35.0	39.0	66.7	75.0	58.3	65.0
T ₂	60.0	49.0	52.0	42.0	48.0	81.7	86.7	70.0	80.0
T ₃	60.0	53.0	56.0	31.0	53.0	88.3	93.3	51.7	88.3

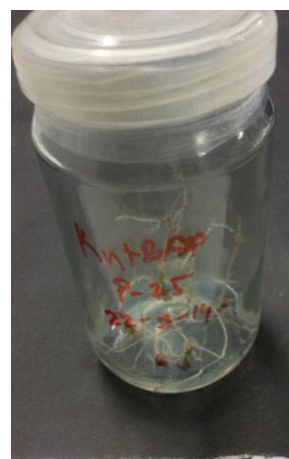
Here, T₁ = 8% Sucrose, T₂ = 6% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin, T₃ = 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP



T₁ = 8% Sucrose



T₂ = 6% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin



T₃ = 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP

Figure 1. Formation of microtuber using growth hormones in different combinations

Days to microtuber induction

Early microtuber induction observed in treatment T₃ (29.3, 27.9, 32.4 and 29.7 days for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) and late was found from T₁ (49.2, 46.2, 53.2 and 49.8 days for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) while treatment T₂ showed medium.

Number of microtuber

Maximum number of microtuber was found from MS + 8% Sucrose + 4mg/L Kinetin + 1mg/L BAP (T₃) (2.3, 2.7, 2.0 and 2.2/culture for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) followed by MS + 6% Sucrose + 4mg/L Kinetin (T₂) (1.5, 1.9, 1.1 and 1.5/culture for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) while minimum from MS + 8% Sucrose (0.9, 1.1, 0.5, 0.9/culture for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) (Table 2).

Table 2. Response of growth supplements on days to microtuber induction and number of microtuber of potato

Treatments	Days to microtuber induction				Number of microtuber			
	Granula	Diamond	Sarpoexona	Lal Pakri1	Granula	Diamond	Sarpoexona	Lal Pakri1
T ₁	49.2	46.2	53.2	49.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.9
T ₂	38.7	36.4	44.6	39.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.5
T ₃	29.3	27.9	32.4	29.7	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2

Here, T₁ = 8% Sucrose, T₂ = 6% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin, T₃ = 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP

Average diameter

Maximum average diameter was found from MS + 8% Sucrose + 4mg/L Kinetin + 1mg/L BAP (4.10, 4.42, 3.00 and 3.89 mm for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) followed by MS + 6% Sucrose + 4mg/L Kinetin (3.08, 3.55, 2.22 and 3.43 for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively mm) while minimum from MS + 8% Sucrose (3.10, 3.54, 2.18 and 3.38 mm for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) (Table 3 and Figure 2).

Average weight

Maximum average weight was found from MS + 8% Sucrose + 4mg/L Kinetin + 1mg/L BAP (93.47, 97.61, 73.26 and 87.69 mg for Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) followed by MS + 6% Sucrose + 4mg/L Kinetin (56.26, 61.73, 54.89 and 55.26 mg Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) while minimum from MS + 8% Sucrose (36.27, 40.02, 31.73 and 34.41 mg Granula, Diamond, Sarpoexona and Lal Pakri1 respectively) (Table 3).

Table 3. Response of growth supplements on average diameter and weight of microtuber of potato

Treatments	Avg. diameter (mm)				Avg. weight (mg)			
	Granula	Diamond	Sarpoexona	Lal Pakri1	Granula	Diamond	Sarpoexona	Lal Pakri1
T ₁	3.10	3.54	2.18	3.38	36.27	40.02	31.73	34.41
T ₂	3.08	3.55	2.22	3.43	56.26	61.73	54.89	55.26
T ₃	4.10	4.42	3.00	3.89	93.47	97.61	73.26	87.69

Here, T₁ = 8% Sucrose, T₂ = 6% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin, T₃ = 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP



Figure 2. Harvested microtuber of potato

III. Discussion

Potato cultivars have diverse potential in microtuber production (Al-Safadi *et al.*, 2000; Gopal *et al.*, 1998) which have been further confirmed by this experiment as potato variety Daimond showed adequate response against treatment 8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP in MS medium. Kinetin has positive effect on microtuberization. Simko (1993) reported the effect of kinetin on microtuberization, which is due to its relationship with ethylene biosynthesis. Apart from sucrose and treatment combinations, effect of phytohormone on microtuberization also depends on plant genotype and or variety and amount of sucrose in culture medium as reported by Romanov *et al.* (2000) and Kefi *et al.* (2000a). Furthermore, Kinetin increases microtuber number because of its positive effect on cell elongation and tuberization (Romanov *et al.*, 2000). In this study, 4 mg/L Kinetin in combination with sugar and BAP produced highest number of microtuber for potato variety Daimond. On the other hand, the role of BAP was on microtuber weight, which is also observed by Amina *et al.* (2006) and Anjum and Villiers, (1997). But kinetin produces no significant change on tuber size (Romanov *et al.*, 2000) also on growth, diameter and weight of microtuber (Kefi *et al.*, 2000a) because BAP plays crucial role on growth and weight. Size and weight of microtuber are related (Liu and Xie, 2001) which may be achieved by suitable combination of kinetin and BAP. However, BAP has greater potential for microtuberization than kinetin; and effect on reduction of total sugar and subsequently have increased starch content (Sarkar *et al.*, 2006). Considering the potential of microtuberization of potato as revealed in this experiment, further study by various treatment combinations with kinetin and BAP including sugar for other potato cultivars of Bangladesh might result into a suitable protocol for commercial microtuberization of potato.

IV. Conclusion

Four different potato cultivars and three treatment combination with sucrose and growth regulators that were used in this experiment revealed significant source of variation for potato microtuberization. The cultivar that exhibited best microtuberization was Diamond; and treatment T₃ (8% Sucrose + 4 mg/L Kinetin + 1 mg/L BAP) was most potential for potato microtuberization compare to other treatments of this experiment.

V. References

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Citation for this article (APA Style):

Momena, K., Adeeba, R., Mehraj H., Jamal Uddin, A. F. M., Islam, S. & Rahman L. (2014). *In Vitro* Microtuberization of Potato (*Solanum Tuberosum* L.) Cultivar through Sucrose and Growth Regulator. *Journal of Bioscience and Agriculture Research* 02(02), 76-82.

Retrieved December 10, 2014, from <http://www.journalbinet.com/current-issue-jbar-1.html>