International Journal of Plant & Soil Science

34(21): 538-544, 2022; Article no.IJPSS.89696
ISSN: 2320-7035

Hormonal Effect on Callus Induction and Shoot Multiplication on Leaf Explants in Gerbera (*Gerbera jamesonii*) Cultivar Grand

Manoj Kumar [a*], Yogesh Rajbher [b], Shardulya Shukla [b], Ankita Sharma [c], Ajay Yadav [b], Jagraj Singh [b] and Deep Kumar [b]

[a] Department of Agriculture, Shobhit Deemed University, Meerut, India.
[b] College of Horticulture, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Modipuram, Meerut, India.
[c] Valcore Food Research and Development, Una, Himachal Pradesh, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2022/v34i2131297

Open Peer Review History:
This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/89696

Original Research Article

Received 07 May 2022
Accepted 17 July 2022
Published 19 July 2022

ABSTRACT

Aims: Gerbera is very popular as a cut flower in India. Due to it is multi color its very attractive and it has longer vase life. It is a dwarf, stem-less, herbaceous, perennial plant that is commercially propagated by the cell culture.
Methodology: The research was conducting an investigation into *In vitro* method used nutrient culture media under control condition. *In-vitro* method were observed that the effect of 2,4-D +Kinetin and 2,4-D + BAP with different treatment concentrations on callus induction and shoot multiplication under *In vitro* condition was carried out using leaf explants.
Results: The result acquired has shown that minimum time (7.18 days) was noted under the treatment combination 2,4-D @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1} whereas maximum time (35.57 days) was found of callus with the treatment combination 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ BAP @2.00 mgl^{-1}under control. After the callus induction, the callus was transferred for the establishment of the shoot on different shoot multiplication media showed that time of shoot initiation 7.18 days. shoot per cent was 76.65 in these days also the number of shoots per explant 11.23 along with this, the development of shoot was completed in 11.74 days when Length of the shoot was viewed on 25

**Corresponding author: E-mail: manoj.kumarag@shobhituniversity.ac.in;*

days to shoot the length was 2.17 cm, 35 days after 3.60 and 45 days after 4.56 cm. and after that count of shoot per culture was 12.62 were observed on treatment of CHU Media + BAP @ 2.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @ 1.50 mgl^{-1}.

Keywords: Callus; gerbera (Variety-Grand); In-vitro; PGR; and shoot.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gerbera (*Gerbera jamesonii* Bolus ex Hook) (Asteraceae) is usually propagated by splitting of suckers or clumps resulting in production of true to type plants, however rate of multiplication is very low. Most of the cultivars are multiplied through tissue culture. There has been an increasing interest in tissue cultures as an alternative to asexual propagation of Gerbera [1] the formation of adventitious shoots from axillary position on isolated young leaves. Plants regenerated from callus and adventitious shoots are required as a tool in mutation breeding for the production of solid mutants [2].

Multiplication of plants by meristem or non-meristem culture helps in production of large quantity of plants in shore period of time in small space [3,4] Micro propagation is one of the viable alternatives for large-scale multiplication of Gerbera [5]. Conventionally, Gerbera can be multiplied by both sexual (seed) as well as vegetative methods [6]. Since last many years, a number of investigations has been carried out for development of *In vitro* propagation protocol of Gerbera using different explants *viz.*, shoot tip, auxillary bud, leaves, flower bud, capitulum, ovule, petal and petiole [6].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Collection and Identification

Gerbera (cultivar Grand) plants were collected from Sheel Biotech Ltd. Gurugram, Haryana-122051 and plants were transferred in the green house condition at Herbal Garden of Horticulture Research Centre, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut-250110 (Utter Pradesh). The explants were collected from healthy and disease free plant Young leaves were cleaned thoroughly by repeated washing under running tap water for a period of 30 minutes after that air dried and stored in the laboratory at ambient temperature. These leaves were trimmed and used as explants for culture establishments under *in-vitro* conditions [7].

2.2 Preparation of CHU media

All chemicals were selected and CHU media were prepared in double distilled autoclaved water with the addition of growth regulator *viz*, cytokinin (BAP and Kinetin) with different treatment combination. The carbon source (sucrose 30 g/l) and gelling agent (Hi-media agar powder 8 g/l). A pH of 5.8 was adjusted with 0.1 N HCl or 0.1 NaOH [8]. The medium was immediately poured into glass tubes of 18 x 150 mm up to 20 ml in each tube. The agar is mixed in the medium and heated up boiling for proper melting until a clear medium obtained. Then the medium was autoclaved at 121^{o}C at a pressure of 15 psi (pounds per square inch) for 25 minutes for sterilization. The medium was placed in growth room for one week to check any contamination before use for culture of explants [9].

2.3 Sterilization of Explants

Induction of callus was carried out using leaf explants. For this, 2-4 cm leaf segments were excised from the top of the plant along with mid rib. The explants were treated with 4% sodium hypochlorite for 6-7 minutes followed by treatment of 0.1 per cent Mercuric Chloride ($HgCl_2$) for 5 minutes. After sterilization, explants were placed on a filter paper for absorption of extra water [8].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Initiation of Callus

A significant increase in average callus induction was observed from 29.76 to 35.57 days from inoculation. Minimum time duration (29.76 days) for callus induction was found in combination of 2,4-D @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1} followed by 30.71, 32.37, 32.77, 33.56, 33.72 and 34.47 days with the treatments of 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @1.00 mgl^{-1}, 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ BAP @2.50 mgl^{-1}, 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @2.00 mgl^{-1}, 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1}, 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ BAP @1.00 mgl^{-1} and 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @2.50 mgl^{-1}; while the maximum time (35.57 days) was

found of callus with the used treatment combination 2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ BAP @2.00 mgl^{-1}; The present finding similar [10,11] used leaf as explant for callus induction with the treatment combination of BAP and 2,4-D. [12,13] were also studied of callus induction in Gerbera plant.

3.2 Time of Shoot Initiation

Earliest shoot initiation was observed in medium supplemented with BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1} + Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} in 7.18 days; but longest time (11.74 days) of shoot initiation was noted under BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1} + Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}. The result is similar [14, 15].

3.3 Per Cent of Shoot Development

Maximum percentage (76.65%) of shoots regeneration was observed by application of BAP @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} + Kinetin @ 1.50 m gl^{-1} however, the minimum 51.74 per cent was noted with BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1} + Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}. Observed results are akin with the findings [16, 17].

3.4 Number of Shoots per Explants

Maximum number of shoots (11.23) were observed on treatment of BAP @ 2.50 mgl^{-1} and Kinetin @ 1.50 mgl^{-1}; whereas minimum shoots(6.17) per explants were noted in MS medium supplemented with BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}. These results are in agree with findings of [18] reported an investigation by use of petiole explants for development of maximum number of shoots (9.3±0.6 per explant) using MS medium supplemented with 2.0 mgl^{-1} BAP and 0.5 mgl^{-1} NAA, [9]

3.5 Days Taken for Shoot Development

An early development of shoots (11.74 days) were observed in BAP @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @ 1.50 mgl^{-1}; whereas maximum time duration (18.70 days) was recorded by treatment of BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1} + Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}. The result is similar [19, 20].

3.6 Shoot Length at Different Time Interval (25, 35 and 45 days)

Highest shoot length (2.17 cm) was observed in combination of BAP @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} and Kinetin @ 1.50 mgl^{-1}, whereas, lowest (1.02 cm) was recorded in BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1} and Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} supplemented MS media. Maximum shoot length (3.60 cm) was observed in treatment of BAP @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} with Kinetin @ 1.50 mgl^{-1}; while the lowest (2.05 cm) was noted in BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1}+ and Kinetin 2.00 mgl^{-1}(35 days).Highest length of shoot (4.56 cm) was recorded in treatment of BAP @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} and Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1}; whereas the minimum 3.04 cm was noted by using BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1} + Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}. The result is similar [21, 22].

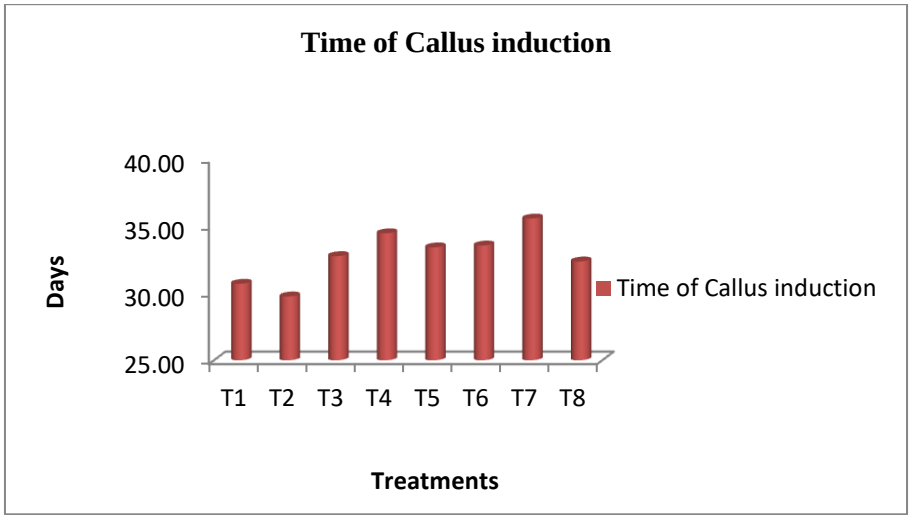

Fig. 1. Induction of callus supplemented with IBA and BAP under CHU media

T_1-2,4-D @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @1.00 mgl^{-1}, **T_2**-2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1}
T_3-2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @2.00 mgl^{-1}, **T_4**-2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @2.50 mgl^{-1}
T_5-2,4-D @2.00 mgl^{-1}+ BAP @1.00 mgl^{-1}, **T_6**-2,4-D @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}+ BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1}
T_7-2,4-D@ 2.00 mgl^{-1} + BAP @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}, **T_8**-2,4-D @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} +BAP @ 2.50 mgl^{-1}

Fig. 2. Induction of callus by using leaf explants under CHU media

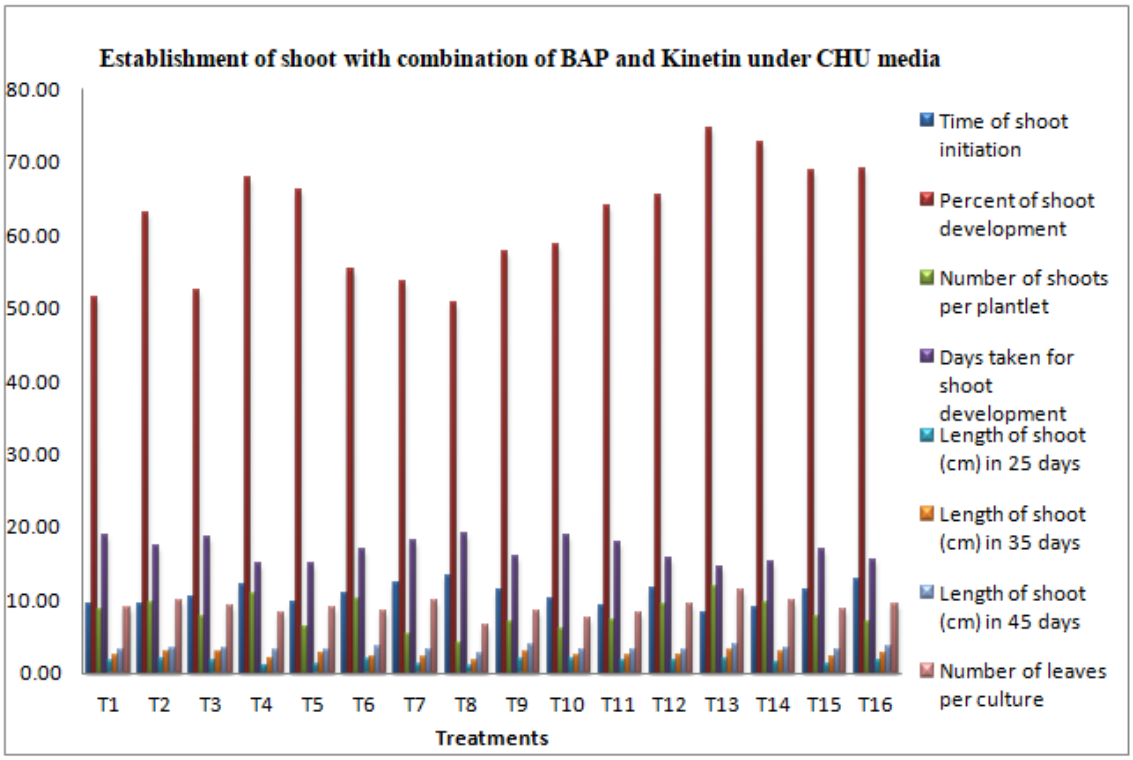

Fig. 3. *In vitro* establishment of shoot supplemented with BAP and Kinetin under CHU media

Fig. 4. *In vitro* establishment of shoot under CHU media

Table 1. Effect of different combination of BAP and Kinetin on *In vitro* establishment of shoot under CHU media

Treatment	Treatment detail	Time of shoot initiation	Percent of shoot development	Number of shots per explants	Days taken for shoot development	Length of shoot at different time interval			Number of leaves per plantlet
						25 Days	35 Days	45 Days	
T1	BAP @1.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.00 mgl^{-1}	10.64(19.01)	62.49(52.21)	8.48(16.90)	15.64(23.27)	1.69(7.40)	2.96(9.87)	3.44(10.6)	11.72(19.99)
T2	BAP @1.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1}	7.77(16.16)	55.61(48.20)	10.48(18.85)	13.37(21.41)	1.47(6.90)	3.04(10.0)	3.58(10.8)	8.77(17.20)
T3	BAP @1.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.00 mgl^{-1}	9.82(18.24)	65.34(53.91)	6.82(15.11)	15.28(22.99)	1.71(7.49)	2.29(8.69)	3.33(10.5)	7.84(16.23)
T4	BAP @1.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.50 mgl^{-1}	10.28(18.67)	63.37(52.73)	7.92(16.31)	14.05(21.97)	1.50(6.99)	2.28(8.67)	3.49(10.7)	8.27(16.68)
T5	BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.00 mgl^{-1}	8.77(17.20)	61.43(51.58)	6.83(15.11)	16.34(23.82)	1.69(7.46)	2.36(8.82)	3.26(10.4)	9.30(17.73)
T6	BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1}	9.97(18.38)	72.67(58.45)	8.97(17.40)	15.01(22.75)	1.94(7.99)	3.01(9.96)	4.08(11.6)	11.31(19.61)
T7	BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.00 mgl^{-1}	11.74(20.01)	51.20(45.67)	6.17(14.35)	18.70(25.59)	1.02(5.80)	2.05(8.22)	3.04(10.0)	7.50(15.81)
T8	BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.50 mgl^{-1}	10.31(18.70)	75.52(60.32)	9.08(17.51)	17.22(24.50)	1.21(6.30)	2.38(8.86)	3.21(10.3)	10.20(18.61)
T9	BAP @2.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.00 mgl^{-1}	9.21(17.64)	74.67(59.75)	10.98(19.32)	15.74(23.34)	1.34(6.63)	2.44(8.98)	3.39(10.5)	9.36(17.79)
T10	BAP @2.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1}	7.18(15.50)	76.65(61.09)	11.19(19.52)	11.74(20.02)	2.17(8.46)	3.60(10.9)	4.56(12.3)	12.62(20.75)
T11	BAP @2.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.00 mgl^{-1}	10.42(18.80)	70.05(56.83)	10.23(18.63)	15.22(22.94)	1.23(6.36)	2.66(9.34)	3.63(10.9)	8.71(17.65)
T12	BAP @2.00 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.50 mgl^{-1}	9.23(17.66)	75.31(60.19)	9.26(17.69)	17.22(24.50)	1.53(7.02)	2.67(9.36)	3.87(11.3)	10.08(18.85)
T13	BAP @2.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.00 mgl^{-1}	9.35(17.78)	65.75(54.16)	8.38(16.80)	16.82(24.20)	1.88(7.83)	3.52(10.7)	3.81(11.2)	8.19(17.17)
T14	BAP @2.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1}	11.33(19.65)	53.49(46.98)	11.23(19.18)	12.99(21.11)	1.67(7.36)	3.00(9.94)	4.17(11.7)	9.83(18.24)
T15	BAP @2.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.00 mgl^{-1}	9.27(17.70)	60.64(51.12)	10.37(18.76)	16.72(24.11)	2.08(8.23)	2.75(9.51)	3.65(10.9)	10.27(18.67)
T16	BAP @2.50 mgl^{-1}+Kinetin @2.50 mgl^{-1}	10.33(18.72)	64.62(53.48)	7.33(15.67)	17.50(24.70)	1.98(8.07)	3.13(10.1)	3.74(11.1)	8.84(17.26)
C.D.		1.726	1.836	1.674	1.708	1.378	1.280	1.197	1.975
SE(m)		0.597	0.635	0.579	0.590	0.673	0.442	0.413	0.682

3.7 Number of Leaves per Culture

Observation of the experiment was calculated as number of leaves per culture. Maximum number of leaves per plantlet (12.62) was observed in treatment of BAP @ 2.00 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @1.50 mgl^{-1}; whereas the minimum 7.50 was recorded in BAP @ 1.50 mgl^{-1} and Kinetin @ 2.00 mgl^{-1} supplemented medium. The results are similar [23] [22] [12].

It was concluded throughout the study that multiplication of plant of gerbera can be achieved by using callus culture at commercial scale in small period of time. This multiplication can be obtained by using optimum concentration of growth hormones in CHU media.

4. CONCLUSION

The present investigation explained that the behavior of callus to shoot multiplication to use combination of BAP and Kinetin under CHU media. The best treatment found of this experiment was combination BAP @1.50 mgl^{-1}+ Kinetin @2.00 mgl^{-1}.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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